MARS ATMOSPHERE ENTRY

HYPERSONIC FLOWS PROJECT

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- 1 Overview
- 2 Physics & Modeling
 - Collision Modeling
 - Reactions
- 3 Results
 - C & O
 - C, O, N & e⁻
 - C & O vs C, O, N & e⁻
- 4 References



Physics & Modeling

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Mathematics

Theorem (Fermat's little theorem)

For a prime p and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ it holds that $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$.

Proof.

The invertible elements in a field form a group under multiplication. In particular, the elements

$$1,2,\dots,p-1\in\mathbb{Z}_p$$

form a group under multiplication modulo p. This is a group of order p-1. For $a\in\mathbb{Z}_p$ and $a\neq 0$ we thus get $a^{p-1}=1\in\mathbb{Z}_p$. The claim follows.



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Mathematics

Example

The function $\varphi \colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $\varphi(x) = 2x$ is continuous at the point $x = \alpha$, because if $\epsilon > 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is such that $|x - \alpha| < \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$, then

$$|\varphi(x)-\varphi(\alpha)|=2|x-\alpha|<2\delta=\epsilon.$$



Results

Sometimes it is useful to highlight certain words in the text.

Important message

If a lot of text should be highlighted, it is a good idea to put it in a box.

It is easy to match the colour theme.



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- Bullet lists are marked with a red box.
- Numbered lists are marked with a white number inside a red box.

Description highlights important words with red text.

Items in numbered lists like **1** can be referenced with a red box.

Example

Lists change colour after the environment.



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stuff



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Effects that control

Use textblock for arbitrary placement of objects.





- Effects that control
- 2 when text is displayed

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.

Theorem

This theorem is only visible on slide number 2.



- Effects that control
- when text is displayed
- 3 are specified with <> and a list of slides.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.





- Effects that control
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- Effects that control
- when text is displayed
- 3 are specified with <> and a list of slides.

Use **textblock** for arbitrary placement of objects.

It creates a box with the specified width (here in a percentage of the slide's width) and upper left corner at the specified coordinate (x, y) (here x is a percentage of width and y a percentage of height). [5]



References I

- Hartshorne, R. Algebraic Geometry. Springer-Verlag, 1977.
 - Helsø, M.
 'Rational quartic symmetroids'. *Adv. Geom.*, 20(1):71–89, 2020.
- Helsø, M. and Ranestad, K. Rational quartic spectrahedra, 2018. https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.11235
- Atiyah, M. and Macdonald, I.
 Introduction to commutative algebra.
 Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass.-London-Don Mills, Ont., 1969

References II

[5] Artin, M.

'On isolated rational singularities of surfaces'.

Amer. J. Math., 80(1):129-136, 1966.



Thank you!

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