



1
00:00:00,799 --> 00:00:04,220

“Here’s some of the stories trending This Week at NASA!”

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00:00:04,220 --> 00:00:10,340

NASA’s Curiosity rover celebrated the 3-year anniversary of its landing on Mars recently.

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00:00:10,340 --> 00:00:14,830

Since landing, Curiosity has driven nearly seven miles to its current location at Mount

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00:00:14,830 --> 00:00:19,849

Sharp, and found evidence of past conditions suitable for microbial life.

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00:00:19,849 --> 00:00:24,759

To mark the anniversary, NASA is unveiling two new online tools that will bring the Mars

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00:00:24,759 --> 00:00:27,500

experience to a new generation of explorers.

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00:00:27,500 --> 00:00:33,410

“Mars Trek” is a free, web-based application that uses more than 40 years of Mars exploration

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00:00:33,410 --> 00:00:37,590

data, to provide high-quality imagery of the planet’s features.

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00:00:37,590 --> 00:00:43,019

"Experience Curiosity" is a 3-D simulation program that also uses real data, to take

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00:00:43,019 --> 00:00:48,399

viewers along with Curiosity during the rover’s expeditions on the Martian surface.

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00:00:48,399 --> 00:00:53,140

Since NASA's robotic explorers became the first to study the Red Planet, advances in

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00:00:53,140 --> 00:00:59,609

technology have enabled Mars exploration missions to continue making important scientific discoveries

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00:00:59,609 --> 00:01:02,659

and pave the way for humans to reach Mars in the 2030s.

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00:01:02,659 --> 00:01:10,320

During an Aug. 6 visit to Marshall Space Flight Center, NASA Deputy Administrator Dava Newman

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00:01:10,320 --> 00:01:15,280

visited the agency's Composites Technology Center to see the massive robot that will

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00:01:15,280 --> 00:01:20,810

help NASA build the biggest lightweight composite parts ever made for space vehicles.

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00:01:20,810 --> 00:01:25,790

The head on the robot's 21-foot arm uses up to 16 spools of "hair-thin" carbon

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00:01:25,790 --> 00:01:29,780

fibers to create the precisely shaped parts.

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00:01:29,780 --> 00:01:33,680

Lightweight composites could increase the weight an exploration spacecraft, like NASA's

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00:01:33,680 --> 00:01:38,970

new Space Launch System rocket can carry, while also decreasing the total cost of building

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00:01:38,970 --> 00:01:41,290

the vehicle.

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00:01:41,290 --> 00:01:46,670

NASA astronauts Mark Vande Hei and Jack Fischer are among those named to the Expeditions 51

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00:01:46,670 --> 00:01:52,880

and 52 crews to the station in 2017 that will continue important research to advance NASA's

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00:01:52,880 --> 00:01:57,840

journey to Mars and make discoveries that can benefit all of humanity.

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00:01:57,840 --> 00:02:03,650

When Vande Hei and his crewmates arrive at the ISS in March 2017, veteran NASA astronaut

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00:02:03,650 --> 00:02:07,370

Peggy Whitson will be part of the crew already onboard.

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00:02:07,370 --> 00:02:14,200

Fischer will follow as part of the Soyuz crew scheduled to arrive in May 2017.

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00:02:14,200 --> 00:02:18,230

The next round of NASA's CubeSat Launch Initiative is underway – giving students,

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00:02:18,230 --> 00:02:23,340

educators and others in the growing community of space enthusiasts, an opportunity to help

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00:02:23,340 --> 00:02:26,810

the agency achieve its space exploration goals.

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00:02:26,810 --> 00:02:31,620

The initiative provides hands-on experience in designing, building and operating the small

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00:02:31,620 --> 00:02:33,250

research satellites.

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00:02:33,250 --> 00:02:38,110

The program also provides access to space for the hardware, as secondary payloads on

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00:02:38,110 --> 00:02:40,950

NASA spaceflights.

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00:02:40,950 --> 00:02:45,540

Not to upstage the man in the moon ... but this shot of the International Space Station

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00:02:45,540 --> 00:02:48,670

zipping by the moon is pretty cool.

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00:02:48,670 --> 00:02:53,790

NASA photographer, Bill Ingalls, captured the station's lunar transit on Aug. 2 in

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00:02:53,790 --> 00:02:56,100

the skies over Northern Virginia.

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00:02:56,100 --> 00:03:05,650

For information on how to spot the station in your backyard, go to <http://spotthestation.nasa.gov>.

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00:03:05,650 --> 00:03:11,130

And on Aug. 5, NASA released another shot of the moon, but this was from a million miles

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00:03:11,130 --> 00:03:12,290

away from Earth:

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00:03:12,290 --> 00:03:17,850

A NASA camera aboard the Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR) satellite captured this

43
00:03:17,850 --> 00:03:23,070
unique view of the moon as it moved in front
of the sunlit side of Earth in July.

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00:03:23,070 --> 00:03:27,540
The series of test images in this animation
shows the fully illuminated “dark side”

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00:03:27,540 --> 00:03:30,420
of the moon that is never visible from Earth.

46
00:03:30,420 --> 00:03:33,980
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA ...