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Altri autori (Persone)	GoddardRobert Hutchings <1882-1945.>
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VARIOUS ALTITUDES IN THE ATMOSPHERE; CHECK ON APPROXIMATE METHOD OF CALCULATION; RECOVERY OF APPARATUS ON RETURN APPLICATIONS TO DAILY OBSERVATIONSCALCULATION OF MINIMUM MASS REQUIRED TO RAISE ONE POUND TO AN "INFINITE" ALTITUDE; SUMMARY; CONCLUSION; APPENDIX A - THEORY OF THE MOTION WITH DIRECT LIFT; APPENDIX B - THEORY OF THE DISPLACEMENTS FOR SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION; APPENDIX C - THEORY OF DIRECT-LIFT IMPULSE-METER; APPENDIX D - THEORY OF SPRING IMPULSE-METER; APPENDIX E - CHECK ON APPROXIMATE METHOD OF CALCULATION, FOR SMALL CHARGES FIRED IN RAPID SUCCESSION; APPENDIX F - PROOF THAT THE RETARDATION BETWEEN 500,000 FT. AND 1,000,000 FT. IS NEGLIGIBLE; APPENDIX G - PROBABILITY OF COLLISION WITH METEORS NOTESLIQUID-PROPELLANT ROCKET DEVELOPMENT; LIQUID-PROPELLANT ROCKET DEVELOPMENT; INTRODUCTION; THE ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW MEXICO; STATIC TESTS OF 1930-32; FLIGHTS DURING THE PERIOD 1930-32; RESUMPTION OF FLIGHTS IN NEW MEXICO; DEVELOPMENT OF STABILIZED FLIGHT; PENDULUM STABILIZER; GYROSCOPE STABILIZER; FURTHER DEVELOPMENT; CONCLUSION; A Biographical Note and Appreciation

Sommario/riassunto

Rockets, in the primitive form of fireworks, have existed since the Chinese invented them around the thirteenth century. But it was the work of American Robert Hutchings Goddard (1882-1945) and his development of liquid-fueled rockets that first produced a controlled rocket flight. Fascinated by rocketry since boyhood, Goddard designed, built, and launched the world's first liquid-fueled rocket in 1926. Ridiculed by the press for suggesting that rockets could be flown to the moon, he continued his experiments, supported partly by the Smithsonian Institution and defended by Charles Lindbergh. T