



TW@N

THIS WEEK @ NASA

1
00:00:00,100 --> 00:00:03,269
The Orion spacecraft for Artemis
I is on the move ...

2
00:00:03,303 --> 00:00:05,939
Critical hardware for Artemis
II is delivered ...

3
00:00:05,939 --> 00:00:08,842
And a new telescope
to study our Milky Way ...

4
00:00:09,109 --> 00:00:12,178
A few of the stories
to tell you about - this week at NASA!

5
00:00:12,879 --> 00:00:14,447
Engineers at NASA's Kennedy

6
00:00:14,447 --> 00:00:18,385
Space Center in Florida
moved the Orion spacecraft for our Artemis

7
00:00:18,385 --> 00:00:22,622
I mission from the Launch Abort System
Facility to the Vehicle Assembly Building.

8
00:00:23,023 --> 00:00:27,427
Then Orion was placed on top of the Space
Launch System or SLS rocket

9
00:00:27,660 --> 00:00:29,662
and joined the other flight hardware

10
00:00:29,662 --> 00:00:32,999
already stacked and ready
for the upcoming Artemis I mission.

11
00:00:33,566 --> 00:00:37,570

Artemis I will be an uncrewed
flight test of Orion and the SLS

12

00:00:37,771 --> 00:00:41,174

as an integrated system
ahead of crewed flights to the Moon.

13

00:00:41,641 --> 00:00:44,444

Under Artemis, NASA
aims to land the first woman

14

00:00:44,444 --> 00:00:48,815

and first person of color on the Moon
and establish sustainable lunar

15

00:00:48,815 --> 00:00:53,053

exploration, in preparation
for eventual human missions to Mars.

16

00:00:54,320 --> 00:00:55,688

Teams in Germany that helped

17

00:00:55,688 --> 00:01:00,360

build the Orion spacecraft's European
Service Module or ESM for our Artemis

18

00:01:00,360 --> 00:01:04,431

II mission recently prepared it for travel
to our Kennedy Space Center.

19

00:01:04,964 --> 00:01:08,435

The ESM stores Orion's
propulsion, thermal control,

20

00:01:08,435 --> 00:01:11,171

electrical power, and critical life
support systems.

21

00:01:11,438 --> 00:01:13,173

[sound of plane engine noise]

22

00:01:13,306 --> 00:01:17,644

Orion arrived safely at Kennedy
and was transferred to the Neil A.

23

00:01:17,644 --> 00:01:18,711

Armstrong Operations

24

00:01:18,711 --> 00:01:22,782

and Checkout Facility to be integrated
with other Artemis II hardware.

25

00:01:23,283 --> 00:01:25,952

Artemis II will be Orion's
first spaceflight

26

00:01:25,952 --> 00:01:28,054

around the Moon and back with astronauts.

27

00:01:29,389 --> 00:01:32,058

NASA has selected a proposal
for a new gamma-ray

28

00:01:32,058 --> 00:01:36,096

space telescope, called the Compton
Spectrometer and Imager or COSI,

29

00:01:36,362 --> 00:01:39,399

that will study the recent history
of star birth, star

30

00:01:39,399 --> 00:01:42,669

death, and the formation
of chemical elements in the Milky Way.

31

00:01:43,236 --> 00:01:47,507

Out of 18 telescope proposals
that our Astrophysics Explorers program

32

00:01:47,507 --> 00:01:52,846
received in 2019, COSI is the only one
selected to continue into development.

33
00:01:53,213 --> 00:01:55,748
It is expected to launch in 2025.

34
00:01:56,883 --> 00:01:59,285
[Announcer: "Undocking confirmed."]

35
00:01:59,285 --> 00:02:03,857
[Announcer: "Soyuz MS 18 is now
free of the International Space Station."]

36
00:02:04,023 --> 00:02:08,461
On Oct. 17, a Russian Soyuz spacecraft
carrying cosmonaut Oleg

37
00:02:08,461 --> 00:02:12,999
Novitskiy of Roscosmos and Russian actress
Yulia Peresild and producer-director

38
00:02:12,999 --> 00:02:16,269
Klim Shipenko landed
safely in Kazakhstan –

39
00:02:16,269 --> 00:02:19,339
just hours after leaving
the International Space Station.

40
00:02:19,806 --> 00:02:22,442
The seven people remaining onboard
the station include

41
00:02:22,442 --> 00:02:26,012
NASA's Shane Kimbrough, Megan McArthur,
and Mark Vande Hei.

42
00:02:26,279 --> 00:02:27,413
The station is scheduled

43

00:02:27,413 --> 00:02:31,484

to get four more occupants later
this month, with the arrival of our SpaceX

44

00:02:31,484 --> 00:02:35,522

Crew-3 mission –
currently targeted for launch on Oct. 31.

45

00:02:36,823 --> 00:02:41,161

On Oct. 22, a Russian Progress
supply spacecraft that had undocked

46

00:02:41,161 --> 00:02:45,765

from the space station's Poisk module
two days earlier, redocked – this time

47

00:02:45,765 --> 00:02:49,903

to the station's recently installed
Nauka Multipurpose Laboratory Module.

48

00:02:50,403 --> 00:02:53,873

The maneuver provided an opportunity
to test and check out systems

49

00:02:53,873 --> 00:02:57,844

in the new module that are used
for orientation control of the station.

50

00:02:59,279 --> 00:03:01,514

NASA is sharing OpenET,

51

00:03:01,514 --> 00:03:05,652

a powerful, new, web-based platform
that uses publicly available data,

52

00:03:05,885 --> 00:03:10,423

to help those who rely on water resources
across the drought-stricken western U.S.

53

00:03:10,957 --> 00:03:14,961

OpenET measures evapotranspiration –
the combined process

54

00:03:15,061 --> 00:03:18,765

by which water is transferred
to the atmosphere through evaporation

55

00:03:18,765 --> 00:03:23,102

of surface water on land
and transpiration of moisture from plants.

56

00:03:23,536 --> 00:03:27,307

The tool puts NASA data
into the hands of farmers, water managers,

57

00:03:27,307 --> 00:03:30,810

conservation groups,
and others to accelerate improvements

58

00:03:30,810 --> 00:03:32,912

and innovations in water management.

59

00:03:34,747 --> 00:03:38,818

On Oct. 19, we held a ceremony
at Ellington Field, near our Johnson Space

60

00:03:38,818 --> 00:03:42,622

Center in Houston, to name
the hangar there that houses the agency's

61

00:03:42,622 --> 00:03:46,926

T-38 astronaut training jets
after late astronaut John Young.

62

00:03:47,093 --> 00:03:50,730

Young was a member of NASA's
second astronaut class, known

63

00:03:50,730 --> 00:03:54,534

as the "New Nine."

He walked on the Moon during Apollo 16,

64

00:03:54,667 --> 00:03:58,771

commanded the first space shuttle mission,

and became the first person to launch

65

00:03:58,771 --> 00:04:03,543

into space seven times – six from Earth,

and once from the surface of the Moon.

66

00:04:04,177 --> 00:04:07,180

That's what's up this week

@NASA ... For more on these