



#AtlasV #ProjectKuiper #Protoflight Atlas V Project Kuiper Protoflight

LAUNCH VEHICLE

Payload Fairing

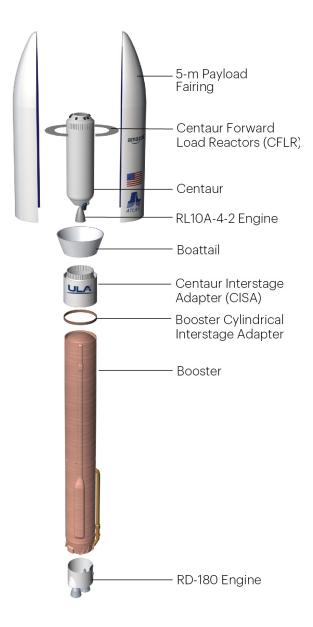
The satellites are encapsulated in a 17.7-ft (5.4-m) diameter short payload fairing produced in the advanced Out-of-Autoclave manufacturing process. The 5-m PLF is a sandwich composite structure made with a vented aluminum-honeycomb core and graphite-epoxy face sheets. The bisector (two-piece shell) PLF encapsulates both the Centaur and the spacecraft. The vehicle's height with the 5-meter short PLF is approximately 196 ft (59.7 m).

Centaur

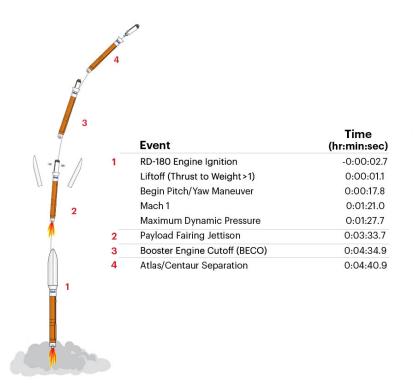
The Centaur second stage is 10 ft (3 m) in diameter and 41.5 ft (12.6 m) in length. Its propellant tanks are pressure-stabilized and constructed of corrosion-resistant stainless steel. Centaur is a cryogenic vehicle, fueled with liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, powered by an RL10A-4-2 engine producing 22,600 lbs (100.5 kilo-Newtons) of thrust. The cryogenic tanks are insulated with a combination of helium-purged blankets, radiation shields and spray-on foam insulation (SOFI). The Centaur forward adapter (CFA) provides structural mountings for the fault-tolerant avionics system and structural and electrical interfaces with the spacecraft.

Booster

The booster is 12.5 ft (3.8 m) in diameter and 106.5 ft (32.5 m) in length. The booster's tanks are structurally rigid and constructed of isogrid aluminum barrels, spun-formed aluminum domes and intertank skirts. Booster propulsion is provided by the RD-180 engine system (a single engine with two thrust chambers). The RD-180 burns RP-1 (Rocket Propellant-1 or highly purified kerosene) and liquid oxygen and delivers 860,200 lbs (3.83 mega-Newtons) of thrust at sea level. The Centaur avionics system, provides guidance, flight control and vehicle sequencing functions during the booster and Centaur phases of flight.



FLIGHT PROFILE

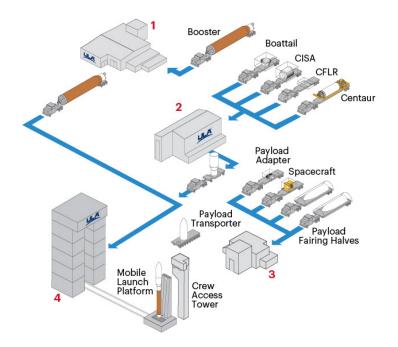


Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, FL



SPACE LAUNCH COMPLEX // PROCESSING

Space Launch Complex-41, the East Coast home of the Atlas V rocket at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station in Florida, employs a "clean pad" concept of operations to ready launch vehicles and payloads for ascent into space. The rocket elements are assembled atop a Mobile Launch Platform inside the Vertical Integration Facility (VIF) located adjacent to the launch pad. The platform and fully stacked Atlas V then travel by rai approximately 1,800 feet northward from the VIF to the pad for the final countdown, fueling and liftoff. Complex 41 was constructed by the U.S. Force in the 1960s for the Titan rocket program. The site was rejuvenated in support of the Atlas V starting in the late 1990s.



1. Advanced Spaceflight Operations Center (ASOC)

Launch Control Center
Mission Director's Center,
Mission Support Teams,
Launch Vehicle Horizontal Processing &
Ordnance Installation

2. Delta Operations Center (DOC)

Offline Vertical Integration (OVI): Interstage Adapters, Centaur, Boattail, Base Module & Centaur Forward Load Reactor Deck

3. Spaceflight Processing Facility Spacecraft Processing,

Testing & Encapsulation

4. Vertical Integration Facility

Launch Vehicle Integration & Testing, Spacecraft Mate & Integrated Operations

PRODUCTION

Atlas V Project Kuiper Protoflight 08-10-2023 11:51



1. Denver, CO

ULA Headquarters & Design Center Engineering

2. Harlingen, TX

Payload Adapter, Booster Adapter & Centaur Adapter Fabrication

3. Decatur, AL

Booster Fabrication & Final Assembly, Centaur Tank Fabrication & Final Assembly

4. Decatur, AL

5-m Payload Fairing Fabrication at Beyond Gravity

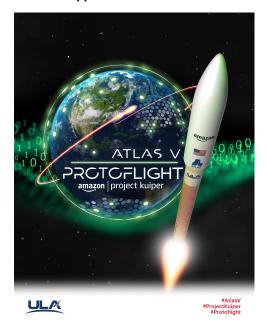
5. West Palm Beach, FL

RL10A-4-2 Engine Fabrication at Aerojet Rocketdyne

6. Khimki, Russia

RD-180 Engine Fabrication at NPO Energomash

MEDIA // DOWNLOADS



FLICKR ALBUM (HTTPS://WWW.FLICKR.COM/PHOTOS/ULALAUNCH/ALBUMS/72177720311130008

