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# Short Commentary on Newtonian Logistic System (NLS)

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## Abstract

This paper is a sequel to the paper entitled "A New Economic Theory for Space Exploration". In the paper, the following concept used to be introduced: what if there was once a way to have limitless grant of energy. What would be the monetary penalties of such a scenario? The limitless supply of grant would be supplied by setting up a nuclear plant and or photo voltaic panel farms on the Moon, and then the electricity produced would be despatcher to Earth. The thought is not only interesting but additionally relevant if a realistic logistic design existed, so that the furnish of material, and tools was once easily provided and there was once a way to transfer this energy to the Earth. The very first step to achieving this intention is to have a practical logistic system that would enable the switch of cargo from Earth to the ISS and to the Moon. Functional in this context ability reliable, price efficient, safe, and handy to enforce logistic system. In order to build such power producing facilities, a new logistic device is proposed in this paper. .

## Introduction

The objective of this paper is to introduce a cargo logistic system for the Earth-ISS-Moon trajectory. The new logistic gadget is called the Newtonian Logistic System, (NLS). The Newtonian logistic device is based on the use of Newtonian forces, (F = m× a), the place (F) is the Newtonian force, (m) is mass, and (a) is acceleration produced with the aid of a sling impact in order to send off a guided cargo from earth into space. On Earth, a sling shape which is an edifice a great deal like a modified version of the Eiffel tower serves as the base of the sling. (2) Cables are attached to the tip of the shape to be used for a sling shot. A cargo pod with a drone connected to it is shot from this structure into the decrease orbit of the ISS. A guided cargo pod is a cargo pod that is aided via a drone. The drone is referred to as a booster drone. The reason of the booster drone is to keep the acceleration and the momentum of the cargo pod stable, and maintain the cargo pod in orbit. The specifications of a booster drone are given in a later section. This guided cargo pod is then towed returned to the ISS via a tug-drone already waiting on the ISS for this purpose. A new addition to the ISS is proposed that is easy to collect and use. This addition is a sling apparatus and a help structure to keep the sling equipment in place. From the sling equipment on the ISS, a drone is sling shot closer to the guided cargo pod. This drone is called a tug drone.

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**Cargo Pod Design and Safety Issues**

In general, the following traits are appropriate in the sketch of a cargo pod: 1) Cargo pod need to be made of a mild material, and 2) the structure of the cargo pod need to be aerodynamic. The most tailored aerodynamic shape for a sling mechanism is a sphere; however different plan such as a cone shaped cargo pod may want to be used as well. 3) Cargo pod have to be warmness and radiation resistant, 4) the size of the cargo pod must be approximately the measurement of a small compact or a medium size car. This is excellent for masses such as food, laboratory instruments, substitute materials, etc. For heavier gadgets additional issues are required. Safety attachments are required such as a extraordinary parachute to be used in case of accidental drop of the cargo pod. Kinds of cargo pod designs are proposed here. A spherical cargo pod is one feasible layout option. In this design, the wall of the cargo pod is geared up with padded shelves. The sphere has one fundamental hatch door that allows get right of entry to the items inside. Honey comb spherical cargo pod is any other possible format option. This cargo pod graph is hollow inside. The floor contains padded pockets or honey combs that can be accessed from the floor of the honey comb sphere. In this design, each honey comb has its own person hatch door. The 0.33 format alternative is a cone shaped cargo pod. In this design, the partitions are outfitted with padded shelves. This sketch has the advantage that it is aerodynamically extra adapted to a slingshot action. All cargo pods are outfitted with an attachment piece to be used to attach a guided cargo to the sling equipment on the ISS.

**Conclusion**

The proposed Newtonian Logistic System allows for an efficient, practical, value effective, safe, and easily relevant improvements. The device is designed to take advantage of Newtonian forces in the structure of a slingshot structure to send cargo off to the ISS and finally to the Moon. Two designs are introduced. A sling shot structure for Earth is proposed. Modifications to the ISS are proposed in order to set up a slingshot apparatus for the ISS. It is proposed that distinct drones need to be employed to help with cargo transport. The widely wide-spread notion at the back of all the new designs proposed in this paper is to use technologies that are effortlessly manageable by way of an individual. This capacity that mechanical structures are privileged over computerized systems. For the Newtonian logistic system, sketch is primarily based on optimizing and smarting guide work. Optimization is equivalent to efficiency. Smart guide work is work that is nicely thinking of and analysed. The implications of enforcing and going for walks such a logistic machine are beyond imagination. Significant improvements in the everyday lifestyles of every human and in the development of societies in universal are solely two of the many benefits that such a logistic system should deliver about.

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