



1  
00:00:00,042 --> 00:00:02,625  
(gentle music)

2  
00:00:06,150 --> 00:00:09,000  
- Hi, I'm Ellen Stofan, or Dr. E.

3  
00:00:09,000 --> 00:00:11,230  
And I'm the John and  
Adrienne Mars Director

4  
00:00:11,230 --> 00:00:14,180  
of the Smithsonian's National  
Air and Space Museum.

5  
00:00:14,180 --> 00:00:16,890  
- Hey, I'm Thomas Zurbuchen,  
also known as Dr. Z.

6  
00:00:16,890 --> 00:00:20,180  
I'm the Associate Administrator  
of Science at NASA.

7  
00:00:20,180 --> 00:00:23,030  
- So, together, we're "E.Z. Science",

8  
00:00:23,030 --> 00:00:26,040  
and in each episode, we're  
gonna be talking about

9  
00:00:26,040 --> 00:00:29,260  
what's the latest and  
greatest in space science?

10  
00:00:29,260 --> 00:00:32,800  
Really wanting to cover  
exciting topics, what's new,

11  
00:00:32,800 --> 00:00:35,840  
but also, what have we

learned over these 50 years

12

00:00:35,840 --> 00:00:37,350  
of space exploration?

13

00:00:37,350 --> 00:00:41,070  
And what better place to start  
than with the anniversary

14

00:00:41,070 --> 00:00:43,660  
of the landing on the Moon 50 years ago?

15

00:00:43,660 --> 00:00:45,210  
- God, I'm so excited to be here,

16

00:00:45,210 --> 00:00:46,900  
right here at the museum.

17

00:00:46,900 --> 00:00:48,240  
I've been here many times

18

00:00:48,240 --> 00:00:50,410  
looking at the exhibit of the Moon.

19

00:00:50,410 --> 00:00:52,230  
I think it's one of my absolute favorites

20

00:00:52,230 --> 00:00:54,550  
and my favorite museum in the world.

21

00:00:54,550 --> 00:00:55,930  
- Yeah, it's an amazing place.

22

00:00:55,930 --> 00:00:58,420  
And we do hold the Apollo  
collection for the nation,

23

00:00:58,420 --> 00:01:01,610

so it's amazing to be celebrating  
this 50th anniversary.

24

00:01:01,610 --> 00:01:03,200

- So, tell us about Apollo.

25

00:01:03,200 --> 00:01:05,710

What are your memories about Apollo?

26

00:01:05,710 --> 00:01:07,030

Your childhood memories?

27

00:01:07,030 --> 00:01:08,240

- So, I was eight years old

28

00:01:08,240 --> 00:01:09,670

the summer we landed on the Moon.

29

00:01:09,670 --> 00:01:11,360

And I remember it really well,

30

00:01:11,360 --> 00:01:13,050

partially 'cause my dad worked for NASA.

31

00:01:13,050 --> 00:01:15,640

So, we were obviously, sort  
of, paying attention to it

32

00:01:15,640 --> 00:01:17,090

probably more than most people.

33

00:01:17,090 --> 00:01:19,050

We were up at my grandparents' cottage

34

00:01:19,050 --> 00:01:20,690

on a lake in Michigan.

35

00:01:20,690 --> 00:01:23,250

And my clearest memory was going,

36

00:01:23,250 --> 00:01:25,490

at one point during the night,  
we went out onto the lake,

37

00:01:25,490 --> 00:01:27,510

and it was a fairly sizable lake.

38

00:01:27,510 --> 00:01:31,200

And you could hear the broadcast echoing

39

00:01:31,200 --> 00:01:33,350

all over the lake, because that night,

40

00:01:33,350 --> 00:01:35,040

you know, not just America stood still,

41

00:01:35,040 --> 00:01:37,480

but the world stood still to watch

42

00:01:37,480 --> 00:01:39,430

what humanity was accomplishing.

43

00:01:39,430 --> 00:01:40,840

Frankly, when they landed on the Moon,

44

00:01:40,840 --> 00:01:42,790

those really fuzzy  
images, and by that point,

45

00:01:42,790 --> 00:01:44,140

it was after 11 o'clock at night,

46

00:01:44,140 --> 00:01:46,120

and I was eight years  
old, I was really tired.

47

00:01:46,120 --> 00:01:47,920

So that part I remember  
a little less clearly.

48

00:01:47,920 --> 00:01:49,510

- Yeah, it's really amazing.

49

00:01:49,510 --> 00:01:50,780

I can only imagine.

50

00:01:50,780 --> 00:01:55,130

For me, Apollo has really changed my life.

51

00:01:55,130 --> 00:01:57,140

The university where I got my Ph.D.

52

00:01:57,140 --> 00:01:59,530

and was the university that, in a group,

53

00:01:59,530 --> 00:02:03,580

that was started because  
of the first experiment

54

00:02:03,580 --> 00:02:06,660

on the surface of the Moon,  
the solar wind experiment.

55

00:02:06,660 --> 00:02:09,580

The work I did afterwards  
was robotic exploration

56

00:02:09,580 --> 00:02:13,760

with NASA spacecraft as a  
followup of that experiment

57

00:02:13,760 --> 00:02:16,998

that was set up by Buzz Aldrin  
right after the landing.

58

00:02:16,998 --> 00:02:19,610

- You know, a lot of people  
throughout my career have said,

59

00:02:19,610 --> 00:02:22,210

what did we learn from all  
those Apollo moon rocks

60

00:02:22,210 --> 00:02:24,320

they brought back, one  
of which you can touch

61

00:02:24,320 --> 00:02:26,570

right here at the Air and Space Museum,

62

00:02:26,570 --> 00:02:29,030

what did we learn from  
all those Apollo rocks?

63

00:02:29,030 --> 00:02:33,090

For you, what are the big  
science takeaways from Apollo?

64

00:02:33,090 --> 00:02:35,780

- So, for me, what's  
really the most amazing

65

00:02:35,780 --> 00:02:37,330

is, I think, when I look at the Moon,

66

00:02:37,330 --> 00:02:39,710

and I do that every  
time I get a chance to.

67

00:02:39,710 --> 00:02:42,330

It's just amazing, this  
celestial neighbor of ours,

68

00:02:42,330 --> 00:02:43,350

looking at it.

69

00:02:43,350 --> 00:02:46,140

I think of it as kind of  
the archives of the earth

70

00:02:46,140 --> 00:02:47,750

and the solar system history.

71

00:02:47,750 --> 00:02:50,740

What we learn about is really  
the bombardment history

72

00:02:50,740 --> 00:02:54,350

of the solar system, but also,  
about really the relationship

73

00:02:54,350 --> 00:02:56,800

between the Earth and the Moon.

74

00:02:56,800 --> 00:02:57,780

But how 'bout you?

75

00:02:57,780 --> 00:02:59,830

- Well, you know, it's really  
that, going back to the fact

76

00:02:59,830 --> 00:03:02,100

that all those impact craters  
on the Moon that you see,

77

00:03:02,100 --> 00:03:03,540

those big, huge circles on the Moon,

78

00:03:03,540 --> 00:03:04,780

they're telling you at some point,

79

00:03:04,780 --> 00:03:07,330

all those bodies were  
also hitting the Earth

80  
00:03:07,330 --> 00:03:09,480  
and creating huge craters on the Earth,

81  
00:03:09,480 --> 00:03:13,000  
but with the Earth surface  
constantly changing over time,

82  
00:03:13,000 --> 00:03:15,190  
we've lost that early  
history of the Earth.

83  
00:03:15,190 --> 00:03:17,020  
So, we can go to the Moon and say,

84  
00:03:17,020 --> 00:03:19,430  
what was the Earth like  
four billion years ago?

85  
00:03:19,430 --> 00:03:22,490  
And really help to learn  
more about this planet.

86  
00:03:22,490 --> 00:03:26,271  
And of course, there are theories  
that the Moon originated,

87  
00:03:26,271 --> 00:03:28,750  
started out as a big chunk of  
the Earth that got knocked out

88  
00:03:28,750 --> 00:03:32,120  
by a very large impact  
early in Earth's history.

89  
00:03:32,120 --> 00:03:35,810  
So, understanding what was that  
lost chemistry, so to speak,

90

00:03:35,810 --> 00:03:37,530

of that chunk of the  
Earth that got removed

91

00:03:37,530 --> 00:03:40,460

is also really important for  
understanding this planet.

92

00:03:40,460 --> 00:03:42,800

- You know, one of the things  
that's been really amazing,

93

00:03:42,800 --> 00:03:43,900

these rocks that came back,

94

00:03:43,900 --> 00:03:45,650

one of the rocks you have right here,

95

00:03:45,650 --> 00:03:49,600

have really been a source  
of science even to today.

96

00:03:49,600 --> 00:03:51,870

Early next year, we're opening up

97

00:03:51,870 --> 00:03:55,200

one of the Apollo cores  
that we've never opened up.

98

00:03:55,200 --> 00:03:56,980

And there's still a lot  
of science we're learning.

99

00:03:56,980 --> 00:03:59,390

What are the most, kind  
of, recent science results

100

00:03:59,390 --> 00:04:00,437

that are exciting to you?

101

00:04:00,437 --> 00:04:02,810

- You know, a lot of it  
really does have to do

102

00:04:02,810 --> 00:04:05,640

with this history of the  
Moon and what it's telling us

103

00:04:05,640 --> 00:04:08,187

about the long-term history of the Earth,

104

00:04:08,187 --> 00:04:12,170

but for a lot of us who really  
care about how we move humans

105

00:04:12,170 --> 00:04:15,810

out into the solar system,  
we think about things like,

106

00:04:15,810 --> 00:04:17,210

could there be ice on the Moon?

107

00:04:17,210 --> 00:04:19,390

Could there be any ice deposits

108

00:04:19,390 --> 00:04:22,370

that future astronauts could maybe access?

109

00:04:22,370 --> 00:04:24,930

And so, the fact that, over  
the last, about, decade,

110

00:04:24,930 --> 00:04:27,750

with various instruments, we've  
actually been figuring out

111

00:04:27,750 --> 00:04:29,330

there are ice deposits on the Moon.

112

00:04:29,330 --> 00:04:31,130

There's ice in the lunar soil.

113

00:04:31,130 --> 00:04:33,450

There could be, actually,  
larger ice deposits

114

00:04:33,450 --> 00:04:35,190

in permanently-shadowed craters

115

00:04:35,190 --> 00:04:36,980

that are at the poles of the Moon.

116

00:04:36,980 --> 00:04:39,560

And so, this idea of water  
on the Moon, which certainly,

117

00:04:39,560 --> 00:04:41,410

at Apollo, we didn't  
think that was possible,

118

00:04:41,410 --> 00:04:43,310

we've really learned in the last decade.

119

00:04:43,310 --> 00:04:45,600

And again, why that's  
important is for one thing,

120

00:04:45,600 --> 00:04:47,560

that water is probably cometary ice.

121

00:04:47,560 --> 00:04:48,840

And we're interested in comets,

122

00:04:48,840 --> 00:04:50,770

'cause they helped form the Earth,

123

00:04:50,770 --> 00:04:52,650

but we're also really  
interested in using it

124  
00:04:52,650 --> 00:04:54,380  
potentially as a resource.

125  
00:04:54,380 --> 00:04:56,820  
- And of course, that's  
why, as early as 2020,

126  
00:04:56,820 --> 00:04:59,540  
we're going back with robots,

127  
00:04:59,540 --> 00:05:02,430  
initially in kind of an equatorial region,

128  
00:05:02,430 --> 00:05:04,610  
but soon enough to the polar regions,

129  
00:05:04,610 --> 00:05:06,420  
and then as early as '24,

130  
00:05:06,420 --> 00:05:08,150  
with humans to the very same region,

131  
00:05:08,150 --> 00:05:09,880  
because the resources are right there.

132  
00:05:09,880 --> 00:05:11,840  
Those water resources, we think,

133  
00:05:11,840 --> 00:05:13,960  
from remote sensing, are right there.

134  
00:05:13,960 --> 00:05:16,030  
- So, what are all the missions  
that are going on right now?

135

00:05:16,030 --> 00:05:17,580

I know there's a lot going on right now.

136

00:05:17,580 --> 00:05:18,580

In fact, there's so much going on,

137

00:05:18,580 --> 00:05:19,640

I can barely keep track of it.

138

00:05:19,640 --> 00:05:22,240

I know you just recently  
announced a bunch of ideas

139

00:05:22,240 --> 00:05:23,950

of missions going back to the Moon.

140

00:05:23,950 --> 00:05:26,220

- So, what's really exciting to me,

141

00:05:26,220 --> 00:05:29,860

besides the Moon being a really  
important science target,

142

00:05:29,860 --> 00:05:31,660

it's also a way station to Mars.

143

00:05:31,660 --> 00:05:33,700

What we're really doing right now

144

00:05:33,700 --> 00:05:35,760

is we're develop technology instruments.

145

00:05:35,760 --> 00:05:38,670

And right now, we're working  
on 28 science instruments

146

00:05:38,670 --> 00:05:40,380

and tech demonstrations.

- 28?

147

00:05:40,380 --> 00:05:42,070

- And the way we're flying them there

148

00:05:42,070 --> 00:05:44,010

is using commercial partners.

149

00:05:44,010 --> 00:05:44,970

So, we can do that.

150

00:05:44,970 --> 00:05:47,557

We can use a very different  
development paradigm for that,

151

00:05:47,557 --> 00:05:48,860

but of course, in parallel,

152

00:05:48,860 --> 00:05:50,800

our colleagues from human exploration

153

00:05:50,800 --> 00:05:53,000

are developing the systems both to get,

154

00:05:53,000 --> 00:05:55,760

with a big rocket, off  
the surface of the Earth,

155

00:05:55,760 --> 00:05:58,630

but also then, this small gateway,

156

00:05:58,630 --> 00:06:01,050

kind of a small station that is there,

157

00:06:01,050 --> 00:06:03,323

really, as a place to learn to live away

158

00:06:03,323 --> 00:06:04,540

from Earth gravity,

159

00:06:04,540 --> 00:06:06,951

learn to live away from  
the Earth magnetic field.

160

00:06:06,951 --> 00:06:10,180

And then, to the surface  
with commercial partners.

161

00:06:10,180 --> 00:06:12,530

- So, I love this idea that  
we have this huge legacy

162

00:06:12,530 --> 00:06:15,020

of Apollo that's really carried us forward

163

00:06:15,020 --> 00:06:17,360

from all the science we  
learned from Apollo early on

164

00:06:17,360 --> 00:06:19,450

to the new science  
we're doing at the Moon,

165

00:06:19,450 --> 00:06:22,310

a lot of it helping us not  
understand more about this planet

166

00:06:22,310 --> 00:06:24,380

but also where we go next.

167

00:06:24,380 --> 00:06:25,920

And it's gonna be that stepping stone

168

00:06:25,920 --> 00:06:28,370

to exploring the rest of our solar system.

169

00:06:28,370 --> 00:06:30,640

- I really believe that's one

of the most important aspects

170

00:06:30,640 --> 00:06:32,260

for Apollo for me.

171

00:06:32,260 --> 00:06:33,910

It shows that we can do these things.

172

00:06:33,910 --> 00:06:35,160

We go beyond.

173

00:06:35,160 --> 00:06:36,670

Yes, the Moon is there.

174

00:06:36,670 --> 00:06:38,350

Yes, we're celebrating it.

175

00:06:38,350 --> 00:06:40,050

But our aspirations are beyond.

176

00:06:40,050 --> 00:06:43,740

We can't wait to have the  
United States on the surface

177

00:06:43,740 --> 00:06:45,360

with our international  
and commercial partners

178

00:06:45,360 --> 00:06:47,050

on the surface of Mars.

179

00:06:47,050 --> 00:06:51,290

We can't wait to see  
Dragonfly, this new mission,

180

00:06:51,290 --> 00:06:53,470

that we just selected to go to Titan.

181

00:06:53,470 --> 00:06:55,540

What are the most exciting things for you

182

00:06:55,540 --> 00:06:57,320

on the outside of the Moon?

183

00:06:57,320 --> 00:07:00,400

- Yeah, for me, it's really  
getting humans to Mars,

184

00:07:00,400 --> 00:07:03,170

breaking open that bright  
rock, and finding out

185

00:07:03,170 --> 00:07:04,950

did life evolve on the red planet?

186

00:07:04,950 --> 00:07:07,820

And what can we learn from that  
about how life evolved here?

187

00:07:07,820 --> 00:07:09,210

And then, going out to those moons

188

00:07:09,210 --> 00:07:12,450

in the outer solar system,  
Titan, Enceladus, Europa,

189

00:07:12,450 --> 00:07:15,570

and really searching to say,  
is there life beyond Earth?

190

00:07:15,570 --> 00:07:17,590

There's so much going on.

191

00:07:17,590 --> 00:07:19,717

- We're just about out  
of time, unfortunately.

192

00:07:19,717 --> 00:07:22,450  
Really enjoying talking to you.

193  
00:07:22,450 --> 00:07:25,110  
- This has been really fun,  
but in future episodes,

194  
00:07:25,110 --> 00:07:27,960  
what we'd like to do is to have  
you send us your questions.

195  
00:07:27,960 --> 00:07:31,340  
So, contact us on social  
media, on Twitter, on Facebook,

196  
00:07:31,340 --> 00:07:35,110  
and let us know what you  
would like to learn about.

197  
00:07:35,110 --> 00:07:37,237  
- So, we'll see each  
other again at the next