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Red bull space jump

Felix Baumgartner's smashing record of 24 miles (38.6 km) of space jumping put the Austrian parachute jump in the history books and the Red Bull Stratos event in every marketing archive on the planet. The company, whose red bull brand logo gives you suites, has shared more than 7 million people on social media with more than 685,000 Facebook fans and 245,000 followers on Twitter. Watched a record 8 million viewers live the umbrellas resulting in an invaluable exposure to the Red Bull brand. Watch the video below. The view from Sakol Nauk Niind. How was it done? Technology: Broken Records: Fastest Free Fall: Maximum vertical speed without drogue waterfall - 373m/s, 1342.8 kwh, 833.9 mph (Mach 1.24) Highest jump (exit) - exit at 128,100 feet (39,045 m) longest free fall without drogue waterfall - 4 minutes and 20 seconds, 119,846 feet in free fall (36,529 m) Felix hit a top speed of 833.9 mph on his landing, breaking the sound barrier (768 mph) and thus becoming the first human to do so without veh direct power with the most simultaneous opinions ever on YouTube (8 million) in Felix quotes: I know the whole world is watching now and I hope the whole world can see what I can see, and sometimes you have to go up really high to see how young you are. Let me tell you - when I'm standing there on top of the world, you're very humble. You're not thinking about breaking records anymore, and you're not thinking about getting scientific data - the only thing you want is to come back alive. It was much harder than I thought for a moment I thought I was going to lose consciousness. - P.S: just came across this hilarious meme floating around the internet???? What do you think of felix's standard jump and red bull stratos event? Share this post with an adrenaline junkie and express your views in the comments below. On October 14, 2012, Austrian Felix Baumgartner stunned millions watching live around the world by parachuted from the edge of space. That catalytic moment was the culmination of years of work by an elite team determined to find ways to improve the safety of airspace, and the mission's legacy lives on its life. Red Bull Stratos Project logoDate14 October 2012 (2012-10-14) LocationLaunch:Roswell International Air Center, Roswell, New Mexico, United StatesSelectLocation:33°18′39″N 104°32′21″W / 33.3109°N 104.5392°W 33.3109; -104.5392Coordinates: 33°18′ 39 N 104°32′ 21 w / 33.3109°N 104.5392°W / 33.3109; -104.5392 Location Landing: 33°21′ 29 N 103°47′ 06 w / 33.3580°N 103.7849°W / 33.3580; -103.7849Also known as the forgiveness on the edge of spaceParticipantsFelix BaumgartnerOutcomeBalloon record height and sound barrier brokenWebstereddbullstratos.com Red Bull Stratos was a high-altitude skydiving project involving Austrian skydiving Felix Baumgartner. On October 14, 2012, Baumgartner flew about 39 kilometers (24 miles) in the stratosphere over New Mexico, United States, in a helium balloon before falling free in a pressure suit and umbrellas to the ground. [4] The total jump, from leaving the capsule to landing on the ground, continued approximately ten minutes. [1] While the free fall was initially expected to last between five and six minutes,[5] Baumgartner deployed his parachute after 4 minutes and 19 seconds. [1] Reaching 1,357.64 km/h (843.6 mph)—Mach 1.25—Baumgartner broke the sound barrier on its descent,[6] becoming the first human to do so without any form of engine power. [4] Measurements show that Baumgartner also broke two other world records. With a final height of 38,969 meters (127,851 feet; 24 miles), Baumgartner broke the unofficial record for the highest manned balloon flight of 37,640 meters (123,491 feet) previously set by Piantanida. [10] [11] [12] He also broke the record for the highest jump on the rise, set in 1960 by U.S. Air Force Col. Joseph Kittinger, who was Baumgartner's guide and capsule guide in mission control. These allegations were verified by the International Federation of Abuse. [13] Date in January 2010, it was reported that Baumgartner was working with a team of scientists and a Red Bull shepherd to try the highest sky dive ever. [14] By wearing the Equitary Life Observatory, researchers were able to observe Felix Baumgartner's physiological response in an alternate environment. Baumgartner was about to make a 36,600-meter (120,100-foot) jump from a suspended capsule of a helium-filled balloon, intending to become the first paratrooper to break the sound barrier. [15] [16] [17] This will be possible because while the normal station speed of free weaver is about 320 km/h (200 miles or 90 m/s), the high altitude with less dense atmosphere decreased draw. [18] On October 12, 2010, Red Bull announced that it was putting the project on hold after Daniel Hogan filed a lawsuit in California Supreme Court in Los Angeles, California, USA in April, claiming that he had created the idea of parachute diving from the edge of space in 2004 and that Red Bull stole the idea from him. [19] The out-of-court case was resolved in June 2011[21] and on February 5, 2012, the project was reportedto appeal. [22] Preparation is a comparison of approximate heights of different bodies and success stratosphere jumps, and graphs of international standard atmosphere temperature and pressure. On March 15, 2012, Baumgartner completed the first of two Test jumps, from 21,818 meters (71,581 feet). During the jump, he spent approximately three minutes and 43 seconds in freefall, claiming to have reached speeds of more than 580 km/h (360 mph), before opening his parachute. In total, the jump lasted about eight minutes and eight seconds, and Baumgartner became the only person to parachute safely from an altitude of more than 21.7 kilometers (13.5 miles). [23] On July 25, 2012, Baumgartner completed the second of two planned test jumps, from 29,460 meters (96,650 feet). It took Baumgartner about 90 minutes to reach the target height and It is estimated that the free fall lasted three minutes and 48 seconds before the parachutes were deployed. Baumgartner landed safely near Roswell, New Mexico, USA. His top speed was estimated at 863 kilometers per hour (536 miles per hour), according to Brian Utley, the site's official observer. The jump was Baumgartner's best character. [24] Joseph Keatinger, who parachuted from 31,300 meters (102,800 feet) in 1960, became involved in the task of advising Baumgartner and helping to collect scientific data on the next generation's full-pressure claims. [14] The mission's frustration with the launch of the original project scheduled for the morning of October 9, 2012 was delayed by five hours due to weather problems. Technicians at the launch site also found that one of the capsule's communication devices was damaged. [28] At 11:42 MDT,[29] the launch was aborted by winds of 40 km/h (25 mph) at the launch site. [30] The launch date was changed on the morning of October 11,[31] although the project's meteorologist announced that the date would be postponed again. [32] The capsule was launched from the Roswell International Air Center[53] at 09:30 MDT (15:30 UTC) on October 14, 2012.[29] which was also the 65th anniversary of Chuck Yeager's X-1 Flight. The weather at launch was clear, with south-east winds blowing at 5.5 km/h (3.4 mph). [34] The earth's temperature was 14°C (57°F). [34] The ascent of Baumgartner took about 2 1/2 hours.[35] and then leveled the capsule at about 38 kilometers (24 miles). [35] A valve in the balloon was used to vent the gas to control the ascent. [36] Shortly after crossing Armstrong's borders, Baumgartner expressed fears that his mask heater was not working properly. The mission continued to be controlled, and after 40 minutes it was announced that the jump would continue regardless of the reported problem. [36] The abortion procedure was considered — which would have sent helium vent from the balloon to allow the capsule to descend. [36] After about 21/2 hours of the ascent, Baumgartner and mission control began the Etris procedures. This included capsule depression, a detachment of his naval air supply, and the modification of the internal capsule ready to be removed. [36] Since the final tests had been completed, Kattinger said to Baumgartner, " we get serious now, Felix. [6] Jumping and landing fifteen minutes after the start of checks on the exit, the pressure settled between the capsule and the outside and the door opened. [36] One of the late items was for Baumgartner to possible his uniform camera. At 12:08 DT time at an altitude of 39 kilometers, Baumgartner jumped out of the capsule. These images extend over the first five seconds of jumping. Baumgartner dove forward off the edge at 12:08 MDT (18:08 UTC). [6] After 42 seconds of landing Baumgartner reached its top speed - [1,342a [1342] km per hour (834 miles) did not take place. [7] The uncontrolled spin began within the first minute of the The jump that could have been fatal, but ended at 01:23 when Baumgartner regained stability,[6][37] although at a press conference later he almost fell in the suit to swim without feeling the water as he could not feel the air to give him a sense of direction. [34] Baumgartner had aborted a switch that would allow the deployment of the drogue parachute, which would have captured the spin but would also have prevented him from breaking any speed records. [6] After 03:40 of free fall the wireless Baumgartner to mission control that his mask was jammed up, echoing his previous fears about his heating. [38] After 04:16 minutes after the free fall he deployed his parachute, which opened and arrested the free fall in 14.20 minutes. On the spread surface Baumgartner could have continued to fall safely for another 20 seconds, but it was difficult for him to verify its exact height. At 12:17 MDT (18:17 UTC), approximately 9 minutes after jumping from the capsule, Baumgartner landed on his feet in eastern New Mexico. [39] Baumgartner fell to his knees and punched the air before being met by ground crews. [6] A helicopter was sent to return Baumgartner to Roswell Base. [7] According to YouTube, the jump was watched live by more than 9.5 million users, setting a record for live streaming with the most simultaneous views ever on YouTube. [40] [41] [42] The capsule returned to Earth through its own parachute and landed about 70.5 kilometers (43.8 miles) east of the Baumgartner landing site. [44] While the capsule could theoretically be reused, the balloon was made only for single use. [45] Analysis on February 22, 2013, FAI announced that Baumgartner had broken three of the four planned records. [13] The jump records Baumgartner reached:[13] exit height of 38.9694 kilometers (24.2145 mi top vertical speed (without drogue) of 1,357.357.6 km/h (843.6 mph) vertical distance from free fall (without drogue) of 36,402.6 meters (119,431 feet) timetables the mission schedule was divided into eight stages. [46] Phase 1 and 2 covered the balloon's ascent, the 3-7 landing and landing stages covered, and stage 8 covered the return of the balloon and capsule: the launch of the Balloon with the Baumgartner in a capsule suspended under the finished parachute at about 09:30 MDT (15:30 UTC) balloon reaches the maximum height[46] 38.9 69 meters (127) After a 2.5-hour (38.969-mile) (24.214-mile) ascent,[85] feet)— The door opens and jumps complete (jumped out of a capsule at about 12:07 MDT (18:07 UTC)) at about 30,000 meters (0 98,000 feet), Baumgartner reaches the speed of sound mach achieved max 1.25 - 1.357.64 kilometers per hour (843.60 mph)[47]—after about 00:4 0 from free fall after about 3:30 of free fall, air resistance slows baumgartner as the atmosphere becomes denser the parachute scattered at 4:16 and opens completely by 4:19, older than scheduled, preventing a major event for a while Baumgartner is being reached and deploys its parachute at approximately 2,500 meters (8,200 feet) above sea level, and 1,500 meters above ground level. About 5:00 a.m. of controlled parachute landing sought to complete at about 12:17 MDT (18:17 UTC) mission observation separated from the balloon remotely from the capsule; Both descending to the earth to be recovered the following table shows the ascent of the capsule from earth to higher altitude (UT) and speed (F/Min) against time (fine). Chart data from the mission page. Altitude above sea level. Time, min Elevation, f(m) Delta time, min Speed, f/min 0 3,674 (1118) 0 9.77 14,800(4511) 9.77 1,515.36 10.47 15,500(4724) 9.77 1,000.00 11.47 16,500(5029) 9.00 1,000.00 12.43 17,500(5334) 0.97 1,034.48 13.40 18,500(5638) 0.97 1,034.48 14.35 19,500(5943) 0.95 1,052.63 18.23 23,500(7162) 3.88 1,030.04 20.08 25,500(7773) 1.85 1,081.08 21.87 27,500(8382) 1.78 1,121.50 23.70 29,500(8991.6) 1.83 1,090.91 25.48 31,500 1.78 1,121.50 27.40 33,500 1.92 1,043.48 29.32 35,500 1.92 1,043.48 33.85 39,500 4.53 882.35 36.00 41,500 2.15 930.23 40.03 45,500 4.03 891.74 42.23 47,500 2.20 909.09 43.30 48,500 1.07 937.50 45.32 50,000 2.02 743.80 47.18 51,500 1.87 803.57 49.95 53,500 2.77 722.89 51.55 54,500 1.60 625.00 54.75 56,500 3.20 625.00 56.70 58,500 1.95 1,025.64 58.80 60,000 2.10 714.29 61.45 61,500 2.65 664.04 64.78 64,500 3.33 900.00 66.97 66,500 2.18 916.03 71.58 68,500 4.62 433.21 72.85 69,500 1.27 789.47 75.77 71,500 2.92 685.71 77.57 73,000 1.80 833.33 78.97 74,500 1.40 1,071.43 80.00 75,500 1.03 967.74 81.87 77,000 1.87 803.57 83.88 78,500 2.02 743.80 85.77 80,000 1.88 796.46 86.65 81,000 0.88 1,132.08 87.52 82,000 0.87 1,153.85 88.35 83,000 0.83 1,200.00 89.45 84,000 1.10 909.09 90.85 85,000 1.40 714.29 92.55 86,500 1.70 882.35 93.45 87,500 0.90 1,111.11 94.43 88,500 0.98 1,016.95 96.70 90,500 2.27 882.35 97.78 91,500 1.08 923.08 99.00 92,500 1.22 821.92 100.93 94,500 1.93 1,034.48 102.22 95,500 1.28 779.22 103.22 96,500 1.00 1,000.00 104.25 97,500 1.03 967.74 105.20 98,500 0.95 1,052.63 105.70 99,000 0.50 1,000.00 106.15 99,500 0.45 1,111.11 106.53 100,000 0.38 1,304.35 107.30 101,000 0.77 1,304.35 108.33 102,000 1.03 967.74 110.73 104,500 2.40 1,041.67 111.23 105,000 0.50 1,000.00 112.35 106,000 1.12 895.52 113.93 107,000 1.58 631.58 116.63 108,500 2.70 555.56 117.97 110,000 1.33 1,125.00 120.50 112,288 2.53 903.16 121.17 113,000 0.67 1,068.00 122.17 114,000 1.00 1,000.00 123.45 115,000 1.28 779.22 125.30 116,000 1.85 540.54 127.43 117,000 2.13 468.75 128.92 119,000 1.48 1,348.31 129.57 120,000 0.65 1,538.46 130.00 120,500 0.43 1,153.85 130.38 121,000 0.38 1,304.35 130.90 121,500 0.52 967.74 131.73 122,000 0.83 600.00 133.00 122,077 1.27 60.79 133.50 122,157 0.50 160.00 134.00 122,439 0.50 564.00 134.50 122,925 0.50 972.00 135.00 123,687 0.50 1,524.00 135.50 124,608 0.50 1,842.00 136.00 125,737 0.50 2,258.00 136.50 126,641 0.50 1,808.00 137.00 127,268 0.50 1,254.00 138.00 127,889 621.00 138.50 127,774 0.50 (230.00) 139.00 127,518 0.50 (512.00) 139.50 127,314 0.50 (408.00) 140.00 127,242 0.50 (144.00) 140.50 127,357 0.50 230.00 141.00 127,547 0.50 380.00 141.50 127,672 0.50 250.00 142.00 127,701 0.50 58.00 142.50 127,708 0.50 14.00 143.00 127,794 0.50 172.00 143.50 127,818 0.50 48.00 144.00 127,815 0.50 (6.00) 144.50 127,783 0.50 (64.00) 145.00 127,741 0.50 (84.00) 146.00 127,688 1.00 (53.00) 150.00 128,043 4.00 88.75 150.50 128,043 0.50 155.00 128,057 4.50 (6.67) Time, min Elevation, ft Delta time, min Speed, f/min Scientific benefits Red Bull Stratos on display at the Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center There were many unknowns about what would happen with Baumgartner when he jumped, the biggest of which was what breaking the sound barrier would do to his body. [48] Gathering information on the feasibility of high-altitude rescue operations would be beneficial to the emerging commercial space flight industry. [48] Dr. Jonathan Clarke, Medical Director of the Project, said: We will set new standards for aviation. No one has ever reached the speed of sound without being in a plane. Red Bull Stratos is testing new equipment and developing procedures for habitation such high altitudes as well as carrying such intense acceleration. The aim is to improve the safety of space professionals as well as potential space tourists. [49] The project provided data for the development of high-performance and high-altitude parachute systems. It has been stated that these will guide the development of new ideas for emergency evacuation of vehicles, such as spacecraft, passing through the stratosphere. [50] While the jumping altitude is generally described as the edge of space in the media,[51] critics have questioned the label, noting that a more scientifically accepted definition of the edge of space is the Kármán line at 100 kilometers (62 miles), or nearly three times the height of the project. [52] The height of 100 km is also used as a line of identification by Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, which manages air navigation records worldwide. [53] The Federal Aviation Administration and NASA have set the boundary into space at an altitude of 50 miles (80 km) above sea level. See also Project Excelsior Alan Eustace Speed Parachutes References ^ A B C D Michelson, Megan (October 14, 2012). Baumgartner makes a record freefall. *Espn*. 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