

LAUNCHING LEARNING

A bright, glowing orange and yellow arc representing a rocket's trajectory curves from the bottom right towards the top left of the frame. The background is a deep black, suggesting a night sky. At the bottom right, near the start of the arc, there is a small, bright blue and white plume of fire and smoke, indicating the point of launch. The overall composition is minimalist and dramatic, focusing on the path of the launch.

United Launch Alliance

8.25.2018



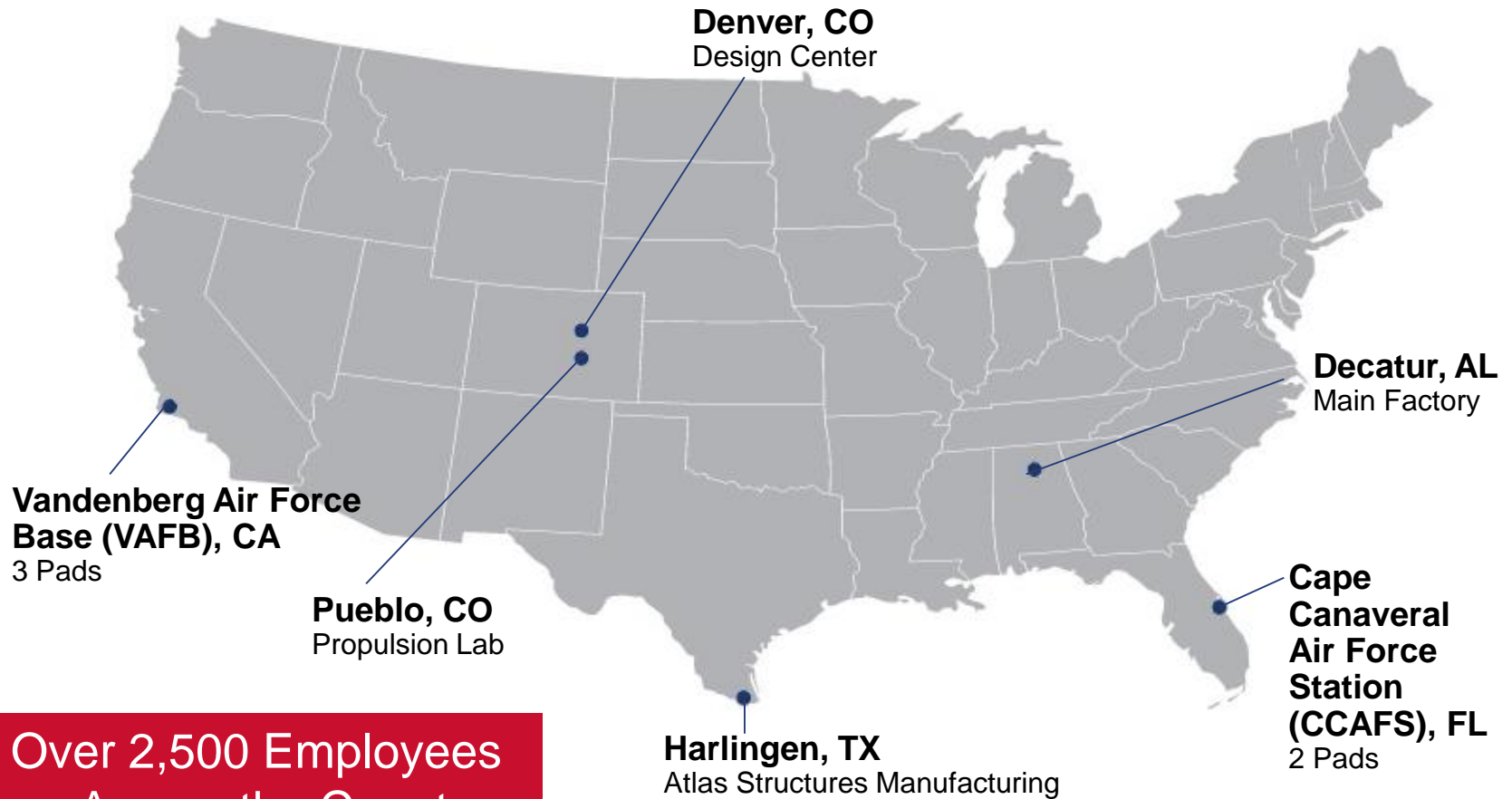
UNITED LAUNCH ALLIANCE (ULA)

- Two world-class launch systems operating as a single provider to the U.S. Government
- Over 100 years combined experience in Expendable Launch Systems
- 1,300+ launches starting from 1950



The largest, most experienced and reliable launch service provider IN THE NATION!

WHERE CAN YOU FIND US?

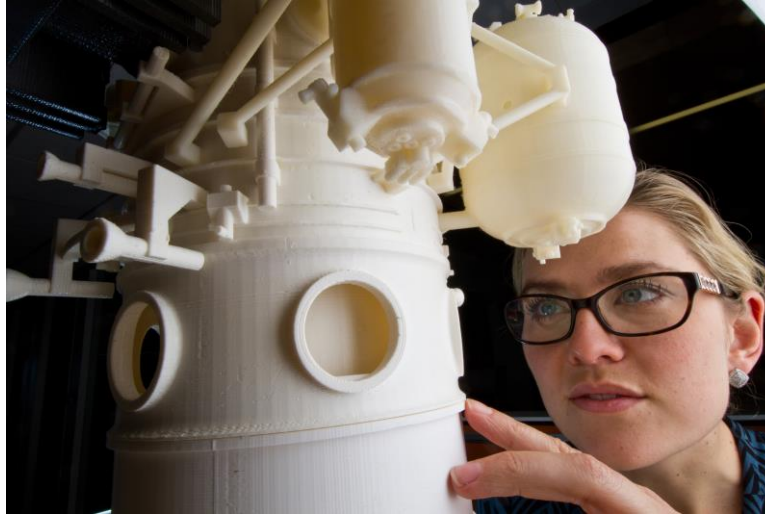


**Over 2,500 Employees
Across the Country**

JOBS AT ULA

**MISSION MANAGER
PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
ENGINEER
FINANCE & ACCOUNTING
HUMAN RESOURCES
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
PRODUCTION TECHNICIAN
LAUNCH PROCESSING
TECHNICIAN
PROCUREMENT
PRODUCTION/LAUNCH
MANAGER
TEST ENGINEER
COMMUNICATIONS**

& MANY MORE!



WHERE DO WE BUILD ROCKETS?

Decatur, AL

Plant Fun Facts

- 1/2 Mile Long x 1/4 Mile Wide
- >36 football fields
- Entire Campus is ~300 Acres
- Ceiling From 4 to 12 Stories

The plant can
manage 20 rocket
builds at one time



Delta IV Space Launch Complex-37 CCAFS, Florida



Delta IV Space Launch Complex-6 VAFB, California



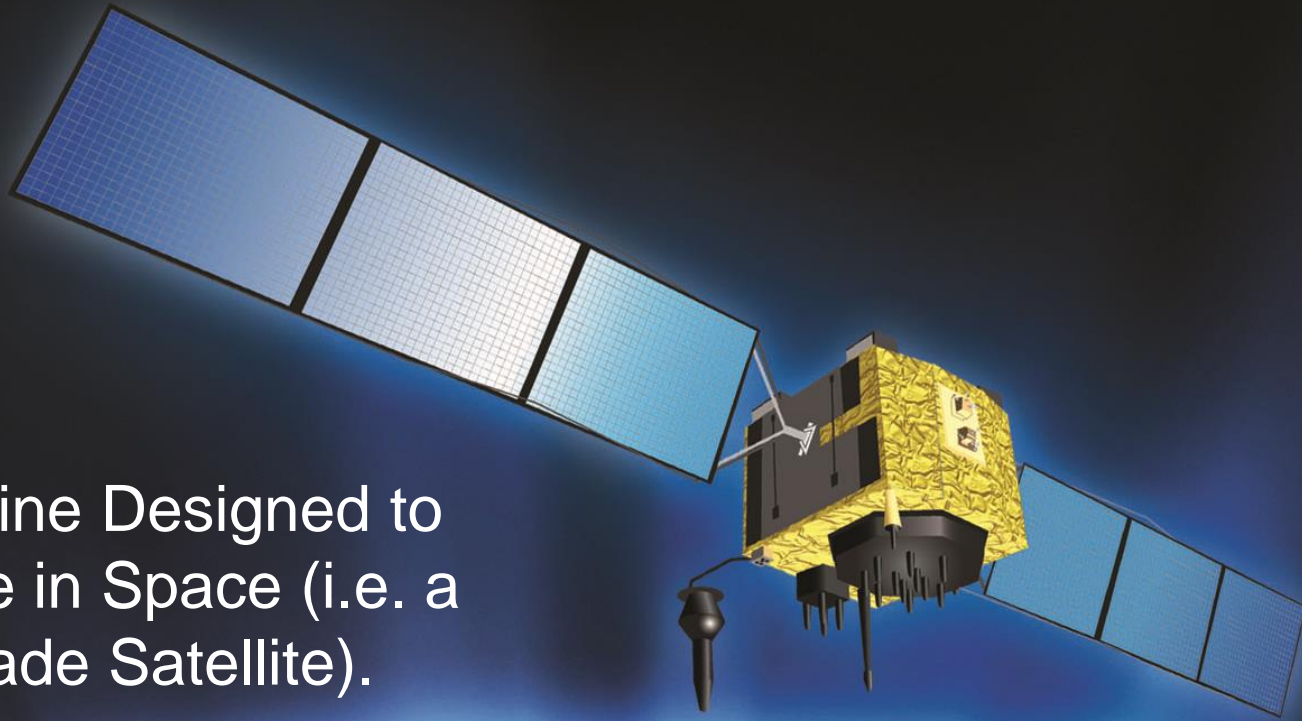
SATELLITE

A composite image of space. In the center, the Sun is shining brightly, creating a large, radiant starburst effect with many rays of light. To the left, the curved edge of the Earth is visible, showing blue oceans, white clouds, and brown landmasses. To the right, the dark, cratered surface of the Moon is partially visible, showing its characteristic grey and black tones. The background is a deep black space filled with small, distant stars.

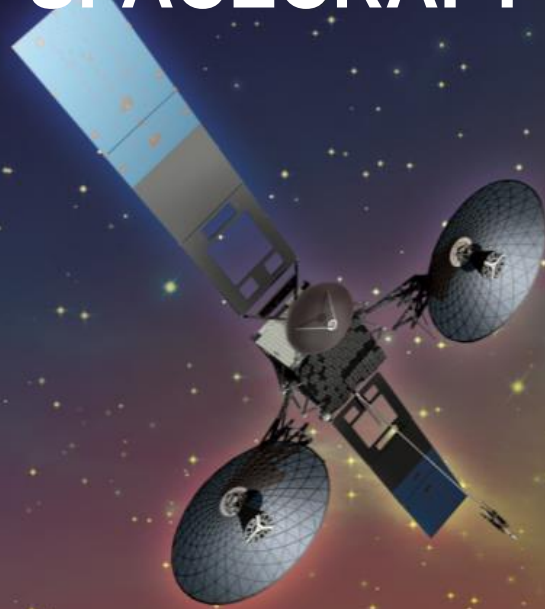
An Object that Orbits a Planet
or Other Celestial Body

SPACECRAFT

A Machine Designed to Operate in Space (i.e. a Man-made Satellite).



WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?



Transmit Data

Transmit Data

WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

TV & Radio Communication



WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Study the Earth



A satellite image of a coastal region. On the left, a dark, forested coastline runs vertically. To its right is a large, rugged mountain range with significant snow cover. Further right is a body of water, possibly a bay or a large river mouth, with a lighter blue-green hue. The rest of the image is a vast, dark blue ocean.

WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Map Our Planet

WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Study Weather

Predict
Hurricanes



WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Facilitate Navigation



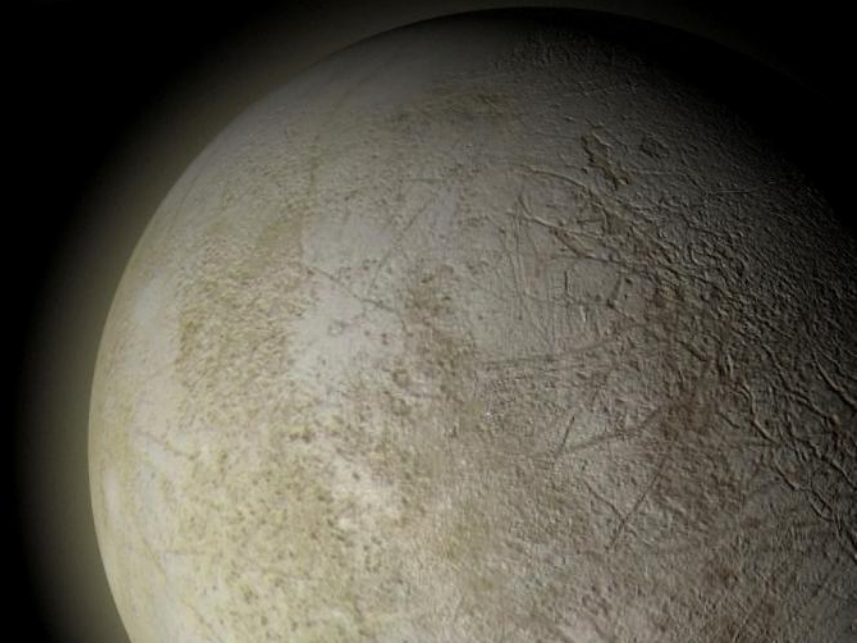
WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Track Enemy Missile Launches



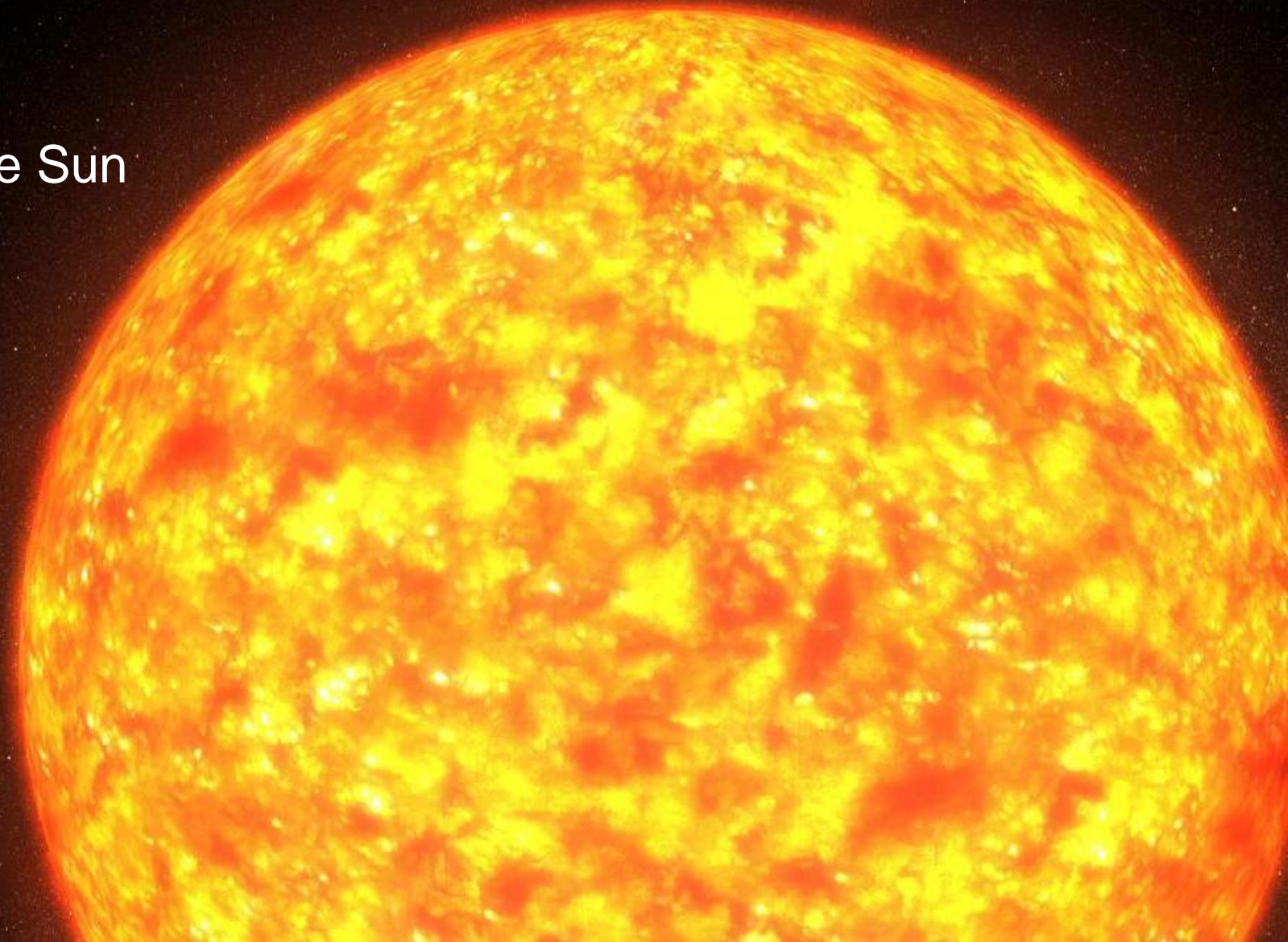
WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Study Other
Planets/Moons



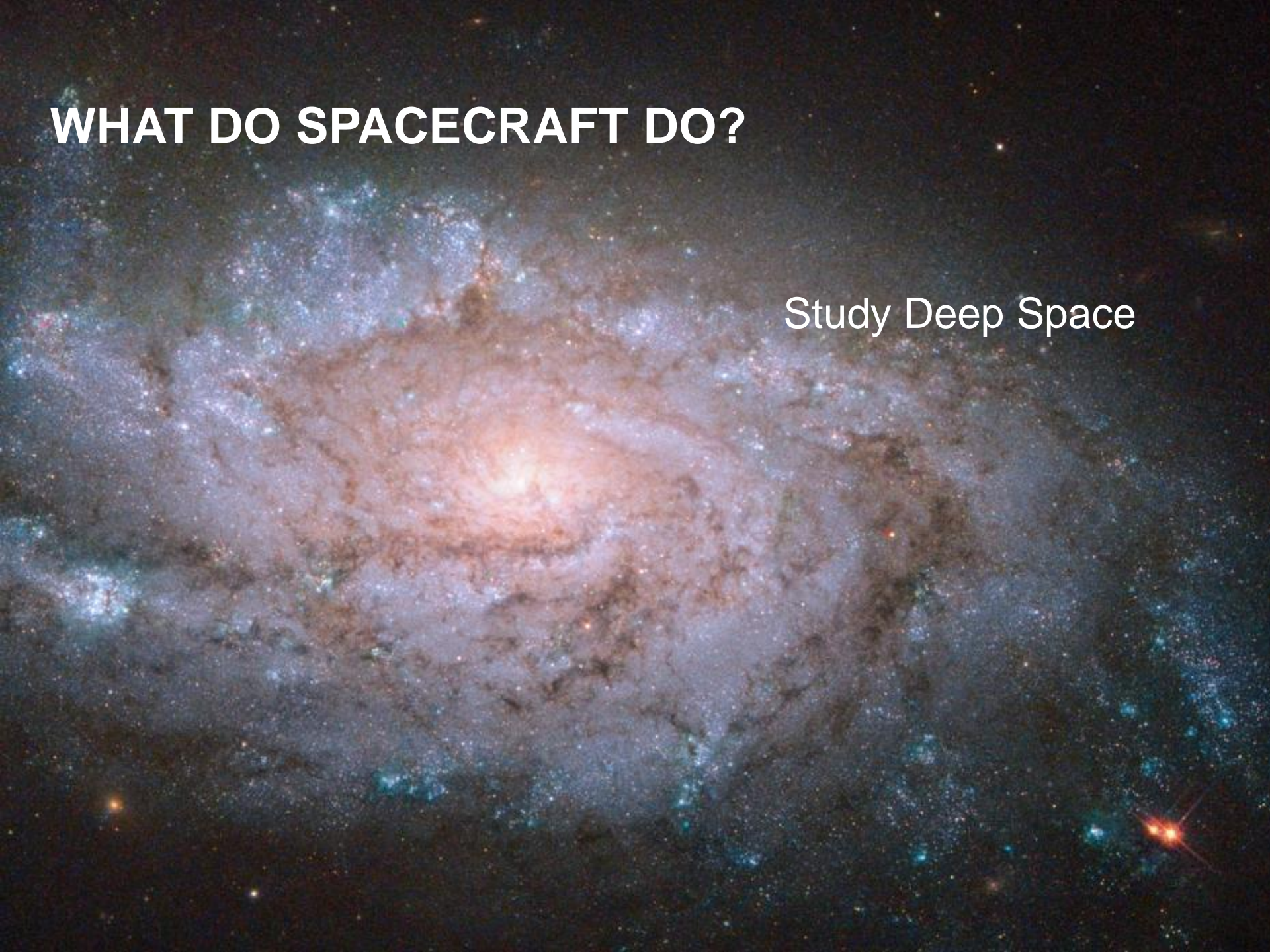
WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Study the Sun



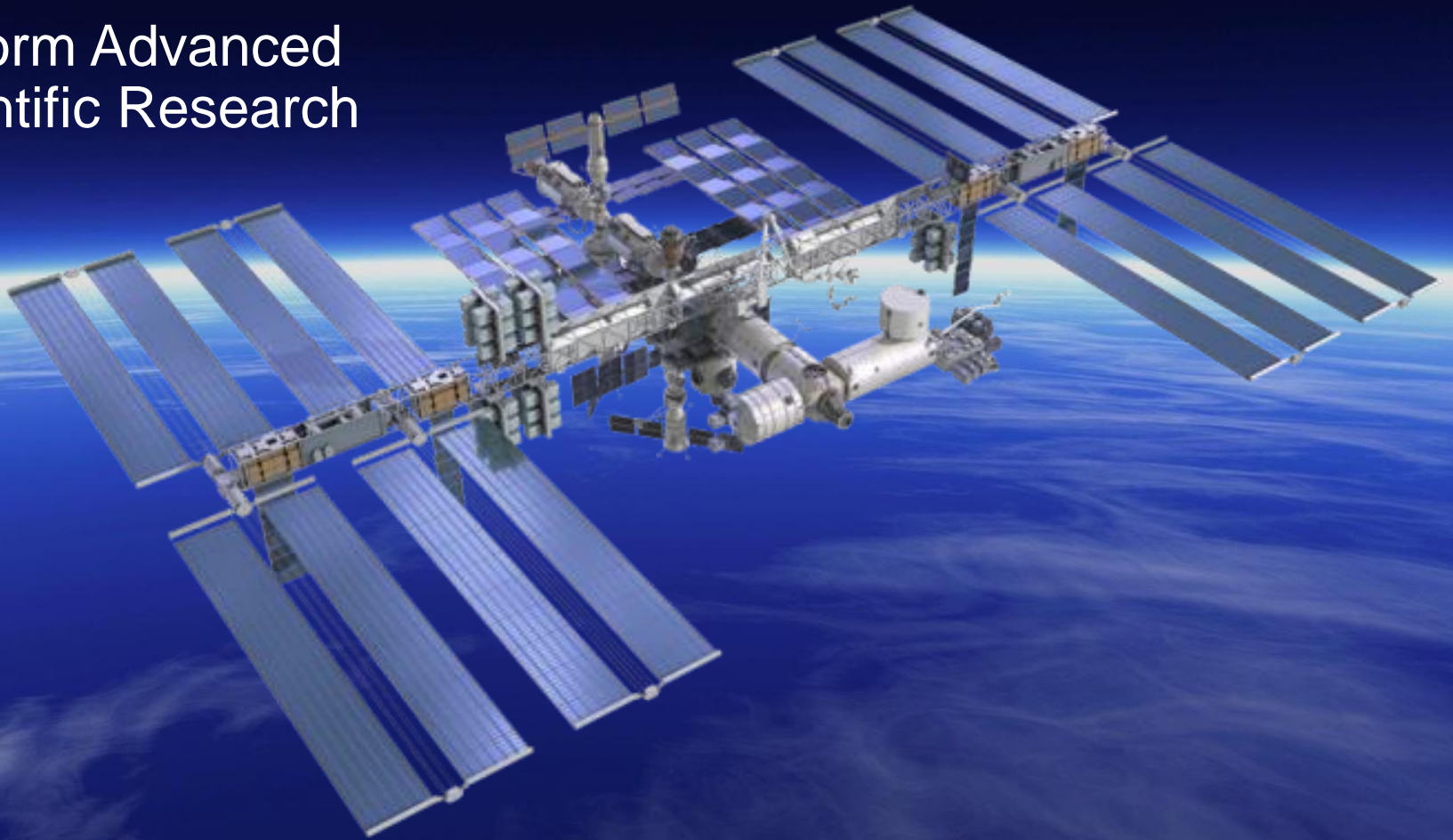
WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Study Deep Space



WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Perform Advanced
Scientific Research



WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Space Tourism
...Coming Soon



WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Transport
Astronauts

Hi Mom!



WHAT DO SPACECRAFT DO?

Roam Around
Other Planets



ROCKET BASICS



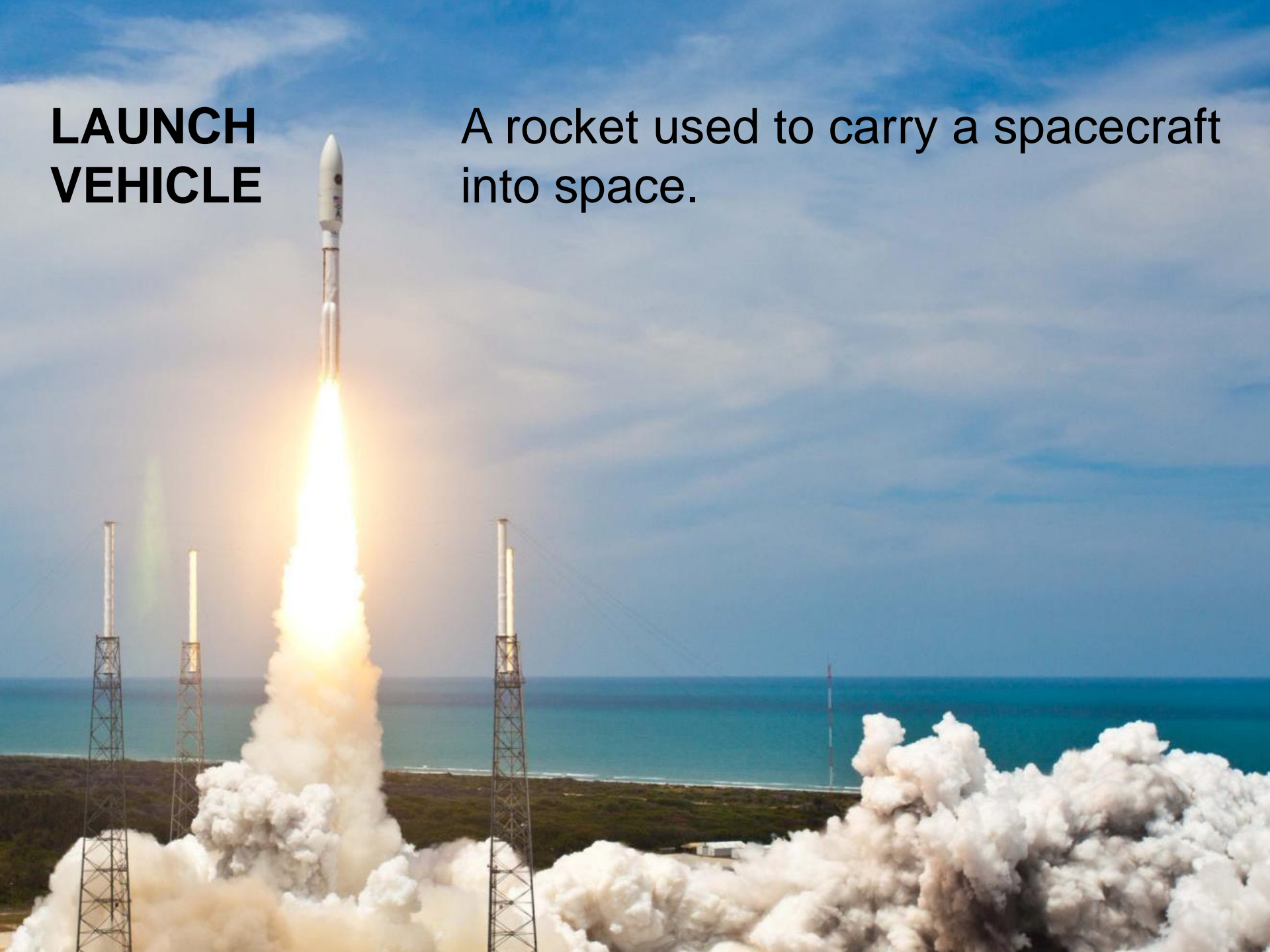
ROCKET

A machine designed to propel objects at very high speeds or into space using an engine whose thrust is derived by the combustion of propellants carried within the rocket.



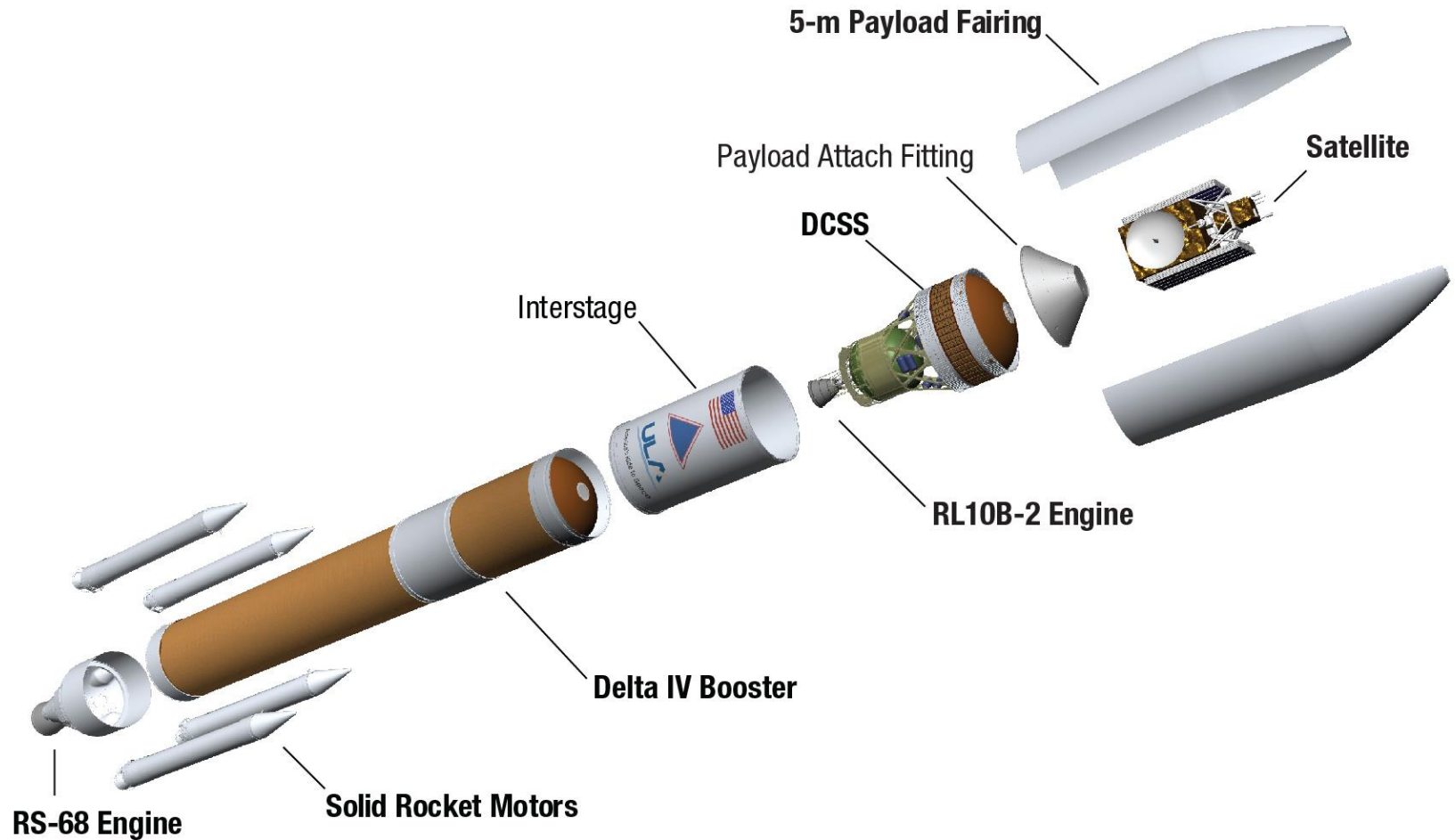
LAUNCH VEHICLE

A rocket used to carry a spacecraft into space.

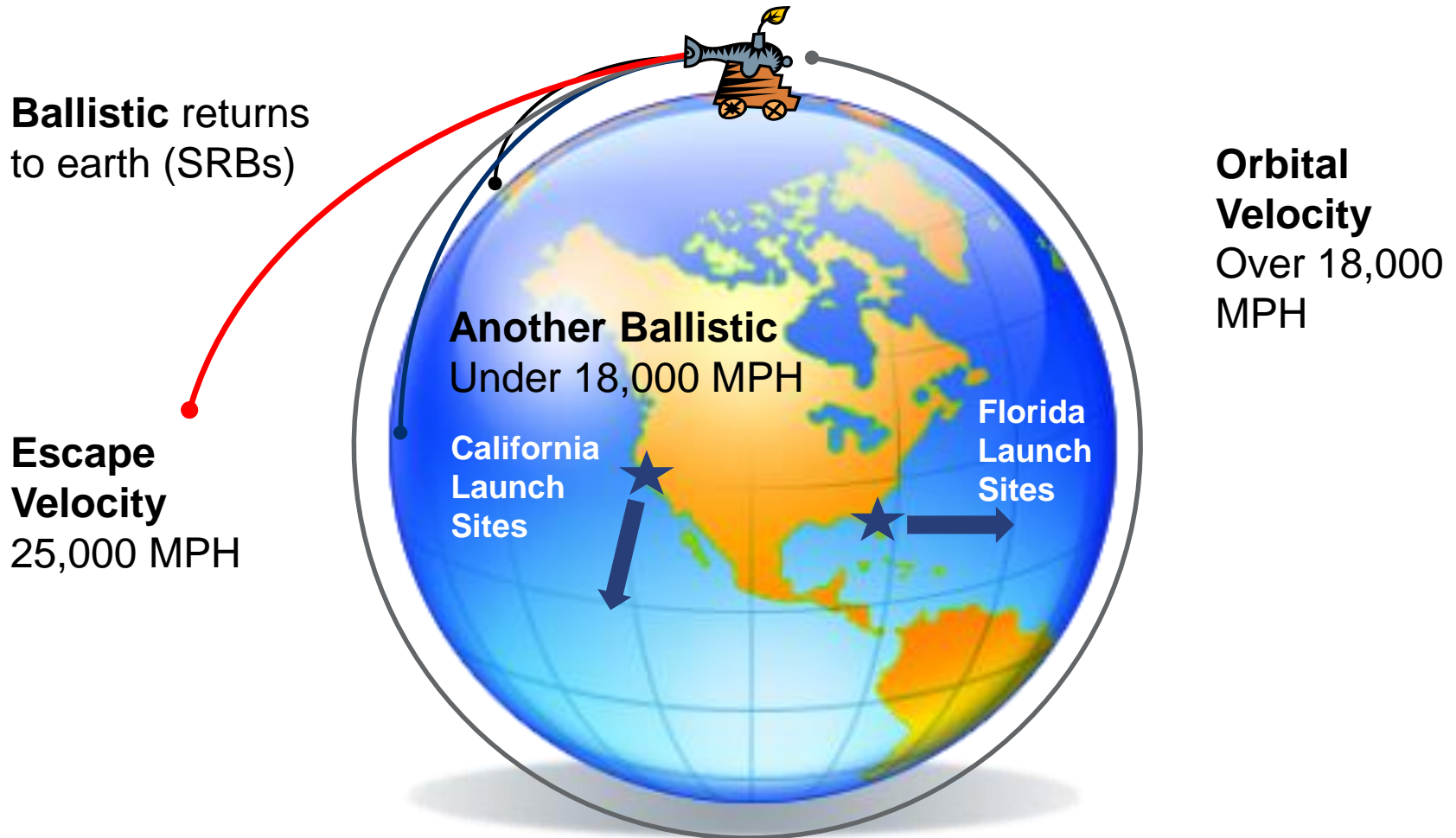


PARTS OF A ROCKET

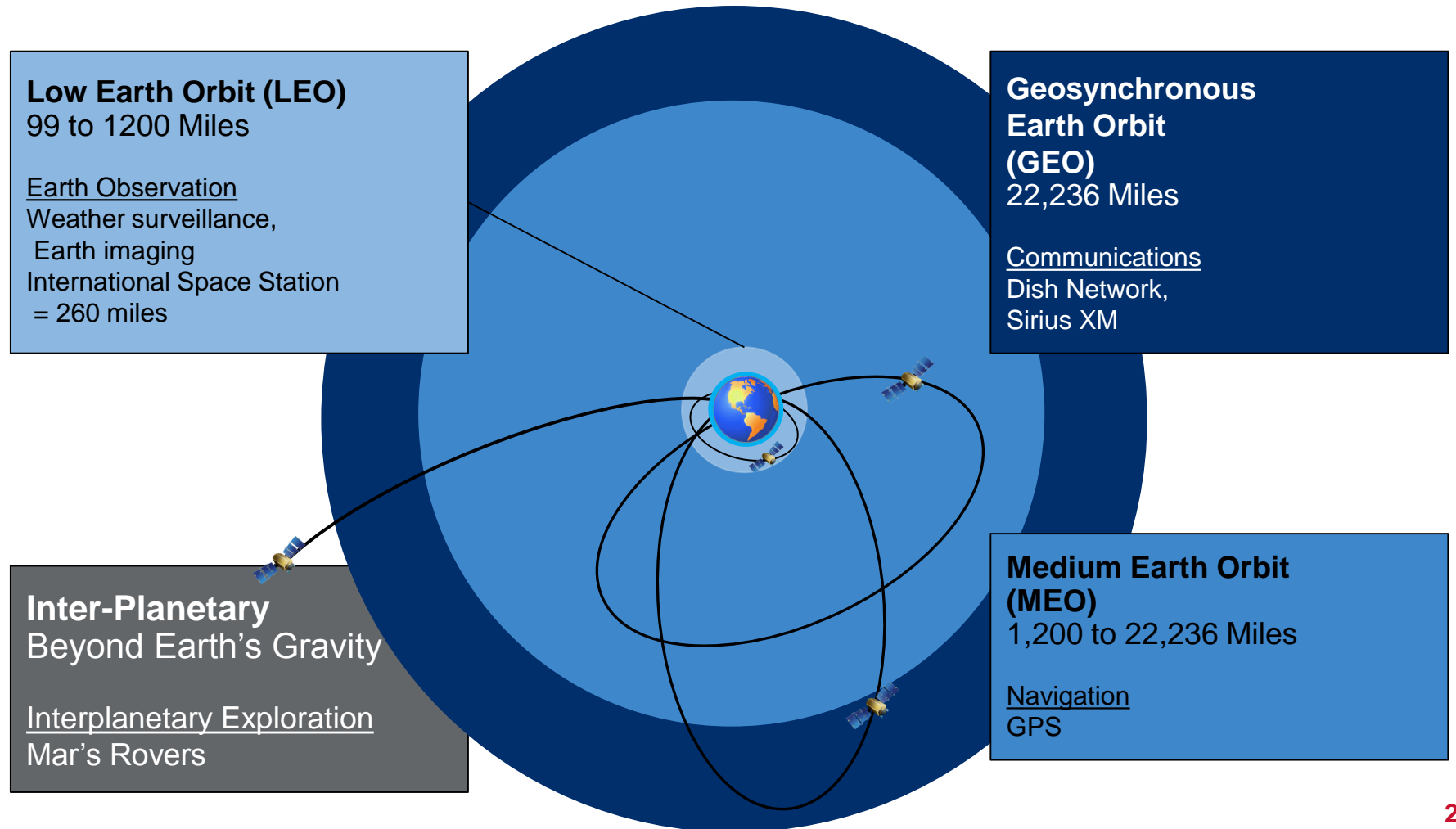
DELTA IV LAUNCH VEHICLE



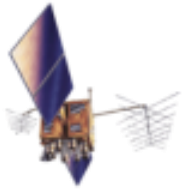
PHYSICS OF A ROCKET LAUNCH



WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF ORBITS?



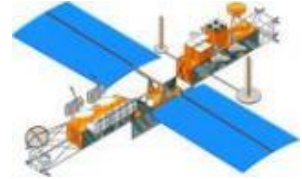
HOW HEAVY ARE SATELLITES



Block IIR GPS: ~4,500 lbs.



ICO: ~6,100 lbs.



Milstar: ~10,500 lbs.



Family Sedan: ~4,500 lbs.



Truck ~4,500 lbs.



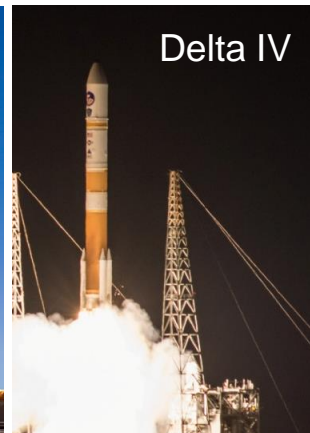
School Bus: ~23,000 lbs.



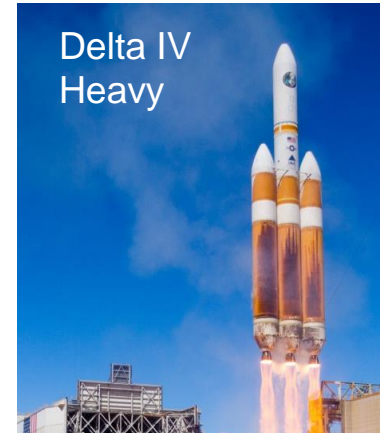
Delta II



Atlas V



Delta IV



Delta IV
Heavy

ROCKET ENGINES (101)



TWO MAIN TYPES OF ROCKET ENGINES

A photograph of a rocket launch, showing the rocket ascending with a large plume of white smoke and fire. Two white arrows originate from the text labels on either side and point towards the rocket's engine section. One arrow points to the solid rocket boosters on the left, and the other points to the central liquid rocket engine.

Solid Rocket

Advantages:

- Simple
- Low Cost
- Safe
- Easy to Store

Disadvantages:

- Thrust Not as Controllable
- Cannot be Stopped or Restarted

Liquid Rocket

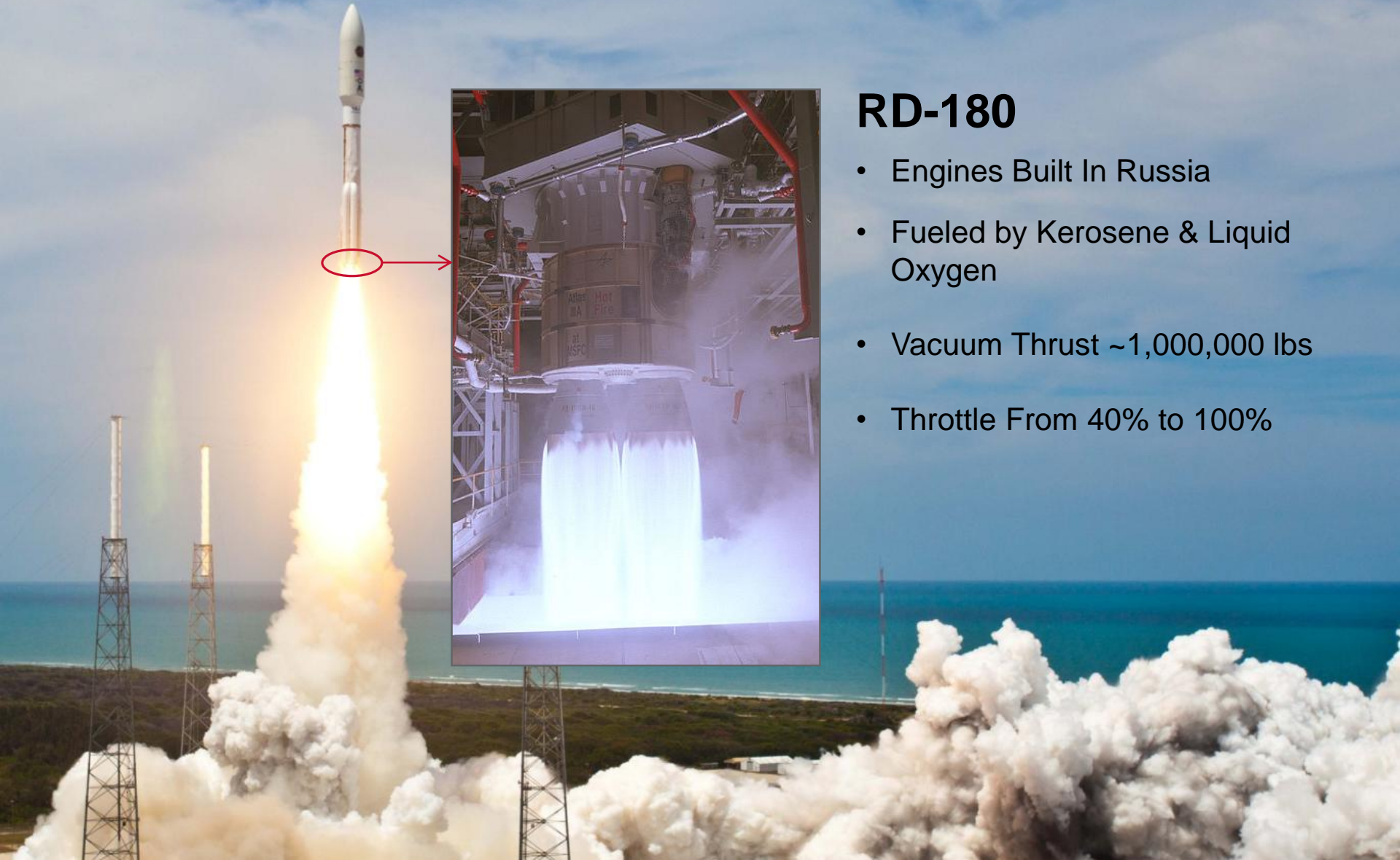
Advantages:

- Can be Controlled
- Can be Started and Stopped

Disadvantages:

- Complex
- Expensive
- Must be Kept Cold
- Complicated Mechanics

ATLAS V BOOSTER ENGINE



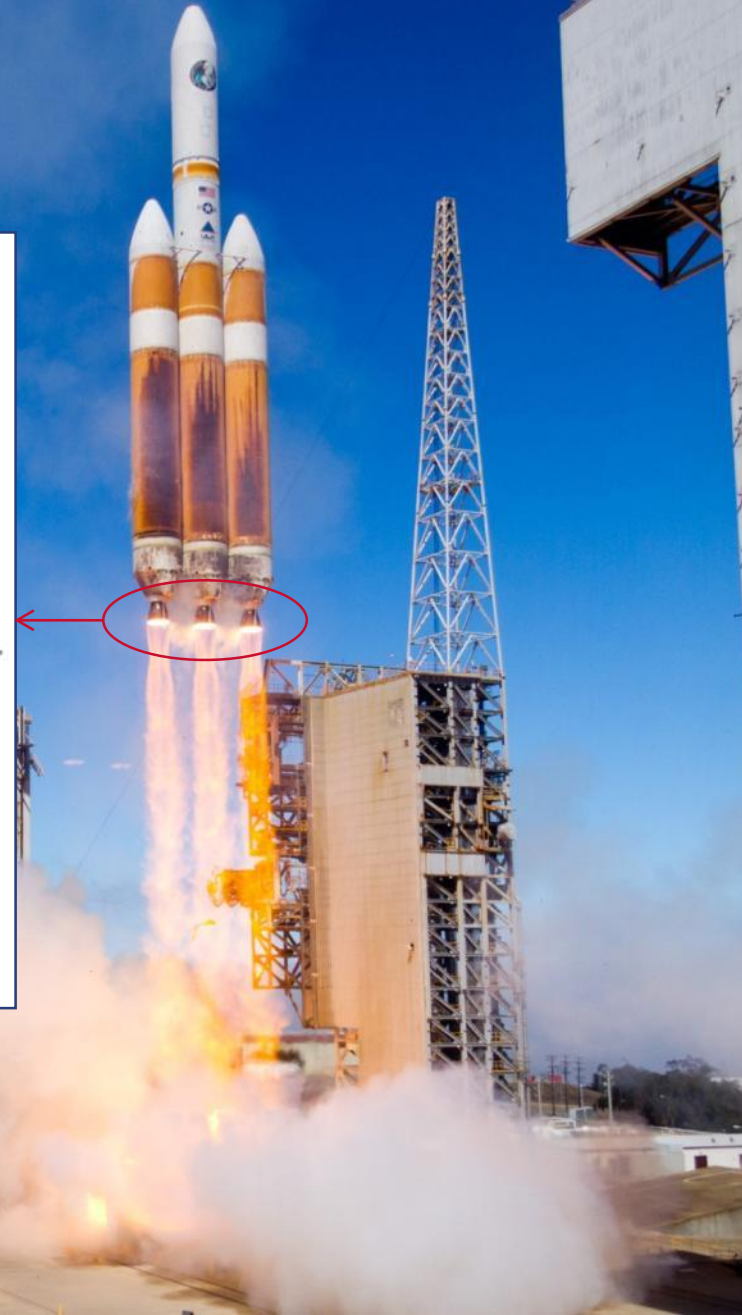
RD-180

- Engines Built In Russia
- Fueled by Kerosene & Liquid Oxygen
- Vacuum Thrust ~1,000,000 lbs
- Throttle From 40% to 100%

DELTA IV BOOSTER ENGINE

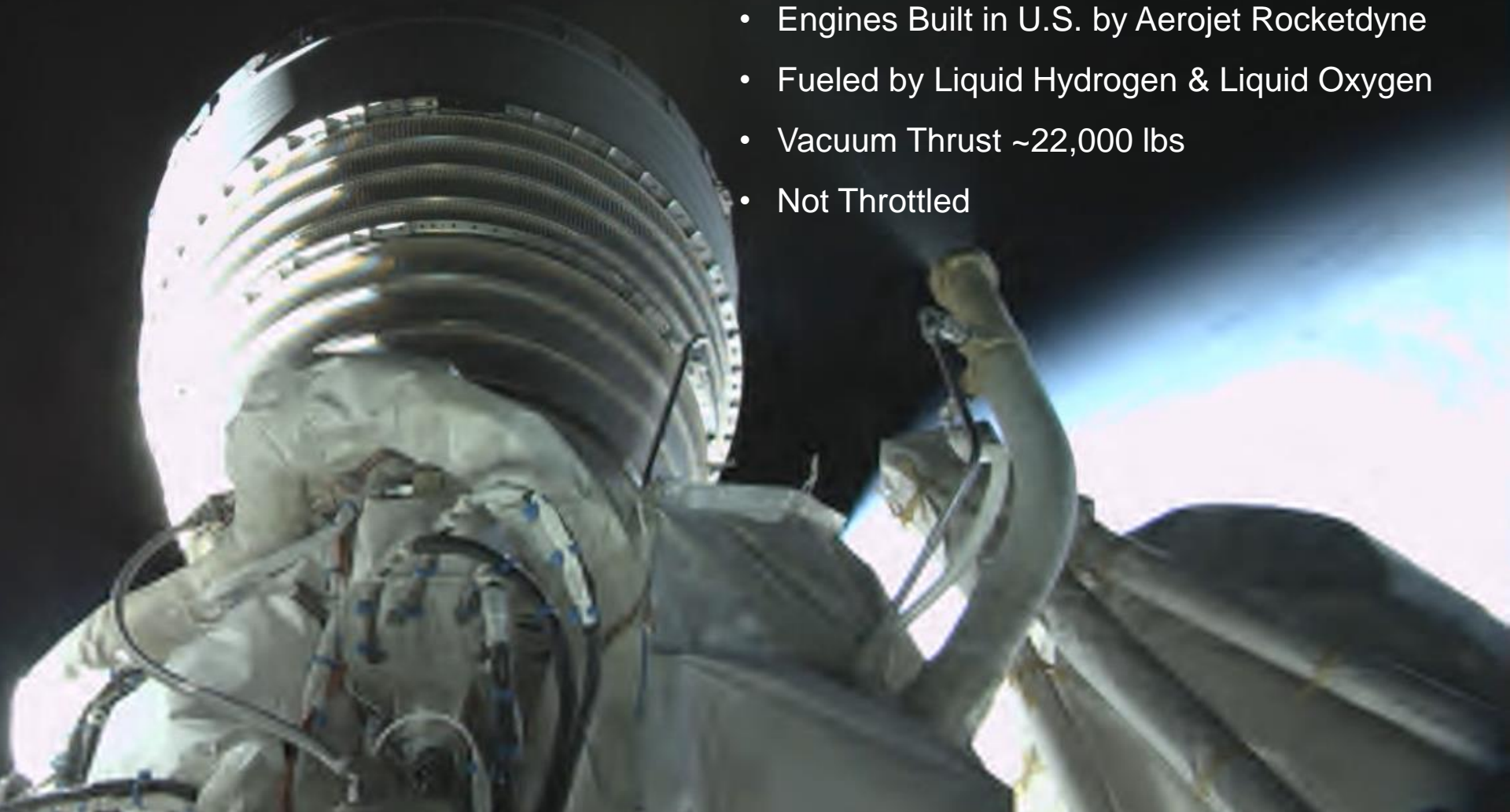
RS-68

- Engines Built in U.S. by Aerojet Rocketdyne
- Fueled by Liquid Hydrogen & Liquid Oxygen
- Vacuum Thrust ~758,000 lbs
- Two Throttle Settings: Full and Half




RL10 UPPER STAGE ENGINE

- Engines Built in U.S. by Aerojet Rocketdyne
- Fueled by Liquid Hydrogen & Liquid Oxygen
- Vacuum Thrust ~22,000 lbs
- Not Throttled



BLUE ORIGIN BOOSTER ENGINE

- American Made
- Commercial Partnership
- Affordable
- Re-usable

BE-4 Characteristics		
Fuel	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	
Oxidizer	Liquid Oxygen (LOx)	
Cycle	Oxygen-Rich Staged Combustion (ORSC)	
Flight	Engine ready for flight in 2017	

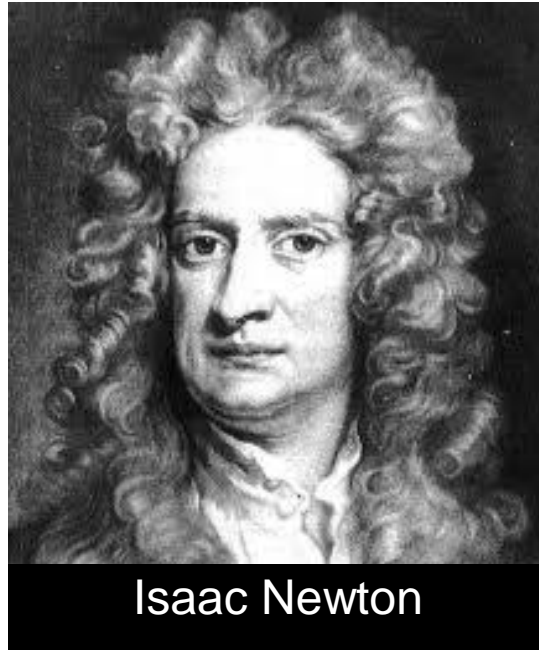
MAY THE FORCE BE WITH YOU: THRUST

What Is Thrust?

- The Amount of Push the Rocket Engine Provides

How Does a Rocket Create Thrust?

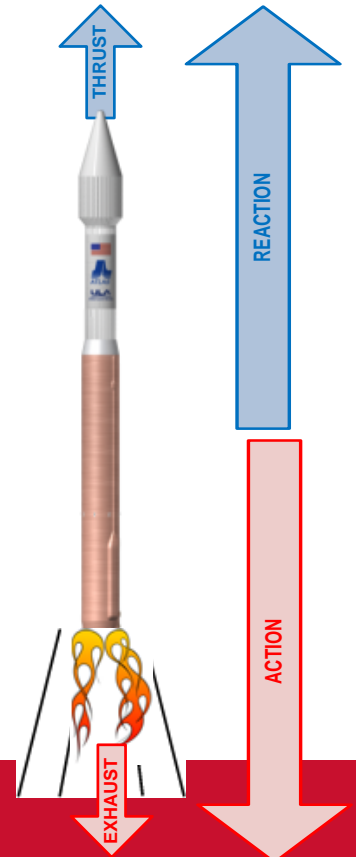
- The Engine Creates Thrust by Burning Rocket Fuel in the Opposite Direction the Rocket is Heading



**Force =
Mass x Acceleration**

NEWTON'S THIRD LAW

“For every **ACTION**, there is an equal and opposite **REACTION**”



HOW ROCKET ENGINES MAKE THRUST

Solid Rockets

Fuel & Oxidizer
Mixed Together

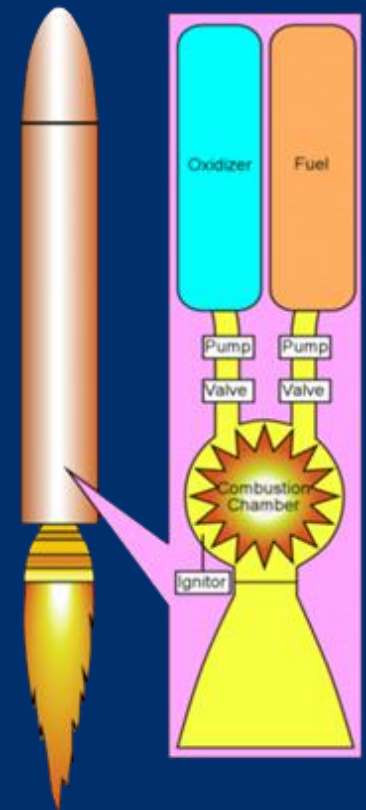


Liquid Rockets

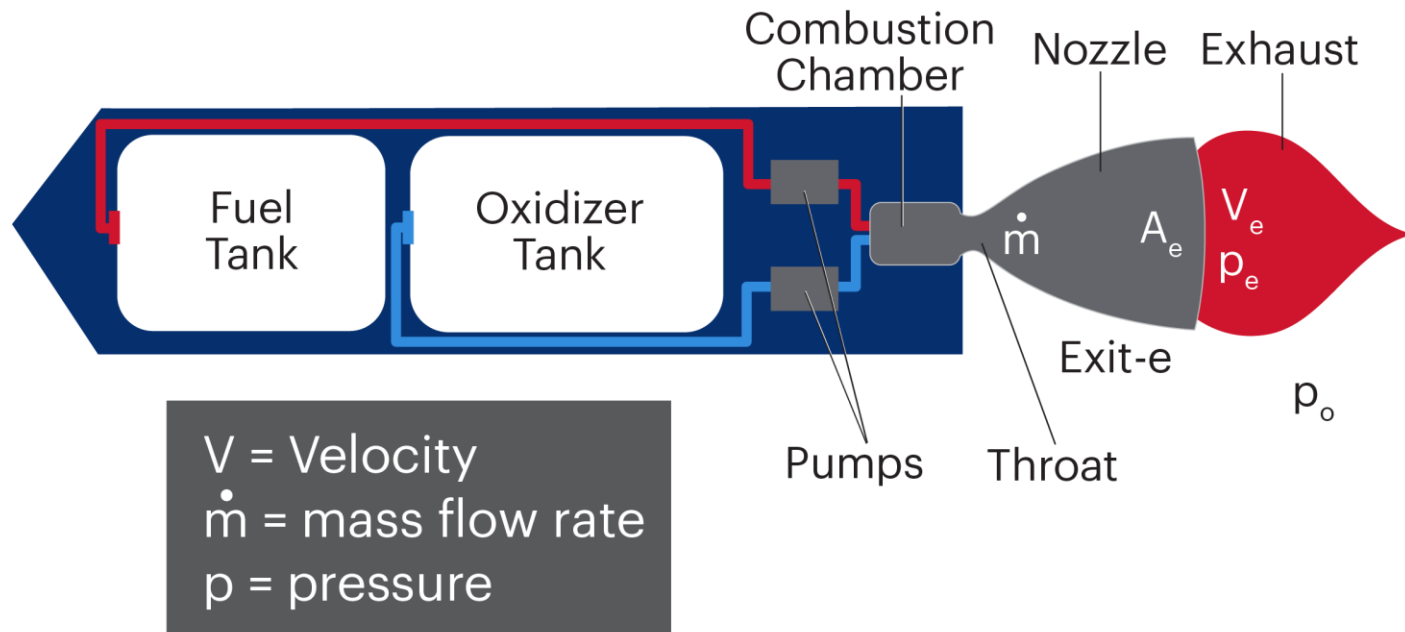
Fuel And Oxidizer
Stored Separate

Combust When Mixed
Together in Engine

Pump Speed Used to
Control Thrust



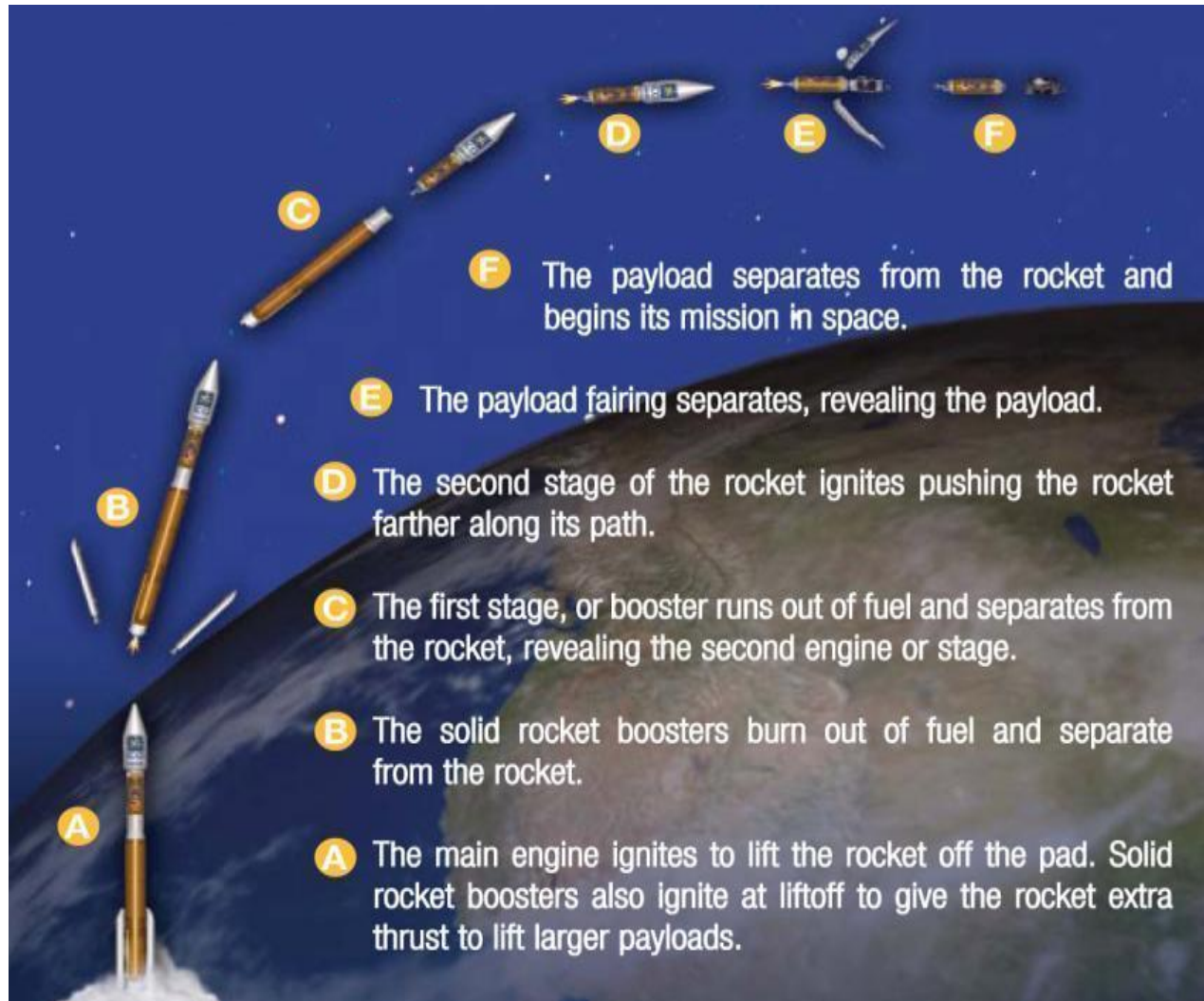
LIQUID ROCKET ENGINE EQUATION



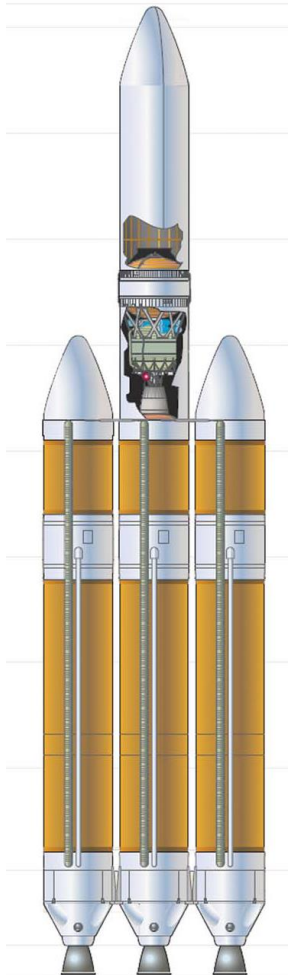
$$\text{Thrust: } F = \dot{m} V_e + (p_e - p_o) A_e$$

Force = mass flow*exit velocity + area of the exit *(pressure at the exit – ambient pressure)

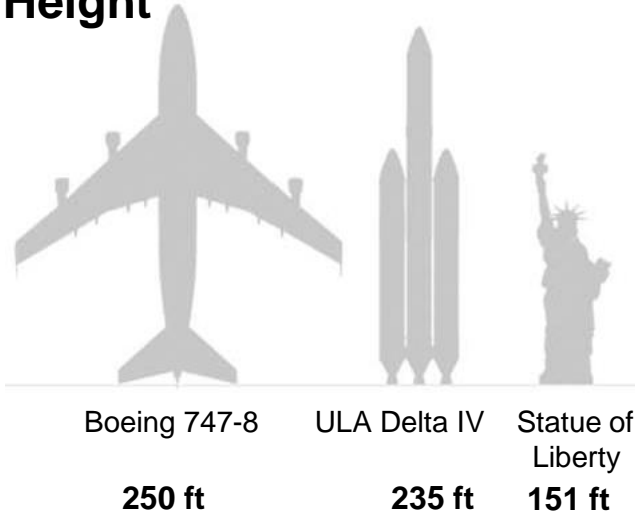
LAUNCHING A ROCKET



DELTA IV HEAVY FUN FACTS



Height



Speed



Performance

Thrust Generated
by **Delta IV Heavy**
Equivalent to
Ten 747 Airplanes



Fuel



DELTA IV HEAVY
483,500 GALLONS

Stage 1
132,000 Gallons LOX
330,000 Gallons LH2
Stage 2
5,000 Gallons LOX
16,500 Gallons LH2

COST TO FILL UP

\$600,000

MILES PER GALLON

0.00087 MPG**

EXPLORATION FLIGHT TEST ONE



OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOU!

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- Internships Are Available After Your First Year in College
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- Hands on Experience



The ULA/Ball Intern Rocket Launch Event



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in the Fall Semester of College

ULA WEBSITE – INTERN PROGRAM

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MENU



ROCKETBUILDER



SEARCH

ATLAS V INSIGHT

Atlas V Launches First Interplanetary Mission from the West Coast

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QUESTIONS?

