



1

00:00:00,780 --> 00:00:05,080

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

2

00:00:05,080 --> 00:00:10,559

The Expedition 48/49 crew that launched July 7 from Kazakhstan arrived as scheduled at

3

00:00:10,559 --> 00:00:14,009

the International Space Station July 9 Eastern time.

4

00:00:14,009 --> 00:00:20,100

NASA astronaut Kate Rubins, cosmonaut Anatoly Ivanishin of the Russian space agency Roscosmos,

5

00:00:20,100 --> 00:00:25,650

and astronaut Takuya Onishi of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency were welcomed aboard by

6

00:00:25,650 --> 00:00:31,010

station Commander Jeff Williams of NASA and Flight Engineers Oleg Skripochka and Alexey

7

00:00:31,010 --> 00:00:32,010

Ovchinin of Roscosmos.

8

00:00:32,010 --> 00:00:37,530

In the coming months, the crew is scheduled to receive supplies and experiments from several

9

00:00:37,530 --> 00:00:39,339

cargo spacecraft.

10

00:00:39,339 --> 00:00:44,640

These include a Russian Progress scheduled to launch July 16 Eastern time and a SpaceX

11

00:00:44,640 --> 00:00:51,499

Dragon – scheduled for lift off July 18
from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.

12
00:00:51,499 --> 00:00:57,760
The fifth annual ISS Research and Development
Conference took place July 12-14 in San Diego.

13
00:00:57,760 --> 00:01:02,180
The event, hosted by the American Astronautical
Society (AAS) and the Center for the Advancement

14
00:01:02,180 --> 00:01:07,310
of Science in Space (CASIS), in cooperation
with NASA, featured leaders from NASA and

15
00:01:07,310 --> 00:01:12,340
the government community, industry, and academia
discussing how use of the International Space

16
00:01:12,340 --> 00:01:15,920
Station is helping to push research to new
heights.

17
00:01:15,920 --> 00:01:21,960
Attendees explored innovations and breakthroughs
in microgravity research, life sciences, materials

18
00:01:21,960 --> 00:01:27,010
development, technology development, human
health and remote sensing, the potential applications

19
00:01:27,010 --> 00:01:31,950
for space-based research, and the economic
benefits of increased commercial activity

20
00:01:31,950 --> 00:01:33,979
in low-Earth orbit.

21
00:01:33,979 --> 00:01:40,649
The team developing NASA's next rover mission

to Mars has received a go-ahead from the agency

22

00:01:40,649 --> 00:01:44,090

to proceed with building the rover for launch in 2020.

23

00:01:44,090 --> 00:01:49,479

A July 15 Facebook Live event from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory featured updated

24

00:01:49,479 --> 00:01:53,190

news about the Mars 2020 rover and its mission.

25

00:01:53,190 --> 00:01:58,399

It will be almost identical to the Curiosity rover currently on Mars, but will have enhanced

26

00:01:58,399 --> 00:02:03,520

landing technology, the ability to prepare soil and rock samples for return to Earth

27

00:02:03,520 --> 00:02:05,950

and microphones to capture sound.

28

00:02:05,950 --> 00:02:10,959

The rover will look for signs of past life in a region of the Red Planet where the ancient

29

00:02:10,959 --> 00:02:15,680

environment was favorable for microbial life.

30

00:02:15,680 --> 00:02:20,010

This color image from NASA's Juno spacecraft is made from some of the first images taken

31

00:02:20,010 --> 00:02:25,230

by JunoCam after the spacecraft entered orbit around Jupiter on July 5.

32

00:02:25,230 --> 00:02:31,280

The image was taken on July 10, when the spacecraft was 2.7 million miles from Jupiter on the

33

00:02:31,280 --> 00:02:35,620

outbound leg of its initial 53.5-day capture orbit.

34

00:02:35,620 --> 00:02:40,760

The image shows atmospheric features on Jupiter, including the Great Red Spot, and three of

35

00:02:40,760 --> 00:02:43,280

Jupiter's four largest moons.

36

00:02:43,280 --> 00:02:48,830

The first high-resolution images of the planet will be taken on August 27 when the Juno spacecraft

37

00:02:48,830 --> 00:02:52,870

makes its next close pass to Jupiter.

38

00:02:52,870 --> 00:02:58,310

NASA's Langley Research Center hosted a rare flying visitor July 12 when a HondaJet flew

39

00:02:58,310 --> 00:02:59,940

into the Hampton, Virginia facility.

40

00:02:59,940 --> 00:03:05,900

The HondaJet is one of a relatively new class of airplanes called light jets, designed to

41

00:03:05,900 --> 00:03:11,849

carry up to seven passengers and be fast, safe, reliable and able to use very small

42

00:03:11,849 --> 00:03:13,189

airports.

43
00:03:13,189 --> 00:03:18,010
Light jets were developed in part with the help of research done by NASA's Advanced General

44
00:03:18,010 --> 00:03:24,200
Aviation Transportation Experiments alliance and its follow-on, the Small Aircraft Transportation

45
00:03:24,200 --> 00:03:28,520
System project, both led out of Langley.

46
00:03:28,520 --> 00:03:33,001
For only the second time in a year, NASA's Earth Polychromatic Imaging Camera (EPIC)

47
00:03:33,001 --> 00:03:37,489
aboard the Deep Space Climate Observatory (DSCOVR) satellite captured views of the moon

48
00:03:37,489 --> 00:03:40,939
as it moved in front of the sunlit side of Earth.

49
00:03:40,939 --> 00:03:45,980
The series of lunar photobombing images show the moon moving over the Indian and Pacific

50
00:03:45,980 --> 00:03:48,510
oceans July 4 and July 5.

51
00:03:48,510 --> 00:03:54,480
DSCOVR conducts real-time solar wind monitoring of Earth for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

52
00:03:54,480 --> 00:03:56,030
Administration (NOAA).

53
00:03:56,030 --> 00:04:02,680
A new video released on July 14, one year

after NASA's New Horizons spacecraft conducted

54
00:04:02,680 --> 00:04:08,110
the first ever flyby of Pluto, shows what
a spacecraft might see during an actual landing

55
00:04:08,110 --> 00:04:09,459
on Pluto.

56
00:04:09,459 --> 00:04:14,360
Made from more than 100 New Horizons images
taken over six weeks, the video goes from

57
00:04:14,360 --> 00:04:19,720
a distant view of the dwarf planet all the
way in to a simulated "landing" on Pluto's

58
00:04:19,720 --> 00:04:20,720
surface.

59
00:04:20,720 --> 00:04:26,000
New Horizons currently is headed to the Kuiper
Belt to explore an object that is much smaller

60
00:04:26,000 --> 00:04:29,940
than Pluto but about one billion miles farther
out.

61
00:04:29,940 --> 00:04:32,590
It is scheduled to arrive there in early 2019.

62
00:04:32,590 --> 00:04:36,470
And that's what's up this week @NASA ...