



Alcatel-Lucent 7705

SERVICE AGGREGATION ROUTER | RELEASE 4.0
SAR-F CHASSIS INSTALLATION GUIDE

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Expansion
2G	second generation wireless telephone technology
3DES	triple DES (data encryption standard)
3G	third generation mobile telephone technology
5620 SAM	5620 Service Aware Manager
7705 SAR	7705 Service Aggregation Router
7710 SR	7710 Service Router
7750 SR	7750 Service Router
9500 MPR	9500 Microwave Packet Radio
ABR	available bit rate area border router
AC	alternating current attachment circuit
ACK	acknowledge
ACL	access control list
ACR	adaptive clock recovery
ADP	automatic discovery protocol
AFI	authority and format identifier
AIS	alarm indication signal
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
Apipe	ATM VLL
APS	automatic protection switching
ARP	address resolution protocol
A/S	active/standby
AS	autonomous system

Acronym	Expansion
ASAP	any service, any port
ASBR	autonomous system boundary router
ASN	autonomous system number
ATM	asynchronous transfer mode
ATM PVC	ATM permanent virtual circuit
B3ZS	bipolar with three-zero substitution
Batt A	battery A
B-bit	beginning bit (first packet of a fragment)
Bellcore	Bell Communications Research
BFD	bidirectional forwarding detection
BGP	border gateway protocol
BITS	building integrated timing supply
BMCA	best master clock algorithm
BMU	<p>broadcast, multicast, and unknown traffic</p> <p>Traffic that is not unicast. Any nature of multipoint traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadcast (that is, all 1s as the destination IP to represent all destinations within the subnet) • multicast (that is, traffic typically identified by the destination address, uses special destination address); for IP, the destination must be 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 • unknown (that is, the destination is typically a valid unicast address but the destination port/interface is not yet known; therefore, traffic needs to be forwarded to all destinations; unknown traffic is treated as broadcast)
BOF	boot options file
BPDU	bridge protocol data unit
BRAS	Broadband Remote Access Server
BSC	Base Station Controller
BSTA	Broadband Service Termination Architecture

Acronym	Expansion
BTS	base transceiver station
CAS	channel associated signaling
CBN	common bonding networks
CBS	committed buffer space
CC	control channel continuity check
CCM	continuity check message
CE	customer edge circuit emulation
CEM	circuit emulation
CES	circuit emulation services
CESoPSN	circuit emulation services over packet switched network
CFM	connectivity fault management
CIDR	classless inter-domain routing
CIR	committed information rate
CLI	command line interface
CLP	cell loss priority
CoS	class of service
CPE	customer premises equipment
Cpipe	circuit emulation (or TDM) VLL
CPM	Control and Processing Module (CPM is used instead of CSM when referring to CSM filtering to align with CLI syntax used with other SR products). CSM management ports are referred to as CPM management ports in the CLI.
CPU	central processing unit
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
CRON	a time-based scheduling service (from chronos = time)

Acronym	Expansion
CSM	Control and Switching Module
CSNP	complete sequence number PDU
CSPF	constrained shortest path first
C-TAG	customer VLAN tag
CV	connection verification customer VLAN (tag)
CW	control word
DC	direct current
DC-C	DC return - common
DCE	data communications equipment
DC-I	DC return - isolated
DCO	digitally controlled oscillator
DDoS	distributed DoS
DES	data encryption standard
DF	do not fragment
DHB	decimal, hexadecimal, or binary
DHCP	dynamic host configuration protocol
DHCPv6	dynamic host configuration protocol for IPv6
DIS	designated intermediate system
DM	delay measurement
DNS	domain name server
DoS	denial of service
dot1p	IEEE 802.1p bits, found in Ethernet or VLAN ingress packet headers and used to map traffic to up to eight forwarding classes
dot1q	IEEE 802.1q encapsulation for Ethernet interfaces
DPI	deep packet inspection

Acronym	Expansion
DPLL	digital phase locked loop
DSCP	differentiated services code point
DSL	digital subscriber line
DSLAM	digital subscriber line access multiplexer
DTE	data termination equipment
DU	downstream unsolicited
DUID	DHCP unique identifier
DV	delay variation
e911	enhanced 911 service
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
EAPOL	EAP over LAN
E-bit	ending bit (last packet of a fragment)
ECMP	equal cost multi-path
EFM	Ethernet in the first mile
EGP	exterior gateway protocol
EIA/TIA-232	Electronic Industries Alliance/Telecommunications Industry Association Standard 232 (also known as RS-232)
ELER	egress label edge router
E&M	ear and mouth earth and magneto exchange and multiplexer
Epipe	Ethernet VLL
EPL	Ethernet private line
ERO	explicit route object
ESD	electrostatic discharge
ESMC	Ethernet synchronization message channel
ETE	end-to-end

Acronym	Expansion
ETH-CFM	Ethernet connectivity fault management (IEEE 802.1ag)
EVDO	evolution - data optimized
EVPL	Ethernet virtual private link
EXP bits	experimental bits (currently known as TC)
FC	forwarding class
FCS	frame check sequence
FDB	forwarding database
FDL	facilities data link
FEAC	far-end alarm and control
FEC	forwarding equivalence class
FF	fixed filter
FIB	forwarding information base
FIFO	first in, first out
FNG	fault notification generator
FOM	figure of merit
FRR	fast reroute
FTN	FEC-to-NHLFE
FTP	file transfer protocol
GFP	generic framing procedure
GigE	Gigabit Ethernet
GRE	generic routing encapsulation
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications (2G)
HCM	high capacity multiplexing
HDB3	high density bipolar of order 3
HEC	header error control
HMAC	hash message authentication code

Acronym	Expansion
HSDPA	high-speed downlink packet access
HSPA	high-speed packet access
HVPLS	hierarchical virtual private line service
IANA	internet assigned numbers authority
IBN	isolated bonding networks
ICMP	Internet control message protocol
ICMPv6	Internet control message protocol for IPv6
ICP	IMA control protocol cells
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEEE 1588v2	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standard 1588-2008
IES	Internet Enhanced Service
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IGP	interior gateway protocol
ILER	ingress label edge router
ILM	incoming label map
IMA	inverse multiplexing over ATM
IOM	input/output module
IP	Internet Protocol
IPCP	Internet Protocol Control Protocol
IPIP	IP in IP
Ipipe	IP interworking VLL
IPoATM	IP over ATM
IS-IS	Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System
IS-IS-TE	IS-IS-traffic engineering (extensions)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization

Acronym	Expansion
LB	loopback
lbf-in	pound force inch
LBM	loopback message
LBO	line buildout
LBR	loopback reply
LCP	link control protocol
LDP	label distribution protocol
LER	label edge router
LFIB	label forwarding information base
LIB	label information base
LLDP	link layer discovery protocol
LLDPDU	link layer discovery protocol data unit
LLF	link loss forwarding
LLID	loopback location ID
LM	loss measurement
LSA	link-state advertisement
LSDB	link-state database
LSP	label switched path link-state PDU (for IS-IS)
LSR	label switch router link-state request
LSU	link-state update
LT	linktrace
LTE	line termination equipment
LTM	linktrace message
LTN	LSP ID to NHLFE

Acronym	Expansion
LTR	linktrace reply
MA	maintenance association
MAC	media access control
MA-ID	maintenance association identifier
MBB	make-before-break
MBS	maximum buffer space maximum burst size media buffer space
MBSP	mobile backhaul service provider
MC-MLPPP	multi-class multilink point-to-point protocol
MD	maintenance domain
MD5	message digest version 5 (algorithm)
MDA	media dependent adapter
MDDDB	multidrop data bridge
MDL	maintenance data link
ME	maintenance entity
MED	multi-exit discriminator
MEF	Metro Ethernet Forum
MEG	maintenance entity group
MEG-ID	maintenance entity group identifier
MEN	Metro Ethernet network
MEP	maintenance association end point
MFC	multi-field classification
MHF	MIP half function
MIB	management information base
MIP	maintenance association intermediate point

Acronym	Expansion
MIR	minimum information rate
MLPPP	multilink point-to-point protocol
MP	merge point multilink protocol
MP-BGP	multiprotocol border gateway protocol
MPLS	multiprotocol label switching
MPR	see 9500 MPR
MRRU	maximum received reconstructed unit
MRU	maximum receive unit
MSDU	MAC Service Data Unit
MS-PW	multi-segment pseudowire
MTIE	maximum time interval error
MTSO	mobile trunk switching office
MTU	maximum transmission unit multi-tenant unit
M-VPLS	management virtual private line service
MW	microwave
N·m	newton meter
NBMA	non-broadcast multiple access (network)
NE	network element
NET	network entity title
NHLFE	next hop label forwarding entry
NHOP	next-hop
NLRI	network layer reachability information
NNHOP	next next-hop
NNI	network-to-network interface

Acronym	Expansion
Node B	similar to BTS but used in 3G networks — term is used in UMTS (3G systems) while BTS is used in GSM (2G systems)
NSAP	network service access point
NSSA	not-so-stubby area
NTP	network time protocol
OAM	operations, administration, and maintenance
OAMPDU	OAM protocol data units
OC3	optical carrier, level 3
ORF	outbound route filtering
OS	operating system
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection (reference model)
OSINLCP	OSI Network Layer Control Protocol
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
OSPF-TE	OSPF-traffic engineering (extensions)
OSS	operations support system
OSSP	Organization Specific Slow Protocol
OTP	one time password
PADI	PPPoE active discovery initiation
PADR	PPPoE active discovery request
PAE	port authentication entities
PCP	priority point code
PDU	protocol data units
PDV	packet delay variation
PDVT	packet delay variation tolerance
PE	provider edge router
PHB	per-hop behavior

Acronym	Expansion
PHY	physical layer
PID	protocol ID
PIR	peak information rate
PLCP	Physical Layer Convergence Protocol
PLR	point of local repair
POP	point of presence
POS	packet over SONET
PPP	point-to-point protocol
PPPoE	point-to-point protocol over Ethernet
PRC	primary reference clock
PSN	packet switched network
PSNP	partial sequence number PDU
PTP	precision time protocol performance transparency protocol
PVC	permanent virtual circuit
PVCC	permanent virtual channel connection
PW	pseudowire
PWE	pseudowire emulation
PWE3	pseudowire emulation edge-to-edge
QL	quality level
QoS	quality of service
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial In User Service
RAN	Radio Access Network
RBS	robbed bit signaling
RD	route distinguisher
RDI	remote defect indication

Acronym	Expansion
RED	random early discard
RESV	reservation
RIB	routing information base
RJ-45	registered jack 45
RNC	Radio Network Controller
RRO	record route object
RS-232	Recommended Standard 232 (also known as EIA/TIA-232)
RSHG	residential split horizon group
RSTP	Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol
RSVP-TE	resource reservation protocol - traffic engineering
RT	receive/transmit
RTM	routing table manager
RTN	battery return
RTP	real-time protocol
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment
RTU	remote terminal unit
RU	rack unit
SAA	service assurance agent
SAP	service access point
SAR-8	7705 Service Aggregation Router - 8-slot chassis
SAR-18	7705 Service Aggregation Router - 18-slot chassis
SAR-F	7705 Service Aggregation Router - fixed form-factor chassis
SAToP	structure-agnostic TDM over packet
SCADA	surveillance, control and data acquisition
SCP	secure copy
SD	signal degrade

Acronym	Expansion
SDH	synchronous digital hierarchy
SDI	serial data interface
SDP	service destination point
SE	shared explicit
SF	signal fail
SFP	small form-factor pluggable (transceiver)
SGT	self-generated traffic
SHA-1	secure hash algorithm
SHG	split horizon group
SIR	sustained information rate
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SNPA	subnetwork point of attachment
SNTP	simple network time protocol
SONET	synchronous optical networking
S-PE	switching provider edge router
SPF	shortest path first
SPT	shortest path tree
SR	service router (includes 7710 SR, 7750 SR)
SRLG	shared risk link group
SSH	secure shell
SSM	synchronization status messaging
SSU	system synchronization unit
S-TAG	service VLAN tag
STM1	synchronous transport module, level 1
SVC	switched virtual circuit

Acronym	Expansion
SYN	synchronize
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus
TC	traffic class (formerly known as EXP bits)
TCP	transmission control protocol
TDEV	time deviation
TDM	time division multiplexing
TE	traffic engineering
TFTP	trivial file transfer protocol
TLDP	targeted LDP
TLV	type length value
ToS	type of service
T-PE	terminating provider edge router
TPID	tag protocol identifier
TPMR	two-port MAC relay
TTL	time to live
TTM	tunnel table manager
U-APS	unidirectional automatic protection switching
UBR	unspecified bit rate
UDP	user datagram protocol
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (3G)
UNI	user-to-network interface
V.35	V-series Recommendation 35
VC	virtual circuit
VCC	virtual channel connection
VCCV	virtual circuit connectivity verification
VCI	virtual circuit identifier

Acronym	Expansion
VID	VLAN ID
VLAN	virtual LAN
VLL	virtual leased line
VoIP	voice over IP
Vp	peak voltage
VP	virtual path
VPC	virtual path connection
VPI	virtual path identifier
VPLS	virtual private LAN service
VPN	virtual private network
VPRN	virtual private routed network
VRF	virtual routing and forwarding table
VSE	vendor-specific extension
VSO	vendor-specific option
WCDMA	wideband code division multiple access (transmission protocol used in UMTS networks)
WRED	weighted random early discard
WTR	wait to restore

Preface

About This Guide

This guide provides an overview of the Alcatel-Lucent 7705 Service Aggregation Router (SAR-F chassis), recommendations for preparing the site, procedures for installing and grounding the router in a standard 19-inch utility rack, and instructions for connecting and provisioning the router.

After the hardware installation process is completed, see [List of Technical Publications](#) for details on the boot process, software configuration, and Command Line Interface (CLI) information to configure system and network parameters.

List of Technical Publications

The 7705 SAR OS documentation set is composed of the following guides:

- 7705 SAR OS Basic System Configuration Guide
This guide describes basic system configurations and operations.
- 7705 SAR OS System Management Guide
This guide describes system security and access configurations as well as event logging and accounting logs.
- 7705 SAR OS Interface Configuration Guide
This guide describes card and port provisioning.
- 7705 SAR OS Router Configuration Guide
This guide describes logical IP routing interfaces, IP-based filtering, and routing policies.
- 7705 SAR OS MPLS Guide
This guide describes how to configure Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), Resource Reservation Protocol for Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE), and Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).
- 7705 SAR OS Services Guide

This guide describes how to configure service parameters such as service access points (SAPs), service destination points (SDPs), customer information, and user services.

- 7705 SAR OS Quality of Service Guide

This guide describes how to configure Quality of Service (QoS) policy management.

- 7705 SAR OS Routing Protocols Guide

This guide provides an overview of dynamic routing concepts and describes how to configure them.

- 7705 SAR OS OAM and Diagnostics Guide

This guide provides information on Operations, Administration and Maintenance (OAM) tools.

Warnings and Notes

Observe the warnings and notes in this guide to avoid injury or router damage during installation and maintenance. Follow the safety procedures and guidelines when working with and near electrical equipment. Warning statements and notes are provided in each chapter.





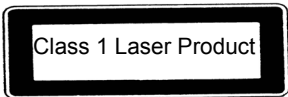
Audience

This guide is intended for network installers and system administrators who are responsible for installing, configuring, or maintaining networks. This guide assumes you are familiar with electronic and networking technologies.

Information Symbols

Table 1 describes symbols contained in this guide.

Table 1: Information Symbols

Symbol	Meaning	Description
	Danger	This symbol warns that improper handling and installation could result in bodily injury. An electric shock hazard could exist. Before you begin work on this equipment, be aware of hazards involving electrical circuitry, be familiar with networking environments, and instigate accident prevention procedures.
	Warning	This symbol warns that improper handling and installation could result in equipment damage or loss of data.
	Caution	This symbol warns that improper handling may reduce your component or system performance.
	Note	This symbol provides additional operational information.
		Class 1 laser products are identified in this document. Only approved Class 1 replaceable laser transceivers should be used with this product.

Multiple PDF File Search

You can use Adobe Reader, Release 6.0 or later, to search multiple PDF files for a term. Adobe Reader displays the results in a display panel. The results are grouped by PDF file. You can expand the entry for each file.



Note: The PDF files in which you search must be in the same folder.

To search multiple PDF files for a term:

Step 1. Open Adobe Reader.

Step 2. Choose Edit – Search from the Adobe Reader main menu. The Search panel appears.

Step 3. Enter the term to search for.

Step 4. Select the All PDF Documents in radio button.

Step 5. Choose the folder in which to search using the drop-down menu.

Step 6. Select the following criteria if required:

- Whole words only
- Case-Sensitive
- Include Bookmarks
- Include Comments

Step 7. Click on the Search button.

Adobe Reader displays the search results. You can expand the entries for each file by clicking on the + symbol.

Step 8. Click on a search result to go directly to that location in the selected file.

Technical Support

If you purchased a service agreement for your 7705 SAR-F and related products from a distributor or authorized reseller, contact the technical support staff for that distributor or reseller for assistance. If you purchased an Alcatel-Lucent service agreement, check this link for instructions to contact Support personnel:

Web: <http://support.alcatel-lucent.com>

Mandatory Regulations

In This Chapter

The following sections describe the mandatory regulations that govern the installation and operation of the 7705 SAR-F:

- [List of Terms on page 32](#)
- [General Requirements on page 33](#)
- [Canada Regulations on page 36](#)
- [United States Regulations on page 38](#)
- [European Union Regulations on page 40](#)
- [Australia/New Zealand Regulations on page 44](#)
- [China Regulations on page 45](#)

List of Terms

Table 2 lists the terms used in this chapter.

Table 2: List of Terms

Term	Expansion
ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority
ACTA	Administrative Council for Terminal Attachments
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AS/NZ	Australian/New Zealand standard
CE	Conformité Européene
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CSA International	Canadian Standards Association International
EEC	European Economic Community
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EN	European Standards
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
ICES	Interference Causing Equipment Standard
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEE	Institute of Electrical Engineers (UK)
LVD	Low Voltage Directive
NRTL	Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory
OSHA (USA)	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
RoHS	Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances
SELV	Safety Extra Low Voltage
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

General Requirements

The sections that follow outline the mandatory regulations that govern the installation and operation of the 7705 SAR-F. The information in this section also describes instructions and information related to overall conformance with the mandatory regulations. You must adhere to these instructions so that your system meets regulatory requirements.



Warning: There are no user-serviceable parts in this unit. Refer servicing to qualified personnel.

Warning: If connecting the 7705 SAR-F to a DC branch circuit, the circuit should have a minimum 6 A and maximum 10 A circuit breaker or fuse that meets the requirements for branch circuit protection. A suitable disconnect device, such as a circuit breaker or switch, must be provided in the DC branch circuit and must be used to disconnect power to the system during servicing.

Equipment Interconnection Points

Interconnection points of the 7705 SAR-F are defined as the following SELV connectors:

- T1/E1
- Ethernet (10/100/1000 Base-T)
- alarms
- management ports
- external clock inputs and clock outputs (2 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz)

SELV

Connect SELV circuits on this equipment only to other circuits that comply with the requirements of SELV circuits as defined in CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1, UL 60950-1, EN 60950-1, AS/NZS 60950-1, and IEC60950-1.

Prevention of Access

The 7705 SAR-F must be accessible only to authorized, trained service personnel. Install this apparatus in a restricted access location or similar environment to prevent unauthorized access.

Environmental Requirements for Installation

For information on the environmental requirements for installing the 7705 SAR family of products, see [Installation Locations](#).

Laser Interface

The 7705 SAR-F uses a fiber-optic communications method and is an FDA and IEC Class 1 Laser product. Only trained service personnel thoroughly familiar with laser radiation hazards should install or remove the fiber-optic cables and cards in this system.

Protective Safety Ground (Earth)

The cable used for safety ground should be at least the same gauge as the supply conductors, green, or green and yellow, in color, and of sufficient length to connect the building earth point to the chassis ground connection (see [Chassis Ground Wiring](#) for specific instructions on connecting the chassis ground).

EMC Compliance

EMC compliance may require the use of shielded cables or other special accessories. Where required, these special accessories must be installed as per the instructions.

To maintain EMC compliance, cables that are shielded and grounded at both ends must be used on the following interfaces and ports:

- Management (Ethernet) and DB9 console ports
- DB15 Alarm port
- Synchronization interfaces
- Ethernet interfaces
 - Fast Ethernet (CAT5 shielded cable)
 - Gigabit Ethernet (CAT5E shielded cable)
- T1 and E1 interfaces

Regulatory Symbols

The 7705 SAR-F uses various regulatory approvals symbols. They may be used on product markings such as approvals labels. These symbols are described in IEC 417.

[Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#) show symbols of a terminal that you must connect to earth ground before you make any other connections to the equipment.

Figure 1: Protective Earth (ground)



9717

Figure 2: Earth (ground)



9718

Canada Regulations

This section describes the mandatory regulations that govern the installation and operation of the 7705 SAR-F in Canada.

Industry Canada Regulations

ICES-003: Interference-Causing Equipment Standard Digital Apparatus



Note: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Alcatel-Lucent could void the user's authority, granted by Alcatel-Lucent's certification by Industry Canada, to operate the equipment.

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

IC CS-03: Specification for Terminal Equipment, Terminal Systems, Network Protection Devices, Connection Arrangements and Hearing Aids Compatibility

This product meets the applicable Industry Canada technical specifications with respect to IC CS-03: Specification for Terminal Equipment, Terminal Systems, Network Protection Devices, Connection Arrangements and Hearing Aids Compatibility.

Registration number: IC: 1737F-0011

EMC Compliance

EMC compliance may require the use of shielded cables or other special accessories. Where required, these special accessories must be installed as per the instructions.

Safety Approval for DC Systems

The DC source for the system must meet the requirements of a SELV source to comply with CSA standard C22.2 No. 60950-1. Use the system with a SELV secondary source that is electrically isolated from the AC source and that is grounded reliably.

The 7705 SAR-F is safety certified according to CSA standard C22.2 No. 60950-1 by CSA.

United States Regulations

This section describes the mandatory regulations that govern the installation and operation of the 7705 SAR-F in the United States.

Federal Communications Commission

FCC Part 15



Note: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Alcatel-Lucent could void the user's authority, granted by Alcatel-Lucent's certification by the FCC, to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at the user's expense.

FCC Part 68

The T1 network interface on this equipment meets the FCC specifications.

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC rules and the requirements adopted by the ACTA.

Identification Number: GQ6DENAN7705SAR-F

In the event that repairs to this equipment are needed, contact Technical Support.

NRTL

This equipment is certified by the NRTL as meeting the requirements of UL 60950-1, Safety of Information Technology Equipment.

NRTL Approval for External DC Supplies

When the system is equipped with an AC rectifier, the rectifier must have NRTL-accredited approval. In addition, the DC outputs must meet UL 60950-1 SELV requirements.

Safety Approval for DC Systems

The DC source for the system must meet the requirements of a SELV source in accordance with UL 60950-1. You must use the system with a SELV secondary source that is electrically isolated from the AC source and that is grounded reliably.

Food and Drug Administration

This product complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 regulations, which govern the safe use of lasers. Only qualified service personnel, thoroughly familiar with laser radiation hazards, should install or remove the fiber-optic cables used in this system. You can find information about the safe use of lasers in ANSI Z 136.1: Safe Use of Lasers and ANSI Z 136.2: Safe Use of Lasers in Optical Fiber Communications Systems. You can obtain these documents and other instructional material from:

Laser Institute of America
13501 Ingenuity Drive, Suite 128
Orlando, FL 32826

<http://www.laserinstitute.org>

European Union Regulations

This section describes the mandatory regulations that govern the installation and operation of the 7705 SAR-F in the European Union.

Declaration of Conformity

Hereby, Alcatel-Lucent declares that the equipment documented in this publication is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/05/EC and 2004/108/EC.

The technical documentation as required by the Conformity Assessment procedure is kept at the Alcatel-Lucent location that is responsible for this product. For more information, please contact your local Alcatel-Lucent Customer Service Organization.

EU Compliance Statement

This product has been CE marked in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 1999/05/EC, the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive (R&TTE), and 2004/108/EC, the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive.

EMC/EMI Compliance

The equipment complies with the following EMC and EMI specification: EN 300 386 Class A.

General

This equipment must be permanently grounded.

Laser Interface

The system uses laser devices that are rated in accordance with IEC 60825-1 as Class 1 devices.

Safety Approval for DC Systems

The DC source for the system must meet the requirements of a SELV source as defined in EN 60950-1. For 60V station battery systems, the source is considered TNV-2 as per IEC/EN 60950-1 and must have reinforced insulation from the AC mains.

The equipment complies with the following Product Safety specification: EN 60950-1.

Protective Earth

Protective earth is referred to as chassis ground in this document. A green, or green and yellow, colored earth wire must be connected from the site equivalent of the mains earth connection to all shelves in accordance with IEE Wiring Regulations (16th edition). This connection is made via the chassis ground connection (see [Chassis Ground Wiring](#) for specific instructions on connecting the protective earth). The protective earth is also carried by the mains plug and socket (for AC systems only).

Approval for External AC Rectifiers

When the system is equipped with an external AC rectifier, the rectifier must meet EN 60950-1 SELV DC output requirements. Make sure that the rectifier is rated and adjusted for the appropriate AC input voltage and frequency for the country where it is installed. Set the output of the rectifier according to the installation and operating instructions of the manufacturer, to provide output levels that coincide with the nominal DC input ratings of the system.

Eco-Environmental

Packaging Collection and Recovery Requirements

Countries, states, localities, or other jurisdictions may require that systems be established for the return and/or collection of packaging waste from the consumer, or other end user, or from the waste stream. Additionally, reuse, recovery, and/or recycling targets for the return and/or collection of the packaging waste may be established.

For more information regarding collection and recovery of packaging and packaging waste within specific jurisdictions, please contact the appropriate environmental health and safety organization.

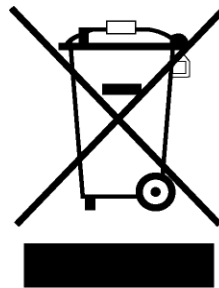
Recycling / Take-back / Disposal of Product

Electronic products bearing or referencing the symbol shown in [Figure 3](#), when put on the market within the European Union, shall be collected and treated at the end of their useful life in compliance with applicable European Union and local legislation. They shall not be disposed of as part of unsorted municipal waste. Due to materials that may be contained in the product, such as heavy metals or batteries, the environment and human health may be negatively impacted as a result of inappropriate disposal.



Note: In the European Union, the WEEE symbol (a wheeled trash bin that has been crossed out and is positioned above a solid bar) indicates that the product was put on the market after 13 August 2005. This product is compliant with the WEEE marking requirements of DIRECTIVE 2002/96/EC Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

Figure 3: WEEE Symbol for post-August 13, 2005 Product



Moreover, in compliance with legal requirements and contractual agreements, where applicable, Alcatel-Lucent will offer to provide for the collection and treatment of Alcatel-Lucent products bearing the logo at the end of their useful life, or products displaced by Alcatel-Lucent equipment offers. For information regarding take-back of equipment by Alcatel-Lucent, or for more information regarding the requirements for recycling/disposal of product, please contact your Alcatel-Lucent Account Manager or Alcatel-Lucent Takeback Support at takeback@alcatel-lucent.com.

Material Content Compliance

European Union (EU) Directive 2002/95/EC, “Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances” (RoHS), restricts the use of lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and certain flame retardants in electrical and electronic equipment. This Directive applies to electrical and electronic products placed on the EU market after 1 July 2006, with various exemptions, including an exemption for lead solder in network infrastructure equipment. Alcatel-Lucent products shipped to the EU after 1 July 2006 comply with the EU RoHS Directive.

Australia/New Zealand Regulations

This section describes the mandatory regulations that govern the installation and operation of the 7705 SAR-F in Australia and New Zealand.

ACMA Regulations

The 7705 SAR-F complies with the ACMA requirements, and the product is marked with the 'A Tick' under the Supplier Code N594.

EMC

This Class A digital apparatus complies with AS/NZS CISPR22.

Telecom

This product meets the applicable ACMA technical specifications: AS/ACIF S016.

Safety

All products supplied in Australia are to be safe and are to comply with an applicable Australian Standard electrical safety standard.

The 7705 SAR-F complies with the AS/NZS 60950 – Business Equipment, Computers, Telecommunications requirements.

China Regulations

The statements that follow are the product conformance statements that apply to the 7705 SAR-F when deployed in China.

Safety

The equipment complies with the Product Safety specification of IEC 60950-1:Eco-Environmental.

Packaging Collection and Recovery Requirements

Jurisdictions in China may require that systems be established for the return and/or collection of packaging waste from the consumer, or other end user, or from the waste stream. Additionally, reuse, recovery, and/or recycling targets for the return and/or collection of the packaging waste may be established.

For more information regarding collection and recovery of packaging and packaging waste within specific jurisdictions, please contact the appropriate environmental health and safety organization.

Material Content Compliance

The People's Republic of China Ministry of Information Industry has published a regulation (Order #39) and associated standards regarding restrictions on hazardous substances (China RoHS). Currently, the legislation requires all Electronic and Information Products (EIP) to comply with certain labeling and documentation requirements. Alcatel-Lucent products manufactured on or after 1 March 2007, that are intended for sale to customers in the China market, comply with these requirements.

In accordance with the People's Republic of China Electronic Industry Standard "Marking for the Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products" (SJ/T11364-2006), customers may access the Alcatel-Lucent Hazardous Substances Table, in Chinese, from the following location:

<http://www.alcatel-sbell.com.cn/wwwroot/images/upload/private/1/media/ChinaRoHS.pdf>

7705 SAR-F Overview

In This Chapter

This chapter provides an introduction to the Alcatel-Lucent 7705 SAR-F:

- [7705 SAR-F Components on page 48](#)
 - [Control and Switching on page 49](#)
 - [T1/E1 and Ethernet Ports on page 50](#)
 - [Power Supply Inputs on page 51](#)
 - [Fan Operation on page 52](#)
- [Notes on 7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18, and 7705 SAR-F on page 54](#)
- [7705 SAR-F System Installation Process on page 56](#)

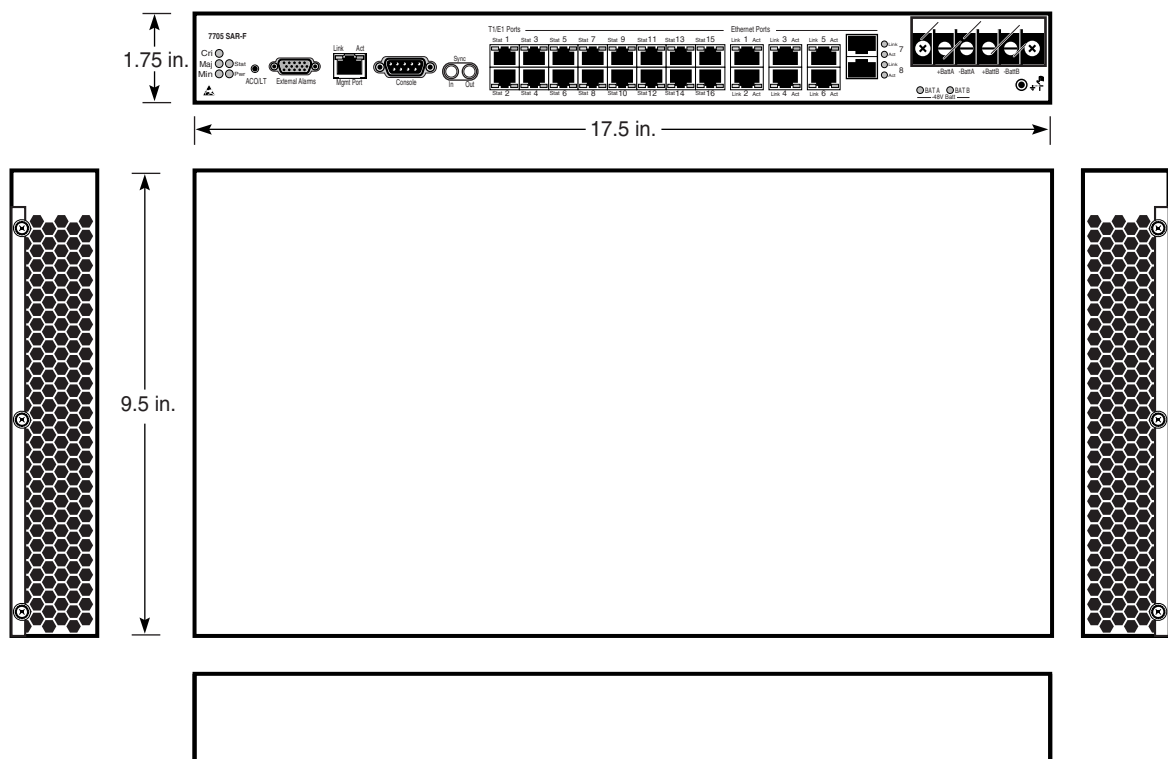
7705 SAR-F Components

The 7705 SAR-F is a service access router that has a fixed hardware configuration. The 7705 SAR-F has one circuit board that supports all functions of the router, including control and switching, T1/E1 interfaces, Ethernet interfaces, as well as indicator LEDs and connectors for node management, external synchronization, and external alarms.

Figure 4 shows an exploded view of the 7705 SAR-F, and Figure 5 shows a closeup view of the faceplate. All physical connections are made at the front of the chassis, including the chassis ground connection. There are no back panel connections.

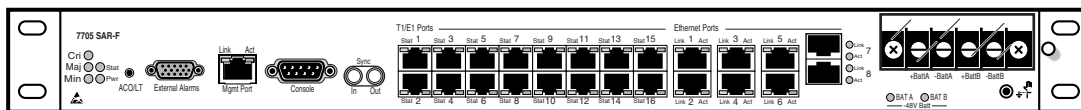
There are two variants of the 7705 SAR-F: a -48 VDC variant and a $+24$ VDC variant. They are functionally identical—only the power supply ratings differ. The variant type is printed on the front of the router, below the DC terminal strip.

Figure 4: 7705 SAR-F Exploded View



20131

Figure 5: 7705 SAR-F Faceplate



19837

In addition to containing the circuit board, the chassis includes fans for cooling the router and a dual terminal block for redundant DC power inputs.

Mounting brackets for the 7705 SAR-F chassis are factory-installed and are used to mount the unit in a recommended 19-inch rack. The protective earth connection is provided via the chassis grounding stud on the right-hand side mounting bracket.



Note: The 7705 SAR-F, 7705 SAR-8, and 7705 SAR-18 are products in the 7705 SAR product line. The main difference between these products is their hardware configuration. The 7705 SAR-F has a fixed, single circuit board configuration while the 7705 SAR-8 is an 8-slot modular configuration and the 7705 SAR-18 is an 18-slot modular configuration. Refer to [Notes on 7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18, and 7705 SAR-F](#) for more information.

Control and Switching

Control and switching on the 7705 SAR-F provide the following main functions:

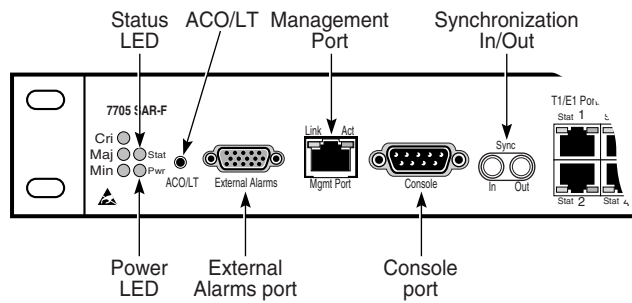
- node management interfaces to the 7705 SAR-F (Management (Ethernet) and Console; see [Figure 6](#))
- system synchronization and alarm interfaces for external inputs and outputs (see [Figure 6](#))
- routing, switching, and services functions for the entire system

The 7705 SAR-F has a compact flash memory device that stores system boot software, OS software, and configuration files and logs. The compact flash device cannot be accessed or removed by an operator or installer.

The switching fabric receives and directs traffic to the appropriate interface ports according to the routing information.

Figure 6 identifies the connectors and LEDs that are part of the control and switching function. Refer to [7705 SAR-F Connectors and LEDs](#) for a description of these parts.

Figure 6: 7705 SAR-F Control and Switching Features



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T1/E1 and Ethernet Ports

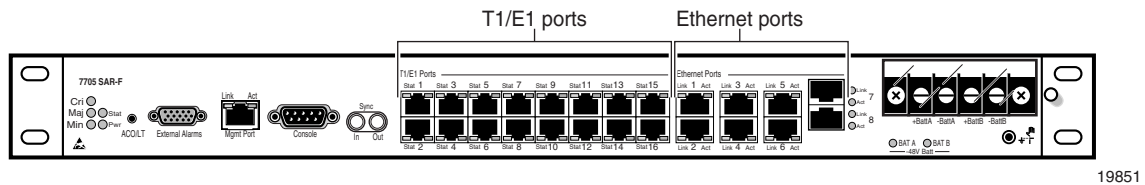
Figure 7 identifies the T1/E1 and Ethernet interface ports. These ports provide access for a wide variety of interface speeds and types, including Ethernet (10/100/1000 Base-T and optical), T1/E1 with ATM and IMA, and TDM (channelized and unchannelized).

There are 16 T1/E1 ports that support T1/E1 connections via connection to RJ-45 connectors. All ports must be configured as either T1 or E1 ports; a mix of T1 and E1 ports is not allowed.

There are 8 Ethernet ports: 6 ports to support 10/100 Base-T Ethernet interfaces via Ethernet connectors, and two SFP ports for 10/100/Gigabit Ethernet SFPs (optical or electrical) and T3 SFPs.

When making connections to the T1/E1 and Ethernet ports, shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

The SFP modules are hot-swappable and field-replaceable by qualified personnel. Refer to [Table 19](#) for a list of supported SFP modules.

Figure 7: T1/E1 and Ethernet Ports

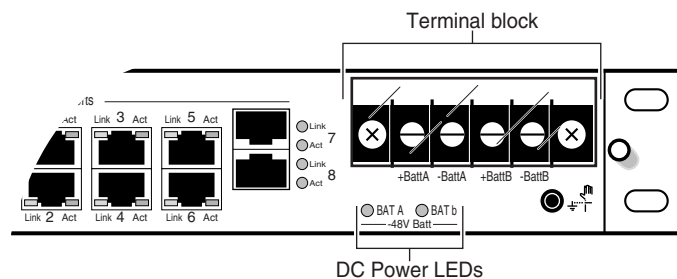
19851

Power Supply Inputs

The 7705 SAR-F has a standard, dual terminal block (four terminals) attached to the front of the chassis. The terminals provide access for two independent power feeds, allowing power redundancy for the system. When only one power feed is used, the system does not have power supply redundancy. For -48/-60 VDC systems, DC power can be supplied by a DC circuit or from an AC source via an AC adapter and pigtail cord. The AC adapter cannot be connected to a +24 VDC system. The power system has no field-replaceable parts.

The DC power LEDs are located on the front of the router (see [Figure 8](#)). Refer to [7705 SAR-F Connectors and LEDs](#) for a description of the power LED operation.

Refer to [DC Power Connections](#) for requirements and information regarding preparing DC power cables. Refer to [AC Power Connections](#) for requirements and information regarding AC power cables and AC adapters.

Figure 8: DC Power LEDs

19852

Fan Operation

The 7705 SAR-F has five internal fans that provide cooling for the components. All five fans are either on or off, depending on control signals from sensors monitoring the router's internal temperature. Air enters from the intake vent on the right side of the chassis and exits through the exhaust vent on the left side.



Warning: Individual fans are not user-replaceable; however, there is sufficient cooling even if one of the fans fails. A minor alarm is raised when one fan fails. If two or more fans fail, a critical alarm is raised and the 7705 SAR-F must be serviced.

Monitoring Temperature

By default, all the fans are turned off until they are turned on by system software. The software controls the fans by monitoring temperature sensors.

- Starting early in the system boot-up cycle, the internal temperature is continuously monitored. Fans are turned on when the outside temperature exceeds 104°F (40°C) and off when the temperature drops below 59°F (15°C).
- After boot-up is completed, the internal system temperature is monitored continuously. The fans normally turn on and off depending on outside temperature; however, if any of the sensors indicate that the internal temperature exceeds +131°F (55°C), this normal behavior is overridden and the fans are forced on, regardless of the outside temperature. When the temperature is equal to or below +86°F (30°C), the override feature is turned off; however, fans may or may not stay on.

The override feature serves as a backup mechanism in cases where the main sensor that controls the fans malfunctions or if the SAR-F experiences an abnormally high temperature when the fans are off.

An overheat alarm is also raised if any sensor temperature exceeds +183°F (84°C).

- If the temperature of any adapter functional block in the 7705 SAR-F exceeds 185°F (85°C), the functional block is rebooted by software. When the adapter functional block comes up, it will display as being in the failed state, with the reason “Card has overheated”. Once the temperature drops to 158°F (70°C) or below, the adapter functional block will go into the “booting” state and complete its reboot cycle.

The `show chassis` CLI command displays the fan status as one of the following:

- up – all fans are operating
- minor failure – one fan has failed
- critical failure – two or more fans have failed

The fan speed can be one of the following:

- full speed – all fans are on
- off – all fans are off

An example of the Fan Information portion of the `show chassis` display is shown below:

```
Fan Information
# of on-board fans      : 5
Status                  : up
Speed                   : full speed
```

Notes on 7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18, and 7705 SAR-F

The 7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18, and 7705 SAR-F run the same operating system software. The main difference between the products is their hardware platforms.

The 7705 SAR-8 is an 8-slot chassis that supports 2 CSMs, a Fan module, and 6 adapter cards. The 7705 SAR-18 chassis has 18 slots; in Release 4.0, it supports 2 CSMs, a Fan module, an Alarm module, and 12 adapter cards.

The 7705 SAR-F chassis has a fixed hardware configuration. The 7705 SAR-F replaces the CSM, Fan module, and the 16-port T1/E1 ASAP Adapter card and 8-port Ethernet Adapter card with an all-in-one unit that provides comparable functional blocks, as detailed in [Table 3](#).

The fixed configuration of the 7705 SAR-F means that provisioning the router at the “card slot” and “type” levels is preset and is not user-configurable. Operators begin configurations at the port level.



Note: Unless stated otherwise, references to the terms “Adapter card” and “CSM” throughout the 7705 SAR OS documentation set include the equivalent functional blocks on the 7705 SAR-F.

Table 3: 7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18, and 7705 SAR-F Comparison

7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18	7705 SAR-F	Notes
CSM	Control and switching functions	The control and switching functions include the console and management interfaces, the alarm and fan functions, the synchronization interfaces, system LEDs, and so on.
Fan module	Integrated with the control and switching functions	

Table 3: 7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18, and 7705 SAR-F Comparison (Continued)

7705 SAR-8, 7705 SAR-18	7705 SAR-F	Notes
16-port T1/E1 ASAP Adapter card	16 individual T1/E1 ports on the faceplate	<p>The T1/E1 ports on the 7705 SAR-F are equivalent to the T1/E1 ports on the 16-port T1/E1 ASAP Adapter card, version 1, except that the 16 T1/E1 ports on the 7705 SAR-F support multiple synchronization sources to support two timing references. The 16-port T1/E1 ASAP Adapter card, version 2, also supports two timing references.</p> <p>On the 7705 SAR-8 and 7705 SAR-18, the CLI indicates the MDA type for the 16-port T1/E1 ASAP Adapter card as <code>a16-chds1</code> for version 1 and <code>a16-chds1v2</code> for version 2.</p> <p>On the 7705 SAR-F, the CLI indicates the MDA type for the 7705 SAR-F ports as <code>i16-chds1</code>.</p>
8-port Ethernet Adapter card	8 individual Ethernet ports on the faceplate	<p>The –48 VDC versions of the 7705 SAR-8 support two versions of the 8-port Ethernet Adapter card, with version 2 having additional support for Synchronous Ethernet. The +24 VDC version of the 7705 SAR-8 supports only version 2 of the 8-port Ethernet Adapter card.</p> <p>The 7705 SAR-18 supports only version 2 of the card.</p> <p>The Ethernet ports on the 7705 SAR-F are equivalent to the Ethernet ports on version 2 of the 8-port Ethernet Adapter card and support multiple synchronization sources to support two timing references.</p> <p>On the 7705 SAR-8, the CLI indicates the MDA type for the 8-port Ethernet Adapter card as <code>a8-eth</code> or <code>a8-ethv2</code>. On the 7705 SAR-18, the CLI indicates the MDA type as <code>a8-ethv2</code>. On the 7705 SAR-F, the CLI indicates the MDA type for the 7705 SAR-F Ethernet ports as <code>i8-eth</code>.</p>
Requires user configuration at card (IOM) and MDA (adapter card) levels	Configuration at card (IOM) and MDA (adapter card) levels is preset and users cannot change these types	

7705 SAR-F System Installation Process

To install the 7705 SAR-F system, perform the installation procedures in the following order:

- Step 1.** Prepare the site.
 - Step 2.** Unpack the chassis.
 - Step 3.** Rack mount and ground the chassis.
 - Step 4.** Prepare and connect the DC input power cables to a direct DC circuit, or connect an AC power source to the SAR-8 via an AC adapter.
 - Step 5.** Install the SFPs.
 - Step 6.** Power up the system.
 - Step 7.** Connect the network cables.
 - Step 8.** Provision (preconfigure) the system.
-

Site Preparation

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information about preparing your site to install a 7705 SAR-F:

- [Warnings and Notes on page 58](#)
- [System Specifications on page 60](#)
 - [Chassis Specifications on page 60](#)
 - [Environmental Specifications on page 60](#)
 - [7705 SAR-F Power Consumption on page 61](#)
- [Installation Locations on page 62](#)
 - [Chassis Location Requirements on page 63](#)
- [Safety Considerations on page 65](#)
 - [Placement on page 65](#)
 - [Grounding on page 65](#)
 - [Cabling on page 67](#)
 - [Power on page 67](#)
 - [Fans on page 68](#)
 - [Storage on page 68](#)
 - [Compliance on page 69](#)

Warnings and Notes



Dangers:

- Installation and servicing must be done only by trained service personnel familiar with potential electrical, mechanical, and laser radiation hazards.
- The 7705 SAR-F needs a disconnect device on each power feed (such as an external circuit breaker, switch, or fuse) to disconnect DC power from the router. Disconnect both A and B feeds before servicing.
- Be aware of all operating equipment in the area of the 7705 SAR-F installation. Make safe any exposed power equipment, such as breaker panel bus bars, or power connectors on any nearby equipment. Either shut off the power, if possible, or install safety guards or mats over exposed power points and cables. Tools used for power connections should be insulated in an appropriate manner for the task.
- The 7705 SAR-F uses a fiber-optic communications method and is a Class 1 laser product. Only trained service personnel familiar with laser radiation hazards should install or remove fiber-optic cables and cards in this system.



Warnings:

- To properly transport and relocate a 7705 SAR-F chassis, do the following:
 - disconnect power to the chassis by opening the disconnect devices
 - detach all cables from the router
 - if the router is installed in a rack, carefully remove it from the rack
 - repackage the router in its original shipping container for relocation
- Do not install equipment that appears to be damaged.
- 7705 SAR-F systems equipped with DC-input power supplies should be installed in restricted access areas, such as a dedicated equipment room or an equipment closet, in accordance with Articles 110-16, 110-17, and 110-18 of the National Electric Code ANSI/NFPA 70.
- This product complies with, and has been CE marked in accordance with, the European Directive 99/05/EC (R&TTE) and 2004/108/EC (EMC).
- Failure to comply with the equipment rack and chassis instructions as outlined in [Installation Locations](#) and [Chassis Location Requirements](#) will cause thermal failure.



Caution: When a T1/E1 port that is configured for T1 is connected to external equipment or is in physical loopback, ensure that the external equipment's transmit signal is attenuated according to the distance of the T1/E1 port receiver. Adjust LBO settings such that the T1/E1 port receiver's nominal input voltage level is < 3Vp. Refer to "Configuring DS1 Line Buildout" in the 7705 SAR OS Interface Configuration Guide for detailed information on attenuating transmit signals.

**Notes:**

- Prepare the equipment rack and site before installing the router. Plan the router placement near the power sources and network interface connections.
 - A 7705 SAR-F chassis weighs approximately 7.25 lbs (3.3 kg).
 - Always install the heaviest equipment on the bottom of the rack to keep the center of gravity of the equipment rack as low as possible.
 - To provide necessary stability, ensure that the equipment rack is bolted to the floor. Ceiling brackets are useful to provide additional stability.
 - The equipment rack must be properly grounded.
 - Install the chassis in the equipment rack before installing SFPs.
 - Maintain a clearance of at least 2.5 in. (6.4 cm) at the front of the router for cable management.
 - Maintain a clearance of at least 3 in. (7.6 cm) on each side of the router to ensure adequate air intake and exhaust. When mounting the router in a rack, ensure that the rack complies with all requirements outlined in [Chassis Location Requirements](#).
 - The 7705 SAR-F includes factory-installed, rack-mounting brackets to mount the router in a 19-inch equipment rack.
-

System Specifications

Chassis Specifications

Table 4: 7705 SAR-F Chassis Specifications

Parameter	Description
Dimensions (without mounting brackets)	(1.75 x 17.5 x 9.5 in.) (H x W x D) (4.45 x 44.5 x 24.1 cm)
Chassis weight	7.25 lbs (3.3 kg)
Mounting	Mount in a recommended 19-inch equipment rack Rack-mount brackets are factory-installed for 19-inch NEBS mounting

Environmental Specifications

Table 5: Environmental Specifications

Parameter	Description
Normal operating temperature for DC-powered systems	-40 to 149°F (-40 to +65°C)
Normal operating temperature for AC adapter	-4 to 104°F (-20 to +40°C)
Cold start temperature	-4°F (-20°C)
Relative humidity	5 to 85% (non-condensing)
Normal relative humidity	Not to exceed 29 g of water per cubic meter of air
Altitude range	Between 197 ft (60 m) below sea level and 5906 ft (1800 m) above sea level (70kPa to 106kPa)
Shock and vibration	Very low levels for continuous duration disturbance (similar to modern office building, for example) Shock: 3 g half sine 11 ms Vibration: 0.1 g from 5 to 100 Hz
Earthquake	Suitable for high-risk areas (Zone 4/California, for short-duration disturbance)
Pollution degree ⁽¹⁾	2

Table 5: Environmental Specifications (Continued)

Parameter	Description
Rated voltage (DC)	-48/-60 VDC (-60 VDC is for various European countries) +24 VDC
Operating voltage range (DC)	-40 to -75 VDC +20.0 to +28.3 VDC
Rated voltage (AC)	120-240 VAC
Operating voltage range (AC)	90 to 260 VAC ⁽²⁾
Heat dissipation (worst case configuration)	60 W

Note:

1. Pollution degree is as defined in IEC 60950. Pollution Degree 2 applies where there is only non-conductive pollution that might temporarily become conductive due to occasional condensation.
2. The AC operating voltage range applies only to the external AC power supply.

7705 SAR-F Power Consumption

Table 6: Power Consumption

Description	Power (Watts) (conservative estimate)
Chassis (full load)	60 W

Installation Locations

The 7705 SAR-F is intended to be installed at cell sites or other facilities that provide weather protection and an extended temperature-controlled environment. The 7705 SAR-F is not intended for installation outdoors.

The 7705 SAR family of products are designed to work in an environment equivalent to a modern office building, where protection is provided from contaminants including mold growth, precipitation, volatile or corrosive chemicals, hygroscopic dust, insects, pests, or vermin entering the product.

When a 7705 SAR product is installed in an outside plant, such as a cell site, hut, cabinet, or outside plant enclosure, it must be installed in an environment where, except during installation and servicing, the compartment is sealed. The product must be protected from ingress of contaminants such as outside air, conductive pollution, volatile or corrosive elements (for example, salt air), hygroscopic dust, insects, pests, or vermin. Protection is typically achieved by having sealed doors and air-to-air heat exchangers, air-conditioning, and heating as required. Typically, cabinets that comply with Telcordia GR-487, Generic Requirements for Electronic Equipment Cabinets, provide this level of protection.

A DC-powered 7705 SAR-F supports extended temperature operation, from -40° to 149°F (-40 to 65°C) and a cold start from -4°F (-20°C). If the 7705 SAR-F is powered by AC power, the power supply has an operating temperature from -4° to 104°F (-20 to 40°C).



Warning: Follow the equipment rack manufacturer's instructions for proper rack installation. Failure to comply with the requirements and the location requirements outlined in this section and [Chassis Location Requirements](#) will impede proper airflow and will result in the system overheating.

Airflow on the 7705 SAR-F is defined as EC Class (S) SR-SL per GR3028. For proper thermal performance, the following conditions must be met.

- The rack must be constructed using channel or angle rack uprights that are at least 1.25 in. (3.2 cm) deep, 5 in. (12.7 cm) wide (maximum) (see [Figure 9](#)).
- For seismic applications, the rack must be an approved Seismic Frame.
- 7705 SAR-F deployments in closed cabinets are not recommended. If closed cabinets must be used, they must not restrict shelf airflow in any way. Furthermore, they must not cause the shelf inlet bulk air temperatures to rise above those defined in [Chassis Location Requirements](#) under worst-case environmental conditions, including any preheating of the cabinet air by other equipment.
- The rail mounting holes in the equipment rack must align with the mounting holes on the chassis mounting brackets. The 7705 SAR-F mounting brackets are factory-installed for a NEBS mount in a 19-inch rack.

Chassis Location Requirements

Allow at least 3 in. (7.6 cm) clearance on the sides of the chassis for proper airflow and at least 2.5 in. (6.4 cm) in front of the chassis for cable management. See [Figure 9](#).

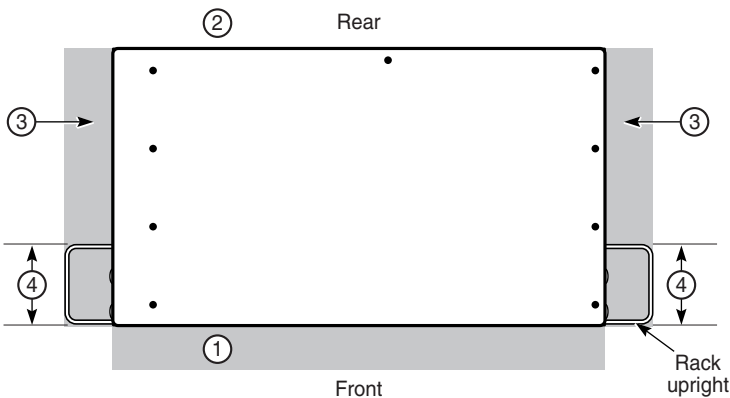


Warning: Failure to comply with the location requirements outlined in [Installation Locations](#) and [Chassis Location Requirements](#) will impede proper airflow and will result in thermal failure.

Observe the following requirements when installing the system.

- Ensure that the chassis is located in an area that can provide an average inlet air temperature (bulk air temperature averaged over 1 year) no greater than 149°F (65°C) under full system power loading combined with worst-case environmental deployment conditions.
- For AC-powered systems, ensure that the AC adapter is located in an area with an ambient air temperature no greater than 104°F (40°C).
- Ensure that the 7705 SAR-F system intake is not located immediately adjacent to the exhaust of another chassis such that preheated air above 149°F (65°C) is drawn into the system.
- Ensure that the 7705 SAR-F system intake is not located immediately adjacent to the intake of another chassis such that 7705 SAR-F airflow is restricted in any way.
- Ensure that the inlet and exhaust of the chassis is free of obstructions from cabling, mounting hardware, or other electronic equipment in the areas shown in [Figure 9](#).

Figure 9: Chassis Clearance Requirements (View from Top)



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Table 7: Chassis Clearance Specifications

Key	Description
1	Front: 2.5 in. (6.4 cm) required for cable management
2	Rear: No clearance required
3	Side: 3 in. (7.6 cm) minimum required for airflow
4	Rack upright: 5 in. (12.7 cm) maximum required for airflow (solid metal not touching the chassis)

Safety Considerations

Placement

**Warnings:**

- Install the 7705 SAR-F in recommended equipment racks.
- Install in clean, dry, ventilated, and temperature-controlled rooms.
- Verify that the rack is properly bolted and braced and is properly grounded to a grounding electrode.
- Install the chassis in the equipment rack before installing SFPs.

Grounding

**Dangers:**

- The router and equipment rack must be properly grounded. Chassis ground cables are not included. Lack of proper grounding (earthing) of the equipment may result in a safety hazard and excessive electromagnetic emissions.
- Before making the chassis ground connection, ensure that all power is OFF from the DC circuit or AC power source. To switch the DC power OFF, locate the circuit breaker on the panel board that services the DC circuit and switch the circuit breaker to the OFF position. To switch the AC power off, unplug the AC cord from the AC outlet.
Tip for DC power connections: For extra safety, tape the handle of the circuit breaker in the OFF position.

**Warnings:**

- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage can occur if the router is mishandled. Always wear an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and always connect an ESD strap to a nearby ground point that is connected to the site grounding point when working on the 7705 SAR-F. Typical ground points include a properly grounded rack or work bench.
- The 7705 SAR-F includes a chassis ground stud on the mounting bracket attached to the right-hand side of the router (when viewed from the front). The chassis ground must be connected to the building ground, using either a direct connection or a ground bus.
- The washers and nut used to secure the chassis ground wire on the ground stud must only be used for that purpose.
- When wiring the unit, the chassis ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.

CBN and IBN Support

The 7705 SAR-F supports both Common Bonding Networks (CBN) and Isolated Bonding Networks (IBN) for systems using a DC power source. For systems using an AC power source, only CBN is supported. The battery terminals (labeled +Batt A, -Batt A, +Batt B, and -Batt B on the chassis) are floating inputs relative to digital or chassis ground within the chassis. For systems using an AC power source, +Batt A and +Batt B must always tie to the earth ground.



Warnings:

- In an IBN installation, the chassis ground terminal must be connected to ground at the building ground point in the IBN zone.
- In a CBN installation, if you use the 7705 SAR-F chassis ground stud (located on the right-hand side mounting bracket) to connect the chassis ground terminal(s) to the frame ground on the rack, then you must use a second nut on the stud to secure the attachment. The first nut is used to secure the building ground point wire to the chassis ground stud.

For information on grounding the chassis and connecting the AC or DC supply, refer to [Chassis Ground Wiring](#), [Wiring and Connecting AC Power](#), and [Wiring and Connecting DC Power](#).

Cabling



Warnings:

- To meet surge protection requirements, the shield on any open-ended cable must be grounded by attaching the shield to a convenient chassis ground point, using hardware suitable to provide a solid electrical and mechanical connection. In addition, ensure that there is sufficient strain relief to remove any mechanical strain on the ground connection due to cable movement.
- The intra-building port(s) of the equipment or sub-assembly is suitable for connection to intra-building or unexposed wiring or cabling only. The intra-building port(s) of the equipment or sub-assembly must not be metalically connected to interfaces that connect to the Outside Plant (OSP) or its wiring. These interfaces are designed for use as intra-building interfaces only (Type 2 ports as described in GR-1089-CORE) and require isolation from the exposed OSP cabling. The addition of primary protectors is not sufficient protection in order to connect these interfaces metalically to OSP wiring. Connection to external OSP wiring must be made through an external CSU prior to exiting the building.
- Bare conductors must be coated with an appropriate antioxidant compound before crimp connections are made. All unplated connectors, braided strap, and bus bars must be brought to a bright finish and then coated with an antioxidant before they are connected.
- The 7705 SAR-F is suitable for DC-I, DC-C, and AC power configurations. However, when used in a DC-I configuration, the battery returns must remain isolated until they reach the main power bus.

Power



Dangers:

- Only electrical service personnel should perform wiring and cabling to the system.
- Power cable(s) must meet local electrical code requirements.
- All power to the equipment rack or cabinet should be disconnected before the installation.
- An external circuit breaker or fuse must be located within a readily accessible distance from the equipment. This is intended as the disconnect device.
- When removing any power cables from the system, first disconnect the power from the source and then disconnect the cables from the 7705 SAR-F.

DC Power Requirements

- A means of disconnect must be provided within 10 ft (3 m) of the 7705 SAR-F.
- A circuit breaker or fuse with recommended current rating 6 A (minimum) to 10 A (maximum) must be provided (applies to both –48 VDC and +24 VDC systems).
- The minimum AWG power conductor for the DC input connections must be based on the application, and on the local codes, practices, and regulations applicable for the region.
- All power cables used on the 7705 SAR-F chassis must meet local safety codes.

AC Power Requirements

- A standard 120 or 240 VAC outlet is required.
- All power cords used on the 7705 SAR-F chassis must meet local safety codes.
- The pigtail cord and AC adapter available from Alcatel-Lucent are 4 mm².

Fans

The 7705 SAR-F has five fans integrated into the chassis. The fans are not field-replaceable.

The 7705 SAR-F cooling system requires a minimum of 3 in. (7.6 cm) of unrestricted, unobstructed airflow on each side of the chassis to function properly.



Warning: Failure to comply with the location requirements outlined in [Installation Locations](#) and in this section may impede proper airflow, which may result in thermal failure.

Storage

To store an uninstalled 7705 SAR-F, repackage the router in its original packaging or an appropriately sized container and keep it in a dry, dust-free, temperature-controlled environment.

Table 8: Storage Specifications

Parameter	Description
Storage and shipping temperature	From -40° to 158°F (-40° to 70°C)
Non-condensing relative humidity	Within 5 to 95%

Table 8: Storage Specifications (Continued)

Parameter	Description
Storage and shipping temperature for AC adapter	From -4° to 158°F (-20° to 70°C)
Non-condensing relative humidity for AC adapter	Within 20 to 90%

Compliance

Refer to [Standards and Protocol Support](#) for compliance information.

Installing the Chassis

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information on installing a 7705 SAR-F chassis:

- [Unpacking the Chassis on page 72](#)
 - [Unpacking Precautions on page 72](#)
- [Installing the Chassis in a Rack on page 74](#)
 - [Rack-Mounting the Chassis on page 74](#)
- [Chassis Ground Wiring on page 77](#)
 - [Making the Ground Connection on page 77](#)

Unpacking the Chassis

The 7705 SAR-F chassis has no field-replaceable parts and is the only piece of hardware packed in its shipping container.



Warning: If the 7705 SAR-F is to be relocated at a later time, observe the following warning:

- To properly transport and relocate a 7705 SAR-F chassis, do the following:
 - disconnect power to the chassis by opening the disconnect devices
 - detach all cables from the router
 - if the router is installed in a rack, carefully remove it from the rack
 - repackage the router in the original packaging or an appropriately sized container for relocation

Unpacking Precautions

Review the following list to avoid injury and to prevent damage to the 7705 SAR-F.

- The shipping weight of the chassis is approximately 7.25 lbs (3.3 kg).
- The chassis is shipped in a heavy corrugated cardboard container protected by foam end caps. It is acceptable to discard the packaging container in accordance with local practices for disposal and recycling.

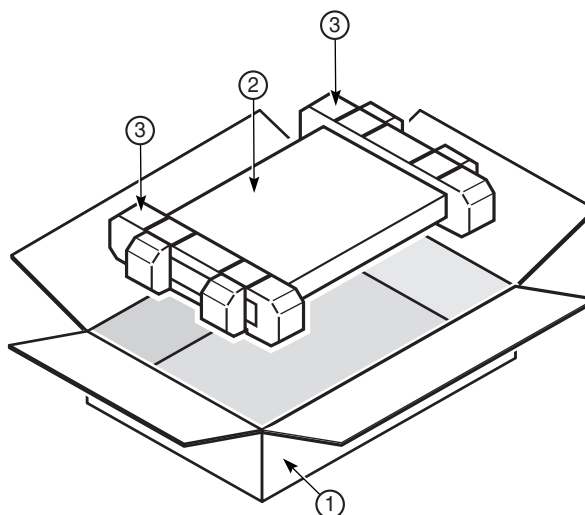


Note: It may be desirable to save a small quantity of undamaged original packaging containers and materials for reuse. For example, the packaging container could be reused for shipment of a SAR to a Repair Center or for future relocation.

- Keep the chassis wrapped in the anti-static packaging until you are ready to install the router.

Figure 10 displays the components of a packed 7705 SAR-F chassis.

Figure 10: Unpacking the 7705 SAR-F Chassis



19838

Table 9: 7705 SAR-F Packing Components

Key	Description
1	Shipping container
2	7705 SAR-F chassis (wrapped in an anti-static bag)
3	Foam end caps



Note: Wear an anti-static wrist strap when unpacking the chassis to prevent damage to the equipment due to ESD.

To unpack the chassis, open the carton and follow these steps:

Step 1. Carefully lift the router out of the carton and place it on a flat surface.

Step 2. Remove the foam end caps on the sides of the router.

Step 3. Remove the protective anti-static wrapping when you are ready to install the router.

Installing the Chassis in a Rack



Danger: Only trained and qualified personnel should install or replace this equipment.



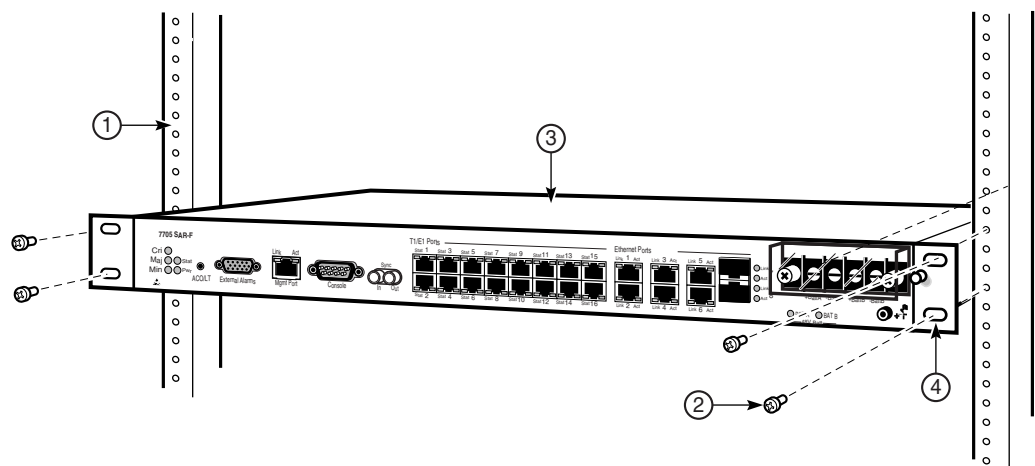
Warnings:

- Always wear an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and always connect an ESD strap to a nearby ground point that is connected to the site grounding point when working on the 7705 SAR-F. Typical ground points include a properly grounded rack or work bench.
- Failure to comply with the location requirements outlined in [Installation Locations](#) and [Chassis Location Requirements](#) may impede proper airflow which may result in equipment failure due to overheating.
- Non-conductive coatings (such as lacquer and enamel) must be removed from threads and other contact surfaces to ensure electrical conductivity. Thread-forming screws with paint piercing washers may be used for this purpose during installation.
- When rack-mounting the chassis in an equipment rack, do not stack one 7705 SAR-F chassis or any other equipment directly on top of another 7705 SAR-F chassis, such that the bottom chassis is supporting other devices. Each chassis must be secured in the rack with the appropriate mounting apparatus.

Rack-Mounting the Chassis

The 7705 SAR-F chassis is designed for installation in a 19-inch rack. The rack-mount brackets are factory-installed. [Figure 11](#) illustrates the installation of the chassis in a rack. [Table 10](#) lists the rack-mounting features.

Figure 11: Installing the 7705 SAR-F Chassis in a Rack



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Table 10: Rack-Mounting Components

Key	Description
1	Equipment rack
2	Rack-mounting screws
3	7705 SAR-F chassis
4	Rack-mounting bracket

Before you begin, verify that:

- the equipment rack is securely installed, anchored, and grounded. Refer to the rack manufacturer’s documentation for instructions.
- nearby equipment, including breaker panel bus bars and power connectors, is made safe. Either shut off the power, if possible, or install safety guards or mats over exposed power points and cables.

Required tools:

- a Phillips screwdriver

To install the chassis in the rack:

Step 1. Lift the 7705 SAR-F and position it in the rack.

Step 2. Align the mounting holes on each bracket with the mounting holes on the rack upright.

Insert a screw into each mounting hole and tighten each screw.

Step 3. Ground the chassis to the building ground. See [Chassis Ground Wiring](#).

Chassis Ground Wiring

To ensure that the equipment is connected to earth ground, use the following instructions to prepare the ground wire and make the connection. The ground wire is not provided. The length of the ground wire depends on the location of the router and proximity to the proper grounding facilities.



Caution: The 7705 SAR-F chassis ground stud located on the right-hand side mounting bracket must be a permanent connection to the earth (building) ground point. Therefore, the connection requires its own nut and washer.



Notes:

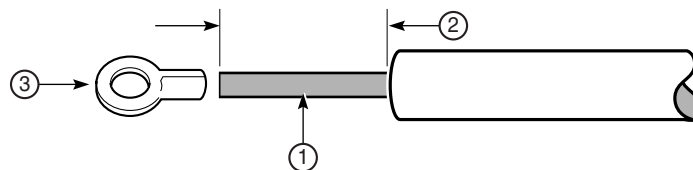
- When wiring the unit, the chassis ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.
- All bare conductors must be coated with an appropriate antioxidant compound before crimp connections are made. All unplated connectors, braided strap, and bus bars must be brought to a bright finish and then coated with an antioxidant before connecting them.
- All surfaces that are used for intentionally grounding the 7705 SAR-F must be brought to a bright finish, and an antioxidant solution must be applied to the surfaces being joined.

Making the Ground Connection

Tools and hardware required:

- wire stripper
- wire cutter
- crimping tool
- torque driver for hex nut
- M4 ring lug
- minimum #18 AWG wire (green/yellow)

Figure 12: Preparing the Ground Wire



19641

Table 11: Ground Wire Descriptions

Key	Description
1	Copper ground wire with green/yellow shield (minimum #18 AWG)
2	Insulation stripped according to local safety code
3	Ring lug

Figure 13: Attaching the Chassis Ground Connector

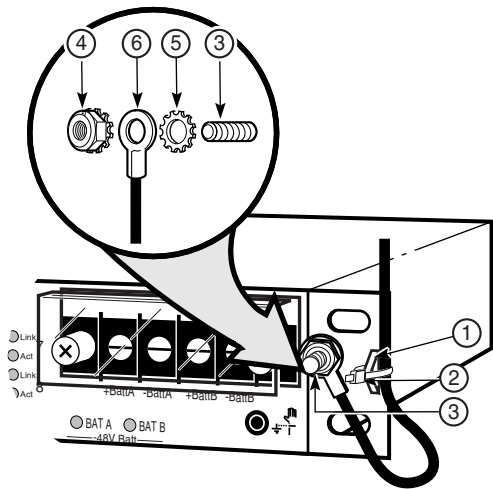


Table 12: Chassis Ground Connection Components

Key	Description
1	Lance
2	Cable tie
3	Chassis ground stud (4 mm diameter, nominal)
4	Keps nut
5	Star washer
6	Ring lug and chassis ground wire (green/yellow)

To make the chassis ground connection:

- Step 1.** Run a single length of #18 AWG wire (minimum) from the ground point (building ground or equipment ground bus) to the chassis ground stud. When routing the cable, ensure that there is enough extra wire to form a service loop at the chassis end in order to facilitate maintenance.
- Step 2.** Using a wire-stripping tool, strip the insulation from the wire according to local safety codes and crimp the ring lug to the wire ([Figure 12](#)).
- Step 3.** Remove the Keps nut and star washer from the ground stud on the mounting bracket.
- Step 4.** Place a star washer and the ring lug on the ground stud such that the wire is angled slightly as it runs down the rack upright ([Figure 13](#)). Secure the lug with the Keps nut. Tighten the nut to a torque of 8 to 10 lbf-in (0.9 to 1.13 N·m) maximum. Do not over-tighten.
- Step 5.** Use a cable tie to secure the ground wire to the lance on the mounting bracket.
- Step 6.** Form a service loop with the extra wire and secure it to a convenient place (for example, a rack upright).



Warning: For radio site equipment, avoid using loops or 90-degree bends on ground connections, as these will impede the path to ground during lightning strikes or other power impulse events.

- Step 7.** Connect the opposite end of the ground wire to the appropriate ground point at your installation site. Ensure that the chassis ground connection is made according to local safety codes.
 - Step 8.** Connect the 7705 SAR-F to the DC power source or AC power source. See [DC Power Connections](#) or [AC Power Connections](#).
-

DC Power Connections

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information about wiring and connecting the DC power source to the 7705 SAR-F:

- [Wiring and Connecting DC Power on page 82](#)
 - [Warnings and Notes on page 82](#)
- [DC-Input Power Connections on page 84](#)
 - [Wiring the DC Inputs on page 84](#)

Wiring and Connecting DC Power

Warnings and Notes



Dangers:

- Only qualified personnel should install or replace this equipment.
- Confirm that the DC power source is OFF during installation. The power source should be a safety extra-low voltage (SELV) source.
- Turn OFF power at the power source before you install or remove power cables or cords.
- The unit should be connected to a DC branch circuit with a 6 A (minimum) and 10 A (maximum) circuit breaker or fuse that meets the requirements for branch circuit protection (applies to both –48 VDC and +24 VDC systems). A suitable disconnect device must be provided in the DC branch, either a circuit breaker or switch that can be employed to disconnect power to the system during servicing.
- Before working on equipment that is connected to power, remove jewelry, such as rings, necklaces, and watches. When metal objects are in contact with power and ground, serious burns can occur or the objects can be welded to the terminals.
- You must use cables that meet local electrical code requirements.



Warnings:

- Do not install equipment that appears to be damaged.
- The router and equipment rack must be properly grounded. Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage can occur if components are mishandled.
- Always wear an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and always connect an ESD strap to a nearby ground point that is connected to the site grounding point when working on the 7705 SAR-F. Typical ground points include the ground connection point on the front of the 7705 SAR-F (but only after the 7705 SAR-F is installed and the chassis ground wire has been connected), the grounding stud on the 7705 SAR-F right-hand side mounting bracket, or a properly grounded rack or work bench.
- For IBN installations, the battery return terminal(s) on the SAR-F must always be connected to the building ground at the power source. For redundant supply configurations, separate battery return wires must be used.
- For CBN installations, the battery return terminal should be connected to chassis ground at the chassis or frame.



Notes:

- The 7705 SAR-F requires a minimum of one DC power source to operate, but using two DC power sources is recommended for redundancy.
 - The 7705 SAR-F is suitable for both DC-I and DC-C power configurations.
 - All bare conductors must be coated with an appropriate antioxidant compound before crimp connections are made. All unplated connectors, braided strap, and bus bars must be brought to a bright finish and then coated with an antioxidant before connecting them.
-

DC-Input Power Connections



Dangers:

- Ensure that all power is OFF from the DC circuit. Locate the circuit breaker on the panel board that services the DC circuit and switch the circuit breaker to the OFF position. For extra safety, you can tape the handle of the circuit breaker in the OFF position.
- When wiring the unit, the chassis ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.

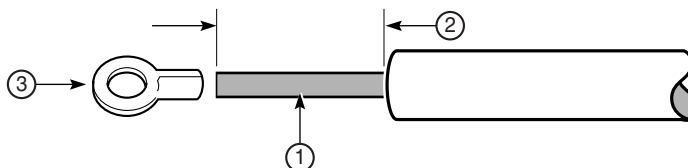
Wiring the DC Inputs

The 7705 SAR-F has a standard, dual-feed, terminal block attached to the front of the chassis. The terminals are the DC power feed points for source voltage from the DC circuit.

For redundant power configurations, you must use both DC power feeds (one for each pair of power terminals).

To connect power cables to the terminal block, attach a ring lug to each power cable at the router end, as shown in [Figure 14](#).

Figure 14: Attaching a Ring Lug to a Power Cable



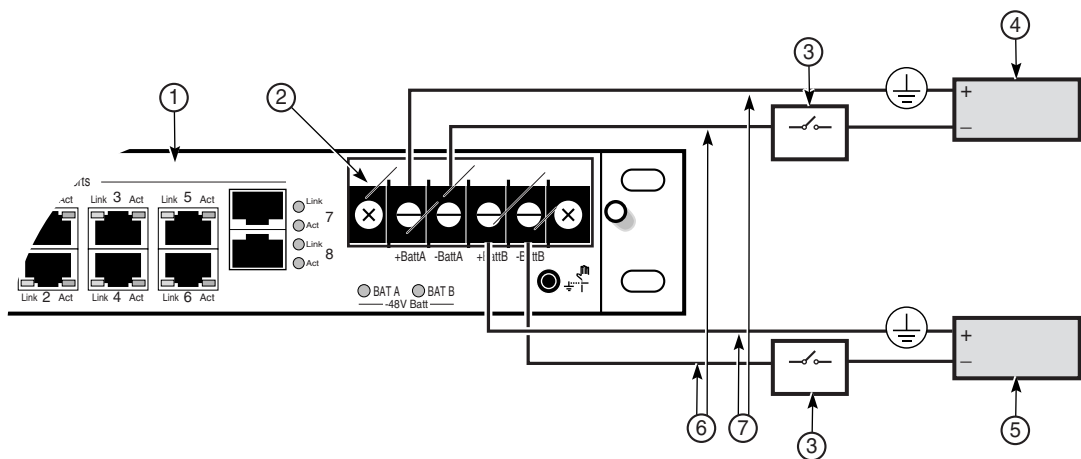
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Table 13: Ring Lug to Power Cable Descriptions

Key	Description
1	Copper wire (see required tools and hardware)
2	Insulation stripped according to local safety code
3	Ring lug suitable for No. 6 screw

Figure 15 and Figure 16 show the terminal connections for -48 VDC and +24 VDC installations. Table 14 identifies the key items in both figures.

Figure 15: Wiring the -48 VDC Power Supplies



19957

Table 14: Wiring the DC Power Supplies Descriptions

Key	Description
1	7705 SAR-F chassis
2	Terminal strip with protective cover
3	Disconnect device
4	DC source A
5	DC source B
6	Battery wire
7	Battery return wire

Required tools and hardware:

- two or four lengths of wire (two lengths per supply)
- torque driver for slot screws

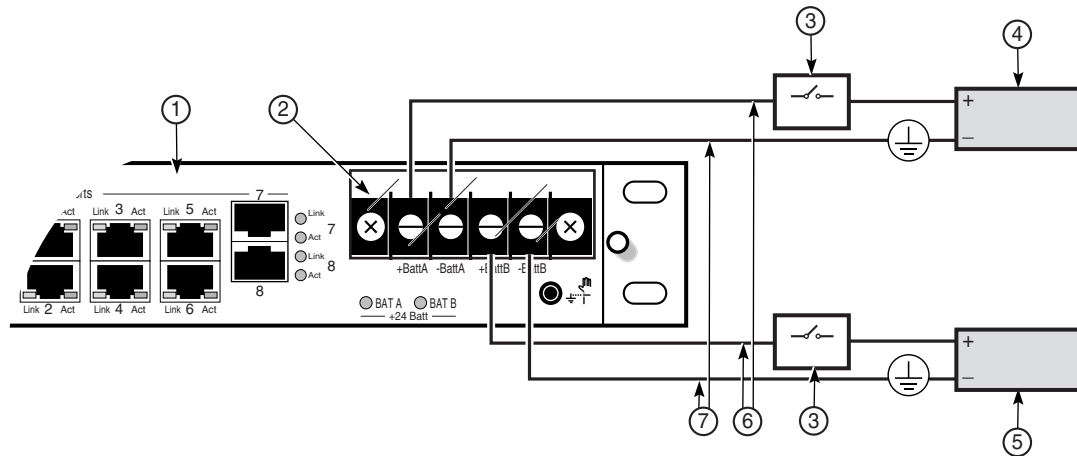


Note: The minimum AWG power conductor for the DC input connections must be based on the application, and on the local codes, practices and regulations applicable for the region.

For -48 VDC Installations

Follow these steps to wire and connect -48 VDC power feeds (see [Figure 15](#)):

- Step 1.** For CBN installations only, ensure that the positive terminal on the DC power source is connected to ground.
- Step 2.** Make the battery return ground connection(s) ([Figure 15](#), key item 7):
- a) Run a length of wire from the power source positive terminal to the terminal strip on the router.
 - b) Prepare the end of the wire at the power source according to local safety practices and attach it to the power source positive terminal.
 - c) Prepare the end of the wire at the router by attaching a ring lug (see [Figure 14](#)).
 - d) Attach the battery return wire to the correct battery return terminal on the router. For -48 VDC systems, use the **+Batt** terminal. Tighten to a torque of 8 to 10 lbf-in (0.9 to 1.13 N·m) maximum.
 - e) For redundant supply configurations, repeat this step for the other battery return wire.
- Step 3.** Make the battery connection(s) to the disconnect device ([Figure 15](#), key item 3):
- a) Run a length of wire from the disconnect device to the router. Prepare the router end of the wire by attaching a ring lug (see [Figure 14](#)). Prepare the wire at the disconnect device according to local safety practices.
 - b) Attach the battery wire to the correct battery terminal on the router. For -48 VDC systems, use the **-Batt** terminal. Tighten to a torque of 8 to 10 lbf-in (0.9 to 1.13 N·m) maximum.
 - c) Attach the battery wire to the disconnect device.
 - d) For redundant supply configurations, repeat this step for the other battery wire.
- Step 4.** Check that the DC supply wiring is correct.
- Step 5.** Install the SFPs. See [SFPs](#).

Figure 16: Wiring the +24 VDC Power Supplies

19853

For +24 VDC Installations

Follow these steps to wire and connect +24 VDC power feeds (see [Figure 16](#)):

- Step 1.** For CBN installations only, ensure that the negative terminal on the DC power source is connected to ground.
- Step 2.** Make the battery return ground connection(s) ([Figure 16](#), key item 7):
- Run a length of wire from the power source negative terminal to the terminal strip on the router.
 - Prepare the end of the wire at the power source according to local safety practices and attach it to the power source negative terminal.
 - Prepare the end of the wire at the router by attaching a ring lug (see [Figure 14](#)).
 - Attach the battery return wire to the correct battery return terminal on the router. For +24 VDC systems, use the **-Batt** terminal. Tighten to a torque of 8 to 10 lbf-in (0.9 to 1.13 N·m) maximum.
 - For redundant supply configurations, repeat this step for the other battery return wire.
- Step 3.** Make the battery connection(s) to the disconnect device ([Figure 16](#), key item 3):
- Run a length of wire from the disconnect device to the router. Prepare the router end of the wire by attaching a ring lug (see [Figure 14](#)). Prepare the wire at the disconnect device according to local safety practices.

b) Attach the battery wire to the correct battery terminal on the router. For +24 VDC systems, use the **+Batt** terminal. Tighten to a torque of 8 to 10 lbf-in (0.9 to 1.13 N·m) maximum.

c) Attach the battery wire to the disconnect device.

d) For redundant supply configurations, repeat this step for the other battery wire.

Step 4. Check that the DC supply wiring is correct.

Step 5. Install the SFPs. See [SFPs](#).

AC Power Connections

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information about wiring and connecting the AC power source to the 7705 SAR-F via an AC adapter:

- [Wiring and Connecting AC Power on page 90](#)
 - [Warnings and Notes on page 90](#)
 - [Wiring the AC Adapter to the DC Inputs on page 91](#)

Wiring and Connecting AC Power

Warnings and Notes



Dangers:

- Only qualified personnel should install or replace this equipment.
- Turn OFF power at the power source before you install or remove power cables or cords.
- Before working on equipment that is connected to power, remove jewelry, such as rings, necklaces, and watches. When metal objects are in contact with power and ground, serious burns can occur or the objects can be welded to the terminals.
- You must use cables that meet local electrical code requirements.



Warnings:

- Do not install equipment that appears to be damaged.
- Do not connect the AC adapter to a +24 VDC SAR-F system. The AC adapter operates at 120-240 VAC and provides true -48 VDC output that will damage components if connected to a +24 VDC system.
- The router and equipment rack must be properly grounded. Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage can occur if components are mishandled.
- Always wear an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and always connect an ESD strap to a nearby ground point that is connected to the site grounding point when working on the 7705 SAR-F. Typical ground points include the ground connection point on the front of the 7705 SAR-F (but only after the 7705 SAR-F is installed and the chassis ground wire has been connected), the grounding stud on the 7705 SAR-F right-hand side mounting bracket, or a properly grounded rack or work bench.



Note: The 7705 SAR-F requires a minimum of one AC power source to operate, but using two AC power sources is recommended for redundancy. Ideally, the AC power sources should be connected to separate breakers or to a split receptacle.

Wiring the AC Adapter to the DC Inputs

The 7705 SAR-F has a standard, dual-feed, terminal block attached to the front of the chassis. The terminals are the DC power feed points for DC voltage from the AC adapter.

The following hardware is available from Alcatel-Lucent to facilitate the AC source-to-router connection for –48 VDC installations:

- pigtail cord (3 ft) – part number 3HE5837BA
- AC adapter (6 ft) – part number 3HE05838AAAA

Figure 17 shows the pigtail cord, and Table 15 identifies the key items in the figure. The pigtail cord has two ring lug connectors at one end, a female 6-pin connector at the other end, and is 4 mm². The pigtail cord is also supplied with a length of heat shrink tubing to seal the connection to the AC adapter.

Figure 18 shows the AC adapter, and Table 16 identifies the key items in the figure. The AC adapter has a region-specific AC plug at one end, a male 6-pin connector at the other end, and is 4 mm².

For redundant power configurations, you must use two AC power feeds (one for each power connector on the 7705 SAR-F).



Note: The minimum size of the power conductor for the AC input connections must be based on the application, and on the local codes, practices, and regulations applicable for the region.

Figure 17: Pigtail cord

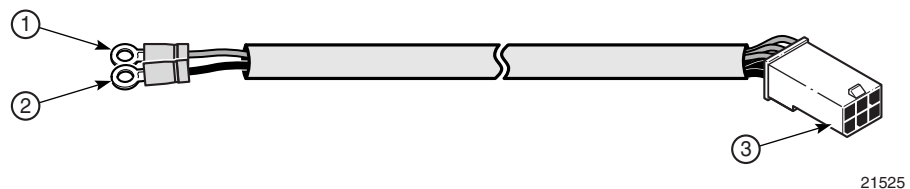


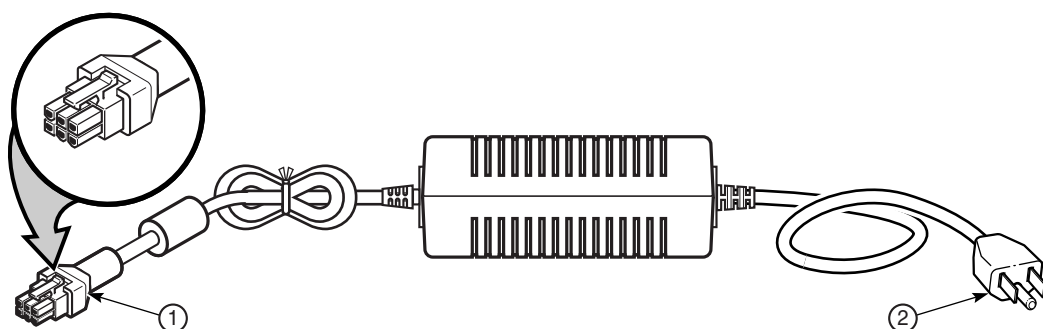
Table 15: Pigtail Cord Connection Descriptions

Key	Description
1	Ring lug connector (-VDC, Black wire)

Table 15: Pigtail Cord Connection Descriptions (Continued)

Key	Description
2	Ring lug connector (+VDC, Red wire)
3	Female 6-pin connector

Figure 18: AC Adapter



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Table 16: AC Adapter

Key	Description
1	Male 6-pin connector
2	AC cord set ⁽¹⁾

Note:

1. Two AC cord sets are supplied with the AC adapter to match North American and European style AC outlets.

Required tools and hardware:

- one or two pigtail cords (two cords are required for redundant power configurations)
- one or two AC adapters (two AC adapters are required for redundant power configurations)
- heat shrink tubing
- heat gun
- torque driver for slot screws

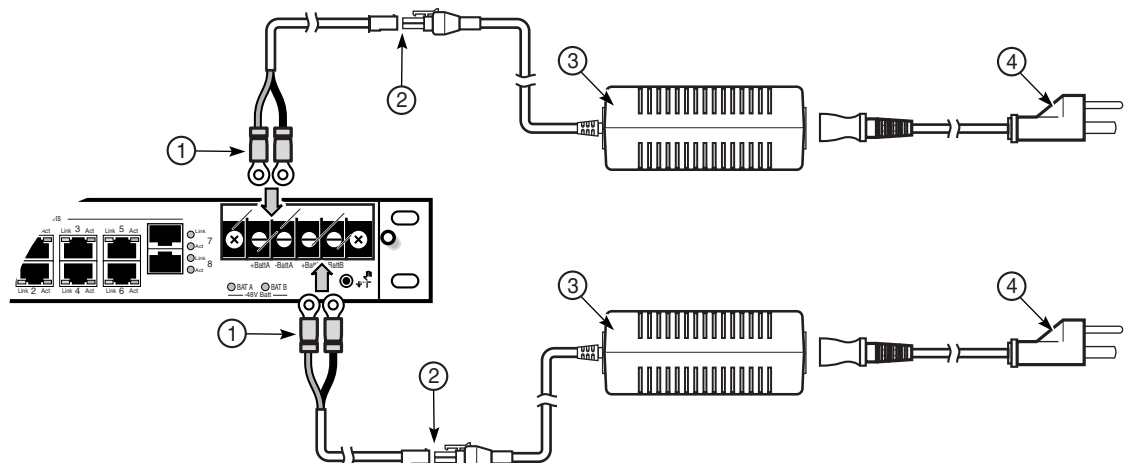
For -48 VDC Installations

Follow these steps to wire and connect an AC adapter to a -48 VDC system (see [Figure 19](#)):

- Step 1.** Slide the shrink tubing onto the pigtail cord.
- Step 2.** Attach the 6-pin connector to the DC output on the AC adapter and push until the lock mechanism clicks into place.
- Step 3.** Slide the shrink tubing over the connection between the AC adapter and the pigtail cord. Heat the tubing with the heat gun to shrink it such that it forms a tight protective covering over the connections.
- Step 4.** Attach the Red battery return wire to the **+Batt** terminal. Tighten to a torque of 8 to 10 lbf-in (0.9 to 1.13 N·m) maximum.
- Step 5.** Attach the Black battery wire to the **-Batt** terminal. Tighten to a torque of 8 to 10 lbf-in (0.9 to 1.13 N·m) maximum.
- Step 6.** For redundant supply configurations, repeat Steps 1 to 5 for the other pigtail cord.
- Step 7.** Plug the AC adapter cord into an AC power supply.
- Step 8.** Check that the AC supply wiring is correct.
- Step 9.** Install the SFPs. See [SFPs](#).

[Figure 19](#) shows the terminal connections for -48 VDC installations. [Table 17](#) identifies the key items in the figure.

Figure 19: Connecting the AC Adapter to the -48 VDC System



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Table 17: Connecting the AC Adapter to the -48 VDC System

Key	Description
1	Ring lug connector suitable for No. 6 screw
2	6-pin connector
3	AC adapter
4	AC plug ⁽¹⁾

Note:

1. Two AC cord sets are supplied with the AC adapter to match North American and European style AC outlets.

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information about installing and removing SFPs in the 7705 SAR-F:

- [Installing and Removing SFPs on page 96](#)
 - [Warnings and Notes on page 96](#)
 - [SFPs on page 97](#)
 - [Fiber Cable Preparation on page 98](#)
 - [Locking and Release Mechanisms on page 98](#)
 - [SFP Support on page 99](#)
 - [Installing SFPs on page 104](#)
 - [Removing and Replacing SFPs on page 105](#)

Installing and Removing SFPs

The 7705 SAR-F supports two small form-factor pluggable (SFP) modules for Ethernet connections.

Warnings and Notes



Dangers:

- Invisible laser radiation can be emitted from the aperture of Ethernet port 7 or 8 or from an installed SFP module when no cable is connected. Avoid exposure and do not stare into open apertures.
- Always assume that fiber-optic cables are connected to a light source.
- Only trained and qualified personnel should install or replace this equipment.



Warnings:

- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage can occur if electronic components are mishandled. Always wear an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and always connect an ESD strap to a nearby ground point that is connected to the site grounding point when working on the 7705 SAR-F. Typical ground points include the ground connection point on the front of the 7705 SAR-F (but only after the 7705 SAR-F is installed and the chassis ground wire has been connected), the grounding stud on the 7705 SAR-F right-hand side mounting bracket, or a properly grounded rack or work bench.
- Always place components on an anti-static surface.
- Use only approved small form-factor pluggable (SFP) fiber-optic devices in a 7705 SAR-F.
- Before using the optics on the 7705 SAR-F, verify that the optical path is in compliance with the parameters of the optical components. In particular, pay close attention to any minimum attenuation requirements for the optics. If minimum attenuation requirements are not met, the optical receiver components may be permanently damaged. Contact the appropriate technical support center for assistance and further information about your Alcatel-Lucent products.
- Ensure that the ports on an SFP are protected by an SFP protective plug when you install or remove an optical SFP. Only remove the plug when you are ready to install an optical cable.
- Avoid bending fiber-optic cable beyond its minimum bend radius. Do not exceed the recommended 1.2 inches (3.0 cm) for fiber-optic cables.

**Cautions:**

- Ensure that the connector on the fiber cable is protected by a dust cover until you are ready to attach the cable to an SFP.
- Ensure that protective plugs are installed in the SFPs if they are seated in the ports but are not attached to fiber cables.
- Always replace the dust cover on the connector of a fiber cable when the cable is disconnected from an SFP.

**Notes:**

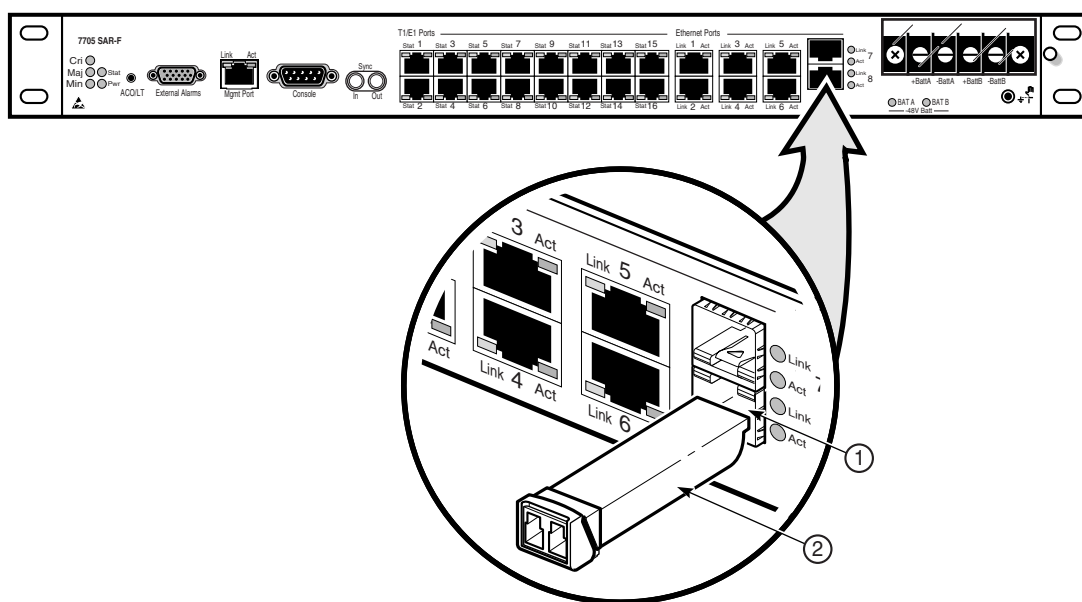
- Discard SFPs according to all local laws and regulations.
- SFPs can be installed and replaced without disabling the Ethernet interfaces.
- SFPs are keyed to prevent incorrect insertion. If an SFP is not seated properly, remove it and confirm that the orientation is correct before reinserting it.

SFPs

A small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module can be installed in Ethernet ports 7 and 8.

[Figure 20](#) illustrates the installation of an SFP. See [Table 19](#) for a list of SFPs supported by the 7705 SAR-F.

Figure 20: Installing an SFP



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Table 18: SFP Installation Features

Key	Description
1	SFP receptacle
2	SFP

Fiber Cable Preparation

Clean the connector on the fiber cable before inserting it into the SFP to prevent transferring small particles and contaminating the transceiver.

If you switch SFPs from one port to another, ensure that you clean the fiber connectors before reinserting them.

Apply high standards when inspecting and cleaning fiber connectors. Use a “dry” cleaning method to clean fiber connectors.



Caution: Improper handling, cleaning, and inspection techniques can compromise the fiber connection, resulting in data transmission errors. Refer to the Optical Handling Reference Guide (part number 95-5795-01-00), available by logging on to Alcatel-Lucent Online Customer Support (OLCS) (<http://www.alcatel-lucent.com/myaccess>). From the “Technical Content for” drop-down menu, choose 7705 SAR and click on “Manuals and Guides” to access the documentation.

Locking and Release Mechanisms

SFPs approved by Alcatel-Lucent can use different lock and release methods. Possible lock and release mechanisms include:

- locking handle—a locking handle or lever on the front of the SFP that you gently raise or lower to insert or remove the SFP from the port
- bail—a bar or latch in the front of the SFP that you pull down and outward to release the module
- tabs—tabs on the sides or bottom of the SFP that you press inward to release the module

SFP Support

Table 19 lists the Alcatel-Lucent approved SFPs for the 7705 SAR-F.

Table 19: SFPs for the 7705 SAR-F

Part Number	Short Description	Media	Wavelength	Connector Type	Distance	Operating Temperatures
3HE00062AA	PBA GigE TX SFP Copper Module 1000BASE-T, Category 5, 10/100/1000 Mbps ⁽¹⁾	Copper	N/A	RJ-45	100 m	0° to 85°C (32° to 185°F)
3HE00062CB	PBA GigE TX SFP Copper Module 1000BASE-T, Category 5, 10/100/1000 Mbps ⁽¹⁾	Copper	N/A	RJ-45	100 m	0° to 85°C (32° to 185°F)
3HE00027AA	PBA GigE SX SFP Optics Module - LC (1000BASE-SX)	Fiber	850 nm	LC	220 m	-20° to 85°C (-4° to 185°F)
3HE00027CA	GigE SX SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM	Fiber	850 nm	LC	220 m	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00028AA	PBA GigE LX SFP Optics Module - LC (1000BASE-LX)	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00028CA	GigE LX SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00867AA	KIT GigE EX SFP Optics Module - LC (1000BASE-EX)	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	40 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00867CA	GigE EX SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	40 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00029AA	PBA GigE ZX SFP Optics Module - LC (1000BASE-ZX)	Fiber	1550 nm	LC	70 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)

Table 19: SFPs for the 7705 SAR-F (Continued)

Part Number	Short Description	Media	Wavelength	Connector Type	Distance	Operating Temperatures
3HE00029CA	GigE ZX SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM	Fiber	1550 nm	LC	70 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00024AA	PBA 100FX SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	400 m ⁽²⁾ 2 km ⁽³⁾	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00024CA	100FX SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	400 m ⁽²⁾ 2 km ⁽³⁾	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE04524AA	100M LX SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM 100BASE-FX Single Mode	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00868AA	GigE BX10-U SFP Optics Module - LC 1000Base-BX-U Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1310 nm Rx: 1490 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00868AB	GigE BX10-D SFP Optics Module - LC 1000Base-BX-D Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1490 nm Rx: 1310 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00868CA	GigE BX10-U SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM 1000Base-BX-U Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1310 nm Rx: 1490 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00868CB	GigE BX10-D SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM 1000Base-BX-D Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1490 nm Rx: 1310 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)

Table 19: SFPs for the 7705 SAR-F (Continued)

Part Number	Short Description	Media	Wavelength	Connector Type	Distance	Operating Temperatures
3HE00869CA	GigE BX10-U SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM 1000Base-BX-U Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1310 nm Rx: 1490 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00869CB	GigE BX10-D SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM 1000Base-BX-D Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1490 nm Rx: 1310 nm	LC	10 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE04324AA	GigE BX40-U SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC 1000Base-BX-U Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1310 nm Rx: 1490 nm	LC	40 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE04324AB	GigE BX40-D SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC 1000Base-BX-D Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1490 nm Rx: 1310 nm	LC	40 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE04323AA	100M BX40-U SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC 100Base-B-X-U Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1490 nm Rx: 1310 nm	LC	40 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE04323AB	100M BX40-D SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC 100Base-B-X-D Bidirectional	Fiber	Tx: 1490 nm Rx: 1310 nm	LC	40 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE04685AA	T3/E3 SFP	Copper	N/A	DIN 1.0/2.3	68.5 m	-40° to 65°C (-40° to 149°F)
3HE01454CA	100M EX SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC - DDM 100BASE-FX Single Mode	Fiber	1310 nm	LC	40 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)

Table 19: SFPs for the 7705 SAR-F (Continued)

Part Number	Short Description	Media	Wavelength	Connector Type	Distance	Operating Temperatures
3HE00070BA	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1471 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070BB	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1491 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070BC	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1511 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070BD	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1531 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070BE	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1551 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070BF	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1571 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070BG	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1591 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070BH	GigE CWDM SFP Optics Module - LC	Fiber	1611 nm	LC	120 km	-5° to 85°C (23° to 185°F)
3HE00070CA	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1471 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00070CB	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1491 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00070CC	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1511 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00070CD	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1531 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00070CE	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1551 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)

Table 19: SFPs for the 7705 SAR-F (Continued)

Part Number	Short Description	Media	Wavelength	Connector Type	Distance	Operating Temperatures
3HE00070CF	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1571 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00070CG	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1591 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
3HE00070CH	GigE CWDM SFP ROHS-6/6 Optics Module - LC DDM	Fiber	1611 nm	LC	120 km	-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F)
Notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This electrical SFP (part number 3HE00062AA) does not support Synchronous Ethernet. For more information, refer to the 7705 SAR OS Basic System Configuration Guide. 2. Half duplex, multimode fiber 3. Full duplex, multimode fiber 						

Bidirectional SFPs

Alcatel-Lucent supports several bidirectional SFPs (see [Table 19](#)). The optical interface provides single-fiber, bidirectional connectivity operating at 1310 nm and 1490 nm wavelengths. One SFP must be installed at the near end and the other SFP must be installed at the far end of the link. To achieve connectivity, if the far-end SFP transmits at 1310 nm and receives at 1490 nm, the near-end SFP must transmit at 1490 nm and receive at 1310 nm.

T3/E3 SFP

The T3/E3 SFP is used to interconnect two 7705 SAR routers over a T3 physical interface. In Release 4.0, the E3 interface is not supported. The SFP can only operate with 7705 SAR routers at either end.

The T3/E3 SFP has two DIN 1.0/2.3 screw-on connectors. The SFP is supplied with two 1 m adapter cables with a 1.0/2.3 screw-type connector on one end and a female BNC connector on the other end. For information on connecting the SFP, refer to the 7705 SAR-8 Installation Guide or the 7705 SAR-18 Installation Guide.

The T3/E3 SFP is preconfigured with the settings listed in [Table 20](#). These are the default settings and they cannot be changed.

Table 20: T3/E3 Configured Settings

Parameter	Configured Setting
Interface Type	T3
Flow Control	Enabled
Tx Clk Source	LBT (line timed)
Line Type	Framed C-bit
Protocol	GFP-F
VCAT Overhead	Disabled
FCS	Disabled
Scrambler	Enabled
GFP Keepalive	Disabled
Line Code	B3ZS
FEAC Code	Disabled
Line Length	Up to 225 ft (68.5 m)

Installing SFPs

To install an SFP:

- Step 1.** Remove the SFP from the packaging and place it on an anti-static work surface.
- Step 2.** Hold the SFP by its sides and insert it into the appropriate port until it clicks into place.
- Step 3.** For optical SFPs, remove the protective plug from the SFP port when you are ready to attach the fiber cable.

Removing and Replacing SFPs

When you are replacing an SFP, have the following parts ready:

- a replacement SFP
- protective plugs for the SFP and a dust cover for the fiber cable connector
- an anti-static mat or electrostatic bag

To replace an SFP:

Step 1. Disconnect the cable from the SFP connector.

Step 2. Place a protective plug in the SFP that is being removed.

Step 3. Release the locking mechanism on the SFP with your thumb and forefinger. See [Locking and Release Mechanisms](#) for descriptions of the different SFP lock and release methods. Slide the SFP out of the port.

Step 4. Place the SFP on an anti-static mat or in an electrostatic bag.

Step 5. Install a replacement SFP into the Ethernet port.

Step 6. Connect the fiber or copper cable, or if you are not immediately connecting a fiber cable, insert a protective plug into the SFP optical port and place a dust cover on the fiber cable connector.



Note: If you are not immediately replacing the SFP, leave the Ethernet port empty. It is not necessary to install protective plugs in the ports on the 7705 SAR-F.

SFPs

Connecting Cables

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information about connecting cables to the 7705 SAR-F:

- [Warnings and Notes on page 108](#)
- [Making Cable Connections to Ports on page 109](#)
 - [Warnings and Notes on page 110](#)
- [Cable Connections on page 111](#)
 - [Ethernet and Copper Cables on page 111](#)
 - [Fiber Cables on page 112](#)
 - [Shield Ground Connections on page 113](#)
- [Making External Synchronization Connections on page 115](#)
 - [Connecting an External Synchronization Input on page 115](#)
 - [Providing an External Synchronization Output on page 116](#)
- [Making External Alarm Connections on page 117](#)
 - [Connecting an External Alarm on page 118](#)
- [Making Router Management Connections on page 119](#)

Warnings and Notes



Dangers:

- Only trained and qualified personnel should install or replace this equipment.
- Invisible laser radiation can be emitted from an optical port aperture when no cable is connected. Avoid exposure and do not stare into open apertures.



Warnings:

- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage can occur if electronic components are mishandled. Always wear an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and always connect an ESD strap to a nearby ground point that is connected to the site grounding point when working on the 7705 SAR-F. Typical ground points include the ground connection point on the front of the 7705 SAR-F (but only after the 7705 SAR-F is installed and the chassis ground wire has been connected), the grounding stud on the 7705 SAR-F right-hand side mounting bracket, or a properly grounded rack or work bench.
- Always place components on an anti-static surface.
- Use only approved small form-factor pluggable (SFP) fiber-optic devices in a 7705 SAR-F.



Note: Services cannot be configured until the ports are configured.

Making Cable Connections to Ports

All port cable connections are made from the front of the 7705 SAR-F. Ports can be connected using copper or fiber-optic cables.



Caution: When a T1/E1 port, that is configured for T1, is connected to external equipment or is in physical loopback, ensure that the external equipment's transmit signal is attenuated according to the distance of the T1/E1 port receiver. Adjust LBO settings such that the T1/E1 port receiver's nominal input voltage level is < 3Vp. Refer to "Configuring DS1 Line Buildout" in the 7705 SAR OS Interface Configuration Guide for detailed information on attenuating transmit signals.



Notes:

- Ensure cables are dressed such that they do not impede the insertion or removal of other equipment in the rack.
- To maintain EMC compliance, cables that are shielded and grounded at both ends must be used with interface connectors.
- To meet surge protection requirements, the cable shield for any open-ended cables must be grounded by attaching the shield to a convenient chassis ground point, using hardware suitable to provide a solid electrical and mechanical connection. In addition, ensure that there is sufficient strain relief to remove any mechanical strain on the ground connection due to cable movement.

Warnings and Notes



Dangers:

- Only trained and qualified personnel should install or replace this equipment.
- Invisible laser radiation can be emitted from an optical port aperture when no cable is connected. Avoid exposure and do not stare into open apertures.



Warnings:

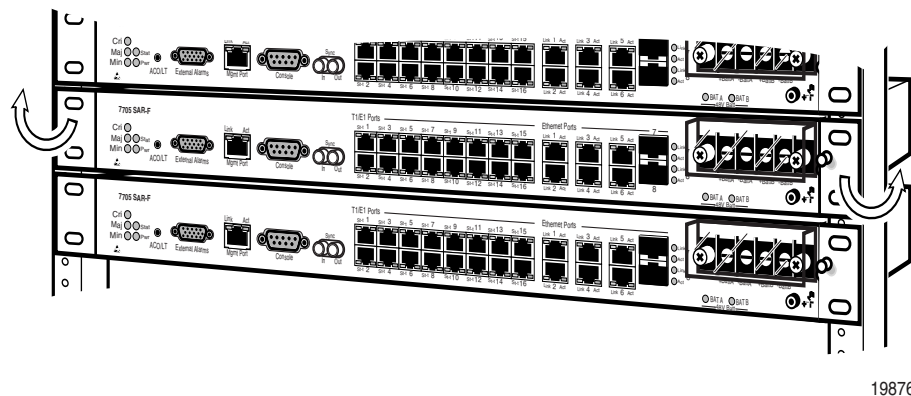
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage can occur if the 7705 SAR-F is mishandled. Always wear an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and always connect an ESD strap to a nearby ground point that is connected to the site grounding point when working on the 7705 SAR-F. Typical ground points include the ground connection point on the front of the 7705 SAR-F (but only after the 7705 SAR-F is installed and the chassis ground wire has been connected), the grounding stud on the 7705 SAR-F right-hand side mounting bracket, or a properly grounded rack or work bench.
 - Do not power up a 7705 SAR-F until all SFPs are installed and verified as having been installed correctly.
 - Use only approved small form-factor pluggable (SFP) fiber-optic devices.
-

Cable Connections

Ethernet and Copper Cables

Figure 21 illustrates how Ethernet and copper wire cables are routed on the 7705 SAR-F. Cables can be routed to the left or the right of the chassis.

Figure 21: Managing Cable Connections



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Hardware required:

- cable ties (optional)

To attach Ethernet and copper wire cables:

Step 1. Attach the cable to the port connector or SFP connector on the front of the 7705 SAR-F.

Step 2. Route the cables to the left or the right of the chassis. If desired, loosely bundle the cables together using a cable tie. Do not over-tighten the cable tie.



Note: Arrange the cables such that they do not impede the insertion or removal of other equipment mounted in the rack.

Step 3. Attach the other end of the cable to the attached equipment.

T3/E3 SFP Connections

The T3/E3 SFP has two DIN 1.0/2.3 screw-on connectors. The SFP is supplied with two 1 m adapter cables with a 1.0/2.3 screw-type connector on one end and a female BNC connector on the other end.

Step 1. Connect the 1.0/2.3 end of the cables to the connectors on the T3/E3 SFP.

Step 2. Route the cables to the left or the right of the chassis. If desired, loosely bundle the cables together using a cable tie. Do not over-tighten the cable tie.



Note: Arrange the cables such that they do not impede the insertion or removal of other equipment mounted in the rack.

Step 3. Connect the BNC end of the cable to the attached equipment.

Fiber Cables



Warnings:

- Fiber cables are sensitive to bending, twisting and general over-exertion. Extreme caution is recommended when handling fiber cable.
- In order to ensure that the minimum fiber bend radius of 1.2 in. (3.0 cm) is maintained within the allowable space, an open-angled 90° boot such as TYCO 1374737-x or equivalent is recommended. The boots must be installed and oriented during fiber termination.
- Observe proper fiber connector handling with respect to the use of dust covers and cleaning.

Fiber-optic cables are routed in a similar fashion to Ethernet and copper wire cables (see [Figure 21](#)). Cables are routed to the left or the right of the chassis.

Hardware required:

- fiber cable boot (optional)
- cable ties (optional)

To attach fiber cables:

Step 1. Attach the cable to the SFP port connector on the front of the router. If necessary, attach the fiber cable boot according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Warning: Fiber cables are sensitive to bending, twisting and general over-exertion. Extreme caution is recommended when handling fiber cable.

Step 2. Route the cables to the left or the right of the chassis. If desired, loosely bundle the cables together using a cable tie. Do not over-tighten the cable tie.



Note: Arrange the cables such that they do not impede the insertion or removal of other equipment in the rack.

Step 3. Attach the other end of the fiber cable to the attached equipment.

Shield Ground Connections

To maintain EMC compliance, cables that are shielded and grounded at both ends must be used with all the electrical interfaces on the router.

To meet surge protection requirements, the shield of any open-ended cable must be grounded to a convenient chassis ground point, such as the equipment rack.

Hardware required:

- wire stripper
- hardware for making the connection (such as a screw, star washer, and cable ties)

To make a shield ground connection:

Step 1. Locate a convenient chassis ground point, such as the equipment rack.

Step 2. Carefully strip enough insulation (outer jacket) from the cable such that the exposed grounding wire can reach the chassis ground point. Ensure that there is enough stripped insulation to provide strain relief for the ground connection.



Caution: When stripping the cable insulation, avoid nicking the ground conductors or the insulation on the signal conductor. Nicks can weaken or break a conductor or expose a wire to a potential short circuit.

Step 3. Separate the ground shield (braid, foil, and drain wire) from the signal conductors.

- Step 4.** Securely attach the shield to the chassis ground point. Use a screw and star washer large enough to make a proper ground connection. Use proper cable dressing and strain relief techniques.
-

Making External Synchronization Connections

The 7705 SAR-F provides 1.0/2.3 coaxial connectors for external synchronization input and output. [Figure 22](#) shows the location of the Sync In and Sync Out connectors.

Figure 22: External Synchronization Input and Output Connectors



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Table 21: External Synchronization Input and Output Locations

Key	Description
1	Sync In Connector
2	Sync Out Connector

Hardware required:

- shielded DIN cable with 1.0/2.3 coaxial connector

Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

Connecting an External Synchronization Input

To connect an external synchronization source input to the router:

- Step 1.** Attach one end of the synchronization cable to the Sync In connector on the 7705 SAR-F.
- Step 2.** Attach the other end of the synchronization cable to the external synchronization source.

Providing an External Synchronization Output

To provide an external synchronization source output from the router:

- Step 1.** Attach one end of the synchronization cable to the Sync Out connector on the 7705 SAR-F.
 - Step 2.** Attach the other end of the synchronization cable to the device requiring a synchronization source.
-

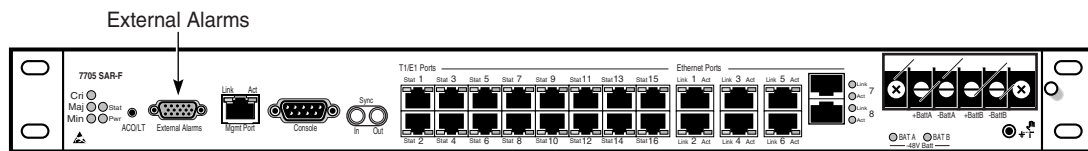
Making External Alarm Connections

The 7705 SAR-F provides a DB15 female connector for external alarm connections. The input and output ratings are 5 VDC and 100 mA (source or sink).

The External Alarms interfaces are equipped with relays that can be used to trigger external alarm indicators. They also provide inputs that can be used to trigger the generation of alarms on the 7705 SAR-F to indicate environmental or external alarm conditions. Refer to [External Alarms Port](#) for more information on the External Alarms port.

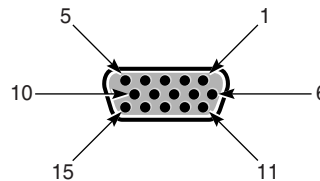
[Figure 23](#) shows the location of the External Alarms connector. [Figure 24](#) shows the pin numbers. See [External Alarms Port Pinouts](#) for pinout definitions.

Figure 23: External Alarms Connector



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Figure 24: External Alarms Connector Pin Numbers



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Hardware required:

- shielded 3EM24105 alarm cable

Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

Connecting an External Alarm

To connect an external alarm to the router:

- Step 1.** Design the external alarm circuitry using the input and output pin assignments provided in [External Alarms Port Pinouts](#).
 - Step 2.** Attach each alarm device to the customized end of the external alarm cable (either directly or through a distribution device).
 - Step 3.** Attach the DB15 male connector end of the cable to the router.
-

Making Router Management Connections

Refer to [Establishing Router Management Connections](#) for detailed information.

Initializing and Provisioning

In This Chapter

This chapter provides information about initializing and provisioning the router:

- [Powering Up the Router on page 122](#)
 - [Power-Up and Initialization on page 122](#)
 - [Troubleshooting Initial Startup on page 123](#)
- [Automatic Discovery Protocol on page 126](#)
- [Establishing Router Management Connections on page 128](#)
 - [Console Connection on page 128](#)
 - [Telnet Connection on page 129](#)
 - [Running Telnet on page 130](#)
- [Provisioning the 7705 SAR-F on page 131](#)
 - [T1/E1 and Ethernet Port Identifiers on page 132](#)

Powering Up the Router

Complete the steps in [Wiring the DC Inputs](#) (or [Wiring the AC Adapter to the DC Inputs](#) for systems using an AC power source) and [SFPs](#) before proceeding with the power-up and initialization instructions.

The primary copy of the 7705 SAR-F TiMOS software is located on the compact flash memory device that is factory-installed. The compact flash device is not user-accessible or field-replaceable.



Notes:

- The 7705 SAR-F does not have a power switch or circuit breaker. The system is powered on by applying power from the AC or DC power source. For AC power supplies, unplug the cord(s) to disconnect the system from the power supply. For DC power supplies, use a circuit breaker or a disconnect device to disconnect the system from the power supply.
- Configurations and executable software can be stored on the compact flash memory device or at an FTP file location.
- You must have a console or Telnet connection to communicate with and provision the 7705 SAR-F. See [Establishing Router Management Connections](#).

Power-Up and Initialization

To power up the router, follow these steps:

- Step 1.** Turn ON the power to the router at the remote DC power source(s) to initiate the boot process. For systems using AC power, plug the AC adapter into an AC power source to initiate the boot process.

The Power LED should be blue, and the Bat A and Bat B LEDs should be green. If only one power source is used, only one Bat LED should be lit.

- Step 2.** Verify that the system is initializing.

The system searches the compact flash device for the `boot.ldr` file (also known as the bootstrap or boot loader file). The Status and Activity LEDs blink green during initialization. After initialization (approximately 30 s), the Status and Activity LEDs turn solid green.

If the LEDs do not operate as described above, or if they blink and turn off, refer to [Troubleshooting Initial Startup](#).

- Step 3.** Verify the operational status of the ports by checking the LEDs on the front of the router. Refer to [7705 SAR-F Connectors and LEDs](#).

- Step 4.** (Optional, if ADP is installed) After verifying the LEDs, establish communication with the router via the Console port. Refer to [Console Connection](#).

Step 5. (Conditional) Run automatic discovery protocol (ADP).

ADP is triggered by a factory-installed boot option in the BOF file. ADP automates the initial commissioning of 7705 SAR nodes. By default, and if the boot-option is installed, ADP runs automatically the first time the system is powered up. The Status LED blinks green and amber while ADP is running. You can terminate ADP while it is running by pressing the ACO/LT button or via the CLI. See [Automatic Discovery Protocol](#) for more information.

Step 6. (Optional) Assign an IP address to the router. Refer to [Telnet Connection](#) for quick reference information and to the 7705 SAR OS Basic System Configuration Guide, “CLI Usage”, for detailed information on the Telnet command.

Step 7. (Optional) Configure or modify the settings in the BOF file via the console. The primary-image, primary-config, address, and static-route parameters can be entered. Other parameters, including the setting for auto-discover can be changed at the same time. The `tools auto-discovery terminate` command may be used to disable the auto-discovery function.

Refer to [Telnet Connection](#) for quick reference information and to the 7705 SAR OS Basic System Configuration Guide, “CLI Usage”, for detailed information on the Telnet command.

Troubleshooting Initial Startup

If the system cannot load or cannot find the `boot.ldr` file on the compact flash memory device (cf3), the system will reboot continuously in an attempt to successfully find and load the `boot.ldr` file. If this happens, the 7705 SAR-F should be replaced and the faulty router returned to Alcatel-Lucent. The example below displays the output when the `boot.ldr` file cannot be found.

Example: Rebooting display

```
Rebooting...
Alcatel-Lucent 7705 Boot ROM. Copyright 2007 Alcatel-Lucent.
All rights reserved. All use is subject to applicable license agreements.
Build: X-1.1.S13 on Wed Aug 27 21:48:25 EDT 2008 by csabuild
Version: 0x20
Performing Data Bus Test... Passed.
Performing Local RAM Test (1st 2MB)... Passed.
COLD boot on processor #1
CPLD revision is 0x0C
?Preparing for jump to RAM...
Starting bootrom RAM code...
Bootrom version is v32 (0x20)
CPU BIST check passed.
Validating SDRAM from 0x41f00000 to 0x42000000
Testing SDRAM from 0x02200000 to 0x41f00000
Testing Compact Flash ... OK (SMART CF)
CPLD revision is v12 (0x0c)
```

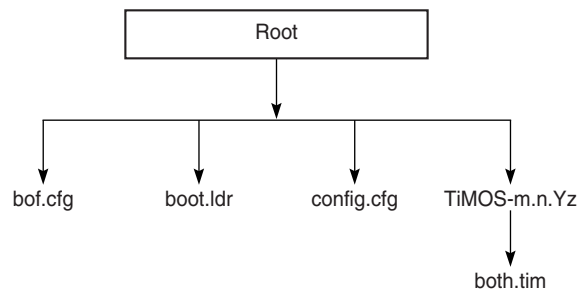
```
Board Serial Number is 'NS083140278'  
Chassis Serial Number is 'NS083140278'  
Searching for boot.ldr on local drives:  
Searching cf3 for boot.ldr...  
Error - file boot.ldr not found on any drive  
Please insert CF containing boot.ldr. Rebooting in 5 seconds.
```

When the system finds the `boot.ldr` file, the system processes the initialization parameters from the BOF (boot option file). The BOF should be on the same drive as the `boot.ldr` file. If the BOF cannot be found or loaded, then the system prompts the user for alternate software and configuration file locations.

When the software is successfully loaded, control is passed from the boot loader file to the software. The runtime software attempts to locate the configuration file as configured in the BOF. The file includes configurations for the chassis, control and switching functions, and ports, as well as system, routing, and service configurations.

Figure 25 displays the compact flash directory structure and file names.

Figure 25: Files on the Compact Flash



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Files on the compact flash are:

- `bof.cfg` — boot option file
- `boot.ldr` — bootstrap software
- `config.cfg` — default configuration file
- `TiMOS-m.n.Yz`:
 - m — major release number
 - n — minor release number
 - Y: A — Alpha release
 - B — Beta release
 - M — maintenance release

R — released software
z — version number
both.tim — application software file

Automatic Discovery Protocol

Automatic Discovery Protocol (ADP) is triggered by a factory-installed boot option and automates the initial commissioning of 7705 SAR nodes. When the 7705 SAR is started for the first time, an ADP keyword in the BOF causes automatic discovery to run as part of the TiMOS application image.

In the console session, during the boot-up sequence, you can change the boot options before the application image is loaded. On systems that support ADP, you will be presented with the following additional options:

- enable/disable ADP
- specify an optional identifier and optional VLAN
- modify the location where the newly discovered configuration will be stored

For more information about ADP and the BOF file, refer to the 7705 SAR OS Basic System Configuration Guide, “Automatic Discovery Protocol”.

ADP can be controlled via the CLI while it is running or by the ACO/LT button on the Fan module. You can use the ACO/LT button to terminate or retry ADP, or reboot the chassis. For ADP CLI commands, refer to the 7705 SAR OS OAM and Diagnostics Guide, “Tools Commands”.

[Table 22](#) lists the ADP commands you can perform with the ACO/LT button.

Table 22: ADP Front Panel Interface Commands

Command	Instructions	Notes
Enter front panel interface mode	Hold down the ACO/LT button for at least 3 s	Once the user interface mode is activated, you have 5 s to enter the commands. The user interface mode is also activated when ADP is halted, or whenever it enters a new stage of discovery.
Terminate ADP	Enter front panel interface, then press the ACO/LT button quickly two times	Wait 5s for the command to take effect
Retry ADP	Press the ACO/LT button quickly once	Wait 5 s for the command to take effect
Reboot the chassis	Enter front panel interface, then hold down the ACO/LT button for at least 3 s	Wait 5 s for the command to take effect

When run on the system, ADP goes through four basic stages:

- Self-discovery
- Network discovery
- Configuration discovery
- Test and commit

If ADP encounters errors during one of the discovery stages, it enters a halted state until the errors are cleared. ADP can detect some cleared errors and will continue processing. For other cleared errors, you must give ADP a command to retry through the CLI or with the ACO/LT button. This causes ADP to clear the rejected DHCP server list for all ports and retry any processing that failed. If still in a halted state after 15 min, ADP times out and reboots the system. During the reboot, ADP will attempt to run again.

If ADP is halted, the major and minor alarm LEDs on the Fan module indicate the ADP stage. [Table 23](#) describes the LED combinations and corresponding ADP stage.

Table 23: ADP Stage LED Indicators

ADP Stage	Major Alarm LED	Minor Alarm LED
Self-discovery	Off	Off
Network discovery	Off	On
Configuration discovery	On	Off
Test and commit	On	On

ADP runs in the background to allow continued CLI access for status queries and troubleshooting. Periodic progress updates are sent to the console and can be viewed through a connected PC. Additionally, dump commands are available to display information and detailed logs about ADP during and after running on the system. The logs are not retained over a chassis reboot.

After ADP successfully completes, or if it is manually terminated, the system sends a command to the BOF to remove the ADP keyword. Any temporary configuration done by ADP is removed; however, network configuration and remote access remain enabled to allow the router to be manually provisioned remotely. ADP does not run again on future system reboots unless it is re-enabled via the CLI.

Establishing Router Management Connections

There are two ways to access management of the 7705 SAR-F:

- Console connection
- Telnet connection

Console Connection

The console port on the front of the 7705 SAR-F is a male DB9 connector (see [Figure 26](#)). To establish a console connection, you need the following:

- an ASCII terminal or a PC running terminal emulation software set to the parameters shown in [Table 24](#)
- a standard shielded serial cable with a female DB9 connector

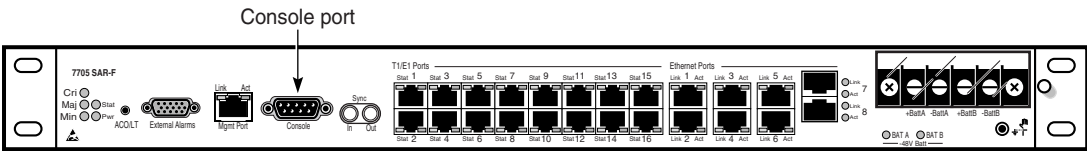
Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

For pinout information, refer to [Console Port Pinouts](#).

Table 24: Console Port Default Settings

Parameter	Value
Gender	DTE
Baud Rate	115 200
Data Bits	8
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Flow Control	None

Figure 26: Console Port Connection



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To establish a console connection:

- Step 1.** Connect the terminal to the Console port on the front panel ([Figure 26](#)) using a serial cable.
- Step 2.** Power on the terminal.
- Step 3.** Establish the connection by pressing the <Enter> key a few times on your terminal keyboard.
- Step 4.** At the router prompt, enter the login and password.
The default login is admin.
The default password is admin.

Telnet Connection

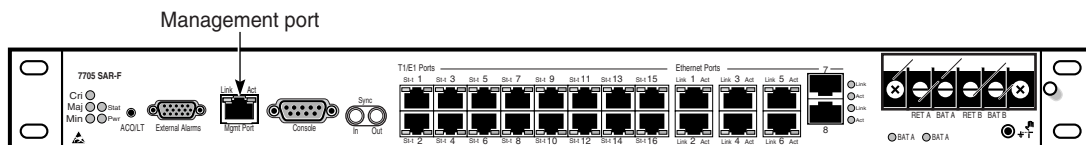
Telnet access via a connection to the Management port provides the same options for user and administrator access as those available through the console port. You can access the router with a Telnet connection from a PC or workstation connected to the network once the following conditions are met:

- the router has successfully initialized
- the Management port (see [Figure 27](#)) has been configured using the `bof>address` command (see **CLI Syntax** below)

CLI Syntax: `bof`
`address ip-prefix/ip-prefix-length`
 where:
ip-prefix is of the form a.b.c.d
ip-prefix-length is 0 to 32

For more information about configuring router parameters, refer to the 7705 SAR OS Router Configuration Guide. For pinout information, refer to [Management Port Pinouts](#).

Figure 27: Management Port Connection



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Running Telnet

After the Ethernet Management port IP address is configured, the 7705 SAR-F CLI can be accessed with a Telnet connection. To establish a Telnet connection, run a Telnet program and issue the `telnet` command, followed by the Management port IP address.

The following displays an example of a Telnet login:

```
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.xx1
Login: admin
Password: #####

ALU-1#
```

The default login is `admin`.
The default password is `admin`.

Provisioning the 7705 SAR-F

The 7705 SAR-F does not require provisioning at the card or MDA levels because it is provisioned at the factory with the following permanent configuration:

- card type in slot 1 is `csm-1g` with `iom-sar`
- mda type in slot 1/1 is `i16-chds1` (for T1/E1 ports)
- mda type in slot 1/2 is `i8-eth` (for Ethernet ports)

The following CLI display shows the factory-provisioned settings when the `show card` command is issued.

```
ALU-12#show card
=====
Card State
=====
```

Slot/ Id	Provisioned Type	Equipped Type	Admin State	Operational State	Num Ports	Num MDA	Comments
1	iom-sar	iom-sar	up	up	2		
1/1	i16-chds1	i16-chds1	up	up	16		
1/2	i8-eth	i8-eth	up	up	8		
A	csm-1g	csm-1g	up	up	Active		

```
=====
ALU-12#
```

Example

The CLI display for the example above when the `info` command is issued looks similar to the following:

```
ALU-1>config# info
. . .
-----
echo "Card Configuration"
#-----
    card 1
        card-type iom-sar
        mda 1
            mda-type i16-chds1
        exit
        mda 2
            mda-type i8-eth
        exit
    exit
-----
ALU-1>config#
```

T1/E1 and Ethernet Port Identifiers

Table 25 shows the CLI identifiers for the interface ports.

Table 25: CLI Port Identifiers

Port Type	CLI Identifier	Variable Definition
T1/E1	<i>1/1/port_id</i>	<i>port_id</i> is the port number, from 1 to 16
Ethernet	<i>1/2/port_id</i>	<i>port_id</i> is the port number, from 1 to 8

To configure ports, refer to the card and port configuration sections of the 7705 SAR OS Interface Configuration Guide.

Appendix A: 7705 SAR-F Connectors and LEDs

In This Chapter

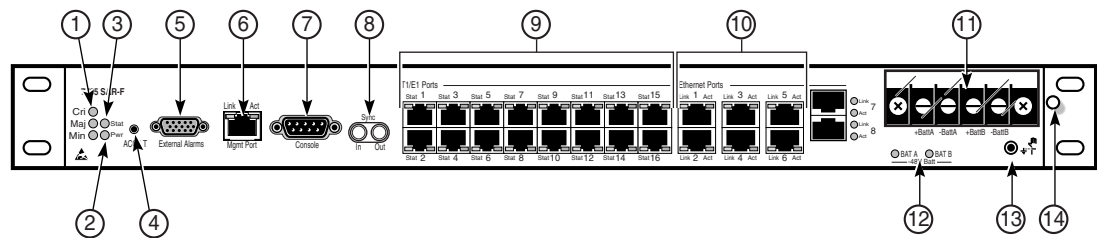
This chapter provides information on the connectors and LEDs on the front of the 7705 SAR-F. There are no connectors or LEDs on the back of the router:

- [7705 SAR-F Connectors and LEDs on page 134](#)

7705 SAR-F Connectors and LEDs

Figure 28 identifies the connectors and LEDs on the front of the 7705 SAR-F. Table 26 describes the connectors and LEDs.

Figure 28: 7705 SAR-F Connectors and LEDs



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Table 26: 7705 SAR-F Connector and LED Descriptions

Key	Label/Part	Sub-category	Description
1	Alarm LEDs	Critical	Red: Indicates that a critical condition exists, such as the failure of two or more fans or a power feed. If ADP is running, this indicates that ADP is halted. Blinking: Indicates that ADP is running, when blinking in sequence with the Major and Minor LEDs Unlit: Indicates that there are no critical alarm conditions
		Major	Red: Indicates that a serious condition exists, such as an over-temperature condition or a full compact flash device. If ADP is halted, this LED, in combination with the Minor LED, indicates the ADP stage. See Automatic Discovery Protocol for more information. Blinking: Indicates that ADP is running, when blinking in sequence with the Critical and Minor LEDs Unlit: Indicates that there are no major alarm conditions

Table 26: 7705 SAR-F Connector and LED Descriptions (Continued)

Key	Label/Part	Sub-category	Description
		Minor	<p>Amber: Indicates that a minor condition exists, such as the failure of a single fan. If ADP is halted, this LED, in combination with the Major LED, indicates the ADP stage. See Automatic Discovery Protocol for more information.</p> <p>Blinking: Indicates that ADP is running, when blinking in sequence with the Critical and Major LEDs</p> <p>Unlit: Indicates that there are no minor alarm conditions</p>
2	Pwr LED	—	<p>Blue: Indicates that power to the router is on and the system is receiving the DC power feed from source A, source B, or from the AC adapter and the power rails are at their proper levels</p> <p>Unlit: Indicates that there is no power to the router, or the power is faulty</p>
3	Stat (Status) LED	—	<p>The system status LED indicates the combined status of the router's three main functional blocks (the control and switching functional block, the T1/E1 ports functional block, and the Ethernet ports functional block). Blocks that are administratively shut down are not included in the combined status indicated by this LED.</p> <p>Green (solid): Indicates that the system is operationally up, which means that all functional blocks configured to be administratively up are operationally up</p> <p>Green (blinking): Indicates that one or more functional blocks is initializing</p> <p>Amber: Indicates that one or more functional blocks is operationally down but administratively up, or that hardware is booting up</p> <p>Green and Amber (blinking): Indicates that ADP is running on the system</p> <p>Unlit: Indicates that there is no power getting to the system</p>

Table 26: 7705 SAR-F Connector and LED Descriptions (Continued)

Key	Label/Part	Sub-category	Description
4	ACO/LT Push Button	—	<p>The Audible Alarm Cutoff/Lamp Test button verifies LED operation and turns off the external alarm control bits, and controls the ADP interface during startup.</p> <p>When pressed: The Lamp Test is enabled (if ADP is not running on the system) and the following LED activity occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the status LED on the chassis glows green all T1/E1 port LEDs glow green critical and major Alarm LEDs glow red and the minor Alarm LED glows amber <p>Note: The following LEDs are not affected by the Lamp Test: Management port LEDs, Battery A/B LEDs, and all Ethernet port LEDs.</p> <p>When released: All LEDs except the Alarm LEDs return to their pre-Lamp Test state. The Alarm LEDs turn off and stay unlit until the next new alarm condition.</p> <p>When pressed and held for 3 s while ADP is running: The ADP interface is enabled. Refer to Automatic Discovery Protocol for a complete list of ADP commands using the ACO/LT button.</p>
5	External Alarms	Connector	<p>The External Alarms port is a serial port that uses a DB15 female connector. It can receive input signals from four external alarm devices and provide output signals through three sets of contacts. Refer to External Alarms Port for pinout assignments.</p>

Table 26: 7705 SAR-F Connector and LED Descriptions (Continued)

Key	Label/Part	Sub-category	Description
6	Mgmt Port	Connector	The Ethernet Management port has an RJ-45 connector and is used for the initial system startup as well as system configuration and monitoring. It supports both half-duplex and full-duplex modes and 10M/100M or autonegotiated communication. Refer to Management Port for pinout assignments.
		LEDs	The Link LED is located in the top left corner of the port and the Act(ivity) LED is located in the top right corner.
		Link	Amber (blinking): Indicates that the Ethernet link has Rx/Tx activity Unlit: Indicates that the Ethernet link has no activity, or is down or disabled
		Act	Green: Indicates that there is a valid communications link Unlit: Indicates that there is no communications link, or that the link is operationally down or disabled or shut down Note: The Activity LED is not affected by a Lamp Test
7	Console	Connector	The console port is a DTE port with a DB9 male connector and is used for the initial system startup as well as system configuration and monitoring. The console port is a Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) port. Refer to Console Port for pinout assignments. Use an EIA/TIA-232 DTE console cable to connect a terminal to the console port. The factory default baud rate is 115.2 KBaud and can be reconfigured for 9.6, 19.2, 38.4, or 57.6 KBaud.
8	Sync	In	The “In” synchronization port has a 1.0/2.3 coaxial connector that can be used to receive an external synchronization input signal.
		Out	The “Out” synchronization port has a 1.0/2.3 coaxial connector that can be used to provide an external synchronization output signal.
9	T1/E1 Ports	RJ-45 connectors	Each T1/E1 port has an RJ-45 connector for attaching user devices. Note: the yellow LED in the top right corner of the connector is not used and is always off.
		Stat LED	Green: Indicates that a valid communication link has been established Amber (blinking): Indicates that a loopback is in progress Amber (solid): Indicates that there is no link present (administratively up but there is an alarm) Unlit: Indicates that the port is disabled or shut down

Table 26: 7705 SAR-F Connector and LED Descriptions (Continued)

Key	Label/Part	Sub-category	Description
10	Ethernet Ports	RJ-45 connectors	Six Ethernet ports have an RJ-45 connector for attaching user devices. The RJ-45 port number (1 through 6) is displayed below the port, between the Link and the Act(ivity) silkscreen labels.
		Link LED	Green: Indicates that the link is up Unlit: Indicates that there is no link, or that the link is operationally down, disabled or shut down
		Act LED	Amber (blinking): Indicates that the port is active (receiving or transmitting) Unlit: Indicates that the port is down or disabled
		SFP connectors	Two Ethernet ports have receptacles for SFP modules. The SFP port number (7 or 8) is displayed below the port. The associated Link and Act(ivity) LEDs are located above the port.
		Link LED	Green: Indicates that a valid communication link has been established Unlit: Indicates that the link is disabled or shut down, or that the SFP optics are installed but no link is present, or that there is no SFP installed
		Act LED	Amber (blinking): Indicates that the port is active (receiving or transmitting) Unlit: Indicates that there is no port activity
11	+BattA/-BattA +BattB/-BattB	Connector	The power connector is a standard terminal block with dual power feeds for redundant DC supplies
12	Batt A Batt B	LEDs	Green: Indicates that DC input power is present and operational. Unlit: Indicates that the power supply is not installed or the power feed is not connected Note: The Batt A and Batt B LEDs are not affected by a Lamp Test
13	Anti-static Wrist-strap Connector	Connector	The wrist-strap connector is a banana jack that provides a grounding point for personnel working on the 7705 SAR-F.
14	Chassis Ground Stud	Threaded stud	The chassis ground stud allows a direct connection to the building ground for the chassis ground point.

Appendix B: Pinout Assignments

In This Chapter

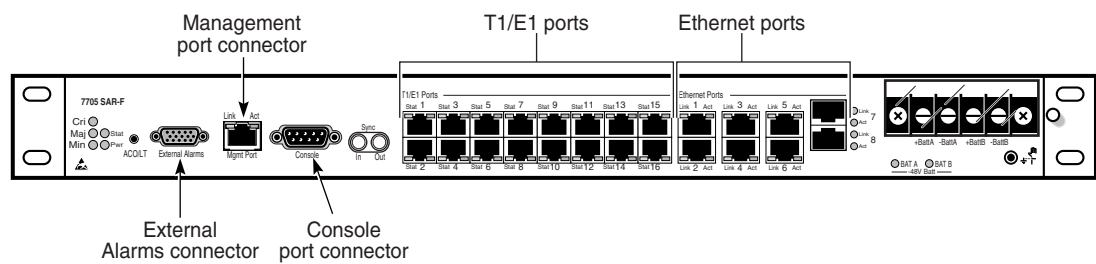
This chapter provides information about the pinout assignments for the port connectors on the 7705 SAR-F:

- [7705 SAR-F Ports on page 140](#)
 - [Management Port on page 140](#)
 - [Console Port on page 141](#)
 - [External Alarms Port on page 142](#)
 - [Ethernet Ports on page 144](#)
 - [T1/E1 Ports on page 145](#)

7705 SAR-F Ports

Figure 29 identifies the port connectors that are accessible on the 7705 SAR-F.

Figure 29: 7705 SAR-F Port Connectors



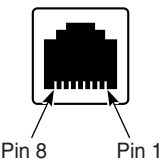
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Management Port

The Management port supports half-duplex and full-duplex communication via 10/100 or autonegotiated Ethernet. The Management port provides a channel to download software and configuration files and to manage the system. This port has an RJ-45 connector on the front panel. You must provide a shielded CAT5 Ethernet cable to connect to the port. Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

Figure 30 shows the Management port pin numbers.

Figure 30: Management Port Pin Numbers



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Management Port Pinouts

Table 27 displays the Management port pin assignments

Table 27: Ethernet Management Port Pinouts – RJ-45 Female

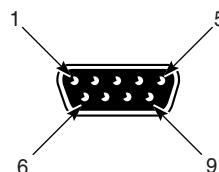
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	TX+	Output	Differential transmit data – positive
2	TX-	Output	Differential transmit data – negative
3	RX+	Input	Differential receive data – positive
4	NC	—	Not connected
5	NC	—	Not connected
6	RX-	Input	Differential receive data – negative
7	NC	—	Not connected
8	NC	—	Not connected

Console Port

The Console port is a Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) port used to configure router and system parameters. It can also be used for monitoring purposes. The Console port is enabled by default and is configured as DTE. The default baud rate is 115 200. This port has a DB9 male connector. Connect the Console port to a terminal using a shielded EIA/TIA-232 serial cable. Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

Figure 31 shows the Console port pin numbers.

Figure 31: Console Port Pin Numbers



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Console Port Pinouts

[Table 28](#) displays the Console port pin assignments. The Console port is configured for DTE mode.

Table 28: Console Port Pinouts – DB9 Male

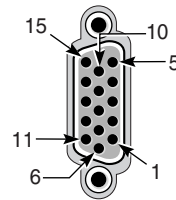
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	DCD	Input	Data carrier detect
2	RXD	Input	Receive data
3	TXD	Output	Transmit data
4	DTR	Output	Data terminal ready
5	GND	Signal ground	Signal ground
6	DSR	Input	Data set ready
7	RTS	Output	Request to send
8	CTS	Input	Clear to send
9	RI	Input	Ring indicator

External Alarms Port

The External Alarms port has a DB15 female connector that provides access to three pairs of alarm output contacts and four alarm inputs. All alarm interfaces are rated for 5 VDC and 100 mA (source or sink). Each alarm input has a configurable severity associated with it—the default is one Critical alarm input, two Major alarm inputs, and one Minor alarm input (see [Table 29](#)). State transitions on the inputs are debounced for 2 s. Refer to the 7705 SAR OS System Management Guide, “Log Command Reference”, for information on customizing reporting of external alarm conditions.

The 3EM24105 open-ended shielded cable, which is 26 ft (7.9 m) in length, is used to connect the External Alarms port to a standard punch-down or wire-wrap alarm panel. Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance. [Figure 32](#) shows the External Alarms port pin numbers and [Table 29](#) specifies the External Alarms port connector pinouts.

You can display the status of the alarm inputs using the `show>chassis>environment` CLI command. Refer to the 7705 SAR OS Basic System Configuration Guide for an example of the alarm inputs display.

Figure 32: External Alarms Port Pin Numbers

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External Alarms Port Pinouts

Table 29 specifies the External Alarms port connector pinouts.

Table 29: External Alarms Port Pinouts – DB15 Female

Pin	Signal	Direction	Wire Color	Description
1	Alarm 1	Input	White-Blue	Critical alarm severity (default)
2	Alarm 2	Input	Blue-White	Major alarm severity (default)
3	nc	—		Not connected
4	Alarm output 3, pin 2	Output	Red-Blue	Contact opens on minor alarm
5	Alarm output 3, pin 1	Output	Blue-Red	Contact opens on minor alarm
6	nc	—		Not connected
7	Ground	Reference	White-Green	Reference output for alarm inputs
8	Alarm output 2, pin 2	Output	White-Slate	Contact opens on major alarm
9	nc	—		Not connected
10	Alarm output 2, pin 1	Output	Slate-White	Contact opens on major alarm
11	Alarm 3	Input	White-Orange	Major alarm severity (default)
12	Alarm 4	Input	Orange-White	Minor alarm severity (default)
13	nc	—		Not connected
14	Alarm output 1, pin 2	Output	White-Brown	Contact closes on critical alarm
15	Alarm output 1, pin 1	Output	Brown-White	Contact closes on critical alarm

Alarm Examples

Table 30 lists critical, major, and minor alarm examples.

Table 30: Alarm Examples

Alarm Severity	Examples
Critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> two or more fans have failed a power feed has failed a critical external alarm has been detected
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an over-temperature condition has been detected a major external alarm has been detected
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one fan has failed a minor external alarm has been detected

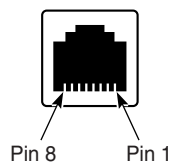
Ethernet Ports

There are six RJ-45 and two SFP connectors on the front of the 7705 SAR-F that provide Ethernet access to eight Ethernet ports.

Use CAT5 (Fast Ethernet) or CAT5E (Gigabit Ethernet) shielded cables to attach customer equipment to the 7705 SAR-F Ethernet ports. Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

Figure 33 shows the pin numbering.

Figure 33: Ethernet Port RJ-45 Connector Pin Numbers



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Ethernet Port Pinouts

Table 31 indicates the pinout assignments.

Table 31: Ethernet Port RJ-45 Port Pinouts – RJ-45 Female

Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	TX+	Output	Differential transmit data – positive
2	TX-	Output	Differential transmit data – negative
3	RX+	Input	Differential receive data – positive
4	NC	—	Not connected
5	NC	—	Not connected
6	RX-	Input	Differential receive data – negative
7	NC	—	Not connected
8	NC	—	Not connected

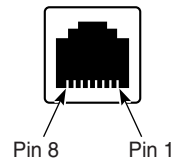
T1/E1 Ports

There are 16 RJ-45 connectors on the front of the 7705 SAR-F that provide 100-ohm T1 or 120-ohm E1 access to 16 ASAP ports.

Use shielded RJ-45 cables to attach customer equipment to the 7705 SAR-F T1/E1 ports. Shielded cable must be used to maintain EMC compliance.

Figure 34 shows the pin numbering.

Figure 34: T1/E1 Port RJ-45 Connector Pin Numbers



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T1/E1 Port Pinouts

[Table 32](#) indicates the pinout assignments.

Table 32: T1/E1 Port RJ-45 Connector Pinout Assignments

Pin	Pair	Signal
1	R	Rx Ring
2	T	Rx Tip
3	—	Reserved
4	R1	Tx Ring
5	T1	Tx Tip
6	—	Reserved
7	—	Shield
8	—	Shield

Standards and Protocol Support

Standards Compliance

IEEE 802.1ag	Service Layer OAM
IEEE 802.1p/q	VLAN Tagging
IEEE 802.3	10BaseT
IEEE 802.3ah	Ethernet OAM
IEEE 802.3u	100BaseTX
IEEE 802.3x	Flow Control
IEEE 802.3z	1000BaseSX/LX
IEEE 802.3-2008	Revised base standard
ITU-T Y.1731	OAM functions and mechanisms for Ethernet-based networks

Telecom Compliance

IC CS-03 Issue 9	Spectrum Management and Telecommunications
ACTA TIA-968-A	
AS/ACIF S016 (Australia/New Zealand)	Requirements for Customer Equipment for connection to hierarchical digital interfaces
ITU-T G.703	Physical/electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces
ITU-T G.707	Network node interface for the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH)
ITU-T G.712-2001	Transmission performance characteristics of pulse code modulation channels
ITU-T G.957	Optical interfaces for equipments and systems relating to the synchronous digital hierarchy
ITU-T V.24	List of definitions for interchange circuits between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit- terminating equipment (DCE)
ITU-T V.36	Modems for synchronous data transmission using 60-108 kHz group band circuits
ITU-T X.21	Interface between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit- Terminating Equipment for Synchronous Operation on Public Data Networks

Protocol Support

ATM

RFC 2514	Definitions of Textual Conventions and OBJECT_IDENTITIES for ATM Management, February 1999
RFC 2515	Definition of Managed Objects for ATM Management, February 1999
RFC 2684	Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5
af-tm-0121.000	Traffic Management Specification Version 4.1, March 1999
ITU-T Recommendation I.610	B-ISDN Operation and Maintenance Principles and Functions version 11/95
ITU-T Recommendation I.432.1	B-ISDN user- network interface - Physical layer specification: General characteristics
GR-1248-CORE	Generic Requirements for Operations of ATM Network Elements (NEs). Issue 3 June 1996
GR-1113-CORE	Bellcore, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL) Protocols Generic Requirements, Issue 1, July 1994
AF-PHY-0086.001	Inverse Multiplexing for ATM (IMA)

BFD

draft-ietf-bfd-mib-00.txt	Bidirectional Forwarding Detection Management Information Base
draft-ietf-bfd-base-o5.txt	Bidirectional Forwarding Detection
draft-ietf-bfd-v4v6-1hop-06.txt	BFD IPv4 and IPv6 (Single Hop)
draft-ietf-bfd-multihop-06.txt	BFD for Multi-hop Paths

BGP

- RFC 1397 BGP Default Route Advertisement
- RFC 1997 BGP Communities Attribute
- RFC 2385 Protection of BGP Sessions via MDS
- RFC 2439 BGP Route Flap Dampening
- RFC 2547bis BGP/MPLS VPNs
- RFC 2918 Route Refresh Capability for BGP-4
- RFC 3107 Carrying Label Information in BGP-4
- RFC 3392 Capabilities Advertisement with BGP-4
- RFC 4271 BGP-4 (previously RFC 1771)
- RFC 4360 BGP Extended Communities Attribute
- RFC 4364 BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) (previously RFC 2574bis BGP/MPLS VPNs)
- RFC 4456 BGP Route Reflection: Alternative to Full-mesh IBGP (previously RFC 1966 and RFC 2796)
- RFC 4724 Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP - GR Helper
- RFC 4760 Multi-protocol Extensions for BGP (previously RFC 2858)
- RFC 4893 BGP Support for Four-octet AS Number Space

DHCP/DHCPv6

- RFC 1534 Interoperation between DHCP and BOOTP
- RFC 2131 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (REV)
- RFC 3046 DHCP Relay Agent Information Option (Option 82)
- RFC 3315 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6

DIFFERENTIATED SERVICES

- RFC 2474 Definition of the DS Field in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers
- RFC 2597 Assured Forwarding PHB Group
- RFC 2598 An Expedited Forwarding PHB
- RFC 3140 Per-Hop Behavior Identification Codes

DIGITAL DATA NETWORK MANAGEMENT V.35

- RS-232 (also known as EIA/TIA-232)

GRE

- RFC 2784 Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)

IPv6

- RFC 2460 Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification
- RFC 2462 IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
- RFC 2464 Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Ethernet Networks
- RFC 3587 IPv6 Global Unicast Address Format
- RFC 3595 Textual Conventions for IPv6 Flow Label
- RFC 4007 IPv6 Scoped Address Architecture
- RFC 4193 Unique Local IPv6 Unicast Addresses
- RFC 4291 IPv6 Addressing Architecture
- RFC 4443 Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) for the Internet Protocol Version 6 Specification
- RFC 4649 DHCPv6 Relay Agent Remote-ID Option
- RFC 4861 Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)

LDP

- RFC 5036 LDP Specification

IS-IS

- RFC 1142 OSI IS-IS Intra-domain Routing Protocol (ISO 10589)
- RFC 1195 Use of OSI IS-IS for routing in TCP/IP & dual environments
- RFC 2763 Dynamic Hostname Exchange for IS-IS
- RFC 2966 Domain-wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS
- RFC 2973 IS-IS Mesh Groups
- RFC 3373 Three-Way Handshake for Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Point-to-Point Adjacencies
- RFC 3567 Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Cryptographic Authentication
- RFC 3719 Recommendations for Interoperable Networks using IS-IS
- RFC 3784 Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Extensions for Traffic Engineering (TE)
- RFC 3787 Recommendations for Interoperable IP Networks
- RFC 4205 for Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) TLV draft-ietf-isis-igp-p2p-over-lan-05.txt
- RFC 5309 Point-to-Point Operation over LAN in Link State Routing Protocols

MPLS

- RFC 3031 MPLS Architecture
- RFC 3032 MPLS Label Stack Encoding
- RFC 3815 Definitions of Managed Objects for the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)
- RFC 4379 Detecting Multi-Protocol Label Switched (MPLS) Data Plane Failures

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- ITU-T X.721: Information technology- OSI-Structure of Management Information
- ITU-T X.734: Information technology- OSI-Systems Management: Event Report Management Function
- M.3100/3120 Equipment and Connection Models
- TMF 509/613 Network Connectivity Model
- RFC 1157 SNMPv1
- RFC 1305 Network Time Protocol (Version 3) Specification, Implementation and Analysis
- RFC 1850 OSPF-MIB
- RFC 1907 SNMPv2-MIB
- RFC 2011 IP-MIB
- RFC 2012 TCP-MIB
- RFC 2013 UDP-MIB
- RFC 2030 Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) Version 4 for IPv4, IPv6 and OSI
- RFC 2096 IP-FORWARD-MIB
- RFC 2138 RADIUS
- RFC 2206 RSVP-MIB
- RFC 2571 SNMP-FRAMEWORKMIB
- RFC 2572 SNMP-MPD-MIB
- RFC 2573 SNMP-TARGET-&-NOTIFICATION-MIB
- RFC 2574 SNMP-USER-BASED-SMMIB
- RFC 2575 SNMP-VIEW-BASED ACM-MIB
- RFC 2576 SNMP-COMMUNITY-MIB
- RFC 2588 SONET-MIB
- RFC 2665 EtherLike-MIB
- RFC 2819 RMON-MIB
- RFC 2863 IF-MIB
- RFC 2864 INVERTED-STACK-MIB
- RFC 3014 NOTIFICATION-LOG MIB
- RFC 3164 The BSD Syslog Protocol
- RFC 3273 HCRMON-MIB
- RFC 3411 An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Management Frameworks

- RFC 3412 Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- RFC 3413 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Applications
- RFC 3414 User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)
- RFC 3418 SNMP MIB
- draft-ietf-disman-alarm-mib-04.txt
- draft-ietf-mpls-ldp-mib-07.txt
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- draft-ietf-mpls-lsr-mib-06.txt
- draft-ietf-mpls-te-mib-04.txt
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OSPF

- RFC 1765 OSPF Database Overflow
- RFC 2328 OSPF Version 2
- RFC 2370 Opaque LSA Support
- RFC 3101 OSPF NSSA Option
- RFC 3137 OSPF Stub Router Advertisement
- RFC 3630 Traffic Engineering (TE) Extensions to OSPF
- RFC 4203 Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) sub-TLV

PPP

- RFC 1332 PPP Internet Protocol Control Protocol (IPCP)
- RFC 1570 PPP LCP Extensions
- RFC 1619 PPP over SONET/SDH
- RFC 1661 The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
- RFC 1662 PPP in HDLC-like Framing
- RFC 1989 PPP Link Quality Monitoring
- RFC 1990 The PPP Multilink Protocol (MP)
- RFC 2686 The Multi-Class Extension to Multi-Link PPP

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- RFC 3550 RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications
- RFC 3985 Pseudo Wire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) Architecture
- RFC 4385 Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) Control Word for Use over an MPLS PSN
- RFC 4446 IANA Allocation for PWE3
- RFC 4447 Pseudowire Setup and Maintenance Using the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)

RFC 4448 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Ethernet over MPLS Networks
RFC 4553 Structure-Agnostic Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) over Packet (SAToP)
RFC 4717 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) over MPLS Networks
RFC 5085 Pseudowire Virtual Circuit Connectivity Verification (VCCV): A Control Channel for Pseudowires
RFC 5086 Structure-Aware Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) Circuit Emulation Service over Packet Switched Network (CESoPSN)
draft-ietf-pwe3-redundancy-02 Pseudowire (PW) Redundancy

RADIUS

RFC 2865 Remote Authentication Dial In User Service
RFC 2866 RADIUS Accounting

RSVP-TE and FRR

RFC 2430 A Provider Architecture for DiffServ & TE
RFC 2961 RSVP Refresh Overhead Reduction Extensions
RFC 2702 Requirements for Traffic Engineering over MPLS
RFC 2747 RSVP Cryptographic Authentication
RFC 3097 RSVP Cryptographic Authentication - Updated Message Type Value
RFC 3209 Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels
RFC 3210 Applicability Statement for Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels
RFC 4090 Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels

SONET/SDH

GR-253-CORE SONET Transport Systems: Common Generic Criteria. Issue 3, September 2000
ITU-T Recommendation G.841 Telecommunication Standardization Section of ITU, Types and Characteristics of SDH Networks Protection Architecture, issued in October 1998 and as augmented by Corrigendum1 issued in July 2002

SSH

draft-ietf-secsh-architecture.txt SSH Protocol Architecture
draft-ietf-secsh-userauth.txt SSH Authentication Protocol
draft-ietf-secsh-transport.txt SSH Transport Layer Protocol
draft-ietf-secsh-connection.txt SSH Connection Protocol
draft-ietf-secsh-newmodes.txt SSH Transport Layer Encryption Modes

SYNCHRONIZATION

G.813 Timing characteristics of SDH equipment slave clocks (SEC)
G.8261 Timing and synchronization aspects in packet networks
G.8262 Timing characteristics of synchronous Ethernet equipment slave clock
GR 1244 CORE Clocks for the Synchronized Network: Common Generic Criteria
IEEE 1588v2 1588 PTP 2008

TACACS+

IETF draft-grant-tacacs-02.txt The TACACS+ Protocol

TCP/IP

RFC 768 User Datagram Protocol
RFC 791 Internet Protocol
RFC 792 Internet Control Message Protocol
RFC 793 Transmission Control Protocol
RFC 826 Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol
RFC 854 Telnet Protocol Specification
RFC 1350 The TFTP Protocol (Rev. 2)
RFC 1812 Requirements for IPv4 Routers

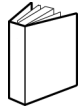
VPLS

RFC 4762 Virtual Private LAN Services Using LDP

Proprietary MIBs

TIMETRA-ATM-MIB.mib
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TIMETRA-CFLOWD-MIB.mib
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TIMETRA-FILTER-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-GLOBAL-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-LDP-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-LOG-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-MPLS-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-OAM-TEST-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-PORT-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-PPP-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-QOS-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-ROUTE-POLICY-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-RSVP-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-SAP-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-SDP-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-SECURITY-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-SERV-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-SYSTEM-MIB.mib
TIMETRA-TC-MIB.mib

Customer documentation and product support



Customer documentation

<http://www.alcatel-lucent.com/myaccess>

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