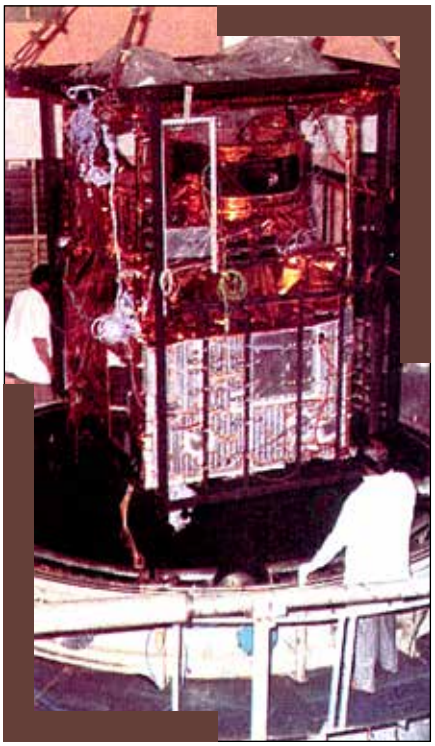
IRS-1C Mission

28 December, 1995

THE MISSION

The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1C) on-board the Molniya (USSR) lifted-off from Baikanur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan on December 28, 1995. IRS-1C was India's second generation Remote Sensing Satellite which provided high resolution imageries of different scales and sizes over the Indian sub-continent. Mission completed on September 21, 2007 after serving for 11 years and 8 months.



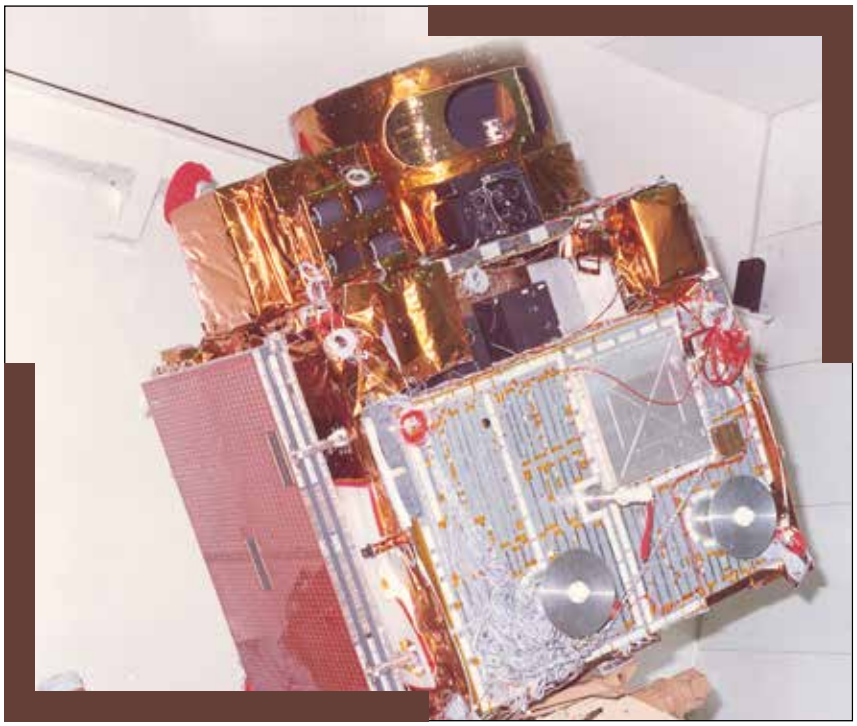
Molniya

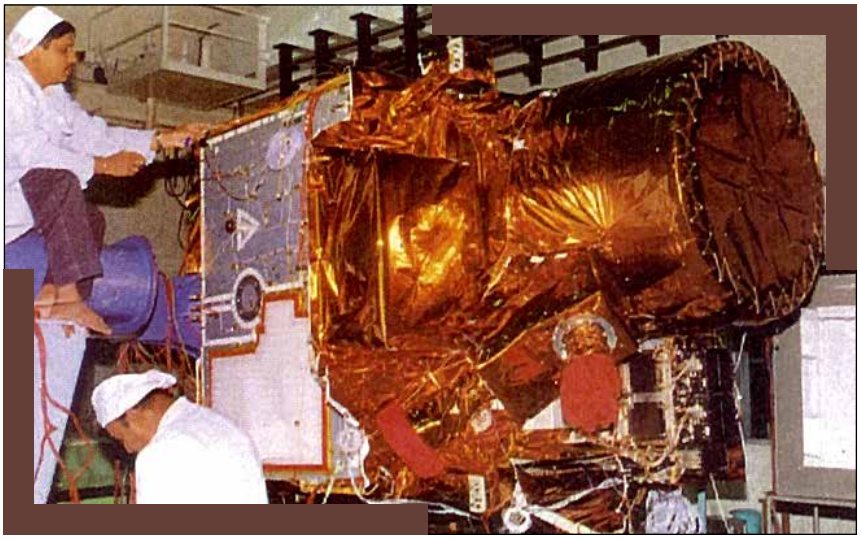
IRS-1C

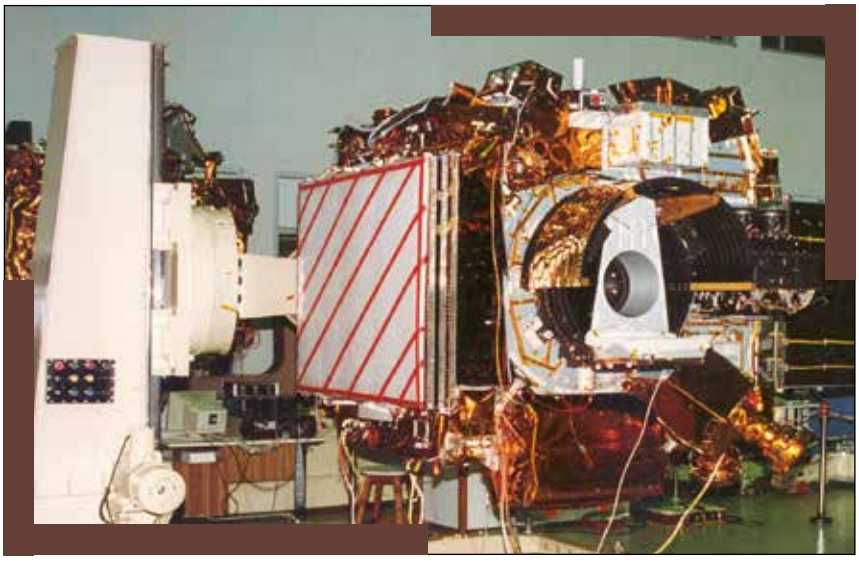
THE SATELLITE

The satellite carried payloads with enhanced capabilities like better spatial resolution additional spectral band, improved repetitivity and augment the Remote Sensing capability of the existing IRS-1A and IRS-1B.

Basically, the spacecraft consisted of a main platform and a payload platform. The satellite carried multispectral LISS-3 camera, a Panchromatic Camera (PAN) and Wide Field Sensor (WiFS) Camera with enhanced capabilities like better spatial resolution additional spectral band, improved repetitively and augmented the remote sensing capability of the country. The PAN camera was designed with a resolution of 5.8 m with a tilting capacity of up to $\pm 26^0$ on either side of the satellite track. The tilting facility provides a revisit capability of 5 days for a given scene. LISS-3 camera was designed to operate in four spectral bands for multispectral imaging of land, soil, water, agriculture etc. WiFS camera was designed to provide spatial resolution of 188 m with a swath of 804 km.







SPECIFICATIONS

Weight	1250 kg
Power	510 W
Stabilization	3-axis body stabilized (zero momentum) with 4 Reaction Wheels, Magnetic Torquer
Type of Satellite	Earth Observation
Payloads	• PAN • LISS-3 • WiFS
Mission Life	11 years and 8 months