
OBOTIC
SPACE
SYSTEMS
NOVA-C

1
00:00:00,200 --> 00:00:04,539
The first commercial robotic lunar landers
to support our Artemis program …

2
00:00:04,539 --> 00:00:07,759
Discussing our exploration goals …

3
00:00:07,759 --> 00:00:12,990
And a breakdown of the Apollo Moon landings
… a few of the stories to tell you about

4
00:00:12,990 --> 00:00:14,990
– This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:14,990 --> 00:00:21,140
We’ve selected three commercial Moon landers
that will deliver science and technology payloads

6
00:00:21,140 --> 00:00:26,180
as part of our Commercial Lunar Payload Services,
or CLPS initiative.

7
00:00:26,180 --> 00:00:31,980
Landers built by Astrobotic of Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania, Intuitive Machines of Houston,

8
00:00:31,980 --> 00:00:37,320
and Orbit Beyond of Edison, New Jersey, will
each carry a variety of instruments that will

9
00:00:37,320 --> 00:00:43,330
conduct experiments and technology demonstrations
on the lunar surface, paving the way for Artemis

10
00:00:43,330 --> 00:00:47,290
missions with astronauts on the Moon by 2024.

11
00:00:47,290 --> 00:00:52,820
All nine companies initially selected for

CLPS in November 2018 will be eligible to

12
00:00:52,820 --> 00:00:58,690
bid on any additional science, technology
demonstration, and human exploration requirements

13
00:00:58,690 --> 00:01:03,059
for payloads that develop in the future.

14
00:01:03,059 --> 00:01:08,310
Our Administrator Jim Bridenstine spoke about
our exploration goals, during a meeting of

15
00:01:08,310 --> 00:01:14,240
the NASA Advisory Council (NAC) on May 30
at NASA Headquarters, in Washington, D.C.

16
00:01:14,240 --> 00:01:20,880
“Apollo, in Greek mythology, had a twin
sister – Artemis, who happened to also be

17
00:01:20,880 --> 00:01:22,030
the goddess of the Moon.

18
00:01:22,030 --> 00:01:28,180
And here we are fifty years after Apollo with
a program to send, not just the next man,

19
00:01:28,180 --> 00:01:30,409
but the first woman to the Moon.

20
00:01:30,409 --> 00:01:35,899
This is why, I think, I love the name Artemis
for the program.”

21
00:01:35,899 --> 00:01:41,200
The Council meets several times a year for
fact finding and deliberative sessions.

22

00:01:41,200 --> 00:01:47,659
A pretty cool animation is available on our
Scientific Visualization Studio site that

23
00:01:47,659 --> 00:01:51,340
shows the locations of the six Apollo Moon
landings.

24
00:01:51,340 --> 00:01:57,179
It also includes precise coordinates – determined
by data from our Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter,

25
00:01:57,179 --> 00:02:01,990
and other details – including the total
number of hours that the Lunar Module was

26
00:02:01,990 --> 00:02:07,459
on the surface, and the number of hours that
the astronauts were actually outside during

27
00:02:07,459 --> 00:02:12,040
extravehicular activity or EVA in astronaut
speak.

28
00:02:12,040 --> 00:02:19,599
You can check out the animation at go.nasa.gov/ApolloSites.

29
00:02:19,599 --> 00:02:25,590
On May 29, Russian cosmonauts Oleg Kononenko
and Alexey Ovchinin ventured outside the International

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00:02:25,590 --> 00:02:30,750
Space Station for a spacewalk to retrieve
science experiments, and conduct maintenance

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00:02:30,750 --> 00:02:32,900
on the orbiting laboratory.

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00:02:32,900 --> 00:02:37,770
The pair also recorded birthday greetings

for former cosmonaut Alexei Leonov, whose

33
00:02:37,770 --> 00:02:40,480
85th birthday was May 30.

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00:02:40,480 --> 00:02:44,790
Leonov became the first person to walk in
space, in March 1965.

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00:02:44,790 --> 00:02:48,880
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …