# PulseProbe Weekly Report

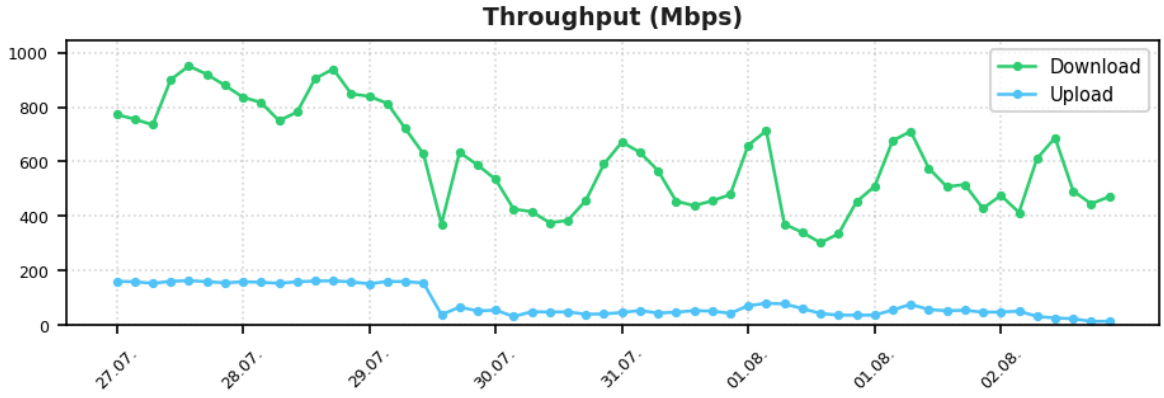
Pulseprobe3 | 27.07.2026 -- 03.08.2026

## VERDICT: DEGRADED

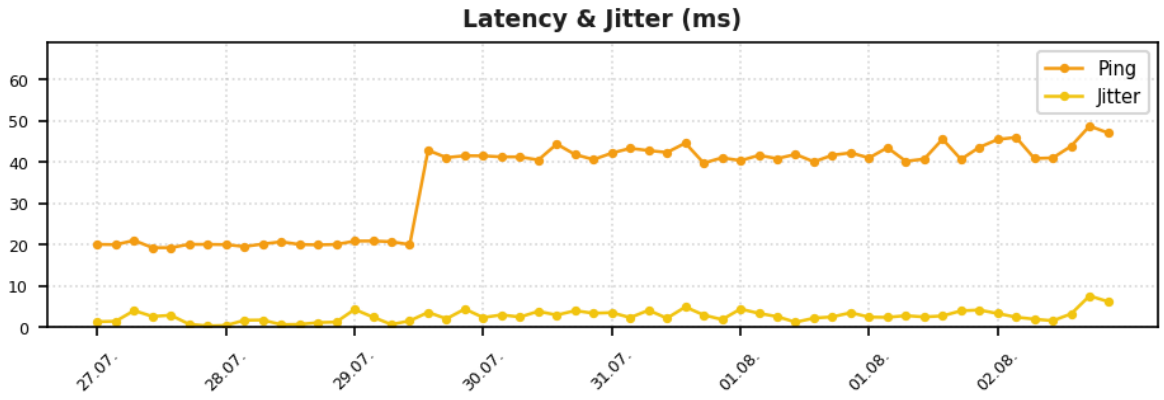
This report covers PulseProbe monitoring from 27.07.2026 to 03.08.2026 (7 days). Overall throughput averaged 606 Mbps download / 83 Mbps upload, with a median of 600 Mbps -- consistent with 5G-grade connectivity. However, the week was marked by a pronounced throughput degradation episode from the evening of 29.07. through 30.07., where download speeds dropped into the 300--400 Mbps range and upload fell below 50 Mbps. A subsequent recovery brought speeds back above 600 Mbps by early 31.07. HTTP testing recorded a 25% failure rate (243 of 972 requests), indicating an intermittent issue affecting roughly one in four requests. Connectivity saw 4 outages totaling 13 minutes, with the longest (317s) on 31.07. at 19:40. DNS, TCP, and Chromium page-load performance remained healthy throughout. The combined HTTP failures and throughput degradation warrant attention, though core connectivity held at 99.92% uptime.

## Speedtest

Speedtest results across 227 measurements show strong 5G throughput with a median download of 600 Mbps and upload of 58 Mbps. The most notable event was a sustained degradation from late 29.07. through 30.07., where download speeds fell to a 214 Mbps floor and 3-hour bucket averages dipped as low as 371 Mbps. Upload followed a similar pattern, dropping to 12 Mbps. By 31.07. morning, performance recovered to the 600+ Mbps range. A separate isolated dip to 214 Mbps was recorded on 01.08. at 16:24 (36% of baseline). Latency remained stable with a median ping of 40 ms and jitter averaging 2.6 ms, though the most recent 3-hour bucket (03.08. 09:00) showed elevated jitter at 7.5 ms. TCP retransmission averaged 1.9% (median 0.1%), with a spike to 30% in one test.




*Download / Upload throughput over the report period*




*Ping latency and jitter over the report period*

One throughput anomaly was detected: on 01.08. 16:24, download speed dropped to 214 Mbps (36% of the probe's 7-day median baseline). This was an isolated event and did not coincide with any recorded connectivity outage.

## DNS

DNS resolution across 976 queries was healthy with 99.9% success rate and 1 error. Average resolution time was 33 ms (median 27 ms), well within acceptable range. The slowest domain was rtvslo.si at 41 ms average -- expected for a .si TLD with fewer resolver cache hits. No degradation or concerning trends observed.

| Domain | Avg (ms) | Min | Max | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| google.com | 27.5 | 13 | 75 | 976 |
| facebook.com | 32.0 | 13 | 103 | 976 |
| tiktok.com | 32.8 | 13 | 87 | 975 |
| rtvslo.si | 40.6 | 14 | 390 | 976 |

## TCP

TCP connection tests achieved 100% success across 972 attempts. Average connect time was 29 ms (median 30 ms), with all measurements staying below 42 ms. Connection performance was consistent across all four target hosts with near-identical medians around 29.9 ms. No failures, no anomalous latency -- TCP layer is operating cleanly.

| Host | Avg (ms) | Min | Max | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| google.com | 29.9 | 24 | 42 | 243 |
| facebook.com | 29.4 | 21 | 40 | 243 |
| rtvslo.si | 28.2 | 14 | 40 | 243 |
| tiktok.com | 30.0 | 21 | 40 | 243 |

## HTTP

HTTP testing recorded a 25% failure rate -- 243 of 972 requests failed. This is the most significant issue in this report period and exceeds the 10% incident threshold. Successful requests averaged 546 ms total time (median 552 ms). The failure pattern appears evenly distributed: exactly 25% of requests fail across all four target URLs, suggesting a systemic intermittent issue rather than a single failing endpoint. Daily averages for successful requests were stable in the 500--590 ms range, indicating that when requests succeed, response times are normal. This warrants investigation -- possible causes include modem-side HTTP session limits, carrier-grade NAT connection tracking, or upstream proxy throttling.

| URL | Avg (ms) | Min | Max | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| google.com | 616 | 513 | 1254 | 243 |
| tiktok.com | 680 | 510 | 1373 | 243 |
| facebook.com | 485 | 291 | 825 | 243 |
| rtvslo.si/ | 404 | 253 | 689 | 243 |

## Chromium Web

Browser page-load testing across 1798 measurements was healthy with 99.9% success and 1 failure. Average page load time was 2160 ms (median 2247 ms), well under the 3000 ms degradation threshold. First Contentful Paint averaged 1068 ms (median 1076 ms), also below the 2000 ms concern level. TLS handshake RTT was consistent at 28 ms average. No significant degradation or anomalies in browser-level performance.

## Connectivity

Connectivity monitoring recorded 99.92% uptime over 1982 polling periods. Four outages occurred totaling 764 seconds (12.7 minutes). The longest outage lasted 317s on 31.07. at 19:40. Average gateway latency was 34 ms (max 65 ms). Three of four outages occurred on 27.--28.07. with the fourth on 31.07., suggesting two separate triggers rather than a single root cause. The 31.07. outage at 317s is the most impactful single event.

| Start | End | Duration |
|---|---|---|
| 27.07. 19:33 | 27.07. 19:35 | 1m 30s |
| 28.07. 04:00 | 28.07. 04:04 | 4m 25s |
| 28.07. 17:38 | 28.07. 17:39 | 1m 31s |
| 31.07. 19:40 | 31.07. 19:45 | 5m 16s |

## Incidents

### [HIGH] HTTP 25% Failure Rate

243 of 972 HTTP requests failed across the 7-day window (25.0%). The failure pattern is distributed across all four target URLs, suggesting a systemic issue rather than a single failing endpoint. Successful requests show normal response times (p50 552 ms), indicating the problem is intermittent connection-level failures, not slowdowns. Possible causes include modem HTTP session limits, carrier NAT table exhaustion, or upstream throttling. This is the most significant incident in this report period.

### [MEDIUM] Sustained Throughput Degradation (29.07. -- 30.07.)

Download throughput dropped from a baseline of ~600--900 Mbps to the 300--400 Mbps range between late 29.07. evening and 30.07. evening. Upload fell below 50 Mbps (from a ~80 Mbps baseline). Three-hour bucket averages hit a low of 371 Mbps DL and 38 Mbps UL. Recovery was gradual through 31.07. morning. This 24+ hour degradation period suggests either cell congestion or a modem renegotiation to a lower MCS/band. Not aligned with any recorded connectivity outage.

### [MEDIUM] Four Connectivity Outages (764s total)

Three outages clustered on 27.--28.07. (91s, 266s, 92s) and one on 31.07. (317s). Total downtime: 12.7 minutes. The 31.07. 19:40 outage at 317 seconds is the longest single event. The clustering pattern on 27.--28.07. suggests a transient RF or carrier-side issue, while the isolated 31.07. event may have a different trigger. All outages were brief enough to not significantly impact overall availability (99.92% uptime).

### [LOW] Isolated Throughput Dip (01.08. 16:24)

A single speedtest recorded 214 Mbps download at 16:24 on 01.08. -- 36% of the probe's 7-day median baseline. This was an isolated event with surrounding tests at normal levels. Likely a transient radio condition or scheduling anomaly. No associated connectivity outage or other test failures.

## Assessment

This week's monitoring reveals a network that is fundamentally operational but showing stress in specific layers. The core 5G throughput capability remains strong (median 600 Mbps DL), and low-level connectivity (DNS, TCP, TLS) is healthy across the board. However, two issues demand attention.

First, the HTTP 25% failure rate is abnormal and persistent -- exactly one in four requests fails regardless of target URL. This pattern suggests an intermediary problem (modem NAT table, carrier HTTP proxy, session tracking) rather than endpoint-specific issues. Recommended actions: (1) compare HTTP failure rates on a second probe to isolate whether this is probe-specific or fleet-wide, (2) check modem session/connection tracking limits, (3) verify whether failures correlate with specific times of day or load conditions.

Second, the 29.--30.07. throughput degradation affected both download and upload for over 24 hours, consistent with either cell congestion or a modem band/MCS renegotiation. This was not accompanied by connectivity loss (ICMP/TCP to gateway remained stable), which rules out a complete RF loss. The subsequent recovery suggests the modem reacquired better channel conditions rather than a persistent hardware fault.

The four connectivity outages are within acceptable bounds for a cellular link (99.92% uptime, 12.7 minutes total downtime). The clustering on 27.--28.07. and the isolated 31.07. event are worth monitoring for recurrence patterns.

Overall assessment: the probe is functional but the HTTP failure rate and throughput degradation episode warrant active investigation. DNS, TCP, and Chromium layers show no concerning trends.