

Coefficients de transport de l'annihilation probabiliste par la méthode de Chapman-Enskog. On considère un système de sphères dures qui avec probabilité p s'annihilent, et probabilité $1-p$ subissent un choc élastique, avec trajectoire ballistique entre les collisions. On sait que pour l'annihilation pure, l'équation de Boltzmann devient exacte dans la limite des temps longs, en dimension $d \geq 2$. En effet, l'annihilation implique une densité qui tend vers zéro, d'où les corrélations qui deviennent négligeables. Plus formellement, l'article de Jurek montre que la hiérarchie des fonctions de distributions de particules se réduit dans la limite de Grad et avec l'hypothèse de chaos moléculaire à l'éq. de Boltzmann. En effet, la dynamique d'annihilation aux temps longs réalise la limite de Grad et le chaos moléculaire. Dans le cas de l'annihilation probabiliste, avec probabilité d'annihilation p , la partie collisionnelle ne vérifie pas ces hypothèses et n'est par conséquent pas correctement décrite par l'équation de Boltzmann (formellement). Par contre, en tenant compte des deux dynamiques, l'annihilation et la collision, il apparaît que aux temps longs que $p > 0$ il suffit d'attendre suffisamment longtemps pour que la description des particules valide les hypothèses menant à l'équation de Boltzmann. Ainsi p apparaît comme un paramètre "perturbatif" autour de l'équation de Boltzmann. Seule la limite $p \rightarrow 0^+$ apparaît alors délicate du point de vue théorique et conceptuel, *a priori*.

On reprend ainsi l'éq. de Boltzmann (25) de l'article Jurek (dans IR³):

$$(\partial_t + v_i \partial_{r_i}) f(1;t) = \int d^2 T(1,2) f(1;t) f(2;t) \quad ; \quad d^2 = d r_2 d v_2 \quad ; \quad i = \{r_i, v_i\} \tag{1}$$

avec $T(1,2)$ l'opérateur d'annihilation probabiliste:

$$T(1,2) = p T_a(1,2) + (1-p) T_c(1,2) \tag{2}$$

$$T_a(1,2) = \sigma^{-d+1} \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) \delta(r_{12} - \sigma \hat{\sigma}) \quad ; \quad \hat{\sigma} = \frac{r_{12}}{|r_{12}|} \quad ; \quad \sigma = \text{diamètre particules} \tag{3}$$

$$T_c(1,2) = -\sigma^{-d+1} \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \delta(r_{12} - \sigma \hat{\sigma}) (b^{-1} - 1) \tag{4}$$

$$b^{-1} v_{12} = v_{12} - 2(v_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \cdot \hat{\sigma} = b v_{12} \tag{4}$$

$$b^{-1} v_2 = v_2 \mp (v_2 \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \cdot \hat{\sigma} = b v_2$$

avec $T_a(1,2)$ l'opérateur d'annihilation et $T_c(1,2)$ l'opérateur de collision. (3) et (4) dans (1) donne:

$$(\partial_t + v_i \partial_{r_i}) f(1;t) = p \int d^2 T_a(1,2) f(1;t) f(2;t) + (1-p) \int d^2 T_c(1,2) f(1;t) f(2;t) \\ = p J_a[f,f] + (1-p) J_c[f,f] \tag{5}$$

avec:

$$J_c[f,f] = - \int d r_2 \int d v_2 \sigma^{-d+1} \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) \delta(r_{12} - \sigma \hat{\sigma}) (b^{-1} - 1) f(1;t) f(2;t) \\ = -\sigma^{-d+1} \int d v_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) (b^{-1} - 1) f(r_1, v_1; t) \int d r_2 f(r_2, v_2; t) \frac{\delta(r_{12} - \sigma \hat{\sigma})}{|r_1 - r_2|} \\ = \sigma^{-d+1} \int d v_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) (b^{-1} - 1) f(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_2; t) \quad \begin{matrix} |r_1 - r_2| = \sigma \rightarrow 0 \text{ dans la limite de Grad} \\ \Rightarrow r_1 \sim r_2 \end{matrix} \\ = \sigma^{-d+1} \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) \int d v_2 |v_{12}| (b^{-1} - 1) f(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_2; t) \\ \stackrel{:= \beta_1}{=} \\ = \sigma^{-d+1} \beta_1 \int d v_2 |v_{12}| (b^{-1} - 1) f(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_2; t) \quad ; \quad \beta_1 = \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) = \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\epsilon}} \tag{6}$$

$$J_a[f,f] = \int d r_2 \int d v_2 \sigma^{-d+1} \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) \delta(r_{12} - \sigma \hat{\sigma}) f(1;t) f(2;t) \\ = -\sigma^{-d+1} \int d v_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) f(r_1, v_1; t) \int d r_2 f(r_2, v_2; t) \frac{\delta(r_{12} - \sigma \hat{\sigma})}{|r_1 - r_2|} \\ \stackrel{\text{idem: dans la limite de Grad} \Rightarrow r_1 \sim r_2}{=} \\ = -\sigma^{-d+1} \int d\hat{\sigma} (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{11}) \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) \int d v_2 |v_{12}| f(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_2; t) \\ \stackrel{:= \beta_1}{=} \\ = -\sigma^{-d+1} \beta_1 \int d v_2 |v_{12}| f(r_1, v_2; t) f(r_1, v_1; t) \\ \stackrel{:= \nu(r_1, v_1; t)}{=} \\ = -\nu(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_1; t) \tag{7}$$

$\nu(\dots)$ est la fréquence de collision généralisée (i.e. il y a une dépendance spatiale). Loi de "conservation": invariants de collision: on établit les invariants de collision par intégration de l'équation de Boltzmann sur les différents moments des vitesses v^0, v^1, v^2 . Comme $T_c(1,2)$ décrit des collisions élastiques (on pose dès le départ le coefficient de restitution égal à 1), les intégrations sur $T_c(1,2)$ seront nulles. Seule l'annihilation décrite par $T_a(1,2)$ donnera des contributions non nulles, i.e. des grandeurs non conservées. Ainsi, définissons:

$$\int d v_1 v_i^0 J_a[f,f] = - \int d v_1 \nu(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_1; t) \quad := -\omega[f,f] \tag{8}$$

$$\int d v_1 m v_i^1 J_a[f,f] = - \int d v_1 m v_i \nu(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_1; t) = -m \omega[f, v_i; t] \tag{9}$$

$$\int d v_1 \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 J_a[f,f] = - \frac{1}{2} m \int d v_1 v_i^2 \nu(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_1; t) = -\frac{1}{2} m \omega[f, v_i^2; t] \tag{10}$$

où on a noté:

$$\omega[f,g] := \int d v_1 \nu(r_1, v_1; t) g(r_1, v_1; t) \quad ; \quad \nu(r_1, v_1; t) = \sigma^{-d+1} \beta_1 \int d v_2 |v_{12}| f(r_1, v_2; t) \tag{11}$$

Les lois de "conservation" s'obtiennent par intégration de l'éq. de Boltzmann, avec poids approprié. Par ceci, introduisons d'abord les grandeurs:

$$n(r,t) = \int d v f(r,v;t) \quad : \text{densité de particules}$$

$$n(r,t) u(r,t) = \int d v v f(r,v;t) \Rightarrow u(r,t) = \frac{1}{n(r,t)} \int d v v f(r,v;t) \quad : \text{champ de vitesse}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} n(r,t) K_B T(r,t) = \int d v \frac{1}{2} m v^2 f(r,v;t) \Rightarrow T(r,t) = \frac{m}{n(r,t) K_B} \int d v v^2 f(r,v;t) \quad : \text{température granulaire}$$

Ainsi: de (5):

1) Masse:

$$\int d v_i (\partial_t + v_i \partial_{r_i}) f(r_i, v_i; t) = p \underbrace{\int d v_i J_a[f,f]}_{(8) = -\omega[f,f]} + (1-p) \underbrace{\int d v_i J_c[f,f]}_{=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \underbrace{\int d v_i f(r_i, v_i; t)}_{= n(r_i; t)} + \underbrace{\nabla_{r_i} \cdot \int d v_i v_i f(r_i, v_i; t)}_{= n(r_i; t) u(r_i; t)} = -p \omega[f,f]$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t n(r_i; t) + (\nabla_{r_i} n(r_i; t)) \cdot u(r_i; t) + n(r_i; t) \nabla_{r_i} u(r_i; t) = -p \omega[f,f]$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_t + u(r_i; t) \cdot \nabla_{r_i}) n(r_i; t) + n(r_i; t) \nabla_{r_i} u(r_i; t) = -p \omega[f,f]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{D_t n(r,t) + n(r,t) \nabla_r \cdot u(r,t) = -p \omega[f, f]} \quad ; D_t = \partial_t + u(r,t) \cdot \nabla_r$$

2) Impulsion:

$$\int dv_1 m v_1 (\partial_t + v_1 \cdot \nabla_{r_1}) f(r_1, v_1, t) = p \int dv_1 m v_1 J_a[f, f] + (1-p) \int dv_1 m v_1 J_c[f, f]$$

$\stackrel{①}{=} -m \omega[f, v_1 f] \quad \quad \quad \stackrel{②}{=} 0$

On allège les notations et écrit la loi de conservation pour la composante i : $v_1 \rightarrow v_i$, ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \int dv v_i (\partial_t + v_j \nabla_j) f &= -p \int dv v_i v_j f \\ \Rightarrow \partial_t \int dv v_i f + \int dv v_j v_j \nabla_j f &= -p \omega[f, v_i f] \\ &= n u_i = \nabla_j \int dv v_i v_j f \\ \Rightarrow \partial_t (n u_i) + \nabla_j \int dv v_i v_j f &= -p \omega[f, v_i f] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \partial_t (n u_i) + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv v_i v_j f &= -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, v_i f] \\ &= u_i \partial_t n + n \partial_t u_i \\ \Rightarrow u_i \frac{\partial_t n}{n} + \partial_t u_i + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv v_i v_j f &= -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, v_i f] \\ &\stackrel{③}{=} \frac{1}{n} [-p \omega[f, f] - u_j \nabla_j n - n \nabla_j u_j] \\ \Rightarrow \partial_t u_i + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv v_i v_j f - \frac{1}{n} (u_i u_j \nabla_j n + n u_i \nabla_j u_j) &= p \frac{1}{n} (\underbrace{u_i \omega[f, f]}_{= \omega[f, u_i f]} - \underbrace{\omega[f, v_i f]}_{= -\omega[f, (v_i - u_i) f]}) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Introduisons le tenseur de pression. Soit: $\beta = 1/k_B T(r,t)$, alors le tenseur de pression P_{ij} est défini par:

$$P_{ij} = m \int dv v_i v_j f(r, v, t) \quad (14)$$

On peut décomposer le tenseur de pression en une partie de trace nulle et une autre purement diagonale:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ij} &= \int dv f(r, v, t) \underbrace{m (v_i v_j - \frac{v^2}{3} \delta_{ij})}_{:= D_{ij}(v)} + \int dv f(r, v, t) \underbrace{\frac{m}{3} v^2 \delta_{ij}}_{= \tau} \\ &= \int dv f(r, v, t) D_{ij}(v) + \frac{n}{\beta} \delta_{ij} = n/\beta \delta_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

En particulier, nous avons besoin de reformuler la définition générale (14) pour l'inclure dans (13):

$$P_{ij} = m \int dv (v_i - u_i)(v_j - u_j) f = m \int dv v_i v_j f + \underbrace{m \int dv u_i u_j f}_{= n u_i u_j} - \underbrace{m \int dv v_i u_j f}_{= n u_i u_j} - \underbrace{m \int dv u_i v_j f}_{= n u_j u_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j P_{ij} &= \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv v_i v_j f - \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j n u_i u_j \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv v_i v_j f &= \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j P_{ij} + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j n u_i u_j \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

(16) dans (13) \Rightarrow

$$\partial_t u_i + \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j P_{ij} + \frac{1}{n} (\nabla_j n u_i u_j - u_i u_j \nabla_j n - n u_i \nabla_j u_j) = -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, v_i f]$$

$$= u_i u_j \nabla_j n + n u_j \nabla_j u_i + n u_i \nabla_j u_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\partial_t u_i + \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j P_{ij} + u_j \nabla_j u_i = -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, v_i f]} \quad , i=1, \dots, 3. \quad (17)$$

3) Energie:

$$\int dv \frac{1}{2} m v^2 (\partial_t + v_j \nabla_j) f = p \int dv \frac{1}{2} m v^2 J_a[f, f] + (1-p) \int dv \frac{1}{2} m v^2 J_c[f, f]$$

$\stackrel{①}{=} -\frac{1}{2} m \omega[f, v^2 f] \quad \quad \quad \stackrel{②}{=} 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} m \int dv v^2 \partial_t f + \frac{1}{2} m \int dv v^2 v_j \nabla_j f \\ &= \partial_t \int dv v^2 f = \nabla_j \int dv v^2 v_j f \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \partial_t \int dv v^2 f + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv v^2 v_j f = -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, v^2 f] \quad (18)$$

Par continuer, on introduit d'abord le courant de chaleur q_i , défini par:

$$q_i(r, t) = \frac{m}{2} \int dv v^2 v_i f(r, v, t) = \int dv \underbrace{\left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} T \right)}_{:= S_i(v)} v_i f(r, v, t) = \int dv S_i(v) f(r, v, t) \quad (19)$$

en effet, on peut ajouter un terme arbitraire dont la contribution est nulle car:

$$-\frac{d+2}{2} T \int dv v_i f(r, v, t) = -\frac{d+2}{2} T \left\{ \underbrace{\int dv v_i f(r, v, t)}_{= n u_i} - \underbrace{\int dv u_i f(r, v, t)}_{= u_i n} \right\} = 0$$

Ainsi on va utiliser la relation:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_j q_i &= \nabla_j \int dv S_j(v) f = \nabla_j \int dv \frac{m}{2} v^2 v_j f \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \nabla_j \int dv (v_j - u_j) (v - u)^2 f \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \nabla_j \left\{ \int dv f (v_j - u_j) v^2 + \int dv f (v_j - u_j) u^2 - 2 \int dv f (v_j - u_j) v u u \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} \nabla_j \left\{ \int dv f v_j v^2 - \int dv f u_j v^2 + \int dv f v_j u^2 - \int dv f u_j u^2 - 2 \int dv f v_j v_k u_k + 2 \int dv f u_j v_k u_k \right\}$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} \nabla_j \left\{ \int dv f v_j v^2 - u_j \int dv f v^2 - 2 u_k \int dv f v_j v_k + 2 n u_j u^2 \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{mn} \nabla_j q_j = \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv f v_j v^2 - \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j u_j \int dv f v^2 - \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j u_k \int dv f v_j v_k + \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv f v_j v^2 = \frac{2}{mn} \nabla_j q_j + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j u_j \int dv f v^2 + \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j u_k \int dv f v_j v_k - \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} (\nabla_j u_k) \int dv f v_j v_k + \frac{2}{n} u_k \nabla_j \int dv f v_j v_k$$

$$= 2 (\nabla_j u_k) \frac{1}{n} \int dv f v_j v_k = \frac{1}{mn} P_{jk} + \frac{1}{n} n u_j u_k$$

$$= \frac{2}{mn} \nabla_j q_j + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j u_j \int dv f v^2 - \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u^2 + 2 u_k \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv f v_j v_k + \frac{2}{mn} (\nabla_j u_k) P_{jk} + 2 \frac{u_j u_k \nabla_j u_k}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{mn} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j u_j \int dv f v^2 - \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u^2 + 2 u_k \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j \int dv f v_j v_k + u_j \nabla_j u^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j P_{kj} + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u_k$$

$$= \frac{2}{mn} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j u_j \int dv f v^2 - \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u^2 + u_j \nabla_j u^2 + \frac{2}{mn} u_k \nabla_j P_{kj} + \frac{2}{n} u_k \nabla_j n u_j u_k \quad (20)$$

D'autre part, on a aussi la relation:

$$\partial_t T = \partial_t \frac{m}{nkd} \int dv v^2 f$$

$$= \frac{\int dv u^2 f + \int dv v^2 f}{= u^2 n} - \frac{2 \int dv v_j u_j f}{= -2 u_j n u_j} = -2 n u^2$$

$$= \frac{m}{kd} \partial_t \left(\frac{1}{n} \int dv v^2 f - u^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{m}{kd} \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \partial_t n \right) \int dv v^2 f + \frac{m}{nkd} \partial_t \int dv v^2 f - \frac{m}{kd} 2 u_j \partial_t u_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{kd} \frac{1}{n} \partial_t \int dv v^2 f = \partial_t T + \frac{m}{kd} \frac{1}{n^2} (\partial_t n) \int dv v^2 f + \frac{m}{kd} 2 u_j \frac{\partial_t u_j}{\text{eq. (17)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \partial_t \int dv v^2 f = \frac{kd}{m} \partial_t T + \frac{1}{n^2} \int dv v^2 f \cdot \left\{ -p \omega[f, f] - u_j \nabla_j n - n \nabla_j u_j \right\} + 2 u_j \left\{ -\frac{1}{mn} \nabla_k P_{jk} - u_k \nabla_k u_j - p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, \nabla_j f] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{kd}{m} \partial_t T - \frac{1}{n^2} (p \omega[f, f] + u_j \nabla_j n + n \nabla_j u_j) \int dv v^2 f - 2 \left(\frac{1}{mn} u_j \nabla_k P_{jk} + u_j u_k \nabla_k u_j + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, u_j \nabla_j f] \right) \quad (21)$$

Met tout ensemble: (20), (21) dans (18) donne:

$$\frac{kd}{m} \partial_t T - \frac{1}{n^2} (p \omega[f, f] + u_j \nabla_j n + n \nabla_j u_j) \int dv v^2 f - \frac{2}{mn} u_j \nabla_k P_{jk} - 2 u_j u_k \nabla_k u_j - 2 p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, u_j \nabla_j f]$$

$$+ \frac{2}{mn} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j u_j \int dv f v^2 - \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u^2 + u_j \nabla_j u^2 + \frac{2}{mn} u_k \nabla_j P_{kj} + \frac{2}{n} u_k \nabla_j n u_j u_k = -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, v^2 f]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{kd}{m} \partial_t T + \frac{2}{mn} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) - \frac{1}{n^2} p \omega[f, f] \int dv v^2 f - 2 p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, u_j \nabla_j f] - \frac{1}{n^2} u_j (\nabla_j n) \int dv f v^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\nabla_j u_j) \int dv f v^2$$

$$- 2 u_j u_k \nabla_k u_j - \frac{2}{n} \nabla_j n u_j u^2 + u_j \nabla_j u^2 + \frac{2}{n} u_k \nabla_j n u_j u_k + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j u_j \int dv f v^2 = -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, v^2 f]$$

$$= \frac{u_j u_k u_k \nabla_j n}{+ n u_k u_k \nabla_j u_j} = 2 u_j u_k \nabla_j u_k = \frac{u_j u_k \nabla_j n}{+ n u_k \nabla_j u_j} + \frac{n u_k \nabla_j u_j}{+ n u_j \nabla_j u_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{kd}{m} \partial_t T + \frac{2}{mn} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) - \frac{1}{n^2} u_j (\nabla_j n) \int dv v^2 f - \frac{1}{n} (\nabla_j u_j) \int dv f v^2 + \frac{1}{n} (\nabla_j u_j) \int dv v^2 f + \frac{1}{n} u_j \nabla_j \int dv v^2 f$$

$$- 2 u_j u_k \nabla_k u_j - \frac{2}{n} u_j u_k u_k \nabla_j n - 2 u_k \nabla_k \nabla_j u_j - \frac{2}{n} u_j u_k \nabla_j u_k$$

$$+ 2 u_j u_k \nabla_j u_k + \frac{2}{n} u_k u_k \nabla_j n + 2 u_k u_k \nabla_j u_j + 2 u_k u_j \nabla_j u_k$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} p \omega[f, f] \int dv v^2 f - p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, (v^2 - 2 u_j \nabla_j) f]$$

$$= p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, f] \frac{kd}{m} \frac{m}{nkd} \left(\int dv v^2 f - \int dv u^2 f + 2 \int dv v_j u_j f \right)$$

$$= p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, f] \frac{kd}{m} \left(\frac{m}{nkd} \int dv v^2 f + \frac{m}{kd n} n u^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t T + \frac{2}{nkd} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) + \frac{m}{kd} \left\{ -\frac{1}{n^2} u_j (\nabla_j n) \int dv v^2 f + \frac{1}{n} u_j \nabla_j \int dv v^2 f - 2 u_j u_k \nabla_j u_k \right\}$$

$$= p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, f] \left(T + \frac{m}{kd} u^2 \right) - p \frac{1}{n} \frac{m}{kd} \omega[f, (v^2 - 2 u_j \nabla_j) f] \quad (22)$$

On remarque aussi qu'on a:

$$u_j \nabla_j T = u_j \nabla_j \frac{m}{nkd} \int dv v^2 f$$

$$= \int dv v^2 f + \int dv u^2 f - 2 \int dv v_k u_k f = \int dv v^2 f + n u_k u_k - 2 n u_k u_k$$

$$\Rightarrow u_j \nabla_j T = u_j \nabla_j \frac{m}{nk_d} (\int dv v^2 f - n u_k u_k)$$

$$= \frac{m}{kd} \left\{ u_j \nabla_j \frac{1}{n} \int dv v^2 f - u_j \nabla_j u_k u_k \right\}$$

$$= \frac{m}{kd} \left\{ -\frac{1}{n^2} u_j (\nabla_j n) \int dv v^2 f + \frac{1}{n} u_j \nabla_j \int dv v^2 f - 2 u_j u_k \nabla_j u_k \right\} \quad (23)$$

Ainsi on remarque que le terme de (23) qui est entre {} est le même que (23), donc on a :

$$\partial_t T + \frac{2}{nk_d} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) + u_j \nabla_j T = p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, f] (T + \frac{m}{kd} u^2) - p \frac{1}{n} \frac{m}{kd} \omega[f, (v^2 - 2u_j v_j) f] \quad (24)$$

En utilisant :

$$-u^2 + v^2 - 2u_j v_j = v^2 - u_j (v_j - u_j) = v^2 + u^2 - u_j v_j = (v_j - u_j)(v_j + u_j) + v_j u_j = v^2 + v_j u_j$$

on a finalement :

$$\partial_t T + u_j \nabla_j T + \frac{2}{nk_d} (p \cdot \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) = p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f, f] (T + \frac{m}{kd} u^2) - p \frac{1}{n} \frac{m}{kd} \omega[f, (v^2 + v_j u_j) f] \quad (25)$$

Chapman-Enskog : pour appliquer la méthode de Chapman-Enskog, on doit d'abord faire deux hypothèses raisonnables. La première est que la dépendance spatiale et temporelle de la fonction de distribution $f(r, v, t)$ peut être exprimée uniquement en fonction des champs hydrodynamiques $n(r, t), u(r, t), T(r, t)$:

$$f(r, v, t) = f[n(r, t), u(r, t), T(r, t)] \quad (26)$$

Cela revient à dire que l'évolution de la fonction de distribution est complètement déterminée par l'évolution de ses premiers moments v^0, v^1, v^2 . Une telle solution est appelée solution normale. La seconde hypothèse se base sur l'existence (supposée) de deux échelles de temps distinctes. L'échelle microscopique est caractérisée par le temps moyen de collision et le libre parcours moyen. L'échelle macroscopique est caractérisée par un temps caractéristique d'évolution des champs hydrodynamiques et de la taille de leurs inhomogénéités. La grande différence entre ces deux échelles de temps implique que sur un temps microscopique les champs hydrodynamiques ne varient que peu. Ainsi ces champs ne sont, sur de telles échelles temporelles et spatiales, que très faiblement inhomogènes. Ceci permet de réaliser un développement en ordre des gradients des champs, i.e. d'appliquer la méthode de Chapman-Enskog. Ceci permet de réaliser un développement en gradients de la fonction de distribution :

$$f = f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} + \lambda^2 f^{(2)} + \dots = \sum_{i \geq 0} \lambda^i f^{(i)} \quad (27)$$

où chaque puissance i du paramètre λ correspond à l'ordre i dans le gradient spatial. Ce paramètre λ n'a donc qu'une présence formelle dans ce développement, et signifie que le terme qu'il multiplie est de l'ordre d'un gradient à la puissance i . La méthode de Chapman-Enskog suppose l'existence d'une hiérarchie d'échelles de temps, donc d'une hiérarchie de dérivées temporelles :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^{(0)}}{\partial t} + \lambda \frac{\partial^{(1)}}{\partial t} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^{(2)}}{\partial t} + \dots = \sum_{i \geq 0} \lambda^i \frac{\partial^{(i)}}{\partial t} \quad (28)$$

où l'ordre i dans la hiérarchie temporelle correspond au même ordre dans le gradient spatial. Ainsi, plus l'ordre est élevé dans le gradient spatial, plus la variation temporelle correspondante est lente. Ceci est bien consistant avec ce qui a été affirmé précédemment. Par exemple pour l'état homogène de déclin libre (c'est l'ordre 0, $f^{(0)}$), la variation temporelle est très grande ce qui signifie que cet ordre du développement capture les phénomènes sur des échelles de temps, tellement petites que l'état hydrodynamique (dans macroscopique) n'a pas le temps d'être modifié, d'où l'homogénéité locale. Ainsi $f^{(0)}$ correspond à l'ordre zéro dans les gradients, c'est-à-dire à la solution homogène. On connaît cette solution, c'est la solution homogène du déclin libre ("homogeneous cooling state") trouvée dans le contexte du calcul du az de l'annihilation probabiliste. En effet, en remplaçant les développements (27) et (28) dans l'équation de Boltzmann (5), avec (6) et (7), on a :

$$(\partial_t^{(0)} + \lambda \partial_t^{(1)} + \dots) (f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} + \dots) = p J_a [f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} + \dots, f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} + \dots] + (1-p) J_c [f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} + \dots, f^{(0)} + \lambda f^{(1)} + \dots] \quad (29)$$

et collecte les termes de même ordre. En particulier, à l'ordre le plus bas :

$$\partial_t^{(0)} f^{(0)} = p J_a [f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] + (1-p) J_c [f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \quad (30)$$

ce qui est bien l'équation que nous avons résolue dans le contexte du développement de somme. On a trouvé :

$$f^{(0)}(r, v, t) = \frac{n(r, t)}{V_T(r, t)^d} \tilde{f}(c) = \frac{n(r, t)}{V_T(r, t)^d} \mathcal{M}(c) (1 + a_2 S_2(c^2)) \quad (31)$$

où la vitesse thermique $V_T(r, t)$ est définie par la relation

$$\frac{d}{2} n k_B T = \frac{d}{2} n \left(\frac{1}{2} m V_T^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_T = \sqrt{\frac{2T}{m\beta}} ; \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T(r, t)} \quad (32)$$

et aussi :

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}(c) &= \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-c^2} \\ S_2(c) &= \frac{d}{4} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} c + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \\ a_2 &= -8 \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-6-4d-\frac{1}{\beta} \sqrt{2} 8(d-1)} \\ C &= \frac{V-u(r, t)}{V_T} = \frac{V}{V_T} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (33)$$

Quelques commentaires sont nécessaires. La solution $f^{(0)}(r, v, t)$ trouvée dans le contexte de l'annihilation probabiliste était homogène. Or maintenant, comme on le voit de (31) la solution

$$f^{(0)}(r, v, t) = f^{(0)}(V, n(r, t), u(r, t), T(r, t)) \quad (34)$$

n'est à priori plus homogène à cause de la dépendance fonctionnelle dans les champs hydrodynamiques, qui eux sont hors-équilibre donc non-homogènes, et dépendent du temps, par définition de la méthode de Chapman-Enskog. Ceci signifie que cette méthode fournit une expansion autour de l'état localement homogène. Ainsi, on remplace de même la vitesse rescalée $c = V/V_T$ obtenue dans le travail sur l'annihilation probabiliste, par la vitesse rescalée autour de la vitesse moyenne : $c = (v-u)/V_T$. Il s'agit bien de la définition correcte de c car on a alors $\langle c \rangle = 0$, pour ne prendre en considération que les fluctuations autour de l'équilibre local. La méthode consiste à résoudre itérativement l'équation de Boltzmann, faisant usage de la solution à l'ordre précédent pour trouver celle à l'ordre suivant.

Ordre 0 : Comme $f^{(0)}(v)$ est isotrope, alors des définitions du tenseur de pression et du courant de chaleur on a :

$$P_{ij}^{(0)} = m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv (v_i v_j - \frac{V^2}{2} \delta_{ij}) f(V) + \frac{n}{\beta} \delta_{ij} = \frac{n k_B T}{\beta} \delta_{ij} \quad (35)$$

$$q_i(r, t) = \int dv \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right) V_i f(V) = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, d. \quad (36)$$

En effet il y a nullité des intégrations car on intègre une fonction antisymétrique sur un domaine symétrique. $P^{(0)}(r, t) = n(r, t) k_B T(r, t)$ est la pression hydrostatique. Eqn. hydro. à cet ordre : $\partial_t^{(0)} n = -p \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}]$, $\partial_t^{(0)} u_i = -p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, V_i f^{(0)}]$, $\partial_t^{(0)} T = p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] (T + \frac{2m}{kd} u^2) - p \frac{m}{nk_d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 + v_j u_j) f^{(0)}]$.

Ordre 1: on collecte les termes d'ordre 1 en les gradients dans l'équation de Boltzmann (29) (37) ⑤

$$\partial_t^{(0)} f^{(1)} + \partial_t^{(1)} f^{(0)} + v_i \nabla_i f^{(0)} = p \text{Ja}[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] + p \text{Ja}[f^{(1)}, f^{(0)}] + (1-p) \text{Jc}[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] + (1-p) \text{Jc}[f^{(1)}, f^{(0)}]$$

Soit: $(L f^{(1)}) (n, v_i; t) = -p \text{Ja}[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] - p \text{Ja}[f^{(1)}, f^{(0)}] - (1-p) \text{Jc}[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] - (1-p) \text{Jc}[f^{(1)}, f^{(0)}]$ (38)

alors l'équation de Boltzmann réécrit: $(\partial_t^{(0)} + L) f^{(1)} = -(\partial_t^{(1)} + v_i \nabla_i) f^{(0)}$ (39)

Le membre de droite de (39) est connu et peut être calculé car $f^{(0)}$ a été déterminé. Néanmoins, il faut réaliser ce calcul de façon judicieuse. En effet, on sait aussi que $f^{(1)}$ est d'ordre 1 dans les gradients, i.e. on sait que la solution normale pour $f^{(1)}$ doit être de la forme

$$f^{(1)} = \alpha_i \nabla_i T + \beta_i \nabla_i n + \delta_{ij} \nabla_i u_j$$
 (40)

Ainsi le but est de reformuler le membre de droite de (39) pour faire apparaître de façon explicite les gradients. En égalisant les coefficients de ces gradients on obtient alors un ensemble d'équations pour α_i, β_i , et δ_{ij} . Pour simplifier le membre de droite de (39), il est nécessaire d'utiliser les équations hydrodynamiques à l'ordre 1. De (37) on a:

Matrice: $\partial_t^{(1)} n + u_i \nabla_i n + n \nabla_i u_i = -p \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] - p \omega[f^{(1)}, f^{(0)}]$ (41)

Or: $\omega[f, g] \stackrel{(38)}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_2 |v_1 - v_2| f(v_1) g(v_2)$
 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_2 |v_2 - v_1| f(v_1) g(v_2)$
 $\stackrel{v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_2 |v_1 - v_2| g(v_1) f(v_2)$
 $= \omega[g, f]$ (42)

Ainsi (42) dans (41) donne: $\partial_t^{(1)} n + u_i \nabla_i n + n \nabla_i u_i = -2p \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}]$ (43)

Impulsion: $\partial_t^{(1)} u_i + \frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_{ij} + u_j \nabla_j u_i = p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, \nabla_i f^{(1)}] + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(1)}, \nabla_i f^{(0)}]$

Or dans cette dernière expression chaque terme sommé est d'ordre 1 dans les gradients. Ceci implique que le tenseur de pression est celui trouvé à l'ordre 0, i.e. $p_{ij} = p_{ij}^{(0)} = p^{(0)} \delta_{ij}$, et donc:

$$\partial_t^{(1)} u_i + \frac{1}{m n} \nabla_i p^{(0)} + u_j \nabla_j u_i = p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, \nabla_i f^{(1)}] + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(1)}, \nabla_i f^{(0)}]$$
 (44)

Energie: $\partial_t^{(1)} T + u_i \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{n k d} (p \nabla u + \nabla_j q_j) \stackrel{(42)}{=} p \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] (T + \frac{2}{k d} u^2) - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(1)}] - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(1)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(0)}]$ (45)

A nouveau, chaque terme sommé étant d'ordre 1 on a $p_{ij} = p_{ij}^{(0)} = p^{(0)} \delta_{ij}$; $q_i = 0$. Ainsi avec $p \nabla u = (\nabla_j u_k) p_{jk}^{(0)} = (\nabla_j u_k) p \delta_{jk} = p \nabla_j u_j$ on a:

$$\partial_t^{(1)} T + u_i \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{n k d} p^{(0)} \nabla_i u_i = p \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] (T + \frac{2}{k d} u^2) - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(1)}] - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(1)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(0)}]$$
 (46)

Reformulation du membre de droite de l'équation de Boltzmann (39): remarquons que les exposants (t) dans les dérivées ne jouent à présent plus aucun rôle une fois que les équations à un ordre donné sont écrites. On ne les note donc plus dans la suite. Comme on recherche une solution normale, alors toute la dépendance temporelle est à présent contenue dans les champs hydrodynamiques, donc:

$$\partial_t f^{(0)} = \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$
 (47)

et en notant $v_i = (v_1, \dots, v_d)$; $r_i = (r_1, \dots, r_d)$, on a: $v_i \nabla_i f^{(0)} = v_i \nabla_i f^{(0)} = v_i \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial r_i} + v_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial r_j} + v_i \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r_i}$ (48)

Or comme nous connaissons la forme de $f^{(0)}$, donnée par (40), on a aussi: $\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} = \frac{1}{n} f^{(0)}$ (49)

et comme $v = v_1 - u$: $\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial u_i} = -\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i}$ (50)

(47)-(50) dans le membre de droite de (39) donne: $(\partial_t + v_i \nabla_i) f^{(1)} = f^{(0)} \left(\frac{1}{n} \partial_t n + \frac{1}{n} v_i \nabla_i n \right) - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} (\partial_t u_i + v_j \nabla_j u_i) + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} (\partial_t T + v_i \nabla_i T)$ (51)

Pour continuer la simplification, il faut utiliser les équations hydrodynamiques à l'ordre 1 (en effet, on se souvient de la notation correcte $\partial_t^{(1)}$ qui signifie qu'il faut bien reprendre les équations de "conservation" (43), (44), et (46)). Ainsi:

$$\frac{1}{n} \partial_t n + \frac{1}{n} v_i \nabla_i n \stackrel{(43)}{=} \frac{1}{n} [-u_i \nabla_i n - n \nabla_i u_i - 2p \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] + v_i \nabla_i n]$$
 (52)

$$\stackrel{v_i = v_i - u_i}{=} \frac{1}{n} [-u_i \nabla_i n + v_i \nabla_i n + u_i \nabla_i n - n \nabla_i u_i - 2p \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}]]$$
 (52)

$$= v_i \nabla_i \ln(n) - \nabla_i u_i - 2p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}]$$
 (52)

$$\partial_t u_i + v_j \nabla_j u_i \stackrel{(44)}{=} -\frac{1}{m n} \nabla_i p^{(0)} - u_j \nabla_j u_i + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, \nabla_i f^{(1)}] + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(1)}, \nabla_i f^{(0)}] + v_j \nabla_j u_i$$
 (53)

$$\stackrel{v_i = u_i + v_j}{p^{(0)} = n k T} -\frac{1}{m n} \nabla_i (n k T) - u_j \nabla_j u_i + u_j \nabla_j u_i + v_j \nabla_j u_i + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, \nabla_i f^{(1)}] + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(1)}, \nabla_i f^{(0)}]$$
 (53)

$$= v_j \nabla_j u_i - \frac{k T}{m} \nabla_i \ln(n) - \frac{k T}{m} \nabla_i \ln(T) + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, \nabla_i f^{(1)}] + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(1)}, \nabla_i f^{(0)}]$$
 (53)

$$\partial_t T + v_i \nabla_i T \stackrel{(46)}{=} -u_i \nabla_i T - \frac{2}{n k d} p^{(0)} \nabla_i u_i + v_i \nabla_i T + p \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] (T + \frac{2}{k d} u^2) - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(1)}] - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(1)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(0)}]$$
 (54)

$$\stackrel{v_i = u_i + v_j}{p^{(0)} = n k T} -u_i \nabla_i T - \frac{2}{d} T \nabla_i u_i + u_i \nabla_i T + v_i \nabla_i T + p \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] (T + \frac{2}{k d} u^2) - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(1)}] - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(1)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(0)}]$$
 (54)

$$= v_i \nabla_i T - \frac{2}{d} T \nabla_i u_i + p \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] (T + \frac{2}{k d} u^2) - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(1)}] - p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(1)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(0)}]$$
 (54)

Met tout ensemble: (51)-(54) dans l'éq. de Boltzmann (39) donne: $(\partial_t^{(0)} + L) f^{(1)} = f^{(0)} \left(\nabla_i u_i - v_i \nabla_i \ln(n) + 2p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] \right) + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \left(v_j \nabla_j u_i - \frac{k T}{m} \nabla_i \ln(n) - \frac{k T}{m} \nabla_i \ln(T) + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, \nabla_i f^{(1)}] + p \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(1)}, \nabla_i f^{(0)}] \right) + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \left(\frac{2}{d} T \nabla_i u_i - v_i \nabla_i T - p \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] (T + \frac{2}{k d} u^2) + p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(1)}] + p \frac{m}{n k d} \omega[f^{(1)}, (v^2 - \frac{2}{k d} u^2) f^{(0)}] \right)$ (55)

En utilisant: $\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} (v_j \nabla_j u_i) = f^{(0)} \delta_{ij} \nabla_j u_i + v_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \nabla_j u_i = f^{(0)} \nabla_i u_i + v_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \nabla_j u_i$ (56)

on peut reformuler (55) de la façon suivante: $(\partial_t^{(0)} + L) f^{(1)} = \underbrace{\left(f^{(0)} \delta_{ij} + v_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \right)}_{=: C_{ij}} \nabla_j u_i + \underbrace{\left(-v_i f^{(0)} - \frac{k T}{m} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \right)}_{=: B_i} \nabla_i \ln(n) + \underbrace{\left(-v_i T \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} - \frac{k T}{m} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \right)}_{=: A_i} \nabla_i \ln(T) + p \Omega f^{(1)}$ (57)

où $\Omega f^{(1)}$ est défini par:

$$\Omega f^{(1)} = f^{(0)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \omega[f^{(0)}, v_i f^{(1)}] + \omega[f^{(1)}, v_i f^{(0)}] \right\} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ -2\omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] (T + \frac{2m}{k_B} u^2) + \frac{m}{k_B} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 + v_j u_j) f^{(1)}] + \frac{m}{k_B} \omega[f^{(1)}, (v^2 + v_j u_j) f^{(0)}] \right\} \quad (58)$$

Reformulation du membre de gauche: nous savons que $f^{(1)}$ est de la forme (10). Comme discuté auparavant, il faut substituer cette forme générale dans le membre de gauche de (55), mettre en évidence les gradients, pour finalement égaler les coefficients des différents gradients. Pour cela, on a d'abord besoin du $\frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\alpha_i \nabla_i h(T) + \beta_i \nabla_i h(n) + \delta_{ij} \nabla_j u_i) \\ &= \nabla_i h(T) \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial t} + \nabla_i h(n) \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial t} + \nabla_j u_i \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial t} + \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_i h(T) + \beta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_i h(n) + \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_j u_i \\ &= \nabla_i h(T) \left[\frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial u_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial t} \right] + \nabla_i h(n) \left[\frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial u_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial t} \right] \\ &\quad + \nabla_j u_i \left[\frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial u_k} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t} \right] + \alpha_i \nabla_i \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \beta_i \nabla_i \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \delta_{ij} \nabla_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

La dérivée temporelle des champs hydrodynamiques est celle de l'ordre zéro, donc ces dérivées sont données par les équations de "conservation" de l'ordre zéro. Définissons:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} n = -p n \xi_n^{(0)}; \quad \xi_n^{(0)} = \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \quad (60)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u_i = -p \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}; \quad \xi_{u_i}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, v_i f^{(0)}] \quad (61)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} T = -p T \xi_T^{(0)}; \quad \xi_T^{(0)} = \frac{1}{nT} \left\{ -(T + \frac{2m}{k_B} u^2) \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] + \frac{m}{k_B} \omega[f^{(0)}, (v^2 + v_j u_j) f^{(0)}] \right\} \quad (62)$$

Alors:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_i \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} &\stackrel{(62)}{=} \nabla_i \frac{1}{T} (-p) T \xi_T^{(0)} = -p \nabla_i \xi_T^{(0)} = -p \left(\frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_i h(n) + \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_i h(T) + \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} \nabla_i u_j \right) \\ &= -p \left(n \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_i h(n) + T \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_i h(T) + \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} \nabla_i u_j \right) \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

$$\nabla_i \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} \stackrel{(60)}{=} \nabla_i \frac{1}{n} (-p) n \xi_n^{(0)} = -p \left(n \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_i h(n) + T \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_i h(T) + \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} \nabla_i u_j \right) \quad (64)$$

$$\nabla_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} \stackrel{(61)}{=} \nabla_j (-p) \xi_{u_i}^{(0)} = -p \left(\frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_j n + \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_j T + \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial u_k} \nabla_j u_k \right) = -p \left(n \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_j h(n) + T \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_j h(T) + \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial u_k} \nabla_j u_k \right) \quad (65)$$

En remplaçant (60)-(65) dans (59) on a:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} &= \nabla_i h(T) \left[\frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial T} (-p) T \xi_T^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial n} (-p) n \xi_n^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial u_j} (-p) \xi_{u_j}^{(0)} \right] + \nabla_i h(n) \left[\frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial T} (-p) T \xi_T^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial n} (-p) n \xi_n^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial u_j} (-p) \xi_{u_j}^{(0)} \right] \\ &\quad + \nabla_j u_i \left[\frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial T} (-p) T \xi_T^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial n} (-p) n \xi_n^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial u_k} (-p) \xi_{u_k}^{(0)} \right] \\ &\quad - p \alpha_i \left[n \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_i h(n) + T \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_i h(T) + \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} \nabla_i u_j \right] - p \beta_i \left[n \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_i h(n) + T \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_i h(T) + \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} \nabla_i u_j \right] \\ &\quad - p \delta_{ij} \left[n \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_j h(n) + T \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_j h(T) + \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial u_k} \nabla_j u_k \right] \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

Dans le dernier terme de (66), il y a sommation sur les indices muets i, j , que l'on renomme de façon appropriée par pouvoir mettre en évidence les gradients $\nabla_i h(T)$; $\nabla_i h(n)$; $\nabla_j u_i$:

$$-p \delta_{ij} n \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_j h(n) \xrightarrow{i \leftrightarrow j} -p \delta_{ji} n \frac{\partial \xi_{u_j}^{(0)}}{\partial n} \nabla_i h(n) \quad (67)$$

$$-p \delta_{ij} T \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_j h(T) \xrightarrow{i \leftrightarrow j} -p \delta_{ji} T \frac{\partial \xi_{u_j}^{(0)}}{\partial T} \nabla_i h(T) \quad (68)$$

$$-p \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial \xi_{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial u_k} \nabla_j u_k \xrightarrow{i \leftrightarrow k} -p \delta_{kj} \frac{\partial \xi_{u_k}^{(0)}}{\partial u_i} \nabla_j u_i \quad (69)$$

(67)-(69) dans (66) donne:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} &= \nabla_i h(T) \left[\frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial T} T \xi_T^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial n} n \xi_n^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial u_j} \xi_{u_j}^{(0)} + \alpha_i T \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial T} + \beta_i T \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial T} + \delta_{ji} T \frac{\partial \xi_{u_j}^{(0)}}{\partial T} \right] \\ &\quad + \nabla_i h(n) (-p) \left[\frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial T} T \xi_T^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial n} n \xi_n^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial u_j} \xi_{u_j}^{(0)} + \alpha_i n \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial n} + \beta_i n \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial n} + \delta_{ji} n \frac{\partial \xi_{u_j}^{(0)}}{\partial n} \right] \\ &\quad + \nabla_j u_i (-p) \left[\frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial T} T \xi_T^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial n} n \xi_n^{(0)} + \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial u_k} \xi_{u_k}^{(0)} + \alpha_i \frac{\partial \xi_T^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} + \beta_i \frac{\partial \xi_n^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} + \delta_{kj} \frac{\partial \xi_{u_k}^{(0)}}{\partial u_i} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

$$= -p \mathcal{A}_i \nabla_i h(T) - p \mathcal{B}_i \nabla_i h(n) - p \mathcal{C}_{ij} \nabla_j u_i, \quad (71)$$

où \mathcal{A}_i , \mathcal{B}_i et \mathcal{C}_{ij} sont définis par le passage de (70) à (71). D'autre part, comme l'opérateur L est linéaire on a:

$$\begin{aligned} L f^{(1)} &\stackrel{(66)}{=} L (\alpha_i \nabla_i h(T) + \beta_i \nabla_i h(n) + \delta_{ij} \nabla_j u_i) \\ &= \nabla_i h(T) L \alpha_i + \nabla_i h(n) L \beta_i + \nabla_j u_i L \delta_{ij}. \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

En effet, l'opérateur L dont la définition est donnée par (58), (6), et (7), n'agit pas sur les champs hydrodynamiques, qui effectivement ne dépendent que de la position et du temps (on se souvient que l'opérateur L consiste essentiellement en une intégration sur les vitesses). Ainsi de (71) et (72):

$$(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + L) f^{(1)} = (-p \mathcal{A}_i + L \alpha_i) \nabla_i h(T) + (-p \mathcal{B}_i + L \beta_i) \nabla_i h(n) + (-p \mathcal{C}_{ij} + L \delta_{ij}) \nabla_j u_i \quad (73)$$

En remplaçant (73) dans (57) on obtient finalement l'équation de Boltzmann:

$$(-p \mathcal{A}_i + L \alpha_i) \nabla_i h(T) + (-p \mathcal{B}_i + L \beta_i) \nabla_i h(n) + (-p \mathcal{C}_{ij} + L \delta_{ij}) \nabla_j u_i = A_i \nabla_i h(T) + B_i \nabla_i h(n) + C_{ij} \nabla_j u_i + p \Omega f^{(1)} \quad (74)$$

A nouveau, on peut développer $\Omega f^{(1)}$:

$$\Omega f^{(1)} = \Omega (\alpha_i \nabla_i h(T) + \beta_i \nabla_i h(n) + \delta_{ij} \nabla_j u_i) = \nabla_i h(T) \Omega \alpha_i + \nabla_i h(n) \Omega \beta_i + \nabla_j u_i \Omega \delta_{ij} \quad (75)$$

En effet, pour les mêmes raisons que précédemment on voit de la définition (58) de Ω que cet opérateur linéaire n'agit que sur les vitesses, donc pas sur les gradients. (75) dans (74) donne:

$$(-p \mathcal{A}_i + L \alpha_i) \nabla_i h(T) + (-p \mathcal{B}_i + L \beta_i) \nabla_i h(n) + (-p \mathcal{C}_{ij} + L \delta_{ij}) \nabla_j u_i = (A_i + p \Omega \alpha_i) \nabla_i h(T) + (B_i + p \Omega \beta_i) \nabla_i h(n) + (C_{ij} + p \Omega \delta_{ij}) \nabla_j u_i \quad (76)$$

Comme on peut faire varier de façon indépendante les gradients des champs hydrodynamiques, (76) fournit $d(d+2)$ équations pour les $d(d+2)$ inconnues $\alpha_i, \beta_i, \delta_{ij}$. En résumé, on a donc:

$$-p \mathcal{A}_i + (L - p \Omega) \alpha_i = A_i \quad (77)$$

$$-p \mathcal{B}_i + (L - p \Omega) \beta_i = B_i \quad (78)$$

$$-p \mathcal{C}_{ij} + (L - p \Omega) \delta_{ij} = C_{ij} \quad (79)$$

où:

$$A_i = \tau \xi_i^{(0)} \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial T} + n \xi_n^{(0)} \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial n} + \xi_{u_j}^{(0)} \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial u_j} + \alpha_i \tau \frac{\partial f_i^{(0)}}{\partial T} + \beta_i \tau \frac{\partial f_n^{(0)}}{\partial T} + \delta_{j_c} \tau \frac{\partial f_{u_j}^{(0)}}{\partial T} \quad (80) \quad (7)$$

$$B_i = \tau \xi_i^{(0)} \frac{\partial e_i}{\partial T} + n \xi_n^{(0)} \frac{\partial e_i}{\partial n} + \xi_{u_j}^{(0)} \frac{\partial e_i}{\partial u_j} + \alpha_i n \frac{\partial f_i^{(0)}}{\partial n} + \beta_i n \frac{\partial f_n^{(0)}}{\partial n} + \delta_{j_c} n \frac{\partial f_{u_j}^{(0)}}{\partial n} \quad (81)$$

$$C_{ij} = \tau \xi_i^{(0)} \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial T} + n \xi_n^{(0)} \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial n} + \xi_{u_k}^{(0)} \frac{\partial \delta_{ij}}{\partial u_k} + \alpha_i \frac{\partial f_i^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} + \beta_i \frac{\partial f_n^{(0)}}{\partial u_j} + \delta_{k_j} \frac{\partial f_{u_k}^{(0)}}{\partial u_i} \quad (82)$$

$$A_i = -V_i \tau \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} - \frac{kT}{m} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i} \quad (83)$$

$$B_i = -V_i f^{(0)} - \frac{kT}{m} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i} \quad (84)$$

$$C_{ij} = \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_j f^{(0)}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \quad (85)$$

$$\Omega g = f^{(0)} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \omega[f^{(0)}, g] + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \omega[f^{(0)}, V_i g] + \omega[f^{(0)}, V_i f^{(0)}] \right\} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ -2 \left(\tau + \frac{m}{k_d} \right) \omega[f^{(0)}, g] + \frac{m}{k_d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (V^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} g)] + \frac{m}{k_d} \omega[g, (V^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} f^{(0)})] \right\} \quad (86)$$

$$Lg = p J_a[f^{(0)}, g] + p J_a[g, f^{(0)}] + (1-p) J_c[f^{(0)}, g] + (1-p) J_c[g, f^{(0)}] \quad (87)$$

$$\xi_n^{(0)} = \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \quad (88)$$

$$\xi_\tau^{(0)} = \frac{1}{n\tau} \left\{ \frac{m}{k_d} \omega[f^{(0)}, (V^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} f^{(0)})] - \left(\tau + \frac{m}{k_d} \right) \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \right\} \quad (89)$$

$$\xi_{u_i}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, V_i f^{(0)}] = 0 \quad (90)$$

On peut faire beaucoup de simplifications: cf. document LaTeX pour la suite et les corrections.

La loi phénoménologique linéaire de transport de chaleur de Fourier est :

$$q_i(r,t) = -\kappa \nabla_i T(r,t) - \mu \nabla_n \quad (1)$$

et celle de friction de Newton (fluide newtonien) :

$$P_{ij}(r,t) = p \Pi - 2\eta \left(\Lambda_{ij} - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_i u_j \right) - \xi \delta_{ij} \nabla_i u_j \quad (2)$$

Le tenseur des contraintes Λ_{ij} est défini par

$$\Lambda_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i)$$

κ est le coefficient de conductivité thermique, η le coefficient de viscosité de cisaillement, ξ le coefficient de viscosité volumique. On tire donc les coefficients de transport par identification entre les lois phénoménologiques macroscopiques et les expressions microscopiques de Λ_{ij} et q_i .

et μ un coefficient de transport qui est nul par le gaz idéal non nul seulement si le coefficient de restitution est strictement inférieur à l'unité [3]. Nous pouvons a priori $\mu \neq 0$, et ~~conclure ensuite~~ conclure ensuite sur la nullité de μ .

3.3.1 Equations intégrales

Partons de l'Eq. (10)

$$P_{ij} = \frac{n}{\beta} S_{ij} + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv f(r,v,t) D_{ij}(v) \quad ; \quad D_{ij}(v) = m \left(\nabla_i \nabla_j - \frac{\nabla^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right)$$

d'où :

$$P_{ij}^{(1)} = 0 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) f^{(1)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) \left[A_{\kappa}(v) \nabla_{\kappa} h(v) + B_{\kappa}(v) \nabla_{\kappa} |h(v)| + Z_{\kappa e}(v) \nabla_{\kappa} u_e \right] \quad (3)$$

A nouveau, nous allons dans la suite réaliser le développement de A_{κ} , B_{κ} et $Z_{\kappa e}$ en polynômes de Sonine. Nous obtiendrons en particulier au premier ordre non nul $A_{\kappa} \sim S_{\kappa}(v)$, $B_{\kappa} \sim S_{\kappa}(v)$, et $Z_{\kappa e} \sim D_{\kappa e}(v)$. Donc les propriétés de symétrie de A et B sont les mêmes que celles de S , et celles de Z les mêmes que par D :

$$A_{\kappa}(-v) = -A_{\kappa}(v)$$

$$B_{\kappa}(-v) = -B_{\kappa}(v)$$

$$Z_{\kappa e}(-v) = Z_{\kappa e}(v)$$

Ainsi comme $D_{ij}(v)$ est une fonction paire de v , tandis que A_{κ} et B_{κ} sont impaires, alors l'intégration du produit de ces fonctions sur un domaine symétrique est nulle. Et l'Eq. (3) devient donc :

$$P_{ij}^{(1)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) Z_{\kappa e}(v) \nabla_{\kappa} u_e \quad (4)$$

L'identification des Eqs. (3) et (4) mène à [10]

$$\zeta = - \frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) Z_{ij}(v) \quad (5)$$

La troisième équation (14D) est

$$-p \left(\xi_T^{(1)} T \nabla_T + \xi_n^{(1)} n \nabla_n \right) Z_{ij} + J S_{ij} = C_{ij} \quad (6)$$

que l'on intègre sur v avec poids $-1/(d-1)(d+2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v)$ pour obtenir

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) \left[-p \left(\xi_T^{(1)} T \nabla_T Z_{ij} + \xi_n^{(1)} n \nabla_n Z_{ij} \right) + J S_{ij} \right] - \frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) J Z_{ij} \\ & = - \frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) C_{ij}(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\rho \xi_T^{(0)} \tau \partial_T \left[-\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) Z_{ij} \right] - \rho \xi_n^{(0)} n \partial_n \left[-\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) Z_{ij} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) Z_{ij}}_{(5)} = -\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) Z_{ij} = -\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) C_{ij}(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\rho \xi_T^{(0)} \tau \partial_T - \rho \xi_n^{(0)} n \partial_n + V_\eta \right) \eta = -\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) C_{ij}(V) \quad (7)$$

L'analyse de dépendance fonctionnelle des taux de déclin dans les champs hydrodynamiques donnée est la suivante. On sait déjà que $\xi_T^{(0)} \sim n T^{1/2}$ et $\xi_n^{(0)} \sim n T^{1/4}$. Qu'en est-il de η ? Le membre de droite de (7) est:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) C_{ij}(V) &\sim \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} \sim \frac{n}{T^{d/2}} \tilde{f}(V^2/T) \\ &\sim \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 \frac{n}{T^{d/2}} \tilde{f}(V^2/T) \quad ; y = V/\sqrt{T} \quad ; dy = \frac{dV}{\sqrt{T}} \\ &\sim \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dy T^{d/2} y^2 \frac{n}{T^{d/2}} \tilde{f}(y^2) \\ &\sim n T \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Le membre de gauche de (7) est proportionnel à $\xi_n^{(0)} \eta$, soit à $n T^{1/2} \eta$. On en conclut donc que

$$\begin{aligned} n T^{1/2} \eta &\sim n T \\ \Rightarrow \eta &\sim n^0 T^{1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Par conséquent

$$\tau \partial_T \eta = \text{cte } \tau \partial_T T^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{cte } T^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \eta \quad (10)$$

$$n \partial_n \eta = 0. \quad (11)$$

Insérant (10) et (11) dans (7) il vient

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \rho \xi_T^{(0)} + V_\eta \right) \eta = -\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) C_{ij}(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = -\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \rho \xi_T^{(0)} + V_\eta \right)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) C_{ij}(V) \quad (12)$$

En utilisant les définitions de $D_{ij}(V)$ et $C_{ij}(V)$ il vient:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV D_{ij}(V) C_{ij}(V) &= m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \left(V_i V_j - \frac{V^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_j f^{(0)}) - \frac{1}{d} \frac{\partial}{\partial V_k} (V_k f^{(0)}) \delta_{ij} \right] \\ &= m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \left(V_i V_j - \frac{V^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_j f^{(0)}) - \frac{m}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \left(V_i V_j - \frac{V^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial V_k} (V_k f^{(0)}) \delta_{ij} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \left(\underbrace{V_i V_j}_{=V^2} \delta_{ij} - \frac{V^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ij} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial V_k} (V_k f^{(0)}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \underbrace{V_i V_j \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_j f^{(0)})}_{= \delta_{ij} f^{(0)} + V_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i}} - \frac{m}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \underbrace{V^2 \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_j f^{(0)})}_{= \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_i f^{(0)})} \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_i f^{(0)}) = d f^{(0)} + V_i \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i} \\
 &= m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \underbrace{V_i V_j \delta_{ij} f^{(0)}}_{= V^2} + m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \underbrace{V_i V_j V_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i}}_{= V^2 V_i \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i}} - m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} - \frac{m}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 V_i \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i} \\
 &= m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} - m \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} + m \frac{d-1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 V_i \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i} \\
 &= m \frac{d-1}{d} \left[- \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V^2 V_i) f^{(0)} + \underbrace{\lim_{|\Lambda| \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\partial \Lambda} V^2 V_i f^{(0)} \nu_i}_{= 0} \right] \\
 &= - m \frac{d-1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_j V_j V_i)}_{= d \cdot V^2 + V_i \cdot 2 V_j \delta_{ij}} \\
 &= - m \frac{d-1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial V_i} (V_j V_j V_i)}_{= (d+2) V^2} \\
 &= - m \frac{(d-1)(d+2)}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} \tag{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

Insérant (13) dans (12) il vient:

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{V_\zeta - \frac{1}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)}} \left| \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV m V^2 f^{(0)} \right. \tag{14}$$

Or de l'Eq. (51):

$$p^{(0)} = n k_B T = \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV m V^2 f^{(0)}, \tag{15}$$

que l'on insère dans (14) par obtenir:

$$\zeta = \frac{p^{(0)}}{V_\zeta - \frac{1}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)}} \tag{16}$$

Introduisons la viscosité ζ_0 du gaz de sphères dures $p=0$, définie par [11]

$$\zeta_0 = \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{(d-1)/2}} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}}, \tag{17}$$

de même que la fréquence caractéristique de collision V_0 :

$$V_0 = \frac{p^{(0)}}{\zeta_0} \stackrel{(15)}{=} \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \sigma^{d-1} n \sqrt{\frac{k_B T}{m}}, \tag{18}$$

alors (16) se réécrit:

$$\boxed{\frac{\zeta}{\zeta_0} = \frac{1}{V_\zeta^* - \frac{1}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)*}}}, \tag{19}$$

où:

$$\xi_T^{(0)*} = \frac{\xi_T^{(0)}}{V_0}$$

$$V_\zeta^* = \frac{\zeta}{\zeta_0}$$

Il est remarquable que la structure de (19) est formellement identique à celle du gaz inélastique [3]. La différence implicite (4) réside néanmoins dans les grandeurs $\xi_T^{(0)}$ et V_2^* qui sont définies différemment.

Courant de chaleur: de l'Eq. (41)

$$q_i(r, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) f(r, v, t) \quad , \quad S_i(v) = \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} T \right) v_i \quad (7)$$

d'où:

$$\begin{aligned} q_i^{(1)} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) f^{(1)} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \left[A_k^{(1)} \nabla_k \ln T + B_k^{(1)} \nabla_k \ln n + 2k_e(v) \nabla_k u_e \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

A nouveau, par des raisons de symétrie comme $S_i(v)$ est impair en v et $2k_e(v)$ pair, alors l'intégration correspondante est nulle. Ainsi:

$$q_i^{(1)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) A_k(v) \nabla_k \ln T + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) B_k(v) \nabla_k \ln n \quad (9)$$

Or:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) A_k(v) \nabla_k \ln T = \underbrace{\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) A_k(v) \right)}_{:= M_{ik}} \underbrace{\nabla_k \ln T}_{:= B_k} \quad (10)$$

Par symétrie, si $i \neq k$ alors l'intégrand de M_{ik} est impair en v donc $M_{ik} = 0$. Ainsi:

$M_{ik} = M_{ki} \delta_{ik}$. Par isotropie $M_{kk} = M \forall k$, et donc

$$\text{Tr}(M) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_k(v) A_k(v) = d \cdot M \quad (11)$$

d'où

$$M = \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_k(v) A_k(v) \quad (12)$$

et

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) A_k(v) \nabla_k \ln T &= M_{ik} B_k \\ &= M_{ik} B_k \delta_{ik} \\ &= M B_k \delta_{ik} \\ &= M B_i \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_k(v) A_k(v) \nabla_i \ln T \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Il en va de même par la seconde intégrale de (9), qui devient donc

$$q_i^{(1)} = \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) A_i(v) \nabla_i T + \frac{1}{dn} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) B_i(v) \nabla_i n \quad (14)$$

que l'on identifie avec la loi phénoménologique (1) pour obtenir:

$$\mathcal{K} = - \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) A_i(v) \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{M} = - \frac{1}{dn} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) B_i(v) \quad (16)$$

Reformulons ces dernières équations.

La première des Eqs. (15) est:

$$-p \left(\xi_T^{(0)} \tau \partial \tau + \xi_n^{(0)} n \partial n + \frac{1}{2} \xi_T^{(0)} \right) \mathcal{A}_i + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \mathcal{A}_i - p \frac{1}{2} \xi_n^{(0)} \mathcal{B}_i = \mathcal{A}_i \quad ,$$

que l'intègre sur V avec poids $-\frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v)$ pour obtenir:

Utilisons à présent la seconde des Eqs. (140) :

$$-p(\xi_T^{(0)} T \partial_T + \xi_n^{(0)} n \partial_n + \xi_n^{(0)}) B_i + J B_i - p \xi_T^{(0)} A_i = B_i \quad (22)$$

que l'on intègre sur V avec poids $-\frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V)$ pour obtenir :

$$-\frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) \left[-p(\xi_T^{(0)} T \partial_T B_i + \xi_n^{(0)} n \partial_n B_i + \xi_n^{(0)} B_i) \right] - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) J B_i$$

$$- \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) \left[-p \xi_T^{(0)} A_i \right] = - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i$$

$$\Rightarrow -p \xi_T^{(0)} T \partial_T \left[-\frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i \right] - p \xi_n^{(0)} n \partial_n \left[-\frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i \right] - p \xi_n^{(0)} \left[-\frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i \right]$$

$$- p \xi_T^{(0)} \left[-\frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) A_i \right] - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) J B_i}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i} = - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-p \xi_T^{(0)} T \partial_T (n\mu) - p \xi_n^{(0)} n \partial_n (n\mu) - p \xi_n^{(0)} n\mu - p \xi_T^{(0)} T \mathcal{H} + n\mu \nu_n \right) = - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i \quad (24)$$

A nouveau, on peut utiliser la dépendance fonctionnelle des champs hydrodynamiques. On connaît toutes les dépendances, mais on peut néanmoins les vérifier à nouveau. Le membre de droite de (24) donne :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \frac{S_i(V) B_i}{\sim TV_i \sim V_i f^{(0)}} \sim n T^2$$

car il s'agit de la même dépendance que pour le cas précédent. Ainsi comme $\xi_T^{(0)}, \xi_n^{(0)} \sim n T^{1/2}$:

$$\xi_n^{(0)} n\mu \sim n T^2 \Rightarrow n^{1/2} T^{1/2} n\mu \sim n T^2 \Rightarrow \mu \sim n^{-1} T^{3/2}$$

$$\xi_T^{(0)} T \mathcal{H} \sim n T^2 \Rightarrow n^{1/2} T^{1/2} T \mathcal{H} \sim n T^2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{H} \sim T^{1/2}$$

Ce qui confirme les mêmes résultats que (18) et (19). On a donc :

$$T \partial_T (n\mu) = \text{cte } T \partial_T (n n^{-1} T^{3/2}) = \text{cte } n n^{-1} \frac{3}{2} T^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2} n\mu \quad (25)$$

$$n \partial_n (n\mu) = \text{cte } n \partial_n (n n^{-1} T^{3/2}) = 0 \quad (26)$$

Insérant (25) et (26) dans (24) il vient :

$$\left(-p \xi_T^{(0)} \frac{3}{2} n\mu - p \xi_n^{(0)} n\mu - p \xi_T^{(0)} T \mathcal{H} + n\mu \nu_n \right) = - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{3}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)} n - p \xi_n^{(0)} n + n \nu_n \right) \mu = + p \xi_T^{(0)} T \mathcal{H} - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{n(\nu_n - \frac{3}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)} - p \xi_n^{(0)})} \left[p \xi_T^{(0)} T \mathcal{H} - \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i \right] \quad (27)$$

A nouveau, dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$ (ou bien formellement $p=1$ et $\xi_n^{(0)}=0$) on retrouve l'expression du gaz élastique (23).

Les intégrales apparaissant dans les Eqs. (22) et (27) peuvent être simplifiées. Pour ceci, nous avons d'abord besoin de la relation suivante. Nous savons que : [6, 1]

$$a_2 = \frac{4}{d(d+2)} \langle c^4 \rangle - 1 = \frac{4}{d(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^4 \tilde{f}(c^2) - 1 \quad (28)$$

Avec $\tilde{f}(c) = V_i^d f(v)/n$, $V_i = \sqrt{2/\beta m}$, $c^2 = \beta m V^2/2$, $dc = (\beta m/2)^{d/2} dV$, il vient :

$$a_2 = \frac{4}{d(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^{d/2} \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^2 V^4 \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{\beta m}\right)^{d/2} \tilde{f}(V^2) - 1 = \frac{4}{d(d+2)} \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^4 f(V^2) - 1$$

Comme dans la méthode de Chapman-Enskog (si moments de f sont ceux de $f^{(0)}$, on a finalement: (7)

$$a_2 = \frac{4}{d(d+2)} \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} \int d^d v V^4 f^{(0)} - 1. \quad (29)$$

Ainsi, avec

$$S_i(v) = v_i \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT \right) \quad (30)$$

$$A_i(v) = \frac{v_i}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_j} (v_j f^{(0)}) - \frac{kT}{m} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} = \frac{v_i}{2} \left[d f^{(0)} + v_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_j} \right] - \frac{kT}{m} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i}, \quad (31)$$

il vient:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) A_i(v) \\ &= \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) \frac{v_i}{2} d f^{(0)} + \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) \frac{v_i}{2} v_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_j} - \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v \frac{kT}{m} S_i(v) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \\ &= \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) v_i v_j \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_j} = -\frac{kT}{dTm} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} f^{(0)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v \frac{\partial}{\partial v_j} (S_i(v) v_i v_j) f^{(0)} + 0 = \frac{kT}{dTm} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_i} f^{(0)} + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{d}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) f^{(0)} v_i - \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_j} [S_i(v) v_i v_j] + \frac{kT}{dTm} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_i} \\ &= \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_j} v_i v_j + S_i(v) v_j \delta_{ij} + S_i(v) v_i \cdot d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{d}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) f^{(0)} v_i - \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} v_i v_j \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_j} - \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} S_i(v) v_i - \frac{d}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} S_i(v) v_i \\ &= -\frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} S_i(v) v_i - \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} v_i v_j \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_j} + \frac{kT}{2dTm} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_i} \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

Avec:

$$\frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_j} = \delta_{ij} \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT \right) + v_i \frac{m}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_j} v_k v_k = \delta_{ij} \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT \right) + m v_i v_j \quad (32a)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_i} = d \cdot \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT \right) + v_i \cdot \frac{m}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} v_k v_k = d \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT \right) + m V^2 \quad (32b)$$

$$S_i(v) v_i = v_i v_i \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT \right) = \frac{m}{2} V^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT V^2 \quad (32c)$$

$$v_i v_j \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_j} = v_i v_j \delta_{ij} \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT \right) + m v_i v_j v_i v_j = \frac{m}{2} V^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT V^2 + m V^4 = \frac{3}{2} m V^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} kT V^2 \quad (32d)$$

Ainsi (32) devient:

$$= + \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v f^{(0)} \left[\underbrace{-\frac{m}{2} V^4}_{-2mV^4} + \underbrace{\frac{d+2}{2} kT V^2}_{2(d+2)kTV^2} - \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} m V^4}_{-2mV^4} + \underbrace{\frac{d+2}{2} kT V^2}_{2(d+2)kTV^2} + \frac{2kT}{dTm} \frac{d+2}{2} V^2 - \frac{2kT}{dTm} \frac{d(d+2)}{2} kT \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} [-2mV^4] + \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} [2(d+2)kTV^2] + \frac{1}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} [-d(d+2) \frac{(kT)^2}{m}] \\
 &= -\frac{m}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^4 f^{(0)} + \frac{d+2}{d} k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} - \frac{d+2}{2T} \frac{(kT)^2}{m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \\
 &= -\frac{m}{dT} \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \left(\frac{k}{\beta m}\right)^2 n \left[\underbrace{\frac{4}{d(d+2)} \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^4 f^{(0)} - 1 + 1}_{(2d) a_2} \right] + \frac{d+2}{d} k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{k}{\beta m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \\
 &= -\frac{m}{dT} \frac{d(d+2)}{\beta^2 m^2} \frac{n}{2} [2a_2 + 2] + \frac{d+2}{d} k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^2 f^{(0)} - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{k}{\beta m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \\
 &= -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} [2a_2 + 2] - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} + \frac{d+2}{d} k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^{-d/2} c^2 \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^{-1} \frac{n}{V_T^d} \bar{f}^{(0)}(c) = n \langle c^2 \rangle = 1 \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad V_T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \qquad \frac{2n}{\beta m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^2 \bar{f}^{(0)}(c) = \langle c^2 \rangle = d/2 \\
 &= -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} [2a_2 + 2] - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} + \frac{d+2}{d} k \frac{2n}{\beta m} \frac{d}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} [2a_2 + 2] - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} \cdot 2 \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad = \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} \\
 &= -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} [2a_2 + 1]
 \end{aligned}$$

(33)

Dans la littérature on note parfois $c^* = 2a_2$. De même avec

$$B_i(V) = -V_i f^{(0)} - \frac{kT}{m} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i}$$

il vient:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) B_i(V) &= -\frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) V_i f^{(0)} - \frac{1}{dT} \frac{kT}{m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_i} \\
 &= -\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV \frac{\partial S_i(V)}{\partial V_i} f^{(0)} + \underbrace{S_i(V) f^{(0)}}_{=0} \Big|_{\partial \Lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\stackrel{(32c)}{=} -\frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \left[\frac{m}{2} V^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} kTV^2 \right] + \frac{1}{dT} \frac{kT}{m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \left[m \frac{d+2}{2} V^2 - \frac{d(d+2)}{2} kT \right] \\
 &\stackrel{(32b)}{=} -\frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \frac{m}{2} V^4 + \frac{1}{dT} \frac{d+2}{2} kT \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} V^2 + \frac{kT}{nd} \frac{d+2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} V^2 - \frac{1}{dn} \frac{kT d(d+2)}{2} kT \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{m}{2dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^4 f^{(0)} + \frac{T d+2}{n d} k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} V^2 - \frac{T k^2 T(d+2)}{n 2m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV f^{(0)} \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad = \frac{2n}{\beta m} \frac{d}{2} \qquad\qquad\qquad = n \\
 &= -\frac{m}{2dT} \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \left(\frac{k}{\beta m}\right)^2 n \left[\frac{4}{d(d+2)} \left(\frac{\beta m}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV V^4 f^{(0)} - 1 + 1 \right] + \frac{T d+2}{n} k \frac{d+2}{\beta m} - \frac{k \cdot \#}{2m\beta} \frac{(d+2)T}{\#} \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad = a_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{m}{2dT} \frac{d(d+2)}{\beta^2 m^2} \frac{n}{2} [2a_2 + 2] + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m} \cdot 2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m} [a_2 + 1] + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m}$$

$$= - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m} a_2$$

(34)

Ainsi en résumé, des Eqr. (22), (27), (33), et (34) nous avons obtenu:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{V_{\mathcal{H}} - 2p \xi_T^{(0)}} \left[\frac{1}{2} p \xi_n^{(0)} \frac{nM}{T} + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} (2a_2 + 1) \right]$$

(35)

$$\mu = \frac{1}{V_{\mu} - \frac{3}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)} - p \xi_n^{(0)}} \left[p \xi_T^{(0)} \frac{T}{n} \mathcal{H} + \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2 m} 2a_2 \right]$$

(36)

Introduisons la conductivité thermique \mathcal{H}_0 du gaz de sphères dures $p=0$, définie par [11]

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \zeta_0, \quad \zeta_0 = \frac{p^{(0)}}{V_0}, \quad p^{(0)} = nk_B T$$

alors:

$$\frac{nM}{T \mathcal{H}_0} = \frac{n}{T} \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{V_0}{p^{(0)}} \frac{1}{V_{\mu} - \frac{3}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)} - p \xi_n^{(0)}} \left[p \xi_T^{(0)} \frac{T}{n} \mathcal{H} + \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2 m} 2a_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{2V_{\mu}^* - 3p \xi_T^{(0)*} - p \xi_n^{(0)*}} \left[p \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{1}{p^{(0)}} \frac{\xi_T^{(0)}}{V_0} \mathcal{H} \cdot V_0 \cdot k_B + \frac{n}{T} \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{1}{p^{(0)}} \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2 m} 2a_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{2V_{\mu}^* - 3p \xi_T^{(0)*} - 2p \xi_n^{(0)*}} \left[p \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{1}{p^{(0)}} \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \frac{\xi_T^{(0)*}}{V_0} \mathcal{H} + \frac{2}{d(d+2)} \frac{1}{k_B} \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{k_B^2}{k^2} 2a_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{2V_{\mu}^* - 3p \xi_T^{(0)*} - 2p \xi_n^{(0)*}} \left[p \xi_T^{(0)*} \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\mathcal{H}_0} + \frac{d-1}{2d} 2a_2 \right] \tag{37}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{H}}{\mathcal{H}_0} = \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{V_0}{p^{(0)}} \frac{1}{V_{\mathcal{H}} - 2p \xi_T^{(0)}} \left[\frac{1}{2} p \xi_n^{(0)} \frac{n}{T} \mu + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} (2a_2 + 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{V_{\mathcal{H}}^* - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*}} \left[p \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{1}{p^{(0)}} \frac{\xi_n^{(0)}}{V_0} \frac{nM}{T \mathcal{H}_0} \mathcal{H}_0 V_0 + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{1}{p^{(0)}} (2a_2 + 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{V_{\mathcal{H}}^* - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*}} \left[p \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{m}{k_B} \frac{1}{p^{(0)}} \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \frac{\xi_n^{(0)*}}{V_0} \frac{nM}{T \mathcal{H}_0} + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta} \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d+2)} \frac{1}{k_B} (2a_2 + 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{V_{\mathcal{H}}^* - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*}} \left[\frac{1}{2} p \xi_n^{(0)*} \frac{nM}{T \mathcal{H}_0} + \frac{d-1}{d} (2a_2 + 1) \right] \tag{38}$$

Résumons ce que l'on a obtenu :

$$\zeta^* = \frac{\zeta}{\zeta_0} = \frac{1}{V_{\zeta}^* - \frac{1}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)*}}$$

$$\kappa^* = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa_0} = \frac{1}{V_{\kappa}^* - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*}} \left[\frac{1}{2} p \xi_n^{(0)*} \mathcal{M}^* + \frac{d-1}{d} (2a_2 + 1) \right]$$

$$\mu^* = \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = \frac{2}{2V_{\mu}^* - 3p \xi_T^{(0)*} - 2p \xi_n^{(0)*}} \left[p \xi_T^{(0)*} \mathcal{H}^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} 2a_2 \right]$$

$$V_{\zeta}^* = V_{\zeta} / V_0 ; V_{\kappa}^* = V_{\kappa} / V_0 ; V_{\mu}^* = V_{\mu} / V_0 ; \xi_T^{(0)*} = \xi_T^{(0)} / V_0 ; \xi_n^{(0)*} = \xi_n^{(0)} / V_0$$

$$\kappa_0 = \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \zeta_0 ; \zeta_0 = \frac{p^{(0)}}{V_0} ; p^{(0)} = n k_B T ; \zeta_0 = \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d/2}} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}}$$

$$V_{\zeta} = \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v D_{ij}(v) J_{ij}^{p, \zeta}}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v D_{ij}(v) Z_{ij}} ; V_{\kappa} = \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) J_{\mathcal{A}i}^{p, \kappa}}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) \mathcal{A}_i} ; V_{\mu} = \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) J_{\mathcal{B}i}^{p, \mu}}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d v S_i(v) \mathcal{B}_i}$$

A nouveau, on peut constater que dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$ on retrouve les résultats connus dans le cas élastique (ou bien avec l'analogie formelle $p = 1$ et $\xi_n^{(0)} = 0$) [3]. L'évaluation des relations pour V_{ζ} , V_{κ} , et V_{μ} fait intervenir des relations intégrales qu'il ne sera pas possible de calculer sans approximations supplémentaires.

Bref: preuve de la nullité de $\zeta^{(1)}$:

Calcul explicite avec les symétries

Par définition, Eq. (11) & (25):

Périmé

$$\zeta^{(1)} = (1-\alpha^2) \frac{4}{3nKT} \omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] \quad ; \quad \omega[f, h] = \frac{m\pi\sigma^2}{16} \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 f(r, v_1; t) h(r, v_2; t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta^{(1)} \sim \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 f^{(0)}(r, v_1; t) f^{(1)}(r, v_2; t)$$

Or: $f^{(1)} = A_i \nabla_i \ln T + B_i \nabla_i \ln(n) + Z_{ij} \nabla_i U_j$

Dans l'équation pour $\zeta^{(1)}$ il vient:

$$\zeta^{(1)} \sim \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 A_i(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i \ln(T) + \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 B_i(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i \ln(n) + \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 Z_{ij}(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i U_j$$

Les propriétés de symétries des $A_i, B_i; C_{ij}, Z_{ij}$, doivent être les mêmes. On remarque ainsi que

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A(v) &= -A(-v) \\ B(v) &= -B(-v) \\ C_{ii}(v) &= C_{ii}(-v) \quad ; \quad \text{Tr}(C) = 0 \\ C_{ij}(v) &= C_{ij}(-v) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{de même pour } A, B, Z$$

Ainsi:

$$\zeta^{(1)} \sim \underbrace{\int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 A_i(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i \ln(T)}_{\substack{v_1 \rightarrow -v_1 \\ v_2 \rightarrow -v_2 \\ = \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 A_i(-v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i \ln(T) \\ = -A(v_1) \\ = - \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 A_i(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i \ln(T) \\ \Rightarrow = 0 \quad (a = -a \Rightarrow a = 0)}} + \underbrace{\int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 B_i(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i \ln(n)}_{\text{idem} = 0}$$

$$+ \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 Z_{ij}(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i (U_j) \quad ; \quad v = \frac{v-u}{v_T} = \frac{v}{v_T}$$

inversion spatiale d'une des coordonnées:
 $C_{ij}(-v_1, v_1, v_3) = -C_{ij}(v)$ et idempur $Z_{ij} \quad \forall i \neq j$
 ainsi: $Z_{ij}(\tilde{v}_i^*) = -C_{ij}(v_i)$, où $v_i^* = (v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}) \rightarrow \sigma$ (permutation cyclique)
 on fait l'inversion spatiale des des composantes de \tilde{v}_i et v_i (la même composante) car:

$$= \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 Z_{ij}(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i (U_j) + \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 Z_{ii} f^{(0)}(v_2) \nabla_i (U_j)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{v_1 \rightarrow (v_{11}, v_{12}, v_{13}) \\ v_2 \rightarrow (-v_{21}, v_{22}, v_{23})}} \int dv_1 \int dv_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 (-) Z_{ij}(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta^{(1)} \sim \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[\int dv_a \int dv_b |v_a - v_b| Z_{ii}^{(v_a)} f^{(0)}(v_b) \right] \nabla_i (U_a)_i = \sum_{i=1}^d T_{ii} \nabla_i (U_a)_i$$

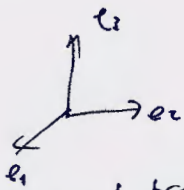
$$= \nabla_i (v_i f^{(0)}) - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{j=1}^d \nabla_j f^{(0)}$$

~~Par l'axe, soit la rotation des axes de l'axe σ~~
 ~~$dv_a dv_b = J dv'_a dv'_b = dv'_a dv'_b$ alors:~~
 ~~$\int dv_a dv_b |v_a - v_b| Z_{ii}(v_a) f^{(0)}(v_b) = \int dv'_a dv'_b |v'_a - v'_b| \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial v'_1} (v'_1 f^{(0)}) - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{j=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial v'_j} f^{(0)} \right]$~~
 ~~$= \frac{1}{R^{-2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial v'_1} (R^{-2} v'_1 f^{(0)}(v'_1))$~~
 ~~$= \frac{\partial}{\partial v'_1} (v'_1 f^{(0)}(v'_1))$~~
 Mais aussi:
 ~~$= \frac{\partial}{\partial v'_2} (v'_2 f^{(0)}(v'_2))$~~

$$i=1: \int dV_a dV_b |V_a - V_b| Z_{11}(V_a) f^{(1)}(V_b) \quad \text{--- ~~... (crossed out)~~ ...}$$

$$= \int dV_a \int dV_b |V_a - V_b| \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial V_{a1}} (V_{a1} f^{(1)}(V_a)) - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial V_{aj}} V_{aj} f^{(1)}(V_a) \right) \right] f^{(1)}(V_b)$$

Soit la rotation de $\pi/2$ autour de l'axe \hat{e}_z $R_z^{\pi/2}$, soit $V_a' = R_z^{\pi/2} V_a$; $V_b' = R_z^{\pi/2} V_b$, alors $dV_a dV_b = dV_a' dV_b'$, en particulier:



$$V_a = (V_{a1}, V_{a2}, V_{a3}) \quad ; \quad V_a' = R_z^{\pi/2} V_a = (V_{a2}, -V_{a1}, V_{a3})$$

$$V_b' = R_z^{\pi/2} V_b = (V_{b2}, -V_{b1}, V_{b3})$$

alors comme la transformation est isométrique (on ne la fait que sur le premier terme, puis rajoute le second terme)

$$= \int dV_a \int dV_b |V_a - V_b| \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial V_{a2}} (V_{a2} f^{(1)}(V_a)) f^{(1)}(V_b) - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial V_{aj}} V_{aj} f^{(1)}(V_a) \right) f^{(1)}(V_b) \right]$$

$$= \int dV_a \int dV_b |V_a - V_b| Z_{22}(V_a) f^{(1)}(V_b)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{11} = T_{22}$$

et de même avec les autres composantes. Ainsi $T_{ii} = T_{jj} = T \forall i, j$. De plus, comme

$$\text{Tr}(T) = 0$$

alors

$$\text{Tr}(T) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \sum_{i=1}^d T_{ii} = d \cdot T \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = 0$$

Conclusion: $T \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \xi^{(1)} = 0$, i.e. $\omega[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}]$

Résumé: - la nullité des coefficients de $\nabla_i h(\tau)$ et $\nabla_i \ln(N)$ est assurée par le fait que $A_i \alpha_i(V)$ et $\beta_i(V)$ sont antisymétriques. (d'après α_i et β_i)

- la nullité des coefficients de $\nabla_i U_j$ est assurée par le fait que la force de $\sum C_{ij}(V)$ est invariante par rotation (d'après \sum_{ij})

Extension à notre cas:

3.3.2. Développement en polynômes de Sonine

Pour poursuivre, nous avons besoin de l'expression explicite de $f^{(0)}$ pour calculer les taux de déclin. Dans le contexte du développement de Sonine à l'ordre a_2 , ceci a été fait et le résultat est [12]:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}^{(0)}(c) &= \mathcal{M}(c) [1 + a_2 S_2(c^2)] \\ \mathcal{M}(c) &= \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-c^2} \\ S_2(x) &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} x + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \\ c &= v/v_T \\ v_T &= \sqrt{2/m\beta} \\ a_2 &= 8 \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{4d+6-\sqrt{2} + \frac{1-p}{p} 8\sqrt{2}(d-1)} \\ f^{(0)}(v) &= \frac{n}{v_T^d} \tilde{f}^{(0)}(c) \end{aligned}$$

On a donc:

$$f^{(0)}(v) = \frac{n}{v_T^d} \mathcal{M}(v/v_T) \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^4}{v_T^4} - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{v^2}{v_T^2} + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \quad (1)$$

Ceci permet de calculer les taux de déclin, en négligeant les termes non linéaires en a_2 . Pour cela, on aura besoin du résultat suivant.

Lemme: soit

$$M_{np}^0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_{12} dc e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} e^{-2c^2} c_{12}^n c^p \quad (2)$$

$$M_{np} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_{12} dc e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} e^{-2c^2} c_{12}^n c^p \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ c^4 + \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^4 + \frac{d+2}{2d} c^2 c_{12}^2 - (d+2)c^2 - \frac{d+2}{4} c_{12}^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right\} \right] \quad (3)$$

alors:

$$M_{np}^0 = \pi^d 2^{\frac{n-p}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+p}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{M_{np}}{M_{np}^0} = 1 + \frac{a_2}{16d} [d(n^2+p^2) - 2d(n+p) + 2np(d+2)] \quad (5)$$

Preuve: pour calculer ces intégrales, on utilise la relation générale

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-\alpha x^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{\frac{d+n}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \quad (6)$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{np}^0 &= \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} c_{12}^n e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2}}_{= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{(1/2)^{\frac{d+n}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)}} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^p e^{-2c^2}}_{= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2^{\frac{d+p}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+p}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)}} = \pi^d 2^{\frac{n-p}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+p}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Donc:

$$M_{np} = M_{np}^0 + a_2 \left(M_{n,p+4}^0 + \frac{1}{16} M_{n+4,p}^0 + \frac{d+2}{2d} M_{n+2,p+2}^0 - (d+2) M_{n,p+2}^0 - \frac{d+2}{4} M_{n+2,p}^0 + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} M_{np}^0 \right) \quad (7)$$

avec:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{n,p+4}^0 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} c_{12}^n e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^{p+4} e^{-2c^2} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} c_{12}^n e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2^{\frac{d+p}{2}}} \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{d+p+2}{2} \frac{d+p}{2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+p}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} = \frac{(d+p)(d+p+2)}{16} M_{np}^0 \quad (8) \\ &= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2^{\frac{d+p}{2}} 2^{4/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+p+4}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{n+4,p}^0 = M_{n,p}^0 \frac{d+n+2}{2} \frac{d+n}{2} 2^{4/2} = (d+n)(d+n+2) M_{np}^0 \quad (9)$$

$$M_{n+2,p+2}^0 = M_{n,p}^0 \frac{d+n}{2} 2^{2/2} \frac{d+p}{2} 2^{-2/2} = \frac{(d+n)(d+p)}{4} M_{np}^0 \quad (10)$$

$$M_{n+2,p}^0 = M_{n,p}^0 \frac{d+n}{2} 2^{2/2} = (d+n) M_{np}^0 \quad (11)$$

$$M_{n,p+2}^0 = M_{n,p}^0 \frac{d+p}{2} 2^{-2/2} = \frac{d+p}{4} M_{np}^0 \quad (12)$$

(8) à (12) dans (7) ⇒

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{np}}{M_{np}^0} &= 1 + a_2 \left[\frac{(d+p)(d+p+2)}{16} + \frac{(d+n)(d+n+2)}{16} + \frac{d+2}{2d} \frac{(d+n)(d+p)}{4} - (d+2) \frac{d+p}{4} - \frac{d+2}{4} (d+n) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{16d} \left[d(d+p)(d+p+2) + d(d+n)(d+n+2) + 2d(d+2)(d+n)(d+p) - 4d(d+2)(d+p) - 4d(d+2)(d+n) + 4d^2(d+2) \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{16d} \left[d \left\{ \underbrace{d^2 + dp + 2d}_{\text{W}} + \underbrace{pd + p^2 + 2p}_{\text{W}} + \underbrace{d^2 + dn + 2d}_{\text{W}} + \underbrace{nd + n^2 + 2n}_{\text{W}} \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2(d+2) \{ d^2 + dp + nd + np \} - d(4d^2 + 4dp + 8d + 8p) - d(4d^2 + 4dn + 8d + 8n) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + d(4d^2 + 8d) \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{16d} \left[2d(d^2 + dp + nd + np) + 4d^2 + 4dp + 4nd + 4np \right. \\ &\quad \left. + d \{ -2d^2 - 2dp - 4d + p^2 - 6p - 2dn + n^2 - 6n \} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{16d} \left[\cancel{2d^3} + \cancel{2d^2p} + \cancel{2d^2n} + 2dnp + \cancel{4d^2} + 4dp + 4nd + 4np \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \cancel{2d^3} - \cancel{2d^2p} - \cancel{4d^2} + p^2 + \cancel{6pd} - \cancel{2d^2n} + \cancel{dn^2} - \cancel{6dn} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{16d} \left(d(n^2 + p^2) - 2dp - 2dn + 2dnp + 4np \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{16d} \left[d(n^2 + p^2) - 2d(n+p) + 2np(d+2) \right] \quad * \end{aligned}$$

ce qui est bien le résultat cherché et par conséquent achève la preuve. ■

Taux de déclin de densité:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_n^{(\omega)*} &= \frac{\zeta_n^{(\omega)}}{V_0} = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{1}{h} \omega [f^{(\omega)}, f^{(\omega)}] = \frac{\zeta_0}{\rho^{(\omega)}} \frac{1}{h} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 |V_1 - V_2| f^{(\omega)}(V_1) f^{(\omega)}(V_2) \\ &= \frac{\zeta_0}{\rho^{(\omega)}} \frac{1}{h} \sigma^{d-1} \frac{\beta_1}{\pi^d} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 |V_1 - V_2| e^{-\frac{V_1^2}{V_T^2}} e^{-\frac{V_2^2}{V_T^2}} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_1^4}{V_T^4} - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{V_1^2}{V_T^2} + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \\ &\quad \times \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_2^4}{V_T^4} - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{V_2^2}{V_T^2} + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Soit $c_1 = V_1/V_T$; $c_2 = V_2/V_T$, $dc_1 dc_2 = dV_1 dV_2 / V_T^{2d}$, alors:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_n^{(\omega)*} &= \frac{\zeta_0}{\rho^{(\omega)}} \frac{1}{h} \sigma^{d-1} \frac{\beta_1}{\pi^d} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^{2d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1 - c_2| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c_1^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c_1^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \\ &\quad \times \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c_2^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c_2^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\zeta_0}{\rho^{(\omega)}} \sigma^{d-1} \frac{\beta_1}{\pi^d} n V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1 - c_2| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (c_1^4 + c_2^4) - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1^2 + c_2^2) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right\} \right] + O(a_2^2) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Par calculer cette intégrale, il est utile de passer dans les coordonnées du centre de masse et de la vitesse relative

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_2 &= c_1 - c_2 \\ c &= \frac{1}{2}(c_1 + c_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \\ c_2 = c - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$dc_1 dc_2 = J dc_{12} dc \quad ; \quad J = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{c_1} c_2 & \partial_{c_2} c_2 \\ \partial_{c_1} c & \partial_{c_2} c \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right| = 1 \quad (16)$$

On a aussi:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^2 + c_2^2 &= c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 + c \cdot c_{12} + c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 - c \cdot c_{12} = 2c^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_{12}^2 \\ c_1^4 + c_2^4 &= (c + \frac{1}{2} c_{12})^4 + (c - \frac{1}{2} c_{12})^4 = (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 + c \cdot c_{12})^2 + (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 - c \cdot c_{12})^2 \\ &= (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_{12})^2 + 2(c \cdot c_{12})(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2) \\ &\quad + (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - 2(c \cdot c_{12})(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (16b)$$

Preons:

$$\begin{aligned} A(v) &= a_1 M(v) S(v), \\ B(v) &= b_1 M(v) S(v), \\ C(v) &= c_1 M(v) D(v), \end{aligned}$$

$$S(v) = S_{3/2}^{(n)}(v) v^d \quad ; \quad S_e^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-x)^k \frac{(n-k)!}{(2k)!(n-k)!} \quad (1)$$

$$D(v) = S_{3/2}^{(n)}(v^2) \quad (2)$$

alors:

$$V_k^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij} J[M(v) D_{ij}(v)]}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) M(v) D_{ij}(v)} \quad ; \quad V_k^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) J[M(v) S_i(v)]}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) M(v) S_i(v)} \quad ; \quad V_M^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) J[M(v) S_i(v)]}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) M(v) S_i(v)} = V_k^* \quad (3)$$

Tous les dénominateurs peuvent être calculés explicitement facilement.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) S_i(v) M(v) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \kappa T \right)^2 v_i v_i M(v), \quad (4)$$

avec $M(v)$ exprimé dans le régime d'échelle:

$$M(v) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} M(c) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-c^2} = \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v^2/V_T^2}, \quad v_T = \sqrt{2/\beta m} \quad (5)$$

(a) dans (5) \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) S_i(v) M(v) &= \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv \left(\frac{m}{4} v^4 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2} - m \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} v^2 \right) v^2 e^{-v^2/V_T^2} \quad ; \quad c = v/v_T; \quad dv = V_T^d dc \\ &= \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc \left(\frac{m^2}{4} V_T^6 c^6 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2} V_T^2 c^2 - m \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} V_T^4 c^4 \right) e^{-c^2} \\ &= \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} \left[\frac{m^2}{4} V_T^6 I_6 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2} V_T^2 I_2 - m \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} V_T^4 I_4 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

où:

$$I_n = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^n e^{-c^2} = \pi^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \quad (7)$$

(8) dans (7) \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) S_i(v) M(v) &= \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} \left[\frac{m^2}{4} V_T^6 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+6}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2} V_T^2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} - m \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} V_T^4 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \right] \\ &= n \left[\frac{m^2}{4} \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^3 \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right) \frac{d}{2} - m \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^2 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{n d}{\beta^3 m} \left[\frac{1}{4} 2^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{(d+2)(d+4)}{2^{\frac{d}{2}}} + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} - \frac{d+2}{2} 2^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{d+2}{4} \right] \\ &= \frac{n}{m \beta^3} d(d+2) \left[\frac{1}{4} (d+4) + \frac{1}{4} (d+2) - 2 \frac{1}{4} (d+2) \right] \\ &= \frac{n}{m \beta^3} \frac{d(d+2)}{4} [d+4 - d - 2] \\ &= \frac{d(d+2)}{2} \frac{n}{m \beta^3} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Si $d=3$ on a bien le préfacteur $1/2$, le même que dans [3]. L'autre dénominateur est:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) D_{ij}(v) M(v) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv m^2 \left(v_i v_j - \frac{1}{d} v^2 \delta_{ij} \right) \left(v_i v_j - \frac{1}{d} v^2 \delta_{ij} \right) \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v^2/V_T^2} \quad ; \quad c = v/v_T; \quad dv = V_T^d dc \\ &= \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} m^2 V_T^4 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc \left[\underbrace{c_i c_j c_i c_j}_{=c^4} - \frac{1}{d} c^2 \underbrace{c_i c_j \delta_{ij}}_{=c^2} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{d^2} c^4 \underbrace{\delta_{ij} \delta_{ij}}_{=\delta_{ii}=d} \right] e^{-c^2} \\ &= \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} m^2 V_T^4 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc \left[c^4 - \frac{2}{d} c^4 + \frac{1}{d} c^4 \right] e^{-c^2} \\ &= \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} m^2 \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^2 \frac{d-1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^4 e^{-c^2} \\ &= \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} \frac{2^2}{\beta^2} \frac{d-1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &= \frac{n}{\beta^2} 2^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{d-1}{d} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{(d+2)(d-1)}{\beta^2} n \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

A nouveau, pour $d=3$ on a le préfacteur 10 qui est le même que dans [3]. (10) et (9) dans (4) donnent:

$$V_k^* = \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)n V_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij} J[M(v) D_{ij}(v)] \quad ; \quad V_k^* = V_M^* = \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)n V_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) J[M(v) S_i(v)] \quad (10)$$

Il reste à calculer les numérateurs. Pour ceci, on se ramène que:

$$\begin{aligned} Jg &= -p J_a [f^{(0)}, g] - p J_a [g, f^{(0)}] - (1-p) J_c [f^{(0)}, g] - (1-p) J_c [g, f^{(0)}] \\ &= p L_a g + (1-p) L_c g, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

où on a défini les opérateurs L_a et L_c par:

$$L_a g = -J_a [f^{(0)}, g] - J_a [g, f^{(0)}] \stackrel{(13)}{=} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_2| \left[g(r_1, v_1; t) f^{(0)}(v_2; t) + f^{(0)}(v_1; t) g(r_1, v_2; t) \right] \quad (13)$$

$$L_c g = -J_c [f^{(0)}, g] - J_c [g, f^{(0)}] \stackrel{(14)}{=} -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (b^{-1} - 1) \left[g(r_1, v_1; t) f^{(0)}(v_2; t) + f^{(0)}(v_1; t) g(r_1, v_2; t) \right] \quad (14)$$

L'opérateur de collision L_c a été abondamment étudié dans la littérature. En particulier, Brey et al. [3] fournissent des relations ainsi que le résultat final, qui en prenant la limite élastique nous seront utiles. Leurs calculs sont faits pour $d=3$, c'est pourquoi il sera nécessaire de les refaire. On doit donc calculer:

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\underline{v} D_{ij}(\underline{v}) J[M D_{ij}] &= \int d\underline{v} D_{ij} \left\{ p L_a [M D_{ij}] + (1-p) L_c [M D_{ij}] \right\} \\ &= p \int d\underline{v} D_{ij} L_a [M D_{ij}] + (1-p) \int d\underline{v} D_{ij} L_c [M D_{ij}] \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\int d\underline{v} S_i(\underline{v}) J[M S_i] = p \int d\underline{v} S_i L_a [M S_i] + (1-p) \int d\underline{v} S_i L_c [M S_i] \quad (16)$$

Pour réaliser les calculs pour les termes en L_a et L_c nous aurons besoin de deux lemmes suivants.

Lemme: soit X et Y deux fonctions quelconques, alors:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v}_1 Y(\underline{v}_1) L_a [M X] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_{12}| f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) [Y(\underline{v}_1) + Y(\underline{v}_2)] \quad (17)$$

Preuve: utilisant la définition (13):

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\underline{v}_1 Y(\underline{v}_1) L_a [M X] &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_{12}| Y(\underline{v}_1) \left[M(\underline{v}_1) X(\underline{v}_1) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_2) + f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) \right] \\ &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_{12}| Y(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_1) X(\underline{v}_1) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_2) + \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_{12}| Y(\underline{v}_1) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Dans la première intégrale, on fait le changement de variables $\underline{v}_1 \rightarrow \underline{v}_2$ et $\underline{v}_2 \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} \underline{v}_1$, donc:

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\underline{v}_1 Y(\underline{v}_1) L_a [M X] &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_{12}| Y(\underline{v}_2) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) + \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_{12}| Y(\underline{v}_1) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) \\ &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_a \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 |\underline{v}_{12}| f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) [Y(\underline{v}_1) + Y(\underline{v}_2)], \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

ce qui est le résultat cherché. #

Lemme: soit X et Y deux fonctions quelconques, alors:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v}_1 Y(\underline{v}_1) L_c [M X] = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (b-1) [Y(\underline{v}_1) + Y(\underline{v}_2)] \quad (20)$$

Preuve: utilisant la définition (14):

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\underline{v}_1 Y(\underline{v}_1) L_c [M X] &= -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) Y(\underline{v}_1) (b^{-1} - 1) \left[M(\underline{v}_1) X(\underline{v}_1) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_2) + f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) \right] \\ &= -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) Y(\underline{v}_1) b^{-1} \left[M(\underline{v}_1) X(\underline{v}_1) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_2) + f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) \right] \\ &\quad + \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) Y(\underline{v}_1) \left[M(\underline{v}_1) X(\underline{v}_1) f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_2) + f^{(0)}(\underline{v}_1) M(\underline{v}_2) X(\underline{v}_2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Dans la première intégrale, on fait le changement de variable

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{v}_1' &= b^{-1} \underline{v}_1 = \underline{v}_1 - (\underline{v}_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma} \\ \underline{v}_2' &= b^{-1} \underline{v}_2 = \underline{v}_2 + (\underline{v}_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

L'intégration sur l'angle solide ne change pas, et:

$$\begin{aligned} d\underline{v}_1' d\underline{v}_2' &= J d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \\ J &= \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \hat{\sigma}^2 & \hat{\sigma}^2 \\ \hat{\sigma}^2 & 1 - \hat{\sigma}^2 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

L'effet sur \underline{v}_{12} est:

$$b^{-1} \underline{v}_{i2} = \underline{v}_{i2} - 2(\underline{v}_{i2} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma},$$

©

donc:

$$\hat{\sigma} \cdot b^{-1} \underline{v}_{i2} = \hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{i2} - 2(\underline{v}_{i2} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma}^2 = -\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{i2}.$$

Ainsi (21) devient (en sachant que $b^{-1} A(v_i) = A(b^{-1} v_i)$ pour $i=1,2$, et toute fonction A):

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v}_i \gamma(v_i) L_c[\mathcal{M} \times] = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1' d\underline{v}_2' \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}') (-\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}') \gamma(b \underline{v}_1') \left[\mathcal{M}(v_1') \chi(v_1') f^{(0)}(v_2') + f^{(0)}(v_1') \mathcal{M}(v_2') \chi(v_2') \right] \\ + \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) \gamma(v_1) \left[\mathcal{M}(v_1) \chi(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) + f^{(0)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) \chi(v_2) \right] \quad (22)$$

Dans la première intégrale, on fait le changement de variables $v_i' \rightarrow v_i$ et $v_i' \rightarrow v_i$, donc:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v}_i \gamma(v_i) L_c[\mathcal{M} \times] = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) \left[\mathcal{M}(v_1) \chi(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) + f^{(0)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) \chi(v_2) \right] (b-1) \gamma(v_1) \\ = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) \mathcal{M}(v_1) \chi(v_1) f^{(0)}(v_2) (b-1) \gamma(v_1) \\ - \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) \mathcal{M}(v_2) \chi(v_2) f^{(0)}(v_1) (b-1) \gamma(v_1) \quad (23)$$

Soit le changement de variables $v_1 \rightarrow v_2$, $v_2 \rightarrow v_1$ dans la première intégrale, alors:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v}_i \gamma(v_i) L_c[\mathcal{M} \times] = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(-\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (-\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) \mathcal{M}(v_2) \chi(v_2) f^{(0)}(v_1) (b-1) \gamma(v_2) \\ - \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) \mathcal{M}(v_2) \chi(v_2) f^{(0)}(v_1) (b-1) \gamma(v_1) \\ = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{v}_1 d\underline{v}_2 f^{(0)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) \chi(v_2) \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot \underline{v}_{12}) (b-1) [\gamma(v_1) + \gamma(v_2)], \quad (24)$$

ce qui est le résultat cherché.

#

Calcul de L_a avec $X=Y=Si(v)$: V_1^*, V_2^*

• Vérifications:
 ✓ - une fois d_{ij} et δ_{ij} connus on
 - coeff. d_{ij} et δ_{ij} :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 Y(v_1) L_a[MX] \stackrel{\text{comm}}{=} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| f^{(0)}(v_1) M(v_2) X(v_2) [Y(v_1) + Y(v_2)]$$

$$= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| f^{(0)}(v_1) M(v_2) [Si(v_2) Si(v_1) + Si(v_2) Si(v_2)] \quad (1)$$

Avec:

$$\begin{cases} f^{(0)}(v_1) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} M(v_1/V_T) [1 + a_2 S_2(v_1^2/V_T^2)] = \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/V_T^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(v_1^2/V_T^2)] \\ M(v_2) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/V_T^2} \\ Si(v) = \left(\frac{m}{2} V^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) v_i \end{cases}$$

Ainsi (1) devient:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 Si(v_1) L_a[MSi] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/V_T^2} \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/V_T^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(v_1^2/V_T^2)] \times$$

$$\times \left[\left(\frac{m}{2} V_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{m}{2} V_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) V_{1i} V_{2i} + \left(\frac{m}{2} V_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right)^2 V_{2i} V_{2i} \right]$$

Changement de variables: $c_i = v_i/V_T$; $dc_i = dv_i/V_T^d \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 Si(v_1) L_a[MSi] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 V_T |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2)] \times$$

$$\times \left[\left(\frac{m}{2} V_1^2 c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{m}{2} V_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) V_1^2 c_1 c_2 + \left(\frac{m}{2} V_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right)^2 V_1^2 c_2^2 \right] \quad (2)$$

$$= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} V_T^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} [1 + AC_1^4 + BC_1^2 + D] [(EC_1^2 + F)(EC_2^2 + F) c_1 c_2 + (EC_2^2 + F)^2 c_2^2] \quad (3)$$

avec:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} a_2; B = -\frac{d+2}{2} a_2; D = \frac{d(d+2)}{8} a_2 = -\frac{d}{4} B; E = \frac{m}{2} V_T^2; F = -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{B}{a_2} E \quad (4)$$

car

$$F = -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} = -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} \frac{2}{m\beta} = -\frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} \frac{2}{m\beta} = \frac{B}{a_2} E$$

Ainsi:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 Si(v_1) L_a[MSi] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} V_T^3 E^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} [1 + AC_1^4 + BC_1^2 - \frac{d}{4} B] \underbrace{[(C_1^2 + \frac{B}{a_2})(C_2^2 + \frac{B}{a_2}) c_1 c_2 + (C_2^2 + \frac{B}{a_2})^2 c_2^2]}_{=: H(c_1, c_2)} \quad (5)$$

$$H(c_1, c_2) = [1 + AC_1^4 + BC_1^2 - \frac{d}{4} B] (C_2^2 + B/a_2) [(C_1^2 + B/a_2) c_1 c_2 + (C_2^2 + B/a_2) c_2^2]$$

$$= \underbrace{C_2^2 + \frac{B}{a_2}}_{=: C_2^2 + \frac{B}{a_2}} + AC_1^4 C_2^2 + \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^4$$

$$+ BC_1^2 C_2^2 + \frac{B^2}{a_2} C_1^2 - \frac{d}{4} \frac{B^2}{a_2} - \frac{d}{4} BC_1^2$$

$$= \frac{B}{a_2} (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) + (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_2^2 + \frac{B^2}{a_2} C_1^2$$

$$+ \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^4 + BC_1^2 C_2^2 + AC_1^4 C_2^2$$

$$= \frac{B}{a_2} (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_1^2 C_1 C_2 + \left(\frac{B}{a_2}\right)^2 (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_1 C_2 + \frac{B}{a_2} (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_2^4 + \left(\frac{B}{a_2}\right)^2 (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_2^2$$

$$+ (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_1^2 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 + \frac{B}{a_2} (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_2^2 C_1 C_2 + (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_2^6 + \frac{B}{a_2} (1 - \frac{d}{4} B) C_2^4$$

$$+ \frac{B^2}{a_2} C_1^4 C_1 C_2 + \frac{B^3}{a_2^2} C_1^2 C_1 C_2 + \frac{B^2}{a_2} C_1^2 C_2^4 + \frac{B^3}{a_2^2} C_1^2 C_2^2$$

$$+ \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^6 C_1 C_2 + \frac{AB^2}{a_2} C_1^4 C_1 C_2 + \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^4 C_2^4 + \frac{AB^2}{a_2^2} C_1^4 C_2^2$$

$$+ \frac{B}{a_2} C_1^4 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 + \frac{B^2}{a_2} C_1^2 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 + \frac{B}{a_2} C_1^2 C_2^6 + \frac{B^2}{a_2} C_1^2 C_2^4$$

$$+ \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^6 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 + \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^4 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 + \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^4 C_2^6 + \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^4 C_2^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{B}{a_2} \left[1 - \frac{d}{4} B + \frac{B^2}{a_2^2} \right] C_1^2 C_1 C_2 \checkmark + \left(\frac{B}{a_2} \right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{d}{4} B \right) C_1 C_2 \checkmark + 2 \frac{B}{a_2} \left(1 - \frac{d}{4} B \right) C_2^4 \checkmark + \left(\frac{B}{a_2} \right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{d}{4} B \right) C_2^2 \checkmark \\
 &+ \left(1 - \frac{d}{4} B + \frac{B^2}{a_2^2} \right) C_1^2 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 \checkmark + \frac{B}{a_2} \left(1 - \frac{d}{4} B \right) C_2^2 C_1 C_2 \checkmark + \left(1 - \frac{d}{4} B \right) C_2^6 \checkmark + \frac{B^2}{a_2} \left(1 + \frac{A}{a_2} \right) C_1^4 C_1 C_2 \checkmark \\
 &+ 2 \frac{B^2}{a_2} C_1^2 C_2^4 \checkmark + \frac{B^3}{a_2^2} C_1^2 C_2^2 \checkmark + \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^6 C_1 C_2 \checkmark + 2 \frac{AB}{a_2} C_1^4 C_2^4 \checkmark \\
 &+ \frac{AB^2}{a_2^2} C_1^4 C_2^2 \checkmark + B \left(1 + \frac{A}{a_2} \right) C_1^4 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 \checkmark + B C_1^2 C_2^6 \checkmark + A C_1^6 C_2^2 C_1 C_2 \checkmark + A C_1^4 C_2^6 \checkmark \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

alliage dans le centre de masse:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_{12} &= C_1 - C_2 \\ C &= \frac{1}{2}(C_1 + C_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \\ C_2 = C - \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \end{cases} ; dC_1 dC_2 = dC dC_{12}$$

Ainsi:

$$C_1 C_2 = C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4 \quad (6a)$$

$$C_2^2 = C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 \pm (C \cdot C_{12}) \quad (6b)$$

$$C_1^4 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \pm 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad (6c)$$

$$C_1^6 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \pm (C \cdot C_{12}) [3(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2] \quad (6d)$$

Ceci permet de calculer les différents termes de (6).

$$C_1^2 C_2 = [C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 \pm (C \cdot C_{12})] (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) \quad (7)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 (C_1 C_2) = [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^2] (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) \quad (8)$$

$$C_1^4 (C_1 C_2) = [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \pm 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)] (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) \quad (9)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^4 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \mp 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)] \pm (C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 \pm (C \cdot C_{12})^3 \quad (10)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \quad (11)$$

$$C_1^6 (C_1 C_2) = (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) + (C \cdot C_{12}) \{3(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2\}] \quad (12)$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^4 = [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2]^2 - 4(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 \quad (13)$$

$$= (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 + (C \cdot C_{12})^4 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - 4(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^2 (C_1 C_2) = (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) [C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})] [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)] \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) + 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 \\
 &\quad - (C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^3 - 2(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - (C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) + (C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^3] \quad (15)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^6 = [C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 \pm (C \cdot C_{12})] [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \mp (C \cdot C_{12}) \{3(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2\}] \quad (16)$$

$$= (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 \mp (C \cdot C_{12}) 3(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 \mp (C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$\pm (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 (C \cdot C_{12}) \pm 3(C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - 3(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 (C \cdot C_{12})^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4$$

$$= (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 \mp 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 \pm 2(C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - (C \cdot C_{12})^4 \quad (16)$$

$$C_1^6 C_2^2 (C_1 C_2) = (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) [C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})] [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) + (C \cdot C_{12}) \{3(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2\}] \quad (17)$$

$$= (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + (C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$- (C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - 3(C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4]$$

$$= (C^2 - C_{12}^2 / 4) [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - 2(C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - (C \cdot C_{12})^4] \quad (17)$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^6 = [C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})] [(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - (C \cdot C_{12})^4]$$

$$= (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^5 - 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$+ (C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - 2(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})^4 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - (C \cdot C_{12})^5$$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^5 - (c \cdot c_{12}) (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^4 - 2 (c \cdot c_{12})^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^3 + 2 (c \cdot c_{12})^3 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_{12})^4 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) - (c \cdot c_{12})^5 \quad (18) \textcircled{3}$$

Or par antisymétrie, les termes en $(c \cdot c_{12})^{2k+1}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, engendrent une contribution nulle à l'intégrale. De plus, la relation (262) donne :

$$(c \cdot c_{12})^2 = \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 \quad (19)$$

Qu'en est-il de $(c \cdot c_{12})^4$?

Lemme soit $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\underline{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$, soit $F(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$ une fonction qui ne dépend que du module de \underline{x} et \underline{y} (donc qui est paire en \underline{x} et \underline{y}), alors

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{x} d\underline{y} F(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) (\underline{x} \cdot \underline{y})^4 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\underline{x} d\underline{y} F(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) \left(\frac{3}{d^2} X^4 Y^4 - 2d X_i^4 Y_j^4 \right), \quad (20)$$

où les indices i et j peuvent être choisis arbitrairement dans l'ensemble $\{1, \dots, d\}$.

Preuve: on a

$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{x} \cdot \underline{y})^4 &= \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \\ &= \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \left[\delta_{ijke} + (1 - \delta_{ijke}) (\delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} + \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk}) \right] \\ &+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \left[(1 - \delta_{ijke}) + (1 - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke}) + (1 - \delta_{ik} \delta_{je}) + (1 - \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Le premier terme donne tous les moments pairs, tandis que le second donne les moments impairs dont la contribution à l'intégrale sera nulle. Ainsi, en interprétant les égalités au sens de l'intégration du lemme :

$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{x} \cdot \underline{y})^4 &= \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ijke} \\ &+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik}) \\ &+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} (1 - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik}) \\ &+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} (1 - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 + 3 \sum_{i,j=1}^d x_i^2 x_j^2 y_i^2 y_j^2 (1 - \delta_{ij})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 + 3 \sum_{i,j=1}^d x_i^2 x_j^2 y_i^2 y_j^2 - 3 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4$$

$$= 3 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 \sum_{j=1}^d x_j^2 y_j^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4$$

$$\stackrel{\text{isotropie}}{=} 3 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^d x_i^2}_{=X^2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{d} \sum_{k=1}^d y_k^2}_{=Y^2} \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^d x_j^2}_{=X^2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{d} \sum_{e=1}^d y_e^2}_{=Y^2} - 2 \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4}_{=d X_i^4} \underbrace{\frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d y_j^4}_{=d Y_j^4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{d^2} X^4 Y^4 - 2d X_i^4 Y_j^4$$

#

Utilisant l'antisymétrie de $(c \cdot c_2)^{2k+1}$, l'Eq. (19), ainsi que le lemme, les relations (7) à (18) devenues: (4)

$$C_1^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2) = (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)(c^2 - 1/4 c_{12}^2) + \dots \quad (21)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2) = \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right] (c^2 - c_{12}^2/4) + \dots \quad (22)$$

$$C_1^4 (c_1 \cdot c_2) = \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right] (c^2 - c_{12}^2/4) + \dots \quad (23)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^4 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right] - \frac{2}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) = (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right] + \dots \quad (24)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 + \dots \quad (25)$$

$$C_1^6 (c_1 \cdot c_2) = (c^2 - c_{12}^2/4) \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^3 + \frac{3}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) \right] + \dots \quad (26)$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^4 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^4 + \frac{3}{2} c^4 c_{12}^4 - 2d c_i^4 c_{12j}^4 - \frac{2}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \dots \quad (27)$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2) = (c^2 - c_{12}^2/4) \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) \right] + \dots \quad (28)$$

$$C_1^6 C_2^2 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{3}{2} c^4 c_{12}^4 + 2d c_i^4 c_{12j}^4 \quad (29)$$

$$C_1^6 C_2^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2) = (c^2 - c_{12}^2/4) \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{3}{2} c^4 c_{12}^4 + 2d c_i^4 c_{12j}^4 \right] \quad (30)$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^6 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^5 - \frac{2}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^3 + \frac{3}{2} c^4 c_{12}^4 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) - 2d c_i^4 c_{12j}^4 + \dots \quad (31)$$

Comme $C_1^2 C_2^4 = C_1^4 C_2^2$, et $C_1^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2) = C_2^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2)$ il y a deux termes en moins. On remplace le tout dans l'Eq. (6), et développe à l'aide d'un logiciel de calcul symbolique (on choisit la composante $i=j=1$ dans (27), (29), (30), et (31)):

$$H(c_1, c_2) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} c^i c_{12}^j + \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_\gamma} \gamma_{ij} c^i c_{12}^j c_1^4 c_{12,1}^4 \quad (31a)$$

$$\Omega_\alpha = \left\{ (4,0); (8,0); (8,2); (6,0); (6,2); (6,4); (4,0); (4,2); (4,4); (4,6); (2,0); (2,2); (2,4); (2,6); (2,8) \right\}$$

$$\Omega_\gamma = \left\{ (0,2) \right\}$$

L'Eq. (31a) dans (5) avec $c_1^2 + c_2^2 = 2c^2 + 1/2 c_{12}^2$ donne:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 S_i(v_1) L_\alpha [M S_i] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} \frac{m^2}{4} v_T^2 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c^i}_{:= J_c [i]} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} c_{12}^{j+1}}_{:= J_{c_{12}} [j+1]} + \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} \frac{m^2}{4} v_T^2 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_\gamma} \gamma_{ij} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c^i c_1^4}_{:= M_c [i]} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} c_{12}^{j+1} c_{12,1}^4}_{:= M_{c_{12}} [j+1]} \quad (32)$$

cf (4b)

On utilise

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-\alpha x^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \quad (33)$$

ainsi:

$$\begin{cases} J_c [i] = \pi^{d/2} 2^{-(d+i)/2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ J_{c_{12}} [j+1] = \pi^{d/2} 2^{(d+j+1)/2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

Le calcul de $M_c [i]$ et $M_{c_{12}} [j+1]$ est plus compliqué. De plus, nous aurons par la suite besoin d'intégrales similaires, mais légèrement plus compliquées. C'est pourquoi nous énonçons et prouvons ici deux lemmes dont en cas particulier donne $M_c [i]$ et $M_{c_{12}} [j+1]$

Lemme 1 ...
Preuve ...
Lemme 2 ...
Preuve ...
} cf. hydrodynamique

Plus direct:

$$V_k^{*a} = V_u^{*a} = \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} \frac{m^2}{4} V_T^7 \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] + \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_{ij} b^2[i] b^{1/2}[j+1] \right] \quad (4b)$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)n} \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d/2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^{d/2}} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{\beta_1}\right)^3 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta_1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2) 2\pi^d} \sqrt{2}$$

$$V_k^{*a} = V_m^{*a} = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2) \pi^d \sqrt{2}} \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] + \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_{ij} b^2[i] b^{1/2}[j+1] \right] \quad \text{OK: idem (cf. Mathematics)}$$

• Plus direct:

$$V_k^{*a} = \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)nV_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m^2 n^2}{\pi^d} \frac{V_T^5}{d} \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] + \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_{ij} b^2[i] b^{1/2}[j+1] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(d-1)} \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2) \pi^d} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{d} \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(d-1)} \frac{1}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2) \pi^d} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{d} 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$V_k^{*a} = \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2) \pi^d \sqrt{2}} \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] + \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{R}^d} \gamma_{ij} b^2[i] b^{1/2}[j+1] \right] \quad \text{OK idem Mathematics}$$

La particularisation de second lemme au cas $i=j=k=l$ fournit la relation cherchée: (5)

$$\begin{cases} M_{c_1}[i] = 3\pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{d-6} \frac{(d+i)(d+i+2)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d-1)} 2^{-\frac{d+i}{2}} \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{cases} M_{c_2}[j+1] = 3\pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{d-2} \frac{(d+j)(d+j+3)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d-1)} 2^{+\frac{d+j+1}{2}} \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

Les Eq. (34), (35), (36), et (37) dans (32) donnent:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 S_i(v_1) L_a[M S_i] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^2} \frac{m^2}{4} v_T^7 \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} 2^{\frac{j-i+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\ + \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^2} \frac{m^2}{4} v_T^7 \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \gamma_{ij} \frac{9}{\pi} 2^{2d-8} \frac{(d+i)(d+i+2)(d+j+1)(d+j+3)}{d^2(d+2)^2} \times \\ \times \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(d-1)^2} 2^{\frac{j-i+1}{2}}$$

où $\Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n)$, $\beta_1 = \pi^{(d-1)/2} / \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})$, et $v_T^2 = 2/(Rm)$. De l'Eq. (288):

$$V_{\mu}^{*a} = \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)\mu V_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 S_i(v_1) L_a[M S_i]; \quad V_0^{-1} = \frac{q_0}{\rho_0} = \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}}} \frac{\sqrt{mk_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}} \frac{1}{nk_B T}$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)\mu V_0} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}}} \frac{\sqrt{mk_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}} \frac{1}{nk_B T} \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} 2^{\frac{j-i+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \frac{9}{\pi} 2^{2d-8} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \gamma_{ij} \frac{(d+i)(d+i+2)(d+j+1)(d+j+3)}{d^2(d+2)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(d-1)^2} \right]$$

$$\times \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} 2^{\frac{j-i+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \frac{9}{\pi} 2^{2d-8} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \gamma_{ij} \frac{(d+i)(d+i+2)(d+j+1)(d+j+3)}{d^2(d+2)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(d-1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} 2^{\frac{j-i+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}$$

$$+ \frac{9}{\pi} \frac{2^{2d-8}}{d} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha} \gamma_{ij} 2^{\frac{j-i+1}{2}} \frac{(d+i)(d+i+2)(d+j+1)(d+j+3)}{d^2(d+2)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \Gamma(d-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \left[\alpha_{10,0} 2^{-5} \frac{d+8}{2} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{8,0} 2^{-4} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{8,2} 2^{-3} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \right.$$

$$+ \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-3} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{6,4} 2^{-1} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2}$$

$$+ \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-1} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{4,4} 2^0 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2}$$

$$+ \alpha_{4,6} 2^1 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} + \alpha_{2,0} 2^{-1} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{2,2} 2^0 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2}$$

$$+ \alpha_{2,4} 2^1 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} + \alpha_{2,6} 2^2 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} + \alpha_{2,8} 2^3 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+7}{2} \left. \right]$$

$$+ \frac{9}{\pi} 2^{2d-8} \gamma_{0,2} 2 \frac{d(d+2)(d+3)(d+5)}{d^2(d+2)^2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(\frac{d+3}{2}) \Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \Gamma(d-1)^2}; \quad \Gamma(\frac{d+7}{2}) = \frac{d+1}{2} \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} [\dots] + \frac{9}{\pi} 2^{2d-8} \gamma_{0,2} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)(d+5)}{d^2(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)^2 \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(d-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} [\dots] - a_2 9 2^{-5} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)(d+5)}{d(d+2)} = \pi^2 2^4 2^{-2d}$$

(38)

Logiciel de calcul symbolique:

$$V_{\mu}^{*a} = V_{\mu}^{*a} = \frac{16+27d+8d^2}{32d} + a_2 \frac{2880+1544d-2658d^2-1539d^3-200d^4}{1024 d^2(d+2)} \quad (39)$$

Calcul de L_a avec $X=Y=D_{ij}(V) : V_2^*$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 D_{ij}(v_1) L_a [M D_{ij}] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| \frac{n}{V_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/V_1^2} \frac{n}{V_2^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/V_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(v_1^2/V_1^2)] [D_{ij}(v_1) D_{ij}(v_2) + D_{ij}(v_1) D_{ij}(v_2)]$$

Changement de variables: $c_i = v_i/V_1 ; dc_i = dv_i/V_1 \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 D_{ij}(v_1) L_a [M D_{ij}] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{V_1^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2)] \times$$

$$\left[m^2 \left(v_{1i} v_{1j} - \frac{v_1^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \left(v_{2i} v_{2j} - \frac{v_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) + m^2 \left(v_{2i} v_{2j} - \frac{v_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \left(v_{2i} v_{2j} - \frac{v_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \right]$$

$$= (v_1 \cdot v_2)^2 - \frac{1}{d} v_1^2 v_2^2 = v_2^4 - \frac{1}{d} v_2^4$$

$$= V_1^4 (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 - V_1^4 \frac{1}{d} c_1^2 c_2^2 = V_1^4 c_2^4 - V_1^4 \frac{1}{d} c_2^4$$

$$= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m^2 n^2}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{V_1^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + A c_1^4 + B c_1^2 + D] [d(c_1 c_2)^2 - c_1^2 c_2^2 + (d-1) c_2^4] \quad (1)$$

$$H(c_1, c_2) = (1+D)d(c_1 c_2)^2 - (1+D)c_1^2 c_2^2 + (1+D)(d-1)c_2^4$$

$$+ A d c_1^4 (c_1 c_2)^2 - A c_1^6 c_2^2 + A(d-1)c_1^4 c_2^4 + B d c_1^2 (c_1 c_2)^2 - B c_1^4 c_2^2 + B(d-1)c_1^2 c_2^4 ; D = -\frac{d}{4} B$$

$$= B(d-2)c_1^2 c_2^4$$

Passage dans le centre de masse: on simplifie directement comme dans le calcul précédent.

- ① $(c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 \stackrel{(6a)}{=} (c^2 - 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2$ (3)
- ② $c_1^2 c_2^2 \stackrel{(25)}{=} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 + \dots$ (4)
- ③ $c_2^4 \stackrel{(6c)}{=} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 + \dots$ (5)
- ④ $c_1^4 (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 \stackrel{(6d)}{=} (c^2 - 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right] + \dots$ (6)
- ⑤ $c_1^6 c_2^2 \stackrel{(30)}{=} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{3}{d^2} c^4 c_{12}^4 + 2d c_1^4 c_{12}^4 + \dots$ (7)
- ⑥ $c_1^4 c_2^4 \stackrel{(27)}{=} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^4 + \frac{3}{d^2} c^4 c_{12}^4 - 2d c_1^4 c_{12}^4 - \frac{2}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \dots$ (8)
- ⑦ $c_1^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 \stackrel{(6b)}{=} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) (c^2 - 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \dots$ (9)
- ⑧ $c_1^2 c_2^4 \stackrel{(24)}{=} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right] + \dots$ (10)

On développe (2) avec un logiciel de calcul symbolique (en choisissant $i=j=1$ dans (7) et (8)):

$$H(c_1, c_2) = \sum_{(ij) \in \Omega_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} c_1^i c_2^j + \sum_{(ij) \in \Omega_\gamma} \gamma_{ij} c_1^i c_2^j c_1^4 c_2^4 \quad (11)$$

$$\Omega_\alpha = \left\{ (8,0); (6,0); (6,2); (4,0); (4,2); (4,4); (2,4); (2,6); (0,4); (0,6); (0,8) \right\} \quad (12)$$

$$\Omega_\gamma = \left\{ (0,0) \right\} \quad (13)$$

(11) dans (1) \Rightarrow

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 D_{ij}(v_1) L_a [M D_{ij}] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m^2 n^2}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{V_1^d} \left[\sum_{(ij) \in \Omega_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c^i \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} c_{12}^{j+1} \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{(ij) \in \Omega_\gamma} \gamma_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c^i c_1^4 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} c_{12}^{j+1} c_{12}^4$$

$$= J_c [i] \quad = J_{c_{12}} [j+1]$$

$$= M_c [i] \quad = M_{c_{12}} [j+1]$$

$$= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m^2 n^2}{d} \frac{V_1^5}{2^{1/2}} \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_d} \alpha_{ij} 2^{(j-i)/2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_8} \delta_{ij} \frac{g}{\pi} 2^{2d-8} 2^{(j-i)/2} \frac{(d+i)(d+i+2)(d+j+1)(d+j+3)}{d^2(d+2)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(d-1)^2} \right] \quad (14)$$

De l'Eq. (288):

$$V_{\zeta}^{*a} = \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1) n V_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_i D_{ij}(V_1) \mathcal{L}_a[\mathcal{M} D_{ij}] \quad ; \quad V_0^{-1} = \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{(d-1)/2}} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}} \frac{1}{n k_B T}$$

$$= \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1) n} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{(d-1)/2}} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}} \frac{1}{n k_B T} \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_d} \alpha_{ij} 2^{j-i} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \right. \\ \left. + \delta_{0,0} \frac{g}{\pi} 2^{2d-8} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)}{d^2(d+2)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(d-1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_d} \alpha_{ij} 2^{j-i} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+i}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+j+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2 \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \\ + \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \frac{g}{\pi} \delta_{0,0} 2^{2d-8} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)^2 \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(d-1)^2} \\ = -d^2 a_2 \quad = \pi 2^4 2^{-2d}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \left[\alpha_{8,0} 2^{-4} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-3} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-1} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{4,4} 2^0 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{2,4} 2^1 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} + \alpha_{2,6} 2^2 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{0,4} 2^2 \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} + \alpha_{0,6} 2^3 \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} + \alpha_{0,8} 2^4 \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+7}{2} \right]$$

$$- g a_2 \frac{(d+1)(d+3)}{d(d-1) d(d+2)} 2^{2d-8} 2^4 2^{-2d}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d(d-1)} [\dots] - a_2 g 2^{-4} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)}{(d-1)(d+2)} \quad (15)$$

Logiciel de calcul symbolique:

$$V_{\zeta}^{*a} = \frac{3+6d+2d^2}{8d} + a_2 \frac{-278-375d-96d^2-2d^3}{256d(d+2)} \quad (16)$$

Lemmes pour intégrales (vérié d=2,3,4)

Lemme 1: soit $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $a > 0$, $d \geq 2$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, alors:

$$M_{ij}^n = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_i x_j = \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{-\frac{d-1}{2}} \frac{(d+n)}{d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d+1)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \delta_{ij}$$

Preuve: l'intégration ne dépend pas de l'orientation du repère, alors $M_{ii}^n = M_{jj}^n = n \forall i, j$. De plus, par définition $M_{ij}^n = M_{ji}^n$, et par invariance de l'intégrale sous rotation du repère $M_{ij}^n = M_{i+n, j+n}^n \forall i, j$. Ainsi:

$$M_{ij}^n = M \delta_{ij} + C(1 - \delta_{ij})$$

Nous montrons à présent que $C=0$. Par ceci, il suffit de le vérifier pour un choix donné de (i, j) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{12}^n &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_1 x_2 \\ &= \int_0^\infty dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \dots \int_0^\pi d\theta_{d-2} r^n e^{-ar^2} r^2 \cos\varphi \sin\varphi \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin\theta_k)^2 \right) r^{d-1} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin\theta_k)^k \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^{n+d+1} e^{-ar^2} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \int_0^\pi d\theta_k (\sin\theta_k)^k \right) \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cos\varphi \sin\varphi}_{=0}$$

$$= 0$$

Ainsi $M_{ij} = \pi \delta_{ij}$, avec:

$$M = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_1^2$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^n e^{-ar^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \dots \int_0^\pi d\theta_{d-2} r^2 \cos^2\varphi \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin\theta_k)^2 \right) r^{d-1} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin\theta_k)^k \right)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^{n+d+1} e^{-ar^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cos^2\varphi \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \int_0^\pi d\theta_k (\sin\theta_k)^{k+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cancel{\pi} \pi}{a^{\frac{n+d+1}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+d+1}{2})}{\cancel{\Gamma(\frac{n+d+1}{2})}} = \pi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(n+d)}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+d}{2}\right) \frac{1}{a^{\frac{n+d+2}{2}}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \int_0^\pi d\theta (\sin\theta)^{k+2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(n+d)}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+d}{2}\right) \frac{1}{a^{\frac{n+d+2}{2}}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+3}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{k+2}{2} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (n+d) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+d}{2})}{a^{\frac{n+d+2}{2}}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (n+d) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+d}{2})}{a^{\frac{n+d+2}{2}}} \pi^{\frac{d-2}{2}} 2^{d-2} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{k+1}{k(k+2)} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2(d-1)}{\Gamma(d+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{(d-2)+1}{2})}{\Gamma(1/2)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (n+d) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+d}{2})}{a^{\frac{n+d+2}{2}}} \pi^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi} 2^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(d-1)}{\Gamma(d+1)} \Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right) \pi^{-1/2}$$

$$= \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{d-3} (d+n)(d-1) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d+1)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{n+d+2}{2}}}$$

$$= \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{d-3} \frac{d+n}{d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d-1)}$$

(11)

ce qui redonne bien le résultat cherché. On vérifie de plus explicitement par calcul direct que le lemme reste valable en dimension $d=2$ ($d=3$).

Lemme 2: soit $x=(x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $a > 0$, $d \geq 2$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, alors: [vérifié $d=2,3,4,5$]

$$M_{ijke}^n := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_i x_j x_k x_e = 3\pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{d-4} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d-1)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{n+d+4}{2}}} \quad (12)$$

preuve: à nouveau, l'intégrale ne dépend pas de l'orientation du repère

$$M_{iiii}^n = M_{jjjj}^n := b \quad \forall i, j.$$

$$\times \left[\delta_{ijke} + \frac{1}{3} (\delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} + \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk}) \right]_{(1-\delta_{i,ke})} \quad (13)$$

Par les mêmes raisons que précédemment, pour que M_{ijke} soit non nul il faut que $(i,j)=(k,e)$, ou $(i,k)=(j,e)$, ou $(i,e)=(j,k)$. Ainsi:

$$M_{ijke}^n = b \delta_{ijke} + c \left(\delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} + \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} \right)_{(1-\delta_{i,ke})}$$

(14)

avec:

$$= c \cdot \left[\delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} (1-\delta_{ik}) + \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} (1-\delta_{ij}) + \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} (1-\delta_{ij}) \right]$$

$$b = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_1^4$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^n e^{-ar^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \dots \int_0^\pi d\theta_{d-2} r^4 \cos^4 \varphi \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin \theta_k)^2 \right) r^{d-1} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin \theta_k)^k \right)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^{d+n+3} e^{-ar^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cos^4 \varphi \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \int_0^\pi d\theta (\sin \theta)^{k+4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{a^{1+n+d+3/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1+n+d+3}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} = \frac{3\pi}{4} = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+5}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{k+6}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{8} \pi^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \frac{d+n+2}{2} \frac{d+n}{2} \Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{k+3}{2} \frac{k+1}{2} \frac{2}{k+4} \frac{2}{k+2} \frac{2}{k} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} 2^{d-2} \pi^{d/2} (d+n)(d+n+2) \Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{(k+1)(k+3)}{k(k+2)(k+4)} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2})} \right)$$

$$= \frac{8(d+1)(d-1)}{\Gamma(d+3)} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d-2}{2}+1)}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}$$

$$= 3\pi^{\frac{d+1}{2}} 2^{d-4} (d+n)(d+n+2)(d+1)(d-1) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d+3)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}}$$

(15)

D'autre part:

$$c = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_1^2 x_2^2$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^n e^{-ar^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \dots \int_0^\pi d\theta_{d-2} r^4 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin \theta_k)^4 \right) r^{d-1} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin \theta_k)^k \right)$$

$$= \frac{b}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cos^4 \varphi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$= b \frac{4}{3\pi} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{b}{3}$$

(16)

Les résultats (15) et (16) dans (14) fournissent le résultat cherché. A nouveau, on vérifie que cette relation est valable en dimension $d=2$ (et $d=3$).

#

Calcul de L_c avec $X=Y=D_{ij}(V) : V_j^*$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_1 Y(V_1) L_c[MX] = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 f^{(0)}(V_1) M(V_2) X(V_2) \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot V_1) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot V_2) (b-1) [Y(V_1) + Y(V_2)] \quad (1)$$

Avec:

$$D_{ij}(V) = m \left(V_i V_j - \frac{1}{2} V^2 \delta_{ij} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$b V_{12} = V_{12} + (V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma} \quad (3)$$

On a donc:

$$(b-1) [Y(V_1) + Y(V_2)] = m(b-1) [V_{1i} V_{1j} + V_{2i} V_{2j}] + \underbrace{m(b-1) \left[-\frac{1}{d} V_1^2 \delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{d} V_2^2 \delta_{ij} \right]}_{\textcircled{1}} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} &= -\frac{m}{d} \delta_{ij} (b-1) (V_1^2 + V_2^2) \\ &= -\frac{m}{d} \delta_{ij} \left[-V_1^2 - V_2^2 + (V_1 - (V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma})^2 + (V_2 + (V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma})^2 \right] \\ &= -\frac{m}{d} \delta_{ij} \left[\cancel{V_1^2} - \cancel{V_2^2} + V_1^2 - 2(V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma})(V_1 \cdot \hat{\sigma}) + (V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma})^2 + \cancel{V_2^2} + 2(V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma})(V_2 \cdot \hat{\sigma}) + (V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma})^2 \right] \\ &= -2 \frac{m}{d} \delta_{ij} (V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \left[-\cancel{(V_1 \cdot \hat{\sigma})} + \cancel{(V_2 \cdot \hat{\sigma})} + \underbrace{(V_{12} \cdot \hat{\sigma})}_{= V_1 \cdot \hat{\sigma} - V_2 \cdot \hat{\sigma}} \right] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(5) dans (4), puis (4) dans (1) donne:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_i D_{ij}(V_i) L_c[M D_{ij}] = -m \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 f^{(0)}(V_1) M(V_2) D_{ij}(V_2) \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot V_1) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot V_2) (b-1) [V_{1i} V_{1j} + V_{2i} V_{2j}] \quad (6)$$

A l'aide de (3), on obtient (en notant $g = V_{12}$):

$$\begin{aligned} (b-1) [V_{1i} V_{1j} + V_{2i} V_{2j}] &= (V_{1i} - (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i) (V_{1j} - (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_j) + (V_{2i} + (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i) (V_{2j} + (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_j) - V_{1i} V_{1j} - V_{2i} V_{2j} \\ &= -V_{1i} (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_j - V_{1j} (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i + V_{2i} (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_j + V_{2j} (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i + (g \cdot \hat{\sigma})^2 \sigma_i \sigma_j \cdot 2 \\ &= -\underbrace{(V_{1i} - V_{2i})}_{=g_i} (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_j - \underbrace{(V_{1j} - V_{2j})}_{=g_j} (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i + 2 (g \cdot \hat{\sigma})^2 \sigma_i \sigma_j \\ &= (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) [-g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i + 2 (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i \sigma_j] \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Insérant (7) dans (6):

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_i D_{ij}(V_i) L_c[M D_{ij}] = -m \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 f^{(0)}(V_1) M(V_2) D_{ij}(V_2) \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) (g \cdot \hat{\sigma})^2 [-g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i + 2 (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i \sigma_j] \quad (8)$$

L'intégration (8) étant assez complexe, il peut être utile de regarder le cas particulier pour comparer avec la littérature et s'assurer que la méthode de calcul est bien correcte. La loi de collision s'écrit alors $b V_{12} = V_{12} + \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \hat{\sigma}$, avec $\tilde{\alpha} \in [0, 1]$ le coefficient de restitution. Il suffira ensuite de prendre $\tilde{\alpha} = 1$ dans notre cas. On obtient donc:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_i D_{ij}(V_i) L_c[M D_{ij}] = -m \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 f^{(0)}(V_1) M(V_2) D_{ij}(V_2) \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) (g \cdot \hat{\sigma})^2 [-g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i + (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i \sigma_j] \quad (9)$$

Mais allow vérifier les résultats en dimension 3 et 2 avant de reprendre l'expression générale publiée dans [1a].

Lemma: en dimension $d=3$, on a:

$$-\int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) (g \cdot \hat{\sigma}) (b-1) [V_{1i} V_{1j} + V_{2i} V_{2j}] = \frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(3-\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_i g_j - \frac{\pi}{24} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |g|^3 \delta_{ij} \quad (10)$$

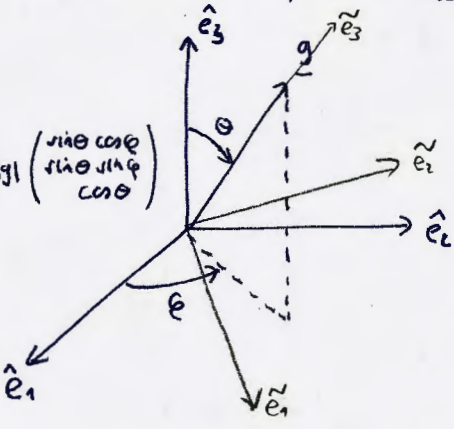
d'où:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_i D_{ij}(V_i) L_c[M D_{ij}] = +m \sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 f^{(0)}(V_1) M(V_2) D_{ij}(V_2) \frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(3-\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_i g_j \quad (11)$$

Preuve: supposons (10) vraie, alors comme D_{ij} est m. tenseur de trace nulle, on a

$$D_{ij}(V_i) \delta_{ij} = \text{Tr}(D) = 0,$$

et donc la contribution du second terme du membre de droite de (10) est nulle, ce qui établit (11). Notons que (10) est bien ce qui est trouvé dans [cite {premier}]. La généralisation de ce calcul en dimension arbitraire d a été faite, et les résultats finaux pour les coefficients de transport sont dans [10]. Les calculs intermédiaires ne sont néanmoins pas présentés. Ceci indique donc juste que le calcul en dimension arbitraire est possible. Pour calculer (10), choisissons un repère $\{\tilde{e}_i\}_{i=1}^3$ par lequel \tilde{e}_3 est choisi dans la direction fixée de g .



Choisissons de plus \tilde{e}_2 dans le plan engendré par $\{e_1, e_2\}$. On a alors donc la base canonique

$$\tilde{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \cos\varphi \\ \sin\theta \sin\varphi \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}; \tilde{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\varphi \\ \cos\varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \tilde{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cos\varphi \\ \cos\theta \sin\varphi \\ -\sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

et on vérifie que $\tilde{e}_i \tilde{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$. L'inversion donne donc la base \hat{e}_i :

$$\hat{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cos\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi \\ \sin\theta \cos\varphi \end{pmatrix}; \hat{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \sin\varphi \\ \cos\varphi \\ \sin\theta \sin\varphi \end{pmatrix}; \hat{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ 0 \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Notons qu'il existe une infinité de choix de repères, tel que \tilde{e}_3 soit parallèle à g . Nous avons pris celui qui a priori engendre les vecteurs de base les plus simples. Un autre choix peut être plus judicieux pour une généralisation en dimension arbitraire. Un tel repère va permettre d'exprimer simplement la condition $\Theta(g, \hat{\sigma})$. Ainsi en reprenant l'Eq. (3) mais en notant $\tilde{\theta}$ l'angle entre g et $\hat{\sigma}$ et donc $\{\tilde{\theta}, \tilde{\varphi}\}$ les variables d'intégration de l'angle solide:

$$-\int d\hat{\sigma} \Theta(g, \hat{\sigma}) (g, \hat{\sigma}) (b-1) [V_{1i} V_{1j} + V_{2i} V_{2j}] = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int d\tilde{\theta} \Theta(g, \hat{\sigma}) (g, \hat{\sigma})^2 [-g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i + (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (g, \hat{\sigma}) \sigma_i \sigma_j]$$

$$= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^\pi d\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\theta} \Theta(\cos\tilde{\theta}) |g|^2 \cos^2\tilde{\theta} [-g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i + (1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \cos\tilde{\theta} \sigma_i \sigma_j]$$

Comme g_i sont les composantes cartésiennes de g , il faut exprimer $\hat{\sigma}$ dans la base canonique en fonction des angles $\tilde{\theta}$ et $\tilde{\varphi}$:

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sigma_1 \hat{e}_1 + \sigma_2 \hat{e}_2 + \sigma_3 \hat{e}_3 = \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \tilde{e}_1 + \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} \tilde{e}_2 + \cos\tilde{\theta} \tilde{e}_3$$

$$= \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} (\cos\theta \cos\varphi \hat{e}_1 + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \hat{e}_2 - \sin\theta \hat{e}_3)$$

$$+ \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} (-\sin\varphi \hat{e}_1 + \cos\varphi \hat{e}_2)$$

$$+ \cos\tilde{\theta} (\sin\theta \cos\varphi \hat{e}_1 + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \hat{e}_2 + \cos\theta \hat{e}_3)$$

$$= \hat{e}_1 \left[\underbrace{\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \cos\varphi - \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} \sin\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \cos\varphi}_{=\sigma_1} \right]$$

$$+ \hat{e}_2 \left[\underbrace{\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \sin\varphi + \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} \cos\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \sin\varphi}_{=\sigma_2} \right]$$

$$+ \hat{e}_3 \left[\underbrace{-\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \sin\theta}_{=\sigma_3} + \cos\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta \right]$$

La relation étant symétrique, on vérifie que les 6 composantes indépendantes donnant le résultat du lemme.

• $\text{car } i=j=3$: $-\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^\pi d\tilde{\theta} \cos^2\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \cos\tilde{\theta} (-\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \sin\theta + \cos\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta) - 2g_3 (-\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \sin\theta + \cos\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta) \right]$

$$= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^\pi d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) (\underbrace{\sin\tilde{\theta}^3 \cos\tilde{\varphi}^3 \cos\tilde{\theta}^2}_{\rightarrow \pi/12} |g|^2 \sin^2\theta + \underbrace{\cos\tilde{\theta}^5 \sin\tilde{\theta}}_{=g_3 g_3} |g|^2 \cos\theta) - 2g_3 |g| \cos\theta \cos\tilde{\theta}^3 \sin\tilde{\theta} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \pi |g| \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \left(\frac{1}{12} |g|^2 - \frac{1}{12} g_3 g_3 + \frac{1}{3} g_3 g_3 \right) - g_3 g_3 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_3 g_3 \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{1}{3} (4-1) - 4 \right] - \frac{\pi}{24} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |g|^3$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (3-\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_3 g_3 - \frac{\pi}{24} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |g|^3$$

• $\cos(c=j=1)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \cos \tilde{\theta} \left(\sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \tilde{\varphi} \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi} + 2 \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \cos \omega \tilde{\varphi} (-1) \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \varphi \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \sin^2 \tilde{\varphi} \sin^2 \omega + 2 \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \cos \omega \tilde{\varphi} \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. - 2 \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \cos^2 \tilde{\theta} \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \varphi \right) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - 2 g_1 \left(\sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \cos \omega \tilde{\varphi} - \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \right) \right] \\
 & = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \left(\underbrace{\sin^3 \tilde{\theta} \cos^3 \tilde{\varphi} \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi} \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi}}_{-\pi/12} + \underbrace{\sin^3 \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin^2 \tilde{\varphi} \sin^2 \omega}_{-\pi/12} + \underbrace{\cos^5 \tilde{\theta} \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi}}_{-\pi/3} \right) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - 2 g_1 \underbrace{\cos \tilde{\theta}^3 \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi}_{-\pi/2} \right] \\
 & = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \pi |g| \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \left(\frac{1}{12} |g|^2 \cos^2 \omega \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi} + \frac{1}{12} |g|^2 \sin^2 \omega + \frac{1}{3} |g|^2 \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi} \right) - 2 g_1 \frac{1}{2} |g| \sin \theta \cos \varphi \right] \\
 & = -\frac{\pi}{2} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \left[\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{12} |g|^2 \left(\underbrace{\cos^2 \omega \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi} + \sin^2 \omega + 4 \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi}}_{=1} \right) - g_1 g_1 \right] \\
 & \quad = \underbrace{\cos^2 \omega \cos^2 \omega \tilde{\varphi} + \cos^2 \omega \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} + \sin^2 \omega + 3 \cos^2 \omega \sin^2 \tilde{\theta}}_{=1} = g_1 g_1 / |g|^2 \\
 & = -\frac{\pi}{24} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |g|^3 - \frac{\pi}{2} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_1 g_1 \left(\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{12} \cdot 3 - \frac{12}{12} \right) \\
 & \quad = \frac{1}{4} (1+\tilde{\alpha} - 4) \\
 & = \frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(3-\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_1 g_1 - \frac{\pi}{24} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |g|^3
 \end{aligned}$$

• $\cos(c=1, j=3)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I & = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} |g|^2 \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos^3 \tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \cos \tilde{\theta} \sigma_1 \sigma_3 - \sigma_1 g_3 - \sigma_3 g_1 \right] \\
 & = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos^3 \tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \cos \tilde{\theta} \left\{ \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \cos \omega \tilde{\varphi} - \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \right\} \right. \\
 & \quad \times \left\{ \cos \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta - \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta \right\} \\
 & \quad \left. - \left(\sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \cos \omega \tilde{\varphi} - \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \right) \cos \theta \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \left(\cos \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta - \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta \right) \sin \theta \cos \varphi \right] \\
 & = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos^3 \tilde{\theta} \left\{ 0 - \underbrace{\sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \tilde{\varphi} \cos \omega \tilde{\varphi} \cos \omega \tilde{\varphi} \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta}_{-\pi/12} + 0 + 0 + \underbrace{\cos^2 \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos \theta}_{\pi/2} \right\} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \underbrace{\cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta}_{\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cos \theta} - \underbrace{\cos \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \varphi \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\varphi} \sin \theta}_{\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \varphi} \right] \\
 & = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| \left((1+\tilde{\alpha}) \left\{ \underbrace{-\frac{\pi}{12} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \sin \theta}_{=g_1 g_2 / g^2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta |g|^2 \right\} - \pi g_1 g_3 \right) \\
 & = -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| g_1 g_2 \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{12} \right) - 1 \right] \\
 & \quad = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \\
 & = -\frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (1+\tilde{\alpha} - 4) g_1 g_2 \\
 & = \frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(3-\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_1 g_2
 \end{aligned}$$

• cas c=1, j=2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi} d\tilde{\theta} |g|^2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos^2\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \cos\tilde{\theta} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 - \sigma_1 g_2 - \sigma_2 g_1 \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi} d\tilde{\theta} |g|^2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos^2\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \cos\tilde{\theta} (\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \cos\varphi - \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} \sin\theta \cos\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \cos\varphi) \right. \\
 &\quad \times (\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \sin\varphi + \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \cos\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \sin\varphi) \\
 &\quad - (\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \cos\varphi - \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} \sin\theta \cos\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \cos\varphi) \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\varphi \\
 &\quad \left. - (\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \sin\varphi + \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\varphi} \cos\theta \cos\varphi + \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \sin\varphi) \sin\theta \cos\varphi \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| \int_0^{2\pi} d\tilde{\varphi} \int_0^{\pi} d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g|^2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos^3\tilde{\theta} (\sin^2\tilde{\theta} \cos^2\theta \cos\varphi \sin\varphi + 0 + 0 + 0 \rightarrow g_1 g_2 / g^2) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sqrt{1-\tilde{\alpha}^2} \sqrt{g^2} \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\theta} + 0 + 0 + 0 + \cos\tilde{\theta}^2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi \right] \\
 &\quad - \frac{\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\theta}}{\pi^2} g_1 g_2 - \frac{\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\theta}}{\pi^2} g_1 g_2 \\
 &= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| \pi \left((1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g|^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{12} \frac{\cos^2\theta \cos\varphi \sin\varphi}{1-\sin^2\theta} - \frac{1}{12} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\cos\varphi \sin\varphi}{\sin\theta} \right\} - g_1 g_2 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| \pi \left[\frac{(1+\tilde{\alpha})}{3} |g|^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos\varphi \sin\varphi}{=g_1 g_2 / |g|^2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi + \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos\varphi \sin\varphi}{=g_1 g_2 / |g|^2} \right) - g_1 g_2 \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| \pi \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{3}{12} g_1 g_2 - g_1 g_2 \right] \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_1 g_2 [1+\tilde{\alpha} - 4] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (3-\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_1 g_2
 \end{aligned}$$

• cas c=2, j=3, et i=2, j=2: calcul similaire en tout point.

Avec ce lemme, l'Eq. (8) devient:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} dv_1 D_{ij}(v_1) L_c[\mathcal{M} D_{ij}] = \frac{\pi}{8} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(3-\tilde{\alpha}) m \sigma^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}} dv_1 dv_2 f^{(c)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) g_i g_j |g| \tag{12}$$

Changement de variables: $v_1 \mapsto v$, $v_2 \mapsto g = v_1 - v_2$; j=1, donc $v_2 = v - g$. Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{ij}(v-g) g_i g_j &= m \left((v-g)_i (v-g)_j - \frac{1}{3} (v-g)^2 \delta_{ij} \right) g_i g_j \\
 &= m \left(\frac{v_i v_j g_i g_j}{=(v-g)^2} - \frac{v_i g_j g_i g_j}{=(v-g)g^2} - \frac{v_j g_i g_i g_j}{=(v-g)g^2} + \frac{g_i g_j g_i g_j}{=g^4} - \frac{1}{3} v^2 \frac{g_i g_j \delta_{ij}}{=g^2} - \frac{1}{3} g^2 \frac{g_i g_j \delta_{ij}}{=g^2} + \frac{2}{3} (v-g)_i g_i g_j \frac{\delta_{ij}}{=g^2} \right) \\
 &= m \left((v-g)^2 - 2(v-g)g^2 + \frac{2}{3}(v-g)g^2 + g^4 - \frac{1}{3}g^4 - \frac{1}{3}v^2 g^2 \right) \\
 &= m \left((v-g)^2 - \frac{4}{3}(v-g)g^2 + \frac{2}{3}g^4 - \frac{1}{3}v^2 g^2 \right) \\
 \mathcal{M}(v-g) &= \frac{n}{V_T^3} \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2}} e^{-(v-g)^2/V_T^2} = \frac{n}{V_T^3} \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2}} e^{-v^2/V_T^2} e^{-g^2/V_T^2} e^{2(v-g)/V_T^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

L'Eq. (12) devient:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} dv_1 D_{ij}(v_1) L_c[\mathcal{M} D_{ij}] &= \frac{\pi}{8} [4 - (1-\tilde{\alpha})^2] m \sigma^2 \frac{n}{V_T^3} \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2}} m \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} dv f^{(c)}(v) e^{-v^2/V_T^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} dg e^{-g^2/V_T^2} e^{2(v-g)/V_T^2} |g| \times \\
 &\quad \times \left((v-g)^2 - \frac{4}{3}(v-g)g^2 + \frac{2}{3}g^4 - \frac{1}{3}v^2 g^2 \right) \\
 &\stackrel{u=v/V_T}{=} \frac{\pi}{8} [4 - (1-\tilde{\alpha})^2] m^2 \sigma^2 \frac{n}{\pi^{3/2}} V_T^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} du f^{(c)}(v_T u) e^{-u^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} dg e^{-g^2} e^{2|u||g|\cos\theta} |g| V_T \times \\
 &\quad \times V_T^4 \left(|u|^2 |g|^2 \cos^2\theta - \frac{4}{3} |u||g|^3 \cos\theta + \frac{2}{3} g^4 - \frac{1}{3} u^2 g^2 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} [4 - (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2] m^2 \sigma^2 \frac{n}{\pi^{3/2}} V_T^8 \int_0^\infty dx f^{(0)}(V_T x) e^{-x^2} x^2 \underbrace{\int_0^\infty d\eta \int_0^\infty d\theta g^3 e^{-g^2}}_{=4\pi} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin\theta e^{2g^2 \cos\theta}}_{=2\pi} \left(x^2 g^2 \cos\theta - \frac{4}{3} x g^2 \cos\theta + \frac{2}{3} g^4 - \frac{1}{3} x^2 g^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \stackrel{Y=\cos\theta}{=} & \pi^3 [4 - (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2] m^2 \sigma^2 \frac{n}{\pi^{3/2}} V_T^8 \int_0^\infty dx f^{(0)}(V_T x) e^{-x^2} x^2 \int_0^\infty d\eta g^5 e^{-g^2} \int_{-1}^1 dy e^{2gxy} \left(x^2 y^2 - \frac{4}{3} x g y + \frac{2}{3} g^4 - \frac{1}{3} x^2 \right) \\ & = \frac{e^{2gx}}{12g^3 x} \left(3 + 4g^2 + 4g^4 - 6gx - 8g^3 x + 4g^2 x^2 \right) \\ & \quad + \frac{e^{-2gx}}{12g^3 x} \left(-3 - 4g^2 - 4g^4 - 6gx - 8g^3 x - 4g^2 x^2 \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{x} \left[2x + 2e^{x\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + x^2 \right) \text{Erf}(x) \right]; \text{Erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x dt e^{-t^2} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

À titre de vérification, on montre que le coefficient de transport iii de l'Eq. (13) est le même que celui de l'Eq. (B.12) de [cite {premier}] :

$$\begin{aligned} V_2^* &= \frac{\beta^2}{(3+2)(3-1)nV_0} 2\pi^3 [4 - (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2] m^2 \sigma^2 \frac{n^2}{\pi^{3/2}} V_T^5 \int_0^\infty dx \frac{V_T^3}{n} f^{(0)}(V_T x) x \left[x e^{-x^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x^2 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \text{Erf}(x) \right] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2}{10V_0} 2\pi^{3/2} m^2 \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^{5/2} [4 - (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2] n \sigma^2 \int_0^\infty dx \frac{V_T^3}{n} f^{(0)}(V_T x) x \left[x e^{-x^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x^2 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \text{Erf}(x) \right] \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{5V_0} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta m}} [4 - (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2] n \sigma^2 \int_0^\infty dx \frac{V_T^3}{n} f^{(0)}(V_T x) x \left[x e^{-x^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x^2 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \text{Erf}(x) \right], \end{aligned}$$

ce qui est bien le résultat de [cite {premier}]. Ainsi l'Eq. (13) donne :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} dv_i D_{ij}(v_i) L_c[M_{0ij}] &= 2\pi^3 [4 - (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2] m^2 \sigma^2 \frac{n}{\pi^{3/2}} V_T^5 \frac{n}{V_T^3} \frac{1}{V_T^2} \int_0^\infty dx e^{-x^2} [1 + a_2 \Omega_2(x^2)] x \left[x e^{-x^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + x^2 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \text{Erf}(x) \right] \\ &= [4 - (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2] \sqrt{2\pi} m^2 n^2 \sigma^2 \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^{5/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{32} a_2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

À nouveau, le coefficient de transport est :

$$\begin{aligned} V_2^* &= \frac{\beta^2}{10nV_0} 4 \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2 \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right] \sqrt{2\pi} m^2 n^2 \sigma^2 \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^{5/2} \\ &= \frac{\beta^2}{10\pi} 4 \sqrt{2\pi} m^2 \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^{5/2} \frac{5}{16} \frac{1}{\pi k_B T} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi k_B T}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2 \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{10} \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{4}{\pi k_B T} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \frac{5}{16} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi k_B T}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2 \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right] \\ &= \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \tilde{\alpha})^2 \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

ce qui est bien le résultat (B.13) de [cite {premier}]. Nous supprimons donc l'expression en dimension arbitraire par des sphères dures donnée par [10] correcte :

$$\boxed{V_2^{*,S} = 1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2} \quad (16)$$

Calcul de L_c avec $X=Y=Si(V): V_k^*, V_n^*$

Il faut calculer:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 Y(v_1) L_c[M_X] = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 f^{(0)}(v_1) M(v_2) S_i(v_2) \int d\hat{\sigma} \Theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{1c}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{2c}) (b-1) [S_i(v_1) + S_i(v_2)] \quad (17)$$

A nouveau, nous supprimons l'expression finale des coefficients de transport des sphères dures de [10] correcte:

$$\boxed{V_n^{*,s} = V_k^{*,s} = 1 + \frac{1}{64} 2a_2} \quad (18)$$

Coefficients de transport

Notamment ainsi:

$$V_2^* \stackrel{(287)}{=} \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) J[M D_{ij}]$$

$$\stackrel{(289)}{=} p \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) L_a[M D_{ij}] + (1-p) \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) L_c[M D_{ij}]$$

$$= p V_2^{*a} + (1-p) V_2^{*c}$$

$$= p \left[\frac{-12 - 6d + 13d^2 + 5d^3}{8d(d-1)} + a_2 \frac{86 - 196d - 469d^2 - 176d^3 + 12d^4 + 8d^5}{512d(d-1)} \right] + (1-p) \left[\cancel{1} - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right] \quad (19)$$

* facteur correction rotation

$$V_n^* = V_k^* = p V_n^{*a} + (1-p) V_n^{*c}$$

$$= p \left[\frac{19 + 42d + 24d^2 + 4d^3}{32d} + a_2 \frac{960 - 812d - 3190d^2 - 1255d^3 + 570d^4 + 436d^5 + 72d^6}{2048d^2} \right] + (1-p) \left[\cancel{1} - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right] \quad (20)$$

Valeur des coefficients V^* du gaz de sphères dures :

• Article Brey, Duffy, Kim & Santos : $d=3$

$$\begin{cases} \zeta^* = \frac{1}{V_2^* - \frac{1}{2} \xi^*} \\ \kappa^* = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1+c^*}{V_2^* - 2\xi^*} \\ \mu^* = 2\xi^* \frac{1}{2V_m^* - 3\xi^*} \left[\kappa^* + \frac{1}{3} \frac{c^*}{\xi^*} \right] \end{cases} ; c^* = 2a_2$$

$$V_2^* = \left[1 - \frac{1}{4}(1-\alpha)^2 \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right]$$

$$V_2^* = V_m^* = \frac{1}{3} (1+\alpha) \left[1 + \frac{33}{16} (1-\alpha) + \frac{19-3\alpha}{1024} c^* \right]$$

$$\xi^* = \frac{5}{12} (1-\alpha^2) \left[1 + \frac{3}{32} c^* \right]$$

• Livre Poerchel, article Brey + Cubero :

$$\begin{cases} \zeta^* = \frac{1}{V_2^* - \frac{1}{2} \xi^*} \\ \kappa^* = \frac{1+c^*}{V_2^* - \frac{2d}{d-1} \xi^*} \\ \mu^* = 2\xi^* \frac{1}{\frac{2(d-1)}{d} V_2^* - 3\xi^*} \left[\kappa^* + \frac{d-1}{2d\xi^*} c^* \right] \end{cases}$$

$$V_2^* = \frac{(3-3\alpha+2d)(1+\alpha)}{4d} \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right]$$

$$V_2^* = V_m^* = \frac{1+\alpha}{d-1} \left[\frac{d-1}{2} + \frac{3(d+8)(1-\alpha)}{16} + \frac{4+5d-3\alpha(4-d)}{1024} c^* \right]$$

$$\xi^* = \frac{2+d}{4d} (1-\alpha^2) \left[1 + \frac{3}{32} c^* \right]$$

• Mon calcul d'annihilation probabiliste :

$$\zeta^* = \frac{1}{V_2^* - \frac{1}{2} p \xi_T^{(c)^*}}$$

$$\kappa^* = \frac{1}{V_2^* - 2p \xi_T^{(c)^*}} \left[\frac{1}{2} p \xi_n^{(c)^*} \mu^* + \frac{d-1}{d} (2a_2 + 1) \right]$$

$$\mu^* = \frac{2}{2V_m^* - 3p \xi_T^{(c)^*} - 2p \xi_n^{(c)^*}} \left[p \xi_T^{(c)^*} \kappa^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} 2a_2 \right]$$

Vérification de la cohérence des différentes notations.

Etablissement des coefficients V_2^* et V_m^* du gaz de sphères dures en dimension d dans ma notation.

Cohérence des descriptions de Brey (article) et du livre Poerchel:

Poerchel: $d=3$:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{J}^* = \frac{1+c^*}{V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - \frac{6}{2}\xi^*} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1+c^*}{\frac{2}{3}V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - \frac{2}{3}3\xi^*} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1+c^*}{\underbrace{\frac{2}{3}V_{\mathcal{J}}^*}_{=V_{\mathcal{J}}^* \text{ Brey}} - 2\xi^*} \\ \mathcal{M}^* = 2\xi^* \frac{1}{\frac{2(3-1)}{3}V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - 3\xi^*} \left[\mathcal{J}^* + \frac{3-1}{6\xi^*} c^* \right] = 2\xi^* \frac{1}{\underbrace{\frac{2}{3}V_{\mathcal{J}}^*}_{=V_{\mathcal{J}}^* \text{ Brey}} - 3\xi^*} \left[\mathcal{J}^* + \frac{1}{3} \frac{c^*}{\xi^*} \right] \\ V_{\mathcal{J}}^* = \frac{(3-3\alpha+6)(1+\alpha)}{4 \cdot 3} \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right] = \frac{1}{4} (3-\alpha)(1+\alpha) \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right] = \frac{1}{4} (3+3\alpha-\alpha-\alpha^2) \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right] \\ = \frac{1}{4} [4 + 2\alpha - \alpha^2 - 1] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right] = \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} (1-2\alpha+\alpha^2) \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right] \\ = \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} (1-\alpha)^2 \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} c^* \right] \\ V_{\mathcal{J}}^* = V_{\mathcal{M}}^* = \frac{1+\alpha}{3-1} \left[\frac{3-1}{2} + \frac{3(3+8)(1-\alpha)}{16} + \frac{4+5 \cdot 3 - 3\alpha(4-3)}{1024} c^* \right] \\ = \frac{1+\alpha}{2} \left[1 + \frac{33}{16} (1-\alpha) + \frac{19-12\alpha+9\alpha}{1024} c^* \right] \\ = \frac{3}{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} (1+\alpha) \left[1 + \frac{33}{16} (1-\alpha) + \frac{19-3\alpha}{1024} c^* \right]}_{=V_{\mathcal{J}}^* \text{ Brey}} \\ \xi^* = \frac{2+3}{4 \cdot 3} (1-\alpha^2) \left[1 + \frac{3}{32} c^* \right] = V_{\xi}^* \text{ Brey} \\ = \frac{5}{12} (1-\alpha^2) \left[1 + \frac{3}{32} c^* \right] \end{cases}$$

Conclusion: Les équations par $\mathcal{J}^*, \mathcal{M}^*$ impliquent que : $V_{\mathcal{J}}^* = \frac{3}{2} V_{\mathcal{J}}^* \text{ Brey}$
 l'équation par ξ^* implique que : $V_{\xi}^* = V_{\xi}^* \text{ Brey}$
 La comparaison des $V_{\mathcal{J}}^*$ implique que : $V_{\mathcal{J}}^* = \frac{3}{2} V_{\mathcal{J}}^* \text{ Brey}$
 La comparaison des V_{ξ}^* implique que : $V_{\xi}^* = V_{\xi}^* \text{ Brey}$
 La comparaison des taux ξ^* implique que : $\xi^* = \xi^* \text{ Brey}$

} $\xi^* = \xi^* \text{ Brey}$
 } COHÉRENCE : OK.

• Cohérence de ma description et de celle de Poerchel: trouver les valeurs des $V_{\mathcal{J}}^*$ et V_{ξ}^* dans mes équations.

Poerchel: $\alpha=1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^* &= \frac{1}{V_{\xi}^* - \frac{1}{2}\xi^*} \\ \mathcal{J}^* &= \frac{1+c^*}{V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - \frac{2d}{d-1}\xi^*} = \frac{d-1}{d} \frac{1+c^*}{\frac{d-1}{d}V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - 2\xi^*} = \frac{1}{\frac{d-1}{d}V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - 2\xi^*} \left[\frac{d-1}{d} (2a_2 + 1) \right] \\ \mathcal{M}^* &= 2\xi^* \frac{1}{\frac{2(d-1)}{d}V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - 3\xi^*} \left[\mathcal{J}^* + \frac{d-1}{2d}\xi^* c^* \right] = \frac{1}{2 \left(\frac{d-1}{d}V_{\mathcal{J}}^* - 3\xi^* \right)} \left[\xi^* \mathcal{J}^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} 2a_2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Pour faire l'identification formelle avec mes Eqs., il faut que :

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^* &\rightarrow P_{\xi}^{(a)} \\ \frac{d-1}{d} V_{\mathcal{J}}^* &\rightarrow V_{\mathcal{J}}^* \text{ moi} \\ \frac{d-1}{d} V_{\mathcal{J}}^* &\rightarrow V_{\mathcal{J}}^* \end{aligned}$$

Pour $d=3$, on retrouve la modification de notation avec Brey trouvée ci-dessus, donc Brey et moi avons (à même) notations. Coefficients:

$$V_{\xi}^* = \frac{(3-3+2d)(1+1)}{4d} \left[1 - \frac{1}{64} C^* \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\kappa}^* &= V_{\mu}^* = \frac{1+1}{d-1} \left[\frac{d-1}{2} + \frac{3(d+8)(1-1)}{16} + \frac{4+5d-3(4-d)}{1024} 2a_2 \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{2}{d-1} \frac{4+5d-12+3d}{1024} 2a_2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{2}{d-1} \frac{-8+8d}{1024} 2a_2 \\ &= 1 + a_2 \frac{32}{1024} \frac{d-1}{d-1} \\ &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{32} \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion: il y a une différence de notation entre mes calculs et les calculs de Poeschel:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\mu}^{*moi} &= \frac{d-1}{d} V_{\mu}^{*Poeschel} \\ V_{\xi}^{*moi} &= V_{\xi}^{*Poeschel} \end{aligned}$$

avec:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\xi}^{*Poeschel} &= 1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \\ V_{\mu}^{*Poeschel} &= 1 + \frac{a_2}{32} \frac{d+1}{d-1} \end{aligned}$$

Evidemment, il s'agit des coefficients ν_i de L_c , i.e. des sphères dures, i.e. V_{ξ}^{*c} et V_{μ}^{*c} , qui sont alors:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\xi}^{*c} &= 1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \\ V_{\mu}^{*c} &= \frac{d-1}{d} \left[1 + \frac{a_2}{32} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$d=3$$

$$V_2^* = \frac{2}{3} V_M^*$$

● Mais: équations définissant V_2^* par le même que celles définissant V_M^*
 PRL:

et. on:

$$\begin{cases} K^* = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{V_K^* - 2\gamma^*} (1+c^*) \\ M^* = 2\gamma^* \left[K^* + \frac{1}{3} \frac{c^*}{\gamma^*} \right] \frac{1}{2V_M^* - 3\gamma^*} \\ K^* = \frac{1}{V_2^* - \frac{2d}{d-1}\gamma^*} (1+c^*) \stackrel{d=3}{=} \frac{1}{V_2^* - 2\frac{3}{2}\gamma^*} (1+c^*) \\ M^* = 2\gamma^* \left[K^* + \frac{(d-1)}{2d} \frac{c^*}{\gamma^*} \right] \frac{1}{\frac{2(d-1)}{d} V_2^* - 3\gamma^*} \stackrel{d=3}{=} 2\gamma^* \left[K^* + \frac{1}{3} \frac{c^*}{\gamma^*} \right] \frac{1}{2\frac{2}{3}V_2^* - 3\gamma^*} \end{cases}$$

Egalité $d=3$:

$$K^*: \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{V_K^* - 2\gamma^*} = \frac{1}{V_2^* - 2\frac{3}{2}\gamma^*} \quad (1)$$

$$M^*: 2\gamma^* \left(K^* + \frac{1}{3} \frac{c^*}{\gamma^*} \right) \frac{1}{2V_M^* - 3\gamma^*} = 2\gamma^* \left(K^* + \frac{1}{3} \frac{c^*}{\gamma^*} \right) \frac{1}{2\frac{2}{3}V_2^* - 3\gamma^*} \quad (2)$$

De (2) on en conclut que

$$V_M^* = \frac{2}{3} V_2^*$$

car γ^* ont les mêmes expressions dans les deux articles. De (1) on en conclut que

$$\frac{3}{2} V_K^* - 2\frac{3}{2}\gamma^* = V_2^* - 2\frac{3}{2}\gamma^*$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2^* = \frac{3}{2} V_K^* = \frac{2}{3} V_M^*$$

OK, cohérent.

Malheureusement, des expressions finales de V_2^* et V_M^* en $d=3$ on a:

$$V_M^* = \frac{1}{3}(1+\alpha) \left(1 + \frac{33}{16}(1-\alpha) + \frac{19-3\alpha}{1024} c^* \right)$$

$$V_2^* = \frac{1}{d-3}(1+d) \left(\frac{d-1}{2} + \frac{3(d+8)(1-\alpha)}{16} + \frac{4+5d-3(4-d)\alpha}{1024} c^* \right)$$

$$\stackrel{d=3}{=} \frac{1}{2}(1+\alpha) \left(1 + \frac{33}{16}(1-\alpha) + \frac{19-3\alpha}{1024} c^* \right)$$

Ainsi: $\frac{2}{3} V_2^* = V_M^* \Rightarrow$ OK avec le reste!

Question pour moi:
lequel de ces V_2^*
ou V_M^* choisir?

↓ c'est

$$\frac{V_M^*}{2} = \frac{2}{3} V_2^*$$

on divise par 3!
Ce facteur géométrique
de μ de d , et est
à établir par comparaison
de ces deux équ. avec celles

$$h^* = \frac{1}{V_k^* - 2\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cancel{p \xi_7^{(c)^*}} \overset{=1}{M^*} + \frac{d-1}{d} (2a_2 + 1) \right] \quad \text{0: analoge Formel}$$

$$M^* = \frac{2}{2V_m^* - 3\xi_7^{(c)^*} - 2p \xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left[\cancel{p \xi_7^{(c)^*}} \overset{=1}{h^*} + \frac{d-1}{2d} 2a_2 \right]$$

⇒ Mer éqns:

$$h^* = \frac{1}{V_k^* - 2\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left[\frac{d-1}{d} (2a_2 + 1) \right] = \frac{d-1}{d} \frac{1}{V_k^* - 2\xi_7^{(c)^*}} (1 + c^*)$$

$$M^* = \frac{2}{2V_m^* - 3\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left[\xi_7^{(c)^*} h^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} 2a_2 \right] = \frac{2\xi_7^{(c)^*}}{2V_m^* - 3\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left[h^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} \frac{c^*}{\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \right]$$

Éqns de Breg:

$$h^* = \frac{1}{V_2^* - \frac{2d}{d-1} \xi_7^{(c)^*}} (1 + c^*)$$

$$M^* = \frac{2\xi_7^{(c)^*}}{\frac{2(d-1)}{d} V_2^* - 3\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left(h^* + \frac{(d-1)}{2d} \frac{c^*}{\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \right)$$

Comparation:

$$h^* : \frac{1}{\frac{d}{d-1} V_k^* - \frac{2d}{d-1} \xi_7^{(c)^*}} (1 + c^*) = \frac{1}{V_2^* - \frac{2d}{d-1} \xi_7^{(c)^*}} (1 + c^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2^* = \frac{d}{d-1} V_k^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_k^* = \frac{d-1}{d} V_2^*}$$

$$M^* : \frac{2\xi_7^{(c)^*}}{2V_m^* - 3\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left[h^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} \frac{c^*}{\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \right] = \frac{2\xi_7^{(c)^*}}{\frac{2(d-1)}{d} V_2^* - 3\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \left[h^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} \frac{c^*}{\xi_7^{(c)^*}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_m^* = \frac{d-1}{d} V_2^*}$$

On a :

$$\Omega g = f^{(0)} \xi_n^{(1)} [f^{(0)}, g] - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \xi_{ui}^{(1)} [f^{(0)}, g] + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \tau \xi_T^{(1)} [f^{(0)}, g]$$



$$\begin{cases} \xi_n^{(1)} [f^{(0)}, g] = \frac{2}{h} \omega [f^{(0)}, g] \\ \xi_{ui}^{(1)} [f^{(0)}, g] = \frac{1}{n v_T} \omega [f^{(0)}, v_i g] + \frac{1}{n v_T} \omega [v_i f^{(0)}, g] \\ \xi_T^{(1)} [f^{(0)}, g] = -\frac{2}{h} \omega [f^{(0)}, g] + \frac{m}{n k T d} \left(\omega [f^{(0)}, v^2 g] + \omega [v^2 f^{(0)}, g] \right) \end{cases}$$

On suppose que : $\Omega f^{(1)} \neq 0$, avec : $f^{(1)} = A_i \nabla_i h T + B_i \nabla_i h n + Z_{ij} \nabla_i u_j$, ainsi :
 $\Omega f^{(1)} = (\Omega A_i) \nabla_i h T + (\Omega B_i) \nabla_i h n + (\Omega Z_{ij}) \nabla_i u_j \neq 0$

⇒ on peut ainsi faire tous les calculs jusqu'aux Eqs. (38) qui ne sont modifiés que par :

$$V_{\mathcal{A}}^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \left[\frac{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) \Omega A_i}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) A_i} - p \frac{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) \Omega A_i}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) A_i} \right]$$

$$V_{\mathcal{B}}^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \left[\frac{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) \Omega B_i}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) B_i} - p \frac{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) \Omega B_i}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv S_i(v) B_i} \right]$$

$$V_{\mathcal{Z}}^* = \frac{1}{V_0} \left[\frac{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv D_{ij}(v) \Omega Z_{ij}}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv D_{ij}(v) Z_{ij}} - p \frac{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv D_{ij}(v) \Omega Z_{ij}}{\int_{\mathcal{M}} dv D_{ij}(v) Z_{ij}} \right] = 0$$

Approximation :

$$\begin{aligned} A_i(v) &= a_i M(v) S(v) \\ B_i(v) &= b_i M(v) S(v) \\ Z(v) &= G M(v) D(v) \end{aligned}$$

⇒ permet de calculer $\Omega A_i, \Omega B_i, \Omega Z_{ij}$

en fait, cela doit bien être le cas, le gros calcul le montre. On peut dire par arguments de couplage que $\Omega Z_{ij} = 0$.

• ΩZ_{ij} : $g = Z_{ij} = G M(v) D_{ij}(v)$; $D_{ij}(v) = (v_i v_j - \frac{v^2}{d} \delta_{ij})$: pair. Ainsi $\xi_{ui}^{(1)} [f^{(0)}, Z_{ij}] = 0$, et il reste à calculer $\omega [f^{(0)}, Z_{ij}]$, $\omega [v^2 f^{(0)}, Z_{ij}]$, $\omega [f^{(0)}, v^2 Z_{ij}]$. Symétrique ⇒ si $i \neq j$, alors ces termes sont nuls ⇒ proportionnel à δ_{ij} :

$$(\Omega Z_{ij}) = f^{(0)} \frac{2}{h} \omega [f^{(0)}, Z_{ij}] + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \tau \left[-\frac{2}{h} \omega [f^{(0)}, Z_{ij}] + \frac{m}{n k T d} \left(\omega [f^{(0)}, v^2 Z_{ij}] + \omega [v^2 f^{(0)}, Z_{ij}] \right) \right] \quad (1)$$

matrice diagonale $\sim \delta_{ij}$ + isotropie ⇒ $(\Omega Z_{ij}) = a \cdot \delta_{ij}$.

Mais : $\text{Tr}(\Omega Z_{ij}) \stackrel{\text{op. lin.}}{=} \Omega \text{Tr} Z_{ij} = \Omega \text{Tr} G M D_{ij} = G \Omega M \text{Tr} D_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow \Omega Z_{ij} = 0$ (2)

On peut la retrouver par calcul direct : **vérification!**

• $(\Omega A_i); (\Omega B_j)$: $A_j = a_j M(v) S_j(v)$; $B_j = b_j M(v) S_j(v)$; $S_j(v) = \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) v_j$: impair. Ainsi $\xi_n^{(1)} = \xi_T^{(1)} = 0$, et il reste à calculer $\omega [f^{(0)}, v_i A_j]$; $\omega [v_i f^{(0)}, A_j]$.

$$(\Omega S_j) = \frac{1}{n v_T} \left[\omega [f^{(0)}, v_i S_j] + \omega [v_i f^{(0)}, S_j] \right]$$

par de simples raisons de symétrie, on doit avoir ce choix.

Symétrique ⇒ ΩS_j proportionnel à δ_{ij} :

$$\left(\Omega \begin{matrix} A_j \\ B_j \end{matrix} \right) \stackrel{(2), (1)}{=} -\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left[\omega [f^{(0)}, v_i \begin{matrix} A_j \\ B_j \end{matrix}] + \omega [v_i f^{(0)}, \begin{matrix} A_j \\ B_j \end{matrix}] \right] \quad (3)$$

Conclusion :

$$\Omega f^{(1)} = (\Omega A) \cdot \nabla h T + (\Omega B) \cdot \nabla h n$$

et aussi :

$$\Omega f^{(1)} = f^{(0)} \xi_n^{(1)} - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \xi_{ui}^{(1)} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \tau \xi_T^{(1)}$$

gros calcul

plus de contradiction! vérité explicite de $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$

pour $\xi_n^{(1)}$ et $\xi_T^{(1)}$ sont nuls, alors on a obligatoirement $\Omega f^{(1)} \sim \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \xi_{ui}^{(1)}$

• et on peut faire le calcul explicite de (3) par **vérification** de très gros calcul donnant $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$.

• si on ne désire non vérifier, il suffit de calculer ΩA_i et ΩB_i par entamer

Calculs restant à faire:

(287) \Rightarrow

$$V_{\xi}^* = \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) J[M D_{ij}] - p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) \underbrace{\Omega[M D_{ij}]}_{= \frac{2j}{c_0}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$V_{\xi}^* = V_M^* = \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nV_0} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) J[MS_i] - p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \underbrace{\Omega[MS_i]}_{= \frac{B_i/b_1}{= \kappa_i/a_1}} \right] \quad (2)$$

Il reste donc à calculer:

$$I := -p \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \Omega[MS_i], \quad (3)$$

avec:

$$\Omega[MS_i] \stackrel{(3) p. 287}{=} - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_j} V_T \frac{1}{nV_T} \left\{ \omega[f^{(0)}, V_j; MS_i] + \omega[V_j f^{(0)}, MS_i] \right\} \quad (4)$$

Ainsi:

ceci est une constante par rapport à V , car avec ω on intègre, notée $:= \kappa_{ij}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= +p \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nV_0} \kappa_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial V_j} \\ &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv f^{(0)} \frac{\partial S_i}{\partial V_j} + \underbrace{f^{(0)}(v) S_i(v)}_{\rightarrow 0} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} \\ &= -p \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nV_0} \kappa_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv f^{(0)}(v) \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial V_j} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Le calcul de κ_{ij} est lourd, mais similaire à ce qui a déjà été fait: on peut réutiliser certains résultats.

Pour le calcul de l'autre intégrale, facile, on a:

$$f^{(0)}(v) \stackrel{(244)}{=} \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v^2/V_T^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^4}{V_T^4} - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{v^2}{V_T^2} + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \quad ; V_T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial V_j} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial V_j} \left[\left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) V_i \right] \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left[\left(v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} V_T^2 \right) \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial V_j} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial V_j} v_k v_k \right) V_i \right] \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left[2v_i v_j + \left(v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} V_T^2 \right) \delta_{ij} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

(6) et (7) dans (5) \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -p \frac{m^2 \beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \kappa_{ij} \frac{1}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv e^{-\frac{v^2}{V_T^2}} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^4}{V_T^4} - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{v^2}{V_T^2} + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \times \\ &\quad \times \left[2v_i v_j + \left(v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} V_T^2 \right) \delta_{ij} \right] \\ &\stackrel{c=V_T}{=} -p \kappa_{ij} \frac{m^2 \beta^3}{d(d+2)V_0 \pi^{d/2}} \frac{1}{V_T^d} V_T^d \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-c^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \left[2c_i c_j + \left(c^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right) \delta_{ij} \right] \frac{V_T^2}{= 2/\beta m} \\ &= -p \kappa_{ij} \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0 \pi^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-c^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \right] \left[2c_i c_j + \left(c^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right) \delta_{ij} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -p k_{ij} \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0\pi^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-c^2} \left[2c_i c_j + c^2 \delta_{ij} - \frac{d+2}{2} \delta_{ij} + a_2 c^4 c_i c_j + a_2 \frac{1}{2} c^6 \delta_{ij} - a_2 c^4 \frac{d+2}{4} \delta_{ij} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} 2c^2 c_i c_j - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} c^4 \delta_{ij} + a_2 \left(\frac{d+2}{2}\right)^2 c^2 \delta_{ij} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} 2c_i c_j + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} c^2 \delta_{ij} - a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \frac{d+2}{2} \delta_{ij} \right] \\
 &= -p k_{ij} \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0\pi^{d/2}} \left[2 M_{ij}^{(1)}[0] + \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[2] - \frac{d+2}{2} \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[0] + a_2 M_{ij}^{(1)}[4] + \frac{1}{2} a_2 I^{(1)}[6] - \frac{d+2}{4} a_2 \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[4] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - (d+2) a_2 M_{ij}^{(1)}[2] - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[4] + \left(\frac{d+2}{2}\right)^2 a_2 \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[2] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} a_2 M_{ij}^{(1)}[0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \delta_{ij} a_2 I^{(1)}[2] - \frac{d(d+2)^2}{16} a_2 \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[0] \right] \\
 &= -p k_{ij} \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0\pi^{d/2}} \left[M_{ij}^{(1)}[0] \left(2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} a_2\right) + I^{(1)}[2] \delta_{ij} \left(1 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} a_2\right) \frac{(d+2)^2 a_2}{4} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - I^{(1)}[0] \delta_{ij} \frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} a_2\right) + a_2 M_{ij}^{(1)}[4] + \frac{1}{2} a_2 I^{(1)}[6] \delta_{ij} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - I^{(1)}[4] \delta_{ij} a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} 3 - M_{ij}^{(1)}[2] a_2 (d+2) \right] \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

ω:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I^{(1)}[n] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{a^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\
 M_{ij}^{(1)}[n] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_i x_j = \delta_{ij} \pi^{d/2} 2^{-d/2} \frac{d+n}{d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d-1)} \frac{1}{a \frac{d+n+2}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

En particulier:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I^{(1)}[0] &= \pi^{d/2} \\
 I^{(1)}[2] &= \pi^{d/2} \frac{d}{2} \\
 I^{(1)}[4] &= \pi^{d/2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \\
 I^{(1)}[6] &= \pi^{d/2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \\
 M_{ij}^{(1)}[0] &= \delta_{ij} \pi^{d/2} 2^{-d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d-1)} = \delta_{ij} \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2} \\
 M_{ij}^{(1)}[2] &= \delta_{ij} \frac{d+2}{4} \pi^{d/2} \\
 M_{ij}^{(1)}[4] &= \delta_{ij} \frac{(d+2)(d+4)}{8} \pi^{d/2}
 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Les relations (10) dans (9) donnent:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= -p k_{ij} \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0\pi^{d/2}} \delta_{ij} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(2 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{4}\right) + \frac{d}{2} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}\right) - \frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} a_2\right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+4)}{8} + a_2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} - \frac{3(d+2)}{4} a_2 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - a_2 (d+2) \frac{d+2}{4} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -p k_{ij} \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0} \delta_{ij} a_2 \left[-\frac{1}{8} d(d+2) \right] \\
 &= + p \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{m\beta^2}{V_0} a_2 \delta_{ij} k_{ij} = 0 \\
 &= p a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{m\beta^2}{V_0} \text{Tr} K \quad (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

Il reste donc à calculer $\text{Tr} K$, ce qui est à présent sensiblement plus facile. En effet:

(3)

$$K_{ii} \stackrel{(|i|)}{=} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left\{ \omega[f^{(i)}, v_i; M S_i] + \omega[v_i f^{(i)}, M S_i] \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} K &= \frac{1}{n} \omega \left[f^{(i)}, \mathcal{M} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^d v_i S_i}_{= v^2} \right] + \frac{1}{n} \omega \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^d v_i f^{(i)}, M S_i}_{= d \cdot \omega[v_j f^{(i)}, M S_j], j \in \{1, \dots, d\}} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^d v_i^2}_{= v^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \text{isotropie} \end{array} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \omega \left[f^{(i)}, \mathcal{M} v^2 \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} v_T^2 \right) \right] + \frac{d}{n} \omega \left[v_j f^{(i)}, M S_j \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{\omega} : \omega[f, g] = \sigma^{d-2} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 (v_{12}) g(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_2, v_2; t)$$

Grand calcul restant :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega[V_j f^{(0)}, M S_j] &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| M(v_1) S_j(v_2) V_{2j} f^{(0)}(v_2) \\
 &\quad \uparrow \\
 &\quad \text{pas de sommation ici!} \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| \frac{n}{V_T^d} e^{-\frac{v_1^2}{V_T^2}} \left(\frac{m}{2} v_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} v_1^2 \right) V_{1j} V_{2j} \frac{n}{V_T^d} e^{-\frac{v_2^2}{V_T^2}} (1 + a_2 S_2(v_2^2)) \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} \frac{m}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| e^{-\frac{v_1^2}{V_T^2}} \left(v_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} v_1^2 \right) e^{-\frac{v_2^2}{V_T^2}} V_{1j} V_{2j} (1 + a_2 S_2(v_2^2)) \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} \frac{m}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 \underbrace{V_T}_{\text{circled}} c_{2j} e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} \underbrace{V_T^2}_{\text{circled}} \left(c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right) \underbrace{V_T^2}_{\text{circled}} c_{1j} c_{2j} (1 + a_2 S_2(v_2^2/V_T^2)) \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_2 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^5 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 c_{2j} e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left(c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right) c_{1j} c_{2j} (1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)) \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^5 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_{12} dc_{2j} c_{12} e^{-c_{12}^2/2} e^{-2c^2} \underbrace{\left[C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 + (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{d+2}{2} \right] \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2) \right]}_{= K_1 \text{ déjà calculé (493)}} (c_{2j} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12j}) \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^5 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c_{2j} \cdot 1 \cdot K_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Calcul avec :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(V_T c_2) &= c_{2j} = c_j - \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} \\
 B(V_T c_1) &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

A nouveau, beaucoup de termes sont nul par raisons de symétrie. On regarde les termes pour lesquels les intégrales seront non nulles : les termes restants sont ceux de K_1 , C_1 et $K_1^{C_{12j}}$ déjà calculés. Ainsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega[V_j f^{(0)}, M S_j] &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^5 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_j K_1^{C_j} - \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} K_1^{C_{12j}} \right] \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^4 \underbrace{V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_j K_1^{C_j} - \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} K_1^{C_{12j}} \right]}_{= I_1 \text{ de (A.8) } = (V_2, 1) : \text{ déjà calculé : Eq. (26) + Mathematica}} \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^4 V_T \left(\frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{8 \sqrt{2} d \Gamma(d/2)} + a_2 \frac{23 - 24d - 76d^2 - 4d^3 + 12d^4}{256 \sqrt{2} d \Gamma(d/2)} \pi^d \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \right) \\
 &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^4 V_T \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{8 \sqrt{2} d \Gamma(d/2)} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{23 - 24d - 76d^2 - 4d^3 + 12d^4}{32} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{n} \omega[V_j f^{(0)}, M S_j] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n}{V_T^{2d}} V_T^5 \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{8 \sqrt{2} d \Gamma(d/2)} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{23 - 24d - 76d^2 - 4d^3 + 12d^4}{32} \right) \quad (12)$$

second order calcul restant:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega [f^{(0)}, M V_i S_i] &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dV_1 dV_2 |V_2| \frac{n}{V_T^d} e^{-\frac{V_1^2}{V_T^2}} e^{-\frac{V_2^2}{V_T^2}} \frac{n}{V_T^d} (1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)) \left(\frac{m}{2} V_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} V_1^2 \right) V_{1i} V_{2i} \\ &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dC_1 dC_2 |C_2| e^{-C_1^2 - C_2^2} (1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)) (C_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}) V_T^2 V_T^2 C_{1i} C_{2i} \\ &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} \frac{m}{2} \frac{V_T^{2d}}{V_T^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dC_1 dC_2 |C_2| e^{-C_1^2 - C_2^2} (1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)) (C_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}) C_{1i} C_{2i} \\ &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} V_T^5 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC_1 |C_1| e^{-C_1^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC_2 e^{-2C_2^2} C_{2i} \left[C_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_2^2 + (C_1 C_2) - \frac{d+2}{2} \right] \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2) \right] \times \\ &\quad \times \left(C_1 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} V_T^4 V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC_1 |C_1| e^{-C_1^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC_2 e^{-2C_2^2} \left[C_{1i} K_1^{C_1} + \frac{1}{2} C_{2i} K_1^{C_2} \right] \\ &= I_1 \text{ de } (A, B) = (1, V_1) : \text{d\u00e9j\u00e0 calcul\u00e9 Eq. (28) + Mathematica} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} V_T^4 V_T \left(\frac{(3+2d) \pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{d \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} + a_2 \frac{-195 - 178d + 140d^2 + 180d^3 + 44d^4}{d 256 \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} \right) \\ &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n^2}{\pi^d} V_T^5 \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{d \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} \left(3+2d + a_2 \frac{-195 - 178d + 140d^2 + 180d^3 + 44d^4}{32} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \tau \omega [f^{(0)}, M V_i S_i] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n}{\pi^d} V_T^5 \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{d \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} \left(3+2d + a_2 \frac{-195 - 178d + 140d^2 + 180d^3 + 44d^4}{32} \right) \quad (13)$$

(12) et (13) =>

$$\tau \cdot k = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n}{\pi^d} V_T^5 \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{d \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} \left[4+2d + a_2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{-86 - 101d + 32d^2 + 88d^3 + 28d^4}{32} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau \cdot k = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n}{\pi^d} V_T^5 \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{4 \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} \left[2+d + a_2 \frac{-86 - 101d + 32d^2 + 88d^3 + 28d^4}{32} \right] \quad (14)$$

(11) et (14) =>

$$\begin{aligned} I &= p a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4d} \frac{m \beta^2}{V_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m}{2} \frac{n}{\pi^d} V_T^5 \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{4 \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} (d+2 + 0(a_2)) \\ &= p a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4d} \frac{m^2 \beta^2}{V_0} \frac{p^{(0)}}{V_0} \sigma^{d-1} \frac{\pi^{d-1}}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{1}{2} n \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^{5/2} \frac{\pi^d \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{4 \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} (d+2) \frac{1}{\pi^d} + 0(a_2^2) \\ &= p a_2 \frac{m^2 \beta^2}{8d} \frac{(d+2)^2}{8d} \frac{\pi^{d-1}}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^d}{4 \sqrt{2} \Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \\ &= p a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8d} \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = p a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{16d} \quad (15)$$

Conclusion:

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$$V_k^* = \text{Eq. (44b) article}$$
$$V_k^* = V_m^* = \text{Eq. (44a) article} + p a_2 \frac{d^2}{16}$$

\downarrow
 $= 0$

Rappel : problème concernant $\Omega z_{ij} = 0$ - Preuve.

on montre qu'il existe une telle solution, mais par quelle est unique... (1)

D'un côté, on fait le calcul de $\Omega f^{(n)}$ selon sa définition:

$$\Omega f^{(n)} = f^{(n)} \xi_n^{(n)} - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \xi_{ui}^{(n)} + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T \xi_T^{(n)} \quad (1)$$

et on trouve $\xi_n^{(n)} = \xi_T^{(n)} = 0$. Ainsi avec ce calcul direct et grâce:

$$\Omega f^{(n)} = - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \xi_{ui}^{(n)} \quad \rightarrow \text{ceci est donc un résultat général qui s'est obtenu sans force la moindre hyp. sur } \Omega z_{ij} \quad (2)$$

D'un autre côté, Ω étant un opérateur linéaire intégral sur le vitesse v , on a par définition de $f^{(n)}$:

$$\Omega f^{(n)} = (\Omega A_j) \cdot \nabla h T + (\Omega B_j) \cdot \nabla h n + (\Omega z_{ij}) \nabla_i u_j \quad (3)$$

Et on peut développer chaque terme de (3). Comme

$$\begin{aligned} A_j &= a_1 M(v) S_j(v) & z_{ij} &= c_0 M(v) D_{ij}(v) \\ B_j &= b_1 M(v) S_j(v) & D_{ij}(v) &= (v_i v_j - \frac{v^2}{d} \delta_{ij}) \\ S_j(v) &= \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) v_j \end{aligned}$$

i.e. $S_j(v)$ est une fonction impaire de la vitesse et $D_{ij}(v)$ est une fonction paire de la vitesse, alors on obtient:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega A_j &= f^{(n)} \xi_n^{(n)} [f^{(n)}, A_j] - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \xi_{ui}^{(n)} [f^{(n)}, A_j] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T \xi_T^{(n)} [f^{(n)}, A_j] \\ &= f^{(n)} \frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(n)}, A_j] - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_i A_j] + \omega [v_i f^{(n)}, A_j] \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T \left(-\frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(n)}, A_j] + \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \left\{ \omega [f^{(n)}, v^2 A_j] + \omega [v^2 f^{(n)}, A_j] \right\} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_i A_j] + \omega [v_i f^{(n)}, A_j] \right) \\ \Omega B_j &= -\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_i B_j] + \omega [v_i f^{(n)}, B_j] \right) \\ \Omega z_{ij} &= f^{(n)} \frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_k} v_k \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_k z_{ij}] + \omega [v_k f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T \left(-\frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] + \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \left\{ \omega [f^{(n)}, v^2 z_{ij}] + \omega [v^2 f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] \right\} \right) \\ &= f^{(n)} \frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T \left(-\frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] + \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \left\{ \omega [f^{(n)}, v^2 z_{ij}] + \omega [v^2 f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] \right\} \right) \end{aligned}$$

ce quidame des (3):

$$(\Omega A_i) \nabla_i h T + (\Omega B_i) \nabla_i h n + (\Omega z_{ij}) \nabla_i u_j =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega f^{(n)} &\approx -\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_i (A_j + B_j)] + \omega [v_i f^{(n)}, (A_j + B_j)] \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T \left(-\frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] + \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \left\{ \omega [f^{(n)}, v^2 z_{ij}] + \omega [v^2 f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] \right\} \right) \\ &\quad + -\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_i z_{ij}] + \omega [v_i f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] \right) \end{aligned}$$

ce dernier term est bien nul, mais on l'ajoute pour la suite

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_k} v_k \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_k (A_j + B_j + z_{ij})] + \omega [v_k f^{(n)}, (A_j + B_j + z_{ij})] \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, v_i z_{ij}] + \omega [v_i f^{(n)}, z_{ij}] \right) + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T (\dots) \\ &= -\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \frac{1}{n v_T} \xi_{ui}^{(n)} [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} T (\dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial v_i} v_i \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \quad (2)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial T} T \left(- \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(m)}, z_{ij}] + \frac{m}{h k T d} \left\{ \omega[f^{(m)}, v^2 z_{ij}] + \omega[v^2 f^{(m)}, z_{ij}] \right\} \right) \nabla_i u_j$$

$$+ f^{(m)} \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(m)}, z_{ij}] \nabla_i u_j \quad (4)$$

Comparat (2) et (4), on conclut que les deux derniers termes de (4) sont nuls. Cela implique-t-il que $\Omega z_{ij} = 0 \forall i, j$? Cela implique en fait car que $\xi_n^{(1)} = \xi_T^{(1)} = 0$, mais ça on le savait déjà... ~~Par isotropie on doit avoir $\Omega z_{ij} = a \delta_{ij}$. On voit:~~ On voit:

$$(\Omega z_{ij}) \nabla_i u_j = f^{(m)} \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(m)}, z_{ij}] \nabla_i u_j + \frac{\partial f^{(m)}}{\partial T} T \left(- \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(m)}, z_{ij}] + \frac{m}{h k T d} \left\{ \omega[f^{(m)}, v^2 z_{ij}] + \omega[v^2 f^{(m)}, z_{ij}] \right\} \right) \nabla_i u_j$$

$$= 0 \quad (5)$$

On veut:

$$(\Omega z_{ij}) = 0 \quad (6)$$

On peut aussi le vérifier explicitement

Le problème étant isotrope, les termes diagonaux de Ωz_{ij} doivent tous être égaux ~~à a~~ , et de même pour les termes hors-diagonaux:

$$(\Omega z_{ij}) = a \delta_{ij} + b(1 - \delta_{ij}) \quad (7)$$

Comme $\Omega z_{ij} \nabla_i u_j = 0$, alors (7) et (5) donnent:

$$(\Omega z_{ij}) \nabla_i u_j = a \delta_{ij} \nabla_i u_j + b(1 - \delta_{ij}) \nabla_i u_j$$

$$= \cancel{a \delta_{ij} \nabla_i u_j} + a \nabla_i u_i + \cancel{b \nabla_i u_j}$$

$$= a \nabla_k u_k + \frac{d(d-1)}{2} b \nabla_k u_e \quad , k, e \in \{1, \dots, d\} \quad (8)$$

$$= 0$$

Mais aussi, les propriétés de symétrie de $Z_{ij}(v)$ sont les mêmes que celles de $D_{ij}(v)$, alors en particulier $\text{Tr} Z = \text{Tr} D = 0$. Ainsi comme Ω est un opérateur linéaire on a:

$$\text{Tr}(\Omega Z) = \Omega(\text{Tr} Z) = 0 \quad (9)$$

et:

$$\text{Tr}(\Omega Z) \stackrel{(7)}{=} \text{Tr} d \cdot a \quad (10)$$

Comparat (9) et (10) il vient:

$$a = 0 \quad (11)$$

L'Eq. (8) devient alors:

$$\frac{d(d-1)}{2} b \nabla_k u_e = 0 \quad \forall k, e \quad (12)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 0 \quad (12)$$

Enfin: (11) et (12) \Rightarrow

$$\Omega z_{ij} = 0$$

#

La distribution $f^{(1)}$

De l'Eq. (59) :

$$f^{(1)}(\underline{v}) = \mathcal{A}_i(\underline{v}) \nabla_i \ln T + \mathcal{B}_i(\underline{v}) \nabla_i \ln n + \mathcal{Z}_{ij}(\underline{v}) \nabla_j u_i, \quad (1)$$

et des développements de Sonine (273) à (275) il vient

$$f^{(1)}(\underline{v}) = \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}) \left[a_1 S_i(\underline{v}) \nabla_i \ln T + b_1 S_i(\underline{v}) \nabla_i \ln n + c_0 D_{ij}(\underline{v}) \nabla_j u_i \right], \quad \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}) = \frac{n}{V^d} M(c). \quad (2)$$

On peut déterminer les coefficients a_1 , b_1 , et c_0 en fonction des coefficients de transport η , κ , et μ donnés par les relations (164), (192), et (193) respectivement. Ainsi :

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &\stackrel{(164)}{=} - \frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v} D_{ij}(\underline{v}) \mathcal{Z}_{ij}(\underline{v}) \\ &\stackrel{(275)}{=} - \frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} c_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v} D_{ij}(\underline{v}) \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}) D_{ij}(\underline{v}) \\ &\stackrel{(286)}{=} - c_0 \frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \frac{(d+2)(d-1)}{\beta^2} n \\ &= - c_0 \frac{n}{\beta^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &\stackrel{(192)}{=} - \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v} S_i(\underline{v}) \mathcal{A}_i(\underline{v}) \\ &\stackrel{(273)}{=} - a_1 \frac{1}{dT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v} S_i(\underline{v}) \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}) S_i(\underline{v}) \\ &\stackrel{(284)}{=} - a_1 \frac{1}{dT} \frac{d(d+2)}{2} \frac{n}{m\beta^3} \\ &= - a_1 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{nk_B}{m\beta^3} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &\stackrel{(193)}{=} - \frac{1}{dn} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v} S_i(\underline{v}) \mathcal{B}_i(\underline{v}) \\ &\stackrel{(274)}{=} - b_1 \frac{1}{dn} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d\underline{v} S_i(\underline{v}) \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}) S_i(\underline{v}) \\ &\stackrel{(284)}{=} - b_1 \frac{1}{dn} \frac{d(d+2)}{2} \frac{n}{m\beta^3} \\ &= - b_1 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{m\beta^3} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

On vérifie bien que les relations (3) à (5) dans le cas particulier $d=3$ redonnent celles dans [cite {premier}].
On écrit donc :

$$c_0 = - \frac{\beta^2}{n} \eta \quad (6)$$

$$a_1 = - \frac{2}{d+2} \frac{m\beta^2}{nk_B} \kappa \quad (7)$$

$$b_1 = - \frac{2}{d+2} m\beta^3 \mu \quad (8)$$

Les relations (6) à (8) dans l'Eq. (2) fournissent finalement :

$$f^{(1)}(\underline{v}) = - \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}) \left[\frac{2}{d+2} \frac{m\beta^2}{nk_B} \eta \left(\frac{1}{T} \right)^{\beta} S_i(\underline{v}) \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{d+2} m\beta^3 \mu \frac{1}{n} S_i(\underline{v}) \nabla_i n + \frac{\beta^2}{n} \eta D_{ij}(\underline{v}) \nabla_j u_i \right]$$

$$\boxed{f^{(1)}(\underline{v}) = - \frac{\beta^3}{n} \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}) \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(\underline{v}) (\kappa \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) + \frac{\eta}{\beta} D_{ij}(\underline{v}) \nabla_j u_i \right]} \quad (9)$$

On vérifie que les unités de $f^{(1)}(\underline{v})$ sont bien données par $\mathcal{M}(\underline{v})$ uniquement.

Ordre deux :

Comme le tenseur de pression P_{ij} défini par l'Eq. (156)

$$P_{ij}(\underline{r}, t) = p \delta_{ij} - 2\eta \left[\frac{1}{2} (\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i) - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_k u_k \right] - \zeta \delta_{ij} \nabla_k u_k \quad (1)$$

et le courant de chaleur q_i défini par l'Eq. (155)

$$q_i(\underline{r}, t) = -\kappa \nabla_i T - \mu \nabla_i n \quad (2)$$

sont des grandeurs d'ordre 1 dans les gradients, alors leur insertion dans les Eqs. de bilan (38) engendre des contributions d'ordre deux dans les gradients. Ainsi il existe des termes d'ordre deux (Burnett) qui contribuent à l'ordre Navier-Stokes, et la connaissance de $f^{(2)}$ s'avère nécessaire [cite {premier}]. Néanmoins, il a été montré dans le contexte du gaz faiblement inélastique que ces contributions étaient négligeables devant celles d'ordre 1 [cite {premier}]. Dans la limite élastique qui nous intéresse, elles sont environ 10^4 fois plus faibles que l'ordre linéaire.

Nous allons donc par souci de simplicité négliger ces contributions. Ainsi, lorsque la probabilité d'annihilation p est proche de zéro, cette approximation devrait être bien justifiée. Par contre, pour $p \lesssim 1$ l'annihilation domine et nous ne savons pas a priori si ces termes d'ordre deux sont négligeables. Nous supposons néanmoins que tel est le cas en bonne approximation.

En effet, les coefficients de transport obtenus précédemment ne sont valables qu'à l'ordre Navier-Stokes : on a utilisé $P_{ij} = p^{(0)} \delta_{ij}$ et $q_i = 0$ pour obtenir l'Eq. de bilan ~~de~~ d'énergie (67).

Résumé :

Les Eqr. (237) donnent les coefficients ζ^* , χ^* , et μ^* de façon implicite. Il faut résoudre le système (non difficile technique). Résumons ce que l'on a obtenu :

$$P_{ij} = p^{(0)} S_{ij} - \zeta (\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i - \frac{2}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_c u_c) ; \quad p^{(0)} = nk_B T.$$

$$q_i = -\kappa \nabla_i T - \mu \nabla_i n$$

$$\zeta^* = \frac{\zeta}{\zeta_0} = \frac{1}{V_{\zeta}^* - \frac{1}{2} p \xi_T^{(0)*}}$$

$$\chi^* = \frac{\chi}{\chi_0} = \frac{1}{V_{\chi}^* - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*}} \left[\frac{1}{2} p \xi_n^{(0)*} \mu^* + \frac{d-1}{d} (2a_2 + 1) \right]$$

$$\mu^* = \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} = \frac{2}{2V_n^* - 3p \xi_T^{(0)*} - 2p \xi_n^{(0)*}} \left[p \xi_T^{(0)*} \chi^* + \frac{d-1}{2d} 2a_2 \right]$$

$$V_{\chi}^* = V_{\mu}^* = p \left[\frac{19 + 42d + 24d^2 + 4d^3}{32d} + 2a_2 \frac{960 - 82d - 3190d^2 - 1255d^3 + 570d^4 + 436d^5 + 72d^6}{1024d^2} \right]$$

$$V_{\zeta}^* = p \left[\frac{-12 - 6d + 13d^2 + 5d^3}{8d(d-1)} + 2a_2 \frac{86 - 196d - 496d^2 - 176d^3 + 12d^4 + 8d^5}{d(d-1)} \right]$$

$$+ (1-p) \left[1 + \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right]$$

$$\xi_n^{(0)*} = \frac{\xi_n^{(0)}}{V_0} = \frac{d+2}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{32} 2a_2 \right)$$

$$\xi_T^{(0)*} = \frac{\xi_T^{(0)}}{V_0} = \frac{d+2}{8} \left[2d - 1 + \frac{6d+13}{32} 2a_2 \right]$$

$$\chi_0 = \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \zeta_0 \quad ; \quad \zeta_0 = \frac{p^{(0)}}{V_0} \quad , \quad p^{(0)} = nk_B T \quad , \quad \zeta_0 = \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{T(d_2)}{\pi^{(d-1)/2}} \frac{\sqrt{mk_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}}$$

Et les équations de Bilan (38) sont (en tenant compte des Eqr. (54) à (56) ainsi que (62), (65), et (67)) :

$$\partial_t n + \nabla(n u_i) = -p n (\xi_n^{(0)} + \xi_n^{(1)})$$

$$\partial_t u_i + \frac{k_B}{m n} \nabla_j P_{ij} + u_j \nabla_j u_i = -p (\xi_{u_i}^{(0)} + \xi_{u_i}^{(1)})$$

$$\partial_t T + u_i \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{nk_B d} (p: \nabla u + \nabla_j q_i) = -p T (\xi_T^{(0)} + \xi_T^{(1)})$$

où $\xi_{u_i}^{(0)} = 0$ par l'Eq. (140). Les taux de déclin à l'ordre 1 sont :

$$\xi_n^{(1)} \stackrel{(121)}{=} \frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}]$$

$$\xi_{u_i}^{(1)} \stackrel{(122)}{=} \frac{1}{n} \omega [f^{(0)}, \nabla_i f^{(1)}] + \frac{1}{n} \omega [f^{(1)}, \nabla_i f^{(0)}]$$

$$\xi_T^{(1)} \stackrel{(123)}{=} -\frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] + \frac{m}{nk_B d} \omega [f^{(0)}, \nabla^2 f^{(1)}] + \frac{m}{nk_B T d} \omega [f^{(1)}, \nabla^2 f^{(0)}]$$

avec

$$\omega[f, g] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\Omega^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| g(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_2, v_2; t),$$

$$f^{(0)}(v) = M(v) [1 + a_2 S_2(c^2)], \quad M(v) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} M(c) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-c^2}, \quad c = v/v_T.$$

$$f^{(1)}(v) = -\frac{\beta^3}{n} M(v) \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_1(v) (\kappa \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) + \frac{\zeta}{\beta} D_{ij}(v) \nabla_j u_i \right]$$

Les taux à l'ordre 1 peuvent donc être calculés explicitement avec les relations ci-dessus.

$$\xi_{u_i}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{n v_T} \left(\omega [f^{(n)}, \nabla_i f^{(n)}] + \omega [\nabla_i f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] \right) \quad (1)$$

Avec:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega [A f^{(n)}, B f^{(n)}] &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_2| \left(-\frac{\beta^3}{n} \mathcal{M}(v_1) \right) \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(v_1) (\mathcal{X} \nabla_i T + m \nabla_i n) + \frac{1}{\beta} D_{ij}(v_1) \nabla_j u_i \right] \times \\ &\quad \times \mathcal{M}(v_2) [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] A(v_2) B(v_1) \\ &= -\frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d/2}} \frac{n}{\pi^d} \frac{d+2}{4} \left[\frac{d}{v_2^{d-1}} v_T (\mathcal{X}^{*1} \nabla_i T + m^{*1} \nabla_i n) I_1 + v_2 \nabla_j^* u_i I_2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

où:

$$I_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{1i} |c_{1i}| e^{-c_{1i}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} A(v_T c_2) B(v_T c_1) \left[c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{1i}^2 + (c \cdot c_{1i}) - \frac{d+2}{2} \right] (c_i + \frac{1}{2} c_{1i}) [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \quad (3)$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{1i} |c_{1i}| e^{-c_{1i}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} A(v_T c_2) B(v_T c_1) \left[(c_i + \frac{1}{2} c_{1i}) (c_j + \frac{1}{2} c_{1j}) - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} \frac{c_{1i}^2}{4} - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{1i}) \right] \times [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \quad (4)$$

:= K₂

et on a fait le changement de variable $\underline{c}_i = v_i/v_T$, $i=1,2$, puis $\underline{c}_{12} = \underline{c}_1 - \underline{c}_2$; $\underline{c} = (\underline{c}_1 + \underline{c}_2)/2$, et $S_2(x^2) = x^4/2 - (d+2)/2 \cdot x^2 + d(d+2)/4$. Les expressions pour K₁ et K₂ sont à développer. Utilisant $\underline{c}_1 = \underline{c} + 1/2 \underline{c}_{12}$ et $\underline{c}_2 = \underline{c} - 1/2 \underline{c}_{12}$ on a:

• (A, B) = (v₂, 1):

$$I_1 = v_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_{1i} |c_{1i}| e^{-c_{1i}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_i K_1^{c_i} - \frac{1}{2} c_{1i} K_1^{c_{1i}} \right]; \quad I_2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

• (A, B) = (1, v₁):

$$I_1 = v_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_{1i} |c_{1i}| e^{-c_{1i}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_i K_1^{c_i} + \frac{1}{2} c_{1i} K_1^{c_{1i}} \right]; \quad I_2 = 0 \quad (6)$$

où on a noté K₁^{c_i} et K₁^{c_{1i}} les termes de K₁ dont la contribution à l'intégrale est non nulle lorsque on multiplie par c_i et c_{1i} respectivement (par des raisons de symétrie). La nullité de I₂ s'explique par le fait que dans chaque moment de K₂ apparaît soit un moment c_i c_{1i}, soit un moment (c · c₁₂)^p. Donc si on multiplie ces moments par c_i ou c_{1i}, les contributions à I₂ seront nulles. Comme f⁽¹⁾ s'obtient de la somme de I₁ pour (A, B) = (v₂, 1) et de I₁ pour (A, B) = (1, v₁), alors il suffit de calculer l'intégrale de K₁^{c_i}. Le calcul est long, et on utilise les expressions des moments gaussien anisotropes, ainsi que leurs sommes:

$$M_{ijk}^a M_{ik}^{a'} = M^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij}; \quad M_{kne}^a M_{ke}^{a'} = d M^a M^{a'}$$

$$M_{ijke}^a M_{ke}^{a'} = \frac{d+2}{3} b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij}; \quad M_{ikem}^a M_{jken}^{a'} = \frac{d+2}{3} b^a b^{a'} \delta_{ij}; \quad M_{kemn}^a M_{kemn}^{a'} = \frac{d(d+2)}{3} b^a b^{a'}$$

cf. notes principales

vérification: $\int c_i K_1^{c_i} = 0$

4.1. Equations hydrodynamiques : taux de déclin

Il faut calculer explicitement le taux de déclin à l'ordre 1. Intervenient les intégrales $w[f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}]$, $w[V_i^k f^{(0)}, V_i^l f^{(1)}]$, $(k, l) = \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$, $w[V^k f^{(0)}, V^l f^{(1)}]$, $(k, l) = \{(2,0), (0,2)\}$. On va donc pouvoir trouver une expression générale pour tous ces termes grâce aux symétries, jusqu'à un certain point. En effet, les termes de contribution non nulle dans $w[V^k f^{(0)}, V^l f^{(1)}]$, $(k, l) = \{(0,0), (2,0), (0,2)\}$, seront de contribution nulle dans $w[V_i^k f^{(0)}, V_i^l f^{(1)}]$ à cause de la modification de symétrie due aux poids V_i . Notons ainsi:

$$w[A f^{(0)}, B f^{(1)}] \tag{1}$$

où:

$$(A, B) = \{(1,1), (V_2^2, 1), (1, V_1^2), (V_2^2, 1), (1, V_1^2)\} \tag{2}$$

On a donc:

$$\begin{aligned} w[A f^{(0)}, B f^{(1)}] &= \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| \left(-\frac{\beta^3}{n} \mathcal{M}(V_1) \right) \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(v_1) (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) + \frac{\eta}{\beta} D_{ij}(v_1) \nabla_j u_i \right] \times \\ &\quad \times \mathcal{M}(V_2) [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] A(V_2) B(V_1) \\ &= -\sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{\beta^3}{n} \frac{n^2}{V_T^{2d}} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| e^{-v_1^2/V_T^2} e^{-v_2^2/V_T^2} A(V_2) B(V_1) [1 + a_2 S_2(\frac{v_2^2}{V_T^2})] \times \\ &\quad \times \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(v_1) (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) + \frac{\eta}{\beta} D_{ij}(v_1) \nabla_j u_i \right] \\ &= -\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3 n}{\pi^d} V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} A(V_T c_2) B(V_T c_1) [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \times \\ &\quad \times \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(V_T c_1) (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) + \frac{\eta}{\beta} D_{ij}(V_T c_1) \nabla_j u_i \right] \\ &= -\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3 n}{\pi^d} V_T \frac{2m}{d+2} (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 A(V_T c_2) B(V_T c_1) |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \times \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{m}{2} V_T^2 c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \underbrace{(k_B T)}_{=1/\beta = \frac{m}{2} \frac{2}{m} = \frac{m}{2} V_T^2} V_T c_{1i} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3 n}{\pi^d} V_T \frac{\eta}{\beta} \nabla_j u_i \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 A(V_T c_2) B(V_T c_1) |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2} e^{-c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times m \left(V_T^2 c_{1i} c_{1j} - \frac{1}{d} V_T^2 c_1^2 \delta_{ij} \right) \right] \tag{3} \end{aligned}$$

Passage dans les coordonnées du centre de masse:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_u &= c_1 - c_2 \\ c &= \frac{1}{2}(c_1 + c_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \\ c_2 = c - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \end{cases}$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^2 + c_2^2 &= 2c^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_{12}^2 \\ \frac{c_1^2}{2} &= c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \\ S_2(c^2) &= \frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{d(d+1)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 - (c \cdot c_{12}) \right]^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \left[c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 - (c \cdot c_{12}) \right] + \frac{d(d+1)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[c^4 + \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12}^2 + (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - 2c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{2} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 + \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{d(d+1)}{4} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{d(d+1)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{d(d+1)}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \\ &\quad + \frac{d(d+1)}{4} \tag{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3 n}{\pi^d} \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^2 \frac{2m}{d+2} \frac{m}{2} (\mathcal{L} \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) I_1 \quad ; \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 \mathcal{L}^* ; \mu = \frac{T \mathcal{L}_0}{n} \mu^*$$

$$- \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3 n}{\pi^d} \frac{2}{\beta m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \frac{m}{8} \zeta \nabla_j u_i I_2 \quad ; \zeta = \zeta_0 \zeta^* ; \mathcal{L}_0 = \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \zeta_0$$

$$= - \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3 n}{\pi^d} \frac{2}{\beta m} \frac{2m}{8} \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d+1/2)} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\beta} (\mathcal{L}^* \nabla_i T + \frac{T}{n} \mu^* \nabla_i n) I_1$$

$$- \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3 n}{\pi^d} \frac{2}{\beta m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d+1/2)} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\beta} \zeta^* \nabla_j u_i I_2$$

$$= - \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{\beta n d 2 k_B}{d-1} \frac{d+2}{m 8} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\beta}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathcal{L}^* \nabla_i T + \frac{T}{n} \mu^* \nabla_i n) I_1$$

$$- \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{2 \beta n}{8} \frac{d+2}{8} \sqrt{\frac{2 m}{\beta m}} \zeta^* \nabla_j u_i I_2$$

$$= - \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{d(d+2)}{4 \sqrt{2} (d-1)} n v_T (\mathcal{L}^* \frac{1}{T} \nabla_i T + \mu^* \frac{1}{n} \nabla_i n) I_1$$

$$- \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{d+2}{4} \sqrt{2} n \zeta^* \nabla_j u_i I_2$$

(5b)

Ainsi :

$$\omega[Af^{(n)}, Bf^{(n)}] = -\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^{3n}}{\pi^d} V_T^2 \frac{2m}{d+2} \frac{m}{2} V_T^2 (K \nabla_i T + \mu \nabla_i n) I_1$$

$$- \beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^{3n}}{\pi^d} V_T \frac{1}{\beta} m V_T^2 \nabla_j u_i I_2, \tag{5}$$

où :

(2b)

$$I_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c e^{-2c^2} A(V_T c_2) B(V_T c_1) \underbrace{\left[c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 + (c \cdot c_n) - \frac{d+2}{2} \right]}_{:= K_1} \left(c_i + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} c_i \right) \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2) \right] \tag{6}$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c e^{-2c^2} A(V_T c_2) B(V_T c_1) \left[(c_i + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} c_i)(c_j + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} c_j) - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \right] \times \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2) \right] \tag{7}$$

:= K₂

En développant K₁ et K₂ à l'aide d'un logiciel de calcul symbolique, on trouve :

$$K_1 = -\frac{c_{12} i}{2} + \frac{c^2 c_{12} i}{2} + \frac{c_{12}^2 c_{12} i}{8} - c_i + c^2 c_i + \frac{c_{12}^2 c_i}{4} - \frac{c_{12} i d}{4} - \frac{c_i d}{2} + \frac{c_{12} i \text{ prod}}{2} + c_i \text{ prod} + a_2 \left(\frac{c^2 c_{12} i}{2} - \frac{3 c^4 c_{12} i}{4} + \frac{c^6 c_{12} i}{4} + \frac{c_{12}^2 c_{12} i}{8} - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12} i + \frac{3}{16} c^4 c_{12}^2 c_{12} i - \frac{3 c_{12}^4 c_{12} i}{64} + \frac{3}{64} c^2 c_{12}^4 c_{12} i + \frac{c_{12}^6 c_{12} i}{256} + c^2 c_i - \frac{3 c^4 c_i}{2} + \frac{c^6 c_i}{2} + \frac{c_{12}^2 c_i}{4} - \frac{3}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_i + \frac{3}{8} c^4 c_{12}^2 c_i - \frac{3 c_{12}^4 c_i}{32} + \frac{3}{32} c^2 c_{12}^4 c_i + \frac{c_{12}^6 c_i}{128} - \frac{c_{12} i d}{4} + \frac{3}{4} c^2 c_{12} i d - \frac{3}{8} c^4 c_{12} i d + \frac{3}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12} i d - \frac{3}{16} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12} i d - \frac{3}{128} c_{12}^4 c_{12} i d - \frac{c_i d}{2} + \frac{3}{2} c^2 c_i d - \frac{3}{4} c^4 c_i d + \frac{3}{8} c_{12}^2 c_i d - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_i d - \frac{3}{64} c_{12}^4 c_i d - \frac{c_{12} i d^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12} i d^2 + \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12} i d^2 - \frac{c_i d^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_i d^2 - \frac{c_{12} i d^3}{16} - \frac{c_i d^3}{8} - \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12} i \text{ prod} - \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12} i \text{ prod} - \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^4 c_{12} i \text{ prod} - \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i \text{ prod} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_i \text{ prod} - \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 c_i \text{ prod} - \frac{c_{12} i d \text{ prod}}{4} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12} i d \text{ prod} + \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12} i d \text{ prod} - \frac{c_i d \text{ prod}}{2} + c^2 c_i d \text{ prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 c_i d \text{ prod} - \frac{3}{8} c_{12} i d^2 \text{ prod} + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12} i d^2 \text{ prod} + \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12} i d^2 \text{ prod} - \frac{3}{4} c_i d^2 \text{ prod} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i d^2 \text{ prod} + \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_i d^2 \text{ prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12} i d^3 \text{ prod} - \frac{1}{4} c_i d^3 \text{ prod} - \frac{c_{12} i \text{ prod}^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12} i \text{ prod}^2 - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12} i \text{ prod}^2 - \frac{c_i \text{ prod}^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i \text{ prod}^2 - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_i \text{ prod}^2 + \frac{3}{8} c_{12} i d \text{ prod}^2 + \frac{3}{4} c_i d \text{ prod}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12} i d^2 \text{ prod}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i d^2 \text{ prod}^2 + \frac{c_{12} i \text{ prod}^3}{4} + \frac{c_i \text{ prod}^3}{2} \right) \tag{8}$$

où on a noté "prod" pour (c · c₁₂), et :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_2 = & \frac{c_{12i} c_{12j}}{4} + \frac{c_{12j} c_i}{2} + \frac{c_{12i} c_j}{2} + c_i c_j - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{4d} - \\
 & \frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{d} + a_2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{8} c^4 c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \right. \\
 & \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{128} c_{12}^4 c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12j} c_i - \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^4 c_{12j} c_i - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12i} c_j - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^4 c_{12i} c_j - c^2 c_i c_j + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i c_j - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 c_i c_j + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_i c_j + \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 c_i c_j + \frac{c_{12i} c_{12j} d}{8} - \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} d - \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} d + \frac{c_{12j} c_i d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12j} c_i d - \\
 & \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i d + \frac{c_{12i} c_j d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_j d - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j d + \\
 & \frac{c_i c_j d}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i c_j d - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_i c_j d + \frac{1}{16} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c_{12j} c_i d^2 + \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_j d^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_i c_j d^2 - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{2} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{2} - \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{8} + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij} + \frac{c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij}}{32} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c^6 \text{deltaij}}{2d} + \\
 & \frac{c^2 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{2d} - \frac{3 c^4 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{8d} + \frac{c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij}}{16d} - \frac{3 c^2 c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij}}{32d} - \\
 & \frac{c_{12}^6 \text{deltaij}}{128d} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \\
 & \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - c^2 c_i c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 c_i c_j \text{prod} + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_{12j} d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} c_i d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12i} c_j d \text{prod} + c_i c_j d \text{prod} + \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j d^2 \text{prod} - \\
 & \frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{d} + \\
 & \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij prod}}{2d} + \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c^2 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij prod}}{32d} - \\
 & \frac{d \text{deltaij prod}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 d \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 d \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod}^2 + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j \text{prod}^2 - \text{deltaij prod}^2 + \\
 & \left. \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}^2}{2d} + \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod}^2}{8d} - \frac{1}{2} d \text{deltaij prod}^2 - \frac{\text{deltaij prod}^3}{2d} \right) \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pour des raisons de symétrie, on voit que les termes suivants sont nuls:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c_{12} |c_{12}|^n e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c c^m e^{-2c^2} F(c, c_{12}) = 0$$

des qu'il y a une puissance impaire de l'une des variables (ou les deux), le résultat de l'intégration sera toujours nul: changements de variables $(c, c_{12}) \rightarrow (-c, c_{12})$ ou $(c, c_{12}) \rightarrow (c, -c_{12})$ ou $(c, c_{12}) \rightarrow (-c, -c_{12})$. (10)

$$F(c, c_{12}) = \left\{ c_i, c_{12i}, c_i c_{12j}, (c-c_{12})^{2p+1}, c_i (c-c_{12})^p, c_{12i} (c-c_{12})^p, c_i c_j (c-c_{12}), c_{12i} c_{12j} (c-c_{12}), c_i c_{12j} (c-c_{12})^{2p+1} \right\}, \tag{11}$$

où $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Ainsi en remplaçant (9) et (8) dans (7) et (6), plusieurs termes sont de contribution nulle selon les valeurs de A et B. Nous devons donc établir séparément quelles sont les contributions non nulles de K pour les différents poids visés de A et B. On distingue ainsi les poids de symétrie particuliers suivants: $\{c_i^2, c_{12}^2, 1\}, \{c_i c_{12}\}, \{c_j, c_{12j}\}$, où c_i, c_{12j} et les contributions non nulles correspondantes seront notées:

$$K^{c_i^2}, K^{c_{12}^2}, K^{c_i c_{12}}, K^{c_j}, K^{c_{12j}}$$

On voit tout de suite que $K_i^{c_i^2} = 0$ car de l'expression (6) chaque moment comportera une puissance c_i ou c_{12i} , sans produit $c_i c_{12i}$. On trouve:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_2^{C_{29}} = & \frac{c_{12i}c_{12j}}{4} + \frac{c_{12j}c_i}{2} + \frac{c_{12i}c_j}{2} + c_i c_j - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{4d} - \\
 & \frac{\text{deltaijprod}}{d} + a_2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{8} c^4 c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} + \right. \\
 & \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{128} c_{12^4} c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12j} c_i - \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{64} c_{12^4} c_{12j} c_i - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12i} c_j - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{64} c_{12^4} c_{12i} c_j - c^2 c_i c_j + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i c_j - \frac{1}{4} c_{12^2} c_i c_j + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12^2} c_i c_j + \frac{1}{32} c_{12^4} c_i c_j + \frac{c_{12i} c_{12j} d}{8} - \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} d - \frac{1}{32} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} d + \frac{c_{12j} c_i d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12j} c_i d - \\
 & \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i d + \frac{c_{12i} c_j d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_j d - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j d + \\
 & \frac{c_i c_j d}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i c_j d - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_i c_j d + \frac{1}{16} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c_{12j} c_i d^2 + \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_j d^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_i c_j d^2 - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{2} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{2} - \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{8} + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{32} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c^6 \text{deltaij}}{2d} + \\
 & \frac{c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{2d} - \frac{3c^4 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{8d} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{16d} - \frac{3c^2 c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{32d} - \\
 & \frac{c_{12^6} \text{deltaij}}{128d} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \\
 & \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \\
 & \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - c^2 c_i c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{4} c_{12^2} c_i c_j \text{prod} + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_{12j} d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} c_i d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12i} c_j d \text{prod} + c_i c_j d \text{prod} + \\
 & \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j d^2 \text{prod} - \\
 & \frac{\text{deltaijprod}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \text{deltaijprod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} \text{deltaijprod} + \frac{c^2 \text{deltaijprod}}{d} + \\
 & \frac{c^4 \text{deltaijprod}}{2d} + \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaijprod}}{4d} + \frac{c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaijprod}}{4d} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaijprod}}{32d} - \\
 & \frac{d \text{deltaijprod}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 d \text{deltaijprod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} d \text{deltaijprod} + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod}^2 + \\
 & \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j \text{prod}^2 - \text{deltaijprod}^2 + \\
 & \left. \frac{c^2 \text{deltaijprod}^2}{2d} + \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaijprod}^2}{8d} - \frac{1}{2} d \text{deltaijprod}^2 - \frac{\text{deltaijprod}^3}{2d} \right) \\
 & = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(19)

A nouveau, on constate que $K_1^{C_9} + K_1^{C_{29}} = K_1$, et aussi $K^{C_9} + K^{C_{29}} = K$.

$$\begin{aligned}
K_1^{C_{2q}} = & \frac{c12i}{2} + \frac{c^2 c12i}{2} + \frac{c12^2 c12i}{8} - c1 + c^2 ci + \\
& \frac{c12^2 ci}{4} - \frac{c12i d}{4} - \frac{ci d}{2} + \frac{c12i prod}{2} + ci prod + \\
a_2 & \left(\frac{c^2 c12i}{2} - \frac{3 c^4 c12i}{4} + \frac{c^6 c12i}{4} + \frac{c12^2 c12i}{8} - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c12^2 c12i + \frac{3}{16} c^4 c12^2 c12i \right) - \\
& \left(\frac{3 c12^4 c12i}{64} + \frac{3}{64} c^2 c12^4 c12i + \frac{c12^6 c12i}{256} + c^2 ci - \frac{3 c^4 ci}{2} + \frac{c^6 ci}{2} + \frac{c12^2 ci}{4} - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{3}{4} c^2 c12^2 ci + \frac{3}{8} c^4 c12^2 ci - \frac{3 c12^4 ci}{32} + \frac{3}{32} c^2 c12^4 ci + \frac{c12^6 ci}{128} - \frac{c12i d}{4} \right) + \\
& \left(\frac{3}{4} c^2 c12i d - \frac{3}{8} c^4 c12i d + \frac{3}{16} c12^2 c12i d - \frac{3}{16} c^2 c12^2 c12i d - \frac{3}{128} c12^4 c12i d - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{ci d}{2} + \frac{3}{2} c^2 ci d - \frac{3}{4} c^4 ci d + \frac{3}{8} c12^2 ci d - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c12^2 ci d - \frac{3}{64} c12^4 ci d - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{c12i d^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12i d^2 + \frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12i d^2 - \frac{ci d^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 ci d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c12^2 ci d^2 - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{c12i d^3}{16} - \frac{ci d^3}{8} - \frac{1}{4} c^4 c12i prod - \frac{1}{8} c^2 c12^2 c12i prod - \frac{1}{64} c12^4 c12i prod - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2} c^4 ci prod - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12^2 ci prod - \frac{1}{32} c12^4 ci prod - \frac{c12i d prod}{4} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c12i d prod + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{8} c12^2 c12i d prod - \frac{ci d prod}{2} + c^2 ci d prod + \frac{1}{4} c12^2 ci d prod - \frac{3}{8} c12i d^2 prod + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12i d^2 prod + \frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12i d^2 prod - \frac{3}{4} ci d^2 prod + \frac{1}{2} c^2 ci d^2 prod \right) + \\
& \left(\frac{1}{8} c12^2 ci d^2 prod - \frac{1}{8} c12i d^3 prod - \frac{1}{4} ci d^3 prod - \frac{c12i prod^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12i prod^2 - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12i prod^2 - \frac{ci prod^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 ci prod^2 - \frac{1}{8} c12^2 ci prod^2 + \frac{3}{8} c12i d prod^2 + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{3}{4} ci d prod^2 + \frac{1}{4} c12i d^2 prod^2 + \frac{1}{2} ci d^2 prod^2 + \frac{c12i prod^3}{4} + \frac{ci prod^3}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_2^q &= \frac{c_{12i}c_{12j}}{4} + \frac{c_{12j}c_i}{2} + \frac{c_{12j}c_j}{2} + c_i c_j - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{4d} - \\
 &\frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{d} + a_2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{8} c^4 c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} + \right. \\
 &\frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{128} c_{12^4} c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12j} c_i - \\
 &\frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{64} c_{12^4} c_{12j} c_i - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j + \\
 &\frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12i} c_j - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{64} c_{12^4} c_{12i} c_j - c^2 c_i c_j + \\
 &\frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i c_j - \frac{1}{4} c_{12^2} c_i c_j + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12^2} c_i c_j + \frac{1}{32} c_{12^4} c_i c_j + \frac{c_{12i} c_{12j} d}{8} - \\
 &\frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} d - \frac{1}{32} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} d + \frac{c_{12j} c_i d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12j} c_i d - \\
 &\frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i d + \frac{c_{12i} c_j d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_j d - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j d + \\
 &\frac{c_i c_j d}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i c_j d - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_i c_j d + \frac{1}{16} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c_{12j} c_i d^2 + \\
 &\frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_j d^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_i c_j d^2 - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{2} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{2} - \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{8} + \\
 &\frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{32} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c^6 \text{deltaij}}{2d} + \\
 &\frac{c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{2d} - \frac{3c^4 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{8d} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{16d} - \frac{3c^2 c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{32d} - \\
 &\frac{c_{12^6} \text{deltaij}}{128d} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \\
 &\frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \\
 &\frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - c^2 c_i c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{4} c_{12^2} c_i c_j \text{prod} + \\
 &\frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_{12j} d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} c_i d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12i} c_j d \text{prod} + c_i c_j d \text{prod} + \\
 &\frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j d^2 \text{prod} - \\
 &\frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{d} + \\
 &\frac{c^4 \text{deltaij prod}}{2d} + \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij prod}}{32d} - \\
 &\frac{d \text{deltaij prod}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 d \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} d \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod}^2 + \\
 &\frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j \text{prod}^2 - \text{deltaij prod}^2 + \\
 &\left. \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}^2}{2d} + \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod}^2}{8d} - \frac{1}{2} d \text{deltaij prod}^2 - \frac{\text{deltaij prod}^3}{2d} \right) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(17)

La nullité de K_2 s'explique par le fait que dans chaque moment apparaît soit un moment $c_i c_j$, soit un moment $(c_i c_j)^2$ (cf. Eq. (7)). Donc si on multiplie ces moments par C_q ou C_{2q} , les contributions seront toutes nulles.

$$\begin{aligned}
K_1^9 = & \frac{c12i}{2} + \frac{c^2 c12i}{2} + \frac{c12^2 c12i}{8} - ci + c^2 ci + \\
& + \left(\frac{c12^2 ci}{4} - \frac{c12i d}{4} - \frac{ci d}{2} + \frac{c12i prod}{2} \right) + ci prod + \\
& a2 \left(\frac{c^2 c12i}{2} - \frac{3 c^4 c12i}{4} + \frac{c^6 c12i}{4} + \frac{c12^2 c12i}{8} - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c12^2 c12i + \frac{3}{16} c^4 c12^2 c12i - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{3 c12^4 c12i}{64} + \frac{3}{64} c^2 c12^4 c12i + \frac{c12^6 c12i}{256} + c^2 ci - \frac{3 c^4 ci}{2} + \frac{c^6 ci}{2} + \frac{c12^2 ci}{4} - \right. \\
& - \left. \frac{3}{4} c^2 c12^2 ci + \frac{3}{8} c^4 c12^2 ci - \frac{3 c12^4 ci}{32} + \frac{3}{32} c^2 c12^4 ci + \frac{c12^6 ci}{128} - \frac{c12i d}{4} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{3}{4} c^2 c12i d - \frac{3}{8} c^4 c12i d + \frac{3}{16} c12^2 c12i d - \frac{3}{16} c^2 c12^2 c12i d - \frac{3}{128} c12^4 c12i d - \right. \\
& - \left. \frac{ci d}{2} + \frac{3}{2} c^2 ci d - \frac{3}{4} c^4 ci d + \frac{3}{8} c12^2 ci d - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c12^2 ci d - \frac{3}{64} c12^4 ci d - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{c12i d^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12i d^2 + \frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12i d^2 - \frac{ci d^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 ci d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c12^2 ci d^2 - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{c12i d^3}{16} - \frac{ci d^3}{8} - \frac{1}{4} c^4 c12i prod - \frac{1}{8} c^2 c12^2 c12i prod - \frac{1}{64} c12^4 c12i prod - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{2} c^4 ci prod - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12^2 ci prod - \frac{1}{32} c12^4 ci prod - \frac{c12i d prod}{4} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c12i d prod + \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{1}{8} c12^2 c12i d prod - \frac{ci d prod}{2} + c^2 ci d prod + \frac{1}{4} c12^2 ci d prod - \frac{3}{8} c12i d^2 prod + \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12i d^2 prod + \frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12i d^2 prod - \frac{3}{4} ci d^2 prod + \frac{1}{2} c^2 ci d^2 prod + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{8} c12^2 ci d^2 prod - \frac{1}{8} c12i d^3 prod - \frac{1}{4} ci d^3 prod - \frac{c12i prod^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c12i prod^2 - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12i prod^2 - \frac{ci prod^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 ci prod^2 - \frac{1}{8} c12^2 ci prod^2 + \frac{3}{8} c12i d prod^2 + \right. \\
& + \left. \frac{3}{4} ci d prod^2 + \frac{1}{4} c12i d^2 prod^2 + \frac{1}{2} ci d^2 prod^2 + \frac{c12i prod^3}{4} + \frac{ci prod^3}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

✓

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1^{(c, c_1)} = & \cancel{\frac{c12i}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{c^2 c12i}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{c12^2 c12i}{8}} - \cancel{c1} + \cancel{c^2 ci} + \\
 & \cancel{\frac{c12^2 ci}{4}} - \cancel{\frac{c12id}{4}} - \cancel{\frac{ci d^2}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{c12i prod}{2}} + \cancel{ci prod} + \\
 a_2 \left(\cancel{\frac{c^2 c12i}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{3c^4 c12i}{4}} + \cancel{\frac{c^6 c12i}{4}} + \cancel{\frac{c12^2 c12i}{8}} - \cancel{\frac{3}{8} c^2 c12^2 c12i} + \cancel{\frac{3}{16} c^4 c12^2 c12i} - \right. \\
 & \cancel{\frac{3c12^4 c12i}{64}} + \cancel{\frac{3}{64} c^2 c12^4 c12i} + \cancel{\frac{c12^6 c12i}{256}} + \cancel{c^2 ci} - \cancel{\frac{3c^4 ci}{2^4}} + \cancel{\frac{c^6 ci}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{c12^2 ci}{4}} - \\
 & \cancel{\frac{3}{4} c^2 c12^2 ci} + \cancel{\frac{3}{8} c^4 c12^2 ci} - \cancel{\frac{3c12^4 ci}{32}} + \cancel{\frac{3}{32} c^2 c12^4 ci} + \cancel{\frac{c12^6 ci}{128}} - \cancel{\frac{c12id}{4}} + \\
 & \cancel{\frac{3}{4} c^2 c12id} - \cancel{\frac{3}{8} c^4 c12id} + \cancel{\frac{3}{16} c12^2 c12id} - \cancel{\frac{3}{16} c^2 c12^2 c12id} - \cancel{\frac{3}{128} c12^4 c12id} - \\
 & \cancel{\frac{ci d^2}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{3}{2} c^2 cid} - \cancel{\frac{3}{4} c^4 cid} + \cancel{\frac{3}{8} c12^2 cid} - \cancel{\frac{3}{8} c^2 c12^2 cid} - \cancel{\frac{3}{64} c12^4 cid} - \\
 & \cancel{\frac{c12id^2}{4}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{4} c^2 c12id^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12id^2} - \cancel{\frac{ci d^3}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} c^2 cid^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{8} c12^2 cid^2} - \\
 & \cancel{\frac{c12id^3}{16}} - \cancel{\frac{ci d^3}{8}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{4} c^4 c12i prod} - \cancel{\frac{1}{8} c^2 c12^2 c12i prod} - \cancel{\frac{1}{64} c12^4 c12i prod} - \\
 & \cancel{\frac{1}{2} c^4 ci prod} - \cancel{\frac{1}{4} c^2 c12^2 ci prod} - \cancel{\frac{1}{32} c12^4 ci prod} - \cancel{\frac{c12id prod}{4}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} c^2 c12id prod} + \\
 & \cancel{\frac{1}{8} c12^2 c12id prod} - \cancel{\frac{ci d prod}{2}} + \cancel{c^2 cid prod} + \cancel{\frac{1}{4} c12^2 cid prod} - \cancel{\frac{3}{8} c12id^2 prod} + \\
 & \cancel{\frac{1}{4} c^2 c12id^2 prod} + \cancel{\frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12id^2 prod} - \cancel{\frac{3}{4} cid^2 prod} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} c^2 cid^2 prod} + \\
 & \cancel{\frac{1}{8} c12^2 cid^2 prod} - \cancel{\frac{1}{8} c12id^3 prod} - \cancel{\frac{1}{4} ci d^3 prod} - \cancel{\frac{c12i prod^2}{4}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{4} c^2 c12i prod^2} - \\
 & \cancel{\frac{1}{16} c12^2 c12i prod^2} - \cancel{\frac{ci prod^2}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2} c^2 ci prod^2} - \cancel{\frac{1}{8} c12^2 ci prod^2} + \cancel{\frac{3}{8} c12id prod^2} + \\
 & \left. \cancel{\frac{3}{4} cid prod^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{4} c12id^2 prod^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} cid^2 prod^2} + \cancel{\frac{c12i prod^3}{4}} + \cancel{\frac{ci prod^3}{2}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

= 0 ,

(14)

pour les mêmes raisons que $K_1^{c^2, c_1^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_2^{(c,c_2)} &= \frac{c_{12i}c_{12j}}{4} + \frac{c_{12j}c_i}{2} + \frac{c_{12i}c_j}{2} + c_i c_j - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{4d} \\
 &- \frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{d} + a_2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{8} c^4 c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{128} c_{12}^4 c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12j} c_i - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^4 c_{12j} c_i - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12i} c_j - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^4 c_{12i} c_j - c^2 c_i c_j + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i c_j - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 c_i c_j + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 c_i c_j + \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 c_i c_j + \frac{c_{12i} c_{12j} d}{8} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} d - \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} d + \frac{c_{12j} c_i d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12j} c_i d - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i d + \frac{c_{12i} c_j d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_j d - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j d + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{c_i c_j d}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i c_j d - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_i c_j d + \frac{1}{16} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c_{12j} c_i d^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_j d^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_i c_j d^2 - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{2} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{2} - \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{8} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij} + \frac{c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij}}{32} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c^6 \text{deltaij}}{2d} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{c^2 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{2d} - \frac{3c^4 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij}}{8d} + \frac{c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij}}{16d} - \frac{3c^2 c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij}}{22d} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{c_{12}^6 \text{deltaij}}{128d} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - c^2 c_i c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 c_i c_j \text{prod} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_{12j} d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} c_i d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12i} c_j d \text{prod} + c_i c_j d \text{prod} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j d^2 \text{prod} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{d} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij prod}}{2d} + \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c^2 c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c_{12}^4 \text{deltaij prod}}{32d} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{d \text{deltaij prod}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 d \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12}^2 d \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod}^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j \text{prod}^2 - \text{deltaij prod}^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}^2}{2d} + \frac{c_{12}^2 \text{deltaij prod}^2}{8d} - \frac{1}{2} d \text{deltaij prod}^2 - \frac{\text{deltaij prod}^3}{2d} \right) \tag{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

On remarque qu'on a bien $K_2^{(c,c_2)} + K_2^{c_1^2 c_2^2} = K_2$, donc aussi $K^{(c_1, c_2)} + K^{c_1^2 c_2^2} = K$.

$$\begin{aligned}
K_2^{c_1, c_2} = & \frac{c_{12i} c_{12j}}{4} + \frac{c_{12j} c_i}{2} + \frac{c_{12i} c_j}{2} + c_i c_j - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{4d} - \\
& \frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{d} + a_2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{8} c^4 c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} + \right. \\
& + \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} + \frac{1}{128} c_{12^4} c_{12i} c_{12j} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12j} c_i - \\
& \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i + \frac{1}{64} c_{12^4} c_{12j} c_i - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j + \\
& \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12i} c_j - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j + \frac{1}{64} c_{12^4} c_{12i} c_j - c^2 c_i c_j \\
& + \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i c_j - \frac{1}{4} c_{12^2} c_i c_j - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12^2} c_i c_j + \frac{1}{32} c_{12^4} c_i c_j + \frac{c_{12i} c_{12j} d}{8} - \\
& - \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} d - \frac{1}{32} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} d - \frac{c_{12j} c_i d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12j} c_i d - \\
& \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i d + \frac{c_{12i} c_j d}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_j d - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j d + \\
& + \frac{c_i c_j d}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i c_j d - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_i c_j d + \frac{1}{16} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c_{12j} c_i d^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_j d^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_i c_j d^2 - \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij}}{2} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{2} - \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{8} + \\
& + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij} - \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{32} + \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij}}{d} - \frac{c^6 \text{deltaij}}{2d} + \\
& + \frac{c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{2d} - \frac{3 c^4 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij}}{8d} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{16d} - \frac{3 c^2 c_{12^4} \text{deltaij}}{32d} \\
& - \frac{c_{12^6} \text{deltaij}}{128d} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} d \text{deltaij} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \\
& \frac{1}{16} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod} - \\
& - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod} - c^2 c_i c_j \text{prod} - \frac{1}{4} c_{12^2} c_i c_j \text{prod} + \\
& \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_{12j} d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12j} c_i d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12i} c_j d \text{prod} + c_i c_j d \text{prod} + \\
& \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j d^2 \text{prod} - \\
& \frac{\text{deltaij prod}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}}{d} + \\
& \frac{c^4 \text{deltaij prod}}{2d} + \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c^2 c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod}}{4d} + \frac{c_{12^4} \text{deltaij prod}}{32d} - \\
& \frac{d \text{deltaij prod}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 d \text{deltaij prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12^2} d \text{deltaij prod} + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_{12j} \text{prod}^2 + \\
& \frac{1}{4} c_{12j} c_i \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_j \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_j \text{prod}^2 - \text{deltaij prod}^2 + \\
& + \left(\frac{c^2 \text{deltaij prod}^2}{2d} + \frac{c_{12^2} \text{deltaij prod}^2}{8d} - \frac{1}{2} d \text{deltaij prod}^2 - \frac{\text{deltaij prod}^3}{2d} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_1^{c_1^2 c_2^2} &= -\frac{c_{12i}}{2} + \frac{c^2 c_{12i}}{2} + \frac{c_{12i}^2 c_{12i}}{8} - c_i + c^2 c_i + \\
&\frac{c_{12i}^2 c_i}{4} - \frac{c_{12i} c_i d}{4} - \frac{c_i d}{2} + \frac{c_{12i} \text{prod}}{2} + c_i \text{prod} + \\
a_2 &\left(\frac{c^2 c_{12i}}{2} - \frac{3 c^4 c_{12i}}{4} + \frac{c^6 c_{12i}}{4} + \frac{c_{12i}^2 c_{12i}}{8} - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} + \frac{3}{16} c^4 c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} - \right. \\
&\frac{3 c_{12i}^4 c_{12i}}{64} + \frac{3}{64} c^2 c_{12i}^4 c_{12i} + \frac{c_{12i}^6 c_{12i}}{256} + c^2 c_i - \frac{3 c^4 c_i}{2} + \frac{c^6 c_i}{2} + \frac{c_{12i}^2 c_i}{4} - \\
&\frac{3}{4} c^2 c_{12i}^2 c_i + \frac{3}{8} c^4 c_{12i}^2 c_i - \frac{3 c_{12i}^4 c_i}{32} + \frac{3}{32} c^2 c_{12i}^4 c_i + \frac{c_{12i}^6 c_i}{128} - \frac{c_{12i} c_i d}{4} + \\
&\frac{3}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_i d - \frac{3}{8} c^4 c_{12i} c_i d + \frac{3}{16} c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} c_i d - \frac{3}{16} c^2 c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} c_i d - \frac{3}{128} c_{12i}^4 c_{12i} c_i d - \\
&\frac{c_i d}{2} + \frac{3}{2} c^2 c_i d - \frac{3}{4} c^4 c_i d + \frac{3}{8} c_{12i}^2 c_i d - \frac{3}{8} c^2 c_{12i}^2 c_i d - \frac{3}{64} c_{12i}^4 c_i d - \\
&\frac{c_{12i} c_i d^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_i d^2 + \frac{1}{16} c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} c_i d^2 - \frac{c_i d^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i d^2 + \frac{1}{8} c_{12i}^2 c_i d^2 - \\
&\frac{c_{12i} c_i d^3}{16} - \frac{c_i d^3}{8} - \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12i} \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c^2 c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} \text{prod} - \frac{1}{64} c_{12i}^4 c_{12i} \text{prod} - \\
&\frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i \text{prod} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i}^2 c_i \text{prod} - \frac{1}{32} c_{12i}^4 c_i \text{prod} - \frac{c_{12i} c_i \text{prod}}{4} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12i} c_i \text{prod} + \\
&\frac{1}{8} c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} c_i \text{prod} - \frac{c_i d \text{prod}}{2} + c^2 c_i d \text{prod} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i}^2 c_i d \text{prod} - \frac{3}{8} c_{12i} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \\
&\frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{16} c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} c_i d^2 \text{prod} - \frac{3}{4} c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i d^2 \text{prod} + \\
&\frac{1}{8} c_{12i}^2 c_i d^2 \text{prod} - \frac{1}{8} c_{12i} c_i d^3 \text{prod} - \frac{1}{4} c_i d^3 \text{prod} - \frac{c_{12i} \text{prod}^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12i} \text{prod}^2 - \\
&\frac{1}{16} c_{12i}^2 c_{12i} \text{prod}^2 - \frac{c_i \text{prod}^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_i \text{prod}^2 - \frac{1}{8} c_{12i}^2 c_i \text{prod}^2 + \frac{3}{8} c_{12i} c_i \text{prod}^2 + \\
&\left. \frac{3}{4} c_i d \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12i} c_i d^2 \text{prod}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i d^2 \text{prod}^2 + \frac{c_{12i} \text{prod}^3}{4} + \frac{c_i \text{prod}^3}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

= 0

Utilisant les résultats (12) à (19), les Eqs. (6) et (7) deviennent :

• $(A, B) = (1, 1)$:

$$I_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} K_1^{c^2 c_{12}^2} \stackrel{(12)}{=} 0 \tag{20}$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2} \tag{21}$$

• $(A, B) = (V_2^2, 1)$: utilisant $c_2^2 = c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2 - (c \cdot c_{12})$ il vient :

$$I_1 = V_T^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c^2 K_1^{c^2 c_{12}^2} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 K_1^{c^2 c_{12}^2} - (c \cdot c_{12}) K_1^{(c \cdot c_{12})} \right] \stackrel{(12), (14)}{=} 0 \tag{22}$$

$$I_2 = V_T^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c^2 K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2} - (c \cdot c_{12}) K_2^{(c \cdot c_{12})} \right] \tag{23}$$

• $(A, B) = (1, V_1^2)$: utilisant $c_1^2 = c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2 + (c \cdot c_{12})$ il vient :

$$I_1 = V_T^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c^2 K_1^{c^2 c_{12}^2} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 K_1^{c^2 c_{12}^2} + (c \cdot c_{12}) K_1^{(c \cdot c_{12})} \right] \stackrel{(12), (14)}{=} 0 \tag{24}$$

$$I_2 = V_T^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c^2 K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2} + (c \cdot c_{12}) K_2^{(c \cdot c_{12})} \right] \tag{25}$$

• $(A, B) = (V_2, 1)$: utilisant $c_2 = c - 1/2 c_{12}$ il vient :

$$I_1 = V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_2 K_1^{c_2} - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} c_2 K_1^{c_{12} c_2} \right] \tag{26}$$

$$I_2 = V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_2 K_2^{c_2} - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} c_2 K_2^{c_{12} c_2} \right] \stackrel{(17), (19)}{=} 0 \tag{27}$$

• $(A, B) = (1, V_1)$: utilisant $c_1 = c + 1/2 c_{12}$ il vient :

$$I_1 = V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_1 K_1^{c_1} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} c_1 K_1^{c_{12} c_1} \right] \tag{28}$$

$$I_2 = V_T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_1 K_2^{c_1} + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} c_1 K_2^{c_{12} c_1} \right] \stackrel{(17), (19)}{=} 0 \tag{29}$$

Nous voyons qu'il est donc nécessaire de calculer les 5 intégrales suivantes :

$$\int K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2} ; \int \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 \right) K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2} ; \int (c \cdot c_{12}) K_2^{(c \cdot c_{12})} ; \int c_1 K_1^{c_1} ; \int c_{12} c_1 K_1^{c_{12} c_1} \tag{30}$$

où on a noté \int pour $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2}$. On voit apparaître dans les expressions (22) à (19) des termes du type $c_i c_j c_k c_l$ ainsi que $c_i c_j (c \cdot c_{12})^2 = c_i c_j c_k c_l c_m c_n$ qu'il faut intégrer. Nous aurons donc besoin des deux lemmes 3.6 et 3.7. Définitions

$$I^a[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^a e^{-ax^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{a^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+a}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \tag{31}$$

et notons dans les lemmes mentionnés ci-dessus $M_{ij}[n] = M_{ij}^a[n]$, $M_{ijke}[n] = M_{ijke}^a[n]$. De plus, nous aurons besoin des relations

$$M_{jk}^a M_{ik}^{a'} = M_{ik}^a M_{jk}^{a'} = M^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij}$$

car $M_{ij}^a = M^a \delta_{ij}$, et où M^a est défini par l'Eq. (9). De plus :

$$M_{ke}^a M_{ke}^{a'} = d M^a M^{a'}$$

Finalement, utilisant les Eqs. (14) et (16) :

En fait, comme $\xi_T^{(1)}$ est proportionnel à la somme des Eqs. (23) et (25) (et (21)), on voit que le terme $\int (c \cdot c_{12}) K_2^{(c \cdot c_{12})}$ n'intervient pas. De même, pour $\xi_U^{(1)}$ qui est proportionnel à la somme des Eqs. (26) et (28), l'intégrale $\int c_{12} c_1 K_1^{c_{12} c_1}$ n'intervient pas. Il reste ainsi 3 intégrales à calculer : $\int K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2}$; $\int \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 \right) K_2^{c^2 c_{12}^2}$; $\int c_1 K_1^{c_1}$. (32)

(33)

$$M_{ijke}^a M_{ke}^{a'} = b^a M^{a'} \underbrace{\delta_{ijke} \delta_{ke}} + \frac{b^a}{3} M^{a'} \left[\delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) + \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} (1 - \delta_{ij}) + \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} (1 - \delta_{ij}) \right] \delta_{ke} \quad (13)$$

$$= \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke}$$

$$= \delta_{ij} \sum_{ke} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik}$$

$$= \delta_{ij}$$

$$= b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} + \frac{b^a}{3} M^{a'} \left[\delta_{ij} \sum_{ke} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \sum_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} \delta_{ke} + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \sum_{ke} \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} \delta_{ke} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{ke} \delta_{ke} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} = \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{je} \delta_{ke} = \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke}$$

$$= d - \sum_k \delta_{ik} = \delta_{ij} \quad = \delta_{jk} \quad = \delta_{ik}$$

$$= b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} + \frac{b^a}{3} M^{a'} \left[\delta_{ij} (d-1) + \underbrace{(1 - \delta_{ij}) \delta_{ij}}_{= \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij}^2 = 0} + \underbrace{(1 - \delta_{ij}) \delta_{ij}}_{= \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij}^2 = 0} \right]$$

$$= b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} \left(1 + \frac{d-1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d+2}{3} b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} \quad (34)$$

⊗ (13b)

On a ainsi:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} K_2^{c^2, c_1^2} = \frac{1}{4} \delta_{ij} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] + \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[4] M^2[0] - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0]$$

$$+ a_2 \delta_{ij} \left[\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{4} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] + \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] - \frac{1}{16} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{16} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\ & + \frac{1}{128} M^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] - I^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] + \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[4] - \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] \\ & + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[2] + \frac{1}{32} I^{1/2}[5] M^2[0] + \frac{d}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{d}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] \\ & - \frac{d}{32} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] + \frac{d}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] - \frac{d}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] - \frac{d}{8} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] \\ & + \frac{d^2}{16} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] + \frac{d^2}{4} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] - \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] + \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] \\ & - \frac{1}{8} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] + \frac{1}{32} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] \\ & - \frac{1}{2d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[6] + \frac{1}{2d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] - \frac{3}{8d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[4] + \frac{1}{16d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] \\ & - \frac{3}{32d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{128d} I^{1/2}[7] I^2[0] - \frac{d}{4} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{d}{16} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \\ & - \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] - \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] \\ & + \frac{d^2}{4} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] + \frac{d^2}{4} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] + \frac{d}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] + \frac{d}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{8} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [1] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2}[1] b^2[0] \\ & - d M^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{2d} d M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] + \frac{1}{8d} d M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] - \frac{d}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$= \delta_{ij} \left[\frac{1}{4} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] + I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] - \frac{1}{d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{4d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \right]$$

$$+ a_2 \delta_{ij} \left[\begin{aligned} & -\frac{d+2}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] + \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] - \frac{d+2}{32} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{16} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\ & + \frac{1}{128} M^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] - \frac{d+2}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] + \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[4] - \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] \\ & + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[2] + \frac{1}{32} I^{1/2}[5] M^2[0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] \\ & - \frac{d}{8} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] - \frac{d+2}{4} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] + \frac{d+2}{2d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] - \frac{d+2}{4} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \\ & + \frac{d+2}{4d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] + \frac{d+2}{32d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{2d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[6] - \frac{3}{8d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[4] \\ & - \frac{3}{32d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{128d} I^{1/2}[7] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] \\ & + \frac{d+2}{24} b^{1/2} [1] M^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{6} M^{1/2}[1] b^2[0] \end{aligned} \right] \quad (35)$$

On aura aussi besoin des relations suivantes pour $M_{ikem}^a M_{jkem}^{a'}$ et $M_{kema}^a M_{kema}^{a'}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{ikem}^a M_{jkem}^{a'} &= \left[b^a \delta_{ikem} + \frac{b^a}{3} \left\{ \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{ie}) + \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{ik}) + \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \right\} \right] \times \\
 &\times \left[b^{a'} \delta_{jkem} + \frac{b^{a'}}{3} \left\{ \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{je}) + \delta_{je} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{jk}) + \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{jk}) \right\} \right] \\
 &= b^a b^{a'} \delta_{ikem} \delta_{jkem} + \frac{b^a b^{a'}}{3} \delta_{ikem} \left\{ \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{je}) + \delta_{je} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{jk}) + \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{jk}) \right\} \\
 &+ \frac{b^a b^{a'}}{3} \delta_{jkem} \left\{ \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{ie}) + \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{ik}) + \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \right\} \\
 &+ \frac{b^a b^{a'}}{9} \left\{ \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{ie}) + \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{ik}) + \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \right\} \left\{ \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{je}) + \delta_{je} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{jk}) \right. \\
 &\qquad \qquad \qquad \left. + \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{jk}) \right\}, \tag{34b}
 \end{aligned}$$

avec :

$$\delta_{ikem} \delta_{jkem} = \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} \delta_{jk} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} = \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{em} = \delta_{ij} \tag{34c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ikem} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{je}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{em} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \delta_{kj} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
 &= 0 \tag{34d}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ikem} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{km} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \delta_{ek} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
 &= 0 \tag{34e}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ikem} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
 &= 0 \tag{34f}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pour les sommes avec δ_{jkem} il suffit d'échanger les indices i et j dans (34d) à (34f), et on obtient ainsi les mêmes résultats. On a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{ie}) \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{je}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} + \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \sum_m \delta_{em} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \\
 &\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \sum_m \delta_{em} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \\
 &= d \delta_{ij} + \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} = \delta_{ij} (d-1) \tag{34g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{ie}) \delta_{je} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} + \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{km} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{km} \\
 &\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{km} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{km} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{je} \delta_{ek} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \delta_{ek} \\
 &\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \delta_{ek} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{je} \delta_{ek} \\
 &= \cancel{\delta_{ij}} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik} - \cancel{\delta_{ij}} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(34e)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{ie}) \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} + \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{ie} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{ie} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} \\
 &\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{em} \delta_{jm} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(34f)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{je}) &= \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} + \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{ik} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \\
 &= \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{em} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{em} \\
 &\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{em} - \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{em} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} + \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(34g)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \delta_{je} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} + \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} - \sum_{k, e, m} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \\
 &= \sum_k \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} \\
 &\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} - \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} \\
 &= d \delta_{ij} + \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
 &= \delta_{ij} (d - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

(34h)

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{ie} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} + \sum_{kem} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \\
&\quad - \sum_{kem} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{ie} \delta_{km} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \\
&= \sum_k \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{jm} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{jm} \\
&\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{jm} - \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{km} \delta_{jm} \\
&= \sum_k \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke} \delta_{kj} + \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
&= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} - \delta_{ij} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

(34i)

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{im} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} (1 - \delta_{je}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} + \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \\
&\quad - \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \delta_{em} \delta_{je} \\
&= \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{em} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{em} \\
&\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{em} - \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{em} \\
&= \delta_{ij} + \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

(34j)

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{im} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \delta_{je} \delta_{km} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} + \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \\
&\quad - \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \delta_{km} \delta_{jk} \\
&= \sum_k \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{km} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{km} \\
&\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{km} - \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{km} \\
&= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{je} + \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
&= \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} - \delta_{ij} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

(34k)

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{im} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{jk}) &= \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} + \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \\
&\quad - \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} - \sum_{kem} \delta_{im} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jm} \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \\
&= \sum_k \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{jm} + \sum_k \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \delta_{jk} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{jm} \\
&\quad - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{jm} - \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ke} \sum_m \delta_{im} \delta_{jm} \\
&= d \delta_{ij} + \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \\
&= \delta_{ij} (d - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

(34e)

Utilisant les relations (34c) à (34e) dans (34b) il vient:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ikem}^a M_{jkem}^{a'} &= b^a b^{a'} \delta_{ij} + \frac{b^a b^{a'}}{9} 3(d-1) \delta_{ij} \\ &= \delta_{ij} b^a b^{a'} \left[1 + \frac{d-1}{3} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{3} b^a b^{a'} \delta_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

(34m)

Pour trouver $M_{kenn}^a M_{kenn}^{a'}$, il suffit de reprendre le résultat (34m) avec $i=j$ et en sommant sur i :

$$M_{kenn}^a M_{kenn}^{a'} = \frac{d(d+2)}{3} b^a b^{a'}$$

(34n)

Par le calcul de $\int (c^2 + ci^2/4) K_2^{c^2, ci^2}$, on reprend l'expression (35) dans laquelle on incrémente de 2 unités le compteur en seconde position dans les produits IM, MI, II, MM, bM, et Mb, expression à laquelle on ajoute 1/4 fois l'Eq. (35) dans laquelle on incrémente de 2 unités le premier compteur.

On a:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_1 |c_1| e^{-ci^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} (c \cdot c_1) K_2^{(c, c_1)} = \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] \delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] \delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} d M^{1/2} [1] M^{1/2} [0]$$

$$+ a_2 \delta_{ij} \left[\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{1}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [4] - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [2] \\ & + \frac{1}{64} M^{1/2} [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{1}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [4] - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \\ & + \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [2] + \frac{1}{64} M^{1/2} [5] M^2 [0] + \frac{d}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] \\ & - \frac{d}{16} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{d}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{d}{16} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \\ & + \frac{d^2}{8} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{d^2}{8} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{1}{16} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \\ & - \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [1] b^2 [2] - \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [3] b^2 [0] + \frac{d}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] + d \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] \\ & + \frac{d^2}{8} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{d^2}{2} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2} d M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2} d M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] \\ & - \frac{1}{8} d M^{1/2} [3] M^{1/2} [0] + \frac{1}{d} d M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{1}{2d} d M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [4] + \frac{1}{4d} d M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \\ & + \frac{1}{4d} d M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [2] + \frac{1}{32d} d M^{1/2} [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{4} d M^{1/2} [1] M^{1/2} [0] - \frac{d}{2} d M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] \\ & - \frac{d}{8} d M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] + \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2d} \frac{d(d+2)}{3} b^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$= \delta_{ij} \frac{d-1}{d} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0]$$

$$+ a_2 \delta_{ij} \left[\begin{aligned} & -\frac{d(d+2)}{2} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] + M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [4] - \frac{d(d+2)}{8} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [2] \\ & + \frac{1}{16} M^{1/2} [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{5(d+2)}{12} b^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{5(d+2)}{48} b^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \\ & + \frac{5d(d+2)^2}{24} b^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] \end{aligned} \right] \tag{36}$$

On a:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_1 |c_1| e^{-ci^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} C_9 K_1^9 = -I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] \delta_{ij} + I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] \delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \delta_{ij}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] \delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] \delta_{ij}$$

$$+ a_2 \delta_{ij} \left[\begin{aligned} & I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{3}{2} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [4] + \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [6] + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \\ & - \frac{3}{4} I^{1/2} [3] M^2 [2] + \frac{3}{8} I^{1/2} [3] M^2 [4] - \frac{3}{32} I^{1/2} [5] M^2 [0] + \frac{3}{32} I^{1/2} [5] M^2 [2] \\ & + \frac{1}{128} I^{1/2} [7] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{2} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{3d}{2} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{3d}{4} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [4] \\ & + \frac{3d}{8} I^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{3d}{8} I^{1/2} [3] M^2 [2] - \frac{3d}{64} I^{1/2} [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{d^2}{2} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] \\ & + \frac{d^2}{2} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{d^2}{8} I^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] - \frac{d^3}{8} I^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{1}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [4] \\ & - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [2] - \frac{1}{64} M^{1/2} [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{d}{2} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] \\ & + \frac{d}{8} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] - \frac{3d^2}{8} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{d^2}{4} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{d^2}{16} M^{1/2} [3] M^2 [0] \\ & - \frac{d^3}{8} M^{1/2} [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [1] b^2 [2] - \frac{1}{8} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [3] b^2 [0] \\ & + \frac{3d}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] + \frac{d^2}{2} \frac{d+2}{3} M^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] + \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b^{1/2} [1] b^2 [0] \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$= \delta_{iq} \left[-\frac{d+2}{2} I'' [1] M^2 [0] + I'' [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{1}{4} I'' [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{1}{2} M'' [1] M^2 [0] \right] \quad (45)$$

$$+ a_2 \delta_{iq} \left[\frac{2+3d+d^2}{2} I'' [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{3(d+2)}{4} I'' [1] M^2 [4] + \frac{1}{2} I'' [1] M^2 [6] \right. \\ + \frac{2+3d+d^2}{8} I'' [3] M^2 [0] - \frac{3(d+2)}{8} I'' [3] M^2 [2] + \frac{3}{8} I'' [3] M^2 [4] \\ - \frac{3(d+2)}{64} I'' [5] M^2 [0] + \frac{3}{32} I'' [5] M^2 [2] + \frac{1}{128} I'' [7] M^2 [0] \\ - d \frac{4(d+1)+d^2}{8} I'' [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{1}{4} M'' [1] M^2 [4] - \frac{1}{8} M'' [3] M^2 [2] \\ - \frac{1}{64} M'' [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{8} (2+3d+d^2) M'' [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} M'' [1] M^2 [2] \\ + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} M'' [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{d+2}{3} \frac{-2+3d+2d^2}{4} M'' [1] b^2 [0] - \frac{d+2}{6} M'' [1] b^2 [2] \\ \left. - \frac{d+2}{24} M'' [3] b^2 [0] + \frac{d+2}{12} b'' [1] b^2 [0] \right] \quad (37)$$

On a:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c_{11} |c_{11}| e^{-c_{11}^2/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c e^{-2c^2} c_{12} K_1^{c_{12}} = -\frac{1}{2} M'' [1] I^2 [0] \delta_{iq} + \frac{1}{2} M'' [1] I^2 [2] \delta_{iq} + \frac{1}{8} M'' [3] I^2 [0] \delta_{iq} \\ - \frac{d}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [0] \delta_{iq} + M'' [1] M^2 [0] \delta_{iq}$$

$$+ a_2 \delta_{iq} \left[\frac{1}{2} M'' [1] I^2 [2] - \frac{3}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [4] + \frac{1}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [6] + \frac{1}{8} M'' [3] I^2 [0] \right. \\ - \frac{3}{8} M'' [3] I^2 [2] + \frac{3}{16} M'' [3] I^2 [4] - \frac{3}{64} M'' [5] I^2 [0] + \frac{3}{64} M'' [5] I^2 [2] \\ + \frac{1}{256} M'' [7] I^2 [0] - \frac{d}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [0] + \frac{3d}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [2] - \frac{3d}{8} M'' [1] I^2 [4] \\ + \frac{3d}{16} M'' [3] I^2 [0] - \frac{3d}{16} M'' [3] I^2 [2] - \frac{3d}{128} M'' [5] I^2 [0] - \frac{d^2}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [0] \\ + \frac{d^2}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [2] + \frac{d^2}{16} M'' [3] I^2 [0] - \frac{d^3}{16} M'' [1] I^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2} M'' [1] M^2 [4] \\ - \frac{1}{4} M'' [3] M^2 [2] - \frac{1}{32} M'' [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{2} M'' [1] M^2 [0] + d M'' [1] M^2 [2] \\ + \frac{d}{4} M'' [3] M^2 [0] - \frac{3d^2}{4} M'' [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{d^2}{2} M'' [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{d^2}{8} M'' [3] M^2 [0] \\ - \frac{d^3}{4} M'' [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b'' [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b'' [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{1}{16} \frac{d+2}{3} b'' [3] M^2 [0] \\ \left. + \frac{3d}{8} \frac{d+2}{3} b'' [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{d^2}{4} \frac{d+2}{3} b'' [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d+2}{3} b'' [1] b^2 [0] \right]$$

$$= \delta_{iq} \left[-\frac{d+2}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [0] + \frac{1}{2} M'' [1] I^2 [2] + \frac{1}{8} M'' [3] I^2 [0] + M'' [1] M^2 [0] \right] \\ + a_2 \delta_{iq} \left[\frac{2+3d+d^2}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [2] - \frac{3(d+2)}{8} M'' [1] I^2 [4] + \frac{1}{4} M'' [1] I^2 [6] + \frac{2+3d+d^2}{16} M'' [3] I^2 [0] \right. \\ - \frac{3(d+2)}{16} M'' [3] I^2 [2] + \frac{3}{16} M'' [3] I^2 [4] - \frac{3(d+2)}{128} M'' [5] I^2 [0] + \frac{3}{64} M'' [5] I^2 [2] \\ + \frac{1}{256} M'' [7] I^2 [0] - d \frac{4(d+1)+d^2}{16} M'' [1] I^2 [0] - \frac{1}{2} M'' [1] M^2 [4] - \frac{1}{4} M'' [3] M^2 [2] \\ - \frac{1}{32} M'' [5] M^2 [0] - \frac{d}{4} (2+3d+d^2) M'' [1] M^2 [0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{2} M'' [1] M^2 [2] + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} M'' [3] M^2 [0] \\ \left. + \frac{d+2}{3} \frac{-2+3d+2d^2}{8} b'' [1] M^2 [0] - \frac{d+2}{12} b'' [1] M^2 [2] - \frac{d+2}{48} b'' [3] M^2 [0] + \frac{d+2}{6} b'' [1] b^2 [0] \right]$$

(38)

On évalue les expressions (35) à (38) avec un logiciel de calcul symbolique, ce qui donne des expressions simplifiées (16) par ces intégrales (cf. Mathematica). Combinant ces expressions aux relations (20) à (29) on trouve (cf. Mathematica):

• $(A, B) = (1, 1)$:

$$I_2 = 0 \tag{39}$$

• $(A, B) = (V_2^2, 1)$:

$$I_2 = V_1^2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\pi^d}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{d+1}{2d} \left[-\frac{d-1}{d} - a_2 \frac{-70-d+26d^2+6d^3}{16} \right] \tag{40}$$

• $(A, B) = (1, V_1^2)$:

$$I_2 = V_1^2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\pi^d}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{d+1}{2d} \left[+\frac{d-1}{d} + a_2 \frac{-70-d+26d^2+6d^3}{16} \right] \tag{41}$$

• $(A, B) = (V_2, 1)$:

$$I_1 = V_1 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\pi^d}{\sqrt{2}} (\dots) \tag{42}$$

• $(A, B) = (1, V_1)$:

$$I_1 = V_1 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\pi^d}{\sqrt{2}} (\dots) \tag{43}$$

On obtient ainsi tous les $\omega[Af^{(n)}, Bf^{(n)}]$ par insertion des relations (39) à (43) dans (56). Les taux de déclin sont ensuite donnés par les Eqs. (436) à (438), ce qui donne:

$$\xi_n^{(1)} = \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] = \frac{2}{n} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{d+2}{4\pi^d} \left[\frac{d}{\sqrt{2}(d-1)} V_T (j_0^{* \frac{1}{2}} \nabla_i T + M^{* \frac{1}{n}} \nabla_i n) I_1 + \sqrt{2} j_0^{* \frac{1}{2}} \nabla_i u_i I_2 \right]$$

$$\xi_n^{(1)} = 0 \tag{44}$$

Les autres taux s'obtiennent avec un logiciel de calcul symbolique:

$$\xi_{u_i}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{nV_T} \omega[f^{(n)}, V_i f^{(n)}] + \frac{1}{nV_T} \omega[V_i f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] = -V_T (j_0^{* \frac{1}{2}} \nabla_i T + M^{* \frac{1}{n}} \nabla_i n) \frac{(d+2)^2}{32(d-1)} \left[1 + a_2 \frac{-86-101d+32d^2+88d^3+28d^4}{32(d+2)} \right] \tag{45}$$

$$\xi_T^{(1)} = -\xi_n^{(1)} + \frac{m}{nk_B T d} \omega[f^{(n)}, V^2 f^{(n)}] + \frac{m}{nk_B T d} \omega[V^2 f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]$$

$$\xi_T^{(1)} = 0 \tag{46}$$

Stabilité hydrodynamique de l'annihilation balistique probabiliste

Nous avons déjà obtenu un ensemble de relations fermées pour les champs hydrodynamiques. Nous allons ici étudier la stabilité linéaire des solutions autour de l'état de refroidissement homogène (HCS: "Homogeneous Cooling State"). Des simulations de dynamique moléculaire [1-3] (articles) ainsi que de Monte-Carlo de l'Eq. de Boltzmann [8] (art. b) ont montré que la solution HCS est instable par le gaz inélastique: il y a formation spontanée de clusters de haute densité. Qu'en est-il du gaz élastique? Qu'en est-il de la dynamique d'annihilation? Références? Notre étude doit permettre de répondre à toutes ces questions, ainsi que de la stabilité lorsqu'il y a "compétition" entre annihilation et choc élastiques.

La solution homogène (à l'ordre zéro) de la fonction de distribution, $f^{(0)}$, est connue et a été publiée dans notre premier article. Ensuite vient la détermination des champs hydrodynamiques à cet ordre. On a:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t n = -p n \xi_n^{(0)} \\ \partial_t u_i = -p v_i \xi_{u_i}^{(0)} \quad , i=1, \dots, d \\ \partial_t T = -p T \xi_T^{(0)} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

avec:

$$\xi_n^{(0)} = \xi_n^{(0)*} v_0 \quad ; \quad \xi_n^{(0)*} = \frac{d+2}{4} \left(1 - a_2 \frac{1}{16}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$\xi_T^{(0)} = \xi_T^{(0)*} v_0 \quad ; \quad \xi_T^{(0)*} = \frac{d+2}{8} \left(2d - 1 + a_2 \frac{6d+13}{16}\right) \quad (3)$$

$$v_0 = \frac{p^{(0)}}{\rho_0} \quad ; \quad p^{(0)} = n k_B T \quad ; \quad \xi_0 = \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{(d-1)/2}} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\sigma^{d-1}}$$

$$v_0 = n k_B T \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sigma^{d-1}}{\sqrt{m k_B T}} = \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \sigma^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{k_B}{m}} n T^{1/2} := a n T^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

La résolution du système (1) n'est plus aussi directe que dans le cas du gaz inélastique. En effet, à présent la densité n'est plus constante, et sa décroissance est liée à celle de la température. Pour le gaz inélastique, on avait [Brey] $\partial_t T = -T \xi_T^{(0)}$, où $\xi_T^{(0)} \sim n T^{1/2}$. La solution était $T(t) = T_0 (1 + t/t_0)^{-2}$, $t_0 = \xi_T^{(0)}(0)/2$. Or dans notre cas, on a $u_i(t) = u_0$, et les autres Eqs. de (1) donnent:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t n = -n^2 T^{1/2} a_n \\ \partial_t T = -n T^{3/2} a_T \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

avec:

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \xi_n^{(0)*} p a \\ a_T = \xi_T^{(0)*} p a \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Il est possible de résoudre analytiquement ce système de 2 équations différentielles non linéaires du premier ordre. On peut deviner une solution de la forme:

$$\begin{cases} n(t) = c_1 (1 + c_2 t)^{\delta_1} & n'(t) = c_1 \delta_1 c_2 (1 + c_2 t)^{\delta_1 - 1} \\ T(t) = c_3 (1 + c_4 t)^{\delta_2} & T'(t) = c_3 \delta_2 c_4 (1 + c_4 t)^{\delta_2 - 1} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

que l'on insère dans les Eqs. (5) pour obtenir:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 \delta_1 c_2 (1 + c_2 t)^{\delta_1 - 1} &= -c_1^2 (1 + c_2 t)^{\delta_1 + 2} \sqrt{c_3} (1 + c_4 t)^{\delta_2/2} a_n \\ c_3 \delta_2 c_4 (1 + c_4 t)^{\delta_2 - 1} &= -c_1 (1 + c_2 t)^{\delta_1} c_3^{3/2} (1 + c_4 t)^{\delta_2/2} a_T \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Pour qu'une solution de la forme (7) existe, il faudrait soit que les exposants satisfassent $\delta_1 - 1 = 2\delta_1$; $\delta_2 = 0$; $\delta_2 - 1 = \delta_2 - 3/2$; $\delta_1 = 0$ (ce qui est absurde), ou que $c_2 = c_4 := c$. Dans ce dernier cas, on obtient:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 c \delta_1 (1 + ct)^{\delta_1 - 1} &= -c_1^2 (1 + ct)^{2\delta_1} \sqrt{c_3} (1 + ct)^{\delta_2/2} a_n \\ c_3 c \delta_2 (1 + ct)^{\delta_2 - 1} &= -c_1 (1 + ct)^{\delta_1} c_3^{3/2} (1 + ct)^{\delta_2/2} a_T \end{aligned}$$

Les exposants doivent satisfaire:

$$\begin{cases} \delta_1 - 1 = 2\delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 & \Rightarrow \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 = -1 \\ \delta_2 - 1 = \delta_1 + \frac{3}{2} \delta_2 & \Rightarrow \delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \delta_1 = -1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 \quad (9)$$

Les coefficients doivent satisfaire:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 c \delta_1 &= -c_1^2 \sqrt{c_3} a_n & \Rightarrow \delta_1 &= -a_n \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3} \\ c_3 c \delta_2 &= -c_1 c_3^{3/2} a_T & \Rightarrow \delta_2 &= -a_T \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

On résout ces Eq. pour δ_2 et c :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 &= -a_n \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3} \\ \delta_2 &= -a_T \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow -1 - \frac{1}{2} (-a_T \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3}) = -a_n \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} a_T \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3} = a_n \frac{c_1}{c} \sqrt{c_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [a_n c_1 \sqrt{c_3} + \frac{1}{2} a_T c_1 \sqrt{c_3}] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = c_1 \sqrt{c_3} (a_n + a_T/2) \quad (11)$$

Donc:

$$\delta_2 = -a_T \frac{c_1 \sqrt{c_3}}{c_1 \sqrt{c_3} (a_n + a_T/2)} = -\frac{2a_T}{2a_n + a_T} \quad (12)$$

Utilisant l'Eq. (9):

$$\delta_1 = -1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 = \frac{-2a_n - a_T}{2a_n + a_T} + \frac{a_T}{2a_n + a_T} = -\frac{2a_n}{2a_n + a_T} \quad (13)$$

Les constantes c_1 et c_3 se trouvent à l'aide des conditions initiales:

$$n(0) = n_0 \Rightarrow c_1 = n_0 \quad (14)$$

$$T(0) = T_0 \Rightarrow c_3 = T_0$$

Or on sait aussi que:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_n^{(0)} &= \xi_n^{(0)*} p a n T^{1/2} ; \xi_n^{(0)}(0) = \xi_n^{(0)*} p a n_0 T_0^{1/2} = a_n n_0 T_0^{1/2} \\ \xi_T^{(0)} &= \xi_T^{(0)*} p a n T^{1/2} ; \xi_T^{(0)}(0) = \xi_T^{(0)*} p a n_0 T_0^{1/2} = a_T n_0 T_0^{1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Ainsi:

$$c = n_0 T_0^{1/2} a_n + n_0 T_0^{1/2} a_T/2 = p [\xi_n^{(0)}(0) + \xi_T^{(0)}(0)/2] := p t_0^{-1} \quad (16)$$

En résumé, on a:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} n(t) &= n_0 \left(1 + p \frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{\delta_n} ; \delta_n = -\xi_n^{(0)}(0) t_0 ; t_0^{-1} = \xi_n^{(0)}(0) + \xi_T^{(0)}(0)/2 \\ T(t) &= T_0 \left(1 + p \frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{\delta_T} ; \delta_T = -\xi_T^{(0)}(0) t_0 \end{aligned}} \quad (17)$$

Les exposants de déclin sont indépendants de la probabilité d'annihilation. Dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$, on a bien $n(t) = n_0$ et $T(t) = T_0$, $\forall t$. Les grandeurs t_0 , $\xi_n^{(0)}(0)$, et $\xi_T^{(0)}(0)$ peuvent être déterminées au premier ordre en a_2 car on a établi les expressions à cet ordre de $\xi_n^{(0)*}$ et $\xi_T^{(0)*}$.

Linéarisation des Eqs de Navier-Stokes

La linéarisation des Eqs. autour de l'état de refroidissement homogène engendre un système d'équations différentielles aux dérivées partielles dont les coefficients sont indépendants de l'espace, mais dépendent du temps. Cette dépendance temporelle peut être éliminée par un changement de variables spatiales et temporelles, ainsi qu'un changement d'échelle des champs hydrodynamiques. Soit $Y \in \mathcal{E}_H, u, T$ le champ considéré, $Y_H(t)$ la solution correspondante pour l'état homogène, $Y(\underline{r}, t)$ la déviation par rapport à l'état homogène, alors:

$$\delta Y(\underline{r}, t) = Y(\underline{r}, t) - Y_H(t) \tag{1}$$

On va utiliser ces nouveaux champs hydrodynamiques sans dimension en représentation de Fourier:

$$\delta Y_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} \delta Y(\underline{e}, \tau), \tag{2}$$

où \underline{e} et τ sont les variables sans dimension d'espace et de temps définies par:

$$\underline{e} = \frac{V_H(t)}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H(t)}} \underline{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} = \frac{\partial e_j}{\partial r_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial e_j} = \left(\frac{\partial V_H(t)}{\partial r_i} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H(t)}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial e_j} = \frac{V_H}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{\partial}{\partial e_i} \tag{3}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dt' V_H(t'), \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dt' V_H(t') \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = \frac{1}{2} V_H(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \tag{4}$$

où l'indice H signifie que la grandeur est évaluée dans l'état homogène, c'est-à-dire avec la solution à l'ordre zéro trouvée précédemment. On a ainsi:

$$f_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \frac{\delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau)}{n_H(t)} \tag{5}$$

$$W_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H(t)}} \delta u_{\underline{k}}(\tau), \tag{6}$$

$$\Theta_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \frac{\delta T_{\underline{k}}(\tau)}{T_H(t)}. \tag{7}$$

Densité:

$$\partial_t n + \nabla_i (n u_i) = -p n \xi_n^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t (\delta n + n_H) + \nabla_i [(\delta n + n_H) (\delta u_i + u_i^{(0)})] = -p (\delta n + n_H) \xi_n^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta n + \partial_t n_H + \nabla_i (\delta n u_i + n_H \delta u_i) = -p \delta n \xi_n^{(0)} - p n_H \xi_n^{(0)} \quad ; \quad \xi_n^{(0)} = V_0 \xi_n^{(0)*}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta n + \partial_t n_H + n_H \nabla_i \delta u_i = -p \delta n V_{0n} \xi_n^{(0)*} - p n_H V_0 \xi_n^{(0)*}$$

$$= -p n_H \xi_n^{(0)} = -p n_H V_{0n} \xi_n^{(0)*}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} \delta n - p n_H V_{0n} \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} + n_H \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} \nabla_i \delta u_i = -p V_{0n} \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} \delta n - p n_H \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} V_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V_H \partial_\tau \delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) - p n_H V_{0n} \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} + n_H \frac{1}{2} V_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} \nabla_i \delta u_i = -p V_{0n} \xi_n^{(0)*} \delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) - p n_H \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} V_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau \delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) - p n_H 2 \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} + n_H i k_i \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \delta u_{i \underline{k}}(\tau) = i k_i \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} \delta u_i + e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial r_i} \rightarrow 0: \text{cond. bord.}$$

$$= -p 2 \xi_n^{(0)*} \delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) - p 2 \frac{n_H}{V_{0n}} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} V_0 \xi_n^{(0)*} = W_{\underline{k}}(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau \delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) - p n_H 2 \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} + i n_H \underline{k} \cdot W_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = -2 p \xi_n^{(0)*} \delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) - 2 p \frac{n_H}{V_{0n}} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} V_0 \xi_n^{(0)*}$$

$$= k W_{\underline{k}}(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n_H} \partial_\tau \delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) - 2 p \xi_n^{(0)*} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} + i k W_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = -2 p \xi_n^{(0)*} \frac{\delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau)}{n_H} - 2 p \frac{n_H}{V_{0n}} \int d\underline{e} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{e}} V_0 \xi_n^{(0)*}$$

$$= P_{\underline{k}}(\tau) \tag{e}$$

Or en constatant que:

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\tau f_k(\tau) &= \frac{1}{n_H} \partial_\tau n_k(\tau) + n_k(\tau) \left(-\frac{1}{n_H^2}\right) \partial_\tau n_H = \frac{1}{n_H} \partial_\tau n_k(\tau) - f_k(\tau) \frac{1}{n_H} \frac{2}{V_{no}} \partial_\tau n_H(\tau) \\ &= \frac{1}{n_H} \partial_\tau n_k(\tau) - f_k(\tau) \frac{1}{n_H} \frac{2}{V_{no}} \left[-p n_H \xi_n^{(co)*} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n_H} \partial_\tau n_k(\tau) + f_k(\tau) \frac{1}{n_H} \frac{2}{V_{no}} p n_H \xi_n^{(co)*} \\ &= \frac{1}{n_H} \partial_\tau n_k(\tau) + 2p f_k(\tau) \xi_n^{(co)*} \end{aligned}$$

(9)

(9) dans (8) donne:

$$\partial_\tau f_k(\tau) - 2p \xi_n^{(co)*} f_k(\tau) - 2p \xi_n^{(co)*} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} + ik W_{kH}(\tau) = -2p \xi_n^{(co)*} f_k(\tau) - \frac{2p \xi_n^{(co)*}}{V_{on}} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} V_0 \quad (10)$$

Or on a:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{2p \xi_n^{(co)*}}{V_{on}} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} V_0 &= -\frac{2p \xi_n^{(co)*}}{V_{on}} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \left[n k_B T \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sigma^{d-1}}{\sqrt{m k_B T}} \right] \\ &= -\frac{2p \xi_n^{(co)*}}{V_{on}} a n_H T_H^{1/2} \frac{1}{n_H T_H^{1/2}} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} (\delta n + n_H) (\delta T + T_H)^{1/2} \\ &= -2p \xi_n^{(co)*} \frac{1}{n_H T_H^{1/2}} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} n_H T_H^{1/2} \left(\frac{\delta n}{n_H} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{\delta T}{T_H} + 1 \right)^{1/2} \\ &= -2p \xi_n^{(co)*} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \left[1 + \frac{\delta n}{n_H} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} \right] \\ &= -2p \xi_n^{(co)*} \left[\int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} + \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \frac{\delta n}{n_H} + \frac{1}{2} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} \right] \\ &= -2p \xi_n^{(co)*} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} - 2p \xi_n^{(co)*} f_k(\tau) - p \xi_n^{(co)*} \theta_k(\tau) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

(10) dans (9) donne:

$$\partial_\tau f_k(\tau) - 2p \xi_n^{(co)*} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} + ik W_{kH}(\tau) = -2p \xi_n^{(co)*} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} - 2p \xi_n^{(co)*} f_k(\tau) - p \xi_n^{(co)*} \theta_k(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{[\partial_\tau + 2p \xi_n^{(co)*}] f_k(\tau) + p \xi_n^{(co)*} \theta_k(\tau) + ik W_{kH}(\tau) = 0} \quad (11)$$

A nouveau, dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$ on retrouve bien le résultat de Brey & Al. On remarque que la densité est à présent explicitement couplée à la température (et non plus seulement au champ de vitesse).

Impulsion:

$$\partial_t u_i + u_j \nabla_j u_i + \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j P_{ij} = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \quad ; P_{ij} = p \delta_{ij} - \zeta (\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n u_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t u_i + u_j \nabla_j u_i + \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_i P - \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j \left[\zeta (\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n u_n) \right] = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \quad ; v_T = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t (\delta u_i + \overset{=0}{u_i n}) + \underbrace{(\delta u_i + u_i n) \nabla_j (\delta u_i + u_i n)}_{=0(\delta^2)} + \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_i (n k_B T)$$

$$- \frac{1}{mn} \nabla_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = -p \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}} (\delta T + T_H)^{1/2} \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \quad (12)$$

Attention, car ici $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$ a une forme compliquée qui fait intervenir les champs hydrodynamiques. Il faudra donc aussi linéariser ce coefficient (similaire à ce qui a été fait par Brey pour $\xi^{(2)}$). L'Eq. (12) s'écrit:

$$\partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B}{mn} \nabla_i \left[\underbrace{(\delta n + n_H) (\delta T + T_H)}_{= \delta n \delta T + n_H \delta T + T_H \delta n + n_H T_H} \right] - \frac{1}{m(\delta n + n_H)} \nabla_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right]$$

donc ceci doit être de l'ordre $0(\delta^0)$ pour être global avec $0(\delta^1)$

$$= -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B}{m} \frac{1}{\delta n + n_H} \nabla_i (n_H \delta T + T_H \delta n) - \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{\delta n + n_H} \nabla_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n_H} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\delta n}{n_H}} \approx \frac{1}{n_H} \left(1 - \frac{\delta n}{n_H} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B}{m} \nabla_i \delta T + \frac{k_B}{m} T_H \nabla_i \frac{\delta n}{n_H} - \frac{1}{m n_H} \nabla_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B}{m} \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_i \delta T + \frac{k_B}{m} T_H \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_i \frac{\delta n}{n_H}$$

$$- \frac{1}{m n_H} \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \quad (13)$$

avec:

$$\zeta \zeta^* \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} = \zeta \zeta^* \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \frac{\beta \sigma}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} = \frac{1}{2} n_H k_B T_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} = \frac{1}{2} n_H \sqrt{m k_B T_H} \quad (14)$$

donc (13) devient:

$$\partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B}{m} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_i \delta T + \frac{k_B T_H}{m} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_i \frac{\delta n}{n_H} - \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{1}{\cancel{2} n_H} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_j \left[\zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B}{m} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_i \delta T + \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_H}{m}} \nabla_i \frac{\delta n}{n_H} - \frac{1}{2} \zeta^* \nabla_j \left[\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right] = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \frac{2}{\cancel{2} n_H} = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \frac{2}{n_H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B}{m} \frac{m}{k_B T_H} \nabla_i \delta T + \nabla_i \frac{\delta n}{n_H} - \frac{1}{2} \zeta^* \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_j \left[\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right] = -p v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{2}{n_H} \quad (15)$$

Passage en variables de Fourier:

$$\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_t \int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \delta u_i + \frac{1}{T_H} \int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \nabla_i \delta T + \int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \nabla_i \frac{\delta n}{n_H}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \zeta^* \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \nabla_j \left[\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right] = -p \left(\int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \right) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{2}{n_H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_t \delta u_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{1}{T_H} \underbrace{ik_i \int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \delta T}_{= \delta T_k(\tau)} + ik_i \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \frac{\delta n}{n_H}}_{= \rho_k(\tau)}$$

$$- \frac{\zeta^*}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \nabla_j \left[\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right] = -p \left(\int d\mathbf{k} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} v_T \xi_{ui}^{(1)} \right) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{2}{n_H} \quad (16)$$

Or on a que:

$$\partial_t \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \delta u_{ki}(\tau) \right) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_t \delta u_{ki}(\tau) + \delta u_{ki}(\tau) \partial_t \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}}$$

$$= W_{ki}(\tau) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_t \delta u_{ki}(\tau) + \delta u_{ki}(\tau) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_t T_H$$

$$= W_{ki}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_H} \frac{2}{n_H} \partial_t T_H = \frac{1}{T_H} \frac{2}{n_H} (-p T_H \xi_T^{(1)})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau \delta u_{ki}(\tau) + W_{ki}(\tau) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{2}{V_H} p_{\tau i} \xi_\tau^{(i)} \quad (4)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau \delta u_{ki}(\tau) + p W_{ki}(\tau) \xi_\tau^{(i)*}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau \delta u_{ki}(\tau) = \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - p W_{ki}(\tau) \xi_\tau^{(i)*} \quad (17)$$

Utilisant (17) dans (16) il vient:

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - p \xi_\tau^{(i)*} W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \theta_k(\tau) + i k_i p_k(\tau) \\ & - \frac{\zeta^*}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \underbrace{\nabla_{\epsilon_j} [\nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta u_j + \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_i - \frac{2}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_{\epsilon_n} \delta u_n]} = -p \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} v_\tau \xi_{\tau i}^{(i)} \frac{2}{V_H} \quad (18) \\ & = \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta u_j + \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_i - \frac{2}{d} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_j \end{aligned}$$

Avec:

$$\nabla_{\epsilon_j} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta u_j + \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_i - \frac{2}{d} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_j = \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{2}{d}\right)}_{= \frac{d-2}{d}} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_j + \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_i \quad (19)$$

ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - p \xi_\tau^{(i)*} W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \theta_k(\tau) + i k_i p_k(\tau) \\ & - \frac{\zeta^*}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \underbrace{\nabla_{\epsilon_j} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_i}_{\substack{\text{par } i \\ = i k_j \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_i \\ = i^2 k_j k_j \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \delta u_i \\ = -k^2 \delta u_{ki}(\tau)}} - \frac{\zeta^*}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{d-2}{2} \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_j = -p \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} v_\tau \xi_{\tau i}^{(i)} \frac{2}{V_H} \\ & = i k_i \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \nabla_{\epsilon_j} \delta u_j = i^2 k_i k_j \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \delta u_j = -k_i k_j \delta u_{kj}(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - p \xi_\tau^{(i)*} W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \theta_k(\tau) + i k_i p_k(\tau) + \frac{\zeta^*}{2} k^2 \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \delta u_{ki}(\tau)}_{= W_{ki}(\tau)} + \frac{\zeta^*}{2} \frac{d-2}{d} k_i k_j \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \delta u_{kj}(\tau)}_{= W_{kj}(\tau)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - p \xi_\tau^{(i)*} W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \theta_k(\tau) + i k_i p_k(\tau) + \frac{\zeta^*}{2} \left[k_j k_j W_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{d-2}{d} k_i k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right] = -p \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} v_\tau \xi_{\tau i}^{(i)} \frac{2}{V_H} \quad (20)$$

Lemme: soit $\underline{W}_{k\perp}$ la composante perpendiculaire à \underline{k} , et $\underline{W}_{k\parallel}$ la composante parallèle à \underline{k} , alors:

$$\hat{e}_i \left[k_j k_j W_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{d-2}{d} k_i k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right] = k^2 \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \frac{2(d-1)}{d} k^2 \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \quad (21)$$

Preuve: notons $\underline{k} = k \hat{e}_k$, $\underline{W}_k = \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \underline{W}_{k\parallel}$, $\underline{W}_{k\parallel} = \underline{W}_k \cdot \hat{e}_k$, $\underline{W}_{k\perp} = \underline{W}_k - \underline{W}_{k\parallel}$, $|\underline{W}_{k\parallel}| = W_{k\parallel}$, $|\underline{W}_{k\perp}| = W_{k\perp}$.
On a alors:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^d \hat{e}_i \left[k_i k_j W_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{d-2}{2} k_i k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right] &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^d k_j k_j \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \hat{e}_i W_{ki}(\tau) \right) + \frac{d-2}{d} \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \hat{e}_i k_i \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^d k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right) \\ &= k^2 \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{d-2}{d} \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \left[\begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= k^2 \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{d-2}{d} k \hat{e}_k \left[k \hat{e}_k \cdot \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \hat{e}_k \right] \\ &= k^2 \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{d-2}{d} k^2 \underbrace{W_{k\parallel} \hat{e}_k}_{= \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} \\ &= k^2 \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \frac{2(d-1)}{d} k^2 \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

Utilisant ce lemme, l'Eq. (20) devient :

$$\hat{e}_i \left[\partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - p \xi_T^{\omega \dagger} W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \Theta_k(\tau) + i k_i \rho_k(\tau) \right] + \frac{\hbar^*}{2} \left[k^2 \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \frac{2(d-1)}{d} k^2 \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \right]$$

$$= (\partial_\tau - p \xi_T^{\omega \dagger}) \underbrace{\hat{e}_i W_{ki}(\tau)}_{= \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \underline{W}_{k\parallel}} + i k_i \underbrace{\hat{e}_i \Theta_k(\tau)}_{= k \hat{e}_k} + i k_i \underbrace{\hat{e}_i \rho_k(\tau)}_{= k \hat{e}_k} = -p \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \hat{e}_i \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} v_T \xi_{ai}^{(1)} \frac{z}{v_H}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_\tau - p \xi_T^{\omega \dagger}) \begin{pmatrix} \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + i k [\rho_k(\tau) + \Theta_k(\tau)] \begin{pmatrix} \hat{e}_k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\hbar^*}{2} k^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2(d-1)}{d} \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} = -p \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \hat{e}_i \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} v_T \xi_{ai}^{(1)} \frac{z}{v_H} \quad (21)$$

On remarque déjà que dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$ on retrouve le cas particulier du gaz élastique (cf. Brey et al.). Il reste à traiter le membre de droite de l'Eq. (22). On le fait de façon similaire au traitement du terme $\rho_{ai}^{(1)}$ de Brey. Ainsi :

$$\xi_{ai}^{(1)} = -v_T \left(\kappa^* \frac{1}{T} \nabla_i T + \mu^* \frac{1}{n} \nabla_i n \right) \underbrace{\left(1 + a_2 \frac{-86 - 101d + 32d^2 + 88d^3 + 28d^4}{32(d+2)} \right)}_{=: a}$$

$$= -v_T a \kappa^* \frac{1}{T} \nabla_i T - v_T a \mu^* \frac{1}{n} \nabla_i n$$

$$\Rightarrow v_T \xi_{ai}^{(1)} = -v_T^2 a \kappa^* \frac{1}{T} \nabla_i T - v_T^2 a \mu^* \frac{1}{n} \nabla_i n \quad ; \quad v_T = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}}$$

$$= -a \kappa^* \frac{2k_B T}{m} \nabla_i T - a \mu^* \frac{2k_B T}{m} \frac{1}{n} \nabla_i n$$

$$= -a \kappa^* \frac{2k_B}{m} \nabla_i (\delta T + T_H) - a \mu^* \frac{2k_B T}{m} \frac{1}{\delta n + n_H} \nabla_i (\delta n + n_H)$$

$$= -a \kappa^* \frac{2k_B}{m} \nabla_i \delta T - a \mu^* \frac{2k_B T_H}{m n_H} \nabla_i \delta n$$

$$= -a \kappa^* \frac{2k_B}{m} \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_{e_i} \delta T - a \mu^* \frac{2k_B T_H}{m n_H} \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_{e_i} \delta n \quad (23)$$

Ainsi :

$$-p \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \hat{e}_i \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} v_T \xi_{ai}^{(1)} \frac{z}{v_H} = \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} p \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{1}{v_H} a \frac{2k_B}{m} \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \left(\kappa^* \nabla_{e_i} \delta T + T_H \mu^* \nabla_{e_i} \frac{\delta n}{n_H} \right) \hat{e}_i$$

$$= \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} p a \left(\kappa^* \nabla_{e_i} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} + \mu^* \nabla_{e_i} \frac{\delta n}{n_H} \right) \hat{e}_i$$

$$= p a \kappa^* \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_{e_i} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} \hat{e}_i + p a \mu^* \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_{e_i} \frac{\delta n}{n_H} \hat{e}_i$$

$$= p a \kappa^* i k_i \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} \hat{e}_i + p a \mu^* i k_i \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \frac{\delta n}{n_H} \hat{e}_i$$

$$= p a \kappa^* i k_i \hat{e}_i \Theta_k(\tau) + p a \mu^* i k_i \hat{e}_i \rho_k(\tau)$$

$$= p a \kappa^* i k \Theta_k(\tau) \hat{e}_k + p a \mu^* i k \rho_k(\tau) \hat{e}_k \quad (24)$$

Noter

$$a = \xi_a^* = \frac{(d+2)^2}{32(d-1)} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{-86 - 101d + 32d^2 + 88d^3 + 28d^4}{32(d+2)} \right) \quad (25)$$

donc (24) dans (22) donne finalement :

$$(\partial_\tau - p \xi_T^{\omega \dagger}) \begin{pmatrix} \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + i k [\rho_k(\tau) + \Theta_k(\tau)] \begin{pmatrix} \hat{e}_k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\hbar^*}{2} k^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2(d-1)}{d} \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= p \xi_a^* i k [\kappa^* \Theta_k(\tau) + \mu^* \rho_k(\tau)] \begin{pmatrix} \hat{e}_k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\left(\partial_\tau - p\xi_\tau^{(a)*}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + ik \left[(1 - p\xi_a^* u^*) \underline{f}_k(\tau) + (1 - p\xi_a^* v^*) \underline{\theta}_k(\tau) \right] \begin{pmatrix} \hat{e}_k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\zeta^*}{2} k^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2(d-1)}{d} \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \\ \underline{W}_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (6)$$

ce qui donne deux équations :

$$\left(\partial_\tau - p\xi_\tau^{(a)*} + \frac{d-1}{d} \zeta^* k^2\right) \underline{W}_{k\parallel} + ik \left[(1 - p\xi_a^* u^*) \underline{f}_k(\tau) + (1 - p\xi_a^* v^*) \underline{\theta}_k(\tau) \right] = 0 \quad (26)$$

$$\left(\partial_\tau - p\xi_\tau^{(a)*} + \frac{1}{2} \zeta^* k^2\right) \underline{W}_{k\perp} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\xi_a^* = \frac{(d+2)^2}{32(d-1)} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{-86 - 101d + 32d^2 + 88d^3 + 28d^4}{32(d+2)} \right) \quad (28)$$

Dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$, en dimension $d=3$, on retrouve bien le calcul de Brey et al.

Energie:

$$\partial_t T + u_i \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{nk_B d} (P_{ij} \nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j q_j) = -p T \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t T + u_i \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i u_j \left[P_{ij} - \zeta \left(\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i - \frac{2}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n u_n \right) \right] + \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i \left[-\mu \nabla_i T - \eta \nabla_i n \right] = -p T \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t T + u_i \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{nk_B d} P \nabla_i u_i - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i u_j \left[\zeta \left(\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i - \frac{2}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n u_n \right) \right] - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i (\mu \nabla_i T) - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i (\eta \nabla_i n) = -p T \xi_T^{(0)} \quad (29)$$

Linéarisation:

$$\begin{cases} u_i \rightarrow \delta u_i \\ n \rightarrow \delta n + n_0 \\ T \rightarrow \delta T + T_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t (\delta T + T_0) + \delta u_i \nabla_i (\delta T + T_0) + \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i \delta u_i - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i \delta u_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* \left(\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right) \right] - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i (\mu \nabla_i \delta T) - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i (\eta \nabla_i \delta n) = -p (\delta T + T_0) \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i (\mu \nabla_i \delta T) \quad \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i \left(\frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \nabla_i \delta n \right) = -p (\delta T + T_0) \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta T + \partial_t T_0 + \delta u_i \nabla_i \delta T + \frac{2}{d} T_0 \nabla_i \delta u_i - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \nabla_i \delta u_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* \left(\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{nk_B d} \mu \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta T \quad \frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n = -p \delta T \xi_T^{(0)} - p T_0 \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \partial_t \delta T + \frac{1}{2} \partial_t T_0 + \frac{2}{d} T_0 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \nabla_i \delta u_i$$

$$- \frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \nabla_i \delta u_j \left[\zeta \zeta^* \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \left(\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{d} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{nk_B d} \mu \nabla_i \nabla_i \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \right) \delta T \quad \frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \nabla_i \nabla_i \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \right) \delta n = \left(-p \delta T \xi_T^{(0)} - p T_0 \xi_T^{(0)} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta T + \partial_t T_0 + \frac{2}{d} T_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \nabla_i \delta u_i - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \mu \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta T - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n$$

$$= -p \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{m}} \xi_T^{(0)} \delta T - p T_0 \xi_T^{(0)} \right) = i k_i \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} S_{ii}$$

En variables de Fourier:

$$\int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \partial_t \delta T + \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \partial_t T_0 + \frac{2}{d} T_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \delta u_i - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \mu \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta T - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n$$

$$\frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n = -2 p \xi_T^{(0)} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \delta T - 2 p \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{m}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta T_{\mathbf{k}}(\tau) + \partial_t T_0 \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} + \frac{2}{d} T_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} i k_i \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} S_{ii} - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \mu \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta T$$

$$- \frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n = -2 p \xi_T^{(0)} \delta T_{\mathbf{k}}(\tau) - 2 p \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{m}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta T_{\mathbf{k}}(\tau) + \partial_t T_0 \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} + \frac{2}{d} T_0 i k_i W_{ii}(\tau) - \frac{2}{nk_B d} \mu \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta T$$

$$- \frac{2}{nk_B d} \frac{T_0 \mu}{n} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n = -2 p \xi_T^{(0)} \delta T_{\mathbf{k}}(\tau) - 2 p \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{m}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \xi_T^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_\tau \delta T_H(\tau) + \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_\tau T_H \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} + \frac{2}{d} i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{W}_k(\tau) + \frac{\mathcal{H}_0 \mathcal{M}^* V_H m}{n_H k_B^2 d T_H} k^2 \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{\mathcal{H}_0 \mathcal{M}^* V_H m}{n_H k_B^2 d T_H} k^2 f_k(\tau) = -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \Theta_k(\tau) - \frac{2p}{V_H} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \xi_T^{(0)} \quad (30)$$

Avec:

$$\frac{1}{T_H} \partial_\tau T_H = \frac{2}{V_H} \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_\tau T_H = \frac{2}{V_H} \frac{1}{T_H} (-p T_H \xi_T^{(0)*}) = -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \quad (31)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \zeta_0 \quad ; \quad V_H = \frac{p^{(0)}}{\zeta_{0H}} = \frac{n_H k_B T_H}{\zeta_{0H}} \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{H}_0 V_H m}{d n_H k_B^2 T_H} = \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \frac{n_H k_B T_H}{\zeta_{0H}} \frac{1}{\zeta_{0H}} = \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} \quad (33)$$

$$\partial_\tau \Theta_k(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_\tau \delta T_H(\tau) - \delta T_H(\tau) \frac{1}{T_H^2} \partial_\tau T_H = \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_\tau \delta T_H(\tau) + \Theta_k(\tau) \frac{1}{T_H} (-\partial_\tau T_H)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_\tau \delta T_H(\tau) = \partial_\tau \Theta_k(\tau) - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \Theta_k(\tau) \quad (34)$$

Ainsi (30) devient:

$$\partial_\tau \Theta_k(\tau) - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \Theta_k(\tau) - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} + \frac{2}{d} i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{W}_k(\tau) + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} k^2 \mathcal{H}^* \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} k^2 \mathcal{M}^* f_k(\tau)$$

$$= -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \Theta_k(\tau) - \frac{2p}{V_H} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \xi_T^{(0)} \quad (35)$$

Utilisant $\xi_T^{(0)} = V_0 \xi_T^{(0)*}$ il vient:

$$- \frac{2p}{V_H} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \xi_T^{(0)} = - \frac{2p}{V_H} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \xi_T^{(0)*} \frac{p^{(0)}}{\zeta_0}$$

$$= - \frac{2p}{V_H} \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} n k_B T \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sigma^{d-1}}{\sqrt{m k_B T}}$$

$$= - \frac{2p}{V_H} \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \underbrace{\frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sigma^{d-1}}{\sqrt{m k_B T}}}_{:= a} k_B n T^{1/2}$$

$$= - \frac{2p}{V_H} \xi_T^{(0)*} \frac{a n_H T_H^{1/2}}{= V_H} \frac{1}{n_H T_H^{1/2}} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} (n_H + n_H) (\delta T + T_H)^{1/2}$$

$$= -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \frac{1}{n_H T_H^{1/2}} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} n_H T_H^{1/2} \left(1 + \frac{\delta T}{n_H}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\delta T}{T_H}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$= -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \left[1 + \frac{\delta T}{n_H} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} + o(\delta^2)\right] = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta T}{T_H}$$

$$= -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \frac{\delta T}{n_H} - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} f_k(\tau) - p \xi_T^{(0)*} \Theta_k(\tau) \quad (36)$$

(36) dans (35) donne:

$$\partial_\tau \Theta_k(\tau) - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} + \frac{2}{d} i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{W}_k(\tau) + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} k^2 \mathcal{H}^* \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} k^2 \mathcal{M}^* f_k(\tau)$$

$$= -2p \xi_T^{(0)*} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} - 2p \xi_T^{(0)*} f_k(\tau) - p \xi_T^{(0)*} \Theta_k(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\partial_\tau + p \xi_T^{(0)*} + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} \mathcal{H}^* k^2 \right] \Theta_k(\tau) + \left[2p \xi_T^{(0)*} + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} \mathcal{M}^* k^2 \right] f_k(\tau) + \frac{2}{d} i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{W}_k(\tau) = 0 \quad (37)$$

Pour $p \neq 0$, la structure formelle de l'équation est exactement la même que celle de Brey. A nouveau, dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$ on retrouve le résultat de Brey et al. ($d=3$), sans toutefois les taux de déclin au second ordre! En effet, on a décidé de négliger ces taux: il a été montré par Brey qu'on pouvait effectivement les négliger si $p = 0$ (~ 1000 fois plus petits). Notre hypothèse est que ces taux restent négligeables pour $p > 0$.

$$[\partial_\tau + 2p \zeta_n^{(0)*}] \rho_k(\tau) + p \zeta_n^{(0)*} \theta_k(\tau) + ik W_{k\parallel}(\tau) = 0 \quad (38)$$

$$[\partial_\tau - p \zeta_T^{(0)*} + \frac{d-1}{2} \zeta^* k^2] W_{k\parallel} + ik [(1 - p \zeta_u^* \mathcal{M}^*) \rho_k(\tau) + (1 - p \zeta_u^* \mathcal{K}^*) \theta_k(\tau)] = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$[\partial_\tau - p \zeta_T^{(0)*} + \frac{1}{2} \zeta^* k^2] W_{k\perp} = 0 \quad (40)$$

$$[\partial_\tau + p \zeta_T^{(0)*} + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} \mathcal{K}^* k^2] \theta_k(\tau) + [2p \zeta_T^{(0)*} + \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} \mathcal{M}^* k^2] \rho_k(\tau) + \frac{2}{d} i k W_{k\parallel}(\tau) = 0 \quad (41)$$

Avec:

$$\rho_k(\tau) = \frac{\int n_k(\tau)}{n_H(\tau)} ; \quad \int n_k(\tau) = \int de e^{-ik \cdot \underline{e}} s_n(e, \tau) ; \quad s_n(e, \tau) = n(e, \tau) - n_H(\tau)$$

$$W_k(\tau) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H(t)}} \int \underline{u}_k(\tau) ; \quad \int \underline{u}_k(\tau) = \int de e^{-ik \cdot \underline{e}} s_u(e, \tau) ; \quad s_u(e, \tau) = \underline{u}(e, \tau) - u_H(e, \tau)$$

$$\theta_k(\tau) = \frac{\int T_k(\tau)}{T_H(\tau)} ; \quad \int T_k(\tau) = \int de e^{-ik \cdot \underline{e}} s_T(e, \tau) ; \quad s_T(e, \tau) = T(e, \tau) - T_H(e, \tau)$$

$$\underline{e} = \frac{V_H(t)}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H(t)}} \underline{k}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dt' V_H(t')$$

$$n_H(t) = n_0 (1 + p t / \epsilon_0)^{\delta_n} ; \quad \delta_n = - \zeta_n^{(0)}(0) / \epsilon_0$$

$$T_H(t) = T_0 (1 + p t / \epsilon_0)^{\delta_T} ; \quad \delta_T = - \zeta_T^{(0)}(0) / \epsilon_0$$

$t_0^{-1} = \zeta_n^{(0)}(0) + \zeta_T^{(0)}(0) / 2$ } c'est la solution à l'ordre zéro: sol. homogène.

$$\zeta_u^* = \frac{(d+2)^2}{32(d-1)} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{-86 - 101d + 32d^2 + 88d^3 + 28d^4}{32(d+2)} \right)$$

Résolution : Les étapes de la résolution sont très similaires à celles de Brey.

On remarque que l'Eq. (40) est découplée des autres, et peut donc être résolue pour la composante transverse du champ de vitesse. Soit

$$S_{\perp}^{(p,k)} = p \zeta_{\tau}^{(p,k)} - \frac{1}{2} \zeta^* k^2, \quad (42)$$

alors (40) devient:

$$\partial_{\tau} \underline{W}_{k\perp}(\tau) = S_{\perp} \underline{W}_{k\perp}(\tau), \quad (43)$$

dont la solution est:

$$\underline{W}_{k\perp}(\tau) = \underline{W}_{k\perp}(0) e^{-S_{\perp} \tau}. \quad (44)$$

Notre formulation tient lieu dans un espace de dimension d . Par conséquent, nous avons $\underline{W}_{k\parallel}$ qui est dans un espace vectoriel de dimension 1, et $\underline{W}_{k\perp}$ dans un espace de dimension $d-1$. Ceci identifie donc $d-1$ modes transverses, donc par analogie avec l'élasticité des modes de cisaillement. Il reste donc 3 champs hydrodynamiques à déterminer, c'est-à-dire la densité ρ_k , la température θ_k , et le champ longitudinal des vitesses $\underline{W}_{k\parallel}(\tau) = W_{k\parallel} \hat{e}_k$. Le problème étant linéaire, la solution pour ces champs s'exprime comme combinaison linéaire des fonctions propres du problème aux valeurs propres associées. Notre système s'écrit:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{\rho}_k \\ \dot{W}_{k\parallel} \\ \dot{\theta}_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2p \zeta_n^{(p,k)} & -ik & -p \zeta_n^{(p,k)} \\ -ik(1-p \zeta_n^{(p,k)} \mu^*) & p \zeta_{\tau}^{(p,k)} - \frac{d-1}{2} \zeta^* k^2 & -ik(1-p \zeta_n^{(p,k)} \mu^*) \\ -2p \zeta_{\tau}^{(p,k)} - \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} \mu^* k^2 & -\frac{2}{d} ik & -p \zeta_{\tau}^{(p,k)} - \frac{d+2}{2(d-1)} \mu^* k^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \rho_k \\ W_{k\parallel} \\ \theta_k \end{pmatrix} = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \rho_k \\ W_{k\parallel} \\ \theta_k \end{pmatrix} \quad (45)$$

Les fonctions propres sont de la forme $G_n(k) \exp[S_n(p,k) \tau]$, $n=1, \dots, 3$, avec S_n les valeurs propres de la matrice M , solutions de l'équation cubique $\det(M - sI) = 0$. Le système obtenu est relativement grand, et il n'est pas utile d'écrire l'équation caractéristique car celle-ci ne se résout que numériquement. Notons que l'hypothèse de Chapman-Enskog est que les variations spatiales des champs sont faibles devant le libre-pourcas moyen, c'est-à-dire que $k \ll 1$. Ainsi la solution que nous cherchons est telle que $k \sim 0$: il n'est alors justifié de fournir une relation de dispersion θk . On peut résoudre l'équation caractéristique utilisant les expressions trouvées de $\zeta_n^{(p,k)}$, ζ_a^* , $\zeta_{\tau}^{(p,k)}$, μ^* , ζ^* , μ^* . Ceci se fait numériquement, par exemple avec Mathematica.

Densité:

Déviations des champs hydrodynamiques de l'état homogène:

$$\delta Y_\alpha(\underline{x}, t) = Y_\alpha(\underline{x}, t) - Y_{H\alpha}(t)$$

$$\delta Y_{H\alpha}(\tau) = \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta Y_\alpha(\underline{\ell}, \tau)$$

$H = \text{homogène}$; $\alpha = \{n, u_i, T\}$. Changement de variables:

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dt' V_H(t') \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dt' V_H(t') \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = \frac{1}{2} V_H(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$$

$$\underline{\ell} = \frac{1}{2} V_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \underline{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\ell}_i} = \frac{\partial \underline{\ell}}{\partial \underline{r}_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\ell}_i} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{r}_i} \frac{1}{2} V_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \underline{r} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\ell}_i} = \frac{1}{2} V_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\ell}_i}$$

$$\underline{f}_k(\tau) = \frac{\delta n_k(\tau)}{n_H}; \quad \Theta_k(\tau) = \frac{\delta T_k(\tau)}{T_H}; \quad \underline{W}_k(\tau) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \delta \underline{u}_k(\tau)$$

Densité:

$$\partial_t n + \nabla_i (n u_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau (\delta n + n_H) + \nabla_i \left[(\delta n + n_H) (\delta u_i + \overset{=0}{u_i}) \right] = 0$$

$$= \delta n \delta u_i + n_H \delta u_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau \delta n + n_H \nabla_i \delta u_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V_H \partial_\tau \delta n + n_H \frac{1}{2} V_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \nabla_{\underline{\ell}_i} \delta u_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \partial_\tau \delta n + n_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \nabla_{\underline{\ell}_i} \delta u_i = 0$$

$$= + i k_i \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta u_i + \underbrace{e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta u_i}_{\partial \underline{\ell}_i}$$

$\rightarrow 0$: condition aux bords!

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta n + i k_i n_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta u_i = 0$$

$$= \delta n_k(\tau) = \delta u_{ki}(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau \frac{\delta n_k(\tau)}{n_H} + i k_i \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \delta u_{ki}(\tau) = 0$$

$$= \underline{f}_k(\tau) = \underline{W}_{ki}(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\tau \underline{f}_k(\tau) + i \underline{k} \cdot \underline{W}_k(\tau) = 0$$

$$= k W_{kk}(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\partial_\tau \underline{f}_k(\tau) + i k W_{kk}(\tau) = 0}$$

► Impulsion bi

$$\partial_t u_i + u_j \nabla_j u_i + \frac{1}{m n} \nabla_i p - \frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j \left[\zeta (\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n u_n) \right] = 0 \quad ; p = n k_B T \quad ; \zeta = \zeta_0 \zeta^* \quad (1)$$

Linéarisation:

$$\begin{cases} u_i \rightarrow \delta u_i + u_{i0} & , u_{i0} = 0 \\ n \rightarrow \delta n + n_0 & , n_0 = n_0 = \text{cte} |_{t,x} \\ T \rightarrow \delta T + T_0 & , T_0 = T_0(t) \end{cases}$$

⇒

$$\partial_t \delta u_i + \underbrace{\delta u_j \nabla_j \delta u_i}_{=O(\delta^2)} + \frac{1}{m(\delta n + n_0)} \nabla_i \left[(\delta n + n_0) k_B (\delta T + T_0) \right] - \frac{1}{m(\delta n + n_0)} \nabla_j \left[\zeta_0 \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = 0$$

Avec:

$$\frac{1}{\delta n + n_0} = \frac{1}{n_0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\delta n}{n_0}} \approx \frac{1}{n_0} \left(1 - \frac{\delta n}{n_0} \right)$$

$$k_B (\delta n + n_0) (\delta T + T_0) = k_B \left[\underbrace{\delta n \delta T}_{=O(\delta^2)} + \delta n T_0 + n_0 \delta T + \underbrace{n_0 T_0}_{=cte |_x} \right]$$

$$\nabla_i \left[k_B (\delta n + n_0) (\delta T + T_0) \right] = k_B \nabla_i (\delta n T_0 + n_0 \delta T) = k_B T_0 \nabla_i \delta n + k_B n_0 \nabla_i \delta T$$

Ainsi (2) devient:

$$\partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{1}{m n_0} \left(1 - \frac{\delta n}{n_0} \right) k_B T_0 \left[\underbrace{\nabla_i \delta n}_{=O(\delta)} + n_0 \underbrace{\nabla_i \frac{\delta T}{T_0}}_{=O(\delta)} \right]$$

donc engendré du $O(\delta^2) \Rightarrow$ négligé

$$- \frac{1}{m n_0} \left(1 - \frac{\delta n}{n_0} \right) \nabla_j \left[\zeta_0 \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = 0$$

donc engendré du $O(\delta^2) \Rightarrow$ négligé.

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t \delta u_i + \frac{k_B T_0}{m} \left(\nabla_i \frac{\delta n}{n_0} + \nabla_i \frac{\delta T}{T_0} \right) - \frac{1}{m n_0} \nabla_j \left[\zeta_0 \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = 0 \quad (4)$$

Changement de variable:

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dt' v_H(t') \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dt' v_H(t') \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = \frac{1}{2} v_H(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$$

$$\underline{\ell} = \frac{1}{2} v_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \underline{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} = \frac{\partial \underline{\ell}}{\partial r_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\ell}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \frac{1}{2} v_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \underline{r} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\ell}} = \frac{1}{2} v_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \underline{\ell}}$$

Ainsi (4) devient:

$$\frac{1}{2} v_H \partial_\tau \delta u_i + \frac{k_B T_0}{m} \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \left(\nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \frac{\delta n}{n_0} + \nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \frac{\delta T}{T_0} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{m n_0} \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \left[\zeta_0 \zeta^* \frac{1}{2} v_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \left(\nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \delta u_j + \nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n \right) \right] = 0 \quad (5)$$

En utilisant $v_H = \frac{p_{0i}}{m} / \zeta_{0i}$ et en constatant que dans (5) ζ_0 doit être le coefficient de l'état homogène ζ_0 par ne pas avoir de terme d'ordre δ^2 , on a

$$\zeta_0 \frac{1}{2} v_H(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} = \zeta_{0i} \frac{1}{2} \frac{p_{0i}}{\zeta_{0i}} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} = \frac{1}{2} n_0 k_B T_0 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} = \frac{1}{2} n_0 \sqrt{m k_B T_0} \quad (6)$$

On passe en variables de Fourier:

$$\delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta n; \quad \underline{f}_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \frac{\delta n_{\underline{k}}(\tau)}{\zeta_{0i}}$$

$$\delta T_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta T; \quad \Theta_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \frac{\delta T_{\underline{k}}(\tau)}{T_0}$$

$$\delta u_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \delta u; \quad \underline{W}_{\underline{k}}(\tau) = \sqrt{m/(k_B T_0)} \delta u_{\underline{k}}(\tau)$$

Ainsi (5) devient:

$$\frac{1}{2} v_H \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \partial_\tau \delta u_i + \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_0}{m}} \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \frac{\delta n}{n_0} + \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_0}{m}} \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \frac{\delta T}{T_0}$$

$$- \frac{1}{m n_0} \frac{1}{2} v_H \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_0}} \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \left[\frac{1}{2} n_0 \sqrt{m k_B T_0} \zeta^* (\nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \delta u_j + \nabla_{\underline{\ell}} \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right] = 0 \quad (7)$$

par parties: $\int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \nabla_{\underline{\ell}} f(\underline{\ell}) = - \int d\underline{\ell} \left(\nabla_{\underline{\ell}} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} \right) f(\underline{\ell}) + e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} f(\underline{\ell}) \Big|_{\partial \underline{\ell}}$: en spécifiant les conditions aux bords selon laquelle $\delta T, \delta n$ et δu s'annulent à l'infini!

$$= i k_i \int d\underline{\ell} e^{-i\underline{k} \cdot \underline{\ell}} f(\underline{\ell}) \quad (8)$$

Ainsi (8) dans (7) donne:

$$\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau S U_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \frac{S n_k(\tau)}{n_H} + i k_i \frac{S T_k(\tau)}{T_H} - \frac{1}{k_B T_H} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{m k_B T_H} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \left[\nabla_j \nabla_i S u_j + \nabla_j \nabla_j S u_i - \frac{2}{3} S_0 \nabla_i \nabla_n S u_n \right] = 0 \quad (II)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau S U_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \beta_k(\tau) + i k_i \Theta_k(\tau) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \left[\nabla_j \nabla_i S u_j + \nabla_j \nabla_j S u_i - \frac{2}{3} \nabla_i \nabla_n S u_n \right] = 0 \quad (9)$$

Or on a que:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\tau \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} S U_{ki}(\tau) \right) &= \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau S U_{ki}(\tau) + S U_{ki}(\tau) \partial_\tau \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau S U_{ki}(\tau) &= \partial_\tau \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} S U_{ki}(\tau)}_{= W_{ki}(\tau)} \right] - S U_{ki}(\tau) \partial_\tau \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \\ &= \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} S U_{ki}(\tau)}_{= W_{ki}(\tau)} \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{k_B T_H}}{m} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B}}}_{= T_H^{-1/2}} \partial_\tau T_H^{-1/2} \\ &= \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - \frac{2}{v_H} \partial_t T^{-1/2} = \frac{2}{v_H} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{T_H^{3/2}} \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_t T_H \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Et aussi:

$$\xi^* = \frac{\xi^{(d)}}{v_{0H}} ; \xi^{(o)} = -\frac{1}{T_H} \partial_t T_H, \quad (11)$$

que l'on injecte dans (10) pour obtenir:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \partial_\tau S U_{ki}(\tau) &= \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - W_{ki}(\tau) \frac{2}{v_H} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{T_H^{3/2}} \frac{1}{T_H} \partial_t T_H \\ &= \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - W_{ki}(\tau) \frac{\xi^{(o)}}{v_H} \\ &= \partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - W_{ki}(\tau) \xi^* \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Utilisant (12) dans (9) il vient:

$$\partial_\tau W_{ki}(\tau) - \xi^* W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \beta_k(\tau) + i k_i \Theta_k(\tau) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \left[\nabla_j \nabla_i S u_j + \nabla_j \nabla_j S u_i - \frac{2}{3} \nabla_i \nabla_n S u_n \right] = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\nabla_j \nabla_i S u_j + \nabla_j \nabla_j S u_i - \frac{2}{3} \nabla_i \nabla_n S u_n = \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right)}_{= 1/3} \nabla_i \nabla_j S u_j + \nabla_j \nabla_j S u_i \quad (14)$$

$$(\partial_\tau - \xi^*) W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \beta_k(\tau) + i k_i \Theta_k(\tau) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_j \nabla_j S u_i - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H}} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_j S u_j = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_j \nabla_j S u_i &= i k_j \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_j S u_i = i^2 k_j k_j \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} S u_i = -k_j k_j \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_H}{m}} W_{ki}(\tau) \\ \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_i \nabla_j S u_j &= i k_i \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_j S u_j = i^2 k_i k_j \int d\epsilon e^{-i k \cdot \epsilon} S u_j = -k_i k_j \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_H}{m}} W_{kj}(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\partial_\tau - \xi^*) W_{ki}(\tau) + i k_i \beta_k(\tau) + i k_i \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \left[k_j k_j W_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{1}{3} k_i k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right] = 0 \quad (16)$$

Lemme: $\hat{e}_i \left[k_j k_j W_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{1}{3} k_i k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right] = k^2 \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \frac{4}{3} k^2 \underline{W}_{k\parallel}$, où $\frac{W_{k\perp}}{W_{k\parallel}}$ est la composante \perp à \underline{k} , \parallel à \underline{k} . (17)

Preuve: notons $\underline{k} = k \hat{e}_k$, $\underline{W}_k = \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \underline{W}_{k\parallel}$, $\underline{W}_{k\parallel} = \underline{W}_k \cdot \hat{e}_k$, $\underline{W}_{k\perp} = \underline{W}_k - \underline{W}_{k\parallel}$; $|\underline{W}_{k\parallel}| = W_{k\parallel}$, $|\underline{W}_{k\perp}| = W_{k\perp}$. On a alors

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^d \hat{e}_i \left[k_j k_j W_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{1}{3} k_i k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right] &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^d k_j k_j \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \hat{e}_i W_{ki}(\tau) \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \hat{e}_i k_i \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^d k_j W_{kj}(\tau) \right) \\ &= k^2 \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ W_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \left[\begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ W_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= k^2 \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ W_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} k \hat{e}_k \left[k \hat{e}_k \cdot \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \hat{e}_k \right] \\ &= k^2 \begin{pmatrix} W_{k\parallel} \\ W_{k\perp} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} k^2 \frac{W_{k\parallel}}{k} \hat{e}_k \\ &= k^2 \underline{W}_{k\perp} + \frac{4}{3} k^2 \underline{W}_{k\parallel} \end{aligned}$$

Utilisant ce lemme, l'Eq. (16) devient :

$$\hat{e}_i \left[(\partial_\tau - \xi^*) W_{k_i}(\tau) + i k_i \rho_k(\tau) + i k_i \theta_k(\tau) \right] + \frac{\xi^*}{2} \left[k^2 W_{k_\perp} + \frac{4}{3} k^2 W_{k_\parallel} \right] = 0$$

$$= (\partial_\tau - \xi^*) \underbrace{\hat{e}_i W_{k_i}(\tau)}_{= W_{k_\perp} + W_{k_\parallel}} + i k_i \underbrace{\hat{e}_i \rho_k(\tau)}_{= k \hat{e}_k} + i k_i \underbrace{\hat{e}_i \theta_k(\tau)}_{= k \hat{e}_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\partial_\tau - \xi^* \right) \begin{pmatrix} W_{k_\parallel} \\ W_{k_\perp} \end{pmatrix} + i k [\rho_k(\tau) + \theta_k(\tau)] \begin{pmatrix} \hat{e}_k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\xi^*}{2} k^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} W_{k_\parallel} \\ W_{k_\perp} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

#

Energie

$$\partial_t T + u_i \nabla_i T + \frac{2}{3n k_B} p \nabla_i u_i - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i u_j \left[\zeta (\nabla_i u_j + \nabla_j u_i - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_n u_n) \right]$$

$$- \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i (\kappa \nabla_i T) - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i (\mu \nabla_i n) = -T \zeta^{(1)} - T \zeta^{(2)} \tag{1}$$

Linearisation:

$$u_i \rightarrow \delta u_i + U_i n$$

$$n \rightarrow \delta n + n n$$

$$T \rightarrow \delta T + T n$$

$$\partial_t (\delta T + T n) + \delta u_i \nabla_i (\delta T + T n) + \frac{2}{3n k_B} n k_B T \nabla_i \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i \delta u_j \left[\zeta_0 \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right]$$

$$- \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i (\kappa_0 \kappa^* \nabla_i \delta T) - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i \left(\frac{T \mu_0}{n} n^* \nabla_i \delta n \right) = -(\delta T + T n) \zeta^{(1)} - (\delta T + T n) \zeta^{(2)}$$

$$\partial_t \delta T + \partial_t T n + \underbrace{\delta u_i \nabla_i \delta T}_{=0(\delta^2)} + \frac{2}{3} T n \nabla_i \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i \delta u_j \left[\zeta_0 \zeta^* (\nabla_i \delta u_j + \nabla_j \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3} \nabla_n \delta u_n) \right]$$

$$- \frac{2}{3n k_B} \nabla_i (\kappa_0 \kappa^* \nabla_i \delta T) - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \frac{T n}{n n} \kappa_0 \mu^* \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n = -(\delta T + T n) \zeta^{(1)} - (\delta T + T n) (\zeta_1 \nabla^2 \delta T + \zeta_2 \nabla^2 n)$$

$$\partial_t \delta T + \partial_t T n + \frac{2}{3} T n \nabla_i \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \kappa_0 \kappa^* \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta T - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \frac{T n}{n n} \kappa_0 \mu^* \nabla_i \nabla_i \delta n = -(\delta T + T n) \zeta^{(1)} - T n \zeta_1 \nabla^2 \delta T - T n \zeta_2 \nabla^2 n \tag{2}$$

Changement de variable:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} v_h(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{2} v_h(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T n}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_i}$$

Ainsi (2) devient:

$$\frac{1}{2} v_h \partial_\tau \delta T + \frac{1}{2} v_h \partial_\tau T n + \frac{2}{3} T n \frac{1}{2} v_h \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T n}} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta u_i - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \kappa_0 \kappa^* \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right)^2 \frac{m}{k_B T n} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta T - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \frac{T n}{n n} \kappa_0 \mu^* \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right)^2 \frac{m}{k_B T n} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta n$$

$$= -\delta T \zeta^{(1)} - T n \zeta^{(1)} - T n \zeta_1 - T n \zeta_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right)^2 \frac{m}{k_B T n} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta T - T n \zeta_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right)^2 \frac{m}{k_B T n} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta n$$

En variables de Fourier:

$$\frac{1}{2} v_h \partial_\tau \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \delta T + \frac{1}{2} v_h \partial_\tau \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} T n + \frac{2}{3} T n \frac{1}{2} v_h \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T n}} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta u_i$$

$$- \frac{2}{3n k_B} \kappa_0 \kappa^* \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right)^2 \frac{m}{k_B T n} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta T - \frac{2}{3n k_B} \frac{T n}{n n} \kappa_0 \mu^* \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right)^2 \frac{m}{k_B T n} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \delta n$$

$$= -\zeta^{(1)} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \delta T - T n \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \zeta^{(1)} - T n \zeta_1 \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \nabla^2 \delta T - T n \zeta_2 \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \nabla^2 \delta n$$

$$\partial_\tau \delta T_k(\tau) + \partial_\tau T n \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} + \frac{2}{3} T n \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T n}} i k_i \delta u_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{2}{3n k_B} \kappa_0 \kappa^* \frac{1}{2} v_h \frac{m}{k_B T n} k_i k_i \delta T_k(\tau) = \Theta_k(\tau)$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3n k_B} \frac{T n}{n n} \kappa_0 \mu^* \frac{1}{2} v_h \frac{m}{k_B T n} k_i k_i \delta n_k(\tau) = -\frac{2}{v_h} \zeta^{(1)} \delta T_k(\tau) - T n \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \zeta^{(1)} \frac{2}{v_h}$$

$$= P_k(\tau) + T n \zeta_1 k_i k_i \delta T_k(\tau) + T n \zeta_2 k_i k_i \delta n_k(\tau) \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right) \frac{m}{k_B T n}$$

$$\frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau \delta T_k(\tau) + \frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau T n \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} + \frac{2}{3} i k_i W_{ki}(\tau) + \frac{\kappa_0 \kappa^* v_h m}{3n k_B^2 T n} k_i k_i \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{\kappa_0 \mu^* v_h m}{3n k_B^2 T n} k_i k_i P_k(\tau)$$

$$= -2 \zeta^* \Theta_k(\tau) - 2 \frac{1}{v_h} \int d\epsilon e^{-ik \cdot \epsilon} \zeta^{(1)} + k^2 \zeta_1 T n \Theta_k(\tau) + k^2 \zeta_2 T n P_k(\tau) \left(\frac{1}{2} v_h \right) \frac{m}{k_B T n} \tag{3}$$

Avec:

$$\frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau T n = \frac{2}{v_h} \frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau T n = \frac{2}{v_h} (-\zeta^{(1)}) = -2 \zeta^* \tag{4}$$

$$\kappa_0 = \frac{d(d+2)}{2(d-1)} \frac{k_B}{m} \zeta_0 \stackrel{d=3}{=} \frac{15}{4} \frac{k_B}{m} \zeta_0 ; v_h = \frac{p^{(0)}}{\rho_0} = \frac{n n k_B T n}{\rho_0}$$

$$\frac{\kappa_0 v_h m}{3n k_B^2 T n} = \frac{15}{4} \frac{\cancel{k_B} \cancel{m}}{\cancel{m} \cancel{k_B} \cancel{T n}} \frac{\cancel{n n} \cancel{k_B} \cancel{T n}}{\cancel{3} \cancel{n} \cancel{k_B} \cancel{T n}} = \frac{15}{12} = \frac{5}{4} \tag{5}$$

$$\partial_\tau \Theta_k(\tau) = \frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau \delta T_k(\tau) - \delta T_k(\tau) \frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau T n = \frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau \delta T_k(\tau) + \Theta_k(\tau) \left(-\frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau T n \right)$$

$$\stackrel{(4)}{=} 2 \zeta^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T n} \partial_\tau \delta T_k(\tau) = \partial_\tau \Theta_k(\tau) - 2 \zeta^* \Theta_k(\tau) \tag{6}$$

Annex (3) devient:

(6)

$$\partial_t \Theta_k(\tau) - 2\xi^* \Theta_k(\tau) - 2\xi^* \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} + \frac{2}{3} i k W_{k||}(\tau) + \frac{5}{4} k^2 \mathcal{H}^* \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{5}{4} k^2 \mathcal{M}^* \rho_k(\tau) \quad (7)$$

$$= -2\xi^* \Theta_k(\tau) - \frac{2}{V_H} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \zeta^{(0)} + k^2 T_H \xi_1 \Theta_k(\tau) + k^2 n_H \xi_2 \rho_k(\tau) \frac{1}{2} V_H \frac{m}{k_B T_H}$$

Utilisant $\zeta^{(0)} = V_0 \zeta^*$ il vient:

$$-\frac{2}{V_H} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \zeta^{(0)} = -2\xi^* \frac{1}{V_H} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \left[\frac{16}{5} n_0^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{m}} \sqrt{kT} \right]$$

$$= -2\xi^* \frac{1}{V_H} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} a n T^{1/2} = \frac{16}{5} \sigma^2 \sqrt{\frac{kT}{m}} n T^{1/2}$$

$$= -2\xi^* \frac{1}{V_H} a \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} (n_H + n_H) (\delta T + T_H)^{1/2}$$

$$= -2\xi^* \frac{a n_H T_H^{1/2}}{V_H} \frac{1}{n_H T_H^{1/2}} \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} n_H T_H^{1/2} \left(\frac{\delta T}{T_H} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{\delta T}{T_H} + 1 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} + o(\delta^2)$$

$$= -2\xi^* \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \left[1 + \frac{\delta T}{T_H} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta T}{T_H} + o(\delta^2) \right]$$

$$= -2\xi^* \left[\int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} + \rho_k(\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \Theta_k(\tau) \right]$$

$$= -2\xi^* \rho_k(\tau) - \xi^* \Theta_k(\tau) - 2\xi^* \int de e^{-ik \cdot \xi} \quad (8)$$

Intégrant (8) dans (7):

$$\partial_t \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{2}{3} i k W_{k||}(\tau) + \frac{5}{4} k^2 \mathcal{H}^* \Theta_k(\tau) + \frac{5}{4} k^2 \mathcal{M}^* \rho_k(\tau) = -2\xi^* \rho_k(\tau) - \xi^* \Theta_k(\tau) + k^2 T_H \xi_1 \Theta_k(\tau) + k^2 n_H \xi_2 \rho_k(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\partial_t + \xi^* + \frac{5}{4} (\mathcal{H}^* - \frac{4}{5} T_H \xi_1) k^2 \right] \Theta_k(\tau) + \left[2\xi^* + \frac{5}{4} (\mathcal{M}^* - \frac{4}{5} n_H \xi_2) k^2 \right] \rho_k(\tau) + \frac{2}{3} i k W_{k||}(\tau) = 0 \quad (9)$$

Or:

$$\frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{2} V_H \frac{m}{k_B T_H} = \frac{2}{5} m n_H \frac{V_H}{n_H k_B T_H} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{n_H k_B}{k_B \rho_0} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{15}{4} \frac{n_H k_B}{\frac{15}{4} \frac{k_B}{m} \rho_0} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{n_H k_B}{\rho_0} \quad (10)$$

Ainsi on définit les coefficients de transport de Burnett par:

$$T_H \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{2} V_H \frac{m}{k_B T_H} \xi_1 \stackrel{(10)}{=} \frac{3}{2} \frac{n_H k_B T_H}{\rho_0} \xi_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \xi_1 \doteq \xi_1^* \quad (11)$$

$$n_H \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{2} V_H \frac{m}{k_B T_H} \xi_2 \stackrel{(10)}{=} \frac{3}{2} \frac{n_H^2 k_B}{\rho_0} \xi_2 \doteq \xi_2^* \quad (12)$$

(11) et (12) dans (9) donnent finalement:

$$\left[\partial_t + \xi^* + \frac{5}{4} (\mathcal{H}^* - \xi_1^*) k^2 \right] \Theta_k(\tau) + \left[2\xi^* + \frac{5}{4} (\mathcal{M}^* - \xi_2^*) k^2 \right] \rho_k(\tau) + \frac{2}{3} i k W_{k||}(\tau) = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\partial_t T_H(t) = -\xi_T^{(c)}(t) T_H(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t T_H(t) = -\xi_T^{(c)*} V_{on}(t) T_H(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial T_H(t)}{T_H(t)} = -\xi_T^{(c)*} V_{on}(t) \partial t$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{T_H(t)}{T_H(0)}\right) = -2\xi_T^{(c)*} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds V_{on}(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds V_{on}(s)}_{=\tau} = -\frac{1}{2\xi_T^{(c)*}} \ln\left(\frac{T_H(t)}{T_H(0)}\right) \quad (1)$$

Naiv ansatz:

$$\underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(\tau) = \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \exp\left(-\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \xi_T^{(c)*} k^2 \tau}_{:=s}\right)$$

$$= \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \exp(-s \tau) \quad ; \tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds V_{on}(s)$$

$$= \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \exp\left(-s \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds V_{on}(s)\right)$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \exp\left(-s \left(-\frac{1}{2\xi_T^{(c)*}} \ln\left(\frac{T_H(t)}{T_H(0)}\right)\right)\right)$$

$$= \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \exp\left(\frac{s}{2\xi_T^{(c)*}} \ln\left(\frac{T_H(t)}{T_H(0)}\right)\right)$$

$$= \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \left[\frac{T_H(t)}{T_H(0)}\right]^{\frac{s}{2\xi_T^{(c)*}}}$$

$$= \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \left[1 + p \frac{t}{t_0}\right]^{\frac{s}{2\xi_T^{(c)*}} \delta_T}$$

$$= \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \left[1 + p \frac{t}{t_0}\right]^{\frac{\xi_T^{(c)*} k^2}{4\xi_T^{(c)*} \xi_T^{(c)*} V_H(0)/t_0}}$$

$$= \underline{S} u_{\underline{k}_\perp}(0) \left[1 + p \frac{t}{t_0}\right]^{\frac{\xi_T^{(c)*} k^2 V_H(0)}{4t_0}}$$

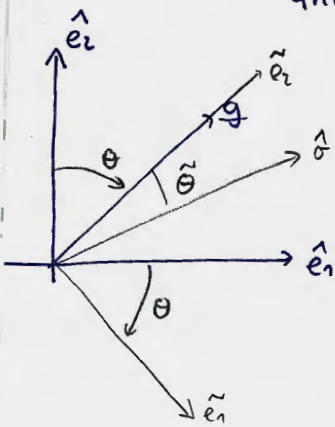
$$; T_H(t) = T_H(0) (1 + p t/t_0)^{\delta_T}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{s}{2\xi_T^{(c)*}} = \frac{1}{2} \xi_T^{(c)*} k^2 \frac{1}{2\xi_T^{(c)*}} = \frac{\xi_T^{(c)*} k^2}{4\xi_T^{(c)*}} \\ \delta_T = \xi_T^{(c)}/t_0 \end{cases}$$

• Calcul en dimension d=2 :

$$V_{\zeta}^{*,c} = \frac{\beta^2}{(2+2)(2-1)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} dv \, D_{ij}(v) L_c[\mathcal{M}D_{ij}]$$

$$\stackrel{(8)}{=} -m\sigma \frac{\beta^2}{4nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2+2}} dv_1 dv_2 f^{(c)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int d\tilde{\sigma} \theta(\mathbf{g} \cdot \tilde{\sigma}) (\mathbf{g} \cdot \tilde{\sigma})^2 \left[-g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i + (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (\mathbf{g} \cdot \tilde{\sigma}) \sigma_i \sigma_j \right]$$



$$\begin{cases} \tilde{e}_1 = \cos\theta \hat{e}_1 - \sin\theta \hat{e}_2 \\ \tilde{e}_2 = \sin\theta \hat{e}_1 + \cos\theta \hat{e}_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{e}_1 = \cos\theta \tilde{e}_1 + \sin\theta \tilde{e}_2 \\ \hat{e}_2 = -\sin\theta \tilde{e}_1 + \cos\theta \tilde{e}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = g_1 \hat{e}_1 + g_2 \hat{e}_2 = |\mathbf{g}| \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma} &= \sigma_1 \tilde{e}_1 + \sigma_2 \tilde{e}_2 = \sin\tilde{\theta} \tilde{e}_1 + \cos\tilde{\theta} \tilde{e}_2 \\ &= \sin\tilde{\theta} (\cos\theta \hat{e}_1 - \sin\theta \hat{e}_2) + \cos\tilde{\theta} (\sin\theta \hat{e}_1 + \cos\theta \hat{e}_2) \\ &= \hat{e}_1 (\underbrace{\sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta + \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta}_{=\sigma_1}) + \hat{e}_2 (\underbrace{\cos\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta - \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta}_{=\sigma_2}) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Autui :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\zeta}^{*,c} &= -\frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{4nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} dv_1 dv_2 f^{(c)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} \int d\tilde{\sigma} \theta(\cos\tilde{\theta}) (\cos\tilde{\theta})^2 |\mathbf{g}|^2 \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| \cos\tilde{\theta} \sigma_i \sigma_j - g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i \right] \\ &= -\frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{4nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} dv_1 dv_2 f^{(c)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}|^2 \underbrace{\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} (\cos\tilde{\theta})^2 \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| \cos\tilde{\theta} \sigma_i \sigma_j - g_i \sigma_j - g_j \sigma_i \right]}_{:= I_{ij}} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

On a 3 composantes indépendantes de I_{ij} :

• $i=j=1$:
$$\begin{aligned} I_{11} &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}|^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} (\cos\tilde{\theta})^2 \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| \cos\tilde{\theta} (\sin\tilde{\theta}^2 \cos^2\theta + \cos\tilde{\theta}^2 \sin^2\theta + 2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta \sin\theta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2g_1 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta - 2g_1 \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \right] \\ &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}|^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| \left(\overbrace{\sin\tilde{\theta}^2 \cos\tilde{\theta}^3 \cos^2\theta}^{\rightarrow 4/15} + \overbrace{\cos\tilde{\theta}^5 \sin^2\theta}^{\rightarrow 16/15} + 2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\theta} \cos^2\theta \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2g_1 \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta - 2g_1 \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \right] \\ &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}| \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{1}{15} (4 |\mathbf{g}|^2 \cos^2\theta + 16 |\mathbf{g}|^2 \sin^2\theta) - 2g_1 \frac{4}{3} |\mathbf{g}| \sin\theta \right] \\ &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}| \left[\frac{4}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (|\mathbf{g}|^2 - g_1^2 + 4g_1^2) - \frac{8}{3} g_1^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}|^3 \frac{4}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) + \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}| g_1 g_1 \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{12}{15} - \frac{40}{15} \right] \\ &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}| g_1^2 (12 - 40 + 12\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{1}{15} + 2 \frac{(1+\tilde{\alpha})^2}{15} |\mathbf{g}|^3 \\ &= -\frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}| g_1^2 \frac{28-12\tilde{\alpha}}{15} + \frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |\mathbf{g}|^3 \\ &= -\frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| g_1^2 + \frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |\mathbf{g}|^3 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

• $i=j=2$:
$$\begin{aligned} I_{22} &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}|^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \cos\tilde{\theta}^2 \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| \cos\tilde{\theta} (\cos\tilde{\theta}^2 \sin^2\theta + \sin\tilde{\theta}^2 \cos^2\theta - 2 \cos\tilde{\theta} \sin\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta \sin\theta) - 2g_2 \cos\tilde{\theta} \cos\theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2g_2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \right] \\ &= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |\mathbf{g}|^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| \left(\overbrace{\cos\tilde{\theta}^5 \cos^2\theta}^{\rightarrow 16/15} + \overbrace{\cos\tilde{\theta}^3 \sin\tilde{\theta}^2 \sin^2\theta}^{\rightarrow 4/15} \right) - 2g_2 \overbrace{\cos\tilde{\theta}^3 \cos\theta}^{\rightarrow 4/3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2g_2 \sin\tilde{\theta} \sin\theta \right] \\ &= -\frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) |\mathbf{g}| g_2^2 + \frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |\mathbf{g}|^3, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

car c'est la même expression qu'une étape intermédiaire du calcul précédent, en échangeant $\cos\theta$ et $\sin\theta$, d'où g_2^2 et non plus g_1^2 .

• $i=1, j=2$: $I_{12} = \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \cos \tilde{\theta} (\sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta + \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta) (\cos \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta - \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta) \right. \\ \left. - g_1 (\cos \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta - \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta) - g_2 (\sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \theta + \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \theta) \right]$ (8)

$$= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \cos^3 \tilde{\theta} (\sin \tilde{\theta} \cos^2 \theta - \sin \tilde{\theta}^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \cos \tilde{\theta}^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta - \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin^2 \theta) \right. \\ \left. - g_1 \cos \tilde{\theta}^3 \cos \theta - g_2 \cos \tilde{\theta}^3 \sin \theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g|^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\tilde{\theta} \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) |g| \left(\frac{\cos \tilde{\theta}^5 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\rightarrow 4/15} - \frac{\cos \tilde{\theta}^3 \sin \tilde{\theta}^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\rightarrow 4/15} \right) - g_1 \frac{\cos \tilde{\theta}^3 \cos \theta}{\rightarrow 4/3} - g_2 \frac{\cos \tilde{\theta}^3 \sin \theta}{\rightarrow 4/3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| \left[(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{4}{15} \left(4 \frac{|g| \cos \theta |g| \sin \theta}{= g_1 g_2} - \frac{|g| \cos \theta |g| \sin \theta}{= g_1 g_2} \right) - \frac{4}{3} g_1 \frac{|g| \cos \theta}{= g_2} - \frac{4}{3} g_2 \frac{|g| \sin \theta}{= g_1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} |g| g_1 g_2 \left[4 \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{15} \cdot 3 - \frac{40}{15} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1+\tilde{\alpha}}{2} 4 \frac{3+3\tilde{\alpha}-10}{15} |g| g_1 g_2$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (3\tilde{\alpha}-7) |g| g_1 g_2$$

$$= -\frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_1 g_2$$
 (9)

Année de (6), (7), et (8):

$$I_{ij} = -\frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_i g_j + \frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |g|^3 \delta_{ij}$$
 (9)

(9) dans (5) \Rightarrow

$$V_2^{*c} = \frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{4nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} dv_1 dv_2 f^{(1)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) \left[\frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_i g_j + \frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha})^2 |g|^3 \delta_{ij} \right]$$
 (10)

Or comme D_{ij} est de trace nulle, alors $D_{ij} \delta_{ij} = 0$ et donc:

$$V_2^{*c} = \frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{4nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} dv_1 dv_2 f^{(1)}(v_1) \mathcal{M}(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) \frac{2}{15} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) |g| g_i g_j$$

$$= \frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{30nV_0} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} dv_1 f^{(1)}(v_1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} dv_2 \mathcal{M}(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) |g| g_i g_j$$
 (11)

Changement de variables:

$$\begin{cases} \underline{v}_1 \mapsto \underline{v} \\ \underline{v}_2 \mapsto \underline{g} = \underline{v}_1 - \underline{v}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2^{*c} = \frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{30nV_0} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d\underline{v} f^{(1)}(\underline{v}) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d\underline{g} \mathcal{M}(\underline{v}-\underline{g}) D_{ij}(\underline{v}-\underline{g}) |g| g_i g_j$$
 (12)

Avec:

$$\mathcal{M}(\underline{v}-\underline{g}) = \frac{n}{V_T^2} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-(\underline{v}-\underline{g})^2/V_T^2} = \frac{n}{V_T^2} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-v^2/V_T^2} e^{-g^2/V_T^2} e^{2(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})/V_T^2}$$
 (13)

$$D_{ij}(\underline{v}-\underline{g}) g_i g_j = m \left[(\underline{v}-\underline{g})_i (\underline{v}-\underline{g})_j - \frac{1}{2} (\underline{v}-\underline{g})^2 \delta_{ij} \right] g_i g_j$$

$$= m \left(\frac{v_i v_j g_i g_j}{=(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})^2} + \frac{g_i g_j g_i g_j}{=g^4} - \frac{v_i g_j g_i g_j}{=(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})g^2} - \frac{v_j g_i g_i g_j}{=(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})g^2} - \frac{1}{2} v^2 \frac{\delta_{ij} g_i g_j}{=g^2} - \frac{1}{2} g^2 \frac{\delta_{ij} g_i g_j}{=g^2} + \frac{(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g}) g_i g_j \delta_{ij}}{=g^4} \right)$$

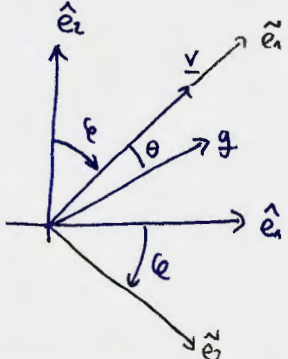
$$= m \left((\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})^2 + g^4 - (\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g}) g^2 - \frac{1}{2} v^2 g^2 - \frac{1}{2} g^4 \right)$$

$$= m \left((\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})^2 - (\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g}) g^2 + \frac{1}{2} g^4 - \frac{1}{2} v^2 g^2 \right)$$
 (14)

(13) et (14) dans (12) \Rightarrow

$$V_2^{*c} = \frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{30nV_0} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d\underline{v} f^{(1)}(\underline{v}) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d\underline{g} \frac{1}{V_T^2} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-v^2/V_T^2} e^{-g^2/V_T^2} e^{2(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})/V_T^2} |g| \left[(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})^2 - (\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g}) g^2 + \frac{1}{2} g^4 - \frac{1}{2} v^2 g^2 \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{v_i=v_i \\ g_i=v_i-g_i}}{=} \frac{m\sigma\beta^2}{30V_0} \frac{1}{V_T^2} \frac{1}{\pi} (1+\tilde{\alpha}) (7-3\tilde{\alpha}) V_T^4 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d\underline{v} f^{(1)}(\underline{v}) e^{-v^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d\underline{g} |g| e^{-g^2} e^{2(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})} V_T V_T^4 \left[(\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g})^2 - (\underline{v}\cdot\underline{g}) g^2 + \frac{1}{2} g^4 - \frac{1}{2} v^2 g^2 \right]$$



$$V_{\zeta}^{*c} = \frac{m^2 \sigma \beta^2}{30 V_0 \pi} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) V_T^7 \int_0^\infty dx f^{(c)}(v_T x) e^{-x^2} \times \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\infty dg e^{-g^2} g^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta e^{2g x \cos\theta} [x^2 g^2 \cos^2\theta - x g^3 \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} g^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 g^2]$$

$$= \frac{m^2 \sigma \beta^2}{15 V_0} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \int_0^\infty dx f^{(c)}(v_T x) e^{-x^2} \times \int_0^\infty dg e^{-g^2} g^4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta e^{2g x \cos\theta} [x^2 \cos^2\theta - x g \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} g^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2]$$

Soit le changement de variable $y = \cos\theta$, alors $dy = -\sin\theta d\theta$, et donc

$$d\theta = -\frac{1}{\sin\theta} dy = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy \tag{16}$$

Ainsi (15) devient:

$$V_{\zeta}^{*c} = \frac{m^2 \sigma \beta^2}{15 V_0} V_T^7 (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \int_0^\infty dx f^{(c)}(v_T x) e^{-x^2} \times \int_0^\infty dg e^{-g^2} g^4 \underbrace{2 \int_{-1}^1 dy \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} e^{2gxy} [x^2 y^2 - xgy + \frac{1}{2} g^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2]}_{\text{Mathematica} \Rightarrow \text{Bessel}}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$$

Mathematica:

$$e^{\frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \frac{g^2}{4096}} \left[(a_2 - 32) \sqrt{2\pi} \left(37 \text{BesselI}[0, \frac{1}{4}] + 21 \text{BesselI}[1, \frac{1}{4}] \right) + 32 \left((196 + 43a_2) \text{BesselI}[0, \frac{1}{2}] + 12(9+2a_2) \text{BesselI}[1, \frac{1}{2}] \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{m^2 \sigma \beta^2}{15 V_0} \frac{n}{\pi^{1/2}} V_T^5 (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \cdot \{\text{Mathematica}\} ; V_0 = \frac{n k_B T}{2\sigma} = n k_B T \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{d-1/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sigma^{d-1}}{\sqrt{m k_B T}}$$

$$= \frac{4^2 \sqrt{2}}{15 \pi^{1/2}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{20 \pi^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T}} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \{\dots\}$$

$$= \frac{4^2 \sqrt{2}}{15 \sqrt{2} \pi} (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \{\dots\}$$

$$= (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{2}{15} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \{\text{Mathematica}\} \tag{17}$$

Prey: $V_{\zeta}^{*c} = \frac{(3-3\tilde{\alpha}+4)(1+\tilde{\alpha})}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{64} 2a_2 \right) = (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) \frac{1}{8} \left(1 - \frac{1}{64} a_2 \right) \tag{18}$

Comparaison numérique: Eq. (17): $V_{\zeta}^{*c} = (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) (0.534... \oplus 0.238... a_2)$
 Eq. (18): $V_{\zeta}^{*c} = (1+\tilde{\alpha})(7-3\tilde{\alpha}) (0.125 - 0.015625 a_2)$

Chapman-Enskog pour l'annihilation balistique et coefficient de transport.

Opérateur d'annihilation: $T_a^{(i,j)} = \sigma^{-d} \int d\bar{\sigma} (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) \Theta(-\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) \delta(r_{ij} - \sigma \bar{\sigma})$

Opérateur de collision: $T_c^{(i,j)} = \sigma^{-d} \int d\bar{\sigma} (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) \Theta(-\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) (b^{-2} - 1) \delta(r_{ij} - \sigma \bar{\sigma})$

Opérateur d'annihilation probabiliste: $T^{(i,j)} \rightarrow p \cdot T_a^{(i,j)} + (1-p) T_c^{(i,j)}$

Equation de Boltzmann: déjà dans l'approximation du chaos moléculaire.

$$(\partial_t + v_i \partial_{r_i}) f(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int d\mathbf{z} (p T_a^{(i,j)}(\mathbf{z}) + (1-p) T_c^{(i,j)}(\mathbf{z})) f(\mathbf{r}, t) f(\mathbf{z}, t) = p J_a[f, f] + (1-p) J_c[f, f]$$
$$J_a[f, f] = \int d\mathbf{z} T_a^{(i,j)}(\mathbf{z}) f(\mathbf{r}, t) f(\mathbf{z}, t)$$
$$J_c[f, f] = \int d\mathbf{z} T_c^{(i,j)}(\mathbf{z}) f(\mathbf{r}, t) f(\mathbf{z}, t)$$

On établit numériquement les invariants de collision par intégration de l'équation de Boltzmann sur les différents moments. Or somme T_a est un opérateur qui a les invariants de collision nuls (le coefficient de restitution est égal à 1), sa contribution sera nulle, de sorte que seul J_c est intéressant. (l'équation de Boltzmann s'écrit)

$$J_a[f, f] = \int d\mathbf{r}_2 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \sigma^{-d} \int d\bar{\sigma} (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) \Theta(-\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) \delta(r_{12} - \sigma \bar{\sigma}) f(r_1, v_1, t) f(r_2, v_2, t)$$
$$= \sigma^{-d} f(r_1, v_1, t) \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(-\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) \int d\mathbf{r}_2 f(r_2, v_2, t) \delta(r_{12} - \sigma \bar{\sigma})$$
$$= -\sigma^{-d} f(r_1, v_1, t) \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) f(r_1, v_2, t)$$
$$J_c[f, f] = \int d\mathbf{r}_2 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \sigma^{-d} \int d\bar{\sigma} (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) \Theta(-\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) (b^{-2} - 1) f(r_1, v_2, t) f(r_2, v_2, t) \delta(r_{12} - \sigma \bar{\sigma})$$
$$= \sigma^{-d} \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(-\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{ij}) (b^{-2} - 1) f(r_1, v_1, t) f(r_2, v_2, t)$$

On a l'identité (c.f. Brey, Dutt, et al.):

$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 h(\mathbf{v}_1) J_c[f, f] = \sigma^{-d} \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) f(r_2, v_2, t) \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) (b-1) h(\mathbf{v}_1)$$
$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 h(\mathbf{v}_1) J_a[f, f] = -\sigma^{-d} \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) f(r_2, v_2, t) \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) h(\mathbf{v}_1)$$
$$= -\sigma^{-d} \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 f(r_1, v_1, t) f(r_2, v_2, t) |v_{12}| h(\mathbf{v}_1)$$
$$= -\sigma^{-d} \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) h(\mathbf{v}_1) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 f(r_2, v_2, t) |v_{12}|$$

Ann: $\int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 f(r_2, v_2, t) |v_{12}|$

$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 f(r_2, v_2, t) |v_{12}|$$
$$= -\sigma^{-d} \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 f(r_2, v_2, t) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) |v_{12}|$$
$$= -\int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 f(r_2, v_2, t) |v_{12}|$$
$$= -\omega(t)$$
$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 m v_1 J_a[f, f] = 0 \quad (\text{symétrie})$$
$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) f(r_1, v_1, t) f(r_2, v_2, t) v_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} m \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) v_1^2 f(r_1, v_1, t) f(r_2, v_2, t)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} m \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 |v_{12}| f(r_2, v_2, t) v_1^2 f(r_1, v_1, t)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} m \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 |v_{12}| f(r_2, v_2, t) v_1^2 f(r_1, v_1, t)$$

Notons: $\omega[f, g] = \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 g(r_2, v_2, t)$

$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 J_a[f, f] = -\omega[f, f]$$
$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 J_a[f, f] = -\frac{1}{2} m \omega[f, v_1^2 f]$$
$$\omega[f, g] = \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 f(r_1, v_1, t) \int d\mathbf{v}_2 g(r_2, v_2, t)$$

Avec: $\omega[f, g] = \sigma^{-d} \beta_0 \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) f(r_1, v_1, t) g(r_2, v_2, t)$; $\beta_0 = \pi^{d/2} / \Gamma(d/2)$

Les lois de conservation sont donc: $\int d\mathbf{v}_1$ de l'éqn. de Boltz. \Rightarrow

$$\int d\mathbf{v}_1 \partial_t f + \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \nabla \cdot (v f) = \int d\mathbf{v}_1 J_a[f, f]$$
$$\Rightarrow \partial_t n + \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \nabla \cdot (v f) = -\omega[f, f] p$$
$$\Rightarrow \partial_t n + \nabla \cdot (n u) = -\omega[f, f] p, \quad n = \int d\mathbf{v} f, \quad u = \frac{1}{n} \int d\mathbf{v} v f \Rightarrow n \cdot u = \int d\mathbf{v} v f$$
$$\Rightarrow \partial_t n + \nabla \cdot (n u) = -\omega[f, f] p$$
$$\Rightarrow \partial_t n + n \nabla \cdot u + u \nabla n = -\omega[f, f] p, \quad \partial_t = \partial_t + u \nabla$$

Impulsions: $\int d\mathbf{v}_1 v_i$ (cf références [2, 3])

$$\partial_t u_i + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j P_{ij} = 0; \quad P_{ij} = \frac{p}{n} \int d\mathbf{v} v_i v_j f + \int d\mathbf{v} D_{ij}(v) f; \quad D_{ij} = m(v_i v_j - \frac{1}{2} v^2 \delta_{ij}); \quad v = v - u$$
$$\partial_t T + \frac{2}{3nk_B} (P_{ij} \nabla_j u_i + \nabla \cdot q) = -\frac{2}{3nk_B} \int d\mathbf{v} \int d\mathbf{v}' \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 v_1^2 J_a[f, f] = -\frac{2}{3nk_B} \int d\mathbf{v} \int d\mathbf{v}' \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 v_1^2 f$$

Conclusion:

$$\partial_t n + n \nabla \cdot u = -\omega[f, f] p$$
$$\partial_t u_i + \frac{1}{n} \nabla_j P_{ij} = -\frac{2}{3nk_B} \int d\mathbf{v} \int d\mathbf{v}' \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 v_1^2 J_a[f, f]$$
$$\partial_t T + \frac{2}{3nk_B} (P_{ij} \nabla_j u_i + \nabla \cdot q) = -\frac{2}{3nk_B} \int d\mathbf{v} \int d\mathbf{v}' \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 v_1^2 J_a[f, f]$$

Chapman-Enskog: $f(r, v, t) = f^{(0)}(r, v, T)$

$$f = \sum_{k \geq 0} \epsilon^k f^{(k)}, \quad \partial_t = \sum_{k \geq 0} \epsilon^k \partial_t^{(k)} + \text{gradients d'ordre 1 en } \epsilon \quad (\text{cf Bercé p. 99}), \quad f^{(0)} = n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{d/2} \exp\left(-\frac{m}{2k_B T} (v-u)^2\right)$$

0. $\partial_t n + n \nabla \cdot u + n \nabla \cdot u = -\omega[f, f] p = +p \cdot \omega_2[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \Rightarrow \partial_t^{(0)} n = +p \cdot \omega_2[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}]$

$$\partial_t^{(0)} u_i = 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, d$$
$$\partial_t^{(0)} T = -T \frac{2}{3nk_B} \int d\mathbf{v} \int d\mathbf{v}' \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 v_1^2 f^{(0)} \Rightarrow T^{-1} \partial_t^{(0)} T = -p \frac{2}{3nk_B} \int d\mathbf{v} \int d\mathbf{v}' \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 v_1^2 f^{(0)}$$

L'équation de Boltzmann est à cet ordre:

$$\partial_t^{(0)} f^{(0)} = p J_a[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] + (1-p) J_c[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}]$$
$$\partial_t^{(0)} f^{(0)} = \frac{2}{3nk_B} \int d\mathbf{v} \int d\mathbf{v}' \int d\bar{\sigma} \Theta(\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) (\bar{\sigma} \cdot \hat{v}_{12}) \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 v_1^2 f^{(0)}$$

De plus, comme $f^{(0)}$ est une fct qui ne dépend de la vitesse que par le rapport sans dimension V/v_0 , $v_0 = \sqrt{2k_B T/m}$ étant la vitesse thermique, alors la dépendance de $f^{(0)}$ en la température est de la forme: $f^{(0)} = F(V/v_0) (v/v_0)^{d/2} T^{-d/2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \nabla_r (v f^{(n)}) = -T \nabla_T f^{(n)} \quad ; \quad \nabla_r = \nabla$$

En effet:
 $-T \nabla_r f^{(n)} = -T \nabla_r (T^{-D_r} \bar{f}^{(n)} (\nabla_r / T^{D_r})) = f^{(n)} (\frac{D}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_r / T^{D_r})$
 $\frac{1}{2} \nabla_r (v f^{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} v_i f^{(n)} = f^{(n)} (\frac{D}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_r / T^{D_r})$

(2) et (3) dans (4) \Rightarrow
 $-p \cdot T \nabla_r f^{(n)} = -p \cdot T \nabla_r (T^{-D_r} \bar{f}^{(n)} (\nabla_r / T^{D_r})) = -p \cdot T \nabla_r f^{(n)}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} p \nabla_r (v f^{(n)}) = p J_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] + (1-p) J_c [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]$
La solution $f^{(n)}$ étant isotrope, alors:
 $p_{ij}^{(n)} = p_a \cdot \delta_{ij} \quad ; \quad p_a = n k_B T \quad (\text{press. hydrostatique})$
 $q^{(n)} = 0$

O(E1): l'équation de Boltzmann à cet ordre est
 $\partial_t^{(n)} f^{(n)} + \partial_{v_i}^{(n)} f^{(n)} v_i + v \nabla f^{(n)} = L f^{(n)}$
 $\Rightarrow (\partial_t^{(n)} + L) f^{(n)} = -(\partial_{v_i}^{(n)} + v \cdot \nabla) f^{(n)}$
 $\partial_t^{(n)} = \partial_t^{(n)} + u \cdot \nabla \quad ; \quad v = v - u$

Equations de bilan:
① $\partial_t^{(n)} n = -n \nabla u - p \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] - p \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] = -n \nabla u - p \cdot 2 \cdot \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]$
② $\partial_t^{(n)} u_i = -\frac{(m \cdot n)^{-1}}{2} \nabla_j p_{ij} = -\frac{(m \cdot n)^{-1}}{2} \nabla_j (p_a \delta_{ij}) = -\frac{(m \cdot n)^{-1}}{2} \nabla_j p_a$
③ $\partial_t^{(n)} T = -\frac{1}{3nk_B} (p_{ij} \nabla_i u_j + \nabla q) - p T \partial_a^{(n)} [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] - T \partial_a^{(n)} [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] p = -\frac{1}{3} T \nabla u - T [\xi [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] + \xi [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]] \cdot p$

Insertion de ① à ③ dans l'équation de Boltzmann à l'ordre \mathcal{E}^2 (**):
 $\partial_t^{(n)} f^{(n)} + v \nabla f^{(n)} = \partial_t^{(n)} f^{(n)} + v \nabla f^{(n)}$
Avec:
 $\partial_t^{(n)} f^{(n)} = \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$
 $\partial_t n + u \cdot \nabla n = -\frac{1}{3} T \nabla u - T \xi_a^{(n)} p \Rightarrow \partial_t n = -u \cdot \nabla n - n \nabla u - 2p \omega_a^{(n)}$
 $\partial_t u_i + u \cdot \nabla u_i = -\frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_a \Rightarrow \partial_t u_i = -u \cdot \nabla u_i - \frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_a$
 $\Rightarrow \partial_t^{(n)} f^{(n)} = \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial t} [-u \cdot \nabla n - \frac{1}{3} T \nabla u - T \xi_a^{(n)} p] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial n} [-u \cdot \nabla n - n \nabla u - 2p \omega_a^{(n)}] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial u_i} [-u \cdot \nabla u_i - \frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_a]$

Avec:
 $\nabla_r f^{(n)} = \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} \cdot \nabla_r T + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial n} \nabla_r n + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial u_i} \nabla_r u_i$
 $\Rightarrow \partial_t^{(n)} f^{(n)} + v \nabla_r f^{(n)} = \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial T} [-\frac{1}{3} T \nabla u - T \xi_a^{(n)} p - u \cdot \nabla n + v \cdot \nabla T] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial n} [-u \cdot \nabla n - n \nabla u - 2p \omega_a^{(n)} + v \cdot \nabla n]$
 $+ \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial u_i} [-\frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_a - u \cdot \nabla u_i + v \cdot \nabla u_i]$
 $= -\xi_a^{(n)} T \partial_r f^{(n)} - \partial_r f^{(n)} [\frac{1}{3} T \nabla u - v \cdot \nabla T] - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial n} n [\nabla u - v \cdot \nabla \ln(n) - 2p \omega_a^{(n)} / n] - \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial u_i} [\frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_a - v \cdot \nabla u_i]$

L'équation de Boltzmann (**) devient donc:
 $(\partial_t^{(n)} + L) f^{(n)} - \xi_a^{(n)} T \partial_r f^{(n)} = f^{(n)} [\nabla u - v \cdot \nabla \ln(n) - \frac{2}{3} p \omega_a^{(n)}] + \partial_r f^{(n)} [\frac{1}{3} T \nabla u - v \cdot \nabla T] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial n} [\frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_a - v \cdot \nabla u_i]$
avec:
 $\omega_a^{(n)} = \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] \quad ; \quad \omega_a [f, g] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int dv_1 dv_2 |v_1| f(v_1, v_2) g(v_1, v_2, t) \quad ; \quad \beta_1 = \pi^{d/2} / \Gamma(d/2)$
 $\xi_a^{(n)} = \xi_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] + \xi_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] \quad ; \quad \xi_a [f, g] = -\frac{m}{3nk_B T} \omega [f, v_1^2 g]$
 $L f^{(n)} = p [J_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] + J_c [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]] + (1-p) [J_c [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] + J_c [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]]$
 $p_a = n k_B T \quad ; \quad f^{(n)} = n (\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T})^{d/2} \exp(-\frac{m}{2k_B T} (v-u)^2)$

Différencier avec Brey, Duffy, Santos par les collisions: présence de $\omega_a^{(n)}$, forme différente de ξ_a . La forme de $\omega [f, g]$ (donc aussi celle de ξ) est explicitement différente de celle de l'article de Brey, mais devrait être la même implicitement; les résultats doivent être les mêmes dans la limite $p \rightarrow 0$, pour $\alpha = 1$ (donc toutes les lois de conservation sont vérifiées, et il faut que les contributions de ω et ξ s'annulent. C'est en effet bien le cas, car ω et ξ ont p en préfacteur. Par contre, les expressions de ω et ξ n'ont effectivement pas à être similaires à celles de l'article de Brey, car dans mon cas la non conservation est due à l'annihilation, tandis que chez Brey il s'agit de collisions inélastiques sans annihilation.

Mise en évidence des gradients:
 $(\partial_t^{(n)} + L) f^{(n)} - p [\xi_a^{(n)} T \partial_r f^{(n)} - \frac{2}{3} p \omega_a^{(n)}] = f^{(n)} [\nabla u - v \cdot \nabla \ln(n)] + \partial_r f^{(n)} [\frac{1}{3} T \nabla u - v \cdot \nabla T] + \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial n} [\frac{1}{m n} \nabla_j p_a - v \cdot \nabla u_i]$
 $= \nabla \ln(n) \cdot [-v f^{(n)} - \frac{1}{3m} \nabla v f^{(n)}] + \nabla \ln(T) \cdot [\frac{1}{3} \nabla v (v f^{(n)}) - \frac{1}{3m} \nabla v f^{(n)}] + \nabla_j u_i [-\frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_r (v f^{(n)})] + f^{(n)} \nabla u - \frac{v \cdot \nabla u_i \nabla u_i f^{(n)}}{\nabla v_i (v_i f^{(n)}) \nabla_j u_i}$
on vérifie que ce terme est égal à $\nabla v_i (v_i f^{(n)}) \nabla_j u_i$

$\Rightarrow (\partial_t^{(n)} + L) f^{(n)} + p [\frac{2}{3} \omega_a^{(n)} - \xi_a^{(n)} T \partial_r f^{(n)}] = A \nabla_r \ln(T) + B \nabla_r \ln(n) + C_{ij} \nabla_j u_i$
 $A = \frac{1}{3} v \cdot \nabla v (v f^{(n)}) - (3m)^{-1} \nabla v f^{(n)}$
 $B = -v f^{(n)} - (3m)^{-1} \nabla v f^{(n)}$
 $C_{ij} = \nabla v_i (v_j f^{(n)}) - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_r (v f^{(n)})$

Ansatz de solution:
 $f^{(n)} = A \cdot \nabla_r \ln(T) + B \cdot \nabla_r \ln(n) + C_{ij} \nabla_j u_i$
Application de l'opérateur $\partial_t^{(n)}$ sur $f^{(n)}$:
 $\partial_t^{(n)} f^{(n)} = \partial_t^{(n)} (A \nabla_r \ln(T) + B \nabla_r \ln(n) + C_{ij} \nabla_j u_i)$
 $= A \partial_t^{(n)} \nabla_r \ln(T) + \nabla_r \ln(T) \partial_t^{(n)} A + B \partial_t^{(n)} \nabla_r \ln(n) + \nabla_r \ln(n) \partial_t^{(n)} B + 2ij \partial_t^{(n)} \nabla_j u_i + \nabla_j u_i \partial_t^{(n)} 2ij$
 $= \nabla_r \partial_t^{(n)} \ln(T) = \nabla_r (n^{-2} \partial_t^{(n)} n) = \nabla_r (n^{-2} (-p) \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]) = \nabla_r \partial_t^{(n)} \omega_a$
 $= -A p \nabla_r \partial_t^{(n)} \omega_a - B p \nabla_r (\frac{1}{3} \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]) + \nabla_r \ln(T) [2 \partial_t^{(n)} \partial_r + 2 \partial_n \partial_n + 2 u \cdot \nabla u] A + \nabla_r \ln(n) [2 \partial_t^{(n)} \partial_r + 2 \partial_n \partial_n + 2 u \cdot \nabla u] B$
 $= -A p \nabla_r \partial_t^{(n)} \omega_a - B p \nabla_r (\frac{1}{3} \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]) - p \nabla_r \ln(T) [T \xi_a^{(n)} \frac{2}{3} + \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] \frac{2}{3}] A - p \nabla_r \ln(n) [T \xi_a^{(n)} \frac{2}{3} + \omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] \frac{2}{3}] B$

Néanmoins $\xi_a^{(n)}$ et $\omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}]$ sont connus, donc on peut calculer leur ∂_r .
 $\omega_a [f^{(n)}, f^{(n)}] = \text{cte.} \int dv_1 dv_2 |v_1| n^2 \exp(-\frac{m}{2}(v_1-u)^2) \exp(-\frac{m}{2}(v_2-u)^2)$
 $= \text{cte.} n^2 \int dv_1 dv_2 |v_1| \exp(-\frac{m}{2}(v_1-u)^2) \exp(-\frac{m}{2}(v_2-u)^2)$

Pour ceci on utilise :

$$I_n = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n \frac{e^{-\alpha(x_1-u)^2} \dots e^{-\alpha(x_n-u)^2}}{e^{-\alpha C u^2/2}}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc \frac{e^{-\alpha C u^2/2}}{e^{-\alpha C u^2/2}}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-\alpha C u^2/2} \frac{e^{-\alpha C u^2/2}}{e^{-\alpha C u^2/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\beta^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \beta^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\beta^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}, \beta = 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}$$

Dans notre cas $n=1$, donc :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n |v_1| e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \alpha^{-\frac{d}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] = Cte \cdot \frac{1}{n} T^{d+1/2} = Cte \cdot n^{-1} T^{d+1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_r \left[\frac{1}{n} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \right] = \nabla_r (Cte \cdot \frac{1}{n} n T^{d+1/2}) = Cte \cdot \nabla_r (n T^{d+1/2}) = Cte \cdot [(d+1/2) n T^{d-1/2} + n \nabla_r (T^{d+1/2})] = Cte \cdot [\frac{d+1}{2} n T^{d-1/2} + n T^{d-1/2} \frac{\nabla_r T}{T}]$$

$$= \nabla_r \ln(n) \cdot Cte \cdot n T^{d+1/2} + \nabla_r \ln(T^{d+1/2}) Cte \cdot n T^{d+1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \left(\nabla_r \ln(n) + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_r \ln(T) \right)$$

Calcul de $\nabla_r \xi_a^{(0)}$.

$$\xi_a^{(0)} = - \frac{1}{3nT} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, v_1^2 f^{(0)}] = - \frac{1}{3nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n |v_1| f^{(0)}(r, v_1, t) f^{(0)}(r, v_2, t) v_1^2$$

$$= Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha(v_1-u)^2} e^{-\alpha(v_2-u)^2} |v_1| v_1^2$$

$$= Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha(v_1-u)^2} e^{-\alpha(v_2-u)^2} |v_1| v_1^2$$

Mais on remarque que les variables v_1 et v_2 sont indistinguable dans l'expression de $\xi_a^{(0)}$, d'où

$$\xi_a^{(0)} = Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha(v_1-u)^2} e^{-\alpha(v_2-u)^2} |v_1| \frac{1}{2} (v_1^2 + v_2^2)$$

$$= Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} |v_1| \left[\frac{1}{2} (C_1^2 + C_2^2) + C_1 C_2 \right]$$

$$= Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} C_2 \left[C_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2^2 + C_1 C_2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 C_1 \right]$$

$$= Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} C_2 \left[C_1^2 + C_2^2 + 2 C_1 C_2 \right]$$

Avec :

$$\langle C_1^2 \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} C_1^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} C_1^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \alpha^{-\frac{d}{2}} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \alpha^{-\frac{d}{2}}$$

$$\langle C_1 C_2 \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} C_1 C_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n e^{-\alpha v_1^2} e^{-\alpha v_2^2} C_1 C_2$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \alpha^{-\frac{d}{2}} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\alpha^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \alpha^{-\frac{d}{2}}$$

Ainsi :

$$\xi_a^{(0)} = Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \left[\frac{d}{2} T^{d+3/2} + (d+1) \frac{2}{2} T^{d+3/2} \right]$$

$$= Cte \cdot \frac{1}{nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n T^{d+3/2} \cdot (d + (d+1))$$

$$= Cte \cdot n \cdot T^{d+3/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_r \xi_a^{(0)} = \nabla_r (Cte \cdot n T^{d+3/2}) = \xi_a^{(0)} \left[\nabla_r \ln(n) + \frac{3}{2} \nabla_r \ln(T) \right]$$

Invariant (s) et (s) dans (4) en $(1-p) \xi_a^{(0)}$

$$\partial_t^{(0)} f^{(1)} = -\partial_t \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} \left[\nabla_r \ln(n) + \frac{3}{2} \nabla_r \ln(T) \right] - \beta p \frac{1}{n} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \left(\nabla_r \ln(n) + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_r \ln(T) \right) \right]$$

$$- p \nabla_r \ln(n) \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{A} - p \nabla_r \ln(n) \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{B} - p \nabla_{ij} \omega_{ij} \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{C}_{ij}$$

On voit que la seule différence de structure avec Breg est le dénominateur. Par contre, pour composer nos équations avec celles de Breg il faut prendre $p=0$ et $\alpha=1$ chez Breg. Le fait que la structure est la même montre le lien direct par la généralisation à $\alpha \neq 1$: dans ce cas $\partial_t^{(0)}$ reste inchangé, par contre ∂_{ij} a un nouveau terme de perte de sorte que $f^{(1)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} f^{(0)} + f^{(1)}$, et donc $p f^{(1)} \rightarrow p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)}$. On pourrait directement ainsi faire la substitution, et le résultat serait correct, avec $\xi_a^{(0)} = (1-\alpha) \frac{1}{3nT} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}]$; $\omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] = \frac{m \pi^{d/2}}{3nT} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx_1 \dots dx_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 \dots dv_n |v_1 - v_2|^2 f^{(0)}(r, v_1, t) f^{(0)}(r, v_2, t)$ (à réviser, car cette dernière expression est établie en 3d !). Ceci donne :

$$\partial_t^{(0)} f^{(1)} = - \left\{ \nabla_r \ln(n) + \frac{3}{2} \nabla_r \ln(T) \right\} \left\{ \partial_t \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right] + \beta \cdot p \frac{1}{n} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \right\}$$

$$- \nabla_r \ln(n) \left[p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{A}$$

$$- \nabla_r \ln(n) \left[p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{B}$$

$$- \nabla_{ij} \omega_{ij} \left[p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{C}_{ij}$$

où on rappelle que le terme en rang représente les collisions inélastiques, les termes $\xi_a^{(0)}$ et ω_{ij} l'amplification avec $f^{(0)}$ la perte d'énergie et ω_{ij} la diminution du nombre de particules. Comme $(\partial_t^{(0)} + L) f^{(1)}$ s'exprime en fonction des gradients, et qu'il en est de même du membre de droite, alors seuls les termes $p \frac{1}{3n} \omega_{ij}^{(0)} - \xi_a^{(0)} \text{Tr} \mathcal{C}^{(0)}$ et $(1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \text{Tr} \mathcal{C}^{(0)}$ ne s'expriment pas en termes de gradients. Ainsi, par des raisons de symétrie la somme de ces termes doit être nulle car ces termes ne sont pas couplés linéairement aux vecteurs \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} ou au tenseur de trace nulle \mathcal{C}_{ij} . L'équation devient donc :

$$- \left(\nabla_r \ln(n) + \frac{3}{2} \nabla_r \ln(T) \right) \cdot \left(\mathcal{A} \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right] + \beta \cdot p \frac{1}{n} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \right) - \nabla_r \ln(n) \left[p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{A}$$

$$- \nabla_r \ln(n) \left[p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{B} + \nabla_{ij} \omega_{ij} \left[p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right] \mathcal{C}_{ij}$$

$$= \mathcal{A} \nabla_r \ln(T) + \mathcal{B} \nabla_r \ln(n) + \mathcal{C}_{ij} \nabla_{ij} \omega_{ij}$$

On trouve les équations pour \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{C}_{ij} en égalant les coefficients des différents gradients :

$$\nabla_r \ln(T) : - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A} \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \beta p \frac{1}{n} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] - \left(p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right) \mathcal{A} + L \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}$$

$$\nabla_r \ln(n) : - \mathcal{A} \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right] - \beta p \frac{1}{n} \omega_1[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] - \left(p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right) \mathcal{B} + L \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}$$

$$\nabla_{ij} \omega_{ij} : - \left(p T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + (1-p) T \xi_a^{(0)} \frac{2}{3T} + p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right) \mathcal{C}_{ij} + L \mathcal{C}_{ij} = \mathcal{C}_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left(- \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right] \left(\frac{1}{2} + T \frac{2}{3T} \right) - p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right) \mathcal{A} - \beta \frac{1}{2n} \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} \\ \left(- \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right] \frac{1}{T} - p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{3n} \right) + L \right) \mathcal{B} - \left(p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right) \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B} \\ \left(- \left[p \xi_a^{(0)} + (1-p) \xi_a^{(0)} \right] \frac{2}{3T} - p \omega_{ij}[f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] \frac{2}{3n} \right) \mathcal{C}_{ij} + L \mathcal{C}_{ij} = \mathcal{C}_{ij} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_r \nabla_r (V f^{(0)}) - (\beta m)^{-1} \nabla_r f^{(0)}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = - \nabla f^{(0)} - (\beta m)^{-1} \nabla_r f^{(0)}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{ij} = \nabla_r (\nabla_{ij} f^{(0)}) - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \nabla_r \nabla_r (V f^{(0)})$$

Coeff. transport : $\eta^{(1)} = - \frac{1}{2} \nabla_r T - M \nabla_r n$; κ : coeff. cond. thermique ; M : cond. therm. inélastique ($M=0$ si $\alpha=1$)
 $\rho_{ij}^{(1)} = - \frac{1}{2} \nabla_r (\nabla_{ij} V f^{(0)}) - \beta \delta_{ij} \nabla_r \omega_{ij}$; $\Lambda_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_r \omega_{ij} + \nabla_{ij} \omega_r)$; γ : viscosité de cisaillement ; β : viscosité volumique ; Λ : tenseur contrainte

Equation (26) de Breg & Duffy et al. :

$$\partial_t^{(1)} f^{(0)} + \mathbf{V} \nabla f^{(0)} = 0, \quad \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t^{(1)} f^{(0)} + \mathbf{u} \nabla f^{(0)} + (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{u}) \nabla f^{(0)} = \partial_t^{(1)} f^{(0)} + \mathbf{v} \nabla_r f^{(0)} = 0$$

Avec:
$$\partial_t^{(1)} f^{(0)} = \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \cdot \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} f^{(0)} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t}$$

Avec:
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \nabla_r T = -\frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \xi^{(1)} T \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \nabla_r T - \frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \xi^{(1)} T$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \nabla_r n = -n \nabla_r \mathbf{u} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \nabla_r n - n \nabla_r \mathbf{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \nabla_r u_i = -\frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \nabla_r u_i - \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p$$

Ainsi:
$$\partial_t^{(1)} f^{(0)} = \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \left[-\mathbf{u} \nabla_r T - \frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \xi^{(1)} T \right] + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \left[-\mathbf{u} \nabla_r n - n \nabla_r \mathbf{u} \right] + \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} f^{(0)} \left[-\mathbf{u} \nabla_r u_i - \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p \right]$$

Avec:
$$\nabla_r f^{(0)} = \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \cdot \nabla_r T + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \cdot \nabla_r n + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial u_i} \nabla_r u_i$$

Donc:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t^{(1)} f^{(0)} + \mathbf{V} \nabla_r f^{(0)} &= \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \left[-\frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \xi^{(1)} T - \mathbf{u} \nabla_r T + \mathbf{v} \nabla_r T \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \left[-\mathbf{u} \nabla_r n - n \nabla_r \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \nabla_r n \right] \\ &\quad + \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} f^{(0)} \left[-\mathbf{u} \nabla_r u_i - \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p + \mathbf{v} \nabla_r u_i \right] \\ &= -\xi^{(1)} T \partial_T f^{(0)} - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \left[\frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r T \right] - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \left[n \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r n \right] \\ &\quad + \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} f^{(0)} \left[-\frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p + \mathbf{v} \nabla_r u_i \right] \\ &= -\xi^{(1)} T \partial_T f^{(0)} - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \left[\frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r T \right] - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial n} \cdot n \left[\nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r \ln(n) \right] \\ &\quad + \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} f^{(0)} \left[-\frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p + \mathbf{v} \nabla_r u_i \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_t^{(0)} + \mathbf{L}) f^{(0)} + (\partial_t^{(1)} + \mathbf{V} \nabla) f^{(0)} = (\partial_t^{(0)} + \mathbf{L}) f^{(0)} - \xi^{(1)} T \partial_T f^{(0)} - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} \left[\frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r T \right] - f^{(0)} \left[\nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r \ln(n) \right] - \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} f^{(0)} \left[\frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r u_i \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_t^{(0)} + \mathbf{L}) f^{(0)} - \xi^{(1)} T \partial_T f^{(0)} = f^{(0)} \left[\nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r \ln(n) \right] + \partial_T f^{(0)} \left[\frac{2}{3} T \nabla_r \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r T \right] + \nabla_{\mathbf{u}} f^{(0)} \left[\frac{1}{m \cdot n} \nabla_i p - \mathbf{v} \nabla_r u_i \right] \quad \#$$

• Si on ne peut pas totalement simplifier $\int f^{(n)}$ et qu'il reste la forme $\omega[f^{(n)}, v, f^{(n)}]$ ou d'autres, alors on repart de ma calcul des coeff. de viscosité:

$$\underbrace{-p \alpha_i}_{\text{nouveau}} - p \beta_{ij} + J \delta_{ij} = c_{ij}$$

; intègre sur $-\frac{1}{(d-1)(d+2)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) \Rightarrow$

mais alors, est-ce le droit de dire que A_i, β_{ij} héritent des mêmes propriétés de symétrie que A, B, C, \dots ?

suite

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) [-p T \delta_T^{(n)} \partial_T \delta_{ij} - p n \delta_n^{(n)} \partial_n \delta_{ij}] - \frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) [-p \alpha_i] - \frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) J \delta_{ij}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) c_{ij}(v)$$

$$\Rightarrow -p T \delta_T^{(n)} \partial_T \eta + -p n \delta_n^{(n)} \partial_n \eta - p \frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) \alpha_i - \frac{1}{(\dots)} \frac{\int dv D_{ij}(v) J \delta_{ij}}{\int dv D_{ij}(v) \delta_{ij}} \int dv D_{ij}(v) \delta_{ij} = -\frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) c_{ij}(v)$$

$$\Rightarrow [-p T \delta_T^{(n)} \partial_T - p n \delta_n^{(n)} \partial_n + \nu_\eta] \eta - p \frac{1}{(\dots)} \frac{\int dv D_{ij}(v) \alpha_i}{\int dv D_{ij}(v) \delta_{ij}} \int dv D_{ij}(v) \delta_{ij} = -\frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) c_{ij}(v)$$

$:= \Omega_\eta$

$$\Rightarrow [-p T \delta_T^{(n)} \partial_T - p n \delta_n^{(n)} \partial_n + \nu_\eta + \Omega_\eta] \eta = -\frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) c_{ij}(v)$$

Analyse dim. $\Rightarrow \nu_\eta \sim n^0 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \tau \partial_T \eta = \nu_\eta \eta$

$$\boxed{[-p \frac{\delta_T^{(n)}}{2} + \nu_\eta + \Omega_\eta] \eta = -\frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv D_{ij}(v) c_{ij}(v)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{1}{-p \frac{\delta_T^{(n)}}{2} + \nu_\eta + \Omega_\eta} \frac{1}{(\dots)} \int dv \underbrace{D_{ij}(v)}_{\text{pair}} \underbrace{c_{ij}(v)}_{\text{impair}} = \frac{1}{(\dots)} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_i} (v_i f^{(n)}) + \dots$$

$$\boxed{\eta = -\frac{p \alpha_i}{\nu_\eta + \Omega_\eta - p \frac{\delta_T^{(n)}}{2}}}$$

Etude de Ω_η :

$$\Omega_\eta = \frac{\int dv D_{ij}(v) \alpha_i}{\int dv D_{ij}(v) \delta_{ij}} = \frac{1}{T} \int dv D_{ij}(v) \left[\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_k} \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(n)}, v, \frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial v_i}] + \dots \right]$$

$:= T$

Conditions de solubilité

Breg : preuve de la nullité de $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}$

Marche dans le cas de $\mathcal{P}^{(1)}$,
 mais pas des moments avec le SE :
 les termes en $\frac{\partial f^{(n)}}{\partial x_i}$ ne tombent pas

~~les conditions~~

Par construction de la méthode de Chapman-Enskog, les moments de v^0, v^1, v^2 sur ~~l'espace des moments~~ f sont donnés par ceux de l'ordre le plus bas $f^{(0)}$. ~~En effet~~ Par conséquent les moments

$$\langle \chi | f^{(n)} \rangle = \int d\mathbf{v} \chi | f^{(n)} \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \chi \in \mathcal{L}, \quad \chi(v) = \{v^0, v^1, v^2\} \quad (*)$$

Soit \mathcal{P} l'opérateur de projection dans ~~le sous-espace~~ le sous-espace \mathcal{L} engendré par $\{v^0, v^1, v^2\}$ par ~~l'expression de \mathcal{P}~~ , ~~elle~~ ~~est~~ ~~l'orthogonal~~ ~~de~~ ~~\mathcal{L}^\perp~~ , ~~alors~~

~~$\mathcal{P}f = \mathcal{P}f^{(0)}$~~
 ~~$\mathcal{P}f = \mathcal{P}f^{(0)}$~~

donc par (8)
 $\mathcal{P}g(v) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{d+2} \psi_i(v) f^{(0)}(v) \int d\mathbf{v}' \psi_i(v') g(v')$

~~(*) signifie que $f^{(n)} \in \mathcal{L}^\perp$~~

ou
 $\{\psi_i(v)\} = \{1, c_1 v, c_2 v^2\}$,

~~Après les moments de~~
~~l'ordre (n) signifie que $f^{(n)}$ est orthogonal à \mathcal{L} par rapport~~

et z avec c_1 et c_2 définis des (8).

alors (*) signifie que

~~$f^{(n)} \in \mathcal{L}^\perp$~~

$\mathcal{P}f = \mathcal{P}f^{(0)}$

En particulier

$\mathcal{P}f^{(1)} \in \mathcal{L}^\perp$

Par conséquent $f^{(1)}$ est dans le sous-espace orthogonal à \mathcal{L} . ~~$\mathcal{P}f^{(1)} = 0$~~ Ainsi

$$\mathcal{P}f^{(1)} = \mathcal{P}(A_i \nabla_i h(r) + B_i \nabla_i h(n) + Z_{ij} \nabla_i u_j) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (**)$$

~~On peut montrer que la condition~~
 La condition (**) est ~~la condition de solubilité~~ déduite donc directement de la définition de la méthode de Chapman-Enskog et de sa conséquence (*). On peut montrer que la condition d'existence des A, B, Z non nuls est que

$$\mathcal{P} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

ce qui se vérifie par calcul direct (condition de solubilité, (8)).

~~Revenant à (1),~~

~~de (1), on a :~~

~~$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}f) = 0$~~
 ~~$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}f) = 0$~~
 ~~$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}f) = 0$~~

~~L'opérateur de trace \mathcal{L} est commutatif avec l'opérateur de projection \mathcal{P} car par la~~
~~traçabilité de (1) :~~
 ~~$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}f) = 0$~~

~~En effet, l'opérateur de trace commute avec l'opérateur de projection \mathcal{P} . La trace est~~
~~un scalaire, on en déduit :~~
 ~~$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{P}f) = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}f)$~~

l'équation (A1) est

$$(\mathcal{D}_t^{(n)} + \mathcal{L})f^{(n)} - g^{(n)} \nabla \cdot f^{(n)} = A \nabla h(r) + B \nabla h(n) + C_{ij} \nabla_j u_i$$

avec

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{(n)} &= (1-d^2) \frac{4}{3n\pi T} \omega(r^{(n)}, r^{(n)}) \\ \omega(r^{(n)}, r^{(n)}) &= \frac{m\pi \sigma^2}{16} \int d\mathbf{v}_1 \int d\mathbf{v}_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 f^{(n)}(r, v_1, t) f^{(n)}(r, v_2, t) \\ f^{(n)} &= A_i \nabla_i h(r) + B_i \nabla_i h(n) + Z_{ij} \nabla_j u_i \end{aligned}$$

$\in \mathcal{L}^\perp$ car $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}_t^{(n)} + \mathcal{L}) = (\mathcal{D}_t^{(n)} + \mathcal{L})\mathcal{P}$: commute

si on montre que tout ça est dans \mathcal{L} , alors ceci est nul. Donc on étudie la condition pour que ceci soit dans \mathcal{L}^\perp , et impose que ce qui est dans \mathcal{L}^\perp est nul.

On a donc

$$f^{(1)} = V_{Ai} \nabla_i h(t) + V_{Bi} \nabla_i \ln(n) + M_{ij} \nabla_i U_j$$

~~avec~~
avec

$$V_{Ai} \sim \int d v_1 d v_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 f^{(0)}(v_1, v_2, t) A_i(v_2)$$

$$V_{Bi} \sim \int d v_1 d v_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 f^{(0)}(v_1, v_2, t) B_i(v_2)$$

$$M_{ij} \sim \int d v_1 d v_2 |v_1 - v_2|^3 f^{(0)}(v_1, v_2, t) Z_{ij}(v_2)$$

~~0~~ $L, \partial_t^{(1)}$ et P commutent

De plus, comme ~~so~~ par que l'équation (5) puisse être satisfaite il faut que

~~$$V_{Ai} \in P^\perp \Rightarrow P V_{Ai} = 0$$

$$V_{Bi} \in P^\perp \Rightarrow P V_{Bi} = 0$$

$$M_{ij} \in P^\perp \Rightarrow P M_{ij} = 0$$~~

$$V_{Ai} \partial_i f^{(0)} \in P^\perp \Rightarrow P(V_{Ai} \partial_i f^{(0)}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{Ai} P(\partial_i f^{(0)}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{Ai} \partial_i P(f^{(0)}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{Ai} = 0 \quad (= f^{(0)})$$

~~Mais comme V_{Ai} est un scalaire, alors $P V_{Ai} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{Ai} = 0$. De même pour V_{Bi} .~~
~~Mais comme V_{Ai} est une quantité indépendante des vitesses, un scalaire n'a de produit de vitesses, par~~
~~que $P V_{Ai} = 0$ est alors~~
~~De même pour V_{Bi} .~~

$$M_{ij} \partial_j P(f^{(0)}) = 0 \quad V_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{ij} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{M=0}$$

4.1. Equations hydrodynamiques

OLD

(1)

Il faut calculer explicitement les taux de déclin à l'ordre un. Or comme $\mathcal{L}f^{(1)} = f^{(1)} \xi_n^{(1)} - \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial v_i} \xi_{uc}^{(1)} + \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial T} T \xi_T^{(1)} = 0$, il suffit de calculer uniquement deux des trois taux de déclin.

4.1.1. Taux de déclin de densité $\xi_n^{(1)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_n^{(1)} &= \frac{2}{n} \omega [f^{(0)}, f^{(1)}] \\ &= \frac{2}{n} \sigma^{d-4} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| \left(-\frac{\beta^2}{n} M(v_1) \right) \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(v_1) (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mathcal{M} \nabla_i n) + \frac{2}{\beta} D_{ij}(v_1) \nabla_j u_i \right] M(v_2) \times \\ &\quad \times [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \sigma^{d-4} \beta_1 \frac{\beta^3}{V_T^{2d}} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| e^{-v_1^2/V_T^2} e^{-v_2^2/V_T^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(v_2^2/V_T^2)] \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(v_1) (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mathcal{M} \nabla_i n) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\beta} D_{ij}(v_1) \nabla_j u_i \right] \\ &= -2\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3}{\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |v_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \left[\frac{2m}{d+2} S_i(v_T c_1) (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mathcal{M} \nabla_i n) + \frac{2}{\beta} D_{ij}(v_T c_1) \nabla_j u_i \right] \\ &= -2\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3}{\pi^d} V_T \frac{2m}{d+2} (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mathcal{M} \nabla_i n) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |v_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \left(\frac{m}{2} V_T^2 c_i^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) v_T c_{1i} \\ &\quad - 2\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3}{\pi^d} V_T \frac{2}{\beta} \nabla_j u_i \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |v_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] m \left(V_T^2 c_{1i} c_{1j} - \frac{1}{d} V_T^2 c_1^2 S_{ij} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Passage dans les coordonnées relatives et du centre de masse:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \underline{c}_u &= \underline{c}_1 - \underline{c}_2 \\ \underline{c} &= \frac{1}{2} (\underline{c}_1 + \underline{c}_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{c}_1 = \underline{c} + \frac{1}{2} \underline{c}_u \\ \underline{c}_2 = \underline{c} - \frac{1}{2} \underline{c}_u \end{cases}$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^2 + c_2^2 &= 2c^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_u^2 \\ c_1^2 &= c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 + (c \cdot c_u) \\ \sqrt{2} (c_2^2) &= \frac{1}{2} c_u^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 c_u^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 - (c \cdot c_u) \right)^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 - (c \cdot c_u) \right) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[c^4 + \frac{1}{16} c_u^4 + 2 \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_u^2 + (c \cdot c_u)^2 - 2 (c \cdot c_u) \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 \right) \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{d+2}{2} \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 \right) + \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_u) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{32} c_u^4 + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_u^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_u)^2 - (c \cdot c_u) \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right) - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{8} c_u^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{32} c_u^4 + \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_u^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{8} c_u^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_u)^2 - c^2 (c \cdot c_u) - \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 (c \cdot c_u) + \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_u) \\ &\quad + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_n^{(1)} &= -2\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3}{\pi^d} V_T \frac{2m}{d+2} \frac{m}{2} V_T^3 (\mathcal{K} \nabla_i T + \mathcal{M} \nabla_i n) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \left[c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right] c_{1i} \\ &\quad - 2\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3}{\pi^d} V_T \frac{2}{\beta} m V_T^2 \nabla_j u_i \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \left[c_{1i} c_{1j} - \frac{1}{d} c_1^2 S_{ij} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_u |c_u| e^{-\frac{1}{2} c_u^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 + (c \cdot c_u) \right) \left(c_i + \frac{1}{2} c_{ui} \right) [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_u |c_u| e^{-\frac{1}{2} c_u^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c^2 c_i + \frac{1}{4} c_u^2 c_i + (c \cdot c_u) c_i + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{ui} + \frac{1}{8} c_u^2 c_{ui} + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_u) c_{ui} \right] [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2^2)] \\ &\quad - \frac{d+2}{2} c_i - \frac{d+2}{4} c_{ui} \end{aligned}$$

Remarquons que le petit raisonnement suivant ne permet pas de dire directement que $\xi_{ui}^{(1)} = 0$.



Par le biais des coefficients de transport \mathcal{D} , μ , et η , la distribution $f^{(1)}$ dépend des taux de déclin à l'ordre zéro. Mais comme $\xi_{ui}^{(0)} = 0$, alors $f^{(1)} = f^{(1)}(\xi_n^{(0)}, \xi_T^{(0)})$. En particulier, $f^{(1)}$ ne dépend pas de $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$ ni d'un quelconque autre ordre du développement de ξ_{ui} . D'autre part, la distribution $f^{(0)}$ ne dépend pas de ξ_{ui} ni d'un quelconque autre taux de déclin (ici est l'erreur). Ainsi

$$\Omega f^{(1)} = f^{(0)} \xi_n^{(1)} - \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_i} \xi_{ui}^{(1)} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T} T \xi_T^{(1)} \quad (*)$$

est indépendant de $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$. Or comme le seul terme dans (*) qui dépend de $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$ est $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$ lui-même, la seule possibilité est que $\xi_{ui}^{(1)} = 0$.

L'erreur dans ce raisonnement est la suivante: $f^{(0)}$ dépend implicitement de $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$ par le biais de la vitesse thermique $v_T = \sqrt{2/\beta m}$, où $\beta = (k_B T)^{-1}$. En effet, dans cette dernière équation la température est solution du système d'équations (436), faisant intervenir $\xi_{ui}^{(1)}$.

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-\frac{1}{2}c_2^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left(c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} + (c \cdot \cancel{c_{12}}) c_i + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} + \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot \cancel{c_{12}}) c_{12}^i - \frac{d+2}{2} \cancel{c_i^0} - \frac{d+2}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$+ a_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-\frac{1}{2}c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left(c^2 \check{c}_i + \frac{1}{4} \check{C}_{12}^2 c_i + (c \cdot \check{c}_{12}) c_i + \frac{1}{2} \check{C}_{12}^2 c_{12}^i + \frac{1}{8} \check{C}_{12}^2 c_{12}^i + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot \check{c}_{12}) c_{12}^i - \frac{d+2}{2} \check{c}_i - \frac{d+2}{4} \check{C}_{12}^2 c_i \right) \times$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 c^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{8} C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right) \quad (3)$$

Pour des raisons de symétrie, on voit que les termes suivants sont nuls:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}|^n e^{-\frac{1}{2}c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^m e^{-2c^2} F(c, c_{12}) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$F(c, c_{12}) = \left\{ c_i, c_{12}^i, c_i c_{12}^j, (c \cdot c_{12}), c_i (c \cdot c_{12})^p, c_{12}^i (c \cdot c_{12})^p, c_i c_j (c \cdot c_{12})^{2p+1}, c_{12}^i c_{12}^j (c \cdot c_{12})^{2p+1}, c_i c_{12}^j (c \cdot c_{12})^{2p} \right\} \quad (5)$$

où $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Ainsi:

$$I_1 = a_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-\frac{1}{2}c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{2} c^4 + c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4 + c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 c^2 + c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \left(-\frac{d+2}{2}\right) c^2 + c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \left(-\frac{d+2}{8}\right) C_{12}^2 \right.$$

$$+ c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})$$

$$+ c^2 \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{d(d+2)}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} c^2 c^4 + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} c^2 \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{8} C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} c^2 \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} c^2 (c \cdot c_{12})$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d(d+2)}{4} + (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{2} c^4$$

$$+ (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4 + (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 c^2 + (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \left(-\frac{d+2}{2}\right) c^2 - (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{8} C_{12}^2$$

$$+ (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12})$$

$$+ (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_i^0} \frac{d(d+2)}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 c^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{8} C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_i^0} \frac{d(d+2)}{4}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 c^2 - \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{d+2}{2} c^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{d+2}{8} C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} c^2 (c \cdot c_{12})$$

$$- \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{8} \cancel{C_{12}^2 c_{12}^i} \frac{d(d+2)}{4}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 c^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{d+2}{8} C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} (-c^2) (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \cancel{c_{12}^i} \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \left. \right] + \left(-\frac{d+2}{2} c_i - \frac{d+2}{4} C_{12}^2 c_i\right) S_2(c^2) \quad (6)$$

= 0

En effet, on voit tout de suite de (3) que I_1 est nul, car il y aura toujours un terme en c_i ou c_{12}^i à intégrer, d'où selon (4) une contribution nulle. On a:

$$I_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-\frac{1}{2}c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[(c_i + \frac{1}{2} C_{12}^i) (c_j + \frac{1}{2} C_{12}^j) - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \right] \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c^2) \right]$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-\frac{1}{2}c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left(c_i c_j + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C_{12}^i c_{12}^j} + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{c_j C_{12}^i} + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{C_{12}^i C_{12}^j} - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} C_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \right)$$

$$+ a_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-\frac{1}{2}c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left(c_i c_j + \frac{1}{2} \check{C}_{12}^i \check{c}_{12}^j + \frac{1}{2} \check{c}_j \check{C}_{12}^i + \frac{1}{4} \check{C}_{12}^i \check{C}_{12}^j - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} \check{C}_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \right) \times$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{32} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 c^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{d+2}{8} C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c_i c_j + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| c_{12} c_i c_j e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \\
 &- \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc c^2 e^{-2c^2} - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}|^2 e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \\
 &+ a_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-1/2 c_{12}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} \left[c_i c_j \frac{1}{2} c^4 + c_i c_j \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 + c_i c_j \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 + c_i c_j \left(-\frac{d+2}{2}\right) c^2 - c_i c_j \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 \right. \\
 &\quad + c_i c_j \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - c_i c_j e^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - c_i c_j \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + c_i c_j \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \\
 &\quad + c_i c_j \frac{d(d+2)}{4} + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 - \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{2} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d(d+2)}{4} + \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} c_j c_{12} c_i \frac{d(d+2)}{4} + \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{2} c^4 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 - \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4} c_{12} c_i c_{12} c_j \frac{d(d+2)}{4} - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 e^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c^2 \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 + \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} c_{12}^2 \frac{d(d+2)}{4} - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{1}{32} c_{12}^4 \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{1}{4} c^2 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{d+2}{8} c_{12}^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{1}{2} (c \cdot c_{12})^2 + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) c^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 (c \cdot c_{12}) \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{d+2}{2} (c \cdot c_{12}) - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} (c \cdot c_{12}) \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right] \tag{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

On voit qu'apparaissent des termes de type $c_i c_{12} c_j c_k c_l$ ainsi que $c_i c_{12} c_j (c \cdot c_{12})^2 = c_i c_{12} c_j c_k c_l c_m c_n c_p$ qu'il faut intégrer. Nous avons donc besoin des deux lemmes suivants.

Lemme utilisé avant

$$I^a[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |x|^n e^{-ax^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{a^{d+n/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)}, \quad (17)$$

et notant $M_{ij}[n] = M_{ij}^a[n]$, $M_{ijke}[n] = M_{ijke}^a[n]$, alors l'Eq. (7) devient:

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 = & I^{1/2}[1] M_{ij}^2[0] + \frac{1}{4} M_{ij}^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \\ & + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M_{ij}^2[4] + \frac{1}{32} I^{1/2}[5] M_{ij}^2[0] + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] M_{ij}^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M_{ij}^2[2] \right. \\ & - \frac{d+2}{8} I^{1/2}[3] M_{ij}^2[0] + \frac{1}{2} M_{ke}^{1/2}[1] M_{ijke}^2[0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} I^{1/2}[1] M_{ij}^2[0] \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2} M_{jk}^{1/2}[1] M_{ik}^2[2] - \frac{1}{8} M_{jk}^{1/2}[3] M_{ik}^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{4} M_{jk}^{1/2}[1] M_{ik}^2[0] \right\} \ominus \\ & - \frac{1}{2} M_{ik}^{1/2}[1] M_{jk}^2[2] - \frac{1}{8} M_{ik}^{1/2}[3] M_{jk}^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{4} M_{ik}^{1/2}[1] M_{jk}^2[0] \\ & + \frac{1}{8} M_{ij}^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] + \frac{1}{128} M_{ij}^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{16} M_{ij}^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\ & - \frac{d+2}{8} M_{ij}^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{32} M_{ij}^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{8} M_{ijke}^{1/2}[1] M_{ke}^2[0] \\ & + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} M_{ij}^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{2d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[6] - \frac{1}{32d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[2] \\ & - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[4] + \frac{d+2}{2d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] + \frac{d+2}{8d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\ & - \frac{1}{2d} \delta_{ij} M_{ke}^{1/2}[1] M_{ke}^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{4} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{8d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[4] \\ & - \frac{1}{128d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[7] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[2] + \frac{d+2}{8d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\ & + \frac{d+2}{32d} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{8d} \delta_{ij} M_{ke}^{1/2}[3] M_{ke}^2[0] - \frac{d+2}{16} \delta_{ij} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \\ & + \frac{1}{d} \delta_{ij} M_{ke}^{1/2}[1] M_{ke}^2[2] + \frac{1}{4d} \delta_{ij} M_{ke}^{1/2}[3] M_{ke}^2[0] - \frac{d+2}{2d} \delta_{ij} M_{ke}^{1/2}[1] M_{ke}^2[0] \left. \right\} \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

Pour simplifier cette expression, on constate que comme $M_{ij} \sim \delta_{ij}$, alors $M_{jkn}^2 M_{ik}^2 = M_{ik}^2 M_{jkn}^2 = M^{1/2} M^2 \delta_{ij}$, où M^a est défini par l'Eq. (9). De plus $M_{ke}^{1/2} M_{ke}^2 = d M^{1/2} M^2$. Finalement utilisant les Eqs. (14) et (16):

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ijke}^a M_{ke}^a &= b^a M^{a'} \underbrace{\delta_{ijke} \delta_{ke}} + \frac{b^a}{3} M^{a'} \left[\delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) + \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} (1 - \delta_{ij}) + \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} (1 - \delta_{ij}) \right] \delta_{ke} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{ke} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \\ &= b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} + \frac{b^a}{3} M^{a'} \left[\delta_{ij} \sum_{ke} \delta_{ke} (1 - \delta_{ik}) + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \sum_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} \delta_{ke} + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \sum_{ke} \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} \delta_{ke} \right] \\ &= \sum_{ke} \delta_{ke} - \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{ke} = \sum_k \delta_{ik} \sum_e \delta_{je} \delta_{ke} = \sum_k \delta_{jk} \sum_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{ke} \\ &= d - \sum_k \delta_{ik} = \sum_k \delta_{jk} = \sum_k \delta_{ik} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \\ &= b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} + \frac{b^a}{3} M^{a'} \left[\delta_{ij} (d-1) + \underbrace{(1 - \delta_{ij}) \delta_{ij}}_{= \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij}^2} + \underbrace{(1 - \delta_{ij}) \delta_{ij}}_{= \delta_{ij} - \delta_{ij}^2} \right] \\ &= b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} \left(1 + \frac{d-1}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{d+2}{3} b^a M^{a'} \delta_{ij} \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

Eq. (17) devient ainsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 = & \delta_{ij} \left\{ I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{4} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{4d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \right\} \\
 & + \delta_{ij} a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[4] + \frac{1}{32} I^{1/2}[5] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] \right. \\
 & \quad - \frac{d+2}{8} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{6} M^{1/2}[1] b^2[0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] \\
 & \quad - M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] - \frac{1}{4} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] + \frac{1}{128} M^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{16} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\
 & \quad - \frac{d+2}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{32} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{24} b^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] \\
 & \quad + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{2d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[6] - \frac{1}{32d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[2] \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{4d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[4] + \frac{d+2}{2d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] + \frac{d+2}{8d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{4} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{8d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[4] \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{128d} I^{1/2}[7] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{4d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[2] + \frac{d+2}{8d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\
 & \quad + \frac{d+2}{32d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] - \frac{d+2}{16} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \\
 & \quad \left. + M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] + \frac{1}{4} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] - \frac{d+2}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & \delta_{ij} \left\{ I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{4} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] - \frac{1}{4d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \right\} \\
 & + \delta_{ij} a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[4] + \frac{1}{32} I^{1/2}[5] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{4} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{2} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] \right. \\
 & \quad - \frac{d+2}{8} I^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{6} M^{1/2}[1] b^2[0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} I^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] - \frac{1}{2} M^{1/2}[1] M^2[2] \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[3] M^2[0] + \frac{1}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] + \frac{1}{128} M^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] + \frac{1}{16} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] \\
 & \quad - \frac{d+2}{8} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{32} M^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{24} b^{1/2}[1] M^2[0] + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} M^{1/2}[1] I^2[0] \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{2d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[6] - \frac{17}{32d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[2] - \frac{3}{8d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[4] + \frac{d+2}{2d} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[4] \\
 & \quad + \frac{d+2}{4d} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[2] - \frac{d+2}{4} I^{1/2}[1] I^2[2] - \frac{1}{128d} I^{1/2}[7] I^2[0] + \frac{d+2}{32d} I^{1/2}[5] I^2[0] \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{d+2}{16} I^{1/2}[3] I^2[0] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

On simplifie cette expression à l'aide d'un logiciel de calcul symbolique :

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 = & \delta_{ij} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \pi^d \left[2^{-3/2} \frac{d-4}{d} + a_2 \frac{d+1}{d} 2^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} \left(2^{d+5} (d+2) + 2^{1/2} (d+3) - 2^{\frac{d+4}{2}} (10+25d+7d^2) \right) \right] \\
 = & \delta_{ij} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \frac{\pi^d}{d} \left[2^{-3/2} (d-4) + a_2 (d+1) 2^{-\frac{15+d}{2}} \left\{ 2^{d+5} (d+2) + 2^{1/2} (d+3) - 2^{\frac{d+4}{2}} (10+25d+7d^2) \right\} \right] \quad (19)
 \end{aligned}$$

À l'aide les Eqs. (19) et (6) dans (2) donne :

(8)

$$\xi_n^{(1)} = -2\beta_1 \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta^3}{\pi^d} v_T \frac{\zeta}{\beta} m v_T^2 \nabla_j u_i \delta_{ij} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \frac{\pi^d}{d} [\dots]$$

$$= -2 \frac{\pi^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \beta^3}{\pi^d \beta} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \underbrace{\frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\pi^{\frac{d+1}{2}}}}_{=\zeta_0} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\zeta^* - \frac{1}{2} p \zeta^{(1)+}}}_{=\zeta^*} \frac{1}{\beta} \nabla_i u_i \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \frac{\pi^d}{d} [\dots]$$

$$= -4\sqrt{2} \frac{d+2}{8} \zeta^* \frac{1}{d} \nabla_i u_i [\dots]$$

$$= -\frac{d+2}{2d} \sqrt{2} \zeta^* \nabla_i u_i 2^{-1/2} \left[\frac{d-4}{2} + a_2 \frac{d+1}{2^{\frac{d+1}{2}}} \left\{ 2^{d+5} (d+2) + 2^{1/2} (d+3) - 2^{\frac{d}{2}+2} (10+25d+7d^2) \right\} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{d+2}{4d} \zeta^* \nabla_i u_i \left[d-4 + a_2 \frac{d+1}{2^{\frac{d}{2}+6}} \left\{ 2^{d+5} (d+2) + 2^{1/2} (d+3) - 2^{\frac{d}{2}+2} (10+25d+7d^2) \right\} \right]$$

$$\xi_n^{(1)} = -\zeta^* \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d-4 + a_2 \frac{d+1}{2^{\frac{d}{2}+6}} \left\{ 2^{d+5} (d+2) + 2^{1/2} (d+3) - 2^{\frac{d}{2}+2} (10+25d+7d^2) \right\} \right] \nabla_i u_i \quad \text{ou écrit} \quad (20)$$

On a aussi $\xi_n^{(1)*} = \xi_n^{(1)} / v_0$; $v_0 = p^{(0)} / \rho_0$

Question: taille du système pour avoir instabilité? e^{k \cdot \ell}, où k et \ell sont sans dimensions. Nos relations: trouver la taille du système correspondant à k=1, i.e. k petit \leftrightarrow système grand
 instabilité \leftrightarrow syst. grand.

On a:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \underline{\ell} &= \frac{1}{2} v_{0H}(t) \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H(t)}} \underline{r} \\ T_H(t) &= T_0 \left(1 + p t/t_0\right)^{\delta_T}; \quad n_H(t) = n_0 \left(1 + p t/t_0\right)^{\delta_n} \\ \delta_T &= \xi_T^{(0)}/t_0; \quad \delta_n = \xi_n^{(0)}/t_0 \\ t_0 &= \xi_n^{(0)}(0) + \xi_T^{(0)}(0)/2 = v_0 \left(\xi_n^{(0)H}(0) + \xi_T^{(0)H}(0)/2 \right) \\ \xi_n^{(0)H} &= \frac{d+2}{4} \left(1 - a_2/16\right); \quad \xi_T^{(0)H} = \frac{d+2}{8d} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{8d+11}{16}\right) \\ a_2 &= 8 \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{4d+6-\sqrt{2} + \frac{1-p}{p} 8\sqrt{2}(d-1)} \\ v_{0H}(t) &= \frac{p^{(d)}}{2_0} = n_H k_B T_H(t) \cdot \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sigma^{d-1}}{\sqrt{m k_B T_H}} = \underbrace{\frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)}}_{:= c(d)} n_H(t) \sigma^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_H(t)}{m}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Ainsi:

$$\underline{\ell} = \frac{1}{2} c(d) n_H(t) \sigma^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_H(t)}{m}} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_B T_H(t)}} \underline{r} = \frac{1}{2} c(d) \underbrace{n_H(t) \sigma^{d-1}}_{\text{sans dimension}} \underline{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} c(d) n_0 \sigma^{d-1} \underline{r} \left(1 + p \frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{\delta_n}$$

$$\delta_n = \frac{\xi_n^{(0)H}}{\xi_n^{(0)H} + \xi_T^{(0)H}/2}$$

$$t_0 = v_0 \left(\xi_n^{(0)H}(0) + \xi_T^{(0)H}(0)/2 \right) = c(d) n_0 \sigma^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_0}{m}}$$

Conclusion: les unités de k sont données par k \cdot \ell = k \cdot r/e_0 = (k/e_0) \cdot r, donc par celle de e_0

$$e_0 = \frac{1}{2} c(d) \left(1 + p \frac{t}{c(d) n_0 \sigma^{d-1} \sqrt{\frac{k_B T_0}{m}}}\right)^{\frac{\xi_n^{(0)H}}{\xi_n^{(0)H} + \xi_T^{(0)H}/2}} \underbrace{n_0 \sigma^{d-1}}_{\text{unités: } 1/L} ; \quad c(d) = \frac{8}{d+2} \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

La question: si k=1, alors que vaut r? r vaudra \tilde{e}_0 en unité (n_0 \sigma^{d-1})^{-1}. En effet:

$$k \cdot \ell = k r/e_0 = k r / (\tilde{e}_0 n_0 \sigma^{d-1}) = \frac{k}{\tilde{e}_0} \frac{r}{n_0 \sigma^{d-1}} = \frac{k}{n_0 \sigma^{d-1}} \frac{r}{\tilde{e}_0}$$

Les unités de k sont (ici: k=m)

$$m \ell = \frac{k}{k_0} \frac{r}{r_0} ; \quad m = \frac{k}{k_0} ; \quad \ell = \frac{r}{r_0} ; \quad [m \ell] = [-] \Rightarrow k_0 = r_0^{-1}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$k = k_0 m \quad r = r_0 \ell$$

$$\Rightarrow k = k_0 m = \frac{1}{r_0} m$$

retour aux notations initiales

$$\Rightarrow k_{dim} = \frac{1}{\tilde{e}_0} k_{dim}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{dim} = \tilde{e}_0 n_0 \sigma^{d-1} k$$

La taille du système est donc donnée par

$$\frac{1}{k_{dim}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{e}_0 n_0 \sigma^{d-1}} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$[\dots] = L$$

Calculi à vérifier : coefficients de viscosité V_2^* , V_m^* , V_T^*

$$V_2^* = \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)nV_0} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) J[M D_{ij}] - p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) \Omega[M D_{ij}] \right] = p V_2^{*a} + (1-p) V_2^{*c} + p V_2^{*a}$$

$$V_m^* = V_c^* = \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nV_0} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) J[M S_i] - p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \Omega[M S_i] \right] = p V_m^{*a} + (1-p) V_m^{*c} + p V_m^{*a}$$

$$Jg = p L_a g + (1-p) L_c g$$

$$L_a g = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_2 |v_{12}| \left[g(r_1, v_1; t) f^{(a)}(v_2; t) + f^{(a)}(v_1; t) g(r_1, v_2; t) \right]$$

$$L_c g = -\sigma^{d-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_2 \int d\hat{\sigma} \theta(\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) (\hat{\sigma} \cdot v_{12}) (b^{-1} - 1) \left[g(r_1, v_1; t) f^{(c)}(v_2; t) + f^{(c)}(v_1; t) g(r_1, v_2; t) \right] \quad : \text{pas besoin de refaire le calcul avec } L_c$$

Avec:

$$\beta = 1/k_B T$$

$$V_0 = \frac{p^{(d)}}{V_0} = n k_B T \left(\frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d-1/2}} \frac{V_m k_B T}{\sigma^{d-1}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\pi^{(d-1)/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

$$D_{ij}(v) = m \left(v_i v_j - \frac{1}{d} v^2 \delta_{ij} \right)$$

$$S_i(v) = \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) v_i$$

$$f^{(a)}(v) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v^2/V_T^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2 \left(\frac{v^2}{V_T^2} \right) \right] \quad ; \quad V_T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}}$$

$$M(v) = \frac{n}{V_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v^2/V_T^2}$$

$$S_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} x + \frac{d(d+2)}{8}$$

$$\Omega[Mg] = f^{(a)} \frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(a)}, Mg] - \frac{\partial f^{(a)}}{\partial v_j} v_j \frac{1}{n V_T} \left\{ \omega[f^{(a)}, v_j Mg] + \omega[v_j f^{(a)}, Mg] \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f^{(a)}}{\partial T} T \left\{ -\frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(a)}, Mg] + \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \omega[f^{(a)}, v^2 Mg] + \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \omega[v^2 f^{(a)}, Mg] \right\}$$

$$\omega[f, g] = \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| g(r_1, v_1; t) f(r_1, v_2; t)$$

Et:

$$S_1(p, k) = p f_T^{(a)*} - \frac{1}{2} \zeta^* k^2$$

$$\zeta^* = \frac{1}{V_2^* - \frac{1}{2} p f_T^{(a)*}}$$

$$f_T^{(a)*} = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \omega[f^{(a)}, v^2 f^{(a)}] - \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(a)}, f^{(a)}] \quad ; \quad f_n^{(a)*} = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{1}{n} \omega[f^{(a)}, f^{(a)}]$$

$$V_2^{*c} = 1 - \frac{1}{32} a_2$$

Vérification de $\xi_T^{(0)*}$

(1)

$$\xi_T^{(0)*} = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \omega [f^{(0)}, V^2 f^{(0)}] - \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{1}{n} \omega [f^{(0)}, f^{(0)}] = \frac{1}{V_0} \frac{m}{n k_B T d} \omega [f^{(0)}, V^2 f^{(0)}] - \xi_n^{(0)} \quad (1)$$

On commence donc par le calcul de $\xi_n^{(0)*}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_n^{(0)*} &= \frac{\beta}{n} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d/2-1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\beta}} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_1 dV_2 |V_{12}| f^{(0)}(V_1) f^{(0)}(V_2) \\ &= \frac{\beta}{n} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\beta}} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d/2-1/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV_1 dV_2 |V_{12}| \frac{1}{V_1^{2d}} e^{-V_1^2/V_T^2} e^{-V_2^2/V_T^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2\left(\frac{V_1^2}{V_T^2}\right) \right] \left[1 + a_2 S_2\left(\frac{V_2^2}{V_T^2}\right) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\beta m} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d/2-1/2}} \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC_1 dC_2 |C_{12}| e^{-C_1^2 - C_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \{ S_2(C_1^2) + S_2(C_2^2) \} \right] + O(a_2^2) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\beta m}}{n} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\pi^{d/2-1/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC_1 dC_2 |C_{12}| e^{-C_1^2 - C_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} C_1^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} C_1^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} + \frac{1}{2} C_2^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} C_2^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Coordonnées du centre de masse et relatives:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \\ C_2 = C - \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C_1^2 + C_2^2 &= 2C^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{12}^2 \\ C_1^4 + C_2^4 &= (C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}))^2 + (C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 - (C \cdot C_{12}))^2 \\ &= (C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2) + (C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 - 2(C \cdot C_{12})(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2) \\ &= 2C^4 + \frac{1}{8} C_{12}^4 + C^2 C_{12}^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})^2 \\ &= 2C^4 + \frac{1}{8} C_{12}^4 + \frac{d+2}{4} C^2 C_{12}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_n^{(0)*} &= \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC dC_{12} |C_{12}| e^{-2C^2 - C_{12}^2/2} \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 + \frac{d+2}{2d} C^2 C_{12}^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} (2C^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_{12}^2) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC e^{-2C^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC_{12} |C_{12}| e^{-C_{12}^2/2} + a_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dC dC_{12} |C_{12}| e^{-2C^2 - C_{12}^2/2} \left[C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 + \frac{d+2}{2d} C^2 C_{12}^2 - (d+2)C^2 - \frac{d+2}{4} C_{12}^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

On utilise:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{a^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \doteq I_a[n]$$

ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_n^{(0)*} &= \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[I_2[0] I_{1/2}[1] + a_2 \left(I_2[4] I_{1/2}[1] + \frac{1}{16} I_2[0] I_{3/2}[5] + \frac{d+2}{2d} I_2[2] I_{1/2}[3] - (d+2) I_2[2] I_{1/2}[1] - \frac{d+2}{4} I_2[0] I_{1/2}[3] + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} I_2[0] I_{1/2}[1] \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2^{\frac{d+4}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+4}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{d+3}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+3}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{d+2}{2d} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{d+2}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+2}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{d+3}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+3}{2}\right) - (d+2) \frac{1}{2^{\frac{d+2}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+2}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{d+3}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+3}{2}\right) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{8} \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(d/2)} \left[\sqrt{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) + a_2 \left\{ \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{d+2}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{2^2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \sqrt{2} \frac{d+2}{2d} \frac{d}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \frac{d+1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) - (d+2) \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \sqrt{2} \frac{d+2}{4} 2 \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \frac{d+1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \sqrt{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{8} \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(d/2)} \sqrt{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{d(d+2)}{16} + \frac{(d+3)(d+1)}{16} + \frac{(d+2)(d+1)}{8} - \frac{d(d+2)}{4} - \frac{(d+2)(d+1)}{4} + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{4} \left[1 + a_2 \frac{1}{16} \left\{ d(d+2) + (d+3)(d+1) + 2(d+2)(d+1) - 4d(d+2) - 4(d+2)(d+1) + 4d(d+2) \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{4} \left[1 + a_2 \frac{1}{16} \left\{ \overbrace{d(d+2) + (d+3)(d+1) + 2(d+2)(d+1)}^{-d-2} - 4d(d+2) - 4(d+2)(d+1) + 4d(d+2) \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{4} \left[1 + \frac{a_2}{16} \left\{ -(d+2)^2 + d^2 + 4d + 3 \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{4} \left[1 + \frac{a_2}{16} \left\{ -d^2 - 4d - 4 + d^2 + 4d + 3 \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{d+2}{4} \left[1 - \frac{a_2}{16} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(2)

Calcul de premier terme:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{V_0} \frac{m}{h k_B T} \omega [f^{(0)}, V^2 f^{(0)}] &= \frac{\beta d+2}{n} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{8} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{h k_B T} \frac{m}{h k_B T} \frac{1}{\Gamma(d/2)} \int dV_1 dV_2 |V_1| |V_2|^2 f^{(0)}(V_1) f^{(0)}(V_2) \\
&= \frac{\beta d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\beta}} \frac{m \beta}{d} \int d c_1 d c_2 |c_1| |c_2| V_1 V_2^2 c_1^2 \frac{1}{\pi^d} e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 S_2(c_1)] [1 + a_2 S_2(c_2)] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{8d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{2}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \int d c_1 d c_2 |c_1| |c_2|^2 e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 \{S_2(c_1) + S_2(c_2)\}] + O(a_2^2) \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \int d c_1 d c_2 |c_1| [c_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_2^4 + (c_1 c_2)] e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} [1 + a_2 \{ \frac{1}{2} (c_1^4 + c_2^4) - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1^2 + c_2^2) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \}] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \int d c_1 d c_2 |c_1| [c_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_2^4 + (c_1 c_2)] e^{-2c^2 - c_1^2/2} [1 + a_2 \{ c^4 + \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^4 + \frac{d+2}{2d} c^2 c_{12}^2 - (d+2) c^2 - \frac{d+2}{4} c_{12}^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} \}] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \left[I_2[2] I_{1/2}[1] + \frac{1}{4} I_2[0] I_{1/2}[3] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + a_2 \int d c_1 d c_2 e^{-2c^2 - c_1^2/2} \left[c^6 c_{12} + \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12}^5 + \frac{d+2}{2d} c^4 c_{12}^3 - (d+2) c^4 c_{12} - \frac{d+2}{16} c^2 c_{12}^3 + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} c^2 c_{12} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12}^3 + \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^7 + \frac{d+2}{8d} c^2 c_{12}^5 - \frac{d+2}{16} c^2 c_{12}^3 - \frac{d+2}{16} c_{12}^5 + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} c_{12}^3 \right] \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \left[I_2[2] I_{1/2}[1] + \frac{1}{4} I_2[0] I_{1/2}[3] + a_2 (I_2[6] I_{1/2}[1] + \frac{1}{16} \frac{d+2}{8d} I_2[2] I_{1/2}[5] + \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+2}{2d} I_2[4] I_{1/2}[3] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - (d+2) I_2[4] I_{1/2}[1] - \frac{d+2}{2} I_2[2] I_{1/2}[3] + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} I_2[2] I_{1/2}[4] + \frac{1}{64} I_2[0] I_{1/2}[7] - \frac{d+2}{16} I_2[0] I_{1/2}[5] + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} I_2[0] I_{1/2}[3] \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^d} \left[2^{-\frac{d+2}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) + \frac{1}{4} 2^{-\frac{d}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+3}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+3}{2}) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + a_2 \left\{ 2^{-\frac{d+6}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+6)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) + \frac{d+2(d+2)}{16d} 2^{-\frac{d+2}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+5}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+5}{2}) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{d+2(d+2)}{4d} 2^{-\frac{d+4}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+4)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+3}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+3}{2}) - (d+2) 2^{-\frac{d+4}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+4)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \frac{d+2}{2} 2^{-\frac{d+2}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+3}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+3}{2}) + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} 2^{-\frac{d+2}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} 2^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{64} 2^{-\frac{d}{2}} 2^{\frac{d+7}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+7}{2}) - \frac{d+2}{16} 2^{-\frac{d}{2}} 2^{\frac{d+5}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+5}{2}) + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} 2^{-\frac{d}{2}} 2^{\frac{d+3}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{d+3}{2}) \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \sqrt{2} \left[2^{\frac{1-2}{2}} \frac{d}{2} + \frac{1}{4} 2^{\frac{3-2}{2}} \frac{d+1}{2} + a_2 \left\{ 2^{\frac{1-6}{2}} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \frac{3d+4}{16d} 2^{\frac{5-2}{2}} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \frac{3d+4}{4d} 2^{\frac{3-4}{2}} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - (d+2) 2^{\frac{1-4}{2}} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} - \frac{d+2}{2} 2^{\frac{3-2}{2}} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \frac{d(d+2)}{4} 2^{\frac{1-2}{2}} \frac{d}{2} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{64} 2^{\frac{7-2}{2}} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} - \frac{d+2}{16} 2^{\frac{5-2}{2}} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \frac{d(d+2)}{16} 2^{\frac{3-2}{2}} \frac{d+1}{2} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[\frac{d}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{d+1}{2} + a_2 \left\{ 2^{\frac{1-4}{2}} \frac{d(d+2)(d+4)}{8} + \frac{3d+4}{16d} 2^{\frac{5-4}{2}} \frac{(d+3)(d+1)d}{8} + \frac{3d+4}{4d} \frac{d(d+2)(d+1)}{8} - 2^{\frac{1-4}{2}} \frac{d(d+2)^2}{4} - 2^{\frac{3-2}{2}} \frac{(d+2)(d+1)d}{8} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + 2^{\frac{0}{2}} \frac{(d+2)d^2}{8} + \frac{2^{\frac{7-4}{2}}}{64} \frac{(d+5)(d+3)(d+1)}{8} - \frac{2^{\frac{5-2}{2}}}{16} \frac{(d+3)(d+2)(d+1)}{64} + \frac{2^{\frac{3-2}{2}}}{4} \frac{(d+2)(d+1)d}{32} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{32} d(d+2)(d+4) + \frac{3d+4}{32d} d(d+3)(d+1) + \frac{d(d+2)(3d+4)(d+1)}{2 \cdot 16d} - \frac{d(d+2)^2}{8} - \frac{d(d+1)(d+2)}{4} + \frac{d^2(d+2)}{8} + \frac{(d+1)(d+3)(d+5)}{32} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \frac{(d+1)(d+2)(d+3)}{8} + \frac{d(d+1)(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ \frac{d(d+2)(d+4)}{8} + \frac{(d+1)(d+3)(3d+4)}{32d} + \frac{(d+2)(3d+4)(d+1)}{2 \cdot 16d} - \frac{4d(d+2)^2}{8} - \frac{8d(d+1)(d+2)}{4} + \frac{4d^2(d+2)}{8} + \frac{(d+1)(d+3)(d+5)}{32} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \frac{4(d+1)(d+2)(d+3)}{8} + \frac{4d(d+1)(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ d(d+2) [d+4 - 4(d+2) + 4d] + (3d+4)(d+1)(d+3+d+2) - 4d(d+1)(d+2) + (d+1)(d+3)[d+5 - 4(d+2)] \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ d(d+2)(d-4) + (3d+4) [2d^2 + 5d + 2d + 5] - 4d(d+1)(d+2) + (d+1)(d+3)[-3d - 3] \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ (d^2 + 2d)(d-4) + (3d+4)(2d^2 + 7d + 5) - 4(d^2 + d)(d+2) - 3(d+1)^2(d+3) \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ d^3 - 4d^2 + 2d^2 - 8d + 6d^3 + 7d^2 + 15d + 8d^2 + 28d + 20 - 4d^3 - 8d^2 - 4d^2 - 8d \right. \right. \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ 3d^3 + 15d^2 + 27d + 20 - 3d^3 - 15d^2 - 21d - 9 \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{d+2}{4d} \left[d + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ 6d + 11 \right\} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

let ensemble: (2) et (3) dari (1) donne:

$$\zeta_T^{(0)*} = \frac{d+2}{8d} \left[2d+1 + \frac{a_2}{16} (6d+11) \right] - \frac{d+2}{8d} \left[2d - \frac{a_2}{16} 2d \right]$$
$$= \frac{d+2}{8d} \left[\cancel{2d}+1 - \cancel{2d} + \frac{a_2}{16} (6d+11+2d) \right]$$

$$\boxed{\zeta_T^{(0)*} = \frac{d+2}{8d} \left[1 + \frac{11+8d}{16} a_2 \right]}$$

Vérification de V_2^{*a}

On ne vérifie que l'annihilation : les deux termes. Commençons par le premier.

$$V_2^* = \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0} \left[\underbrace{p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) L_a [M D_{ij}]}_{\text{vérification d'abord ce terme : } p V_2^{*a}} + \underbrace{(1-p) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) L_c [M D_{ij}]}_{\text{Ok, ce terme est déjà calculé dans la littérature}} - \underbrace{p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) \Omega [M D_{ij}]}_{\text{terme additionnel}} \right]$$

$$V_2^{*a} = \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv D_{ij}(v) L_a [M D_{ij}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_1| f^{(0)}(v_1) M(v_2) D_{ij}(v_2) [D_{ij}(v_1) + D_{ij}(v_2)] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_1| \frac{n}{V_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/V_1^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2 \left(\frac{v_1^2}{V_1^2} \right) \right] \frac{n}{V_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/V_2^2} D_{ij}(v_2) [D_{ij}(v_1) + D_{ij}(v_2)] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n^2}{V_1^{2d}} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_1| e^{-v_1^2/V_1^2} e^{-v_2^2/V_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2 \left(\frac{v_1^2}{V_1^2} \right) \right] m^2 \left(v_{2i} v_{2j} - \frac{1}{d} v_2^2 \delta_{ij} \right) \left[v_{1i} v_{1j} - \frac{v_1^2}{d} \delta_{ij} + v_{2i} v_{2j} - \frac{v_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n^2 m^2 \beta_1}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0 \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2) \right] V_1^2 V_2^2 \left(c_{2i} c_{2j} - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \left[c_{1i} c_{1j} - \frac{c_1^2}{d} \delta_{ij} + c_{2i} c_{2j} - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n^2 m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0 \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2) \right] \left(c_{2i} c_{2j} - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \left[c_{1i} c_{1j} - \frac{c_1^2}{d} \delta_{ij} + c_{2i} c_{2j} - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right] \end{aligned}$$

avec:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(c_{2i} c_{2j} - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right) \left[c_{1i} c_{1j} - \frac{c_1^2}{d} \delta_{ij} + c_{2i} c_{2j} - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \right] &= c_{2i} c_{2j} c_{1i} c_{1j} + c_{2i} c_{2j} c_{2i} c_{2j} - c_{2i} c_{2j} \frac{c_1^2}{d} \delta_{ij} - c_{2i} c_{2j} \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} \\ &\quad - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} c_{1i} c_{1j} - \frac{c_2^2}{d} \delta_{ij} c_{2i} c_{2j} + \frac{c_1^2 c_2^2}{d^2} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ij} + \frac{c_2^4}{d^2} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ij} \\ &= (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + c_2^4 - \frac{1}{d} c_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{1}{d} c_2^4 - \frac{1}{d} c_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{1}{d} c_2^4 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{d^2} c_1^2 c_2^2 \sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d \delta_{ij} + \frac{1}{d^2} c_2^4 d \\ &= (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + c_2^4 \left(1 - \frac{2}{d} + \frac{1}{d} \right) + c_1^2 c_2^2 \left(-\frac{2}{d} + \frac{1}{d} \right) \\ &= (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + \frac{d-1}{d} c_2^4 - \frac{1}{d} c_1^2 c_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V_2^{*a} &= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n^2 m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{(d+2)(d-1)V_0 \pi^d} \frac{1}{d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2) \right] \left[d(c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + (d-1)c_2^4 - c_1^2 c_2^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n^2 m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{d(d+2)(d-1)V_0 \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c_1^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c_1^2 + \frac{d(d+1)}{8} \right) \right] \left[d(c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + (d-1)c_2^4 - c_1^2 c_2^2 \right] \\ &= 1 + A c_1^4 + B c_1^2 + D \\ &\quad A = \frac{1}{2} a_2 \\ &\quad B = -\frac{d+2}{2} a_2 = -(d+2) A \\ &\quad D = a_2 \frac{d(d+1)}{8} = -\frac{d}{4} \left(-\frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \right) = -\frac{d}{4} B = \frac{d(d+1)}{4} A \\ &= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n^2 m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{d(d+2)(d-1)V_0 \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} (1 + A c_1^4 + B c_1^2 + D) \left[d(c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + (d-1)c_2^4 - c_1^2 c_2^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n^2 m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{d(d+2)(d-1)V_0 \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[(1+D) d(c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + (1+D)(d-1)c_2^4 - (1+D)c_1^2 c_2^2 + A d c_1^4 (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + A(d-1)c_1^4 c_2^4 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - A c_1^6 c_2^2 + B d c_1^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + B(d-1)c_1^2 c_2^4 - B c_1^4 c_2^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n^2 m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{d(d+2)(d-1)V_0 \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[(1+D) d(c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + (1+D)(d-1)c_2^4 - (1+D)c_1^2 c_2^2 + A d c_1^4 (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + A(d-1)c_1^4 c_2^4 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - A c_1^6 c_2^2 + B d c_1^2 (c_1 \cdot c_2)^2 + B(d-2)c_1^2 c_2^4 \right] \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

Coordonnées du centre de masse et relative:

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} c_{12} &= c_1 - c_2 \\ C &= \frac{1}{2}(c_1 + c_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} c_1 &= c_{12} + C \\ C &= \frac{1}{2}(c_{12} + 2C) = C_2 + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} c_1 &= c_{12} + C - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \\ c_2 &= C - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = C + \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \\ c_2 = C - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \end{cases} \\ c_1^2 + c_2^2 &= C^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 + (c_1 \cdot c_2) + C^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 - (c_1 \cdot c_2) = 2C^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_{12}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2)^2 = \left[\left(C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right) \cdot \left(C - \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right) \right]^2 = \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$C_2^4 = \left(C - \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right)^4 = \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 - (C \cdot C_{12}) \right)^2$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})^2} - 2 \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})} \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 = \left[C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}) \right] \left[C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 - (C \cdot C_{12}) \right]$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) + (C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) - (C \cdot C_{12})^2$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 - \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})^2}$$

$$C_1^4 (C_1 \cdot C_2)^2 = \left(C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right)^4 \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}) \right)^2 \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$= \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right] \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$= \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})^2} \right] \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + 2 \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})} \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^4 = \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right] \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 - 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \right]^2 - 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \right]$$

$$+ 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \right]$$

$$- 4(C \cdot C_{12})^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^4 + (C \cdot C_{12})^4 + 2(C \cdot C_{12})^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 - 4(C \cdot C_{12})^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^4 + (C \cdot C_{12})^4 - 2 \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})^2} \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$C_1^6 C_2^2 = \left(C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right)^2 \left(C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right)^4 \left(C - \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right)^2$$

$$= \left[C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}) \right] \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right] \left[C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 - (C \cdot C_{12}) \right]$$

$$= \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) + (C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) - (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \right] \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \right] \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^4 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^3 - (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4$$

$$- 2(C \cdot C_{12})^3 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^4 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4 + 2 \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})} \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^3 - 2 \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})^3} \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)$$

$$C_1^2 (C \cdot C_{12})^2 = \left(C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right)^2 \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}) \right) \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^4 = \left(C + \frac{1}{2} C_{12} \right)^2 \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 - 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \left[C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}) \right] \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 - 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^3 + \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) (C \cdot C_{12})^2 - 2(C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12}) \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^3$$

$$- 2(C \cdot C_{12})^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)$$

$$= \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^3 - \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})^2} \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) - \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})} \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + \cancel{(C \cdot C_{12})^3}$$

Ces moments sont intégrés avec un poids symétrique, donc toutes les puissances impaires de $(C \cdot C_{12})$ donnent une contrib. nulle par antisymétrie. De plus par isotropie (et comme les moments impaires seront de contribution nulle):

$$(C \cdot C_{12})^2 = \frac{1}{3} C^2 C_{12}^2$$

Que vaut $(C \cdot C_{12})^4$? Sépare en parties symétriques et antisymétriques :

$$(x \cdot y)^4 = \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke}}_{\text{termes d'ordre 4 en } x_i \text{ et } y_i} + \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e (1 - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke}) \cdot \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke}$$

termes d'ordre 2 en x_i et y_i

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e (1 - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke}) \delta_{ik} \delta_{je}$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e (1 - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke}) \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk}$$

+ termes impairs
contribution nulle à l'intégrale

$$= \sum_{i,j,k=1}^d x_i x_j x_k y_i y_j y_k \underbrace{\sum_{e=1}^d x_e y_e \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik}}_{= x_k y_k \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik}} + \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e (\delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je})$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e (\delta_{ik} \delta_{je} - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je})$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e (\delta_{ie} \delta_{jk} - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je})$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^d x_i x_j \delta_{ij} y_i y_i \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^d x_k^2 y_k^2 \delta_{ik}}_{= x_i^2 y_i^2} + \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke}$$

$$- \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik}$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ik} \delta_{je}$$

$$- \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je}$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ie} \delta_{jk}$$

$$- \sum_{i,j,k,e=1}^d x_i x_j x_k x_e y_i y_j y_k y_e \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{je} \delta_{ik}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^3 y_i^3 \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^d x_j y_j \delta_{ij}}_{= x_i y_i} + \sum_{i,j,k=1}^d x_i x_j x_k^2 y_i y_j y_k^2 \delta_{ij}$$

$$- \sum_{i,j,k=1}^d x_i x_j x_k^2 y_i y_j y_k^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik}$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k=1}^d x_i x_j^2 x_k y_i y_j^2 y_k \delta_{ik}$$

$$- \sum_{i,j,k=1}^d x_i x_j x_k^2 y_i y_j y_k^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik} \delta_{kj}$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j,k=1}^d x_i^2 x_j x_k y_i^2 y_j y_k \delta_{ik}$$

$$- \sum_{i,j,k=1}^d x_i x_j x_k^2 y_i y_j y_k^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{ke} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jk}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 + \sum_{ik=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 x_k^2 y_k^2 - \sum_{ij=1}^d x_i^3 y_i^3 x_j y_j \delta_{ij} \\ + \sum_{ij=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 x_j^2 y_j^2 - \sum_{ij=1}^d x_i^3 y_i^3 x_j y_j \delta_{ij} \\ + \sum_{ij=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 x_j^2 y_j^2 - \sum_{ij=1}^d x_i y_i x_j^3 y_j^3 \delta_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 + 3 \sum_{ij=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 x_j^2 y_j^2 - 3 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4$$

$$= -2 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 + 3 \sum_{ij=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 x_j^2 y_j^2$$

$$= -2 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 + 3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^d x_j^2 y_j^2 \right)$$

$$= -2 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 + 3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^d x_i^2 y_i^2 \right)^2 \\ \stackrel{\text{isotropie}}{=} \frac{1}{d} x^2 y^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{d^2} x^4 y^4 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4$$

isotropie: $\int dx dy F(x) G(y) \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^4 y_i^4 = \sum_{i=1}^d \int dx dy F(x) G(y) x_i^4 y_i^4 \\ = \sum_{i=1}^d \left(\int dx F(x) x_i^4 \right) \left(\int dy G(y) y_i^4 \right)$

Soit une matrice de rotation $X \mapsto R(X)$ t.q. $X_i \rightarrow X_j$, alors:

$$\left(\int dx F(x) x_j^4 \right) \left(\int dy G(y) y_j^4 \right) = \left(\int dx F(x) x_i^4 \right) \left(\int dy G(y) y_i^4 \right) \forall ij \\ \stackrel{= \int dx F(x)}{=} \int dx F(x) \quad \stackrel{= \int dy G(y)}{=} \int dy G(y)$$

\Rightarrow on peut prendre m indices fixés

$$= \frac{3}{d^2} x^4 y^4 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^d x_j^4 y_j^4$$

$$= \frac{3}{d^2} x^4 y^4 - 2d x_j^4 y_j^4$$

Conclusion:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (c_1 c_2)^2 &= (c^2 - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 \\ c_2^4 &= (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 \\ c_1^2 c_2^2 &= (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 \\ \cdot c_1^4 (c_1 c_2)^2 &= \left[(c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right] (c^2 - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 \\ \cdot c_1^4 c_2^4 &= (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^4 + \frac{3}{d^2} c^4 c_{12}^4 - 2d c_j^4 c_{12j}^4 - 2 \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 \\ \cdot c_1^6 c_2^2 &= (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{3}{d^2} c^4 c_{12}^4 + 2d c_j^4 c_{12j}^4 \\ c_1^2 (c_1 c_2)^2 &= (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2) (c^2 - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^2 \\ c_1^2 c_2^4 &= (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (*)$$

Insère (*) dans (**), et obtient:

$$\nu_2^{na} = \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n m^2 \beta_1 V_T^5}{d(d+2)(d-1) V_0 \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d c d c_2 e^{-2c^2 - \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2} \tilde{H}(c, c_{12}) |c_{12}|$$

avec

$$\tilde{H}(c, c_{12}) = \sum_{ij \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} c^i c_{12}^j + \sum_{ij \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha} \delta_{ij} c^i c_{12}^j c_1^4 c_{12,1}^4$$

Le développement des polynômes. Aussi:

$$V_2^{*a} = \frac{\beta^d \sigma^{dn} n m^2 \beta_1 V_1^2}{d(d+2)(d-1) \sqrt{\pi}^d} H(a_2, d)$$

$$H(a_2, d) = \sum_{ij \in \Omega_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c^i \right) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_n e^{-c_n^2/2} c_n^{j+1} \right) + \sum_{ij \in \Omega_\alpha} \delta_{ij} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-2c^2} c^i c_j^4 \right) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc_n e^{-c_n^2/2} c_n^{j+1} c_{n,j}^4 \right)$$

avec:

$$I^a[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2}$$

$$M_{ijne}^a[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} x_i x_j x_k x_l$$

soit:

$$H(a_2, d) = \sum_{ij \in \Omega_\alpha} \alpha_{ij} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] + \sum_{ij \in \Omega_\alpha} \delta_{ij} M_{iiii}^2[i] M_{iiii}^{1/2}[j+1]$$

reste à faire: trouver Ω_α , Ω_β , $I^a[n]$, $M_{ijne}^a[n]$, α_{ij} , δ_{ij} . On peut facilement trouver δ_{ij} et Ω_β : ces termes apparaissent dans $C_1^4 C_2^4$ et $C_1^6 C_2^2$, avec coefficients $A(d-1)$ et $-A$ respectivement. Ainsi il y aura les termes:

$$A(d-1) [-2d C_j^4 C_{2j}^4] - A [+2d C_j^4 C_{2j}^4] = 2d C_j^4 C_{2j}^4 (\cancel{A} - dA + A) = -2dA C_j^4 C_{2j}^4, A = \frac{1}{2} a_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Omega_\beta = \{(0,0)\} \\ \delta_{0,0} = -d^2 a_2 \\ I^a[n] = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{a^{(d+n)/2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \end{cases}$$

Par $M_{ijne}^a[n]$, on n'étudie ici que le cas particulier $M_{iiii}^a[n]$

$$M_{iiii}^a[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n x_i^4 e^{-ax^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{isotropie}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n x_1^4 e^{-ax^2}, \quad x_1 = r \sin \theta_1 \dots \sin \theta_{d-2} \cos \theta$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^n e^{-ar^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \dots \int_0^\pi d\theta_{d-2} r^4 \cos^4 \theta \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \sin \theta_k \right) r^{d-1} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin \theta_k)^k \right)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr r^{n+d+3} e^{-ar^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cos^4 \theta \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \int_0^\pi d\theta (\sin \theta)^{k+4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n+4}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+5}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n+6}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n+4}{2}\right) \frac{3\pi}{4} \pi^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+5}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{k+6}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{3\pi}{4} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} \frac{d+n+2}{2} \frac{d+n}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \pi^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{k+3}{k} \frac{k+1}{k+2} \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) \frac{2}{k} \frac{1}{\Gamma(k/2)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{32} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} (d+n)(d+n+2) \pi^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{2(k+1)(k+3)}{k(k+2)(k+4)} \frac{d-2}{k+1} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\Gamma(k/2)}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi^{d/2}}{32} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} (d+n)(d+n+2) \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) 2^{d-2} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{(k+1)(k+3)}{k(k+2)(k+4)} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\Gamma(k/2)}$$

$$= \frac{8(d-1)(d+1)}{\Gamma(d+3)} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+3}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \dots \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d-2+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d-2}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi^{d/2}}{32} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} (d+n)(d+n+2) \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) 2^{d-2} \frac{8(d-1)(d+1)}{\Gamma(d+3)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d-2+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

$\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}} (d+n)(d+n+2) (d-1)(d+1) 2^{d-2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d+3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Gamma(d+3)} &= \frac{1}{(d+2)\Gamma(d+2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{d(d+1)\Gamma(d)(d+2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{d(d-1)(d+1)\Gamma(d-1)(d+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3\pi^{(d-1)/2} \frac{1}{2^{d-4}} \frac{(d+n)(d+n+2)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+n}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2})}{\Gamma(d-1)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+4}{2}}}$$

Il reste à trouver $\delta_{i,j}$. En réglissant les termes déjà trouvés dans $\Delta_{\mathcal{L}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1+d)d \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + (1+d)(d-1) \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right] - (1+d) \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right] \\
 & + Ad \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right] \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + A(d-1) \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^4 + \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^2 - \frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 \right] \\
 & - A \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^4 - \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^2 \right] + Bd \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \left(C^2 - \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^2 + B(d-2) \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^3 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \right] \\
 = & (1+d)d \left(C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right) + [(1+d)(d-1) - (1+d)] \left(C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right) + [(1+d)(d-1) + (1+d)] \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \\
 & + Ad \left[C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right] \left(C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right) + \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right)^4 [A(d-1) - A] + \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^2 [A(d-1) + A] \\
 & + A(d-1) \left[-\frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \left(C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right) + Bd \left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \left(C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + B(d-2) \left[\left(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \right) \left(C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right) - \frac{1}{d} C^4 C_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{4d} C^2 C_{12}^4 \right] \right] \\
 = & C^4 \left[d(1+d) + (1+d)(d-2) \right] + C_{12}^4 \left[d(1+d) \frac{1}{16} + (1+d)(d-2) \frac{1}{16} \right] + C^2 C_{12}^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} d(1+d) + \frac{1}{2} (1+d)(d-2) + \frac{1}{d} \delta(1+d) \right] \\
 & + Ad \left[C^8 + \frac{1}{16} C^4 C_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{2} C^6 C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16} C^4 C_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{32} C^2 C_{12}^6 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d} \right) C^6 C_{12}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d} \right) C^2 C_{12}^6 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d} \right) C^4 C_{12}^4 \right] \\
 & + \left(C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} C^2 C_{12}^2 \right)^2 A(d-2) + \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 A - \frac{2A(d-1)}{d} \left[C^6 C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16} C^2 C_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{2} C^4 C_{12}^4 \right] \\
 & + Bd \left[C^6 + \frac{1}{16} C^2 C_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{2} C^4 C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4} C^4 C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^6 - \frac{1}{8} C^2 C_{12}^4 \right] \\
 & + B(d-2) \left[C^6 + \frac{1}{16} C^2 C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} C^4 C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4} C^4 C_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{8} C^2 C_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{d} C^4 C_{12}^2 - \frac{1}{4d} C^2 C_{12}^4 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & C^4 \left[(1+d)(d-1)2 \right] + C_{12}^4 \left[\frac{1}{16} (1+d)(d+d-2) \right] + C^2 C_{12}^2 \left[(1+d) \left(1 - \frac{d}{2} + \frac{d-2}{2} \right) \right] \\
 & + C^8 [Ad] + A(d-2) \left(C^8 + \frac{1}{16^2} C_{12}^8 + \frac{1}{8} C^4 C_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} C^4 C_{12}^4 + C^2 C_{12}^2 \left\{ C^4 + \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 \right\} \right) \\
 & + C^6 \left[Bd + B(d-2) \right] + C_{12}^6 \left[\frac{1}{64} Bd + \frac{1}{64} B(d-2) \right] + Ad \frac{1}{16^2} C_{12}^8 = \frac{C^6 C_{12}^2}{16} + \frac{1}{16} C^2 C_{12}^6 \\
 & + C^4 C_{12}^4 \left[\frac{2}{16} Ad - \frac{1}{4} Ad - \frac{1}{2d} Ad + \frac{3A}{d} - \frac{2A(d-1)}{d} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] + C^6 C_{12}^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} Ad + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d} \right) Ad - \frac{2A(d-1)}{d} \right] \\
 & + C^2 C_{12}^6 \left[-\frac{1}{32} Ad + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{d} \right) \frac{1}{16} Ad - \frac{2A(d-1)}{d} \frac{1}{16} \right] + C^2 C_{12}^4 \left[\frac{1}{16} Bd - \frac{1}{8} Bd + \frac{1}{16} B(d-2) + \frac{1}{8} B(d-2) - \frac{1}{4d} B(d-2) \right] \\
 & + C^4 C_{12}^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} Bd + \frac{1}{4} Bd + \frac{1}{2} B(d-2) + \frac{1}{4} B(d-2) - \frac{1}{d} B(d-2) \right] \\
 = & C^4 \left[2(d-1)(1+d) \right] + C_{12}^4 \left[\frac{1}{8} (d-1)(1+d) \right] + C^8 \left[Ad + A(d-2) \right] + C_{12}^8 \left[\frac{A(d-2)}{256} + \frac{Ad}{256} \right] + C^6 \left[2B(d-1) \right] \\
 & + C_{12}^6 \left[\frac{1}{64} 2B(d-1) \right] + C^4 C_{12}^4 \left[-\frac{1}{8} Ad - \frac{1}{2d} Ad + \frac{3}{d} A - A + \frac{1}{d} A + A(d-2) \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] + C^6 C_{12}^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} Ad + \frac{d+2}{2d} A - \frac{2A(d-1)}{d} + A(d-2) \right] \\
 & + C^2 C_{12}^6 \left[-\frac{1}{32} Ad + \frac{d+2}{2d} A - \frac{2A(d-1)}{d} \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} A(d-2) \right] + C^2 C_{12}^4 \left[-\frac{1}{16} Bd + \frac{1}{16} B(d-2) + \frac{2}{16} B(d-2) - \frac{1}{4d} B(d-2) \right] \\
 & + C^4 C_{12}^2 \left[-\frac{1}{4} Bd + \frac{3}{4} B(d-2) - \frac{1}{d} B(d-2) \right] \\
 = & C^4 \left[2(d-1)(1+d) \right] + C_{12}^4 \left[\frac{1}{8} (d-1)(1+d) \right] + C^8 \left[2A(d-1) \right] + C_{12}^8 \left[\frac{A(d-1)}{128} \right] + C^6 \left[2B(d-1) \right] + C_{12}^6 \left[\frac{B(d-1)}{32} \right] \\
 & + C^4 C_{12}^4 \left[-\frac{1}{8} Ad - \frac{1}{2} A - A + \frac{4}{d} A + \frac{3}{8} Ad - \frac{3}{4} A \right] + C^6 C_{12}^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} Ad + \frac{1}{2} dA + A - 2A + \frac{2A}{d} + Ad - 2A \right] \\
 & + C^2 C_{12}^6 \left[-\frac{1}{32} Ad + \frac{3}{32} Ad + \frac{A}{16} - \frac{1}{8} A + \frac{1}{8} \frac{A}{d} + \frac{1}{16} Ad - \frac{1}{8} A \right] + C^2 C_{12}^4 \left[-\frac{1}{16} Bd + \frac{3}{16} B(d-2) - \frac{1}{4} B + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B}{d} \right] \\
 & + C^4 C_{12}^2 \left[-\frac{1}{4} Bd + \frac{3}{4} Bd - \frac{3}{2} B - \frac{1}{d} Bd + \frac{2B}{d} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow
 $\delta_{4,0} = 2(d-1)(1+d) = 2(d-1) \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right)$
 $\delta_{0,4} = \frac{1}{8} (d-1) \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right)$
 $\delta_{8,0} = 2(d-1) \frac{1}{2} a_2 = (d-1)a_2$
 $\delta_{0,8} = \frac{1}{256} (d-2) \frac{1}{2} a_2 = \frac{d-1}{128} a_2$
 $\delta_{6,0} = 2(d-1) \left(-\frac{d+2}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} a_2 = -(d+2)(d-1)a_2$
 $\delta_{0,6} = \frac{d-1}{32} \left(-\frac{d+2}{2} \right) a_2 = -\frac{(d+2)(d-1)}{64} a_2$
 $\delta_{4,4} = \frac{2}{8} Ad - \frac{3}{2} A - \frac{3}{4} A + \frac{4}{d} A = \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(-\frac{9}{4} + \frac{d}{8} + \frac{4}{d} \right)$
 $\delta_{6,2} = -3A + Ad + \frac{2A}{d} = A \left(-3 + d + \frac{2}{d} \right) = \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(-3 + d + \frac{2}{d} \right)$

$$\delta_{2,6} = \frac{A}{16} - \frac{2}{16}A + \frac{1}{8d}A + \frac{1}{16}Ad - \frac{2}{16}A = -\frac{3}{16}A + \frac{1}{16}Ad + \frac{1}{8d}A = A \left(-\frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16}d + \frac{1}{8d} \right) = \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(-\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16}d + \frac{1}{8d} \right)$$

$$\delta_{2,4} = -\frac{1}{16}Bd + \frac{3}{16}Bd - \frac{3}{8}B - \frac{1}{8}B + \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{d} = \frac{2}{16}Bd - \frac{5}{8}B + \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{d} = -\frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \left(-\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{8}d + \frac{1}{2d} \right)$$

$$\delta_{4,2} = \frac{2}{4}Bd - \frac{3}{2}B - \frac{2}{2}B + \frac{2}{2}B = B \left(\frac{1}{2}d - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{d} \right) = -\frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \left(-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}d + \frac{2}{d} \right)$$

On a donc :

$$\Omega_\alpha = \left\{ (8,0), (6,0), (6,2), (4,0), (4,2), (4,4), (2,4), (2,6), (0,4), (0,6), (0,8) \right\} \checkmark$$

Avec :

$$\alpha_{8,0} = (d-1)a_2 \checkmark = 2^8 \alpha_{0,8}$$

$$\alpha_{6,0} = -(d+2)(d-1)a_2 \checkmark = 2^6 \alpha_{0,6}$$

$$\alpha_{6,2} = \frac{1}{2} a_2 (-3+d+2/d) \checkmark = \frac{a_2}{2d} (2-3d+d^2) = \frac{a_2}{2d} (d-1)(d-2) = 2^4 \alpha_{2,6}$$

$$\alpha_{4,0} = 2(d-1) \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] \checkmark = 2^4 \alpha_{0,4}$$

$$\alpha_{4,2} = -\frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \left[-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{d}{2} + \frac{2}{d} \right] = \frac{a_2}{4d} [8-6d-3d^2+d^3] \checkmark = -\frac{a_2}{4d} (d+2)(d-1)(d-4) = 4 \alpha_{2,4}$$

$$\alpha_{4,4} = \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left[-\frac{9}{4} + \frac{2}{8}d + \frac{4}{d} \right] = \frac{a_2}{8d} [16-9d+d^2] \checkmark =$$

$$\alpha_{2,4} = -\frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \left[-\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{8}d + \frac{1}{2d} \right] = -\frac{a_2}{16d} [8-6d-3d^2+d^3] = -\frac{a_2}{16d} (d+2)(d-1)(d-4)$$

$$\alpha_{2,6} = \frac{1}{16} a_2 \left[-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}d + \frac{1}{d} \right] = \frac{a_2}{32d} [2-3d+d^2] \checkmark = \frac{a_2}{32d} (d-1)(d-2)$$

$$\alpha_{0,4} = \frac{d-1}{8} \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{0,6} = -\frac{(d+2)(d-1)}{64} a_2 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{0,8} = \frac{d-1}{256} a_2 \checkmark$$

Anna :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j \in \Omega_8} \delta_{ij} M_{1111}^2[i] M_{1111}^{1/2}[j+1] &= \delta_{00} M_{1111}^2[0] M_{1111}^{1/2}[1] \\ &= -d^2 a_2 3\pi^{(d-1)/2} 2^{d-4} \frac{\Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d-1)} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} 3\pi^{(d-1)/2} 2^{d-4} \frac{\Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d-1)} 2^{d/2} \\ &= -d a_2 9\pi^{(d-1)/2} 2^{2d-8} \frac{2^{d/2} \Gamma(d/2) \Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d-1)^2} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)}{d+2} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j \in \Omega_8} \delta_{ij} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] &= \alpha_{8,0} I^2[8] I^{1/2}[1] + \alpha_{6,0} I^2[6] I^{1/2}[1] + \alpha_{6,2} I^2[6] I^{1/2}[3] \\ &+ \alpha_{4,0} I^2[4] I^{1/2}[1] + \alpha_{4,2} I^2[4] I^{1/2}[3] + \alpha_{4,4} I^2[4] I^{1/2}[5] \\ &+ \alpha_{2,4} I^2[2] I^{1/2}[5] + \alpha_{2,6} I^2[2] I^{1/2}[7] + \alpha_{0,4} I^2[0] I^{1/2}[5] \\ &+ \alpha_{0,6} I^2[0] I^{1/2}[7] + \alpha_{0,8} I^2[0] I^{1/2}[9] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \alpha_{8,0} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} + \alpha_{6,0} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &+ \alpha_{6,2} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} + \alpha_{4,0} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &+ \alpha_{4,2} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} + \alpha_{4,4} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &+ \alpha_{2,4} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} + \alpha_{2,6} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &+ \alpha_{0,4} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} + \alpha_{0,6} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &+ \alpha_{0,8} \pi^{d/2} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \pi^{d/2} 2^{d/2} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &= \pi^d \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\alpha_{8,0} \frac{2^{1/2}}{2^{8/2}} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{6,0} \frac{2^{1/2}}{2^{6/2}} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{6,2} \frac{2^{3/2}}{2^{6/2}} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \right. \\ &\quad + \alpha_{4,0} \frac{2^{1/2}}{2^{4/2}} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{4,2} \frac{2^{3/2}}{2^{4/2}} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{4,4} \frac{2^{5/2}}{2^{4/2}} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \\ &\quad + \alpha_{2,4} \frac{2^{5/2}}{2^{2/2}} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{2,6} \frac{2^{7/2}}{2^{2/2}} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{0,4} 2^{5/2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \\ &\quad \left. + \alpha_{0,6} 2^{7/2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{0,8} 2^{9/2} \frac{d+7}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi^d 2^{1/2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \left[\alpha_{8,0} 2^{-8} (d+6)(d+4)(d+2)d + \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-6} (d+4)(d+2)d + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-6} (d+4)(d+2)(d+1)d \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-4} (d+2)d + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-4} (d+2)(d+1)d + \alpha_{4,4} 2^{-4} (d+3)(d+2)(d+1)d \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{2,4} 2^{-2} (d+3)(d+1)d + \alpha_{2,6} 2^{-2} (d+5)(d+3)(d+1)d + \alpha_{0,4} 2^0 (d+3)(d+1) \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{0,6} 2^0 (d+5)(d+3)(d+1) + \alpha_{0,8} 2^0 (d+7)(d+5)(d+3)(d+1) \right] \\ = \pi^d 2^{1/2} 2^{-3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \left[a_2 (d-1) 2^{-5} (d+6)(d+4)(d+2)d - a_2 2^{-3} (d+2)(d-1)(d+4)(d+2)d + \frac{a_2}{2d} (d-1)(d-2) 2^{-3} (d+4)(d+2)(d+1)d \right. \\ \left. + 2(d-1) \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] 2^{-1} (d+2)d - \frac{a_2}{4d} (d+2)(d-1)(d-4) 2^{-1} (d+2)(d+1)d + \frac{a_2}{8d} (16-9d+d^2) 2^{-1} (d+3)(d+2)(d+1)d \right. \\ \left. - \frac{a_2}{16d} (d+2)(d-1)(d-4) 2^1 (d+3)(d+1)d + \frac{a_2}{32d} (d-1)(d-2) 2^1 (d+5)(d+3)(d+1)d + \frac{d-1}{8} \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] 2^3 (d+3)(d+2) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(d+2)(d-1)}{64} a_2 2^3 (d+5)(d+3)(d+1) + \frac{d-1}{256} a_2 2^3 (d+7)(d+5)(d+3)(d+1) \right]$$

Avec:

$$a_2 (d-1) 2^{-5} (d+6)(d+4)(d+2)d = a_2 2^{-5} (d+6)(d+4)(d+2)(d^2-d) = a_2 2^{-5} (d+6)(d+4)(d^3-d^2+2d^2-2d) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (d+6)(d^4+d^3-2d^2+4d^3+4d^2-8d) = a_2 2^{-5} (d+6)(d^4+5d^3+2d^2-8d) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (d^5+5d^4+2d^3-8d^2+6d^4+30d^3+12d^2-48d) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (d^5+11d^4+32d^3+4d^2-48d) \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_2 2^{-3} (d+2)(d-1)(d+4)(d+2)d = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+4)(d+2)^2 d(d-1) = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+4)(d^2+4d+4)(d^2-d) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+4)(d^4-d^3+4d^3-4d^2+4d^2-4d) = -a_2 2^{-5} (d+4)(d^4+3d^3-4d) \cdot 4 \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} (d^5+3d^4-4d^2+4d^4+12d^3-16d) \cdot 4 \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (d^5-7d^4-12d^3+4d^2+16d) \cdot 4 \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (-4d^5-28d^4-48d^3+16d^2+64d) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a_2}{2d} (d-1)(d-2) 2^{-3} (d+4)(d+2)(d+1)d = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+4)(d+2)(d+1)(d-1)(d-2) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+4)(d+2)(d+1)(d^2-3d+2) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+4)(d+2)(d^3-3d^2+2d+d^2-3d+2) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+4)(d+2)(d^3-2d^2-d+2) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+4)(d^4+2d^3-d^2+2d+2d^3-4d^2-2d+4) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+4)(d^4-5d^2+4) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d^5-5d^3+4d+4d^4-20d^2+16) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (2d^5+8d^4-10d^3-40d^2+8d+32) \quad \checkmark$$

$$(d-1) \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] 2^{-1} (d+2)d = \cancel{d(d-1)} 2^{-1} (d^2+2d) \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] = (d^3+2d^2-d^2-2d) \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] \\ = d^3+d^2-2d + a_2 2^{-5} 2^2 (d^2+2d)(d^3+d^2-2d) \\ = d^3+d^2-2d + a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5+d^4-2d^3+2d^4+2d^3-4d^2) \\ = d^3+d^2-2d + a_2 2^{-5} (4d^5+12d^4-16d^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a_2}{4d} (d+2)(d-1)(d-4) 2^{-1} (d+2)(d+1)d = -\frac{a_2}{2^3} (d+2)^2 (d+1)(d-1)(d-4) = -a_2 2^{-5} 2^2 (d+2)^2 (d+1)(d^2-5d+4) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^2+4d+4)(d^3-5d^2+4d+d^2-5d+4) = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^2+4d+4)(d^3-4d^2-d+4) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5-4d^4-d^3+4d^2+4d^4-16d^3-4d^2+16d+4d^3-16d^2-4d+16) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5-13d^3-16d^2+12d+16) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (-4d^5+52d^3+64d^2-48d-64) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a_2}{8d} (16-9d+d^2) 2^{-1} (d+3)(d+2)(d+1)d = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+3)(d+2)(d+1)(16-9d+d^2) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+3)(d+2)(d^3+9d^2+16d+d^2-9d+16) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+3)(d+2)(d^3-8d^2+7d+16) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+3)(d^4+8d^3+7d^2+16d+2d^3+16d^2+4d+32) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+3)(d^4-6d^3-9d^2+30d+32) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d^5+6d^4+9d^3+30d^2+32d+3d^4+18d^3+27d^2+30d+96) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d^5-3d^4-27d^3+3d^2+122d+96) = a_2 2^{-5} (2d^5-6d^4-54d^3+6d^2+244d+192) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a_2}{16d} (d+2)(d-1)(d-4) 2(d+3)(d+1)d = -a_2 2^{-4} 2(d+3)(d+2)(d+1)(d-1)(d-4) = -a_2 2^{-5} 2^2 (d+3)(d+2)(d+1)(d^2-5d+4) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+3)(d+2)(d^3-5d^2+4d+d^2-5d+4) = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+3)(d+2)(d^3-4d^2-d+4) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+3)(d^4-4d^3-d^2+4d+2d^3-8d^2-2d+8) = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+3)(d^4-2d^3-9d^2+2d+8) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5+2d^4-9d^3-2d^2+8d+3d^4+6d^3-27d^2+6d+24) \\ = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5+d^4-15d^3-25d^2+14d+24) \\ = a_2 2^{-5} (-4d^5-4d^4+60d^3+100d^2-56d-96) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a_2}{32d} (d-1)(d-2)2^1(d+5)(d+3)(d+1) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+5)(d+3)(d+1)(d^2-3d+2) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+5)(d+3)(d^2-3d^2+2d+d^2-3d+2) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$= a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+5)(d+3)(d^3-2d^2-d+2) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+5)(d^4-2d^3-d^2+2d+3d^3-6d^2-3d+6)$$

$$= a_2 2^{-5} 2(d+5)(d^4+d^3-7d^2-d+6) = a_2 2^{-5} 2(d^5+d^4+7d^3+d^2+6d+5d^4+5d^3-35d^2-5d+30)$$

$$= a_2 2^{-5} 2(d^5+6d^4-2d^3-36d^2+d+30) = a_2 2^{-5} (2d^5+12d^4-4d^3-72d^2+2d+60) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{d-1}{8} \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] 2^3(d+3)(d+1) = \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] (d+3)(d^2-1) = \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] (d^3-d+3d^2-3) = \left[1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right] (d^3+3d^2-d-3)$$

$$= d^3+3d^2-d-3 + a_2 2^{-3} d(d^4+3d^3-d^2-3d+2d^3+6d^2-2d-6)$$

$$= d^3+3d^2-d-3 + a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5+3d^4-d^3+3d^2+2d^4+6d^3-2d^2-6d)$$

$$= d^3+3d^2-d-3 + a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5+5d^4+5d^3-5d^2-6d)$$

$$= d^3+3d^2-d-3 + a_2 2^{-5} (4d^5+20d^4+20d^3-20d^2-24d) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(d+2)(d-1)}{64} a_2 2^3(d+5)(d+3)(d+1) = -2^{-6} 2^3 a_2 (d+5)(d+3)(d+2)(d^2-1) = -a_2 2^{-5} 2^2(d+5)(d+3)(d^2-d+2d^2-2)$$

$$= -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+5)(d+3)(d^3+2d^2-d-2) = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+5)(d^4+2d^3-d^2-2d+3d^3+6d^2-3d-6)$$

$$= -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d+5)(d^4+5d^3+5d^2-5d-6) = -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5+5d^4+5d^3-5d^2-6d+5d^4+5d^3+25d^2-25d-30)$$

$$= -a_2 2^{-5} 4(d^5+10d^4+30d^3+20d^2-31d-30) = -a_2 2^{-5} (4d^5+40d^4+120d^3+80d^2-124d-120)$$

$$= a_2 2^{-5} (-4d^5-40d^4-120d^3-80d^2+124d+120) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{d-1}{256} a_2 2^3(d+7)(d+5)(d+3)(d+1) = 2^{-8} 2^3 a_2 (d+7)(d+5)(d+3)(d^2-1) = a_2 2^{-5} (d+7)(d+5)(d^3-d+3d^2-3)$$

$$= a_2 2^{-5} (d+7)(d+5)(d^3+3d^2-d-3) = a_2 2^{-5} (d+7)(d^4+3d^3-d^2-3d+5d^3+15d^2-5d-15)$$

$$= a_2 2^{-5} (d+7)(d^4+8d^3+14d^2-8d-15) = a_2 2^{-5} (d^5+8d^4+14d^3+8d^2-15d+7d^4+56d^3+98d^2-56d-105)$$

$$= a_2 2^{-5} (d^5+15d^4+70d^3+90d^2-71d-105) \quad \checkmark$$

Ans: $\sum_{i,j \in \Omega_x} \alpha_{ij} I^2[c_i] I^{k_2} [j+1] = \pi^d 2^{1/2} 2^{-3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[2d^3+4d^2-3d-3 + a_2 2^{-5} \left\{ d^5(1-4+2+4-4+2-4+2+4-4+4) \right. \right.$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &+d^4(11-28+8+12-6-4+12+20-40+15) \\ &+d^3(32-48-10+52-54+60-4+20-120+70) \\ &+d^2(4+16-40-16+64+6+100-72-20-80+90) \\ &+d(-48+64+8-48+244-56+2-24+124-71) \\ &+32-64+192-96+60+120-105 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \pi^d 2^{1/2} 2^{-3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[2d^3+4d^2-3d-3 + \frac{a_2}{32} (-2d^3+52d^2+195d+139) \right] \quad \checkmark$$

Ans: $V_2^{a_2} = \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{d(d+2)(d-1) V_0 \pi^d} \left[\sum_{i,j \in \Omega_d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[c_i] I^{k_2} [j+1] + \sum_{i,j \in \Omega_x} \delta_{ij} M_{min}^2 [c_i] M_{min}^{k_2} [j+1] \right]$

$$= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{d(d+2)(d-1) \pi^d} \left(\frac{2}{\beta m} \right)^{5/2} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{\beta}{8} \frac{d+2}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{m k_2}}{8} \left[\sum_{i,j \in \Omega_d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[c_i] I^{k_2} [j+1] + \sum_{i,j \in \Omega_x} \delta_{ij} M_{min}^2 [c_i] M_{min}^{k_2} [j+1] \right]$$

$$= \frac{\beta^2 \sigma^{d-1} n m^2 \beta_1 V_1^5}{d(d+2)(d-1) \pi^d} \frac{4}{\Gamma(d/2)} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{\beta}{8} \sqrt{\frac{m k_2}}{8} \left[\sum_{i,j \in \Omega_d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[c_i] I^{k_2} [j+1] + \sum_{i,j \in \Omega_x} \delta_{ij} M_{min}^2 [c_i] M_{min}^{k_2} [j+1] \right]$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \left[\sum_{i,j \in \Omega_d} \alpha_{ij} I^2[c_i] I^{k_2} [j+1] + \sum_{i,j \in \Omega_x} \delta_{ij} M_{min}^2 [c_i] M_{min}^{k_2} [j+1] \right] = \sqrt{2} 2^{-16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\pi^d \sqrt{2} 2^{-3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left\{ 2d^3+4d^2-3d-3 + \frac{a_2}{32} (-2d^3+52d^2+195d+139) \right\} - d a_2 9 \pi^{d-1} 2^d 2^{-\frac{15}{2}} \frac{(d+1)(d+3) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{d+2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\pi^d \sqrt{2} 2^{-3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left\{ 2d^3+4d^2-3d-3 + \frac{a_2}{32} (-2d^3+52d^2+195d+139) \right\} - \pi^d \sqrt{2} 2^{-3} \frac{d(d+1)(d+3)}{d+2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\pi^d \sqrt{2} 2^{-3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left\{ 2d^3+4d^2-3d-3 + \frac{a_2}{32} (-2d^3+52d^2+195d+139) \right\} - \frac{d(d+1)(d+3)}{d+2} \frac{9 a_2 \sqrt{2}}{32} 2^{-5} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \right\}^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8d(d-1)} \left[2d^3+4d^2-3d-3 + \frac{a_2}{32} (-2d^3+52d^2+195d+139) - \frac{a_2}{32} \frac{d(d+1)(d+3)}{d+2} 2^4 \cdot 9 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8d(d-1)} \left[2d^3+4d^2-3d-3 + \frac{a_2}{32} \left\{ -2d^3+52d^2+195d+139 - 144 \frac{d(d+1)(d+3)}{d+2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= (d-1)(3+6d+2d^2)$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{d+1}(3+6d+2d^2)}{8d\cancel{d+1}} + \frac{a_2}{256d(d-1)(d+2)} \left[(d+2)(-2d^3+52d^2+195d+139) - 144d(d+1)(d+3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3+6d+2d^2}{8d} + \frac{a_2}{256d(d-1)(d+2)} \left[-2d^4 + 52d^3 + 195d^2 + 139d - 4d^3 + 104d^2 + 390 - 144(d^3 + 4d^2 + 3d) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3+6d+2d^2}{8d} + \frac{a_2}{256d(d-1)(d+2)} \left[-2d^4 + 48d^3 + 299d^2 + 529d + 278 \right]$$

$$= \frac{3+6d+2d^2}{8d} + \frac{a_2}{256d(d-1)(d+2)} (d-1)(-2d^3 - 98d^2 - 375d - 278)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{z}^{ax} = \frac{3+6d+2d^2}{8d} - a_2 \frac{2d^3+98d^2+375d+278}{256d(d+2)}$$

$$V_{je}^* = V_m^* \doteq V^* = \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \left[\underbrace{p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) L_a[M S_i]}_{\text{annihilation. à vérifier } pV^{na}} + \underbrace{(1-p) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) L_c[M S_i]}_{\text{Ok, terme déjà calculé dans la littérature}} - \underbrace{p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \Omega[M S_i]}_{\text{terme additionnel à vérifier; } pV^{na}} \right] \quad (1)$$

Commençons par la vérification de terme additionnel: V^{na} :

$$\begin{aligned} I &:= -\frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \Omega[M S_i] \\ &= -p \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \left[\underbrace{f^{(0)}(v)}_{\text{impair}} \underbrace{\frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, M S_i]}_{\text{pair}} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_j}}_{\text{impair}} v_j \underbrace{\frac{1}{n v_T} \left\{ \omega[f^{(0)}, v_j M S_i] + \omega[v_j f^{(0)}, M S_i] \right\}}_{\text{indép. de } v} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \underbrace{\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial T}}_{\text{pair}} T \left\{ -\frac{2}{n} \omega[f^{(0)}, M S_i] + \underbrace{\frac{m}{nk_B T d} \omega[f^{(0)}, v^2 M S_i] + \frac{m}{nk_B T d} \omega[v^2 f^{(0)}, M S_i]}_{\text{indép. de } v} \right\} \right] \\ \text{parité} &= -p \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \left(-\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_j} \right) \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \left(\omega[f^{(0)}, v_j M S_i] + \omega[v_j f^{(0)}, M S_i] \right)}_{\doteq K_{ij} : \text{constante par rapport à } v} \\ &= p \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} K_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv S_i(v) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial v_j} \\ &= p \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} K_{ij} \left[-\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv f^{(0)}(v) \frac{\partial S_i(v)}{\partial v_j} + \underbrace{f^{(0)}(v) S_i(v)}_{\rightarrow 0} \Big|_{\partial \mathbb{R}^d} \right] \\ &= -p \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} K_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv \frac{n}{v_T^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v^2/v_T^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2\left(\frac{v^2}{v_T^2}\right) \right] \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial v_j} \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) v_i}_{= \delta_{ij} \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T \right) + v_i \left(\frac{m}{2} v_j \right)} \\ &= -p \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} K_{ij} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-c^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \left[m \delta_{ij} \left(\frac{1}{2} c^2 v_T^2 - \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{2}{\beta m} \right) + v_i^2 c_i c_j \right] ; c = v/v_T \\ &= -p \frac{2m^2 \beta^3}{d(d+2)V_0} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} K_{ij} v_T^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-c^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \left[c_i c_j + \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= -p \frac{2m^2 \beta^3}{d(d+2)V_0} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} K_{ij} \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-c^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} c^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \left[2c_i c_j + \delta_{ij} c^2 - \delta_{ij} \frac{d+2}{2} \right] \\ &= -p \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} K_{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dc e^{-c^2} \left[\begin{aligned} &\left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) 2c_i c_j + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \delta_{ij} c^2 - \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \delta_{ij} \frac{d+2}{2} \\ &+ a_2 \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_i c_j + a_2 \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} c^6 - a_2 \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} \frac{d+2}{2} c^4 \\ &- a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} c_i c_j c^2 - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \delta_{ij} c^4 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \delta_{ij} \frac{d+2}{2} c^2 \end{aligned} \right] \\ &= -p \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)V_0} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} K_{ij} \left[\begin{aligned} &2 \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) M_{ij}^{(1)}[0] + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[2] - \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \frac{d+2}{2} \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[0] \\ &+ a_2 M_{ij}^{(1)}[4] + \frac{1}{2} a_2 \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[6] - a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[4] \\ &- a_2 (d+2) M_{ij}^{(1)}[2] - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[4] + a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \delta_{ij} I^{(1)}[2] \end{aligned} \right] \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{vec: } I^{(a)}[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx e^{-ax^2} |x|^n = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{a^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \quad (3)$$

$$M_{ij}^{(a)}[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx e^{-ax^2} |x|^n x_i x_j = \delta_{ij} \pi^{d/2} 2^{-d} \frac{d+n}{d} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d-1)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \quad (4)$$

Preuve de l'Eq. (4): en général l'intégrale a la forme :

$$M_{ij}^{(n)}(n) = a_{ij} S_{ij} + (1 - S_{ij}) b_{ij}$$

Par isotropie $a_{ij} = a \delta_{ij}$, et de plus comme l'orientation du repère ne doit pas modifier l'intégrale $b_{ij} = b \delta_{ij}$.
Ainsi pour $i \neq j$:

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx e^{-ax^2} |x|^n x_i x_j \\ &= \int_0^\infty dr r^{d-1} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \dots \int_0^\pi d\theta_{d-2} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin \theta_k)^k r^n r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \sin \theta_k e^{-ar^2} \quad , i=1, j=2 \\ &= \int_0^\infty dr e^{-ar^2} r^{d+n+1} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin^k \theta \right) \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cos \theta \sin \theta}_{=0} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Pour $i=j$ ($=1$ par exemple) :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx e^{-ax^2} |x|^n x_1^2 \\ &= \int_0^\infty dr e^{-ar^2} r^{d-1} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \dots \int_0^\pi d\theta_{d-2} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} (\sin \theta_k)^k r^n r^2 \cos^2 \theta \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \sin \theta_k \\ &= \int_0^\infty dr e^{-ar^2} r^{d+n+1} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cos^2 \theta \left(\prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin^k \theta \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n+2}{2}\right) = \pi \quad = r \pi \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \frac{d+n}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \pi \pi^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} \frac{k+1}{k} \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) \frac{2}{k+2} \frac{2}{k} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \frac{d+n}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \pi^{\frac{d}{2}} \prod_{k=1}^{d-2} 2 \frac{k+1}{k(k+2)} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)} \\ &= 2^{d-2} \frac{2(d-1)}{\Gamma(d+1)} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)} \dots \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d-3+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d-2+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{d-3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d-2}{2}\right)} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \frac{d+n}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \pi^{d/2} 2^{d-2} \frac{2(d-1)}{d(d-1)} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \\ &= \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \frac{(d+n)}{d} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d-1)} \Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right) 2^{d-2+1-2} \\ &= \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{d-3} \frac{d+n}{d} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d-1)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

(5) et (6) permettent ainsi de vérifier (4). # On a aussi l'identité

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d-1)} = 2^{2-d} \pi^{1/2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ij}^{(n)}(n) &= S_{ij} \pi^{\frac{d-1}{2}} 2^{d-3} \frac{d+n}{d} 2^{2-d} \pi^{1/2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \\ &= S_{ij} \pi^{d/2} \frac{d+n}{2d} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{d+n}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{d+n+2}{2}}} \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

et:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{I} &= -p \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)\nu_0} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} K_{ij} \left[(2 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{4}) M_{ij}^{(n)}[0] + (1 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{8} \overbrace{(d+2(d+2))}^{=3d+4}) S_{ij} I^{(n)}[2] \right. \\ &\quad - (1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) \frac{d+2}{2} S_{ij} I^{(n)}[0] + a_2 M_{ij}^{(n)}[4] + \frac{1}{2} a_2 S_{ij} I^{(n)}[6] \\ &\quad \left. - a_2 3 \frac{d+2}{4} S_{ij} I^{(n)}[4] - a_2 (d+2) M_{ij}^{(n)}[2] \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -P \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)v_0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(d/2)} K_{ij} S_{ij} \left[(2+a_2 \frac{d(d+1)}{4}) \frac{d+0}{2d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+0}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} + (1+a_2 \frac{d+2}{8}(3d+4)) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} - (1+a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+0}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + a_2 \frac{d+4}{2d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} + \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+6}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} - a_2 3 \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} - a_2 (d+2) \frac{d+2}{2d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \right] \\
 &= -P \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)v_0} K_{ij} S_{ij} \left[(1+a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) + \frac{d}{2} (1+a_2 \frac{d+2}{8}(3d+4)) - \frac{d+2}{2} (1+a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) + a_2 \frac{d+4}{2d} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} - a_2 3 \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} - a_2 (d+2) \frac{d+2}{2d} \frac{d}{2} \right] \\
 &= -P \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)v_0} \text{Tr}(K) \left[1 + \frac{d}{2} - \frac{d+2}{2} + a_2 \left\{ \frac{d(d+2)}{8} + \frac{d(d+2)(3d+4)}{16} - \frac{d(d+2)^2}{16} + \frac{(d+2)(d+4)}{8} + \frac{d(d+2)(d+4)}{16} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - 3 \frac{d(d+2)^2}{16} - \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \right\} \right] \\
 &= -P \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)v_0} \text{Tr}(K) a_2 \left[\frac{d}{8} + \frac{d(3d+4)}{16} - \frac{d(d+2)}{16} + \frac{d+4}{8} + \frac{d(d+4)}{16} - 3 \frac{d(d+2)}{16} - \frac{d+2}{4} \right] \\
 &= -P \frac{2m\beta^2}{dv_0} \text{Tr}(K) a_2 \frac{1}{16} \left[\underline{2d} + \underline{3d^2} + \underline{4d} - \underline{4d^2} - \underline{8d} + \underline{2d+8} + \underline{d^2} + \underline{4d} - \underline{4d} - \underline{8} \right] \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion: $V_{xk}^{*a} = V_{xk}^{*a} = 0$

Verification du terme V^{*a} :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V^{*a} &= \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nv_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dV S_i(V) L_a [M S_i] \\
 &\stackrel{\text{lemme}}{=} \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nv_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_1| f^{(0)}(v_1) M(v_2) S_i(v_2) [S_i(v_1) + S_i(v_2)] \\
 &= \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nv_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_2| \frac{n}{v_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/v_1^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2\left(\frac{v_1^2}{v_1^2}\right) \right] \frac{n}{v_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/v_1^2} \times \\
 &\quad \times \left[\left(\frac{m}{2} v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T\right) \frac{v_{2i}^2}{v_2^2} + \left(\frac{m}{2} v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T\right) \left(\frac{m}{2} v_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T\right) \frac{v_{2i} v_{1i}}{v_1 v_2} \right] ; v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \\
 &= \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nv_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_2| \frac{n}{v_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/v_1^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2\left(\frac{v_1^2}{v_1^2}\right) \right] \frac{n}{v_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/v_1^2} \\
 &\quad \times \left[m^2 v_2^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{2}{\beta m}\right)^2 + m^2 v_1 v_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{v_1^2}{v_1^2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{v_1^2}{v_1^2}\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nv_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_2| \frac{n}{v_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/v_1^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2\left(\frac{v_1^2}{v_1^2}\right) \right] \frac{n}{v_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/v_1^2} \\
 &\quad \times \left[\frac{m^2}{4} v_2^2 \left(v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} v_1^2\right)^2 + \frac{m^2}{4} v_1 v_2 \left(v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} v_1^2\right) \left(v_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} v_1^2\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{2m\beta^2}{d(d+2)nv_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{m^2}{4} \frac{1}{v_1^d} \frac{n}{\pi^{d/2}} \frac{1}{v_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_2| v_1^{2d} e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2) \right] \times \\
 &\quad \times \left[v_1^2 c_2^2 \left(v_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} v_1^4\right)^2 + v_1^2 c_1 c_2 \left(v_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} v_1^4\right) \left(v_1^2 c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} v_1^4\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{m^3 \beta^3}{2d(d+2)v_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n}{\pi^d} v_1^{2d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_2| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2) \right] \left[c_2^2 \left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right)^2 + c_1 c_2 \left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) \left(c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{m^3 \beta^3}{2d(d+2)v_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n}{\pi^d} \frac{8}{\sqrt{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_2| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 S_2(c_1^2) \right] \times \\
 &\quad \times \left[c_2^6 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} c_2^2 - (d+2) c_2^4 + (c_1 c_2) \left\{ c_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1^2 + c_2^2) + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \right\} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 n^4}{d(d+2) V_0 \pi^d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\mathbf{c}_1 d\mathbf{c}_2 |\mathbf{c}_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} c_1^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c_1^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right\} \right] \times$$

$$\times \left[c_2^6 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} c_2^4 - (d+2) c_2^2 + (c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1 \cdot c_2) (c_1^2 + c_2^2) + (c_1 \cdot c_2) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4\sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 n}{d(d+2) V_0 \pi^d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} d\mathbf{c}_1 d\mathbf{c}_2 |\mathbf{c}_1| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[\right.$$

$$\left. \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \left\{ c_2^6 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} c_2^4 - (d+2) c_2^2 + \frac{(c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1 \cdot c_2) (c_1^2 + c_2^2)}{\text{proportional}} + (c_1 \cdot c_2) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \right\} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left\{ c_1^4 c_2^6 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} c_1^4 c_2^4 - (d+2) c_1^4 c_2^2 + (c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^6 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^6 - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^4 c_2^2 \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \left\{ c_1^2 c_2^6 + \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} c_1^2 c_2^4 - (d+2) c_1^2 c_2^2 + (c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^4 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} (c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^2 c_2^2 + (c_1 \cdot c_2) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} c_1^2 \right\} \right]$$

Coordonnées du centre de masse et relative: $c_1 = c + 1/2 c_2$; $c_2 = c - 1/2 c_2$

$c_1^2 + c_2^2 = 2c^2 + \frac{1}{2} c_2^2 \quad \checkmark$

$c_2^6 = (c - 1/2 c_2)^6 = (c - 1/2 c_2) (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2 - c \cdot c_2)$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2 - c \cdot c_2) \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 - 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \right]$$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) - 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2$$

$$+ (c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - (c \cdot c_2)^3 + 2(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)$$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + 3(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) - 3(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^3$$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + 3(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$c_2^4 = (c - 1/2 c_2)^4 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 - 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$c_1^2 c_2^2 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2 + c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2 - c \cdot c_2) = (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - (c \cdot c_2)^2 \quad \checkmark$

$c_1 \cdot c_2 = c^2 - 1/4 c_2^2 \quad \checkmark$

$(c_1 \cdot c_2) c_1^2 c_2^2 = (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 (c^2 - 1/4 c_2^2) - (c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 - 1/4 c_2^2) \quad \checkmark$

$(c_1 \cdot c_2) (c_1^2 + c_2^2) = (c^2 - 1/4 c_2^2)(2c^2 + 1/2 c_2^2) = 2c^4 + \frac{1}{2} c_2^2 c^2 - \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_2^2 - \frac{1}{8} c_2^4 = 2c^4 - \frac{1}{8} c_2^4$

$c_1^4 c_2^6 = \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 + 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \right] \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + 3(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) - 3(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - (c \cdot c_2)^3 \right]$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^5 + 3(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 - 3(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^4 - (c \cdot c_2)^3 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2$$

$$+ (c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + 3(c \cdot c_2)^4 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) - 3(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - (c \cdot c_2)^5$$

$$+ 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^4 + 3(c \cdot c_2)^3 \cdot 2 \cdot (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - 3 \cdot 2(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 - 2(c \cdot c_2)^4 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)$$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^5 + (c \cdot c_2)^4 \left[-2(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) + 3(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \right]$$

$$+ (c \cdot c_2)^2 \left[3(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 - 6(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 \right]$$

$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^5 + (c \cdot c_2)^4 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) - 2(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3$

$c_1^4 c_2^2 = \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 + 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \right] (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2 - c \cdot c_2)$

$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) + 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - (c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - (c \cdot c_2)^3$

$$- 2(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)$$

$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 - (c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \quad \checkmark$

$c_1^4 c_2^4 = \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 + 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \right] \left[(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 - 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) \right]$

$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^4 + (c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 - 2(c \cdot c_2)^3 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) + (c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^4$

$$- 2(c \cdot c_2)^3 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) + 2(c \cdot c_2)(c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^3 + 2(c \cdot c_2)^3 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2) - 4(c \cdot c_2)^4 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2$$

$$= (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^4 - 2(c \cdot c_2)^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_2^2)^2 + (c \cdot c_2)^4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_1^6 C_2^2 &= \left[(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) + 3(C \cdot C_{12}) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^3 \right] \left[C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 - (C \cdot C_{12}) \right] \\
 &= (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + 3(C \cdot C_{12}) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + (C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &\quad - (C \cdot C_{12}) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - 3(C \cdot C_{12})^3 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4 \\
 &= (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 C_2^2 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \left[(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - (C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \right] \\
 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - (C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \left[(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C \cdot C_{12})^2 \right] \\
 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C \cdot C_{12})^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 C_2^2 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \left[(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4 \right] \\
 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - (C \cdot C_{12})^4 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \left[(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \right] \\
 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3(C \cdot C_{12})^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^2 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2 + C \cdot C_{12}) \\
 &= (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &= C^4 - \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(2C^4 - \frac{1}{8} C_{12}^4 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (C_1 \cdot C_2) (C_1^2 + C_2^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Regroupons les termes de (9) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu^{*a} &= \frac{40^{d-1} \beta_1 \eta}{d(d+2) \nu_0 \pi^d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dC_1 dC_2 |C_{12}| e^{-C_1^2 - C_2^2} \left[\begin{aligned} &(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) C_2^6 + (1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} C_2^2 \\ &= -\frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} + a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} \right) = -\frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\
 &\quad + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} + a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \right) (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^2 C_2^2 + \left(-\frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \frac{1}{2} \right) (C_1 \cdot C_2) (C_1^2 + C_2^2) \\
 &\quad + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} (C_1 \cdot C_2) + \frac{1}{2} a_2 C_1^4 C_2^6 + \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} + \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 (d+2) \right) C_1^4 C_2^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 C_1^4 C_2^4 + \frac{1}{2} a_2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 C_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(-\frac{d+2}{2} \right) - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \right) (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 C_2^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} + \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \right) (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 \\
 &\quad - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 C_1^2 C_2^6 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} C_1^2 C_2^2 a_2 \left[\begin{aligned} &= a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{40^{d-1} \beta_1 \eta}{d(d+2) \nu_0 \pi^d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dC_1 dC_2 |C_{12}| e^{-C_1^2 - C_2^2} \left[\begin{aligned} &(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) C_2^6 + (1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} C_2^2 \\ &+ \left(1 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3d+4)}{8} \right) (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^2 C_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+1)}{4} \right) (C_1 \cdot C_2) (C_1^2 + C_2^2) \\ &+ \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} \right) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} (C_1 \cdot C_2) + \frac{1}{2} a_2 C_1^4 C_2^6 + a_2 5 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} C_1^4 C_2^2 \\ &- \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 C_1^4 C_2^4 + \frac{1}{2} a_2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 C_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 - a_2 3 \frac{d+2}{4} (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 C_2^2 \\ &+ a_2 3 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} (C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} C_1^2 C_2^6 - \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} C_1^2 C_2^2 a_2 \end{aligned} \right] \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

On utilise $(C \cdot C_{12})^4 = \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4$ pour obtenir (relation vérifiée à la main) :

$$C_2^6 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 3 \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$C_2^2 = C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^2 C_2^2 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2)(C_1^2 + C_2^2) = 2C^4 - \frac{1}{8} C_{12}^4$$

$$C_1 \cdot C_2 = C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^6 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^5 + \left(\frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4\right) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - \frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^2 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^4 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 C_2^2 = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - \left(\frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4\right) (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^6 = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + \frac{3}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 C_2^2 = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2) C_1^4 = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^6 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{3}{d} C^4 C_{12}^4 + 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2$$

On substitue ces dernières expressions dans (10):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi^{*a} &= \frac{4\sigma^{-d+1} \beta_n}{d(d+2) V_0 \pi^{d/2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dC dC_{12} |C_{12}| e^{-2C^2} e^{-C_{12}^2/2} \left[\underbrace{\left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}\right)}_{\text{circled}} (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \underbrace{\left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}\right) \frac{3}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)}_{\text{circled}} \right. \\
 &+ \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}\right) (C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2) + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3d+4)}{8}\right) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &- \left(1 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3d+4)}{8}\right) \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) - \frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+1)}{4}\right) (2C^4 - \frac{1}{8} C_{12}^4) \\
 &+ \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}\right) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) + \frac{1}{2} a_2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^5 + \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(\frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4\right) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &- \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + a_2 5 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - a_2 5 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &- \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) + \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} a_2 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} a_2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(\frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4\right) (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &- \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{3}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &- a_2 3 \frac{d+2}{4} (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + a_2 3 \frac{d+2}{4} \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &+ a_2 3 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) + a_2 3 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \\
 &- a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 - \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} a_2 \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \\
 &= \frac{4\sigma^{-d+1} \beta_n}{d(d+2) V_0 \pi^{d/2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dC dC_{12} |C_{12}| e^{-2C^2} e^{-C_{12}^2/2} \left[(C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2)^3 \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} + a_2 5 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8}\right) \right. \\
 &+ \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \left(3 + a_2 3 \frac{d(d+2)}{8} - a_2 5 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8}\right) + (C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2) \frac{d+2}{2} \left(\frac{d+2}{2} + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)^2}{16} - a_2\right) \\
 &+ (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \left(1 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3d+4)}{8} + \frac{1}{2} a_2 + a_2 3 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8}\right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \left(a_2 3 \frac{(d+2)^2}{8} - 1 - a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3d+4)}{8}\right) - \frac{d+2}{2} \left(1 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+1)}{4}\right) (2C^4 - \frac{1}{8} C_{12}^4) \\
 &+ \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)}{8}\right) \frac{(d+2)^2}{4} (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) + \frac{1}{2} a_2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^5 + \left(\frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4\right) \frac{1}{2} a_2 \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \\
 &- a_2 \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + \frac{d+2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + 0 + 0 - a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2)(C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + 0 \\
 &- a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} a_2 \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \left. \right] \\
 &\downarrow \\
 &= a_2 \frac{d+2}{8} (3d - 5d - 10) = a_2 \frac{d+2}{8} (-2d - 10) = -a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} (d+5) \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 &= a_2 \frac{d+2}{8} (3d+4 + 3d+6) + \frac{a_2}{2} \\
 &= a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} (3d+5) + \frac{a_2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4\sigma^{d-1}\beta_1 n}{d(d+2)V_0\pi^d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc da_2 |c_{12}| e^{-2c^2} e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \left[(c^2 + \frac{1}{4}c_{12}^2)^3 (1 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4}(3d+5)) + \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + \frac{1}{4}c_{12}^2) (3 - a_2 \frac{d+2}{4}(d+3)) \right] \\
&+ c^2 \frac{d+2}{2} \left(\frac{d+2}{2} + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)^2}{16} - a_2 + \frac{d+2}{2} + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)^2}{16} \right) + \frac{1}{4} c_{12}^2 \frac{d+2}{2} (-a_2) \\
&+ (2c^4 - \frac{1}{8}c_{12}^4) \left(\frac{1}{2} + a_2 \frac{d+2}{8}(3d+5) + a_2 \frac{1}{4} - \frac{d+2}{2} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2(d+1)}{8} \right) + \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 - \frac{1}{4}c_{12}^2) \left(-1 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} a_2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^5 + \frac{1}{4} a_2 c_{12}^2 \left(\frac{3}{d^2} c^4 c_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 \right) - a_2 \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^3 \\
&+ \frac{d+2}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 - a_2 (d+2) (c^2 - 1/4 c_{12}^2) (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^3 - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^4 \\
&- \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{(d+2)^3}{8d} a_2 c^2 c_{12}^2 \left. \vphantom{\int} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - d - 2 + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3d+5)}{4} + a_2 \frac{1}{2} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)^2(d+1)}{4} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(-d - 1 + a_2 \frac{1}{2} + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4}(3d+5) - d^2 - d - 2d - 2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4\sigma^{d-1}\beta_1 n}{d(d+2)V_0\pi^d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc da_2 |c_{12}| e^{-2c^2} e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \left[(c^2 + \frac{1}{4}c_{12}^2) (c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2) (1 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4}(3d+5)) \right] \\
&+ c^4 c_{12}^2 \left(\frac{2}{d} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+4)}{4d} \right) + c^2 c_{12}^4 \left(\frac{4}{d} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+6)}{4d} \right) + c^2 \left(\frac{(d+2)^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)^3}{16} - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \right) \\
&- c_{12}^2 a_2 \frac{d+2}{8} + (c^4 - \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4) \left(-d - 1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4}(3-d^2) \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} a_2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2)^3 (c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2) + \frac{1}{4} a_2 c_{12}^2 \frac{3}{d^2} c^4 c_{12}^4 - \frac{1}{4} a_2 c_{12}^2 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 \\
&- a_2 \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) (c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2) + \frac{d+2}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 (c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2) \\
&- a_2 (d+2) (c^2 - 1/4 c_{12}^2) (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) (c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2) - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} (c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2)^2 \\
&- \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} (c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2) + \frac{(d+2)^3}{8d} a_2 c^2 c_{12}^2 \left. \vphantom{\int} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4\sigma^{d-1}\beta_1 n}{d(d+2)V_0\pi^d} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc da_2 |c_{12}| e^{-2c^2} e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \left[\left(c^6 + \frac{1}{16}c^2 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^4 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4}c^4 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{64}c_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{8}c^2 c_{12}^4 \right) (1 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4}(3d+5)) \right] \\
&+ c^4 c_{12}^2 \left(\frac{2}{d} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+4)}{4d} \right) + c^2 c_{12}^4 \left(\frac{4}{d} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+6)}{4d} \right) + c^2 \left(\frac{(d+2)^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{d(d+2)^3}{16} - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \right) \\
&- c_{12}^2 a_2 \frac{d+2}{8} + c^4 \left(-d - 1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3-d^2)}{4} \right) - c_{12}^4 \frac{1}{16} \left(-d - 1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3-d^2)}{4} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} a_2 (c^2 + 1/4 c_{12}^2) \left(c^8 + \frac{1}{16^2}c_{12}^8 + \frac{1}{8}c^4 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4}c^4 c_{12}^4 + c^6 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16}c^2 c_{12}^6 \right) \\
&+ \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{d^2} a_2 c^4 c_{12}^6 - \frac{d}{2} a_2 c_{12}^2 C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 \\
&- a_2 \frac{1}{d} c^2 c_{12}^2 \left(c^6 + \frac{1}{16}c^2 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^4 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{4}c^4 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{64}c_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^4 \right) \\
&+ \frac{d+2}{d} \left(c^6 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16}c^2 c_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{2}c^4 c_{12}^4 \right) - a_2 (d+2) (c^4 - \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4) \left(c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2 \right) \\
&- a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \left(c^8 + \frac{1}{16^2}c_{12}^8 + \frac{1}{8}c^4 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4}c^4 c_{12}^4 + c^6 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16}c^2 c_{12}^6 \right) \\
&- \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} \left(c^4 + \frac{1}{16}c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 c_{12}^2 \right) + \frac{(d+2)^3}{8d} a_2 c^2 c_{12}^2 \left. \vphantom{\int} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{40 \cancel{d^4} \cancel{\pi^d}}{d \cancel{(d+2)} \pi^d} \frac{\cancel{\Gamma(d+1/2)}}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\cancel{8}}{8} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\cancel{\Gamma(d/2)}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dcd_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-2c^2} e^{-c_{12}^2/2} \left[\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi^d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(c^6 + \frac{3}{16} c^2 c_{12}^4 + \frac{3}{4} c^4 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^6 \right) \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d+2}{4} (3d+5) \right) + c^4 c_{12}^2 \left(\frac{2}{d} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+4)}{4d} \right) \\ & + c^2 c_{12}^4 \left(\frac{4}{d} - a_2 \frac{(d+2)(d+6)}{4d} \right) + c^2 \left(\frac{(d+2)^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \left(d(d+2)^2 \frac{1}{8} - 1 \right) \right) - c_{12}^2 a_2 \frac{d+2}{8} \\ & + c^4 \left(-d-1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3-d^2)}{4} \right) - c_{12}^4 \frac{1}{16} \left(-d-1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(3-d^2)}{4} \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(c^{10} + \frac{1}{16^2} c^2 c_{12}^8 + \frac{1}{8} c^6 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} c^8 c_{12}^4 + c^8 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16} c^4 c_{12}^6 \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{8} a_2 \left(c^8 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16^2} c_{12}^{10} + \frac{1}{8} c^4 c_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12}^6 + c^6 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12}^8 \right) \\ & + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{d^2} a_2 c^4 c_{12}^6 - \frac{d}{2} a_2 c_{12}^2 c_j^4 c_{12j}^4 \\ & - a_2 \frac{1}{d} \left(c^8 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16} c^4 c_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{2} c^6 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} c^6 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{64} c_{12}^2 c_{12}^8 + \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_{12}^6 \right) \\ & + \frac{d+2}{d} \left(c^6 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12}^6 + \frac{1}{2} c^4 c_{12}^4 \right) - a_2 (d+2) \left(c^8 + \frac{1}{16} c^4 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} c^6 c_{12}^2 \right) \\ & + a_2 \frac{d+2}{16} \left(c^4 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^8 + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12}^6 \right) \\ & - a_2 \frac{d+2}{2} \left(c^8 + \frac{1}{16^2} c_{12}^8 + \frac{1}{8} c^4 c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{4} c^4 c_{12}^4 + c^6 c_{12}^2 + \frac{1}{16} c^2 c_{12}^6 \right) \\ & - \frac{(d+2)^3}{8} \left(c^4 + \frac{1}{16} c_{12}^4 + \frac{1}{2} c^2 c_{12}^2 \right) + \frac{(d+2)^3}{8d} a_2 c^2 c_{12}^2 \end{aligned}$$

etc.

Il est illusoire de pouvoir réaliser ce calcul à la main dans un temps raisonnable.
 Il faut utiliser plusieurs logiciels de calcul symbolique.

Vérification du terme V^{*a} bis :

$$V^{*a} = \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dv f_i(v) L_a[MSI]$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| f^{(0)}(v_1) M(v_2) f_i(v_2) [f_i(v_1) + f_i(v_2)]$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dv_1 dv_2 |v_{12}| \frac{n}{V_1^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_1^2/V_1^2} \left[1 + a_1 f_2\left(\frac{v_1^2}{V_1^2}\right) \right] \frac{n}{V_2^d} \frac{1}{\pi^{d/2}} e^{-v_2^2/V_2^2} \times$$

$$\times \left[\left(\frac{m}{2} v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T\right) v_{2i} v_{2i} + \left(\frac{m}{2} v_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T\right) \left(\frac{m}{2} v_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} k_B T\right) v_{1i} v_{2i} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)nV_0} \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 \frac{n \times}{\pi^d} \frac{1}{\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 f_2(c_1^2) \right] \times$$

$$\times \left[\left(\frac{m}{2} v_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) v_1^2 c_2^2 + \left(\frac{m}{2} v_1^2 c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{m}{2} v_1^2 c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{1}{\beta}\right) v_1^2 c_1 c_2 \right] ; v_1^2 = \frac{2}{\beta m}$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3}{d(d+2)V_0 \pi^d} n \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 v_1^3 v_1^4 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 f_2(c_1^2) \right] \times$$

$$\times \left[\left(\frac{m}{2} c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m v_1^2}\right)^2 c_2^2 + \left(\frac{m}{2} c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m v_1^2}\right) \left(\frac{m}{2} c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{m}{2} \frac{1}{\beta m v_1^2}\right) c_1 c_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3 n \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 v_1^7}{d(d+2)V_0 \pi^d} \frac{m^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 f_2(c_1^2) \right] \left[\left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right)^2 c_2^2 + \left(c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) \left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) c_1 c_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2m\beta^3 n \sigma^{d-1} \beta_1 v_1^7}{4 d \pi^d} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\sqrt{m k_B T}}{\sqrt{m k_B T}} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 f_2(c_1^2) \right] \times$$

$$\times \left[\left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right)^2 c_2^2 + \left(c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) \left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) (c_1 c_2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c_1^4 - \frac{d+2}{2} c_1^2 + \frac{d(d+2)}{8}\right) \right] \left[\left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right)^2 c_2^2 + \left(c_1^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) \left(c_2^2 - \frac{d+2}{2}\right) c_1 c_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c_1^4 - A c_1^2 + \frac{d}{4} A\right) \right] \left[(c_2^2 - A)^2 c_2^2 + (c_1^2 - A) (c_2^2 - A) c_1 c_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[1 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c_1^4 - A c_1^2 + \frac{d}{4} A\right) \right] (c_2^2 - A) \left[(c_2^2 - A) c_2^2 + (c_1^2 - A) c_1 c_2 \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{c_2^4 - A c_2^2 + c_1^2 (c_1 c_2) - A (c_1 c_2)}_{= c_2^4 - A c_2^2 + c_1^2 (c_1 c_2) - A (c_1 c_2)}$$

$$- a_2 A c_1^2 c_2^2 + a_2 A^2 c_1^2 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A c_2^2 - a_2 \frac{d}{4} A^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[-A \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_2^2 + \frac{a_2}{2} c_1^4 c_2^2 - \frac{a_2}{2} A c_1^4 - a_2 A c_1^2 c_2^2 + a_2 A^2 c_1^2 \right] \times$$

$$\times \left[c_2^4 - A c_2^2 + c_1^2 (c_1 c_2) - A (c_1 c_2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[\begin{aligned} & -A \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_2^4 + A^2 \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_2^2 - A \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_1^2 (c_1 c_2) + A^2 \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) (c_1 c_2) \\ & + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_2^6 - A \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_2^4 + \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_1^2 c_2^2 (c_1 c_2) - A \left(1 + a_2 \frac{d}{4} A\right) c_2^2 (c_1 c_2) \\ & + \frac{a_2}{2} c_1^4 c_2^6 - \frac{a_2}{2} A c_1^4 c_2^4 + \frac{a_2}{2} c_1^6 c_2^2 (c_1 c_2) - \frac{a_2}{2} A c_1^4 c_2^2 (c_1 c_2) \\ & - \frac{a_2}{2} A c_1^4 c_2^4 + \frac{a_2}{2} A^2 c_1^4 c_2^2 - \frac{a_2}{2} A c_1^6 (c_1 c_2) + \frac{a_2}{2} A^2 c_1^4 (c_1 c_2) \\ & - a_2 A c_1^2 c_2^6 + a_2 A^2 c_1^2 c_2^4 - a_2 A c_1^4 c_2^2 (c_1 c_2) + a_2 A^2 c_1^2 c_2^2 (c_1 c_2) \\ & + a_2 A^2 c_1^2 c_2^4 - a_2 A^3 c_1^2 c_2^2 + a_2 A^2 c_1^4 (c_1 c_2) - a_2 A^3 c_1^2 (c_1 c_2) \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[-2A(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^4 + A^2(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^2 - A(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A + a_2 A^2) C_1^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \right. \\ \left. + A^2(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) (C_1 \cdot C_2) + (1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^6 + (1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A + a_2 A^2) C_1^2 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \right. \\ \left. - A(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) + \frac{a_2}{2} C_1^4 C_2^6 - a_2 A C_1^4 C_2^4 + \frac{a_2}{2} C_1^6 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{3}{2} a_2 A C_1^4 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) + \frac{a_2^2}{2} A^2 C_1^4 C_2^2 - \frac{a_2}{2} A C_1^6 (C_1 \cdot C_2) + \frac{3}{2} a_2 A^2 C_1^4 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \right. \\ \left. - a_2 A C_1^2 C_2^6 + 2a_2 A^2 C_1^2 C_2^4 - a_2 A^3 C_1^2 C_2^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc_1 dc_2 |c_{12}| e^{-c_1^2 - c_2^2} \left[-2A(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^4 + A^2(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^2 \quad -A(1+a_2 A(\frac{d}{4} + A)) C_1^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \right. \\ \left. + A^2(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_1^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) + (1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^6 \quad + (1+a_2 A(\frac{d}{4} + A)) C_1^2 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \right. \\ \left. - A(1+a_2 \frac{d}{4} A) C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) + \frac{a_2}{2} C_1^4 C_2^6 \quad - a_2 A C_1^4 C_2^4 \quad - a_2 A C_1^2 C_2^6 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{a_2}{2} C_1^6 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \quad - \frac{3}{2} a_2 A C_1^4 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \quad + \frac{a_2}{2} A^2 C_1^4 C_2^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{a_2}{2} A C_1^6 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \quad + \frac{3}{2} a_2 A^2 C_1^4 (C_1 \cdot C_2) \quad - a_2 A C_1^2 C_2^4 \right. \\ \left. + 2a_2 A^2 C_1^2 C_2^4 \quad - a_2 A^3 C_1^2 C_2^2 \right] \tag{11}$$

On utilise (néglige les termes impairs):

$$C_2^4 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_2^2 = C^2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{12}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) = C^4 - \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(C_1 \cdot C_2) = C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_2^6 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + \frac{3}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) = C^4 - \frac{1}{16} C_{12}^4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^6 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^5 + (\frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) - \frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^4 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{2}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_2^6 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - (\frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 - 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4) (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^2 (C_1 \cdot C_2) = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^4 C_2^2 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^6 (C_1 \cdot C_2) = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 + \frac{3}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^4 (C_1 \cdot C_2) = (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 + \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 - 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^6 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^4 - \frac{3}{d^2} C^4 C_{12}^4 + 2d C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^4 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^3 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_1^2 C_2^2 = (C^2 + 1/4 C_{12}^2)^2 - \frac{1}{d} C^2 C_{12}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

Où on a utilisé par isotropie (relations déjà vérifiées à la main):

$$(x \cdot y)^2 = \frac{1}{d} x^2 y^2$$

$$(x \cdot y)^4 = \frac{3}{d^2} x^4 y^4 - 2d x_j^4 y_j^4, \quad j \in \{1, \dots, d\}$$

Invertant les développements (12) dans (11) il vient ($A = \frac{d+2}{2}$; $C_1^2 + C_2^2 = 2C^2 - C_{12}^2/d$):

$$V^{*q} = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2d}} dc dc_{12} |c_{12}| e^{-2c^2 - c_{12}^2/d} \left[-a_2 \frac{d}{2} C_j^4 C_{12j}^4 C_2^2 + C^6 \left(\frac{11}{2} a_2 d + \frac{3}{2} a_2 d^2 + 2 + 5a_2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + C^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} a_2 d^2 + \frac{1}{16} d^4 a_2 + 2 + \frac{1}{2} a_2 d + 2d + \frac{1}{2} d^2 + \frac{3}{8} a_2 d^3 \right) + C^4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} a_2 d^3 - 4 - \frac{5}{2} a_2 d^2 - 4a_2 d - 2a_2 - 2d \right) \right. \\ \left. + C^2 C_{12}^2 \left(\frac{a_2}{2} - 2 - \frac{d}{2} + a_2 \frac{1}{d} - a_2 \frac{3}{4} d - \frac{2}{d} - a_2 \frac{5}{8} d^2 - a_2 \frac{d^3}{8} \right) + C^4 C_{12}^2 \left(\frac{2}{d} + a_2 \frac{5}{2} d + 1 + a_2 \frac{3}{4} d^2 - a_2 \frac{2}{d} + a_2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + C^2 a_2^4 \left(-a_2 \frac{3}{4d} - a_2 \frac{3}{16} + a_2 \frac{9d}{32} + a_2 \frac{3}{32} d^2 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{d} \right) + C^6 C_{12}^2 \left(-d \frac{3}{2} a_2 - 2a_2 + a_2 \frac{2}{d} \right) + C^{10} a_2 + C^8 (-2a_2 d - 4a_2) \right. \\ \left. + C^8 C_{12}^2 \left(-a_2 \frac{1}{d} + a_2 \right) + C^4 C_{12}^4 \left(-\frac{a_2}{4} + \frac{a_2}{d} - a_2 \frac{3}{8} d \right) + C^2 C_{12}^6 \left(-a_2 \frac{d}{32} + a_2 \frac{1}{8d} \right) + C^6 C_{12}^4 \left(\frac{3a_2}{8} - \frac{3a_2}{4d} \right) \right. \\ \left. + C^4 C_{12}^6 \left(a_2 \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3a_2}{4d^2} - \frac{3a_2}{16d} \right) + \left(-\frac{a_2}{64d} + \frac{a_2}{256} \right) C^2 C_{12}^8 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi^d} \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_\alpha} \alpha_{i,j} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] + \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_\beta} \delta_{i,j} b^2[i] b^{1/2}[j+1] \right], \quad (13) \quad (4)$$

$$I^q[n] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dx |x|^n e^{-ax^2} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{a^{(d+n)/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+n)}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

$$b^a[n] = M_{iiii}^a[n] = \frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{(d-1/2)^{d-4}}{2^{d-4}} \frac{(d+n)(d+n+2)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(d+n)\Gamma(d-1)}{\Gamma(d-1)} \frac{1}{a^{d+n/2}} = \frac{3}{4} \pi^{d/2} \frac{(d+n)(d+n+2)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(d+n)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{a^{d+n/2}}$$

$$\Omega_\alpha = \{(10,0); (8,0); (8,2); (6,0); (6,2); (6,4); (4,0); (4,2); (4,4); (4,6); (2,0); (2,2); (2,4); (2,6); (2,8)\},$$

$$\Omega_\beta = \{(0,2)\}.$$

$$\alpha_{10,0} = a_2 \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{8,0} = -2a_2d - 4a_2 = -2a_2(2+d) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{8,2} = -a_2 \frac{1}{d} + a_2 = a_2(1 - 1/d) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{6,0} = \frac{11}{2}a_2d + \frac{3}{2}a_2d^2 + 2 + 5a_2 = 2 + a_2 \frac{1}{2}(10 + 11d + 3d^2) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{6,2} = -d \frac{3}{2}a_2 - 2a_2 + a_2 \frac{2}{d} = a_2 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{d} - 4 - 3d \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{6,4} = \frac{3a_2}{8} - \frac{3a_2}{4d} = a_2 \frac{3}{8} \left(1 - \frac{2}{d} \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{4,0} = -\frac{1}{2}a_2d^3 - 4 - \frac{5}{2}a_2d^2 - 4a_2d - 2a_2 - 2d = -2d - 4 - a_2 \frac{1}{2}(4 + 8d + 5d^2 + d^3) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{4,2} = \frac{2}{d} + a_2 \frac{5}{2}d + 1 + a_2 \frac{3}{4}d^2 - a_2 \frac{2}{d} + a_2 = 1 + \frac{2}{d} + a_2 \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{8}{d} + 4 + 10d + 3d^2 \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{4,4} = -\frac{a_2}{4} + \frac{a_2}{d} - a_2 \frac{3}{8}d = a_2 \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{8}{d} - 2 - 3d \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{4,6} = a_2 \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3a_2}{4d^2} - \frac{3a_2}{16d} = a_2 \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{12}{d^2} - \frac{3}{d} + 1 \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{2,0} = \frac{3}{4}a_2d^2 + \frac{1}{16}d^4a_2 + 2 + \frac{1}{2}a_2d + 2d + \frac{1}{2}d^2 + \frac{3}{8}a_2d^3 = 2 + 2d + \frac{1}{2}d^2 + a_2 \frac{d}{16} \left(8 + 12d + 6d^2 + d^3 \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{2,2} = \frac{a_2}{2} - 2 - \frac{d}{2} + a_2 \frac{1}{d} - a_2 \frac{3}{4}d - \frac{2}{d} - a_2 \frac{5}{8}d^2 - a_2 \frac{d^3}{8} = -\frac{2}{d} - 2 - \frac{d}{2} + a_2 \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{8}{d} + 4 - 6d - 5d^2 - d^3 \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{2,4} = -a_2 \frac{3}{4d} - a_2 \frac{3}{16} + a_2 \frac{9d}{32} + a_2 \frac{3}{32}d^2 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{d} + a_2 \frac{1}{32} \left(-\frac{24}{d} - 6 + 9d + 3d^2 \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{2,6} = -a_2 \frac{d}{32} + a_2 \frac{1}{8d} = a_2 \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{4}{d} - d \right) \checkmark$$

$$\alpha_{2,8} = -a_2 \frac{1}{64d} + \frac{a_2}{256} = a_2 \frac{1}{256} \left(1 - \frac{4}{d} \right) \checkmark$$

$$\delta_{0,2} = -a_2 \frac{d}{2} \checkmark \quad [\text{Maple = Mathematica}] \quad \text{OK}$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega_\beta} \delta_{i,j} b^2[i] b^{1/2}[j+1] &= \delta_{0,2} b^2[0] b^{1/2}[3] \\ &= -a_2 \frac{d}{2} \frac{3}{4} \pi^{d/2} \frac{d(d+2)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(d/2)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{2^{d/2}} \frac{3}{4} \pi^{d/2} \frac{(d+3)(d+5)}{d(d+2)} \frac{\Gamma(d+3)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{1}{2^{d/2+3/2}} \\ &= -a_2 \frac{d}{2} \frac{9}{16} \pi^d \frac{(d+3)(d+5)}{d(d+2)} \frac{d+1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(d+1)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \sqrt{2} \\ &= -\sqrt{2} \pi^d \frac{\Gamma(d+1)}{\Gamma(d/2)} a_2 \frac{9}{32} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)(d+5)}{d(d+2)} \checkmark \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

avec pour la suite:

$$\begin{aligned} I^2[i] I^{1/2}[j+1] &= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2^{d/2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+i)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{d+j+1}} \frac{\Gamma(d+j+1)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \\ &= \pi^d 2^{\frac{j-i+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+i)}{\Gamma(d/2)} \frac{\Gamma(d+j+1)}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{(i,j) \in \Omega} \alpha_{i,j} I^2[\cdot] I^{\mu}[j+1] &= \alpha_{10,0} \pi^d 2^{\frac{0-10+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+0}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+0+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \alpha_{8,0} \pi^d 2^{\frac{0-8+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+8}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+0+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &+ \alpha_{8,2} \pi^d 2^{\frac{2-8+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+8}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+2+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \alpha_{6,0} \pi^d 2^{\frac{0-6+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+6}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+0+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &+ \alpha_{6,2} \pi^d 2^{\frac{2-6+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+6}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+2+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \alpha_{6,4} \pi^d 2^{\frac{4-6+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+6}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+4+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &+ \alpha_{4,0} \pi^d 2^{\frac{0-4+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+0+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \alpha_{4,2} \pi^d 2^{\frac{2-4+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+2+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &+ \alpha_{4,4} \pi^d 2^{\frac{4-4+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+4+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \alpha_{4,6} \pi^d 2^{\frac{6-4+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+4}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+6+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &+ \alpha_{2,0} \pi^d 2^{\frac{0-2+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+0+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \alpha_{2,2} \pi^d 2^{\frac{2-2+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+2+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &+ \alpha_{2,4} \pi^d 2^{\frac{4-2+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+4+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} + \alpha_{2,6} \pi^d 2^{\frac{6-2+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+6+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &+ \alpha_{2,8} \pi^d 2^{\frac{8-2+1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+2}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+8+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)^2} \\
 &= \pi^d r_2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\alpha_{10,0} 2^{-5} \frac{d+8}{2} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{8,0} 2^{-4} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{8,2} 2^{-3} \frac{d+6}{2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \right. \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-3} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-2} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{6,4} 2^{-1} \frac{d+4}{2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-2} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-1} \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{4,4} 2^0 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,6} 2^1 \frac{d+2}{2} \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{2,0} 2^{-1} \frac{d}{2} + \alpha_{2,2} 2^0 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \\
 &\quad \left. + \alpha_{2,4} 2^1 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{2,6} 2^2 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} + \alpha_{2,8} 2^3 \frac{d}{2} \frac{d+7}{2} \frac{d+5}{2} \frac{d+3}{2} \frac{d+1}{2} \right] \\
 &= \pi^d r_2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\alpha_{10,0} 2^{-10} (d+8)(d+6)(d+4)(d^2+2d) + \alpha_{8,0} 2^{-8} (d+6)(d^3+2d^2+4d^2+8d) + \alpha_{8,2} 2^{-8} (d+6)(d^3+6d^2+8d)(d+1) \right. \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-6} (d^3+6d^2+8d) + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-6} (d^4+6d^3+8d^2+d^3+6d^2+8d) + \alpha_{6,4} 2^{-6} (d^4+7d^3+14d^2+8d)(d+3) \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-4} (d^2+2d) + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-4} (d^3+2d^2+d^2+2d) + \alpha_{4,4} 2^{-4} (d^3+3d^2+2d)(d+3) \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,6} 2^{-4} (d^4+3d^3+2d^2+3d^3+9d^2+6d)(d+5) + \alpha_{2,0} 2^{-2} d + \alpha_{2,2} 2^{-2} (d^2+d) \\
 &\quad \left. + \alpha_{2,4} 2^{-2} (d^3+d^2+3d^2+3d) + \alpha_{2,6} 2^{-2} (d^3+4d^2+3d)(d+5) + \alpha_{2,8} 2^{-2} (d^4+4d^3+3d^2+5d^3+20d^2+15d)(d+7) \right] \\
 &= \pi^d r_2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\alpha_{10,0} 2^{-10} (d+8)(d^4+6d^3+8d^2+6d^3+36d^2+48d) + \alpha_{8,0} 2^{-8} (d^4+12d^3+44d^2+48d) + \alpha_{8,2} 2^{-8} (d^4+12d^3+44d^2+48d)(d+1) \right. \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-6} (d^3+6d^2+8d) + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-6} (d^4+7d^3+14d^2+8d) + \alpha_{6,4} 2^{-6} (d^5+7d^4+14d^3+8d^2+3d^4+21d^3+42d^2+24d) \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-4} (d^2+2d) + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-4} (d^3+3d^2+2d) + \alpha_{4,4} (d^4+3d^3+2d^2+3d^3+9d^2+6d) \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,6} 2^{-4} (d^4+6d^3+11d^2+6d)(d+5) + \alpha_{2,0} 2^{-2} d + \alpha_{2,2} 2^{-2} (d^2+d) \\
 &\quad \left. + \alpha_{2,4} 2^{-2} (d^3+4d^2+3d) + \alpha_{2,6} 2^{-2} (d^4+4d^3+3d^2+5d^3+20d^2+15d) + \alpha_{2,8} 2^{-2} (d^4+9d^3+23d^2+15d)(d+7) \right] \\
 &= \pi^d r_2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(d/2)} \left[\alpha_{10,0} 2^{-10} (d^5+12d^4+44d^3+48d^2+8d^4+36d^3+352d^2+384d) + \alpha_{8,0} 2^{-8} (d^4+12d^3+44d^2+48d) + \alpha_{8,2} 2^{-8} (d^5+12d^4+44d^3+48d^2+d^4+12d^3+44d^2+48d) \right. \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-6} (d^3+6d^2+8d) + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-6} (d^4+7d^3+14d^2+8d) + \alpha_{6,4} 2^{-6} (d^5+10d^4+35d^3+50d^2+24d) + 48d \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-4} (d^2+2d) + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-4} (d^3+3d^2+2d) + \alpha_{4,4} (d^4+6d^3+11d^2+6d) \\
 &\quad + \alpha_{4,6} 2^{-4} (d^5+6d^4+11d^3+6d^2+5d^4+30d^3+55d^2+30d) + \alpha_{2,0} 2^{-2} d + \alpha_{2,2} 2^{-2} (d^2+d) \\
 &\quad \left. + \alpha_{2,4} 2^{-2} (d^3+4d^2+3d) + \alpha_{2,6} 2^{-2} (d^4+9d^3+23d^2+15d) + \alpha_{2,8} 2^{-2} (d^5+9d^4+23d^3+15d^2+7d^4+63d^3+161d^2+105d) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi^d \sqrt{2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \left[\alpha_{10,0} 2^{-10} (d^5 + 20d^4 + 140d^3 + 400d^2 + 384d) + \alpha_{8,0} 2^{-8} (d^4 + 12d^3 + 44d^2 + 48d) + \alpha_{6,0} 2^{-6} (d^3 + 6d^2 + 8d) + \alpha_{4,0} 2^{-4} (d^2 + 2d) + \alpha_{2,0} 2^{-2} d \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{8,2} 2^{-8} (d^5 + 13d^4 + 56d^3 + 92d^2 + 48d) + \alpha_{6,2} 2^{-6} (d^4 + 7d^3 + 14d^2 + 8d) + \alpha_{4,2} 2^{-4} (d^3 + 3d^2 + 2d) + \alpha_{2,2} 2^{-2} (d^2 + d) \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{4,4} (d^4 + 6d^3 + 11d^2 + 6d) + \alpha_{2,4} 2^{-2} (d^3 + 4d^2 + 3d) + \alpha_{2,6} 2^{-2} (d^4 + 9d^3 + 23d^2 + 15d) + \alpha_{2,8} 2^{-2} (d^5 + 16d^4 + 86d^3 + 176d^2 + 105d) \right]$$

$$= \pi^d \sqrt{2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \left[a_2 2^{-10} (d^5 + 20d^4 + 140d^3 + 400d^2 + 384d) - 2a_2 (d+2) 2^{-8} (d^4 + 12d^3 + 44d^2 + 48d) + a_2 \frac{d-1}{8} 2^{-8} (d^4 + 13d^3 + 56d^2 + 92d + 48) \right. \\ \left. + (2 + a_2 \frac{1}{2} (10 + 11d + 3d^2)) 2^{-6} (d^3 + 6d^2 + 8d) + a_2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{4-4d-3d^2}{d} 2^{-6} (d^3 + 7d^2 + 14d + 8) + a_2 \frac{3}{8} \frac{d-2}{d} 2^{-6} (d^4 + 10d^3 + 35d^2 + 50d + 24) \right. \\ \left. + (-2d - 4 - a_2 \frac{1}{2} (4 + 8d + 5d^2 + d^3)) 2^{-4} (d^2 + 2d) + (\frac{d+2}{d} + a_2 \frac{1}{4} \frac{-8+4d+10d^2+3d^3}{d}) 2^{-4} (d^2 + 3d + 2) + a_2 \frac{1}{8} \frac{8-2d-3d^2}{d} (d^3 + 6d^2 + 11d + 6) \right. \\ \left. + a_2 \frac{1}{16} \frac{12-3d+d^2}{d^2} 2^{-4} (d^4 + 11d^3 + 41d^2 + 61d + 30) + (2 + 2d + \frac{d^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{1}{8} \frac{8+4d-6d^2-5d^3-d^4}{d}) 2^{-2} d + (\frac{-2-2d}{d} + a_2 \frac{1}{8} \frac{8+4d-6d^2-5d^3-d^4}{d}) 2^{-2} (d+1) \right. \\ \left. + (\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{d} + a_2 \frac{1}{32} \frac{-24-6d+9d^2+3d^3}{d}) 2^{-2} (d^2 + 4d + 3) + a_2 \frac{1}{32} \frac{4-d^2}{d} 2^{-2} (d^3 + 9d^2 + 23d + 15) + a_2 \frac{1}{256} \frac{d-4}{d} 2^{-2} (d^4 + 16d^3 + 86d^2 + 176d + 105) \right]$$

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$$= \pi^d \sqrt{2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{27}{32}d + \frac{1}{4}d^2 + a_2 \frac{1440 + 2212d + 877d^2 + 88d^3}{1024d} \right] \tag{15}$$

Annuler Eqr. (14) et (15) dans (13) donnent:

$$V^{*a} = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{27}{32}d + \frac{1}{4}d^2 - a_2 \frac{9}{32} \frac{(d+1)(d+3)(d+5)}{d+2} + a_2 \frac{1440 + 2212d + 877d^2 + 88d^3}{1024d} \right]$$

$$= \frac{16 + 27d + 8d^2}{32d} - a_2 \frac{9 \cdot 32 (d+1)(d+3)(d+5)}{1024d(d+2)} + a_2 \frac{1440 + 2212d + 877d^2 + 88d^3}{1024d^2}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 27d + 8d^2}{32d} - a_2 \frac{288d(d^2 + 4d + 3)(d+5)}{1024d^2(d+2)} + a_2 \frac{(d+2)(1440 + 2212d + 877d^2 + 88d^3)}{1024d^2(d+2)}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 27d + 8d^2}{32d} + a_2 \frac{1}{1024d^2(d+2)} \left[1440d + 2212d^2 + 877d^3 + 88d^4 + 2880 + 4424d + 1754d^2 + 176d^3 - 288d(d^3 + 4d^2 + 3d + 5d^2 + 20d + 15) \right]$$

$$= \frac{16 + 27d + 8d^2}{32d} + a_2 \frac{1}{1024d^2(d+2)} \left[2880 + 5864d + 3966d^2 + 1053d^3 + 88d^4 - 288d(d^3 + 9d^2 + 23d + 15) \right]$$

$$= \frac{16 + 27d + 8d^2}{32d} + a_2 \frac{1}{1024d^2(d+2)} \left[2880 + 5864d + 3966d^2 + 1053d^3 + 88d^4 - 288d^4 - 2592d^3 - 6624d^2 - 4320d \right]$$

$$= \frac{16 + 27d + 8d^2}{32d} + a_2 \frac{1}{1024d^2(d+2)} \left[2880 + 1544d - 2658d^2 - 1539d^3 - 200d^4 \right]$$

Conclusion: il n'y a pas d'erreur:

$$V_{pe}^{*a} = V_n^{*a} = \frac{16 + 27d + 8d^2}{32d} + a_2 \frac{2880 + 1544d - 2658d^2 - 1539d^3 - 200d^4}{1024d^2(d+2)} \tag{16}$$