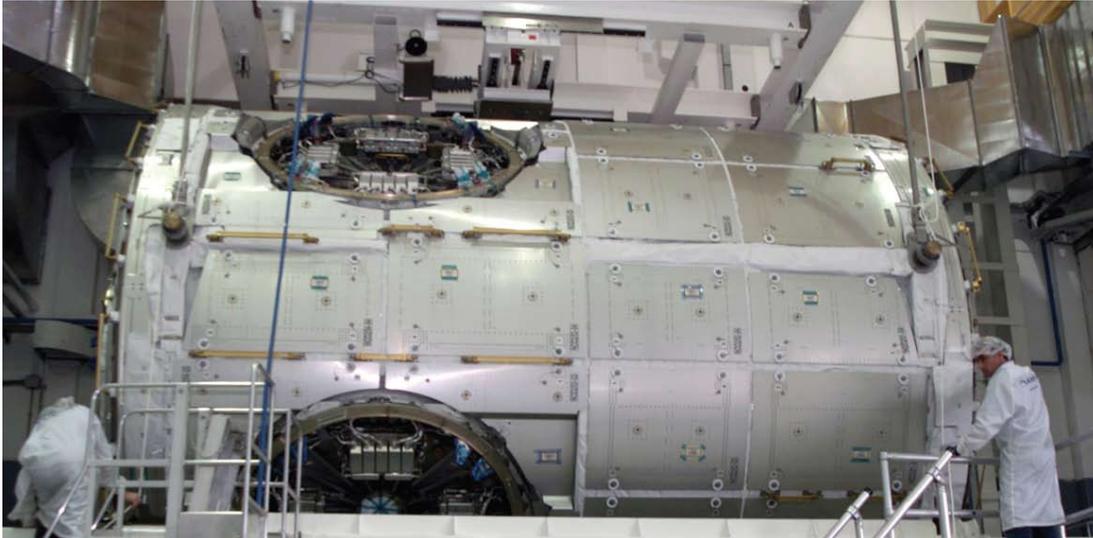




# International Space Station Harmony Module



Expansion of the International Space Station continued with the delivery of the Harmony module in October 2007. Harmony traveled to the station inside Space Shuttle *Discovery's* payload bay during STS-120, also known as the 10A assembly flight. Harmony's addition set the stage for the arrival of new research laboratories.

for NASA by ThalesAlenia Space in Italy. The module acts as an internal connecting port and passageway to international science labs and cargo spacecraft.



Harmony, which is also known as Node 2, was the first pressurized module added to the station since the Russian Pirs Docking Compartment was added in September 2001. Harmony joined three other named U.S. modules on the station: the Destiny laboratory, the Quest airlock, and the Unity node. The most recent U.S. pressurized module added was the Quest airlock in July 2001.

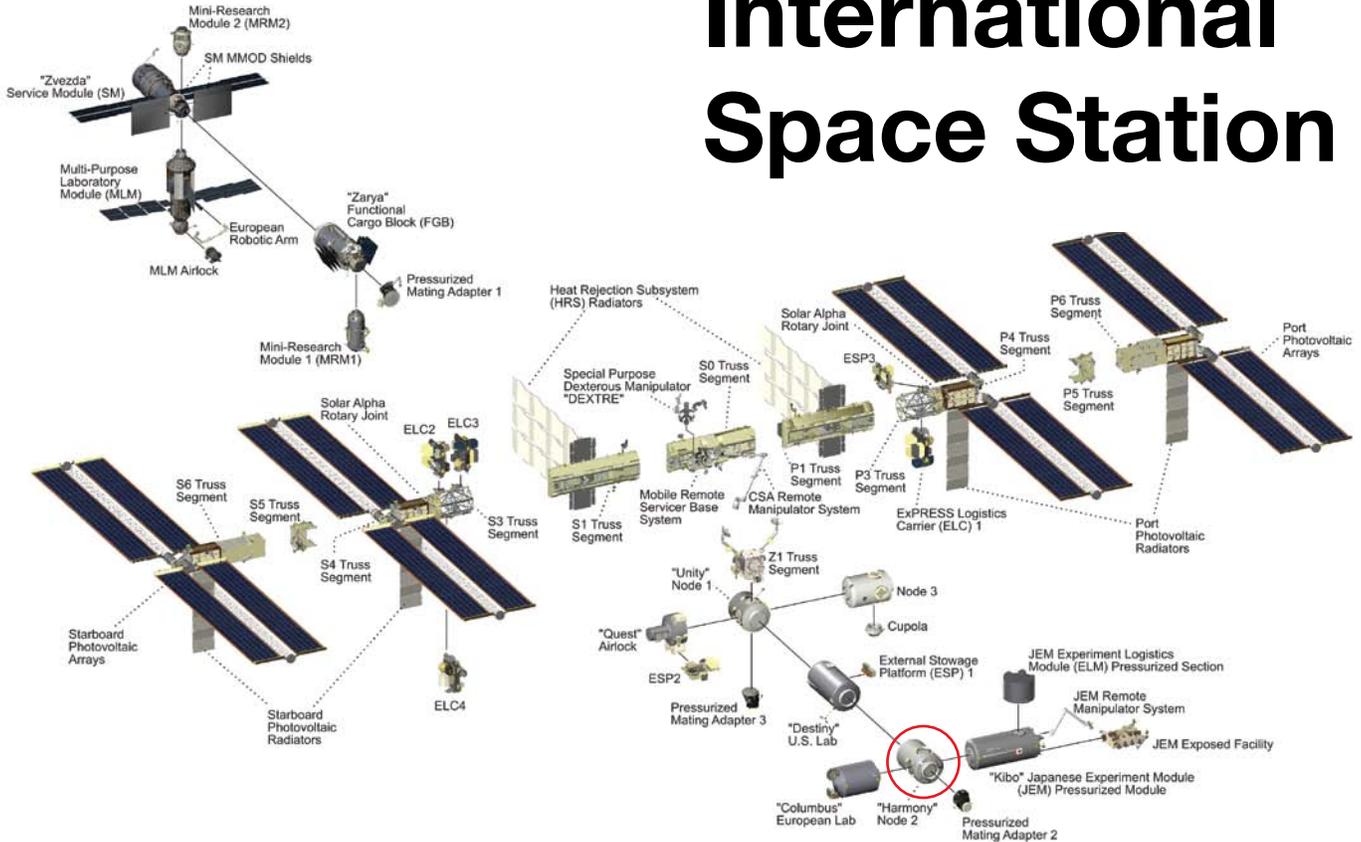
Harmony is 23.6 feet (7.19 meters) by 14.5 feet (4.42 meters) and weighed 31,500 pounds (14,288.16 kilograms) at launch. It was built



Harmony is a utility hub, providing air, electrical power, water, and other systems essential to support life on the station. It distributes resources from the station's truss to the Destiny lab, to the European Space Agency's Columbus Research Laboratory, and to the Japanese Experiment Module (Kibo). In addition to increasing the living and working space inside the station, its exterior also serves as a work platform for the station's robotic arm, Canadarm2.

Harmony is similar in shape to the six-sided Unity module, also known as Node 1, which was launched in 1998. Unity links the Destiny lab and the Russian Zarya module.

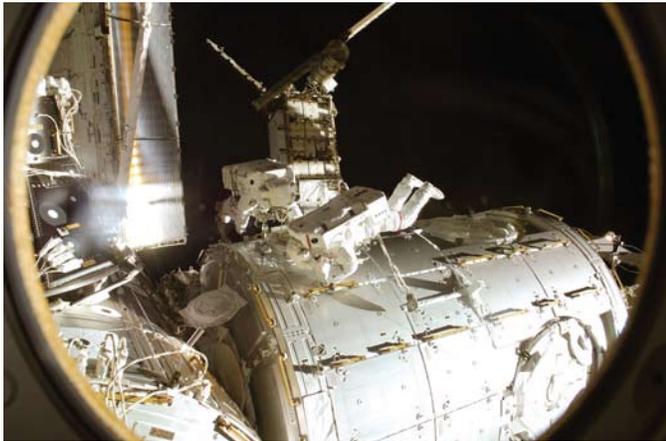
# International Space Station



## Installation

Harmony's installation was a two-step process. First, *Discovery* docked to Pressurized Mating Adapter-2 (PMA-2) located on the end of Destiny and then its crew attached the Harmony module to a temporary position on the outside of Unity.

After *Discovery* left, the Expedition 16 crew used Canadarm2 to move PMA-2 to the forward port on Harmony. Then, the crew used the arm to move and install Harmony to its permanent location at the end of Destiny.



## Naming the Module

On March 15, 2007, Node 2 received its name during an academic competition involving more than 2,200 students from 32 states. Six different schools submitted "Harmony." A panel of NASA educators, engineers, scientists, and senior agency management selected the name because it symbolizes the spirit of international cooperation embodied by the station, as well as the module's specific role in connecting the international partner modules. The Node 2 Challenge required students to learn about the space station, build a scale model, and write an essay explaining their proposed name for the module that serves as a central hub for science labs. Harmony is the first U.S. piece of the space station to be named by people outside of NASA.



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