

. . . , . . .

.

, 15, 49005, ; e-mail: lazuch.dn@gmail.com

( )

( )

The aim of this work is to develop and substantiate a procedure for the characterization of an unperturbed collisionless plasma on the basis of a parametric description of the current-voltage characteristic of a thin cylindrical probe positioned perpendicular to the plasma flow with the use of a priori information on the plasma properties and the experimental conditions. Based on the Vlasov–Poisson kinetic model, the two-dimensional direct problem of probe measurements was studied numerically. The ion and electron currents to a cylinder positioned perpendicular to the plasma flow were calculated as a function of the ion velocity ratio, the degree of plasma nonisothermality, and the ratio of the probe radius to the Debye length. Based on the results of the calculations, the classical approximations of the probe currents were corrected, and the applicability ranges of the approximation of the total current–voltage characteristic of a thin cylindrical probe in a collisionless plasma flow were determined. A procedure was developed for identifying the parameters of an unperturbed plasma based on a comparison of the theoretical approximation of the current–voltage characteristic with the measured data. A priori information on the plasma properties and the experimental conditions is given as limitations to the approximation parameters of the current–voltage characteristic. The effect of probe measurement errors on the identification of the plasma parameters was studied. The results obtained may be used in the diagnostics of a collisionless plasma.

:

[1 – 3],

© . . . , . . . , 2018

. – 2018. – 1.

( ), . . .  
 $I(U)$ ,

$I(U)$ .  
 $I(U)$

(  
 ),

300 ,  
 [3],

[1].

[4, 5]:

$$\mathbf{a}_\alpha \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + v_\alpha \cdot \text{grad} f_\alpha - b_\alpha \text{grad} \varphi \cdot \text{grad}_V f_\alpha = 0, \quad \alpha = i, e, \quad (1)$$

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

$$f_\alpha, v_\alpha, n_\alpha, \Omega_{V\alpha} - , -$$

$$\alpha; t - ; \varphi - -$$

$$; \xi = r_c/\lambda_d - -$$

$$\lambda_d; z - . \quad a_\alpha, b_\alpha -$$

(1)

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

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

$$. \quad i \quad , e - . -$$

(1) - (2)

$$u_\alpha = \sqrt{2kT_\alpha/m_\alpha}, \quad - \quad r_c/u_e, \quad -$$

$$r_c, \quad - \quad kT_e/e. \quad e -$$

$$; k - . -$$

$$f_i^\infty = \frac{1}{\pi^{s/2}} \exp[-|v - S_i|^2 - \beta z \varphi], \quad f_e^\infty = \frac{1}{\pi^{s/2}} \exp[-|v - \sqrt{\mu/\beta} S_i|^2 + \varphi], \quad (3)$$

$$S_i = V/u_i - ; s - -$$

(1) - (3).

2-D  
[6, 7].

$$\xi$$

2-D (1) - (3)

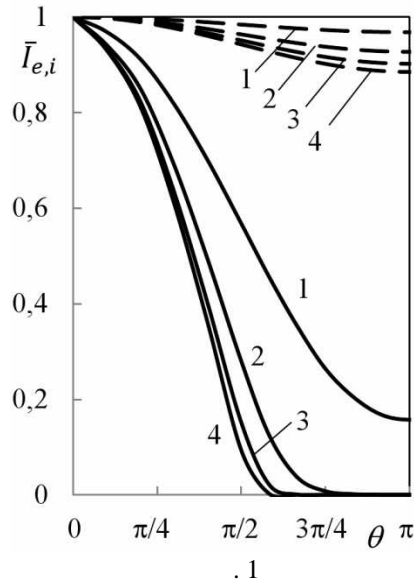
$$\xi=1. \quad S_i (\theta) \quad S_i)$$

$$. \quad ( \quad )$$

$$\varphi = +5, \quad ( -$$

$$) - \quad \varphi = -10. \quad 1 \quad S_i = 1, -$$

$$2 - S_i = 3, \quad 3 - S_i = 5, \quad 4 - S_i = 7.$$



$$\bar{I} = I/I^{\max}, \quad I^{\max} - \theta=0. \quad .1,$$

~10 %,

[2, 5, 6].

$S_j = 1$

$\varphi = +5..+15$

$S_j \geq 3$

( 3 %

$S_j$ .

- c [8],

$$\bar{I}_e(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{1+\varphi}, & \varphi > 0; \\ \exp(\varphi), & \varphi \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$\bar{I}_e -$

$$I_{e0} = enu_e S / 2\sqrt{\pi}, \quad S - (4)$$

( $\varphi > 0$ )

( $\varphi \approx 0$ )

( $\varphi \leq 0$ ).

[9].

(4)

( $\xi \leq 1$ )

$\varphi \leq 25$ .

[1].

$$\bar{I}_e(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi/4 + \varphi}{1 + \varphi}} + \varphi, & \varphi > 0; \\ \exp(\varphi), & \varphi \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\varphi \leq 12, \quad \xi \leq 2,5 \quad \varphi \leq 5, \quad \xi \leq 1,5 \quad \varphi \leq 25, \quad \xi \leq 2 \quad (4) \quad (5)$$

( . . . 1).

c [8].

[10]

[8, 10]

(1) – (3),

2-D

( ):

$$\bar{I}_i(\varphi) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{\mu/\beta} \sqrt{2/\pi} \exp(-\beta\varphi + S_i^2), & \varphi \geq S_i^2/\beta; \\ -\sqrt{\mu/\beta} \sqrt{2/\pi} \sqrt{1/2 + S_i^2 - \beta\varphi}, & \varphi < S_i^2/\beta \end{cases}, \quad S_i > 1. \quad (6)$$

$\bar{I}_i$  –

$I_{e,0}$ .

(6)

$\epsilon\varphi$

$m_i V^2/2$

[2].

(6)

(6)

(6)

. 2

2-D

(1) – (3)

$\beta\varphi$

$S_i$

$\xi$ .

$S_i=7$ ),

(6) (1 –

$S_i=1, 2$  –

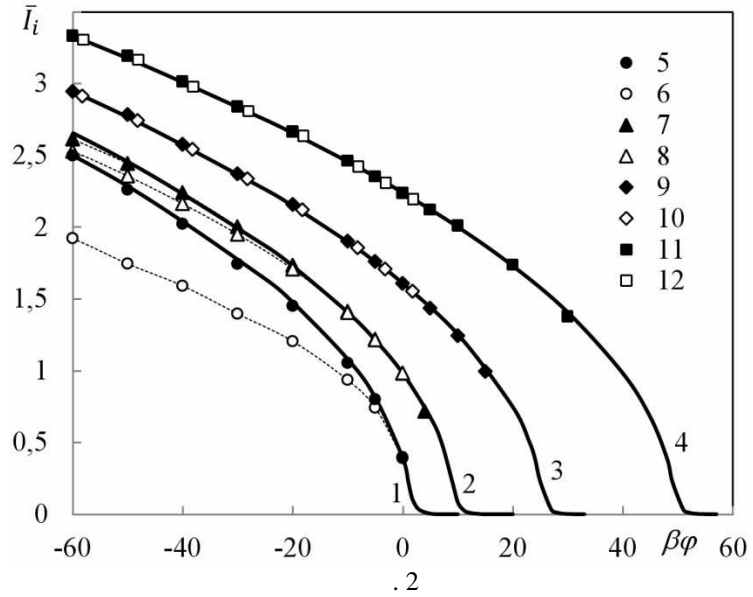
$S_i=3, 3$  –

$S_i=5, 4$  –

(

$\xi=1,$  -  $\xi=3; 5, 6 - S_i=1; 7, 8 - S_i=3; 9, 10 - S_i=5; 11,$   
 $12 - S_i=7).$   $\varphi < -10$  -  
[11].  
 $\beta = 1, 1.5, 2$  -

$S_i \geq 1$  (6)  $\xi \leq 1$   $\varphi \geq -50,$   
 $S_i \geq 5 - \xi \leq 3$   $\varphi \geq -100.$



$$\bar{I}(\varphi) = \bar{I}_e(\varphi) + \bar{I}_i(\varphi), \quad S_i > 1. \quad (7)$$

$$S_i, \quad (6) \quad (7),$$

$\mu, \beta$

$$S_i = \sqrt{\beta/\mu} S_e, \quad S_e = V/u_e.$$

$I$   $U$

$$I(U) = I_{e0} \cdot \bar{I}(\varphi), \quad \varphi = eU/kT_e. \quad (8)$$

(5) - (7)  
(1) - (3) -

$$S_j \geq 1, \xi \leq 1, \varphi \geq -50.$$

(5) – (7),

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu, \beta, S_j, \varphi, \\ & : \\ & m_j, T_j, T_e, n, V, r_c, S_z, U_z. \\ m_j, T_j - & ; T_e - & ; n - \\ & ( \\ & ); V - & ; r_c, S_z - & - \\ & ; U_z - & - \\ & \cdot \\ & \cdot \quad \varphi \quad (5) - (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_z & \text{ " } - & \text{ " } - \\ & U_{iz} = U_z - U_{cz}, & U_z, U_{cz} - \\ & ( ). \\ [4], & U_{pl} \cdot \\ & - U_z = U_{iz} + U_{pl} \cdot \\ (5) - (8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu, \beta, T_e, n, V, U_{pl} \cdot \quad (9) \\ m_j & T_j \\ \mu & \beta \quad (m_j = m_e/\mu, \\ T_i = T_e/\beta). & r_c, S_z \\ & : I_z(U_{iz}) = I_3(U_{iz}) - \\ & U_{iz} \cdot I_3(U_{iz}) \\ & P \quad (9), \\ (5) - (7), & (8), \end{aligned}$$

$$I(U_{iz}, P) = I_{e,0}(P) \cdot \bar{I}(\varphi(U_{iz}, P), P), \quad \varphi(U_{iz}, P) = d(U_{iz} + U_{pl})/kT_e.$$

(9)

$$P^* : F(P^*) = \min_{P \in D} F(P), \quad F(P) = \|I(U_{iz}, P) - I_3(U_{iz})\|_{M_{iz}}, \quad (10)$$





(9).  $I(U_{iz}, P)$   $P_0 = (\mu_0, \beta_0, T_{e0}, n_0, V_0, U_{pl0})$   $p:$

$$I_p(U_{iz}, P_0) = p_0 \frac{\partial I(U_{iz}, P_0)}{\partial p}$$

(9)  $p = p_0(1 + \varepsilon_p)$ ,  $P_0$

$$I(U_{iz}, P) \approx I(U_{iz}, P_0) + \sum_p \varepsilon_p I_p(U_{iz}, P_0). \quad (12)$$

(9)

$P_B$   
700 [3]:

$m_i = 15 \dots; \beta = 1,27; T_e = 2800$  ;

$n = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \dots; V = 7,5 \dots; U_{pl} = -0,5 \dots$  (13)

(13)  $B \sim 35$

$\lambda_e = 6,3 \cdot 10^4$  ,  $\lambda_i = 2,5 \cdot 10^4$  ;  
 $\lambda_D = 0,0054$  ;

$\rho_e = 0,048$  ,  $\rho_i = 6,9$  .  
[1]

$l_c/r_c \gg 1, \xi \ll 1, l_c/\rho_e < 2\pi, r_c/\rho_e \ll 1,$

$l_c, r_c -$  , [9, 5] -

$r_{sl} \quad \xi \leq 1$  5-10 -

$r_{sl}$  -

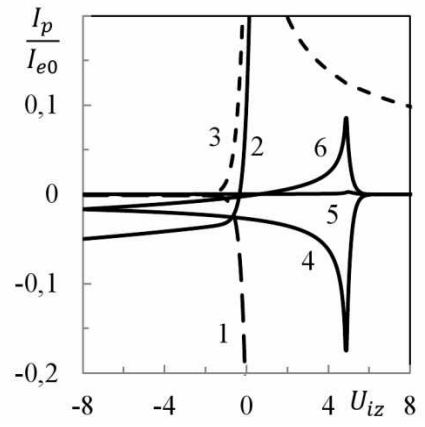
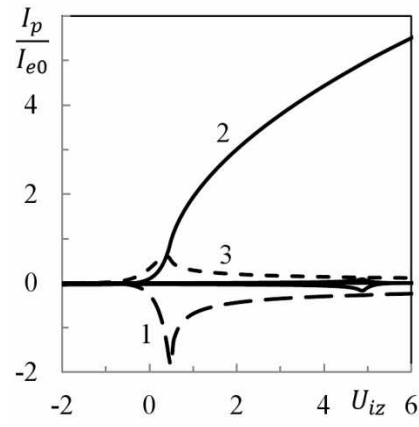
[1, 12, 13], -

(15)

$U_{iz}$  .3

( ) ( ) . (13).

. 3: 1 -  $n, 3 -$   $T_e, 4 -$  -  
 $U_{pl}, 2 -$   $V, 5 -$   $\beta, 6 -$  -  
 $\mu.$



)

)

.3

.3,

:

$n$ ,

$U_{pl}$

$T_e$

$V$

$\mu$  "

$V, \mu$

$T_e U_{pl}$

$n$

( $n$

,  $T_e$  -

,  $U_{pl}$  -

),

(10) - (11)

(5) - (8) "

$\beta$  ( .

.3)

( $T_i \neq T_e$ )

[2, 14].

[15],

[16, 17],

[1, 3] ,, [2, 5], "

$$G(P, g) = 0, \tag{14}$$

$G - \beta; g -$  , (

.) [17].

(14)  $\beta$  (10) – (11),  $\beta^{\max} = \beta^{\min}$ , (9).

$\sim 100$  ,  $\sim 10$  " " " ,

(10) – (11) (9),

$M_{iz}$   $I_{\partial}(U_{iz,k}) = I_k, k = 0..m,$

$m -$   $\tilde{I}_k = I_k + \delta_k \cdot \varepsilon, k = 0..m,$

$\delta_k (k = 0..m) - (-1, 1), \varepsilon - (\varepsilon > 0).$  (9)

(10) – (11) (11).  $m \sim 100$

$m$  ,

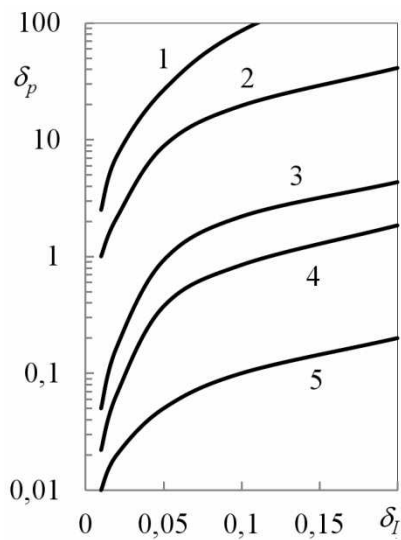
$$I_{\vartheta}^{\min}(U_{iz,k}) \leq I_{\vartheta}(U_{iz,k}) \leq I_{\vartheta}^{\max}(U_{iz,k}), \quad k=0..m, \quad (15)$$

$$I_{\vartheta}^{\min}(U_{iz}) = I(U_{iz}, P_B) - \Delta, \quad I_{\vartheta}^{\max}(U_{iz}) = I(U_{iz}, P_B) + \Delta,$$

$\Delta$  –  
( $\Delta > 0$ ).

(10) – (11), (13)  
(9) (10)  $I_{\vartheta}(U_{iz,k})$ ,  
( $k=0..m$ ), (11) (15).

(15)



$$\delta_p = (p^{\max} - p_B) / p_B,$$

$$\delta_{U_{pl}} = (U_{pl}^{\max} - U_{pl,B}) / U_{pl}^*,$$

$$U_{pl}^* = -\ln(0,1) kT_{e,B} / e \approx 0,55,$$

$$\delta_I = \Delta / I_{\max}, \quad I_{\max}$$

(13).

$$\delta_{Ie} = \Delta / I_{\max}$$

$$U_e^* < U_{iz} + U_{pl}, \quad U_e^* \sim 3kT_e/e;$$

$$T_e$$

(

V

(

$$U_{pl}$$

$$\delta_{I_{pl}} = \Delta / I_{e0}$$

$$U_i^* < U_{iz} + U_{pl} < U_e^*, \quad U_i^* \sim -5kT_e/e;$$

$\mu$  –

$$\delta_{ij} = \sqrt{\mu} \Delta / I_{e0} \quad ($$

$$U_{iz} + U_{pl} < U_i^*).$$

$n,$

$$(\mu, V) \quad (T_e, U_{pl})$$

(10) – (11)

(12).

$$P^{(j)} \quad P^{(j+1)} - F(P) \quad (9),$$

$$\Delta p = p^{(j+1)} - p^{(j)}, \quad \Delta I_p = \int_{\Omega_p} I_p(U, P^{(j)}) dU,$$

$$\Delta I = \int_{\Omega_p} \left[ I(U, P^{(j+1)}) - I(U, P^{(j)}) - \frac{\Delta n}{n^{(j)}} I_n(U, P^{(j)}) \right] dU,$$

$\Omega_p -$

$(p_1, p_2)$

$\Omega_{1,2}$

$$\left( \Delta p_1 / p_1^{(j)} \cdot \Delta I_{p_1} \right) \cdot \left( \Delta p_2 / p_2^{(j)} \cdot \Delta I_{p_2} \right) < 0.$$

$p_1,$

$$p_1^{(j+1)} = p_1^{(j)}, \quad p_2^{(j+1)} = p_2^{(j)} (1 + \Delta I / \Delta I_{p_2}).$$

$(\mu, V) \quad (T_e, U_{pl})$

$(U_i^*, U_e^*)$

2-D

$\xi \leq 3,$

$\xi \leq 1.$

