
U.S. Space &
Rocket Center

1
00:00:08,000 --> 00:00:11,190
This Week at NASA…

2
00:00:11,190 --> 00:00:17,760
This is a very exciting mission, it's nice
that we have this for the team to go and execute

3
00:00:17,760 --> 00:00:21,880
for Atlantis' last scheduled mission.

4
00:00:21,880 --> 00:00:26,800
The teams have done a phenomenal job down
here again, the vehicle is ready to go fly

5
00:00:26,800 --> 00:00:31,300
is a true testament to the work the teams
has done down here at the Cape

6
00:00:31,300 --> 00:00:38,050
With a green light from NASA managers, space
shuttle Atlantis and its six-member STS-132

7
00:00:38,050 --> 00:00:40,980
crew is ready to fly May 14.

8
00:00:40,980 --> 00:00:47,070
While Commander Ken Ham, Pilot Tony Antonelli,
and Mission Specialists Garrett Reisman, Michael

9
00:00:47,070 --> 00:00:52,940
Good, Piers Sellers and Steve Bowen continued
preparations for their mission to the International

10
00:00:52,940 --> 00:00:59,039
Space Station, shuttle technicians readied
Atlantis for its scheduled twelve-day flight.

11
00:00:59,039 --> 00:01:04,460
That included loading the orbiter with hypergolic

propellants, chemicals that ignite when they

12
00:01:04,460 --> 00:01:10,470
come in contact with each other. The propellants are used to help steer the shuttle in space.

13
00:01:10,470 --> 00:01:16,780
Atlantis will deliver a cargo carrier with hardware and spare parts for the ISS, as well

14
00:01:16,780 --> 00:01:22,170
as a Russian-built Mini Research Module-1, called Rassvet, or “dawn,” that’ll be

15
00:01:22,170 --> 00:01:25,670
permanently attached to the station’s Zarya module.

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00:01:25,670 --> 00:01:32,049
Launch time on May 14 is 2:20 p.m. EDT.

17
00:01:32,049 --> 00:01:43,460
– 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 Launch, launch, launch

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00:01:43,460 --> 00:01:48,840
The first test of the fully integrated Launch Abort System for the Orion crew vehicle was

19
00:01:48,840 --> 00:01:54,900
successfully completed at the White Sands Missile Range on May 6. The Pad Abort 1 test

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00:01:54,900 --> 00:02:00,720
is part of an ongoing mission to develop safer vehicles for human spaceflight applications.

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00:02:00,720 --> 00:02:07,619
“The performance was just absolutely astounding and we have a lot of relieved and very happy

22
00:02:07,619 --> 00:02:12,730
people out there to see all of this hard work
they’ve done come to fruition.”

23
00:02:12,730 --> 00:02:17,040
“This is the first abort system the US has
developed since Apollo, but it’s much more

24
00:02:17,040 --> 00:02:23,450
advanced, it has more capability, advance
technologies that will be of value to us in

25
00:02:23,450 --> 00:02:24,470
the future.”

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00:02:24,470 --> 00:02:29,470
The information gathered through the test
will help shape future emergency escape systems

27
00:02:29,470 --> 00:02:30,470
for crews.

28
00:02:30,470 --> 00:02:37,180
”Wow that went like clockwork”

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00:02:37,180 --> 00:02:43,610
Guenter Wendt, the first pad leader for NASA's
manned space program, died at his home in

30
00:02:43,610 --> 00:02:49,530
Merritt Island, Fla., following hospitalization
for congestive heart failure and subsequent

31
00:02:49,530 --> 00:02:50,700
stroke.

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00:02:50,700 --> 00:02:57,510
Born and educated in Berlin, Wendt became
an American citizen in 1955. He worked at

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00:02:57,510 --> 00:03:03,760
Cape Canaveral as an engineer on missile projects
for McDonnell Aircraft Corp, later overseeing

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00:03:03,760 --> 00:03:09,909
spacecraft on the launch pads and all personnel
who had access to them in Mercury, Gemini

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00:03:09,909 --> 00:03:11,519
and Apollo programs.

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00:03:11,519 --> 00:03:17,819
“Essentially I was responsible for the spacecraft
preparations for launch in other words when

37
00:03:17,819 --> 00:03:25,050
a spacecraft hit the Cape the we had coordinate
who wants to do what or who must do what from

38
00:03:25,050 --> 00:03:27,280
the time it got here until we launched it.”

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00:03:27,280 --> 00:03:33,930
Wendt was the last man astronauts Neil Armstrong,
Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins saw before

40
00:03:33,930 --> 00:03:35,910
launching to the moon.

41
00:03:35,910 --> 00:03:44,330
“I wasn’t made to do repetitive jobs I
always said look what you like to do then

42
00:03:44,330 --> 00:03:49,049
find out what it takes to get the job and
then convince the powers that be, that you

43
00:03:49,049 --> 00:03:55,569

are the man, they need to do. So I always
go after the job I liked to do and anything

44
00:03:55,569 --> 00:03:58,430
new & fascinating was it”

45
00:03:58,430 --> 00:04:02,620
Guenter Wendt was 85.

46
00:04:02,620 --> 00:04:07,930
NASA's Terra and Aqua satellites continue
to help the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

47
00:04:07,930 --> 00:04:15,290
Administration keep an eye on the recent Gulf
oil spill. NOAA is the lead agency on oil

48
00:04:15,290 --> 00:04:20,769
spills, and periodically-captured imagery
provided by the two NASA spacecraft are helping

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00:04:20,769 --> 00:04:24,910
supplement data needed to assess the extent
of the accident.

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00:04:24,910 --> 00:04:30,530
The slick from the spill is expected to bring
devastating economic loss to the Gulf Coast

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00:04:30,530 --> 00:04:32,949
region.

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00:04:32,949 --> 00:04:38,540
At the Dryden Flight Research Center, the
newly-dubbed Full-scale Advanced Systems Testbed,

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00:04:38,540 --> 00:04:44,460
or FAST aircraft, has begun flights to demonstrate
the workings of its Research Flight Control

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00:04:44,460 --> 00:04:45,460
System.

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00:04:45,460 --> 00:05:01,570
Inaudible radio chatter – “Left, Wheeeeeeeeee”

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00:05:01,570 --> 00:05:06,680
The demonstration flights are part of NASA's
Integrated Resilient Aircraft Controls, or

57
00:05:06,680 --> 00:05:13,150
IRAC project. Data from IRAC will be used
to design and develop aviation systems better

58
00:05:13,150 --> 00:05:16,520
enabled to safely fly and land damaged aircraft.

59
00:05:16,520 --> 00:05:19,490
- “There’s a nice one for you!!

60
00:05:19,490 --> 00:05:24,750
- We have explored deep craters we’ve climbed
mountains, we survived rover killing dust

61
00:05:24,750 --> 00:05:29,870
storms and several harsh cold winters and
the adventure is still not over for these

62
00:05:29,870 --> 00:05:31,639
two intrepid vehicles”.

63
00:05:31,639 --> 00:05:36,820
The team that operates the NASA rovers already
on Mars, Spirit and Opportunity, was honored

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00:05:36,820 --> 00:05:42,710
by the Space Ops Organization with its 2010
Award for Outstanding Achievement. The presentation

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00:05:42,710 --> 00:05:46,949
was made at the group’s annual conference
held in Huntsville, Alabama.

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00:05:46,949 --> 00:05:52,710
My team, the team that has earned this goes
to work on Mars every single day, I have the

67
00:05:52,710 --> 00:05:56,449
great pleasure of being up here to except
this award but it really is an award that

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00:05:56,449 --> 00:06:00,789
goes not only to the ten people listed on
this certificate but the hundreds of people

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00:06:00,789 --> 00:06:05,340
that have contributed and continue to contribute
on this really great project Thank you all

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00:06:05,340 --> 00:06:06,340
very much.”

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00:06:06,340 --> 00:06:07,860
The rovers landed on Mars in January 2004
for three-month long missions; instead, the

72
00:06:07,860 --> 00:06:08,860
twins have lasted more than six years.

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00:06:08,860 --> 00:06:14,550
Also honored with the organization’s International
Space Operations Exceptional Achievement Medal

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00:06:14,550 --> 00:06:20,690
was Gene Kranz, former Apollo Flight Director
and head of Mission Operations at the Johnson

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00:06:20,690 --> 00:06:22,460

Space Center in Houston.

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00:06:22,460 --> 00:06:27,360
”We had a marvelous group of astronauts
led by Deke Slayton and mission operations

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00:06:27,360 --> 00:06:34,620
led by Christopher Columbus Craft, and a spectacular
team of contractors that supported us in the

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00:06:34,620 --> 00:06:38,890
process. So on behalf of all these folks,
we thank you”

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00:06:38,890 --> 00:06:47,810
SpaceOps was founded in 1990 to foster continuous
technical interchange on space mission operations

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00:06:47,810 --> 00:06:53,620
and ground data systems, and to promote and
maintain an international community of experts

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00:06:53,620 --> 00:06:54,990
on space operations.

82
00:06:54,990 --> 00:07:02,710
For the second consecutive year, the nasa.gov
Website was honored with a People's Voice

83
00:07:02,710 --> 00:07:08,770
award in the Government category by the International
Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences in its

84
00:07:08,770 --> 00:07:15,300
annual Webby Awards competition. JPL won the
People's Voice Webby in the Science category

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00:07:15,300 --> 00:07:22,759
for climate.nasa.gov. And NASA Home & City
2.0 was selected as the Government Webby winner

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00:07:22,759 --> 00:07:28,169
by the organization’s panel of judges.

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00:07:28,169 --> 00:07:34,819
From better brakes and safer tires to heat-resistant
paint and cleaner emissions, NASA's contributions

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00:07:34,819 --> 00:07:39,760
to the auto racing world – and drivers everywhere
- were featured in the traveling exhibit:

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00:07:39,760 --> 00:07:45,490
"From Rockets to Race Cars" at Virginia’s
Richmond International Raceway.

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00:07:45,490 --> 00:07:50,860
Highlights were a quarter-scale NASA Benefits
Race Car and a Wheel Exhibit, which includes

91
00:07:50,860 --> 00:07:57,900
a NASCAR tire, Shuttle tire, Lunar Rover tire,
a Lunar Tweel (a non-pneumatic tire/wheel

92
00:07:57,900 --> 00:08:05,240
combination) and a Spring Tire. Fans could
see, touch and compare the wheels of yesterday,

93
00:08:05,240 --> 00:08:06,509
today and tomorrow.

94
00:08:06,509 --> 00:08:12,210
The Rockets to Race Car exhibit has a few
more pit stops to make this spring, including

95
00:08:12,210 --> 00:08:17,629
the Darlington Raceway, the Charlotte Motor
Speedway, and the Kentucky Speedway.

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00:08:17,629 --> 00:08:19,949
And that’s This Week at NASA!