



## Overview

---

This chapter provides an overview of the Cisco CRS 8-Slot Line Card Chassis and the basic system configuration. It contains the following topics:

- [Chassis Overview, on page 1](#)
- [Chassis Components, on page 2](#)
- [System Architecture, on page 6](#)
- [Chassis Main Features, on page 7](#)
- [Chassis Slot Numbers, on page 8](#)
- [Exterior Cosmetic Components, on page 10](#)
- [Control Plane and Data Plane Overview, on page 10](#)
- [CRS Hardware Compatibility, on page 14](#)

## Chassis Overview

The Cisco CRS 8-slot Line Card Chassis router supports 40 G, 140 G, and 200 G fabric cards and line cards. The Cisco CRS 8-Slot Line Card Chassis Enhanced router consists of one of the following:

- A single, 8-slot, 40-Gbps-per-slot line-card shelf for a total switching capacity of 640 Gbps
- A single, 8-slot, 140-Gbps-per-slot line-card shelf for a total switching capacity of 2.24 Tbps
- A single, 8-slot, 200-Gbps-per-slot line-card shelf for a total switching capacity of 6.4 Tbps

The 8-slot chassis is a half-height, rack-mounted 8-slot version of the Cisco CRS 16-Slot Line Card Chassis router.

The routing systems are built around a scalable, distributed three-stage switch fabric and a variety of line card (packet) interfaces. These packet interfaces are located on modular services cards (MSCs), forwarding processors (FP), or label switch processor (LSP) cards and their associated physical layer interface modules (PLIMs) which can be referred to as line cards and are effectively cross-connected to each other through the switch fabric. MSC, FP, and LSP cards are also referred to as line cards.

The routing system consists of a single, rack-mounted chassis that contains the system components:

- Up to eight MSC, FP, or LSP line cards.
- Up to eight physical layer interface modules or PLIMs (one for each line card).
- Route processor (RP) cards (up to two) or performance route processor (PRP) cards (up to two)
- Switch fabric cards (four required)
- SPA Interface Processors (SIPs) and Shared Port Adapters (SPAs) which can be installed instead of PLIMs.

- SIP is a carrier card that is similar to a PLIM and inserts into a line card chassis slot and interconnects to a line card like a PLIM does. Unlike PLIMs, SIPs provide no network connectivity on their own.
- SPA is a modular type of port adapter that inserts into a subslot of a compatible SIP carrier card to provide network connectivity and increased interface port density. A SIP can hold one or more SPAs, depending on the SIP type and the SPA size. POS/SDH and Gigabit Ethernet SPAs are available.

- A chassis midplane that connects MSCs, FPs, and LSPs to their PLIMs and to switch fabric cards

The Cisco CRS 8-slot Line Card Chassis router supports 40G, 140G, and 200G fabric cards, as follows:

- The Cisco CRS-1 Carrier Routing System uses fabric cards designed for 40 G operation (CRS-8-FC/S or CRS-8-FC/M cards).
- The Cisco CRS-3 Carrier Routing System uses fabric cards designed for 140G operation (CRS-8-FC140/S or CRS-8-FC140/M cards).
- [The Cisco CRS-X Carrier Routing System uses fabric cards designed for 200G operation \(CRS-8-FC400/S fabric card or CRS-8-FC400/M back-to-back fabric card\). For information about the CRS back-to-back system, see \[Introduction to the CRS-3 Back-to-Back System\]\(#\).](#)

A mixture of 40G, 140G, and 200G fabric cards is not supported except during migration.




---

**Note** Throughout this document, the generic term Cisco CRS Carrier Routing system refers to the Cisco CRS-1, Cisco CRS-3, and Cisco CRS-X Carrier Routing Systems, unless otherwise specified.

---

## Chassis Components

This section lists the chassis main components. It primarily identifies the components that are considered field-replaceable units (FRUs), but where additional detail is useful identifies subassemblies that are not field replaceable.

## Power Components

The chassis contains a power system that provides redundant power to the chassis. Two types of power systems are available:

- Fixed configuration power
- Modular configuration power

Both power configurations use either AC or DC power.

The fixed configuration power solution contains two power distribution units (PDUs), with either one AC rectifier or one DC power entry modules (PEM) per PDU. The modular configuration power solution contains two power shelves with either up to three AC PMs per power shelf or up to four DC power modules (PMs).

This figure shows a front view of the chassis with a fixed configuration AC power system installed. The front view of the chassis with a DC fixed configuration power system installed is similar.

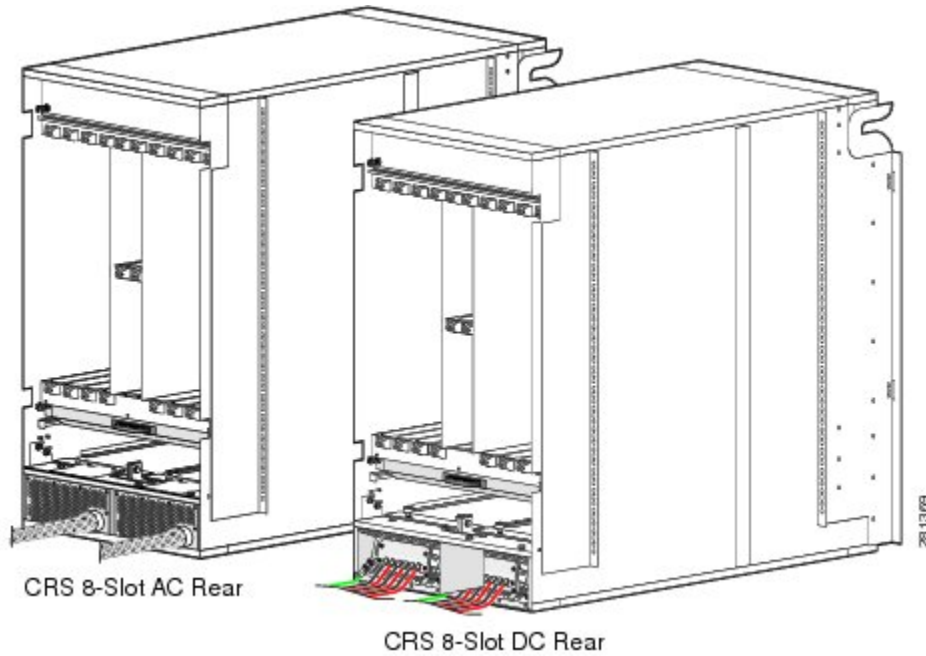
**Figure 1: Front (PLIM) View of Line Card Chassis—Fixed Configuration AC Power**



1 Cable management bracket	4 Air filter
2 Chassis vertical mounting brackets	5 Disconnect switch
3 PLIM and RP slots (RPs in middle 2 slots)	6 PEM (AC power entry module)

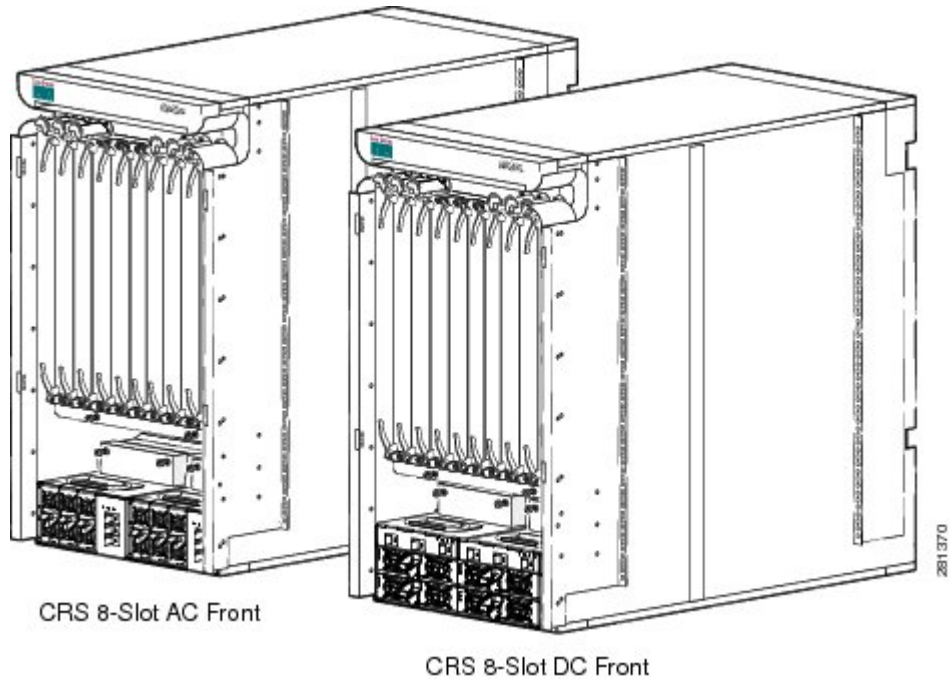
This figure shows the rear view of the chassis with an AC and a DC fixed configuration power supply installed.

**Figure 2: Rear (MSC) View of the Line Card Chassis—Fixed Configuration AC and DC Power**



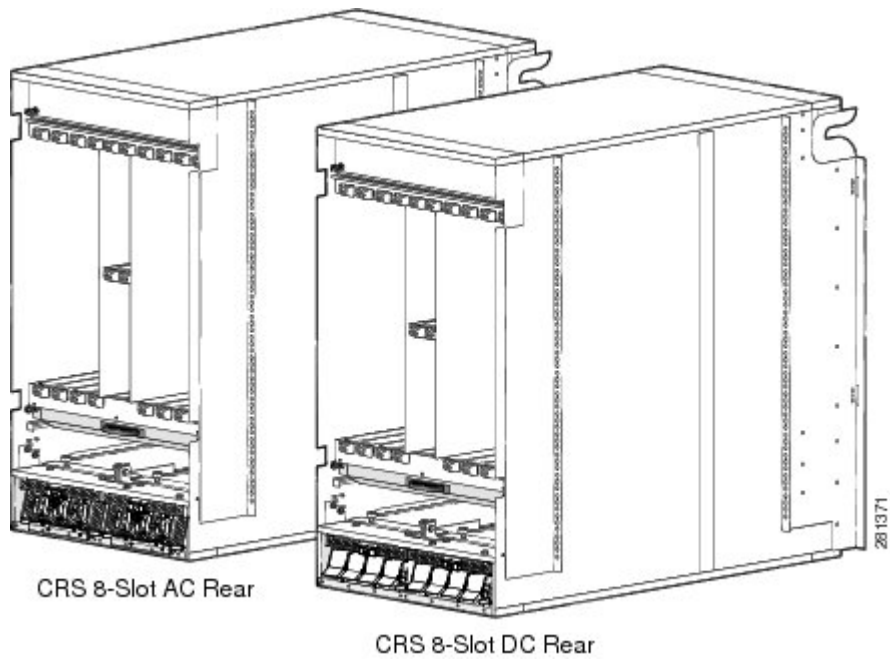
This figure shows the front view of the chassis with an AC and a DC modular configuration power supply installed.

**Figure 3: Front (PLIM) View of Line Card Chassis—Modular Configuration AC and DC Power**



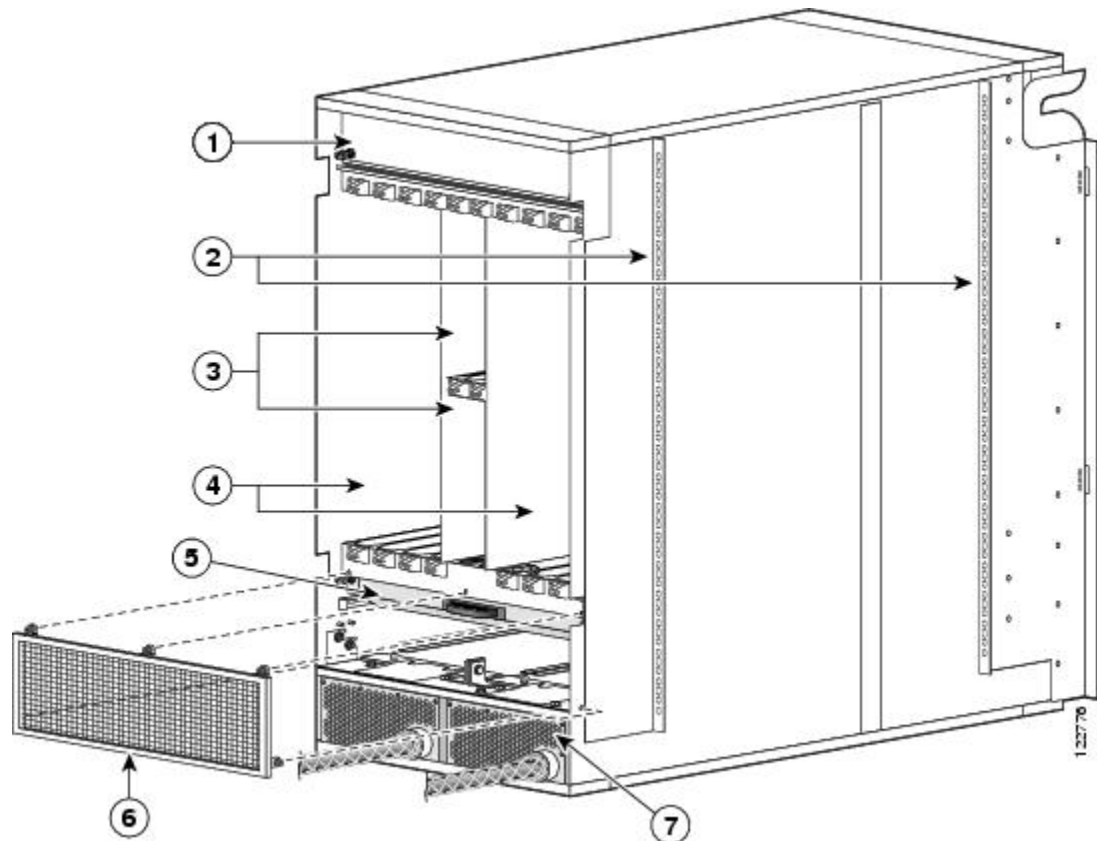
This figure shows the rear view of the chassis with an AC and a DC modular configuration power supply installed.

**Figure 4: Rear (MSC) View of the Line Card Chassis—Modular Configuration AC and DC Power**



This figure shows the rear view of the chassis with a fixed configuration AC power system installed.

Figure 5: Rear (MSC) View of the Line Card Chassis—Fixed Configuration AC Power



1	Upper fan tray (beneath cover)	5	Lower fan tray
2	Chassis vertical mounting brackets	6	Rear exhaust screen
3	Switch fabric card (half-height) slots	7	PEM (AC power entry module)
4	MSC slots		

## Routing and Switch Fabric Components

The chassis contains these components:

- As many as eight MSC, FP, and LSP cards (all types are also called line cards), and eight PLIMs. The line card and PLIM are an associated pair of cards that mate through the chassis midplane. The line card provides the forwarding engine for Layer 3 routing of user data, and the PLIM provides the physical interface and connectors for the user data. The line card can be associated with several different PLIMs, which provide different interface speeds and technologies.



**Note** For a complete list of line cards, route processors, SPAs and SIPs, and interface modules supported in the Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis, see the [Cisco Carrier Routing System Data Sheets](#).

- A chassis midplane that connects line cards to their associated PLIMs. The midplane design allows a line card to be removed from the chassis without having to disconnect the cables that are attached to the associated PLIM. The midplane distributes power, connects the line card to the switch fabric cards, and provides control plane interconnections. The midplane is not field replaceable by the customer.
- One or two route processor cards (RPs). The RPs provide the intelligence of the system by functioning as the Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis system controller (serving as part of the control plane in multi-chassis systems) and providing route processing. Only one RP is required for system operation. For redundant operation, you can order a second RP as an option (CRS-8-RP/R). When two RPs are used, only one RP is active at a time. The second RP acts as a “standby” RP, serving as a backup if the active RP fails.

The RP also monitors system alarms and controls the system fans. LEDS on the front panel indicate active alarm conditions.

A Performance Route Processor (PRP) is also available for the Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis. Two PRPs perform the same functions as two RPs, but provide enhanced performance for both route processing and system controller functionality.




---

**Note** A chassis cannot be populated with a mix of RP and PRP cards. Both route processor cards should be of the same type (RP or PRP).

---

- Upper and lower fan trays. The fans pull cool air through the chassis.
- Four half-height switch fabric cards. These cards provide the three-stage Benes switch fabric for the routing system. The switch fabric performs the cross-connect function of the routing system, connecting every line card (and its associated PLIM) with every other line card (and its associated PLIM) in the system.

The switch fabric receives user data from one line card and PLIM pair and performs the switching necessary to route the data to the appropriate egress line card and PLIM pair. The switch fabric is divided into eight planes that are used to evenly distribute the traffic across the switch fabric. Each switch fabric card implements two planes of the switch fabric.

- A power system that provides redundant power to the chassis. Two types of power systems are available: fixed configuration power and modular configuration power. Both power configurations use either AC or DC power. The fixed configuration power solution contains two power distribution units (PDUs), with either one AC rectifier or one DC power entry modules (PEM) per PDU. The modular configuration power solution contains two power shelves with either up to four DC power modules (PMs) or up to three AC PMs per power shelf.

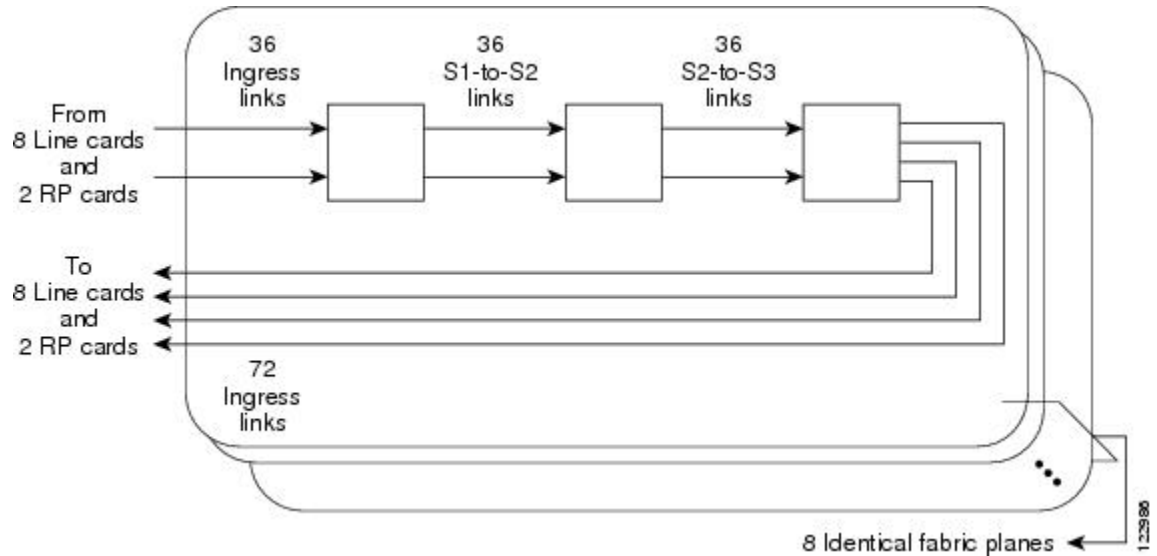
The PLIM side of the chassis is considered the front of the chassis, where user data cables attach to the PLIMs and cool air enters the chassis. The MSC side, which is where warm air is exhausted, is considered the rear of the chassis.

## System Architecture

Every Cisco CRS 8-Slot Line Card Chassis has 8 MSC slots, each with a capacity of 140 gigabits per second (Gbps) for a total routing capacity for each chassis of 2.24 terabits per second. (A terabit is 1 x 10<sup>12</sup> bits or 1000 gigabits.) The routing system is built around a scalable, distributed three-stage Benes switch fabric and a variety of data interfaces.

The data interfaces are contained on PLIMs that mate with an associated MSC, FP, or LSP through the chassis midplane. The switch fabric cross-connects MSCs, FPs, and LSPs to each other. This figure is a simple diagram of the basic chassis architecture.

**Figure 6: Simple Schematic of Cisco CRS 8-Slot Line Card Chassis Architecture**



The figure illustrates the following concepts, which are common to all Cisco CRS-1s:

- Packet data enters the line card through physical data interfaces located on the associated PLIM.
- Data is routed through the line card, a Layer 3 forwarding engine, to the three-stage Benes switch fabric. Each line card and associated PLIM have Layer 1 through Layer 3 functionality, and each line card delivers line-rate performance (200-Gbps aggregate bandwidth).
- The three-stage Benes switch fabric cross-connects the line cards in the routing system. The switch fabric is partitioned into eight planes (cards 0 to 3 each have two planes).

## Chassis Main Features

The main features of all Cisco CRS-1 8-slot routing systems include:

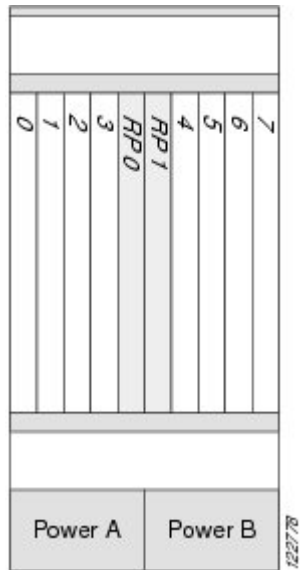
- A highly scalable service provider router with a capacity of up to 6.4 terabits per second (Tbps) of bandwidth.
- A wide range of interface speeds and types (for example, OC-48 packet-over-SONET (POS) and OC-192 POS), and a programmable line card forwarding engine that provides full-featured forwarding at line-rate speeds.
- Redundancy and reliability features allow nonstop operation even during service upgrades of equipment, with no single points of failure in hardware or software.
- Partitioning into logical routers. A logical router (LR) is a set of line cards and route processors (RPs) that form a complete router. More specifically, each LR contains its own instance of dynamic routing, IP stack, SysDB (system database), interface manager, event notification system, and so on.

# Chassis Slot Numbers

This section identifies the location and slot numbers for major cards and modules (primarily the field-replaceable units) that plug into the chassis.

This figure shows the slot numbering on the front (PLIM) side of the Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis.

**Figure 7: Line Card Chassis Slot Numbering—Front (PLIM) Side**



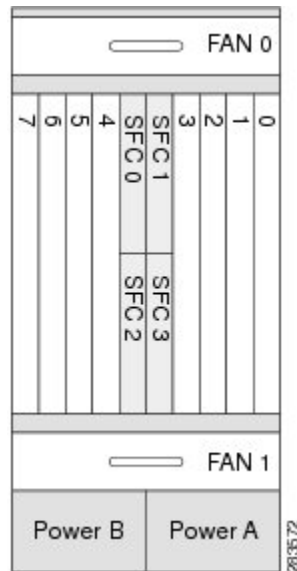
As shown, the Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis numbers on the PLIM side of the chassis include the card cage with:

- Eight PLIM slots: left to right, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- Two route processor card slots, RP0 and RP1
- Power shelf A and power shelf B

This figure shows the slot numbers on the rear (MSC) side of the Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis.



**Figure 8: Line Card Chassis Slot Numbers—Rear (MSC) Side**



As shown, the slot numbers on the MSC side of the chassis include:

- Fan tray 0 and fan tray 1
- Card cage, including:
  - Eight MSC slots (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
  - Four half-height switch fabric card slots (SM0, SM1, SM2, and SM3)
- Power shelf B and Power shelf A

The MSC slot numbers are reversed from the PLIM slot numbers on the other side of the chassis. Because an MSC mates with its associated PLIM through the midplane, MSC slot 0 is on the far right side of the chassis looking at it from the rear (MSC) side.

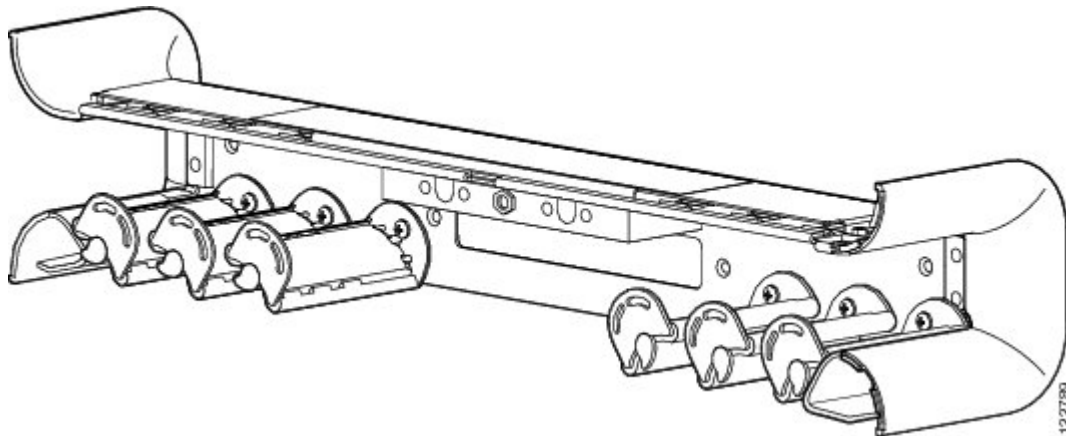
PLIM slot 0 is on the far left side of the chassis, looking at it from the front (PLIM) side. MSC slot 0 and PLIM slot 0 mate with each other through the midplane, and so do all other MSC and PLIM slots (0 through 7).

## Cable Management

The Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis has cable management features for the front (PLIM) side of the chassis, just above the card cage. The horizontal cable management trays have a special telescoping feature that allows them to be extended when the chassis is upgraded with higher-density cards. This extension also helps when installing the cables in the chassis. If the door is installed, do not leave the fiber management brackets extended, as they will hit the door.

This figure shows the cable management bracket.

Figure 9: Cable Management Bracket



## Exterior Cosmetic Components

The Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis includes the following exterior cosmetics:

- Cable management bracket (shipped preinstalled on the chassis)
- Inlet grille (shipped separately)
- Front cover (shipped separately)

## Control Plane and Data Plane Overview

The *control plane* is a logical communication path between cards, modules, and components in the chassis, tying physical components and software functions into a unified entity. The control plane is used during system discovery, inventory, configuration, booting, management, upgrades, fault detection and recovery, and performance monitoring.

The *data plane* is the path that packets take through the routing system from the physical layer interface module (PLIM) to a line card to the switch fabric to another line card and out a PLIM. The control plane and data plane may share some physical components. For instance, the control plane uses the switch fabric for some types of intrasystem communication, just as the data plane uses it to switch packets.

## System Discovery and Inventory

The control plane hardware provides for system discovery and inventory. This process includes mechanisms to determine system topology of the control plane and switch fabric before the system has been configured.

In addition to topology discovery, the control plane hardware must also provide mechanisms for card- or module-presence detection and tracking information, such as the card type, revision, and serial number. These mechanisms allow system management software to build a database representing the CRS routing system, including individual board identification and location information. A running routing system can be upgraded or serviced at any time during operation. The control plane hardware provides online insertion and removal (OIR) detection.

## High Availability

The CRS routing system hardware detects, isolates, and recovers from a broad range of faults, and provides failover mechanisms to redundant hardware. The control plane is a central element in achieving high availability, as it must isolate failures and direct failover events, both in the data plane and in the control plane.

To ease serviceability, the chassis identification displays and the critical, major, and minor alarm indicators are clearly visible. Each line card, RP, and switch fabric card has an alphanumeric display and green OK LED to show current board status. Environmental conditions, including temperature and voltage levels, are monitored by several internal measurement points and reported to the routing system operator.

The RP cards function as the system controller in the chassis. Note that the PLIMs are connected to the control plane through their respective line cards.

The control plane provides switched point-to-point Fast Ethernet (FE) connections between the control processors on various routing system components. This allows for control plane network messages, and some other paths for system communication. The dual RP cards and midplane FE traces provide redundant connections between all cards in the line card chassis. Most cards or modules contain a service processor (SP) module that provides the communication for that device within the control plane.

Some of the important functions and implementations of the control plane are listed in the following sections.

### Online Insertion and Removal (OIR) Detection

Every line card, switch fabric card, power module, and so on provides a presence-detection signal to the system controller function on the RP cards. This dedicated hardware signal indicates the physical presence of a card in every slot. The presence-detection signal allows the Cisco IOS XR configuration software to quickly detect online insertion and removal (OIR) events, and identify cards that have been inserted but cannot communicate over the control plane.

### PLIM Inventory

Every PLIM slot is probed by the primary RP to get the board ID and type and other inventory information. The RP can read an identification chip on each PLIM, even if the PLIM is not powered on. The PLIM inventory chip can be accessed by the RP, whether or not a line card is plugged into the MSC slot associated with the PLIM.

### RP Active and Standby Arbitration

Both RP slots are directly connected by dedicated midplane signals to special hardware arbitration logic. During the boot process, this logic selects one of the RP cards to be the primary (active) device; the other RP functions in standby mode.

The control plane verifies that the arbitration logic selected only one RP as active (due to an unusual circumstance in which both RP cards might mistakenly be made active).

After hardware arbitration, software should verify single RP primaryship through the control plane FE messaging. The arbitration hardware could elect two primaries due to an unusual hardware fault. The control plane FE provides a redundant path so primaryship can be verified absolutely.

### Node Reset

Each RP has a dedicated reset line to every node in the chassis. Nodes include MSCs, RP cards, and fabric cards. The reset lines fan out from each RP and are connected to the SP on the node cards. Only the primary RP can assert these reset lines; the standby RP reset lines are isolated by the RP arbitration logic. The reset

lines allow the RP to force a board reset from hardware, and is used only if a board does not respond to control network messages. When this mechanism is used to reset an SP, power to all other chips on that node are turned off until the reset SP has rebooted and enabled power to the local board. To prevent glitches on the reset lines from causing inadvertent resets, as might occur during an RP OIR event, a reset from this signal can be triggered only from an encoded string of high to low transitions.

## Control Plane Components

This section describes the control plane functions of various components in the routing system.

### Service Processor (SP)

A Service Processor (SP) module is attached to the Modular Service Card (MSC), Route Processor (RP), switch fabric modules, and the power control and blower control systems. When a card or module is inserted into a powered-up chassis, the SP module on that card is always powered up; it cannot be powered down separately from the chassis power. Each service processor module has a Fast Ethernet (FE) connection to each SC on the RP.

### System Controller (SC) Function

The System Controller (SC), which is contained on the Route Processor (RP) is the central point of control within a line card chassis. At least one SC must be operational at all times for a chassis to function as part of a routing system. Redundant SCs are provided for each chassis, so that loss or removal of any single SC does not bring down a chassis. The SC instructs individual SPs to power up nodes, provides code images for each card or module to download, and resets any node that it determines is unresponsive. The primary SC is a single control-and-arbitration point in the chassis, and determines primary and standby RP status when necessary.

### Modular Services Card and Forwarding Processor Card

The MSC, FP, and LSP line cards are the primary data-forwarding engines. The line card provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 packet processing and queuing. The line card CPU performs a number of control plane functions, including forwarding information base (FIB) download receive, local PLU/TLU management, statistics gathering and performance monitoring, and ASIC management and fault handling.

### Physical Layer Interface Module (PLIM)

The Physical Layer Interface Module (PLIM) contains the physical interfaces to external data circuits. The PLIM does not have its own SP module. Instead, the line card SP module controls most of the basic control plane functions for the PLIM. These functions include reading and writing the PLIM NVRAM, which contains the board type, revision, serial number, and other information from manufacturing.

The PLIM does not have a dedicated reset signal coming directly from the RP, as the line card itself does. When the line card SP receives a reset, it shuts off power to the line card and the PLIM power components. When there is no line card present, the associated PLIM is not powered on.

### Route Processor

There are two RP slots in each line card chassis. The chassis midplane connects the arbitration logic of the two RP cards so that one RP becomes the primary (active) and one RP becomes the standby. The active RP distributes software images to the SP and line card, while the standby RP monitors the active RP in case it is required to become the active card due to a switchover event.



---

**Note** Performance Route Processor (PRP) cards are also available for the Cisco CRS 8-slot line card chassis. Two PRPs perform the same functions as two RPs, but provide enhanced performance for both route processing and system controller functionality. PRPs are required if you are using Cisco CRS-X.

---

The RP is a building block of the routing system control plane processing and database solution. The RIB and FIB databases reside on one or more RP cards. Routing protocols, such as BGP and OSPF, run on the RP cards and update the route databases. These databases are downloaded to the line cards, and the line card forwarding engines are programmed appropriately.



---

**Note** A chassis may not be populated with a mix of RP and PRP cards. Both route processor cards should be of the same type (RP or PRP).

---

## Switch Fabric Cards

All switch fabric cards contain switch element chips, and in some cases parallel optical devices, and a service processor that provides a control plane interface. The hardware control plane interface communicates over Fast Ethernet links, which provide a channel for fabric configuration and maintenance. Fabric cards can be hot-swapped at any time, as the fabric has multiple planes and can operate with fewer planes at degraded performance levels. You can upgrade the CRS routing system switch fabric by bringing down one plane at a time. During the fabric upgrade, some fabric planes may run in one configuration while others run in a different configuration.

In addition to configuring the fabric chips, the control plane hardware monitors the fabric for faults. Some faults require software to isolate failed chips or links. The service processor software monitors link health and executes isolation actions.

## Alphanumeric Displays

Alphanumeric displays on the line card, switch fabric card, and RP card reveal operational states. The display consists of two lines of four characters each, therefore some messages are wrapped or truncated.

Depending on whether it is the active RP or the standby RP in the system, the alphanumeric display on the route processor displays either:

**ACTV RP**

or

**STBY RP**

All other nodes display:

**IOS- XR**

Additionally, the alphanumeric displays reveal the node states listed in [Table 1: Alphanumeric Displays](#), on [page 14](#).

Table 1: Alphanumeric Displays

Display	Node State
PRESENT	Card is plugged in, but is not booted. This can be due to a configuration problem or other issue with the card.
IN-RESET	Card either hit critical alarms and therefore was shutdown, or it failed the boot process and hence was shut down. Manual intervention is required to recover the card.
ROMMON	State before the card boots.
MBI-BOOT	Initial minimum boot image (MBI) is loading on the card.
MBI-RUN	MBI is running and pulling the appropriate software from the active RP card to the remote nodes.
IOS-XR	Node is up and running.
BRINGDOWN	Node is down, due to user configuration or other error.
IOS-XR FAIL	There is an error on the card. The card should have shut down, but the user has overridden this by configuration.

## Fan Trays

Fan trays are monitored by the RP and an SP module that measures airflow and controls fan RPM. As temperatures increase, the SP increases blower RPM to provide increased cooling capacity.

## Line Card Chassis Midplane

The chassis midplane provides intrachassis connectivity for cards and modules in the routing system. The midplane is mostly passive, though it does contain active NVRAM components that store tracking-number and manufacturing information, and MAC addresses. Software stores the chassis ID value in the NVRAM.

# CRS Hardware Compatibility

This table lists the compatibility of 40G CRS, 140G CRS, and 200G CRS fabric, forwarding, and line card components for the CRS 8-slot system.

Table 2: CRS Compatibility Matrix

Switch Fabric	RP/DRP	MSC/FP/LSP	PLIMS
CRS-8-FC/S(40G)	RP-A (CRS-8-RP), DRP-B (CRS-DRP-B)	CRS-MSC-B	1OC768-DPSK/C 1OC768-ITU/C 1OC768-POS-SR 4-10GE-ITU/C 8-10GBE CRS1-SIP-800  4-10GE 42-1GE 20-1GE-FLEX 2-10GE-WL-FLEX 4-10GBE-WL-XFP 8-10GBE-WL-XFP
	RP-A (CRS-8-RP), DRP-B (CRS-DRP-B)	CRS-FP40	4-10GE 42-1GE 20-1GE-FLEX2-10GE-WL-FLEX

Switch Fabric	RP/DRP	MSC/FP/LSP	PLIMS
CRS-8-FC140/S(140G)	RP-A (CRS-8-RP), DRP-B (CRS-DRP-B)	CRS-MSC-B	10C768-DPSK/C 10C768-ITU/C 10C768-POS-SR 4-10GE-ITU/C 8-10GBE CRS1-SIP-800 4-10GE 42-1GE 20-1GE-FLEX 2-10GE-WL-FLEX 4-10GBE-WL-XFP 8-10GBE-WL-XFP
	RP-A (CRS-8-RP), DRP-B (CRS-DRP-B)	CRS-FP40	4-10GE 42-1GE 20-1GE-FLEX 2-10GE-WL-FLEX
	RP-B (CRS-8-RP-B) DRP-B (CRS-DRP-B)	CRS-LSP	14X10GBE-WL-XFP 20X10GBE-WL-XFP 1x100GBE
	PRP (CRS-8-PRP-6G, CRS-8-PRP-12G)	CRS-MSC-140G	14X10GBE-WL-XFP 20X10GBE-WL-XFP 1x100GBE
	PRP (CRS-8-PRP-6G, CRS-8-PRP-12G)	CRS-FP140	14X10GBE-WL-XFP 20X10GBE-WL-XFP 1x100GBE
	PRP (CRS-8-PRP-6G, CRS-8-PRP-12G)	CRS-LSP	14X10GBE-WL-XFP 20X10GBE-WL-XFP 1x100GBE
CRS-8-FC400/S(200G)	PRP (CRS-8-PRP-6G, CRS-8-PRP-12G)	CRS-MSC-X and CRS-MSC-X -L (200G)	4x100GE-LO 40x10GE-WLO2X100GE-FLEX-40
		CRS-FP-X and CRS-FP-X-L (200G)	
		CRS-LSP	
CRS-8-FC400/M(200G)	PRP (CRS-8-PRP-6G, CRS-8-PRP-12G)	CRS-MSC-X and CRS-MSC-X -L (200G)	4x100GE-LO 40x10GE-WLO2X100GE-FLEX-40
		CRS-FP-X and CRS-FP-X-L (200G)	
		CRS-LSP	

