ANDROGYNOUS PERIPHERAL Docking System (APDS)

Андрогинная Периферийная система Стыковки (АПСС)

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THE SOYUZ-APOLLO ANDROGYNOUS PERIPHERAL DOCKING SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED HERE. PRESENTED ARE THE OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SYSTEM AND THE DOCKING SEQUENCE. THE DOCKING SPACE-CRAFT CREW PROCEDURES FOR THE ELIMINATION OF SYSTEM MALFUNC-TIONS ARE DEFINED. 11/3





AN ANDROGYNOUS PERIPHERAL DOCKING SYSTEM, furtheron referred to as "the docking system", is intended for the Soyuz and Apollo docking and undocking after termination of their joint flight.

During docking, the system provides for attenuation, capture, alignment, spacecraft retraction, and interface sealing.

When undocking, it provides for separation and pushing apart of the spacecraft.

The system will ensure docking if the parameters at close approach do not exceed the following figures:

- range rate 0.05 0.3 m/sec;
- longitudinal axis displacement-300 mm;
- pitch, yaw and roll misalignment 7°;
- pitch, yaw and roll angular rates -1°/sec for the active spacecraft; 0.1°/sec for the passive spacecraft;
- lateral relative rate 0.1 m/sec.

The docking system consists of a docking assembly, an automatic unit, controls and displays.

The docking mechanism of the docking assembly includes:

- a ring with three guides;

- six rod interaction mechanisms mounted on the ring and body;

- three capture latch electric drives;

- three body-mount latch electric drives.

The guide ring is mounted on six moving rods and is controlled by means of a differential drive.

The body and structural ring make up the transfer tunnel which is closed from inside by a hatch.

The structural ring mounts:

- an interface sealing;

- a guide pin and a socket providing for the spacecraft final alignment;

- spring thrusters;

- an interface electric connector fixture;

- undocking, contact, and seal sensors;

- latch mechanisms with active and passive hooks.

The ring mounts ring alignment sensors.

For passive docking, the ring is retracted. For active docking, the ring is extended to the initial position for docking.

When the rings are aligned, the capture latches engage body-mount latches. It results in the ring capture.

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After attenuation, the ring is retracted until the seals get in contact. The rubber seal is pressure-sealed with the help of the pressurization drive.

The electric drive closes, by means of cables, the active hooks of the latch mechanism which engage passive hooks of the Apollo.

For undocking, the hooks of the capture latches or the body mount latches open. The spacecraft are pushed apart by spring thrusters. At the same time, the Soyuz micro engines are ignited for separation.

The docking assemblies of the Soyuz and Apello spacecraft are similiar in design.

The Soyuz mounts ball screw actuators, as distinguished from the Apollo independent hydraulic attenuators, and electric drive with cable rigging for ring retraction.

The Soyuz docking assembly is also characterized by electric drives of body mount and capture latches and by the use of pyrotechnics applied to capture latches and hooks for back up undocking.

The automatic unit and controls provide for automatic and manual docking.

In automatic operation, the automatic unit logic device generates control signals to initiate subsequent operations if the previous operations have been carried out. The command/ signal device and instrument board display information of the status of system mechanisms and the fulfilment of operations.

In the case of manual docking, the following commands can be carried out by the crew with

the help of the command/signal device:

- DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY
- LATCH CLOSING
- RETRACTION
- HOOK CLOSING
- UNDOCKING
- SYSTEM BLOCKING OFF
- RING EXTENSION
- LATCH OPENING
- HOOK OPENING
- CLEARANCE FOR BACKUP UNDOCKING
- BACKUP OPENING OF PASSIVE HOOKS.

If necessary, some control commands can be issued to the spacecraft from the ground through the command/signal radio link.

The above-mentioned commands are accompanied by appropriate lights. The command/signal device has also the following lights:

- TRANSFER HATCH CLOSED
- PASSIVE READINESS

- ACTIVE READINESS

- RING ALIGNED

- CAPTURE

- INTERFACE ALIGNED

- INTERPACE SEALED.

All these lights serve to inform the crew members:

- of the system status at the given moment;

- of the beginning and progress of operation;

- of the result of operation.

When ready for passive docking, the guide ring is retracted, the active hooks of the structural latches are fully open, the body mount latches are closed (ready for docking), the PASSIVE READINESS light of the command/signal device is ON.

Now let's consider the operations sequence of the system.

When the DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY command is given, the DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY light of the command/signal device goes ON.

The active Apollo spacecraft approaches the Soyuz. When the spacecraft get in contact and the ring alignment sensors trip, the CAPTURE LIGHT goes on.

After attenuation, alignment of the spacecraft and retraction by the Apollo hook drive,

the seal sensors operate. The INTERFACE ALIGNED light of the command/signal device goes on. As the Apollo hooks close, the interface seal sensors switch on the INTERFACE SEALED light on the command/signal device. The power supply of the system is turned off and all the lights go off except for the PASSIVE READINESS light.

For undocking, the crew give the command: DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY. The lights DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY, INTERFACE SEALED, INTERFACE ALIGNED, CAPTURE will go on.

As the Apollo hooks open, the seal sensors are first released, the INTERFACE SEALED light goes off, then the seal contact sensors trip and the INTERFACE ALIGNED light goes off.

As the rings separate, the ring slignment sensors are released and the CAPTURE light goes off. The system power supply is turned off and the DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY light goes off. The PASSIVE READINESS light is on.

Before the Soyuz and Apollo test docking the Soyuz brings its docking system to active readiness. The ring is extended to its initial position (six minutes), the RING EXTENSION light is ON. The capture latches are ready for docking. Active hooks are open. The ACTIVE READINESS light is ON.

The DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY command switches on the lights DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY and RING ALIGNED.

After contact of the Soyuz and Apollo the RING ALIGNED light goes OFF. The ring alignment

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sensors trip. The CAPTURE light of the command/signal device is ON. Then the spacecraft are attenuated and aligned during not more than five monutes. The rod misalignment sensors again switch on the RING ALIGNED light. Eight seconds after the spacecraft alignment, the ring retraction begins. It continues not longer than six minutes. The beginning of the retraction is monitored by means of the RETRACTION and ACTIVE READINESS lights.

After the contact of the interface rubber seals, the interface sealing drive begins to operate. It is monitored with the help of the HOOKS CLOSING light and the INTERFACE ALIGNED light.

In 15 seconds, the drive of the docking mechanism is turned off. When the ring is fully retracted, the RETRACTION light goes off. It takes not more than five minutes for the active hooks to close. The signal of the hook closing sensors switches on the INTERFACE SEALED light and switches off all other lights. The light SYSTEM MODE OPERATION ACCOMPLISHED is ON.

After turning on the DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY, the following lights will be ON:

- DOCKING SYSTEM POWER SUPPLY

- CAPTURE

- INTERFACE ALIGNED

- INTERFACE SEALED.



After the UNDOCKING command, the ring extends for 5 sec in order to unload the latches. The extension of the ring is monitored by means of the RING EXTENSION light which at first goes ON and then OFF.

The INTERFACE SEALED light goes OFF.

When the ring fully extends, the latches and hooks begin opening. This is monitored by means of the LATCH OPENING light which is ON for 5 sec.

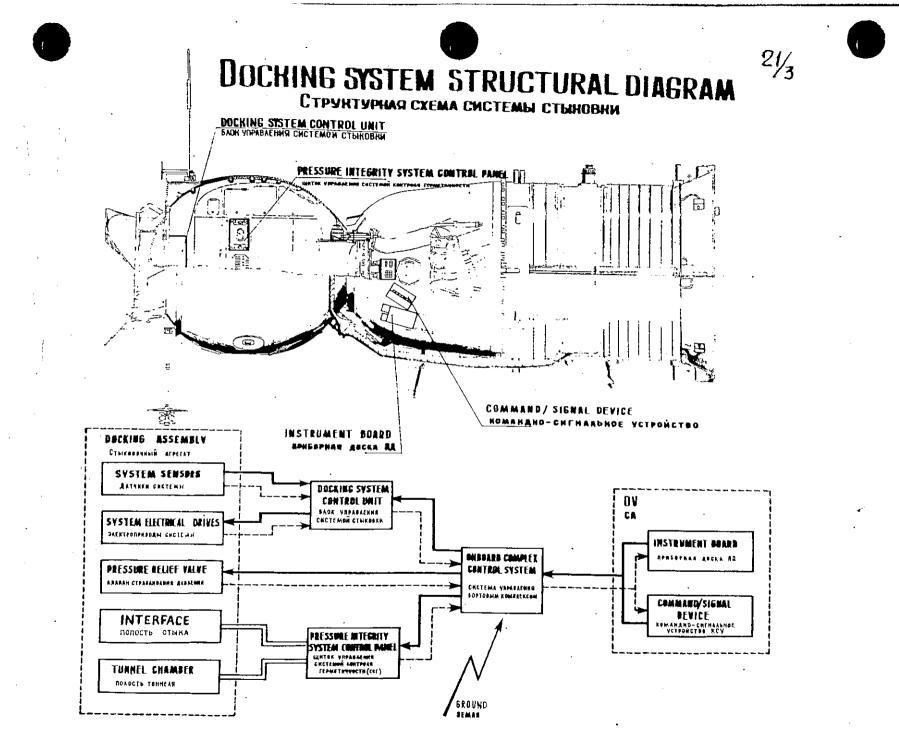
The hook opening continues not longer than five minutes. After the release of the seal contact sensors, the INTERFACE ALIGNED light goes OFF; after the release of the capture sensors, the CAPTURE light is also OFF.

At the same time, the spring thrusters push the spacecraft apart and the micro engines operate for 8 sec to separate the Soyuz.

When the hooks fully open, the sensors switch on the light: SYSTEM MODE OPERATION ACCOMPLISHED, other lights go OFF. The system power supply is cut off.

So the undocking mode is accomplished.

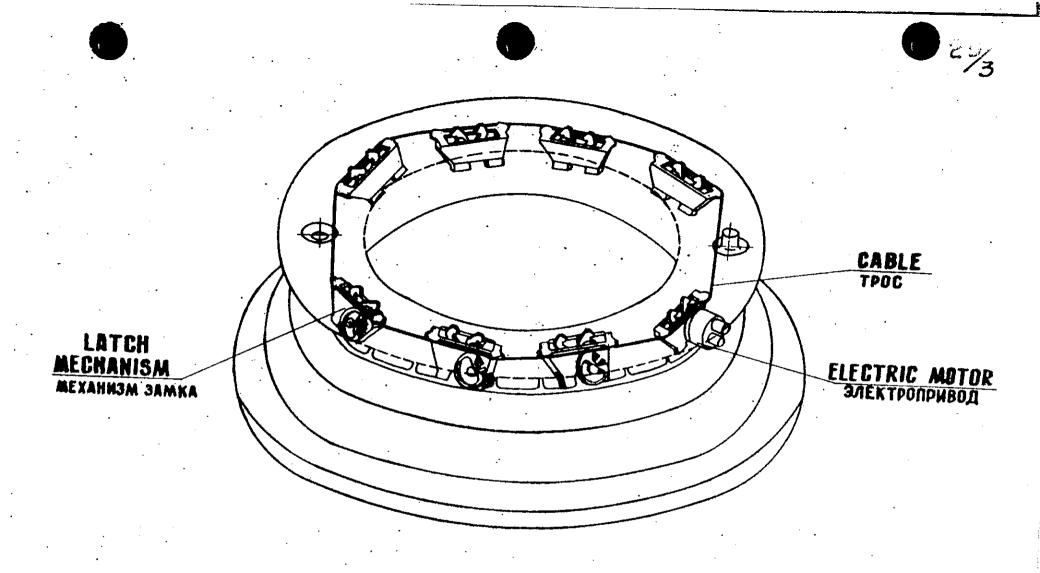
20/3 **RANGE RATE** - 0.05-0.3 м/зек Скорость сближения LONGITUDINAL АХІЗ DISPLACEMENT - 300 мм Смещение продольных осей PITCH YAW AND ROLL MISALINEMENT -Рассогласование по тангажу рысканию и KPEHV



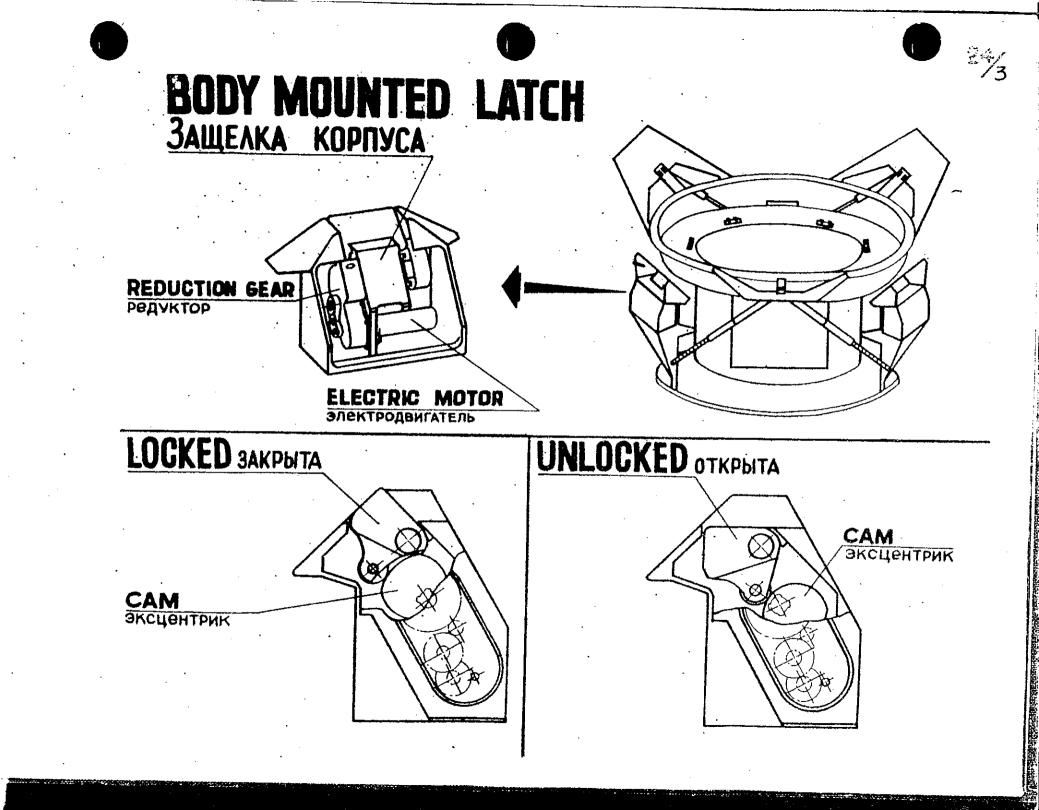
RETRACTION RATE - 1-2 MM/SEC Скорость стягивания

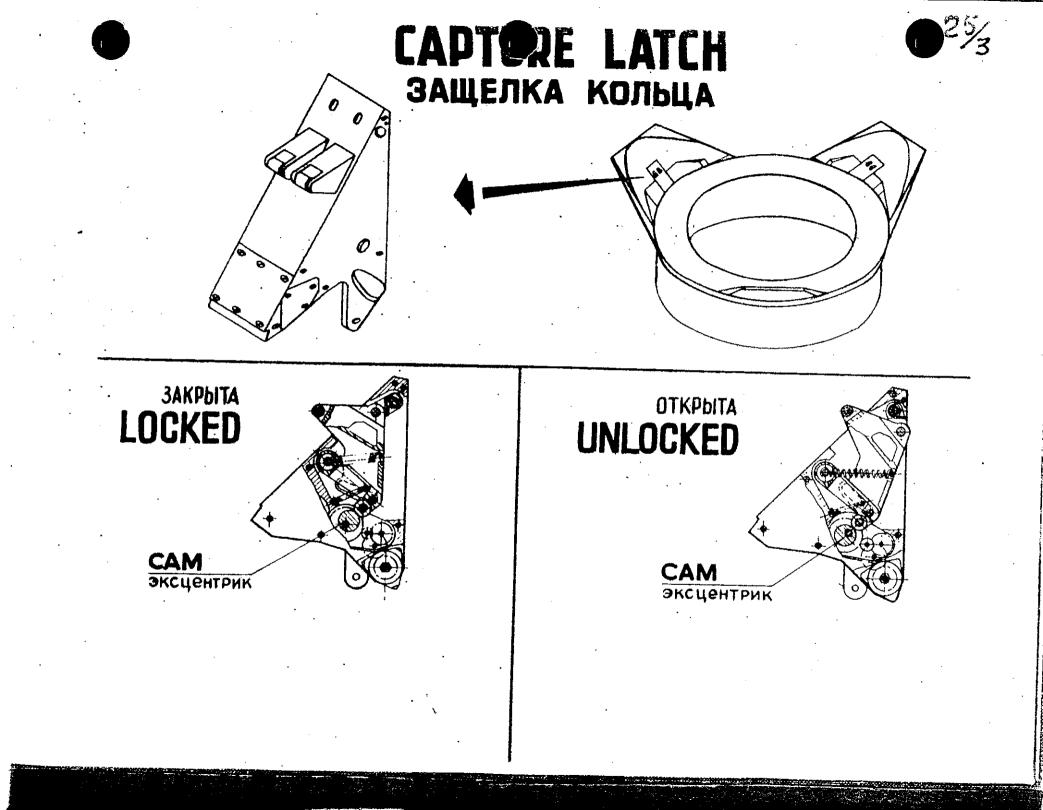
RETRACTION TIME - < 6 МІЛ Время стягивания

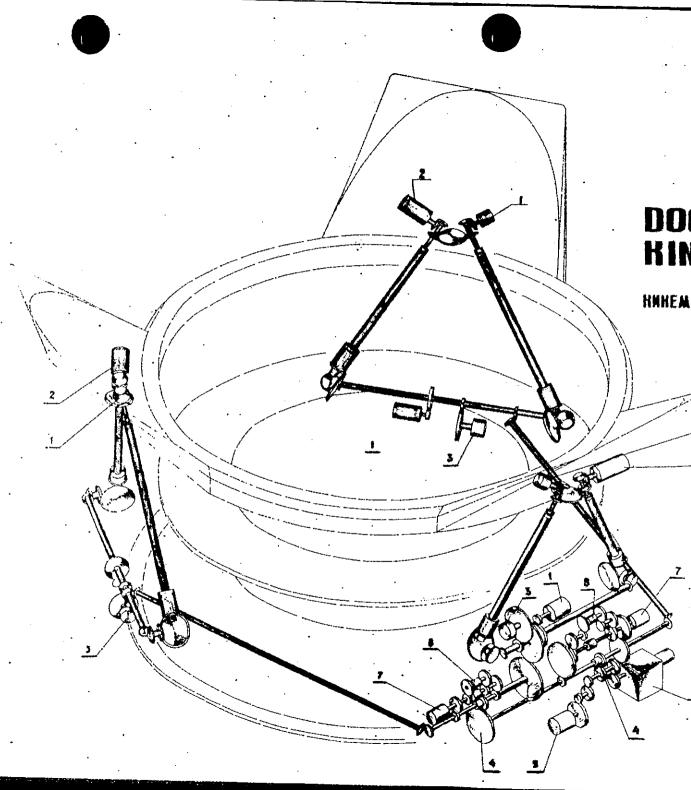
RETRACTION FORCE - > 1.5 т Усилие стягивания



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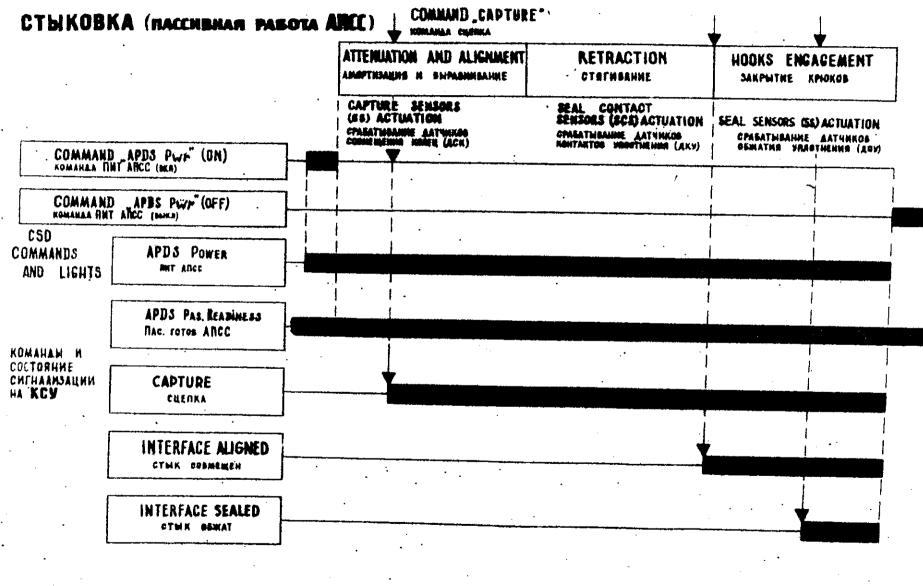
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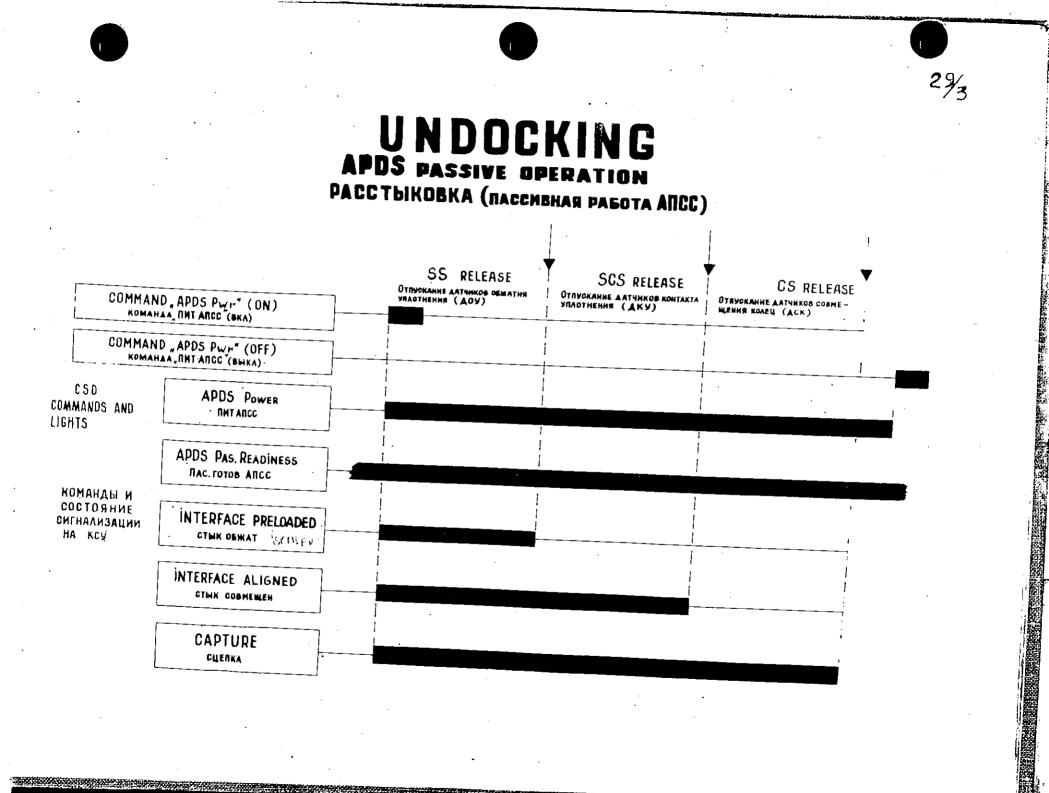
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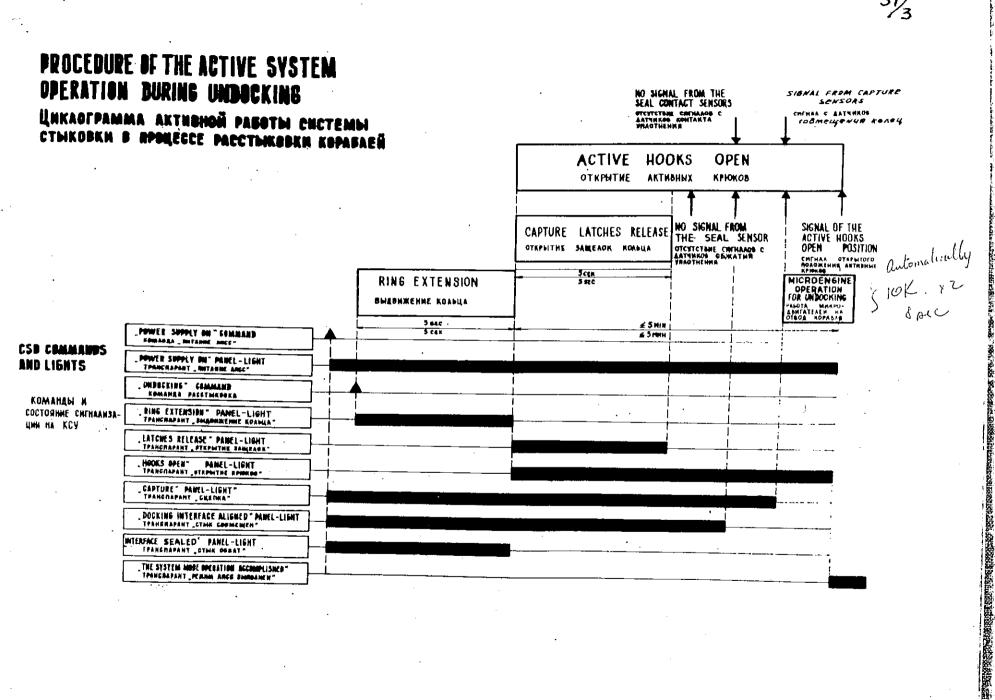
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DOCKING APDS PASSIVE OPERATION



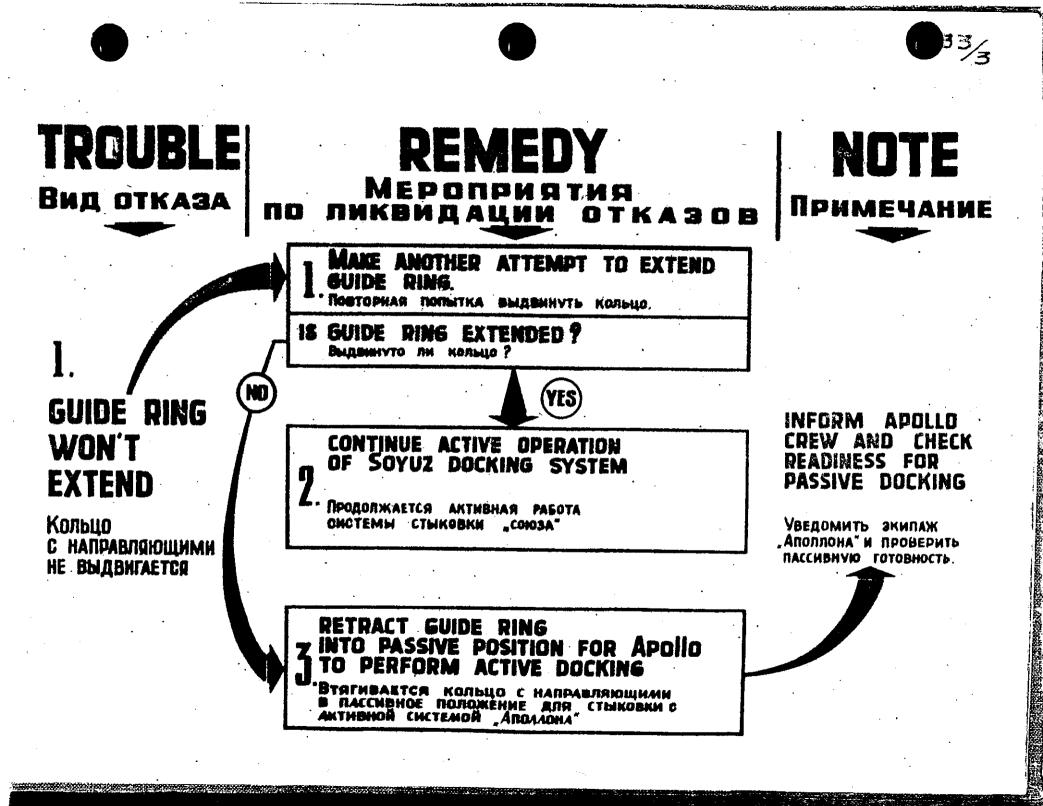


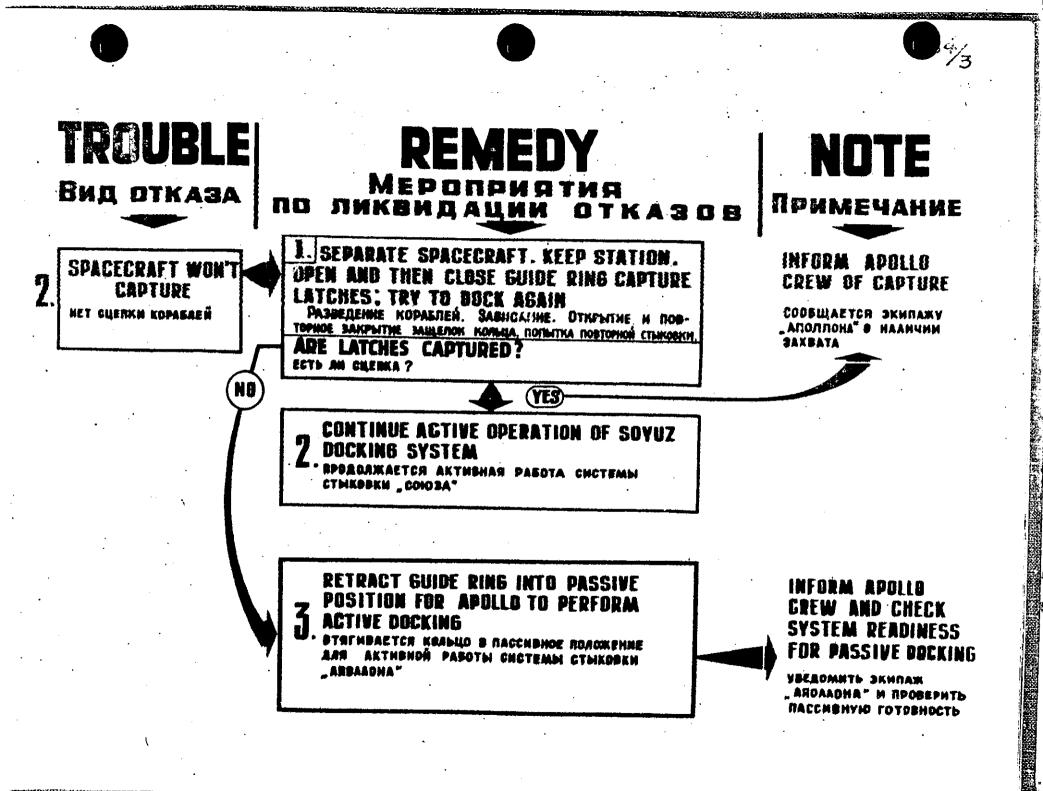
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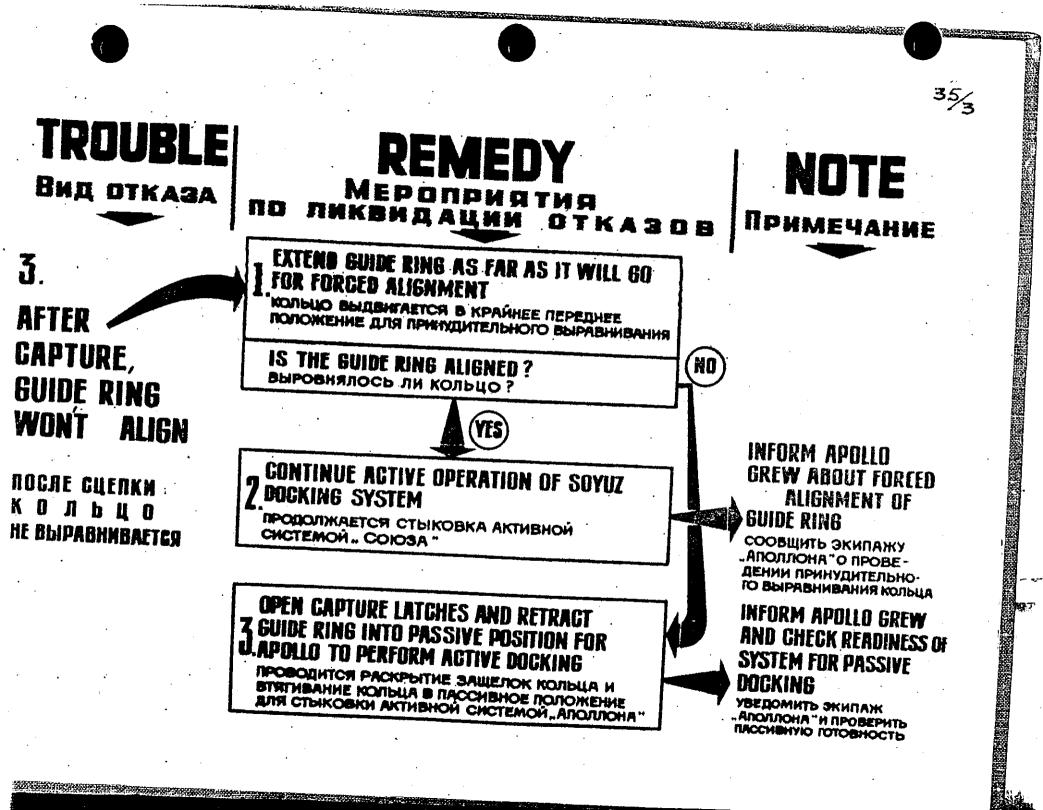


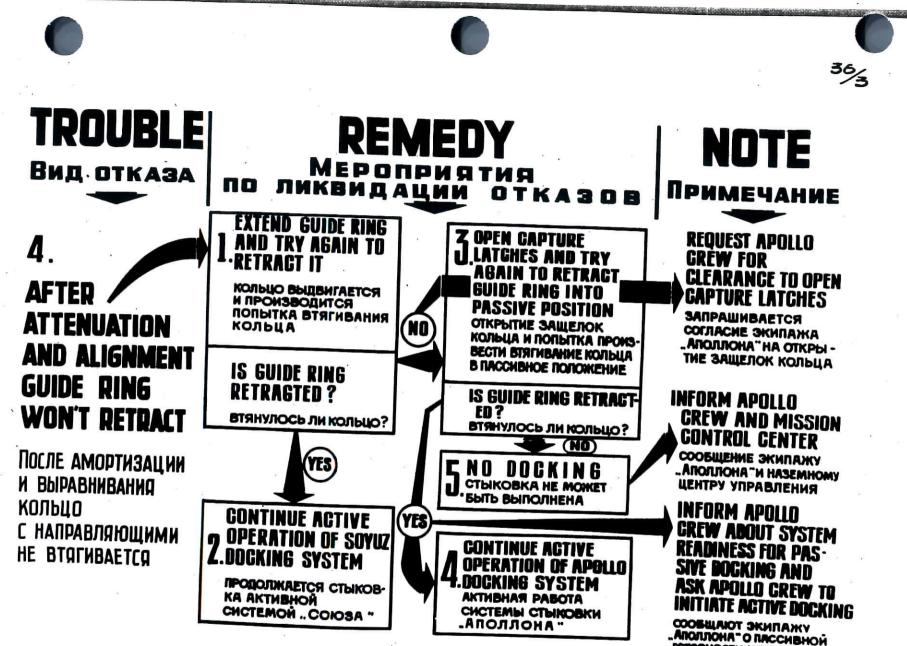
CONTINGENCY AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CASE OF .. SOYUZ" DOCKING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

Нештатные и аварийные ситуации в случае возникновения неисправ ностей системы стыковки корабля "Союз"

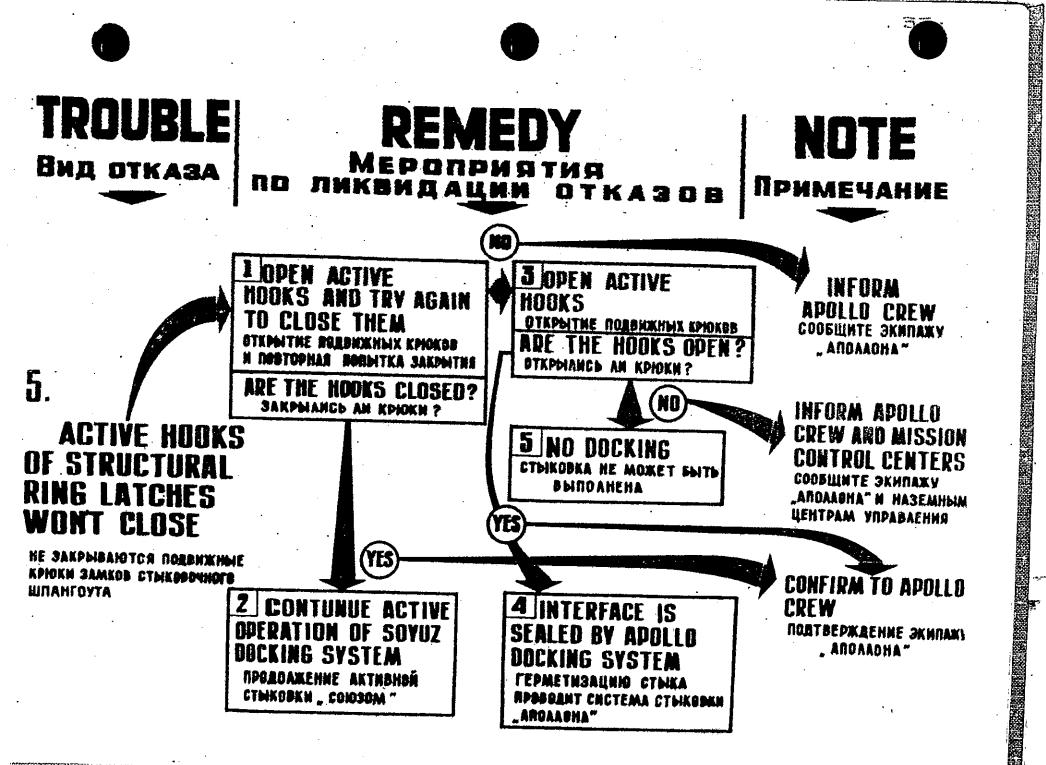


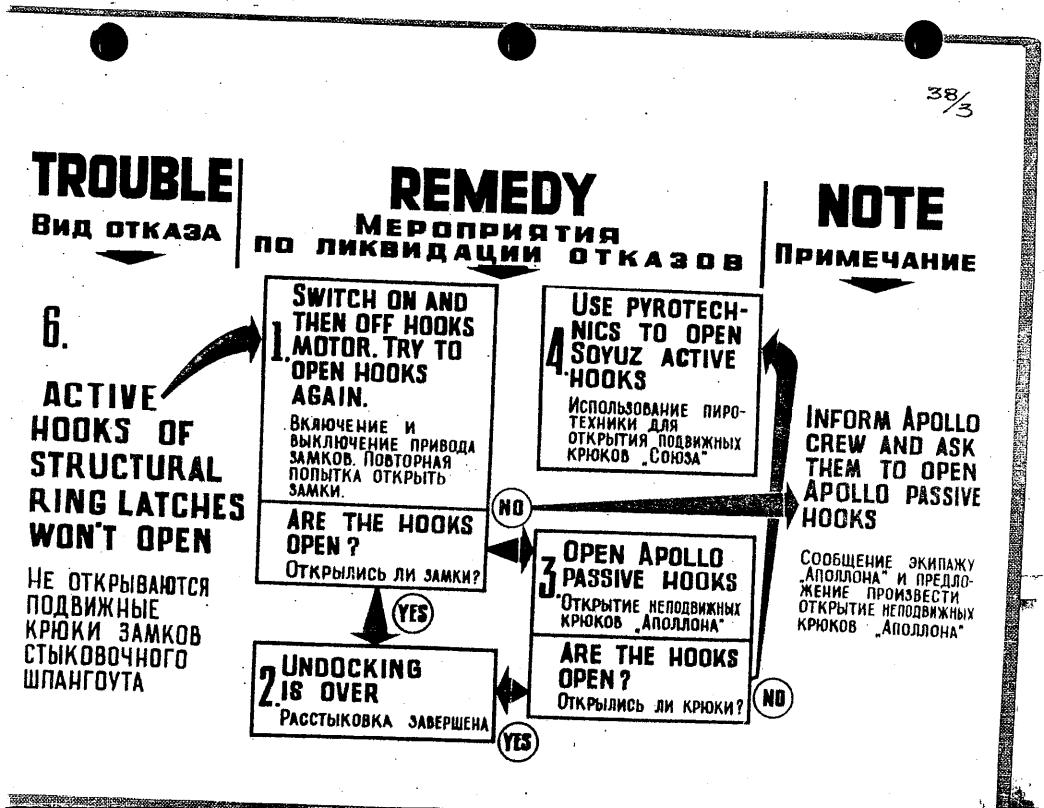


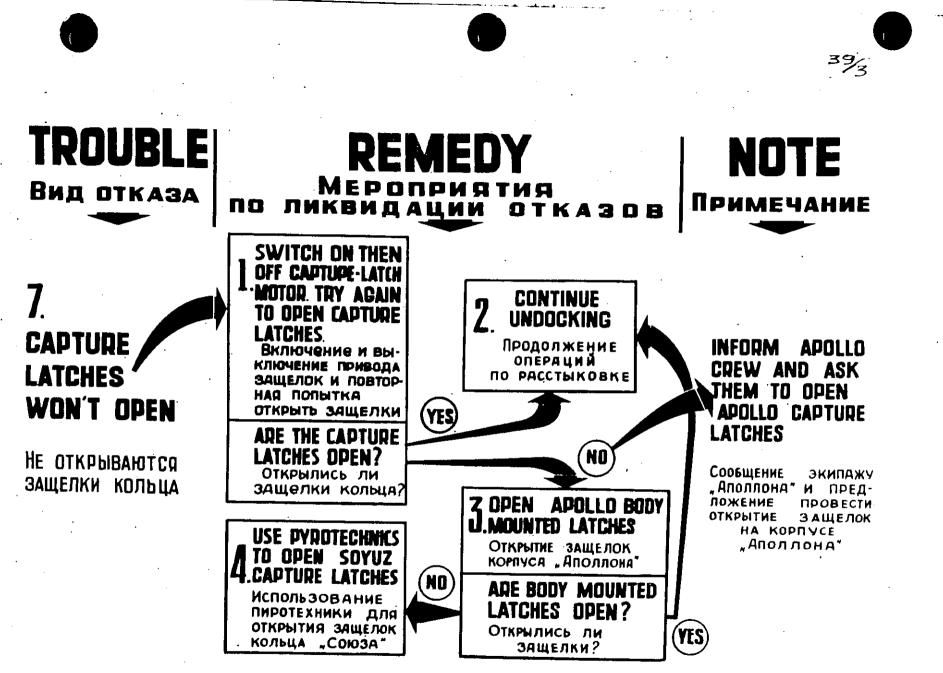




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