Part XII

Appendix

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0252921100071645 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Plates

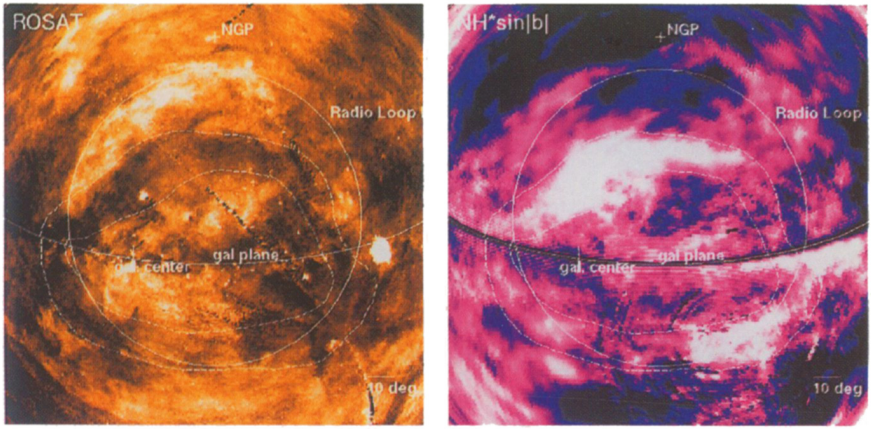

Plate 1. *Left:* ROSAT Survey map centred on Loop I in the energy range 0.1–2.0 keV. The circle of 58^o radius follows the radio continuum loop. The dashed lines outline the contours of the annular shadow. *Right:* HI map divided by cosec$|b_{II}|$; (see article by *Egger*).

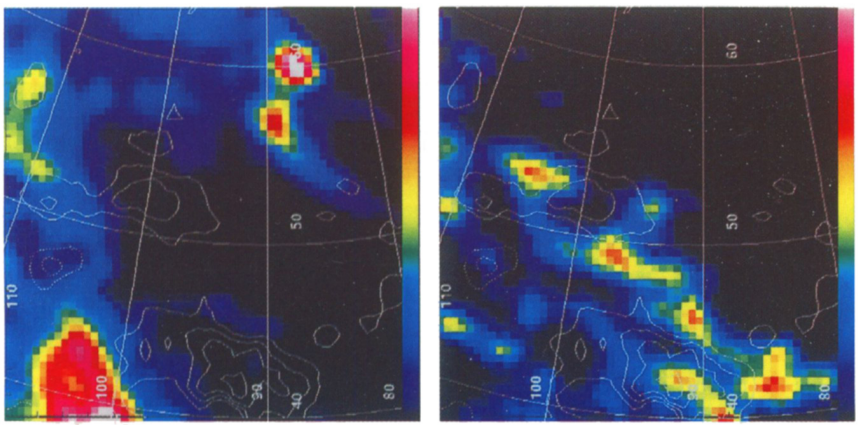

Plate 2. *Left:* H I column density distribution (black: low, white: high) of the IVCs across the field of interest, $N_{\rm HI}({\rm min}) = 0.2 \cdot 10^{20}\,{\rm cm}^{-2}$ and $N_{\rm HI}({\rm max}) = 2.0 \cdot 10^{20}\,{\rm cm}^{-2}$ ($v_{\rm LSR} \in [-90; -25]\,{\rm km\,s}^{-1}$). Contour lines mark the 1/4 keV excess emission (solid lines) starting at 4σ with steps of 2σ. *Right:* The HVC column density distribution ($v_{\rm LSR} \in [-450; -90]\,{\rm km\,s}^{-1}$) with $N_{\rm HI}({\rm min}) = 0.1 \cdot 10^{20}\,{\rm cm}^{-2}$ and $N_{\rm HI}({\rm max}) = 1.0 \cdot 10^{20}\,{\rm cm}^{-2}$; (see article by *Kerp et al.*).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0252921100071645 Published online by Cambridge University Press

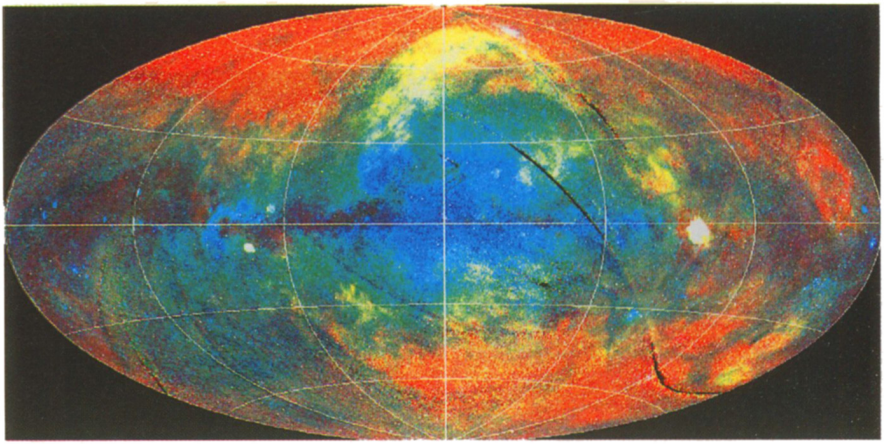

Plate 3. RGB image of the SXRB using the new survey maps (Snowden et al. 1997). The three energy bands, 1/4, 3/4, and 1.5 keV, are colour-coded with red, green, and blue, respectively. As in all our maps we use galactic coordinates with increasing longitudes to the left and $l = 0°$ in the center; (see article by *Freyberg & Schmitt*).

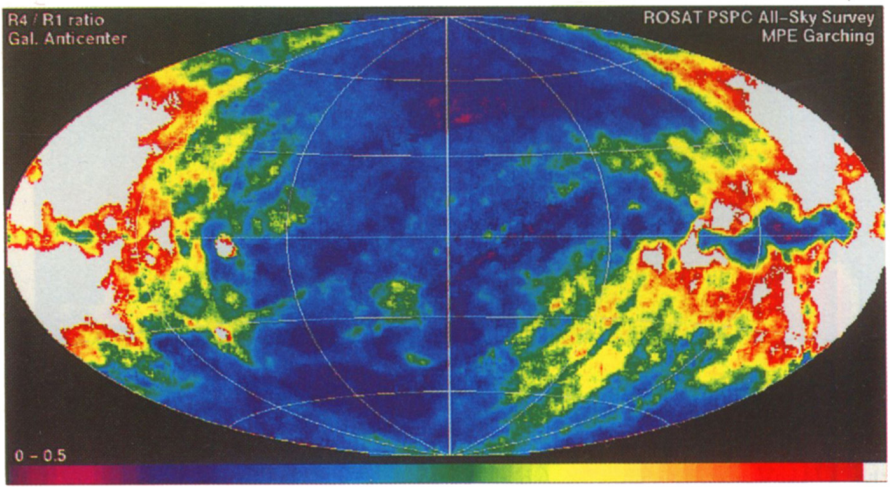

Plate 4. R4/R1 ratio centered at $l = 180°$, the colour bar ranges from 0.0 to 0.5; (see article by *Freyberg & Schmitt*).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0252921100071645 Published online by Cambridge University Press

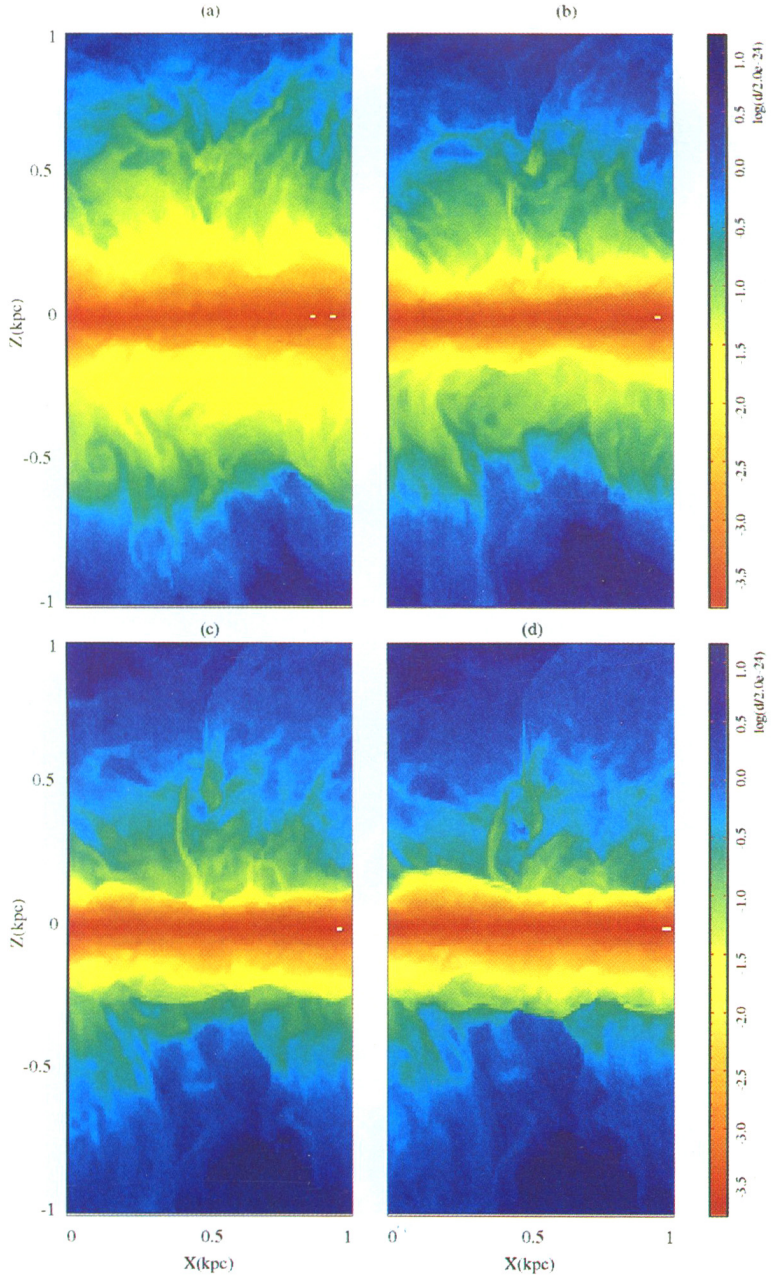

Plate 5. Density distribution in a section perpendicular to the Galactic plane for times 280, 283, 286, and 289 Myr after start of calculations; (see article by *Kahn*).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0252921100071645 Published online by Cambridge University Press

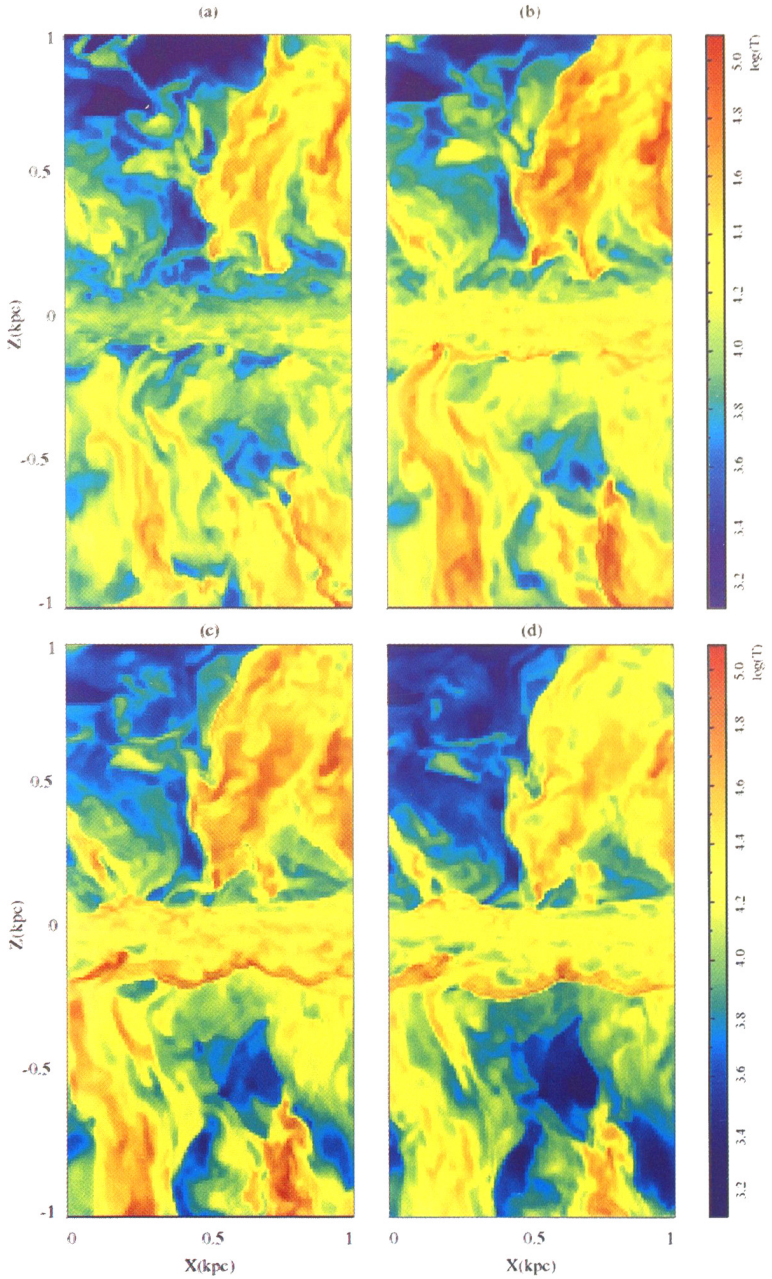

Plate 6. Temperature distribution perpendicular to the Galactic plane for times 280, 283, 286, and 289 Myr after start of calculations; (see article by *Kahn*).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0252921100071645 Published online by Cambridge University Press

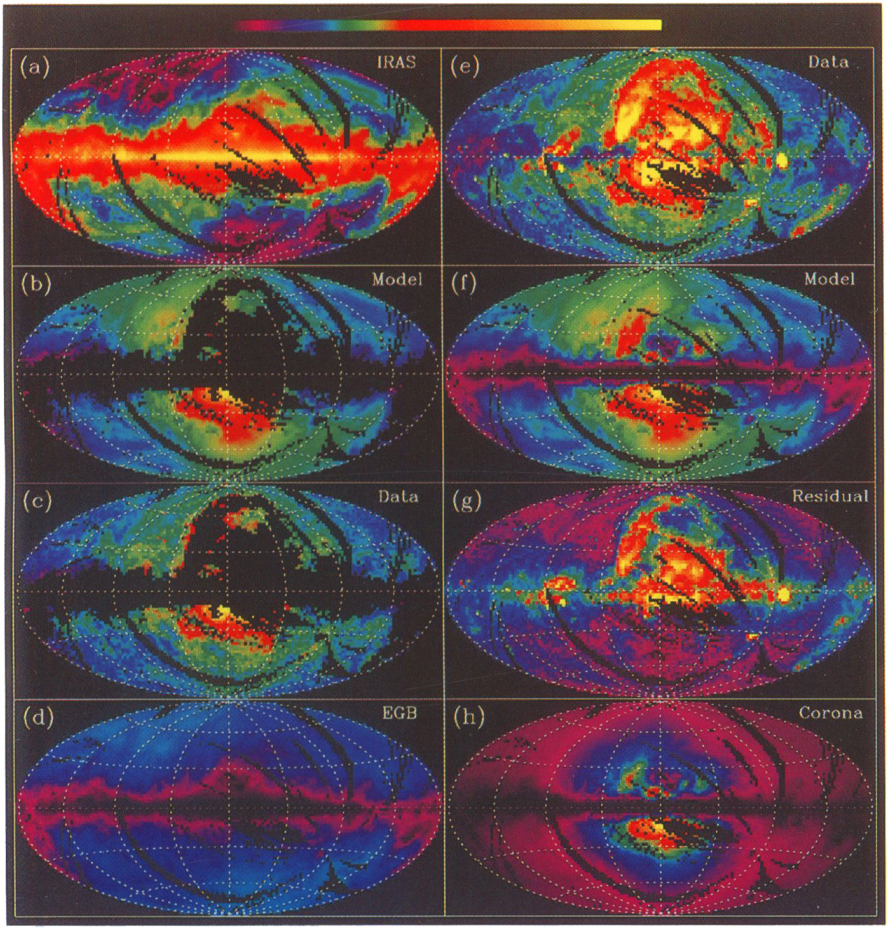

Plate 7. Surface brightness intensity maps in the zero-centered Galactic coordinates with Aitoff equal-area projections. Both X-ray data and model are in the 3/4 keV band. From the top panel to the bottom one in the left column are the zero-level corrected *IRAS* 100μm survey (a); Model map covering only pixels used in the fit at the threshold 0.4 (b); *ROSAT* data in the same region (c); and the extragalactic background component of the model (d). The panels in the right column, arranged for an easy comparison with Fig. 4, are the *ROSAT* data (e); the model including regions not used in the fit (f); the residual of the *ROSAT* survey minus the model (g); the corona component of the model (h). The false color range is between 1 and 440 MJy sr^{-1} logarithmically for (a), 0 to 5 $\times 10^{-4}$ counts s^{-1} arcmin^{-2} linearly for (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (h), and -0.7 to 5 $\times 10^{-4}$ counts s^{-1} arcmin^{-2} for (g); the black represents the lowest intensity while the yellow is the highest; (see article by *Wang*).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0252921100071645 Published online by Cambridge University Press

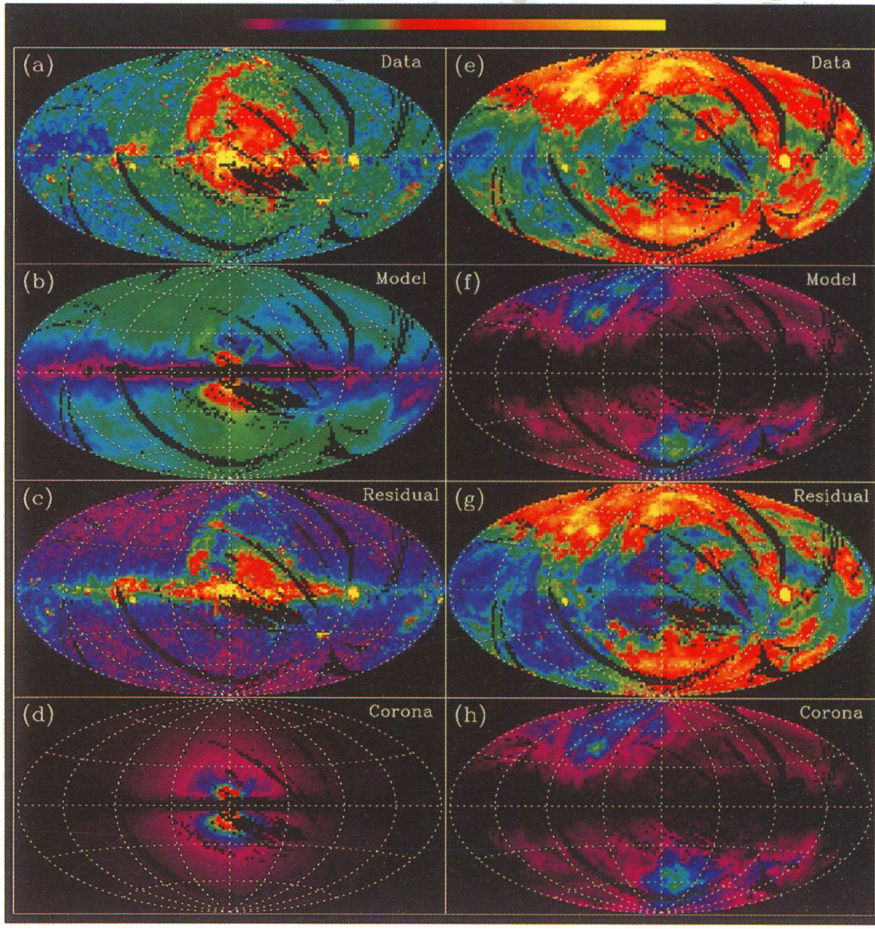

Plate 8. Data and model predictions in the 1.5 keV band (left column) and in the 1/4 keV band (right column). The projections and sky coverage are the same as those in Fig. 1. From the top row to the bottom one are the *ROSAT* survey data, the model predictions of the corona plus the extragalactic background, the residual maps of the survey data minus the model, and the corona components of the model in the two bands. The false color range in the left column spans between 0 to 5 $\times 10^{-4}$ counts s^{-1} $arcmin^{-2}$ for the panels (a), (b) and (d) and -0.7 to 5 $\times 10^{-4}$ counts s^{-1} $arcmin^{-2}$ for (c); the range in the right column is all between 0 to 15 $\times 10^{-4}$ counts s^{-1} $arcmin^{-2}$; (see article by *Wang*).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0252921100071645 Published online by Cambridge University Press