

在黑圓柱表面處的邊界條件爲：射入其中的中子均被吸收，因此沒有中子由其中射出。

我們採用球諧函數展開法，把中子分佈函數對球諧函數展開，保留展開式的起首若干項，從而求得近似解，具體計算作到 P_5 近似爲止。

二. 輸運方程及邊界條件

選擇長度單位，使中子在介質中的平均散射自由路程 $l = 1$ ；選擇時間單位，使中子在介質中的速度 $v = 1$ 。

命 a 爲黑圓柱的半徑。取黑圓柱的軸爲圓柱坐標 z, ρ, θ 的 z -軸。根據上述條件 (1)，在無限遠處，介質中有一沿 $(-\rho)$ 方向的中子流 j 。

設 $\psi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{\Omega})$ 爲中子在介質中的分佈函數，其中 $\mathbf{r}$ 爲表示中子位置的徑矢量： $\mathbf{r} = (\rho, z, \theta)$ ，而 $\mathbf{\Omega}$ 爲在中子運動速度方向的單位矢量。

由問題的圓柱對稱性知， $\psi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{\Omega})$ 與 z 及 θ 無關，而且在 $\mathbf{\Omega}_z$ 換成 $-\mathbf{\Omega}_z$ 或 $\mathbf{\Omega}_\theta$ 換成 $-\mathbf{\Omega}_\theta$ 時不變，故中子在介質中運動所服從的玻耳茲曼輸運方程在我們的情形下可寫成：

$$\left[\mathbf{\Omega}_\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} (1 - \mathbf{\Omega}_\rho^2 - \mathbf{\Omega}_z^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{\Omega}_\rho} + 1 \right] \psi(\rho; \mathbf{\Omega}_\rho, \mathbf{\Omega}_z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \psi(\rho; \mathbf{\Omega}'_\rho, \mathbf{\Omega}'_z) d\mathbf{\Omega}', \quad (\rho > a). \quad (1)$$

爲便於計算起見，我們引進代替變數 $\mathbf{\Omega}_\rho$ 及 $\mathbf{\Omega}_z$ 的新變數 α 及 β ：

$$\mathbf{\Omega}_\rho = \cos \alpha, \quad \mathbf{\Omega}_z = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \quad (\mathbf{\Omega}_\theta = \sin \alpha \sin \beta). \quad (2)$$

於是方程 (1) 可寫爲：

$$\left[\cos \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\sin \alpha \sin^2 \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right) + 1 \right] \psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\beta' \int_0^\pi \psi(\rho; \alpha', \beta') \sin \alpha' d\alpha' \quad (\rho > a). \quad (3)$$

注意，若以 $\sin \alpha d\alpha d\beta$ 乘上式兩邊，再對 α 及 β 積分，使得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} d\beta \int_0^\pi \cos \alpha \cdot \psi \sin \alpha d\alpha \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \int_0^{2\pi} d\beta \int_0^\pi \cos \alpha \cdot \psi \sin \alpha d\alpha = 0 \quad (\rho > a),$$

或

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\beta \int_0^\pi \cos \alpha \cdot \psi \sin \alpha d\alpha \right] = 0 \quad (\rho > a).$$

$$2\pi\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\beta \int_0^\pi \cos \alpha \cdot \psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta) \sin \alpha d\alpha = \text{常數} \quad (\rho > a).$$

這就是中子運動的連續方程,它是我們假設介質不吸收中子及介質中無中子源的後果,由無限遠處的條件,上式中的常數應該等於 $-j$, 即

$$2\pi\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\beta \int_0^\pi \cos \alpha \cdot \psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta) \sin \alpha d\alpha = -j \quad (\rho > a). \quad (4)$$

在黑圓柱表面 ($\rho=a$) 處,沒有中子由圓柱內部射至外部介質中,故 $\psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta)$ 應滿足下列條件:

$$\psi(a; \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta) = 0 \quad (5)$$

三. 對球諧函數的展開

球諧函數:

$$Y_{lm}(\alpha, \beta) = P_l^m(\cos \alpha) \cdot \begin{cases} \cos m\beta \\ \sin m\beta \end{cases} \quad (l=0, 1, 2, \dots; |m| \leq l),$$

在單位球面上組成一組完整系,故可將 $\psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta)$ 對這些函數展開。今由對稱性知:

$$\psi(\rho; \alpha, -\beta) = \psi(\rho; \alpha, \pi-\beta) = \psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta), \quad (6)$$

故在 $\psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta)$ 對球諧函數的展開式中,只會出現包含 $P_l^m(\cos \alpha) \cos m\beta$ ($m =$ 正偶數) 的各項,即展開式具有下列形狀:

$$\psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=\text{偶} > 0} \psi_{lm}(\rho) P_l^m(\cos \alpha) \cos m\beta, \quad (7)$$

式中

$$\psi_{lm}(\rho) = \frac{2l+1}{2\lambda_m} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \int \psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta) P_l^m(\cos \alpha) \cos m\beta dQ_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (8)$$

式中引進了記號:

$$\lambda_m = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 m\beta d\beta = (1+\delta_{m0})\pi, \quad (9)$$

$$\delta_{m0} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } m=0, \\ 0, & \text{若 } m \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\int \dots dQ_{\alpha\beta} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\beta \int_0^\pi \dots \sin \alpha d\alpha.$$

為書寫方便起見,我們定義 l 或 m 為負時或 $l < m$ 時的 $\psi_{lm}(\rho) \equiv 0$.

由 (8) 知, $4\pi\psi_{00}(\rho)$ 為中子密度,而 $\frac{4\pi}{3}\psi_{10}$ 為合成中子流密度.

用 $P_n^m(\cos \alpha) \cos m\beta$ 乘方程 (3) 中各項,並對 $dQ_{\alpha\beta}$ 積分。應用通常的球諧函數

的正一化積分及本文附錄中證明的公式,就可得到方程系:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\lambda_{m-2}}{\lambda_m} \frac{1}{4(2n-1)} \frac{1}{\rho} \psi_{n-1, m-2} + \frac{n-m}{2n-1} \psi'_{n-1, m} - \frac{(n-1)(n-m)}{2(2n-1)} \frac{1}{\rho} \psi_{n-1, m} - \\
 & -\frac{(n-m-2)(n-m-1)(n-m)(n+m+1)}{4(2n-1)} \frac{1}{\rho} \psi_{n-1, m+2} + \psi_{nm} + \\
 & + \frac{\lambda_{m-2}}{\lambda_m} \frac{1}{4(2n+3)} \frac{1}{\rho} \psi_{n+1, m-2} + \frac{n+m+1}{2n+3} \psi'_{n+1, m} + \frac{(n+2)(n+m+1)}{2(2n+3)} \frac{1}{\rho} \psi_{n+1, m} + \\
 & + \frac{(n-m)(n+m+1)(n+m+2)(n+m+3)}{4(2n+3)} \frac{1}{\rho} \psi_{n+1, m+2} = \delta_{n0} \delta_{m0} \psi_{00} \\
 & (n=0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad m=0, 2, 4, \dots; \quad m \leq n), \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中 ψ_{lm} 及 ψ'_{lm} 分別是 $\psi_{lm}(\rho)$ 及 $\frac{d\psi_{lm}(\rho)}{d\rho}$ 的簡寫。

(10) 爲由無限多個常微分方程所組成的方程系。當其有解且其解能使展開式(7)收斂時,此解即爲方程(3)之解。

爲供以後參考,我們寫出(10)的一些特殊情形如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 n=0: \quad m=0: \quad & \psi'_{10} + \frac{1}{\rho} \psi_{10} = 0, \\
 n=1: \quad m=0: \quad & \psi'_{00} + \psi_{10} + \frac{2}{5} \psi'_{20} + \frac{3}{5\rho} \psi_{20} + \frac{6}{5\rho} \psi_{22} = 0, \\
 n=2: \quad m=0: \quad & \frac{2}{3} \psi'_{10} - \frac{1}{3\rho} \psi_{10} + \psi_{20} + \frac{3}{7} \psi'_{30} + \frac{6}{7\rho} \psi_{30} + \frac{30}{7\rho} \psi_{32} = 0, \\
 n=2: \quad m=2: \quad & -\frac{1}{6\rho} \psi_{10} + \psi_{22} + \frac{1}{14\rho} \psi_{30} + \frac{5}{7} \psi'_{32} + \frac{10}{7\rho} \psi_{32} = 0, \\
 n=3: \quad m=0: \quad & \frac{3}{5} \psi'_{20} - \frac{3}{5\rho} \psi_{20} - \frac{6}{5\rho} \psi_{22} + \psi_{30} + \frac{4}{9} \psi'_{40} + \frac{10}{9\rho} \psi_{40} + \frac{10}{\rho} \psi_{42} = 0, \\
 n=3: \quad m=2: \quad & -\frac{1}{10\rho} \psi_{20} + \frac{1}{5} \psi'_{22} - \frac{1}{5\rho} \psi_{22} + \psi_{32} + \frac{1}{18\rho} \psi_{40} + \frac{2}{3} \psi'_{42} + \frac{5}{3\rho} \psi_{42} + \frac{28}{3\rho} \psi_{44} = 0, \\
 & \dots\dots\dots (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)式今可寫成:

$$\psi_{10}(\rho) = \frac{3}{4\pi} \left(-\frac{j}{2\pi\rho} \right) = -\frac{c}{\rho}, \quad c = \frac{3}{8\pi^2} j. \quad (12)$$

此式顯然就是方程系(11)中第一方程 $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} n=0 \\ m=0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ 的積分。

條件(5)現在相當於 $\psi_{lm}(\rho)$ 在 $\rho = a$ 處應滿足的無限個邊界條件。

在我們的近似解法中,只保留展開式(7)中開頭的若干項,使滿足(10)中相應的有限個方程。這樣求得的解中只包含有限個積分常數,當然不能滿足條件(5)在 $\rho = a$

處所意味的無限多個邊界條件。實際上,我們將用下面的方法選擇數量剛好足夠的一些近似邊界條件,代替 (5) 來決定近似解中的積分常數。

P_{2n+1} 近似中包括 $(n+1)(n+2)$ 個函數 $\psi_{lm}(\rho)$ ($0 \leq l \leq 2n+1, m \leq l$), 其合於在無限遠處不為指數無限大的條件的解包含 $\frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2)$ 個積分常數。若把這時的分佈函數的近似式寫成:

$$\psi(\rho; \alpha, \beta) \cong \sum_{\nu=0}^n \psi^{(2\nu)}(\rho, \alpha) \cos 2\nu\beta, \quad (13)$$

式中

$$\psi^{(2\nu)}(\rho, \alpha) = \sum_{\substack{2\nu \leq l \leq 2n+1 \\ m=2\nu}} \psi_{lm}(\rho) P_l^m(\cos \alpha), \quad (14)$$

則決定積分常數的 $\frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2)$ 個 $\rho = a$ 處的邊界條件選為:

$$\int_{\alpha=0}^{\pi/2} P_{2\mu+1}(\cos \alpha) \psi^{(2\nu)}(a, \alpha) d \cos \alpha = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \nu \leq n, \\ 0 \leq \mu \leq n - \nu. \end{matrix} \quad (15)$$

(15) 對於 $\psi^{(2\nu)}(a, \alpha)$ 加予了 $n - \nu$ 個條件,即對於 (13) 中各項,愈高級的加予的條件愈少,這應當是合理的。(15) 中之所以選擇 $P_{2\mu+1}(\cos \alpha)$ 作為權重函數,是因為它們在 $\alpha = 0$ 的方向為極大。如所週知,在簡單擴散近似 (即 P_1 近似) 中, (15) 是最好的近似邊界條件。

四. 特 解

上面已經指出,方程系 (11) 中第一式的積分為 (12)。將 (12) 代入 (11) 中其他各式,則得一組非齊次線性常微分方程,其一組特解容易求出為:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{00}^{(0)} &= c \ln \rho, \\ \psi_{20}^{(0)} &= -\frac{c}{\rho^2}, \quad \psi_{22}^{(0)} = -\frac{c}{6\rho^2}, \\ \psi_{30}^{(0)} &= -\frac{2c}{\rho^3}, \quad \psi_{32}^{(0)} = -\frac{c}{5\rho^3}, \\ &\dots\dots\dots, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中 $c = \frac{3}{8\pi^2} j$ [見 (12)]。

為了求出能滿足 $\rho = a$ 處的近似邊界條件的通解,命

$$\psi_{lm} = \psi_{lm}^{(0)} + \varphi_{lm}, \quad (17)$$

再代入 (11), 就可把它化成一組齊次方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{matrix} n=1 \\ m=0 \end{matrix} : & \varphi'_{00} + \frac{2}{5} \varphi'_{20} + \frac{3}{5\rho} \varphi_{20} + \frac{6}{5\rho} \varphi_{22} = 0, \\
\begin{matrix} n=2 \\ m=0 \end{matrix} : & \varphi_{20} + \frac{3}{7} \varphi'_{30} + \frac{6}{7\rho} \varphi_{30} + \frac{30}{7\rho} \varphi_{32} = 0, \\
\begin{matrix} n=2 \\ m=2 \end{matrix} : & \varphi_{22} + \frac{1}{14\rho} \varphi_{30} + \frac{5}{7} \varphi'_{32} + \frac{10}{7\rho} \varphi_{32} = 0, \\
\begin{matrix} n=3 \\ m=0 \end{matrix} : & \frac{3}{5} \varphi'_{20} - \frac{3}{5\rho} \varphi_{20} - \frac{6}{5\rho} \varphi_{22} + \varphi_{30} + \frac{4}{9} \varphi'_{40} + \frac{10}{9\rho} \varphi_{40} + \frac{10}{\rho} \varphi_{42} = 0, \\
\begin{matrix} n=3 \\ m=2 \end{matrix} : & -\frac{1}{10\rho} \varphi_{20} + \frac{1}{5} \varphi'_{22} - \frac{1}{5\rho} \varphi_{22} + \varphi_{32} + \frac{1}{18\rho} \varphi_{40} + \frac{2}{3} \varphi'_{42} + \frac{5}{3\rho} \varphi_{42} + \frac{28}{3\rho} \varphi_{44} = 0, \\
& \dots\dots\dots (18)
\end{aligned}$$

以下我們將討論這組齊次常微分方程的各次近似解，

五. 各 次 近 似 解

(一) P_1 近似 僅取 φ_{00} 不等於零，(18) 中第一式變為：

$$\varphi'_{00} = 0. \quad (19)$$

解為

$$\varphi_{00} = \text{常數} = f,$$

而

$$\psi_{00}(\rho) = \psi_{00}^{(0)}(\rho) + \varphi_{00} = f + c \ln \rho. \quad (20)$$

這就是簡單擴散理論給出的中子密度，

邊界條件 (15) 定出的 f 為：

$$f = -c \ln a + \frac{2}{3} \frac{c}{a},$$

故有

$$\psi_{00}(\rho) = \lambda \frac{c}{a} + c \ln \frac{\rho}{a}, \quad \lambda = \frac{2}{3}. \quad (21)$$

(二) P_3 近似 取 $\varphi_{00}, \varphi_{20}, \varphi_{22}, \varphi_{30}, \varphi_{32}$ 不等於零，(18) 中前五方程給出：

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
& \varphi'_{00} + \frac{2}{5} \varphi'_{20} + \frac{3}{5\rho} \varphi_{20} + \frac{6}{5\rho} \varphi_{22} = 0, \\
& \varphi_{20} + \frac{3}{7} \varphi'_{30} + \frac{6}{7\rho} \varphi_{30} + \frac{30}{7\rho} \varphi_{32} = 0, \\
& \frac{3}{5} \varphi'_{20} - \frac{3}{5\rho} \varphi_{20} - \frac{6}{5\rho} \varphi_{22} + \varphi_{30} = 0, \\
& \varphi_{22} + \frac{1}{14\rho} \varphi_{30} + \frac{5}{7} \varphi'_{32} + \frac{10}{7\rho} \varphi_{32} = 0, \\
& -\frac{1}{10\rho} \varphi_{20} + \frac{1}{5} \varphi'_{22} - \frac{1}{5\rho} \varphi_{22} + \varphi_{32} = 0.
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

用 $\varphi_{lm}(\rho) = \sum_p a_{lm}^{(p)} K_p(k\rho)$ 代入 (22) 後面四個方程, 可以發現, k 需由下列條件定出:

$$\left(k^2 - \frac{35}{9}\right)(k^2 - 7) = 0,$$

故只有下列二 k 值可以容許:

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{35}, \quad k_2 = \sqrt{7}. \quad (23)$$

對於 (23) 中每一 k 值可以求出一組解, 再代入 (22) 中第一式, 可求出相應的 φ_{00} . 通解為此二組解的線性組合:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_{00}(\rho) &= f - \frac{16}{5} b_1 K_0(k_1 \rho), \\ \varphi_{20}(\rho) &= 2b_1 [K_0(k_1 \rho) + 3K_2(k_1 \rho)] + 2b_2 [K_0(k_2 \rho) - K_2(k_2 \rho)], \\ \varphi_{22}(\rho) &= -b_1 [K_0(k_1 \rho) - K_2(k_1 \rho)] - \frac{1}{3} b_2 [3K_0(k_2 \rho) + K_2(k_2 \rho)], \\ \varphi_{30}(\rho) &= \frac{7}{3k_1} b_1 [3K_1(k_1 \rho) + 5K_3(k_1 \rho)] + \frac{7}{k_2} b_2 [K_1(k_2 \rho) - K_3(k_2 \rho)], \\ \varphi_{32}(\rho) &= -\frac{7}{6k_1} b_1 [K_1(k_1 \rho) - K_3(k_1 \rho)] - \frac{7}{30k_2} b_2 [5K_1(k_2 \rho) + 3K_3(k_2 \rho)]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (24)$$

式中 f , b_1 及 b_2 為三積分常數. 用邊界條件 (15) 定出的結果如下:

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= \frac{c/a}{\Delta} \left\{ -\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4a} + \frac{16}{7a^2}\right) \left[3K_0(k_2 a) + K_2(k_2 a) + \frac{28}{3k_2} K_1(k_2 a) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{28}{5k_2} K_3(k_2 a) \right] + \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{8}{5a^2}\right) \left[\frac{5}{2} K_2(k_2 a) - \frac{5}{2} K_0(k_2 a) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{8}{k_2} K_3(k_2 a) - \frac{8}{k_2} K_1(k_2 a) \right] \right\}, \\ b_2 &= \frac{c/a}{\Delta} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{8}{5a^2}\right) \left[\frac{5}{2} K_0(k_1 a) + \frac{15}{2} K_2(k_1 a) + \frac{8}{k_1} K_1(k_1 a) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{40}{3k_1} K_3(k_1 a) \right] - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4a} + \frac{16}{7a^2}\right) \left[3K_2(k_1 a) - 3K_0(k_1 a) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{28}{3k_1} K_3(k_1 a) - \frac{28}{3k_1} K_1(k_1 a) \right] \right\}, \\ f &= -c \ln a + \frac{2}{3} \frac{c}{a} + \frac{c}{4a^2} + b_1 \left[\frac{27}{10} K_0(k_1 a) - \frac{3}{2} K_2(k_1 a) \right] + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} b_2 [K_2(k_2 a) - K_0(k_2 a)], \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{5}{2} K_0(k_1 a) + \frac{15}{2} K_2(k_1 a) + \\ &+ \frac{8}{k_1} K_1(k_1 a) + \frac{40}{3k_1} K_3(k_1 a) \end{aligned} \right\} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} &-\frac{5}{2} K_2(k_2 a) + \frac{5}{2} K_0(k_2 a) - \\ &-\frac{8}{k_2} K_3(k_2 a) + \frac{8}{k_2} K_1(k_2 a) \end{aligned} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} &3K_2(k_1 a) - 3K_0(k_1 a) + \\ &+ \frac{28}{3k_1} K_3(k_1 a) - \frac{28}{3k_1} K_1(k_1 a) \end{aligned} \right\} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} &-3K_0(k_2 a) - K_2(k_2 a) - \\ &-\frac{28}{3k_2} K_1(k_2 a) - \frac{28}{5k_2} K_3(k_2 a) \end{aligned} \right\} \end{vmatrix}.$$

而

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_{00}(\rho) &= \lambda \cdot \frac{c}{a} + c \ln \frac{\rho}{a} - \frac{16}{5} b_1 K_0(k_1 \rho), \\ \lambda &= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4a} + \frac{b_1}{c/a} \left[\frac{27}{10} K_0(k_1 a) - \frac{3}{2} K_2(k_1 a) \right] + \\ &\quad + \frac{b_2}{c/a} \frac{1}{2} [K_2(k_2 a) - K_0(k_2 a)], \\ k_1 &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{35} = 1.9720, \quad k_2 = \sqrt{7} = 2.6457. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (25)$$

(三) P_5 近似 在 (18) 中命 $l > 5$ 時的所有 φ_{lm} 均等於零, 即得 P_5 近似中的一組 11 個齊次常微分方程。這裏, 爲節省地方起見, 我們不再寫下這些方程, 而只把它們的通解¹⁾ 寫在下面(包括特解部分):

$$\psi_{00}(\rho) = \lambda \cdot \frac{c}{a} + c \ln \frac{\rho}{a} - \frac{16}{5} b_1 K_0(k_1 \rho) - \frac{16}{5} b_2 K_0(k_2 \rho),$$

$$\psi_{10}(\rho) = -\frac{c}{\rho},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{20}(\rho) &= -\frac{c}{\rho^2} + 2b_1[K_0(k_1 \rho) + 3K_2(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\ &\quad + 2b_3[K_0(k_3 \rho) - K_2(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{22}(\rho) &= -\frac{c}{6\rho^2} + b_1[-K_0(k_1 \rho) + K_2(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} b_3[-3K_0(k_3 \rho) - K_2(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{30}(\rho) &= -\frac{2c}{\rho^3} + \frac{7}{3k_1} b_1[3K_1(k_1 \rho) + 5K_3(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\ &\quad + \frac{7}{k_3} b_3[K_1(k_3 \rho) - K_3(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4), \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi_{32}(\rho) = -\frac{c}{5\rho^3} + \frac{7}{6k_1} b_1[K_3(k_1 \rho) - K_1(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) +$$

1) 用胡濟民的球諧算符方法, 可以比用 P_5 近似中所述方法更簡單地求出這些解^[2]。

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{7}{30k_3} b_3 [-5K_1(k_3 \rho) - 3K_3(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4), \\
\psi_{40}(\rho) = & -\frac{6c}{\rho^4} + \frac{9}{80} f(k_1) b_1 [-9K_0(k_1 \rho) - 20K_2(k_1 \rho) - 35K_4(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\
& + \frac{3}{8} g(k_3) b_3 [-3K_0(k_3 \rho) - 4K_2(k_3 \rho) + 7K_4(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4) + \\
& + 2b_5 [3K_0(k_5 \rho) - 4K_2(k_5 \rho) + K_4(k_5 \rho)], \\
\psi_{42}(\rho) = & -\frac{2c}{5\rho^4} + \frac{3}{80} f(k_1) b_1 [3K_0(k_1 \rho) + 4K_2(k_1 \rho) - 7K_4(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\
& + \frac{1}{40} g(k_3) b_3 [5K_0(k_3 \rho) + 4K_2(k_3 \rho) + 7K_4(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4) + \\
& + \frac{2}{15} b_5 [-5K_0(k_5 \rho) + 4K_2(k_5 \rho) + K_4(k_5 \rho)], \\
\psi_{44}(\rho) = & -\frac{c}{140\rho^4} + \frac{3}{640} f(k_1) b_1 [-3K_0(k_1 \rho) + 4K_2(k_1 \rho) - K_4(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\
& + \frac{1}{320} g(k_3) b_3 [-5K_0(k_3 \rho) + 4K_2(k_3 \rho) + K_4(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4) + \\
& + \frac{1}{420} b_5 [35K_0(k_5 \rho) + 28K_2(k_5 \rho) + K_4(k_5 \rho)], \\
\psi_{50}(\rho) = & -\frac{24c}{\rho^5} + \frac{k_1}{32} f(k_1) b_1 [-30K_1(k_1 \rho) - 35K_3(k_1 \rho) - 63K_5(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\
& + \frac{7k_3}{16} g(k_3) b_3 [-2K_1(k_3 \rho) - K_3(k_3 \rho) + 3K_5(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4) + \\
& + k_5 b_5 [2K_1(k_5 \rho) - 3K_3(k_5 \rho) + K_5(k_5 \rho)], \\
\psi_{52}(\rho) = & -\frac{8c}{7\rho^5} + \frac{k_1}{32} f(k_1) b_1 [2K_1(k_1 \rho) + K_3(k_1 \rho) - 3K_5(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\
& + \frac{k_3}{240} g(k_3) b_3 [14K_1(k_3 \rho) + 3K_3(k_3 \rho) + 15K_5(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4) + \\
& + \frac{k_5}{105} b_5 [-14K_1(k_5 \rho) + 9K_3(k_5 \rho) + 5K_5(k_5 \rho)], \\
\psi_{54}(\rho) = & -\frac{c}{63\rho^5} + \frac{k_1}{768} f(k_1) b_1 [-2K_1(k_1 \rho) + 3K_3(k_1 \rho) - K_5(k_1 \rho)] + (1 \rightarrow 2) + \\
& + \frac{k_3}{5760} g(k_3) b_3 [-14K_1(k_3 \rho) + 9K_3(k_3 \rho) + 5K_5(k_3 \rho)] + (3 \rightarrow 4) + \\
& + \frac{k_5}{7560} b_5 [42K_1(k_5 \rho) + 81K_3(k_5 \rho) + 5K_5(k_5 \rho)]. \tag{26}
\end{aligned}$$

(26) 中我們引進了記號 $f(k) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{35}{6k^2}$, $g(k) = 1 - \frac{7}{k^2}$; $(1 \rightarrow 2)$ 及 $(3 \rightarrow 4)$

分別表示將前一項中的 k_1, b_1 或 k_3, b_3 分別換成 k_2, b_2 或 k_4, b_4 得到的項, k_i 的數值如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_1^2 &= \frac{1}{25} (147 - \sqrt{11984}) = 1.5012, & k_1 &= 1.2252; \\ k_2^2 &= \frac{1}{25} (147 + \sqrt{11984}) = 10.2588, & k_2 &= 3.2029; \\ k_3^2 &= 9 - \sqrt{48} = 2.0718, & k_3 &= 1.4394; & k_4^2 &= 9 + \sqrt{48} = 15.9282, \\ k_4 &= 3.9910; & k_5^2 &= 11, & k_5 &= 3.3166. \end{aligned} \right\} (27)$$

(26) 中的積分常數 λ 及 $b_i (i = 1, \dots, 5)$ 由邊界條件 (15) 定出. 這些條件可寫出如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \psi_{00}(a) + \frac{1}{3} \psi_{10}(a) + \frac{1}{8} \psi_{20}(a) - \frac{1}{48} \psi_{40}(a) &= 0, \\ -\frac{1}{8} \psi_{00}(a) + \frac{1}{8} \psi_{20}(a) + \frac{1}{7} \psi_{30}(a) + \frac{9}{128} \psi_{40}(a) &= 0, \\ \frac{1}{16} \psi_{00}(a) - \frac{5}{128} \psi_{20}(a) + \frac{9}{128} \psi_{40}(a) + \frac{1}{11} \psi_{50}(a) &= 0, \\ \frac{3}{4} \psi_{22}(a) + 2\psi_{32}(a) + \frac{5}{2} \psi_{42}(a) + 2\psi_{52}(a) &= 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \psi_{22}(a) - \frac{6}{7} \psi_{32}(a) + \frac{5}{32} \psi_{42}(a) + 2\psi_{52}(a) &= 0, \\ \frac{35}{2} \psi_{44}(a) + 72\psi_{54}(a) &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} (28)$$

將 (26) 代入 (28), 即得決定 λ 及 b_i 的方程. 由於它們過於冗長, 我們在這裏不再把這些方程寫出. 實際計算時以對於 a 的具體數值進行數值計算為宜. 表 1 給出 $a = 1, 2, 5, 10$ 時算出的常數 b_i 之值 (λ 之值見表 2).

表 1. P_5 近似中的係數值

a/l	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5
1	3.97×10^{-2}	2.10	-1.60×10^{-2}	-3.01	7.08×10^{-3}
2	7.94×10^{-3}	2.77×10	-2.05×10^{-2}	-5.82×10	-1.83×10^{-1}
5	1.61	2.00×10^5	-8.24×10^{-2}	-1.96×10^6	-1.46×10^3
10	4.90×10^3	1.24×10^{12}	2.17×10	-2.43×10^{14}	8.60×10^8

六. 外 推 長 度

若以 $\tilde{\psi}_{00}(\rho)$ 表示 $\psi_{00}(\rho)$ 在 ρ 很大處的漸近式, 則外推長度的定義為:

$$\text{外推長度} = \left[\frac{\tilde{\psi}_{00}(\rho)}{\frac{d\tilde{\psi}_{00}(\rho)}{d\rho}} \right]_{\rho=a}. \quad (29)$$

由 (21), (25) 及 (26) 式可見, 在各次近似中, $\tilde{\psi}_{00}(\rho)$ 都具有形狀:

$$\tilde{\psi}_{00}(\rho) = \lambda \cdot \frac{c}{a} + c \ln \frac{\rho}{a}. \quad (30)$$

代入 (29) 式可以看出, λ 即等於外推長度 (以中子在介質中的平均散射自由路程 l 為單位). 表 2 列出各次近似中的外推長度值.

表 2. 外 推 長 度 (λ/l)

a/l	P_1 近似	P_3 近似	P_5 近似
1	0.667	0.849	0.886
2	0.667	0.806	0.818
5	0.667	0.750	0.756
10	0.667	0.728	0.732
∞	0.667	0.705	0.708

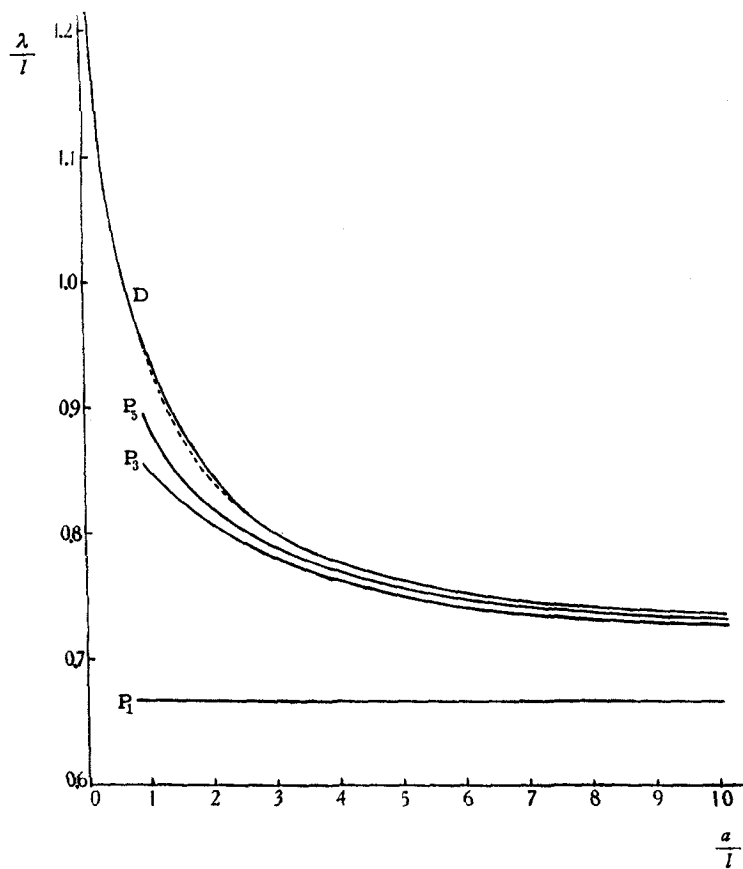
附圖示由表 2 結果畫成的曲線. 為比較起見, 我們也畫出了達維遜的結果 (曲線 D). 他的結果是根據 a 很小和 a 很大二極限情形下由派耳斯積分方程得出的結果, 參照 P_3 近似的結果估計出來的^[3]. 和圖中 P_5 近似的結果比較, 可見他的曲線基本上是可用的; 但在 $a=1$ 附近 (D 較不可靠的部分) 似乎還應略低一些 (如圖中虛線所示意).

七. 數 學 附 錄

在算出 (10) 式時, 我們應用了下列公式:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n^m(\mu) P_l^{m+2}(\mu) d\mu = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } n > l, \\ -\frac{2}{2n+1} \frac{(n+m)!}{(n-m-2)!}, & \text{若 } n = l, \\ 2(m+1)[1+(-1)^{n+l}] \frac{(n+m)!}{(n-m)!}, & \text{若 } n < l. \end{cases}$$

證明此式前, 須先證明下式:



$$\int_{-1}^1 P_i(\mu) \frac{dP_j(\mu)}{d\mu} d\mu = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } i \geq j, \\ 1 - (-1)^{i+j}, & \text{若 } i < j. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

事實上，對於適合 $i \geq \nu \geq 0$ 的整數 ν 值，有

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_i \frac{dP_i}{d\mu} d\mu = \frac{1}{2^i i!} \frac{1}{2^j j!} (-1)^\nu \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{i-\nu}}{d\mu^{i-\nu}} (\mu^2-1)^i \frac{d^{j+\nu+1}}{d\mu^{j+\nu+1}} (\mu^2-1)^j d\mu.$$

• 若 $i \geq j$ ，則取 $\nu = j$ ，於是

$$\frac{d^{i+\nu+1}}{d\mu^{i+\nu+1}} (\mu^2-1)^i = \frac{d^{2i+1}}{d\mu^{2i+1}} (\mu^2-1)^i = 0,$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 P_i \frac{dP_j}{d\mu} d\mu = 0 \quad (i \geq j).$$

若 $i < j$ ，則因 $j > i$ ，故 $\int_{-1}^1 P_j \frac{dP_i}{d\mu} d\mu = 0$ ，而

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_i \frac{dP_j}{d\mu} d\mu = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{d\mu} (P_i P_j) d\mu = (P_i P_j) \Big|_{\mu=-1}^{\mu=1} = 1 - (-1)^{i+j},$$

這就證明了 (A.1) 式.

利用 (A.1) 及關係

$$\mu P_i(\mu) = \frac{1}{2i+1} [(i+1) P_{i+1}(\mu) + i P_{i-1}(\mu)],$$

馬上可以得出下列結果:

$$\int_{-1}^1 \mu P_i(\mu) \frac{dP_j(\mu)}{d\mu} d\mu = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } i > j, \\ \frac{2i}{2i+1}, & \text{若 } i = j, \\ 1 + (-1)^{i+j}, & \text{若 } i < j. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

現在就可以來證明我們的公式了, 從 $P_n^m(\mu)$ 的定義, 並進行一次分部積分, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 P_n^m(\mu) P_l^{m+2}(\mu) d\mu &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-\mu^2)^{m+1} \frac{d^m P_n(\mu)}{d\mu^m} \frac{d^{m+2} P_l(\mu)}{d\mu^{m+2}} d\mu = \\ &= - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{d\mu} \left[(1-\mu^2)^{m+1} \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} \right] \frac{d^{m+1} P_l}{d\mu^{m+1}} d\mu = \\ &= - \int_{-1}^1 \left[(m+1)(1-\mu^2)^m (-2\mu) \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} + (1-\mu^2)^{m+1} \frac{d^{m+1} P_n}{d\mu^{m+1}} \right] \frac{d^{m+1} P_l}{d\mu^{m+1}} d\mu = \\ &= 2(m+1) \int_{-1}^1 \mu (1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} \frac{d^{m+1} P_l}{d\mu^{m+1}} d\mu - \frac{2}{2n+1} \frac{(n+m+1)!}{(n-m-1)!} \delta_{ln}. \quad (\text{A.3}) \end{aligned}$$

若 $m=0$, 則應用 (A.2) 馬上就可以看出我們的公式是對的. 若 $m>0$, 則利用微分勒襄特方程 $m-1$ 次所得的結果:

$$(1-\mu^2) \frac{d^{m+1} P_n}{d\mu^{m+1}} - 2m\mu \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} + [n(n+1) - (m-1)m] \frac{d^{m-1} P_n}{d\mu^{m-1}} = 0,$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\mu} \left[\mu (1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} \right] &= (1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} + \mu \frac{d}{d\mu} \left[(1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} \right] = \\ &= (1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} - (n+m)(n-m+1) \mu (1-\mu^2)^{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} P_n}{d\mu^{m-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \mu (1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} \frac{d^{m+1} P_l}{d\mu^{m+1}} d\mu &= - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{d\mu} \left[\mu (1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} \right] \frac{d^m P_l}{d\mu^m} d\mu = \\ &= - \frac{2}{2n+1} \frac{(n+m)!}{(n-m)!} \delta_{ln} + (n+m)(n-m+1) \int_{-1}^1 \mu (1-\mu^2)^{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} P_n}{d\mu^{m-1}} \frac{d^m P_l}{d\mu^m} d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

連續應用上式 m 次, 使得

$$\int_{-1}^1 \mu(1-\mu^2)^m \frac{d^m P_n}{d\mu^m} \frac{d^{m+1} P_l}{d\mu^{m+1}} d\mu =$$

$$= -m \frac{2}{2n+1} \frac{(n+m)!}{(n-m)!} \delta_{ln} + \frac{(n+m)!}{(n-m)!} \int_{-1}^1 \mu P_n \frac{dP_l}{d\mu} d\mu,$$

將上式代入 (A.3), 再應用關係 (A.2), 即得所求的公式。

參 考 文 獻

- [1] Ладислав Трлифай, 日內瓦和平利用原子能國際會議上的報告, P/796 (1955).
 [2] 胡濟民, 應用球諧算符解單速中子輸運問題, 即將在本學報發表.
 [3] Davison, B., *Proc. Phys. Soc.* **A64** (1951), 881.

APPROXIMATE SOLUTION OF THE MILNE PROBLEM FOR AN INFINITE BLACK CYLINDER BY THE METHOD OF SPHERICAL HARMONICS

HUANG TSU-CHIA

(*Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica*)

ABSTRACT

The neutron distribution in an infinite medium around an infinitely long black cylinder is investigated. The medium satisfies the conditions typical for Milne's problems.

By the method of expanding the distribution function in terms of the spherical harmonics, we transform the Boltzmann transport equation for our case [eq. (1)] into an infinite set of ordinary differential equations for the infinite number of coefficients of expansion [eq. (10)].

We obtain approximate solutions— P_1 , P_3 and P_5 approximations [expressions (21), (25) and (26)] by retaining only the first two, six and twelve terms of the expansion.

Numerical results of the calculation of the extrapolated length λ for various values of a are shown in Table 2 and plotted in the figure. Both λ and a are expressed in units of l —the mean free path of neutrons in the medium.

For comparison, we plotted also the curve given by Davison (curve D in our figure). His curve is based on his approximate solutions of the Peierls integral equation for the two limit cases $a \ll 1$ and $a \gg 1$ and an interpolation for intermediate values of a according to the result of P_3 approximation^[3]. It appears from the figure that for large a the result of P_5 approximation is already very near to the curve D and that it seems more reasonable to lower a little the part of the curve D near $a=1$ in order to conform better with the tendency of the curve P_5 (as, e.g., shown by the dotted line).

In the Appendix, some relations concerning spherical harmonics needed in the text are obtained.