



1

00:00:02,630 --> 00:00:07,250

Good Thursday morning from the International Space Station flight control room in Houston.

2

00:00:07,250 --> 00:00:09,070

This is mission control.

3

00:00:09,070 --> 00:00:11,350

You're looking at the room
from the back of the room,

4

00:00:11,350 --> 00:00:16,880

a sweeping pan across the flight
control team consoles as each member

5

00:00:16,880 --> 00:00:22,270

of this flight control team watches over
systems aboard the International Space Station.

6

00:00:22,270 --> 00:00:28,180

The team today is once again led
by flight director Royce Renfrew --

7

00:00:28,180 --> 00:00:30,870

see him sitting there in the white shirt.

8

00:00:30,870 --> 00:00:35,910

He is overseeing this team throughout
the morning and early afternoon.

9

00:00:35,910 --> 00:00:40,520

He's joined by Hal Getzleman once again,
and Hal is serving as the voice link,

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00:00:40,520 --> 00:00:43,240

the communications link between this team

11

00:00:43,240 --> 00:00:46,430

and the crew onboard the

International Space Station.

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00:00:46,430 --> 00:00:54,480

The International Space Station traveling
240 miles above the Southern Ocean

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00:00:54,480 --> 00:01:01,470

as it heads toward the Tasmanian
coastline from the Southwest.

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00:01:01,470 --> 00:01:07,480

The vantage point offers a sunrise and
sunset every 45 minutes to the crew on board

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00:01:07,480 --> 00:01:16,840

as the station circles the Earth every one hour
and 32 minutes, and that is an orbital velocity,

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00:01:16,840 --> 00:01:23,550

equates to an orbital velocity of about 17,000
miles per hour or about 5 miles per second.

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00:01:24,680 --> 00:01:30,850

The crew on board serving as Expedition
30 includes Commander Dan Burbank

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00:01:30,850 --> 00:01:35,000

and two Russian colleagues that
he arrived at the station with.

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00:01:35,000 --> 00:01:39,250

Those are Anton Shkaplerov
and Anatoly Ivanishin.

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00:01:39,250 --> 00:01:43,310

They now have been aboard
the station for 122 days,

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00:01:43,310 --> 00:01:46,490

and they've been in space now for 124 days.

22
00:01:46,490 --> 00:01:52,980
The other three crew members that joined
them in this past December, late December,

23
00:01:52,980 --> 00:01:58,230
was Russian cosmonaut Oleg
Kononenko, Andre Kuipers who you saw

24
00:01:58,230 --> 00:02:02,280
at the intro of the ISS update hour.

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00:02:02,280 --> 00:02:05,830
He is from the Netherlands,
and US astronaut Don Pettit.

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00:02:05,830 --> 00:02:09,250
They are in their 84th day aboard the station.

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00:02:09,250 --> 00:02:13,090
86 days for those three crew members in space.

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00:02:13,090 --> 00:02:16,630
The first three are scheduled
to come home at the end of April

29
00:02:16,630 --> 00:02:22,860
and the other three are scheduled
to come home in early July.

30
00:02:22,860 --> 00:02:28,010
Burbank's day consisted of measuring how
astronauts interpret visual information

31
00:02:28,010 --> 00:02:32,620
in the microgravity environment of space
as part of the Scaling Body Related Actions

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00:02:32,620 --> 00:02:37,080

In The Absence Of Gravity
Experiment known as Passages.

33
00:02:37,080 --> 00:02:42,040
He also prepped the station's high rate
communication system for some cable routings.

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00:02:42,040 --> 00:02:46,990
Later he will join the rest of his crew in a
long-distance teleconference with the folks

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00:02:46,990 --> 00:02:51,020
on the ground, focusing on program science.

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00:02:51,020 --> 00:02:54,830
That to review all the onboard
science investigations.

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00:02:54,830 --> 00:03:00,660
Pettit's day focused on lighting fires in
space as part of the periodic investigations

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00:03:00,660 --> 00:03:03,900
into how controlled flames
behave in microgravity.

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00:03:03,900 --> 00:03:06,430
That's known as the SLICE experiment.

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00:03:06,430 --> 00:03:12,180
Results from these investigations hopefully
will lead to improvements in technologies here

41
00:03:12,180 --> 00:03:18,490
on the ground that are aimed at reducing
pollution emissions while also improving the

42
00:03:18,490 --> 00:03:22,880
burning efficiency for a
wide variety of industries.

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00:03:22,880 --> 00:03:29,030
Kuipers divided his time today with maintenance work on the Fluid Physics Experiment Facility

44
00:03:29,030 --> 00:03:33,710
and also setting up equipment so that each crew member could weigh themselves

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00:03:33,710 --> 00:03:38,550
which is a periodic task throughout their stays on orbit.

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00:03:38,550 --> 00:03:40,460
The Russian crew members continued work

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00:03:40,460 --> 00:03:43,760
in the Mini Research Module number one known as Rassvet.

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00:03:43,760 --> 00:03:50,080
The communication system in that module, and they also installed a stowage drawer as well.

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00:03:50,080 --> 00:03:56,610
They're also performing routine housekeeping chores on the Russian segment of the station.

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00:03:56,610 --> 00:04:01,630
Here on the ground our European Space Agency partner is just getting underway

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00:04:01,630 --> 00:04:05,520
with its launch readiness review for the next visiting vehicle

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00:04:05,520 --> 00:04:08,400
to the International Space Station, the ATV-3,

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00:04:08,400 --> 00:04:13,110
the Automated Transfer Vehicle
known as the Edoardo Amaldi.

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00:04:13,110 --> 00:04:16,550
If all goes well with the launch
readiness review it will be cleared

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00:04:16,550 --> 00:04:20,690
for launch next Thursday,
late at night US central time

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00:04:20,690 --> 00:04:27,270
at 11:34 central, 12:34 a.m. Friday, March 23.

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00:04:27,270 --> 00:04:33,670
That would lead to a docking with the station
about six days later in the early evening

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00:04:33,670 --> 00:04:40,130
of Wednesday, March 28 with a docking
time of 5:34 p.m. central time.

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00:04:40,130 --> 00:04:43,790
So that's all the activities that's
going on on-orbit and here on the ground

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00:04:43,790 --> 00:04:51,570
as the station is operating in excellent
shape, circling the Earth every 92 minutes

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00:04:51,570 --> 00:04:57,560
from this vantage point, traveling 17,000 miles
per hour as a team of flight controllers watches

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00:04:57,560 --> 00:04:59,810
over all those systems in support