

Low-Density Fractal Structures in Properties of Stars. Wamala, N.S., India

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1. Introduction

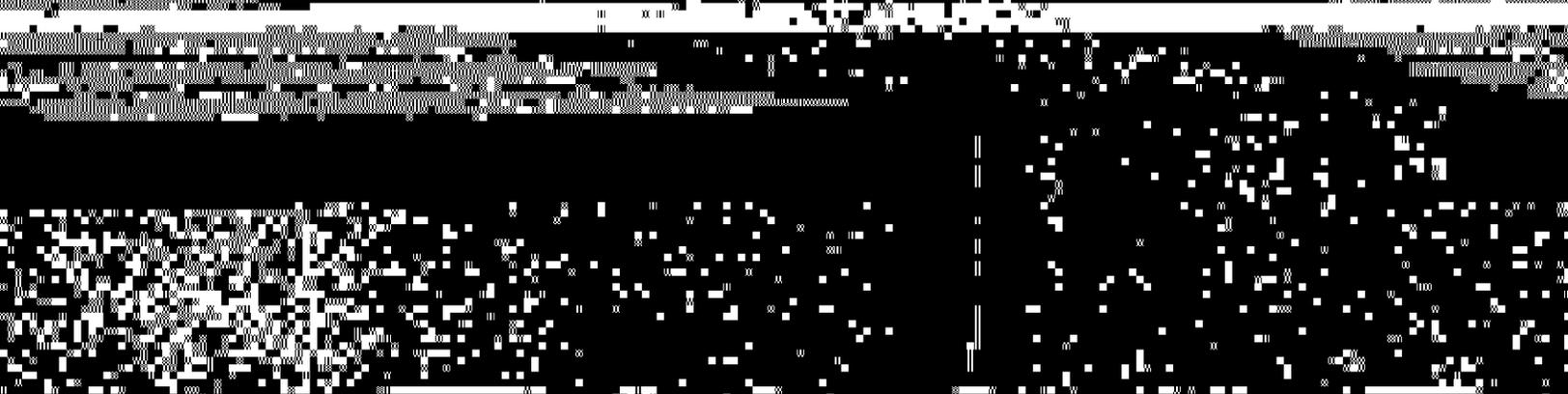
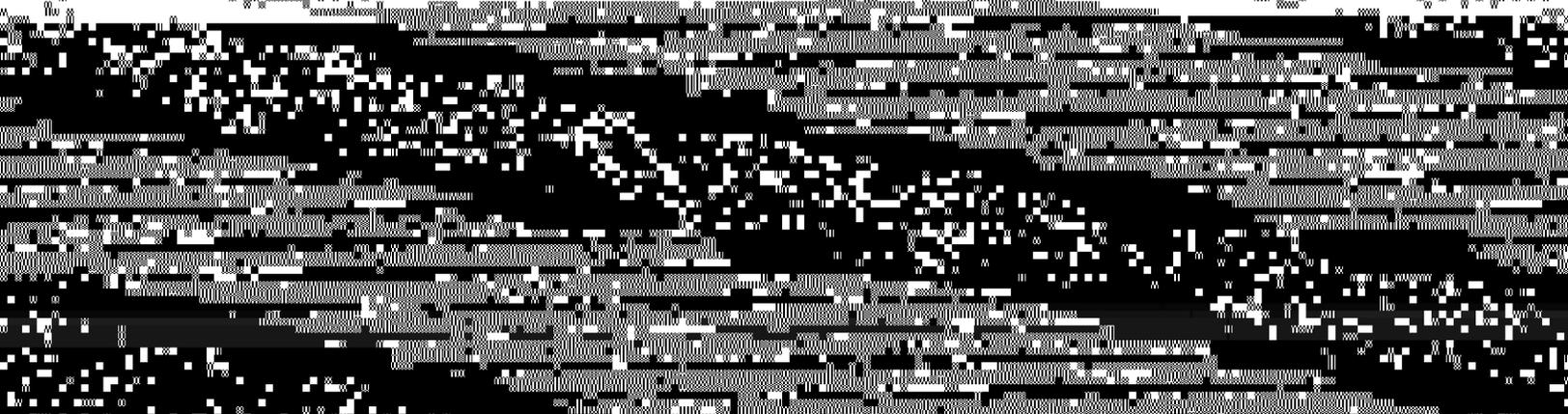
The study of low-density fractal structures in the properties of stars is a topic of great interest in astrophysics. This paper discusses the properties of stars in a fractal structure, focusing on the low-density regime. The fractal structure is characterized by a power-law distribution of masses, which is a common feature of many astrophysical systems. The properties of stars in such a structure are determined by the mass distribution and the density profile. The low-density regime is particularly interesting because it is where the effects of gravity and radiation pressure are most pronounced. The study of these properties is essential for understanding the evolution and dynamics of stars in a fractal structure.

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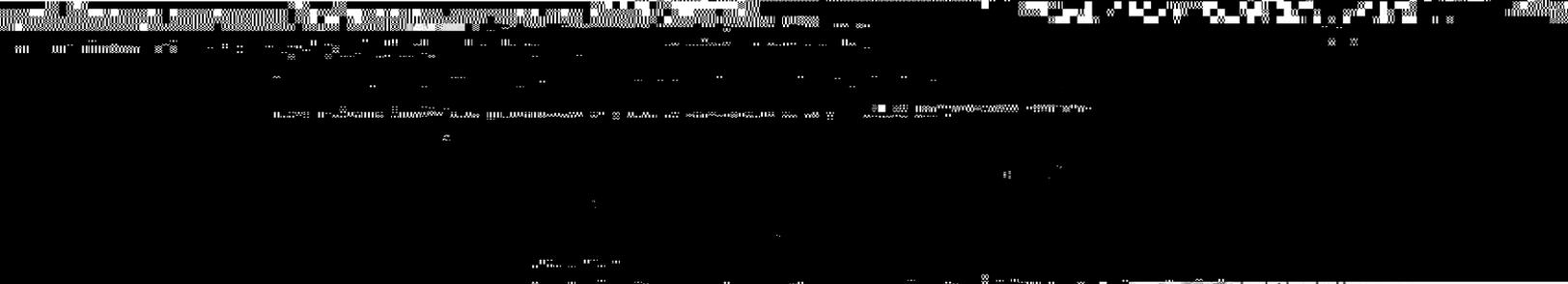
local space parts that have indicated the large degree of variability exhibited, offered by a nonlinearly optimized (exact) numerical algorithm.





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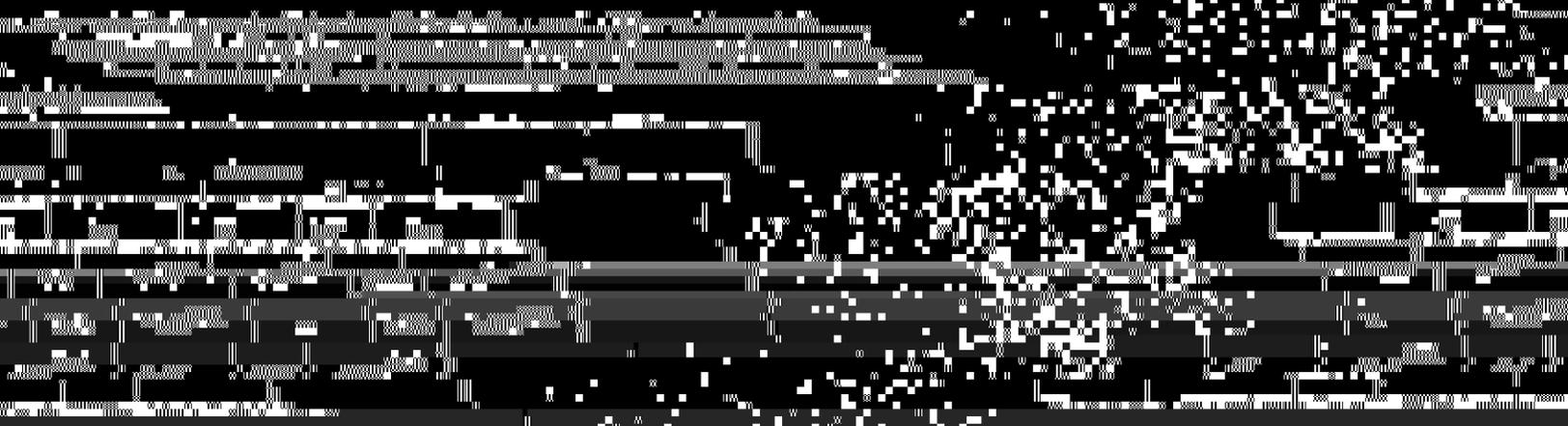


Analysis of the ... systems ... was ... the following features:

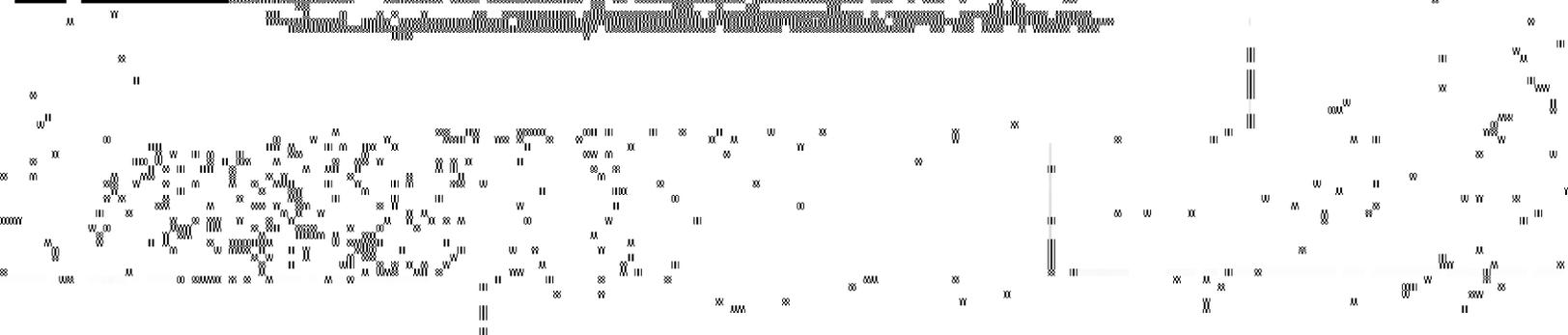
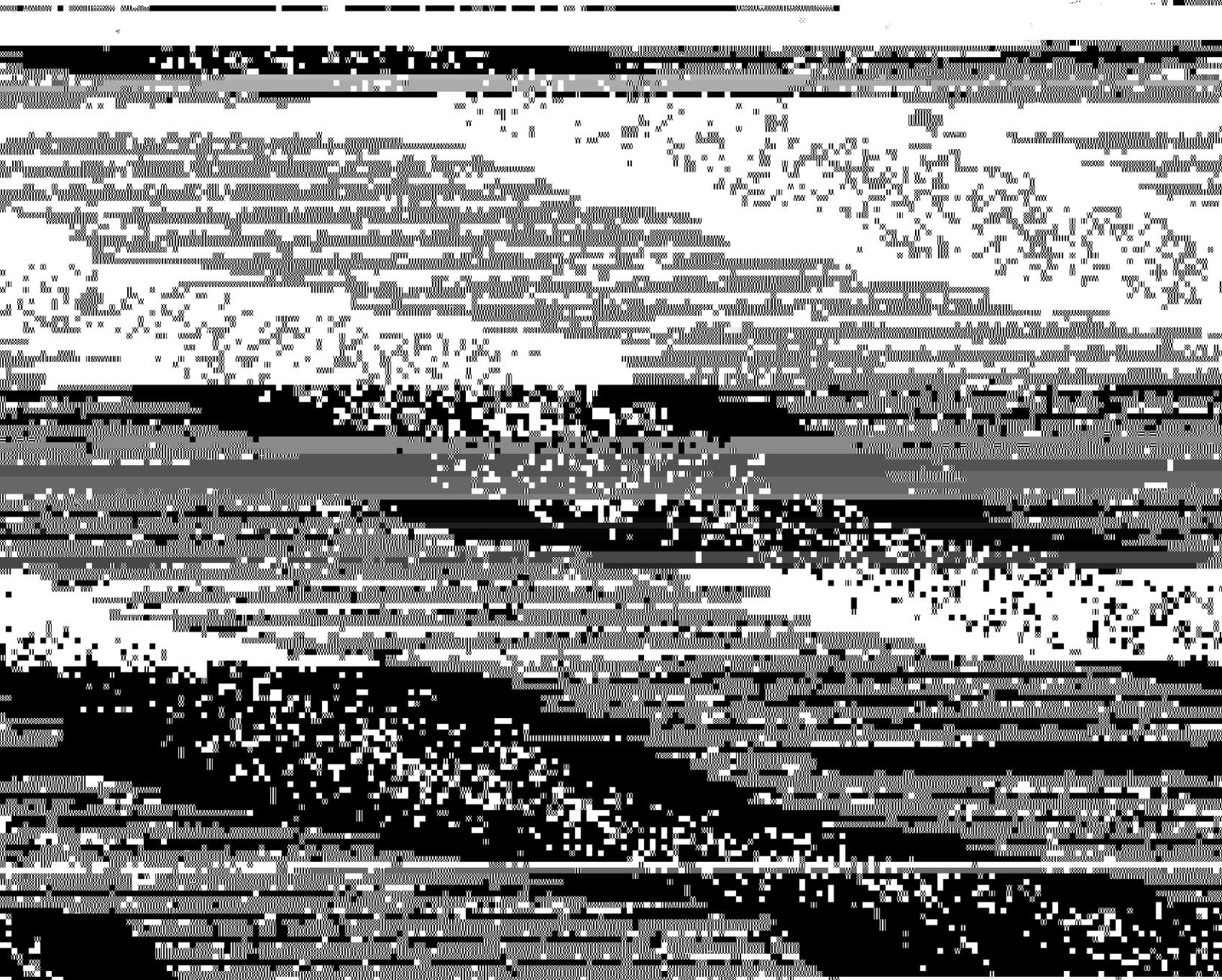
- (1) ...



... However, only an ...



the reasonable assumption of a reasonable amount of interaction energy in the polymer chains, the more reasonable interaction energy of the polymer chains in the polymer matrix.





approximate values of ρ and ρ_c are given in the text.
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Chemical Society Press, London, 1950) for cooling to 0°K (reference to R. Stull, Ed., *JANAF Tables of Thermochemical Data* (Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., 1965)) and finally for the zero-point energy of the solid (using a Debye equation with $\theta_D = 1700^\circ\text{K}$ using data given by P. J. Gielisse, S. S. Mitchell, J. N. P. Hubbard, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **14**, 209 (1946); R. Marshall and E. A. DiPasquale, *Phys. Rev.*, **158**, 2039 (1967)). Loeb obtains an estimate of 14.4 kcal/mole for the static contribution energy. The accuracy of this quantity is not presently difficult to assess.

(1967) 771; P. J. Gielisse, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **14**, 209 (1946).