



1  
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:02,240  
Over the last two decades, 15

2  
00:00:02,275 --> 00:00:04,446  
countries from around the world,

3  
00:00:04,481 --> 00:00:06,774  
led by the United States, have

4  
00:00:06,809 --> 00:00:08,622  
combined their resources to

5  
00:00:08,657 --> 00:00:10,246  
create the International Space

6  
00:00:10,281 --> 00:00:12,053  
Station orbiting more than 200

7  
00:00:12,088 --> 00:00:14,437  
miles above the planet. Since

8  
00:00:14,472 --> 00:00:16,142  
the completion of the station's

9  
00:00:16,177 --> 00:00:18,206  
assembly in 2011, it has become

10  
00:00:18,241 --> 00:00:19,541  
an operational research

11  
00:00:19,576 --> 00:00:21,710  
laboratory. As astronauts conduct

12  
00:00:21,745 --> 00:00:23,774  
experiments - called payloads for

13  
00:00:23,809 --> 00:00:25,997

researchers around the globe, they

14

00:00:26,032 --> 00:00:27,581

are assisted by the folks here in

15

00:00:27,616 --> 00:00:29,229

the Payload Operations Integration

16

00:00:29,264 --> 00:00:31,157

Center at NASA's Marshall Space

17

00:00:31,192 --> 00:00:33,358

Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

18

00:00:33,393 --> 00:00:35,054

Teams in this science command

19

00:00:35,089 --> 00:00:37,798

post work around the clock, 365

20

00:00:37,833 --> 00:00:39,870

days a year and can even perform

21

00:00:39,905 --> 00:00:41,901

some research remotely while the

22

00:00:41,936 --> 00:00:43,909

crew sleeps. Space station

23

00:00:43,944 --> 00:00:45,645

operations are managed in 6 month

24

00:00:45,680 --> 00:00:48,390

periods called expeditions. The

25

00:00:48,425 --> 00:00:50,062

arrival of each new space station

26

00:00:50,097 --> 00:00:52,237

crew signifies the start of a new

27

00:00:52,272 --> 00:00:55,126

expedition. Each expedition has

28

00:00:55,161 --> 00:00:57,421

more than 200 experiments, and

29

00:00:57,456 --> 00:00:58,757

the team here in the Payload

30

00:00:58,792 --> 00:01:00,589

Operations Integration Center is

31

00:01:00,624 --> 00:01:02,261

the focal point for U.S. science

32

00:01:02,296 --> 00:01:04,822

activities. Coordinating research

33

00:01:04,857 --> 00:01:06,717

requires communication links with

34

00:01:06,752 --> 00:01:08,478

the crew and with scientists around

35

00:01:08,513 --> 00:01:10,702

the world. But most importantly, it

36

00:01:10,737 --> 00:01:12,589

requires the expertise of a trained

37

00:01:12,624 --> 00:01:14,717

ground crew led by the Payload

38

00:01:14,752 --> 00:01:17,005

Operations Director. Im kind of like

39

00:01:17,040 --> 00:01:19,229

conductor of an orchestra. I make

40

00:01:19,264 --> 00:01:21,110

sure all the individual musicians

41

00:01:21,145 --> 00:01:22,822

are playing their parts, and that

42

00:01:22,857 --> 00:01:24,526

were all playing the same song.

43

00:01:24,561 --> 00:01:26,982

As leader of the team, I guide

44

00:01:27,017 --> 00:01:28,693

payload activities aboard the space

45

00:01:28,728 --> 00:01:31,005

station. And to do this, I work very

46

00:01:31,040 --> 00:01:33,261

closely with the flight director at

47

00:01:33,296 --> 00:01:35,614

Mission Control in Houston, our

48

00:01:35,649 --> 00:01:37,582

international partners and scientists

49

00:01:37,617 --> 00:01:39,774

all over the globe to integrate the

50

00:01:39,809 --> 00:01:41,910

other activities with the science

51  
00:01:41,945 --> 00:01:44,132  
research. While the POD is working

52  
00:01:44,167 --> 00:01:46,149  
on the big picture, the Operations

53  
00:01:46,184 --> 00:01:47,709  
Controller makes sure the

54  
00:01:47,744 --> 00:01:49,293  
day-to-day activities needed for

55  
00:01:49,328 --> 00:01:50,925  
space station research are

56  
00:01:50,960 --> 00:01:52,790  
unfolding as planned. If youve

57  
00:01:52,825 --> 00:01:53,958  
ever been on a trip with a tight

58  
00:01:53,993 --> 00:01:55,037  
schedule you probably understand

59  
00:01:55,072 --> 00:01:56,470  
how difficult it is to stick to that

60  
00:01:56,505 --> 00:01:58,462  
schedule. Almost everyday is a tight

61  
00:01:58,497 --> 00:01:59,701  
schedule for the crew members on

62  
00:01:59,736 --> 00:02:01,781  
board the space station. We as

63  
00:02:01,816 --> 00:02:03,061

operations controllers are

64

00:02:03,096 --> 00:02:04,717  
responsible for ensuring that the

65

00:02:04,752 --> 00:02:05,902  
crew safely perform those

66

00:02:05,937 --> 00:02:07,405  
activities as they are scheduled.

67

00:02:07,440 --> 00:02:08,478  
As with any complicated

68

00:02:08,513 --> 00:02:09,790  
operations, you probably know

69

00:02:09,825 --> 00:02:11,870  
issues can come up. We also help

70

00:02:11,905 --> 00:02:12,990  
the crew work through those

71

00:02:13,025 --> 00:02:15,053  
issues safely and to get back to

72

00:02:15,088 --> 00:02:17,357  
the scheduled activities. Those

73

00:02:17,392 --> 00:02:18,317  
issues can range from the

74

00:02:18,352 --> 00:02:19,661  
hardware that they are using,

75

00:02:19,696 --> 00:02:21,189  
software that may be running, or

76

00:02:21,224 --> 00:02:22,942

even the procedures they are

77

00:02:22,977 --> 00:02:24,918

using. We even have a mockup

78

00:02:24,953 --> 00:02:26,702

nearby of the Destiny Laboratory.

79

00:02:26,737 --> 00:02:28,861

It allows us to run through those

80

00:02:28,896 --> 00:02:30,573

fix actions to make sure they're

81

00:02:30,608 --> 00:02:32,485

good or even run through normal

82

00:02:32,520 --> 00:02:33,901

procedures to make sure theyre

83

00:02:33,936 --> 00:02:36,173

more efficient. The voice of the

84

00:02:36,208 --> 00:02:38,022

operations center is the Payload

85

00:02:38,057 --> 00:02:40,278

Communications Manager, also

86

00:02:40,313 --> 00:02:42,270

known as the PAYCOM. Im the one

87

00:02:42,305 --> 00:02:43,806

guy in this room that gets to talk

88

00:02:43,841 --> 00:02:45,686



to the astronauts on a daily basis.

89

00:02:45,721 --> 00:02:48,013

We discuss the science experiments

90

00:02:48,048 --> 00:02:49,749

that they run, answer any questions

91

00:02:49,784 --> 00:02:51,630

that they may have, and relay any

92

00:02:51,665 --> 00:02:53,606

information that needs to go up to

93

00:02:53,641 --> 00:02:55,398

the crew. So its very neat to

94

00:02:55,433 --> 00:02:57,126

get to build a relationship with

95

00:02:57,161 --> 00:02:59,558

them before and during their

96

00:02:59,593 --> 00:03:01,198

six-month stay on board station.

97

00:03:01,233 --> 00:03:02,661

We like to say we have

98

00:03:02,696 --> 00:03:04,149

friends in high places.

99

00:03:04,184 --> 00:03:06,293

With all those experiments, you

100

00:03:06,328 --> 00:03:07,934

can just imagine how much data has

101  
00:03:07,969 --> 00:03:10,077  
to be collected, and the DMC or

102  
00:03:10,112 --> 00:03:12,238  
Data Management Coordinator makes

103  
00:03:12,273 --> 00:03:14,662  
sure all that gets back to Earth.

104  
00:03:14,697 --> 00:03:16,438  
I route the data and video from the

105  
00:03:16,473 --> 00:03:18,381  
International Space Station to

106  
00:03:18,416 --> 00:03:19,437  
ground systems so that people

107  
00:03:19,472 --> 00:03:21,109  
across the world can see it. While

108  
00:03:21,144 --> 00:03:22,926  
on station, astronauts do a lot of

109  
00:03:22,961 --> 00:03:25,062  
experiments and I route some of

110  
00:03:25,097 --> 00:03:26,694  
that video so we have insight as

111  
00:03:26,729 --> 00:03:29,150  
to what they're doing. They also

112  
00:03:29,185 --> 00:03:30,894  
do a lot of television interviews and

113  
00:03:30,929 --> 00:03:32,925

I route that video so that you may

114

00:03:32,960 --> 00:03:35,053

see it in your home. Most

115

00:03:35,088 --> 00:03:36,317

experiments on the space

116

00:03:36,352 --> 00:03:37,789

station are installed in different

117

00:03:37,824 --> 00:03:39,966

sections called racks. The Payload

118

00:03:40,001 --> 00:03:42,326

Rack Officer, or PRO helps with

119

00:03:42,361 --> 00:03:44,966

operations in those rack facilities.

120

00:03:45,001 --> 00:03:46,678

Many of the racks and experiments,

121

00:03:46,713 --> 00:03:48,278

including the Destiny laboratory

122

00:03:48,313 --> 00:03:49,701

were built and tested here at

123

00:03:49,736 --> 00:03:51,261

Marshall. We can do certain

124

00:03:51,296 --> 00:03:52,613

command functions from the

125

00:03:52,648 --> 00:03:54,222

ground to assist the crew and

126

00:03:54,257 --> 00:03:55,901

we also have hardware on the

127

00:03:55,936 --> 00:03:57,262

ground that we can use to mirror

128

00:03:57,297 --> 00:03:59,134

crew functions so that we can help

129

00:03:59,169 --> 00:04:01,045

them if they have any questions or

130

00:04:01,080 --> 00:04:02,726

issues during experiment

131

00:04:02,761 --> 00:04:04,613

operations. We monitor commands

132

00:04:04,648 --> 00:04:06,485

as they go up to station and we

133

00:04:06,520 --> 00:04:08,349

view rack data as it comes down

134

00:04:08,384 --> 00:04:09,709

from station so that we can make

135

00:04:09,744 --> 00:04:11,782

sure all experiments remain safe

136

00:04:11,817 --> 00:04:13,494

and operational. The Lead

137

00:04:13,529 --> 00:04:15,021

Increment Scientist Representative

138

00:04:15,056 --> 00:04:17,045

liaisons between the ISS lead

139

00:04:17,080 --> 00:04:18,950  
scientist for the expedition, the

140

00:04:18,985 --> 00:04:20,613  
payload operations center, and

141

00:04:20,648 --> 00:04:22,333  
the scientists with experiments in

142

00:04:22,368 --> 00:04:24,253  
space. I live in Houston and work

143

00:04:24,288 --> 00:04:26,358  
in Huntsville for 3 week rotations.

144

00:04:26,393 --> 00:04:28,262  
Whenever issues arise, we have

145

00:04:28,297 --> 00:04:30,397  
to make a decision quickly, so we

146

00:04:30,432 --> 00:04:31,741  
have to be very familiar with

147

00:04:31,776 --> 00:04:33,453  
space station research priorities.

148

00:04:33,488 --> 00:04:35,285  
The goal of our team is to

149

00:04:35,320 --> 00:04:37,333  
maximize a science return on

150

00:04:37,368 --> 00:04:39,197  
space station and to verify that

151

00:04:39,232 --> 00:04:40,574

scientists from all over the world

152

00:04:40,609 --> 00:04:42,158

are satisfied with their results.

153

00:04:42,193 --> 00:04:43,982

The real-time planning function is

154

00:04:44,017 --> 00:04:45,606

carried out by the Timeline Change

155

00:04:45,641 --> 00:04:47,630

Officer. As you know, even the best

156

00:04:47,665 --> 00:04:49,502

plans sometimes change. When this

157

00:04:49,537 --> 00:04:51,293

happens on the space station, I am

158

00:04:51,328 --> 00:04:52,733

the one who has to come up with

159

00:04:52,768 --> 00:04:54,062

a new plan, but I don't do this

160

00:04:54,097 --> 00:04:55,981

alone. I work with my team here

161

00:04:56,016 --> 00:04:57,286

to review plans before they are

162

00:04:57,321 --> 00:04:59,325

performed on board. When changes have

163

00:04:59,360 --> 00:05:00,813

to be made, I coordinate with NASA

164

00:05:00,848 --> 00:05:02,614

control centers and scientists across

165

00:05:02,649 --> 00:05:04,605

the globe to devise the best plan for

166

00:05:04,640 --> 00:05:06,821

all of the experiments. And of

167

00:05:06,856 --> 00:05:08,653

course, since the space station is the

168

00:05:08,688 --> 00:05:11,101

size of a five-bedroom house,

169

00:05:11,136 --> 00:05:12,790

someone has to keep track of

170

00:05:12,825 --> 00:05:13,878

everything needed for

171

00:05:13,913 --> 00:05:16,014

experiments. For U.S. payloads that's

172

00:05:16,049 --> 00:05:18,446

a job for the Stowage Engineer. Have

173

00:05:18,481 --> 00:05:19,950

you ever lost anything inside your

174

00:05:19,985 --> 00:05:22,413

house? Come on, we all have. Now

175

00:05:22,448 --> 00:05:24,085

imagine trying to keep up with all

176  
00:05:24,120 --> 00:05:25,749  
of your household items from over

177  
00:05:25,784 --> 00:05:28,134  
200 miles away! As a stowage

178  
00:05:28,169 --> 00:05:29,517  
engineer, that's what we do

179  
00:05:29,552 --> 00:05:31,606  
everyday. We provide the crew

180  
00:05:31,641 --> 00:05:33,213  
with locations for all their tools,

181  
00:05:33,248 --> 00:05:34,925  
parts, and materials required to do

182  
00:05:34,960 --> 00:05:37,453  
their job. Now what happens when

183  
00:05:37,488 --> 00:05:39,277  
something gets lost you say?

184  
00:05:39,312 --> 00:05:40,845  
That's when we have to go back

185  
00:05:40,880 --> 00:05:42,021  
through our database to try to find

186  
00:05:42,056 --> 00:05:43,877  
the last time and location that the

187  
00:05:43,912 --> 00:05:45,413  
tool was used, so hopefully we

188  
00:05:45,448 --> 00:05:47,181



can track it down. Each year,

189

00:05:47,216 --> 00:05:49,054

hundreds of science experiments

190

00:05:49,089 --> 00:05:50,662

are conducted on the International

191

00:05:50,697 --> 00:05:52,382

Space Station, which already has

192

00:05:52,417 --> 00:05:54,245

broken records for the hours of

193

00:05:54,280 --> 00:05:56,413

science conducted by humans in

194

00:05:56,448 --> 00:05:58,638

a space laboratory. The people

195

00:05:58,673 --> 00:06:00,358

working in the Payload Operations