

**Why things may fly?**

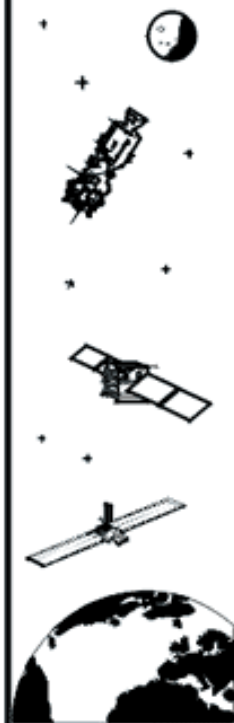
**Because of ...**

**...LIFT!**

Lift is a force  
that counteract  
Weight and keep  
object in air

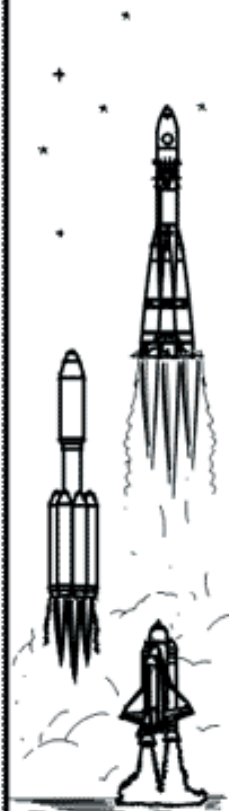
# Л Е Т А Т Е Л Ь Н Ы Е   А П П А Р А Т Ы

СПУТНИК  
ЗЕМЛИ,  
МЕЖПЛА-  
НЕТНЫЙ  
КОРАБЛЬ



Баллисти-  
ческий

РАКЕТА



Ракетоди-  
намический

АЭРОСТАТ,  
СТРАТОСТАТ,  
ДИРИЖАБЛЬ



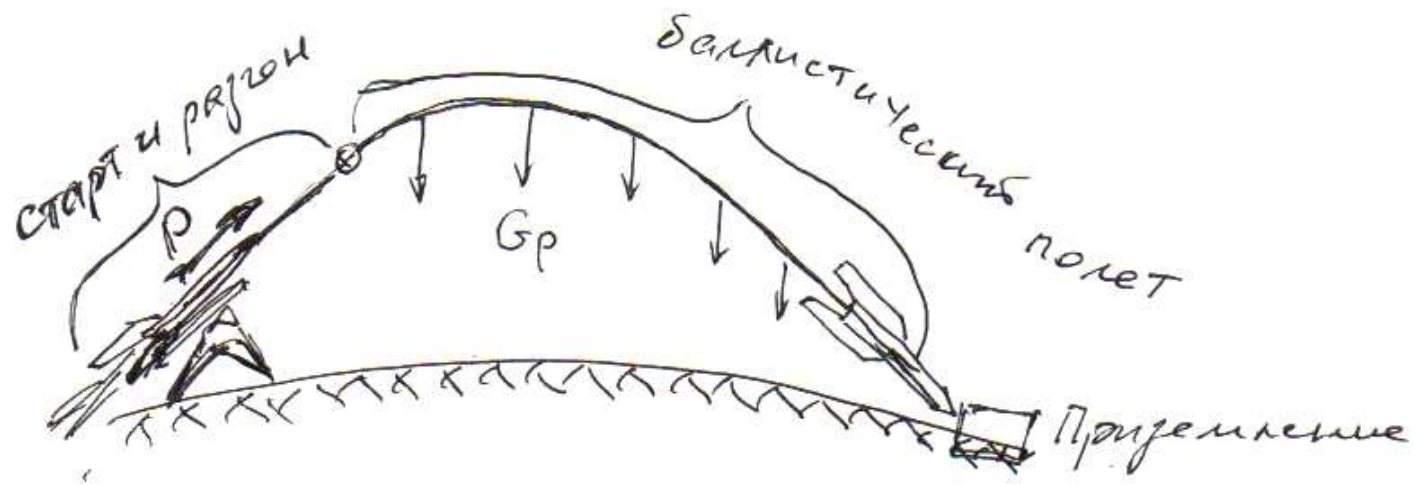
Аэростати-  
ческий

САМОЛЕТ,  
ПЛАНЕР,  
ВЕРТОЛЕТ

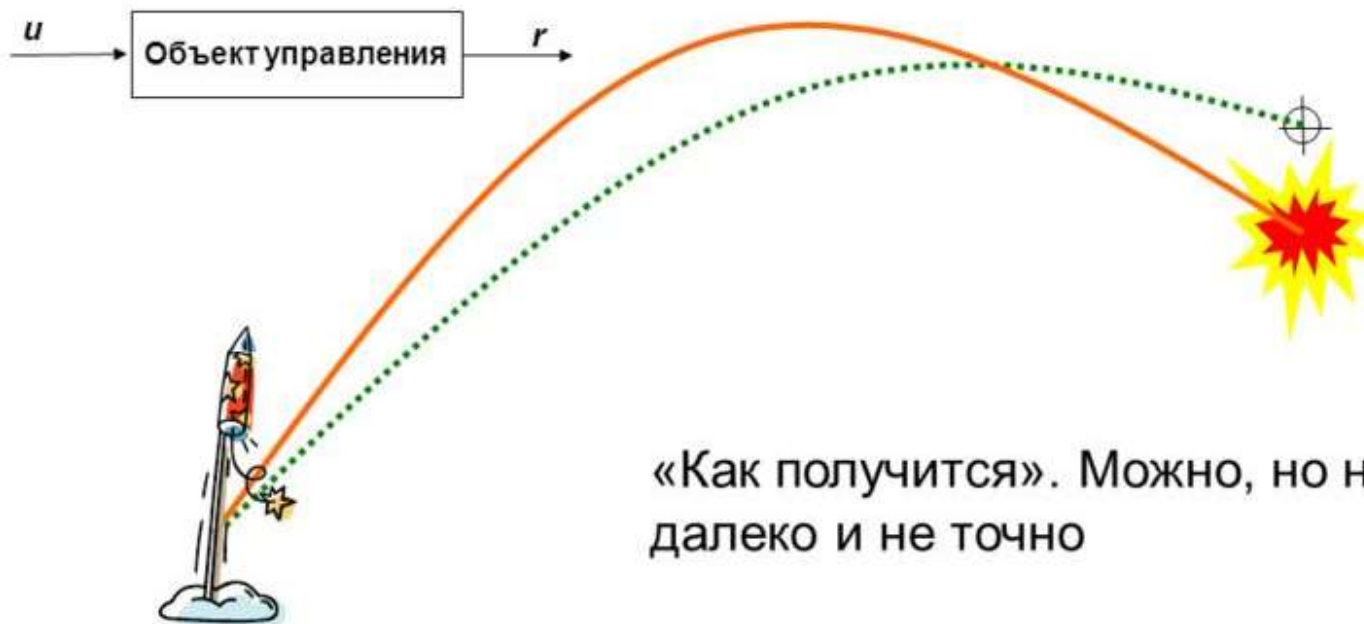


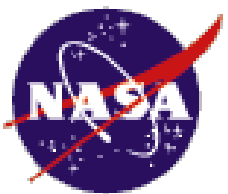
Аэродина-  
мический

П Р И Н Ц И П Ы   П О Л Е Т А  
(КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННЫЙ ПРИЗНАК)



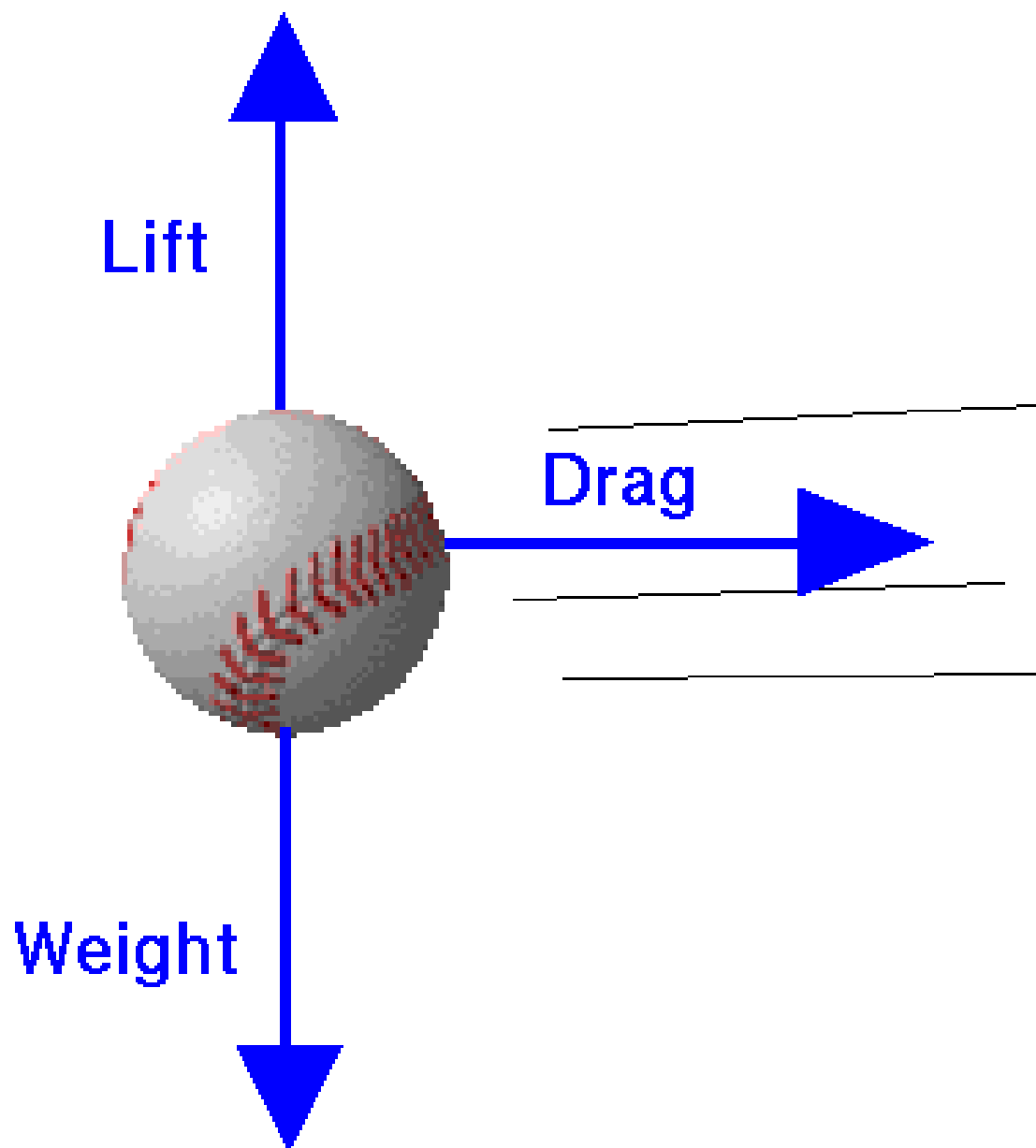
# Ballistic Flight Principle



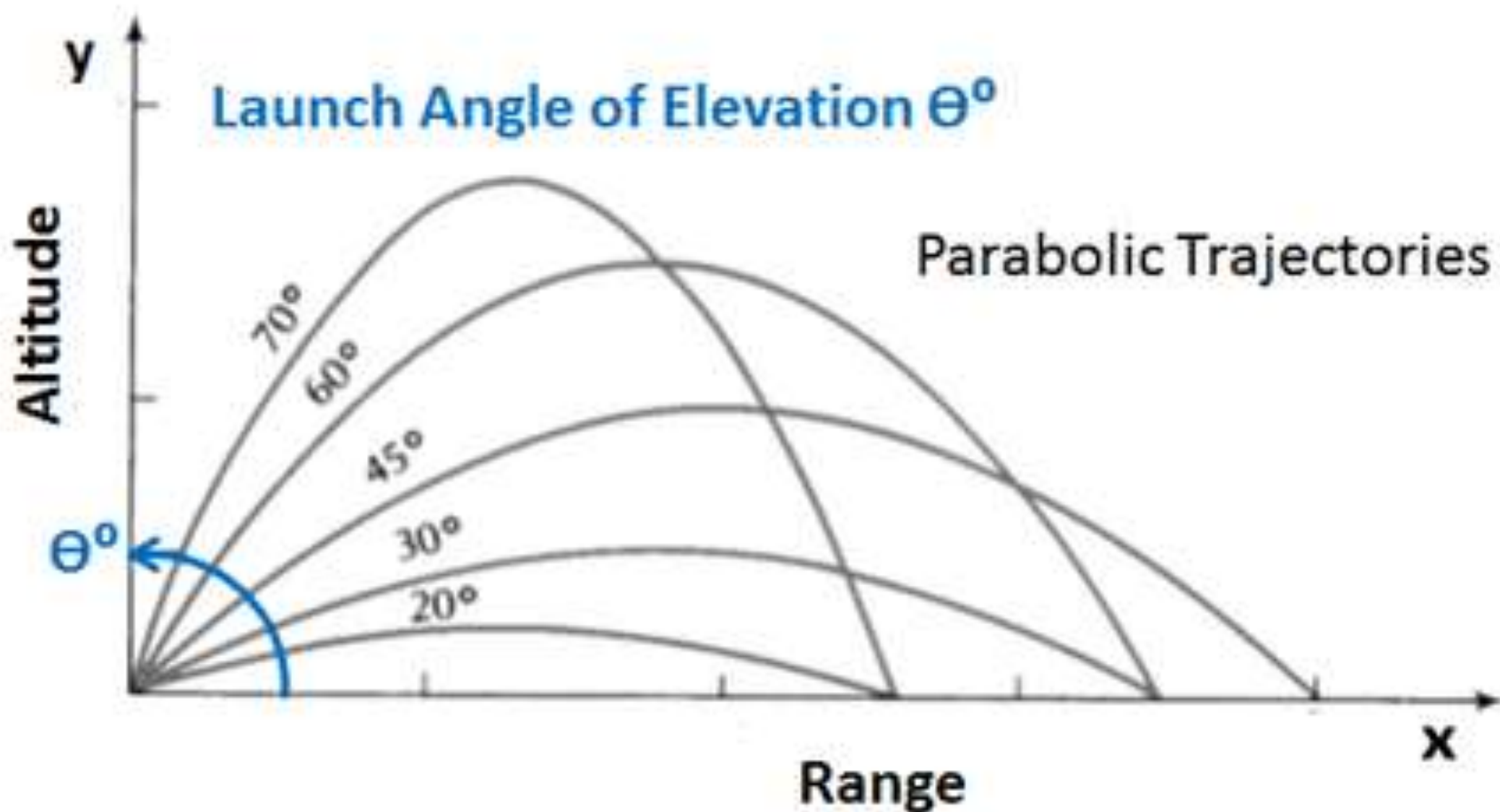


# *Forces on a Baseball*

Glenn  
Research  
Center



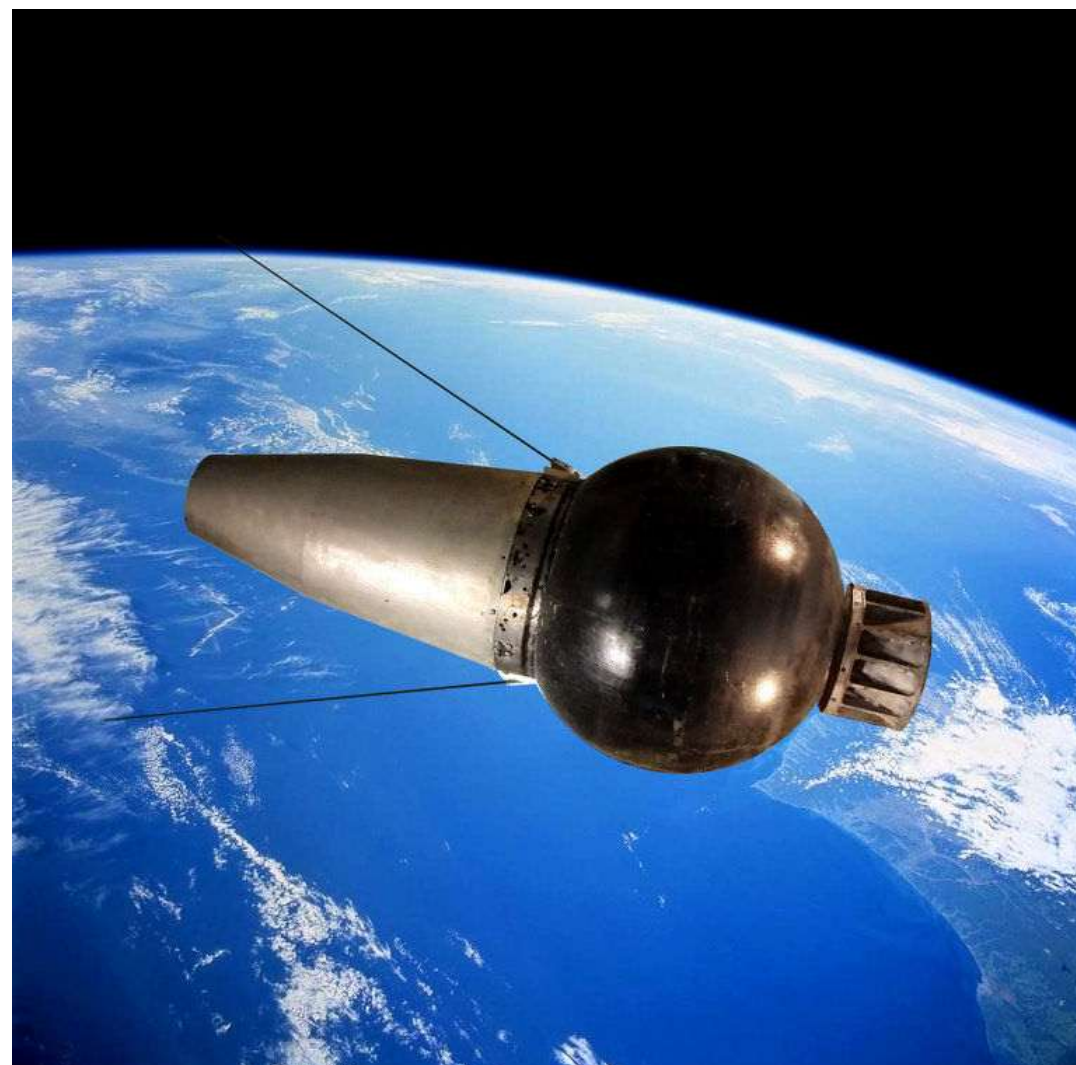
# Range R vs Launch Angle $\theta$ for a Given Initial Velocity $V_0$





**International Space Station  
МІР**

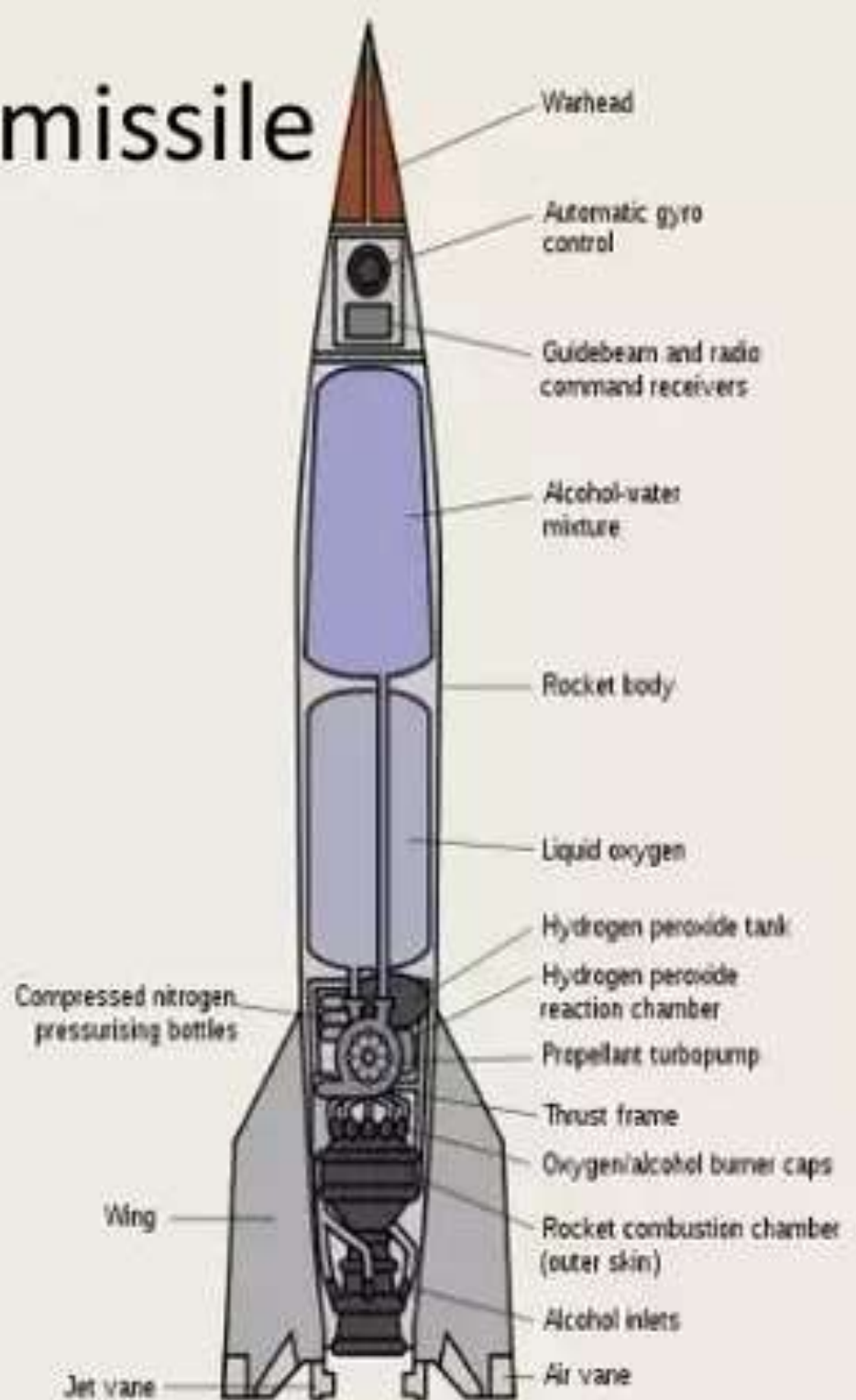
**Artificial satellite**





# Ballistic missile

- A missile that has a ballistic trajectory over most of its flight path.
  - Categorized according to their range, maximum distance.
  - First : V-2 rocket by Nazi Germany
- Quasi ballistic missiles ?
- Anti Ballistic missiles ?





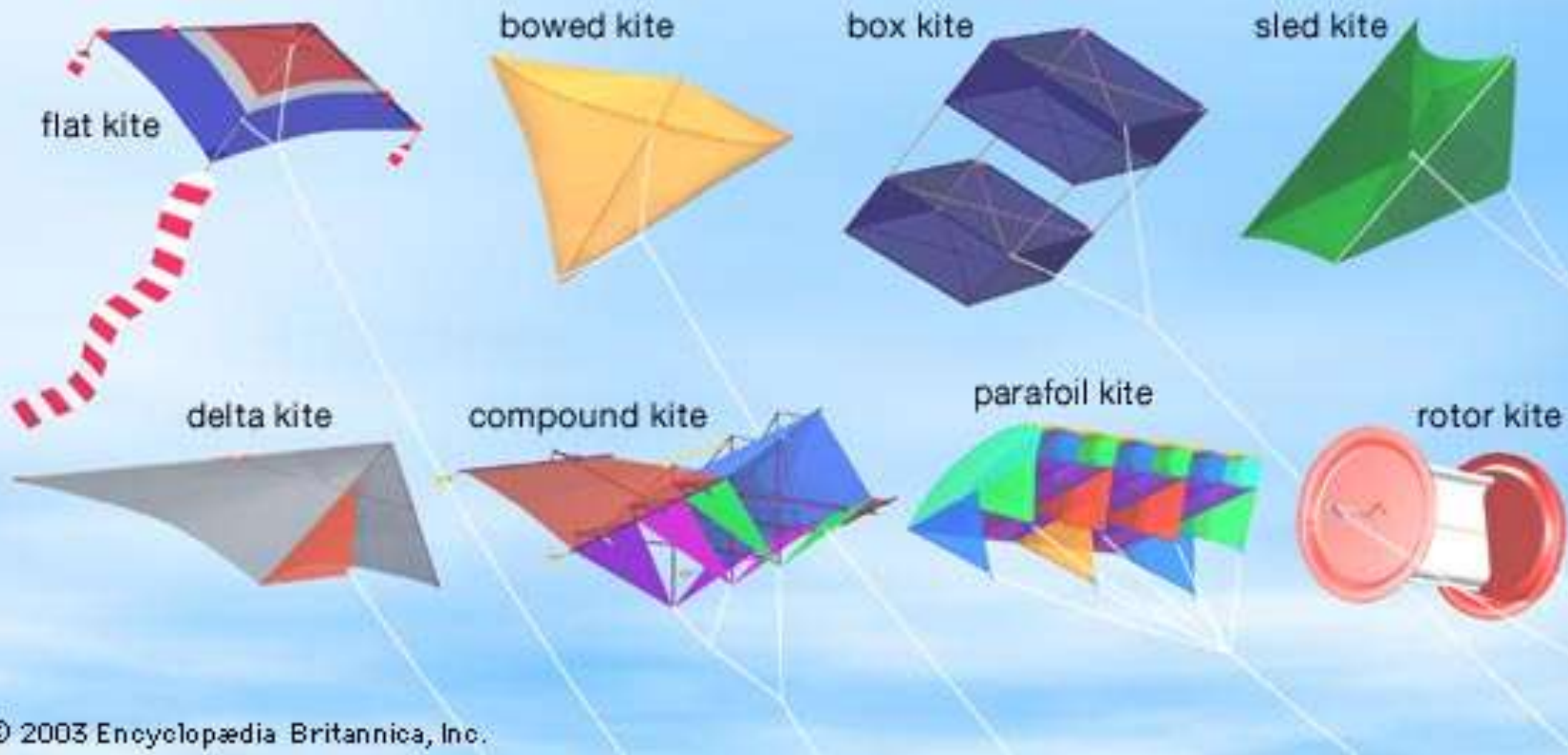
**Gliders...**

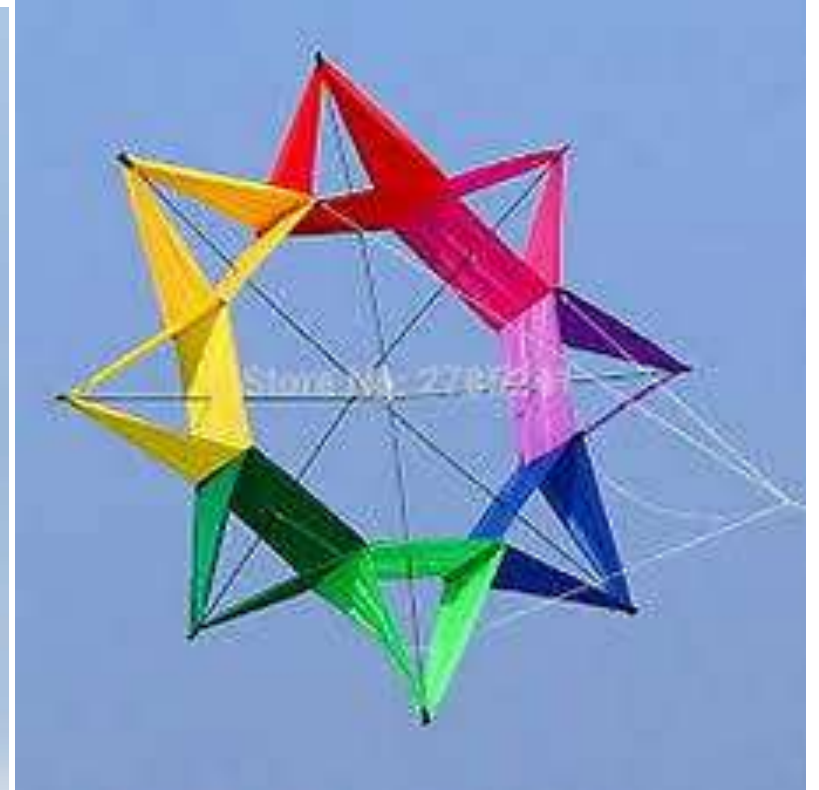
**...and  
Hang-gliders**

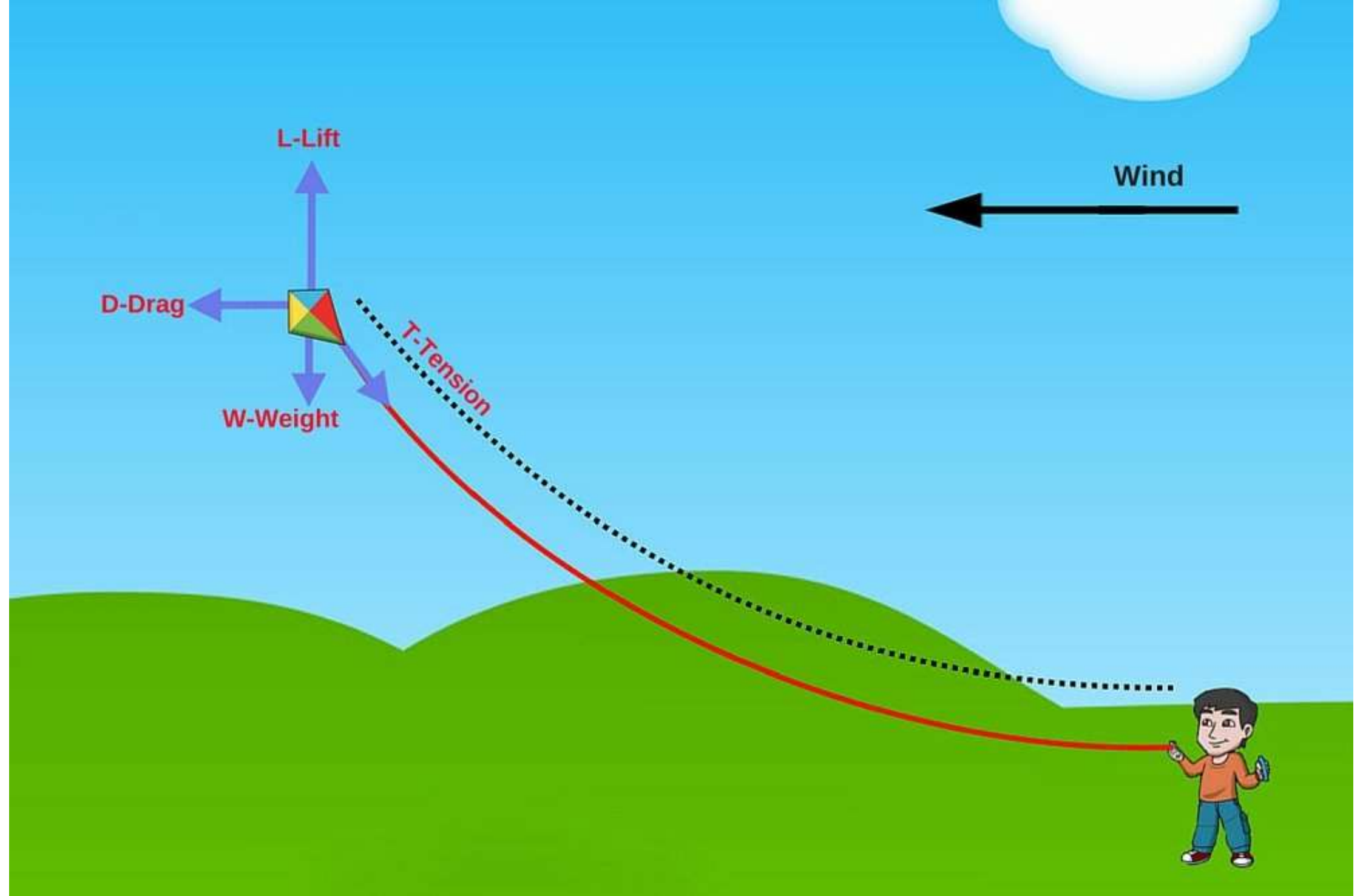




## Eight generic types of kites







L-Lift

Wind

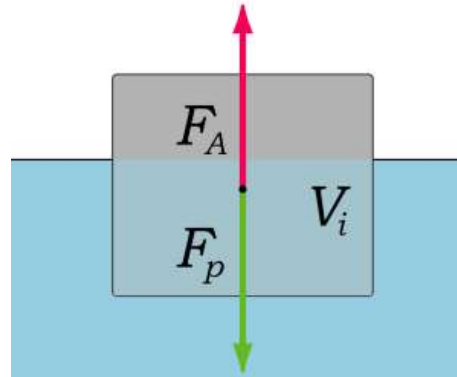
D-Drag

W-Weight

T-Tension

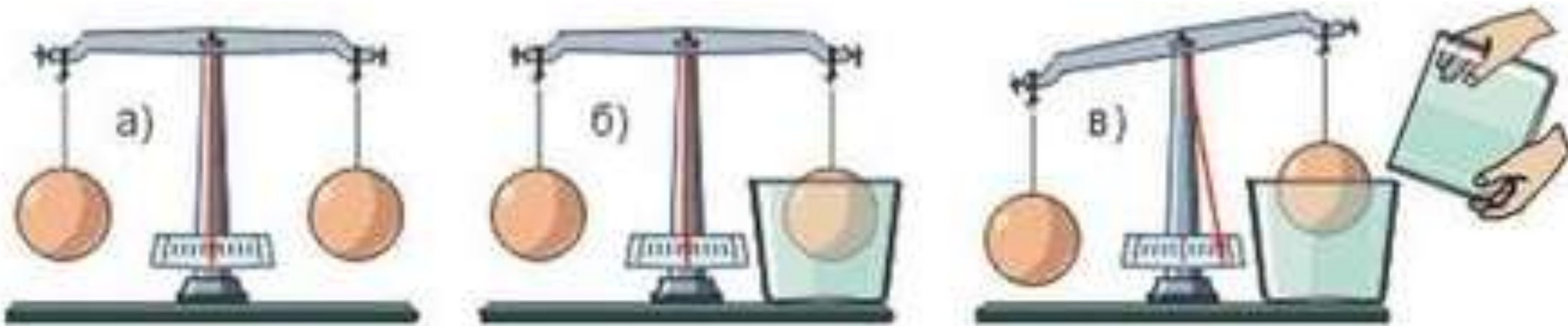
# Aerostatic Flight Principle

(Archimedes Principle)



**Buoyancy = weight of displaced fluid**

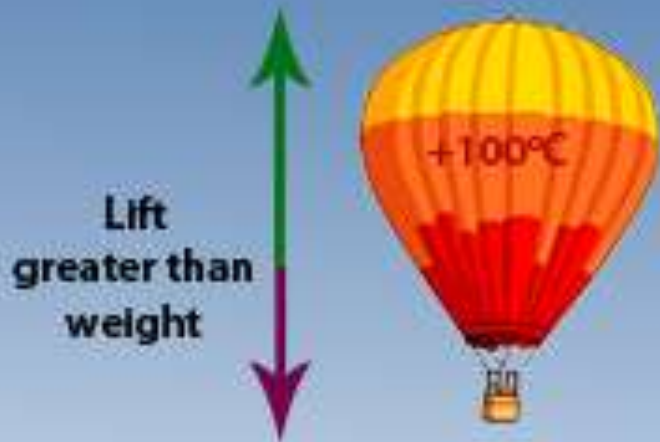
**Demonstration of Buoyancy Force**







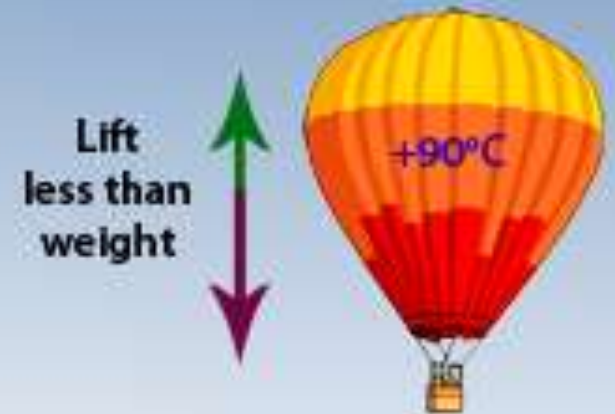
Positively Buoyant  
**CLIMBING**



Neutrally Buoyant  
**LEVEL FLIGHT**



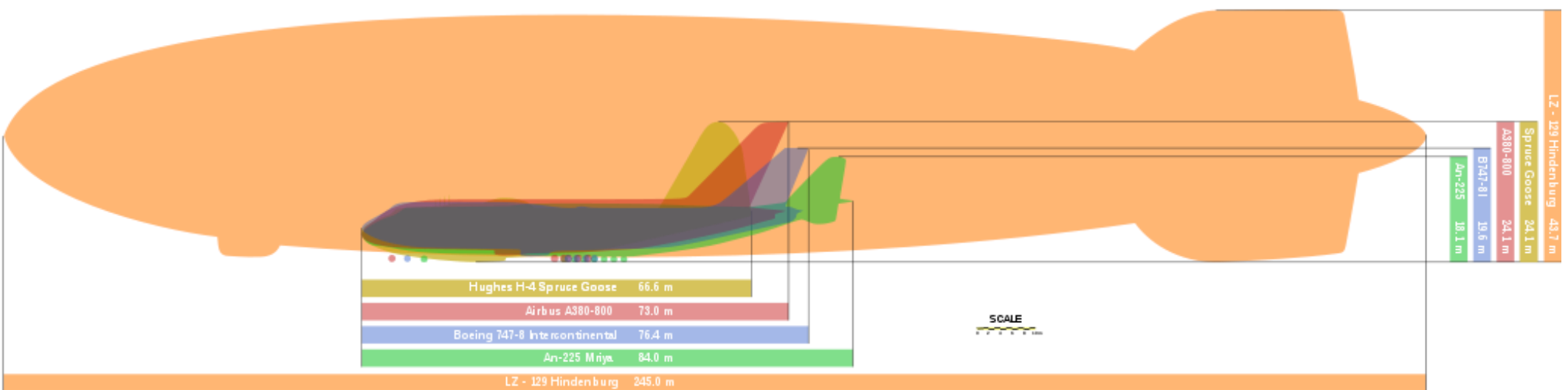
Negatively Buoyant  
**DESCENDING**



Hot Air Balloon  
**Buoyancy**

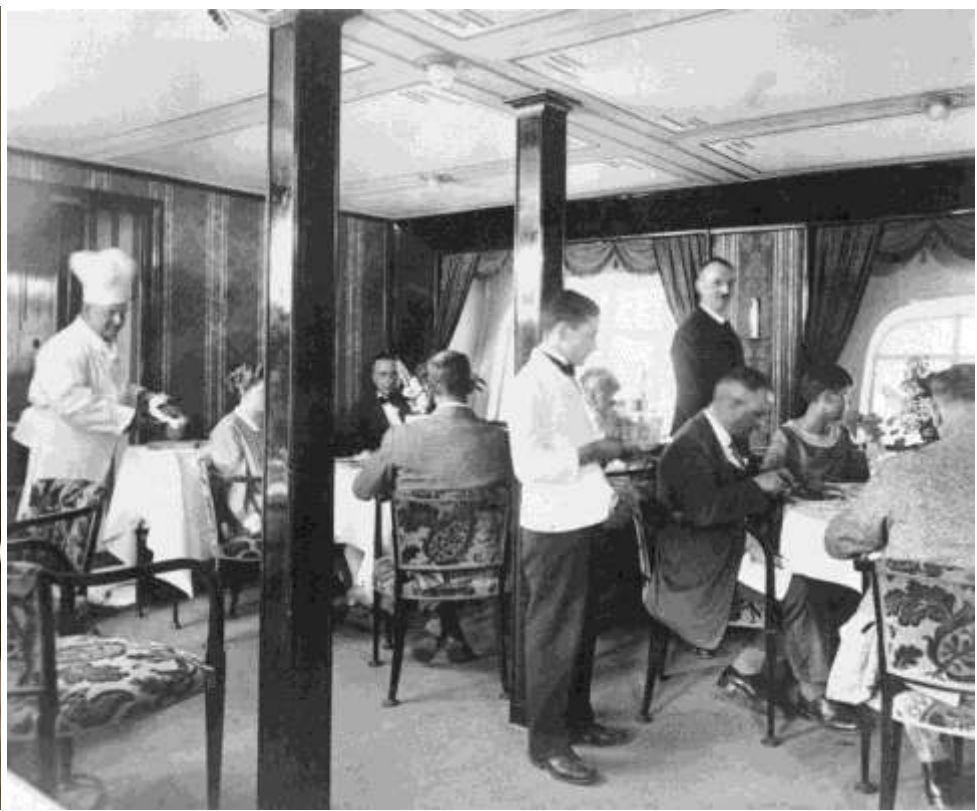
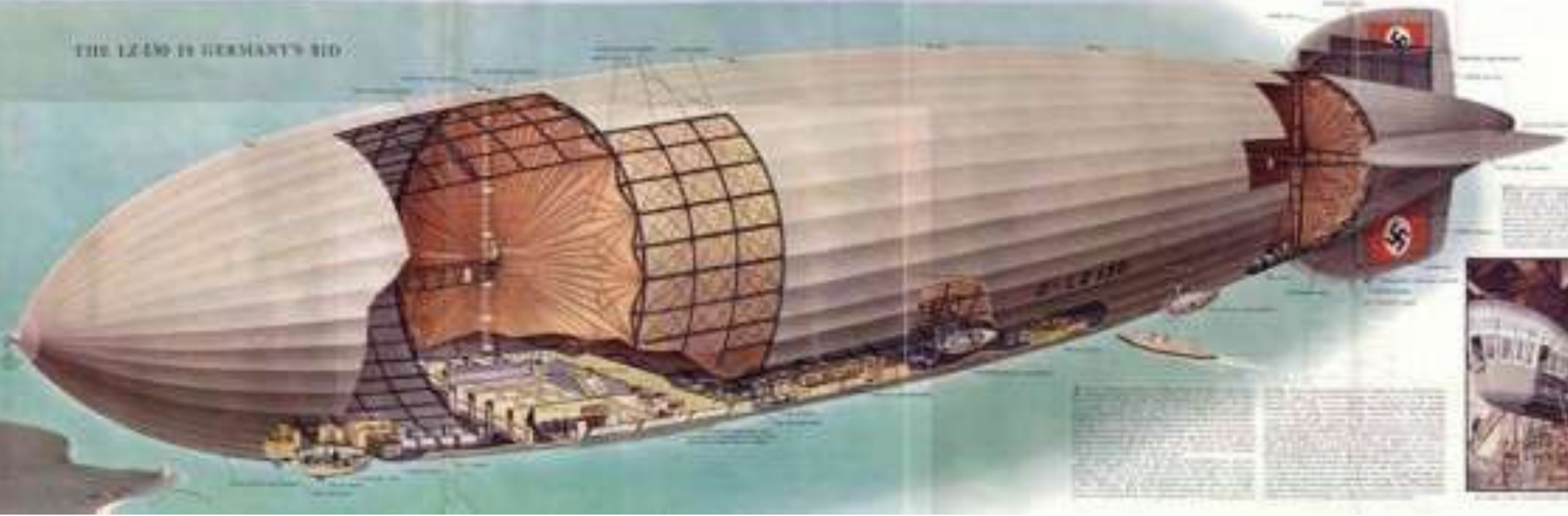


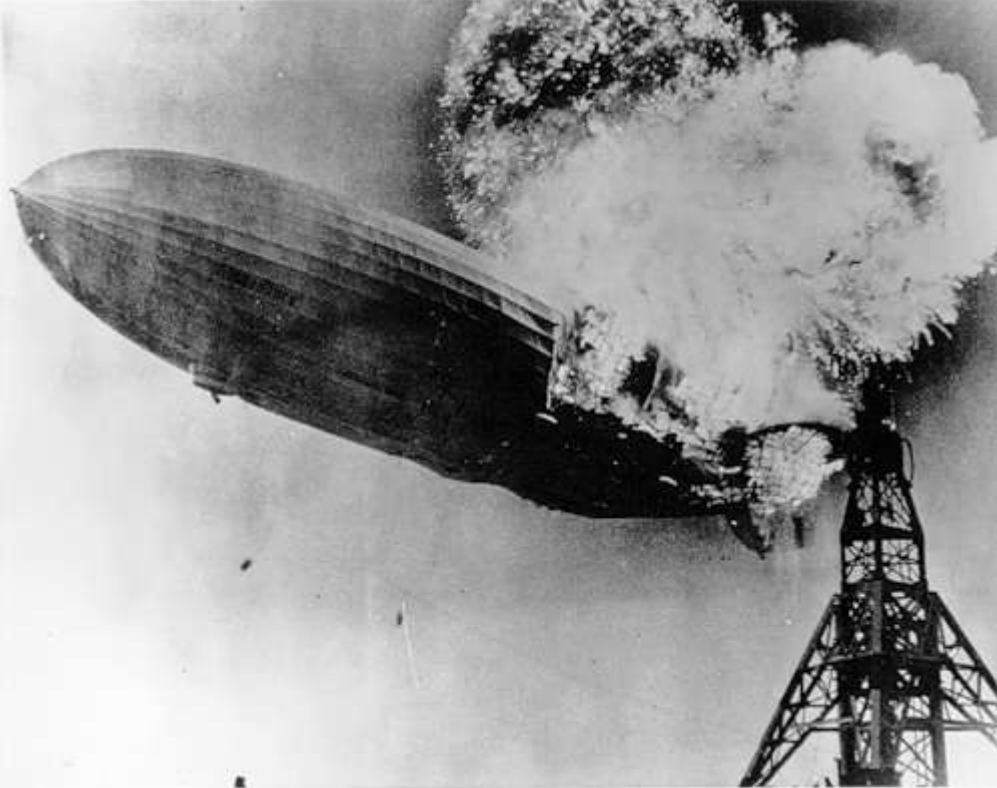
The largest airship, the **LZ 129 Hindenburg** at 245 meters length and 41 meters diameter,



dwarfs the size of the largest historic and modern passenger and cargo aeroplanes

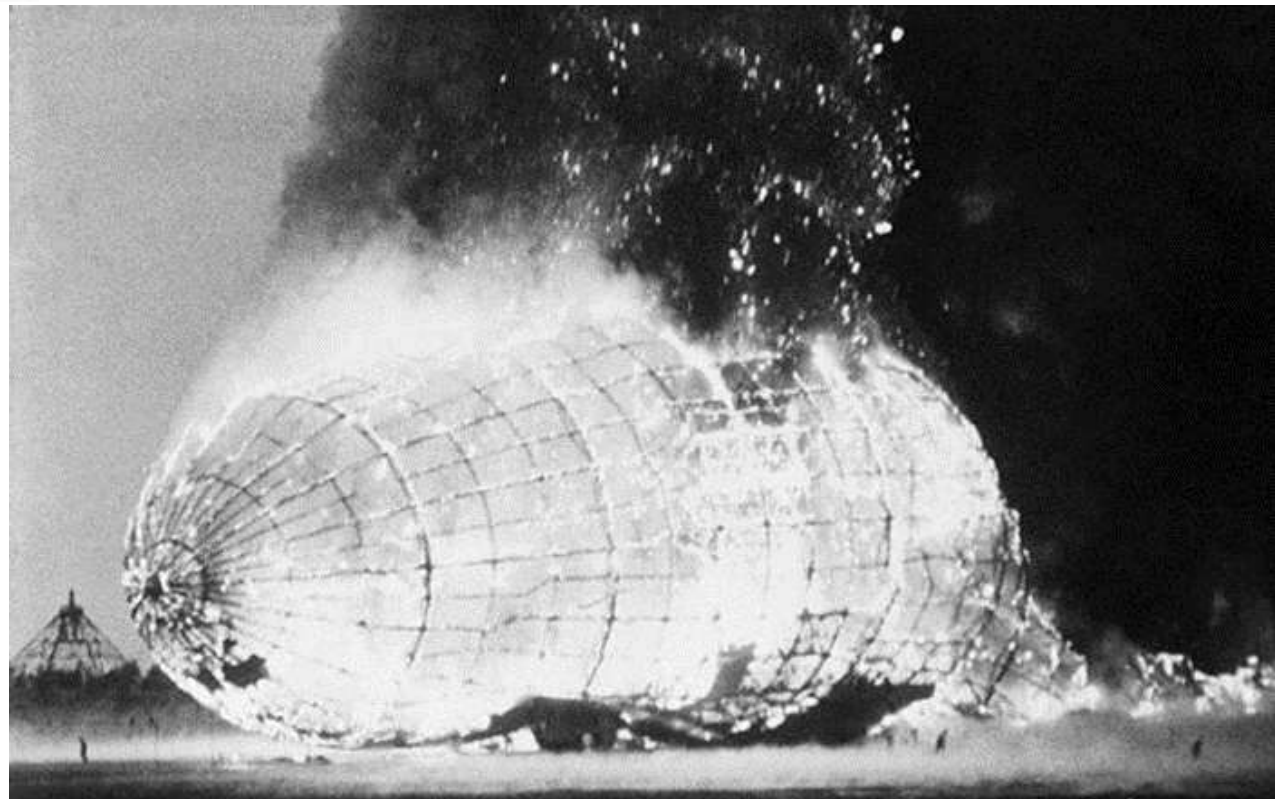
THE LZ-129 IN GERMANY'S BID





**36 people died in the accident,**  
which occurred while landing at Lakehurst Naval  
Air Station in Manchester Township,  
New Jersey, USA.

**LZ 129 Hindenburg**  
**was destroyed by fire**  
on May 6, 1937,  
at the end of the first North American  
transatlantic journey of its second  
season of service.



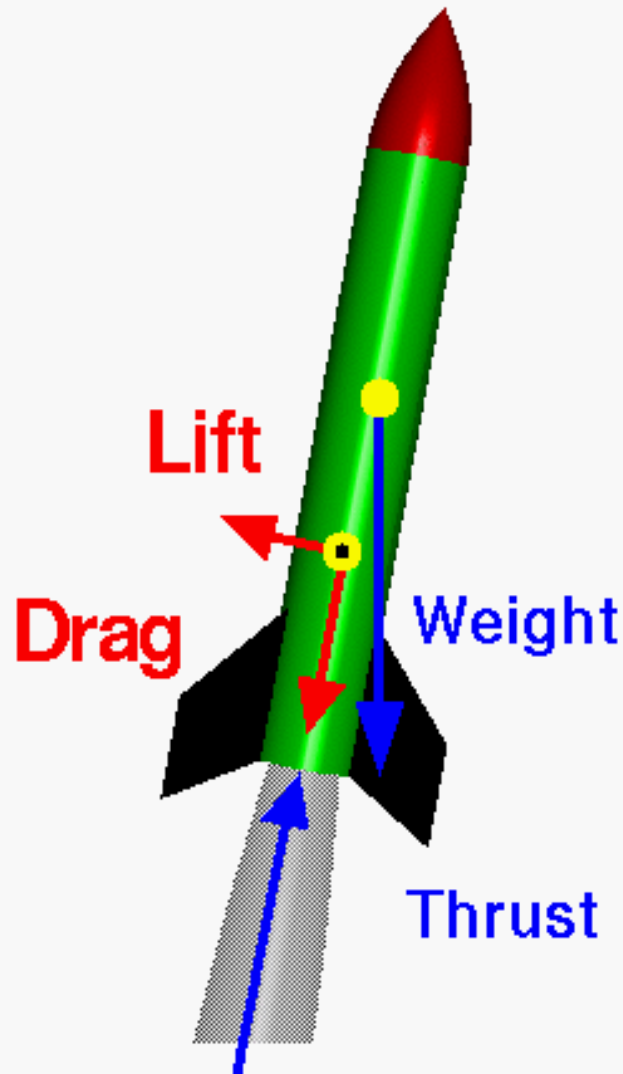


# Rocket Dynamic Flight Principle

(Jet Principle)



## *Rocket Aerodynamics*



Fundamental Principle  
Conservation  
of Momentum

Fundamental Principle  
Conservation  
of Energy

Fundamental Principle  
Conservation  
of Angular Momentum

Einstein's  
Caveat

Mass Energy  
 $E = mc^2$

a powerful  
tool for

Mechanics Problem  
Solving

with external  
forces

Work-Energy  
Principle

shows up in many  
forms in its

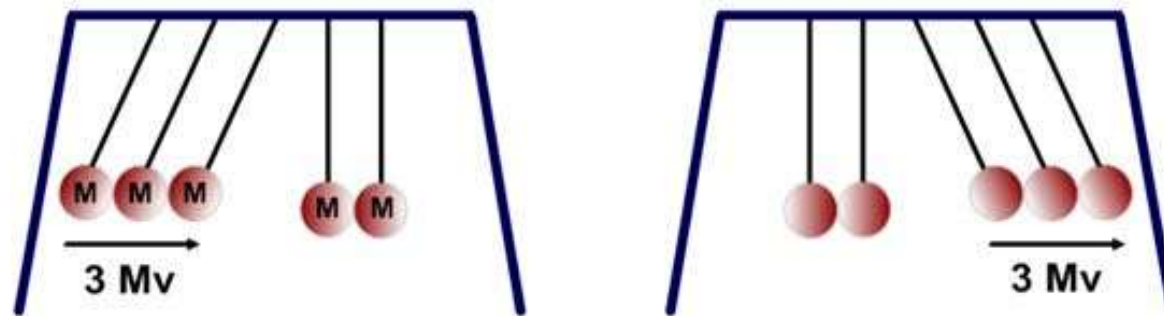
Role as a  
Fundamental  
Principle



# LAW OF CONSERVATION OF MOMENTUM

The principle of conservation of momentum states when no external forces act on a system consisting of two objects that collide with each other, the total momentum of the system before the collision is equal to the total momentum of the system after the collision

- This is true regardless of the forces BETWEEN the objects.



- Principle of conservation of momentum doesn't apply only to collisions.



When the skaters stand facing each other, both skaters have zero momentum, so the total momentum of both skaters is zero.



When the skaters push away from each other, their momentum is equal but opposite, so the total momentum is still zero.



a. Before

Momentum of fuel



Momentum of rocket

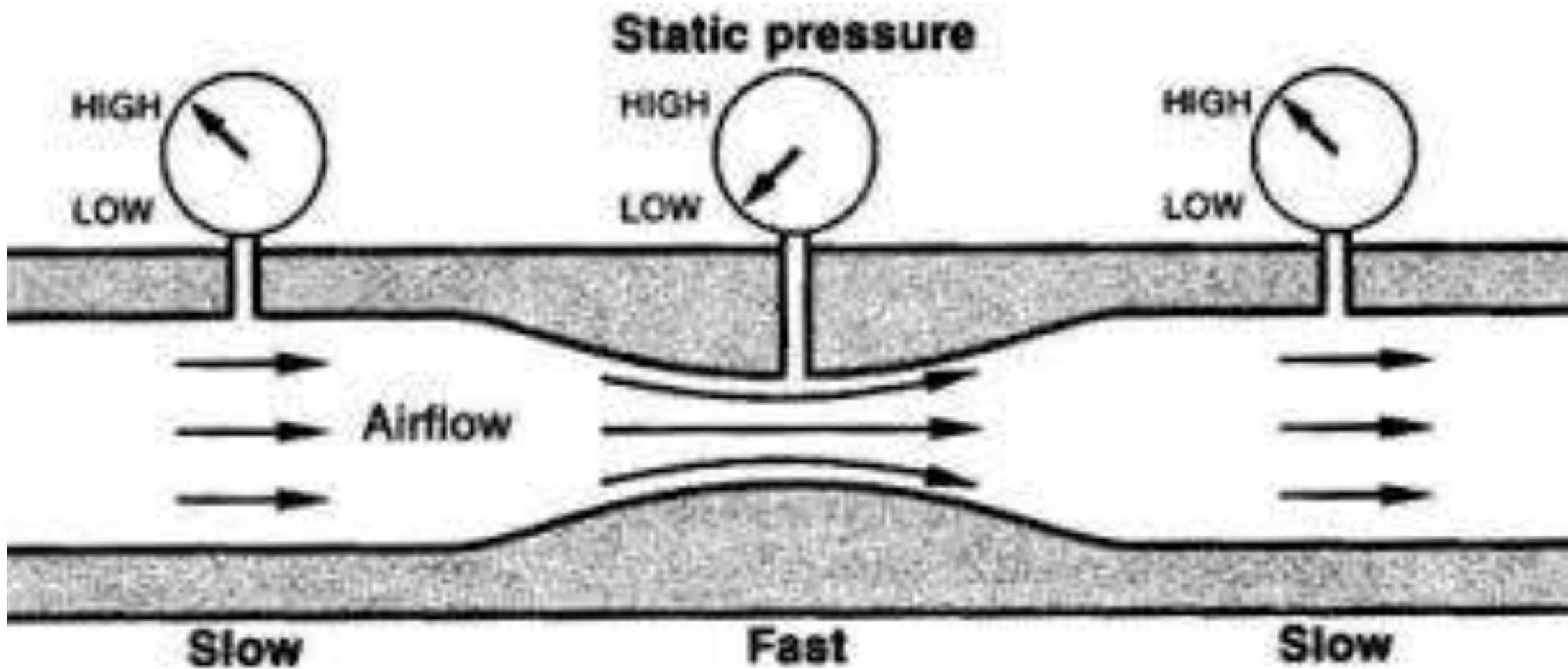


b. After



# Air Dynamic Flight Principle

(Bernoulli's Principle)



Energy per unit volume before = Energy per unit volume after

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g h_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g h_2$$

Pressure  
Energy

Kinetic  
Energy  
per unit  
volume

Potential  
Energy  
per unit  
volume

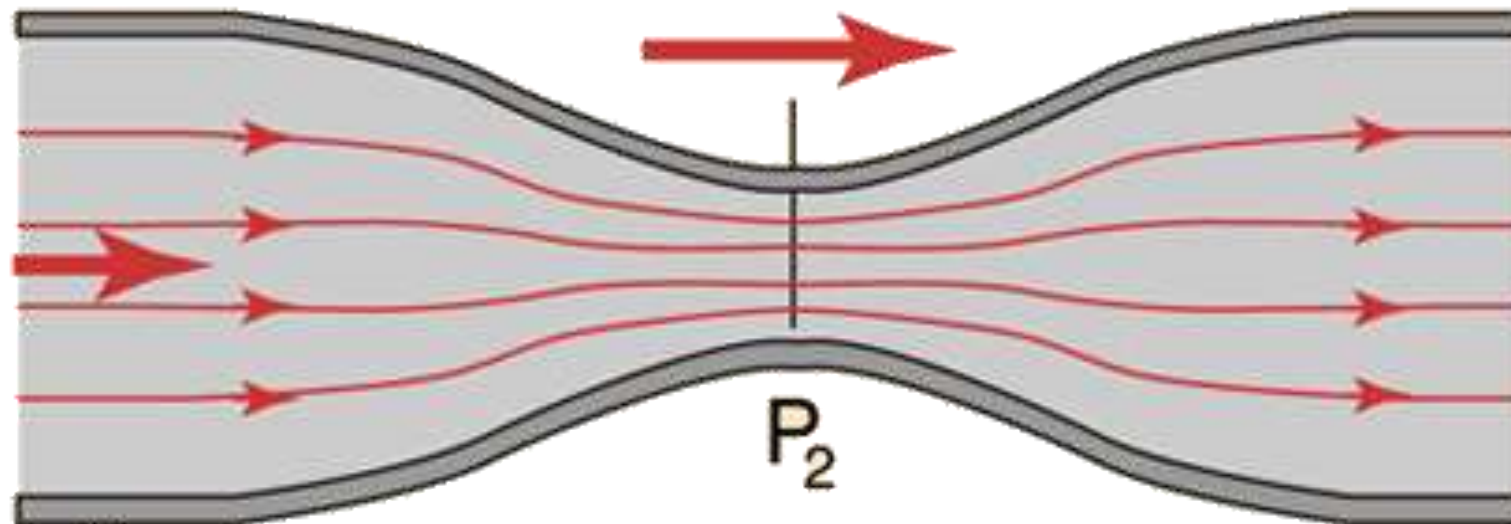
The often cited example of the Bernoulli Equation or "Bernoulli Effect" is the reduction in pressure which occurs when the fluid speed increases.

Flow velocity

$v_1$

Flow velocity

$v_2$



$$A_2 < A_1$$

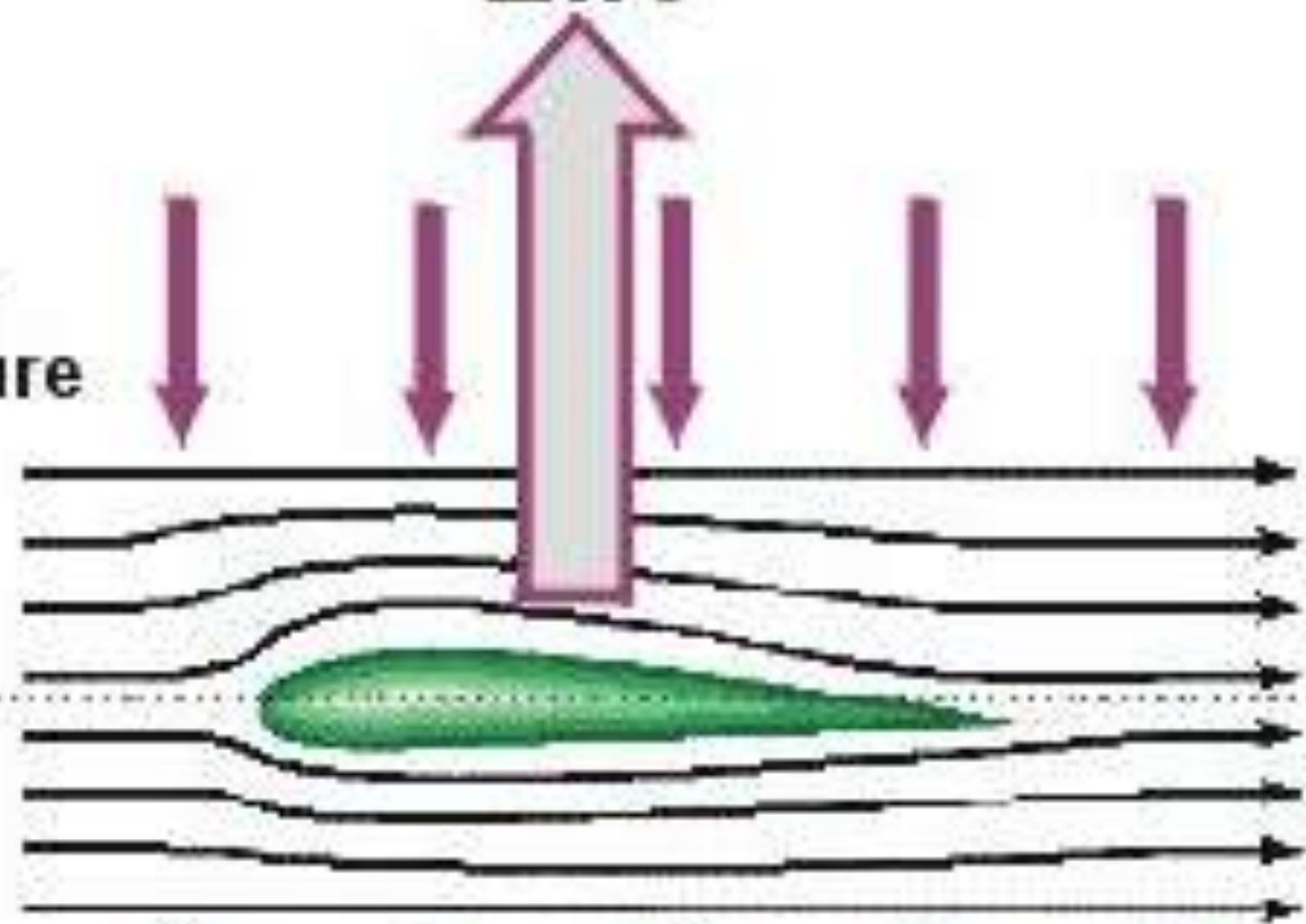
$$v_2 > v_1$$

$$P_2 < P_1 !$$

Increased fluid speed,  
decreased internal pressure.

# Lift

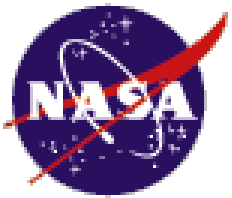
Lower Pressure



Faster Airflow

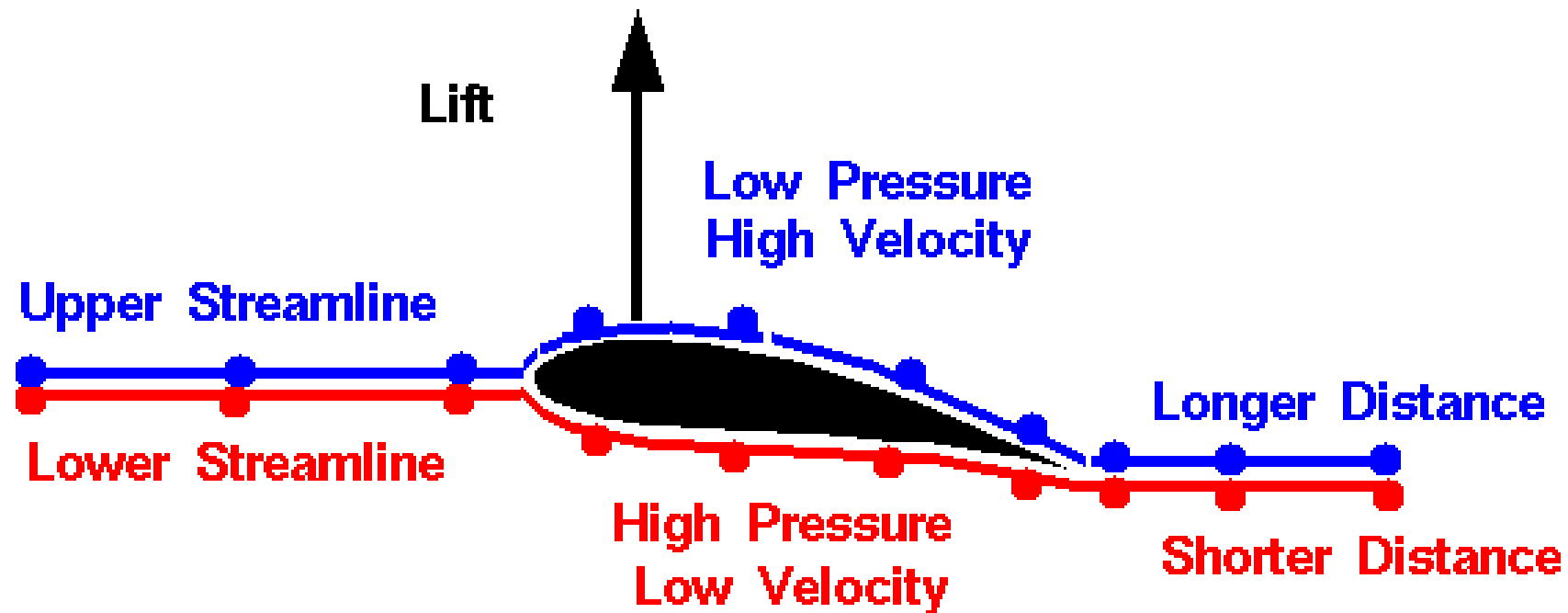
Slower Airflow

Higher Pressure



# Incorrect Theory #1

Glenn  
Research  
Center



## "Longer Path" or "Equal Transit" Theory

Top of airfoil is shaped to provide longer path than bottom.

Air molecules have farther to go over the top.

Air molecules must move faster over the top to meet molecules at the trailing edge that have gone underneath.

From Bernoulli's equation, higher velocity produces lower pressure on the top.

Difference in pressure produces lift.

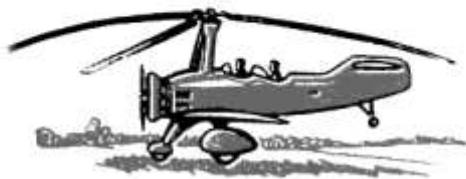




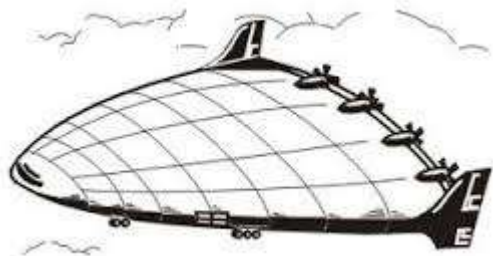
8



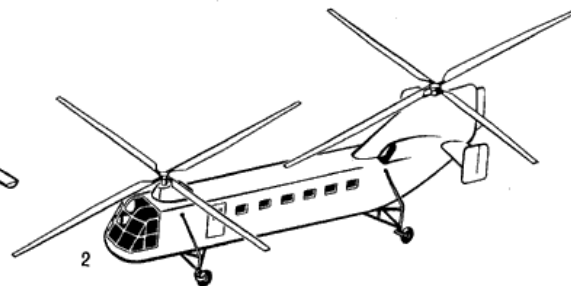
6



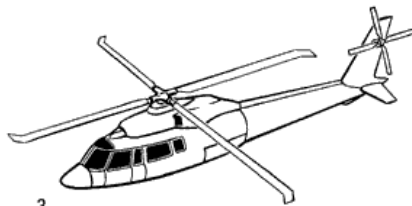
2



1



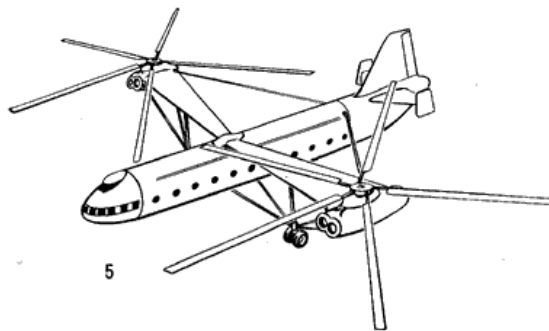
2



3

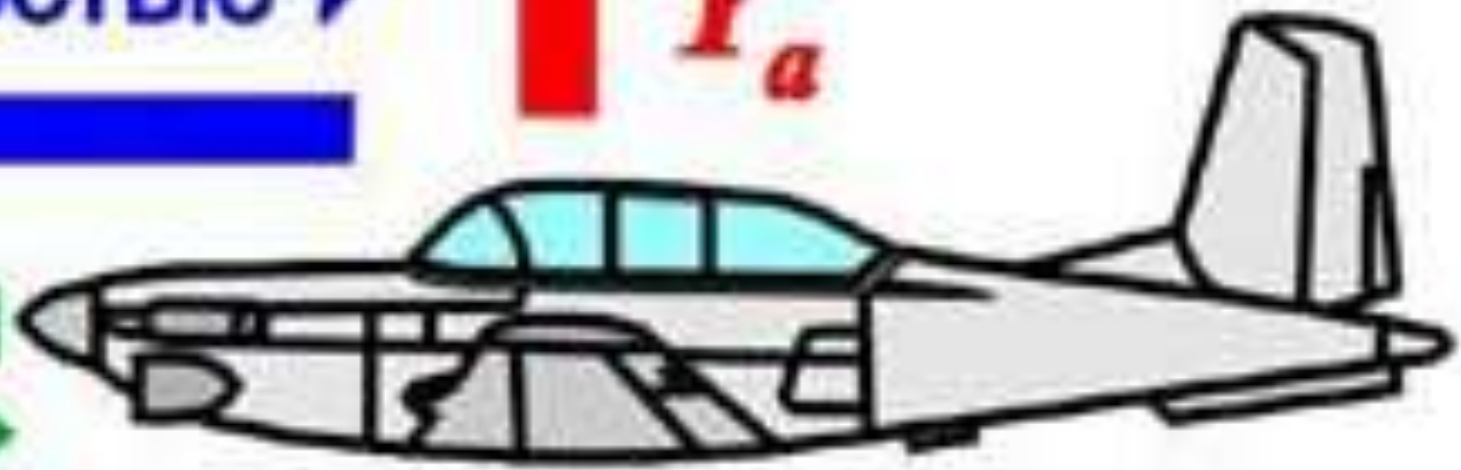


4

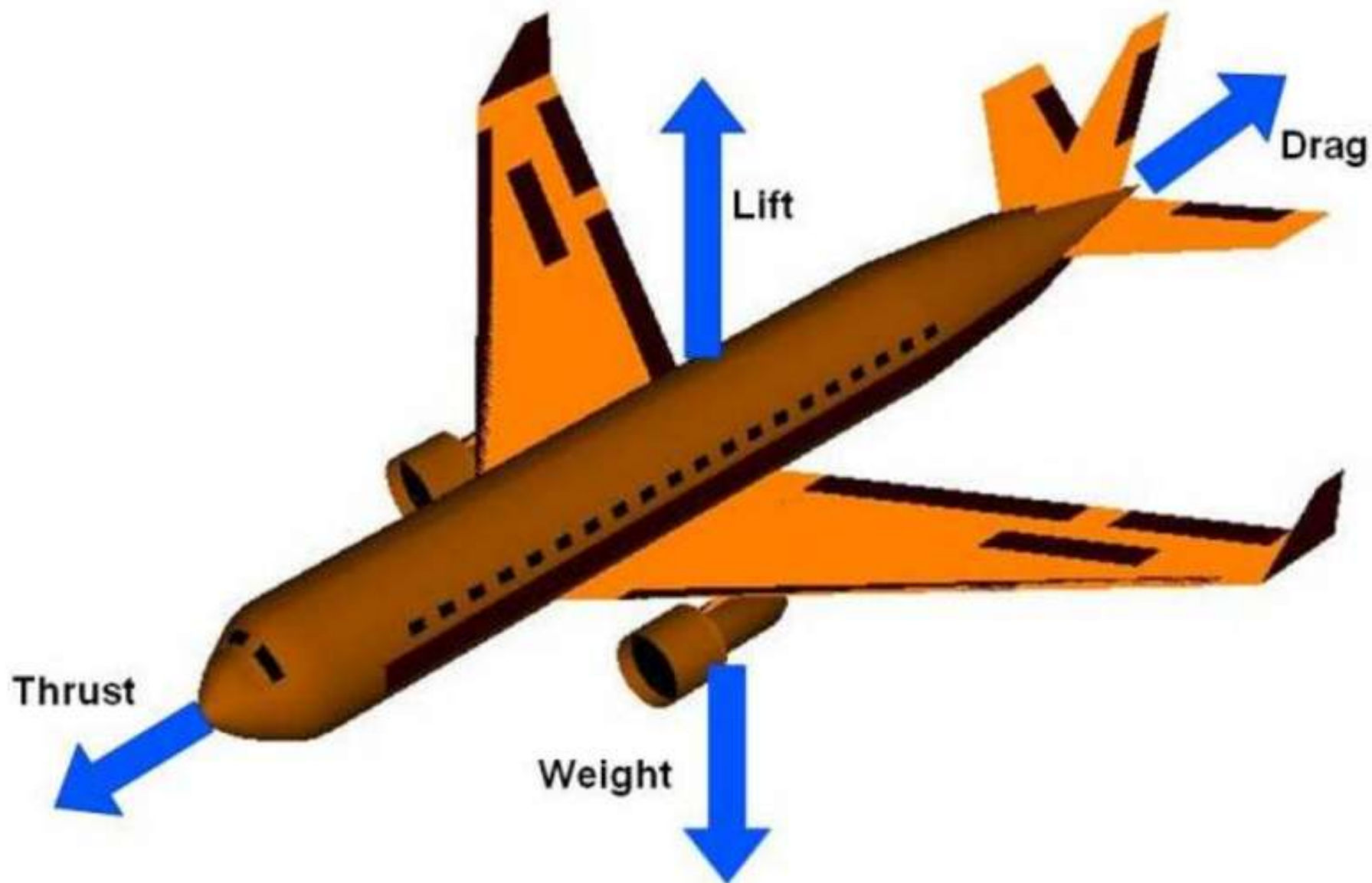


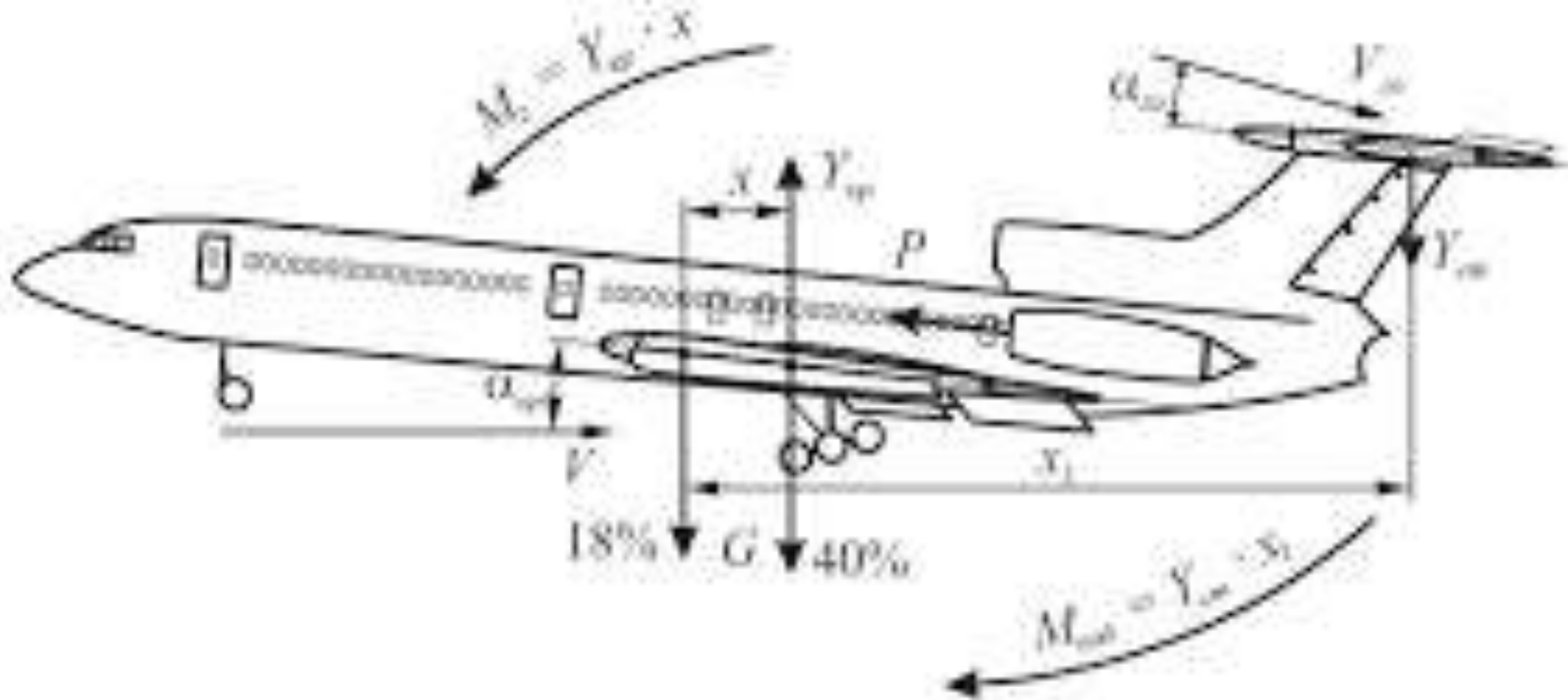
5

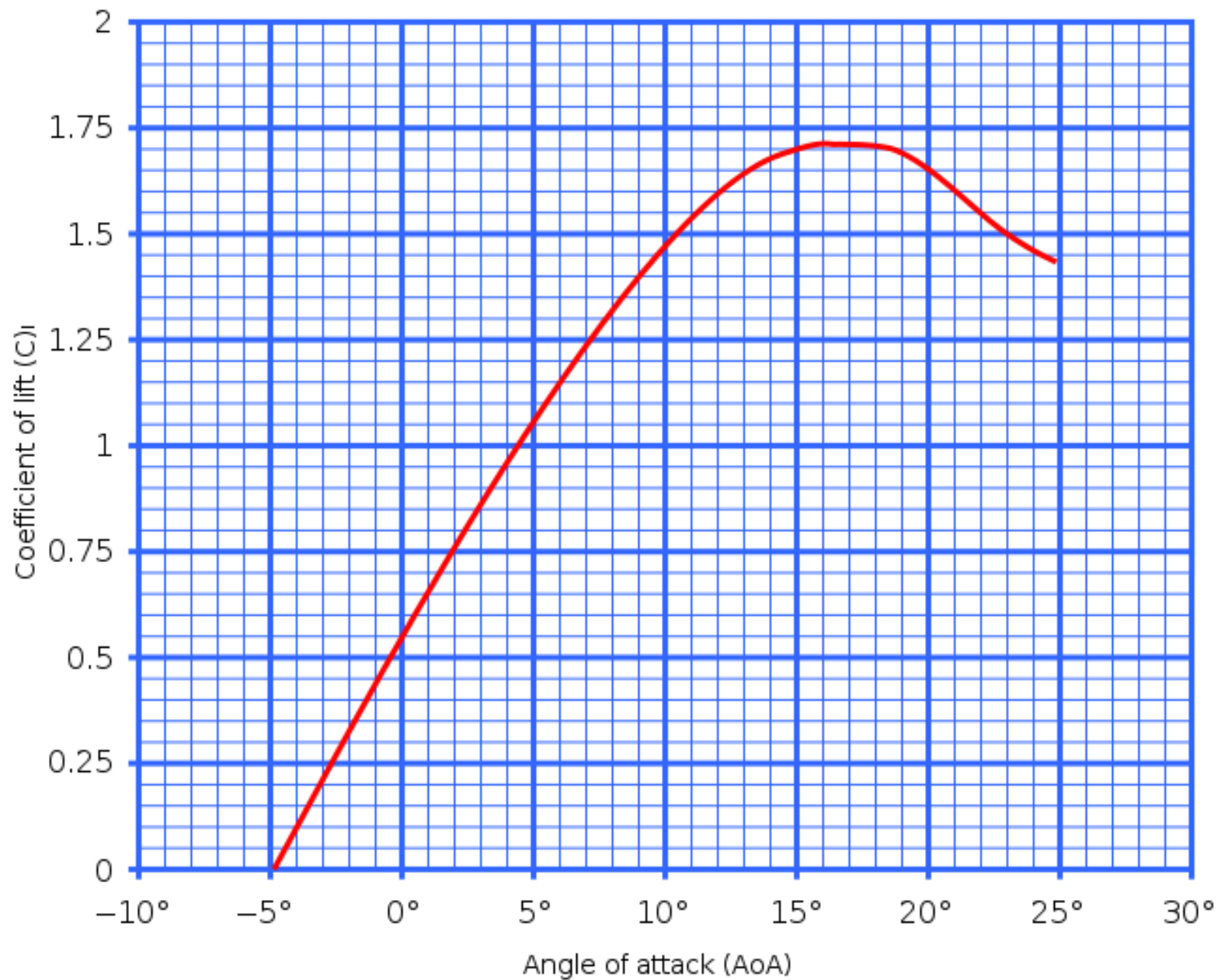
Направление  
полета со  
скоростью  $V$



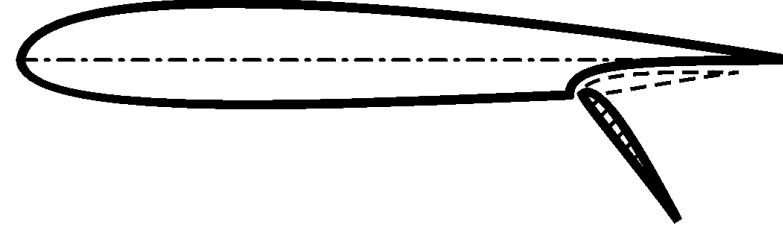
# *Four Forces on an Airplane*



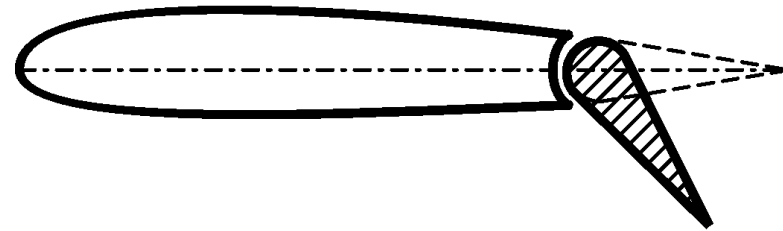




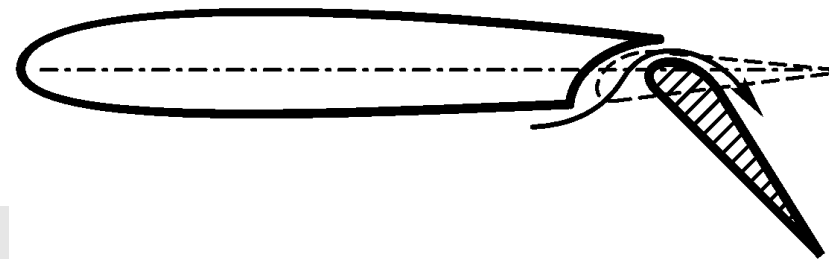
A typical lift coefficient curve



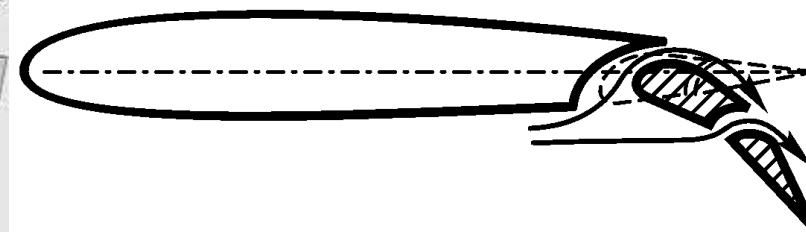
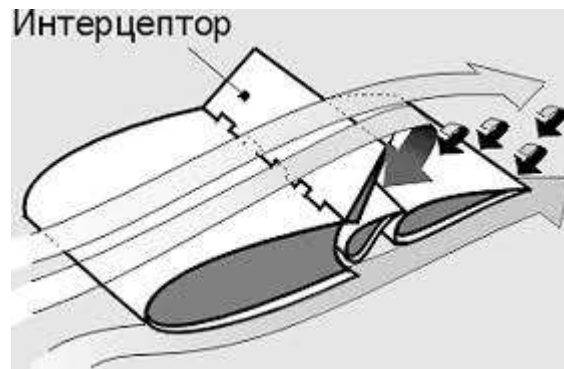
– щиток



– простой закрылок



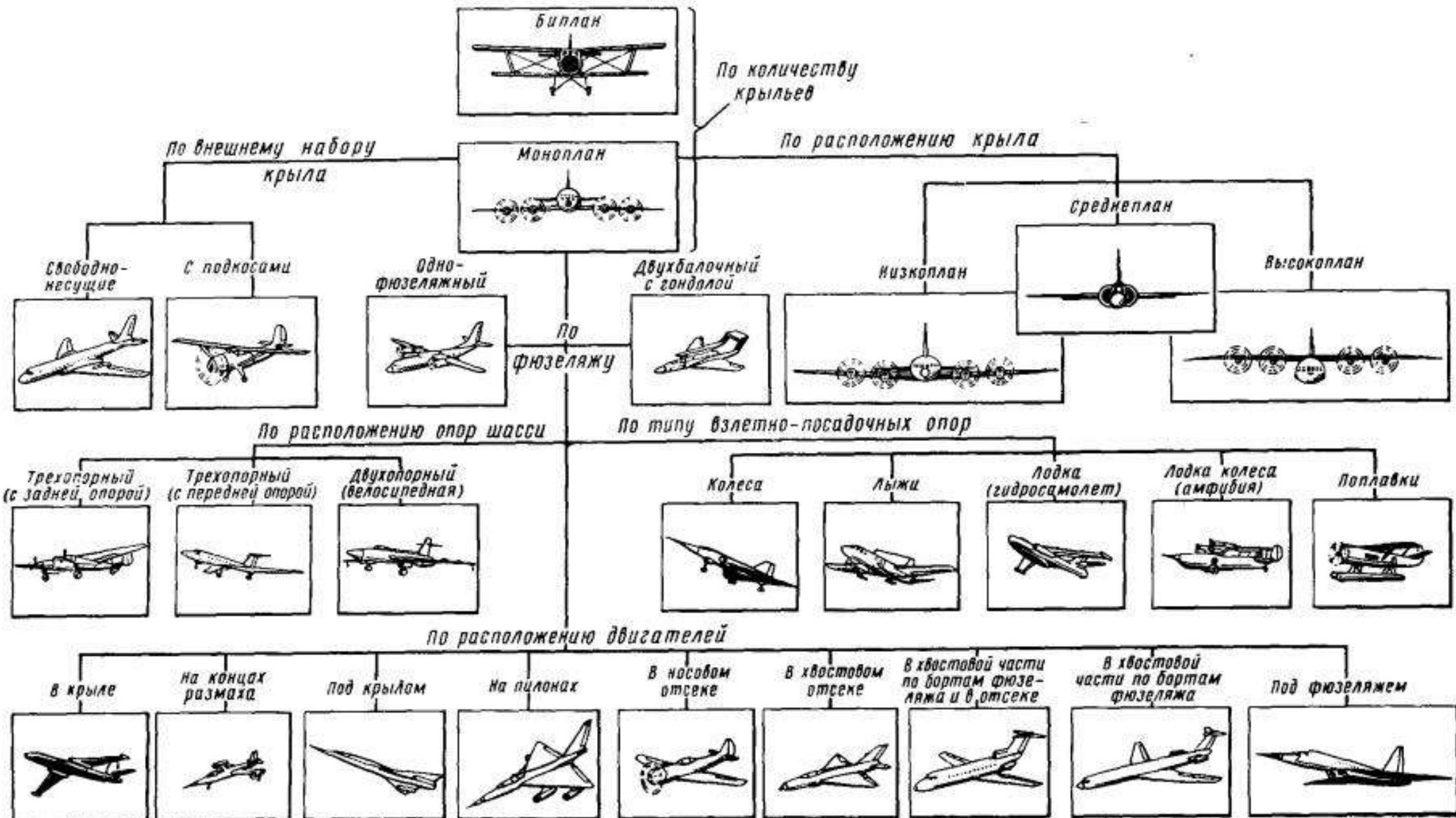
– выдвижной однощелевой  
закрылок



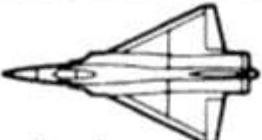

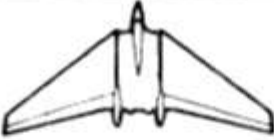
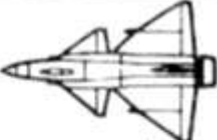

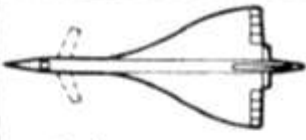










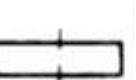

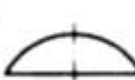



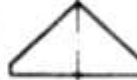
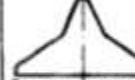
















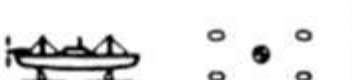









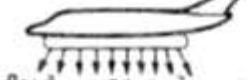











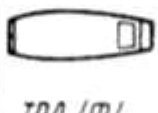


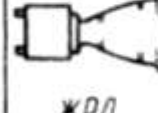













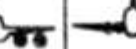

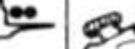
– выдвижной многощелевой  
закрылок

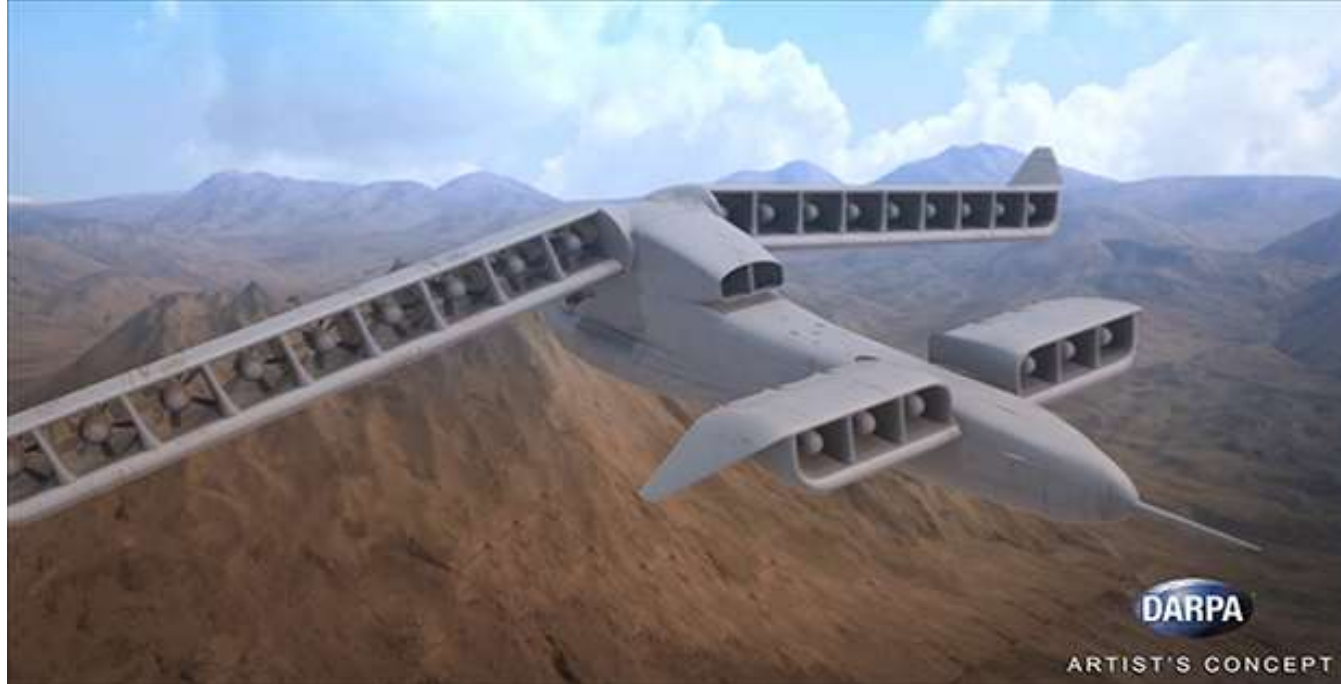


Рис. 16. Общая классификация летательных аппаратов и место вертолетов среди них

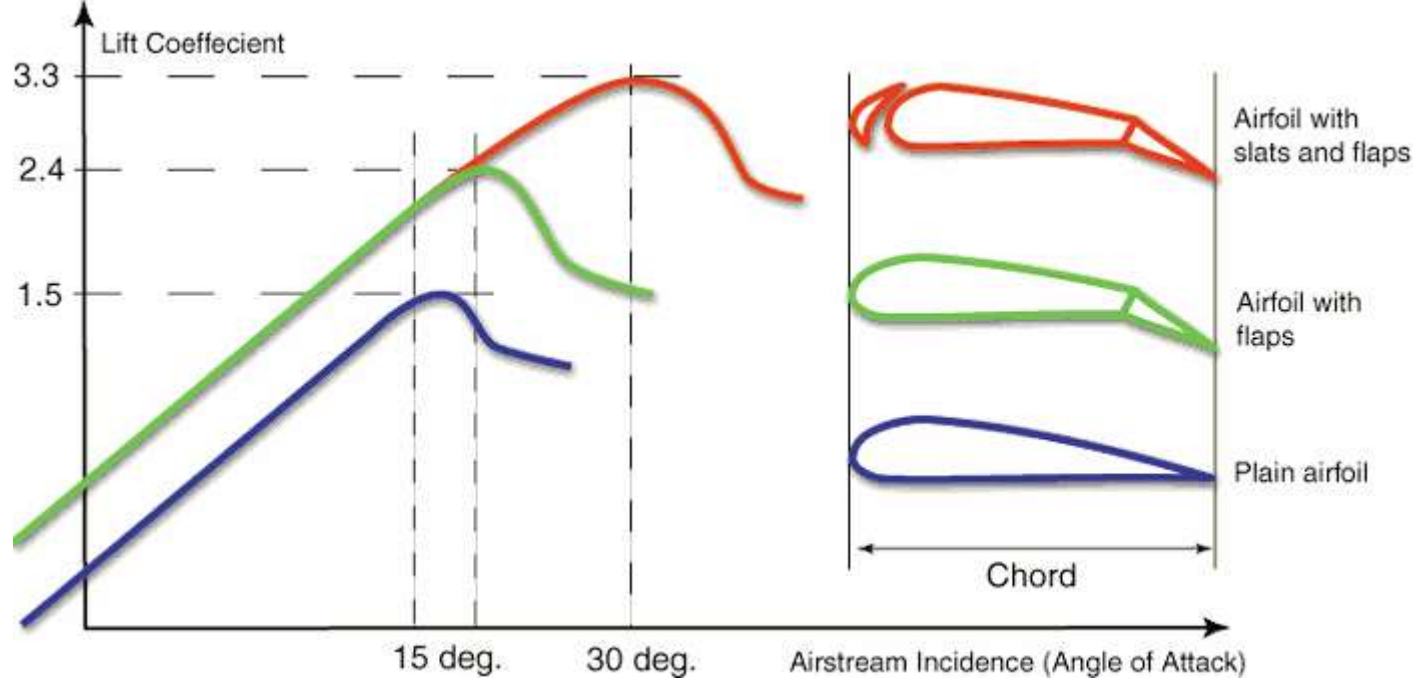




1	Аэродинамическая схема самолета	 „Бесхвостка“	 Нормальная	 „Летающее крыло“	 „Четка“	 С передним и хвостовым ГО	 Конвертируемая									
2	Крыло	Число и расположение	 Расчалочный моноплан	 Триплан	 Расчалочно-столбчатый биплан	 Подкосый моноплан	 Парасоль	 Строчный биплан	 Свободнонесущий биплан	 Полутораплан	 „Чайка“	 Моноплан				
3	Крыло	Форма в плане	 Прямоугольное	 Эллиптическое	 Параболическое	 Круглое	 Стреловидное	 Трапециевидное	 Треугольное	 Треугольное с наплывом	 Оживальное	 Кольцевое	 Переменной стреловидности	 Обратной стреловидности		
4	Схема оперения	 Коробчатое	 Двухбалочное	 Многокилевое	 Разнесенное двухкилевое	 П-образное	 V-образное	 Нормальное	 Со среднерасположенным ГО	 Т-образное	 У-образное	 Двухкилевое с ЦПГО	 Крестообразное			
5	Шасси	Схема	 Четырехопорное	 Трехопорное с хвостовой опорой	 Трехопорное с носовой опорой	 Многоопорное	 Велосипедное									
6	Шасси	Тип опорного элемента	 Колесный	 Лыжный	 Колесно-лыжный	 Чашечный	 Гусеничный	 Воздушная подушка	 Поплавокный							
7	Схема фюзеляжа	 Гондоло (бесфюзеляжная)	 Нормальная	 Двухбалочная	 Двухфюзеляжная	 Лодка	 Несущий фюзеляж									
8	Силабовая установка	Тип двигателя	 Мышечный	 Паровой	 Поршневой/Дизель/	 ТВД	 ТРД /Ф/	 ТРДД /Ф/	 ПВРД /ПуВРД/	 ЖРД	 РДТТ	 Комбинированный				
9	Силабовая установка	Число и расположение двигателей	 В носовой части	 В средней части	 В хвостовой части	 В корне крыла	 В средней части крыла	 На концах крыла	 Над крылом	 На пиланах под крылом	 3 в хвостовой части	 4 под фюзеляжем	 4 на пиланах под крылом	 4 в корне крыла	 4 в хвостовой части	 Раздельная СУ для СВВП









# Mach Number



$$\text{ratio} = \frac{\text{Object Speed}}{\text{Speed of Sound}} = \text{Mach Number}$$

