

Thor – A Hypersonic Revolution

Moving Hypersonic Testing, Suborbital, and Orbital Launch toward Air Express Frequency/Prices Transforming U.S. Military Force Projection and Commercial Transport Capabilities

NDIA San Diego March 7, 2017 miles.palmer@8rivers.com www.8Rivers.com (919) 667-1800 Mobile: 703-861-7052 8 R I V E R S



8 Rivers Capital

Solving significant world problems by building the infrastructure of tomorrow

- Cheaper, better, transformative technologies
- 2011-16 built >\$1B in value (mostly NET Power)



- Demo 2017
- Zero emissions and cheaper
- Will show video of site



- Optical coms that work like RF
- Billion-fold increase in spectrum
- Commercial sales in progress
- 100% secure intercept proof

TH R Launch Systems

- Suborbital and space launch
- Can approach air cargo rates
- Electric propulsion
- Not chemical or magnetic
- Extensive independent validations
- Will show video

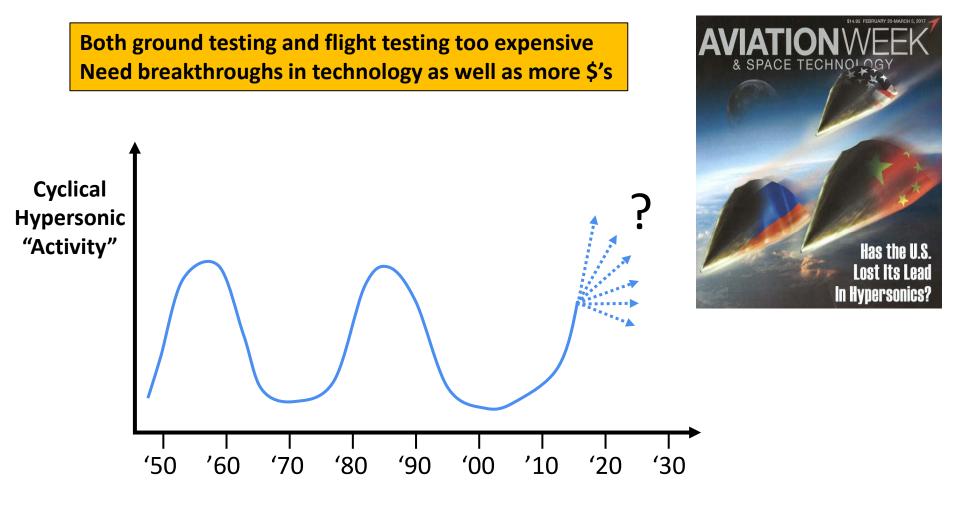
8 R I V E R S

NET Power site – LaPorte, Texas, January 23, 2017





The Story of Hypersonics to Date







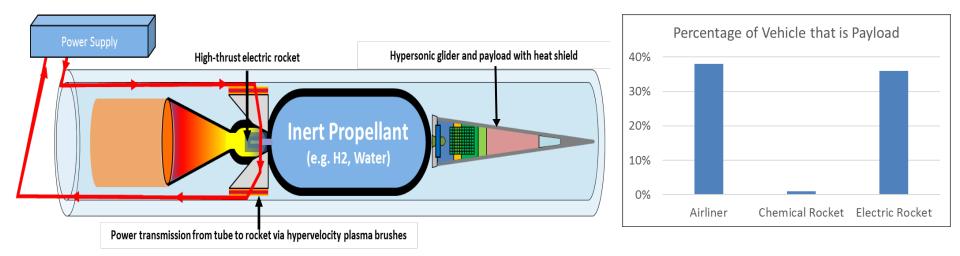






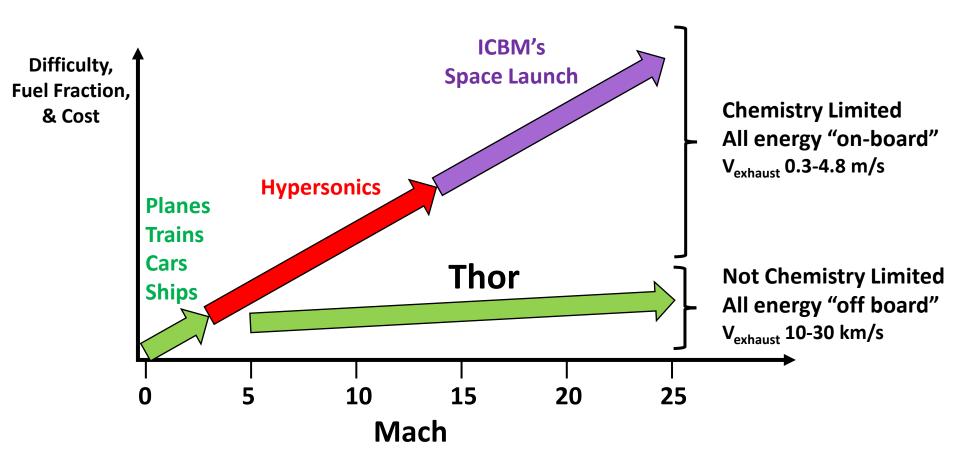
Summary of how Thor works

- Electric rocket, not chemical rocket → 850-2000 sec Isp's gives 20-50% payload single stage
- Inert propellant safety water for example electrically heated at many GW with many GJ
- Cheap power supply many GW, many GJ
- Power transmitted down launch tube walls
- Evacuated horizontal tube aircraft like launch vehicle pitches and climbs after tube exit
- Power supply, tube, sliding brushes, electric rocket, heat shield, 200G payloads all demonstrated





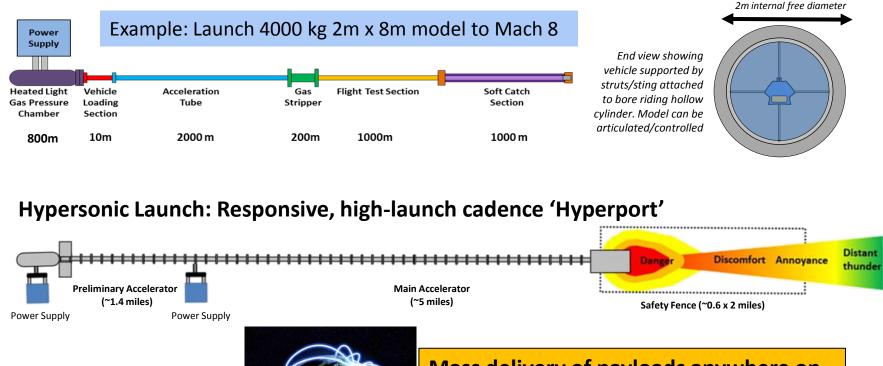
Enables Technology Breakthrough



Thor Applications:

Hypersonic Ground Testing, Suborbital Logistics, Space Launch

Hypersonic Testing: Low cost, daily, full scale, real atmosphere, with model recovery/reuse





Mass delivery of payloads anywhere on Earth in 45 minutes ... every few minutes

Thor: Readiness and Technical Validation

System based on integration of demonstrated component technologies

Leading experts validation (No showstoppers found)

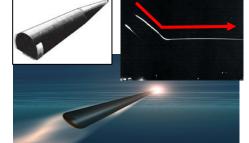
- Five MIT faculty (independent review)
- Dr. Michael Griffin* (Previous NASA Administrator)
- Dr. Ray Johnson* (Previous Lockheed CTO)
- Leading aerospace company
- DOD TRMC
- DARPA TTO
- NAS/NAE Panel, NRL, FAA, and multiple EPC's

"Thor technology components are currently available or soon will be. Engineering the Thor technical components into an efficient launch system will be challenging but certainly doable. A confidence probability exceeding 0.9 is predicted for complete engineering and implementing the Thor tube powered electric rocket system"

Dr. Wesley Harris

(External Expert Review*)

-Current: Charles Stark Draper Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics at MIT; Member of the National Academy of Engineering - Former: Associate Administrator for Aeronautics at NASA; Head of the MIT Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics (2003-2008) - PhD Aerospace and Mechanical Sciences, Princeton University



Extensive RV, MARV, AMaRV flight history. Thor will start with cones and other proven shapes at L/D 2.0. Thor enables low cost frequent tests. Max Q environment only lasts ~ 2 seconds

Launch Systems

Subsystems Overview

Existing Componentry Deployed in Space and Launch Systems Thor Componentry Deployed Elsewhere - Aerobody - Avionics **Required Work** - Power supply - Payloads - Heat Shield - Component verification - Control systems - Electric rocket - System integration and Re-entry systems

demonstration - Conductive plasma brush



Thor-equivalent power supply, built and deployed in 1988 under direction of Thortechnical founder, Dr. Miles Palmer

Thor Projections Based on EPC estimates

Hypersonic testing – 2-3 years

- Full scale tests up to Mach 8/Mach 18
- Real atmosphere altitude range tank or free flight launch
- Daily testing at low cost

Suborbital transportation – 2-4 years

- Projections indicate air express like pricing feasible at high volumes
- First system perhaps ~ 500-5000 kg payloads
- Space launch 3-6 years
 - Projections indicate commercial viability at 5-10 launches per year
 - First system perhaps ~ 200-500 kg payloads

