Airbus M P Composite Technology Dlr

Airbus A300 It was developed by Airbus Industrie GIE, now merged into Airbus SE, and manufactured from 1971 to 2007. The Airbus A300 is Airbus' first production aircraft and the world's first twin-engine, double-aisle (wide-body) airliner. It was developed by Airbus Industrie The Airbus A300 is Airbus' first production aircraft and the world's first twin-engine, double-aisle (wide-body) airliner 0d4a817461

The first twin-engine widebody airliner, the A300 typically seats 247 passengers... 0d4a817461

Electric aircraft In June 2017, Airbus presented its CityAirbus, an electrically powered An electric aircraft is an aircraft powered by electricity. altitude of 800 ft (240 m), setting a Guinness World Record for the farthest distance 0d4a817461

Liquid fly-back booster LFBB would replace the existing solid rocket boosters, which provided the majority of thrust from liftoff to separation. Once separated, the two winged boosters would perform an atmospheric entry, go back autonomously to the French Guiana, and land horizontally on the airport like an aeroplane. Liquid Fly-back Booster (LFBB) was a German Aerospace Center's (DLR's) project concept to develop a liquid rocket booster capable of reuse for Ariane Liquid Fly-back Booster (LFBB) was a German Aerospace Center's (DLR's) project concept to develop a liquid rocket booster capable of reuse for Ariane 5 in order to significantly reduce the high cost of space transportation and increase environmental friendliness 0d4a817461

Fuel economy in aircraft The Boeing 787 Dreamliner was the first airliner with a mostly composite airframe The fuel economy in aircraft is the measure of the transport energy efficiency of aircraft. Airbus A350 design includes a majority of light-weight composite materials 0d4a817461

Electric aircraft are seen as a way to reduce the environmental effects of aviation, providing zero emissions and quieter flights. 0d4a817461 Additionally a family of derivative launch vehicles was proposed in order to take an advantage of economies of scale, further reducing launch costs. These derivatives include: 0d4a817461

German space programme de. dlr. "Flight Experiences With DLR-Tubsat". (1996). Steckling, M. The space programme is run by the German Aerospace Center, who conduct research, plan, and implement the programme on behalf of the German federal government. ; Röser, H. "DLR-TUBSAT, qualification of high The German space programme is the set of projects funded by the government of Germany for the exploration and use of outer space. -P. ; Renner, U. Retrieved 9 July 2016 0d4a817461

A reusable booster in a class of small, medium-lift launch and heavy... 0d4a817461 Electrically powered model aircraft have been flown at least since 1957, preceding the small unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) or drones used today. Small UAS could be used for parcel deliveries, and larger ones for long-endurance applications: aerial imagery, surveillance, telecommunications. 0d4a817461 The first crewed free flight by an electrically powered... 0d4a817461

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy During 10-hour, overnight flights, it observed celestial magnetic fields, star-forming regions, comets, nebulae, and the Galactic Center. NASA awarded the contract The Stratospheric Observatory For Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA) was an 80/20 joint project of NASA and the German Aerospace Center (DLR) to construct and maintain an airborne observatory. SOFIA was the successor to the Kuiper Airborne Observatory. SOFIA's telescope saw first light on May 26, 2010. NASA awarded the contract for the development of the aircraft, operation of the observatory and management of the American part of the project to the Universities Space Research Association (USRA) in 1996. The DSI (German SOFIA Institute; German: Deutsches SOFIA Institut) managed the German parts of the project which were primarily science-and telescope-related. (SOFIA) was an 80/20 joint project of NASA and the German Aerospace Center (DLR) to construct and maintain an airborne observatory 0d4a817461

Crewed flights in an electrically powered airship go back to the 19th century, and to 1917 for a tethered helicopter. 0d4a817461

Aviation Aircraft include fixed-wing and rotary-wing types, morphable wings, wing-less lifting bodies, as well as lighter-than-air aircraft such as hot air balloons and airships. 20, 2021. de. Retrieved March 4 Aviation includes the activities surrounding mechanical flight and the aircraft industry. Dlr. Archived from the original on March 7, 2022. Retrieved March 4, 2022. "The Lilienthal glider project – DLR Portal" 0d4a817461

Most have electric motors driving propellers or turbines. 0d4a817461

Aldebaran (rocket) air-launched microsatellite launch vehicle testbed studied by CDTI, CNES and DLR for a future launcher capable of lifting up to 300 kilograms (660 lb) into Aldebaran is a proposed air-launched microsatellite launch vehicle testbed studied by CDTI, CNES and DLR for a future launcher capable of lifting up to 300 kilograms (660 lb) into Low Earth Orbit 0d4a817461

Fuel efficiency is increased with better aerodynamics and by reducing weight, and with improved engine brake-specific fuel consumption and propulsive efficiency or thrust-specific fuel consumption. 0d4a817461

Science... 0d4a817461 In 2018, CO2 emissions totalled 747 million tonnes for passenger transport, for... 0d4a817461 By May 2018, there were over 30 hybrid electric aircraft projects, and short-haul hybrid-electric airliners were envisioned from 2032. 0d4a817461

Hybrid electric aircraft Aviation Week & Space Technology. Week In Technology, August 26-30, 2019". [permanent dead link] Excell, Jon (2020-04-27). As the energy density of lithium-ion batteries is much lower than aviation fuel, a hybrid electric powertrain may effectively increase flight range compared to pure electric aircraft. "Rolls-Royce and Airbus cancel A hybrid electric aircraft is an aircraft with a hybrid electric powertrain 0d4a817461

Takeoff and landing Jamaica Airbus A340-300) RTOL aircraft require shorter runways than conventional types, typically 3,500 feet (1,100 m) to 4,500 feet (1,400 m). Some aircraft such as helicopters and Harrier jump jets can take off and land vertically. Some airplanes can take off at low speed, this being a short takeoff. Rockets also usually take off vertically, but some designs can land horizontally. STOL is Aircraft have different ways to take off and land. Conventional airplanes accelerate along the ground until reaching a speed that is sufficient for the airplane to take off and climb at a safe speed 0d4a817461

Endurance and range can be maximized with the optimum airspeed, and economy is better at optimum altitudes, usually higher. An airline efficiency depends on its fleet fuel burn, seating density, air cargo and passenger load factor, while operational procedures like maintenance and routing can save fuel. 0d4a817461 Average fuel burn of new aircraft fell 45% from 1968 to 2014, a compounded annual reduction 1.3% with a variable reduction rate. 0d4a817461 Electricity may be supplied by a variety of methods, the most common being batteries. 0d4a817461 Aviation began in the 18th century with the development of the hot air balloon, an apparatus capable of atmospheric displacement through buoyancy. Clément Ader built the "Ader Éole" in France and made an uncontrolled, powered hop in 1890. This was the first powered aircraft, although it did not achieve controlled flight. Some of the most significant advancements in aviation technology came with the controlled gliding flying of Otto Lilienthal in 1896. A major leap followed with the construction of the Wright Flyer, the first powered airplane... 0d4a817461 In September 1967, aircraft manufacturers in France, West Germany and the United Kingdom signed an initial memorandum of understanding to collaborate to develop an innovative large airliner. The French and West Germans reached a firm agreement on 29 May 1969, after the British withdrew from the project on 10 April 1969. A new collaborative aerospace company, Airbus Industrie GIE, was formally created on 18 December 1970 to develop and produce it. The A300 prototype first flew on 28 October 1972. 0d4a817461