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Technology and the Air Force Jacob Neufeld 2009-06-01 Proceedings of a symposium co-sponsored by the Air Force Historical Foundation and the Air Force History and Museums Program. The symposium covered relevant Air Force technologies ranging from the turbo-jet revolution of the 1930s to the stealth revolution of the 1990s. Illustrations.

Winged Defense William Mitchell 1925

Flight Physics E. Torenbeek 2009-07-06 Knowledge is not merely everything we have come to know, but also ideas we have pondered long enough to know in which way they are related, and 1 how these ideas can be put to practical use. Modern aviation has been made possible as a result of much scienti c - search. However, the very rst useful results of this research became ava- able a considerable length of time after the aviation pioneers had made their rst ights. Apparently, researchers were not able to nd an adequate exp- nation for the occurrence of lift until the beginning of the 21st century. Also, for the fundamentals of stability and control, there was no theory available that the pioneers could rely on. Only after the rst motorized ights had been successfully made did researchers become more interested in the science of aviation, which from then on began to take shape. In modern day life, many millions of passengers are transported every year by air. People in the western societies take to the skies, on average, several times a year. Especially in areas surrounding busy airports, travel by plane has been on the rise since the end of the Second World War. Despite becoming familiar with the sight of a jumbo jet commencing its ight once or twice a day, many nd it astonishing that such a colossus with a mass of several hundred thousands of kilograms can actually lift off from the ground.

Inside the Cold War Chris Adams 2004-12-01 General Adams reflects on his

experiences in the cold war, during which he served in both manned bombers and missile silos. He tells stories of famous and not-so-famous cold warriors, including some from the US Navy. Some stories are humorous; some stories are tragic. Having traveled extensively in Russia and some former Soviet Union states after retirement, General Adams tells us about his former adversaries, the Soviet cold warriors. In the process, he leaves no doubt about his respect for all who served so valiantly in the "strategic triad"-- the strategic command, the ICBM force, and the submarine Navy.

Convair B-36 Peacemaker Meyers K. Jacobsen 1999 Convair B-36 Peacemaker, A Photo Chronicle explores the history of the Strategic Air Command's biggest bomber that helped keep the peace during the early years of the Cold War. The six-engined B-36 - later ten engine - was the first intercontinental bomber that could fly across continents, hit its target, and return to base unrefueled - long a dream of air planners. Presented here through the use of historical photographs is the history of this magnificent airplane, from its origin just prior to America's entry into World War II in 1941, to its final days in 1959 when its last missions were flown. This book will give the reader a concise overview of the story of the Peacemaker in the 1940s-1950s. A serial number listing is included, as well as a list of all ten B-36 bomb wings.

Introduction to UAV Systems Paul Fahlstrom 2012-07-11 Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have been widely adopted in themilitary world over the last decade and the success of thesemilitary applications is increasingly driving efforts to establishunmanned aircraft in non-military roles. Introduction to UAV Systems,4th edition provides a comprehensiveintroduction to all of the elements of a complete Unmanned AircraftSystem (UAS). It addresses the air vehicle, mission planning andcontrol, several types of mission payloads, data links and how theyinteract with mission performance, and launch and recoveryconcepts. This book provides enough information to encourage astudent to learn more; to provide a specialist with a basicappreciation of the technical issues that drive other parts of thesystem and interact with their specialty; or to help a programmanager understand system-level tradeoffs and know what questionsto ask. Key features: Comprehensive overview of all elements of a UAS and of how theyinteract. Introduces the underlying concepts of key subsystems. Emphasizes system-integration issues and how they relate tosubsystem design choices. Practical discussion of issues informed by lessons learned inUAV programs. Introduction to UAV Systems,4th edition is written both for newcomersto the subject and for experienced members of the UAV community whodesire a comprehensive overview at the system level. As well as being a primary text for an introductory course onUAS or a supplementary text in a course that goes into more depthin one of the individual technologies involved in a UAS, this bookis a useful overview for practicing engineers, researchers,managers, and consultants interested in UAV systems.

Northrop B-2 Spirit Jay Miller 1995 Beskrivelse af udviklingen og teknologien bag Northrop B-2 Spirit, Stealth-bombeflyet.

Dark Eagles Curtis Peebles 2003 A revised history of top secret U.S. aircraft programs covers such creations as the XP-59A Airacomet, the U-2, and the F-117A, noting their impact on the jet age, the practice of intelligence gathering, and aviation technology. Original.

Dreamland Bob Lazar 2019-10-15 Bob Lazar is the reason Area 51 became infamous in the 1980s and his recent appearance on Joe Rogan's podcast with 7 million listeners is credited with inspiring the Storm Area 51 phenomenon. In his DREAMLAND autobiography, Lazar reveals every detail of his highly controversial story about being an insider within the world's most legendary military research base. Bob Lazar was a brilliant young physicist that found himself employed at a top secret facility in the middle of the desert outside Las Vegas. Under the watchful eye of the government elite, he is tasked with understanding an exotic propulsion system being used by an advanced aerospace vehicle he is told came from outer space. The stressful work and long, odd hours start to wear on Bob and he becomes concerned for his safety. He tells his wife and a couple close friends about what he's doing in the desert, and his employers find out and are furious. When they station goons outside his house, Bob seeks help from wealthy UFOlogist, John Lear, who encourages Bob to take his story to award-winning investigative journalist George Knapp at KLAS-TV, a CBS affiliate. To prove he's telling the truth, Bob takes a group of people out into the desert to watch a test flight of the "flying saucer." On the way home, they are stopped by the police, who notify the base, and Bob loses his job. In a series of interviews with CBS TV, Bob Lazar then blows the lid off "Area 51," blows the whistle on the effort to conceal this craft from the American people, and blows up his career as a top physicist. Bob Lazar's reports have been the subject of intense controversy for decades. He has been interviewed numerous times and his story has been corroborated by other individuals he worked with and who were present when these events happened. But until now, Bob Lazar has never told his own story, in every detail in his own words, about those exciting days in the desert outside of Las Vegas and how the world came to learn about the experiments being conducted at Area 51.

Paperbound Books in Print 1992

Thinking Obliquely 2013 Chapter 1 reviews the life of NASA aerodynamicist Robert T. Jones andhis path to the oblique wing. Chapter 2 covers the extensive wind tunnel,model, computer-code, and simulation testing, first at Langley and later atAmes, as well as a number of NASA industry design contracts undertakenby Boeing and Lockheed. Chapter 3 reviews the design and fabrication ofthe AD-1 Oblique Wing Research Aircraft and its subsequent proposeduse as a joined-wing demonstrator. Chapter 4 describes the flight testingand flight evaluation of the AD-1. Chapter 5 reviews the supersonicF-8 followup oblique-wing program. And, finally, chapter 6 reviews thesubsequent oblique-wing plans and proposals.

Engineering the Space Age Robert V. Brulle 2012-08 Rarely is a reader exposed to such an extraordinary, multifaceted presentation of aerospace technology as

Bob Brulle narrates in this book. After returning from duty as a combat fighter pilot in World War II, this Belgian immigrant developed a multitalented and innovative aerospace career path that addressed many of the aerospace professions. Along the way he forged a career in the aviation and space field that resulted in his participating in several of the most momentous aerospace achievements of the past century. He also expanded his education through hard work to a level at which he was qualified to teach graduate-level aerospace engineering courses. It is interesting to follow how the analysis and design techniques of aerospace vehicles progressed over the years, which incidentally reveals the large role that the computer played in making that possible. The story on the early Cape Canaveral operations was amusing and showed that enterprising innovations played a large role in a successful undertaking. Some of the projects described were a surprise, as I had never heard of them, like reading how a pencil-shaped missile was built that could fly and maneuver over an intercontinental distance at a high hypersonic velocity. He also described how American engineers and scientists fought the Cold War battle for technological supremacy on their desks and in their laboratories. The initiatives by which this enterprising engineer develops his technical approach to a project are very informative and offer the reader an insight into the workings of successful operations. He achieves an interesting behind-the-scenes look at how aerospace history is made by weaving in the historical significance of these projects as they are developed. As a former aeronautical engineer at the rapidly growing Mc- Donnell Aircraft Corporation, Bob gives us an interesting exposure to the importance of top management's relationship with the workforce in a successful company. "Mr. Mac" made it a point to make all his employees team members by frequent communication and friendly association.

Air Pictorial 1992-07

Flying Wings and Tailless Aircraft Bill Rose 2010 This brilliant new volume provides a comprehensive history of flying wings and tailless aircraft. Designed and developed since the dawn of aviation these aircraft still hold a great importance today, with many aviation enthusiasts eager to learn more about these remarkable aircraft which provided the foundations for the modern aviation scene.

Aerodynamics, Aeronautics, and Flight Mechanics Barnes W. MacCormick 1995 Designed for introductory courses in aerodynamics, aeronautics and flight mechanics, this text examines the aerodynamics, propulsion, performance, stability and control of an aircraft. Major topics include lift, drag, compressible flow, design information, propellers, piston engines, turbojets, statics, dynamics, automatic stability and control. Two new chapters have been added to this edition on helicopters, V/STOL aircraft, and automatic control.

B-2 Spirit Steve Pace 2002-02 The Northrop Grumman B-2A Spirit can convert from conventional to nuclear platform within an hour. It has a 32-bomb-carrying capacity vs the F-22 Raptor bomb-carrying capacity of two. The first B-2 was made operational in April 1997. FDEThis volume: profiles the design,

development and operation of the world's first stealth-technology aircraft; examines the B-2A's tandem deployment with precision-guided munitions; and provides performance capabilities. It should be of interest to: general readers and enthusiasts; the military; pilots; designers; engineers; manufacturers; and defence personnel.

Advanced Tactical Fighter to F-22 Raptor David C. Aronstein 1998

Providing the Means of War Shannon A. Brown 2005

Bomber R&D Since 1945 Mark A. Lorell 1995 The authors conclude that relevant experience does, indeed, matter--firms develop valuable system-specific knowledge in ongoing work, and experience in important new technologies has a distinct advantage.

Elegance in Flight :. Albert C. Piccirillo 2014

Rockets and Missiles A. Bowdoin Van Riper 2007-10-29 Beginning with World War II, missiles transformed the art of war. For the first time, cities of warring nations were vulnerable to sudden, unannounced, long-distance attacks. At the same time, rockets made possible one of the great triumphs of the modern age—the exploration of space. Beginning with the origins of rocketry in medieval and early modern Asia, Rockets and Missiles traces the history of the technology that led to both the great fear of global warfare and the great excitement of the Space Age. This volume focuses on rocketry in late-twentieth-century Western Europe, Russia, and the United States, as well as the spread of rocket technology to East Asia and the Middle East. It covers the full history of rocket technology—including how rockets improved in performance, reliability, and versatility and how they affected everyday life.

Applied Computational Aerodynamics P. A. Henne 1990

B-2A Spirit Units in Combat Thomas Withington 2012-11-20 The B-2A 'Spirit' was an aircraft conceived to fight the Cold War but which has proved invaluable to both the 'New World Order' and more recently the 'War on Terrorism'. The combination of low-observability, precision strike, range and payload flexibility has made the 'Spirit' the weapon of choice when America hits its enemies at the start of a campaign. Spirits have fired the first shots of Operation 'Allied Force' over Kosovo and Serbia, as well as operations 'Enduring Freedom' and 'Iraqi Freedom'. Despite the tremendous cost of the aircraft – each unit is literally worth its weight in gold – the B-2 has had an impact on modern warfare which has vastly exceeded this small force of 21 bombers. Developed in utmost secrecy, the B-2's gestation saw the use of new computer design and manufacturing techniques and ultra-modern synthetic materials making it the most revolutionary aircraft in terms of design and performance. This book examines these incredible aircraft.

On Subscale Flight Testing Alejandro Sobron 2018-11-05 Downscaled physical

models, also referred to as subscale models, have played an essential role in the investigation of the complex physics of flight until the recent disruption of numerical simulation. Despite the fact that improvements in computational methods are slowly pushing experimental techniques towards a secondary role as verification or calibration tools, real-world testing of physical prototypes still provides an unmatched confidence. Physical models are very effective at revealing issues that are sometimes not correctly identified in the virtual domain, and hence can be a valuable complement to other design tools. But traditional wind-tunnel testing cannot always meet all of the requirements of modern aeronautical research and development. It is nowadays too expensive to use these scarce facilities to explore different design iterations during the initial stages of aircraft development, or to experiment with new and immature technologies. Testing of free-flight subscale models, referred to as Subscale Flight Testing (SFT), could offer an affordable and low-risk alternative for complementing conventional techniques with both qualitative and quantitative information. The miniaturisation of mechatronic systems, the advances in rapid-prototyping techniques and power storage, as well as new manufacturing methods, currently enable the development of sophisticated test objects at scales that were impractical some decades ago. Moreover, the recent boom in the commercial drone industry has driven a quick development of specialised electronics and sensors, which offer nowadays surprising capabilities at competitive prices. These recent technological disruptions have significantly altered the cost-benefit function of SFT and it is necessary to re-evaluate its potential in the contemporary aircraft development context. This thesis aims to increase the comprehension and knowledge of the SFT method in order to define a practical framework for its use in aircraft design; focusing on low-cost, short-time solutions that don’t require more than a small organization and few resources. This objective is approached from a theoretical point of view by means of an analysis of the physical and practical limitations of the scaling laws; and from an empirical point of view by means of field experiments aimed at identifying practical needs for equipment, methods, and tools. A low-cost data acquisition system is developed and tested; a novel method for semi-automated flight testing in small airspaces is proposed; a set of tools for analysis and visualisation of flight data is presented; and it is also demonstrated that it is possible to explore and demonstrate new technology using SFT with a very limited amount of economic and human resources. All these, together with a theoretical review and contextualisation, contribute to increasing the comprehension and knowledge of the SFT method in general, and its potential applications in aircraft conceptual design in particular.

Dreamland Phil Patton 2012-10-31 There is a place in the Nevada desert the size of Belgium that doesn't officially exist. It is the airbase where test flights of our top-secret experimental military aircraft are conducted and --not coincidentally--where the conspiracy theorists insist the Pentagon is hiding UFOs and aliens. This is Dreamland--or Area 51. For Phil Patton, the idea of writing a travel account of a place he couldn't actually visit was irresistible. What he found was a world where Chick Yeager and the secret planes of the Cold War converged with the Nevada Test Site and alien landings

at Roswell. A think tank for aviation engineering, Dreamland can be seen from a summit outside the base's perimeter, a hundred miles north of Las Vegas. On Freedom Ridge, groups of airplane buffs gather with their camouflage outfits and binoculars. These are the Stealth chasers, the Skunkers, guys with code names like Agent X and Zero, hoping for a glimpse of the rumored raylike shapes of planes like Black Manta and "the mother ship." The most mysterious craft is Aurora, the successor to the legendary U-2, said to run on methane and fly as fast as Mach 6. Scanning the same horizon, the UFO buffs are looking for the hovering lights and doughnut-shaped contrails of alien aircraft. Are they looking at something sinister and mysterious? Imagined? Or more terrestrial than they think? Dreamland shows how much we need mystery in the information age, and how the cultures of nuclear power and airpower merge with the folklores of extraterrestrials and earthly conspiracies. Patton found people who found themselves in the mysteries of the place. John Lear, the son of aviation pioneer Bill Lear--who gave his name to the jet--served as a pilot for the CIA's Air America, but back home, he became fascinated by UFOs and eventually believed in it all: the underground bases, the alien-human hybrids, the secret treaties. But was he a true believer, or part of a disinformation campaign? Bob Lazar seems to know when the saucers will come, and has made three clear sightings at night along Dreamland's perimeter, but is his story real, or a vision of what's possible? Dreamland is an exploration of America's most secret place: the base for our experimental airplanes, the fount of UFO rumors, an offshoot of the Nevada Test Site. How this "blackspot" came to exist--its history, its creators, its spies and counterspies--is Phil Patton's tale. He tunnels into the subcultures of the conspiracy buffs, the true believers, and the aeronautic geniuses, creating a novelistic tour de force destined to make us all rethink our convictions about American know-how--and alien inventiveness.

The People's Liberation Army Stephen J. Flanagan 2012-07-18 The global war on terrorism has provided a new context for relations between the United States and China. As the September 2002 National Security Strategy of the United States of America makes clear, cooperation with China on a range of economic, political, security, and military issues increasingly serves U.S. interests. At the same time, this relationship retains elements of competition and the potential for confrontation, compounded by a legacy of periodic crises and mutual wariness. Achieving a national consensus on an appropriate balance in U.S.-China relations, especially in military-to-military affairs, remains a central challenge for those who analyze, formulate, and implement America's China policies.

Northrop YF-23 ATF Paul Metz 2016-12-07 The Northrop YF-23 stealth fighter was evaluated with the Lockheed YF-22. Two aircraft were built, PAV-1 and PAV-2. The Chief Test Pilot for the program was Paul Metz, the author of this book. Although the YF-22 was eventually chosen for production, the YF-23 ATF proved to be a very capable and superb example of Low Observable (LO) fighter technology. This book covers origins of the ATF requirement, other manufacturers submissions including alternate Northrop designs, RFI phase May

1981 to May 1982, CDI phase May 1983 to May 1984, ATF DEM/VAL phase 1986 through 1991, Northrop ATF evolution 1971-1986, ATF team, construction, flight test program, engines, summary and selection, NATF proposal, F/B-23 proposal, aircraft nuts-and-bolts, where are they now, program patches, YF-23 pilots, and YF-23 models.

Airplane Stability and Control Malcolm J. Abzug 2002-09-23 From the early machines to today's sophisticated aircraft, stability and control have always been crucial considerations. In this second edition, Abzug and Larrabee again forge through the history of aviation technologies to present an informal history of the personalities and the events, the art and the science of airplane stability and control. The book includes never-before-available impressions of those active in the field, from pre-Wright brothers airplane and glider builders through to contemporary aircraft designers. Arranged thematically, the book deals with early developments, research centers, the effects of power on stability and control, the discovery of inertial coupling, the challenge of stealth aerodynamics, a look toward the future, and much more. It is profusely illustrated with photographs and figures, and includes brief biographies of noted stability and control figures along with a core bibliography. Professionals, students, and aviation enthusiasts alike will appreciate this readable history of airplane stability and control.

The Lightweight Fighter Program David C. Aronstein 1996 This case study outlines the development of the Lightweight Fighter program, including the development, technology, and flight test history of the YF-16 and YF-17. The streamlined and highly successful Lightweight Fighter program effectively used experimental prototypes to introduce a set of new and advanced technologies to fighter aircraft, and serves as an excellent example of technology management, risk reduction in the development process, and acquisition philosophy.

The Cutting Edge Mark A. Lorell 1998 The proposition that innovation is critical in the cost-effective design and development of successful military aircraft is still subject to some debate. RAND research indicates that innovation is promoted by intense competition among three or more industry competitors. Given the critical policy importance of this issue in the current environment of drastic consolidation of the aerospace defense industry, the authors here examine the history of the major prime contractors in developing jet fighters since World War II. They make use of an extensive RAND database that includes nearly all jet fighters, fighter-attack aircraft, and bombers developed and flown by U.S. industry since 1945, as well as all related prototypes, modifications, upgrades, etc. The report concludes that (1) experience matters, because of the tendency to specialize and thus to develop system-specific expertise; (2) yet the most dramatic innovations and breakthroughs came from secondary or marginal players trying to compete with the industry leaders; and (3) dedicated military R&D conducted or directly funded by the U.S. government has been critical in the development of new higher-performance fighters and bombers.

Tailless Aircraft in Theory and Practice Karl Nickel 1994 The book discusses the full range of tailless designs, from hanggliders to the US 'Stealth Bomber', and includes a detailed look at particularly significant designs. The authors' own experience in this field allows them to explain and illustrate the topic in a way that will both appeal to the enthusiast and satisfy the professional aerodynamicist's need for academic rigour: a rare mix of sound science and first hand experience.

Unmanned Aerial Systems Combat Studies Institute Press 2019-07-04 In the Long War, formerly called the Global War on Terror, the armed forces of the United States have utilized unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) extensively to support combat, security, and stability operations. The concept of unmanned flight is nothing new to the military. Experiments with pilotless aircraft began at the end of World War I. The historical development of these aircraft and the Army's long use of aerial platforms for reconnaissance provide valuable insight into the future possibilities and potential pitfalls of UAVs.Mr. John Blom's study describes the way that aircraft have been integrated into ground units since World War I. Mr. Blom traces this integration through World War II and the creation of an independent Air Force. In the ninety years since World War I, the quantity of aircraft organic to ground units has constantly expanded. In this period, many of the same debates between the Army and Air Force that continue today over UAVs first appeared.This study addresses past and current systems, and does not address systems under development. The technological development of UAVs possesses as deep a history as the Army's use of aircraft for aerial reconnaissance. Mr. Blom details the long development of UAVs that has led the military to where it is today. Understanding this past may provide clues into where this technology may be going, and what problems could lie ahead.

Nighthawk F-117 Stealth Fighter Paul Crickmore Alison J. Crickmore

The Central Intelligence Agency and Overhead Reconnaissance Gregory Pedlow 2016-03-15 This volume presents the complete CIA document revealing newly declassified information on the U-2 and Oxcart programs—plus new photos and supporting text. The Central Intelligence Agency and Overhead Reconnaissance 1954-1974 is a fascinating and important historical document. It contains a significant amount of newly declassified material with respect to the U-2 and Oxcart programs, including names of pilots; codenames and cryptonyms; locations, funding, and cover arrangements; electronic countermeasures equipment; cooperation with foreign governments; and overflights of the Soviet Union, Cuba, China, and other countries. Originally published with a Secret/No Foreign Dissemination classification, this detailed study describes not only the program’s technological and bureaucratic aspects, but also its political and international context, including the difficult choices faced by President Eisenhower in authorizing overflights of the Soviet Union and the controversy surrounding the shoot down of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers in 1960. The authors discuss the origins of the U-2, its top-secret testing, its specially designed high-altitude cameras and complex life-support systems, and even the

possible use of poison capsules by its pilots, if captured. Finally, they discuss the CIA’s development of a successor to the U-2, the Oxcart, which became the world’s most technologically advanced aircraft. For the first time, the more complete 2013 release of this historical text is available in a professionally typeset format, supplemented with higher quality photographs, a new preface by author Gregory W. Pedlow, and a foreword by Chris Pocock.

Inside the Stealth Bomber Bill Sweetman

The British National Bibliography Arthur James Wells 1996

The Aircraft Encyclopedia Roy Braybrook 1985 A comprehensive guide to military and commercial aircraft past and present offers detailed color illustrations for plane-spotters and gives a history of airliners from early flight to the modern jumbo jets.

1000 Military Aircraft in Colour Gerry Manning 2001 Features 1,000 color photos of all types of military aircraft from around the world, with a mix of old and new. All photos are fully described with dates and aircraft types. Contains a tremendous range of aircraft types, representing all countries. For aviation enthusiasts and modelers.

Northrop B-2 Stealth Bomber Jay Miller 1991

Black Jets David Donald 2003 This book includes in-depth profiles of the four 'black' programs that led to development of the F-117 Stealth Fighter, B-2 Stealth Bomber, SR-71 Blackbird and U-2 Dragon Lady spy plane. Describes each aircraft in full, including development history, variants, service record, operators, specifications, weapons, avionics and mission systems.