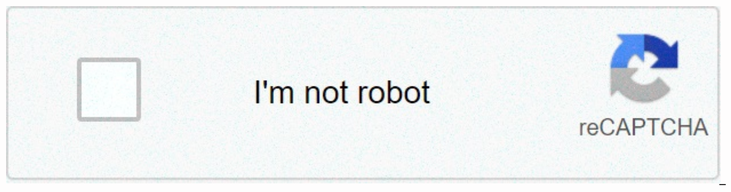

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Echostar 17 vs 19

said by HNUser2018:With the obvious slowdown in recent months that many Gen 5 customers are experiencing, what kind of impact, both positive and/or negative, would HughesNet customers likely experience if certain Gen 5 customers who are currently targeting the Jupiter 2/EchoStar 1 satellite were repositos for the EchoStar 17/Jupiter 1 satellite? I doubt HN wants to go that way like 19 with its bent tube, the point beam technology was thought to be the solution for over subscription, but that didn't work as well as in PowerPoint presentations. Featured highlight highlight highlight highlighted EchoStar XVIIMission typeCommunicationOperatorEchoStarCOSPAR ID2012-035ASATCAT no.38551Correct Resignation Planned: 15 years Elapsed: 8 years, 4 months, 25 days Space propertiesBusLS-1300ManufacturerSpace Systems/Loral massaLaunch6,100 kg (13,400 lb) Mission startRun date 5 July 2012, 21:36 (2012-07-05UTC21:36) UTCRocketAriane 5ECAARequia siteKourou ELA-3ContractorararespaceParametersProference System DeferenceGeocentricRegimeGeostationaryLongitude107.1° WestPerigee altitude35,1° Altitude WestPerigee35,1° Altitude WestPerigee35,,1° Altitude WestPerigee35,1° Altitude WestPerigee35,1° Altitude WestPerigee35,1° Altitude WestPerigee35,1° Altitude WestPerigee35,. WestPerigee altitude35,, 781 km (22,233 mi)[1]Altitude of Apogee35,804 km (22,248 mi)[1]Slope0.01 degrees[1]Period1436.10 minutes[1]Season25 January 2015, 05:22:59 UTC[1] TranspondersBand60 Ka band (NATO K band) EchoStar XVII or EchoStar 17, also known as Jupiter 1,[2] is a high-productivity U.S. geostationary communications satellite that is operated by Hughes Network Systems, a subsidiary of EchoStar. It is positioned in geostationary orbit at a longitude of 107.1° West,[3] from where it is used for satellite internet access via HughesNet. [4] EchoStar XVII was built by Space Systems/Loral,[5] and is based on the satellite bus LS-1300. [2] It meters by 3.2 meters (10 feet) by 3.1 meters (10 feet), with solar arrays of 26.07 meters (85.5 feet) that were deployed after launch, and generates a minimum of 16.1 kilowatts of energy. [3] The spacecraft had a takeoff mass of 6,100 kg (13,400 lb), and is expected to operate for fifteen years. [2] It carries sixty transponders of the band Ka (band NATO K), which is used to cover North America. [3] EchoStar XVII was launched by Arianespace, using an Ariane 5ECA aircraft carrier rocket flying from ELA-3 in Kourou. The spacecraft was launched at 21:36 UTC on July 5, 2012. [6] The MSG-3 weather satellite was launched aboard the same rocket, mounted below the EchoStar XVII, which was on top of a Sylda 5 adapter. [3] The launch successfully placed both satellites in a transfer orbit EchoStar XVII used its own propulsion system to maneuver in a geostationary orbit. [4] Geostationary Path or Orbit EchoStar XVII Trajectory Animation from July 5, 2012 to July 19, 2012 EchoStar XVII · Earth animation of echostar XVII Equatorial Equatorial Equatorial's trajectory from July 5, 2012 to July 19, 2012 See also the spaceflight portal ViaSat-1 – Similar high-performance satellite that was the source of a lawsuit for the manufacturer of both 2012 in spaceflight references ^ a b c d and EchoSTAR 17 Satellite Details 2012-035A NORAD 38551. N2YO. January 25, 2015. Retrieved January 25, 2015. ^ a b c Krebs, Gunter. Echostar 17 / Jupiter 1. Gunter's space page. Retrieved on July 9, 2012. ^ a b c d A Double Launch for Internet and Climate Satellites (PDF). Arianespace. Archived from the original (PDF) on July 16, 2012. Retrieved on July 9, 2012. ^ a b Hughes EchoStar XVII Satellite with JUPITER™ High Throughput Technology Successfully Released. Echostar. July 6, 2012. Retrieved On July 8, 2012. ^ EchoStar XVII. Spatial Systems/Loral. Filed from the original on June 18, 2012. Retrieved On July 8, 2012. ^ Bergin, Chris (July 5, 2012). Ariane 5 ECA launches with MSG-3 and EchoStar XVII. NASASpaceflight.com. Retrieved on July 9, 2012. Recovered from EchoStar 17 / Jupiter 1 [SSL] Hughes Network Systems, LLC (HUGHES) announced in June 2009 that it will launch a state-of-the-art high-production satellite called Jupiter 1 in the first quarter of 2012 to expand its fast-growing HughesNet broadband Internet service throughout North America. Designed to provide more than 100 Gbps of throughput, the new Hughes satellite will utilize an enhanced version of the IPoS standard, the world's leading broadband satellite standard approved by ETSI, TIA and ITU. Employing a multi-point beam, Ka-band architecture of bent tubes, the new geostationary satellite will provide significant additional capacity for the HughesNet service in North America. Its capabilities will increase the successful Spaceway 3 satellite system, the world's first with onboard switching and routing, which Hughes put into commercial service in April 2008. Space Systems/Loral has been selected to manufacture the new Hughes satellite, based on its SSL-1300 platform, which has proven flexibility for a wide range of applications and must service for 15 years or more. EchoStar acquired Hughes Network Systems for $1.3 billion in February 2011 and the satellite was renamed EchoStar 17. Please make a donation to support Gunter's space page. Thank you so much for visiting Gunter's space page. I hope this site will be useful and informative for you. If you appreciate the information provided on this site, please consider supporting my work by making a simple and secure donation through PayPal. Please help run the site and keep everything free. Thank you very much. EchoStar 19 / Jupiter 2 [EchoStar] Space Systems/Loral announced in March 2013 that it has been selected by Hughes Network Systems, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of EchoStar Corporation to build what will be the world's largest capacity Jupiter 2 / EchoStar XIX satellite. The new ka-band satellite will help meet the growing demand for high-speed HughesNet Gen4 satellite internet services in North America, with 50% more capacity than Jupiter 1/EchoStar XVII, which was launched in July 2012. Jupiter 2/EchoStar XIX is a large multi-point beam ka-band satellite based on the highly reliable space-proven SSL-1300 platform that provides the flexibility to support a wide range of applications and technological advances. The satellite has been designed to provide service for 15 years or more and is expected to be launched in mid-2016. Nation: USA Type / Application: Communication Operator: EchoStar, Hughes Network Systems Contractors: Space Systems/Loral (SS/L) Equipment: Pipe Beam Folded Automatic Load Ka Band Configuration: SSL-1300 Propulsion: ?, 4 × Plasma Propellant SPT-100 Energy: 2 deployable solar matrices, Batteries Service Life: 15 years Mass: 6637 kg Orbit: GEO Satellite COSPAR Data LS Launch Vehicle Observations EchoStar 19 (Jupiter 2) 2016-079A 18.12.2016 CC SLC-41 Atlas-5(431)¹ References: Photo: SS/L EchoStar 19 / Jupiter 2 is a commercial communications satellite built by Space Systems Loral and operated by Hughes Network Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of EchoStar. One of the world's largest-capacity broadband satellites, EchoStar 19 is designed to meet the growing demand for high-speed Internet services in North America. With 50% more capacity than the EchoStar 17 satellite launched in 2012, EchoStar 19 will provide expanded services to millions of customers with more speed, more data and more advanced capabilities served to individual consumers and small businesses that are underserved by terrestrial networks. The EchoStar 19 satellite is equipped with a high-capacity ka-band payload generating 138 beams of customer communications + 22 gateway beams to provide coast-to-coast coverage over North America. This capability will provide some urgently needed relief, as EchoStar has filled a series of company beams to the company's full capacity, requiring additional beams to be able to offer services to more customers. Space Systems/Loral announced in March 2012 that it was selected by hughes network to build the EchoStar 19 satellite based on the company's flight-proven SSL-1300 satellite platform. EchoStar selected Lockheed Martin Commercial Launch Services in 2015 to provide EchoStar 19 satellite launch services using the ULA Atlas V rocket – leveraging the company's programming certainty to maximize the likelihood that the satellite will be available to market in early 2017. EchoStar 19 was originally planned to go into orbit in an Ariane 5 launch vehicle part of a multi-launch agreement between EchoStar and Arianespace, but the French-based launch provider had no slot available in the second half of 2016. EchoStar 17 17 in appearance for 19) – Credit: SS/L Although the Atlas V has a higher price tag than a slot on the Ariane 5, EchoStar expects the benefits of having the satellite in orbit several months before the opening of an Ariane 5 slot exceeds the additional cost through satellite revenue, capturing unmet demand for broadband services. In addition, the Atlas V can deliver the spacecraft to a supersynchronous transfer orbit and save it from considerable thrusters, which can mean additional revenue as it extends the life of the satellite. An EchoStar 19 launch in late 2016 also allows the satellite to go live before the competing spacecraft, ViaSat-2, becomes operational and EchoStar hopes to capture new customers by providing expanded services before the competitor comes into operation. ViaSat had booked a Falcon Heavy to launch ViaSat-2 by the end of 2016, but the rocket's inauguration slid far beyond that point, requiring the company to resport and switch to Ariane 5 that could not facilitate the satellite before the start of 2017. EchoStar 19 has a launch mass of 6,760 kg, including ~3,150 kg of propellant to lift the satellite into Geostationary Orbit, aiming for an operational location of 97.1 degrees west longitude. Image: SS/L Image: SS/L LS-1300 is a flexible satellite platform that can be piloted in different configurations to accommodate different communication loads with a total power of 5 to 20kW. Using different configurations, LS-1300 satellites can weigh from 2,200 to 6,700 kg with loads of 12 to 150 transponders. The LS-1300 was introduced in the late 1980s, but undergoes constant modifications that undergo a series of revisions over the years. The EchoStar 19 uses the ls-1300's high-power variant, with two five-panel solar arrays that provide 16.4kW of power to a dedicated system that conditions the satellite's power bus and controls the charging status of the vehicle's batteries. Stabilization and navigation of three axes is performed by navigation sensors and reaction wheels of the latest generation. The satellite is equipped with a chemical propulsion system for orbit and station elevation using a main apogeum engine and a series of attitude control thrusters. In addition, the EchoStar 19 sports an electric propulsion system for station maneuvers in Geostationary Orbit, offering a prolonged satellite life given the savings in chemical propellants. Four SPT-100 stationary plasma propellants are installed on the satellite each providing a nominal thrust of 83 Millinewtons. The EchoStar 19 is designed for the typical industry standard service life of 15 years, however, the thrusters saved by the atlas v's optimized orbital delivery plus the use of electric propulsion can the life of the satellite for several years – representing additional revenue, justifying the use of a more Rocket. Rocket.