

LMC/SBEI Synchronous Interfaces

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This document applies to V2.8

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General Information

Summary

The MikroTik RouterOS supports the following Lanmedia Corp (LMC)/SBE Inc interfaces:

- LMC/SBEI wanPCI-1T3 PCI T3 (also known as DS3, 44.736Mbps)
- LMC/SBEI wanPCI-1T1E1 PCI T1/E1 (also known as DS1 or LMC1200P, 1.544 Mbps or 2.048 Mbps)

Specifications

Packages required: *synchronous*

License required: *level4*

Home menu level: */interface sbe*

Standards and Technologies: *T1/E1/T3/G.703, Frame Relay, PPP, Cisco-HDLC*

Hardware usage: *Not significant*

Related Documents

- [Package Management](#)
- [Device Driver List](#)
- [IP Addresses and ARP](#)
- [Log Management](#)

Synchronous Interface Configuration

Home menu level: */interface sbe*

Description

With the introduction of 2.8 release, MikroTik RouterOS supports popular SBEI wanPCI-1T3 and wanPCI-1T1E1 cards. These cards provide a router with the ability to communicate over T1, E1 and T3 links directly, without the need of external CSU/DSU equipment.

Property Description

chdlc-keepalive (*time*; default: **10s**) - specifies the keepalive interval for Cisco HDLC protocol

circuit-type (*e1 | e1-cas | e1-plain | e1-unframed | t1 | t1-unframed*; default: **e1**) - the circuit type particular interface is connected to

clock-rate (*integer*; default: **64000**) - internal clock rate in bps

clock-source (*internal | external*; default: **external**) - specifies whether the card should rely on supplied clock or generate its own

crc32 (*yes | no*; default: **no**) - Specifies whether to use CRC32 error correction algorithm or not

frame-relay-dce (*yes | no*; default: **no**) - specifies whether the device operates in Data Communication Equipment mode. The value yes is suitable only for T1 models

frame-relay-lmi-type (*ansi | ccitt*; default: **ansi**) - Frame Relay Line Management Interface Protocol type

line-protocol (*cisco-hdlc | frame-relay | sync-ppp*; default: **sync-ppp**) - encapsulated line protocol

long-cable (*yes | no*; default: **no**) - specifies whether to use signal phase shift for very long links

mtu (*integer: 68..1500*; default: **1500**) - IP protocol Maximum Transmission Unit

name (*name*; default: **sbeN**) - unique interface name.

scrambler (*yes | no*; default: **no**) - when enabled, makes the card unintelligible to anyone without a special receiver

Application Examples

Connecting two MT routers via T1 crossover

In the following example we will configure two routers to talk to each other via T1 link. The routers are named R1 and R2 with the addresses of 10.10.10.1/24 and 10.10.10.2/24, respectively. Cisco HDLC will be used as encapsulation protocol and circuit type will be regular T1.

First, we need to configure synchronous interfaces on both routers. Keep in mind, that one of the interfaces needs to be set to use its internal clock.

- On **R1** router:

```
[admin@MikroTik] > /interface sbe set sbe1 line-protocol=cisco-hdlc \ \...
clock-source=internal circuit-type=t1 disabled=no [admin@R1] > /interface sbe print
Flags: X - disabled, R - running 0 R name="sbe1" mtu=1500 line-protocol=cisco-hdlc
clock-rate=64000 clock-source=internal crc32=no long-cable=no scrambler=no
circuit-type=t1 frame-relay-lmi-type=ansi frame-relay-dce=no chdlc-keepalive=10s
[admin@R1] >
```

- On **R2** router:

```
[admin@MikroTik] > /interface sbe set sbe1 line-protocol=cisco-hdlc \ \...
circuit-type=t1 disabled=no [admin@R2] > /interface sbe print Flags: X - disabled, R
```

```
- running 0 R name="sbel" mtu=1500 line-protocol=cisco-hdlc clock-rate=64000
clock-source=external crc32=no long-cable=no scrambler=no circuit-type=t1
frame-relay-lmi-type=ansi frame-relay-dce=no chdlc-keepalive=10s [admin@R2] >
```

Then, we should assign IP addresses to both interfaces.

- On **R1** router:

```
[admin@R1] > /ip address add address 10.10.10.1/24 interface=sbel
```

- On **R2** router:

```
[admin@R1] > /ip address add address 10.10.10.2/24 interface=sbel
```

Finally, we could test connection by issuing **ping** command from **R1** router:

```
[admin@R1] > /ping 10.10.10.2
10.10.10.2 64 byte ping: ttl=64 time=7 ms
10.10.10.2 64 byte ping: ttl=64 time=8 ms
10.10.10.2 64 byte ping: ttl=64 time=8 ms
10.10.10.2 64 byte ping: ttl=64 time=8 ms
10.10.10.2 64 byte ping: ttl=64 time=8 ms
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 7/7.8/8 ms
[admin@R2] >
```