Weight need a stronger engine, a stronger



Weight is a massive factor when making a contraption that needs to fly. Something that is too heavy, won't budge, the attraction of gravity would be strong. If anengineer would want to make a larger payload fly, they would need a stronger engine, astronger engine would need a heavier engine, and heavier engine would be need morefuel, and more fuel would be more weight, this is the dilemma that NASA faces whenputting satellites into orbit.

Weight is obviously a key factor, which segways into thepropulsion system. Whether it be mechanical, or whether it may be natural, propulsion is needed forsomething to fly, otherwise it would just fall. There are many different types ofpropulsion, rockets and other man made flying machines use petroleum products, itscheap, expendable, and can be combust at a very quick rate, which is necessary forreaching escape velocity. Airplanes actually function quite differently. Of course planes need engine toliftoff and to continue flying, but because of the way planes and the wings are shaped, itallows the cabin to go straight through the air, and allows the wing to be used howeverwith the rudders and flaps, using the speed the airplane has acquired as well as airresistance. Another flying device that has a different form of movement is a helicopter. It hasan engine like an airplane, but it depends on the atmosphere.

It uses air resistance to fly, so in an environment with no oxygen or any gases, the helicopter would not be able tofly, it would just be a couple of spinning blades. Another flying device that humans havemade is the hot air balloons. Instead of using an engine, it uses a what is called a burner, which is a controlled flame. The flame heats up the ir round it, and because hot air rises, it collects inside the balloon, causing the air density inside of the balloon to be less thanthe air around it, making it rise, AND FLY. Another factor of flight is called lift, it is the difference in air pressure, like i saidin the description for the hot air balloon, the air pressure inside the balloon is actuallyless than the air pressure around it, causing it to rise. And the last factor of flight is drag. Like I talked about in the section for therudders and wings of a plane, it optimizes drag to control itself.

The wings direct thewind in whatever direction pleased. If the plane wants to increase its altitude, the pilotwill point the rutters downward, pushing the wind hitting it downward, pushing theairplane upward because of its speed. And those are the four factors of flight;? Drag? Thurst? Lift? WeightThese factors apply to drones, like it would to any aircraft, but there are obviouslychallenger to making something fly at this size. I recently bought a one inch drone, andit got annihilated by simply the forces of the Earth. I flew it outside and i had zerocontrol over it.

It hit the ground and hairs and very small string got into its propellers. Factors like this need to be considered when making a drone. Will the tiny batterypowered engines be able to lift the drone, which would be propellant, would it work inlower pressure areas, where it would have as much atmosphere to work with, thisespecially applies to high end drones that can fly thousands of feet into the air. Thrust is very necessary to drones, how else would it fly! If you put nothing onmachine and expect it to fly, that would be silly. That's why a propelling or engine wouldbe necessary, as well as a source to power to these tools. Drag applies less to drones than it would to a much larger aircraft with moresurface area. Drones have a relatively low weight to surface area tension, whichminimize drag. Because drones also need other factors in order to fly, or perform other functions, here are the other ones.? Active Track (Profile, Spotlight, Circle)? Draw Waypoints? TapFly? Terrain Follow Mode? Tripod Mode? Gesture Mode? S-Mode (Sport)? P-Mode (Position)? A-Mode (Attitude)? Beginner Mode? Course Lock? Home Lock? Obstacle Avoidance