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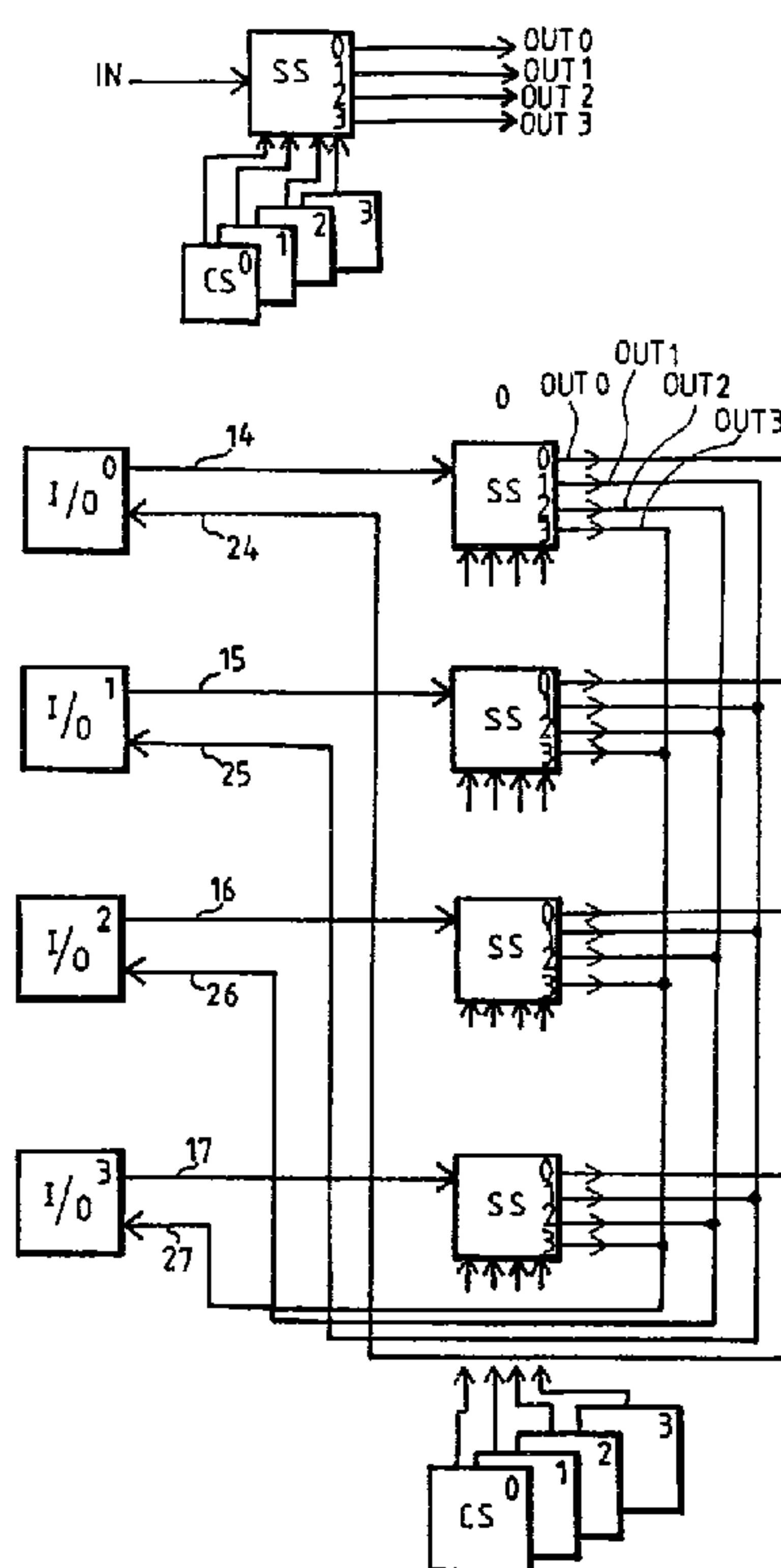
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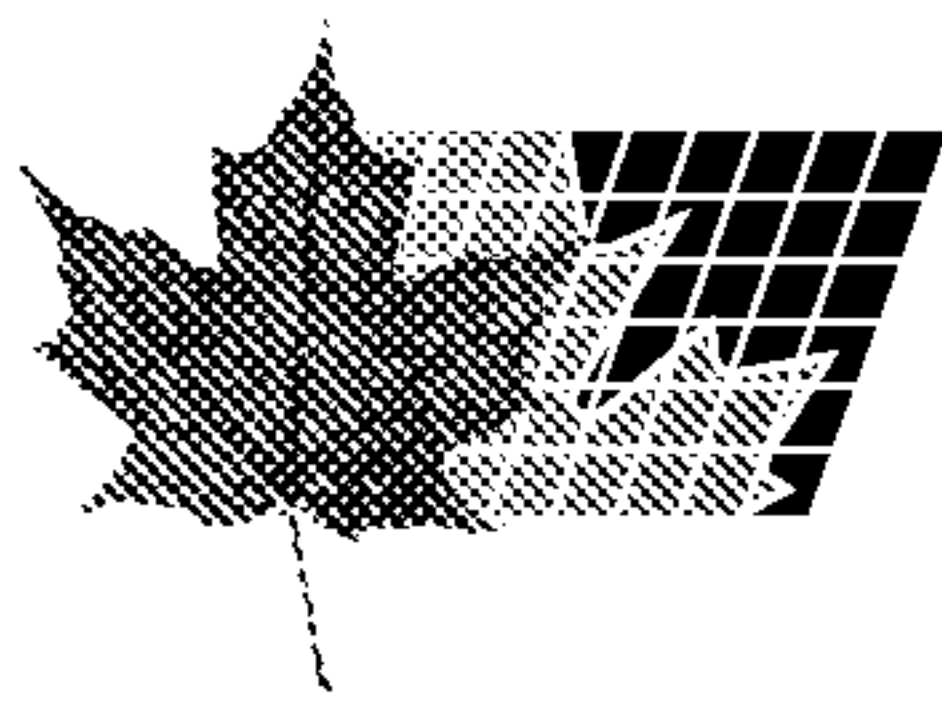
(54) **METHODE ET APPAREIL DE COMMUTATION DE DONNEES
VIA UN SELECTEUR NUMERIQUE**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SWITCHING DATA
INFORMATION THROUGH A DIGITAL SELECTOR**



(57) L'invention concerne un procédé et un appareil de transfert d'informations de données dans un sélecteur numérique. On connaît l'utilisation de dispositifs de mémoires dans des sélecteurs numériques pour le transfert d'informations de données. Lorsque l'on utilise des dispositifs de mémoires de sélecteurs selon les techniques actuelles, par exemple dans des sélecteurs du type T-S (Temps-Espace), un grand nombre de dispositifs de mémoires de sélecteurs est nécessaire, ce qui entraîne des problèmes d'espace et d'effet. Le problème est résolu à l'aide du procédé et de l'agencement de l'invention selon lesquels un seul

(57) The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for through-connecting data information in a digital selector. It is known to use selector memory devices in digital selectors for the purpose of through-connecting data information. When using selector memory devices in accordance with present day techniques, for instance in selectors of the T-S-type (Time-Space), a large number of selector memory devices are required, which results in problems relating to space and effect. The problem is solved by means of the inventive method and arrangement, since one single selector memory device according to the invention



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dispositif à mémoire de sélecteur remplace plusieurs dispositifs à mémoire de sélecteur du genre connu. Selon le procédé de l'invention, des informations de données entrent dans un dispositif à mémoire de sélecteur distribué dans les tranches de temps. Les informations de données sont écrites dans le dispositif à mémoire de sélecteur pendant une phase d'écriture pour chaque tranche de temps. Les informations de données écrites dans le dispositif à mémoire de sélecteur sont lues pendant les phases de lecture appartenant aux tranches de temps, et à des fins d'extraction de la mémoire, deux ou plusieurs phases de lecture sont agencées pour chaque phase d'écriture. L'extraction de la mémoire est commandée pour chaque phase de lecture par un dispositif à mémoire de commande séparée.

replaces several selector memory devices of known kind. According to the inventive method, data information enters a selector memory device distributed on time slots. Data information is written into the selector memory device during one write phase for each time slot. The data information written into the selector memory device is read therefrom during read phases belonging to the time slots, wherein for read-out purposes two or more read phases are arranged for each write phase. Read-out is controlled for each read phase by a separate control memory device.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for through-connecting data information in a digital selector. It is known to use selector memory devices in digital selectors for the purpose of through-connecting data information. When using selector memory devices in accordance with present day techniques, for instance in selectors of the T-S-type (Time-Space), a large number of selector memory devices are required, which results in problems relating to space and effect. The problem is solved by means of the inventive method and arrangement, since one single selector memory device according to the invention replaces several selector memory devices of known kind. According to the inventive method, data information enters a selector memory device distributed on time slots. Data information is written into the selector memory device during one write phase for each time slot. The data information written into the selector memory device is read therefrom during read phases belonging to the time slots, wherein for read-out purposes two or more read phases are arranged for each write phase. Read-out is controlled for each read phase by a separate control memory device.

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SWITCHING DATA INFORMATION THROUGH A
DIGITAL SELECTOR

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention pertains to a telecommunication system which operates with pulse code modulation and time multiplex, and more particularly relates to a method and apparatus for through-connecting data information in a digital selector or AXE switch.

PRIOR ART

10 A known selector memory device includes an input, a number of memory cells, and an output. Data information, distributed on incoming time slots, arrives at the input of the selector memory device and is written into said device in the order in which it arrives. Data read-out from the memory cells to the output is controlled by control information stored in a control memory
15 device connected to the selector memory device. Data information is written into a memory cell and data information is read-out from a memory cell during the time interval of one time slot. In the case of known techniques, the time interval of one time slot thus comprises a write phase and a read phase.

20 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In present day techniques, selector memory devices are used in various types of digital selectors. For instance, the selector core of a blocking-free selector of the T-S-type (Time-Space) is
25 constructed of a number of selector memory devices which functionally form a matrix. The memory devices are connected to I/O-devices (IN/OUT), each of which connects an incoming and an outgoing line to the selector core. Each I/O-device handles a plurality of data channels. Data information is written into the
30 selector memory devices in rows in the matrix, whereas data information is read from the matrix in columns.

When such a selector is extended or enlarged upon, the number of selector memory devices required is squared, whereas the number of control memory devices increases linearly with the number of I/O-devices. Consequently, a large number of selector memory devices are required in order to realize a large blocking free T-S-selector or switch which possesses many I/O-devices. This results in problems relating to space and to power.

The inventive method and apparatus solve the aforescribed problem in that one single inventive selector memory device will effectively replace several known selector memory devices. Thus, several read-outs are effected from the selector memory device during a single time slot interval. Each read-out in a given time slot interval is controlled by a separate control memory device. The inventive selector memory device has an input and data information arriving on said input is distributed on incoming time slots. The incoming data information is written, in a known manner, into the selector memory device during a write-phase of one time slot interval. The selector memory device is conveniently provided with a plurality of outputs, one for each read phase, and during one time slot interval data information is read-out during a number of read phases equal to the number of selector memory outputs. Read out is controlled during each read-out phase by a control memory device which is individual to said read-out phases. Accordingly, a plurality of control memory devices are connected to the selector memory device, such that each of the control memory devices will correspond to a selector memory output and a read phase. During the read phases in a time slot interval, data information is read to each of the outputs in sequence, wherein read-out from each read phase is controlled by a corresponding control memory device.

Thus, according to the present invention a write-in operation and several read-out operations are carried out in the selector memory device during a time interval corresponding to an incoming time slot, thereby enabling an inventive selector memory device to replace a plurality of known selector memory devices. The advantages afforded by the use of the inventive selector memory

device are found primarily in the use of large selector cores, since large space savings are made and power developments are low when the inventive selector memory device is used instead of known selector memory devices. For instance, when using selector memory
5 devices which have four read phases for each write phase, the number of selector memory devices is lowered by a factor of four, in comparison with the use of known selector memory devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The method and apparatus according to the invention will now be
10 described in more detail with reference to the drawings, in which Figure 1 illustrates a selector memory device of known technique; Figure 2 illustrates the manner of arrangement of a known selector memory device in the selector core of a selector of T-S-type; Figure 3 illustrates an inventive selector memory device; and
15 Figure 4 illustrates the inventive selector memory device arranged in the selector core of a selector of T-S-type.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Figure 1 illustrates a selector memory device SS of known kind. Data information, distributed on incoming time slots, enters the
20 selector memory device SS on its input IN. A number of incoming time slots form a frame. The incoming data information is written, for each frame, cyclicly into the selector memory device SS, wherein the information in a given incoming time slot is written into a memory cell with an address which corresponds to the number
25 of the slot.

The data information written into the selector memory device SS is read out to an output OUT under the control of control information stored in a control memory device CS connected to the selector memory device SS. The data information read-out from the device SS
30 is distributed on outgoing time slots. When reading information from the device SS, the control information contained in the control memory device CS is read cyclicly, an address of a memory cell in the control memory device CS corresponding to the number

of the outgoing time slot. In the case of known techniques, the time interval of a time slot thus comprises partly a write phase and partly a read phase.

5 Selector memory devices of the aforescribed kind are used in the digital selectors for coupling information from an incoming time slot to any predetermined, outgoing time slot whatsoever. For instance, these known selector memory devices are used in non-restricted digital selectors of the type T-S (Time-Space). The selector core of one such known selector is illustrated in Figure 10 2. The selector core according to the illustrated example includes sixteen selector memory devices SS which functionally form a matrix, and four I/O-devices each of which connects an incoming line 10, ... 13 and an outgoing line 20,...23 to the selector memory devices. Data information is read into the selector memory 15 devices SS in rows, whereas information is read from the said devices in columns.

Data information is written into the selector memory devices SS during the write phase of a time slot interval, the same data information being simultaneously written into all of the selector 20 memory devices belonging to the same row in the matrix. During the read phase of a time slot interval, data information is read from one of the selector memory devices in each column. Read-out is controlled by control information contained in a control memory device CS belonging to each column. The control information 25 controls, for each outgoing time slot, that selector memory device SS in the column which pertains to the read-out and also that memory cell in the selector memory device concerned from which the information shall be read-out. Control memory device CS number 0 controls the read-out from column number 0 to I/O-device number 0, 30 via outgoing line number 20, control memory device CS number 1 controls the read-out from column number 1 to I/O-device number 1, via outgoing line number 21, and so on.

The fact that data information in a selector memory device is 35 switched from an incoming time slot to some other outgoing time slot endows the selector core with its time selection property (T-

step). The selector core obtains its space selection property (S-step) due to the fact that a choice of the selector memory device concerned takes place, when reading data information from one column in the selector memory device.

5 When the aforescribed T-S-selector is extended with additional I/O-devices with associated lines, in order to handle additional data channels, the number of selector memory devices SS of known kind will increase considerably, since the number of selector
10 memory devices is equal to the square of the number of I/O-devices. For instance, when the number of I/O-devices is increased to eight, the number of selector memory devices increases to sixty-four. The number of control memory devices CS is equal to the number of I/O-devices, and therewith also increases to eight.

15 The problem represented by this dramatic increase of the number of selector memory devices with the number of I/O-devices is solved by the present invention in that, in accordance with the principles of the invention, one single selector memory device essentially replaces effectively several selector memory devices
20 of known kind. Figure 3 illustrates an inventive selector memory device SS. Data information entering the selector memory device SS is distributed on incoming time slots. The data information enters on an input IN. The in-coming data information is written-in cyclicly, in the same manner as data is written into the earlier known selector memory device described above. The write-in of
25 information takes place during a write phase of a time slot interval, as earlier described.

The inventive selector memory device is equipped with a plurality of outputs OUT0,...OUT3, according to the illustrated embodiment four outputs. Connected to the selector memory device SS are an
30 equal number of control memory devices CS0,...CS3 corresponding to respective outputs. The control memory devices contain control information for controlling the read-out of data information from the selector memory device. In the illustrated example, the outputs and control memory devices are numbered from 0 to 3. Each
35 of the control memory devices is connected to a corresponding

output for read-out purposes. With read-out to output number 0 OUT0, control memory device number 0 CS0 is connected to control the read-out. In the case of read-out to output number 1 OUT1, the control memory device number 1 CS1 is connected to control the read-out, and so on. In order to enable one single selector memory device according to the invention to replace several selector memory devices of known kind, several read-outs are effected sequentially, each to a respective output, during a time slot interval corresponding to an incoming time slot. Read-out takes place during a read phase. In the case of the illustrated example, one time slot interval includes four read phases, data information being read-out to the output OUT number 0 during the first read phase under the control of control information stored in the control memory device CS number 0, data information being read to the output number 1 during the second read phase of the time slot interval, under the control of control information contained in the control memory device CS number 1 and so on. During a read phase, the actual read-out is controlled in the same manner as in known techniques. During the first read phase of a time slot interval, for instance number 7, the control information in the control memory device number 0, memory cell number 7, controls which memory cell of the selector memory device data information can be read from. Thus, the control information contains the address in the selector memory device from which data information can be read. In the case of the illustrated example, the time interval includes a time slot, thus partly a write phase and partly four read phases. The inventive selector memory therewith replaces effectively four selector memory devices of known kind. Thus, one advantage of using the inventive selector memory device is found in the saving of memory space.

Figure 4 illustrates the selector core of a T-S-selector which is of the same size as the selector core of the Figure 2 embodiment, but which is constructed with selector memory devices according to the invention. The gain obtained in the form of saved memory space when using the inventive selector memory device instead of a known selector memory device is clearly evident when a comparison is made between these two selector cores. In the case of the selector

core illustrated in Figure 4, the number of selector memory devices SS has been reduced to four, i.e. to a quarter of the number of selector memory devices required in the Figure 2 embodiment.

5 As with the earlier described selector core, the selector core of the Figure 4 embodiment includes four I/O-devices. The selector core includes four inventive selector memory devices SS which are arranged in a column, column number 0. Each inventive selector memory device SS replaces a row of known selector memory devices
10 in the earlier described T-S-selector. Data information from the I/O-devices is supplied to the selector memory devices on incoming lines 14, 15, 16, 17, and subsequent to time-slot-switching in the selector memory devices the data information is delivered from the outputs OUT 0, OUT 2, OUT 2, OUT 3 back to the I/O-devices on
15 outgoing data lines 24, 25, 26, 27.

The following takes place in the T-S-selector core illustrated in Figure 4 during a time slot interval corresponding to an incoming time slot, for instance time slot number 7. During the write phase, data information from the I/O-devices is written into
20 memory cell number 7 in corresponding selector memory devices. The time slot interval includes thereafter four read phases. During the first read phase, control information in the memory cell having address number seven in control memory device CS number 0 controls the read-out from one single selector memory device of
25 the column to I/O-device number 0 on the outgoing data line number 24 which is connected to output OUT number 0 on respective selector memory devices SS. The control information partly controls which of the selector memory devices is relevant for read-out and partly controls from which memory cell in the
30 selector memory device concerned read-out shall be effected. During the second read phase of the exemplifying time slot interval, the read out from one of the selector memory devices is controlled by control information in control memory device CS number 1. The read out is then effected to I/O-device number 1 on
35 the output line 25 which is connected to output OUT number 1 on respective selector memory devices. Read-out from the selector

memory devices takes place in the same manner during the third and fourth read phases, read-out during the third read phase is controlled by control memory device number 2 and data information is delivered to I/O-device number 2. The read-out during the fourth read phase is controlled by control information in control memory device CS number 3, data information being delivered to I/O-device number 3. During the read phases of the time slot interval, read-out is thus effected to all I/O-devices, with the read-out to different I/O-devices taking place during separate read phases of the time slot interval.

It is, of course, possible to extend the selector core with more I/O-devices and more selector memory devices. For instance, if the selector core is extended with a further four I/O-devices, the number of selector memory devices increases to sixteen selector memory devices arranged functionally in two columns of eight. Information is written-in rowwise, so that the same data information is written into the two selector memory devices belonging to the same row. Data information is delivered to the selector memory devices from the I/O-device which corresponds to respective rows of selector memory devices. In read-out, data information is read from one of the columns to four of the eight I/O-devices and from the other column to the remaining four I/O-devices. Thus, read-out from each column is effected to four I/O-devices corresponding to said column, since the selector memory devices in respective columns have four outputs and are controlled by four control memory devices during four read phases of each time slot interval.

It will be seen that compared with known technique, each individual read-out effected in accordance with the invention will take place more quickly than a read-out from known selector memory devices, since a time slot interval corresponding to an incoming time slot includes four read phases instead of only one, as in the earlier known case. This rapid read-out of information enables the number of selector memory devices required to be reduced when using the inventive selector memory device.

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The aforescribed, exemplifying selector memory device has four read phases for each write phase and is connected to the same number of control memory devices and therewith replaces four selector memory devices of the earlier known kind. It is also possible to construct an inventive selector memory device such that said device will replace a number of known selector memory devices other than four. For instance, the inventive selector memory device can be constructed for two or eight read phases for each write phase and can be connected to a corresponding number of control memory devices. The factor which is capable of limiting the number of control memory devices that can be connected to the selector memory device is found in the shortest possible read-out time, since it must be possible to effect during a time slot interval the same number of read-outs as the number of control memory devices that are connected to a selector memory device.

Although not really preferred, it is conceivable in the case of multiplexer to provide a selector memory device with fewer outputs than the number of read phases and the number of control memory devices connected to the selector memory device. When demultiplexers are connected to the I/O-devices in a selector, it is conceivable for more I/O-devices in time multiplex to share a line or some other data transmission medium from the outputs of the selector memory devices.

1. A method for through-connecting data information in a digital selector incorporated in a telecommunication system, said data information arriving at the selector memory device distributed on
5 time slots and written into the selector memory device during write phases belonging to the time slots, said written information being read from the selector memory device with the aid of a control memory device, during read phases belonging to said time slots, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that for read-out two or more
10 read phases are arranged for each write phase; and in that the read-out of data information is controlled with the aid of a control memory device which is individual to each read phase.
2. A method according to Claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d by four read phases and one write phase for each time slot.
- 15 3. A digital selector for through-connecting data information, said selector including a selector memory device provided with a data input, wherein data information arriving at the data input of said selector memory device is distributed on time slots, and wherein data information entering said selector memory device is
20 written-in during write phases belonging to the time slots, and wherein the selector memory device has connected thereto a control memory device which contains control information for controlling the read-out of data information from said selector memory device during read phases, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that a plurality
25 of control memory devices are connected to said selector memory device; in that data information is read from said selector memory device during several read phases for each write phase; and in that during read-outs, each of the control memory devices functions to control the read-out of data information from said
30 selector memory device in sequence during each respective read phase.
4. A digital selector according to Claim 3, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that said selector memory device has at least two outputs for the read-out of information; and in that

at least two control memory devices are constructed to control the read-out of information to its respective selector memory output in sequence during each respective read phase.

5. A digital selector according to Claim 3,

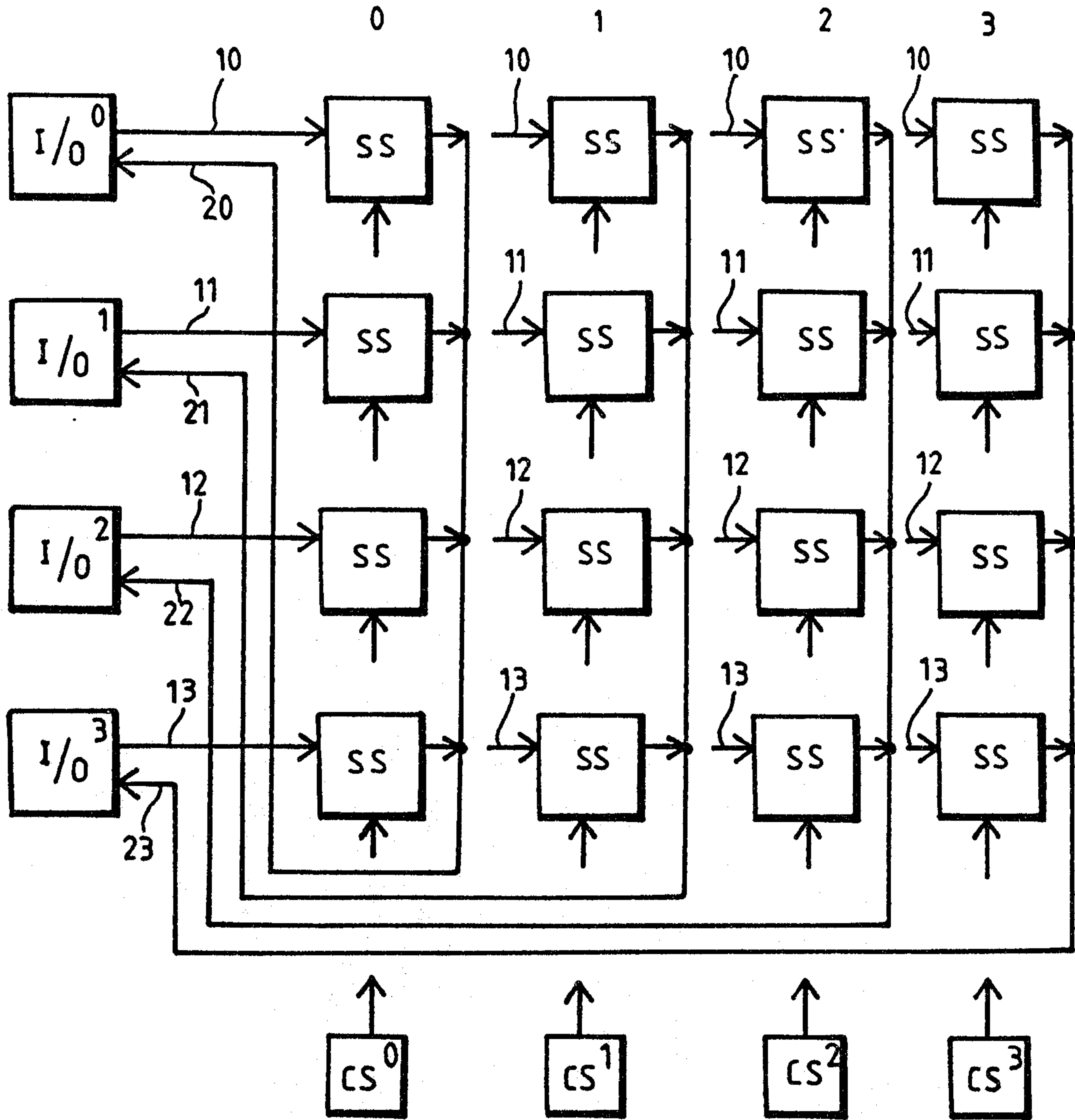
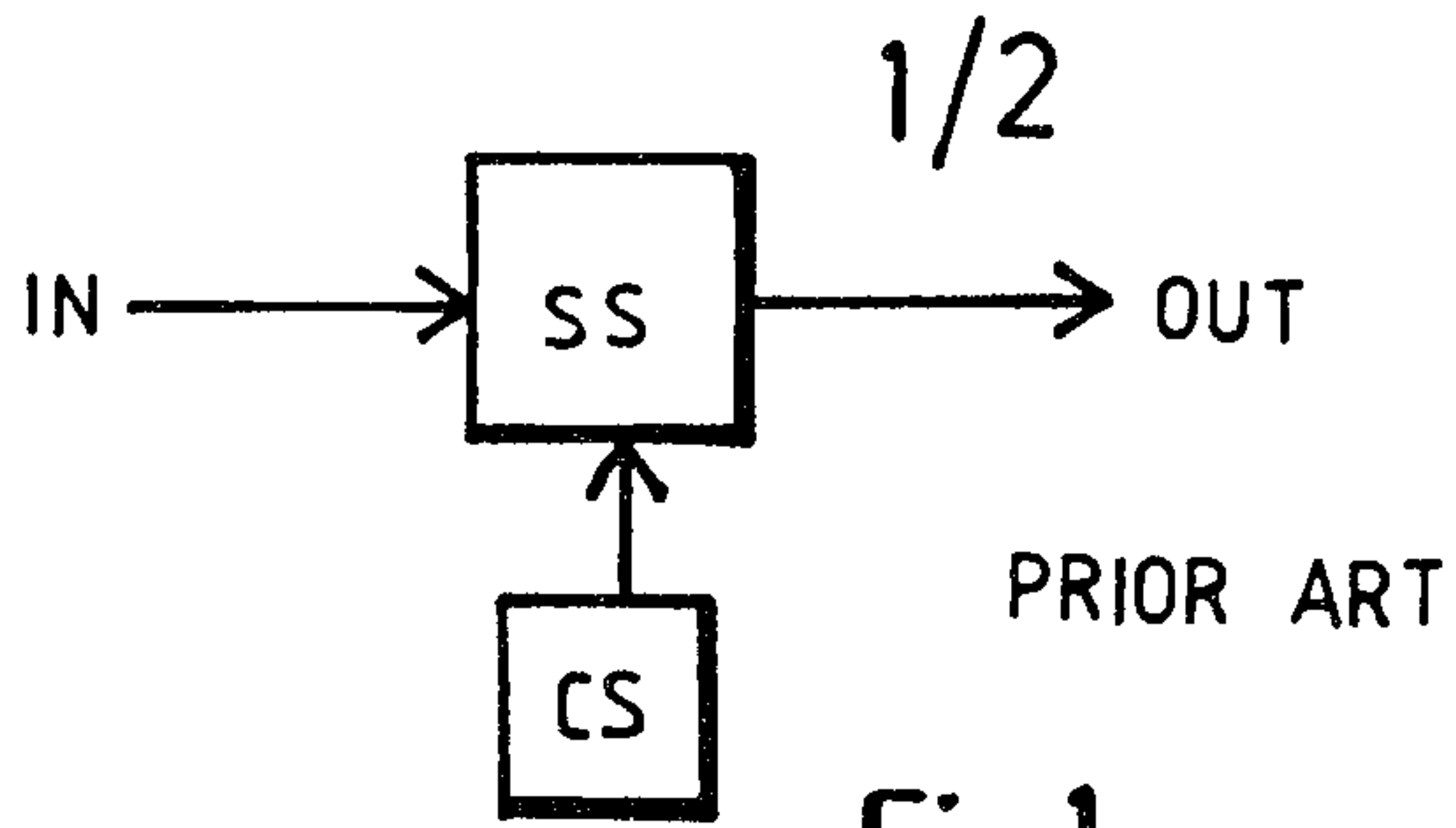
5 c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that a plurality of selector memory devices are arranged functionally in a matrix; in that, in a known manner, the same data information is written-into different selector memory devices in one and the same row, whereas different data information is written into different selector memory devices in one and the same column; and in that the same control memory device controls the read-out of information from the selector memory devices in one and the same column during the read phase of said control memory device, whereas different control memory devices control the read-out of information from the selector memory devices in different columns and during different read phases.

6. A digital selector according to Claim 5,

20 c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the selector includes said multi-output selector memory devices SS arranged in a matrix containing at least one column; in that connected to respective selector memory devices SS in each row in the matrix is an incoming line 14, 15, 16, 17 from an I/O-device corresponding to said rows; in that during the write phase of a time slot interval data information from the I/O-devices is written row-wise into the selector memory devices SS; in that each corresponding output on the selector memory devices belonging to one and the same column is connected to a respective I/O-device; in that data information is read-out columnwise from the selector memory devices to the I/O-devices; in that each of the selector memory devices in each of said columns is connected to a plurality of control memory devices CS corresponding to the number of outputs on the selector memory devices and the read phases for each write phase, said control memory devices CS containing control information for controlling the read-out of data information from the selector memory devices in said columns during a read phase for each control memory device; 35 in that during read-out said control information indicates from

- which of the selector memory devices in said column read-out shall occur; in that data information is read-out from respective columns during a plurality of read phases of one time slot interval; in that during respective read phases data information
- 5 is read-out from one of the selector memory devices in respective columns to the output which pertains to the read phase concerned under the control of control information contained in the control memory device CS corresponding to the read phase and the output.

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Master a Clock

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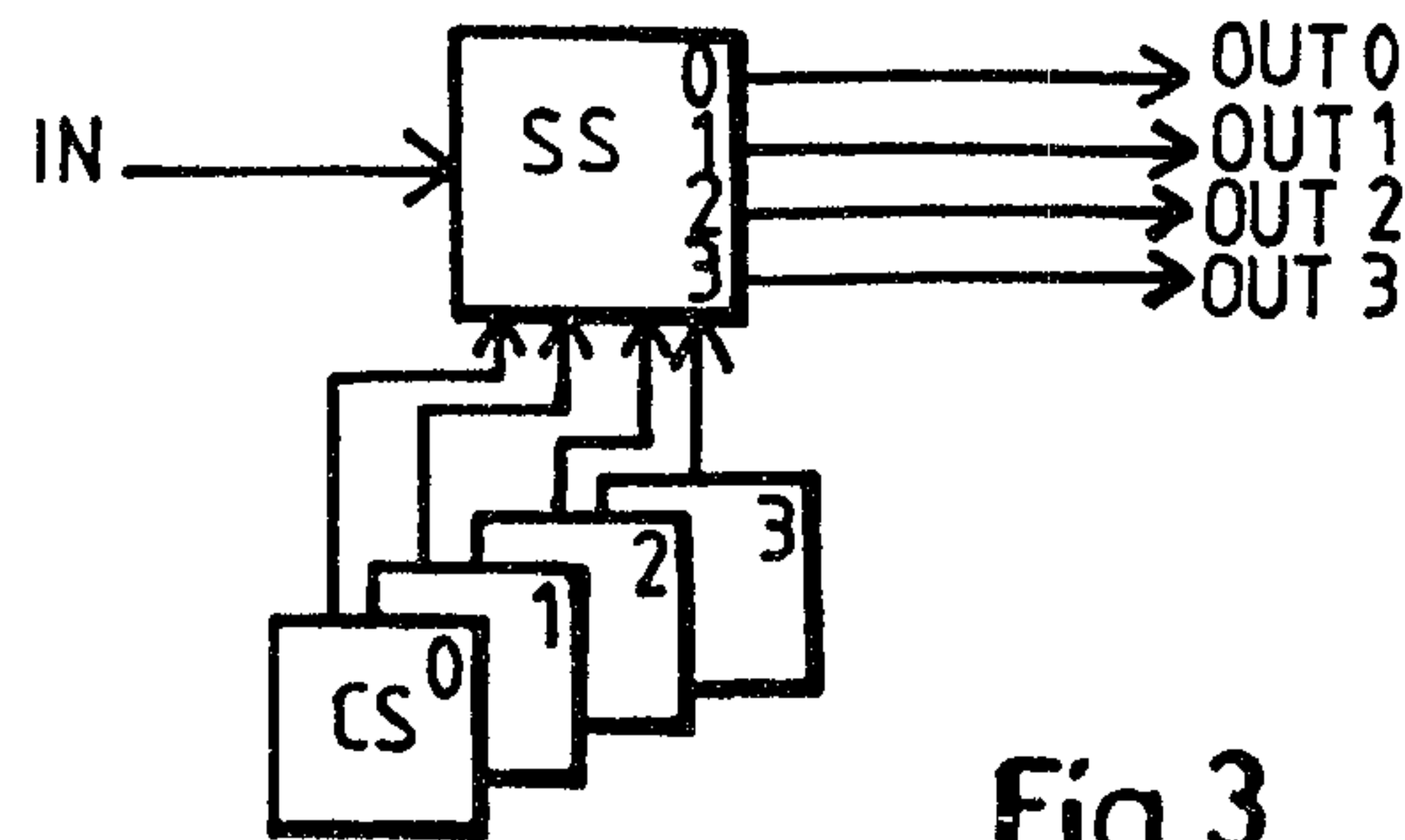


Fig.3

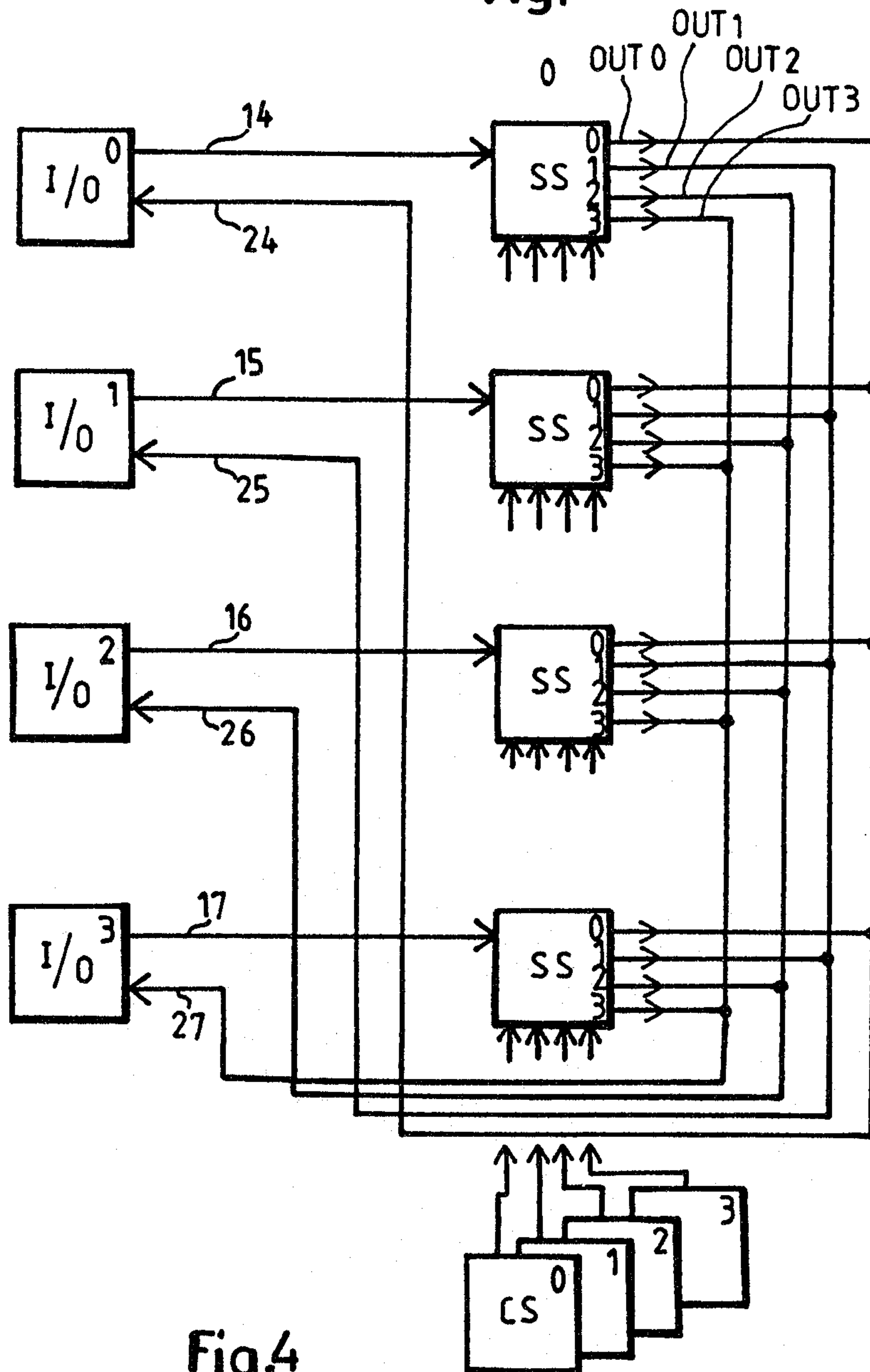


Fig.4

Master - Clock