

Redes de Encaminamiento Alternativo

Sr. H. Leijon, UIT

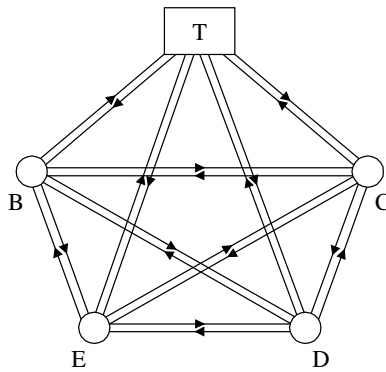


**UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES**



EJEMPLO:

Una red pequeña.
4 centrales terminales.
1 tándem.



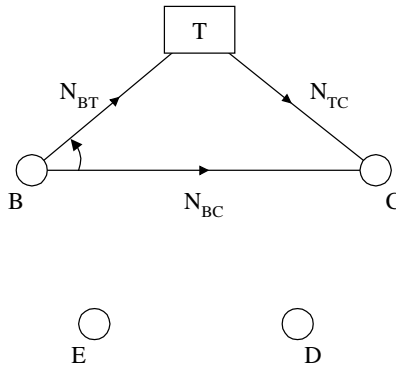
	B	C	D	E	T
B					
C					
D					
E					
T					

Considere el caso de tráfico

B→C!

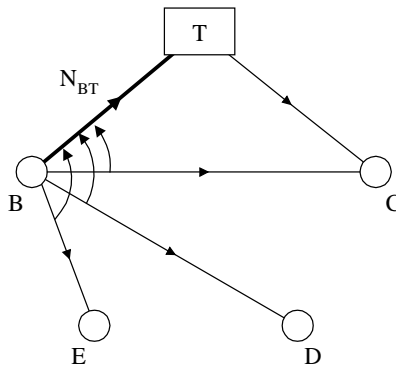
Tareas :

- 1) Optimice N_{BC}
- 2) Dimensione N_{BT}
y N_{TC}



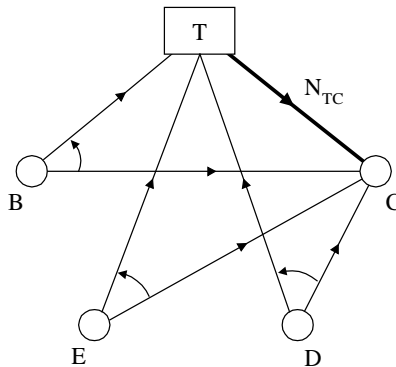
	B	C	D	E	T
B		X			X
C					
D					
E					
T		X			

Pero N_{BT}
también cursa tráfico
de desbordamiento
(tráfico base)
de los casos
de tráfico
 $B \rightarrow D$
y
 $B \rightarrow E!$

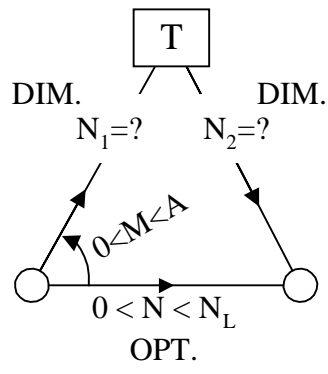
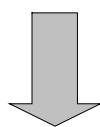
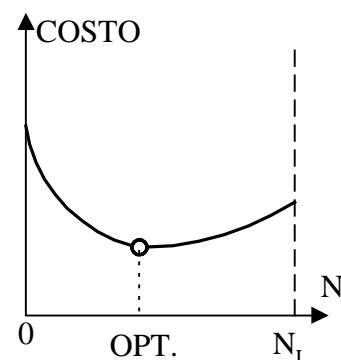
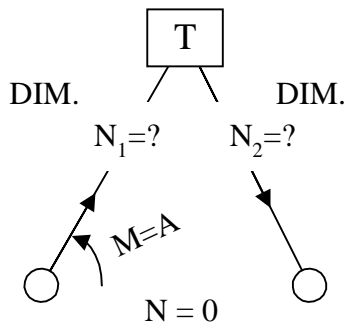
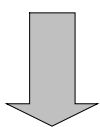
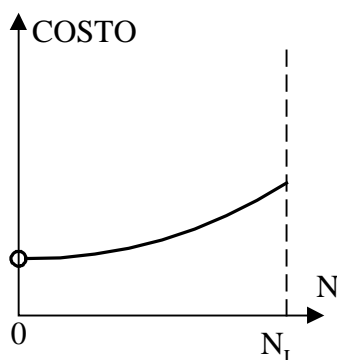
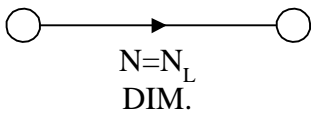
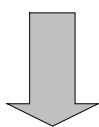
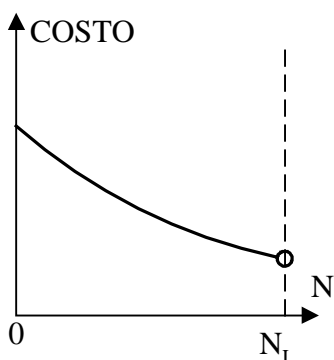
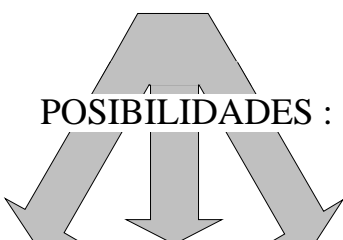
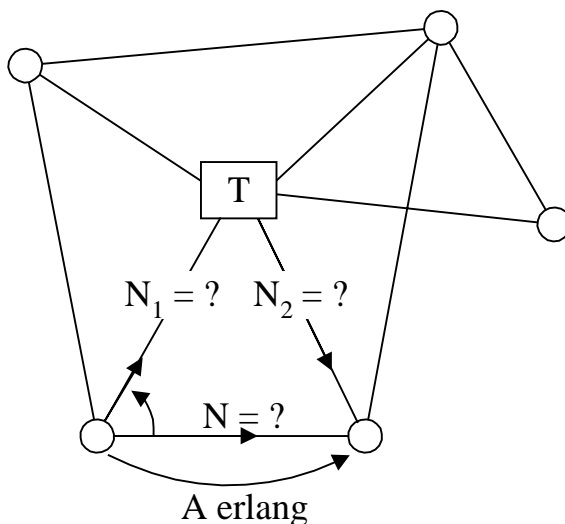


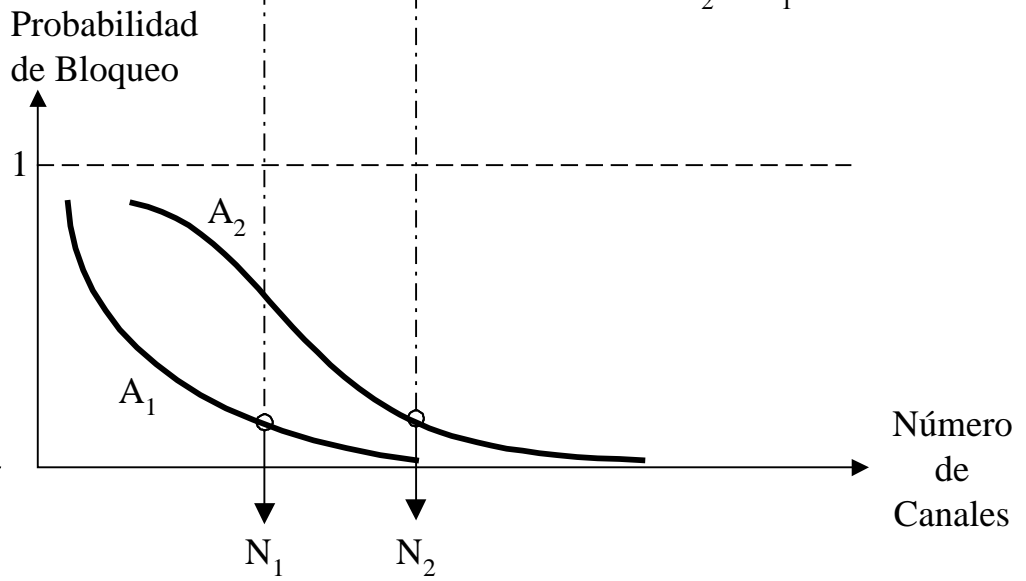
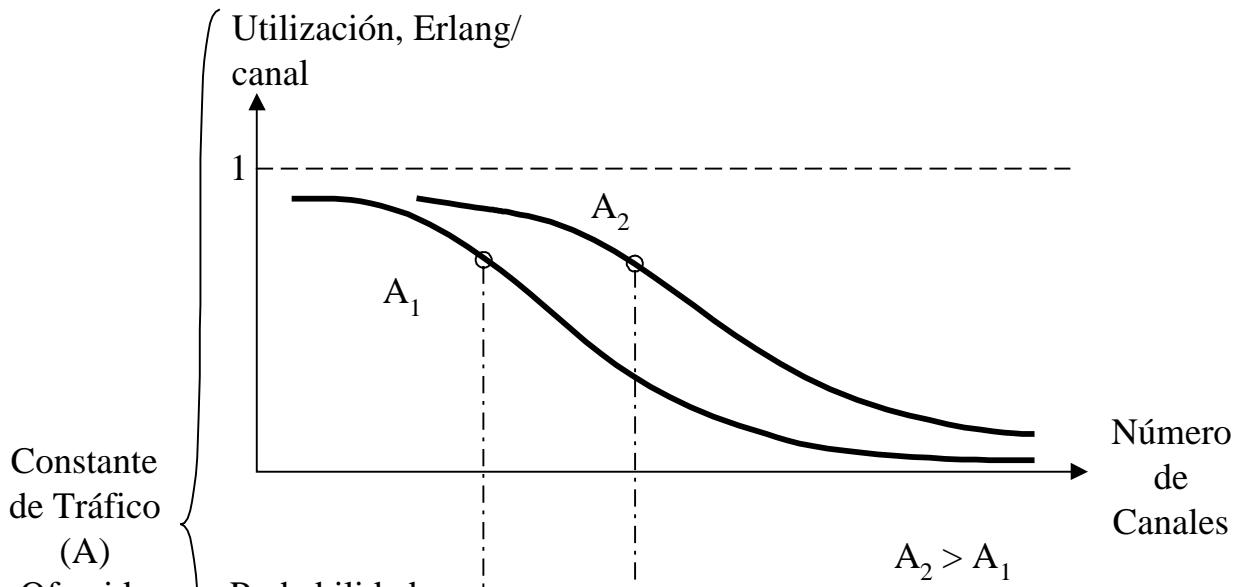
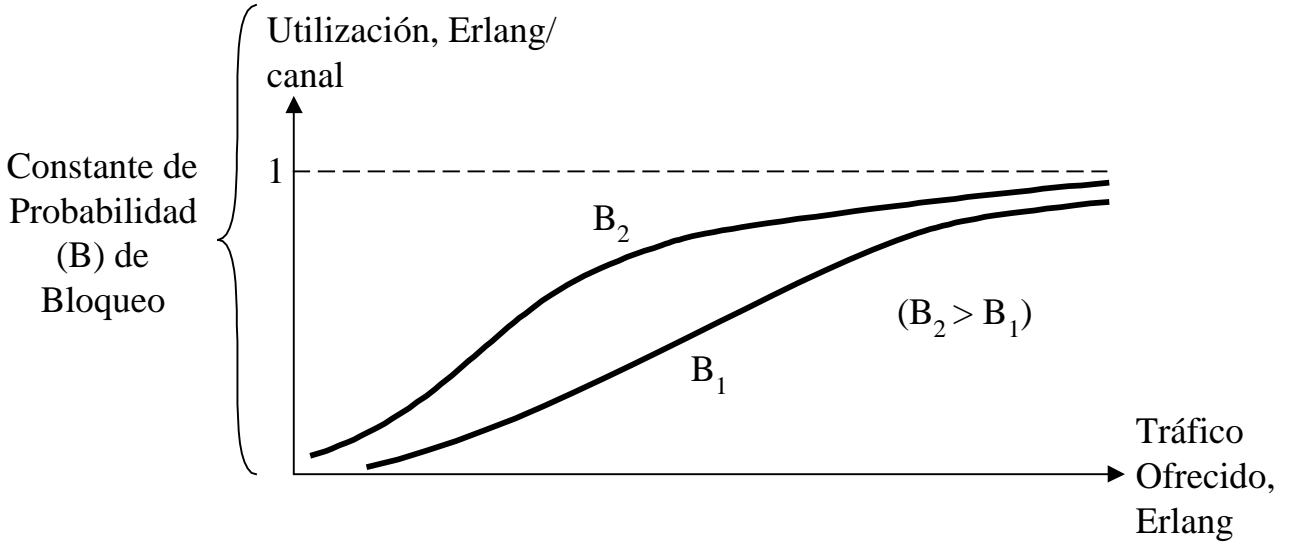
	B	C	D	E	T
B		X	X	X	X
C					
D					
E					
T					

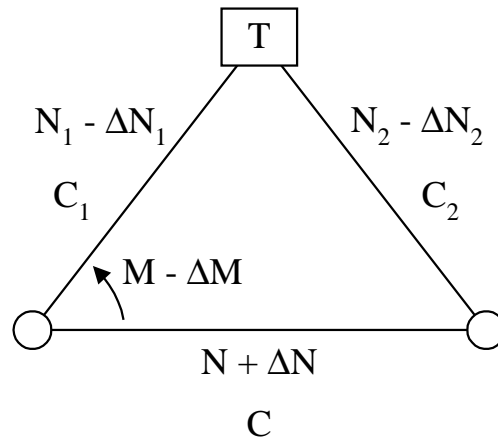
Y N_{TC}
también cursa tráfico
de desbordamiento
(tráfico base)
de los casos
de tráfico
 $D \rightarrow C$
y
 $E \rightarrow C$



	B	C	D	E	T
B		X			
C					
D		X			
E		X			
T		X			







$$N + \Delta N \Rightarrow C_{TOT} + \Delta C_{TOT}$$

$$\Delta C_{TOT} = C \cdot \Delta N - C_1 \cdot \Delta N_1 - C_2 \cdot \Delta N_2$$

$\Delta C_{TOT} = 0$ cuando:

$$C \cdot \Delta N = C_1 \cdot \Delta N_1 + C_2 \cdot \Delta N_2$$

Dividido entre ΔM :

$$C \cdot \frac{\Delta N}{\Delta M} = C_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_1}{\Delta M} + C_2 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_2}{\Delta M}$$

o :

$$\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta N} = \frac{C}{C_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_1}{\Delta M} + C_2 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_2}{\Delta M}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta N} = \frac{C}{C_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_1}{\Delta M} + C_2 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_2}{\Delta M}}$$

Si $\Delta N = 1$ entonces:

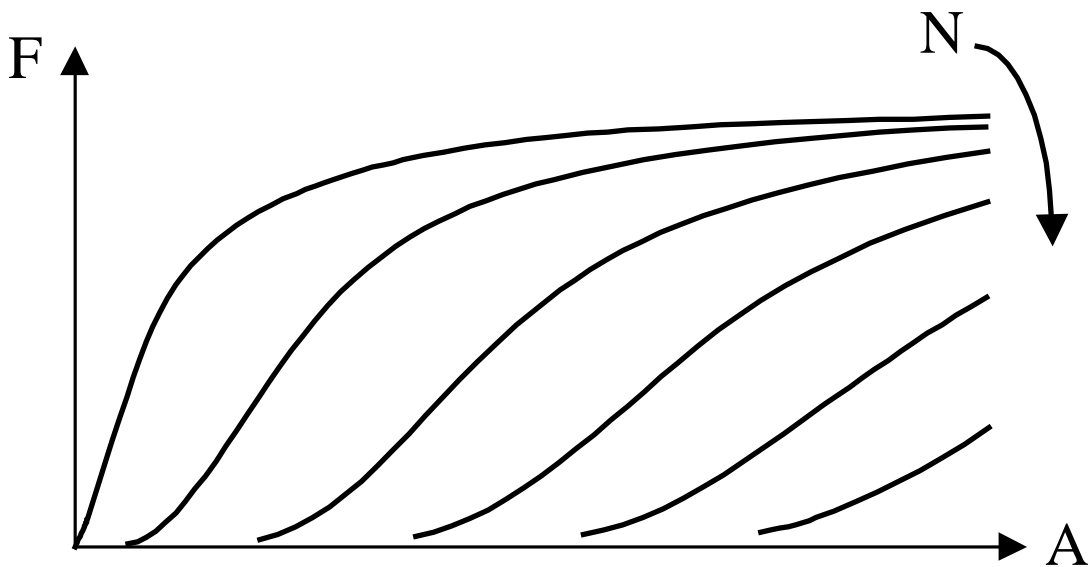
$$\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta N} = F = \text{El Factor de Mejora}$$

F se calcula como

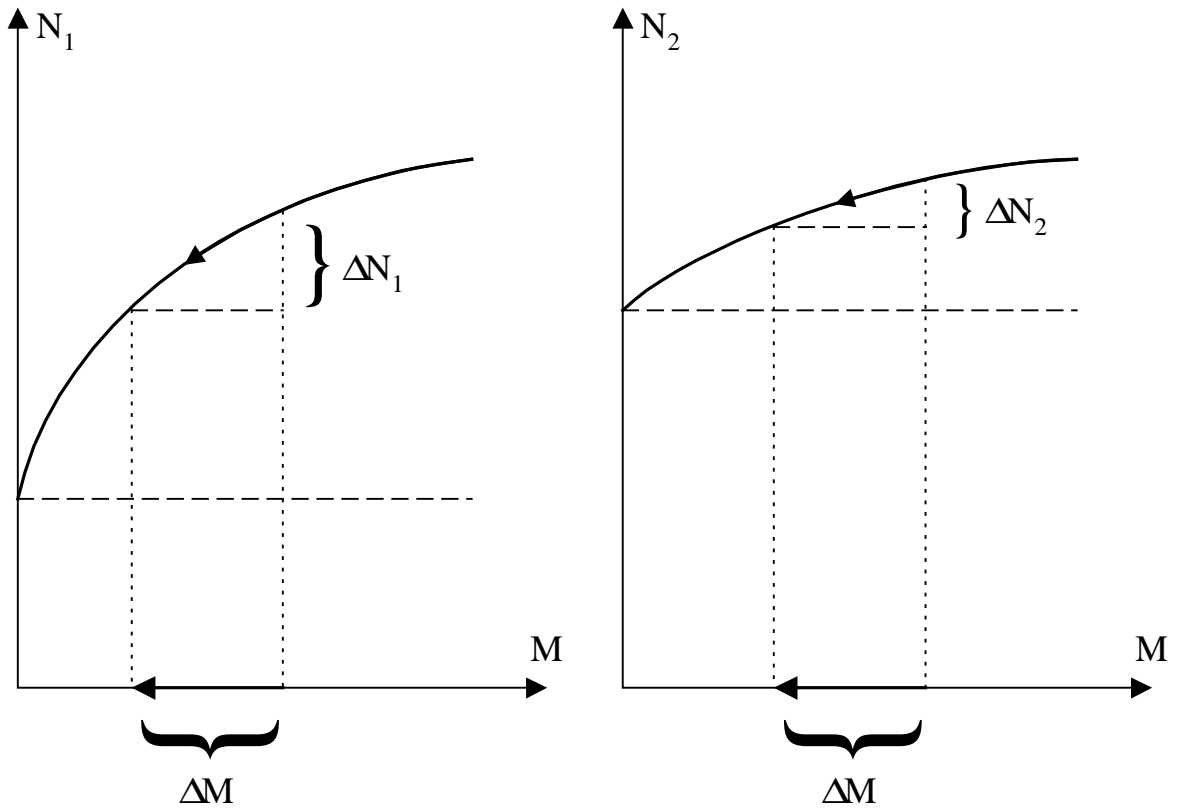
$$F = A \cdot [B_N(A) - B_{N+1}(A)]$$

donde $B_N(A)$ es una expresión general para la congestión en un grupo troncal con N troncales y A erl. ofrecido.

Diagrama para F :



$$\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta N} = F = \frac{C}{C_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_1}{\Delta M} + C_2 \cdot \frac{\Delta N_2}{\Delta M}}$$



Aproximación de Rapp :

$$F = \varepsilon \cdot [0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \varepsilon^2]$$

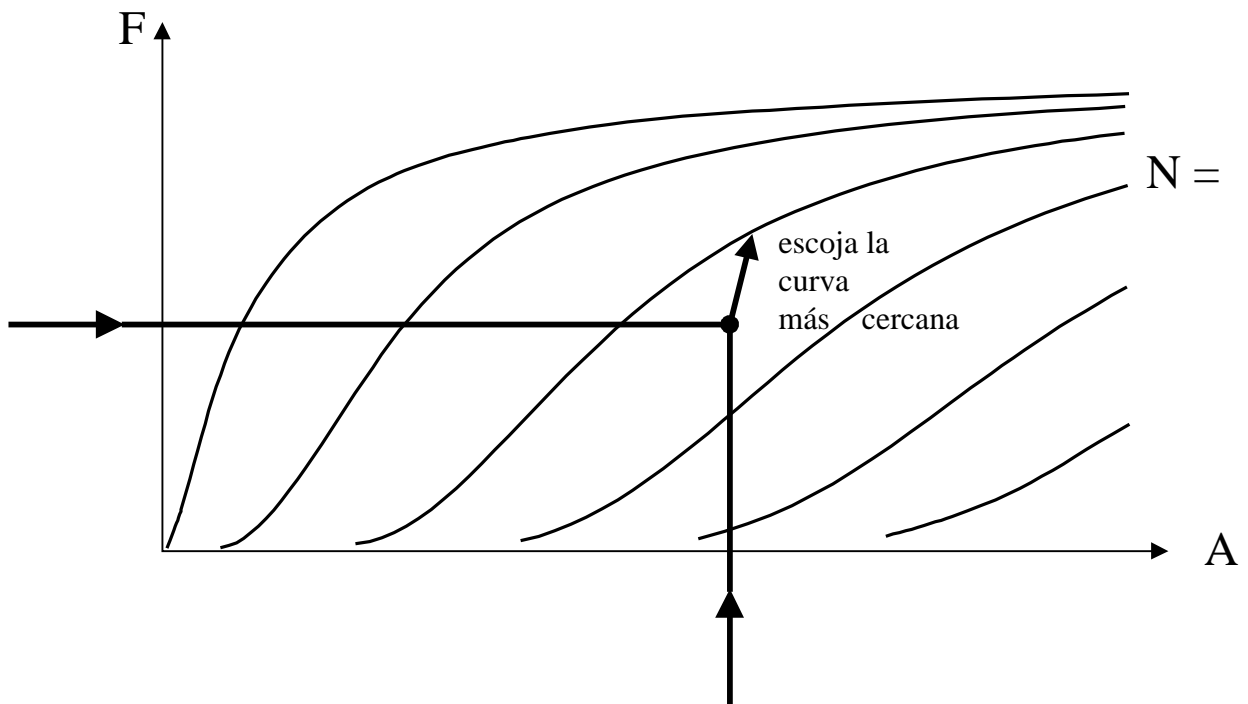
donde

$$\varepsilon = \frac{C}{C_1 + C_2}$$

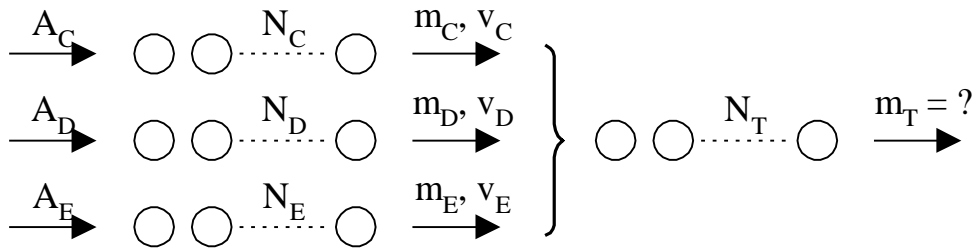
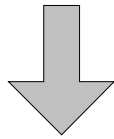
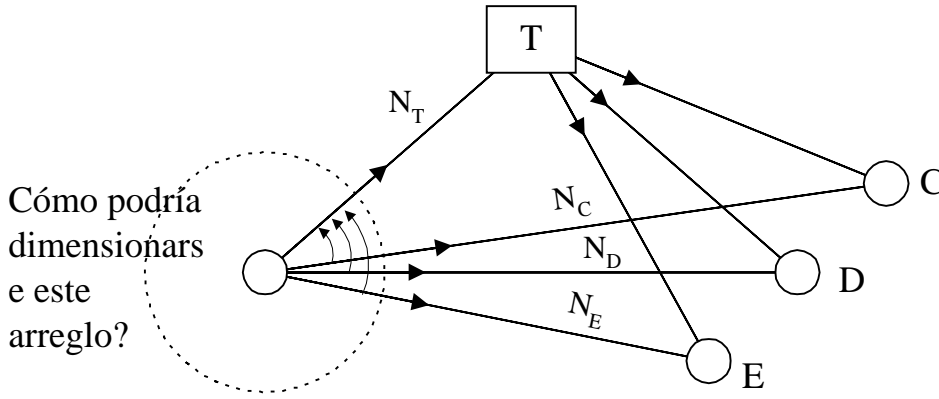
Procedimiento de Optimización:

- 1) Calcule F usando la aproximación de Rapp.
- 2) Usando el valor calculado de F y el tráfico total A , entre al diagrama apropiado de F y lea:

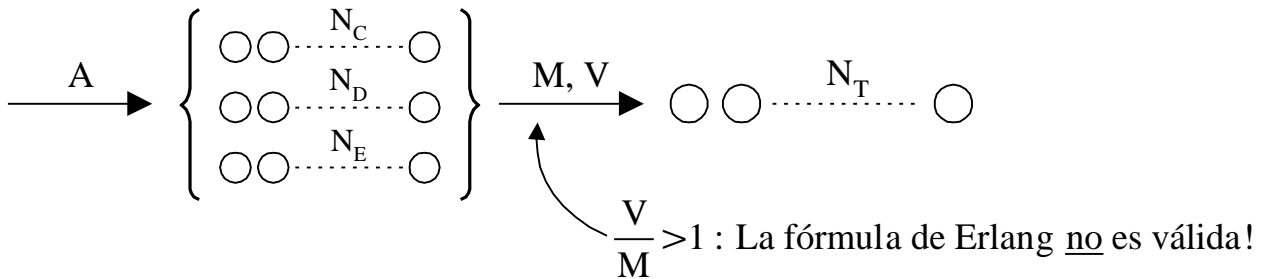
N = número óptimo de troncales en la ruta de alto uso.



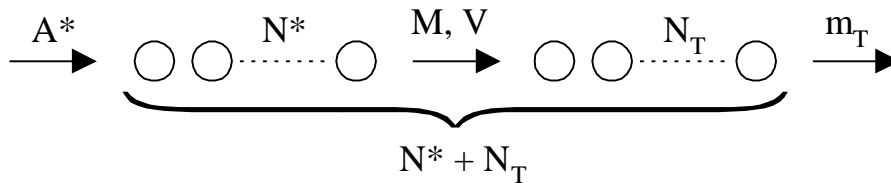
Metodo De Wilkinson :



Sumamos:



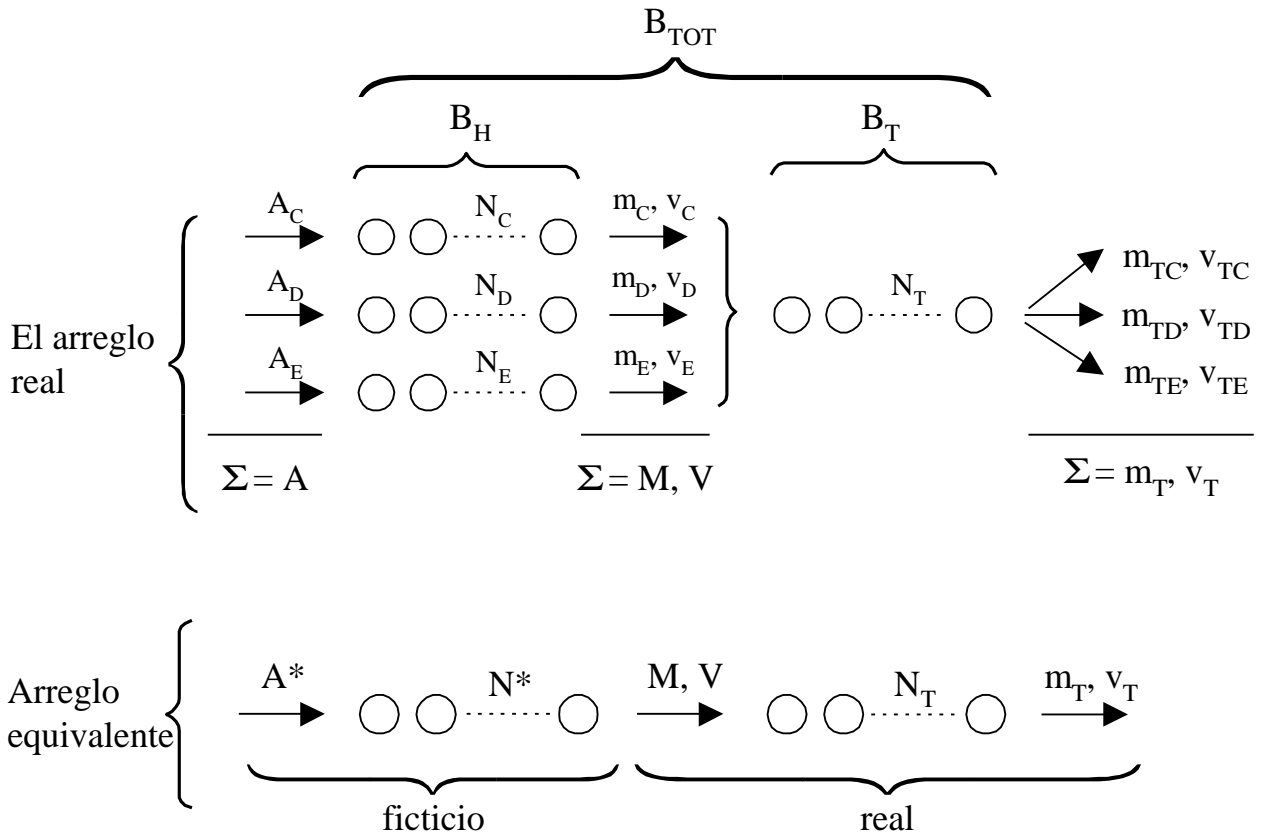
Solución: halle el tráfico ficticio A^* , ofrecido a un grupo troncal ficticio N^* , de modo que la media y la varianza del tráfico rechazado sea exactamente igual a M resp. de V !



La fórmula de Erlang es ahora válida:

$$m_T = A^* \cdot E_{N^*+N_T}(A^*)$$

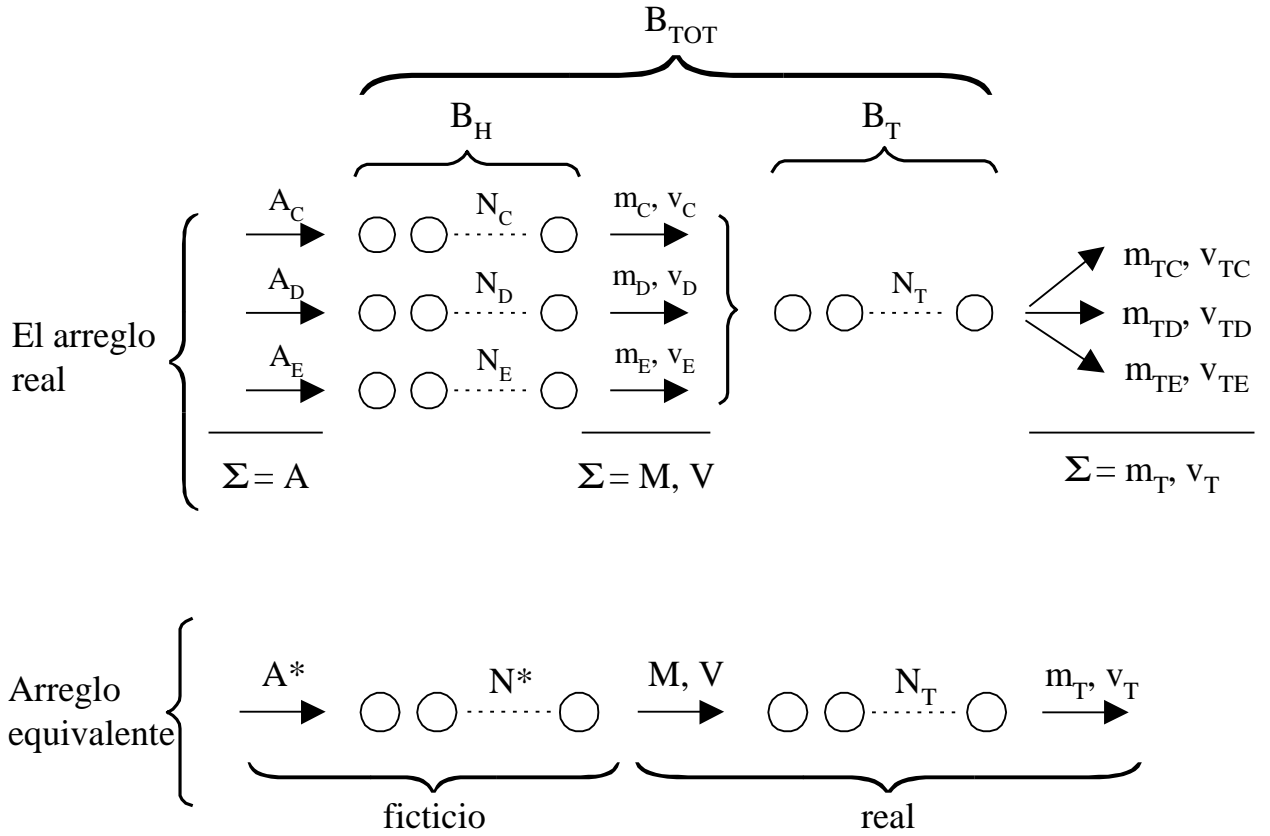
Probabilidades De Bloqueo:



$$1. \bar{B}_H = \frac{m_C + m_D + m_E}{A_C + A_D + A_E} = \frac{A_C \cdot E_{N_C}(A_C) + A_D \cdot E_{N_D}(A_D) + A_E \cdot E_{N_E}(A_E)}{A_C + A_D + A_E} = \frac{M}{A}$$

$$2. \bar{B}_T = \frac{m_{TC} + m_{TD} + m_{TE}}{m_C + m_D + M_E} = \frac{m_T}{M} = \frac{A^* \cdot E_{N^*+N_T}(A^*)}{M} = \frac{E_{N^*+N_T}(A^*)}{E_{N^*}(A^*)}$$

$$3. \bar{B}_{TOT} = \frac{m_T}{A_C + A_D + A_E} = \frac{A^* \cdot E_{N^*+N_T}(A^*)}{A}$$



$$4. B_{HC} = \frac{m_C}{A_C} = E_{N_C}(A_C)$$

$$5. B_{TC} = \bar{B}_T = \frac{E_{N^*+N_T}(A^*)}{E_{N^*}(A^*)}$$

$$6. B_{TOTC} = \frac{m_{TC}}{A_C} = \frac{m_C \cdot \bar{B}_T}{A_C} = \frac{E_{N_C}(A_C) \cdot E_{N^*+N_T}(A^*)}{E_{N^*}(A^*)}$$

$$7. B'_{TC} = \frac{v_C \cdot M}{V \cdot m_C} \cdot \bar{B}_T$$

$$8. B'_{TOTC} = \frac{m'_{TE}}{A_C} = \frac{m_C \cdot B'_{TC}}{A_C} = \frac{v_C \cdot M}{V \cdot m_C} \cdot B_{TOTC} =$$

$$= \frac{v_C \cdot M}{V \cdot m_C} \cdot \frac{E_{N_C}(A_C) \cdot E_{N^*+N_T}(A^*)}{E_{N^*}(A^*)}$$

1. (Aprox.) n_v desde

$$\begin{cases} F(n_v, A_v) \approx \varepsilon \cdot \left[1 - 0.3 \cdot (1 - \varepsilon^2) \right] \\ \varepsilon = C_{ij} / (C_{it} + C_{Tj}) \\ F(n, A) = A \cdot [E(n, A) - E(n+1, A)] \quad (\text{exacto}) \end{cases}$$

2. (Exacto)

$$m_v = A_v \cdot E_{n_v}(A_v)$$

$$v_v = m_v \cdot \left(1 - m_v + \frac{A_v}{1 + n_v + m_v - A_v} \right)$$

3. (Exacto)

$$M = \sum_v m_v \quad V = \sum_v v_v$$

4. (Exacto)

A^* y n^* desde

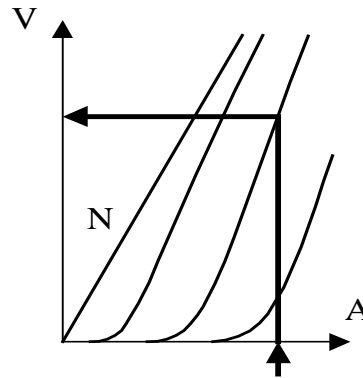
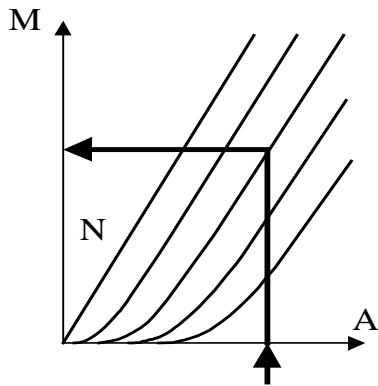
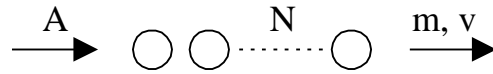
$$\begin{cases} M = A^* \cdot E_{n^*}(A^*) \\ V = M \cdot \left(1 - M + \frac{A^*}{1 + n^* + M - A^*} \right) \end{cases}$$

4. (Aprox.)

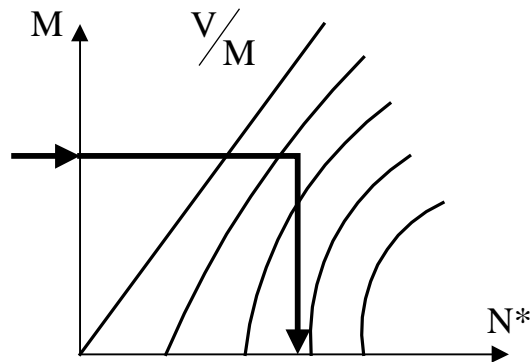
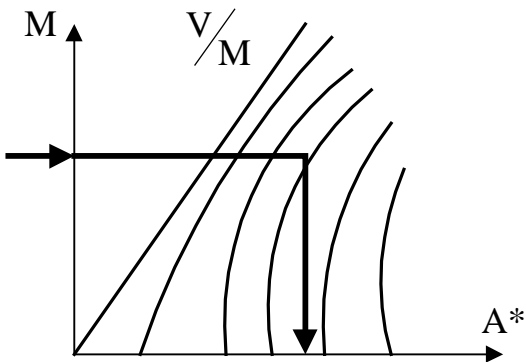
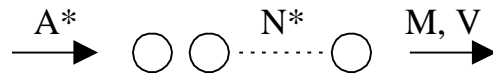
$$A^* \approx V + 3 \cdot \frac{V}{M} \cdot \left(\frac{V}{M} - 1 \right)$$

$$n^* \approx \frac{A^*}{1 - \frac{1}{M + \frac{V}{M}}} - M - 1$$

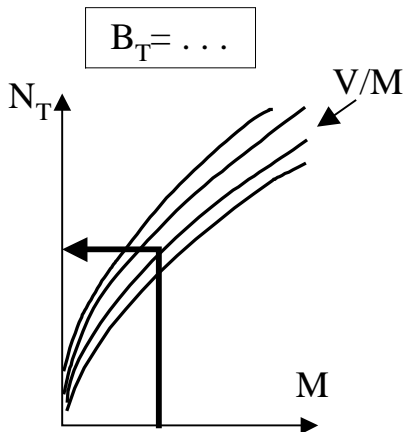
Hay diagramas para el cálculo de m y v desde grupos troncales de alto uso...



y otros diagramas para cálculo de tráfico ficticio y grupo troncal ficticio:



Si la ruta tándem se va a dimensionar para un valor de congestión estándar establecido, entonces pueden usarse diagramas (en vez de cálculos):



(En ese caso, no se necesitan A^* ni N^*)