

Equilibrium Temperature of Small Body in Shearing Gas Flow

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Abstract. A convex body, with high thermal conductivity, is immersed in a nonuniformly flowing gas. The body is small compared to the mean free path, which in turn is small compared to the macroscopic length scale of the gas. The equilibrium temperature T_w of the body is calculated. For an axially symmetric body in a simply shearing gas of temperature T one obtains the equilibrium temperature

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{\beta a}{8} \frac{p_{xy}}{p} \sin^2 \theta \sin(2\varphi).$$

(this is for the case that the body is at rest with respect to the gas). θ, φ are polar angles of the axis of the body (z is the polar axis). a is a geometric shape factor of the body (which vanishes for a sphere) and β depends on the Sonine coefficients. β takes the value 1 if only the lowest order Sonine term is retained. p is the pressure and p_{xy} (the non-vanishing component of) the viscous pressure tensor.

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of thermophoresis - the force acting on a small body in a gas with a temperature gradient - is in the limit of free molecular flow caused by the non-Maxwellian nature of the molecular distribution function, see [1]. There is an analogous phenomenon: in a shearing gas, due to the non-Maxwellian character of the molecular distribution function, there will be a heat transfer to a small body. - For a general review of free molecular flow, see Schaaf [2]. See also Sone [3].

Bell and Schaaf [4], see also Schaaf [2] calculated the heat transfer to an infinite circular cylinder in the free molecular flow approximation. They used the first order Chapman-Enskog distribution function. As a result they found a contribution to the heat transfer from the shearing of the gas. Consequently, the equilibrium temperature of the body was also shown to be affected by the shearing of the gas.

In the present work, we consider a convex body, which is small compared to the mean free path. The contribution from the mean flow of the gas is calculated up to second order in the Mach number and the contribution from the shearing is calculated to first order in the Mach number and first order in the Knudsen number. We assume free molecular flow, see Kogan [5]. We also use the common, test body, approximation of neglecting the influence of the body on the incoming flow of gas molecules.

We use the Maxwell model for the surface assuming that a fraction α_τ of the incoming particles is diffusively reflected, whereas the fraction $(1 - \alpha_\tau)$ is specularly reflected. We further assume that the surface of the body is characterized by the energy accommodation coefficient α_e . See Kogan [5]. The gas is taken to be monatomic.

The equilibrium temperature is first derived for a general distribution function. This is first applied to a homogeneous flow and then to a shearing flow with zero velocity at the body. The case of a shearing flow with non-zero velocity at the body is in the approximation used given by superposition of the two contributions.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

Net influx of kinetic energy

Let us now start by writing down some relations of general validity. See Kogan [5].

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No.
0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 09-07-2000	2. REPORT TYPE Conference Proceedings	3. DATES COVERED (FROM - TO) 09-07-2000 to 14-07-2000
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4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Equilibrium Temperature of Small Body in Shearing Gas Flow Unclassified	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S) Soderholm, Lars H. ;	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Department of Mechanics KTH SE-100 44 Stockholm, Swedenxxxxx	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
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9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS AOARD Unit 45002 APO AP, 96337-5002	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
APUBLIC RELEASE

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
See Also ADM001341, Rarefied Gas Dynamics (RGD) 22nd International Symposium held in Sydney, Australia, 9-14 July 2000.

14. ABSTRACT
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15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:	17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Public Release	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 8	19. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON Fenster, Lynn lfenster@dtic.mil
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a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified	19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER International Area Code Area Code Telephone Number 703767-9007 DSN 427-9007
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The Maxwellian distribution is written

$$f^{(0)} = n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-c^2}. \quad (1)$$

Here, n is the number density of molecules, k_B the Boltzmann constant, T the temperature, and m the molecular mass. C_i is the dimensionless velocity

$$C_i = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2k_B T}} C_i, \quad (2)$$

where C_i is the ordinary molecular velocity.

For a general distribution, the total influx of particles is

$$N_{(i)} = - \int_{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{C} < 0} (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{n}) f d^3 C. \quad (3)$$

In particular, for a Maxwellian distribution $N_{(i)}$ is given by

$$N_M = n \sqrt{\frac{k_B T}{2\pi m}}. \quad (4)$$

The conservation of particles at the surface is expressed by

$$N_{(i)} = n_r \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_r}{2\pi m}} = n_w \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_w}{2\pi m}}. \quad (5)$$

Index r refers to reflected and w to wall.

The total influx of kinetic energy is

$$E_{(i)} = - \frac{m}{2} \int_{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{C} < 0} C^2 (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{n}) f d^3 C. \quad (6)$$

In particular, for a Maxwellian it takes the value

$$E_M = \frac{mn\pi}{2} \left(\frac{2k_B T}{\pi m} \right)^{3/2}. \quad (7)$$

According to the Maxwell model, the outflux of particles is given by

$$E_{(r)} = (1 - \alpha_\tau) E_{(i)} + \alpha_\tau E_M(T_r). \quad (8)$$

Thus the net influx of kinetic energy is

$$E = E_{(i)} - E_{(r)} = \alpha_\tau (E_{(i)} - E_M(T_r)). \quad (9)$$

Let us also introduce the correspondence of (8) for wall conditions

$$E_{(w)} = (1 - \alpha_\tau) E_{(i)} + \alpha_\tau E_M(T_w). \quad (10)$$

The energy accomodation coefficient is given by

$$\alpha_e = \frac{E_{(i)} - E_{(r)}}{E_{(i)} - E_{(w)}}. \quad (11)$$

Using (5) we find the net influx of kinetic energy as

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \alpha_e \alpha_\tau (E_{(i)} - E_M(T_w)) \\ &= \alpha_e \alpha_\tau (E_{(i)} - \frac{T_w}{T} \frac{n_r T_r^{1/2}}{n T^{1/2}} E_M) = \alpha_e \alpha_\tau E_M \left(\frac{E_{(i)}}{E_M} - \frac{T_w}{T} \frac{N_{(i)}}{N_M} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Equilibrium temperature for high conductivity body

Let us now for simplicity assume that α_e and α_τ are constant. We further assume that the thermal conductivity of the body is so high, that T_w is uniform in the body. The total influx of kinetic energy to the body can then be written (S is the area of the body)

$$\int E \, ds = \alpha_e \alpha_\tau E_M S \left[\overline{\left(\frac{E^{(i)}}{E_M} \right)} - \frac{T_w}{T} \overline{\left(\frac{N^{(i)}}{N_M} \right)} \right]. \quad (13)$$

The overbar denotes surface average

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{S} \int f \, ds.$$

At stationary conditions, the (equilibrium) temperature of the body is thus

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = \overline{\left(\frac{E^{(i)}}{E_M} \right)} / \overline{\left(\frac{N^{(i)}}{N_M} \right)}. \quad (14)$$

HOMOGENEOUS FLOW

Let us now consider a homogeneous flow of the gas. See Bird [8]. We introduce the dimensionless mean velocity (\mathbf{e} is a unit vector)

$$\mathcal{V}_i = \mathcal{V} e_i = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2k_B T}} v_i. \quad (15)$$

The speed of sound is given by

$$c_s = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma k_B T}{m}}, \quad (16)$$

Here, $\gamma = 5/3$ for a monatomic gas. The Mach number is then

$$Ma = \sqrt{\frac{6}{5}} \mathcal{V}. \quad (17)$$

The distribution function is a Maxwellian, where \mathcal{C}_i is replaced by $\mathcal{C}_i - \mathcal{V}_i$.

The particle influx is now calculated as

$$N_{(i)} = N_M [\exp(-\mathcal{V}_n^2) - \sqrt{\pi} \mathcal{V}_n (1 + \operatorname{erf}(-\mathcal{V}_n))]. \quad (18)$$

If we restrict ourselves to terms up to second order in the Mach number, we can use

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) \approx \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} x,$$

giving

$$\frac{N_{(i)}}{N_M} = 1 + \mathcal{V}_n^2 - \sqrt{\pi} \mathcal{V}_n.$$

We find for the surface average (the term linear in \mathcal{V} gives no contribution as the surface is closed)

$$\overline{\left(\frac{N_{(i)}}{N_M} \right)} = 1 + \mathcal{V}^2 N_{ij} e_i e_j. \quad (19)$$

Here, the purely geometric tensor N_{ij} is (S is the area of the body)

$$N_{ij} = \frac{1}{S} \int n_i n_j ds. \quad (20)$$

It is convenient to split N_{ij} into its irreducible components ($\langle \dots \rangle$ denotes symmetric traceless part)

$$N_{ij} = N_{\langle ij \rangle} + \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij}. \quad (21)$$

The eigenvalues of $N_{\langle ij \rangle}$ lie in the interval $[-1/3, 2/3]$. Let us note that $N_{\langle ij \rangle}$ vanishes for a sphere.

For an axially symmetric body, with axis \mathbf{N} , the tensor $N_{\langle ij \rangle}$ is given by a scalar a ,

$$N_{\langle ij \rangle} = a N_{\langle i N_j \rangle}. \quad (22)$$

Here,

$$a = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{S} \int [(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{N})^2 - \frac{1}{3}] ds \quad (23)$$

For a flat body $a = 1$. For a needle shaped body $a = -1/2$.

Similarly we have

$$E_{(i)} = E_M \left\{ \left(\frac{\mathcal{V}^2}{2} + 1 \right) \exp(-\mathcal{V}_n^2) - \sqrt{\pi} \mathcal{V}_n \left(\frac{\mathcal{V}^2}{2} + \frac{5}{4} \right) [1 + \operatorname{erf}(-\mathcal{V}_n)] \right\}. \quad (24)$$

Approximately,

$$\frac{E_{(i)}}{E_M} = 1 + \frac{\mathcal{V}^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{V}_n^2 - \frac{5}{4} \sqrt{\pi} \mathcal{V}_n.$$

The surface average is thus

$$\overline{\left(\frac{E_{(i)}}{E_M} \right)} = 1 + \mathcal{V}^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} N_{\langle ij \rangle} e_i e_j \right). \quad (25)$$

Inserting (19) and (25) into (13) we find the total influx of kinetic energy for a high conductivity body. (14) gives the equilibrium temperature to second order in the Mach number as

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5Ma^2}{9} \left(1 + \frac{3}{4} N_{\langle ij \rangle} e_i e_j \right). \quad (26)$$

Axially symmetric body

Let us consider an axially symmetric body. If there is no external heat transfer to the body, in stationary conditions, it will have the temperature (with an error \mathcal{V}^3) - ϑ is the angle between the axis of the body and the direction of the flow -

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5Ma^2}{9} \left[1 + \frac{a}{4} (3 \cos^2 \vartheta - 1) \right]. \quad (27)$$

For a sphere,

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5}{9} Ma^2. \quad (28)$$

This is also the mean temperature if a small body of arbitrary shape is randomly oriented.

For a needle shaped body

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} Ma^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) \quad (29)$$

In particular, if the axis of the body is orthogonal to the flow,

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} Ma^2. \quad (30)$$

For an infinite cylinder with axis orthogonal to the flow, this coincides with the result of Bell and Schaaf [4].

SHEARING FLOW

Chapman-Enskog solution

In a pure shearing flow, according to the Chapman-Enskog method, the distribution function is given by, see Chapman & Cowling [6]

$$f = f^{(0)}(1 + \phi).$$

$$\phi = -\frac{2}{n}B(\mathcal{C}^2)\mathcal{C}_{<i}\mathcal{C}_{j>}v_{<i,j>}. \quad (31)$$

B is usually expanded in Sonine polynomials

$$B(\mathcal{C}^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{b}_n S_{5/2}^{(n)}(\mathcal{C}^2). \quad (32)$$

The coefficient \tilde{b}_0 is related to the viscosity,

$$\mu = k_B T \tilde{b}_0$$

Let us introduce

$$\widehat{B}(\mathcal{C}^2) = B(\mathcal{C}^2)/\tilde{b}_0$$

Using the gas law $p = nk_B T$, we can write ($p_{<ij>} = -2\mu v_{<i,j>}$ is the viscous pressure tensor)

$$\phi = \frac{1}{p} \widehat{B}(\mathcal{C}^2) \mathcal{C}_{<i}\mathcal{C}_{j>} p_{<ij>}. \quad (33)$$

Particle flux

The shearing gives the following contribution to the influx of particles

$$\frac{p_{<ij>}}{p} I_{ij}^N N_M.$$

Here, we have introduced the dimensionless integral

$$I_{ij}^N = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\mathcal{C}_n < 0} \mathcal{C}_n \widehat{B}(\mathcal{C}^2) \mathcal{C}_{<i}\mathcal{C}_{j>} e^{-\mathcal{C}^2} d^3\mathcal{C} = I_N n_{<i} n_{j>}$$

The last expression follows from symmetry. Contracting twice with the normal vector and introducing spherical polar coordinates, we find, writing

$$\mathcal{C}_n = \mathcal{C}_k \cdot n_k, \quad (34)$$

$$I_N = -\frac{3}{\pi} \int_{\mathcal{C}_n < 0} \mathcal{C}_n (\mathcal{C}_n^2 - \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{C}^2) \widehat{B}(\mathcal{C}^2) e^{-\mathcal{C}^2} d^3\mathcal{C}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{\pi} \beta_N K. \quad (35)$$

Here,

$$\beta_N = \int_0^{\infty} \widehat{B}(\mathcal{C}^2) \mathcal{C}^5 e^{-\mathcal{C}^2} d\mathcal{C} \quad (36)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \widehat{B}(x) x^2 e^{-x} dx.$$

Note that $\beta_N = 1$, if only the first term of the expansion of ϕ in Sonine polynomials is retained. This is usually a good approximation. - Further, the angular integral is

$$K = 2\pi \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (\cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{3}) \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

We conclude that

$$I_N = \frac{1}{2} \beta_N.$$

The contribution from the shearing to the inflow rate of particles is thus

$$\frac{\beta_N}{2} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} n_{\langle i n_j \rangle} N_M.$$

The total inflow of particles is then given by

$$N_{(i)} = N_M \left(1 + \frac{\beta_N}{2} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} n_{\langle i n_j \rangle} \right) \quad (37)$$

Hence,

$$\overline{\left(\frac{N_{(i)}}{N_M} \right)} = \left(1 + \frac{\beta_N}{2} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} N_{\langle ij \rangle} \right) \quad (38)$$

Flux of kinetic energy

Let us write the contribution from the shearing to $E_{(i)}$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} I_{ij}^E E_M.$$

Here, the tensor I_{ij}^E is (the expression to the right follows from symmetry)

$$I_{ij}^E = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{c_n < 0} c^2 c_n \widehat{B}(c^2) c_{\langle i} c_{j \rangle} e^{-c^2} d^3 c \\ = I_E n_{\langle i n_j \rangle}.$$

Contracting I_{ij} with $n_i n_j$ we find, using spherical polar coordinates,

$$I_E = \frac{3}{\pi} J_E K.$$

In this expression, the radial velocity integral is

$$J_E = \int_0^{\infty} \widehat{B}(c^2) c^7 e^{-c^2} dc = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \widehat{B}(x) x^3 e^{-x} dx.$$

Let us introduce a dimensionless coefficient

$$\beta_E = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\infty} \widehat{B}(x) x^3 e^{-x} dx. \quad (39)$$

Usually, the $n = 0$ term in (32) is the dominating one. If the other terms are neglected, β_E takes the value 1. - J_E can now be written

$$J_E = 3\beta_E.$$

Hence,

$$I_E = -\frac{3}{2}\beta_E.$$

Thus the total rate at which heat is incoming is

$$E_{(i)} = \left(1 + \frac{3\beta_E}{4} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} n_{\langle i n_j \rangle}\right) E_M \quad (40)$$

We can easily estimate the size of the contribution from shearing. We have $\mu/p \sim \lambda/c_s$, where λ is the mean free path and c_s the speed of sound. If we estimate $v_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sim v/l$, we find the relative size of the contribution to be $Ma Kn$, ($Ma = v/c_s$ the Mach number and $Kn = \lambda/l$ the Knudsen number.)

The total incident flux is thus

$$\overline{\left(\frac{E_{(i)}}{E_M}\right)} = \left(1 + \frac{3\beta_E}{4} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} N_{\langle ij \rangle}\right). \quad (41)$$

Total rate of heat transferred to the body

Body of arbitrary shape

The total influx of kinetic energy is now given by (13).

We see that also for $T_w = T$, there is a net influx given by

$$\frac{\beta}{4} \alpha_e \alpha_\tau E_M n_{\langle i n_j \rangle} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p}. \quad (42)$$

We have here introduced

$$\beta = 3\beta_E - 2\beta_N. \quad (43)$$

Note that $\beta = 1$, if only the first term in the Sonine polynomial expansion of ϕ is retained.

Let us now consider a body, which adjusts its temperature so that the total inflow vanishes. To a first approximation in the shearing,

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{\beta}{4} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} N_{\langle ij \rangle}, \quad (44)$$

where β is given by (43).

Axially symmetric bodies

Let us in particular consider an axially symmetric body in plane shear flow. In suitable coordinates, the only non-vanishing component of the velocity gradient is $v_{x,y}$. Let us denote the polar angles (z is the polar axis) of the axial direction of the body by θ, φ . Then

$$N_{\langle ij \rangle} p_{\langle ij \rangle} = \frac{a}{2} p_{xy} \sin^2 \theta \sin(2\varphi).$$

In particular, for a body free to adjust its temperature until the total heat flow vanishes, the temperature of the body relaxes to

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{\beta a}{8} \frac{p_{xy}}{p} \sin^2 \theta \sin(2\varphi). \quad (45)$$

For a needle-shaped body, putting $\beta = 1$ (neglecting higher Sonine polynomials), this coincides with the result of Bell and Schaaf [4].

A needle-shaped body will then settle down to a temperature, which is higher than that of the surrounding gas, if the projection onto the plane of shearing of the axis of the body is in the first quadrant, but at a temperature, which is lower than that of the gas, if the axis is in the second quadrant.

Let us, finally, consider a body, which is kept at the temperature of the surrounding gas. We then have the total rate at which heat is transferred to the body

$$\frac{\beta a}{8} \alpha_e \alpha_\tau E_M S \frac{p_{xy}}{p} \sin^2 \vartheta \sin(2\varphi). \quad (46)$$

We conclude that needle-shaped bodies absorb heat, when the projection of their axes on the plane of shearing lie in the first quadrant. They emit heat when their axes are in the second quadrant. For flat bodies the situation is reversed.

TRANSLATION AND SHEARING

For an arbitrary flow field with shear, we can to the order considered add the two contributions to $\frac{T_w}{T} - 1$ to find (we recall that \mathbf{e} is the unit vector in the direction of the flow)

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5}{9} Ma^2 + \left(\frac{5}{12} Ma^2 e_i e_j + \frac{\beta}{4} \frac{p_{\langle ij \rangle}}{p} \right) N_{\langle ij \rangle}. \quad (47)$$

This is with an error Ma^3 , $Kn Ma^2$, $Kn^2 Ma$.

Let now also consider an axially symmetric body in a flow field, where the only non-vanishing velocity component v_x is a function of y . This means that $\mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{N} = \cos \vartheta$ is replaced by $\sin \theta \cos \varphi$. We obtain

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5Ma^2}{9} \left[1 + \frac{a}{4} (3 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi - 1) \right]$$

Totally,

$$\frac{T_w}{T} = 1 + \frac{5Ma^2}{9} \left(1 - \frac{a}{4} \right) + a \sin^2 \theta \left[\frac{5Ma^2}{12} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{\beta}{8} \frac{p_{xy}}{p} \sin(2\varphi) \right]. \quad (48)$$

Acknowledgement

It is a pleasure to acknowledge valuable discussions with Professor Y. Sone. The paper was completed during a stay in Kyoto. The author wishes to thank Professors Aoki and Sone for their kind hospitality. My thanks also go to K. Borg for reading the manuscript. - This work has been supported by the Swedish Research Council for Engineering Sciences and by the Swedish Academy of Sciences together with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

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