
outside the International
Space Station ...

1
00:00:01,150 --> 00:00:04,150
Our astronauts at work outside the space station
…

2
00:00:04,150 --> 00:00:07,500
Preparing for launch of our next planet-hunting
mission …

3
00:00:07,500 --> 00:00:14,209
And finding exploding stars - a few of the
stories to tell you about - This Week at NASA!

4
00:00:14,209 --> 00:00:15,269
"Good luck.

5
00:00:15,269 --> 00:00:18,450
See you in a little bit."

6
00:00:18,450 --> 00:00:23,390
Our astronauts, Drew Feustel and Ricky Arnold
conducted a spacewalk outside the International

7
00:00:23,390 --> 00:00:25,430
Space Station on March 29.

8
00:00:25,430 --> 00:00:31,000
They made the excursion to install communications
equipment for a future experiment, swap out

9
00:00:31,000 --> 00:00:36,540
high definition cameras, and remove some aging
hoses from cooling equipment on the station's

10
00:00:36,540 --> 00:00:37,540
truss.

11
00:00:37,540 --> 00:00:43,480
This was the 209th spacewalk in support of
space station assembly, maintenance and upgrades.

12
00:00:43,480 --> 00:00:49,280
The launch of NASA's next planet-hunting spacecraft
is scheduled for April 16.

13
00:00:49,280 --> 00:00:55,030
TESS - the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite
- is expected to find thousands of planets

14
00:00:55,030 --> 00:01:00,450
outside our solar system, known as exoplanets,
orbiting the nearest and brightest stars in

15
00:01:00,450 --> 00:01:02,240
our cosmic neighborhood.

16
00:01:02,240 --> 00:01:07,120
Powerful telescopes could then search these
exoplanets for important characteristics and

17
00:01:07,120 --> 00:01:10,390
signs - including, whether they could support
life.

18
00:01:10,390 --> 00:01:15,670
The planet-finding ability of our Kepler Space
Telescope is well known, but a small international

19
00:01:15,670 --> 00:01:20,580
group of astronomers has also used Kepler
to hunt for supernovae.

20
00:01:20,580 --> 00:01:25,670
Because it stares at single patches of space
for long periods of time, Kepler is able to

21
00:01:25,670 --> 00:01:32,030
capture cosmic occurrences that change rapidly
or pop in and out of view, like supernovae.

22
00:01:32,030 --> 00:01:36,900
To date, the group has found more than 20
supernovae using data from Kepler.

23
00:01:36,900 --> 00:01:41,350
"There's something we always remind ourselves
here at NASA -

24
00:01:41,350 --> 00:01:43,600
exploring Mars is really hard."

25
00:01:43,600 --> 00:01:49,670
InSight, our next mission to Mars, is targeted
to launch May 5 from Vandenberg Air Force

26
00:01:49,670 --> 00:01:51,450
Base in California.

27
00:01:51,450 --> 00:01:55,940
The spacecraft will use its suite of instruments
to probe deep beneath the surface of the Red

28
00:01:55,940 --> 00:02:01,729
Planet - in hopes of learning more about how
all rocky planets and cosmic bodies, including

29
00:02:01,729 --> 00:02:04,810
Earth and its Moon, first formed.

30
00:02:04,810 --> 00:02:07,330
We're hiring new flight directors.

31
00:02:07,330 --> 00:02:12,389
If you think you have the right stuff to make
real-time decisions to keep astronauts safe

32
00:02:12,389 --> 00:02:17,999
in space and lead teams of highly trained
people on missions involving the International

33
00:02:17,999 --> 00:02:23,890
Space Station, commercial crew spacecraft,
and Orion flights to the Moon and beyond - this

34
00:02:23,890 --> 00:02:26,010
could be your opportunity.

35
00:02:26,010 --> 00:02:30,840
For details and to submit your application,
go to usajobs.gov.

36
00:02:30,840 --> 00:02:37,159
Qualifying U.S. citizens have until April
17 to submit applications.

37
00:02:37,159 --> 00:02:39,129
That's what's up this week @NASA …