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The concentrative waves (solitones) of the dot defects in the quasicrystal structures of dispersive systems (such as powder materials packed with the help of vibro-(impact) pressing) generated by the impulse laser acting on their cluster's structures are discussed.

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, [1 – 4, 6 – 9],
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 n_{\min}
 n_{\max} [3, 4]. -

) [3, 4].

[1 - 9]

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1.

() :

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = -rRn - \frac{n}{\ddagger} + D \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2}. \tag{1}$$

(1)

$\sim = 4fN_0\Omega_0^{-1}$, N_0 — , Ω_0 — ;
 $r = K\Omega^2 D/kT$, — , Ω — ;
 , D — , k — , T — ;
), — (—
 : $s = s_0 \exp(-W/kT) = \dagger^{-1}$, $s_0 = \dots \epsilon d_0^2$, \dagger —
 ; ... — ; ϵ — ; d_0 —
 ; W —), —

« » , :

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = -\frac{rn}{R} + D_R \cdot \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2}, \quad (2)$$

D_R — . $D_R \ll D$, (—)

(1) (2) $\zeta = x + V \cdot t$, :

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial R}{\partial \zeta} = -\frac{rn}{R}, \quad (3)$$

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial n}{\partial \zeta} - D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial \zeta^2} = \sim r R n - S n. \quad (4)$$

$$(4) \quad y(\zeta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} n d\zeta, \quad :$$

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \zeta} - D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \zeta^2} = \sim r \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} R(\zeta) n(\zeta) d\zeta - s y. \quad (5)$$

(3) :

$$r \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} R n d\zeta = \frac{V}{3} \cdot [R^3(-\infty) - R^3(\zeta)] = \frac{V}{3} \cdot [R_0^3 - R^3(\zeta)]. \quad (6)$$

(6) (5), :

$$V \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \kappa} = D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \kappa^2} + \{ (R, y), \quad (7)$$

$$\{ (R, y) = -V(R_0^3 - R^3(\kappa)) - sy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{ y' & : \{ y' = 3\sim rR - s. \\ \{ y'(0) = 3\sim rR_0 - s > 0, & \quad rR_0 > s/3\sim, \quad R(y, V, R_0) \\ y & , \quad \{ y'(y) < \{ y'(0). \\ y^* > 0 & , \quad \{ (y^*) = 0. \\ & (1) \quad (2) \\ [5]. & \end{aligned}$$

$$V_0 = 2\sqrt{D(3\sim rR_0 - s)}. \quad (8)$$

$$dy/d\kappa = n(\kappa) \quad \kappa \rightarrow \mp\infty \quad dy/d\kappa \rightarrow 0,$$

$$(8).$$

$$(8) \quad , \quad 3\sim rR_0 > s.$$

$$: R_0 > R^*, \quad R^* = s/3\sim r.$$

$$(3) \quad : R^2 = R_0^2 - 2ry/V. \quad R(y)$$

$$R \approx R_0 - ry/VR_0 + \dots \quad (7).$$

$$r^2,$$

$$V \cdot \frac{d\mathbb{E}}{d\kappa} = D \cdot \frac{d^2\mathbb{E}}{d\kappa^2} + \sim r(R_0 - R^*) \cdot \mathbb{E} \cdot (1 - \mathbb{E}), \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbb{E} = ry/VR_0(R_0 - R^*).$$

$$\langle \xi \rangle = [1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \exp(-\langle \xi \rangle / u)]^{-2}. \quad (10)$$

$$n(\langle \xi \rangle),$$

$$n(\langle \xi \rangle) = A \cdot \exp(-\langle \xi \rangle / u) \cdot [1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \exp(-\langle \xi \rangle / u)]^{-3}, \quad (11)$$

$$A = 20f \cdot (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot (N_0 R_0^3 / d_0^3) \cdot (1 - R_*/R_0)^2, \quad u = \sqrt{6D / \sim r(R_0 - R_*)} -$$

$$n(\langle \xi \rangle) \rightarrow 0 \quad \langle \xi \rangle \rightarrow \bar{\infty}.$$

$$V = 5 \cdot \sqrt{\sim r(R_0 - R_*)} D / 2. \quad (12)$$

$$V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \Delta), \quad \Delta \ll 1.$$

$$(11)$$

$$(12),$$

$$(1) \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = -F(R, M) \cdot n + D_R \cdot \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2}, \\ \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = S(R)F(R, M)n - \frac{n}{\dagger} + D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2}. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$S(R) -$
2.

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \chi_1 \cdot n \cdot \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} + D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2} + \left(-rR_0 - \frac{1}{\dagger} \right) \cdot n, \quad (14)$$

$$\chi_1 = -\frac{\sim r^2 V_s \dagger_l}{R_0 \epsilon}, V_s - , \dagger_l -$$

(14)

[6 – 9].

$$\sim D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2}$$

(14)

[9].

$$dt = -(x_1 n)^{-1} dx = \left(-rR_0 - \frac{1}{\dagger} \right)^{-1} dn, \quad (15)$$

$$n = \exp(x_2 t) \cdot \Psi \{ x - (x_1 / x_2) \cdot n \cdot (1 - \exp(-x_2 t)) \}, \quad x_2 = \sim rR_0 - \frac{1}{\dagger}, \quad (16)$$

$$\Psi - , \quad t = 0.$$

$$n(0, x) = n_0 \sin \check{S}t, \quad \Psi(\langle) = n_0 \sin \check{S}\langle.$$

$$L_H = x_2^{-1} \cdot \ln[1 + x_2 / (x_1 n_0 \check{S})]^{-1}. \quad (17)$$

($x_2 < 0$ L_H , $x_2 > 0$, $x_2 = 0$ -
).

[9]

n_c :

$$(n_c / n_0) \cdot \exp(-x_2 t) = \sin\{(x_1 \check{S} / x_2) \cdot n_c \cdot (1 - \exp(-x_2 t))\}. \quad (18)$$

, , , $t \rightarrow \infty$ -
 , :

$$n_\infty = f x_2 / (x_1 \check{S}). \quad (19)$$

$kT = 0,04 \text{ eV}$, $D = 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $K\Omega = 5 \text{ eV}$, $N_0 = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\dots = 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$,

$$R_* = 3 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ cm} \quad V = 0,6 \text{ cm/s}.$$

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R_0

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