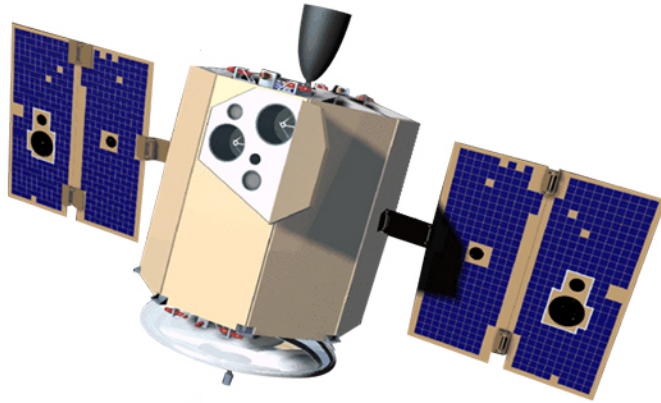


Clementine



On January 25, 1994, the Deep Space Program Science Experiment (better known as Clementine) was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, on a mission designed to test lightweight miniature sensors and advanced spacecraft components by exposing them, over a long period of time, to the difficult environment of outer space.

Clementine was so named because the probe carried just enough fuel to complete its mission before it was "lost and gone forever," like the lyrics of the 1884 folk ballad.

The spacecraft created the first global topographic map of the moon (May 3, 1994) and represents a 1990s ethic of "faster, better, cheaper" space exploration. Only two years in development, the probe cost under \$80 million, about one-fifth the cost of a traditional space probe mission. Part of Clementine's purpose was to evaluate the performance of commercial, off-the-shelf computers and software in space. The mission results were spectacular.

Between February 26 and April 22, Clementine was able to deliver more than 1.8 million digital images of the moon back to the Clementine ground network. These images were quickly accessible to the general public via the Internet. When scientists reviewed the data from Clementine, they made a major scientific discovery: the possible existence of ice within some of the moon's craters. This discovery was confirmed in early 1998 by NASA's Lunar Prospector.

President Clinton cited Clementine as one of the major national achievements in aeronautics in space. He stated "The relatively inexpensive, rapidly built spacecraft constituted a major revolution in spacecraft management and design; it also contributed significantly to lunar studies by photographing 1.8 million images of the surface of the Moon." In addition to the President's comments, Clementine and the people associated with the program were presented with the following awards:

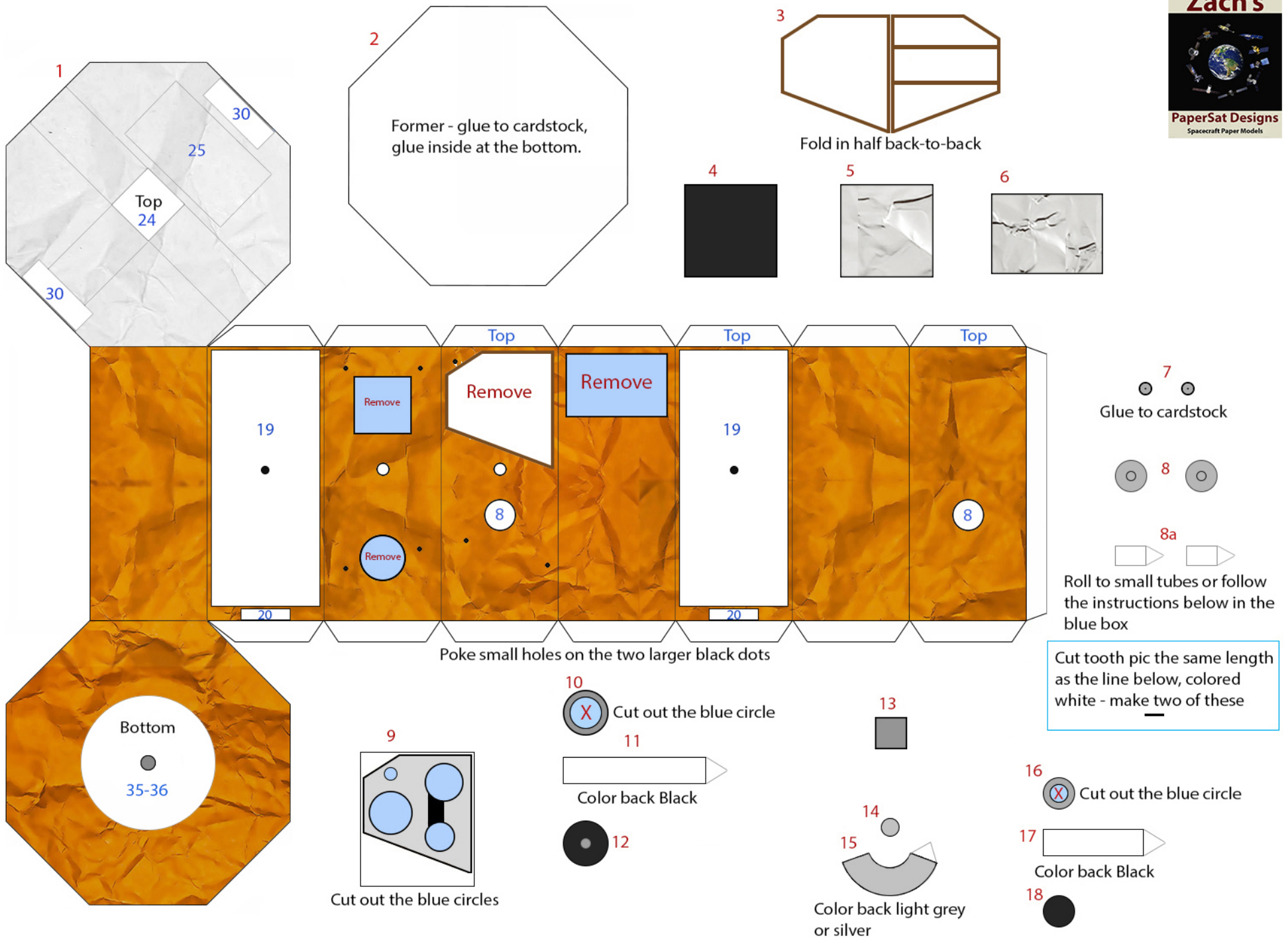
- ☒ Popular Science magazine: Best of 1994's Top 100 Technologies
- ☒ Aviation Week and Space Technology: 1994 Laureate Award
- ☒ National Space Club: Nelson P. Jackson Award
- ☒ Rotary National Award for Space Achievement
- ☒ Navy Award for Group Achievement
- ☒ Discover magazine: 1994 Award for Outstanding Technological Innovation
- ☒ 1996 Induction into the Space Hall of Fame



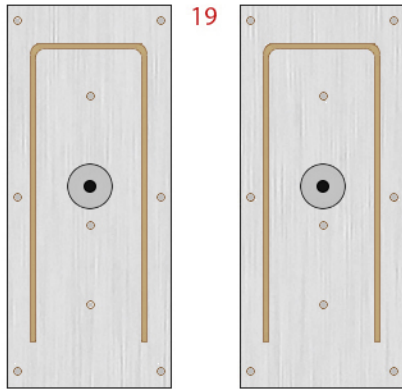
Zach's

PaperSat Designs

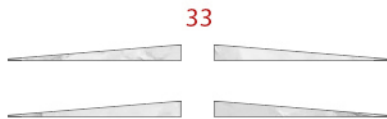
Spacecraft Paper Models



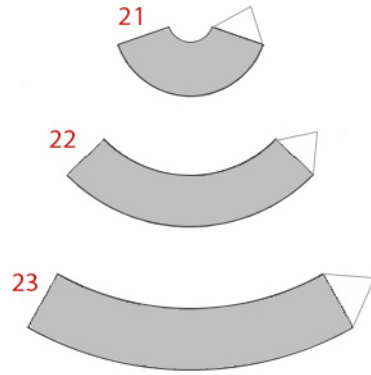
Clementine



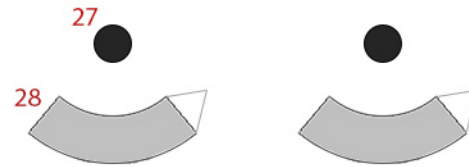
Glue to cardstock
Poke small holes on the two black dots



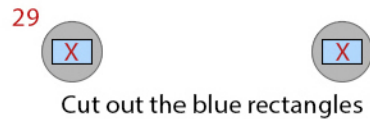
Glue these six (6) parts to cardstock



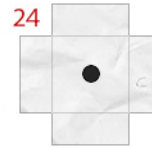
Color back light grey or silver



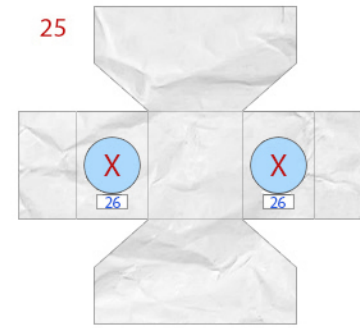
Color back Black



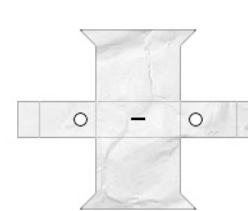
Cut out the blue rectangles



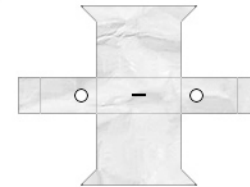
Color back light grey



Cut out the blue circles

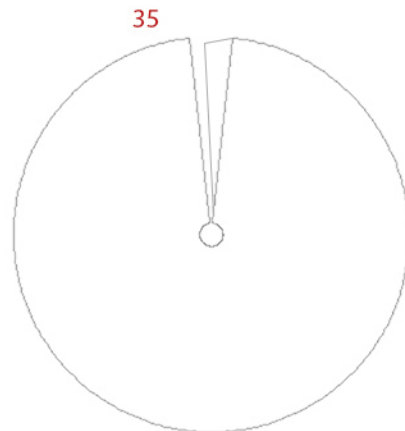


Cut four (4) pointed tips from tooth pics at 3mm long, colored gold.



Glue to cardstock

Color back light grey or silver

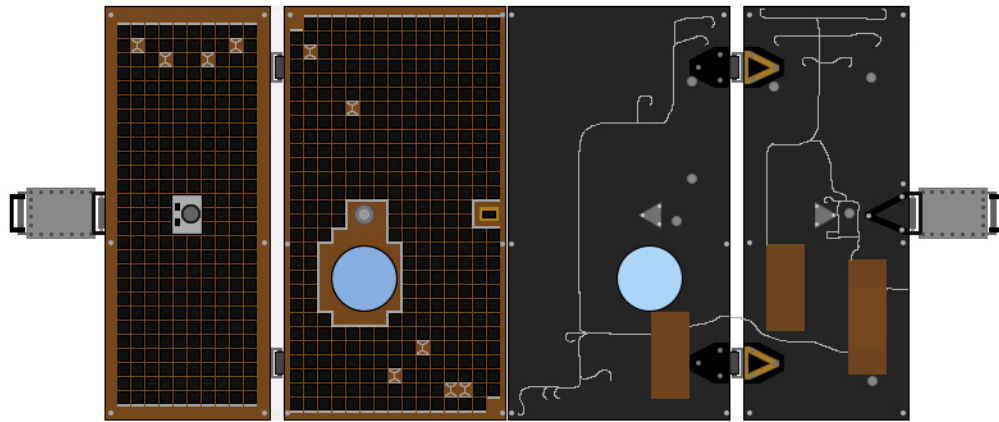


Cut tooth pic the same length as the line below, colored light grey or silver

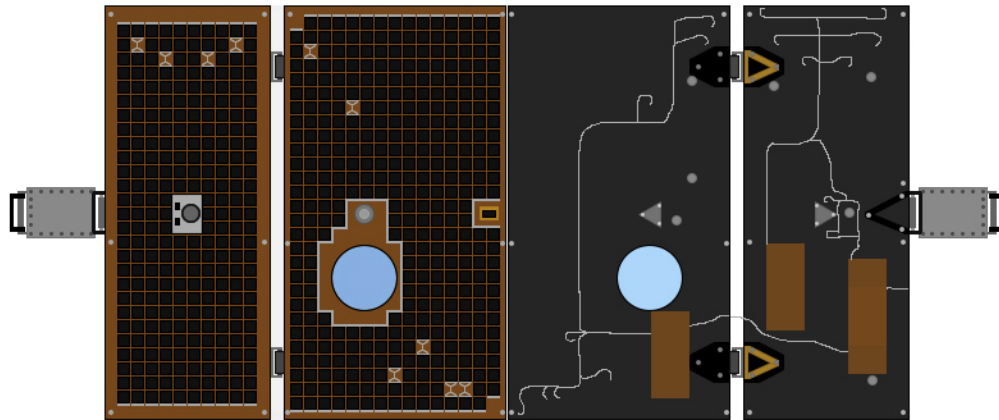


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Cut out the blue circles
Score-fold and glue the solar panels in half, back-to-back



Cut a thin-stiff wire (or music wire) the same length as the line
below for the solar panel support rod.

