

具有小 Knudsen 数的 Boltzmann 方程的 奇异扰动解法

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提 要

本文提出一种解小 Knudsen 数的 Boltzmann 方程的方法,它可以消去 Hilbert 展开和 Enskog 展开中的久期项改进正规解,消去 Grad 展开中的久期项改进初始层解,并把求边界层解归结为求解线性代数方程组。

一、引 言

Boltzmann 方程是稀薄气体动力学的基本方程^[1,2]。求解 Boltzmann 方程是很困难的。著名的 Hilbert 展开^[3]、Enskog 展开^[4]和 Grad 展开^[4],都是在小 Knudsen 数情况下求解 Boltzmann 方程的方法。但在这些展开之中都存在久期项,因此只在初始的有限时间之内有效^[4]。本文讨论如何消去久期项,得到对所有时间一致有效的展开。

无外场时散射截面反比于二分子相撞速率的单原子 Maxwell 分子气体 Boltzmann 方程为^[1,2]

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int d\mathbf{w} d\hat{u}' g_M(\hat{u} \cdot \hat{u}') [f(\mathbf{w}')f(\mathbf{v}') - f(\mathbf{w})f(\mathbf{v})], \quad (1)$$

其中 f 为单粒子分布函数、“ $\wedge$ ”表示单位矢量; $t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}$ 都已无量纲化; ε 为 Knudsen 数, $\varepsilon = l_r/l \ll 1$, 这里 l_r 为分子平均自由程, l 为系统特征长度即单位长度; $g_M(\hat{u} \cdot \hat{u}')$ 为散射截面与相撞速率之积。设

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}, t) = \int e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}} f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t) d\mathbf{v},$$

(1) 式就是^[5]

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + i \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \mathbf{k} \cdot \partial \mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} J_M(\varphi, \varphi), \quad (2)$$

$$J_M(\varphi, \varphi) = \int d\hat{u}' g_M(\hat{k} \cdot \hat{u}') \left[\varphi \cdot \left\{ \frac{\hat{k}}{2} (\hat{k} + \hat{u}') \right\} \varphi \cdot \left\{ \frac{\hat{k}}{2} (\hat{k} - \hat{u}') \right\} - \varphi(\hat{k})\varphi(0) \right]. \quad (3)$$

以上诸式中时间及长度单位由

$$\frac{1}{V} \int v^2 f d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{r} = 3,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d\hat{u}' g_M(\hat{k} \cdot \hat{u}') [1 - (\hat{k} \cdot \hat{u}')^2] = 1$$

决定(V 为系统体积). 对于平面对称系统, $\varphi = \varphi(x, k, \mu, t)$, 其中 $\mu = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{e}_x$, 这时(3)式写成

$$\varepsilon \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + i\mu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial k \partial x} + \frac{i(1-\mu^2)}{k} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \mu \partial x} \right] = J_M(\varphi, \varphi). \quad (4)$$

本文的讨论只限于一维系统, 并主要针对 Maxwell 分子, 但本文的方法可用于三维系统, 主要结论也可推广到非 Maxwell 分子.

二、正 规 解

先考虑(4)式的如下形式的解 φ_n :

$$\varphi_n = \rho(x, t) e^{-\frac{k^2}{2} \theta(x, t) - i k \mu c(x, t)} [1 + \xi(x, k, \mu, t)], \quad (5)$$

$$\xi = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j \xi^{(j)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j \sum_{n,l} a_{nl}^{(j)}(x, t) e_{nl}, \quad (6)$$

$$e_{nl} = \frac{(-ik)^n}{n!} P_l(\mu) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; l = n, n-2, \dots, 1 \text{ 或 } 0. \quad (7)$$

$P_l(\mu)$ 为 l 阶 Legendre 多项式. 限定 $n+l$ 为偶数是因为 $\varphi(x, k, \mu, t) = \varphi(x, -k, -\mu, t)$. 不失一般性, 可令 $a_{00}^{(0)} = a_{11}^{(0)} = a_{20}^{(0)} = 0$. 记 $I_M(\xi) = J_M(1, \xi) + J_M(\xi, 1)$, 可证明^[6]

$$I_M(e_{nl}) = -\lambda_{nl} e_{nl}, \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda_{nl} = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 d\nu g(\nu) \left[1 + \delta_{n0} \delta_{l0} - \left(\frac{1+\nu}{2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} P_l \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\nu}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{1-\nu}{2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} P_l \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{2}} \right) \right]. \quad (9)$$

进一步假定

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j p_j, \quad \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j q_j, \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j s_j, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial a_{nl}^{(j)}}{\partial t} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i \alpha_{nl}^{(j,i)}(n, l) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 0), j = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (11)$$

其中 p_j, q_j, s_j 只含 ρ, c, θ 及其对 x 的导数, $\alpha_{nl}^{(j,i)}$ 只含 $\rho, c, \theta, a_{00}^{(1)}, a_{11}^{(1)}, a_{20}^{(1)}, \dots, a_{20}^{(j)}$ 及其对 x 的导数. 利用(5)–(11)式, 可以写出(4)式的各阶近似方程. 求解 ε^0 阶和 ε 阶方程得到

$$\xi^{(0)} = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$p_0 = -\frac{\partial(\rho c)}{\partial x}, \quad q_0 = -c \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho \theta)}{\partial x}, \quad s_0 = -c \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \theta \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}, \quad (13)$$

$$\xi^{(1)} = a_{00}^{(1)} e_{00} + a_{11}^{(1)} e_{11} + a_{20}^{(1)} e_{20} - \frac{4\theta}{3\lambda_{22}\rho} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} e_{22} - \frac{3\theta}{\lambda_{31}\rho} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} e_{31}. \quad (14)$$

在求解(4)式的 ε^2 阶方程时, 相当于(13)式的 3 个方程含 6 个待定的量 p_1, q_1, s_1 和 $\alpha_{ni}^{(1,0)}$. 如果让 $p_1 = q_1 = s_1 = 0$, 就相当于 Hilbert 展开的作法^[3], 将导致久期项, 而取

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= 0, \quad q_1 = \frac{4}{3\lambda_{22}\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\theta \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \right), \\ s_1 &= \frac{8\theta}{9\lambda_{22}\rho} \left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{5}{3\lambda_{31}\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

可以消去久期项, $\alpha_{ni}^{(1,0)}$ 随之确定, 故(10)式精确到 $O(\varepsilon^2)$ 时成为 Navier-Stokes 方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= - \frac{\partial(\rho c)}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} &= -c \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho \theta)}{\partial x} + \frac{4\varepsilon}{3\lambda_{22}\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\theta \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \right), \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} &= -c \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \theta \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + \frac{8\varepsilon \theta}{9\lambda_{22}\rho} \left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{5\varepsilon}{3\lambda_{31}\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

于是 $\xi^{(2)}$ 可以解出, 其中 $a_{00}^{(2)}, a_{11}^{(2)}$ 和 $a_{20}^{(2)}$ 待定.

在求解(4)式的 ε^3 阶方程时, 有 9 个待定的量 $p_2, q_2, s_2, \alpha_{ni}^{(1,1)}, \alpha_{ni}^{(2,0)}$ 需要满足 3 个方程. 如果选取 $a_{00}^{(1)} = a_{11}^{(1)} = a_{20}^{(1)} = a_{00}^{(2)} = a_{11}^{(2)} = a_{20}^{(2)} = 0$, 那么 $\alpha_{ni}^{(1,1)} = \alpha_{ni}^{(2,0)} = 0$, 这相当于 Enskog 的作法^[4], 将会导致久期项. 但下面的取法可以消去久期项:

$$\begin{aligned} p_2 &= q_2 = s_2 = 0, \quad \alpha_{00}^{(1,1)} = 0, \quad \alpha_{11}^{(1,1)} = -a_{00}^{(1)} q_1 - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{22}^{(2)}), \\ \alpha_{20}^{(1,1)} &= -\frac{2}{3} a_{11}^{(1)} q_1 - a_{00}^{(1)} s_1 - \frac{5}{9\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{31}^{(2)}) - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} a_{22}^{(2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$\alpha_{ni}^{(2,0)}$ 随之被确定, 而(11)式中 $j=1$ 的方程精确到 $O(\varepsilon^2)$ 成为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial a_{00}^{(1)}}{\partial t} &= -c \frac{\partial a_{00}^{(1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{11}^{(1)}), \\ \frac{\partial a_{11}^{(1)}}{\partial t} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (c a_{11}^{(1)}) - \theta \frac{\partial a_{00}^{(1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{20}^{(1)}) - \varepsilon \left[a_{00}^{(1)} q_1 + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{22}^{(2)}) \right], \\ \frac{\partial a_{20}^{(1)}}{\partial t} &= -c \frac{\partial a_{20}^{(1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \theta \frac{\partial a_{11}^{(1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} a_{20}^{(1)} - a_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \\ &\quad - \varepsilon \left[\frac{2}{3} a_{11}^{(1)} q_1 + a_{00}^{(1)} s_1 + \frac{5}{9\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{31}^{(2)}) + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} a_{22}^{(2)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

可以证明, 对于 $j \geq 3$, 选择

$$\begin{aligned} p_i &= q_i = s_i = 0, \quad \alpha_{ni}^{(j-i,1)} = 0, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, j, \\ \alpha_{00}^{(j-1,1)} &= 0, \quad \alpha_{00}^{(j,0)} = -c \frac{\partial a_{00}^{(j)}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{11}^{(j)}), \\ \alpha_{11}^{(j-1,1)} &= -a_{00}^{(j-1)} q_1 - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{21}^{(j)}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{11}^{(j,0)} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (c a_{11}^{(j)}) - \theta \frac{\partial a_{00}^{(j)}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{20}^{(j)}), \\
\alpha_{20}^{(j-1,1)} &= -\frac{2}{3} a_{11}^{(j-1)} q_1 - a_{00}^{(j-1)} s_1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} a_{22}^{(j)} - \frac{5}{9\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho a_{31}^{(j)}), \\
\alpha_{20}^{(j,0)} &= -c \frac{\partial a_{20}^{(j)}}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \theta \frac{\partial a_{11}^{(j)}}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} a_{20}^{(j)} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} a_{11}^{(j)}. \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

可以得到没有久期项的展开. 于是(16), (18)式成为精确的方程组.

有些作者^[2]从宏观信息的暗示出发假定

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial_0 f}{\partial t} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial_1 f}{\partial t},$$

使得到的结果与宏观现象符合. 而我们的讨论完全从 Boltzmann 方程本身出发, 没有引进任何先验的假定.

φ_n 不能满足任意的初条件及边条件, 我们称之为正规解. 除初始层、边界层和激波层之外, (4)式的解就是 φ_n . 由于激波层问题比较复杂, 本文暂不讨论.

三、初始层解

设

$$\varphi = \varphi_n + \varphi_i \quad (20)$$

满足(4)式及初始条件

$$\varphi(t=0) = \rho(x, 0) e^{-\frac{k^2}{2} \theta(x, 0) - i k \mu c(x, 0)} \left[1 + \sum_{(n,l)=(2,2), (3,1), \dots} b_{nl}^{(0)}(x, 0) e_{nl} \right]. \quad (21)$$

此外, φ_i 还满足

$$\varphi_i(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0. \quad (22)$$

我们称 φ_i 为初始层解, 它遵从的方程和初条件为

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \tau} + \varepsilon \left[i \mu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial k \partial x} + \frac{i(1 - \mu^2)}{k} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial \mu \partial x} \right] = J_M(\varphi_i, \varphi_i) + J_M(\varphi_i, \varphi_n) + J_M(\varphi_n, \varphi_i), \quad (23)$$

$$\varphi_i(\tau=0) = \varphi(t=0) - \varphi_n(t=0), \quad (24)$$

其中 $\tau = t/\varepsilon$. 设

$$\varphi_i = \rho e^{-\frac{k^2}{2} \theta - i k \mu c} \psi, \quad \psi = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j \psi^{(j)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j \sum_{nl} b_{nl}^{(j)}(x, \tau) e_{nl}, \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial b_{nl}^{(j)}}{\partial \tau} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i \rho^{(j,i)}, \quad (26)$$

其中 $\rho^{(j,i)}$ 只含 $\rho, c, \theta, a_{n'l'}^{(0)}, b_{n'l'}^{(0)}, \dots, a_{n'l'}^{(j)}, b_{n'l'}^{(j)}$ 及其对 x 的导数. 把(25), (26)式代入(23)式中, 其 ε^0 级方程为

$$\rho_{nl}^{(0,0)} + \lambda_{nl} \rho b_{nl}^{(0)} = R_{nl}^{(0)}, \quad (27)$$

其中 $R_{nl}^{(0)}$ 只包括 $n' < n$ 的 $b_{n'l'}^{(0)}$. (23)式的 ε 级方程确定 $\rho_{nl}^{(1,0)}$ 与 $\rho_{nl}^{(0,1)}$ 之和而没有完全确

定其中每一项。若取 $\beta_{nl}^{(0,1)} = 0$, 就是 Grad 展开的方法^[4], 会产生久期项。但是若适当地选择, 例如在 $l \approx 0, 1$ 时令

$$\beta_{nl}^{(0,1)} = -c \frac{\partial b_{nl}^{(0)}}{\partial x}, \quad \beta_{nl}^{(1,0)} + \lambda_{nl} \rho b_{nl}^{(1)} = R_{nl}^{(1)}, \quad (28)$$

就可以消去久期项。其中 $R_{nl}^{(1)}$ 除包含 $b_{n'l'}^{(0)}$ 之外, 只含 $n' < n$ 的 $b_{n'l'}^{(1)}$ 及 $a_{n'l'}^{(1)}$ 。对(23)式的更高级方程类似地讨论可以得出, 当 $l \approx 0, 1$ 时, 只要选择

$$\beta_{nl}^{(j-i,i)} = 0 \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, j, \quad (29)$$

$$\beta_{nl}^{(j-1,1)} = -c \frac{\partial b_{nl}^{(j-1)}}{\partial x}, \quad \beta_{nl}^{(j,0)} + \lambda_{nl} \rho b_{nl}^{(j)} = R_{nl}^{(j)}, \quad (30)$$

就可以消去久期项; 而在 $l = 0$ 或 $1, n \geq 4$ 时, 由于 $\lambda_{n,0} = \lambda_{n-1,1}$, 在保持(29)式的同时还须选择

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{n,0}^{(j-1,1)} &= -c \frac{\partial b_{n,0}^{(j-1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{n}{3} \theta \frac{\partial b_{n-1,1}^{(j-1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{n}{6} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} b_{n-1,1}^{(j-1)}, \quad \beta_{n,0}^{(j,0)} + \lambda_{n,0} \rho b_{n,0}^{(j)} = R_{n,0}^{(j)}, \\ \beta_{n-1,1}^{(j-1,1)} &= -c \frac{\partial b_{n-1,1}^{(j-1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{b_{n-1,1}^{(j-1)}}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial b_{n,0}^{(j-1)}}{\partial x}, \\ \beta_{n-1,1}^{(j,0)} + \lambda_{n,0} \rho b_{n-1,1}^{(j)} &= R_{n-1,1}^{(j)}, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

才能消去久期项; 最后, 当 $(n, l) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 0)$ 时, 除(29)式之外, 还可以取

$$\beta_{nl}^{(j-1,1)} = 0 \quad (n, l) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 0), \quad (32)$$

并不产生久期项。于是, (26)式就成为一阶线性偏微分方程组, 辅以初条件(24)式, 可以严格求解, 只是 $b_{00}^{(j)}, b_{11}^{(j)}, b_{20}^{(j)}$ 的初条件由(22)式决定, 再从(24)式决定 $a_{00}^{(j)}, a_{11}^{(j)}$ 和 $a_{20}^{(j)}$ 的初条件。

王承书和 Uhlenbeck 曾发现在 Maxwell 分子气体中有高阶矩声波^[6]。但 Grad 展开却没有反映出这种波。用本文的方法可以明显地看到存在着波速为 $\sqrt{\frac{n\theta}{3}}$ 的高阶矩声波, 它们衰减极快, 所以只在初始层中才有。

四、边界层解

设(4)式的满足给定边界条件的解为

$$\varphi = \varphi_n + \varphi_b, \quad (33)$$

而且在远离边界处 $\varphi_b \rightarrow 0$, 那么称 φ_b 为边界层解。我们只讨论在边界附近对正规解的修正, 而不讨论边界附近对初始层解的修正。由(4)及(33)式可以得到 φ_b 满足的方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi_b}{\partial t} + i\mu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_b}{\partial k \partial x} + \frac{i(1-\mu^2)}{k} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_b}{\partial \mu \partial x} \\ = \frac{1}{8} [J(\varphi_b, \varphi_b) + J(\varphi_n, \varphi_b) + J(\varphi_b, \varphi_n)]. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

在我们所讨论的平面对称情况下只有 Knudsen 边界层而没有粘滞边界层。 φ_b 应当满足的边界条件常常不能明显给出, 而是由一线性方程给出^[2], 这是求边界层解比较困难的原因之一。令

$$\varphi_b = \rho e^{-\frac{k^2}{2}\theta - ik\mu c} \eta, \quad \eta = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i \eta^{(i)}, \quad (35)$$

并代入(34)式中, 得到 η 所满足的方程. 假定系统限于 $x \in [0, L]$, 在 $x=0$ 附近令 $x = \varepsilon X$, 在 $x=L$ 附近令 $x = L - \varepsilon X$. 由于在一定条件下正规解 φ_n 的初级近似(ε^0 级部分)可以满足边界条件, 这时 $\eta^{(0)} = 0$. 所以在 $x=0$ 附近 $\eta^{(1)} = \eta_0^{(1)}$ 满足的方程为

$$\left[c_{11} + i\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial k} + \frac{1(1-\mu^2)}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right] \frac{\partial \eta_0^{(1)}}{\partial X} - I(\eta_0^{(1)}) = 0. \quad (36)$$

可以证明, 如果取有限阶的矩(例如 n 为偶数和奇数的矩各取 N 阶)截断, 那么(36)式及边界条件可以归结为求解联立的 $(N-1)$ 个线性方程来决定 $(N-1)$ 个未知数, 其中一个未知数给出正规解 $a_{20}^{(1)}$ 的边界条件, 其余表示 $\eta_0^{(1)}$. $a_{11}^{(1)}$ 在边界上总是零, 而边界条件对 $a_{00}^{(1)}$ 没有限制.

求解(34)式的更高级方程相当于求解(36)式对应的非齐次方程, 它也归结为求解联立的 $(N-1)$ 个线性方程. 类似地求得 $x=L$ 附近 $\eta^{(j)} = \eta_L^{(j)}$ 之后, 可以把(35)式之中的 $\eta^{(j)}$ 写成

$$\eta^{(j)} = \eta_0^{(j)} \bar{\phi} \left(\frac{2x}{L} \right) + \eta_L^{(j)} \bar{\phi} \left(\frac{L-2x}{L} \right), \quad (37)$$

其中

$$\bar{\phi}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1/3, \\ \text{单调下降且无限次可微} & \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}, \\ 0 & x \geq \frac{2}{3}. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

由此看出, 我们不可能无限制地求边界层解的高级近似, 即不能得到一个无穷级数解.

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A KIND OF SINGULAR PERTURBATION METHOD FOR SOLVING THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION WITH SMALL KNUDSEN NUMBER

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ABSTRACT

A kind of singular perturbation method is used to remove secular terms in Hilbert expansion and Enskog expansion of the normal solution and those in Grad expansion of the "initial layer" solution of Boltzmann equation (B.e.). The problem of solving B.e. in the "boundary layer" is reduced to that of solving a set of linear algebraic equations.

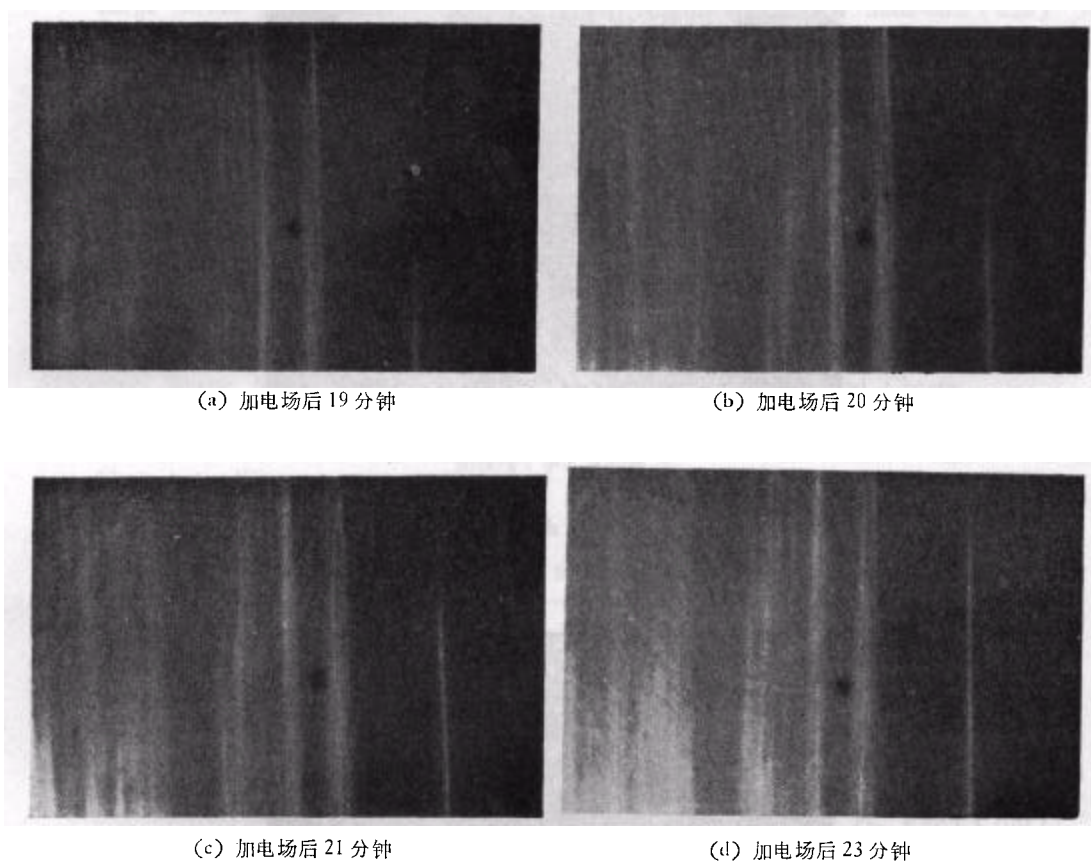


图 1 (a) (b) (c) (d) 分别为 α - LiIO_3 晶体中同一靠近阳极的区域在偏光显微镜交叉检偏下加 $V_+ = 2.5\text{kV}$ 后不同时刻的透射显微像, 放大 300 倍

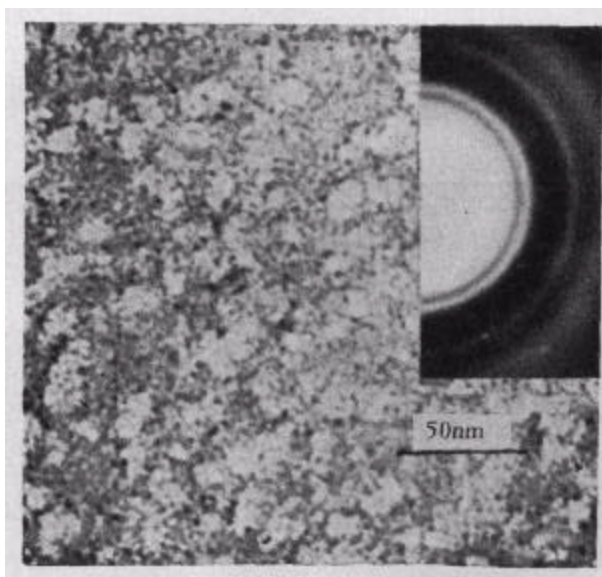


图1 Mo-Ge 合金的晶态透射电子显微像及其相应的选区电子衍射图

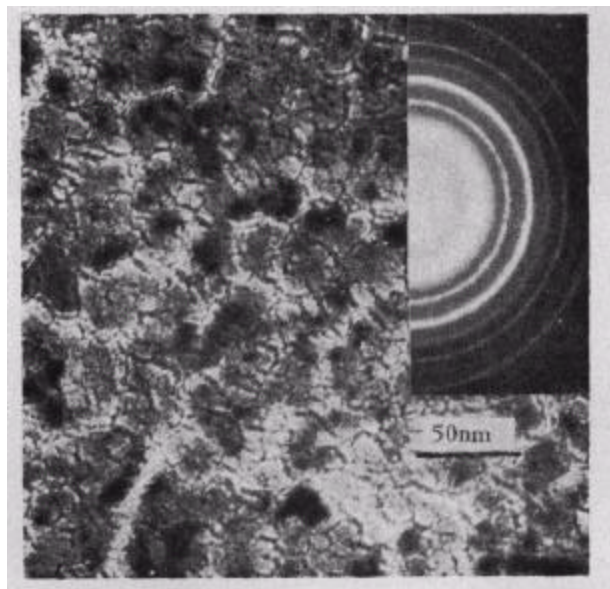


图2 Mo-Si 合金的晶态透射电子显微像及其相应的选区电子衍射图

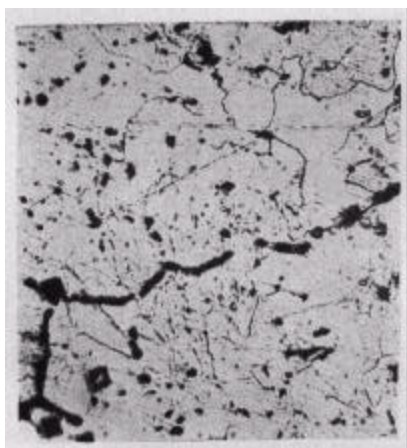


图 1 Fe-Ce(0.1%)合金金相图 $\times 250$
浸蚀剂: 苦味酸酒精溶液

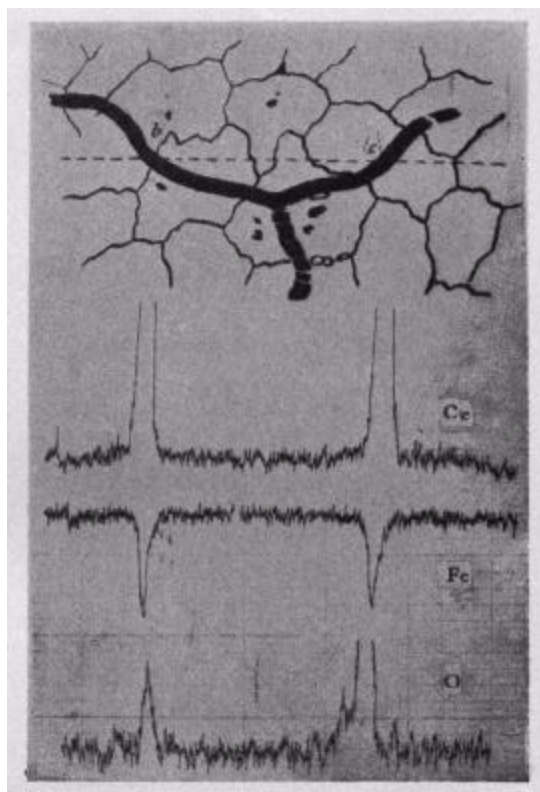


图 2 Fe-Ce(0.1%) 合金 Ce, Fe, O
电子探针线扫描记录

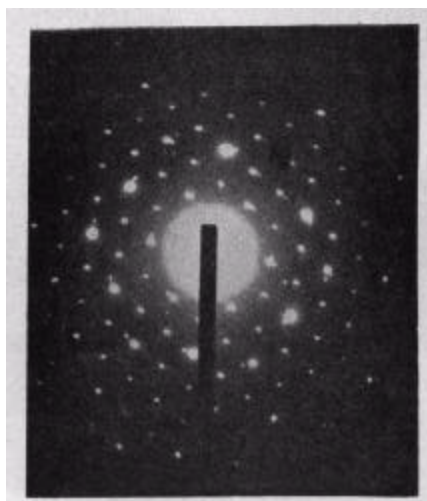


图 3 Fe-Ce(0.1%) 合金中 CeAlO_3 相电子衍射图

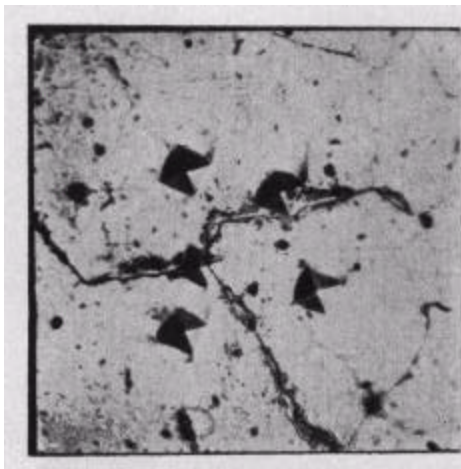


图 4 Fe-Sb(6.7%) 合金
金相图 $\times 75$
浸蚀剂: 苦味酸酒精溶液

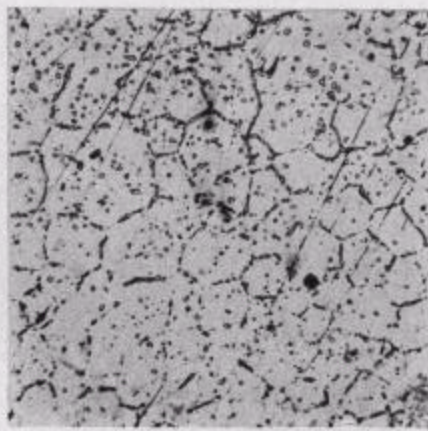


图 5 Fe-Sb(6.7%) 合金金
相显微硬度
负荷 20g $\times 600$

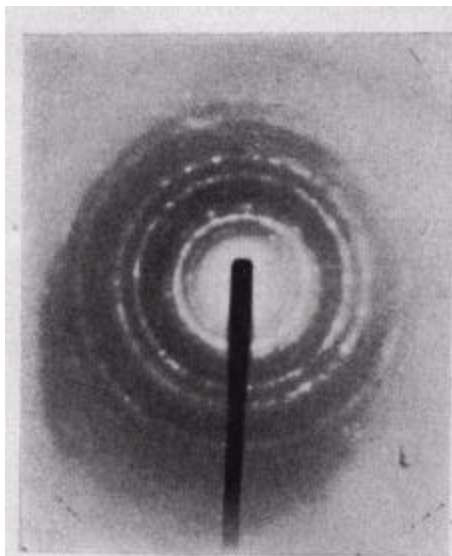


图 6 Fe-Sb(6.7%) 合金中
 Fe_3Sb_2 相电子衍射图

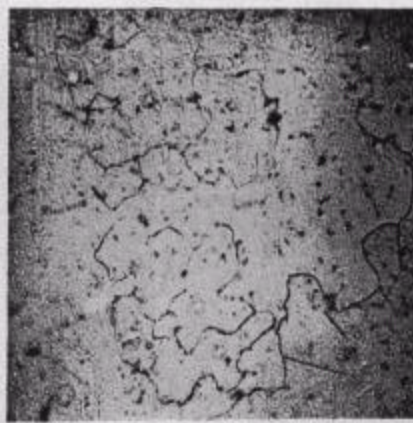


图 7 Fe-Sb(6.7%)-Ce(0.1%)
合金金相图 $\times 75$
浸蚀剂: 苦味酸酒精溶液

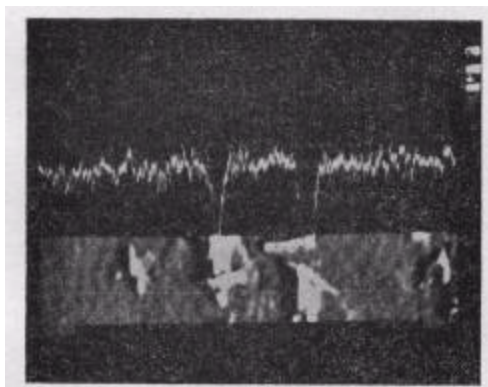


图 8 Fe-Sb(6.7%)-Ce(0.1%)
合金中 Sb 的电子探针线
扫描记录 $\times 1500$

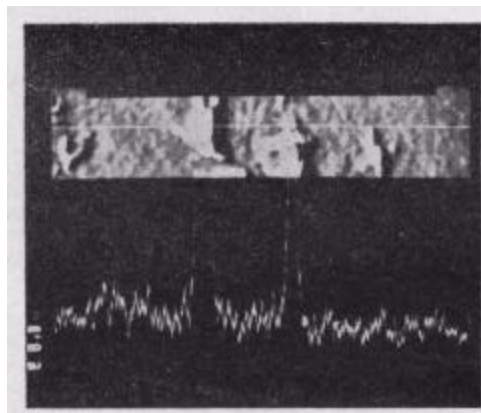


图 9 Fe-Sb(6.7%)-Ce(0.1%) 合
金中 Ce 的电子探针线
扫描记录 $\times 1500$

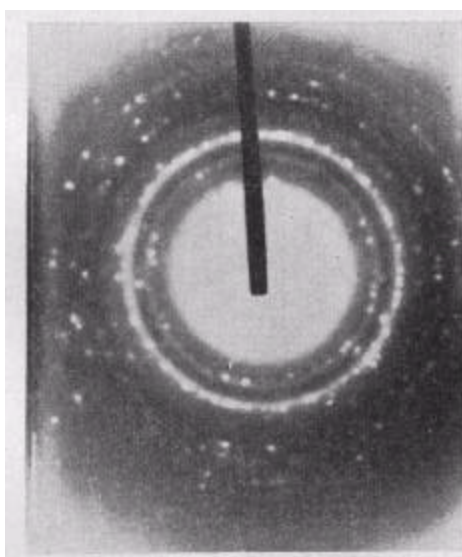


图 10 Fe-Sb(6.7%)-Ce(0.1%)
合金中 CeSb 相电子衍射图

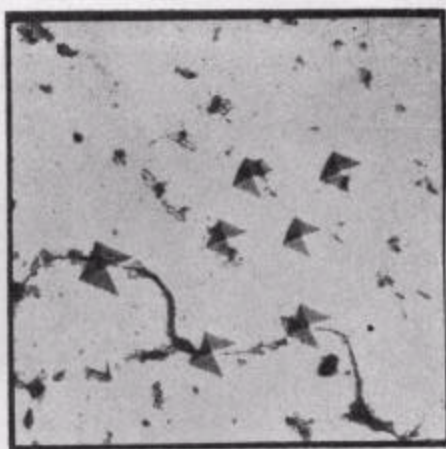


图 11 Fe-Sb(6.7%)-Ce(0.1%)
合金相显微硬度
负荷 20g $\times 600$

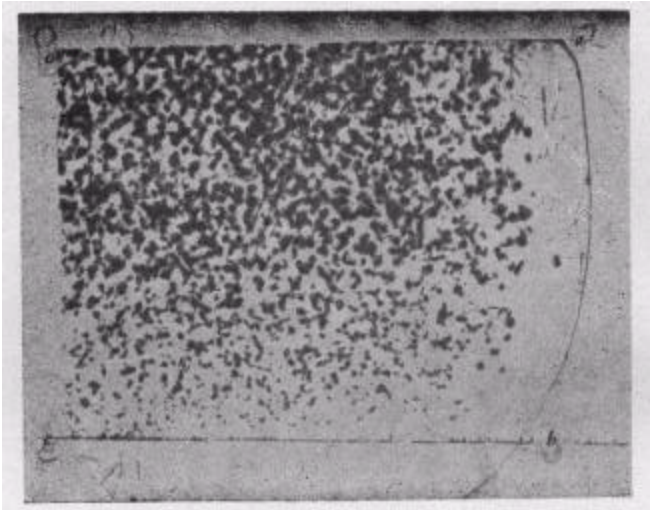


图 2 真空中退火试样的 X 射线投影形貌图
(*cb* 以下部分未拍出)

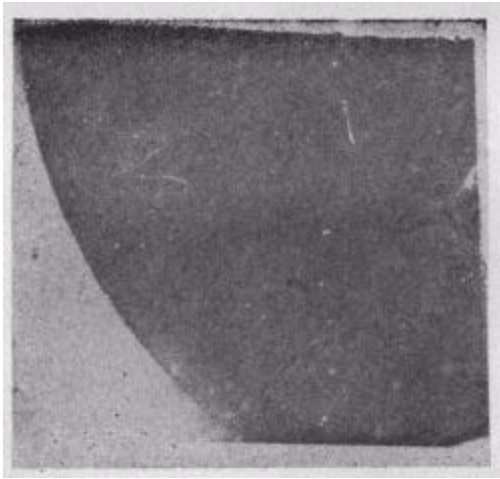


图 3 真空中退火的薄片试样的 X 射线投影形貌象



图1 铸态 $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Ti}_{0.5}, \text{V}_{0.5})$ 合金电子显微象

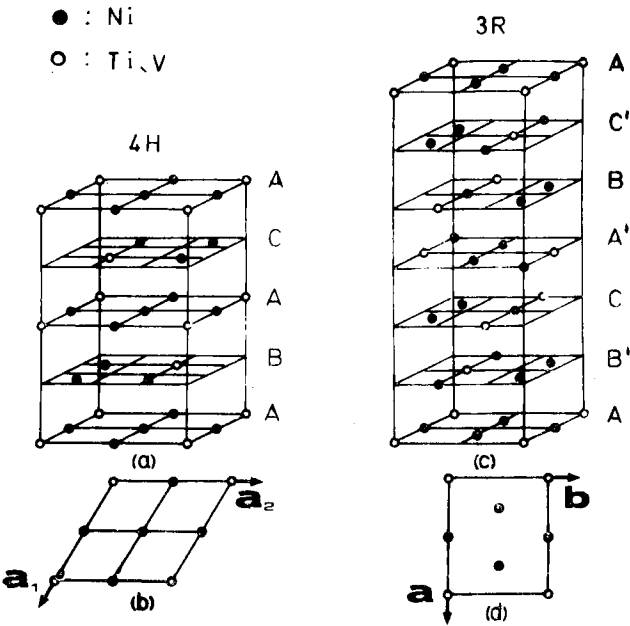


图 2 用密排面堆垛方式描述 $\text{Ni}_3\text{Ti}[(a)(b)]$ 与 $\text{Ni}_3\text{V}[(c), (d)]$ 的结构

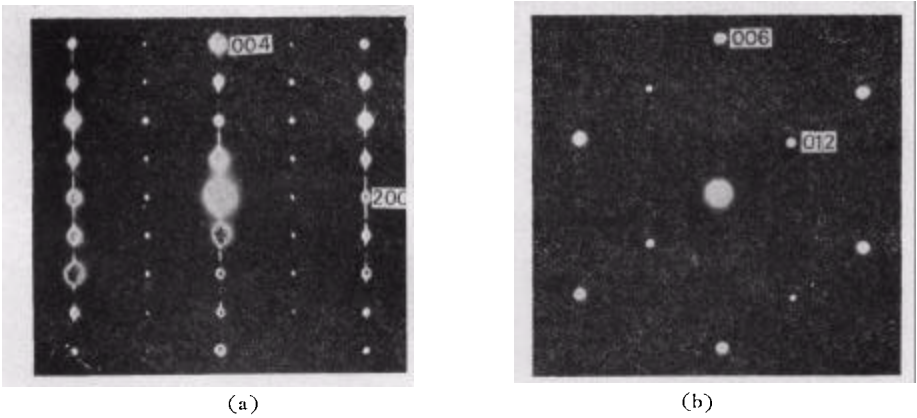
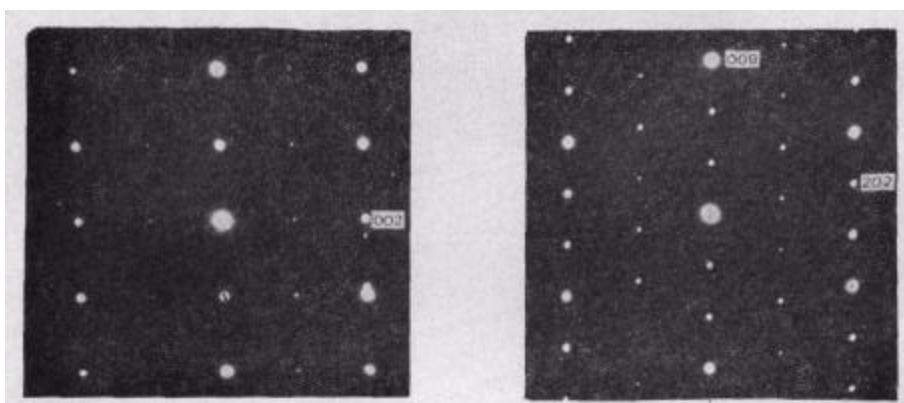
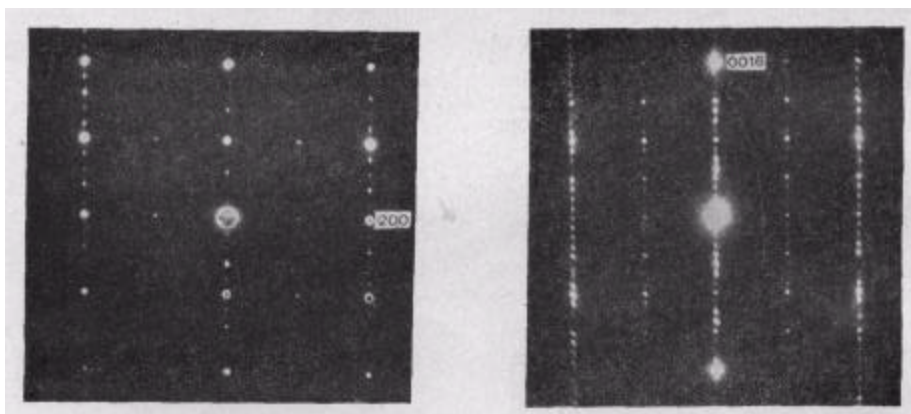


图3 4H Ni_3Ti (a) 与 3R Ni_3V (b) 的[001]取向电子衍射图



(a) 2H

(b) 9R

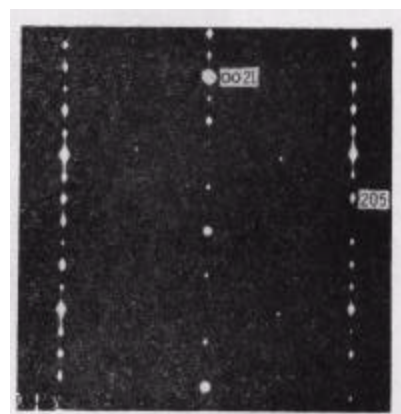


(c) 10H + 2H

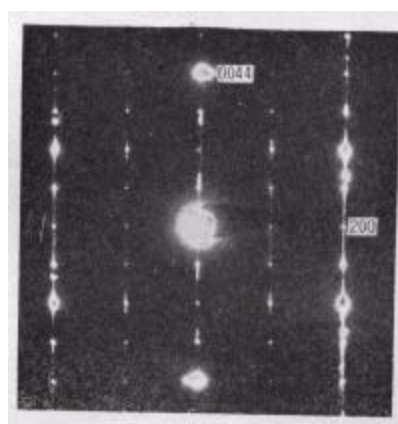
(d) 16H



(e) 20H



(f) 21R



(g) 44H

图 4 铸态 $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Ti}_{0.55}, \text{V}_{0.45})$ 合金中七种堆垛结构的 $[010]$ 取向电子衍射图

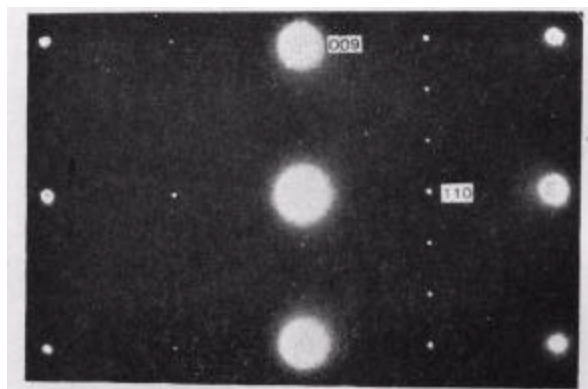
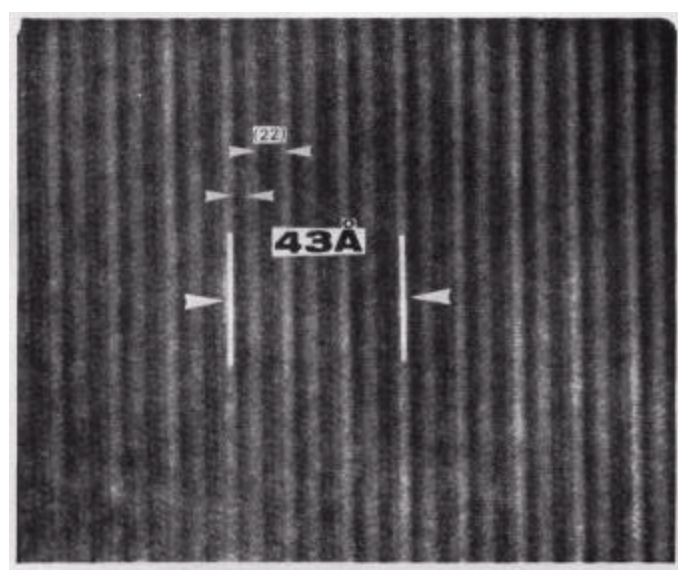
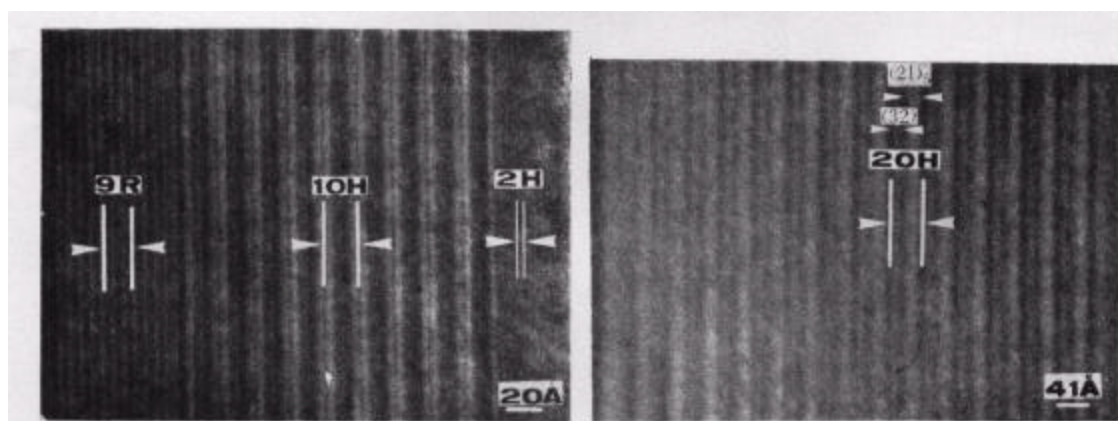


图 5 绕 $00l$ 点列旋转晶体得到的
 $9R[1\bar{1}0]$ 取向的电子衍射图



(a) $21R$



(b) $20H$

(c) $10H$

图 6 $21R$, $20H$, $10H$ 的一维点阵象

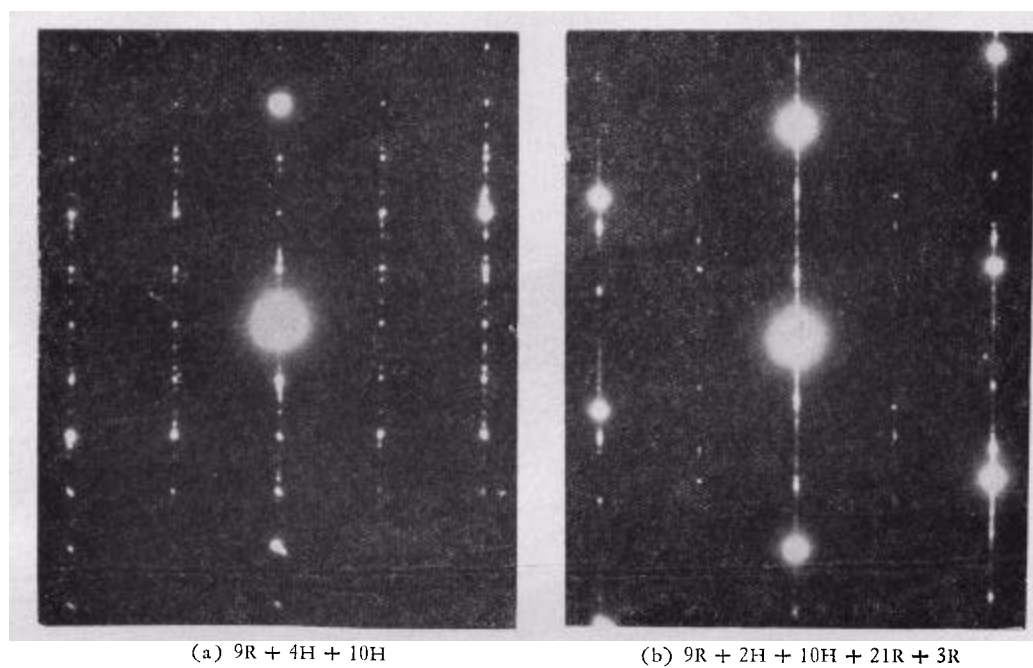


图 7 各长周期结构[100]取向合成电子衍射图

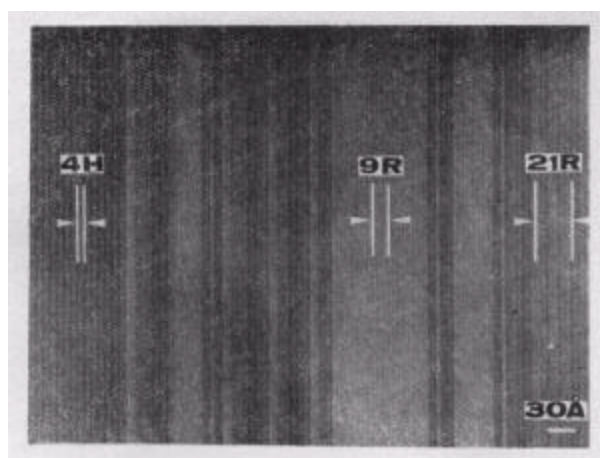


图 8 显示长周期结构密排面平行连生的一维点阵象

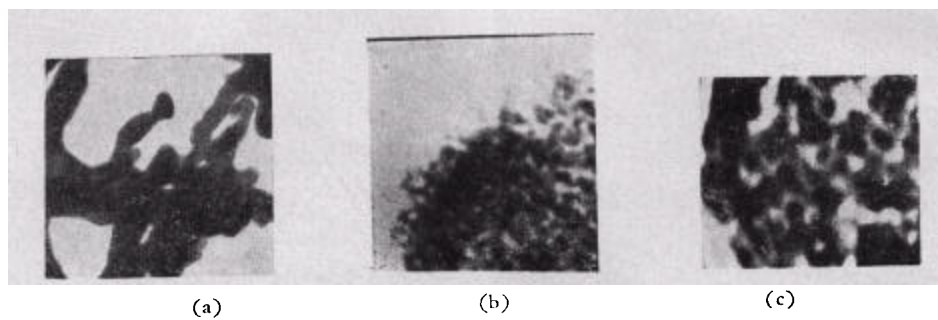


图 2 几种金属磁粉的电镜照片

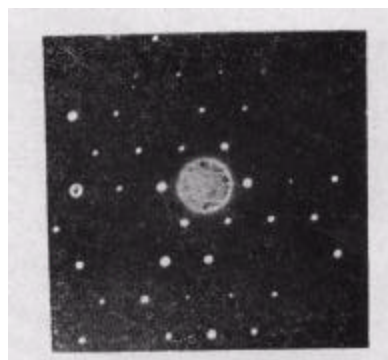


图 3 样品 C(电化学腐蚀粉)电子衍射花样 ($\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$)

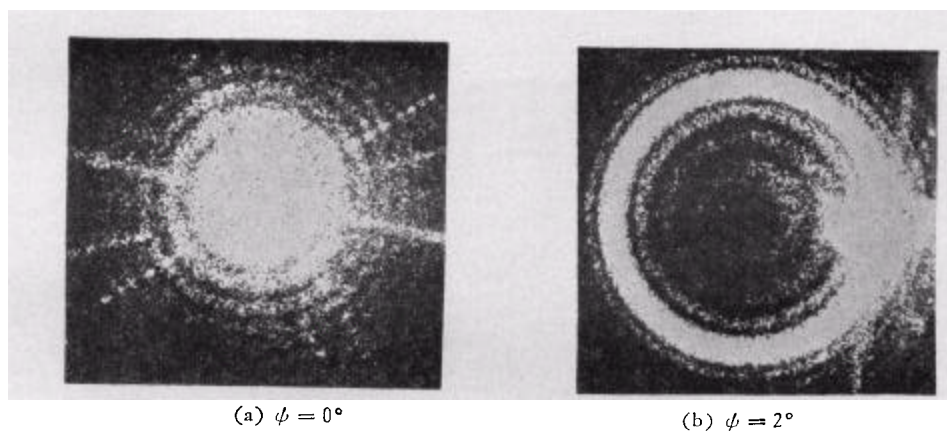


图 1 不同 ϕ 角的衍射图案照片 晶底与相机距离为 90cm

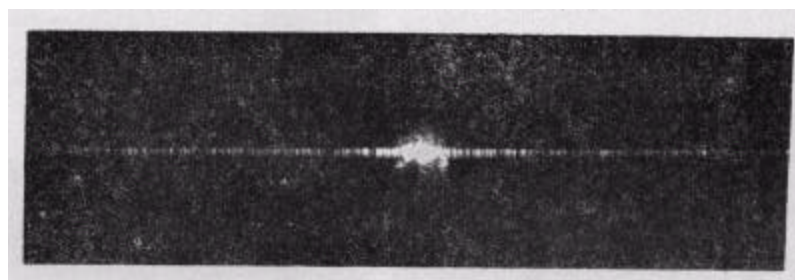


图 2



图 3

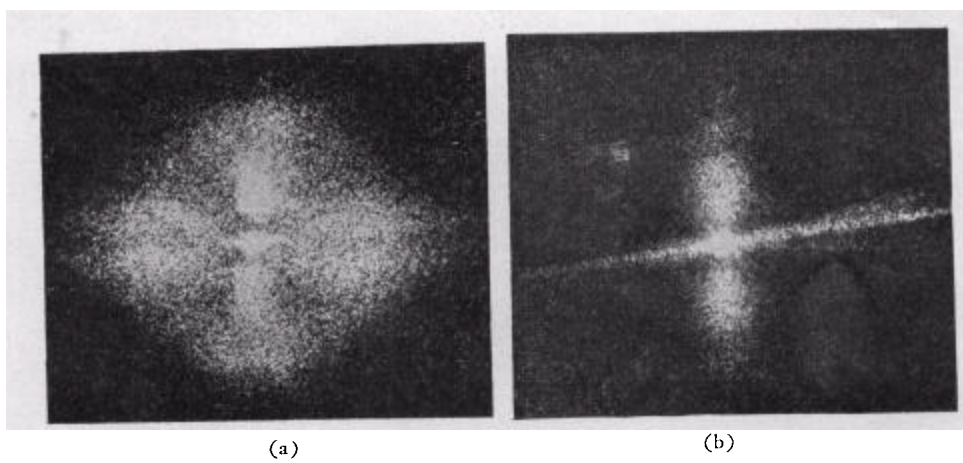


图 5