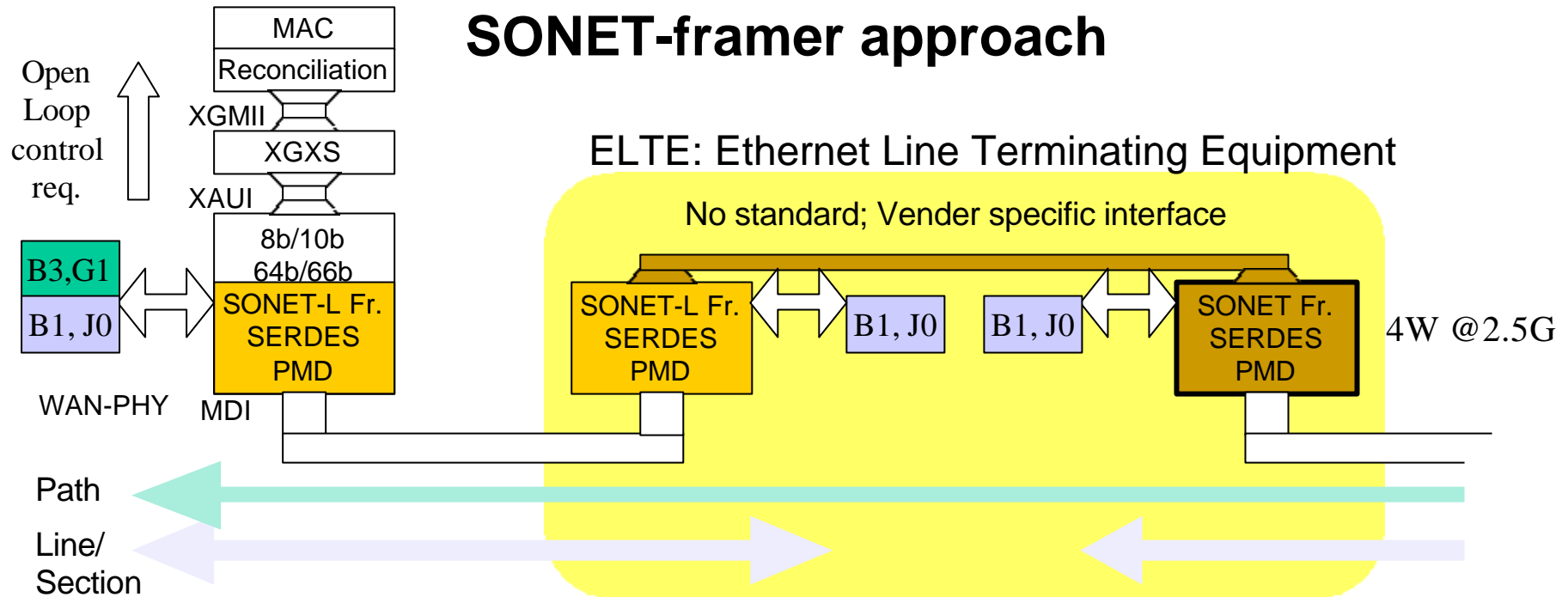
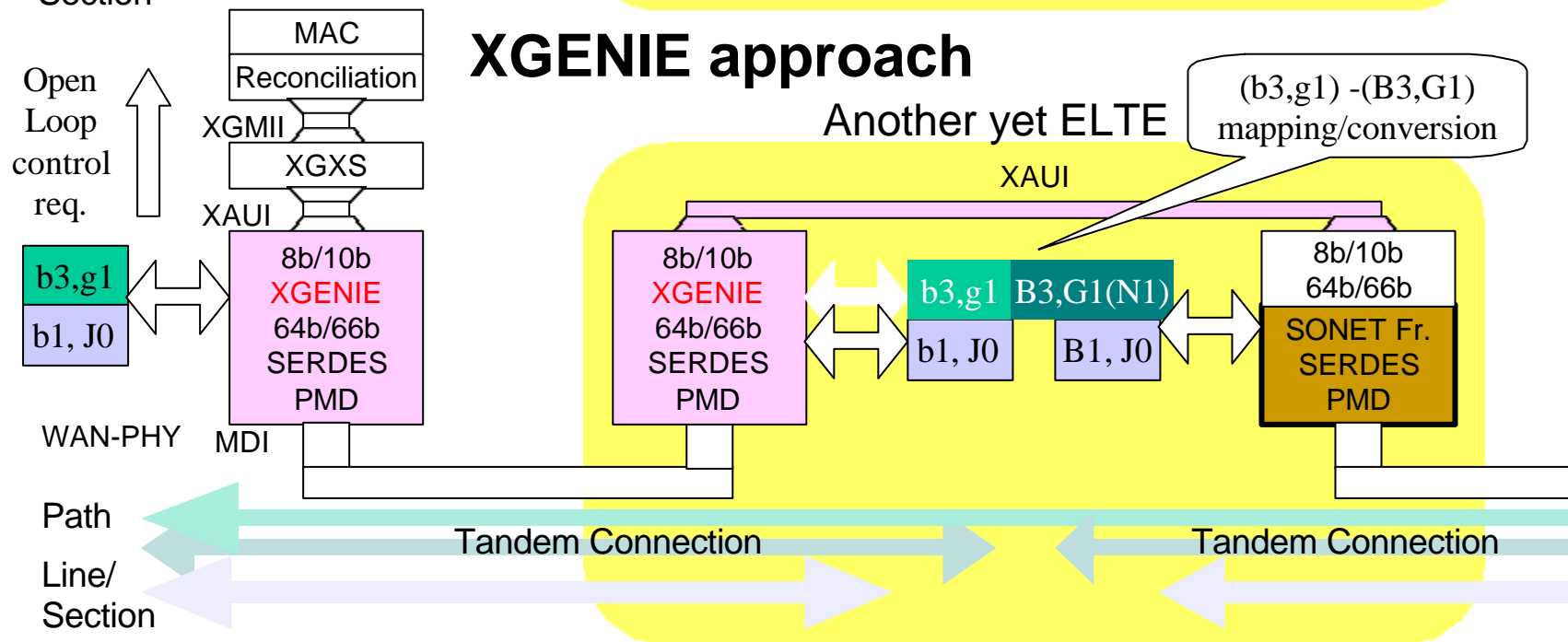


SONET-framer approach



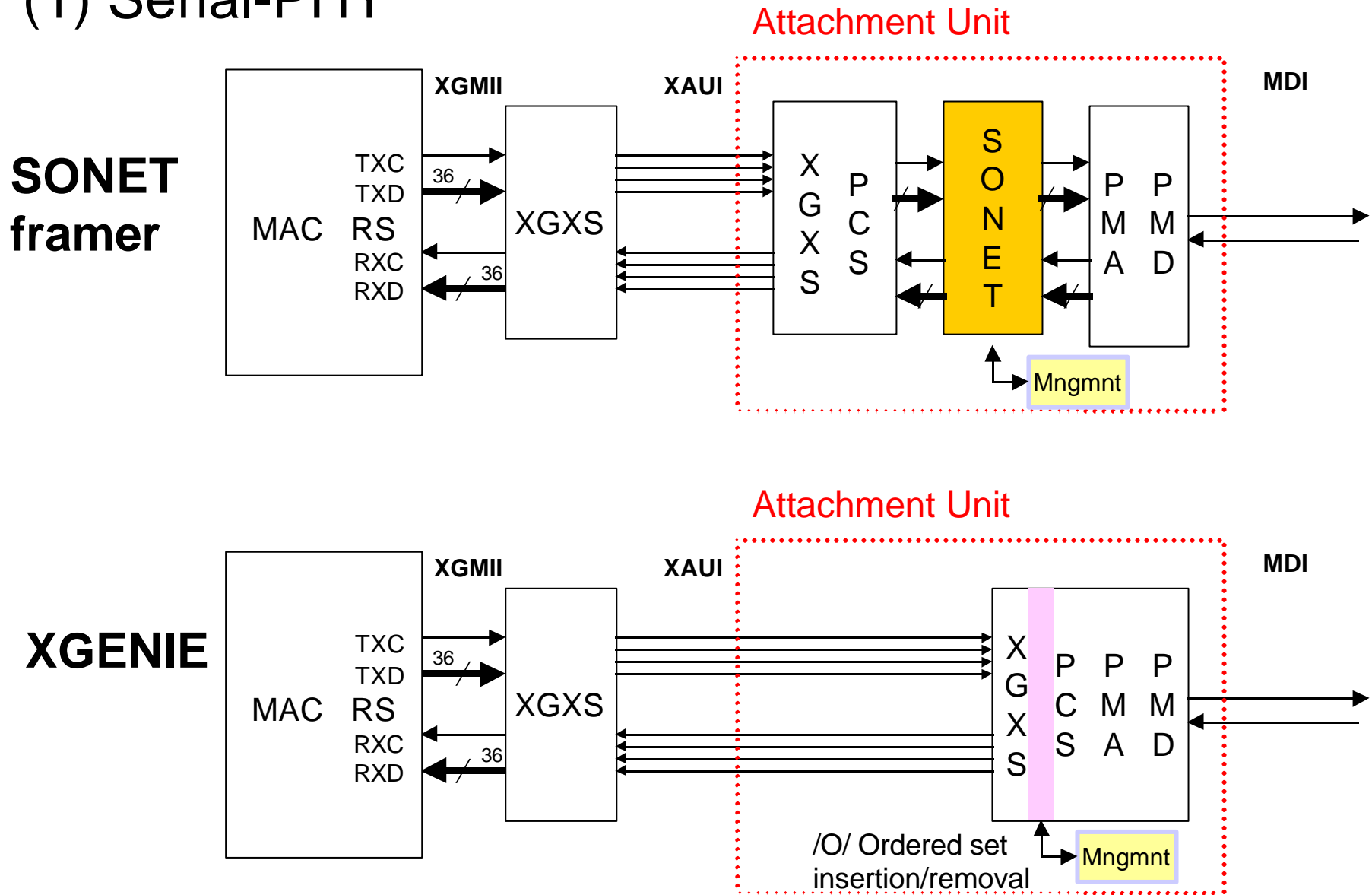
XGENIE approach



- Path overhead bytes: between WAN-PHY and WAN-PHY (not shown)
 - B3: 1byte: Bit-Interleaved Parity (BIP)8: monitoring BER of 6×10^{-6} or lower.
 - G1: 1byte: Path Status: Remote Error Counted value(4bit), Remote Defect Indicator(1 bit)
- Section overhead bytes: between WAN-PHY and ELTE
 - B1: 1 byte: Bit-Interleaved Parity (BIP)8: monitoring BER of 6×10^{-6} or lower.
 - J0: 1byte: Section Trace: section identifier
- Both approaches have the same function blocks other than the following:
(to make it fair, here I assume 64/66 on SONET)
 - SONET-Framer approach requires
 - SONET-LITE framers for WAN-PHY and ELTE at WAN-PHY side,
 - vender specific backboard interface in ELTE.
 - It seems to be difficult to support CWDM PHY. (see next page)
 - XGENIE approach requires
 - attachment units (AU) for WAN-PHY and ELTE at WAN-PHY side,
 - standardized XAUI interface in ELTE.
 - It supports both Serial LAN-PHY and CWDM LAN-PHY. (see next page)
- In XGENIE, A liberal operator can use direct (loose) relay-mapping between (b3,g1) and (B3,G1).
 - b3: Bit error rate monitor by 8b/10b code violation or 64b/66b 2-bit header violation
 - g1: WAN-PHY to WAN-PHY path status: the same format as SONET G1
- For a conservative operator, XGENIE will suggest SONET Tandem Connection (N1) approach for end-end Path Status (g1) exchange.
 - N1 (G707 Annex D) Network operator byte defined for tandem connection monitoring
 - ELTE can perform strict conversion between (b3,g1) and (B3,G1).

SONET framer vs XGENIE (1/2)

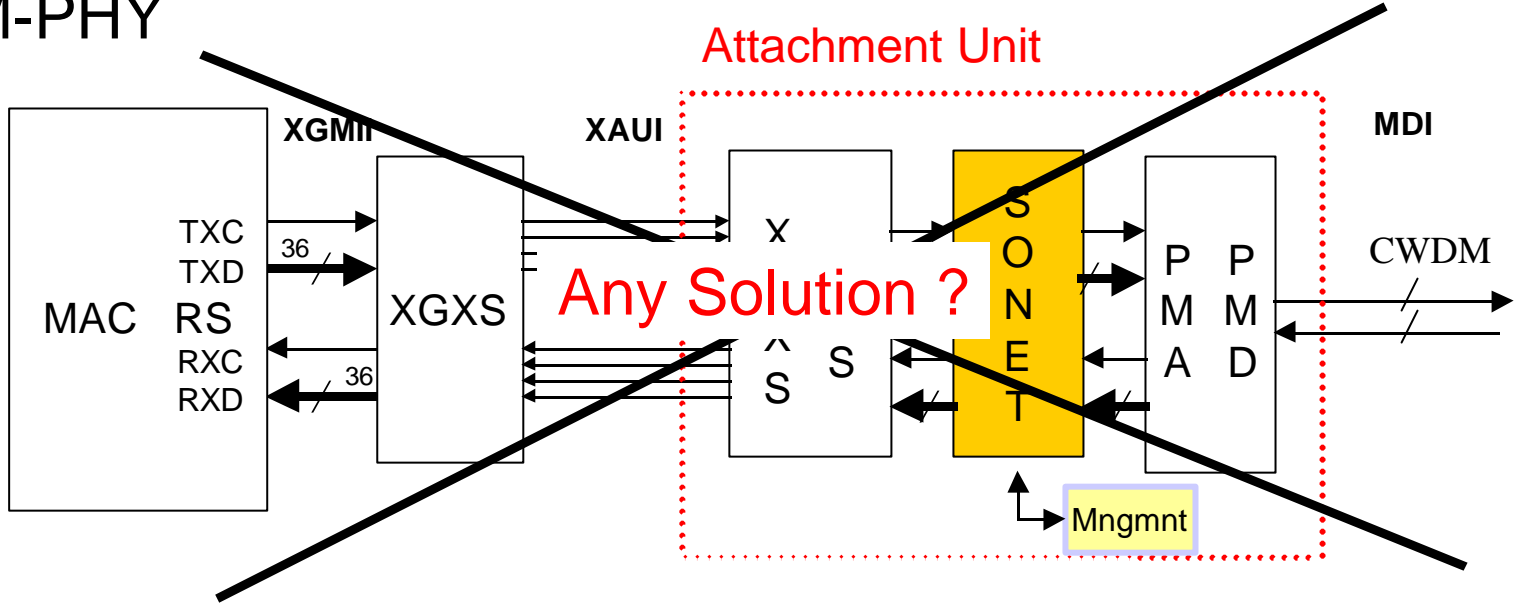
(1) Serial-PHY



SONET framer vs XGENIE (2/2)

(2) CWDM-PHY

SONET framer



XGENIE

