



РОСКОСМОС



1
00:00:00,669 --> 00:00:05,060

"Here's some of the stories trending This Week at NASA!"

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00:00:05,060 --> 00:00:10,240

NASA announced June 20th, astronomers have discovered the youngest fully formed exoplanet

3
00:00:10,240 --> 00:00:15,130

ever detected. The discovery of the planet outside our solar system was made using NASA's

4
00:00:15,130 --> 00:00:20,670

Kepler Space Telescope and the W. M. Keck Observatory on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

5
00:00:20,670 --> 00:00:26,420

The newfound planet is a bit larger than Neptune and whips tightly around its star every five

6
00:00:26,420 --> 00:00:31,029

days. The planet is only 5 to 10 million years old.

7
00:00:31,029 --> 00:00:36,579

For comparison, Earth is about 4.5 billion years old. So, this makes it a relatively

8
00:00:36,579 --> 00:00:42,489

"newborn" planet -- one of a very few found to date.

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00:00:42,489 --> 00:00:48,909

Expedition 47 Commander Tim Kopra of NASA, Soyuz Commander Yuri Malenchenko of Roscosmos

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00:00:48,909 --> 00:00:55,010

and Flight Engineer Tim Peake of the European Space Agency landed safely on June 18th in

11
00:00:55,010 --> 00:01:00,469
Kazakhstan, hours after leaving the International
Space Station in their Soyuz spacecraft. Kopra,

12
00:01:00,469 --> 00:01:06,549
Malenchenko and Peake spent 186 days in space.
During that time, Kopra conducted research

13
00:01:06,549 --> 00:01:11,880
and technology demonstrations aboard the orbital
laboratory in support of NASA's Journey

14
00:01:11,880 --> 00:01:13,509
to Mars.

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00:01:13,509 --> 00:01:16,980
The next three crew members who will head
to the International Space Station wrapped

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00:01:16,980 --> 00:01:20,799
up qualification training in Star City, Russia,
and then headed to the Baikonur Cosmodrome

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00:01:20,799 --> 00:01:27,950
in Kazakhstan to complete their prelaunch
training. NASA's Kate Rubins, Anatoly Ivanishin

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00:01:27,950 --> 00:01:34,350
of Roscosmos and Takuya Onishi of the Japan
Aerospace Exploration Agency will launch July

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00:01:34,350 --> 00:01:40,110
6th , U.S. time, for a four-month mission
to the space station.

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00:01:40,110 --> 00:01:45,689
NASA will test the largest, most powerful
booster ever built for flight for the agency's

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00:01:45,689 --> 00:01:52,360
new Space Launch System rocket, June 28th
at Orbital ATK Aerospace System's test facility

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00:01:52,360 --> 00:01:57,560
in Utah. This is the second two-minute, full
duration qualification test for the booster

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00:01:57,560 --> 00:02:03,460
and will provide NASA with critical data to
help qualify the booster for flight. This

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00:02:03,460 --> 00:02:07,929
also will also be the last time the booster
is fired in a test environment before being

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00:02:07,929 --> 00:02:13,159
used for the first flight of SLS and NASA's
Orion spacecraft in 2018.

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00:02:13,159 --> 00:02:20,290
A series of water impact tests with the Orion
spacecraft continues at Langley Research Center.

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00:02:20,290 --> 00:02:24,920
Engineers are using Langley's 20-foot-deep
Hydro Impact Basin to help simulate various

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00:02:24,920 --> 00:02:30,120
wind conditions, velocities and wave heights
the spacecraft and crew may experience when

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00:02:30,120 --> 00:02:35,129
landing in the ocean after returning from
deep space missions.

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00:02:35,129 --> 00:02:39,319
The upper dome of a Boeing Starliner spacecraft
has arrived at the company's Commercial

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00:02:39,319 --> 00:02:44,440

Crew and Cargo Processing Facility at NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida. The upper

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00:02:44,440 --> 00:02:49,450

dome is part of Spacecraft 1, a Starliner that will perform a pad abort flight test

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00:02:49,450 --> 00:02:54,170

as part of the development process of the spacecraft under contract with NASA's Commercial

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00:02:54,170 --> 00:02:59,180

Crew Program. The Starliner is designed to carry as many as four astronauts to the International

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00:02:59,180 --> 00:03:02,890

Space Station on upcoming commercial crew missions.

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00:03:02,890 --> 00:03:10,629

NASA's Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia held its annual Rocket Week June 18-24. The

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00:03:10,629 --> 00:03:14,959

event is an opportunity for students and instructors from across the country to learn more about

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00:03:14,959 --> 00:03:19,870

rocketry basics and build experiments for flying on a NASA suborbital rocket through

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00:03:19,870 --> 00:03:23,440

the RockOn! and RockSat-C programs.

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00:03:23,440 --> 00:03:28,090

Rocket Week is one of the many events NASA sponsors to stimulate student interest in

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00:03:28,090 --> 00:03:31,930

science, technology, engineering and mathematics
(STEM) careers.

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00:03:31,930 --> 00:03:36,080

And that's what's up this week @NASA ...