University of Diyala

Telecom Switching Systems Lecture 13

4th Stage

Communication department / Engineering collage

Lecturer Marwa Mohammed

Classes of Switching System

There are three classes of switching system based on the division of information in space, time and frequency.

- 1. Space division switching
- 2. Time division switching
- 3. Frequency division switching

Evolution of Switching System

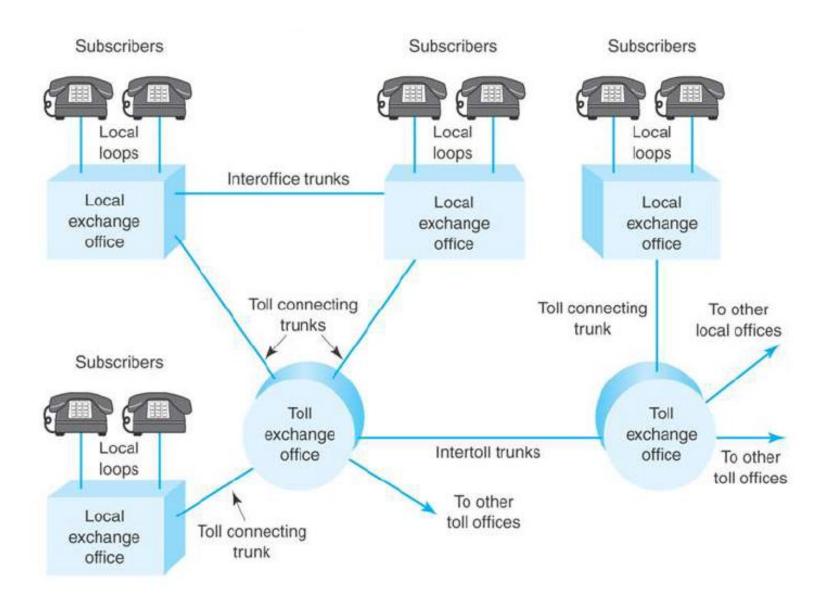
To setup connection between subscribers, the public switched telephone network (PSTN) consists of

- Transmission systems
- Switching system
- Signalling systems.

Evolution of Switching System cont.

The PSTN consists of the following hierarchy.

- Local networks which connect subscribers and local exchanges.
- Function networks, which interconnect a group of local exchanges serving an area and a trunk exchange.
- Trunk network which provides long distance connections nationally and internationally.



Stored Program Control (SPC) Exchange

- In 1965, the Bell system installed the first computer-controlled switching system which uses a stored-program digital computer for its control functions.
- The SPC concepts permit features like abbreviated dialing, call forwarding, call waiting, etc.
- The SPC provides significant advantages to end-users.
- The SPC enables easier number changes, automated call tracing message unit accounting (for billing), etc.

Basic of SPC

- In Stored Program Control (SPC), a program or a set of instructions are stored in its memory and executed automatically one by one by the processor.
- Carrying out the exchange control functions through programs stored in the memory of a computer led to the name stored program control.
- The decisions are expressed as programs which can be rewritten to modify or extend the functions of control system.
- All switching systems manufactured for use as public switching systems now use computers and software programming to control the switching of calls.

Basic Control Structure of SPC

- The SPC uses processors designed to meet the various requirements of the exchange. More than one processors are used for the reliability.
- Also the SPC system uses distributed software and hardware architectures.
- To carry over the maintenance functions of the switching system, a separate processor is used.
- There are two types in SPC exchanges, namely centralised SPC and distributed SPC

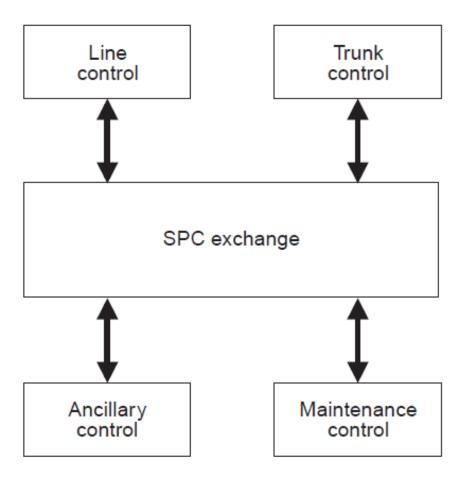


Fig. Basic control structure of SPC

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How to organise stored program control (SPC)

There are two approaches to organizing stored program control (SPC):

- Centralized: In this control, all the control equipment is replaced by a single processor which must be quite powerful.
- Distributed: In this control, the control functions are shared by many processors within the exchange itself.

Typically Centralized SPC Organization

