

GSAW 2003

Session 3:

"Interplanetary Internet"

Adrian Hooke
Jet Propulsion Laboratory

"Advanced Internet Technologies for Spacecraft TT&C"

Keith Scott
The MITRE Corporation

"CCSDS File Delivery Protocol in Delay-Tolerant Networking"

Scott Burleigh
NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory

04 March 2003

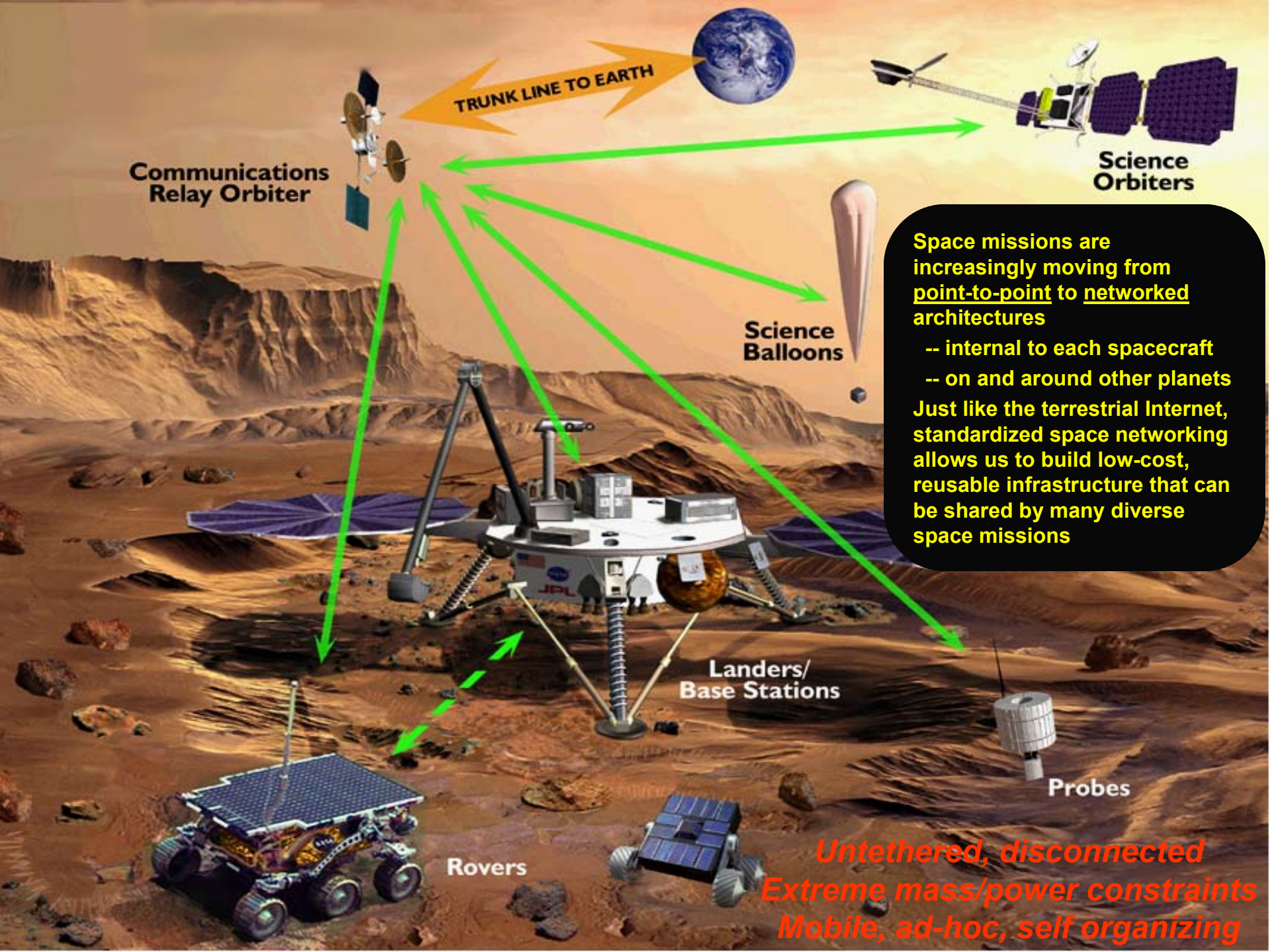
GSAW 2003

Session 3:

InterPlaNetary Internet

Scott Burleigh, JPL
Vint Cerf, WorldCom Inc.
Robert Durst, MITRE Corporation
Kevin Fall, Intel Research
Adrian Hooke, JPL
Keith Scott, MITRE Corporation
Leigh Torgerson, JPL
Howie Weiss, Sparta Inc.

04 March 2003



Communications Relay Orbiter

TRUNK LINE TO EARTH

Science Orbiters

Science Balloons

Landers/
Base Stations

Probes

Rovers

Space missions are increasingly moving from point-to-point to networked architectures

- internal to each spacecraft
- on and around other planets

Just like the terrestrial Internet, standardized space networking allows us to build low-cost, reusable infrastructure that can be shared by many diverse space missions

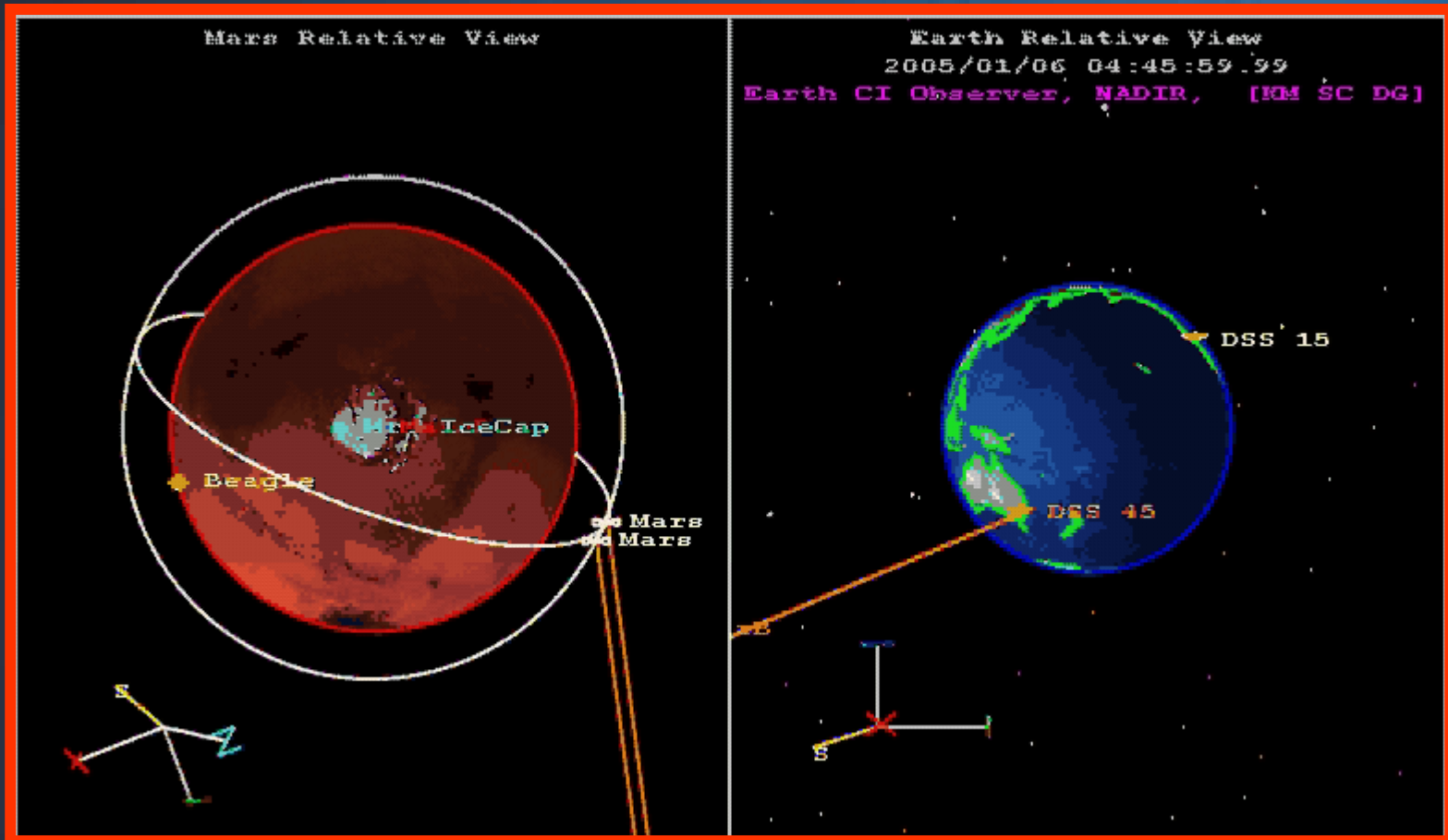
Untethered, disconnected
Extreme mass/power constraints
Mobile, ad-hoc, self organizing



The Internet is a connected, chatty 'network of networks' based on a wired backbone with negligible delay and errors (with untethered "edges" emerging)



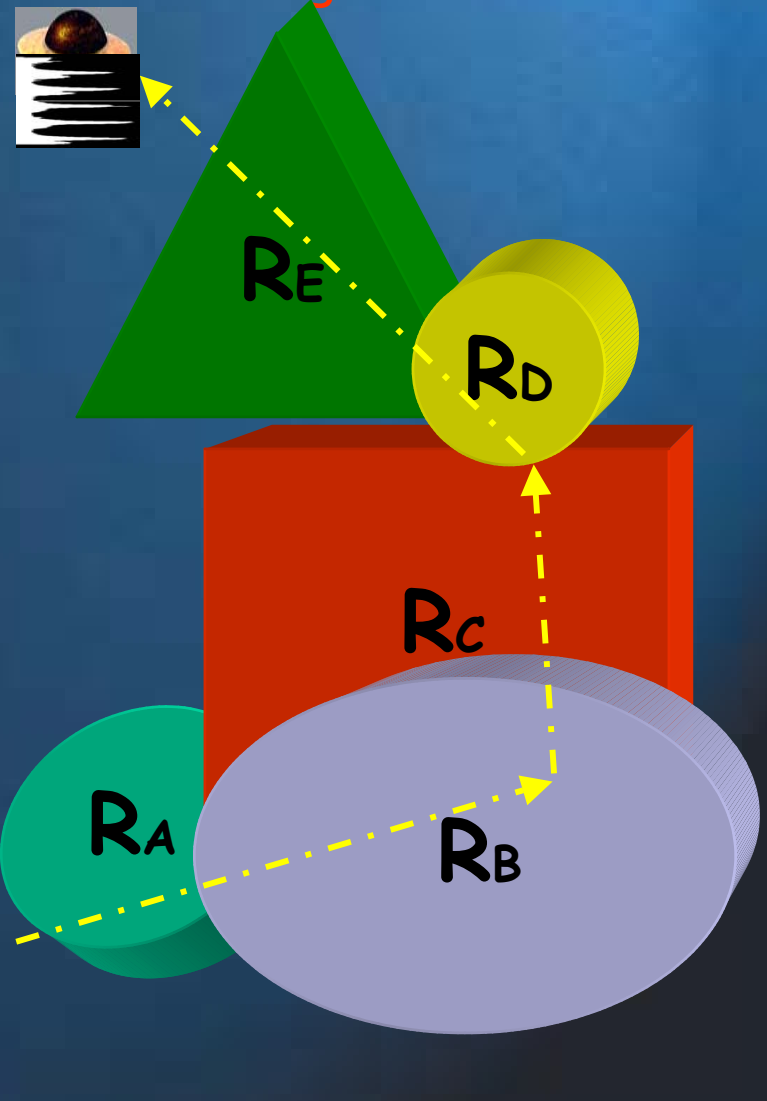
The InterPlaNetary Internet is a often disconnected, store-and forward 'network of Internets' based on a wireless backbone with huge delays and error prone links



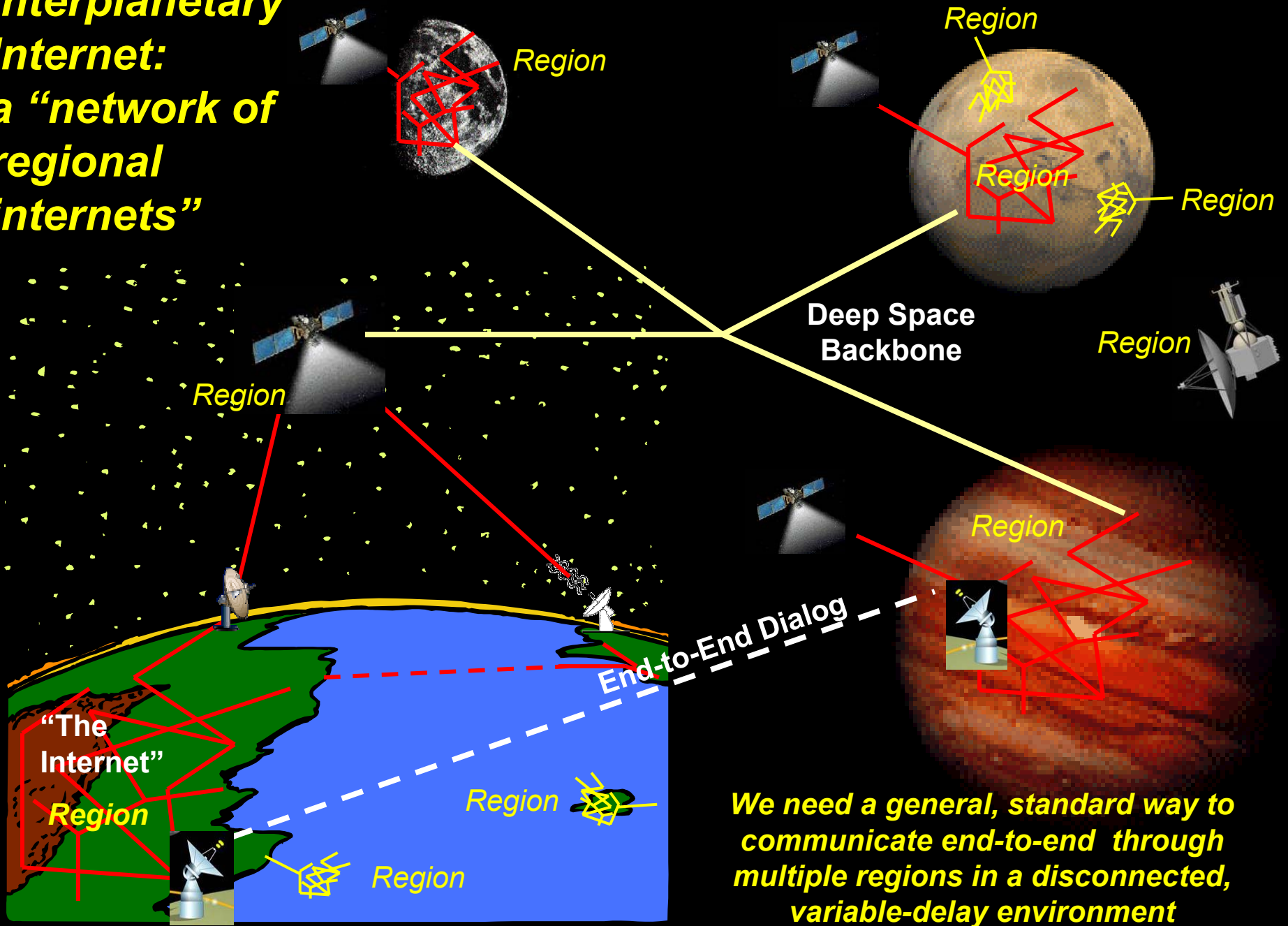
The Interplanetary Internet:

An overlay network for interconnection of regional internets

- A **region** is an area where the relevant characteristics of communication are homogeneous
- **Regions** are defined based upon:
 - Communications capability
 - Quality of Service Peerings
 - Security (levels of trust)
 - Degree of resource management
 - Etc.
- Traversal of two or more **regions** will affect the nature of communications

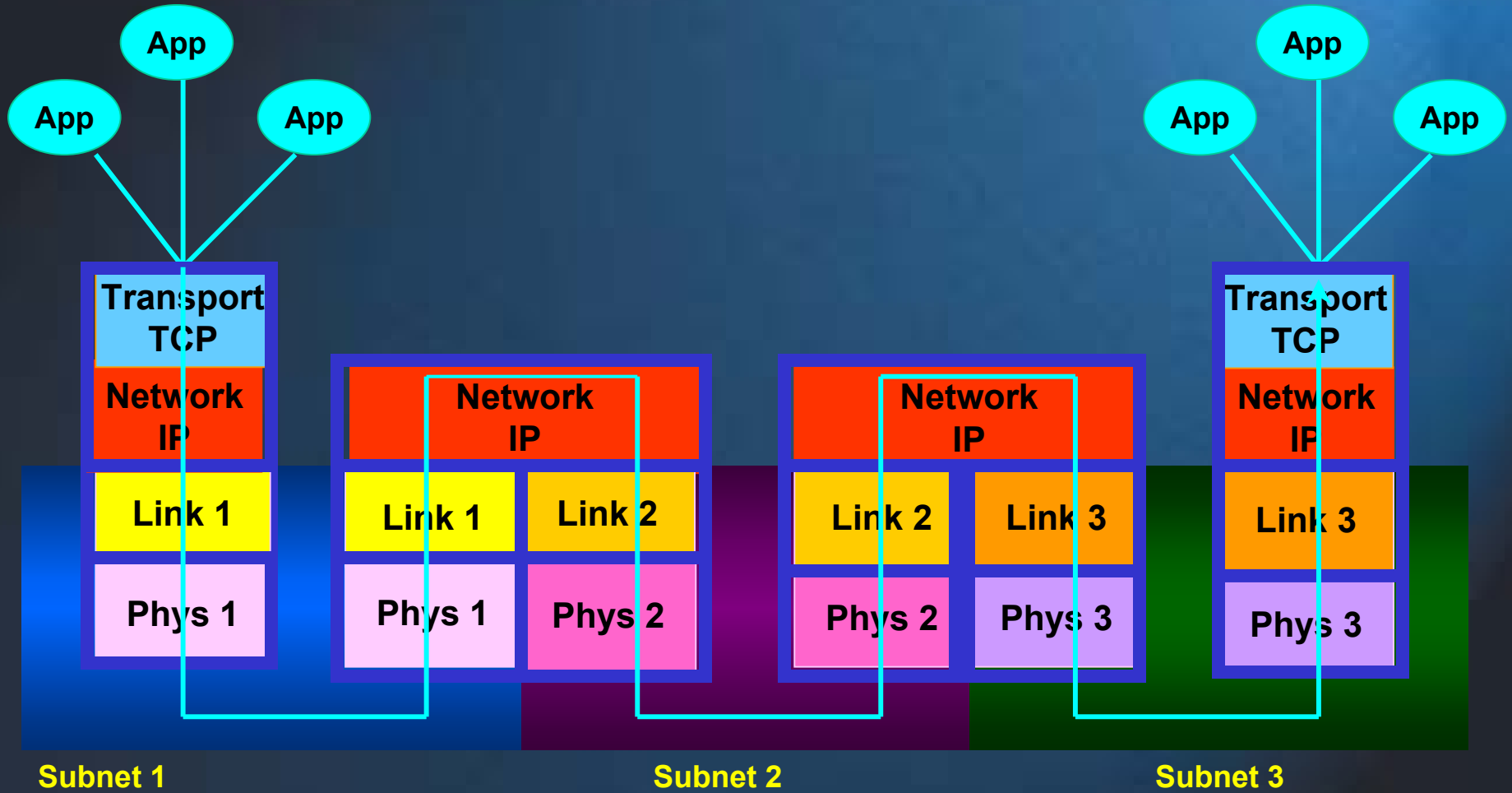


Interplanetary Internet: a "network of regional internets"



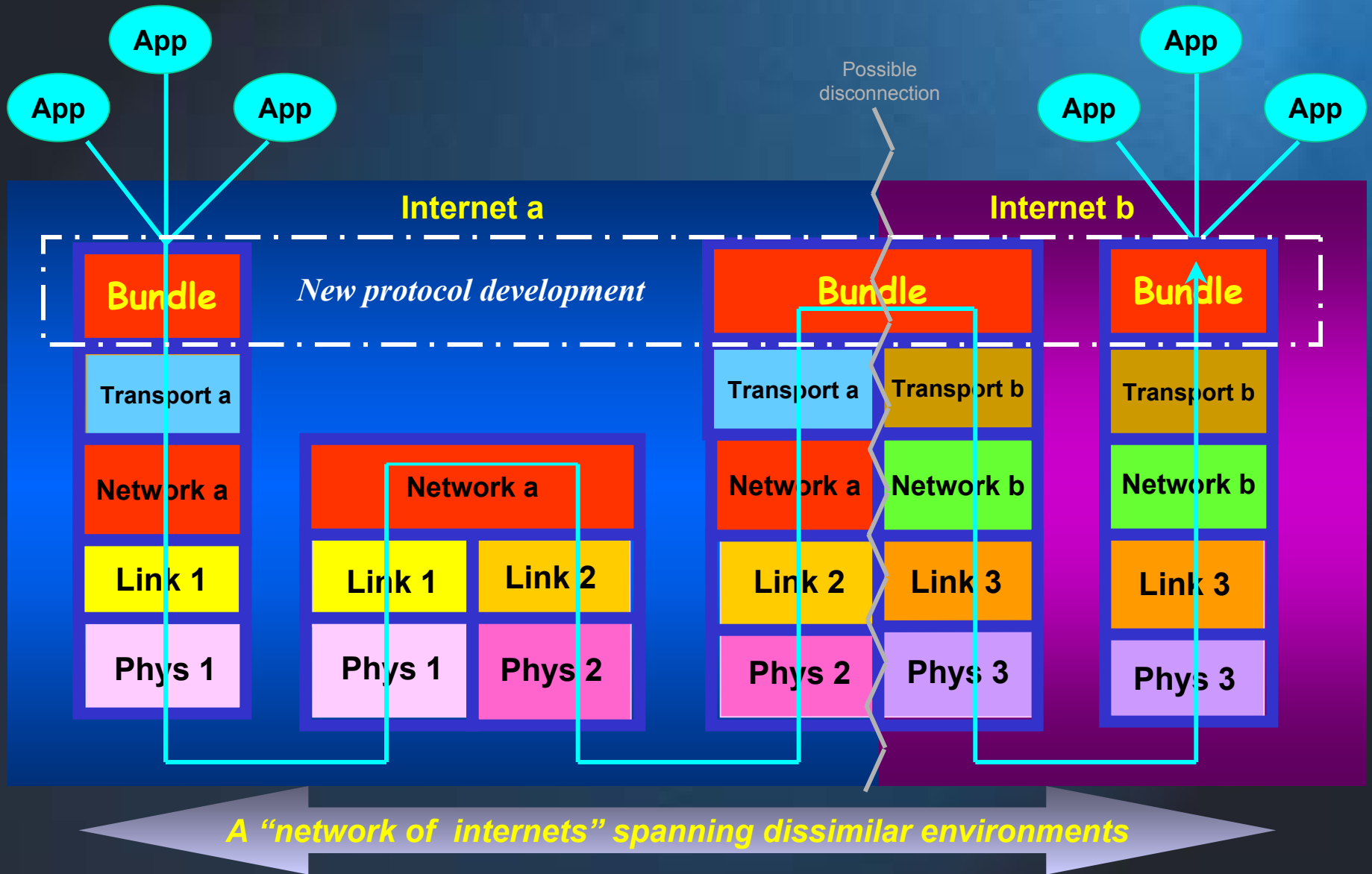
We need a general, standard way to communicate end-to-end through multiple regions in a disconnected, variable-delay environment

The Internet: a Network of Connected Sub-Networks



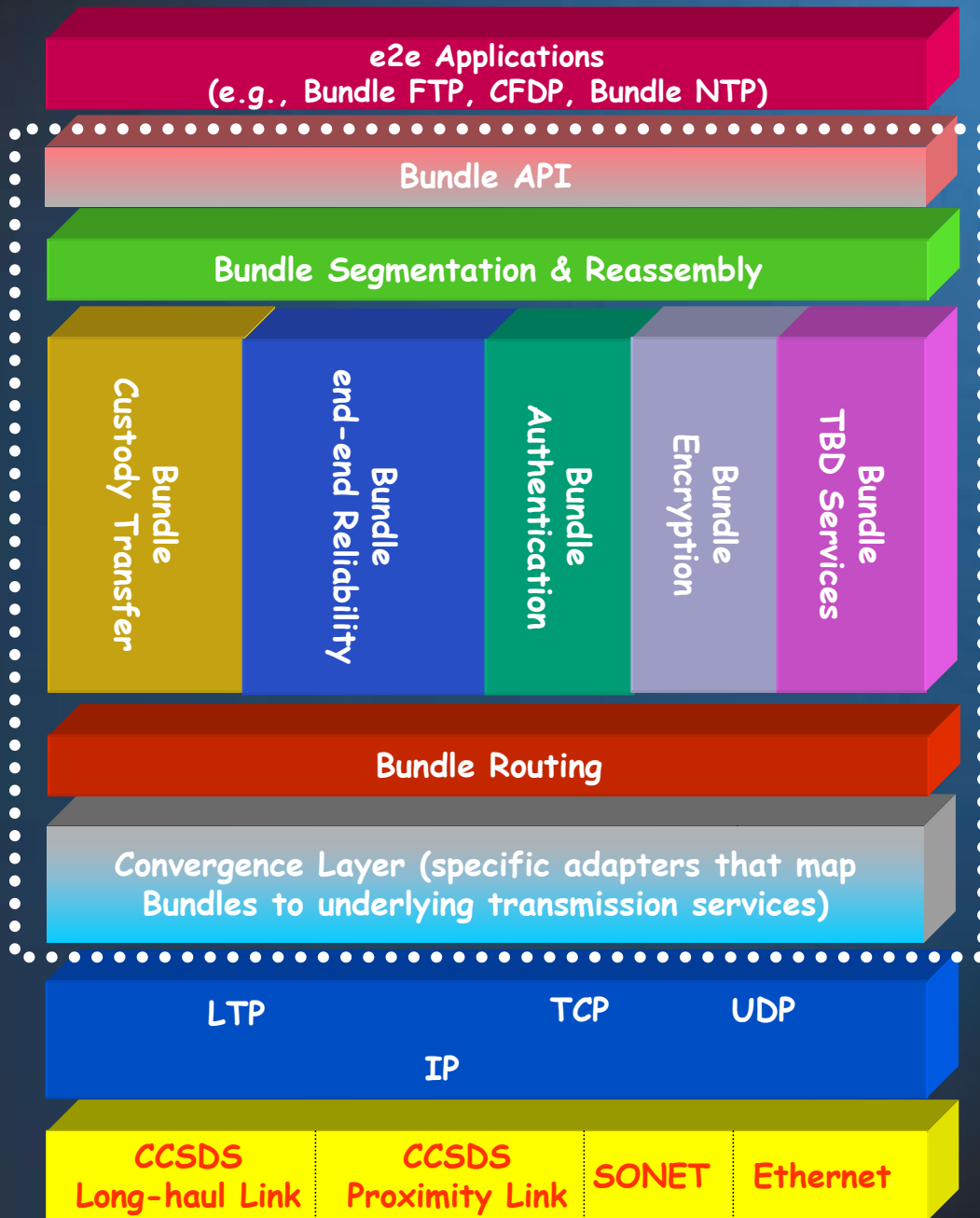
Bundles: A Store and Forward Application Overlay

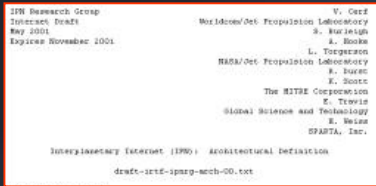
The "Thin Waist" of the Interplanetary Internet



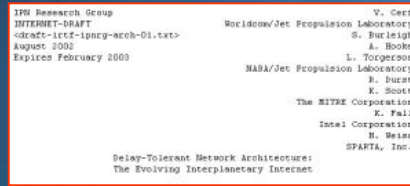
Bundle Service Layering

“Bundling”

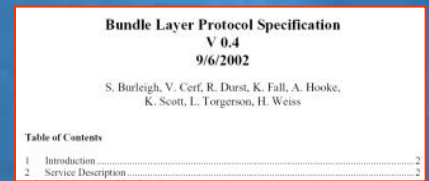




**IPN
Architecture
(Internet Draft 1)
May 2001**



**DTN
Architecture
(Internet Draft 2)
August 2002**



**Bundle Protocol
Specification, Draft1
September 2002**



Bundle Specification



Specifications

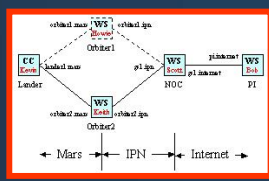
Bundle Prototyping



Code base



**1st
Rough
Code
August
2000**



**2nd.
Proto.
Code
May
2002**



**3rd.
Proto.
Code
July
2002**



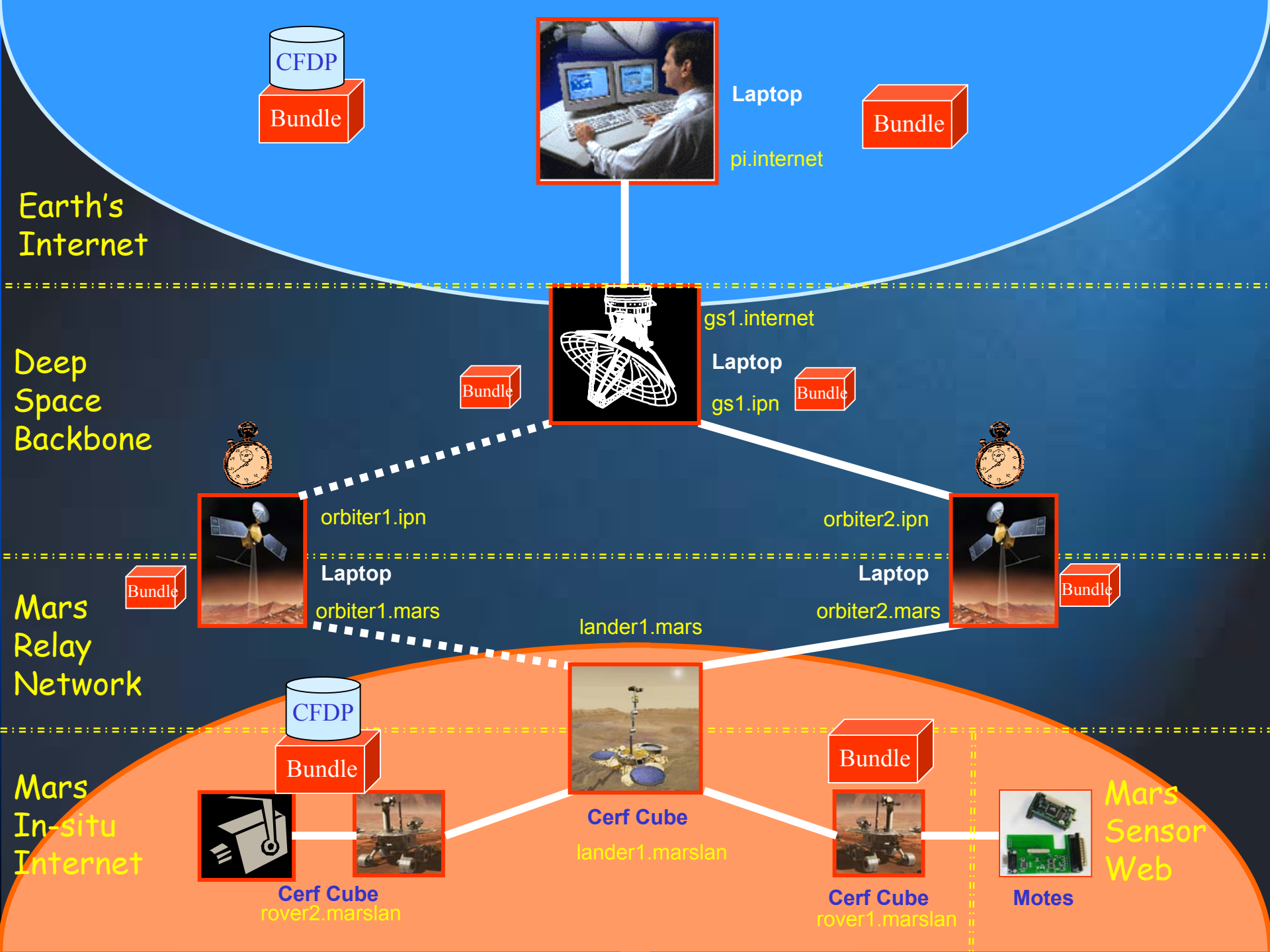
**4th
Proto.
Code
Sept.
2002**



**5th
Proto.
Code
Nov.
2002**

Files/Images/UGS-over-Bundles Experiment





The Interplanetary Internet

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

DARPA-NGI Initiative

NASA

DARPA-ATO



Universe
 Lab to develop interplanet Internet
 Father of the Internet: Dr. Vinton Cerf named JPL Distinguished Honoring Scientist

DTN Research Group
 INTERNET-DRAFT
 <draft-irtf-dtnrg-arch-00.txt>
 August 2002
 Expires February 2003

Worldcom/Jet Propulsion Laboratory
 V. Cerf
 S. Burleigh
 A. Hooke
 L. Torgerson
 NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory
 R. Durst
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 Internet Draft
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Interplanetary Internet (IPN): Architectural Definition
 draft-irtf-ipnrg-arch-00.txt

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Delay-Tolerant Network Architecture:
 The Evolving Interplanetary Internet
 draft-irtf-dtnrg-arch-00.txt

Bundle Layer Protocol Specification
 V 0.4
 9/6/2002

S. Burleigh, V. Cerf, R. Durst, K. Fall, A. Hooke,
 K. Scott, L. Torgerson, H. Weiss

Interplanetary Internet Research Group - Netscape

IRTF Research Groups

Interplanetary Internet Research Group Charter (IPNRG)

Chair: Eric Travis travis@jpl.nasa.gov
 Robert Trueman Robert.Trueman@jpl.nasa.gov
 Interest Mailing List: irtf-ipnrg@jpl.nasa.gov
 To subscribe to the interest list: Send a message to travis@jpl.nasa.gov with subject: subscribe ip-nrg
 Web site: <http://www.irtf.org/charter/ipnrg.html>
 Seminar Announcements: <http://www.irtf.org/charter/ipnrg.html>

Purpose: The IPNRG is chartered to address the issues associated with deploying and interacting with astronomically remote, self-sustaining fragments of the Internet. These "edge Internet" fragments are generally interfaced with respect to the Internet backbone and can range from single nodes with interstellar external connectivity to well-populated subnetworks and networks with extremely constrained connectivity. Such fragments include remote terrestrial networks using wireless and satellite links, and in-situ networks deployed at off-Earth locations such as the surfaces and vicinities of other planets. Fragments of Internet may be found on space vehicles in transit from Earth to other planetary/solar system bodies, and may return to Earth or not, depending on the mission.

Among the challenges to be addressed are: extremely large delay for transmissions up to tens of Astronomical Units in size, severe asymmetry in the transmission capacity of bidirectional channels linking two communicating platforms, severe variation in interference experienced on the channel(s) - e.g. solar storms, episodic loss of connectivity owing to celestial motions of the platforms and the planets/satellites/asteroids with which they are associated.

Adapting the existing or projected Earth Internet architecture to Interplanetary scale is a significant challenge however, it is also highly speculative and not yet mature enough to merit focused IRTF attention as a whole.

The primary focus of these efforts is:

1. To define mechanisms that support efficient operation and management of Internet fragments operating in non-traditional, resource constrained environments, so that available local resources are optimally utilized.
2. To investigate the impacts of episodic connectivity and nomadic operation on network transport and application layer operations.

Internet Society

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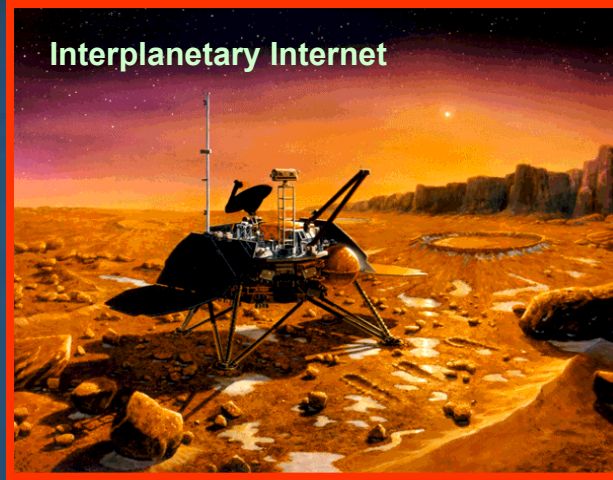
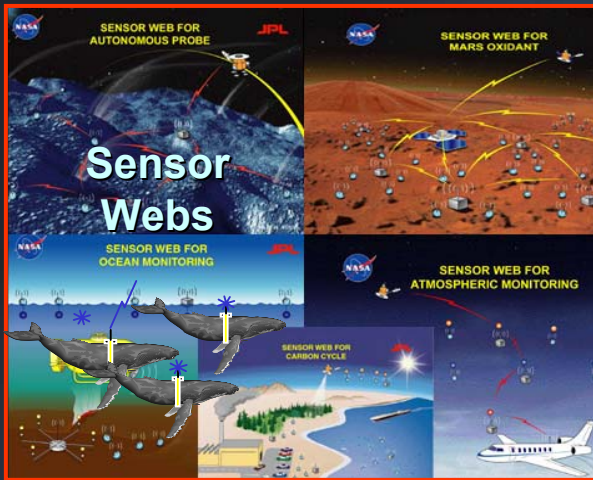
InterPlanNet ISIG
 Discusses issues related to the application of the Internet in outer space.

Universe
 SPECIAL ISSUE
 Director Elachi's 2020 vision

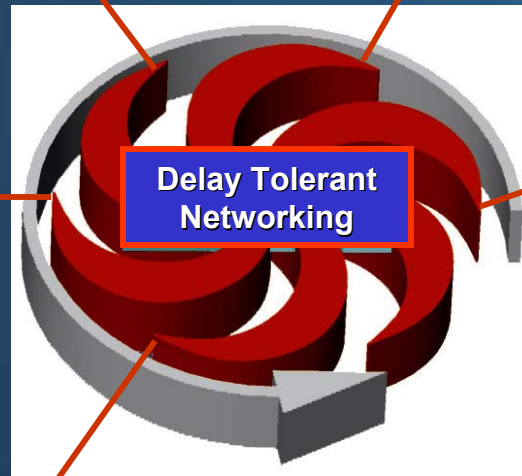
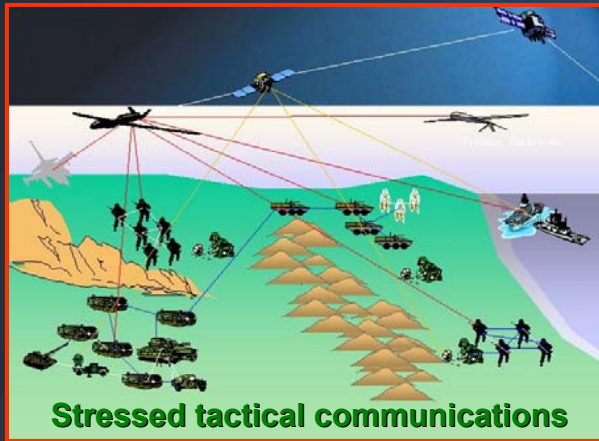
Interplanetary Internet and Information Systems

Besides listening to all of you, I also spoke to people outside of JPL who shared their advice with me. I often asked: "What is the most unique thing about JPL? What capabilities, what assets do we have that can be found nowhere else?"

I heard many answers. But one that kept coming up was the Deep Space Network. We now need to create the next generation of the Deep Space Network. And that requires creating the interplanetary Internet of the next 20 years. This is a very exciting challenge. The DSN will be the backbone for this network, and the spacecraft we will have across the solar system and around Earth are information nodes that will interconnect to our network across the Lab and to the World Wide Web.

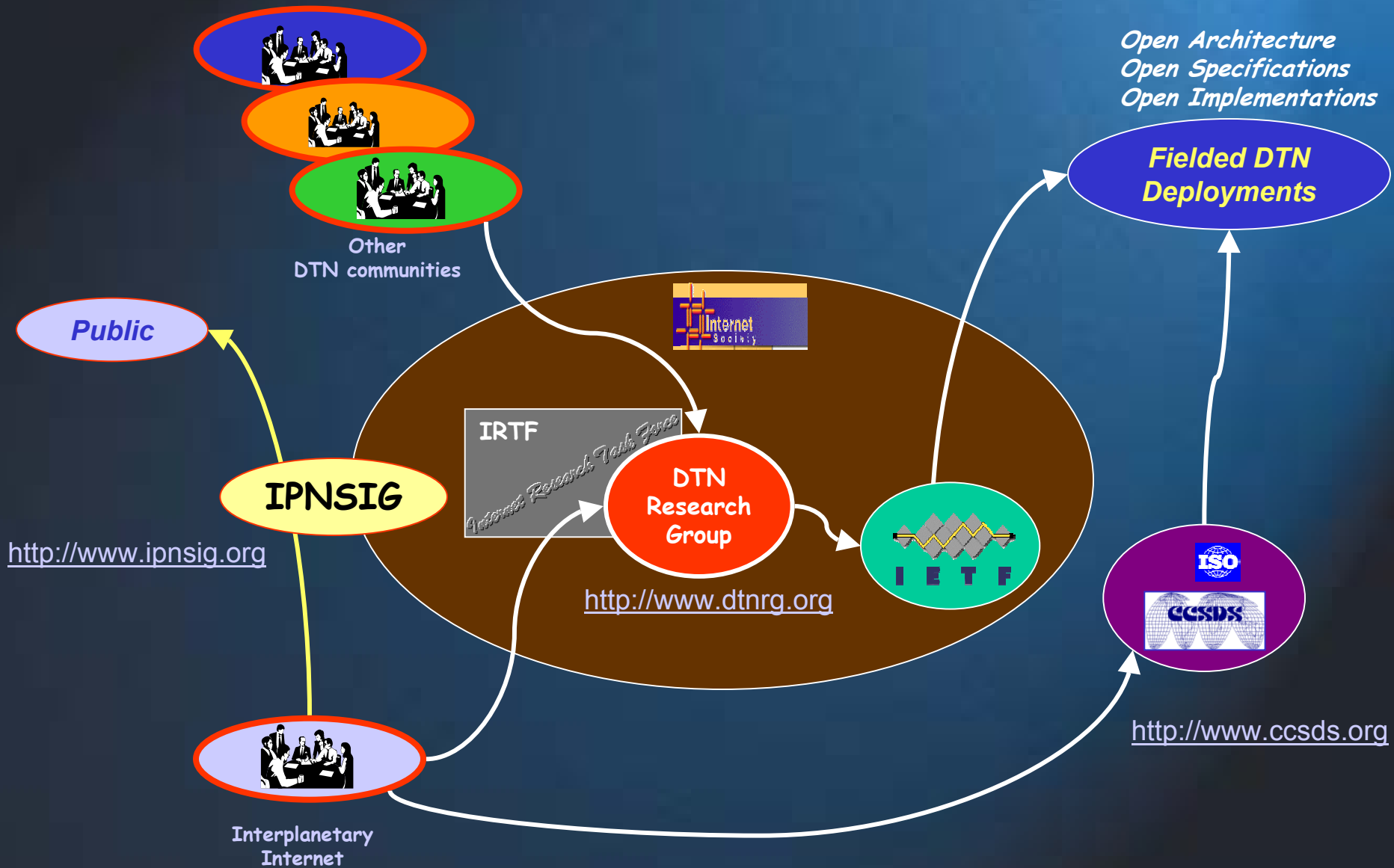


- “Non-chatty” message-oriented communications
- Store-and-forward between nodes
- Routing algorithms cognizant of scheduled connectivity
- Use transport and network technologies appropriate to the environment
- Integral infrastructure protection

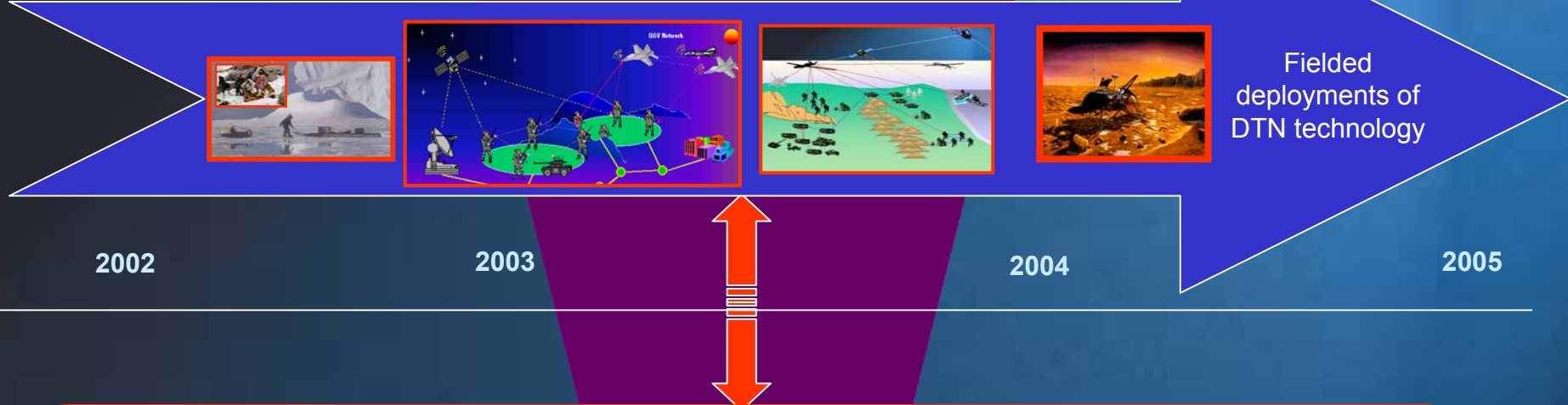


Realization:
Broader applicability
Nearer term utility
Larger research community

Delay Tolerant Networking: a broad community effort



DARPA Advanced Technology Office



DTN Research Group:

**Focal point
for DTN**



DTN Core Engineering

- DTN Architecture
- DTN Design Documents

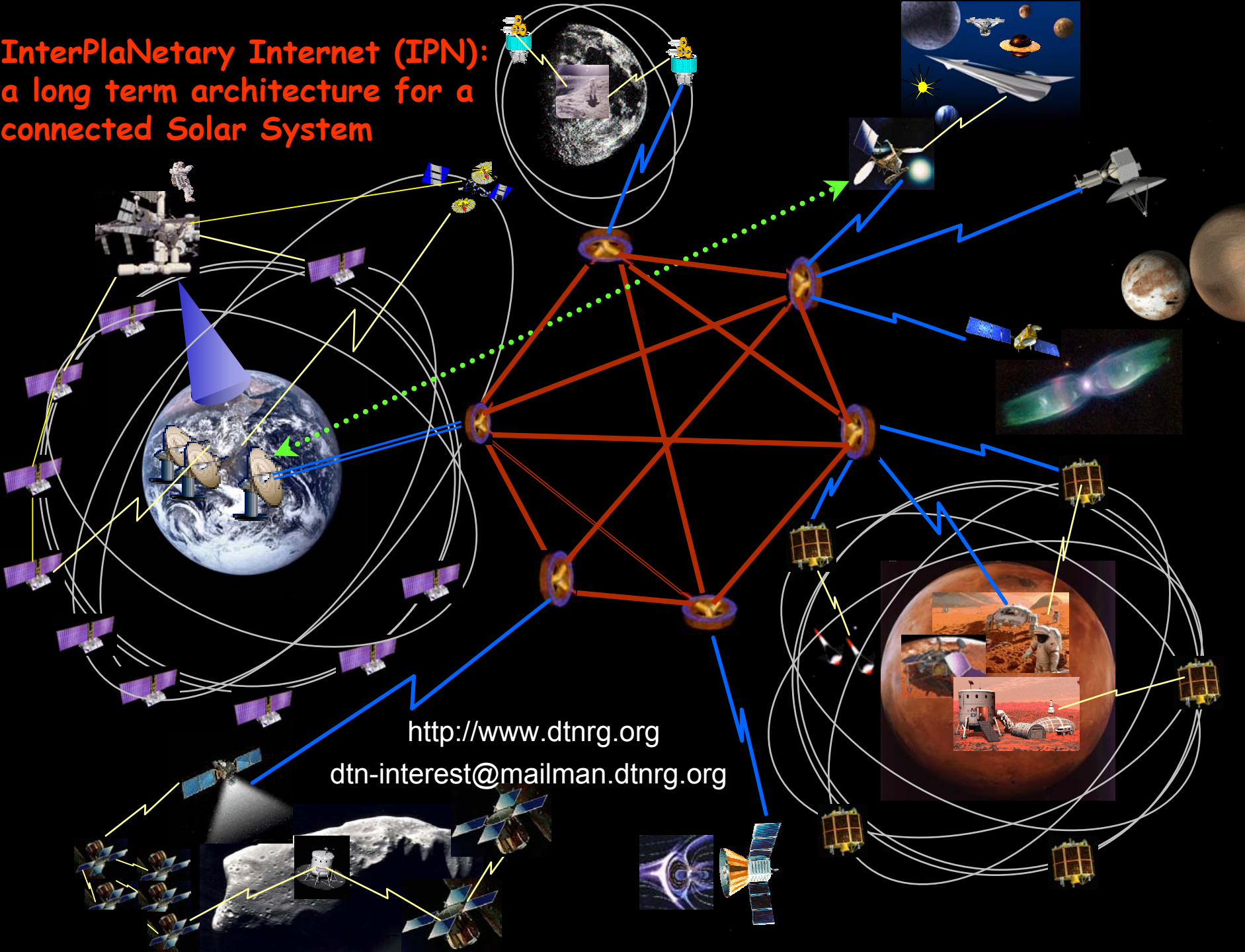
DTN Open Source

- Reference Software
- Configuration Control

DTN Standardization

- International Standards

**InterPlaNetary Internet (IPN):
a long term architecture for a
connected Solar System**



<http://www.dtnrg.org>
dtn-interest@mailman.dtnrg.org

