

22nd IAA SYMPOSIUM ON VISIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE (D4)  
Modern Day Space Elevator Transformational Strengths and their Applications (3)

Author: Mr. Ravan Akhundov  
Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University (ASOIU), Azerbaijan, revanaxun559@gmail.com

Mr. Fakhri Amanov  
Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University (ASOIU), Azerbaijan, fakhri.amanov.2004@gmail.com

## SPACE ELEVATOR: BRIDGING EARTH AND THE COSMOS

### Abstract

Achieving affordable and accessible space travel has long been a coveted goal, often restricted to astronauts or the elite. The space elevator concept emerges as a transformative idea that could serve as a launching pad for humanity's exploration of the universe. This paper delves into the mechanics, potential benefits, and considerable challenges associated with the space elevator.

To comprehend the functionality of a space elevator, a fundamental understanding of orbits is essential. Unlike traditional rocket launches, a space elevator leverages Earth's rotation to propel cargo upwards, envisioning a scenario akin to a child spinning a toy with an ascending ant. The cost of space travel remains a significant hurdle, with current rocket launches pricing at around \$20,000 per kilogram. A space elevator, if successfully constructed, promises to reduce this cost drastically, potentially down to \$200 per kilogram.

The envisioned structure comprises four major components: the tether, anchor, counterweight, and climber. The tether, reaching from Earth's surface to space, provides the pathway for the climber, a carriage moving along the tether. An anchor at the base secures the tether, while a counterweight at the top maintains tension. The counterweight, positioned higher than 36,000 kilometers above Earth, could serve as a launching point for space missions.

Despite its promising potential, the space elevator concept faces formidable challenges. The tether, a critical component, demands materials lighter, more affordable, and more stable than currently available. Graphene and diamond nanothreads present promising options, yet their strength remains uncertain. Additional challenges include withstanding atmospheric corrosion, radiation, micrometeorite impacts, and addressing the energy requirements for the climber's ascent.

The construction of a space elevator is not without risk, as a tether failure could result in catastrophic consequences, threatening future spaceflights. Some experts propose mitigating these risks by initially constructing a space elevator on the Moon, utilizing its weaker gravity and potentially less robust materials.

While uncertainties surround the feasibility of a space elevator, the potential benefits, including a drastic reduction in launch costs and the establishment of a space-faring civilization, make it a compelling avenue for exploration. Whether or not a space elevator becomes a reality, the pursuit of this ambitious concept holds the promise of valuable insights and contributes to the collective dream of a glorious future in space exploration.