welcome to Mission Control in Houston my name is Pat Ryan I'm the public affairs officer on the orbit to shift here in Mission Control today and we just finished up our daily update of the news on board the International Space Station and looking forward to talking to you about the station and about space exploration brought along somebody who knows all of that stuff even better than I do Eric Boe is an astronaut he's been an astronaut since 2000 he's flown to the international space station twice as the pilot on space shuttle Endeavour in
2008 and on the very final flight of space shuttle discovery in 2011 perhaps more important eric is tell us how where you came from to get here well I grew up in Atlanta Georgia I was lived on the northeast side of town went to Evansdale elementary school and graduated from Henderson High School which is now a middle school in Atlanta area so you are familiar with the area where the folks here from Ball Ground are absolutely very very familiar with the Atlanta area I was looking at the ball ground where these guys are location wise my father
actually is in can which is pretty close
to where they're at tell us real quickly

how did you become interested in being an astronaut how did you what did you have to do to get here well I've always been interested in flying it's just been one of my passions and so I went into the air force and became an Air Force pilot it was always kind of a far off during my room my parents come in when when the moon landings happened and Neil Armstrong was walking on the moon calling me and saying hey watch this on TV that's kind of my first recollection
of television and I remember seeing the

44
00:01:33,060 --> 00:01:37,109
landing and I think that's kinda it was

45
00:01:34,769 --> 00:01:38,339
always kind of my mind to maybe get a

46
00:01:37,109 --> 00:01:40,290
chance to do that in the future and as

47
00:01:38,340 --> 00:01:42,868
my career went along I became up a

48
00:01:40,290 --> 00:01:44,399
fighter pilot and a test pilot and I had

49
00:01:42,868 --> 00:01:46,049
the qualifications to be an astronaut l

50
00:01:44,399 --> 00:01:47,879
went ahead and applied and that's kind

51
00:01:46,049 --> 00:01:49,590
of the course it took cool well let's

52
00:01:47,879 --> 00:01:51,000
find out what the what the kids in the

53
00:01:49,590 --> 00:01:55,109
Atlanta area are interested in we're

54
00:01:51,000 --> 00:01:57,090
ready to take your questions what kind

55
00:01:55,109 --> 00:01:59,099
of training do you do to become an

56
00:01:57,090 --> 00:02:02,280
astronaut and how many years do you have

57
00:01:59,099 --> 00:02:04,468
to train to be an astronaut that's a
great question the training is involved

usually when you come in as an astronaut

one of the first things you do is you go through astronaut candidate training so

that's usually and then the range of a year and a half

two two and a half years depending on how that works out so you all kinds of

generic training things like working the robotic arm you learn how to fly we have t-38s that we use for training to get crew members used to what it's going to be like on a spaceship because communications and work in those things
we also have a neutral buoyancy

laboratory NBL we'll talk about that

probable bit later where we practice

doing space walks as well and we have a

lot of other training a language

training now with the the International

Station Russians one of those big

things that we're learning on the

station so that training in it then as

you pick up jobs in the astronaut office

as you wait to be assigned for your

flight and then you get assigned a

flight and then that training right now

for the international space station is
on the order of about two to two and a half years for your training. That's involved when I was a space shuttle pilot. My training for their space shuttle mission was about a year to a year and a half, so it kind of depends on what you're going for. You know, space station missions about six months is how long it lasts. It just takes a little bit longer especially because you have travel between different countries, but I answered what gets look at this next question. What is it like training in water and how does it relate to being in
space yeah well you mentioned the
neutral buoyancy laboratory is that sup
they have a book absolutely it's one of
the biggest pools in the world it's
gigantic you ever get a chance to come
out here to Johnson Space Center you can
take a tour of and actually see it it's
really gigantic and even though it's a
really big pool we can't fit the
international stage station fully in
there so we actually have to put the
mock-ups in different locations but the
thing the pool allows us to do is to get
out there and practice three
dimensionally like we're going to be in
space whereas if it was some other way

you obviously can't flow it on the

ground one what they do is they balance

you out in the pool and so it kind of

simulates like being in space things

that the pool doesn't do very well is

one thing that you get in the water is

obviously drag you know you move your

hands in front end it slows you down so

in space these are things that you have

to compensate for most crew members when

they go out the first first time they go

outside in space they have to really

concentrate to look at those differences
and make a difference but we found the pool is the best way to simulate space.

That we can do on the ground with the best trainer that we have.

Did you like scuba diving before you started training with it I that's a great question I did like to do scuba dive I was stationed in the Air Force on my first assignment as an operational pilot and I was in the Philippines and that's where actually I learned how to scuba dive and I had a great time there.

The scuba diving was excellent so beautiful be a beautiful place to learn.
how to scuba dive and I've continued

scuba diving throughout my life but we

also scuba dive not only wear a

spacesuit in the pool but we also

practice in the pool for space box by

looking around at the mock-ups in scuba
dive scuba gear so I really enjoy scuba

diving in and enjoy both in our NBL and

also out in the ocean and I'll point out

that there are other people who are

doing who are helping train astronauts

who scuba dive I had never been a diver

before but shortly after I came to work

here I got trained in scuba diving so I
could go in that pool with a camera to

00:05:14,560 --> 00:05:18,879
shoot video of the astronauts while they

00:05:17,230 --> 00:05:21,420
were training and it's a remarkable

00:05:18,879 --> 00:05:24,699
thing to be floating around in there for

00:05:21,420 --> 00:05:26,800
for a couple of hours at a time holding

00:05:24,699 --> 00:05:29,979
a camera that's trailing this long court

00:05:26,800 --> 00:05:32,199
and swimming around following them as

00:05:29,980 --> 00:05:33,700
they as they train for all the tasks

00:05:32,199 --> 00:05:35,949
that they have to do on the spacewalk

00:05:33,699 --> 00:05:37,990
you get a real a really interesting

00:05:35,949 --> 00:05:39,729
perspective of how that goes and you

00:05:37,990 --> 00:05:43,210
also learn a lot about what they're

00:05:39,730 --> 00:05:45,580
actually doing on the e VA so people who

00:05:43,209 --> 00:05:47,169
like diving and can be involved even

00:05:45,579 --> 00:05:49,180
when they're not astronaut absolutely
when we're out there just practicing is

typically a spacewalk we have two people

that are outside and when we're

practicing we have two people but we

have a whole team that's supporting that

training that we're doing in the NBL and

so when we do that we have just like you

said photographers that are working with

us we have safety divers that are keep

watching us we have a camera flip

photographers who I still have people

talking to us on the loops that are not

in the pool but they're looking at some

technical details so we have a huge team
that's helping us train while we're in

the water so absolutely there's a lot of

things to do here the next

is astronaut training tiring after i try

to can be tiring you know it's really a

lot of fun it's a lot of hard work there

are times when it you know goes quickly

when you're working really hard and

there's other times when you just got to

do some resource of looking at things

and really studying things but the pool

that we just talked about what you're

doing when you're doing a spacewalk is

because you're fighting against the seat

typically when you're in space you have a pressure differential which makes the suit kind of rigid when you're moving your arms back and forth and so that really makes it and doing things with your hands like your task of squeezing with your hands can be very difficult so when you get done with that whether you're doing a space walk in space or or you're in the pool you end the day and you're fairly tired and other things like that can be fairly rigorous in our training okay is the suit you wear heavy that is a good
question it is heavy actually that the

white suit when we go outside for a

spacewalk is weighs about 300 pounds or

so so it's a fairly heavy suit that you

got to move around but you got to

remember when you're in space we call it

you hear the term zero g or

weightlessness or we call it

microgravity to be very specific but

essentially you're weightless and so

that allows us to be the seed around so

the thing that makes it difficult to

move the suit is that you're fighting

that pressure that I was talking about

in the suit itself so you don't really
feel the weight and it's actually fairly easy to move our other seat that we were a lot of times like when we launched on a Soyuz or when I was launching on a space shuttle where a different suit and that suit isn't quite as heavy doesn't weigh 300 pounds it weighs on the order of 30 to 50 pounds but the suits that we do do have some weight to it and you have to work around them they have some limitations that affect you but with us while we do the training that we do and said you have to work against the suit
is because of its pressurized on the inside you go out to do a spacewalk where there is no atmospheric pressure because there is no atmosphere you have to have pressure on the inside of the suit in order to provide you with an environment that you can live in and it's that pressure that makes it hard to operate that makes it tough to work against the pressure on the inside of the soup exactly right what materials do you use to make an astronaut suit and what arts features that's the the suit is actually fairly
complicated obviously it's another teen

that went out and designed the suit

we've we've had you know several

iterations of suits along the way but

the big picture for the Spacely that we

have the one that we take outside to do

our space walks with is there's a it's

made out of layers you start with a

layer that basically we is a bladder it

basically keeps that pressure that we've

been talking about keeps the air and

that's obviously one of the most

important things because you can't

continue to live if you don't have a
place to to breathe and so that's the

272
00:09:07,750 --> 00:09:10,659
bigger and then all the other layers are

273
00:09:09,159 --> 00:09:12,159
basically to support that layers then we

274
00:09:10,659 --> 00:09:14,169
have a layer that basically is a

275
00:09:12,159 --> 00:09:15,579
protective layer so that if you bump

276
00:09:14,169 --> 00:09:17,740
into something you don't accidentally

277
00:09:15,580 --> 00:09:20,710
cut that bladder and then on top of that

278
00:09:17,740 --> 00:09:22,750
we have kind of a mesh weaving that goes

279
00:09:20,710 --> 00:09:24,160
on top again that helps protect and then

280
00:09:22,750 --> 00:09:26,230
there's a thermal layer that protects

281
00:09:24,159 --> 00:09:28,079
against the Sun and then on our gloves

282
00:09:26,230 --> 00:09:30,610
where we grab things we actually take

283
00:09:28,080 --> 00:09:32,050
we'll put an additional like a rubber

284
00:09:30,610 --> 00:09:34,000
layer that helps us so that when we're

285
00:09:32,049 --> 00:09:35,889
touching things that layer can help
prevent us from getting cuts in our gloves so the suit is a very complicated portable spaceship because you have your own oxygen and breathing you're basically self-sustained you have a little power unit the battery so you can monitor your systems that's going on and you have to have water to cool the suit while you're outside so there's a lot of different things that go on a spacesuit and it's essentially like a little spaceship that you're taken outside I think it's also important to
point out that you don't go to space and

where those spacesuits all the time most

of the time you're dressed like this and

absolutely usually were wearing a shirt

just like this on the inside and it's

just when you're going to go do a

spacewalk which you actually put on that

full suit and typically when you're

riding up and down you put a spacesuit

on but then once you're in orbit a lot

of times you take the space suit off

decent work and then you put the suit on

so most of the time you're not wearing a

super but there are times when when
00:10:23,919 --> 00:10:26,829
you're having to do the space workers

315
00:10:25,210 --> 00:10:30,300
are special times that you put the suit

316
00:10:26,830 --> 00:10:30,300
on okay

317
00:10:30,909 --> 00:10:36,429
what is it like to live in what is it

318
00:10:34,389 --> 00:10:38,919
like living in space and how long do you

319
00:10:36,429 --> 00:10:40,389
usually stay up there well it's great

320
00:10:38,919 --> 00:10:43,349
living in space it's one of the coolest

321
00:10:40,389 --> 00:10:46,029
things you know the living in space

322
00:10:43,350 --> 00:10:47,830
there are so many things to see when

323
00:10:46,029 --> 00:10:49,000
astron usually you're busy with a lot of

324
00:10:47,830 --> 00:10:50,379
work that's gone on but when you have

325
00:10:49,000 --> 00:10:51,850
some free time the thing that you'd go

326
00:10:50,379 --> 00:10:53,409
out and do is you look at the earth and

327
00:10:51,850 --> 00:10:54,399
you're amazed at how it is but there's

328
00:10:53,409 --> 00:10:56,139
all kinds of things you have to think

00:10:54,399 --> 00:10:59,529
about space is how to eat how to sleep

00:10:56,139 --> 00:11:01,029
all the basics I think there's there are

00:10:59,529 --> 00:11:03,730
a lot of different things that are

00:11:01,029 --> 00:11:06,399
involved in it but it's it for my flight

00:11:03,730 --> 00:11:08,560
so I went up for about two weeks almost

00:11:06,399 --> 00:11:10,000
16 days some of the longer Space Shuttle

00:11:08,559 --> 00:11:11,859
missions where we went up to the space

00:11:10,000 --> 00:11:13,269
station and stayed there and we met crew

00:11:11,860 --> 00:11:14,830
members that like we have crew members

00:11:13,269 --> 00:11:16,629
on board now we have six crew members on

00:11:14,830 --> 00:11:18,370
the space station right now and they're

00:11:16,629 --> 00:11:20,200
up there for anywhere from five to six

00:11:18,370 --> 00:11:22,720
months is the typical mission while

00:11:20,200 --> 00:11:24,820
they're on board so it's you really have
to kind of calibrate yourself to how long is going to be when you're on any shorter missions there are a lot more fast paced but on the longer missions is still a high pace but you do it over a longer period of time and in fact we already have a crew that's been assigned that is in training right now for a mission that will last a full year in space one nasa astronaut scott kelly and russian cosmonaut mikhail kornienko are about to officially get started in their training they're going to launch and they're going to be up in space for a
full year longer missions like that that

that we're doing in order to better find

out how people can spend a long time in

space because it is going to take a long

time in space to go do the future

explorations that we want to do to go to

Mars or to go to asteroids it'll take a

lot longer than just six months and in

the recent times this is some of the big

things we've been learning about it in

space on the space station is actually

doing these six-month missions we've

kind of we're doing a build of approach

as we get there and so these things
we're learning about a lot of things

like bone loss how to keep your muscles

obviously when you're in space you're not using your muscles the same way on the ground just standing up on earth is a workout when you're in space you don't have that effect so we have other ways to do that with the workout equipment and that we have a bicycle that we can work on on treadmill as well okay next

what is it like sleeping in space well sleeping his face can be can be interesting the first time I see you're just floating in space so usually in on
the space shuttle we actually took out

00:12:55,759 --> 00:12:58,519
sleeping bag so it's kind of like being

00:12:57,169 --> 00:13:00,379
on a camping trip where you went out and

00:12:58,519 --> 00:13:01,879
put your sleeping bag up for the day on

00:13:00,379 --> 00:13:03,169
Space Station right now they actually

00:13:01,879 --> 00:13:05,090
have little sleeping quarters that they

00:13:03,169 --> 00:13:06,289
go into so either either way you have a

00:13:05,090 --> 00:13:07,310
place that kind of keeps you in place

00:13:06,289 --> 00:13:08,629
and that's just so you're not floating

00:13:07,309 --> 00:13:10,789
around bumping into things that probably

00:13:08,629 --> 00:13:12,019
wake you up one of the things I always

00:13:10,789 --> 00:13:15,439
thought was kind of interesting about

00:13:12,019 --> 00:13:17,269
spaces it's it could be they give you a

00:13:15,440 --> 00:13:18,620
pillow but obviously in space your head

00:13:17,269 --> 00:13:20,149
would be like this off the pillow and
that wouldn't work for so well so NASA
gives you some NASA issued velcro to stick around your head and attach
yourself to the pillow so it's kind of a fun way to make sure that you and
actually it's very normal you actually feels like you're sleeping at home after
a while but you do have some interesting dreams while you're floating around and
it's a lot of people like to curl up with their knees kind of get in that
fetal position and again we have some velcro to get your knees in a position
to kind of hold them there because if
not they would just extend themselves

out and wouldn't work the way you wanted

to but like anything you learn how to

adjust to these changes and it's

actually fairly easy to sleep in in

space you have to worry about a soft

soft bed like you do on the ground Oh

kid okay how do people in the

International Space Station get food and

water from Earth that they run out how

do you get food and while the big thing

and we were just talking we have a ship

that's planning to doc to come on Space

Station we actually you have these
unmanned ships that come up the Russians

have some we have some international

partners in the United States as well as

one and we're actually have a new

commercial company the orbital sciences

is looking at launching their vehicle

coming up to summer so we have different

ways of getting food and water up to the

space station the big thing is we is

planning we don't want to get to that

point where we run out of food and water

on the space station another interesting

fact is on Space Station a lot of our

water actually gets recycled as we have
a reclamation system on board ninety

00:14:43,789 --> 00:14:47,659
percent of the water that we have this

00:14:44,929 --> 00:14:49,250
getting used is getting reprocessed and

00:14:47,659 --> 00:14:51,259
redone and it's really important because

00:14:49,250 --> 00:14:52,549
weight is a fairly expensive thing to

00:14:51,259 --> 00:14:54,950
get up and down and the average human

00:14:52,549 --> 00:14:55,519
needs about two liters of water a day

00:14:54,950 --> 00:15:00,019
see

00:14:55,519 --> 00:14:58,850
adding it up that adds up to be a lot of

00:14:57,049 --> 00:15:00,019
weight of water and said by reusing it

00:14:58,850 --> 00:15:01,879
and these are some of the things that

00:15:00,019 --> 00:15:02,929
we're learning in space that we can use

00:15:01,879 --> 00:15:04,549
on the ground because there's obviously

00:15:02,929 --> 00:15:07,429
places on earth where water is limited

00:15:04,549 --> 00:15:08,899
and as Eric said there's a because of
the space station is run by a partnership of different nations

different countries are providing those supplies the Russian partners launch one kind of cargo ship the European Space Agency has won the Japan aerospace exploration agency has yet another kind of cargo ship and NASA has provided the seed money for a couple of private companies in America that have been developing cargo ships one of them is already flying and the second one is about ready for its first test flight it's demonstration flight to the station
did you see the Great Wall of China

while you were travelling through space

I actually didn't see the Great Wall of

China the timing for lighting didn't work out there but there have been

people that have seen the Great Wall of

China and actually with a camera you can

see a lot of things on earth that you know that humans are there we're flying

fairly low over the planet we're at the range of about 200 to 300 miles up in

space depending on where you are in your orbit distance so you're actually fairly low going across the planet and you
can't see the Great Wall channeled from space but there are a lot of things that you can see there that are man made from why you're going around the planet in orbit but the Great Wall Chen is a pretty amazing once it's on my list if I get the chance to see it one when I go up there next time and good did you see you day and night when you travel you see day and night actually a lot why open space when you're going around the planet you're going about 17,500 miles per hour in orbit what that means is that you go around the planet 16 times a
day and 16 times a day means you see 16

500
00:16:51,789 --> 00:16:56,528
sunrises and sunsets every day so the

501
00:16:54,009 --> 00:16:58,480
Sun and the Sun comes up 16 times as

502
00:16:56,528 --> 00:17:00,610
fast and goes down 16 times and so when

503
00:16:58,480 --> 00:17:01,959
you see it it's a pretty quick and down

504
00:17:00,610 --> 00:17:03,940
pretty quick and one of the interesting

505
00:17:01,958 --> 00:17:05,859
things and of course the weather is

506
00:17:03,940 --> 00:17:07,240
below us so there's never anything in

507
00:17:05,859 --> 00:17:08,769
the way so when the Sun comes up it's

508
00:17:07,240 --> 00:17:10,750
very bright when it goes down it's very

509
00:17:08,769 --> 00:17:12,490
dark and and so a lot of the effects

510
00:17:10,750 --> 00:17:14,470
that you see on earth that are caused by

511
00:17:12,490 --> 00:17:15,910
the atmosphere you don't see those up in

512
00:17:14,470 --> 00:17:17,709
space but it's actually there are some

513
00:17:15,910 --> 00:17:20,620
unique views seeing it from space as
well and the Sun and space walks like we were talking about earlier you really have to take into account where the Sun is because it can actually if you're looking right into it as you're working on something that can really find what you're doing or when the sun goes down if you don't have your lights on you won't be able to see the test that you're working on so keeping track of where the Sun is it is actually a fairly important thing but it also affects how you sleep because obviously a lot of people use the Sun on the ground to kind
of tell what time it is so you kind of

have to get used to a new clock because

you look at the Sun a little differently

while you're up in orbit okay

as your oxygen level drop in space your

oxygen level actually it's all

maintained we have systems onboard that

maintaining we have a whole mission

control room here in Houston and also

there's one in Russia as well that are

looking at these to make sure that we

have the right mixture of gases in there

so we have to keep track of that as part

of the things so as you breathe it
obviously it drops down but we have a tank outside that actually helps put put
more oxygen year we have ships that bring up oxygen as well and we can actually split oxygen take water we can split the hydrogen and the oxygen and actually get oxygen from that as well so there's multiple ways to get it it obviously goes down as we breathe it and we just have to replace it over time so it's something we have to monitor continuously can you watch the Atlanta Braves gaming space yes you can and that's an important thing to do
remember I was up in space of one of

00:18:44,619 --> 00:18:49,389

then I was actually I when I was on a

00:18:47,470 --> 00:18:51,940

trip we flew over a Georgia Tech game

00:18:49,390 --> 00:18:53,380

and they actually announced this on the

00:18:51,940 --> 00:18:54,788

news as the space station flew overhead

00:18:53,380 --> 00:18:57,399

I didn't hear about at the time but when

00:18:54,788 --> 00:18:58,839

I landed people showed me pictures where

00:18:57,398 --> 00:19:01,119

they were talking about our crew going

00:18:58,839 --> 00:19:03,759

over top of a game but yes they can

00:19:01,119 --> 00:19:05,739

actually put up games they can also put

00:19:03,759 --> 00:19:07,119

up television shows that the crew wants

00:19:05,740 --> 00:19:09,250

to watch so there are ways to do that

00:19:07,119 --> 00:19:10,689

but a lot of times you're busy but you

00:19:09,250 --> 00:19:12,308

could watch it you know on a weekend or

00:19:10,690 --> 00:19:14,110

when you have some time you know at
night or something like that get a tape

view but only for big things do you get

a chance maybe like the World Series or

something you might get a chance to

watch that there's not a television that

you can turn on and just watch whatever

is on television but the folks who work

here at that Mission Control in Houston

can take a whether it's a braves game or

the world series or the Super Bowl or

something they can they can send that up

to the crew members and they can watch

it on on the laptop on a computer laptop

screen so they can keep up with things
like that and most crews request those kind of things and that's what we have a group here that on the ground that actually helps us get that kind of what you're looking to watch while you're up on board on orbit have you seen anything unusual in space not getting your crewmates yeah the things that you see an unusual in space probably the biggest thing is just how amazing the world is when you look out the window I mean you can really see the planets alive you look out the window and you can see the atmosphere you can
see the balloonists of the oceans

there's a lot of places you fly over in

are a few places when I was on orbit I I

saw New Zealand it was one of the things

that always feel underneath is fairly

often and I got the opportunity as lucky

enough to go down to New Zealand later

and it was neat to compare the the view

that you saw from space and the view so

the things that I those most unusual is

seeing those seen our planet from from a

different vantage point it what is your
favorite thing about living in space I'd

614 00:20:47,119 --> 00:20:50,509
have to say the my favorite thing about

615 00:20:49,130 --> 00:20:52,160
living a space is really just the

616 00:20:50,509 --> 00:20:54,079
mission it's one of the things i like

617 00:20:52,160 --> 00:20:55,100
being about an astronaut is the people

618 00:20:54,079 --> 00:20:56,298
that you're working with and it's not

619 00:20:55,099 --> 00:20:57,949
just the astronauts that are on board

620 00:20:56,298 --> 00:20:59,690
the space station it's it's everyone

621 00:20:57,950 --> 00:21:01,279
that's in the team because when you see

622 00:21:02,869 --> 00:21:06,409
an astronaut in space there's actually a

623 00:21:01,279 --> 00:21:04,339
thousand people that are behind that are

624 00:21:02,869 --> 00:21:06,409
doing we have a control room here we

625 00:21:04,339 --> 00:21:07,730
have control you know rooms that are

626 00:21:06,410 --> 00:21:09,410
actually behind the control and that

627 00:21:07,730 --> 00:21:11,120
support the control and things that are
going on the people that design the hardware you get to go out and meet a lot of these people that worked on the thing the scientific effort it's really a huge big effort it's really neat and then we've talked about the international partnership that we talked about earlier and it's just one of those things that you know you have astronauts that are from different countries you have teams from different countries and all this is going on at the same time when you start thinking about it and you look at it and then you
look at the planet and you realize
there's this huge team effort and all
these people involved to me it's it's
probably the most exciting thing about
the space station the thing that I
really think that is the coolest part
about space
how does missing troll help you well
Mission Control does a lot of things for
us they they really kind of set the
schedule for the day so every day when a
criminal wakes up we have meetings the
day before that and then that day they
going up and they look at the things that
they're going to do and they can have a schedule and a lot of times we come up with challenges where something doesn't work the way we expect or we have it like tomorrow we have a vehicle coming up for rendezvous a lot of these things are going on in the background where the crew member is not directly involved in it but they're keeping us informed on what's going on with those vehicles and when you have problems that's the ground crew they're pretty much we work back and forth continuously we're constantly having discussions we're having an email
traffic go up and down we get videos

671
00:22:29,349 --> 00:22:32,529
that they come up and down that talk

672
00:22:31,059 --> 00:22:35,079
about the experiments that we're working

673
00:22:32,529 --> 00:22:36,940
on or or the areas that we want to

674
00:22:35,079 --> 00:22:38,559
repair on the vehicle so Mission Control

675
00:22:36,940 --> 00:22:39,720
is extremely involved and it's one of

676
00:22:38,559 --> 00:22:41,980
the big training areas we even have a

677
00:22:39,720 --> 00:22:44,019
person that we call a Capcom here in the

678
00:22:41,980 --> 00:22:45,250
control room that actually talks takes

679
00:22:44,019 --> 00:22:46,599
the what the control one is talking

680
00:22:45,250 --> 00:22:49,150
about and then pipes it up to the

681
00:22:46,599 --> 00:22:51,189
astronauts and vice versa sets it's a

682
00:22:49,150 --> 00:22:53,650
very essential part of the whole mission

683
00:22:51,190 --> 00:22:59,590
of getting the job done I think we may

684
00:22:53,650 --> 00:23:03,730
have time for one more did you ever
think you’d be a pilot for NASA you know

I it was one of those far-off dreams but

yet you know now that I'm in this

position I really consider myself

extremely fortunate to get the

opportunity there's a lot of people that

would that apply and want to do it and

there are those out there in your group

that I hope you will if you're

interested in space will will put your

name on it because I just like you I was

sitting in a classroom just like you

were and in Georgia and it was an

opportunity to to get the chance to go
through so study hard in school look at those math and sciences and keep doing what you're doing you could be sitting on the seat talking to some other people from Georgia in the future Eric we're our time is about up i want to thank you for joining us and then providing some thoughtful answers about the job that you do well you're welcome back to Jordan and we'll send it back to the DLN