1
00:00:00,160 --> 00:00:04,000
Data from space are informing those fighting
the California wildfires …

2
00:00:04,000 --> 00:00:07,919
A U.S. commercial resupply mission launches
to the space station …

3
00:00:07,919 --> 00:00:13,040
And showcasing the powerhouse for our Orion
spacecraft … a few of the stories to tell

4
00:00:13,040 --> 00:00:17,350
you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:17,350 --> 00:00:21,340
Satellites in space have captured imagery
and data of wildfires that have continued

6
00:00:21,340 --> 00:00:27,119
to plague California — including the Woolsey
Fire near Los Angeles and the Camp Fire in

7
00:00:27,119 --> 00:00:28,790
Northern California.

8
00:00:28,790 --> 00:00:34,090
The Camp Fire, which began Nov. 8, has led
become the deadliest wildfire in the state's

9
00:00:34,090 --> 00:00:35,090
history.

10
00:00:35,090 --> 00:00:39,740
It has also become the most destructive wildfire
in California history, with a vast number

11
00:00:39,740 --> 00:00:42,420
of structures destroyed by the blaze.

12
00:00:42,420 --> 00:00:47,739
Our Advanced Rapid Imaging and Analysis team
used the satellite data to produce damage

13
00:00:47,739 --> 00:00:53,550
maps to help officials and first responders
identify heavily damaged areas and allocate

14
00:00:53,550 --> 00:00:56,210
resources as needed.

15
00:00:56,210 --> 00:01:01,370
On Nov. 17, our commercial partner, Northrop
Grumman launched its Cygnus cargo spacecraft

16
00:01:01,370 --> 00:01:05,640
to the International Space Station on the
company’s 10th commercial resupply mission

17
00:01:05,640 --> 00:01:06,930
for NASA.

18
00:01:06,930 --> 00:01:12,040
The Cygnus, dubbed the SS John Young in honor
of the late astronaut, launched from our Wallops

19
00:01:12,040 --> 00:01:17,750
Flight Facility in Virginia with about 7,400
pounds of research, crew supplies and hardware

20
00:01:17,750 --> 00:01:20,520
for the crew aboard the orbiting outpost.

21
00:01:20,520 --> 00:01:26,720
A Nov. 16 event at our Kennedy Space Center,
in Florida showcased the recently arrived

22
00:01:26,720 --> 00:01:31,810

European Service Module for our Orion spacecraft – which is provided by ESA, the European

23
00:01:31,810 --> 00:01:37,030
Space Agency – and highlighted our history of cooperation and collaboration with ESA

24
00:01:37,030 --> 00:01:38,590
for deep space exploration.

25
00:01:38,590 --> 00:01:43,270
“This is a momentous occasion, where we’re going to have the opportunity to fly into

26
00:01:43,270 --> 00:01:49,320
deep space, and the European Service Module is a huge element of this architecture.”

27
00:01:49,320 --> 00:01:55,060
The service module will power, propel, and cool Orion on Exploration Mission-1, its first

28
00:01:55,060 --> 00:01:59,420
uncrewed flight test with our Space Launch System rocket.

29
00:01:59,420 --> 00:02:03,680
The first group of restored Historic Mission Control consoles, which helped land humans

30
00:02:03,680 --> 00:02:08,810
on the Moon, arrived recently at Houston’s Ellington Field, near our Johnson Space Center,

31
00:02:08,810 --> 00:02:13,550
and were unveiled before Apollo alumni, NASA personnel, and media.

32
00:02:13,550 --> 00:02:18,390
This event marks a major milestone in the

ongoing restoration of Historic Mission Control,

33
00:02:18,390 --> 00:02:24,430
a National Historic Landmark, and its preservation
for future explorers.

34
00:02:24,430 --> 00:02:28,480
Expedition 58 – the International Space
Station's next crew – conducted final

35
00:02:28,480 --> 00:02:32,710
qualification training in Russia in preparation
for its flight to orbit.

36
00:02:32,710 --> 00:02:38,230
Our Anne McClain, Oleg Kononenko of Roscosmos,
and David Saint-Jacques of the Canadian Space

37
00:02:38,230 --> 00:02:44,650
Agency are targeted for launch Dec. 3 for
a six-month mission on the station.

38
00:02:44,650 --> 00:02:49,290
We began research flights off the coast of
Galveston, Texas, in support of the Quiet

39
00:02:49,290 --> 00:02:51,480
Supersonic Flights 2018 series.

40
00:02:51,480 --> 00:02:57,650
The project uses F-A/18 aircraft flying at
supersonic speeds, to test community response

41
00:02:57,650 --> 00:03:02,700
to the "quiet thump" technique designed
to reduce loud sonic booms typically associated

42
00:03:02,700 --> 00:03:04,590
with supersonic flight.

43
00:03:04,590 --> 00:03:10,070
The X-59 Quiet SuperSonic Technology X-plane
we are developing will be able to demonstrate

44
00:03:10,070 --> 00:03:15,069
quiet supersonic technologies in straight
and level flight over a larger area than the

45
00:03:15,069 --> 00:03:16,069
F-A/18.

46
00:03:16,069 --> 00:03:19,950
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …