



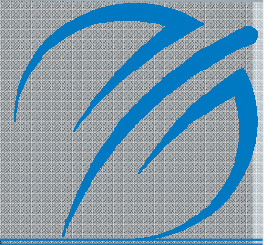
“Azercosmos” Open Joint Stock Company

**UNITED NATIONS/LATVIA WORKSHOP ON THE
APPLICATIONS OF GLOBAL NAVIGATION
SATELLITE SYSTEMS**

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LEO Satellite Systems
Department**

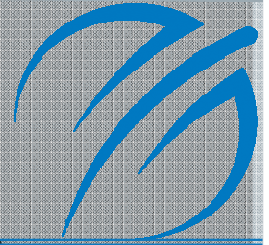


Context



- “Azercosmos” Open Joint Stock Company
- Azerspace/Africasat-1A satellite
- Azerspace/Africasat-1A and GNSS application
- Attitude determination using GNSS
- Cooperation and training

Azercosmos OJSC



Azercosmos Open Joint Stock Company was established in:

- 3th May 2010 by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

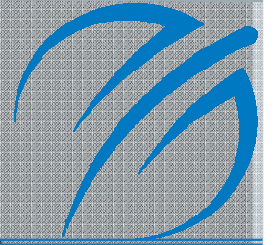
to:

- Launch the Azerbaijani telecommunication satellites into orbit
- Organize further management and operation
- Provide satellite communications services

Azercosmos is also responsible for:

- Launching the remote sensing satellites
- Launching other telecommunications satellites

AzerSpace/Africasat-1A



Satellite manufacturer: Orbital Sciences Corporation

Bus: STAR – 2.4

Stabilization: 3-axis stabilized

Launch vehicle: Ariane – 5 ECA

Site: Kourou, French Guiana

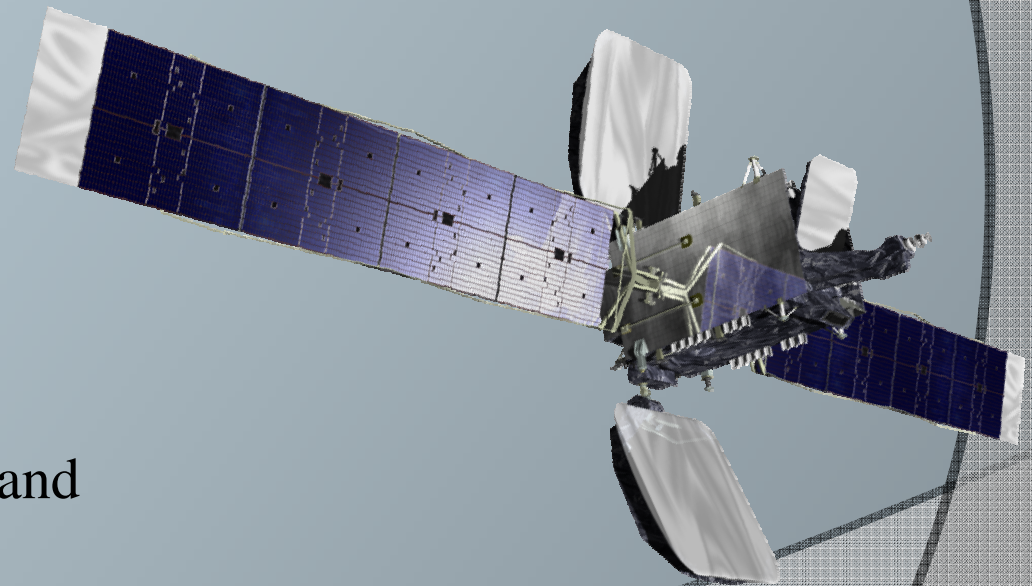
Launch date: Q4 2012

Service life: 15 years (designed)

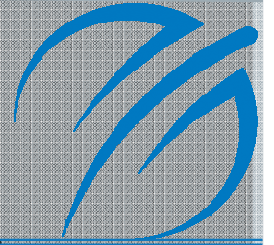
Payload power: 5 KWt

Transponders: 24 C-band, 12 Ku-band

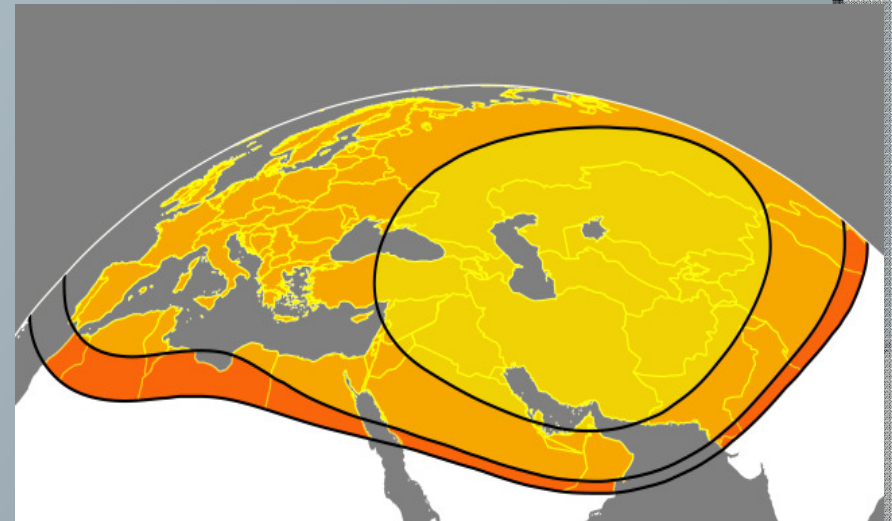
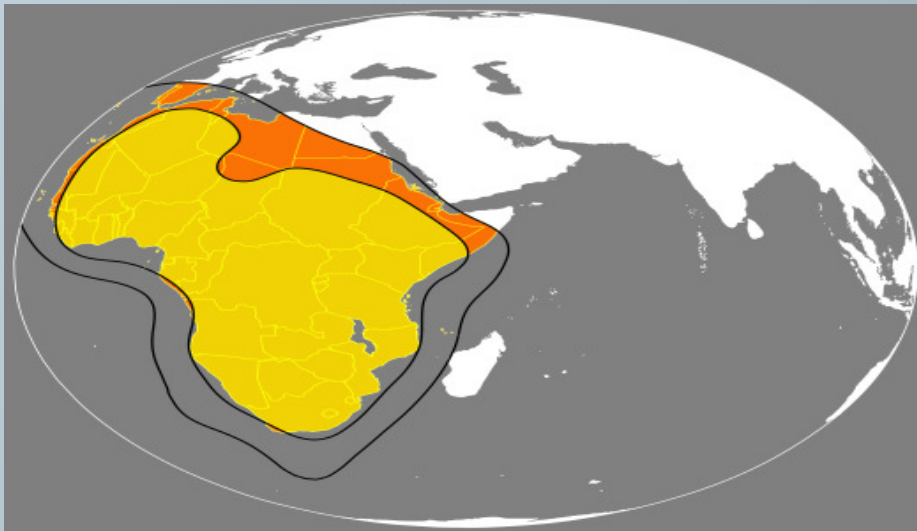
Location: 46 degrees East longitude



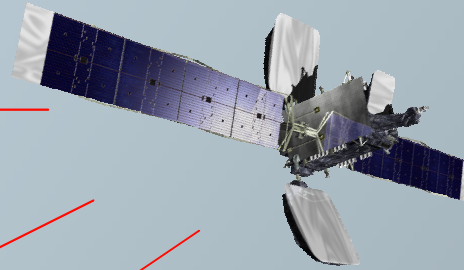
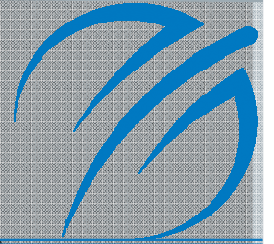
AzerSpace/Africasat-1A



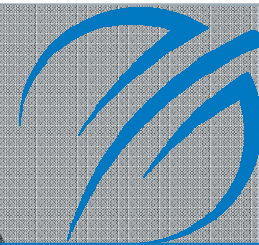
The AzerSpace/Africasat-1a satellite will provide services to Azerbaijan, Central Asia, Europe and Africa.



Azerspace/Africasat-1A



Azerspace/Africasat-1A and GNSS application



Modern telecommunications networks use highly accurate primary reference clocks. Many systems often rely on this precise timing to synchronize RF generating equipment, network equipment, and multiplexers by use GNSS as a source of accurate time.

TIME AND FREQUENCY REFERENCE SYSTEM

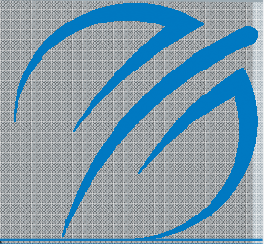


GPS ANTENNA



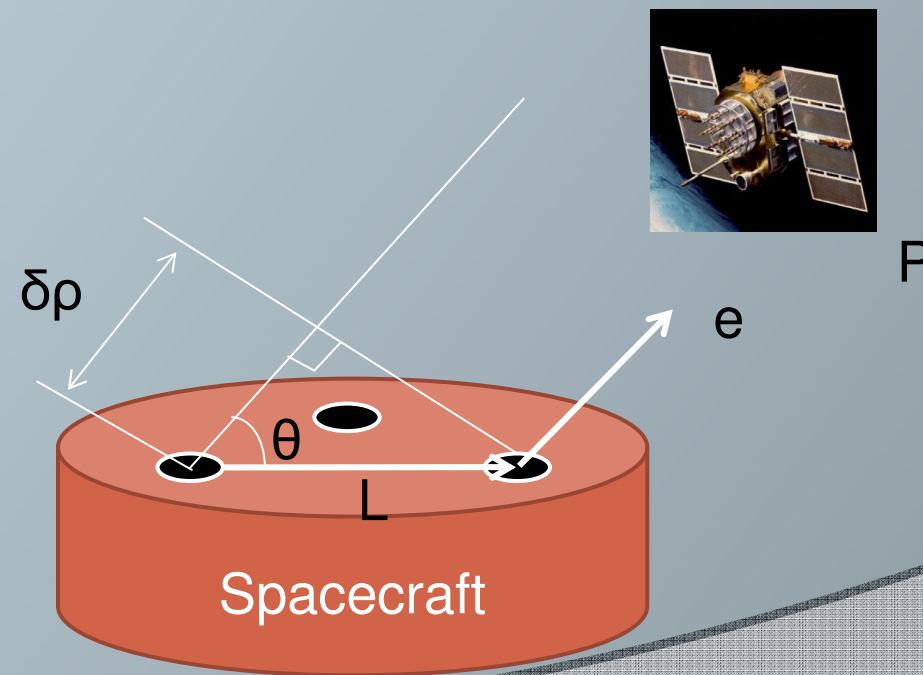
GPS RECEIVER

Attitude determination using GNSS

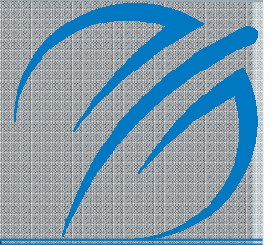


If L is the baseline vector between two such antenna, and e is the unit vector along the line of sight to a GPS satellite P , then the range from P to each of the antenna differs by an amount

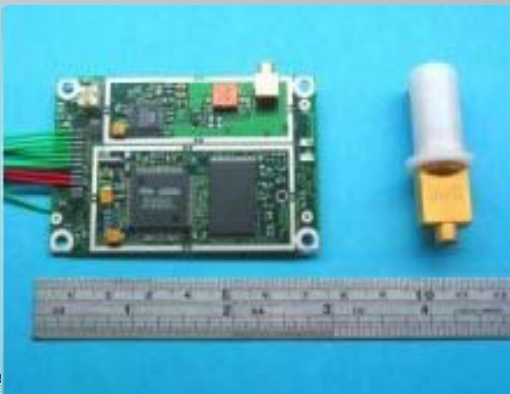
$$\delta\rho = L \cdot e = L \cos\theta$$



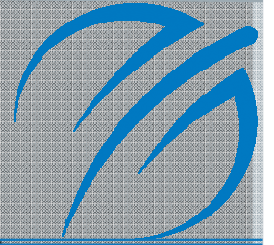
Attitude determination using GNSS



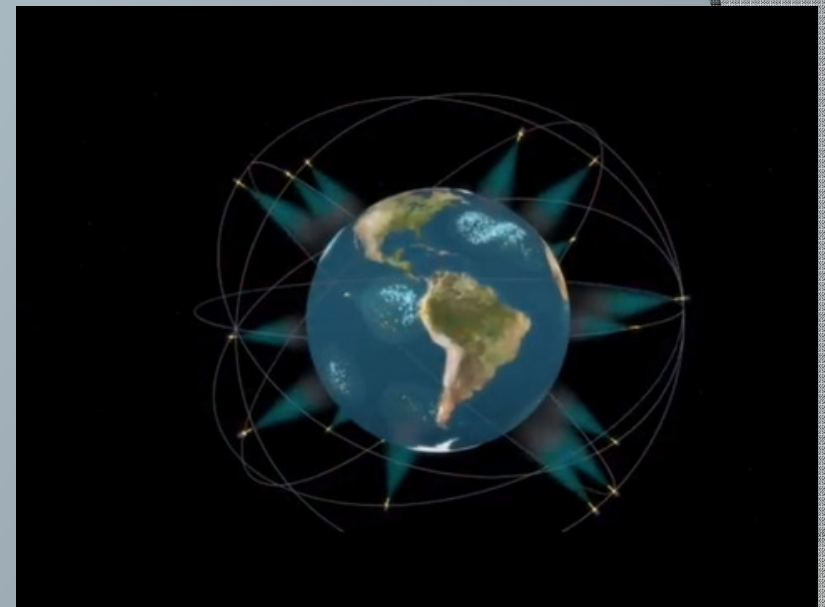
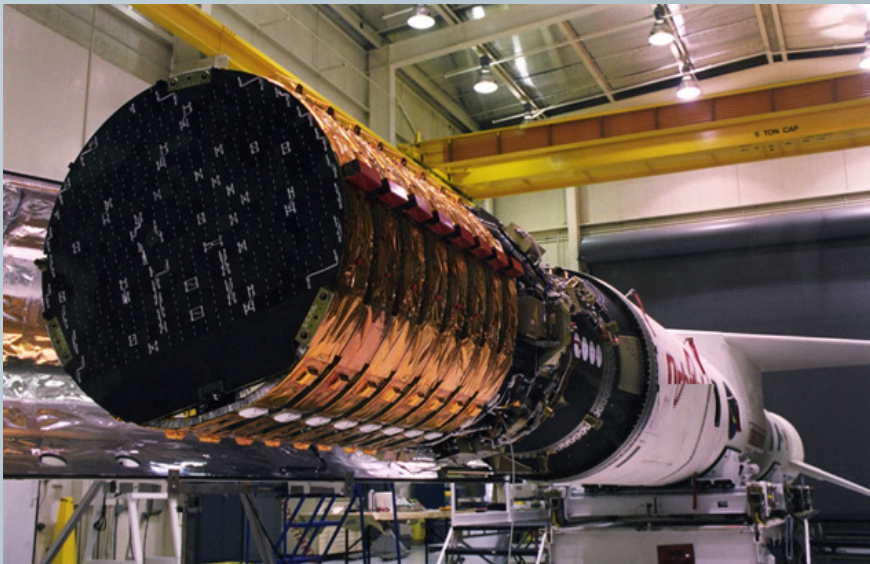
Accuracies of the order of ~ 0.1 deg are possible, although this will depend on the length of the baseline.



Examples of using GNSS on telecommunication systems

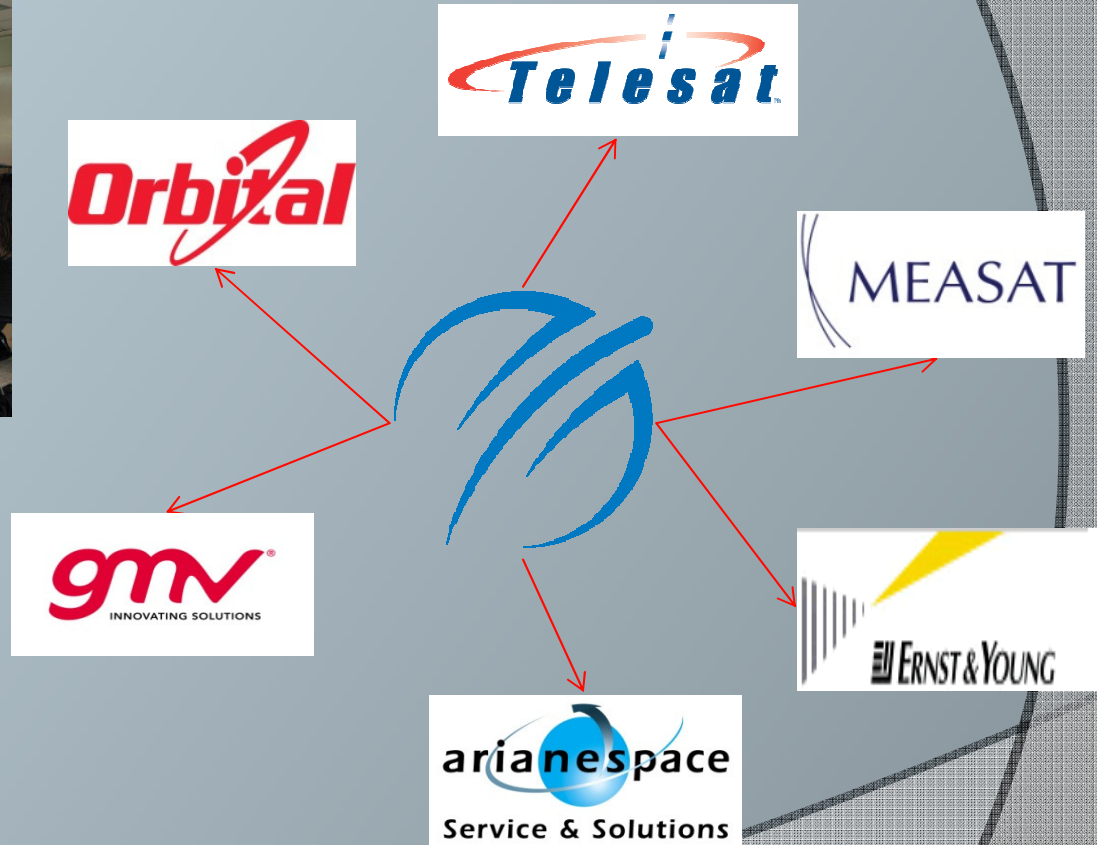
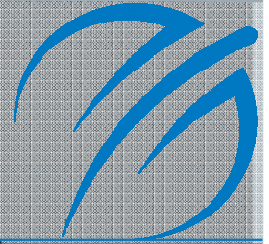


Spacecrafts use the GNSS as a navigational tool. The addition of a GNSS receiver to a spacecraft allows precise orbit determination without ground tracking. This, in turn, enables autonomous spacecraft navigation, formation flying and autonomous rendezvous.



Low earth orbit satellite constellations such as the one operated by Orbcomm uses GPS receivers on all satellites.

Cooperation and Training



Azercosmos pays a particular attention to the cooperation with international partners such as Measat, Arian Space, Orbital, Ernst & Young and GMV.

An aerial rendering of a satellite ground station complex. The scene features a large, modern building with a glass facade and a wooden structure, surrounded by green lawns and trees. In the foreground, there is a large solar panel array on a roof. To the right, two large satellite dishes are visible. The background shows rolling green hills under a clear sky. The text "Thank You!" is overlaid in the center in a large, yellow, 3D font.

Thank You!

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