

Pushpak, ISRO's Reusable Launch Vehicle

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Why in News?

Recently, **the**<u>Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)</u> successfully completed the third and final <u>Reusable Launch Vehicle</u>**Landing Experiment (RLV LEX-03)** for the **Pushpak vehicle**.

 This demonstrated the autonomous landing capability of the RLV under more challenging release conditions and severe wind conditions.

What is RLV LEX-03 Mission?

About:

- During the RLV LEX-03 mission, the Pushpak vehicle was released from an Indian Air Force <u>Chinook helicopter</u> at an altitude of 4.5 km.
- From this point, the winged vehicle autonomously executed cross-range correction manoeuvres approached the runway and performed a precise horizontal landing at the runway centerline.
- The high-speed landing, exceeding 320 km/h, was successfully slowed to around 100 km/h using the vehicle's brake parachute and landing gear brakes.
- Technologies and Capabilities Demonstrated:
 - **Precise Landing**: LEX-03 used multisensor fusion to guide the vehicle for a controlled landing.
 - **Autonomous Flight**: The Pushpak vehicle demonstrated its ability to land itself, including correcting its course during descent.
 - **Reusable Design**: The mission reused key parts from a previous flight, highlighting the cost-saving potential of RLVs.
- Significance:
 - This mission simulated the **approach and landing interface**, as well as the **high-speed landing conditions**, for a vehicle returning from space.
 - It validated **ISRO's advanced guidance algorithm** for longitudinal and lateral error corrections, which is essential for future **Orbital Re-entry Missions**.

 By testing key technologies like autonomous landing and reusable parts, it paves the way for a fully reusable launch vehicle. This could cut launch costs and make space missions more efficient.

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What are Reusable Launch Vehicles?

- About:
 - Reusable launch vehicles (RLVs) are rockets that can be used multiple times for space missions, unlike traditional expendable rockets where each stage is discarded after use.
- Different from Multi-Stage Rocket:
 - In a typical multi-stage rocket, the **first stage is jettisoned** (discarded to lighten the load) after its fuel is consumed, while the **remaining stages continue to propel the payload into orbit.**

- **RLVs recover and reuse the first stage**. After detaching from the upper stages, the first stage uses engines or parachutes to descend and land back on Earth.
 - It can then be **refurbished** for future launches, significantly **reducing costs.**
- Space Agencies Currently Using or Developing RLVs.
 - <u>SpaceX (USA)</u>: Falcon 9, with over 220 launches, 178 landings, and 155 re-flights as of May 2023.
 - Blue Origin (USA): <u>New Shepard</u> performs suborbital flights and lands vertically.
 - JAXA (Japan) and ESA (Europe): Researching reusable launch systems to reduce space access costs.
 - **ISRO (India):** Developed the Reusable Launch Vehicle-Technology Demonstration (RLV-TD) and conducted a successful landing.

Read More: Reusable Launch Vehicle-Technology

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. With reference to India's satellite launch vehicles, consider the following statements: (2018)

- 1. PSLVs launch the satellites useful for Earth resources monitoring whereas GSLVs are designed mainly to launch communication satellites.
- 2. Satellites launched by PSLV appear to remain permanently fixed in the same position in the sky, as viewed from a particular location on Earth.
- 3. GSLV Mk III is a four-staged launch vehicle with the first and third stages using solid rocket motors, and the second and fourth stages using liquid rocket engines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- **(d)** 3 only

Ans: (a)



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