

Megaplex-4100

MPW-1

TDM Pseudowire Access Gateway



- TDM multiplexing and Ethernet switching for transmitting voice and sync/async data over packet-switched networks
- Pseudowire/circuit emulation as per TDMoIP, CESoPSN, SAToP, HDLCoPSN, and more
- Industry-leading adaptive clock recovery mechanism over packet-based networks
- Extensive OAM and performance monitoring capabilities
- Three Ethernet ports with auto-detection of Fast Ethernet SFP or UTP 10/100BaseT
- Three timing modes: Internal, External, or Adaptive clock from network

MP-4100 equipped with the MPW-1 module provides legacy services over packet-switched networks (PSN). MPW-1 receives the data stream from other modules in the MP-4100 chassis (E1/T1, SHDSL, data or voice ports) via the Megaplex backplane, and converts it into IP or MPLS packets for transmission over Ethernet, IP or MPLS networks.

The packets are transmitted to the PSN via any MPW-1 Ethernet port or any Ethernet port (GbE, FE or VCG) of a module installed in the chassis. A remote pseudowire device converts the packets back to the original user traffic format.

PSEUDOWIRE FUNCTIONALITY

The ASIC-based architecture provides a robust and high performance pseudowire solution with minimal processing delay.

MPW-1 transports legacy over packet according to a variety of standards, including TDMoIP, CESoPSN, SAToP, and HDLCoPSN.

The proper balance between the PSN throughput and delay is achieved via configurable packet size.

A jitter buffer compensates for packet delay variation (jitter) of up to 180 msec in the network.

PSEUDOWIRE QoS/CoS

Optimal handling of pseudowire traffic within the PSN is achieved by configuring the following parameters:

- For Ethernet transport networks: outgoing pseudowire packets are assigned to a dedicated VLAN ID according to 802.1Q and marked for priority using 802.1p bits.
- For IP transport networks: outgoing pseudowire packets are marked for priority using DSCP, ToS, or Diffserv bits. This allows TDMoIP packets to be given the highest priority in IP networks.
- For MPLS transport networks: outgoing pseudowire packets are assigned to a specific MPLS tunnel, and marked for priority using the EXP bits.

TDM circuit emulation
over packet-switched
networks

TDM IP
Driven®

RAD

data communications

The Access Company

MPW-1

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TIMING

MPW-1 can operate in three timing modes:

- Internal mode: The Megaplex internal oscillator is the source for the timing used by Ethernet links and other I/O modules. MPW-1 is the sole clock source for all the units in the network.
- External mode: one of the I/O modules is the source for the system timing.
- Adaptive mode: the MPW-1 timing clocks are regenerated using the adaptive method, according to the monitored received packet rate from the IP network. The timing is then also passed on to the I/O modules. End-to-end synchronization between circuits is maintained by deploying advanced clock recovery mechanisms.

The system clock ensures a single clock source for all TDM links, and uses master and fallback timing sources for clock redundancy.

INT-DS1 TDM INTERNAL INTERFACE

Eight internal DS1 ports connect the module to any module inside MP-4100 chassis.

TIMESLOT ASSIGNMENT IN A PW AND CROSS-CONNECT

In the MPW-1 module, a pseudowire (PW) transports a group of up to 31 timeslots (individual or multiple).

MPW-1 handles up to 128 connections (16 PWs per internal DS1 port); a chassis can handle up to 640 connections. In addition, the module's Int-DS1 ports are part of the Megaplex DS0 cross-connect subsystem.

INTERNAL DS1 PROTECTION

The MPW-1 module provides redundancy protection between internal DS1 ports, and between an internal DS1 port and a user-selected legacy TDM port (E1, T1, SHDSL, PDH, etc.) with redundancy. Therefore, the pseudowire traffic is also protected by the redundancy function.

The pseudowire redundancy mode depends on the use of OAM:

- When OAM is disabled, the pseudowire redundancy mode is 1+1, meaning that the traffic is also sent on the standby pseudowire
- When OAM is enabled, the pseudowire redundancy mode is 1:1, meaning that only OAM packets are sent on the standby pseudowire. This minimizes packet traffic when a pseudowire is inactive due to the redundancy mechanism.

ETHERNET INTERFACE AND CAPABILITIES

The 3-port 10/100BaseT interface includes a built-in flow classification engine that performs single or double VLAN tagging according to IEEE 802.1Q and 802.1p. The interface performs autonegotiation for plug-and-play Ethernet connectivity and complies with IEEE 802.3/Ethernet V.2 standards.

The external Ethernet ports can be ordered with two types of interfaces:

- 10/100BaseTx interfaces terminated in RJ-45 connectors
- Sockets for Fast Ethernet SFP transceivers. RAD offers several types of SFPs with optical interfaces, for

meeting a wide range of operational requirements (SFPs with copper interfaces are also available).

It is strongly recommended that this device be ordered with original RAD SFPs installed. This will ensure that comprehensive functional quality tests on the entire assembled unit, including the SFP devices, have been performed by RAD prior to shipping. RAD cannot guarantee full compliance with product specifications for units using non-RAD SFPs.

The Ethernet switch routes traffic between the module Ethernet ports, the PW engine and the CL module Ethernet traffic subsystem (for connection via the CL GbE ports to a packet-switched network, or for transmission through the SDH network via virtually concatenated groups (VCGs)), and between module Ethernet ports and PWs.

RESILIENT FAST ETHERNET RING

MPW-1 employs RAD's Resilient Fast Ethernet Ring (RFER) technology to construct self-healing 100-Mbps Fast Ethernet fiber or copper ring topologies (ring resiliency functions similarly to that of STM-1 networks). In the event of link failure on any segment of the ring, RFER reroutes the TDMoIP traffic within 50 ms, fast enough to maintain the required voice quality.

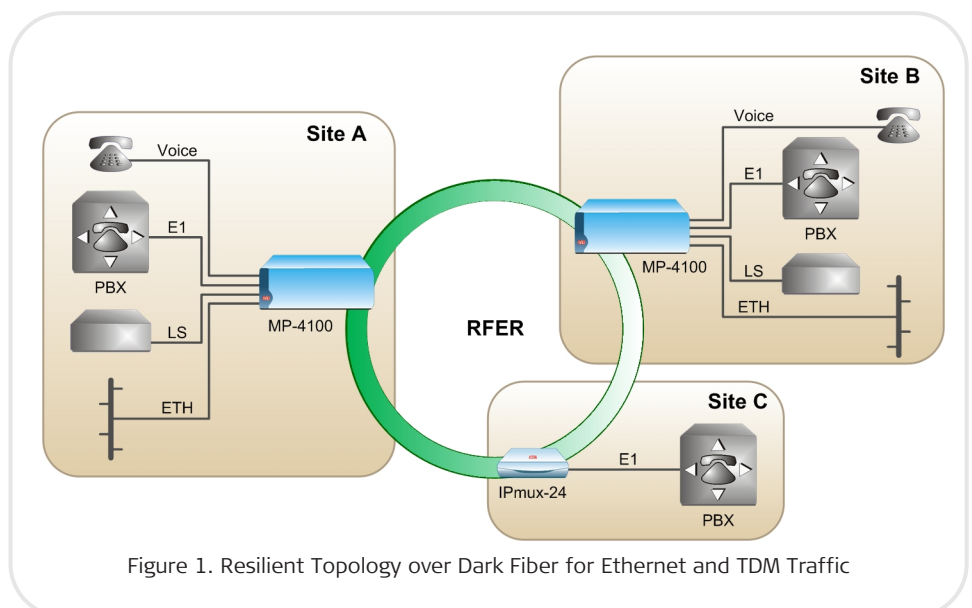


Figure 1. Resilient Topology over Dark Fiber for Ethernet and TDM Traffic

RFER enables enterprises, campuses, power companies, transportation companies and utilities to create highly reliable networks, using dark fiber or dry copper in a ring topology.

Survivability is further enhanced by RFER's scalable support for multiple rings, which eliminates the risk of a single point of failure. This is ideal for dispersed applications, such as commuter railroads.

FAULT PROPAGATION

MPW-1 modules perform fault propagation for pseudowires; if a problem is detected on a pseudowire, the attached physical port receives a fault indication and vice versa.

OAM AND DIAGNOSTICS

LAN and IP layer network condition statistics, such as packet loss and packet delay variation (jitter), are monitored and stored by the device.

Performance is monitored by storing Ethernet and IP-layer network condition statistics, such as packet sequence errors (loss or disorder) and packet delay variation (jitter).

RAD's TDM PW OAM mechanism verifies connectivity and prevents pseudowire configuration mismatch.

Specifications

ETHERNET PORTS

Number of Ports

3 fiber-optic or 3 UTP

Data Rate

10/100 Mbps (Fast Ethernet)
Autonegotiation (copper only)

Total Bandwidth per Module

100 Mbps per module

Maximum Frame Size

1600 bytes

Connectors

3 x RJ-45, shielded, or
3 x SFP socket (for transceivers, see *Ordering*)

SFP Transceivers

For full details, see the *SFP Transceivers data sheet* at www.rad.com

Indicators (per port)

LINK (green) – LAN link integrity
ACT (yellow) – LAN data activity

PSEUDOWIRE

Standard Compliance

IETF: RFC 4553 (SAToP), RFC 5087
(TDMoIP), RFC 5086 (CESoPSN)

ITU-T: Y.1413

MFA: IA 4.1, IA 8.0.0

Number of PW Connections

128 per module (up to 640 per chassis)

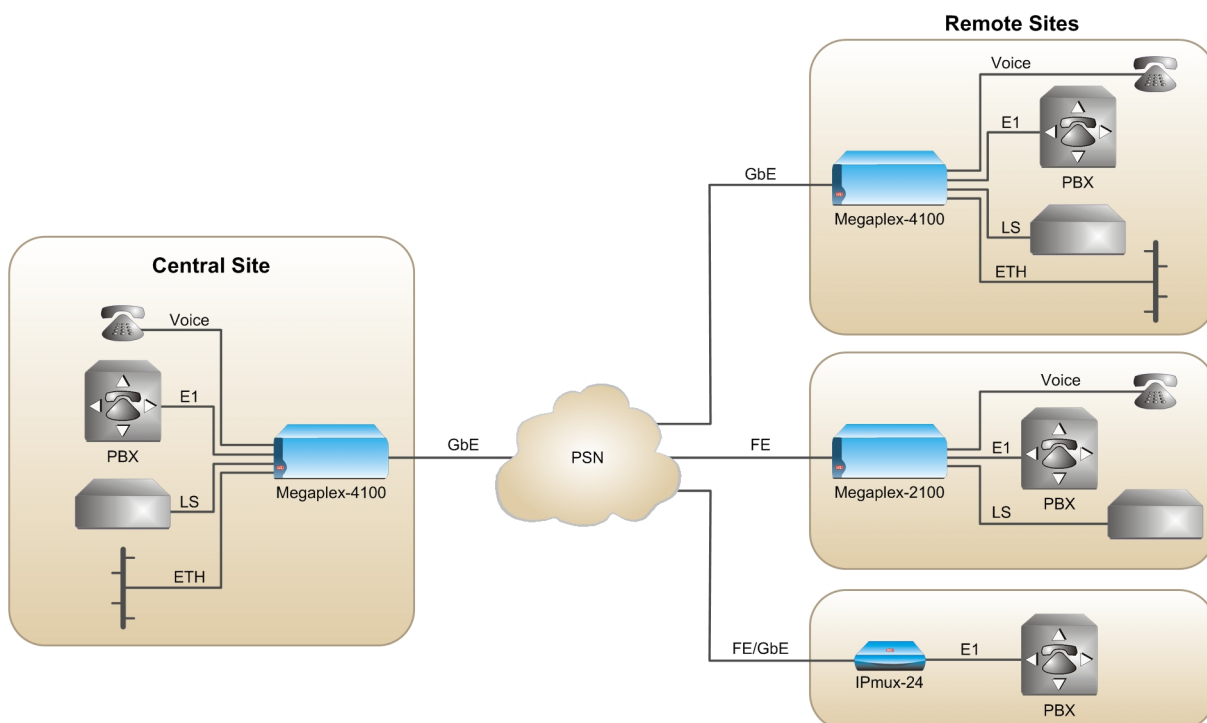


Figure 2. Migrating Existing TDM-Based Services to Next Generation Packet Switched Network

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Jitter Buffer Size

0.5–200 msec (unframed) with 1 μ sec granularity

2.5–200 msec (framed) with 1 μ sec granularity

Clock Modes

Internal, External, Adaptive

DIAGNOSTICS AND STATISTICS**Diagnostics**

Local and remote loopbacks on selected timeslots of the internal DS1 ports

Ping test

Statistics

Ethernet Statistics (per RFC 2819)

Jitter buffer indication (overflow, underflow, sequence error)

GENERAL**Power Consumption**

8.5 W

Environment

Operating temperature: -10°C to 55°C (14°F to 131°F)

Storage temperature: -20°C to +70°C (-4°F to +160°F)

Humidity: up to 95%, non-condensing

Ordering**STANDARD CONFIGURATIONS****MP-4100M-PW-1/3XUTP****SPECIAL CONFIGURATIONS****MP-4100M-PW-1/#***Legend*

Interface and Connectors:

3XNULL 3 SFP sockets without SFP transceivers

3XSFPa 3 SFP sockets including SFP transceivers (see below for **a**)

a SFP transceivers

Ethernet 100BaseFx Interface

1 Fast Ethernet/STM-1, 1310 nm, multimode, LED, 2 km (1.2 mi)

1D Fast Ethernet/STM-1, DDM, internal calibration, 1310 nm, multimode, LED, 2 km (1.2 mi)

2 Fast Ethernet/STM-1, 1310 nm, single mode, laser, 15 km (9.3 mi)

2D Fast Ethernet/STM-1, DDM, internal calibration, 1310 nm, single mode, laser, 15 km (9.3 mi)

3 Fast Ethernet/STM-1, 1310 nm, single mode, laser, 40 km (24.8 mi)

3D Fast Ethernet/STM-1, DDM, internal calibration, 1310 nm, single mode, laser, 40 km (24.8 mi)

10a Fast Ethernet/STM-1, Tx - 1310 nm, Rx - 1550 nm, single mode (single fiber), laser (WDM), 20 km (12.4 mi)

10b Fast Ethernet/STM-1, Tx - 1550 nm, Rx - 1310 nm, single mode (single fiber), laser (WDM), 20 km (12.4 mi)

18a STM-1/OC-3, Tx - 1310 nm, Rx - 1550 nm, 9/25 single mode (single fiber), laser (WDM), 40 km (24.8 mi)

18b STM-1/OC-3, Tx - 1550 nm, Rx - 1310 nm, 9/25 single mode (single fiber), laser (WDM), 40 km (24.8 mi)

19a STM-1/OC-3, Tx - 1490 nm, Rx - 1570 nm, 9/25 single mode (single fiber), laser (WDM), 80 km (49.7 mi)

19b STM-1/OC-3, Tx - 1570 nm, Rx - 1490 nm, 9/25 single mode (single fiber), laser (WDM), 80 km (49.7 mi)

Ethernet 100BaseTx (Electrical) Interface

9F* Fast Ethernet, RJ-45 connector, 100m (238 ft)

**Order this option only if an electrical SFP transceiver is needed. Otherwise we recommend the lower-cost 3xUTP option for Fast Ethernet interface.*

Notes.

- For the complete list of SFPs, refer to the SFP Transceivers data sheet.
- It is strongly recommended that this device be ordered with original RAD SFPs installed. This will ensure that comprehensive functional quality tests on the entire assembled unit, including the SFP devices, have been performed by RAD prior to shipping. RAD cannot guarantee full compliance with product specifications for units using non-RAD SFPs.

International Headquarters

24 Raoul Wallenberg Street
Tel Aviv 69719, Israel
Tel. 972-3-6458181
Fax 972-3-6498250, 6474436
E-mail market@rad.com

North America Headquarters

900 Corporate Drive
Mahwah, NJ 07430, USA
Tel. 201-5291100
Toll free 1-800-4447234
Fax 201-5295777
E-mail market@radusa.com

www.rad.com

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