

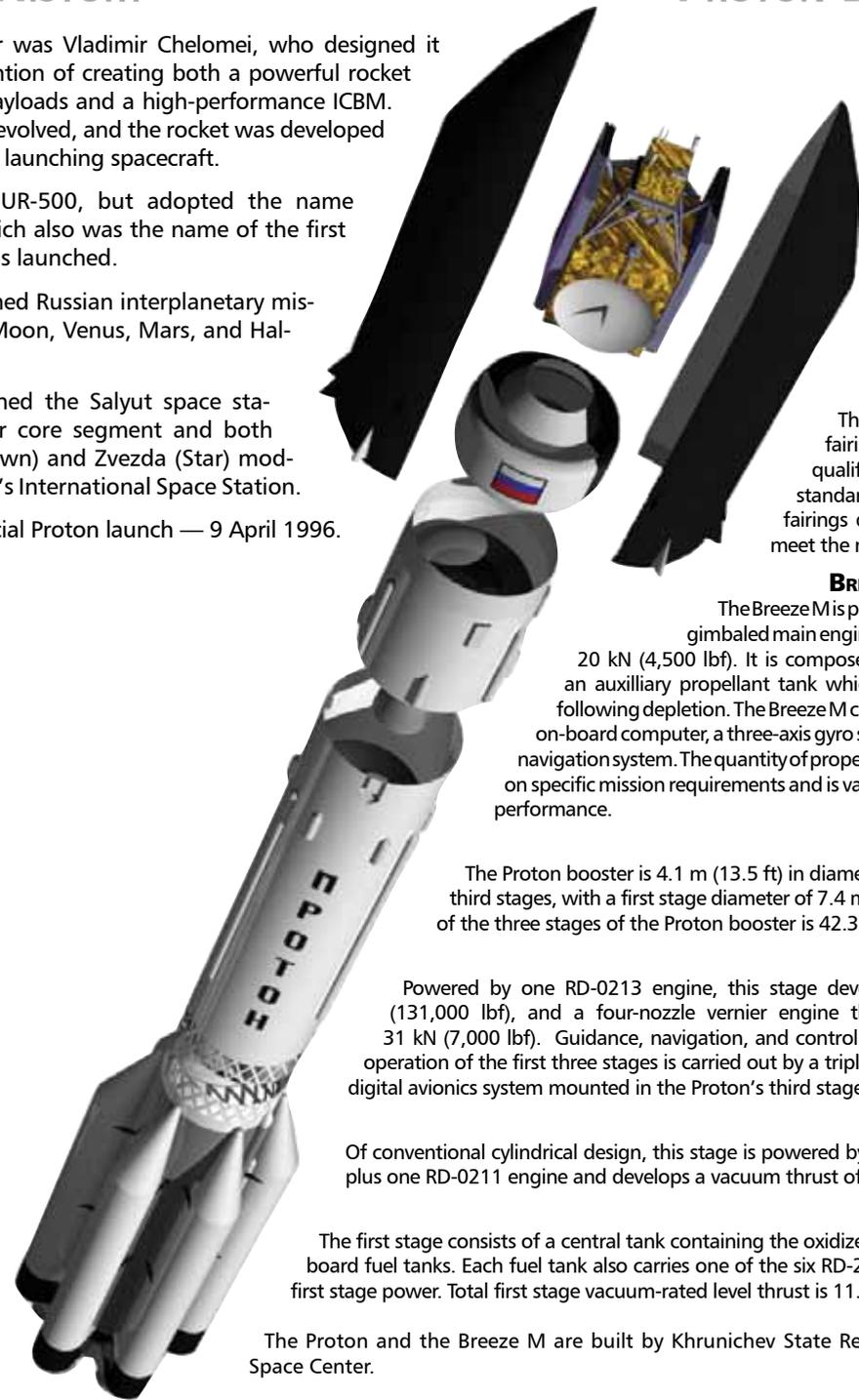
THE VEHICLE

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 evolved, 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.

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 out-board 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
SES WORLD SKIES
www.ses.com

SATELLITE MANUFACTURER
Orbital Sciences Corporation
www.orbital.com

PLATFORM
Star 2.4E

SEPARATED MASS
3112 kg

SATELLITE DESIGN LIFE
15 Years

SATELLITE MISSION

SES-3, the 29th satellite in the SES WORLD SKIES fleet, is part of a total fleet of more than 40 satellites of parent company SES. The satellite is expected to replace AMC-1 at 103° West longitude in mid 2012 and provide continuity of service to the enterprise, government and media sectors from the center of the North American arc. SES-3 will be the home of key media companies delivering educational, international and high-definition video channels throughout the U.S. The satellite will also be powering mobile communications, private networks and thousands of VSAT terminals for the enterprise community. SES-3 is the third satellite in a new generation of SES WORLD SKIES satellites bearing the "SES" name, joining the existing line of AMC satellites over North America and the NSS satellites covering the rest of the world.

Mission Overview



Experience ILS: Achieve Your Mission
QUALITY | PERFORMANCE | EXPERIENCE | DEDICATION

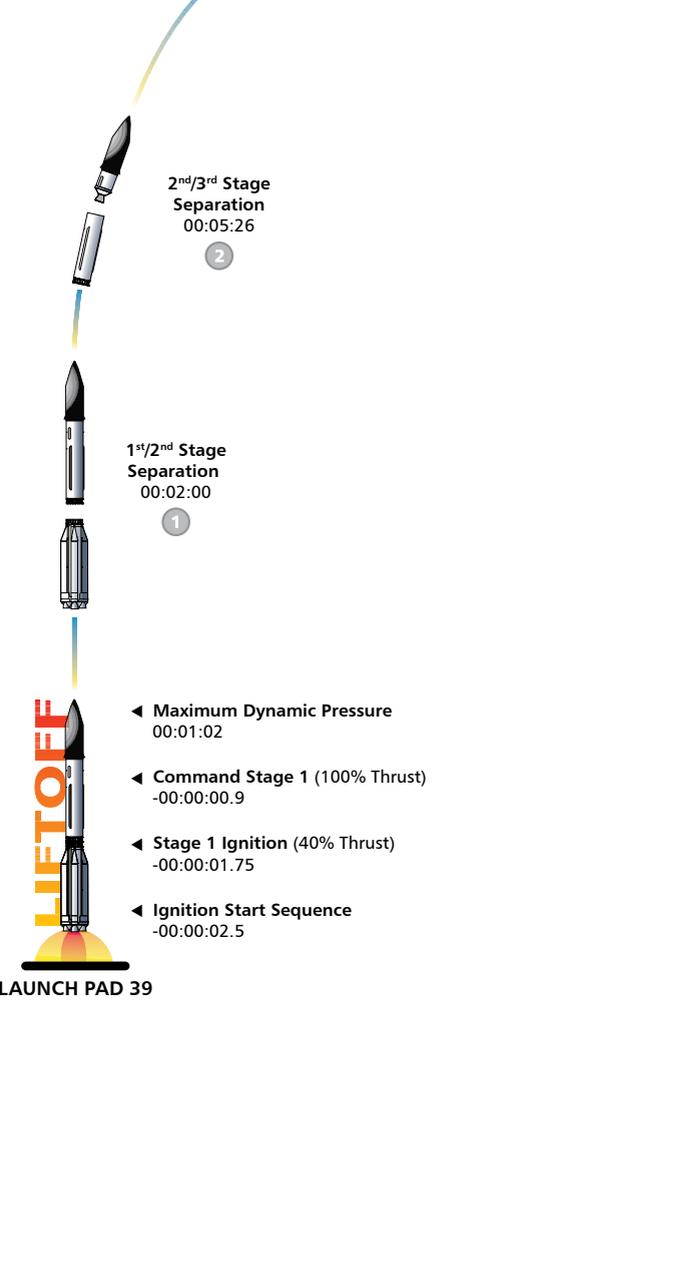
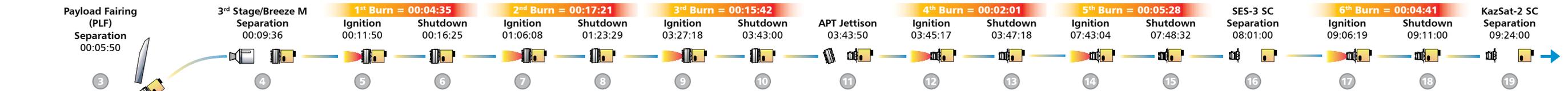


www.ilslaunch.com

SES-3

- 1st Shared ILS Proton Launch
- 18th SES Satellite Launched on ILS Proton
- 4th Orbital Satellite Launched on ILS Proton

THE MISSION



ASCENT PROFILE

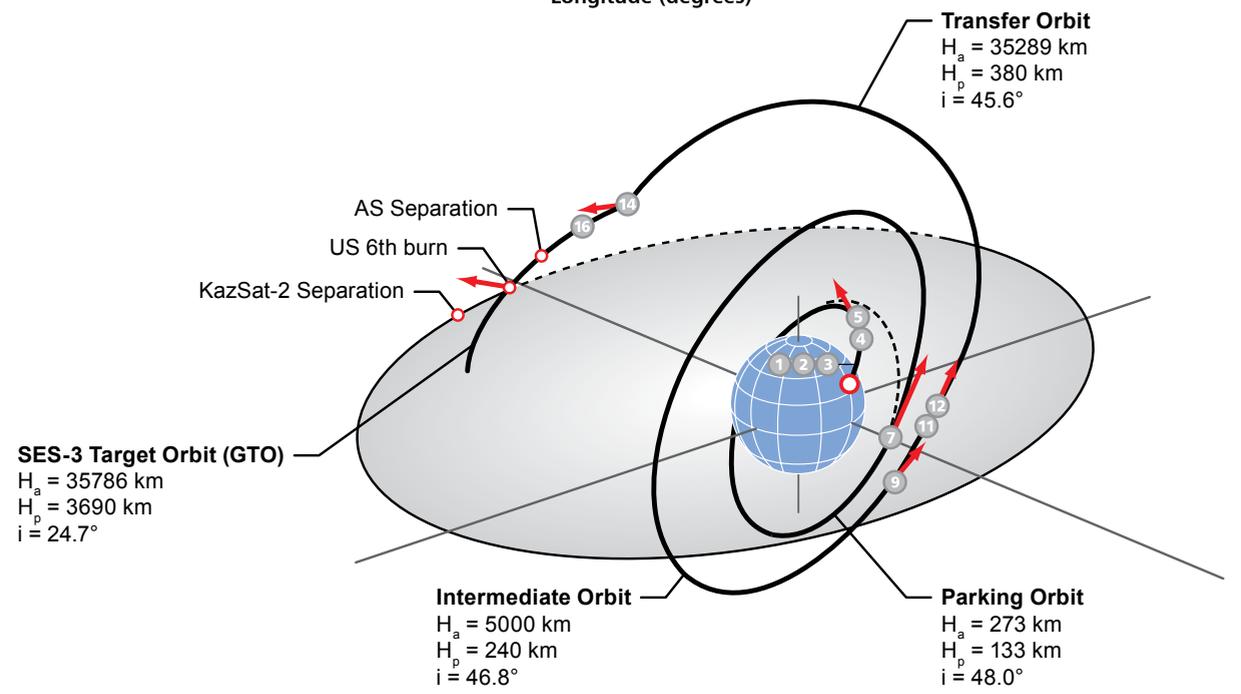
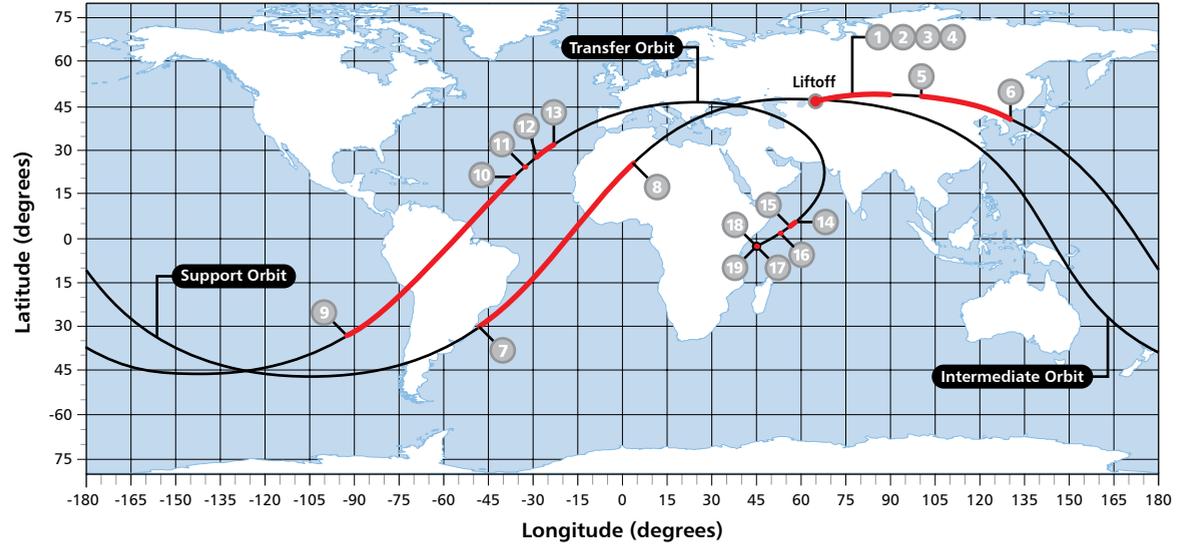
MISSION DESCRIPTION

The Proton M launch vehicle, utilizing a 6-burn Breeze M mission design, will lift off from Pad 39 at Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan, with the SES-3 satellite on board. This a shared launch configuration, where the SES-3 satellite is launched while mated to the top of the KazSat-2 satellite. The first three stages of the Proton will use a standard ascent profile to place the orbital unit (Breeze M upper stage and the SES-3 and KazSat-2 satellites) 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 an elliptical parking orbit, then to an intermediate orbit, followed by a transfer orbit, and finally to a geosynchronous transfer orbit. Separation of the SES-3 satellite is scheduled to occur approximately 8 hours, 1 minute after liftoff. An hour later, the Breeze M that will place the KazSat-2 satellite directly into geosynchronous orbit. Separation of the KazSat-2 satellite is scheduled to occur approximately 9 hours, 24 minutes after liftoff.



PROTON ON PAD 39

GROUND TRACK



FLIGHT DESIGN