1
00:00:01,079 --> 00:00:03,810
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:03,810 --> 00:00:10,519
On Sept. 2, a Soyuz spacecraft launched from
the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan with

3
00:00:10,519 --> 00:00:16,180
Expedition 45 Soyuz Commander Sergey Volkov
of the Russian Federal Space Agency and visiting

4
00:00:16,180 --> 00:00:19,380
crew members Andreas Mogensen and Aidyn Aimbetov.

5
00:00:19,380 --> 00:00:24,440
Two days later, the trio docked to the International
Space Station and were greeted by the crew

6
00:00:24,440 --> 00:00:28,220
onboard, including NASA’s Scott Kelly and
Kjell Lindgren.

7
00:00:28,220 --> 00:00:32,450
Volkov will spend six months on the station
while Mogensen and Aimbetov are scheduled

8
00:00:32,450 --> 00:00:36,310
to return to Earth after eight days.

9
00:00:36,310 --> 00:00:41,019
On Sept. 4 at the Kennedy Space Center, NASA
Administrator Charlie Bolden and Kennedy Director

10
00:00:41,019 --> 00:00:46,720
Bob Cabana were among the officials who gave
remarks at an event hosted by Boeing to mark

11
00:00:46,720 --> 00:00:52,430

the opening of the company’s facility at
Kennedy and to reveal a new name for the CST-100

12
00:00:52,430 --> 00:00:57,050
spacecraft it’s developing that will launch
NASA astronauts from the United States to

13
00:00:57,050 --> 00:00:58,390
the space station.

14
00:00:58,390 --> 00:01:04,710
Boeing’s newly dubbed CST-100 Starliner
spacecraft and Commercial Crew and Cargo Processing

15
00:01:04,710 --> 00:01:10,870
Facility, formerly NASA’s Orbiter Processing
Facility 3, are prime examples of how the

16
00:01:10,870 --> 00:01:15,580
agency’s Commercial Crew Program is working
with American industry to forge the nation's

17
00:01:15,580 --> 00:01:23,170
evolving global space economy and continuing
U.S. leadership in human space exploration.

18
00:01:23,170 --> 00:01:29,030
At Marshall Space Flight Center, a crane recently
positioned the first pieces of steel for the

19
00:01:29,030 --> 00:01:34,420
215-foot-tall test stand being constructed
for NASA's Space Launch System rocket.

20
00:01:34,420 --> 00:01:39,710
The completed test stand will be used to conduct
various stress tests on the liquid hydrogen

21
00:01:39,710 --> 00:01:45,270
tank of the SLS’s massive core stage, to

replicate the forces it will endure during

22
00:01:45,270 --> 00:01:46,270
launch.

23
00:01:46,270 --> 00:01:51,590
The SLS will carry astronauts in NASA's Orion
spacecraft on deep space missions, including

24
00:01:51,590 --> 00:01:57,530
to an asteroid placed in lunar orbit and ultimately
to Mars.

25
00:01:57,530 --> 00:02:03,390
During an Aug. 31 event in Bangkok, Thailand,
NASA Administrator Bolden helped launch SERVIR-Mekong,

26
00:02:03,390 --> 00:02:08,780
a joint project with the U.S. Agency for International
Development (USAID), to bolster regional environmental

27
00:02:08,780 --> 00:02:13,130
monitoring in five countries in the lower
Mekong region of Southeast Asia.

28
00:02:13,130 --> 00:02:18,980
The SERVIR program allows governments and
resource administrators to use Earth observations

29
00:02:18,980 --> 00:02:24,010
and geospatial technologies for natural disaster
and resource planning.

30
00:02:24,010 --> 00:02:30,690
The center is one of three SERVIR hubs now
operating in developing regions of the world.

31
00:02:30,690 --> 00:02:35,099
NASA has begun a long-term study into the
ecological impacts of the rapidly changing

32
00:02:35,099 --> 00:02:37,960
climate in Alaska and northwestern Canada.

33
00:02:37,960 --> 00:02:43,420
The Arctic Boreal Vulnerability Experiment
(ABoVE) is part of a broad effort to study

34
00:02:43,420 --> 00:02:49,300
the environmental and societal effects of
climate change, such as the thawing of permafrost,

35
00:02:49,300 --> 00:02:52,500
wildfires and changes to wildlife habitats.

36
00:02:52,500 --> 00:02:57,720
The effort will combine on-the-ground research
with data from NASA satellites, airborne instruments

37
00:02:57,720 --> 00:03:00,810
and other agency programs and missions.

38
00:03:00,810 --> 00:03:05,319
NASA’s High Ice Water Content (HIWC) mission
concluded recently.

39
00:03:05,319 --> 00:03:10,459
The nearly three-week campaign included flights
in a DC-8 aircraft, south of Florida near

40
00:03:10,459 --> 00:03:12,240
convective storms.

41
00:03:12,240 --> 00:03:17,959
The goal was to evaluate a new radar configuration’s
ability to detect ice crystals produced by

42
00:03:17,959 --> 00:03:21,459
deep convection storms in the tropics and

subtropics.

43
00:03:21,459 --> 00:03:26,569
The ice particles can accumulate in jet engines
– leading to loss of power or engine failure.

44
00:03:26,569 --> 00:03:30,209
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …