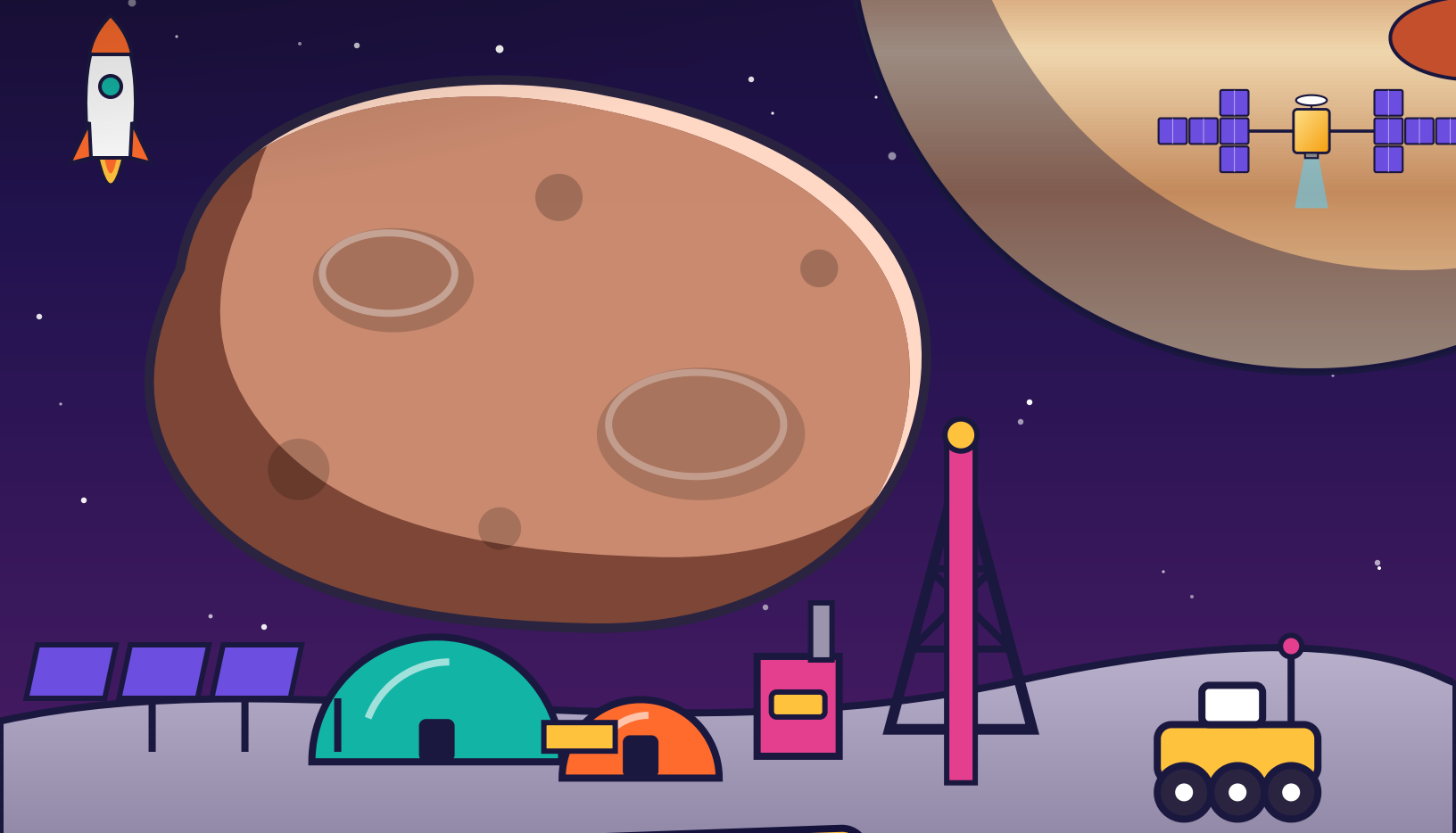
isonoe.space · OUTPOST KITS

SAMPLE EDITION

ISONOE OUTPOST KIT

MOON OF JUPITER
XXVI

Travel to a moon of Jupiter Isonoe. Harvest ice. Build your base.



ENGINEERING CREW EDITION

5 build challenges · trip planner · outpost designer · math · logbook

AGES 8–14
HOME · HOMESCHOOL · CLASSROOM
PRINTABLE PDF

WELCOME ABOARD

Welcome to the Crew

Your guide to the Isonoe Outpost Kit

SAMPLE EDITION

You're on the build crew!

Imagine a future where people travel to **Isonoe**, a moon of Jupiter. You've been picked for the **first construction crew**. Your jobs: **plan the trip, get there, harvest ice and water, and build an outpost** that keeps everyone safe.

This kit is about **engineering and doing**. You will design, build, test, break, fix, and improve real models made from things around your home.

REAL-WORLD CHECK

No person has ever been to Isonoe. No spacecraft has visited Isonoe up close yet; what we know comes from telescopes. The real facts in this kit come from published sources (see the Sources page). Crew trips, ships marked *"game numbers,"* and outposts are pretend, for practicing engineering.

How to use this kit

1. Read the **Crew Briefing** (3 pages) to learn about your destination.
2. **Plan your trip**: pick a ship, plot a route, budget fuel.
3. Tackle the **5 Engineering Challenges**. Every one ends with an **Improve It** redesign.
4. Design your **outpost**, solve the **math sheets**, and fill in your **Crew Logbook**.
5. Earn your **Outpost Crew Certificate**!

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CREW MEMBER

Name: _____

Crew role: _____

Start date: _____

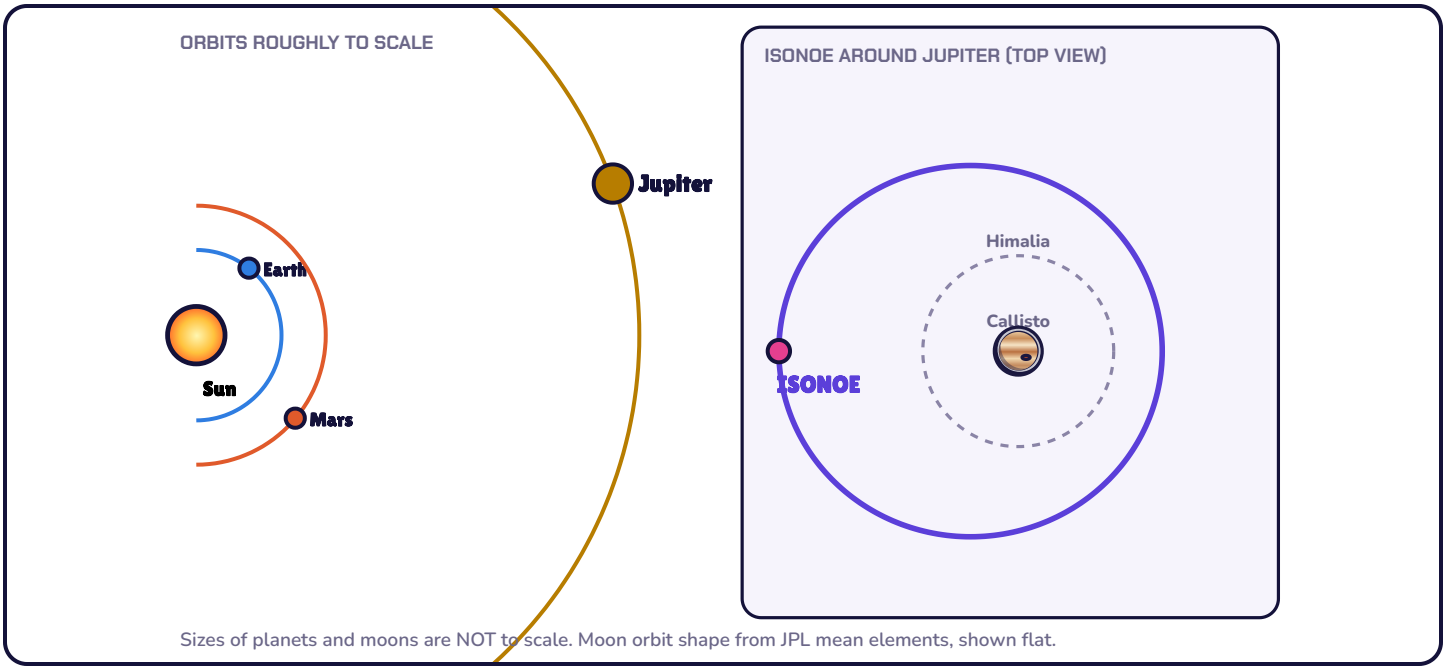
Sample edition of a printable kit (full kit $29 at isonoe.space). Grown-ups: please read the Parent & Teacher Guide and safety notes before building. Not affiliated with or endorsed by NASA, JPL, ESA, JAXA or any space agency.

CREW BRIEFING 01

SAMPLE EDITION

Where Is Isonoe?

Find your destination in the solar system



Sizes of planets and moons are NOT to scale. Moon orbit shape from JPL mean elements, shown flat.

~5.2×
farther from the Sun than Earth is: that's where Jupiter (and Isonoe) orbit, about 484 million miles from the Sun.

366–602
million miles between Earth and Isonoe. It changes because the two move at different speeds.

1 AU
= one "astronomical unit," the distance from Earth to the Sun (about 93 million miles).

712 days
for Isonoe to circle Jupiter once (backwards, against the planet's spin). Jupiter takes 11.9 Earth years to go around the Sun.

Unknown!
Nobody has measured how fast Isonoe spins yet. A future crew would find out.

2000
Discovered: Nov. 23, 2000, Mauna Kea, Hawaii

CREW CHECK

1. Where is Isonoe? Write its home region: _____

2. Isonoe's spin is unknown. Name one way scientists could measure it: _____

3. How many times does Isonoe go around Jupiter in one Earth year (365 days)? _____

4. Circle it on the map: where would you build a fuel stop?

Facts: orbit from the JPL satellite mean elements and NASA planetary fact sheets; other facts from Isonoe's published sources (Sources page). Earth–Isonoe distances are kit calculations from the orbits.

CREW BRIEFING 02

SAMPLE EDITION

What Is Isonoe Made Of?

Size, stuff, density, and gravity

A small, mysterious moon

Isonoe is about **4 km (2.5 miles)** across (from brightness, assuming 4% albedo). Small, far-out moons like this are probably **captured** pieces of asteroids or comets. Nobody has measured what they are made of. Their **colour** and **brightness** are the main clues.

What scientists have found

- [ ] Its estimated diameter is about 4 km, assuming an albedo of 4%.
- [ ] Like most Carme-group moons, Isonoe is light red (B–V 0.78, V–R 0.53), similar to D-type asteroids.

Its density is about **1,500 kg per cubic meter** (assumed (a guess)). Water is 1,000 kg per cubic meter, so Isonoe material is about 1.5× as dense as water. Nobody has measured it; this number is borrowed from similar bodies.

GRAVITY: ALMOST ZERO

Isonoe's gravity is **tiny**: about **1/12,000** of Earth's. A gentle jump could launch you off into space, because the **escape speed** is only about **180 cm per second** (4.1 mph).

Kit calculation: g = 0.00084 m/s² from mass (assumed density) and diameter. Earth's is 9.8 m/s².

DRAW IT: WHAT DOES ISONOE'S SURFACE LOOK LIKE?

No close-up pictures exist yet! Draw your best guess.

What this means for builders

ISONOE FACT	ENGINEERING PROBLEM
Gravity ≈ 1/12,000 of Earth's	Push too hard and you float away, so use **tethers & anchors**.
Ice and rock mixed together	Need a way to **melt ice and clean the water**.
~5.2× farther from the Sun	Sunlight is about **27× weaker**, so solar panels make less power.
About -150 °C (-240 °F)	Habitats need **heaters and insulation**.
No air, harsh space radiation	Habitats need **sealed walls and thick shielding**.

CREW CHECK

Suppose 10% to 30% of the material you dig on Isonoe is useful ice (a practice number, not a measurement). If you dig up 10 buckets, between _____ and _____ buckets could be ice.

Facts: Isonoe's published sources (see the Sources page). Size: wiki; density: assumed (a guess) (assumed (range 1.0–2.0); no irregular moon of this size has a measured density). Gravity, weight and escape speed are kit calculations.

CREW BRIEFING 03

How Do We Know?

Clues, measurements, and mysteries about Isonoe

SAMPLE EDITION

Timeline: how we found out

2000 **Discovered:** Nov. 23, 2000, Mauna Kea, Hawaii

EVIDENCE BOARD

FACT	VALUE	HOW SURE?
Size	4 km	ESTIMATED
Density	1.5 g/cm³	GUESS
Mass	5e+13 kg	GUESS
Spin (day length)	unknown	GUESS
Orbit	tracked by JPL	MEASURED
Temperature	≈ -150 °C	ESTIMATED

MEASURED = seen directly. **ESTIMATED** = worked out from other data. **GUESS** = borrowed from similar bodies.

STILL A MYSTERY

- ☐ Nobody knows how fast it spins.
- ☐ Nobody knows its density (so its mass is a guess too).
- ☐ Nobody knows what its surface looks like up close.
- ☐ Nobody knows exactly what is under the surface.

MY QUESTIONS FOR THE NEXT SPACECRAFT TO VISIT ISONOE

_____

_____

_____

ENGINEER'S TAKEAWAY

Pick one mystery above. What tool would your crew bring to solve it?

_____

Why do engineers design for the **worst case** when a number is only a guess?

_____

Facts: Isonoe's published sources (Sources page). "How sure?" stamps are the kit's own labels for each number.

PLAN YOUR TRIP 01

Choose Your Ship

Fast and thirsty, or slow and efficient?

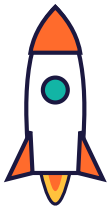
SAMPLE EDITION

GAME NUMBERS

The ships on this page and their numbers are **made up for practice**. They are not real rockets. Every crew leaves Earth on a big booster rocket (like the real robot explorers). The ship you choose does the rest of the trip. Trip times are based on the shortest simple path to Isonoe (about 2.7 years for a quick chemical rocket).

BLAZE-1

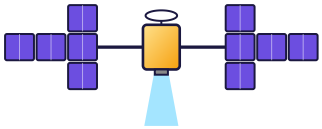
Chemical rocket ship



Push	Huge bursts
Trip time	2.5 years
Fuel use	HIGH
Power	Fuel tanks only
Good for	Speed

ION GLIDER

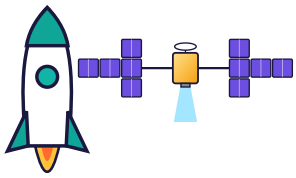
Solar electric ship



Push	Gentle, nonstop
Trip time	5 years
Fuel use	LOW
Power	Giant solar arrays
Good for	Saving fuel

COMBO HAULER

Chemical + electric



Push	Kick, then cruise
Trip time	4 years
Fuel use	MEDIUM
Power	Tanks + solar
Good for	Balance

THINK LIKE A TRIP PLANNER

1. Which ship works most like real robot spacecraft that use ion engines (like NASA's Dawn and Psyche)? _____

2. Your crew needs food, air, and water for the whole trip. Which ship needs the **fewest** supplies? Why?

3. Which ship might bring the **most water ice** home? (Find out on the Fuel Budget page.)

MY CREW'S CHOICE

We choose: _____

Because:

One risk of our choice is:

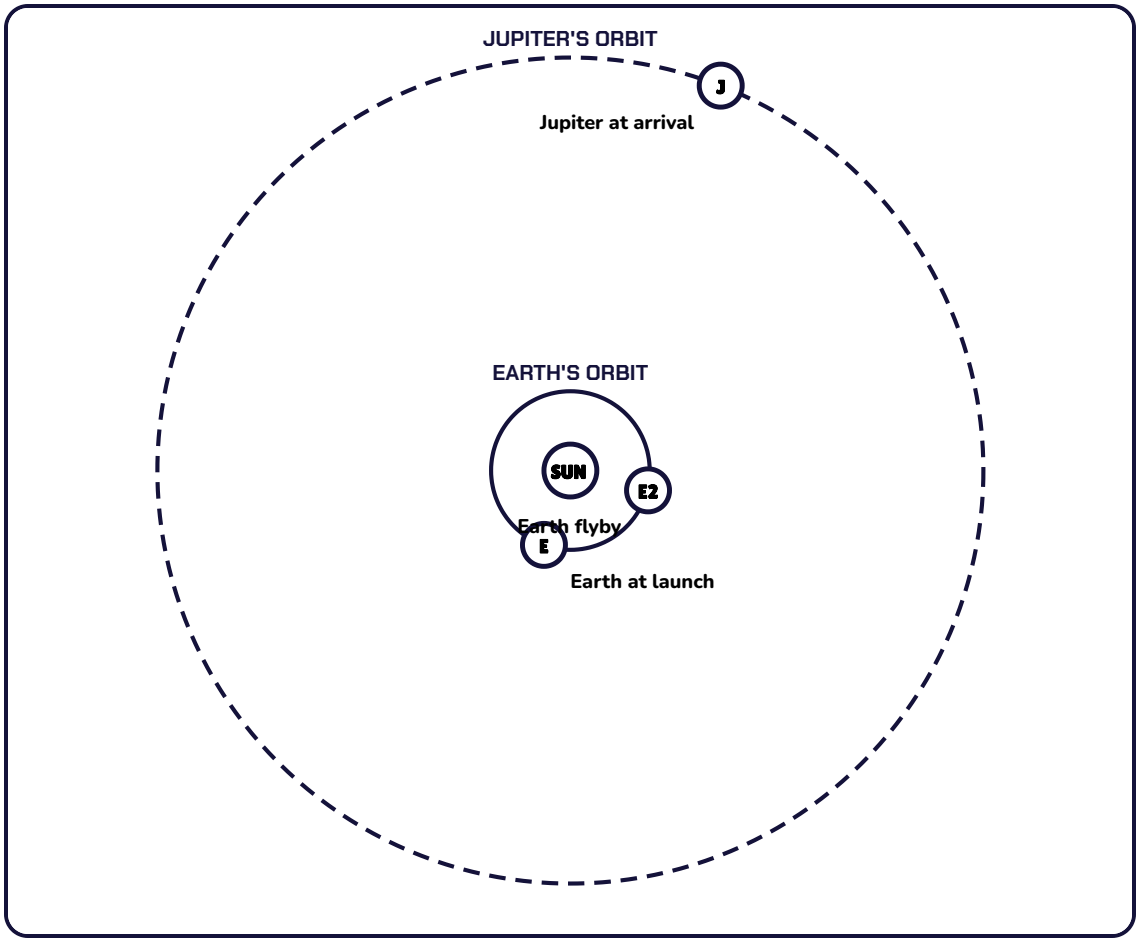
DESIGN A PATCH FOR YOUR SHIP

PLAN YOUR TRIP 02

Plot Your Route

Draw your path from Earth to Isonoe

SAMPLE EDITION



Trip planner steps

1. Find **E**: your launch point on Earth's orbit.
2. Ships can't fly in straight lines, because everything is moving around the Sun. Draw a path that **curves** around the Sun, in the same direction the planets go (counterclockwise on this map).
3. Pass close by **E2** for your Earth gravity-assist boost. Draw a ★ there.
4. Keep curving until you meet Jupiter (and Isonoe) at **J**.
5. Draw little arrows → where your thrusters fire. Ion Glider crews: arrows almost everywhere!

MEASURE YOUR ROUTE

Lay a piece of string along your path, then measure it.

My route = _____ cm

The shortest simple route to Jupiter (and Isonoe) is about 791 million miles (kit calculation; real routes are often longer). On my map, 1 cm stands for about _____ million miles.

Hint: 791 million ÷ your cm

WHY CAN'T WE FLY STRAIGHT THERE?

PLAN YOUR TRIP 03

Budget Your Fuel

Spend fuel wisely, or you'll run out far from home

SAMPLE EDITION

GAME RULES (MADE-UP NUMBERS FOR PRACTICE)

Every ship starts with **100 fuel points**. You must arrive with at least **10 points left** as a safety reserve. Each point you have **above** the reserve lets you carry **1 tonne (1,000 kg)** of water ice home.

TRIP LEG	BLAZE-1	ION GLIDER	COMBO HAULER
Leave Earth's orbit	31	16	21
Loop around the Sun	21	10	16
Earth gravity assist (free boost: SUBTRACT)	−10	−10	−10
Cruise to Jupiter's system	31	21	26
Brake to match Isonoe's speed	21	10	16
Match speed and touch down gently	2	2	2
TOTAL FUEL USED			
FUEL LEFT (100 – total)			
Pass the 10-point reserve? (yes / no)			
Tonnes of water ice you can bring home			

CREW DECISION

1 Which ship is fastest **and** still passes the reserve rule?

ANSWER

2 Which ship brings home the most water ice? How many tonnes?

ANSWER

3 What if you skipped the Earth flyby? Which ships would still pass?

ANSWER

ROCKET-SCIENCE CHECK (KIT CALCULATION)

Engineers measure a trip by the total **change in speed** it needs, called **delta-v**. A simple trip from low Earth orbit to Isonoe needs about **10.5 km/s** (no gravity assists).

4 How many meters per second is 10.5 km/s? (1 km = 1,000 m)

ANSWER

5 A car on the highway goes about 30 m/s. How many times faster is that change in speed?

ANSWER

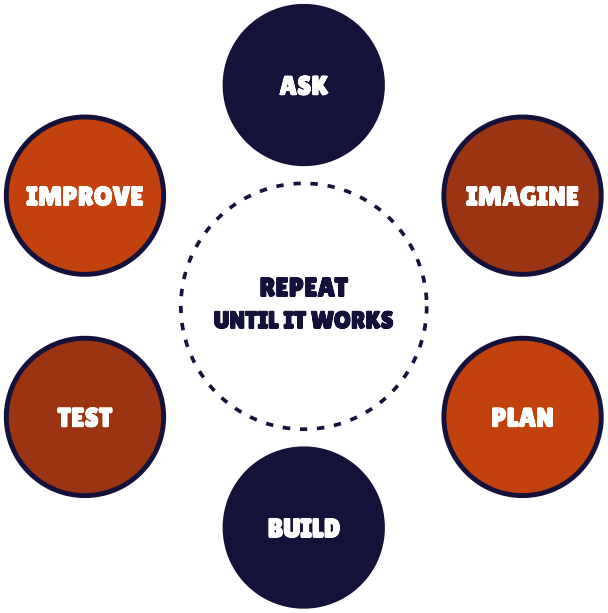
CREW MEMO: WHICH SHIP DO WE PICK NOW, AND WHY?

ENGINEERING CREW

How Engineers Build

The design loop you'll use for every challenge

SAMPLE EDITION



ASK What problem are we solving? What are the rules?

IMAGINE Brainstorm lots of ideas. Wild ones count!

PLAN Sketch one design. List materials.

BUILD Make it. Work safely as a team.

TEST Try it. Measure. Write down results.

IMPROVE Change ONE thing, then test again.

Engineers expect first designs to fail. A failed test is data: it tells you what to fix.

CREW SAFETY CODE

- ☐ A grown-up does all craft-knife cutting and hole-poking.
- ☐ Use child-safe scissors. Cut away from your body.
- ☐ Never drink water you harvested or filtered in a challenge.
- ☐ Don't eat any build materials, not even the rice!
- ☐ Never put string, tethers, or bands around anyone's neck.
- ☐ Lamps get hot. Keep paper and hands away from bulbs.
- ☐ Clean up spills (rice, sand, water) so no one slips.

SCORE EVERY BUILD

STARS	MEANS
★	We built it and tested it.
★★	It met the goal at least once.
★★★	We improved it and the retest was better.

Team roles to rotate: **Lead Engineer**, **Builder**, **Tester**, **Data Recorder**.

OUR CREW'S ENGINEERING GOAL THIS WEEK

CHALLENGE 1 · BUILD

Core Drill Rig

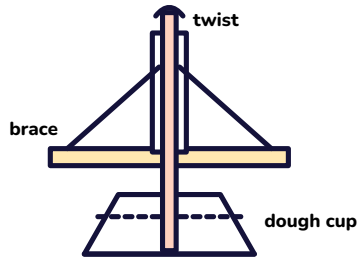
Pull a sample from deep inside Isonoe

SAMPLE EDITION

WHY ISONOE NEEDS THIS

Before mining, crews must know what is **under** the surface. A core drill pulls out a tube of layers. On Isonoe, gravity is so weak (about **1/12,000** of Earth's) that pushing down on a drill would push **you and the rig up** instead. Your rig must hold itself steady.

ONE WAY TO BUILD IT



MATERIALS

- ☐ 3–4 clear plastic straws (wide smoothie straws work best)
- ☐ 1 paper towel tube
- ☐ Cereal-box cardboard
- ☐ Masking tape
- ☐ 4 craft sticks or unsharpened pencils
- ☐ Play-dough or modeling clay, 3+ colors
- ☐ A small cup or yogurt container
- ☐ A few small white beads ("ice nuggets")
- ☐ Ruler, marker, child-safe scissors

BUILD STEPS

1. **Make Isonoe:** a partner presses 3 colored dough layers into the cup and hides bead nuggets in one layer. Don't peek!
2. Cut a 15 cm × 15 cm cardboard base with a hole in the middle the size of the tube.
3. Stand the tube in the hole and tape it upright. This is your **drill guide**.
4. Tape 3–4 craft sticks from the base up to the tube as **braces** so it can't wobble.
5. Mark a straw every 1 cm with a marker. Slide it into the guide.
6. Set the rig on top of the cup. **Twist** the straw down slowly. Twist, don't stab.
7. Pinch the top of the straw, pull it out, and push the core onto paper with a pencil.

BLUEPRINT: SKETCH AND LABEL YOUR DESIGN BEFORE YOU BUILD

CHALLENGE 1 · TEST + IMPROVE

Core Drill Rig

Test it, record it, make it better

SAMPLE EDITION

Test it

Drill 3 cores in different spots. Lay them side by side and look for layers and ice.

CORE #	DEPTH (CM)	LAYERS / COLORS SEEN	ICE FOUND?	RIG STAYED STRAIGHT?
1				
2				
3				

PREDICT BEFORE YOU TEST

I think our design will _____

Improve it: redesign

REDESIGN CHALLENGE

Hands-off test: on Isonoe you can't lean on the drill. Redesign your rig so it stays put while drilling **without anyone holding the base**. Ideas: wider feet, anchors pushed into the dough, clamps, or tape "straps." Then draw Isonoe's layers from your cores as a cross-section.

WHAT WENT WRONG (OR COULD BE BETTER)?

THE ONE THING WE'LL CHANGE:

SKETCH VERSION 2

Retest result: _____

SCORE

CHALLENGE 2 · BUILD

Ice & Water Harvester

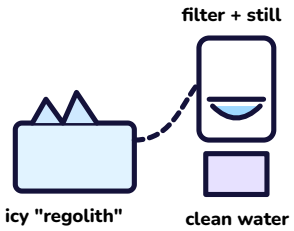
Turn dirty ice into clean water

SAMPLE EDITION

WHY ISONOE NEEDS THIS

Water is the most useful thing a crew can find: you can drink it, grow food with it, and split it into **oxygen** and **rocket fuel**. Isonoe may contain ice, but nobody has checked. Your harvester must melt it and get the dirt out.

ONE WAY TO BUILD IT



MATERIALS

- [ ] 2 cups of crushed ice mixed with 2 spoons of sand or soil ("icy regolith")
- [ ] Clear plastic cup + a second cup
- [ ] Coffee filter or paper towel
- [ ] Rubber band
- [ ] A clean jar
- [ ] Desk lamp or sunny window
- [ ] Plastic wrap
- [ ] Measuring cup or ruler
- [ ] Timer

BUILD STEPS

1. Mix the ice and sand in a bowl. This is your **icy regolith**.
2. Stretch the coffee filter over a cup with a rubber band: this is your **filter**.
3. Put a scoop of icy regolith in another cup, cover with plastic wrap, and place it in the sun or under the lamp (30 cm away).
4. When it has melted, pour the muddy water slowly through the filter.
5. Pour it through a second clean filter if it is still cloudy.
6. Measure how much clean-looking water you collected.

SAFETY

Lamps get hot: keep paper and plastic away from the bulb. Never drink your harvested water.

BLUEPRINT: SKETCH AND LABEL YOUR DESIGN BEFORE YOU BUILD

CHALLENGE 2 · TEST + IMPROVE

Ice & Water Harvester

Test it, record it, make it better

SAMPLE EDITION

Test it

Run 3 batches. Measure how much water you collect and how clear it looks (0 = mud, 5 = crystal clear). **Do not drink it!**

BATCH	MELT TIME (MIN)	WATER COLLECTED (ML)	CLARITY (0–5)	NOTES
1				
2				
3				

PREDICT BEFORE YOU TEST

I think our design will _____

Improve it: redesign

REDESIGN CHALLENGE

Get **more, clearer water** faster. Ideas: a black cup to soak up heat, a foil reflector, layers of sand and gravel in your filter, or a second filter stage. On Isonoe, the temperature is about -150 °C (-240 °F), so heat is precious!

WHAT WENT WRONG (OR COULD BE BETTER)?

THE ONE THING WE'LL CHANGE:

SKETCH VERSION 2

Retest result: _____

SCORE

CHALLENGE 3 · BUILD

Shielded Habitat

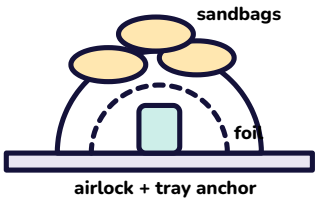
A home that survives low gravity and radiation

SAMPLE EDITION

WHY ISONOE NEEDS THIS

Isonoe has **no air** and no thick atmosphere to block harsh space radiation, and nobody even knows how long its day is. It is cold there: about -150 °C (-240 °F). In low gravity, a habitat must be **anchored** so it can't slide or tip. Crews might pile up loose surface material for extra shielding.

ONE WAY TO BUILD IT



MATERIALS

- ☐ Cardboard (cereal boxes, shoebox)
- ☐ Aluminum foil
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ 2 ice cubes, each in a small zip bag
- ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Rice or sand in small zip bags ("regolith sandbags")
- ☐ A baking tray (your surface)
- ☐ Paper clips or binder clips
- ☐ Small toy to be the "crew"

SAFETY

Lamps get hot: keep paper and foil away from the bulb. A grown-up handles any cutting with a craft knife.

BUILD STEPS

1. Plan a shape: dome, box, tube, or your own idea. It must fit the crew toy and an ice cube.
2. Build the walls from cardboard. Fold strips into arches for a dome.
3. Cover the outside with foil, shiny side out.
4. Add an **airlock door** flap that closes tightly.
5. Stack regolith sandbags on the roof and sides for shielding.
6. Anchor the habitat to the tray with tape or clips so it can't move.

BLUEPRINT: SKETCH AND LABEL YOUR DESIGN BEFORE YOU BUILD

CHALLENGE 3 · TEST + IMPROVE

Shielded Habitat

Test it, record it, make it better

SAMPLE EDITION

Test it

Run three tests. **Note:** light and heat are only *stand-ins* for space radiation; real radiation shielding must be much thicker. **A. Light leak:** in a dark room, put the flashlight inside and count spots where light escapes. **B. Ice cube:** put one bagged ice cube inside and one outside, under a lamp (at least 30 cm away) or in the sun for 20 min, then compare. **C. Shake:** gently shake the tray 10 times.

TEST	RESULT	PASS?	WHAT WE NOTICED
A. Light leaks (count)			
B. Ice cube: inside vs. outside			
C. Shake test (slid or tipped?)			

PREDICT BEFORE YOU TEST

I think our design will _____

Improve it: redesign

REDESIGN CHALLENGE

Cut your light leaks to **zero** and keep the inside ice cube frozen longer, **without** adding more than 2 extra sandbags. Where is the weak spot: the door, the seams, or the roof?

WHAT WENT WRONG (OR COULD BE BETTER)?

THE ONE THING WE'LL CHANGE:

SKETCH VERSION 2

Retest result: _____

SCORE

CHALLENGE 4 · BUILD

Tether & Anchor System

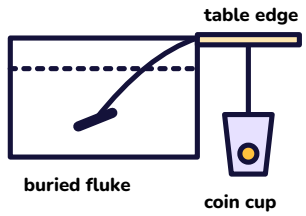
Keep your crew and gear from floating off

SAMPLE EDITION

WHY ISONOE NEEDS THIS

With gravity only about **1/12,000 of Earth's**, a gentle push faster than about **180 cm/s** could send a crew member off into space forever. Tethers connect people and tools to **anchors** dug into the loose surface. Your job: build the anchor that holds the most.

ONE WAY TO BUILD IT



MATERIALS

- ☐ Shoebox or bin filled 10 cm deep with dry rice, sand, or soil
- ☐ 1 meter of string
- ☐ Plastic spoons, craft sticks, pencils
- ☐ Cardboard strips
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ Paper cup with a string handle (the "load bucket")
- ☐ Coins or metal washers
- ☐ Ruler

BUILD STEPS

1. Set the box at the table edge. Run the string from the anchor, over the edge, to the paper cup.
2. **Design A, Stake:** push a pencil straight down and tie the string to the top.
3. **Design B, Fluke:** tie the string to the middle of a spoon or craft-stick T and bury it **sideways**.
4. **Design C, Spiral:** wrap a cardboard strip around a pencil to make a screw, then twist it in.
5. Bury each anchor to the same depth so the test is fair.
6. Add coins to the cup **one at a time** until the anchor pulls out.

SAFETY

Never loop string around anyone's neck or wrist. Pull gently and keep sand or rice inside the box.

BLUEPRINT: SKETCH AND LABEL YOUR DESIGN BEFORE YOU BUILD

CHALLENGE 4 · TEST + IMPROVE

Tether & Anchor System

Test it, record it, make it better

SAMPLE EDITION

Test it

Test each design 3 times. Score = the number of coins in the cup just before the anchor pulled free.

DESIGN	TRY 1	TRY 2	TRY 3	AVERAGE
A. Stake				
B. Fluke				
C. Spiral				
My own design				

PREDICT BEFORE YOU TEST

I think our design will _____

Improve it: redesign

REDESIGN CHALLENGE

Invent a **Design D** that beats your best average. Combine shapes, go wider, add more arms, or link 2 anchors to one tether. Bonus: make a paper-clip "carabiner" that clips the tether on and off quickly.

WHAT WENT WRONG (OR COULD BE BETTER)?

THE ONE THING WE'LL CHANGE:

SKETCH VERSION 2

Retest result: _____

SCORE

CHALLENGE 5 · BUILD

Hopper Bot

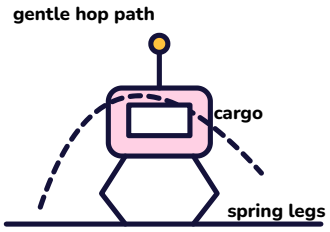
Move cargo where wheels can't grip

SAMPLE EDITION

WHY ISONOE NEEDS THIS

On Isonoe, gravity is so tiny (about 1/12,000 of Earth's) that a wheel barely presses on the ground, so wheels just spin. Real explorers here use **hoppers** that push off gently, like the Japanese MINERVA-II rovers on asteroid Ryugu. Radio takes about **32 min 43 s to 53 min 51 s** one way, so a hopper must work on its own. Too hard a hop and it is lost in space!

ONE WAY TO BUILD IT



MATERIALS

- ☐ Small cardboard box or paper cup (the body)
- ☐ 2–4 rubber bands
- ☐ Craft sticks
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ Washers or coins (cargo)
- ☐ A towel or tray with rice (landing zone)
- ☐ Tape measure
- ☐ Masking-tape target ring

BUILD STEPS

1. Tape 2 craft sticks into a **V-shaped spring leg**: hold them together at one end with a rubber band.
2. Make 2–4 spring legs and tape them under the body.
3. Put 2 washers inside as cargo. Tape the lid closed.
4. Make a target ring with masking tape 50 cm away.
5. Press the hopper down gently and let go so it hops toward the ring.
6. Mark where it lands. Did it stay in the landing zone?

SAFETY

Keep faces away from snapping rubber bands. Hop only on the floor or a table, away from people.

BLUEPRINT: SKETCH AND LABEL YOUR DESIGN BEFORE YOU BUILD

CHALLENGE 5 · TEST + IMPROVE

Hopper Bot

Test it, record it, make it better

SAMPLE EDITION

Test it

Do 5 hops. Measure how far each hop goes and whether the cargo stays inside. The goal is **controlled** hops, not the biggest ones.

HOP	PUSH (SOFT/MED/HARD)	DISTANCE (CM)	LANDED IN RING?	CARGO SAFE?
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

PREDICT BEFORE YOU TEST

I think our design will _____

Improve it: redesign

REDESIGN CHALLENGE

Make 3 hops in a row that land inside the ring. On Isonoe, the speed that would launch you into space is only about 180 cm per second, so a soft, repeatable push wins. Ideas: a launch stop, softer bands, a wider base, or bumpers so it doesn't tumble.

WHAT WENT WRONG (OR COULD BE BETTER)?

THE ONE THING WE'LL CHANGE:

SKETCH VERSION 2

Retest result: _____

SCORE

OUTPOST DESIGNER

Design Your Outpost

Lay out power, digging, processing, and habitat on grid paper

SAMPLE EDITION

N↑

SCALE: 1 SMALL SQUARE = 10 m · 1 BIG SQUARE = 40 m

MAP KEY

- PWR — Power: solar arrays + batteries
- MINE — Ice dig site + drill rigs
- WATER — Water plant: melts and cleans ice
- HAB — Habitat: where the crew lives
- ROV — Rover garage + charging
- PAD — Landing pad
- STORE — Water + fuel tanks

DESIGN RULES

- ☐ Put the **water plant near the dig site** to save trips.
- ☐ Keep the **landing pad far from the habitat**. Rocket blasts kick up rock.
- ☐ Draw **power cables** (zig-zag lines) to every building.
- ☐ Sunlight at Isonoe is about **27× weaker** than at Earth: draw **extra** solar panels, or a power plant.
- ☐ Draw **rover roads** (dashed lines).
- ☐ Mark **anchor points** with ⚓.

CHECK YOUR PLAN

Longest rover road: _____ m

Habitat to pad: _____ m

Outpost name:

_____

MATH SHEET 01

The Escape Speed Challenge

On Isonoe, one push could send you into space

SAMPLE EDITION

THE RULE FOR THIS PAGE

On Isonoe, gravity is so weak (about **1/12,000** of Earth's) that a jump would not just go higher: if you leave the ground faster than the **escape speed**, you never come back down! Kit calculation from Isonoe's mass and size: escape speed ≈ **1.8 m/s**.

1 Write the escape speed in **km per hour**. (Multiply m/s by 3.6.)

ANSWER

2 A person walks at about **1.4 m/s**. Is that faster or slower than Isonoe's escape speed? What could happen if you tripped and pushed off?

ANSWER

3 A crew member weighs **80 pounds** on Earth. About how much would they weigh on Isonoe?

ANSWER

4 Suppose you jump straight up at **1 m/s** (a small hop). Would you fall back down or float away from Isonoe? Explain using the escape speed.

ANSWER

YOUR TURN: HOW FAST DO YOU MOVE?

Mark 10 meters outdoors. Time yourself walking, then running (with a grown-up). Speed = 10 ÷ seconds.

	TIME FOR 10 M (S)	MY SPEED (M/S)	FASTER THAN ISONOE ESCAPE SPEED?
Walking			
Running			

5 **Engineer's question:** How would your crew move around safely when one push could send you into space? Name two things you'd build.

ANSWER

MATH SHEET 02

Travel Time & Signal Delay

Big distances, long trips, slow messages

SAMPLE EDITION

790 million mi
Shortest simple route to Isonoe (kit calculation, rounded)

186,000 mi/s
About how fast radio signals (light) travel

370 million mi – 600 million mi
Closest and farthest distance between Earth and Isonoe (rounded)

1 A fast chemical rocket on the shortest route takes about **2.7 years** to reach Isonoe. How many months is that?

ANSWER

2 The route is about 790 million mi in about 2.7 years. About how many miles is that **per year**? About how many **per day**? (Use 365 days per year.)

ANSWER

3 **Signal delay:** When Isonoe is closest (370 million mi away), how many seconds does a radio message take to arrive?

ANSWER

4 When Isonoe is farthest (600 million mi), how long does a message take one way? If you ask a question, how long until you hear an answer (round trip)?

ANSWER

5 Isonoe takes about **712 days** to go around Jupiter once. How many weeks is that?

ANSWER

6 **Game ships:** How many more years does the Ion Glider (5 years) take than the Blaze-1 (2.5 years)? Would you trade that time for the extra cargo? Why?

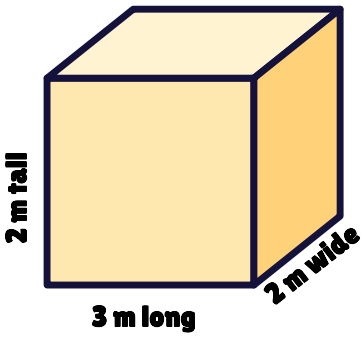
ANSWER

MATH SHEET 03

Fill Your Cargo Hold

How much Isonoe water ice can your ship carry?

SAMPLE EDITION



FACTS YOU NEED

Volume of a box = length × width × height.
Isonoe's density is about **1,500 kg per cubic meter** (assumed (a guess)).
Suppose **10% to 30%** of the material is useful water ice (practice numbers, not measurements).
Isonoe's gravity ≈ **1/12,000** of Earth's.

1 What is the volume of the cargo hold (3 m × 2 m × 2 m)?

ANSWER

2 If you fill it with Isonoe material at 1,500 kg per m³, what is the **mass** of the load?

ANSWER

3 If the material is **10% water ice**, how many m³ of water ice are in the hold? What if it's **30%**?

ANSWER

4 On Isonoe, about how heavy would the full load **feel** (compared to lifting kilograms on Earth)? Hint: divide by 12,000.

ANSWER

5 **Tricky!** The load feels light on Isonoe. Is it just as hard to **start and stop** it moving as on Earth? Explain. (Hint: mass doesn't change, only weight does.)

ANSWER

DESIGN YOUR OWN CARGO HOLD

MY HOLD	LENGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	HEIGHT (M)	VOLUME (M³)	MASS AT 1,500 KG/M³
Design 1					
Design 2					

Crew Logbook: Days 1–3

Engineers write everything down

SAMPLE EDITION

DAY 1 Briefing & trip plan

Date: _____

Prompt: Which ship did your crew choose and why? What surprised you most about Isonoe?

Today's win: _____ Problem we hit: _____

DAY 2 Drill rig & ice harvester

Date: _____

Prompt: What did your cores show was inside Isonoe? How much clean water did your harvester collect, and which change helped most?

Today's win: _____ Problem we hit: _____

DAY 3 Habitat & tethers

Date: _____

Prompt: Where did your habitat leak? Which anchor design held the most coins, and why do you think its shape worked?

Today's win: _____ Problem we hit: _____

Crew Logbook: Days 4–5

Finish strong and look back

SAMPLE EDITION

DAY 4 Hopper Bot

Date: _____

Prompt: How many hops in a row landed in the ring? What did you change in version 2?

Today's win: _____ Problem we hit: _____

DAY 5 Outpost design & crew review

Date: _____

Prompt: Describe your outpost. Which challenge would you redo, and what would you change?

Today's win: _____ Problem we hit: _____

DRAW YOUR OUTPOST CREW PATCH

FUTURE JOBS

Jobs at the Outpost

Future space careers, and what to learn now to get there

SAMPLE EDITION

Ice Miner

At the outpost: Finds, digs, and melts ice, then turns water into drinking water, air, and rocket fuel.
What to learn: Geology, chemistry, math (volume and mass), safety planning
Real today: **Mining engineers**, **geologists** and **water engineers** do this kind of work on Earth.
Practice in this kit: Challenges 1 & 2, Math Sheet 3

Robotics Engineer

At the outpost: Designs drills, arms, and robots that work on their own when messages take 32 min 43 s to 53 min 51 s to arrive.
What to learn: Coding, electronics, physics, math, building and fixing things
Real today: Robotics engineers build spacecraft and rovers at space agencies and companies.
Practice in this kit: Challenge 5, Math Sheet 2

Habitat Builder

At the outpost: Designs shelters that protect people from radiation, airlessness, cold, and low gravity.
What to learn: Architecture, materials science, physics, human health and needs
Real today: Architects and aerospace engineers are working on space habitat designs.
Practice in this kit: Challenges 3 & 4, Outpost Designer

Hopper Pilot

At the outpost: Plans safe routes and sends driving commands across rough, low-gravity ground.
What to learn: Maps and geometry, coding, careful planning, teamwork
Real today: NASA rover drivers plan routes for rovers on Mars.
Practice in this kit: Plot Your Route, Challenge 5

WHICH JOB FITS YOU?

The outpost job I'd want most is _____

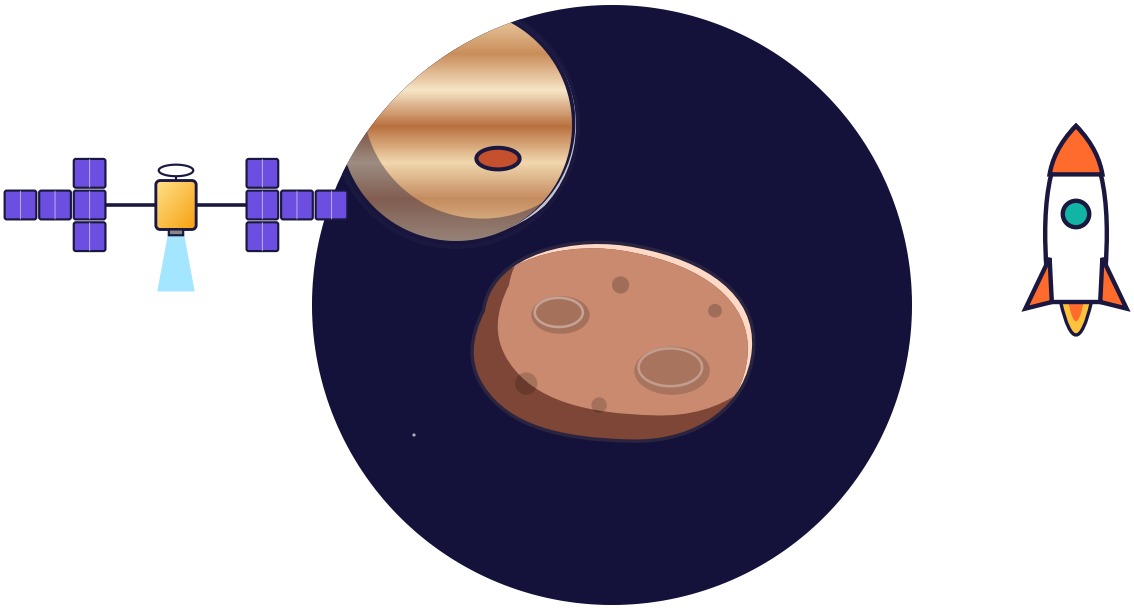
because _____

One thing I can start learning this year: _____

Every crew needs: clear writing, teamwork, patience, and the courage to test, fail, and try again.

SAMPLE EDITION

OUTPOST KITS · ISONOE.SPACE



OUTPOST CREW
CERTIFICATE

This certifies that

_____

planned the trip, budgeted the fuel, built and improved a core drill rig, an ice and water harvester, a shielded habitat, a tether and anchor system, and a hopper bot, and designed a working outpost on a moon of Jupiter **Isonoe**.

Crew role: _____

_____ _____

Outpost Commander (grown-up) Date

SAMPLE EDITION

Parent & Teacher Guide

Objectives, schedule, and safety

Learning objectives

- ☐ Use the engineering design process: define a problem, then build, test, and **improve** a design based on data.
- ☐ Explain what and where Isonoe is, what it may be made of, and why its weak gravity matters.
- ☐ Compare trade-offs (speed vs. fuel vs. cargo) when making a plan.
- ☐ Practice ratios, multiplying and dividing big numbers, volume, percent, and unit conversion.
- ☐ Tell **measured** facts from **estimates** and **guesses**.
- ☐ Record data, explain results in writing, and work as a team.

Standards connections: NGSS Engineering Design (3-5-ETS1 and MS-ETS1: define problems, compare solutions, test and improve); upper-elementary and middle-school number, ratio, and volume skills.

Adapting by age

Ages 8–10: do one challenge per day, allow calculators on Math Sheet 2, and let a grown-up be the Data Recorder. **Ages 11–14:** require a written prediction before every test, and change only one variable per redesign.

Classroom tips

Teams of 3–4 rotate roles (Lead Engineer, Builder, Tester, Data Recorder). Gallery-walk the outpost designs on Day 5. Each family or team needs its own set of materials.

Real vs. pretend

Facts about Isonoe are real and sourced; numbers worked out by the kit (gravity, distances, trip lengths, signal delays) are labeled "kit calculation." Crew travel, the three ships, fuel points, and tonnes are **game numbers**, labeled on each page.

5-day schedule (about 60-90 min per day)

DAY	FOCUS	PAGES
1	Crew Briefing, choose ship, plot route, fuel budget, design loop	2–9
2	Challenge 1 Drill Rig + Challenge 2 Ice & Water Harvester; Math Sheet 1	10–13, 21
3	Challenge 3 Habitat + Challenge 4 Tether & Anchor	14–17
4	Challenge 5 Hopper Bot; Math Sheets 2–3	18–19, 22–23
5	Outpost Designer, Future Jobs, logbook review, certificate	20, 24–27

SAFETY NOTES FOR GROWN-UPS

- **Cutting:** adults do all craft-knife cutting, hole-poking, and trimming of skewer points.
- **Water:** harvested or filtered water from Challenge 2 is not safe to drink. Wipe up spills.
- **Small parts:** rice, beads, coins, bottle caps, and balloons are choking hazards. Keep them away from children under 3.
- **Rubber bands:** keep faces away from snapping bands during the Hopper Bot challenge.
- **Heat:** keep lamps at least 30 cm from builds, and never leave a lamp unattended.
- **String:** never around necks or wrists.
- **Speed test:** outdoors on flat ground, with clear space and supervision.

Answer Key

Worked answers for grown-ups

SAMPLE EDITION

Crew Briefing 01

1. Outer Jovian system. 2. Example: watch how its brightness rises and falls as it turns (a light curve), or send a spacecraft. 3. About 0.51 (365 ÷ 712).

Crew Briefing 02

Between 1 and 3 buckets.

Choose Your Ship

1. Ion Glider. 2. Blaze-1 (2.5 years): fewest days of food, air and water. 3. See the Fuel Budget answers.

Fuel Budget

	BLAZE-1	ION	COMBO
Total used	96	49	71
Fuel left	4	51	29
Pass reserve?	No	Yes	Yes
Tonnes home	0	41	19

Q1 Combo Hauler. Q2 Ion Glider, 41 tonnes. Q3 Without the flyby, each total is 10 higher (106, 59, 81); Ion Glider and Combo Hauler still pass. Q4 10,500 m/s. Q5 About 350 times.

Plot Your Route

Divide 791 by your string length in cm. We can't fly straight because Earth, Earth and Jupiter (and Isonoe) are all moving; the ship must curve to meet them.

Briefing 03

Answers vary. Example: a spectrometer to learn what it's made of; design for the worst case so the outpost is safe even if the guess is wrong.

Math Sheet 1

1. 6.6 km/h. 2. Walking (1.4 m/s) is slower than 1.8 m/s. 3. 80 ÷ 12,000 ≈ 0.0067 lb. 4. Fall back (slowly): 1 m/s is less than the escape speed. 5. Examples: tethers, handrails, anchors, nets, slow thrusters.

Math Sheet 2: Travel

1. 2.7 × 12 ≈ 32 months. 2. ≈ 290 million mi per year; ≈ 800,000 miles per day. 3. 370,000,000 ÷ 186,000 ≈ 33 min 9 s. 4. ≈ 53 min 46 s one way; round trip ≈ 1 h 48 min. 5. 712 ÷ 7 ≈ 100 weeks. 6. 2.5 years; answers vary.

Math Sheet 3: Cargo

1. 12 m^3. 2. 12 × 1,500 = 18,000 kg. 3. 10%: 1.2 m^3; 30%: 3.6 m^3. 4. 18,000 ÷ 12,000 ≈ 1.5 kg. 5. Yes. The mass stays 18,000 kg, so it takes the same push to start or stop it as on Earth. Only its weight is less.

Challenges

Results vary. Look for fair tests (one change at a time), recorded data, and a redesign explained by evidence. Expected patterns: sideways (fluke) anchors usually hold more than straight stakes; a second filter and a dark cup usually give clearer water faster; softer, repeatable pushes land in the ring more often than hard ones.

Sources & Fact Notes

Where every real number came from

SAMPLE EDITION

Facts about Isonoe in this kit were checked against the sources below on Oct. 23, 2026. Numbers marked **"game numbers"** (ships, fuel points, tonnes) are invented for practice. Numbers marked **"kit calculation"** (gravity, escape speed, Earth distances, trip length, signal delay, temperature) were worked out from the measured size, mass and orbit using standard physics. Where a number is a guess borrowed from similar bodies, the kit says so.

1. **Wikipedia, "Isonoe (moon)."**
   en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isonoe_(moon)
2. **NASA Science, "Isonoe."**
   science.nasa.gov/jupiter/jupiter-moons/isonoe
3. **NASA JPL Solar System Dynamics, "Planetary Satellite Mean Elements."**
   ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/sats/elem
4. **Wikipedia, "Danaïdes."**
   en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dana%C3%AFdes
5. **Wikipedia, "Hilda asteroid."**
   en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hilda_asteroid
6. **NASA NSSDC, "Jupiter Fact Sheet."**
   nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/jupiterfact.html
7. **NASA Science, "Moon Facts (surface gravity about one-sixth of Earth's)."**
   science.nasa.gov/moon/facts
8. **Speed of light and radio, about 186,000 miles per second:** a standard physical constant, rounded.

About this kit. Isonoe Outpost Kit, Sample edition, by Outpost Kits (10timesIt LLC) · isonoe.space. Printable for home, homeschool, or one classroom. Illustrations are original artwork, artistic and not to scale. Fonts: Nunito, Lilita One and Chakra Petch (SIL Open Font License). This product is not affiliated with, sponsored by, or endorsed by NASA, JPL, ESA, JAXA or any space agency or university. The future crew travel in this kit is imaginary.