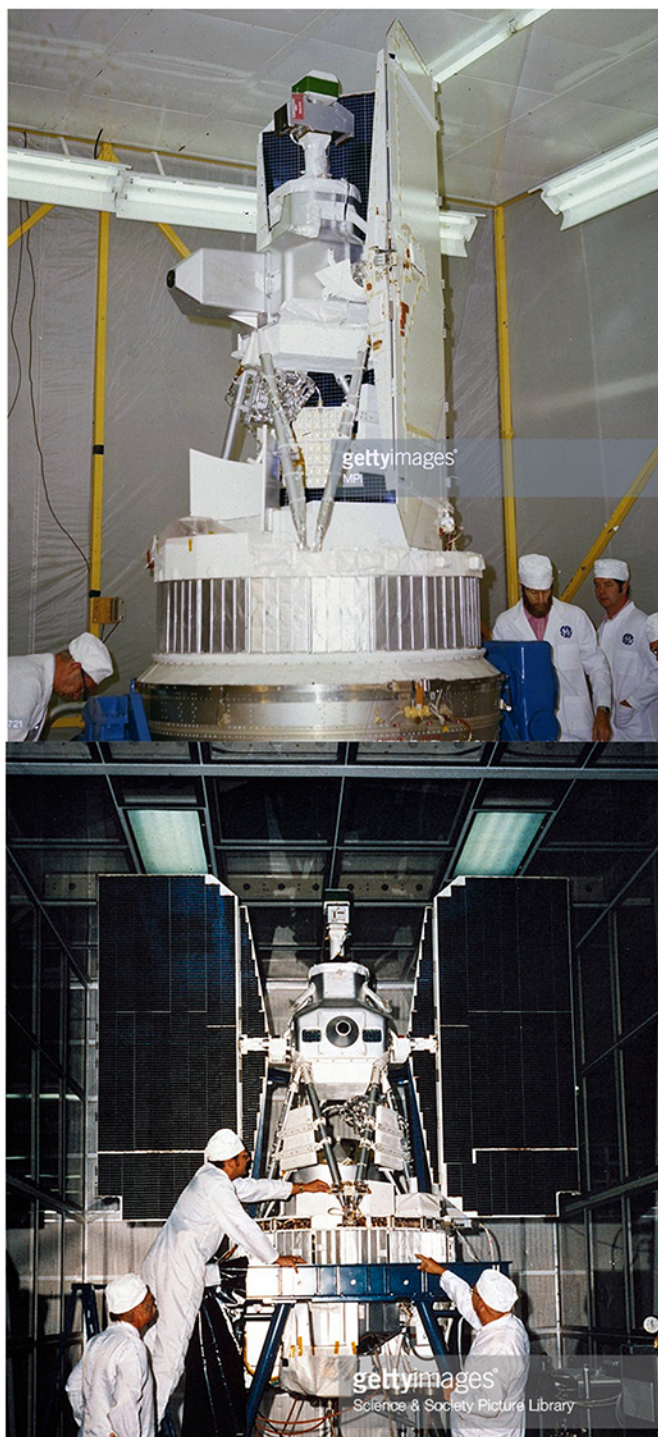


# Nimbus-7 Satellite



## Nimbus-7

The last of the Nimbus Satellites.

The Nimbus-7 satellite was the first global monitor of man-made and natural pollutants in the Earth's atmosphere will be made with this spacecraft in cooperation with a team of about 50 international scientists.

The objective of Nimbus-7 was to determine the physical characterization of the global atmosphere, the oceans, the ocean-atmosphere interface, and the Earth's heat balance. Experiment data was to be transmitted to Earth immediately.

The spacecraft was designed and configured the same as all previous NIMBUS satellites. The total weight of the spacecraft was the largest ever for a meteorological satellite -- 2176 pounds!

NIMBUS-7 carried eight highly complex sensors which were all improved versions of sensors previously flown on NIMBUS satellites. They were a Limb Radiance Inversion Radiometer, a High Resolution Infrared Radiation Sounder, an Earth Radiation Budget experiment, a Scanning Multichannel Microwave Radiometer (SMMR), a Pressure Modulated Radiometer, a Solar Backscatter UV/Total Ozone Mapping Spectrophotometer, a Temperature, Humidity Infrared Radiometer and a Tropical Wind, Energy Conversion and Reference Level experiment.

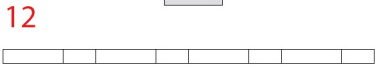
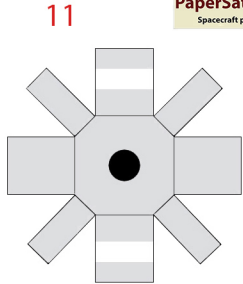
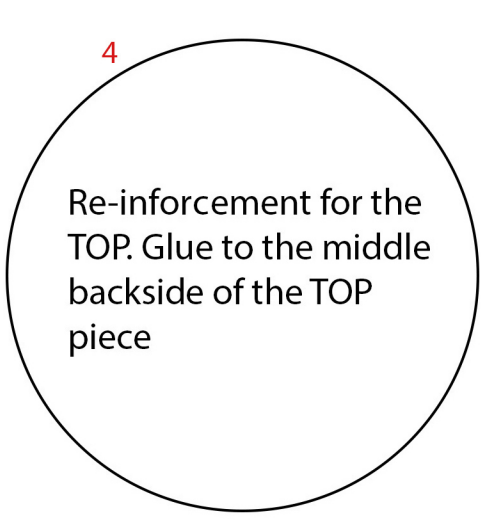
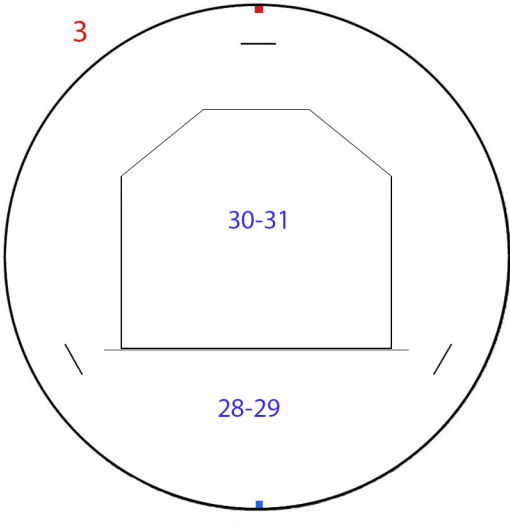
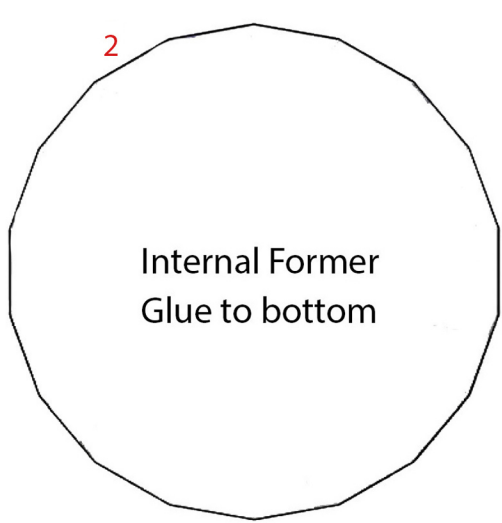
The craft was placed in Sun-synchronous orbit and transmission of data from all of the experiments was completed as scheduled. For the first time NASA and ESA (European Space Agency) were able to receive data concerning the global atmosphere in real time.

Participants: NASA, ESA, NOAA, NCAR, Johns Hopkins University, Oxford University

Nimbus-7 Stats:

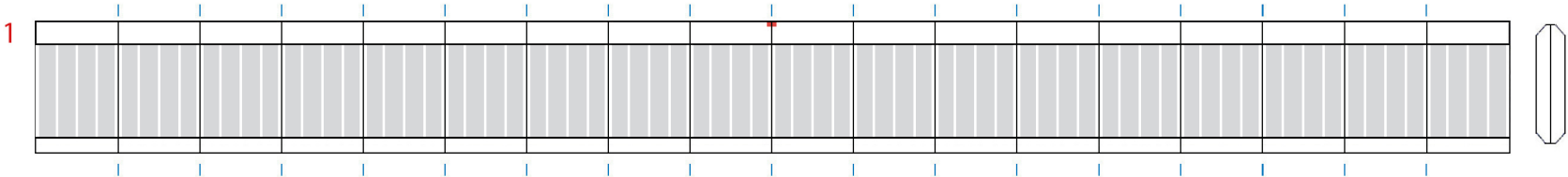
- ☒ Launch Date: October 24, 1978
- ☒ Operational Period: Operational through 1994, although the TOMS instrument failed in May of 1993
- ☒ Launch Vehicle: Two-stage Delta 2910
- ☒ Launch Site: Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA
- ☒ Type: Weather Satellite

# Nimbus-7 Satellite

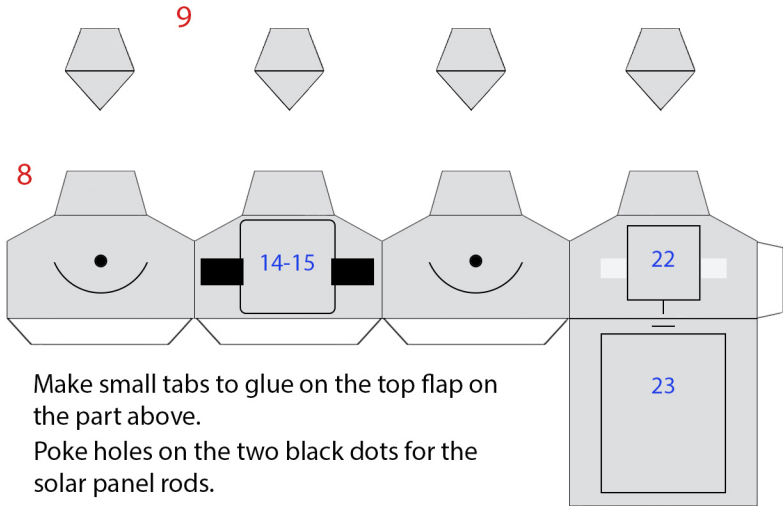
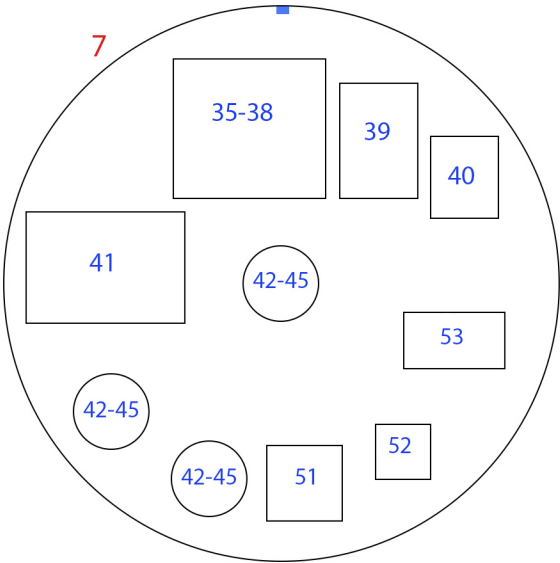
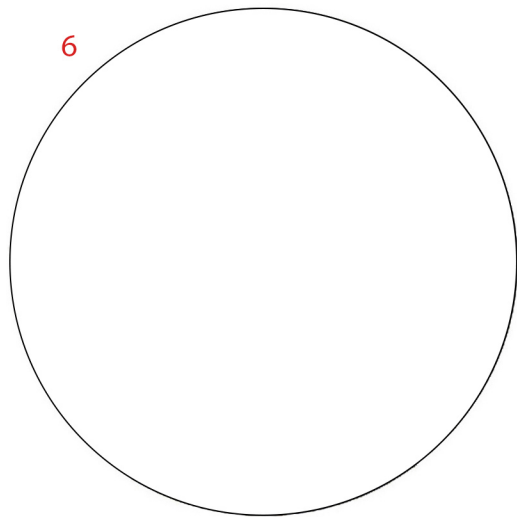
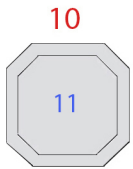
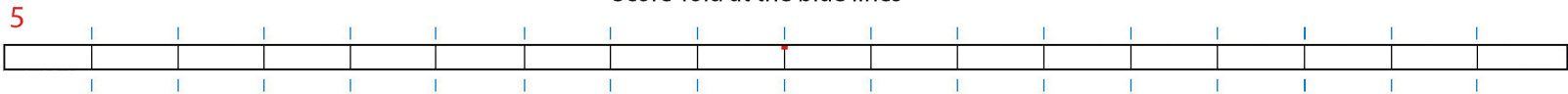


Glue to cardstock for strength

Top

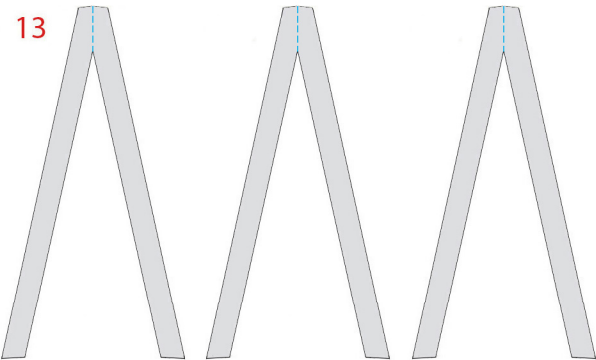


Score-fold at the blue lines



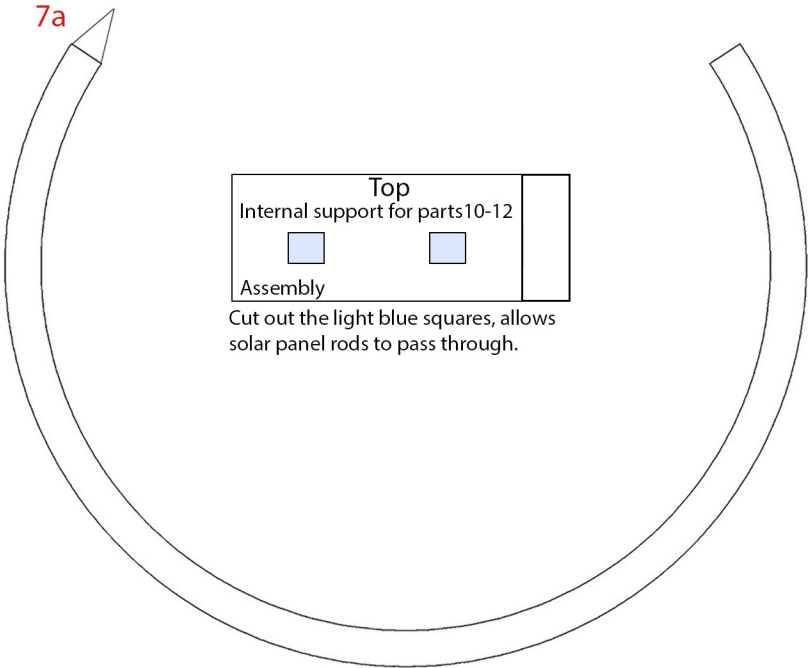
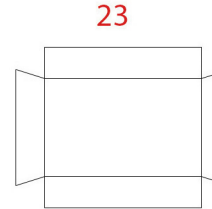
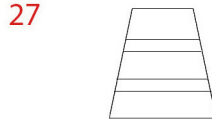
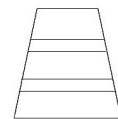
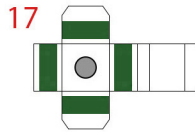
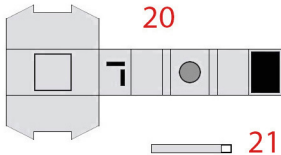
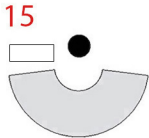
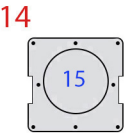
Make small tabs to glue on the top flap on the part above.  
Poke holes on the two black dots for the solar panel rods.

# Nimbus-7 Satellite



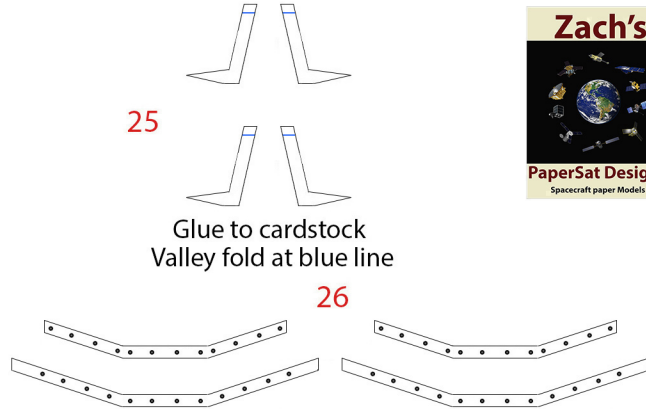
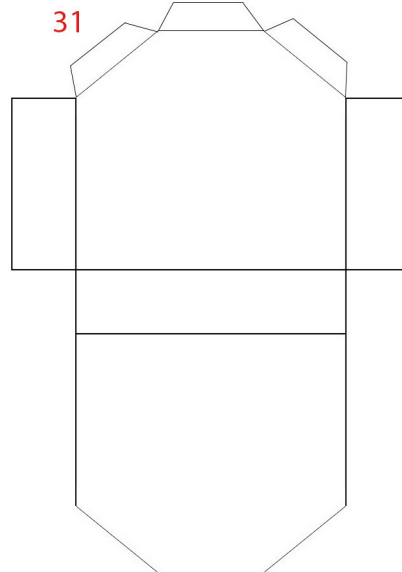
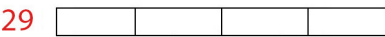
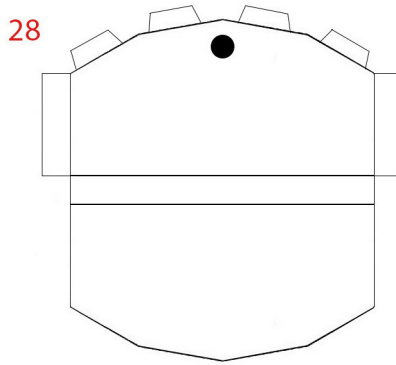
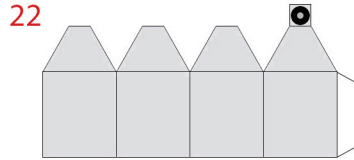
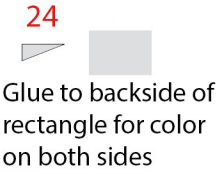
Glue these to thick cardstock, then to backside of grey rectangle for strength and color on both sides.

For more realistic look, use long tooth pics, colored light grey. Use one of the legs as a glue pattern



Top  
Internal support for parts 10-12  
Assembly

Cut out the light blue squares, allows solar panel rods to pass through.

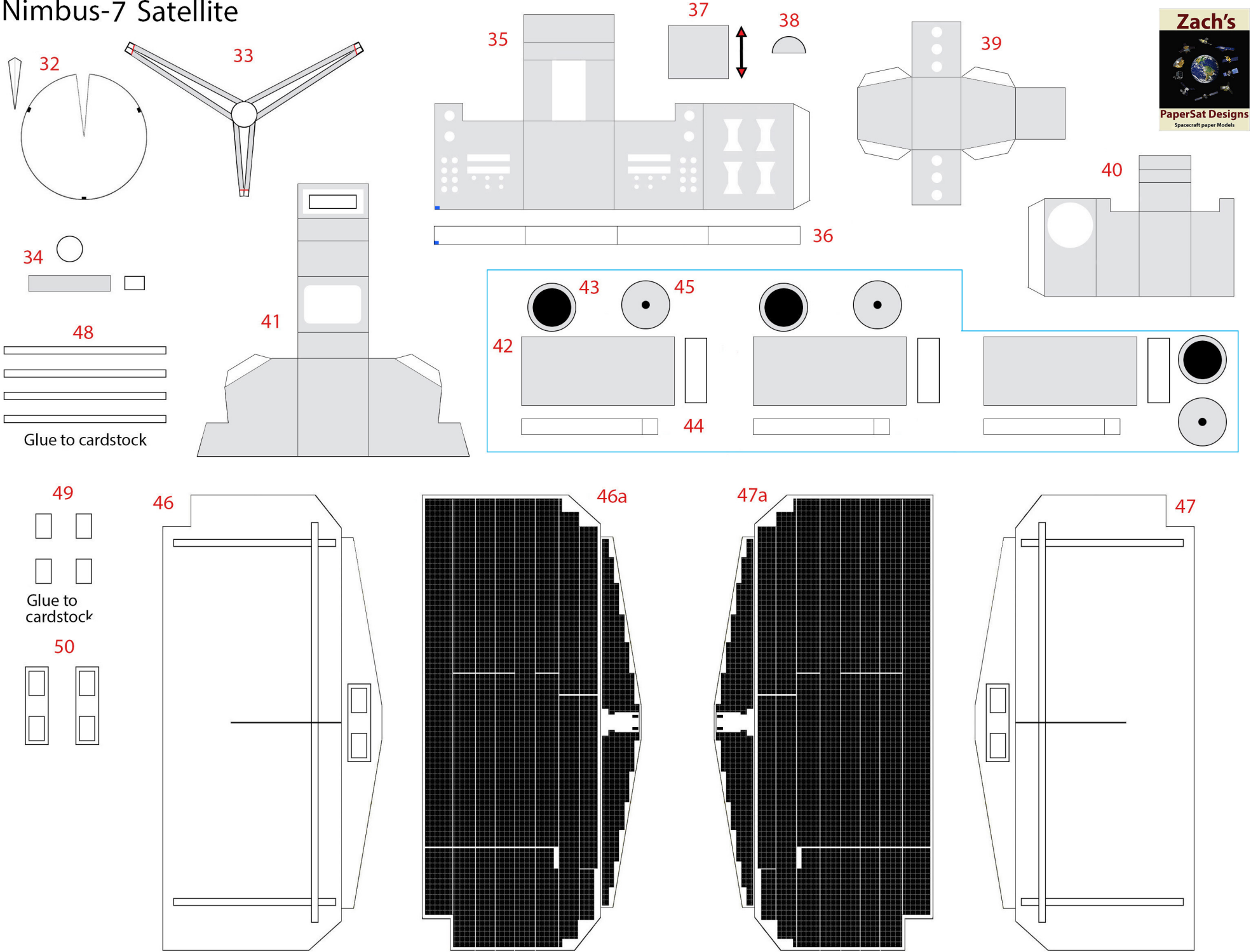


Glue to cardstock  
Valley fold at blue line



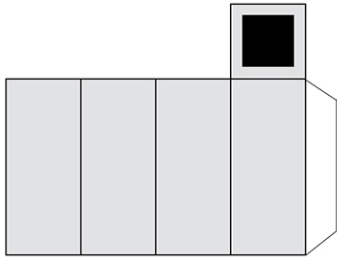


# Nimbus-7 Satellite

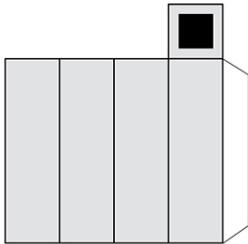


# Nimbus-7 Satellite

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52



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