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## Relativistic viscous accretion flow model for black hole sources with XMM–Newton observations

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We develop a model formalism to study the structure of a relativistic, viscous, optically thin, advective accretion flow around a rotating black hole in presence of radiative coolings. We use this model to examine the physical parameters of four black hole Ultra-luminous X-ray sources (BH-ULXs), namely mass ( $M_{\text{BH}}$ ), spin ( $a_k$ ) and accretion rate ( $\dot{m}$ ), respectively. While doing this, we adopt a recently developed effective potential to mimic the spacetime geometry around the rotating black holes. We solve the governing equations to obtain the shock induced global accretion solutions in terms of  $\dot{m}$  and viscosity parameter ( $\alpha$ ). Using shock properties, we compute the Quasi-periodic Oscillation (QPO) frequency ( $\nu_{\text{QPO}}$ ) of the post-shock matter, when the shock front exhibits Quasi-periodic variations. We also calculate the bolometric luminosity ( $L_{\text{bol}}$ ) of the entire disc for these shock solutions. Utilizing  $\nu_{\text{QPO}}$  and  $L_{\text{bol}}$ , we constrain BH-ULXs mass by varying their spin ( $a_k$ ) and accretion rate ( $\dot{m}$ ). We find that NGC6946 X–1 and NGC5408 X–1 seem to accrete at sub-Eddington accretion rate provided their central sources are rapidly rotating, whereas IC342 X–1 and NGC1313 X–1 can accrete in sub/super-Eddington limit irrespective to their spin values.

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