



US006925053B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Corrado et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,925,053 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 2, 2005**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING BACKUP TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE**

5,636,202 A 6/1997 Garney et al.  
5,680,391 A \* 10/1997 Barron et al. .... 370/241  
5,920,609 A \* 7/1999 Toumani et al. .... 379/27.01  
6,282,266 B1 \* 8/2001 Przyblyski et al. .... 379/27.04

(75) Inventors: **Joseph Michael Corrado**, Chicago, IL (US); **Kenneth Donald Frantzen**, West Chicago, IL (US); **David John Garney**, Glen Ellyn, IL (US)

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

WO WO 9966700 A2 \* 12/1999 ..... H04M/3/42

\* cited by examiner

(73) Assignee: **Lucent Technologies Inc.**, Murray Hill, NJ (US)

*Primary Examiner*—Melvin Marcelo

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 931 days.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A technique for providing telecommunications service is disclosed that uses a test bus to test customer subscriber lines and to provide a connection between a customer subscriber line and transmission equipment, which handles outbound backup calls. This backup transmission equipment can be inexpensively retrofitted into switches and remote terminal equipment in the field. The illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises: a plurality of customer subscriber lines; a metallic test bus that can be electrically connected to any of the plurality of customer subscriber lines; drop test logic for testing at least one electrical characteristic of any of the plurality of customer subscriber lines via the metallic test bus; and transmission equipment for providing telecommunications service to any of the plurality of customer subscriber lines via the metallic test bus.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/886,436**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 21, 2001**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2002/0196739 A1 Dec. 26, 2002

(51) **Int. Cl.**<sup>7</sup> ..... **H04L 1/22**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **370/217; 379/29.05**

(58) **Field of Search** ..... **370/217, 220, 370/225; 379/29.05**

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

5,418,776 A 5/1995 Purkey et al.

**20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**

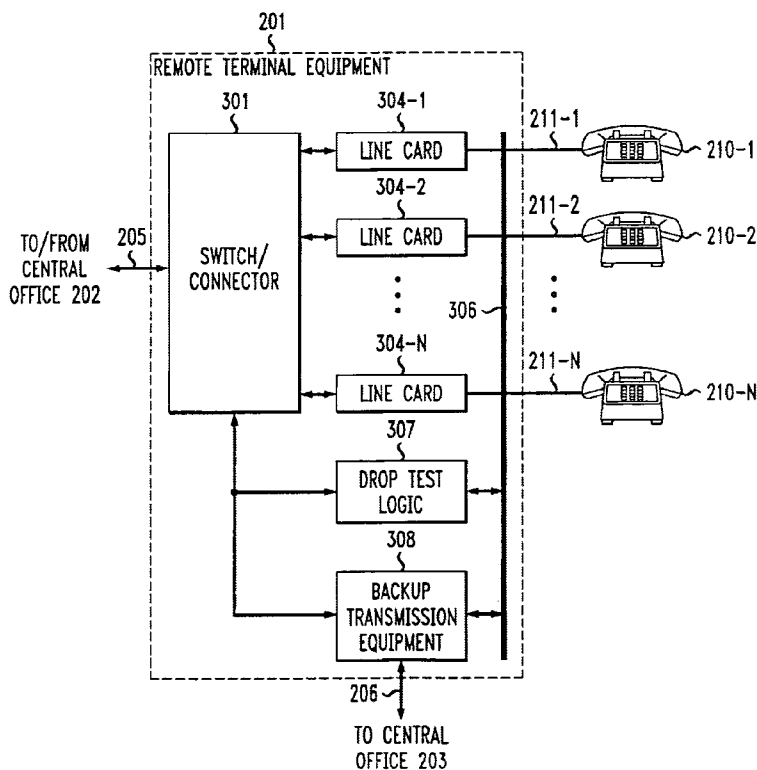


FIG. 1

PRIOR ART

100

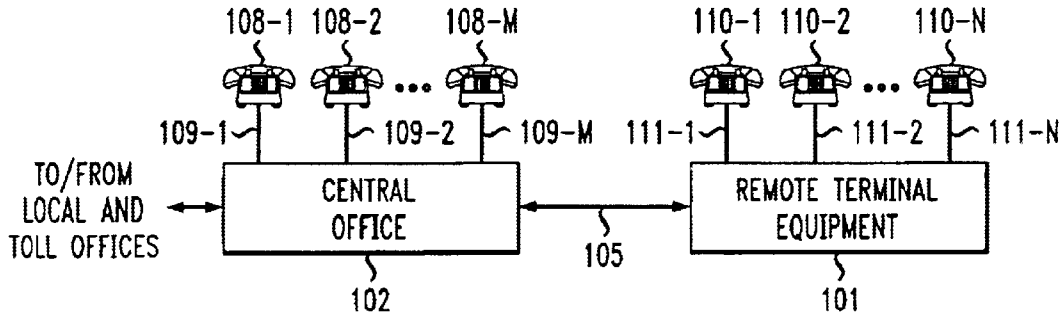


FIG. 2

200

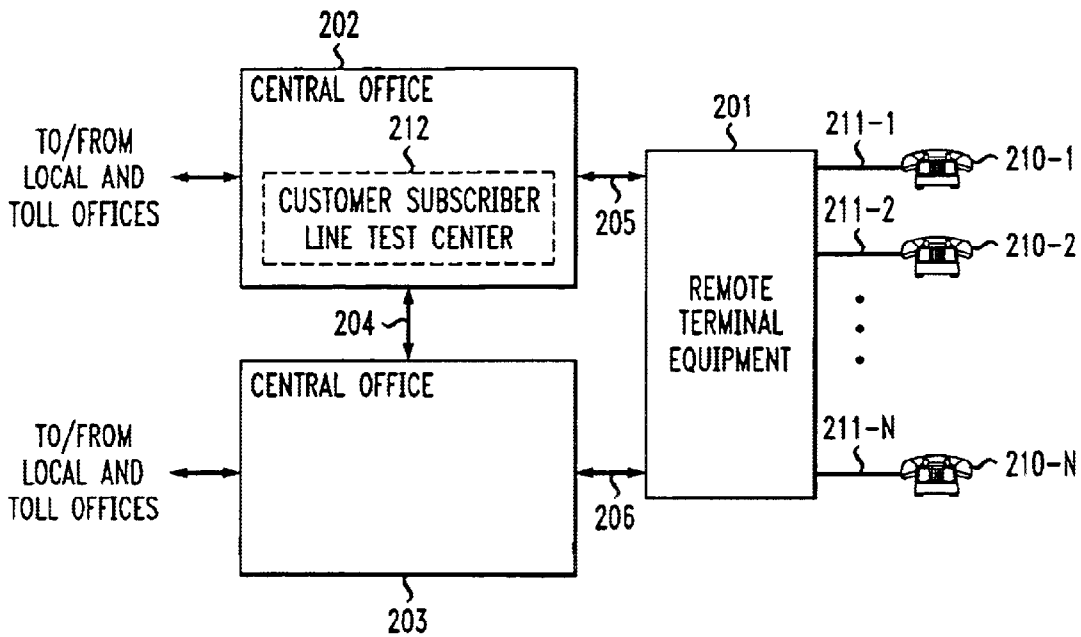


FIG. 3

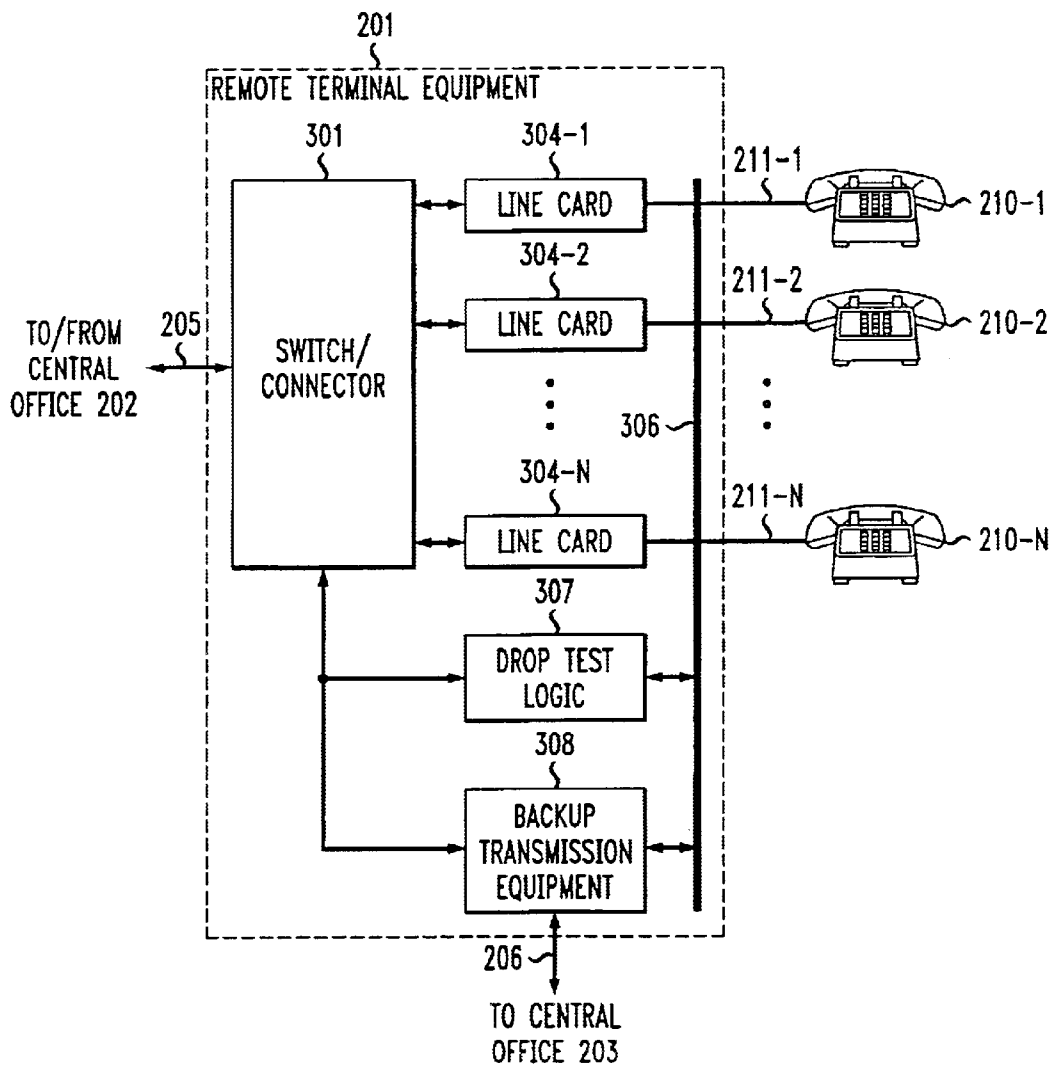


FIG. 4

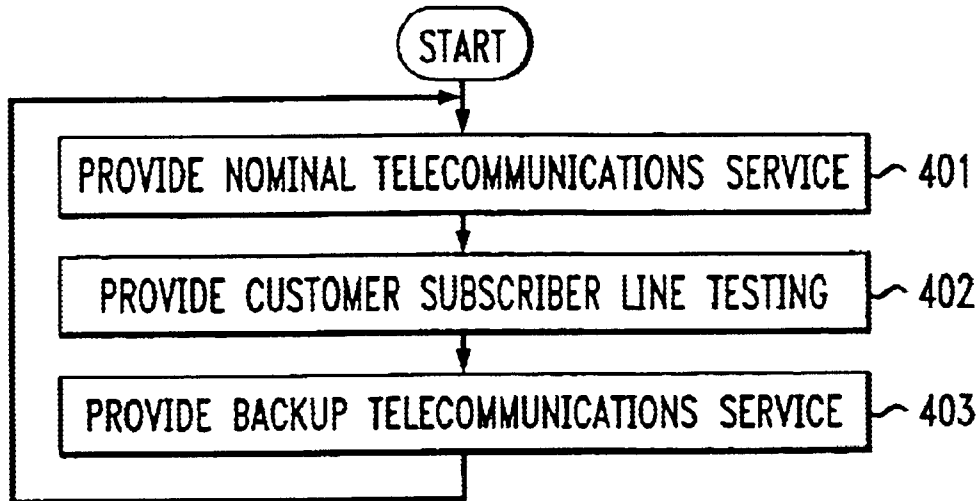


FIG. 5

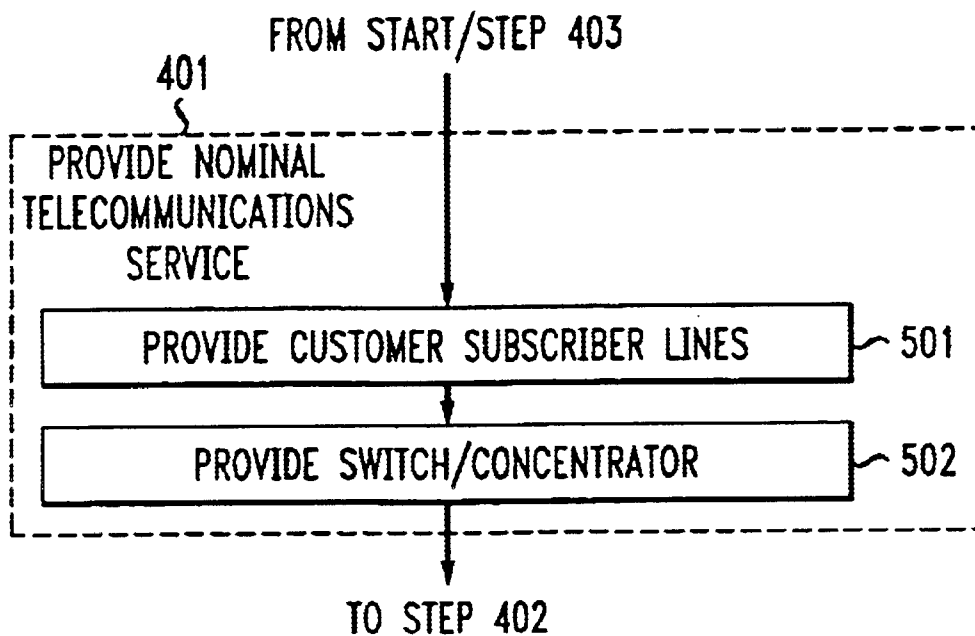


FIG. 6

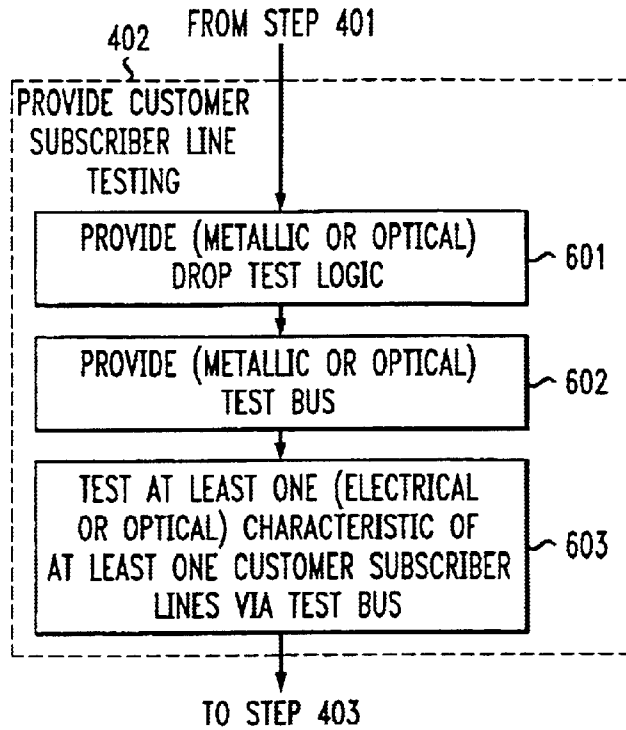
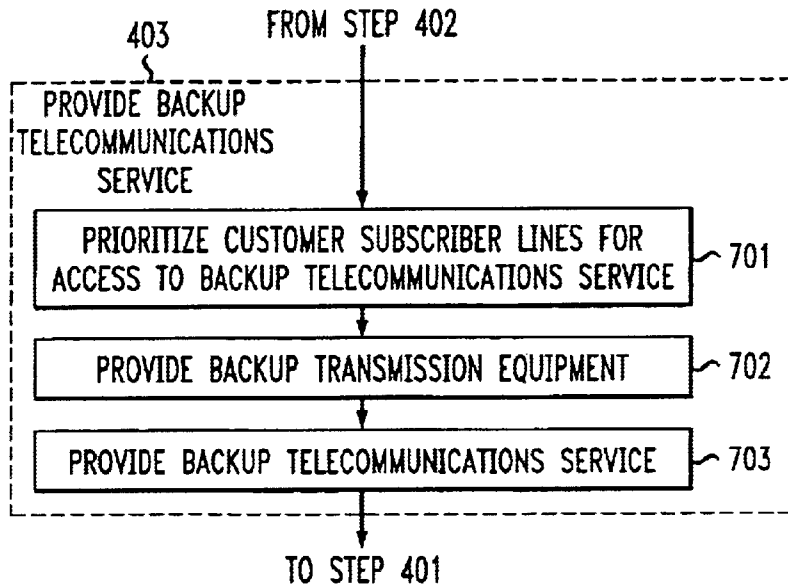


FIG. 7



1

## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING BACKUP TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to telecommunications in general, and, more particularly, to a technique for enabling remote terminal equipment to provide reliable telecommunications service.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 depicts a schematic diagram of a telecommunications system in the prior art, which comprises: central office **102**, remote terminal equipment **101**, digital carrier loop **105**, wireline terminals **108-1** through **108-m**, which are connected to central office **102** via customer subscriber lines **109-1** through **109-m**, respectively, and wireline terminals **110-1** through **110-n**, which are connected to remote terminal equipment **101** via customer subscriber lines **111-1** through **111-n**.

Central office **102** provides nominal telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **109-1** through **109-m**, in well-known fashion, and nominal telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **111-1** through **111-n** via remote terminal equipment **101** and digital carrier loop **105**.

Typically, remote terminal equipment is used when the distance between a central office and a wireline terminal is too great (e.g., more than a few kilometers, etc.). In such cases, remote terminal equipment is placed geographically near to the wireline terminals and a multiplexed digital carrier loop carries multiple simultaneous calls between the central office and the remote terminal equipment. In this circumstance, the remote terminal equipment functions as a concentrator.

When digital carrier loop **105** experiences a failure (e.g., its cable was accidentally cut by ditch digging equipment, etc.), telecommunications service to all of wireline terminals **110-1** through **110-n** is unavailable. Although gaps in telecommunications service can be rare, even a rare gap can be catastrophic when emergency situations arise. Therefore, the need exists for a technique for providing backup telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines serviced by remote terminal equipment.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a technique for providing backup outbound telecommunications service without some of the costs and disadvantages associated with techniques in the prior art. In particular, the illustrative embodiment enables remote terminal equipment to be inexpensively retrofitted to provide backup outbound telecommunications service when the nominal telecommunications service is unavailable.

Most remote terminal equipment in the prior art incorporates drop test logic and a metallic test bus for testing the physical (e.g., electrical, optical, etc.) characteristics of any customer subscriber line connected to the remote terminal equipment. This is well known in the prior art. The illustrative embodiment of the present invention, however, uses the metallic test bus to also provide a connection between a customer subscriber line and backup transmission equipment, which provides backup outbound telecommunications service via a loop to another central office. This backup transmission equipment can be inexpensively retrofitted into switches and remote terminal equipment in the field.

2

The illustrative embodiment of the present invention comprises: a plurality of customer subscriber lines; a metallic test bus that can be electrically connected to any of the plurality of customer subscriber lines; drop test logic for testing at least one electrical characteristic of any of the plurality of customer subscriber lines via the metallic test bus; and transmission equipment for providing telecommunications service to any of the plurality of customer subscriber lines via the metallic test bus.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a schematic diagram of a telecommunications system in the prior art.

FIG. 2 depicts a block diagram of the illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 depicts a block diagram of the salient components of remote terminal equipment **201** of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 depicts a flowchart of the operation of the illustrative embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by the illustrative embodiment in performing task **401**.

FIG. 6 depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by the illustrative embodiment in performing task **402**.

FIG. 7 depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by the illustrative embodiment in performing task **403**.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 2 depicts a block diagram of the illustrative embodiment of the present invention, which comprises: remote terminal equipment **201**, central office **202**, digital loop carrier **205**, central office **203**, interoffice digital loop carrier **204**, loop **206**, customer terminals **210-1** through **210-n**, and customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n**.

Each of customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** are metallic twisted pair, as is well known to those skilled in the art. In some alternative embodiments of the present invention, each of customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** are coaxial cable, and in some other alternative embodiments, each of customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** are optical fiber. In any case, it will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n**.

Customer terminals **210-1** through **210-n** are well known to those skilled in the art and enable a customer (not shown) to interface with remote terminal equipment **201** via customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n**. Each of customer terminals **210-1** through **210-n** is capable of converting audio, video, or data signals, or any combination of them into the proper type of signal (i.e., electrical or optical) for transmission over customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n**. Furthermore, each of customer terminals **210-1** through **210-n** is capable of receiving a signal, whether electrical or optical, from customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** and of converting them into audio, video, or data signals, as appropriate. In any case, it will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use customer terminals **210-1** through **210-n**.

Remote terminal equipment **201** provides, as is described in greater detail below and with respect to FIGS. 3 through 7, telecommunications service (e.g., dial tone, etc.) to customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n**. Although in some alternative embodiments of the present invention remote terminal equipment can establish a call between two or more of customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** (i.e., remote terminal equipment **201** acts as a switch),

remote terminal equipment **201** acts as a concentrator for central office **202** via digital loop carrier **205**. When there is a failure of digital loop carrier **205**, remote terminal equipment **201** provides backup telecommunications service, albeit at a diminished capacity, to some or all of customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** via loop **206** and central office **203**. This is also described in greater detail below and with respect to FIGS. **3** through **7**. Furthermore, as is described in greater detail below and with respect to FIGS. **3** through **7**, remote terminal equipment **201** comprises equipment that enables the remote testing of any of customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** by a remote customer subscriber line test center as is well known to those skilled in the art.

Central office **202** provides telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** via remote terminal equipment and digital loop carrier **205**. Central office **202** also comprises a customer subscriber line test center which enables the remote testing of any customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n**. It will be clear to those skilled in the art how to make and use central office **202**.

Central office **203** provides telecommunications service to some or all of customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n** via remote terminal equipment and loop **206**. In some alternative embodiments of the present invention, loop **206** is a wireless telecommunications channel between a transceiver (not shown) in remote terminal equipment **201** and a transceiver (not shown) in central office **203**. In either case, from the perspective of central office **203**, remote terminal equipment **201** appears to be a conventional customer terminal, and the telecommunications service provided to remote terminal equipment **201** by central office **203** is identical to that provided by central office **202** and remote terminal equipment **201** to customer subscriber lines **211-1** through **211-n**.

FIG. **3** depicts a block diagram of the illustrative embodiment of remote terminal equipment **201**, which comprises: switch/concentrator **301**, a plurality of line cards **304-1** through **304-n**, test bus **306**, drop test logic **307**, and backup transmission equipment **308**, interrelated as shown. Each of these components is described below and with respect to FIGS. **4** through **7**.

FIG. **4** depicts a flowchart of the three functions performed by the illustrative embodiment.

At task **401**, the illustrative embodiment provides nominal telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**.

At task **402**, the illustrative embodiment provides electrical testing capability of customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**.

At task **403**, the illustrative embodiment provides backup telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**.

These three functions can be performed in any order and both tasks **302** and **303** can be performed concurrently with task **301**. To facilitate an understanding of the illustrative embodiment, each of these three functions is described in turn.

#### I. Providing Nominal Telecommunications Service

FIG. **5** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by the illustrative embodiment in performing task **401**. Remote terminal equipment **201** uses switch/concentrator **301**, customer terminals **202-1** through **202-n**, customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**, line cards **204-1** through **204-n**, and digital loop carrier **205** to perform task

**401**. It is well known to those skilled in the art how to perform task **401**.

At task **501**, customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** are provided. In accordance with the illustrative embodiment, each customer subscriber line comprises, in well-known fashion, a pair of electrically conductive wires (not shown) that are called "tip" and "ring." Each customer subscriber line can be either metallic twisted-pair or coaxial cable. In some alternative embodiments of the present invention, each customer subscriber line is optical fiber. In either case, it will be clear to those skilled in the art how to provide customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**.

At task **502**, switch/concentrator **301** is provided and connected to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**. In accordance with the illustrative embodiment, switch/concentrator **201** is capable of:

- i. switching calls between customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**; or
- ii. concentrating customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** into digital loop carrier **205**; or
- iii. both i and ii.

It will be clear to those skilled in the art that function (i) is typically provided by a switch (e.g., 5ESS, etc.) and that function (ii) is typically provided by a concentrator (e.g., SLC 96, SLC 5, SLC 2000, etc.). In accordance with the illustrative embodiment, switch/concentrator **201** is connected to each customer subscriber line via a line card (e.g., **204-1**, etc.). It is well known to those skilled in the art how to provide switch/concentrator **301** and how to connect it to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** to provide nominal telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**. For the purposes of this specification, the phrase "nominal telecommunications service" is defined as:

- i. switching calls between customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**; or
- concentrating customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** into digital loop carrier **205**; or
- iii. both i and ii.

It is well known to those skilled in the art how to provide nominal telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**.

#### II. Providing Electrical Testing Capability

FIG. **6** depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by the illustrative embodiment in performing task **402**. Remote terminal equipment **201** uses switch/concentrator **301**, digital loop carrier **305**, test bus **306**, and drop test logic **307** to test at least one characteristic of any of customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**. It is well known to those skilled in the art how to perform task **402**.

Occasions arise when the quality of telecommunications service provided to a customer subscriber line is in question. On those occasions, it is advantageous for the telecommunications service provider to be capable of testing the characteristics of the customer subscriber line associated with that customer. One way that this could be accomplished is by sending a lineperson to the customer's premises to measure the characteristics of the customer's subscriber line. In the alternative, remote terminal equipment **201** could be configured to be capable of testing the characteristics of the customer subscriber line via commands transmitted from a remote testing facility (e.g., a customer subscriber line test center). In general, the second option is faster and more economical, and is, therefore, preferred.

Therefore, at task **601**, drop test logic **307** is provided, which is capable of testing at least one characteristic of a

customer subscriber line. When customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** are metallic, drop test logic **307** might test, for example, the impedance of a customer subscriber line. In contrast, when customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** are optical fibers, drop test logic **307** might test, for example, the reflectivity of a customer subscriber line. In either case, it is well known to those skilled in the art how to perform task **601**.

At task **602**, test bus **306** is provided, which is capable of being connected to any of customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**. When customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** are metallic, test bus **306** is a two-conductor metal bus wherein one conductor electrically connects to the tip conductor of a customer subscriber line and the other conductor electrically connects to the ring conductor of the customer subscriber line. When customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** are optical fiber, test bus **306** comprises one or more optical fibers that appropriately connect to the customer subscriber line. In either case, it is well known to those skilled in the art how to perform task **602**.

At task **603**, drop test logic **307** receives a command from customer subscriber loop test center **212** (shown in FIG. 2), via digital loop carrier **205** and switch/concentrator **301**, to test at least one (electrical or optical as the case may be) characteristic of a customer subscriber line and to report the test results back to customer subscriber loop test center **212**. To accomplish this task, drop test logic **307** directs test bus **306** be temporarily connected to the customer subscriber line to be tested. Drop test logic **307** then conducts the test as directed. When drop test logic **307** has completed the test, it directs test bus **306** be disconnected from the customer subscriber line and reports the test results back to customer subscriber loop test center **212** via digital loop carrier **205** and switch/concentrator **201**. In this way, the physical characteristics of any customer subscriber line can be quickly and inexpensively tested. It is well known to those skilled in the art how to perform task **603**.

### III. Providing Outbound Backup Telecommunications Service

FIG. 7 depicts a flowchart of the salient tasks performed by the illustrative embodiment in performing task **403**. Remote terminal equipment **201** uses test bus **306**, backup transmission equipment **308**, and loop **209** to provide backup telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n**. For the purposes of this specification, the phrase "backup telecommunications service" is defined as providing nominal outbound telecommunications service to a customer subscriber line via a test bus.

At task **701**, customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** are optionally prioritized for access to backup transmission equipment **308**. Because more than one customer subscriber line can vie for backup transmission equipment **308**, contention can arise between the customer subscriber lines. Therefore, to resolve the contention it might be advantageous to prioritize customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** for access to backup transmission equipment **308**. In the illustrative embodiment, a higher priority customer subscriber line will seize access to backup transmission equipment **308** from a lower priority customer subscriber line, but a lower priority customer subscriber line will not seize access to backup transmission equipment **308** from a higher priority customer subscriber line.

In some alternative embodiments of the present invention, customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** are not prioritized for access to backup transmission equipment **308**. In these embodiments, whenever one customer subscriber line seizes access to backup transmission equipment **308**, all

of the other customer subscriber lines are denied telecommunications service until the customer subscriber line with access to backup transmission equipment **308** voluntarily releases it.

When the number of customer subscriber lines (i.e., the number of customer subscriber lines= $n$ ) is small (e.g., less than 50), the likelihood of contention might be so small that prioritization is not necessary. In contrast, when the number of customer subscriber lines is high, the likelihood of contention might be high enough that prioritization is either necessary or advantageous.

In situations where multiple test buses exist or can be added, it will be clear to those skilled in the art that multiple simultaneous backup service pathways and calls can be provided. In situations where prioritization is implemented, priority might be given to: facilities with a perceived greater need for highly reliable telecommunications service (e.g., nursing homes, schools, hospitals, automatic alarm dialers, etc.) or to those parties who are willing to pay a premium for highly reliable telecommunications service.

In either case, it will be clear to those skilled in the art how to prioritize customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** for access to backup transmission equipment **308**.

At task **702**, backup transmission equipment **308** is provided. Backup transmission equipment **308** is capable of:

- i. being notified by switch/concentrator **301** that nominal telecommunications service cannot currently be provided to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** by central office **202** (perhaps because of a failure in digital loop carrier **205** or in central office **202**);
- ii. being notified by switch/concentrator **301** that which of wireline terminals **210-1** through **210-n** desires to place a call (i.e., has gone off hook);
- iii. directing drop test logic **307** to disconnect any test equipment from test bus **306**, if necessary, and
- iv. directing test bus **306** to be connected to the highest priority customer subscriber line associated with the wireline terminal that went off hook;
- v. connecting test bus **306** with loop **206** to provide backup telecommunications service to the customer subscriber line connected to test bus **306**.

The backup transmission equipment advantageously has an interfacing unit that provides talk battery or otherwise conditions the line for proper interfacing with the backup transmission equipment. When loop **206** is a cellular telephone connection, backup transmission equipment **308** might need to comprise an auto-dialer to reach central office **203** through the cellular telephone system.

In some alternative embodiments of the present invention, backup transmission equipment **308** does not connect backup telecommunications service to the customer subscriber line connected to test bus **306**, but merely plays a recording that indicates that nominal telecommunications service is unavailable.

At task **703**, backup transmission equipment **308** provides backup telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** via test bus **306**. When:

- i. switch/concentrator **301** indicates that nominal telecommunications service cannot currently be provided to customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** by central office **202**, and
  - ii. switch/concentrator **301** indicates that the wireline terminals associated with one of customer subscriber lines **203-1** through **203-n** has gone off hook,
- then backup transmission equipment **308**:
- i. directs test bus **306** to be connected to the customer subscriber line (assuming it is the highest priority



customer subscriber line when the customer subscriber lines are prioritized), and

- ii. connects test bus 306 with loop 206 to provide backup telecommunications service to the customer subscriber line connected to test bus 306.

When the wireline terminal to which backup telecommunications service is being provided no longer desires telecommunications service (i.e., goes on hook), switch/concentrator 301 indicates such to backup telecommunications equipment 308. In this event, backup telecommunications equipment 308:

- i. directs test bus 306 to be disconnected to the customer subscriber line, and
- ii. tears down the connection via loop 206 to central office 203.

In this manner, the illustrative embodiment provides backup telecommunications service to customer subscriber lines 203-1 through 203-n.

It is to be understood that the above-described embodiments are merely illustrative of the present invention and that many variations of the above-described embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention. It is therefore intended that such variations be included within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:
  - a plurality of customer subscriber lines;
  - a metallic test bus that can be electrically connected to any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines;
  - drop test logic for testing at least one electrical characteristic of any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said metallic test bus; and
  - transmission equipment for providing telecommunications service to any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said metallic test bus.
2. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a concentrator for multiplexing said plurality of customer subscriber lines into a trunk.
3. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a switch for switching calls between said plurality of customer subscriber lines.
4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said transmission equipment comprises a wireless terminal.
5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said transmission equipment comprises a customer subscriber line.
6. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said plurality of customer subscriber lines are prioritized for access to said transmission equipment.
7. A method comprising:
  - providing a plurality of customer subscriber lines;
  - providing a metallic test bus;
  - testing at least one electrical characteristic of any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said metallic test bus; and

providing telecommunications service to any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said metallic test bus.

8. The method of claim 7 further comprising multiplexing said plurality of customer subscriber lines into a trunk.

9. The method of claim 7 further comprising switching calls between said plurality of customer subscriber lines.

10. The method of claim 7 further comprising prioritizing said plurality of customer subscriber lines for access to telecommunications service via said metallic test bus.

11. An apparatus comprising:

- a plurality of customer subscriber lines;
- an optical test bus that can be optically connected to any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines;
- drop test logic for testing at least one optical characteristic of any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said optical test bus; and

transmission equipment for providing telecommunications service to any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said optical test bus.

12. The apparatus of claim 11 further comprising a concentrator for multiplexing said plurality of customer subscriber lines into a trunk.

13. The apparatus of claim 11 further comprising a switch for switching calls between said plurality of customer subscriber lines.

14. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein said transmission equipment comprises a wireless terminal.

15. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein said transmission equipment comprises a customer subscriber line.

16. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein said plurality of customer subscriber lines are prioritized for access to said transmission equipment.

17. A method comprising:

- providing a plurality of customer subscriber lines;
- providing an optical test bus;
- testing at least one optical characteristic of any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said optical test bus; and
- providing telecommunications service to any of said plurality of customer subscriber lines via said optical test bus.

18. The method of claim 17 further comprising multiplexing said plurality of customer subscriber lines into a trunk.

19. The method of claim 17 further comprising switching calls between said plurality of customer subscriber lines.

20. The method of claim 17 further comprising prioritizing said plurality of customer subscriber lines for access to telecommunications service via said optical test bus.