

1001-3806 2016 04-0531-05

OBS

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doi 10.7510/jgjs. issn. 1001-3806. 2016. 04. 016

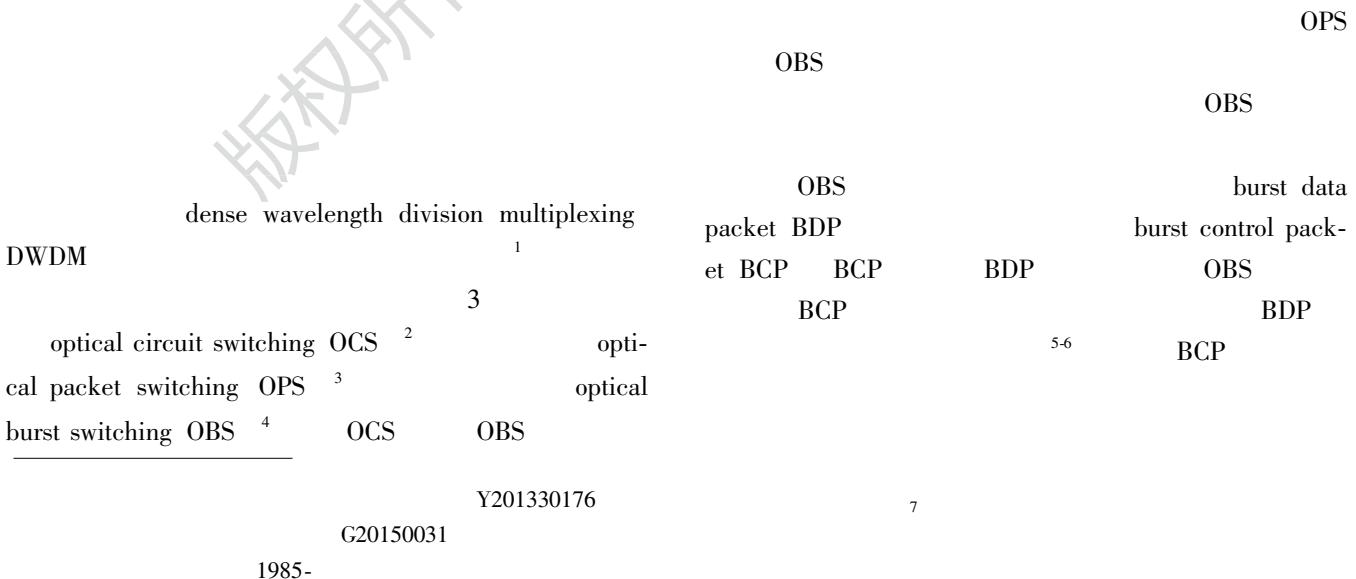
A contention resolution based on segment redundant recombination in OBS networks

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Abstract To decrease the byte loss probability of data burst reduce the time delay cost and guarantee the high usage efficiency of channel resource a novel contention resolution was proposed based on segment redundant recombination in optical burst switching OBS networks. In this scheme a special channel type called back-off channel was classified. When two bursts contents the lower priority one will be separated and the segments will be sent back to upstream node by back-off channels. To guarantee high efficient usage of channel resources the segments will be cloned as many copies to fill the void of data channels. These copies will be recombined with the original data burst as virtual burst which can be separated flexibly. Moreover the priority of the burst on back-off contention was set to the lowest to balance out the cost of segmentation copies. The simulation results show that this contention resolution method reduces packet loss rate and time delay in OBS networks effectively and use the channel resources efficiently.

Key words optical communication optical burst switching contention resolution back-off channel redundant



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2015-04-10

2015-05-13

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= \frac{1^M/M}{\sum_{j=0}^M 1^j/j} & 4 \\
 2 &P_2 \\
 P_2 &= P_{1,2} - P_1 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1^j/j}{\sum_{j=1}^2 1^j/j} & 5 \\
 1 \quad 2 &P_{1,2} \\
 P_{1,2} &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{2^M/M}{\sum_{i=0}^M 2^i/i} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1^j/j}{\sum_{i=1}^j 1^i/i} & 6 \\
 1 &= \frac{1^j/j}{\sum_{j=1}^2 1^j/j} & 7
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.2 突发包碎片回退阶段

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_t & \\
 T_d &= 2T_t & 8 \\
 M & \\
 M = N & 9 \\
 K & K = 1 - N & 10
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.3 增加冗余合并阶段

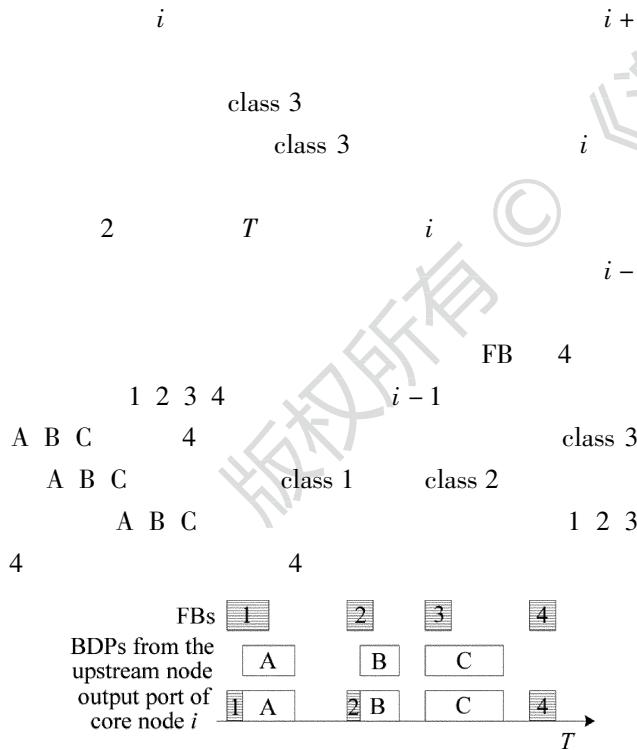


Fig. 2 The normal contention resolution occurring between FBs and BDPs
CRSRR

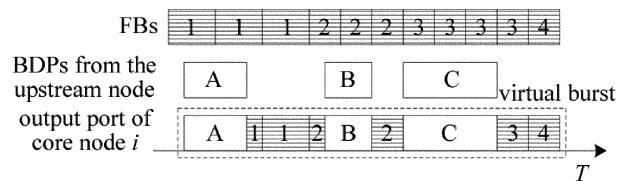


Fig. 3 Contention resolution occurring between FBs and BDPs in CRSRR



2.2.4 组合虚拟包竞争阶段

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BDP} & \\
 1 & \\
 4 & \\
 2 & \\
 5 &
 \end{aligned}$$

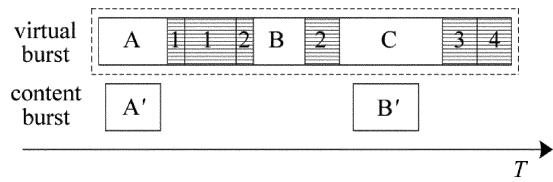


Fig. 4 Contentions occurring among normal BDPs

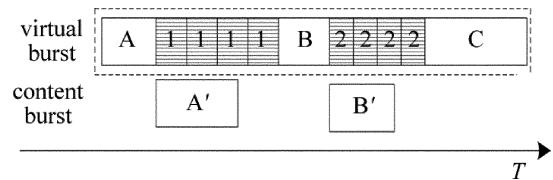


Fig. 5 Contentions occurring between normal BDPs and FBs

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{class 3} & \\
 3 & \\
 1/3 & \\
 \text{FB} & \\
 T_d & \\
 x & \\
 x & \\
 0 & \\
 3 \times T_d & \\
 i & \\
 3' &= x \cdot 3 \\
 x/3 &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_3 &= \sum_{j=1}^3 j' / {}_3 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^3 j' / {}_3 / \\
 M^{T_d-K} \cdot K &- {}_2 / {}_3 \cdot P_2 \quad 12 \\
 {}_j' &= P_j \cdot {}_j \quad 13 \\
 {}_3 &= \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \sum_{l=1}^3 l' / {}_j / {}_3 / \\
 \sum_{j=M}^{T_d} \sum_{l=1}^3 l' / {}_j / {}_3 / &K^{j-M} \cdot K \quad -1 \quad 14
 \end{aligned}$$

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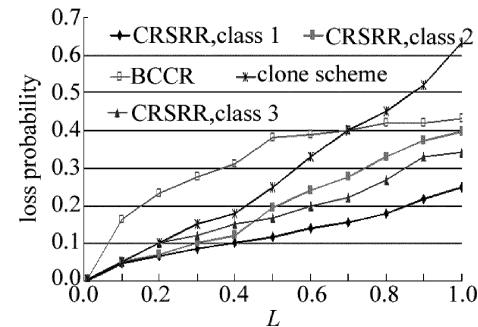
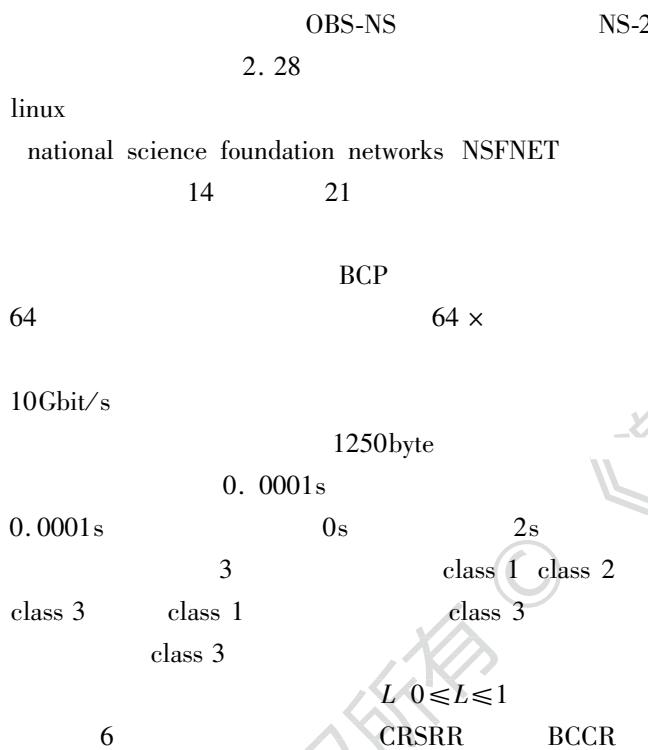


Fig. 6 Burst loss probability of BCCR clone scheme and CRSRR with different loads

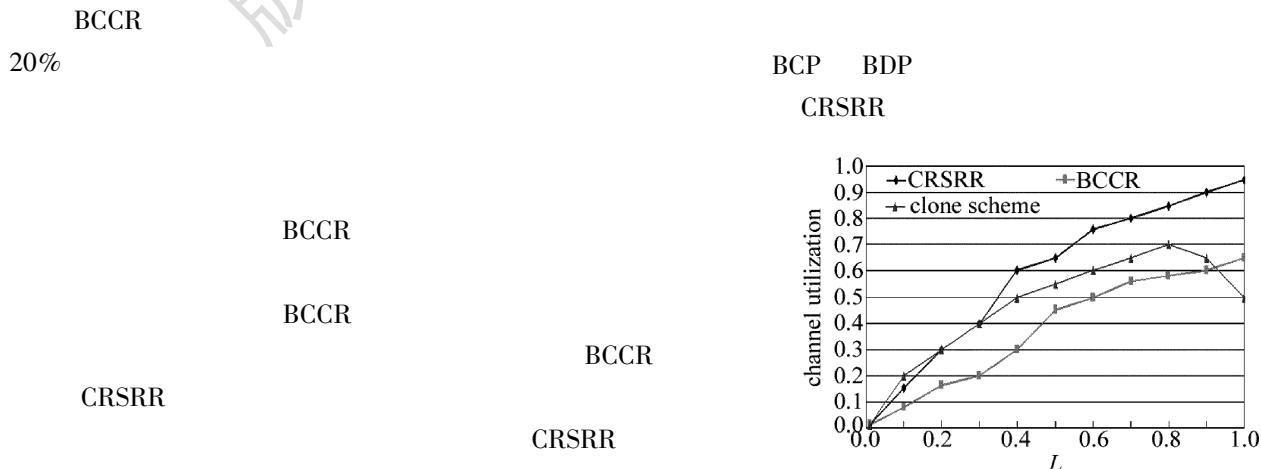


Fig. 7 Channel utilization of BCCR clone scheme and CRSRR with different loads

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BCCR CRSRR

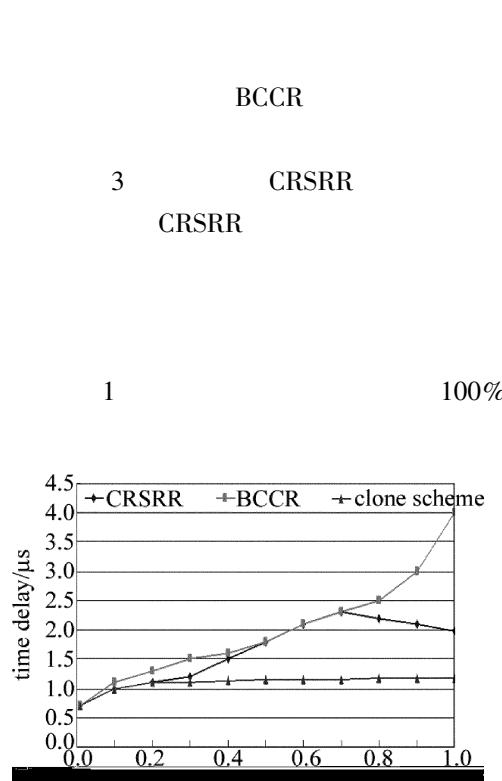


Fig. 8 Time delay of BCCR clone scheme and CRSRR with different loads

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CRSRR

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BCCR

CRSRR

CRSRR

OBS

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