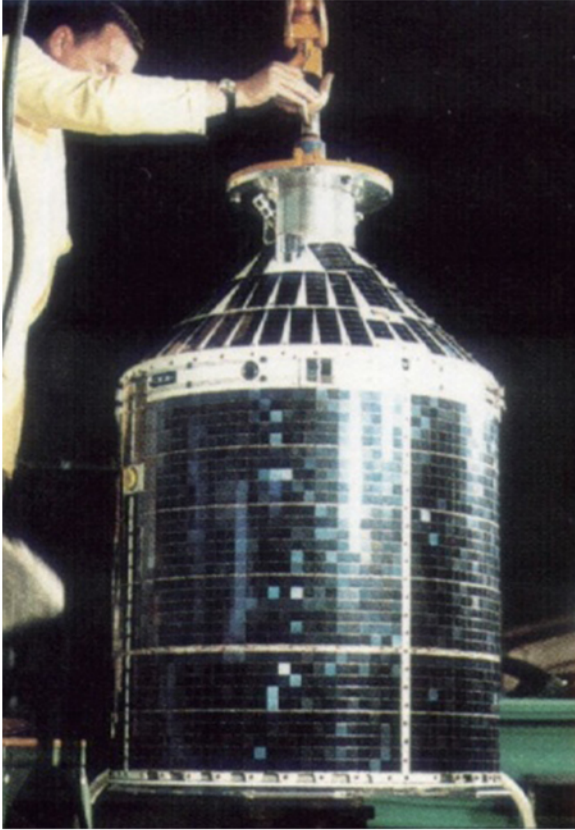


Azur



Azur was Germany's first satellite. Azur studied the Van Allen belts, solar particles, and aurorae. Azur is German for "sky blue".

The magnetically aligned spacecraft Azur, a.k.a. GRS A (German Research Satellite), launched into a near-polar orbit in November 8 of 1969, was a product of a joint effort by NASA-GSFC and the German Bundesministerium für Wissenschaftliche Forschung (BMWF) and had as its primary purpose the acquisition of terrestrial radiation belt data. Specifically, the scientific mission of the spacecraft was as follows:

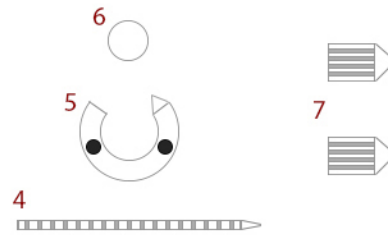
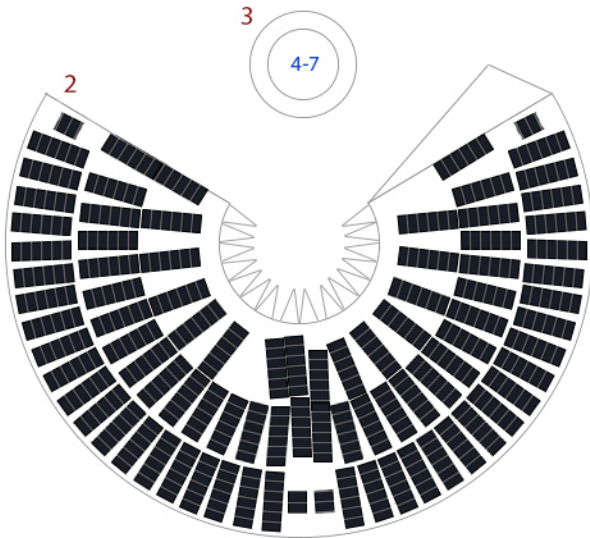
- ☒ to scan the energy spectra of inner zone protons and electrons,
- ☒ to measure the fluxes of electrons of energy greater than 40 keV. that are parallel, antiparallel, and perpendicular to the magnetic lines of force over the auroral zone and to measure associated optical emission,
- ☒ to record solar protons on alert.

Azur carried seven instruments:

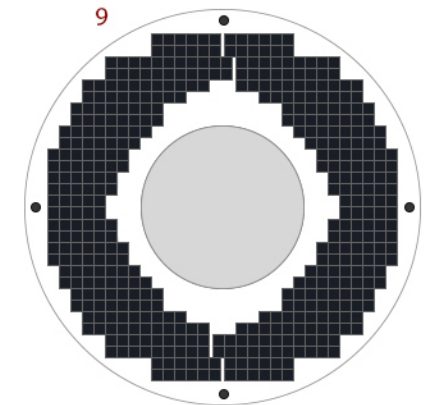
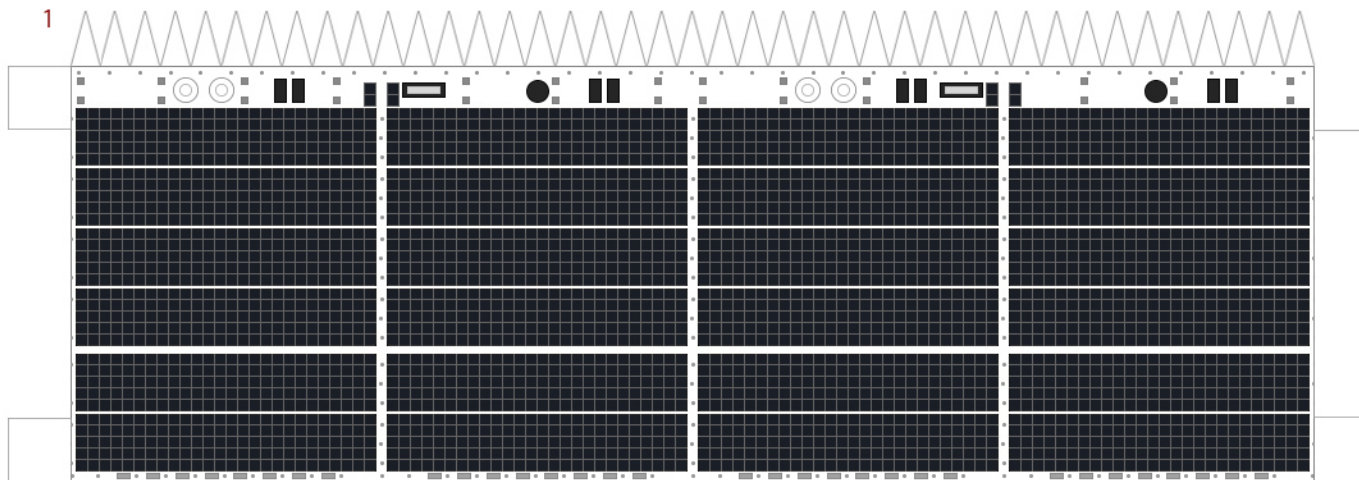
- ☒ Fluxgate Magnetometer
- ☒ Proton-Alpha Telescope
- ☒ Proton Telescope
- ☒ Proton-Electron Detector
- ☒ Geiger Tube Electron Counters
- ☒ Geiger Mueller Counters
- ☒ Auroral Photometers

After about 24 hours in orbit, a command system instability developed and persisted intermittently throughout the flight.

The tape recorder failed on 8 December 1969. Prior to this failure, the German project office estimated that 85 - 90% Solar Physics operating normally until the spacecraft telemetry system malfunctioned in on 29 June 1970 after seven months in orbit.



Cut four plastic broom straws or similar material the same length as the line below, colored light grey or silver for the antennas.

Poke small hole on the black dots



Color back light grey or silver