

ISS Science Payload Command & Data Handling Paul Muri, Deputy System Manager ISS C&DH NASA Johnson Space Center

Background

The Command and Data Handing (C&DH) avionics system enables reliable data distribution of the many science payloads installed aboard the ISS. International Space Station science payload experiments are conducted internally and externally:

- Internal science payloads are commonly stored in International Standard Payload Racks (ISPRs). The common ISPRs are known as Expedite the Processing of Experiments to Space Station (EXPRESS) racks.
- External science payloads are commonly stored in one of four Express Logistics Carriers (ELCs)

These internal racks and external storage carriers send data through three main media Mil-Std-1553, Fiber / High Rate Data Link (HRDL), or ethernet.

MIL-STD-1553B

The standard interfaces to the ISPRs include a MIL-STD-1553B Payload Bus that uses twisted shielded wire pairs. Commands to the payloads from the ground, crew, and onboard automated procedures are delivered via this 1553B connection as are health, status, safety, and ancillary data types. Each payload location is allowed one remote terminal on the bus. Payloads send health and status on the 1553 bus to Payload Multiplexers Demultiplexers (MDMs). The 1553 bus support a maximum of 1Mbps data rate. The PL MDMs then mux the data to the top command and control MDMs, and then downlink on S-band to the ground station.

Fiber / High Rate Data Link (HRDL)

Each ISPR is provided optical fiber that connects rack iPEHGs to an input and output port on the iAPS for distribution of data between racks or for downlinking via the Ku-band system. Many rack PEHGs have been upgrade to iPEHG, increasing the data rate from 10Mbps to 100Mbps.

Ethernet Joint Station LAN (JSL)

An 802.3 local area network is distributed to the ISPR locations within the U.S. Lab, JEM, and Columbus for telemetry, file transfer, and laptop communications. The ethernet LAN has been upgraded from 10Mbps to 100Mbps, and there is an upcoming plan for 1Gbps data rate LAN.

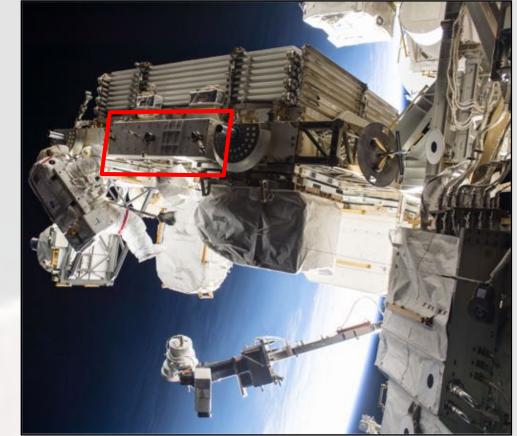
- The Ethernet interface is a more common and easier interface to implement for payload developers already familiar with Ethernet protocol in their labs
- The Ethernet interface allows for a more distributed payload architecture. Connections can be placed in locations not serviced by the 1553 bus

Gigabit ethernet

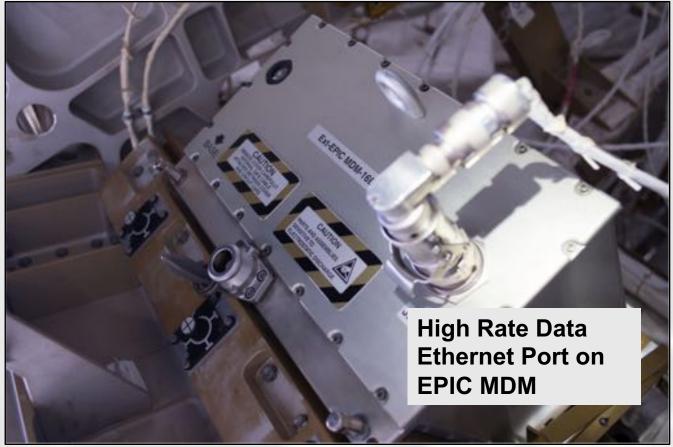
The legacy Automated Payload Switch (APS) was a switching device used to route ISS payload data. The data comes in on 44 fiber optic input channels and is output on 36 fiber optic output channels. Data from any one of the inputs can be routed to one or more of the outputs. The legacy APS power supply limits the maximum number of routes to 20. The iAPS replaces the APS controller and switch matrix cards to alleviate inefficiencies of the legacy APS. Several low rate input data channels may be combined into one aggregated

output channel which improves the overall data throughput. A new power supply allows as many as 24 routes to be created. A High-Speed Data Interface, implemented as 1000Base CX Gigabit Ethernet, provides connectivity to the Ku-band Integrated Communications Unit (ICU).

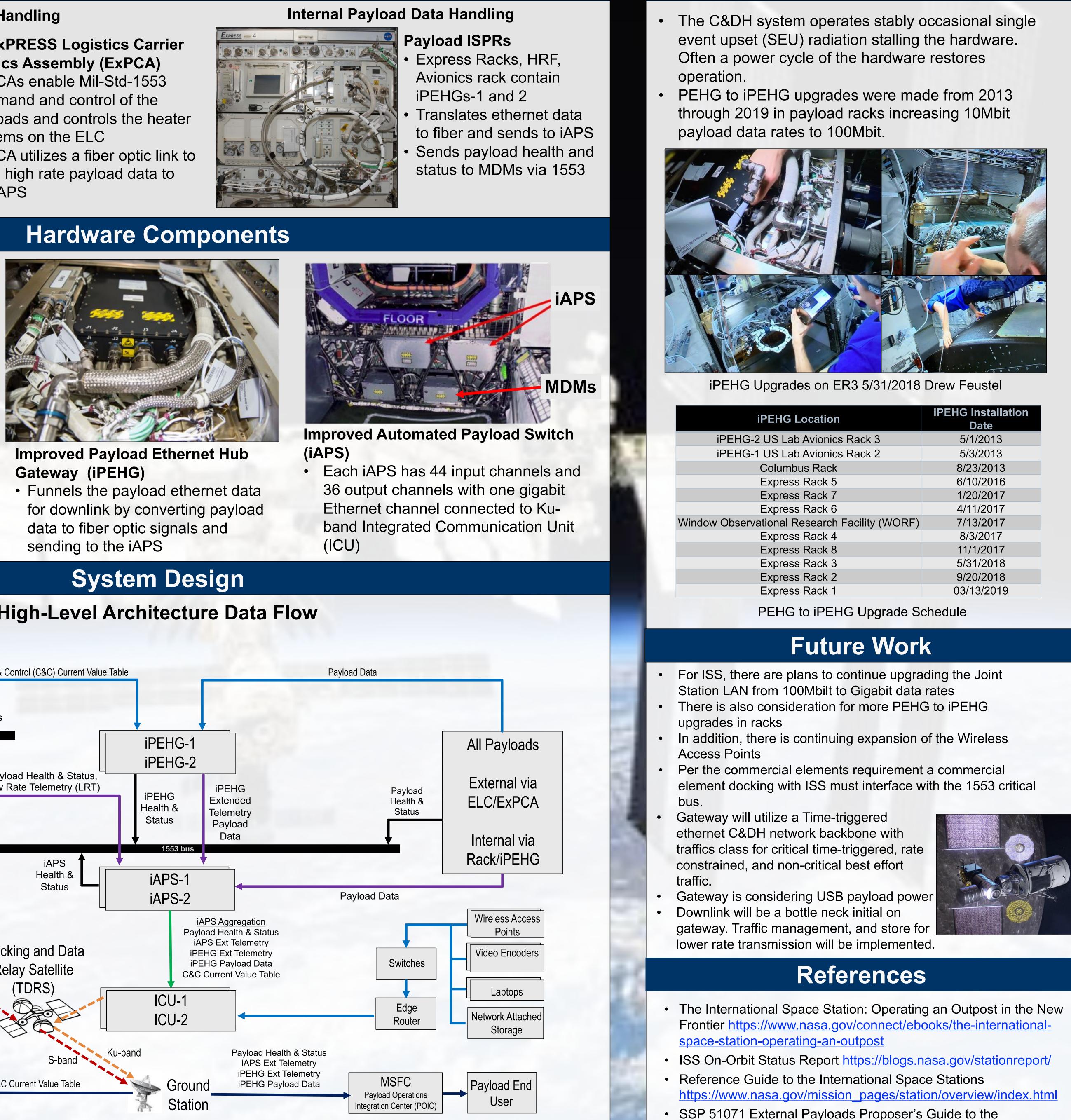
Payload Data Handling

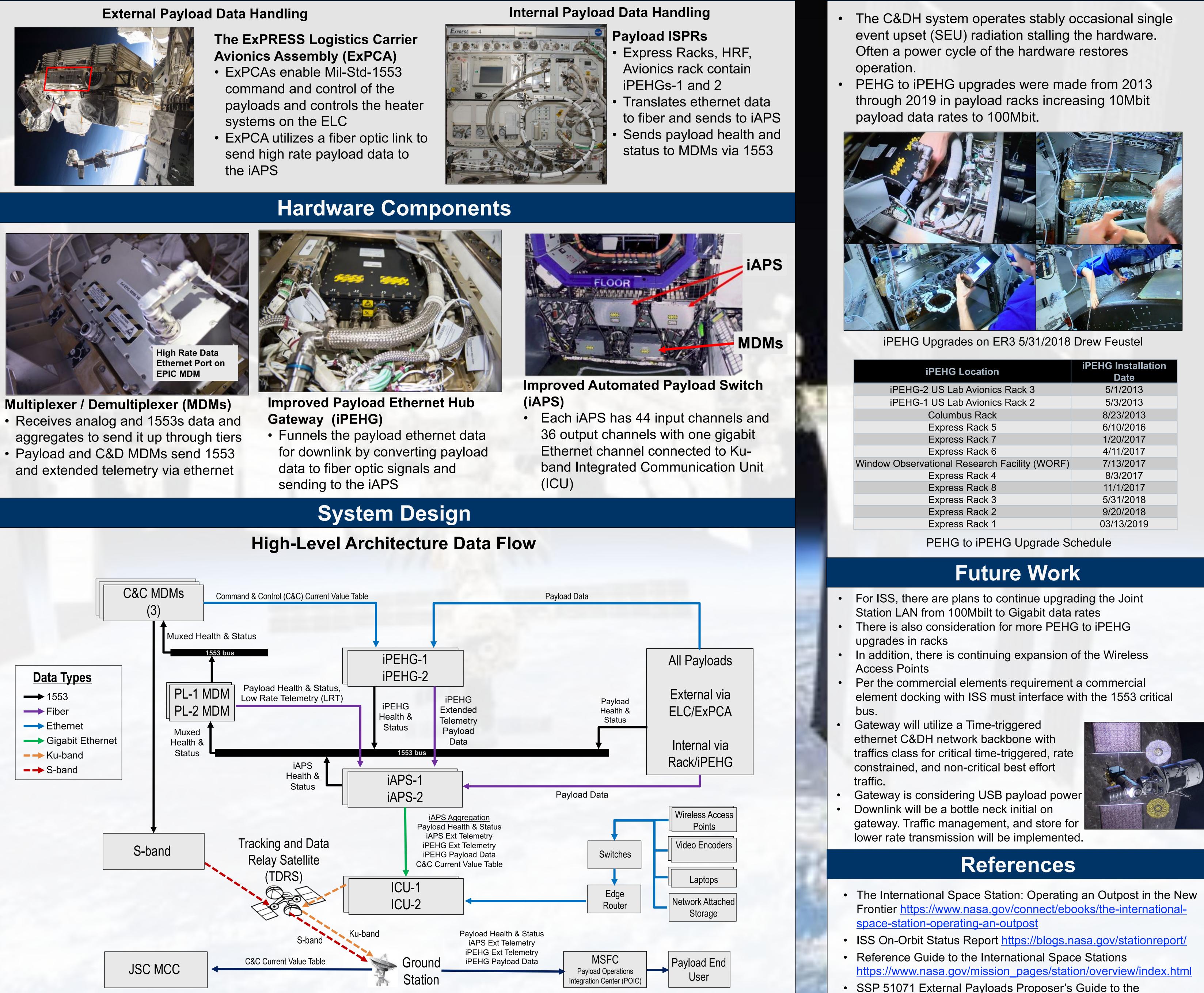


- command and control of the systems on the ELC
- send high rate payload data to the iAPS



- Payload and C&D MDMs send 1553





Results

iPEHG Location	iPEHG Installation Date
iPEHG-2 US Lab Avionics Rack 3	5/1/2013
iPEHG-1 US Lab Avionics Rack 2	5/3/2013
Columbus Rack	8/23/2013
Express Rack 5	6/10/2016
Express Rack 7	1/20/2017
Express Rack 6	4/11/2017
ndow Observational Research Facility (WORF)	7/13/2017
Express Rack 4	8/3/2017
Express Rack 8	11/1/2017
Express Rack 3	5/31/2018
Express Rack 2	9/20/2018
Express Rack 1	03/13/2019

International Space Station