
СОЮЗ

1
00:00:00,450 --> 00:00:03,750
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:03,750 --> 00:00:08,490
NASA this month is scheduled to launch the
first of six next-generation, Earth-observing

3
00:00:08,490 --> 00:00:10,170
small satellites.

4
00:00:10,170 --> 00:00:15,269
They’ll demonstrate innovative new approaches
for measuring hurricanes, Earth's energy budget

5
00:00:15,269 --> 00:00:20,930
– which is essential to understanding greenhouse
gas effects on climate, aerosols, and other

6
00:00:20,930 --> 00:00:24,850
atmospheric factors affecting our changing
planet.

7
00:00:24,850 --> 00:00:30,200
These small satellites range in size from
a loaf of bread to a small washing machine,

8
00:00:30,200 --> 00:00:34,250
and weigh as little as a few pounds to about
400 pounds.

9
00:00:34,250 --> 00:00:39,000
Their size helps keeps development and launch
costs down -- because they often hitchhike

10
00:00:39,000 --> 00:00:43,590
to space as a “secondary payload” on another
mission’s rocket.

11

00:00:43,590 --> 00:00:49,079
Small spacecraft and satellites are helping
NASA advance scientific and human exploration,

12
00:00:49,079 --> 00:00:55,350
test technologies, reduce the cost of new
space missions, and expand access to space.

13
00:00:55,350 --> 00:01:00,239
On Nov. 10, NASA previewed one of those six
new small satellite missions – the Cyclone,

14
00:01:00,239 --> 00:01:05,289
Global Navigation Satellite System, or (CYGNSS)
– during a news briefing at the agency's

15
00:01:05,289 --> 00:01:07,420
headquarters in Washington.

16
00:01:07,420 --> 00:01:12,630
CYGNSS is a constellation of eight identical
microsatellites that will gather never-before-seen

17
00:01:12,630 --> 00:01:18,000
details on the formation and intensity of
tropical cyclones and hurricanes.

18
00:01:18,000 --> 00:01:23,600
The mission's unique approach of using reflections
from GPS signals off the ocean surface will

19
00:01:23,600 --> 00:01:29,359
enable it to monitor surface winds and other
air-sea interactions in rapidly evolving tropical

20
00:01:29,359 --> 00:01:31,140
storm systems.

21
00:01:31,140 --> 00:01:36,990
CYGNSS is targeted to launch Dec. 12 from

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.

22
00:01:36,990 --> 00:01:42,469
NASA astronaut Peggy Whitson and her Expedition
50-51 crewmates, Oleg Novitskiy of the Russian

23
00:01:42,469 --> 00:01:48,490
space agency Roscosmos, and Thomas Pesquet
of the European Space Agency, participated

24
00:01:48,490 --> 00:01:55,179
in a variety of pre-launch training activities
Nov. 1-10 at the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

25
00:01:55,179 --> 00:02:00,780
The trio, and members of the back-up crew,
are preparing for the launch of Whitson, Novitskiy

26
00:02:00,780 --> 00:02:06,770
and Pesquet, Nov. 17 Eastern time, for a five-month
mission to the International Space Station.

27
00:02:06,770 --> 00:02:13,459
A team of NASA, military and contractor personnel
recently completed a successful Underway Recovery

28
00:02:13,459 --> 00:02:18,230
Test 5 (URT-5) with a test version of NASA’s
Orion crew module.

29
00:02:18,230 --> 00:02:23,280
The test, conducted from the USS San Diego,
off the coast of California, demonstrated

30
00:02:23,280 --> 00:02:29,230
and evaluated the processes, procedures, hardware
and personnel needed to safely recover the

31
00:02:29,230 --> 00:02:34,180
real spacecraft from the ocean when it returns

from deep space missions and move it to a

32
00:02:34,180 --> 00:02:38,200
secure location inside the well deck of a
Navy ship.

33
00:02:38,200 --> 00:02:43,739
New ground support equipment testing, included
attaching tow lines to five attach points,

34
00:02:43,739 --> 00:02:48,530
rather than three, on the crew module, and
modifications that make it easier to connect

35
00:02:48,530 --> 00:02:51,310
tow lines in rough water conditions.

36
00:02:51,310 --> 00:02:57,700
Orion is being developed to carry astronauts
to deep space destinations, including an asteroid

37
00:02:57,700 --> 00:03:00,599
and on NASA's Journey to Mars.

38
00:03:00,599 --> 00:03:02,640
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …