

HIGH-RESILIENCE LOW-LATENCY INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCES

DTN WG - IETF116 (Tokyo, 28.03.2023)

1. **Introduction:** Use-cases why we ended up in DTN (5min)
2. **Findings:** Measurement results and DTN cooperation (10min)
3. **Future:** Challenges and opportunities for DTN (5min)

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XRTC®

Extended Realtime Communication

DELTA CYGNI LABS - FINLAND



CORE TEAM



BORIS
KRASSI, CEO
CO-FOUNDER



SAULI
KIVIRANTA, CTO
CO-FOUNDER



MARKO
KUULA,
KEY ACCOUNTS



IGOR
LEVOCHKIN
FRONT-END LEAD



MARCO
CARANDENTE
BACK-END LEAD



Locations

Finland; Germany; USA; Brazil

Experience

10+ years industrial distributed systems

Products

XRTC® **POINTR®**

Customers

45 Corporates

Users

50.000+ in 125 countries

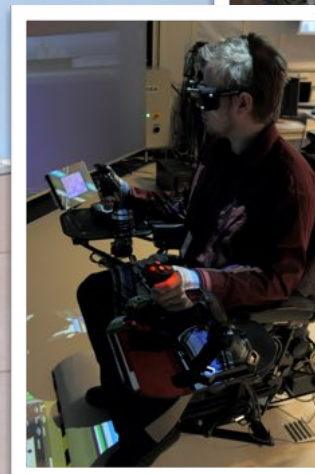
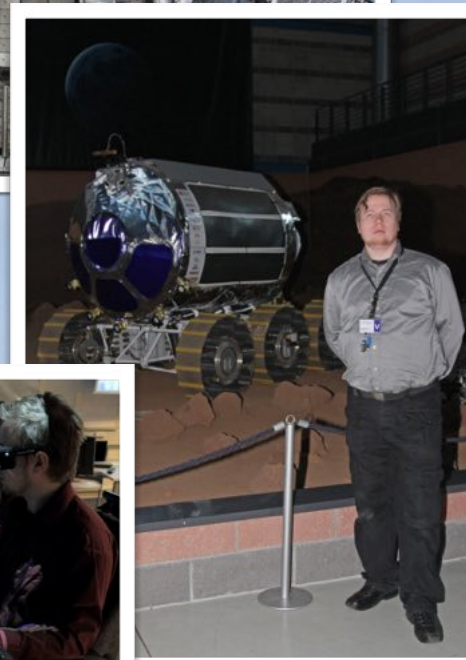
Industries

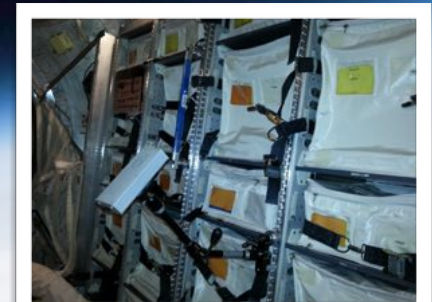
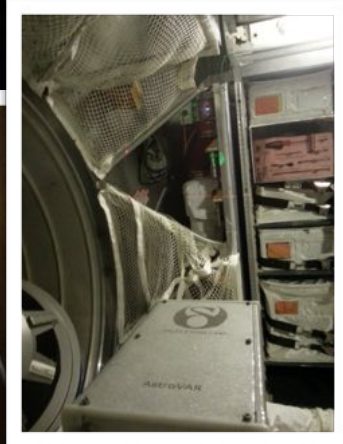
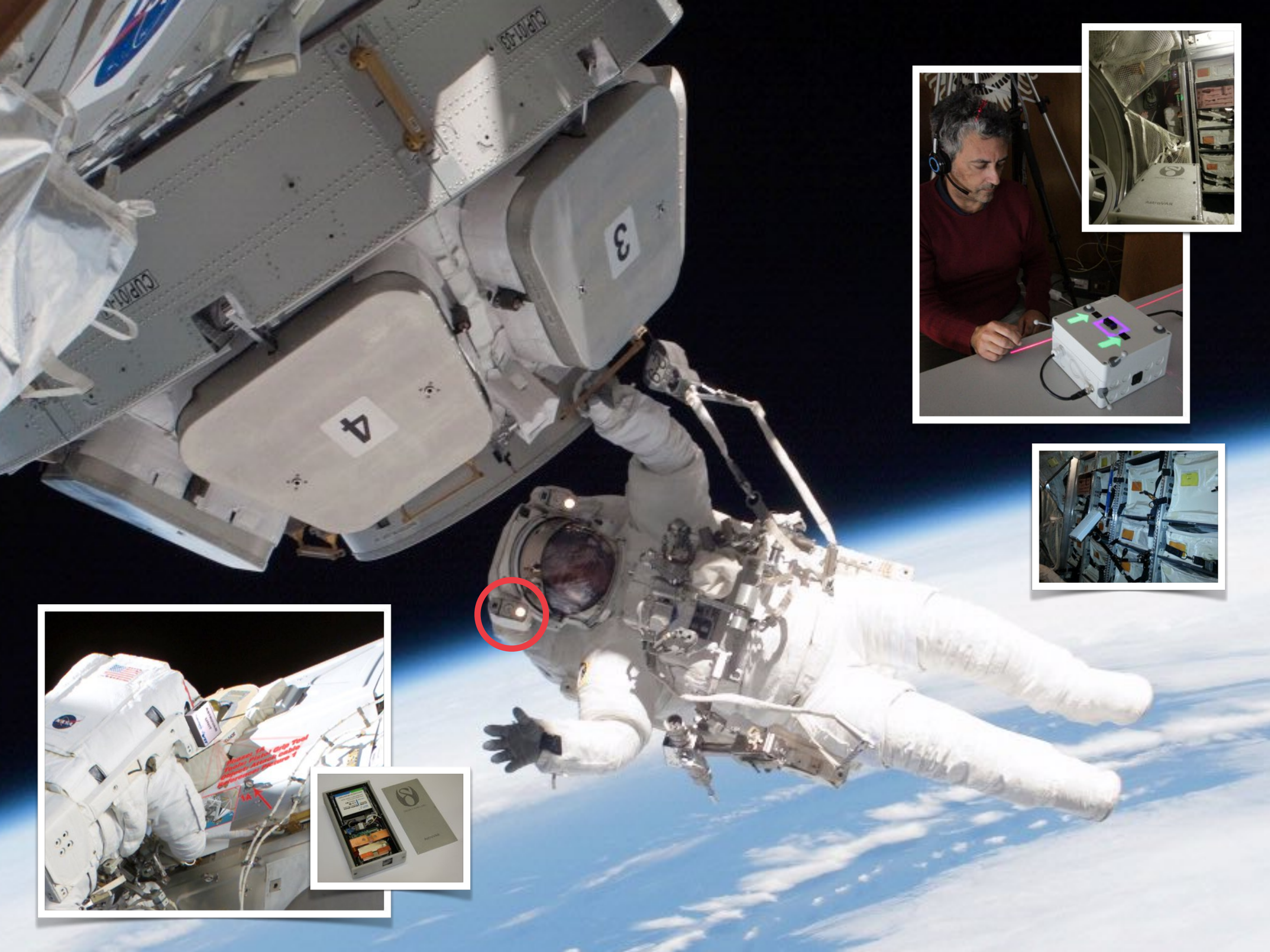
Automotive, Energy, Marine, Machinery, Medical

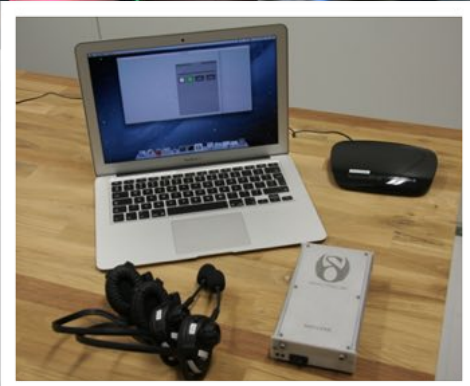
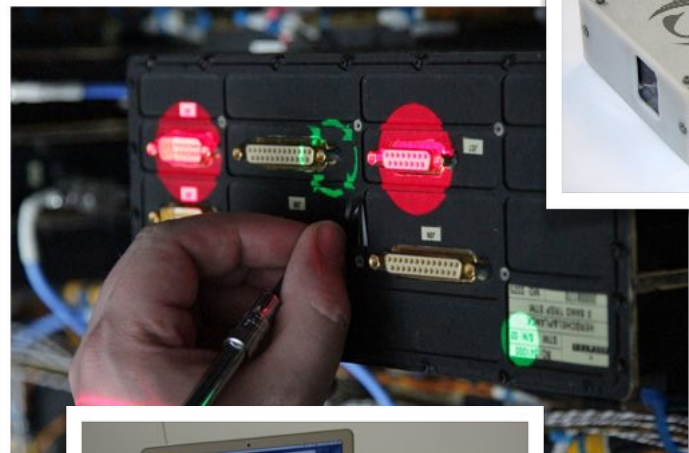


Technical Research
Centre of Finland

HUMAN MACHINE INTERACTION
AND
VIRTUAL ENGINEERING







Business as usual!
Let's do it!

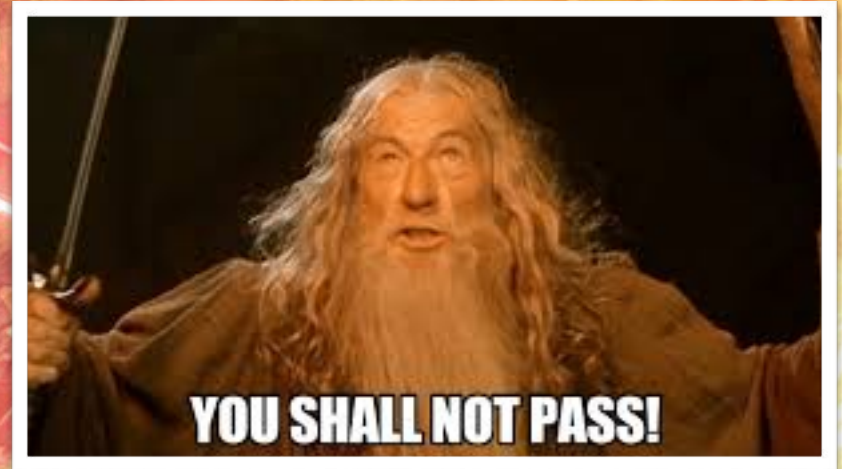
WebRTC

UDP
UDP
UDP
UDP
UDP
UDP

UDP



Let's open some
ports, shall we?

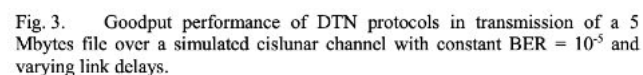


**Open ports between
multiple military
contractors not
going to happen**

**Some times you know
the right answer but
you still have to go the
other way...**

UDP

TCP



If you're weighing the virtues of TCP vs. UDP, we're going to assume that you're already familiar with the **seven layers of networking** and the all-important transport layer. There are advantages and disadvantages to both protocols. To make an informed decision, you need to understand the key differences between the two.



I'm a networking student and have learned the basics of TCP and something in a wireshark capture and had a question.

Generally, 'real time' connections (e.g. VoIP, online gaming, video streaming) use UDP, because it has less overhead.

What confuses me is I just did a wireshark capture of a live twitch.tv stream, and noticed it uses RTMP - which is carried by TCP.

The "live" stream isn't live. It's delayed by several seconds. I've never used twitch.tv, but webcasts I've done were 15-45 seconds behind the live take. If you can afford that much latency (and streaming video applications usually can) then TCP is fine.

It's important to use UDP when there will be 2-way communication like in VoIP/video conference.

It's Time to Replace TCP

John Ousterhout
Stanford University
January 1, 1984

This position paper has been updated since its original publication. Updates are in italics; none of the original text for pointers to comments on the paper, see the Homa Wiki: [HOMA/overview#replaceTcp](#).

NOT SURE IF THIS IS A GOOD IDEA



LET DO IT ANYWAY !!

No guarantee of message delivery
No acknowledgments, retransmissions, or timeouts.

No guarantee of order of delivery
No packet sequence numbers, no reordering, no head-of-line blocking.

No connection state tracking
No connection establishment or teardown state machines.

No congestion control
No built-in client or network feedback mechanisms.

That's where UDP can be incredibly useful when you require fast streaming and accuracy is less important. UDP is considered a connectionless protocol because it doesn't require a virtual circuit for data transfer. UDP simply sends packets with a much lower bandwidth overhead and latency. Though some packets might be lost or received out of order, UDP is useful for live streaming and other real-time applications.

UDP: When Speed Matters

Connectionless protocol

TCP: When Accuracy Matters

Connection-based protocol that includes a handshake and authentication.

One to one (unicast)

One to one, one to all, one to many (multicast, unicast, broadcast).

agrams are sent as
dual packets.

order as data is
ed in ord

primary reason why the UDP
data. TCP delivers a reliable,
a TCP buffers all the packets
stream in order to the appli-
cations”:

What Every Web Developer Should Know About Networking and Browser Performance

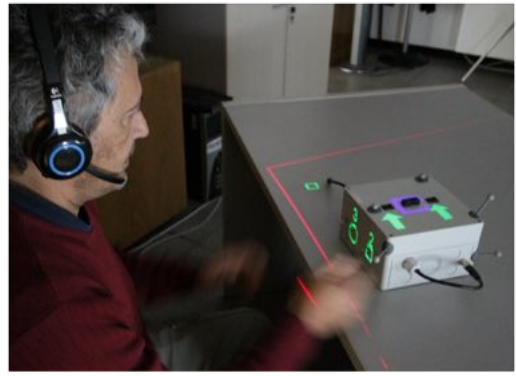


High Performance

Browser Networking

Ilya Grigorik

SUCCESS!



With comments...



... see you later?



Feedback resulted in POINTR



Security is matter of life and death... Multiple enterprise boundaries...

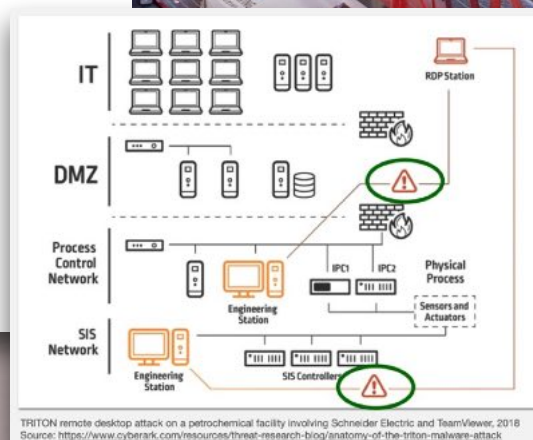


According to Saltzer and Schroeder [Saltzer 75] in "Basic Principles of Information Protection," page 9:

Least privilege: Every program and every user of the system should operate using the least set of privileges necessary to complete the job.



(Reuters) - Hackers broke into the computer system of a facility that treats water for about 15,000 people near Tampa, Florida and sought to add a dangerous level of additive to the water supply, the Pinellas County Sheriff said on Monday.



TRITON remote desktop attack on a petrochemical facility involving Schneider Electric and TeamViewer, 2018
Source: <https://www.cyberark.com/resources/threat-research-blog/anatomy-of-the-triton-malware-attack>

Baseline is variable connectivity...
Legacy systems will be involved...



Disruptions, disturbances and delays nominal...
Offline steps in day-to-day process...





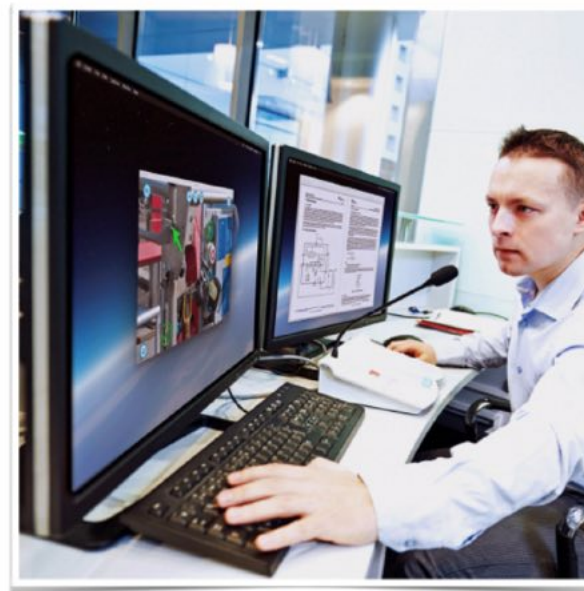
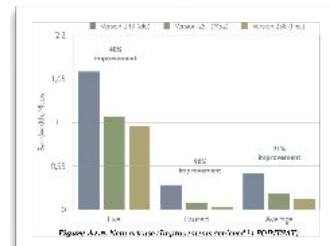
Home » Portfolio » POINTSAT



ACTIVITY	Entry
STATUS	Completed
THEMATIC AREA	Energy, Maritime and Aquatic

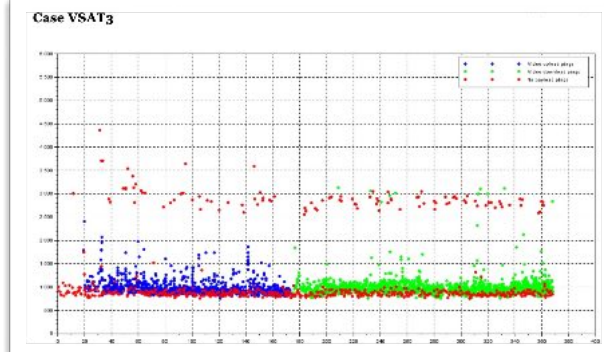
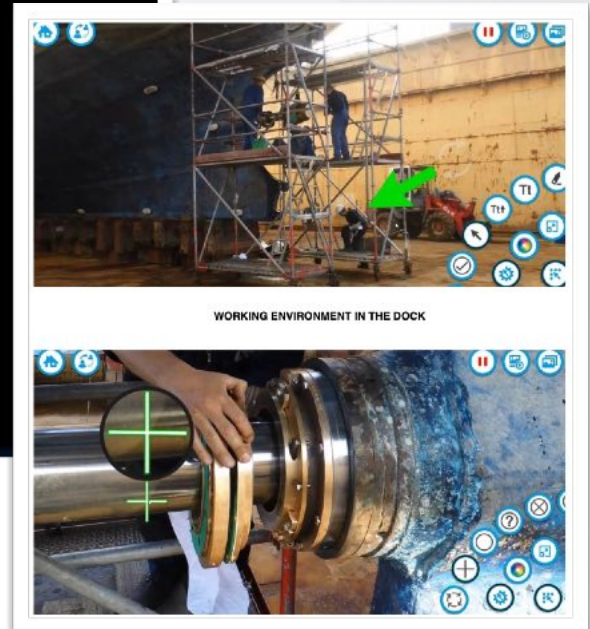
Objectives of the service

Finnish high tech company **Delta Cygni Labs** is transforming industrial services with the new remote collaboration solution POINTNR. Powered by augmented reality, POINTNR is secure, reliable, scalable, easy-to-use solution for industry.



The objective of the POINTSAT project was to strengthen the POINTNR offering for maritime, offshore, mining and energy sectors by integrating satellite communication capability and advanced interaction for harsh environments.

The particular focus of the project is on the maritime applications. POINTSAT involved two industrial collaboration partners: **Valmet** (marine solutions and automation) and **KONE Marine** (vertical transportation in maritime sector).



Return

Analyse Network

Quality: Excellent

Download: 14005 kbps

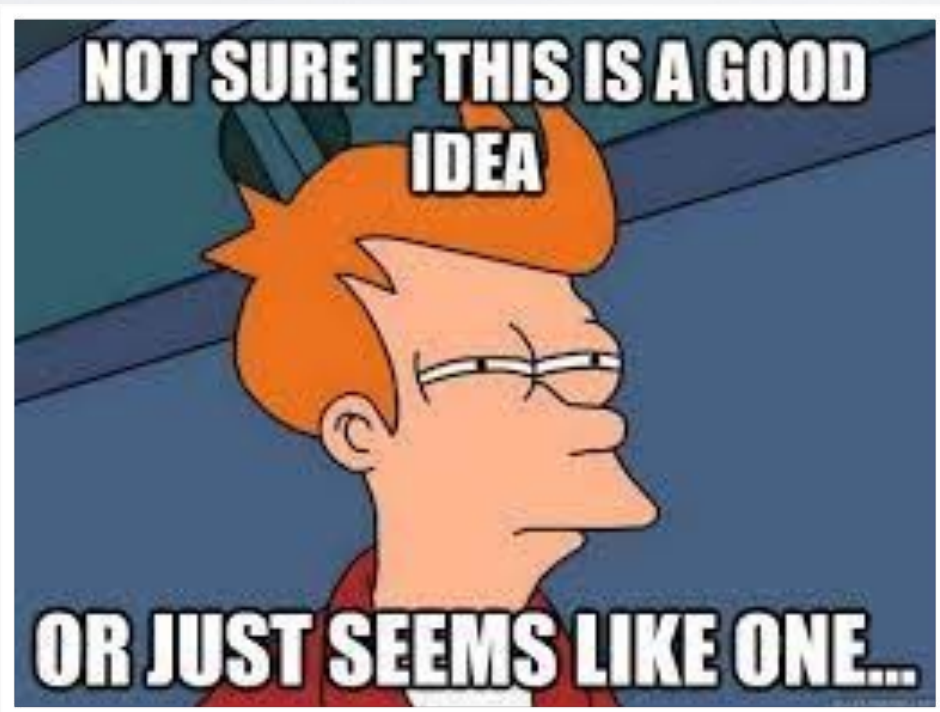
Upload: 1216 kbps

Latency: 78 ms

Variation: D: 183 ms U: 98 ms

Connection: Online

Connection Stability



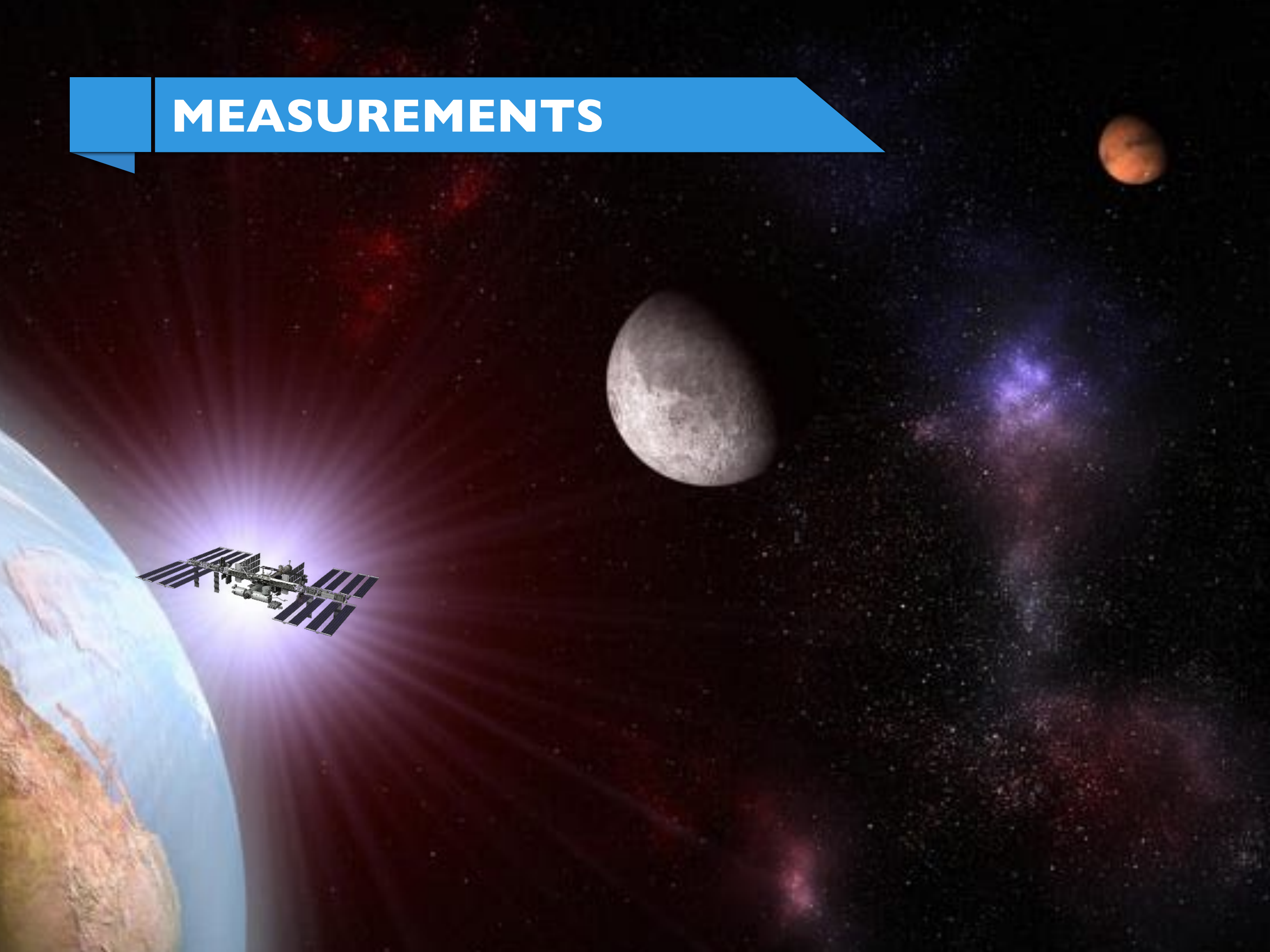
- ✓ Delay Tolerance
- ✓ Disruption Tolerance
- ✓ Store and Forward
- ✓ Design from Extremes



- ✓ Continuous Measurement
- ✓ Temporal and Spatial bitrate adaptation
- ✓ Communicate Quality to Users



MEASUREMENTS

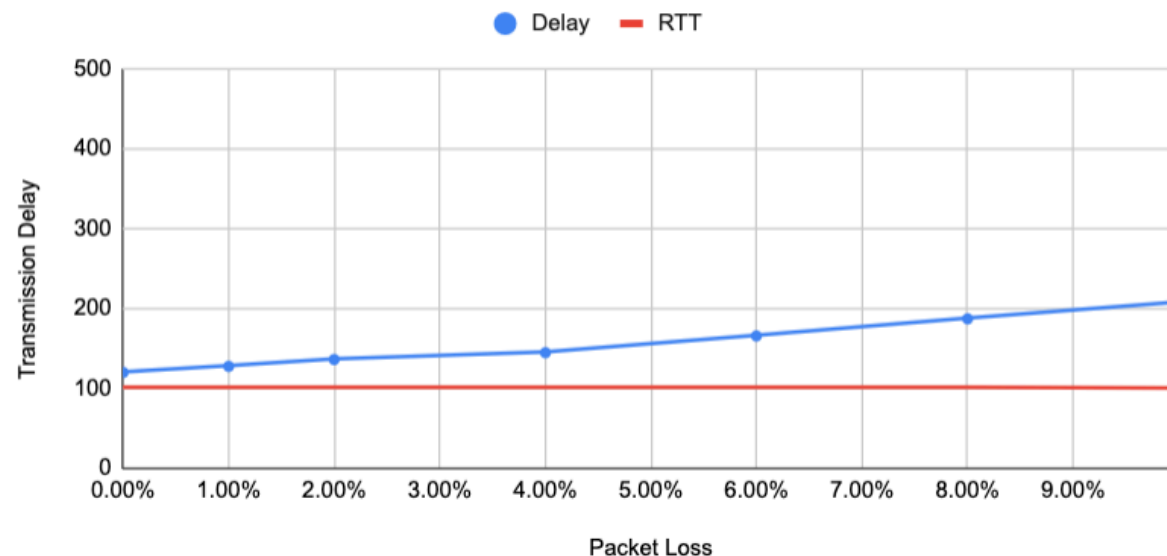


DISRUPTION RESILIENCE TEST - DTN

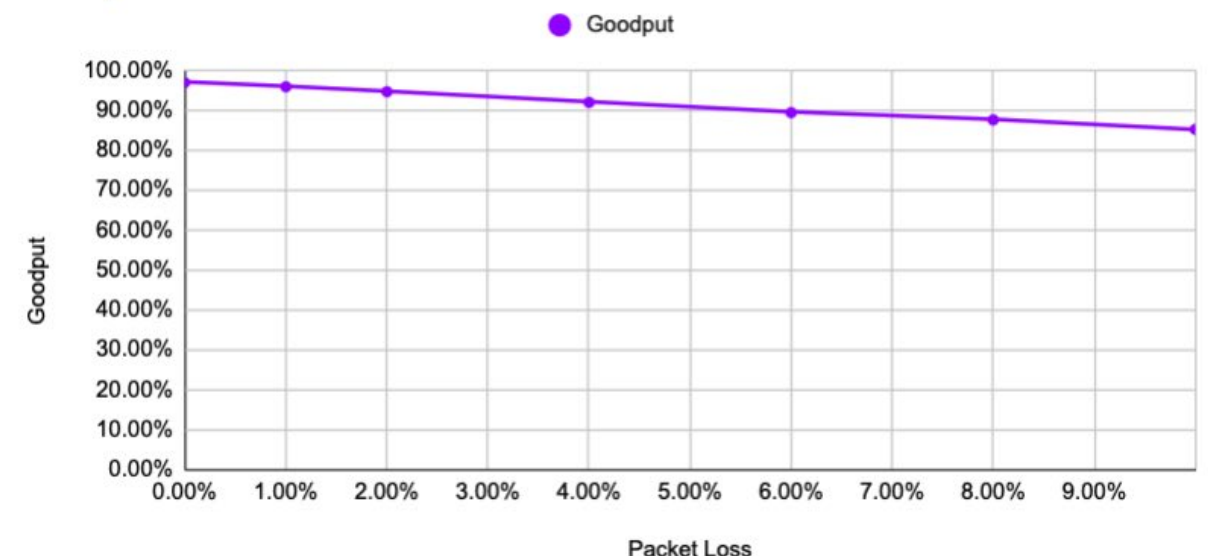
5G at **0.25%**, 4G at **0.5%**, Base Station Congestion **0.75%**, Satellite **1%**, Storm Satellite **10%**

RTT:	Packet Loss:	Average Delay:	99th Percentile:	Goodput:	Retransmissions:	Overhead:	Samples:	Sample Size:
100 ms	0.00%	119.59 ms	204.78 ms	96.98%	0.01%	3.01%	150	0.5 Mb
100 ms	1.00%	127.38 ms	493.17 ms	95.89%	1.11%	3.00%	150	0.5 Mb
100 ms	2.00%	135.94 ms	660.97 ms	94.63%	1.87%	3.50%	150	0.5 Mb
100 ms	4.00%	144.54 ms	740.32 ms	91.99%	4.12%	3.89%	150	0.5 Mb
100 ms	6.00%	165.45 ms	1124.59 ms	89.45%	6.39%	4.16%	150	0.5 Mb
100 ms	8.00%	186.95 ms	1380.04 ms	87.58%	8.05%	4.37%	150	0.5 Mb
100 ms	10.00%	208.08 ms	1543.32 ms	85.20%	9.97%	4.82%	150	0.5 Mb

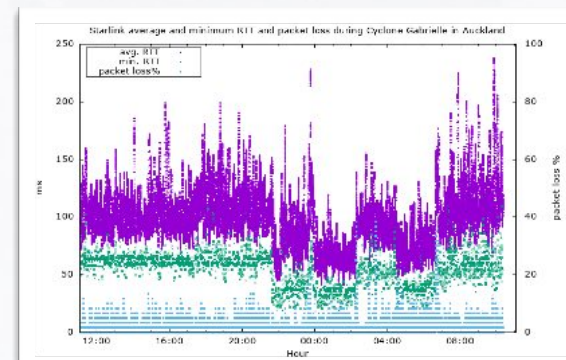
Delay Growth from Packet Loss



Goodput Reduction from Packet Loss



10% packet loss
condition is
Starlink during
storm



Reference from
Auckland NZ
Cyclone Gabrielle
(Ulrich Speidel)

Inspiration:

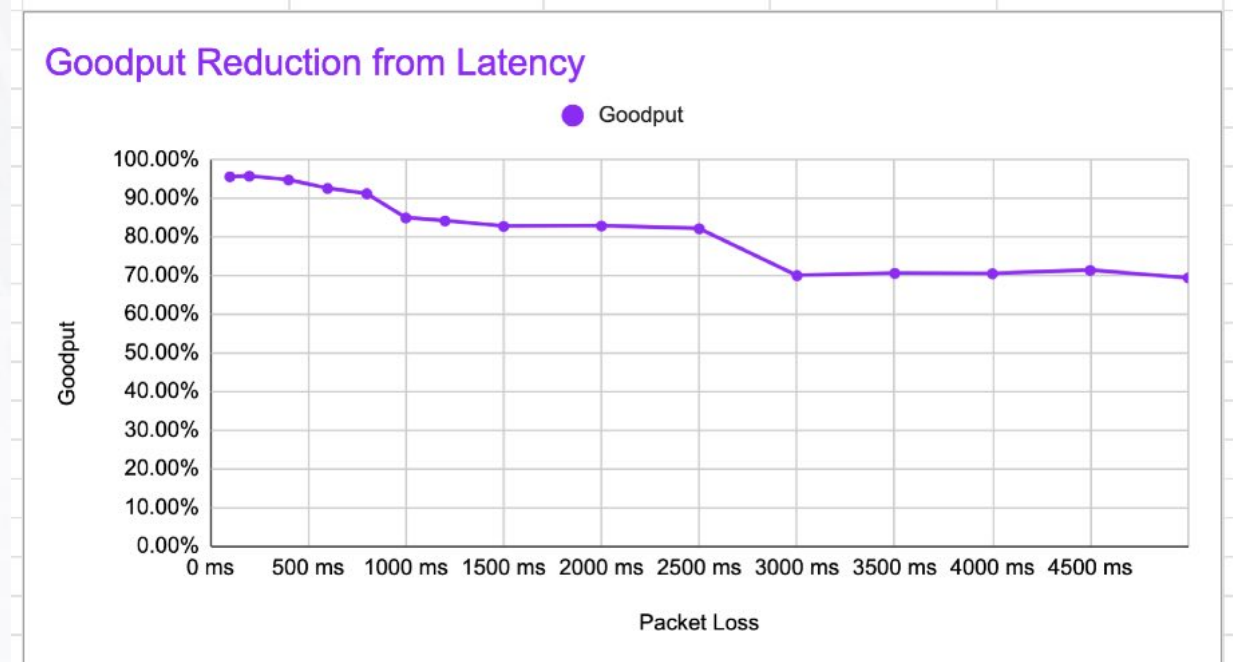
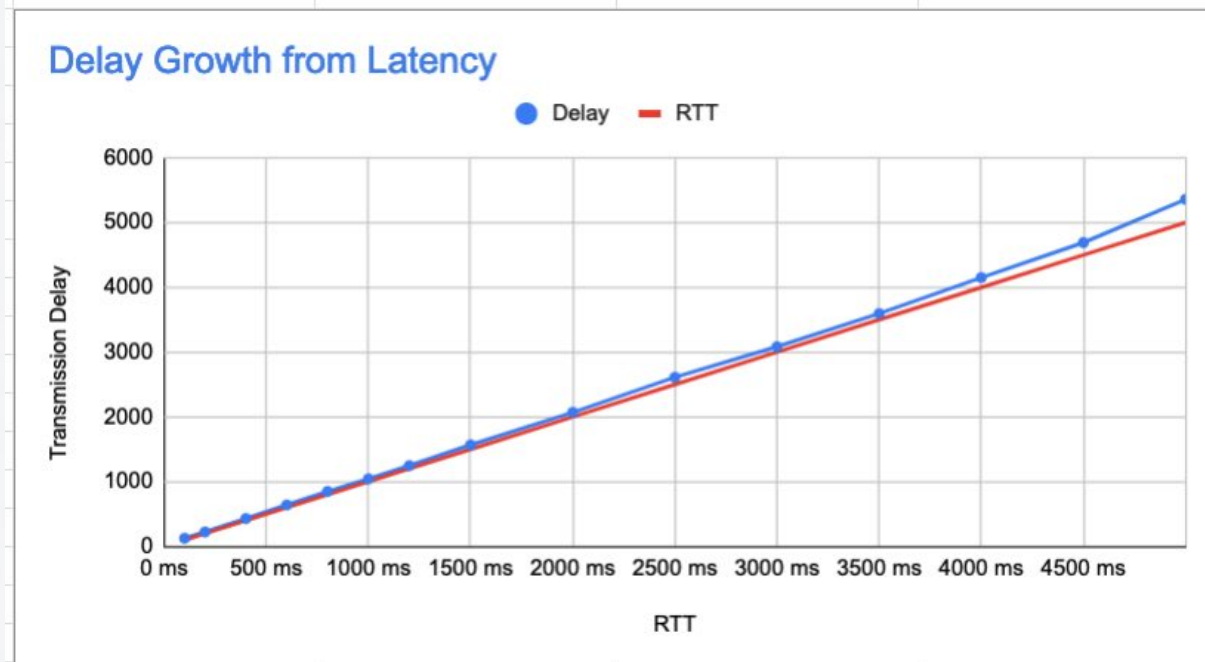
1. Licklider Transmission Protocol (LTP)-Based DTN for Long-Delay Cislunar Communications ([Link](#))
2. Use of a Hybrid of DTN Convergence Layer Adapters (CLAs) in Interplanetary Internet ([Link](#))

DELAY RESILIENCE TEST - DTN

Earth **200ms**, ISS **500ms**, Moon **1200ms** (Extreme **5000ms**)

RTT:	Packet Loss:	Average Delay:	99th Percentile:
100 ms	1.00%	126.35 ms	523.76 ms
200 ms	1.00%	223.84 ms	772.32 ms
400 ms	1.00%	430.86 ms	1240.97 ms
600 ms	1.00%	640.87 ms	1781.66 ms
800 ms	1.00%	849.21 ms	2055.72 ms
1000 ms	1.00%	1044.19 ms	2534.43 ms
1200 ms	1.00%	1247.39 ms	2910.18 ms
1500 ms	1.00%	1567.88 ms	4057.77 ms
2000 ms	1.00%	2070.03 ms	4310.00 ms
2500 ms	1.00%	2611.44 ms	5771.04 ms
3000 ms	1.00%	3083.55 ms	6405.83 ms
3500 ms	1.00%	3595.17 ms	6828.15 ms
4000 ms	1.00%	4150.57 ms	8637.32 ms
4500 ms	1.00%	4691.15 ms	10872.70 ms
5000 ms	1.00%	5359.38 ms	12801.08 ms

Goodput:	Retransmissions:	Overhead:	Samples:	Sample Size:
95.49%	1.11%	3.40%	140	0.5 Mb
95.61%	1.01%	3.38%	140	0.5 Mb
94.65%	0.86%	4.49%	140	0.5 Mb
92.46%	0.87%	6.67%	140	0.5 Mb
91.08%	1.07%	7.85%	140	0.5 Mb
84.87%	6.08%	9.05%	140	0.5 Mb
84.06%	10.78%	5.16%	140	0.5 Mb
82.68%	8.10%	9.23%	140	0.5 Mb
82.76%	7.71%	9.52%	140	0.5 Mb
82.05%	7.23%	10.71%	140	0.5 Mb
69.93%	23.37%	6.70%	140	0.5 Mb
70.52%	22.87%	6.61%	140	0.5 Mb
70.42%	22.89%	6.70%	140	0.5 Mb
71.29%	21.22%	7.48%	140	0.5 Mb
69.35%	22.53%	8.12%	140	0.5 Mb



Inspiration:

1. Licklider Transmission Protocol (LTP)-Based DTN for Long-Delay Cislunar Communications ([Link](#))
2. Use of a Hybrid of DTN Convergence Layer Adapters (CLAs) in Interplanetary Internet ([Link](#))

FUTURE



EGRESS

PLAYBACK



(Video Receiver)



POWERED BY:

XRTC



Ireland

Finland



France

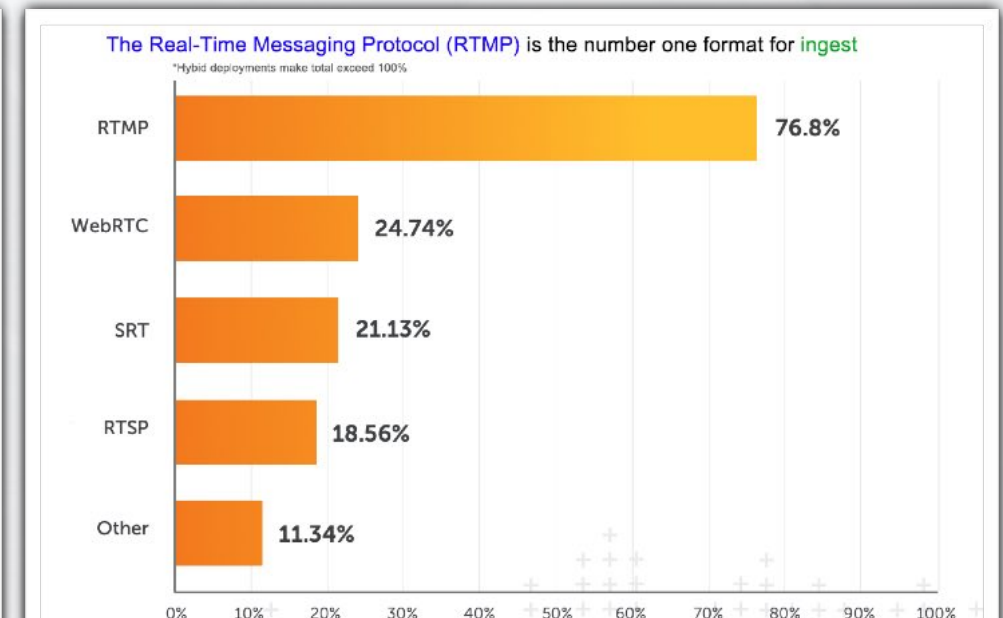
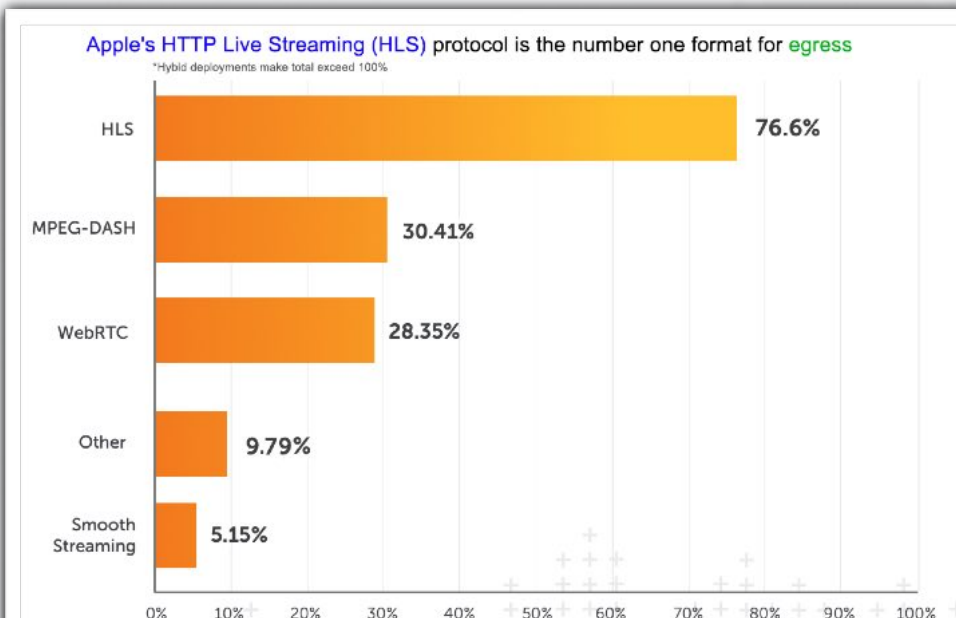
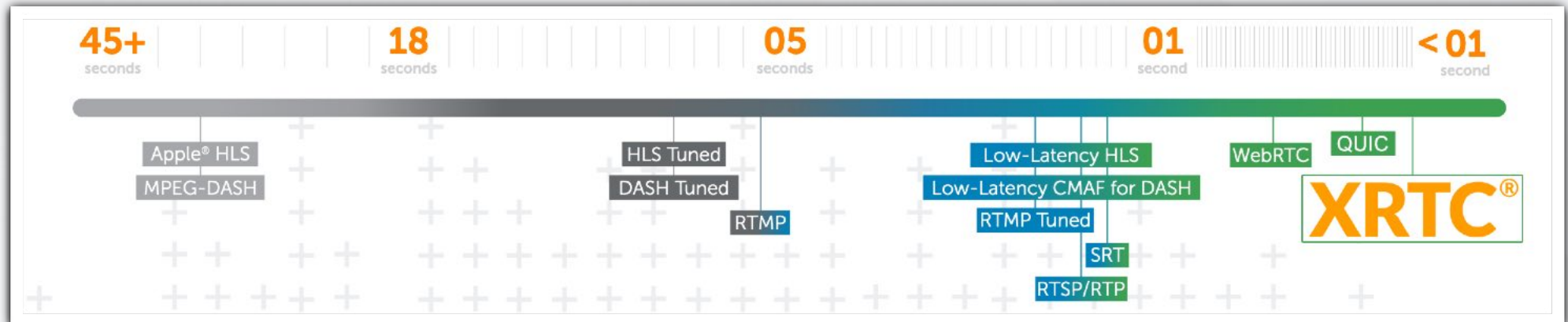
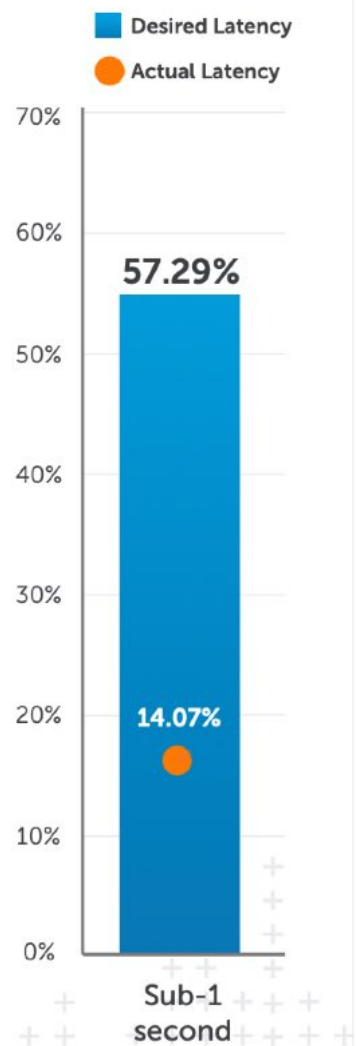


INGEST

SOURCE



(Video Source)



Only 14% of companies can utilize sub second latency
While 57% of companies wants / needs sub second latency

Example I: Process monitoring and control

100 000 sensors, 2 updates / sec
Up to 1 Gbps up, 700ms on AWS
Resilience and latency constrained

Example 2: Machine assisted fleet control



Cargo handling, logistics and transportation
Local as only big harbors have enough volume
Resilience and latency constrained

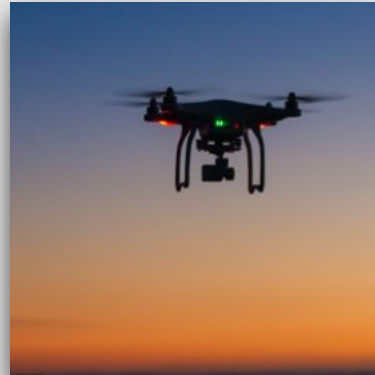
HIGH-RESILIENCE LOW-LATENCY STREAMING

\$1.5 TRILLION MARKET (... AND MORE IN THE MAKING BY DTN WG!)



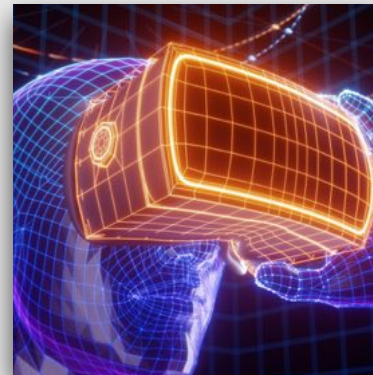
**Autonomous driving
and machine
assisted operations**

Mining, cargo, fleet
management,
auxiliary services,
edge compute part
of control loop



**UxV, rovers
and roamers**

Energy, grid,
agriculture, Oil and
gas, surveillance,
search and rescue,
teleoperated robots



**AR/VR telepresence,
metaverse distributed
experiences**

Design and
engineering, review,
participatory work
with stakeholders
and customers



**Smart factory, IIoT
production,
market control**

Medical, food,
chemicals, pulp &
paper, distributed
process monitoring
and control



**Remote onboarding,
ticketing and offers
field-services**

Among 600 million
field workers,
remote mentoring,
services and as
built as serviced

**DTN WG
IS AT THE CORE
OF ENABLING
THIS MARKET**

DTN WG

Delay / Disruption Tolerant Networking

IETF116 (Tokyo, 28.03.2023)

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The background of the slide is a composite image. It features a view of the Earth from space, showing the blue and white clouds of the planet against the blackness of space with scattered stars. Overlaid on the Earth are several white, glowing lines that represent satellite orbits or communication paths, curving around the globe. In the bottom right corner, the text 'XRRTC' is written in a large, bold, orange font. Below it, in a smaller, white font, is the text 'Extended Realtime Communication'.

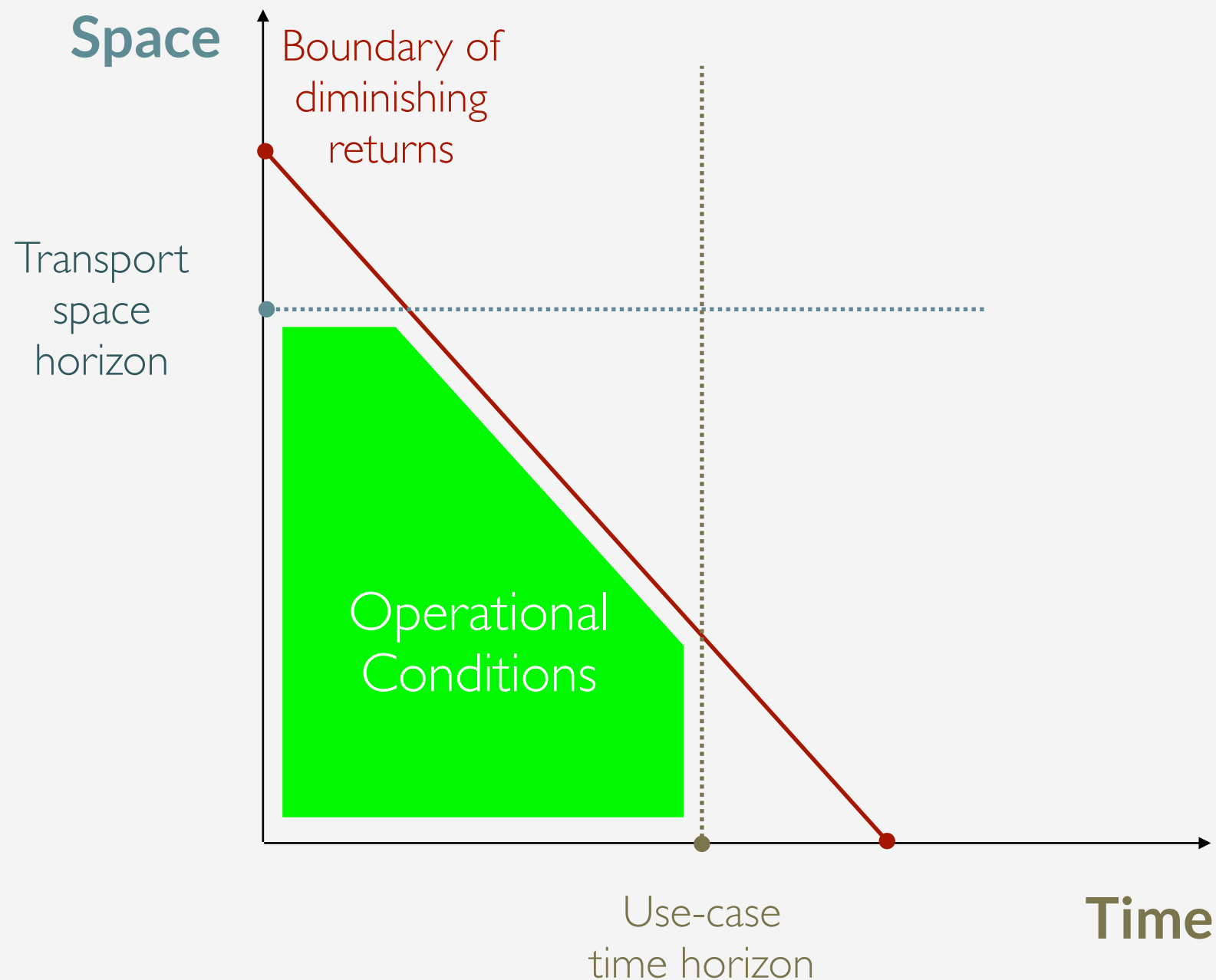
XRRTC
Extended Realtime Communication

BIG O NOTATION AND COMPLEXITY

Resources required to get an desired output from a specific input conditions.

Space complexity, the amount of space needed for desired output $O(m)$, the space complexity with a given input m .

Time complexity, the amount of time needed for desired output $O(n)$, the time complexity with a given input n .



What are our options with packet loss?

- Loss of a packet is space complexity issue
- Increase of delay is time complexity issue