

Sentinel-6 Michael Freilich



The Copernicus Sentinel-6 mission, also referred to as the Jason-CS mission, is a satellite altimeter which was developed by European Space Agency (ESA) in the context of the European Copernicus programme led by the European Commission, the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), NASA, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), with funding support from the European Commission and technical support from France's National Centre for Space Studies (CNES) (Centre national d'études spatiales).

The Sentinel-6 program includes two identical satellites, to be launched five years apart, Sentinel-6 Michael Freilich, which launched on 21 November 2020 and Sentinel-6B, which will launch in 2025.

Satellite A was renamed Sentinel-6 Michael Freilich to honor of Dr. Michael Freilich, Director of NASA's Earth Science Division from 2006-2019. Mike passed away in August 2020, leaving a tremendous legacy of service to the agency, Earth science in general, and satellite oceanography in particular.

These satellites will measure sea level change from space, which have been measured without interruption since 1992.

Once in orbit, the pickup truck-size satellite will track global sea level for the next five and a half years.

For 30 years, satellites have helped monitor Earth's sea level. This satellite is the latest in that series, but it will collect the most accurate data yet on the global sea level and how it shifts in response to climate change.

Sentinel-6 has a higher resolution for collecting measurements, which means that it can track both large features, like the Gulf Stream, as well as smaller features such as coastline variations.

The satellite will gather data that can be used to improve weather forecasting, hurricane tracking and climate models, like humidity and atmospheric temperature. Scientists can also use the data to forecast areas where coastlines may shift.

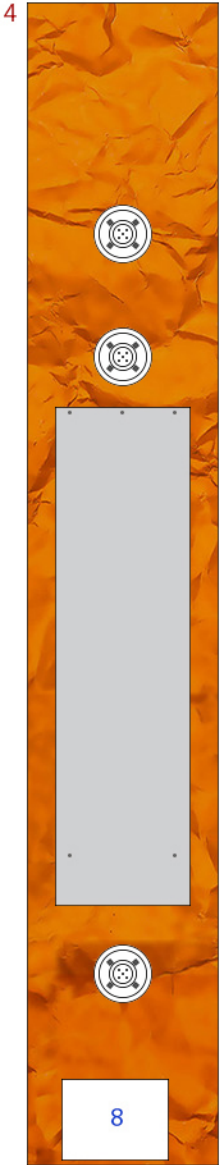
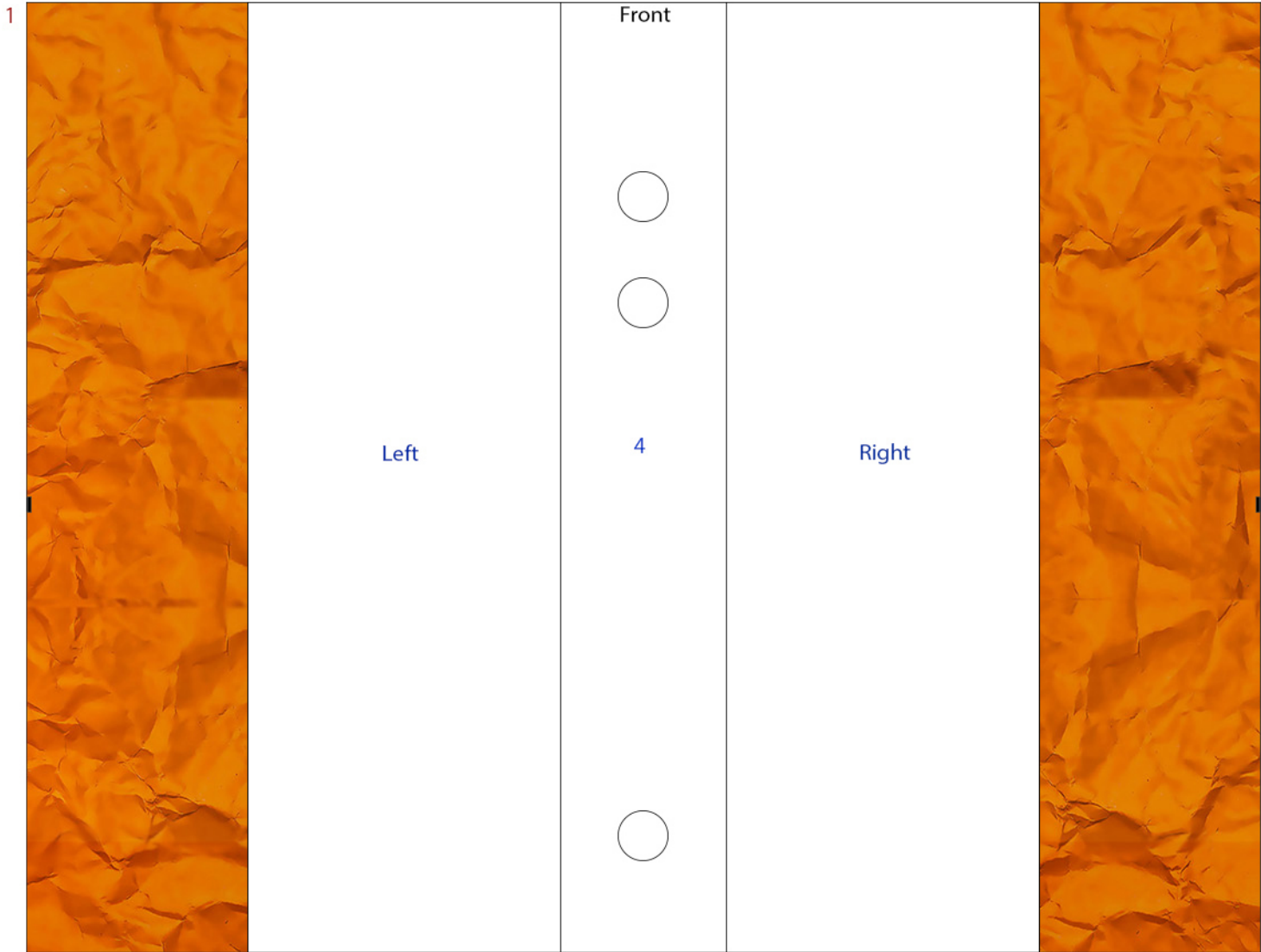
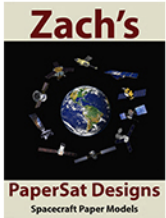
Sentinel-6 follows in the footsteps of Jason-3, a satellite that launched in 2016. It's currently still providing observations of the global ocean's topography.

An overlap in satellites allows the mission teams to make sure they receive continuous data before the previous mission ends.

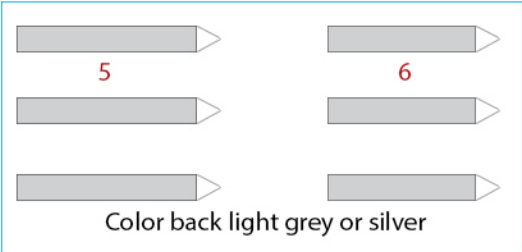
After launch, Sentinel-6 will fly 30 seconds behind Jason-3. The team will cross calibrate the data of both satellites over the next year before Jason-3's mission ends.



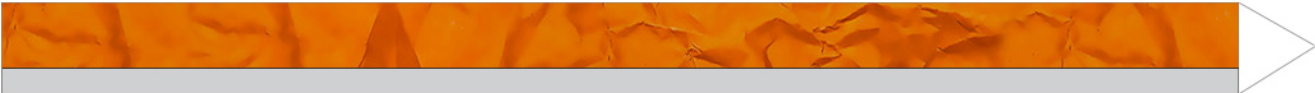
Sentinel-6 Michael Freilich

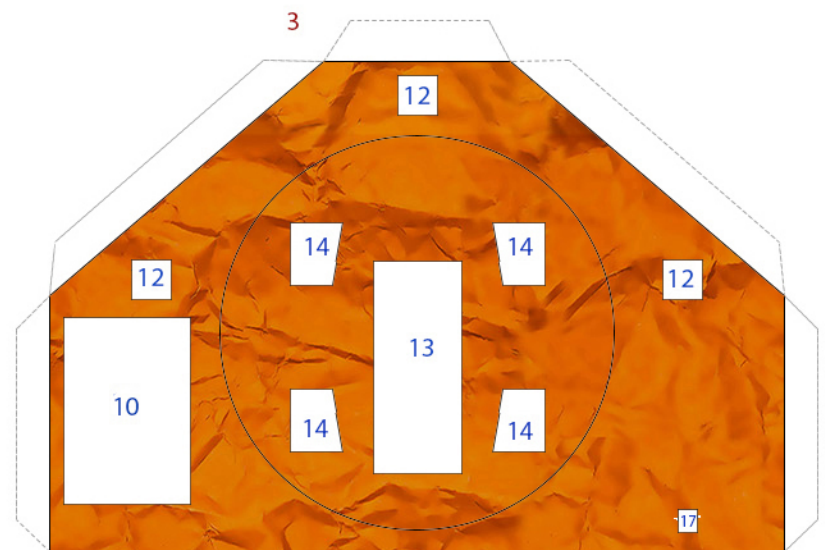
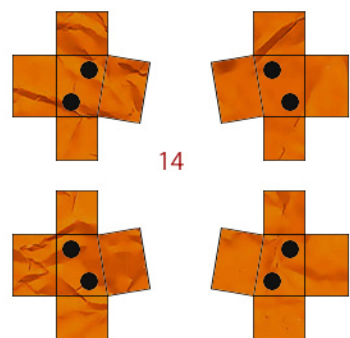
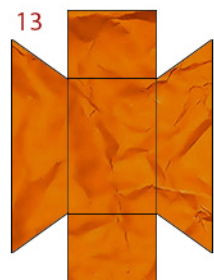
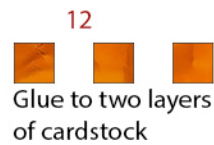
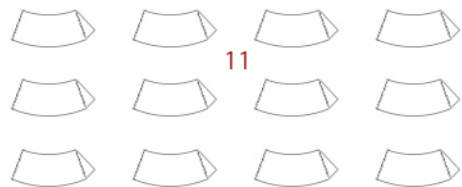
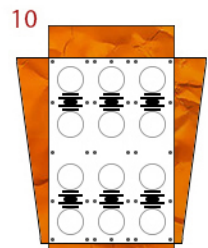
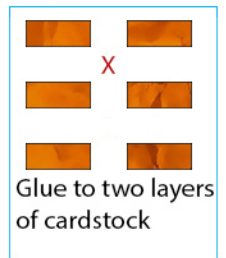
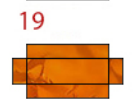
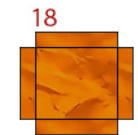
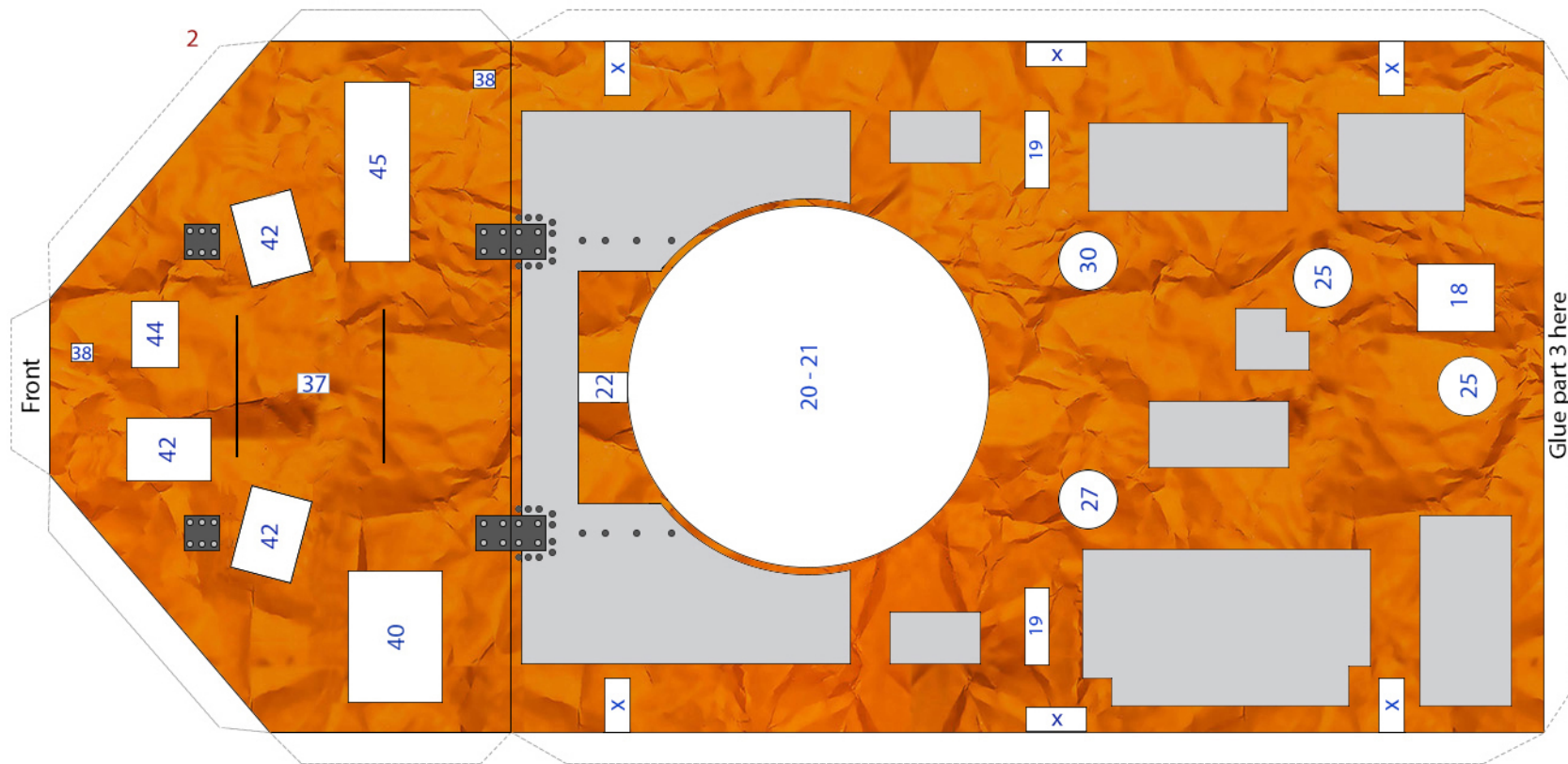


Glue to cardstock

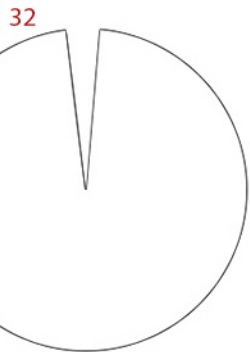
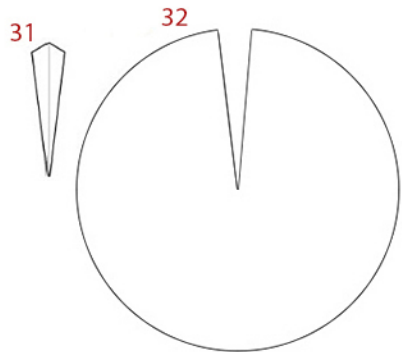
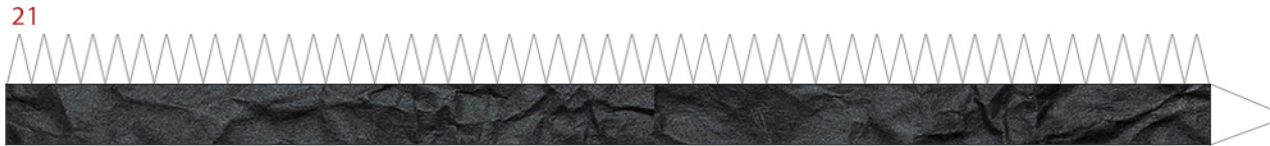
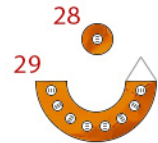
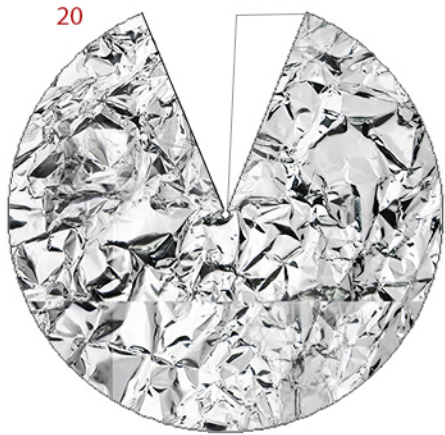


9 Color back light grey or silver

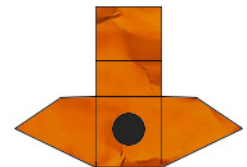
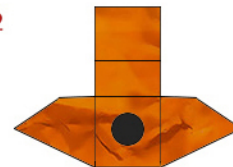
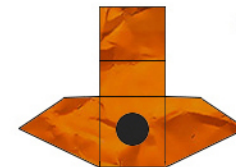
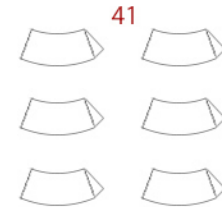
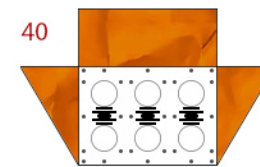
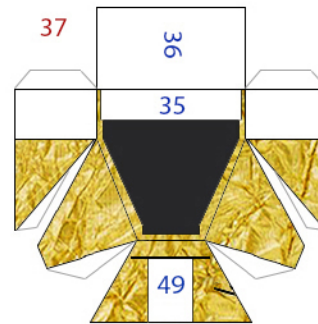




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Color back Black



Color back of 43 black



Glue to two layers of cardstock

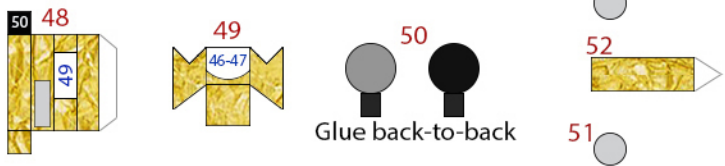


Glue to cardstock
Glue back-to-back

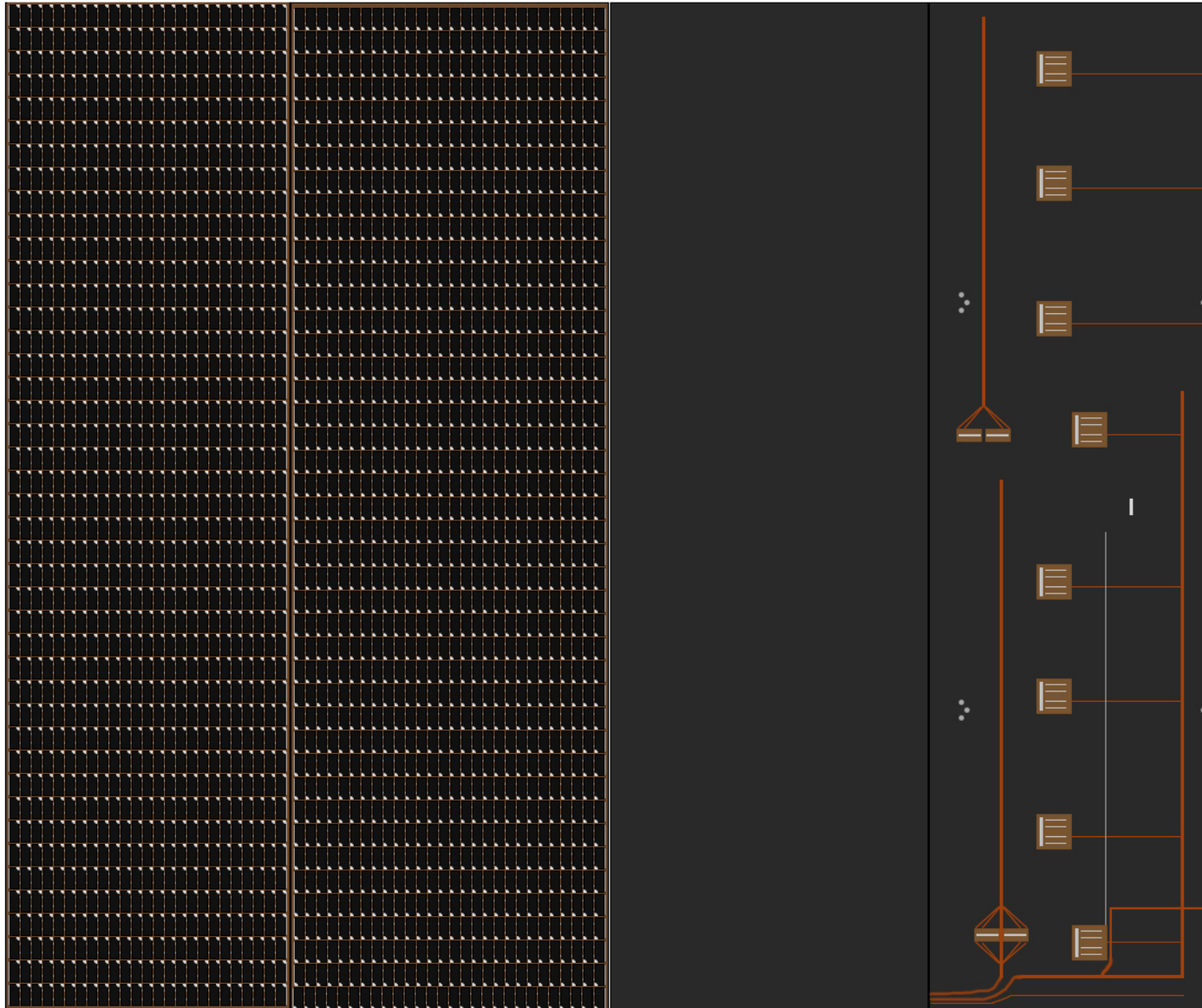
You can use parts 23 or use the pointed end of tooth pics cut at the same length as the line below, colored black.



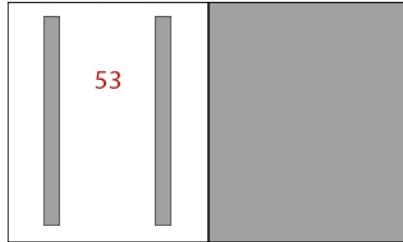
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Left



Sentinel-6 Michael Freilich



Fold-glue back-to-back, then cut
out the two struts

Fold-glue back-to-back
Right

