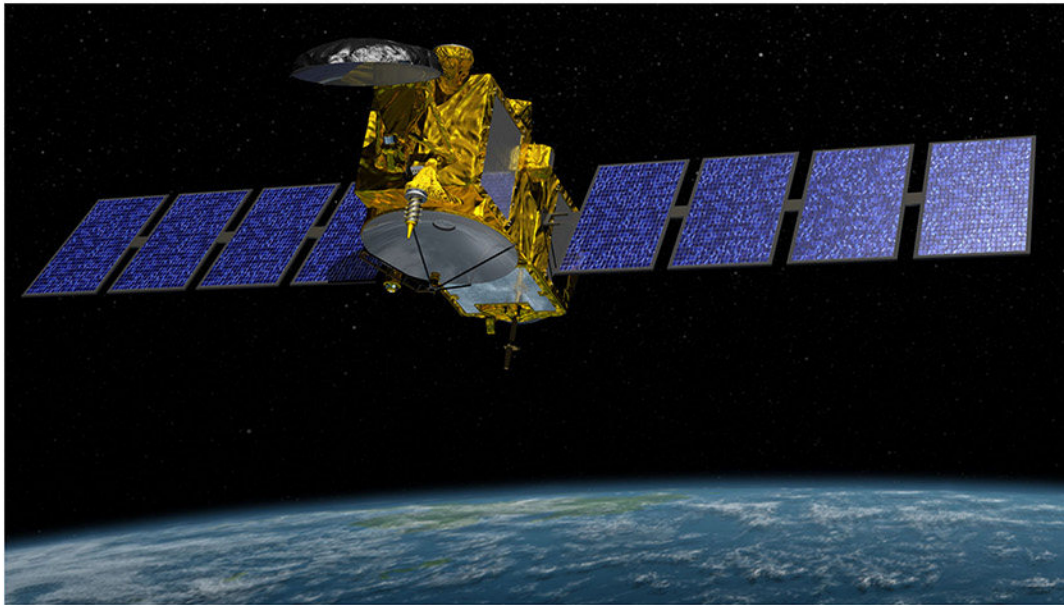




Jason-3 is an Ocean Altimetry Satellite in a U.S.-European satellite program to measure the height of the ocean surface. The major objective of the Jason-3 mission is to extend the timeline of ocean surface topography measurements that were started by the Topex/Poseidon satellite in 1992 and continued through Jason-1 launching in 2001 and OSTM/Jason-2 that has been in operation since 2008. The ocean altimetry measurements are of vital importance when following the global circulation patterns, sea level changes and climate implications in a constantly warming world.

launched on 17 January 2016, from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, on board a SpaceX Falcon 9 launcher, the primary instrument on the Jason-3 mission is a radar altimeter that can measure variations in sea level over the global oceans with a very high accuracy of 3.3 centimeters.

Data from Jason-3 will be used for other scientific, commercial, and operational applications, including: deep-ocean and wave modeling, surface wave forecasting for offshore operators; forecasting tides and currents for commercial shipping and ship routing; coastal forecasting for response to environmental challenges, including oil spills and harmful algal blooms; coastal modeling, which is crucial for marine mammal and coral reef research and El Niño and La Niña forecasting.

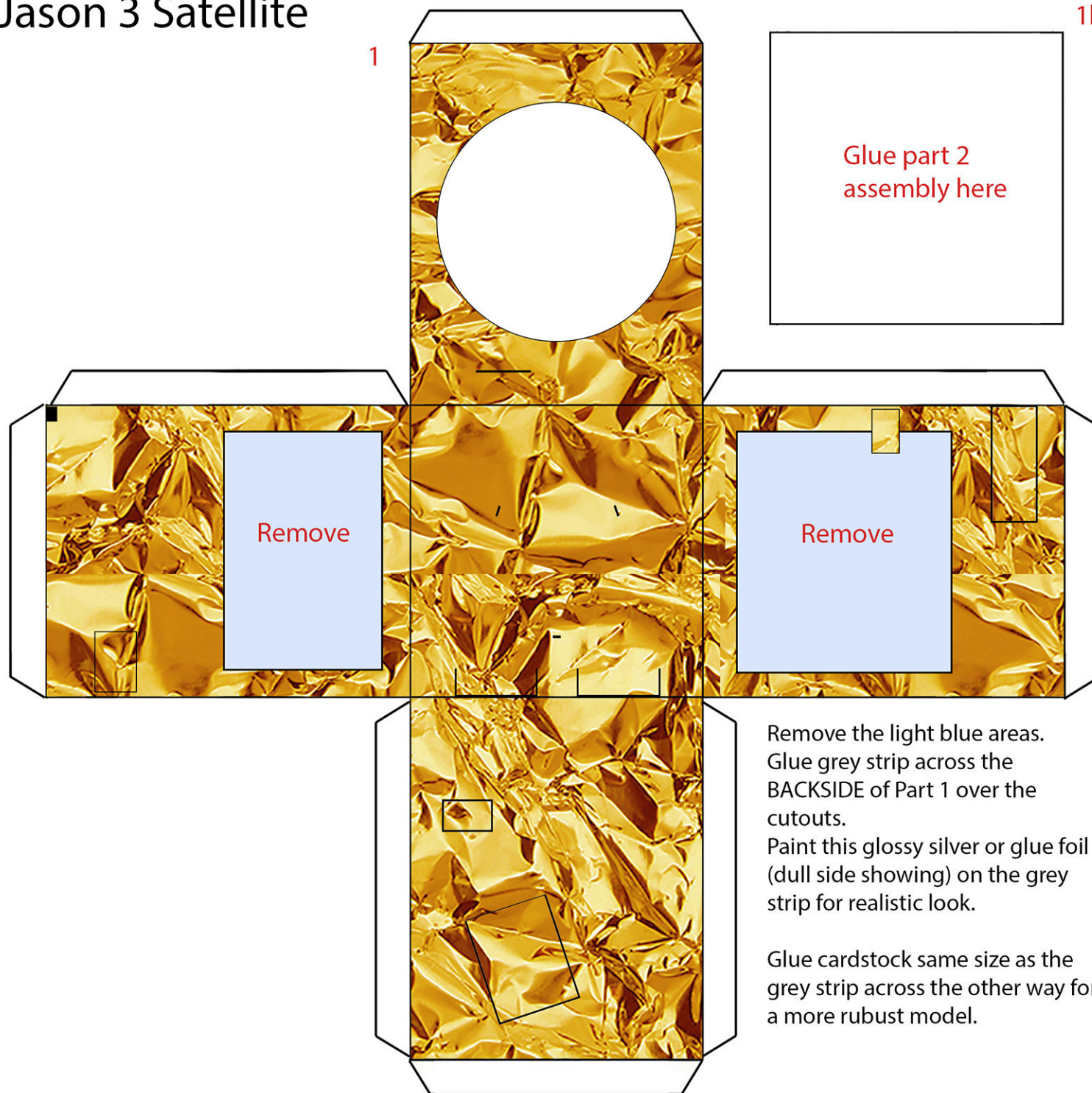
NOAA's mission is to understand and predict changes in the Earth's environment, from the depths of the ocean to the surface of the sun, and to conserve and manage our coastal and marine resources.

Benefits include:

- 1..Measurements of ocean topography — the equivalent of surface pressure in the atmosphere — enable numerical prediction of the three-dimensional ocean, a prerequisite to the development of operational oceanography, in combination with marine meteorology.
- 2..Helping improve monthly forecasts, e.g. heatwaves or sustained heavy rainfall, and seasonal forecasts, e.g. a cold winter or a hot summer, due to the sustained influence of the ocean on the atmosphere.
- 3..Variations of sea level (some mm per year) in our changing climate can only be monitored on global scale by HPOA observations, and ocean surface topography measurements are essential to understand how the ocean stores and redistributes heat, water and carbon in the climate system.
- 4..Altimeter observations are a unique source of ocean surface wind speed measurements for the validation of the new very high resolution (1 to 2 km) regional Numerical Weather Prediction models, to improve short range prediction of high impact weather, such as hurricanes.

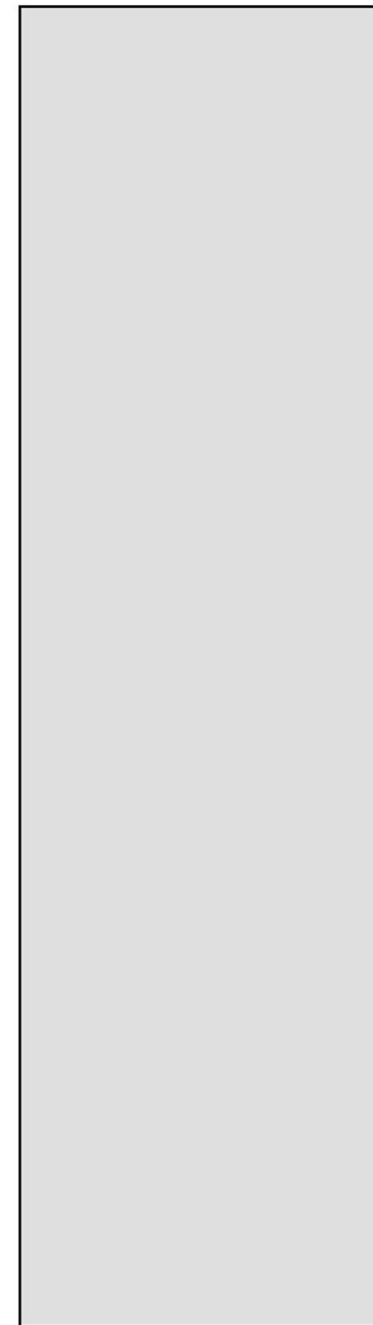
Jason 3 Satellite

GA - 2016



Remove the light blue areas.
Glue grey strip across the
BACKSIDE of Part 1 over the
cutouts.
Paint this glossy silver or glue foil
(dull side showing) on the grey
strip for realistic look.

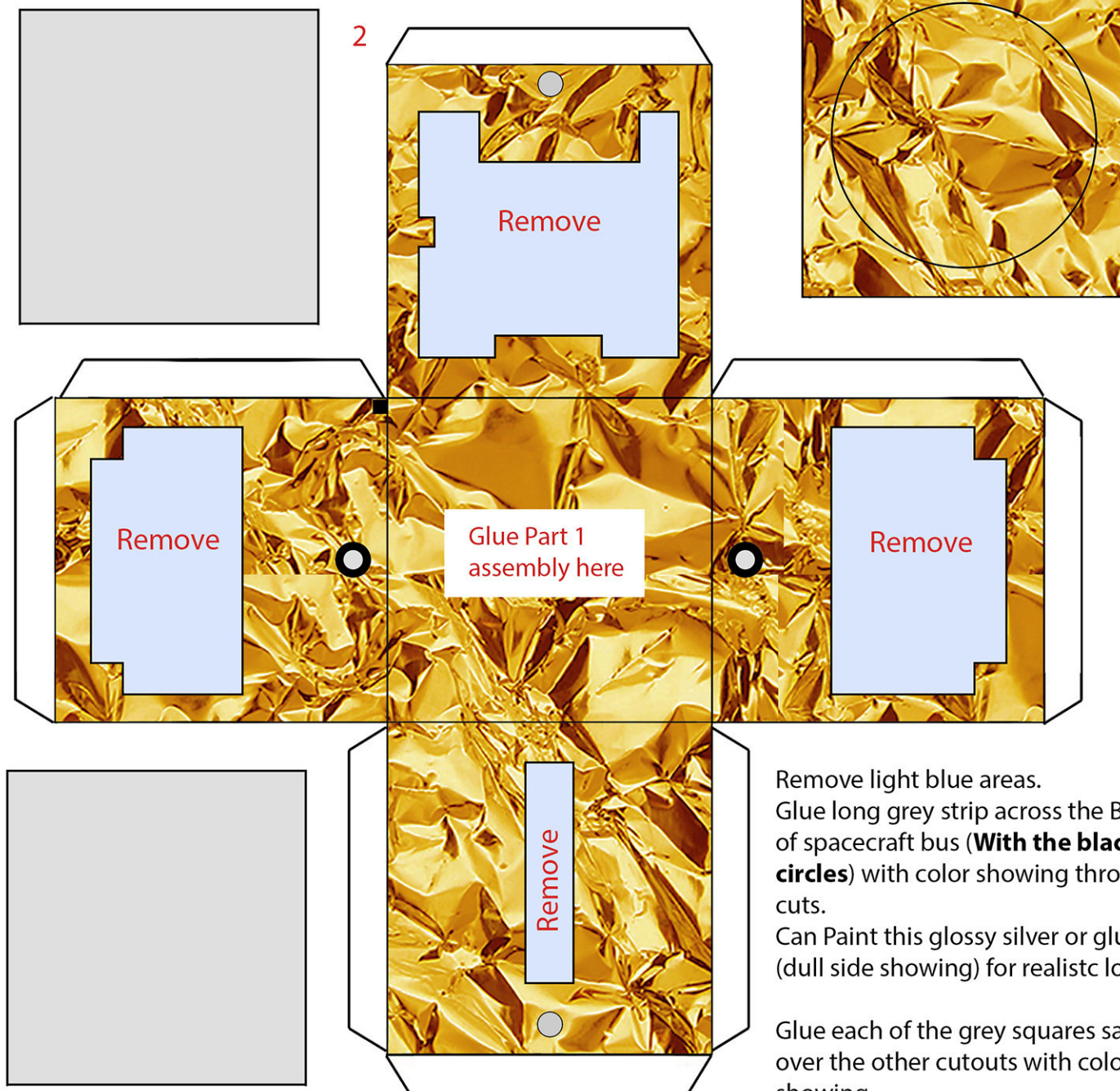
Glue cardstock same size as the
grey strip across the other way for
a more robust model.



Jason 3 Satellite

GA - 2016

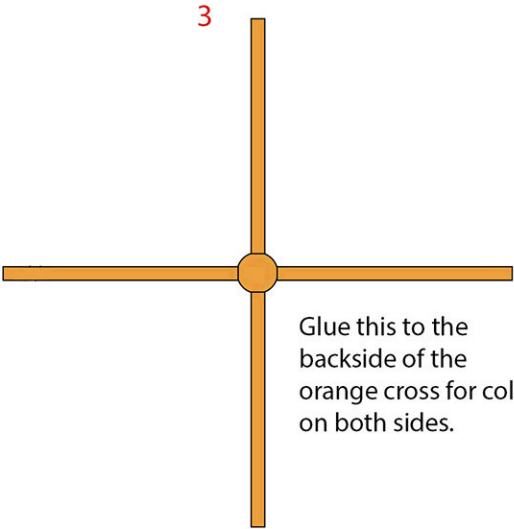
2b



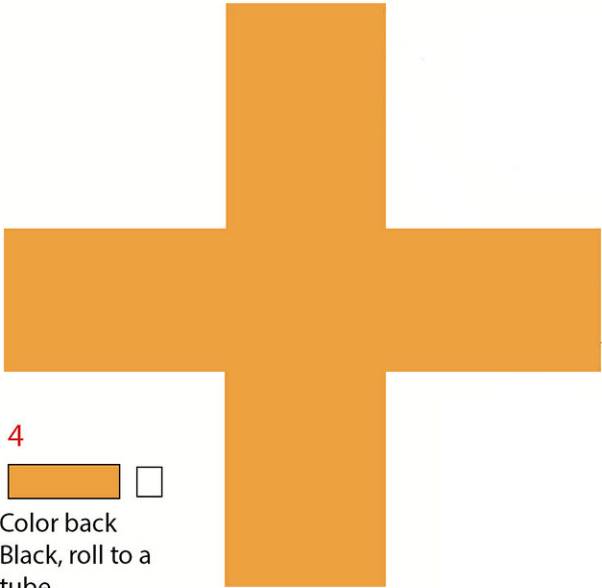
Remove light blue areas.
Glue long grey strip across the BACKSIDE of spacecraft bus (**With the black-grey circles**) with color showing through the cuts.
Can Paint this glossy silver or glue foil (dull side showing) for realistic look.

Glue each of the grey squares same way over the other cutouts with color showing.

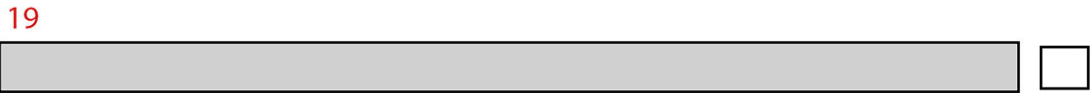
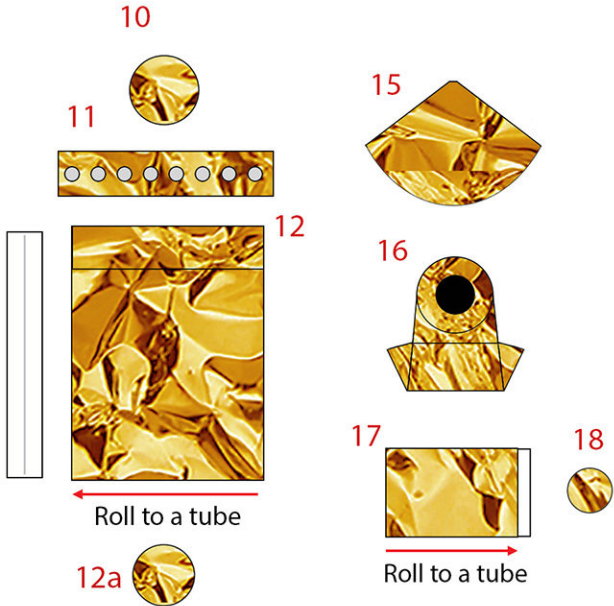
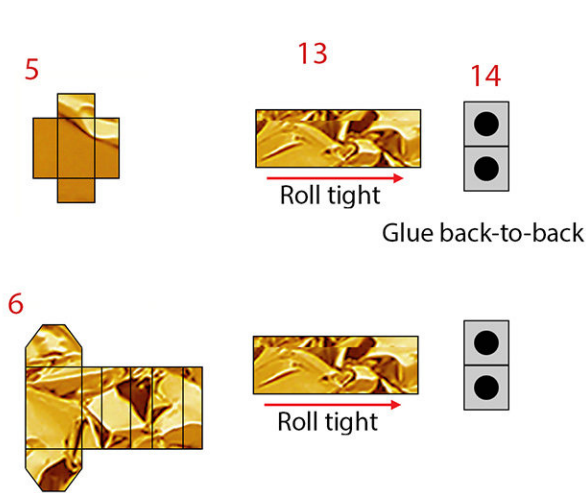
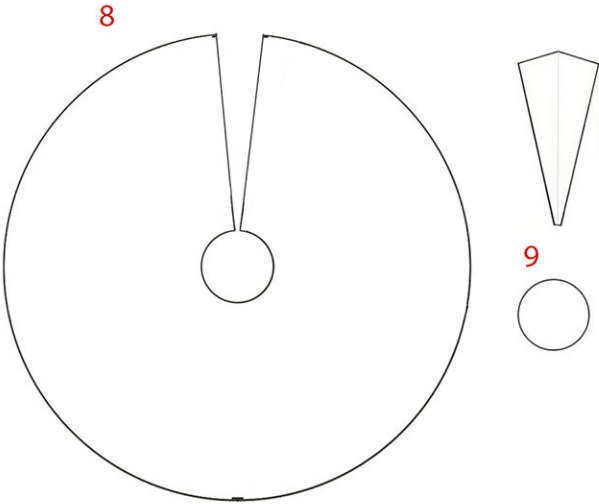
Jason 3 Satellite



Glue this to the backside of the orange cross for color on both sides.



Color back
Black, roll to a tube



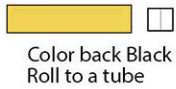
Color back Black, roll into a ring.

Glue pointed end of a tooth pic - colored black - on the black dot.

Jason 3 Satellite

GA - 2016

20



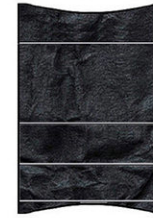
21



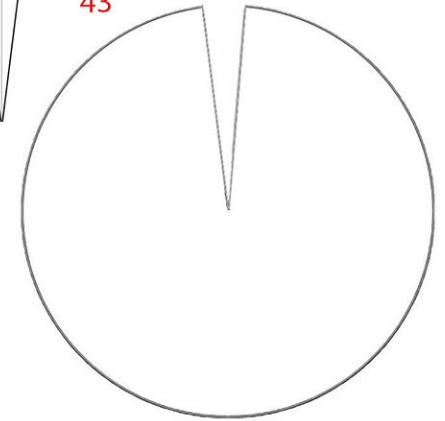
22



41



43



Glue to thick cardstock.
Then glue to the top of part 22

Glue Back-to-Back with square
for graphics on both sides
For more realistic platform
with round legs, see the
optional detail parts page.

42



Glue to cardstock

23

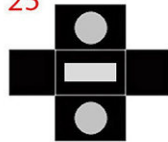


24



Glue 'X' together

25



31



36

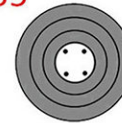
32



33



35



34

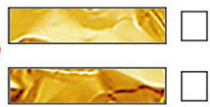


26



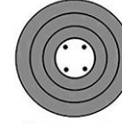
Color back Black
Roll to a tube

29



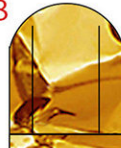
Color back Black
Roll to a tube

37



Color back of all strips grey, roll into rings

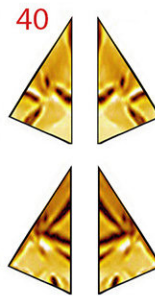
38



38a



40



45



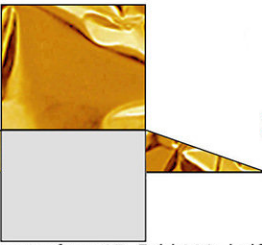
Glue these behind Part
38a for graphics on both
sides.

Glue 40 back-to-back on the square for
graphics on both sides.

27

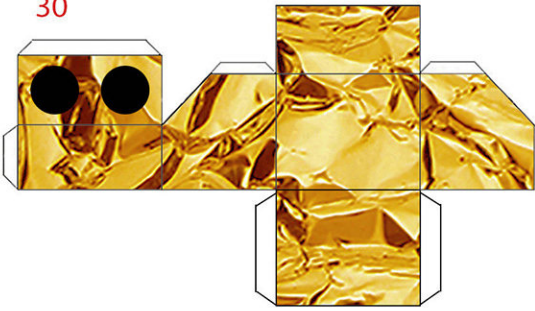


28



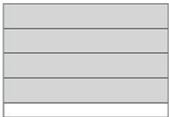
Remove light blue area from 27. Fold 28 in half.
Fold in the tabs and glue.
Glue 27 on top of grey area on 28.

30

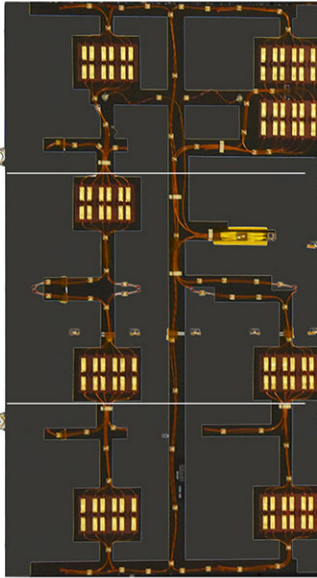
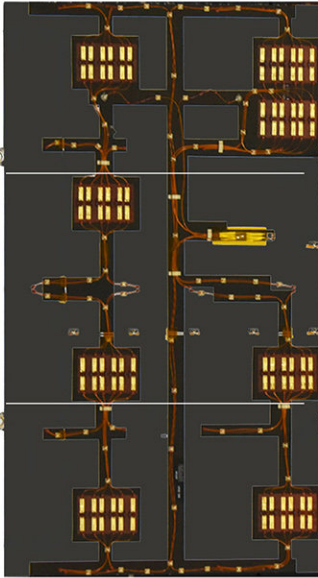
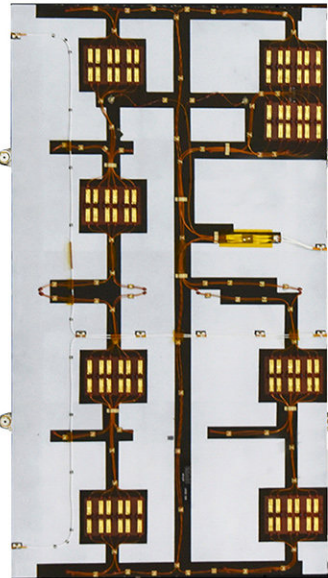
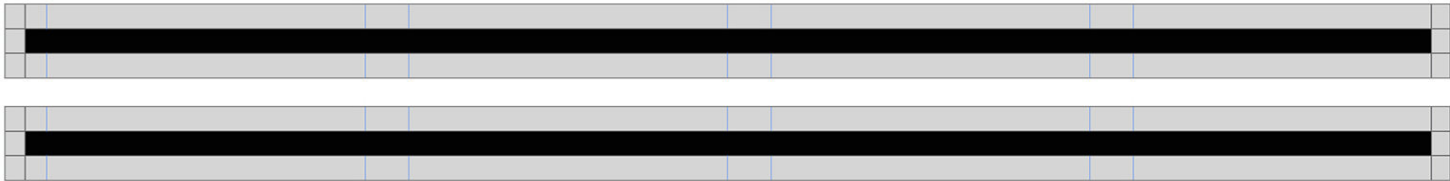


Jason 3 Satellite

This end with the blue line - towards the spacecraft body.



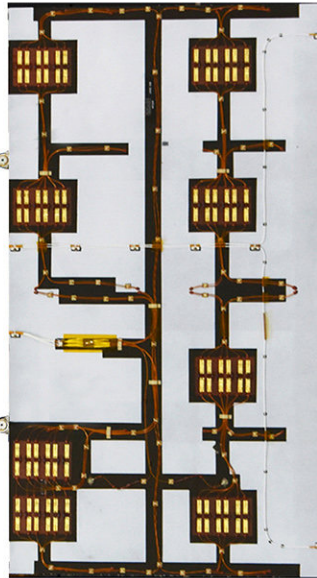
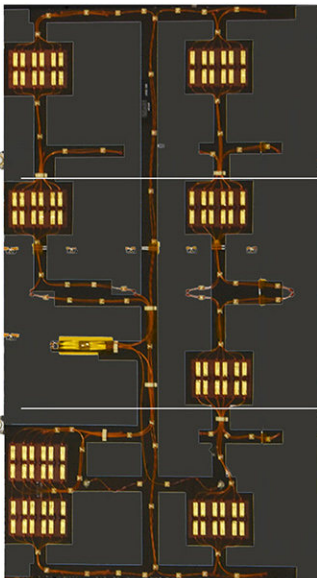
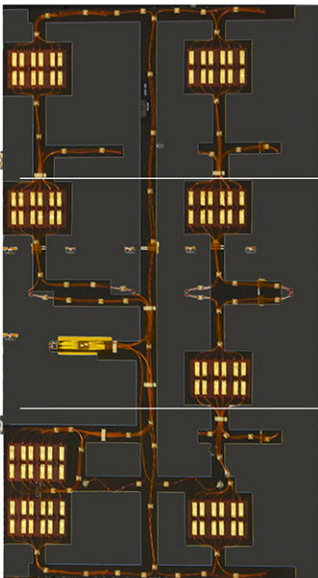
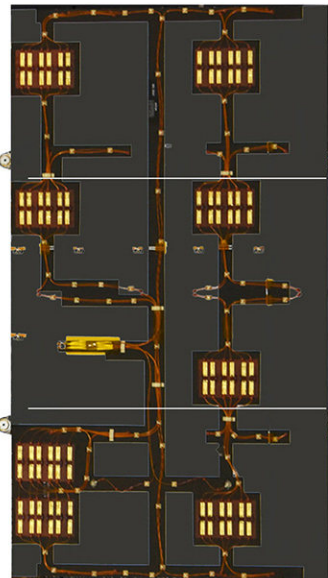
Fold to a long box



Glue one of the solar panel struts to thick cardstock. Glue the other to the back to add graphics to both sides.

Color the edges of the solar panels black

Left side

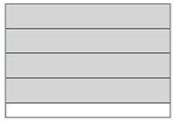


Right side

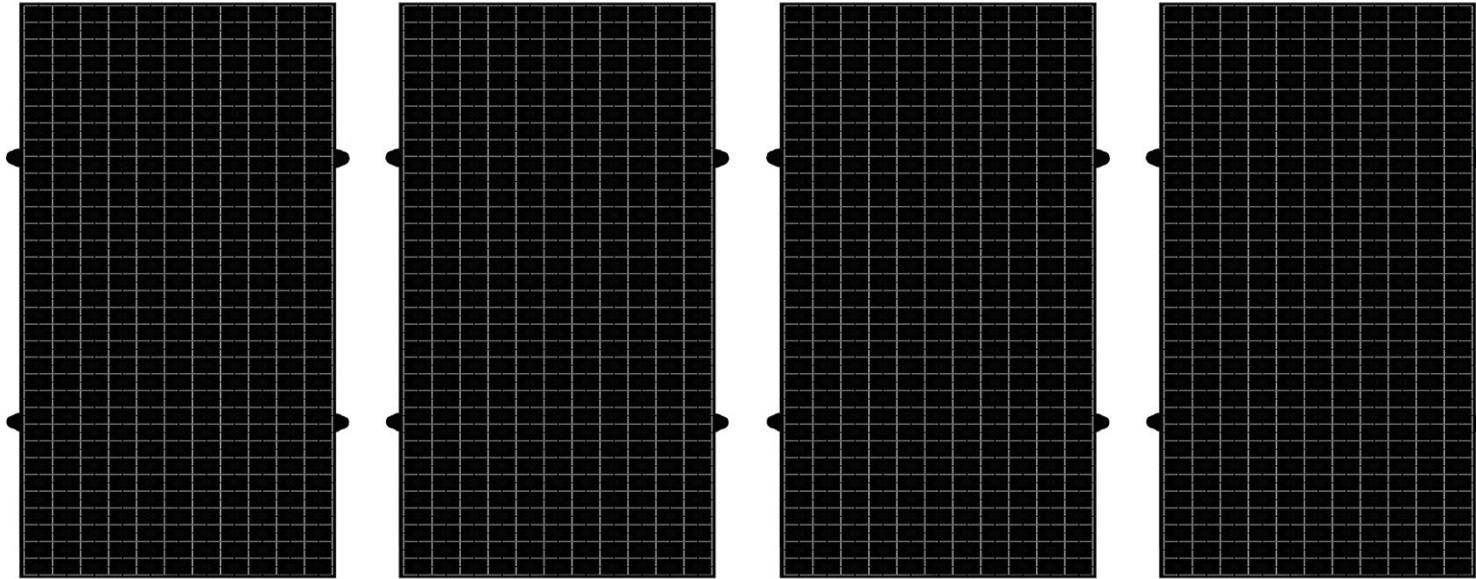
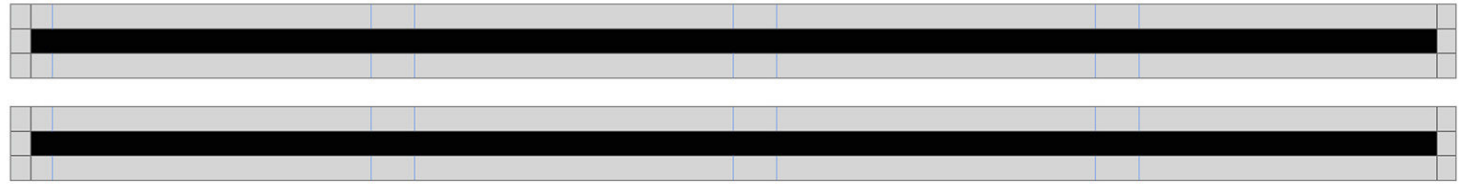
Jason 3 Satellite

GA - 2016

This end with the blue line - towards the spacecraft body.

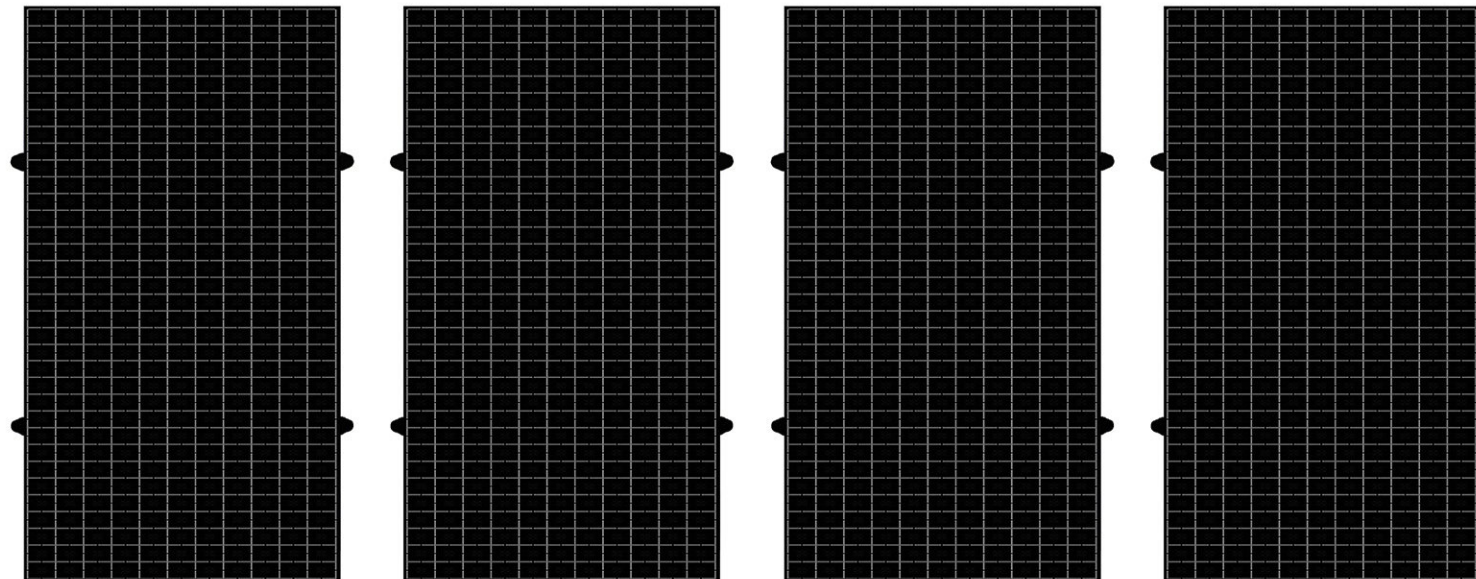


Fold to a long box



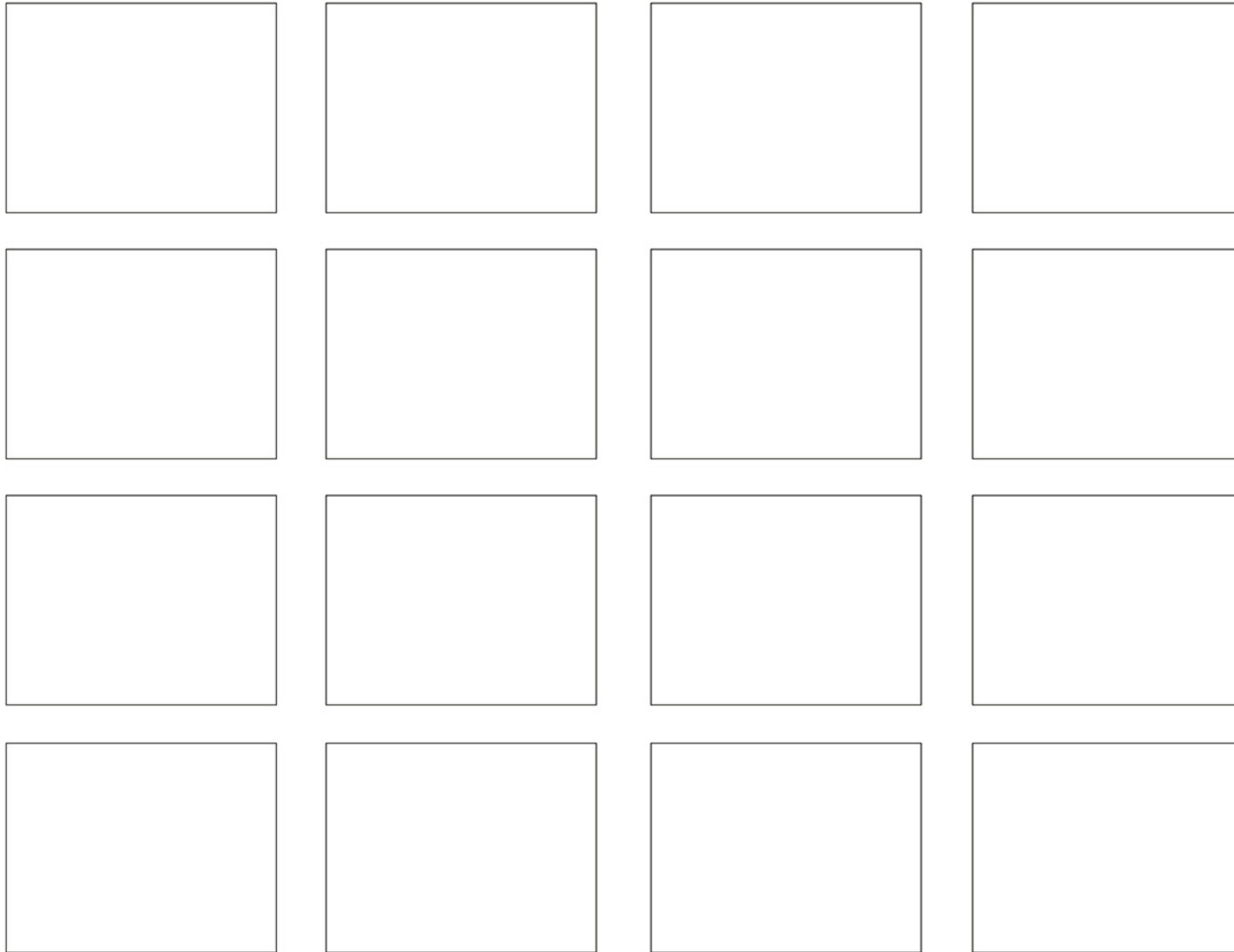
Glue one of the solar panel struts to thick cardstock.
Glue the other to the back to add graphics to both sides.

Color the edges of
the solar panels black



Jason 3 Satellite

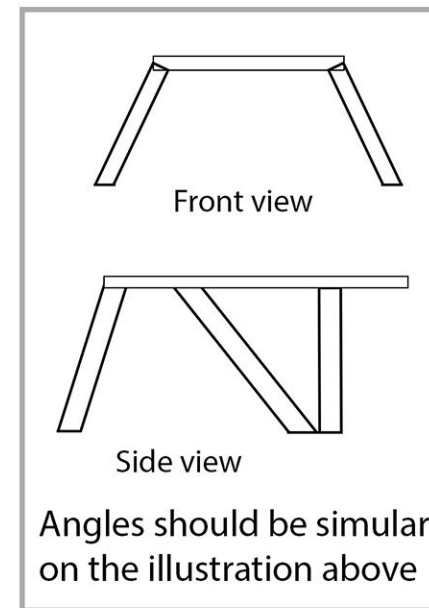
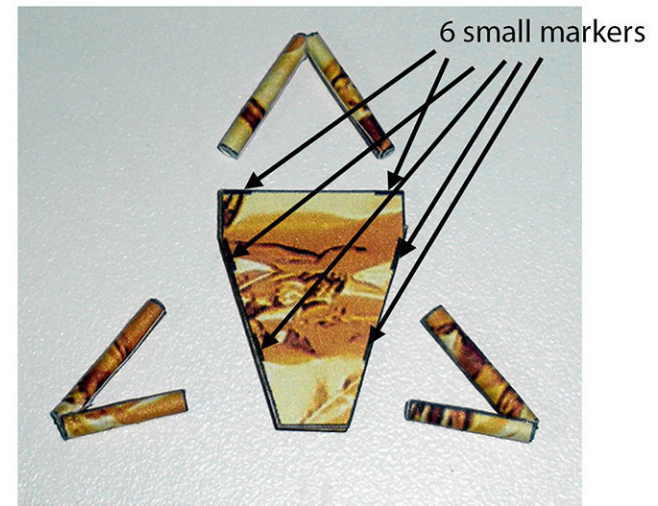
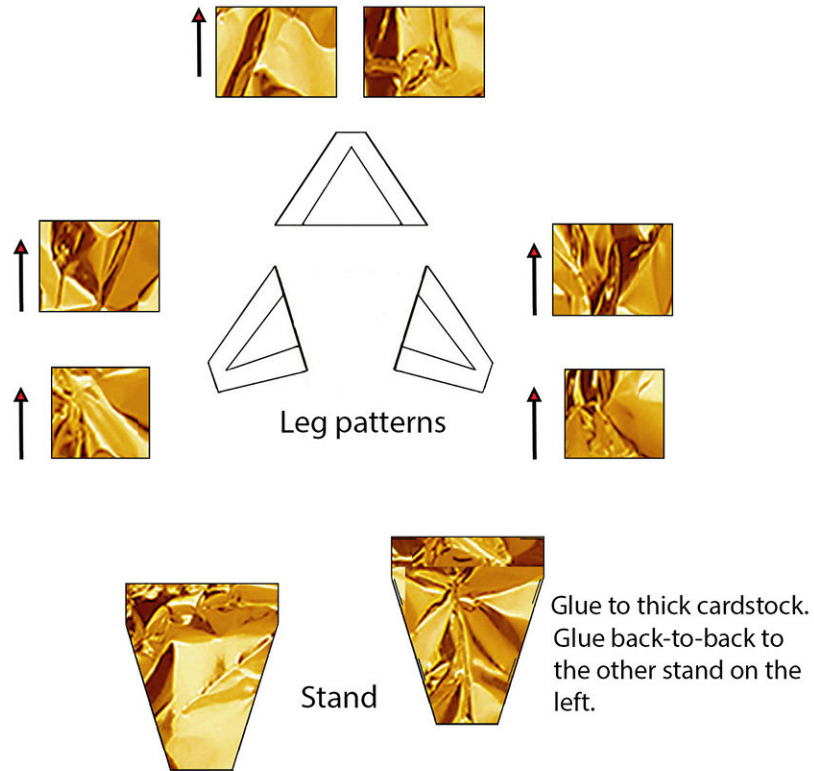
GA - 2016



Glue each to another layer
of cardstock.

Color all edges Black

Optional detail parts



Roll each square into a solid rod in the direction indicated by the arrows.
Cut an angle at one end and glue together using the three leg patterns.
Glue each set of legs to the stand at the small markers - angled downward (See diagram above).
Cut the bottom ends so they will sit flat on the table.