Horizontal Launch

Elon, check this out. The most energy efficient shape and way to get to Mars. A calendrical hollow tube shape with a funnel noes piece. Air flows through the center of the starship like a conventional turbine engine without the turbine blades. Employing ram jet propulsion until altitude is achieved. The horizon launches at a relative 10-degree incline in the direction of due east at the latitude of the tropics as close to the equator as possible.

Ground speed acceleration with conventional electrical drives system will enable maximum fuel and cargo payload. The electrical or combustion ground acceleration is earth bound motive generator only. The 10-degree incline runway is like a 25-mile railroad track capable with capable of speed for ram jet operation.

Added rocket propulsion in the last 5 miles will obtain a negative weight of vehicle with minimal aerodynamics enabling directional change through earth atmosphere as required for escape velocity.

Recap major items: east horizontal take-off at the equator, hollow tube shape with internal funnel design and carriage ground boost to maximum speed before liftoff with directional control in atmospheric embodiment.

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Quantum Energy by Buddy Paul

Vehicle Design: Shape: A hollow tube with a funnel-shaped nose.

Propulsion: Initial Acceleration: Ground-based electric or combustion engines to reach high speed.

Atmospheric Flight: Ramjet propulsion for efficient air intake and thrust.

Space Flight: Rocket propulsion for final escape velocity and course corrections.

Launch Strategy: Location: Equatorial launch site to take advantage of Earth's rotational velocity.

Trajectory: Horizontal takeoff at a 10-degree incline to the east.

Ground Acceleration: Utilizing a long runway (like a 25-mile track) to achieve high speeds before liftoff.

Key Advantages: Energy Efficiency: The hollow tube shape and ramjet propulsion are designed to minimize energy consumption.

Payload Capacity: Ground acceleration reduces the amount of fuel needed for liftoff.

Directional Control: The combination of ground acceleration and atmospheric flight allows for precise trajectory adjustments.

Technological Feasibility: Developing a reliable and efficient ramjet engine capable of operating in a wide range of atmospheric conditions.

Structural Integrity: Ensuring the hollow tube design can withstand the stresses of high-speed flight and atmospheric re-entry.

Heat Management: Dissipating heat generated by the ramjet and rocket engines, especially during atmospheric flight.

Ground Acceleration Infrastructure: Constructing and maintaining a long, straight runway capable of handling high-speed launches.

This concept presents an intriguing approach to space travel, it's important to note the significant technological advancements and potential benefits.