



the body system under consideration and the current collection by the cylinder. The ion current to a charged cylinder in a cross flow was calculated as a function of the cylinder potential, the degree of plasma nonisothermality, and the position of the cylinder relative to a conducting surface whose potential is close to the floating one. The numerical simulation made it possible to find quantitative characteristics of the effect of a conducting surface on the collection of the ion current by a charged cylinder. The results may be used in the development of scientific and process diagnostic instruments that interact with a low-temperature rarefied plasma flow and in the design of structural elements for advanced spacecraft and space systems.

**Keywords:** rarefied nonisothermal plasma flow, cross flow past a cylinder–strip system, Vlasov–Poisson system, splitting method, nested grids, calculation of the current to a cylinder near a conducting surface.

[1].

[1, 2].

[3 – 5], [5 – 7]

[8 – 10]

$r_c$   $L (L \gg r_c)$   $H$   
 $V_0$

$Kn \gg Ma \gg 1$ . [2, 11].



$$\alpha . \quad a_\alpha , b_\alpha \quad (1)$$

$$a_i = 1, \quad a_e = \sqrt{\mu/\beta}, \quad b_i = \beta/2, \quad b_e = -1/2,$$

$$\mu = m_e/m_i, \quad \beta = T_e/T_i -$$

$\varphi$  :  $f_\alpha$   
 ;  
 [9, 10];

[2],  
 (1) - (2)

[8 - 10].

$\xi ( \quad )$   $S,$

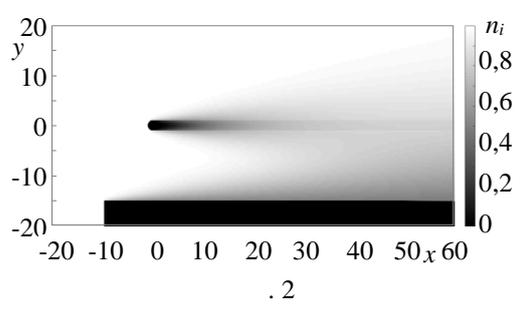
[10]. " - "

(2)

(1) - (2)



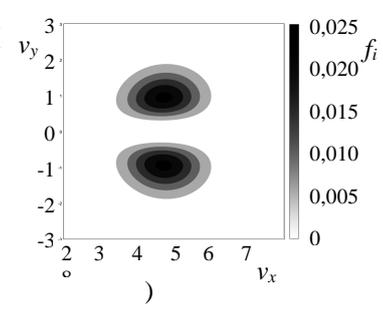
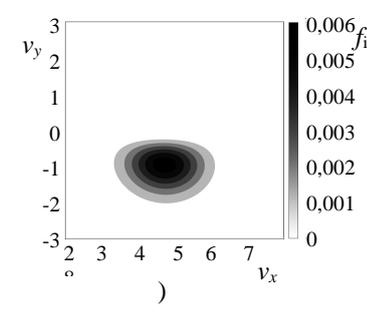
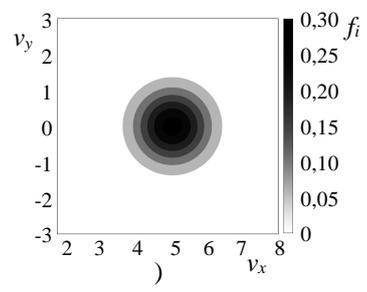
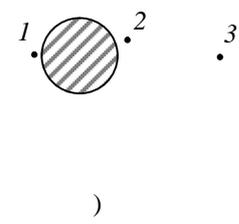
), ; 5 -  
 (r<sub>oz</sub> -  
 ).  
 . 2 3



(1) - (2)  
 : s<sub>x</sub> = 10, s<sub>y</sub> = 15,  
 S = 5, ξ = 0,1, β = 1, φ<sub>c</sub> = -2,  
 φ<sub>s</sub> = -1.  
 ( )  
 ".  
 . 3, ), ), )

. 2

), 1  
 . 3, ), 2 - 3, ), 3 - 3, ).



. 3

S, ξ, φ<sub>c</sub>, β, μ,

[10],

$$\eta_s = s_y / s_x \cdot S \quad \xi_s = s_y \cdot \xi.$$

(s<sub>x</sub>, s<sub>y</sub>)

η<sub>s</sub>

( 4 . 1),

$\varphi_s$

( ,

$\eta_s < 1$ ).

$\xi_s$

$\xi_s$

( [4, 5, 8–10, 12]

$r_{oz} \sim 10/\xi;$

$\xi_s < 10$ ).

[2, 13, 14],

$\varphi_s = \varphi_f,$

$\varphi_f \approx \ln(\sqrt{\pi\mu/\beta} S/2)$  [2],

(

) [6,

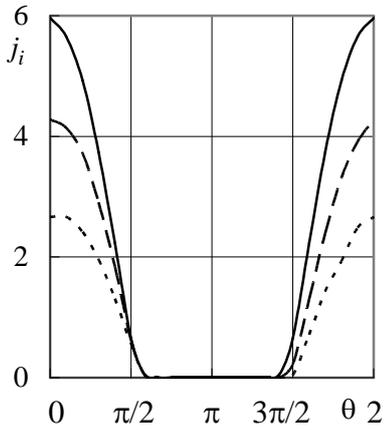
8, 12].

$\varphi_s = -1,$

$S = 5,$

$\xi = 0,1 \quad 1,$

$\beta = 1 \quad 4.$



$\eta_s = 0,2.$

–  $\eta_s = 0,75,$

$\eta_s = 5,$

$\beta = 1, \xi = 0,2$

$\varphi_c = -10.$

$\theta$

. 4

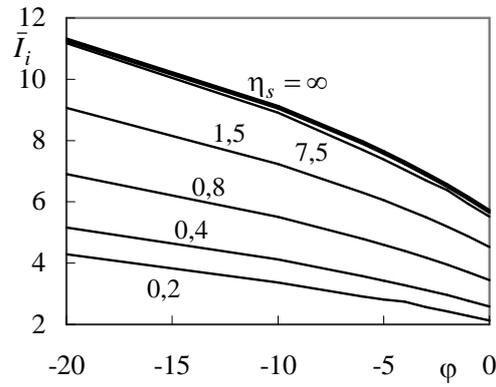
s,

"

"

$\sim 0,04/\eta_s$

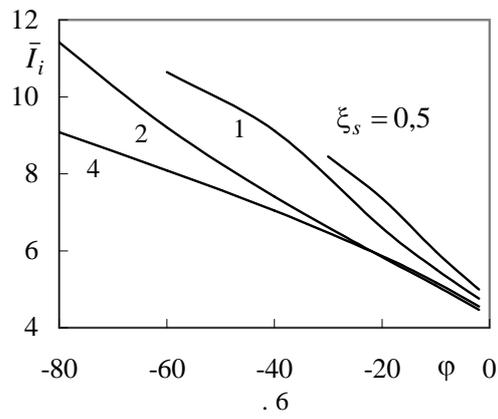
.5



$\beta = 4, \xi = 0,2, s_y = 15.$

$\eta_s$

.6



$\xi_s$

$\eta_s$

( $\beta = 1$ ).

$\xi_s < 2,$

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