


SPACEX

A close-up photograph of the nose of a SpaceX Dragon capsule. The word "SPACEX" is printed in a bold, black, sans-serif font across the top of the white, conical nose cone. Below the text is a rectangular hatch with a circular window. The window shows a dark interior with a white, Y-shaped structure. The capsule is surrounded by a dark, textured background, possibly a launch pad or a large container.

1

00:00:00,669 --> 00:00:05,120

“Here’s some of the stories trending This Week at NASA!”

2

00:00:05,120 --> 00:00:10,070

The planet Mercury’s transit of the sun on May 9 provided an opportunity for sky-watchers

3

00:00:10,070 --> 00:00:16,209

throughout the U.S. to witness a rare celestial event that happens only about 13 times a century.

4

00:00:16,209 --> 00:00:21,150

Mercury’s transit, as it passed between Earth and the sun, made it appear as a small

5

00:00:21,150 --> 00:00:23,600

dark dot against the face of the sun.

6

00:00:23,600 --> 00:00:29,090

NASA’s coverage of the event included a televised roundtable of NASA science experts

7

00:00:29,090 --> 00:00:34,480

discussing the exceptional opportunity presented to learn more about the atmospheric makeup

8

00:00:34,480 --> 00:00:36,679

of our solar system’s smallest planet.

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00:00:36,679 --> 00:00:39,780

“We know there’s sodium there, we know there’s potassium.

10

00:00:39,780 --> 00:00:44,569

There’s all types of what we call ‘trace gases’ – argon and other things that are

11

00:00:44,569 --> 00:00:46,050

being emitted by Mercury.”

12

00:00:46,050 --> 00:00:50,170

Mercury’s next transit of the sun occurs in 2019.

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00:00:50,170 --> 00:00:54,999

But, those of us in the U.S. have a big celestial event to look forward to even before that

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00:00:54,999 --> 00:01:00,999

– a total solar eclipse, on August 21 of 2017.

15

00:01:00,999 --> 00:01:06,780

NASA’s Kepler mission has verified 1,284 new planets outside our solar system – the single

16

00:01:06,780 --> 00:01:09,719

largest finding of planets to date.

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00:01:09,719 --> 00:01:14,990

The new confirmed planets come from a collection of potential planets identified by the Kepler

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00:01:14,990 --> 00:01:19,900

space telescope’s July 2015 planet catalog.

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00:01:19,900 --> 00:01:24,539

Scientists say nine of the newly-validated planets could be rocky, like Earth, and orbit

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00:01:24,539 --> 00:01:29,390

in their sun’s habitable zone, which is the distance from a star where orbiting planets

21

00:01:29,390 --> 00:01:33,869

can have surface temperatures that allow liquid water to pool.

22
00:01:33,869 --> 00:01:39,470
Of the almost 5,000 total planet candidates found to date, more than 3,200 now have been

23
00:01:39,470 --> 00:01:46,149
verified, and 2,325 of those were discovered by Kepler.

24
00:01:46,149 --> 00:01:51,100
A month after delivering almost 7,000 pounds of science and cargo, including the Bigelow

25
00:01:51,100 --> 00:01:55,850
Expandable Activity Module (BEAM), to the International Space Station, the SpaceX Dragon

26
00:01:55,850 --> 00:01:59,340
cargo spacecraft returned to Earth on May 11.

27
00:01:59,340 --> 00:02:05,119
Dragon brought back about 3,600 pounds of cargo, experiments and biomedical samples

28
00:02:05,119 --> 00:02:10,890
from the recently completed year-long mission of former NASA astronaut Scott Kelly and Mikhail

29
00:02:10,890 --> 00:02:14,560
Kornienko of Roscosmos.

30
00:02:14,560 --> 00:02:20,459
Several satellites operated, or jointly operated by NASA continue to capture images from space

31
00:02:20,459 --> 00:02:26,260
of the massive Fort McMurray wildfire burning in Canada's Alberta province.

32

00:02:26,260 --> 00:02:31,430

Images from May 8 taken by Earth observing spacecraft, including the Terra, Suomi NPP

33

00:02:31,430 --> 00:02:36,800

and Aqua satellites, showed smoke from the catastrophic event wafting east – all the

34

00:02:36,800 --> 00:02:39,990

way to the Atlantic Ocean.

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00:02:39,990 --> 00:02:44,720

For all of us on Earth it has been almost four years since the August 5, 2012 Pacific

36

00:02:44,720 --> 00:02:47,849

Time landing on Mars of NASA's Curiosity rover.

37

00:02:47,849 --> 00:02:53,780

But, based on "local time" at Mars on May 11, Curiosity completed only its second

38

00:02:53,780 --> 00:02:56,209

Martian year on the Red Planet.

39

00:02:56,209 --> 00:03:02,650

Since Mars is farther from the sun, it takes about 687 Earth days to circle our solar system's

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00:03:02,650 --> 00:03:05,620

star and complete a Martian year.

41

00:03:05,620 --> 00:03:10,569

In its time on Mars, the rover has recorded environmental patterns through two full cycles

42

00:03:10,569 --> 00:03:12,060

of Martian seasons.

43
00:03:12,060 --> 00:03:17,819
The data compiled by Curiosity can help scientists distinguish seasonal patterns on Mars from

44
00:03:17,819 --> 00:03:21,299
otherwise sporadic environmental events.

45
00:03:21,299 --> 00:03:27,700
NASA's Ground Systems Development and Operations Program continues its work to retrofit NASA's

46
00:03:27,700 --> 00:03:32,829
Kennedy Space Center's Vehicle Assembly Building (VAB) with new platforms for processing

47
00:03:32,829 --> 00:03:37,930
of the Space Launch System rocket and Orion spacecraft, prior to their first test flight

48
00:03:37,930 --> 00:03:39,750
in 2018.

49
00:03:39,750 --> 00:03:43,939
Several platforms have been installed in the facility, powered on and tested.

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00:03:43,939 --> 00:03:49,939
Once the work is completed, there will be 10 levels of platforms in the cavernous VAB

51
00:03:49,939 --> 00:03:53,290
to provide workers with access to the rocket and spacecraft.

52
00:03:53,290 --> 00:03:56,870
And that's what's up this week @NASA ...