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By the example of a model problem, this paper considers the effect of neighboring conducting bodies on the collection of charged plasma particles by a conducting cylinder. The aim of the paper is to study the effect of a nearby conducting body on the collection of the ion current by a charged cylinder in a supersonic cross flow of a collisionless nonisothermal plasma. Based on the two-dimensional Vlasov–Poisson system, a supersonic free molecular plasma cross flow past an infinitely long cylinder–strip system was simulated. The problem was solved numerically by a finite-difference relaxation method with splitting by physical processes on nested grids. When calculating the electron-repulsing locally equilibrium self-consistent electric field, use was made of the Poisson–Boltzmann approximation with a model electron density distribution. The paper analyzes the pattern of free-molecular nonisothermal plasma flow past a conducting strip system and introduces numerical parameters that determine the features of flow past

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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.



Kn >> Ma >> 1. [2, 11].

- [2, 9]:

$$a_{\alpha} \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial x} - b_{\alpha} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial v} = 0, \qquad (1)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -\xi^2 (n_i - n_e), \quad n_\alpha = \int_{\Omega_{V\alpha}} f_\alpha dv, \qquad (2)$$

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$$a_{i} = 1, \ a_{e} = \sqrt{\mu/\beta}, \ b_{i} = \beta/2, \ b_{e} = -1/2,$$

$$\mu = m_{e}/m_{i}, \ \beta = T_{e}/T_{i} -$$

$$f_{\alpha}$$

$$f_{\alpha}$$

$$f_{\alpha}$$

$$f_{\alpha}$$

$$(i) = 10];$$

$$[2], \\ [3], \\ [1], \\ [1], \\ [1], \\ [1], \\ [1], \\ [1], \\ [1], \\$$





 η_s

(. 1), 4 φs (, $\eta_s < 1$). ξ_s ξ_s , [4, 5, 8-10, 12] ($r_{oz}\sim 10/\xi\,;$ $\xi_{s} < 10$). [2, 13, 14], $\varphi_s = \varphi_f$, $\varphi_f \approx \ln \left(\sqrt{\pi \mu / \beta} S / 2 \right)$ [2],) [6, (8, 12]. , . $\varphi_s = -1$, ξ 0,1 S = 5, 1, β – 1 4. .4 5. , . 4 ${6 \atop j_i}$ η_s: 4 $\eta_s = 5$, $-\eta_s = 0,75$, $\eta_s = 0, 2.$ 2 $\beta = 1$, $\xi = 0,2$ $\varphi_c = -10.$ θ 0 0 $\pi/2$ 3π/2 θ 2 π • . 4 " " s,

~ 0,04/η_s







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 η_s .

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





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 $(\beta = 1).$



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