

Measuring Low-Earth-Orbit Satellite Networks

Jinwei Zhao

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2025/12/18



About Me

Jinwei Zhao

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- Second year PhD student in the Department of Computer Science at UVic
- Obtained my MSc in Computer Science at UVic in December 2023
- Advised by Prof. Jianping Pan

- **Research interests:**
- Network measurement on Low-Earth-Orbit (LEO) satellite networks (Starlink/OneWeb)
- Networked multimedia systems, such as adaptive video streaming

Satellite Internet Access and LEO Constellations

TELESAT

Viasat^W

INTELSAT.



O3b mPOWER

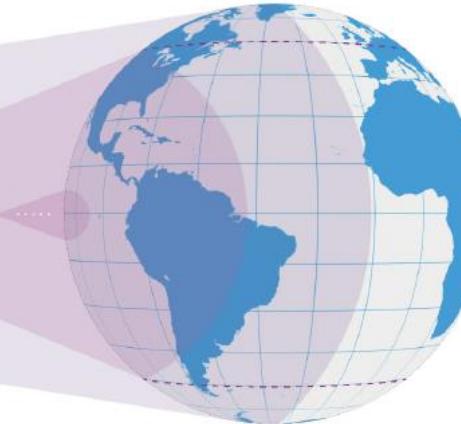
GEO

MEO

LEO

35,786 km

Figure 1: Schematic of orbital altitudes and coverage areas



Satellite Internet Access and LEO Constellations



LEO over GEO/MEO:

- Lower latency
 - GEO: 600-800 ms RTT
 - LEO: < 100 ms or even lower
- Lower launch costs
 - Expedited by reusable rockets
- Higher throughput
 - LEO operators deploy constellations of satellites, instead of a single high-throughput satellite (HTS) covering a massive service region

LEO Satellite Network Operators



- Operated by SpaceX
- The largest LEO satellite constellation, with around 9,000 operational satellites in orbit
- Initially only targets consumer markets, now expanding to different enterprise markets
- More than 8 million users in >150 countries and regions
- Latency can be as low as 20 ms in well covered regions
- Throughput up to 400~500 Mbps downlink and ~50 Mbps uplink



- Operated by Eutelsat Group
- The second largest LEO satellite constellation, with around 650 operational satellites in orbit
- Only enterprise and government markets
- Limited ground stations
- Latency varies depending on geographic locations
- Provides guaranteed service level agreement

LEO Satellite Network Operators

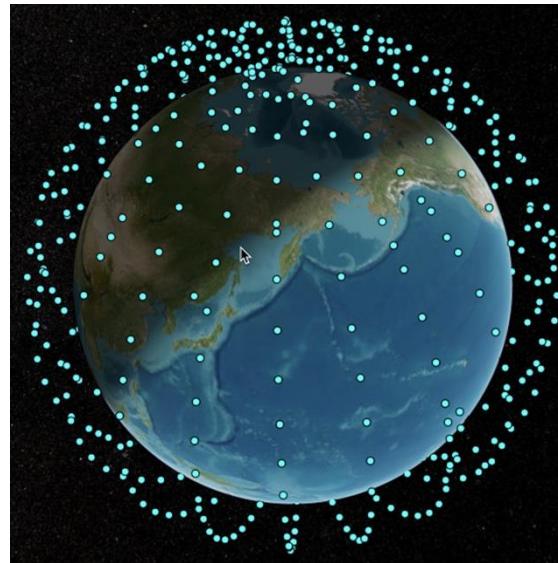
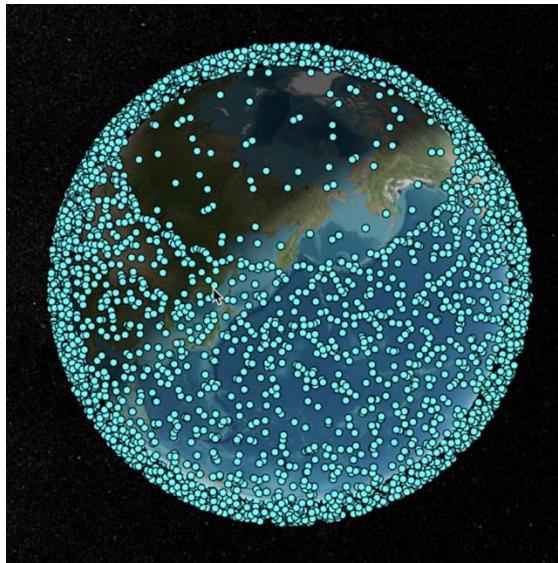


- Operated by Amazon
- Previously known as Project Kuiper
- ~180 satellites as of December 2025
- Direct to AWS, private network interconnect, etc.



- By Telesat
- LEO-1 (decommissioned)
- LEO-2 (failed)
- LEO-3
- *Telesat is preparing to deploy a couple of Lightspeed pathfinders in December 2026, with 96 satellites for an initial global broadband service from low Earth orbit (LEO) set to launch the following year...*
- <https://spacenews.com/telesat-eyes-december-2026-for-lightspeed-pathfinder-debut/>

Starlink vs OneWeb Constellations



Satellites:	~9,000	~650
Altitude:	~550 km or lower	1200km
Inclination:	~53°, 70°, ~97°	~87°
ISL:	Yes	No
Infrastructure:	> 300 GS	~40 SNP

GS: Ground Station

SNP: Satellite Network Portal

Starlink

- Mostly in 53° inclination orbits at 550 km, with inter-satellite link (**ISL**) capabilities
- *Relatively fluctuating* RTT
 - Regular UT-Sat-GS handover every 15 seconds (12th, 27th, 42nd, 57th seconds of every minute)
 - Potential dynamic beam switching within each timeslot to avoid obstructions [1]

OneWeb

- Currently targets *enterprise and government* users
- Currently ~650 active satellites, in near polar orbits (87°) at 1200 km, no ISL capabilities
- *Relatively stable* RTT
 - No global synchronized UT-Sat-GS handover at fixed times

Starlink Terminal models and hardware revisions

June 2025

 <p>REV1 - Original Starlink "Dishy" rev1_pre_production rev1_production rev_rev1_proto3 Years in production: 2020 - 2021</p>	 <p>Performance Gen1 rev_hp1_proto0 rev_hp1_proto1 rev_hp1_proto2 Years in production: 2022 - Q1 2025</p>
 <p>REV2 - Mass production "Dishy" rev2_proto1 rev2_proto2 rev2_proto3 rev2_proto4 Years in production: 2021 - 2022</p>	 <p>Performance Gen2 rev_hp1_proto0 rev_hp1_proto1 rev_hp1_proto2 Years in production: 2022 - Q1 2025</p>
 <p>REV3 - Standard Actuated rev3_proto0 rev3_proto1 rev3_proto2 Years in production: 2022 - 2024</p>	 <p>REV4 - Standard rev4_prod1 rev4_prod2 rev4_prod3 rev4_catapult_prod1 rev4_panda_prod1 rev4_panda_prod2 Years in production: rev4_prod*: Q4 2023 - Q2 2024 rev4_catapult*: Q3 2024 - rev4_panda_prod*: Q2 2025 -</p>
 <p>Mini mini1_prod1 mini1_prod2 mini1_prod3 mini1_panda_prod1 Years in production: mini1_prod*: Q2 2024 - mini1_panda_prod*: Q2 2025 -</p>	 <p>REV4 - Enterprise REV 4 Standard but with different accessories and power supply rev4_catapult_prod1 rev4_panda_prod1 rev4_panda_prod2 Years in production: rev4_catapult*: Q4 2024 - rev4_panda_prod*: Q2 2025 -</p>
 <p>Aero hp1_aviation_proto0 Years in production: 2024 -</p>	 <p>Performance Gen3 rev4_hp_prod1 Years in production: Q2 2025 -</p>

Starlink User Terminals

"In-house" production by Starlink

- Each Starlink dish exports certain limited diagnostic information via its gRPC interface at 192.168.100.1
- It does not contain connected satellite ID, antenna metrics (SNR), etc.

OneWeb User Terminals



Hughes HL1120W

Through external collaboration with Iowa State University, we have access to an OneWeb UT in Iowa, which is Hughes HL1120W.

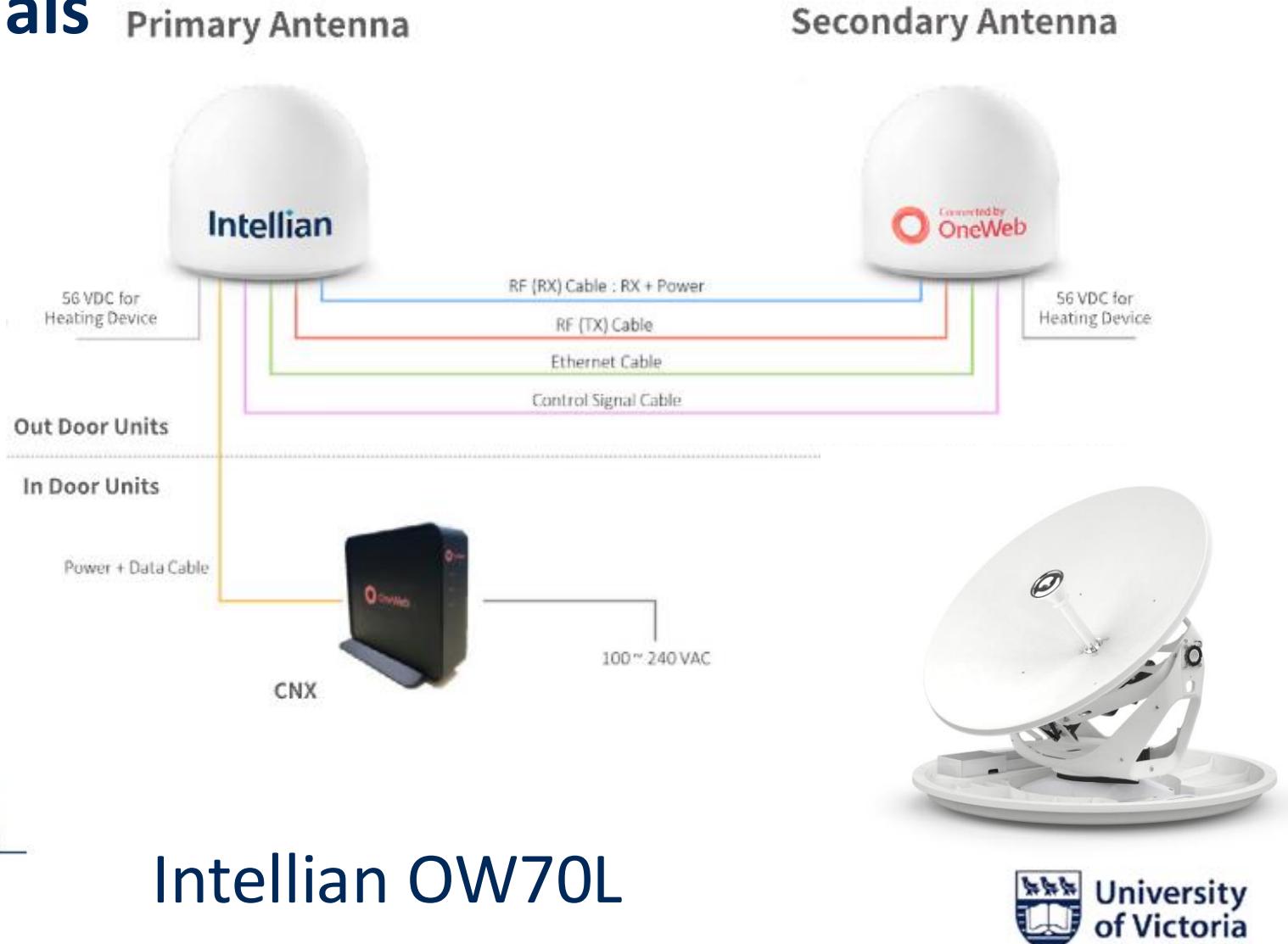
The Hughes OneWeb UT exposes detailed satellite tracking logs, antenna metrics, connected satellite ID, etc.



OneWeb @Carleton
University

Photos by Dr. Jianping
Pan, 2025/09

OneWeb User Terminals



OneWeb User Terminals



Kymeta Hawk u8

OneWeb User Terminals



Kymeta Hawk u8

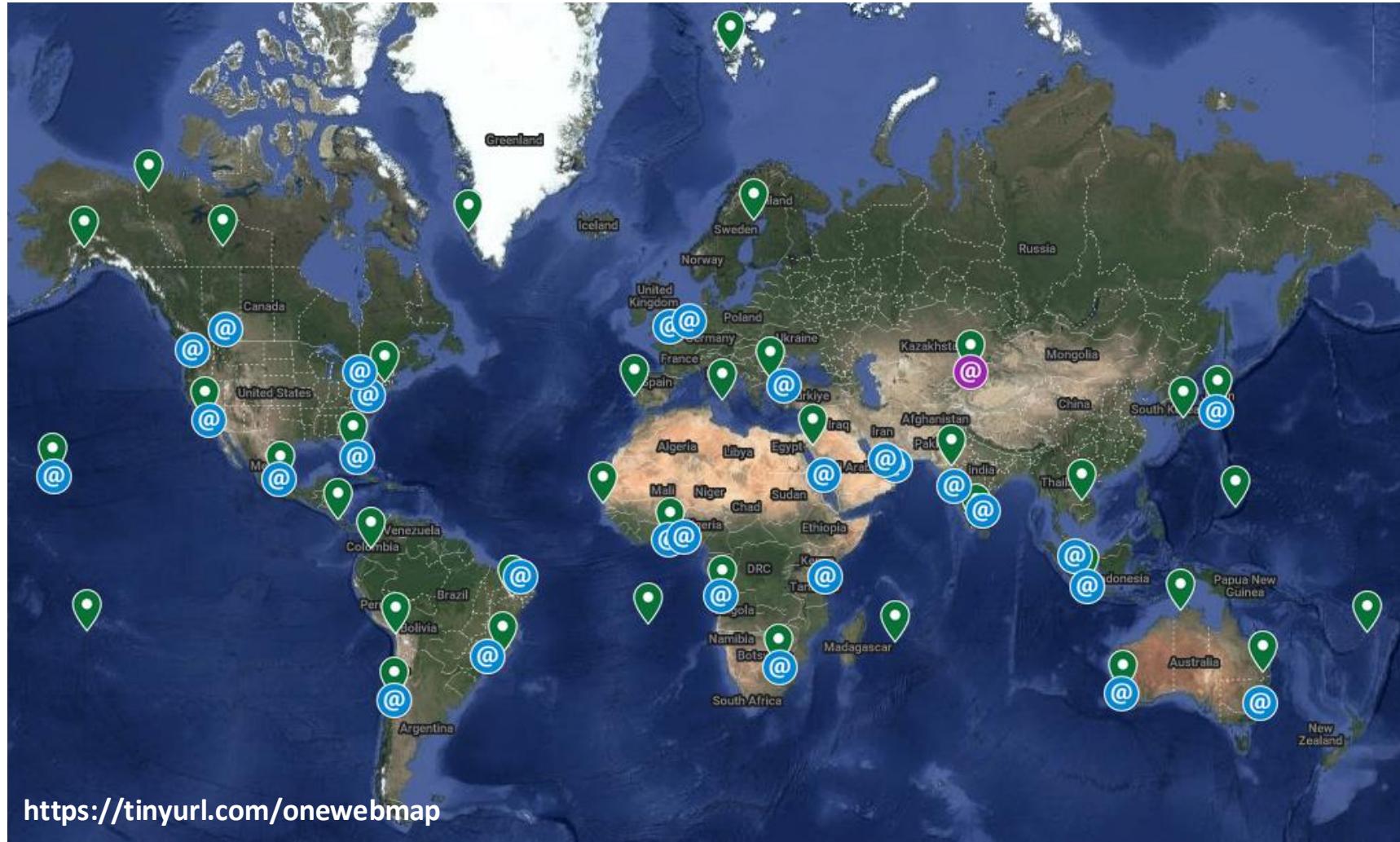
Some vendors either encrypt satellite tracking logs, or do not export connected satellite ID directly.

Certain information, such as the azimuth and elevation of connected satellites, are still available.

Identifying Starlink's Global Backbone



OneWeb SNPs and PoPs (May 2025)

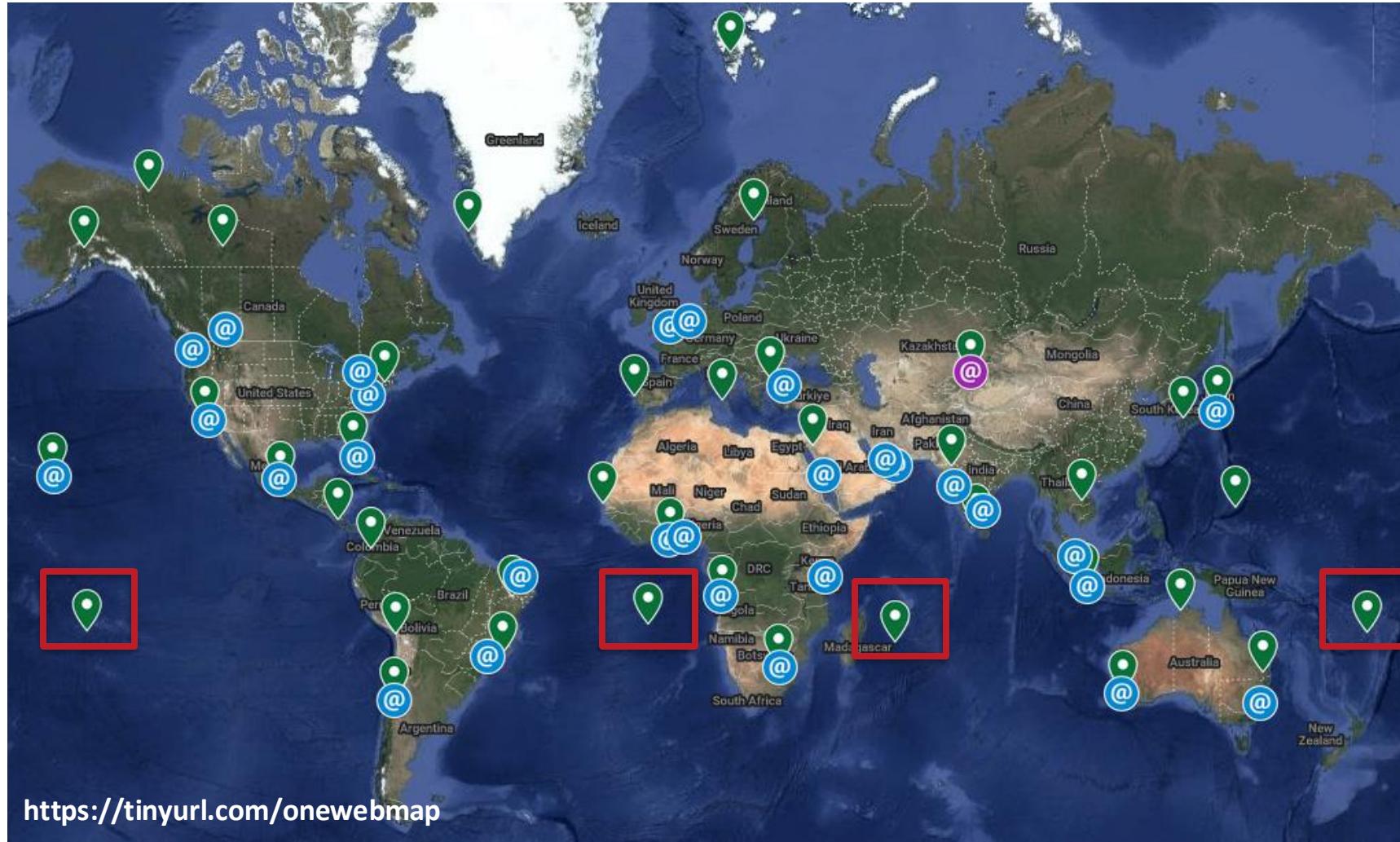


SNPs are also known as ground stations (GSs) in Starlink's terminology

The lack of ISL capabilities on OneWeb satellites, forced them to build more SNPs in remote locations to cover more regions with the "bent-pipe" architecture.

40 SNPs and 29 PoPs worldwide as of May 2025

OneWeb SNPs and PoPs (May 2025)



SNPs are also known as ground stations (GSs) in Starlink's terminology

The lack of ISL capabilities on OneWeb satellites, forced them to build more SNPs in remote locations to cover more regions with the "bent-pipe" architecture.

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OneWeb SNP in Svalbard

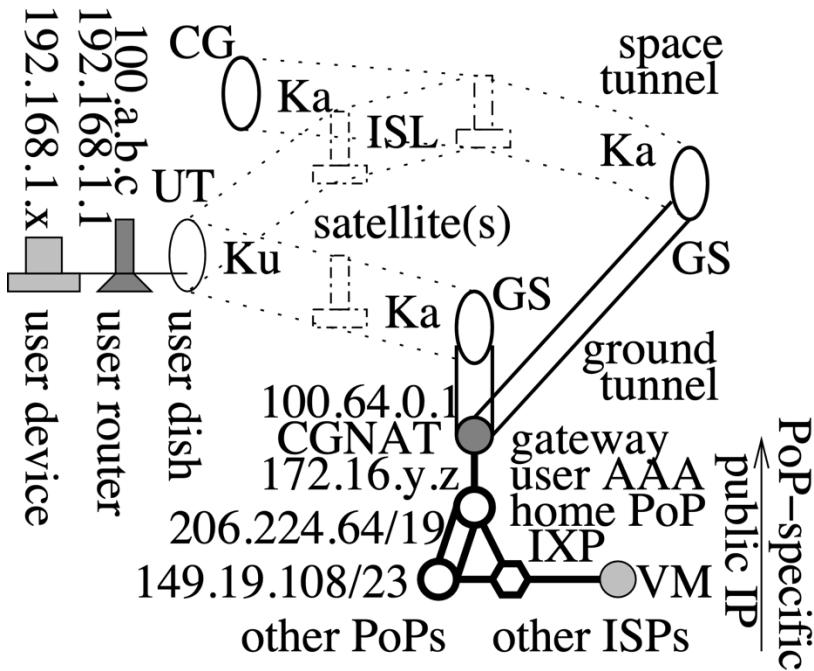
featured in the latest Mission Impossible movie



Starlink in a nutshell



- An ***outgoing*** packet's journey to the Internet (reverse for the incoming one)
 - User devices
 - 192.168.1.x if the default gateway is at 192.168.1.1/24
 - **User router** (User Terminal Router, **UTR**, provided by Starlink, can be *replaced or bypassed*)
 - LAN: 192.168.1.1 (by default)
 - WAN: **100.64/10** (*unique per user dish*)
 - **User dish** (Antenna, **UTA**, provided by Starlink)
 - 192.168.100.1 (*fixed address as modem*)
 - **Satellite*** (inter-satellite links, **ISLs**, if possible)
 - Landing ground station (**GS**, transparent to IP)
 - **CGNAT** (Carrier-Grade NAT) gateway (**GW**)
 - **100.64.0.1** (or public IP user's gateway)
 - Home **PoP** (Point-of-Presence) entry
 - 172.16/12
 - PoP, other PoPs/ISPs, IXPs, etc: the **Internet**



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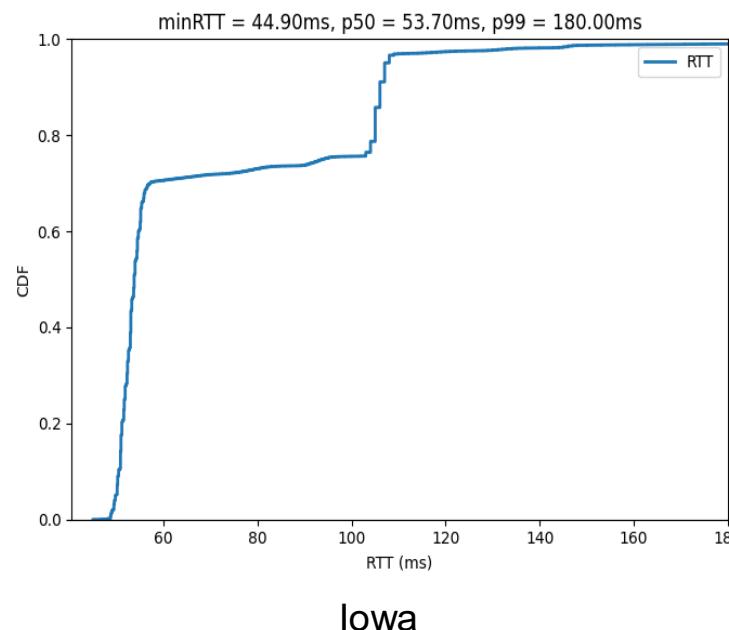
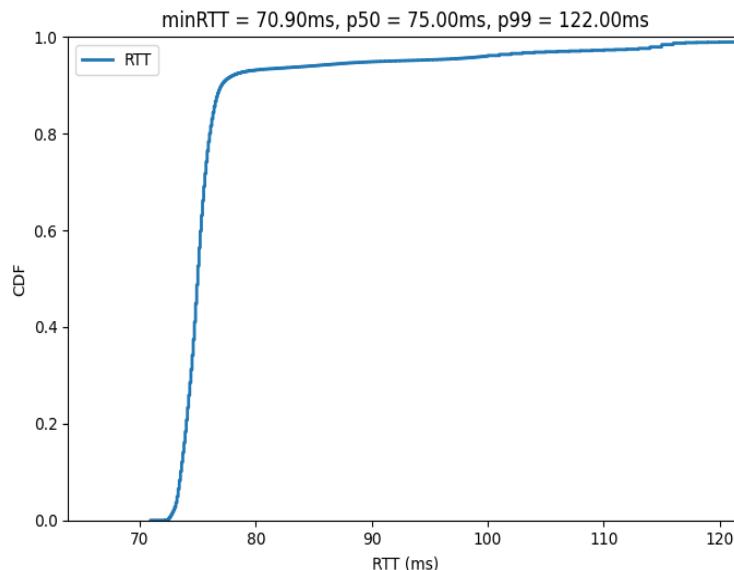
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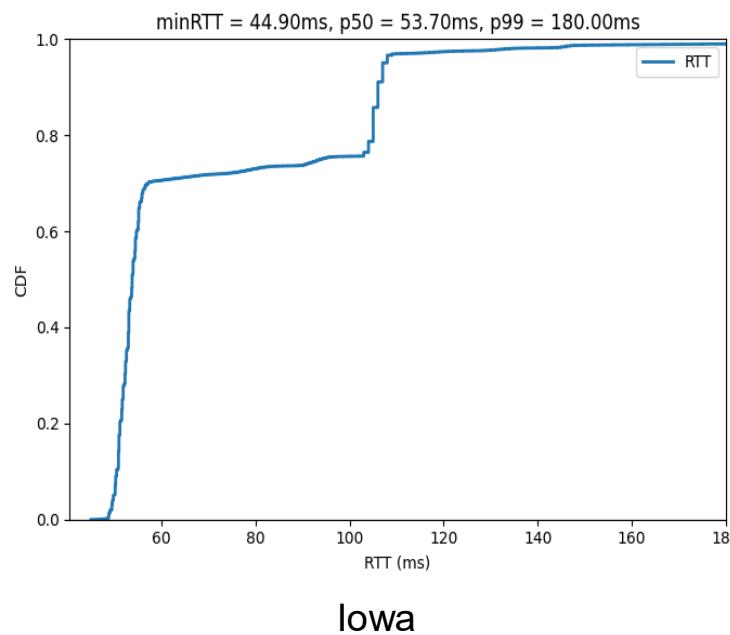
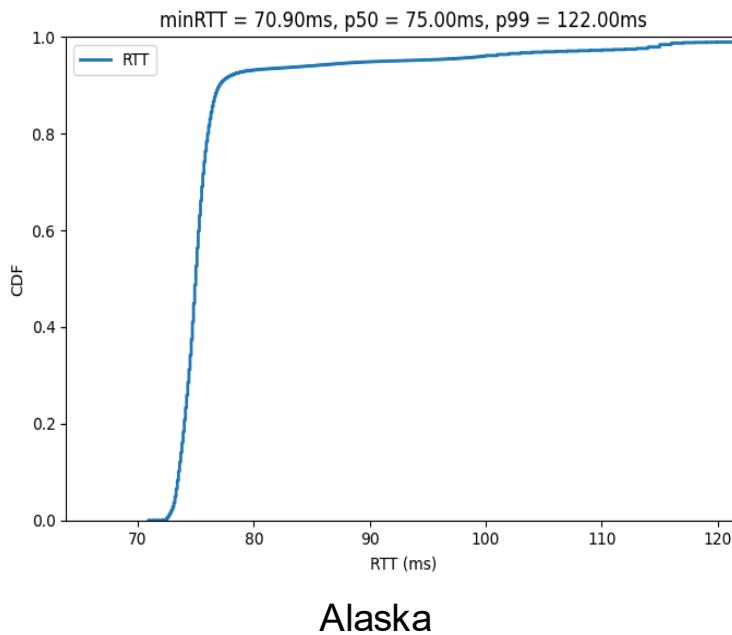
An Interesting Observation



We first measure the RTT from the OneWeb UT to the associated gateway at its PoP, i.e., the latency of the **satellite link**.

We observed an interesting bimodal pattern in the CDF of RTT from the OneWeb UT in Iowa, which is quite different from our previous observation from OneWeb UTs in Alaska.

An Interesting Observation



Note:

For both OneWeb and Starlink, network packets do not exit to the Internet from landing ground stations directly.

They need to go through user's "home-PoP", for authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) purposes. (E.g., Starlink's IPv4 CGNAT)

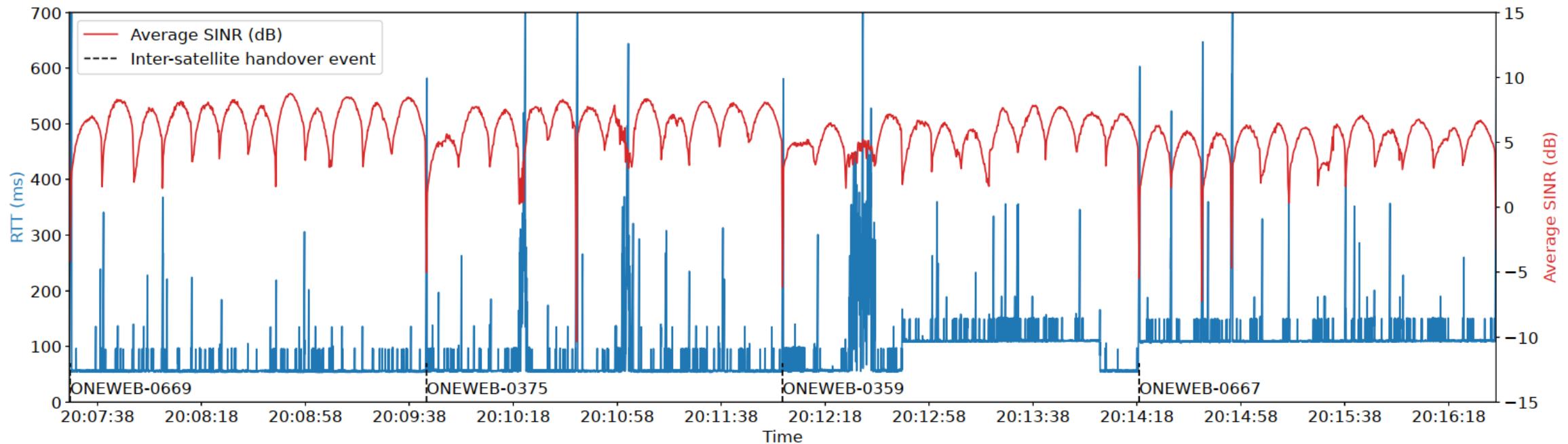
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Associated PoP for both OneWeb UTs:

- Alaska UT: Seattle PoP
- Iowa UT: Ashburn PoP

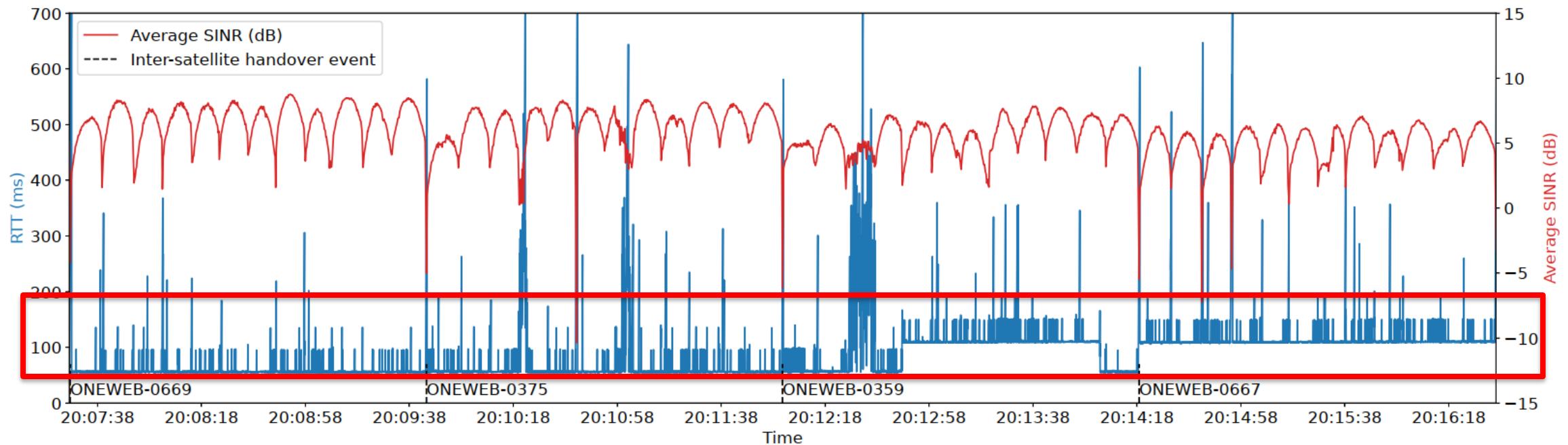
Cross-layer Measurements



- 1) minRTT is relatively stable across most handover events
- 2) Brief latency spikes occur when handover events happen
- 3) Deteriorated beam signal quality or anomalies affects latency performance significantly

Bimodal pattern in minRTT

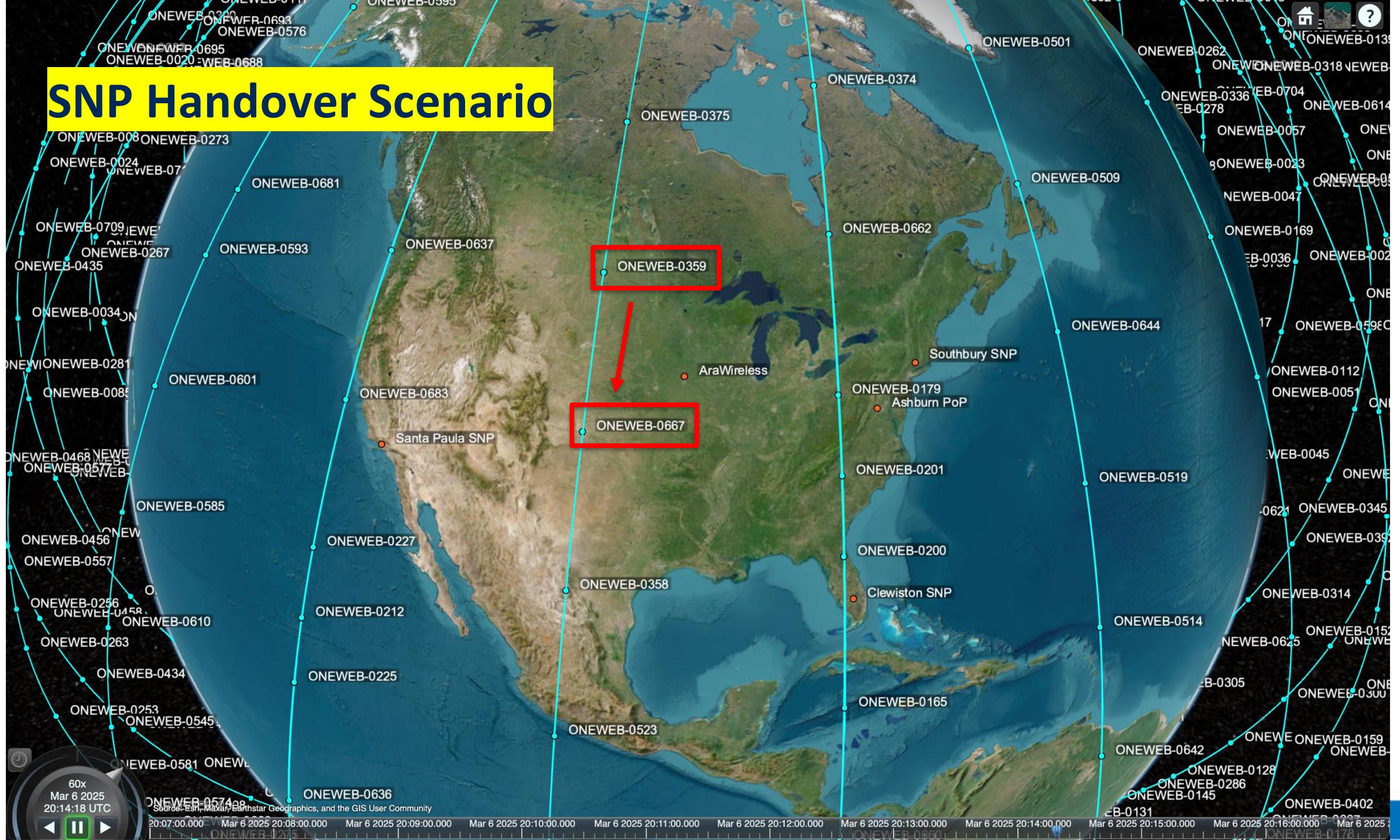
Cross-layer Measurements

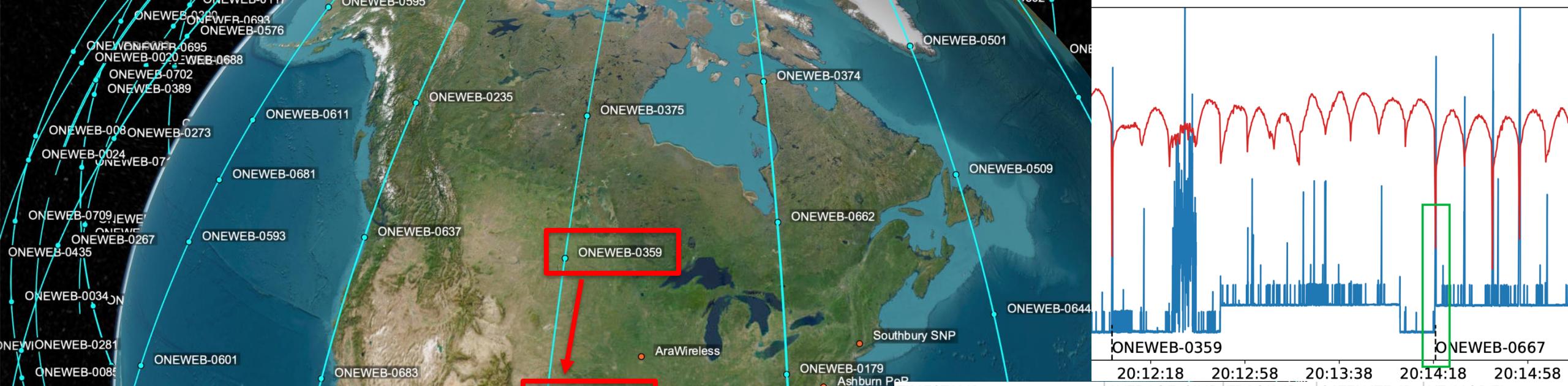


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SNP Handover Scenario

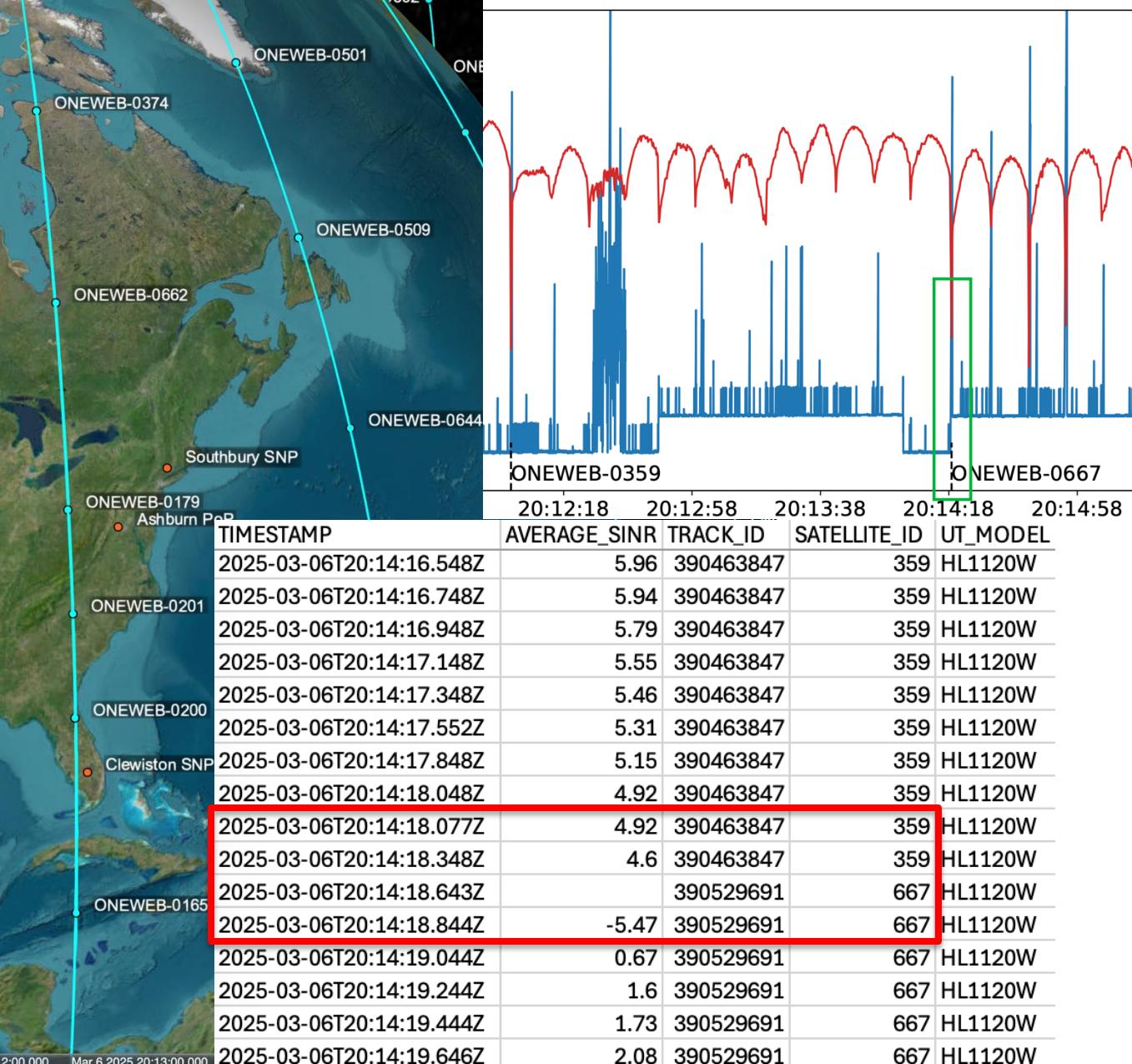




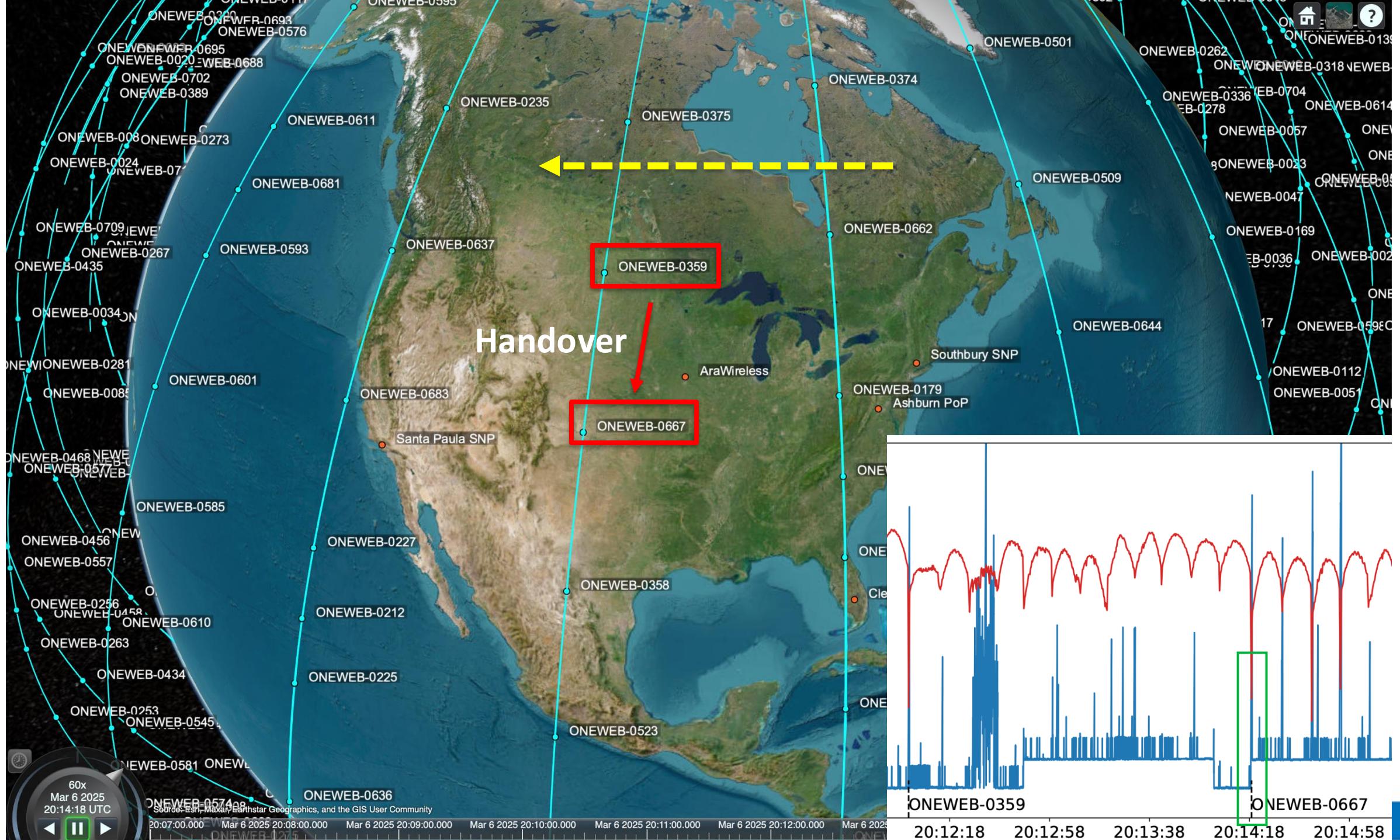
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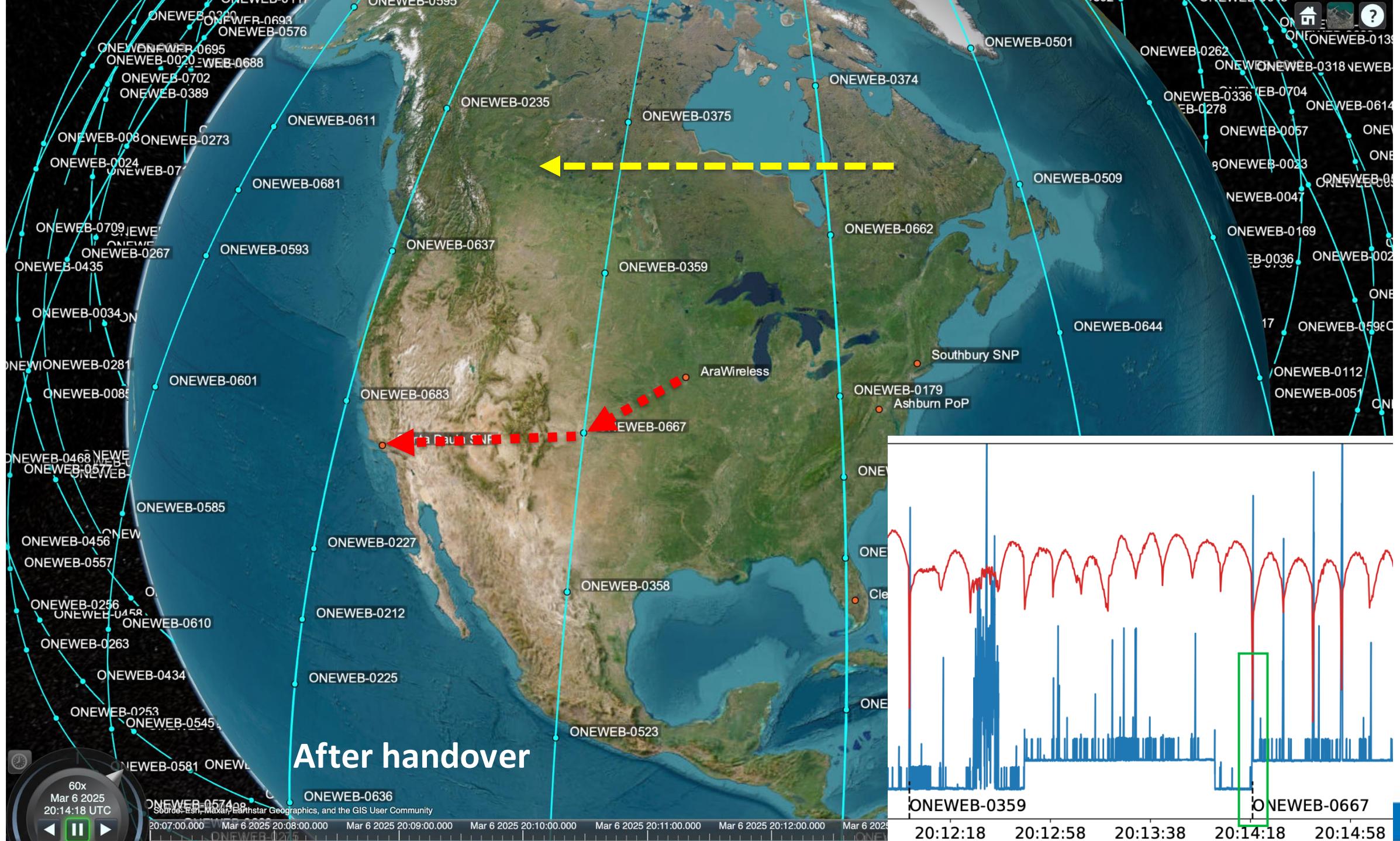
[1741292058.392667] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61680 ttl=62 time=57.4 ms
[1741292058.404566] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61681 ttl=62 time=56.1 ms
[1741292058.419272] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61682 ttl=62 time=56.0 ms
[1741292058.431172] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61683 ttl=62 time=54.7 ms
[1741292058.447278] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61684 ttl=62 time=54.8 ms
[1741292058.459179] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61685 ttl=62 time=54.6 ms
[1741292058.475286] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61686 ttl=62 time=56.0 ms
[1741292058.487185] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61687 ttl=62 time=56.0 ms
[1741292058.503289] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61688 ttl=62 time=56.0 ms
[1741292058.515192] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61689 ttl=62 time=56.0 ms
[1741292059.075345] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61690 ttl=62 time=603 ms
[1741292059.075357] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61691 ttl=62 time=590 ms
[1741292059.075362] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61692 ttl=62 time=578 ms
[1741292059.075367] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61693 ttl=62 time=562 ms
[1741292059.075371] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61694 ttl=62 time=550 ms
[1741292059.075376] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61695 ttl=62 time=535 ms
[1741292059.076210] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61696 ttl=62 time=520 ms
[1741292059.076215] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61697 ttl=62 time=504 ms
[1741292059.076403] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61698 ttl=62 time=488 ms
[1741292059.076410] 64 bytes from 10.82.45.65: icmp_seq=61699 ttl=62 time=472 ms

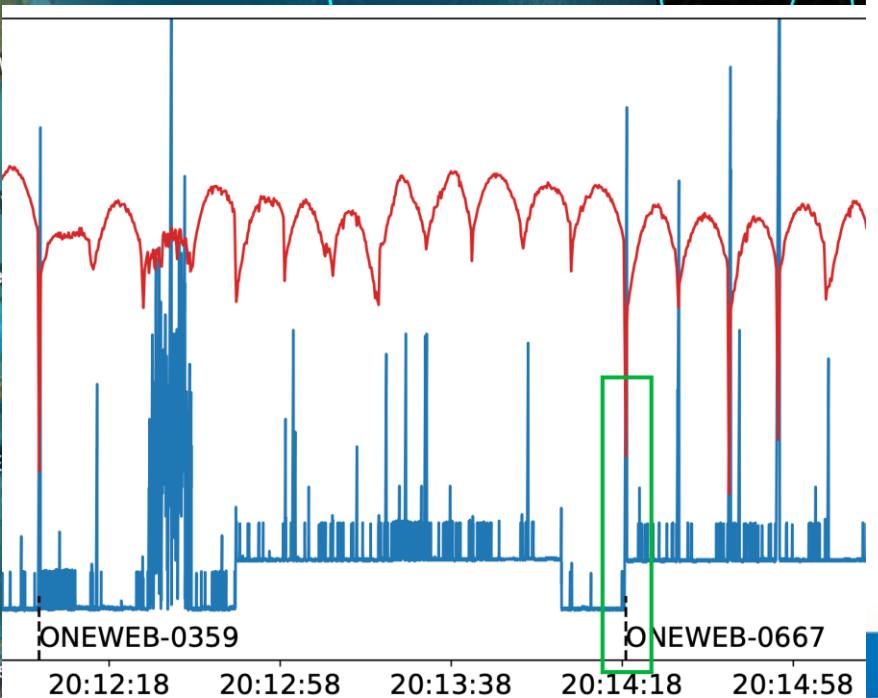
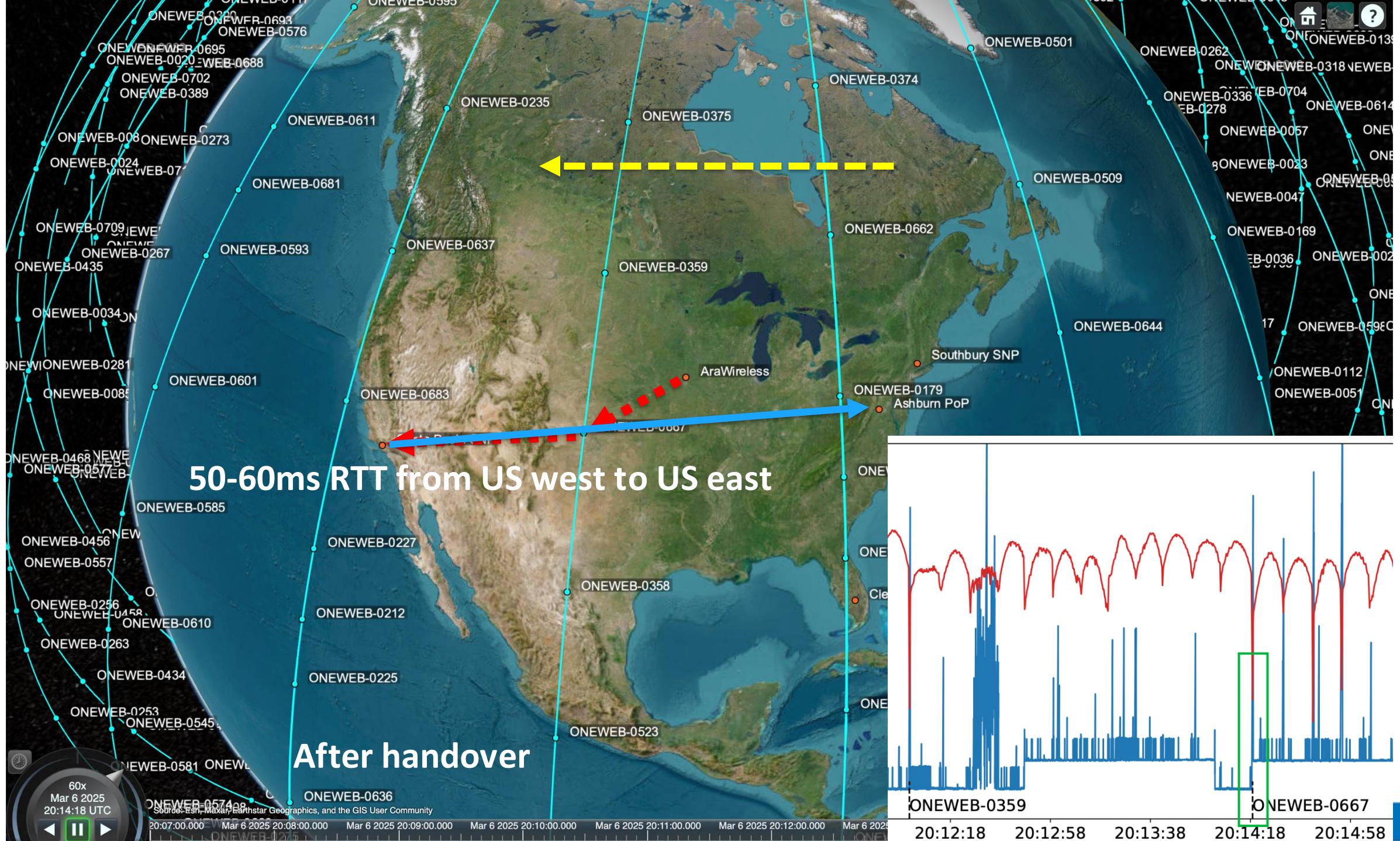
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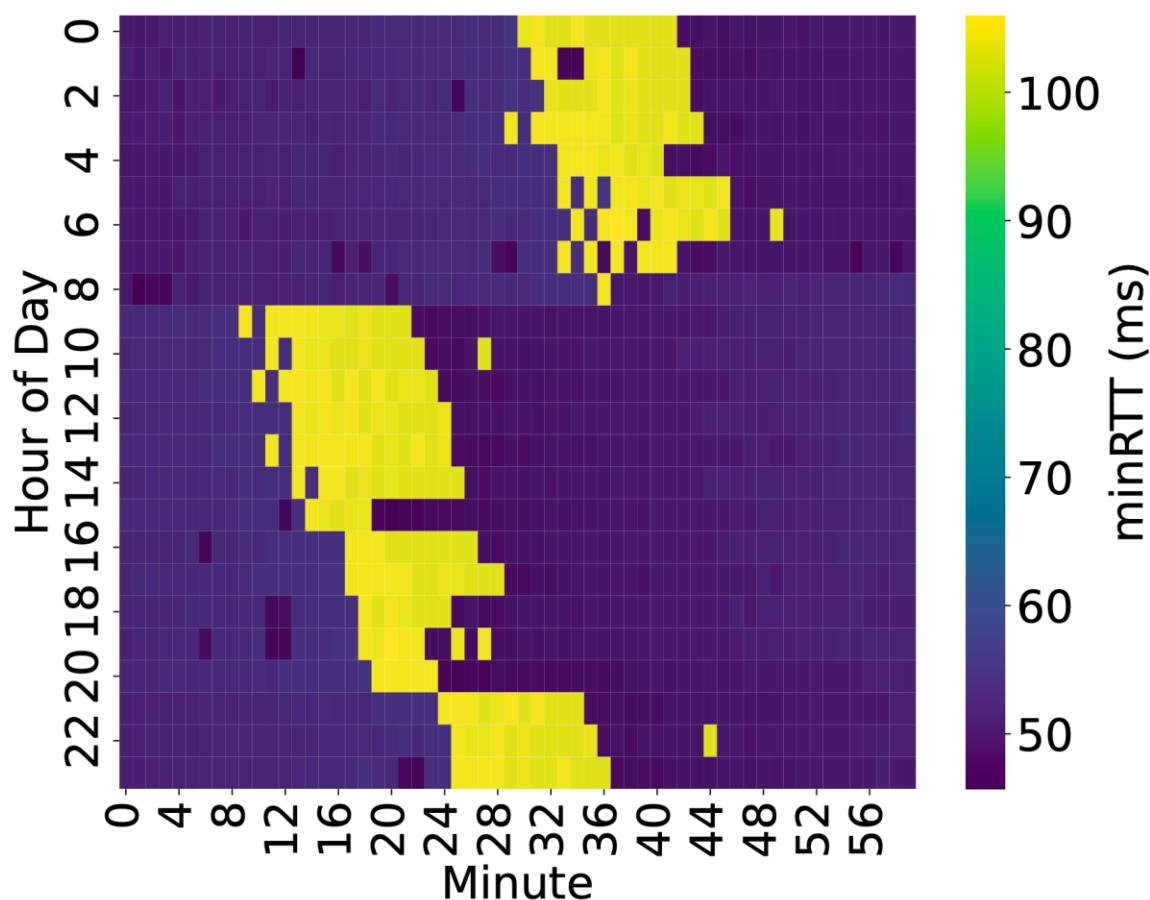
TIMESTAMP	AVERAGE_SINR	TRACK_ID	SATELLITE_ID	UT_MODEL
2025-03-06T20:14:16.548Z	5.96	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:16.748Z	5.94	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:16.948Z	5.79	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:17.148Z	5.55	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:17.348Z	5.46	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:17.552Z	5.31	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:17.848Z	5.15	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:18.048Z	4.92	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:18.077Z	4.92	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:18.348Z	4.6	390463847	359	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:18.643Z		390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:18.844Z	-5.47	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:19.044Z	0.67	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:19.244Z	1.6	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:19.444Z	1.73	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:19.646Z	2.08	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:19.944Z	2.4	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:20.144Z	2.69	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:20.444Z	3.07	390529691	667	HL1120W
2025-03-06T20:14:20.644Z	3.26	390529691	667	HL1120W







Cross-layer Measurements



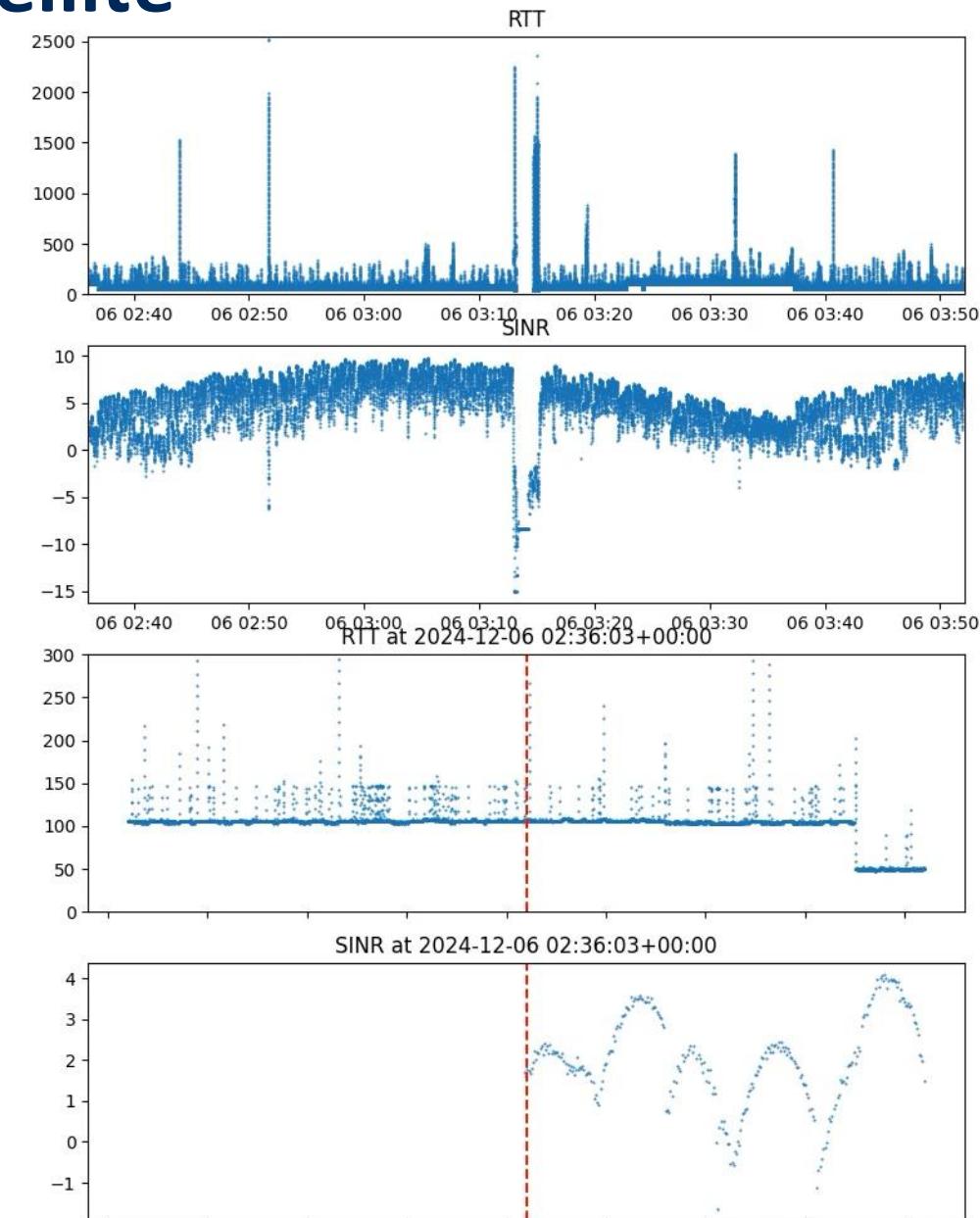
The heatmap shows resampled **minRTT by every minute** in one day

Takeaways:

- SNP handovers happen due to the unique location of the dish, as well as the lack of ISLs on OneWeb satellites
- Periodic SNP handover due to regular orbital movements
- Beam/satellite handover introduces latency spikes
- Possible transport/application layer adjustment for applications with strict latency requirements
 - SD-WAN/Bonding/Multipath: Intelligent packet scheduling with LEO awareness

OneWeb latency, SNR, connected satellite

Satellite ONEWEB-0683 at 2024-12-06 02:36:03+00:00



[Video](#)

Impact

- Invited to contribute guest blog posts to
 - Internet Society Pulse blog
<https://pulse.internetsociety.org/blog/measuring-the-oneweb-satellite-network>
 - APNIC (Asia Pacific Network Information Centre) blog
<https://blog.apnic.net/2025/09/10/measuring-the-oneweb-satellite-network/>
- Also featured in the German computer magazine c't – Magazin für Computertechnik
<https://www.heise.de/select/ct/2025/22/2527210020568160374>
- Approached by some satellite network operators such as Intelsat S.A. (Now SES)

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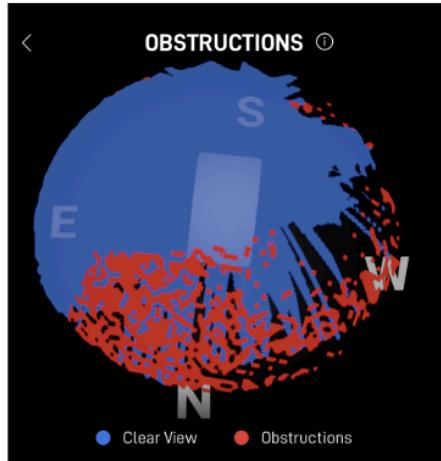
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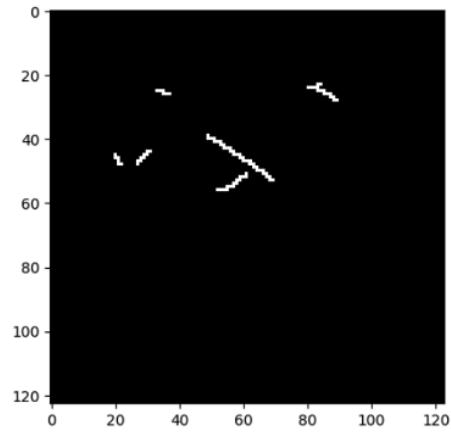
<https://oac.uvic.ca/leonet>



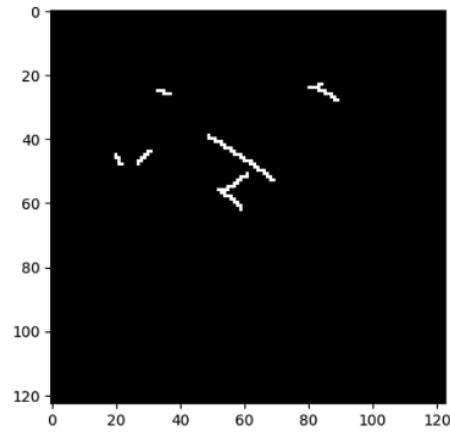
Satellite obstruction map



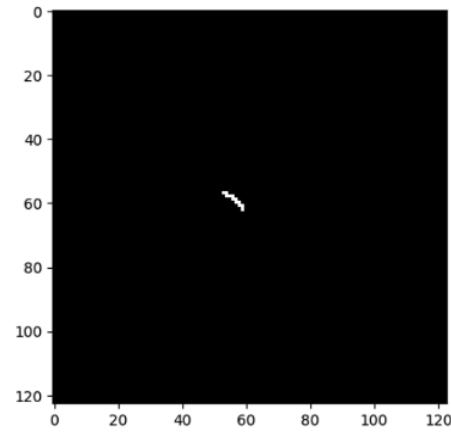
(a) Starlink app.



(b) $gRPC(x - 1)$



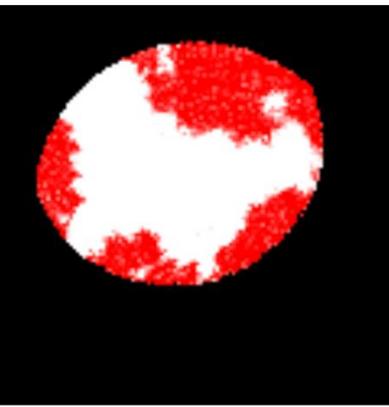
(c) $gRPC(x)$



(d) $gRPC(x - 1) \oplus gRPC(x)$



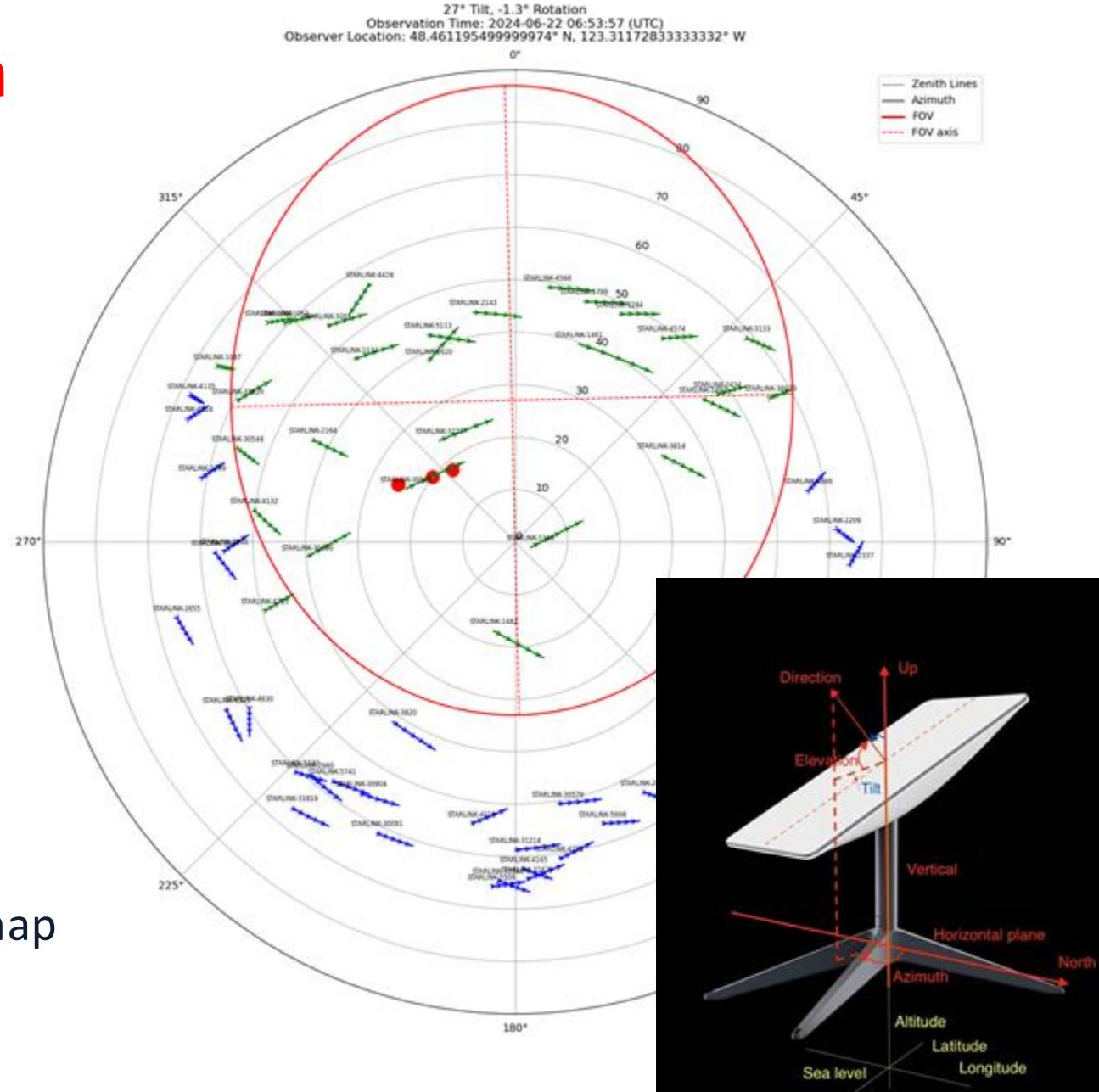
Obstruction free



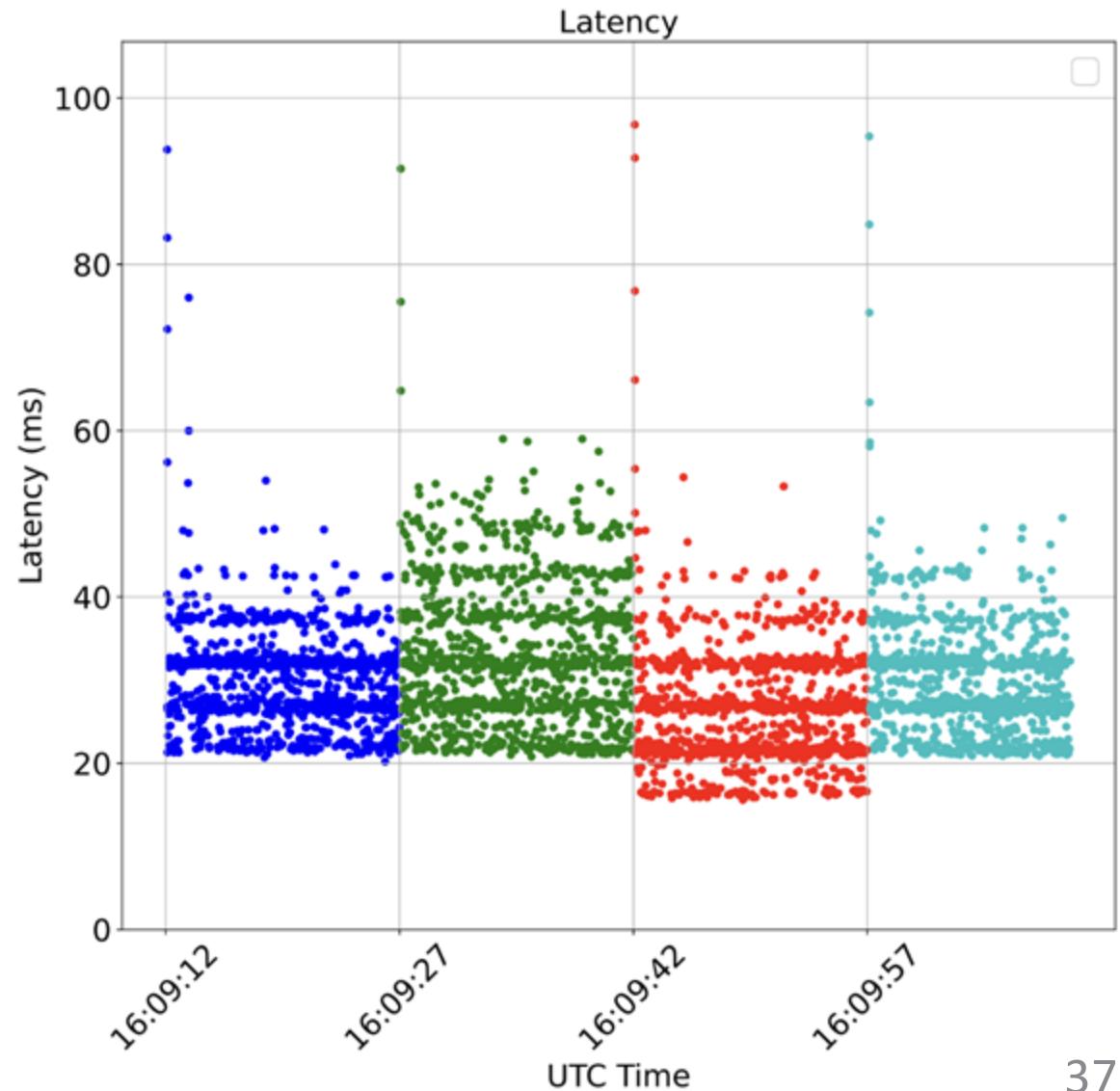
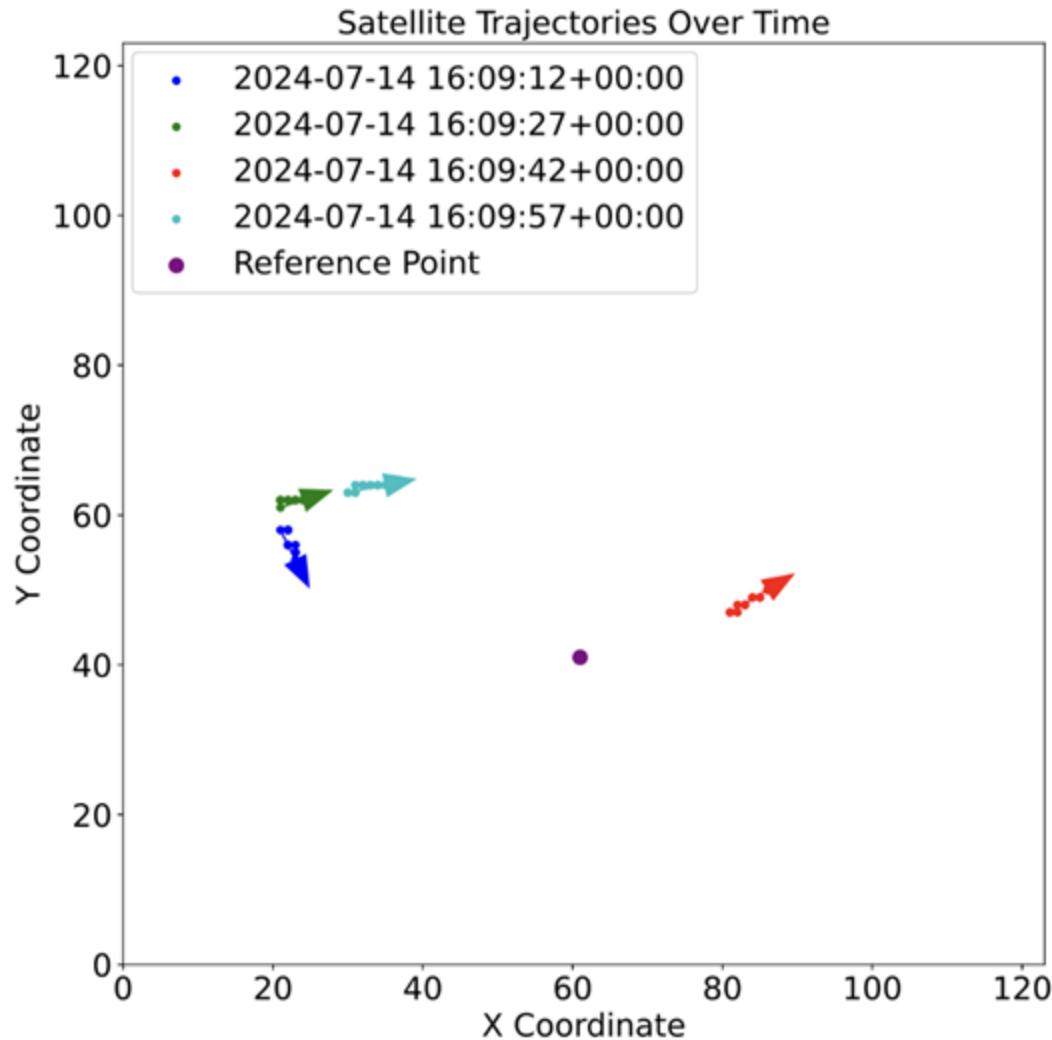
obstruction by trees

Starlink satellite identification

- Starlink gRPC used to export
 - Satellite ID
 - Cell ID
 - Gateway ID
- No longer anymore
 - For whatever reason
- Identification is very important
 - For research purposes
 - TLE data from CelesTrak.org
 - Dish GPS location
 - Dish orientation data
 - Dish "obstruction" map
 - Correlation between TLE data and dish map
 - With trajectory taken into account



Satellite handover and link latency performance

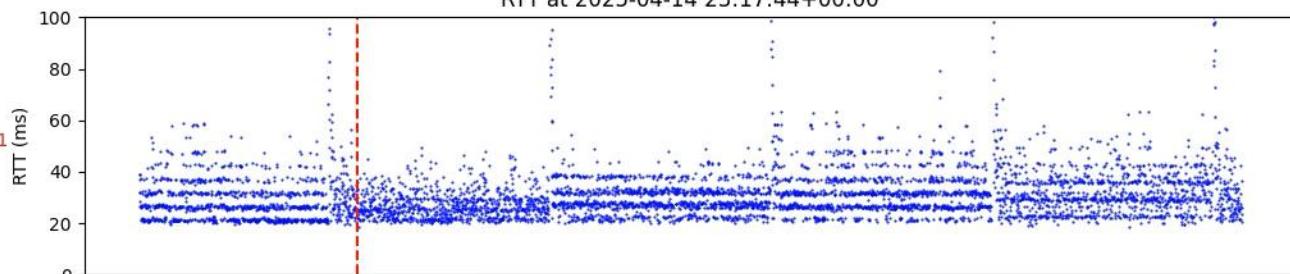
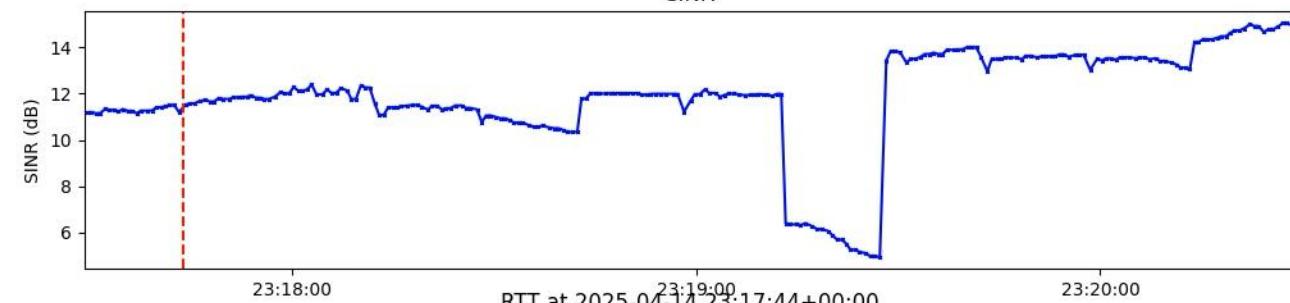
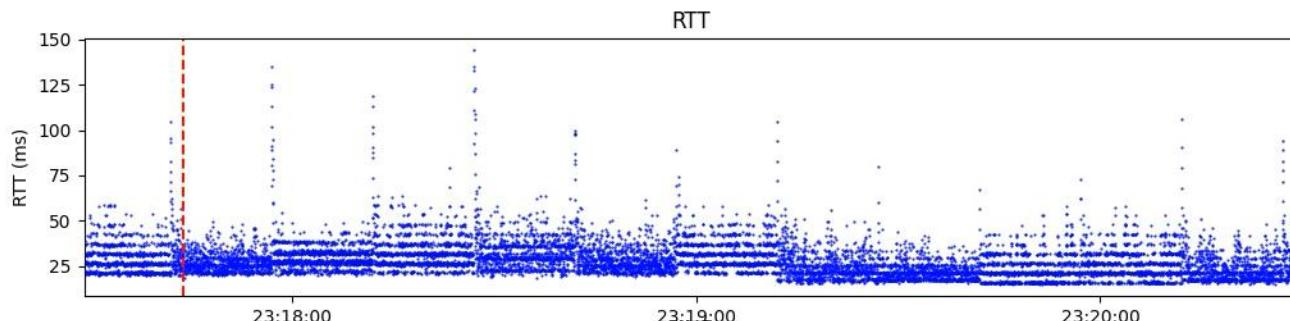
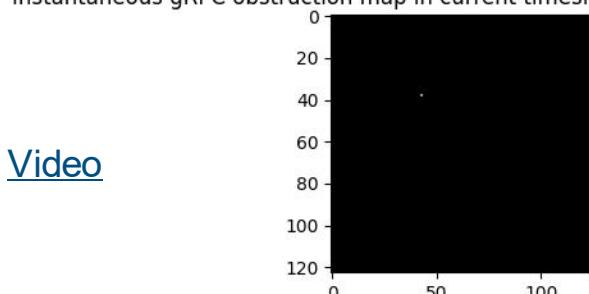


Starlink used to export SNR too

Connected satellite: STARLINK-1894, timestamp: 2025-04-14 23:17:44+00:00



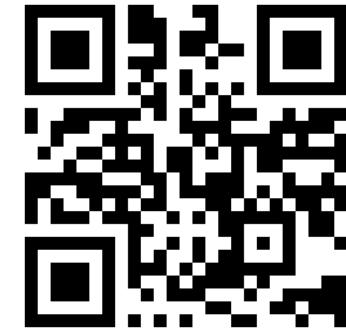
Instantaneous gRPC obstruction map in current timeslot, frame type: FRAME_EARTH



Our Works

- **A Large-Scale IPv6-Based Measurement of the Starlink Network**

Accepted by IEEE INFOCOM'26



<https://oac.uvic.ca/leonet>

- **GeoFeed in the wild: A case study on StarlinkISP.net**

IETF IAB Workshop on IP Address Geolocation (ip-geo)

- **Measuring the OneWeb Satellite Network**

2025 Network Traffic Measurement and Analysis Conference (TMA'25)

- **Trajectory-based Serving Satellite Identification with User Terminal's Field-of-View**

2024 ACM 2nd Workshop on LEO Networking and Communication (LEO-NET'24)

- **LENS: A LEO Satellite Network Measurement Dataset**

2024 ACM 15th Multimedia Systems Conference (MMSys'24)

- **Low Latency Live Video Streaming over a Low-Earth-Orbit Satellite Network with DASH**

2024 ACM 15th Multimedia Systems Conference (MMSys'24), DASH-IF Excellence in DASH Award Third Place

- **Measuring the Satellite Links of a LEO Network**

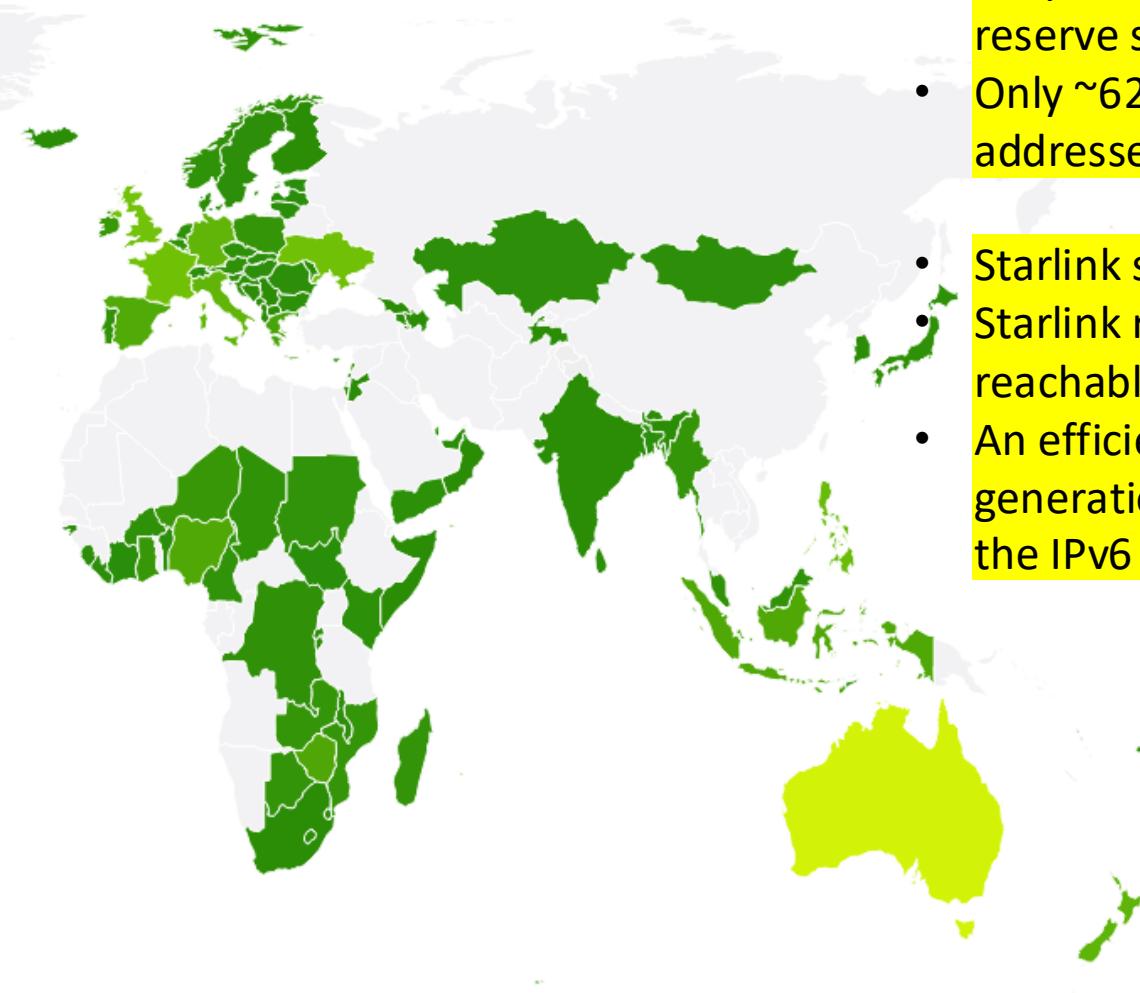
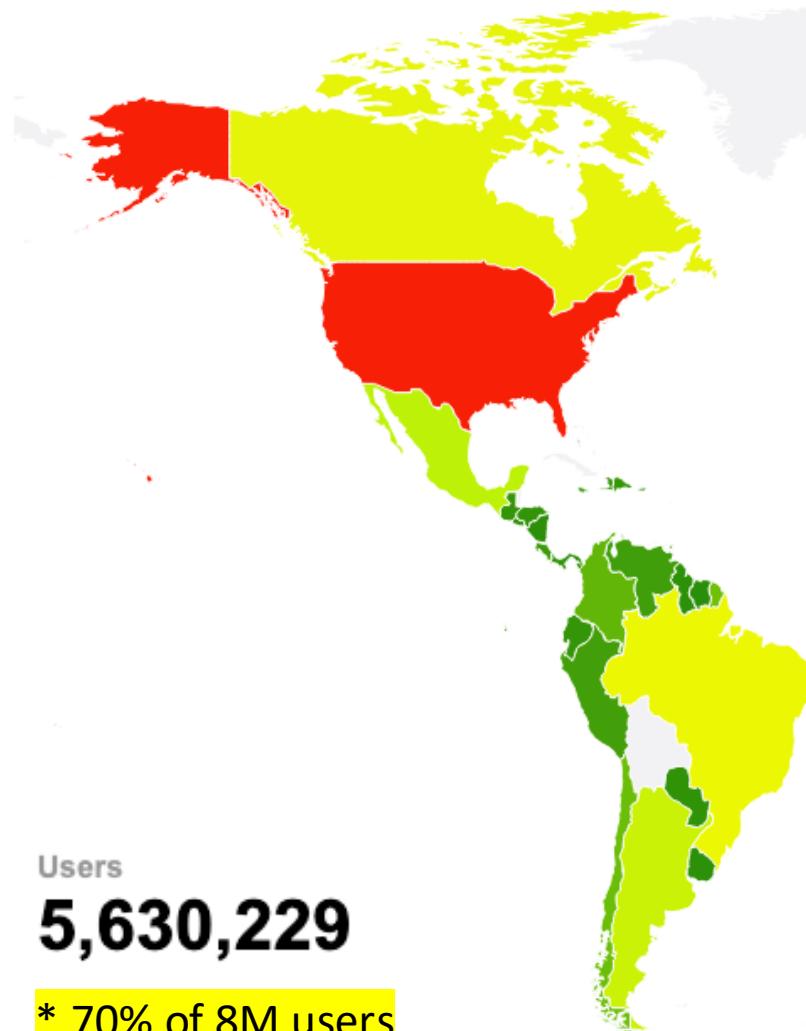
2024 IEEE 59th International Conference on Communications (ICC'24)

- **Measuring a Low-Earth-Orbit Satellite Network**

2023 IEEE 34th Annual International Symposium on Personal, Indoor and Mobile Radio Communications (PIMRC'23)



Reaching more users for "outside-in" measurement



- Only Starlink business users can reserve static IPv4 addresses
- Only ~62,000 reachable IPv4 addresses as of December 2025
- Starlink supports native IPv6
Starlink router's IPv6 address is reachable from the Internet
- An efficient IPv6 target generation algorithm to scan the IPv6 space

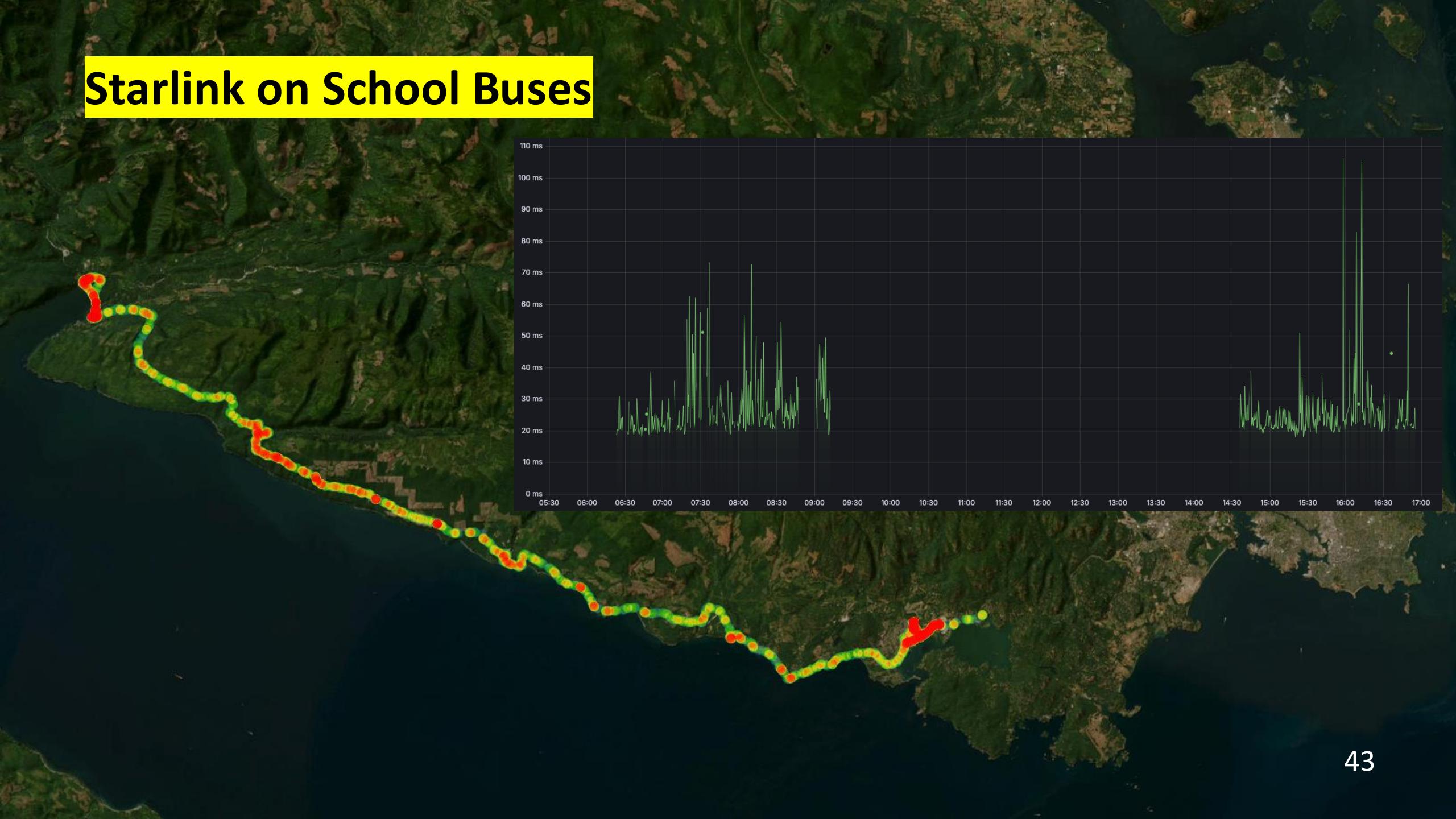
Starlink on School Buses



Starlink on School Buses



Starlink on School Buses



Coast-to-Coast-to-Coast LEO Testbed



Digital Research
Alliance of Canada



Our Global Starlink Dataset

<https://github.com/clarkzjw/LENS>



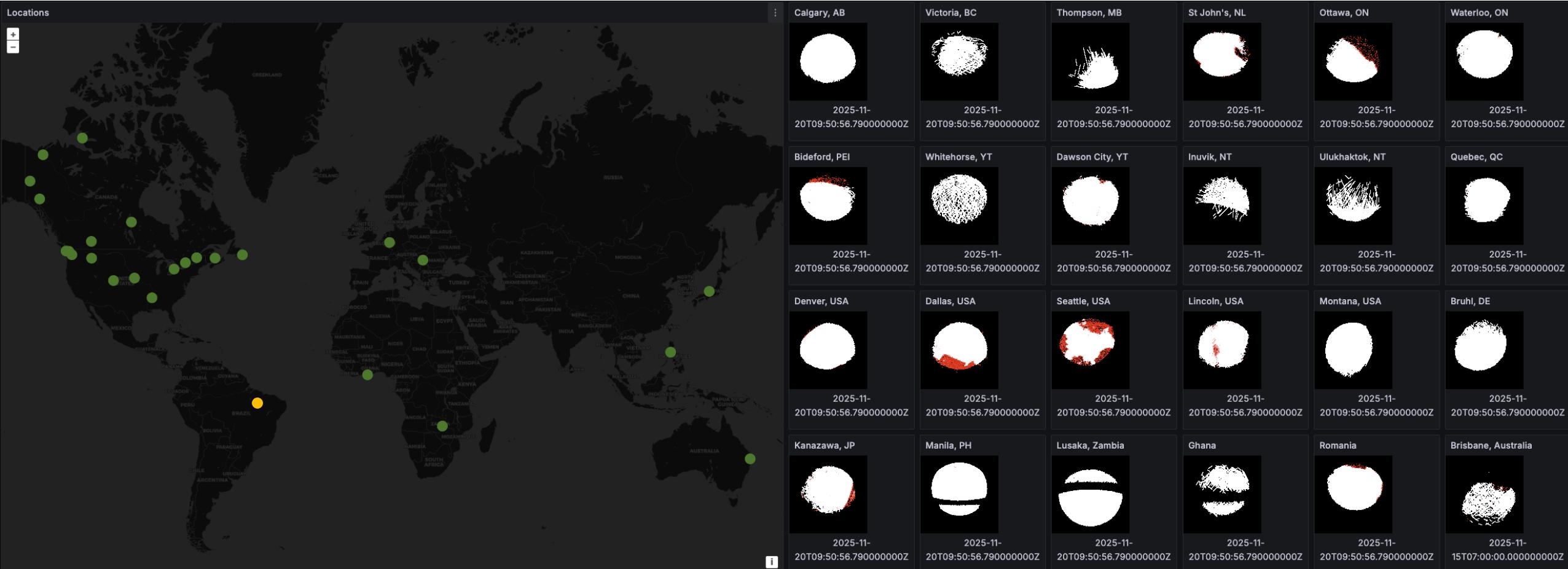
Continuous measurements since 2023/11 and monthly snapshots are regularly released.

Our datasets on Zenodo.org have been downloaded over **6500 times** in total, and the number continues to grow.

<https://lens-starlink.jinwei.me>



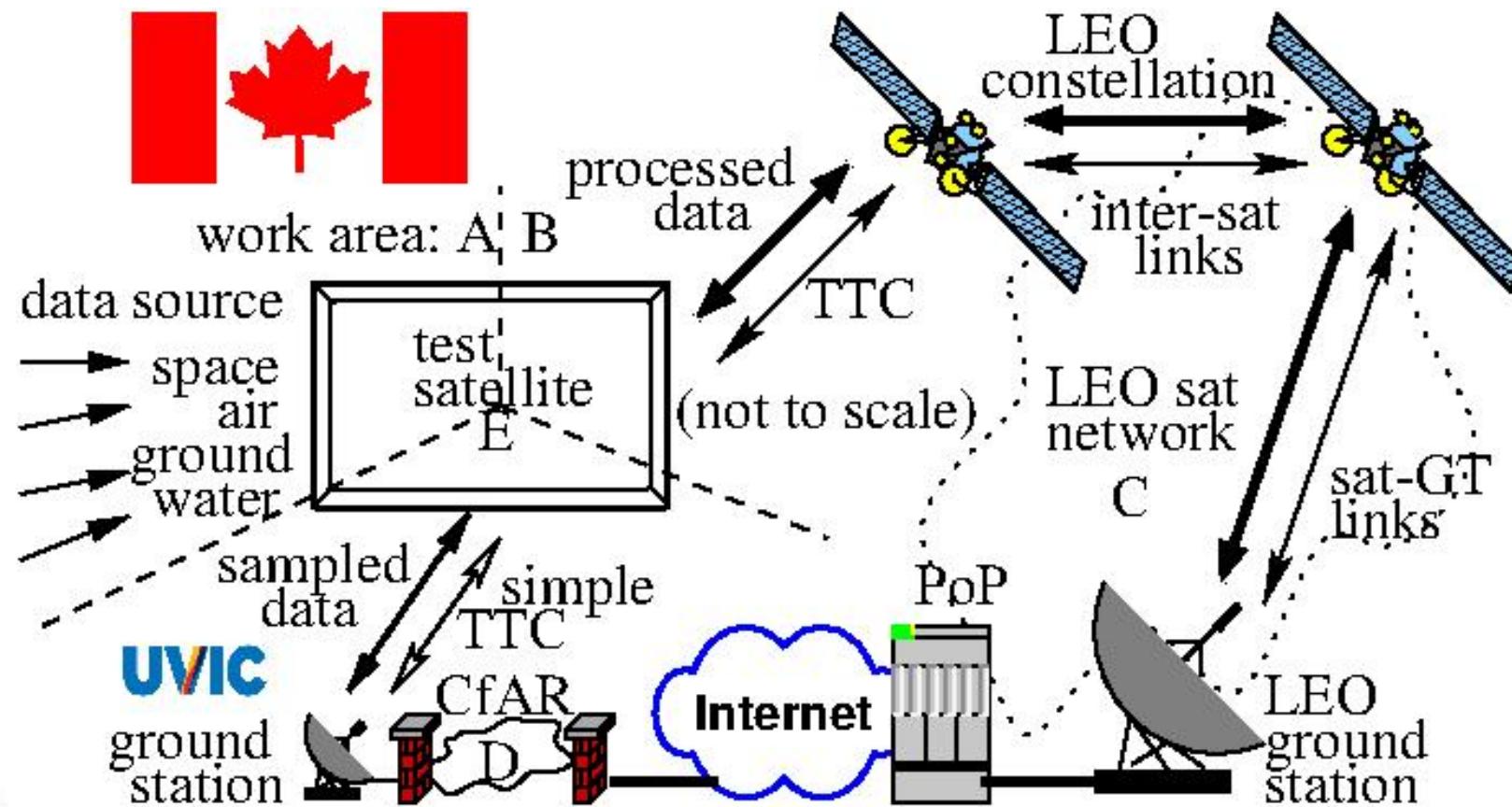
Our Global Starlink Testbed



- With > 30 Starlink UTs in six continent (except Antarctica)

We are *no longer* just doing the groundwork ...

- **PolarLink**: An Integrated, High Bandwidth, Low Latency, Vendor Neutral Space Based Communication Backbone for Canada, funded by DRDC



<https://www.uvic.ca/ecs/news/cfar-spaceleo.php>

Thanks!

Questions?

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