



TW@N

THIS WEEK @ NASA

1
00:00:00,080 --> 00:00:02,350
Making progress on our Artemis Moon rocket
...

2
00:00:02,350 --> 00:00:05,180
Images from a close encounter with a Jovian
moon ...

3
00:00:05,180 --> 00:00:09,360
And a ring of fire for our Moon ... a few
of the stories to tell you about – This

4
00:00:09,360 --> 00:00:13,290
Week at NASA!

5
00:00:13,290 --> 00:00:17,800
Stacking and assembly activities for the agency's
uncrewed Artemis I mission continue at our

6
00:00:17,800 --> 00:00:19,500
Kennedy Space Center.

7
00:00:19,500 --> 00:00:24,551
These activities involve lifting the Space
Launch System (SLS) rocket's 188,000-pound

8
00:00:24,551 --> 00:00:29,730
core stage onto the mobile launcher, in between
the two solid rocket boosters.

9
00:00:29,730 --> 00:00:33,630
That will be followed by the stacking and
integration of other elements, and eventually

10
00:00:33,630 --> 00:00:36,520
the addition of the Orion spacecraft.

11
00:00:36,520 --> 00:00:41,450
The twin solid rocket boosters and the core

stage will provide more than 8.8 million pounds

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00:00:41,450 --> 00:00:46,870

of thrust during the launch of NASA's next-generation Artemis Moon missions.

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00:00:46,870 --> 00:00:52,110

Our Juno mission sent back images after its June 7 flyby of Jupiter's moon Ganymede,

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00:00:52,110 --> 00:00:57,590

showing remarkable surface detail, including craters, distinct areas of dark and bright

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00:00:57,590 --> 00:01:01,640

terrain, and features possibly linked to tectonic faults.

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00:01:01,640 --> 00:01:06,520

The flyby is expected to yield insights into the moon's composition and makeup, including

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00:01:06,520 --> 00:01:10,470

measurements of its radiation environment that could benefit future missions to the

18

00:01:10,470 --> 00:01:11,710

Jovian system.

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00:01:11,710 --> 00:01:16,320

Learn more about the mission at: nasa.gov/juno.

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00:01:16,320 --> 00:01:20,830

On June 10, people across the northern hemisphere had a chance to experience an annular or a

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00:01:20,830 --> 00:01:22,610

partial eclipse of the Sun.

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00:01:22,610 --> 00:01:27,710

Canada, Greenland, and northern Russia experienced an annular eclipse, during which the alignment

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00:01:27,710 --> 00:01:32,150

of the Moon, Sun, and Earth are such that there appears to be a ring of fire around

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00:01:32,150 --> 00:01:33,150

the Moon.

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00:01:33,150 --> 00:01:37,770

Elsewhere, including in parts of the eastern U.S. and northern Alaska, the Moon only blocked

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00:01:37,770 --> 00:01:39,950

a smaller portion of the Sun.

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00:01:39,950 --> 00:01:44,460

Find out more about eclipses at nasa.gov/eclipse.

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00:01:44,460 --> 00:01:49,170

A SpaceX Dragon cargo spacecraft arrived at the International Space Station on June 5,

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00:01:49,170 --> 00:01:54,450

two days after launching from our Kennedy Space Center.

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00:01:54,450 --> 00:01:59,830

The Dragon delivered more than 7,300 pounds of cargo, including the new ISS Roll-out Solar

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00:01:59,830 --> 00:02:03,970

Arrays (iROSA) for the station, a science experiment with squids that could help with

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00:02:03,970 --> 00:02:09,530

protective measures to keep astronauts healthy on long-duration space missions, a study on

33
00:02:09,530 --> 00:02:14,310
microscopic organisms called water bears,
that might help humans deal with the stress

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00:02:14,310 --> 00:02:17,120
factors of human spaceflight, and more.

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00:02:17,120 --> 00:02:23,280
This is SpaceX's 22nd contracted commercial
resupply mission to the station for NASA.

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00:02:23,280 --> 00:02:27,780
On June 9, NASA announced that two teams of
scientists from the Wake Forest Institute

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00:02:27,780 --> 00:02:32,790
for Regenerative Medicine in Winston-Salem,
North Carolina, are the first and second place

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00:02:32,790 --> 00:02:38,030
winners of the Vascular Tissue Challenge,
a prize competition to grow and sustain functioning

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00:02:38,030 --> 00:02:40,100
human tissue in a lab.

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00:02:40,100 --> 00:02:45,340
On Earth and in space, improved lab-grown
vascularized tissue could be used for better

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00:02:45,340 --> 00:02:50,660
disease modeling and could accelerate related
research for organ transplants, as well as

42
00:02:50,660 --> 00:02:55,470
development of new therapeutics for long-term
deep space missions.

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00:02:55,470 --> 00:03:00,220

The NASA TechRise Student Challenge is a new STEM education-based competition that will

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00:03:00,220 --> 00:03:06,000

kick off for the 2021-22 school year for teams of sixth through 12th graders.

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00:03:06,000 --> 00:03:11,740

The contest aims to inspire a deeper understanding of Earth's atmosphere, space exploration,

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00:03:11,740 --> 00:03:17,520

coding, and electronics, as well as a broader understanding of the value of test data.

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00:03:17,520 --> 00:03:19,500

For more details check out nasa.gov/stem.