

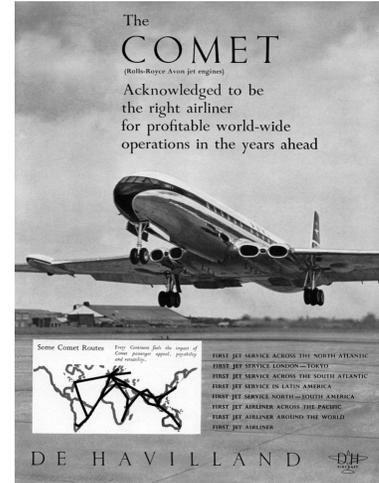
# The future of Air Travel

## The beginning of the jet

I'll start at the beginning of the jet age. The first jet airline was a british jet called the Comet. The Comet brought a new area called the "jet age" before they flew on piston powered airlines which could not fly above bad weather. The Comet brought a lot of firsts; it was the first jet to have a



pressurised cabin so it could fly at 40,000 feet no problem. But the Comet had a deadly fault. The cabin went through preserizations too quickly it weakened the plane's structure and eventually the plane would blow apart mid flight. So it had to be grounded which let companies like Boeing build their own jets. by learning from the Comet's mistakes. Then the american jet companies dominated the skies. Boeing came out with the 747 and it changed air travel



forever. It was efficient and the first wide body airliner it could seat 600 people and had a staircase inside of it. The Boeing 747 came out in the 60s and is still used today.

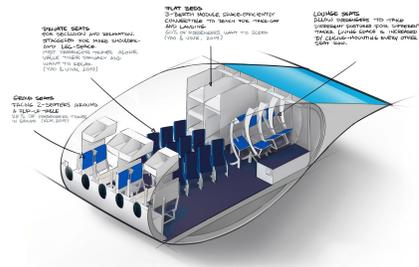
## The future of air travel

KLM has started to use recycled materials to 3D print parts for maintenance. Instead of throwing away the waste, they are reusing the containers for food and other things like that. They also recycle old uniforms by turning them into carpet for the interior of the plane. Pilots are in charge of flying the plane so they can reduce a lot of the fuel burned. They can taxi on one engine and delay the starting of the engines. pilots can also be careful with the flaps because they produce drag to slow the plane down so if the weight till landing to use them then they can use less fuel. Airlines are going to start using bio fuel which burns like actual fuel but does not produce waste and is sustainable then you have synthetic fuel which you take C02 out of the air and turn it into fuel. But that is about ten years before they will use it because it takes a lot of energy to make and is expensive. Electric planes are an option but have a problem. Batteries are heavy and don't have a lot of bang for their weight. The fuel they are using right now is kerosene which has about 43 mj/kg and the best lithium ion battery has about 1mj/kg. So until batteries can fit more power per pound they can't



## Future airliners

The airliners of the future look weird but cool, the KLM flying v is one of those unconventional designs, its wings are its fuselage that produces less drag and more lift and the less drag you have the less fuel you burn. With less drag you can go faster so shorter flight times. It can sit 314 passengers and goes back to when planes were luxurious. in economy class seats they have beds so you can sleep.



The plane has social seats like a train. The plane is optimised for long distance flights and is supposed to come out around 2035 to 2040. The flying v will use 20% less fuel than an airbus A350-900. Airbus is also coming out with a cool design the bird of prey is a more conventional looking plane but instead of using a vertical tail stabilizer it uses feathers much like a bird. They can be adjusted mid flight to optimise aro dynamics. The plane was july 19 2019 to inspire young engineers to make a difference. It is meant for short flights and will carie 80 passengers.

mj= mega jewel

links

[s-l300.jpg \(226×300\) \(ebayimg.com\)](#) [BOAC Comet IV AD.jpg \(737×1000\) \(airlineratings.com\)](#) [\(544\) The Future of Flying - Is Sustainable Air Travel Possible? - YouTube](#) [\(544\) Are Electric Planes Possible? - YouTube](#) [An Airbus futuristic conceptual airliner “takes flight” to inspire next-generation engineers - Innovation - Airbus](#)

recycle boeing comet  
synthetic fuel wide body  
shorter flight times  
20% less fuel  
fuel efficient  
reusable containers  
luxurious electric  
bio fuel battery  
600 passengers Co2  
drag KLM