Cisco Nexus 9348D-GX2A ACI-Mode Switch Hardware Installation Guide

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CHAPTER 1

Overview

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Overview

The Cisco Nexus 9348D-GX2A switch (N9K-C9348D-GX2A) is a 2-rack unit (RU), fixed-port switch designed for spine-leaf-APIC deployment in data centers.

This switch includes the following ports:

- 400-Gigabit QSFP-DD ports (48)

- 10-Gigabit SFP+ ports (2)

- Management ports (one RJ-45 port and one SFP port)

- Console port

- USB port

Note Use dust covers (NXA-ACC-QDD-DC) for unused ports. It protects the connectors and helps divert airflow for thermal dispensation.

Default port-profile information for this switch:

- Default port profile (Leaf): 36 downlinks and 12 fabric links + 2x1/10G downlinks

Leaf/Spine role considerations:

- The default role of this switch is as a leaf switch.

- Use the default fabric links (37-48) for initial switch discovery via another switch.

- To change the switch from the default role: the node appears as a discovered device in the fabric inventory view, set the role of the switch (spine or leaf), and the switch automatically reboots to come up in the configured role.

- If you connect a default spine (i.e., a dual role switch that by default is a spine, such as Nexus 9316D-GX) directly to an APIC, the change of the role to leaf is performed automatically by APIC, as well as the reboot. After that, the node appears in "Nodes pending registration." Register the node.

This switch includes the following user-replaceable components:

- Fan modules (four) with the following airflow choices:
  - Port-side intake fan module with burgundy coloring (NXA-FAN-160CFM2-PI)

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Note   If a fan fails, the other fans are automatically increased to 100% capacity to compensate. If two fans fail, then multi-fan failure policy kicks in, the switch will issue a warning, and power down in 2 minutes.

- Power supply modules (two—One for operations and one for redundancy [1+1]) with the following choices:
  - 3200-W port-side intake AC/HVDC power supply with burgundy coloring (NXA-PAC-3200W-PI)
  - 3200-W port-side intake DC/HVDC power supply with burgundy coloring (NXA-PDC-3200W-PI)

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Note   Both power supplies are the same type. Do not mix AC and DC power supplies.

All fan modules and power supplies must use the same airflow direction.

The following figure shows the switch features on the port side of the chassis.
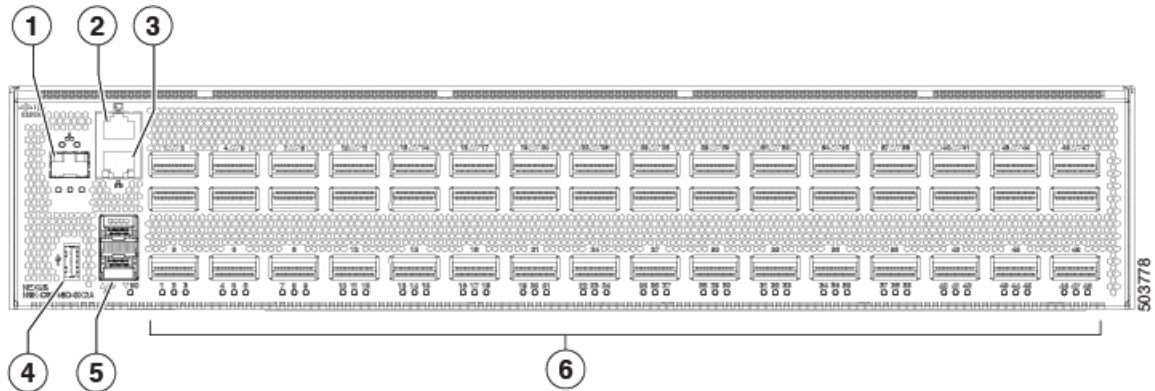
1	SFP optical management port (1)	4	USB port (1)
2	Console port (1)	5	10-Gigabit SFP+ ports (2)
3	RJ-45 copper management port (1)	6	400-Gigabit QSFP-DD ports (48)

To determine which transceivers, adapters, and cables are support this switch, see the Cisco Transceiver Modules Compatibility Information document.

The following figure shows the switch features on the power supply side of the chassis.
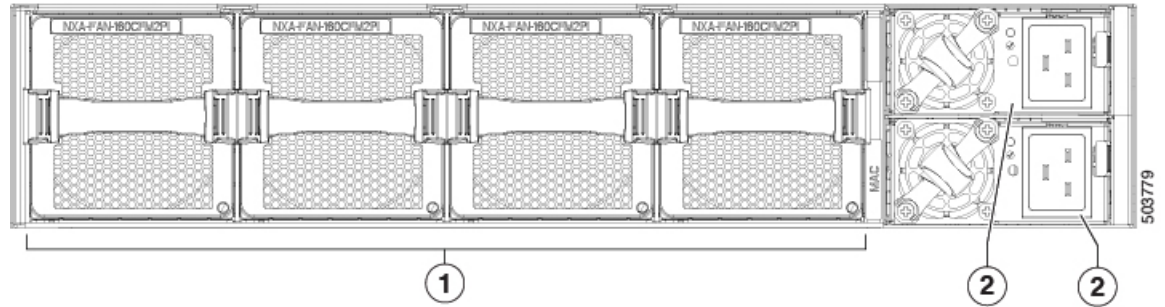
1	Fan modules (4) with slots numbered from 1 (left) to 4 (right)	2	Power supply modules (1 or 2) (AC power supplies shown) with slots numbered 1 (top) and 2 (bottom)

The following figure shows the side of the chassis.
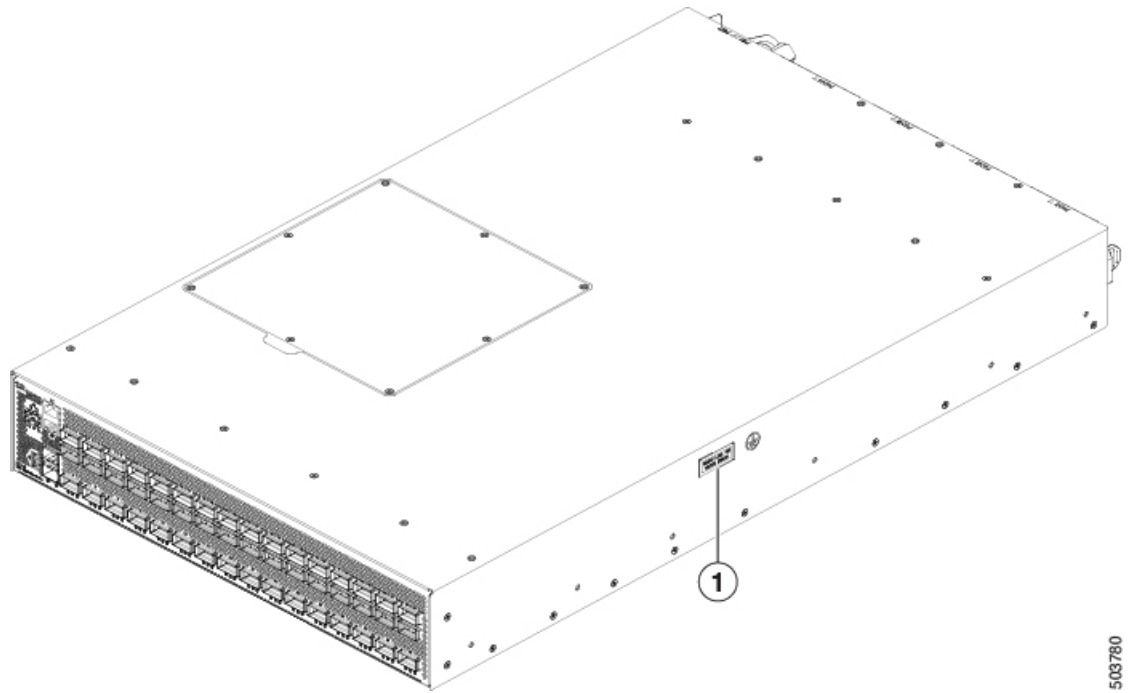
1	Grounding pad		

The fan and power supply modules are field replaceable. You can replace one fan module or one power supply module during operations, as long as the other modules are installed and operating. If you have only one power supply installed, you can install the replacement power supply in the open slot before removing the original power supply.

Note All fan and power supply modules must have the same direction of airflow, or the switch can overheat and shut down. If you are installing a dual-direction power supply, that module automatically uses the same airflow direction as the other modules in the switch.

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Caution   If the switch has port-side intake airflow (burgundy coloring for fan modules), you must locate the ports in the cold aisle. If the switch has port-side exhaust airflow (blue coloring for fan modules), you must locate the ports in the hot aisle. If you locate the air intake in a hot aisle, the switch can overheat and shut down.

Table 1: Optics Specifications

Power Supply	Fan	MACSec Enabled	Ambient Temperature Limit	Optics Power (W) Consumption
NXA-PAC-3200W-PI	NXA-SFAN-160CFM2PI	48 ports	40 °C	Ports 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, and 47: Max. 20W per port Remaining 24 ports: Max. 12W per port
NXA-PDC-3200W-PI	NXA-SFAN-160CFM2PI	48 ports	40 °C	Ports 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, and 47: Max. 20W per port Remaining 24 ports: Max. 12W per port

Use dust covers (NXA-ACC-QDD-DC) for unused ports. This protects the connectors and helps divert airflow for thermal dispensation.

Preparing the Site

Temperature Requirements

The operating temperature of the switch is 32 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit (0 to 40 degrees Celsius). The non-operating temperature of the switch is –40 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit (–40 to 70 degrees Celsius).

Humidity Requirements

Climate-controlled buldings usually maintain an acceptable level of humidity for the switch equipment. If the switch is located in an unusually humid location, use a dehumidifier to maintain the humidity within an acceptable range.

Altitude Requirements

Altitude rating is 10,000 ft (3048 m). For China, it is 6,562 ft (2000 m).

Dust and Particulate Requirements

Exhaust fans cool power supplies. System fans cool switches by drawing in air and exhausting air out through various openings in the chassis. Fans also introduce dust and other particles, causing contaminant buildup in

the switch and increased internal chassis temperature. Dust and particles can act as insulators and interfere with the mechanical components in the switch. Keep a clean operating environment to reduce the negative effects of dust and other particles.

In addition to keeping your environment free of dust and particles, use these precautions to avoid contamination of your switch:

- Do not smoke near the switch.

- Do not eat or drink near the switch.

Minimizing Electromagnetic and Radio Frequency Interference

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) and radio frequency interference (RFI) from the switch can adversely affect other devices, such as radio and television (TV) receivers. Radio frequencies that emanate from the switch can also interfere with cordless and low-power telephones. Conversely, RFI from high-power telephones can cause spurious characters to appear on the switch monitor.

RFI is defined as any EMI with a frequency above 10 kHz. This type of interference can travel from the switch to other devices through the power cable and power source or through the air as transmitted radio waves. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) publishes specific regulations to limit the amount of EMI and RFI that are emitted by computing equipment. Each switch meets these FCC regulations.

To reduce the possibility of EMI and RFI, use these guidelines:

- Cover all open expansion slots with a blank filler plate.

- Always use shielded cables with metal connector shells for attaching peripherals to the switch.

When wires are run for any significant distance in an electromagnetic field, interference can occur to the signals on the wires with these implications:

- Bad wiring can result in radio interference emanating from the plant wiring.

- Strong EMI, especially when it is caused by lightning or radio transmitters, can destroy the signal drivers and receivers in the chassis and even create an electrical hazard by conducting power surges through lines into equipment.

Note To predict and prevent strong EMI, consult experts in radio frequency interference (RFI).

The wiring is unlikely to emit radio interference if you use a twisted-pair cable with a good distribution of grounding conductors. If you exceed the recommended distances, use a high-quality twisted-pair cable with one ground conductor for each data signal, when applicable.

Caution If the wires exceed the recommended distances, or if wires pass between buildings, give special consideration to the effect of a lightning strike in your vicinity. The electromagnetic pulse that is caused by lightning or other high-energy phenomena can easily couple enough energy into unshielded conductors to destroy electronic switches. Consult experts in electrical surge suppression and shielding if you have had similar problems in the past.

Shock and Vibration Requirements

The switch has been shock- and vibration-tested for operating ranges, handling, and earthquake standards.

Grounding Requirements

The switch is sensitive to variations in voltage that is supplied by the power sources. Overvoltage, undervoltage, and transients (spikes) can erase data from memory or cause components to fail. To protect against these types of problems, ensure that there is an earth-ground connection for the switch. Connect the grounding pad on the switch either directly to the earth-ground connection or to a fully bonded and grounded rack.

When the chassis is properly installed in a grounded rack, the switch is grounded because it has a metal-to-metal (no paint, stain, dirt, or anything else on it) connection to the rack. Alternatively, ground the chassis by using a customer-supplied grounding cable that meets your local and national installation requirements. For U.S. installations, we recommend 6-AWG wire. Connect your grounding cable to the chassis with a grounding lug (provided in the switch accessory kit) and to the facility ground.

Note   You automatically ground AC power supplies when you connect them to AC power sources. For DC power supplies, you must connect a grounding wire when wiring the power supply to the DC power source.

Note   Create an electrical conducting path between the product chassis and the metal surface of the enclosure, or rack in which it is mounted, or to a grounding conductor. Provide electrical continuity by using thread-forming type mounting screws that remove any paint or non-conductive coatings and establish a metal-to-metal contact. Remove any paint or other non-conductive coatings on the surfaces between the mounting hardware and the enclosure or rack. Clean the surfaces and apply an antioxidant before installation.

Planning for Power Requirements

The switch includes two power supplies (1-to-1 redundancy with current sharing) in one of these combinations:

- Two 3200-W AC/HVDC power supplies

- Two 3200-W DC/HVDC power supplies

Note   For 1+1 redundancy, you must use two power sources and connect each power supply to a separate power source.

Note Some of the power supply modules have rating capabilities that exceed the switch requirements. When calculating your power requirements, use the switch requirements to determine the amount of power that is required for the power supplies.

To minimize the possibility of circuit failure, verify that each power-source circuit that is used by the switch is dedicated to the switch.

Note This Warning applies to DC input application.

Warning **Statement 1033**—Safety Extra-Low Voltage (SELV)—IEC 60950/ES1–IEC 62368 DC Power Supply

To reduce the risk of electric shock, connect the unit to a DC power source that complies with the SELV requirements in IEC 60950-based safety standards or ES1 and PS1 requirements in IEC 62368-based safety standards or to a Class 2 power supply.

Note We recommend 8-AWG wire for DC installations in the U.S.

Airflow Requirements

The switch is positioned with its ports in either the front or the rear of the rack, depending on your cabling and maintenance requirements. To identify the airflow options for your switch, see the user-replaceable components in the *Overview* section of this document. Position the fan and power supply modules to move the coolant air from the cold aisle to the hot aisle in one of these ways:

- Port-side exhaust airflow—Cool air enters the chassis through the fan and power supply modules in the cold aisle and exhausts through the port end of the chassis in the hot aisle.

- Port-side intake airflow—Cool air enters the chassis through the port end in the cold aisle and exhausts through the fan and power supply modules in the hot aisle.

Identify the airflow direction of each fan and power supply module by its coloring.

- Blue coloring indicates port-side exhaust airflow.

Note To prevent the switch from overheating and shutting down, position the air intake for the switch in a cold aisle. The fan and power supply modules must have the same direction of airflow. To change the airflow direction for the switch, shutdown the switch before changing the modules.

Rack and Cabinet Requirements

Install these types of racks or cabinets for your switch:

- Standard perforated cabinets

- Solid-walled cabinets with a roof fan tray (bottom-to-top cooling)

- Standard open four-post Telco racks

Work with your cabinet vendors to determine which of their cabinets meet these requirements or see the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) for recommendations:

- Use a standard 19-inch (48.3-cm), four-post Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) cabinet or rack with mounting rails that conform to English universal hole spacing per section 1 of the ANSI/EIA-310-D-1992 standard.

- The depth of a four-post rack must be 24 to 32 inches (61.0 to 81.3 cm) between the front and rear mounting rails (for proper mounting of the bottom-support brackets or other mounting hardware).

Also, you must have power receptacles that are located within reach of the power cords that are used with the switch.

Warning **Statement 1048**—Rack Stabilization

The rack stabilizing mechanism must be in place, or the rack must be bolted to the floor before installation or servicing. Failure to stabilize the rack can cause bodily injury.

Clearance Requirements

Provide the chassis with adequate clearance between the chassis and any other rack, device, or structure so that you can properly install the it. Provide the chassis with adequate clearance to route cables, provide airflow, and maintain the switch. For the clearances required for an installation of this chassis in a four-post rack, see the figure.

1	Chassis	5	Depth of the chassis 29.78 in (75.65 cm)
2	Vertical rack-mount posts and rails	6	Maximum extension of the bottom-support rails 36.0 in (91.0 cm)
3	Chassis width 17.3 in (43.9 cm)	7	Depth of the front clearance area (equal to the depth of the chassis). 29.78 in (75.65 cm)
4	Width of the front clearance area (equal to the width of the chassis with two rack-mount brackets that are attached to it). 19.0 in (43.3 cm)		

Note Both the front and rear of the chassis must be open to both aisles for airflow.

Installing the Chassis

Installation Options with Rack-Mount Kits

The rack-mount kit enables you to install the switch into racks of varying depths. You can position the switch with easy access to either the port connections or the fan and power supply modules.

Install the switch using these rack-mount options:

• Rack-mount kit (NXK-ACC-KIT2-2RU) which you can order from Cisco.

For four post racks.

The rack or cabinet that you use must meet the requirements listed the in General Requirements for Cabinets and Racks, on page 37 section.

Note   You are responsible for verifying that your rack and rack-mount hardware comply with the guidelines that are described in this document.

Install a Rack

Before you install the switch, you must install a standard four-post, 19-inch EIA data center rack (or a cabinet that contains such a rack) that meets the requirements listed in Overview of Racks, on page 37.

Procedure

Step 1   Bolt the rack to the concrete subfloor before moving the chassis onto it.
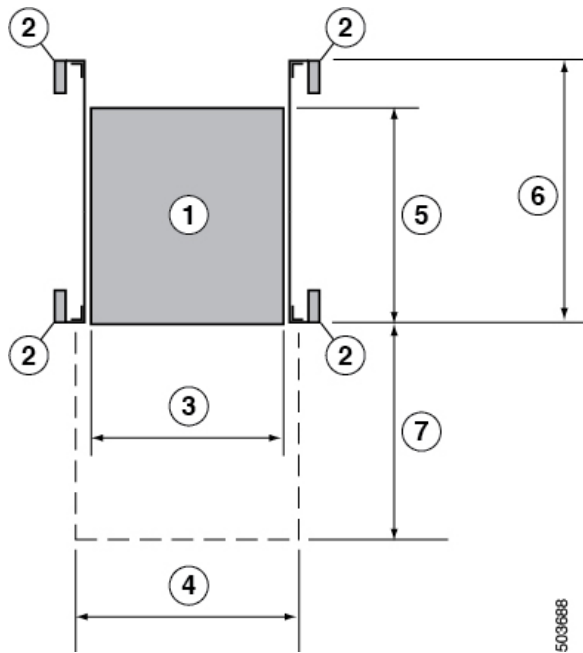
Warning   **Statement 1048**—Rack Stabilization

The rack stabilizing mechanism must be in place, or the rack must be bolted to the floor before installation or servicing. Failure to stabilize the rack can cause bodily injury.

Step 2   If the rack has bonded construction, connect it to the earth ground. This action enables you to easily ground the switch and its components and to ground your electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap to prevent damaging discharges when you handle ungrounded components before installing them.

Step 3   Include one or two power sources at the rack. For AC power, provide a power receptacle. For DC power, provide a circuit breaker with terminals for connecting power cables.

Warning   **Statement 1018**—Supply Circuit

To reduce risk of electric shock and fire, take care when connecting units to the supply circuit so that wiring is not overloaded.

Note   If you are not using power redundancy or are using $n+1$ redundancy, you need only one power source. If you are using $n+n$ redundancy, you need two power sources.

Unpacking and Inspecting a New Switch

Before you install a new chassis, unpack and inspect it to be sure that you have all the items that you ordered. Verify that the switch was not damaged during shipment. If anything is damaged or missing, contact your customer representative immediately.

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Caution   When you handle the chassis or its components, follow ESD protocol at all times to prevent ESD damage. This protocol includes but is not limited to wearing an ESD wrist strap that you connect to the earth ground.

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Tip   Do not discard the shipping container when you unpack the switch. Flatten the shipping cartons and store them. If you need to move or ship the system in the future, you will need this container.

Procedure

Step 1   Compare the shipment to the equipment list that is provided by your customer service representative. Verify that you have received all of the ordered items.

The shipment should include:

- Switch chassis, which includes these installed components:

    - Two power supplies (any combination of these, with the airflow direction being the same as for the fan modules):

    - fan modules (all fan and power supply modules must have the same airflow direction)

  - Switch accessory kit

Step 2   Check the contents of the box for damage.

Step 3   If you notice any discrepancies or damage, send this information to your customer service representative by email:

- Invoice number of the shipper (see the packing slip)

- Model and serial number of the missing or damaged unit

- Description of the problem and how it affects the installation

Planning How to Position the Chassis in the Rack

The switch is designed so that you can have coolant air flow through the switch in one of two directions:

- Enter the port side and exhaust out the power supply side (port-side intake airflow)

- Enter the power supply side and exhaust out the port side (port-side exhaust airflow)

For port-side intake airflow, the switch must have port-side intake fan and AC power supply modules with one or more of these colorings:

For port-side exhaust airflow, the switch must have port-side exhaust fan and AC power supply modules with one or more of the following colorings:

- Blue coloring on fan modules and AC power supplies

Plan the positioning of the switch so that its ports are located close to ports on connected devices or so that the fan and power supply modules are conveniently located in a maintenance aisle. Order the modules that move coolant air in the appropriate direction from the cold aisle to the hot aisle.

Note   All fan and power supply modules in the same switch must operate with the same direction of airflow. The air intake portion of the switch must be located in a cold aisle.

Installing the Chassis in a Four-Post Rack

Before you install the chassis, be sure that the rack is fully secured to the data center floor.

Installing the Switch using the NXK-ACC-KIT2-2RU Rack-Mount Kit

To install the switch, you must attach inner rails to the chassis, attach the outer rails to the rack, slide the switch onto the outer rails, and secure the switch to the rack with the retainer screws. Typically, the front of the rack is the side easiest to access for maintenance.

Before you begin

- You have inspected the switch shipment to ensure that you have everything ordered.

- Make sure that the switch rack-mount kit includes the following parts:

    - Rack-mount inner rails (2)

    - Rack-mount outer rails (2)

    - Flat head screws (12)

- The rack is installed and secured to its location.

Procedure

Step 1   Install the two inner rails to the sides of the chassis using flat-head screws, as shown in the following illustration:
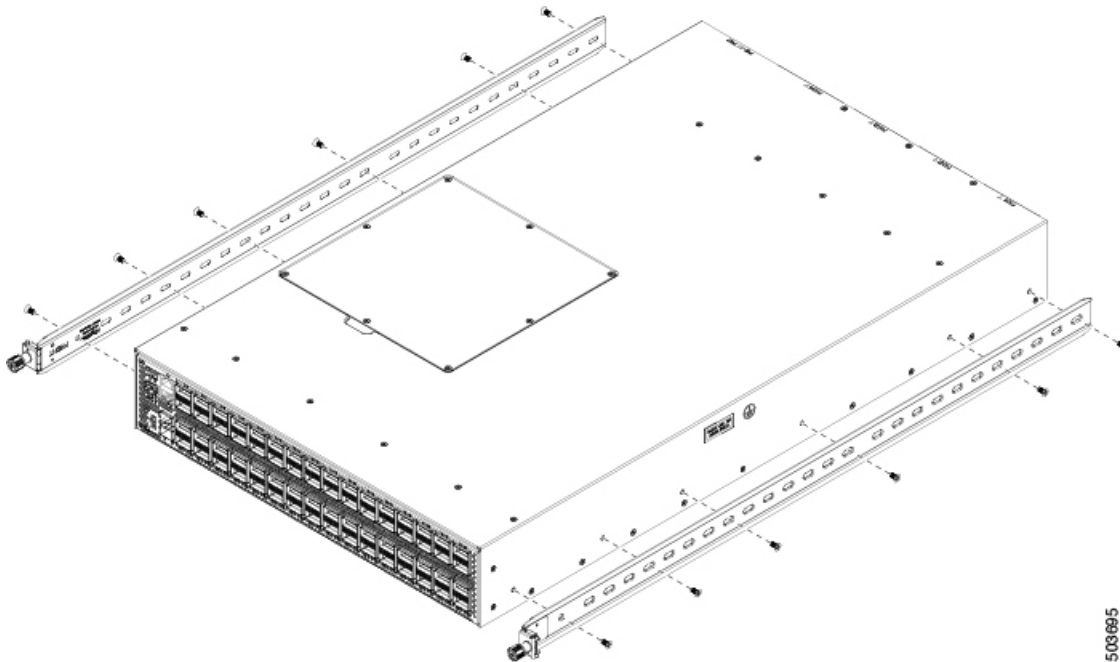
Step 2   Install the two outer rails to the front posts of the rack by aligning the rails to the post holes, as shown in the following illustration:
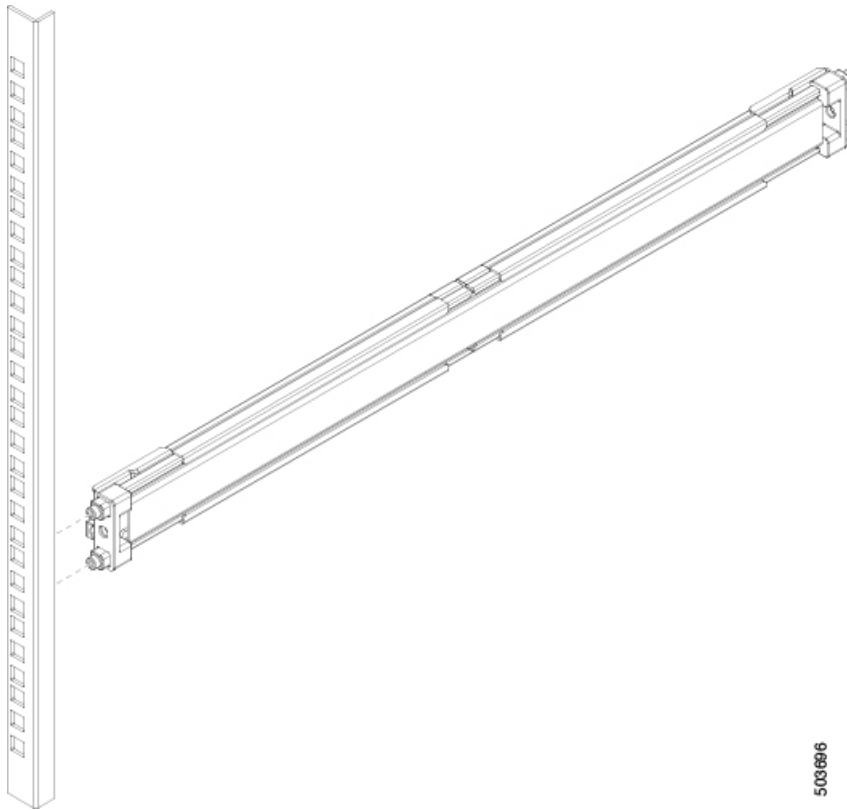
Step 3   Fasten the two outer rails to the front posts of the rack by pushing the latch into place, as shown in the following illustration:

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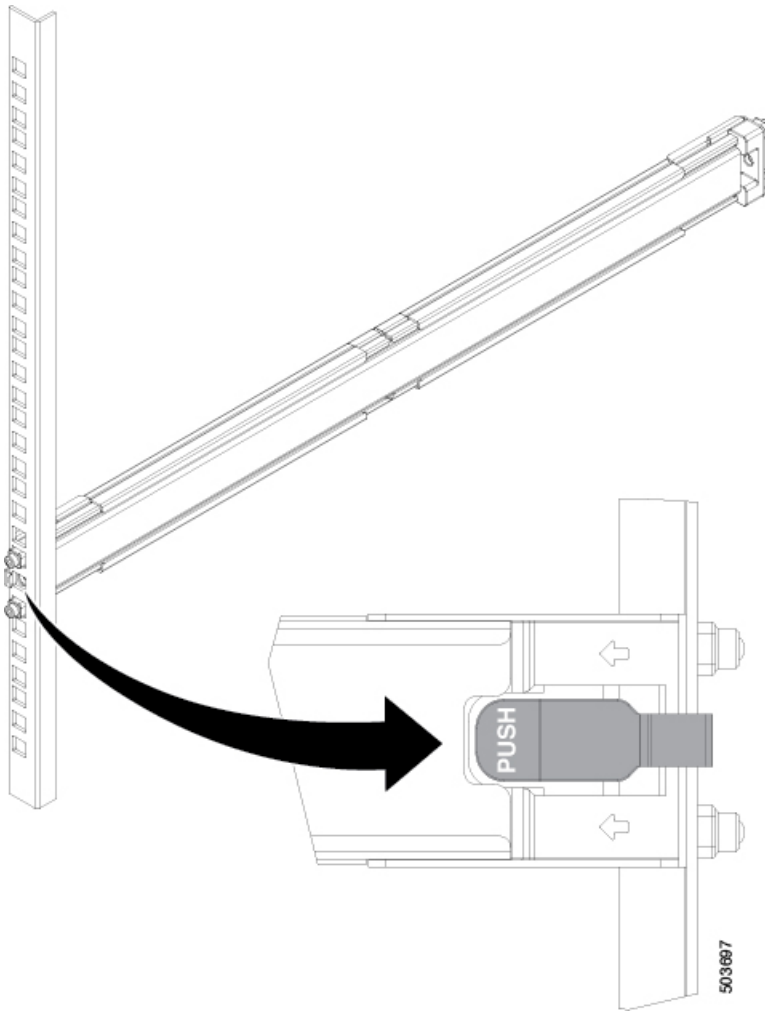
Step 4   Install the two outer rails to the back posts of the rack by extending them into place, as shown in the following illustration:

503698
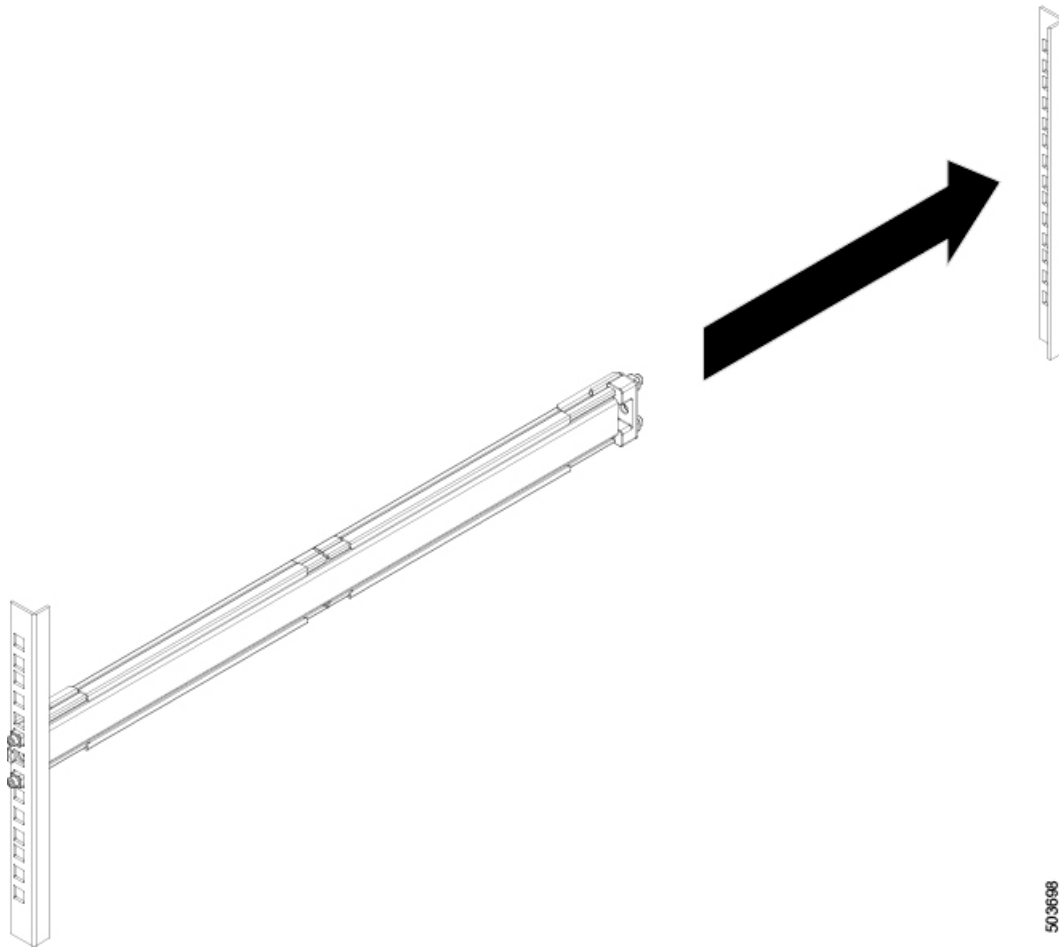
Step 5   Fasten the two outer rails to the back posts of the rack by pushing the latch into place, as shown in the following illustration:
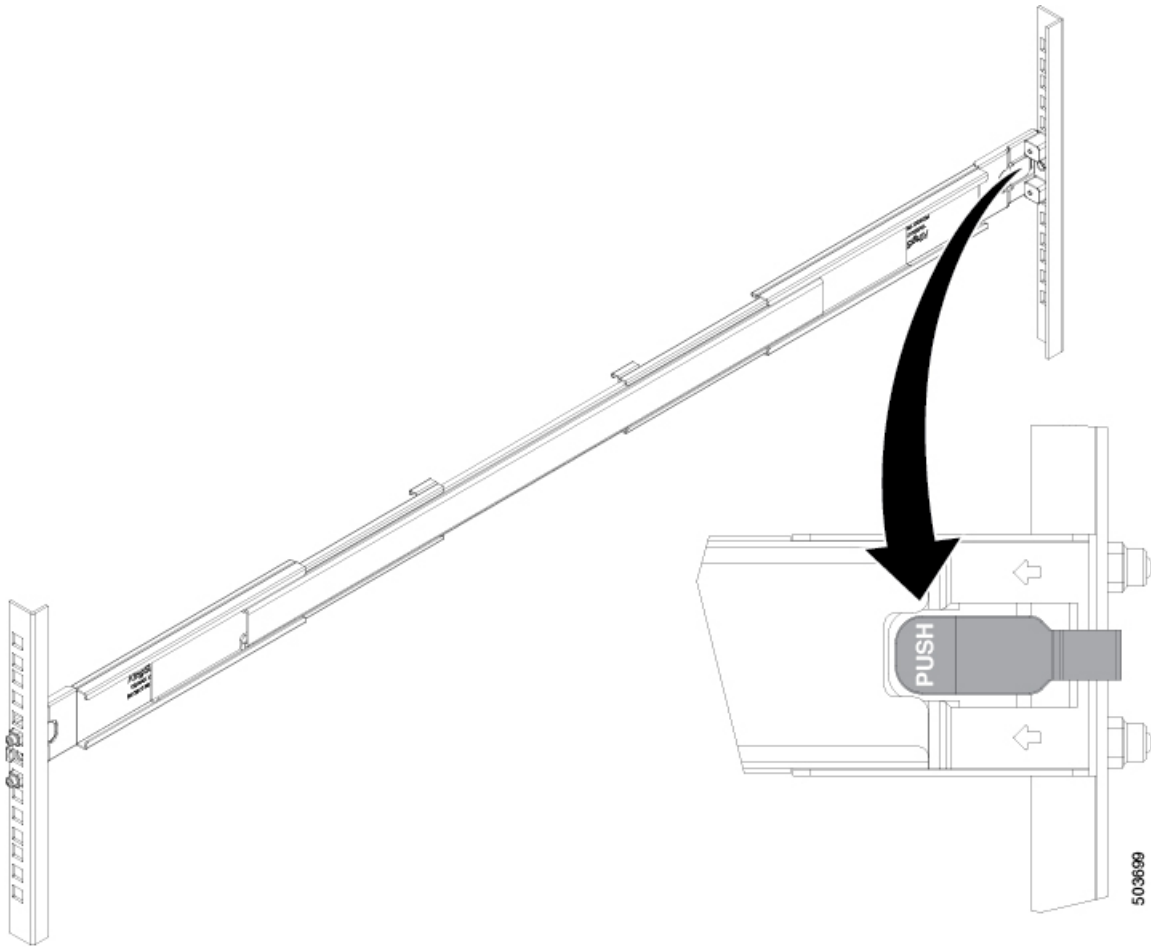
Step 6   If installing from the front of the rack, slide the chassis into the rack by aligning the inner rails into the outer rails, and sliding the chassis back until the front panel is flush with the front of the rack. Then secure the retainer screws on the inner rails into the rack, as shown in the following illustration:
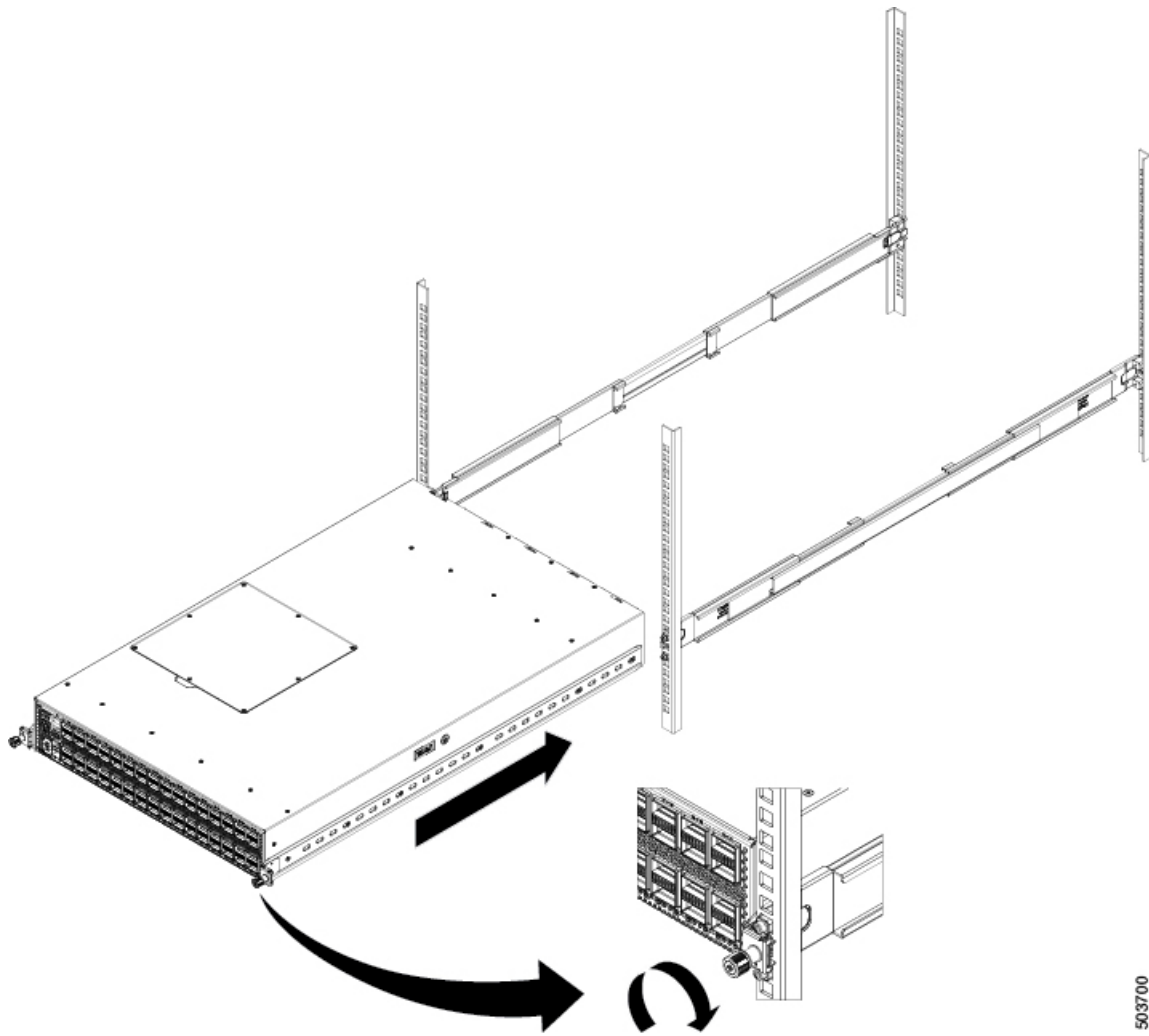
Step 7   If installing from the back of the rack, slide the chassis into the rack by aligning the inner rails into the outer rails, and sliding the chassis forward until the front panel is flush with the front of the rack. Then slide the retainer screws out to align with the rack and then secure the thumb-screws on the inner rails into the rack, as shown in the following illustration:
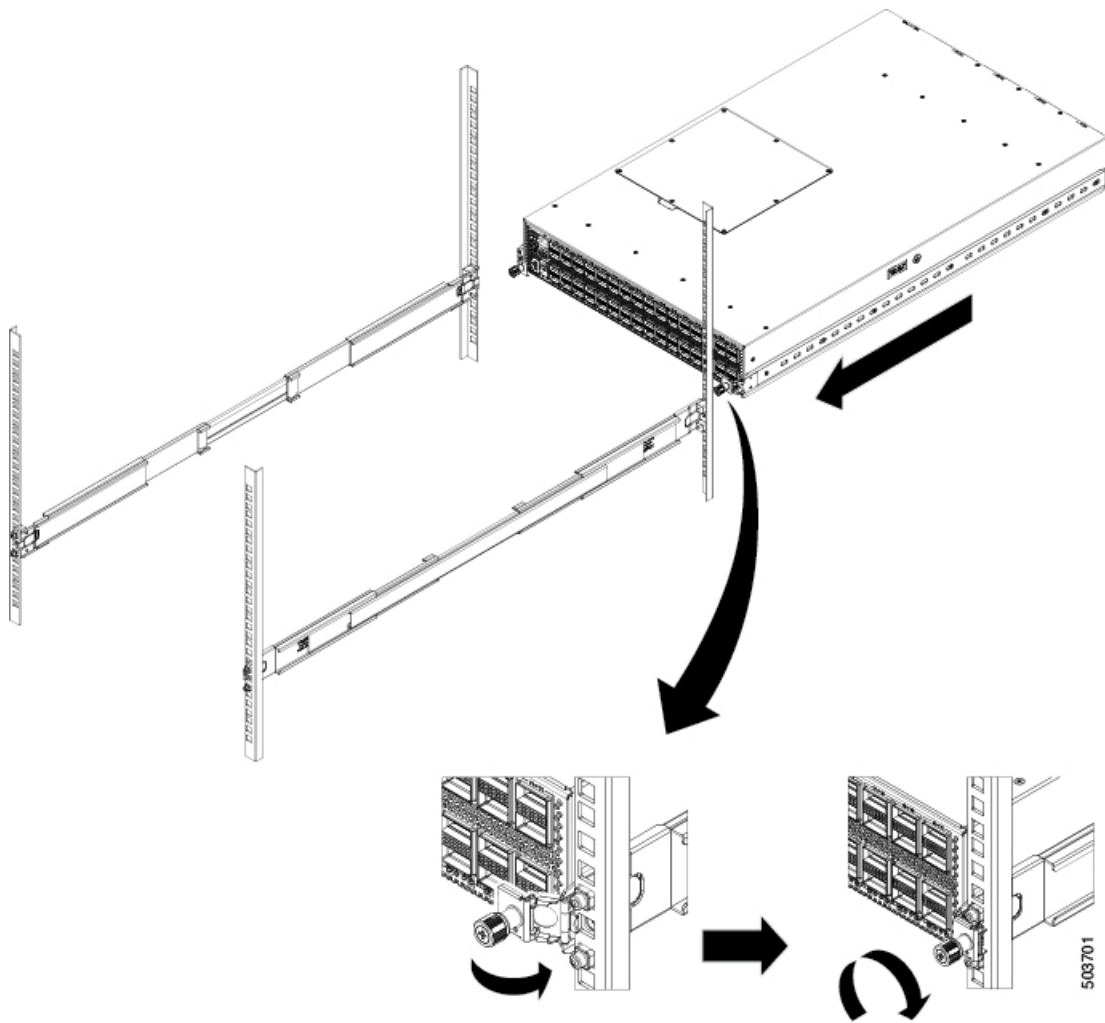
Grounding the Chassis

The switch chassis is automatically grounded when you properly install the switch in a grounded rack with metal-to-metal connections between the switch and rack.

Note Provide an electrical conducting path between the product chassis and the metal surface of the enclosure or rack in which it is mounted or to a grounding conductor. To ensure electrical continuity, use thread-forming type mounting screws that remove any paint or non-conductive coatings and establish a metal-to-metal contact. Remove any paint or other non-conductive coatings on the surfaces between the mounting hardware and the enclosure or rack. Clean the surfaces and apply an antioxidant before installation.

Ground the chassis, which is required if the rack is not grounded. Attach a customer-supplied grounding cable. Attach the cable to the chassis grounding pad and the facility ground.

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Warning **Statement 1024**—Ground Conductor

This equipment must be grounded. To reduce the risk of electric shock, never defeat the ground conductor or operate the equipment in the absence of a suitably installed ground conductor. Contact the appropriate electrical inspection authority or an electrician if you are uncertain that suitable grounding is available.

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Warning **Statement 1046**—Installing or Replacing the Unit

To reduce risk of electric shock, when installing or replacing the unit, the ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.

Before you begin

Before you can ground the chassis, you must have a connection to the earth ground for the data center building.

Procedure

Step 1 Use a wire-stripping tool to remove approximately 0.75 inch (19 mm) of the covering from the end of the grounding wire. We recommend 6-AWG wire for the U.S. installations.

Step 2 Insert the stripped end of the grounding wire into the open end of the grounding lug. Use a crimping tool to crimp the lug to the wire, see the figure. Verify that the ground wire is securely attached to the grounding lug by attempting to pull the wire out of the crimped lug (tug test).
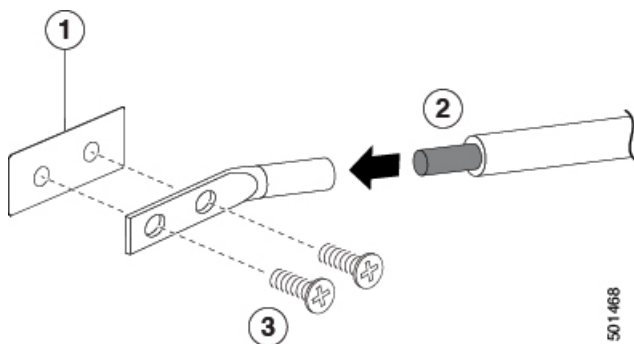
1	Chassis grounding pad	3	2 M4 screws are used to secure the grounding lug to the chassis
2	Grounding cable, with 0.75 in. (19 mm) of insulation that is stripped from one end, which is inserted into the grounding lug and crimped in place		

Step 3 Secure the grounding lug to the chassis grounding pad with two M4 screws, see figure 1. Tighten the screws to 11 to 15 in-lb (1.24 to 1.69 Nm) of torque.

Step 4 Prepare the other end of the grounding wire and connect it to the facility ground.

Starting the Switch

Start the switch by connecting it to its dedicated power source. If you need $n+n$ redundancy, connect each power supply in a switch to a different power source.

Note This equipment is designed to boot up in less than 30 minutes, dependent on its neighboring devices being fully up and running.

Before you begin

- The switch must be installed and secured to a rack or cabinet.

- The switch must be adequately grounded.

- The rack must be close enough to the dedicated power source so that you can connect the switch to the power source by using the designated power cables.

- You have the designated power cables for the power supplies that you are connecting to the dedicated power sources.

    Note Depending on the outlet receptacle on your AC power distribution unit, you might need an optional jumper power cord to connect the switch to your outlet receptacle.

- The switch is not connected to the network (this includes any management or interface connections).

- The fan and power supply modules are fully secured in their chassis slots.

Procedure

Step 1 For any AC power supply, do this:
   a) Using the recommended AC power cable for your country or region, connect one end to the AC power supply.
   b) Connect the other end of the power cable to the AC power source.

Step 2 For any HVAC/HVDC power supply, connect it to a power source like this:
   a) Using the recommended high voltage power cable for your country or region, connect the Anderson Power Saf-D-Grid connector on the power cable to the power receptacle on the power supply. Make sure that the connector clicks when fully pushed into the receptacle.
   b) Connect the other end of the power cable to a power source.

   • When connecting to an HVAC power source, insert the plug in a receptacle for the HVAC power source.

   • When connecting to an HVDC power source, do this:

       1. Verify that the power is turned off at a circuit breaker for the power source terminals.

       2. Remove the nuts from each of the terminal posts for the power supply.

    3. Place the power cable negative-wire terminal ring on the negative terminal for the power source and secure them with a terminal nut.

    4. Place the power cable positive-wire terminal ring on the positive terminal for the power source and secure them with a terminal nut.

    5. Place the power cable ground-wire terminal ring on the ground terminal for the power source and secure them with a terminal nut.

    6. If there is a safety cover for the power source terminals, place and secure it over the terminals to avoid an electrical shock hazard.

    7. Turn on the power at the power source circuit breaker.

Step 3 For any DC power supply, do this:
    a) Turn off the circuit breaker for the power source to avoid an electrical shock hazard.
    b) Verify that the power cable wires from the power source are connected to a connector block.
    c) Insert the connector block into the receptacle on the power supply. Make sure that the connector block clicks when fully inserted in the receptacle and does not pull out.
    d) If there is a safety cover for the terminals, place and secure it over the terminals to avoid an electrical shock hazard.
    e) Turn on the power at the circuit breaker for the DC power source.

Step 4 Verify that the power supply LED is on and green.

Step 5 Listen for the fans; they should begin operating when the power supply is powered.

Step 6 After the switch boots, verify that these LEDs are lit:

    • On the fan modules, the Status (STA or STS) LED is green.

      If a fan module Status LED is not green, try reinstalling the fan module.

    • After initialization, the switch chassis Status (labeled as STA or STS) LED is green.

Step 7 Verify that the system software has booted and the switch has initialized without error messages.

A setup utility automatically launches the first time that you access the switch and guides you through the basic configuration. For instructions on how to configure the switch and check module connectivity, see the appropriate Cisco Nexus 9000 Series configuration guide.

Connecting the Switch to the ACI Fabric

ACI Fabric Topology

The ACI fabric topology includes the following major components:

- Application Centric Infrastructure Controller (APIC) appliance (cluster of APICs)

- Leaf switches (for switch compatibility, please see the data sheets).

- Spine switches (for switch compatibility, please see the data sheets).

For additional information, please see the Cisco APIC Installation, Upgrade, and Downgrade Guide.

Note To prevent sub-optimal forwarding between endpoints, connect every leaf switch in the fabric to every spine switch in the same fabric.

As shown in the following figure, each APIC is connected to one or two leaf switches and each leaf switch should be connected to every spine switch in the same fabric.

Figure 1: Connections Between APIC Clusters, Leaf Nodes, and Spine Nodes
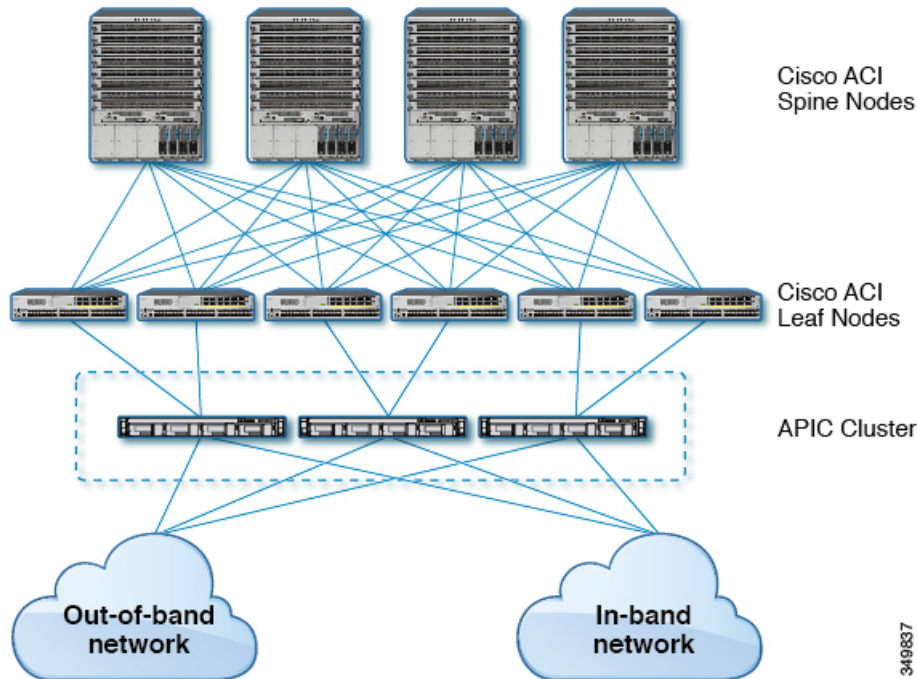
Preparing to Connect to Other Devices

When preparing to connect the fabric devices, consider the following for each type of interface, and gather all of the required equipment before making the connections:

• Cabling type required for each interface type

• Distance limitations for each signal type

• Additional interface equipment required

Note When running power and data cables in overhead or subfloor cable trays, we strongly recommend that you locate power cables and other potential noise sources as far away as practical from network cabling that terminates on Cisco equipment. In situations where long parallel cable runs cannot be separated by at least 3.3 feet (1 meter), we recommend that you shield any potential noise sources by housing them in a grounded metallic conduit.

The optical transceivers that are not already assembled to their cables come separate from their cables. To prevent these transceivers and their cables from being damaged, we recommend that you keep the transceivers disconnected from their cables when installing them in ports and then insert the optical cable into the transceiver. When removing transceivers from ports, remove their cables before removing the transceivers.

To maximize the effectiveness and life of your transceivers and optical cables, do the following:

• Wear an ESD-preventative wrist strap that is connected to an earth ground whenever handling transceivers. The switch is typically grounded when you install transceivers and provides an ESD port to which you

can connect your wrist strap. If you cannot find an ESD port, connect the wrist strap to an earth ground (such as the grounding connection for the chassis).

- Do not remove or insert a transceiver more often than necessary. Repeated removals and insertions can shorten its useful life.

- Keep the transceivers and fiber-optic cables clean and dust free to maintain high signal accuracy and to prevent damage to the connectors. Attenuation (loss of light) increases with contamination and should be kept below 0.35 dB.

    - Clean these parts before installing them to prevent dust from scratching the fiber-optic cable ends.

    - Clean the connectors regularly; the required frequency of cleaning depends upon the environment. In addition, clean connectors if they are exposed to dust or accidentally touched. Both wet and dry cleaning techniques can be effective; refer to your site's fiber-optic connection cleaning procedures.

    - Do not touch the ends of connectors. Touching the ends can leave fingerprints and cause other contamination.

- Inspect routinely for dust and damage. If you suspect damage, clean and then inspect fiber ends under a microscope to determine if damage has occurred.

Connecting Leaf Switches to APICs

You must downlink one or two (recommended for redundancy) Cisco Nexus 9300 platform ACI-mode leaf switches to each Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) in your ACI fabric. The type of virtual interface card (VIC) installed on the APIC determines the types of interface cables that you can use to connect the leaf switches to the APICs.

- The **VIC 1225T** module supports copper connectors, copper cables, and switches with copper downlink ports (such as: Cisco Nexus 93108TC-FX switche).

- The **VIC 1225** module supports optical transceivers, optical cables, and switches with optical downlink ports (such as: Cisco Nexus 93600CD-GX switche).

- The **VIC 1455** module supports optical transceivers, optical cables, and switches with optical downlink ports (such as: Cisco Nexus 93600CD-GX switche).

Note Breakout ports cannot be used for Cisco APIC connectivity.

Before you begin

The APIC and leaf switches in the fabric must be fully installed in their racks and grounded.

Procedure

Step 1   Connect an interface cable to one of the two to four ports on the virtual interface card (VIC) installed on the APIC. If the cable is not already assembled to its transceivers, insert the transceiver into the VIC port and then connect the optical interface cable to the transceiver.

- For a **VIC 1225T** 10GBASE-T copper module, use 10GBASE-T cables with RJ-45 connectors.

- For a **VIC 1225** optical module, use one of the following sets of transceivers and cables:
  - Cisco 10GBASE-LR transceivers (SFP-10G-LR) supporting a link length of up to 6.1 miles (10 km)
  - Cisco 10GBASE-SR transceivers (SFP-10G-SR) supporting the following link lengths:
    - Using 2000 MHz MMF (OM3) for up to 984 feet (300 m)
    - Using 4700 MHz MMF (OM4) for up to 1312 feet (400 m)
  - Cisco SFP+ Active Optical Cables (SFP-10G-AOCxM [where x=1, 3, 5, 7 for lengths in meters])
  - Cisco SFP+ Twinax Cables (SFP-H10GB-CUxM [where x=7 for lengths in meters])

- For a **VIC 1455** SFP28 module, 10-Gigabit only, use one of the following sets of transceivers and cables:
  - Cisco 10GBASE-LR transceivers (SFP-10G-LR) supporting a link length of up to 6.1 miles (10 km)
  - Cisco 10GBASE-SR transceivers (SFP-10G-SR) supporting the following link lengths:
    - Using 2000 MHz MMF (OM3) for up to 984 feet (300 m)
    - Using 4700 MHz MMF (OM4) for up to 1312 feet (400 m)
  - Cisco SFP+ Active Optical Cables (SFP-10G-AOCxM [where x=1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 for lengths in meters])
  - Cisco SFP+ Twinax Cables (SFP-H10GB-CUxM [where x=1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 for lengths in meters])

Note   The VIC 1455 has 4 ports, port-1, port-2, port-3, and port-4 from left to right.

- All ports must have the same speed, either 10-Gigabit or 25-Gigabit.

- Port-1 and port-2 is one pair, corresponding to eth2-1 on APIC and port-3 and port-4 is another pair, corresponding to eth2-2 on APIC. Only one connection is allowed for each pair. For example, you can connect one cable to either port-1 or port-2, and connect another cable to either port-3 or port-4 (**please do not connect two cables on any pair**).

To determine which transceivers, adapters, and cables support this switch, see the Cisco Transceiver Modules Compatibility Information document.

To see the transceiver specifications and installation information, see Transceiver Module Installation Guides.

Step 2   Connect the other end of the interface cable to a downlink port on a leaf switch.

- For a Cisco 10GBASE-LR or -SR transceiver and cable, insert the transceiver into a downlink optical port on a leaf switch before connecting the cable to the transceiver.

• For Cisco SFP+ Active Optical Cables, insert the transceiver on the cable into a downlink optical port on a leaf switch.

• For a 10GBASE-T copper cable, insert the RJ-45 connector on the cable into a downlink BASE-T port on a leaf switch.

Note To determine which transceivers, adapters, and cables support this switch, see the Cisco Transceiver Modules Compatibility Information document.

Connecting Leaf Switches to Spine Switches

For optimal forwarding between endpoints, you must connect each leaf switch to every spine switch in the same ACI fabric.

To determine which transceivers, adapters, and cables support this switch, see the Cisco Transceiver Modules Compatibility Information document.

To see the transceiver specifications and installation information, see Transceiver Module Installation Guides.

Warning **Statement 1055**—Class 1/1M Laser

Invisible laser radiation is present. Do not expose to users of telescopic optics. This applies to Class 1/1M laser products.

Warning **Statement 1056**—Unterminated Fiber Cable

Invisible laser radiation may be emitted from the end of the unterminated fiber cable or connector. Do not view directly with optical instruments. Viewing the laser output with certain optical instruments, for example, eye loupes, magnifiers, and microscopes, within a distance of 100 mm, may pose an eye hazard.

Before you begin

• The leaf and spine switches in the fabric (such as: N9k-C9364C, N9K-C9332C, N9K-C9316D-GX, and N9K-C9332D-GX2B) must be fully installed in their racks and grounded.

• If there are modular switches in the fabric, their ACI-mode line cards must already be installed. The line cards can be of the following types:

  • 32-port 100-Gigabit (such as: N9K-X9732C-EX)

  • 36-port 100-Gigabit (such as: N9K-X9736C-FX)

  • 16-port 400-Gigabit (such as: N9K-X9716D-GX)

| Note | You cannot include NX-OS line cards in the same chassis when running in ACI mode. |

| Note | Multiple uplinks from a leaf switch to a spine switch is supported. A symmetrical topology is recommended so that all devices have equal access to resources. |

Procedure

Step 1   For the transceivers with removable cables, make sure that the transceivers are separated from their interface cables.

Step 2   Insert the appropriate transceiver into an active uplink port on the leaf switch.

Step 3   Insert the same type of transceiver in the spine switch port on the line card.

Step 4   For transceivers with removable cables, insert the interface cable into the open end of each of those transceivers.

Step 5   Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for each spine switch in the ACI fabric.
The leaf switch is connected to each spine switch in the ACI fabric.

Step 6   Repeat Steps 1 through 5 for each leaf switch in the ACI fabric.
Each leaf switch in the ACI fabric is connected to each spine switch in the network,

The fabric automatically implements Equal Cost Multi-Pathing (ECMP) and enables all links. You do not need to configure the links.

Installing a Gigabit Ethernet module (GEM)

Procedure

Step 1   Clear the switch's current configuration by using the `setup-clean-config` command.

Step 2   Power off the switch by disconnecting the power.

Step 3   Replace the current GEM card with the new GEM card.

Step 4   Power on the switch.

Replacing an Existing Switch in the ACI Fabric

To replace an existing switch in the ACI fabric, see "Upgrading the Switch Hardware" in the Cisco APIC Installation and ACI Upgrade and Downgrade Guide.

Setting Up an Optional Console Interface

You can optionally set up a console interface for performing the initial configuration of the switch. To do this, use the interface cable provided in the accessory kit to connect the switch to your console device. You can connect the console port on the switch to a modem. If you do not connect it to a modem, make the connection either before powering up the switch or after completing the boot process for the switch.

Before you begin

The console device must support VT100 terminal emulations and asynchronous transmissions.

Procedure

Step 1   Configure the terminal emulator program to match each of the following default port characteristics:

- 9600 baud

- 8 data bits

- 1 stop bit

- No parity

Step 2   Insert the RJ-45 connector on the interface cable found in the accessory kit into the RS-232 port on the switch and insert the DB-9 connector on the other end of the cable to the serial port on the console device.

What to do next

You can now perform the initial configuration for the switch (see the *Cisco ACI Getting Started Guide*).

Setting Up an Optional Management Connection

You can optionally set up an out-of-band management connection for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes. To do this, depending on your switch, you connect either the RJ-45 management port or the SFP management port on the switch to an external hub, switch, or router.

Before you begin

To prevent an IP address conflict, you must complete the initial configuration for the switch and establish an IP address before you create the management connection.

Procedure

Step 1   Connect the interface cable to a management port on the switch.

Step 2   Connect the other end of the cable to an external hub, switch, or router.

Maintaining Transceivers and Optical Cables

Transceivers and fiber-optic cables must be kept clean and dust free to maintain high signal accuracy and prevent damage to the connectors. Contamination increases attenuation (loss of light) and should be below 0.35 dB.

Consider these maintenance guidelines:

- Transceivers are static sensitive. To prevent ESD damage, wear an ESD-preventative wrist strap that is connected to the grounded chassis.

- Do not remove and insert a transceiver more often than is necessary. Repeated removals and insertions can shorten its useful life.

- Keep all optical connections covered when not in use. Clean them before using to prevent dust from scratching the fiber-optic cable ends.

- Do not touch the ends of connectors. Touching the ends can leave fingerprints and cause other contamination.

- Clean the connectors regularly; the required frequency of cleaning depends upon the environment. In addition, clean connectors if they are exposed to dust or accidentally touched. Both wet and dry cleaning techniques can be effective; refer to the fiber-optic connection cleaning procedures for your site.

- Inspect routinely for dust and damage. If you suspect damage, clean and then inspect fiber ends under a microscope to determine if damage has occurred.

CHAPTER 5

Replacing Components

Replacing a Fan Module During Operations

All fan and power supply modules must have the same airflow direction or else an error can occur with the switch overheating and shutting down. You can determine the airflow direction of a fan module by the color of the stripe on the front of the module. If the fan module has a blue stripe for port-side exhaust airflow, the power supplies must have blue coloring for the same airflow direction. If the fan module has a burgundy stripe for port-side intake airflow, the power supplies must have burgundy coloring for the same airflow direction. To avoid over heating the switch, make sure that the fan modules are positioned in one of the following ways:

• For port-side exhaust airflow with blue coloring, position the fan modules in a cold aisle.

• For port-side intake airflow with burgundy coloring, position the ports in a cold aisle.

Before you begin

Before you can replace a fan module, ensure that the following conditions exist:

• The replacement fan module must have the same airflow direction as the other modules in the chassis.

If you must replace the fan module during operations and the above conditions are not met, leave the fan module that you need to replace in the chassis to preserve the designed airflow until you have the required module.

Procedure

Step 1   Remove the fan module that you need to replace as follows:

a)   Place the removed module on an antistatic surface or in an antistatic bag. If possible, repack the module in its packing materials for safe shipping or storage.

Step 2   Follow these steps to replace the missing fan module within two minutes to avoid a shutdown.

a)   Remove the replacement fan module from its packing materials and place it on an antistatic surface.

Hold the module by its handle and do not touch the electrical connectors on its backside. Also, to protect the electrical connectors, avoid letting them come in contact with anything other than the electrical connectors inside the chassis.

b) Position the fan module in front of the open fan slot (be sure that the backside of the module with the electrical connectors is positioned to enter the slot first) and slide the module all the way into the chassis until its front side comes in contact with the chassis. For the last 0.2 inches (0.5 cm), carefully mount the module onto the chassis connectors by pushing more firmly, but do not force the module if it does not move further (excessive force can damage the connectors).

Note   If you are not able to push the module all the way into the slot, carefully slide the module out of the slot and check its electrical connectors for damage. If damaged, contact Cisco Technical Assistance for help. If undamaged, repeat this step to reinstall the module.

c) Verify that the STS LED turns on and becomes green.

If the STS LED does not turn on, slide the module out of the chassis, and visually check the electrical connectors on the back side of the chassis for damage. If damaged, contact Cisco Technical Assistance for help. If undamaged, repeat the previous step to reinstall the module.

Replacing a Power Supply Module

The switch requires two power supplies for redundancy. With one power supply providing the necessary power for operations, replace the other power supply during operations as long as the new power supply has the same airflow direction as the other modules in the chassis.

Replace a power supply with another supported power supply that has the same power source type as the other installed power supply. Additionally, the airflow direction of the power supply must match or conform to the airflow direction of the installed fan modules. For the airflow direction used by the switch, see the coloring of the fan modules.

Removing an AC Power Supply

To remove an AC power supply, disconnect the power cable and remove the module from the chassis.

Before you begin

- To replace a power supply during operations, you must have a functioning power supply providing power to the switch while you replace the other power supply. If there is only one power supply installed in the switch and you need to replace it, install the new power supply in the open slot and power it up before removing the original power supply.

- Ensure that the chassis is grounded. For grounding instructions, see Grounding the Chassis, on page 20.

Procedure

Step 1   Disconnect the power cord from the power receptacle on the power supply to be removed. Verify that the LED turns off.

Note   The LED might be on and amber colored. This indicates that the input power has been disconnected.

Step 2   Remove the power supply from the chassis by pushing and holding its thumb latch to the left and pulling the power supply part way out of the chassis.

Step 3   Place your other hand under the power supply to support it while you slide it out of the chassis.

Either place the power supply on an antistatic surface or pack it in its packing materials.

What to do next

You are ready to install the replacement power supply.

Installing an AC Power Supply

You can replace one power supply while the other one provides power to the switch.

Before you begin

- The power supply that you are installing must be capable of using the same airflow direction as the fan trays installed in the same switch. It must use the same type of power source as the other power supply installed in the same switch. (Do not mix AC and DC power supplies in the same switch.)

Note   If the power supply that you are replacing has a different color handle than the replacement power supply, verify that it has or will have the same airflow direction as the other modules in the switch.

- An AC power source must be within reach of the power cable that will be used with the replacement power supply. If you are using $n+n$ power redundancy, there must be a separate power source for each power supply installed in the chassis. Otherwise, only one power source is required.

- There must be an earth-ground connection to the chassis that you are installing the replacement module. Typically, the chassis is grounded by its metal-to-metal connection with a grounded rack. If you need to ground the chassis, see Grounding the Chassis, on page 20.

Procedure

Step 1   Holding the replacement power supply with one hand underneath the module and the other hand holding the handle, turn the power supply so that its release latch is on the side. Align the back end of the power supply (the end with the electrical connections) to the open power supply slot. Carefully slide the power supply all the way into the slot until it clicks into place.

Note   If the power supply does not fit into the open slot, turn the module over, before sliding it carefully into the open slot.

Step 2   Test the installation by trying to pull the power supply out of the slot without using the release latch.

If the power supply does not move out of place, it is secured in the slot. If the power supply moves, carefully press it all the way into the slot until it clicks into place.

Step 3   Attach the power cable to the electrical inlet on the front of the power supply.

Step 4   Verify that the other end of the power cable is attached to the appropriate power source for the power supply.

Note   Depending on the outlet receptacle on your power distribution unit, install the optional jumper cable to connect the switch to your outlet receptacle.

Step 5   Verify that the power supply is operational by making sure that the power supply LED is green.

Rack Specifications

Overview of Racks

Install the switch in these types of cabinets and racks, assuming an external ambient air temperature range of 0 to 104°F (0 to 40°C):

- Standard perforated cabinets

- Solid-walled cabinets with a roof fan tray (bottom to top cooling)

- Standard open racks

Note If you are using an enclosed cabinet, we recommend one of the thermally validated types, either standard perforated or solid-walled with a fan tray.

Note We do not recommend using racks that have obstructions (such as power strips). The obstructions could impair access to field-replaceable units (FRUs).

General Requirements for Cabinets and Racks

The cabinet or rack must meet these requirements:

- Standard 19-inch (48.3 cm) (two- or four-post EIA cabinet or rack, with mounting rails that conform to English universal hole spacing per section 1 of ANSI/EIA-310-D-1992). For more information, see Requirements Specific to Perforated Cabinets, on page 38.

- The minimum vertical rack space requirement per chassis is:

    - For a one RU (rack unit) switch, 1.75 inches (4.4 cm)

    - For a one and a half RU (rack unit) switch, 2.63 (6.68 cm)

    - For a two RU (rack unit) switch, 3.5 inches (8.8 cm)

    - For a three RU (rack unit) switch, 5.25 inches (13.3 cm)

- The width between the rack-mounting rails must be at least 17.75 inches (45.0 cm) if the rear of the device is not attached to the rack. For four-post EIA racks, this measurement is the distance between the two front rails.

Four-post EIA cabinets (perforated or solid-walled) must meet these requirements:

- The minimum spacing for the bend radius for fiber-optic cables should have the front-mounting rails of the cabinet offset from the front door by a minimum of 3 inches (7.6 cm).

- The distance between the outside face of the front mounting rail and the outside face of the back mounting rail should be 23.0 to 30.0 inches (58.4 to 76.2 cm) to allow for rear-bracket installation.

Requirements Specific to Standard Open Racks

If you are mounting the chassis in an open rack (no side panels or doors), ensure that the rack meets these requirements:

- The minimum vertical rack space per chassis must be equal to the rack unit (RU) of the chassis. One rack unit is equal to 1.75 inches (4.4 cm).

- The distance between the chassis air vents and any walls should be 2.5 inches (6.4 cm).

Requirements Specific to Perforated Cabinets

A perforated cabinet has perforations in its front and rear doors and side walls. Perforated cabinets must meet these requirements:

- The front and rear doors must have at least a 60 percent open area perforation pattern, with at least 15 square inches (96.8 square cm) of open area per rack unit of door height.

- The roof should be perforated with at least a 20 percent open area.

- The cabinet floor should be open or perforated to enhance cooling.

The Cisco R Series rack conforms to these requirements.

Cable Management Guidelines

To help with cable management, allow additional space in the rack above and below the chassis to make it easier to route all of the fiber optic or copper cables through the rack.

APPENDIX B

System Specifications

Environmental Specifications

Environment		Specification
Temperature	Ambient operating temperature	32 to 104°F (0 to 40°C)
	Ambient nonoperating	–40 to 158°F (–40 to 70°C)
Relative humidity	Nonoperating	5 to 95%
	Operating	5 to 90%
Altitude	Altitude rating is based on power supply installed; see critical components list in the system CB report for altitude rating.	

Switch Dimensions

Switch	Width	Depth	Height
Cisco Nexus 9348D-GX2A	17.41 inches (44.23 cm)	29.82 in (75.76 cm)	1.72 inches (4.4 cm) (1 RU)

Switch and Module Weights and Quantities

Component	Weight per Unit	Quantity
Cisco Nexus 9348D-GX2A Chassis (N9K-C9348D-GX2A)	51.2 lb (23.22 kg)	1
Fan Module – Port-side intake (burgundy) (NXA-FAN-160CFM2-PI)	— 1.35 lb (0.61 kg)	4
Power Supply module – 3200-W AC/HVDC port-side intake (burgundy) (NXA-PAC-3200W-PI)	— 3.6 lb (1.63 kg)	2 (1 for operations and 1 for redundancy)

Transceiver and Cable Specifications

To see the transceiver specifications and installation information, see https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/interfaces-modules/transceiver-modules/products-device-support-tables-list.html.

Switch Power Input Requirements

This table lists the typical amount of power that the switch consumes. It also lists the maximum amount of power that you must provision for the switch and power supply for peak conditions.

Note Some power supplies have capabilities that are greater than the maximum power requirements for a switch. To determine the power consumption characteristics for the switch, use the typical and maximum requirements that are listed here.

Switch	Typical Power Consumption (AC or DC)	Maximum Power Consumption (AC or DC)	Heat Dissipation Requirement
Cisco Nexus 9348D-GX2A	1380 W	3124 W	10,659.531 BTUs per hour

Power Specifications

Power specifications include the specifications for each type of power supply module.

3200-W AC/HVDC Power Supply Specifications

Property	Specification
Power	3200 W
AC Range	100-120 VAC; 16A Max. 50/60Hz
HVAC Range	200-240 VAC; 16A Max. 50/60Hz
HVDC Range	240 VDC; 14.5 Max.
Input Voltage	264 to 300 VAC
Frequency	47 to 63 Hz
Efficiency	90% or greater (20 to 100% load)
Redundancy Modes	Combined, $n+1$, and $n+n$
RoHS Compliance	Yes
Hot Swappable	Yes

3200-W DC/HVDC Power Supply Specifications

Property	Specification
Power	3200 W
DC Range	100-120 VDC; 16A Max. 50/60Hz
HVDC Range	240 VDC; 14.5 Max.
Input Voltage	-40 to -72 VDC
Frequency	47 to 63 Hz
Efficiency	90% or greater (20 to 100% load)
Redundancy Modes	Combined, $n+1$, and $n+n$
RoHS Compliance	Yes
Hot Swappable	Yes

Power Cable Specifications

These sections show the power cables that you can order and use with this switch.

Power Cables for NXA-PAC-3200W Power Supplies

Cable	Description
CAB-AC-16A-AUS	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Australia and New Zealand
CAB-AC-16A-CH	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Peoples Republic of China
CCAB-AC-2500W-EU	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Continental Europe
CAB-AC-2500W-ISRL	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Israel
CAB-AC-2500W-US1	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Japan and North America (nonlocking) 200-240VAC operation
CAB-AC-C6K-TWLK	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Japan and North America(locking) 200-240VAC operation
CAB-C19-CBN	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Power distribution unit (PDU)
CAB-ACS-16	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Switzerland
CAB-AC-C19-TW	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, C19, Taiwan More
CAB-9K16A-BRZ	Power Cord, 16A, 250 VAC, Brazil, Src Plug EL224-C19
PWR-CORD10-IND	Power Cord, IEC60320/ C19, IS16A3,7.0M, India
CAB-IR2073-C19-AR	Power Cord, IRSM 2073 to IEC-C19 14ft Argen

Regulatory Standards Compliance Specifications

This table lists the regulatory standards compliance for the switch.

Table 2: Regulatory Standards Compliance: Safety and EMC

Specification	Description
Regulatory compliance	Products should comply with CE Markings according to directives 2004/108/EC and 2006/95/EC.

Specification	Description
Safety	• CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1 Second Edition • CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62368-1-19 Third Edition • ANZI/UL 60950-1 Second edition • IEC 62368-1 • EN 62368-1 • AS/NZS 62368-1 • GB4943 • UL 62368-1
EMC: Emissions	• 47CFR Part 15 (CFR 47) Class A • AS/NZS CISPR22 Class A • CISPR22 Class A • EN55022 Class A • ICES003 Class A • VCCI Class A • EN61000-3-2 • EN61000-3-3 • KN22 Class A • CNS13438 Class A
EMC: Immunity	• EN55024 • CISPR24 • EN300386 • KN 61000-4 series
RoHS	The product is RoH-6 compliant with exceptions for leaded-ball grid-array (BGA) balls and lead press-fit connectors.

APPENDIX C

LEDs

Switch Chassis LEDs

The BCN, STS, and ENV, LEDs are located on the left side of the front of the switch. The port LEDs appear as triangles pointing up or down to the nearest port.

LED	Color	Status
BCN	Flashing blue	The operator has activated this LED to identify this switch in the chassis.
	Off	This switch is not being identified.
STS	Green	The switch is operational.
	Flashing amber	The switch is booting up.
	Amber	Temperature exceeds the minor alarm threshold.
	Red	Temperature exceeds the major alarm threshold.
	Off	The switch is not receiving power.
ENV	Green	Fans and power supply modules are operational.
	Amber	At least one fan or power supply module is not operating.
(port)	Green	Port admin state is 'Enabled', SFP is present and the interface is connected (that is, cabled, and the link is up).
	Amber	Port admin state is 'Disabled, or the SFP is absent, or both.
	Off	Port admin state is 'Enabled' and SFP is present, but interface is not connected.

Fan Module LEDs

The fan module status LED is located below the air holes on the front of the module.

LED	Color	Status
Status	Green	The fan module is operational.
	Red	The fan module is not operational (fan is probably not functional).
	Off	Fan module is not receiving power.

Power Supply LEDs

The power supply LEDs are located on the lower right portion of the power supply. LEDs indicate the status for the module as shown in the following table.

LED	Status
Green	Power supply is on and outputting power to the switch.
Flashing green	Power supply is connected to an AC power source but not outputting power to the switch. The power supply may not be properly installed in the chassis.
off	Either all the installed power supplies are not receiving power or an uninstalled power supply is not receiving power.
Flashing amber	Power supply is operating but a warning condition has occurred—possibly one of the following conditions: • High temperature • High power • Slow power supply fan • Low voltage • Power supply is installed in the chassis but was disconnected from the power source.
Off	Power supply is installed without a connection to a power source.

LED	Status
Amber	Power supply failure—possibly one of the following conditions: • Over voltage • Over current • Over temperature • Power supply fan failure.

Additional Kits

Rack Mount Kit NXK-ACC-KIT2-2RU

The following table lists and illustrates the contents for the 2-RU rack-mount kit (NXK-ACC-KIT2-2RU).

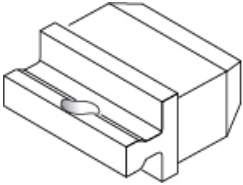| Illustration	Description	Quantity
	Rack-mount kit • Slider bracket (2) • Slider rails (2) • M4 x 7 mm mounting screws (12)	1
	Ground lug kit • Two-hole lug (1) • M4 x 8-mm Phillips pan-head screws (2)	1
Not applicable	EAC Compliance document	1
Not applicable	Hazardous substances list for customers in China	1

The following table lists and illustrates the console cable (CAB-CONSOLE-RJ45) that can be ordered.

Illustration	Description	Quantity
	Console cable with DB-9F and RJ-45F connectors	1

Accessory Kit NXA-ACC-QDD-DC

The following table lists and illustrates the port dust cover (NXA-ACC-QDD-DC).

Illustration	Description	Quantity
	The port dust cover is designed to protect the connectors in unused ports and help divert airflow for better thermal dispensation.	16