

**Redes de Encaminamiento Alternativo**

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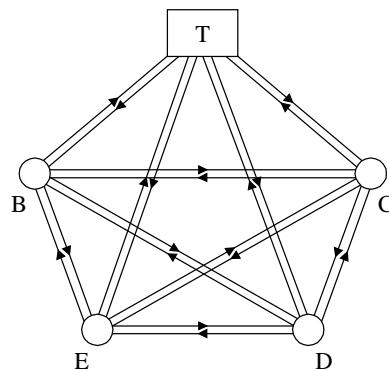
**UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES**





### EJEMPLO:

Una red pequeña.  
4 centrales terminales.  
1 tandem.

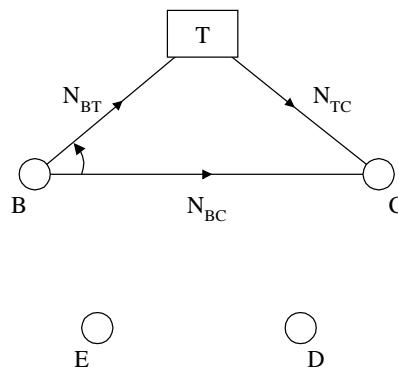


	B	C	D	E	T
B	X				
C		X			
D			X		
E				X	
T					X

Consideré el caso de tráfico  
 $B \rightarrow C!$

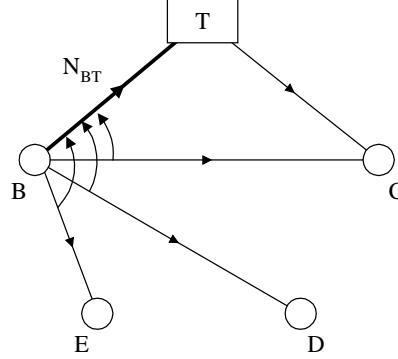
### Tareas :

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



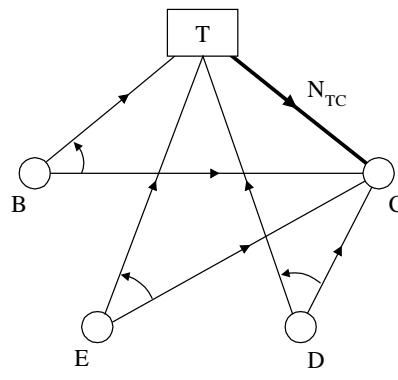
	B	C	D	E	T
B	X				X
C		X			
D			X		
E				X	
T					X

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

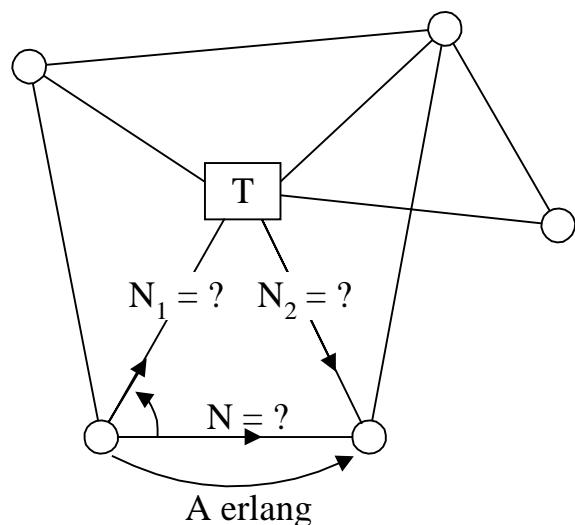


	B	C	D	E	T
B	X	X	X	X	X
C		X			
D			X		
E				X	
T					X

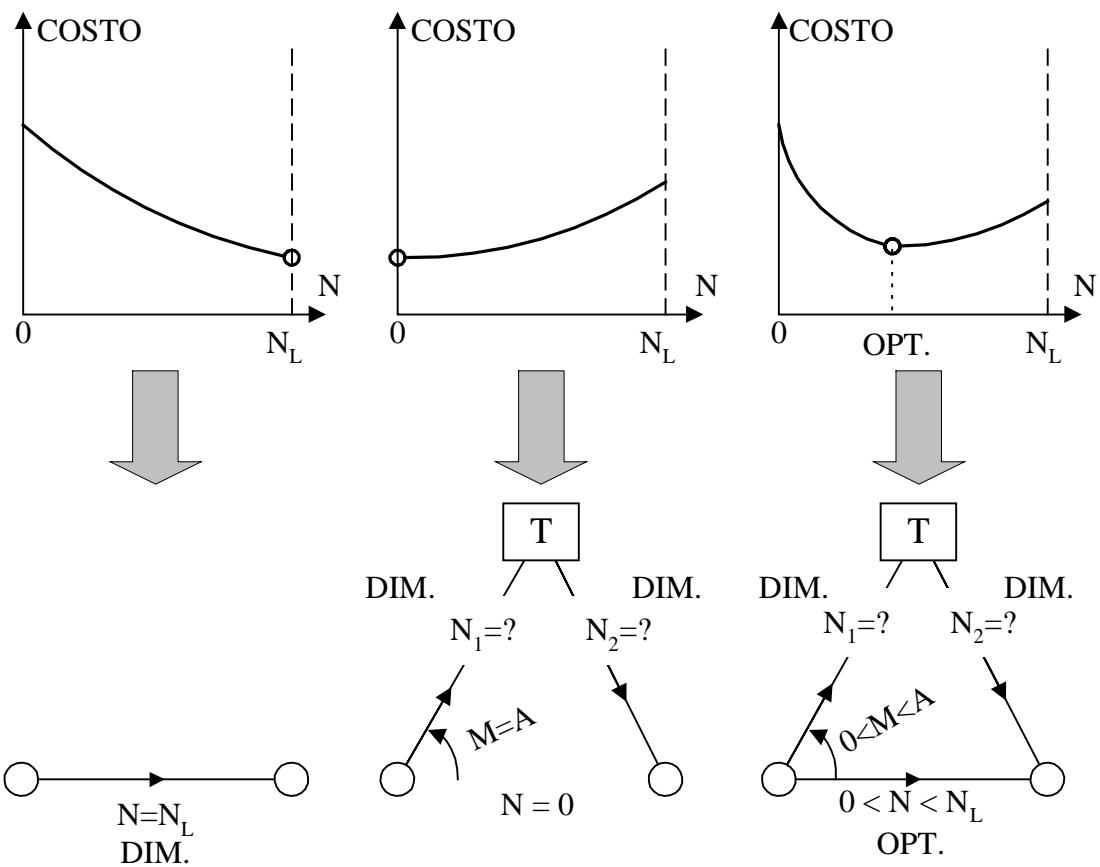
Y  $N_{TC}$  también cursa tráfico de desbordamiento (tráfico base) de los casos de tráfico  $D \rightarrow C$  y  $E \rightarrow C!$

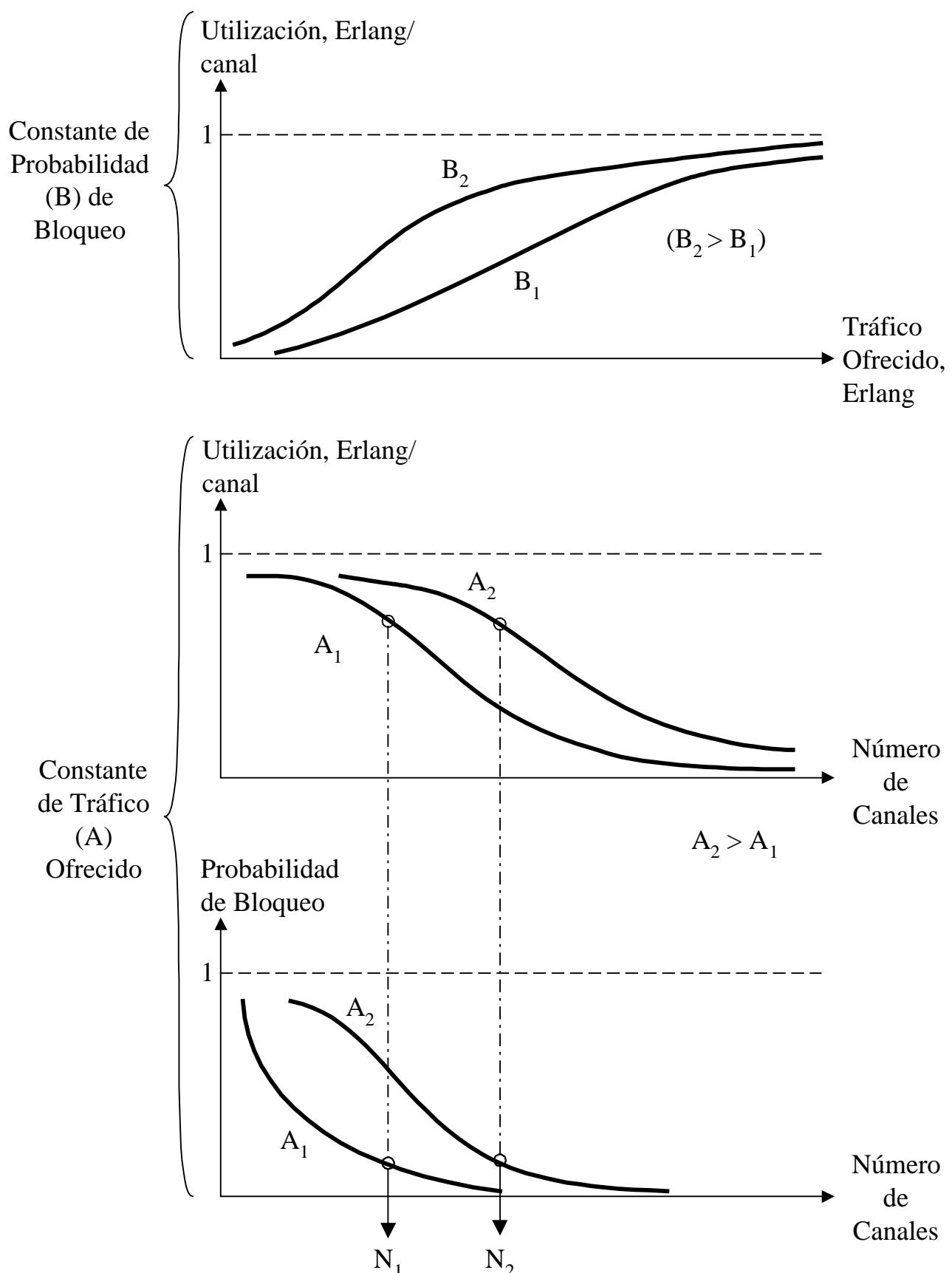


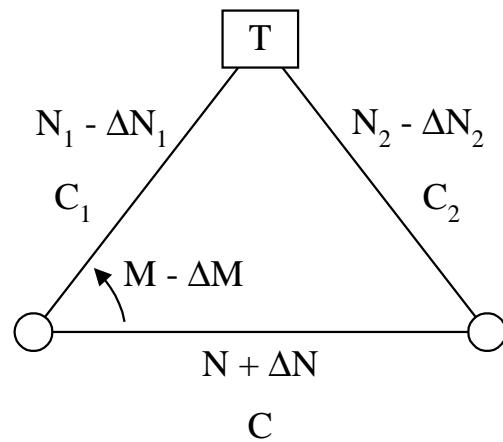
	B	C	D	E	T
B	X				
C		X			
D			X		
E				X	
T					X



## **POSIBILIDADES :**







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

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

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

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

Dividido entre  $\Delta M$  :

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

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:

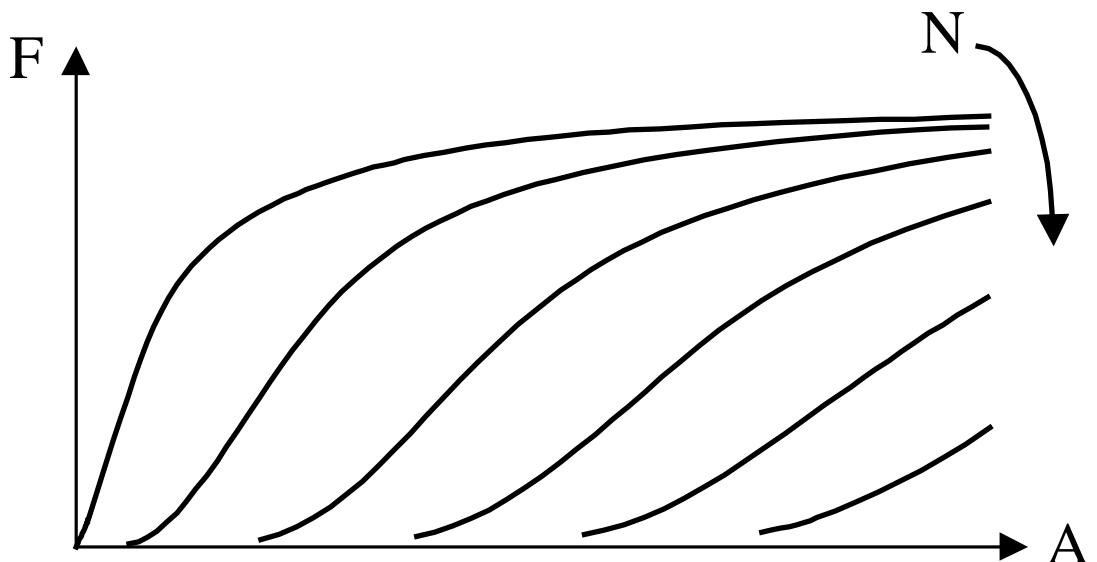
$$\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta N} = F = \text{El Factor de Mejora}$$

$F$  se calcula como

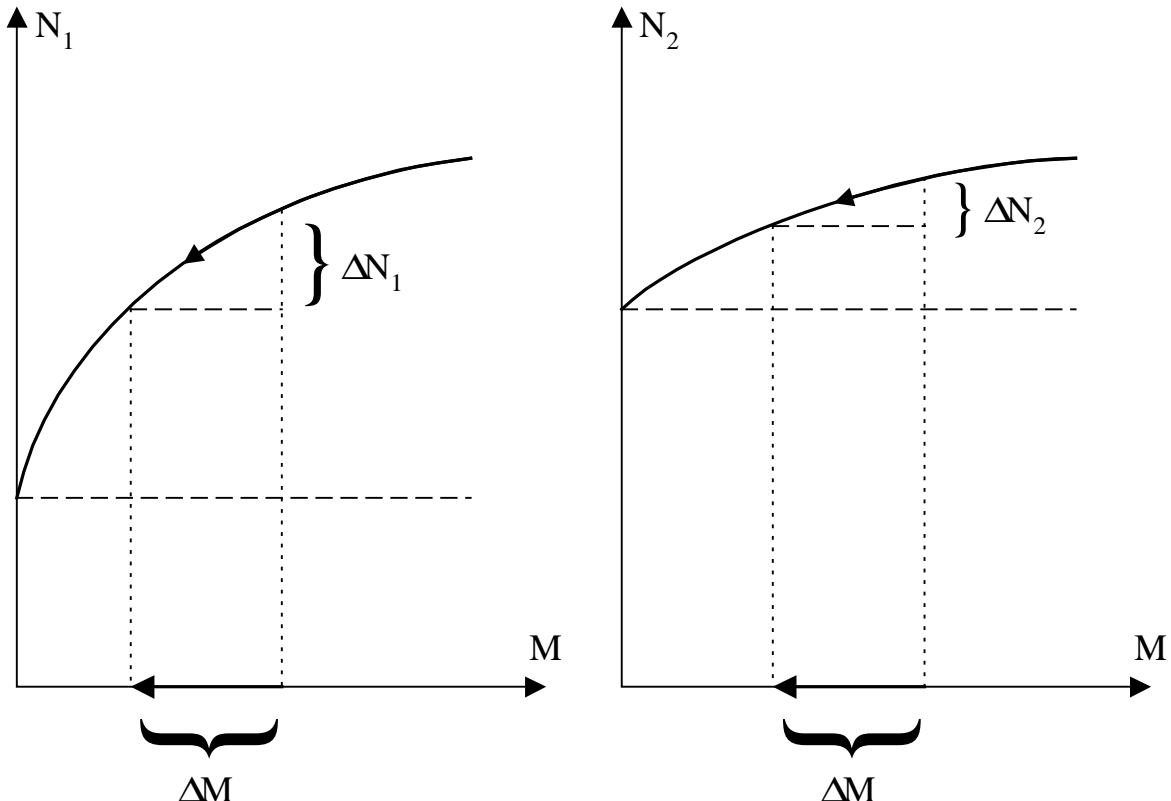
$$F = A \cdot [B_N(A) - B_{N+1}(A)]$$

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 :

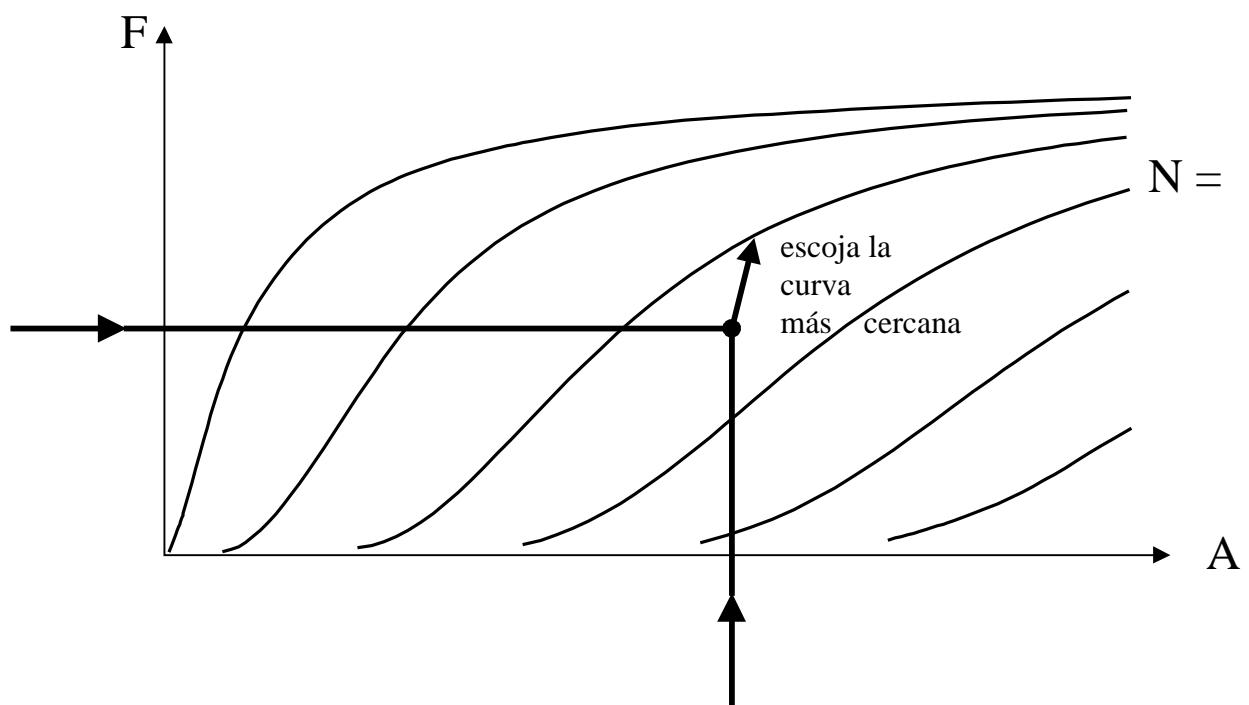
$$F = \varepsilon \cdot [0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \varepsilon^2]$$

donde

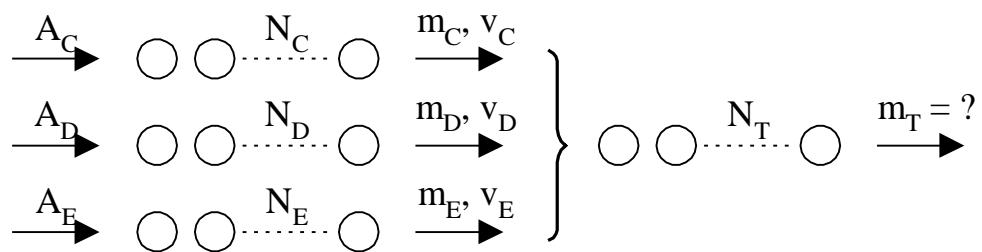
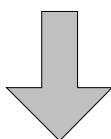
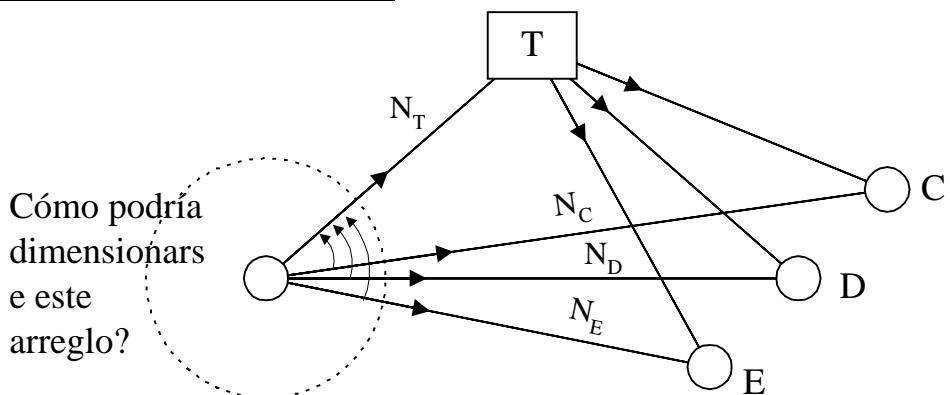
$$\varepsilon = \frac{C}{C_1 + C_2}$$

## Procedimiento de Optimización:

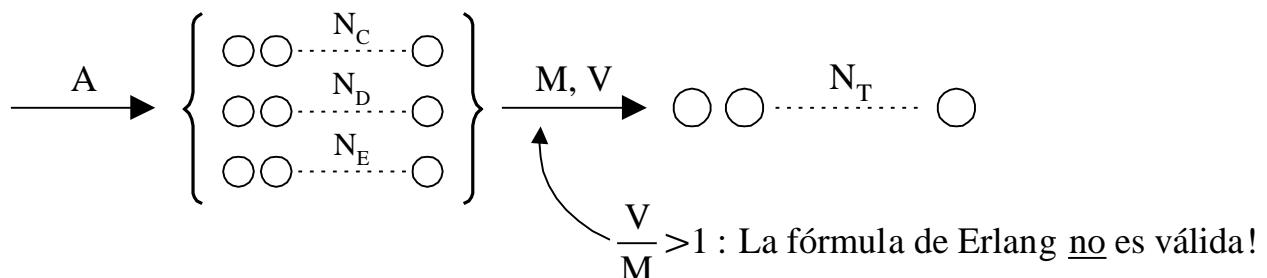
- 1) Calcule F usando la aproximación de Rapp.
- 2) Usando el valor calculado de F y el tráfico total A, entre al diagrama apropiado de F y lea:  
 $N =$  número óptimo de troncales en la ruta de alto uso.



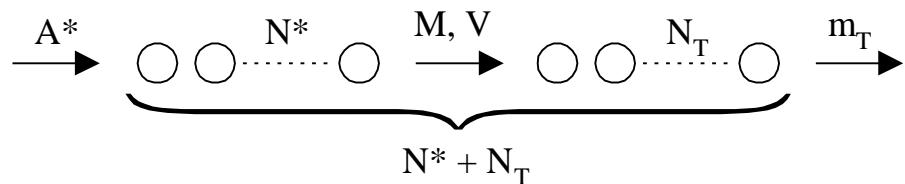
### Metodo De Wilkinson :



Sumamos:



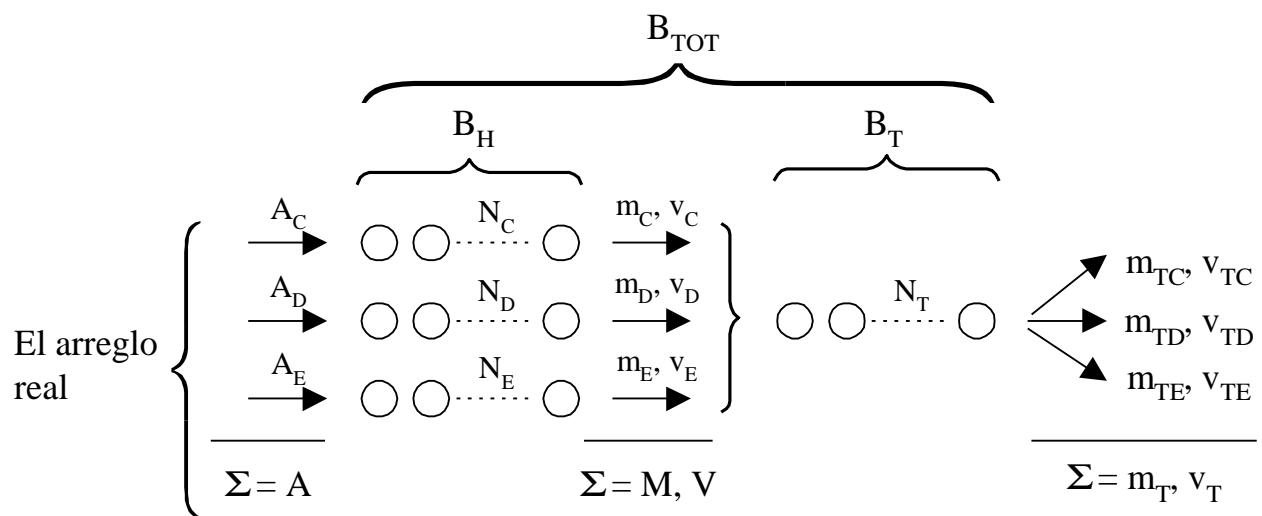
Solución: halle el tráfico ficticio  $A^*$ , ofrecido a un grupo troncal ficticio  $N^*$ , de modo que la media y la varianza del tráfico rechazado sea exactamente igual a  $M$  resp. de  $V$  !



La fórmula de Erlang es ahora válida:

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

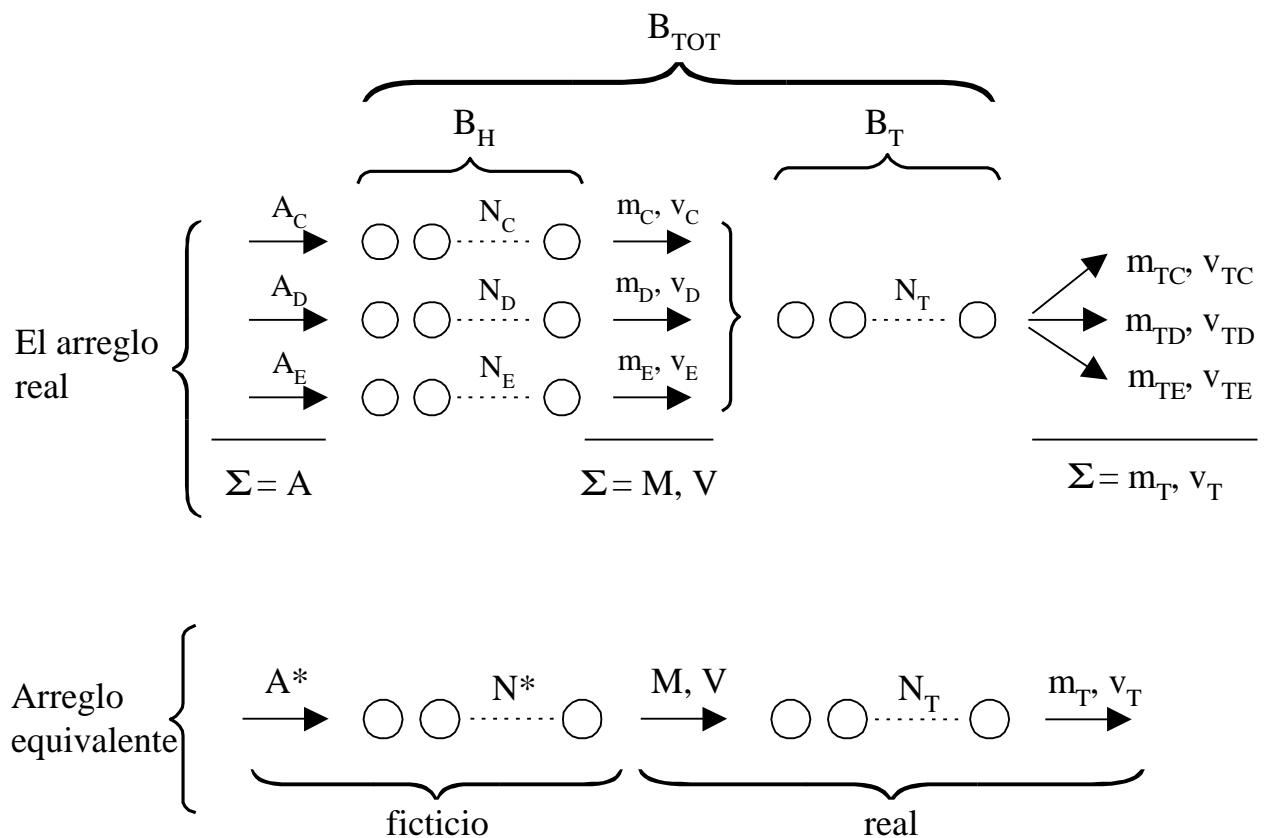
## Probabilidades De Bloqueo:



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

1. (Aprox.)  $n_v$  desde

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

2. (Exacto)

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

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

3. (Exacto)

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

4. (Exacto)

$A^*$  y  $n^*$  desde

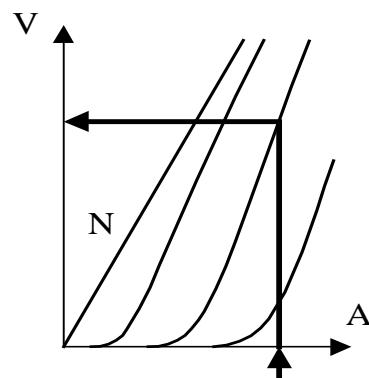
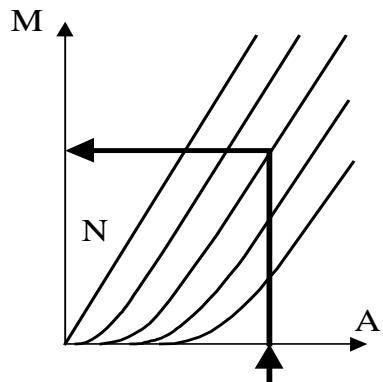
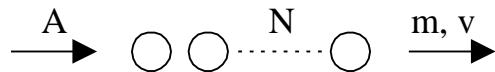
$$\begin{cases} M = A^* \cdot E_{n^*}(A^*) \\ V = M \cdot \left( 1 - M + \frac{A^*}{1 + n^* + M - A^*} \right) \end{cases}$$

4. (Aprox.)

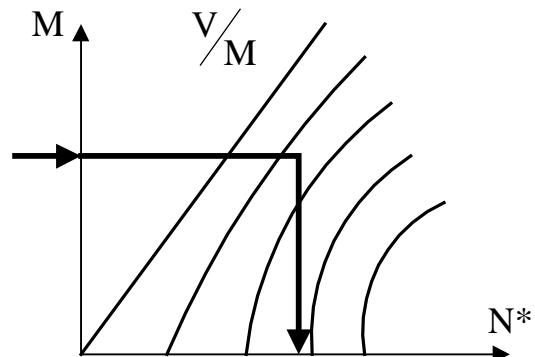
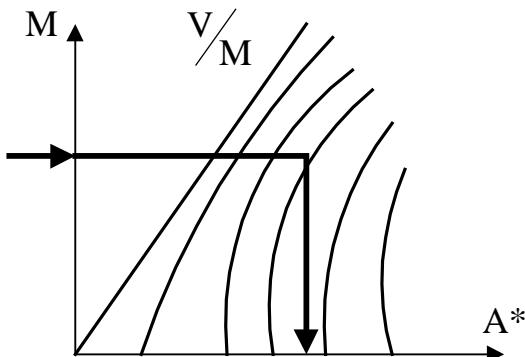
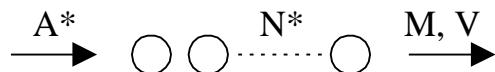
$$A^* \approx V + 3 \cdot \frac{V}{M} \cdot \left( \frac{V}{M} - 1 \right)$$

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

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

