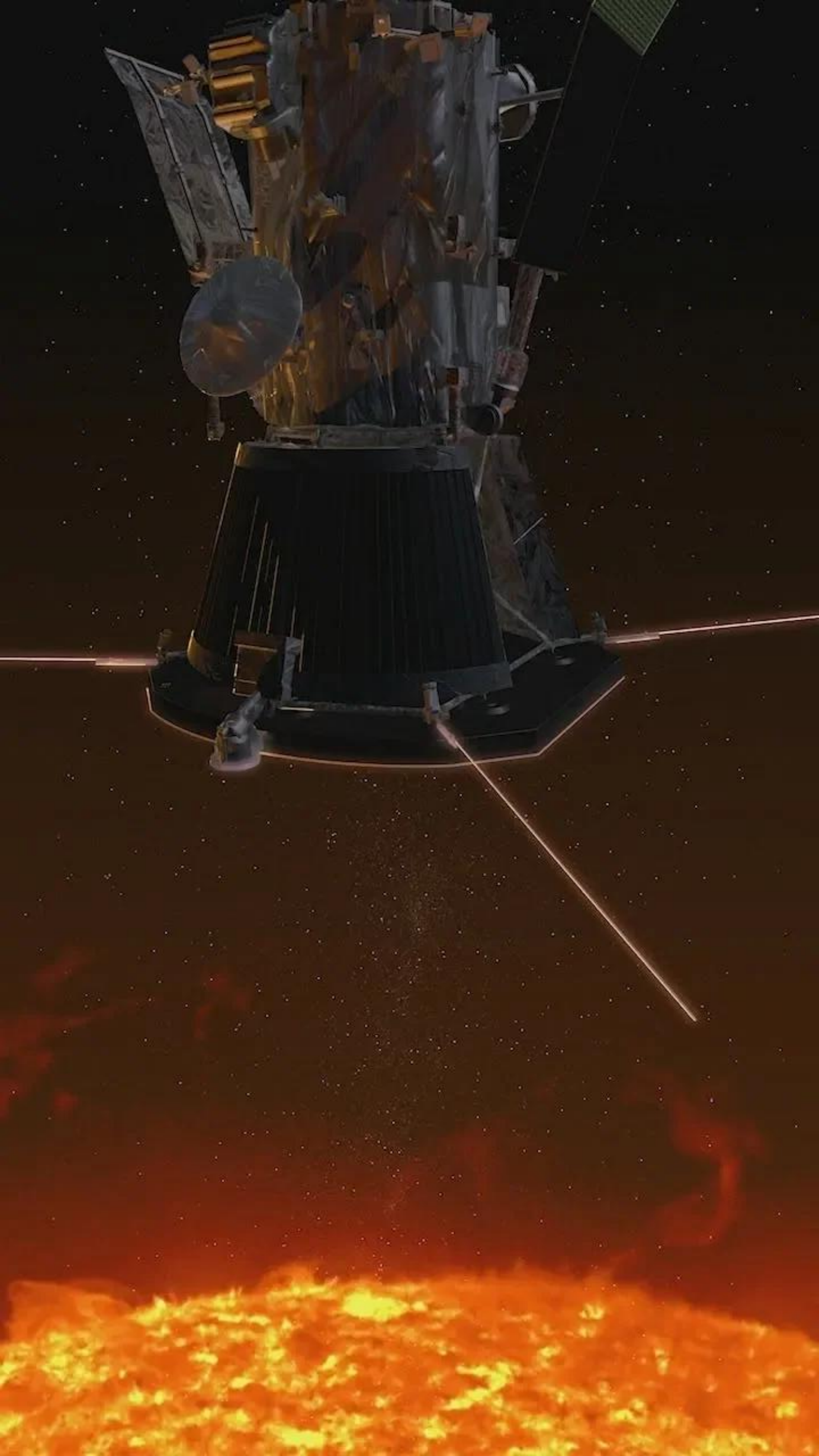

1
00:00:00,380 --> 00:00:03,540
An update on our mission to the Sun …

2
00:00:03,540 --> 00:00:06,930
Preparations continue for Orion’s upcoming
flight test …

3
00:00:06,930 --> 00:00:13,750
And a science chat about two upcoming out-of-this-world
encounters … a few of the stories to tell

4
00:00:13,750 --> 00:00:17,020
you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:17,020 --> 00:00:21,589
Signals from our Parker Solar Probe indicate
the spacecraft is alive and well after skimming

6
00:00:21,589 --> 00:00:25,759
by the Sun at just 15 million miles from our
star's surface.

7
00:00:25,759 --> 00:00:31,279
A status beacon sent on Nov. 7 indicates all
instruments are running and collecting science

8
00:00:31,279 --> 00:00:32,380
data.

9
00:00:32,380 --> 00:00:37,930
Parker will study the Sun’s corona to solve
long standing mysteries, and should help improve

10
00:00:37,930 --> 00:00:43,110
forecasts of space weather which can affect
spacecraft and astronauts in orbit as well

11
00:00:43,110 --> 00:00:46,720
as communications on Earth.

12
00:00:46,720 --> 00:00:51,400
Our Kennedy Space Center, in Florida received
the European Service Module for our Orion

13
00:00:51,400 --> 00:00:54,760
spacecraft from Germany on Nov. 6.

14
00:00:54,760 --> 00:01:00,739
The service module will propel, power and
cool Orion during Exploration Mission-1, Orion's

15
00:01:00,739 --> 00:01:04,920
first uncrewed flight test with our Space
Launch System rocket that will demonstrate

16
00:01:04,920 --> 00:01:09,649
our capability to extend human existence to
the Moon and beyond.

17
00:01:09,649 --> 00:01:15,130
NASA and the European Space Agency will participate
in a Nov. 16 event at Kennedy to mark the

18
00:01:15,130 --> 00:01:17,330
arrival of the service module.

19
00:01:17,330 --> 00:01:22,189
That event will air live on NASA Television
and the agency's website at 9 a.m. eastern

20
00:01:22,189 --> 00:01:24,810
standard time.

21
00:01:24,810 --> 00:01:29,979
We teamed with the U.S. Navy and others for
the seventh in a series of tests off the California

22
00:01:29,979 --> 00:01:35,600

coast, to verify and validate procedures and
hardware needed to recover Orion, after it

23
00:01:35,600 --> 00:01:40,640
splashes down in the Pacific Ocean when it
returns from deep space exploration missions.

24
00:01:40,640 --> 00:01:46,679
A test version of Orion was used to evaluate
recovery operations in various conditions.

25
00:01:46,679 --> 00:01:51,950
There are two more recovery tests planned
for this series.

26
00:01:51,950 --> 00:01:57,659
On Nov. 5, our administrator, Jim Bridenstine
gave keynote remarks at National Geographic

27
00:01:57,659 --> 00:02:03,259
Society Headquarters in Washington, D.C, before
a showing of the Project Mars Competition's

28
00:02:03,259 --> 00:02:07,789
short films and National Geographic’s Mars
series.

29
00:02:07,789 --> 00:02:12,130
During his remarks, Bridenstine talked about
our InSight mission – scheduled to land

30
00:02:12,130 --> 00:02:14,110
on the Red Planet Nov. 26.

31
00:02:14,110 --> 00:02:20,030
"This InSight lander is critical to a future
human exploration activity on the surface

32
00:02:20,030 --> 00:02:21,280
of Mars.

33
00:02:21,280 --> 00:02:26,780
What we're going to be able to do is create
a 3-D image of what's happening inside Mars

34
00:02:26,780 --> 00:02:30,390
and ultimately, how that could jeopardize
human astronauts in the future."

35
00:02:30,390 --> 00:02:37,390
A Nov. 7 Science Chat focused on upcoming
encounters for two of our planetary missions

36
00:02:37,390 --> 00:02:40,670
-- OSIRIS-REx, and New Horizons.

37
00:02:40,670 --> 00:02:46,090
OSIRIS-REx, our first asteroid sample return
mission, will arrive at asteroid Bennu on

38
00:02:46,090 --> 00:02:52,510
Dec. 3, and then deliver a sample from the
asteroid to Earth in September 2023.

39
00:02:52,510 --> 00:02:58,180
On New Year’s Day, 2019, our New Horizons
spacecraft will make the farthest space probe

40
00:02:58,180 --> 00:03:04,060
flyby in history when it encounters Kuiper
Belt object Ultima Thule, which is approximately

41
00:03:04,060 --> 00:03:06,250
four billion miles from Earth.

42
00:03:06,250 --> 00:03:13,000
You can see the entire episode at go.nasa.gov/smallworldschat.

43
00:03:13,000 --> 00:03:17,110

These flight cable harnesses, assembled at
our Langley Research Center in Virginia, will

44
00:03:17,110 --> 00:03:23,180
be used by the Mars Entry, Descent and Landing
Instrumentation 2, or MEDLI2 during our Mars

45
00:03:23,180 --> 00:03:26,640
2020 mission’s entry through the Red Planet’s
atmosphere.

46
00:03:26,640 --> 00:03:31,510
MEDLI2 will measure pressure, temperature,
heat flux and radiation on the capsule that

47
00:03:31,510 --> 00:03:34,390
encloses the Mars 2020 rover.

48
00:03:34,390 --> 00:03:38,340
For an interactive look at how the mission
will land, check out go.nasa.gov/mars2020landing.

49
00:03:38,340 --> 00:03:44,640
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …