
TW@N
THIS WEEK @ NASA

1
00:00:00,300 --> 00:00:02,702
Samples of an asteroid are headed back to Earth…

2
00:00:02,736 --> 00:00:04,671
A key prelaunch milestone for

3
00:00:04,671 --> 00:00:05,905
the Webb space telescope ...

4
00:00:06,039 --> 00:00:07,040
And adding a third

5
00:00:07,040 --> 00:00:08,775
dimension to some cool imagery …

6
00:00:08,775 --> 00:00:10,577
A few of the stories to tell you

7
00:00:10,577 --> 00:00:12,078
about – This Week at NASA!

8
00:00:13,446 --> 00:00:15,448
On May 10, NASA’s OSIRIS-REx

9
00:00:15,448 --> 00:00:19,019
spacecraft bid farewell to near-Earth asteroid Bennu.

10
00:00:19,019 --> 00:00:21,554
O-REx then began its journey back to Earth,

11
00:00:21,554 --> 00:00:23,456
with an abundance of sample material

12
00:00:23,490 --> 00:00:25,792
it scooped up from Bennu last October.

13
00:00:26,326 --> 00:00:29,462

This image, captured in early April, is the last one taken

14
00:00:29,462 --> 00:00:31,498
of the asteroid by OSIRIS-REx.

15
00:00:31,731 --> 00:00:34,501
After orbiting the Sun twice, the spacecraft

16
00:00:34,501 --> 00:00:37,771
is due to reach Earth Sept. 24, 2023.

17
00:00:37,971 --> 00:00:39,406
That is when the capsule

18
00:00:39,406 --> 00:00:41,541
containing the sample material will

19
00:00:41,541 --> 00:00:43,109
separate from the spacecraft,

20
00:00:43,243 --> 00:00:45,311
enter Earth’s atmosphere, and make

21
00:00:45,311 --> 00:00:48,548
a parachute assisted landing in Utah’s West Desert.

22
00:00:49,749 --> 00:00:51,084
For the last time, while

23
00:00:51,084 --> 00:00:52,786
the James Webb Space Telescope is still

24
00:00:52,786 --> 00:00:55,055
on Earth, the telescope’s 6.5

25
00:00:55,055 --> 00:00:57,390
meter primary mirror was commanded to

26
00:00:57,390 --> 00:01:00,193
fully expand and lock itself into place,

27
00:01:00,193 --> 00:01:02,695
just like it will when it gets to space.

28
00:01:02,695 --> 00:01:05,799
Webb will be the world's premier space science observatory

29
00:01:05,799 --> 00:01:07,767
when it launches later this year.

30
00:01:07,767 --> 00:01:10,703
It will help solve mysteries in our solar system,

31
00:01:10,703 --> 00:01:13,006
look to distant worlds around other stars

32
00:01:13,006 --> 00:01:14,307
beyond our solar system,

33
00:01:14,307 --> 00:01:16,376
and probe the mysterious structures

34
00:01:16,376 --> 00:01:19,312
and origins of our universe and our place in it.

35
00:01:20,113 --> 00:01:22,082
Steve Jurczyk, who has served as NASA’s

36
00:01:22,082 --> 00:01:24,818
associate administrator since May 2018,

37
00:01:24,818 --> 00:01:27,954
and most recently filled in as acting NASA administrator,

38
00:01:28,021 --> 00:01:30,156

retired on Friday, May 14

39
00:01:30,190 --> 00:01:32,459
after more than three decades at the agency.

40
00:01:32,559 --> 00:01:34,994
Former astronaut Bob Cabana will take

41
00:01:34,994 --> 00:01:38,431
over as associate administrator effective Monday, May 17.

42
00:01:38,465 --> 00:01:40,233
Cabana, who has served as director

43
00:01:40,233 --> 00:01:42,769
of our Kennedy Space Center since 2008,

44
00:01:42,802 --> 00:01:44,504
is a veteran of four spaceflights,

45
00:01:44,504 --> 00:01:47,173
with more than 910 hours in space.

46
00:01:47,273 --> 00:01:50,643
NASA and Axiom Space have signed an order for

47
00:01:50,643 --> 00:01:52,412
the first private astronaut mission to the

48
00:01:52,412 --> 00:01:54,114
International Space Station.

49
00:01:54,147 --> 00:01:56,249
Axiom Mission 1 (Ax-1) will launch from

50
00:01:56,282 --> 00:01:57,450
our Kennedy Space Center

51
00:01:57,450 --> 00:01:59,919
in Florida, aboard a SpaceX Crew Dragon

52
00:01:59,919 --> 00:02:02,155
spacecraft, no earlier than January

53
00:02:02,188 --> 00:02:04,591
2022 for an eight-day mission.

54
00:02:04,591 --> 00:02:07,393
Former NASA astronaut Michael López-Alegría

55
00:02:07,393 --> 00:02:09,729
is expected to serve as mission commander.

56
00:02:10,163 --> 00:02:12,799
Engineers at our Jet Propulsion Laboratory

57
00:02:12,799 --> 00:02:14,801
have created a 3D rendering of the

58
00:02:14,801 --> 00:02:16,503
Ingenuity helicopter's third

59
00:02:16,503 --> 00:02:18,705
flight on Mars, giving viewers an

60
00:02:18,705 --> 00:02:22,308
opportunity to experience that April 25 flight as

61
00:02:22,308 --> 00:02:24,711
if they were standing on the Red Planet watching it.

62
00:02:24,878 --> 00:02:26,246
The images for the video

63
00:02:26,246 --> 00:02:28,515

were provided by the Mastcam-Z imager

64
00:02:28,548 --> 00:02:30,383
on the Perseverance rover.

65
00:02:30,383 --> 00:02:33,887
Check out go.nasa.gov/3DMarsFlight

66
00:02:33,887 --> 00:02:36,156
for more about how to view the video,

67
00:02:36,256 --> 00:02:38,958
and how to create your own 3D glasses.

68
00:02:39,626 --> 00:02:41,961
Scientists at our Langley Research Center

69
00:02:41,961 --> 00:02:43,863
in Hampton, Virginia have developed a

70
00:02:43,863 --> 00:02:46,599
way to view typical satellite imagery in 3D -

71
00:02:46,599 --> 00:02:50,036
which can provide a more detailed look at storm clouds,

72
00:02:50,036 --> 00:02:53,006
and ultimately, a better understanding of severe weather.

73
00:02:53,006 --> 00:02:55,141
This is a potential game-changer for

74
00:02:55,175 --> 00:02:57,310
researchers who study thunderstorms, but

75
00:02:57,343 --> 00:03:00,413
anyone with a pair of red-blue 3D glasses can

76
00:03:00,413 --> 00:03:02,182
experience this immersive view.

77
00:03:02,515 --> 00:03:06,586
Head on over to go.nasa.gov/3DClouds to

78
00:03:06,586 --> 00:03:08,922
learn more and to see weather satellite

79
00:03:08,922 --> 00:03:10,823
imagery like you’ve never seen it before.

80
00:03:10,890 --> 00:03:12,792
That's what’s up this week @NASA …