

REANZ

RESEARCH & EDUCATION ADVANCED NETWORK NZ LTD (REANNZ)



A business owned by Government, we report to:

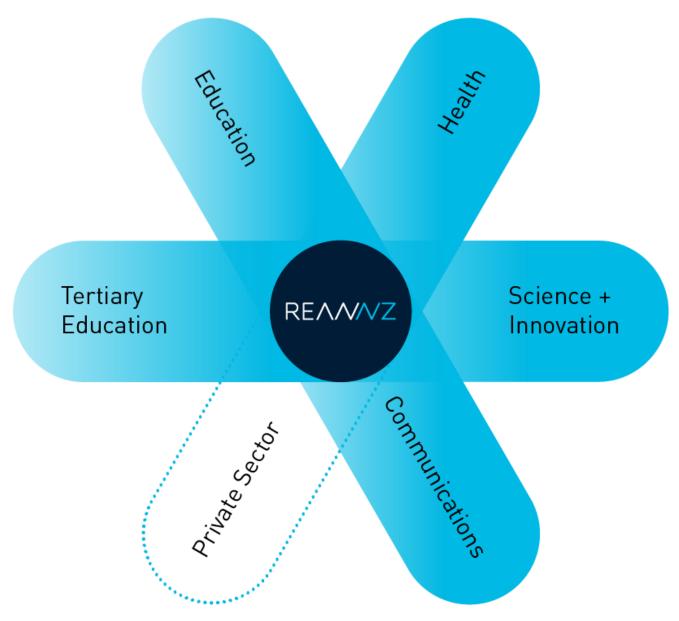
- Minister of Science and Innovation
- Minister of Finance



REAMZ

- not for profit entity
- Board of Directors appointed by the Govt
- Govt funding of USD\$2M p.a (note = that's only 16% of our total revenues)
- The other 84% comes from our members and services
- 27 highly skilled staff

REANNZ's target sectors





8 Universities

















7 Crown Research Institutes















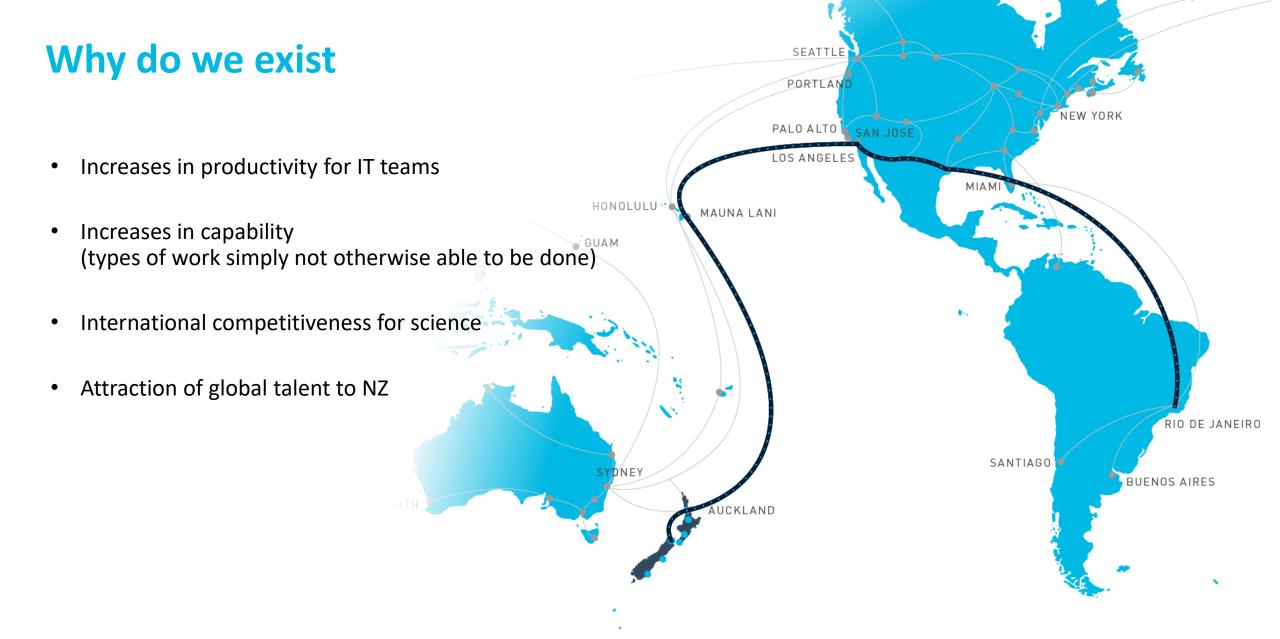
8 Polytechnics/Wānanga

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH



Independent research organisations/govt depts etc





A file transfer that took 72 hours on commercial ISP \rightarrow 55 mins on REANNZ network

Domestic network

- Network spans the country with extremely high speed links
- Members connect to REANNZ with over 300 links
- Creates the ability for researchers and educators to share data/resources across the country

Achieved zero packet loss across our network, ie, <0.000001% loss over 58 trillion packets.



Ok, great.

That's nice.

So what you are saying is that you provide the internet...





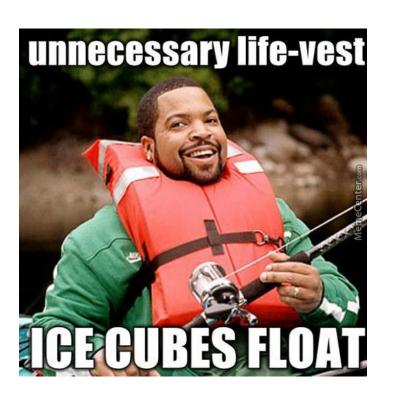
"Commodity" Networks

Works great for traffic such as





















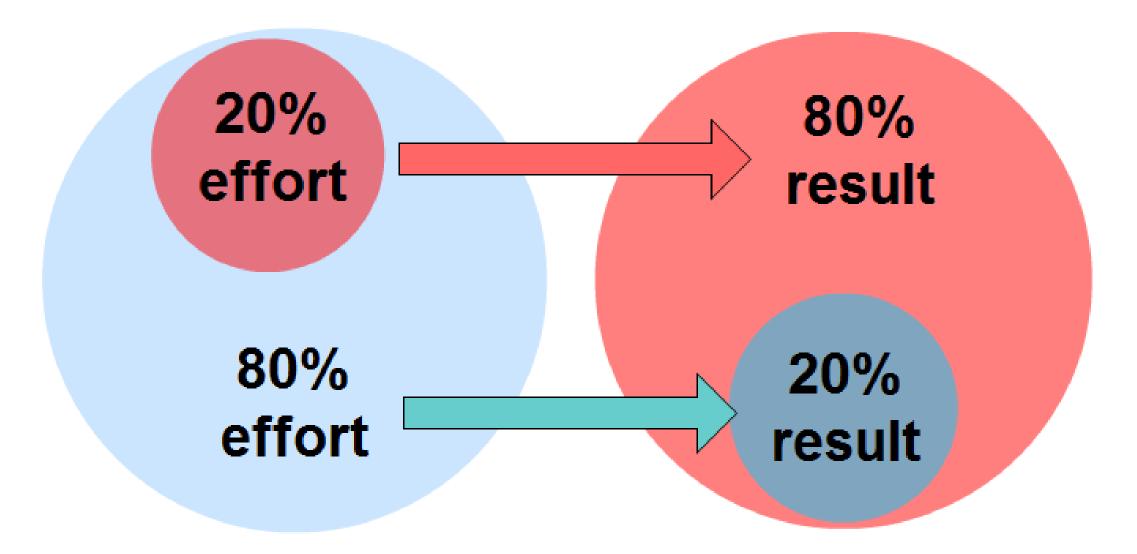
"Commodity" Networks

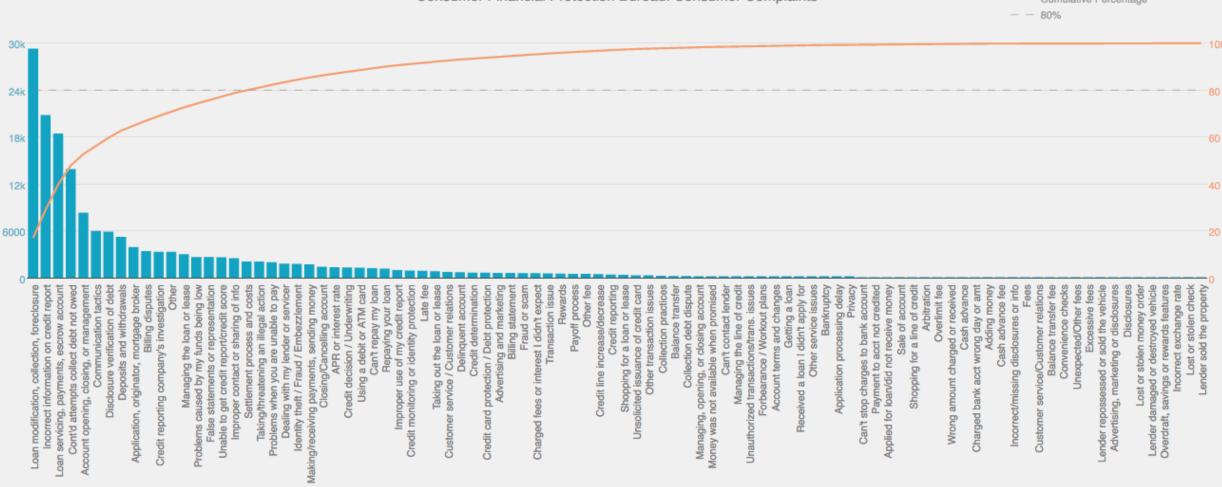




Further proof that cats are liquid. (via jabbathechav)







Count

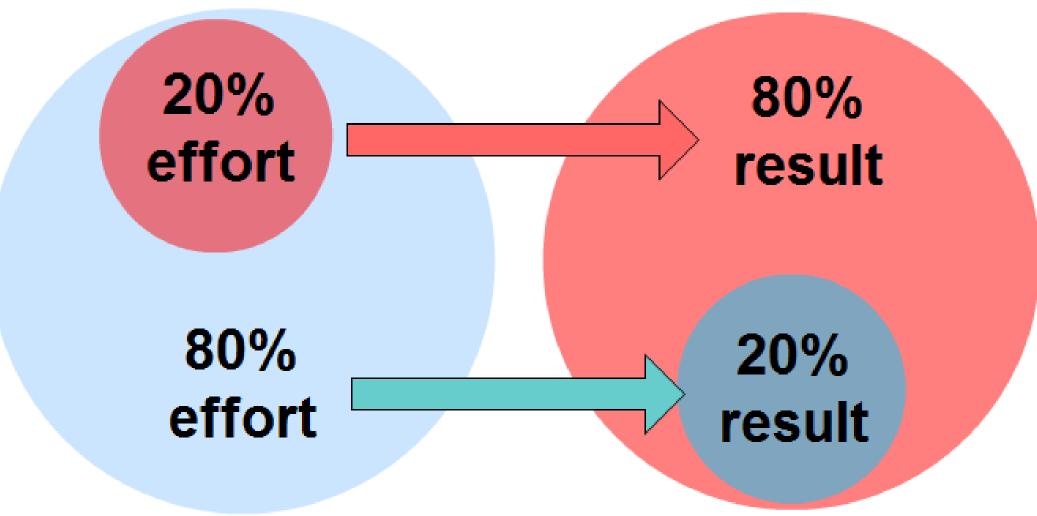
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau: Consumer Complaints

— Cumulative Percentage

Cumu

Count

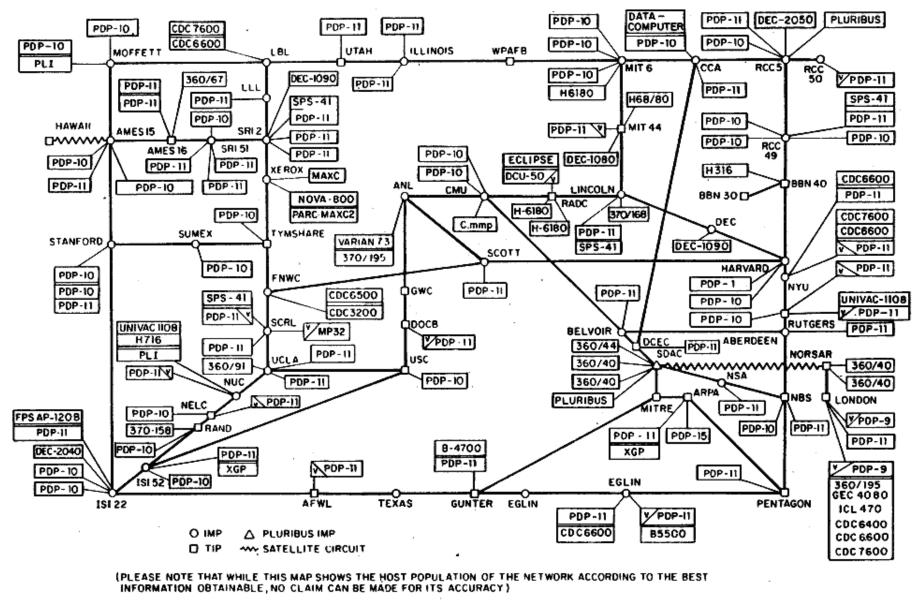
"Commodity" Networks



REVVVZ







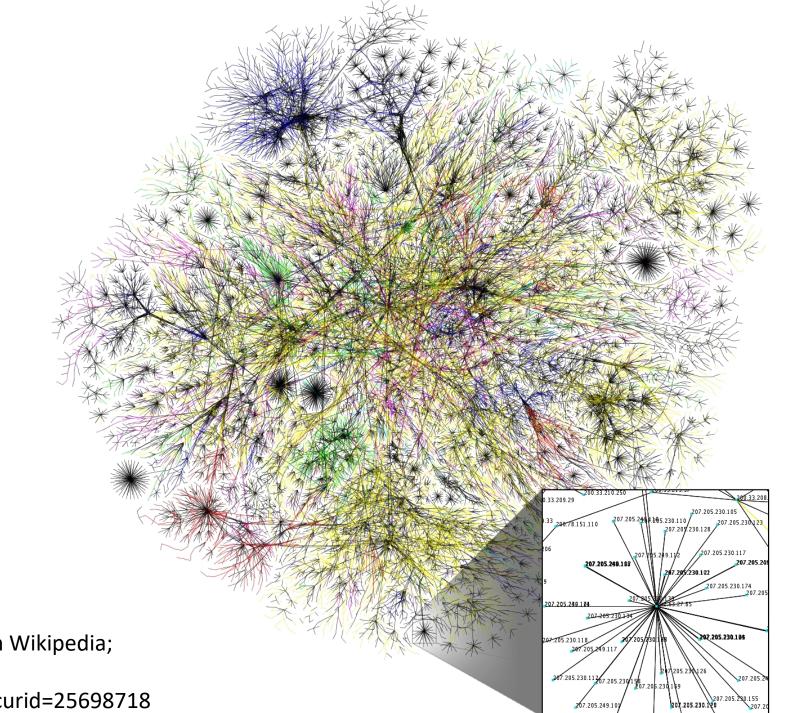
NAMES SHOWN ARE IMP NAMES, NOT (NECESSARILY) HOST NAMES

By ARPANET - The Computer History Museum ([1]), en:File:Arpnet-map-march-1977.png, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9990864

The goal was to exploit new computer technologies to meet the needs of military command and control against nuclear threats, achieve survivable control of US nuclear forces, and improve military tactical and management decision making. Stephen J. Lukasik



Lukasik, Stephen J. (2011). "Why the Arpanet Was Built". *IEEE Annals of the History of Computing*. **33** (3): 4–20. doi:10.1109/MAHC.2010.11



By The Opte Project - Originally from the English Wikipedia; description page is/was here., CC BY 2.5, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=25698718

Commodity networks

The good

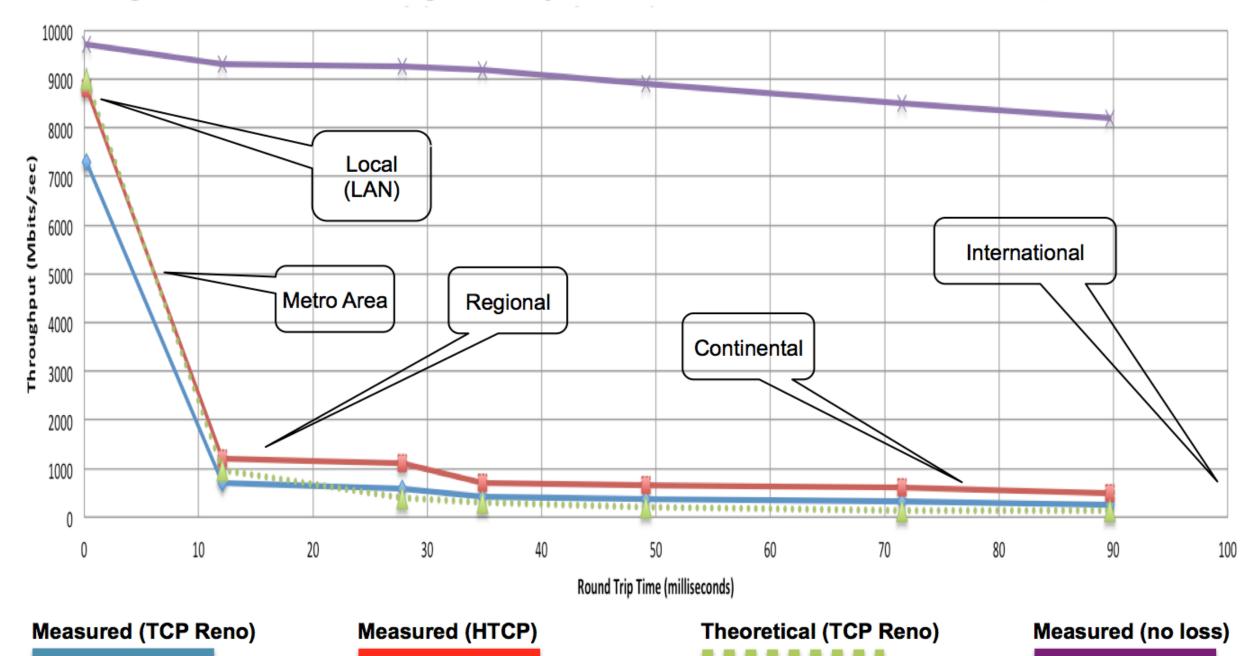
- Great for "normal" traffic
- Resilient by design
- Can move lots of "small" things moving around
- Great if what you are doing is accessing/and on a CDN (Content Delivery Network)
- Available almost everywhere

The not so good

- Not at all optimized for large flows
- Can be very expensive at scale
- Often sub optimal routing and peering for point to point research traffic
- Throttling , queuing, traffic shaping destroy throughput (and "they" don't care)
- Commodity networks assume, and are designed for, "lots of small stuff"
- High speeds are not always available, or cost effective (10G, 40G, 100G)
- If you have issues, good luck getting help

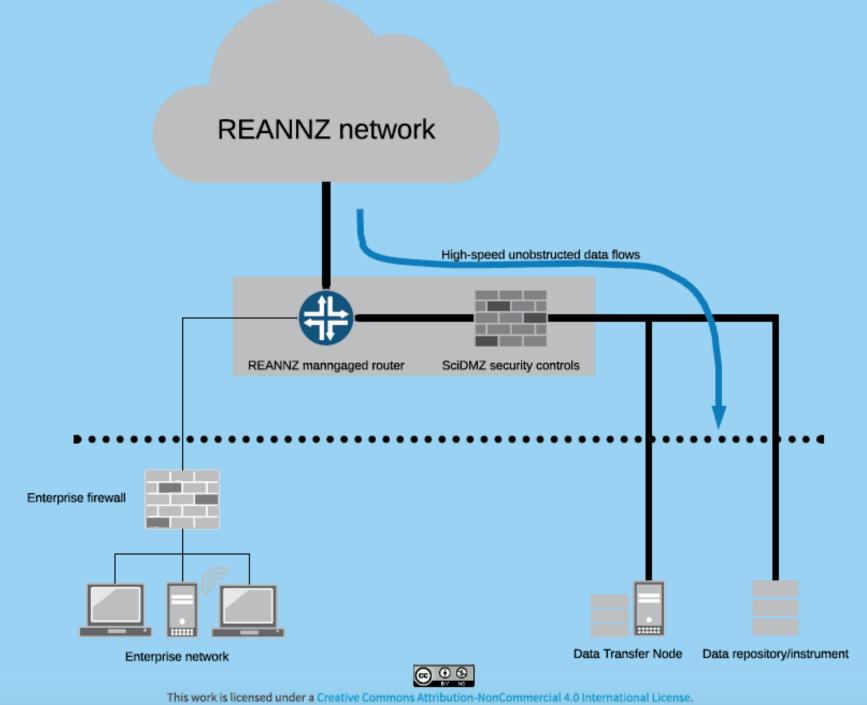


Throughput vs. increasing latency on a 10Gb/s link with 0.0046% packet loss



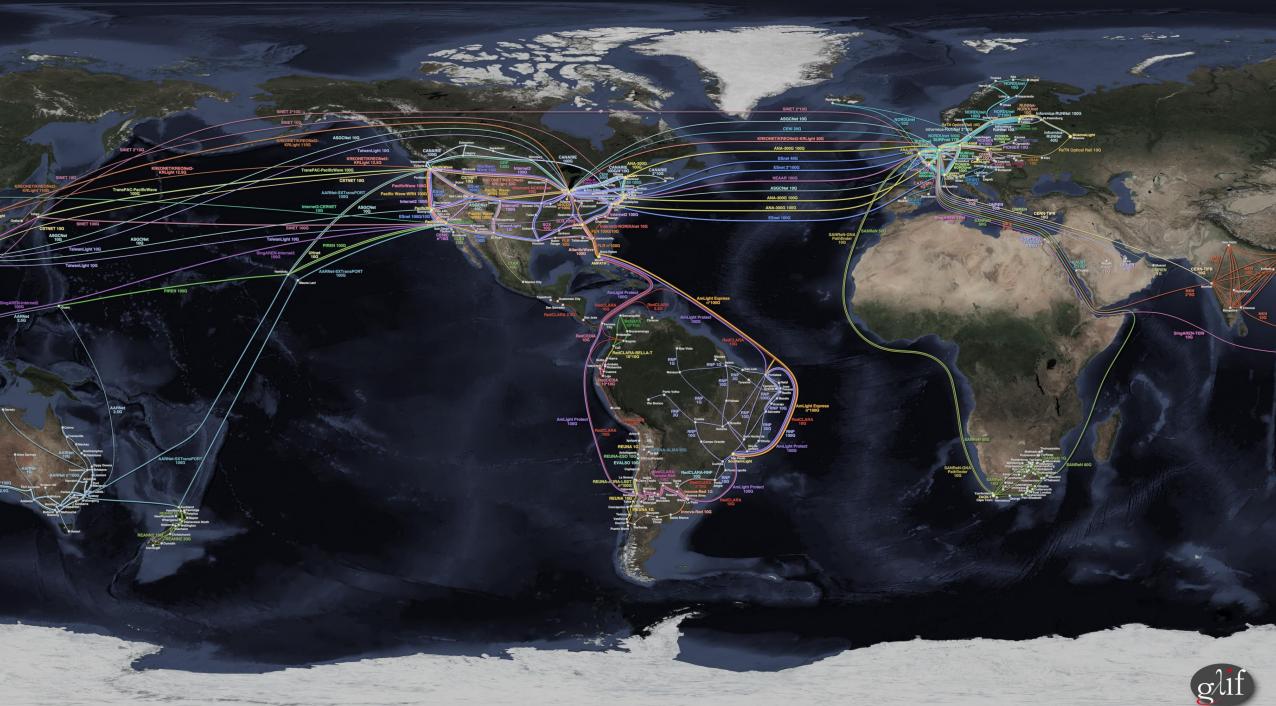


Science DMZ

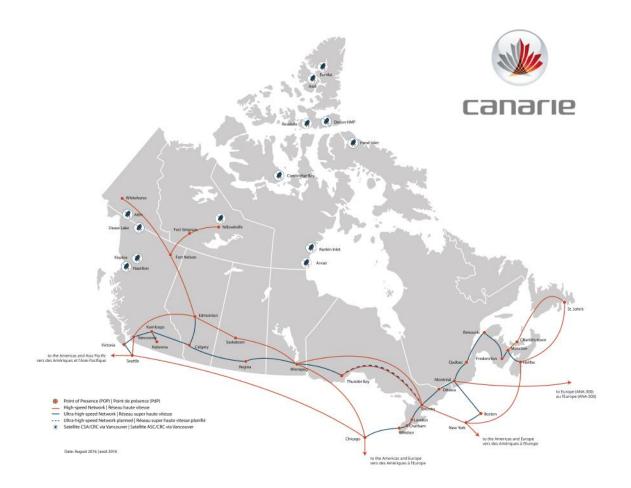


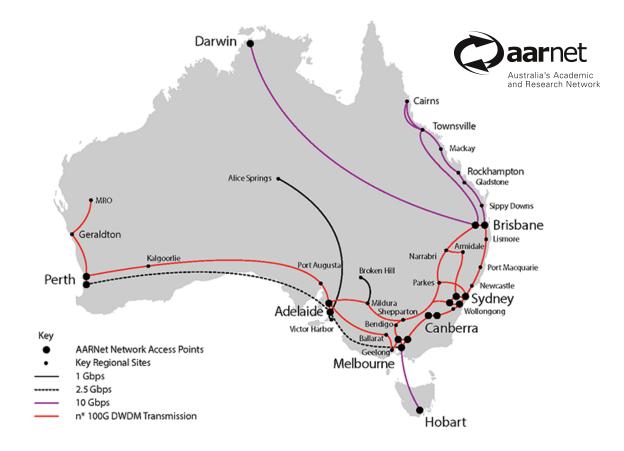
GLOBAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION COMMUNITY /

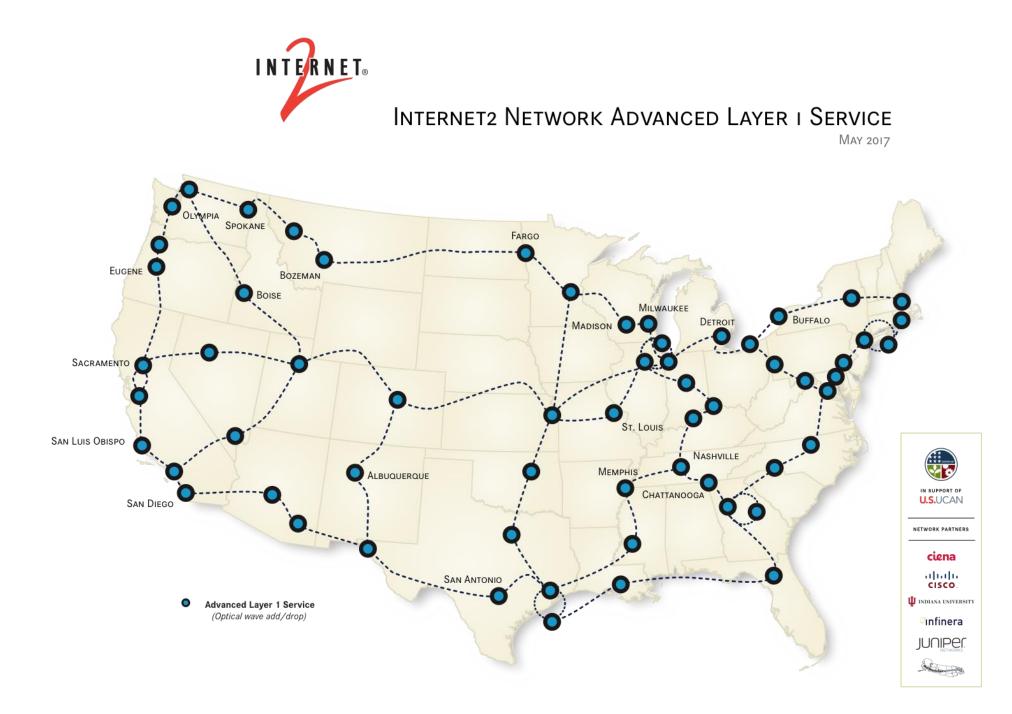


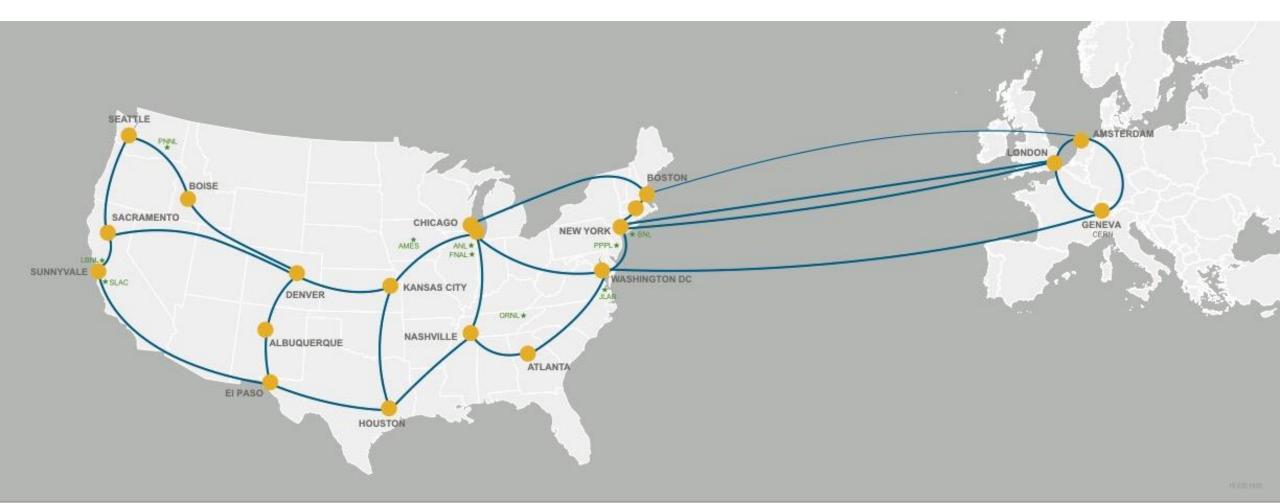


Integrated Facility Visualization by Robert Patterson, NCSA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Data Compilation by Maxine Brown, University of Illinois at Chicago Texture Retouch by Jeff Carpenter, NCSA Earth Texture, visibleearth.nasa.gov www.glif.is



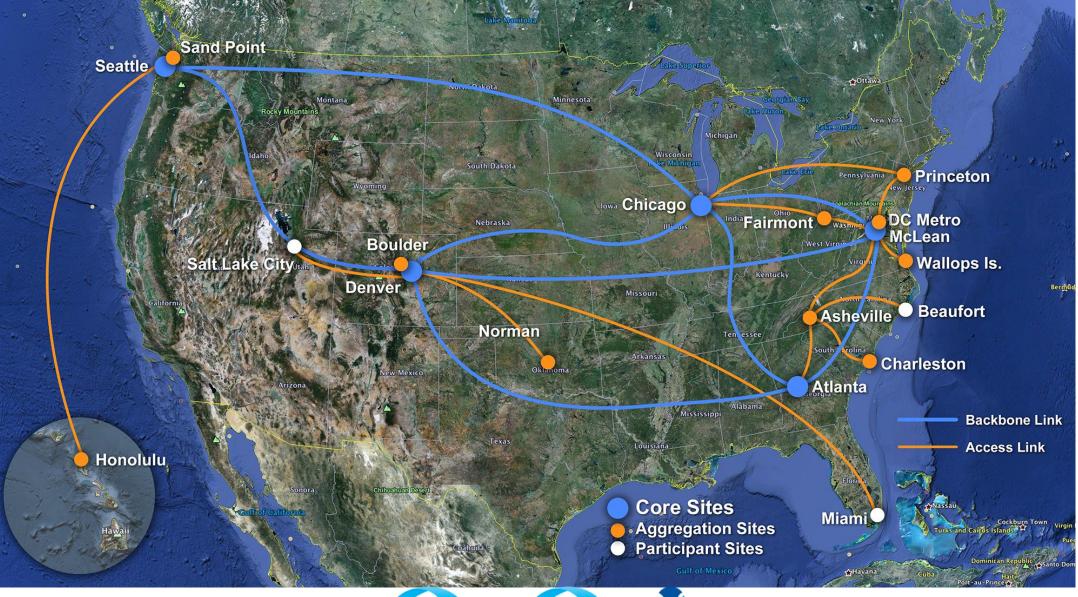






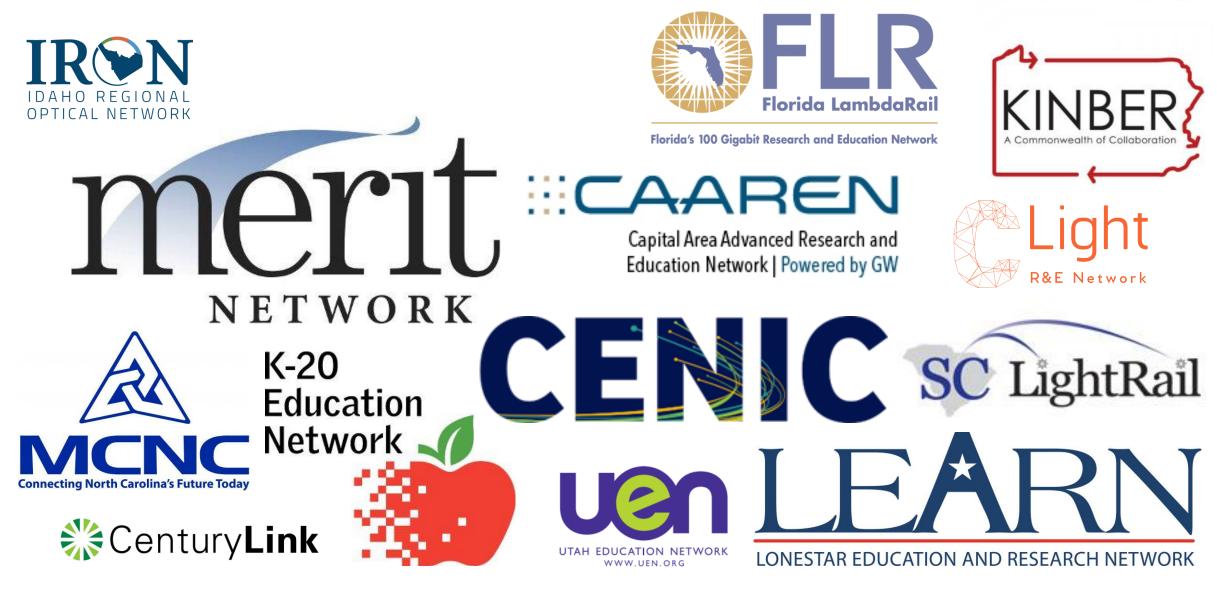


- * Department of Energy Office of Science National Labs
- Ames Ames Laboratory (Ames, IA)
- ANL Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne, IL)
- BNL Brookhaven National Laboratory (Upton, NY)
- FNAL Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Batavia, IL)
- JLAB Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (Newport News, VA)
- LBNL Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley, CA)
- ORNL Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Oak Ridge, TN)
- PNNL Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (Richland, WA)
- PPPL Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (Princeton, NJ)
- SLAC SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (Menlo Park, CA)





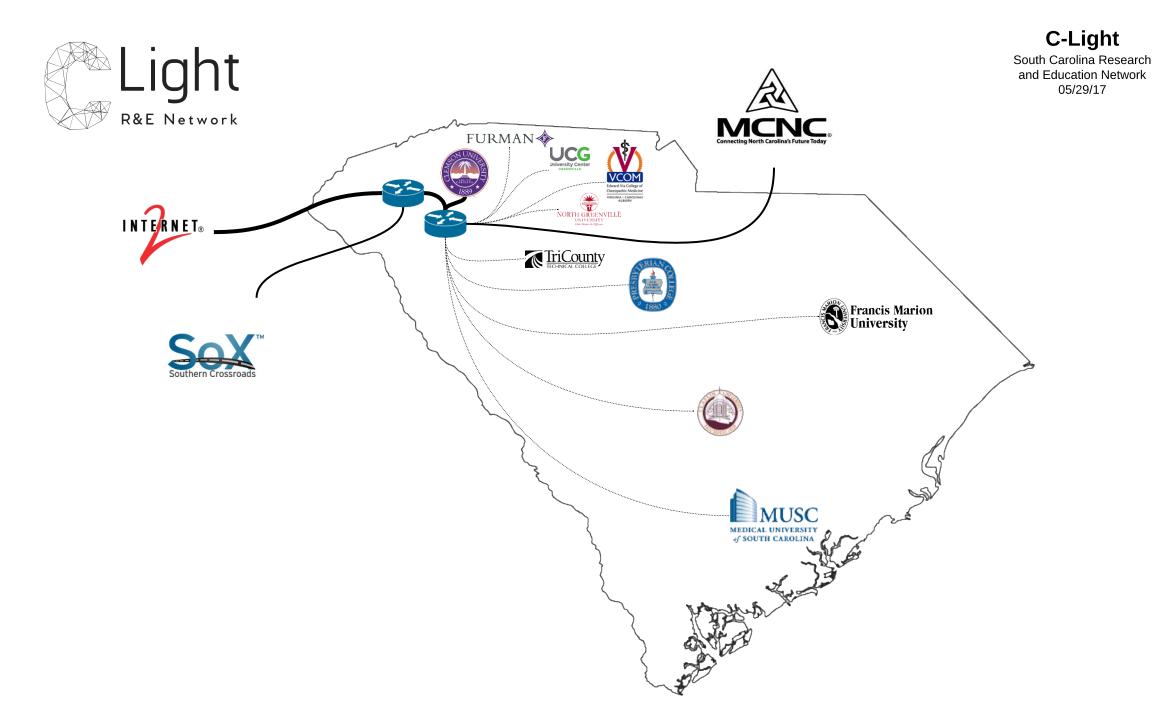
State/regional networks



NYSERNet New York's Networking Future

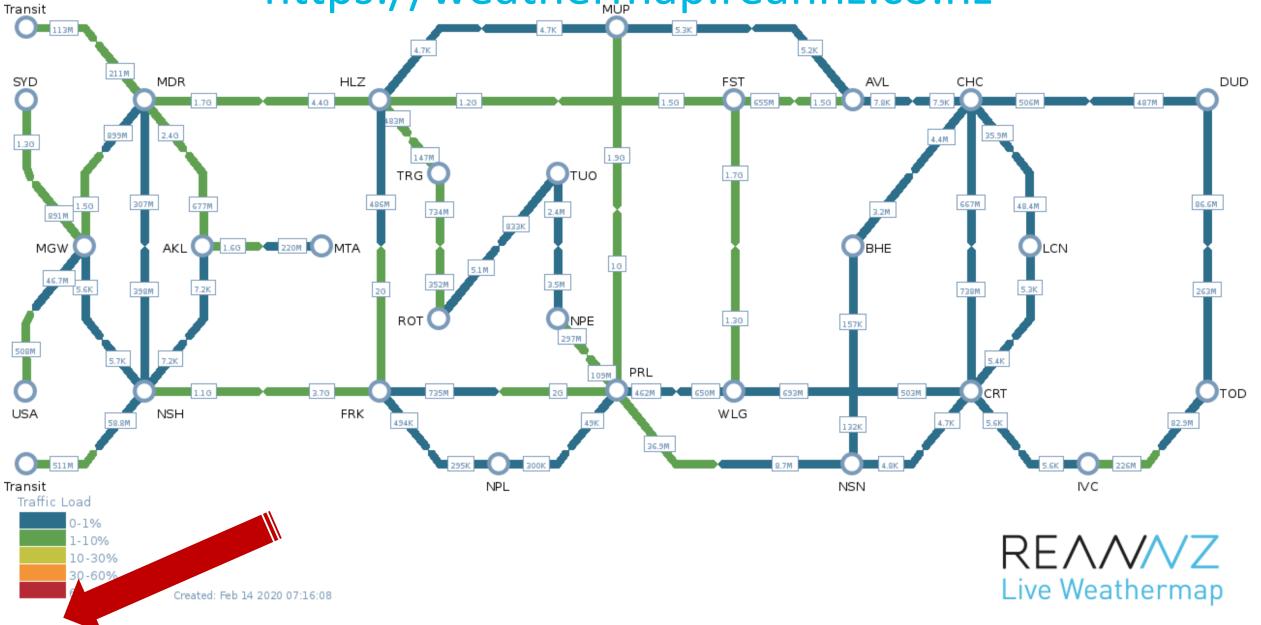
Regional Research and Education Networks in the United States



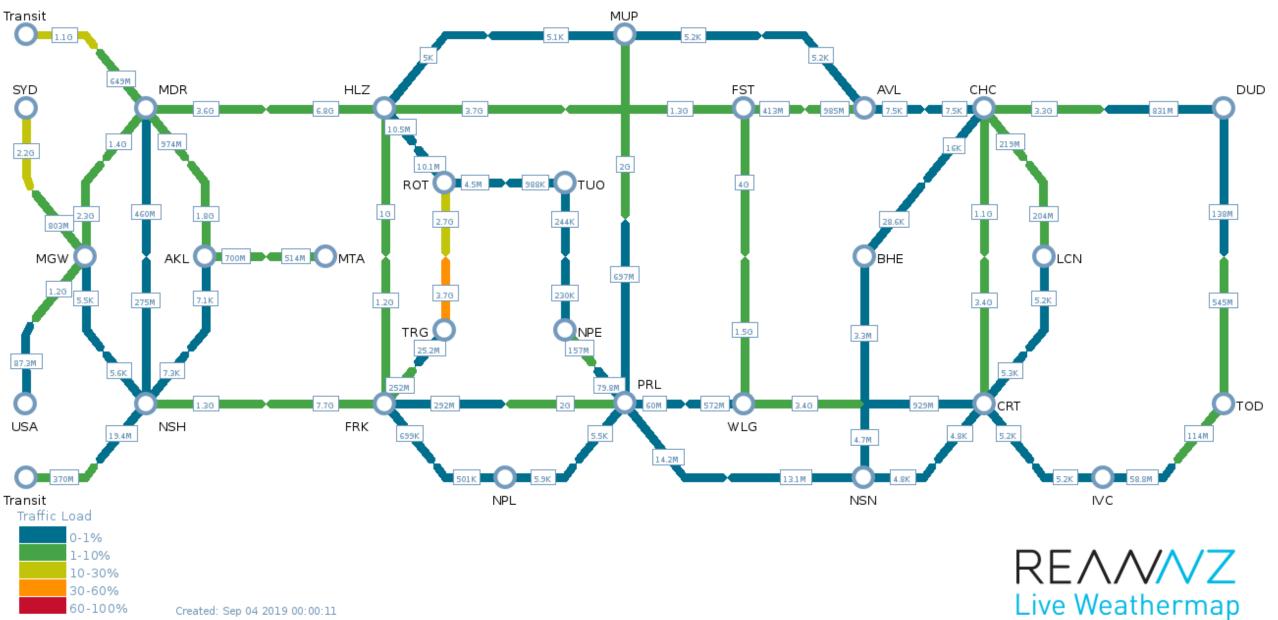




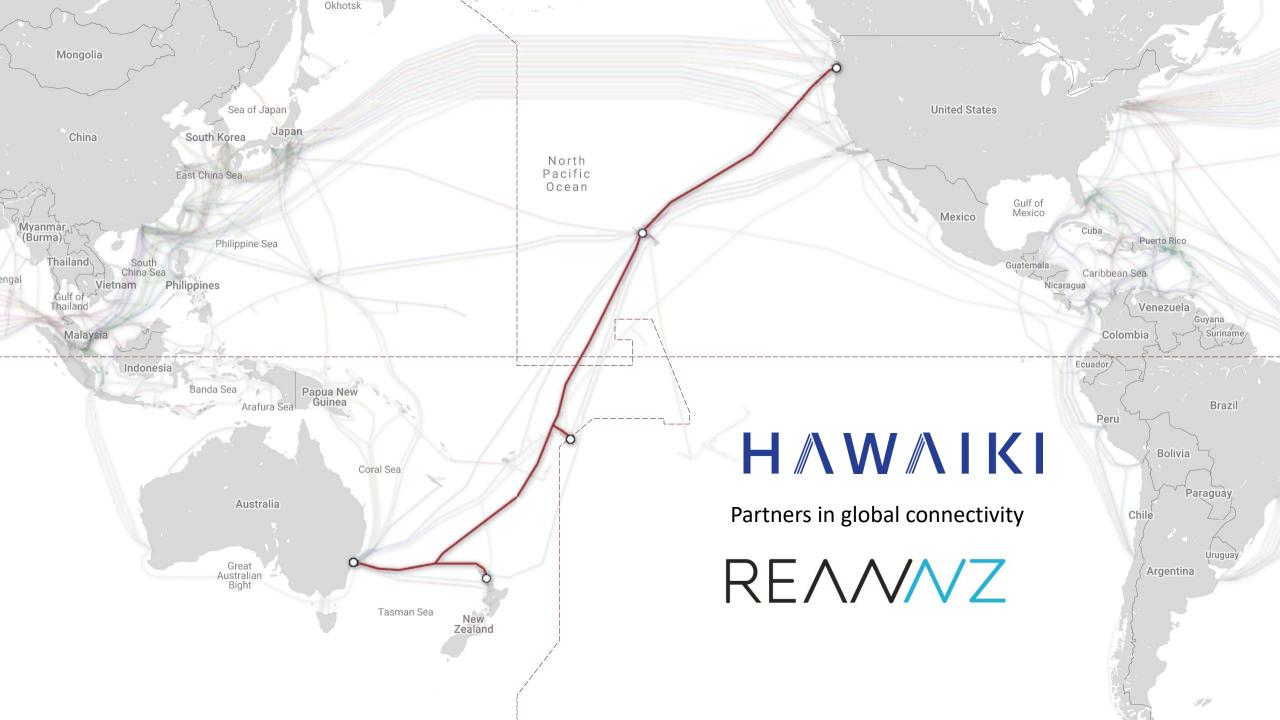
https://weathermap.reannz.co.nz



https://weathermap.reannz.co.nz

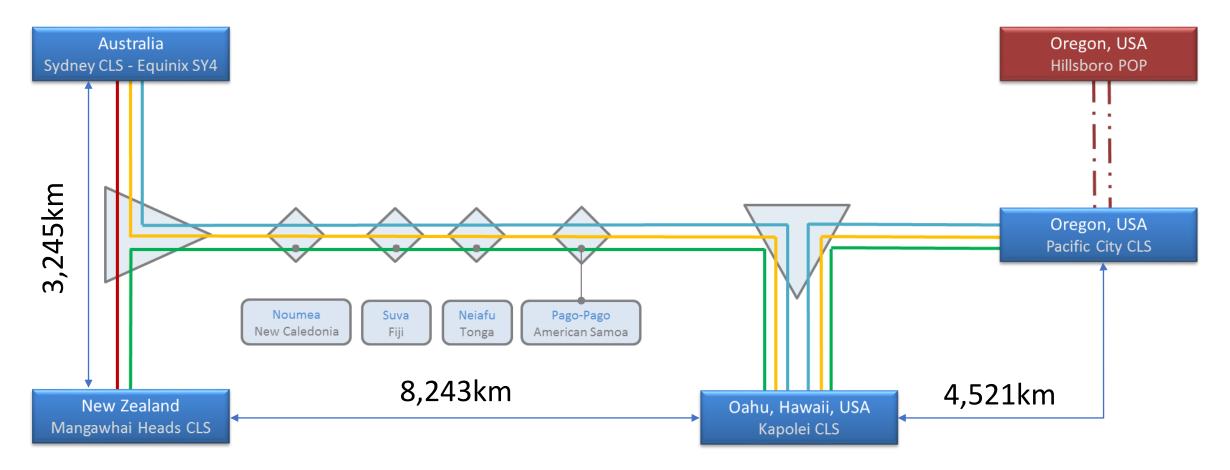


Created: Sep 04 2019 00:00:11



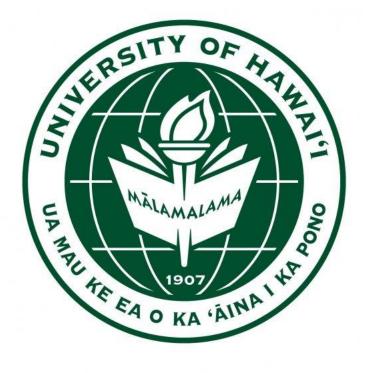


NETWORK DESIGN



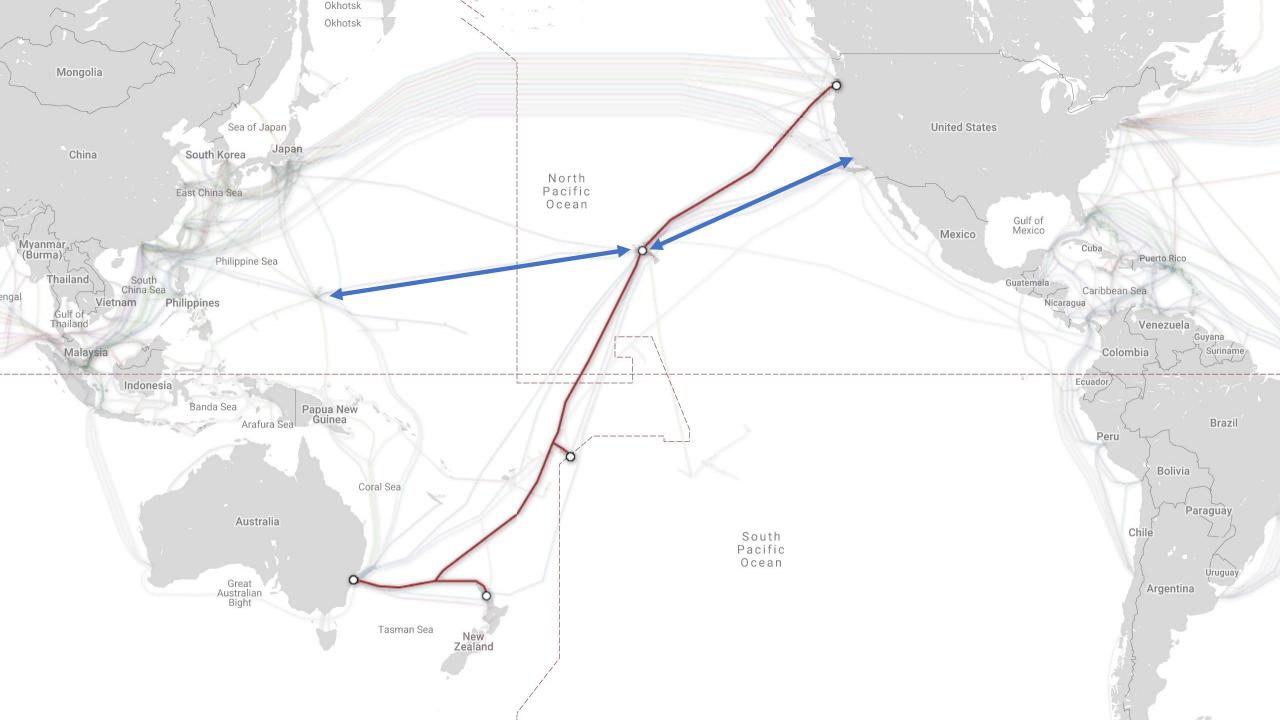


Pacific Islands Research and Education Network



The memorandum outlines assistance UH will provide in connecting REANNZ to Asian research and education networks via Hawai'i and Guam. It also articulates a shared interest in bringing research and education networks to the Pacific islands, which have been historically unserved and unconnected.







PACIFIC WAY United State		
Mexico	Gulf of Mexico Cuba	
	Customela	ean Sea
	The state	Venezuela

https://pacificwave.net/participants-affiliations

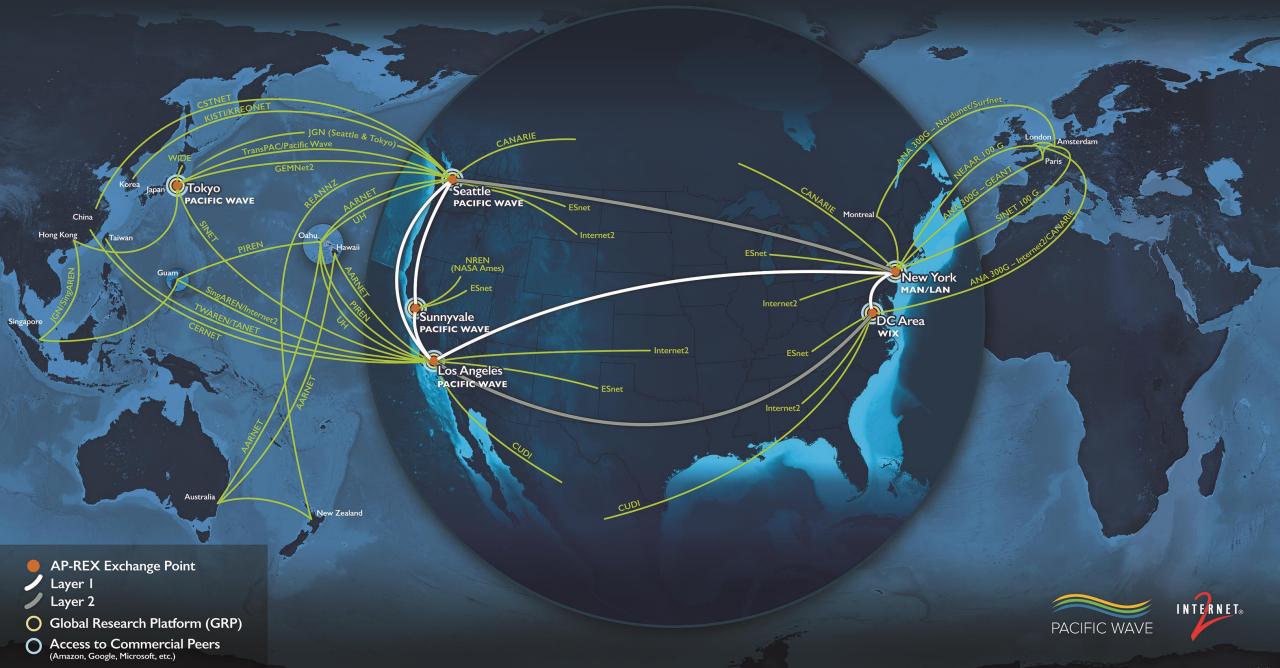


NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL PEERING EXCHANGE

Pacific Wave is a project of CENIC & PNWGP



Atlantic Pacific Research and Education Exchange (AP-REX)





SciDMZ in New Zealand









Eduroam

- 86 countries
- Tens of thousands of hotspots around the world





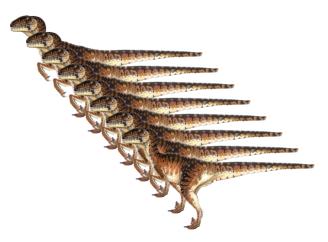


New Zealand's national identity federation

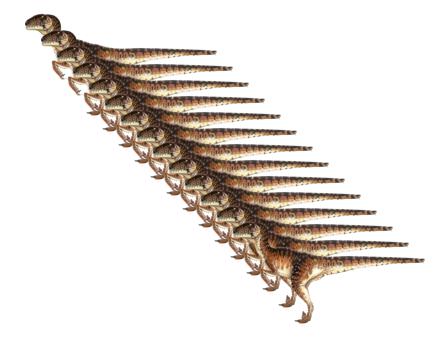




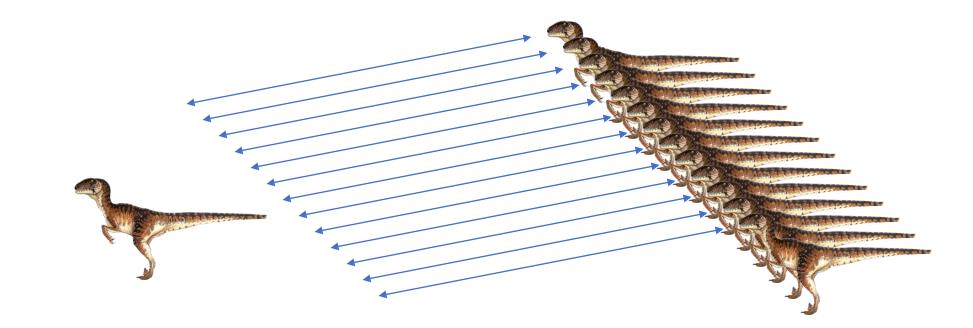




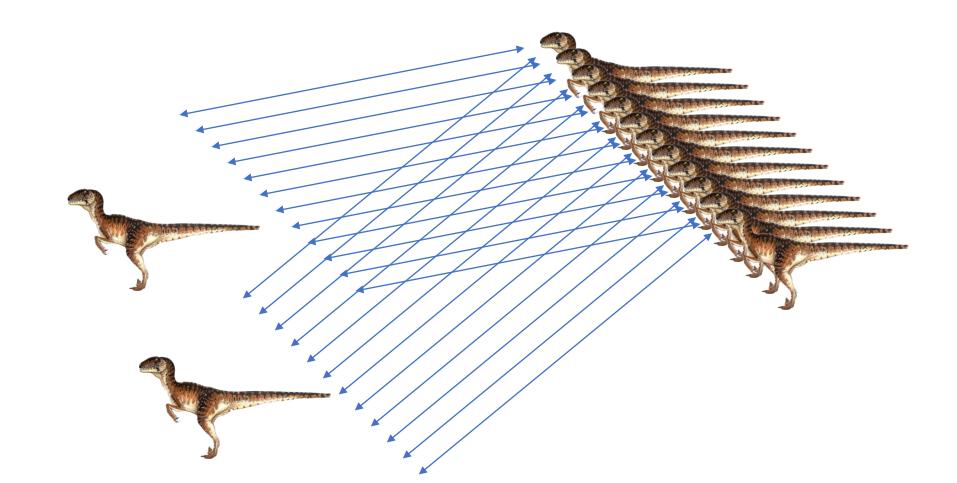




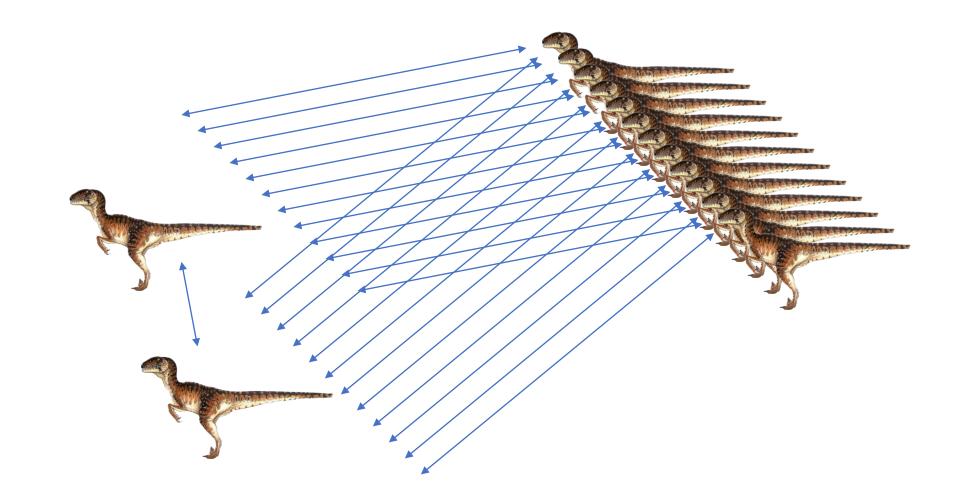










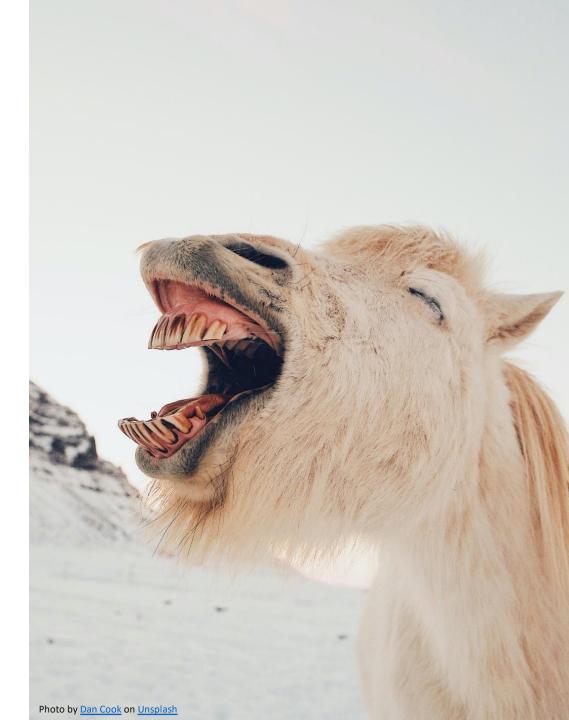


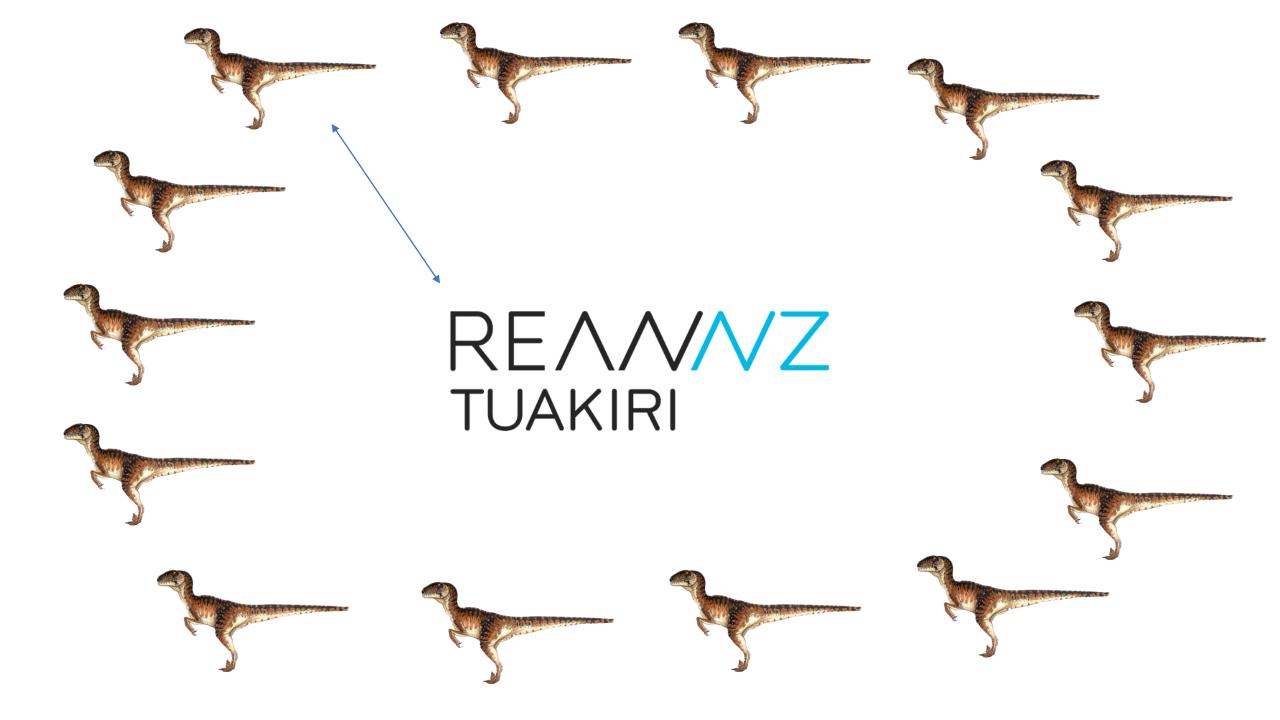


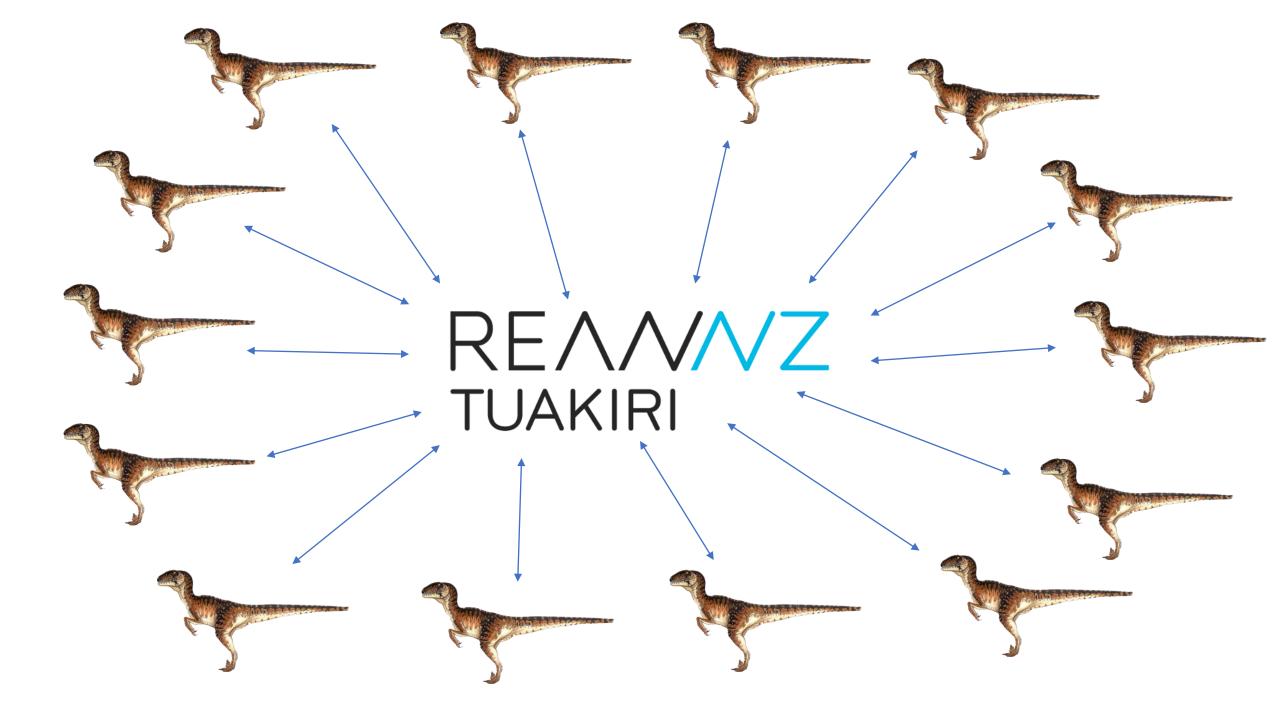


REA/V/Z TUAKIRI

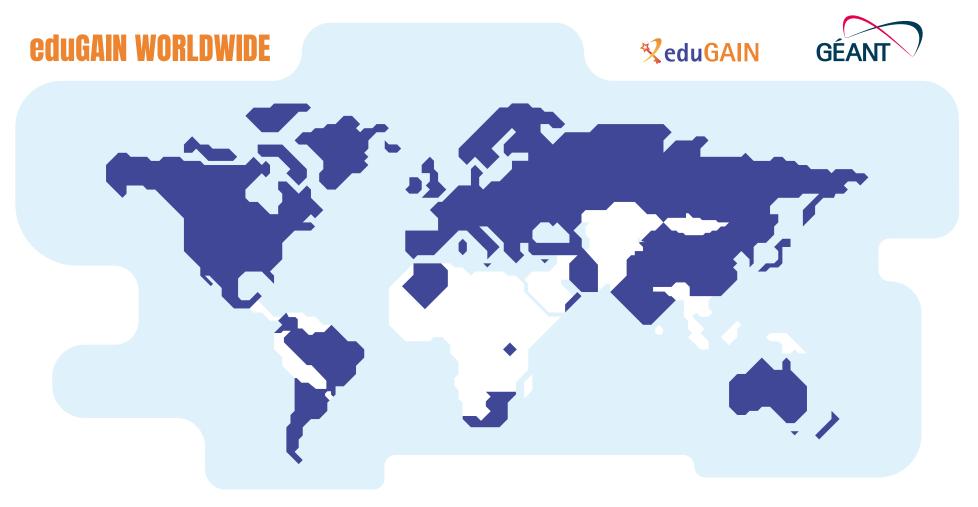
Good thing collaborative IT projects across institutions are so easy, am I right?!









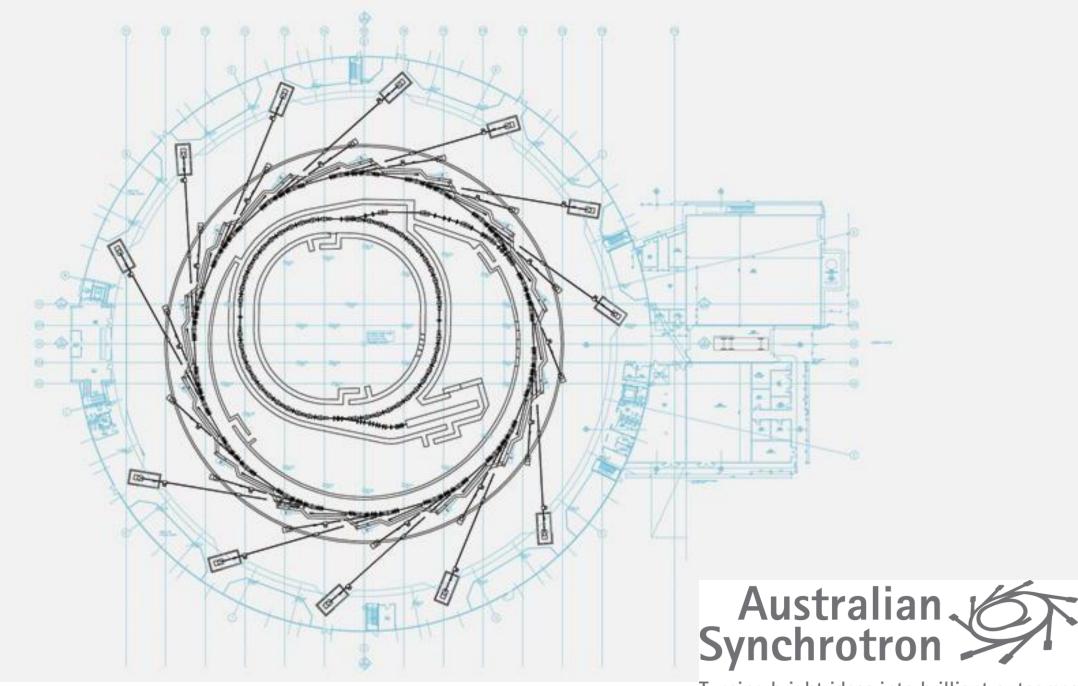


55+ >2.600 >1.900 33N 27N FEDERATIONS IDENTITY PROVIDERS SERVICE PROVIDERS AUTHENTICATIONS DER WEEK (est) USERS (est)



eduGAIN is part of the GÉANT Project (GN4-2), which is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research & innovation programme under grant agreement 731122 as part of the GEANT 2020 Framework Partnership Agreement no. 653998





Turning bright ideas into brilliant outcomes

LIGO Hanford

LIGO Livingston

Operational Under Construction Planned

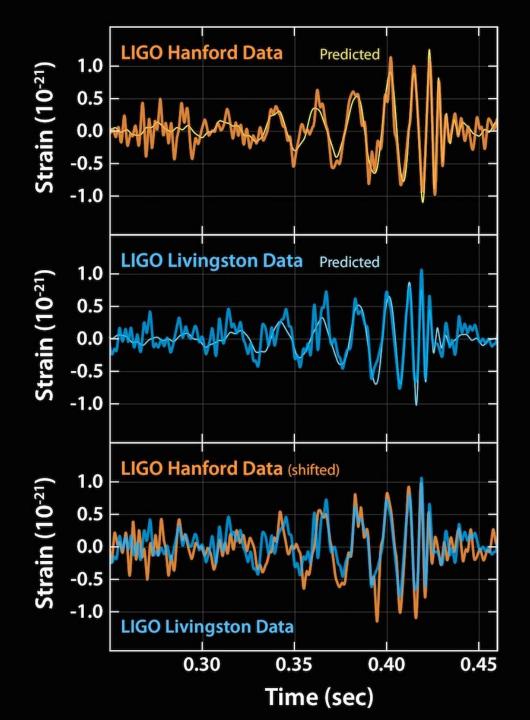
Gravitational Wave Observatories

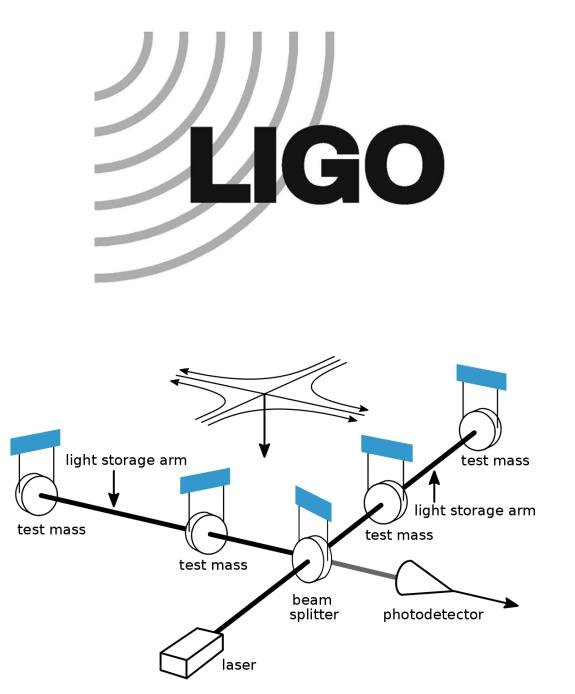
GEO600

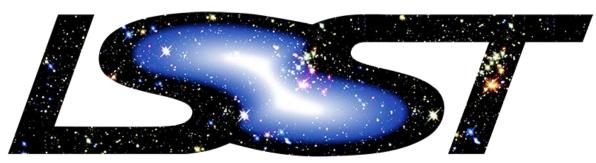
VIRGO

LIGO India

KAGRA

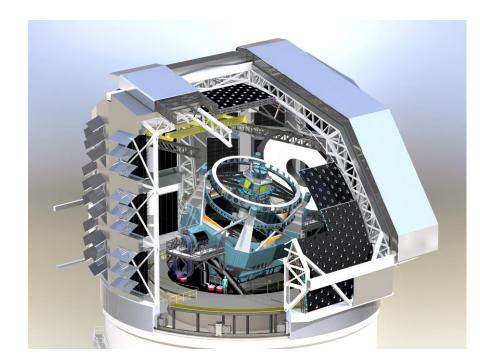






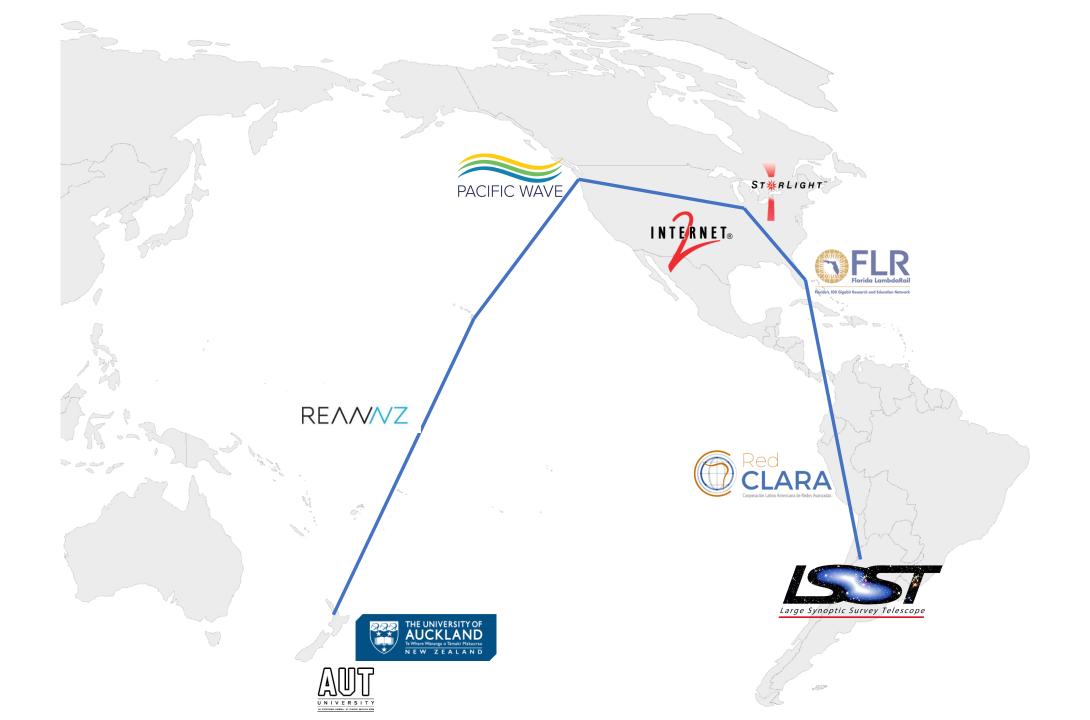
Large Synoptic Survey Telescope

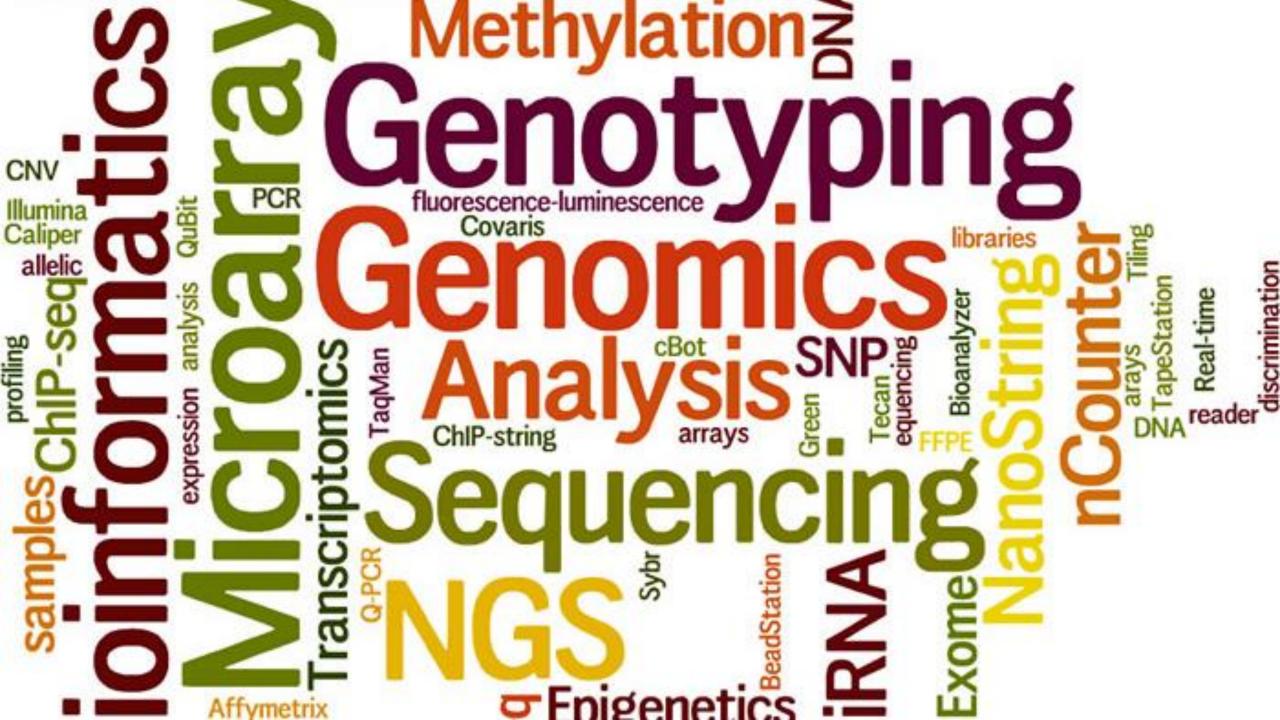




LSST Data Management system must deal with an unprecedented data volume.

- one 6-gigabyte image every 17 seconds
- 15 terabytes of raw scientific image data / night
- 100-petabyte final image data archive
- 20-petabyte final database catalog
- 2 million real time events per night every night for 10 years







THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER BY THE NUMBERS





IN RAW DATA GENERATED BY LHC EXPERIMENTS



OCCUR PER SECOND





1.9 KELVIN (-271.3 DEGREES CELSIUS) INTERNAL OPERATING TEMPERATURE



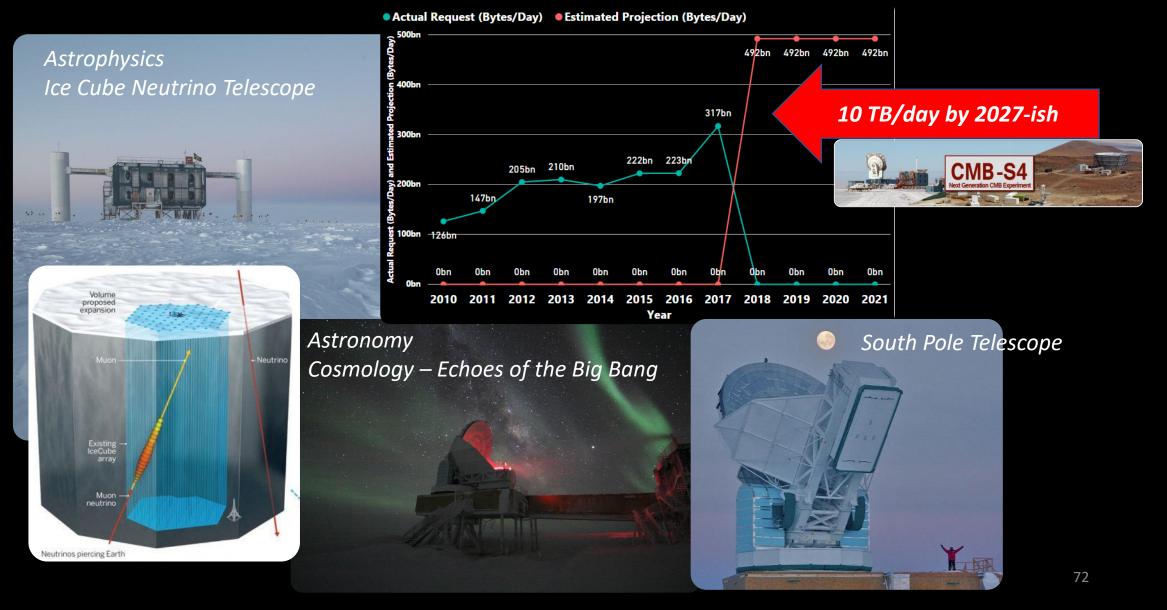
CERN'S OPENSTACK CLOUD ACROSS TWO DATA CENTERS





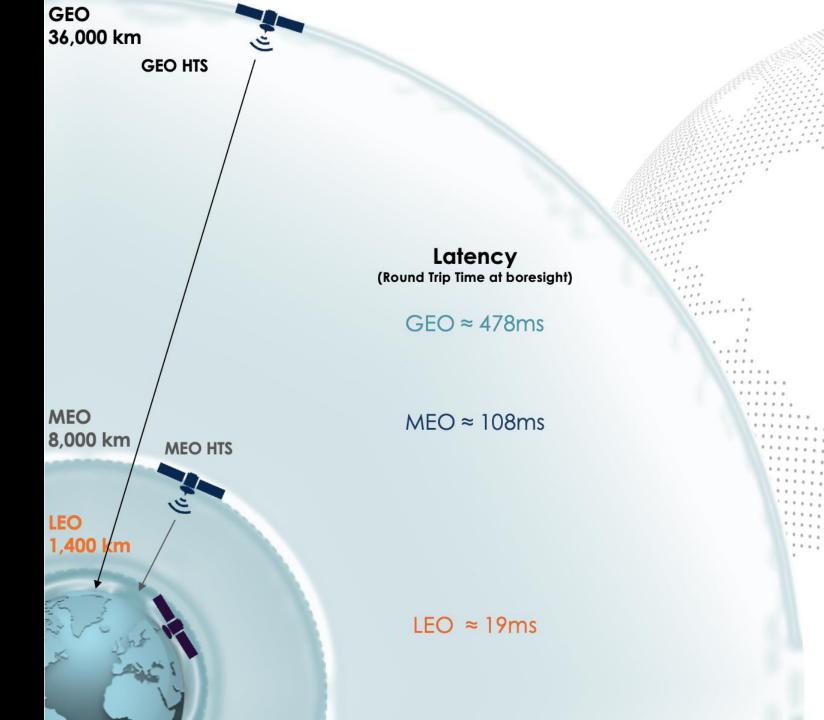
https://fabric-testbed.net/

South Pole Challenge – Big Science – Big Data

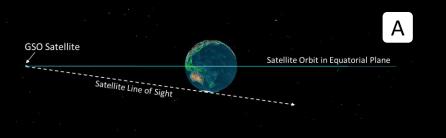


Satellite 101

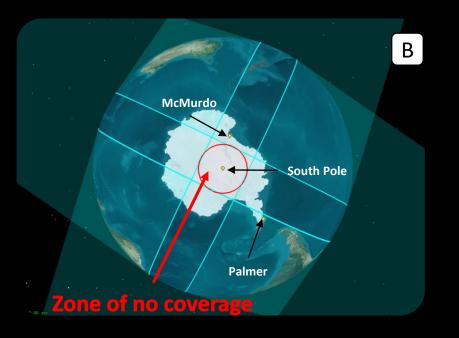
- Geostationary (GEO) satellites:
 - have been around since the 60s of last century
 - mainly for telephony (early days) and TV broadcast
 - not useful (long latencies and slow) for Internet usage
- Medium Earth Orbiting (MEO) tried to be the fix for the Internet, did not happen
- New development: Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellites



Antarctic Geometry Affects Satellite Availability

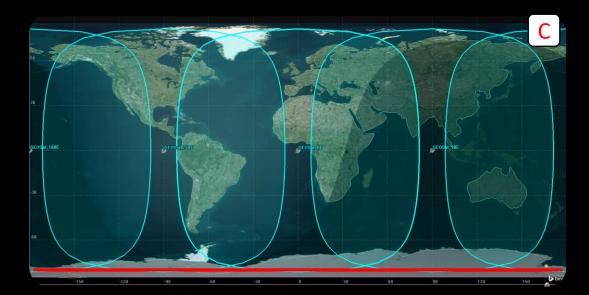


The limit of visibility of the satellite for a ground observer is denoted by the red line. The satellite appears at the horizon. Beyond this line to the right, the satellite is below the horizon and not visible.



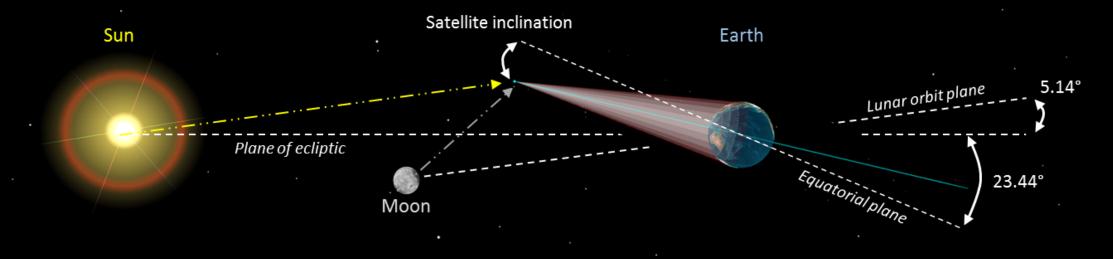
Views of standard GSO satellite visibility footprints

- A From the Equator
- B From the southern pole
- C The red line shows the limit of visibility in the Antarctic, representing 0° local elevation (at the horizon) at longitude 81°S
- Longitudes closer to the South Pole (90°S) cannot see the satellites due to blockage by the Earth
- ✤ At McMurdo the satellites are only 3.5° above the horizon



How Once-GEO Satellites Can Support South Pole

Changing Solar and Lunar gravitational forces, along with the Earth's gravity field, over time cause a GSO satellite inclination to drift from 0° to roughly 14.5° and then returning to 0° with a period of approximately 52 years. Drift rates vary from 0.7°/year to 0.95°/year.



Lunar inclination relative to the equator varies from a minimum of 18.32° to a maximum of 28.58° with a period of 18.6 years. This causes variability in Lunar gravitational forces on the satellite over time.

Sun Inertial Axes 6 Feb 2016 06:07:00.000 Time Step: 10.00 Aagi

Figure 5 Solar-Lunar Gravitational Forces Affecting GSO Orbital Inclination Over Time

South Pole: Dumpster Diving Architecture

Old inclined GEO satellites only current options for South Pole Station



- There are not very many of these and are hard to come by (requires searching a lot of dumpsters for a long time...)
- Limited capacity (these were built when dial-up networking was king - have to live with what one finds...)
- Questionable longevity (these things are old & tired by the time one finds them...)

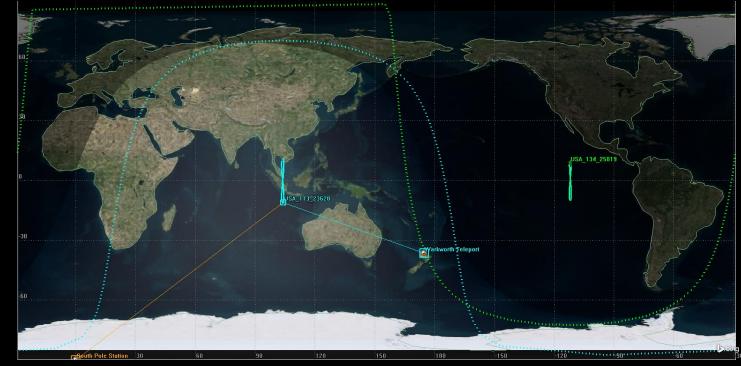
DSCS

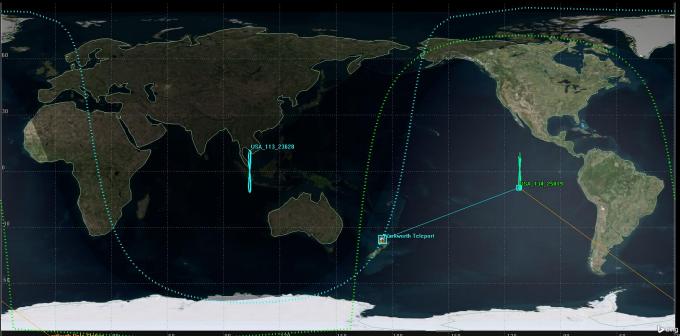
12.4

Spark[™] Wholesale

AR FR

Warkworth Teleport North Island



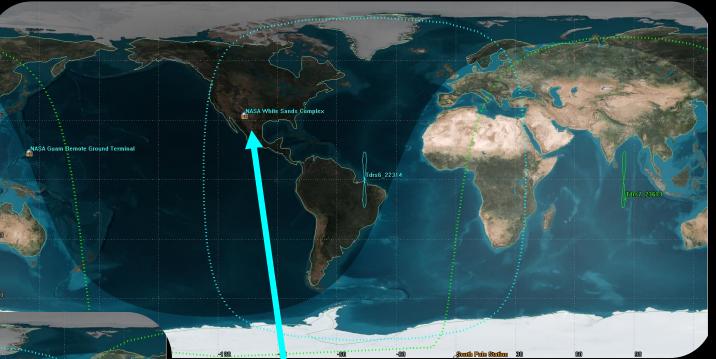


The Spark NZ Warkworth commercial teleport can establish a viable link with two DSCS-3 satellites available to NSF: one at 104°E and one at 112°W

NASA Guam Remote Ground Terminal – Needed for Contact with TDRS F7 Satellite

Nominal TDRS F7 Footprint at Equator Crossing





Nominal TDRS F6 Footprint at Equator Crossing

- White Sands is covered \bullet
- Guam is not covered

11 Arctic Ocean Arctic Ocean Pacific Ocean

> Indian Ocean

NZ to Ross Is Antarctica

Atlantic Ocean

Southern

ANTARCTICA

 McMurdo Station (USA) Scott Base (NZ)

Arctic Ocean

South

Pacific Ocean

Pacific

Ocean

TeleGeography Submarine Cable Map of the World https://www.submarinecablemap.com/

cable?

Southern Ocean

8 000

about a

Southern Ocean

ANTARCTICA

Arctic Ocean

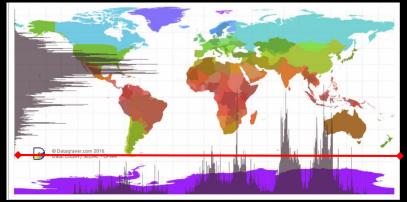
Indian Ocean

Why a Cable?: Conventional satellite operators are not incentivized to target service for Antarctica

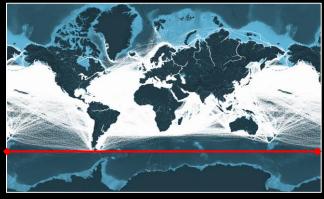
Construction and launch costs for modern geosynchronous communications satellites are between \$200M to \$600M. Service lifetimes are nominally 15 years. Satellite operators place satellites in global regions and target service where revenue will be generated to produce a positive return on investment for shareholders:

- Land masses with high population densities
- Global shipping and airline routes
- FCC only requires operators to provide service between 70°N to 55°S
 - Latitude > 54°S (Tierra del Fuego)
 - \rightarrow Not many people
 - \rightarrow Not many ships
 - \rightarrow Not many aircraft
 - \rightarrow NO SUBSTANTIVE REVENUE

World population distribution by latitude and longitude - 2015



Global shipping route maritime traffic density



Global air route airline traffic density



McMurdo Neighborhood

What other international Antarctic operators have an interest?



Molodezhnaya

Dang_Bogo Mario_Zucchelli

Th

Inexpressible Island Station

`, ',365 km `, ',

340 km', ',

Jnexpressible Island Station

Jang_Bogo

km

Scott_Base

30.00 sec

We are here to help you.

 $RE \Lambda M Z$

