

Erratum to:

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The following corrections given by the author were mistakenly omitted during the production process:

PAGE 18, SECTION 2.2.1, SECOND PARAGRAPH

Plasma emissivity, defined as the total power emitted per unit volume per unit solid angle per unit frequency interval between ν and $\nu + d\nu$, is given by

$$\epsilon_\nu = \frac{n_e}{4\pi} \int P(\nu, \nu) f(\nu) d\nu, \quad (2.2)$$

and it is generally measured in $\text{erg cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$, where $f(\nu)$ is the distribution function of electron velocities and $P(\nu, \nu)$ is the total power emitted per unit frequency interval during the collision between an electron with velocity ν and an ion with density n_i . If $f(\nu)$ is given by the Maxwellian distribution, the emissivity is . . .

PAGE 57, AFTER EQUATION (4.13)

where we neglect the radiation intensity falling on the region opposite to the observer and $\tau_{\nu, \nu}$ is again the total optical depth of the emitting region. . .

PAGE 80, AFTER EQUATION (5.15)

From (5.6), we see that coefficient γ_{jk} gives the collision probability per unit time per field particle so that $n_c \gamma_{jk}$ gives the number of excitations per second, and the product $n_t n_c \gamma_{jk}$ gives the number of excitations per cubic centimeter per second, where n_t is the test particle density. . .

PAGE 126, EQUATION (7.18)

$$\Gamma_{ei} = n_e n_i \sum_j [\langle \sigma_{cj} \nu \rangle \bar{E}_2 - \langle \sigma_{cj} \nu E_1 \rangle], \quad (7.18)$$