

Università degli Studi di Padova – Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Aerospaziale

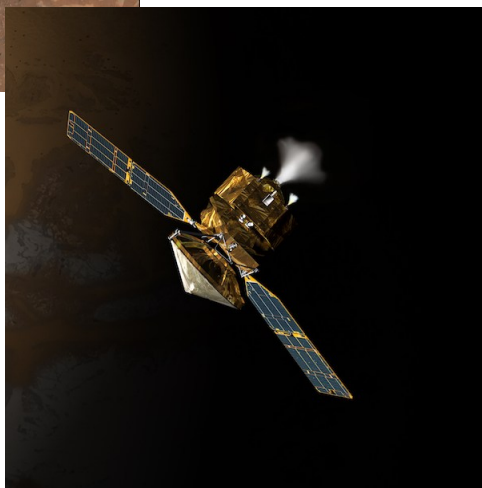
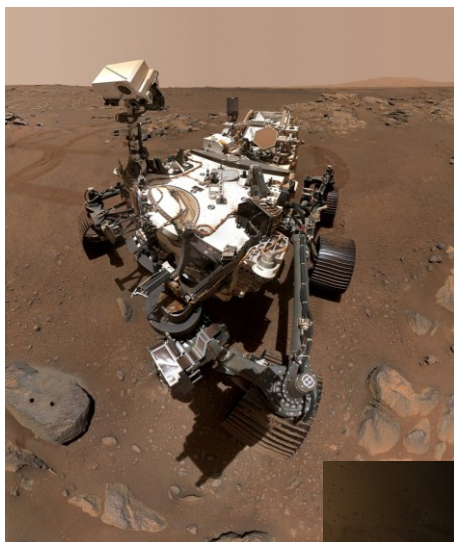
***Relazione per la prova finale
«Analisi delle forze aerodinamiche in
ambiente marziano»***

Tutor universitario: Prof. Francesco Picano

Laureando: *Francesco Mantovan*

Padova, 15/07/2026

ROVER  Ottima risoluzione
 Regione limitata



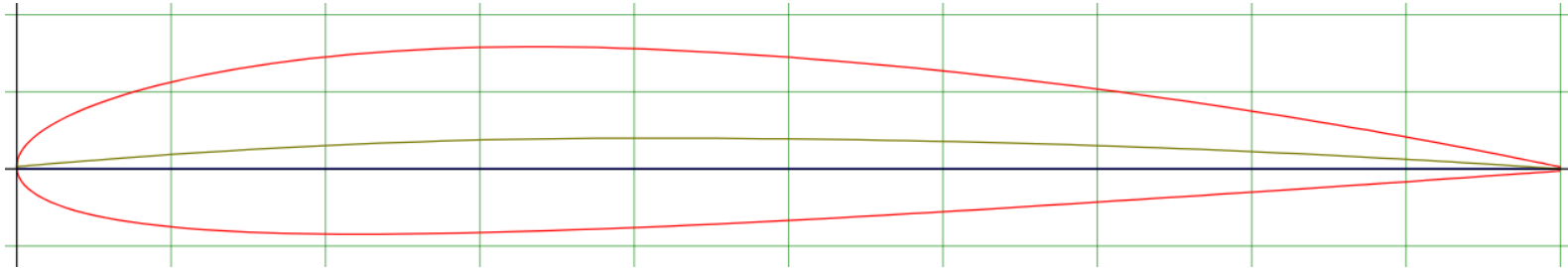
SATELLITE  Scarsa risoluzione
 Ampia regione



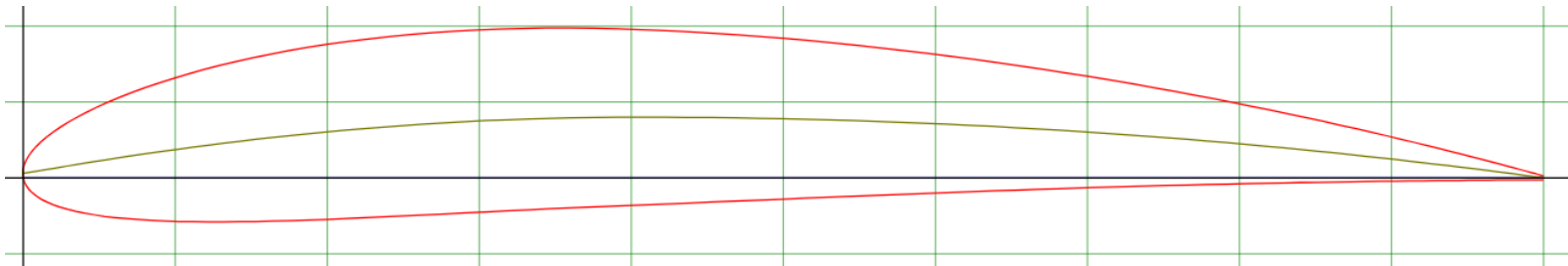
DRONE  Buona risoluzione
 Ampia regione

- Il presente lavoro si propone di analizzare le forze aerodinamiche in questo ambiente ostile, approfondendo le caratteristiche dell'atmosfera marziana e valutando il comportamento di diversi profili alari (NACA 2412 e 4412) per determinare la fattibilità e l'efficienza di un volo in un mondo così diverso dal nostro.

▪ NACA 2412



▪ NACA 4412



Molecule	Abundance	Method of detection
CO ₂	95.32%	Viking mass spectrometry
CO	0.8%	Ground-based IR & mm spectroscopy, SAM/Curiosity mass spectrometry
H ₂ O	15–1500 ppmv	In-orbit IR spectroscopy
N ₂	2.7%	SAM Curiosity mass spectrometry
⁴⁰ Ar	1.6%	SAM Curiosity mass spectrometry
^{36,38} Ar	5.3 ppmv	Viking mass spectrometry
Ne	2.5 ppmv	Viking mass spectrometry
Kr	0.3 ppmv	Viking mass spectrometry
Xe	0.08 ppmv	Viking mass spectrometry
O ₂	0.14%	Ground-based visible + SAM/curiosity mass spectrometry + sub-mm spectroscopy
O ₃	10–350 ppbv	In-orbit UV spectroscopy
H ₂ O ₂	10–40 ppbv	Ground-based IR and sub-mm spectroscopy
CH ₄	0–30 ppbv 0.7 ppbv (background) + 7 ppbv (transient source)	Ground-based IR spectroscopy SAM/curiosity mass spectrometry

- Pressione (p): 797.2 Pa
- Temperatura (T): 208.15 K (-65 °C)
- Massa Molecolare (MM): $43.6107 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}}$
- Costante dei Gas (R): $8314.46 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}}$

Legge dei Gas Ideali

$$\rho = \frac{p \cdot MM}{R \cdot T} = 0.02009 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Modello di Chapman-Epskog

$$\mu_i = 2.6693 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{MM_i \cdot T}}{\sigma^2 \cdot \Omega_i}$$

Equazione di Herninge Zipperer

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_i \mu_i x_i \sqrt{MM_i}}{\sum_i x_i \sqrt{MM_i}} = 1.18939 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

- Costante gravitazionale (G): $6.674 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$
- Massa (m): $6.417 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ kg}$
- Raggio (r): 3395.5 km

Legge di Gravitazione Universale

$$g = \frac{G \cdot m}{r^2} = 3.7136 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

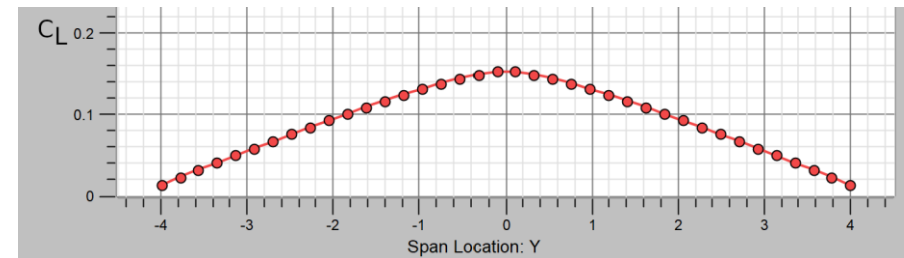
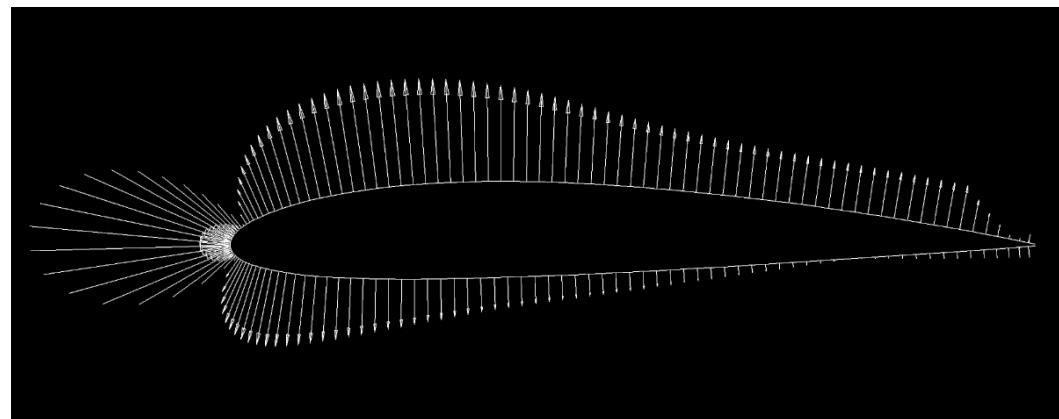
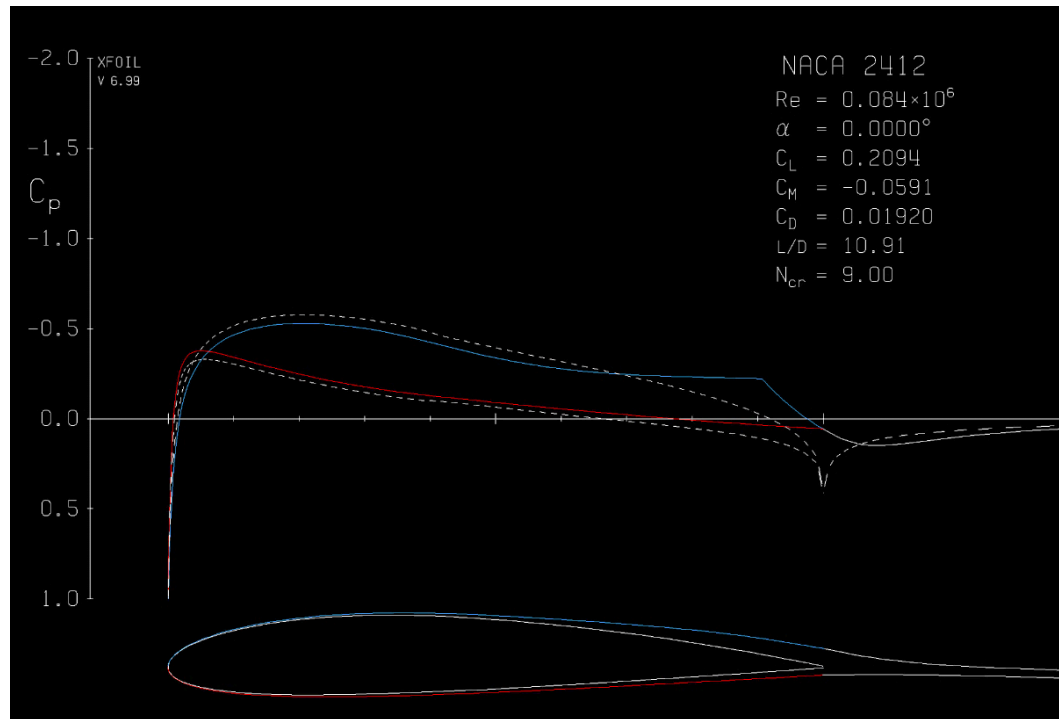
PARAMETRI AEROPLANO:

- Velocità (V_{∞}): $50 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
- Corda (c): 1m
- Massa (m): 5kg
- Profilo NACA: 2412 e 4412
- Angolo d'attacco: 0

PARAMETRI AMBIENTALI:

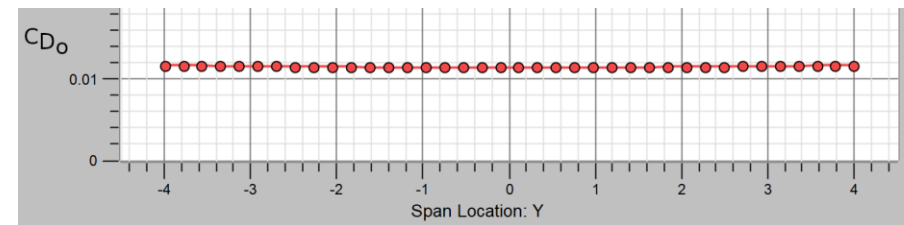
- Densità atmosferica (ρ): $0.02009 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$
- Viscosità atmosferica (μ): $1.18939 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$
- Gravità (g): $3.7136 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

- $Re = \frac{\rho \cdot V_{\infty} \cdot c}{\mu} = 84455.0568$
- $P = m \cdot g = L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho \cdot V_{\infty}^2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot c_L = 18.568 \text{ N}$



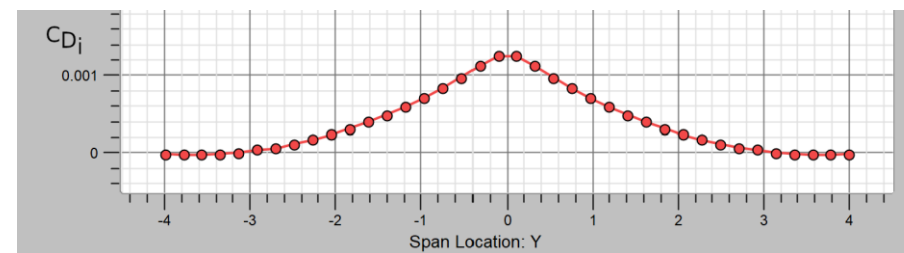
$$c_L = 0.09$$

$$b = 8.2155\text{m}$$



$$c_{D0} = 0.01155$$

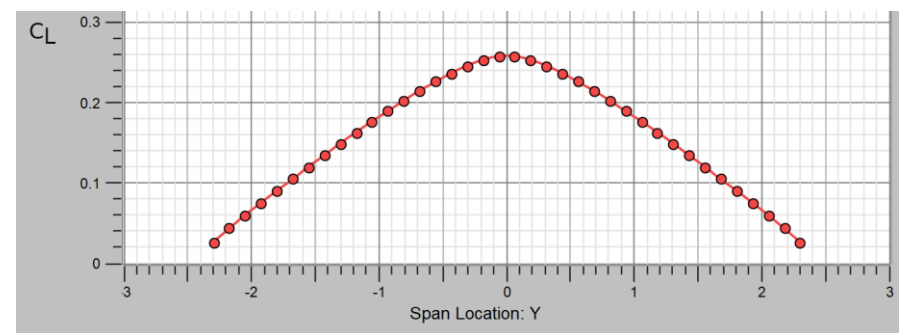
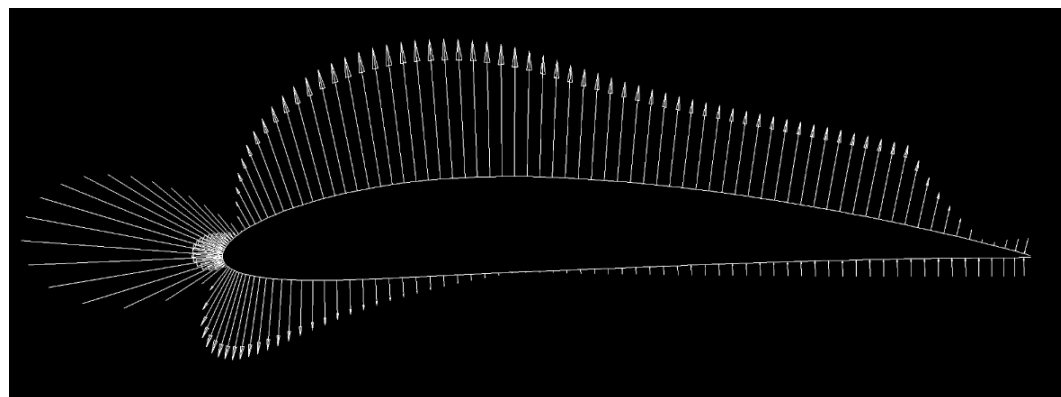
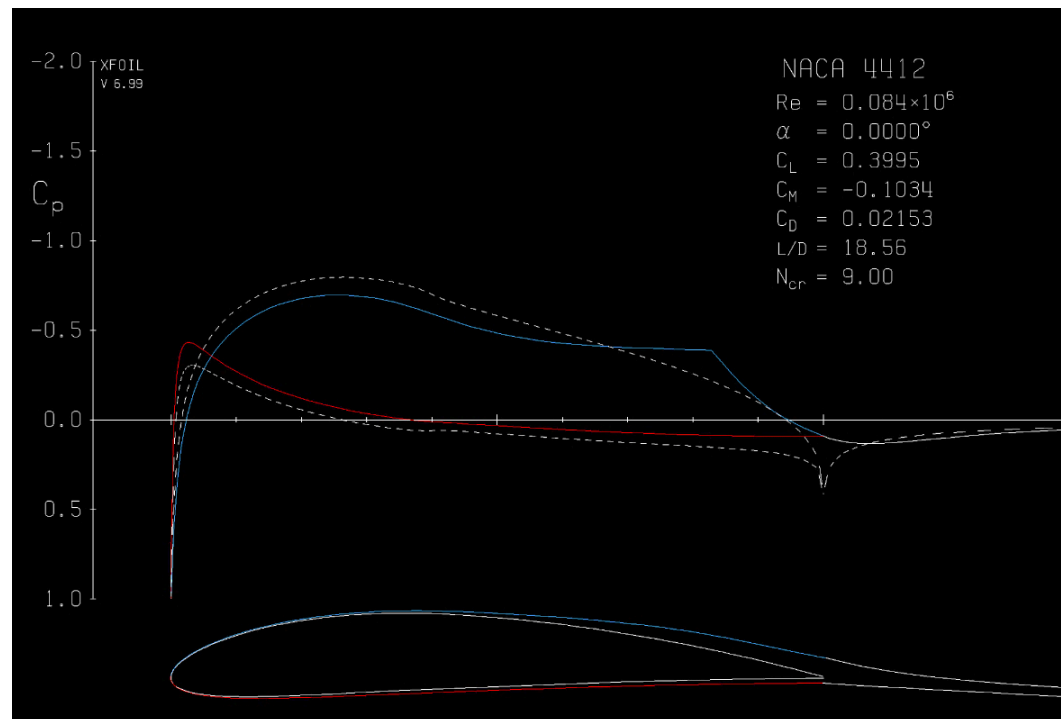
$$D_0 = 2.3829\text{N}$$



$$c_{Di} = 0.0003813$$

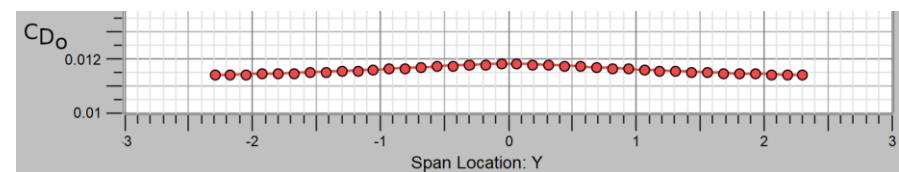
$$D_i = 0.07867\text{N}$$

$$D = 3.46157\text{N}$$



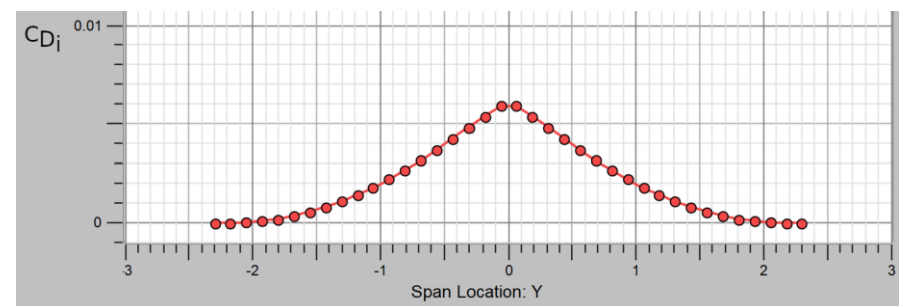
$$c_L = 0.1565$$

$$b = 4.7243m$$



$$c_{D0} = 0.0116$$

$$D_0 = 1.3762N$$



$$c_{Di} = 0.001995$$

$$D_i = 0.2367N$$

$$D = 1.6129N$$

PARAMETRI AEROPLANO:

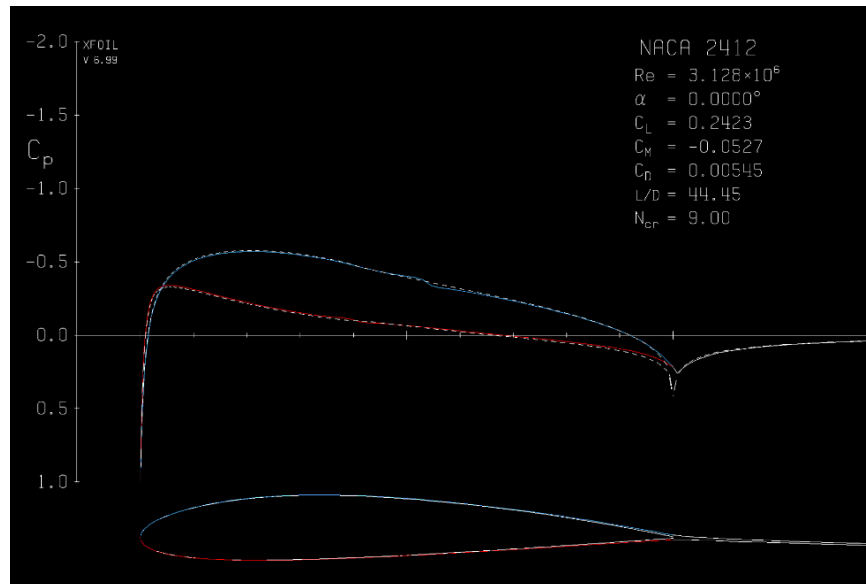
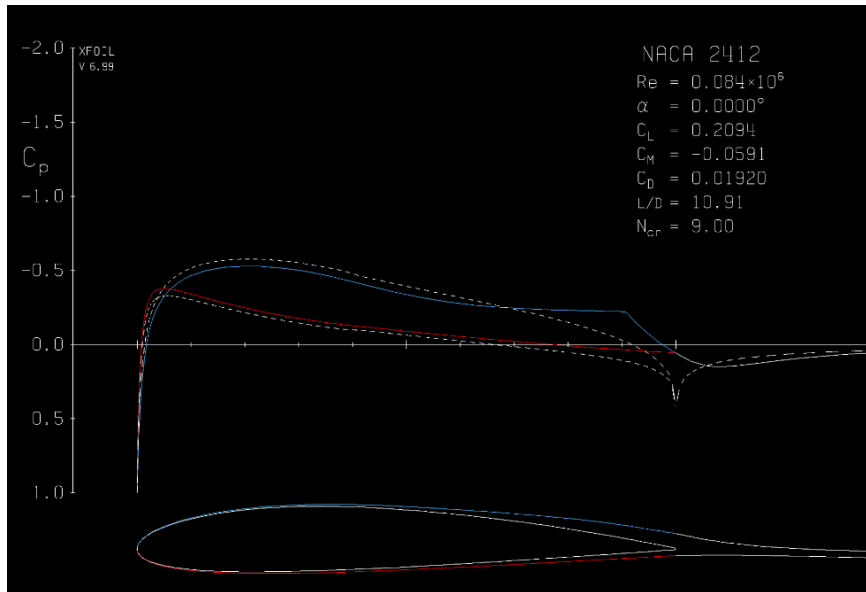
- Velocità (V_∞): $50 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
- Corda (c): 1m
- Massa (m): 5kg
- Profilo NACA: 2412 e 4412
- Angolo d'attacco: 0

PARAMETRI AMBIENTALI:

- Densità atmosferica (ρ): $1.2563 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$
- Viscosità atmosferica (μ): $1.9952 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$
- Gravità (g): $9.8067 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

- $Re = \frac{\rho \cdot V_\infty \cdot c}{\mu} = 3148305.9342$

- $P = m \cdot g = L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho \cdot V_\infty^2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot c_L = 49.0335\text{N}$



MARTE:

- $b = 8.2155\text{m}$
- $c_L = 0.09$
- $L = 18.568\text{N}$
- $c_{D_o} = 0.01155$
- $c_{D_i} = 0.0003813$
- $D_o = 2.3829\text{N}$
- $D_i = 0.007867\text{N}$
- $D = 3.46157\text{N}$
- $\frac{L}{D} = 5.364$

- $m = 5\text{kg}$
- $L = 49.0335\text{N}$

TERRA:

- $b = 8.2155\text{m}$
- $c_L = 0.089$
- $L = 1148.226\text{N}$
- $c_{D_o} = 0.006809$
- $c_{D_i} = 0.0003734$
- $D_o = 87.8457\text{N}$
- $D_i = 4.8274\text{N}$
- $D = 92.4731\text{N}$
- $\frac{L}{D} = 12.4169$



$m = 5\text{kg}$

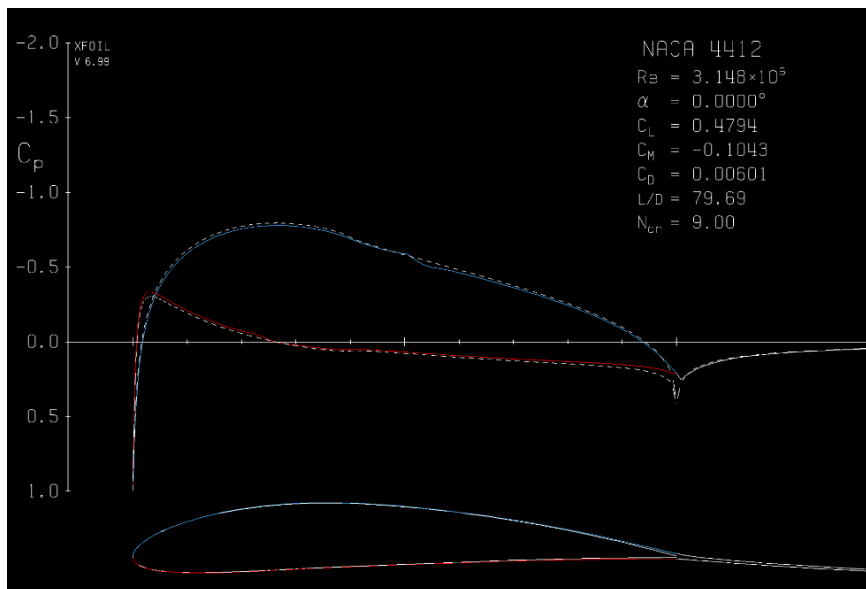
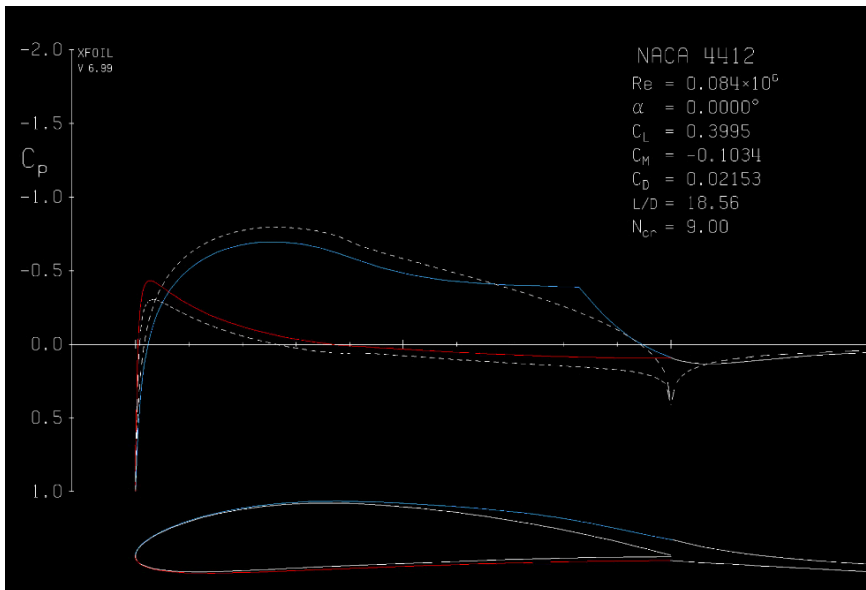


TERRA

$c_L = 0.03538$
 $b = 0.882535\text{m}$



$m = 117.0859\text{kg}$



MARTE:

- $b = 4.7243\text{m}$
- $c_L = 0.1565$
- $L = 18.568\text{N}$
- $c_{D0} = 0.0116$
- $c_{Di} = 0.001955$
- $D_0 = 1.3762\text{N}$
- $D_i = 0.02367\text{N}$
- $D = 1.6129\text{N}$
- $\frac{L}{D} = 11.5122$

- $m = 5\text{kg}$
- $L = 49.0335\text{N}$

TERRA:

- $b = 4.7243\text{m}$
- $c_L = 0.1551$
- $L = 1150.6749\text{N}$
- $c_{D0} = 0.007805$
- $c_{Di} = 0.001959$
- $D_0 = 57.9047\text{N}$
- $D_i = 14.5337\text{N}$
- $D = 72.4384\text{N}$
- $\frac{L}{D} = 15.8849$



$m = 5\text{kg}$



TERRA

$c_L = 0.05320$
 $b = 0.58687\text{m}$



$m = 117.3356\text{kg}$

Parametri	Terra	Marte
$\rho(kg/m^3)$	1.2563	0.02009
$\mu(Pa \cdot s)$	$1.9952 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.18939 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$g(m/s^2)$	9.8067	3.7136
Re	3148305.9342	84455.0568

- Marte, quindi, con la sua atmosfera, rappresenta un ambiente sfavorevole: diminuisce la forza di lift e aumenta quella di drag, portando quindi l'efficienza dei profili a livelli molto più bassi rispetto al caso classico, ovvero quello terrestre.

NACA 2412

$$\frac{L_{Marte}}{D_{Marte}} = 5.364$$

$$\frac{L_{Terra}}{D_{Terra}} = 12.4169$$

NACA 4412

$$\frac{L_{Marte}}{D_{Marte}} = 11.5122$$

$$\frac{L_{Terra}}{D_{Terra}} = 15.8849$$

- In definitiva, è possibile costruire un aereo in grado di volare in atmosfera marziana, ma è necessario tenere conto che, nonostante la minore gravità, la densità dell'aria sarà molto più bassa; di conseguenza, sarà necessario progettare ali molto più grandi oppure, in alternativa, rendere il velivolo più leggero.