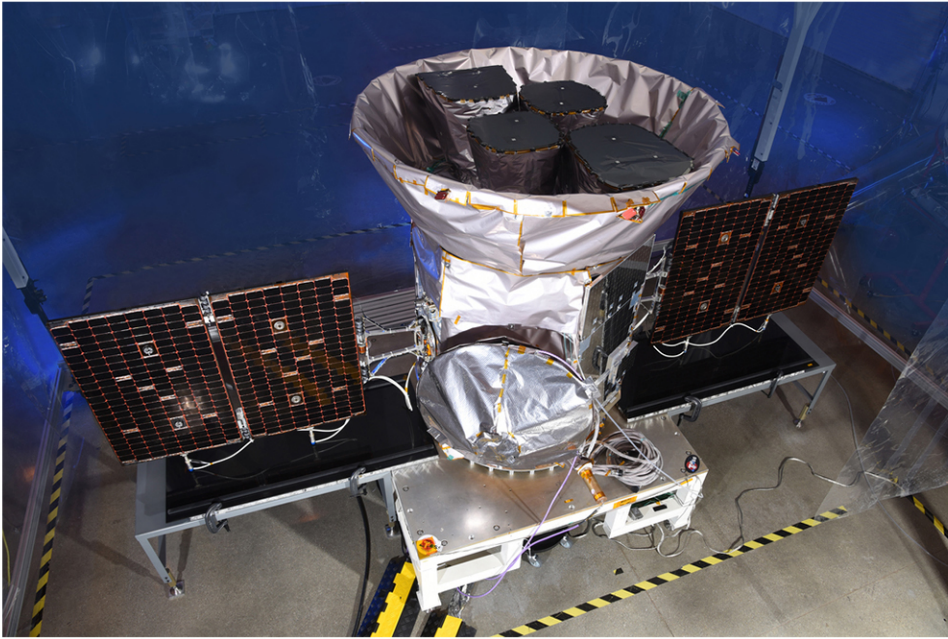


TESS (Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite)



The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) is an Explorer-class planet finder.

In the first-ever spaceborne all-sky transit survey, TESS will identify planets ranging from Earth-sized to gas giants, orbiting a wide range of stellar types and orbital distances.

The principal goal of the TESS mission is to detect small planets with bright host stars in the solar neighborhood, so that detailed characterizations of the planets and their atmospheres can be performed.

TESS will monitor the brightnesses of more than 200,000 stars during a two year mission, searching for temporary drops in brightness caused by planetary transits. Transits occur when a planet's orbit carries it directly in front of its parent star as viewed from Earth.

TESS is expected to catalog more than 20,000 transiting exoplanet candidates, including a sample of ~300 Earth-sized and 'Super Earth' planets, with radii less than twice that of the Earth.

TESS stars will be 30-100 times brighter than those surveyed by the Kepler satellite; thus, TESS planets should be far easier to characterize with follow-up observations. These follow-up observations will provide refined measurements of the planet masses, sizes, densities, and atmospheric properties.

TESS will provide prime targets for further, more detailed characterization with the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), as well as other large ground-based and space-based telescopes of the future. TESS's legacy will be a catalog of the nearest and brightest stars hosting transiting exoplanets, which will comprise the most favorable targets for detailed investigations in the coming decades.

TESS is designed to:

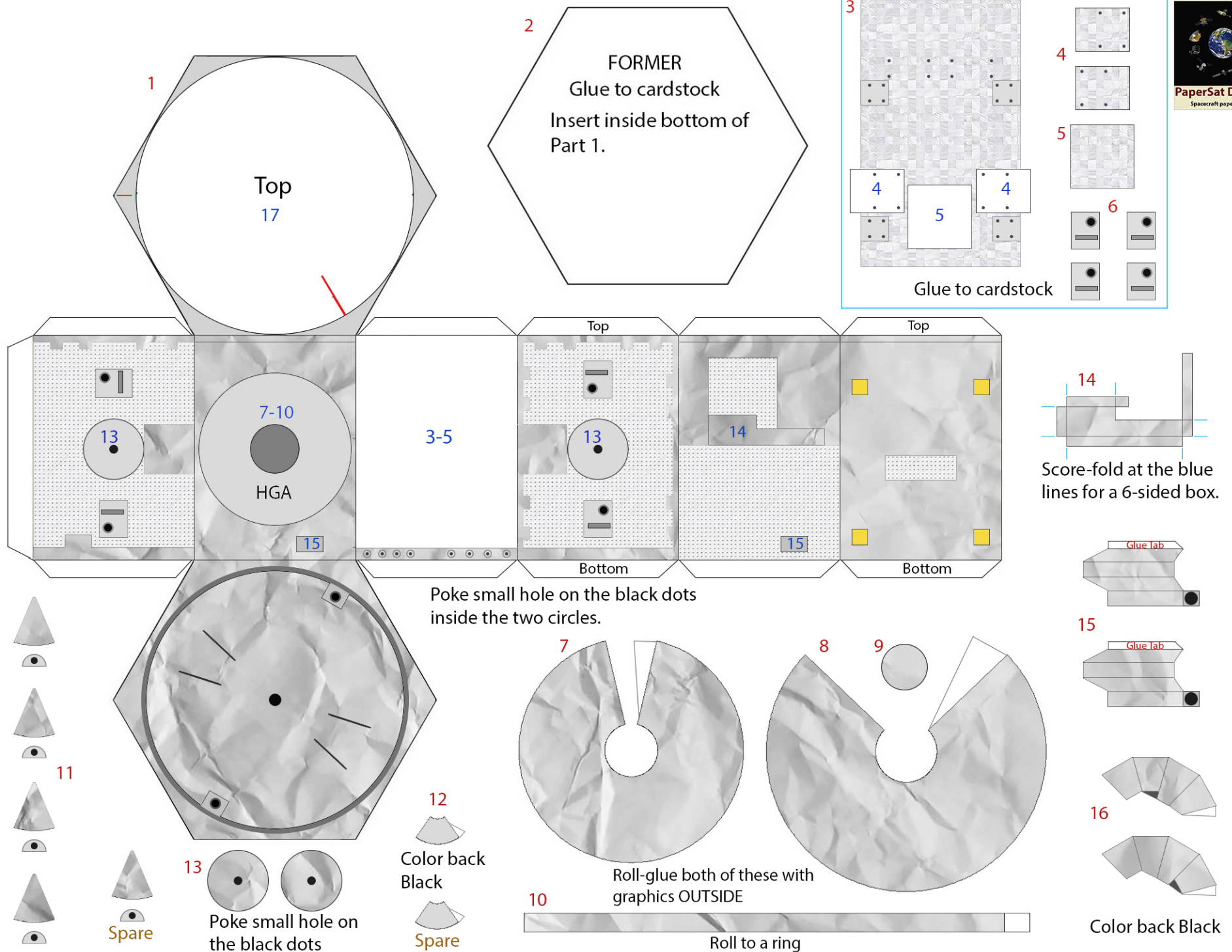
- Monitor 200,000 nearby stars for planets
- Focus on Earth and Super-Earth size planets
- Cover 400X larger sky area than Kepler
- Span stellar spectral types of F5 to M5

TESS data, in combination with follow-up observations enabled by TESS, will allow us to observe a broad range of exoplanets around nearby, bright stars:

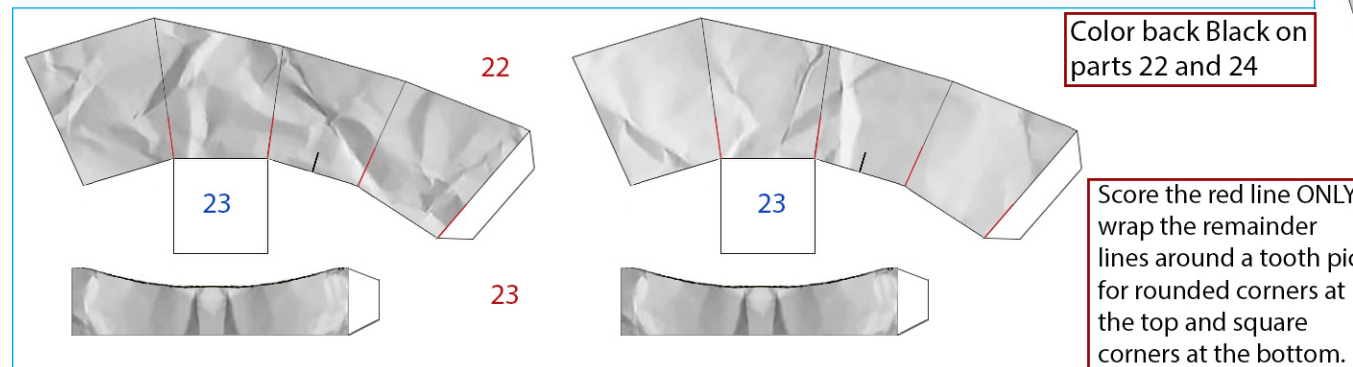
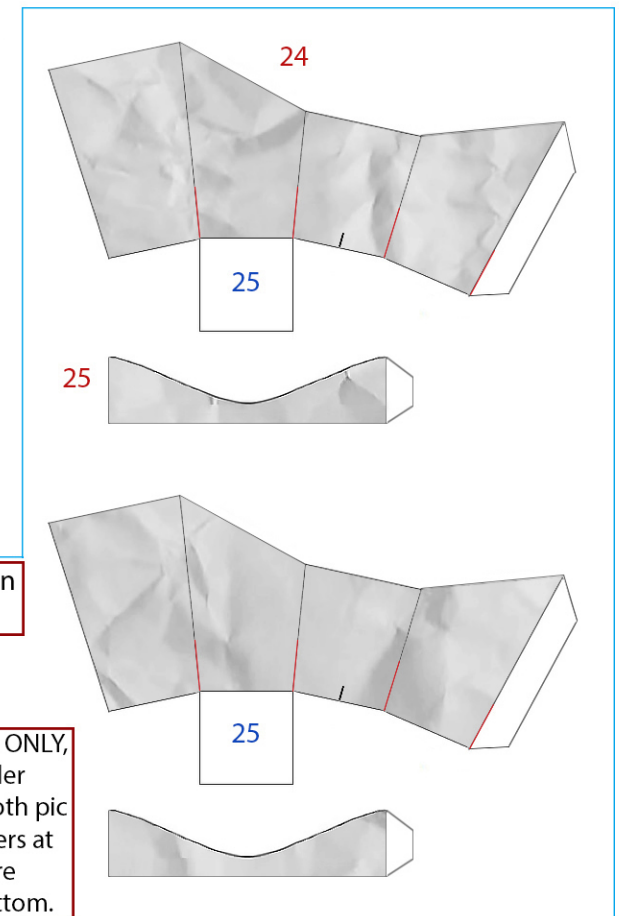
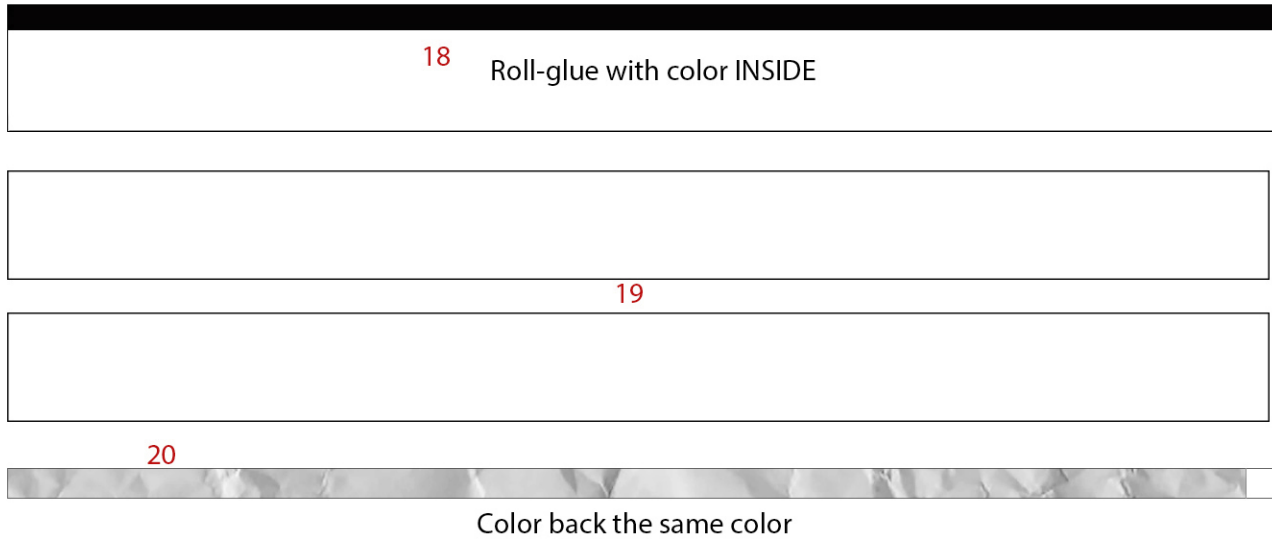
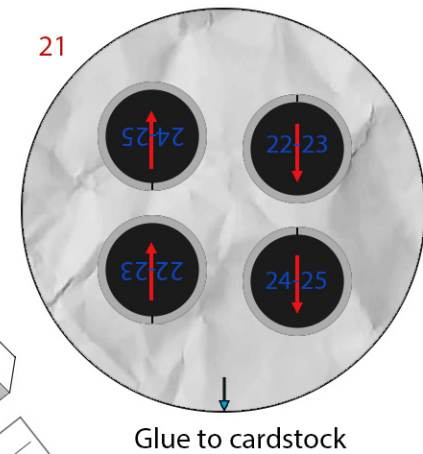
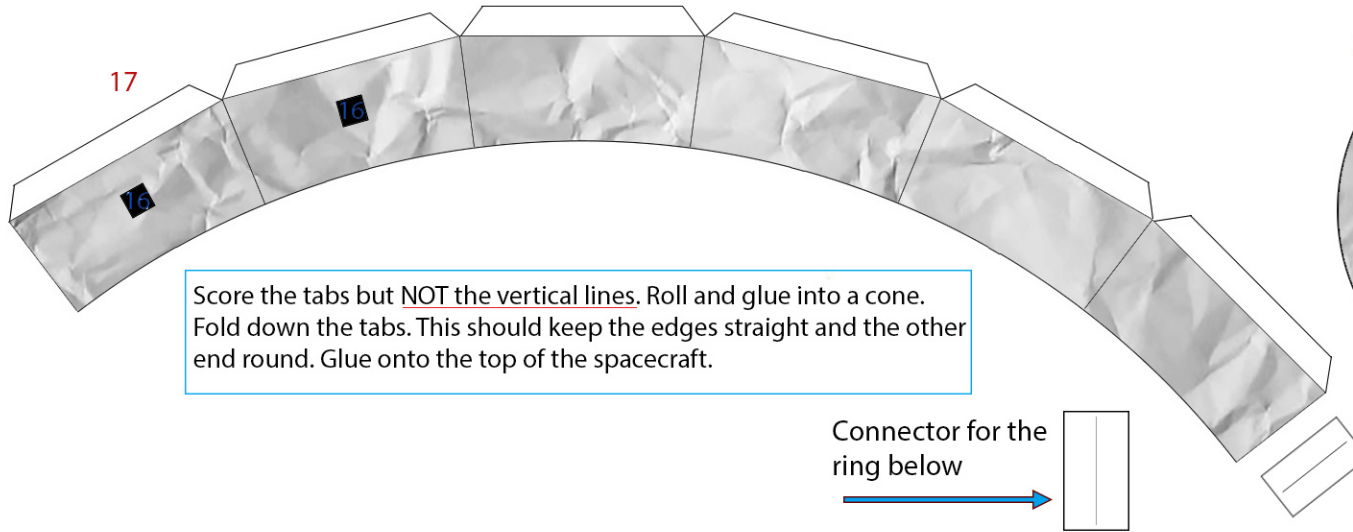
- Fundamental properties: mass, radius, orbit
- Dynamics: planet-planet interactions, mutual inclinations, moons, tides
- Atmospheric composition + structure: transmission spectrum, emission spectrum, albedo, phase function, clouds, winds

TESS was launched into orbit on April 18, 2018 on board a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket.

TESS (Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite)

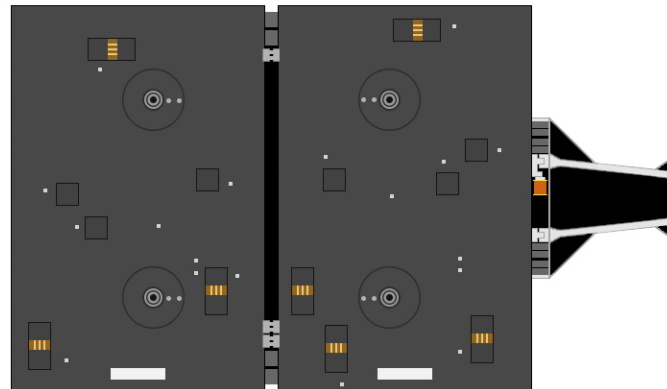
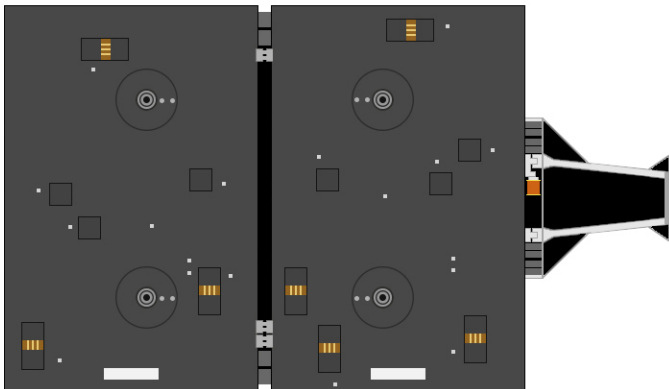
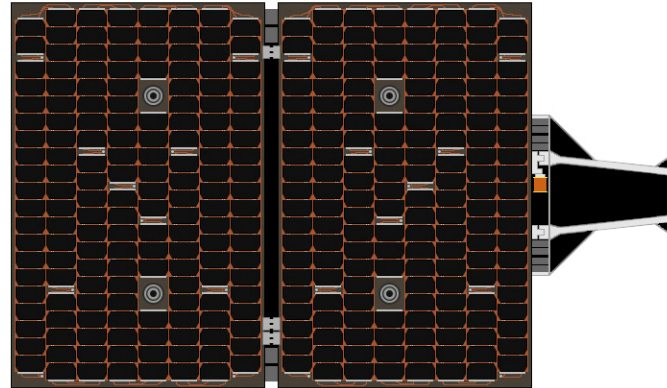
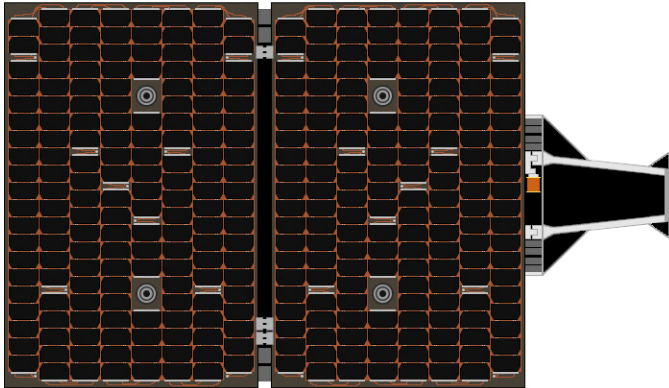


TESS (Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite)



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Glue each pair of front and back panels back-to-back.



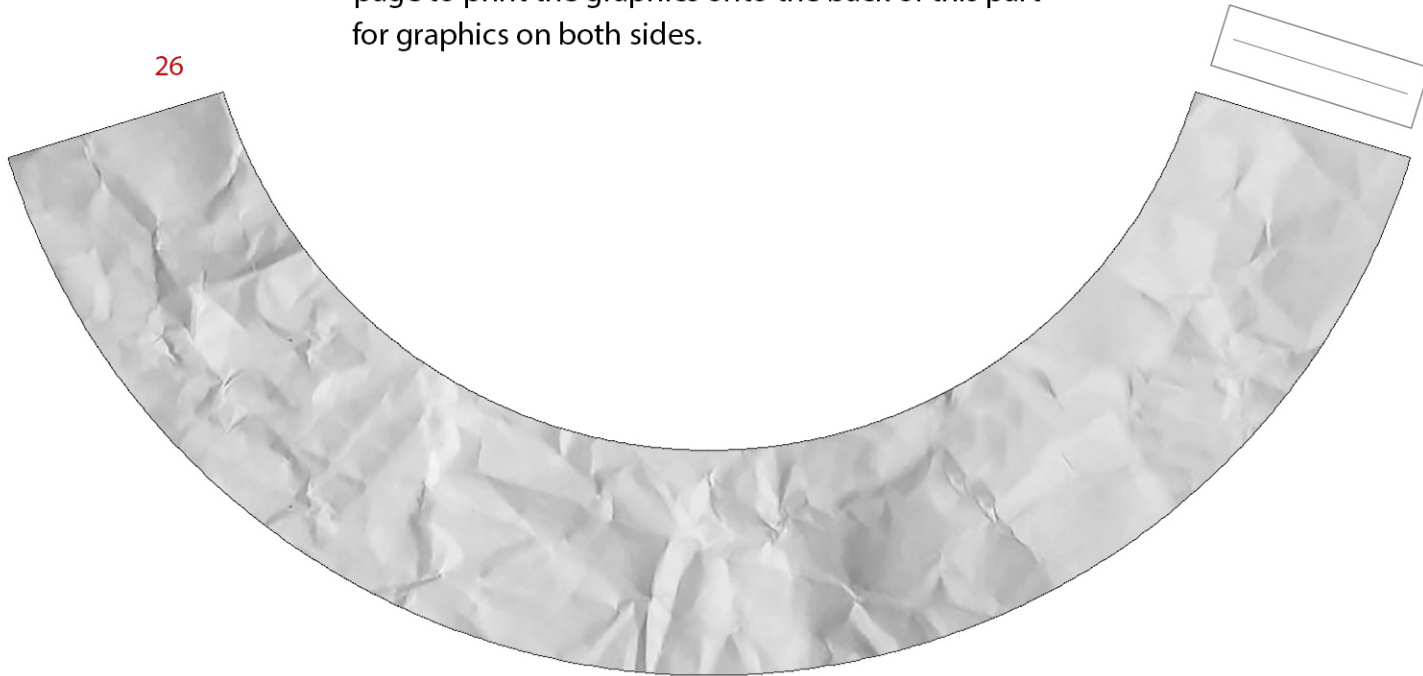
Need a thin stiff wire or music wire cut at the same length as the line below
to use as a support rod for the solar panels.



Dont print beyond this page.

After printing this page. turn it over and use the next page to print the graphics onto the back of this part for graphics on both sides.

26



Use this to print this graphic onto the back side of the part on the previous page.



Foil graphics to print on the other side of part