A Call for Decentralized Satellite Networks

Seoyul Oh, Deepak Vasisht





Rural internet coverage



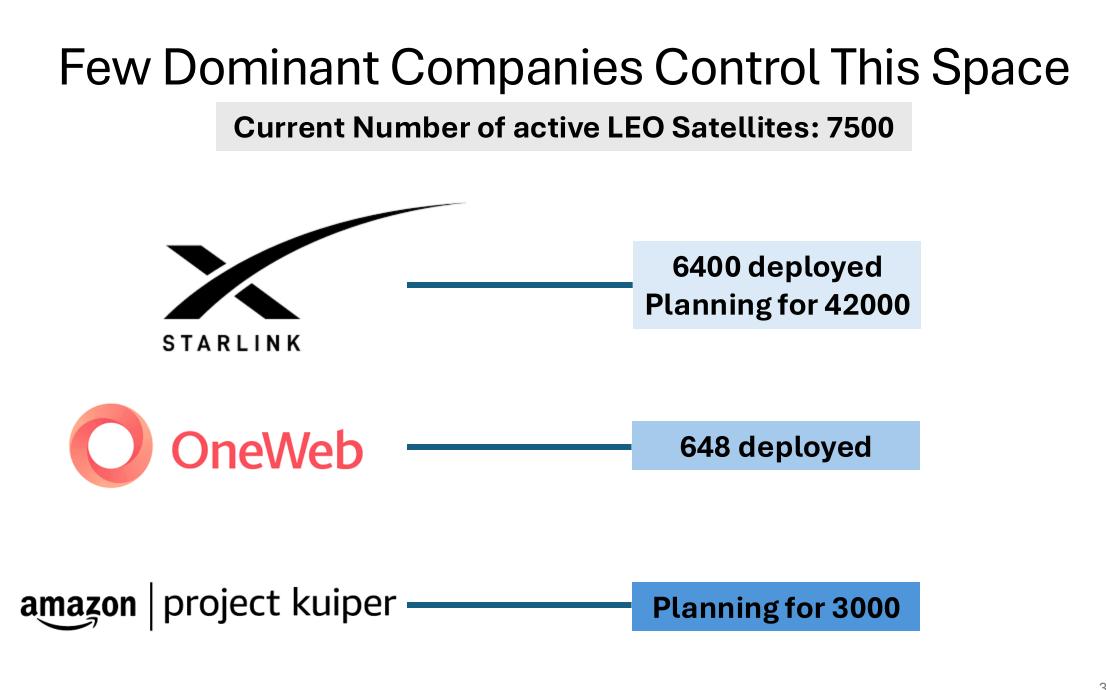
Critical connectivity in conflict



Maritime internet access



Post-disaster communication



Others Also Want to Have Their Own

Why Taiwan Is Building a Satellite Network Without Elon Musk

The island democracy urgently needs an internet backup. Mr. Musk's total control over his Starlink service, which dominates the market, left Taiwan wary.

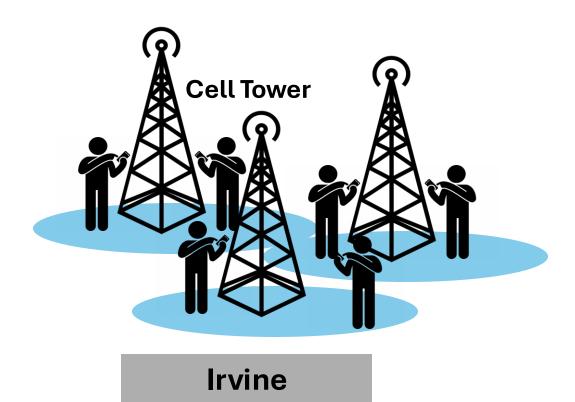




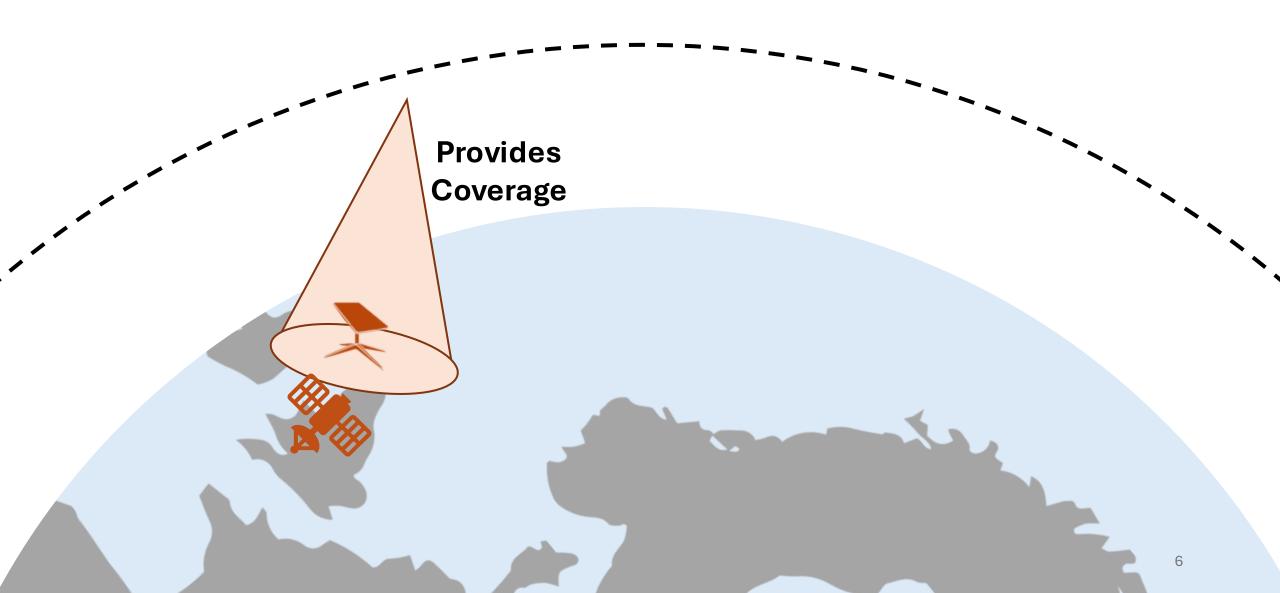
Also....

- South Korea
- China
- India
- France
- Germany
- ••

Building a Local Network On the Ground



Deploy some base stations, and all done

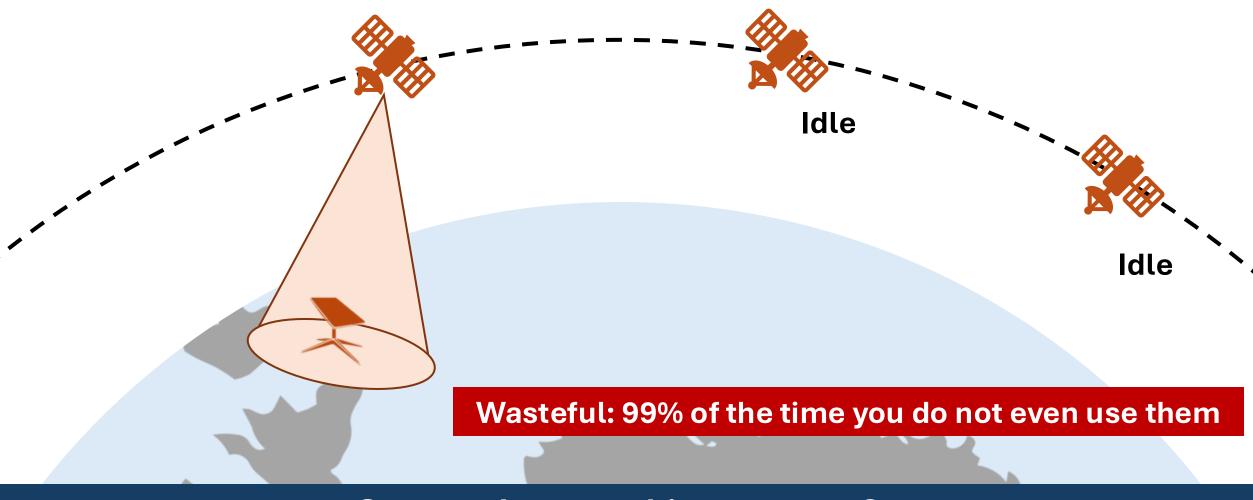


Challenge 1 : Need **1000** Satellites

Expensive: One satellite is not enough, you need a lot

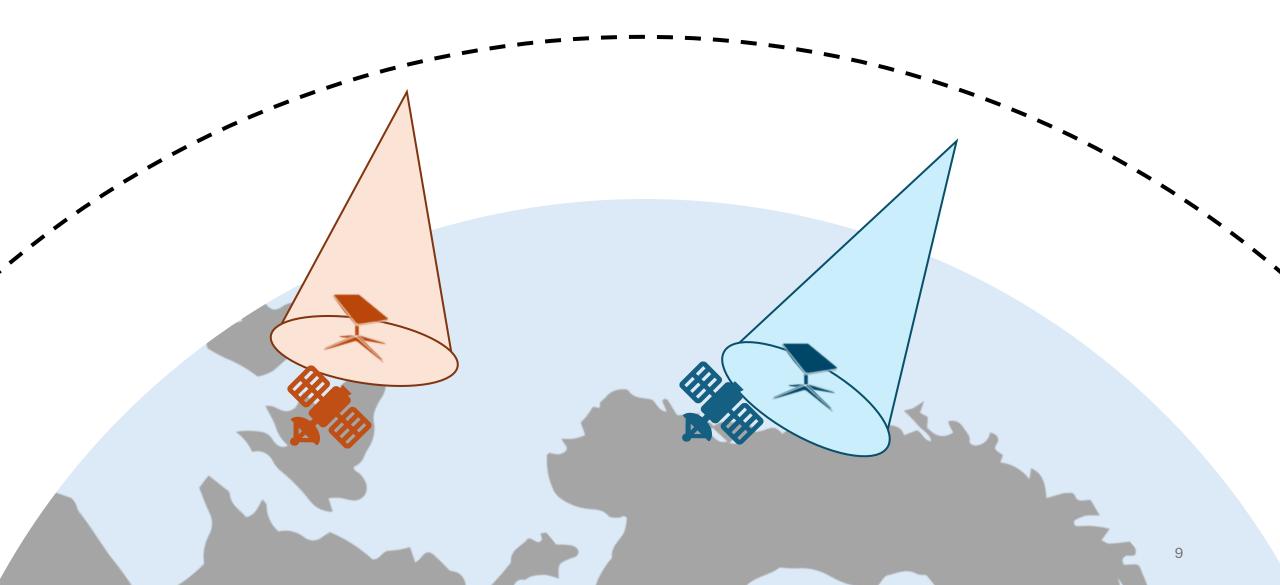
Starlink costs >10 billion dollars

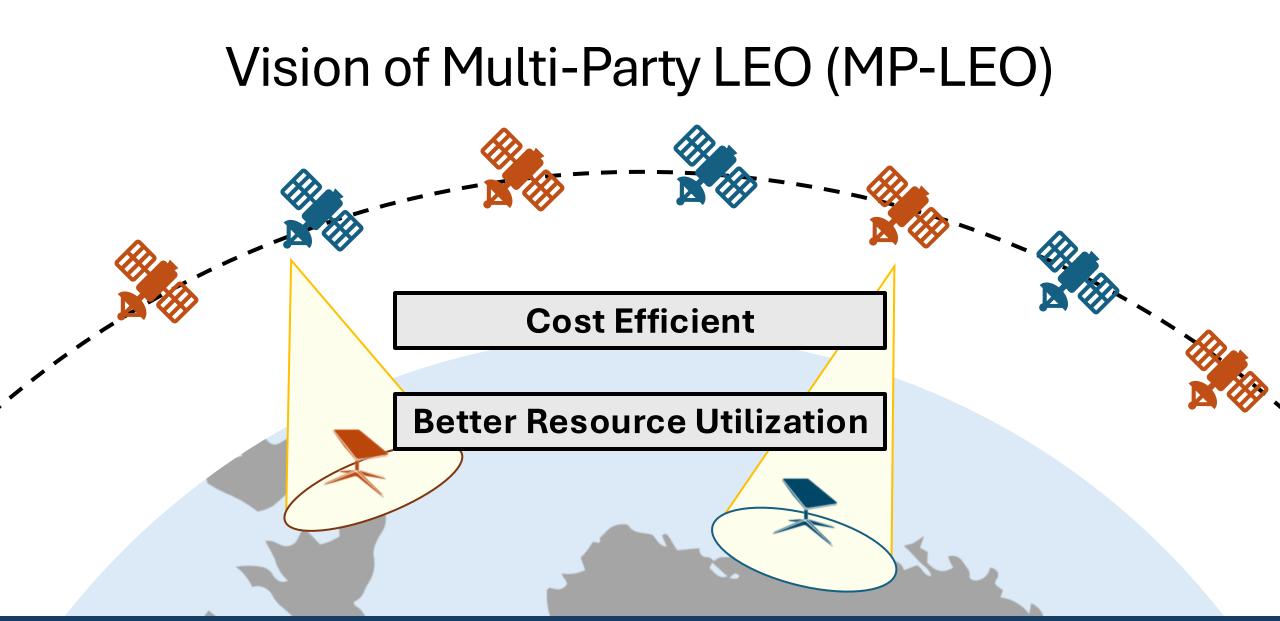
Challenge 2: Less than 1% Utilization



Can we do something smarter?

Vision of Multi-Party LEO (MP-LEO)





A decentralized network where participants share spare satellite capacity

Why is MP-LEO Possible Now?

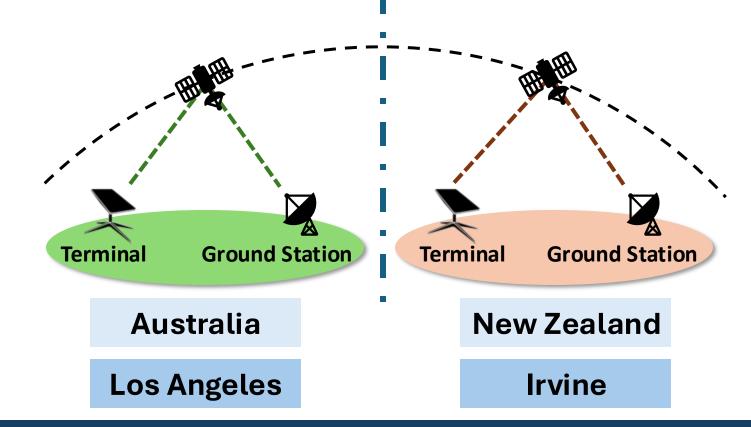
Decreasing Cost

✓ From \$20 million per satellite years ago to as low as \$1 million today

- SaaS: Satellite-as-a-Service (SaaS)
 - Cloud-based model that provides access to satellite services
 - Allows entities to rent parts of a satellite rather than deploying an entire satellite themselves

Overview Architecture of MP-LEO

- Bent Pipe Architecture
 - ✓ Keeps data local, adhering to regional regulations



Each organization can define their own privacy protocols

Research Questions

Design Choices for MP-LEO

- Orbital Optimization
 - ✓ What orbits **maximize coverage** while minimizing capacity waste?
 - ✓ How to enable incremental deployment for scalable growth?

• Trust and Robustness

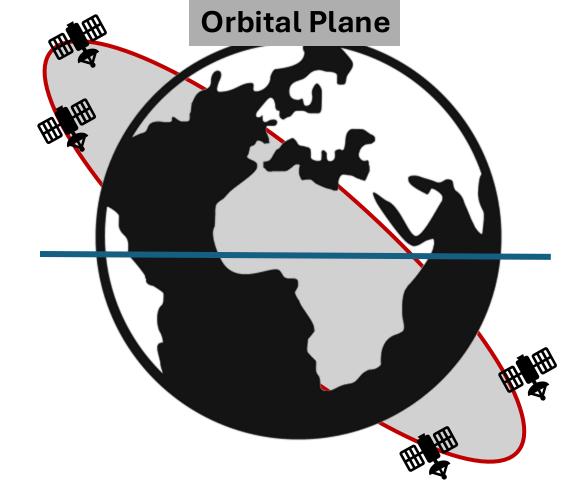
 How can the network stay resilient if a participant decides to exit or if satellite failures occur?

Research Question 1: Orbital Optimization

How can we optimally deploy satellites to maximize global coverage time?

Background: Defining Coverage and Orbital Plane

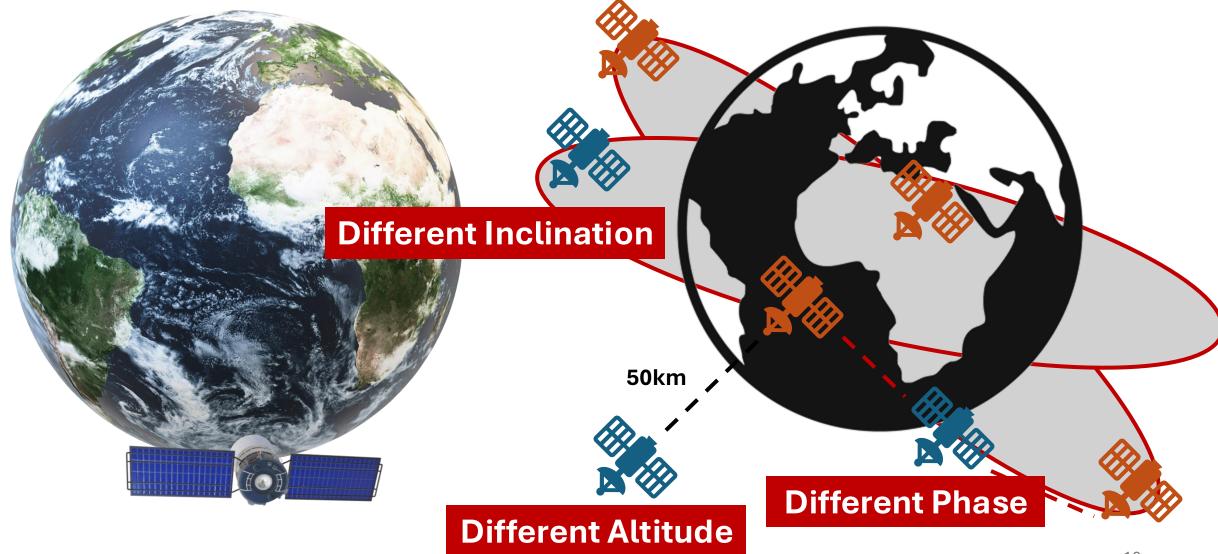




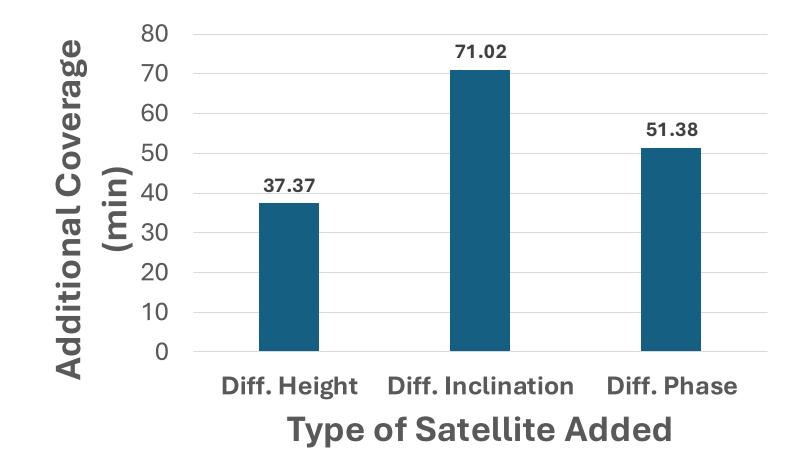
Population weighted coverage over 20 most populous cities in the world + addition of Melbourne

Inclination: Tilt of the plane relative to Earth's equator **Phase:** Relative position of a satellite along its plane **Altitude:** Distance from Earth's surface

Where Should We Put an Additional Satellite



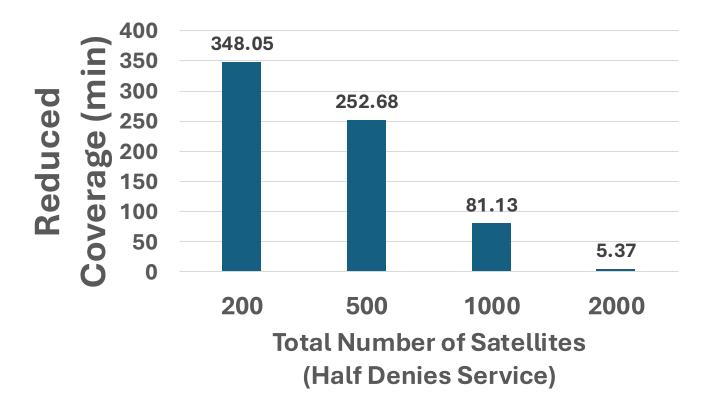
Results: Height, Inclination, and Phase



Varying inclination yields the highest coverage improvement

Research Question 2: Robustness

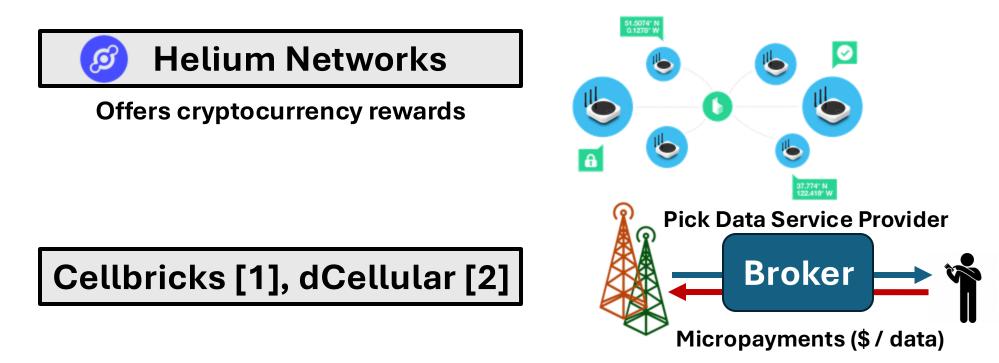
Results: Coverage Loss when Half Withdraws



As the number of satellites in the constellation grows, the network becomes more resilient to withdrawal

Open Questions

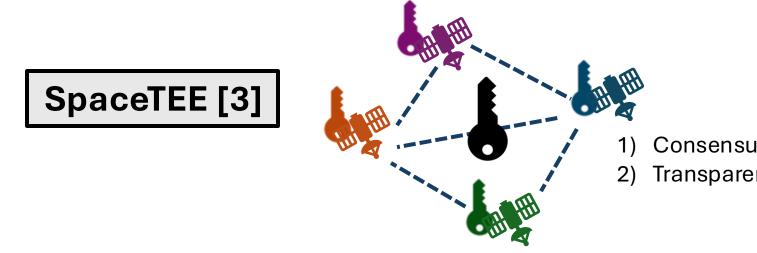
- Bootstrapping Decentralized Networks
 - ✓ How can early adopters be incentivized, given limited initial coverage?
- Market Design
 - ✓ What **pricing models** and quality-of-service guarantees will attract participants?



Open Questions

Multi-Party Control

✓ How can **distributed control** be managed securely, preventing service denial?



Consensus and Cross-Satellite Validation Transparency and Recovery Protocols

Spectrum Management

✓ What strategies are needed for efficient and fair spectrum allocation?

Open-Source Designs

✓ How can open-source designs be developed to encourage widespread adoption?

Conclusion

- Independent LEO constellations are wasteful and expensive
- We propose MP-LEO, a decentralized network where participants share spare satellite capacity

