



1  
00:00:00,770 --> 00:00:05,509

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

2  
00:00:05,509 --> 00:00:10,400

On June 28, the booster for NASA’s Space Launch System (SLS) rocket was fired up for

3  
00:00:10,400 --> 00:00:16,190

a major two-minute full-duration qualification ground test at Orbital ATK Propulsion Systems’

4  
00:00:16,190 --> 00:00:22,090

test facilities in Promontory, Utah. Engineers will evaluate test data on the motor’s performance

5  
00:00:22,090 --> 00:00:27,890

using cold propellant, the steering operation of its redesigned nozzle, and other operational

6  
00:00:27,890 --> 00:00:32,610

data to help qualify the booster for flight. This is the last time the booster will be

7  
00:00:32,610 --> 00:00:37,040

fired in a test environment before it’s used for the first uncrewed test flight of

8  
00:00:37,040 --> 00:00:44,850

SLS with NASA’s Orion spacecraft, known as Exploration Mission-1, in late 2018.

9  
00:00:44,850 --> 00:00:49,510

A key piece of SLS hardware ahead of that test flight arrived at NASA’s Marshall Space

10  
00:00:49,510 --> 00:00:55,250

Flight Center, in Huntsville, Alabama to prepare for its part in a series of upcoming tests.

11  
00:00:55,250 --> 00:00:59,969  
The interim cryogenic propulsion stage (ICPS)  
is the liquid oxygen/liquid hydrogen-based

12  
00:00:59,969 --> 00:01:05,509  
system that will give Orion the big, in-space  
push needed to fly beyond the moon before

13  
00:01:05,509 --> 00:01:11,289  
it returns to Earth. The prototype ICPS will  
be stacked on a test stand with other structural

14  
00:01:11,289 --> 00:01:16,759  
hardware that make up the upper portion of  
the SLS rocket, and subjected to forces similar

15  
00:01:16,759 --> 00:01:22,359  
to those experienced in flight. The testing  
is designed to ensure the structural integrity

16  
00:01:22,359 --> 00:01:27,420  
of the hardware is not compromised by those  
conditions.

17  
00:01:27,420 --> 00:01:32,499  
After a nearly five-year journey through space,  
NASA's Juno spacecraft is scheduled to arrive

18  
00:01:32,499 --> 00:01:38,509  
at Jupiter on July 4th. Juno will orbit the  
planet's polar regions to help provide answers

19  
00:01:38,509 --> 00:01:43,979  
about Jupiter's core, composition and magnetic  
fields, as well as new clues about the origins

20  
00:01:43,979 --> 00:01:48,450  
of our solar system. We'll update the status  
of the mission on future episodes of This

21  
00:01:48,450 --> 00:01:52,869  
Week at NASA as details become available.

22  
00:01:52,869 --> 00:01:57,380  
NASA Administrator Charlie Bolden was joined  
by representatives from the Federal Aviation

23  
00:01:57,380 --> 00:02:01,889  
Administration (FAA), National Air Traffic  
Controllers Association (NATCA), American

24  
00:02:01,889 --> 00:02:07,439  
Airlines, and the Charlotte Douglas International  
Airport to celebrate the official launch of

25  
00:02:07,439 --> 00:02:15,090  
a new airspace technology demonstration laboratory,  
or (ATD-2). ATD-2 is part of a five-year test

26  
00:02:15,090 --> 00:02:21,010  
project to streamline the arrival and departure  
of aircraft, improve surface operations to

27  
00:02:21,010 --> 00:02:26,780  
increase safety and efficiency, and reduce  
fuel use in our nation's aviation system.

28  
00:02:26,780 --> 00:02:32,600  
The project is tied to the Obama Administration's  
NextGen initiative to create the air transportation

29  
00:02:32,600 --> 00:02:34,660  
system of the future.

30  
00:02:34,660 --> 00:02:40,710  
A Russian Progress cargo ship was used to  
test a newly installed manual docking system

31  
00:02:40,710 --> 00:02:46,150

in the Russian segment of the International Space Station on July 1. The new system was

32  
00:02:46,150 --> 00:02:51,790  
used to manually re-dock the Progress, which had automatically undocked earlier, to verify

33  
00:02:51,790 --> 00:02:57,160  
the manual system could be used in the unlikely event of a malfunction with the automated

34  
00:02:57,160 --> 00:03:02,710  
rendezvous feature of either a Progress or a Soyuz spacecraft.

35  
00:03:02,710 --> 00:03:08,960  
A ceremony was held on June 28 at NASA's Ames Research Center to recognize the 2016

36  
00:03:08,960 --> 00:03:14,180  
Agency Honor Award Distinguished Honorees. Administrator Bolden presented these individuals

37  
00:03:14,180 --> 00:03:19,430  
with either NASA's Distinguished Service or Distinguished Public Service Medals for

38  
00:03:19,430 --> 00:03:26,290  
their extraordinary and indelible contributions to the success of the agency and its missions.

39  
00:03:26,290 --> 00:03:28,370  
And that's what's up this week @NASA ...