TUBE FOR LOW RESISTANCE VACUUM PATH. VACUUM /LOW RESISTANCE PARTH. - FINAL STAGE . DETACHMENT IN SPACE. P NOZZLE . A SECONDARY NOSE TO BE DEPLOYED ONCE THE PAYLOAD IS SENT INTO ORBIT. THIS NOSE DUINALAHAM HELP IN WILL THE AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROCKET. + IMAGINARY TUBE, CONSISTING OF -> VACUUM TUBE CREATED ON ACCOUNT AIR BRENTING BRENTHING CONCENTRIC TUBE FITTED WITH ENGINES. ► curflow through breathing concentric tube. (1). At the velocity of rocket, the breathing tube will Usuck in our infront of it through rum compression & expel out with a greater relocity through a north iflows thereby giving the extra boost for propulsion PAYLOAD. For in addition to the boost from SRBs The onboard instrument all monitor the density change in the atmosphere given > SE(ON-DARY of the Oformula PSPOENHA NOSEO where I'm is the scale height. Scale height is the distance over which the density falls by a factor of 1/e. (2). On entering the ionosphere & subsequently the mesosphere, of the concentrac tube oul be given a potential dif w.o.t 80 as to act as a ministraight particale acceleración to more shift to (3) . The final stage will see the use of Beacong from all the individual payload from such rockers and through phase maneuvoes auth the use of orms

can be give used for Jocking mecha-

The air pressure will be determined by the on-board sencors in the 3 rocket post detachment of the puyload declivery. He to the air pr. exerted on the returning capeale the sensor will troublet the data for actualing to help sphere (acrofoil) to protrude.

