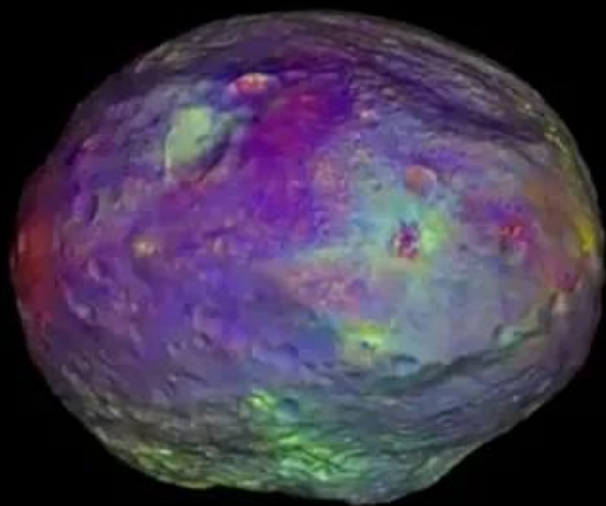
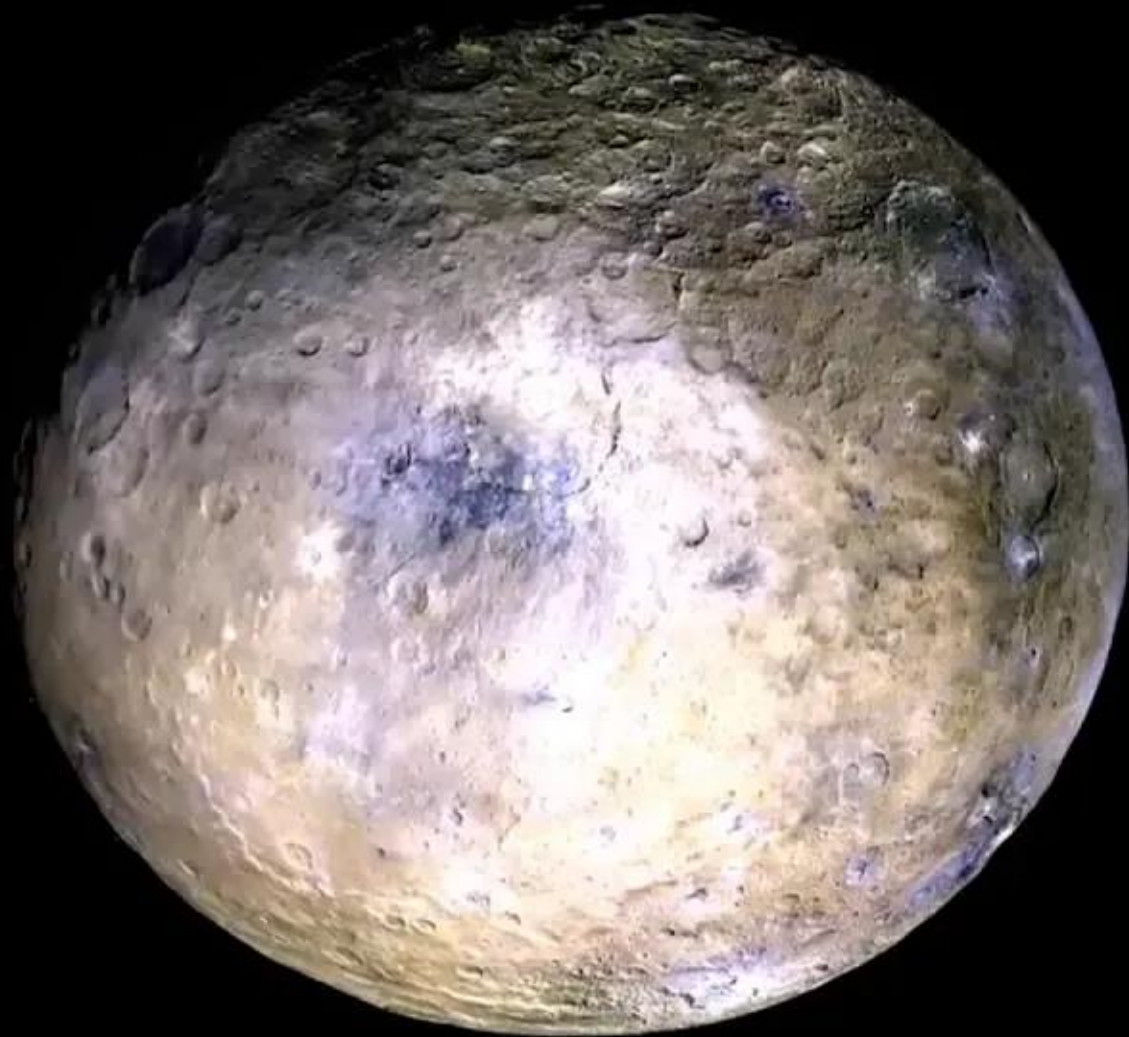


Enhanced color highlights mineral variations



**Vesta**

Credit: NASA / JPL-Caltech / MPS / DLR / IDA / PSI



**Ceres**

Credit: NASA / JPL-Caltech / UCLA / MPS / DLR / IDA

1  
00:00:00,266 --> 00:00:01,434  
[Music]

2  
00:00:01,468 --> 00:00:02,568  
[Title: Dusk for Dawn NASA  
Mission to the Asteroid Belt]

3  
00:00:02,601 --> 00:00:03,169  
[Marc Rayman] You know,  
when you work

4  
00:00:03,202 --> 00:00:05,505  
on a mission this long

5  
00:00:05,538 --> 00:00:07,574  
it feels like a part of you.

6  
00:00:08,007 --> 00:00:11,144  
I've been a space enthusiast  
since I was four years old.

7  
00:00:12,211 --> 00:00:14,947  
Getting to work on a  
mission like this is...

8  
00:00:14,980 --> 00:00:16,850  
...it's a dream come true.

9  
00:00:17,817 --> 00:00:22,288  
To me, Dawn is truly Earth's  
first interplanetary spaceship.

10  
00:00:23,889 --> 00:00:27,727  
No other spacecraft has  
gone to a distant body,

11  
00:00:27,760 --> 00:00:29,462  
gone into orbit around it,

12

00:00:29,495 --> 00:00:31,064

maneuvered there,

13

00:00:31,097 --> 00:00:33,032

then broken out of orbit,

14

00:00:33,065 --> 00:00:34,967

traveled elsewhere in  
the solar system

15

00:00:35,000 --> 00:00:38,638

to another alien world and  
going into orbit around it.

16

00:00:39,405 --> 00:00:41,340

And it does that  
with ion propulsion

17

00:00:41,373 --> 00:00:43,910

which I first heard of  
on a Star Trek episode.

18

00:00:44,743 --> 00:00:46,145

We've turned ion propulsion

19

00:00:46,178 --> 00:00:48,748

from science fiction  
into science fact.

20

00:00:49,615 --> 00:00:50,816

[Carol Raymond] The Dawn mission

21

00:00:50,850 --> 00:00:54,187

really is a journey back to the  
beginning of the solar system.

22

00:00:54,220 --> 00:00:55,488

That's why we call it Dawn.

23

00:00:56,989 --> 00:00:59,092

We chose two time capsules

24

00:00:59,125 --> 00:01:01,027

from the beginning  
of the solar system,

25

00:01:01,060 --> 00:01:02,128

Vesta and Ceres,

26

00:01:02,161 --> 00:01:03,629

which are the most massive

27

00:01:03,662 --> 00:01:06,899

and largest bodies in  
the main asteroid belt.

28

00:01:06,932 --> 00:01:09,902

They both formed very early when  
the solar system was forming

29

00:01:09,935 --> 00:01:12,105

out of the protoplanetary disk

30

00:01:12,138 --> 00:01:15,108

and yet they ended up in these  
two very different states.

31

00:01:16,242 --> 00:01:20,613

Vesta is a dry, rocky body that  
looks a lot like our moon.

32

00:01:22,515 --> 00:01:25,451

Whereas Ceres had a lot of  
water and it looks much more

33

00:01:25,484 --> 00:01:28,321

like the icy moons of the  
outer solar system.

34

00:01:29,488 --> 00:01:31,891

[Rayman] And it seems like  
what determined their

35

00:01:31,924 --> 00:01:36,262

eventual fate was the location  
where they started.

36

00:01:36,295 --> 00:01:38,431

And we now believe  
that Ceres formed

37

00:01:38,464 --> 00:01:41,701

much farther from the  
sun than it is now.

38

00:01:42,234 --> 00:01:45,805

[Raymond] When Dawn found the  
bright material on Ceres,

39

00:01:45,838 --> 00:01:49,075

what we saw was  
completely mind blowing.

40

00:01:49,108 --> 00:01:51,744

It was made of  
sodium carbonate.

41

00:01:52,211 --> 00:01:55,982

Sodium carbonate is not  
common in the solar system

42

00:01:56,015 --> 00:01:59,986

but we see it coming  
out of the plumes of Enceladus,

43

00:02:00,019 --> 00:02:03,189

we see it in lakes on Earth,

44

00:02:03,222 --> 00:02:05,258

and here it was on  
the surface of Ceres.

45

00:02:09,028 --> 00:02:11,397

[Rayman] The mission will end  
when Dawn runs out of

46

00:02:11,430 --> 00:02:14,200

the conventional chemical  
propellant that it uses

47

00:02:14,233 --> 00:02:17,871

to orient itself in the  
zero gravity of space.

48

00:02:19,104 --> 00:02:22,642

Dawn will become this inert  
celestial monument

49

00:02:22,675 --> 00:02:26,346

in orbit around the dwarf  
planet that it unveiled.

50

00:02:29,281 --> 00:02:32,818

Dawn serves a lasting  
reminder that the passion

51

00:02:32,851 --> 00:02:35,021

for bold adventures

52

00:02:35,054 --> 00:02:40,426

and our noble aspirations to  
reach out into the cosmos

53

00:02:40,459 --> 00:02:43,329

take us far far  
beyond the confines

54

00:02:43,362 --> 00:02:46,166

of our humble home  
here on planet Earth.

55

00:02:48,734 --> 00:02:51,270

[Text] The Dawn spacecraft has  
operated for 11 years,

56

00:02:51,303 --> 00:02:54,607

three years longer than  
originally planned.

57

00:02:54,640 --> 00:02:57,677

[Text] When its hydrazine fuel  
runs out in late 2018,

58

00:02:57,710 --> 00:03:01,381

the spacecraft will no longer  
communicate with Earth.

59

00:03:01,714 --> 00:03:03,482

[LOGO: NASA / Jet  
Propulsion Laboratory