

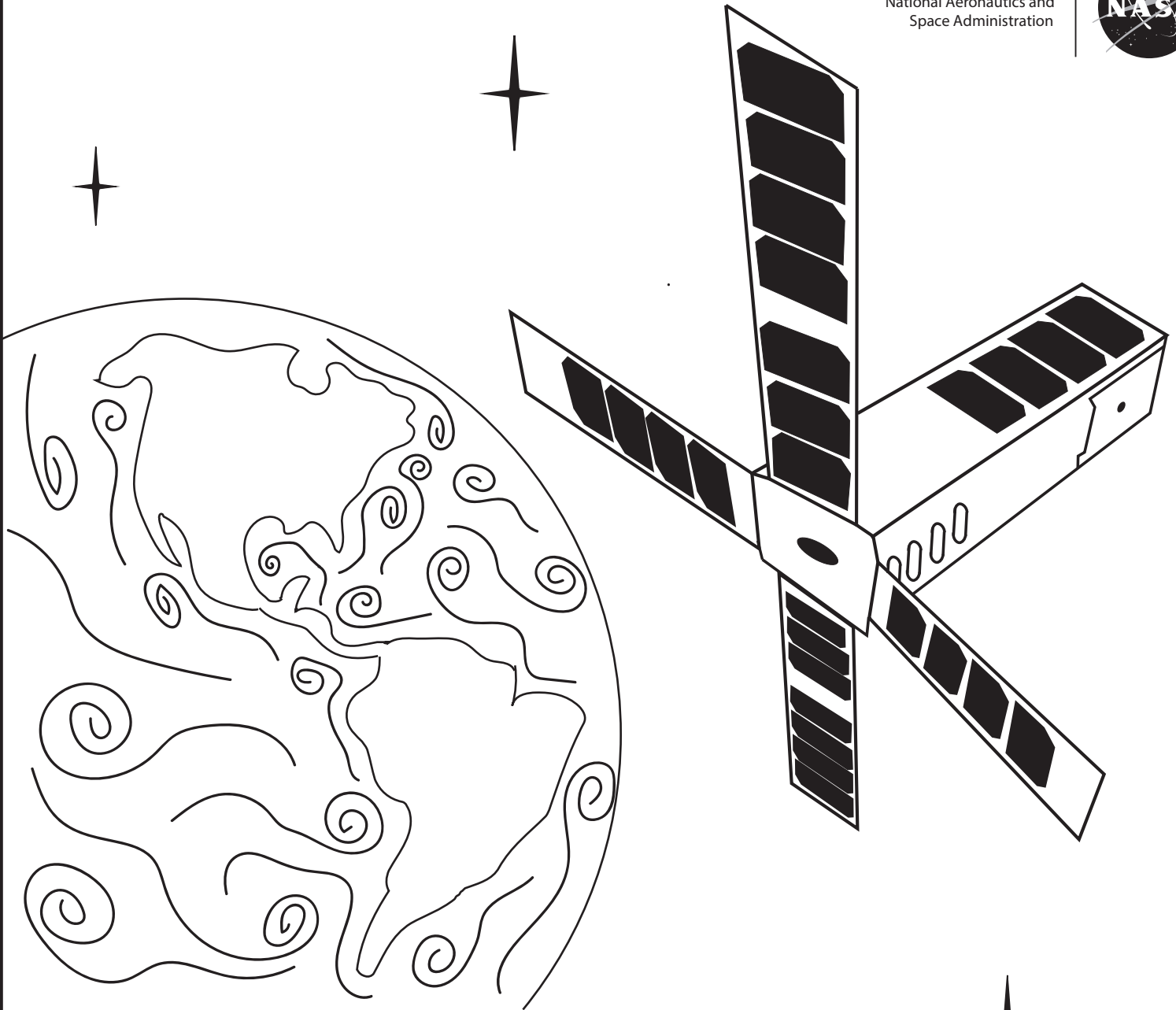
# Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO)

Launch Date: June 18, 2009

Weight (pounds): 204

Dimensions (inches): 152 × 108 × 103

The Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter takes pictures as it orbits the Moon. These pictures are used to make an extremely detailed, 3D map of the surface! The data LRO gathers is sent back to Earth through NASA's Near Space Network. This data is very important for future human and robotic missions to the Moon.



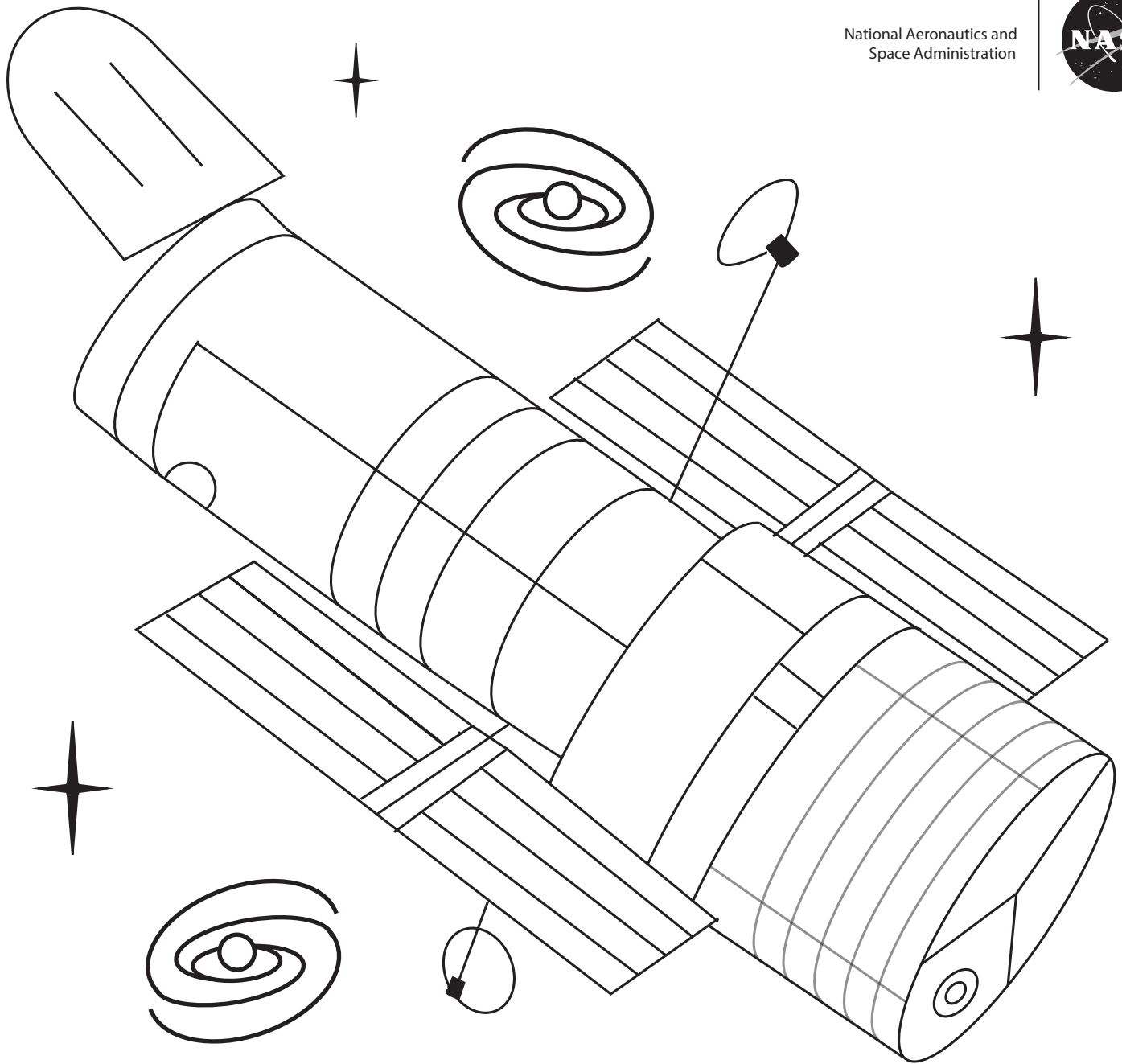
# SeaHawk-1 CubeSat

Launch Date: December 3, 2018

Weight (pounds): approximately 11

Dimensions (inches): 12 x 4 x 4, close to the size of a toaster!

The goal of the SeaHawk mission is prove we can gather ocean color data from a CubeSat, which is a small, cube-sized satellite. SeaHawk gathers this data by taking high-resolution pictures of oceans, coastal zones, and more. SeaHawk-1 was the first-ever CubeSat supported by the direct-to-Earth portion of the Near Space Network.



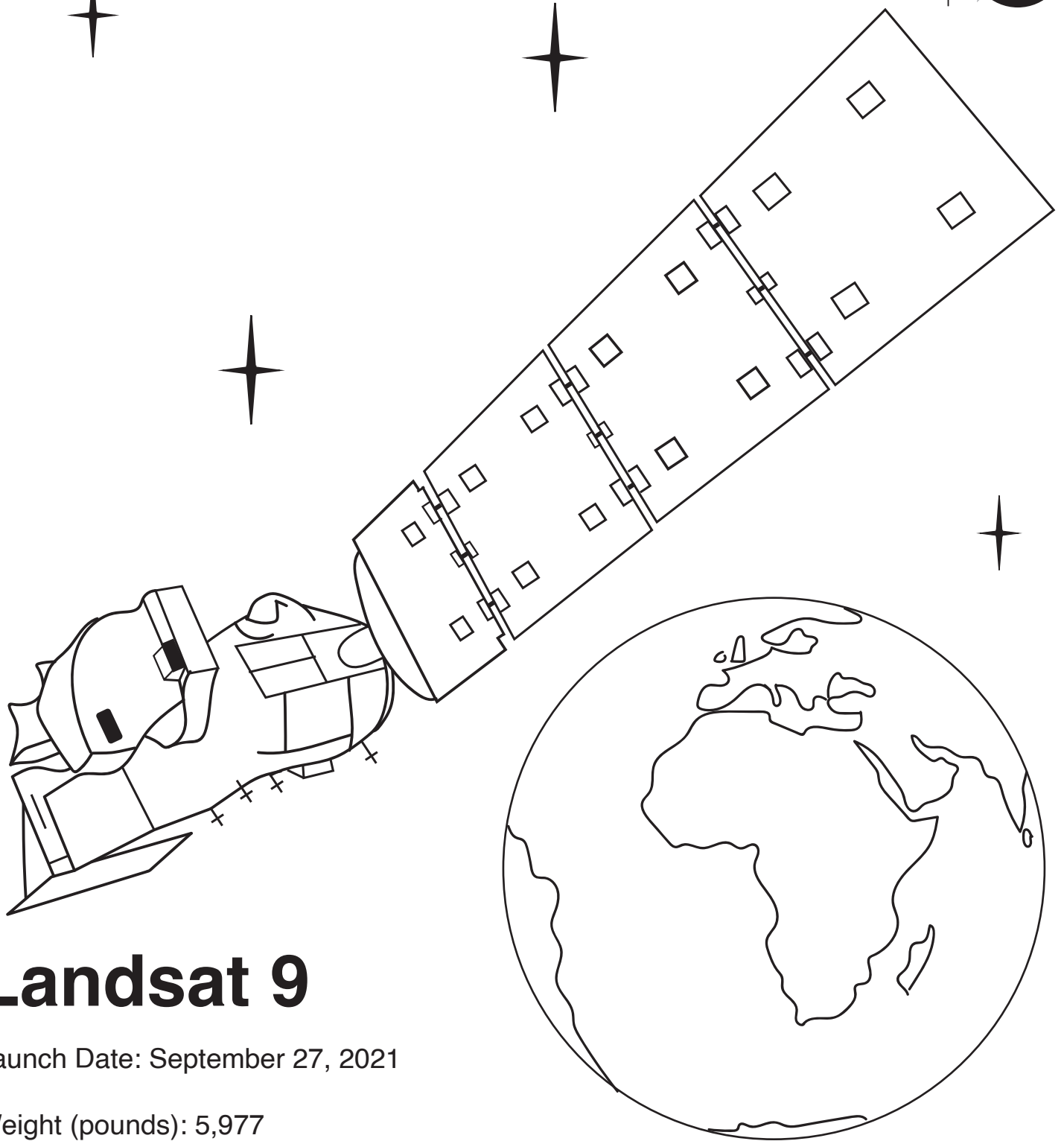
# Hubble Space Telescope

Launch Date: April 24, 1990, from Space Shuttle Discovery (STS-31)

Weight (pounds): 27,000, the weight of two full-size African elephants!

Dimensions (feet): 43.5 x 14, about the size of a school bus!

NASA's Hubble Space Telescope is a large telescope in space. It orbits the Earth, taking pictures of planets, stars, and galaxies. Hubble tells us a lot about the universe and its history! Hubble uses the Near Space Network's relay system to send important information back to Earth.



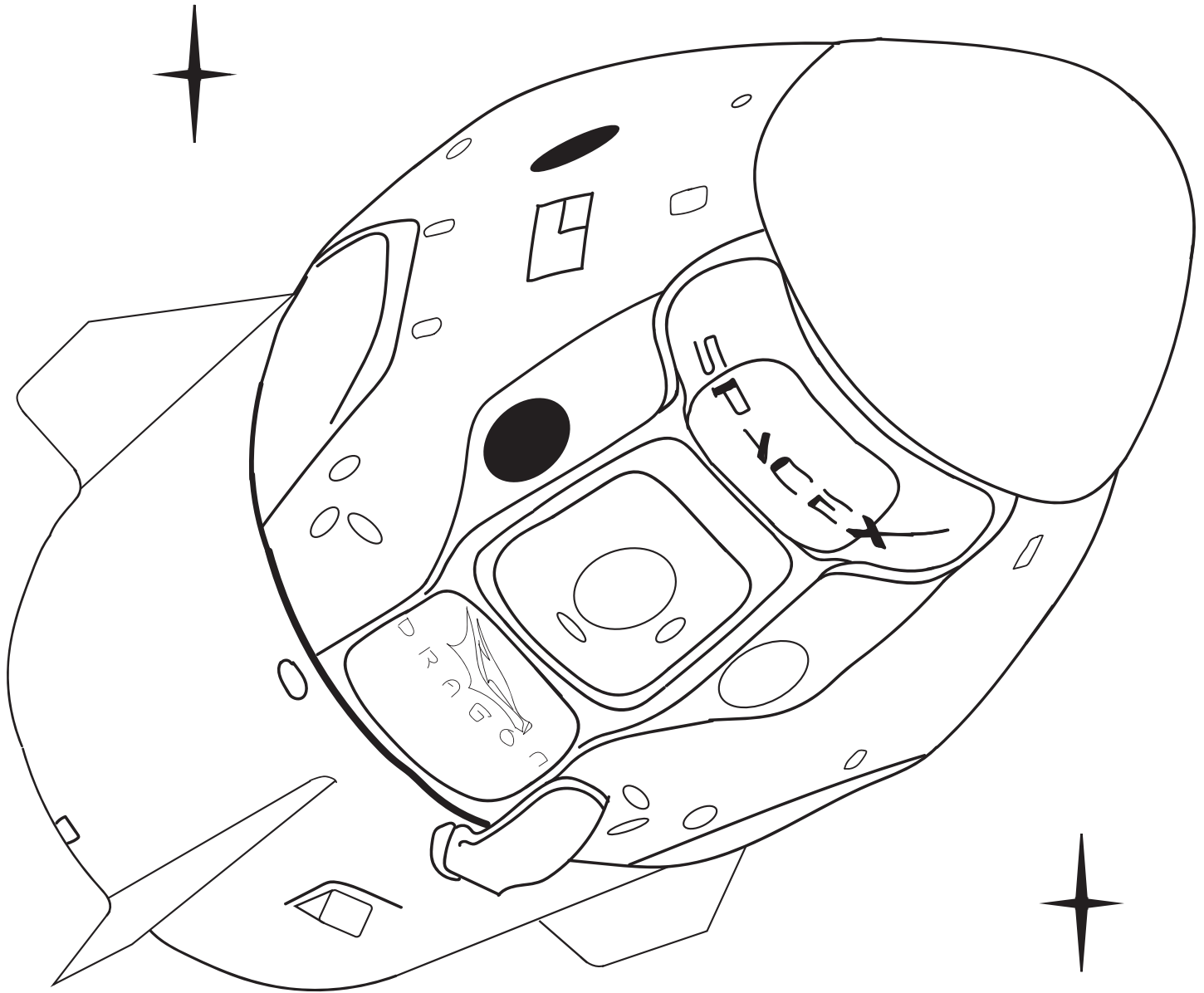
# Landsat 9

Launch Date: September 27, 2021

Weight (pounds): 5,977

Dimensions (feet): 15.1 × 9.8 × 9.8

The Landsat program is a collaboration between NASA and the U.S. Geological Survey. Landsat 9 is the newest spacecraft to join the fleet! They send data through the Near Space Network that allow us to see how our planet is changing.



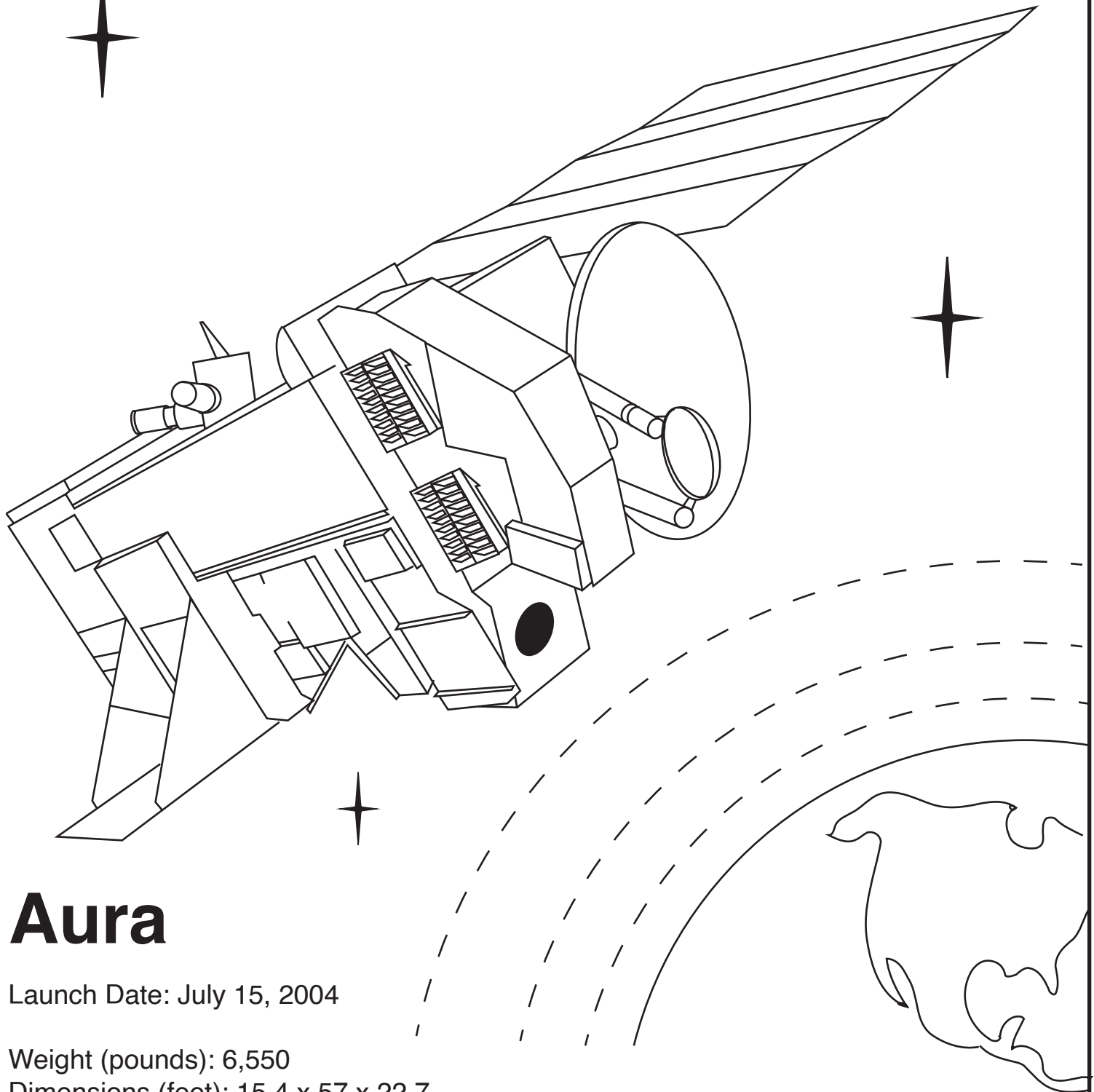
# SpaceX Crew Dragon

First Launch Date: November 16, 2020

Weight (pounds): 27,600

Dimensions (feet): 26.7 x 13

SpaceX's Dragon capsule brings astronauts and supplies to the International Space Station. It is reusable, meaning that it can fly over and over again! NASA's Near Space Network supports the Dragon as it docks and undocks from the space station.



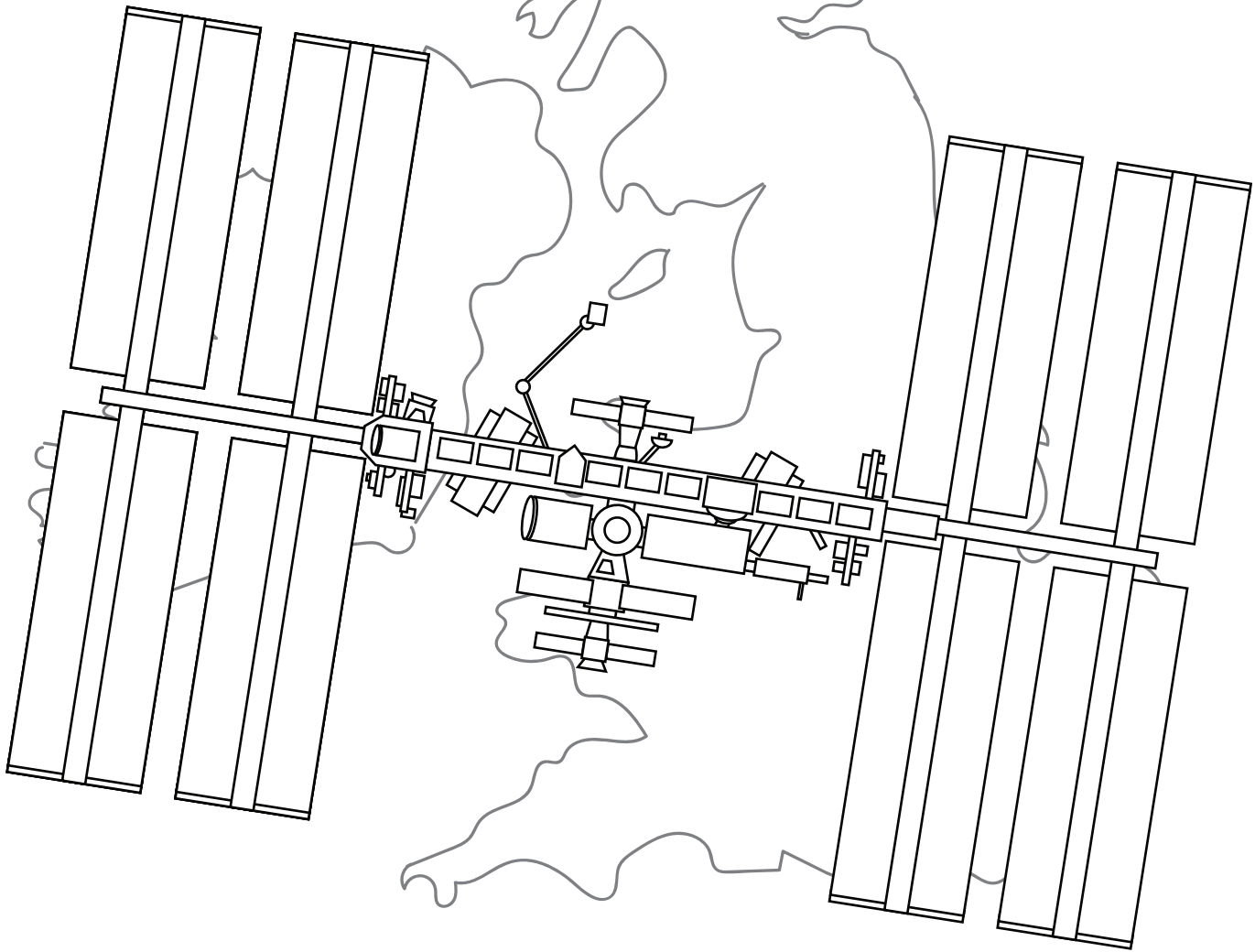
# Aura

Launch Date: July 15, 2004

Weight (pounds): 6,550

Dimensions (feet): 15.4 x 57 x 22.7

Aura, latin for breeze, studies the Earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere is very important to all life on Earth, providing protection from the Sun and the air we breathe. NASA's Near Space Network ensures all of Aura's important data about the atmosphere is delivered safely to its scientists.



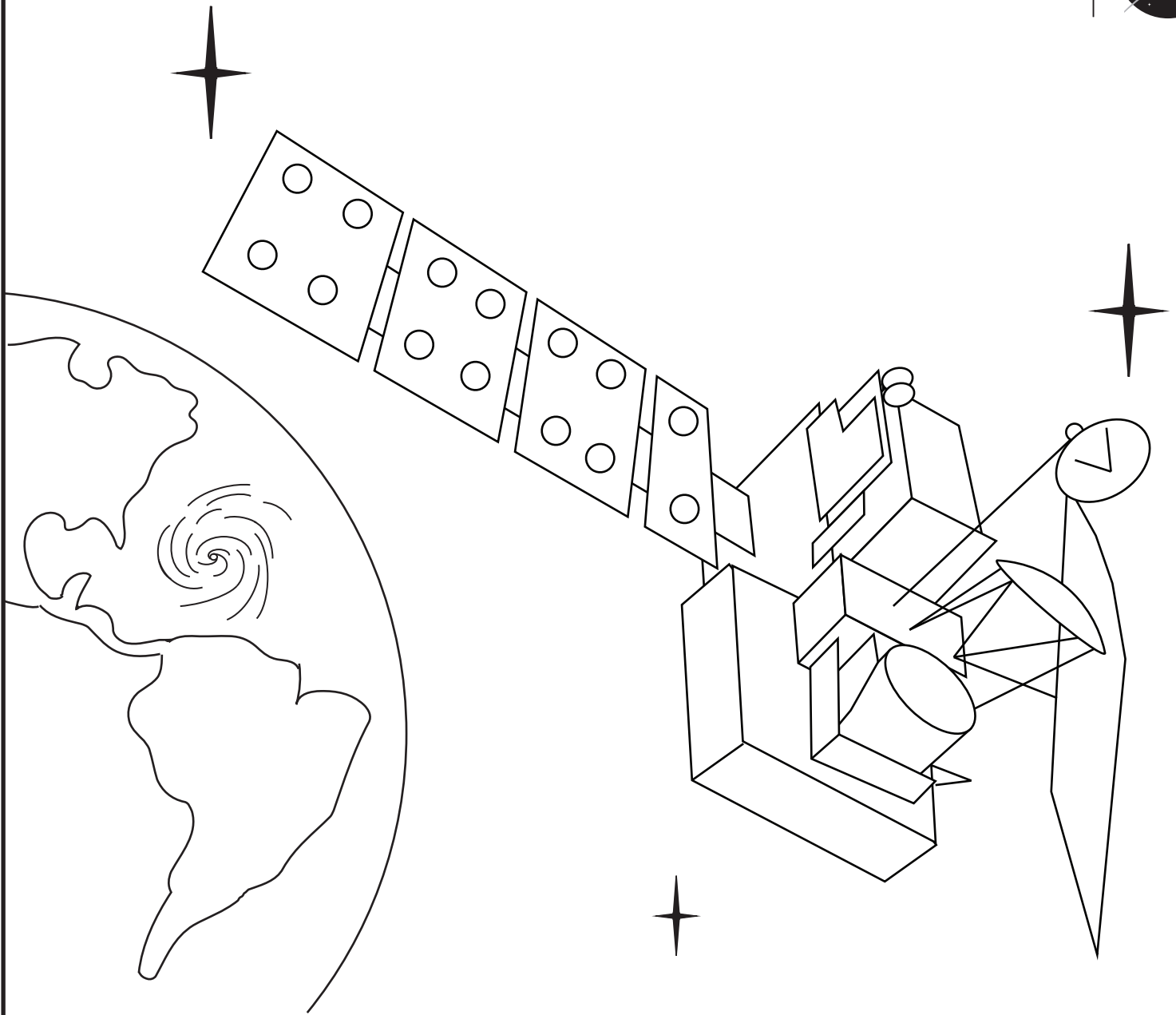
# International Space Station

Launch Date: November 20, 1998

Weight (pounds): 1,000,000

Dimensions (feet): 239.4 x 357.5

The International Space Station is humanity's home away from home! The space station is the home for astronauts from all over the world who work on scientific experiments in space. The Near Space Network's relay system provides a way for the spacecraft and astronauts to be in constant contact with mission control on Earth.



# Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM)

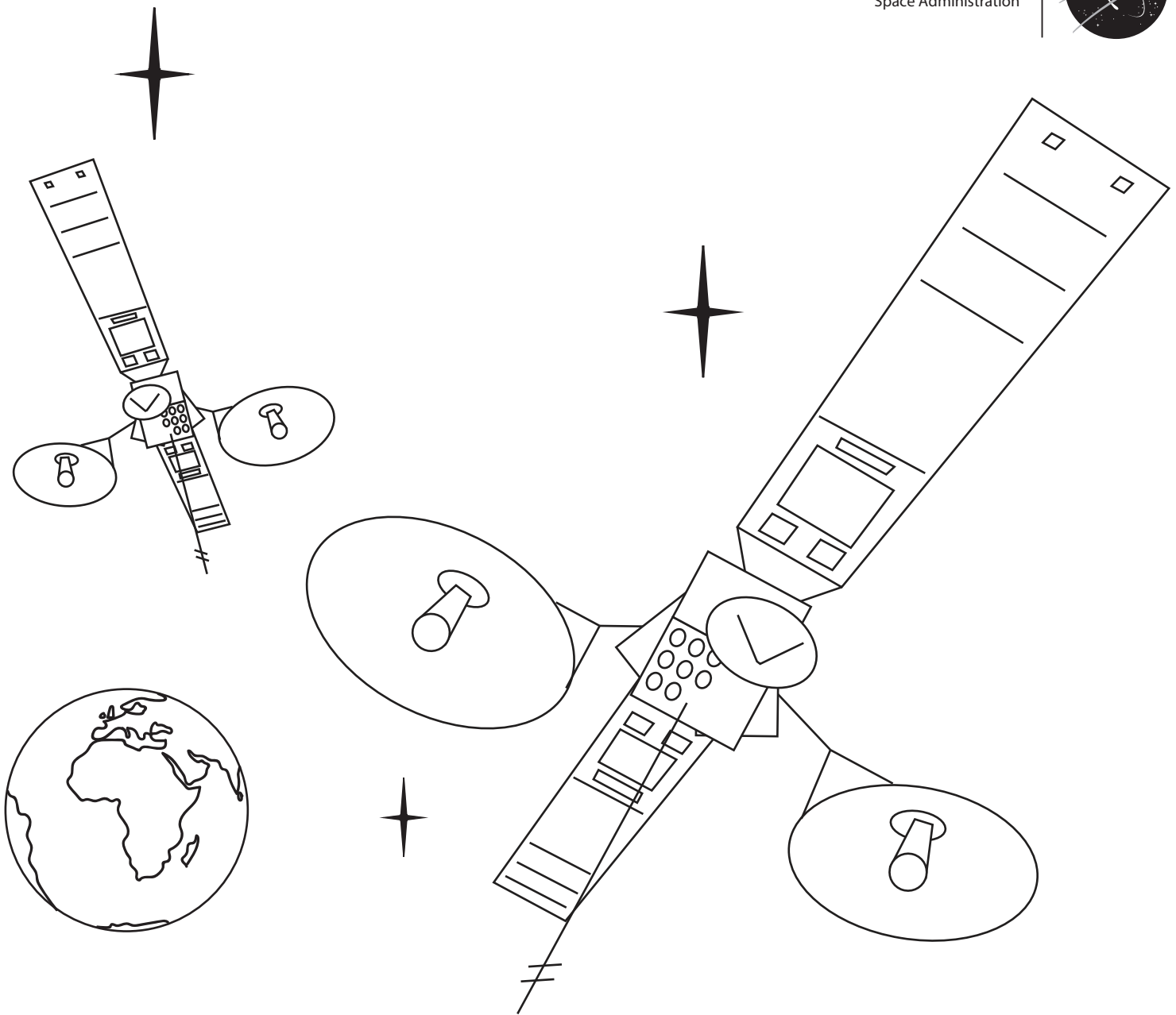
Launch Date: February 27, 2014

Weight (pounds): 8,490

Dimensions (feet): 38 x 21 x 16

The Global Precipitation Measurement mission uses multiple spacecraft orbiting the Earth to collect data about snow, rain, and other precipitation. GPM gives a picture of storms around the entire Earth every three hours! To get this data to scientist quickly, the GPM system uses the Near Space Network's relay satellites.





# Tracking & Data Relay Satellite (TDRS)

First Launch Date: April 4, 1983

Weight (pounds): 7,615

Dimensions (feet): 57 x 46

NASA's Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) fleet is a constellation of spacecraft that can provide constant communications and navigation services to missions due to their unique positioning around Earth. This Near Space Network service is often referred to as space relay services.