INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

G.783

Corrigendum 1

(06/2004)

SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA, DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

Digital terminal equipments – Principal characteristics of multiplexing equipment for the synchronous digital hierarchy

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Characteristics of synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) equipment functional blocks

Corrigendum 1

ITU-T Recommendation G.783 (2004) – Corrigendum 1

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ITU-T Recommendation G.783

Characteristics of synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) equipment functional blocks

Corrigendum 1

Summary

This corrigendum contains editorial and technical corrections, to the fourth revision (02/2004) of ITU-T Rec. G.783.

Source

Corrigendum 1 to ITU-T Recommendation G.783 (2004) was approved on 13 June 2004 by ITU-T Study Group 15 (2001-2004) under the ITU-T Recommendation A.8 procedure.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure e.g. interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementors are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database.

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ITU-T Recommendation G.783

Characteristics of synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) equipment functional blocks

Corrigendum 1

1) Subclause 3.2

Replace the paragraph:

The signal on the protection SNC/trail may either be one of the normal traffic signals, an extra traffic signal, or the null signal (e.g., an all-ONEs signal, a test signal, one of the normal traffic signals). At the source end, one of these signals is connected to the protection SNC/trail. At the sink end, the signals from the working SNCs/trails are selected as the normal signals. When a defect condition is detected on a working SNC/trail or under the influence of certain external commands, the transported signal is bridged to the protection SNC/trail. At the sink end, the signal from this protection SNC/trail is then selected instead.

With:

The signal on the protection SNC/trail may either be one of the normal traffic signals, an extra traffic signal, or the null signal (e.g., an all-ONEs signal, a test signal, one of the normal traffic signals). At the source end, one of these signals is connected to the protection SNC/trail. At the sink end, the signals from the working SNCs/trails are selected as the normal traffic signals. When a defect condition is detected on a working SNC/trail or under the influence of certain external commands, the transported signal is bridged to the protection SNC/trail. At the sink end, the signal from this protection SNC/trail is then selected instead.

2) Subclause 3.4

Remove this subclause (which contains the definition of the term APId).

3) Subclause 3.33

Replace this subclause:

3.33 extra traffic signal: See ITU-T Rec. G.841.

With:

3.33 extra traffic ~~signal~~: See ITU-T Rec. G.841.

4) Subclause 3.51

Replace this subclause:

3.51 normal signal: See ITU-T Rec. G.841.

With:

3.51 normal ~~signal~~ traffic: See ITU-T Rec. G.841.

5) Subclause 3.58

Replace this subclause:

3.58 protection trail/path/section/SNC/NC: See ITU-T Rec. G.841.

With:

3.58 protection trail/path/section/SNC/NC: A trail/path/section/SNC/NC that acts as a protection channel. See ITU-T Rec. G.841 for the definition of protection channels.

6) Subclause 3.72

Remove this subclause (which contains the definition of the term standby trail/path/section/SNC).

7) Subclauses 3.84 and 3.88

Remove these subclauses (which contain the definition of the terms TTI, unprotected).

8) Subclause 3.90

Replace this subclause:

3.90 working trail/path/section/SNC/NC: See ITU-T Rec. G.841.

With:

3.90 working trail/path/section/SNC/NC: A trail/path/section/SNC/NC that acts as a working channel. See ITU-T Rec. G.841 for the definition of working channels.

9) Subclauses 3.92 and 3.93

Remove these subclauses (which contain empty entries for the definitions of the terms undefined bit, undefined byte).

10) Clause 4

Remove the following entry from the abbreviation list:

APId Access Point Identifier

11) Subclause 11.4.1

Renumber the currently existing note (on use of MSP in long-delay networks) Note 1, and add the following Note 2:

NOTE 2 – In order to facilitate interworking among equipment with different capabilities, it is recommended that equipment supporting 1:1 architectures also support 1+1 architectures.

12) Subclause 11.4.1.1

a) Replace the paragraph:

To prevent frequent operation of the protection switch due to an intermittent failure (e.g., BER fluctuating around the SD threshold), a failed section must become fault-free (i.e., BER less than a restoration threshold). After the failed section meets this criterion, a fixed period of time shall elapse before it is used again by a working channel. This period, called wait-to-restore (WTR) period should be of the order of 5-12 minutes and should be capable of being set. An SF or SD condition shall override the WTR.

With:

To prevent frequent operation of the protection switch due to an intermittent failure (e.g., BER fluctuating around the SD threshold), a failed section must become fault-free (i.e., BER less than a restoration threshold). After the failed section meets this criterion, a fixed period of time shall elapse before it is used again by a working channel. This period, called wait-to-restore (WTR)

period should be ~~of the order~~ in the range of ~~5~~1-12 minutes and should be capable of being set. An SF or SD condition shall override the WTR.

b) Replace the paragraph:

Where neither an extra traffic nor a normal signal input is to be connected to the protection section output then either an all-ONEs, an Sn unequipped, a working signal input, or other suitable test signal will be connected to the protection section output.

With:

Where neither an extra traffic nor a normal traffic signal input is to be connected to the protection section output then either an all-ONEs, an Sn unequipped, a working signal input, or other suitable test signal will be connected to the protection section output.

13) Subclauses 12.1.1.1 and 13.1.1.1

Replace the paragraph:

To prevent frequent operation of the protection switch due to an intermittent fault, a failed (sub)network connection must become fault-free. After the failed (sub)network connection meets this criterion, a fixed period of time shall elapse before it is used again by a working channel. This period, called wait-to-restore (WTR) period should be of the order of 5-12 minutes and should be capable of being set. An SSF, TSF or TSD condition shall override the WTR.

With:

To prevent frequent operation of the protection switch due to an intermittent fault, a failed (sub)network connection must become fault-free. After the failed (sub)network connection meets this criterion, a fixed period of time shall elapse before it is used again by a working channel. This period, called wait-to-restore (WTR) period should be ~~of the order~~in the range of ~~5~~1-12 minutes and should be capable of being set. An SSF, TSF or TSD condition shall override the WTR.

14) Subclause 13.5.1.1

Replace the contiguous paragraphs:

For S11_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 64$, S12_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 63$, S2_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 21$ when mapped in a VC-4.

NOTE – Even though 84 VC-11s can be multiplexed into a VC-4, the number of VC-11s that can be virtually concatenated is limited to 64 by the 6-bit sequence number.

For S11_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 28$, S12_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 21$, S2_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 7$ when mapped in a higher-order VC-3.

With:

For S11_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 64$, S12_Xv $1 \leq X \leq$ ~~63~~64, S2_Xv $1 \leq X \leq$ ~~21~~ 64.~~when mapped in a VC-4.~~

~~NOTE – Even though 84 VC-11s can be multiplexed into a VC-4, the number of VC-11s that can be virtually concatenated is limited to 64 by the 6-bit sequence number.~~

~~For S11_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 28$, S12_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 21$, S2_Xv $1 \leq X \leq 7$ when mapped in a higher-order VC-3.~~

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