

다누리호 우주인터넷

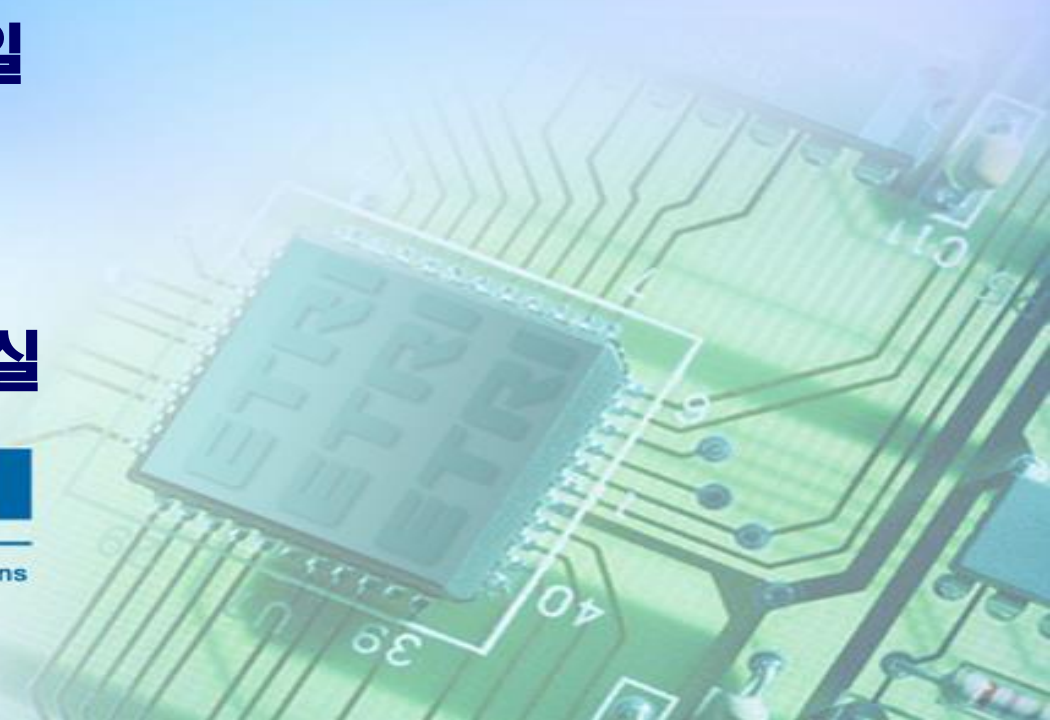
2022년 11월 9일

이병선

위성탐재체연구실

ETRI

Electronics and Telecommunications
Research Institute



ETRI 위성통신·항법연구개발

ETRI 위성통신·항법 연구개발 과거, 현재와 미래

우주인터넷

행성간 인터넷, 우주인터넷, 우주인터넷 통신개념, 우주인터넷과 지상인터넷 환경,
DTN for Space Internet, Terrestrial Network vs. DTN, DTN Protocols, ION

CCSDS

CCSDS Architectural Structure, CCSDS Relationships with ISO, CCSDS Book Colors

다누리와 우주인터넷

시험용 달 궤도선 다누리, 다누리의 탑재체, 다누리의 여정, 다누리의 우주인터넷, LunaNet & DTN

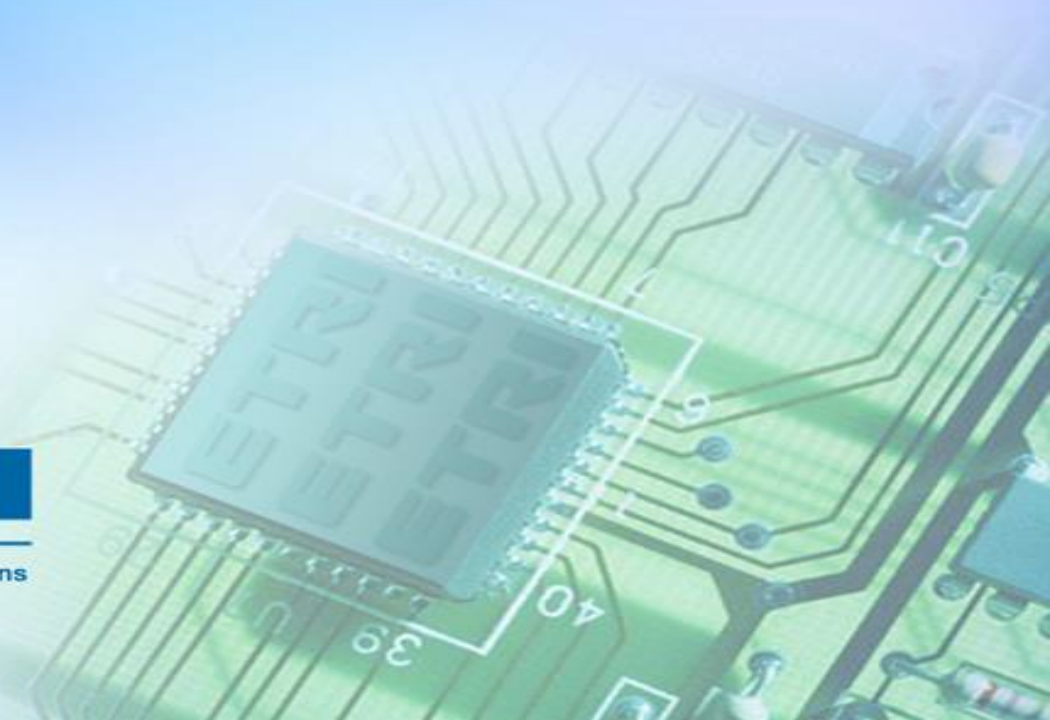
결론

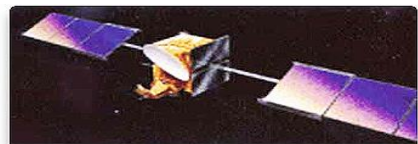


ETRI 위성통신·항법 연구개발

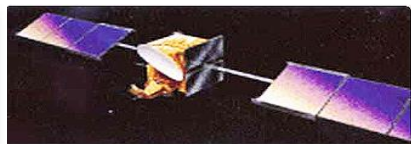
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무궁화위성 1호 및 2호(1995,1996) 실험실 모델 시스템



정지궤도 천리안위성(2010)
통신탑재체, 관제시스템



무궁화위성 5A/7호
(2017, 2017) 관제시스템



천리안위성 2A호
(2018)
국가기상위성센터
기상데이터처리시스템



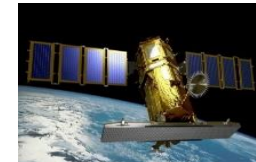
다목적실용위성-1호
(1999) 관제시스템



다목적실용위성-2호
(2006) 관제시스템



다목적실용위성-3호
(2012) 관제시스템



다목적실용위성-5호
(2013) 관제시스템



실험실모델
통신탑재체(1994)



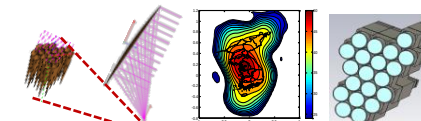
Ku-band EQM
통신탑재체(2003)



LNA(2006)



천리안위성 중계기와 안테나(2009)



통신 탑재체 주요기술개발(2018)

1990 1995



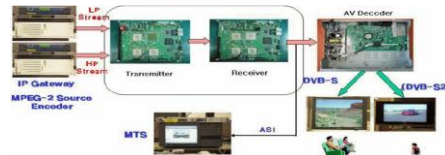
VSAT, DAMA SCPC System(1995)

2000



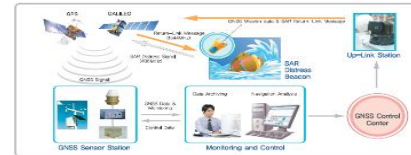
MoBISAT(2004)

2005



DVB-S2 테스트베드

2010



GNSS 지상국(2010)

2015



Adaptive Smart Satellite Broadcasting

2020



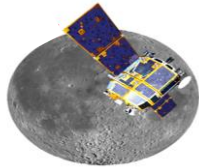
실험실모델 위성관제시스템(1994)



위성관제시스템 (저궤도 다목적실용위성 1, 2, 3, 5호, 정지궤도 천리안위성, 정지궤도 무궁화위성 5A/7호)
(1999, 2006, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2017)



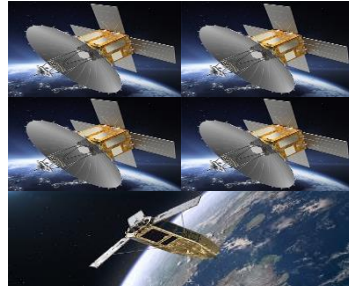
국가기상위성센터 지상국(2018)



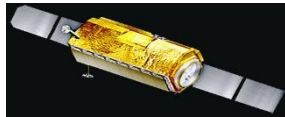
한국형 달탐사선(2022)
우주인터넷 탑재체



차세대 소형위성 2호
(2023) SSPA



425 위성군(2023-2025)
위성관제시스템



다목적실용위성 6호 (2023)
AIS 탑재체



K-band
SSPA(2020)



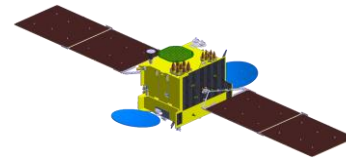
Tunable Local
Oscillator(2020)



Feed Cluster(2022)



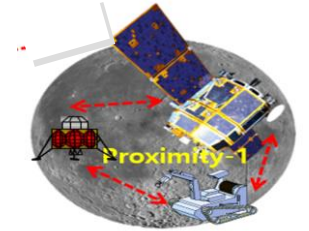
Q/V-band SSPA(2025)



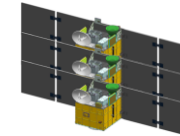
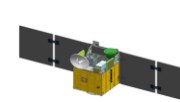
정지궤도 공공복합통신위성
천리안 3호(2027) FBCS,
DCS, SBAS 통신탑재체



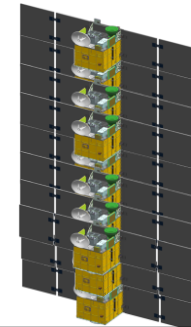
한국형 항법시스템(2027)
GNSS 탑재체



달착륙선(2031)(계획)



6G 저궤도 통신위성(2026-2031)
6G 통신탑재체(계획)



2020



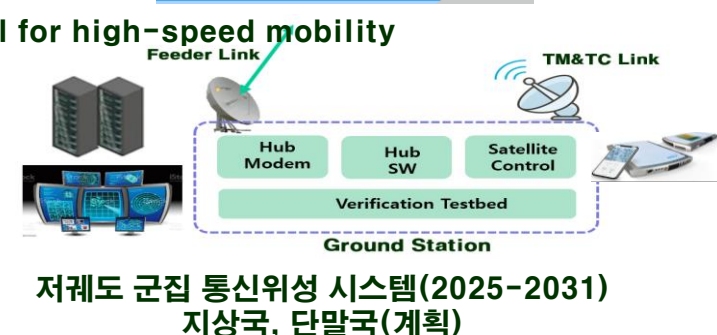
2025



425 위성(2023-2025)
지상관제시스템



2030

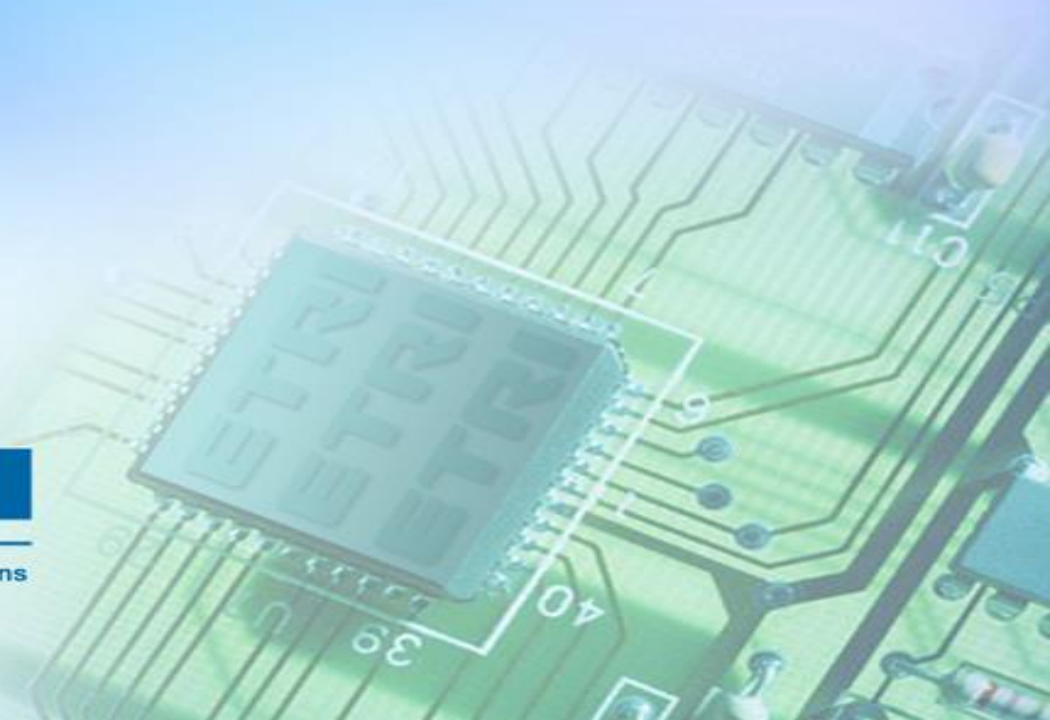


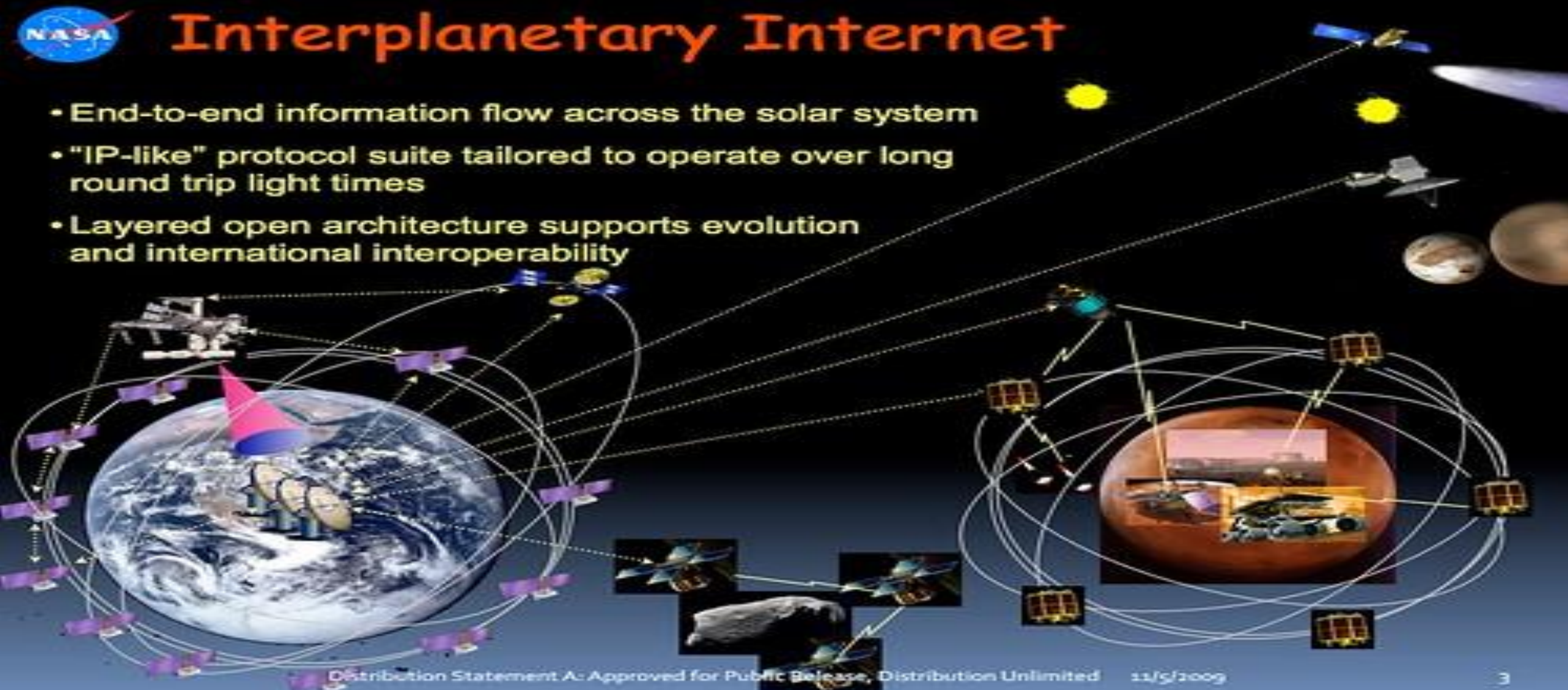


우주 인터넷

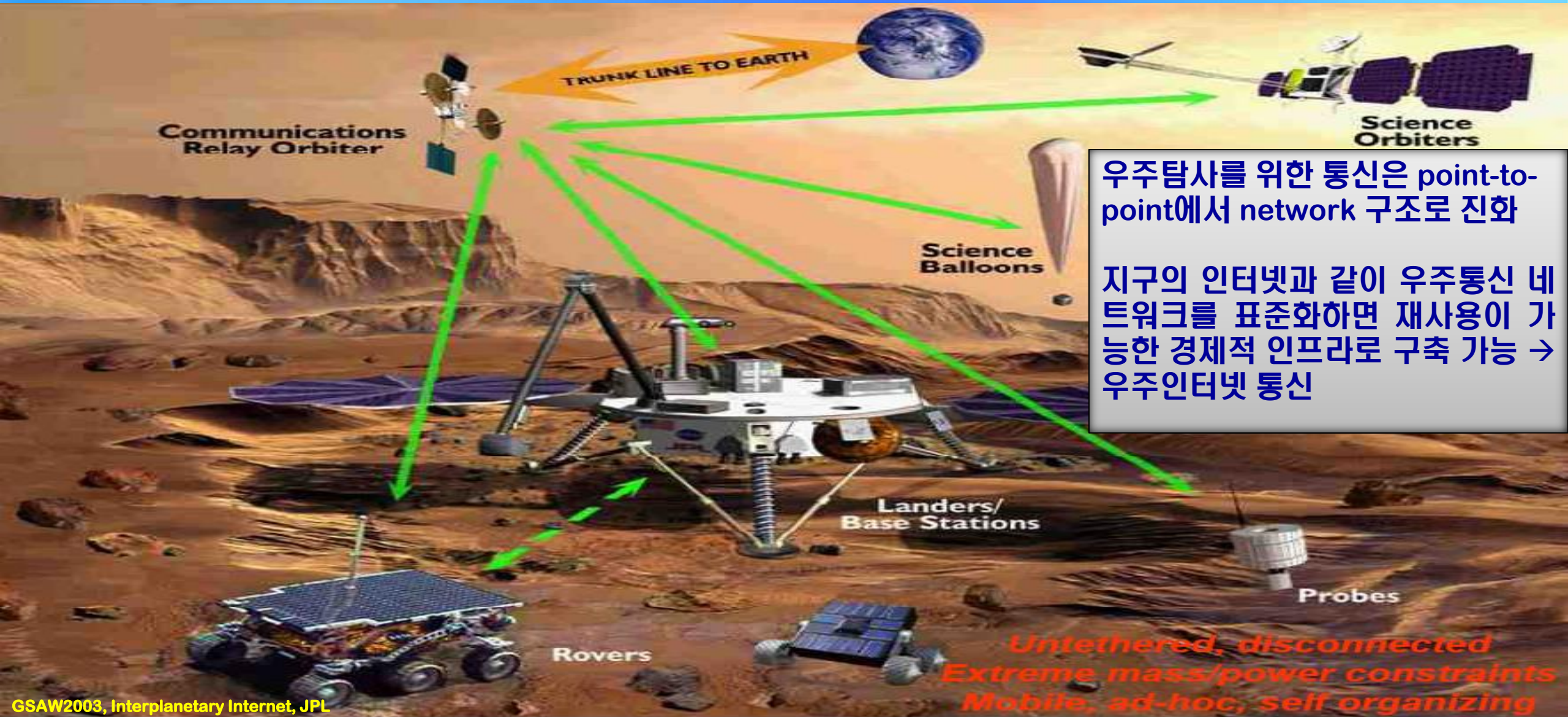
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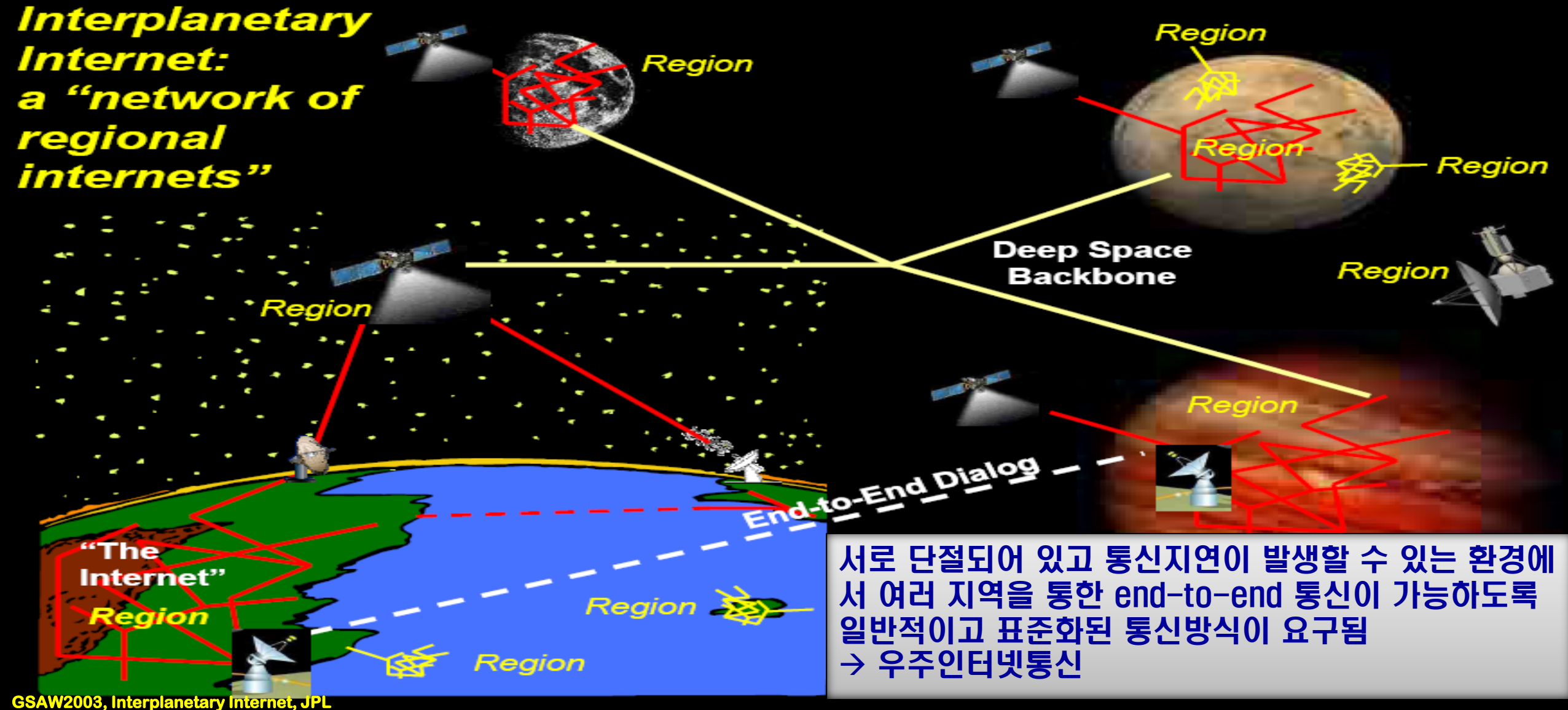


Interplanetary Internet Network Concept(2009). Credits: NASA



GSAW2003, Interplanetary Internet, JPL

**Interplanetary Internet:
a “network of regional internets”**



서로 단절되어 있고 통신지연이 발생할 수 있는 환경에서 여러 지역을 통한 end-to-end 통신이 가능하도록 일반적이고 표준화된 통신방식이 요구됨
→ 우주인터넷통신

GSAW2003, Interplanetary Internet, JPL

● 우주통신 한계 극복 방안

➡ 행성간 인터넷 (IPN) 구성

- 우주선과 지구 간 릴레이 우주선 배치를 통한 신호 크기 증폭
- 긴 전송 구간을 여러 구간으로 분배함으로써 긴 Propagation delay로 인해 생기는 여러 단점 극복 가능
 - 에러 발생시 재전송에 걸리는 시간 감소
- 불안정한 전송 구간을 회피해 안전한 구간을 통한 우회 전송 가능

● 행성간 인터넷 구축에 있어 DTN* 도입에 대한 요구 증가

➡ Intermittent link connectivity 극복 필요성 대두

- 행성간 우주 역학 및 우주에서 발생하는 긴 시간의 Jitter(수시간~수일)로 인해 우주에서의 통신 링크는 간헐적 연결 특징을 지님
- 지상에서 사용하는 Internet 프로토콜은 delay와 disruption이 심한 우주 환경에 적합하지 않음
- Delay와 disruption에 대응할 수 있는 Store & forward 기능을 지닌 DTN 구축에 대한 필요성이 증가 함

***DTN: Delay/Disruption Tolerant Network**

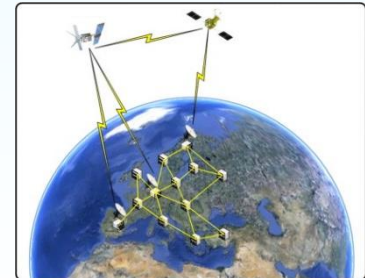
<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:nOC2GVEXvdQJ:https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.01093+&cd=2&hl=ko&ct=clnk&gl=kr>

🌐 Interplanetary Space Internet(IPN, InterPlaNet)

- ➔ 우주공간에서의 네트워크 노드 간 통신(JPL Vinton Cerf & Adrian Hooke)
- ➔ 상호간의 거리에 의해서 지연이 발생
 - 지구-달(38만km-1.281초),
 - 지구-화성(5천6백만km: 3.1분, 4억1백만km: 22.3분),
 - 지구-목성(6억2천8백만km: 34.9분, 9억2천8백만km: 51.5분)
 - 이를 극복하기 위한 새로운 프로토콜 - Store-and-Forward Network of Internets – Bundle Protocol
 - Delay(or Disruption) Tolerant Network (DTN)

🌐 Space for Internet and Internet for Space

- ➔ Scott Burleigh, Vinton Cerf, Jon Crowcroft, Vassilis Tsaoussidis
- ➔ Ad Hoc Networks, 2014
- ➔ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adhoc.2014.06.005>



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite_Internet_access

● 우주 인터넷 환경

- 수시로 네트워크 단절, 긴 전송 지연
- 우주환경에 의한 데이터 손실
- Protocol: Bundle Protocol(BP)

● 지상 인터넷 환경

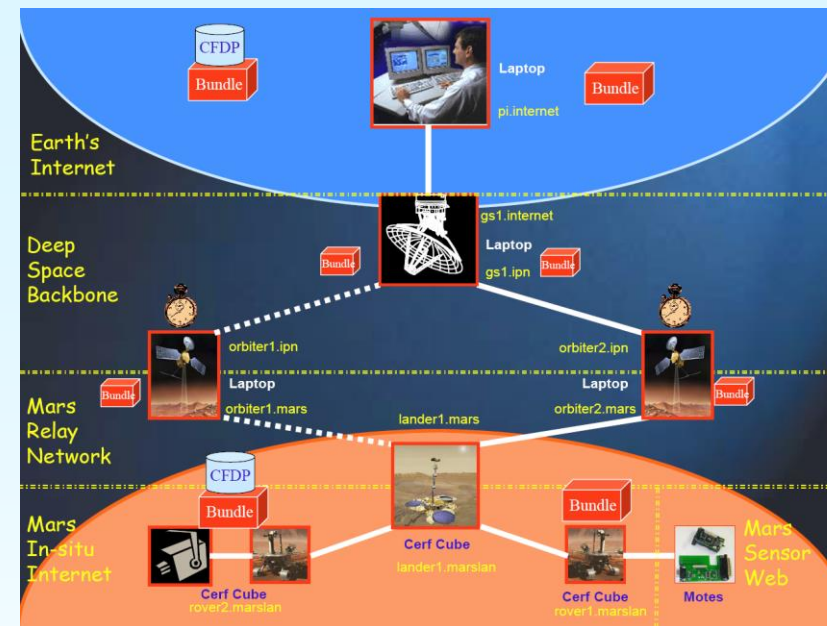
- 항상 네트워크 연결, 짧은 전송 지연
- 안정적인 환경으로 데이터 손실 거의 없음
- Protocol: TCP/IP

● Bundle Protocol

- 불안정한 네트워크에 적합한 프로토콜 → Delay (Disruption) Tolerant Network (DTN)
 - Store and forward 기능
 - 안전을 기반으로 하는 재 전송

● Delay Tolerant Network (DTN)

- 소스와 목적지 간에 연결성이 없더라도 데이터를 저장했다가 이동하며 전송하여 데이터를 전달하는 네트워크의 지연(delay)에 둔감한 응용분야로 적용 가능한 네트워크 기술
 - 우주인터넷, 센서 네트워크, 교통정보 수집망, 군용 Ad-hoc 망



● 우주인터넷이 필요한 이유

- 지상에서 수많은 장치가 인터넷에 연결되듯이 우주공간 및 행성에 위치한 장치(궤도선, 착륙선, 로버, 우주인, 장비)들이 우주인터넷으로 연결되어 서로 간에 자유롭게 통신하기 위함
- 지상 네트워크는 통신 링크간 높은 품질의 연결이 보장되지만, 심우주 통신에서는 통신 링크간 지연 및 단절이 빈번하게 발생하여 기존 인터넷 방식 사용이 어려움

● 우주인터넷은 지상인터넷의 개념을 우주통신 분야로 확장한 통신 네트워크 개념

- 우주인터넷은 기존 인터넷에 없는 저장 및 전달 (Store & Forward) 기능인 번들 프로토콜 (Bundle Protocol, BP)을 추가하여 우주통신환경에 적합하도록 변경한 방식

● 우주인터넷 장점

- 통신 링크 단절이 빈번한 우주통신 환경에서도 자동화된 통신연결 기능으로 지상국과 탐사선 간의 통신 운영 자동화 증대
- 통신운영 자동화를 통한 지상국과 탐사선 간 통신 효율 증가로 인해 데이터 전송량 증대
- 표준화된 우주인터넷 기술을 이용하는 우주선 간에 통신연결이 가능하여 국가 간 우주통신 협력용이

JPL a quick look at

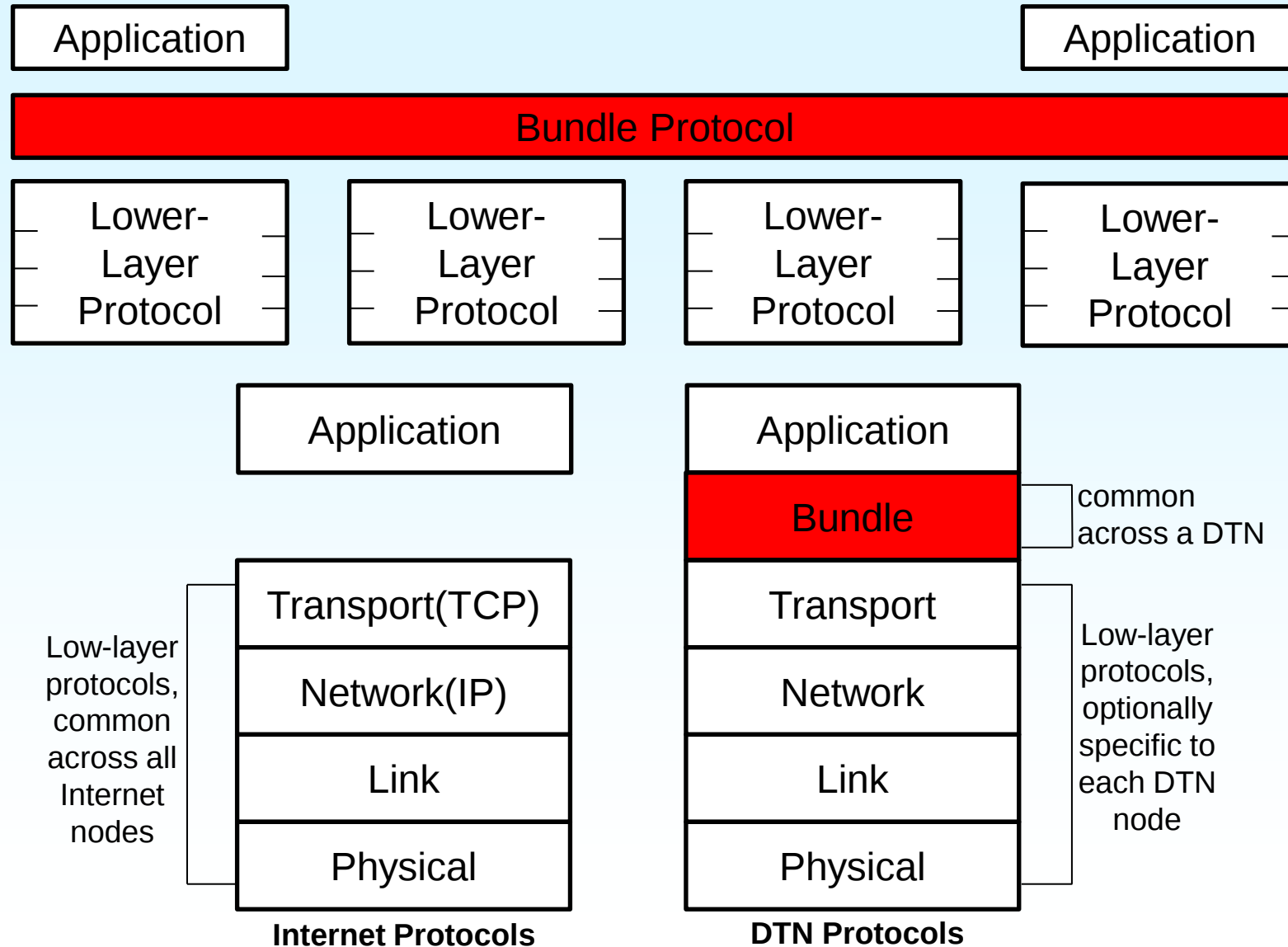


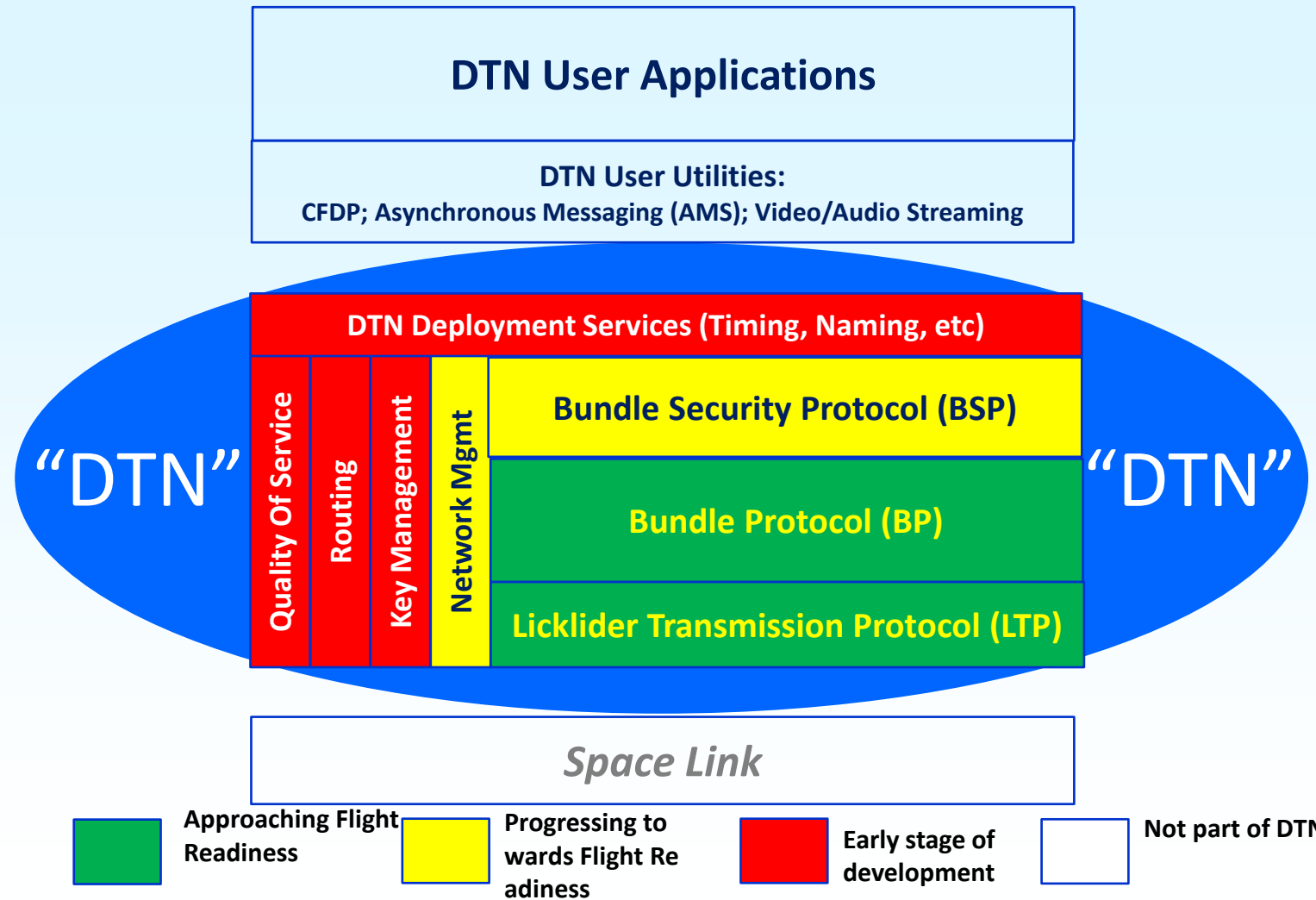
Disruption Tolerant Networking

DTN 방식은 향후 다양한 위성과 우주선어 하나의 통신망에 연결되는
‘우주 인터넷’의 실현으로 인류의 우주 개발 기술에 엄청난 진화를 가져오게 될 것입니다.



Terrestrial Network vs. DTN





Scope

- ➔ Bundle Protocol, Bundle Security Protocol (BSP), Licklider Transmission Protocol (LTP), Bundle Streaming Service (BSS)
- ➔ Delay-Tolerant Payload Conditioning (DTPC), CCSDS File Delivery Protocol (CFDP), CCSDS Asynchronous Message Service (AMS), Bundle Streaming Service (BSS), Asynchronous Management Protocol (AMP)

Features

- ➔ Contact graph routing (CGR)
- ➔ Compressed bundle header encoding (CBHE)
- ➔ Built-in private dynamic management of memory allocated at startup
- ➔ Robust flow control and congestion control

Supporting OS

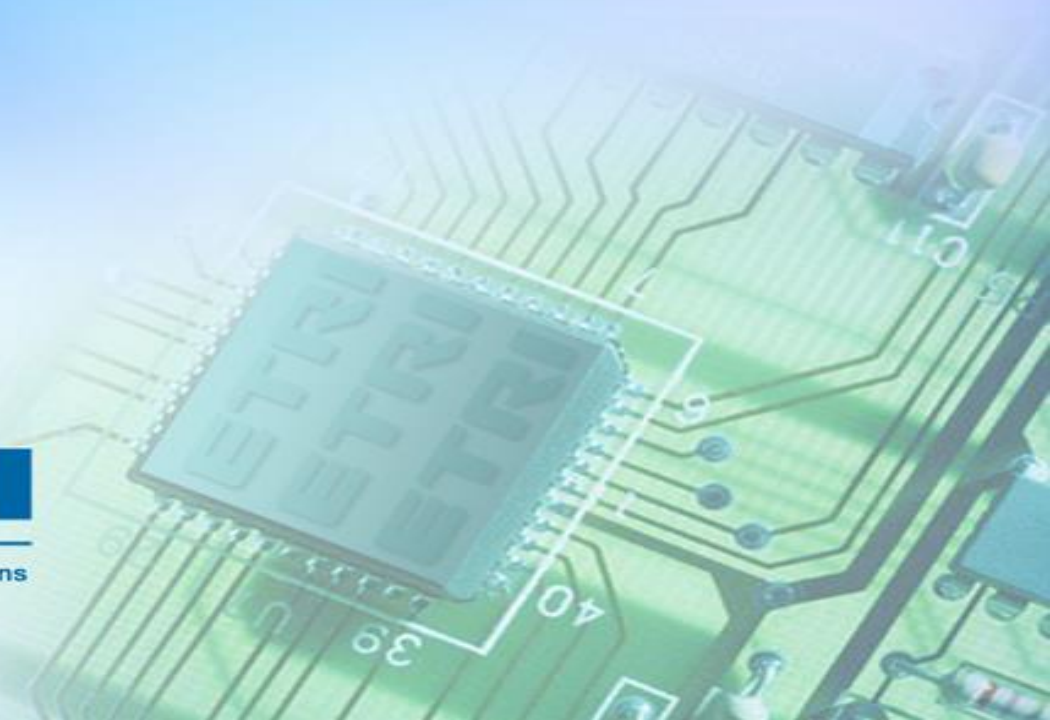
- ➔ Linux, Solaris, OS/X, FreeBSD, Windows, VxWorks, RTEMS, bionic



CCSDS

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- The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) is a multi-national forum for the development of communications & data systems standards for spaceflight.
- Leading space communications experts from 28 nations collaborate in developing the most well-engineered space communications & data handling standards in the world.
- The goal to enhance governmental & commercial interoperability & cross-support, while also reducing risk, development time & project costs.
- More than 1000 space missions have chosen to fly with CCSDS-developed standards.
- 11 Member Agencies



Observer Agencies

- Austrian Space Agency (ASA)/Austria.
- Belgian Federal Science Policy Office (BFSPO)/Belgium.
- Central Research Institute of Machine Building (TsNIIMash)/Russian Federation.
- China Satellite Launch and Tracking Control General, Beijing Institute of Tracking and Telecommunications Technology (CLTC/BITTT)/China.
- Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)/China.
- China Academy of Space Technology (CAST)/China.
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)/Australia.
- Danish National Space Center (DNSC)/Denmark.
- Departamento de Ciência e Tecnologia Aeroespacial (DCTA)/Brazil.
- Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI)/Korea.
- European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)/Europe.
- European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)/Europe.
- Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA)/Thailand.
- Hellenic National Space Committee (HNSC)/Greece.
- Hellenic Space Agency (HSA)/Greece.
- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)/India.
- Institute of Space Research (IKI)/Russian Federation.
- Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI)/Korea.
- Ministry of Communications (MOC)/Israel.
- Mohammed Bin Rashid Space Centre (MBRSC)/United Arab Emirates.
- National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT)/Japan.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/USA.
- National Space Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NSARK)/Kazakhstan.
- National Space Organization (NSPO)/Chinese Taipei.
- Naval Center for Space Technology (NCST)/USA.
- Research Institute for Particle & Nuclear Physics (KFKI)/Hungary.
- Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK)/Turkey.
- South African National Space Agency (SANSA)/Republic of South Africa.
- Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO)/Pakistan.
- Swedish Space Corporation (SSC)/Sweden.
- Swiss Space Office (SSO)/Switzerland.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)/USA.



32 Observer Agencies

Spacecraft Onboard Interface Services

- Onboard Wireless WG
- Application Support Services (including Plug-and-Play)

Space Link Services

- RF & Modulation
- Space Link Coding and Synchronization
- Multi/Hyper Data Compression
- Space Link Protocols
- Next Generation Uplink
- Space Data Link Security
- Planetary Communications
- Optical Coding and Modification

Cross Support Services

- Cross Support Service Management
- Cross Support Transfer Services
- Cross Support Architecture

Space Internetworking Services

- Asynch Messaging
- IP-over-CCSDS Links
- Motion Imagery and Applications
- Delay Tolerant Networking
- Voice
- CFDP over Encap

Mission Operations and Information Management Services

- Navigation
- Spacecraft Monitor and Control
- Data Archive Ingestion
- Digital Repository Audit/Certification
- Telerobotics

Systems Engineering

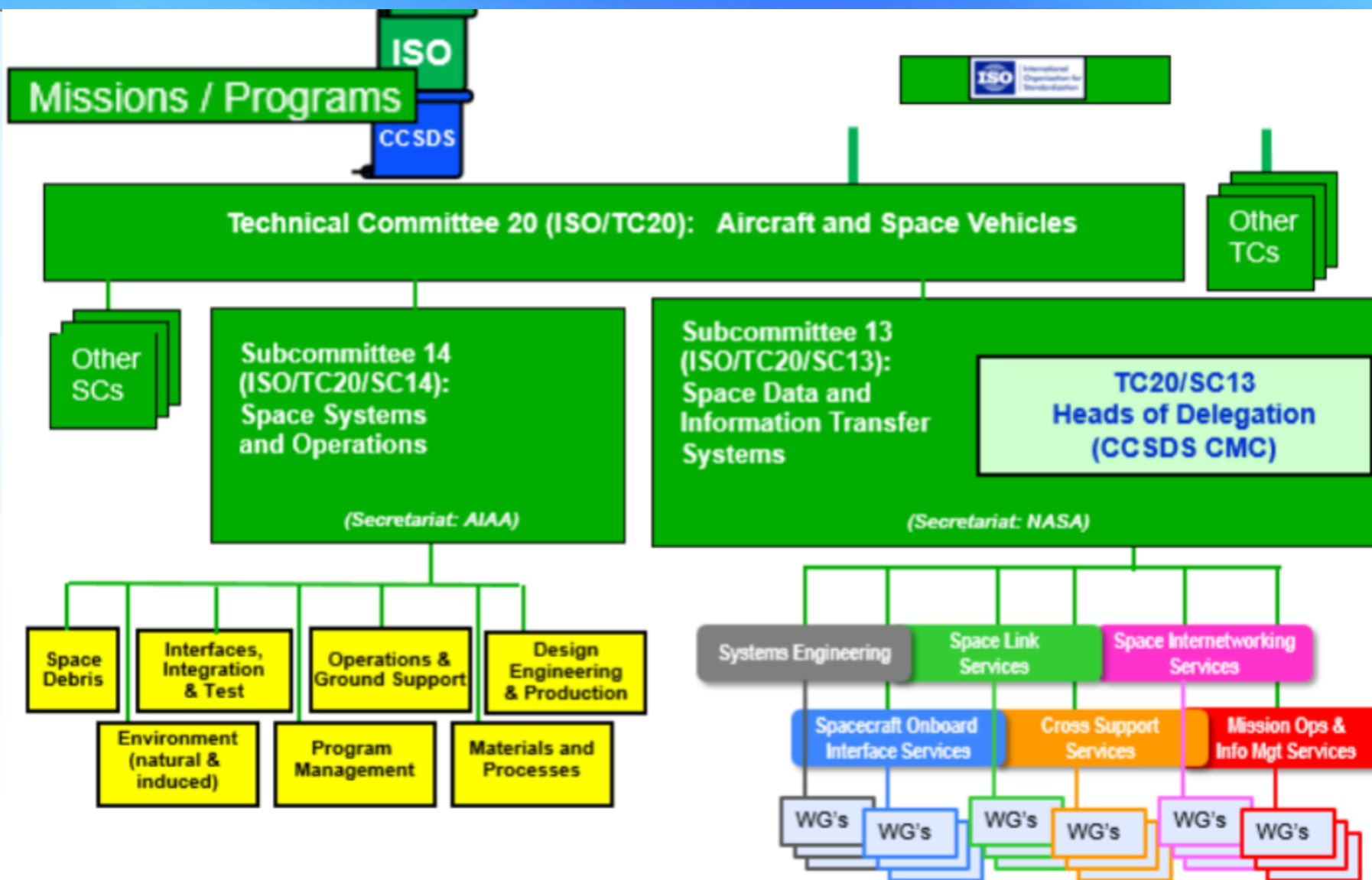
- Security
- Space Assigned Numbers Authority
- Delta-DOR

Six Technical Areas

Twenty-seven working bodies:

- Working Group (*producing standards*)
- Birds of a Feather stage (*pre-approval*)
- Special Interest Group (*integration forum*)

CCSDS Relationships with ISO





BLUE BOOKS

Recommended Standards

Normative and sufficiently detailed (and pre-tested) so they can be used to directly and independently implement interoperable systems (given that options are specified).



ORANGE BOOKS

Experimental

Normative, but may be very new technology that does not **yet** have consensus of enough agencies to standardize.



MAGENTA BOOKS

Recommended Practices

Normative, but at a level that is not directly implementable for interoperability. These are Reference Architectures, APIs, operational practices, etc.



YELLOW BOOKS

Administrative

CCSDS Procedures, Proceedings, Test reports, etc.



GREEN BOOKS

Informative Documents

Not normative. These may be foundational for Blue/Magenta books, describing their applicability, overall architecture, ops concept, etc.



SILVER BOOKS

Historical

Deprecated and retired documents that are kept available to support existing or legacy implementations. Implication is that other agencies may not cross-support.



RED BOOKS

Draft Standards/Practices

Drafts of future Blue/Magenta books that are in agency review. Use caution with these... they can change before release.



PINK BOOKS/SHEETS

Draft Revisions For Review

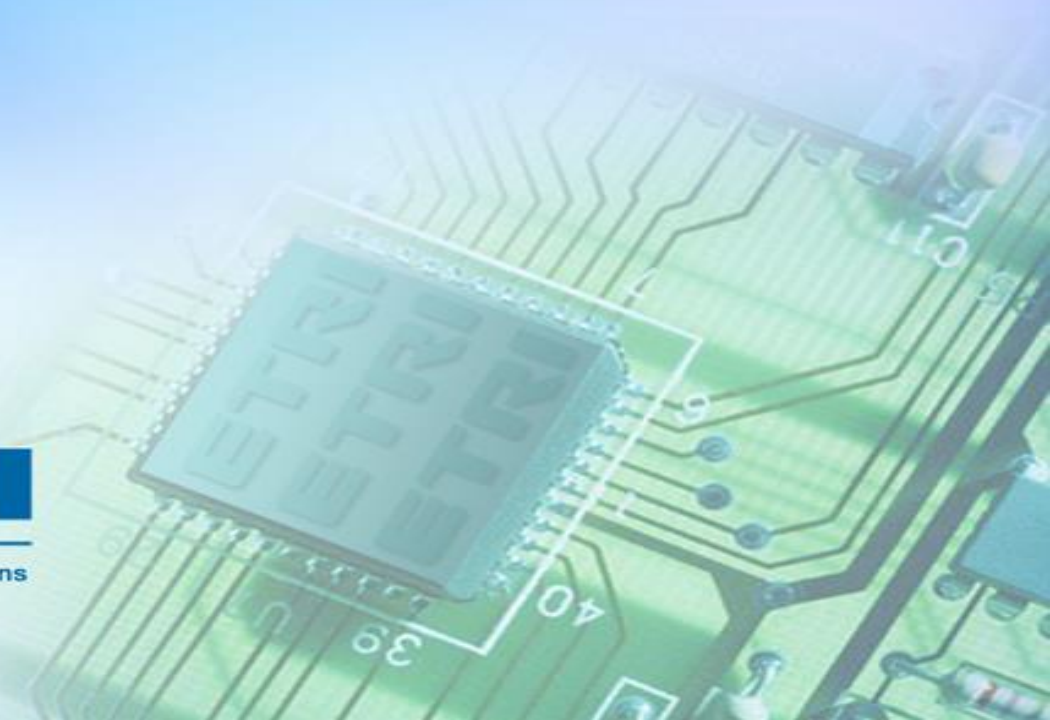
Draft Revisions to Blue or Magenta books that are circulated for agency review. Pink Books are reissues of the full book, Pink Sheets are change pages only.



다누리와 우주인터넷

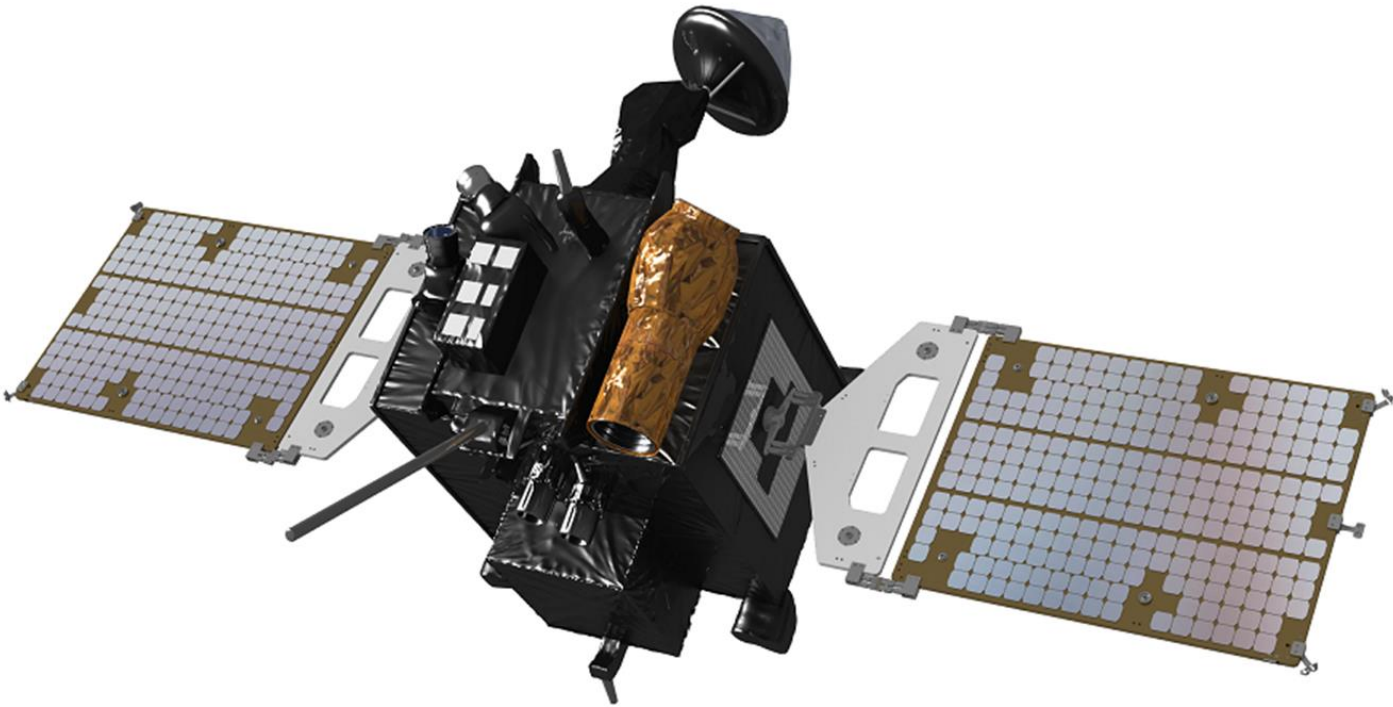
ETRI

Electronics and Telecommunications
Research Institute

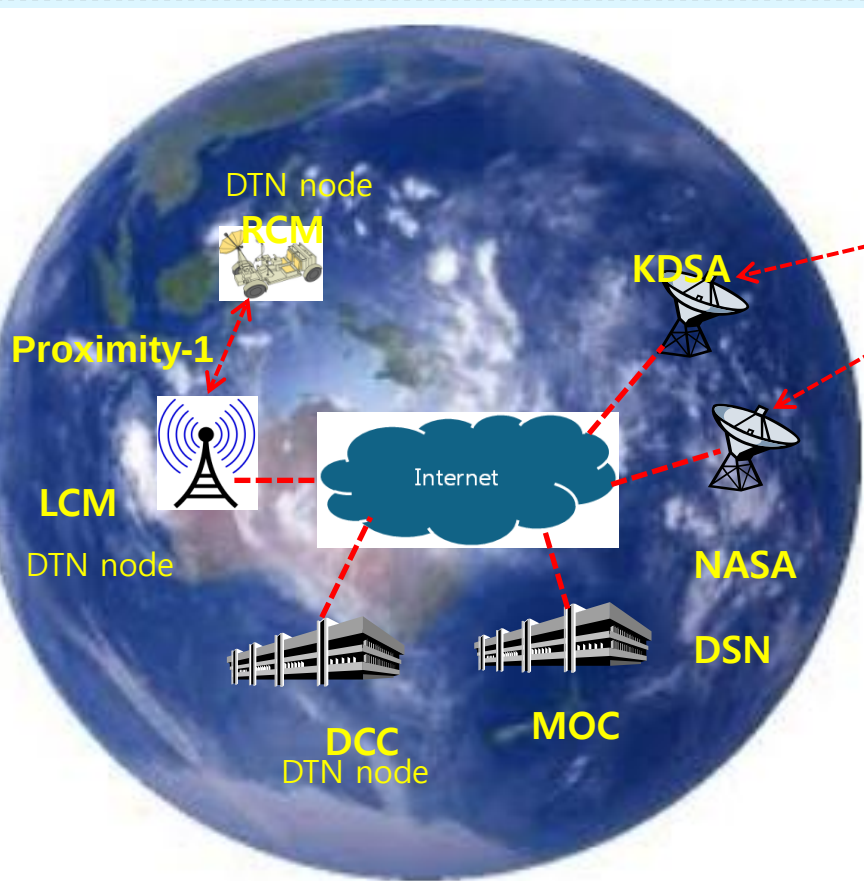


● Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter(KPLO)

- 총 중량 약 678kg (1.82m×2.14m×2.29m), 탑재체 중량(34.2kg)
- 임무수명1년, 운용궤도 달 상공 100km 원 궤도, 경사각 90도, 탑재체6기(NASA ShadowCam 포함)
- 2022년 8월 5일 미국 플로리다 케이프케나베럴 기지에서 스페이스X사의 Falcon9 로켓으로 발사됨
- 2022년 12월에 달 궤도 진입, 2023년 1월부터 임무 수행



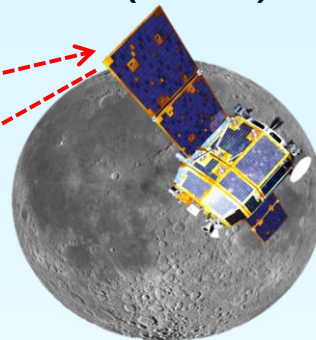




Earth

KDSA: Korean Deep Space Antenna
DSN: NASA Deep Space Network
MOC: Mission Operations Center
DCC: DTN Communications Center
LCM: Lander Communications Module
RCM: Rover Communications Module

DTN node
 KPLO(DTNPL)



Moon

DTN 목표

DTN을 이용한 달에서의 통신시험
 시스템 구성

DTN 지상국: RCC, LCC, MCC
 달 궤도선: KPLO(DTN node),
 달 착륙선: Lander(DTN node),
 Rover(DTN node)

DTN Payload (DTNPL)

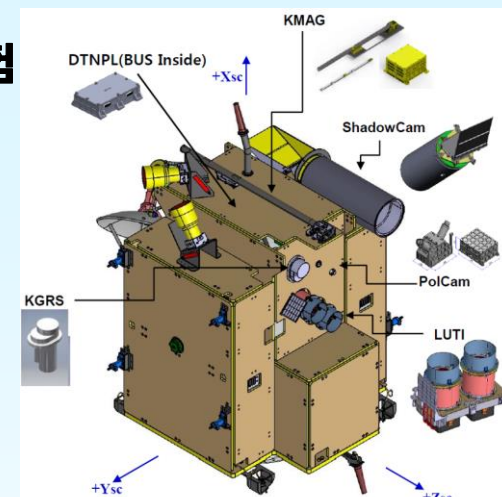
H/W: Single Board Computer
 Processor: 32-bit LEON3
 Operating system: RTEMS
 Mass: 0.8 kg
 Power Consumption: < 5W

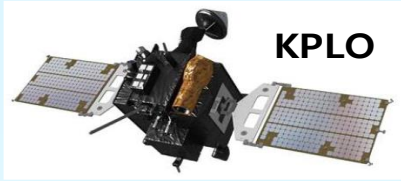
DTN Protocols

Bundle Protocol (BP)
 Liklider Transmission Protocol (LTP)

DTN Applications

BP message service (메세지전송)
 File transfer using CFDP (파일전송)
 Video streaming using bundle
 streaming service(비디오 스트리밍)

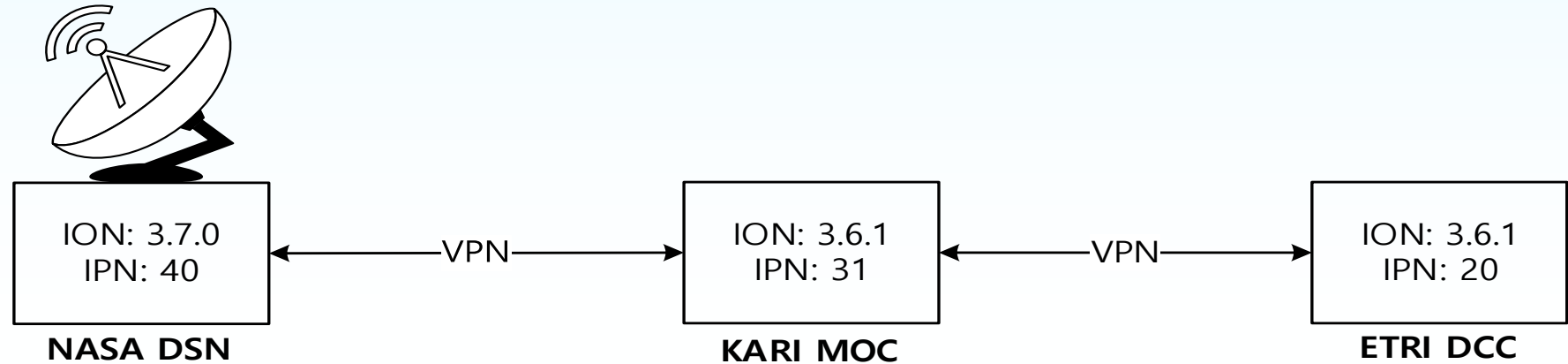




KPLO

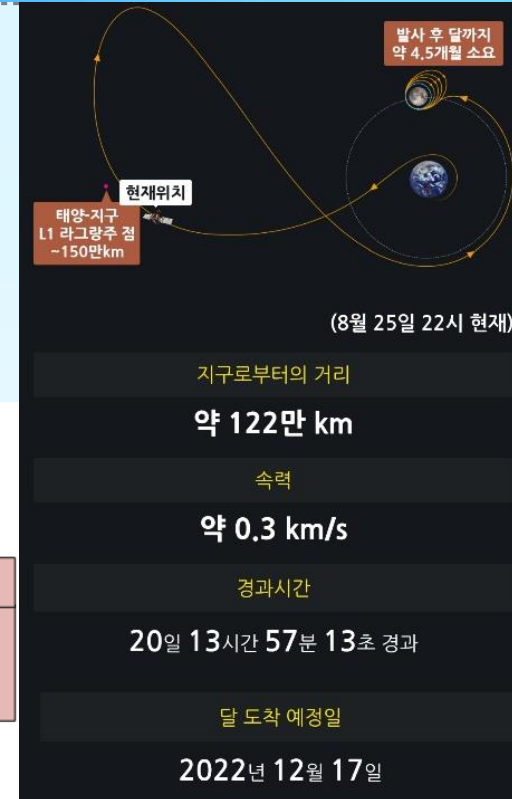
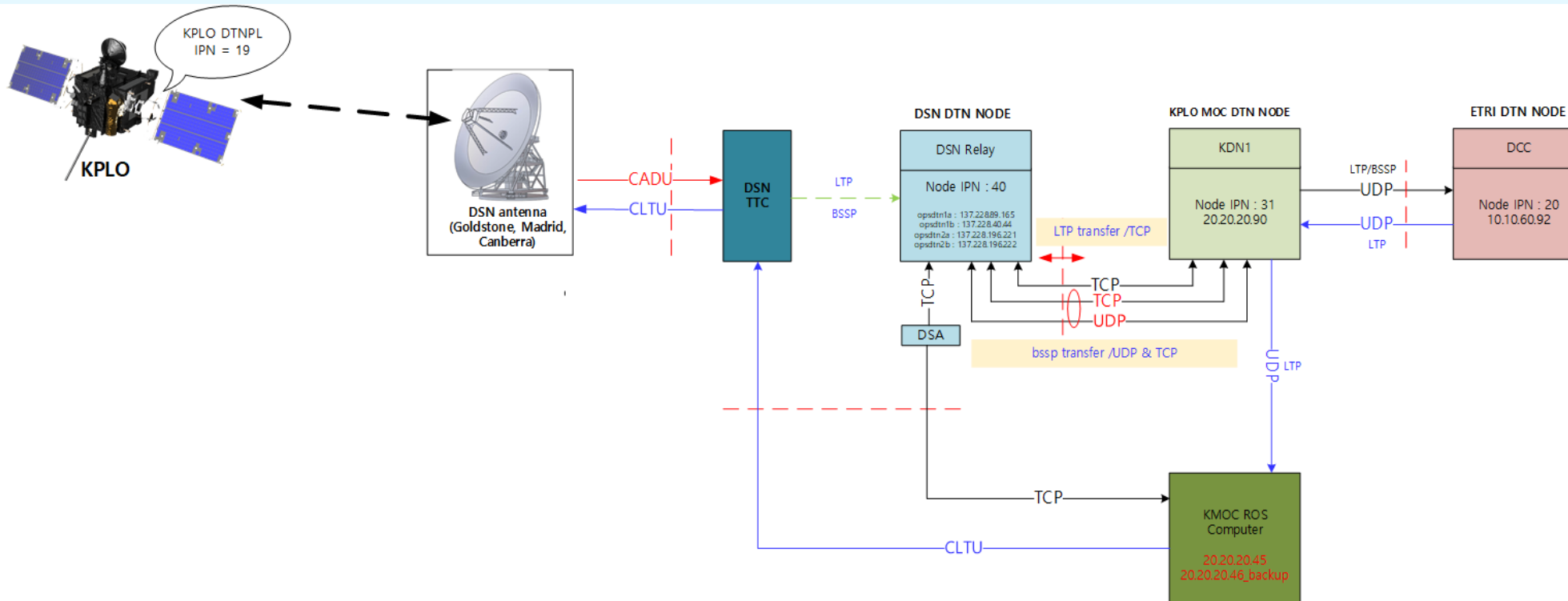
ION: 3.6.1
IPN: 19

KPLO: Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter
DSN: Deep Space Network
MOC: Mission Operation Center
DCC: DTN Control Center



The 1st KPLO In-flight DTN Test

- Four DTN nodes for KPLO DTN
 - ❖ NASA: DSN node
 - ❖ KARI: MOC
 - ❖ ETRI: KPLO DTNPL, DCC
- Distance between KPLO and Earth: 1,220,000km (25th of August, 2022)



● BP message test

❖ Message path

- DCC → MOC → DSN → KPLO
- DCC ← MOC ← DSN ← KPLO

KPLO: Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter
DSN: Deep Space Network
MOC: Mission Operation Center
DCC: DTN Control Center

❖ Message testing capture

```
dcc-op@dcc: ~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0_VPN
(base) dcc-op@dcc:~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0_VPN$ bpsource ipn:19.3 "#bpsource ip
n:20.3 'five by five'"
abc(base) dcc-op@dcc:~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0_VPN$ deefggshgsgtyzION event: Pay
load delivered.
payload length is 12.
'five by five'
s
(base) dcc-op@dcc:~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0_VPN$ bpsource ipn:19.3 "#bpsource ip
n:20.3 '잘 가고있다. 기다려라 달님'"
abcdeefg(base) dcc-op@dcc:~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0_VPN$ gshgsgtyzION event: Pay
load delivered.
payload length is 37.
'잘 가고있다. 기다려라 달님'
s
```

Message (TC) from DCC to KPLO

Message (TM) from KPLO to DCC

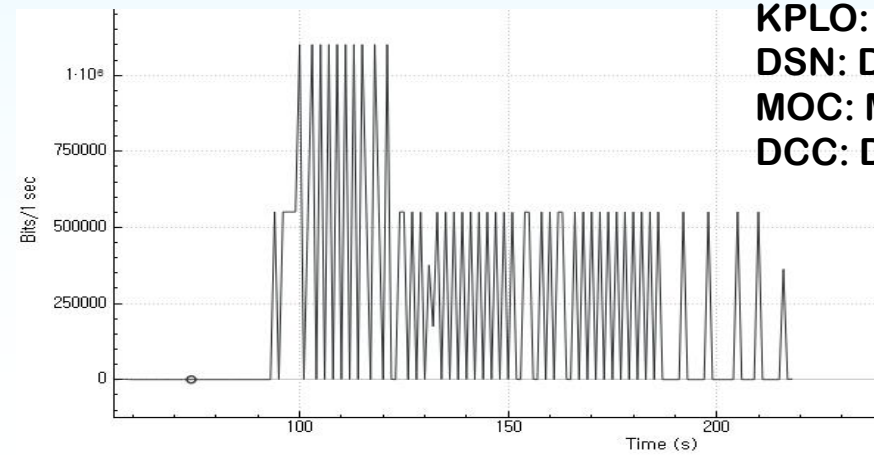
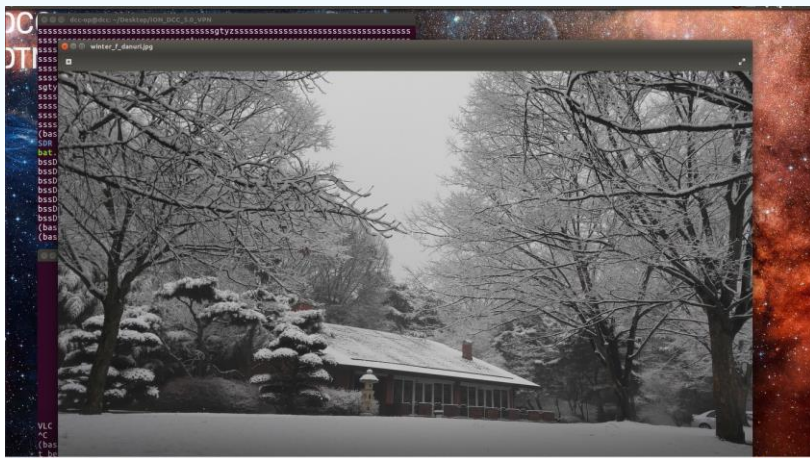
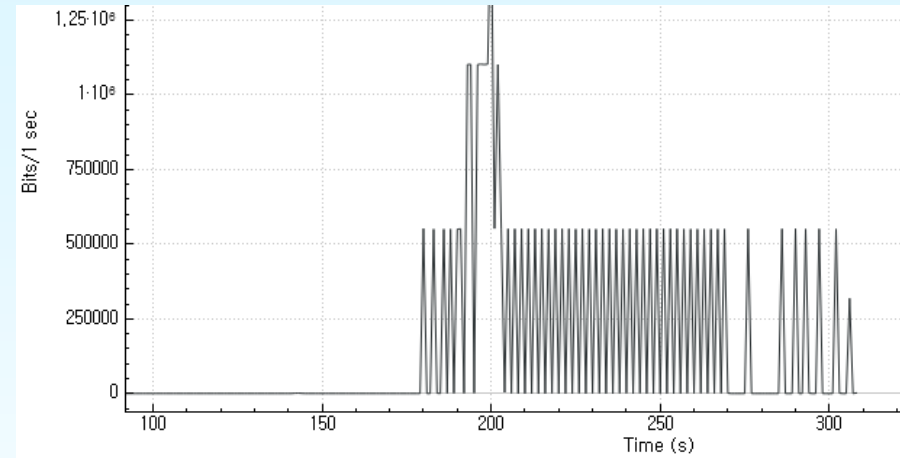
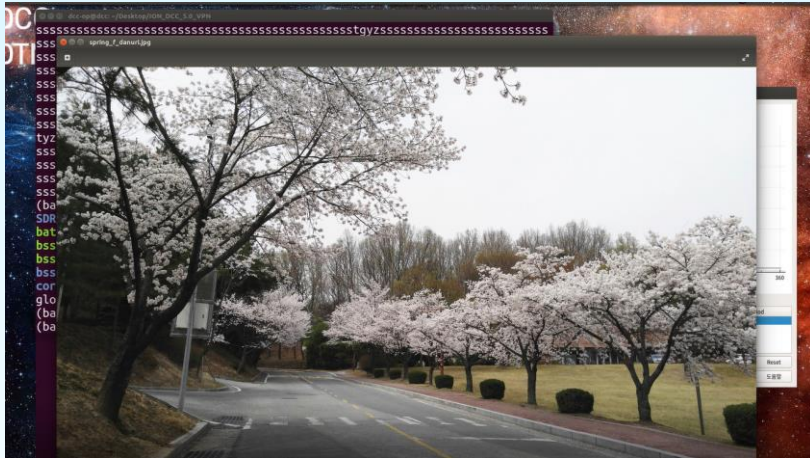
Message (TC) from DCC to KPLO

Message (TM) from KPLO to DCC

● File transfer test using CFDP

❖ Command: DCC → MOC → DSN → KPLO

File transfer: KPLO → DSN → MOC → DCC

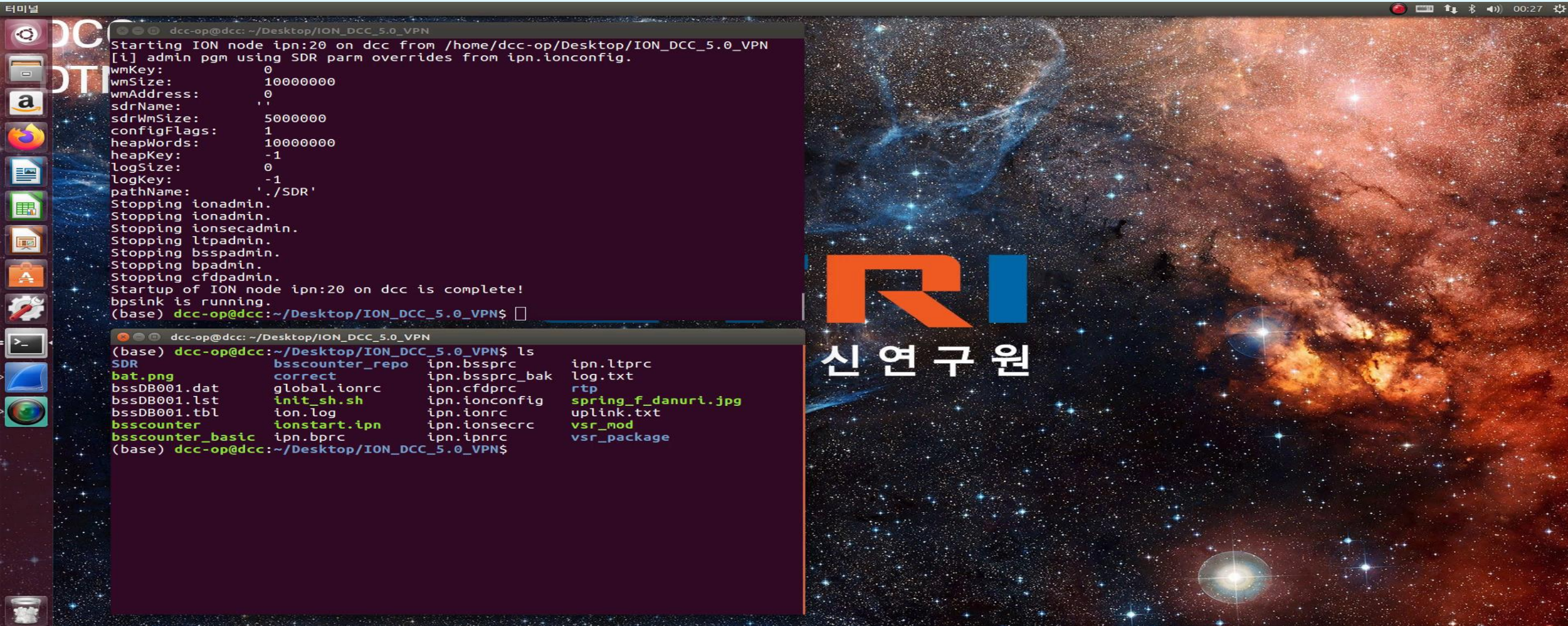


KPLO: Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter
DSN: Deep Space Network
MOC: Mission Operation Center
DCC: DTN Control Center

● BSS test capture

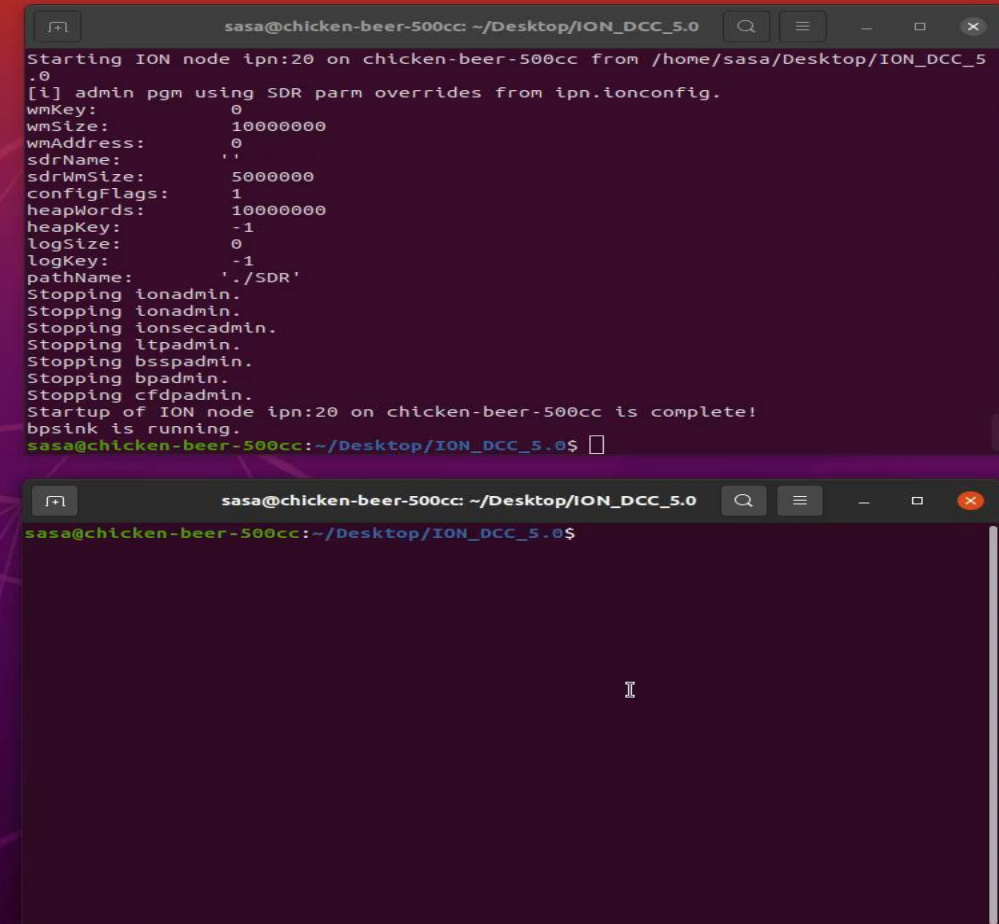
❖ Small size video displayed successfully.

Large size video was not displayed due to the network speed



The 2nd KPLO In-flight DTN Test

- Four DTN nodes for KPLO DTN
 - ❖ NASA: DSN node, KARI: MOC, ETRI: KPLO DTNPL, DCC
- Distance between KPLO and Earth: 1,280,000km (28th of October, 2022)



```
sasa@chicken-beer-500cc ~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0
Starting ION node ipn:20 on chicken-beer-500cc from /home/sasa/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0
[i] admin pgm using SDR parm overrides from ipn.ionconfig.
wmKey: 0
wmSize: 10000000
wmAddress: 0
sdrName: ''
sdrWmSize: 5000000
configFlags: 1
heapWords: 10000000
heapKey: -1
logSize: 0
logKey: -1
pathName: './SDR'
Stopping ionadmin.
Stopping ionadmin.
Stopping ionsecadmin.
Stopping ltpadmin.
Stopping bsspadmin.
Stopping bpadmin.
Stopping cfdpadmin.
Startup of ION node ipn:20 on chicken-beer-500cc is complete!
bpsink is running.
sasa@chicken-beer-500cc:~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0$
```

```
sasa@chicken-beer-500cc:~/Desktop/ION_DCC_5.0$
```

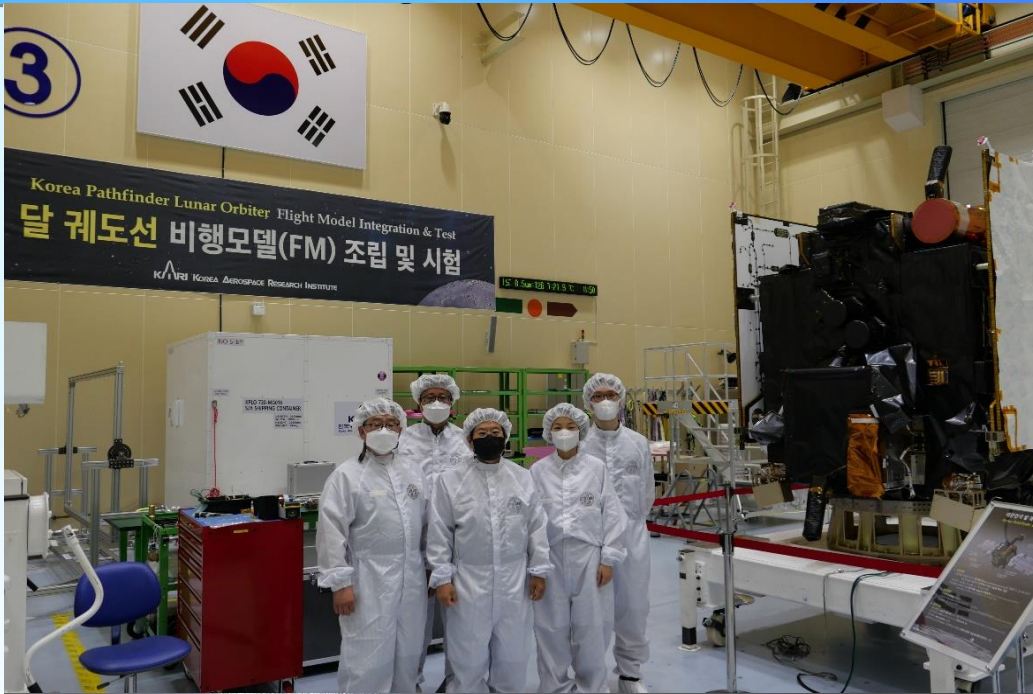
● Upcoming Test Schedule

❖ Normal orbit test

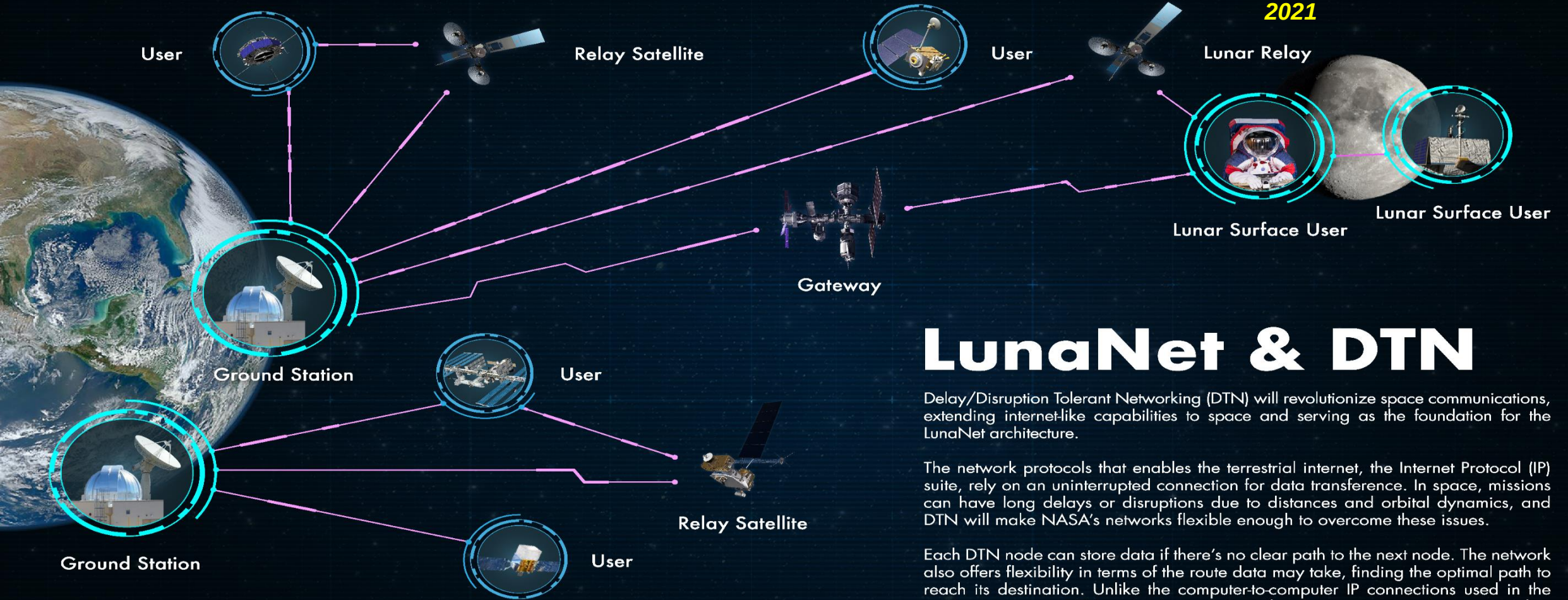
- 1st DTN test: January of next year (TBC)
- 2nd and further tests: TBD

● Additional Test Case

- ❖ DTN test with various disruption scenario is under planning during KPLO in normal orbit



LunaNet DTN concept graphic.
Credits: NASA/Reese Patillo
2021



*Conceptual visualization. Not meant to show actual present or future network architecture. Not to scale.

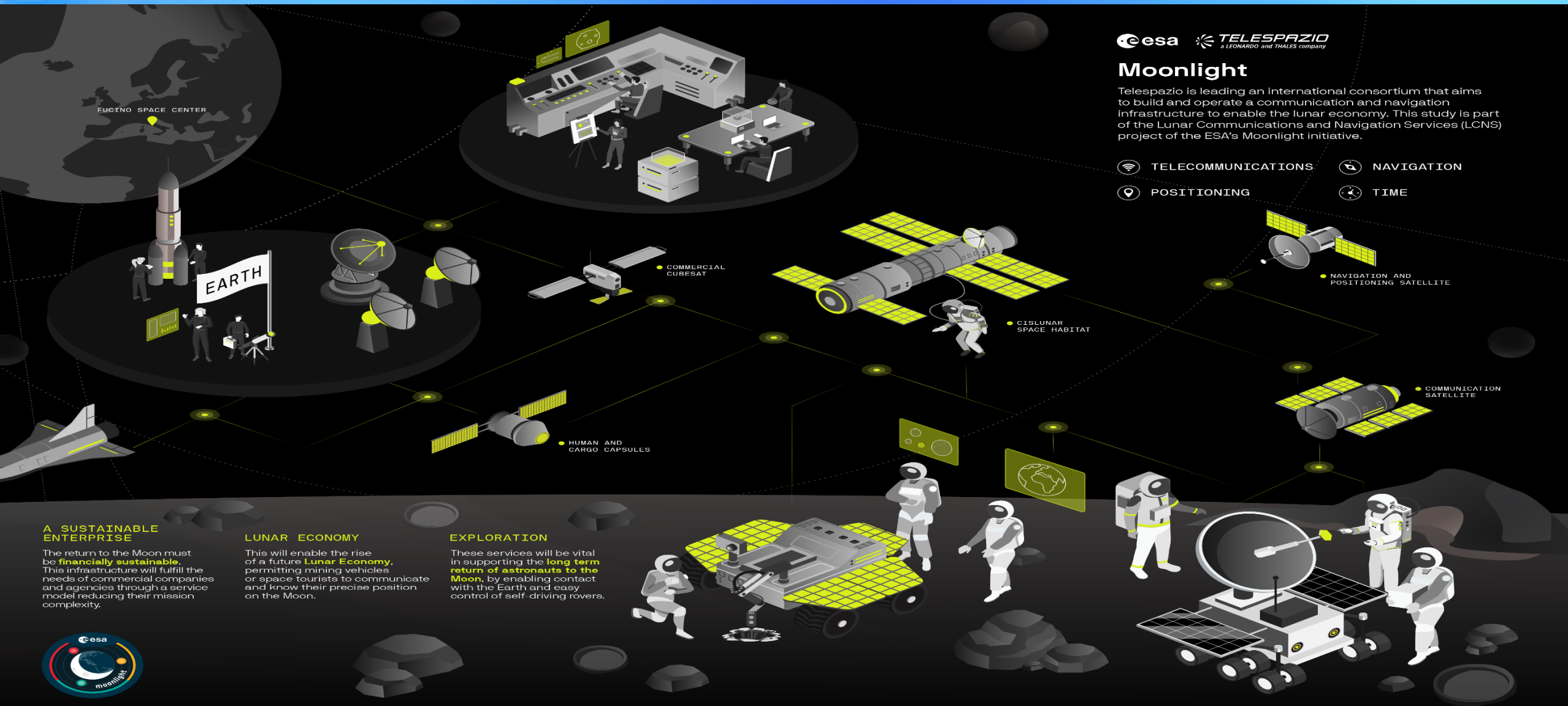
LunaNet & DTN

Delay/Disruption Tolerant Networking (DTN) will revolutionize space communications, extending internet-like capabilities to space and serving as the foundation for the LunaNet architecture.

The network protocols that enables the terrestrial internet, the Internet Protocol (IP) suite, rely on an uninterrupted connection for data transference. In space, missions can have long delays or disruptions due to distances and orbital dynamics, and DTN will make NASA's networks flexible enough to overcome these issues.

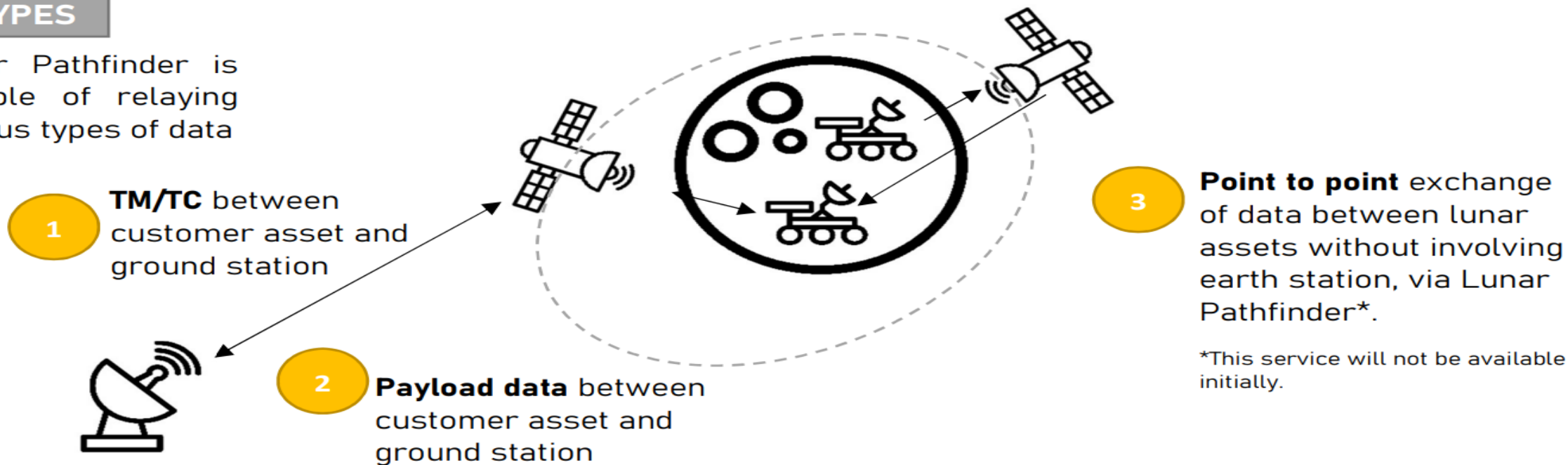
Each DTN node can store data if there's no clear path to the next node. The network also offers flexibility in terms of the route data may take, finding the optimal path to reach its destination. Unlike the computer-to-computer IP connections used in the modern internet, DTN technologies allow for the temporary disruptions often experienced by spacecraft far from Earth.

ESA Moonlight Initiative



DATA TYPES

Lunar Pathfinder is capable of relaying various types of data



PROTOCOL

Layer	Moon Link
Data link	CCSDS Proximity-1 Data Link
Physical	CCSDS Proximity-1 Physical

Lunar Pathfinder uses a **CCSDS Proximity-1** protocol for communication with customer assets with Proximity-1 V4 Transfer Frames in which the assets data will be encapsulated.

Benefits

- ✚ Works with **multiple assets in the same coverage area**
- ✚ Works with **assets of varying performance levels**

- ETRI는 30년 이상 위성통신·항법분야 연구개발 수행 중
- 우주인터넷이라는 용어
 - 우주공간의 위성을 이용한 인터넷(Satellite-based or Space-based Internet)
 - 우주공간의 위성(궤도선, 착륙선, 로버, 우주인)을 위한 인터넷(Interplanetary space Internet) – DTN(Delay or Disruption Tolerant Network)
- ETRI는 다누리에 탑재된 우주인터넷 탑재체(DTNPL)를 개발
- 2022년 8월 5일 발사된 다누리는 태양-지구 라그랑주 포인트 L1을 거쳐 12월 말에 달 궤도 100km 상공에 진입예정
- 2022년 8월 25일(122만km)과 10월 28일(128만km)에 우주인터넷에 대한 예비시험성공
- 2023년 1월 부터 다누리의 6가지 달궤도에서의 임무수행예정
- ETRI의 우주인터넷 탑재체는 DTN을 이용한 통신서비스인 ‘메세지전송’, ‘파일전송’, ‘실시간 스트리밍’ 시험수행예정(세계최초로 달궤도에서 우주인터넷 시험)
- 우주인터넷(DTN) 기술은 미래의 우주탐사통신에 있어서 매우 중요한 요소기술임

