
What's Up

1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:03,000
Music.

2
00:00:03,000 --> 00:00:06,000
Jane Houston Jones: What's Up for February.

3
00:00:06,000 --> 00:00:12,000
See all the planets, plus mission updates from comet and asteroid missions Dawn and Rosetta.

4
00:00:12,000 --> 00:00:19,000
Hello and welcome. I'm Jane Houston Jones at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

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00:00:19,000 --> 00:00:23,000
In the evening sky, Mercury and Jupiter are visible to the unaided eye,

6
00:00:23,000 --> 00:00:29,000
but you'll need binoculars or telescopes to spot Uranus and Neptune.

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00:00:29,000 --> 00:00:35,000
Mars rises before midnight, joining Jupiter as they gracefully arc from east to west.

8
00:00:35,000 --> 00:00:41,000
Spot Mercury and Venus in the southeast sky before dawn, and Mars and Saturn higher in the morning sky.

9
00:00:41,000 --> 00:00:42,000
Sound: Whoosh.

10
00:00:42,000 --> 00:00:47,000
Jones: Both Ceres and Vesta are just a telescope nudge apart from one another this month.

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00:00:47,000 --> 00:00:52,000
Look for the pair in the early morning between the bright stars Arcturus and Spica.

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00:00:52,000 --> 00:00:55,000
They'll both be close to Mars.

13
00:00:55,000 --> 00:01:00,000

The Dawn mission is on its way to orbit the dwarf planet Ceres in 2015.

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00:01:00,000 --> 00:01:06,000
Recently, observations by the Herschel Space Observatory found that Ceres has a thin water vapor atmospher

15
00:01:06,000 --> 00:01:11,000
and is spewing jets of water out into space.

16
00:01:11,000 --> 00:01:12,000
Sound: Whoosh.

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00:01:12,000 --> 00:01:17,000
Jones: There are a few good comets observable this month, but you'll need a telescope to see them.

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00:01:17,000 --> 00:01:22,000
ESA, the European Space Agency's Rosetta spacecraft, is going through check-outs

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00:01:22,000 --> 00:01:28,000
as it gets ready to chase its comet target, Comet 67P Churyumov-Gerasimenko.

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00:01:28,000 --> 00:01:35,000
NASA's three science instruments aboard Rosetta are the ultraviolet imaging spectrograph, Alice,

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00:01:35,000 --> 00:01:42,000
the Microwave Instrument for Rosetta Orbiter, MIRO, and the Ion and Electron Sensor, IES.

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00:01:42,000 --> 00:01:47,000
Rosetta--an orbiter and lander--is flying beyond the main asteroid belt.

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00:01:47,000 --> 00:01:54,000
The European lander, called 'Philae,' will obtain the first images taken from the surface of a comet,

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00:01:54,000 --> 00:02:00,000
and will provide the first analysis of a comet's composition by drilling into the surface.

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00:02:00,000 --> 00:02:05,000
The Rosetta mission continues--after it drops off the lander--by tracking with the comet

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00:02:05,000 --> 00:02:09,000
as its coma and tail develop during its trip around the sun.

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00:02:09,000 --> 00:02:17,000
You can see the latest on the Dawn and Rosetta missions, and all of NASA's missions at w w w dot nasa dot g