



# BABY COME BACK

PRESS KIT | NET 14 JULY 2023 UTC / 15 JULY NZST

Rocket Lab USA, Inc.  
[rocketlabusa.com](http://rocketlabusa.com)

  
ROCKETLAB

# LAUNCH INFORMATION

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## LAUNCH SITE

Launch Complex 1 – Pad B  
Mahia, New Zealand.



## LAUNCH WINDOW

A 14-day launch window opens no earlier than 15 July 2023 NZST with the following daily launch window times.

Time Zone	Window Open
NZST	11:30 – 13:30, July 15, 2023
UTC	23:30 – 01:30, July 14, 2023
EST	19:30 – 21:30, July 14, 2023
PDT	16:30 – 18:30, July 14, 2023

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## RECOVERY MISSION

Electron Stage 1 will be recovered by marine vessel after splashdown.



## ORBIT

# 1000km

Sun Synchronous



## SATELLITES

# 7



## INCLINATION

# 99.45

Degrees



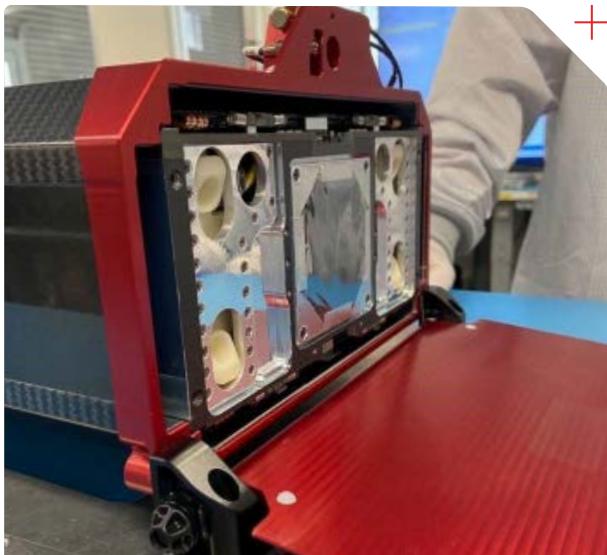
## CUSTOMER

# Rideshare

Seven payloads being deployed.

# MISSION OVERVIEW

About 'Baby Come Back'



The "Baby Come Back" mission will be Rocket Lab's 39th Electron mission and will launch from Rocket Lab Launch Complex 1, Pad B on New Zealand's Mahia Peninsula.

"Baby Come Back" is the seventh launch of 2023 and is a rideshare mission that will deliver seven satellites to a sun-synchronous orbit for customers NASA, Spire Global, and Space Flight Laboratory.

In addition to the primary mission of deploying customer satellites, Rocket Lab will attempt a marine recovery of Electron's first stage. This will see Electron's first stage return to Earth under parachute for a soft splashdown in the ocean before it is collected by vessel. The stage will be transported back to Rocket Lab's production complex and analyzed to inform future recovery and reuse missions.

# MISSION OVERVIEW

## Payloads Onboard Electron



**Payload:** Starling  
**Organization:** NASA

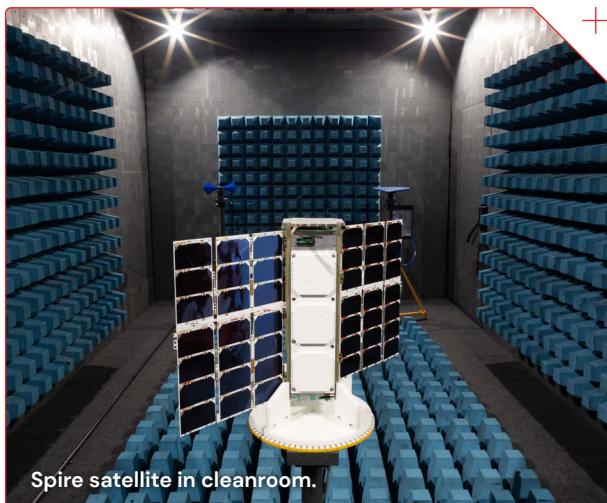
NASA's Starling mission is a four CubeSat mission designed to test technologies to enable future "swarm" missions. Spacecraft swarms refer to multiple spacecraft autonomously coordinating their activities to achieve certain goals. Starling will demonstrate technologies for in-space network communications, onboard relative navigation between spacecraft, autonomous maneuver planning and execution, and distributed spacecraft autonomy - an experiment for small spacecraft to autonomously react to observations, paving the way for future science missions.



**Payload:** Telesat's LEO 3

**Organization:** Space Flight Laboratory

Space Flight Laboratory (SFL) selected Rocket Lab to launch Telesat's LEO 3 demonstration satellite that will provide continuity for customer and ecosystem vendor testing campaigns following the decommissioning of Telesat's Phase 1 LEO satellite.



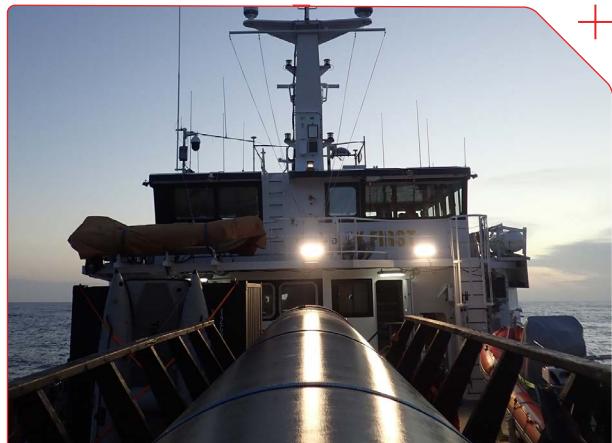
**Payload:** Two 3U satellites  
**Organization:** SPIRE Global

Spire will launch two 3U satellites carrying Global Navigation Satellite System Radio Occultation (GNSS-RO) payloads to replenish its fully deployed constellation of more than 100 multipurpose satellites.

# RECOVERY MODIFICATIONS



Electron updates



2023 is a big year as Rocket Lab continues to make Electron the world's only reusable small launch vehicle.

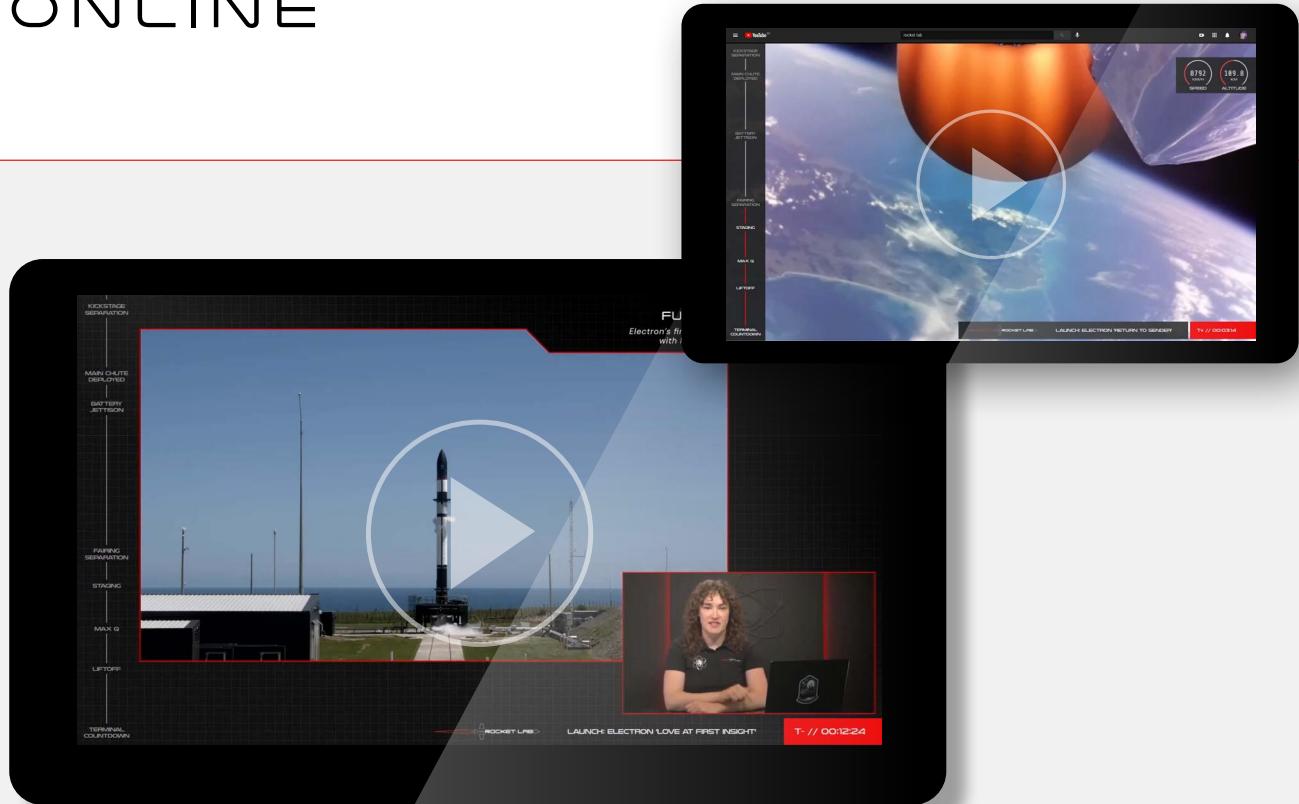
Since deciding to focus solely on marine recovery operations, the Recovery team has made significant alterations to Electron that will progressively iterate marine salvage solutions. Recovery Electrons are now specifically designed to spend time in the ocean. This means including improved sealing solutions for the interstage, powerpack, and some internal components on the Rutherford engines to improve saltwater resilience. The expectations for these modifications and upgrades is that the engines will be fully resilient.

For this mission, the Recovery team is using a new, lighter parachute system on the booster, and will be the first mission to use a two-point lifting method to retrieve Electron's first stage from the water. The recovery vessel has been fitted with new equipment including twin davits and deck platforms designed by Rocket Lab.

Once aboard, the crews will begin immediate work to flush the saltwater from Electron and send it on its way back to the factory.

Later this year, Rocket Lab will refly a recovered Rutherford engine for the first time, bringing us even closer to reusability.

# VIEWING A LAUNCH ONLINE



## LIVE STREAM

The live stream is viewable at:

[rocketlabusa.com/  
live-stream](http://rocketlabusa.com/live-stream)

## UPDATES

For information on launch day visit:

[rocketlabusa.com/next-mission](http://rocketlabusa.com/next-mission)

## LAUNCH FOOTAGE & IMAGES

Images and footage of "Baby Come Back" launch will be available shortly after a successful mission at:

[www.flickr.com/photos/rocketlab](http://www.flickr.com/photos/rocketlab)

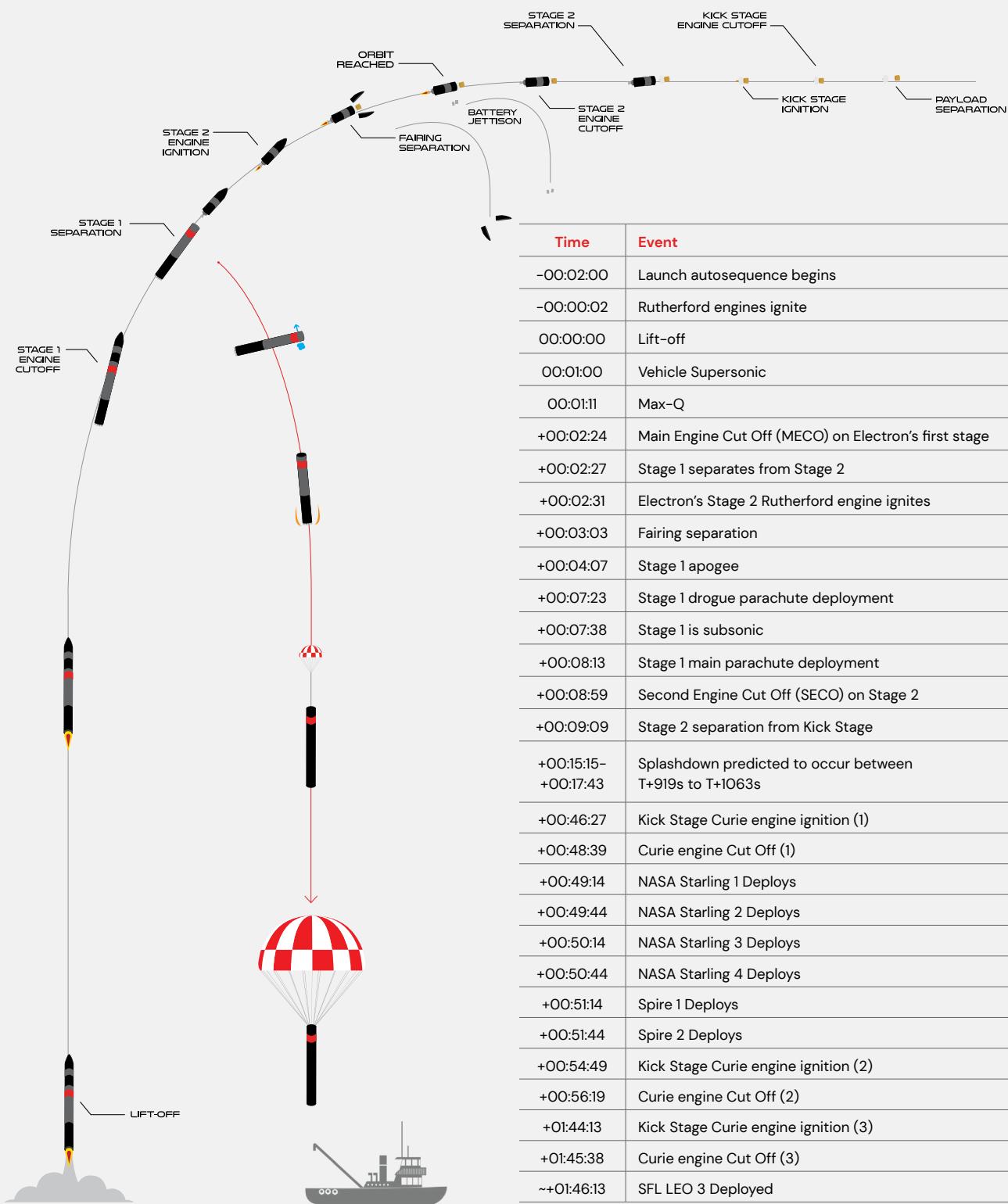


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# TIMELINE OF LAUNCH EVENTS



# ELECTRON LAUNCH VEHICLE

## OVERALL

### LENGTH

18m

### DIAMETER (MAX)

1.2m

### STAGES

2 + Kick Stage

### VEHICLE MASS (LIFT-OFF)

13,000kg

### MATERIAL/STRUCTURE

Carbon Fiber Composite/Monocoque

### PROPELLANT

LOX/Kerosene

## PAYOUT

### NOMINAL PAYLOAD

320kg / 440lbm To 500km

### FAIRING DIAMETER

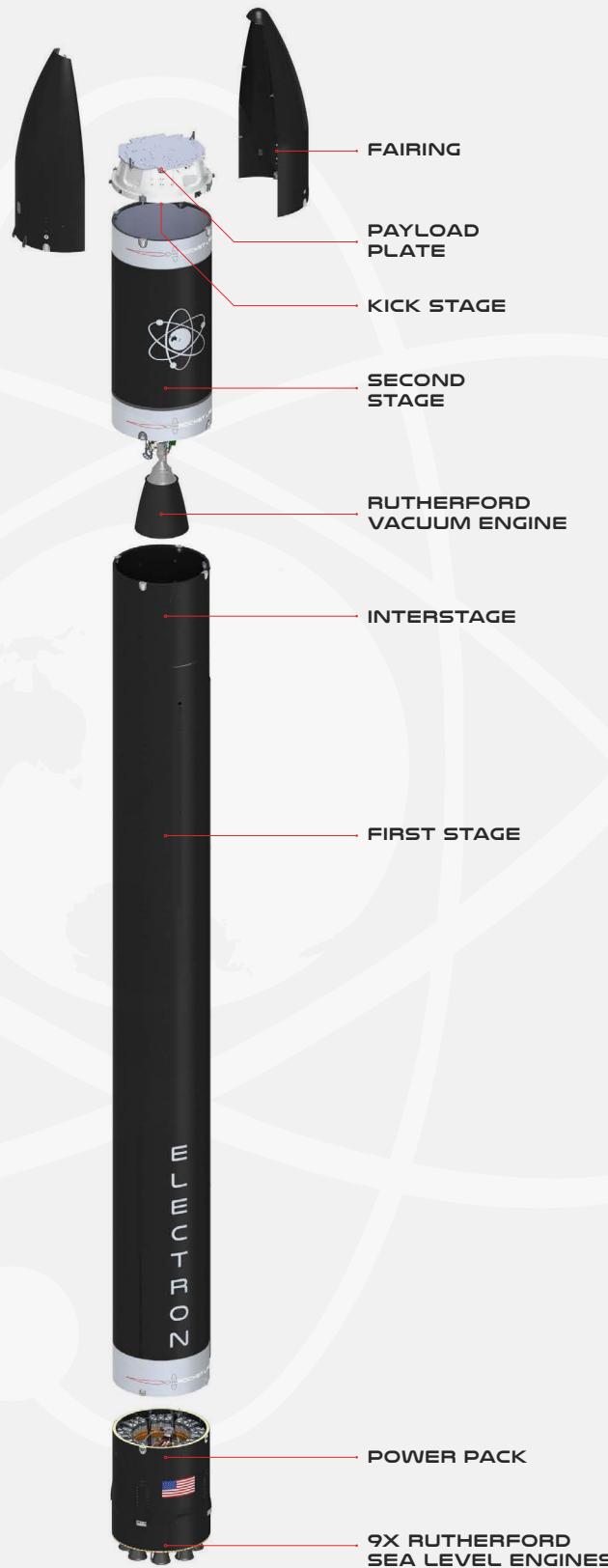
1.2m

### FAIRING HEIGHT

2.5m

### FAIRING SEP SYSTEM

Pneumatic Unlocking, Springs



## STAGE 2

### PROPULSION

1x Rutherford Vacuum Engine

### THRUST

5800 LBF Vacuum

### ISP

343 Sec

## INTERSTAGE

### SEPARATION SYSTEM

Pneumatic Pusher

## STAGE 1

### PROPULSION

9x Rutherford Sea Level Engines

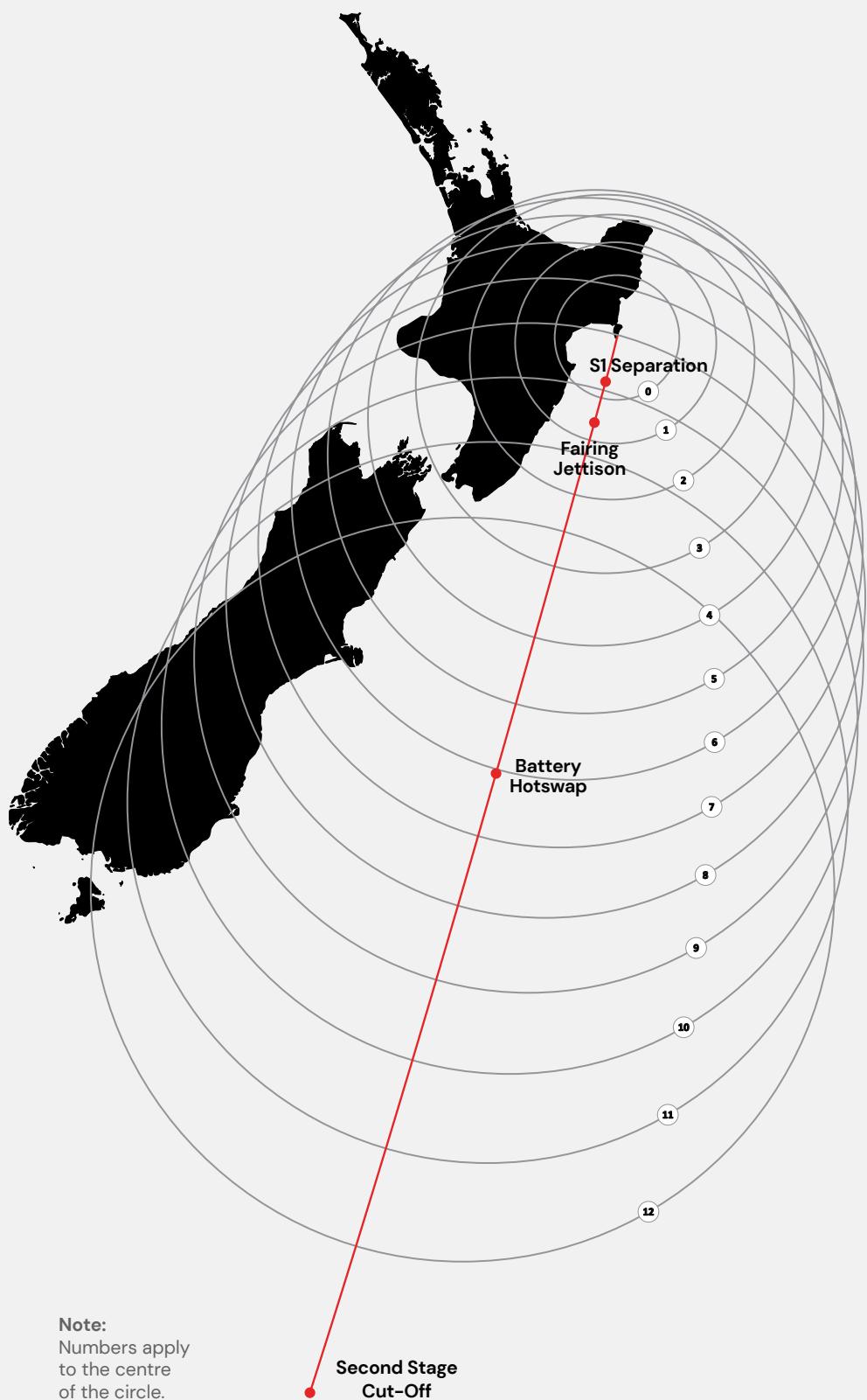
### THRUST

5600 LBF Sea Level (Per Engine)

### ISP

311 Sec

# VIEWING A LAUNCH IN PERSON



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