TW@N

THIS WEEK @ NASA

1
00:00:00,467 --> 00:00:03,169
A record-breaking spaceflight for the Crew-1 mission ...

2
00:00:03,169 --> 00:00:05,672
Swearing-in NASA’s new administrator …

3
00:00:05,672 --> 00:00:08,341
And the anniversary of the first American in space …

4
00:00:08,341 --> 00:00:11,678
a few of the stories to tell you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:12,045 --> 00:00:15,315
After departing the International Space Station on May 1,

6
00:00:15,315 --> 00:00:18,418
the SpaceX “Resilience” Crew Dragon spacecraft safely

7
00:00:18,418 --> 00:00:20,687
reentered the atmosphere in the pre-dawn

8
00:00:20,687 --> 00:00:22,756
hours of May 2, and slowly

9
00:00:22,789 --> 00:00:24,224
descended back to Earth with the

10
00:00:24,224 --> 00:00:26,626
astronauts of our SpaceX Crew-1 mission.

11
00:00:26,659 --> 00:00:30,697
Even though it's night time, we have some great visuals.

12
00:00:31,531 --> 00:00:34,901
of Dragon there with its four main chutes deployed

13
00:00:35,068 --> 00:00:37,437

The spacecraft and its crew safely splashed

14
00:00:37,470 --> 00:00:42,642
down at 2:56 a.m. EDT off the coast of Panama City, Florida

15
00:00:42,642 --> 00:00:45,145
wrapping up a 168-day mission –

16
00:00:45,178 --> 00:00:46,813
a new record for an American

17
00:00:46,813 --> 00:00:49,049
long-duration crewed spacecraft mission.

18
00:00:49,049 --> 00:00:52,018
[applause]

19
00:00:52,419 --> 00:00:54,587
I think everything went like clockwork,

20
00:00:54,687 --> 00:00:55,755
in fact I'm not aware

21
00:00:55,789 --> 00:00:57,223
of any objectives that weren't

22
00:00:57,257 --> 00:00:58,958
accomplished for our mission.

23
00:00:58,958 --> 00:01:00,760
And so, on behalf of Crew-1,

24
00:01:00,794 --> 00:01:02,362
we want to thank all of

25
00:01:02,362 --> 00:01:04,264
the organizations and companies and

26
00:01:04,297 --> 00:01:05,732
personnel that contributed

27
00:01:05,732 --> 00:01:06,833
to this mission.

28
00:01:06,866 --> 00:01:08,301
Crew-1 also was the first night

29
00:01:08,334 --> 00:01:09,502
splashdown of a U.S.

30
00:01:09,502 --> 00:01:10,737
crewed spacecraft since

31
00:01:10,737 --> 00:01:12,772
Apollo 8’s predawn return

32
00:01:12,806 --> 00:01:16,309
in the Pacific Ocean on Dec. 27, 1968.

33
00:01:17,177 --> 00:01:18,845
I Bill Nelson. I Bill Nelson.

34
00:01:18,845 --> 00:01:22,148
Do solemnly swear. Do solemnly swear …

35
00:01:22,148 --> 00:01:24,617
Sen. Bill Nelson took office as the 14th

36
00:01:24,617 --> 00:01:26,753
administrator of NASA on May 3,

37
00:01:26,786 --> 00:01:29,055
after being sworn in by Vice President

38
00:01:29,055 --> 00:01:31,524

Kamala Harris during a ceremony at

39
00:01:31,524 --> 00:01:34,761
the Eisenhower Executive Office Building in Washington.

40
00:01:34,761 --> 00:01:37,197
The U.S. Senate confirmed Nelson to serve as

41
00:01:37,197 --> 00:01:39,532
the NASA administrator April 29.

42
00:01:39,566 --> 00:01:41,201
He has an extensive history

43
00:01:41,201 --> 00:01:42,936
of working with NASA and has been

44
00:01:42,936 --> 00:01:45,371
integral to the agency's current successes.

45
00:01:45,438 --> 00:01:46,739
He is looking forward to

46
00:01:46,773 --> 00:01:48,174
seeing continued success for

47
00:01:48,208 --> 00:01:49,776
the NASA family in the future.

48
00:01:49,809 --> 00:01:52,412
Not only are we going back to

49
00:01:52,445 --> 00:01:54,581
the moon and then on to Mars.

50
00:01:56,149 --> 00:02:00,253
But look at the scientific achievement that

51
00:02:00,253 --> 00:02:01,321
we’re going to do.

52
00:02:01,721 --> 00:02:03,623
And along the line inspire a

53
00:02:03,656 --> 00:02:06,192
whole new generation of students

54
00:02:06,726 --> 00:02:09,028
in science, and technology,

55
00:02:09,028 --> 00:02:11,631
and engineering, and mathematics.

56
00:02:12,098 --> 00:02:14,968
May 5 marked the 60th anniversary of NASA

57
00:02:14,968 --> 00:02:17,370
astronaut Alan Shepard’s historic flight aboard

58
00:02:17,370 --> 00:02:19,005
the Freedom 7 spacecraft –

59
00:02:19,038 --> 00:02:20,707
making him the first American to

60
00:02:20,740 --> 00:02:22,041
travel into space.

61
00:02:22,242 --> 00:02:23,743
The flight, which launched aboard a

62
00:02:23,776 --> 00:02:25,111
Redstone rocket from Cape

63
00:02:25,111 --> 00:02:26,346

Canaveral, lasted

64
00:02:26,346 --> 00:02:27,714
just over 15 minutes

65
00:02:27,780 --> 00:02:28,915
and demonstrated that a

66
00:02:28,948 --> 00:02:30,116
human being could work

67
00:02:30,116 --> 00:02:31,451
and survive in space

68
00:02:31,484 --> 00:02:33,520
using American-built technology.

69
00:02:34,687 --> 00:02:40,226
NASA and Boeing are targeting 2:53 p.m. EDT Friday, July 30,

70
00:02:40,226 --> 00:02:42,395
for the launch of the company's Starliner

71
00:02:42,395 --> 00:02:44,531
uncrewed Orbital Flight Test-2 (OFT-2) to the

72
00:02:44,531 --> 00:02:46,032
International Space Station.

73
00:02:46,366 --> 00:02:48,268
A July 30 launch would lead to

74
00:02:48,268 --> 00:02:49,569
rendezvous and docking with

75
00:02:49,569 --> 00:02:52,472
the space station on the evening of July 31.

76
00:02:52,605 --> 00:02:54,974
Our Commercial Crew Program is working with

77
00:02:54,974 --> 00:02:56,543
industry through a public-private

78
00:02:56,543 --> 00:02:59,312
partnership to provide safe, reliable,

79
00:02:59,312 --> 00:03:01,381
and cost-effective transportation to

80
00:03:01,381 --> 00:03:03,750
and from the station – which serves as

81
00:03:03,783 --> 00:03:06,419
humanity’s springboard to space exploration,

82
00:03:06,619 --> 00:03:10,356
including future missions to the Moon and eventually to Mars.

83
00:03:10,590 --> 00:03:13,726
High-voltage functional ground testing with NASA’s

84
00:03:13,760 --> 00:03:15,428
first all-electric X-plane,

85
00:03:15,428 --> 00:03:17,964
the X-57 Maxwell, is underway

86
00:03:17,997 --> 00:03:19,999
at our Armstrong Flight Research Center

87
00:03:19,999 --> 00:03:21,434
in southern California.

88
00:03:21,601 --> 00:03:23,236

The X-57 is currently

89
00:03:23,236 --> 00:03:25,004
in its first configuration as an

90
00:03:25,038 --> 00:03:27,173
electric aircraft, called Mod 2.

91
00:03:27,440 --> 00:03:30,577
The developmental plane will eventually perform flights to

92
00:03:30,577 --> 00:03:32,812
help develop certification standards for

93
00:03:32,812 --> 00:03:34,480
emerging electric aircraft.

94
00:03:34,681 --> 00:03:36,182
NASA is also supporting

95
00:03:36,182 --> 00:03:37,617
these new electric aircraft by

96
00:03:37,650 --> 00:03:40,353
developing quiet, efficient, reliable technology

97
00:03:40,386 --> 00:03:43,056
these vehicles will need in routine use.

98
00:03:43,056 --> 00:03:45,291
During a brief swing by the planet Venus,

99
00:03:45,325 --> 00:03:48,761
our Parker Solar Probe detected a natural radio signal.

100
00:03:50,496 --> 00:03:51,698
Data from the pass, which

101
00:03:51,731 --> 00:03:52,799
were translated to

102
00:03:52,832 --> 00:03:54,801
sound using data sonification,

103
00:03:54,834 --> 00:03:56,469
revealed that the spacecraft

104
00:03:56,469 --> 00:03:58,271
had actually flown through the planet's

105
00:03:58,304 --> 00:03:59,272
upper atmosphere -

106
00:03:59,505 --> 00:04:00,773
making it the first direct

107
00:04:00,807 --> 00:04:02,842
measurement of the Venusian atmosphere

108
00:04:02,976 --> 00:04:04,477
in nearly 30 years.

109
00:04:04,811 --> 00:04:06,479
The Parker Solar Probe mission makes

110
00:04:06,512 --> 00:04:07,981
a series of close flybys of

111
00:04:07,981 --> 00:04:10,316
Venus that are designed to leverage the

112
00:04:10,350 --> 00:04:12,619
planet's gravity to help the spacecraft

113
00:04:12,652 --> 00:04:14,754

get closer and closer to the Sun.

114
00:04:14,754 --> 00:04:16,823
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …

115
00:04:16,823 --> 00:04:18,091
For more on these and other