



μ



μ

SPE

SONET



μ

μ

SONET

❑ Virtual Tributaries (VTs): channelized 64 Kb/s DS-0s

❑ DS-3: μ DS-3

❑ ATM cells: SONET μ μ B-ISDN

❑ Packet over SONET (POS):
μ 3 ()



Virtual Tributaries (VTs)

- SONET, VT μ « » μ (T-carrier) μ
PDH
- SONET/SDH μ channelized DS-0s
(). « » μ
- DS-0 μ μ μ



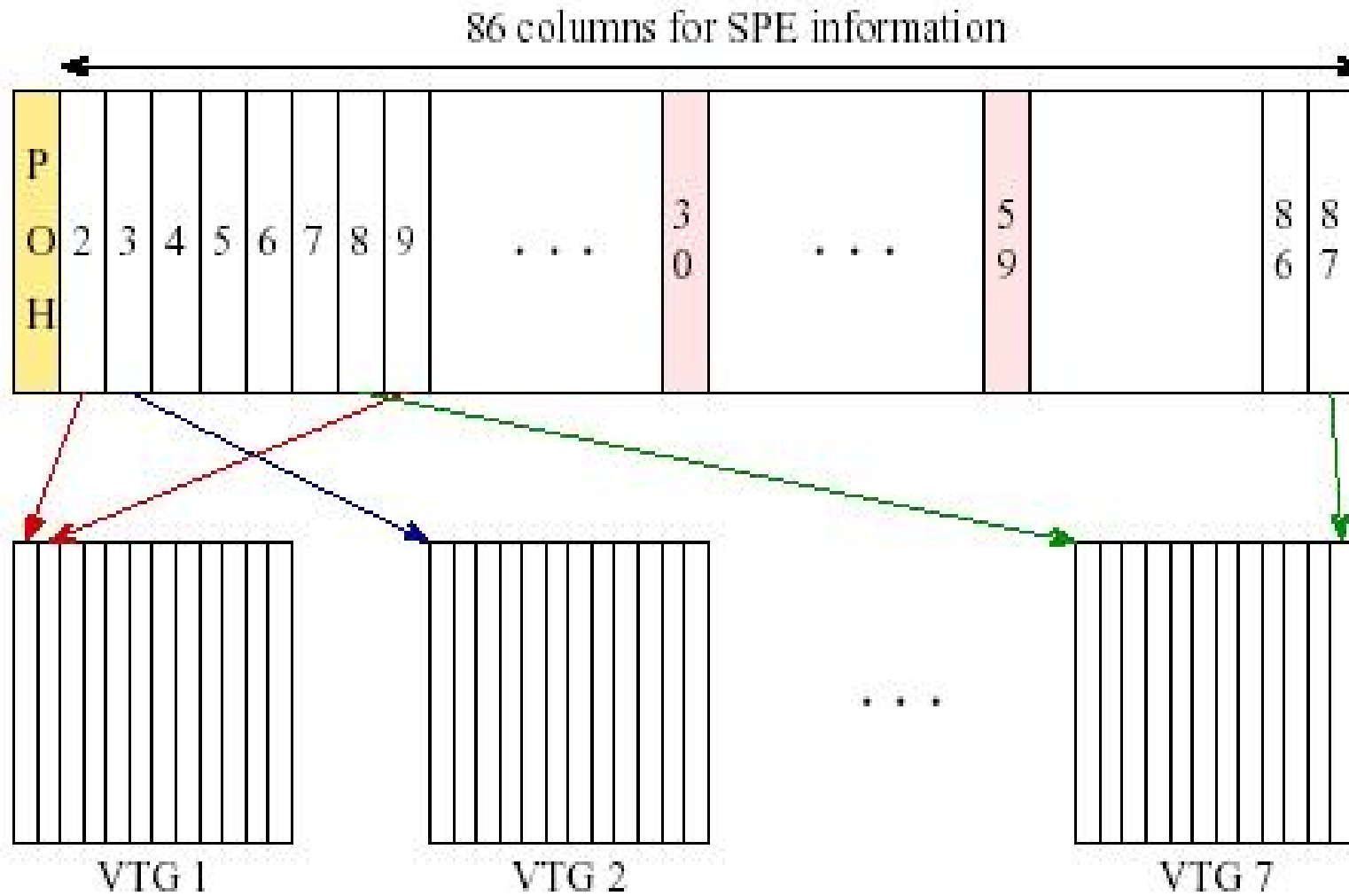
Virtual Tributary Groups (VTG)

- **SPE** **7 VTGs**
- **VTG** μ **12** , **108 bytes**
- **2** **(30, 59)** (μ)
- **byte-interleaved VTGs** μ **SPE**



VTGs μ

SPE





μ VTG

VTG

μ 4

VTs:

- o 1. VT1.5 -> DS-1 transport (1.544 Mb/s)
- o 2. VT2 -> E-1 transport (2.048 Mb/s)
- o 3. VT3 -> DS-1C transport (3.152 Mb/s)
- o 4. VT6 -> DS-2 transport (6.312 Mb/s)

VTG μ

μ

VT

7 VTGs

SPE μ

VT (

μ

)



Virtual Tributaries (VTs)

- μ 02H C2 byte POH SPE
VT.
- VT

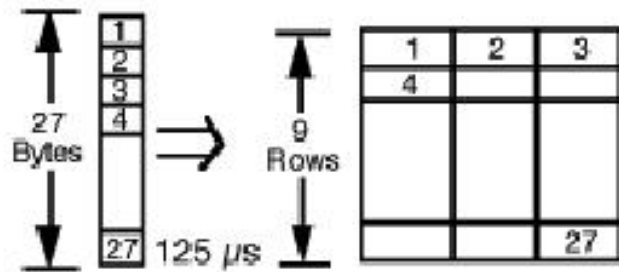
VT Type	Bitrate	Size of VT
VT 1.5	1.728	9 Rows, 3 Columns
VT 2	2.304	9 Rows, 4 Columns
VT 3	3.456	9 Rows, 6 Columns
VT 6	6.912	9 Rows, 12 Columns



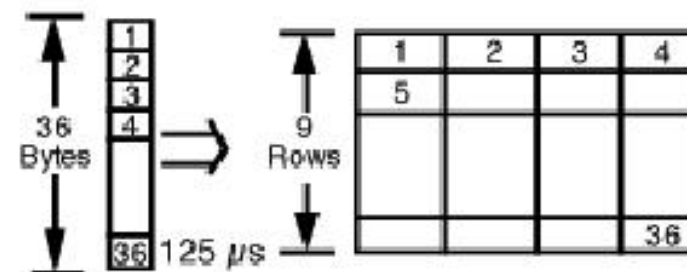
μ

VT

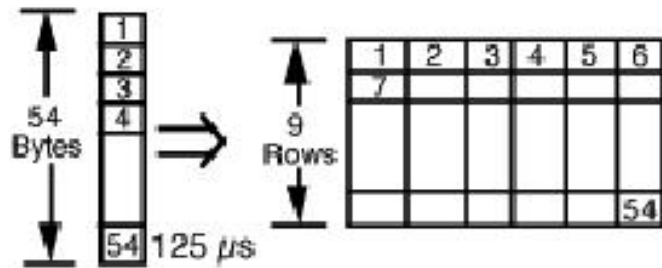
VT1.5



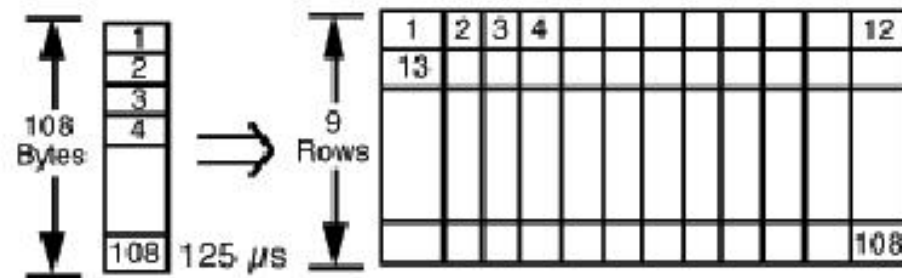
VT2

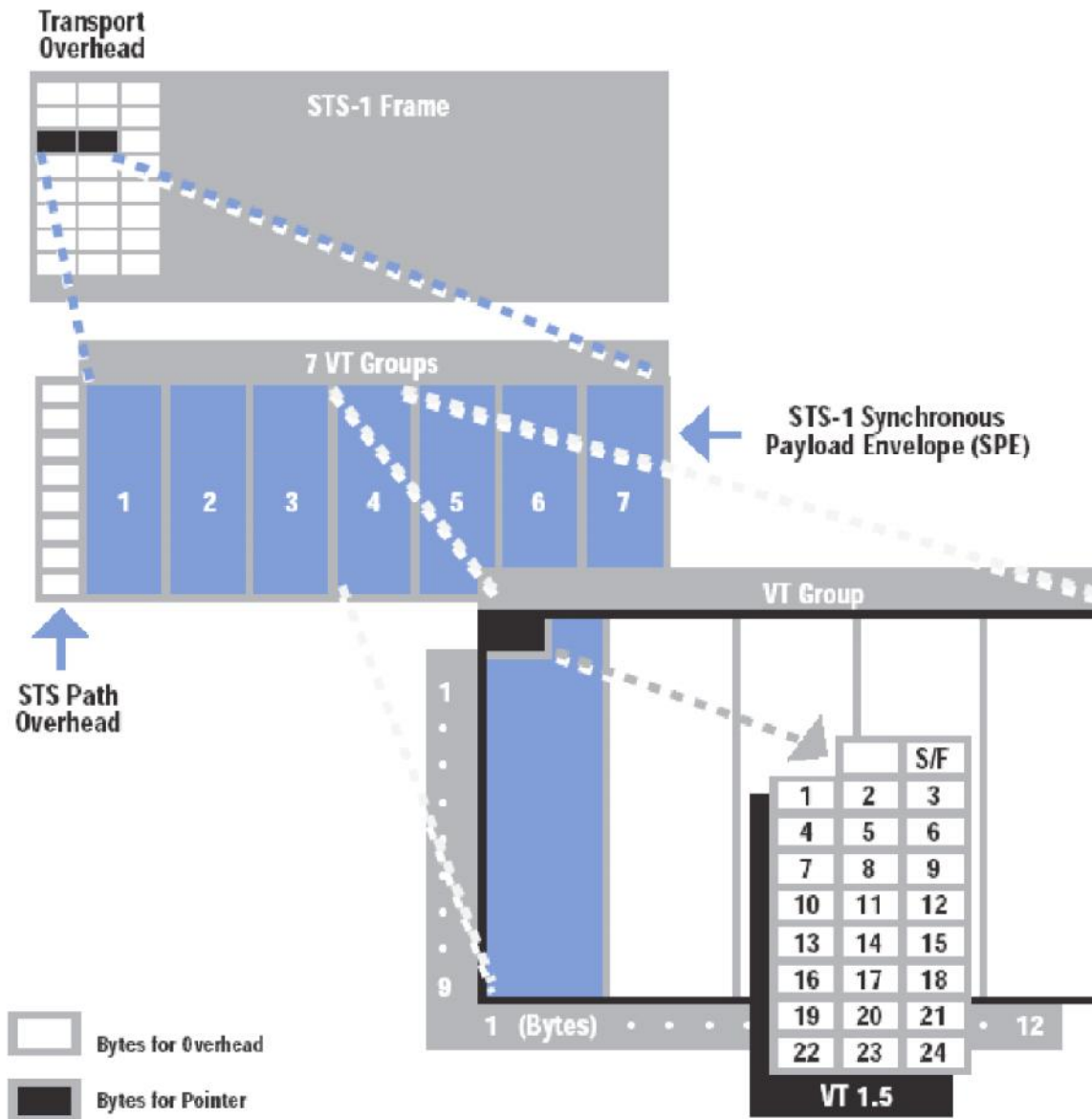


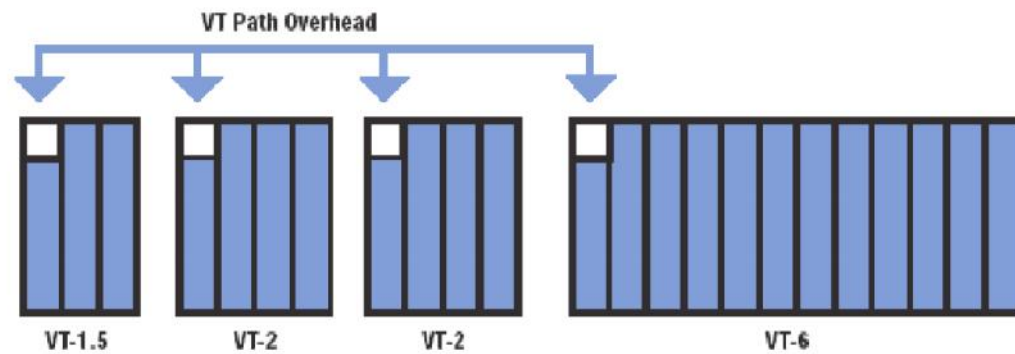
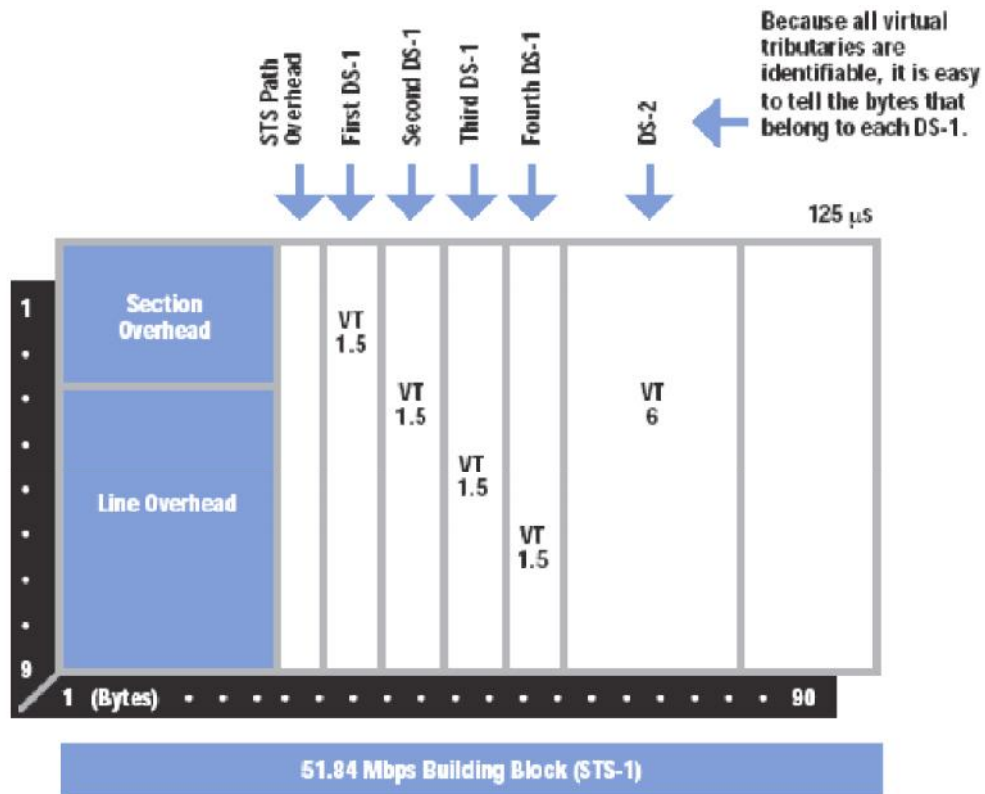
VT3



VT6









VT Mapping

CASE1: All VTGs are VT1.5 Types



CASE2: 2 VT1.5, 1 VT2, 2VT3, 2 VT6

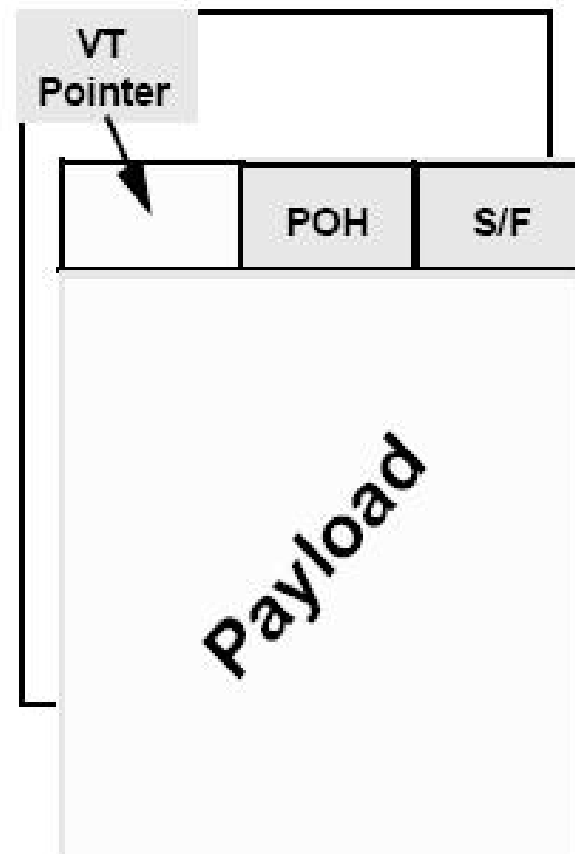


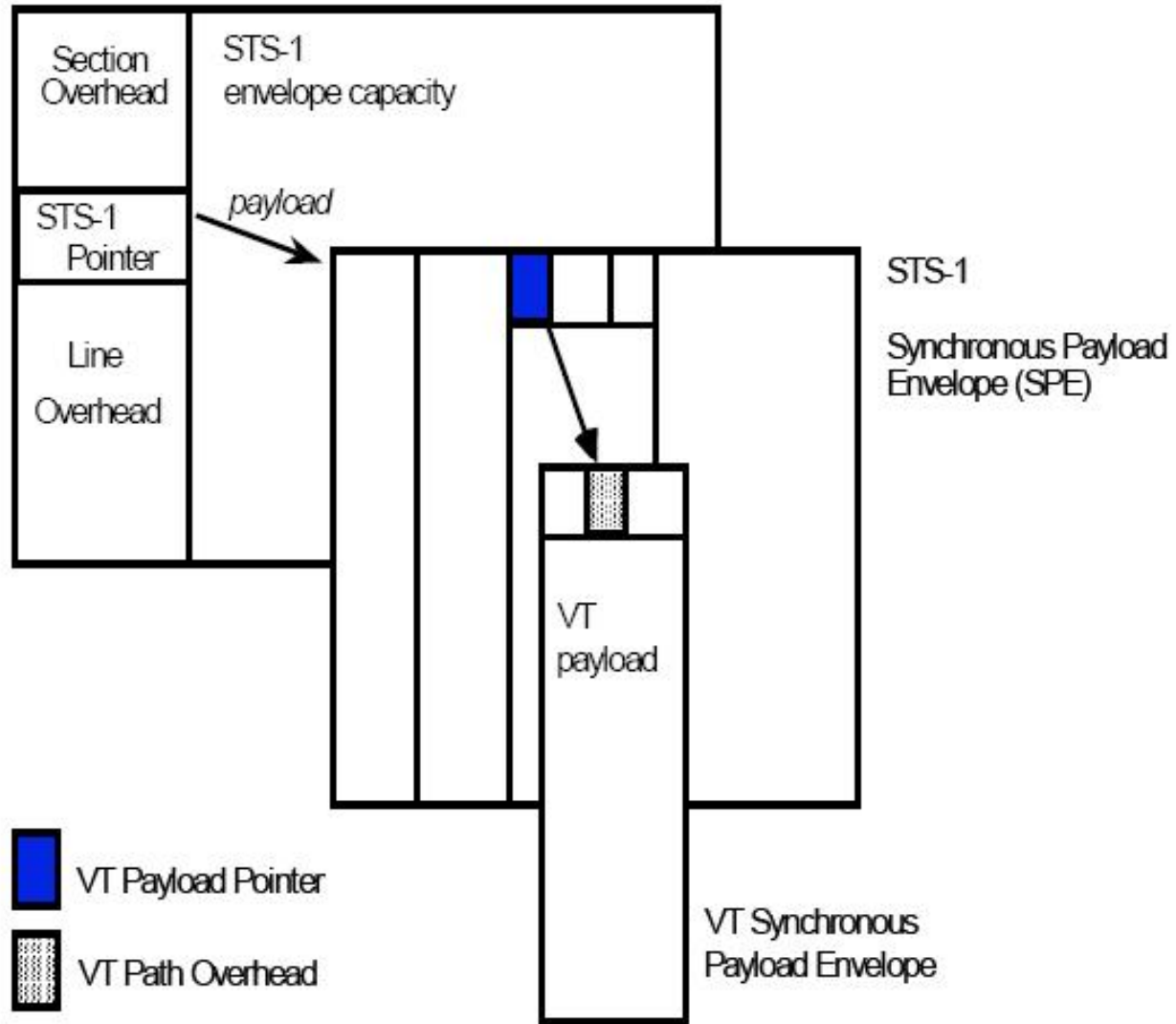
- ❑ Flexible VTG mapping within the STS-1 SPE
- ❑ Note that VTGs are represented above as being in block sequence for ease of conceptualization
- ❑ Actual physical configuration in the SPE is that of interleaved columns from each VTG group



Virtual Tributary

- ❑ Used for DS-1s
- ❑ VT Payload “floats”
- ❑ 3 bytes of VT Overhead
 - VT Pointer
 - VT Path Overhead (POH)
 - Signaling byte (S/F)







Other VT Features

□ VT Overhead

- VT
 μ μ POH

□ VT Mapping Modes

– Locked mode

- μ byte
-

– Floating Mode

- μ μ VT
- μ μ μ



DS-3 Traffic

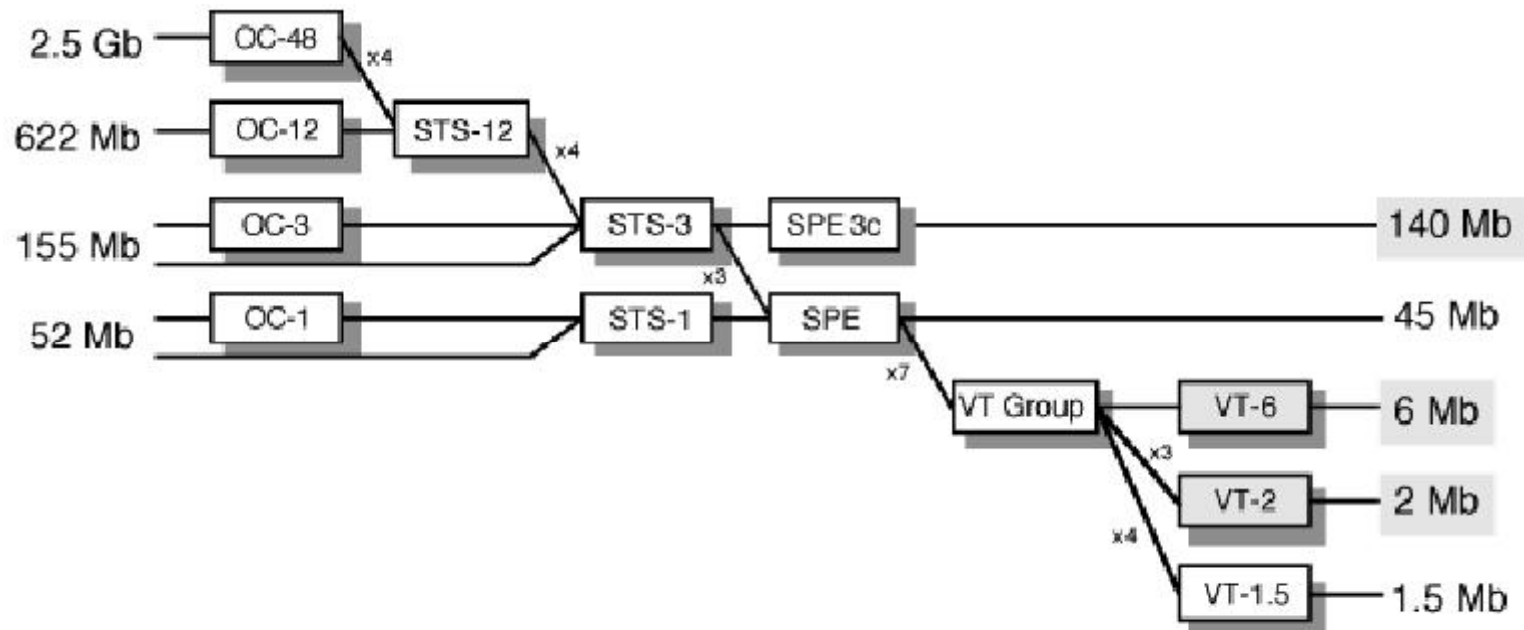
- DS-3 (45 Mb/s) μ μ
STS-1 SPE
- μ 04H C2 byte POH SPE
DS-3
- DS-1 or DS-0
- μ μ DS-3
 μ



SONET/SDH

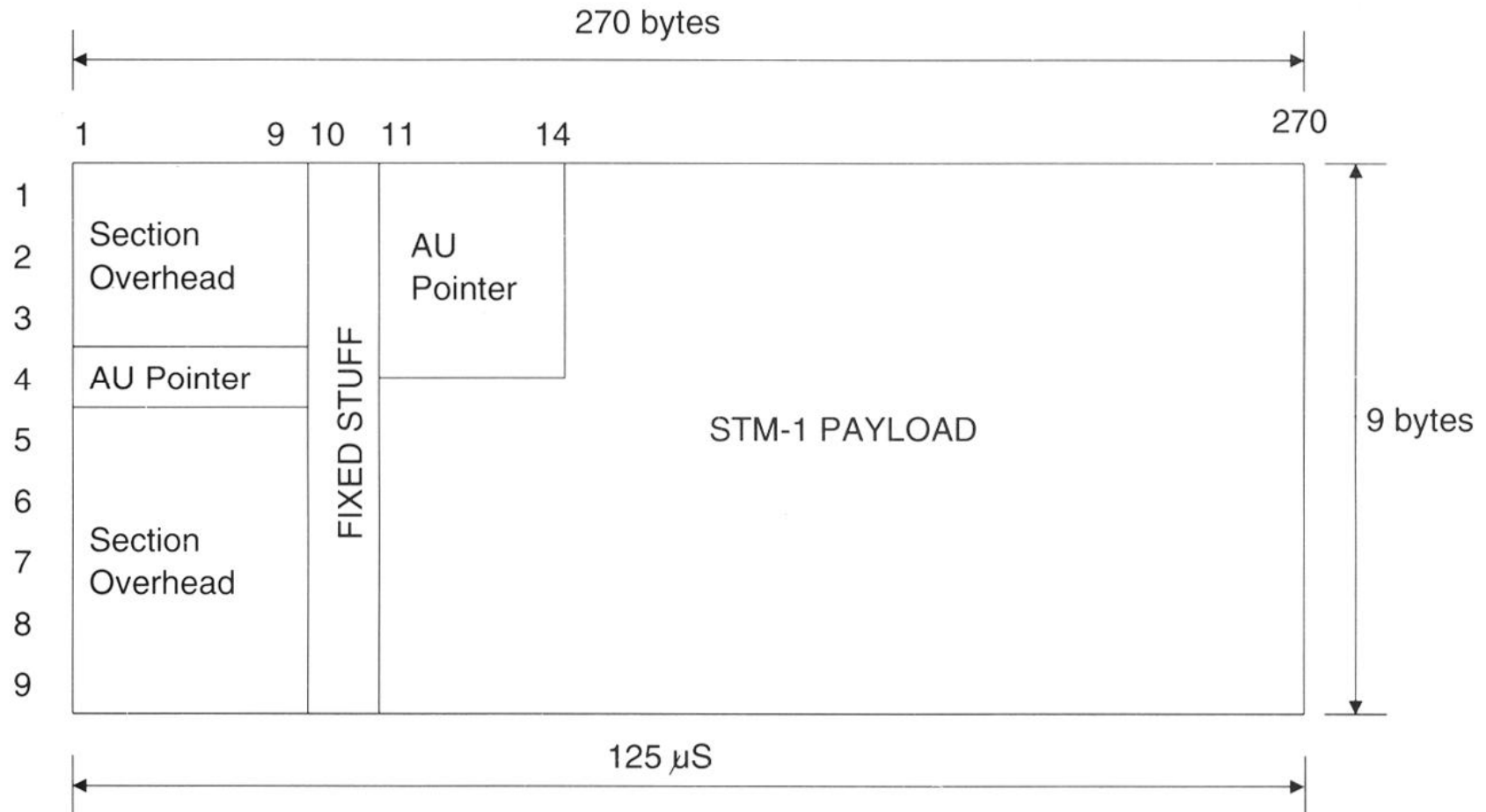


SONET



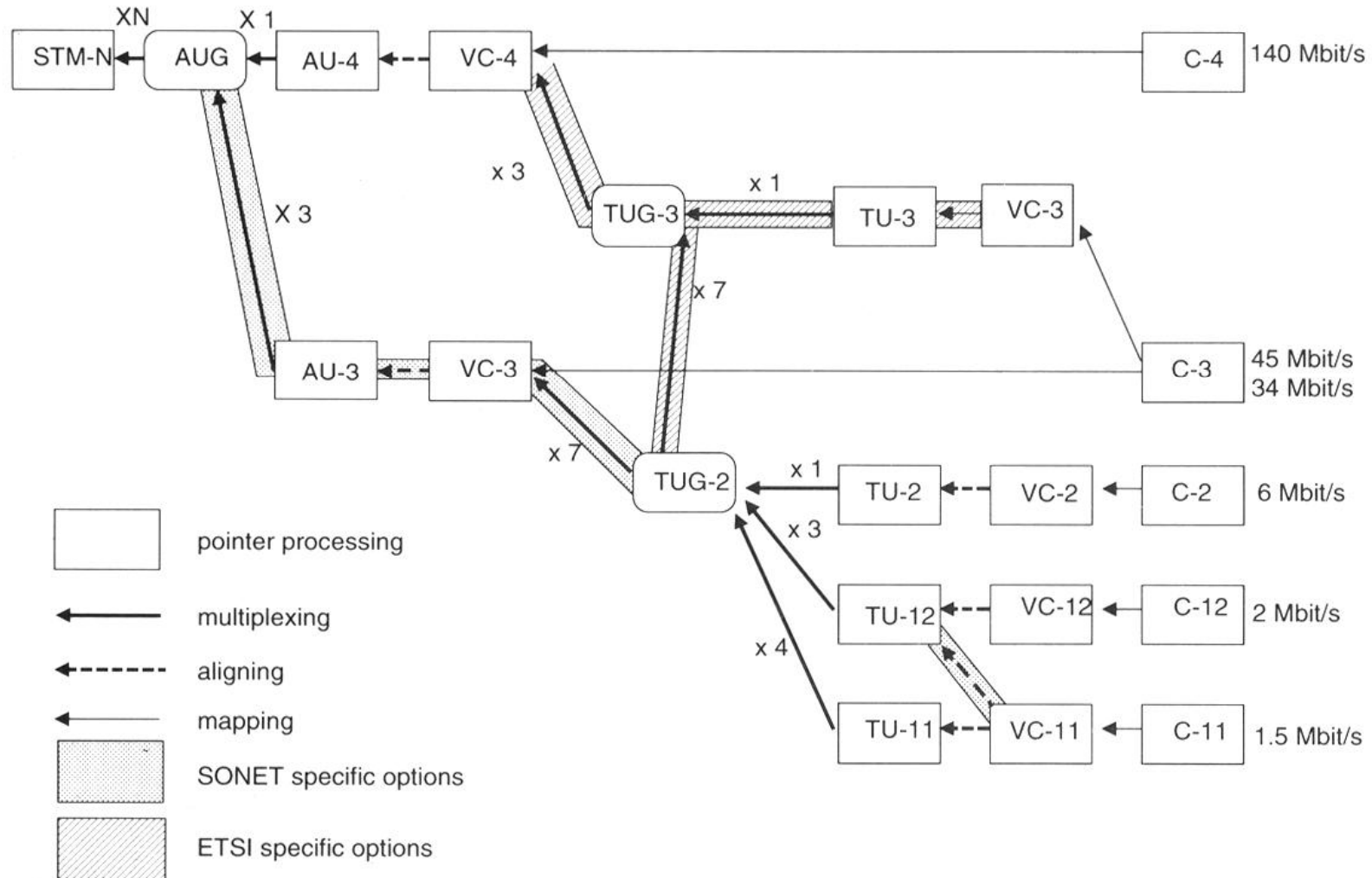


μ SDH Frame





SDH





□ 140 Mb/s (E4) C-4 (Container 4)

□ C-4 9 $\mu\mu$ 260 = 2340 bytes

□ 8000 frame/sec x 9 $\mu\mu$ x 260 x 8 bits =
149.76 Mb/s

□ μ POH (9 bytes frame) μ
VC-4 (Virtual Container 4)

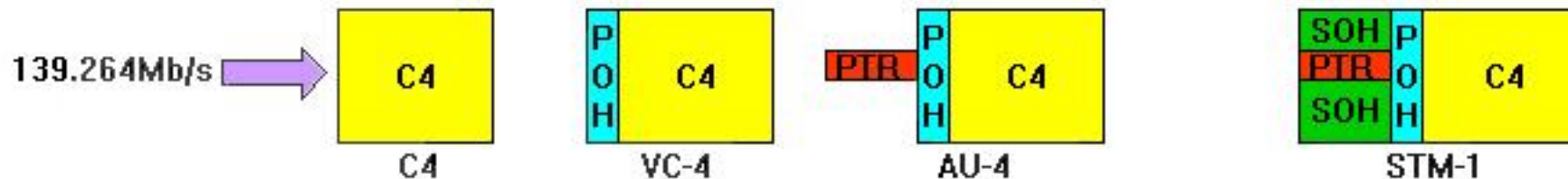
□ 8000 frame/sec x 9 $\mu\mu$ x 261 x 8 bits =
150.336 Mb/s

□ VC-4 + AU-PTR = AU-4 (Administrative unit 4)



140 Mb/s (E4)

- 140 Mb/s (E4) C-4 (Container 4)
- 8000 frame/sec x 9 μ x 260 x 8 bits = 149.76 Mb/s
- μ POH (9 bytes frame) μ VC-4 (Virtual Container 4)
- 8000 frame/sec x 9 μ x 261 x 8 bits = 150.336 Mb/s
- VC-4 + AU-PTR = AU-4 (Administrative unit 4)



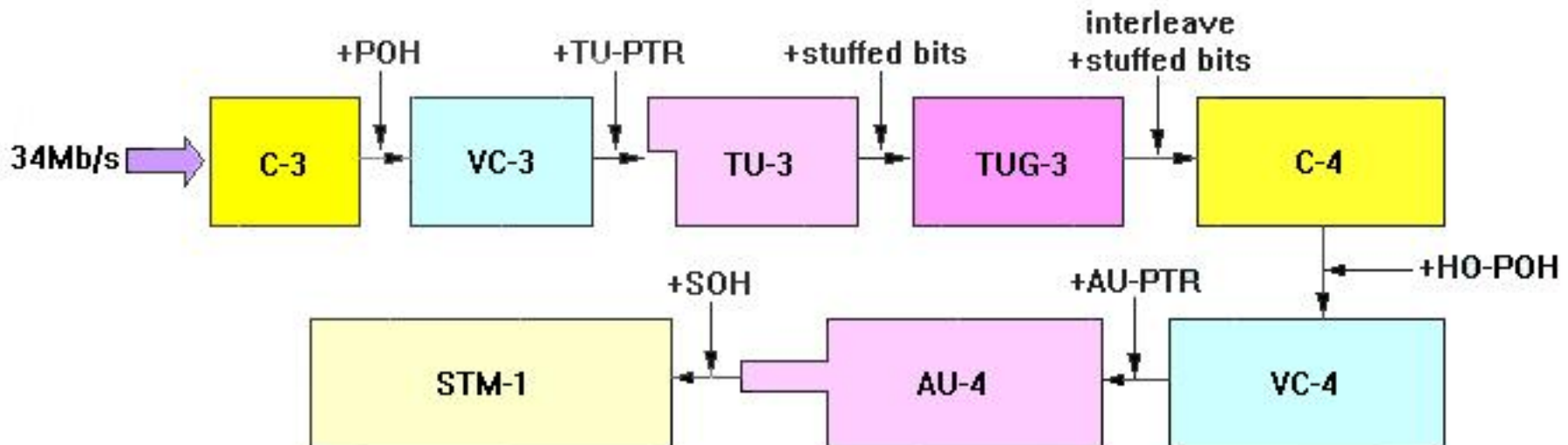


34 Mb/s

- ❑ C3 9 μμ 84 = 756 bytes
- ❑ μ 9 byte POH μ VC3
- ❑ μ 3 byte Tributary Unit Pointer (TU-PTR) VC3 μ TU-3

(Tributary Unit 3)

- ❑ 6 bytes μ TU-PTR
- ❑ μ Tributary Unit Group 3 (TUG-3)
- ❑ TUG-3 μ byte interleaving μ μ
- ❑ μ C-4





□ 34 Mb/s C-3 (Container 3)

□ C3 9 μμ 84 = 756 bytes

□ μ 9 byte POH μ VC3

□ μ 3 byte Tributary Unit Pointer (TU-PTR)

VC3 μ μ
TU-3 (Tributary Unit 3)

□ TU-PTR VC-3

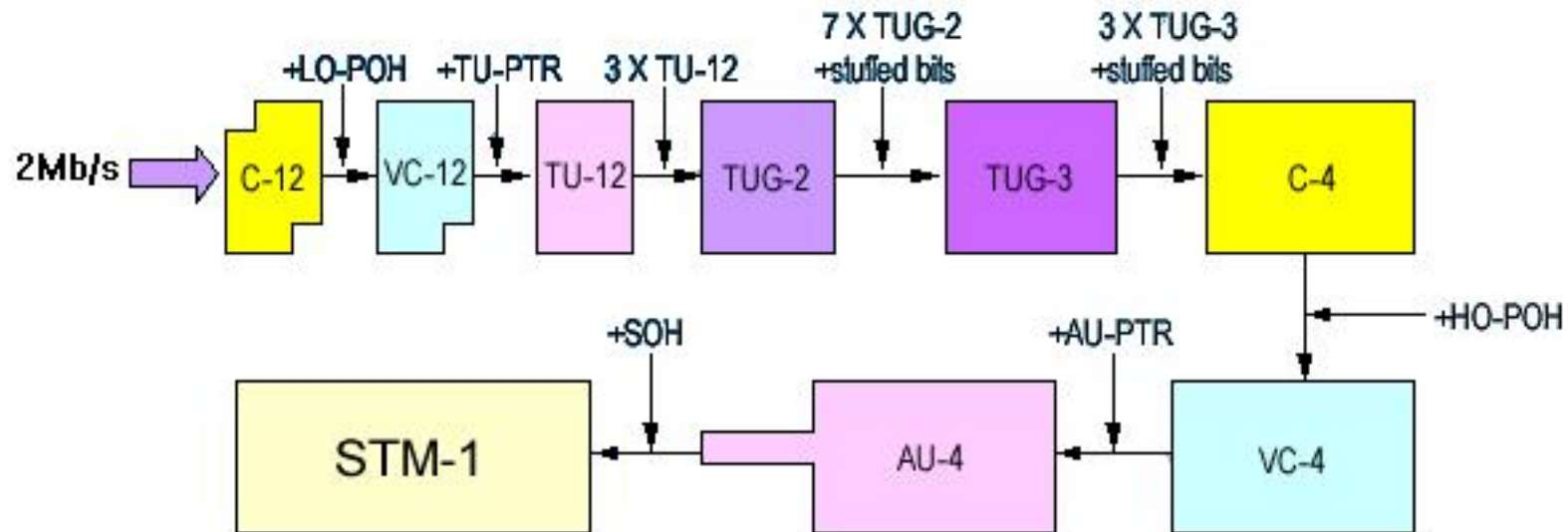
□ 6 bytes μ
TU-PTR

□ μ Tributary Unit Group 3
(TUG-3)



2 Mb/s

- ❑ 2Mb/s μ C-12
- ❑ VC-12 1 byte (LO-POH) C-12
- ❑ LO-POH: lower order path overhead
- ❑ TU-12 1 byte (LO-POH) VC-12
- ❑ 3 TU-12 TUG-2 (Tributary Unit Group 2)
- ❑ TUG-2 byte interleave TUG-3 μ μ





- TUG-3 μ byte interleaving μ C-4
- TUG-3 258
- μ μ C-4 μ
- C-4 μ VC-4



- 63 STM-1 2 Mb/s μ
- 2 Mb/s μ C-12
- C-12 34 bytes
- 4 x 9 $\mu\mu$ = 36 bytes
- 2 byte ,
- μ 34 bytes
- 4 c-12 μ multiframe
- 4 μ STM-1 frame
- 2000 multiframe



3 TU-12

TUG-2

multiframe

TUG-2: Tributary Unit Group 2

9 $\mu\mu$ 12

TUG-2

byte interleave

TUG-3

μ μ

μ

μ μ 86

9 $\mu\mu$



PDH

μ

STM-1

1 x 140Mb/s

3 x 34 Mb/s

2 x 34 Mb/s + 21 x 2 Mb/s

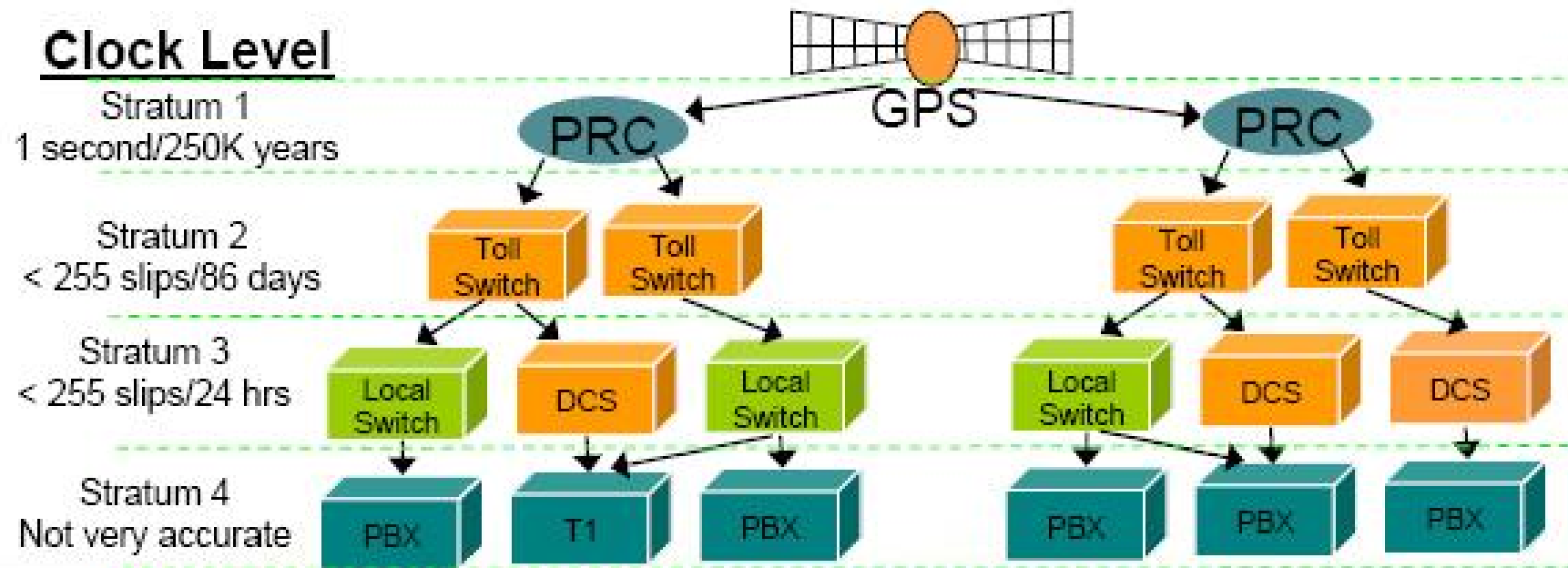
1 x 34 Mb/s + 42 x 2 Mb/s

63 x 2 Mb/s



SONET Synchronization

- (“stratum”) μ
- Tiered timing model defines “stratum” levels
 - GPS timing propagates from stratum 1 Primary Reference Clocks (PRC) all the way down to stratum 4 Toll Switches
- Less accurate timing for lower Stratum values Toll





SONET



SONET:

-

SONET
Stratum 3

-

byte

SPE

μ

+/-1



SONET

bit-stuffing

μ

-

bandwidth
DS-3

bit-stuffing

DS-4

μ

5 Mb/s

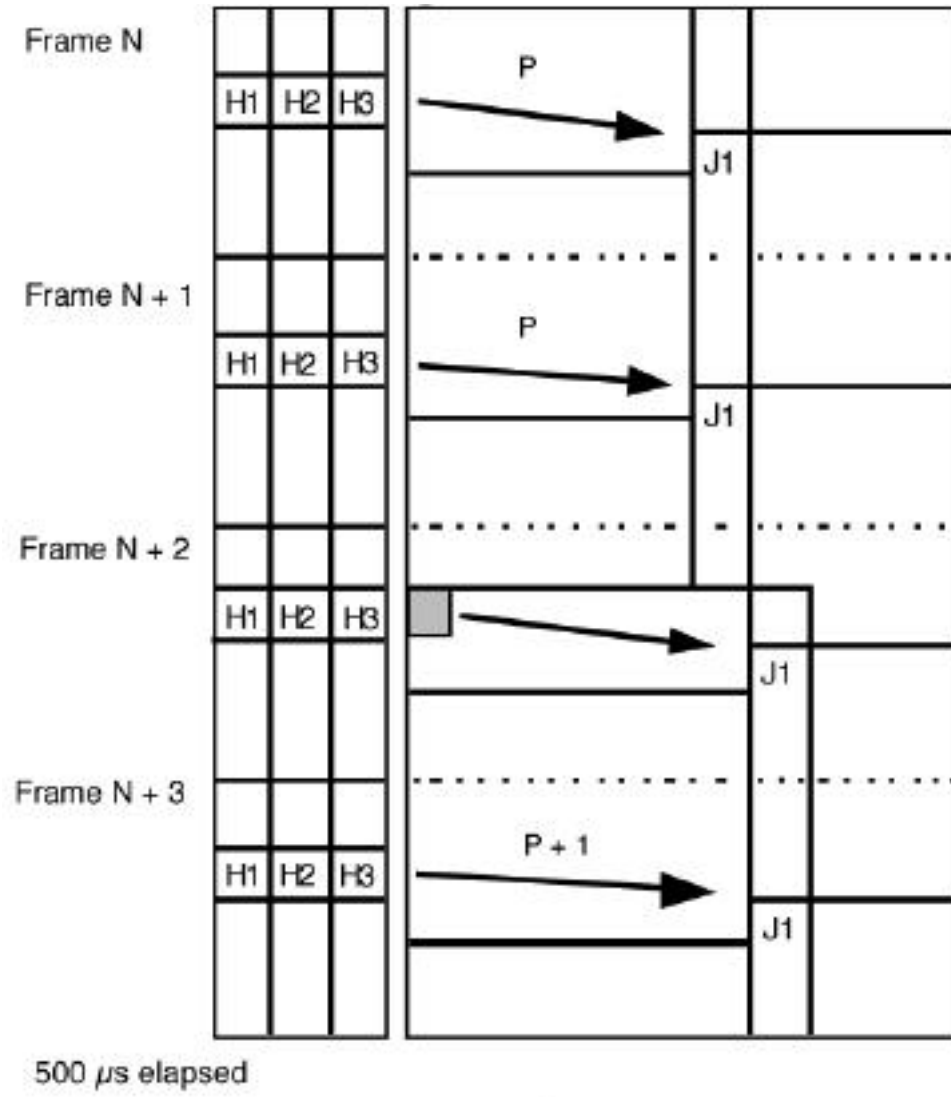


μ

- SPE**
- 5 bit** **H1** **H2.**
- bit 7, 9, 11, 13** **15,**
- i-bits / increment bits**
- :**
- byte μ** **3 (SPE).**
- 1**
- SPE** **STS frame.**



μ





μ

- SPE μ bit , H1
5

H2.

- bit 8, 10, 12, 14 16 .

- μ d-bits / decrement bits

- :

- byte μ 3.

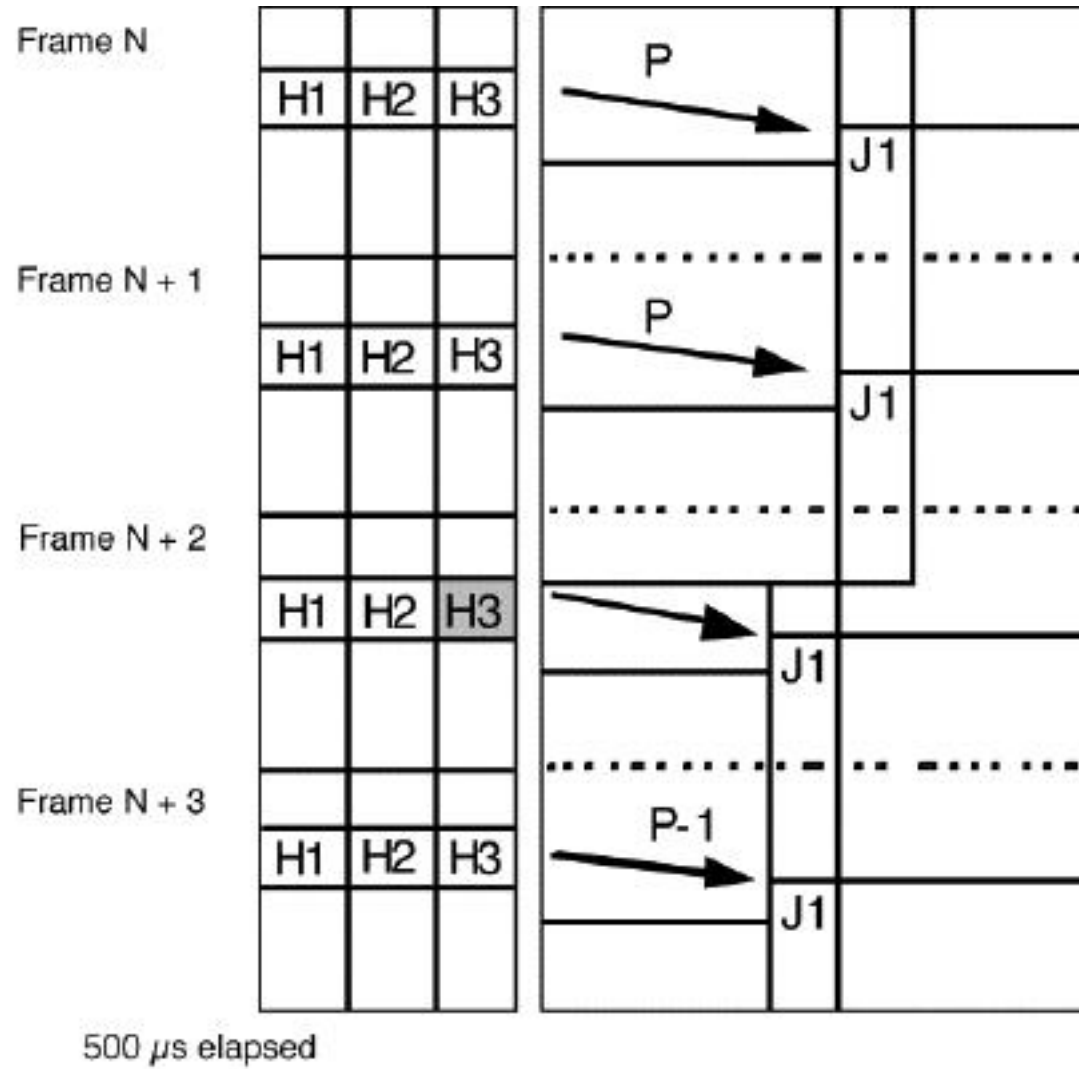
- μ 1

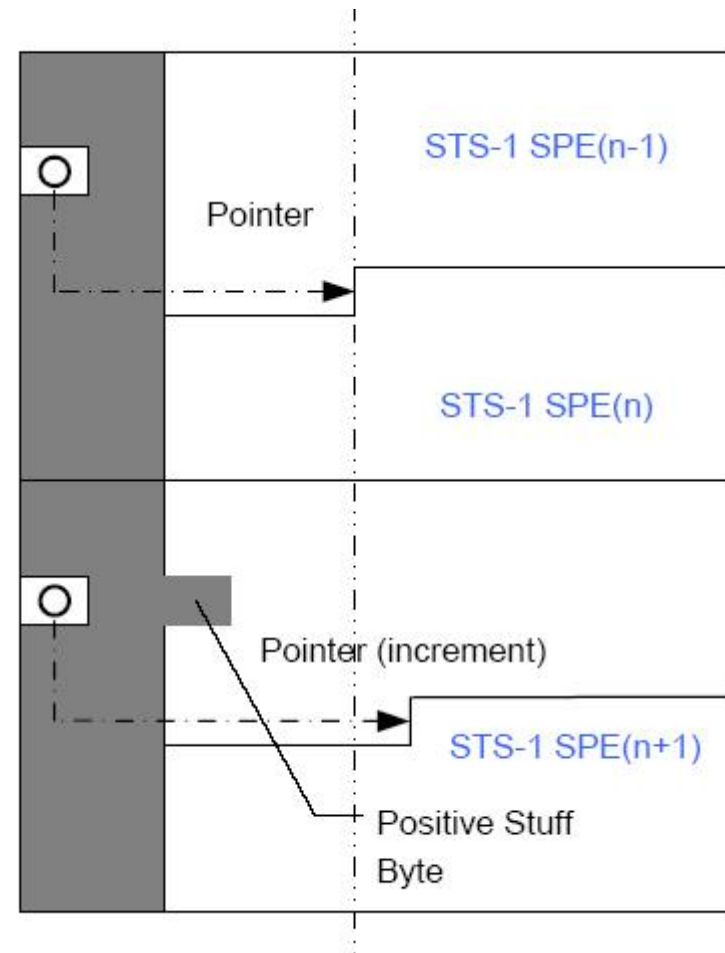
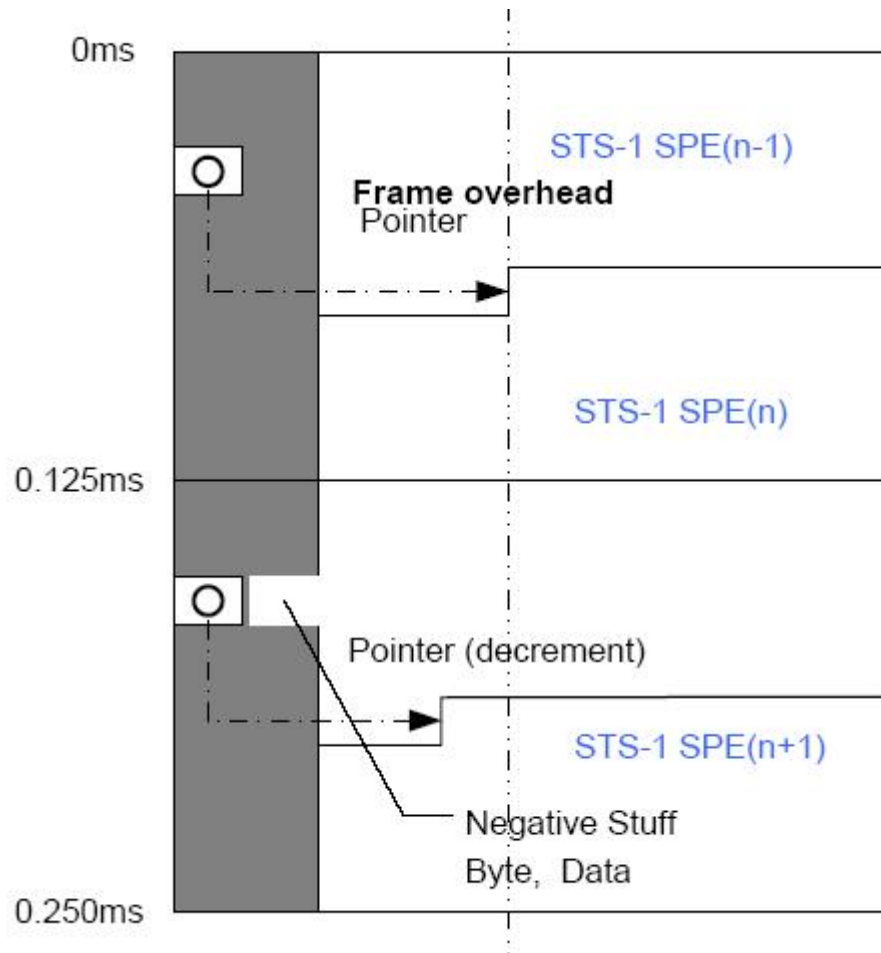
- SPE STS frame.

- frame μ μ 3



μ







Alarms



SONET overhead.

Alarms



Anomaly:

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

Defect:

μ

μ

.

Failure:

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

.



Loss of signal (LOS)

□

μ

□

μ
μ

«μ

»

μ

□

□

μμ

□

μ

□

□

μ

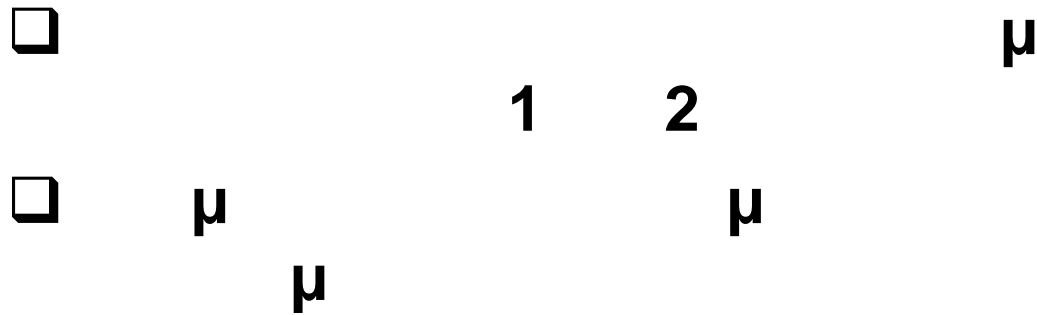
μ

μ

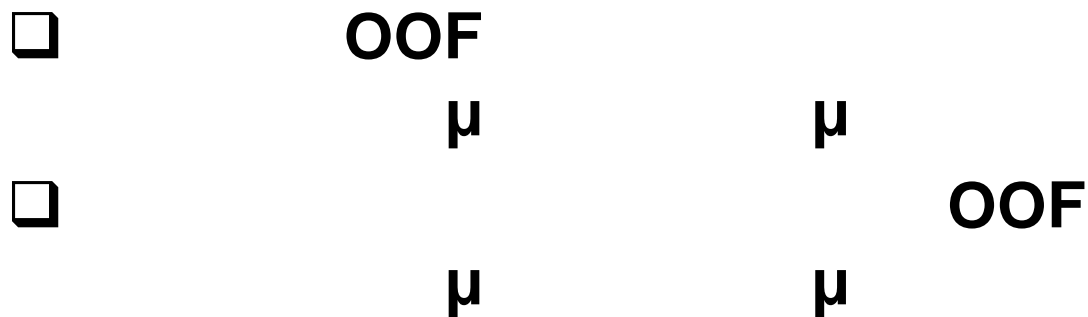


Frame alignment

❑ Out of frame alignment (OOF)



❑ Loss of frame alignment (LOF)





Loss of pointer (LOP)

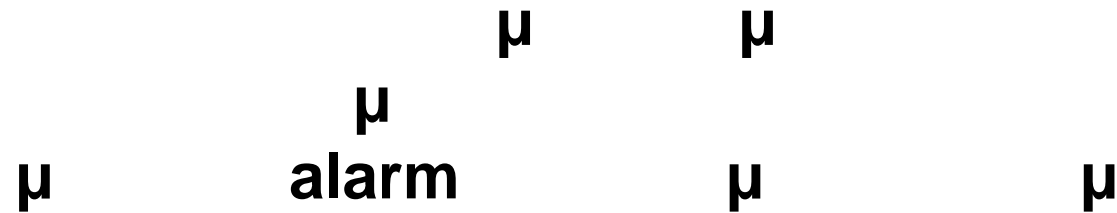
8-10 μ μ

3 3
 μ AIS (Alarm indication signal).

- :
- STS path loss of pointer (SP-LOP)
 - VT path loss of pointer (VP-LOP)



Alarm indication signal (AIS)



:

- line alarm indication signal (AIS-L)
- STS path alarm indication signal (SP-AIS)
- VT path alarm indication signal (VP-AIS)



Remote indications



μ

Remote error indication (REI)

Remote defect indication (RDI)



LOS, LOF, AIS

Remote failure indication (RFI)



protection



:

line remote ___ indication (Rxl-L)

STS path remote ___ indication (Rxl-P)

VT path remote ___ indication (Rxl-V)



To SONET

μ

(Raw cell transport)

(idle cell insertion)

μ
(cell rate decoupling)

μ μ

μ μ
(cell delineation)

μ μ

μ

-

ATM

μ μ μ
(OAM)

/

SONET Direct cell mapping: ATM cells μ

SPE

μ

μ

SPE

POH

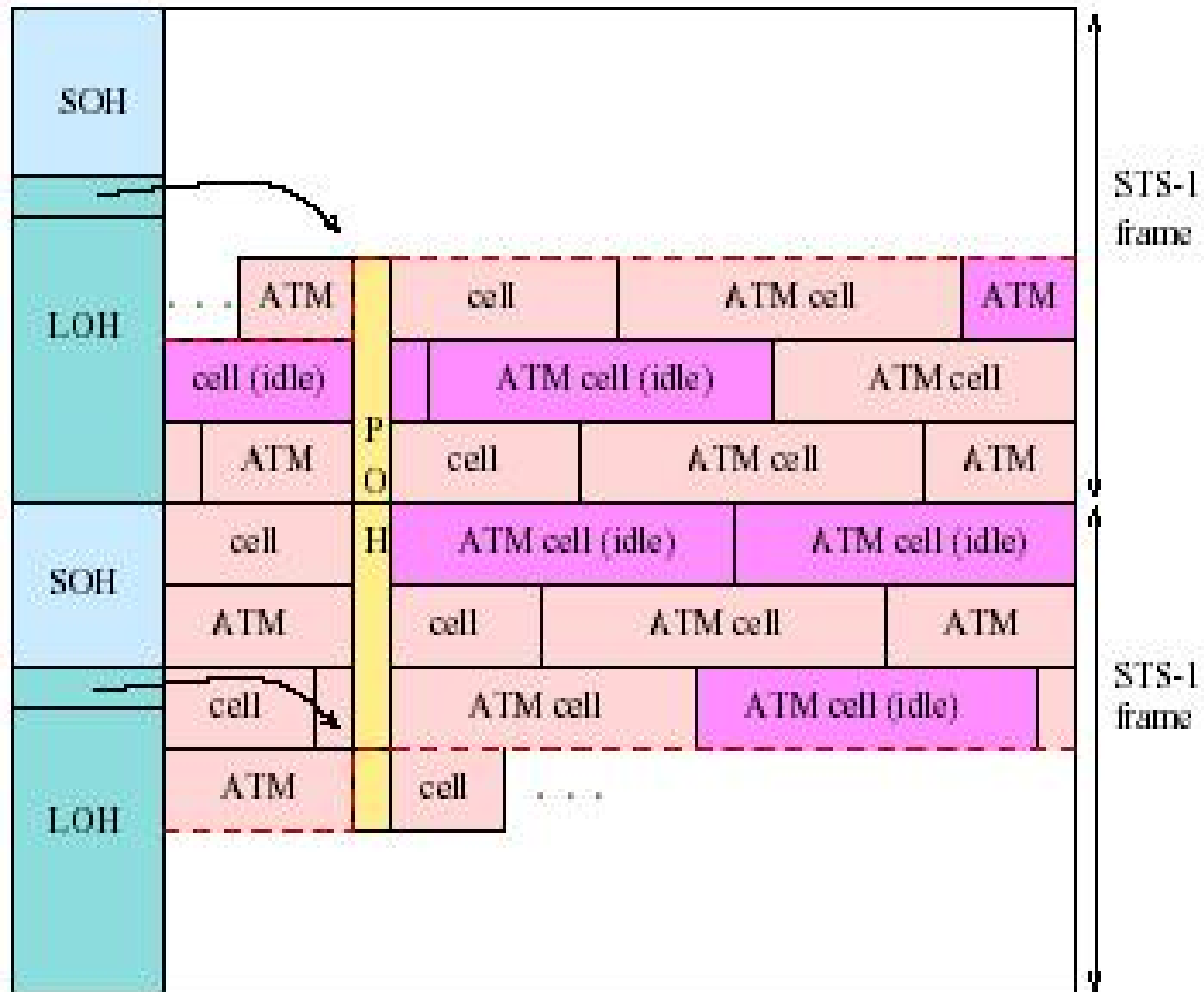
SONET

μ

OAM



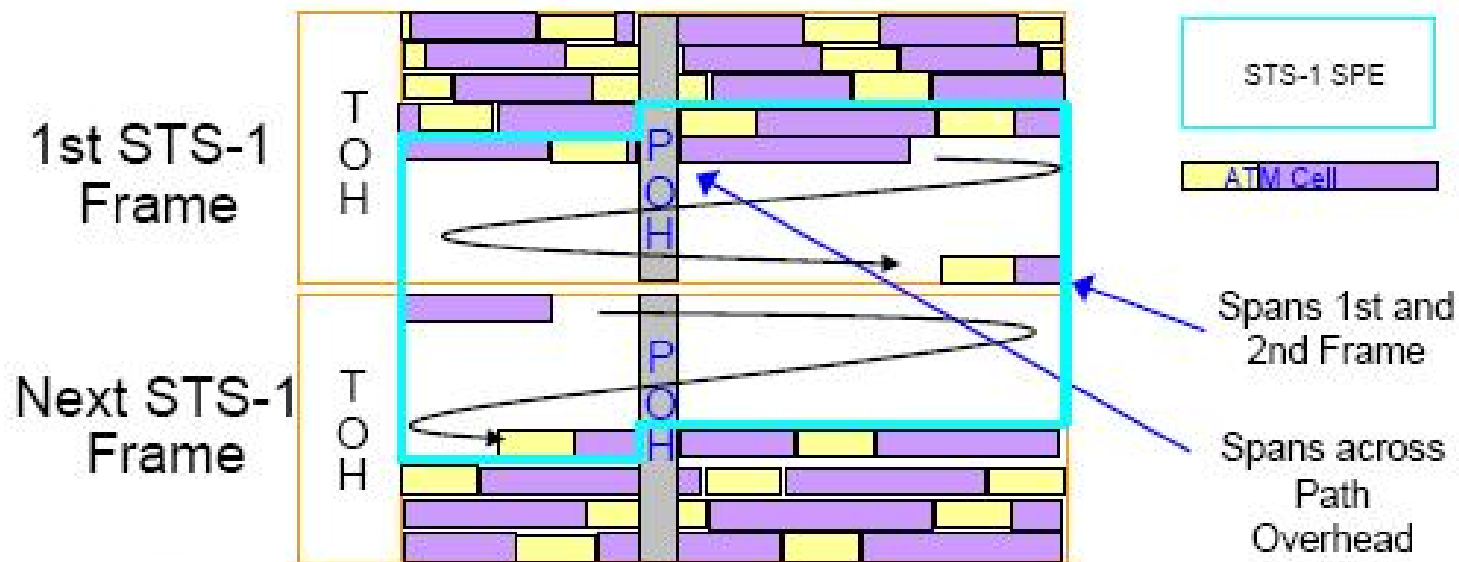
Direct cell mapping





STS-1 SPE w/ ATM Cells

- ❑ 774 usable bytes (86×9) in an STS-1 SPE
- ❑ $774/53 = 14.6 \Rightarrow 14$ complete ATM cells/SPE
- ❑ Cells can have data or be idle (no information)
- ❑ ATM cells are mapped row-wise into the SPE





Packet over SONET (PoS)

- **Have alternative ways to send packets over SONET, but some issues**
 - **Packets mapped column-wise into a DS-0 or VT1.5 is not as efficient as PoS in terms of SPE utilization**
 - **IP over ATM has issue of additional overhead**
 - **PoS is roughly 20 Mb/s more efficient than ATM over SONET**



To SONET

μ

□ μ IP ()
 μ , SONET?
 1. HDLC/PPP

(trailer) μ
 μ (error checking)
 2. μμ

3. μ
 ()

□ PPP (μ μ) μ μ
 μ HDLC

□ RFC 1619: PPP over SONET/SDH



□ (trailer) μ
μ (error checking)

o μ

□ μ μ

μ μ μ 7
o T PPP HDLC μ μ

□ μ
o (μ)



μ

HDLC
PPP

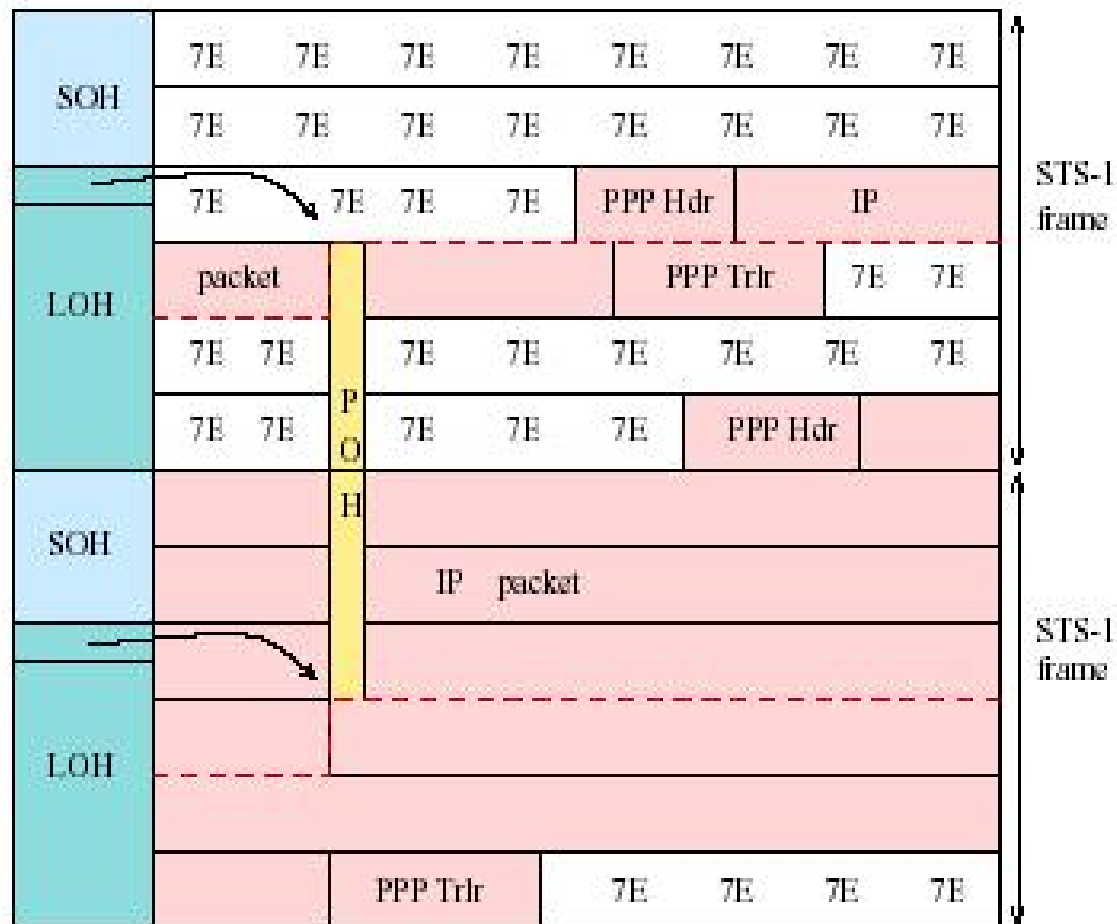
- HDLC**
 -
 - STS-1, STS-3c (STM-1) STS-12c**
(STM-4)
 - μ 16 **C2 Byte SONET POH**
SPE HDLC.
- PPP**
 - IETF**
 - SONET μ STS-1, STS-3,**
STS-9, STS-12, STS-18, STS-24, STS-36 STS-48
 - SDH μ STM-1, STM-4**
STM-16
 - μ CF **C2 Byte SONET POH**
SPE PPP



PPP over SONET



μ μ
 μ μ μ **SPE**





PoS SPE (Using PPP)

- Row-wise mapping of PPP frames into SPE
 - Same concept for HDLC version of PoS
- Frames are of variable length so could have any number within the SPE

