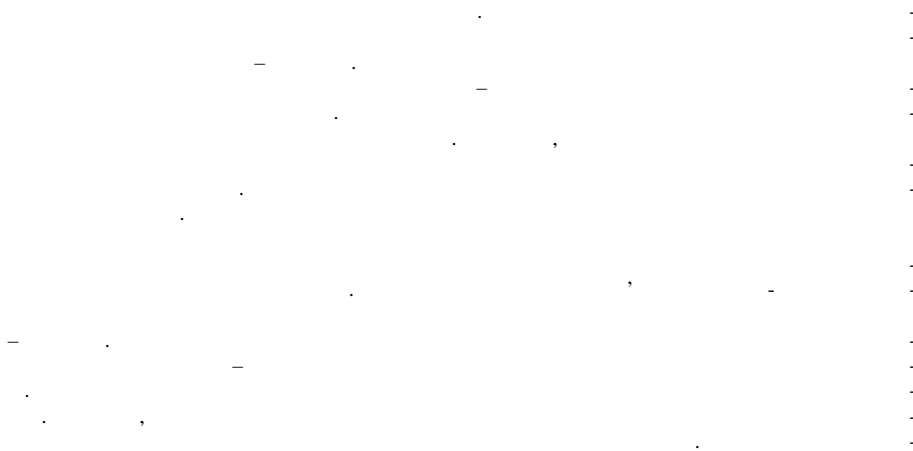
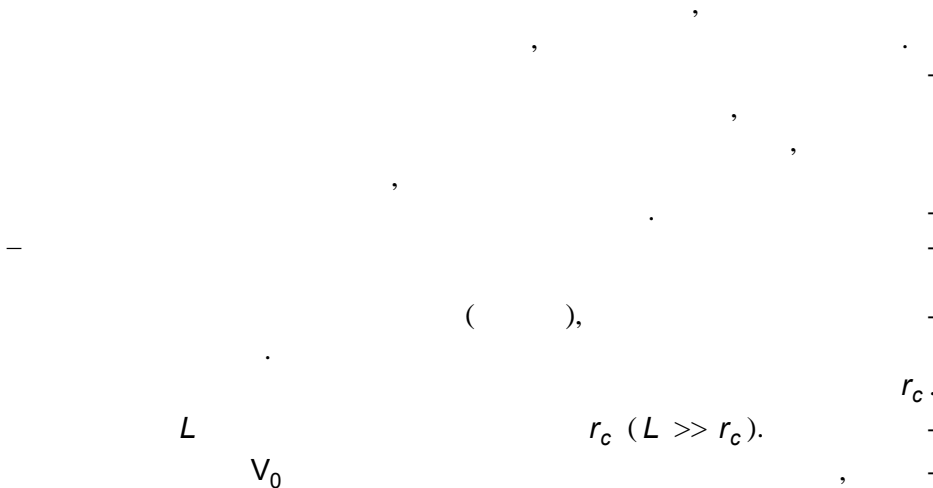


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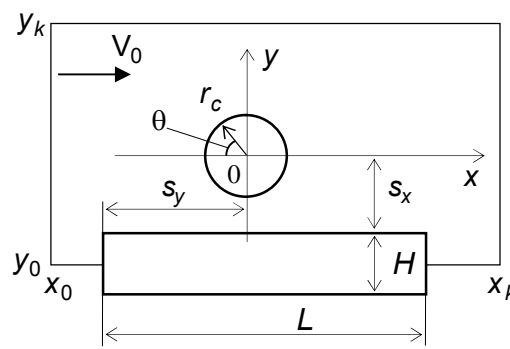


The technique of the 2D numerical simulation of interactions between a rarified plasma and the charged body near the conducting surface is proposed. The technique is based on the solution of the Vlasov–Poisson equations by the method of finite differences with splitting on physical processes on the nested spatial grids. In the iterative process the Poisson–Boltzmann approach with a simulated distribution of the electron concentration in the central field is used for computation of the self-consistent electrical field. Efficiency of the technique for a monotonous electrical field near the charged body is proved. It is shown that the value of the floating potential and the slope of the electronic branch of the voltage-current characteristic of a cylindrical probe is considerably varied near the conducting surface. Practical application of this technique improves the informativity of probe measurements.

[1, 2, 3].



$Oxyz$, z φ_0 x



$x = (x, y)$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

. 1

[4, 5]:

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} - \beta \frac{z}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial v} = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\beta}} \frac{\partial f_e}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial f_e}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f_e}{\partial v} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -\xi^2 (z n_i - n_e), \quad n_\alpha = \int_{\Omega_{V\alpha}} f_\alpha d^2 v, \quad \alpha = i, e, \quad (3)$$

$\mu = m_e/m_i$, $\beta = T_e/T_i$ -
 ; $x = (x, y)$ -
 $v = (v_x, v_y)$ - ; t - ; φ -
 ; $\xi = r_c/\lambda_d$ -
 λ_d ; z - ; k - ;
 f_α , m_α , n_α , T_α , $\Omega_{V\alpha}$ -
 α ($\alpha = i, e$). i , e -

$$f_i^\infty = \frac{1}{\pi} \exp[-|v - S|^2 - \beta z \varphi], \quad f_e^\infty = \frac{1}{\pi} \exp[-|v - \sqrt{\mu/\beta} S|^2 + \varphi], \quad (4)$$

$$S = V_0/u_i -$$

(1) - (4)

$$u_\alpha = \sqrt{2kT_\alpha/m_\alpha},$$

$e -$

$; k -$

$$e/kT_e,$$

$$r_c, u_i/r_c.$$

Φ_w

[4, 6].

(4).

$$(\mu < 10^{-3})$$

(1) - (3)

[4, 5].

[1, 4].

$$n_i(x)$$

$$n_e(x, \varphi),$$

(2), (3)

[4]

$$\Delta\varphi = -\xi^2(zn_i(x) - n_e(x, \varphi)),$$

(5)

)

(1) - (3)

$$(r, \theta)$$

θ

$$(\dots .1).$$

$$j_\alpha(\theta)$$

α

$$I_\alpha$$

$$j_\alpha(\theta) = z_\alpha \int_{\Omega_{V\alpha}} v_s f_\alpha(v) dv, \quad I_\alpha = \int_0^{2\pi} j_\alpha(\theta) d\theta, \quad \alpha = i, e,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{v}_s = \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{v} - \quad \mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{s} \\
 (1, \theta) & \quad , z_\alpha - \quad \alpha (- \\
 & z_j = z, \quad z_e = -1). \quad I_\Sigma \quad -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_\Sigma = \sqrt{\mu/\beta} I_i + I_e.$$

[9].

Ω_∞

Ω_V

S,

$\xi (\quad),$

$\partial\Omega_\infty$

ξ

[7]

$$[\varphi'_r + \varphi/r]_{\partial\Omega_\infty} = 0;$$

S

[4]

$$[\varphi - \ln(\eta_i)]_{\partial\Omega_\infty} = 0.$$

(1), (2)

(3) (5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Omega_p - (\quad , \quad p - \quad s_p, \quad) \\
 & G \quad \Omega_p \subset \Omega_{p-1}, \quad p = 1, P, \quad p
 \end{aligned}$$

G.

$$h_p = h_0 \cdot 2^{-p}, \quad h_0 -$$

$$\Omega_0 = \Omega_\infty.$$

$s_p, s_{p+1} (p=0, P-1)$

s_p

"

"

s_{p+1}

Ω_{p+1}

"

"

s_{p+1}

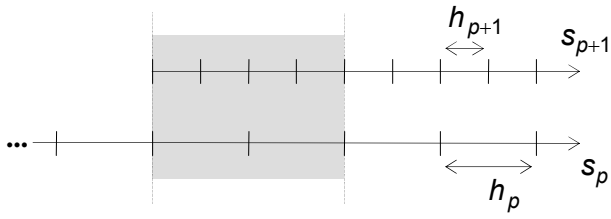
"

"

s_p

Ω_{p+1}

$\omega_{p+1} -$ $2h_p \cdot \dots$ ω_{p+1} 3 s_p
 5 s_{p+1} " " " " "
 s_p s_{p+1} . 2.



$- s_0 \Rightarrow s_1 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow s_p$
 $- s_p \Rightarrow s_{p-1} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow s_0$.

s_p ,

$$\Omega'_p = \Omega_p / (\Omega_{p+1} / \omega_{p+1}), \quad p=0, P-1. \quad (6)$$

p $p+1$ ω_{p+1}
 (6) p

$$v = (S, 0)$$

v_m .

$(\varphi_w \leq 0)$

$$v_m = \sqrt{u_m^2 + \varphi_w};$$

u_m -

$$v_m = \sqrt{u_m^2 - z\beta\varphi_w},$$

$(\varphi_w \geq 0)$ -

$$- v_m = u_m,$$

$(u_m = 5)$.

(1), (2)

[9]

(1)

Δt

1)	$\Delta t/2$	-
	$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} = 0,$	
2)	Δt	
	$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} - \beta \frac{z}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial v} = 0,$	
3)	$\Delta t/2$	-
	$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} = 0.$	
	$\varphi(x)$	-
		-
		-
	[10],	
h_{\min}	Δt	$\Delta t \leq h_{\min} / v_{\max},$
		v_{\max}
		-
	$\varphi(x)$	-
"	(1) - (3)	"
	$\varphi(x)$	(2)
	(3).	(2), (3)
		(1), (5)
	$\varphi(x)$	(5)
		(3)
		(5)
		$n_e(x, \varphi)$
	(5)	
	$n_e(x, \varphi) \approx n_e(x, \varphi^*) \cdot (1 - \varphi^* + \varphi),$	
$\varphi^*(x)$		
	" "	
		(5)
	" "	$\varphi^*(x) = \varphi^n(x)$

$$\|n_e(\mathbf{x}, \varphi^n) - n_e(\mathbf{x}, \varphi^*)\|_C, \quad \varphi^n(\mathbf{x}) = n -$$

(2)

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \varphi(r) \quad [4, 7].$$

[7]:

$$n_e(r_0, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{-\psi_1(r_0, \alpha)} d\alpha + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (e^{-\psi_3(r_0, \alpha)} - e^{-\psi_2(r_0, \alpha)}) d\alpha, \quad (7)$$

$$\psi_i(r_0, \alpha) = \frac{\varphi(r_i(\alpha)) - (r_0/r_i(\alpha))^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \varphi(r_0)}{(r_0/r_i(\alpha))^2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$r_0 - \quad ; \quad r_1(\alpha), r_2(\alpha), r_3(\alpha) -$$

$$\varphi(r)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} r < r_0 \sin \alpha - \\ r > r_0 \sin \alpha - \end{array} \right)$$

$$- r_1(\alpha) \in [r_0, \infty], r_2(\alpha) \in [r_0 \sin \alpha, \infty], r_3(\alpha) \in [1, \infty].$$

(7)

$\alpha,$

(7)

; $r_i(\alpha)$

$r_0.$

($\varphi_w < \varphi < 0$)

[8]

[4, 6, 7].

$$- S = 5..20; \varphi_w = -25..25.$$

ξ

[8].

(. . . 1).

$S, \xi, \varphi_w, \mu, \beta,$

$s_x, s_y -$

$, H, L -$

()

()

$\varphi_w = -2, 0, 2,$

$S=5, \xi=0,1, \beta=1, s_x=10, s_y=15, H=10,$

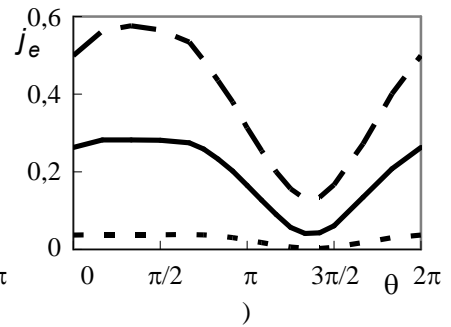
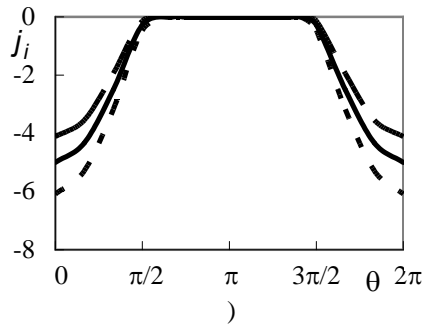
$L=100.$

$\varphi_w=0,$

$-\varphi_w=2,$

$-\varphi_w=-2.$

$y=0$



. 3

. 4

$S, \xi, \beta, s_x, s_y, H, L, \mu=0,00055.$

l_e

;

;

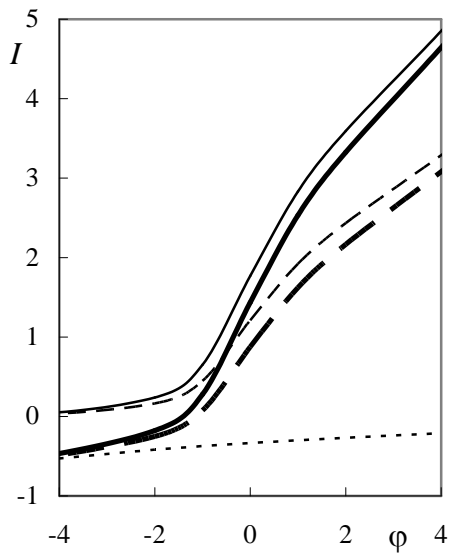
l_Σ

;

;

;

l_i



.4

[1].

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22.05.14