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When did Artem

Artemis II launched on April 1, 2026, at 6:35 p.m. EDT (22:35 UTC) from Launch Complex 3 Kennedy Space Center in Florida. nasa.gov

This was the first crewed flight of NASA's Space Launch System (SLS) rocket and Orion spacecraft NASA astronauts Reid Wiseman (commander), Victor Glover (pilot), and Christina Koch, along wit astronaut Jeremy Hansen. The mission is a ~10-day lunar flyby test flight—the first crewed missic low Earth orbit since Apollo 17 in 1972. en.wikipedia.org

The launch occurred on the first day of the available window after earlier delays, and it went as pl no major issues reported. As of early April 2026 (current time around April 7), the crew has comp lunar flyby (closest approach on April 6) and is on the return leg, with splashdown expected arou 11. nasa.gov

For the most up-to-date mission status, check NASA's official Artemis II page or live updates.

23 web pages

What is the time stamp for the video at https://vi[illegible].com/amplify_video/2041583372003422[illegible] /720x12[illegible].W[illegible].mp4 released by NASA, and t

Think Harder

Ask anything

in your query).

The video timestamp shown in the bottom right corner of the image is 0:01 / 0:20 (1 secon second clip).

This clip comes from one of NASA's live external camera views (likely from the Orion spacecraft o feed during the Artemis II mission). It shows a view of Earth (left/lower portion, with clouds and la and the Moon (right side, large and detailed with craters), with a small bright object or feature cir near the edge of Earth's atmosphere/clouds.

Such short clips were commonly shared by NASA (or official accounts) during the mission for pub engagement—often highlighting views of Earth and the Moon together from Orion. The exact m broader mission is from the period when Orion was on its outbound or return trajectory, with bot visible in the same frame (common around the lunar flyby window on April 6, 2026, or nearby da circle appears to be an annotation added in the shared video to draw attention to a small detail (distant star, lens artifact, debris, or simply part of the scene).

The full video is only ~20 seconds long, so the screenshot captures nearly the start of it. If this is specific public X/Twitter post by NASA or a related account, the clip itself is a brief excerpt of the Orion camera feeds that ran during the ~10-day mission.

No more precise mission elapsed time (e.g., "T+ X days") is visible in the provided image. For con II launched on April 1, 2026, and the crew conducted lunar observations and flyby activities prima

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6.

If you have a link to the exact X post or more details from the video description, I can help narrov

59 web pages

Details of lunar flyby views

Orion camera systems overview

DemonstrableReality @flats

Grown ass men & wor

0:20

Here's a tweet with the moon earth transit... with artefacts shc moving across the back face of the moon. What can those be https://x.com/flatsmackin/status/2041648963783197094?s=2

Thought for 40s

The moving "artefacts" you're seeing in the tweet @flatsmackin **are small ice particles/debri Orion spacecraft itself.**

The tweet from @flatsmackin (a flat Earth/conspiracy account) shares the exact same ~20-seconc video clip we looked at earlier: an external camera view from the Artemis II Orion spacecraft shov (left/background with clouds/land) and the Moon (large on the right, cratered surface filling muc frame as the spacecraft moves relative to it). The poster captions it sarcastically as "Grown ass me to imply it's fake.

The "artefacts" are the small, bright (sometimes dark) specks/dots that appear and move quickly Moon's surface in the clip. You can see one highlighted with a red circle in the first frame of the v Earth in the earlier screenshot you uploaded). They zip across the lunar disk at noticeable speeds Moon itself appears relatively stable.

Why this happens (most likely explanation):

- **Frozen wastewater/ice crystals from spacecraft venting**: Orion (like the ISS, Shuttle, and other spa periodically vents treated wastewater (including urine that has been processed). In the vacuum of spac instantly freezes into tiny ice crystals or snow-like particles. Sunlight illuminates them, making them visible on camera.
- **Proximity + parallax effect**: These particles are *very close* to the camera lens (just meters away or le is ~200,000+ miles distant during the flyby. So even slow particle motion near the camera creates the streaks or crossings across the distant background.
- This is **completely normal and well-documented** in real space mission footage. NASA has openly s venting/particle footage from Artemis missions and earlier programs. It's the same phenomenon seen ISS live streams, Apollo-era clips, and other external spacecraft cameras.

Other less common but possible causes for similar specks:

- Small debris, dust, or outgassing from attitude control thrusters (RCS firings) or thermal vents.
- Cosmic ray hits on the camera sensor (can cause brief bright flashes or streaks, though usually not sus "moving" objects).
- Video compression artifacts or lens flare in the downlinked feed (less likely for distinct moving dots).

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These are **not** stars, satellites, UFOs, or evidence of CGI/fakery. The clip is genuine live external ca from Artemis II (released by NASA during the April 2026 lunar flyby). The Moon shown includes v far side (first time seen live by humans in this way), which matches the mission timeline.

Flat Earth/skeptic accounts often highlight these particles as "proof" of staging because they look at first glance—but they're a predictable byproduct of operating in space. NASA even plans for a this venting. If you watch longer unedited Orion feeds from the mission, you'll see the same thing

If you grab a specific timestamp from the video where the artefacts are clearest or want links to s examples from past missions, let me know!

Explain spacecraft venting mechanics

Similar artifacts in ISS footage

Well, in this video, they (looks like two) appear dark, even bla quite large and distant from the craft. . .

The two (or more) **dark/black specks** you're noticing in the video—appearing larger and seemin distant as they cross the Moon's surface—are still almost certainly **frozen ice particles from Ori wastewater venting**, just viewed under different lighting/angle conditions in this specific frame the clip.

Why they can look dark or black instead of bright/sparkly:

- **Lighting and phase**: These particles are tiny bits of frozen liquid (mostly pre-treated urine/water mix the vacuum, where they instantly freeze. When the Sun illuminates them directly from the camera's si they shine brightly like diamonds (the classic "sparkling snow" effect seen in many Artemis II and IS the Sun is at a different angle relative to the camera, or if the particle is in partial shadow/transit acros lit Moon, it can appear **silhouetted as dark** against the Moon's surface. The Moon here is strongly su terrain reflecting a lot of light), creating high contrast that makes nearby objects pop as black dots wh catching direct glare.
- **Camera exposure**: External spacecraft cameras are auto-exposed (or manually set) for the extremely Moon/Earth in direct sunlight. This overexposes faint or backlit objects, making small particles look rather than reflective. The same thing happens in many real space videos—particles aren't uniformly appearance changes rapidly with orientation, rotation, and position.
- **Size and parallax illusion**: They look "quite large and distant" because of how close they are to the c just a few meters away or less). Even millimeter- to centimeter-sized ice flakes, moving at low relativ the spacecraft, streak quickly across the distant Moon due to parallax. The brain interprets fast-movin objects against a stable far background as "big things far away." In reality, they're small, local debris.

This exact phenomenon was openly discussed and shown during Artemis II. NASA and the crew e demonstrated wastewater dumps live, with particles freezing and floating away. Similar venting h multiple times, and external cameras captured it repeatedly. It's the same process seen on the ISS other missions—completely routine and expected.

Less likely alternatives for truly dark particles:

- **Other spacecraft debris** — Paint flecks, insulation bits, or thermal blanket material dislodged during These can appear dark if not highly reflective.
- **Thruster firings (RCS)** — Attitude control jets can eject small darkish particles or create brief plume

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- **Cosmic ray hits or sensor noise** — Unlikely for sustained "moving" objects that track consistently a

They're **not** distant objects like satellites, asteroids, or "UFOs" (the Moon is hundreds of thousanc away; anything truly distant would move far more slowly or not at all relative to the lunar disk in a clip).

The tweet video is a short public excerpt from one of Orion's external high-res cameras during th period (around April 6, 2026). Conspiracy-focused accounts often zoom in on these particles as "p fakeness, but they're a well-documented byproduct of human spaceflight in vacuum. NASA has r plenty of similar footage, and the crew even commented on the "shimmering" particles in some i

If you pause the video at the exact moments where the dark ones appear and describe their moti more (e.g., do they tumble, change brightness, or follow a straight line?), or share a screenshot of frame, I can analyze it further. These are normal space engineering realities, not anomalies.

44 web pages

Explore wastewater venting history

Compare ISS particle footage

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