Synchronous Optical Networks (SONET)

Computer Networks

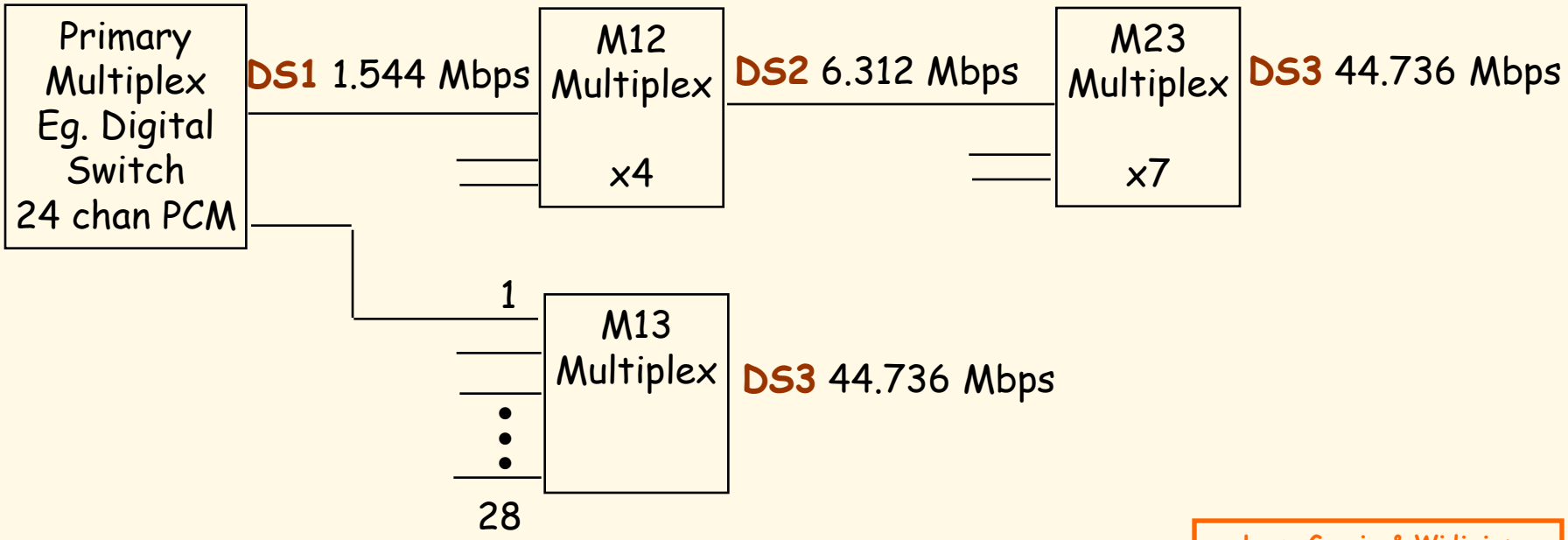
SONET Outline

- Brief History
- SONET Overview
- SONET Rates
- SONET Ring Architecture
  - Add/Drop Multiplexor (ADM)
  - Section, Line and Path
  - Virtual Tributaries
  - Synchronous Payload Envelope (SPE)
- Connection to ATM

Telephone Networks {Brief History}

- Digital carrier systems
  - The hierarchy of digital signals that the telephone network uses.
  - Trunks and access links organized in DS (digital signal) hierarchy
  - Problem: rates are not multiples of each other.
- In the 1980's Bellcore developed the Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) standard.
- Previous efforts include: ISDN and BISDN.

North American Digital Hierarchy



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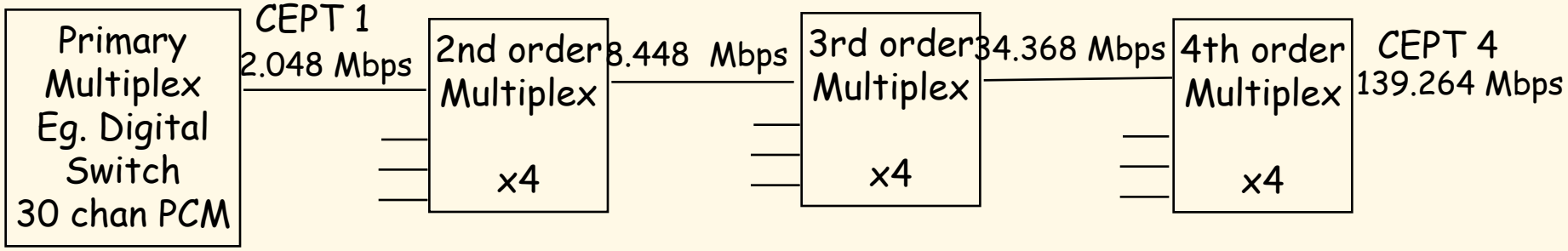
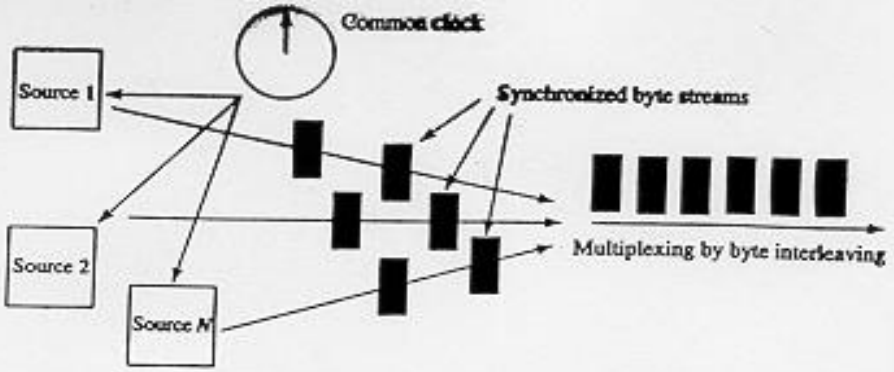
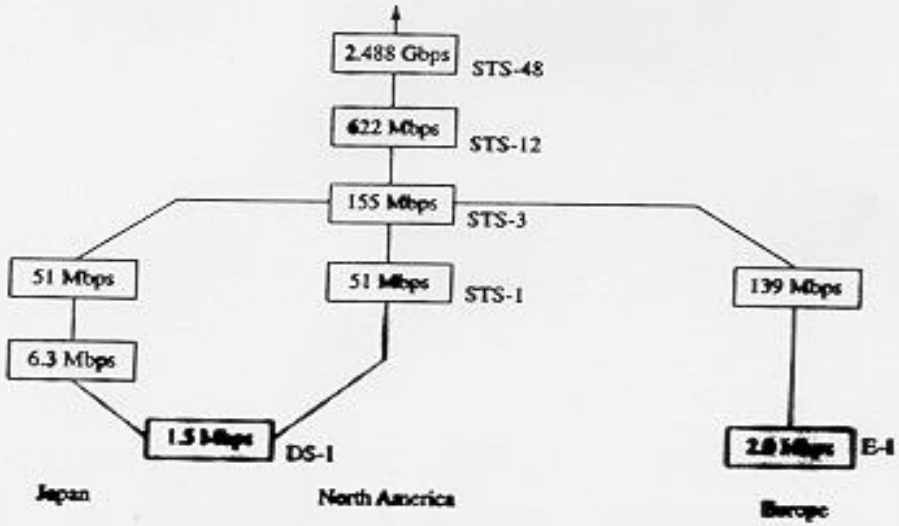
European Digital Hierarchy





4.2 FIGURE SONET sources are synchronized to a common master clock. Different streams are multiplexed by byte interleaving.



4.3 FIGURE The STS-*n* signal has a rate equal to *n* × 51.84 Mbps. In Europe the hierarchy starts at 155.52 Mbps. All the standards become compatible at speeds of 155 Mbps.

SONET

SONET:: encodes bit streams into optical signals propagated over optical fiber. SONET defines a technology for carrying many signals of different capacities through a synchronous, flexible, optical hierarchy.

- A bit-way implementation providing end-to-end transport of bit streams.
- All clocks in the network are locked to a common master clock so that simple TDM can be used.
- Multiplexing done by byte interleaving.
- SONET is backward compatible to DS-1 and E-1 and forward compatible to ATM cells.
- Demultiplexing is easy.

SONET

- Transmission links of the telephone network have been changing to SONET where rates are arranged in STS (Synchronous Transfer Signal) hierarchy.
- The hierarchy is called SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy) defined by CCITT.
- It is an ITU standard.

Medium	Signal	Voice circuits	North America	Japan	Europe
T-1 paired cable	DS-1	24	1.5	1.5	2.0
T-1C paired cable	DS-1C	48	3.1		
T-2 paired cable	DS-2	96	6.3	6.3	8.4
T-3 coax, radio, fiber	DS-3	672	45.0	34.0	32.0
Coax, waveguide, radio, fiber	DS-4	4032	274.0		

1.2 TABLE

Digital carrier systems. This is the hierarchy of digital signals that the telephone network uses. Note that the bit rate of a DS-1 signal is greater than 24 times the rate of a voice signal (64 Kbps) because of the additional framing bits required.

Carrier	Signal	Rate in Mbps
OC-1	STS-1	51.840
OC-3	STS-3	155.520
OC-9	STS-9	466.560
OC-12	STS-12	622.080
OC-18	STS-18	933.120
OC-24	STS-24	1244.160
OC-36	STS-36	1866.240
OC-48	STS-48	2488.320

1.3 TABLE

SONET rates. The rates of multiplexed STS-1 signals are exact multiples; no additional framing bits are used.

SONET Rates

SONET		SDH	Data rate (Mbps)		
Electrical	Optical	Optical	Gross	SPE	User
STS-1	OC-1		51.84	50.112	49.536
STS-3	OC-3	STM-1	155.52	150.336	148.608
STS-9	OC-9	STM-3	466.56	451.008	445.824
STS-12	OC-12	STM-4	622.08	601.344	594.432
STS-18	OC-18	STM-6	933.12	902.016	891.648
STS-24	OC-24	STM-8	1244.16	1202.688	1188.864
STS-36	OC-36	STM-12	1866.24	1804.032	1783.296
STS-48	OC-48	STM-16	2488.32	2405.376	2377.728
STS-192	OC-192	STM-64	9953.28	9621.504	9510.912

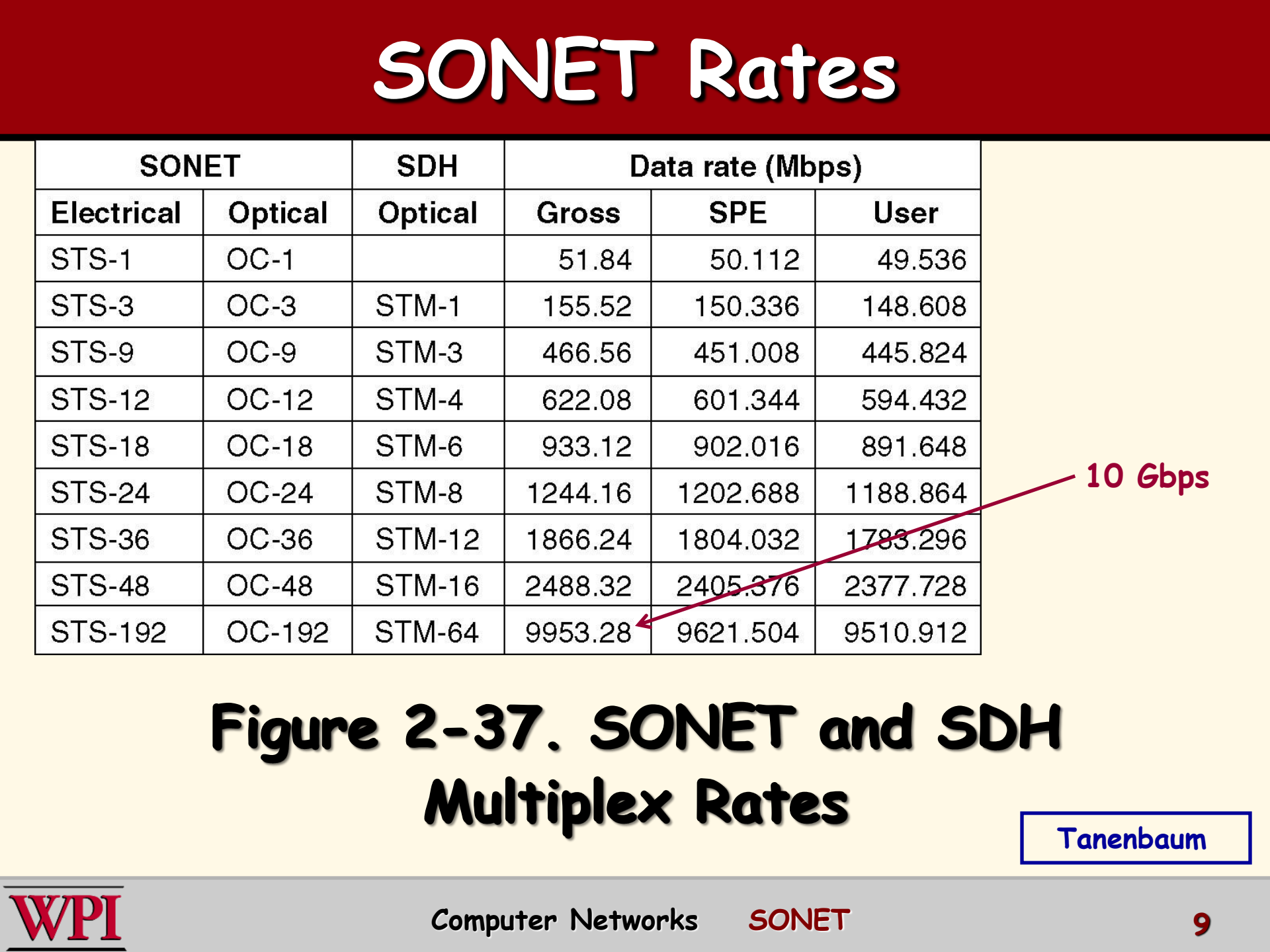


Figure 2-37. SONET and SDH Multiplex Rates

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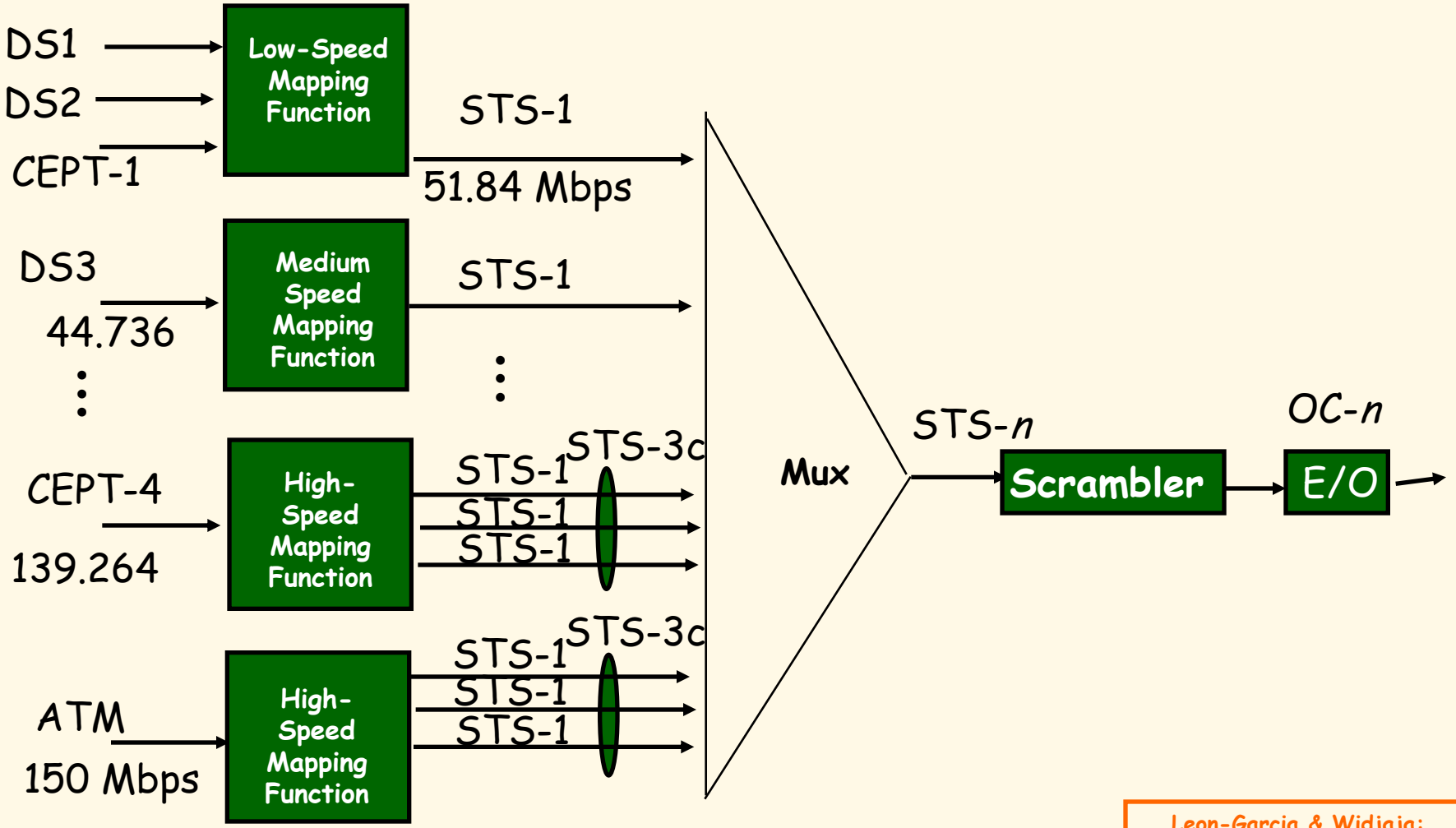
SONET Multiplexing



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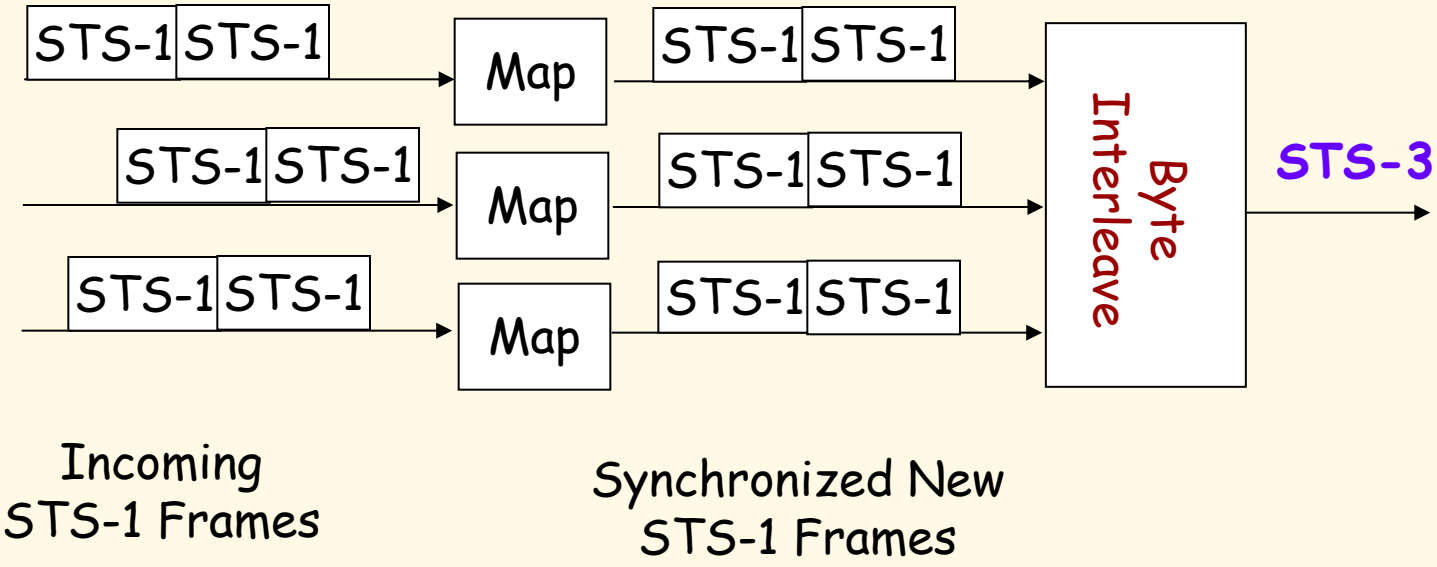
SONET Synchronous Multiplexing



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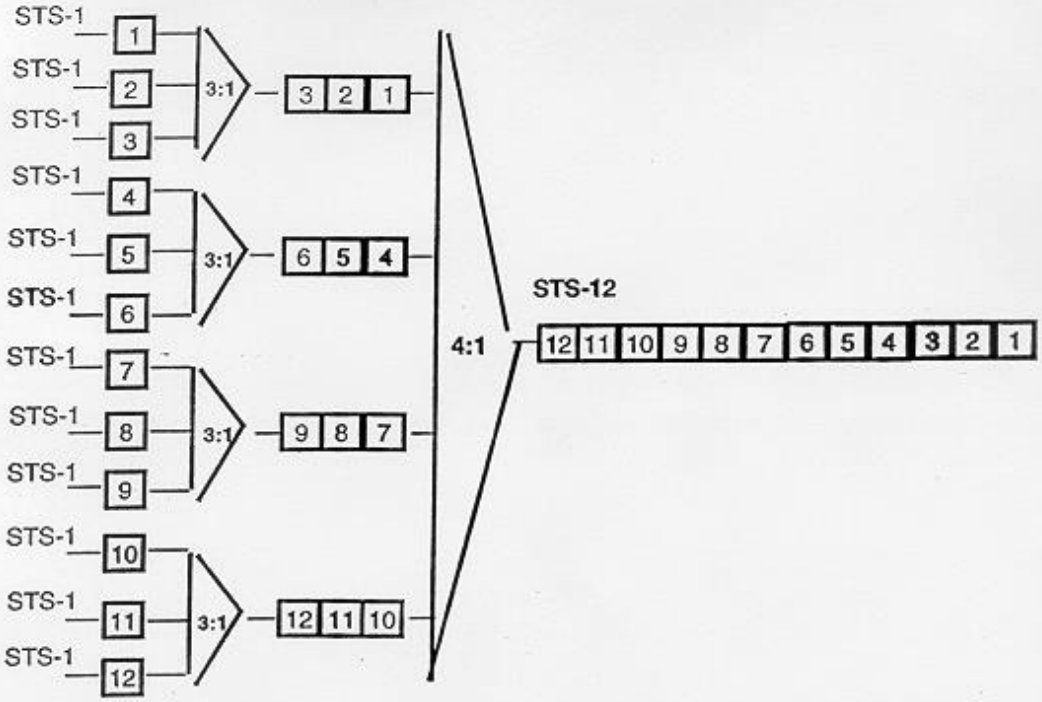
INTERLEAVING

STS-1 SIGNALS ARE ***BYTE INTERLEAVED*** TO CREATE A **STS-N** SIGNAL BY COMBINING EACH BYTE IN THE VARIOUS DATA STREAMS IN A WAY SUCH THAT EACH BYTE IS IN A UNIQUELY SPECIFIED LOCATION FACILITATING DEMULTIPLEXING.

FIRST ALIGN STS-1 FRAMES

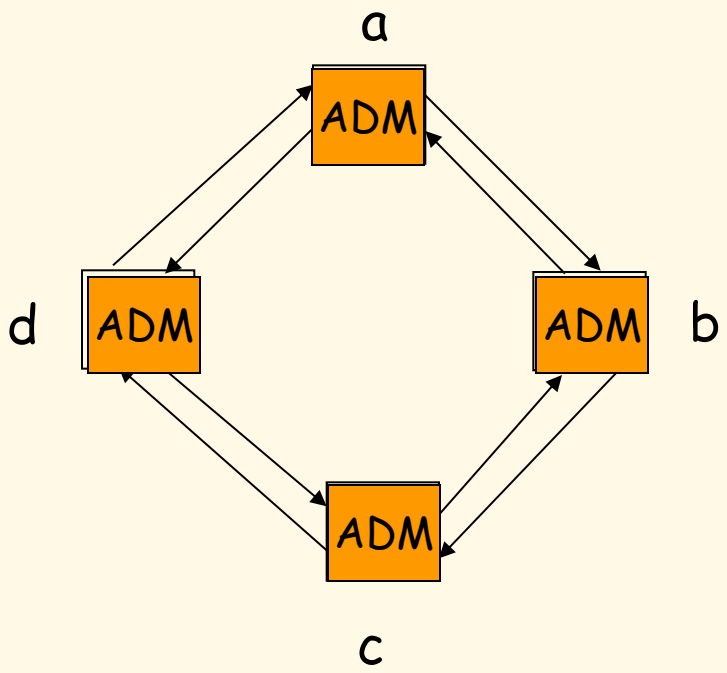
- NEXT BYTE INTERLEAVE TO FORM STS-N SIGNAL
- THE TRANSPORT OVERHEAD IS NOW 3 X N
- THE SPE (SYNCHRONOUS PAYLOAD ENVELOP - "DATA") IS NOW N X 87 COLUMNS
- BYTE SEQUENCE IS ROW 1 COLUMN 1 TO ROW 9 COLUMN 90



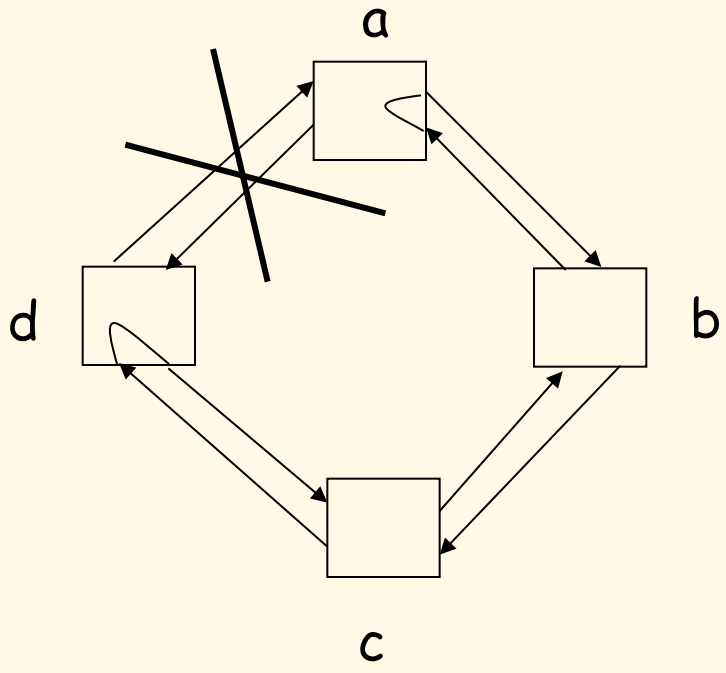
SONET Architecture

- SONET topology can be a mesh, but most often it is a dual ring.
- Standard component of SONET ring is an ADM (Add/Drop Multiplexer)
  - Drop one incoming multiplexed stream and replace it with another stream.
  - Used to make up bi-directional line switching rings.

SONET Ring



(a) Dual ring



(b) Loop-around
in response to fault

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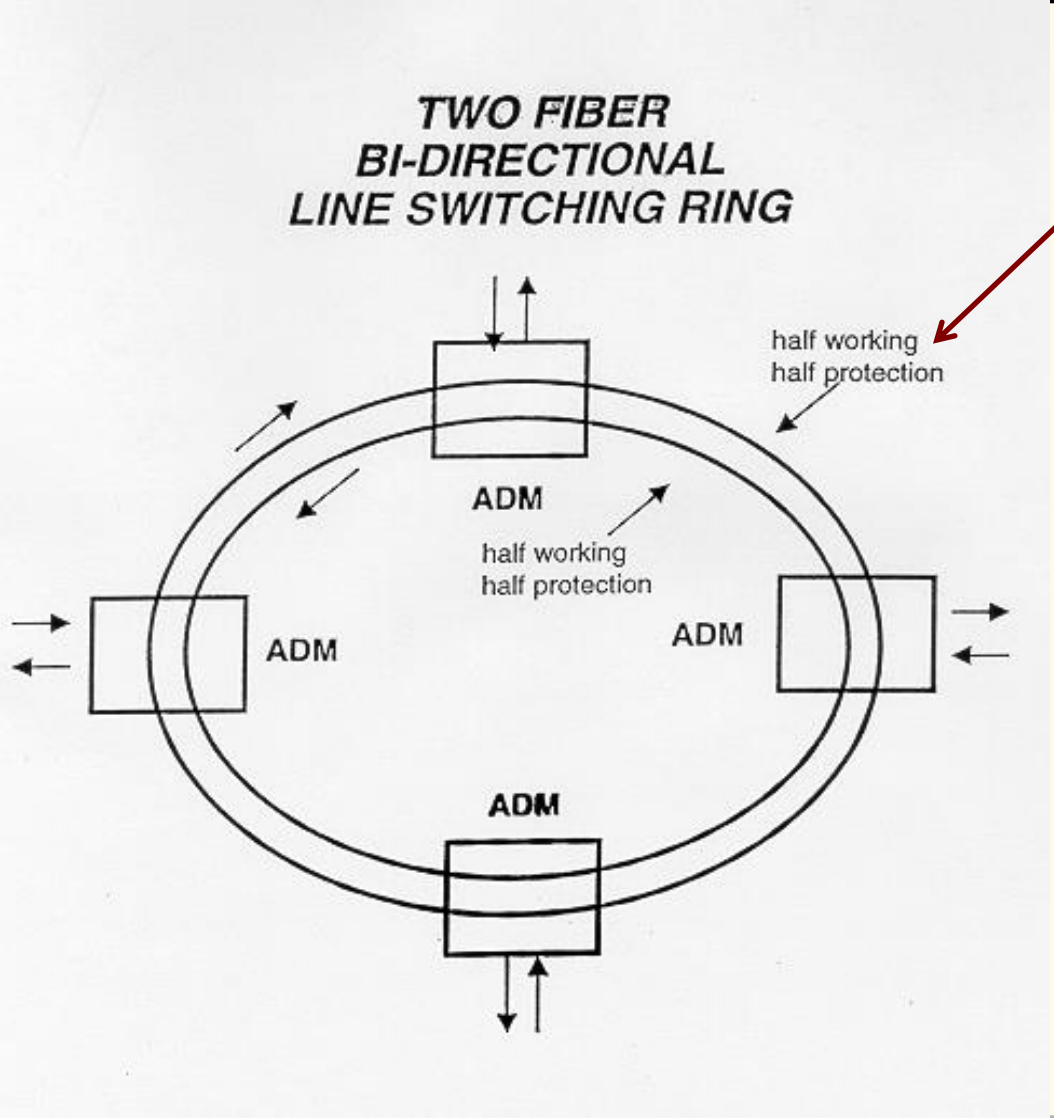
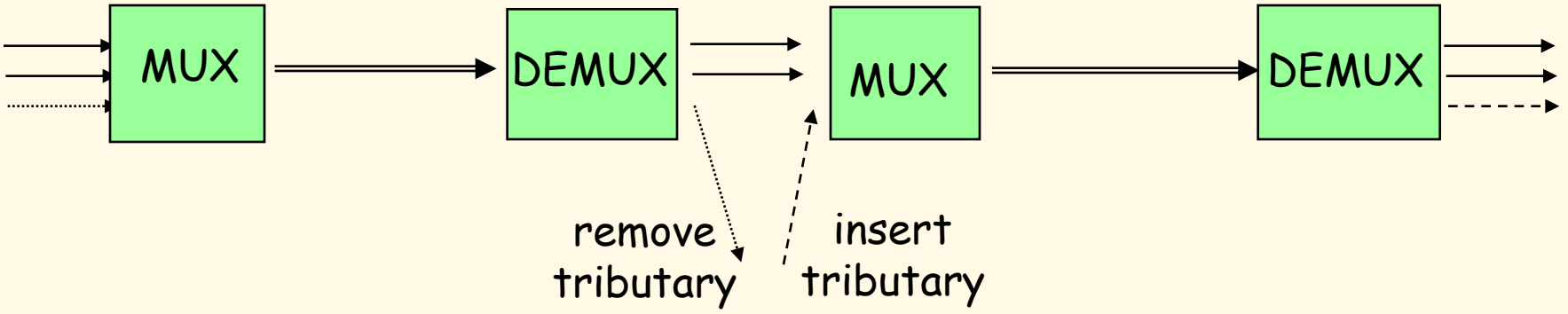
SONET Ring



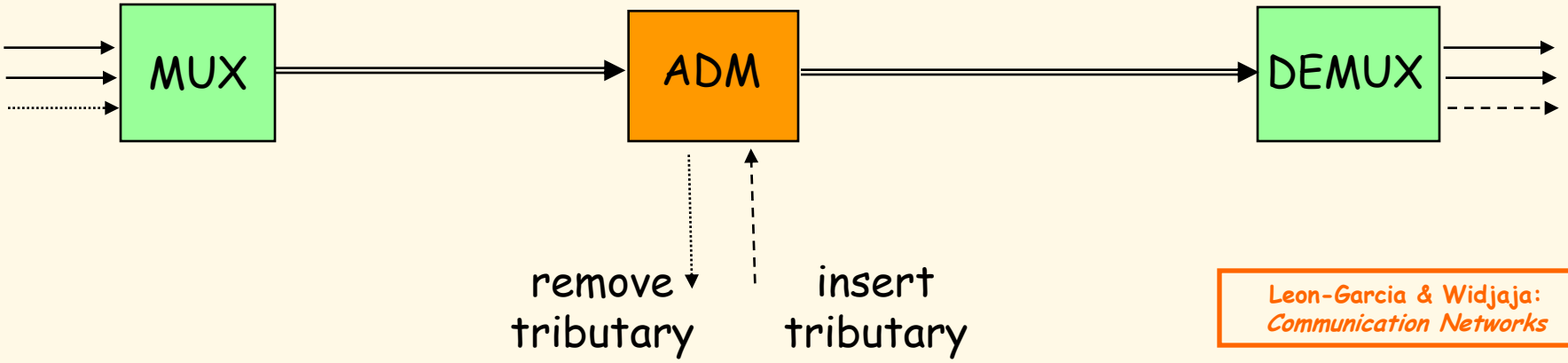
Changed from FDDI

ADM

(a) pre-SONET multiplexing



(b) SONET Add-Drop multiplexing



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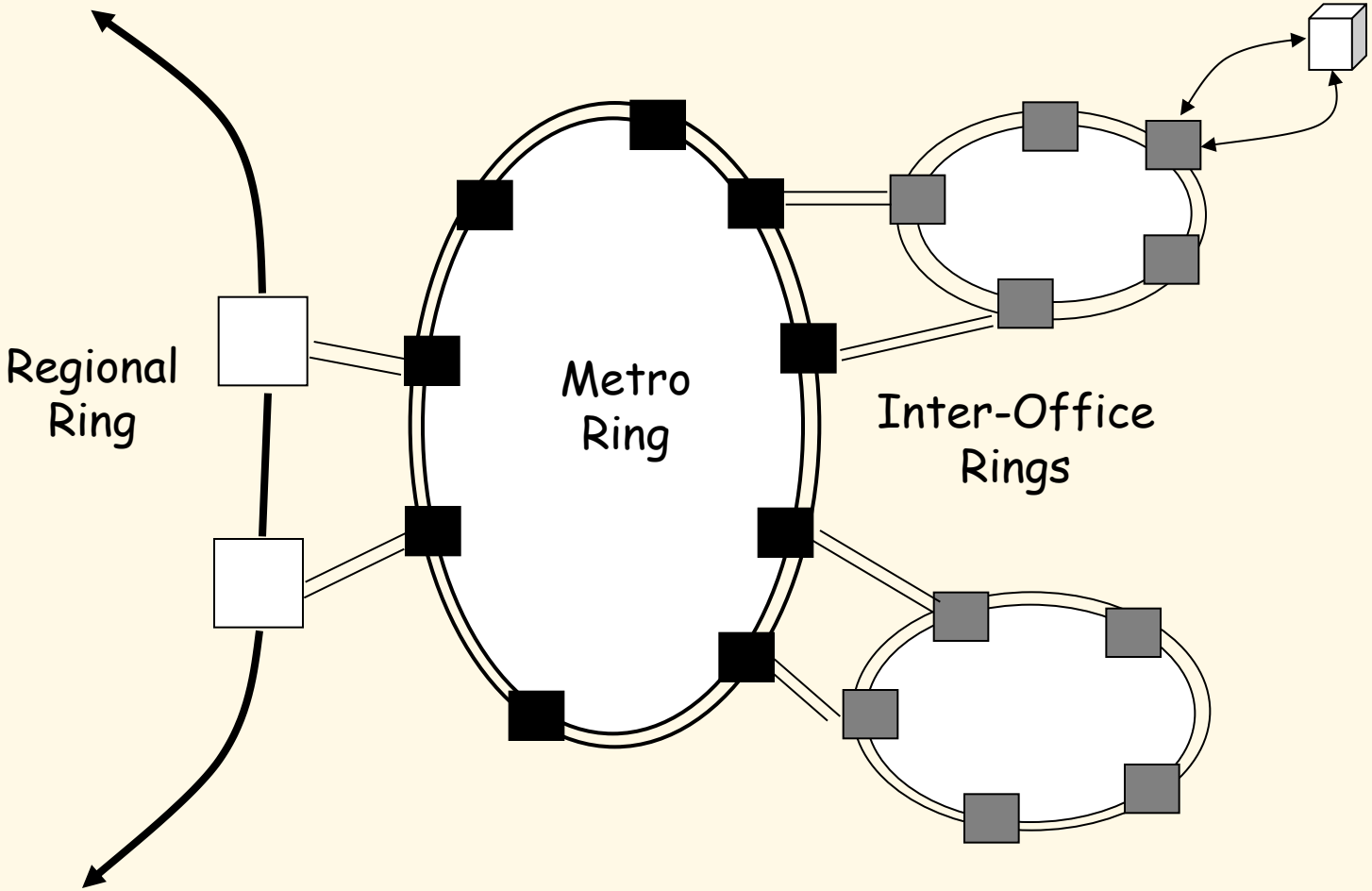
SONET Ring



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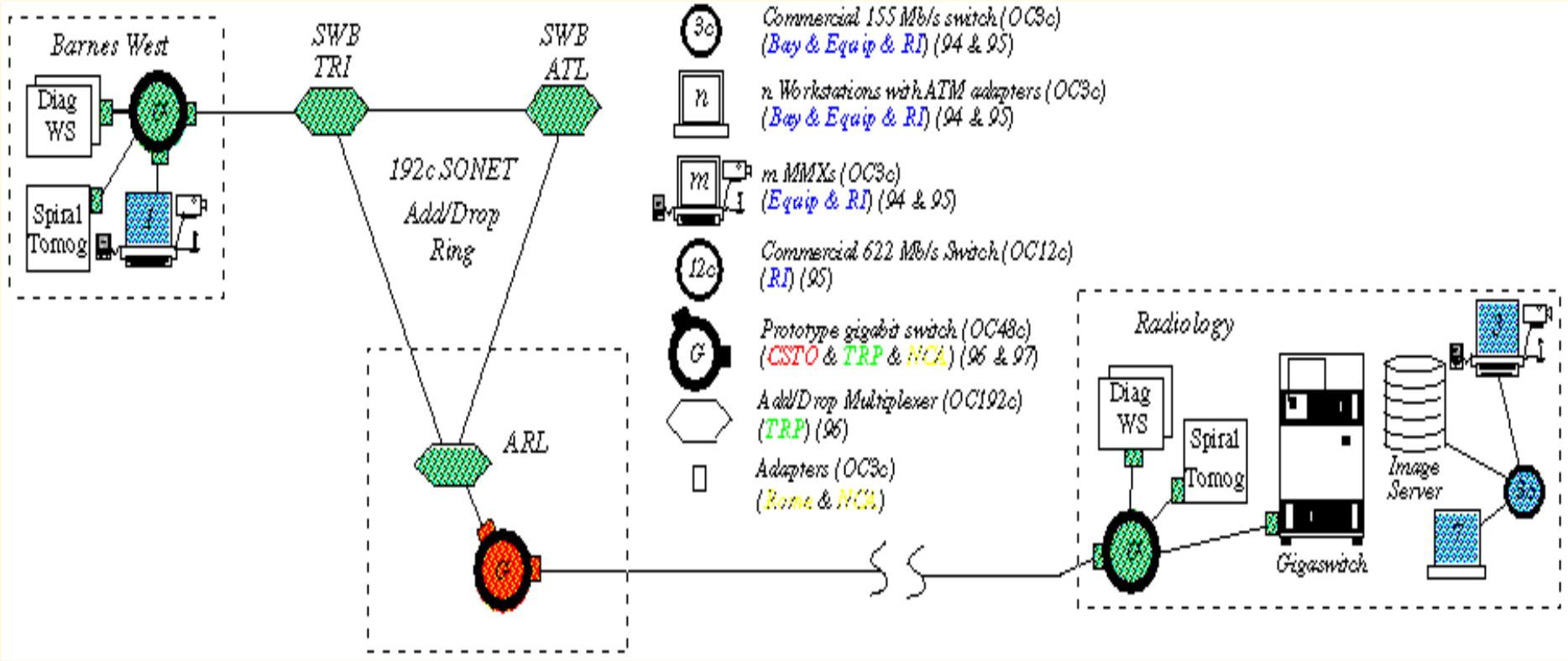
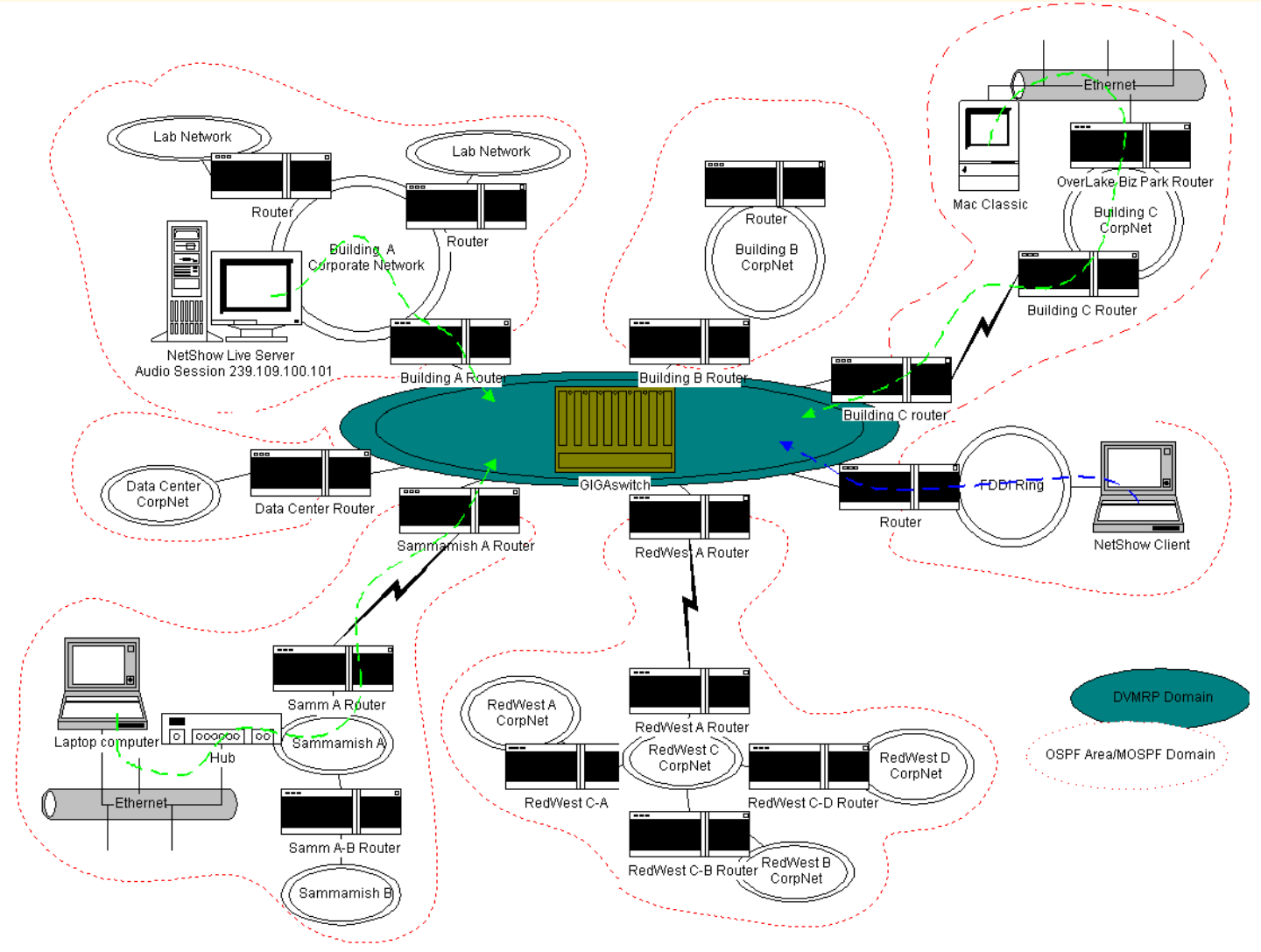
Gigabit ATM Over 10 Gb/s SONET Ring



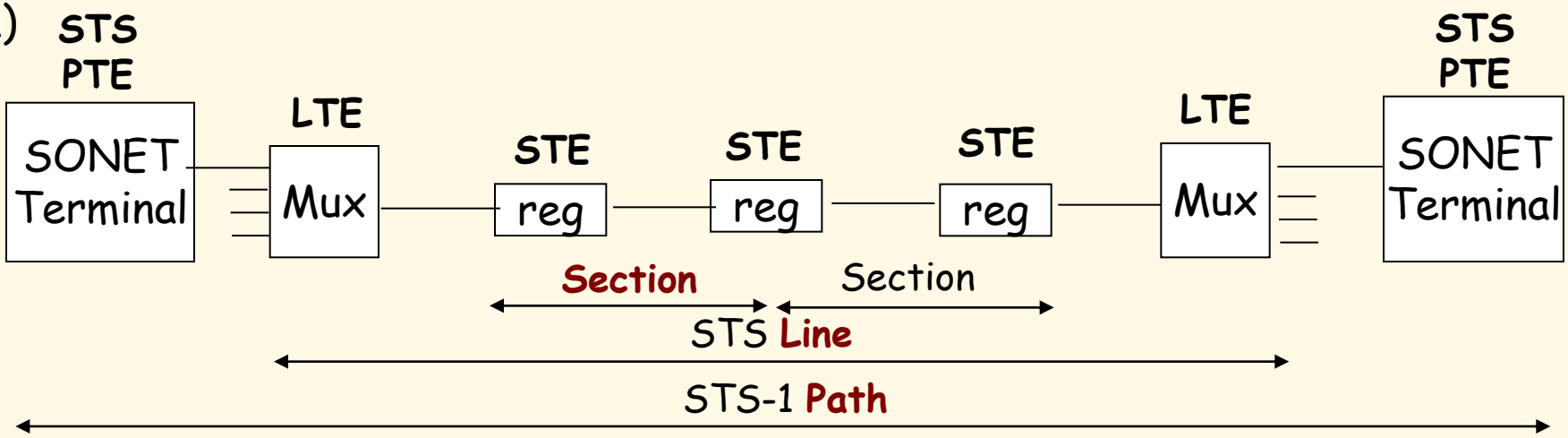
Washington U. St Louis 1995

Early Microsoft Puget Sound Design



SONET Architecture

(a)



STE: **Section** Terminating Equipment, e.g. a repeater
LTE: **Line** Terminating Equipment, e.g. a STS-1 to STS-3 multiplexer
PTE: **Path** Terminating Equipment, e.g. an STS-1 multiplexer

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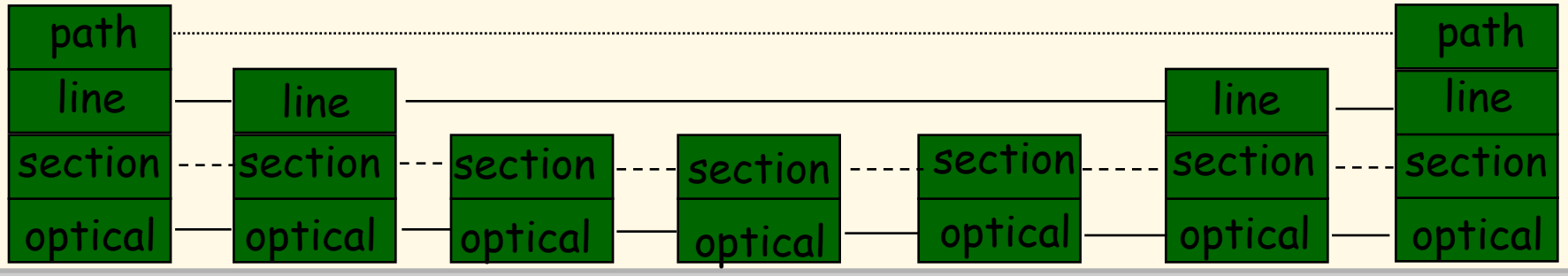
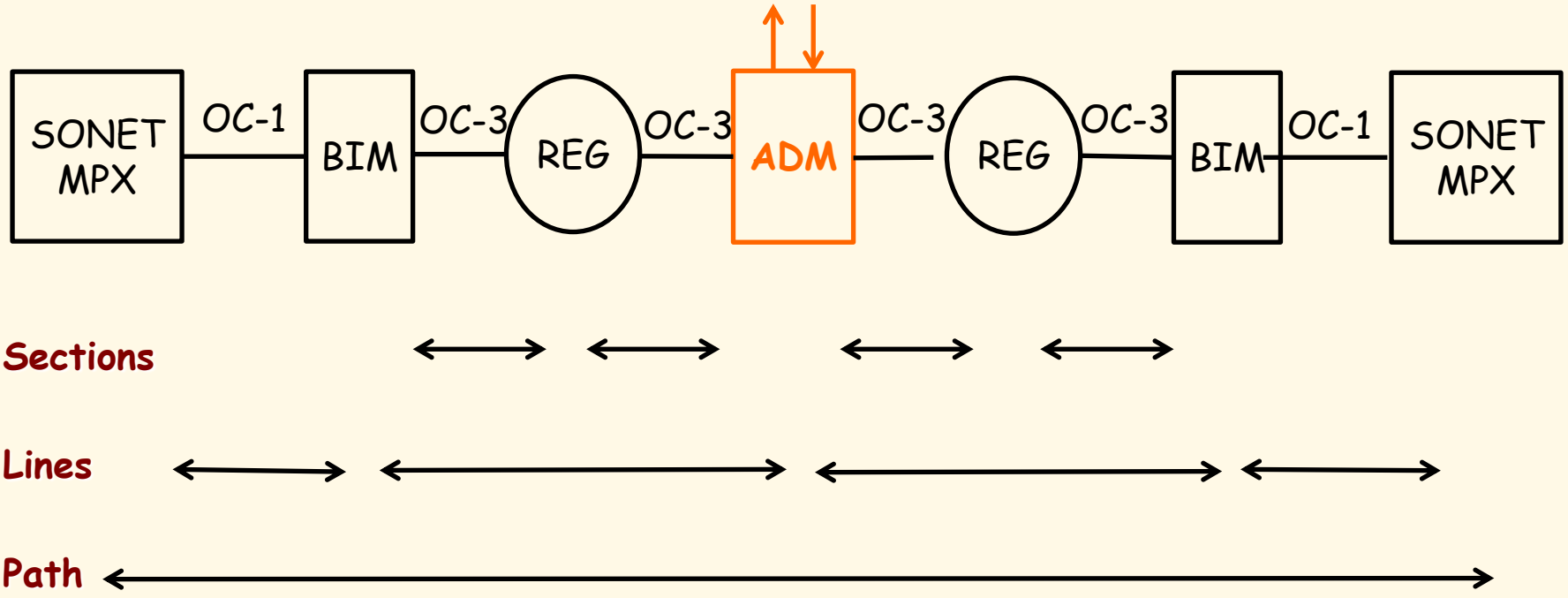
(b)

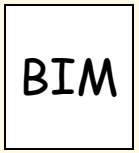


SONET Architecture

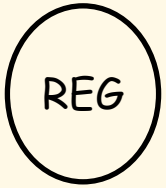


The main SONET elements

SONET Architecture



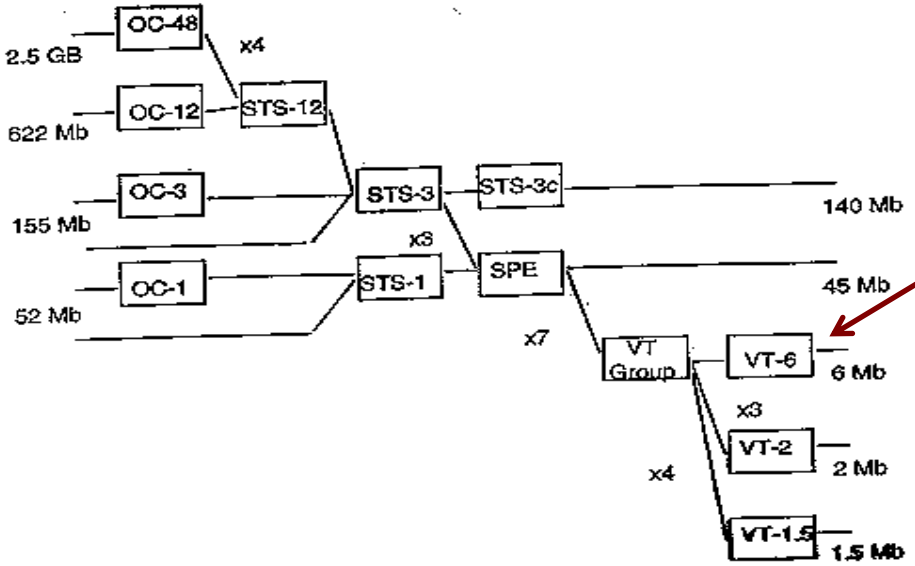
= BIM (Byte Interleaved Multiplexer)



= Regenerator

- Boosts power of optical signal
- Optical signal is converted to electrical signal.
- Amplify electrical signal.
- Amplified electrical signal converted back to optical signal.

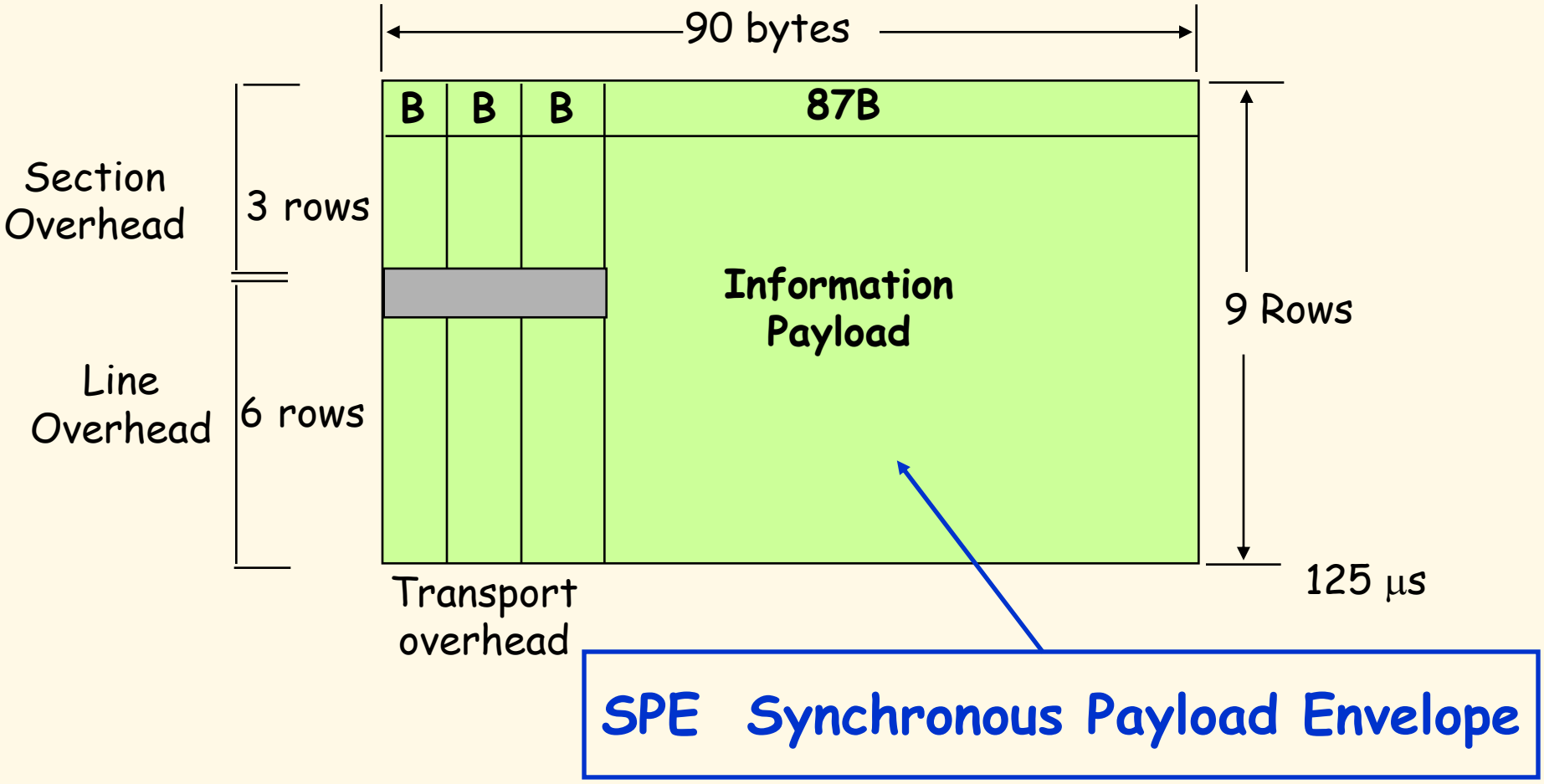
MULTIPLEXING HIERARCHY



Virtual Tributaries

- *SERVICE ADAPTORS* MAP VARIOUS SERVICES (VOICE, DATA, VIDEO...) INTO THE PAYLOAD ENVELOPE OF VIRTUAL TRIBUTARIES OR STS-1.
- STS-1 SIGNALS ARE MULTIPLEXED INTO STS-N (BYTE INTERLEAVE SYNCHRONOUS MULTIPLEXER)

SONET Frame



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SONET Frame

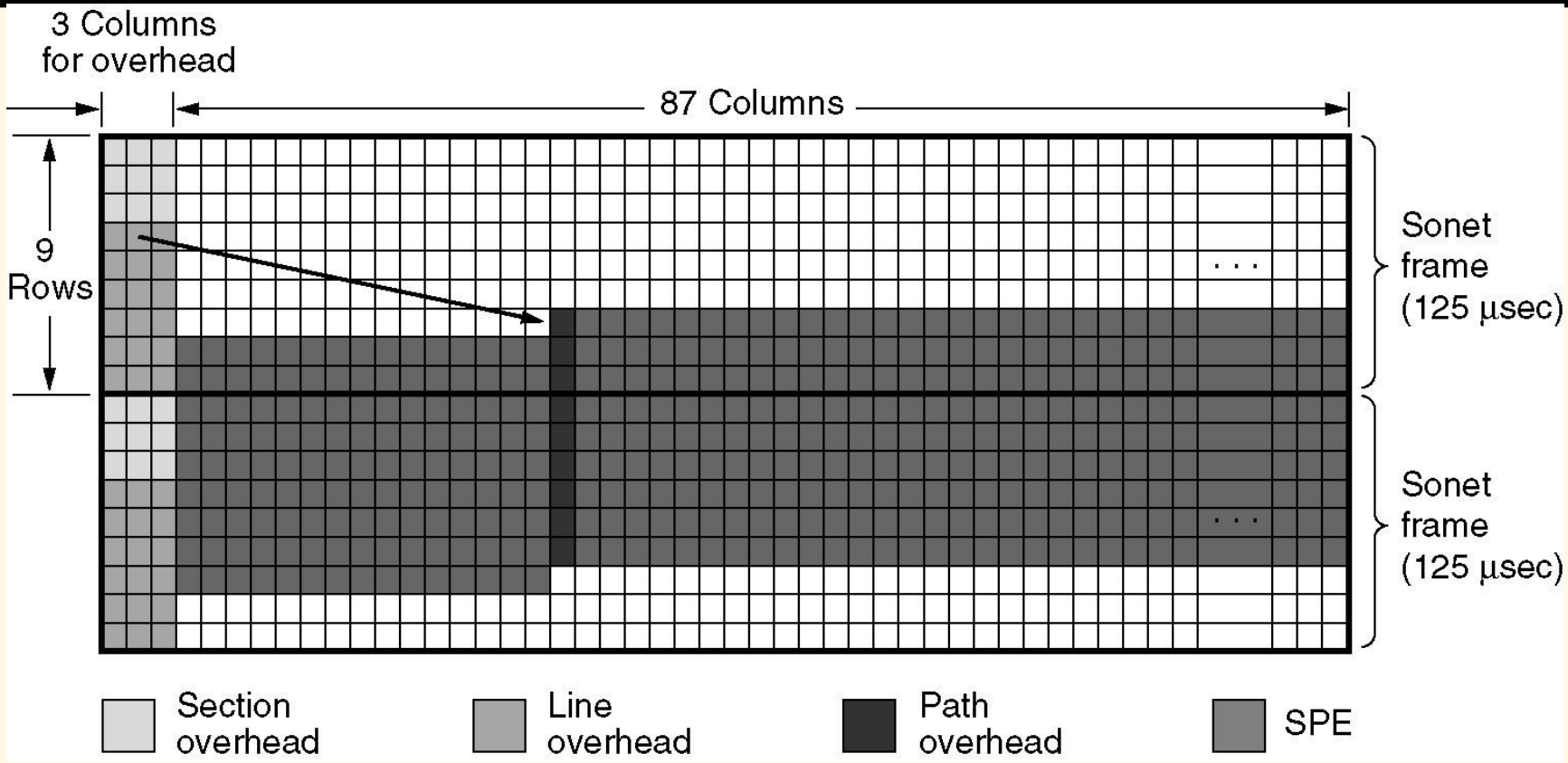

Figure 2-36. Two Back-to-Back SONET Frames

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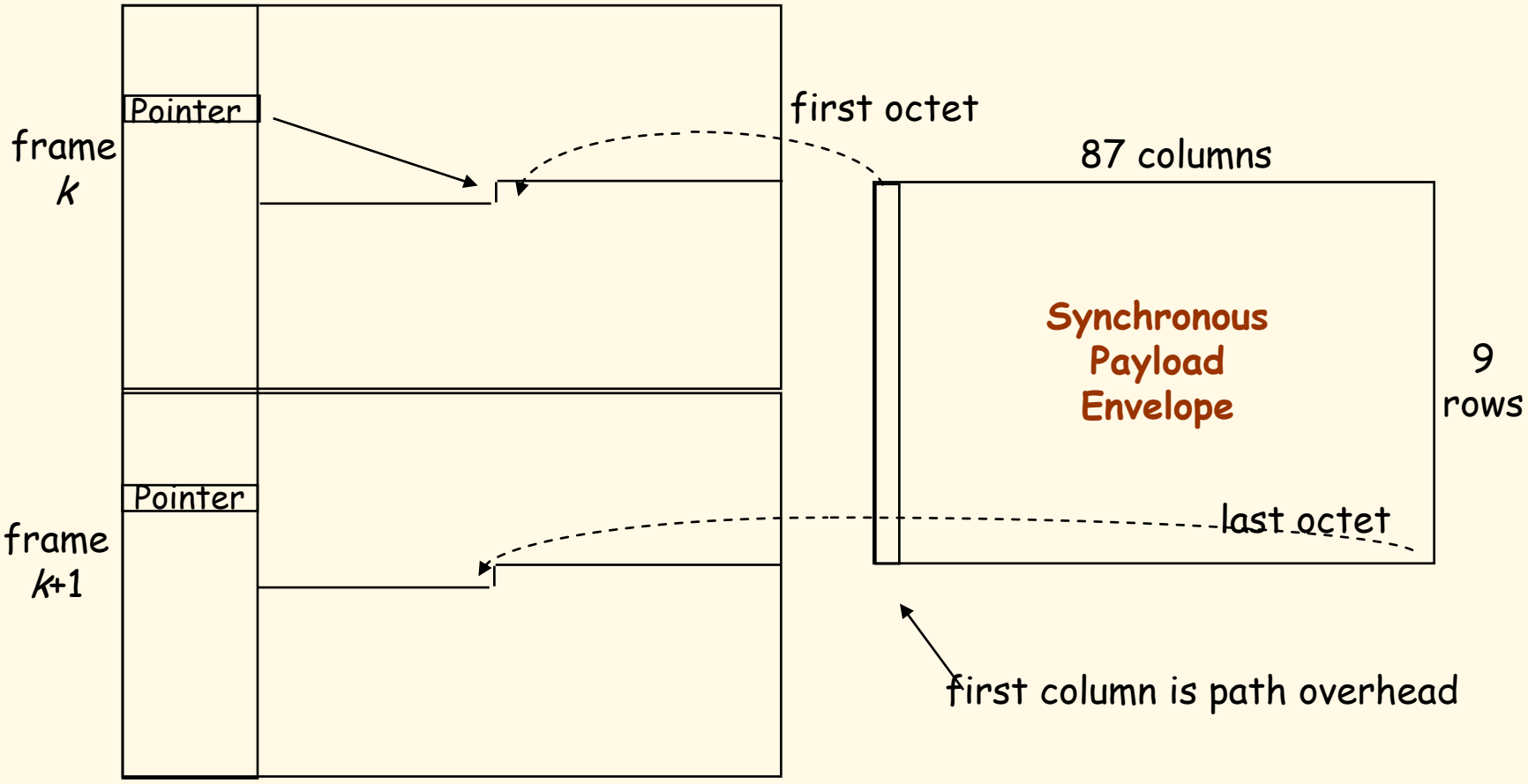
SPE straddling SONET Frame



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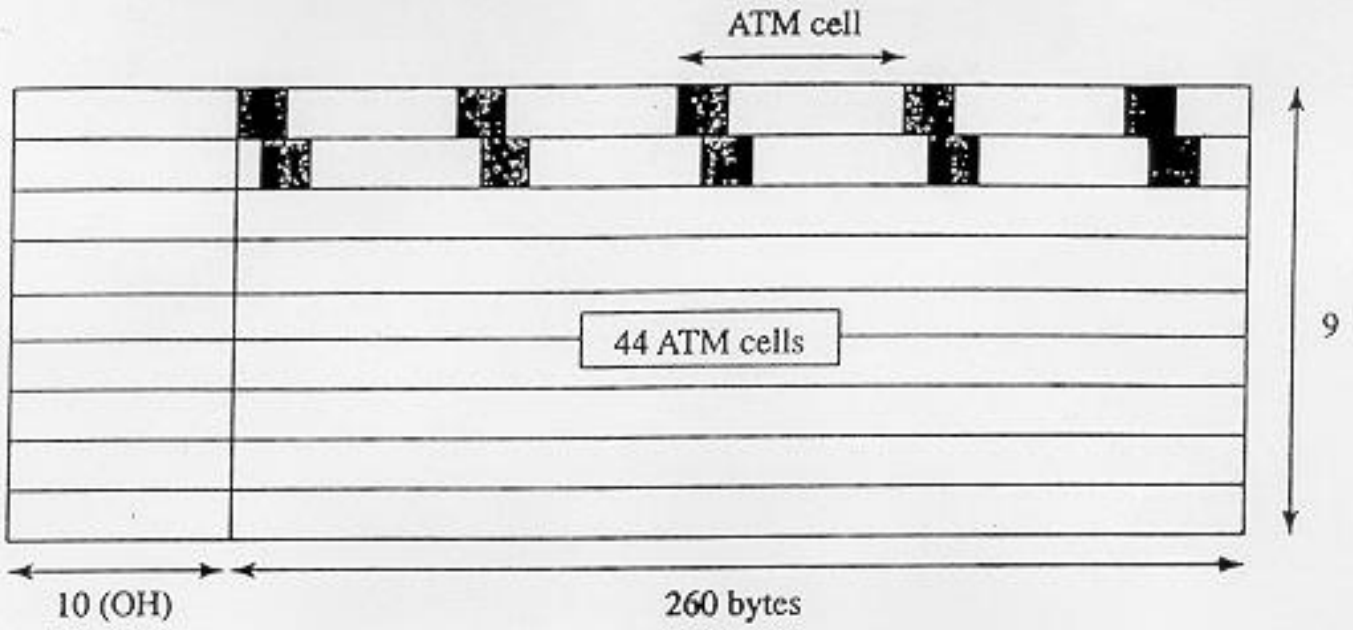
ATM Cells in an STS-3 Frame



An STS-3 frame accommodates 44 ATM cells. No framing bits are provided to delimit the cell boundary.

ATM Cell Format

Header	Payload
5 Bytes	48 Bytes

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