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**WIRELESS
REVIEW**
MAGAZINE

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The humble teleport

by SATELLITE BROADBAND STAFF

Satellite Broadband, Jan 1, 2001

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How the not-so-sexy teleport manages major traffic jams.

To some people, teleports arouse a deep sense of awe and wonder.

The sight of huge structures, almost visibly pulsing with power, like trumpets communicating with the heavens is breath taking.

Others see a means to an end (or an end-to-end, if you pardon the pun) that's complicated, and best left to the techies.

Whatever your point of view, no one can deny that the un-sexy teleport segme business is just as important to our industry as the glamorous satellites they se there's just as much change in the teleport business that will have as much to the future of the satellite industry.

The teleport mystique A teleport is a telecommunications hub, with a group of antennas accessing regional and national networks, interfacing to both narrow broadband communications systems connected by microwave, cable and fiber.

But according to the World Teleport Association in Washington, the teleport is r than just an inter-connected circuit, "For nearly three decades, teleports have | in the export and import of the weightless cargo - information."

The teleport has now evolved to become a port in the traditional sense of the v hence exerting a gravitational pull for real estate projects, urban redevelooper variety of other economic development efforts. The teletropolis is an economic development vehicle that, in the same way as seaports and airports, becomes urban development that encourages high-tech industries and creates jobs in th

Just two examples of operating teletropolises are in Japan: Tokyo Teleport and Media Port. Japan has declared its plans to overtake the United States in Interr infrastructure. Both sites are built on reclaimed land in harbours at a cost mea billions of dollars, and are real estate developments to create new city centers commercial, residential and recreational space. All are interconnected by a fibre and served by an on-site telecommunications center with its own earth station

Stephen G. Tom, president of Teleport Consulting Group International and also of the World Teleports Association, has an interesting perspective on the chang business of satellites and teleports. "The Internet has changed the face of satel communications and the traffic carried through the world's teleports and satelli systems. But the Internet was also clearly enabled by the digitization of satellit communications, thereby creating the platform for IP.

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The humble teleport

by SATELLITE BROADBAND STAFF

"While satellites do not have the bandwidth to match that of fiber routes, satellite rapidly deployed to service many places that fiber optics will never reach. That's why that one technology is better than the other, rather than it emphasizes the hybrid fiber satellite networks that harness the strengths of both technologies in the marketplace," says Tom.

Tom believes there will be dramatic technological developments in satellite communications over the next three years to tackle the balance between the air bandwidth being consumed by Internet traffic with the scarcity of satellite capacity in some regions of the world. He foresees the development of new bandwidth allocation technologies, so that circuits will be dynamically allocated based upon utilization. Instead of buying specific bandwidth on a satellite (which often results in a lot of unused capacity), you will buy overall circuit performance from satellite operators rather than discrete transponder allocations. At the teleport, the new bandwidth allocation technologies will have to be complemented with systems that will automate the current day teleport function. "Teleports are still by-and-large manual switch operations. Simultaneously with a conversion to automatic bandwidth allocation, teleports will have to move away from order-taking and operator-assisted transmissions."

Implicit in this transition is a change in the type of traffic carried by teleports. In the last few years, analogue transmissions are decreasing and digital becoming mainstay. But even within the digital domain, the supremacy of traditional digital protocols such as ATM and frame relay is being challenged by IP.

Internet Protocol (IP) appears to be the protocol of the future. Comsys, the UK-based telecommunications consultancy, reflects the views of many who are firmly believing in the future. Adrian Bull, director of operations at Comsys, says that all the satellite operators have recognized that indeed this is the way forward. Bull concedes that IP may not be as efficient as ATM, its major strength is as a creature of the Internet industry rather than the telcos. There has been an evolution into a global de-facto standard rather than a regional protocol imposed on the rest of the world, which happened with some other standards in the past.

Bull notes, "It's just engineers at the likes of the Internet Engineering Task Force thinking what's going to be best? They accept, as in the case of the DVB group, they have to work together. There are no hidden political agendas to mess up the process. Anyone who's setting up a network now will use IP unless there is a good reason not to use IP."

In terms of new traffic, Comsys estimates that IP represents in excess of 60 percent of business (obviously in Internet applications this growth is 100 percent.) Bull concedes that "There will be an increasing demand for satellite services driven by demand for applications such as IP multiplexed onto a DVB platform. The cost reduction in applications like caching is spurring Internet access providers and ISPs to increase use of IP in the satellite domain, to the extent that IP-related satellite traffic is growing two to three times a year for the next 3-5 years. Our experience is that transponders are literally being gobbled up. In five years time, you will be hard to find any significant non-IP traffic around - apart maybe from telephony, which is the slowest to migrate to IP."

From the perspective of Deutsche Telekom, things look a little different. According to Hans-Joachim Henss, DT's business unit manager for broadband and cable, around 80 percent of domestic German broadcast distribution is still carried as analogue traffic. The majority of satellite direct-to-home programming is still in the analogue domain, and likely to remain so for several years to come. However, for broadband contribution, digital transmissions account for more than 60 percent of all traffic, with a steady migration from the small existing base of analogue activity. Asked what he defined as broadband, Henss replied "For us it is anything above 6 Mbps, though this definition is likely to change to around 4 Mbps in the next few years."

Because Germany is well served within its borders with DSL and fiber infrastructure, IP connectivity from Germany to the United States is wholly fiber, with satellite merely acting as a backup. However, for DT customers outside Germany, particularly in countries where there is less developed telecomm infrastructure, satellite IP traffic is more common.

According to Henss, its teleports are experiencing a steady increase in traffic and antennas; while in the contribution market there is a move to smaller antennas

days of large antenna teleports, in Henss' opinion, are coming to an end.

Nongluck Phinainitisart, president and chief executive officer of Shin Satellite in Thailand, takes quite a different view. Shin Satellite operates the three Thaicom satellites that collectively cover 120 countries and 3 billion people, and also operates the first private teleport in Thailand. Phinainitisart says that up until now migration has been slow and currently around 50 percent of its traffic is still analogue - but in the future the move to digital services will be swifter. The cost of digital IRDs has been a barrier to digital services for the consumer market. Even new TV channels launched as analogue, but with the aim of moving to digital once services become affordable.

Shin's Ladlumkaew teleport is just coming onstream for IP traffic with STM-1 connectivity - up until now Shin has relied on agreements with teleports in Hong Kong and the United Arab Emirates to carry its IP services. Ladlumkaew will be expanded to carry more IP services via broadband satellite connections, particularly to support IPSTAR, its first broadband multimedia satellite to be launched in 2002. Transmission speeds on this new satellite will run up to 50 Gbps - 40 times greater than conventional satellites.

So, incidentally, what is Phinainitisart's interpretation of broadband?

"Broadband is providing download burst connections of at least 3-4 Mbps," she says. "Broadband delivery will have to be via satellite for most of Asia."

Phinainitisart views satellites as vital in providing the link for IP traffic in mainland Asia where the availability of terrestrial solutions is poor.

Kevin Nishiguchi, international business manager for the video and contents business department at Japan Telecom in Tokyo, sees the satellite business growing very fast in the Pacific Ocean region and Indian Ocean region.

"Many companies, including Japan Telecom, are investing heavily in submarine cable connectivity," observes Nishiguchi. "There is little development of satellite IP but a good deal of IP activity focussed on fiber."

The tight regulation of spectrum by the Japanese government discourages many companies - even Japanese ones - to start new services via satellite when the fiber infrastructure is a much easier and cheaper route. With the rollout of DSL and fiber backbone connectivity, the majority of Japanese have ready access to high-speed connectivity, and this combined with the diminutive size of the typical Japanese market has discouraged the proliferation of DTH dishes on rooftops.

Nishiguchi sees a steady business in existing satellite services, but few exciting developments in satellite.

The function of teleports is diverse and likely to change even further over the next few years as we progress even further along the road of the much-hyped Internet 2 and broadband rollout. Teleports will become major junctions of connectivity for video and fiber (or even only fiber-to-fiber). And the development of the teleports is a significant leap in the evolution of the teleport.

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Jan 23, 2010, 07:00 a.m. ET, Canada NewsWire

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 /CNW/ via NewsEdge Corporation -- Mitec Telecom (TSE:MTM), a global leader in the design and manufacture of wireless network products,...

ADVISORY/U.S. Wireless Wait-and-See Attitude May Prove Profitable

Jan 30, 2001, 10:46 a.m. ET, Business Wire

ADVISORY... --(BUSINESS WIRE)--Jan. 30, 2001-- TOPIC: While wireless companies overseas are investing millions...

OTC Research, Publisher of OTC Growth Stock Watch and Internet/Technology Stock Watch, Offers Free Trial Subscription with a Chance to Win a Dream Vacation

Jan 30, 2001, 10:43 a.m. ET, PR Newswire

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Jul 16, 2001, 12:00 a.m. ET

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Nov 13, 2000, 12:19 p.m. ET from Competitive Challenges By cjohnst

Dan O'Shea

Nov 13, 2000, 11:21 p.m. ET from Mergers By doshea

Re: Regulatory Issues

Nov 14, 2000, 11:00 a.m. ET from Competitive Challenges By Ed_Gubbins

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