1
00:00:00,789 --> 00:00:05,300
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:05,300 --> 00:00:10,790
On Nov. 19 Eastern time, two days after launching
aboard a Soyuz spacecraft from the Baikonur

3
00:00:10,790 --> 00:00:17,450
Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan, the Expedition 50-51
crew, including NASA astronaut Peggy Whitson

4
00:00:17,450 --> 00:00:20,650
arrived safely at the International Space
Station.

5
00:00:20,650 --> 00:00:26,210
A few hours after docking, Whitson and Expedition
50-51 crewmates, Oleg Novitskiy of the Russian

6
00:00:26,210 --> 00:00:31,790
space agency Roscosmos, and Thomas Pesquet
of the European Space Agency, were greeted

7
00:00:31,790 --> 00:00:38,440
by space station Commander Shane Kimbrough
of NASA and Sergey Ryzhikov and Andrey Borisenko

8
00:00:38,440 --> 00:00:39,440
of Roscosmos.

9
00:00:39,440 --> 00:00:43,330
The arriving crew members, who are scheduled
to remain on the space station until next

10
00:00:43,330 --> 00:00:51,790
spring, will contribute to more than 250 research
experiments while onboard the orbital laboratory.

11

00:00:51,790 --> 00:00:57,670
Orbital ATK's Cygnus spacecraft left the
space station on Nov. 21, almost a month after

12
00:00:57,670 --> 00:01:03,610
the commercial cargo ship arrived at the station
with more than 5,100 pounds of supplies and

13
00:01:03,610 --> 00:01:04,610
experiments.

14
00:01:04,610 --> 00:01:09,350
After ground controllers used the station's
Canadarm2 robot arm to detach the Cygnus from

15
00:01:09,350 --> 00:01:14,460
the space station, Expedition 50 Commander
Shane Kimbrough of NASA and Thomas Pesquet

16
00:01:14,460 --> 00:01:20,640
of ESA commanded the robotic arm to release
Cygnus, as both spacecraft flew over the Pacific

17
00:01:20,640 --> 00:01:23,140
Ocean, near the west cost of Colombia.

18
00:01:23,140 --> 00:01:29,140
The Cygnus will be used for a fire safety
experiment and the launch of several CubeSats

19
00:01:29,140 --> 00:01:34,500
before it deorbits and safely burns up over
the Pacific Ocean on Nov. 27.

20
00:01:34,500 --> 00:01:39,990
"And liftoff of NOAA's GOES-R."

21
00:01:39,990 --> 00:01:45,140
On Nov. 19, NASA successfully launched the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's

22
00:01:45,140 --> 00:01:46,140
GOES-R satellite.

23
00:01:46,140 --> 00:01:54,290
GOES-R, the first in a series of highly advanced
NOAA geostationary weather satellites, launched

24
00:01:54,290 --> 00:02:00,790
aboard a United Launch Alliance Atlas V rocket
from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.

25
00:02:00,790 --> 00:02:06,850
When GOES-R reaches its final designated orbit,
it will be renamed GOES-16.

26
00:02:06,850 --> 00:02:11,329
Following a checkout and validation period
for its six new instruments, the satellite

27
00:02:11,329 --> 00:02:14,080
will become operational within a year.

28
00:02:14,080 --> 00:02:20,459
Data from GOES-R will result in 34 new or
improved meteorological, solar and space weather

29
00:02:20,459 --> 00:02:25,159
products, and will increase the nation’s
weather observation capabilities – leading

30
00:02:25,159 --> 00:02:31,060
to more accurate and timely forecasts, watches
and warnings.

31
00:02:31,060 --> 00:02:35,870
Engineers at NASA’s Marshall Space Flight
Center, in Huntsville, Alabama, recently moved

32

00:02:35,870 --> 00:02:41,230
a test version of the interim cryogenic propulsion
stage (ICPS) for the agency's Space Launch

33
00:02:41,230 --> 00:02:47,530
System (SLS) rocket, to a test stand designed
to subject SLS hardware to forces similar

34
00:02:47,530 --> 00:02:50,379
to those experienced in flight.

35
00:02:50,379 --> 00:02:55,459
Testing is scheduled to begin in 2017 after
the rest of the rocket's test articles are

36
00:02:55,459 --> 00:02:57,169
stacked in the stand.

37
00:02:57,169 --> 00:03:02,870
The ICPS is the propulsion stage that will
give NASA's Orion spacecraft the in-space

38
00:03:02,870 --> 00:03:07,930
push needed to fly beyond the moon before
it returns to Earth on the first flight of

39
00:03:07,930 --> 00:03:11,620
SLS and Orion in 2018.

40
00:03:11,620 --> 00:03:18,349
NASA's Ground Systems Development and Operations
Program continues making progress on upgrades

41
00:03:18,349 --> 00:03:22,890
and modifications to the Vehicle Assembly
Building (VAB) at the agency's Kennedy Space

42
00:03:22,890 --> 00:03:24,709
Center, in Florida.

43
00:03:24,709 --> 00:03:30,519
The second half of the C-level work platforms
was installed recently inside the VAB.

44
00:03:30,519 --> 00:03:36,319
Level C is the eighth of 10 platform levels
that, when complete, will provide access to

45
00:03:36,319 --> 00:03:41,930
NASA’s Space Launch System rocket and Orion
spacecraft for testing and processing before

46
00:03:41,930 --> 00:03:44,139
future deep space missions.

47
00:03:44,139 --> 00:03:48,900
“This is our cornbread dressing, that we
will, obviously put some water in and heat

48
00:03:48,900 --> 00:03:50,349
it up.”

49
00:03:50,349 --> 00:03:56,019
In a downlink message recorded Nov. 18, onboard
the International Space Station, Expedition

50
00:03:56,019 --> 00:04:00,599
50 Commander Shane Kimbrough of NASA talked
about the crew’s plans to celebrate the

51
00:04:00,599 --> 00:04:02,279
Thanksgiving holiday.

52
00:04:02,279 --> 00:04:07,150
A few days later, during a Facebook Live from
the astronaut food lab at Johnson Space Center

53
00:04:07,150 --> 00:04:12,950
in Houston, the food scientist staff conducted

a combined “show and tell/taste test”

54
00:04:12,950 --> 00:04:18,160
with some of the items on the crew’s turkey
day menu – including green beans and mushrooms,

55
00:04:18,160 --> 00:04:21,830
smoked turkey, and, of course – cornbread
dressing.

56
00:04:21,830 --> 00:04:25,420
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …