

FEBRUARY 2022  
**PRESS KIT**  
**VS27**



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



<http://en.roscosmos.ru/>

# MISSION DESCRIPTION

Arianespace's first launch of 2022 with Soyuz will place its satellite passengers into Low Earth Orbit. The launcher will be carrying a total payload of approximately 5,495 kg.

The launch will be performed from the Guiana Space Center (CSG), in Kourou, French Guiana.



## DATE AND TIME

Liftoff is planned on **Thursday, February 10, 2022**, at exactly:

- 01:09 p.m. Washington, D.C. time,
- 03:09 p.m. Kourou time,
- 06:09 p.m. Universal time (UTC),
- 07:09 p.m. Paris time,
- 09:09 p.m. Moscow time.



## MISSION DURATION

The nominal duration of the mission (from liftoff to separation of the satellites) is:  
3 hours and 33 minutes.



## SATELLITES

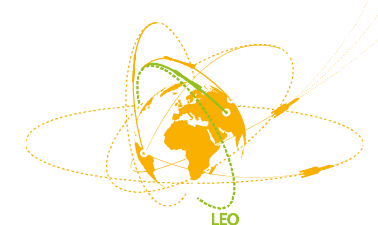
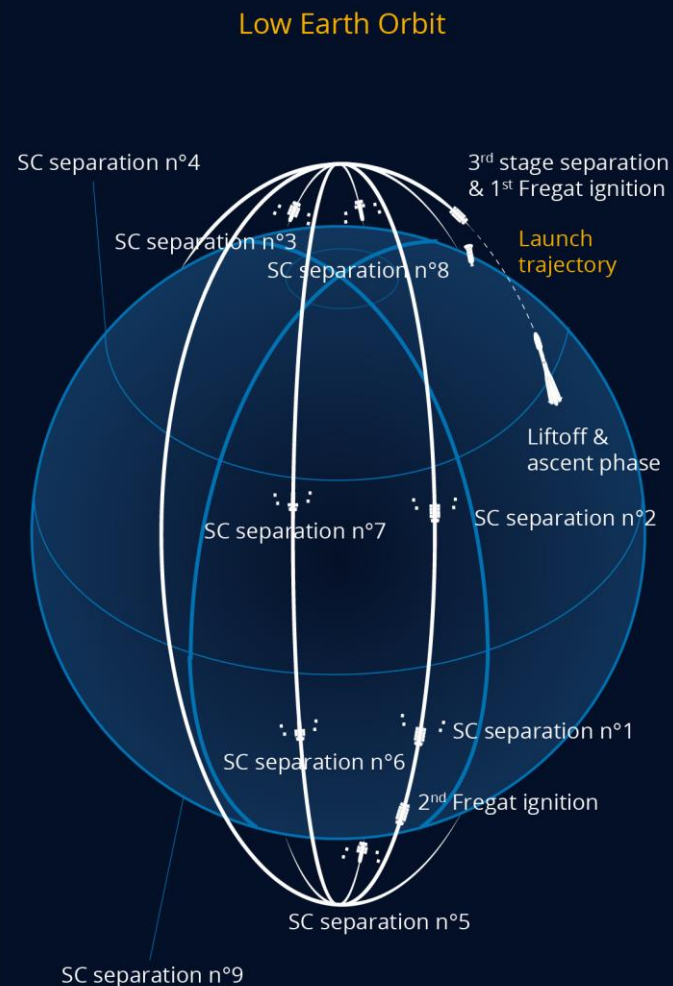
Satellites: OneWeb satellites #395 to #428  
Customer: OneWeb



## TARGETED ORBIT

- Altitude at separation: 475 km.
- Inclination: 87.4 degrees

## SOYUZ STANDARD LOW EARTH ORBIT



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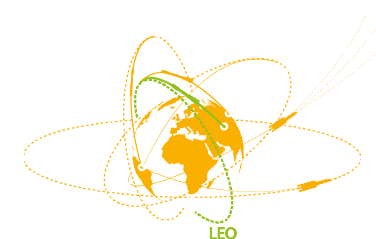
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# ONEWEB #395 TO #428

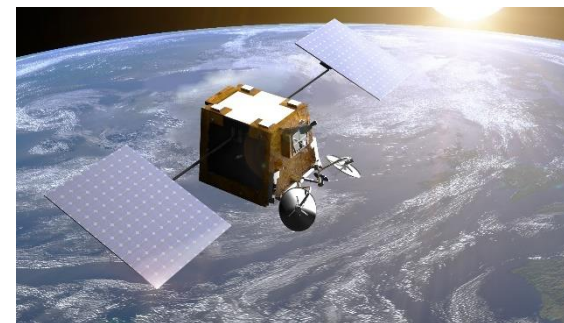
## ARIANESPACE TO CONTINUE THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE ONEWEB CONSTELLATION THROUGH 2022



### DID YOU KNOW?

Space is a global, shared, natural resource. It is up to all of us to protect it. Therefore, OneWeb has made three Responsible Space commitments to:

- **Responsible design and operational practices** - OneWeb believes sustainable business practices are essential to support the long-term use of space for all.
- **Developing the Space Ecosystem** - OneWeb recognises the emerging space industry's potential to support an innovative and vibrant ecosystem for the benefit of all its participants.
- **Supporting Policy Outcomes through Collaboration** - OneWeb believes the space industry has a responsibility to work with governments, scientific communities, and enterprise to advance causes in connectivity that have transformational impact.



Flight VS27 marks the first flight of the year with OneWeb. This thirteenth mission on behalf of OneWeb will put 34 additional satellites bringing the total fleet to 428 satellites into a near-polar orbit at an altitude of 475 kilometers. After separation, the satellites will raise themselves to their operational orbit.

The satellites will deliver high-speed, low-latency enterprise grade connectivity services to a wide range of customer sectors including enterprise, government, maritime and aviation customers.

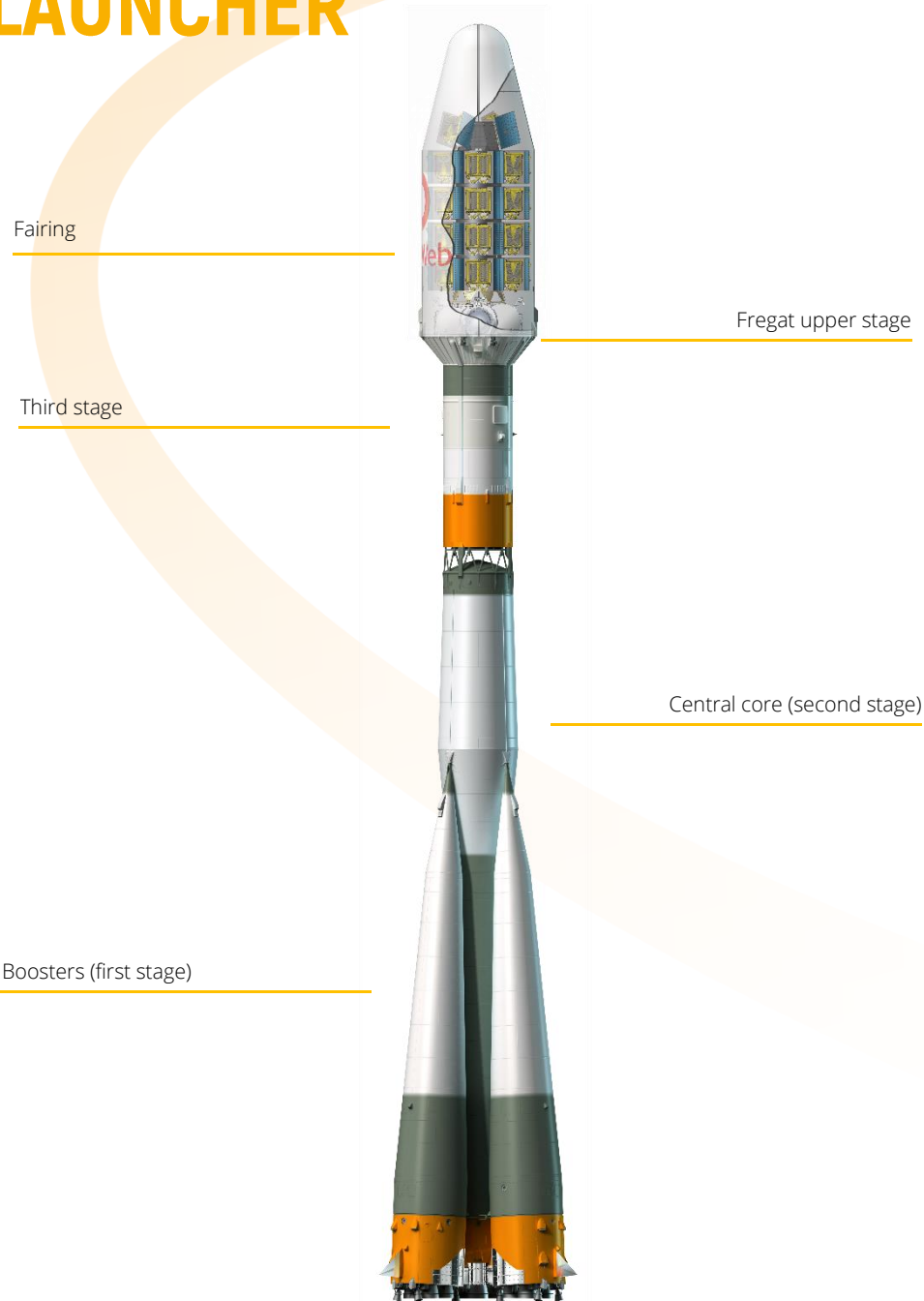
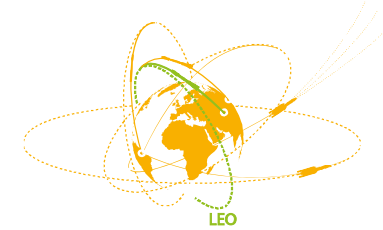
Central to its purpose, OneWeb seeks to bring connectivity to every unconnected area where fiber cannot reach, and thereby bridge the digital divide. Once deployed, the OneWeb constellation will enable user terminals that are capable of offering 3G, LTE, 5G and Wi-Fi coverage, providing high-speed access globally – by air, sea and land.

These OneWeb missions through 2022 will enable the start of OneWeb's global services this year.

- Thanks to this mission, Arianespace exceeds the number of 100 satellites launched on Soyuz from the CSG, precisely 101 after the launch.
- The OneWeb satellites are the 1102<sup>nd</sup> to 1135<sup>th</sup> satellites launched by Arianespace.
- The OneWeb satellites are the 531<sup>st</sup> to 564<sup>th</sup> Airbus Defence and Space satellites to be orbited by Arianespace.

<b>SATELLITES</b>	OneWeb #395 to #428
<b>CUSTOMER</b>	OneWeb
<b>MANUFACTURER</b>	Airbus Defence and Space
<b>MISSION</b>	Global connectivity
<b>OPERATIONAL ORBIT</b>	Low Earth Orbit, at 1,200 km. altitude
<b>PLATFORM</b>	Specific
<b>COVERAGE AREA</b>	Global

# SOYUZ LAUNCHER



## DID YOU KNOW?

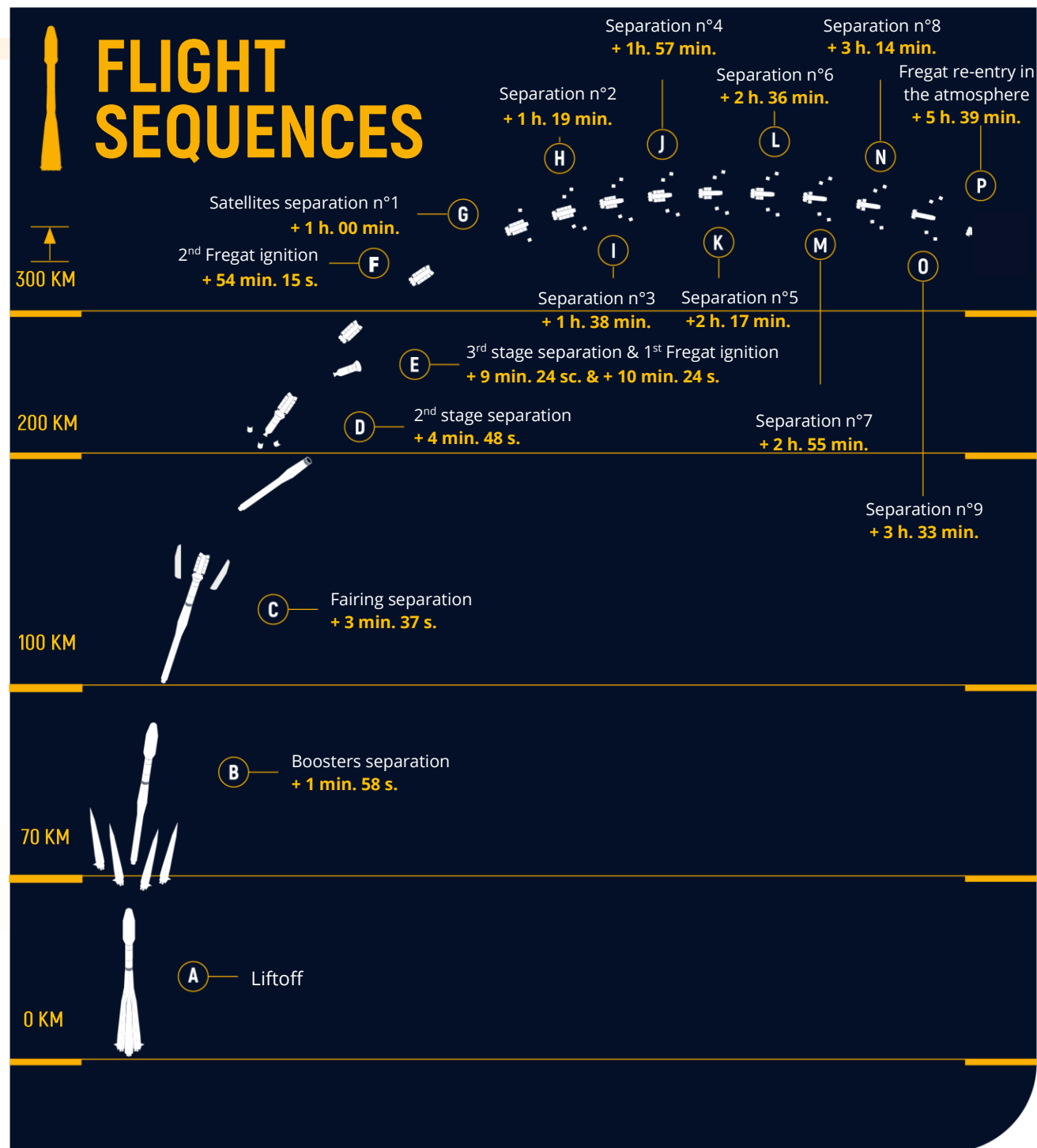
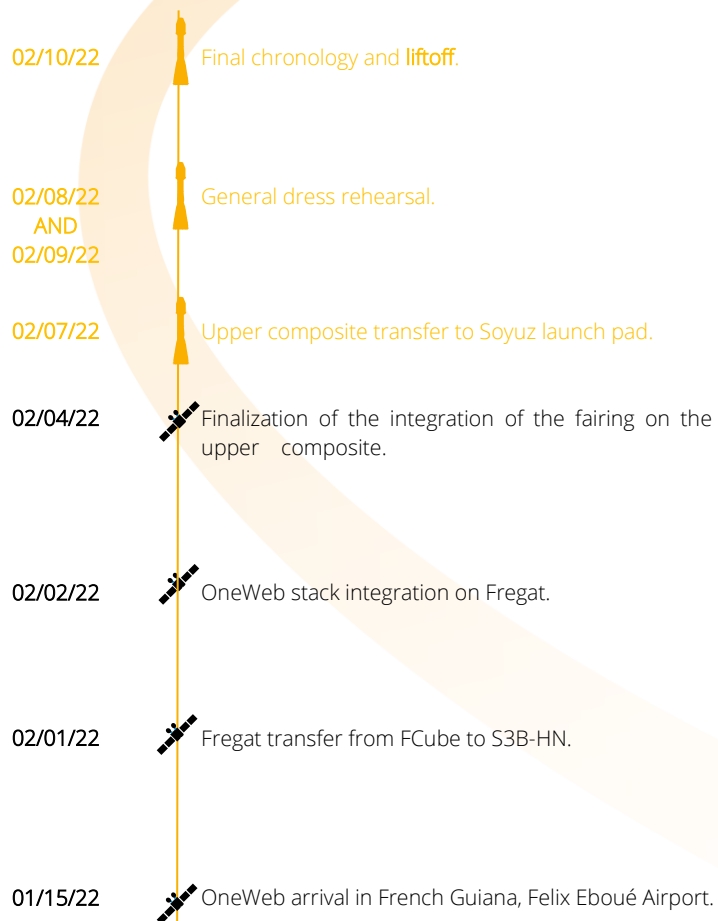
The Soyuz launch vehicle family has provided reliable and efficient launch services since the start of space exploration. Soyuz rockets, which launched both the first artificial satellite and the first human into space, have performed more than 1,925 launches to date. Today, Soyuz is used for manned and unmanned flights to the International Space Station, as well as Russian government launches and commercial launches. Introduced in 1966, Soyuz has been the workhorse of the Soviet/Russian space program. As the only manned launch vehicle in Russia and the former Soviet Union, Soyuz meets very high standards of reliability and robustness.

The decision of the European Space Agency to introduce Soyuz launch capability at the Guiana Space Center (CSG) in French Guiana marked a major step forward in expanding the range of missions. With the introduction of Soyuz at CSG, this famed medium-lift Russian launch vehicle is now an integral part of the European launcher fleet, together with the heavy-lift Ariane 5 and the lightweight Vega. Offered exclusively by Arianespace to the commercial market for launches from CSG, Soyuz becomes Europe's standard medium launcher for both government and commercial missions.

The Soyuz version currently offered by Arianespace is a four-stage launch vehicle composed of: four boosters (first stage), a central core (second stage), a third stage, and the restartable Fregat upper stage (fourth stage). It also includes a payload adapter/dispenser and fairing.



# LAUNCH CAMPAIGN



# STAKEHOLDERS OF A LAUNCH



## ARIANESPACE

Arianespace uses space to make life better on Earth by providing launch services for all types of satellites into all orbits. It has orbited over 1,100 satellites since 1980, using its family of three launchers, Ariane, Soyuz and Vega, from launch sites in French Guiana (South America) and from the Russian cosmodromes in Baikonur and Vostochny.

Starting in 2022, Arianespace will operate the new-generation Ariane 6 and Vega C launchers, developed by ESA.

Arianespace is headquartered in Evry, near Paris, and has a technical facility at the Guiana Space Center in French Guiana, plus local offices in Washington, D.C., Tokyo and Singapore. Arianespace is a subsidiary of ArianeGroup, which holds 74% of its share capital, with the balance held by 15 other shareholders from the European launcher industry. ESA and CNES are advisory board members.



## ESA

The European Space Agency (ESA) is tasked with guiding the development of Europe's space capabilities and making sure that its investments in space benefit the citizens of Europe and worldwide. An international organization with 22 member states, ESA coordinates its members' financial and intellectual resources to conduct programs and activities that largely surpass the scope of action of a single European country. ESA is now coordinating Europe's future launcher programs, Ariane 6 and Vega C. On Ariane 6, ESA supervises the overall launch system procurement and architecture, while European industry builds the launcher, with ArianeGroup as prime contractor and design authority.

ESA also provides the launcher's specifications for institutional missions. Thirteen European countries contribute to funding for the Ariane 6 program, led by France, Germany and Italy, along with Austria, Belgium, Spain, Ireland, Norway, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and the Czech Republic.

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## CNES

French space agency CNES (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales) defines national space policy and proposes it to public authorities. CNES oversees the application of this policy in five main areas: Ariane, science, observation, telecommunications and defense. ESA chose CNES as prime contractor for the Ariane 6 launch base in French Guiana, including the construction of a new launch pad. CNES also supports ESA, as the contracting authority, and ArianeGroup, as prime contractor for launcher development, and is responsible for applying the French law on space operations. As the owner of the Guiana Space Center (CSG), CNES has a dual mission: maintaining the operational condition of the CSG and modernizing its facilities in anticipation of the arrival of Ariane 6, Vega-C and other future vehicles. At the CSG, CNES manages operations at the launch base, the reception of satellites, launch vehicle monitoring and tracking, range security and environmental protection.

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## ROSCOSMOS & RUSSIAN PARTNERS

ROSCOSMOS is a State Corporation that was established in August 2015 to oversee and implement a comprehensive reform of the Russian space industry. State Space Corporation ROSCOSMOS ensures the implementation of the Russian government's space program and its legal regulation. ROSCOSMOS is also placing orders for the development, manufacture and supply of space equipment and space infrastructure objects. The state corporation is also responsible for international space cooperation and tasked with setting the stage for the future use of results of space activities in the social and economic development of Russia.

Glavkosmos is responsible of the launch campaign planning, and all associated activities of the Russian partners linked with the launch campaign. RKTs-Progress (the Samara Space Center) is responsible for the design, development, and manufacture of launch vehicles, including the Soyuz launch vehicle's first, second, third stages and fairing. It also integrates vehicle stages and handles flight operations. NPO Lavochkin manufactures and integrates the Fregat upper stage, and is responsible for its launch operations. TsENKI is in charge of the launch campaign and the final chronology, and the provision of associated services, including systems engineering, the design, and technical and operational management of the launch pad and associated facilities dedicated to the Soyuz launcher.

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