

Introduction to DTN

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Interplanetary Networking Special Interest Group

Link to the NASA's Interplanetary Overlay Network course



Outline of this day

- Introduction to DTN (1h)
- Coffee Break (30min)
- DTN Architecture (1h)
- Short Break (5min)
- Terrestrial Application of DTN for reindeer tracking (55 min)
- Lunch Break (1h30)
- DTN Lab -How to build and configure your own DTN node (1h30min)
- DTN Lab –Connecting and testing the Lab DTN network (1h)

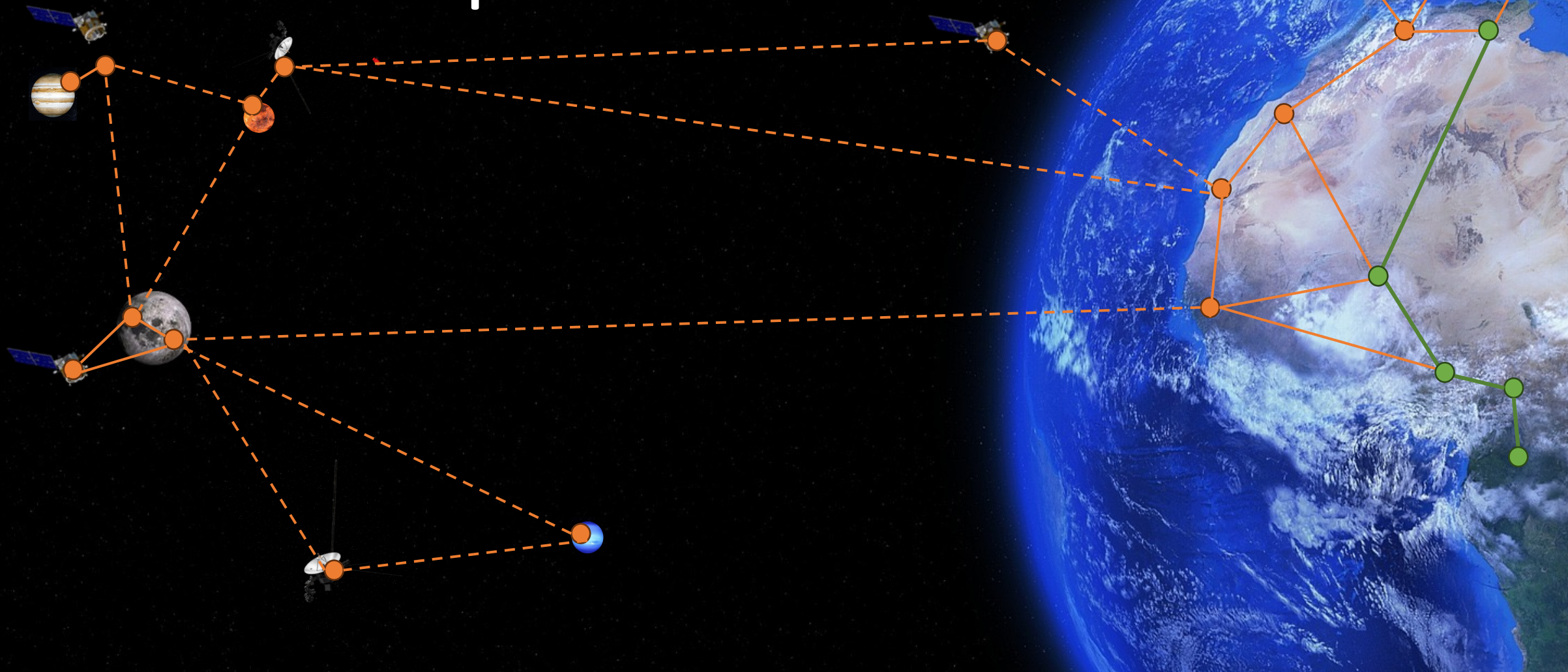


About me


- **PhD from Luleå University of Technology: Development and deployment of the ICT infrastructure DTN for sparsely populated Arctic regions**
- **Routing in computer networks, energy harvesting, low power systems, software and hardware development**
- **Interest in the social, and economical aspects of ICT deployments**
- **Currently working as a developer at Dalvadis EF, Sweden**
- **Member of InterPlanetary Networking Special Interest Group**

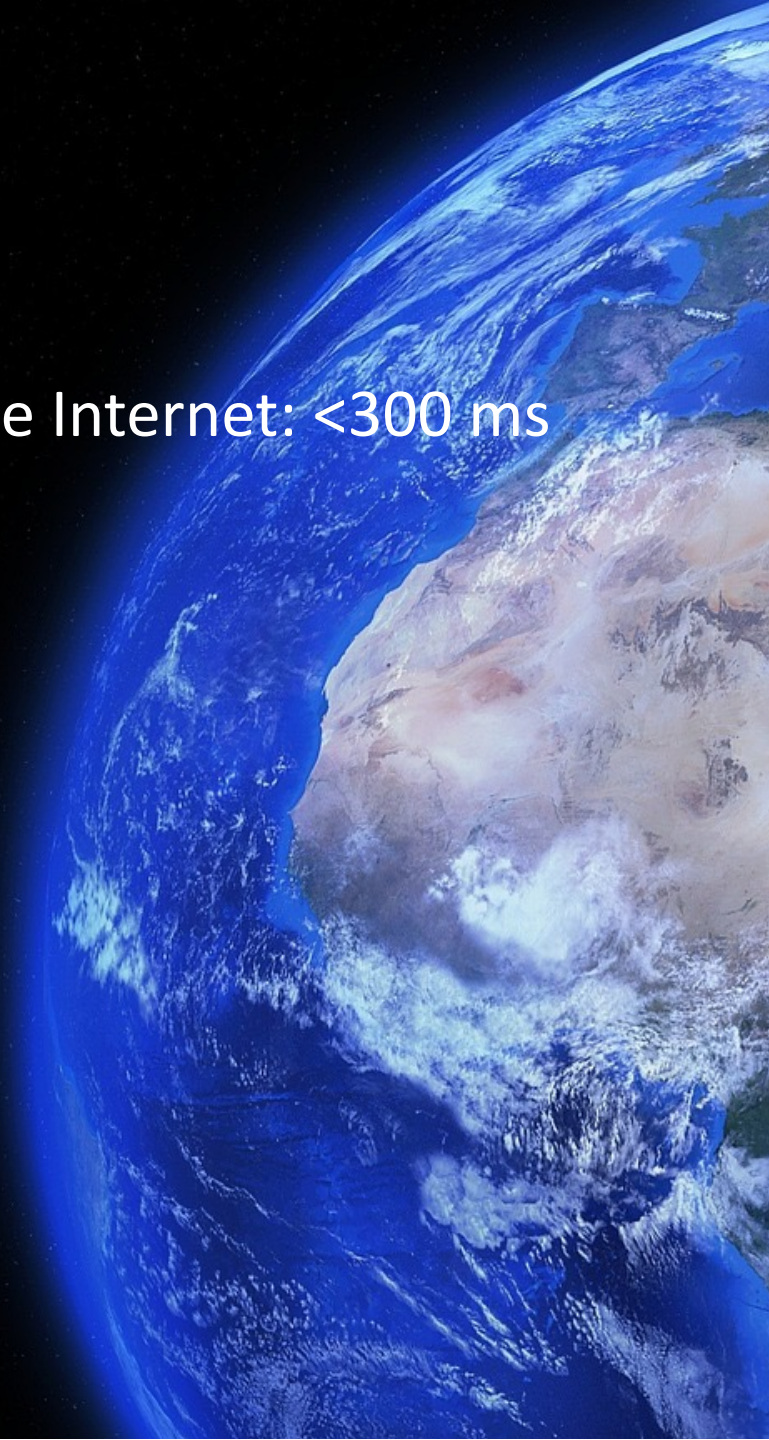


Challenges of the Internet in Space?

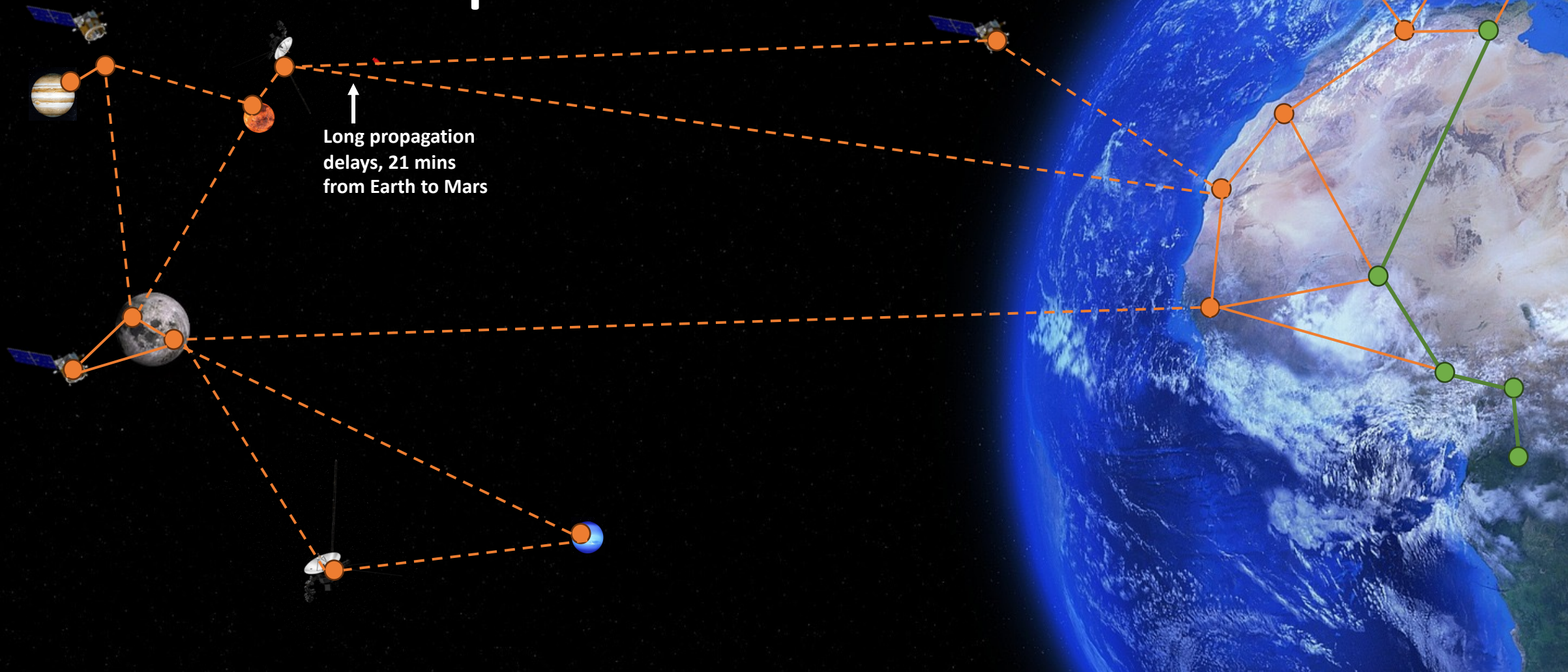


Space Communication Latencies

- Typical round-trip time (RTT) between two points on the Internet: <300 ms
- Internet RTT via GEO satellite:
480-560 ms
- Distance to ISS : ~71322 km RTT:
Typically about 1200 ms
- Distance to the Moon: ~384400 km RTT:
2560 ms 
- Average Distance to Mars: ~225 Million km RTT:
25 min
- Max RTT that TCP/IP can handle?



Challenges of the Internet in Space?

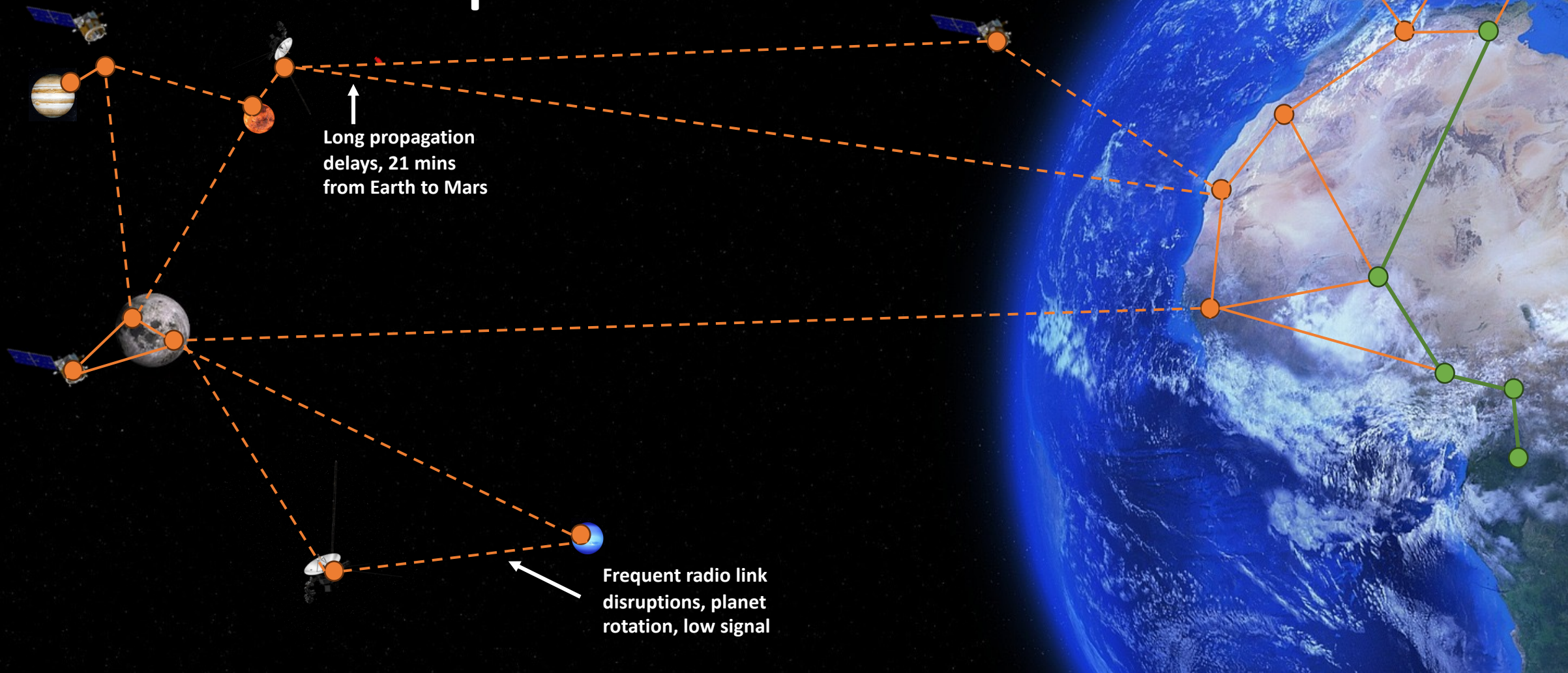


Disruptions

- Extreme distances
- Link handovers
- Loss of signal (LOS) and acquisition of signal (AOS)
- Discontinuous vehicle operations
- High rates of data loss (due to radio signal interference)
- Celestial movement (constant)



Challenges of the Internet in Space?

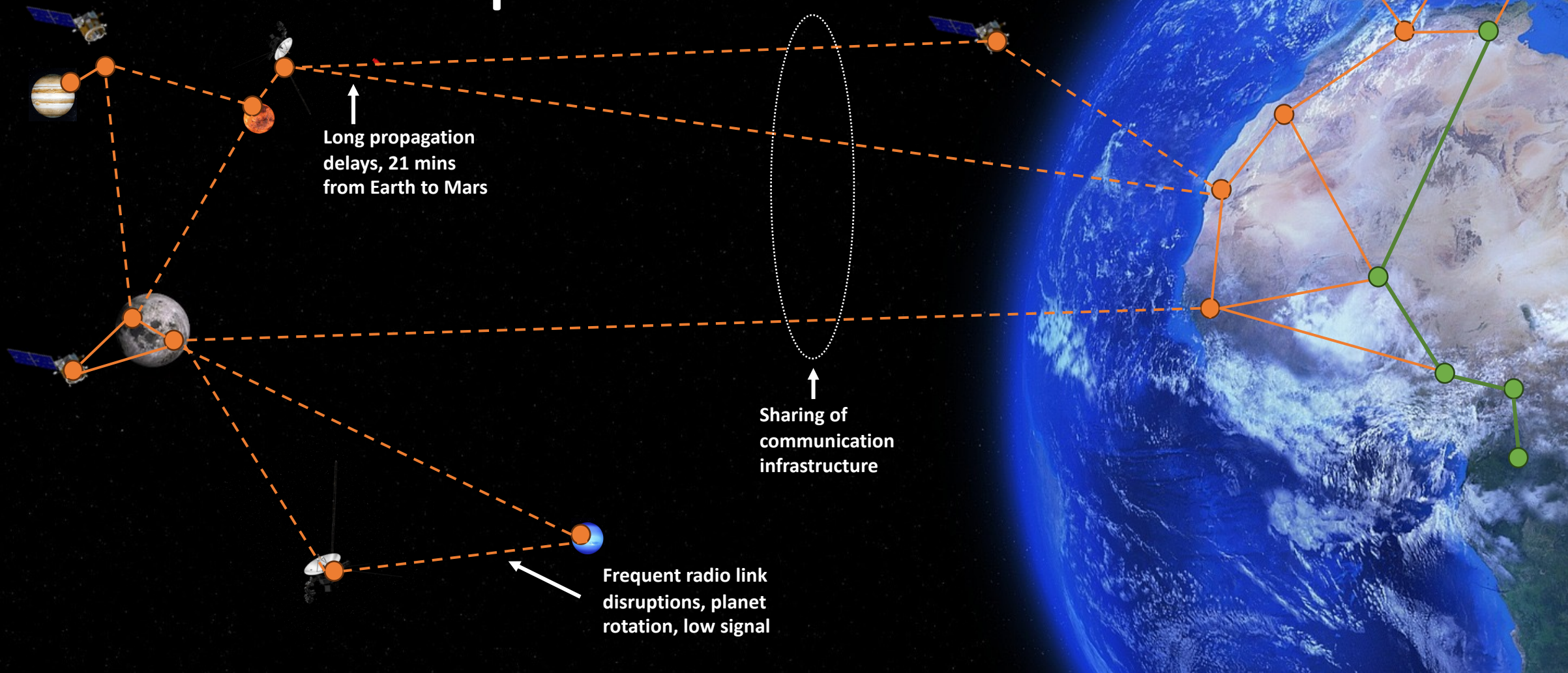


Lack of common/shared communication infrastructure

- 40 years of “mission communications model”
- Communication opportunities are scheduled (based on orbit dynamics & operation plans)
- Individually configured links (spacecraft to ground)
- Recently, forwarding through the relay point
- Labor intensive (communication operation large fraction of mission budget)
- Risk of human error
- Cost and risk increase with number of links (non-linear)



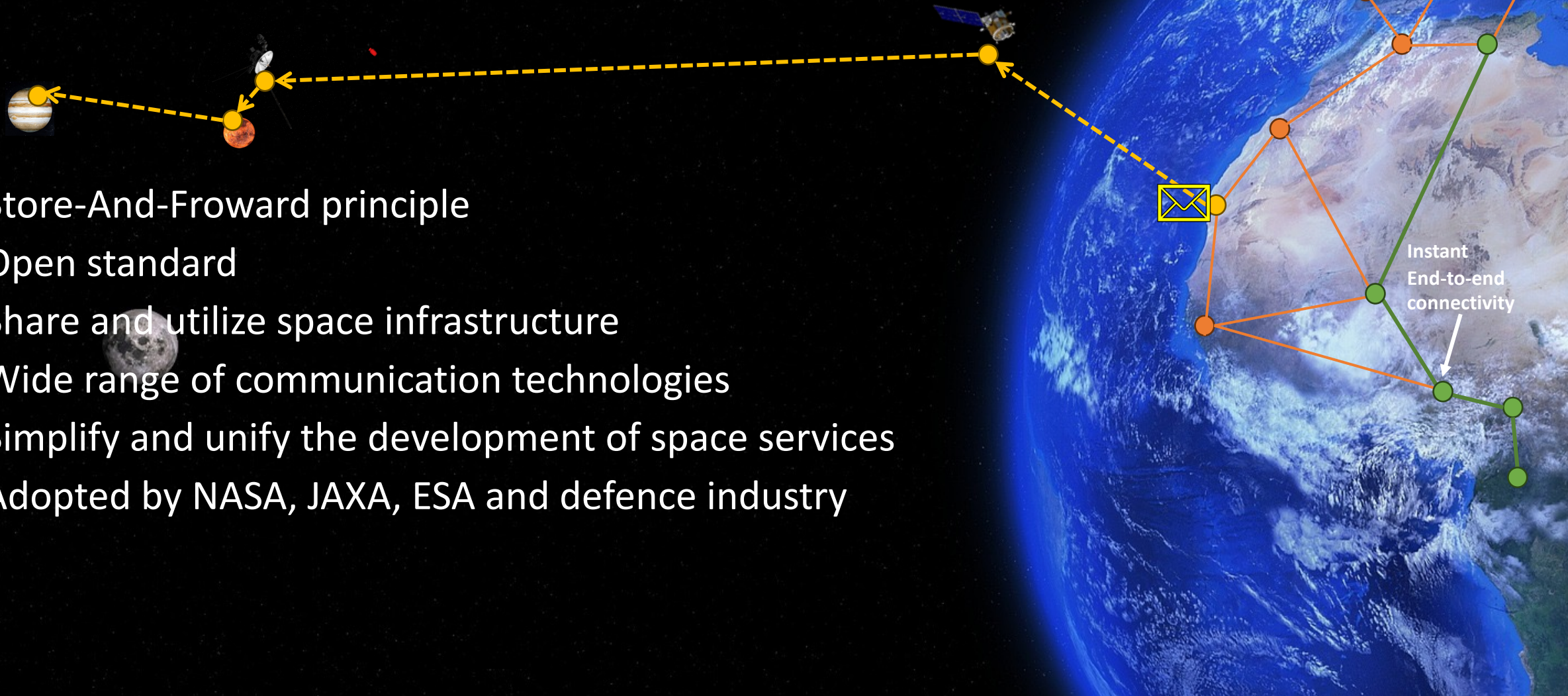
Challenges of the Internet in Space



Delay Tolerant Network

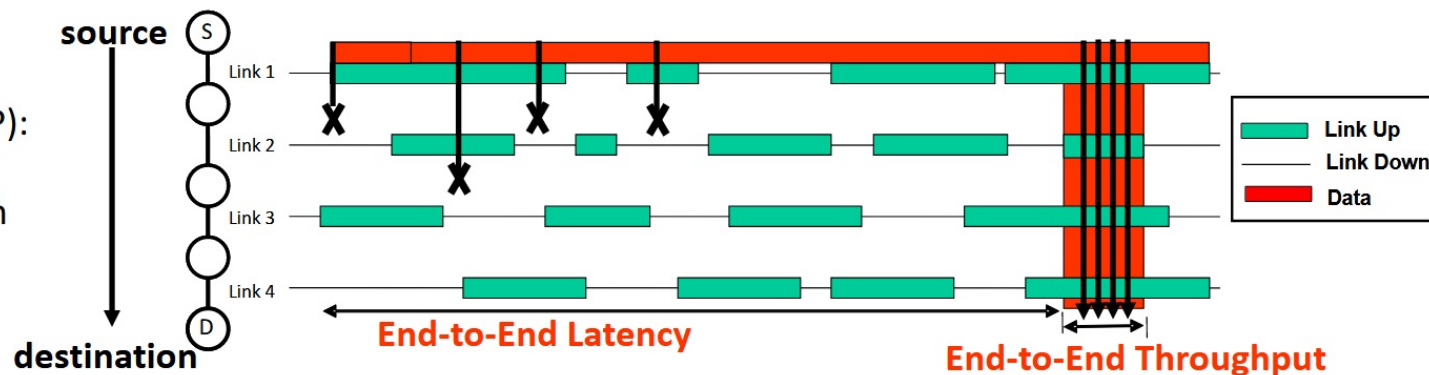
Building block of future Interplanetary Internet

- Store-And-Froward principle
- Open standard
- Share and utilize space infrastructure
- Wide range of communication technologies
- Simplify and unify the development of space services
- Adopted by NASA, JAXA, ESA and defence industry

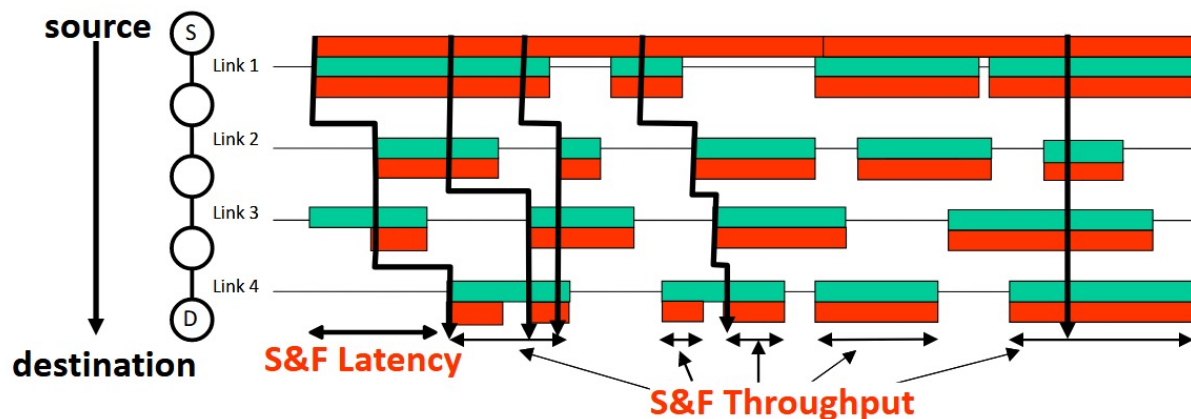


Reliable data delivery: TCP vs DTN

End-to-end (IP):
Must wait for
complete path



Store-and-Forward
(DTN):
Incremental
progress w/o
end-to-end
path



DTN Can Reduce Delay and Increase Throughput

DTN Alternatives? QUIC/IP?

- Recent discussion: can requirements of communication in deep space can be addressed by a pure IP solution
- IP works, hw and sw exists
- QUIC capable of handling long-lived sessions
- IP management stack exists
- However
 - Long distances, RTT calculations get tricky
 - Power budget important in space
 - DTN is Information-centric, bundle can be held for a long time, encryption at rest, Overlay Network – r
- BP != IP



Interplanetary Internet

- Attempt to improve space communication (currently base on PtP)
- DTN as building block
- Set of protocol and standards
- DTN is present in existing and planned space missions
- Over time missions space crafts can be repurposed as IPN infrastructure



Deep Space Network

- Managed by NASA
- System of antennas (Australia, California and Spain)



Deep Space Network Challenges

- Very weak signals (70m dishes needed)
- Phase array antennas not applicable for Tx
- Growing demand (<https://spacenews.com/nasa-deep-space-network-reaches-critical-point-as-demand-grows/>)
- Tight scheduling/planning
<https://eyes.nasa.gov/dsn/dsn.html>
- Loosing “mission time”



How deep into space can we reach?

- Vint Cerf's vision of reaching Alphacentauri A
- With current propulsion systems 65000 years
- How to signal back to earth (4.4 light years)
- Using high pulse lasers
- How to detect beam (that spreads over 4.4 light year distance)
- Synthetic aperture, scattered around our solar system



The time is right

- The core of DTN – Bundle Protocol 7 is matured
- DTN is in transition from research to industry/markets
- Space deployments are booming
- Radio spectrum in space is getting scarce
- DTN Competence is needed
- Lots of development needed (both in implementations, services, API)
- DTN has a big potential in terrestrial application



Standardization bodies

- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
 - **Delay Tolerant Networking Working Group (dtnwg)**
- The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS)
- Internet Assigned Numbering Authority (IANA)
- Key DTN related RFCs:
 - RFC4838 Delay-Tolerant Networking Architecture
 - RFC5050 Bundle Protocol Specification
 - RFC 9171 Bundle Protocol Version 7



Open Interplanetary Internet Platform

Open-source

- Building a collaborative terrestrial IPN backbone(ongoing)
- Currently possible to get a valid IPN node nr.
- Building an DTN-of-Things Stack
 - Arduino Library for the sensors
 - ION Implementation for DTN concentrator
- Provide a free access to a terrestrial DTN backbone
- Access: <http://openipn.org>



DTN services

- Messaging system (NSIM)
- Mail
- Web
- Social media
- File transfer
- Metrological data
- Sensor network
- Medical records
- Video streaming (HDTN projects)
- Video/Audio podcasts
- Etc.
- Current Internet trend of centralizing services not favorable for DTN

How to join IPNSIG?

- Open and free membership
- Projects Working Group
 - Building and testing an operational terrestrial DTN backbone
 - Various projects (mobile phone messaging, environmental monitoring in cave, reindeer tracking in Arctic, management of DTN, etc.)
 - Plans to expand network to Space
 - Open to any project/experiment
- Contact me (samo@grasic.net)
- Or join the [ipnsigpwg@googlegroups.com](https://groups.google.com/join/ipnsigpwg)
- Online meeting every second Friday
- <https://youtu.be/5rnbRdkrn70?si=Bfff4qdgfpueMqbi>

