# Introduction to aeronautics

# Part 1. The pre-Wright era

 For thousands of years, the dream of flying like birds stayed in the heart of the man kind



The Fall of Icarus

 For thousands of years, the dream of flying like birds stayed in the heart of the man kind

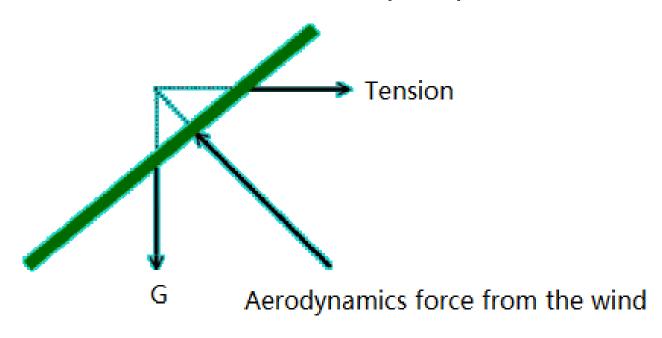


- Kite
  - A kite is a tethered aircraft



- Kite
  - How kite works

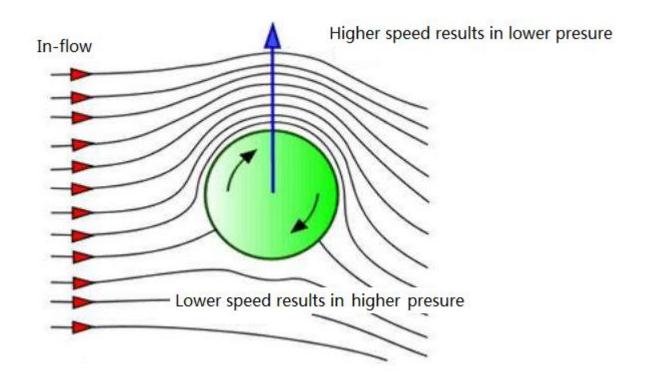
Cross section (airfoil) of the kite



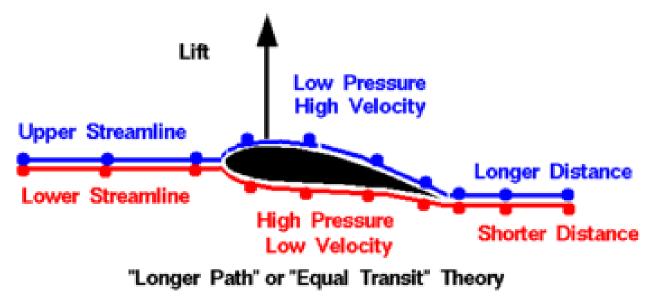
- Bamboo dragonfly
  - The bamboo-copter or bamboo dragonfly is a toy propeller that flies up when its shaft is rapidly spun



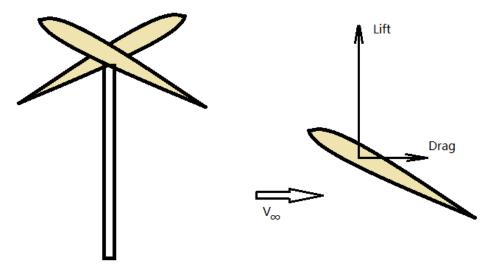
- Bamboo dragonfly
  - How the bamboo dragonfly works
    - The curved shot



- Bamboo dragonfly
  - How the bamboo dragonfly works
    - The lift of the blade element/airfoil can be described by Bernoulli's principle

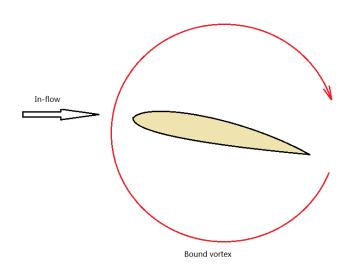


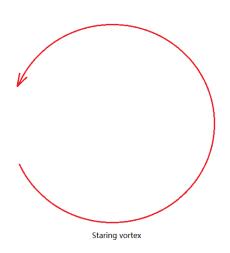
- Bamboo dragonfly
  - How the bamboo dragonfly works
    - It is actually a rotating wing
    - Each blade element, generates lift and drag simultaneously



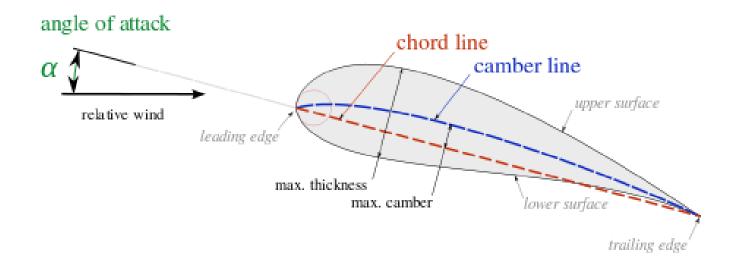
- Bamboo dragonfly
  - How the bamboo dragonfly works
    - The lift of the lade element/airfoil can be described by Bernoulli's principle
      - An increase in the speed of the fluid occurs simultaneously with a decrease in pressure or a decrease in the fluid's potential energy

- Bamboo dragonfly
  - How the bamboo dragonfly works
    - The lift of the lade element/airfoil can be described by Bernoulli's principle





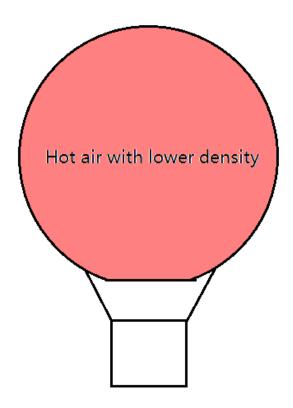
- Bamboo dragonfly
  - How the bamboo dragonfly works
    - The airfoil nomenclature



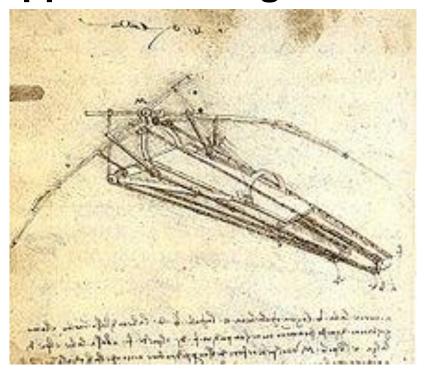
- Kongming lantern
  - The ancient hot air balloon



- The hot-air balloon
  - How the hot air balloon works

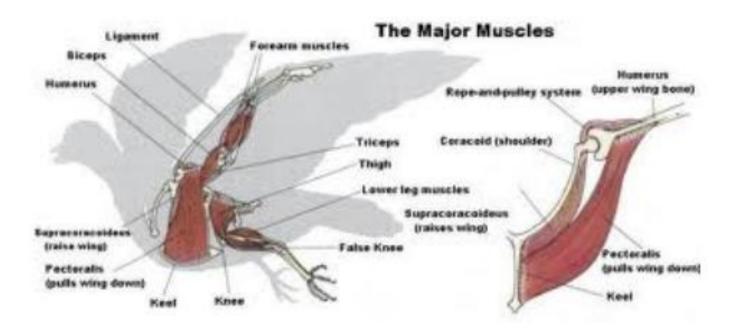


- The ornithopters
  - To mimic the birds is the most straight forward approach to flight



The sketch of an ornithopter by da Vinci

- The ornithopters
  - The birds have extraordinarily strong pectoral muscles, which no pectoral muscle of man kind can match.



- The ornithopters
  - There are still many attempts for ornithopters

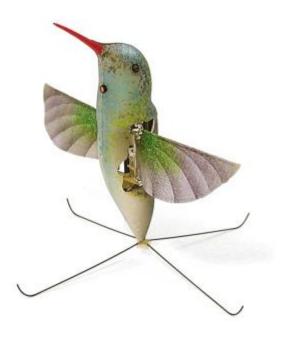


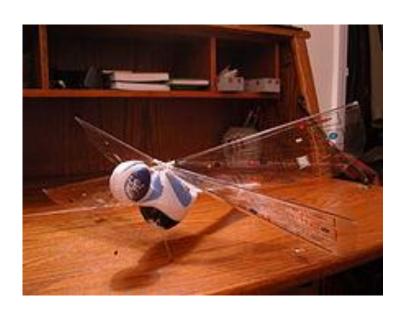
The ornithopter developped by University of Toronto

- The ornithopters
  - There are still many attempts for ornithopters

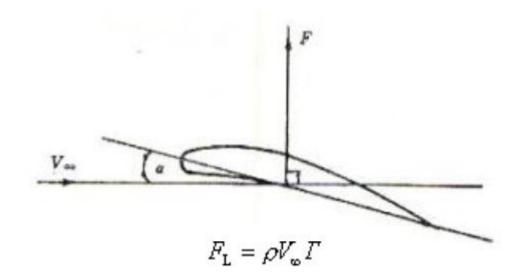


- The ornithopters
  - Ornithopters/flapping wing aircraft could be a good choice for MAVs.





- The ornithopters
  - How ornithopters fly



Kutta-joukowski theorem

- The ornithopters
  - In general, ornithopters are not so successful as the fixed wing aircrafts and rotor aircrafts.

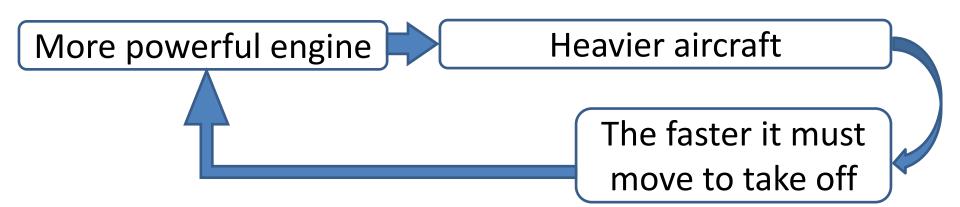
- The principle of the modern aircraft by Sir George Cayley
  - He conceived that the generation of the lift and thrust should be separated



- The principle of the modern aircraft by Sir George Cayley
  - The 19<sup>th</sup> century was full of abortive attempts to actually build and fly fixed-wing, powered, human carrying flying machines

- The principle of the modern aircraft by Sir George Cayley
  - The inventors were trying to equip the aircraft with powerful engine to accelerate aircraft to a velocity high enough to raise the machine off the ground and into the air

- The principle of the modern aircraft by Sir George Cayley
  - They suffered from the same circular argument:



- The way out of the quandary is to build the engine with higher T/W (thrust to weight ratio)
- To accelerate the air craft, they need to increase the L/D (Lift to drag ratio)

 At that time, the inventors were obsessed with brute force.

 With enough power given, the aircraft could be wrestled into the air



 The epitome of the chauffeurs was Sir Hiram Maxim

