

IP networking in Deep Space

Apricot 2026, Jakarta
2026-02

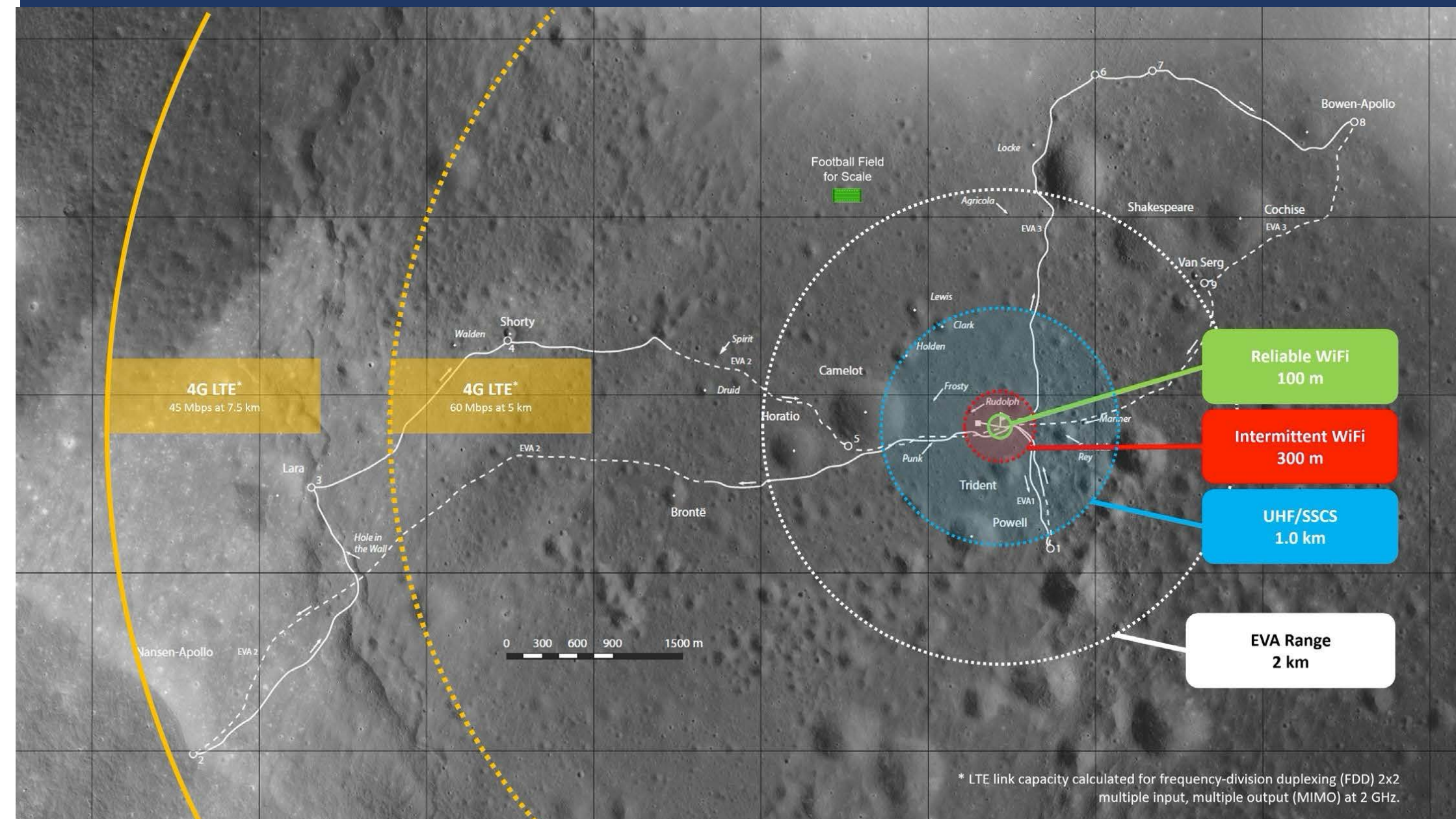
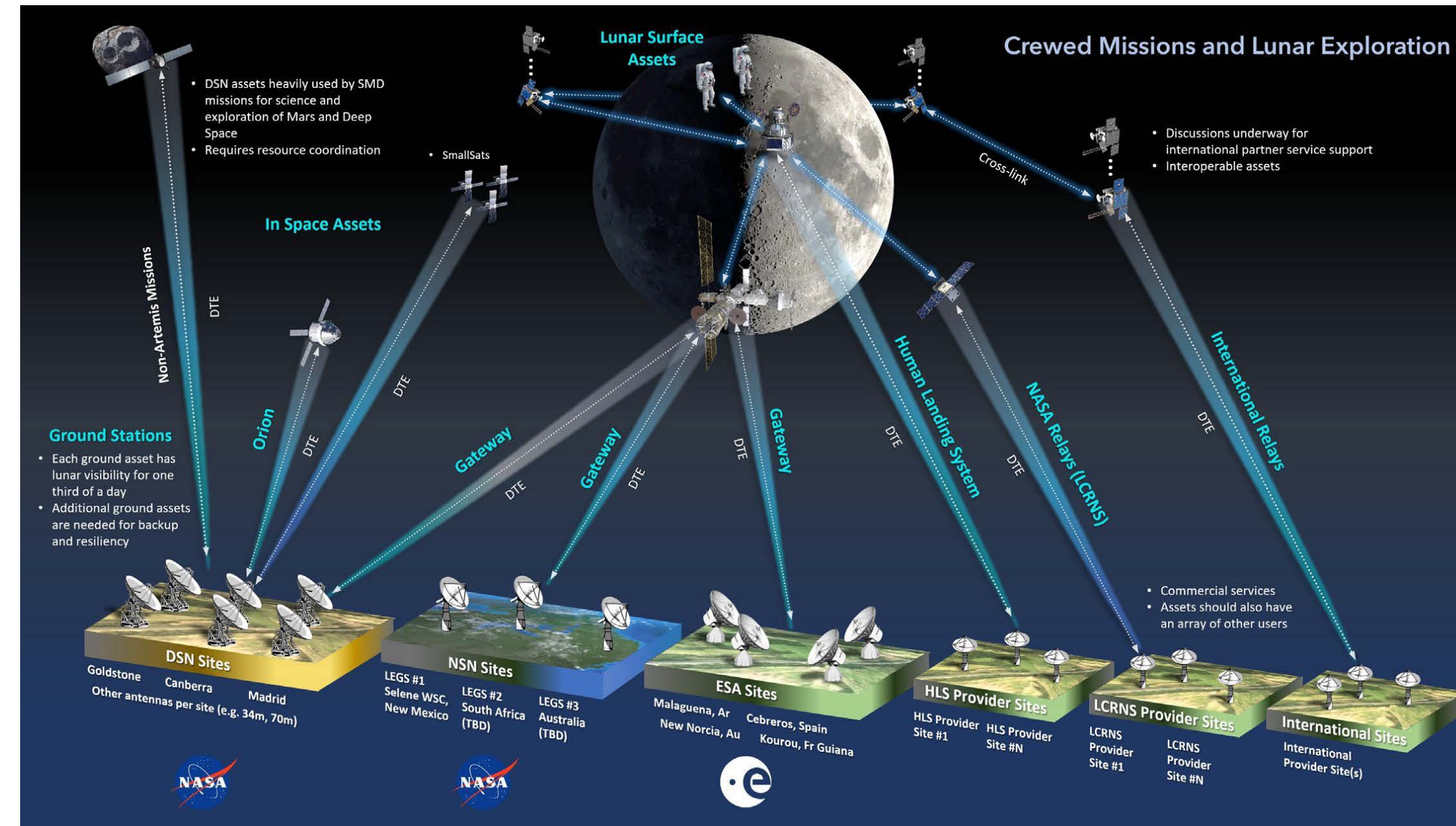
Marc Blanchet, Viagenie, marc.blanchet@viagenie.ca

How Do/Will We Communicate in Deep Space?

Moon Comms Deployment

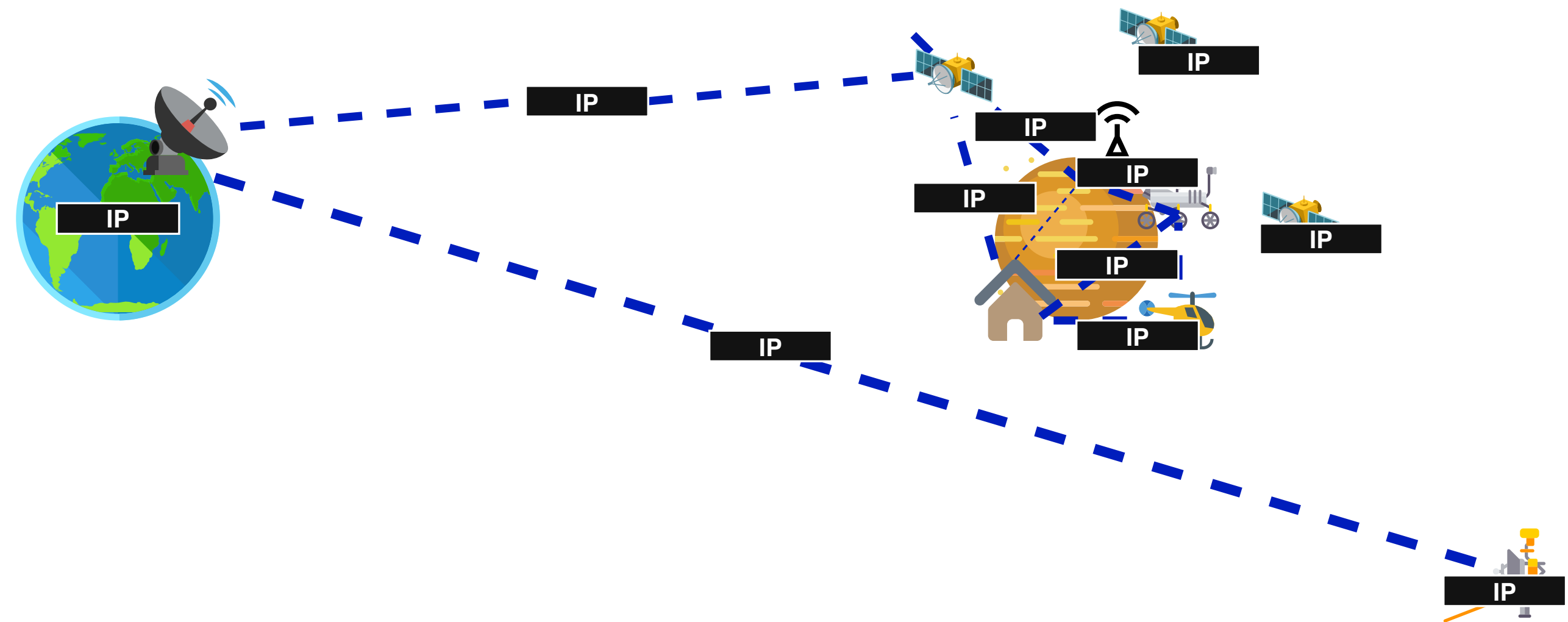
- Assets:
 - (Earth) Ground stations/Antennas
 - Communication relay orbiters
 - Celestial body surface assets: habitats, rovers, ...

- Link layers:
 - since 1960's: DTE using CCSDS
 - New:
 - surface (and orbital): 3GPP (5G/6G) and 802.X (WIFI)
 - Deep space (and orbital): CCSDS



Moon Comms Deployment With Networking Layer

- Why do we need a network?
 - multiple providers and multiple users/customers
 - sharing common infrastructure
 - Enabling end to end reachability from any to any, using the network
- All links carry Internet Protocol (IP)
 - Only IP runs over 3GPP and WIFI
- Therefore creating a single layer 3 network end to end
 - Note 1: Spacecraft on-board is also an IP network
 - Note 2: some relays such as ESA Lunar Pathfinder are forwarding at layer 2, so carries IP



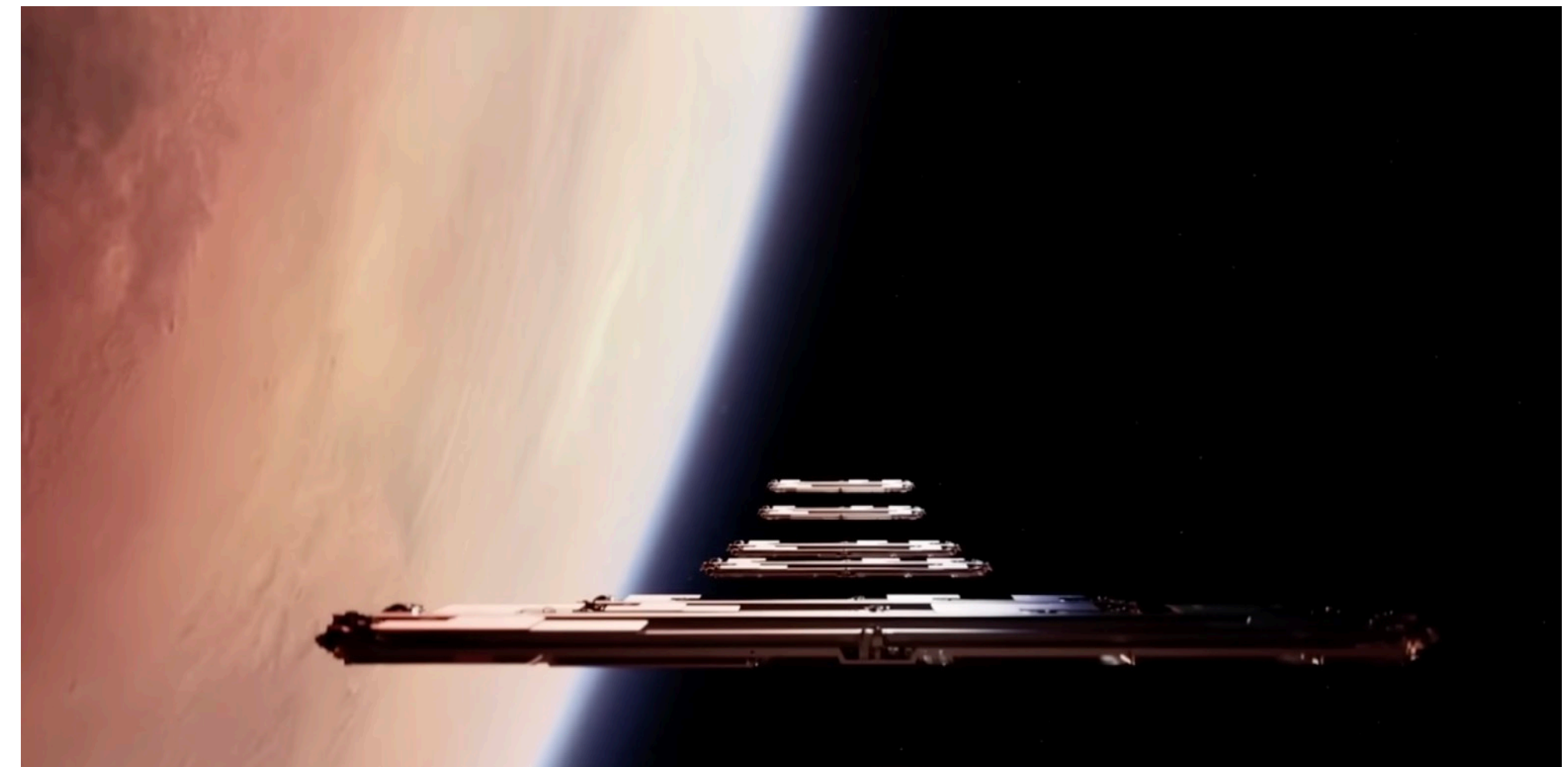
* [The Future Lunar Communications Architecture](#), Report of the Interagency Operations Advisory Group", January 2022
** LunaNet Interoperability Specification, NASA, February 2025

Mars Comms Deployment

- Same architecture for Mars*
- but different:
 - Deployment pace
 - Costs
 - Purpose
 - Challenges



* [Blue Origin Mars Telecommunications Orbiter](#) , August 2025



* [SpaceX update](#), Elon Musk 29-05-2025

What's the problem?
(network engineering)

Delay

- Earth-Moon: ~2 sec. one-way delay
- Earth-Mars: ~4-22 minutes one-way delay
- Earth-Voyager: ~24 hours one-way delay

- Not the typical (Earth) Internet delays, but ...
- Consequence: unconfigured stack (application, transport, ...) will timeout, retry, timeout, ...

What/How to Fix?

Configure Time-Related Variables

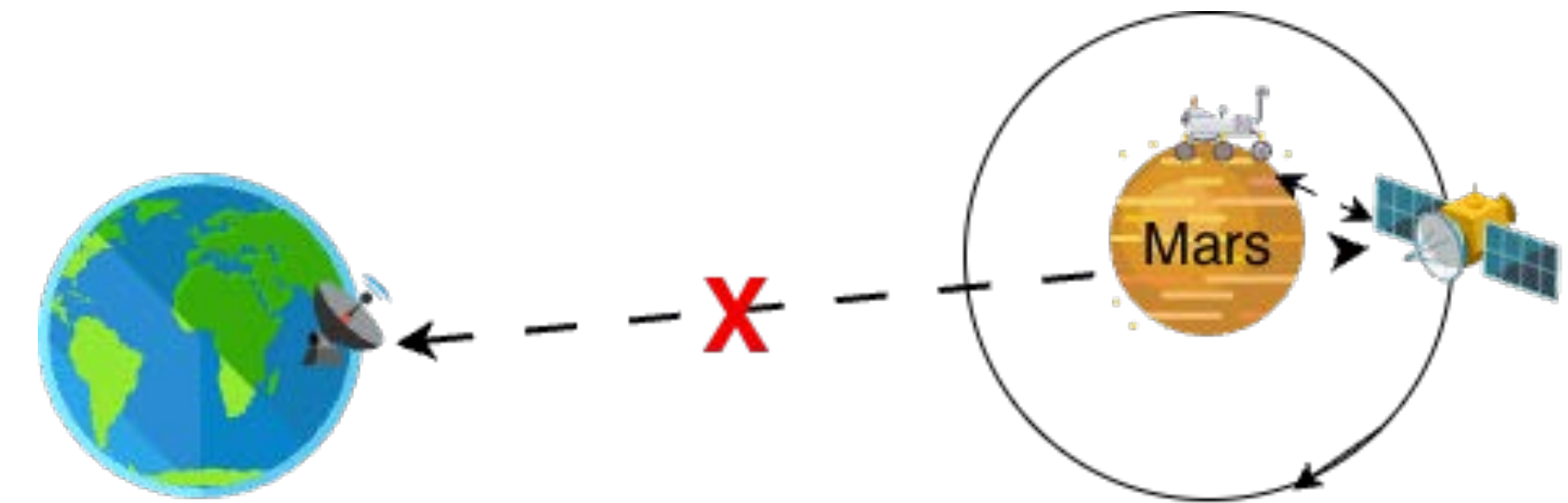
- "Easy"
 - Change the time-related variables, such as timeouts, response expectations, Example: `curl -m <delay_value>`
 - Based on (known in advance) expected delays
 - Where?
 - Applications, application protocols, transport. (IP and UDP have no notion of time)
- Caveat:
 - Forget immediate reactions, interactivity. Asynchronous is the paradigm. Fast reactivity to events not possible. Remote management is not interactive or fast.

Done?

Not Quite...

Intermittence/Disruptions

- Until "full" coverage around a celestial body is achieved by a constellation of connected satellites (with inter-satellite lasers)
 - There will be disruptions: a satellite becomes out of the view as it passes on the other side of the celestial body
- This intermittence creates:
 - Variability in delays:
 - Moon example: while orbiter is in view, delay = 2 seconds, then orbiter goes on the other side: 2 hours next pass.
 - Internet (transport) sees variability in round trip time. It knows how to deal with it.
 - But expectations on values and variability is different.
 - Cause is usually congestion, which has its own way to recover
 - In space, variability in delay is most often not congestion
 - Packet drops: a packet received by an orbiter/satellite that has no route to its destination will be dropped, as per IP forwarding behaviour



**Okay. Just wait for full
constellations!**

Full Constellations

- Mars requires many orbiters, each costs some money, and each journey takes some time...
- Moon coverage shall be accomplished earlier
- Until then, and to cover other issues, we need a solution for delays and disruptions

Nothing else?

Yes...

Few Other Issues...

- Bandwidth is:
 - Limited
 - Asymmetric
- Links are:
 - Uni-directional
- Radiation, Solar storms
- Energy is very limited and maybe sporadic (waiting Sun to appear for your solar panels)
- ...

- Pretty similar to the IoT use case
- Reliability and recovery for any kind of event is key

What is the Solution?

What needs to be done on IP suite for Deep Space?

- IP and UDP (and HTTP) have no notion of time. Nothing to adapt.

A. For forwarding devices (like orbiters or space edge) facing intermittent links:

- **Buffer packets temporarily (instead of dropping them) when no route to destination**

- Not needed for:

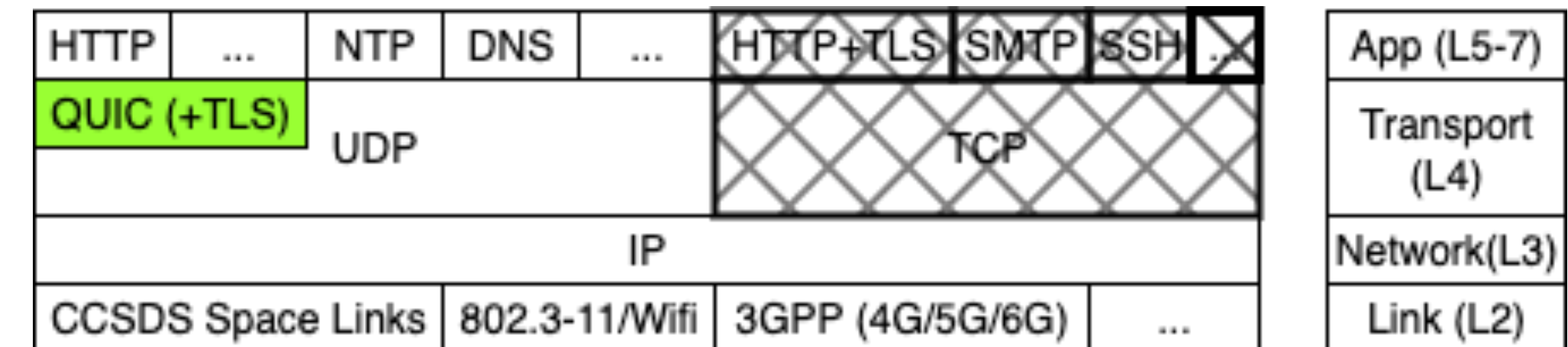
- surface or 5-6G/Wifi forwarders/routers
- Layer 2 orbiters/gateways (if they don't know about IP, just forward based on CCSDS link layers, like Mars orbiters currently)
- Non-forwarding end nodes

B. To deliver end to end reliability, **configure transport (QUIC) based on a deep space profile**

- Right set of values for timers
- Intermittence is not directly seen by transport: it is just long and variable delays
- Do not rely on typical RTT for internal calculations

C. Applications/Tools/...: **asynchronous design, adjust timers appropriately**

D. **Orchestration** of the whole network to optimize the use of links



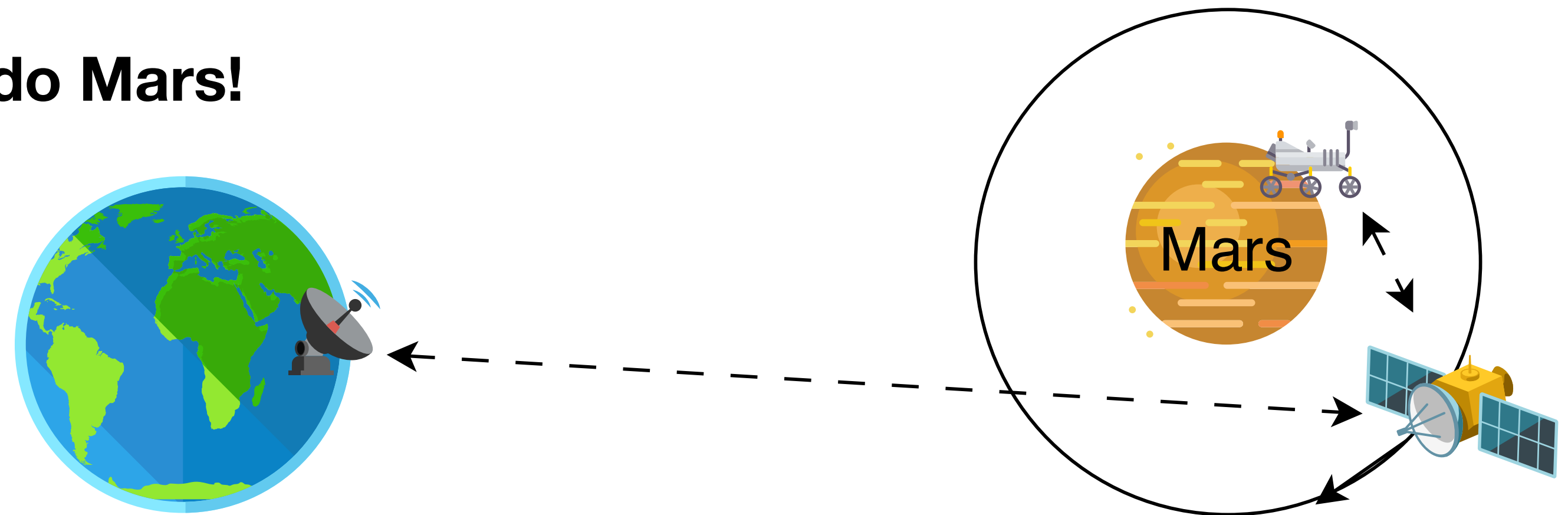
- TCP not suitable for space
- And everything above TCP
- Use profiled QUIC instead

Hey Marc, I'm not sure...

Does IP work in Deep Space?

Let's put it to test!

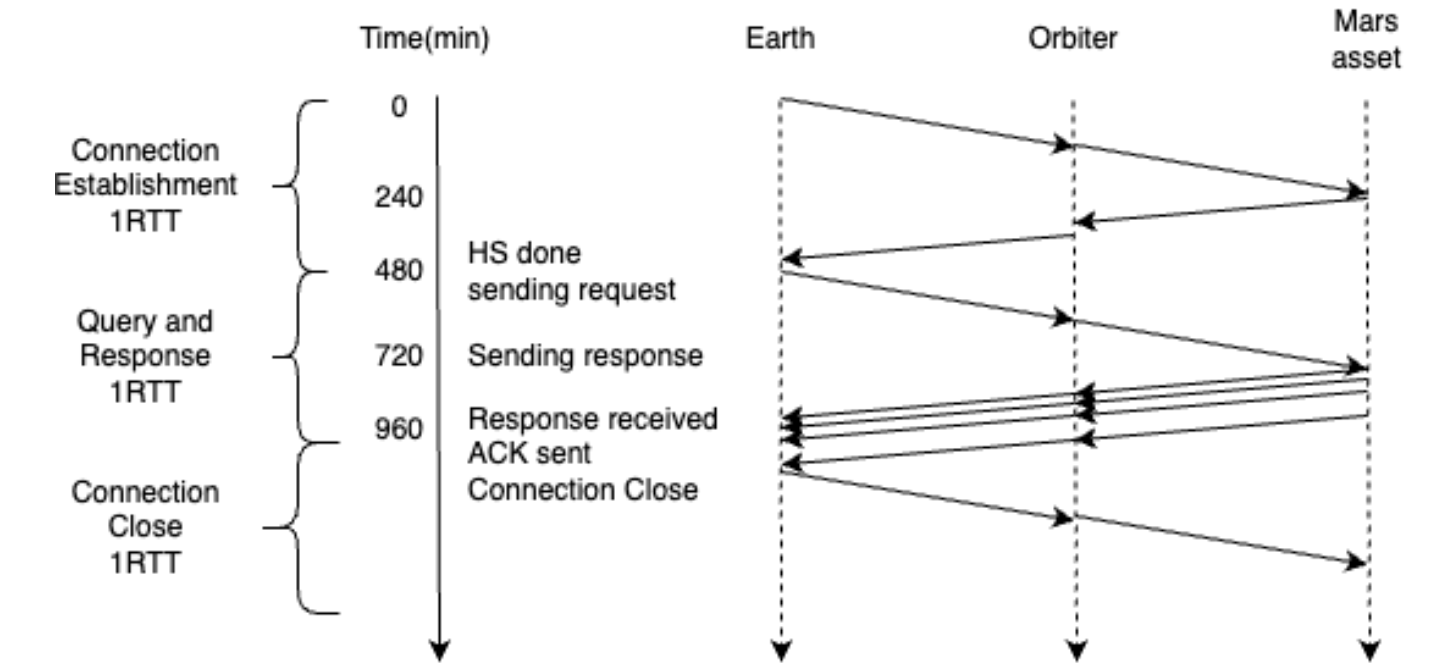
Moon: ~2 seconds. Too easy ;-). Let's do Mars!



Simulation Results

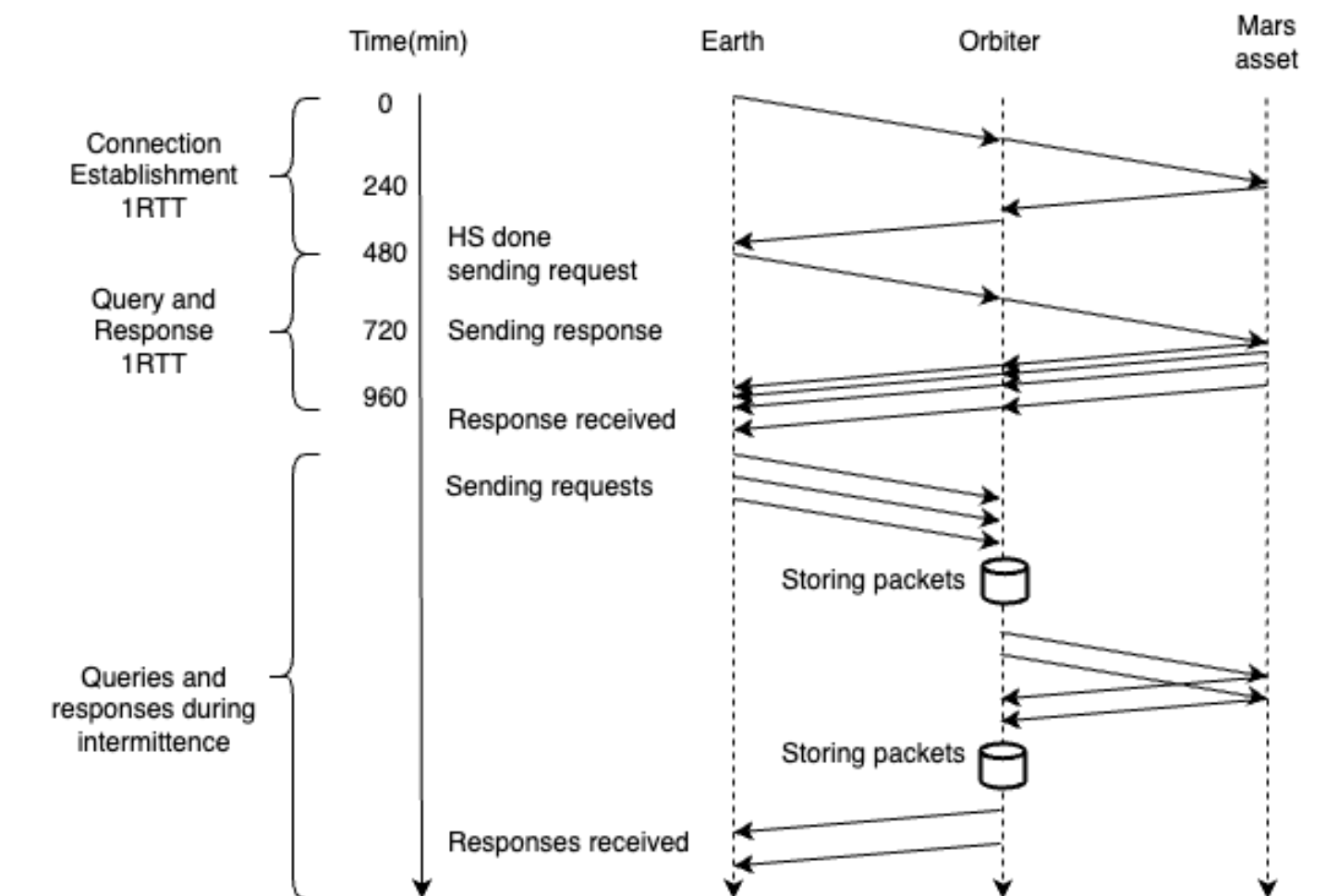
1. Earth to Mars, 4 minutes (240s) one-way delay,

- HTTP request/response over configured QUIC, two different QUIC implementations.
- 1RTT for connection establishment, 1RTT for request/response; 16 minutes total



2. Intermittence: same as above but:

- Requests sent every 15 minutes, no link every hour for 1 hour, our (Rust) implementation of IP packet storage/buffering
- Packets were stored, RTT results in a sawtooth pattern. No packet loss.



**Longer Delays?
Packet Loss?**

Simulation Results (cont.)

3. Same as before, but Earth to Voyager!

- 18 hours (64800s) one-way delay
- 2 RTT (aka 72 hours) to receive response

4. 24 hour one-way delay, 5% (random) packet loss, 10 HTTP requests in sequence

- 2 server packets were dropped (per netem random)
- Lost packets were resent in the next RTT as additional frames into the current packets
- All data was received properly in the same total time

**What about Network
Management? QoS? Streaming?**

Network Services

- Network Management: use SNMP/UDP (IETF deprecated) or NETCONF-RESTCONF/QUIC. See: [draft-ietf-netconf-over-quic](#)
- QoS: use the whole IP QoS/TE toolkit; apply based on source/destination addresses, diffserv marking, port/service, flow label, ...
- Naming: use DNS locally (on celestial body network). See: [draft-many-tiptop-dns](#)
- Emergency messaging: may use terrestrial framework (ECRIT)
- Time distribution: use NTP
- Media/Streaming: many choices: RTP, HTTP, MoQ, ...

Difficult Problems

- Congestion:
 - Buffering packets means variable RTT, interpreted as congestion
- Routing at scale
 - Topology changes advertisements will arrive too late
- Key lifecycle
 - Long-lived connections may need different key renewals
 - Certificate validation cannot be done by going back to Earth

Conclusion and More Information

- The Internet Protocol Suite is being deployed in deep space by:
 - Temporarily buffering IP packets in forwarders facing intermittence
 - Configuring QUIC transport with a space profile or use plain UDP
 - For applications, modifying timeouts appropriately and apply asynchronous design
- More work to do: IETF TIPTOP working group. Please join and contribute!
- For more information:
 - Deep Space IP initiative: <https://deepspaceip.github.io>
 - Deep Space IP Toolkit: QUIC simulation engine, IP buffering, Header compression, applications: <https://github.com/deepspaceip>
 - IETF tiptop working group: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/group/tiptop/about/>
 - Deep Space IP Discord Channel. (Contact me to get an invite)
- Contact information:
 - Marc Blanchet, Viagenie, marc.blanchet@viagenie.ca

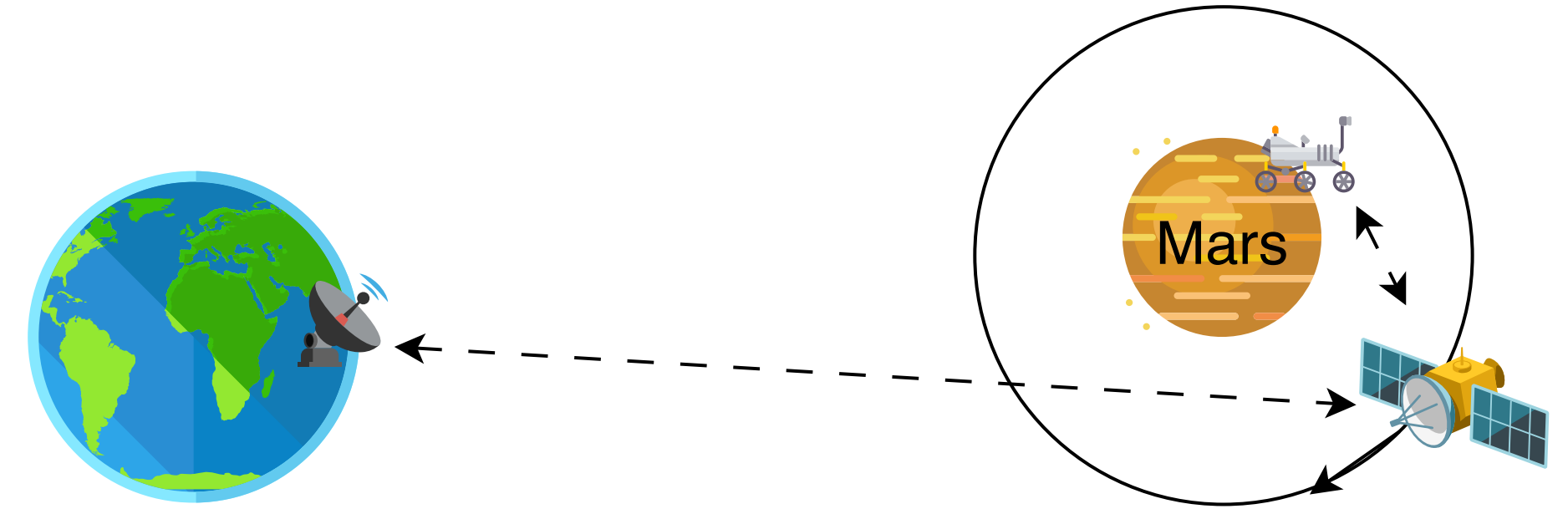
Reminder: IP Network Layer

- **Provides end-to-end(e2e) communication**
- Over any link layer below (IP over anything)
- Any length or size of network
- Rely on upper layer (transport) for e2e reliability
 - **Transport handles: loss, duplication, reordering, flow control and congestion control**
 - And **e2e security** at transport level
 - Both frees up the application to care about those
- **Complexity handled at endpoints, intermediate nodes are simple**, therefore fast and hardware accelerated, energy efficient, low memory requirements, no encryption to consume CPU and energy.
- Routing/forwarding is based on very simple identifiers in the base header: destination address. **Aggregation is possible because of hierarchical addressing.**
- **API (at all levels) is known**, stable and used for all applications

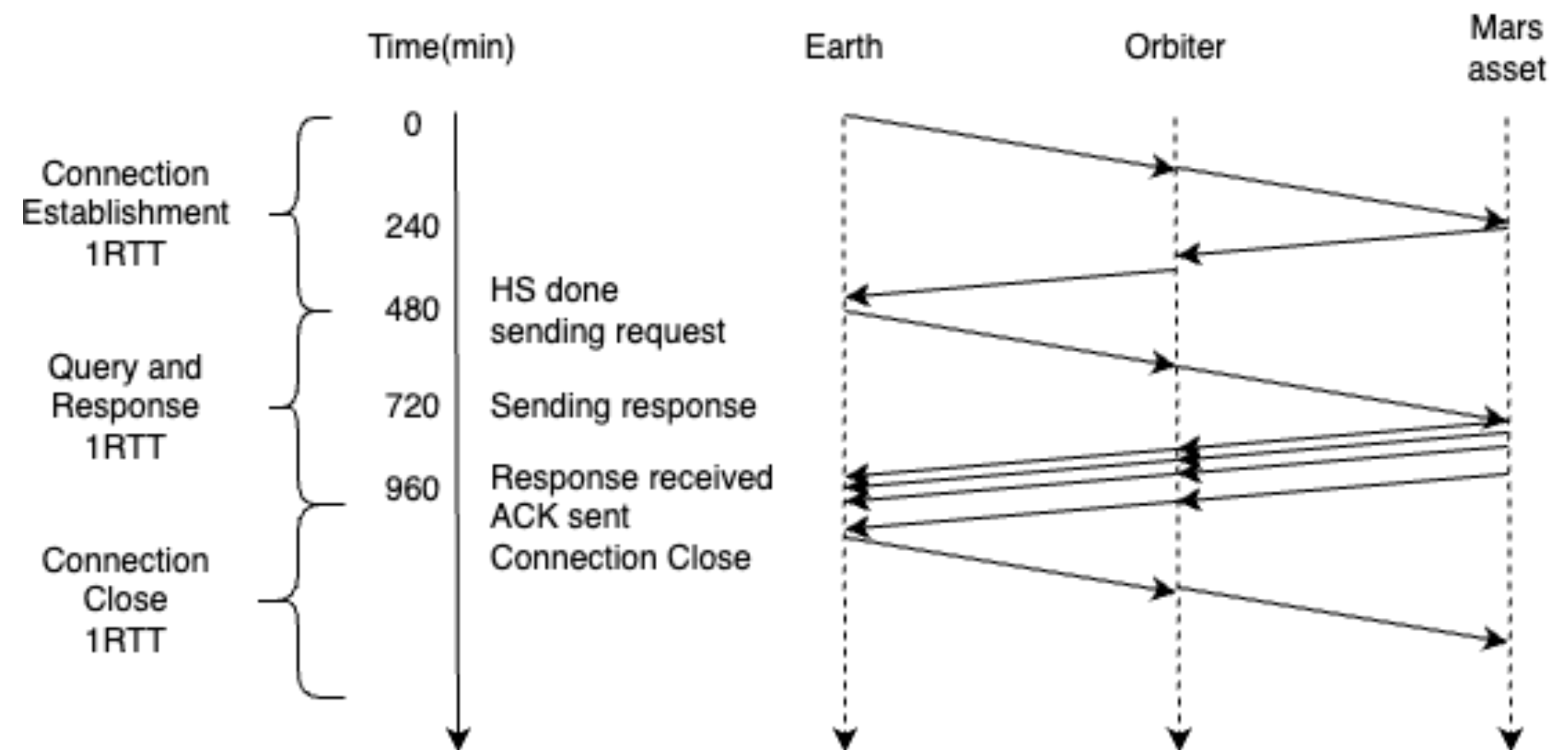
HTTP	...	NTP	DNS	...	HTTP+TLS	SMTP	SSH	...	App (L5-7)
QUIC (+TLS)		UDP			TCP				Transport (L4)
IP									Network(L3)
CCSDS Space Links			802.3-11/Wifi		3GPP (4G/5G/6G)		...		Link (L2)

Appendix: Detailed Simulation Results

Earth to Mars via Orbiter



- Simulation: **HTTP/QUIC** request and response
- **4 min (240s) one-way delay** (Mars and Earth nearest)
 - Side note: <270s max for tc netem delay before 2024-02 fix
- **Direct** Earth node - Mars orbiter - Mars asset: no intermittence
- HS = 1RTT Handshake
- Connection close: not needed, can keep connection opened "forever" for additional requests
- **Two different QUIC implementations used (Quinn, Quiche), configured for this expected delay**



Client Wireshark

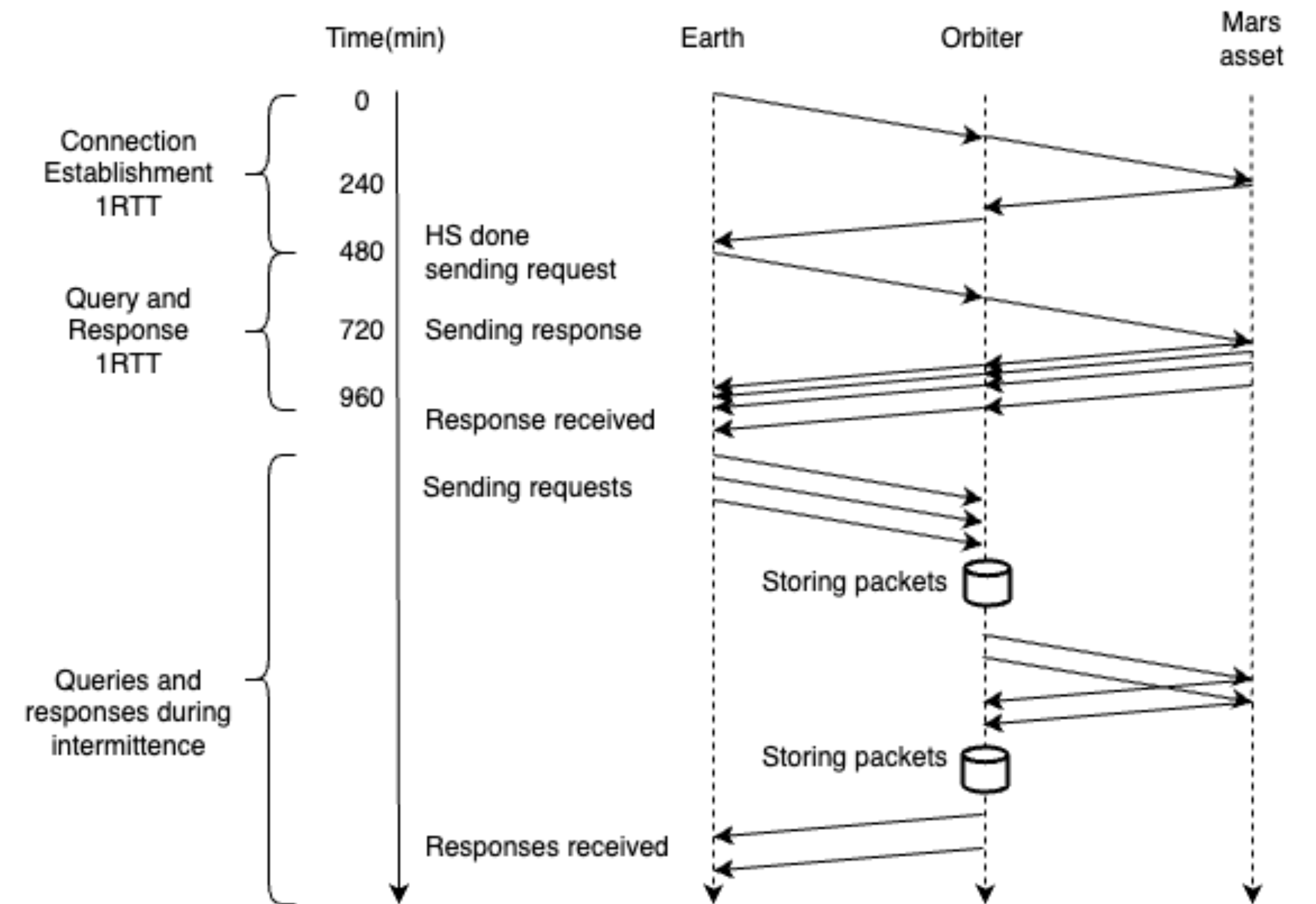
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoc	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.40.1	192.168.42.1	QUIC	1242	Initial, DCID=ba7bb2be15d544e9aa76900070e41a9bacaa826e, SCID=dbd14607fed99229, PKN: 0, CRYPTO, PADDING
2	240.763219	192.168.42.1	192.168.40.1	QUIC	1686	Handshake, DCID=dbd14607fed99229, SCID=bc54d768409abe435a4c5c4904abe9788b088cc9, PKN: 2, CRYPTO
3	480.801468	192.168.40.1	192.168.42.1	QUIC	1242	Handshake, DCID=bc54d768409abe435a4c5c4904abe9788b088cc9, SCID=dbd14607fed99229, PKN: 0, ACK, CRYPTO, PADDING
4	480.801600	192.168.40.1	192.168.42.1	QUIC	276	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=bc54d768409abe435a4c5c4904abe9788b088cc9, PKN: 0, NCI, NCI, NCI, NCI, NCI, NCI
5	480.801602	192.168.40.1	192.168.42.1	QUIC	100	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=bc54d768409abe435a4c5c4904abe9788b088cc9, PKN: 1, STREAM(0)
6	721.486731	192.168.42.1	192.168.40.1	QUIC	803	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=dbd14607fed99229, PKN: 3, ACK, NCI, NCI, NCI, NCI, DONE, CRYPTO, STREAM(0)
7	961.609775	192.168.40.1	192.168.42.1	QUIC	86	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=bc54d768409abe435a4c5c4904abe9788b088cc9, PKN: 2, ACK
8	961.609810	192.168.40.1	192.168.42.1	QUIC	93	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=bc54d768409abe435a4c5c4904abe9788b088cc9, PKN: 3, ACK, CC

What about intermittence?

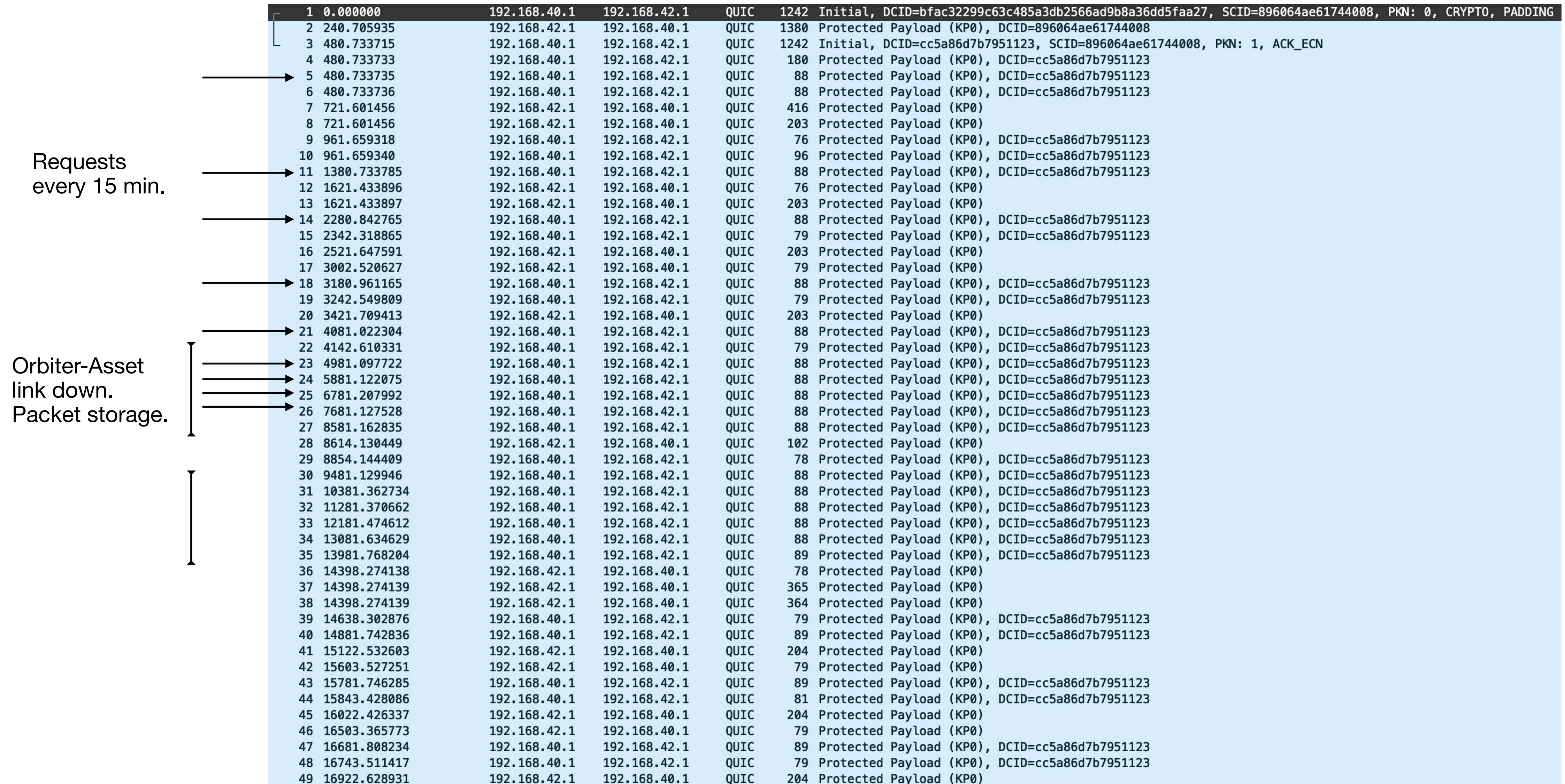
Such as orbiter with blackout periods

Earth to Mars with Intermittence

- IP packets stored during intermittence
- Intermittence: 1h, 2 times
- 4 min. one-way delay
- Send 1 request every 15 minutes
 - 20 times: aka 20 requests, 20 responses
- Our implementation of IP forwarding **and buffering**
 - 500 lines of Rust
 - Using linux tun interfaces



Earth to Mars with Intermittence



Longer Delays. Possible?

An HTTP Request to Voyager!

(In simulation)

- 18 hours (64800s) one-way delay
- Direct link, Earth and Voyager nodes
- HTTP over configured QUIC
- Full QUIC flow: connection establishment (1,2), request and response (4,5), connection close(7,8). Additional features (3,6)

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1 0.000000	192.168.65.33	192.168.65.25	QUIC	1242	Initial, DCID=d61b8e047f
2 64800.438656	192.168.65.25	192.168.65.33	QUIC	1380	Handshake, DCID=2f26ef8a
3 129600.8077...	192.168.65.33	192.168.65.25	QUIC	1242	Handshake, DCID=bf92a7a2
4 129600.8086...	192.168.65.33	192.168.65.25	QUIC	200	Protected Payload (KP0),
5 194401.1215...	192.168.65.25	192.168.65.33	QUIC	691	Protected Payload (KP0)
6 259201.4231...	192.168.65.33	192.168.65.25	QUIC	79	Protected Payload (KP0),
7 259201.4236...	192.168.65.33	192.168.65.25	QUIC	96	Protected Payload (KP0),
8 259201.4245...	192.168.65.33	192.168.65.25	QUIC	86	Protected Payload (KP0),

What about packet loss?

Let's try 5% packet loss over very long delay

Delay of 24 hours and 5% packet loss

- One way 24 hours delay(86400s), packet loss 5%, 10 times repeat HTTP request and response in the same connection
- Total time: 1987200s
 - same as without packet loss, since loss was recovered using the next packets
- Client data packets sent: 20, 3087 bytes
- Server data packets sent: 22, 12313 bytes
 - Server packets dropped: 2
 - (by the network simulation)
- Conclusion: **QUIC recovered successfully** and all data were properly sent reliably

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	1228	Initial, DCID=22a3467b8c1180a3eeba67d7dfc1fe9b8e9111ff, PKN: 0, CRYPTO, PADDING
2	86400.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	1228	Handshake, PKN: 0, CRYPTO
3	172800.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	1228	Handshake, PKN: 0, ACK_ECN, CRYPTO
4	172800.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	64	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 1, STREAM(0)
5	259200.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	427	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 1, DONE, AF, CRYPTO
6	259200.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	1074	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 2, STREAM(0)
7	345600.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	54	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 2, ACK_ECN
8	345600.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	64	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 3, STREAM(4)
9	432000.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	54	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 3, ACK_ECN
10	432000.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	1074	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 4, STREAM(4)
11	518400.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	64	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 4, STREAM(8)
12	604800.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	1074	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 5, STREAM(8)
13	691200.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	61	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 5, ACK_ECN
14	691200.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	64	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 6, STREAM(12)
...						
33	1555200.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	61	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 15, ACK_ECN
34	1555200.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	64	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 16, STREAM(32)
35	1641600.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	61	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 16, ACK_ECN
36	1641600.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	1074	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 17, STREAM(32)
37	1728000.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	61	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 17, ACK_ECN
38	1728000.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	64	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 18, STREAM(36)
39	1814400.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	61	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 18, ACK_ECN
40	1814400.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	1074	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 19, STREAM(36)
41	1900800.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	61	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 19, ACK_ECN
42	1900800.000000	1.1.1.1	88.88.88.88	QUIC	57	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 20, ACK_ECN, CC
43	1987200.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	61	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 20, ACK_ECN
44	1987200.000000	88.88.88.88	1.1.1.1	QUIC	58	Protected Payload (KP0), PKN: 21, ACK_ECN, CC

