

Undersea Cables and their affect on Internet bandwidth

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- * 1840, Samuel Morse, Manhattan with Governor's Island
- Press was driving usage
- Western Union, AT&T of then, tried to end transatlantic cables
 - Had grand plan to go via Alaska and Siberia

- By July 1858 cable laid from Ireland to Newfoundland
- Aug 27, 1858 first words came across
 - 25 words in hours
- Voltage was 600 volts on cable and press was furious about slow rate

* Dr. Whitehouse from UK raised the voltage

- William Thomson had reservations but the chief electrician was given the go ahead
- Voltage raised to 2000 volts, and cable's insulation failed, destroying the cable

* 1866, first successful trans Atlantic cable

- 8 words/minute; \$100 for 20 words
- * 1867 Western Union buys Anglo-American

- * 1874 Baudot invents TDM for telegraph line (90bps)
- ✤ 1884 First telephone call over undersea cable
- * 1928 21 telegragh trans-Atlantic cables
 - 2,800 characters/minute
- * 1956 TAT-1 begins operation
 - Sept 25th first call placed via TAT-1
 - Capacity 51 calls

- First generation fiber cables carried 280Mb/sec
- Second generation carried 560Mb/sec
- Third generation carries 5Gb/sec
 - Really 60,000 circuits x 64kb = 3.84Gb/sec
 - 1.4Gb/sec used for overhead and error correction

TransAtlantic cables

- CANTAT-3
- ***** TAT-12, TAT-13
 - Trans Atlantic Telephone
 - 100,000km
- Atlantis-2

2.5Gb/sec 5Gb/sec

- 10Gb/sec
- 12,000km, South America, Europe & Africa
- \$270m
- Ready: 6/99

TransAtlantic Cables, part 2

Gemini

30Gb/sec

- MFS/Worldcom & CW, \$500m
- 1/2 Ready: 12/97; Completion: 12/98
- Columbus III

10Gb/sec

- US & Southern Europe, Ready: 7/99, 11,000km,\$300m
- Atlantic Crossing Submarine Cable System (AC-1)
 - 14,000km, Ready: 3Q98, AT&T lead

TransPacific cables

- * TPC-5
 - 25,000km, \$1.2b, Japan & USA
- *** TPC-6**

100Gb/sec

5Gb/sec

- Soliton technology, Ready: 6/2000
- APCN Asia Pacific Cable Network 5Gb/sec
 - 12,000km, \$650m, 9 countries
- US/China Fiber Cable

80Gb/sec

• 27,000km, \$1.4b, ready: 12/99

SEA-ME-WE-3

- South East Asia Middle East Western Europe cable
- 38,000km, due to be in service in 1999 for 40 countries
- 2.5Gb/sec using WDM to boost capacity to 40Gb/sec
- Status unknown for Israel

FLAG

- ***** Fiberoptic Link Around the Globe
- * www.flag.bm
- * 27,000km, 12 countries, \$1.5b
- NOC located in Dubai
- UK, Spain, Sicily, Alexandria, Jedda, Dubai, Bombay, Thailand, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Korea, Japan



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FLAG

- Part overland
 - 170km in Thailand and parts in Egypt
- FLAG and SEA-WE-ME-3 direct competitors
 FLAG (Nynex), SEA-WE-ME-3 (AT&T)
- First privately owned cable based in Bermuda
- * 38% owned by Bell Atlantic, 18% by C&W
- AT&T tried to discourage smaller telecoms from signing on

FLAG Economics

- ✤ 66 carriers have bought 7% of capacity
- 25 year lifespan
- Hopes to be profitable within 4 years once 20% is sold



- Satellites can no longer serve as backup competing cables have to have restoration agreements
- FLAG, SEA-ME-WE 1, 2 & 3, AFRICA-1 all converge on one building
- Alexandria center of the fiber world
- Single cross-connect for all traffic between Africa, Europe and Asia

Alexandria

- Building built in 1933 by British to house PTT
- Wrought iron elevator and broken windows

Israeli cables

- * EMOS-1: from 1990, 2880km at 280Mb/sec to Palermo, Italy
- CYOS: from 1993, 257km at 565Mb/sec to Ayanapa, Cyprus from Nahariya
- * FLAG: Bezeq & Jordan Telecom \$28m
 - 2/3 cost covered by Bezeq
- MED-1: Kavei Zahav \$80m
- *** SEA-ME-WE-3: ??**



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MED-1

- Expected in-service 3Q98
- Owned by: Bezek (21.25%), Telecom Italia (18.25%), Clalcom (18.25%), KAMA (9.25%), Telrad (9.25%), AUREC (8.25%), Globescom (8.25%), Cyprus Telecom Authority (7.25%)
- * 2400km of 10Gb/sec to Sicily
- Interconnection to Gemini, Columbus III and FLAG possible

MED-1, part 2

***** 75% of cost funded by bank loans

- Bank Leumi & Hapoalim
- Already \$25-\$30m of capacity sold

Project Oxygen

- Neil Tagare founder of FLAG
- Internet driven
- \$14 billion
 - compared to FLAG's \$1.5 billion
 - Teledesic raised \$9-10b
- * 174 countries, 275,000 km, 100Gb/sec
- Recently (9/97) revised to be 320Gb/sec
 - 320Gb/sec only attained in lab

Cables vs satellite costs

LEO (Low Earth Orbit)

- Globestar, 48 satellites, \$2.6b (max 7.2k/sec)
- Iridium, 66 satellites, \$5b (max 2.4k/sec)
- Skybridge, 64 satellites, \$3.5b
- Teledesic, 288 satellites, \$9b (max 64Mb/sec)

Cable vs Satellite costs

GEO: Geostationary Earth Orbit

- Hughes Expressway, 14 sats, \$3.85b
- Hughes Spaceway, 8 sats, \$3b (max 6Mb/sec)
- Cyberstar, 3 satellites, \$1.6b (max 30Mb/sec)
- PanAmSat, 16 satellites, \$6b
- Celestri, 63 GEO & LEO satellites, \$12.9b
 - max thruput 155Mb/sec

Project Oxygen

- May be used to pass data between satellite earth stations
- Requires 60 cable maintenance ships only 29 exist today - new ships needed to be built
- \$100m contract signed last week for marine survey work
- Scheduled to be operational in 2003
- * www.oxygen.org

Middle East



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Land based alternatives

* TAE - Trans-Asia-Line

- 17,000km, Frankfurt to Shanghai, 20 countries
- \$571m
- ***** TEL Trans-European-Line
 - 28,000km

R&D Internet bandwidth

- Ebone 33Mb/sec
- DFN (Germany) 90Mb/sec (DT)
- SuperJanet (UK) 57Mb/sec (Teleglobe)
- Surfnet (Netherlands) 16Mb/sec
- Nordunet 50Mb/sec (ICM)
- \$265 million/yr for Internet research networks
 national and international bandwidth (19 countries)

Commercial Internet bandwidth

- ICM/Sprint recently installed its second OC3 (155Mb/sec) from USA to Europe (344Mb/sec)
- * Telia (Sweden) has an OC3 to the USA
- IIJ (Japan) has an OC3 to USA totals
 245Mb/sec (2xT3 + OC3)
- UUnet planning on upgrading its 2xT3 (90Mb/sec) to OC3 or OC12 by 2Q98
- Sea-bone (Italy) 79Mb/sec (Teleglobe)

Data vs. Voice

- ***** Voice traffic grows at 12% per year
- Data traffic grows at 90% per year

Ramifications

F/o shortage - prices stable at \$0.06/meter

- Corning, Lucent, Alcatel building plants to meet demand by 1999
- 1996 30 million kilometer of fiber sold led by Siemens, Lucent, Pirelli, and Alcatel
- Carriers moving to undersea cable
 - no problems with right-of-way
 - major urban centers are near the sea
 - no backhoe problems

T1 Economics

- * 12,000km cable \$650m
- * 10 year lifetime 10Gb (half cable is spare)
- ✤ 5Gb is really 3.84Gb = 2487 T1 lines
- 50% sold over lifetime of cable
- ✤ T1 line = \$240K/yr x 10 = \$2.4m
- ✤ \$2.4m x 2487 x 50% = \$3.0b
- * \$650m 10% interest over 10 years = \$1.7b

T3 Economics

- * 12,000km cable \$650m
- * 10 year lifetime (half cable reserved for spare)
- ✤ 5Gb is really 3.84Gb = 85 T3 lines
- 50% sold over lifetime of cable
- T3 line = \$3.6m/yr x 10 = \$36m (15x T1 cost)
- * \$36m x 85 x 50% = \$1.5b
- * \$650m 10% interest over 10 years = \$1.7b

Per minute Economics

- * Today: \$.24/UK; \$.32/DE; \$.34/FR Callback
- \$.10/minute avg over next 10 years
- 64kb line can carry 8 voice circuits with excellent clarity (8kb/sec per circuit)
- \$ 525,600 minutes/year = \$52K/yr/circuit
- ✤ 60,000 voice circuits x 8 = 480,000 circuits

Conclusion

- Internet telephony will radically change phone tariffs (as if we didn't know that)
 - Telephone monopolies are running scared
- Investments in undersea cables is a good investment for venture capitalists
- Israel lags far behind in undersea cable infrastructure