

# How can sub-sea fibre networks be designed for ultra-high availability?

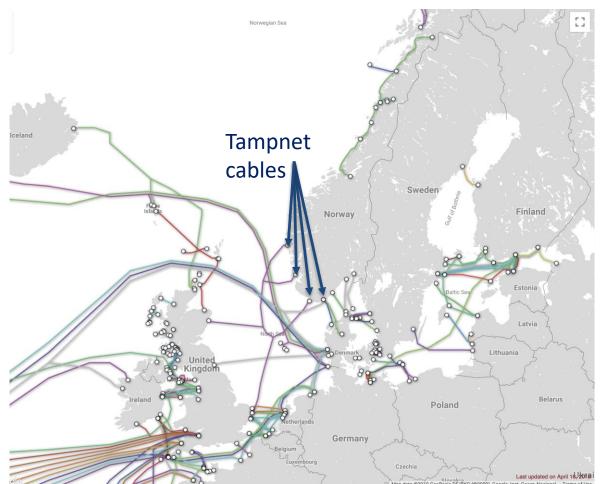


#### **Outline**

- Datacenters and diversity requirements
- Passive subsea fibre cables and offshore installations
  - Fibre-cable Installation
  - Optical amplifiers, optical switches, passive cables
- Availability
  - Stability of power source
  - Optical protection switching
- Tampnet sub-sea network key functionality



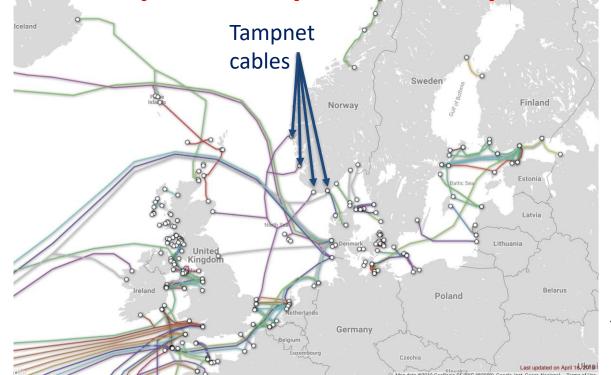
# Redundant fibre connectivity is key





# Redundant fibre connectivity is key

Tampnet: Cables to England and Scotland with multiple fibres pairs: 20 Tb/pair







### **Tampnet business areas**

We deliver unparalleled connectivity for your business critical operations.



Oil & Gas



**Offshore Wind** 

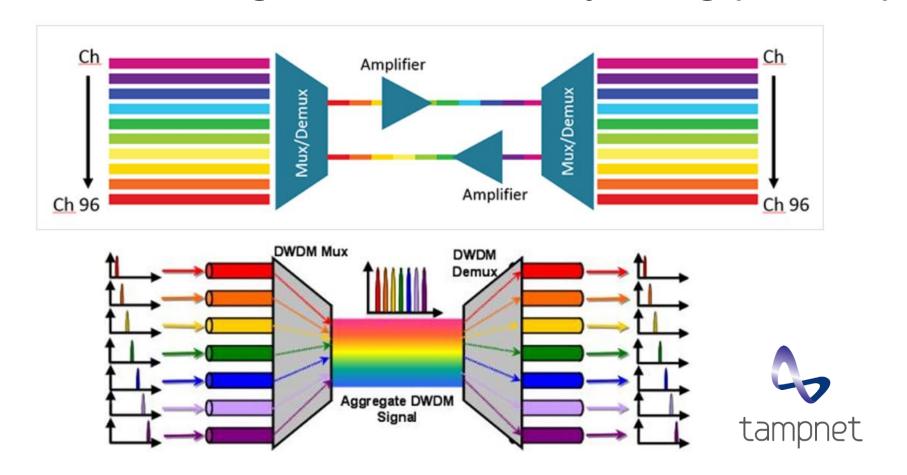


**Maritime** 



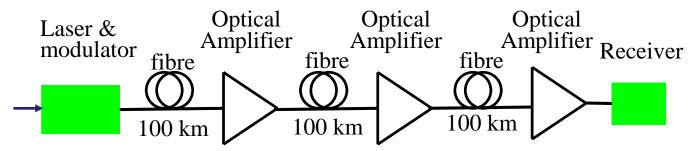
International Carrier

#### **Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM)**

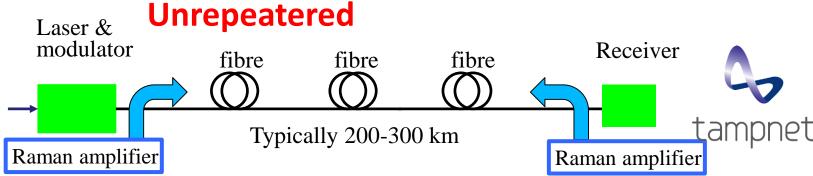


#### Repeatered versus unrepeatered

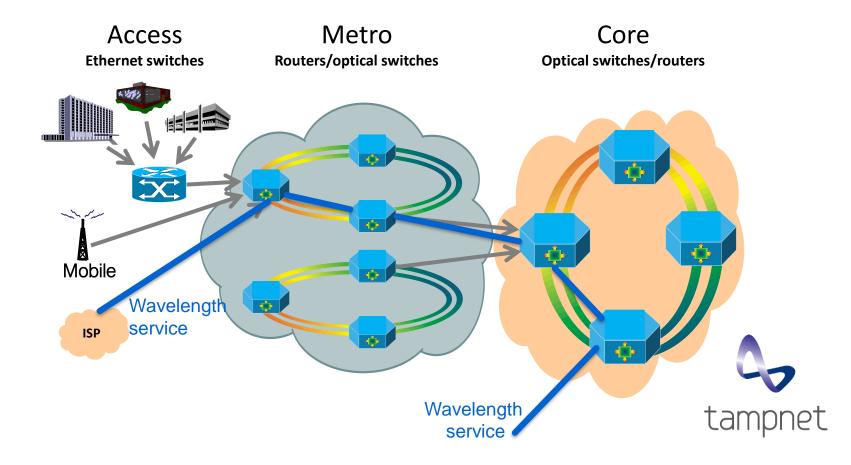
 Active amplifiers along the link: Repeatered



Active amplifiers at end-points:

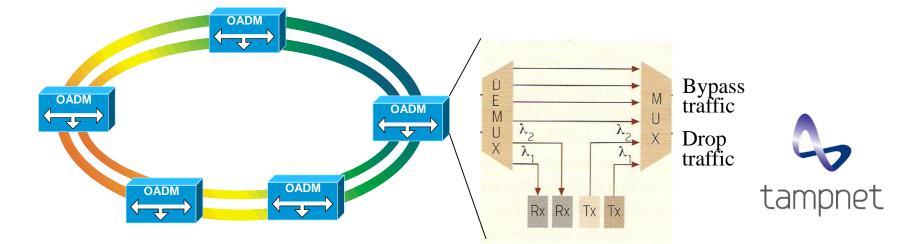


# WDM enables wavelength services



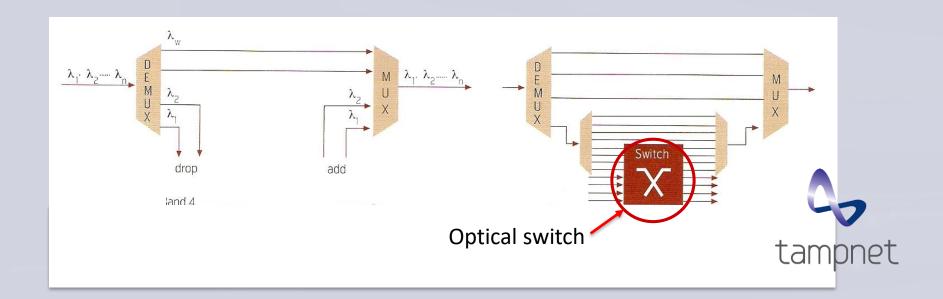
### Optical add/drop multiplexer (OADM)

- Wavelength connectivity between network nodes can be created on top of e.g. a physical ring
- Bypass traffic is processed optically
- Specific wavelengths are added/dropped



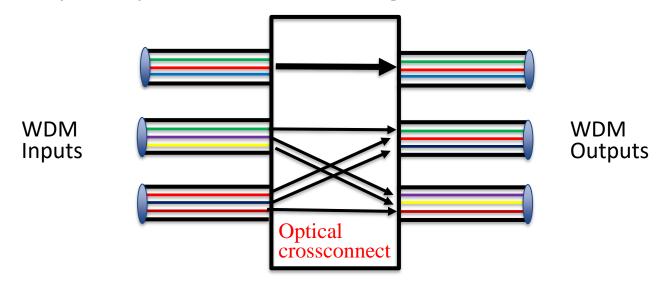
### Reconfigurable (R-)OADM – optical switching

- A flexible and reconfigurable add-drop function
- Optical cross-connection of selected wavelengths
- Enables reconfigurable optical networks



# Optical switching of wavelengths

- Wavelength Selective Switches (WSS): Cross-connection of wavelengths between several fibres
- Reconfiguration from a management system
- Optical protection switching



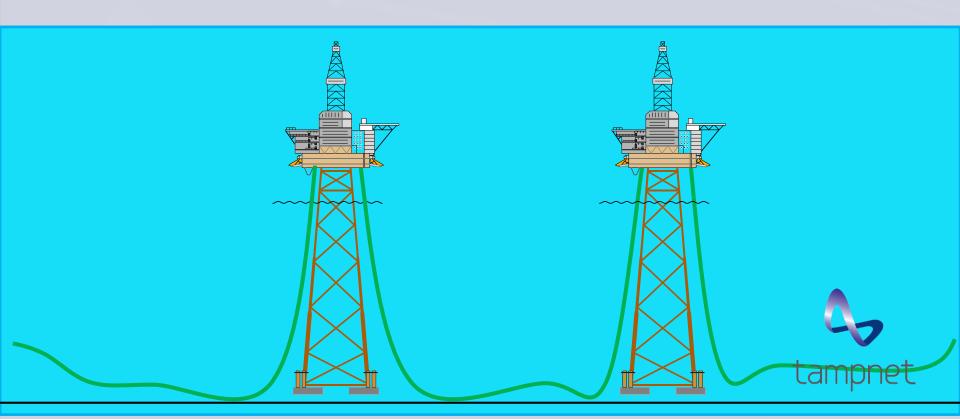


#### Passive subsea cables

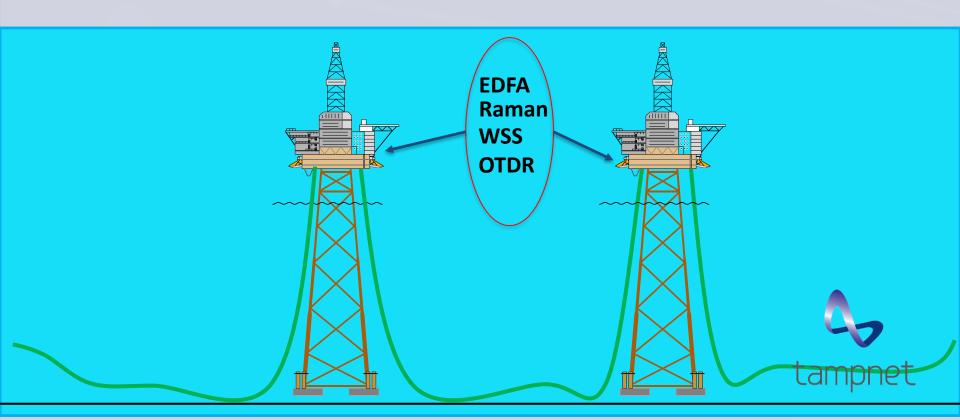
- Fibre cable only no power
- Long lifetime 35 years+
  - Lower complexity and cost: No active equipment on seafloor
  - No failures in electronics
  - Experience: No added attenuation after 20 year in the sea
  - No active equipment getting outdated
- Lower system cost than active cables



#### Passive cables + offshore installations



#### Passive cables + offshore installations

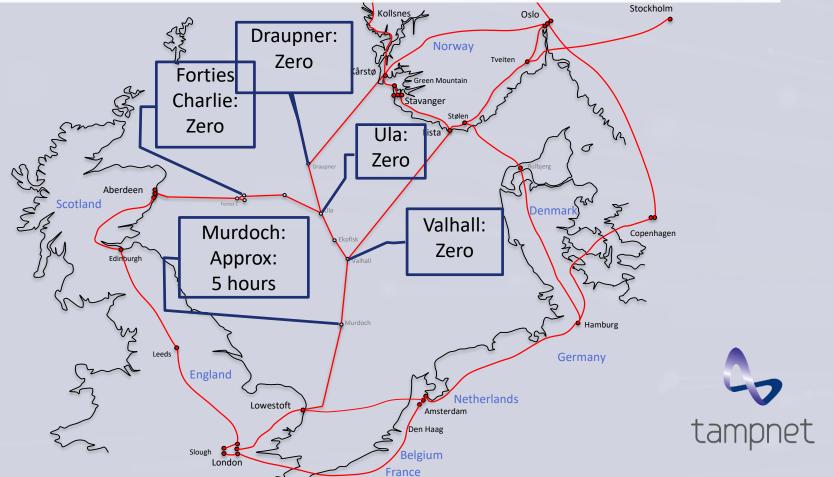


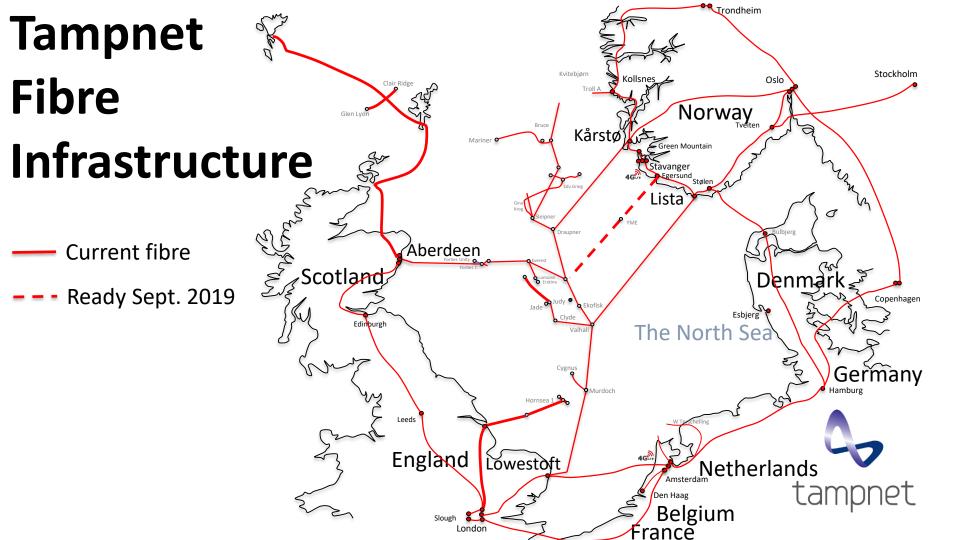
#### Passive cables + offshore installations

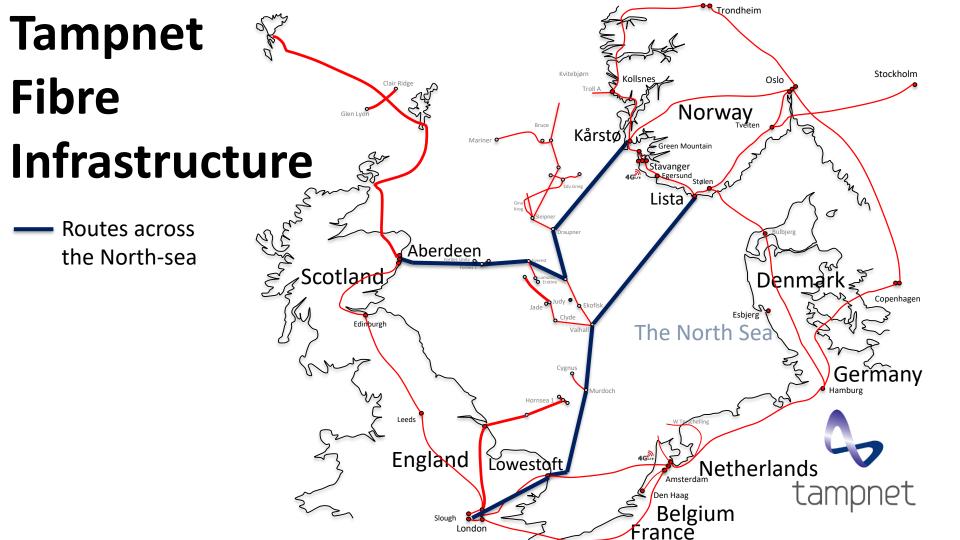
- Active equipment located in dry rooms at offshore installation
  - Deployment of up to date equipment when needed
  - Replaceable and upgradable active equipment
  - Limited span length enables capacity > 20 Tb/s per fibre pair
- Offshore installations have long lifetime
  - 35 years +
  - Floating installations may replace fixed installations
- Highly reliable power sources
  - Oil and gas are mission critical operations



Unplanned power outages last 4 years







# Protection switching off-shore

Routes across the North-sea



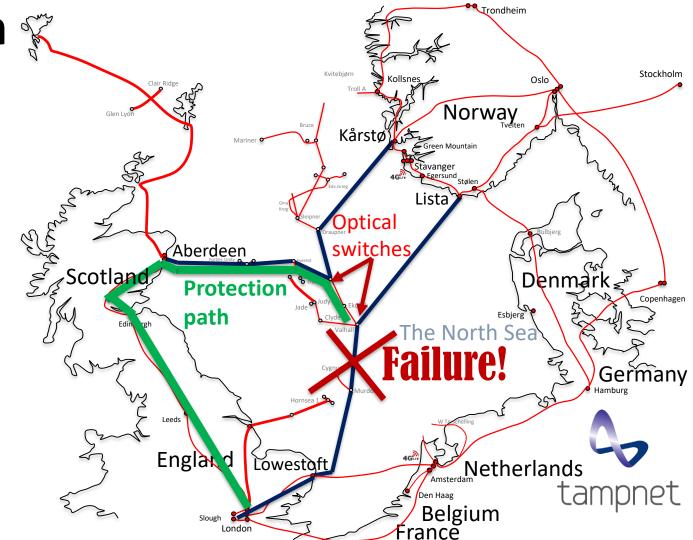
# Protection % switching off-shore

Routes across the North-sea



# Protection switching off-shore

Routes across the North-sea



#### **Network key functionality**

- Off-shore optical protection switching
- Low latency routes across the North-sea
- Continuous OTDR monitoring on vacant fibre pairs
  - Attenuation
  - Potential damage/cut of cable
- Any new beneficial technology may be installed when becoming available
- Dark fibre offering: Different types of active equipment may be collocated offshore

#### Summary

- Passive optical sub-sea cables and offshore installations
  - Deploy or upgrade to latest technology
  - > 20 Tb/s fibre capacity
  - Advanced monitoring
  - Power supply availability typically higher than onshore
- Ultra-high availability through optical protection switching
- Tampnet carries low-latency datacentre traffic to the Nordics



Passive sub-sea fibre cables combined with offshore installations enables ultra-high availability in sub-sea networks

