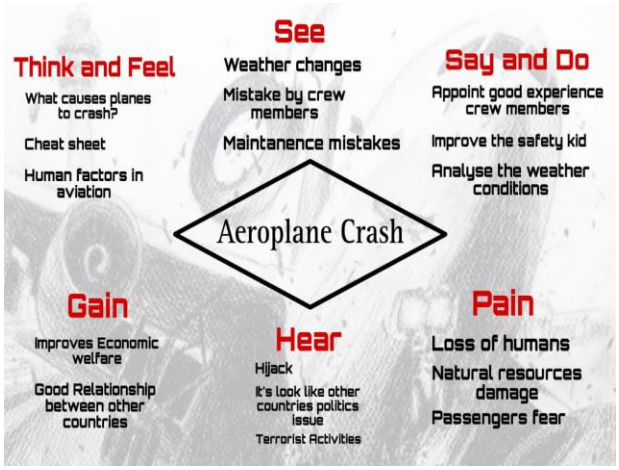
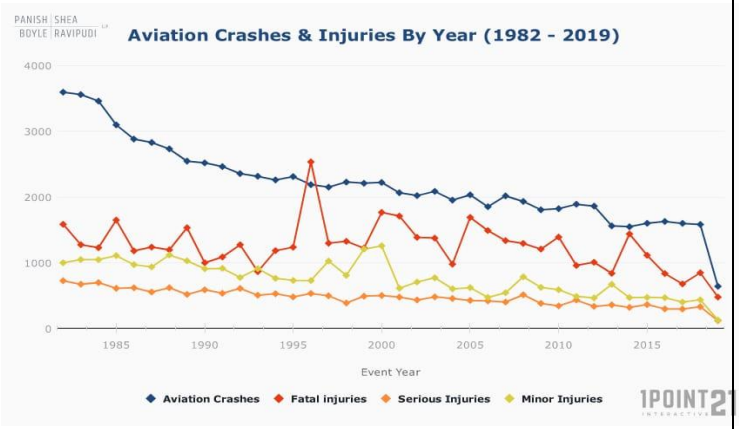
THE TRAGEDY OF FLIGHT: A COMPREHENSIVE CRASH ANALYSIS

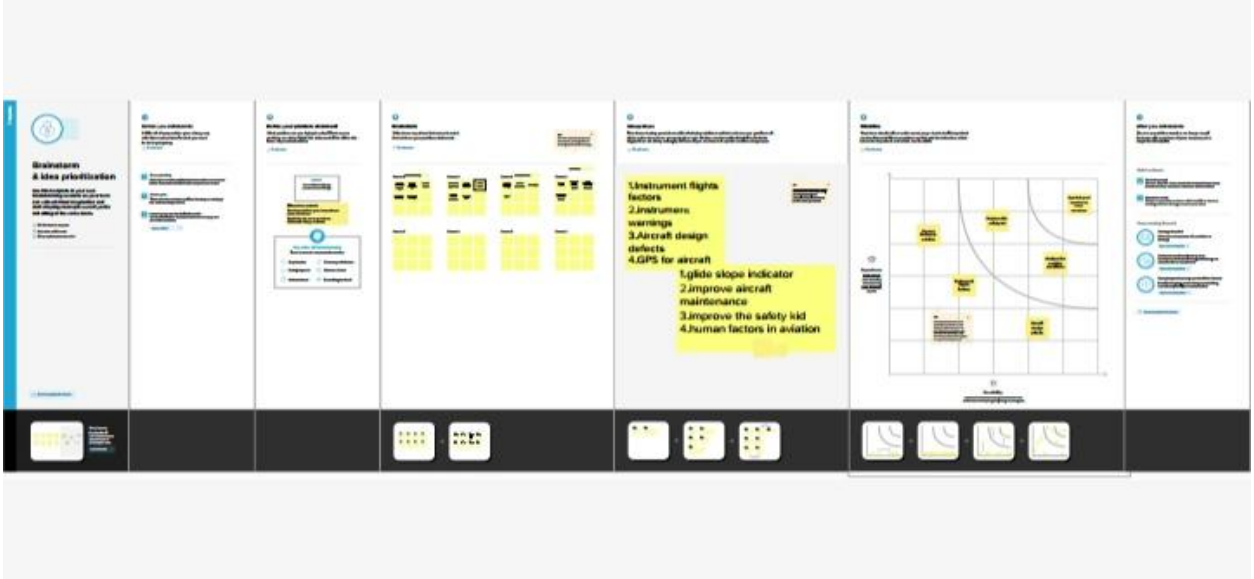
INTROUDUCTION

A flight in an aeroplane is a highly exciting experience. It is flying in the air like a bird. The whole thing is strange and wonderful. But there is also a risk in flying. The cases of aeroplane crash are common.



PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING





There are many causes of aviation accidents. Determining what causes a plane to crash can often take in-depth research and investigation to understand what happened. Flight track data can be retrieved, air traffic control transcripts can be obtained, and sometimes aircraft record in-flight data that can be recovered after an accident. It's important to have an attorney help obtain as much information as possible shortly after a crash occurs because some data may only be available for a limited period of time. The aviation attorneys at Wilson Kehoe Winingham can help gather this type of information quickly and efficiently

RESULT

1. Fly on Nonstop Routings

Most accidents occur during the takeoff, climb, descent, and landing phase of flight so flying nonstop would reduce exposure to these most accident prone phases of flight.

2. Choose Larger Aircraft

Currently, aircraft with more than 30 passenger seats were all designed and certified under the strictest regulations. Also, in the unlikely event of a serious accident, larger aircraft provide a better opportunity for passenger survival.

3. Pay Attention to the Preflight Briefing

Although the information seems repetitious, the locations of the closest emergency exits may be different depending on the aircraft that you fly on and seat you are in.

4. Keep the Overhead Storage Bin Free of Heavy Articles

Overhead storage bins may not be able to hold very heavy objects during turbulence, so if you or another passenger have trouble lifting an article into the bin, have it stored elsewhere.

5. Keep Your Seat Belt Fastened While You are Seated

Keeping the belt on when you are seated provides that extra protection you might need if the plane hits unexpected turbulence.

6. Listen to the Flight Attendants

The primary reason flight attendants are on an aircraft is for safety, so if one of them asks you to do something like fasten your seat belts, do it first and ask questions later.

7. Don’t Bring Any Hazardous Material

There are rather long lists of hazardous materials that are not allowed, but common sense should tell you that you shouldn’t bring gasoline, corrosives, poisonous gases, and other such items on the aircraft unless they were allowed by the airline and shipped in a proper container.

8. Let the Flight Attendant Pour Your Hot Drinks

Flight attendants are trained to handle hot drinks like coffee or tea in a crowded aisle on a moving aircraft, so allow them to pour the drink and hand it too you.

9. Don’t Drink Too Much

The atmosphere in an airliner cabin is pressurized to about the same altitude as Denver, so any alcohol you consume will affect you more strongly than at sea level. Moderation is a good policy at any altitude.

10. Keep Your Wits About You

In the unlikely event that you are involved in an emergency situation such as a precautionary emergency evacuation, follow the directions of the flight attendants and flight crew and exit the aircraft as quickly as possible.

DISADVANTAGES OF AEROPLANE CRASH

Air Transport carries certain disadvantages too and they are:

(i) Cost of operating airlines is very high and so freight cost is very high as compared to sea transport.

(ii) It is difficult to carry bulky, awkwardly shaped goods.

(iii) Very risky in case of accident.

(iv) It is controlled by climatic conditions; thus bad weather leads to uncertainty in its time table.

APPLICATIONS

Air travel is also the most efficient way to travel long distances. This is because it uses less fuel than other methods of transport, such as cars or trains. For example, a car uses about 0.6 gallons of fuel per mile, while an airplane only uses about 0.2 gallons of fuel per mile.

CONCLUSION

1. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

2. AUTOMATED PLANE LANDING

3. ADVANCED WEATHER RADARS

4. INERTIAL MEASUREMENT UNITS

5. ENHANCED VISION SYSTEM

These are very useful to reduce the aeroplane crash in future .

FUTURE SCOPE

Transmission–Top mounted antennas • communicate with satellites at higher altitudes, at lower altitudes, data can be sent directly to the ground receivers. Bandwidth – To save money, aircrafts could flash• data intermittently, switching to streaming ways in an emergency. Satellites – By 2015, a constellation of dedicated• search towards technology, rescue satellites wil track aeroplanes exact location more quickly globally. Storage Servers – Today, uncountable servers• around the world stores & send real time flights recorded data. Eventually, in coming future every airline would have its own server.