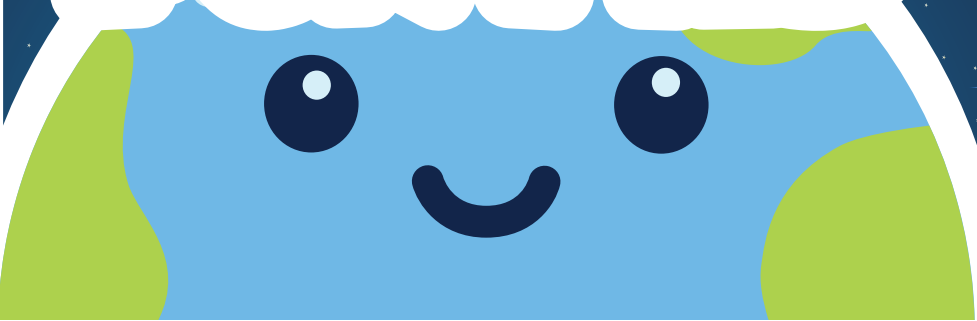


National Aeronautics and Space Administration



# SCaN FUN PAD



# **WHAT IS SCaN?**

---

## **Space Communications and Navigation Program**

The Space Communications and Navigation (SCaN) Program provides communications and navigation services that are essential to the operation of NASA's space flight missions.

SCaN manages the ground-based facilities and services provided by the Deep Space Network (DSN) and the Near Space Network (NSN).

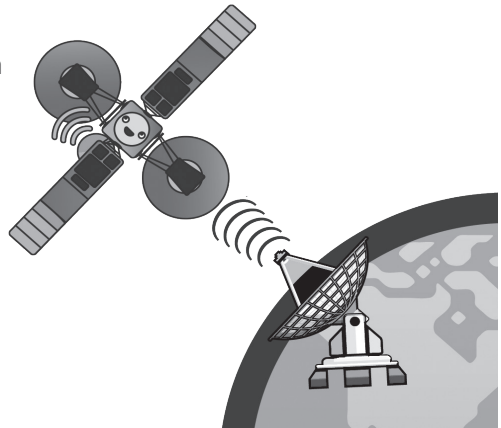
[\*\*http://www.nasa.gov/scan\*\*](http://www.nasa.gov/scan)

# SCAN WORD SEARCH

Circle the hidden words from the list below.

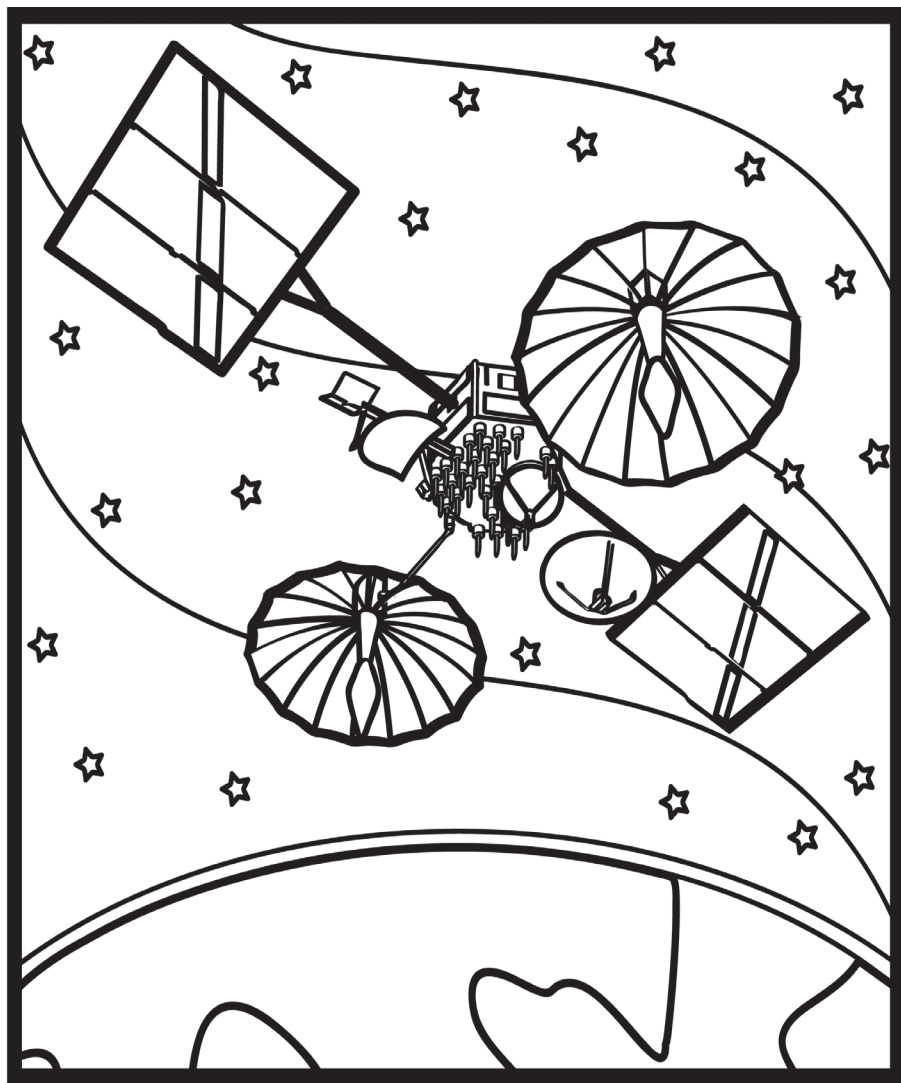
C I M  
 P S D U O F A I H  
 H Q L J L H I E X O N Q C  
 T D R R A D A R P O S K V P Q H U  
 W C F P D N L F D N R O J Q H N H C E  
 D Q I Q L O E V T C Y F X X M L C I O O G  
 S D J F D N T O N W T T K N Z N Q S M R F  
 L P P C O P Z R O L I W H O F U N M S M M M G  
 T U D A X S B O S N A V I G A T I O N U F J R  
 H H V F M C P M C W D S T D L W E Z Z V N C V I E  
 Z J Q P I E E T K W O A H Q J L Y H T U I V F T J  
 S A T E L L I T E C T T R U R C O J U O C Y I V I  
 S P G E P R O O W T S R V D G S N C R E R A R S V E W  
 W H Q C E X P L O R A T I O N J H Y H N D T J T T A C  
 D G T Z A L L V P E A G L T E A N V B X D I E R X Y S  
 H G D G S F O I W O S P A C E C R A F T O Y O F B  
 V N E R T T G U W K T T D N T S T L T M N M R V B  
 G B Z C S W R S J A A I E C X G H J R A V I B D W  
 A U L V P Q O H F R Z E R W L J H T R T S I C  
 V N O Z Y C Q N L S F W T O D T S M S I S T C  
 Z T J Q Y S Z A I C X W E I S A X G Q I C  
 Z G E Q X L E Z U W K N Q Z D F R C P O A  
 B G N D B Q N E T W O R K H N Y A O N  
 P Q N X V C P E A T A D G U G W H  
 L A Y D U U C P P Y I W C  
 W X L X W B M K O  
 N B C

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Antenna       | Mars        |
| TDRS          | Exploration |
| Satellite     | Launch      |
| Planet        | Spacecraft  |
| Network       | Station     |
| Space         | Moon        |
| Orbit         | Rocket      |
| Radar         | Asteroid    |
| Communication | Mission     |
| Navigation    | Astronaut   |
| Earth         | Stars       |



# COLOR ME

## TDRS Satellite—First Generation



### DID YOU KNOW?

Started in the early 1970's the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) is part of the Near Space Network. The Tracking and Data Relay Satellite system consists of in-orbit satellites to provide near continuous information to and from missions the Hubble Space Telescope and the International Space Station.



# SATELLITE FACTS

## Tracking and Data Relay Satellite



### WHAT IS A RELAY SATELLITE?

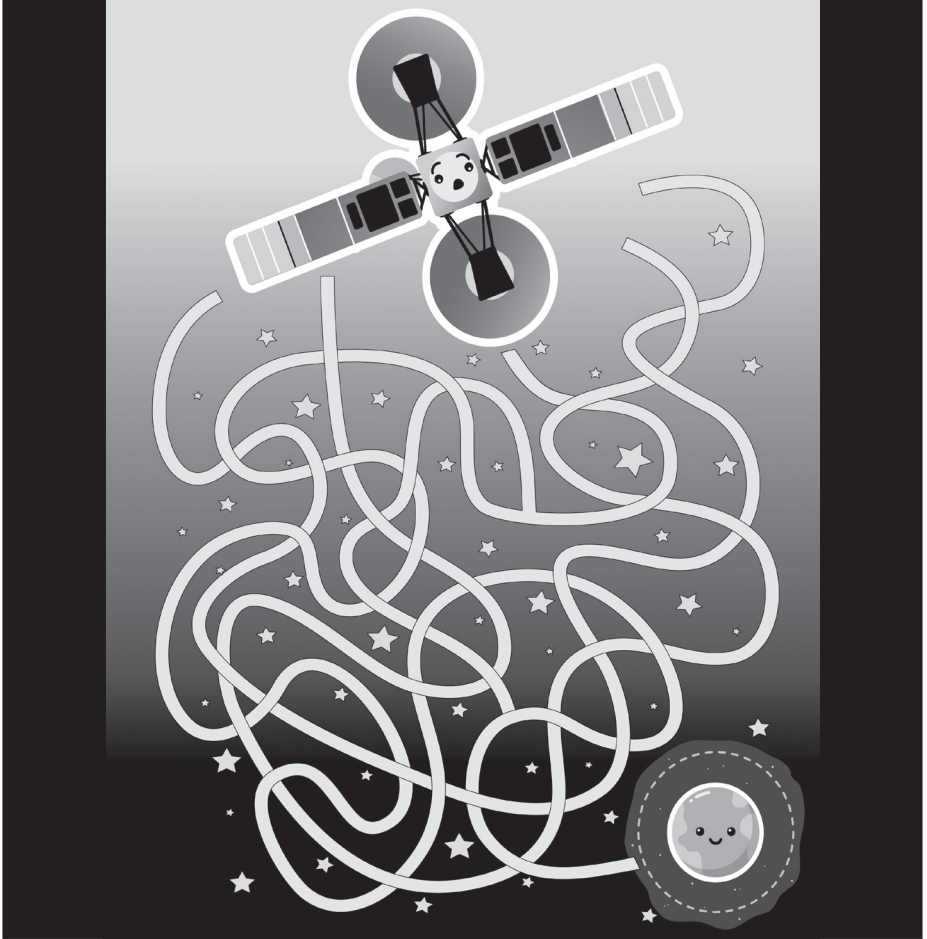
Like in a relay race, where runners pass the baton to the next runner to run the next leg of the race, the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) works similarly with satellite's information to transfer data between the ground and space.

A satellite in orbit cannot pass along information to the ground stations on Earth if the satellite does not have a clear view of the ground station. Therefore, TDRS serves as a way to pass along the satellite's information. Nine TDRS sit about 35,400 kilometers (22,000 miles) above the Earth and are able to forward information from a satellite until it reaches the appropriate ground station in view, to that TDRS at either White Sands, New Mexico or Guam Island. TDRS can also send information from the ground to the satellite to tell the satellite what to do (take a picture, turn a sensor on or off, send stored data back or change its orbit). TDRS allows NASA to have global coverage of all the satellites—24 hours a day—without having to build extra ground stations on Earth.

Operating SCA Network: Near Space Network

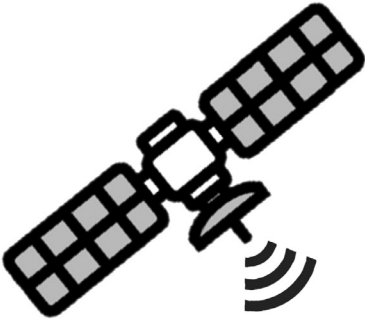
# NAVIGATE TO ORBIT

Navigate the string routes to find the path that takes TDRS to orbit.  
(The strings cross over and under each other, so crossing other string routes is okay to stay on your route!)



**DID YOU KNOW? ♦ NAVIGATION** Mission users in orbit can determine their position and time using communications channel tracking via the Space Communications and Navigation (SCaN) Deep Space Network (DSN), Near Space Network (NSN) or by on-board means of processing one-way radio navigation signals from Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) such as the U.S. Global Positioning System (GPS). The DSN is also capable of supporting tracking from Low Earth Orbit (LEO). GPS is transforming operations in space—from guidance systems for the Space Station's return vehicle to the control of communication satellites to entirely new forms of Earth remote sensing to collect and analyse data from faraway places!

# DECODE THE SIGNAL!



## INSTRUCTIONS

The radio signals are sending a message! Figure out what it says by going row by row to see what letter the radio wave lands on!

MESSAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

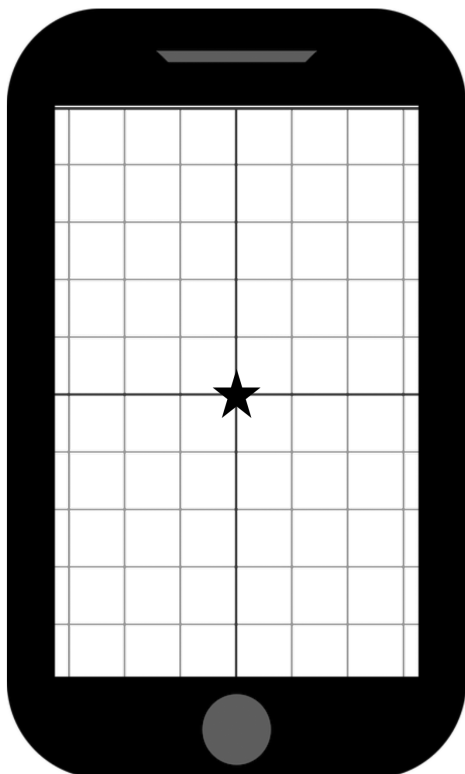
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# WHERE AM I?

Your phone needs to figure out where you are!  
Start at the center star and follow  
the instructions to find out!

1. Satellite A tells you to go up four squares
2. Satellite B tells you to go left two squares
3. Satellite C tells you to go down three squares
4. Satellite D tells you to go right four squares

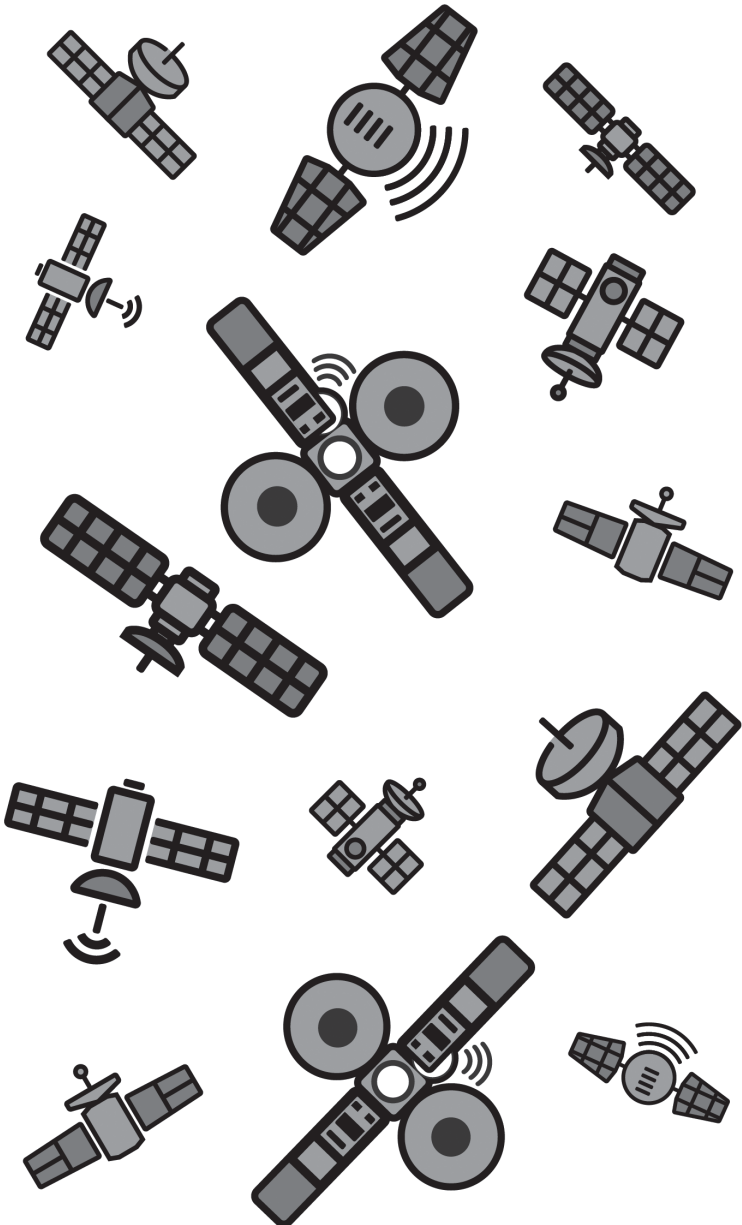
**Label where you are!**



**DID YOU KNOW?** One GPS satellite isn't enough to tell you where you are. You need at least four GPS signals to figure out your position! When people use their phone for GPS, the phone has to figure out what the signals are saying.

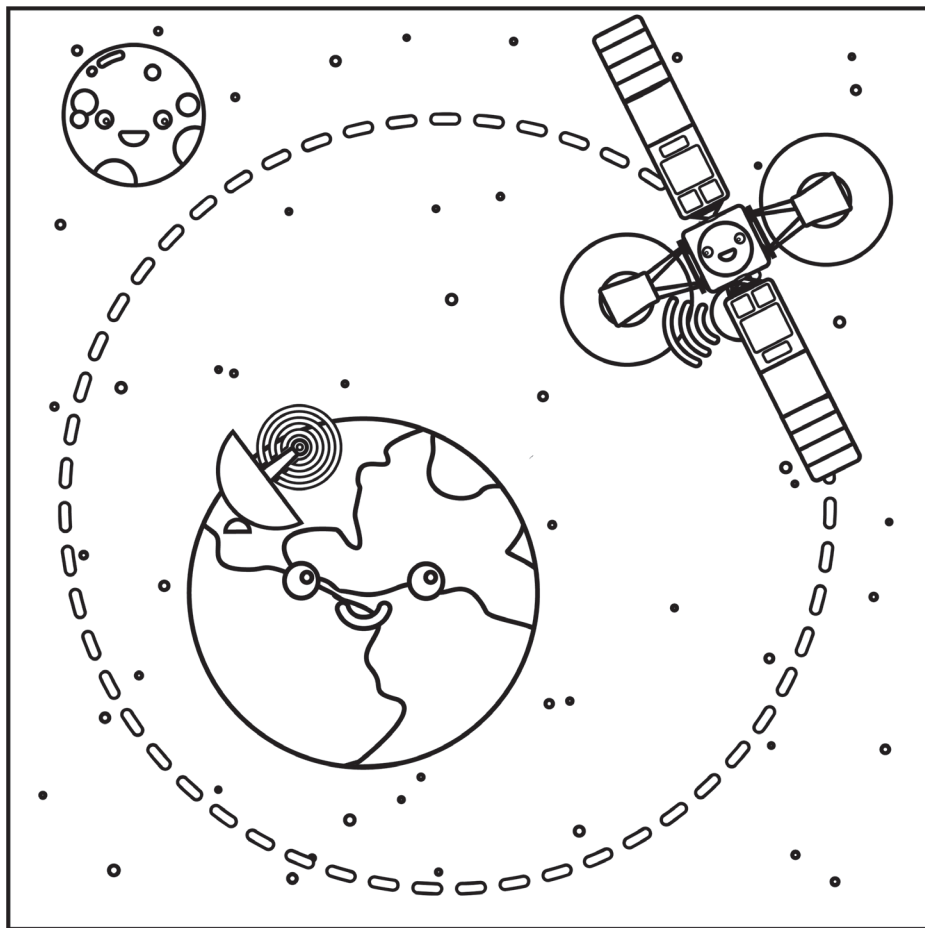
# MATCH THE SATELLITES

Draw lines to connect all the matching satellites.  
(Tip: There is more than one match.)



# COLOR ME

Add your own colors to the image below!

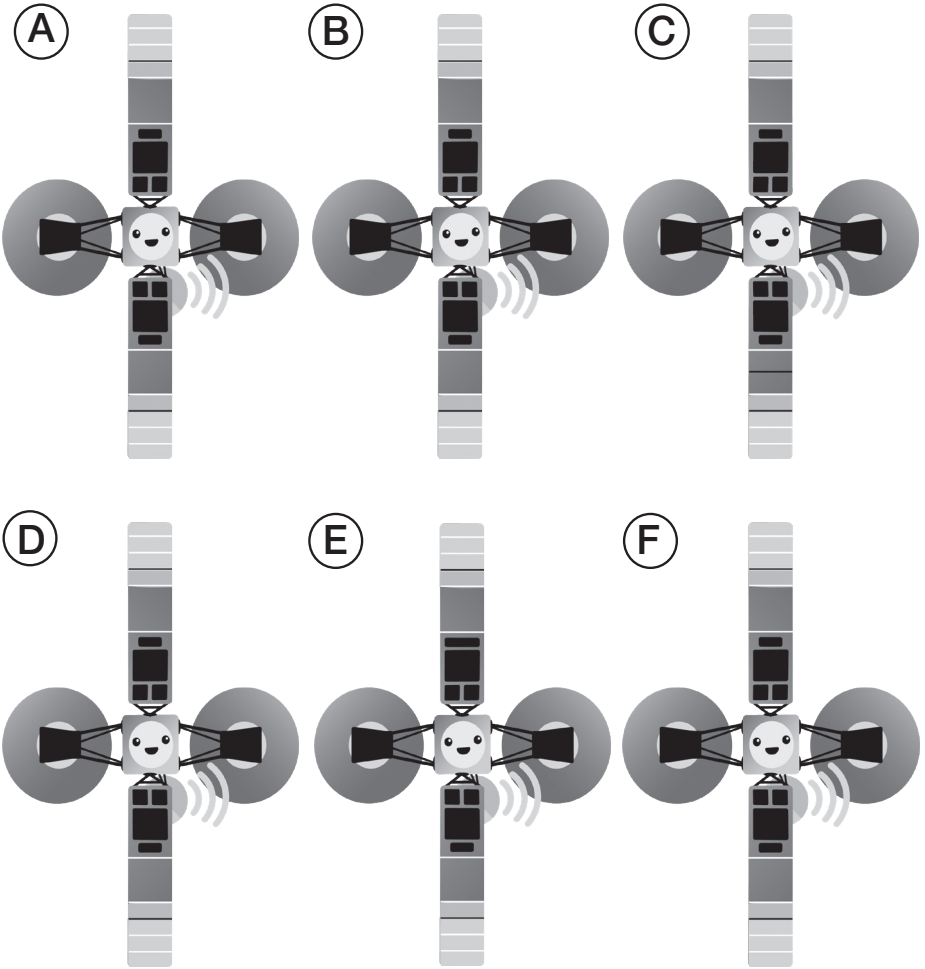


## DID YOU KNOW?

When satellites reach their orbit, their name changes from a letter to a number: TDRS-A → TDRS-1

# SATELLITE ODD ONE OUT

Two of the satellites are different from the others.  
Can you find them?



# SPACE JOURNEY STORY

## Instructions:

- Choose a word for each part of speech specified.
- Read the story on the page out loud, filling your words in the blanks.
- Laugh and ask your family and friends to see what words they choose – a new story every time.

NASA is starting a mission in which we will be sending a

select group of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_.

*plural noun*

*planet*

*noun*

We have asked you to join in this \_\_\_\_\_ mission!

*constellation*

\_\_\_\_\_ is leading your team on this \_\_\_\_\_ journey in

*person*

*adjective*

which you will \_\_\_\_\_. The Space Communications and

*verb*

Navigation (SCaN) Deep Space Network will be managing the

communication with you, your \_\_\_\_\_, and the mission

*plural noun*

control center. The satellites will transmit and receive the

messages with the \_\_\_\_\_ ground station. You and

*place*

your team will live for \_\_\_\_\_ years in a \_\_\_\_\_

*number*

*noun*

and work on \_\_\_\_\_ experiments to benefit science and

*adjective*

\_\_\_\_\_. The experiment data will be sent to scientists

*plural noun*

at \_\_\_\_\_ to evaluate. The food you will be eating is

*place*

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The team will be wearing

*food*

*beverage*

\_\_\_\_\_ spacesuits and exploring the

*color*

planet in a \_\_\_\_\_. Your scientific

*vehicle*

experiments will help people on Earth

with their \_\_\_\_\_!

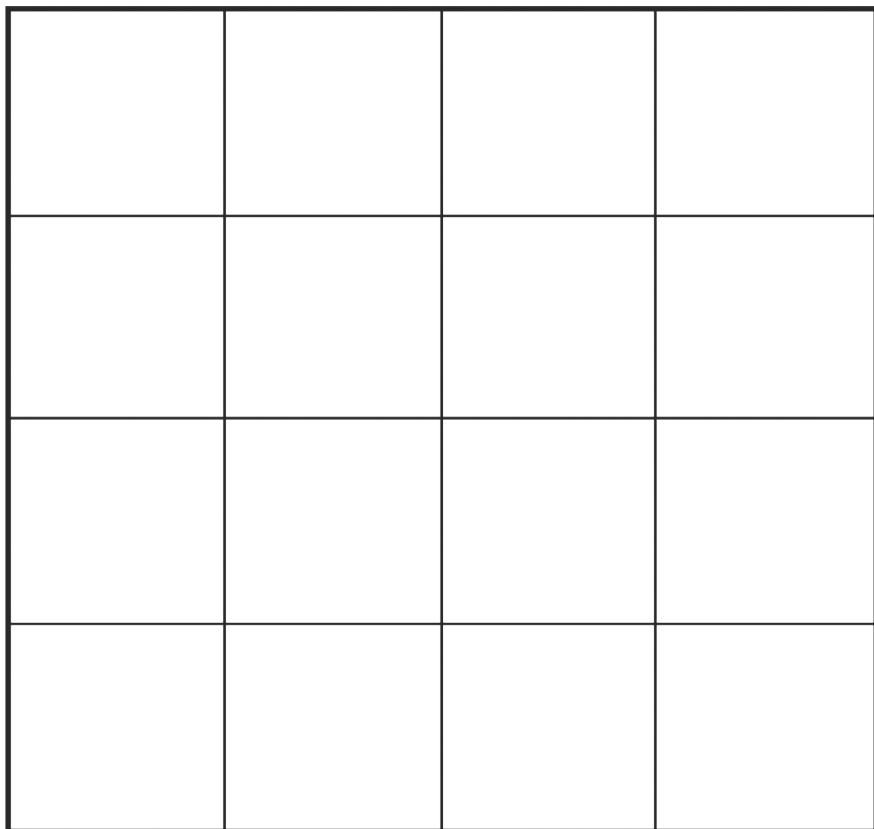
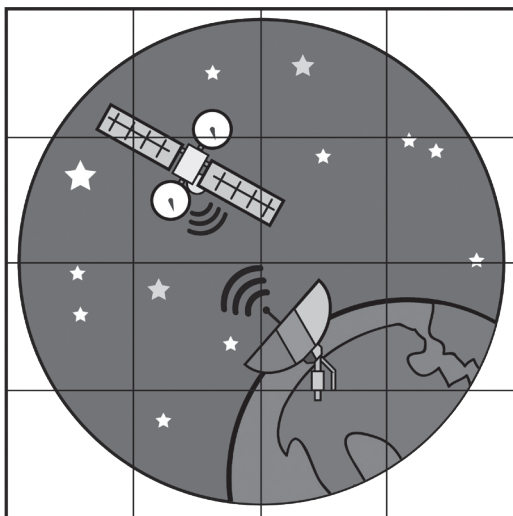
*plural noun*





# DRAW ME

Use the grids on this page to copy the satellite and network antenna picture, then add some color to your drawing!



# SCAN NETWORKS



## WHAT ARE THE SCAN NETWORKS?

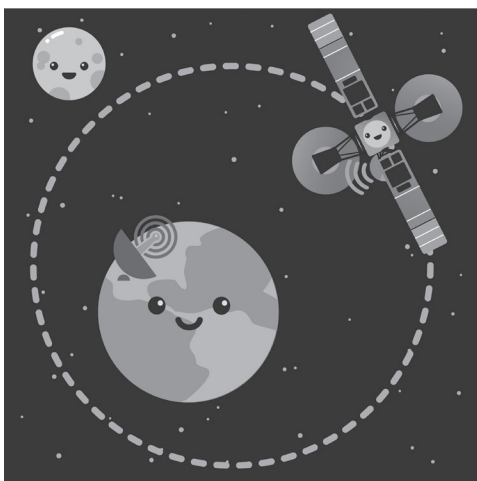
SCaN empowers missions with vital links from space to ground through two networks, NASA's Near Space Network and Deep Space Network.

## NEAR SPACE NETWORK (NSN):

The Near Space Network empowers spacecraft and launch vehicles with communications and navigation services from the launch pad to a million miles away. The network provides direct-to-Earth and relay satellite capabilities through a combination of commercial and government satellites in orbit and ground stations worldwide.

## DEEP SPACE NETWORK (DSN):

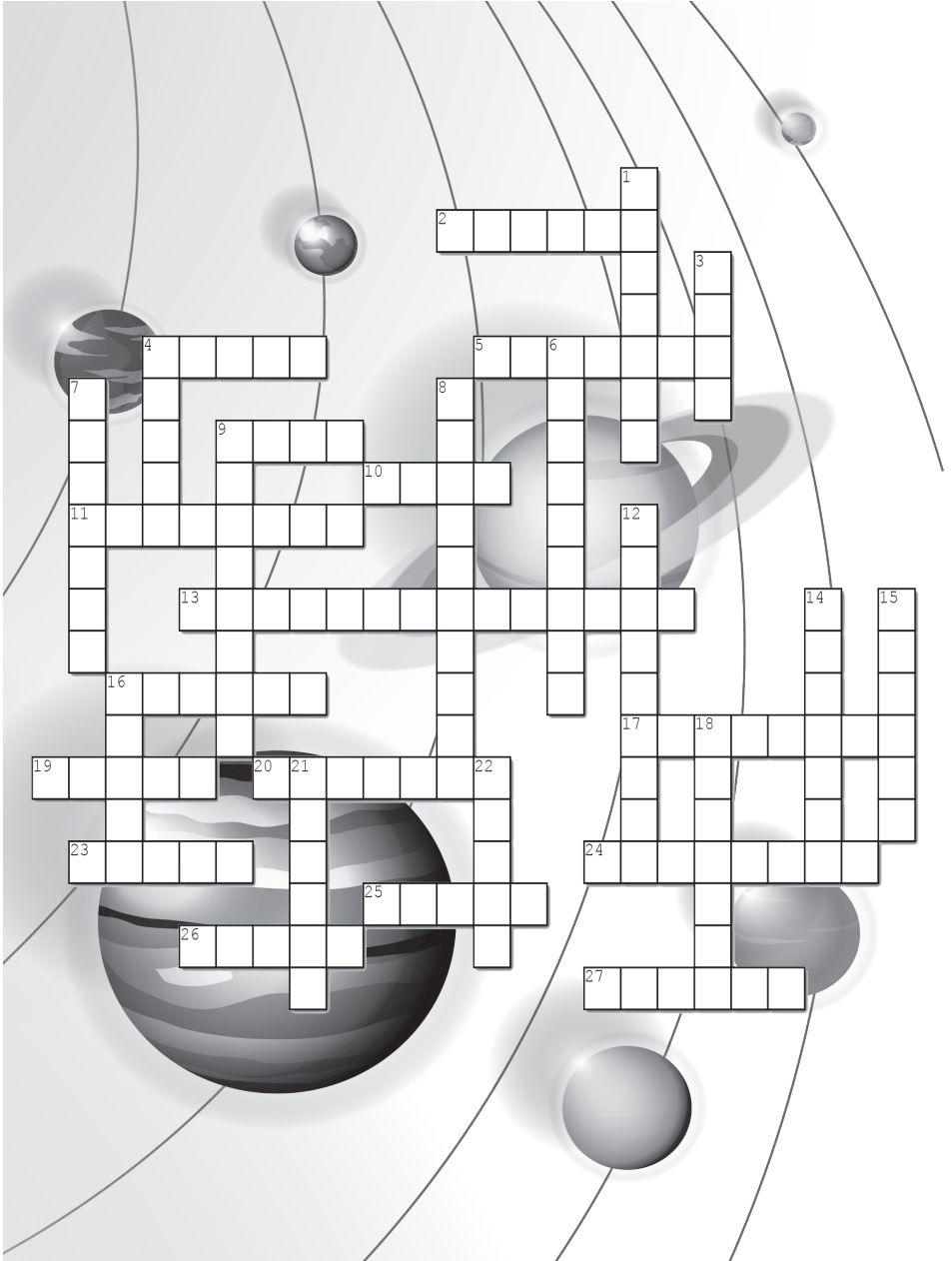
The Deep Space Network supports NASA and non-NASA missions that explore the furthest points of our solar system. The DSN has three ground stations located approximately 120 degrees apart on Earth.





# GALACTIC CROSSWORD

Read the clues on the facing page and fill in the correct answers from the Word Key in the puzzle below.



# GALACTIC CROSSWORD

## WORD KEY:

Solar Star Networks Radar Link Mission Rocket Gravity Satellite  
Planets Radar Apogee Payload Antenna Perigee Lunar Orbit  
NASA Space Communications Latitude Launch Galaxy Receiver  
Tracking Spacecraft Longitude Robot Rover Meteor

## ACROSS:

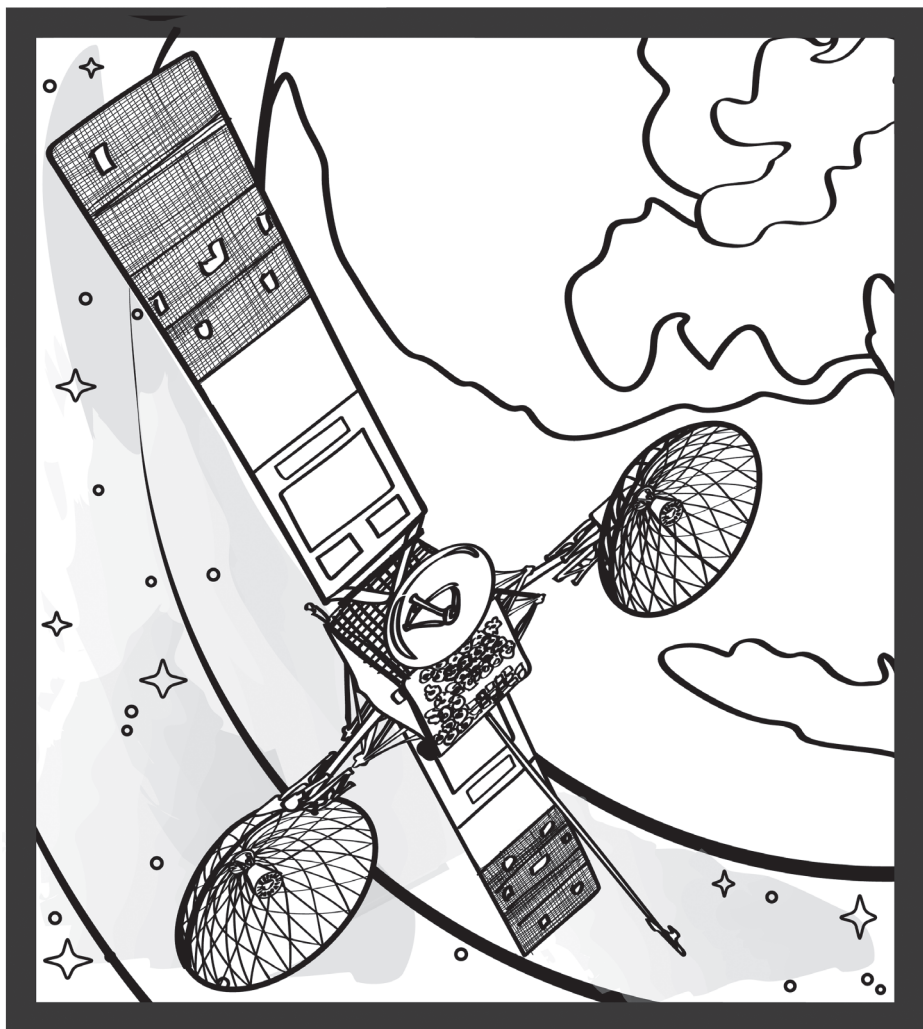
2. A space rock that becomes so hot it glows when it passes into Earth's atmosphere.
4. A vehicle for exploring the surface of a planet or moon.
5. A flight to a destination in space.
9. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
10. A huge ball of very hot, glowing gas that gives off both heat and light.
11. A measurement of distance, given in degrees north or south from the equator.
13. A means of transmitting and receiving information.
16. A vehicle used to launch people and objects into space.
17. Locking on and following a selected signal.
19. A device that sends out radio waves and picks them up again after the waves strike another object and bounce back.
20. Large round objects that revolve around a star.
23. The path followed by a moon, planet or artificial satellite as it travels around another body in space.
24. A device that captures and processes a desired signal.
25. Having to do with the Moon.
26. The region beyond Earth's atmosphere.
27. One of the very large groups of stars and other matter that are found throughout the universe.

## DOWN:

1. The force by which a planet or other body draws objects toward its center.
3. The connection between a sender and receiver.
4. A machine that is built to do a certain job again and again, or to do work that might be dangerous for humans.
6. A natural moon or man-made object that orbits a planet or other object.
7. Equipment and samples from a mission that must be returned to Earth for analysis.
8. Vehicle capable of traveling in outer space.
9. Collection of systems that provide communication and navigation services to missions.
12. A measurement of distance, given in degrees east or west of the prime meridian.
14. A point in the satellite's orbit where it is closest to the Earth—opposite of apogee.
15. A point in the Earth satellite's orbit where the satellite is furthest from Earth—opposite of perigee.
16. Device that transmits a radio signal and receives the reflectors from selected object to determine the characteristics of that object.
18. A metallic structure or conductor that captures and/or transmits radio electromagnetic waves.
21. To send something on its way, such as when a rocket's engines are ignited to send it from Earth into space.
22. Having to do with the sun.

# COLOR ME

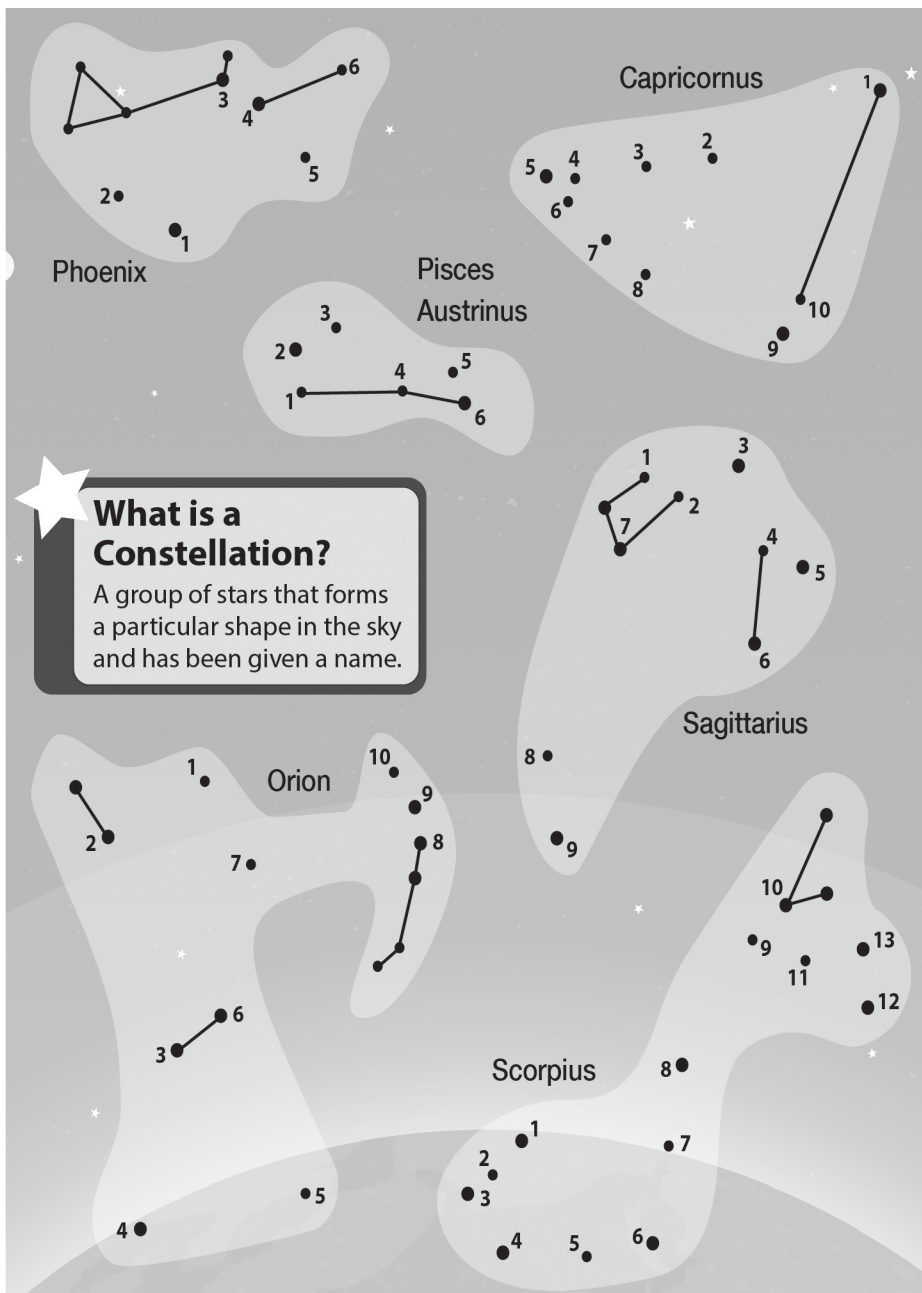
## TDRS M Satellite—Third Generation



**DID YOU KNOW?** TDRS-M, now named TDRS-13 after reaching geosynchronous orbit, is the latest communications satellite to join the TDRS fleet and will support space communications for an additional 15 years. Geosynchronous orbit is a high Earth orbit that allows satellites to match the Earth's rotation.

# CONNECT THE DOTS

Connect the dots to complete the constellations.



# SPACE WORD SCRAMBLE

Unscramble the letters below to make space words.



ETASORID \_\_\_\_\_

AENLTP \_\_\_\_\_

EOCTKR \_\_\_\_\_

RATEH \_\_\_\_\_

MNOO \_\_\_\_\_

RSMA \_\_\_\_\_

ILSLATEET \_\_\_\_\_

TBROI \_\_\_\_\_

LXAYGA \_\_\_\_\_

STURTOANA \_\_\_\_\_

ROTMEE \_\_\_\_\_

ATSR \_\_\_\_\_

ERRVO \_\_\_\_\_

IIMSNSO \_\_\_\_\_

CPAES \_\_\_\_\_

## **ROCKET LAUNCHES**

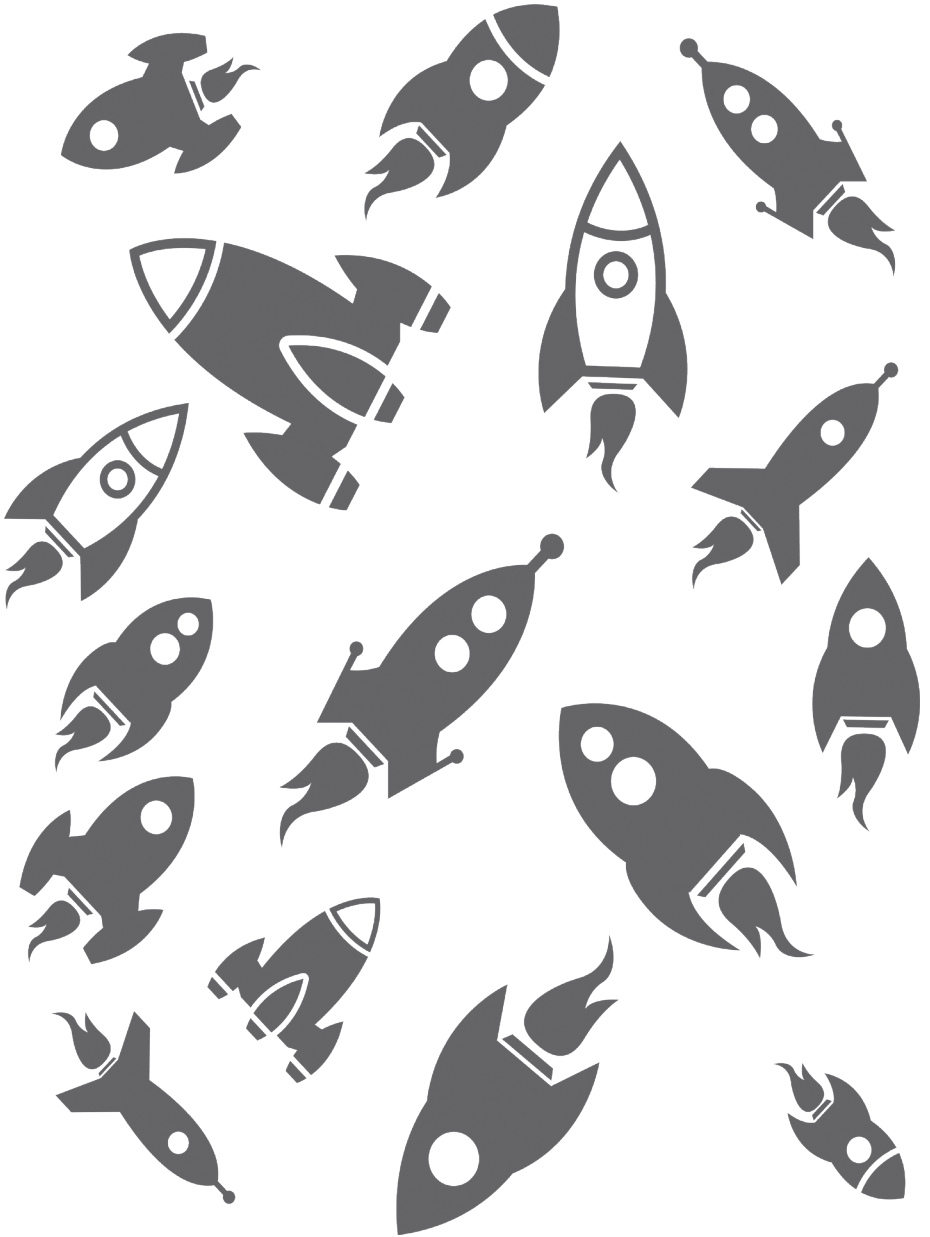
Rockets such as the Atlas V rocket are used by the Space Communications and Navigation Program at NASA to launch spacecraft from the Cape Canaveral Space Force Station.



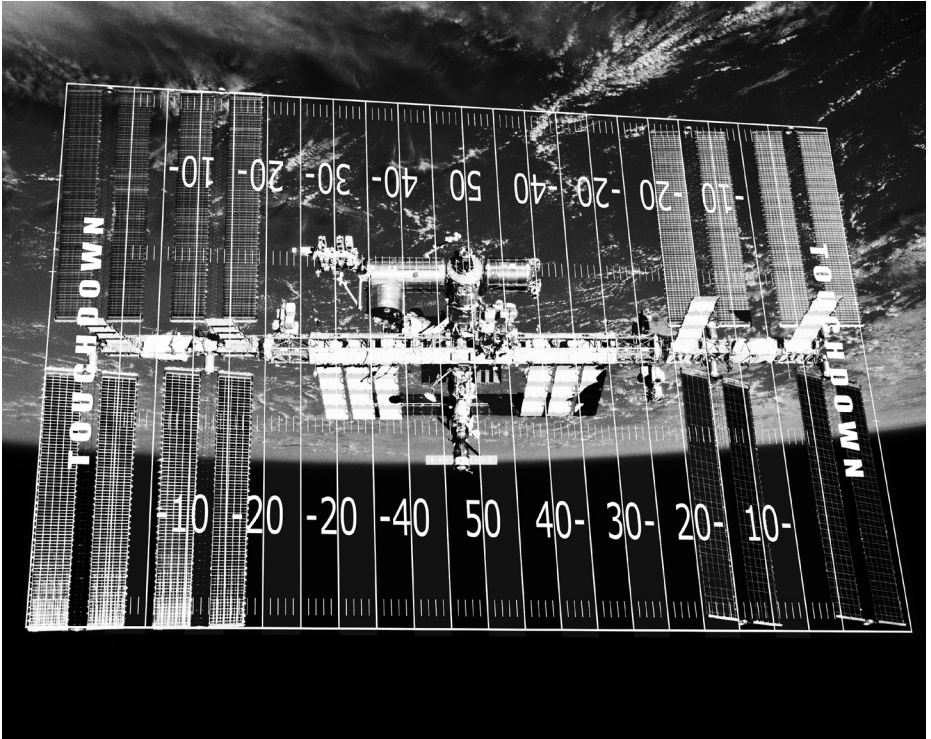
# MATCH THE ROCKETS

---

Draw lines to connect all the matching rockets.  
(There is more than one match.)



# SPACE STATION FACTS



## WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION?

The International Space Station is a habitable vehicle in a low Earth orbit that serves as a microgravity and space environment research laboratory. An international collaboration, the space station began assembly in December 1998 and has been continually occupied since November 2000. Since then, more than 240 people from 19 countries have spent time aboard. The space station is approximately the size of a football field and is the second brightest object in the night sky, after the Moon.

# I SPY ONBOARD SPACE STATION



Find these items hidden  
onboard the Space Station:

Astronaut

Chess Pieces

Earth

Guitar

Robot

Rocket

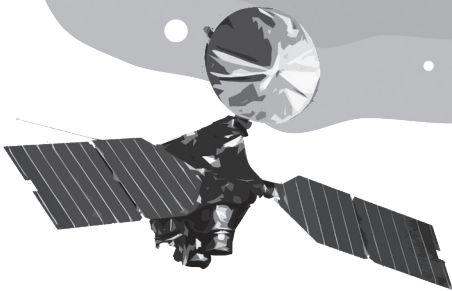
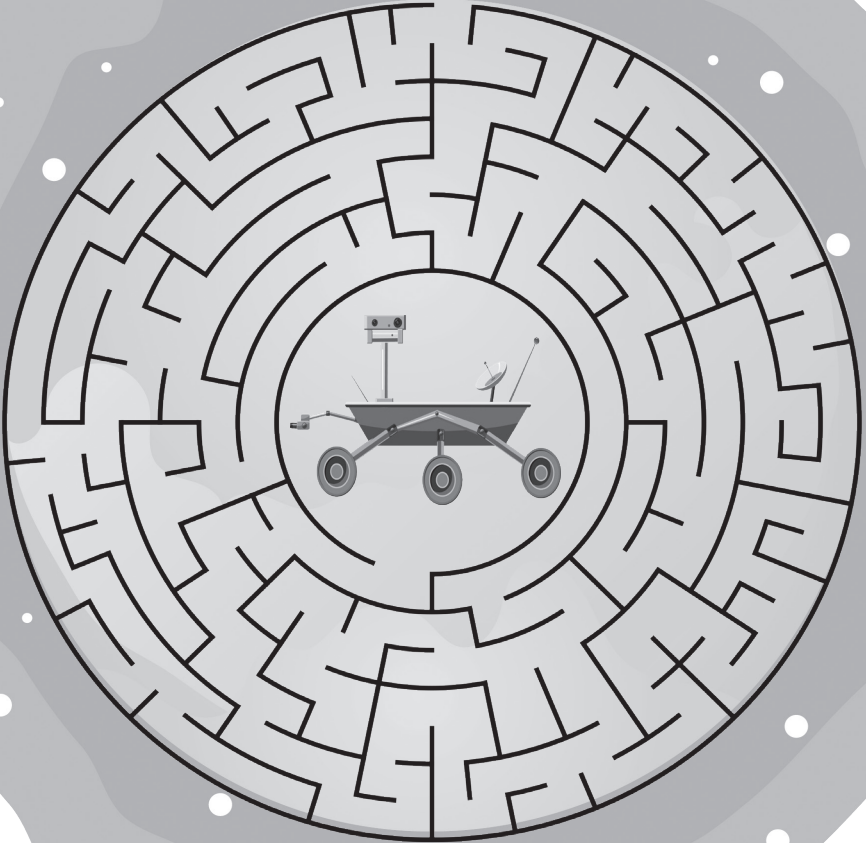
Satellite

Shoe

Tomato

# FIND THE MARS ROVER

Start your mission here to  
navigate to the Mars Rover  
at the center of the maze!

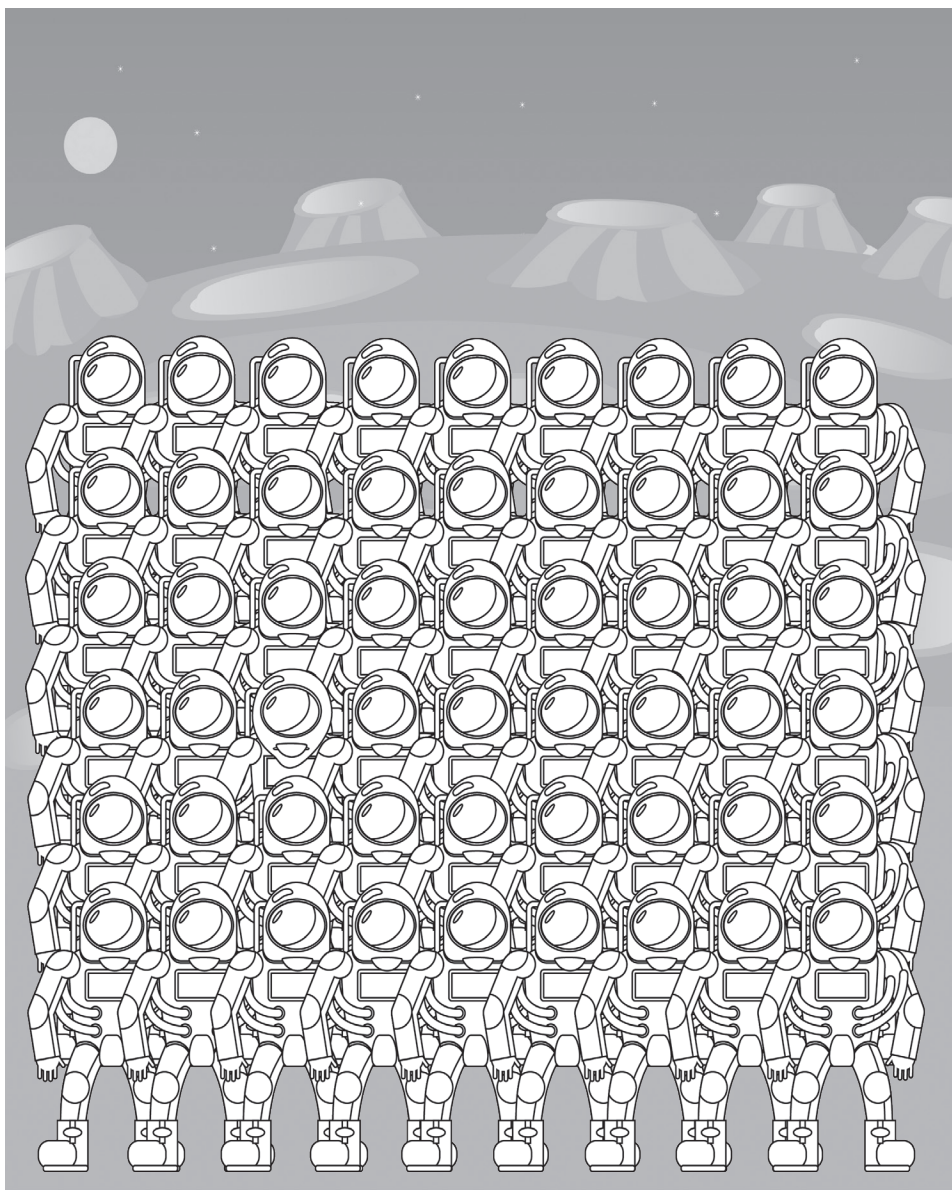


## **DID YOU KNOW?**

The Mars Reconnaissance  
Orbiter provides relay  
support to the Mars 2020  
Perseverance Rover.

# FIND ME

Find the martian in the picture below.





# FUTURE SPACE EXPLORATION



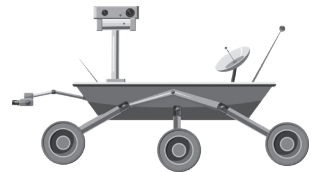
## HUMANITY'S RETURN TO THE MOON

### ARTEMIS

Artemis is the twin sister of Apollo and the goddess of the Moon in Greek mythology. Now she personifies NASA's path to return to the lunar surface for the first time since the Apollo 17 mission in 1972.



With the Artemis missions, NASA will land the first woman and first person of color on the Moon, using innovative technologies to explore more of the lunar surface than ever before.



We will collaborate with commercial and international partners to establish a long-term presence on and around the Moon for the first time. Then, we will use what we learn on and around the Moon to take the next giant leap: sending astronauts to Mars.

# ANSWER KEY

Page 1 – SCaN Word Search:

C I M

P S D U O F A I H

H Q L J L H I E X O N Q C

T D R R A D A R P O S K V P Q H U

W C F P D N L F D N R O J Q H N H C E

D Q I Q L O E V T C Y F X X M L C I O O G

S D J F D N T O N W T T K N Z N Q S M R F

L P P C O P Z R O L I W H O F U N M S M M M G

T U D A X S B O S N A V I G A T I O N U F J R

H H V F M C P M C W D S T D L W E Z Z V N C V I E

Z J Q P I E E T K W O A H Q J L Y H T U I V F T J

S A T E L L I T E C T T R U R C O J U O C Y I V I

S P G E P R O O W T S R V D G S N C R E R A R S V E W

W H Q C E X P L O R A T I O N J H Y H N D T J T T A C

D G T Z A L L V P E A G L T E A N V B X D I E R X Y S

H G D G S F O I W O S P A C E C R A F T O Y O F B

V N E R T T G U W K T T D N T S T L T M N M R V B

G B Z C S W R S J A A I E C X G H J R A V I B D W

A U L V P Q O H F R Z E R W L J H T R T S I C

V N O Z Y C Q N L S F W T O D T S M S I S T C

Z T J Q Y S Z A I C X W E I S A X G Q I C

Z G E Q X L E Z U W K N Q Z D F R C P O A

B G N D B Q N E T W O R K H N Y A O N

P Q N X V C P E A T A D G U G W H

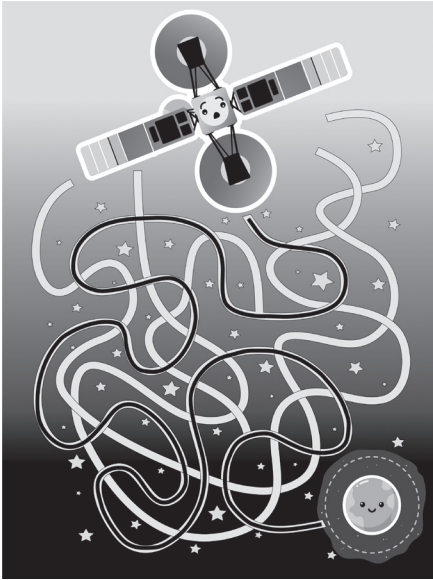
L A Y D U U C P P Y I W C

W X L X W B M K O

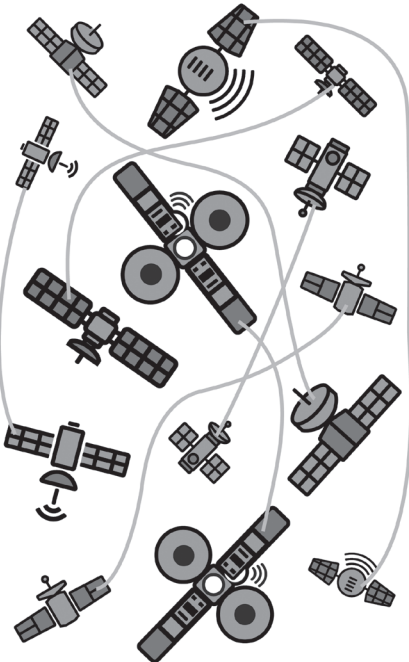
N B C

# ANSWER KEY

Page 4—Navigate to Orbit:



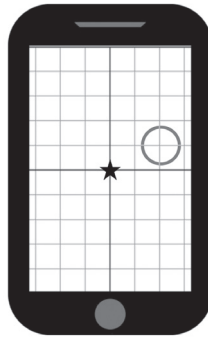
Page 7—Match the Satellites:



Page 5—Decode the Signal:  
**Navigation**

---

Page 6—Where Am I?:



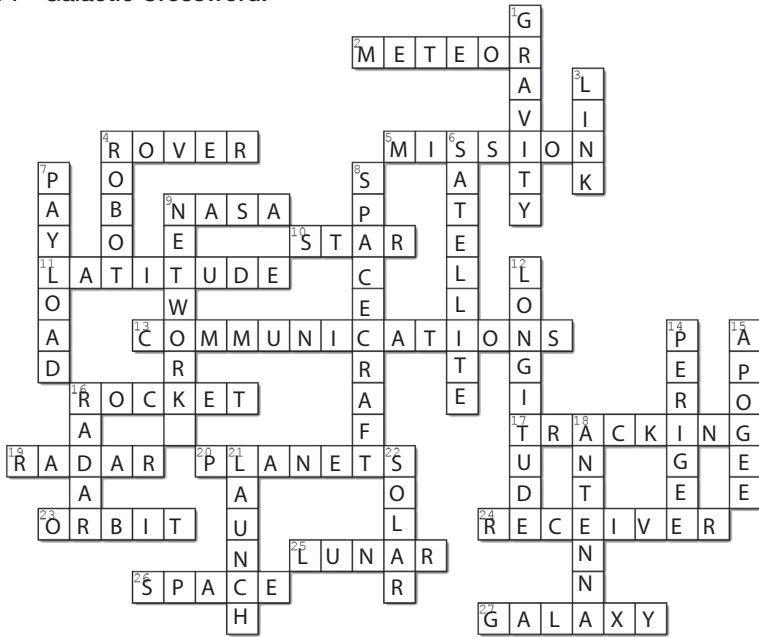
Page 9—Satellite Odd One Out:  
**C and E**

---

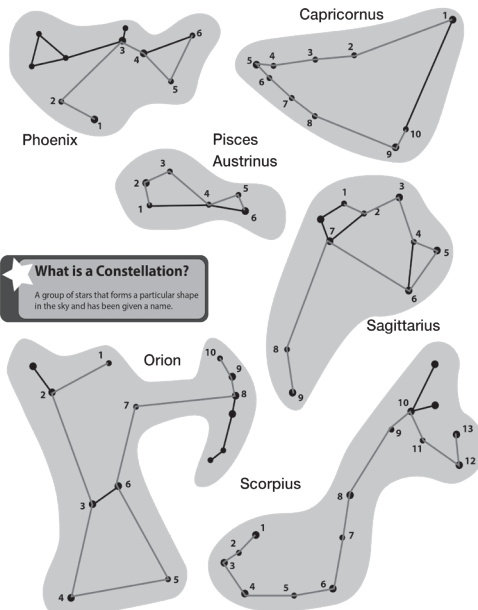


# ANSWER KEY

## Page 14—Galactic Crossword:



## Page 17—Connect the Dots:

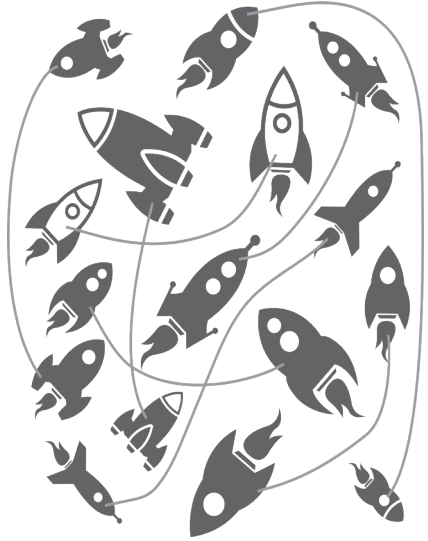


# ANSWER KEY

## Page 18—Space Word Scramble

ETASORID	<u>ASTEROID</u>
AENLTP	<u>PLANET</u>
EOCTKR	<u>ROCKET</u>
RATEH	<u>EARTH</u>
MNOO	<u>MOON</u>
RSMA	<u>MARS</u>
ILSLATEET	<u>SATELLITE</u>
TBROI	<u>ORBIT</u>
LXAYGA	<u>GALAXY</u>
STURTOANA	<u>ASTRONAUT</u>
ROTMEE	<u>METEOR</u>
ATSR	<u>STAR</u>
ERRVO	<u>ROVER</u>
IIMSNSO	<u>MISSION</u>
CPAES	<u>SPACE</u>

## Page 19—Match the Rockets:



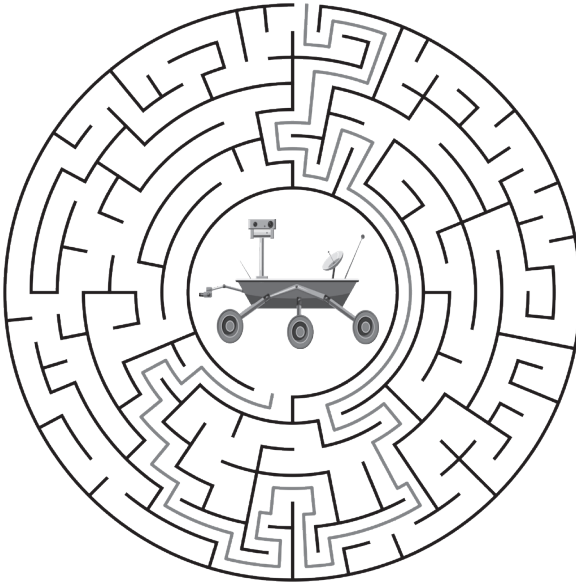
## Page 21—I Spy Onboard Space Station:



# ANSWER KEY

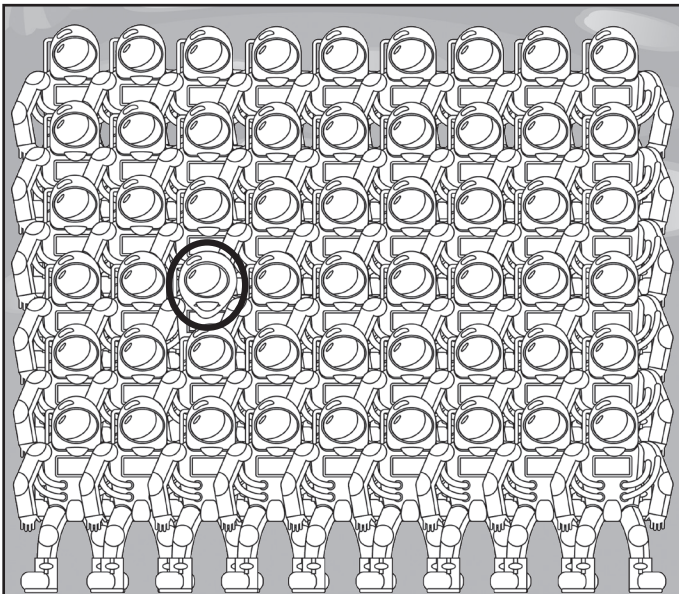
---

Page 22—Find the Mars Rover:



---

Page 23—Find Me:





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@NearSpaceNet**



**Facebook: @NASASCaN**

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**[www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov)**