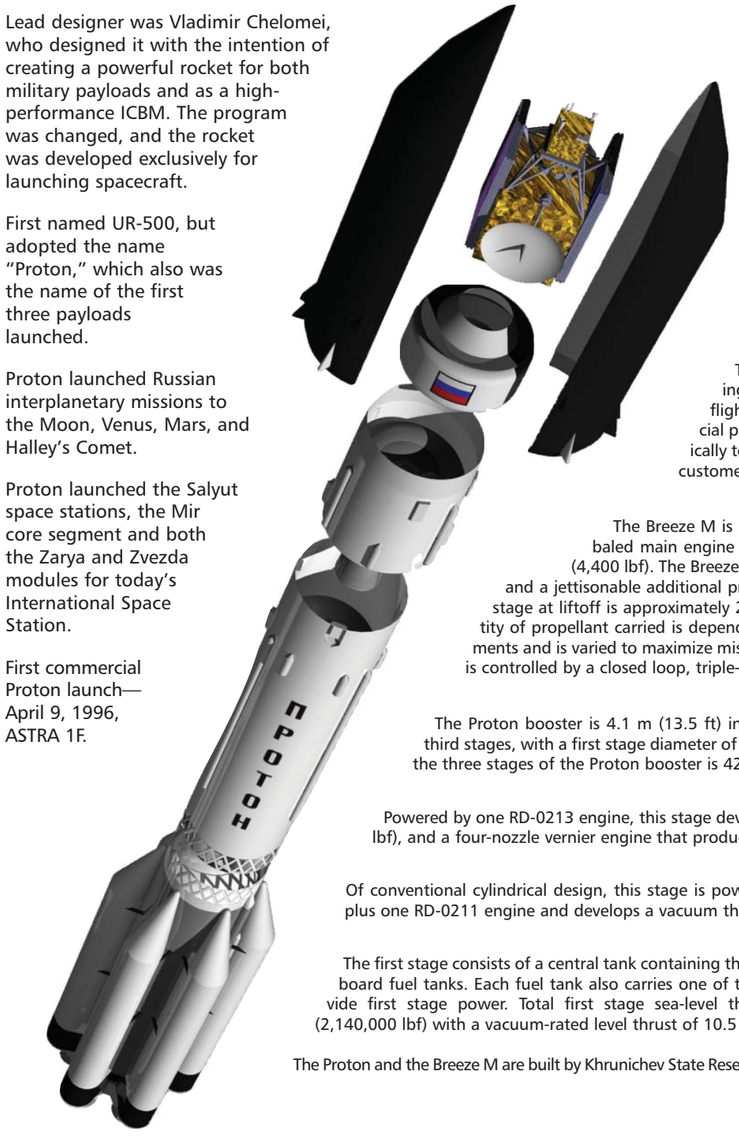
THE VEHICLE

Proton History

- Lead designer was Vladimir Chelomei, who designed it with the intention of creating a powerful rocket for both military payloads and as 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 and Zvezda modules for today's International Space Station.
- First commercial Proton launch—April 9, 1996, ASTRA 1F.



Proton Description

Total Height
56.2 m (184 ft)

Gross Liftoff Weight
691,272 kg
(1,523,565 lbm)

Propellant
UDMH and N_2O_4

Initial Launch
July 16, 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 Western customers.

Breeze M Upper Stage
The Breeze M is powered by one pump-fed gimbaled main engine that develops thrust of 19.6 kN (4,400 lbf). The Breeze M is composed of a central core and a jettisonable additional propellant tank. Inert mass of the stage at liftoff is approximately 2,370 kg (5,225 lbm). The quantity of propellant carried is dependent on specific mission requirements and is varied to maximize mission performance. The Breeze M is controlled by a closed loop, triple-redundant guidance system.

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 (6,900 lbf).

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 2.3 MN (524,000 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-275 engines that provide first stage power. Total first stage sea-level thrust is approximately 9.5 MN (2,140,000 lbf) with a vacuum-rated level thrust of 10.5 MN (2,360,000 lbf).

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

THE SATELLITE

Satellite Operator
SES AMERICOM
www.ses-americom.com

Satellite Manufacturer
Lockheed Martin Commercial Space Systems
www.lmcommercialspace.com

Platform
A2100

Separated Mass
4140 kg

Design Life
15 years

Mission
The AMC-14 satellite was developed and built for SES AMERICOM, the leading supplier of satellite services in the USA. SES AMERICOM, recognized as a major innovator of advanced satellite communication services, operates a fleet of 15 spacecraft in orbital positions predominantly providing a wide variety of services throughout the Americas.

AMC-14 is an advanced, high-powered Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) satellite with 32 24-MHz Ku-band transponders, and will operate at 61.5 degrees West longitude. As the third satellite dedicated to AMERICOM2HOME®, the spacecraft has been optimized to provide direct-to-home video services. The designated mission of AMC-14 is to expand the bandwidth resources needed to increase the number of high-definition and other services offered by the EchoStar Corporation.

www.ilslaunch.com

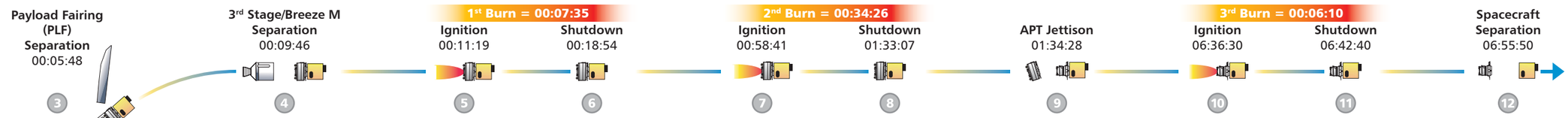
March 2008

AMC-14

Mission Overview

- **7th** launch of a satellite for SES AMERICOM on a Proton
- **11th** launch of a Lockheed Martin A2100 satellite model on a Proton
- **2nd** ILS launch of 2008
- **45th** launch for ILS joint venture

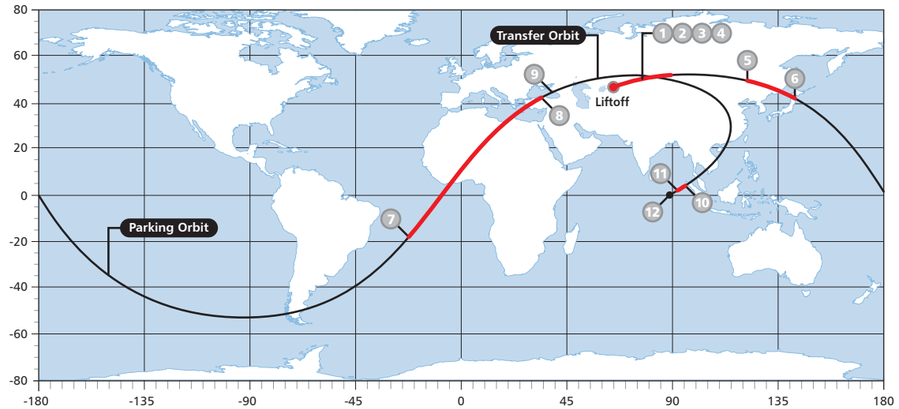
THE MISSION

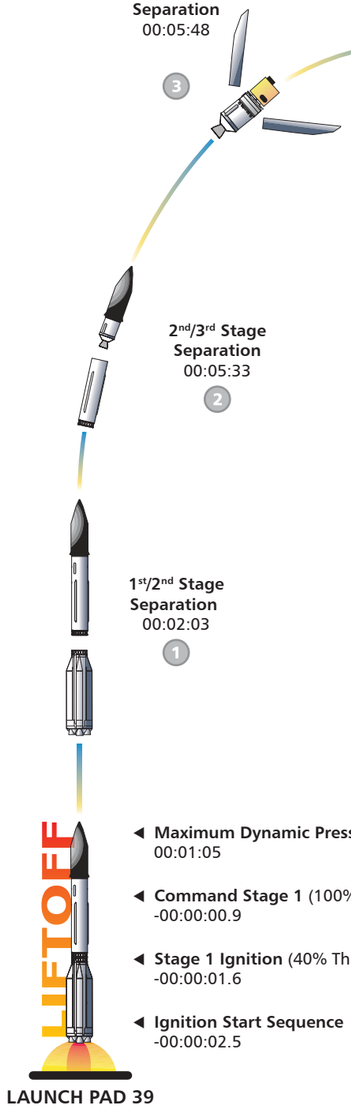


MISSION DESCRIPTION

The Proton M launch vehicle, utilizing a 3-burn Breeze M mission design, will lift off from Pad 39 at Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan, with the AMC-14 satellite on board. The first three stages of the Proton will use a standard ascent trajectory to place the Breeze M fourth stage and the AMC-14 satellite into a suborbital trajectory from which the Breeze M will then place itself and the spacecraft into a low Earth circular parking orbit. Once AMC-14 is in the parking orbit, it will be injected into a geostationary-transfer orbit following two additional burns of the Breeze M. Separation will occur approximately 6 hours, 55 minutes and 50 seconds after liftoff.

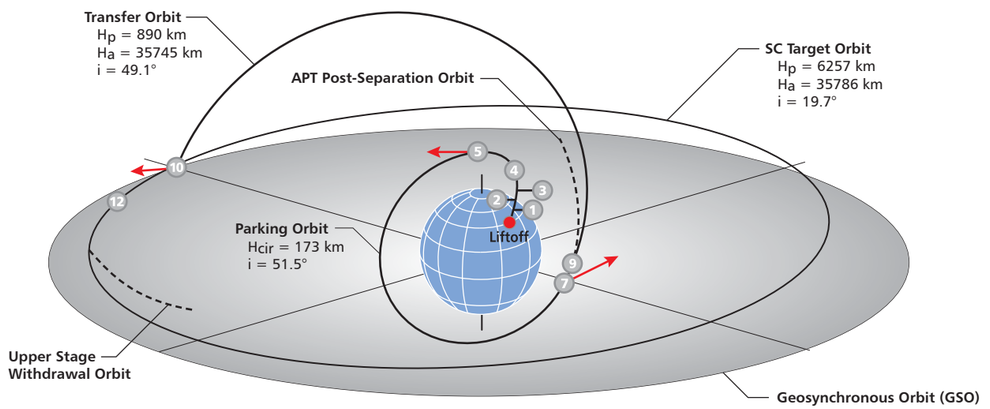
GROUND TRACK





ASCENT PROFILE

PROTON M ON PAD 39



ORBIT INSERTION