HPE MSR4000 Router Series

Key features

- Up to 36 Mpps forwarding performance; support for multiple concurrent services
- High reliability with separated hardware data and control planes, and dual main processing units (MPUs)
- HPE Open Application Platform (OAP) for HPE AllianceOne applications
- Powerful aggregation capacity; integrated 10GbE; support for up to 64 E1 or eight T3 ports
- Zero-touch solution with single-pane-of-glass management

Product overview

The HPE MSR4000 Router Series, the next generation of router from Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE), is a component of the HPE FlexBranch solution, which is a part of the comprehensive HPE FlexNetwork architecture. These routers feature a modular design that delivers unmatched application services for extra large branch offices, headquarters, and campuses. This gives your IT personnel the benefit of reduced complexity, and simplified configuration, deployment, and management. The MSR4000 series leverages separated data and control planes, dual main processing units (MPUs), and support for up to four power supplies, which provides outstanding performance and reliability.

The MSR4000 series provides a full-featured, resilient routing platform, including IPv6 and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), with up to 36 Mpps forwarding capacity and 28 Gbps of IPSec Virtual Private Networks (VPN) encrypted throughput. These routers also support HPE Open Application Platform (OAP) modules to deliver integrated industry-leading HPE AllianceOne partner applications such as virtualization, unified communications and collaboration (UC&C), and application optimization capabilities.

The MSR4000 series provides an agile, flexible network infrastructure that enables you to quickly adapt to your changing business requirements while delivering integrated concurrent services on a single, easy-to-manage platform.
Features and benefits

Performance
• Excellent forwarding performance

Provides forwarding performance up to 36 Mpps (24.2 Gbps); meets the bandwidth-intensive application demands of enterprise businesses. Excellent full service performance (NAT + QoS + ACL Performance by Platform, IMIX Traffic), 1Gbps for SPU-100, 3Gbps for SPU-200, 8Gbps for SPU-300.

• Powerful security capacity

The MSR4000 series is available with standard or high encryption, an embedded hardware encryption accelerator to improve encryption performance; IPSec encryption throughput can be up to 28 Gbps with a maximum of 10,000 IPSec VPN tunnels.

Product architecture
• SDN/OpenFlow

OpenFlow is the communications interface defined between the control and forwarding layers of a SDN (Software-Defined Networking) architecture. OpenFlow separates the data forwarding and routing decision functions. It keeps the flow-based forwarding function and employs a separate controller to make routing decisions. OpenFlow matches packets against one or more flow tables. MSR support OpenFlow 1.3.1.

• Ideal multiservice platform

Provides WAN router, Ethernet switch, stateful firewall, VPN, and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) or voice gateway all in one device.

• Advanced hardware architecture

Provides multicore processors, Gigabit switching, and PCIe bus; dual main processing units, four internal power supplies (N+1 configuration), and internal and external CF cards are offered; new high-performance MIM modules (HMIM) supported.

• New operating system version

Ships with new Comware v7 Operating System delivering the latest in virtualization and routing.

• Open Application Platform architecture

Provides unmatched application and services flexibility, with the potential to deliver the functionality of multiple devices, creating capital and operational expense savings and lasting investment protection.

• Distributed architecture with separation of data and control planes

Delivers enhanced fault tolerance and facilitates near continuous operation and zero service disruption during planned or unplanned control-plane events; service processing units (SPUs) perform data forwarding, encryption or decryption, and analyzing or filtering of data packets; main processing units perform route calculation, forward table maintenance, and configure and monitor the SPU.

• Field-programmable gate array (FPGA)

Improves the bandwidth of I/O module slots from 100 Mbps to 1000 Mbps, and improves uplink performance from 1 Gbps to 10 Gbps.

• Multi Gigabit Fabric (MGF)

Eases utilization of the main processor by transmitting Layer 2 packets directly via the MGF.

• Main processing unit (MPU)

Provides 1GbE management port; has default of 512 MB internal flash and 2 GB DDR3 memory.
• Service processing units (SPU)
  Includes four 1000BASE-T and four SFP (combo) slots, two voice processing module
  slots, and 2 GB DDR3 memory; SPU 200/300 also has one 10GbE SFP+ slot; forwarding
  performance: 10 Mpps (SPU-100), 20 Mpps (SPU-200), 36 Mpps (SPU-300)

Connectivity
• Powerful aggregation capacity
  Supports integrated 10GbE LAN, and up to 64 E1 or eight T3 ports, and up to 148 Giga ports
  on one chassis
• High-density port connectivity
  Provides up to eight interface module slots and up to four on-board Gigabit Ethernet and one
  10GbE ports
• Multiple WAN interfaces
  Provides traditional links with E1, T1, Serial, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), and ISDN;
  high-density Ethernet access with WAN Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet with POE/POE+;
  and high-speed T3, 155 Mbps OC3 access options
• Packet storm protection
  Protects against broadcast, multicast, or unicast storms with user-defined thresholds
• Ethernet Virtual Interconnect (EVI)
  EVI is a MAC-in-IP technology that provides Layer 2 connectivity between distant Layer 2
  network sites across an IP routed network. It is used for connecting geographically dispersed
  sites of a virtualized large-scale data center that requires Layer 2 adjacency
• VXLAN (Virtual eXtensible LAN)
  VXLAN (Virtual eXtensible LAN, scalable virtual local area network) is an IP-based network,
  using the “MAC in UDP” package of Layer VPN technology. VXLAN can be based on an
  existing ISP or enterprise IP networks for decentralized physical site provides Layer 2
  communication, and can provide service isolation for different tenants.
• Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS)
  Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) delivers a point-to-multipoint L2VPN service over an MPLS
  or IP backbone. The backbone is transparent to the customer sites, which can communicate
  with each other as if they were on the same LAN. The following protocols support on
  MSRs, RFC4447, RFC4761 and RFC4762, BFD detection in VPLS, Support hierarchical HOPE
  (H-VPLS), MAC address recovery in H-VPLS to speed up convergence
• Loopback
  Supports internal loopback testing for maintenance purposes and an increase in availability;
  loopback detection protects against incorrect cabling or network configurations and can be
  enabled on a per-port or per-VLAN basis for added flexibility
• USB interface
  Uses USB memory disk to download and upload configuration or OS image files; supports
  an external USB 3G/4G modem for a 3G/4G WAN uplink
• Flexible port selection
  Provides a combination of fiber and copper interface modules, 100/1000BASE-X support,
  and 10/100/1000BASE-T auto-speed detection plus auto duplex and MDI/MDI-X
Layer 2 switching

- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
  Supports standard IEEE 802.1D STP, IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) for faster convergence, and IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) and Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) protocol snooping
  Controls and manages the flooding of multicast packets in a Layer 2 network
- Port mirroring
  Duplicates port traffic (ingress and egress) to a local or remote monitoring port
- VLANs
  Supports up to 4,094 VLANS or IEEE 802.1Q-based VLANS
- sFlow®
  Allows traffic sampling

Layer 3 routing

- Static IPv4 routing
  Provides simple manually configured IPv4 routing
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
  Uses a distance vector algorithm with User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets for route determination; supports RIPv1 and RIPv2 routing; includes loop protection
- Open shortest path first (OSPF)
  Delivers faster convergence; uses this link-state routing Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), which supports ECMP, NSSA, and MD5 authentication for increased security and graceful restart for faster failure recovery
- Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)
  Delivers an implementation of the Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) utilizing path vectors; uses TCP for enhanced reliability for the route discovery process; reduces bandwidth consumption by advertising only incremental updates; supports extensive policies for increased flexibility; scales to very large networks
- Intermediate system to intermediate system (IS-IS)
  Uses a path vector Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), which is defined by the ISO organization for IS-IS routing and extended by IETF RFC 1195 to operate in both TCP/IP and the OSI reference model (Integrated IS-IS)
- Static IPv6 routing
  Provides simple manually configured IPv6 routing
- Dual IP stack
  Maintains separate stacks for IPv4 and IPv6 to ease the transition from an IPv4-only network to an IPv6-only network design
- Routing Information Protocol next generation (RIPng)
  Extends RIPv2 to support IPv6 addressing
- OSPFv3
  Provides OSPF support for IPv6
• **BGP+**
  Extends BGP-4 to support Multiprotocol BGP (MBGP), including support for IPv6 addressing

• **IS-IS for IPv6**
  Extends IS-IS to support IPv6 addressing

• **IPv6 tunneling**
  Allows IPv6 packets to traverse IPv4-only networks by encapsulating the IPv6 packet into a standard IPv4 packet; supports manually configured, 6 to 4, and Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) tunnels; is an important element for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

• **Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)**
  Uses BGP to advertise routes across Label Switched Paths (LSPs), but uses simple labels to forward packets from any Layer 2 or Layer 3 protocol, which reduces complexity and increases performance; supports graceful restart for reduced failure impact; supports LSP tunneling and multilevel stacks

• **Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Layer 3 VPN**
  Allows Layer 3 VPNs across a provider network; uses Multiprotocol BGP (MBGP) to establish private routes for increased security; supports RFC 2547bis multiple autonomous system VPNs for added flexibility; supports IPv6 MPLS VPN

• **Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Layer 2 VPN**
  Establishes simple Layer 2 point-to-point VPNs across a provider network using only MPLS Label Distribution Protocol (LDP); requires no routing and therefore decreases complexity, increases performance, and allows VPNs of non-routable protocols; uses no routing information for increased security; supports Circuit Cross Connect (CCC), Static Virtual Circuits (SVCs), Martini draft, and Kompella-draft technologies

• **Routing policy**
  Allows custom filters for increased performance and security; supports access control lists (ACLs), IP prefix, AS paths, community lists, and aggregate policies

**Layer 3 services**

• **NAT-PT**
  Network Address Translation-Protocol Translation (NAT-PT) enables communication between IPv4 and IPv6 nodes by translating between IPv4 and IPv6 packets. It performs IP address translation, and according to different protocols, performs semantic translation for packets. This technology is only suitable for communication between a pure IPv4 node and a pure IPv6 node

• **WAN Optimization**
  MSR performs optimization using TFO and a combination of DRE, Lempel-Ziv (LZ) compression to provide the bandwidth optimization for file service and web applications. The policy engine module determines which traffic can be optimized and which optimization action should be taken. A pair of WAN optimization equipment can discover each other automatically and complete the negotiation to establish a TCP optimization session

• **Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)**
  Determines the MAC address of another IP host in the same subnet; supports static ARPs; gratuitous ARP allows detection of duplicate IP addresses; proxy ARP allows normal ARP operation between subnets or when subnets are separated by a Layer 2 network

• **User Datagram Protocol (UDP) helper**
  Redirects UDP broadcasts to specific IP subnets to prevent server spoofing

• **Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)**
  Simplifies the management of large IP networks and supports client and server; DHCP Relay enables DHCP operation across subnets
Quality of Service (QoS)
- Hierarchical quality of service (HQoS) or Nested QoS
  Manages traffic uniformly, and hierarchically schedules traffic by user, network service, and application; provides more granular traffic control and quality assurance services than traditional QoS
- Traffic policing
  Supports Committed Access Rate (CAR) and line rate
- Congestion management
  Supports FIFO, PQ, CO, WFO, CBQ, and RTPO
- Weighted random early detection (WRED) or random early detection (RED)
  Delivers congestion avoidance capabilities through the use of queue management algorithms
- Other QoS technologies
  Supports traffic shaping, MPLS QoS, MP QoS or LFI, and Control Plane Policing (CoPP)

Security
- IPS
  Built-in Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) detects and protects the branch office from security threats. Optional HPE integration filters for client-side, branch protection from exploits and vulnerabilities
- Zone based firewall
  Zone-Based Policy Firewall changes the firewall configuration from the older interface-based model to a more flexible, more easily understood zone-based model. Interfaces are assigned to zones, and inspection policy is applied to traffic moving between the zones. Inter-zone policies offer considerable flexibility and granularity, so different inspection policies can be applied to multiple host groups connected to the same router interface
- Enhanced stateful firewall
  Application layer protocol inspection, Transport layer protocol inspection, ICMP error message check, and TCP SYN check. Support more L4 and L7 protocols like TCP, UDP, UDP-Lite, ICMPv4/ICMPv6, SCTP, DCCP, RAWIP, HTTP, FTP, SMTP, DNS, SIP, H.323, SCCP
- Auto Discover VPN (ADVPN)
  Collects, maintains, and distributes dynamic public addresses through the VPN Address Management (VAM) protocol, making VPN establishment available between enterprise branches that use dynamic addresses to access the public network; compared to traditional VPN technologies, ADVPN technology is more flexible and has richer features, such as NAT traversal of ADVPN packets, AAA identity authentication, IPSec protection of data packets, and multiple VPN domains
- IPSec VPN
  Supports DES, Triple DES (3DES), and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) 128/192/256 encryption, and MD5 and SHA-1 authentication
- Access control list (ACL)
  Supports powerful ACLs for both IPv4 and IPv6; ACLs are used for filtering traffic to prevent unauthorized users from accessing the network, or for controlling network traffic to save resources; rules can either deny or permit traffic to be forwarded; rules can be based on a Layer 2 header or a Layer 3 protocol header; rules can be set to operate on specific dates or times
- Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System (TACACS+)
  Delivers an authentication tool using TCP with encryption of the full authentication request, providing additional security
• **Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (URPF)**  
  Allows normal packets to be forwarded correctly, but discards the attaching packet due to lack of reverse path route or incorrect inbound interface; prevents source spoofing and distributed attacks

• **Network login**  
  Allows authentication of multiple users per port

• **RADIUS**  
  Eases security access administration by using a user or password authentication server

• **Network address translation (NAT)**  
  Supports one-to-one NAT, many-to-many NAT, and NAT control, enabling NAPT to support multiple connections; supports blacklist in NAT, a limit on the number of connections, session logs, and multi-instances

• **Secure Shell (SSHv2)**  
  Uses external servers to securely login to a remote device; with authentication and encryption, it protects against IP spoofing and plain text password interception; increases the security of Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) transfers

**Convergence**

• **Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)**  
  Utilizes Any-Source Multicast (ASM) or Source-Specific Multicast (SSM) to manage IPv4 multicast networks; supports IGMPv1, v2, and v3

• **Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)**  
  Defines modes of Internet IPv4 and IPv6 multicasting to allow one-to-many and many-to-many transmission of information; supports PIM Dense Mode (DM), Sparse Mode (SM), and Source-Specific Mode (SSM)

• **Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)**  
  Allows multiple PIM-SM domains to interoperate; is used for inter-domain multicast applications

• **Multicast Border Gateway Protocol (MBGP)**  
  Allows multicast traffic to be forwarded across BGP networks and kept separate from unicast traffic

**Integration**

• **Embedded VPN and firewall**  
  Provides enhanced stateful packet inspection and filtering; delivers advanced VPN services with Triple DES (3DES) and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption at high performance and low latency, URL filtering, and application prioritization and enhancement

• **Embedded NetStream**  
  Improves traffic distribution using powerful scheduling algorithms, including Layer 4 to 7 services; monitors the health status of servers and firewalls

• **SIP trunking**  
  Delivers multiple concurrent calls on one link; the carrier authenticates only the link, rather than carrying each SIP call on the link
Resiliency and high availability

• Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF)
  IRF allows the customer to build an IRF stack, namely a logical device, by interconnecting multiple devices through stack ports. The customer can manage all the devices in the IRF stack by managing the logical device, which is cost-effective like a box-type device, and scalable and highly reliable like a chassis-type distributed device.

• Backup center
  Acts as a part of the management and backup function to provide backup for device interfaces; delivers reliability by switching traffic over to a backup interface when the primary one fails.

• Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
  Allows groups of two routers to dynamically back each other up to create highly available routed environments; supports VRRP load balancing.

• In-Service Software Upgrade (ISSU)
  Lowers downtime caused by planned maintenance and software upgrades.

• Embedded Automation Architecture (EAA)
  Monitors the internal event and status of system hardware and software, identifying potential problems as early as possible; collects field information and attempts to automatically repair the issues; based on the user configuration, onsite information will be sent to technical support.

• Multiple internal power supply slots
  Delivers higher reliability with a maximum of four internal power supplies, which can be installed.

• Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
  Detects quickly the failures of the bidirectional forwarding paths between two devices for upper-layer protocols such as routing protocols and MPLS.

Management

• HPE Intelligent Management Center (IMC)
  Integrates fault management, element configuration, and network monitoring from a central vantage point; built-in support for third-party devices enables network administrators to centrally manage all network elements with a variety of automated tasks, including discovery, categorization, baseline configurations, and software images; the software also provides configuration comparison tools, version tracking, change alerts, and more.

• Industry-standard CLI with a hierarchical structure
  Reduces training time and expenses, and increases productivity in multivendor installations.

• Management security
  Restricts access to critical configuration commands; offers multiple privilege levels with password protection; ACLs provide telnet and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) access; local and remote syslog capabilities allow logging of all access.

• SNMPv1, v2, and v3
  Provide complete support of SNMP; provide full support of industry-standard Management Information Base (MIB) plus private extensions; SNMPv3 supports increased security using encryption.

• Remote monitoring (RMON)
  Uses standard SNMP to monitor essential network functions; supports events, alarm, history, and statistics group plus a private alarm extension group.

• FTP, TFTP, and SFTP support
  Offers different mechanisms for configuration updates; FTP allows bidirectional transfers over a TCP/IP network; trivial FTP (TFTP) is a simpler method using User Datagram Protocol (UDP);
Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) runs over an SSH tunnel to provide additional security

- Debug and sampler utility
  Supports ping and traceroute for both IPv4 and IPv6

- Network Time Protocol (NTP)
  Synchronizes timekeeping among distributed time servers and clients; keeps timekeeping consistent among all clock-dependent devices within the network so that the devices can provide diverse applications based on the consistent time

- Information center
  Provides a central repository for system and network information; aggregates all logs, traps, and debugging information generated by the system and maintains them in order of severity; outputs the network information to multiple channels based on user-defined rules

- Management interface control
  Provides management access through modem port and terminal interface; provides access through terminal interface, telnet, or SSH

- Network Quality Analyzer (NQA)
  Analyzes network performance and service quality by sending test packets, and provides network performance and service quality parameters such as jitter, TCP, or FTP connection delays; allows network manager to determine overall network performance and diagnose and locate network congestion points or failures

- Role-based security
  Delivers role-based access control (RBAC); supports 16 user levels (0-15)

- Standards-based authentication support for LDAP
  Integrates seamlessly into existing authentication services

**Ease of deployment**

- Zero-touch deployment
  Supports TR069, both USB disk auto deployment and 3G SMS auto deployment

**Additional information**

- OPEX savings
  Simplifies and streamlines deployment, management, and training through the use of a common operating system, thereby cutting costs as well as reducing the risk of human errors associated with having to manage multiple operating systems across different platforms and network layers

- Faster time to market
  Allows new and custom features to be brought rapidly to market through engineering efficiencies, delivering better initial and ongoing stability

- Green initiative support
  Provides support for RoHS and WEEE regulations

**Warranty and support**

- 1-year Warranty
  See [hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary](http://hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary) for warranty and support information included with your product purchase.

- Software releases
  To find software for your product, refer to [hpe.com/networking/support](http://hpe.com/networking/support); for details on the software releases available with your product purchase, refer to [hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary](http://hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary)
## HPE MSR4000 Router Series

### Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/O ports and slots</th>
<th>HPE MSR4060 Router Chassis (JG403A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR4080 Router Chassis (JG402A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 MPU (Main Processing Unit) slots</td>
<td>2 MPU (Main Processing Unit) slots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 SPU (Service Processing Unit) slot</td>
<td>1 SPU (Service Processing Unit) slot</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 HMIM slots</td>
<td>8 HMIM slots</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Power Supply slots</td>
<td>4 Power Supply slots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical characteristics</th>
<th>HPE MSR4060 Router Chassis (JG403A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR4080 Router Chassis (JG402A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>17.32(w) x 18.9(d) x 6.89(h) in. (44 x 48 x 17.50 cm) (4U height)</td>
<td>17.32(w) x 18.9(d) x 8.64(h) in. (44 x 48 x 21.95 cm) (5U height)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>45.52 lb (20.65 kg)</td>
<td>69.93 lb (22.65 kg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Memory and processor     | MPU-100, 2 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 512 MB flash capacity, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM | MPU-100, 2 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 512 MB flash capacity, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM |
|                         | SPU-100, 8 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM | SPU-100, 8 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM |
|                         | SPU-200, 16 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM | SPU-200, 16 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM |
|                         | SPU-300, 32 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 4 GB DDR3 SDRAM | SPU-300, 32 cores RISC @ 1 GHz, 4 GB DDR3 SDRAM |

| Mounting and enclosure   | Desktop or can be mounted in a EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package. | Desktop or can be mounted in a EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>HPE MSR4060 Router Chassis (JG403A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR4080 Router Chassis (JG402A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throughput</td>
<td>SPU-100/SPU-200/SPU-300 (10 Mpps/20 Mpps/36 Mpps)</td>
<td>SPU-100/SPU-200/SPU-300 (10 Mpps/20 Mpps/36 Mpps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routing table size</td>
<td>1000000 entries (IPv4), 1000000 entries (IPv6)</td>
<td>1000000 entries (IPv4), 1000000 entries (IPv6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding table size</td>
<td>1000000 entries (IPv4), 1000000 entries (IPv6)</td>
<td>1000000 entries (IPv4), 1000000 entries (IPv6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>HPE MSR4060 Router Chassis (JG403A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR4080 Router Chassis (JG402A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)</td>
<td>32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating relative humidity</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonoperating/Storage temperature</td>
<td>-40°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)</td>
<td>-40°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonoperating/Storage relative humidity</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>Up to 16,404 ft (5 km)</td>
<td>Up to 16,404 ft (5 km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specifications

#### HPE MSR4060 Router Chassis (JG403A)

**Electrical characteristics**

- **Frequency**: 50/60 Hz
- **Maximum heat dissipation**: 285/347 BTU/hr (300.67/366.09 kJ/hr), lower number is with SPU-100 module installed; higher number is for SPU-200
- **AC voltage**: 100–240 VAC
- **DC voltage**: -36 to -75 VDC
- **Maximum power rating**: 300 W
- **PoE power**: 450 W PoE+

**Note**

Maximum power rating and maximum heat dissipation are the worst-case theoretical maximum numbers provided for planning the infrastructure with fully loaded PoE (if equipped), 100% traffic, all ports plugged in, and all modules populated. PoE Power is the power supplied by the internal power supply, it is dependent on the type and quantity of power supplies and may be supplemented with the use of an External Power Supply (EPS). No default power supply is included in the chassis; a minimum of one/maximum of four power supplies should be ordered.

#### HPE MSR4080 Router Chassis (JG402A)

**Electrical characteristics**

- **Frequency**: 50/60 Hz
- **Maximum heat dissipation**: 297/358 BTU/hr (313.33/377.69 kJ/hr), lower number is with SPU-100 module installed; higher number is for SPU-200
- **AC voltage**: 100–240 VAC
- **DC voltage**: -36 to -75 VDC
- **Maximum power rating**: 300 W
- **PoE power**: 450 W PoE+

**Note**

Maximum power rating and maximum heat dissipation are the worst-case theoretical maximum numbers provided for planning the infrastructure with fully loaded PoE (if equipped), 100% traffic, all ports plugged in, and all modules populated. PoE Power is the power supplied by the internal power supply, it is dependent on the type and quantity of power supplies and may be supplemented with the use of an External Power Supply (EPS). No default power supply is included in the chassis; a minimum of one/maximum of four power supplies should be ordered.

#### Reliability

| MTBF (years) | 178.66 |

#### Safety

- UL 60950-1, EN 60825-1 Safety of Laser Products Part 1
- EN 60825-2 Safety of Laser Products Part 2, IEC 60950-1
- EN 60950-1, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1, FDA 21 CFR Subchapter J, AS/NZS 60950-1, GB 4943.1

#### Emissions


#### Telecom

- FCC part 68, CS-03
## Specifications

### HPE MSR4060 Router Chassis (JG403A)

**Management**
- IMC—Intelligent Management Center; command-line interface; limited command-line interface; configuration menu; out-of-band management (RJ-45 Ethernet); SNMP Manager; Telnet; RMON1; FTP; in-line and out-of-band; modern interface; out-of-band management (serial RS-232C or Micro USB); IEEE 802.3 Ethernet MIB

### HPE MSR4080 Router Chassis (JG402A)

**Management**
- IMC—Intelligent Management Center; command-line interface; limited command-line interface; configuration menu; out-of-band management (RJ-45 Ethernet); SNMP Manager; Telnet; RMON1; FTP; in-line and out-of-band; modern interface; out-of-band management (serial RS-232C or Micro USB); IEEE 802.3 Ethernet MIB

### Services

Refer to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website at [hpe.com/networking/services](http://hpe.com/networking/services) for details on the service-level descriptions and product numbers. For details about services, and response times in your area, please contact your local Hewlett Packard Enterprise sales office.

### Standards and protocols (applies to all products in series)

**BGP**
- RFC 1163 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- RFC 1267 Border Gateway Protocol 3 (BGP-3)
- RFC 1657 Definitions of Managed Objects for BGPv4
- RFC 1771 BGPv4
- RFC 1772 Application of the BGP
- RFC 1773 Experience with the BGP-4 Protocol
- RFC 1774 BGP-4 Protocol Analysis
- RFC 1965 BGP-4 Confederations
- RFC 1997 BGP Communities Attribute
- RFC 2439 BGP Route Flap Damping
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- RFC 4277 Experience with the BGP-4 Protocol
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- RFC 4456 BGP Route Reflection: An Alternative to Full Mesh Internal BGP (BGP-4)
- RFC 4724 Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP
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- RFC 4998 An Application of the BGP Community Attribute in Multi-home Routing

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- RFC 783 TFTP Protocol (revision 2)
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- RFC 2362 PIM Sparse Mode
- RFC 2710 Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6
- RFC 2934 Protocol Independent Multicast MIB for IPv4
- RFC 3376 IGMPv3
- RFC 3376 IGMPv3 (host joins only)
- RFC 5059 Bootstrap Router (BSR) Mechanism for Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)

### IPv6
- RFC 2080 RIPng for IPv6
- RFC 2460 IPv6 Specification
- RFC 2473 Generic Packet Tunneling in IPv6
- RFC 2475 IPv6 DiffServ Architecture
- RFC 2529 Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IPv4
- RFC 2545 Use of MP-BGP-4 for IPv6
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- RFC 3056 Connection of IPv6 Domains via IPv4 Clouds

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- RFC 1213 MIB II
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- RFC 1850 OSPFv2 MIB
- RFC 1907 SNMPv2 MIB
- RFC 2011 SNMPv2 MIB for IP
- RFC 2012 SNMPv2 MIB for TCP
- RFC 2013 SNMPv2 MIB for UDP
- RFC 2096 IP Forwarding Table MIB
- RFC 2233 Interfaces MIB
- RFC 2273 SNMP-NOTIFICATION-MIB
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- RFC 2575 SNMP-Notification MIB
- RFC 2576 SNMP-MIB
- RFC 2737 Entity MIB (Version 2)
- RFC 2863 The Interfaces Group MIB
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- IEEE 802.1D (STP)
- RFC 1098 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- RFC 1158 Management Information Base for network management of TCP/IP-based internets: MIB-II
- RFC 1212 Concise MIB definitions
- RFC 1215 Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP
- RFC 1389 RIPng MIB Extension
- RFC 1450 Management Information Base (MIB) for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)
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- RFC 1905 SNMPv2 Protocol Operations
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- RFC 1908 Coexistence between Version 1 and Version 2 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework
- RFC 1918 Private Internet Address Allocation
- RFC 2037 Entity MIB using SMIv2
- RFC 2261 An Architecture for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks
- RFC 2262 Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- RFC 2263 SNMPv3 Applications
- RFC 2264 User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
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- RFC 1245 OSPF protocol analysis
- RFC 1246 Experience with OSPF
- RFC 1583 OSPFv2
- RFC 1587 OSPF NSSA
- RFC 1765 OSPF Database Overflow
- RFC 1850 OSPFv2 Management Information Base (MIB), traps
- RFC 2328 OSPFv2
- RFC 2370 OSPF Opaque LSA Option
- RFC 3101 OSPF NSSA

### QoS/CoS
- IEEE 802.1P (CoS)
- RFC 2474 DS Field in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers
- RFC 2475 DiffServ Architecture
- RFC 2597 DiffServ Assured Forwarding (AF)
- RFC 2598 DiffServ Expedited Forwarding (EF)
- RFC 2697 A Single Rate Three Color Marker
- RFC 3168 The Addition of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to IP
- RFC 3247 Supplemental Information for the New Definition of the EF PHB (Expedited Forwarding Per-Hop Behavior)
- RFC 3260 New Terminology and Clarifications for DiffServ

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- IEEE 802.1X Port Based Network Access Control
- RFC 2082 RIP-2 MDS Authentication
- RFC 2104 Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication
- RFC 2138 RADIUS Authentication
- RFC 2139 RADIUS Accounting
- RFC 2408 Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP)
- RFC 2409 The Internet Key Exchange (IKE)
- RFC 2412 The OAKLEY Key Determination Protocol
- RFC 2459 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and CRL Profile
- RFC 2818 HTTP Over TLS
- RFC 2856 RADIUS Authentication
- RFC 2866 RADIUS Accounting
- RFC 3579 RADIUS Support For Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- RFC 3580 IEEE 802.1X Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) Usage Guidelines

### VPN
- RFC 1828 IP Authentication using Keyed MDS
- RFC 1853 IP in IP Tunneling
- RFC 2401 Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol
- RFC 2402 IP Authentication Header
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- RFC 2404 The Use of HMAC-SHA-1-96 within ESP and AH
- RFC 2405 The ESP DES-CBC Cipher Algorithm With Explicit IV
- RFC 2406 IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
- RFC 2407 The Internet IP Security Domain of Interpretation for ISAKMP
- RFC 2410 The NULL Encryption Algorithm and its Use With IPSec
- RFC 2411 IP Security Document Roadmap
- RFC 3948—UDP Encapsulation of IPSec ESP Packets
- RFC 4301—Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol
- RFC 4302—IP Authentication Header (AH)
- RFC 4303—IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
- RFC 4305—Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation Requirements for ESP and AH
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Transceivers

- HPE X110 100M SFP LC FX Transceiver (JD102B)
- HPE X110 100M SFP LC LX Transceiver (JD120B)
- HPE X110 100M SFP LC LH40 Transceiver (JD090A)
- HPE X110 100M SFP LC LH80 Transceiver (JD091A)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC SX Transceiver (JD118B)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC LX Transceiver (JD119B)
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- HPE X125 1G SFP LC LH70 Transceiver (JD063B)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC LH100 Transceiver (JD103A)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver (JD098B)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver (JD099B)
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- HPE X240 10G SFP+ to SFP+ 3m Direct Attach Copper Cable (JD097C)

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- HPE X200 V.24 DTE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD519A)
- HPE X200 V.24 DCE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD521A)
- HPE X200 V.35 DTE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD523A)
- HPE X200 V.35 DCE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD525A)
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- HPE X260 Auxiliary Router Cable (JD508A)
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- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 BNC 75-120 ohm Conversion Router Cable (JD511A)
- HPE X260 T1 Router Cable (JD518A)
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- HPE X260 T3/E3 Router Cable (JD531A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 to 2xBNC 75ohm 3m Router Cable (JH294A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 120 ohm 2m Router Cable (JC156A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 120 ohm 15m Router Cable (JC151A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 120 ohm 30m Router Cable (JC152A)
- HPE X260 T1 Router Cable (JD518A)
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- HPE X351 300W 100–240VAC to 12VDC Power Supply (JG527A)
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- HPE MSR 1-port T1 Voice HMIM Module (JG430A)
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- HPE MSR 4-port FXS HMIM Module (JG446A)
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- HPE MSR 4-port Gig-T HMIM Module (JG421A)
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- HPE MSR 24-port Gig-T PoE Switch HMIM Module (JG427A)
- HPE MSR 1-port OC-3/STM-1 CPOS HMIM Module (JG428A)
- HPE MSR 8-port 100BASE-FX/1000BASE-X/4-port 1000BASE-T (Combo) L2/L3 HMIM Module (JH238A)
- HPE MSR 16-port Enhanced Async Serial HMIM Module (JG445A)
- HPE MSR 8-port E1/CE1/T1/CT1/PRI HMIM Module (JH169A)
- HPE MSR 8-port E1/Fractional E1/T1/Fractional T1 HMIM Module (JH172A)
- HPE MSR Open Application Platform (OAP) with VMware® vSphere® HMIM Module (JG532A)
- HPE MSR Medium Survivable Branch Communication HMIM Module powered by Microsoft Lync® (JG588A)
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<td></td>
<td>HPE X610 4GB DDR3 SDRAM UDIMM Memory (JG53OA)</td>
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