The Soyuz Launch Vehicle The Two Lives Of An Engineering Triumph

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The Soyuz (Russian: ????, meaning "union", GRAU index 11A511) was a Soviet expendable carrier rocket designed in the 1960s by OKB-1 and manufactured by State Aviation Plant No. 1 in Kuybyshev, Soviet Union.

~~Soyuz (rocket) - Wikipedia~~
The Soyuz spacecraft is launched on a Soyuz rocket, the most reliable launch vehicle in the world to date. The Soyuz rocket design is based on the Vostok launcher, which in turn was based on the 8K74 or R-7A Semyorka, a Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). All Soyuz spacecraft are launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

~~Soyuz (spacecraft) - Wikipedia~~
Soyuz is a family of Soviet expendable launch systems developed by OKB-1 and manufactured by Progress Rocket Space Centre in Samara, Russia. With over 1,700 flights since its debut in 1966, the Soyuz is the most frequently used launch vehicle in the world. For nearly a decade, between the final flight of the Space Shuttle program in 2011 and the 2020 first crewed mission of SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket, Soyuz rockets were the only launch vehicles able and approved for transporting astronauts to the

~~Soyuz (rocket family) - Wikipedia~~
Soyuz overview. The medium-lift Soyuz entered service from Europe's Spaceport in French Guiana during 2011, bringing the industry's longest-operating launcher to the world's most modern launch base. Soyuz is a four-stage launcher, designed to extremely high reliability levels for its use in manned missions.

~~Soyuz - Arianespace~~
The Soyuz launch vehicle has had a long and illustrious history. Built as the world's first intercontinental missile, it took the first man into space in April 1961, before becoming the workhorse of Russian spaceflight, launching satellites, interplanetary probes, every cosmonaut from Gagarin onwards, and, now, the multinational crews of the International Space Station.

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The Soyuz launch vehicle (Western designation: A-2) is an expendable launch system designed by the Korolev Design Bureau (Soviet Union) and used as the launcher for the manned Soyuz spacecraft, as part of the Soyuz program.

~~Soyuz launch vehicle | Engineering | Fandom~~
Neither the Soyuz rockets nor the Soyuz vehicles are reusable. The Soyuz spacecraft weigh 7 tonnes; they measure 7.2 m in length and 2.7 m in diameter. With the solar panels open (they remain closed during launch) the Soyuz measures 10.6 m across. A Soyuz vehicle can carry up to three astronauts. A Soyuz is made up of three modules: the service ...

~~ESA - The Russian Soyuz spacecraft~~
The Soyuz launch vehicle that is used at Europe's Spaceport is the Soyuz-2 version called Soyuz-ST. This includes the Fregat upper stage and the ST fairing. Soyuz-2 is the most recent version of the renowned family of Russian launchers that began the space race more than 50 years ago by launching Sputnik, the first satellite placed in orbit, and then sending the first man into space.

~~ESA - Soyuz~~
Soyuz is a series of spacecraft designed for the Soviet space program by the Korolev Design Bureau in the 1960s that remains in service today, having made more than 140 flights. The Soyuz succeeded the Voskhod spacecraft and was originally built as part of the Soviet crewed lunar programs. The Soyuz spacecraft is launched on a Soyuz rocket, the most reliable launch vehicle in the world to date. The Soyuz rocket design is based on the Vostok launcher, which in turn was based on the 8K74 or R-7A S

~~Soyuz (spacecraft) - Wikipedia~~
Soyuz 2-1v is a serial-stage small payload launch vehicle derived from the R-7 family. It dispenses with the four strap-on first stage booster rockets that have powered R-7 since its original development. The first stage is newly developed except for the top portion of the upper LOX tank, which is borrowed from the Soyuz 2-1b core stage.

~~Soyuz Data Sheet - Space Launch~~
The Soyuz U launch vehicle is derived from the Soviet R-7 intercontinental ballistic missile and produced by the Progress Rocket Space Center. It is comprised of four strap-on boosters (stage 1), a central core stage (stage 2), and an upper stage (stage 3). The Soyuz U variant was used to launch the early Progress resupply vehicles to the ISS.

~~soyuz - NASA~~
The Soyuz launch vehicle has had a long and illustrious history.

~~The Soyuz Launch Vehicle | SpringerLink~~
Description Soyuz-2 is the 21st-century version of the Russian Soyuz rocket. In its basic form, it is a three-stage carrier rocket for placing payloads into low Earth orbit. The 2.1b version adds an upgraded engine (RD-0124) with improved performance to the second stage.

~~Space Launch Now - Soyuz 2.1B~~
Soyuz-2-1a integrated launch vehicle with Soyuz-MS spacecraft The Soyuz-2 rocket series With the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, developers of the Soyuz rocket, along with the rest of the nation's space industry, wanted to consolidate its subcontractor network inside the Russian Federation.

~~Soyuz-2 launch vehicle (14A14) - RussianSpaceWeb.com~~
The Soyuz is one of the world's most reliable - and frequently used - launch vehicles. More than 1,600 launches have been made with Soyuz launchers to orbit satellites for telecommunications, Earth...

~~Soyuz Launch Vehicle - Russia and Space Transportation Systems~~
On the morning of October 8, the launch vehicle with the 7K-OK No. 14 spacecraft (Soyuz-6) was rolled out to the launch pad at Site 31 and by 17:00, a series of tests planned for the day were successfully completed. The State Commission met at 19:00 and formally approved all three crews for the mission.

~~Launch campaign of the Soyuz-6, -7 and -8~~
Introduced in 1966, the Soyuz rocket (also known as R7) has been the workhorse of the Soviet/Russian space program. The first launch of the Soyuz 2-1a version on November 8, 2004 from the Plesetsk Cosmodrome represented a major step in the Soyuz launch vehicle's development program.