Adventures in aeronautics

Hey Kids!
Take a trip with F.A. Plane and friends to learn about the first "A" in NASA, "Aeronautics!"
AERONAUTICS
The science of flight that deals with all types of aircraft.

This storybook about NASA Aeronautics is dedicated to all the future aviation professionals—the youngsters that are in school today. We hope this story will inspire them to learn more about the many aspects of flight and the many types of careers associated with the U.S. aviation industry.

MATCH GAME!

These images are taken from pages in this storybook. When you have finished reading the book, come back to test your knowledge of these types of aircraft. Match the image of the aircraft with its name in the storybook. The names of the planes are listed below, choose the number of the image that fits its name!

1. Personal Air Vehicle
2. Joint Strike Fighter
3. Hypersonic X-43 Plane
4. Blended Wing Body
5. X-1 Supersonic Plane
6. Mars Plane

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IT'S A SUNNY DAY IN HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

IT'S MY GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY. SHE LIVES NEAR HONOLULU...

...SO WE'RE LEAVING TOMORROW.

Wow, all the way to Hawaii! What a trip!

Hi Alex. I was just telling Kim about our vacation to Hawaii.

Dude, you don't look happy about it.

Yeah, I guess so.

Nicky, why the long face?
Well, we have to fly, and I've never been in a plane before.

Are you afraid to fly?

No, not really. I just wonder: what keeps the planes up?

Yeah, but what keeps the wings up?

Well, the uh... the wings stay, um...

See, you don't know either!

But I know where we can find out! NASA Langley Research Center! C'mon!
There's a plane landing right there!

It's NASA's 757 Airborne Laboratory!

What's that little plane flying right next to it?

Hey, that's F.A. Plane! F.A.! Over here!
Hey Alex!

F.A., these are my friends Nicky and Kim!

Nice to meet you!

What kind of a name is F.A.?!?

It stands for "fly a" plane. So what's up?

Nicky is flying to Hawaii next week and wants to know how airplanes fly.

Nicky, simple physics keeps the wings up. Let me explain.

There are four basic forces that act on planes in flight: lift, weight, thrust, and drag.

Lift is the force that results from air moving over the wings. The wing shape has a lot to do with it. Wings are shaped to cause air to move faster over the top. As the air moves faster, it lowers the air pressure on top of the wing.

Under the wing, the air pressure is greater, so the wing is pushed up by air underneath the wing.

If the air moves over the wing fast enough, the wing lifts up.
NICKY:

HAVE YOU EVER HELD YOUR HAND OUT OF A CAR WINDOW ON A TRIP?

DO YOU REMEMBER HOW YOUR HAND LIFTED UP AS THE AIR MOVED PAST IT? THAT IS SIMILAR TO THE FORCE THAT KEEPS THE WINGS UP—LIFT.

I GET IT! CAN YOU EXPLAIN THE OTHER FORCES F.A.?

SURE, BUT HOW ABOUT WE SEE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT NASA LAUGLEY DOES WITH AIRPLANES FIRST?

OK, THAT WOULD BE GREAT!

HERE AT NASA LAUGLEY RESEARCH CENTER WE’VE BEEN STUDYING AIRPLANES AND HOW THEY FLY FOR A LOOOONG TIME.

HOW LONG?

SINCE 1917. BUT DO YOU KNOW WHEN THE FIRST POWERED FLIGHT TOOK PLACE?

IN 1903, THE WRIGHT BROTHERS FLEW FOR THE FIRST TIME.

RIGHT! THE FIRST RECORDED POWERED FLIGHT LASTED ONLY 12 SECONDS. AMERICANS HAVE BEEN FLYING EVER SINCE!

BUT IT WASN’T UNTIL WORLD WAR I THAT AVIATION REALLY “TOOK OFF!”

HOW COME?

HOP IN AND I’LL SHOW YOU!
During World War I people realized that you could take pictures of the battlefield from the air. These pictures gave important information about enemy positions to soldiers on the ground.

Wow, you can see everything from up here!

That was the idea Nicky.

Each side tried to keep the other from getting good pictures.

Pilots started throwing things at each other, and eventually they mounted machine guns to their planes.

Like the Red Baron?

Exactly! World War I saw the birth of air combat.

I think that guy sees us!

We better get out of here!

NACA is what eventually became the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the NASA that we know today.

What airplane is that?!
That’s the spirit of Saint Louis. We’re used to flying across the oceans, but Charles Lindbergh was the first one to fly non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927.

All that way with no in-flight movie?

Alex!

After the war, Langley built a wind tunnel so big you could put a full-size plane in it. There are more than 20 wind tunnels at Langley.

A wind tunnel is an enclosed area where air is moved over an airplane, kite, airplanes, or models of airplanes, can be tested in wind tunnels to see how they perform before they fly in the sky.

Langley wind tunnels were also very busy during World War II. More than 130 different aircraft were tested, including this one. It was tested and made better because of the tests done at Langley.
People wanted to go faster, but they thought planes could never go as fast as the speed of sound. In 1947, a military test pilot named Chuck Yeager flew the rocket-powered X-1 plane faster than sound! NACA engineers helped to design the X-1.

Relax Nicky! The plane that you will fly in to Hawaii won't go that fast, will it F.A.?

Right Alex! But some military planes go faster than sound. When a plane goes faster than sound, it makes a loud noise called a sonic boom. People on the ground don't like to hear that.

**BOOM!**

*The loud noise can break windows and hurt people's ears. So most airliners don't go that fast!*

There was a whole series of X planes, Nicky. Test pilots flew higher and faster than ever before. Know what happened next?

*Sputnik!*

Right!

You're not the only one who knows stuff, Alex.
The Soviet Union launched the first space satellite, Sputnik, in 1957.

And that's when NACA became NASA, or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Right again Kim. Langley was one of the places studying space flight; it helped train astronauts that landed on the moon.

So who studies airplanes now, F.A.?

NASA still does a lot of work on airplanes, Alex, especially at Langley Research Center.

NASA engineers are working to make planes safer, stronger, quieter, faster, and easier to use.

F.A., do you think that someday we might fly airplanes?
MAYBE YOU WILL, KIM. ONE OF NASA’S GOALS IS TO MAKE FLYING A SMALL PLANE EASIER. SOME PEOPLE ARE WORKING ON COCKPIT SYSTEMS THAT LOOK LIKE VIDEO GAMES.

NASA IS WORKING TO MAKE SMALL PLANES SAFER AND LESS DEPENDENT ON AIRPORTS.

LOOK KIDS, SEE THE SMALL RED AIRCRAFT OVERHEAD?

WOW! WHAT’S THAT?!

IT’S CALLED A PERSONAL AIR VEHICLE. NASA HAS BEGUN TO STUDY THESE KINDS OF FUTURE AIRCRAFT.

MAN, I HAVE GOT TO HAVE ONE OF THOSE!

COOL!

I COULD FLY ALL OVER THE PLACE WITH THAT!

MAYBE ONE DAY ALEX, BUT MORE INCREDIBLE THAN THAT, NASA IS DESIGNING A PLANE THAT WILL FLY ON MARS!

YOU’RE JOKING, RIGHT?

NOPE. NASA IS DESIGNING A PLANE THAT CAN BE PACKED INTO A SPACESHIP, SENT TO MARS, AND FLY THROUGH THE THIN ATMOSPHERE ON THE RED PLANET.

AMAZING!

I NEVER REALIZED THERE WAS SO MUCH GOING ON AT NASA.
NASA ENGINEERS ARE STUDYING A BLEDGED WING BODY AIRCRAFT. IT'S REALLY ONE BIG WING THAT CAN CARRY A LOT OF PEOPLE AND CARGO, BUT USES LESS FUEL AND IS QUIETER THAN TODAY'S AIRLINERS.

OTHER ENGINEERS ARE STUDYING A PLANE THAT WILL GO TEN TIMES THE SPEED OF SOUND. IT'S CALLED THE HYPER-X.

TEN TIMES THE SPEED OF SOUND? THAT'S HYPER-FAST!

THAT'S ABOUT 7,000 MILES PER HOUR! WOW!

NASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGIES THAT INDUSTRY USED FOR THE NEW U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT CALLED THE JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER. THERE IT IS NOW!

NASA HELPS MAKE AMERICA'S MILITARY PLANES SAFER, STRONGER, FASTER, AND MORE RELIABLE. ALMOST EVERY U.S. MILITARY PLANE HAS BEEN TESTED AT NASA LANGLEY.

AWESOME!

COOL!

WOW!

WHAT ELSE IS NASA DOING WITH PLANES F.A.?
So do you feel better about flying now, Nicky?

Sure do, F.A.!

This morning I wasn’t sure that I wanted to fly, now I want to be a pilot when I grow up!

That’s good, maybe we’ll fly together some day.

That would be cool!

I’m going to study hard and become an aerospace engineer.

That would be great, Kim. How about you, Alex?

I’m going to Mars!

Oh, puh-lease!

Sure, I do!

My friends at NASA have done a great job of explaining flight forces to kids with all kinds of neat things you can get from the Internet.

I’ll give you all the web sites I can think of and we’ll start learning more about flight on your computer!

Cool!

Remember you said you’d explain the other forces of flight, F.A.?

Yeah, I want to learn more too!

Me too!
NASA has many web sites that can help you to learn more about flight. Some are listed below and others can be found by doing a search on the web for the topic that interests you most!

**Resources for Students and Educators of Grades K -12**

- **Aerospace Technology Education Programs**
  [http://www.aero-space.nasa.gov/edu/2aero.html](http://www.aero-space.nasa.gov/edu/2aero.html)

- **Aerospace Education Services Program (AESP)**
  [http://www.okstate.edu/aesp/AESP.html](http://www.okstate.edu/aesp/AESP.html)

- **NASA Explorer Schools**
  [http://www.nsta.org/explorerschools](http://www.nsta.org/explorerschools)

- **NASA Student Involvement Program (NSIP)**
  [http://www.nspip.net](http://www.nspip.net)

- **NASA Explores**
  [http://NASExplores.com](http://NASExplores.com)

- **NASA Educator Resource Network**
  [http://spacelink.nasa.gov/ercn/](http://spacelink.nasa.gov/ercn/)

- **NASA Revolutionary Vehicles Student Competition**
  [http://avst.larc.nasa.gov/competition.html](http://avst.larc.nasa.gov/competition.html)

**Other web sites that may interest all age groups**

- **The NASA Home Page Address**
  [http://www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov)

- **NASA’s Education Home Page**
  [http://education.nasa.gov](http://education.nasa.gov)

- **NASA Langley Research Center**
  [http://www.larc.nasa.gov](http://www.larc.nasa.gov)