| **Table 2** | $\mathbf{N}_E$ / $\mathbf{N}_H$ | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | log p (dynes $cm^{-2}$ $sec^{-1}$) | | | | | |
| Temperature | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | -2* |
| 8,000 | 0.8266 | 0.3320 | 0.3977 | 0.2298 | 0.0680 | |
| 9,000 | 0.8611 | 0.3989 | 0.6288 | 0.7121 | 0.2393 | |
| 10,000 | 0.8883 | 0.4885 | 0.7587 | 0.9176 | 0.5629 | |
| 11,000 | 0.9103 | 0.5870 | 0.8322 | 0.9654 | 0.8431 | 0.4236 |
| 13,000 | 0.9440 | 0.7504 | 0.9076 | 0.9855 | 0.9855 | 0.4236 |
| 15,000 | 0.9702 | 0.8514 | 0.9448 | 0.9920 | 1.0030 | 0.6467 |
| 22,000 | 1.0370 | 0.9970 | 0.9897 | 1.0092 | 1.0457 | 0.7643 |
| 30,000 | 1.0627 | 1.0374 | 1.0318 | 1.0402 | 1.0495 | 0.9712 |
| 50,000 | | | 1.0506 | 1.0503 | 1.0836 | 1.0294 |
| 70,000 | | | 1.0653 | 1.0680 | 1.0976 | |
| 100,000 | | | 1.0953 | 1.0955 | 1.0992 | |

*The last column are the results for the case with no incident radiation on the slab. The results in the table are for a slab 200 km thick.