1
00:00:00,269 --> 00:00:04,310
The latest opportunity for payload delivery
services to the Moon …

2
00:00:04,310 --> 00:00:08,299
New partnerships to help advance the commercial
space business …

3
00:00:08,299 --> 00:00:13,360
And a “hat trick” for one of our planet-hunting
spacecraft … a few of the stories to tell

4
00:00:13,360 --> 00:00:16,520
you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:16,520 --> 00:00:22,000
On July 30, we announced the latest opportunity
for industry to participate in our Commercial

6
00:00:22,000 --> 00:00:27,590
Lunar Payload Services or CLPS efforts to
deliver science and technology payloads to

7
00:00:27,590 --> 00:00:29,520
and near the Moon.

8
00:00:29,520 --> 00:00:34,690
This new opportunity looks for companies to
develop the next generation of lunar landers

9
00:00:34,690 --> 00:00:40,410
capable of landing heavier payloads on the
surface of the Moon, including the South Pole,

10
00:00:40,410 --> 00:00:43,440
as part of the agency’s Artemis program.

11
00:00:43,440 --> 00:00:48,760
Artemis will send the first woman and next

man to the Moon by 2024 – setting the stage

12
00:00:48,760 --> 00:00:52,350
for future human exploration of Mars.

13
00:00:52,350 --> 00:00:58,140
We've partnered with 13 U.S. companies developing
new technologies – that possibly could be

14
00:00:58,140 --> 00:01:03,750
used by our Artemis program – to help these
companies work toward space ventures of their

15
00:01:03,750 --> 00:01:04,750
own.

16
00:01:04,750 --> 00:01:09,840
Under the partnerships, NASA will provide
expertise, facilities, hardware and software

17
00:01:09,840 --> 00:01:11,340
at no cost.

18
00:01:11,340 --> 00:01:16,439
The partnerships will advance the commercial
space sector and help bring new capabilities

19
00:01:16,439 --> 00:01:21,909
to market that could benefit future NASA missions.

20
00:01:21,909 --> 00:01:27,630
Our Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite
or TESS has discovered three new worlds orbiting

21
00:01:27,630 --> 00:01:32,079
a faint, cool star about 73 light-years from
Earth.

22
00:01:32,079 --> 00:01:37,709

The innermost planet – likely a rocky world
– is about 25% larger than Earth and orbits

23
00:01:37,709 --> 00:01:45,119
the star every 3.4 days at a distance about
14 times closer than Mercury orbits our Sun.

24
00:01:45,119 --> 00:01:50,539
The other two planets might best be described
as mini-Neptunes, a type of planet not seen

25
00:01:50,539 --> 00:01:52,930
in our own solar system.

26
00:01:52,930 --> 00:01:58,270
Researchers hope further exploration of this
system can help explain how two of these mini-Neptunes

27
00:01:58,270 --> 00:02:01,909
formed alongside a nearly Earth-size world.

28
00:02:01,909 --> 00:02:08,209
TESS, which began hunting for exoplanets in
the southern sky in July 2018, has now turned

29
00:02:08,209 --> 00:02:12,940
its attention to the Northern Hemisphere to
complete the most comprehensive planet-hunting

30
00:02:12,940 --> 00:02:17,110
expedition ever undertaken.

31
00:02:17,110 --> 00:02:22,300
Our Administrator Jim Bridenstine and other
agency representatives attended the International

32
00:02:22,300 --> 00:02:27,910
Space Station Research & Development Conference,
July 29-August 1 in Atlanta.

33
00:02:27,910 --> 00:02:32,950
The annual event highlights discoveries and
research on the space station.

34
00:02:32,950 --> 00:02:39,111
The ISS platform is not only utilized to improve
and enrich the lives of people on Earth, it

35
00:02:39,111 --> 00:02:47,100
also serves as a test bed for technological
advances required for deep space exploration.

36
00:02:47,100 --> 00:02:52,350
On July 31, an unpiloted Russian Progress
cargo spacecraft launched to the space station

37
00:02:52,350 --> 00:02:53,870
from Kazakhstan.

38
00:02:53,870 --> 00:02:58,980
It arrived a little over three hours later
with almost three tons of food, fuel and supplies

39
00:02:58,980 --> 00:03:01,820
for the crew aboard the orbiting laboratory.

40
00:03:01,820 --> 00:03:04,290
The Progress will remain at the station until
mid-December.

41
00:03:04,290 --> 00:03:08,650
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …