

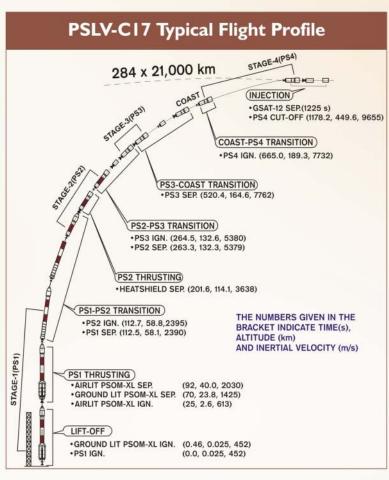
## GSAT-12

PSLV-CI7

olar Satellite Launch Vehicle, in its nineteenth flight (PSLV-C17), will launch India's communication satellite GSAT-12 from the Second Launch Pad of Satish Dhawan Space Centre, (SDSC) SHAR. PSLV-C17 will use PSLV-XL version. In PSLV-XL, six extended solid strap-on motors are used wherein each strap-on will carry 12 tonnes of solid propellant. This is the second time such a configuration is being flown, earlier one being the PSLV-C11/Chandrayaan-1 mission.







PSLV- C17 stages at a glance				
	STAGE-1	STAGE-2	STAGE-3	STAGE-4
Nomenclature	Core Stage (PS1) + 6 Strap-on Motors	PS2	PS3	PS4
Propellant	Solid (HTPB Based)	Liquid (UH25 + N <sub>2</sub> 0 <sub>4</sub> )	Solid (HTPB Based)	Liquid (MMH+MON-3)
Mass (tonne)	138.0 (Core) + 6 x 12.0 (Strap-on)	41.0	7.6	2.5
Max Thrust (kN)	4703 (Core) + 6 x 670 (Strap-on)	804	244	7.3X2
Burn Time (sec)	107 (Core) 55 (Strap-on)	151	116	510
Stage Dia (m)	2.8 (Core) 1.0 (Strap-on)	2.8	2.0	2.8
Stage Length (m)	20 (Core) 14.7 (Strap-on)	12.8	3.6	2.6

SAT-12, the latest communication satellite built by ISRO, weighs about 1410 kg at lift-off. GSAT-12 is configured to carry 12 Extended C-band transponders to meet the country's growing demand for transponders in a short turnaround time.

Indian National Satellite (INSAT) system, established in 1983, is one of the largest domestic communication satellite systems in the Asia Pacific region. It presently comprises of eight satellites – INSAT-2E, INSAT-3A, INSAT-3C, INSAT-3E, INSAT-4A, INSAT-4B, INSAT-4CR and GSAT-8 providing 175 transponders in S, C, Ext-C and Ku-bands.

GSAT-12 is launched into a sub Geosynchronous



GSAT-12 undergoing pre-launch tests at ISRO Satellite Centre

Transfer Orbit (sub GTO) with a 284 km perigee (nearest point to Earth) and 21,000 km apogee (farthest point from the Earth) with an inclination of 17.9 deg with respect to the equatorial plane.



GSAT-12 undergoing pre-launch checks at SDSC SHAR

After injection into this preliminary orbit, solar panels of GSAT-12 satellite are automatically deployed and the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan takes control of the satellite and performs the initial orbit raising manoeuvres using the Liquid Apogee Motor (LAM) onboard the satellite, finally placing it in the circular Geostationary Orbit. After this, the deployment of the antenna and the three axis stabilisation of the satellite will be performed. GSAT-12 will be positioned at 83 deg. E longitude and co-located with INSAT-2E and INSAT-4A satellites.

The 12 Extended C-band transponders of GSAT-12 will augment the capacity in the INSAT system for various communication services like Tele-education, Telemedicine and for Village Resource Centres (VRC).



## **GSAT-12 Salient Features**

Orbit Geostationary (83 deg. longitude) co-located with INSAT-2E and 4A

Lift-off Mass 1410 kg

Dry Mass 559 kg

Physical Dimensions 1.485 x 1.480 x 1.446 m cuboid

Propulsion (for orbit raising) 440 Newton Liquid Apogee Motor (LAM)

with Mono Methyl Hydrazine (MMH) as fuel

and Mixed Oxides of Nitrogen (MON-3) as oxidiser

Attitude & Orbit Control 3-axis body stabilised in orbit using Earth Sensors, Sun Sensors,

Momentum and Reaction Wheels, Magnetic Torquers and eight 10 Newton and eight 22 Newton bipropellant thrusters

Power Solar array providing 1430 Watts and one 64 Ah Li-lon battery

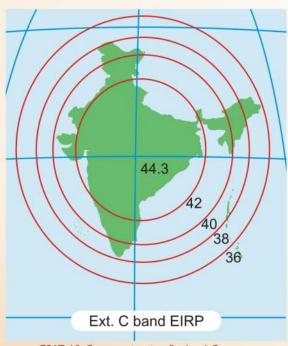
Antennae One 0.7 m diameter body mounted parabolic receive antenna and

one 1.2 m diameter polarisation sensitive deployable antenna

Mission Life About 8 years

## **COMMUNICATION PAYLOAD**

GSAT-12 carries 12 Extended C-band band transponders each with 36 MHz usable bandwidth with footprint covering Indian mainland with an Edge Of Coverage EIRP of 37 dBW and islands with an Edge Of Coverage EIRP of 33 dBW.



GSAT-12 Communication Payload Coverage

