
ULA

1
00:00:00,269 --> 00:00:04,180
Our mission to touch the Sun is on its way
…

2
00:00:04,180 --> 00:00:07,399
Administrator Bridenstine visits NASA spaceflight
facilities …

3
00:00:07,399 --> 00:00:13,200
and an update on our first-ever asteroid sample
return mission … a few of the stories to

4
00:00:13,200 --> 00:00:15,821
tell you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:15,821 --> 00:00:19,310
“A daring mission to shed light on our closest
star …”

6
00:00:19,310 --> 00:00:23,150
Our Parker Solar Probe is on its way to touch
the Sun.

7
00:00:23,150 --> 00:00:30,280
The spacecraft launched Aug. 12 at 3:31 a.m.
EDT, aboard a United Launch Alliance Delta

8
00:00:30,280 --> 00:00:34,120
IV Heavy rocket from Cape Canaveral Air Force
Station, in Florida.

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00:00:34,120 --> 00:00:38,820
The mission could help improve forecasts of
space weather events, which have the potential

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00:00:38,820 --> 00:00:45,280
to damage satellites, harm astronauts in space,
disrupt radio communications, and even overwhelm

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00:00:45,280 --> 00:00:48,250
power grids.

12
00:00:48,250 --> 00:00:53,649
Our Administrator Jim Bridenstine visited
three NASA centers playing pivotal roles in

13
00:00:53,649 --> 00:00:58,380
sending American astronauts back to the Moon
and eventually to Mars.

14
00:00:58,380 --> 00:01:03,989
On Aug. 13, he met employees at our Michoud
Assembly Facility in New Orleans, who are

15
00:01:03,989 --> 00:01:10,149
working on construction of our Space Launch
System rocket, or SLS and Orion spacecraft

16
00:01:10,149 --> 00:01:13,429
that will fly astronauts on missions to the
Moon and beyond.

17
00:01:13,429 --> 00:01:18,539
“What you’re doing here at Michoud is
going to enable your country to go further

18
00:01:18,539 --> 00:01:20,979
and do more than we’ve ever done before.”

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00:01:20,979 --> 00:01:25,450
The next day the administrator was at our
Stennis Space Center in Mississippi, for a

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00:01:25,450 --> 00:01:30,099
hot-fire test of an RS-25 rocket engine …

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00:01:30,099 --> 00:01:36,149
The test was the first in another series of
evaluations for the developmental engine.

22
00:01:36,149 --> 00:01:42,840
SLS will use four RS-25s to launch Orion on
missions to deep space destinations, including

23
00:01:42,840 --> 00:01:44,729
the Moon and Mars.

24
00:01:44,729 --> 00:01:50,289
And on Aug. 15, Bridenstine was at our Marshall
Space Flight Center, in Huntsville, Alabama.

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00:01:50,289 --> 00:01:55,689
While there, he toured facilities and was
briefed on critical structural tests underway

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00:01:55,689 --> 00:02:04,179
with SLS, as well as human spaceflight testing
and science operations aboard the space station.

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00:02:04,179 --> 00:02:12,200
On Aug. 17, OSIRIS-REx, our first-ever asteroid
sample return mission reached another milestone.

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00:02:12,200 --> 00:02:16,950
According to the University of Arizona – which
leads the mission's science team, observation

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00:02:16,950 --> 00:02:23,670
planning and processing, the spacecraft began
its final approach phase toward asteroid Bennu.

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00:02:23,670 --> 00:02:30,100
It will arrive at Bennu later in December
and return a sample from the asteroid in Sept.

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00:02:30,100 --> 00:02:31,100
2023.

32

00:02:31,100 --> 00:02:36,170
Bennu is rich in carbon and composed of primitive
material from the beginnings of our solar

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00:02:36,170 --> 00:02:37,170
system.

34
00:02:37,170 --> 00:02:39,670
“We have ignition – first stage.”

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00:02:39,670 --> 00:02:44,950
On Aug. 14, at our Wallops Flight Facility
in Virginia, a suborbital sounding rocket

36
00:02:44,950 --> 00:02:49,260
carried eight student experiments on a brief
ride into space.

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00:02:49,260 --> 00:02:54,060
The experiments – developed by undergraduate
students from across the country, flew through

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00:02:54,060 --> 00:02:56,260
our RockSat-X program.

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00:02:56,260 --> 00:03:02,450
They traveled to an altitude of about 98.5
miles before descending to a parachute landing

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00:03:02,450 --> 00:03:08,300
in the Atlantic Ocean, about 64 miles from
the launch site.

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00:03:08,300 --> 00:03:14,650
During an Aug. 15 spacewalk outside the International
Space Station, Russian cosmonauts Oleg Artemyev

42
00:03:14,650 --> 00:03:20,400
and Sergey Prokopyev performed work to deploy
several technology demonstration satellites

43
00:03:20,400 --> 00:03:25,250
and install equipment for an environmental
experiment to monitor the migration of groups

44
00:03:25,250 --> 00:03:27,220
of animals on Earth.

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00:03:27,220 --> 00:03:32,770
It was the 212th spacewalk in support of space
station assembly, maintenance and upgrades.

46
00:03:32,770 --> 00:03:36,450
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …