

# Spacecraft Recycling: Unveiling the Potential of Reusable Rocket Technology

#### Austin Rogers<sup>\*</sup>

Department of Automobile Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

## ABOUT THE STUDY

The concept of reusable rocket systems has emerged as a gamechanger in the realm of space tourism, holding the promise of making space travel more accessible and cost-effective. With the development of reusable rockets, companies such as SpaceX have demonstrated the potential to revolutionize the economics of space tourism, making it a viable industry for a wider range of individuals [1].

Traditionally, space travel has been an expensive endeavor, primarily due to the disposable nature of rockets. With each launch, rockets were discarded and replaced, resulting in significant costs for every mission. However, the advent of reusable rocket systems has changed this paradigm.

By designing rockets that can return to Earth and be refurbished for future flights, the cost per launch can be drastically reduced. This shift has the potential to significantly lower the barrier to entry for space tourism, making it more accessible to a broader demographic [2].

The reusable rocket concept offers several benefits beyond cost reduction. First and foremost, it enables a more sustainable approach to space travel. Reusability reduces the number of rockets that need to be manufactured, thereby decreasing the resources and energy required for production. Additionally, reusing rockets can contribute to the reduction of space debris, a growing concern in Earth's orbit. By bringing rockets back to Earth and refurbishing them, the number of discarded rocket components left floating in space is minimized, mitigating the risks of collisions and further space debris generation [3].

Furthermore, the ability to reuse rockets allows for increased flight frequency and quicker turnaround times. Instead of waiting for new rockets to be built for each mission, companies can focus on refurbishing and preparing existing rockets for subsequent launches [4]. This shortened time between launches could potentially lead to more frequent space tourism trips, fostering growth in the industry and increasing revenue opportunities for space tourism providers [5]. The cost savings associated with reusable rocket systems could also have ripple effects beyond space tourism. It may encourage advancements in other space-related fields, such as scientific research, satellite deployment, and commercial space ventures. By reducing the cost per kilogram to deliver payloads into space, reusable rockets can spur innovation and enable more ambitious missions that were previously considered economically unfeasible [6,7].

While the concept of reusable rocket systems holds great promise, it is not without challenges. The development and implementation of such systems require substantial investment in research, development, and infrastructure [8]. Companies must invest in designing rockets with the necessary engineering and materials to withstand the extreme conditions of space and return safely to earth. Additionally, establishing the necessary infrastructure to refurbish and maintain the rockets between flights requires substantial resources and expertise [9].

Safety is another critical aspect to consider. Reusable rocket systems demand rigorous testing, inspections, and maintenance protocols to ensure the safety of passengers and crew. With each flight, it is crucial to ensure that the rockets' structural integrity and functionality are not compromised. Extensive monitoring, quality control, and adherence to stringent safety standards must be upheld to mitigate risks associated with reusable rockets [10].

Moreover, while reusable rocket systems offer cost reductions, it is essential to find a balance between affordability and profitability. Companies need to carefully analyze pricing structures to ensure that space tourism remains financially sustainable while still providing a memorable and transformative experience for passengers. Striking this balance will be crucial for the long-term success and viability of the industry [11].

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the emergence of reusable rocket systems has the potential to revolutionize space tourism by significantly reducing costs, increasing sustainability, and opening up access to a broader range of individuals. The economic and environmental benefits of reusability, coupled with increased flight frequency and quicker turnaround times, create a favorable environment for the growth of space tourism. However, the development and implementation of reusable rocket systems require substantial investments, diligent safety protocols, and careful consideration

Correspondence to: Austin Rogers, Department of Automobile Engineering, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, E-mail: attr@theaustralian.com.au

Received: 03-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. AAE-23-24194; Editor assigned: 06-Mar-2023, PreQC No. AAE-22-24192 (PQ); Reviewed: 21-Mar-2023, QC No. AAE-22-24194; Revised: 28-Apr-2023, Manuscript No. AAE-23-24194 (R); Published: 06-Apr-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2167-7670.23.12.225

Citation: Rogers A (2023) Spacecraft Recycling: Unveiling the Potential of Reusable Rocket Technology. Adv Automob Eng. 12:225.

**Copyright:** © 2023 Rogers A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

OPEN O ACCESS Freely available online

of pricing structures. As these challenges are addressed, the future of reusable rocket systems for cost-effective space tourism looks increasingly promising, offering the potential to redefine the relationship with space and exploration.

### REFERENCES

- 1. Navarro-Tapia D. Robust and adaptive TVC control design approaches for the VEGA launcher Doctor. Dissert 2019;10:12.
- Disney RK, Kaiser RS, Soltesz RG. Nuclear rocket shielding methods, modification, updating, and input data preparation. Comp of Neu. 1970;5:13-15.
- 3. Sagliano M, Tsukamoto T, Heidecker A, Maces Hernandez JA, Fari S, Schlotterer et al. Robust control for reusable rockets *via* structured h-infinity synthesis. Rob Cont Reu. 2021;10:11-12.
- Simplício P, Marcos A, Bennani S. New control functionalities for launcher load relief in ascent and descent flight. InProceed Europ Conf Aeron Aeros Sci. 2019;10:50-100.
- 5. Wie B, Du W, Whorton M. Analysis and design of launch vehicle flight control systems. AIAA 2008;12:6291.

- 6. Tsai YT, Wang KS, Tsai LC. A study of availability-centered preventive maintenance for multi-component systems. Reliab Eng Syst Saf. 2004;84(3):261-270.
- 7. Baiocco P. Overview of reusable space systems with a look to technology aspects. Acta Astronaut. 2021;189:10-25.
- Tsutsumi S, Hirabayashi M, Sato D, Kawatsu K, Sato M, Kimura T, Hashimoto T, et al. Data-driven fault detection in a reusable rocket engine using bivariate time-series analysis. Acta Astronaut. 2021;179:685-694.
- Boué Y, Vinet P, Magniant S, Motomura T, Blasi R, Dutheil JP. LOX/methane reusable rocket propulsion at reach with large scale demonstrators tested. Acta Astronaut. 2018;152:542-556.
- 10. Naderi M, Karimi H, Guozhu L. Modeling the effect of reusability on the performance of an existing LPRE. Acta Astronaut. 2021;181:201-216.
- Zhang X, Zeng J. A general modeling method for opportunistic maintenance modeling of multi-unit systems. Reliab Eng Syst Saf. 2015;140:176-190.