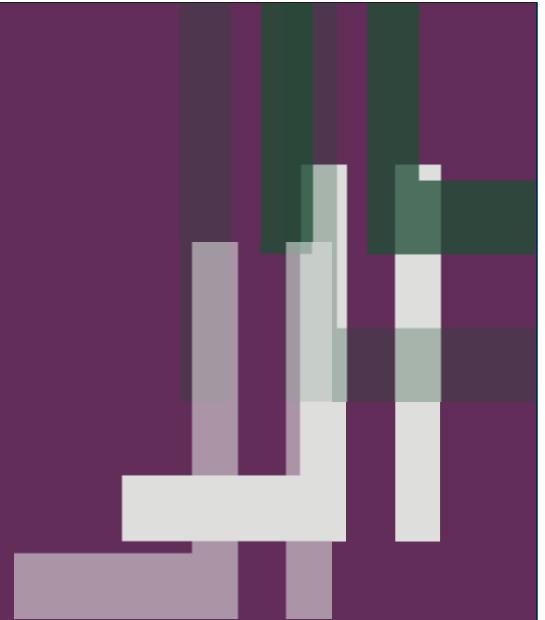




POLISH-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE ON
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

„TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY AND KNOWLEDGE”

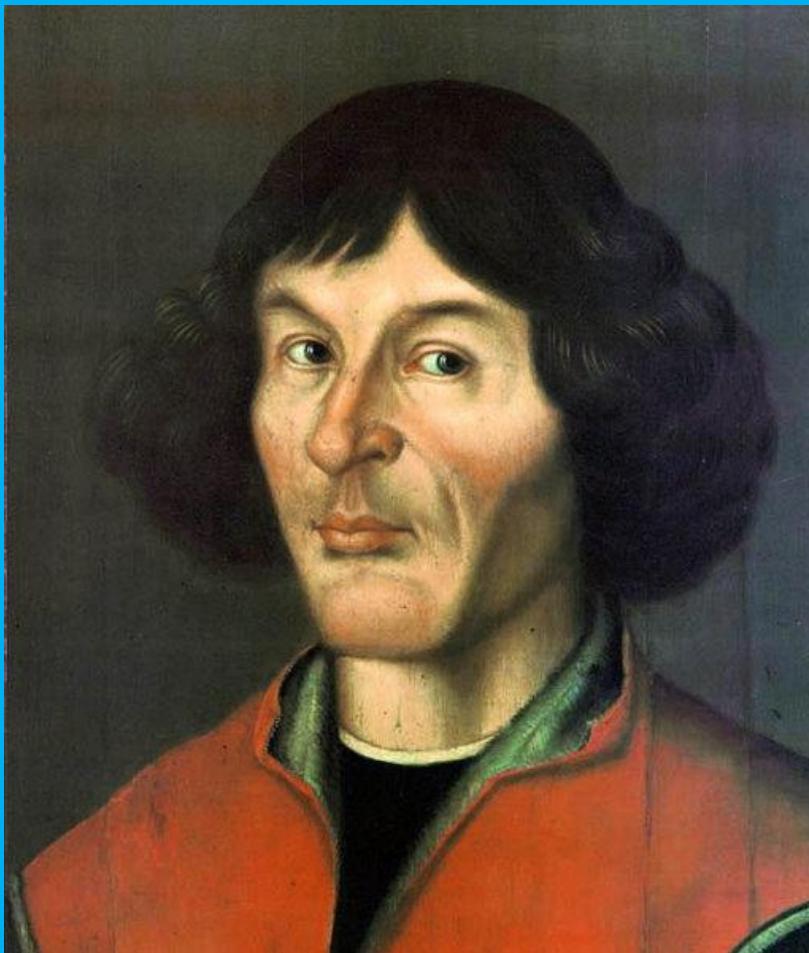


Piotr Wolański

Polish Aerospace Activities

WASHINGTON D.C., 3-4 DECEMBER 2009

Mikołaj Kopernik (1473-1543), Polish Astronomer, Mathematician and Economist



„De revolutionibus orbium coelestium”

Jan Heweliusz

1611 - 1687



- Build largest telescope (50 m)
- Author of first map of the Moon
- From 1664 member of the Royal Society of London

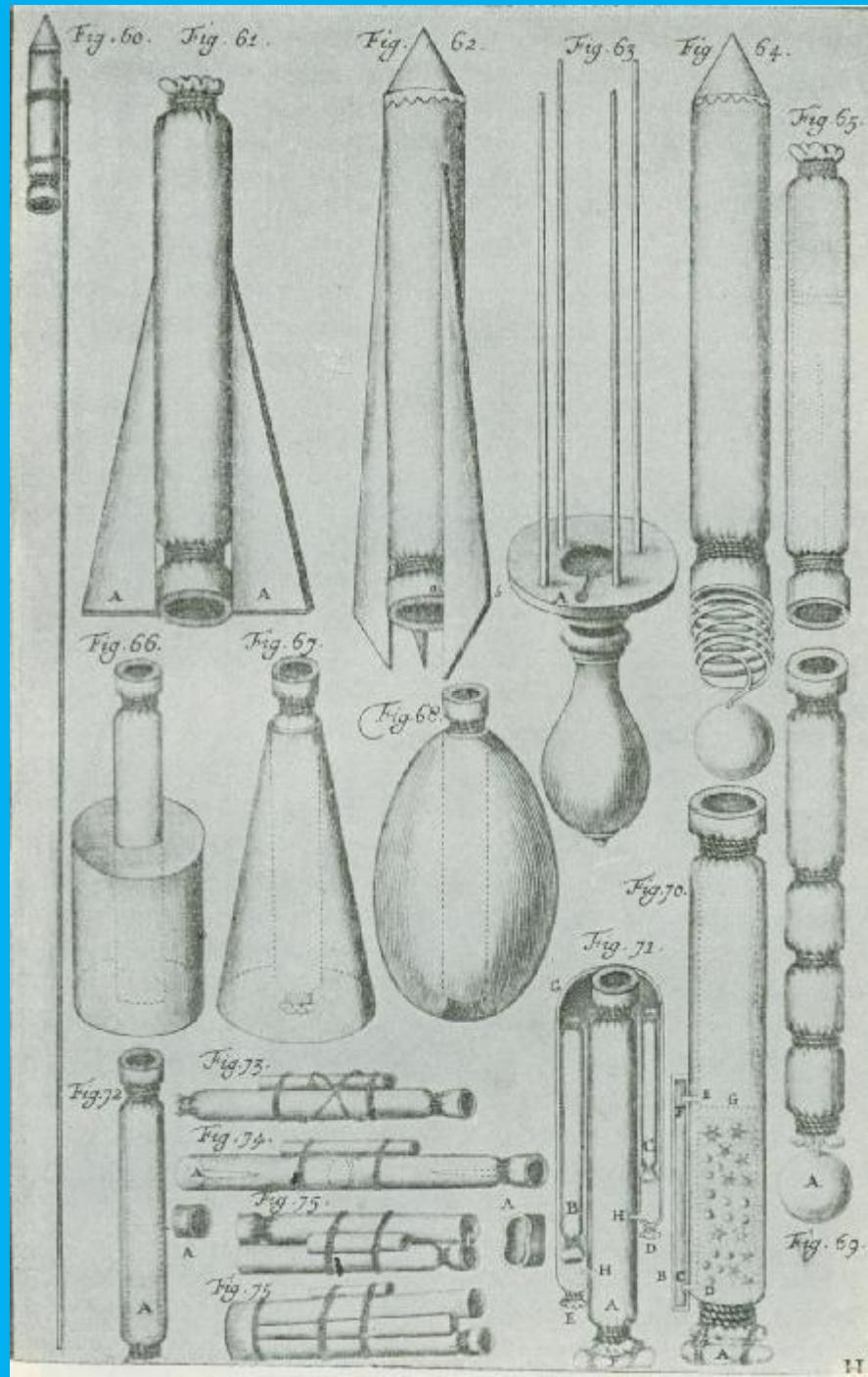
First map of the Moon by J. Heweliusz



Kazimierz Siemienowicz

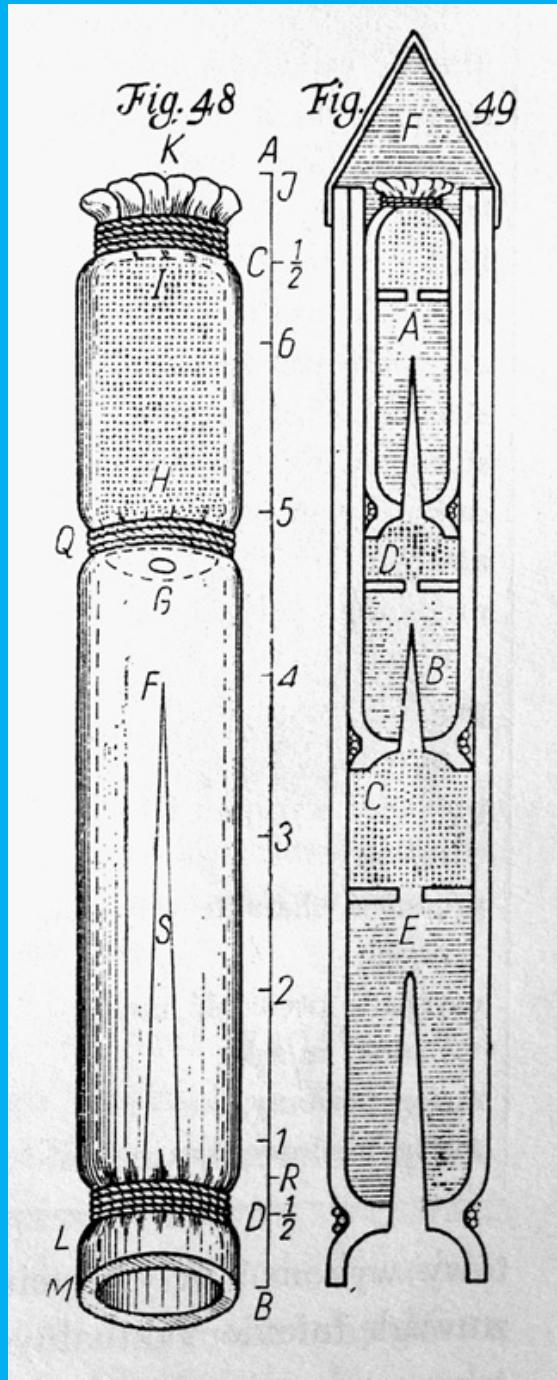


(1600 – 1651)

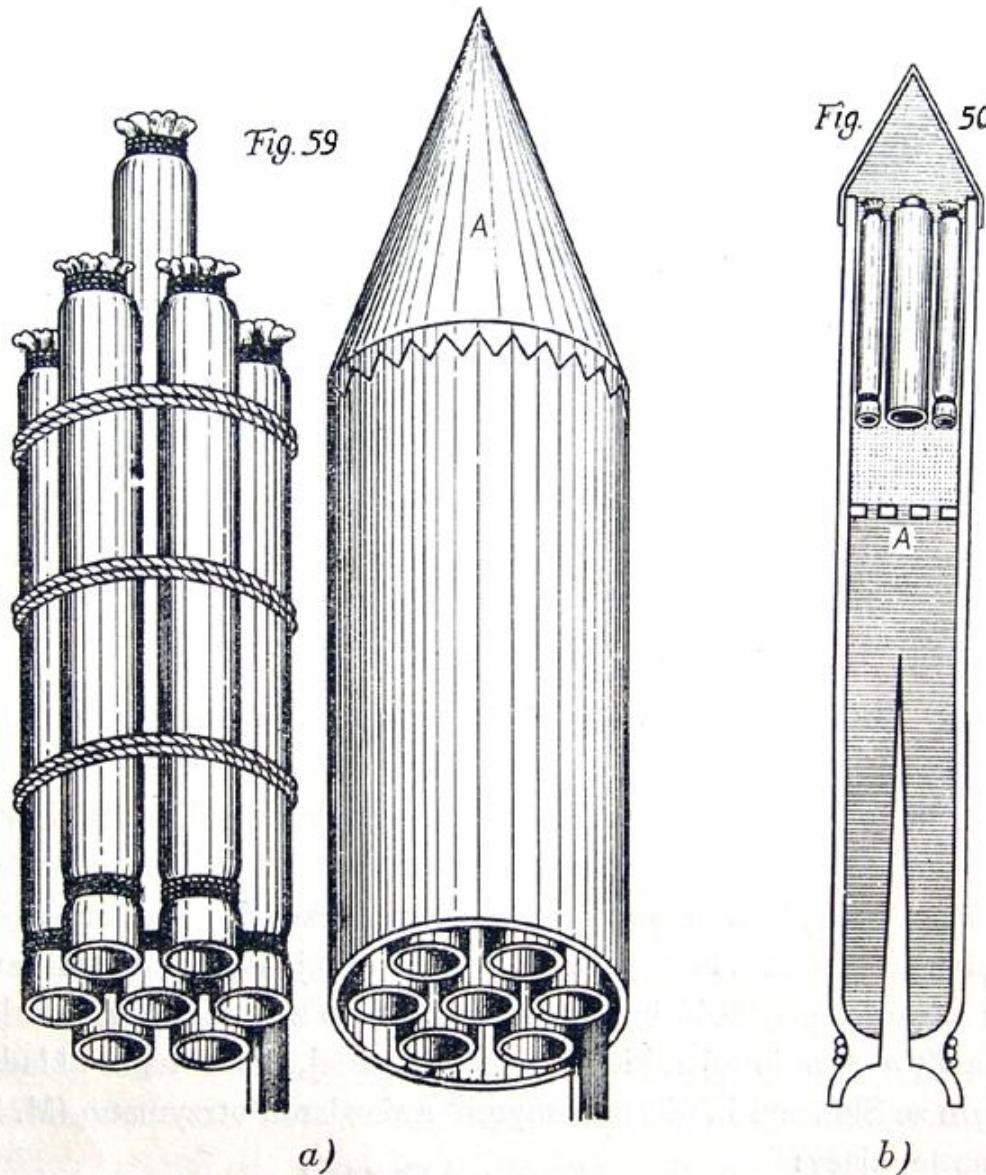


Page from his book:
"Artis Magnae
Artilleriae pars
prima" ("Great Art of
Artillery, the First
Part"),
first printed in
Amsterdam
in 1650,
was translated to
French in 1651,
German in 1676 and
Dutch in 1729 and
finally Polish in 1963.

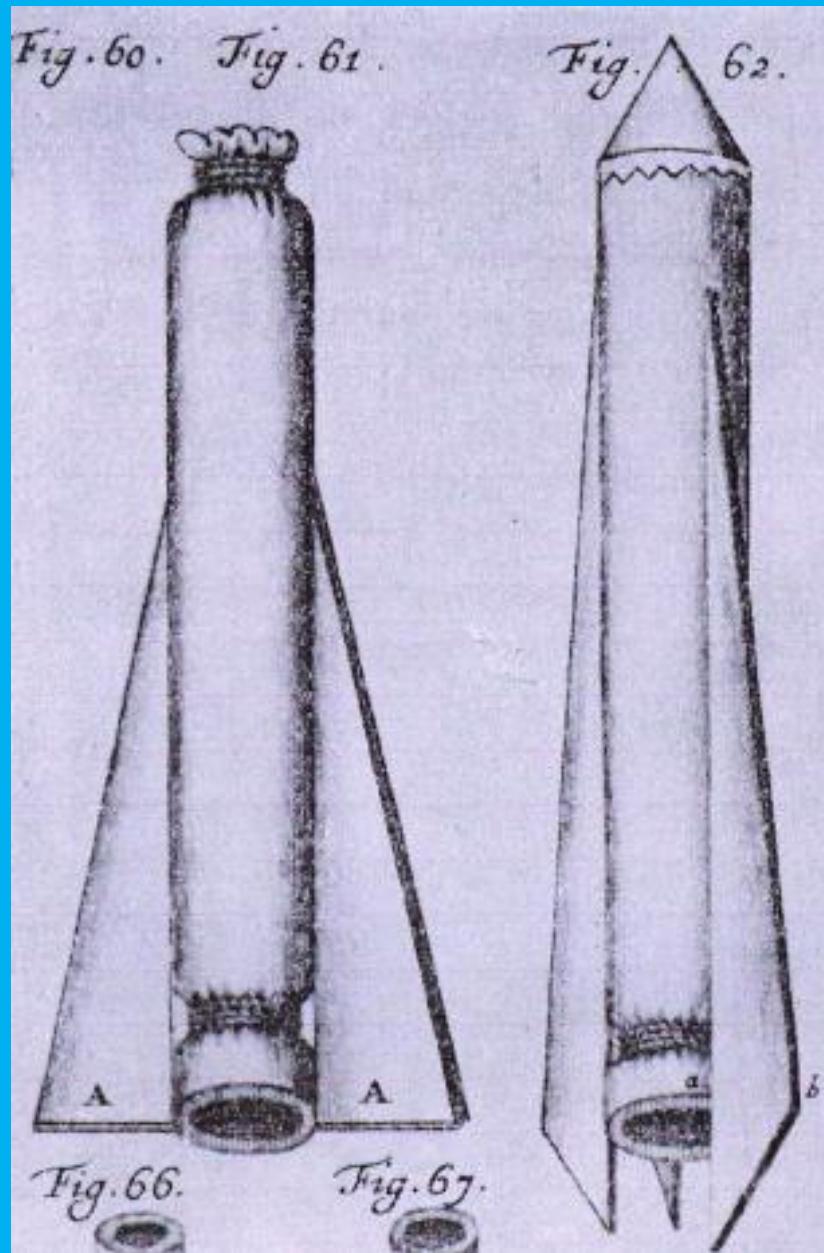
First multistage
rockets proposed
by
Kazimierz
Siemienowicz
in 1650



**First rockets
clusters
proposed by
Kazimierz
Siemienowicz
in 1650**

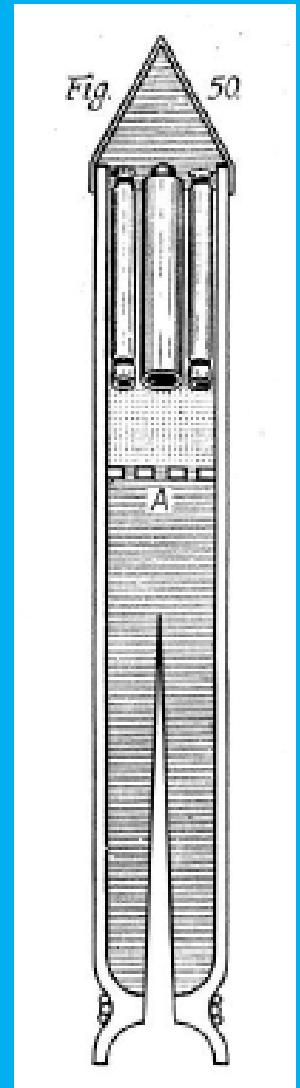
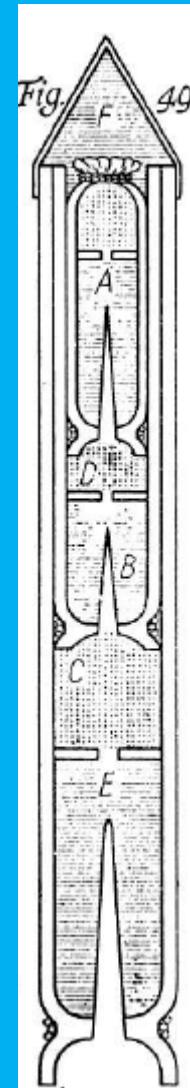
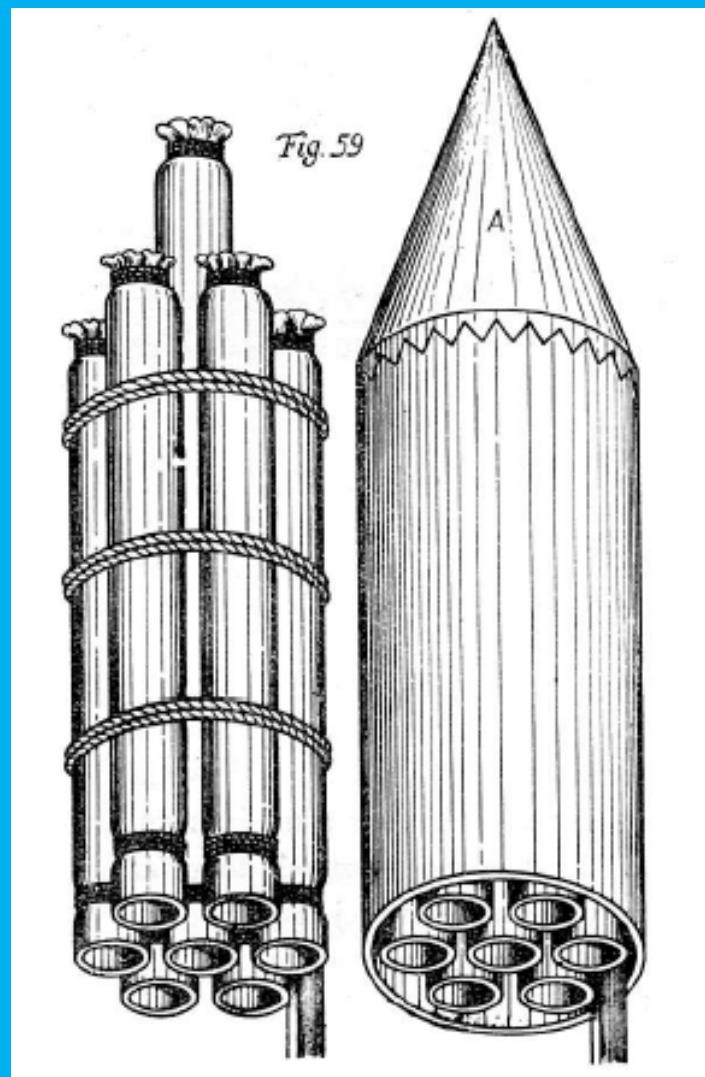
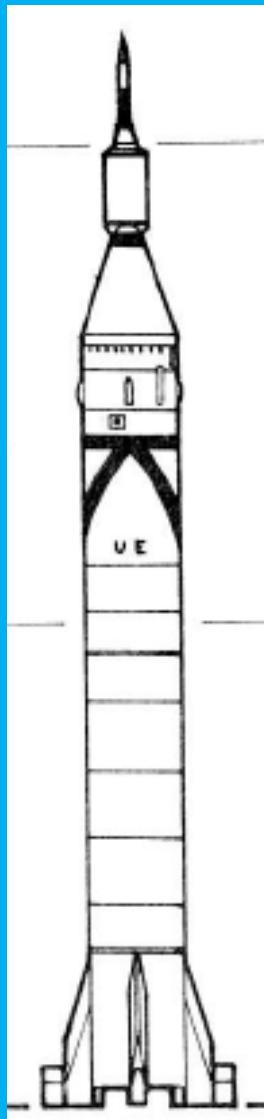


Rys. V—6. a) Oznaczony jako fig. 59 szkic stanowi pierwszą w historii wersję baterii rakietowej, podaną przez K. Siemienowicza w 1650 r. b) Oznaczony jako fig. 50 szkic stanowi pierwszą w historii wersję kombinowanej rakiety złożonej; drugi stopień jest baterią rakietową, złożoną z dwu rakiet. Autorem tego wariantu jest K. Siemienowicz 1650 r.



**First rockets stabilized
by aerodynamic fins
proposed by
K. Siemienowicz
in 1650**

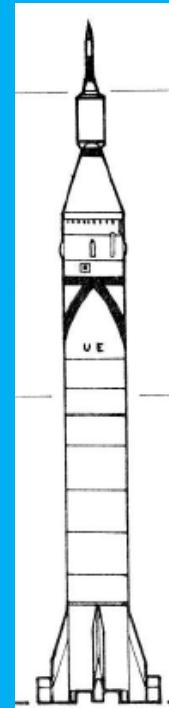
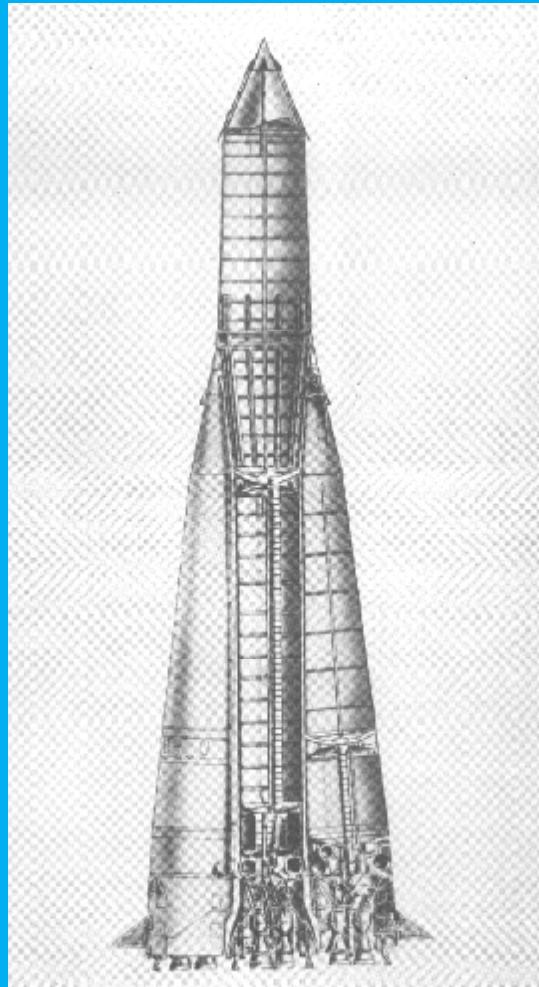
K. Siemienowicz ideas introduced into practical applications



Rocket Propellants

1853 - Ignacy Łukasiewicz first obtained kerosene from crude oil – today's commonly used as the rocket fuel

1883 - Karol Stanisław Olszewski and Zygmunt Wróblewski were first which obtained liquid oxygen – most commonly used liquid rocket engines oxidizer

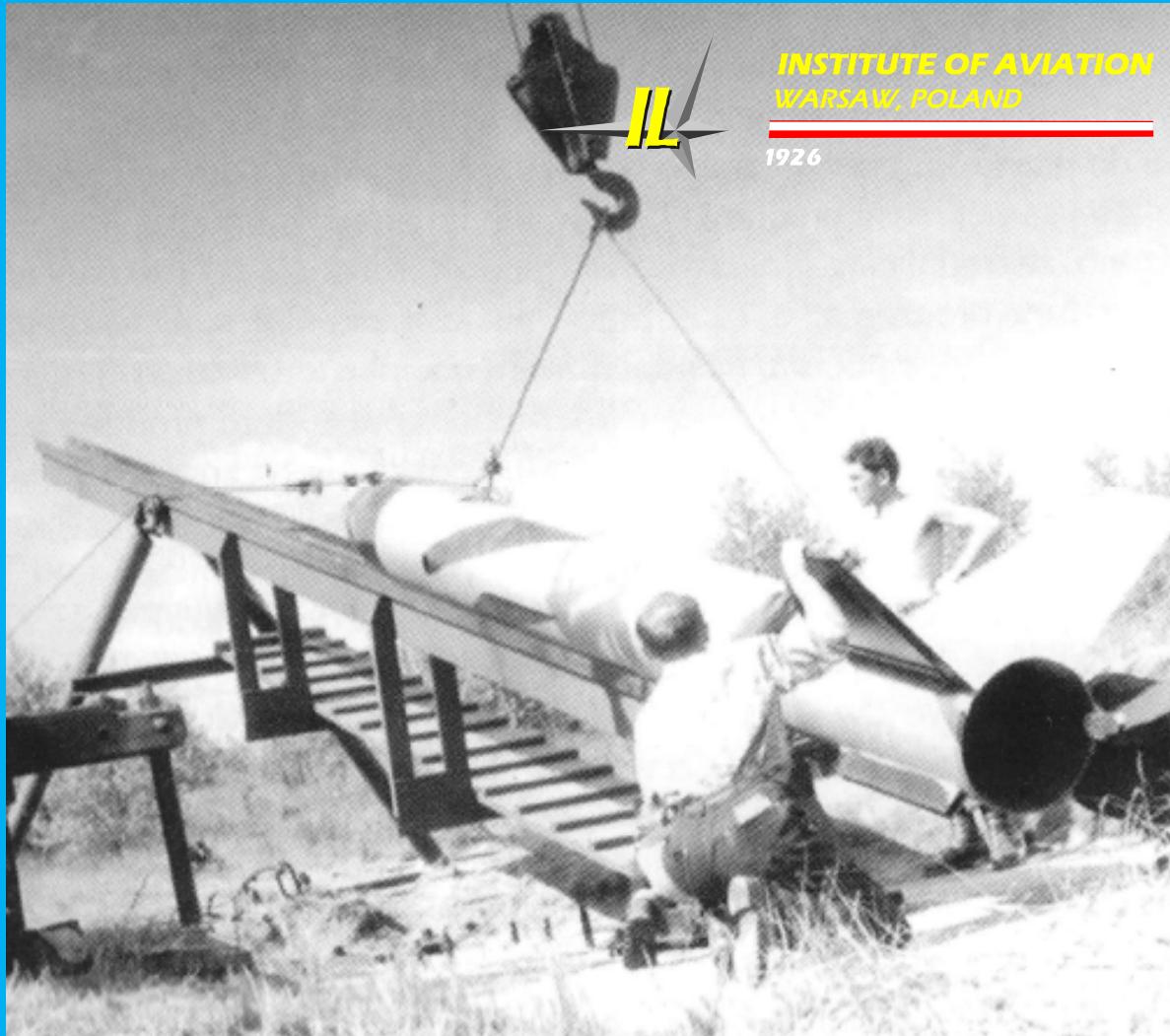


Sputnik-1 and Explorer-1 Rockets

(used ideas of K. Siemienowicz, all engines of Sputnik-1 rocket were
propel by liquid oxygen and kerosine)

Institute of Aviation

Rocket development at the Institute of Aviation



Possible booster of satellite launcher

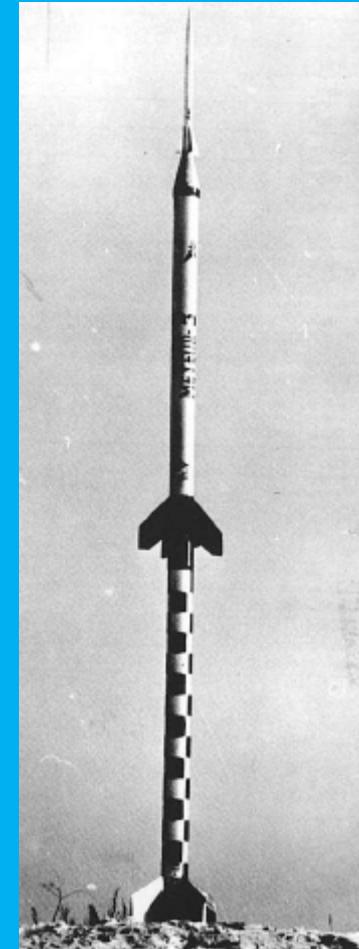
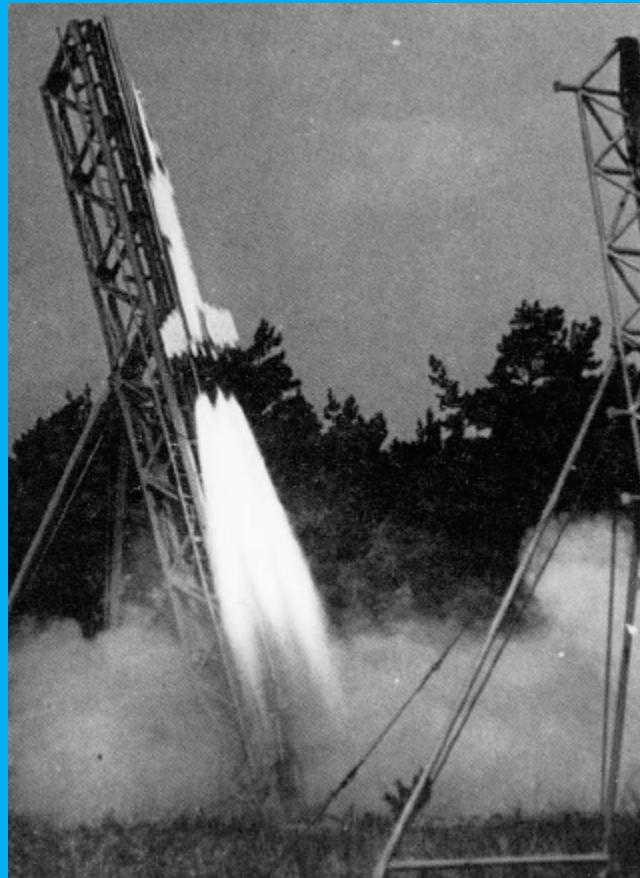
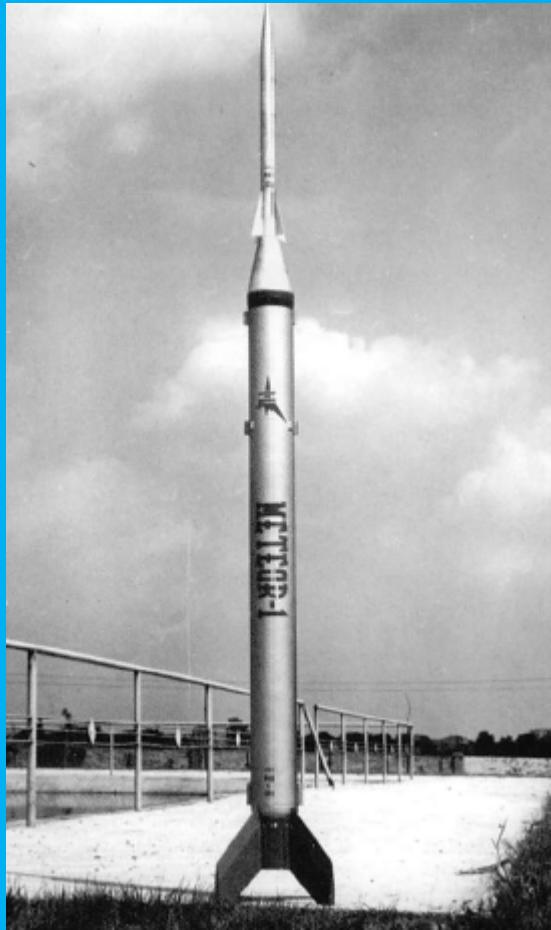
Launch of the ballistic missiels developed at the IofA



**INSTITUTE OF AVIATION
WARSAW, POLAND**

1926

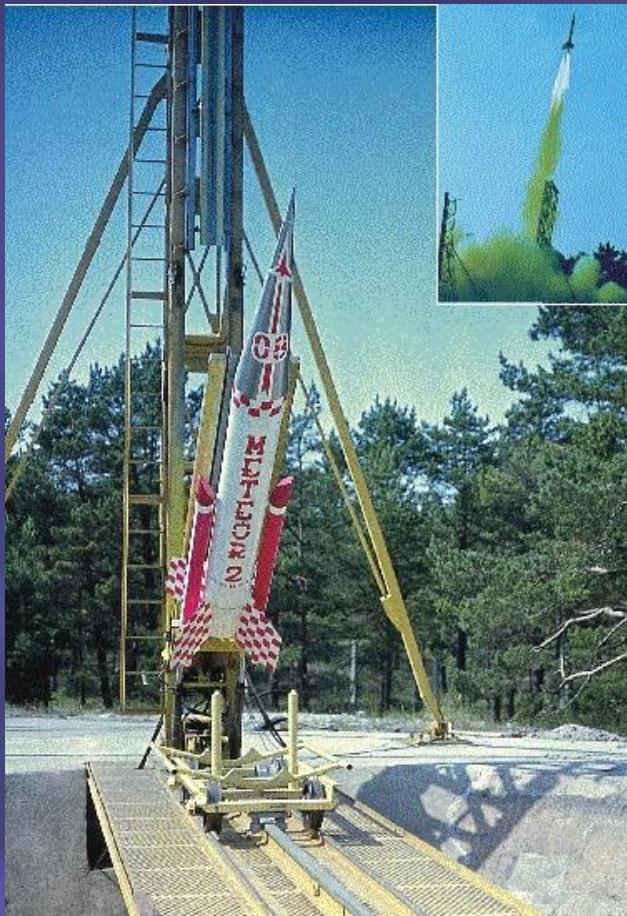
Polish meteorological rockets



INSTITUTE OF AVIATION
WARSAW, POLAND

1926

Initial way into space



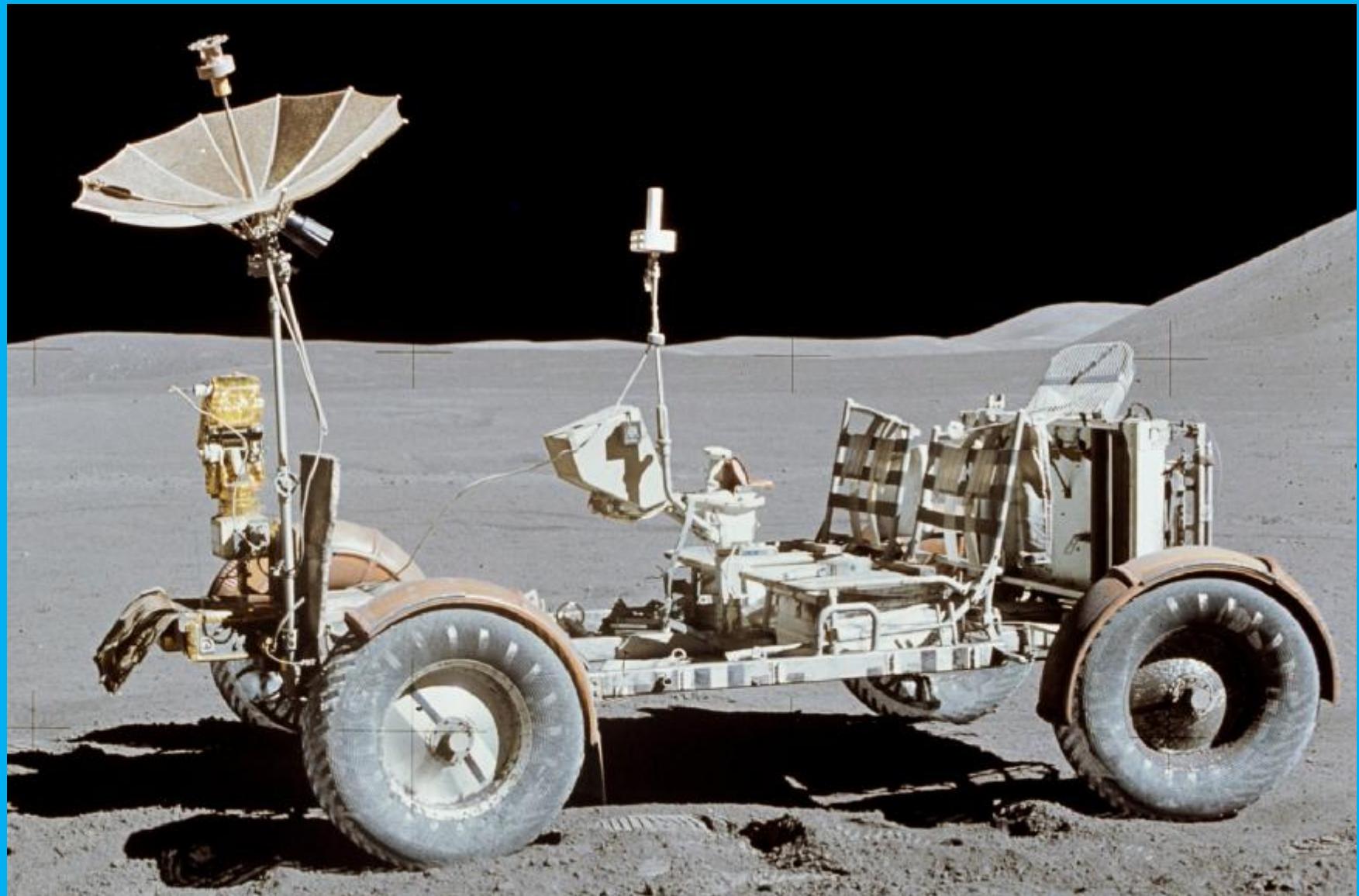
"METEOR -2" reach altitude of 105 km



**INSTITUTE OF AVIATION
WARSAW, POLAND**

1926

Mieczysław Grzegorz (Gregory) Bekker





**Miroslaw
Hermaszewski
only Polish
Cosmonaut
Soyuz – 30
Salyut -7
27,06 – 5,07 1978**

Space applications

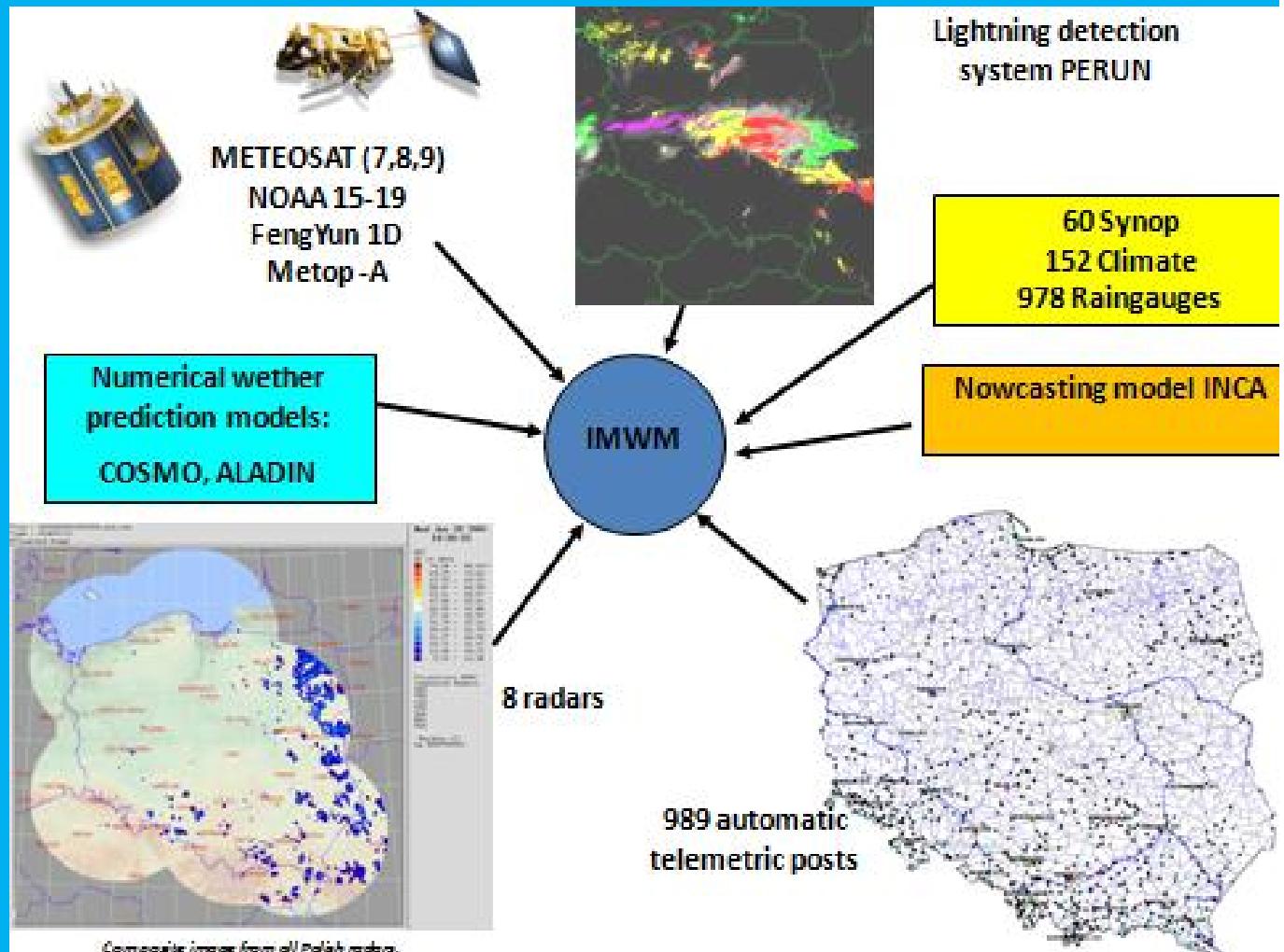
- Meteorology
- Telecommunication
- Remote Sensing
- Geodesy and Navigation

METEOROLOGY

Institute of Meteorology and Water Management
use satellites data for more then 40 years

Applications:

- weather forecast
- snow and ice cover
- atmospheric data and ozone monitoring
- water level and land temperature
- vegetations
- radiation balance



Satellite Systems available to IMGW

- Geostationary satellites

METEOSAT 9 (MSG-2)

METEOSAT 8 (backup)

METEOSAT 7 (Indian Ocean)

METEOSAT 6 (backup)

Pośrednio: GOES-E, GOES-W, MTSAT-1R



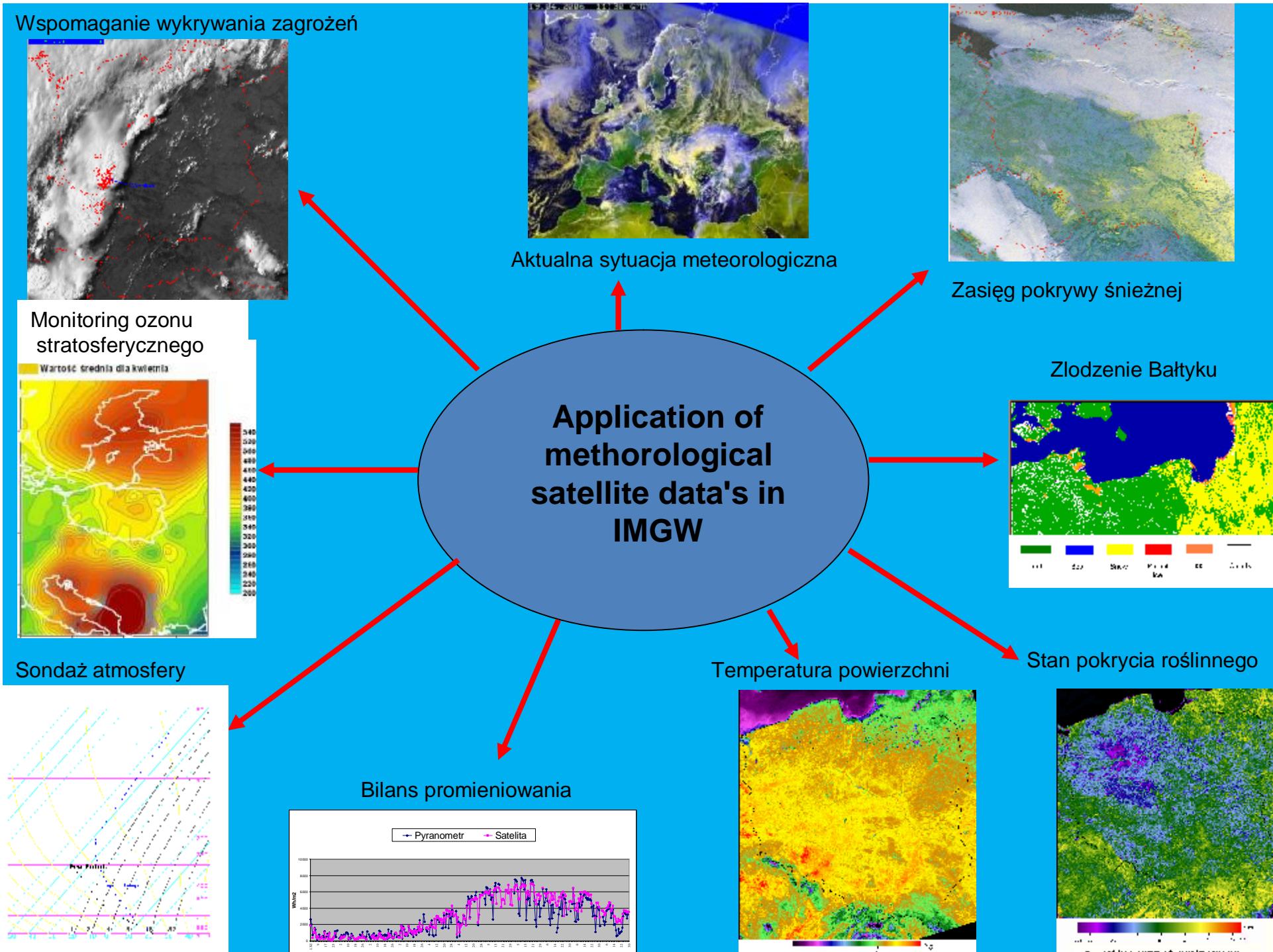
- Polar orbits

NOAA- 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

FengYun 1D

METOP-A







PSARY

Satellite Services Centre of Telekomunikacja Polska

**The centre offered services
in:**

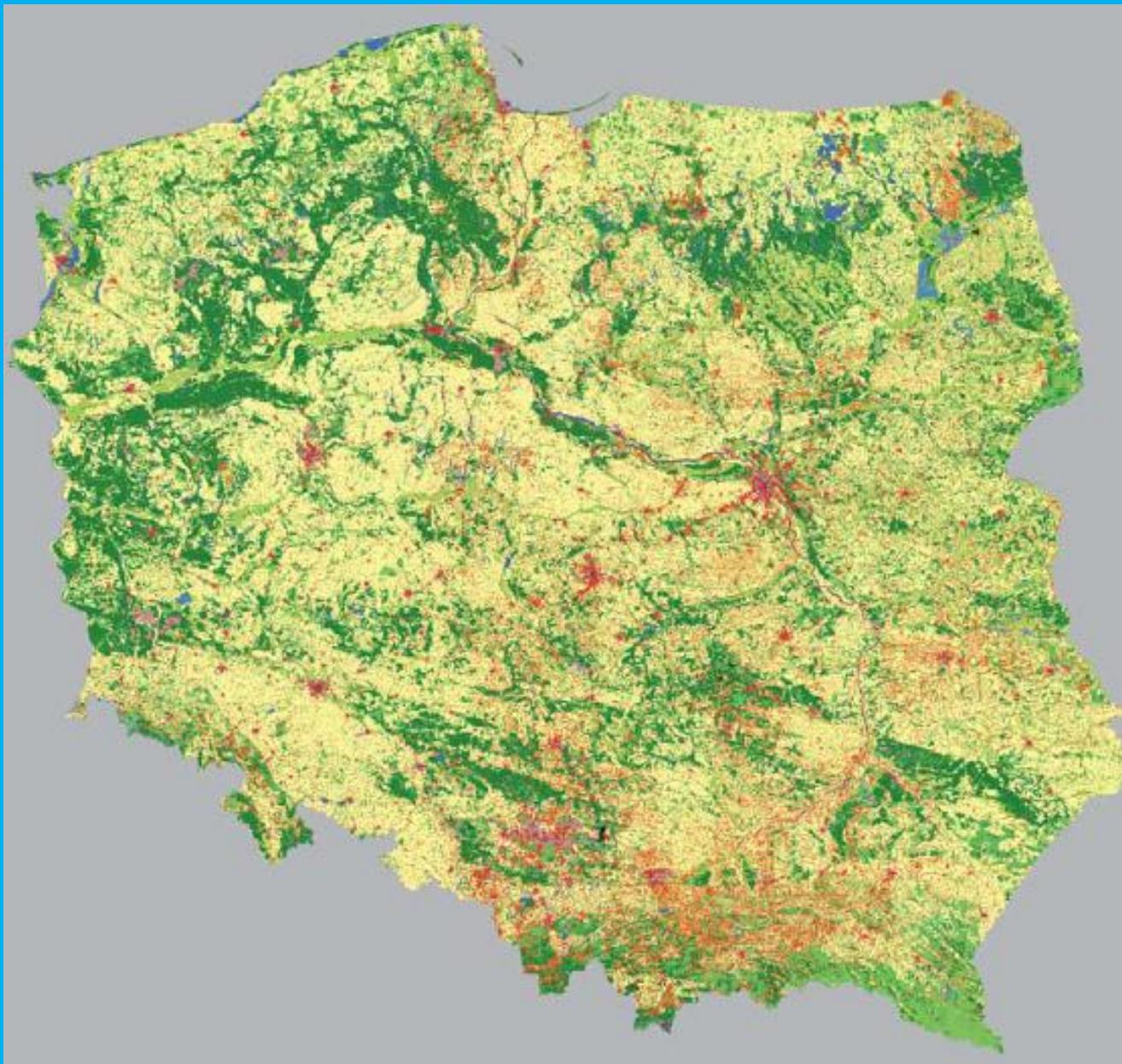
- 1. VSAT data transmission,**
- 2. Voice, telefax, and data
transmission in Inmarsat
system,**
- 3. Capacity lease of space
segment,**
- 4. Operator services for
satellite ground stations.**

Psary



Remote Sensing

Land use in Poland based on Landsat data IG&C – 1976-81

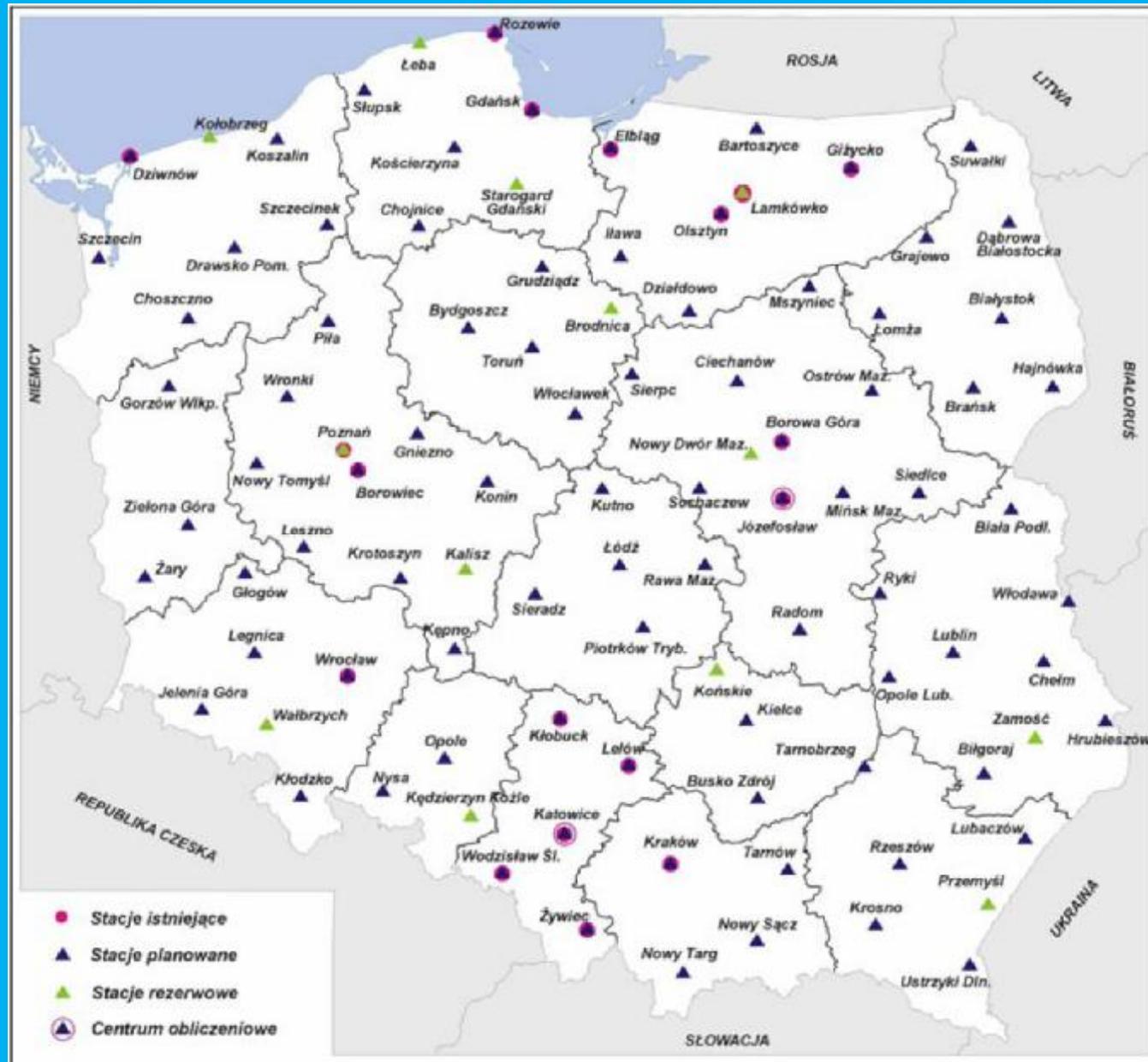


Laser Ranging Station - Borowiec



Geodesy and Navigation

Polish segment of EUPOS



Recent activities of the Space Technology Division Institute of Aviation



INSTITUTE OF AVIATION

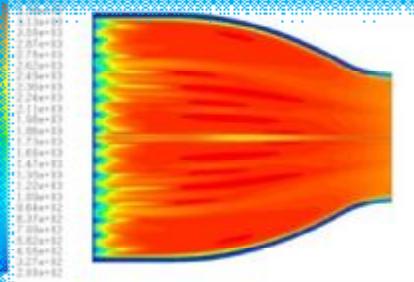
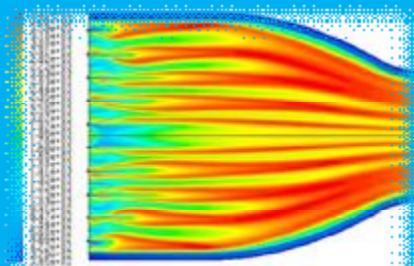
Warsaw, POLAND

<http://www.iot.edu.pl>

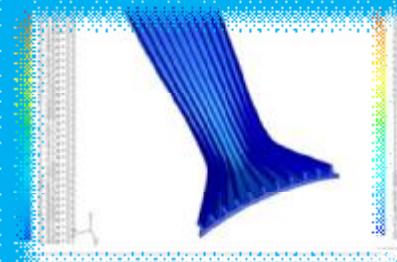
SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

CFD ANALYSES: COMBUSTION, COOLING, PERFORMANCES OF ROCKET ENGINE

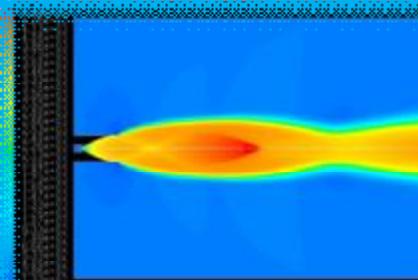
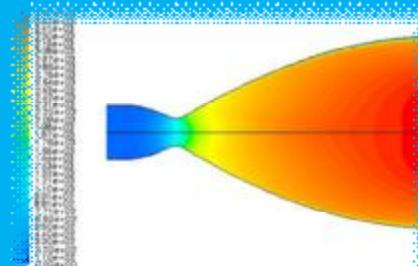
COMBUSTION



COOLING



PERFORMANCES





INSTITUTE OF AVIATION

Warsaw, POLAND
<http://www.iot.edu.pl>

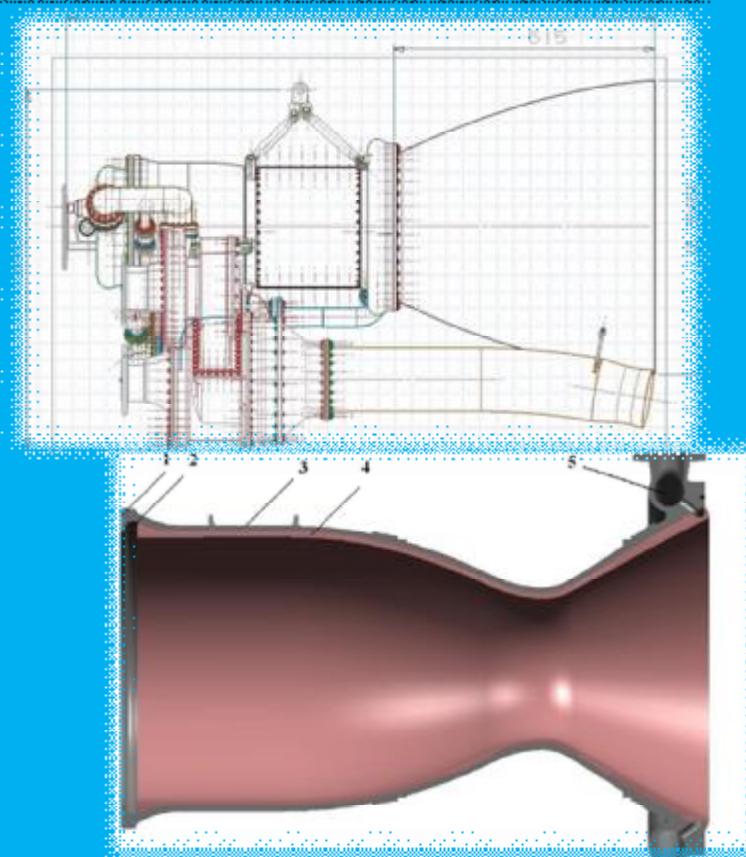
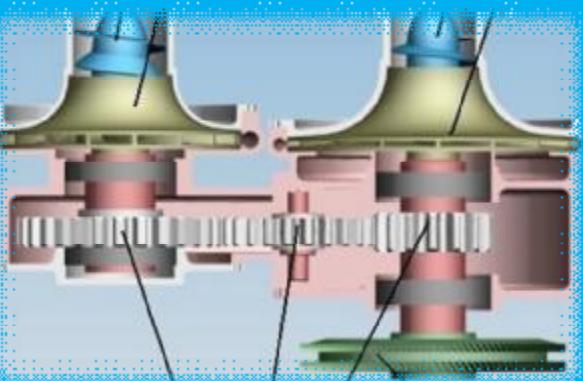
SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

DESIGN OF LIQUID ROCKET ENGINES

Rocket engine with turbo-pump feed system

Possible application:

Propulsion unit for first stage of small rocket launcher, as a march engine .



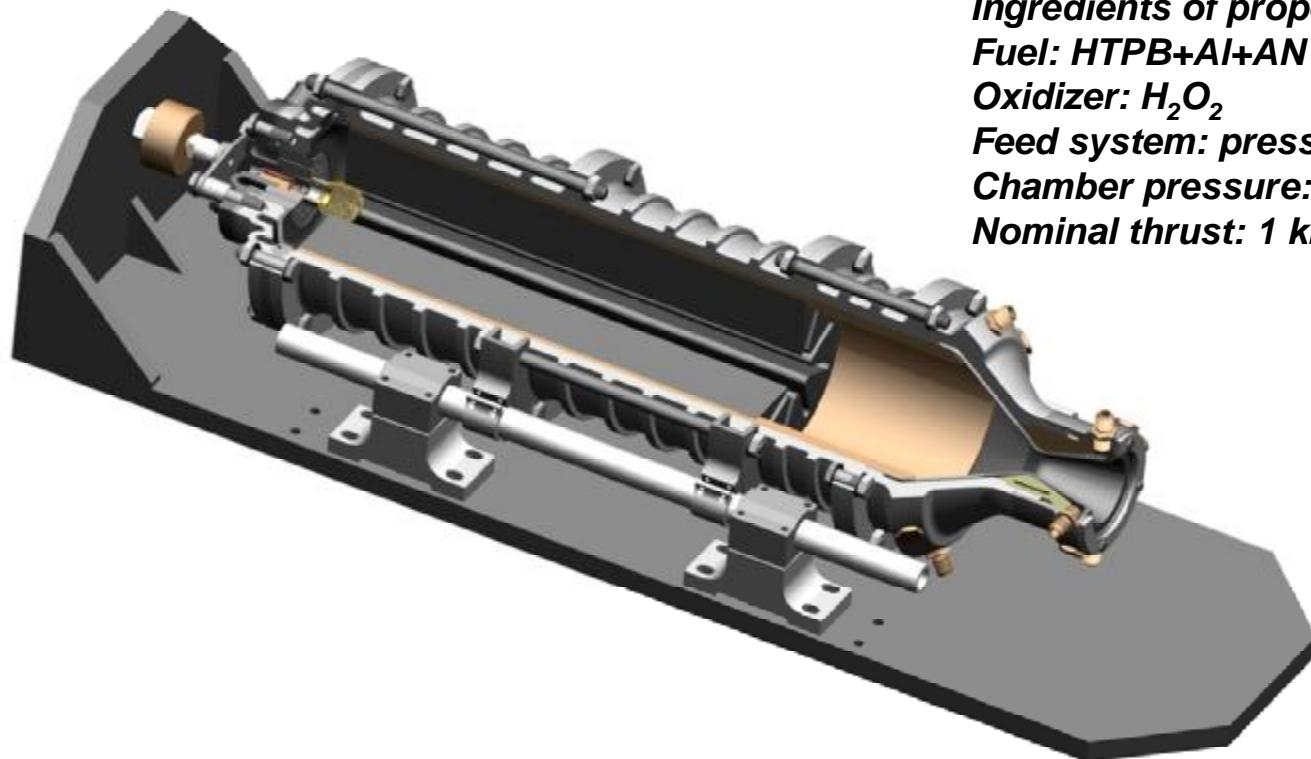


INSTITUTE OF AVIATION

Warsaw, POLAND
<http://www.iot.edu.pl>

SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

DESIGN OF HYBRID EXPERIMENTAL ROCKET MOTOR



Ingredients of propellant

Fuel: HTPB+Al+AN

Oxidizer: H_2O_2

Feed system: pressured

Chamber pressure: 20 bar

Nominal thrust: 1 kN

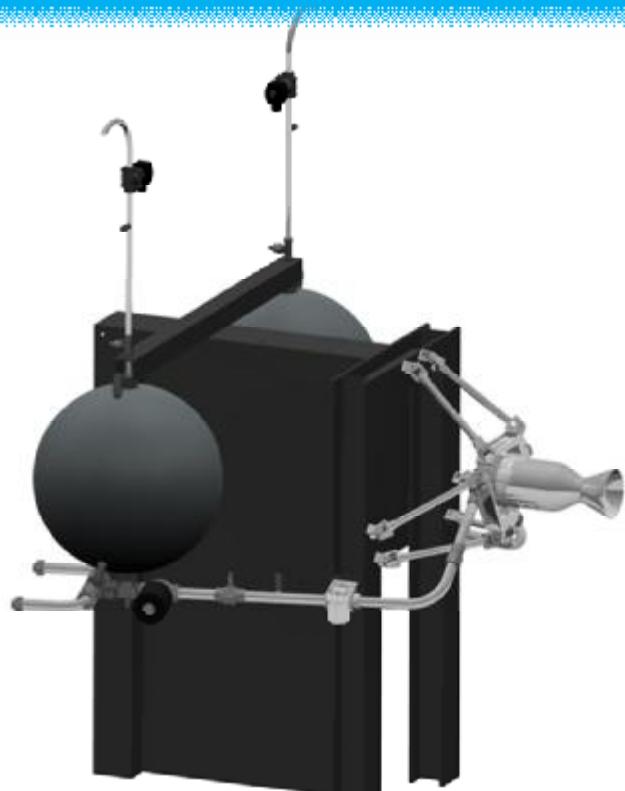


INSTITUTE OF AVIATION

Warsaw, POLAND
<http://www.iot.edu.pl>

SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

PROJECT OF MOVEABLE TEST STAND FOR ROCKET ENGINES



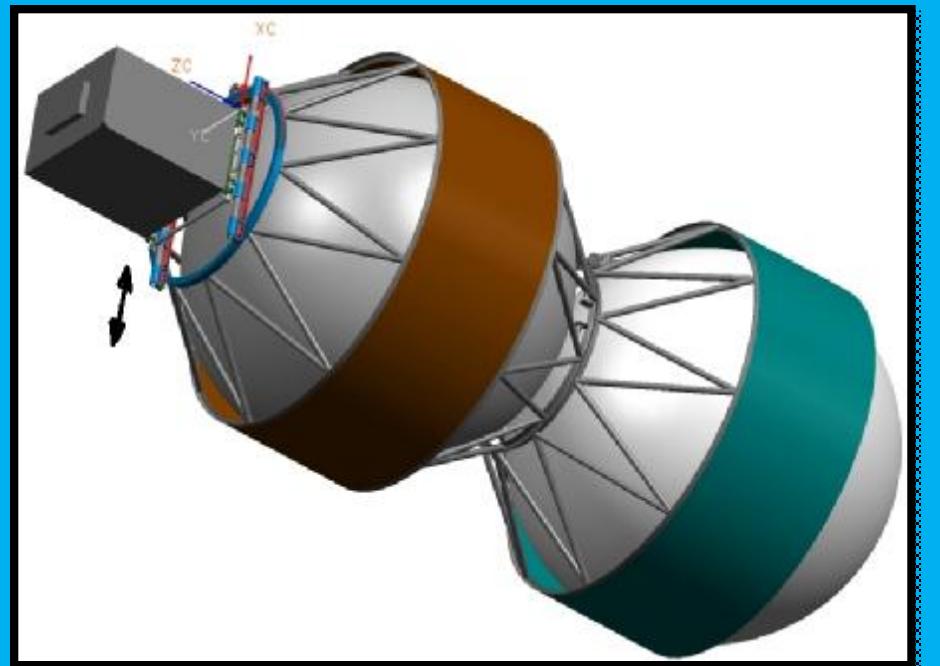
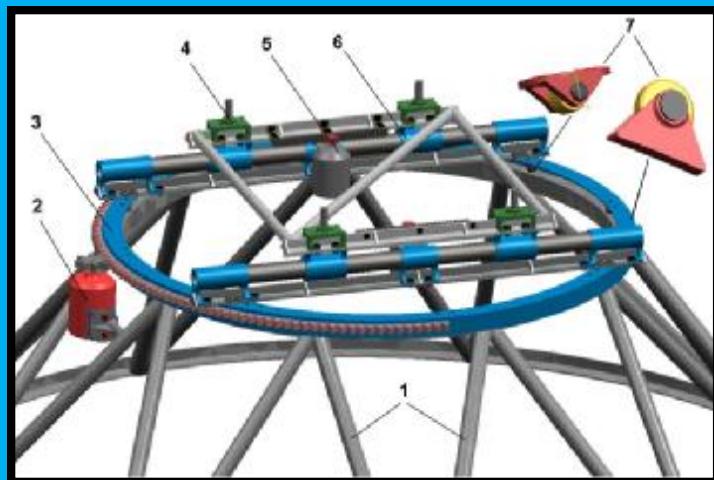


SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

NEW METHOD FOR STEERING UPPER STAGE OF ROCKET LAUNCHER

Possible solutions:

- Ü Additional element with big mass and able to relative motion in reference to upper stage
- Ü Liquid propellants
- Ü Relative motion of rocket stages



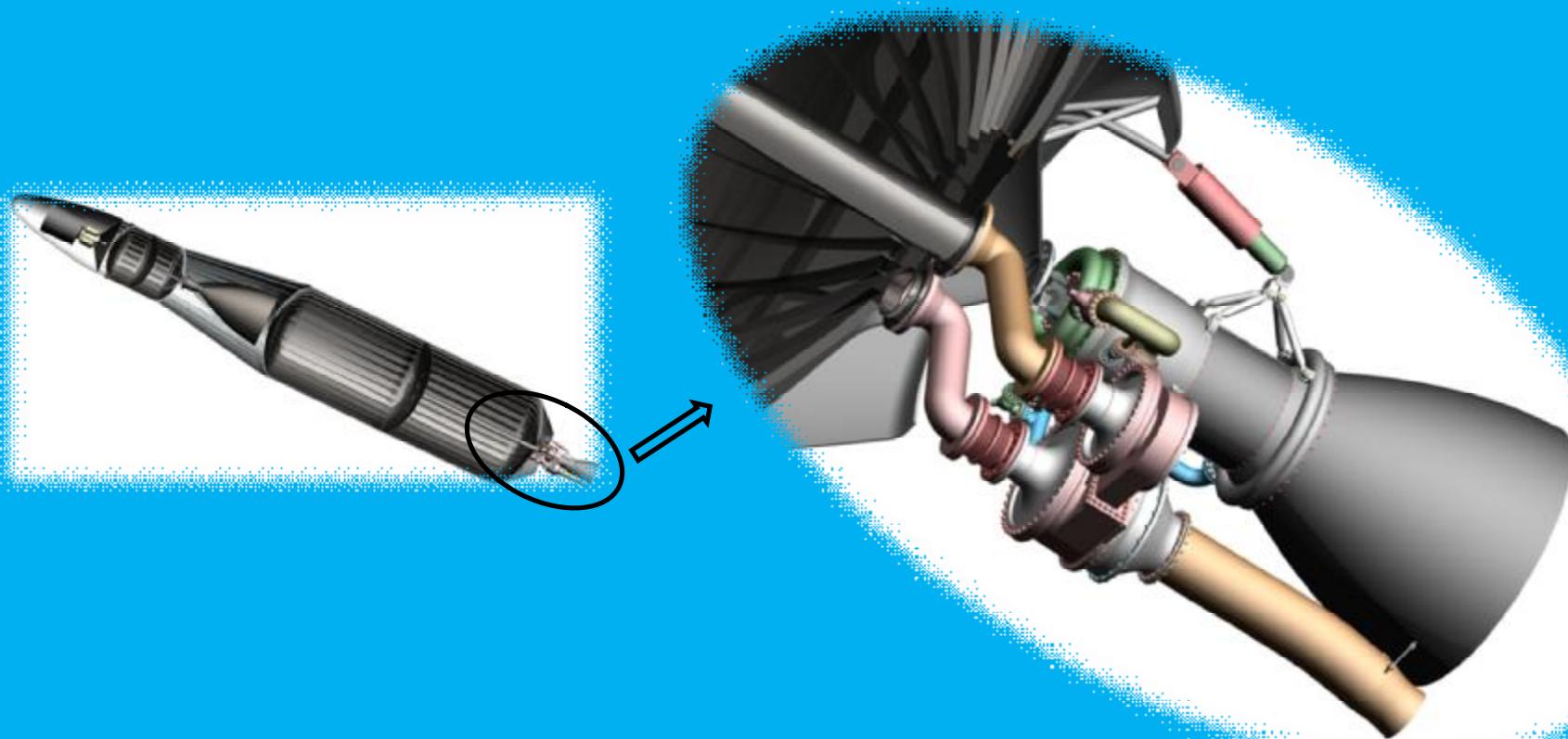


INSTITUTE OF AVIATION

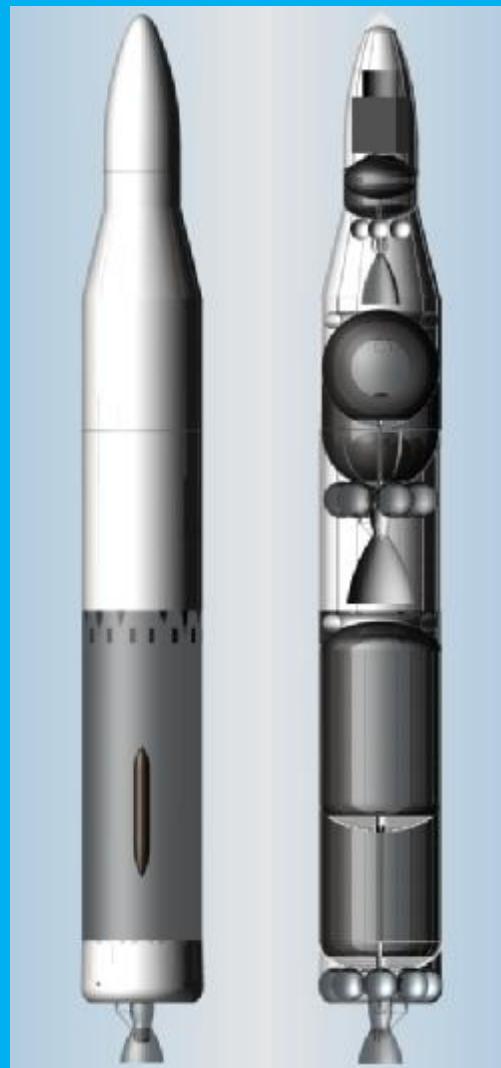
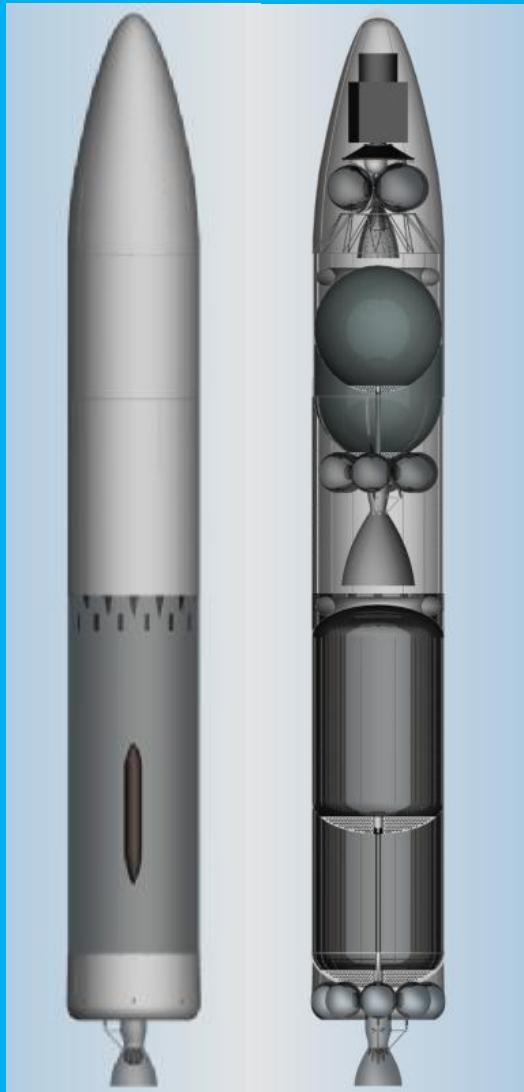
Warsaw, POLAND
<http://www.iot.edu.pl>

SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

DESIGN OF LIQUID ROCKET ENGINES



Studies of different rocket configurations





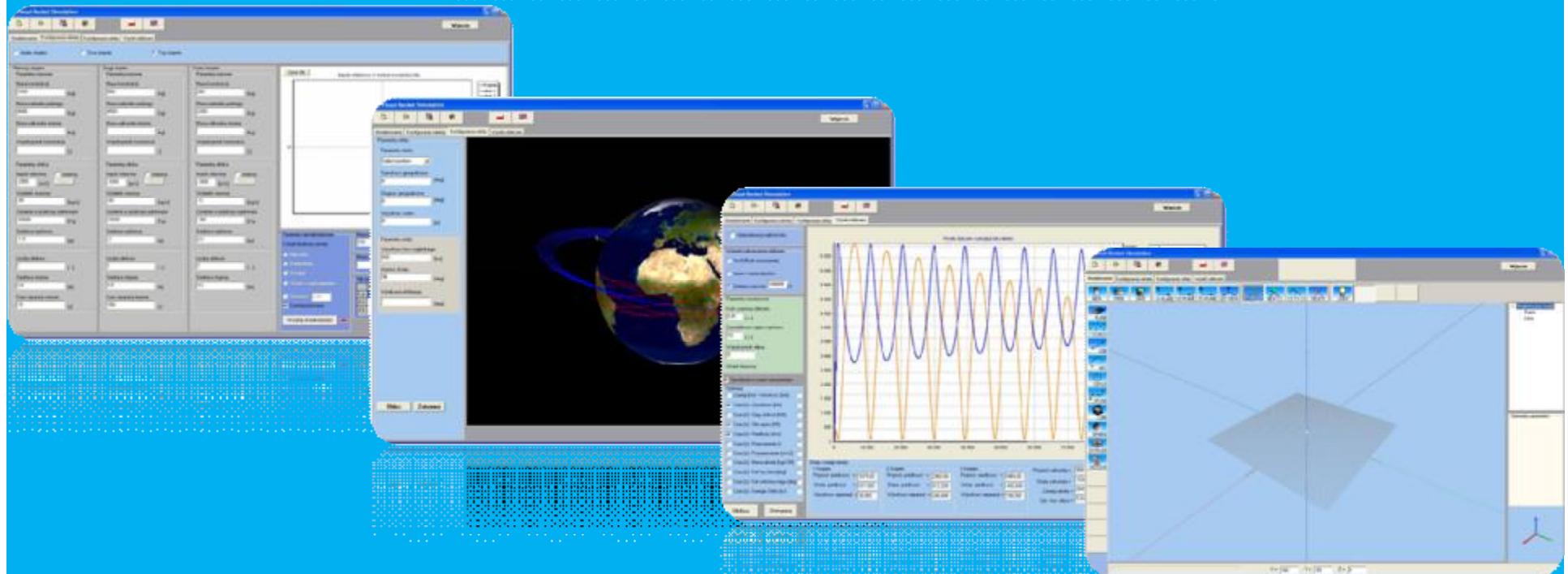
INSTITUTE OF AVIATION

Warsaw, POLAND
<http://www.iot.edu.pl>

SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TO AID DESIGN PROCESSES

VRS- VISUAL ROCKET SIMULATION





SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

RESEARCHES ABOUT NEW PROPELLANTS TO SPACE APPLICATIONS OBTAINED FROM PLANTS (FUELS OF SECOND GENERATION)

Bio-fuels of second generation to space and aeronautic industry applications (rocket engines and aircraft engines)

Main purpose of recently researches provided in Institute of Aviation with bio-fuels:

- point of new advantages and replace old bio-fuels by new second generation bio-fuels
- development bio-fuel that will be possible to use for rockets and aircrafts
- increase market and improvement technology for new bio-fuels

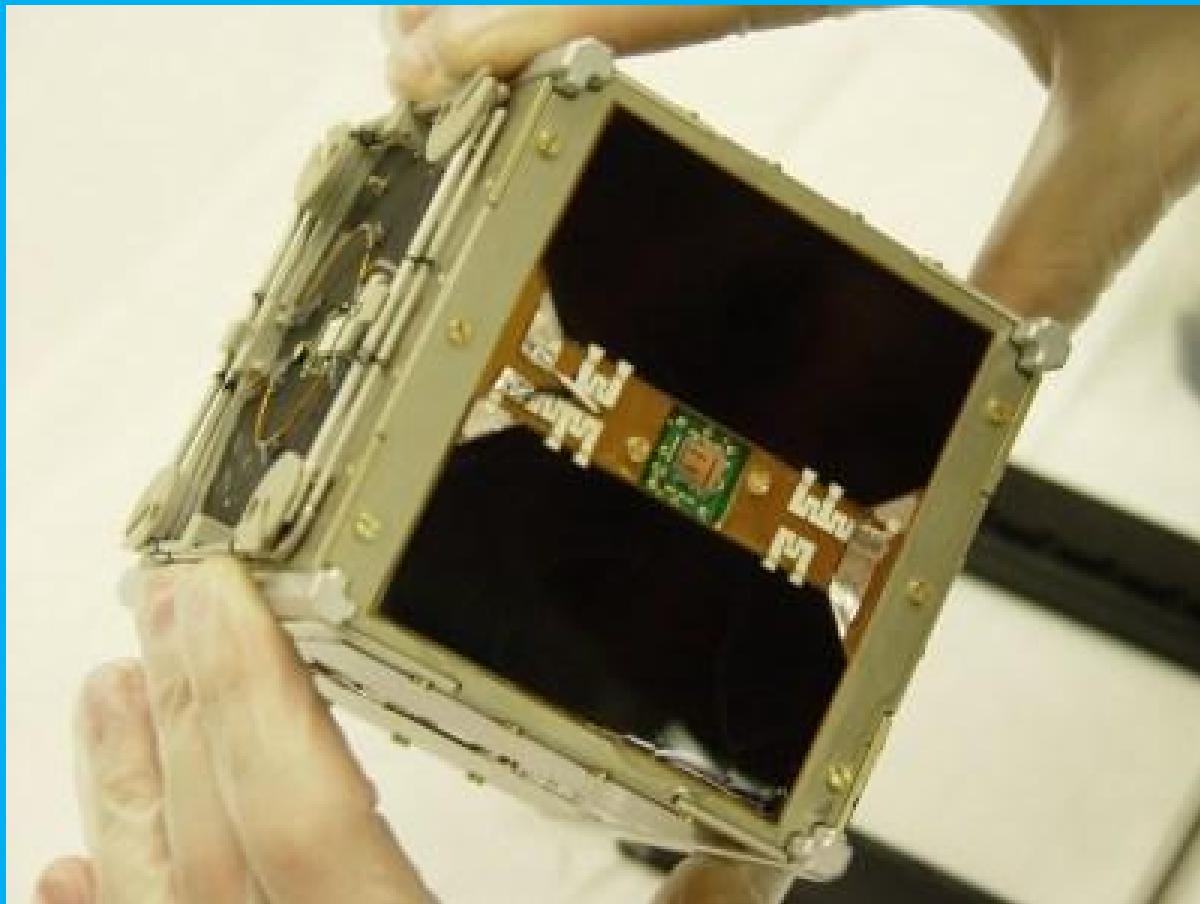


Students Activities

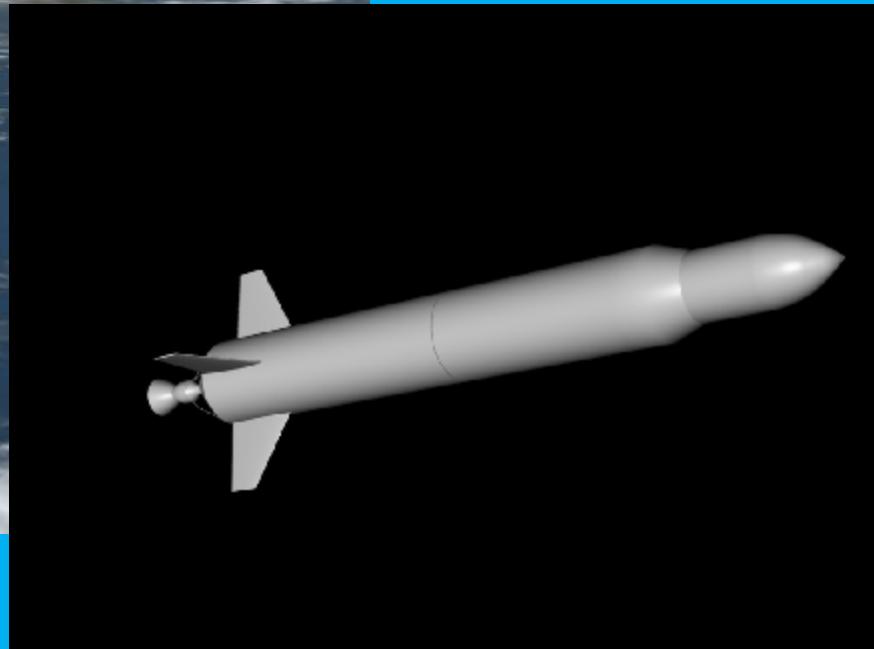
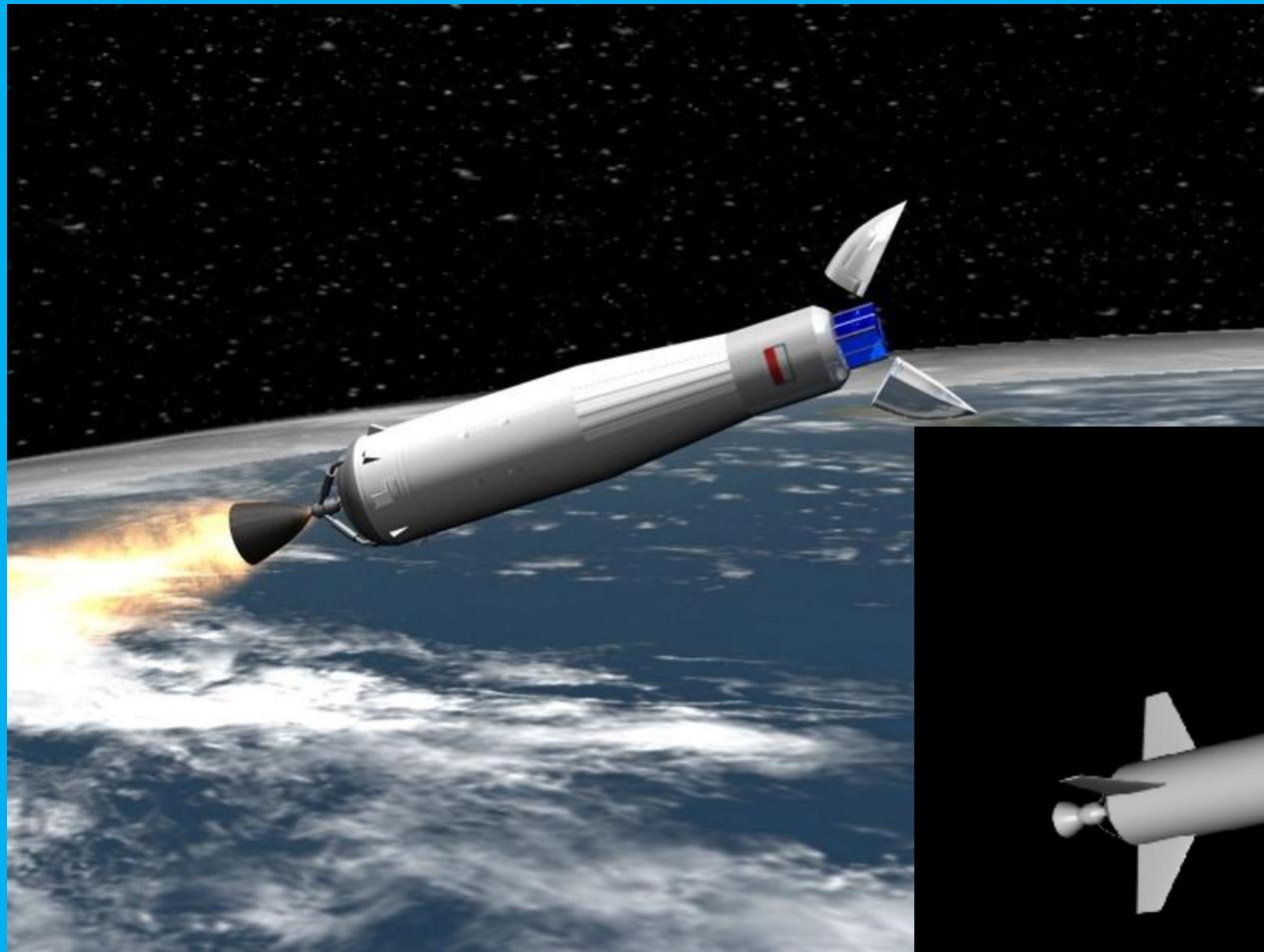
Students microgravity flights



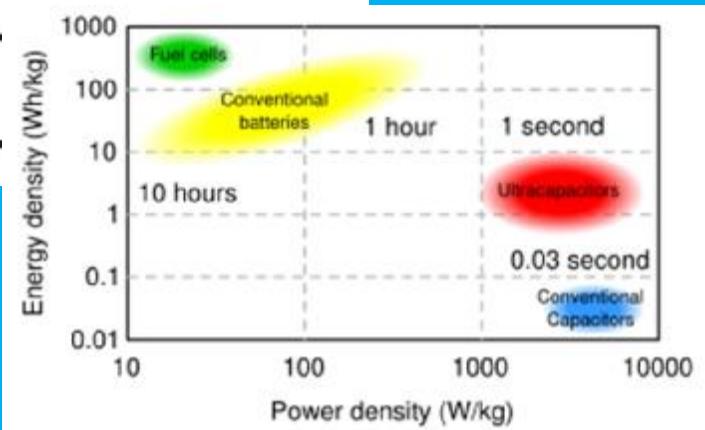
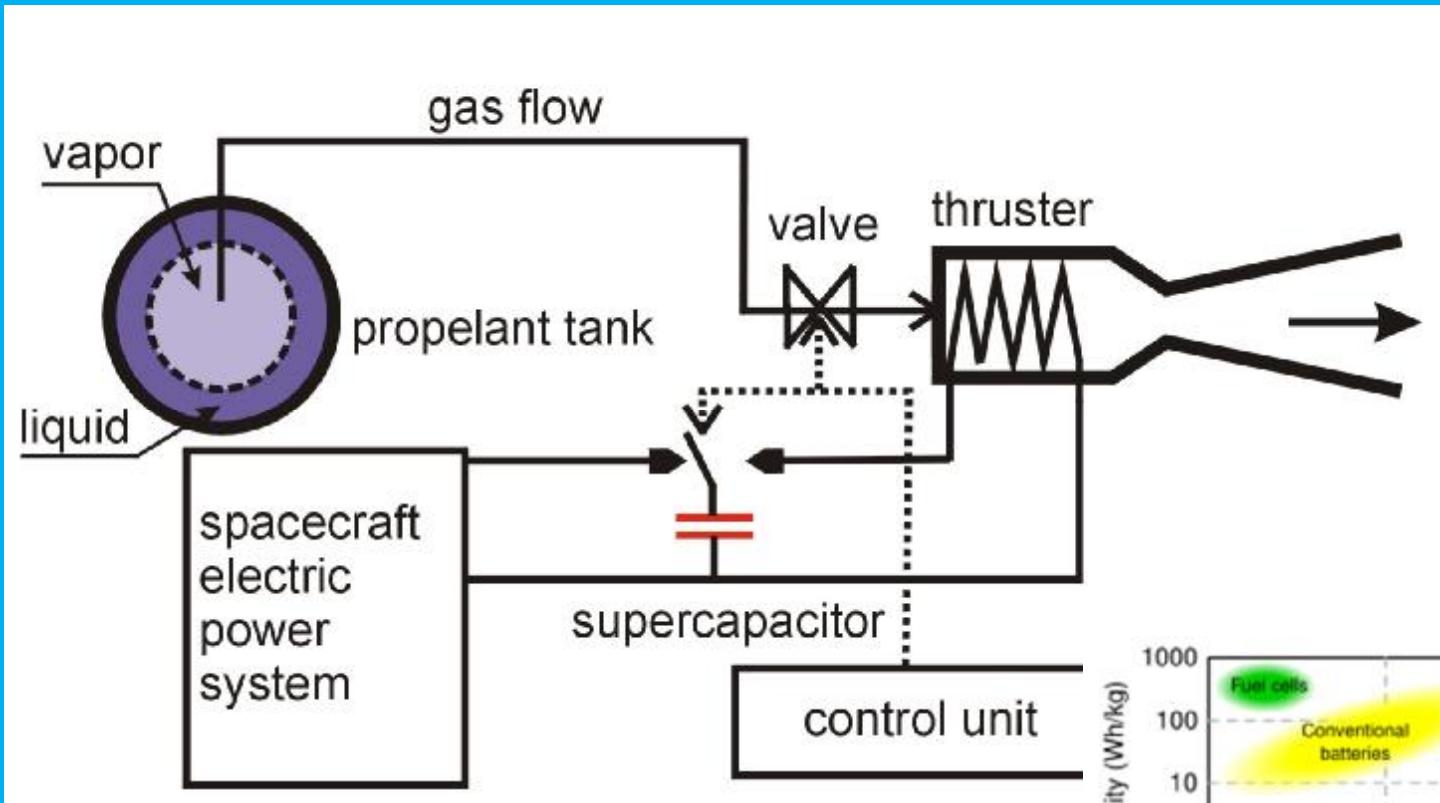
Warsaw University of Technology PW-SAT



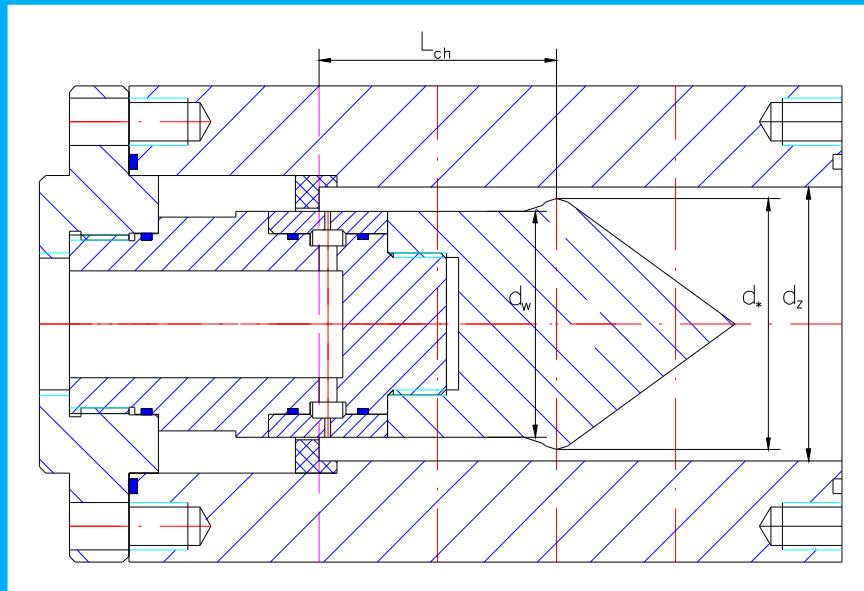
Artist's impression of the student's rocket launcher



Gas Resistojet Thruster



ROTATING DETONATION – ROCKET ENGINE



d_w – inner diameter of the channel,

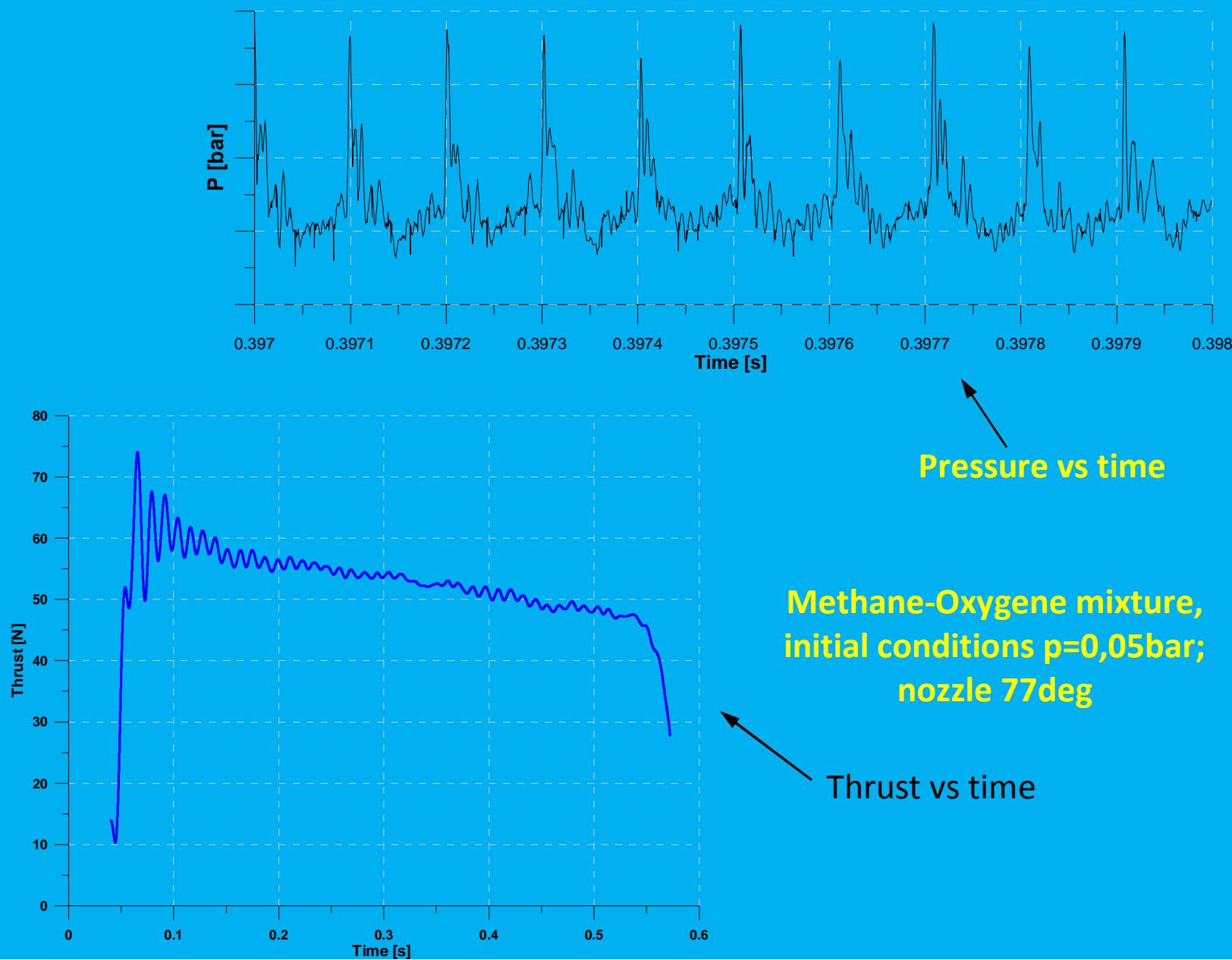
d_z – outer diameter of the channel

d_* - throat diameter

L_{ch} – channel length



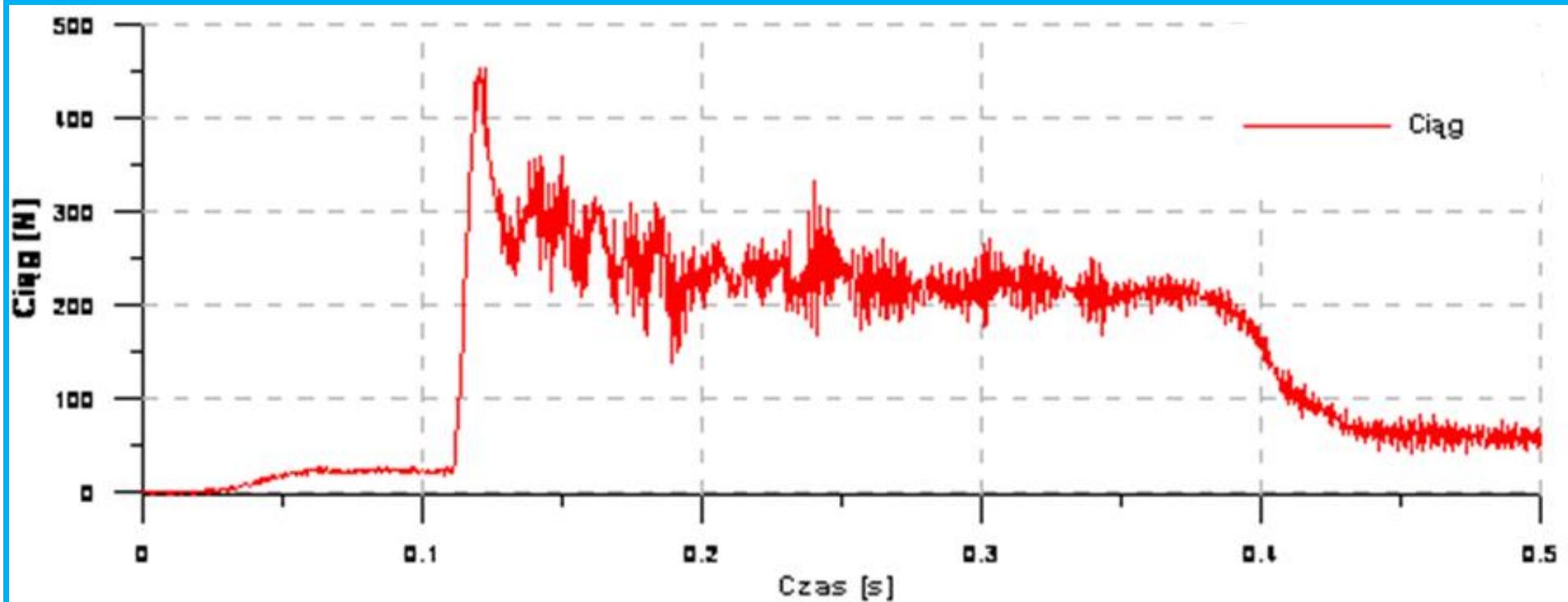
THRUST and PRESSURE vs TIME



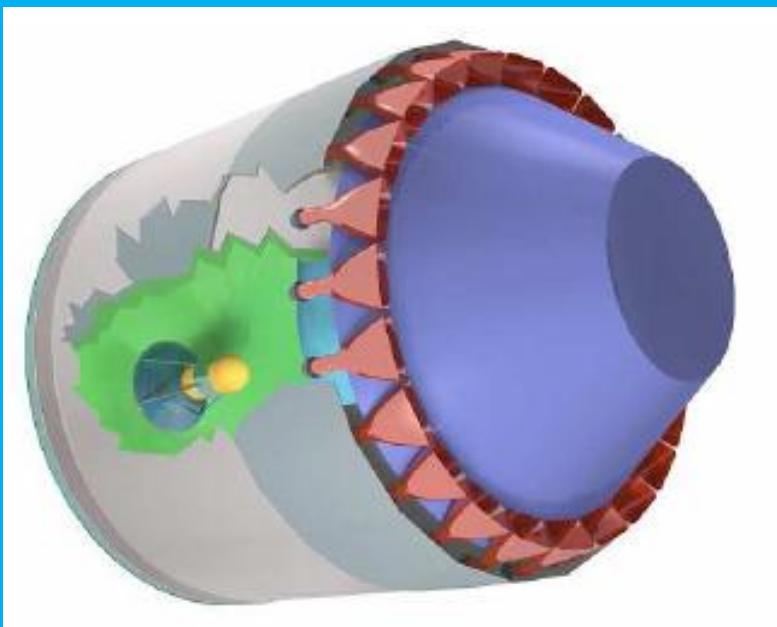
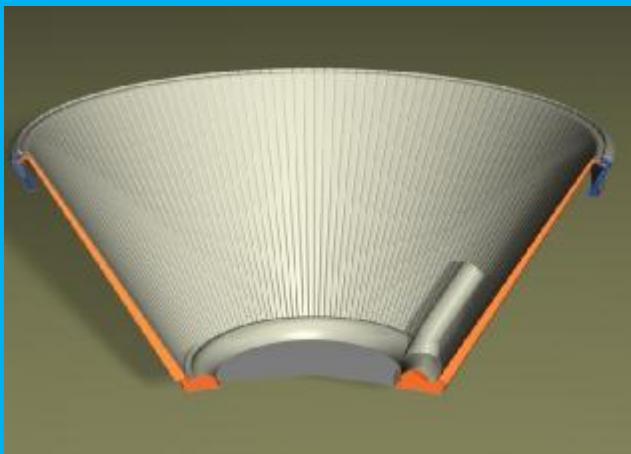
Experimental Test Stand



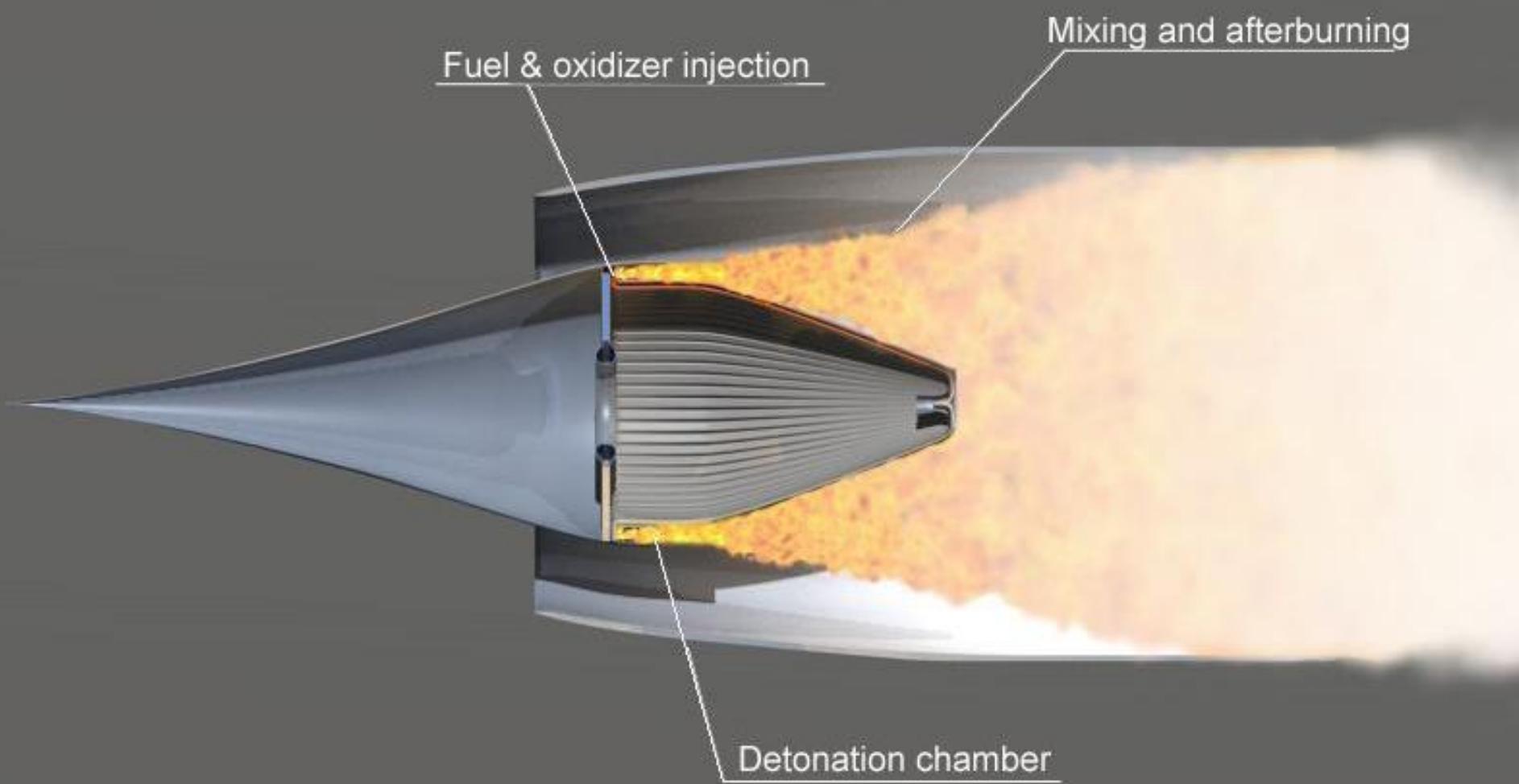
Thrust measurements



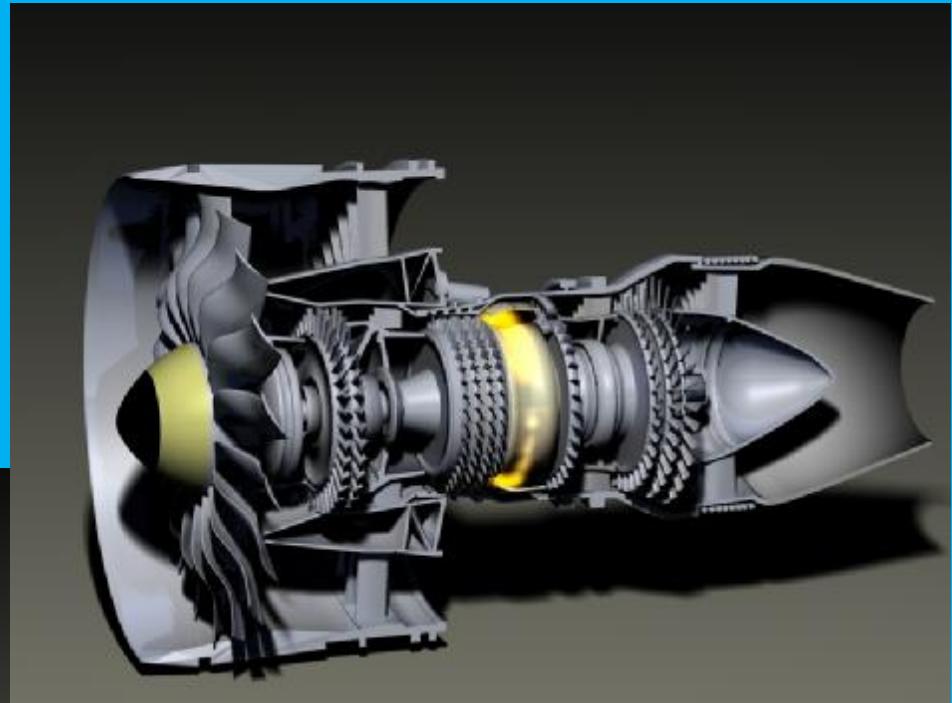
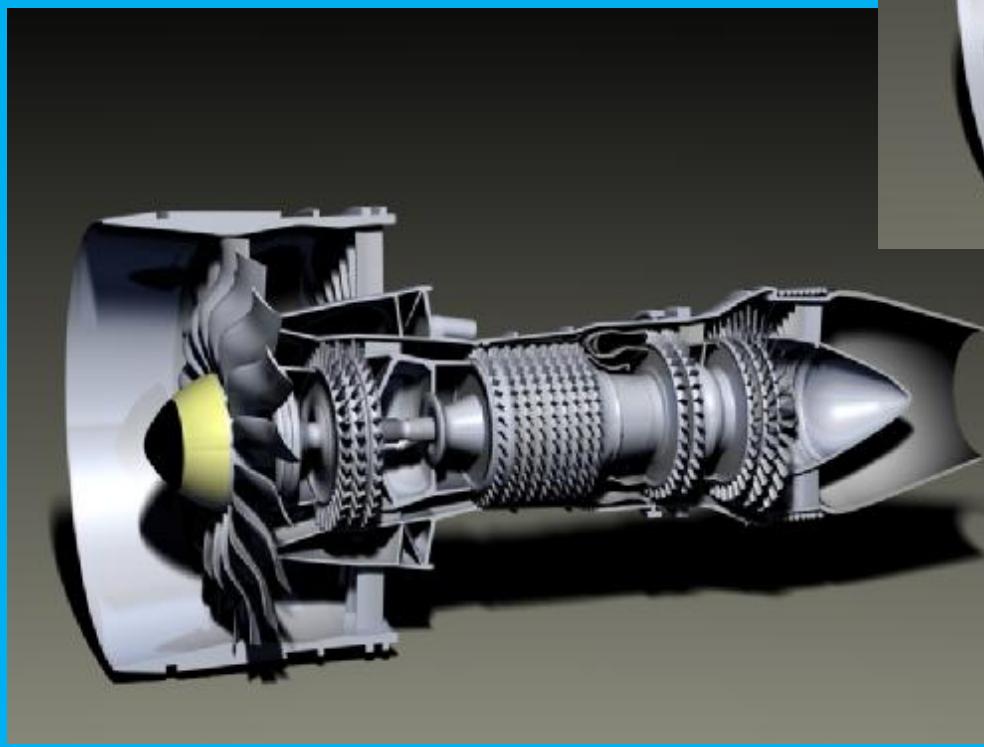
Comparison of Continuous Detonation Rocket Engine (CDRE) with classical Rocket Engine



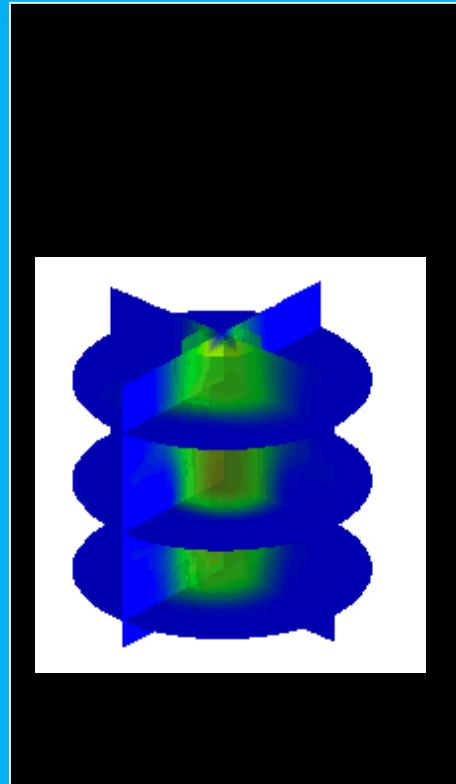
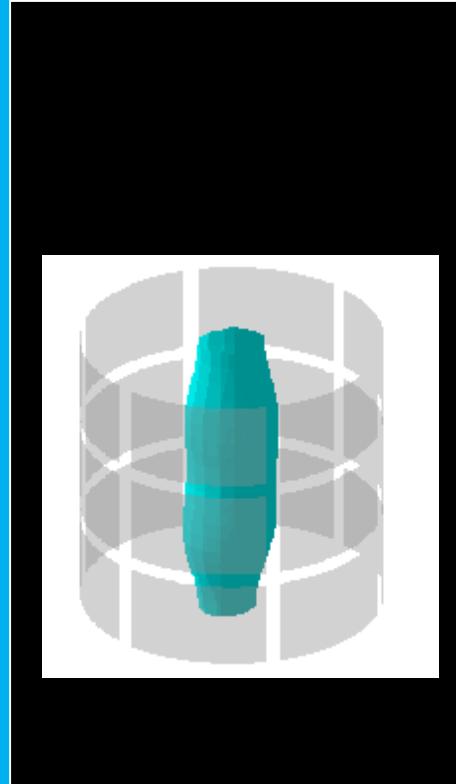
Integrated – Rocket-Ramjet Engine



Conventional and RD Turbofan Engines



3D tomography of gaseous flame – research for P&W





New Technologies Center

Institute of Aviation, Aleja Krakowska 110/114, 02-256, Warsaw, Poland.

Acronym: IoA

Country: Poland, PL

Web Side: www.iot.edu.pl

The main research centre for aeronautics in Poland, founded in 1926. The mission of the IoA is to provide the R&D support for aircraft, helicopter and power plant industrial enterprises. The activity of IoA with the staff of 680 comprises the fundamental scientific research, as well as the experimental and numerical applications in the development phase of new aeronautical projects.





Aircraft Department
Institute of Aviation

(DESIGN OFFICE)





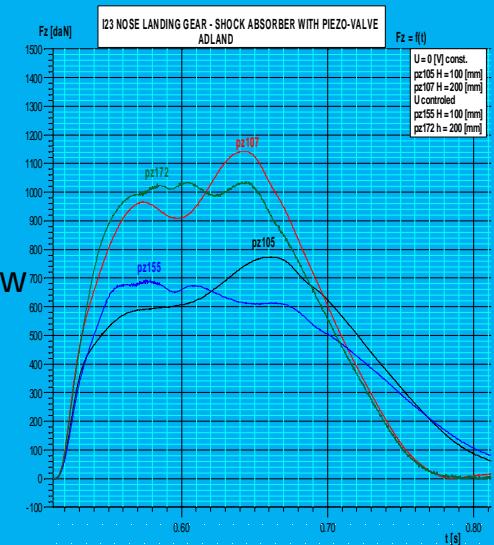
Airplane Skytruck (PZL-Mielec Poland)



Adaptive Shock Absorber & New Landing Gear during drop tests in Institute of Aviation in Warsaw
Right – results (with and without control).



3D CAD models of new Landing Gear & Adaptive Shock Absorber





5 Meter Low Speed Wind Tunnel



The test of the M-18 DROMADER agricultural aircraft model



The special stand for helicopter models testing has been constructed which can be used for studying:

Üfuselage models,
Ürotor models,
Ürotor and fuselage models together.

The maximum rotor model diameter is 2.5 m.
The range of tunnel flow velocity is from 0 up to 40 m/s.



The test of the flutter model of the I-22 IRYDA jet trainer aircraft



The two-dimensional airfoil ILL-417 model with end plates



The test of the new jet - trainer aircraft Bielik model at high angles of attack up to 90 degrees

CESAR Project: tests of low speed advanced airfoil with high lift device



RESEARCH EQUIPMENT:



Sinusoidal vibrator

frequency range:

5 – 2000Hz

maximal acceleration:

200m/s²

maximal mass of tested object:

50 kg



Shock vibrator

maximal acceleration:

3200m/s²

shock impulse duration range:

6 – 30ms

surge frequency:

up to 3Hz

maximal mass of tested object:

450 kg

EDC – GE – Aviation, Energy & Oil and Gas



Conclusions

- Poland have big traditions in Aerospace Research
- Application of Space Technologies such as: Meteorology, Telecommunication, Remote Sensing and Geodesy and Navigation are commonly applied
- Research in Space Technology were reactivated and we are slowly integrating with ESA and EU space project
- Institute of Aviation is actively involved in cooperation with USA as well as with EU research centers

Thank you for your attention!