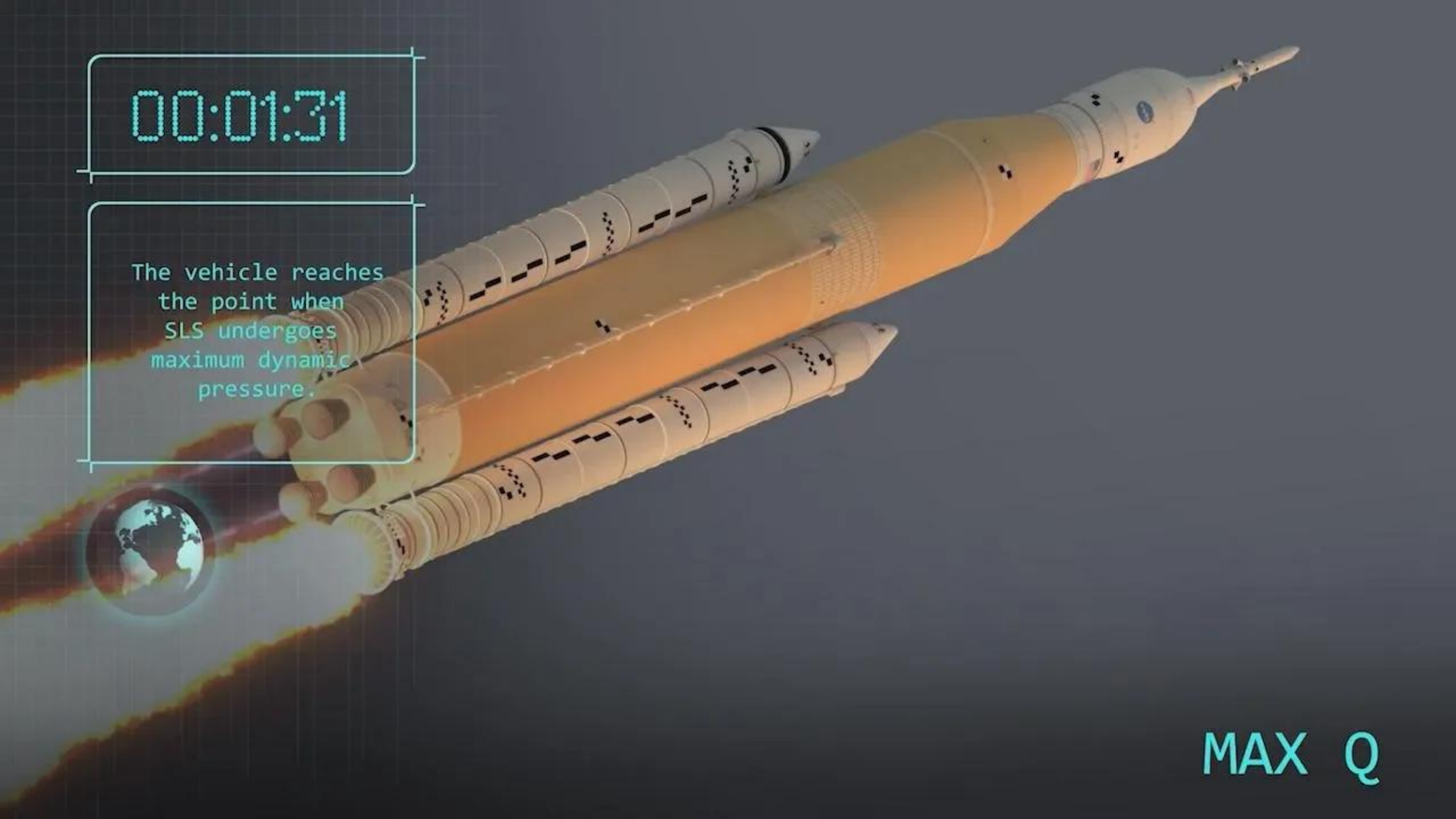
00:01:31
The vehicle reaches the point when SLS undergoes maximum dynamic pressure.
MAX Q

1
00:00:00,420 --> 00:00:03,140
A virtual glimpse into our Artemis 1 mission
…

2
00:00:03,140 --> 00:00:07,839
A key piece of hardware arrives for our Orion
spacecraft …

3
00:00:07,839 --> 00:00:13,120
And a testing milestone for our Space Launch
System rocket … a few of the stories to

4
00:00:13,120 --> 00:00:15,070
tell you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:15,070 --> 00:00:19,859
We’ve got an online video that shows what
you can expect to see during the upcoming

6
00:00:19,859 --> 00:00:25,539
launch of our Artemis 1 mission - the first
uncrewed integrated flight test of our Orion

7
00:00:25,539 --> 00:00:29,519
spacecraft and Space Launch System or SLS
rocket.

8
00:00:29,519 --> 00:00:33,960
The video shows the pre-launch sequence at
our Kennedy Space Center in Florida and all

9
00:00:33,960 --> 00:00:35,899
the flight operations.

10
00:00:35,899 --> 00:00:41,979
The primary goal of Artemis 1 is to assure
a safe crew module entry, descent, splashdown,

11
00:00:41,979 --> 00:00:42,979

and recovery.

12
00:00:42,979 --> 00:00:50,879
You can check out the video at go.nasa.gov/artemis321.

13
00:00:50,879 --> 00:00:55,670
On July 10, the heat shield that will protect
astronauts during the re-entry phase of the

14
00:00:55,670 --> 00:01:01,379
Artemis 2 mission – the first flight of
SLS and Orion with a crew – was transported

15
00:01:01,379 --> 00:01:06,131
to the Neil Armstrong Operations and Checkout
Building at our Kennedy Space Center, for

16
00:01:06,131 --> 00:01:09,990
assembly and integration with the Orion crew
module.

17
00:01:09,990 --> 00:01:15,380
Artemis 2, the first flight of humans to the
Moon aboard Orion and SLS, will confirm all

18
00:01:15,380 --> 00:01:21,250
spacecraft systems operate as designed in
the actual environment of deep space with

19
00:01:21,250 --> 00:01:23,009
astronauts aboard.

20
00:01:23,009 --> 00:01:29,130
Our Artemis program aims to return humans
to the Moon by 2024.

21
00:01:29,130 --> 00:01:33,770
A milestone at our Marshall Space Flight Center,
where structural testing of our Space Launch

22
00:01:33,770 --> 00:01:39,210
System rocket is more than halfway complete:
The rocket’s liquid oxygen tank structural

23
00:01:39,210 --> 00:01:44,969
test article – the last structural test
article – was recently delivered for testing.

24
00:01:44,969 --> 00:01:49,330
Testing is a critical part of ensuring the
safety of the crew and the success of our

25
00:01:49,330 --> 00:01:54,969
missions as we prepare to make the next giant
leaps off our planet – forward to the Moon

26
00:01:54,969 --> 00:01:58,619
and eventually to Mars.

27
00:01:58,619 --> 00:02:03,520
We hope you will join us in celebrating the
50th anniversary of our first giant leap – the

28
00:02:03,520 --> 00:02:05,359
Apollo 11 Moon mission.

29
00:02:05,359 --> 00:02:10,039
We’ll look back on the historic mission
and forward to the future of exploration to

30
00:02:10,039 --> 00:02:16,900
the Moon and Mars with a live, two-hour television
broadcast at 1 p.m. Eastern on Friday July

31
00:02:16,900 --> 00:02:22,569
19, followed by a special STEM-education themed
show at 3 p.m.

32
00:02:22,569 --> 00:02:27,730

Other partner-led events are taking place
across the country July 16 through July 20.

33
00:02:27,730 --> 00:02:33,280
A programming note - due to the Apollo 11
coverage, the next This Week @NASA will air

34
00:02:33,280 --> 00:02:38,610
on July 22 instead of July 19.

35
00:02:38,610 --> 00:02:44,500
A scientific team at our Jet Propulsion Laboratory
in Pasadena, California, used synthetic aperture

36
00:02:44,500 --> 00:02:50,420
radar data from a Japanese satellite to produce
a map showing damage from two strong earthquakes

37
00:02:50,420 --> 00:02:58,670
that rattled Southern California on July 4
and July 5 – a magnitude 6.4 and 7.1, respectively.

38
00:02:58,670 --> 00:03:04,739
Each color cycle represents 4.8 inches of
ground displacement in the radar line-of-sight.

39
00:03:04,739 --> 00:03:09,900
Officials are using the map to assess damages
and to map the faults that broke during the

40
00:03:09,900 --> 00:03:14,280
quakes as well as the thousands of aftershocks
that have followed.

41
00:03:14,280 --> 00:03:17,629
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …