

File

cticing recovery of Orion  
crew from the ocean ...



1

00:00:00,060 --> 00:00:04,350

Firing the engine that will power humans to deep space ...

2

00:00:04,350 --> 00:00:07,169

Testing a potential source of power for future exploration ...

3

00:00:07,169 --> 00:00:12,660

And practicing water recovery of the Orion spacecraft ... a few of the stories to tell

4

00:00:12,660 --> 00:00:16,030

you about – This Week at NASA!

5

00:00:16,030 --> 00:00:21,390

On Jan. 16 -- our Stennis Space Center in Mississippi tested an RS-25 engine flight

6

00:00:21,390 --> 00:00:25,669

controller on a developmental engine.

7

00:00:25,669 --> 00:00:30,279

The flight controller is set to fly on NASA's new Space Launch System (SLS) rocket – that

8

00:00:30,279 --> 00:00:35,870

will launch astronauts aboard our Orion spacecraft beyond Earth orbit, including to the Moon

9

00:00:35,870 --> 00:00:38,660

and Mars.

10

00:00:38,660 --> 00:00:42,790

NASA is partnering with the Department of Energy on the Kilopower project.

11

00:00:42,790 --> 00:00:49,090

The goal: develop nuclear power technologies

that could provide a power source for long-duration

12

00:00:49,090 --> 00:00:51,940

stays on planetary surfaces.

13

00:00:51,940 --> 00:00:55,640

Testing is expected to continue through March.

14

00:00:55,640 --> 00:01:01,250

In preparation for upcoming exploration missions with SLS and our Orion spacecraft, NASA and

15

00:01:01,250 --> 00:01:07,010

the U.S. Navy are testing procedures and hardware needed to recover Orion and its crew from

16

00:01:07,010 --> 00:01:13,520

the ocean, after the spacecraft's return from missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

17

00:01:13,520 --> 00:01:18,270

NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) announced on Jan. 18,

18

00:01:18,270 --> 00:01:24,189

the results of independent analyses by each agency of Earth's global surface temperatures

19

00:01:24,189 --> 00:01:26,000

for 2017.

20

00:01:26,000 --> 00:01:31,979

NASA found 2017 was the second warmest year since modern record keeping began in 1880,

21

00:01:31,979 --> 00:01:37,600

while due to minor differences in how the data is processed, NOAA found 2017 was the

22

00:01:37,600 --> 00:01:39,760  
third warmest year on record.

23

00:01:39,760 --> 00:01:43,060  
That's what's up this week @NASA ...