1
00:00:00,830 --> 00:00:05,120
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:05,120 --> 00:00:10,259
The Expedition 50/51 crew, including NASA
astronaut Peggy Whitson, launched aboard a

3
00:00:10,259 --> 00:00:16,700
Soyuz spacecraft from the Baikonur Cosmodrome
in Kazakhstan Nov. 17 eastern time, to begin

4
00:00:16,700 --> 00:00:19,730
a two-day flight to the International Space
Station.

5
00:00:19,730 --> 00:00:25,520
Whitson, Oleg Novitskiy of the Russian space
agency Roscosmos and Thomas Pesquet of ESA

6
00:00:25,520 --> 00:00:29,890
(European Space Agency) are scheduled to join
Expedition 50 commander Shane Kimbrough of

7
00:00:29,890 --> 00:00:36,580
NASA and Roscosmos cosmonauts Sergey Ryzhikov
and Andrey Borisenko, who all have been aboard

8
00:00:36,580 --> 00:00:38,950
the orbiting laboratory since October.

9
00:00:38,950 --> 00:00:43,830
Whitson will assume command of the station
in February – making her the first woman

10
00:00:43,830 --> 00:00:45,910
to command the space station twice.

11
00:00:45,910 --> 00:00:52,960

Whitson and her Expedition 50 crewmates are scheduled to return to Earth next spring.

12
00:00:52,960 --> 00:00:58,460
On Nov. 14, several days before the launch of Expedition 50, there was something other

13
00:00:58,460 --> 00:01:03,120
than a rocket taking center stage in the skies above the Baikonur Cosmodrome – and other

14
00:01:03,120 --> 00:01:05,300
places around the world.

15
00:01:05,300 --> 00:01:11,120
The closest supermoon to Earth since 1948, rose majestically in Kazakhstan, above the

16
00:01:11,120 --> 00:01:16,210
Soyuz spacecraft as it sat, poised for liftoff, on the launch pad.

17
00:01:16,210 --> 00:01:21,430
A supermoon, which can appear up to 14 percent bigger and 30 percent brighter, occurs when

18
00:01:21,430 --> 00:01:25,330
the moon’s orbit is closest, or at perigee, to Earth.

19
00:01:25,330 --> 00:01:29,460
This was the only supermoon this year to be completely full.

20
00:01:29,460 --> 00:01:35,820
The next time a supermoon comes this close to Earth won’t be until 2034.

21
00:01:35,820 --> 00:01:40,520
NASA Deputy Administrator Dava Newman was

in Punta Arenas, Chile, to participate in

22
00:01:40,520 --> 00:01:47,440
airborne science flights, scheduled Nov. 17-19
over Antarctica, as part of NASA’s Operation

23
00:01:47,440 --> 00:01:48,440
IceBridge.

24
00:01:48,440 --> 00:01:54,340
IceBridge, a six-year NASA mission, is the
largest airborne survey of Earth's polar ice

25
00:01:54,340 --> 00:01:55,880
ever flown.

26
00:01:55,880 --> 00:02:01,250
It will yield an unprecedented three-dimensional
view of Arctic and Antarctic ice sheets, ice

27
00:02:01,250 --> 00:02:07,530
shelves and sea ice to better understand connections
between polar regions and the rapidly changing

28
00:02:07,530 --> 00:02:10,509
features of our global climate system.

29
00:02:10,509 --> 00:02:16,340
IceBridge studies annual changes in thickness
of sea ice, glaciers and ice sheets.

30
00:02:16,340 --> 00:02:21,860
IceBridge flights are conducted in March through
May over Greenland and October through November

31
00:02:21,860 --> 00:02:24,720
over Antarctica.

32
00:02:24,720 --> 00:02:30,350

On Nov. 17-18, officials from NASA and the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

33
00:02:30,350 --> 00:02:35,730
(NOAA), participated in several media events
at Kennedy Space Center, in Florida to preview

34
00:02:35,730 --> 00:02:42,120
the launch and mission of GOES-R, the first
spacecraft in a new series of NASA-built advanced

35
00:02:42,120 --> 00:02:45,290
geostationary weather satellites for NOAA.

36
00:02:45,290 --> 00:02:51,099
GOES-R is set to launch into orbit aboard
a United Launch Alliance Atlas V rocket on

37
00:02:51,099 --> 00:02:55,410
Nov. 19, from nearby Cape Canaveral Air Force
Station.

38
00:02:55,410 --> 00:03:01,460
Once in orbit, GOES-R will be known as GOES-16
and provide images of weather patterns and

39
00:03:01,460 --> 00:03:08,350
severe storms as regularly as every five minutes
or as frequently as every 30 seconds.

40
00:03:08,350 --> 00:03:14,130
These images can be used to aid in weather
forecasts, severe weather outlooks, watches

41
00:03:14,130 --> 00:03:20,470
and warnings, lightning conditions, maritime
forecasts, and aviation forecasts.

42
00:03:20,470 --> 00:03:26,599
It also will assist in longer term forecasting,

such as in seasonal predictions and drought

43
00:03:26,599 --> 00:03:27,599
outlooks.

44
00:03:27,599 --> 00:03:30,420
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …