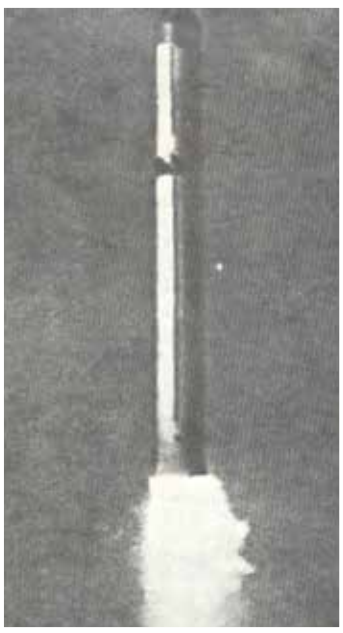
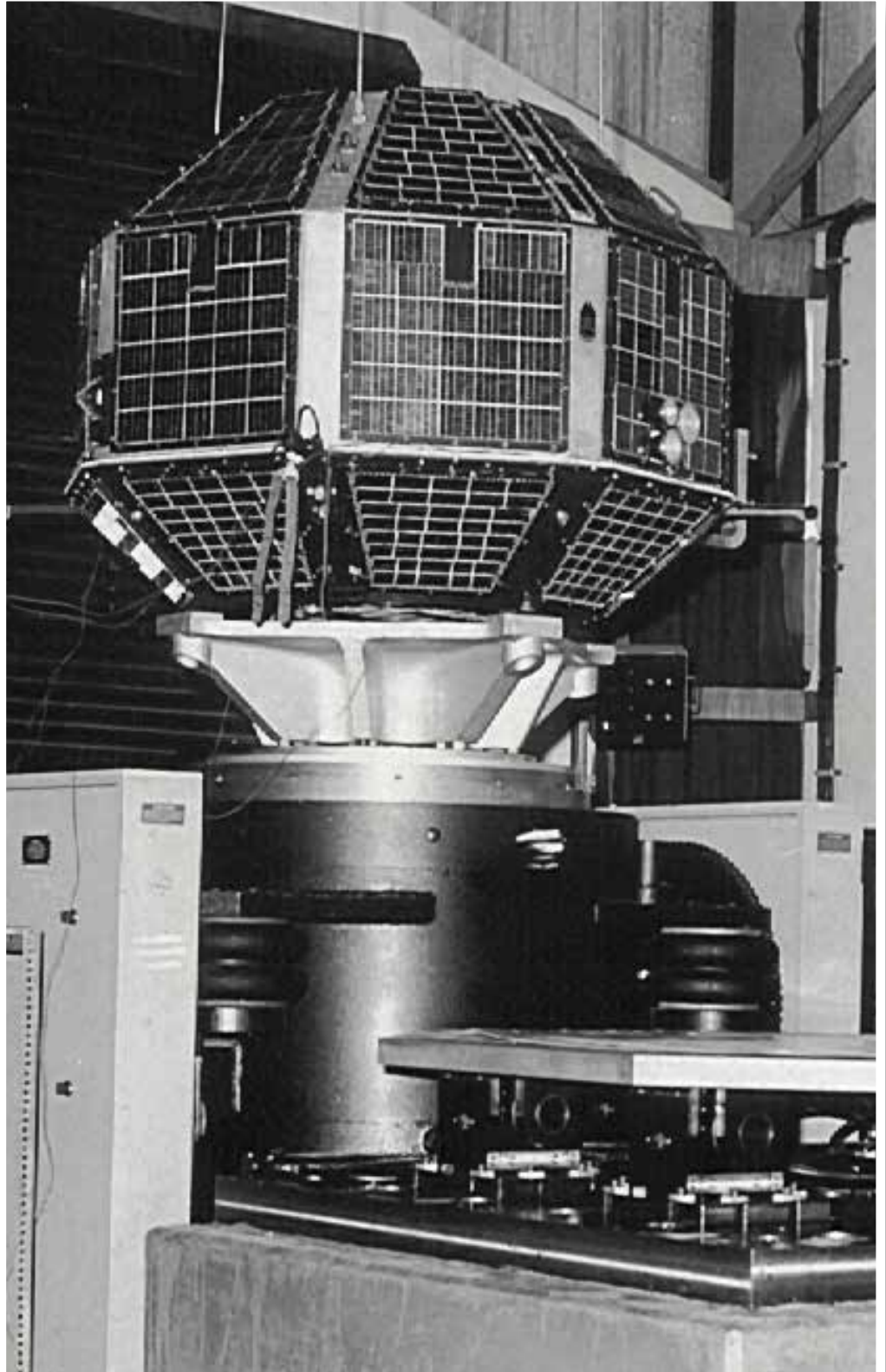


BHASKARA-1 Mission

7 June, 1979

THE MISSION

Bhaskara-1 on-board the C-1 Intercosmos lifted-off from Kapustin Yar on June 7, 1979. Named after the two “Bhaskaracharyas,” astronomer - mathematicians of ancient India, Bhaskara-1, was the first Experimental Remote Sensing Satellite built by ISRO. The main objectives were to conduct Earth Observation experiments for applications related to metrology, hydrology, forestry and geology using the two-band TV camera system, and to conduct ocean surface studies using the SAMIR system.



C-1 Intercosmos

BHASKARA - 1

THE SATELLITE

Bhaskara was a 26 faced, quasispherical polyhedron. It had a height of 1.559 m and a diameter of 1.55 m. The satellite consisted of two-band television camera system operating in the 0.54 to 0.66 microns visible band and 0.75 to 0.85 micron near infra-red band and Satellite Microwave Radiometer (SAMIR) operating at 19.1, 19.6 and 22.235 GHz frequency band. The satellite also was to test engineering and data processing systems to collect limited meteorological data from remote platforms and to conduct scientific investigations in X-ray astronomy.

SPECIFICATIONS

Weight	442 kg
Power	47 W
Stabilization	Spin-stabilized (spin axis controlled)
Type of Satellite	Earth Observation
Payloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TV Cameras• Three band Microwave Radiometer (SAMIR)
Mission Life	1 Year (nominal)

