

Concept de base de la théorie de télétrafic

(Exercices inclus)

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Concept de base de la théorie de télétrafic

Le trafic en Erlang = Nombre moyen des différentes occupations dans un groupe de circuits durant une période définie de temps.

1 $A = y \cdot s$

A = Trafic en Erlang.
y = Intensité d'appels
(appels/Unité de temps)
s = Temps moyen de prise

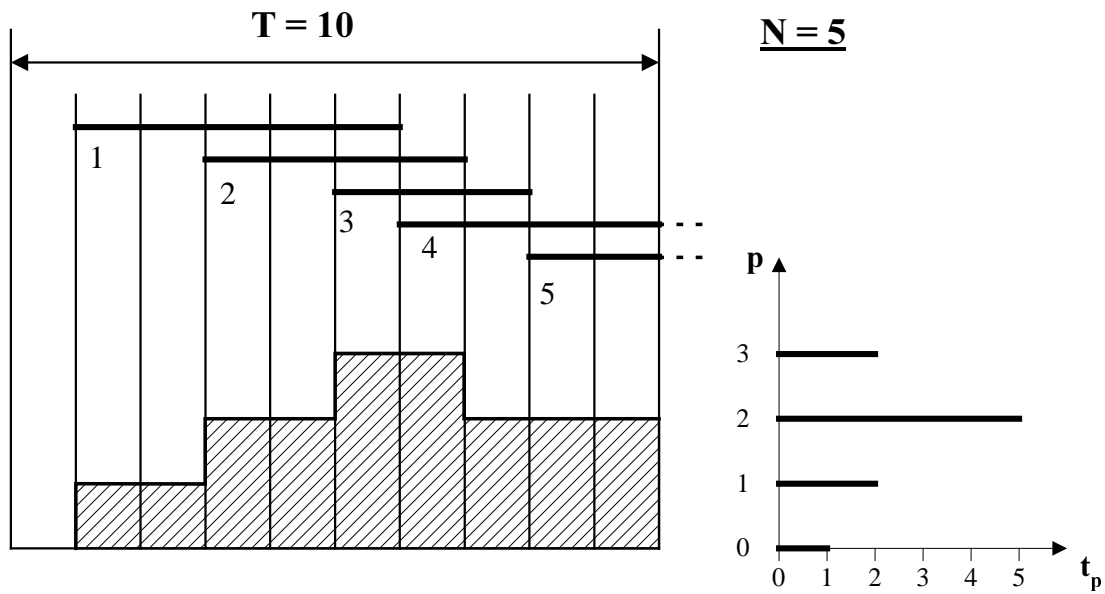
2 $A = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{v=1}^N t_v$

T = Longueur de la période de temps
 t_v = Longueur de l'occupation no. v
N = Nombre total d'occupations

3 $A = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{p=0}^n p \cdot t_p$

p = Nombre d'occupations simultanées dans le groupe.
 t_p = Temps total avec exactement p occupations.
n = Nombre maximum d'occupations = nombre de circuits.

Exemple



1 $A = y \cdot s$

$$y = \frac{N}{T} = \frac{5}{10} = \underline{0.5 \text{ appels par unité de temps}}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum t_v = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (5 + 4 + 3 + 4 + 2) =$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 18 = \underline{3.6 \text{ unités de temps}}$$

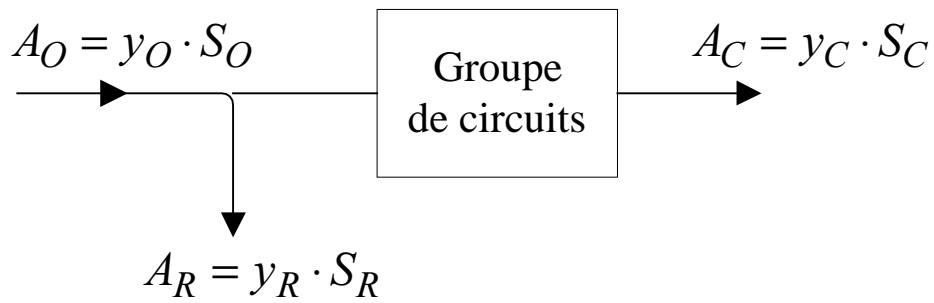
$$A = y \cdot s = 0.5 \cdot 3.6 = \underline{1.8 \text{ Erlang}}$$

2 $A = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum t_v$

$$A = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 18 = \underline{1.8 \text{ Erlang}}$$

3 $A = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum p \cdot t_p$

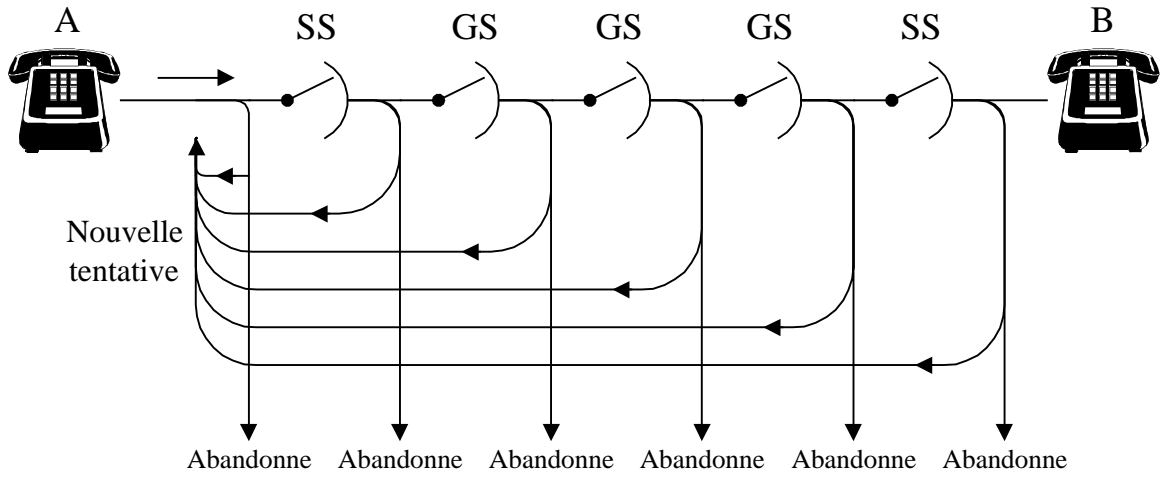
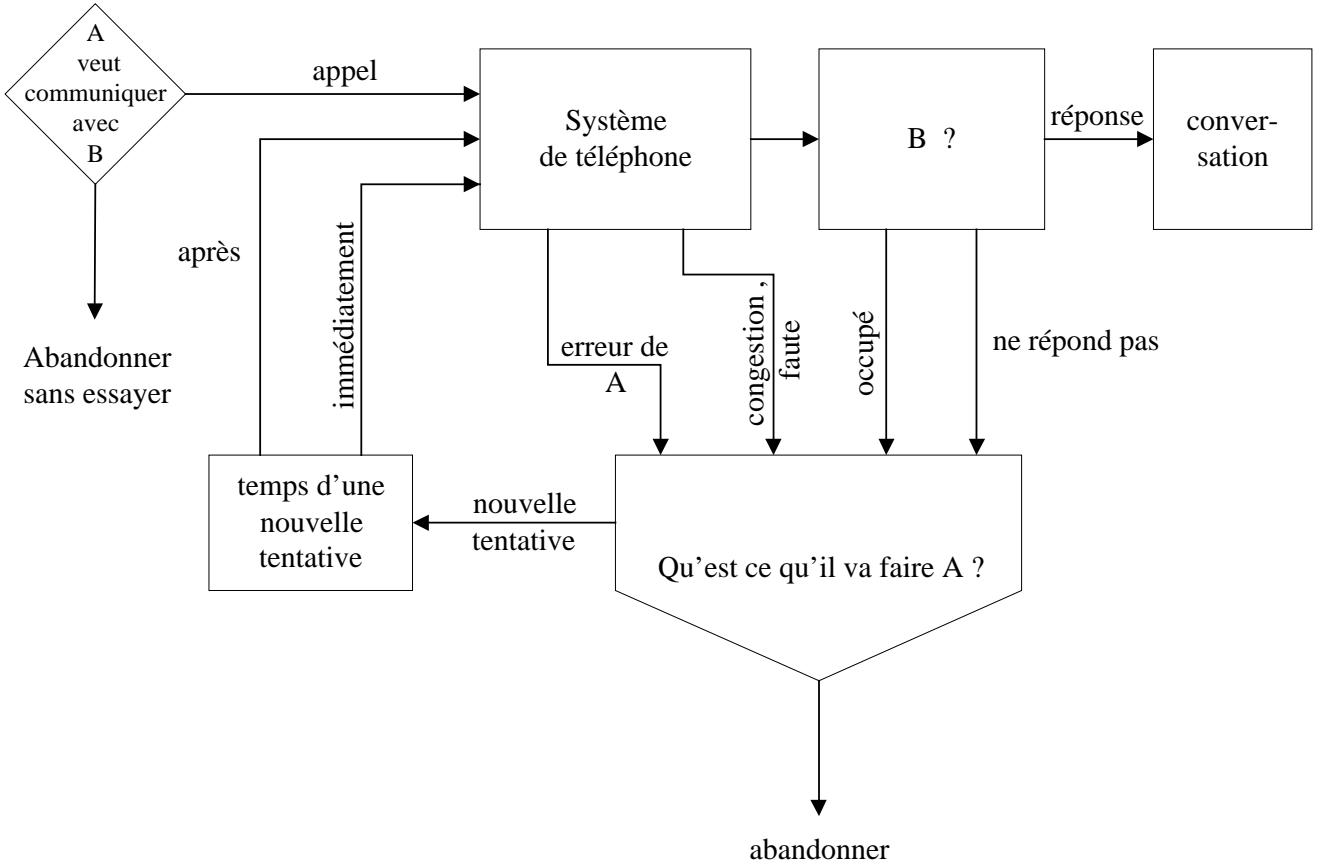
$$A = \frac{1}{10} \cdot (0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 2) =$$
$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot 18 = \underline{1.8 \text{ Erlang}}$$



A_O = Trafic Offert
 A_C = Trafic Ecoulé
 A_R = Trafic Rejeté

- ① $y_O = y_C + y_R$ est vrai!
- ② $A_O = A_C + A_R$ est convenable pour les calculs de trafic!
- ③ $S_O = S_C = S_R = S$ n'est pas vraie, mais une conséquence de ① + ②!

Cependant, être prudent quand la congestion est élevée!



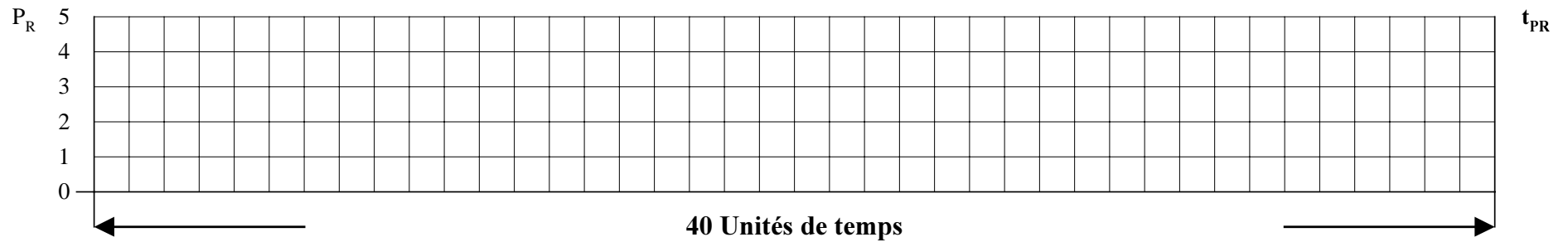
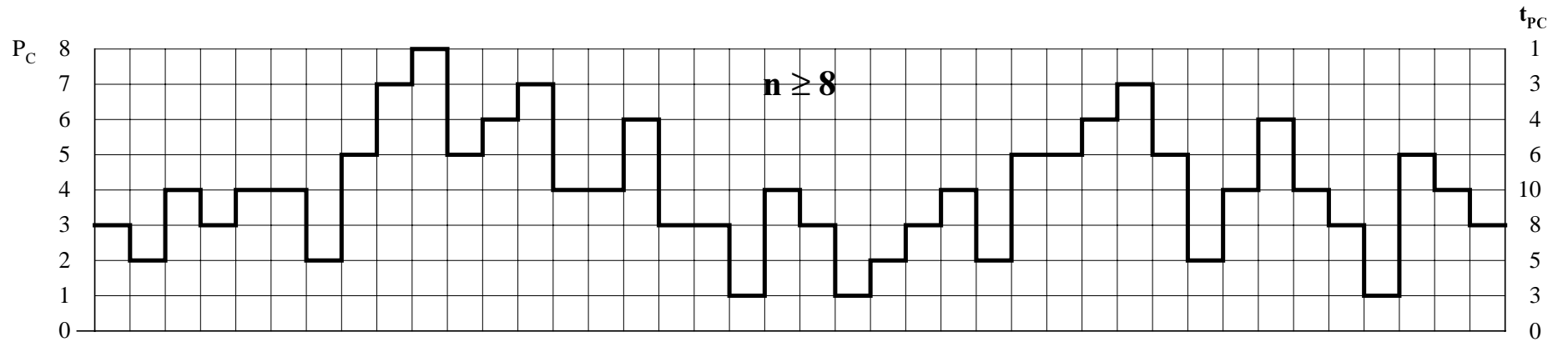
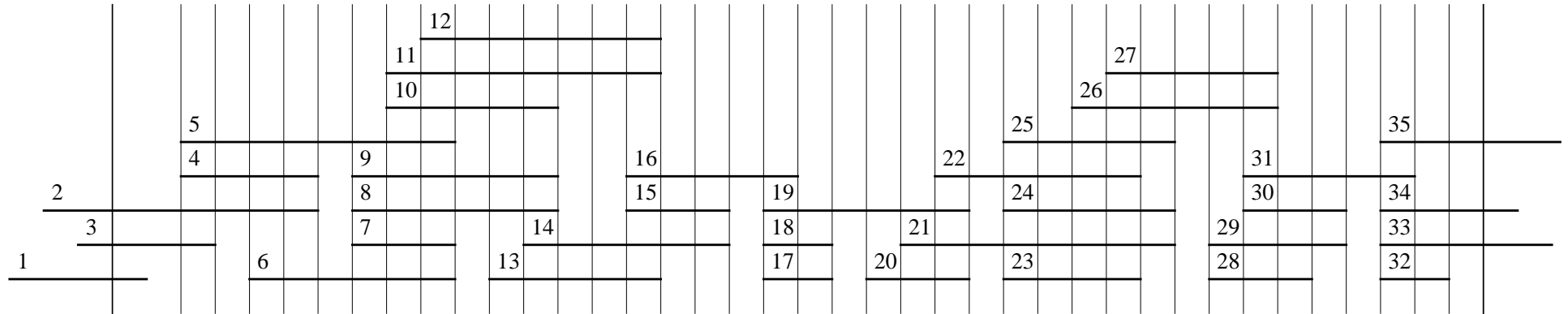
Nombre d'appels réussis
à la première tentative

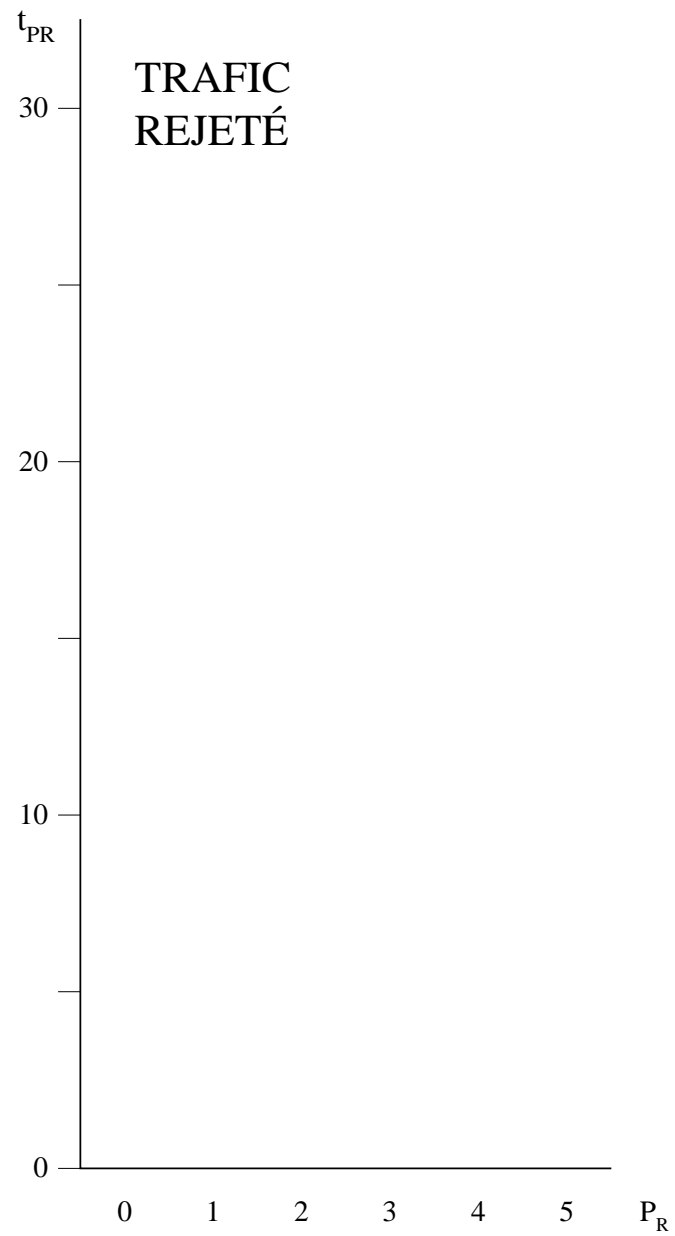
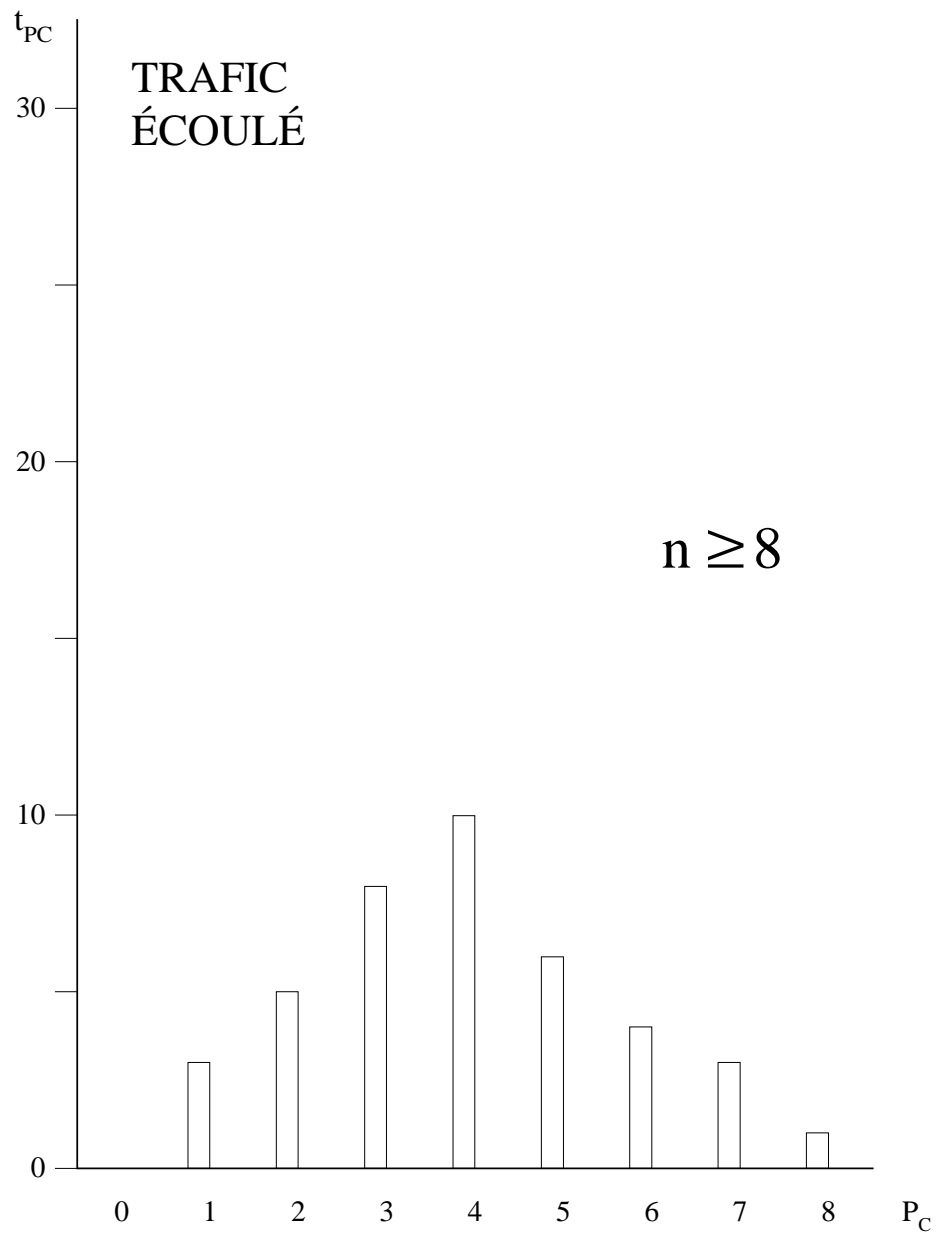
| No. de tentative <i>i</i> | Appels originaux | | | TOT. No. de tentatives | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total <i>B</i> | Conversation <i>C</i> | Pas de conv. <i>A</i> | Total $T = i \cdot B$ | Fautes $N = T - C$ |
| 1 | 140 | 57 | 83 | 140 | 83 |
| 2 | 63 | 37 | 26 | 126 | 89 |
| 3 | 41 | 22 | 19 | 123 | 101 |
| 4 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 88 | 81 |
| 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 27 |
| 6 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 90 | 87 |
| 7 | 2 | - | 2 | 14 | 14 |
| 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 23 |
| 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 26 |
| 11 | 1 | - | 1 | 11 | 11 |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | - | 19 | 18 |
| Total | 297 | 132 | 165 | 692 | 560 |

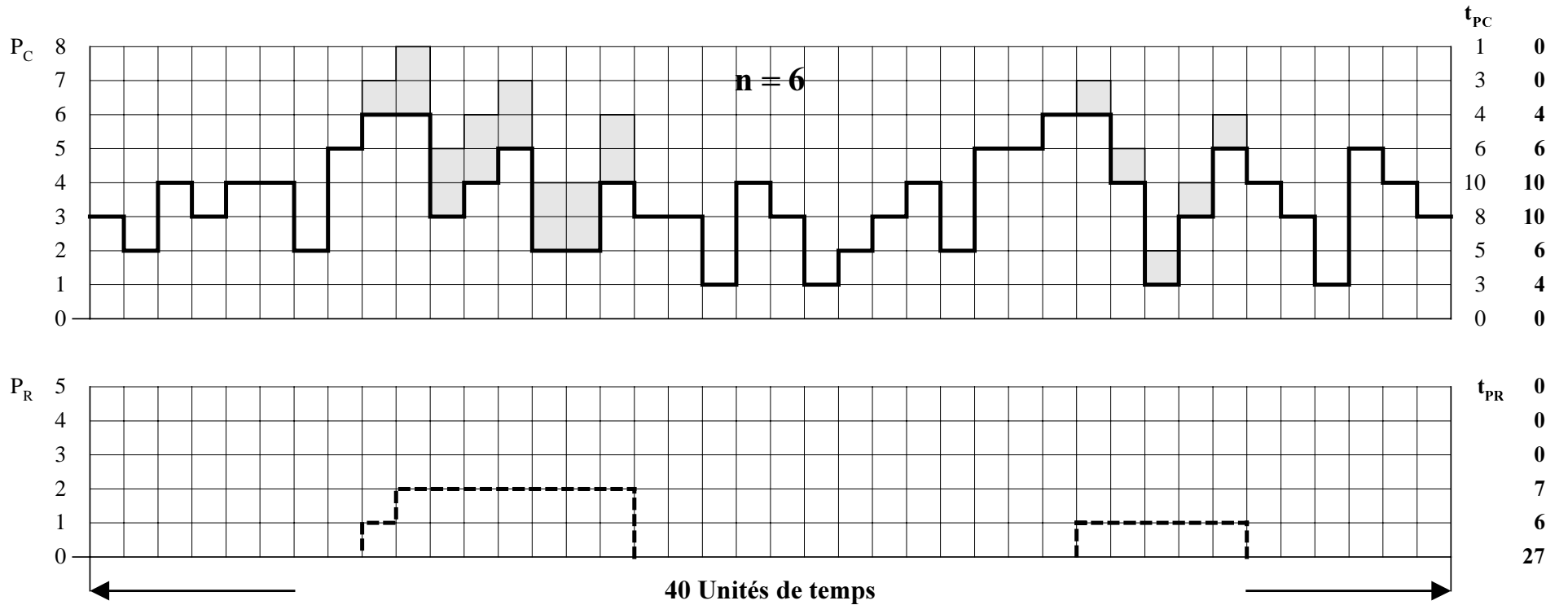
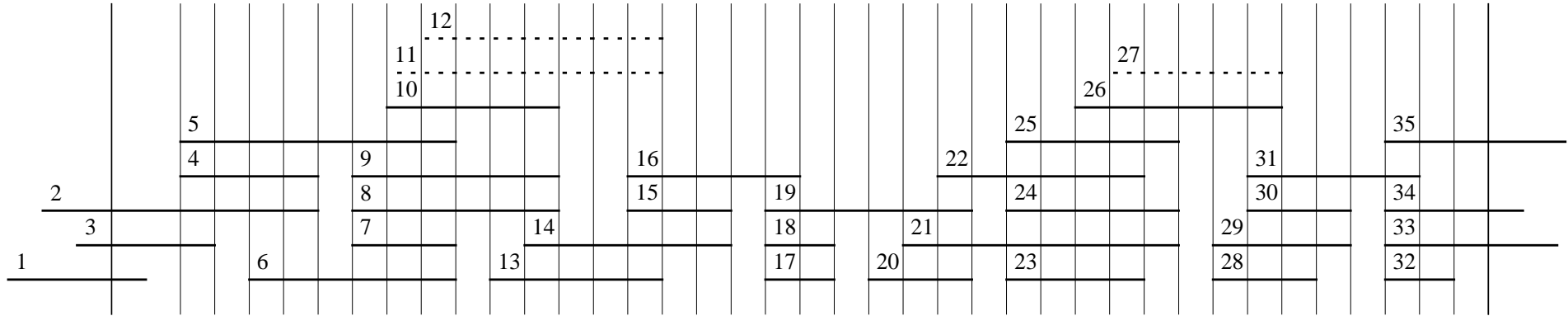
No. total.
d'appels
désirés

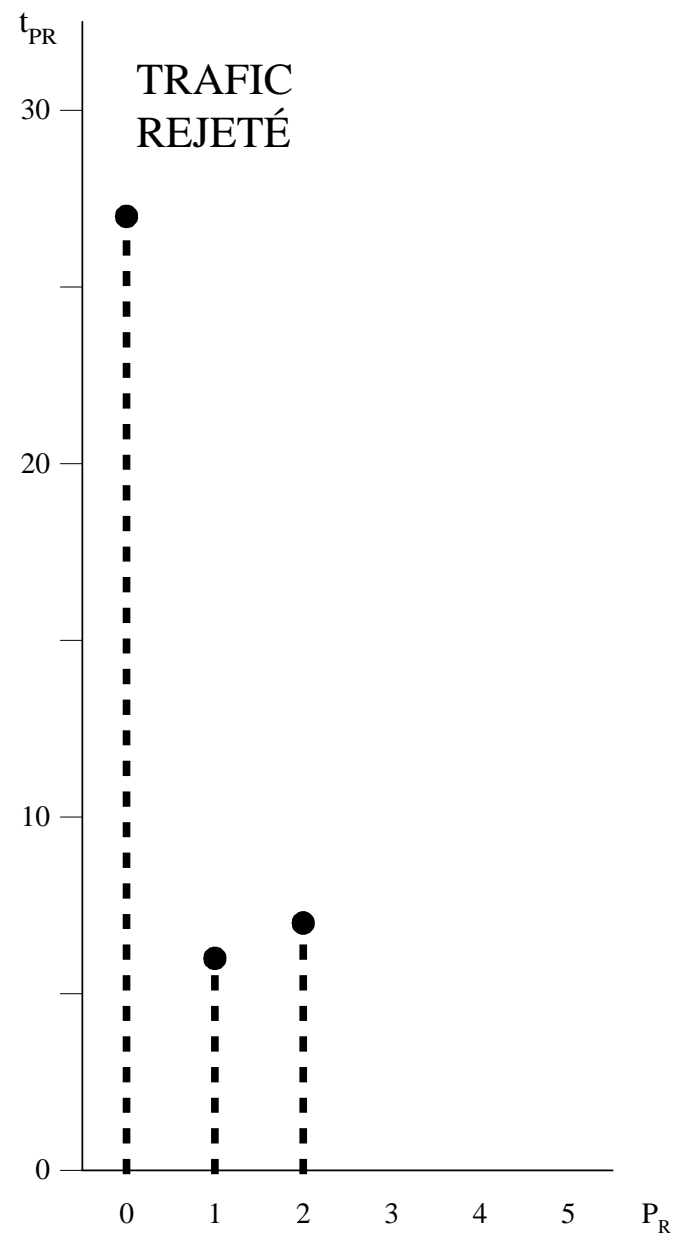
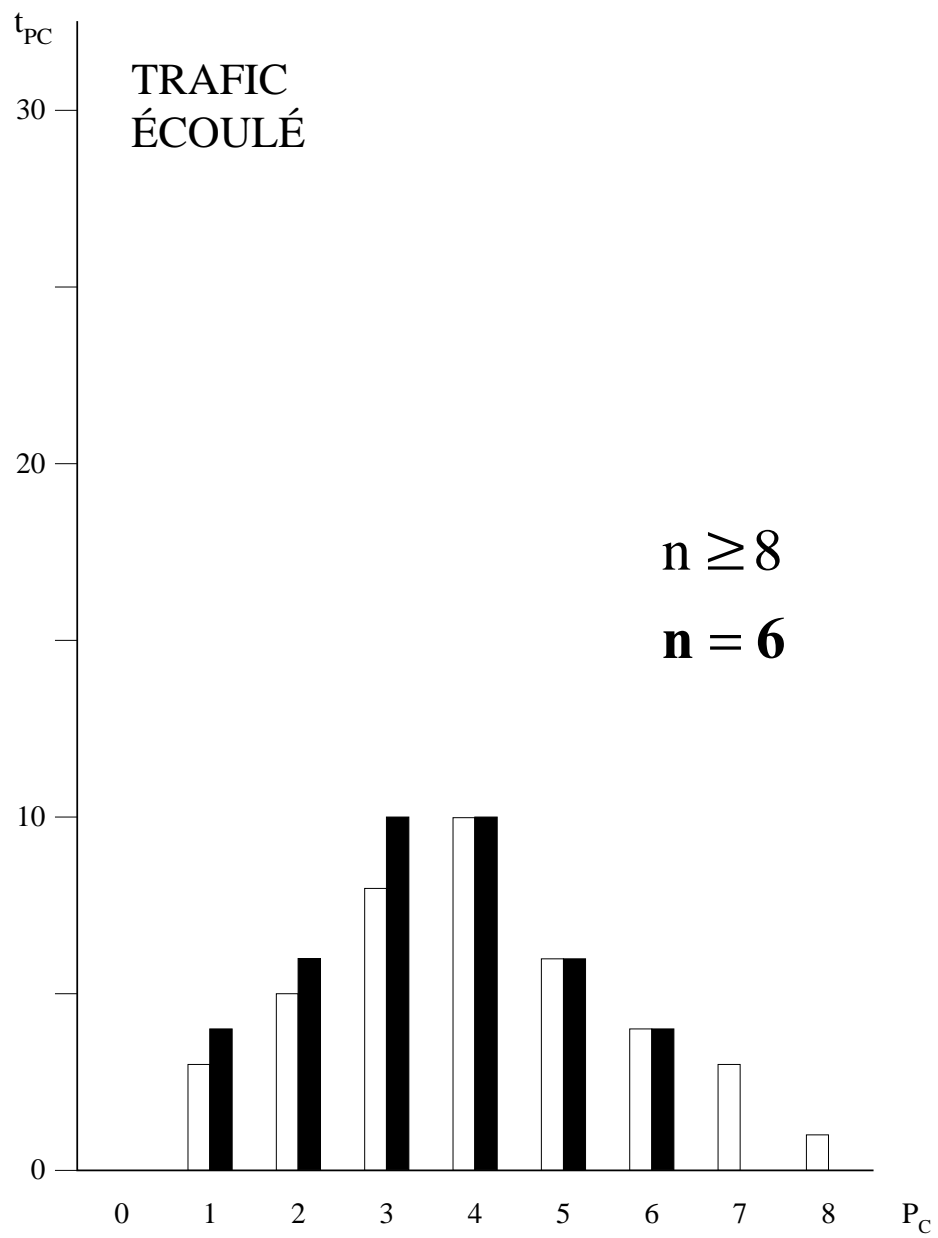
No. total.
d'appels
réussis

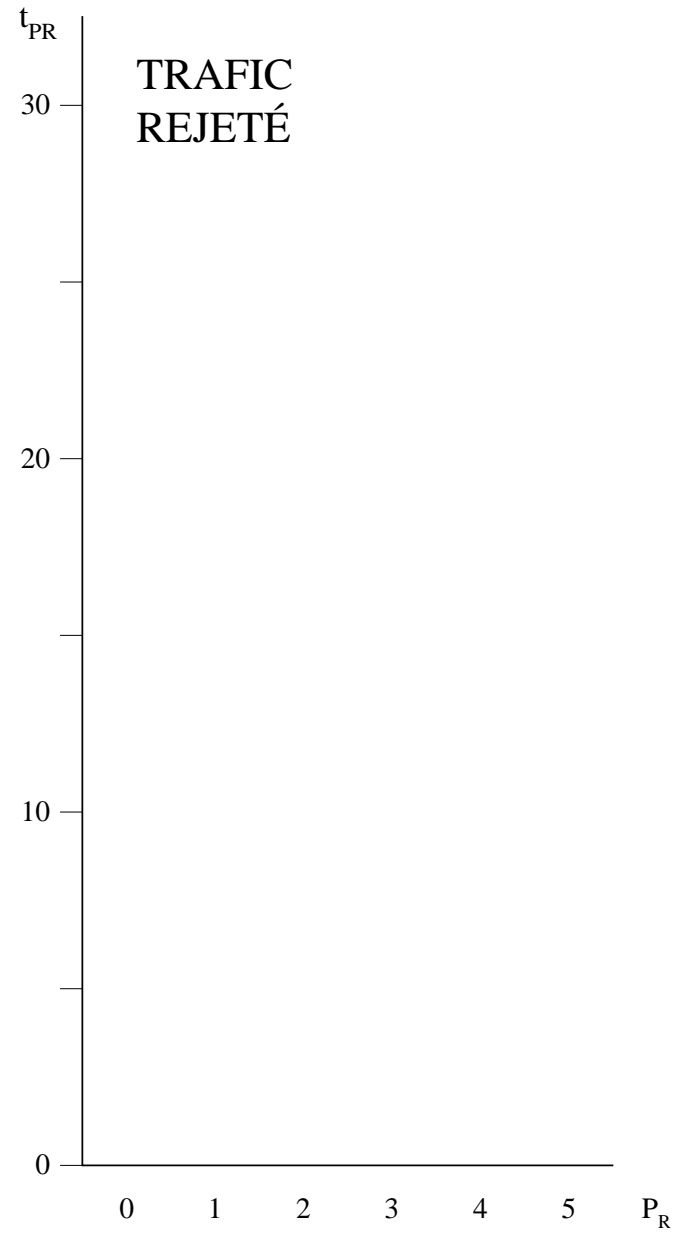
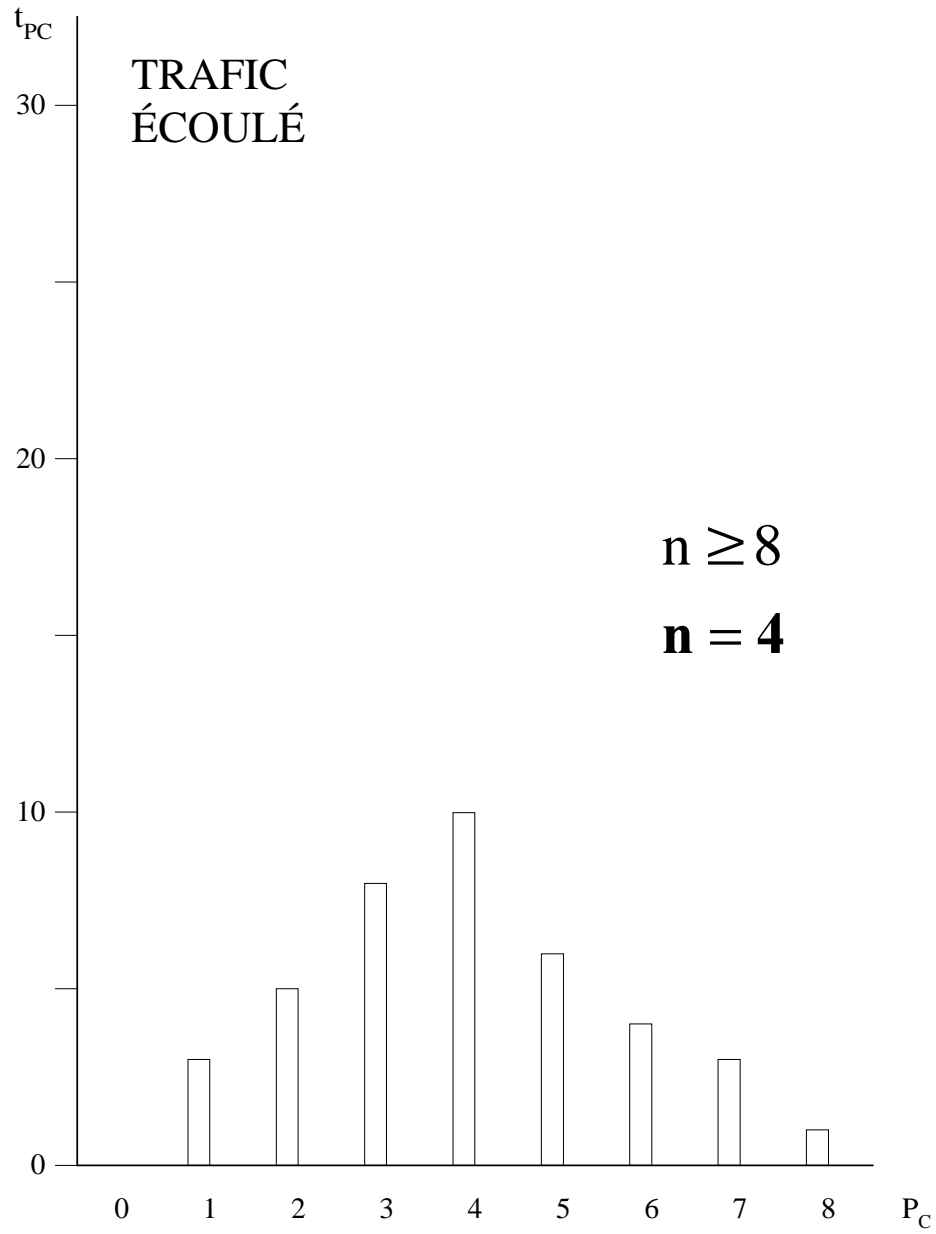
No. total.
d'appels
offerts

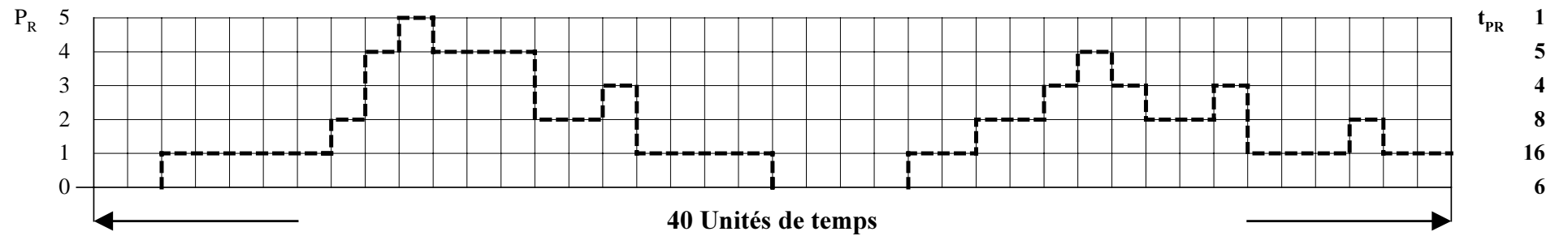
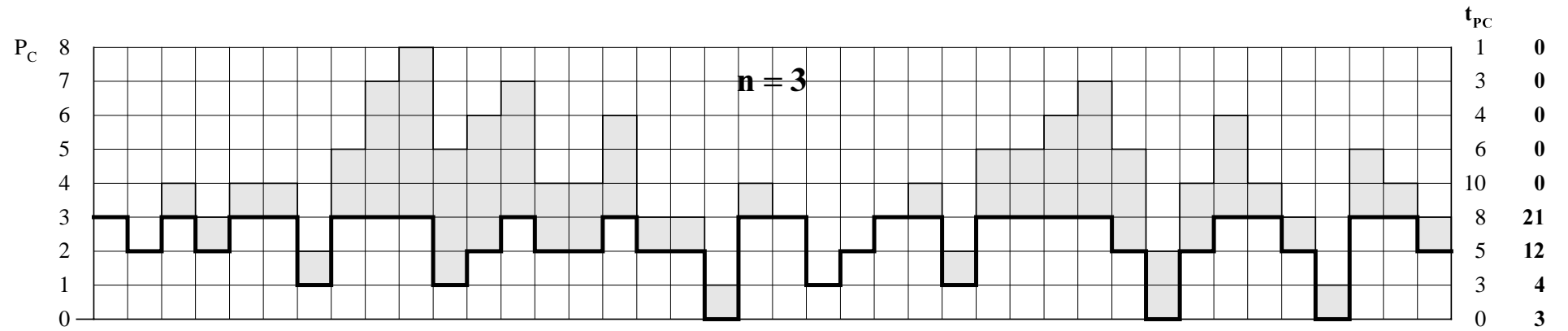
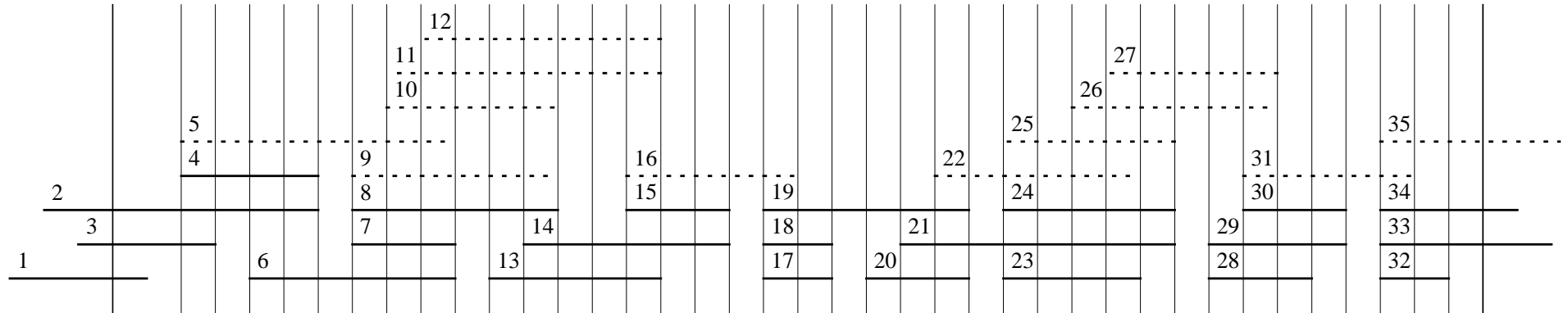


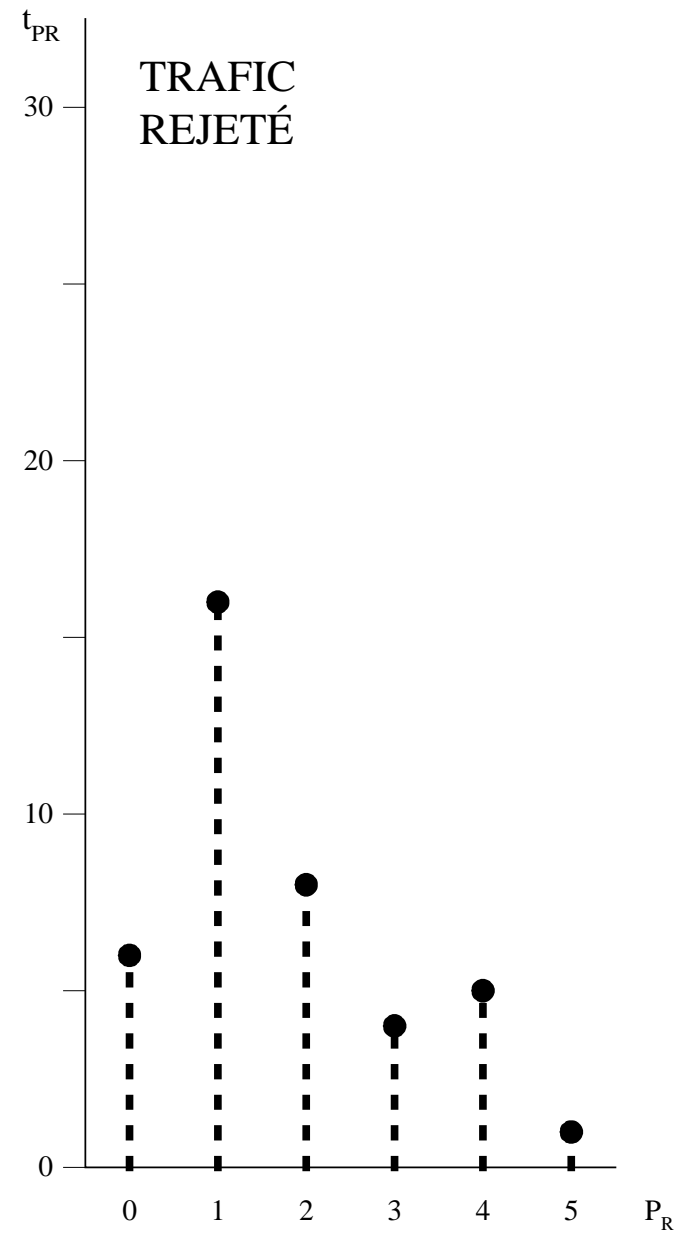
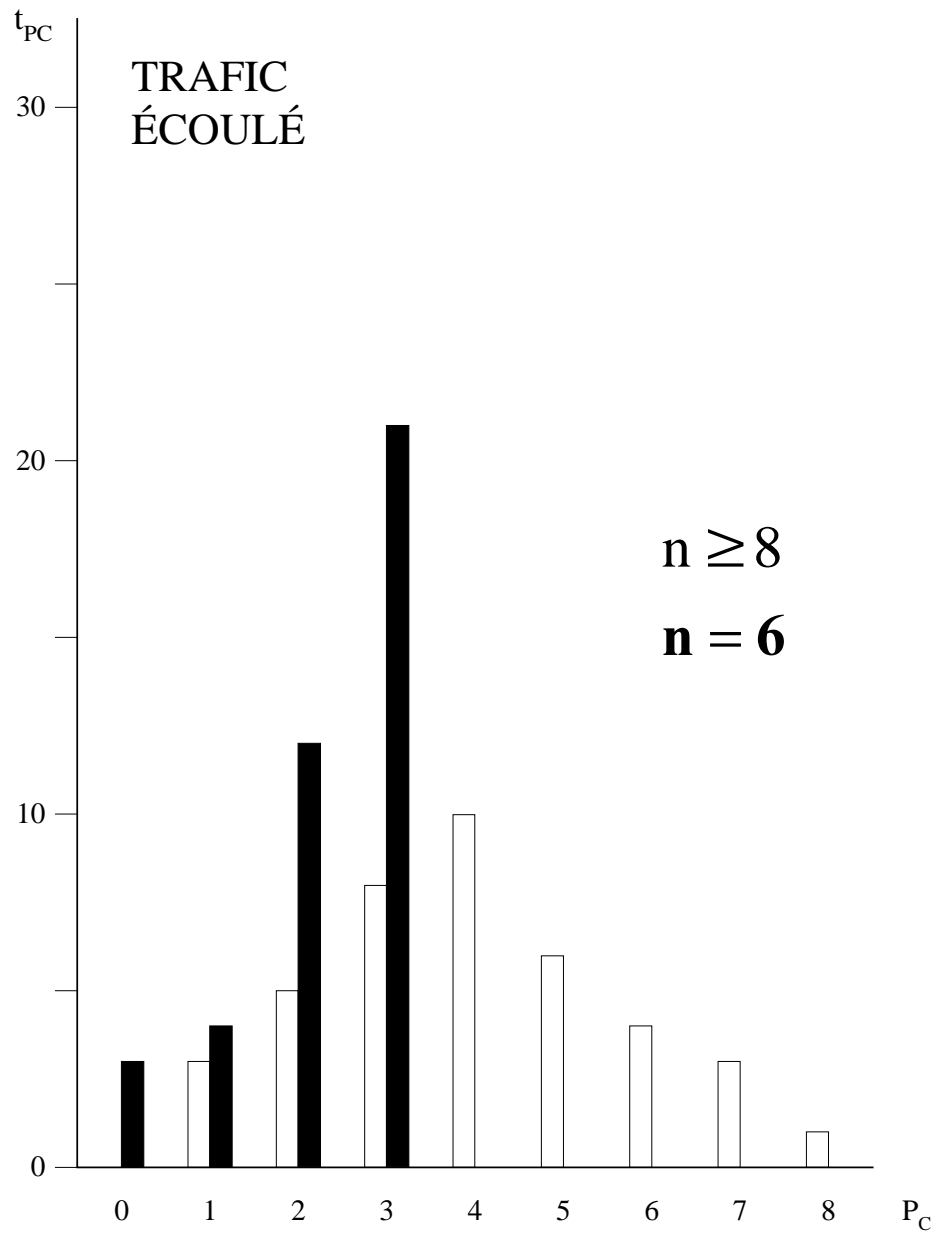










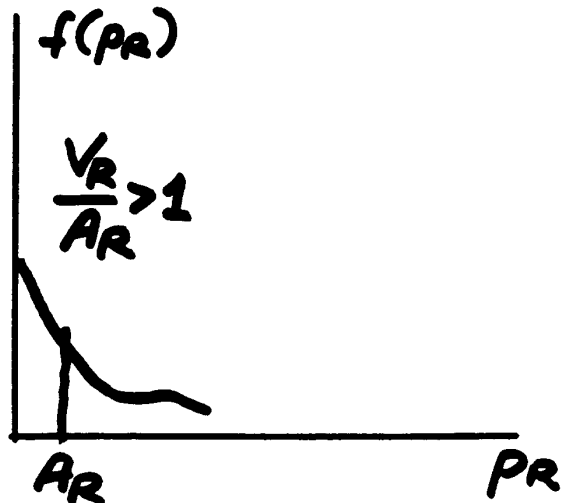
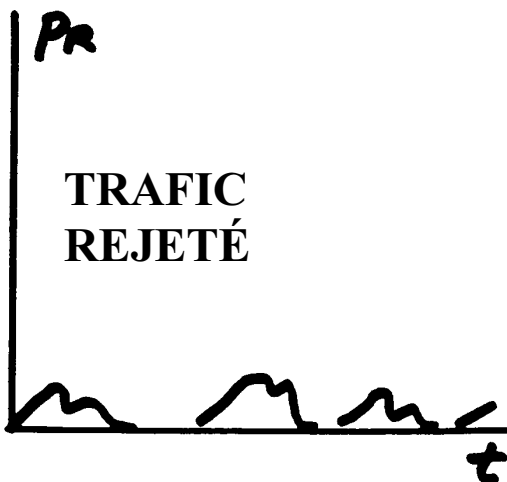
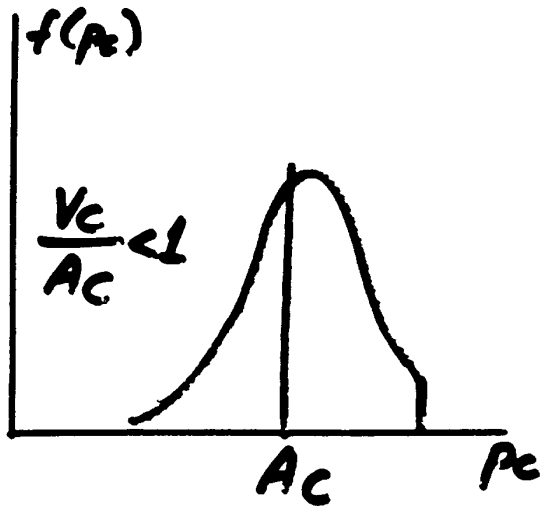
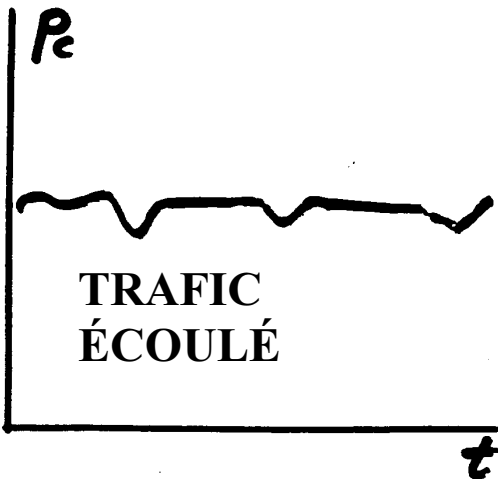
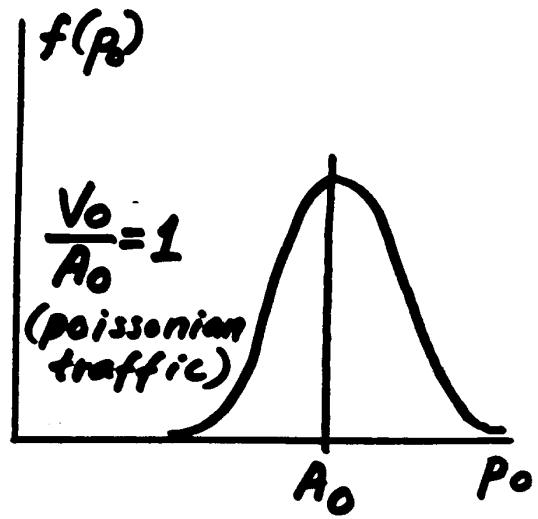
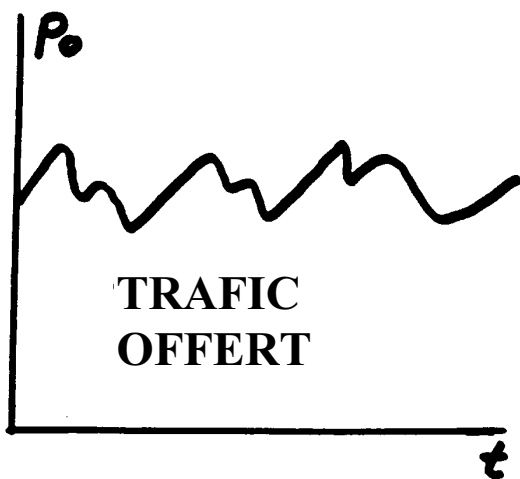


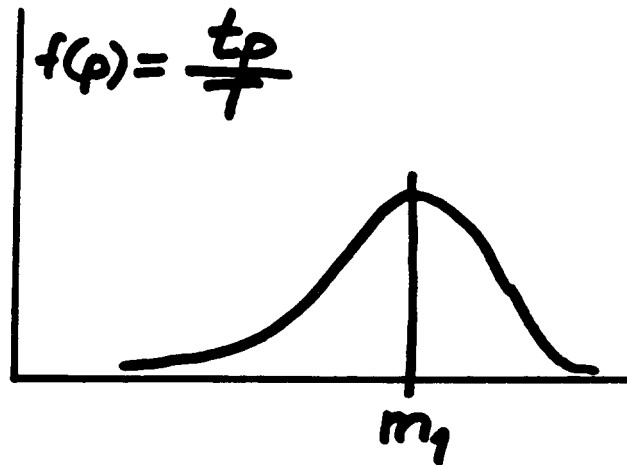
Exercice (cont.)

| P_x ($x = O,$ C ou R) | Trafic offert ($n \geq 8$) | | $n = 6$ | | | | $n = 4$ | | | | $n = 3$ | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | | Trafic écoulé | | Trafic rejeté | | Trafic écoulé | | Trafic rejeté | | Trafic écoulé | | Trafic rejeté | |
| | t_{P_o} | $P_o \cdot t_{P_o}$ | t_{P_C} | $P_C \cdot t_{P_C}$ | t_{P_R} | $P_R \cdot t_{P_R}$ | t_{P_C} | $P_C \cdot t_{P_C}$ | t_{P_R} | $P_R \cdot t_{P_R}$ | t_{P_C} | $P_C \cdot t_{P_C}$ | t_{P_R} | $P_R \cdot t_{P_R}$ |
| 0 | | | | | 27 | 0 | | | | | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | | | | | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 |
| 2 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 14 | | | | | 12 | 24 | 8 | 16 |
| 3 | 8 | 24 | 10 | 30 | | | | | | | 21 | 63 | 4 | 12 |
| 4 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 40 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 20 |
| 5 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 30 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Σ | 40 | 160 | 40 | 140 | 40 | 20 | | | | | 40 | 91 | 40 | 69 |
| $A_x =$ | 160/40 = 4.0 | | 140/40 = 3.5 | | 20/40 = 0.5 | | | | | | 91/40 = 2.3 | | 69/4 = 1.7 | |
| $= \frac{\sum p_x \cdot t_{p_x}}{\sum t_{p_x}}$ | A_o | | A_C | | A_R | | | | | | A_C | | A_R | |

Exercice (cont.)

| n | "MESURE" | | | | | La table d'Erlang: |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Appels rejetés, Nos. | No. d'appels rejetés | B | E | A_R/A_O | $E(=B)$ |
| 8 | - | 0 | 0 | $1/40 = 0.03$ | 0 | 0.03 |
| 6 | 11, 12, 27 | 3 | $3/32 = 0.09$ | $4/40 = 0.10$ | $05/40 = 0.13$ | 0.12 |
| 4 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 22, 25, 26, 27, 31, 35 | 12 | $12/32 = 0.38$ | $21/40 = 0.53$ | $1.7/4.0 = 0.43$ | 0.45 |





$$m_1 = m = \sum_{p=0}^n p \cdot f(p)$$

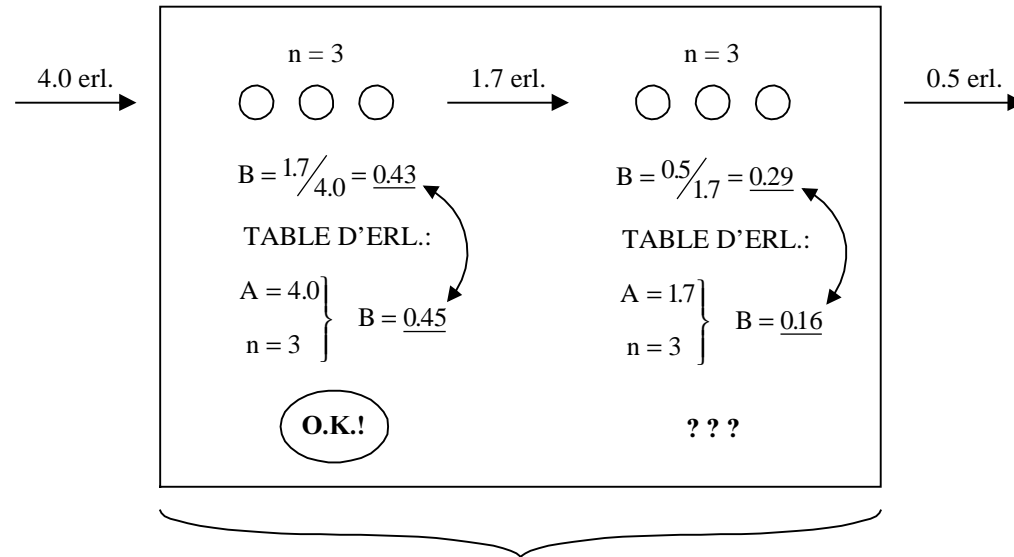
$$m_2 = v = \sum_{p=0}^n (p - m)^2 \cdot f(p)$$

pour

TRAFIC POISSONNIEN: $m = v = A$

**(=trafic frais
de quelques sources)**

| | $n \geq 8$ $m = A_0 = 4.0$ | | | | $n = 6$ | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | $m = A_C = 3.5$ | | | | $m = A_R = 0.5$ | | | |
| p | $ p - m $ | $ p - m ^2$ | t_p | $t_p \cdot p - m ^2$ | $ p - m $ | $ p - m ^2$ | t_p | $t_p \cdot p - m ^2$ | $ p - m $ | $ p - m ^2$ | t_p | $t_p \cdot p - m ^2$ |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | 0.5 | 0.25 | 27 | 6.75 |
| 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 27 | 2.5 | 6.25 | 4 | 25 | 0.5 | 0.25 | 6 | 1.5 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 20 | 1.5 | 2.25 | 6 | 13.5 | 1.5 | 2.25 | 7 | 15.75 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0.5 | 0.25 | 10 | 2.5 | | | | |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.25 | 10 | 2.5 | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1.5 | 2.25 | 6 | 13.5 | | | | |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 2.5 | 6.25 | 4 | 25 | | | | |
| 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| Σ | 120 | | | | 82.0 | | | | 24 | | | |
| v | $v = 120/40 = 3.0$ | | | | $v = 82/40 = 2.1$ | | | | $v = 24/40 = 0.6$ | | | |
| v/m | $v/m = 3.0/4.0 = \underline{0.75}$ | | | | $v/m = 2.1/3.5 = \underline{0.6}$ | | | | $v/m = 0.6/0.5 = \underline{1.2}$ | | | |



$n = 6$

$$B = 0.5/4.0 = 0.13$$

TABLE D'ERLANG :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = 4.0 \\ n = 6 \end{array} \right\} B = 0.12$$

O.K.!

VERIFIER: $0.43 \cdot 0.29 = 0.12$

O.K.!

★ TABLE D'Erlang N'EST PAS VALABLE pour le dernier groupe !
 Explication : Le trafic offert (1,7 Erl) N'EST PAS FRAIS !

Exercice:

Supposons $T = 10$ min

En tout, 32 nouveaux appels sont arrivés.

$$y_O = \frac{32}{10} = \underline{3.2 \text{ appels / min.}}$$

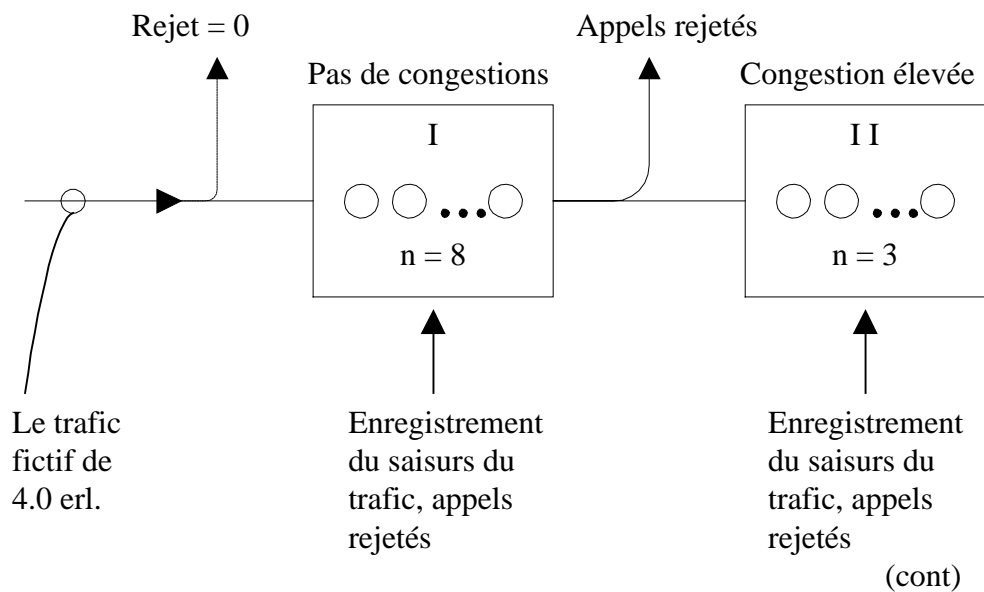
$$\underline{A_O = 4.0 \text{ erl}}$$

Alors on calcul S_O :

$$S_O = \frac{A_O}{y_O} = \frac{4.0}{3.2} = \underline{1.25 \text{ min}}$$

Quelles valeurs devraient être mesurées et calculées pour l'arrangement (fictif) suivant?

Chaque appel devrait occuper un circuit dans le groupe I. Immédiatement après la libération, le groupe II devrait être appelé. Si un circuit libre est trouvé, la connexion devrait avoir lieu et les deux circuits sont occupés tout le temps. Cependant le groupe II devrait rejeter l'appel, le circuit dans le groupe I devrait être libéré immédiatement.



| | | Groupe I | Groupe II |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| VAL. ENREGISTREES | A_C | | |
| | y_C | | |
| | y_R | | |
| VAL. CALCULEES | S_C | | |
| | B | | |
| | A_O | | |