1
00:00:00,780 --> 00:00:04,370
A power spacewalk outside the space station
…

2
00:00:04,370 --> 00:00:06,560
Honoring a former ‘Hidden Figure’ …

3
00:00:06,560 --> 00:00:11,970
And a “way cool” find of a hot Jupiter
… a few of the stories to tell you about

4
00:00:11,970 --> 00:00:12,980
– This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:12,980 --> 00:00:15,490
“I am clear, tether’s clear.

6
00:00:15,490 --> 00:00:18,480
Bob can you double check me?

7
00:00:18,480 --> 00:00:20,970
I can verify you’re clear.”

8
00:00:20,970 --> 00:00:26,790
On June 26, our Chris Cassidy and Bob Behnken
worked outside the International Space Station

9
00:00:26,790 --> 00:00:31,680
to replace aging nickel-hydrogen batteries
in one of the station’s power channels with

10
00:00:31,680 --> 00:00:33,739
new lithium-ion batteries.

11
00:00:33,739 --> 00:00:37,609
“Alright Bob – finally heading your way.

12
00:00:37,609 --> 00:00:39,640

Sounds good!”

13
00:00:39,640 --> 00:00:44,399
The battery replacement work is the culmination
of power upgrade spacewalks that began in

14
00:00:44,399 --> 00:00:47,500
January 2017.

15
00:00:47,500 --> 00:00:52,859
On June 24, our Administrator Jim Bridenstine
announced that our headquarters building in

16
00:00:52,859 --> 00:00:58,829
Washington, D.C., will be named after Mary
W. Jackson, the first African American female

17
00:00:58,829 --> 00:01:00,649
engineer at NASA.

18
00:01:00,649 --> 00:01:05,710
Jackson was part of a group of very important
women whose math and scientific acumen helped

19
00:01:05,710 --> 00:01:09,540
to safely get American astronauts to space
and back.

20
00:01:09,540 --> 00:01:15,740
These women were portrayed in the book “Hidden
Figures” and popular movie of the same name.

21
00:01:15,740 --> 00:01:22,020
Our planet-hunting TESS spacecraft and data
from our recently retired Spitzer Space Telescope,

22
00:01:22,020 --> 00:01:27,670
helped identify the youngest known hot Jupiter
– a type of gas-dominated exoplanet that

23
00:01:27,670 --> 00:01:30,950
orbits extremely close to its parent star.

24
00:01:30,950 --> 00:01:36,930
The planet, located about 490 light-years
from Earth, is believed to be less than 17

25
00:01:36,930 --> 00:01:43,689
million years old and could teach us more
about how planets form throughout the universe.

26
00:01:43,689 --> 00:01:48,649
The moon in the binary near-Earth asteroid
system, Didymos that was previously known

27
00:01:48,649 --> 00:01:52,549
as Didymos B, has been officially named Dimorphos.

28
00:01:52,549 --> 00:01:58,799
In 2022, it will be the target of our Double
Asteroid Redirection Test (DART), the first

29
00:01:58,799 --> 00:02:04,390
full-scale demonstration of an asteroid deflection
technology for planetary defense.

30
00:02:04,390 --> 00:02:11,050
We've started a new effort to enable astronauts,
principal investigators and other NASA personnel

31
00:02:11,050 --> 00:02:15,130
to fly on future commercial suborbital spaceflights.

32
00:02:15,130 --> 00:02:19,860
These flights are anticipated to be more accessible,
affordable, and available than missions to

33
00:02:19,860 --> 00:02:24,310
the International Space Station and could

provide additional commercial human spaceflights

34
00:02:24,310 --> 00:02:28,599
for research, training, and testing activities.

35
00:02:28,599 --> 00:02:33,830
Our Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) has been watching the Sun for over a decade.

36
00:02:33,830 --> 00:02:39,370
This 10-year timelapse compresses each day into a second, showing the rise and fall in

37
00:02:39,370 --> 00:02:44,430
solar activity and notable events like transiting planets and eruptions.

38
00:02:44,430 --> 00:02:47,430
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …