

The First NASA Videoconference

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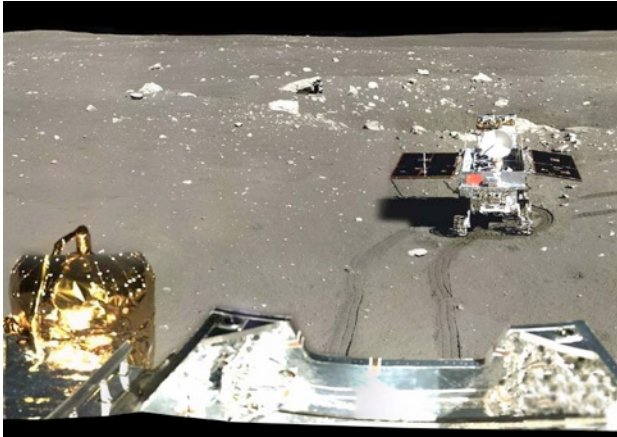
On the 15th of January there was a videoconference between the Rota College (Izmir, Turkey), School4Child (Lodz, Poland) and NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama in the U.S.A.. It was a historical day for both schools since it was their first videoconference with a NASA Center. Our school prepared for that during the classes conducted by Ms. Elzbieta Gwiazda-Szer . The classes and videoconference's theme was "Toys in Space". In class, students got familiar with Newton's three principles of dynamics, they learned about gravity and microgravity. In groups, students sought answers to questions concerning the behavior of their toys in space. Their



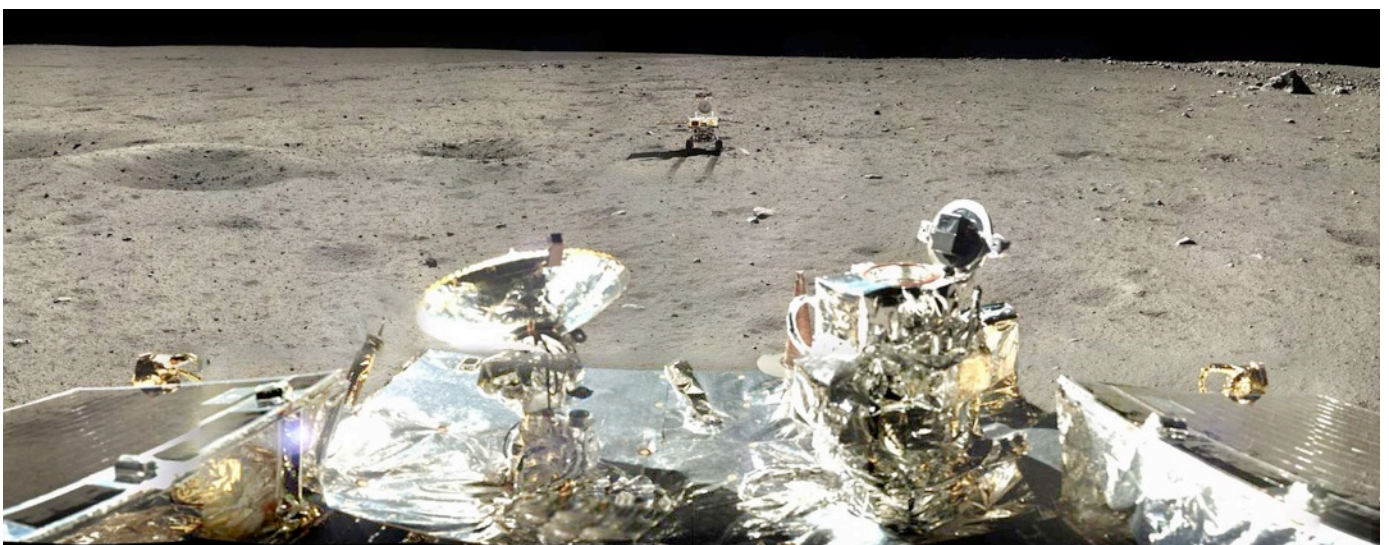
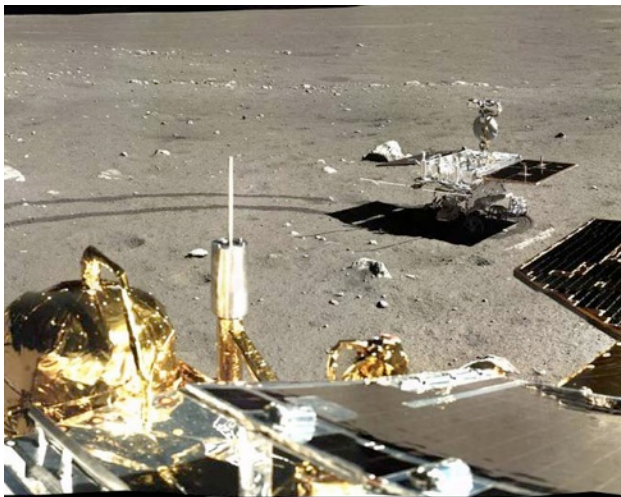
considerations related to a football , a jump rope , a kendama and a paper boomerang . Some students have modified their toys in order to improve the fun efficiency in microgravity. Our students also had the opportunity to meet with their ePals, with whom they are in touch via emails. This is the third year we have been partners of the program PSSP - Partner School Science Program. The videoconferencing has been received with great enthusiasm by both our students and students from Turkey.

Lunar Time Lapse Panorama including Yutu Rover

Image Credit: [CNSA](#), [Chinanews](#), [Kenneth Kremer](#) & [Marco Di Lorenzo](#)



Where has the Yutu rover been on the Moon? [Arriving](#) in 2013 mid-December, the Chinese [Yutu robotic rover](#) has spent some of the past month and a half exploring [Mare Imbrium](#) on [Earth's Moon](#). Because it uses [solar power](#), the mechanical [Jade Rabbit](#) goes into [sleep mode](#) to endure the two-week long lunar night. [Pictured above](#) is a digitally created time-lapse composite panorama showing the region surrounding the [Chang'e 3 lander](#), capturing the desk-sized rover in three positions. On the far right, [Yutu](#) is seen heading south to investigate [greener pastures](#), likely never to return to its lander again.



Despina, Moon of Neptune

Image Credit: [NASA](#), [JPL](#) - Processed Image Copyright: [Ted Stryk](#)



Despina is a tiny moon [of Neptune](#). A mere 148 kilometers across, [diminutive Despina](#) was discovered in 1989, in images from the [Voyager 2](#) spacecraft taken during its encounter with the solar system's most distant gas giant planet. [But looking through the Voyager 2 data 20 years later](#), amateur image processor and philosophy professor Ted Stryk discovered something no one had recognized before -- images that show the shadow of Despina in transit across [Neptune's blue cloud tops](#). His composite view of Despina and its shadow is composed of four [archival](#) frames taken on August 24, 1989, separated by nine minutes. Despina itself has been artificially brightened to make it easier to see. In ancient Greek mythology, [Despina is](#) a daughter of Poseidon, the Roman god Neptune.