
SPACE SHUTTLE PAVILION
Samsung SMART TV
INTREPID
SEA, AIR & SPACE MUSEUM COMPLEX
Time Warner Cable

1
00:00:06,890 --> 00:00:09,269
This Week at NASA…

2
00:00:09,269 --> 00:00:10,670
@MarsCuriosity

3
00:00:10,670 --> 00:00:16,090
The most advanced robot ever sent to another
world is nearing its destination, and NASA

4
00:00:16,090 --> 00:00:21,400
scientists and managers at a Headquarters
news briefing called the Curiosity Rover mission

5
00:00:21,400 --> 00:00:25,460
the hardest one attempted in the history of
robotic planetary exploration.

6
00:00:25,460 --> 00:00:30,800
“It truly is a major step forward both in
technology and in science, potential science

7
00:00:30,800 --> 00:00:36,340
return and science capability to unlock the
mysteries of mars in places that have never

8
00:00:36,340 --> 00:00:40,310
been accessible to humankind in the past.”

9
00:00:40,310 --> 00:00:46,370
Curiosity is being transported to the Red
Planet by NASA's Mars Science Laboratory spacecraft.

10
00:00:46,370 --> 00:00:51,239
MSL will deliver Curiosity to Mars at approximately
1:31 a.m.

11
00:00:51,239 --> 00:00:56,890
Eastern on Aug. 6.

12
00:00:56,890 --> 00:01:01,960
When it does land, Curiosity will then use
a suite of laboratory instruments to analyze

13
00:01:01,960 --> 00:01:07,830
samples of rocks, soil and the atmosphere,
in an effort to determine whether Mars is,

14
00:01:07,830 --> 00:01:11,229
or ever was able to sustain microbial life.

15
00:01:11,229 --> 00:01:14,320
“This is going to be a mission that requires
a lot of patience.

16
00:01:14,320 --> 00:01:21,280
And as a scientist, this is not something
for which there is a slam-dunk discovery,

17
00:01:21,280 --> 00:01:25,750
but many bits of information come together
to build this and it's going to take us a

18
00:01:25,750 --> 00:01:27,329
while to get there.”

19
00:01:27,329 --> 00:01:33,130
Unveiled during the briefing was a new Xbox
360 game developed in collaboration with Microsoft

20
00:01:33,130 --> 00:01:35,990
called “Mars Rover Landing.”

21
00:01:35,990 --> 00:01:40,829
Users take control of their own spacecraft
while facing the extreme challenges of landing

22
00:01:40,829 --> 00:01:44,140

a rover in a specific location on Mars.

23
00:01:44,140 --> 00:01:49,440
The “Mars Rover Landing” game is free
and is available for download at the Xbox

24
00:01:49,440 --> 00:01:53,479
#SLS

25
00:01:53,479 --> 00:02:03,130
A 550-second test of the J-2X rocket engine
has been successfully conducted on the A-2

26
00:02:03,130 --> 00:02:05,450
Test Stand at the Stennis Space Center.

27
00:02:05,450 --> 00:02:10,890
It was the first flight-duration test of the
engine's nozzle extension, a bell-shaped device

28
00:02:10,890 --> 00:02:13,760
designed to increase engine performance.

29
00:02:13,760 --> 00:02:19,870
The J-2X will power the upper-stage of NASA’s
planned two-stage Space Launch System, the

30
00:02:19,870 --> 00:02:26,030
SLS, which will propel the Orion crew capsule
beyond low Earth orbit.

31
00:02:26,030 --> 00:02:31,410
This test is the latest in a series of firings
to gather critical data for development of

32
00:02:31,410 --> 00:02:32,410
the J-2X.

33
00:02:32,410 --> 00:02:33,410

#Orion

34
00:02:33,410 --> 00:02:40,830
In Yuma, Arizona, NASA completed another successful
drop test of the Orion crew capsule’s parachutes.

35
00:02:40,830 --> 00:02:46,040
This was the first such test using an actual-size
Orion test article.

36
00:02:46,040 --> 00:02:51,870
The vehicle was dropped from a C-17 plane
at an altitude of about 25-thousand feet.

37
00:02:51,870 --> 00:02:56,790
The main objective was to see how the system
would respond if one of the three main ‘chutes

38
00:02:56,790 --> 00:02:58,110
inflated too quickly.

39
00:02:58,110 --> 00:03:04,270
It’s another milestone on the road to Orion’s
orbital flight test, Exploration Flight Test

40
00:03:04,270 --> 00:03:08,370
-1, scheduled for 2014.

41
00:03:08,370 --> 00:03:10,180
#ISS

42
00:03:10,180 --> 00:03:16,760
Expedition 32/33 Soyuz Commander Yuri Malenchenko,
NASA Flight Engineer Suni Williams and Flight

43
00:03:16,760 --> 00:03:22,159
Engineer Aki Hoshide of the Japan Aerospace
Exploration Agency are settling into their

44

00:03:22,159 --> 00:03:25,269
new digs aboard the International Space Station.

45
00:03:25,269 --> 00:03:30,630
The trio was welcomed aboard the orbiting
laboratory by station Commander Gennady Padalka,

46
00:03:30,630 --> 00:03:35,569
NASA Flight Engineer Joe Acaba and Russian
Flight Engineer Sergei Revin.

47
00:03:35,569 --> 00:03:40,689
The docking of their spacecraft came on the
37th anniversary of the historic link up of

48
00:03:40,689 --> 00:03:49,120
Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft in 1975 that began
U.S.-Russian cooperation in human spaceflight.

49
00:03:49,120 --> 00:03:50,920
#ISS

50
00:03:50,920 --> 00:03:55,200
International Space Station Program Scientist
Julie Robinson was at the Marshall Space Flight

51
00:03:55,200 --> 00:04:02,110
Center’s Payload Operations Center to encourage
ISS Ambassadorship among employees.

52
00:04:02,110 --> 00:04:06,560
Robinson is traveling to NASA centers to promote
a better understanding of the research and

53
00:04:06,560 --> 00:04:11,629
technology development being done in the world’s
only laboratory in microgravity.

54
00:04:11,629 --> 00:04:16,310
“Those scientific discoveries and the way

that they benefit us here on Earth are really

55
00:04:16,310 --> 00:04:22,140
some of the most important messages that NASA needs to share with our taxpayers about how

56
00:04:22,140 --> 00:04:24,880
valuable the space station is and how much it's driving our economy.

57
00:04:24,880 --> 00:04:29,910
So we're just trying to make sure that our own employees know those messages and then

58
00:04:29,910 --> 00:04:32,381
we're also trying to share them with the world."

59
00:04:32,381 --> 00:04:36,720
The Payload Operations Center at Marshall coordinates all research activities aboard

60
00:04:36,720 --> 00:04:39,540
the station.

61
00:04:39,540 --> 00:04:44,330
NASA astronaut Dan Burbank visited Goddard Space Flight Center to share experiences from

62
00:04:44,330 --> 00:04:50,130
his five-month stay aboard the ISS as a member of the Expedition 29 and 30 crews.

63
00:04:50,130 --> 00:04:54,950
"If you ride a rocket to space, as soon as the engines quit – within the first hour

64
00:04:54,950 --> 00:04:56,670
you're already becoming a creature of space.

65
00:04:56,670 --> 00:05:01,390
Your body is doing exactly what it needs to
do to optimize all of the resources you have

66
00:05:01,390 --> 00:05:04,780
to live in this new, novel environment that
it finds itself in."

67
00:05:04,780 --> 00:05:10,020
Burbank and his crewmates, Anton Shkaplerov
and Anatoly Ivanishin, returned to Earth on

68
00:05:10,020 --> 00:05:12,460
April 27.

69
00:05:12,460 --> 00:05:13,680
#NASAAero

70
00:05:13,680 --> 00:05:18,331
Aero Day on the Hill provided an opportunity
for representatives of NASA's Aeronautics

71
00:05:18,331 --> 00:05:23,410
Research Mission Directorate to visit Capitol
Hill and brief members of Congress on the

72
00:05:23,410 --> 00:05:29,200
research the agency is conducting to make
air transportation more efficient, safe, and

73
00:05:29,200 --> 00:05:30,630
environmentally friendly.

74
00:05:30,630 --> 00:05:33,260
"We are setting the vision for the country.

75
00:05:33,260 --> 00:05:41,910
We are leading the aeronautics community,
so it's all about direct tangible compelling

76
00:05:41,910 --> 00:05:45,930
benefits that you can enjoy today and for
years to come.”

77
00:05:45,930 --> 00:05:50,630
ARMD works to solve the challenges that exist
in our nation's air transportation system

78
00:05:50,630 --> 00:05:56,120
through innovative technical concepts, and
dedicated research and development.

79
00:05:56,120 --> 00:05:57,510
#OV101

80
00:05:57,510 --> 00:06:02,770
Space Shuttle Enterprise made its official
debut before New York’s public as the centerpiece

81
00:06:02,770 --> 00:06:10,120
of the Intrepid Sea, Air and Space Museum’s
newest attraction, “Space Shuttle Pavilion”.

82
00:06:10,120 --> 00:06:16,680
“Today we turn Enterprise over to the Intrepid
Sea, Air and Space Museum.

83
00:06:16,680 --> 00:06:22,770
This magnificent machine is a tangible example
that our dreams of exploration, of reaching

84
00:06:22,770 --> 00:06:28,190
our higher potential are always within our
reach if we try for them.”

85
00:06:28,190 --> 00:06:33,070
Also part of the Grand Opening Celebration
– a host of NASA exhibits, displays, and

86
00:06:33,070 --> 00:06:38,750
educational demonstrations showcasing the
past, present and future of aeronautics and

87
00:06:38,750 --> 00:06:41,000
space exploration.

88
00:06:41,000 --> 00:06:48,190
Event guests met and mingled with a number
of current and former NASA astronauts.

89
00:06:48,190 --> 00:06:52,590
Noted space historian John Logsdon spoke at
the Kennedy Space Center to detail some of

90
00:06:52,590 --> 00:06:57,250
the decisions then-President John F. Kennedy
made to set the nation on a course to send

91
00:06:57,250 --> 00:06:59,050
astronauts to the moon.

92
00:06:59,050 --> 00:07:05,900
“It was the Gagarin flight and in particular
the domestic and international reaction to

93
00:07:05,900 --> 00:07:12,170
the Gagarin flight that stimulated Kennedy
to pay attention to human spaceflight and

94
00:07:12,170 --> 00:07:19,730
as he paid attention to come to realize the
symbolic importance of not being in a leading

95
00:07:19,730 --> 00:07:21,100
position.”

96
00:07:21,100 --> 00:07:25,860
Logsdon said Kennedy made defining contributions

to keep the Apollo program on course during

97
00:07:25,860 --> 00:07:27,510
the rest of his presidency.

98
00:07:27,510 --> 00:07:32,650
“Get to the moon before the Soviets, that
was Kennedy's overriding motivation.”

99
00:07:32,650 --> 00:07:38,030
Logsdon, who has written extensively about
the American space program and space policy,

100
00:07:38,030 --> 00:07:42,150
said the president spoke often about involving
the Soviet Union in a joint venture to the

101
00:07:42,150 --> 00:07:46,860
moon, even going as far as to propose the
idea before the United Nations.

102
00:07:46,860 --> 00:07:50,680
“Kennedy's first choice would have been
to cooperate.

103
00:07:50,680 --> 00:07:51,680
From the start.”

104
00:07:51,680 --> 00:07:54,560
“It was Khruschev that said no.”

105
00:07:54,560 --> 00:07:58,880
Of course, Apollo 11 met Kennedy’s challenge
by putting two men on the moon before the

106
00:07:58,880 --> 00:08:00,190
end of the 19-60s.

107
00:08:00,190 --> 00:08:06,250

And, six years later, the United States and
Russia began their cooperation in human spaceflight

108
00:08:06,250 --> 00:08:09,760
that eventually led to our partnership on
the International Space Station.

109
00:08:09,760 --> 00:08:17,790
“more forward drifting to the right a little
…. 30 seconds … contact light.

110
00:08:17,790 --> 00:08:19,370
Ok engines stop.

111
00:08:19,370 --> 00:08:23,060
Tranquility base here … the Eagle has landed.”

112
00:08:23,060 --> 00:08:27,310
July 20 marks two important events in NASA
history.

113
00:08:27,310 --> 00:08:33,880
Forty-three years ago, on that date in 1969,
Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz

114
00:08:33,880 --> 00:08:38,909
Aldrin helped NASA accomplish the challenge
set forth by President Kennedy of putting

115
00:08:38,909 --> 00:08:44,880
Americans on the moon before 1970 when the
duo became the first humans to step foot on

116
00:08:44,880 --> 00:08:46,660
another heavenly body.

117
00:08:46,660 --> 00:08:51,950
While Armstrong and Aldrin collected the first
lunar soil and rock samples on the surface,

118
00:08:51,950 --> 00:08:57,210
command module pilot Michael Collins kept
vigil in the Columbia module orbiting above.

119
00:08:57,210 --> 00:09:02,650
The three reunited and landed safely in the
Pacific Ocean four days later.

120
00:09:02,650 --> 00:09:10,450
And 36 years ago, on July 20, 1976, the Viking
1 Lander separated from the Orbiter and touched

121
00:09:10,450 --> 00:09:16,680
down at Chryse Planitia to become the first
spacecraft to successfully land on Mars and

122
00:09:16,680 --> 00:09:18,780
perform its mission.

123
00:09:18,780 --> 00:09:23,700
Together with Viking 2, which landed a month
later, the orbiter imaged the entire surface

124
00:09:23,700 --> 00:09:29,390
of the Red Planet, transmitting high resolution
photographs of its terrain that characterized

125
00:09:29,390 --> 00:09:32,320
the structure and makeup of its atmosphere.

126
00:09:32,320 --> 00:09:37,880
Viking 1 also took and analyzed surface samples
for composition and signs of life.

127
00:09:37,880 --> 00:09:42,870
Much like its successors, the twin rovers
Spirit and Opportunity, the Viking spacecraft

128
00:09:42,870 --> 00:09:50,770

were designed for 90-day missions but produced
valuable data for years.

129
00:09:50,770 --> 00:09:58,530
Forty years ago, on July 23, 1972, NASA, in
cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey

130
00:09:58,530 --> 00:10:04,270
launched the first Landsat satellite from
California's Vandenberg Air Force Base.

131
00:10:04,270 --> 00:10:10,430
Known at that time as the Earth Resources
Technology Satellite, it was the first Earth-observing

132
00:10:10,430 --> 00:10:17,000
satellite launched with the expressed intent
to study and monitor our planet's landmasses.

133
00:10:17,000 --> 00:10:24,490
Landsat 1 operated until January 1978, five
years past its designed life span.

134
00:10:24,490 --> 00:10:28,130
Five Landsat satellites have since been sent
into orbit.

135
00:10:28,130 --> 00:10:33,720
The program represents the world's longest
continuously acquired collection of space-based,

136
00:10:33,720 --> 00:10:39,310
moderate-resolution, land remote sensing data
-- imagery that provides a unique resource

137
00:10:39,310 --> 00:10:45,620
for everything from agriculture and geology
to education and emergency response and disaster

138
00:10:45,620 --> 00:10:47,860

relief.

139
00:10:47,860 --> 00:10:49,950
And that’s This Week @NASA!

140
00:10:49,950 --> 00:10:55,150
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