

Study on Aerospace Engineering: How these Technologies Interact

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Aerospace engineering is the discipline of engineering that deals with plane and spaceship design. Aeronautical and astronautical engineering are two fields that overlap.

Aeronautical engineering and avionics engineering are similar, however avionics engineering concentrates on the electronics side of things. The term "aeronautical engineering" was coined to define the field for the first time. As flying technology has advanced to include vehicles that operate in space, the broader term "aerospace engineering" has emerged. Aerospace engineering, particularly the astronautics branch, is referred to as "rocket science" by many people. Flight vehicles are subjected to rigorous conditions, such as variations in atmospheric pressure and temperature, as well as structural pressures on vehicle components. As a result, they are frequently the result of a combination of technological and engineering disciplines, such as aerodynamics, propulsion, avionics, materials science, structural analysis, and production. The study of how these technologies interact is known as aerospace engineering. Because of the complexity and number of disciplines involved, aerospace engineering is done by teams of engineers, each with their own area of expertise. The origins of aerospace engineering can be traced back to aviation pioneers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, despite Sir George Cayley's work dating

from the last decade of the 18th century to the mid-19th century.

Cayley is credited with being the first to distinguish between the forces of lift and drag, which affect any aircraft in the atmosphere. He was a pioneer in aeronautical engineering and one of the most influential figures in the history of aeronautics. Aeronautical engineering knowledge was mostly empirical in the beginning, with some concepts and abilities acquired from other fields of engineering. Some fundamental components, such as fluid dynamics, were understood by scientists in the 18th century. The Wright Brothers accomplished the first prolonged, controlled flight of a powered, heavier-than-air aircraft in December 1903, lasting 12 seconds. Great strides were made in the sector between World Wars I and II, aided by the introduction of mainstream civil aviation. The Curtiss JN 4, the Farman F.60 Goliath, and the Fokker Trimotor are among notable aeroplanes from this era. The Mitsubishi A6M Zero, the Supermarine Spitfire, and the Messerschmitt Bf 109 from Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany, respectively, are notable military aeroplanes from this period. The first operational jet engine-powered aeroplane, the Messerschmitt Me 262, entered service in 1944, near the end of WWII, and was a notable achievement in aerospace engineering. In February 1958, the first definition of aerospace engineering was published.

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