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# ITU-T

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STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

# G.8251

**Corrigendum 1**  
(06/2002)

SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA,  
DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

Digital networks – Quality and availability targets

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The control of jitter and wander within the optical  
transport network (OTN)

**Corrigendum 1**

ITU-T Recommendation G.8251 (2001) – Corrigendum 1

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# **ITU-T Recommendation G.8251**

## **The control of jitter and wander within the optical transport network (OTN)**

### **Corrigendum 1**

#### **Summary**

ITU-T Rec. G.8251, in a number of clauses, currently refers to SDH clients rather than to generic CBRx clients as in ITU-T Rec. G.798. This corrigendum makes G.8251 consistent with G.798 by changing the SDH client reference to CBRx client reference. This corrigendum also makes several other minor corrections to ITU-T Rec. G.8251.

#### **Source**

Corrigendum 1 to ITU-T Recommendation G.8251 was prepared by ITU-T Study Group 15 (2001-2004) and approved under the WTSA Resolution 1 procedure on 13 June 2002.

## FOREWORD

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In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

## NOTE

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# ITU-T Recommendation G.8251

## The control of jitter and wander within the optical transport network (OTN)

### Corrigendum 1

#### 1) Introduction

ITU-T Rec. G.798 refers to generic Constant bit rates-x (CBRx) clients, where x is 2G5, 10G or 40G (i.e. 2.48832 Gbit/s, 9.95328 Gbit/s or 39.81312 Gbit/s). One example of CBRx clients is the set of SDH clients that have these nominal rates, i.e. STM-16, STM-64 and STM-256.

This Recommendation incorrectly refers to SDH clients in a number of clauses, rather than to the generic CBRx clients. This corrigendum corrects these references to refer to CBRx clients, consistent with ITU-T Rec. G.798.

This corrigendum also makes several other minor corrections to ITU-T Rec. G.8251.

#### 2) Corrections

##### 2.1) Clause 6.2, last paragraph, first sentence

*Replace the first sentence of this paragraph by:*

STM input ports, i.e. the input to the ODUkP/CBRx-a\_A\_So and ODUkP/CBRx-b\_A\_So atomic functions, must tolerate jitter and wander levels specified in ITU-T Rec. G.825.

##### 2.2) Table A.1, final row entry (row whose first column reads "output when input signal is lost")

*In the ODCa, ODCb and ODCp columns, replace the entries AIS (SDH client) by AIS (CBRx client).*

##### 2.3) Table A.2, Note 2

*Since this table includes both ODUk and OTUk interfaces, add the ODUk unit intervals to the note by changing Note 2 to read:*

NOTE 2 – ODU1	$1\text{ UI} = \frac{238}{(239)(2.48832)}[\text{ns}] = 400.2\text{ ps}$
ODU2	$1\text{ UI} = \frac{237}{(239)(9.95328)}[\text{ns}] = 99.63\text{ ps}$
ODU3	$1\text{ UI} = \frac{236}{(239)(39.81312)}[\text{ns}] = 24.80\text{ ps}$
OTU1	$1\text{ UI} = \frac{238}{(255)(2.48832)}[\text{ns}] = 375.1\text{ ps}$
OTU2	$1\text{ UI} = \frac{237}{(255)(9.95328)}[\text{ns}] = 93.38\text{ ps}$
OTU3	$1\text{ UI} = \frac{236}{(255)(39.81312)}[\text{ns}] = 23.25\text{ ps}$

## 2.4) Clause A.5.1.2, ODCp jitter generation, first paragraph

*In the first sentence of this paragraph, change STM\_CI\_CK to CBR/RS\_CI\_CK. In the last sentence of this paragraph, change STM-N to CBRx.*

## 2.5) Table A.3, Note 2

*Since the interfaces in this table are CBRx, change Note 2 to indicate CBRx unit intervals:*

$$\text{NOTE 2 – CBR2G5} \quad 1 \text{ UI} = \frac{1}{2.48832} [\text{ns}] = 401.9 \text{ ps}$$

$$\text{CBR10G} \quad 1 \text{ UI} = \frac{1}{9.95328} [\text{ns}] = 100.5 \text{ ps}$$

$$\text{CBR40G} \quad 1 \text{ UI} = \frac{1}{39.81312} [\text{ns}] = 25.12 \text{ ps}$$

## 2.6) Clause A.6, Noise tolerance, second paragraph

*Change the first sentence of this paragraph to read:*

ODCb must satisfy the same jitter and wander tolerance requirements as CBR2G5, CBR10G and CBR40G client interfaces (the input to the ODUkP/CBRx-b\_A\_So atomic function).

## 2.7) Clause A.7.3, Jitter transfer for ODCp

*Change the first sentence of this paragraph to read:*

The jitter transfer requirements for ODCp are, essentially, the transfer requirements for a CBR (e.g. SDH) demapper (i.e. desynchronizer).

## 2.8) Clause A.8, Transient response, second paragraph

*Change the first sentence of this paragraph to read:*

The maximum possible frequency difference between a CBRx (e.g. SDH) client and free-running ODCb or free-running AIS clock is 40 ppm (because the largest possible offset for each signal is  $\pm 20$  ppm).

## 2.9) Appendix IV, clause IV.2.2, Table IV.2-1

*In the third row from the bottom of the table, change the entry in the left hand column from  $f_{HP}/f_{3dB}$  to  $f_{LP}/f_{3dB}$ .*

## 2.10) Appendix IV, clause IV.2.2.1

*In the last sentence of the paragraph, starting with "The ratios indicate that," change Table 5/G.8251 to Table A.2/G.8251.*

## 2.11) Appendix IV, clause IV.2.2.2: Results for cases based on OTN 3R regenerator bandwidths (G.8251) High-band jitter for OTU1, OTU2 and OTU3 Wide-band jitter for OTU1 and OTU2

*Change the third sentence of paragraph 1 to indicate random rather than systematic jitter accumulation:*

Figures IV.2-5a/G.8251 and IV.2-5b/G.8251 show high-band and wide-band jitter accumulation results for the case of low-pass filtered white noise and the case of high-pass filtered white (i.e. WPM only) noise, assuming random jitter accumulation.



**2.12) Appendix IV, Figure IV.2-2**

*Change the slope indicated in this figure to  $-20$  dB/decade, since this figure applies to a power.*

**2.13) Subclauses of annex A**

The incorrect subclause numbers in Annex A were corrected in the final version. The references made to Annex A in this corrigendum assume that these numbers have already been corrected.





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