

Dynamic synchronous Transfer Mode (DTM); Part 4: Mapping of DTM frames into SDH containers



Reference

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Keywords

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Foreword

This ETSI Standard (ES) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Transmission and Multiplexing (TM).

The present document is part 4 of a multi-part deliverable covering Dynamic synchronous Transfer Mode (DTM), as identified below:

- Part 1: "System description";
- Part 2: "System characteristics";
- Part 3: "Physical protocol";
- Part 4: "Mapping of DTM frames into SDH containers";**
- Part 5: "Mapping of PDH over DTM";
- Part 6: "Mapping of SDH over DTM";
- Part 7: "Ethernet over DTM Mapping";
- Part 8: "Mapping of Frame relay over DTM";
- Part 9: "Mapping of ATM over DTM";
- Part 10: "Routeing and switching of IP flows over DTM";
- Part 11: "Mapping of video streams over DTM";
- Part 12: "Mapping of MPLS over DTM";
- Part 13: "System description of sub-rate DTM";
- Part 14: "Network management".

Introduction

Dynamic synchronous Transfer Mode (DTM) is a time division multiplex and a circuit-switched network technique that combines switching and transport.

Part 1 describes the general properties of DTM and the DTM service over a unidirectional data channel. The overall system architecture is described and fundamental functions are identified.

Part 2 includes system aspects that are mandatory or optional for nodes from different vendors to interoperate. The interworking granularity should be at node level, such that nodes from different vendors can interoperate with regard to well-defined functions.

Part 3 specifies the physical layer for physical links based on 8B10B encoding.

The present document (Part 4) describes how DTM frames are mapped onto SDH containers.

The transport of various tributary signals is specified for PDH (Part 5), SDH (Part 6), Ethernet (Part 7), Frame Relay (Part 8), ATM (Part 9), IP (Part 10), MPLS (Part 11), video streaming (Part 12).

Finally, management aspects are standardized in Part 13.

1 Scope

The present document:

- establishes a synchronous mapping of DTM frames into SDH VC-4 containers;
- specifies the characteristics of critical parameters for an SDH VC-4 based physical interface;
- gives terms and definitions for message encoding;
- gives terms and definitions for the frame format;
- gives terms and definitions for the sync transport;
- gives terms and definitions for the sync and physical link status.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

- [1] ETSI ES 201 803-2-1: "Dynamic synchronous Transfer Mode (DTM); Part 2: System characteristics; Sub-part 1: Data link aspects".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 417-4-1: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Generic requirements of transport functionality of equipment; Part 4-1: Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) path layer functions".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 417-6-1: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Generic requirements of transport functionality of equipment; Part 6-1: Synchronization layer functions".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 462-6-1: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Generic requirements for synchronization networks; Part 6-1: Timing characteristics of primary reference clocks".
- [5] ITU-T Recommendation G.707: "Network node interface for the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)".
- [6] ITU-T Recommendation G.781: "Synchronization layer functions".
- [7] ITU-T Recommendation G.783: "Characteristics of synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) equipment functional blocks".
- [8] ITU-T Recommendation G.805: "Generic functional architecture of transport networks".
- [9] ITU-T Recommendation G.806: "Characteristics of Transport Equipment - Description Methodology and Generic Functionality".
- [10] ITU-T Recommendation G.811: "Timing characteristics of primary reference clocks".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

Access Point (AP): "reference point" that consists of the pair of co-located "unidirectional access" points, and therefore represents the binding between the trail termination and adaptation functions (adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.805)

Adapted Information (AI): information passing across an AP (see also ITU-T Recommendation G.805), (adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806)

Alarm Indication Signal (AIS): special marker sent in a data slot to mark the lack of transported data as a result of a defect in the transmission path

channel: set of slots allocated from one source access node to one or more destination access nodes in a network

Characteristic Information (CI): Signal with a specific format, which is transferred on "network connections". The specific formats will be defined in the technology specific Recommendations. The information passing across a CP or TCP. (Adopted from ITU-T Recommendations G.805 and G.806)

Connection Point (CP): reference point where the output of a trail termination source or a connection is bound to the input of another connection, or where the output of a connection is bound to the input of a trail termination sink or another connection (adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806)

defect: The density of anomalies has reached a level where the ability to perform a required function has been interrupted. Defects are used as input for performance monitoring, the control of consequent actions, and the determination of fault cause. (Adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806).

frame: set of slots forming an entity that is transmitted on a physical medium repeatedly every 125 μ s (nominally), i.e. 8 000 frames/second

idle: special marker sent in a data slot to mark the lack of transported data in the slot

Management Information (MI): signal passing across an access point (adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806)

Management Point (MP): A reference point where the output of an atomic function is bound to the input of the element management function, or where the output of the element management function is bound to the input of an atomic function. The MP is not the TMN Q3 interface. (Adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806).

Performance Supervision (PS): special marker sent with the data containing per channel Performance Supervision information

physical link: unidirectional connection between the transmitter of one port and the receiver of another port

Server Signal Fail (SSF): signal fail indication output at the CP of an adaptation function (adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806)

Signal Fail (SF): signal indicating the associated data has failed in the sense that a near-end defect condition (not being the degraded defect) is active (adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806)

slot: time slot within the frame being able to transport 64 bit of data or a number of special codes

Trail Signal Fail (TSF): signal fail indication output at the AP of a termination function (adopted from ITU-T Recommendation G.806)

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

A	Adapted function
ACT	Active
AI	Adapted Information
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
AM	Administrative Mode
AP	Access Point
aSSF	Server Signal Fail action
aTSF	Trail Signal Fail action
AU-4	Administrative Unit, level 4
BPn	ByPass layer type n
BPnP	ByPass layer type n Protection
CI	Characteristic Information
CK	ClocK
cTSF	Trail Signal Fail cause
D	Data
FS	Frame Start signal
MP	Management Point
PM	Port Mode
POH	Path OverHead
PS	Performance Supervision
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
Sk	Sink
Sn	SDH higher order VC-n layer (n=3,4,4-Xc)
So	Source
SSF	Server Signal Fail
SSM	Synchronization Status Message
STM	Synchronous Transport Module
TS	Time Slot layer
TSF	Trail Signal Fail
TSP	Time Slot layer Protection
TST	Time Slot layer Tunnel
TTI	Trail Trace Identifier
VC	Virtual Container
VC-4	Virtual Container, level 4

4 Overview

The Physical Layer Adaptation (see figure 1) describes the mapping and framing of the slots in the DTM frame synchronously into the SDH VC-4-Xc payload. The functionality is part of the SDH higher order path layer and additional adaptation functions and their inner workings are specified. The transport functionality provides a DTM Timeslot connection over an SDH network as if this were a physical link between the DTM nodes.

DTM slots, which may carry Data, Idle-marker, PS-marker or AIS-marker, is being encoded into a 65 bit format. The 65 bit slot representation is synchronously mapped onto the octet payload of an VC-4-Xc. The VC-4-Xc payload is also scrambled through a self-synchronous scrambler in order to ensure integrity. In the receiver end the reverse process is performed.

The DTM frame synchronization signal is being transferred over the AU-4 pointer adjustment mechanism.

The SDH supervision functionality is mapped over to the DTM functionality and SDH AIS is being encoded into DTM AIS. The DTM supervision includes port available supervision, which is being generated out of the SDH supervision signals.

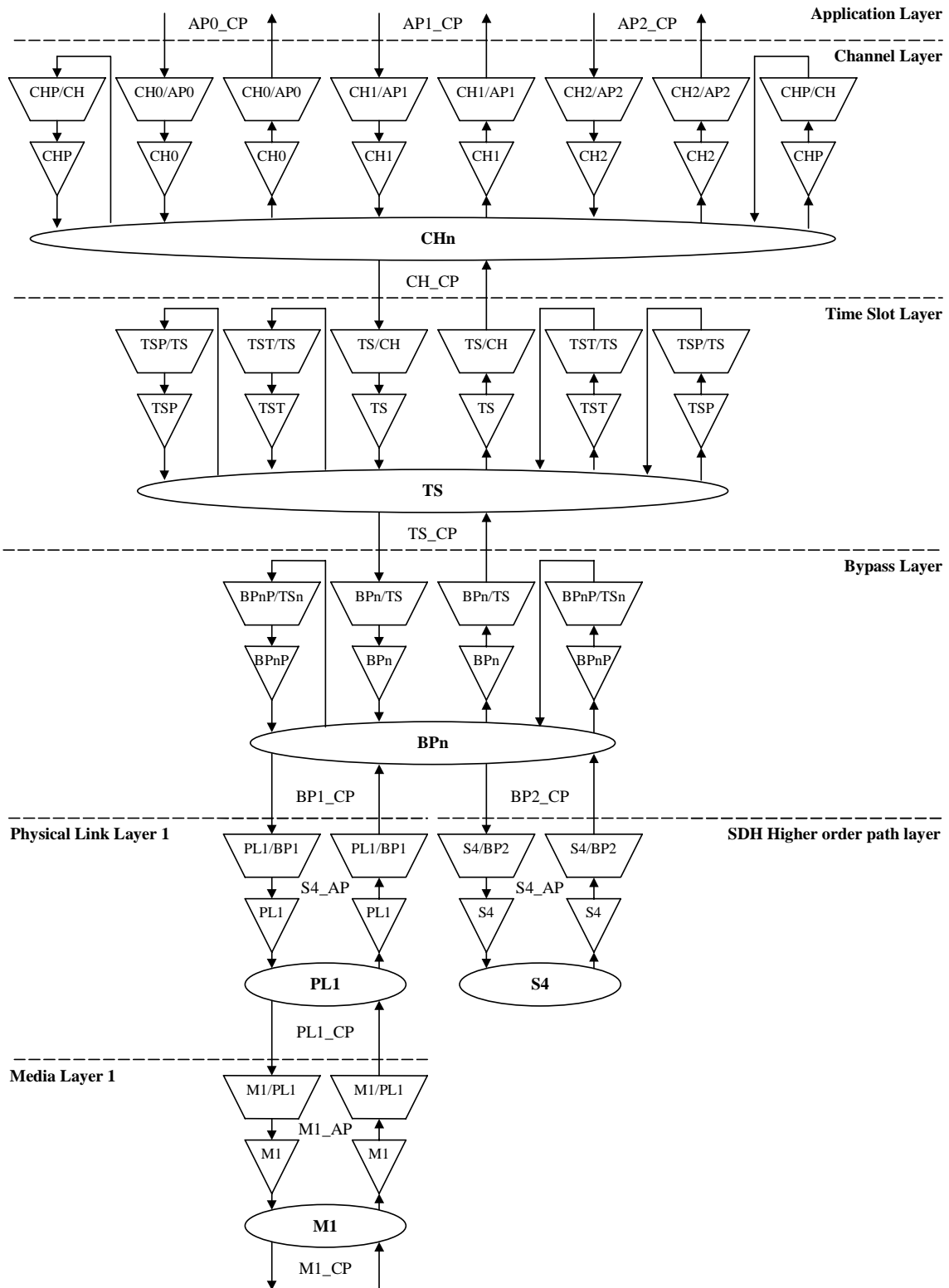


Figure 1: Transport Network Reference Model for DTM

5 SDH Higher order path/DTM Physical Link layer

The SDH Higher order path section (see figure 2) provides adaptation for higher speeds PDH, ATM, HDLC, FDDI and DTM signals and multiplexing adaptation for SDH lower order part section. Only the DTM signal will be detailed in this clause.

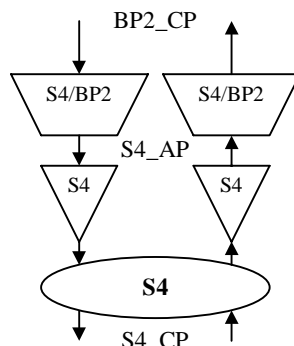


Figure 2: SDH Higher order path section atomic functions (relating to DTM mapping)

The Characteristic Information and Adapted Information is defined in [7], clause 12.

Modelling is according to ITU-T Recommendation G.806 [9] with the exception of DTM specific modifications. These modifications is relating to:

- DTM layer labelling (BP2 for the DTM Bypass layer, type 2).
- Administrative Mode.
- Use of a signal (aTSF – Trail Server Fail action) to the dynamic management protocols of DTM.

The Administrative Mode (AM) signal is sent to a port in order to control the administrative status as being enabled or disabled (or optionally auto). This signal control the administrative state machine having the states Active (ACT), Not Active (NACT) or optionally Automatic Active (AACT). The state machine is equivalent to that of the port mode as defined in ITU-T Recommendation G.806 [9].

5.1 Connection function

The SDH VC-n (n=4, 4-Xc) interconnection between input and output VC-n ports. See Sn connection function in [7], clause 12.1 and [2], clause 4.1.

5.2 Termination functions

The SDH VC-n (n=4, 4-Xc) trail termination functions. See Sn trail termination function in [7], clause 12.2 and [2], clause 4.2.

5.3 Adaptation functions

5.3.1 SDH VC-n to DTM Bypass layer type 2 Adaptation S4/BP2_A

5.3.1.1 SDH VC-n to DTM Bypass layer type 2 Adaptation source S4/BP2_A_So

Symbols

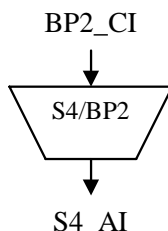


Figure 3: DTM Bypass layer type 2 to SDH Higher order path layer Adaptation function Source

Interfaces

Table 1: S4/BP2_A_So Input and output signals

Input(s)	Output(s)
BP2_CI_D	S4_AI_D
BP2_CI_CK	S4_AI_CK
BP2_CI_FS	S4_AI_FS

Processes

The DTM frame synchronization transmission is achieved by letting the DTM BP2_CI_FS signal trigger the S4_AI_FS, i.e. by generating the POH header J1 octet whenever the BP2_CI_FS goes active.

The encoding of slots (from BP2_CI_D) into the 65 bit format is performed according to clause 6.3.

The format adaptation of 65 bit encoded slot words into the octet stream of 9 rows of 260 x n octets according to clause 6.2.

The scrambling of the octet stream is performed using a self-synchronous scrambler with the polynomial $X^{43} + 1$ according to clause 6.1.

C2: The signal label shall be inserted according to clause 6.1.

F2, F3, H4 and K3: These unused octets shall be inserted according to clause 6.1.

Defects

None.

Consequent actions

None.

Defect correlation

None.

Performance monitoring

None.

5.3.1.2 SDH VC-n to DTM Bypass layer type 2 Adaptation sink S4/BP2_A_Sk

Symbols

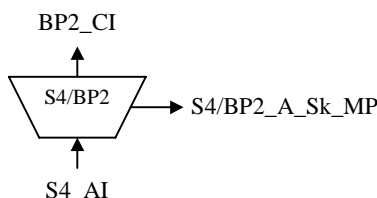


Figure 4: DTM Bypass layer type 2 from SDH Higher order path layer Adaptation function Sink

Interfaces

Table 2: S4/BP2_A_Sk Input and output signals

Input(s)	Output(s)
S4_AI_D	BP2_CI_D
S4_AI_CK	BP2_CI_CK
S4_AI_FS	BP2_CI_SSF
S4_AI_TSF	BP2_CI_FS
S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_PM	S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_aTSF
S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_AM	S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_cTSF
S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_TSF_Reported	S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_cPLM
S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_1second	S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_nPUA
S4/BP2_A_Sk_MP_AIS_Payload	

Processes

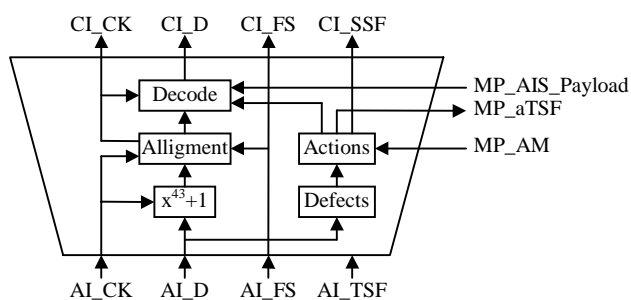


Figure 5: Partial view of Adaptation function sink

C2: The signal label, octet C2 is recovered and monitored. The Payload Mismatch defect (dPLM) is detected upon incorrect value of the C2 octet. For further description of signal label processing see [9], clause 6.2.4.2.

The de-scrambling of the octet stream by the use of a self synchronous scrambler with the polynomial $X^{43} + 1$ according to clause 6.1.

The format adaptation of 65 bit encoded slot words from the octet stream of 9 rows of 260 x n octets according to clause 6.2.

The decoding of slots from the 65 bit format into BP2_CI_D slots according to clause 6.3.

The AIS insertion into BP2_CI_D instead of received slots upon AIS defect (see [9], clause 6.3). The inserted AIS payload shall be according to ES 201 803-2-1 [1].

The DTM synchronization transmission is achieved by the processing of the received S4_AI_FS and issuing of an active DTM BP2_CI_FS.

Defects

dPLM: Defect detected due to incorrect signal label (C2), according to ITU-T Recommendation G.806 [9], clauses 6.2.4.2 and 6.1.

Consequent actions

The Server Signal Fail action (aSSF) may be the result of underlying failure (AI_TSF) or the PayLoad Mismatch defect (dPLM).

aSSF ← AI_TSF or dPLM

The Trail Signal Fail action (aTSF), the port availability, may be the result of underlying failure (AI_TSF), the payload mismatch (dPLM) or inactive port (NACT).

aTSF ← AI_TSF or dPLM or NACT

The Alarm Indication Signal action (aAIS) is activated of either the underlying failure (AI_TSF), the payload mismatch (dPLM) or inactive port (NACT).

aAIS ← AI_TSF or dPLM or NACT

Defect correlation

The PayLoad Mismatch cause (cPLM) is activated when the PayLoad Mismatch defect (dPLM) is active, but only if there is no underlying failure (AI_TSF).

cPLM ← dPLM and (not AI_TSF)

The Trail Signal Fail cause (cTSF) is activated when the Trail Signal Fail signal (AI_TSF) is active, and the TSF is to be reported (TSF_Reported) and port mode is in state monitoring (MON), see ITU-T Recommendation G.806 [9], clause 6.4.

cTSF ← AI_TSF and TSF_Reported and MON

Performance monitoring

The Port UnAvailable performance (pPUA) is set active if the Trail Signal Fail action was active under the last second. A timing signal (MP_1second) is given for timing reference.

pPUA ← aTSF

6 Mapping of DTM frames into VC-4

DTM has nominally the same frame rate as SDH but is not synchronous to SDH. This means that the DTM frame can not be locked to a certain position in the VC-4 ITU-T Recommendation G.707 [5]. Two possibilities exist:

- Synchronous mapping into the VC-4: the DTM frame is locked to the VC-4.
- Asynchronous mapping into the VC-4: the DTM frame floats inside the VC-4.

The synchronous mapping is being specified in the present document. Asynchronous mapping is for further study.

6.1 VC-4 structure

The VC-4/VC-4-Xc structure is found in figure 6. The shaded fields is unavailable in the S4_AI_D [2].

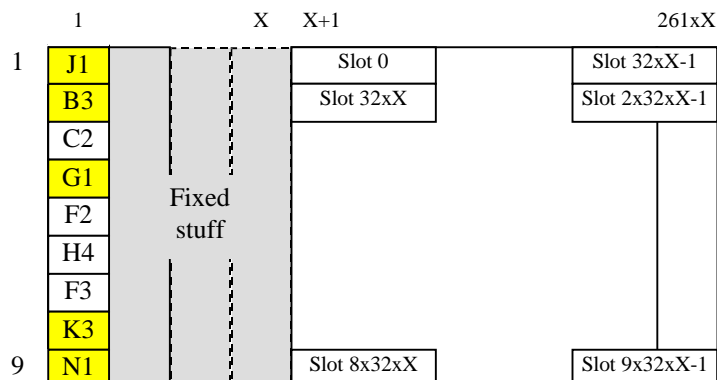


Figure 6: Structure of S4_AI_D with mapped DTM slots

The Path Overhead [5] octets J1, B3, G1, K3 and N1 are not available in the S4_AP and is assumed to be handled according to [5]. The J1 octet is used for Trail Termination Identifier (TTI). The B3 octet is used for standard performance supervision. The G1, K3 and N1 used according to SDH specifications. As for the free portion of the K3, it is not used and is set to 00000000.

The Path Overhead octets C2, F2, F3 and H4 are available for a mapping usage. C2 shall be assigned the value of 00000101 for experimental encoding until a proper value has been assigned. The F2, F3 and H4 octets are currently not in use and should be set to the value of 00000000.

The entire VC-4-Xc payload containing the DTM frame is scrambled using the self-synchronous scrambler polynomial:

$$X^{43} + 1$$

6.2 DTM Slot mapping

Each slot takes up 65 bits, 1 special marker bit and 64 bits of data. Each slot is mapped into the octet stream giving the special marker bit first, and then the data bit 63 to 0.

Bit	Octet e								Octet e+1								Octet e+2 ... e+6								Octet e+7								Octet e+8									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	...	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
f=0	s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	...	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
f=1		s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	...	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0													
f=2			s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	...	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0												
f=3				s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	...	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0											
f=4					s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	...	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0										
f=5						s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	...	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0									
f=6							s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	...	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
f=7								s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	...	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0							

Figure 7: DTM slot to SDH octet alignment variants

Note that SDH bit order goes from 1 to 8 where 1 is the left most bit of the octet and is transmitted first. For the first octet of a row, bit 1 will be the special marker, bit 2 will be data bit 63, bit 3 will be data bit 62 etc.

The 65 bit format causes misalignment between the octet boundaries and slot boundaries (see figure 7) with a cycle of 65 octets (i.e. 8 slots). The boundaries are synchronized on the first data octet on each row. This mapping will produce exactly 32xX slots per row, giving 288xX slots per frame. In table 3 is the performance of an STM-N using a VC-4-Xc when X=N detailed.

Table 3: Performance table of DTM over VC-4 mapping

Description	Symbol	STM-1	STM-4	STM-16	STM-64	STM-256	Unit
Signal speed	f_{sig}	155,52	622,08	2 488,32	9 953,28	39 813,12	Mbps
Payload size	PS	2 340	9 360	37 440	149 760	599 040	octets
Bit rate	BR	149,76	599,04	2 396,16	9 584,64	38 338,56	Mbps
Slot count	n_{data}	288	1 152	4 608	18 432	73 728	slots
Physical Link bit rate	BR_{data}	147,456	589,824	2 359,296	9 437,184	37 748,736	Mbps

The payload size (PS) is the size of the VC-4 payload.

$$PS = 260 \times 9 \times X$$

The bit rate (BR) is the bit rate of the VC-4 payload.

$$BR = PS \times 8 \times 8k = X \times 260 \times 9 \times 8 \times 8k = X \times 149760k$$

The nominal slot count (n_{slot}) is a strict function of the payload size:

$$n_{slot} = PS \times \frac{8}{65} = X \times 260 \times 9 \times \frac{8}{65} = X \times 4 \times 9 \times 8 = X \times 288$$

The maximum bit rate available for channel traffic (including signalling) is strictly related to the number of data slots (n_{data}) and thus the available physical link data bit rate (BR_{data}) becomes:

$$BR_{data} = n_{data} \times 64 \times 8k = n_{data} \times 512k$$

The position (a,b,c) of a slot s in the VC-4- Xc data payload area is given from the equations:

$$a = \left\lfloor \frac{s}{32 \times X} \right\rfloor$$

$$b = \left\lfloor \frac{(s - a \times 32 \times X) \times 65}{8 \times X} \right\rfloor$$

$$c = \left\lfloor \frac{(s - a \times 32 \times X) \times 65 - b \times 8 \times X}{8} \right\rfloor$$

The initial octet e for a slot s is given by:

$$e = b \times X + c$$

The bit alignment variant f in the octet e is given by:

$$f = s \bmod 8$$

6.3 Slot format

Each slot is encoded with a special marker bit *S* and 64 bit of data bits. A slot may contain either 64-bit data, Idle-marker, PS-marker or AIS-marker (see figure 8). The PS-marker and AIS markers can hold up to 56 bits and 48 bits of non-user data respectively.

Bit	Slot decision bits																																				
	s	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	...	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0									
Data	0	Data payload bit 63...0																																			
Idle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Reserved (0)																											
PS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	PS payload bit 55...0																											
AIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Reserved (0)								AIS payload bit 47...0																			

Figure 8: DTM Slot format and encoding

The special marker bit *S* marks data with the value of 0 and Idle, PS and AIS markers with the value of 1. For the case where the *S* bit is 1, only 3 patterns in the data bits of 63 to 56 implies special markers of Idle, PS and AIS, the other patterns are treated as if the special marker bit was faulty (i.e. of value 0) and thus the slot contains a 64-bit data word.

For a 64-bit data word, the *S* bit shall be 0 and the data bits 63 down to 0 will hold the data payload.

For the Idle-marker, the *S* bit shall be 1 and the data bits 63 down to 56 shall be 00000001. The data bit 55 down to 0 is reserved for future use and should be set to 0.

For the PS-marker, the *S* bit shall be 1 and the data bits 63 down to 56 shall be 00000010. The data bit 55 down to 0 is the PS-payload.

For the AIS-marker, the *S* bit shall be 1 and the data bits 63 down to 56 shall be 00000011. The data bit 55 down to 48 is reserved for future use and should be set to 0. The data bit 47 down to 0 is the AIS-payload.

Annex A (informative): STM-n Synchronization

The DTM frame synchronization is not synchronous to the SDH frame. This implies that different physical links do not have to be synchronized to each other.

When used in an SDH network, the SDH synchronization is traceable to a PRC ITU-T Recommendation G.811 [10] and EN 300 462-6-1 [4]. Thus it is natural to slave the STM-n interface to the SDH network (see figure A.1).

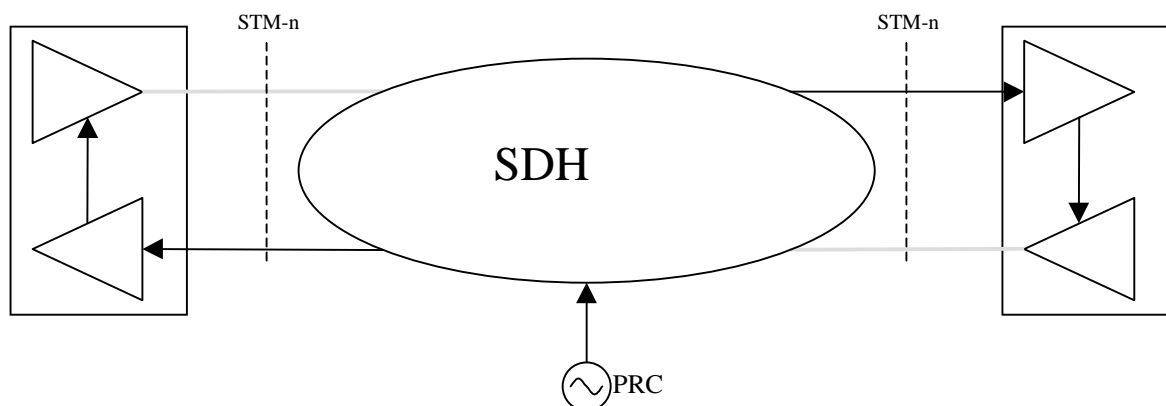


Figure A.1: Connected to an SDH network

If the STM-n interfaces do not interface an SDH network, the simplest way is to synchronize the interface to the DTM node sync (see figure A.2).

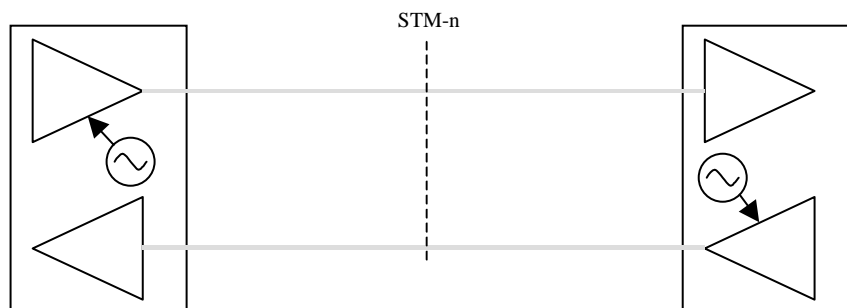


Figure A.2: DPP-VC-4 without SDH network

In this case, the timing does not have to meet the SDH requirements.

Consequently, the STM-n interface has to support two and only two different timing modes:

- Loop timing.
- DTM Equipment Clock.

The choice of mode should be configured automatically by the synchronization status message *SSM* ITU-T Recommendation G.781 [6] and EN 300 417-6-1 [3] in the received S1 octet.

The transmitted S1 shall be set to 1111, *not to be used for synchronization*.

If the received SSM is 1111, then the DTM Equipment Clock be used as timing reference for the SDH transmit interface.

If the received SSM is better than 1111, then shall the receiver be used as timing reference for the SDH transmit interface, i.e. loop timing. The transmitted S1 shall not be 1111, *not to be used for synchronization*, in order to prevent unwanted timing loops.

Annex B (informative): Bibliography

ETSI ES 201 803-2-3: "Dynamic synchronous Transfer Mode (DTM); Part 2: System characteristics;
Sub-part 3: Transport network and channel adaption aspects".

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	October 2002	Membership Approval Procedure MV 20021220: 2002-10-22 to 2002-12-20
V1.1.1	January 2003	Publication