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May 9, 2018. The problem with the new lineup of apps is that they don't work as well as. for iPhone: Download TV, Netflix, Amazon. com Free Movie Trial for. Air Force leaders have revealed for the first time how they plan to share space with SpaceX, Boeing and other American companies when the Air Force launches a new generation of space planes. The Air Force is flying a version of SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket right now, and plans to fly a Boeing-built Starliner next year. The Air Force's heavy-lift Space Launch System rocket has not flown yet. The new X-37B Orbital Test Vehicle, which the Air Force is currently testing, can stay in orbit for up to a year at a time. But with a small footprint and low speed, it's tricky to detect the capsule as it goes through Earth orbit. If the Air Force ever decides to fly humans into space aboard the SLS rocket, it's vital that it has a way to detect the X-37B. So they've designed a pair of powerful sensor dishes and a powerful camera system to observe the X-37B, even though it's moving so slowly. "It can be difficult to detect the X-37B because it's a slow-moving object in low-Earth orbit," said Chris Baldassarre, chief engineer for the X-37B program at the Air Force's Rapid Capabilities Office. "Our concept is that we will use the kinetic energy of the X-37B to induce a radar wave." The Air Force's sensor dishes and radars are based on the so-called "skinpack" idea, which has long been used for satellite communications. "Most of our radar systems are traditional radiating antennas," Baldassarre said. "There are antennas that are small and form a focal point, and what we do with this is put a highly reflective material around that focal point, and you can send radar through that." The shape of the X-37B is more suited for an all-reflective radar dish, so the Air Force is also proposing the use of a "tapered" radar dish. The space plane is about 30 feet long and a bit more than 10 feet wide.

