

. . . - , 15, 49005, , ; e-mail: vashuvalov@ukr.net

Simulating the interaction of a conducting body with a plasma flow is an important stage in the development of scientific and technological diagnostic devices and structural elements of advanced spacecraft and space systems. The aim of this paper is to substantiate the authors' algorithm for numerical simulation of the interaction of a conducting charged body with a rarefied plasma flow. The paper describes the key elements of the algorithm for solving the two-dimensional Vlasov–Poisson system by the example of a supersonic cross flow of a low-temperature nonisothermal rarefied plasma around a conducting cylinder. The algorithm allows the Vlasov equations to be solved by finite-difference splitting methods or the method of characteristics. When calculating the local equilibrium self-consistent electric field, the Vlasov–Poisson and Poisson–Boltzmann models were used for the electron component in the approximation of local equilibrium electrons and taking into account an electron sink on the body surface in the central field approximation. Criteria of applicability of the approximate Poisson–Boltzmann models in the vicinity of a body in a flow are formulated. The results obtained were verified both by test calculations for known model problems and by comparing the results of the solution of the same physical problems with the use of different mathematical models. The total current to a charged cylinder in a cross flow was calculated as a function of the electric potential, the ion velocity ratio, and the degree of plasma nonisothermality. The use of nested grids and a finite-difference splitting method for solving the Vlasov equations in the

algorithm opens up opportunities for its further development to take into account particle collisions and to include charged particle sources and sinks in the analytical model. The results may be used in low-temperature rarefied plasma diagnostics and in the design of structural elements of spacecraft and space systems..

[1].

[2].

[3].

[4].

[3]. [5],

[6].

$(L \gg r_0)$,

L ,

r_0

V_0 ,

n_{i0}, n_{e0}

φ_0

),

Oxy

Ox

[7, 8]

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

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

$$\Delta \varphi = -\xi^2 (zn_i - n_e), \quad n_\alpha = \int_{\Omega_{v\alpha}} f_\alpha dv, \quad \alpha = i, e. \quad (3)$$

: $x = (x, y)$ -

r_0 ; $v = (v_x, v_y)$ -

α ,

$u_\alpha = \sqrt{2kT_\alpha/m_\alpha}$; t -

r_0/u_i ;

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

; $\xi = r_0/\lambda_d$ -

$\lambda_d = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0 k T_e}{e^2 n_{i0}}}$; φ -

$$\begin{aligned}
& kT_e/e; e - \quad ; \varepsilon_0 - \\
& ; k - \quad ; z - \quad ; f_\alpha(t, x, v), \\
& n_\alpha, m_\alpha, T_\alpha, \Omega_{V_\alpha} - \\
& , \quad , \\
& \alpha. \quad \alpha = i, e : i \\
& , e - \quad . \quad n_\alpha \quad \alpha - \\
& \quad n_{\alpha 0}, \\
& - n_{e0} = z \cdot n_{i0}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \varphi \quad : \quad f_\alpha \\
& \mathbf{f}_\alpha|_{t=0} = \mathbf{f}_\alpha^0; \quad \mathbf{f}_\alpha|_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} = \mathbf{f}_\alpha^\infty; \quad \mathbf{f}_\alpha(t, x, v)|_{\substack{x \in \partial\Omega_0 \\ (v, n) > 0}} = 0, \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi|_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \quad \varphi|_{\partial\Omega_0} = \varphi_w. \quad (5)$$

$$\varphi_w = e\varphi_0/kT_e - \quad ; n - \quad - \quad \partial\Omega_0.$$

$$f_i^\infty = \frac{1}{\pi} \exp[-|v - S|^2 - \beta z \varphi], \quad f_e^\infty = \frac{1}{\pi} \exp[-|v - \sqrt{\mu/\beta S}|^2 + \varphi], \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S = V_0/u_i - \quad . \\
f_i^0(x, v) - \\
(f_i^0 = f_i^\infty) \\
(\quad) \quad [7, 9].
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6). \\
, \\
" \quad " \quad n_i = n_i(x). \\
n_e = n_e(x, \varphi)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[7] \\
\Delta\varphi = -\xi^2(zn_i(x) - n_e(x, \varphi)). \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

$$n_e = \exp(\varphi). \quad (8)$$

$$n_e = n_e(x, \Phi)$$

[8, 10].

(1), (7)

(3)
[8, 10, 11]

(7)

(1), (2),

[8],

()

[12].

(4) – (5).

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \in [x_0, x_k; y_0, y_k]\}.$$

$$\Omega_V = \{(v_x, v_y) \in [S - v_m, S + v_m; -v_m, v_m]\},$$

$$\Omega_V = \{(v_x, v_y) \in [\sqrt{\mu/\beta}S - v_m, \sqrt{\mu/\beta}S + v_m; -v_m, v_m]\},$$

v_m

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

$$(\varphi_w \geq 0) - v_m = \sqrt{u_m^2 + \varphi_w}.$$

$$- v_m = u_m.$$

$$u_m$$

(

($\varphi_w \leq 0$)

u_m

5).

ξ

$\partial\Omega$

[13]

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

S

[7]

$$[\varphi - \ln(n_i)]_{\partial\Omega} = 0.$$

$$f_{\alpha}(t, x, v) \Big|_{\substack{x \in \partial\Omega \\ (v, n) > 0}} = f_{\alpha}^{\infty},$$

[14],

$$\Delta t \leq \Delta x / v_{\max}, \quad \Delta t \leq \Delta v / 2F_{\max},$$

$$F_{\max} = \beta z / 2 \cdot \|\partial\varphi / \partial x\|_C.$$

(3) (7)

$$n_e = n_e(x, \varphi) \tag{7}$$

[8].

[8]: 1) (1) – (3) (1)

(2) ; 2) (3)

[6, 11],

[8, 10].

(1) – (3) (1), (7) –
 () – [8, 15], –
 [7].

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v, \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = \gamma_\alpha E, \quad \gamma_\alpha = \begin{cases} \beta z/2 & (\alpha = i); \\ -1/2 & (\alpha = e) \end{cases} \quad (1), (2)$$

$$E = -\partial\varphi/\partial x -$$

$$\sqrt{\beta/\mu}$$

[16].

() –
 () –
 (1) – (3) [8].

[3, 7, 9, 13].

, : $S -$, $\xi -$, $\varphi_w -$

$$\beta = T_e/T_i$$

$$\mu = m_e/m_i.$$

ξ, S

φ_w

– $S = 1...20$; $\xi = 0, 1...100$; $\varphi_w = -50...25$.

[7, 17]

[1, 2, 4 – 6].

ξ, S, φ_w [7, 17].

[10]:

$(S \sim 0),$

$(S > 0, \varphi_m \geq \varphi_0)$

$(S \gg 1, \varphi_m < \varphi_0)$

$\varphi_m -$

$\varphi_m = \varphi(x_m, 0): \varphi_m \leq \varphi(x, 0), \forall x \geq 1).$

()

()

. 1,) ,

$S = 10, \xi = 3, \varphi_w = -5,$

. 1,) - $S = 10, \xi = 10, \varphi_w = -2.$

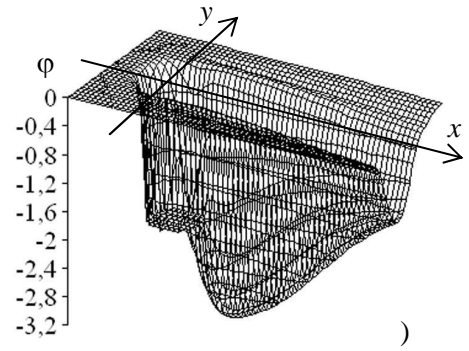
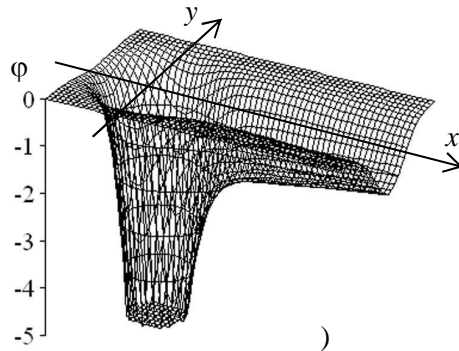
S, ξ, β

(2) - (3)

(7)

(8)

[10].



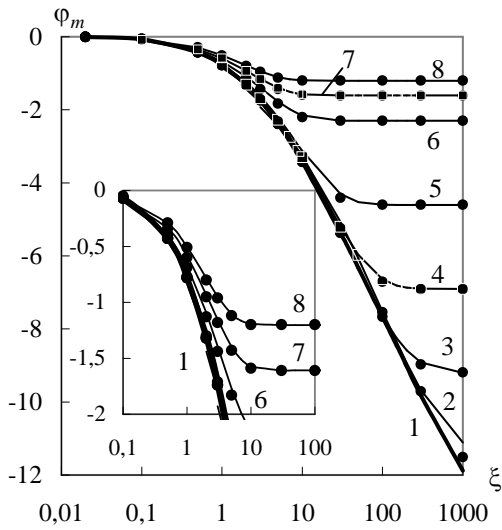
. 1

(. 1,))

(. 1,)) "

$x \geq x_m$

$(x < x_m)$



$$n_i = n_i^{sl} \quad \begin{cases} (n_i = 1 & |y| \geq 1 \\ |y| < 1) \end{cases}$$

(8)

$$y = 0.$$

$\xi = n_i^{sl}$.
 n_i^{sl} : 1 - $n_i^{sl} = 0$; 2 - $n_i^{sl} = 0,00001$; 3 - $n_i^{sl} = 0,0001$; 4 - $n_i^{sl} = 0,001$; 5 - $n_i^{sl} = 0,01$; 6 - $n_i^{sl} = 0,1$; 7 - $n_i^{sl} = 0,2$; 8 - $n_i^{sl} = 0,3$.

$$n_i(x, y)$$

Φ_m^*

$$\Phi_m^*(\xi, n_i^*) = [1 - \exp(-a\xi^b)] \ln(n_i^*), \quad n_i^* \approx n_i(x_m, 0), \quad x_m = c + d/\xi + g/\xi^{0,112}, \quad (9)$$

$$a = 0,102 + \sqrt{n_i^*}, \quad b = 1 + 0,0433 \ln(n_i^*), \quad c = 0,48 \ln(S + 5) + 0,084, \\ d = 2,45 \ln(S + 5) - 3,46, \quad g = 0,93 \ln(S + 5) - 1,16.$$

x_m

(9)

$$\Phi_m \approx \Phi_m^*(\xi, n_i^{sl}) \quad \Phi_m < \Phi_w,$$

(7)

$$\Phi_m < \Phi_w$$

(8)

$x > x_m$.

$$1/2\sqrt{\pi},$$

S, ξ, β

[11].

$$\xi = 1, \beta = 1$$

[4, 5, 6]

. 3.

\bar{I}_i

$S = 1;$

2 - $S = 3;$

3 - $S = 5;$

4 - $S = 7;$

5 - Godard, Laframboise [4], 6 - Xu [5], 7 - Choiniere [6], 8 - $S > 1$

(. 3),
Hoegy Wharton [2]

Langmuir Mott-Smith [1]

$$\bar{I}_i(\varphi) = 2/\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{1/2 + S^2 - \beta\varphi}, \quad \varphi < S^2/\beta, \quad S > 1.$$

$S > 1$

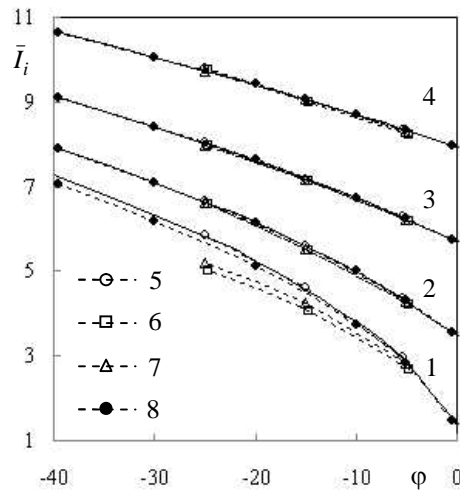
[4],

$S > 2$

[5],

[6].

[4],



. 3

[5], [6]

