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(72) Inventeur/Inventor:

Pearson, Ian David, GB

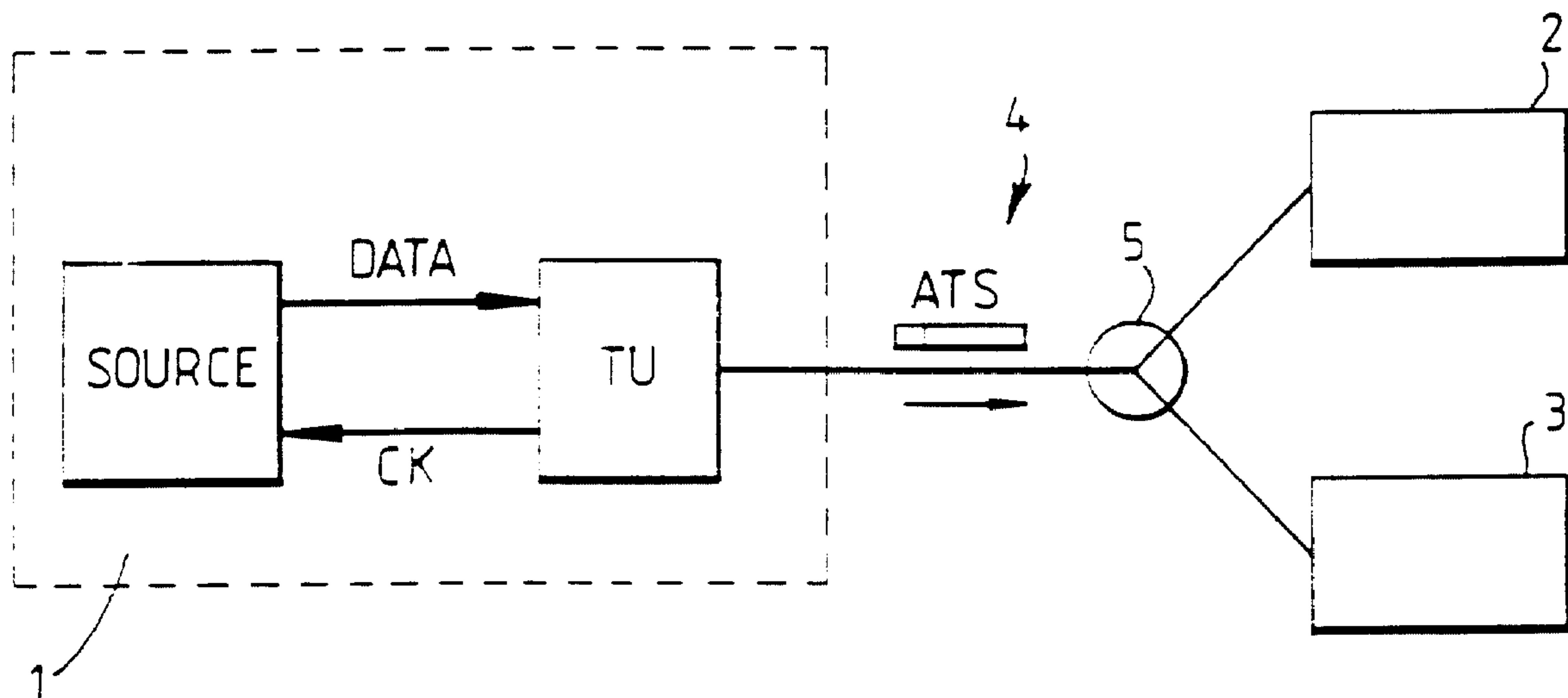
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:

BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED
COMPANY, GB

(74) Agent: GOWLING LAFLEUR HENDERSON LLP

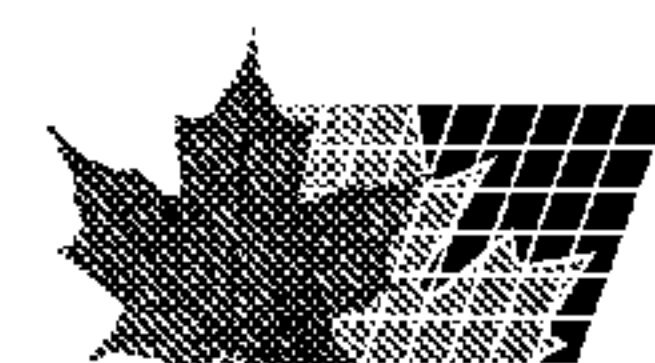
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In a system for transmitting data cells from a transmitter (1) to a receiver (2,3) each cell comprises a fixed format header containing address information and a free format time slice of predetermined duration. The cells may be transmitted on an optical network (4) in which case the cells are routed by an optical switch (5) which reads the header and is transparent to the free format time slice. Second level cells are formed comprising a second level header and a time slice filled with a number of first level cells.





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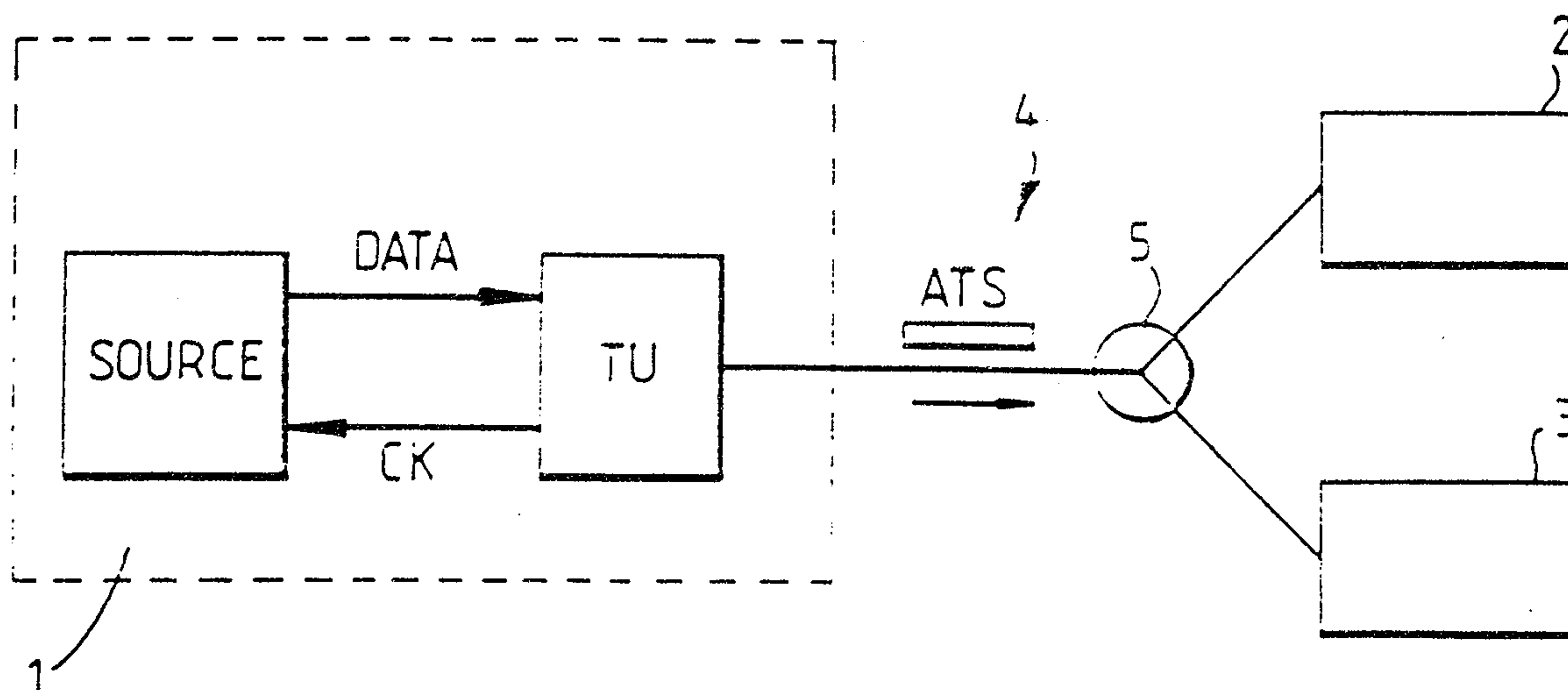
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY [GB:GB]; 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ (GB).

(72) Inventor: and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): PEARSON, Ian, David [GB:GB]; 5 Coopers Road, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk IP5 7SJ (GB).

(74) Agent: SEMOS, Robert, Ernest, Vickers; British Telecommunications public limited company, Intellectual Property Unit, 151 Gower Street, London WC1E 6BA (GB).

(54) Title: DATA TRANSMISSION ON OPTICAL NETWORKS



(57) Abstract

In a system for transmitting data cells from a transmitter (1) to a receiver (2, 3) each cell comprises a fixed format header containing address information and a free format time slice of predetermined duration. The cells may be transmitted on an optical network (4) in which case the cells are routed by an optical switch (5) which reads the header and is transparent to the free format time slice. Second level cells are formed comprising a second level header and a time slice filled with a number of first level cells.

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DATA TRANSMISSION ON A NETWORK

The present invention relates to the transmission of packets or cells of data on a network.

In most known cell based communication systems each cell is divided into a certain number of bytes forming a header which contains address and other system information, followed by a number of bytes or part-bytes in which a data source writes the information to be transmitted. Although the source is unconstrained as to the nature of the data it writes, the format used for writing the data has to match that used in the header. For example, the bit rate and line codes used in writing the data have to correspond to those used in the header. The format of the header in turn is necessarily fixed since it must be capable of being read at any node in the network.

According to the present invention in a system for transmitting data cells from a transmitter to a receiver via a network, each cell comprises a fixed format header containing at least address or routing information, and characterised in that each cell comprises a free format time slice of predetermined duration.

The present invention provides a cell based communication system which departs radically from the above known systems and offers many advantages. Instead of using cells of unitary format the present invention effectively decouples the formats of the header and the information bearing portions of each cell. The fixed format header is followed by or associated with a time slice which the data source is free to fill in any manner appropriate to the information being carried. Thus the time slice may be filled with a digital signal of any bit rate, with an analogue signal or just with a region of the optical spectrum containing, for example, a group of discrete wavelengths. The format, information rate, and meaning of the information field are limited only by the

requirements of the receiver and the system bandwidth. The flexibility of the system is such that, for example, a network user having the capability to transmit at a higher data rate than that used for the header is free to use that higher rate to put data onto the network, and can squeeze much more information into the cell than would be possible in a conventional system which limited the data rate to that of the header. The system offers savings in the cost of transmission equipment and pre-transmission equipment such as codecs.

A packet switching system is known from EP-A-0313389 in which high speed data packets are switched through an optical switch by means of a header comprising respective control wavelengths. In this case although the format of the data in the packet does not match that of the header, it will be understood that both formats are fixed (in the sense of the present invention) and the system is thus limited to handling data input in the same predetermined format, unlike the system of the present invention.

The system of the present invention which uses time slices with attached addresses has been termed by the inventor an addressed time slice (ATS) transport system.

Preferably the transmitter includes a data source arranged to fill the time slice with data for transmission and a transmission unit transparent to the time slice and arranged to attach the fixed format header to the time slice and to transmit the cell onto the network. The header may be attached in the sense of being associated with the time slice in a signalling channel.

Preferably the network includes routing means arranged to read information from the fixed format header and to route the cell accordingly, the routing means being transparent to the time slice.

Preferably the network is an optical network and the routing means is an optical switch arranged to read the header in the optical domain.

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The system of the present invention may be used with wavelength division multiplexing (WDM). In this case preferably the ATS cell comprises a single wavelength header and a time slice including at least one channel at a different respective wavelength.

Preferably the cell comprises a plural wavelength header and a time slice including at least one channel at a different respective wavelength.

A plurality of cells may share the same time slice with their headers multiplexed on the single wavelength or on the plurality of wavelengths, as the case may be.

The system of the present invention may be extended by varying the size of the time slice at the different hierarchical levels of the network. In this case preferably a second level cell is formed comprising a second-level header containing at least second level address or routing information and a second level time slice comprising a plurality of first level ATS cells. This arrangement may allow a higher throughput where there would otherwise be a bottleneck at the routing stage.

A system in accordance with the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the figures of the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a diagram of a network;

Figure 2 is a diagram of an ATS cell;

Figure 3 is a diagram of a second level ATS cell;
and

Figure 4 is a diagram of a network with local exchanges.

A data communication system comprises a transmitter 1 and receivers 2,3 linked to the transmitter 1 via an optical network 4. Although for clarity a simple network with a single branch and two receivers is shown, in practice the present invention is applicable to a wide range of network topologies and typically data will be

routed to one or more of a large number of receivers. The network includes an optical switch 5 arranged to route data to a selected one of the receivers 2, 3.

5 In the method of communications of the present system, the transmitter 1 transmits data onto the network in addressed time slice (ATS) cells. The cell format shown in Figure 2 comprises a header 6 which carries header information in the form of address information only and a time slice 7. The time slice 7
10 which is of predetermined duration but is otherwise of unfixed format is filled with data from the data source under control of a signal from a transmission unit TU which is transparent to the data from the data source. The data may, for example, take the form of an amplitude
15 modulated analogue signal. To this signal filling the time slice 7 the transmission unit TU adds an address 6 which is of a fixed format for a given network. Although in the present example the header contains address information only, in general additional
20 information may be included in the header when needed for a particular system. In the present example, the header is 4 bytes long and is encoded at a bit rate of substantially 155 Mbit/s. The ATS cell formed in this manner is transmitted onto the network and is received
25 by the switch 5. The switch 5 reads the header and directs the cell to one of the receivers 2, 3 accordingly. The data in the time slice is not read at the switch 5 and is transmitted intact.

30 At the receiver 2, 3 the header 6 is stripped off and the data in the time slice 7 decoded in a manner appropriate to the method of encoding used. In the present example, using analogue encoding, a simple photoelectric cell suffices to convert the encoded data to an electrical signal suitable for further processing
35 as appropriate.

Figure 1B shows an alternative arrangement for the transmitter 1 in which separate sources are provided for the data and header information and the complete ATS cells assembled at the transmission unit TU.

5 The system may be extended hierarchically by forming higher level ATS cells comprising a header with address information appropriate to the particular level and a time slice filled with a number of lower level cells. Figure 3, for example, shows a second level cell
10 formed by a header containing a second level address and a time slice filled with three first level cells.

 In Figure 4, when an ATS terminal T (comprising a transmitter 1 and a receiver 2) wants to make a call it sends a first cell to a local exchange LE (sometimes
15 referred to as a head-end) intermediate the terminal T and the main network 4. This cell contains the information necessary for the local exchange LE to set up the call, and is sent at a basic data rate of 34 Mbit/s. Part of the information in this first cell
20 declares the data rate that the terminal will use for further headers (either for the call duration or for all future calls). The local exchange LE will regenerate the headers at a network header rate of 565 Mbit/s for onward transmission on the network 4. If the
25 destination terminal T does not operate at this header rate then the remote local exchange LE will convert down to the required rate. Thus smooth network evolution is possible, slow terminals can function at the basic rate, and the network header rate can be changed without
30 affecting the terminals.

 Terminals can be arranged to respond to a polling cell issued by a local exchange by returning a cell at basic data rate, even though such a terminal is designed for high speed normal transmission of data. In this way
35 the local exchange can process all returning cells at the known basic data rate regardless of the normal

operating rate of a terminal which can be one of a number of data rates.

Whereas in the above described system the header information is in the form of address information, it will be appreciated that it can alternatively be in the form of routing information. Furthermore, the header information may include some control information which may comprise a 1 bit flag to indicate whether the time slice needs to be treated transparently. Instead of the header including such an indication, the first cell can contain a field, which again may be a single bit, to indicate this requirement.

Whereas in the described system and the method of operation thereof, the header is attached to the front of the data in the time slice in the same transmission channel (wavelength), the header may be provided ("attached") at a wavelength different from that of the data of the time slice. This enables a plurality of cells to share the same time slice with their headers on a common signalling channel, and there can be a respective signalling channel for different signalling rates, e.g. 34 Mbit/s, 140 Mbit/s or 565 Mbit/s.

An advantage of using a common channel for the headers is that the system can handle ATM (asynchronous transfer mode) packets and copy the ATM header into the common channel.

The foregoing specific descriptions indicate preferred aspects of the present system, but is not limitative of the invention. Modifications which do not depart from the principle and scope of the invention are included, as are the method of use of the system, apparatus and signals described herein.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method of sending a communications signal via a communications network comprising the steps of:

generating a communications signal comprising one or more data cells, each comprising a fixed format header containing at least address or routing information, and characterised in that each cell comprises a free format time slice of predetermined duration; and

sending said cell onto the network.

2. A method of transmitting a communications signal from a transmitter to a receiver via a network comprising the steps of,

sending a signal in accordance with the method of Claim 1;

reading said fixed format header and routing said cell accordingly, without reading said time slice.

3. An apparatus arranged in operation to transmit a communication signal between two locations in a network, said communications signal comprising one or more data cells, each comprising a fixed format header containing at least address or routing information, and characterised in that each cell comprises a free format time slice of predetermined duration.

4. An apparatus according to Claim 3 wherein said cell comprises a single wavelength header and a time slice including one channel at a different wavelength or more channels at different respective wavelengths.

5. An apparatus according to Claim 4 wherein a plurality of said cells share the same time slice with their headers multiplexed on said single wavelength.

6. An apparatus according to Claim 3 wherein said cell comprises a plural wavelength header and a time slice including one channel at a different wavelength or more channels at different respective wavelengths.

7. An apparatus according to Claim 6 wherein a plurality of said cells share the same time slice with their headers multiplexed on said plural wavelengths.

8. An apparatus according to Claim 3, said apparatus comprising a routing means being:

- i) arranged in operation to read information from said fixed format header and to route the cell accordingly; and
- ii) transparent to said time slice.

9. An optical network including an apparatus according to Claim 8 wherein the routing means comprises an optical switch arranged to read said header in the optical domain.

10. An apparatus according to Claim 3 comprising a transmitter for generating said communications signal, said transmitter comprising:

a data source arranged to fill said time slice with data for transmission; and

a transmission unit transparent to the time slice and arranged to attach said fixed format header to the time slice and to transmit the cell onto the network.

11. A communications network including an apparatus according to Claim 10.

12. An apparatus arranged in operation to transmit a communications signal between two locations within a network, said communications signal comprising:

one or more second level cells, each comprising a second level header containing at least

second level address or routing information and a second level time slice comprising:

a plurality of first level cells, each comprising a fixed format header containing at least first level address or routing information, and characterised in that each first level cell comprises a free format time slice of predetermined duration.

13. A communications signal comprising one or more data cells, each comprising a fixed format header containing at least address or routing information, and characterised in that each cell comprises a free format time slice of predetermined duration.

Fig. 1A

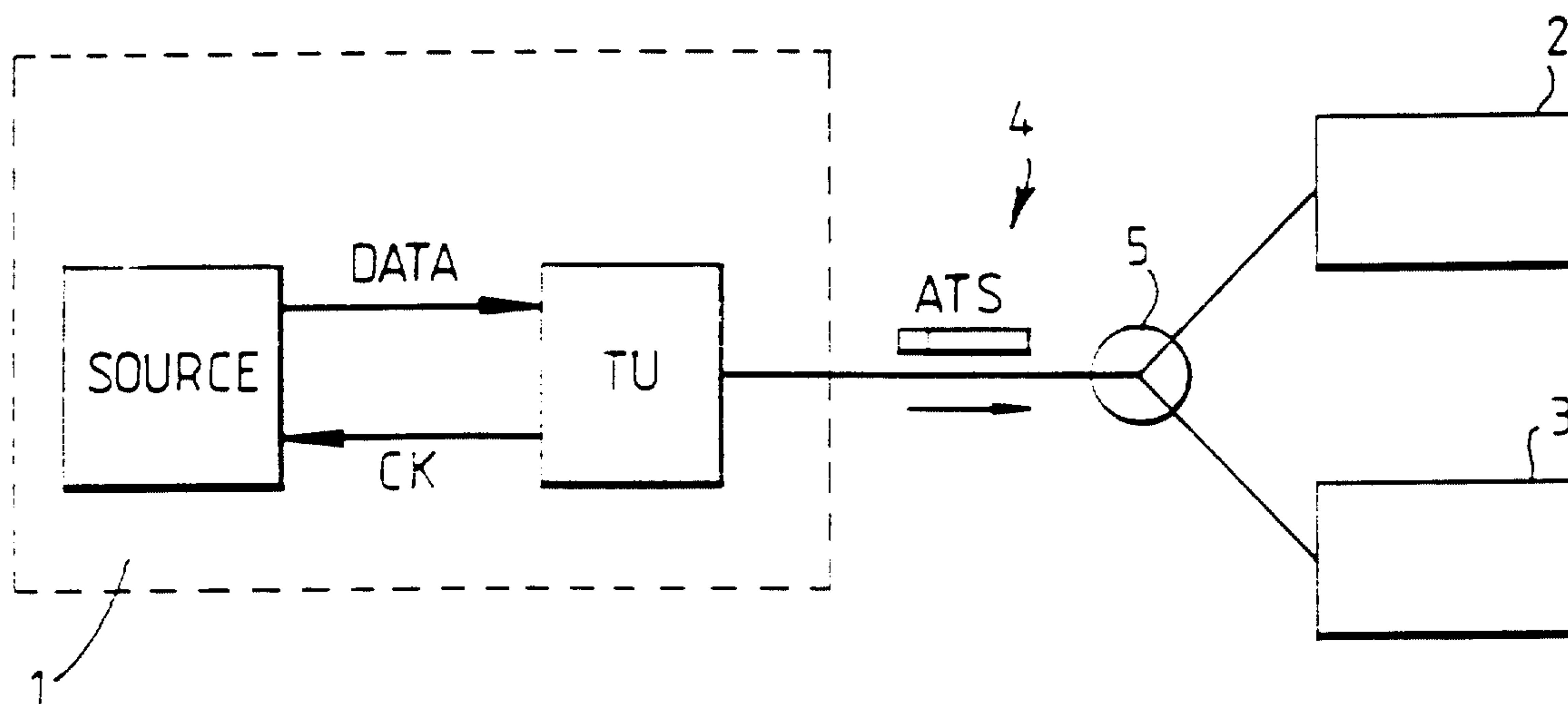


Fig. 1B

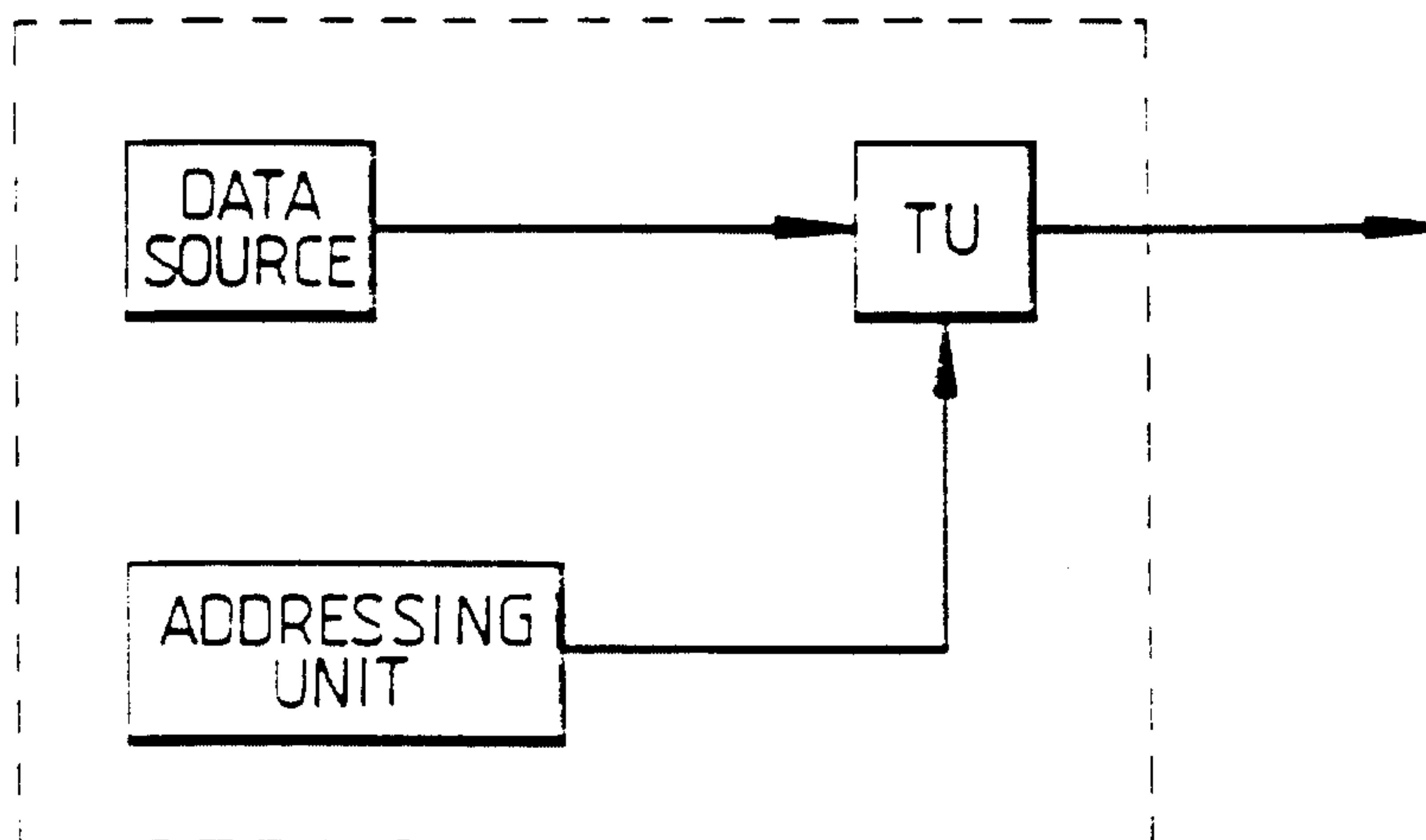
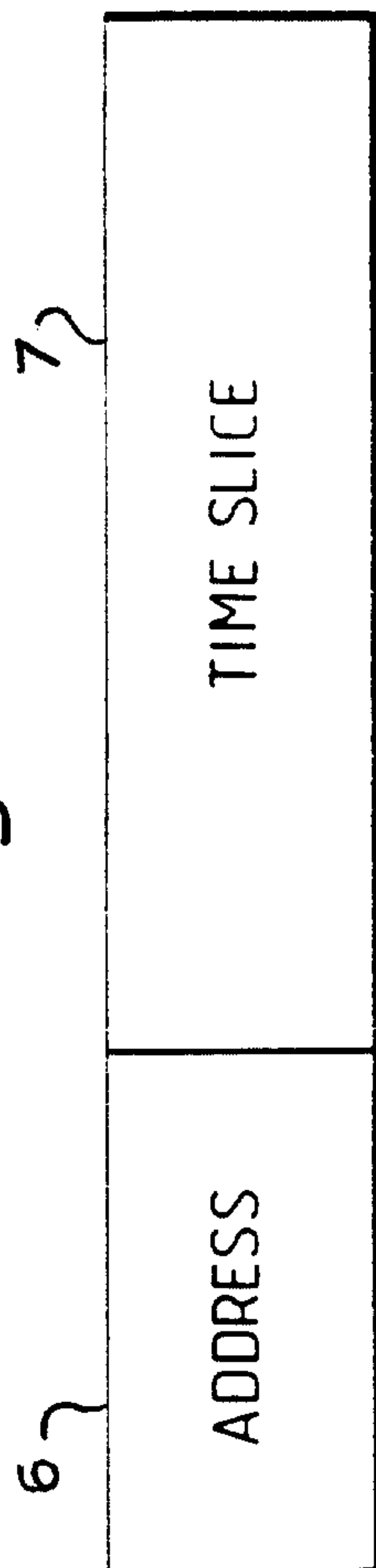


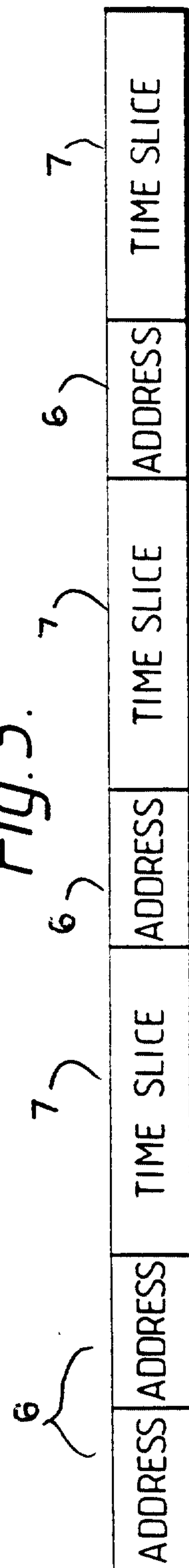
Fig. 2.



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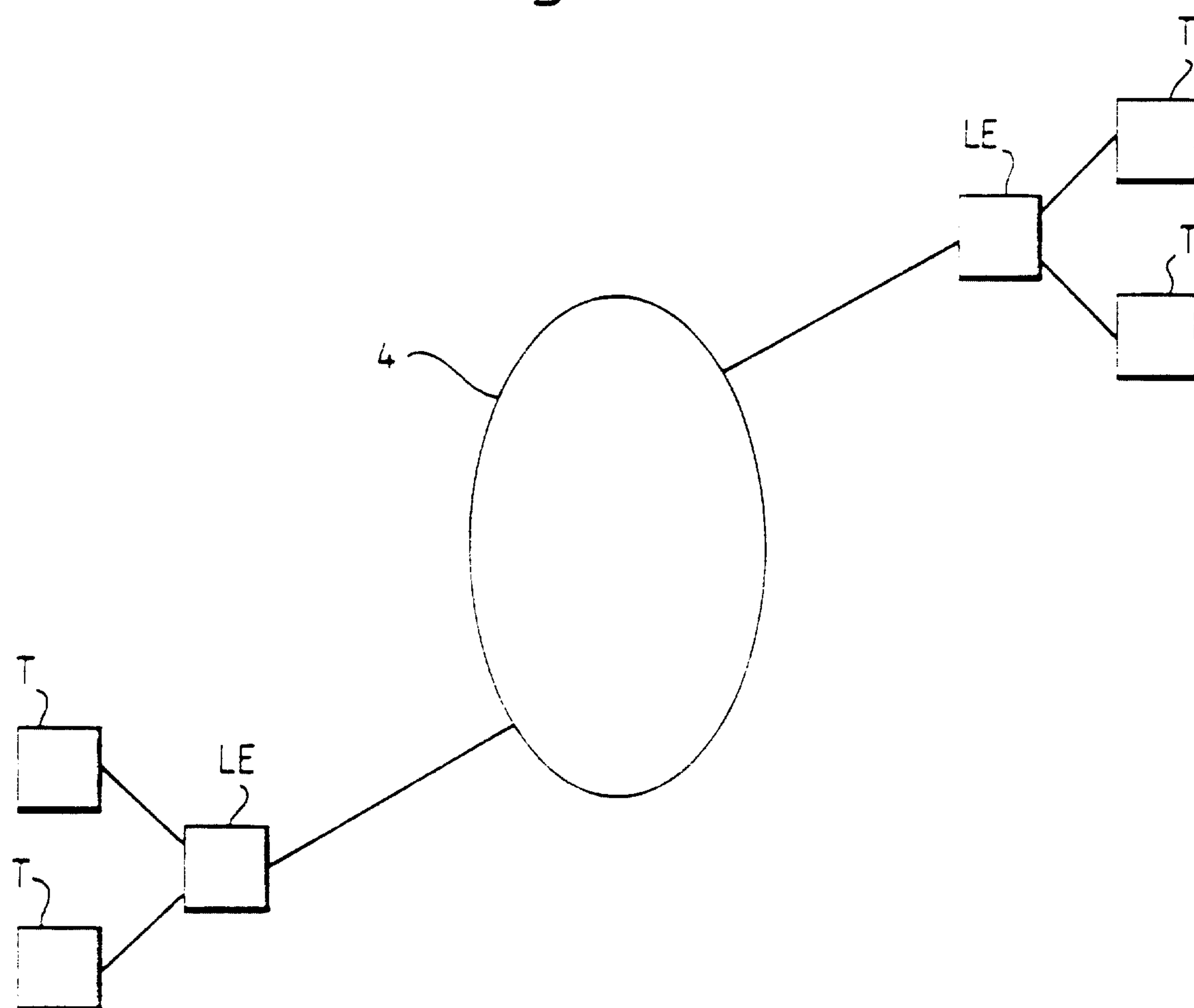
2 0 6 4 5 8 1

Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

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