

A high-angle photograph of the Curiosity rover on the surface of Mars. The rover is positioned on the right side of the frame, showing its six large, treaded wheels and various scientific instruments. The terrain is a vast, flat, reddish-brown desert with some small rocks and ripples in the sand. In the background, a large, rounded sand dune rises against a hazy, orange sky. The overall scene is desolate and arid.

# CURIOSITY TURNS 10

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Could Mars have supported ancient life?

1  
00:00:04,150 --> 00:00:02,629  
the curiosity rover set out to answer a

2  
00:00:06,950 --> 00:00:04,160  
big question

3  
00:00:09,270 --> 00:00:06,960  
could mars have supported ancient life

4  
00:00:10,480 --> 00:00:09,280  
now we know the answer but there's still

5  
00:00:14,910 --> 00:00:10,490  
so much more to

6  
00:00:18,230 --> 00:00:14,920  
[Music]

7  
00:00:20,550 --> 00:00:18,240  
learn help nasa's curiosity rover safely

8  
00:00:23,109 --> 00:00:20,560  
explore the surface of mars engineers

9  
00:00:25,750 --> 00:00:23,119  
here on earth use a nearly identical

10  
00:00:28,870 --> 00:00:25,760  
sibling named maggie

11  
00:00:31,029 --> 00:00:28,880  
this full-scale engineering model helps

12  
00:00:33,990 --> 00:00:31,039  
the team practice operations in the mars

13  
00:00:36,069 --> 00:00:34,000

yard at nasa's jet propulsion laboratory

14

00:00:38,709 --> 00:00:36,079

i'm raquel villanueva here with

15

00:00:41,590 --> 00:00:38,719

curiosity deputy project scientist

16

00:00:44,549 --> 00:00:41,600

abigail freeman her team is celebrating

17

00:00:46,069 --> 00:00:44,559

their 10th year on the red planet

18

00:00:47,590 --> 00:00:46,079

where has the rover travel to in the

19

00:00:49,910 --> 00:00:47,600

past decade

20

00:00:52,150 --> 00:00:49,920

well we've spent the last basically 10

21

00:00:55,189 --> 00:00:52,160

years martian mountain climbing

22

00:00:57,590 --> 00:00:55,199

curiosity landed at the base of a big

23

00:01:00,630 --> 00:00:57,600

mountain named mount sharp that is made

24

00:01:02,229 --> 00:01:00,640

of layers of rocks so we're climbing the

25

00:01:04,950 --> 00:01:02,239

mountain to give us a snapshot of

26

00:01:07,670 --> 00:01:04,960

martian history we've driven about 17

27

00:01:10,149 --> 00:01:07,680

and a half miles and more impressively

28

00:01:12,390 --> 00:01:10,159

we've climbed over 2000 feet in

29

00:01:14,310 --> 00:01:12,400

elevation up the mountain we're all the

30

00:01:17,270 --> 00:01:14,320

way up in these hills now it's pretty

31

00:01:20,550 --> 00:01:17,280

spectacular with all that climbing how

32

00:01:22,310 --> 00:01:20,560

is curiosity doing pretty good actually

33

00:01:24,149 --> 00:01:22,320

you know all of our science instruments

34

00:01:25,990 --> 00:01:24,159

are working just about as good as they

35

00:01:27,670 --> 00:01:26,000

did when we landed we have nearly our

36

00:01:29,510 --> 00:01:27,680

full capabilities

37

00:01:31,429 --> 00:01:29,520

the arm and the drill and the rover

38

00:01:32,950 --> 00:01:31,439

they're a little bit arthritic so we

39

00:01:35,429 --> 00:01:32,960

have to be a little bit gentle when we

40

00:01:37,270 --> 00:01:35,439

use them and our wheels are a little bit

41

00:01:39,270 --> 00:01:37,280

beat up the wheels on maggie look great

42

00:01:41,270 --> 00:01:39,280

but we have some some test wheels that

43

00:01:43,830 --> 00:01:41,280

we've really destroyed the wheels on the

44

00:01:46,710 --> 00:01:43,840

rover are somewhere between these two

45

00:01:49,350 --> 00:01:46,720

you know we just drilled our 35th sample

46

00:01:51,109 --> 00:01:49,360

the other week so still doing amazing

47

00:01:53,030 --> 00:01:51,119

science and how do you decide where the

48

00:01:54,950 --> 00:01:53,040

rover is going to go do you work with

49

00:01:57,350 --> 00:01:54,960

other nasa missions you know the data

50

00:01:59,429 --> 00:01:57,360

from the mars orbiters have been really

51  
00:02:01,429 --> 00:01:59,439  
helpful the spectrometers that's the

52  
00:02:03,670 --> 00:02:01,439  
kind of instrument on on odyssey and

53  
00:02:05,670 --> 00:02:03,680  
mars reconnaissance orbiter have told us

54  
00:02:07,749 --> 00:02:05,680  
where the interesting minerals are and

55  
00:02:10,070 --> 00:02:07,759  
where the best places to go to look at

56  
00:02:11,910 --> 00:02:10,080  
changing environments are and then in

57  
00:02:14,470 --> 00:02:11,920  
particular the cameras on the mars

58  
00:02:17,110 --> 00:02:14,480  
reconnaissance orbiter they're so good

59  
00:02:19,430 --> 00:02:17,120  
and they're so helpful at allowing us to

60  
00:02:20,550 --> 00:02:19,440  
find the safest way that we can climb

61  
00:02:22,229 --> 00:02:20,560  
this mountain

62  
00:02:24,309 --> 00:02:22,239  
what would you say is the biggest

63  
00:02:26,390 --> 00:02:24,319

discovery your team has made you know

64

00:02:29,190 --> 00:02:26,400

curiosity was sent to mars in order to

65

00:02:31,350 --> 00:02:29,200

answer a really big question did mars

66

00:02:34,070 --> 00:02:31,360

have all of the ingredients that we know

67

00:02:36,550 --> 00:02:34,080

life needed and 10 years later not only

68

00:02:37,430 --> 00:02:36,560

have we given that answer a definitive

69

00:02:38,790 --> 00:02:37,440

yes

70

00:02:41,589 --> 00:02:38,800

but we've also seen that those

71

00:02:43,270 --> 00:02:41,599

ingredients were around for tens of

72

00:02:45,750 --> 00:02:43,280

millions of years

73

00:02:47,589 --> 00:02:45,760

and what's next for curiosity we can see

74

00:02:49,350 --> 00:02:47,599

from orbit that we're getting to a place

75

00:02:51,350 --> 00:02:49,360

in the mountain that likely records a

76

00:02:53,270 --> 00:02:51,360

pretty dramatic change in the sorts of

77

00:02:55,750 --> 00:02:53,280

environments that were around you know

78

00:02:57,990 --> 00:02:55,760

the lakes that once filled gale started

79

00:03:00,149 --> 00:02:58,000

to dry out and we're getting to that

80

00:03:02,550 --> 00:03:00,159

period in time so we're really

81

00:03:05,670 --> 00:03:02,560

interested in answering how long did

82

00:03:07,670 --> 00:03:05,680

these habitable environments persist as

83

00:03:10,710 --> 00:03:07,680

mars and gale crater went through these

84

00:03:13,190 --> 00:03:10,720

pretty big climate changes i just can't

85

00:03:14,710 --> 00:03:13,200

wait to see what's next we've seen hints

86

00:03:17,589 --> 00:03:14,720

that the rocks are going to be very

87

00:03:19,350 --> 00:03:17,599

different very soon and so i'm really

88

00:03:21,270 --> 00:03:19,360

curious what we're going to find

89

00:03:23,350 --> 00:03:21,280

well that is an exciting new chapter for

90

00:03:25,830 --> 00:03:23,360

you and congratulations on 10 years

91

00:03:28,390 --> 00:03:25,840

thanks abigail thanks so much

92

00:03:32,149 --> 00:03:28,400

to get the latest updates follow at nasa

93

00:03:33,750 --> 00:03:32,159

jpl and at nasa mars on social media or

94

00:03:37,410 --> 00:03:33,760

take a deeper dive on the mission