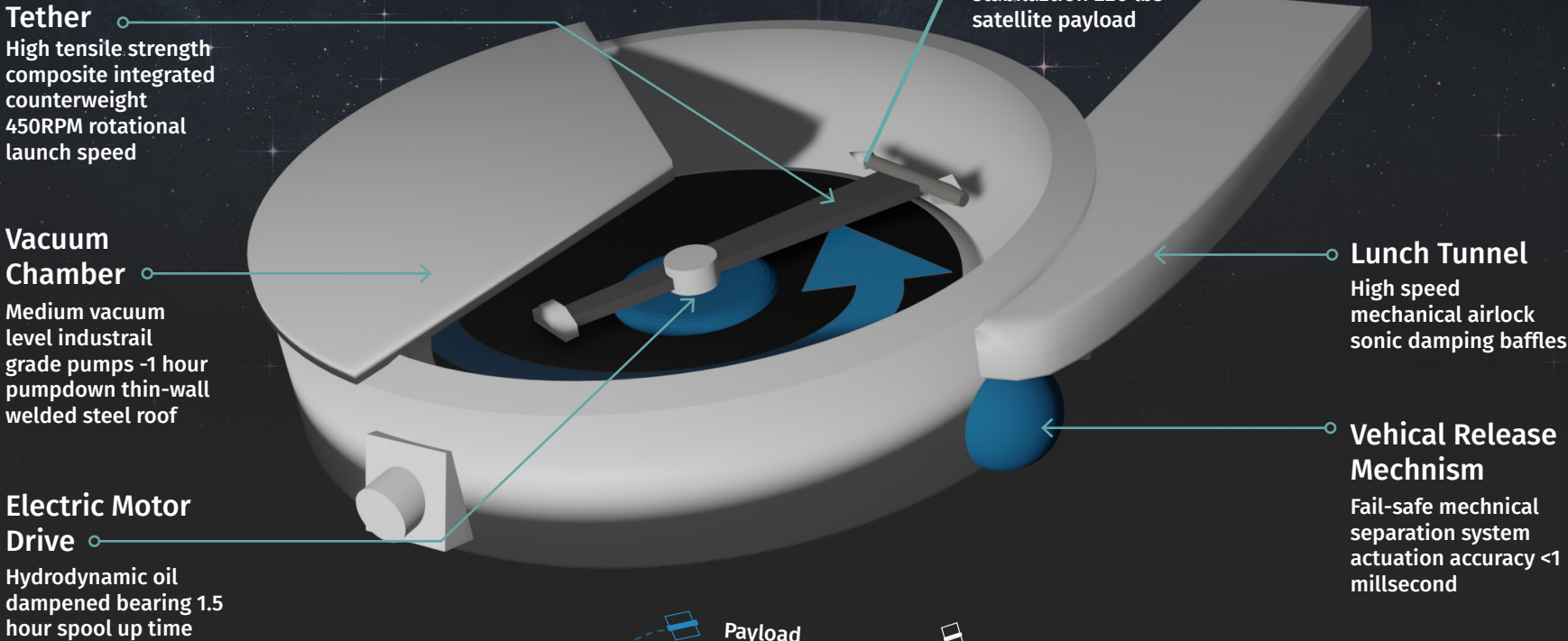


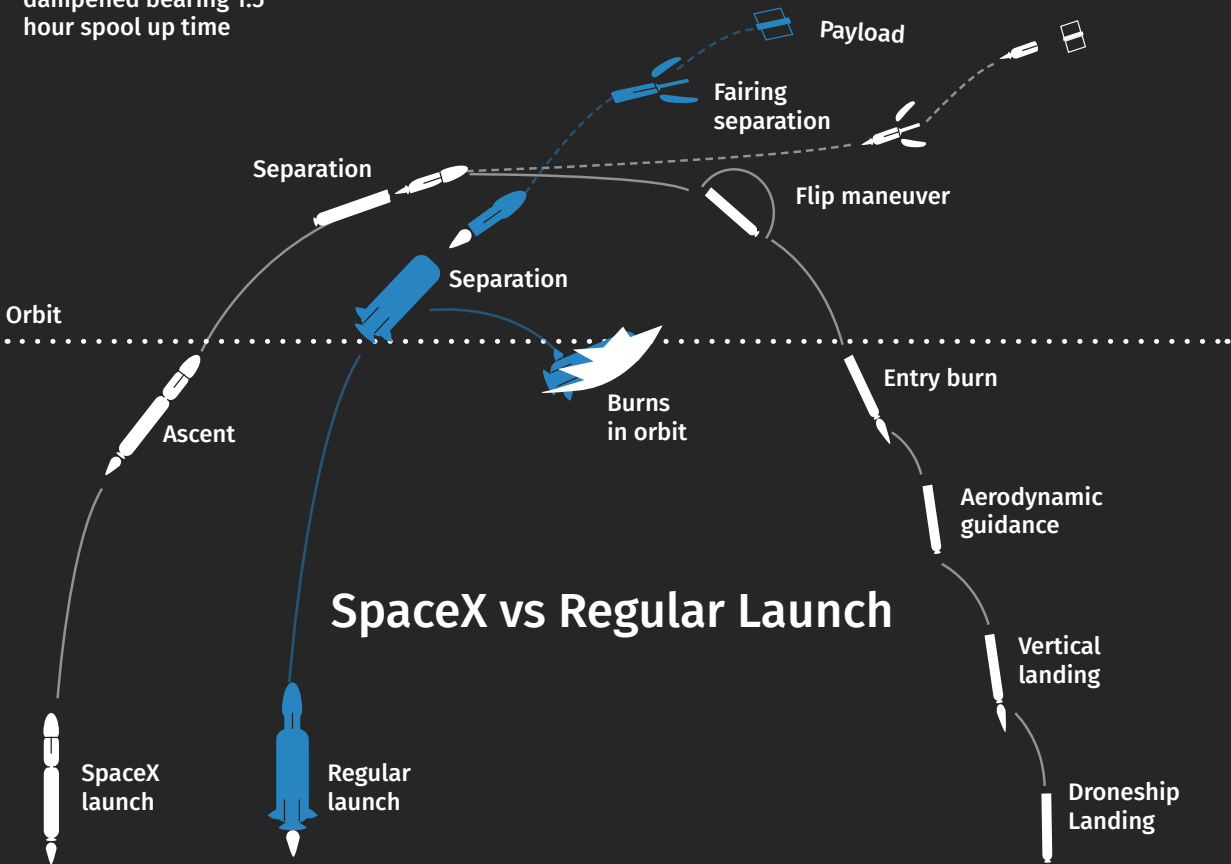
SPACE LAUNCH

The Quest to Lower the Cost

SpinLaunch hopes to go to orbit by spinning a spacecraft at a high enough velocity using a giant centrifuge — up to 5,000 miles per hour — to escape the atmosphere using a massive, vacuum-sealed container and a hypersonic tether.



Rocket ignites its engines at an altitude of roughly 200,000 ft (61,000 m) to reach orbital speed of 17,500 miles per hour



Reusing Rockets

The recent development for reusing rockets has made going to space even cheaper by lowering the cost substantially. In the past, rockets flown to space were burned when entering atmosphere making them a huge cost for manufacturing rockets from scratch. SpaceX wants to recover and relaunch a lot more than the Falcon 9's first stages, which account for around 70% of the total cost of each rocket. The payload fairings and second stages and the Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy core stages are all being sought by the company. Unlike the reusable sections of the space shuttle, which were only refurbished and reflown after months of arduous, labor-intensive, and expensive work, Elon Musk, CEO of SpaceX and lead designer, wants his crew to do it themselves. Elon Musk wants his team to recover, refuel and relaunch a Falcon within 24 hours.

Government vs. Corporations

Governments had an early start, so they should probably be more advanced. But that is not the case in carrier rockets. Private companies are offering a cheaper alternative for sending things into space. Corporations are still behind in other technological advancements. For example, SpaceX can't send people to the moon with their current technology, unlike Apollo 11 did using Saturn V to carry it.

