已知  $N_m$  是一个和 x、 $v_x$  以及时间 t 有关的函数,即  $N_m(x,v_x,t)$ 。此处讨论的问题与时间无关,故可将其看做一个二元函数  $N_m(x,v_x)$ ,且  $N_m$  满足方程:

$$v_x \frac{\partial N_m}{\partial x} = -\frac{N_m - N_m^0}{\tau'_{th}} \tag{1}$$

 $\delta n_m = N_m - N_m^0,$  可得:

$$v_x \frac{\partial \delta n_m}{\partial x} = -\frac{\delta n_m}{\tau_c} \tag{2}$$

通过解这个偏微分方程(2)得:

$$\delta n_m(x, v_x > 0) = c_1 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{|v_x \tau_c|}x\right)$$
(3)

$$\delta n_m(x, v_x < 0) = c_2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{|v_x \tau_c|}(d - x)\right) \tag{4}$$

则:

$$\overline{n}_m(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int n_m dv_x$$

$$= \int_0^{10^6} \left[ c_1 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{v_x \tau_c} x\right) + c_2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{v_x \tau_c} (d-x)\right) \right] dv_x$$
(5)

故当 x = 0 时,有  $\overline{n}_m(0) = n_0$ ,即:

$$\int_0^{10^6} \left[ c_1 + c_2 \exp\left(\frac{d}{v_x \tau_c}\right) \right] dv_x = n_0 \tag{6}$$

当 x = d 时, 有  $\overline{n}_m(d) = 0$ , 即:

$$\int_0^{10^6} \left[ c_1 \exp\left(-\frac{d}{v_x \tau_c}\right) + c_2 \right] dv_x = 0 \tag{7}$$

联立式(6)及式(7)可得:

$$\begin{cases}
c_1 \int_0^{10^6} dv_x + c_2 \int_0^{10^6} \exp\left(-\frac{d}{v_x \tau_c}\right) dv_x = n_0 \\
c_1 \int_0^{10^6} \exp\left(-\frac{d}{v_x \tau_c}\right) dv_x + c_2 \int_0^{10^6} dv_x = 0
\end{cases} \tag{8}$$

令:

$$a = \int_0^{10^6} dv_x, \ b = \int_0^{10^6} \exp\left(-\frac{d}{v_x \tau_c}\right) dv_x$$

故可得:

$$\begin{cases} ac_1 + bc_2 = n_0 \\ bc_1 + ac_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (9)

则:

$$c1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} n_0 & b \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{a}{a^2 - b^2} n_0, \quad c2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & n_0 \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{b}{a^2 - b^2} n_0 \tag{10}$$

将式(10)代回式(5)可得  $\overline{n}_m(x)$  表达式.

同理可得:

$$j_m(x) = \int_0^{10^6} v_x \delta n_m dv_x \tag{11}$$

所得表达式过于复杂,这里不列出,可见Mathematica中所示。

又由文献可知:  $R_{nl} \propto \frac{j_m(d)}{n_0}$ , 故 C = -2DK, 其中 K 为比例系数,则:

$$j_m(x) = \frac{C}{K} \frac{n_0}{\lambda} \frac{\exp(x/\lambda)}{1 - \exp(2x/\lambda)}$$
 (12)

由第一次计算结果可知  $\lambda \approx 9.4 \mu m$ ,而  $C \approx -4.2 \times 10^{-4} \Omega$  ,将其绘制成曲线与这次所得  $j_m(x)$  曲线进行比较,如下图所示:

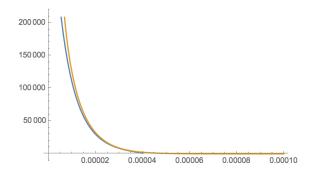


图 1: 图中蓝色曲线为本次计算所得曲线,黄色曲线为第一次模拟所得

调节参数可得比例系数  $K \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega \cdot s/m^2$ 。