

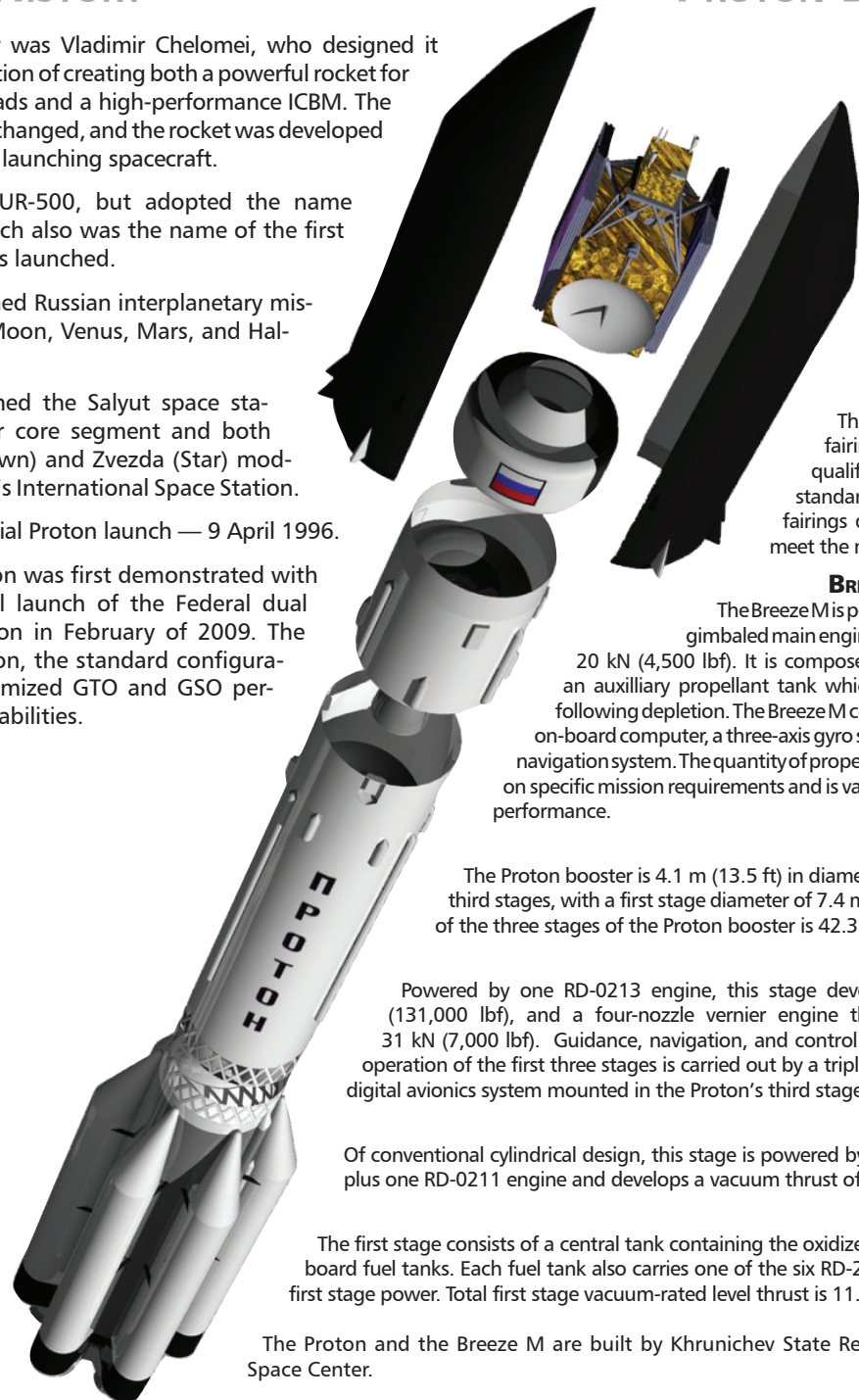
# THE VEHICLE

# THE SATELLITE

## PROTON HISTORY

- Lead designer was Vladimir Chelomei, who designed it with the intention of creating both a powerful rocket for military payloads and a high-performance ICBM. The program was changed, and the rocket was developed exclusively for launching spacecraft.
- First named UR-500, but adopted the name "Proton," which also was the name of the first three payloads launched.
- Proton launched Russian interplanetary missions to the Moon, Venus, Mars, and Halley's Comet.
- Proton launched the Salyut space stations, the Mir core segment and both the Zarya (Dawn) and Zvezda (Star) modules for today's International Space Station.
- First commercial Proton launch — 9 April 1996.
- Phase III Proton was first demonstrated with the successful launch of the Federal dual Express mission in February of 2009. The Phase III Proton, the standard configuration, has optimized GTO and GSO performance capabilities.

## PROTON DESCRIPTION



**TOTAL HEIGHT**  
58.2 m (191 ft)

**GROSS LIFTOFF WEIGHT**  
705,000 kg  
(1,554,000 lb)

**PROPELLANT**  
UDMH and NTO

**INITIAL LAUNCH**  
16 July 1965  
Proton-1 Spacecraft

**PAYLOAD FAIRINGS**  
There are multiple payload fairing designs presently qualified for flight, including standard commercial payload fairings developed specifically to meet the needs of our customers.

**BREEZE M UPPER STAGE**  
The Breeze M is powered by one pump-fed gimbaled main engine that develops thrust of 20 kN (4,500 lbf). It is composed of a central core and an auxiliary propellant tank which is jettisoned in flight following depletion. The Breeze M control system includes an on-board computer, a three-axis gyro stabilized platform, and a navigation system. The quantity of propellant carried is dependent on specific mission requirements and is varied to maximize mission performance.

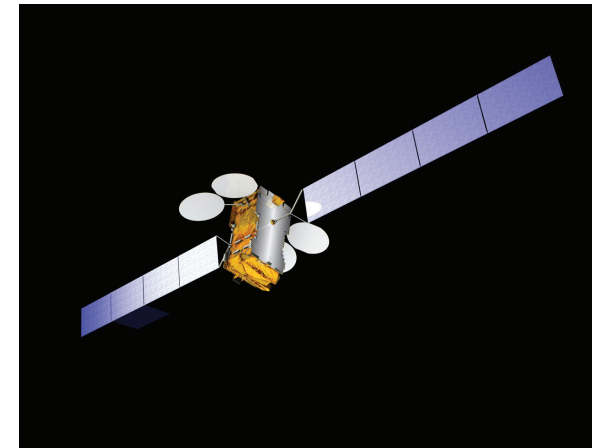
**PROTON BOOSTER**  
The Proton booster is 4.1 m (13.5 ft) in diameter along its second and third stages, with a first stage diameter of 7.4 m (24.3 ft). Overall height of the three stages of the Proton booster is 42.3 m (138.8 ft).

**THIRD STAGE**  
Powered by one RD-0213 engine, this stage develops thrust of 583 kN (131,000 lbf), and a four-nozzle vernier engine that produces thrust of 31 kN (7,000 lbf). Guidance, navigation, and control of the Proton M during operation of the first three stages is carried out by a triple redundant closed-loop digital avionics system mounted in the Proton's third stage.

**SECOND STAGE**  
Of conventional cylindrical design, this stage is powered by three RD-0210 engines plus one RD-0211 engine and develops a vacuum thrust of 2.4 MN (540,000 lbf).

**FIRST STAGE**  
The first stage consists of a central tank containing the oxidizer surrounded by six outboard fuel tanks. Each fuel tank also carries one of the six RD-276 engines that provide first stage power. Total first stage vacuum-rated level thrust is 11.0 MN (2,500,000 lbf).

The Proton and the Breeze M are built by Khrunichev State Research and Production Space Center.



### SATELLITE OPERATOR

Eutelsat  
[www.eutelsat.com](http://www.eutelsat.com)

### SATELLITE MANUFACTURER

EADS Astrium  
[www.astrium.eads.net/](http://www.astrium.eads.net/)

### PLATFORM

Eurostar E3000

### SEPARATED MASS

6150 kg

### SATELLITE DESIGN LIFE

15 Years

### SATELLITE MISSION

Eutelsat's KA-SAT is the first, in Europe, of a new generation of high throughput satellites optimized for consumer broadband services and targeting users located beyond range of high-speed terrestrial networks. Fully-operating in Ka-band frequencies and with total throughput of 70 Gigabits per second, the satellite will be located at Eutelsat's 9 degrees East position. Through a configuration of 82 spotbeams and a ground infrastructure of ten gateways connected to the Internet, service will be provided across Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. In addition to supporting expansion of Eutelsat's Tooway™ consumer broadband service, KA-SAT will open new resources for telecom operators, broadcasters and ISPs, for data and video services.

## Mission Overview



Experience ILS: Achieve Your Mission

QUALITY | PERFORMANCE | EXPERIENCE | DEDICATION

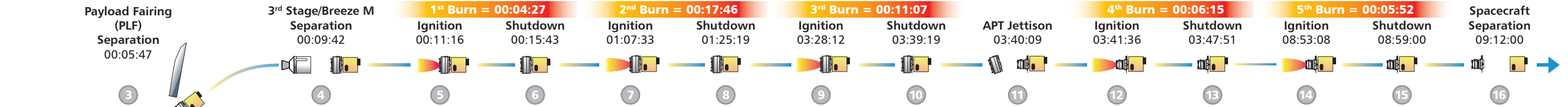


[www.ilslaunch.com](http://www.ilslaunch.com)

## KA-SAT

- 12th Proton Launch in 2010
- 8th ILS Proton Launch in 2010
- 64th ILS Proton Launch Overall
- 6th Eutelsat Satellite Launched on Proton
- 13th EuroStar Satellite Launched on ILS Proton

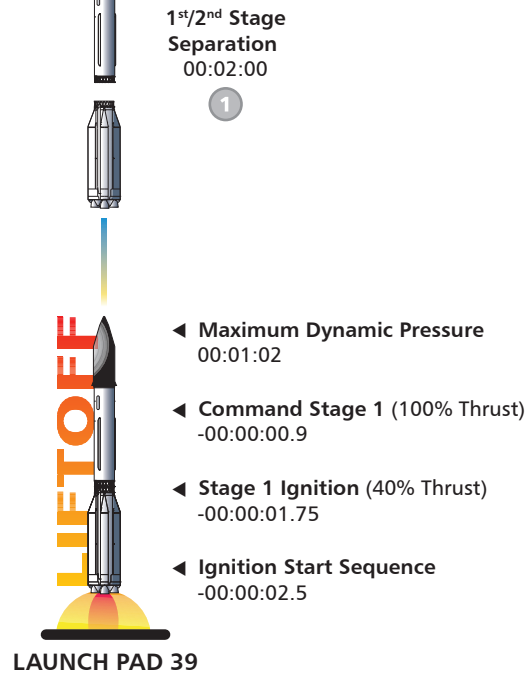
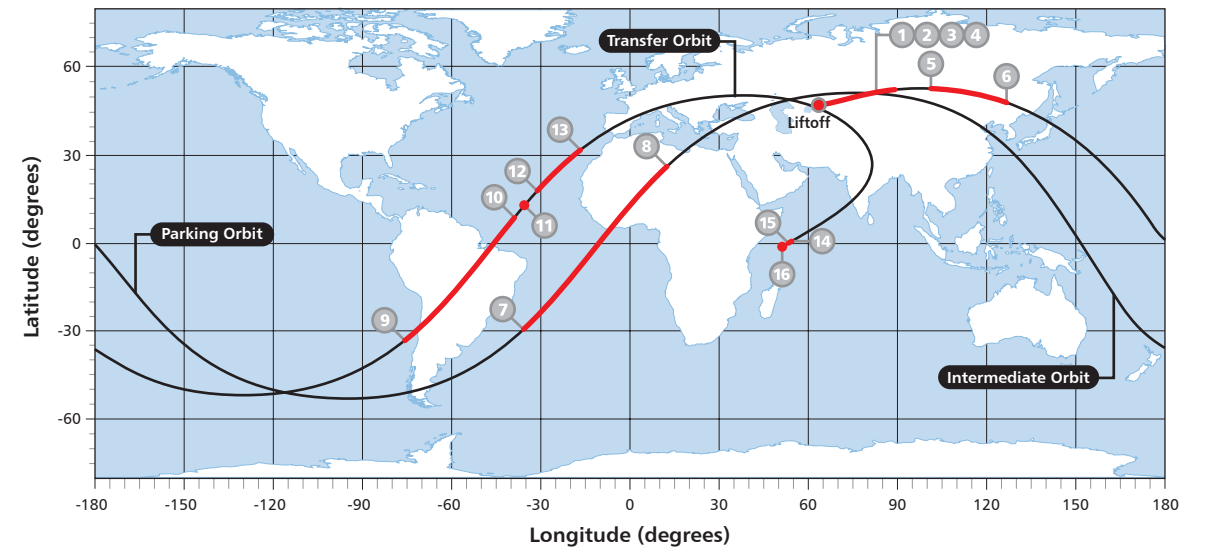
# THE MISSION



## MISSION DESCRIPTION

The Proton M launch vehicle, utilizing a 5-burn Breeze M mission design, will lift off from Pad 39 at Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan, with the KA-SAT satellite on board. The first three stages of the Proton will use a standard ascent profile to place the orbital unit (Breeze M upper stage and the KA-SAT satellite) into a sub-orbital trajectory. From this point in the mission, the Breeze M will perform planned mission maneuvers to advance the orbital unit first to a circular parking orbit, then to an intermediate orbit, followed by a transfer orbit, and finally to a geosynchronous transfer orbit. Separation of the KA-SAT satellite is scheduled to occur approximately 9 hours, 12 minutes after liftoff.

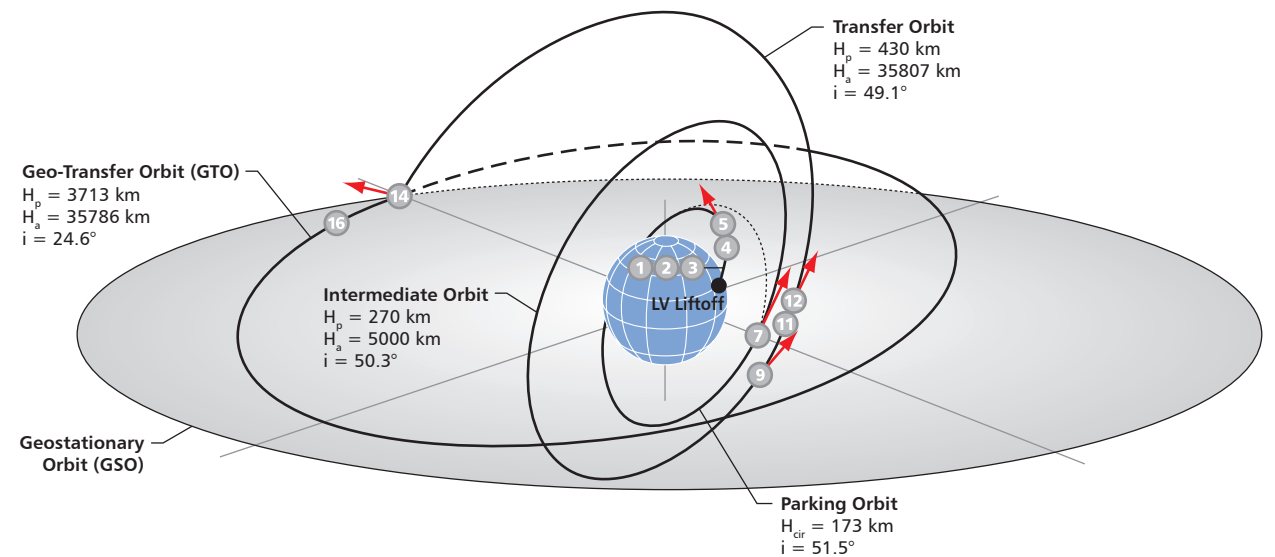
## GROUND TRACK



ASCENT PROFILE



PROTON ON PAD 39



FLIGHT DESIGN