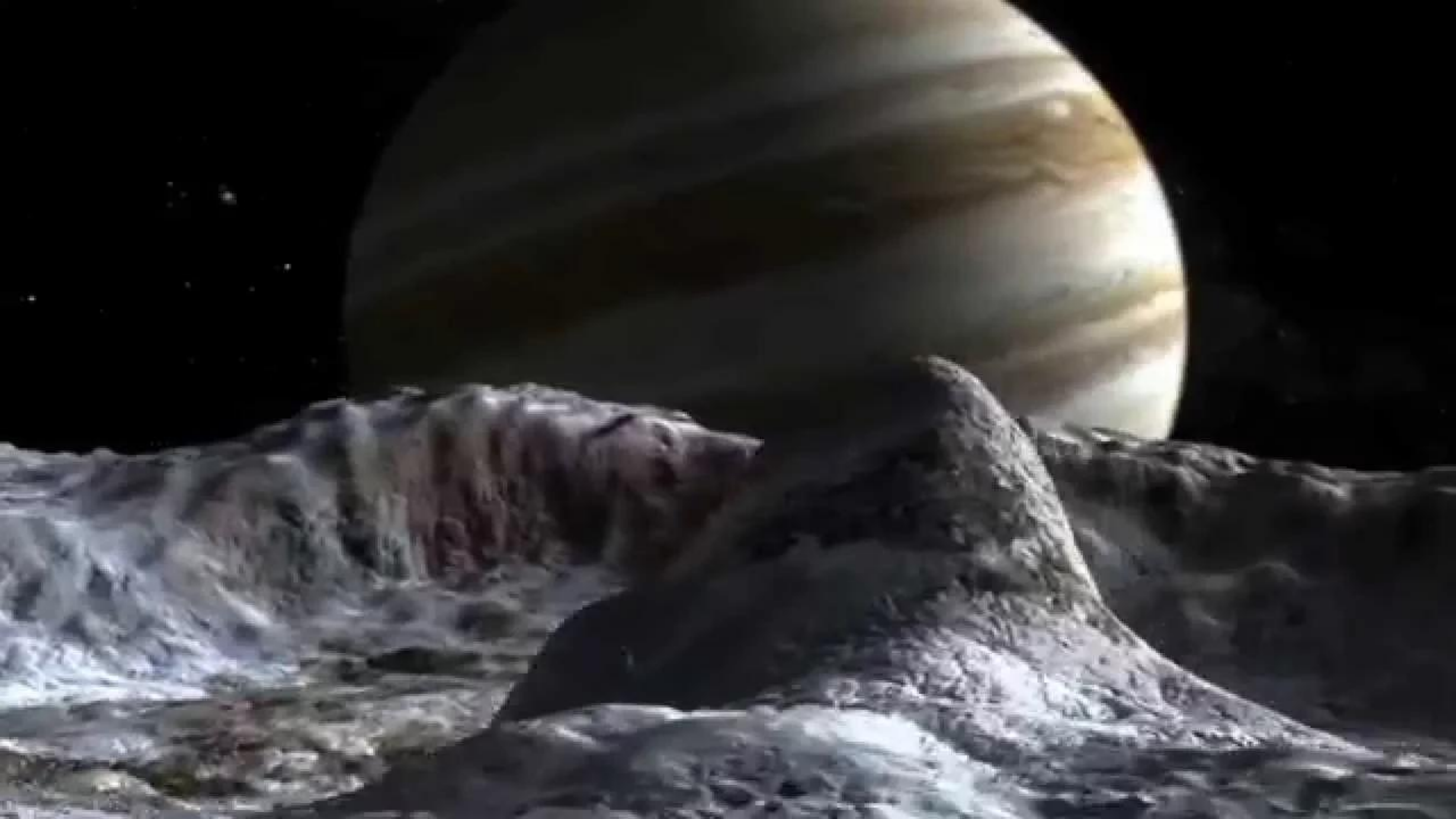

1
00:00:00,940 --> 00:00:05,120
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:05,120 --> 00:00:10,099
NASA announced May 26 it has selected nine
science instruments for a mission to Jupiter’s

3
00:00:10,099 --> 00:00:14,909
moon Europa to investigate whether the icy
moon has conditions suitable for life.

4
00:00:14,909 --> 00:00:19,160
The instruments, targeted for launch aboard
a robotic probe in the 2020s, include cameras

5
00:00:19,160 --> 00:00:24,250
and spectrometers to collect high-resolution
imagery; an ice penetrating radar to measure

6
00:00:24,250 --> 00:00:29,320
surface thickness and look for subsurface
lakes; and a magnetometer to measure the strength

7
00:00:29,320 --> 00:00:34,350
and direction of the moon’s magnetic field,
and allow scientists to determine the depth

8
00:00:34,350 --> 00:00:36,670
and salinity of the moon’s ocean.

9
00:00:36,670 --> 00:00:41,059
The mission will collect data during a series
of close flybys of Europa during a three-year

10
00:00:41,059 --> 00:00:42,609
period.

11
00:00:42,609 --> 00:00:47,600

NASA’s Commercial Crew Program ordered its
first crew rotation mission from The Boeing

12
00:00:47,600 --> 00:00:52,969
Company – moving a step closer to the agency’s
goal of restoring America’s ability to launch

13
00:00:52,969 --> 00:00:56,769
astronauts to the International Space Station
from the United States in 2017.

14
00:00:56,769 --> 00:01:03,690
SpaceX, the other company developing spacecraft
to fly astronauts to and from the ISS, also

15
00:01:03,690 --> 00:01:07,330
is expected to receive its first order from
NASA later this year.

16
00:01:07,330 --> 00:01:11,120
A determination of which company will fly
the first crewed mission to the station will

17
00:01:11,120 --> 00:01:14,360
be made at a later time.

18
00:01:14,360 --> 00:01:18,680
Work was completed on May 27 to relocate the
International Space Station’s Permanent

19
00:01:18,680 --> 00:01:23,530
Multipurpose Module from the Earth-facing
port of the Unity module to the forward port

20
00:01:23,530 --> 00:01:25,200
of the Tranquility module.

21
00:01:25,200 --> 00:01:29,960
The “module move” is part of the process
of reconfiguring the station for the future

22
00:01:29,960 --> 00:01:34,110
arrival of U.S. commercial crew spacecraft.

23
00:01:34,110 --> 00:01:38,660
NASA Administrator Charlie Bolden visited
Aerojet Rocketdyne's facility in Southern

24
00:01:38,660 --> 00:01:40,670
California on May 28.

25
00:01:40,670 --> 00:01:44,690
While there, Bolden was briefed on work being
conducted by the company on the propulsion

26
00:01:44,690 --> 00:01:49,140
system for NASA's Space Launch System (SLS)
rocket and Orion spacecraft.

27
00:01:49,140 --> 00:01:53,150
That same day, the administrator also visited
the nearby headquarters of Northrop Grumman

28
00:01:53,150 --> 00:01:59,700
Aerospace Systems where parts for NASA's
James Webb Space Telescope are in production.

29
00:01:59,700 --> 00:02:04,690
Engineers at NASA's Stennis Space Center
conducted a 450 second test of an RS-25 engine

30
00:02:04,690 --> 00:02:07,020
on the A-1 test stand.

31
00:02:07,020 --> 00:02:10,970
Four RS-25 engines will power the Space Launch
System rocket.

32
00:02:10,970 --> 00:02:16,400

This was the second in the current series
of test firings to investigate how the RS-25

33
00:02:16,400 --> 00:02:22,810
stands up to the rigors and specific requirements
needed to boost the massive SLS core stage.

34
00:02:22,810 --> 00:02:26,950
Six more tests are planned for the current
cycle of development.

35
00:02:26,950 --> 00:02:32,680
The second flight test of NASA's Low-Density
Supersonic Decelerator (LDSD) project is scheduled

36
00:02:32,680 --> 00:02:38,730
for no earlier than June 2 from the U.S. Navy's
Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) in Hawaii.

37
00:02:38,730 --> 00:02:43,620
The test, which simulates a supersonic entry
and descent through the Martian atmosphere,

38
00:02:43,620 --> 00:02:48,450
is helping researchers investigate breakthrough
technologies for landing future robotic and

39
00:02:48,450 --> 00:02:54,090
human Mars missions and safely returning large
payloads to Earth.

40
00:02:54,090 --> 00:02:59,800
NASA Chief Scientist Ellen Stofan was one
of several agency representatives at the 2015

41
00:02:59,800 --> 00:03:02,060
World Science Festival in New York.

42
00:03:02,060 --> 00:03:07,150
The festival also included a host of interactive

NASA activities and exhibits showcasing the

43
00:03:07,150 --> 00:03:12,470
science and technology that will enable future
groundbreaking discoveries and human journeys

44
00:03:12,470 --> 00:03:18,180
to far away destinations in our solar system,
including Mars.

45
00:03:18,180 --> 00:03:20,120
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …