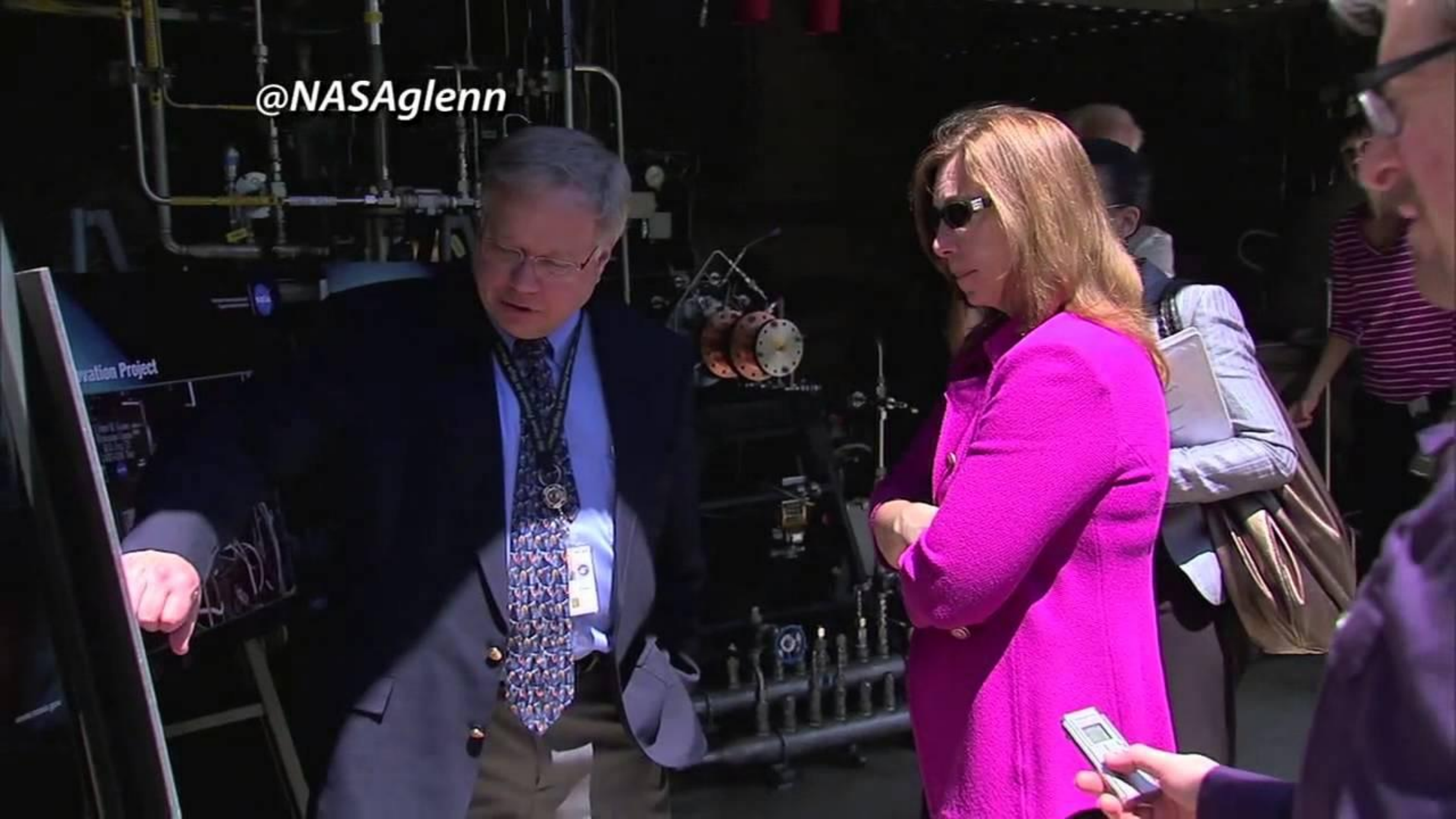


@NASAglen



1
00:00:06,960 --> 00:00:11,030
this week at nasa

2
00:00:15,030 --> 00:00:12,950
this week the kepler science team

3
00:00:18,070 --> 00:00:15,040
announced the spacecraft was in a

4
00:00:19,910 --> 00:00:18,080
controlled safe mode the root cause was

5
00:00:21,910 --> 00:00:19,920
undetermined but the proximate cause

6
00:00:23,990 --> 00:00:21,920
appears to be an attitude error caused

7
00:00:26,150 --> 00:00:24,000
by a malfunction in kepler's reaction

8
00:00:28,870 --> 00:00:26,160
wheel four one of the telescope's

9
00:00:30,470 --> 00:00:28,880
pointing mechanisms unfortunately kepler

10
00:00:32,389 --> 00:00:30,480
is not in a place where i can go up and

11
00:00:33,670 --> 00:00:32,399
rescue it or any other astronauts we're

12
00:00:35,910 --> 00:00:33,680
going to look at this data very

13
00:00:37,830 --> 00:00:35,920

carefully to see if it's possible to

14

00:00:40,470 --> 00:00:37,840

return to a science mode if we can get a

15

00:00:42,950 --> 00:00:40,480

wheel restarted we do need three

16

00:00:45,190 --> 00:00:42,960

reaction wheels we believe

17

00:00:46,950 --> 00:00:45,200

to do the extra planet science the team

18

00:00:49,510 --> 00:00:46,960

has since put the telescope in what's

19

00:00:51,430 --> 00:00:49,520

known as a point rest state to minimize

20

00:00:52,630 --> 00:00:51,440

fuel usage while the investigation

21

00:00:54,549 --> 00:00:52,640

continues

22

00:00:56,709 --> 00:00:54,559

though no decisions have been made about

23

00:00:59,270 --> 00:00:56,719

the fate of a mission the team notes

24

00:01:01,189 --> 00:00:59,280

that even if data collection were to end

25

00:01:03,029 --> 00:01:01,199

kepler has collected substantial

26

00:01:05,189 --> 00:01:03,039

quantities of data that should yield a

27

00:01:08,390 --> 00:01:05,199

string of scientific discoveries for

28

00:01:12,630 --> 00:01:10,630

living off earth a special presentation

29

00:01:15,190 --> 00:01:12,640

at nasa headquarters commemorated the

30

00:01:16,789 --> 00:01:15,200

40th anniversary of skylab america's

31

00:01:19,429 --> 00:01:16,799

first space station

32

00:01:22,230 --> 00:01:19,439

panelists included two skylab astronauts

33

00:01:23,510 --> 00:01:22,240

and expedition 34 commander kevin ford

34

00:01:25,670 --> 00:01:23,520

discussion centered around the

35

00:01:27,190 --> 00:01:25,680

contribution of skylab to long-duration

36

00:01:29,030 --> 00:01:27,200

space flight missions like those

37

00:01:31,350 --> 00:01:29,040

conducted aboard the international space

38

00:01:33,670 --> 00:01:31,360

station the space station was built

39

00:01:35,590 --> 00:01:33,680

around what we learned from the sky lab

40

00:01:37,350 --> 00:01:35,600

what they put up there for us the way

41

00:01:38,950 --> 00:01:37,360

the modules were sized and the way they

42

00:01:40,390 --> 00:01:38,960

were constructed in space and all that

43

00:01:41,830 --> 00:01:40,400

kind of stuff came out of what we

44

00:01:45,910 --> 00:01:41,840

learned from skylab

45

00:01:47,910 --> 00:01:45,920

also help us venture farther into space

46

00:01:50,069 --> 00:01:47,920

on future missions of exploration such

47

00:01:52,389 --> 00:01:50,079

as the recently announced initiative to

48

00:01:54,389 --> 00:01:52,399

send humans to study an asteroid by

49

00:01:56,950 --> 00:01:54,399

2025. if we're

50

00:01:58,709 --> 00:01:56,960

nasa is allowed to continue and persist

51
00:02:00,630 --> 00:01:58,719
in this direction and with the proper

52
00:02:02,630 --> 00:02:00,640
funding to do it then nasa will continue

53
00:02:04,709 --> 00:02:02,640
to be as successful as they have been

54
00:02:08,070 --> 00:02:04,719
all the way from skylab shuttle and

55
00:02:10,229 --> 00:02:08,080
space station as well

56
00:02:12,710 --> 00:02:10,239
during a media briefing at johnson space

57
00:02:14,869 --> 00:02:12,720
center nasa administrator charlie bolden

58
00:02:17,030 --> 00:02:14,879
and center director ellen ochoa discuss

59
00:02:19,110 --> 00:02:17,040
the future of human space exploration

60
00:02:20,949 --> 00:02:19,120
and the critical role performed by the

61
00:02:23,589 --> 00:02:20,959
international space station in support

62
00:02:25,990 --> 00:02:23,599
of those efforts without station

63
00:02:28,229 --> 00:02:26,000

we cannot develop the technologies and

64

00:02:29,990 --> 00:02:28,239

gain the knowledge of the human system

65

00:02:32,550 --> 00:02:30,000

that we need to be able to send people

66

00:02:34,630 --> 00:02:32,560

to mars onto an asteroid and do the

67

00:02:36,470 --> 00:02:34,640

other kinds of things we need jsc is

68

00:02:38,630 --> 00:02:36,480

home to the international space station

69

00:02:40,710 --> 00:02:38,640

and orion program offices and is the

70

00:02:43,990 --> 00:02:40,720

primary training facility for nasa's

71

00:02:48,309 --> 00:02:46,390

nasa deputy administrator lori garver

72

00:02:50,949 --> 00:02:48,319

along with associate administrator for

73

00:02:52,790 --> 00:02:50,959

space technology mike gazarick toured

74

00:02:55,030 --> 00:02:52,800

several facilities at glenn research

75

00:02:57,110 --> 00:02:55,040

center's lewis field in cleveland where

76
00:02:59,990 --> 00:02:57,120
they were briefed on work being done in

77
00:03:02,149 --> 00:03:00,000
advanced manufacturing and cryogenic

78
00:03:04,869 --> 00:03:02,159
propellant systems for future extended

79
00:03:06,790 --> 00:03:04,879
missions in space and to advance solar

80
00:03:09,030 --> 00:03:06,800
electric propulsion technologies for

81
00:03:11,589 --> 00:03:09,040
asteroid exploration to have the

82
00:03:13,990 --> 00:03:11,599
revitalization of manufacturing be

83
00:03:15,670 --> 00:03:14,000
driven by projects such as this that

84
00:03:17,350 --> 00:03:15,680
we're seeing at glenn

85
00:03:19,430 --> 00:03:17,360
with the nasa research is something

86
00:03:21,589 --> 00:03:19,440
we're really really proud of the pair

87
00:03:26,149 --> 00:03:21,599
also toured facilities at glenn's plum

88
00:03:31,350 --> 00:03:29,110

the j2x engine being installed in the a1

89

00:03:33,270 --> 00:03:31,360

test stand at stennis space center is

90

00:03:35,750 --> 00:03:33,280

the first full engine installed in the

91

00:03:37,589 --> 00:03:35,760

a1 in almost a decade the next

92

00:03:39,830 --> 00:03:37,599

generation engine is being installed to

93

00:03:41,589 --> 00:03:39,840

prepare it for a new series of tests

94

00:03:43,990 --> 00:03:41,599

during which it will be gambled or

95

00:03:45,990 --> 00:03:44,000

pivoted during test firings

96

00:03:48,710 --> 00:03:46,000

gimbal tests are an important part of

97

00:03:51,030 --> 00:03:48,720

the j2x design process because in space

98

00:03:53,030 --> 00:03:51,040

the engine must move freely to steer the

99

00:03:55,270 --> 00:03:53,040

upper stage of the evolved space launch

100

00:03:57,270 --> 00:03:55,280

system nasa's new heavy lift launch

101
00:03:59,110 --> 00:03:57,280
vehicle this is the first round of

102
00:04:01,030 --> 00:03:59,120
engine gimbal testing to be performed

103
00:04:04,070 --> 00:04:01,040
since testing of the space shuttle main

104
00:04:08,390 --> 00:04:06,309
the langley research center nasa

105
00:04:10,390 --> 00:04:08,400
aeronautics research took center stage

106
00:04:12,149 --> 00:04:10,400
when administrator charlie bolden

107
00:04:15,110 --> 00:04:12,159
visited the langley research center in

108
00:04:17,030 --> 00:04:15,120
hampton virginia bolden and local media

109
00:04:19,270 --> 00:04:17,040
checked out a lab that tests cockpit

110
00:04:21,270 --> 00:04:19,280
technologies that help transform the

111
00:04:22,950 --> 00:04:21,280
national air transportation system it

112
00:04:24,390 --> 00:04:22,960
depends on the aircraft but we are now

113
00:04:26,550 --> 00:04:24,400

at a constrained wave point that has

114

00:04:28,390 --> 00:04:26,560

280. they also got a look at a nasa

115

00:04:30,310 --> 00:04:28,400

langley simulator researchers use to

116

00:04:31,590 --> 00:04:30,320

develop systems that make airplanes

117

00:04:33,350 --> 00:04:31,600

safer

118

00:04:36,070 --> 00:04:33,360

former naval aviator bolden got the

119

00:04:37,749 --> 00:04:36,080

chance to land the virtual plane in near

120

00:04:40,629 --> 00:04:37,759

zero visibility

121

00:04:41,990 --> 00:04:40,639

with the help of new cockpit displays

122

00:04:43,350 --> 00:04:42,000

it gives you all the right directions

123

00:04:47,350 --> 00:04:43,360

you just got to be able to follow them

124

00:04:51,110 --> 00:04:48,950

following a five-state journey that

125

00:04:53,189 --> 00:04:51,120

began in colorado sierra nevada

126
00:04:55,350 --> 00:04:53,199
corporation's dream chaser engineering

127
00:04:57,030 --> 00:04:55,360
test article made its arrival at dryden

128
00:04:59,110 --> 00:04:57,040
flight research center in edwards

129
00:05:00,950 --> 00:04:59,120
california where it will begin a flight

130
00:05:03,189 --> 00:05:00,960
test program in collaboration with

131
00:05:05,430 --> 00:05:03,199
nasa's commercial crew program

132
00:05:07,590 --> 00:05:05,440
dream chaser will undergo toe testing to

133
00:05:09,830 --> 00:05:07,600
validate performance of its nose strut

134
00:05:11,749 --> 00:05:09,840
brakes and tires captive carry flight

135
00:05:14,150 --> 00:05:11,759
testing to examine the loads it will

136
00:05:16,870 --> 00:05:14,160
encounter during flight and free flight

137
00:05:18,629 --> 00:05:16,880
tests to validate aerodynamics the

138
00:05:20,790 --> 00:05:18,639

flight test will draw upon the

139

00:05:22,870 --> 00:05:20,800

experience of nasa dryden in conducting

140

00:05:24,469 --> 00:05:22,880

various approaching landing flight tests

141

00:05:29,510 --> 00:05:24,479

including testing the space shuttle

142

00:05:34,070 --> 00:05:31,990

a nasa google plus hangout carried live

143

00:05:36,310 --> 00:05:34,080

on nasa television connected nasa

144

00:05:39,029 --> 00:05:36,320

astronauts with cast members of the new

145

00:05:40,790 --> 00:05:39,039

film star trek into darkness to discuss

146

00:05:43,029 --> 00:05:40,800

how work aboard the international space

147

00:05:44,790 --> 00:05:43,039

station is turning science fiction into

148

00:05:47,510 --> 00:05:44,800

reality there's commercial companies

149

00:05:49,430 --> 00:05:47,520

coming online would you ever if money

150

00:05:55,670 --> 00:05:49,440

was not an object would you ever buy a

151
00:05:59,590 --> 00:05:57,350
flight engineer chris cassidy from

152
00:06:01,830 --> 00:05:59,600
onboard the station and other astronauts

153
00:06:04,390 --> 00:06:01,840
from johnson space center discuss life

154
00:06:06,469 --> 00:06:04,400
and space with movie director j.j abrams

155
00:06:08,309 --> 00:06:06,479
and actors from the film and took

156
00:06:10,150 --> 00:06:08,319
questions from followers of the hangout

157
00:06:12,230 --> 00:06:10,160
from the intrepid museum in new york

158
00:06:14,790 --> 00:06:12,240
city and the smithsonian national air

159
00:06:17,110 --> 00:06:14,800
and space museum in washington details

160
00:06:21,670 --> 00:06:17,120
about upcoming nasa google plus hangouts

161
00:06:21,680 --> 00:06:25,189
plus nasa

162
00:06:30,469 --> 00:06:28,309
on may 20th 1978 the pioneer venus

163
00:06:32,629 --> 00:06:30,479

orbiter was launched and reached venus

164

00:06:34,710 --> 00:06:32,639

on december 4th that same year the

165

00:06:37,990 --> 00:06:34,720

pioneer venus project consisted of two

166

00:06:40,390 --> 00:06:38,000

spacecraft the orbiter pioneer venus 1

167

00:06:42,390 --> 00:06:40,400

and the multiprobe or pioneer venus 2

168

00:06:45,189 --> 00:06:42,400

which was launched separately on august

169

00:06:47,189 --> 00:06:45,199

8 1978. the main objective of the

170

00:06:49,670 --> 00:06:47,199

program was to investigate the solar

171

00:06:52,150 --> 00:06:49,680

wind in the venusian environment map the

172

00:06:53,909 --> 00:06:52,160

planet's surface through radar imaging

173

00:06:56,469 --> 00:06:53,919

and study the characteristics of the

174

00:06:58,469 --> 00:06:56,479

upper atmosphere and ionosphere

175

00:07:00,230 --> 00:06:58,479

the first global topographic map of

176

00:07:03,110 --> 00:07:00,240

venus was constructed from data

177

00:07:05,510 --> 00:07:03,120

collected by pioneer venus 1.

178

00:07:07,350 --> 00:07:05,520

and that's this week at nasa for more on

179

00:07:10,390 --> 00:07:07,360

these and other stories or to follow us