1
00:00:00,429 --> 00:00:03,750
A milestone test for our Artemis Program …

2
00:00:03,750 --> 00:00:07,789
An update on our Commercial Lunar Payload
Services project …

3
00:00:07,789 --> 00:00:12,690
And more honors for a NASA icon … a few
of the stories to tell you about – This

4
00:00:12,690 --> 00:00:14,990
Week at NASA!

5
00:00:14,990 --> 00:00:19,980
During a July 2 test at Cape Canaveral Air
Force Station in Florida, we successfully

6
00:00:19,980 --> 00:00:25,320
demonstrated the launch abort system for our
Orion spacecraft can safely pull astronauts

7
00:00:25,320 --> 00:00:29,220
away from a speeding rocket in case of an
emergency during launch.

8
00:00:29,220 --> 00:00:34,530
The test, called Ascent Abort-2, is another
milestone in the agency's preparation for

9
00:00:34,530 --> 00:00:39,550
Artemis missions to the Moon that will lead
to astronaut missions to Mars.

10
00:00:39,550 --> 00:00:44,100
Orion is part of NASA's backbone for deep
space exploration that – along with our

11
00:00:44,100 --> 00:00:49,410

Space Launch System rocket and Gateway – will
land the first woman and next man on the Moon

12
00:00:49,410 --> 00:00:52,910
by 2024.

13
00:00:52,910 --> 00:00:57,559
We have selected twelve new science and technology
payloads that will help us study the Moon

14
00:00:57,559 --> 00:01:02,420
and explore more of its surface as part of
our Artemis lunar program.

15
00:01:02,420 --> 00:01:06,810
The selected investigations will go to the
Moon on future flights through our Commercial

16
00:01:06,810 --> 00:01:10,170
Lunar Payload Services or CLPS project.

17
00:01:10,170 --> 00:01:16,340
CLPS allows rapid acquisition of lunar delivery
services for payloads like these that advance

18
00:01:16,340 --> 00:01:21,490
capabilities for science, exploration, or
commercial development of the Moon.

19
00:01:21,490 --> 00:01:30,950
For more about Artemis, CLPS and other elements
of our Moon to Mars effort go to nasa.gov/moontomars.

20
00:01:30,950 --> 00:01:37,520
On July 2, our Administrator Jim Bridenstine,
U.S. Senator Shelley Moore Capito, U.S. Representative

21
00:01:37,520 --> 00:01:43,840
David McKinley, and others attended a ceremony
to rename and dedicate our Independent Verification

22
00:01:43,840 --> 00:01:50,689
and Validation, or IV&V Facility in West Virginia
in honor of legendary NASA mathematician Katherine

23
00:01:50,689 --> 00:01:51,799
Johnson.

24
00:01:51,799 --> 00:01:56,920
The West Virginia native, who attended graduate
school at nearby West Virginia University,

25
00:01:56,920 --> 00:02:02,259
worked for NASA as a human computer – where
she calculated spacecraft trajectories for

26
00:02:02,259 --> 00:02:05,760
some of our earliest and most historic missions.

27
00:02:05,760 --> 00:02:11,950
The IV&V facility was originally founded in
1993 to contribute to the safety and success

28
00:02:11,950 --> 00:02:16,560
of our highest-profile missions.

29
00:02:16,560 --> 00:02:21,681
Also on July 2, we worked with the Exploratorium
in San Francisco to provide live views, on

30
00:02:21,681 --> 00:02:28,620
nasa.gov, of the total solar eclipse only
visible directly in parts of Chile and Argentina.

31
00:02:28,620 --> 00:02:33,250
The programming also featured updates from
our Parker Solar Probe and Magnetospheric

32
00:02:33,250 --> 00:02:35,250

Multiscale missions.

33
00:02:35,250 --> 00:02:40,459
Studying the Sun during total solar eclipses
helps us better understand solar radiation

34
00:02:40,459 --> 00:02:46,349
– which can affect space weather near Earth,
astronauts in space, and materials used to

35
00:02:46,349 --> 00:02:48,120
build spacecraft.

36
00:02:48,120 --> 00:02:53,999
Similar data will be important in planning
our return of astronauts to the Moon in 2024

37
00:02:53,999 --> 00:02:57,769
and eventual crewed missions to Mars.

38
00:02:57,769 --> 00:03:02,169
A new view from our Hubble Space Telescope
of super-massive star, Eta Carinae, shows

39
00:03:02,169 --> 00:03:07,469
the star's hot, expanding gases glowing in
red, white and blue – like Fourth of July

40
00:03:07,469 --> 00:03:09,540
fireworks from space.

41
00:03:09,540 --> 00:03:14,549
The star’s slow-motion fireworks actually
started 170 years ago when it went through

42
00:03:14,549 --> 00:03:17,839
a massive outburst called the Great Eruption.

43
00:03:17,839 --> 00:03:22,559

This made it the second-brightest star visible in the sky for over a decade – so bright

44
00:03:22,559 --> 00:03:27,819
that, for a time, it even became an important navigational star for mariners in the southern

45
00:03:27,819 --> 00:03:28,819
seas.

46
00:03:28,819 --> 00:03:32,469
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …