



# *Blasting Off*

# *Aerospace Engineering*

## *Team 5327S*

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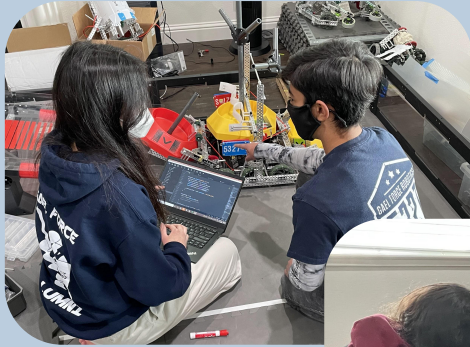
Dublin, California

# Appeal

Aerospace engineers draw from a variety of fields, including **environmental science**, **engineering design**, and **computer programming**. This is to design, construct, and test objects ranging from planes for commercial flight to airborne armaments for national defense. Naturally, with such a **wide range of fields** with a **huge scope of uses** for Aerospace Engineering, this career path appeals to a variety of engineers seeking to **conquer the skies** in one way or another.



# Appeal



As a team, we were drawn to Aerospace Engineering, given how much STEM is involved in the field, as well as how relevant it was to what we are doing. Making technology that can **stay airborne** in addition to processing information requires a combination of **clever design, skillful construction, and reliable programming**, all of which are skills that are being honed by participating in VEX Robotics.

# *Lifting Off* Through Robotics

As a competition team, we get prepared for careers in various ways. As most careers these days require **teamwork** and **collaboration**, this is one of the key factors of success, especially for aerospace engineers. Learning to **cooperate** as a team now means we'll be ready for it whenever we need to. Additionally, robotics may seem daunting and complex for many people, so **abstraction** and **user-centered design** play a key role. Although aerospace engineers are almost always people who study **extensively** in order to gain the rights to their job, they would still want the easiest controls possible for operations to go the best possible way. A great example of this would be our **robot drivers**, as they're the ones who control the robot at the end to put everyone's hard work into action.

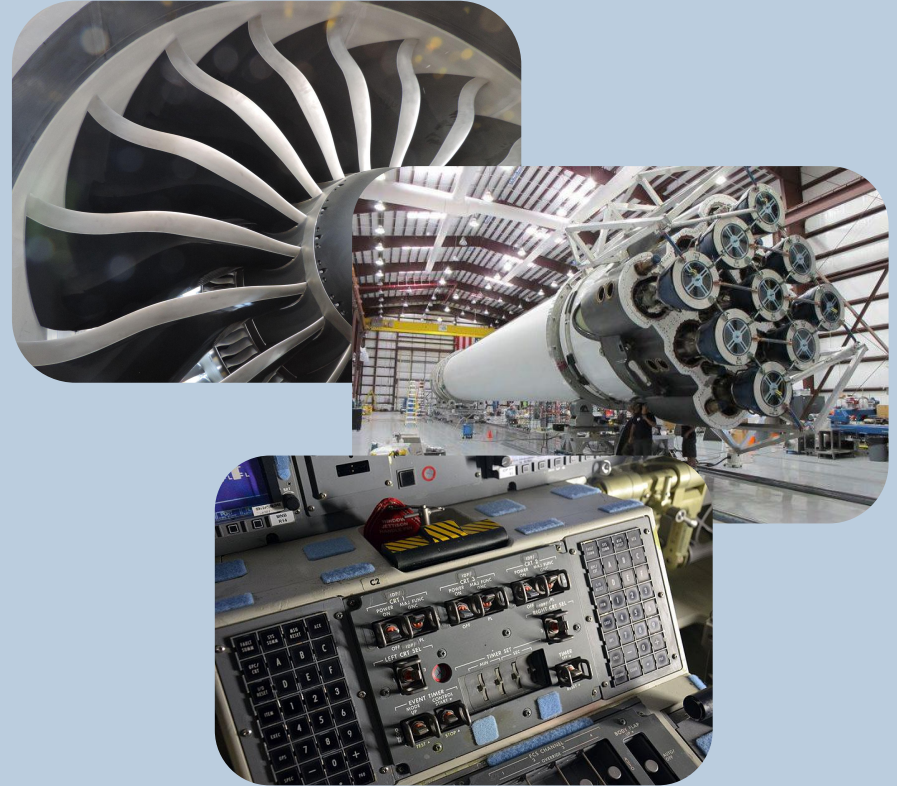
# *Lifting Off* Through Robotics



Another applicable skill for aerospace engineering that we've learned through competitive robotics is **presentation**. Without presentation, no ideas would be pitched, no decisions made, and no profits collected. Presentation is one of the key aspects of aerospace engineering, as it's **the root of all major projects**, both in a career and in robotics. Presentations help **start new plans, solve problems** along the way, and **market** the result. Lastly, everything falls apart without strong **leadership**, represented in our team by captain Elizabeth Koh especially. In aerospace engineering, you have people like CEOs and managers to **oversee** and **supervise**, while in competition teams, we have team captains. Although these people may have the most leadership necessary to execute something properly, everyone has to show leadership at times.

# Areas of *Aerospace Engineering*

A few areas of aerospace engineering include **composite materials**, **spacecraft engineering**, and **aircraft control**. These can be directly correlated with roles in our competition team, such as **builders**, **programmers**, and **drivers**. Composite materials looks mainly into the construction of crafts and materials used to build them. Spacecraft engineering, however, focuses on the **individual system mechanics** and **programs** used to run them. Aircraft controllers need to go through rigorous training to be able to properly **captain their craft** in procedures such as launch, attitude adjustments, docking, and landing.



# Required *Skills*



Many skills are required to succeed as an aerospace engineer. Firstly, you must have a great background in **mathematics**, such as algebra and geometry, even including some calculus for more advanced procedures. These are mainly applied during construction and in calculations for probes and shuttles, as even **one mistake could set the entire mission careening off into disaster**. Additionally, these mathematics have to be **applied** properly into fields such as physics, as calculations need to be made for flight trajectories and dockings. Most of the time, you must possess at least a **Bachelor's degree** to enter the field, although a Master's or above is highly recommended. You must also be fluent in a **programming language** to be able to thrive in a community of aerospace engineers - namely, **C++**, which we currently use to program our competition bots as well.

# *Evolution* in the Next 10 Years

Seeing the aerospace activity of billionaires and organizations alike in recent years, whether that be **NASA** flying a drone on Mars, **Elon Musk** sending a Tesla car to space, or **Jeff Bezos** sending himself, paves the path for what's to come with aerospace engineering in the near future. The **evolution** of Aerospace Engineering over the next decade may put more emphasis on **space travel**. Space flight is now a feat achievable by private companies, making it cheaper. This, in turn, may allow it to be **commercialized** by businesses, which paves the path for **average people to be taken to space**.



# Elon Musk



Elon Musk, South-African founder and CEO of **Tesla** and **SpaceX** is a world-famous aerospace engineer and **the richest person in the world** as of 2021 according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index. Growing up, he loved coding and designed his first game “Blaster” at 12, which he later sold for **\$500**. In 2017, SpaceX had a “successful test flight and landing of a Falcon 9 rocket made from **reusable parts**”, which made space travel much more **affordable** (Biography.com).

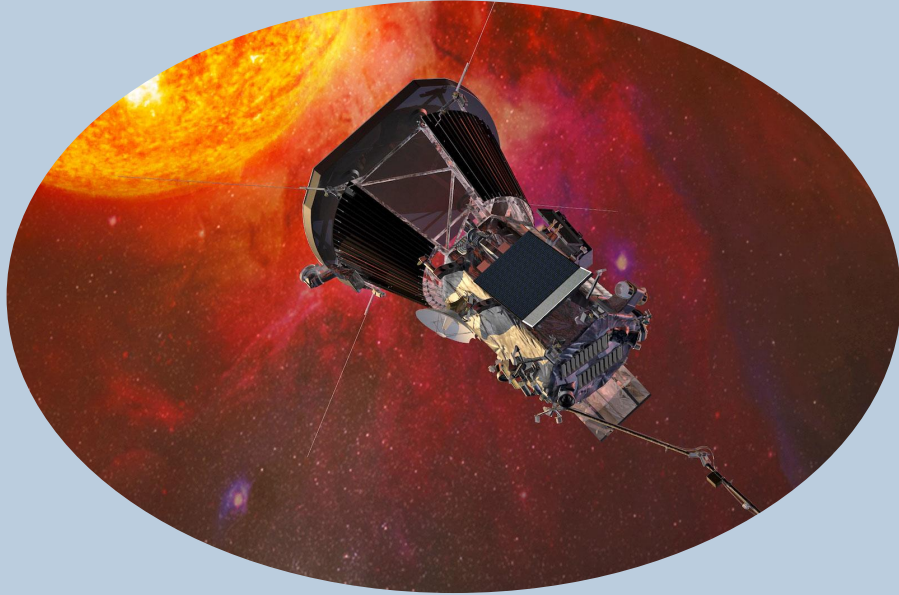
# Neil Armstrong

Neil Alden Armstrong, astronaut and aerospace engineer, became **the first person to walk on the moon** in 1969. Growing up, he was always interested in flight and started his **first flying lessons at 14**. He was the spacecraft commander for **Apollo 11** and was a member of the National Academy of Engineering.

**"ONE SMALL STEP FOR MAN,  
ONE GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND"**  
**- NEIL ARMSTRONG**



# Parker Solar Probe



The Parker Solar Probe is a **revolutionary** project in the field of aerospace engineering. It's the first manmade object to **touch the matter the sun is made of** and survive, let alone give us major data we may use to **advance** the field. As conventional mechanics would be greatly damaged by the sun's heat, many innovations had to be made to achieve the goal. For example, the **actively cooled solar array system** developed by APL was a prime factor in the success of the mission. It helped to run much of the probe itself while also being able to withstand the **high temperatures** and **rough conditions** of the sun's corona.

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