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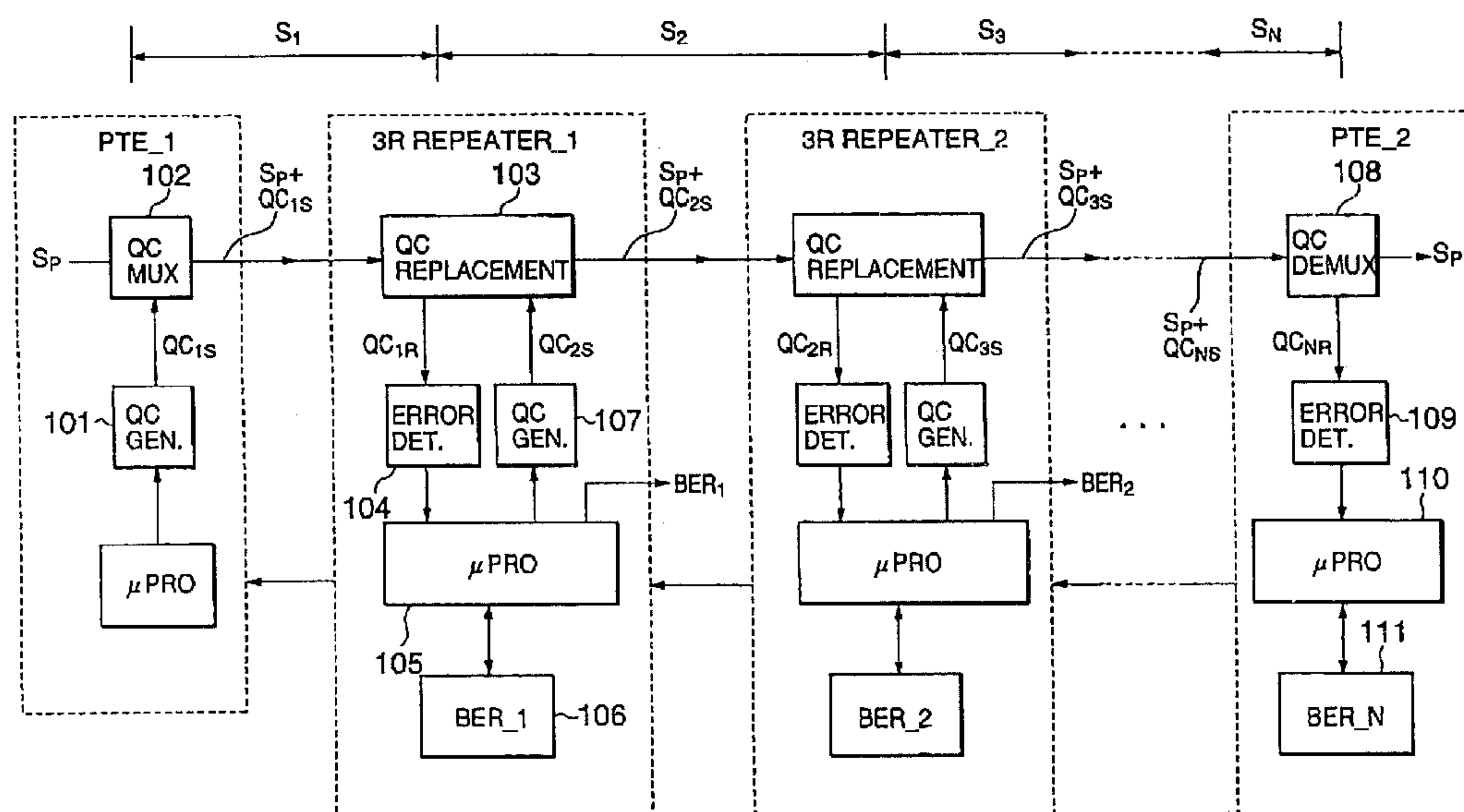
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(54) **METHODE ET SYSTEME DE VERIFICATION DE LA QUALITE DES SIGNAUX**

(54) **SIGNAL QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHOD**



(57) A signal quality monitoring method which can rapidly identify the location of a failure is disclosed. In a WDM network composed of a plurality of elements, each of the repeaters detects signal transmission quality for a corresponding transmission line based on a section quality check information included in a transmission signal received from the preceding element. After replacing the section quality check information with a new computed section quality check information, the repeater transmits a second transmission signal to a following element. When receiving a quality request from another element, the repeater transmits the signal transmission quality to the element originating the request.

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ABSTRACT

A signal quality monitoring method which can rapidly identify the location of a failure is disclosed. In a WDM network composed of a plurality of elements, each of the repeaters detects signal transmission quality for a
5 corresponding transmission line based on a section quality check information included in a transmission signal received from the preceding element. After replacing the section quality check information with a new computed section quality check information, the repeater transmits a second
10 transmission signal to a following element. When receiving a quality request from another element, the repeater transmits the signal transmission quality to the element originating the request.

SIGNAL QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a performance monitoring system and method in an optical communication network.

2. Description of the Related Art

With the recent vast increase in data transmission capacity, the wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) technique has been widely employed in optical communication networks. Hereafter, a path or an optical path is defined as a line between terminating elements (clients of the network), in which a per-wavelength signal is not changed in contents. Therefore, an optical communication network is composed of a plurality of optical paths, each of which is defined by two nodes which are a sending end and a receiving end, respectively. Such a network is also called "lightwave network".

As a conventional method for monitoring an optical path, there has been proposed a method for monitoring the error ratio on incoming signal by executing the parity error check of standardized overhead information which is provided in a

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transport frame in a synchronous network such as SONET (Synchronous Optical NETwork) or SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy). For example, see "NNI configuration in WDM optical path transport network" by Okamoto (Society
5 Conference of Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, 1997, B-10-98).

As shown in Fig. 1, it is assumed for simplicity that a lightwave network is composed of an optical path between path terminating elements 1 and 2, which includes a
10 plurality of 3R repeaters (here, only two 3R repeaters 3 and 4 are shown). A 3R repeater has a 3R circuit that performs Reshape, Retiming, and Regeneration operations. Further, it is assumed that a byte of Path Overhead used to monitor the error rate is denoted by B3'.

15 In the 3R repeater 3 or 4, a branch circuit denoted by B branches an incoming signal into a primary signal to be transmitted and another signal to be monitored. The B3' byte of the to-be-monitored signal is used to obtain the bit error rate of the incoming signal. More specifically, at
20 the sending node (PTE 1), parity has been written in the B3' byte. At the receiving node (PTE 2), parity is computed from the incoming signal and is compared with the parity written in the B3' byte thereof at the sending node. By counting the number of bit errors for a unit of time, the
25 bit error rate (BER) is obtained.

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However, such a conventional monitoring method has the following disadvantages.

In the lightwave network where bit error rates on the order of 10^{-10} are required, when the BER detected at the 3R repeater 3 is 10^{-10} and the respective BERs detected at the 3R repeater 4 and the PTE 2 are 0.5, it is determined that a failure has occurred between the 3R repeaters 3 and 4. In other words, when the PTE 2 determines whether a failure has occurs between the 3R repeaters 3 and 4, both BERs detected at the 3R repeaters 3 and 4 must be fetched and compared. This causes the configuration of logic circuit for identify the location of a failure to be complicated. Further, it needs the time between requesting and receiving the BER data from both 3R repeaters 3 and 4. Furthermore, the bandwidth for such a communication is needed.

In Japanese Patent Application Unexamined Publication No. 5-292083, an alarm transfer method using an optical amplifier repeater has been disclosed. In this alarm transfer method, a monitor control signal at each repeater is wavelength-multiplexed with a primary signal. The monitor control signal has a frame structure having a predetermined area assigned to each repeater. When the occurrence of a failure has been detected at a repeater, the repeater generates a monitor control signal having the type of the failure and the own identification number therein and

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transmits it to the network. In this conventional method, the bandwidth for transmitting such a monitor control signal is needed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is an object of the present invention to provide a signal monitoring method and system, which can rapidly identify the location of a failure.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a signal monitoring method and system, which can achieve rapid failure restoration.

15 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a signal monitoring method and system, which can reduce a communication bandwidth for identifying the location of a failure.

20 According to an aspect of the present invention, in a method for monitoring signal transmission quality in a network composed of a plurality of elements connected by transmission lines, each of the elements a) receives a first transmission signal from a preceding element through a first transmission line connected to the preceding element; b) detects signal transmission quality for the first transmission line based on the first transmission signal

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received from the preceding element; c) transmits a second transmission signal to a following element through a second transmission line connected to the following element; and d) when receiving a request from another element, transmits the signal transmission quality to the element originating the request.

According to another aspect of the present invention, in a method for monitoring signal transmission quality in a path of a network, wherein the path includes a plurality of repeaters which are connected through transmission lines between a first path terminating element and a second path terminating element,

at the first path terminating element, a) transmitting a transmission signal including a primary signal, a section quality check signal, and a path quality check signal toward the second path terminating element;

at each of the repeaters, b) detecting section quality for a first transmission line connected to a preceding repeater based on a first section quality check signal and a first transmission signal which are received from the preceding element; c) replacing the first section quality check signal with a second section quality check signal generated from the first transmission signal to produce a second transmission signal to be transmitted to a following element which is one of another repeater and the second path

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terminating element;

at the second path terminating element, d) detecting section quality for a transmission line connected to a preceding repeater based on a section quality check signal and a transmission signal which are received from the preceding element; e) detecting path quality for the path based on a path quality check signal and the transmission signal which are received from the preceding element; and f) sequentially accessing the repeaters to check section qualities thereof to identify an impaired section, when the path quality is lower than a predetermined threshold.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an optical element device in an optical communication network in which a plurality of optical element devices are connected via optical transmission lines includes: an input interface for receiving a first transmission signal from a preceding optical element device through a first optical transmission line connected to the preceding optical element device; a quality detector for detecting signal transmission quality for the first optical transmission line based on the first transmission signal received from the preceding optical element device; a memory for storing the signal transmission quality; an output interface for transmitting a second transmission signal to a following optical element device through a second optical transmission line connected

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to the following optical element device; and a controller controlling such that, when receiving a request from another optical element device, the signal transmission quality is read from the memory and is transmitted to the optical element device originating the request.

As described above, according to the present invention, signal transmission quality is detected at each element for a corresponding section of a path. Therefore, by accessing only one element, the location of occurrence of a failure can be identified. Therefore, the time required for specifying the fault location is reduced, resulting in rapid fault restoration.

In contrast, according to the prior art, the location of occurrence of a failure cannot be identified without accessing at least two repeaters terminating the section in which the failure occurs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing an example of a lightwave network for explaining a conventional performance monitoring method;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating a functional

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configuration of a signal quality monitoring system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing a format of an optical signal used in the embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a 3R repeater in the performance monitoring system according to the embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 5 is a block diagram illustrating another example of a 3R repeater in the performance monitoring system according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating a path terminating element in the sending side of the performance monitoring system according to the embodiment of the present invention; and

15 FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustrating a path terminating element in the receiving side of the performance monitoring system according to the embodiment of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A signal quality monitoring system according to a first embodiment of the present invention will be described.

OUTLINE OF SYSTEM

5 As shown in Fig. 2, it is assumed for simplicity that a lightwave network is composed of path terminating elements PTE_1 and PTE_2 and a plurality of 3R repeaters which are connected through optical transmission lines in series between the path terminating elements PTE_1 and PTE_2. In
10 this lightwave network, the section between the path terminating element PTE_1 and a first 3R repeater_1 is denoted by S_1 , the section between the first 3R repeater_1 and the second 3R repeater_2 is denoted by S_2 , and so on. It should be noted that Fig. 2 shows only a WDM communication
15 network for one direction from the upstream PTE_1 to the downstream PTE_2. Needless to say, the present invention is applicable to a bidirectional WDM communication network.

The path terminating element PTE_1 includes a quality check information (QC) generator 101 and a QC multiplexer
20 102. The QC generator 101 computes quality check information QC_{1s} such as parity bits from a primary signal S_p to be transmitted. The quality check information QC_{1s} is written into a transport management byte area of the primary signal S_p (that is, time-multiplexed) by the QC multiplexer

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102, and the QC-included signal, $S_p + QC_{1s}$, is sent to the following element (the first 3R repeater_1). The quality check information stored in the transport management byte area is terminated at each of 3R repeaters.

5 When receiving a QC-included primary signal from the path terminating element PTE_1, the first 3R repeater_1 performs the 3R signal processing and then replacement of the received QC_{1R} included in the received primary signal with a newly computed quality check information QC_{2s} by a QC replacement section 103. More specifically, the received
10 QC_{1R} is extracted from the received primary signal. An error detector 104 calculates a bit error rate (BER_1) from the received QC_{1R} and the received primary signal and the detected BER_1 is stored in a memory 106 under control of a
15 processor 105. Therefore, the detected BER_1 indicates the transmission quality of the section S_1 . At a request of another element, the processor 105 can send the stored BER_1 to the other element.

 Further, the processor 105 instructs a QC generator 107
20 to compute the quality check information QC_{2s} from the primary signal to be sent. The QC replacement section 103 writes the computed quality check information QC_{2s} into the transport management byte area of the primary signal S_p (that is, time-multiplexed), and the QC-included signal, $S_p + QC_{2s}$,
25 is sent to the following element (the second 3R repeater_2).

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In the second 3R repeater₂, the BER detection and QC replacement processing as described above are performed. Therefore, the detected BER₂ indicating the transmission quality of the section S₂ is stored in the memory. Then the newly computed quality check information QC₃₅ is written into the predetermined byte area of the primary signal S_p (that is, time-multiplexed), and the QC-included signal, S_p + QC₃₅, is sent to the following 3R repeater.

In this manner, each of the 3R repeaters, when receiving a primary signal from the preceding element, performs 3R signal processing, BER detection and QC replacement processing. As a result, a detected BER indicating the transmission quality of a corresponding section is stored in the memory of each 3R repeater. The newly computed quality check information QC is written into the predetermined byte area of the primary signal, and the QC-included signal is sent to the following element.

The path terminating element PTE₂, when receiving a primary signal from the preceding 3R repeater_(N-1), performs 3R signal processing and BER detection. That is, the primary signal is demultiplexed by a QC demultiplexer 108 and outputs a received quality check information QC_{NR} to an error detector 109. The detected BER_N indicating the transmission quality of the section S_N is stored in the memory 111 under control of a processor 110.

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The path terminating element PTE_2 checks the path monitoring control byte area of the received primary signal to determine whether the optical path normally operates. If the optical path is impaired, the processor 110 of the path terminating element PTE_2 accesses the memory 111 thereof to
5 check the BER_N. When the BER_N is lower than a required quality, it is determined that a failure occurs in the optical line of the section S_N.

If the BER_N is not lower than the required quality,
10 the processor 110 of the path terminating element PTE_2 sequentially accesses the 3R repeaters in the direction opposite to the travel of the primary signal to request the BER detected at each 3R repeater. For example, in the case where the BER_2 detected by the 3R repeater_2 is lower than
15 the required quality, it is determined that a failure occurs in the optical line of the section S₂. In other words, by accessing only one repeater, the location of occurrence of a failure can be identified.

In contrast, according to the prior art, the location
20 of occurrence of a failure cannot be identified without accessing at least two repeaters terminating the section in which the failure occurs.

The quality check information QC is not limited to error detection code such as parity bit. The wavelength
25 data of a transmission lightwave used to carry a primary

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signal is written as the quality check information QC into the transport management byte area. At a receiving repeater, the wavelength of actually received lightwave is compared with the wavelength data written in the received primary
5 signal to determined whether the transmission line normally operates.

SIGNAL FORMAT

Referring to Fig. 3, an optical signal 200 transmitted at each wavelength is composed of an overhead for control
10 and management and a payload for storing data. The overhead includes a frame synchronization bit pattern field 201 as the first byte, a transport management byte field 202 as the second byte, and a path monitoring control information field 203 as the third byte, which is followed by data field
15 (payload) 204. The transport management byte field 202 stores parity bits which are used to compute a bit error rate (BER) in a corresponding section from the preceding element to the element itself. The path monitoring control information field 203 stores parity bits that are used to
20 compute a BER in the optical path from the PTE_1 to the PTE_2. The details about a method for calculating the error bit count and the bit error rate (BER) from received parity bits are described in Bellcore document GR-253-CORE, Issue 2, December 1995.

25 The signal format is not limited to that shown in Fig.

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3. In the synchronous system such as SDH or SONET, the predetermined overhead byte may be used as the transport management byte and path monitoring control information.

REPEATER

5 Referring to Fig. 4, each of the 3R repeaters has the same circuit configuration. A 3R repeater 300 is composed of an input converter (O/E) 301, a 3R circuit 302, a QC byte terminating section 303, a switch 304, a QC byte generator 305, an output converter (E/O) 306, a management and control
10 processor 307, and a memory 308. The input converter (O/E) 301 converts an output electric signal to an output optical signal. A 3R circuit 302 performs clock recovery from the input electric signal and regeneration of data bits according to the recovered clock. Further, the 3R circuit
15 302 performs frame synchronization by detecting the frame sync bits of an input signal as shown in Fig. 3.

The 3R circuit 302 is not always provided at the position following the O/E 301 and followed by the QC byte terminating section 303. More specifically, in the case
20 where each circuit block is formed with digital LSI, its output is either 1 or 0. In other words, the digital LSI inherently has Reshape and Regeneration (2R) functions. Therefore, by clock recovery and supplying the recovered clock to the following digital LSI blocks, the 3R functions
25 including the Retiming can be achieved by all digital LSIs

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of the 3R repeater 300. That is, the 3R circuit 302 is not restricted to a specific position in the 3R repeater 300 but the same function can be realized by all the digital LSIs therein.

5 The QC byte terminating section 303 extracts the transport management (QC) byte 202 from the input signal 200 and performs BER calculation. More specifically, the QC byte terminating section 303 compares the extracted QC byte (here, parity bits) with the parity bits computed from the
10 input signal and counts the number of bit errors to compute the BER. The computed BER is stored in the memory 308 under control of the management and control processor 307.

 The switch 304 is fixed to connect an input port to an output port in the case of 3R repeater. Therefore, the
15 output of the QC byte terminating section 303 is transferred as it is to the QC byte generator 305.

 The QC byte generator 305 computes parity bits from the input signal received from the QC byte terminating section 303 through the switch 304 and writes the computed parity
20 bits as QC byte into the transport management byte field 202 of the signal 200 under control of the management and control processor 307.

 The output of the QC byte generator 305 is converted into an optical signal by the E/O 306 and thereafter is
25 wavelength-multiplexed with other signals to be transmitted

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to the following element.

The management and control processor 307 is provided with a communication means (not shown) allowing data communication with other repeaters or elements. When
5 receiving a request for the detected BER from a path terminating element, the management and control processor 307 reads the BER from the memory 308 and writes it into the payload of a response signal. The response signal carrying the BER is transmitted to the path terminating element. As
10 described before, the BER indicates the signal quality of the input optical signal travelling through the corresponding section of the optical transmission line.

The communication means of the management and control processor 307 may use a wavelength other than the primary
15 signal. Alternatively, time multiplexing may be used.

REPEATER WITH A SWITCH

Referring to Fig. 5, a repeater 400 has two inputs and two outputs, allowing interconnections to be switched depending on whether a failure occurs. The repeater 400 may
20 have one-directional line and the opposite-directional line. More specifically, the repeater 400 is composed of input converters (O/E) 401 and 407, 3R circuits 402 and 405, QC byte terminating sections 403 and 409, a 2 x 2 switch 404, QC byte generators 405 and 410, output converters (E/O) 406
25 and 411, a management and control processor 412, and a

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memory 413.

The functions other than the 2 x 2 switch 404 are similar to those of circuit blocks as shown in Fig. 4. Each of the QC byte terminating sections 403 and 409 extracts QC
5 byte from the transport management byte field of a corresponding input signal and performs BER calculation. The respective BERs calculated by the QC byte terminating sections 403 and 409 are stored in the memory 413 under control of the management and control processor 412. As in
10 the case of the repeater, when receiving a request from a path terminating element, the stored BERs can be transmitted back to the path terminating element.

The 2 x 2 switch 404 is switched under control of the management and control processor 412 in case of occurrence
15 of a failure. For example, in the case where the path terminating element determines that a failure has occurred in the section of the repeater 400 as described before, the path terminating element instructs the repeater 400 to control the 2 x 2 switch 404 to make an alternative path in
20 order to avoid the impaired transmission section.

A switch used in the repeater is not limited to the 2 x 2 switch 404. Needless to say, a N x N switch can be used.

PATH TERMINATING ELEMENT

Referring to Fig. 6, the path terminating element 500
25 (PTE_1) which serves as a starting point of the path is

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provided with a switch 501, a QC byte generator 502, an output converter (E/O) 503, and a network management and control processor 504. A plurality of sets of QC byte generator 502 and output converter (E/O) 503 may be provided for each path.

The QC byte generator 502 computes parity bits from a transmission signal received through the switch 501 and writes the computed parity bits into the transport management byte field 202 and the path monitoring control information field 203 of the signal 200 (see Fig. 3) under control of the network management and control processor 504.

The output of the QC byte generator 502 is converted into an optical signal by the E/O 503 and thereafter is wavelength-multiplexed with other optical signals to be transmitted to the following element.

The network management and control processor 504 is provided with a communication means (not shown) allowing data communication with other repeaters or elements. For example, the management and control processor 504 sends a request for the detected BER from each element such as a 3R repeater so as to manage the corresponding optical path of the network. As described before, the BER received from a 3R repeater indicates the transmission quality of a section connected to the 3R repeater. The communication means of the management and control processor 307 may use a

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wavelength other than the primary signal. Alternatively, time multiplexing may be used.

The path terminating element may serve as a network management system, which is included in or connected to the path terminating element. The network management system may be provided in another network node.

The switch 501 may be connected to one of more network. In the case where the path terminating element 500 has fault restoration function, the switch 501 is switched under control of the network management and control processor 504 in case of occurrence of a failure. For example, in the case where it is determined that a failure has occurred in a section in the path, the path terminating element 500 control the switch 501 to make an alternative path in cooperation with the opposite path terminating element PTE_2 in order to avoid the impaired transmission section.

Referring to Fig. 7, the path terminating element 600 (PTE_2) which serves as a terminating point of the path is provided with an input converter (O/E) 601, a 3R circuit 602, a QC byte terminating section 603, a switch 604, a network management and control processor 605, and a memory 606. A plurality of sets of input converter (O/E) 601, 3R circuit 602, and QC byte terminating section 603 may be provided for each path.

The QC byte terminating sections 603 extracts QC

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information from the transport management byte field 202 and the path monitoring control information field 203 of an input signal 200 and performs BER calculation. The BER for the transport management calculated by the QC byte
5 terminating section 603 is stored in the memory 606 under control of the network management and control processor 605.

The network management and control processor 605 is provided with a communication means (not shown) allowing data communication with other repeaters or elements. For
10 example, the network management and control processor 605 sends a request for the detected BER from each element such as a 3R repeater so as to manage the corresponding optical path of the network. As described before, the BER received from a 3R repeater indicates the transmission quality of a
15 section connected to the 3R repeater. The communication means of the management and control processor 307 may use a wavelength other than the primary signal. Alternatively, time multiplexing may be used.

The path terminating element may serve as a network
20 management system, which is included in or connected to the path terminating element. The network management system may be provided in another network node.

The switch 604 may be connected to one of more network. In the case where the path terminating element 600 has fault
25 restoration function, the switch 604 is switched under

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control of the network management and control processor 605
in case of occurrence of a failure. For example, in the
case where it is determined that a failure has occurred in a
section in the path, the path terminating element 600
5 control the switch 604 to make an alternative path in
cooperation with the opposite path terminating element 500
in order to avoid the impaired transmission section.

As described above, according to the present invention,
the location of occurrence of a failure can be identified by
10 accessing only one repeater. Therefore, the time required
for specifying the fault location is reduced, resulting in
rapid fault restoration.

OTHER QUALITY MONITORING METHODS

In the above-described embodiment, the bit error rate
15 BER is used to monitor the transmission line quality of a
corresponding section.

Alternatively, as another embodiment, the power of an
input light can be used to monitor the same. The input
optical power is easily monitored by detecting the photo
20 current flowing through a photodiode. A combination of BER
and optical power detection may be used.

Further, in the case where each section in the path
uses different wavelength, each repeater is provided with a
wavelength measuring device which measures the wavelength of
25 an input optical signal. Therefore, the transmission line

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quality can be monitored by determining whether the measured wavelength matches the predetermined wavelength data written in the input optical signal. A combination of BER and wavelength detection may be used.

5 Furthermore, SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio) may be used to monitor the transmission quality. SNR can be obtained by measuring ASE (Amplified Spontaneous Emission) level and an input light level.

10 As described above, attributes of light such as optical power or wavelength are preferably used to monitor the transmission quality. The reason is that the quality can be monitored without multiplexing the quality check information such as parity bit with the primary signal. In addition,
15 the signal quality can be monitored independently of the bit rate of transmission light signal, resulting in improved flexibility.

20 The quality information such as BER, wavelength detection, or SNR, which is stored in each repeater, may be transferred to a path terminating element or network management node by using a channel of a different wavelength from that of the primary signal, a radio channel, or subcarrier multiplexed with an optical primary signal.

25 The present invention can be applied not only to systems of SDH/SONET, packet, frame relay, and ATM but also to message-oriented communication system using commands.

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Another multiplexing technique may be used in the signal quality monitoring system according to the present invention. For example, polarized-wave multiplexing, time multiplexing, space multiplexing, and the like may be
5 employed.

Furthermore, a device having an FEC (Forward Error Correction) function also has a 3R (Regeneration, re-shaping, re-timing) function. Therefore, the present invention can be also applied to the case where 3R terminating equipment
10 having the FEC function is used.

Finally, 3R processing can be realized without converting a lightwave signal to an electric signal. For example, an all-optical 3R circuit can be obtained (see "An All-optical signal discriminator: application to 2.4Gb/s all
15 optical regeneration and 20Gb/s demultiplexing," in proc. Of OECC'96, 18B4-3, pp. 342-343, 1996).

Although the above-mentioned embodiments of the present invention have been described herein, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that this invention may be
20 embodied in many other specific forms without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Therefore, the present examples and embodiments are to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive and the invention is not to be limited to the details given herein, but may be modified
25 within the scope of the appended claims.

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Claims:

1. A method for monitoring signal transmission quality in a network composed of a plurality of elements connected by transmission lines, comprising the steps of:
at each of the elements,

- 5 a) receiving a first transmission signal from a preceding element through a first transmission line connected to the preceding element;
- b) detecting signal transmission quality for the first transmission line based on the first transmission
10 signal received from the preceding element;
- c) transmitting a second transmission signal to a following element through a second transmission line connected to the following element; and
- d) when receiving a request from another element,
15 transmitting the signal transmission quality to the element originating the request.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein a transmission signal includes quality check information,

the step (b) comprises the steps of:

- 20 b.1) terminating first quality check information included in the first transmission signal received from the

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preceding element through the first transmission line;

b.2) detecting the signal transmission quality for the first transmission line using the first quality check information and the first transmission signal;

5 b.3) generating second quality check information from the first transmission signal; and

b.4) replacing the first quality check information with the second quality check information to generate the second transmission signal.

10 3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the quality check information is obtained by parity bit method.

4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the quality check information is wavelength data indicating a wavelength of an electromagnetic wave used in a
15 corresponding transmission line.

5. The method according to claim 2, wherein the quality check information is a signal-to-noise ratio of a received transmission signal through a corresponding transmission line.

20 6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:

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e) switching interconnections between a plurality of input ports and a plurality of output ports depending on a control signal received from another element, each of the input ports connected to a first transmission line and each
5 of the output ports connected to a second transmission line.

7. A method for monitoring signal transmission quality in a path of a network, wherein the path includes a plurality of repeaters which are connected through transmission lines between a first path terminating element
10 and a second path terminating element, comprising the steps of:

at the first path terminating element.

a) transmitting a transmission signal including a primary signal, a section quality check signal, and a path
15 quality check signal toward the second path terminating element;

at each of the repeaters,

b) detecting section quality for a first transmission line connected to a preceding repeater based on
20 a first section quality check signal and a first transmission signal which are received from the preceding element;

c) replacing the first section quality check signal with a second section quality check signal generated

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from the first transmission signal to produce a second transmission signal to be transmitted to a following element which is one of another repeater and the second path terminating element;

5 at the second path terminating element,

d) detecting section quality for a transmission line connected to a preceding repeater based on a section quality check signal and a transmission signal which are received from the preceding element;

10 e) detecting path quality for the path based on a path quality check signal and the transmission signal which are received from the preceding element; and

f) sequentially accessing the repeaters to check section qualities thereof to identify an impaired section,
15 when the path quality is lower than a predetermined threshold.

8. The method according to claim 7, further comprising the steps of:

g) when having identified the impaired section,
20 switching a current path to an alternative path so as to avoid the impaired section.

9. An optical element device in an optical communication network in which a plurality of optical

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element devices are connected via optical transmission lines,
comprising:

an input interface for receiving a first
transmission signal from a preceding optical element device
5 through a first optical transmission line connected to the
preceding optical element device;

a quality detector for detecting signal
transmission quality for the first optical transmission line
based on the first transmission signal received from the
10 preceding optical element device;

a memory for storing the signal transmission
quality;

an output interface for transmitting a second
transmission signal to a following optical element device
15 through a second optical transmission line connected to the
following optical element device; and

a controller controlling such that, when receiving
a request from another optical element device, the signal
transmission quality is read from the memory and is
20 transmitted to the optical element device originating the
request.

10. The optical element device according to claim 9,
wherein the quality detector comprises:

a terminator for terminating first quality check

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information included in the first transmission signal
received from the preceding optical element device through
quality check information and the first transmission signal;
and

10 a quality check information generator for
generating second quality check information from the first
transmission signal to replace the first quality check
information with the second quality check information to
generate the second transmission signal.

11. The optical element device according to claim 10,
wherein the quality check information is obtained by parity
15 bit method.

12. The optical element device according to claim 10,
wherein the quality check information is wavelength data
indicating a wavelength of an electromagnetic wave used in a
corresponding optical transmission line.

20 13. The optical element device according to claim 10,
wherein the quality check information is a signal-to-noise
ratio of a received transmission signal through a

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corresponding optical transmission line.

14. The optical element device according to claim 10, further comprising:

5 a switch for switching interconnections between a plurality of input ports and a plurality of output ports depending on a control signal received from another optical element device, each of the input ports connected to a different first optical transmission line and each of the output ports connected to a different second optical
10 transmission line.

15 15. A system for monitoring signal transmission quality in a path of a network, wherein the path includes a plurality of repeaters which are connected through transmission lines between a first path terminating element and a second path terminating element,

the first path terminating element comprising:

a section quality check generator for generating a section quality check signal;

20 a path quality check generator for generating a path quality check signal; and

an output interface for transmitting a transmission signal including a primary signal, the section quality check signal, and the path quality check signal

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toward the second path terminating element.

each of the repeaters comprising:

a quality detector for detecting section quality
for a first transmission line connected to a preceding
5 repeater based on a first section quality check signal and a
first transmission signal which are received from the
preceding element; and

a processor for replacing the first section
quality check signal with a second section quality check
10 signal generated from the first transmission signal to
produce a second transmission signal to be transmitted to a
following element which is one of another repeater and the
second path terminating element, and

the second path terminating element comprising:

15 a section quality detector for detecting section
quality for a transmission line connected to a preceding
repeater based on a section quality check signal and a
transmission signal which are received from the preceding
element;

20 a path quality detector for detecting path quality
for the path based on a path quality check signal and the
transmission signal which are received from the preceding
element; and

a controller for sequentially accessing the
25 repeaters to check section qualities thereof to identify an

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impaired section, when the path quality is lower than a predetermined threshold.

16. The system according to claim 15, wherein each of the first and second path terminating elements comprises a switch,

wherein when having identified the impaired section, the controller controls the switch to switch a current path to an alternative path so as to avoid the impaired section.

17. The method according to claim 1, wherein the network is wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) network.

18. The method according to claim 7, wherein the network is wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) network.

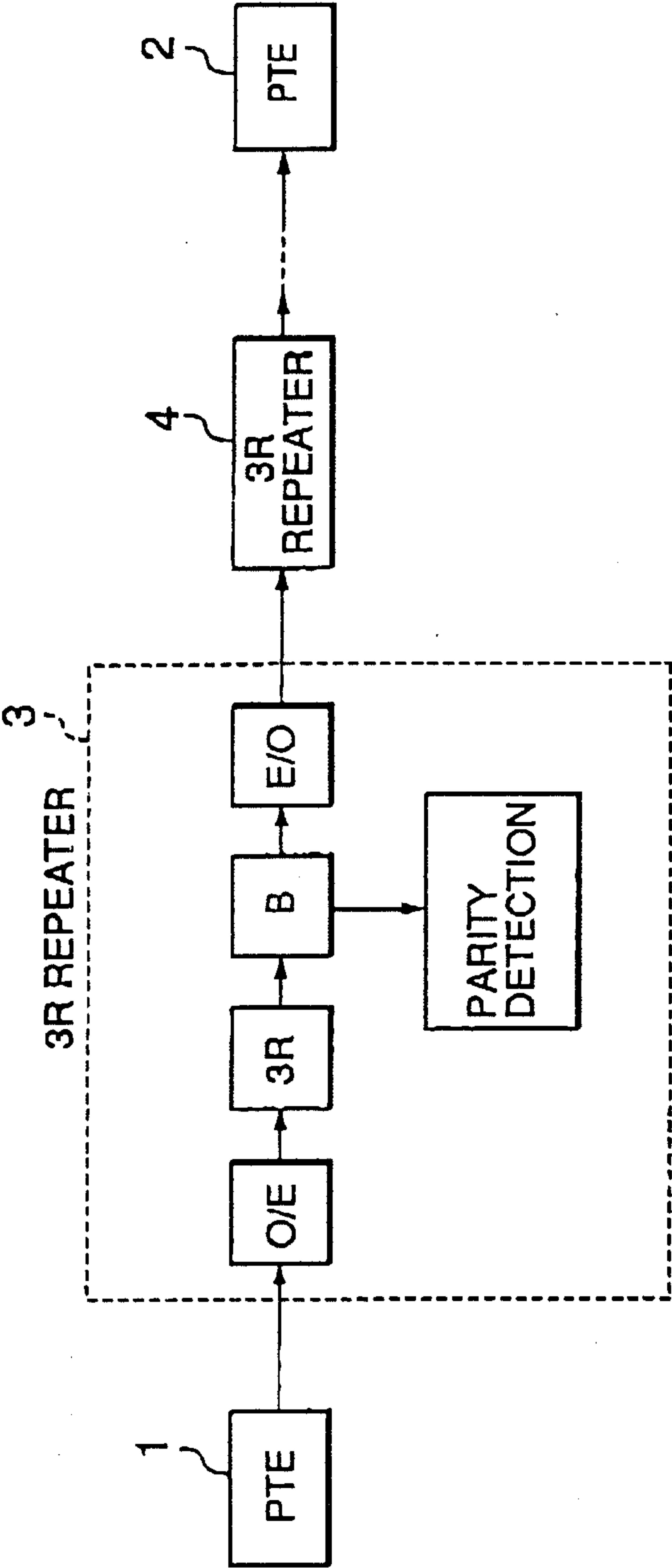
19. The optical element device according to claim 9, wherein the optical communication network is wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) network.

20. The system according to claim 15, wherein the network is wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) network.

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FIG.1
(PRIOR ART)



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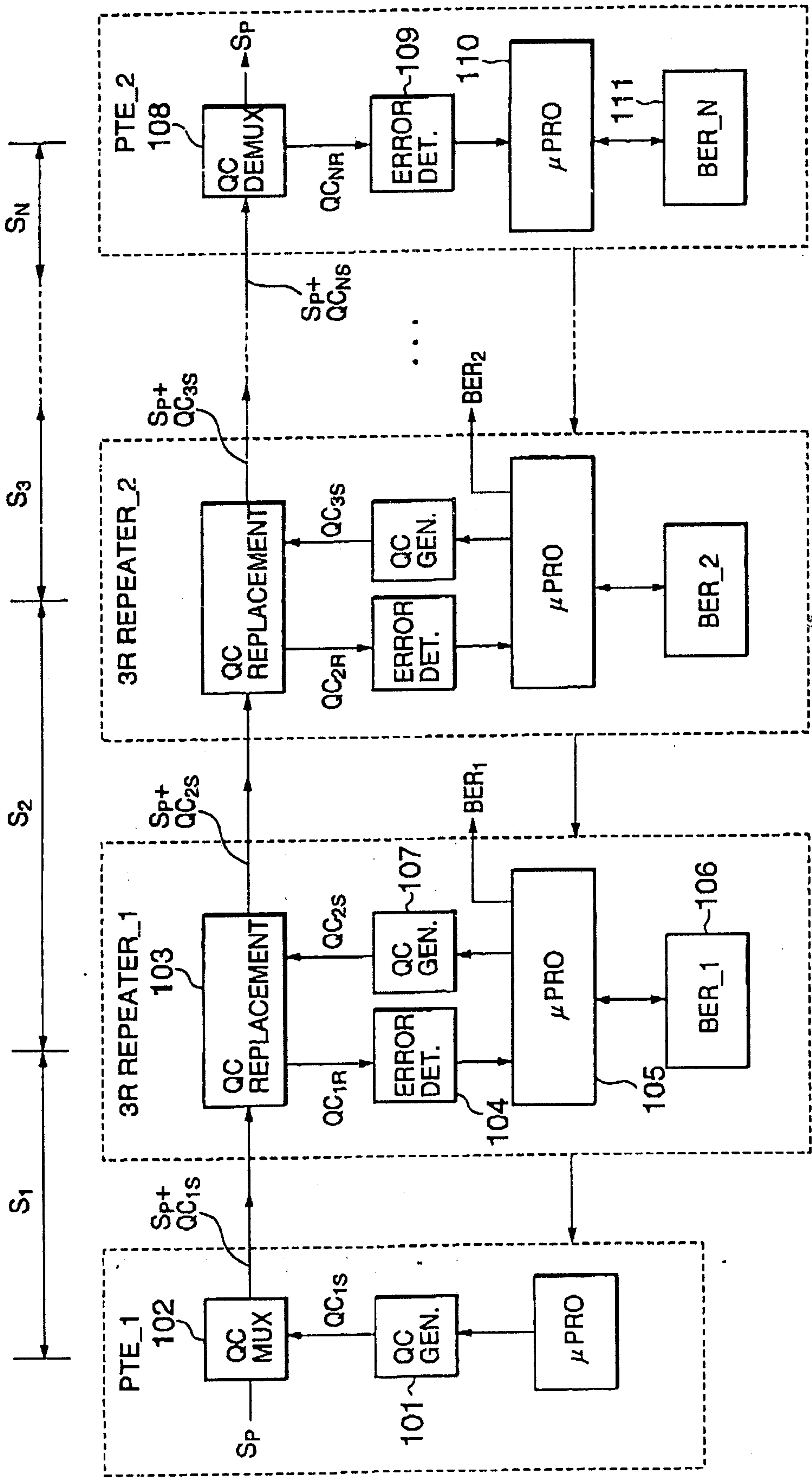


FIG.2

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FIG.3

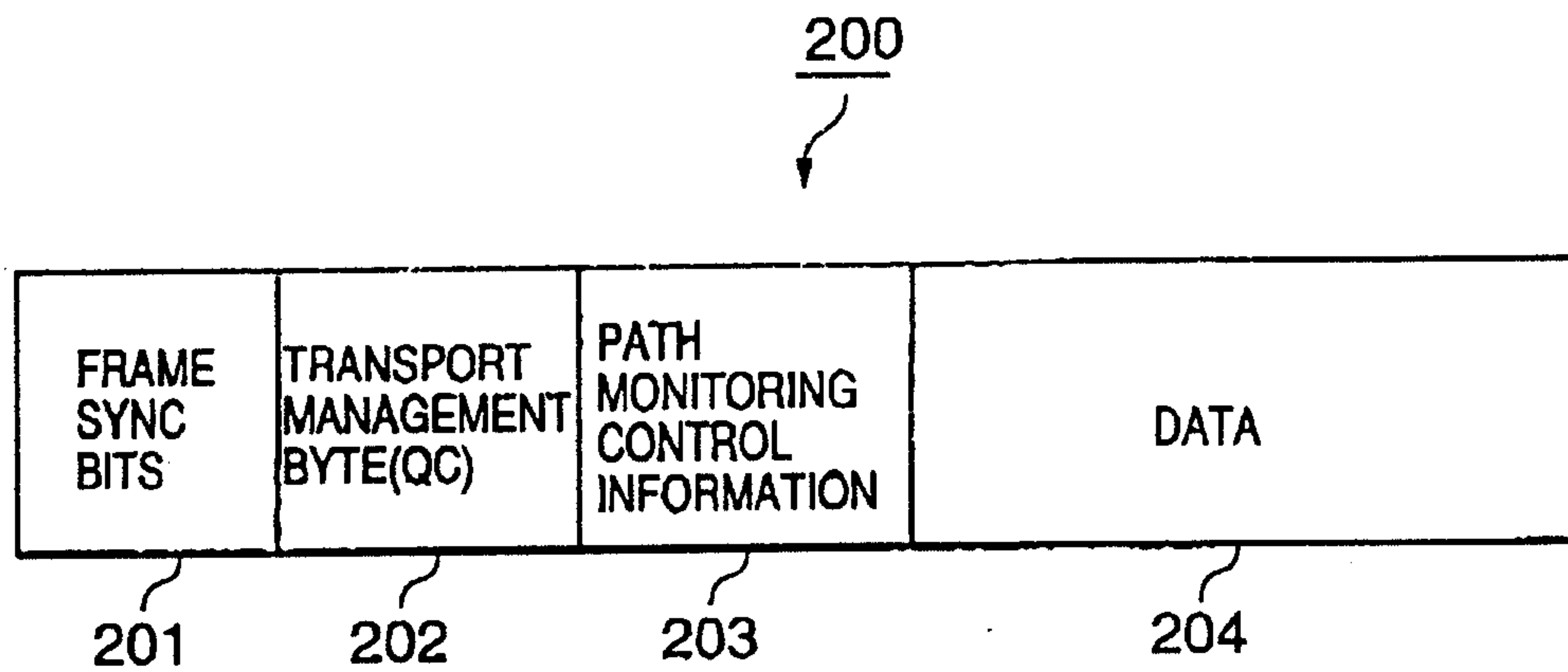
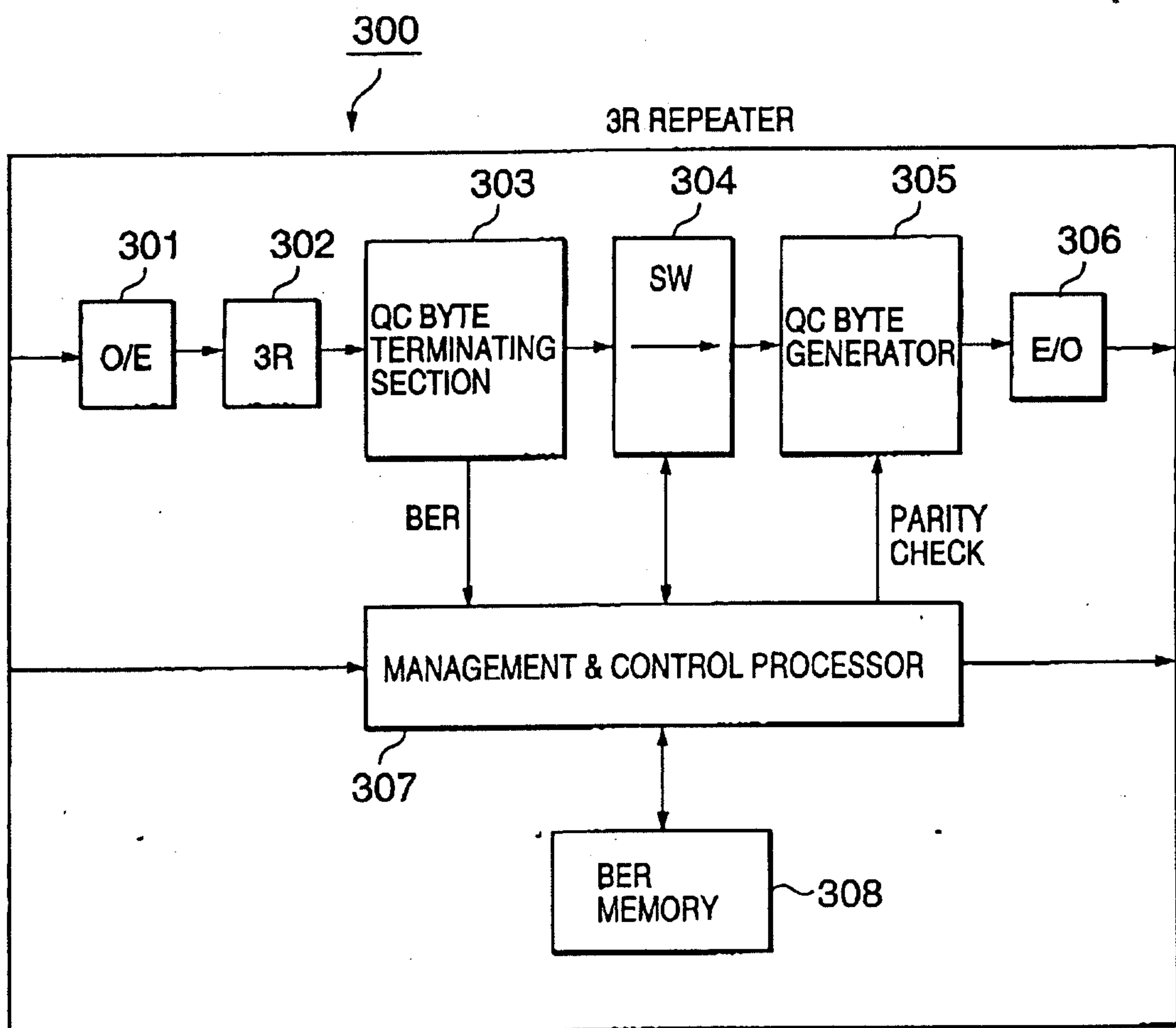


FIG.4



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FIG.5

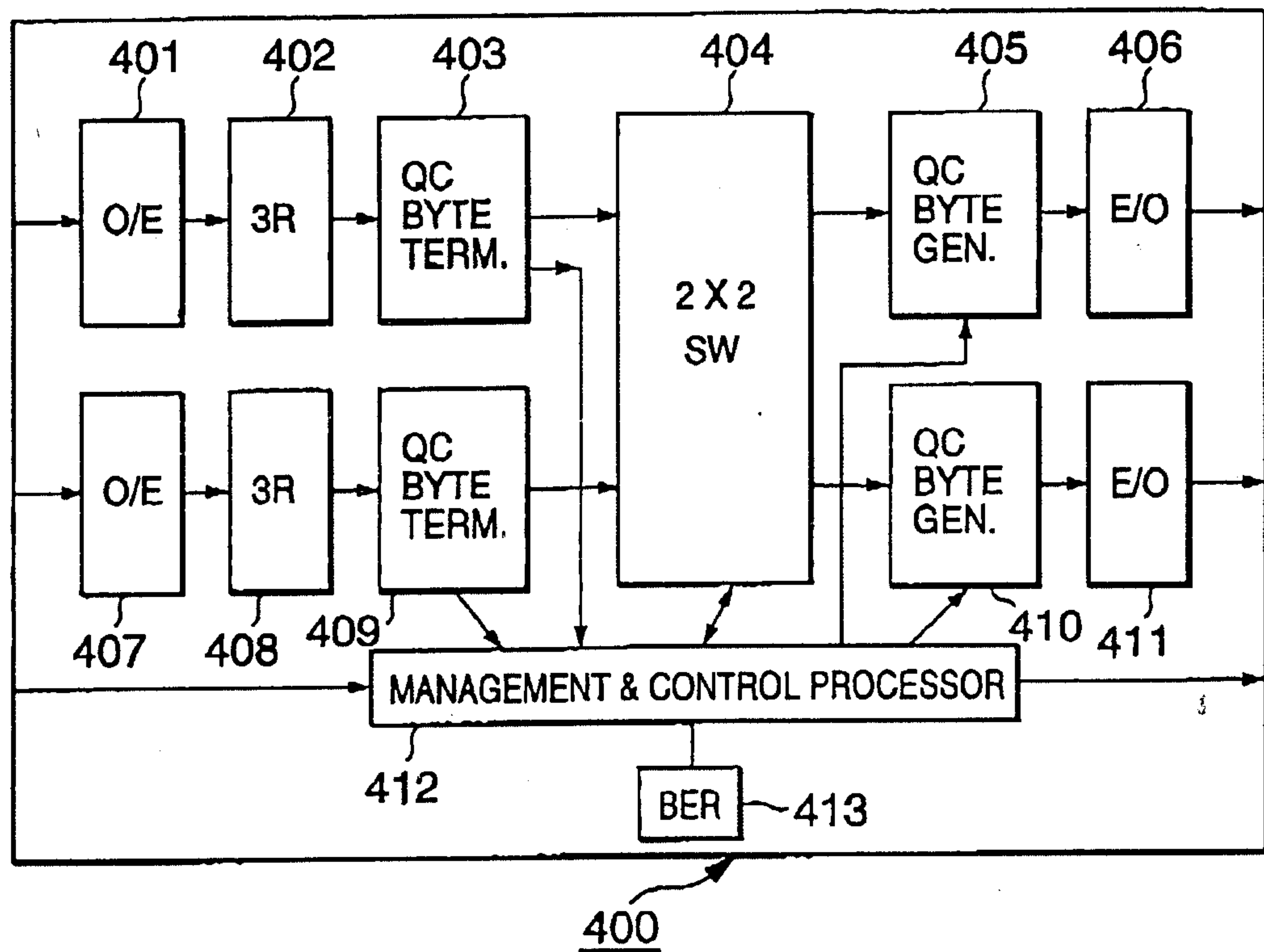
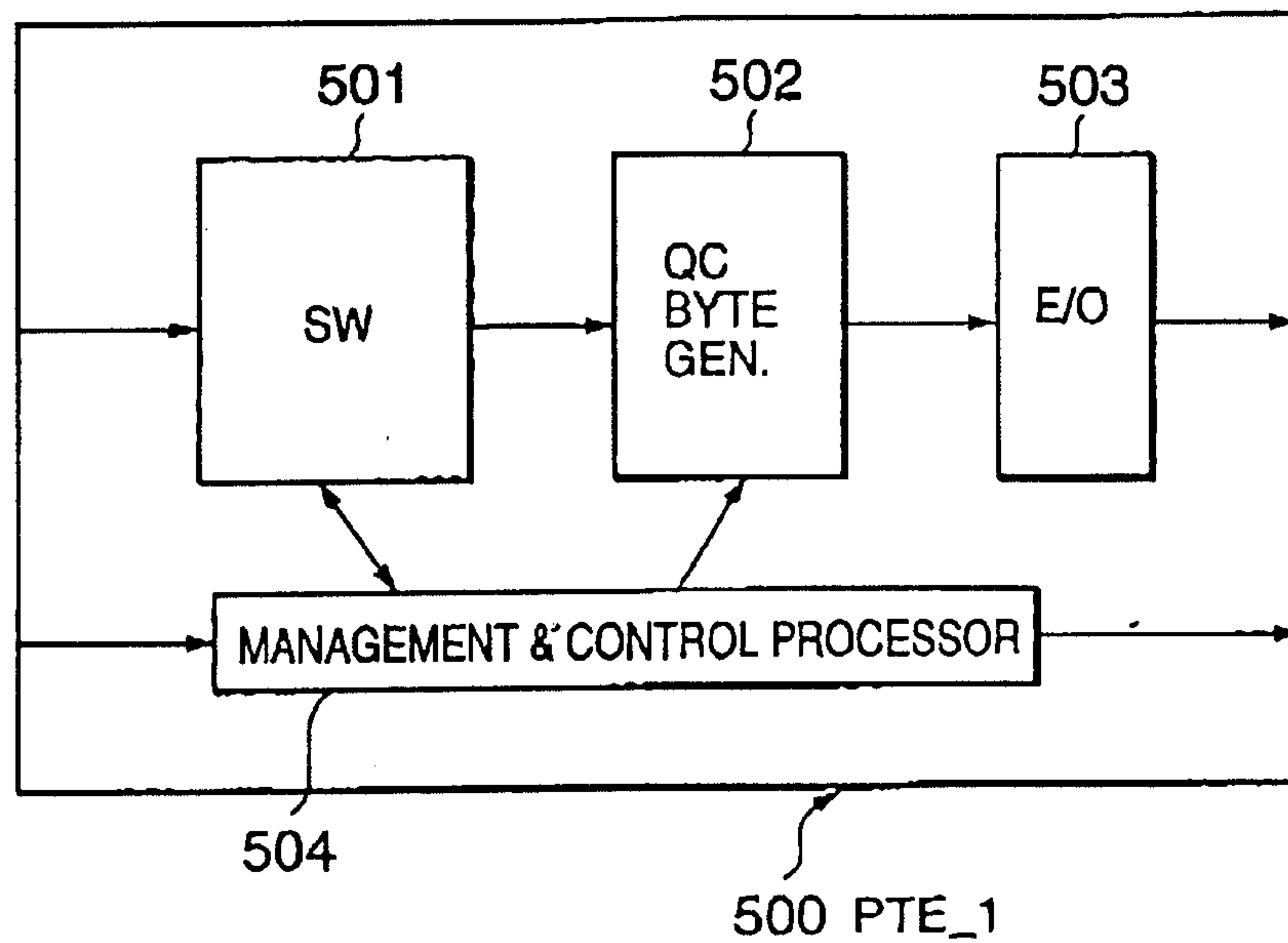


FIG.6



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FIG.7

