

Considerations for Benchmarking Network Performance in Integrated Space and Terrestrial Networks

draft-lai-bmwg-sic-benchmarking-00

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Background: A New Era of Satellite Internet

- **Broadband Satellite Constellations** in low earth orbit (**LEO**) are gaining tremendous popularity
 - **Operational:** SpaceX's Starlink (as of Nov 2022, launched over **3000** LEO satellites; provide Internet access to over **500,000** subscribers; aim for global mobile phone service after 2023) .
 - **Proposed:** OneWeb (648 satellites), Amazon Kuiper (3276 satellites), Boeing (147 satellites) in plan.



- Promising future direction: Integrated Space and Terrestrial Network (**ISTN**)
 - Emerging satellites can be equipped with high-speed ground-satellite (Ku/Ka-band) and inter-satellite links (laser).
 - Integrating broadband LEO satellites with terrestrial networks for **pervasive and performant Internet services**.



Remote Service



Rural Education



Airplane



Global IoT



Maritime 2

Why Benchmarking in ISTN is Important?

● Motivation

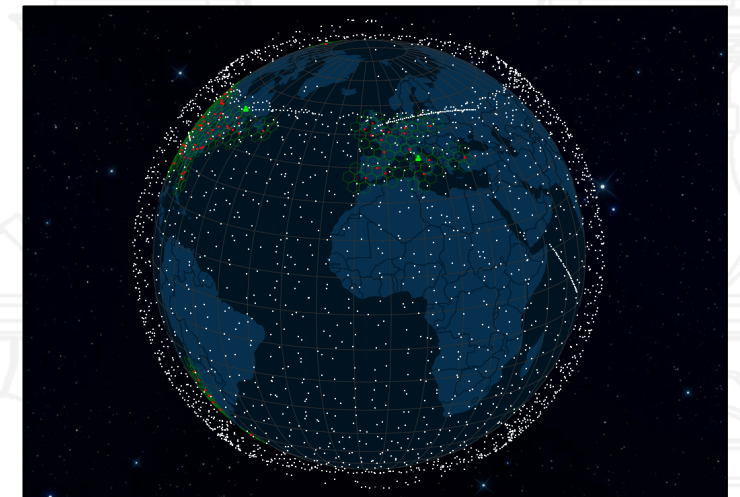
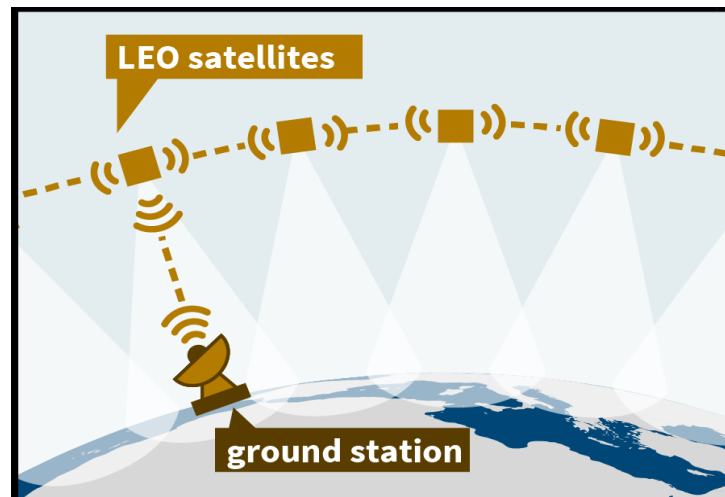
- Like in other kinds of conventional networks, network techniques (e.g. new network topology, protocol, functionality) are expected to be carefully evaluated in an **Isolated Test Environment (ITE)**, before they are deployed in a live production environment.
- Unlike in traditional situations, for ISTN core infrastructures (i.e. satellite router/switch), post-launch upgrades (especially onboard hardware) are difficult and thus require a **more systematic and comprehensive assessment** prior to launch.

● Recap: Problems and Requirements of Evaluation Methodology for ISTN

- **Draft (presented in IETF-112):** <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-lai-bmwg-istn-methodology/02/>.
- Unique characteristics (e.g. **LEO dynamics**, **mega-scale**), limitation of existing benchmarking methodologies.

● Remaining Questions

- What aspect of ISTN-related problem could be pursued for benchmarking network DUT/SUT?
- Clarify the work scope that fits the BMWG charter.



Stay in Line with the BMWG Charter, We Consider ...

BMWG Charter

- ◆ **Major goal:**
a series of recommendations concerning the **key performance characteristics of internetworking technologies**, or benchmarks for network devices, systems, and services.
- ◆ **Controlled lab environment**

① What play an important role in ISTN performance?

- ◆ Constellation topology; network protocol; hardware capability ...

② Key performance characteristics pertinent to ISTN

- ◆ Service quality; service availability; network reliability, scalability...

③ Important metrics describing the above characteristics

- ◆ User-perceived latency/throughput/loss; routing convergence ...

④ How to specify methodologies to collect these metrics?

- ◆ What is the expected **in-lab benchmarking methodology** for ISTN?
- ◆ Concrete approach and test cases (details in our draft and next pages)

⑤ Requirements for reporting ISTN benchmarking results

- ◆ Using common and unambiguous report format

A Data-Driven, Emulation-based Benchmark Approach

① community-driven data collection

- ◆ Public ISTN information, such as constellation topology, user measurements ...

② real-data-driven ITE setup

- ◆ Build an ITE via VM- or container-based emulation, with mimicked LEO behaviors (dynamics)

③ specify DUT/SUT and run test cases

- ◆ Deploy DUT/SUT in ITE
- ◆ Run specific test cases
- ◆ Collect and report results



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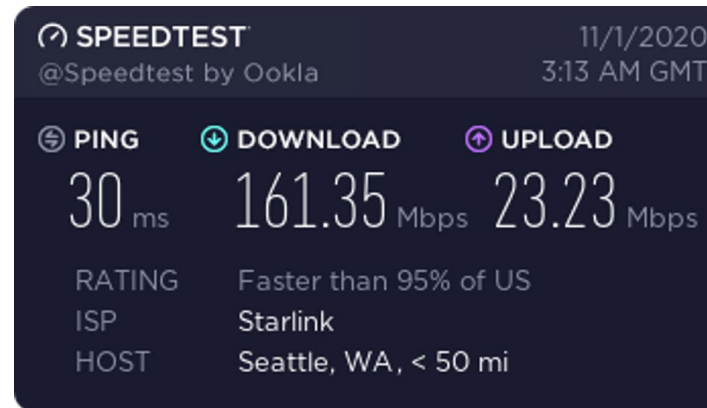
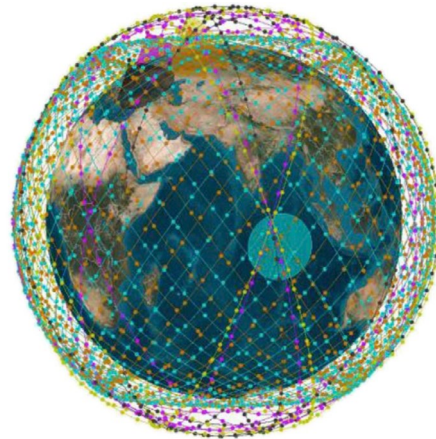
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These ISTN-relevant data can guide us to reasonably build and configure an isolated test environment (ITE)

Constellation information from public FCC filings (e.g. # of orbits, # of satellites per orbit, inclination, height ...), user measurements ...

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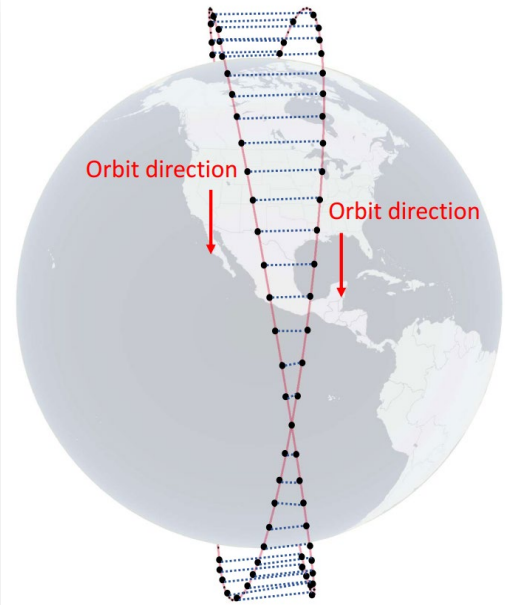
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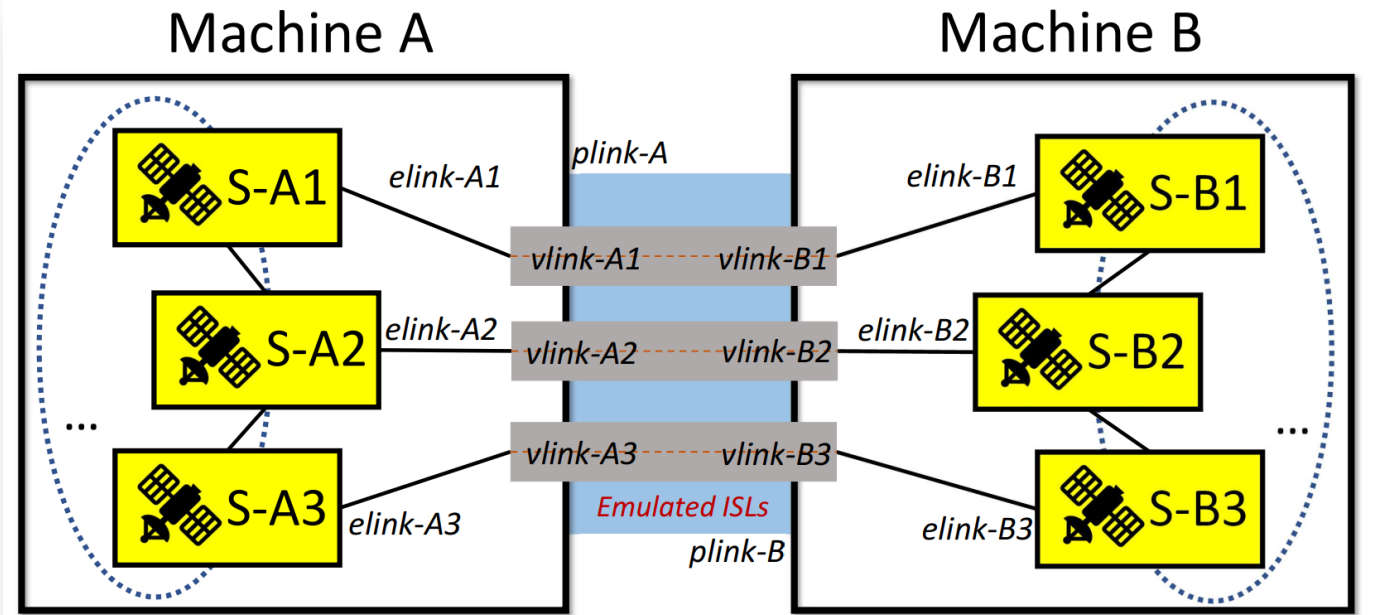
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Exploiting data-driven emulation to build the ITE

e.g. using VMs or containers to mimic satellites and their time-varying distance/visibility



Topology of A Live ISTN



A Virtual Representation in A Lab Environment

A Data-Driven, Emulation-based Benchmark Approach

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Example:

- ① In a lab environment, evaluating the power consumption of a new routing protocol implemented on a satellite hardware prototype;
- ② Evaluating TCP/QUIC throughput in an emulated ISTN experimental environment.

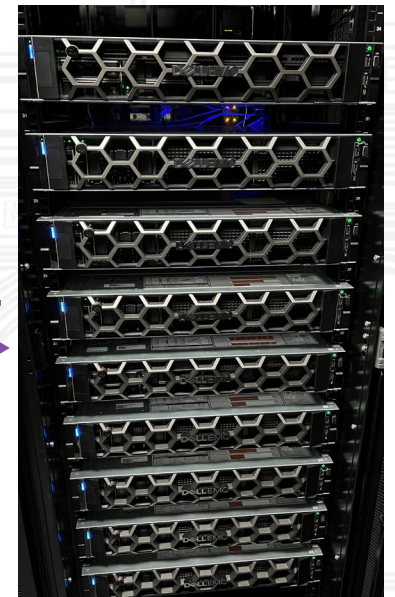
A number of virtual, emulated nodes + 1 real prototype

Hardware-in-the-loop emulation



Power Monitor (I) CubeSat (DUT/SUT)

(II) Emulation on Test Servers



Next Steps

- **Further Discussion & Clarification on:**

- The class of network functions, systems, or services that are important in emerging LEO satellite Internet constellation and ISTN.
- Key performance characteristics pertinent to ISTN.
- A set of important benchmarking metrics.
- Concrete benchmarking methodology.
- Proper test cases tailored for ISTN environment.

- **Tools and platforms for building lab-level ISTN test environment**

- StarPerf [ICNP2020] (codes: https://github.com/SpaceNetLab/StarPerf_Simulator).
- StarryNet [NSDI2023 (to appear)] (a container-based large-scale ISTN emulator).
- Facilitating the ITE creation for ISTN benchmarking in a flexible and convenient way.

THANKS

Comments & Questions

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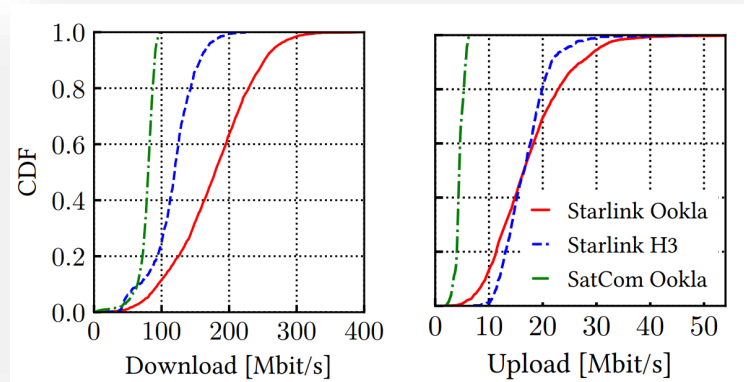


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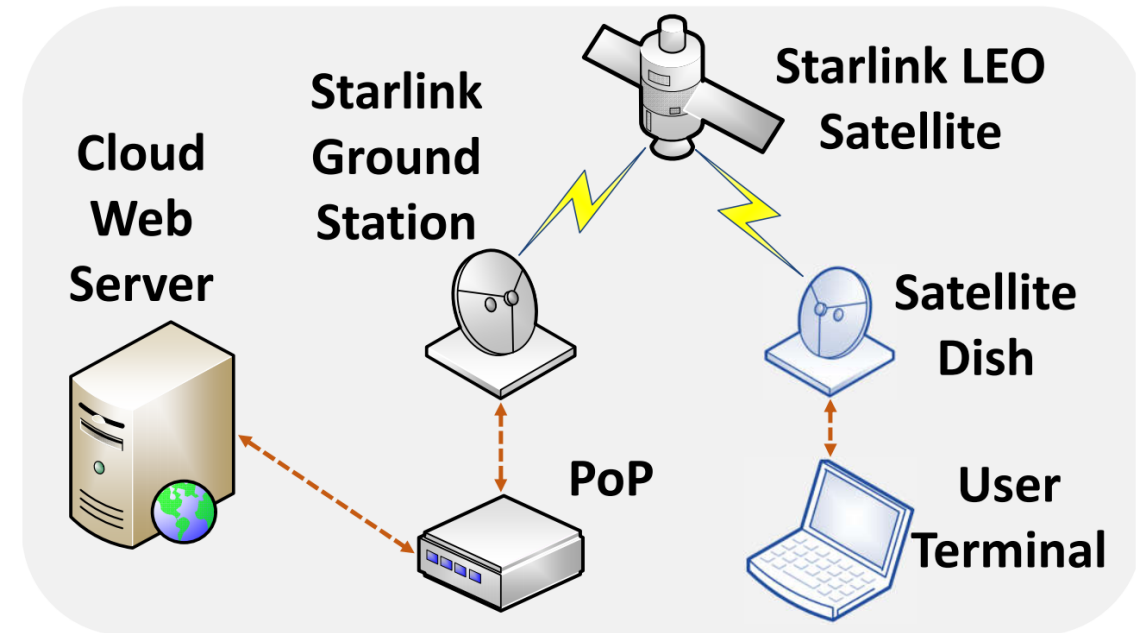
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Backup

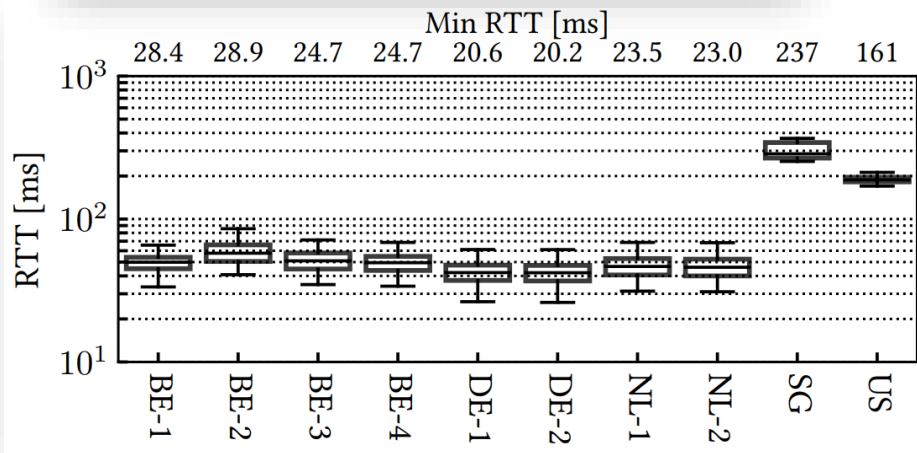
- How to evaluate the network fidelity of the isolated test environment?
 - Real-data-driven based configuration



Configure
link delay
and capacity



Test Environment: emulated LEO network
(e.g. VM/container-based emulation, and
use tc to configure link delay and capacity)



Public LEO satellite performance

Backup

- What is unique in LEO network performance?
 - Packet loss observed in ISTN due to LEO dynamics
 - Result in different TCP congestion control performance

