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*"Per aspera ad astra..."*

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## Introduction to the stars in high energy

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Let your imagination soar. By sitting on the old rocker looking at the sky with couple of good old whiskey you can easily start thinking about the universe. You are looking at heck of a different kinds of cosmic objects, but suddenly you see almost only the stars. Almost all the shiny dots on the sky are stars and these stars are only the closest ones from our Galaxy. Yes, you can see few other galaxies by naked eye, but none of the exotic cosmic objects you are imaging about. They are too faint to be observed easily, because they are far, far away.

Think about distances in the universe. One of the most accurate explanation is that from: Adams (1979) *"Space," it says, "is big. Really big. You just won't believe how vastly, hugely, mindbogglingly big it is. I mean, you may think it's a long way down the road to the chemist's, but that's just peanuts to space..."*

Consider this, sometimes you want to study processes in these extreme, very faint objects, but they are too faint, too far in the universe. You are looking for "laboratory" which similar processes, but closer. The X-ray binary stars are this kind of laboratories. In this work are several types of such binaries disused, but closer look is taken to intermediate polars.

### 1.1 Motivation

We easily find many reasons why to study stars in high energy bands. We can consider the direct and the most common scientific applications like observations of the supernovae, black holes & neutron stars in X-ray binaries. But for education purposes I am preferring several others, very nice examples closer to topic of this work.

- **Relativistic jet phenomena:** like it is proposed Mirabel (2002) that univer-

sal mechanism should be at work in all the relativistic jet sources in the universe. Better understanding of sources as: microblazars, AGNs and gamma-ray burst will help to gain more comprehensive understanding of this phenomena. Microblazars are playing role of very close “space laboratories”.

- **White dwarfs masses in IP:**
- **GXRE:**

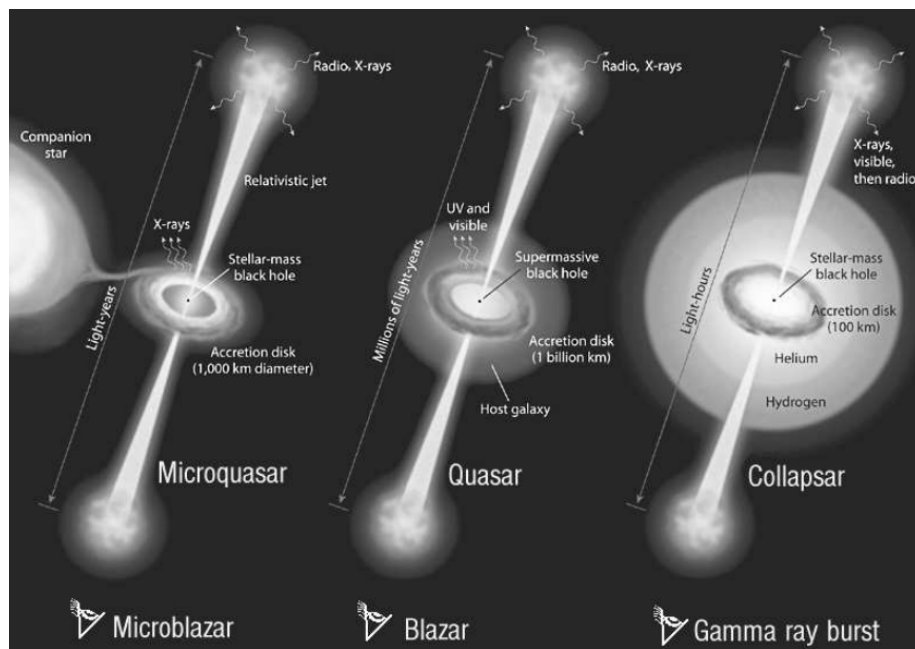


Figure 1.1: NOT in scale diagram, showing current ideas of micro-quasars, AGNs and gamma-ray bursts. Mirabel (2002) as ...

## 1.2 Observations

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## Cataclysmic variable stars

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### **2.1 Non magnetic cataclysmic variables**

### **2.2 Magnetic cataclysmic variables**

#### **2.2.1 Polars**

#### **2.2.2 Intermediate polars**

#### **2.2.3 Galactic population of cataclysmic variables**

### **2.3 Others important creatures**

### **2.4 GXRE**

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## Model of post shock region

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- 3.1 Thermal bremsstrahlung**
- 3.2 Post shock region**
- 3.3 WD mass estimations methods**

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## Data analysis

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## **Appendix**

this will be the appendix

Table 1: Estimated WD masses from previous reports ...

System	Suzaku	Swift	RXTE	RXTE	RXTE	Ginga	ASCA	This work
	XIS+HXD	BAT	PCA+HEXTE	PCA	LAC	SIS		XMM & Integral
	$M_{WD}$	$M_{WD}$	$M_{WD}$	$M_{WD}$	$M_{WD}$	$M_{WD}$	$M_{WD}$	$M_{WD}$
FO Aqr								
XY Ari								
MU Cam								
BG CMi								
V709 Cas								
TV Col								
TX Col								
YY Dra								
PQ Gem								
EX Hya								
NY Lup								
V2400 Oph								
AO Psc								
V1223 Sgr								
RX J2133								
IGR J17303								