
Illustration

1
00:00:00,770 --> 00:00:05,009
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:05,009 --> 00:00:09,960
NASA held a news conference Feb. 22 at the
agency’s headquarters to discuss the finding

3
00:00:09,960 --> 00:00:15,799
by the agency’s Spitzer Space Telescope
of seven Earth-sized planets around a tiny,

4
00:00:15,799 --> 00:00:19,410
relatively nearby, ultra-cool dwarf star.

5
00:00:19,410 --> 00:00:24,070
Three of the planets in this system, known
as TRAPPIST-1, are in the habitable zone – the

6
00:00:24,070 --> 00:00:29,820
region around the star in which liquid water
is most likely to thrive on a rocky planet.

7
00:00:29,820 --> 00:00:34,710
This is the first time so many planets have
been found in a single star's habitable zone

8
00:00:34,710 --> 00:00:40,350
outside our solar system, and is the best
target yet for studying the atmospheres of

9
00:00:40,350 --> 00:00:45,210
potentially habitable, Earth-sized worlds.

10
00:00:45,210 --> 00:00:50,680
The Feb. 19 launch of a SpaceX Dragon cargo
spacecraft to the International Space Station

11
00:00:50,680 --> 00:00:55,550

was the first mission from historic launch
pad 39A at NASA’s Kennedy Space Center,

12
00:00:55,550 --> 00:01:00,840
in Florida since the last space shuttle mission
in July 2011.

13
00:01:00,840 --> 00:01:05,579
It also was the first commercial launch from
Kennedy, highlighting the center’s transition

14
00:01:05,579 --> 00:01:11,499
to a multi-user spaceport supporting government
and commercial aerospace activities.

15
00:01:11,499 --> 00:01:17,840
The Dragon arrived at the station on Feb.
23 loaded with almost 5,500 pounds of experiments,

16
00:01:17,840 --> 00:01:21,189
hardware and supplies.

17
00:01:21,189 --> 00:01:25,810
The station crew received another load of
supplies on Feb. 24 with the arrival of an

18
00:01:25,810 --> 00:01:31,969
unpiloted Russian Progress cargo spacecraft,
which launched two days earlier from Kazakhstan

19
00:01:31,969 --> 00:01:35,350
with almost three tons of food, fuel and supplies.

20
00:01:35,350 --> 00:01:41,729
It was the first launch of a Progress since
a launch failure last December.

21
00:01:41,729 --> 00:01:47,939
Engineers conducted the first RS-25 engine
test of 2017 on Feb. 22 at NASA’s Stennis

22
00:01:47,939 --> 00:01:51,389
Space Center in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

23
00:01:51,389 --> 00:01:57,489
Four RS-25 engines, together with a pair of
solid rocket boosters, will power the agency's

24
00:01:57,489 --> 00:02:02,890
Space Launch System (SLS) rocket during launch
on missions to deep space.

25
00:02:02,890 --> 00:02:07,849
The 380-second test enabled engineers to evaluate
the development engine's performance under

26
00:02:07,849 --> 00:02:13,130
various operating conditions required for
an SLS mission.

27
00:02:13,130 --> 00:02:18,790
On Feb. 22, Integrated Structural Testing
began at Marshall Space Flight Center with

28
00:02:18,790 --> 00:02:24,120
test articles of the Space Launch System's
Launch Vehicle Stage Adapter, Orion Stage

29
00:02:24,120 --> 00:02:29,640
Adapter, and Interim Cryogenic Propulsion
Stage, stacked in a test stand.

30
00:02:29,640 --> 00:02:34,750
The hardware is undergoing testing to ensure
it can handle the stresses of a launch.

31
00:02:34,750 --> 00:02:40,050
The series of tests is expected to continue
through early May.

32
00:02:40,050 --> 00:02:45,150
On Feb. 20, NASA’s Glenn Research Center
teamed with the Great Lakes Science Center

33
00:02:45,150 --> 00:02:51,550
in Cleveland, Ohio to celebrate the 55th anniversary
of the Mercury Friendship 7 flight that made

34
00:02:51,550 --> 00:02:57,350
late astronaut and U.S. Senator John Glenn
the first American to orbit Earth.

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00:02:57,350 --> 00:03:02,090
The event also highlighted the work of NASA’s
“Hidden Figures” – a group of women

36
00:03:02,090 --> 00:03:07,950
mathematicians who helped make Glenn’s and
other historic spaceflights possible, as well

37
00:03:07,950 --> 00:03:13,040
as the present-day “Modern Figures” enabling
current and future NASA missions.

38
00:03:13,040 --> 00:03:16,600
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …