
00:32:27
00:32:07
00:14:49

1
00:00:00,950 --> 00:00:05,149
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:05,149 --> 00:00:09,940
On June 10, NASA’s Terry Virts passed command
of the International Space Station to Gennady

3
00:00:09,940 --> 00:00:15,150
Padalka of the Russian Federal Space Agency
– marking the start of the Expedition 44

4
00:00:15,150 --> 00:00:16,150
mission.

5
00:00:16,150 --> 00:00:21,280
The following day, Virts and Expedition 43
crewmates Samantha Cristoforetti of ESA and

6
00:00:21,280 --> 00:00:26,650
Anton Shkaplerov of Roscosmos climbed aboard
a Soyuz spacecraft and headed back to Earth

7
00:00:26,650 --> 00:00:32,020
– landing safely in Kazakhstan and capping
off 199 days in space.

8
00:00:32,020 --> 00:00:37,430
The remaining members of Expedition 44, including
NASA’s Kjell Lindgren, are targeted for

9
00:00:37,430 --> 00:00:39,579
launch in late July.

10
00:00:39,579 --> 00:00:45,470
NASA’s Chief Scientist Ellen Stofan discussed
newly released, high-definition climate assessment

11
00:00:45,470 --> 00:00:50,560

data during the Climate Services for Resilient Development event hosted by the White House.

12
00:00:50,560 --> 00:00:56,239
The publicly available NASA data demonstrates how temperature and rainfall patterns worldwide

13
00:00:56,239 --> 00:01:01,640
may change through the year 2100 because of growing concentrations of greenhouse gases

14
00:01:01,640 --> 00:01:03,510
in Earth’s atmosphere.

15
00:01:03,510 --> 00:01:09,259
NASA uses the vantage point of space to increase our understanding of Earth, improve lives,

16
00:01:09,259 --> 00:01:12,590
and help safeguard our future.

17
00:01:12,590 --> 00:01:17,340
On June 8, NASA's Low Density Supersonic Decelerator (LDSD) completed its second flight test in

18
00:01:17,340 --> 00:01:18,570
Hawaii.

19
00:01:18,570 --> 00:01:23,619
After being carried to an altitude of about 120,000 feet by a balloon and then boosted

20
00:01:23,619 --> 00:01:28,850
to the edge of space by a rocket engine, the LDSD vehicle tested new developmental entry

21
00:01:28,850 --> 00:01:32,840
and descent technologies on its supersonic return to Earth.

22
00:01:32,840 --> 00:01:37,439
These technologies could help future spacecraft
safely land larger payloads on the surface

23
00:01:37,439 --> 00:01:43,939
of Mars, and allow access to more of the planet's
surface by enabling landings at higher-altitude

24
00:01:43,939 --> 00:01:45,109
sites.

25
00:01:45,109 --> 00:01:51,270
A new animation of the dwarf planet Ceres,
created from images taken by NASA's Dawn spacecraft

26
00:01:51,270 --> 00:01:56,229
during its first orbital mapping mission,
includes dramatic flyover views of the heavily

27
00:01:56,229 --> 00:01:57,610
cratered world.

28
00:01:57,610 --> 00:02:02,919
About 80 overlapping images were used to provide
the three-dimensional detail in the animation.

29
00:02:02,919 --> 00:02:07,810
The vertical dimension has been exaggerated
by a factor of two, and a star field has been

30
00:02:07,810 --> 00:02:11,610
added in the background.

31
00:02:11,610 --> 00:02:15,530
The 175-ton bridge crane inside the Vehicle
Assembly Building at Kennedy Space Center

32
00:02:15,530 --> 00:02:20,430
was lifted back to its original position after

being upgraded to support the lifting needs

33
00:02:20,430 --> 00:02:25,810
for future exploration vehicles on the journey
to Mars, including NASA's Space Launch System

34
00:02:25,810 --> 00:02:28,349
rocket and Orion spacecraft.

35
00:02:28,349 --> 00:02:32,870
The heavy-lift crane was used in the past
to help stack the rocket for the Apollo 11

36
00:02:32,870 --> 00:02:37,549
mission to the moon and to position space
shuttles for loading onto the mobile launcher

37
00:02:37,549 --> 00:02:38,549
platform.

38
00:02:38,549 --> 00:02:43,140
“Astronauts report it feels good, t-minus
twenty-five seconds.”

39
00:02:43,140 --> 00:02:48,230
NASA commentator John W. (Jack) King, the
"voice of launch control" for virtually every

40
00:02:48,230 --> 00:02:52,569
human mission from Gemini 4 to Apollo 15,
died on June 11.

41
00:02:52,569 --> 00:02:59,349
His July 16, 1969 commentary of the Apollo
11 launch was among his most memorable as

42
00:02:59,349 --> 00:03:02,640
millions around the world watched the liftoff
of the historic mission.

43
00:03:02,640 --> 00:03:04,680
“Liftoff, we have a liftoff thirty-two minutes
past the hour.

44
00:03:04,680 --> 00:03:09,560
Liftoff on Apollo 11.”

45
00:03:09,560 --> 00:03:13,880
King was 84 years old.

46
00:03:13,880 --> 00:03:15,930
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …