Conclusions

Packet-based networks reliably support the most stringent teleprotection schemes with guaranteed SLAs well below the required latency budget.

The main factors consuming delay budget are relay protection interface types and speeds, and overlay transport if used (Packet over TDM), and not the packet network itself.

MPLS TE or MPLS-TP tunnels can ensure that LSPs are co-routed when echo-based relay synchronization is used for differential schemes.

SyncE or PTP ensures efficient synchronization distribution to MPLS PEs for circuit emulation.

MPLS TDM pseudowire de-jitter buffers compensate for network PDV when clocking data on to relay synchronous protection interfaces.

Efficient QoS mechanisms will ensure teleprotection traffic is subject to minimum latency (for faster detection) and jitter (for accurate relay synchronization) as it traverses the packet network.