



1

00:00:00,370 --> 00:00:04,720

"It's back to work, back to NASA's mission following the government shutdown..."

2

00:00:04,720 --> 00:00:08,460

"Another commercial partner completes a demonstration flight to the space station ..."

3

00:00:08,460 --> 00:00:14,059

"And preparations continue for NASA's next mission to Mars ...Those are some of the stories

4

00:00:14,059 --> 00:00:16,340

trending, This Week at NASA!"

5

00:00:16,340 --> 00:00:20,780

With the government shutdown over, Administrator Charlie Bolden welcomed employees back to

6

00:00:20,780 --> 00:00:22,780

the work of NASA's mission.

7

00:00:22,780 --> 00:00:27,040

Bolden visited Goddard Space Flight Center with Maryland Senator Barbara Mikulski for

8

00:00:27,040 --> 00:00:31,780

an update on several projects, including the Global Precipitation Measurement mission,

9

00:00:31,780 --> 00:00:36,820

the Magnetospheric Multiscale spacecraft and the James Webb Space Telescope.

10

00:00:36,820 --> 00:00:41,469

Bolden also visited Mississippi to thank employees at Stennis Space Center for their critical

11

00:00:41,469 --> 00:00:46,190

engineering and testing work on the agency's next generation rocket engines and the staff

12  
00:00:46,190 --> 00:00:51,359  
of the NASA Shared Services Center for their support of the agency during the shutdown.

13  
00:00:51,359 --> 00:00:56,059  
A few notable accomplishments in space during the shutdown ... This October 9 shot of Earth

14  
00:00:56,059 --> 00:01:00,640  
is from the Jupiter-bound Juno spacecraft's closest approach to Earth since launching

15  
00:01:00,640 --> 00:01:06,450  
in 2011 ... LADEE, NASA's latest moon mission, dropped into lunar orbit on Oct. 6 to study

16  
00:01:06,450 --> 00:01:10,800  
the moon's atmosphere ... and the Lunar Laser Communication Demonstration system onboard

17  
00:01:10,800 --> 00:01:16,750  
LADEE recently used a pulsed laser beam to transmit data 239-thousand miles from the

18  
00:01:16,750 --> 00:01:22,490  
moon to Earth at a record-breaking download rate of 622 megabits per second.

19  
00:01:22,490 --> 00:01:27,860  
The October 22 unberthing and release of Orbital Sciences Corporation's Cygnus spacecraft from

20  
00:01:27,860 --> 00:01:32,270  
the International Space Station made Cygnus the second commercial spacecraft to complete

21  
00:01:32,270 --> 00:01:37,290

a resupply demonstration flight to the Station  
-- the SpaceX Dragon is the other.

22  
00:01:37,290 --> 00:01:41,090  
Cygnus delivered 13-hundred pounds of gear  
to the ISS.

23  
00:01:41,090 --> 00:01:45,640  
Orbital can now make official resupply missions  
to the station in the future.

24  
00:01:45,640 --> 00:01:49,110  
Pre-flight processing continues for NASA's  
next mission to Mars.

25  
00:01:49,110 --> 00:01:54,590  
MAVEN, or Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution,  
is the first spacecraft designed to directly

26  
00:01:54,590 --> 00:01:59,610  
measure the Martian atmosphere for clues about  
what existed there in the past.

27  
00:01:59,610 --> 00:02:05,640  
Liftoff is targeted for November 18 from Cape  
Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.

28  
00:02:05,640 --> 00:02:10,170  
Testing to fine tune the design of NASA's  
Space Launch System continues.

29  
00:02:10,170 --> 00:02:15,420  
Specialized imaging techniques at Ames Research  
Center's Unitary Wind Tunnel allow engineers

30  
00:02:15,420 --> 00:02:19,599  
to see air flow density around the base of  
various models.

31  
00:02:19,599 --> 00:02:25,180

The data gives an indication how the rocket will perform on its way to space.

32  
00:02:25,180 --> 00:02:29,370  
Satellites show there was greater sea ice coverage this summer in the Arctic than 2012's

33  
00:02:29,370 --> 00:02:34,299  
record-breaking minimum -- the smallest coverage of Arctic sea ice in the 34 years the polar

34  
00:02:34,299 --> 00:02:36,599  
region's been monitored from space.

35  
00:02:36,599 --> 00:02:40,840  
In addition to the satellite data, NASA's IceBridge Mission uses aircraft to measure

36  
00:02:40,840 --> 00:02:42,840  
the thickness of sea ice.

37  
00:02:42,840 --> 00:02:44,959  
And that's what's up ... This Week at NASA.