



## **Cisco Nexus 9332D-GX2B ACI-Mode Switch Hardware Installation Guide**

**First Published:** 2021-10-18

**Last Modified:** 2024-10-21

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# CHAPTER 1

## Overview

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## Overview

The Cisco Nexus 9332D-GX2B switch (N9K-C9332D-GX2B) is a 1-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 (32)
- 10-Gigabit SFP+ ports (2)
- Management ports (one 10/100/1000BASE-T port and one SFP port)
- Console port (RS-232)
- USB port

### **Default port-profile information for this switch:**

- Default port profile (Leaf): 24 downlinks and 8 fabric links + 2x1/10G downlinks

### **Leaf/Spine role considerations:**

- The default role of the switch is as a leaf switch.
- The default fabric links (ports 25-32) must be used 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.

### **Discovery considerations:**

- Discovery via APIC – use the default downlink ports.

- Spine discovery – use the default fabric links (ports 25-32) and convert the switch to spine (reboot is required).
- Leaf discovery via spine – use the default fabric links (ports 25-32).
- Sub-leaf discovery via leaf – use the default fabric links (ports 25-32).
- Multipod (Pod 2+) first spine discovery via IPN – Connect the IPN to one of the default fabric links (ports 25-32). Ensure the spine has at least one leaf node connected to it.

**This switch includes the following user-replaceable components:**

- Fan modules (6) with the following airflow choices:
  - Port-side intake fan module with burgundy coloring (NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI)
- Power supply modules (two—One for operations and one for redundancy [1+1]) with the following choices:
  - 1500-W port-side intake AC power supply with blue coloring (NXA-PAC-1500W-PI)
  - 1100-W port-side intake DC power supply with burgundy coloring (NXA-PDC-1100W-PI)



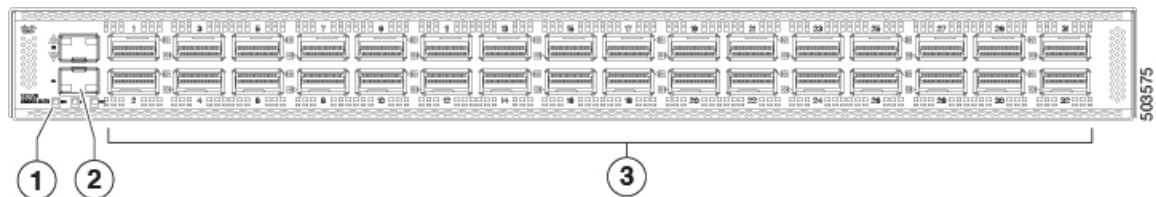
**Note** When port-side intake DC power supplies are installed, the total power available for optics is 200W. The following limitations apply:

- When not using high-power optics (15W to 20W), then MACsec can be used on 8 ports of the switch
- When using 4x high-power optics (15W to 20W), then MACsec can be used on 4 ports of the switch
- When using 8x high-power optics (15W to 20W), then MACsec cannot be used on the switch

**Fan information:**

- All fan modules and power supplies must use the same airflow direction.
- Each fan module has two rotors. The switch can function normally if one rotor inside any one fan module fails. In case of more than one rotor failure, the switch will issue a warning and power down in 2 minutes.

The following figure shows the switch features on the port side of the chassis.

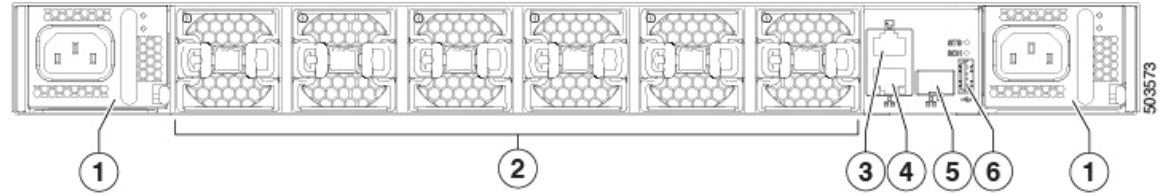


1	LEDs	3	400-Gigabit QSFP-DD ports (32)
2	10-Gigabit SFP+ ports (2)		



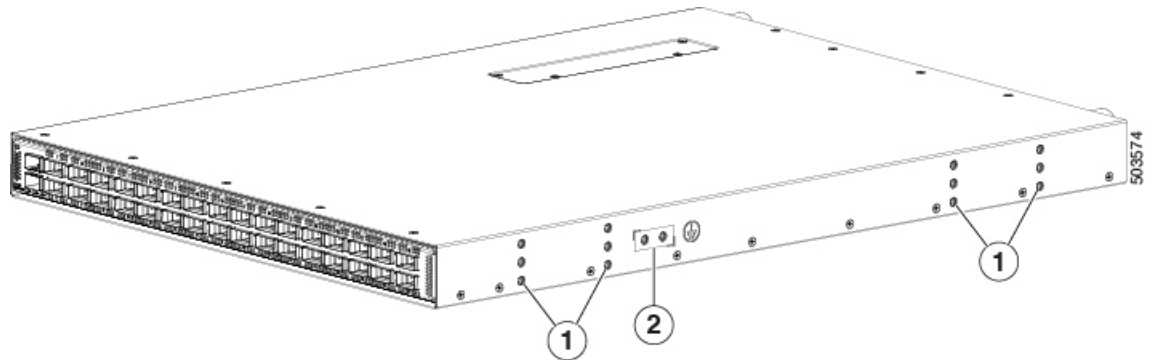
To determine which transceivers, adapters, and cables support this switch, see the [Cisco Transceiver Modules Compatibility Information](#) document.

The following figure shows the switch features on the power supply side of the chassis.



1	Power supply modules (1 or 2) (AC power supplies shown) with slots numbered 1 (left) and 2 (right)	4	Management port (RJ45)
2	Fan modules (6) with slots numbered from 1 (left) to 6 (right)	5	Management port (SFP)
3	Console port	6	USB port

The following figure shows the side of the chassis.



1	Screw holes for mounting brackets	2	Grounding pad
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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.



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

## Optics specifications

**Table 1: Optics Specifications**

Power Supply	Fan	MACSec Enabled	Ambient Temperature Limit	Optics Power (W) Consumption
NXA-PAC-1500W-PI	NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI	8 ports	40 °C	Ports 1-32: Max. 12W per port
NXA-PAC-1500W-PI	NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI	4 ports	40 °C	Ports 1-28: Max. 12W per port Ports: 29-32: Max. 20W per port
NXA-PAC-1500W-PI	NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI	0 ports	40 °C	Ports 1-24: Max. 12W per port Ports: 25-32: Max. 20W per port
NXA-PDC-1100W-PI	NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI	8 ports	40 °C	Total power available for optics: 200W Ports 1-32: Max. 12W per port
NXA-PDC-1100W-PI	NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI	4 ports	40 °C	Total power available for optics: 200W Ports 1-28: Max. 12W per port Ports 29-32: Max. 20W per port
NXA-PDC-1100W-PI	NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI	0 ports	40 °C	Total power available for optics: 200W Ports 1-24: Max. 12W per port Ports 25-32: Max. 20W per port



## CHAPTER 2

# Preparing the Site

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- [Humidity Requirements, on page 5](#)
- [Altitude Requirements, on page 5](#)
- [Dust and Particulate Requirements, on page 5](#)
- [Minimizing Electromagnetic and Radio Frequency Interference, on page 6](#)
- [Shock and Vibration Requirements, on page 7](#)
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- [Planning for Power Requirements, on page 7](#)
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- [Clearance Requirements, on page 9](#)

## 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 buildings 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.




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

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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.




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**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.



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**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.

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**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.

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## Planning for Power Requirements

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

- Two 1500-W AC power supplies
- Two 1100-W DC power supplies



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

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**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.

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



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**Note** This Warning applies to DC input application.

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**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.

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

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## 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.



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**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.

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# 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.



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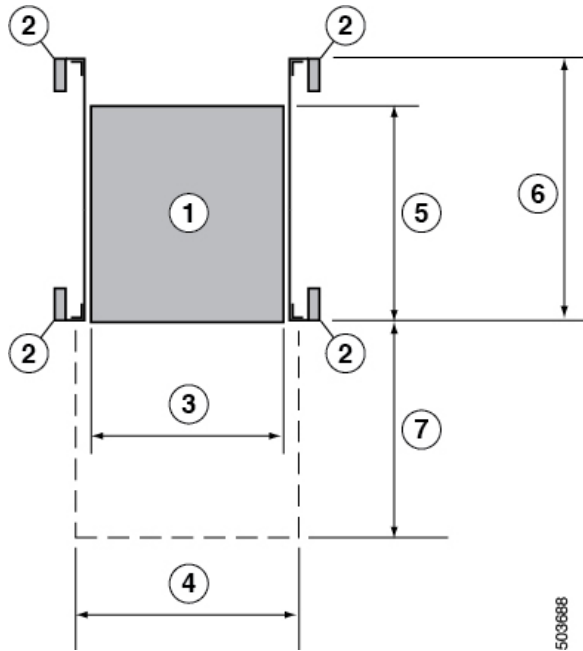
**Warning Statement 1048**—Rack Stabilization

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.

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## 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 25.48 in (64.72 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). 25.48 in (64.72 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 (48.3 cm)		



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





## CHAPTER 3

# Installing the Chassis

- [Safety](#), on page 11
- [Installation Options with Rack-Mount Kits](#), on page 14
- [Airflow Considerations](#), on page 15
- [Installation Guidelines](#), on page 15
- [Unpacking and Inspecting the Switch](#), on page 16
- [Installing the Switch Using the NXK-ACC-KIT-1RU Rack-Mount Kit](#), on page 16
- [Installing the Airflow Sleeve \(N9K-AIRFLOW-SLV\)](#), on page 20
- [Grounding the Chassis](#), on page 21
- [Starting the Switch](#), on page 22

## Safety

Before you install, operate, or service the switch, see the *Regulatory, Compliance, and Safety Information for the Cisco Nexus 3000 and 9000 Series* content for important Safety Information.



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**Warning** **Statement 1071**—Warning Definition

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents. Read the installation instructions before using, installing, or connecting the system to the power source. Use the statement number provided at the end of each warning statement to locate its translation in the translated safety warnings for this device.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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**Warning** **Statement 1089**—Instructed and Skilled Person Definitions

An instructed person is someone who has been instructed and trained by a skilled person and takes the necessary precautions when working with equipment.

A skilled person or qualified personnel is someone who has training or experience in the equipment technology and understands potential hazards when working with equipment.

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

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**Warning Statement 1074**—Comply with Local and National Electrical Codes

To reduce risk of electric shock or fire, installation of the equipment must comply with local and national electrical codes.

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**Note Statement 407**—Japanese Safety Instruction

You are strongly advised to read the safety instruction before using the product.

<https://www.cisco.com/web/JP/techdoc/pldoc/pldoc.html>

When installing the product, use the provided or designated connection cables/power cables/AC adapters.

〈製品仕様における安全上の注意〉  
[www.cisco.com/web/JP/techdoc/index.html](http://www.cisco.com/web/JP/techdoc/index.html)

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**Warning Statement 1017**—Restricted Area

This unit is intended for installation in restricted access areas. Only skilled, instructed, or qualified personnel can access a restricted access area.

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**Warning Statement 1030**—Equipment Installation

Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment.

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**Warning Statement 1091**—Installation by an Instructed Person

Only an instructed person or skilled person should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. See statement 1089 for the definition of an instructed or skilled person.

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

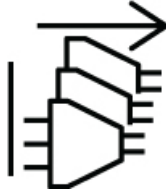
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**Warning Statement 1028—More Than One Power Supply**

This unit might have more than one power supply connection. To reduce risk of electric shock, remove all connections to de-energize the unit.



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**Warning Statement 1003—Power Disconnection**

To reduce risk of electric shock or personal injury, disconnect power before removing or replacing components or performing upgrades.



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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.

If your unit has modules, secure them with the provided screws.



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**Warning Statement 1022—Disconnect Device**

To reduce the risk of electric shock and fire, a readily accessible disconnect device must be incorporated in the fixed wiring.



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**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.



---

**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.

---

**Warning** **Statement 1032**—Lifting the Chassis

To prevent personal injury or damage to the chassis, never attempt to lift or tilt the chassis using the handles on modules, such as power supplies, fans, or cards. These types of handles are not designed to support the weight of the unit.

**Warning** **Statement 1006**—Chassis Warning for Rack-Mounting and Servicing

To prevent bodily injury when mounting or servicing this unit in a rack, you must take special precautions to ensure that the system remains stable. The following guidelines are provided to ensure your safety:

- This unit should be mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
- When mounting this unit in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.
- If the rack is provided with stabilizing devices, install the stabilizers before mounting or servicing the unit in the rack.



**Caution** To prevent loss of input power, ensure the total maximum loads on the circuits supplying power to the switch are within the current ratings for the wiring and breakers.



**Note** For AC input application, please refer to the statement below:

**Warning** **Statement 1005**—Circuit Breaker

This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that the protective devices is rated not greater than 20A (North America), 16A (Europe), and 13A (UK).

## Installation Options with Rack-Mount Kits

The rack-mount kit enables you to install the switch into racks of varying depths. 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 (NXX-ACC-KIT-1RU) which you can order from Cisco. This option offers you easy installation, greater stability, increased weight capacity, added accessibility, and improved removability with front and rear removal.
- Rack-mount kit (N3K-C3064-ACC-KIT) which you can order from Cisco.

The rack or cabinet that you use must meet the requirements listed in the section [General Requirements for Cabinets and Racks, on page 39](#).



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

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## Airflow Considerations

The switch comes with fan and power supply modules that have either port-side intake or port-side exhaust airflow for cooling the switch. If you are positioning the port end of the switch in a cold aisle, verify that the switch has port-side intake fan modules with burgundy coloring. If you are positioning the fan and power supply modules in a cold aisle, verify that the switch has port-side exhaust fan modules with blue colorings. All fan modules must have the same direction of airflow.

Each fan module includes two fan rotors that are counter rotating.

## Installation Guidelines

When installing the switch, follow these guidelines:

- Ensure that there is adequate clearance space around the switch to allow for servicing the switch and for adequate airflow.
- Ensure that the chassis can be adequately grounded. If the switch is not mounted in a grounded rack, we recommend connecting the system ground on the chassis directly to an earth ground.
- Ensure that the site power meets the power requirements for the switch. If available, use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect against power failures.



---

**Caution** Avoid UPS types that use ferroresonant technology. These UPS types can become unstable with the switch, which can have substantial current draw fluctuations because of fluctuating data traffic patterns.

---

- Ensure that circuits are sized according to local and national codes. Typically, this often requires one or both of these:
  - AC power supplies typically require at least a 15-A or 20-A AC circuit, 100 to 240 VAC, and a frequency of 50 to 60 Hz.



---

**Caution** To prevent loss of input power, ensure the total maximum loads on the circuits supplying power to the switch are within the current ratings for the wiring and breakers.

---

## Unpacking and Inspecting the Switch

Before you install the switch, unpack and inspect the switch for damage or missing components. If anything is missing or damaged, contact your customer service representative immediately.



---

**Tip** Keep the shipping container in case the chassis requires shipping at a later time.

---

### Before you begin

Before you unpack the switch and before you handle any switch components, be sure that you are wearing a grounded electrostatic discharge (ESD) strap. To ground the strap, attach it directly to an earth ground or to a grounded rack or grounded chassis (there must be a metal-to-metal connection to the earth ground).

- 
- Step 1** Compare the shipment to the equipment list provided by your customer service representative and verify that you have received all items, including these:
- Accessory Kit
- Step 2** Check for damage and report any discrepancies or damage to your customer service representative. Have this information ready:
- Invoice number of shipper (see packing slip)
  - Model and serial number of the damaged unit
  - Description of damage
  - Effect of damage on the installation
- 

## Installing the Switch Using the NXK-ACC-KIT-1RU Rack-Mount Kit

To install the switch, attach front and rear mounting brackets to the switch, install slider rails on the rear of the rack, slide the switch onto the slider rails, and secure the switch to the front of the rack. Typically, the front of the rack is the side easiest to access for maintenance.



---

**Note** You must supply the eight 10-32 or 12-24 screws required to mount the slider rails and switch to the rack.

---

### Before you begin

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

- Verify that the switch rack-mount kit includes these parts:
  - Front rack-mount brackets (2)
  - Rear rack-mount brackets (2)
  - Slider rails (2)
  - M4 x 0.7 x 8-mm Phillips countersink screws (10-12)
- The rack is installed and secured to its location.

**Step 1**

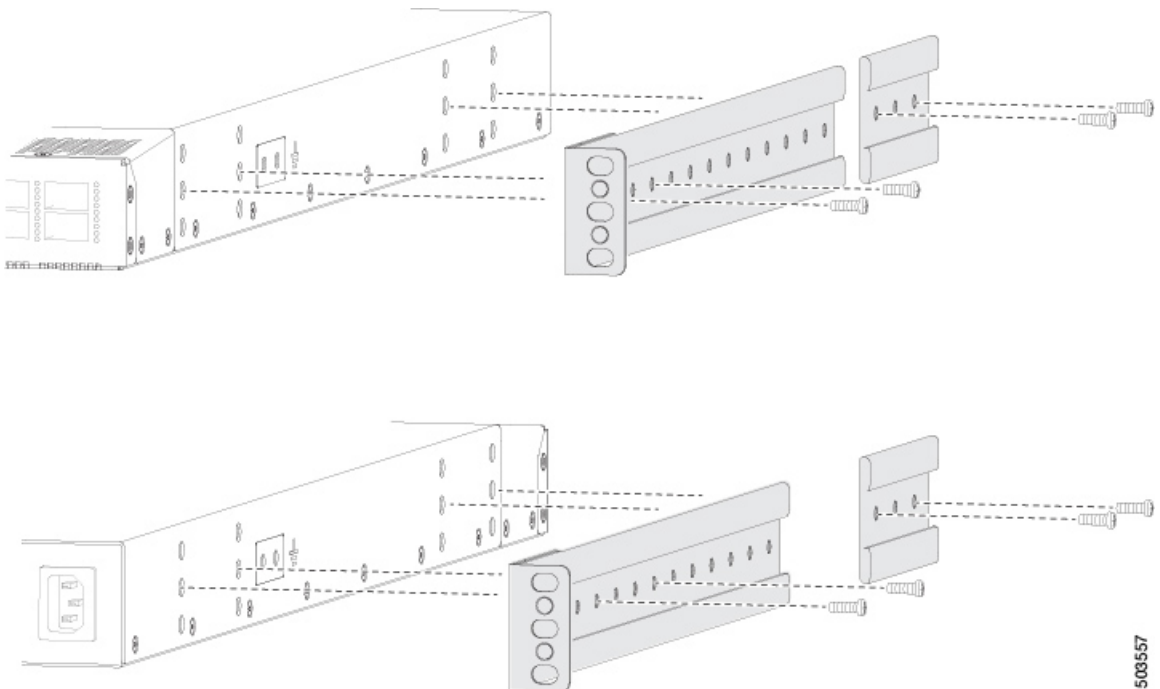
Install two front rack-mount brackets and the two rear rack-mount brackets to the switch.

a) Determine which end of the chassis is to be located in the cold aisle.

- If the switch has port-side intake modules (fan modules with burgundy coloring), position the switch so that its ports will be in the cold aisle.
- If the switch has port-side exhaust modules (fan modules with blue coloring), position the switch so that its fan and power supply modules will be in the cold aisle.

b) Position the front rack-mount bracket and the rear rack-mount bracket so that its screw holes are aligned to the screw holes on the side of the chassis.

**Note** You can align the holes in the rack-mount bracket to the holes on the side of the chassis (see the two ways to mount these brackets on a typical chassis, in the figure). The holes that you use depend on the requirements of your rack and the amount of clearance required for interface cables (3 inches [7.6 mm] minimum) and module handles (1 inch [2.5 mm] minimum) and module handles (1 inch [2.5 mm] minimum).



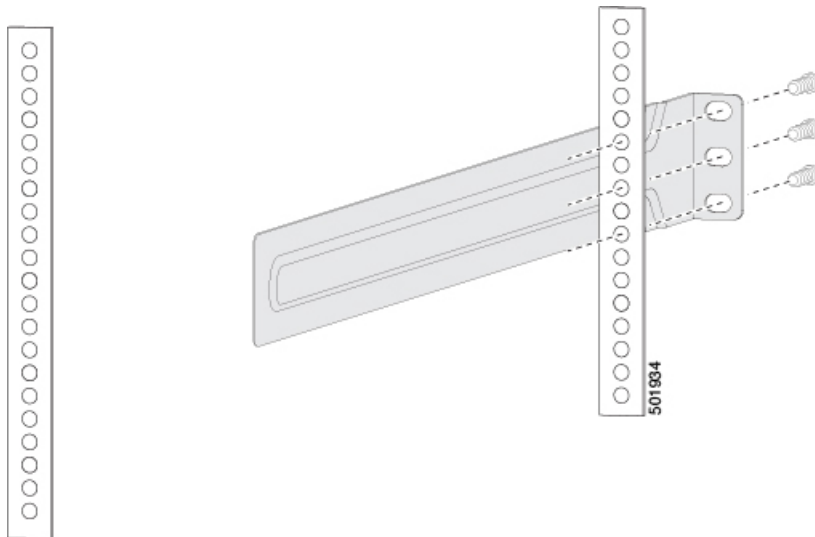
- c) Secure the front-mount bracket and the back-mount bracket to the chassis using four M4 screws and tighten each screw to 12 in-lb (1.36 N·m) of torque.
- d) Repeat Step 1 for the other front rack-mount bracket and the other back-mount bracket on the other side of the switch and be sure to position that bracket the same distance from the front of the switch.

**Note** Depending on the chassis depth, the back rack-mount bracket may not fit. In that case the back rack-mount bracket is not needed.

**Step 2** If you are not installing the chassis into a grounded rack, attach a customer-supplied grounding wire to the chassis as explained in the [Grounding the Chassis, on page 21](#) section. If you are installing the chassis into a grounded rack, skip this step.

**Step 3** Install the slider rails on the rack or cabinet.

- a) Determine which two posts of the rack or cabinet you should use for the slider rails. Of the four vertical posts in the rack or cabinet, two will be used for the front-mount brackets attached to the easiest accessed end of the chassis. The other two posts will have the slider rails.
- b) Position a slider rail at the desired level on the back side of the rack and use 12-24 screws or 10-32 screws, depending on the rack thread type. To attach the rails to the rack (see the figure). Tighten 12-24 screws to 30 in-lb (3.39 N·m) of torque and tighten 10-32 screws to 20 in-lb (2.26 Nm) of torque.



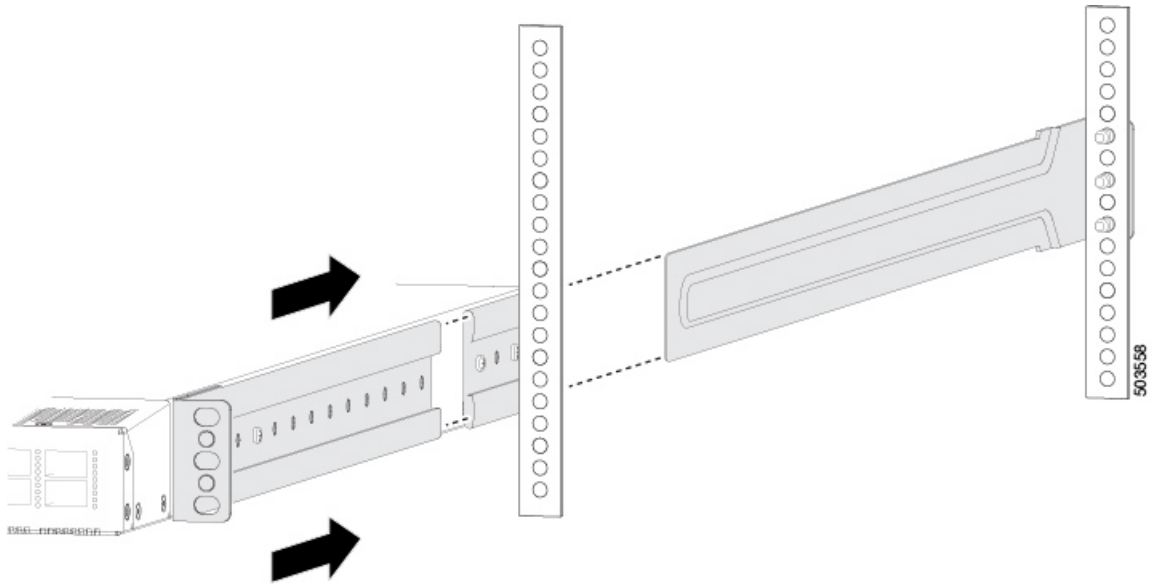
- c) Repeat Step 3 to attach the other slider rail to the other side of the rack.

Make sure that the slider rails are at the same level. Use a level tool, tape measure, or carefully count the screw holes in the vertical mounting rails.

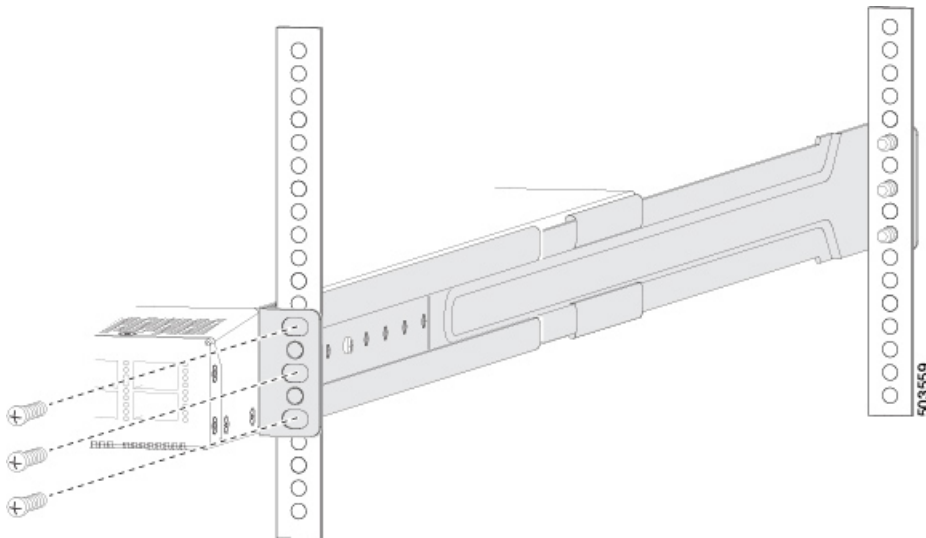
**Step 4** Insert the switch into the rack and attach it.

- a) Holding the switch with both hands, position the two, rear rack-mount brackets on the switch between the rack or cabinet posts that do not have slider rails attached to them (see the figure).





- b) Align the two rear rack-mount guides on either side of the switch with the slider rails installed in the rack. Slide the rack-mount guides onto the slider rails, and then gently slide the switch all the way into the rack until the front rack-mount brackets come in contact with two rack or cabinet posts.
- c) Holding the chassis level, insert screws (12-24 or 10-32, depending on the rack type) in each of the two front rack-mount brackets (using a total of six screws) and into the cage nuts or threaded holes in the vertical rack-mounting rails (see the figure).



- d) Tighten the 10-32 screws to 20 in-lb (2.26 Nm) or tighten the 12-24 screws to 30 in-lb (3.39 Nm).

**Step 5**

If you attached a grounding wire to the chassis grounding pad, connect the other end of the wire to the facility ground.

## Installing the Airflow Sleeve (N9K-AIRFLOW-SLV)

Install the airflow sleeve (N9K-AIRFLOW-SLV) to allow proper airflow, so that the switch is properly cooled. This airflow sleeve is only compatible with rack mount kit (N3K-C3064-ACC-KIT).

**Table 2: Airflow Sleeve (N9K-AIRFLOW-SLV) Minimum and Maximum Rack Rail Depth.**

Chassis	Minimum Rack Depth	Maximum Rack Depth
N9K-C92348GC-X	636.49 mm	748.25 mm
N9K-C9316D-GX	824.80 mm	916.60 mm
N9K-C9332C	794.20 mm	898.70 mm
N9K-C9332D-GX2B	824.00 mm	915.80 mm
N9K-C9336C-FX2	802.39 mm	903.98 mm
N9K-C9336C-FX2-E	806.90 mm	898.70 mm
N9336C-SE1	806.90 mm	898.70 mm
N9K-C9348GC-FXP	672.49 mm	764.29 mm
N9K-C93108TC-FX	781.29 mm	873.09 mm
N9K-C93108TC-FX3P	672.49 mm	769.69 mm
N9K-C93180YC-FX	781.29 mm	873.09 mm
N9K-C93180YC-FX3	672.49 mm	784.25 mm
N9K-C93180YC-FX3S	672.49 mm	784.25 mm
N9K-C93600CD-GX	824.80 mm	916.60 mm



**Note** You supply the screws to mount the airflow sleeve.

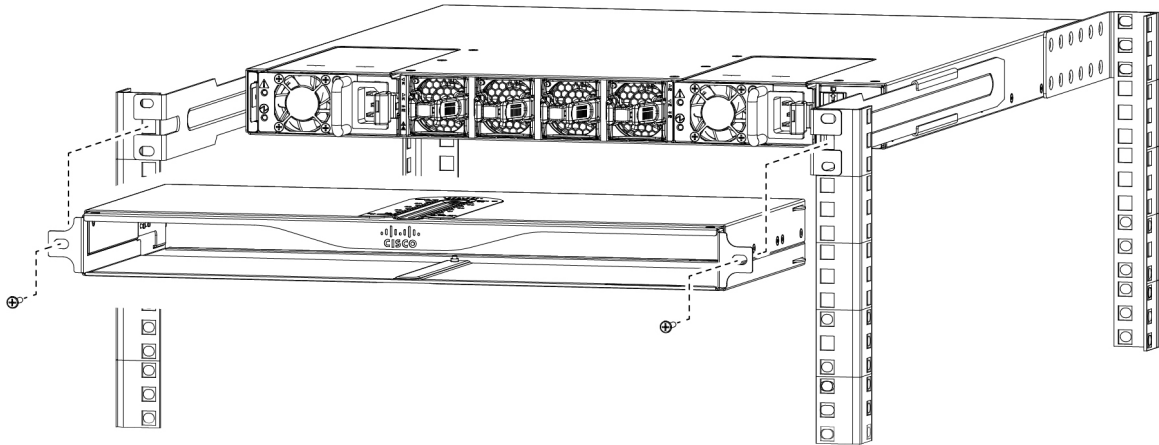
### Before you begin

- Verify that your shipment is complete.
- Install your rack in a secure location.

Insert the airflow sleeve into the rack and attach it:

- Holding the airflow sleeve (N9K-AIRFLOW-SLV) with both hands, position it in front of the fan side of the chassis.

- b) Holding the airflow sleeve level, insert screws (12-24 or 10-32, depending on the rack type) in each of the two front rack-mount flanges (using a total of two screws) and into the cage nuts or threaded holes in the vertical rack-mounting rails (see figure 1).



- c) Tighten the 10-32 screws to 20 in-lb (2.26 N·m) or tighten the 12-24 screws to 30 in-lb (3.39 N·m) of torque.

## 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.



**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.



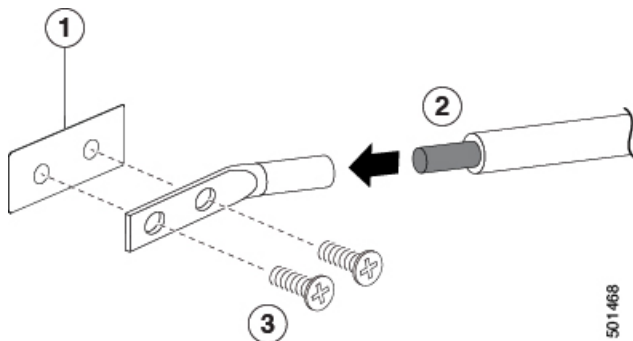
**Warning Statement 1046—Installing or Replacing the Unit**

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.

- 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.

---

**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.

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## CHAPTER 4

# Connecting the Switch to the ACI Fabric

- [ACI Fabric Topology, on page 25](#)
- [Preparing to Connect to Other Devices, on page 26](#)
- [Connecting Leaf Switches to APICs, on page 27](#)
- [Connecting Leaf Switches to Spine Switches, on page 29](#)
- [Installing a Gigabit Ethernet module \(GEM\), on page 30](#)
- [Replacing an Existing Switch in the ACI Fabric, on page 30](#)
- [Setting Up an Optional Console Interface, on page 30](#)
- [Setting Up an Optional Management Connection, on page 31](#)
- [Maintaining Transceivers and Optical Cables, on page 31](#)

## 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](#).



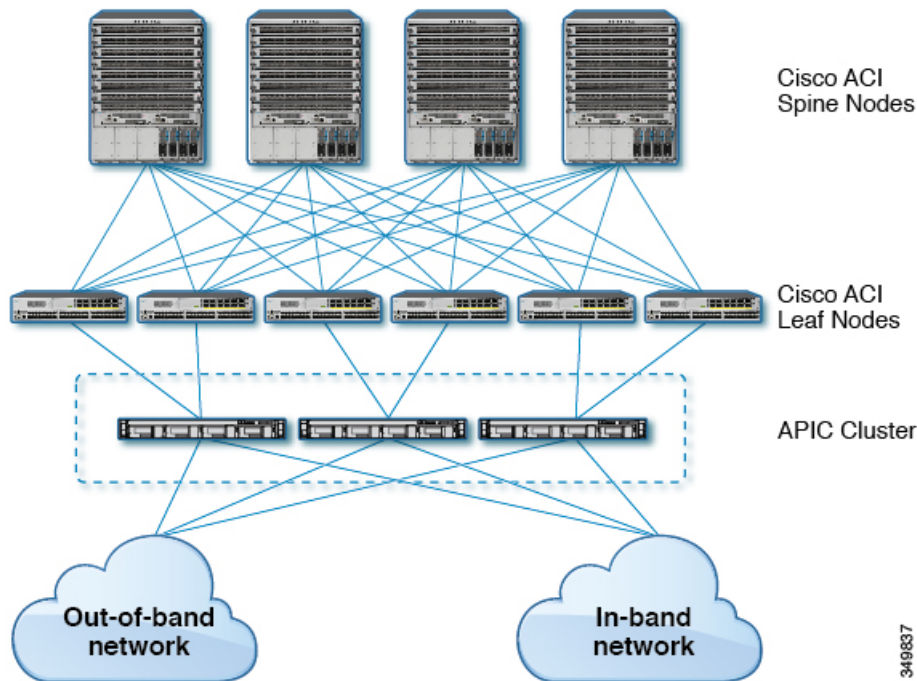
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**Note** To prevent sub-optimal forwarding between endpoints, connect every leaf switch in the fabric to every spine switch in the same fabric.

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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



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## 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 switch).
- The **VIC 1225** module supports optical transceivers, optical cables, and switches with optical downlink ports (such as: Cisco Nexus 93600CD-GX switch).
- The **VIC 1455** module supports optical transceivers, optical cables, and switches with optical downlink ports (such as: Cisco Nexus 93600CD-GX switch).



---

**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.

### 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-AOC $x$ M [where  $x=1, 3, 5, 7$  for lengths in meters])
  - Cisco SFP+ Twinax Cables (SFP-H10GB-CU $x$ M [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-AOC $x$ M [where  $x=1, 2, 3, 5, 7, \text{ or } 10$  for lengths in meters])
  - Cisco SFP+ Twinax Cables (SFP-H10GB-CU $x$ M [where  $x=1, 2, 3, 5, 7, \text{ or } 10$  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](#).



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**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.



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**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)



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

---



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**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.

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- 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)

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- 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.

---

- 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.

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**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.

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## 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

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- [Replacing a Fan Module, on page 33](#)
- [Replacing a Power Supply Module, on page 34](#)

## Replacing a Fan Module

You can replace a fan module while the switch is operating, as long as you perform the replacement within one minute. If you cannot perform the replacement within one minute, leave the original fan module in the chassis to maintain the designed airflow until you have the replacement fan module on hand and can perform the replacement.



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**Caution** If you are replacing a module during operations, verify the replacement fan module has the correct direction of airflow. This means that it has the **same airflow direction** as the other modules in the chassis. Also, verify that the airflow direction takes in air from a cold aisle and exhausts air to a hot aisle. Otherwise, the switch can overheat and shutdown.

If you are changing the airflow direction of all the modules in the chassis, shutdown the switch before replacing all the fan and power supply modules with modules using the other airflow direction. During operations, all of the modules must have the same direction of airflow.

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## Removing a Fan Module



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**Caution** The fans might still be turning when you remove the fan assembly from the chassis. Keep fingers, screwdrivers, and other objects away from the openings in the fan assembly's housing.

---

- 
- Step 1** On the fan module that you are removing, press the two sides of the fan module handle together, and pull on the handles enough to unseat it from its connectors.
- Step 2** Holding the handle, pull the module out of the chassis.

**Caution** Do not touch the electrical connectors on the back side of the module and prevent anything else from coming into contact with and damaging the connectors.

---

## Installing a Fan Module

### Before you begin

- A fan slot must be open and ready for the new fan module to be installed.
  - If the switch is operating, you must have a new fan module on hand and ready to install within one minute of removing the original fan module.
  - The new fan module must have the **same airflow direction** as the other fan and power supply modules installed in the switch.
- 

- Step 1** Holding the fan module by its handle, align the back of the fan module (the side with the electrical connectors) to the open fan slot in the chassis.
- Step 2** Slide the fan module into the slot until it clicks in place.
- Step 3** Verify that the Status (STS) LED turns on and becomes green.
- 

## 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 21](#).



- 
- 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.

## Removing a DC Power Supply

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

To disconnect the power supply from its power cables, shut off the power from the power source and disconnect the connector for the power cables.

- 
- Step 1** Turn off the circuit breaker for the power feed to the power supply that you are replacing.  
Verify that the LEDs turn off on the power supply that you are removing.
- Step 2** Remove the power cable from the power supply. Do this:
- Step 3** Grasp the power supply handle while pressing the release latch towards the power supply handle.
- Step 4** Pull the power supply out of the bay.
- 

**What to do next**

You are ready to install a DC power supply in the open slot.

## 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.)



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**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.

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- 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 21](#).

---

**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.

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## Installing a DC Power Supply

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

### Before you begin

- The circuit breaker for the DC power source for the power supply must be turned off.
- 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.
- A DC 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 to a grounded rack. If you need to ground this chassis by another means, see [Grounding the Chassis, on page 21](#).
- We recommend 8-AWG wire for DC installation in the U.S.
- All DC power supplies have reverse polarity protection. When you inadvertently connect the input power (+) to the DC PSU's – terminal and the input power – to the DC PSU's (+) terminal, the PSU will not be damaged and will operate fine after the input power feeds are correctly wired.

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**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. Carefully slide it into the open slot.

**Step 2** If the DC power cables and a grounding cable are already connected to an electrical connector block, insert the block into the power receptacle on the power supply.

**Step 3** Turn on the circuit breaker for the DC power source connected to the power supply.

**Step 4** Verify that the power supply is operational by making sure that the power supply LED is green.

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## APPENDIX **A**

# Rack Specifications

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- [Overview of Racks, on page 39](#)
- [General Requirements for Cabinets and Racks, on page 39](#)
- [Requirements Specific to Standard Open Racks, on page 40](#)
- [Requirements Specific to Perforated Cabinets, on page 40](#)
- [Cable Management Guidelines, on page 40](#)

## 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



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**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.

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

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## 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 40](#).

- 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, on page 41](#)
- [Switch Dimensions, on page 41](#)
- [Switch and Module Weights and Quantities, on page 42](#)
- [Transceiver and Cable Specifications, on page 42](#)
- [Switch Power Input Requirements, on page 42](#)
- [Power Specifications, on page 42](#)
- [Power Cable Specifications, on page 43](#)
- [Regulatory Standards Compliance Specifications, on page 45](#)

## 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 9332D-GX2B	17.3 inches (43.9 cm)	23.9 in (60.8 cm)	1.72 inches (4.4 cm) (1 RU)

## Switch and Module Weights and Quantities

Component	Weight per Unit	Quantity
Cisco Nexus 9332D-GX2B Chassis (N9K-C9332D-GX2B)	28 lb (12.7 kg)	1
Fan Module	—	6
– Port-side intake (burgundy) (NXA-SFAN-35CFM-PI)	0.26 lb (0.12 kg)	
Power Supplies	—	2 (1 for operations and 1 for redundancy)
– 1500-W AC port-side intake (burgundy) (NXA-PAC-1500W-PI)	2.64 (1.2 kg)	
– 1100-W DC port-side intake (burgundy) (NXA-PDC-1100W-PI)		

## 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 9332D-GX2B	638 W	1442 W	4,920.308 BTUs per hour

## Power Specifications

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

### 1100-W DC Power Supply Specifications

These specifications apply to the following power supplies:



- NXA-PDC-1100W-PE
- NXA-PDC-1100W-PI

Characteristic	Specification
DC input voltage range	Nominal range: -54VDC (Range: -40 to -72 VDC)
Maximum DC input current	32 A at -40 VDC
Maximum output power per power supply	1100 W
Maximum inrush current	90 A (cold turn on)
Maximum hold-up time	4 ms at 100% load
Power supply output voltage	12 V/ 90A
Power supply standby voltage	3.3 V/ 3A
Efficiency rating @ -48VDC	94% at 50% load

## 1500-W AC Power Supply Specifications

These specifications apply to 1500-W power supplies:

Characteristic	Specification
AC input voltage	Nominal range: 100 and 240 VAC
AC input frequency	Nominal range: 50 to 60 Hz (Range: 47-63 Hz)
Maximum AC input current	13 A at 100 VAC 6 A at 240 VAC
Maximum output power per power supply	1500 W
Power supply output voltage	12 V
Power supply standby voltage	3.3 V
Efficiency rating	Climate Savers Platinum Efficiency (80Plus Platinum certified)
Form factor	1.75x2.15x13.13


## Power Cable Specifications

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

## Power Cables for NXA-PAC-1500W Power Supplies

Cable	Description	Length	Weight
CAB-250V-10A-AR	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A IRAM 2073 Plug, Argentina	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.32 kg
CAB-9K10A-EU	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A CEE 7/7 Plug, EU	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.30 kg
CAB-9K10A-SW	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A MP232 Plug, Switzerland	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.28 kg
CAB-9K10A-AU	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A 3112 Plug, Australia	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.28 kg
CAB-9K10A-IT	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A CEI 23-16/VII Plug, Italy	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.26 kg
CAB-9K12A-NA	Power Cord, 125VAC 13A NEMA 5-15 Plug, North America	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.32 kg
CAB-TA-NA	Power Cord, 125VAC 12A, North America	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.40 kg
CAB-TA-UK	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A, United Kingdom	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.30 kg
CAB-TA-250V-JP	Power Cord, 250VAC 15A, Japan	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.38 kg
CAB-TA-EU	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A, Continental Europe	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.24 kg
CAB-C15-CBN	Jumper Cord, 250VAC 12A, United States, Canada, Australia	4 feet (1.22 m)	0.20 kg
CAB-TA-IN	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A, South Africa	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.28 kg
CAB-TA-IS	Power Cord, 250VAC 16A, Israel	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.26 kg
CAB-C15-CBN-JP	Power Cord, 250VAC 12A, Japan	9.84 feet (3 m)	0.38 kg
CAB-C15-CBN-EURA	Power Cord, 250VAC 13A, EU	9.84 feet (3 m)	0.26 kg
CAB-C15-CBN-CK	Power Cord, 250VAC 13A, China	9.84 feet (3 m)	0.32 kg
CAB-PWR-C15-CHNA	Power Cord, 250VAC 10A, China	8.2 feet (2.5 m)	0.32 kg

## DC Power Cable Specifications

Part ID Number	Description	Photo
NXA-PDC-1100W-PE/PI	<p>The 1100W DC power supply (NXA-PDC-1100W-PE/PI) is shipped with a connector already plugged into the power supply.</p> <p>Use 8 AWG wire with the minimum input voltage of 40VDC, based on maximum current and thermal derating.</p>	

## Regulatory Standards Compliance Specifications

This table lists the regulatory standards compliance for the switch.

**Table 3: 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.
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1 Second Edition</li> <li>• CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62368-1-19 Third Edition</li> <li>• ANZI/UL 60950-1 Second edition</li> <li>• IEC 62368-1</li> <li>• EN 62368-1</li> <li>• AS/NZS 62368-1</li> <li>• GB4943</li> <li>• UL 62368-1</li> </ul>

Specification	Description
EMC: Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 47CFR Part 15 (CFR 47) Class A</li><li>• AS/NZS CISPR22 Class A</li><li>• CISPR22 Class A</li><li>• EN55022 Class A</li><li>• ICES003 Class A</li><li>• VCCI Class A</li><li>• EN61000-3-2</li><li>• EN61000-3-3</li><li>• KN22 Class A</li><li>• CNS13438 Class A</li></ul>
EMC: Immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• EN55024</li><li>• CISPR24</li><li>• EN300386</li><li>• KN 61000-4 series</li></ul>
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, on page 47](#)
- [Fan Module LEDs, on page 48](#)
- [Power Supply LEDs, on page 48](#)

### 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 right portion of the power supply. Combinations of states indicated by the **OK** and **Fault** LEDs signify the status for the module as shown in this table.

OK LED	FAIL or FAIL/ID LED	Status
Green	Off	Power supply is on and outputting power to the switch.
Flashing green	Off	Power supply is connected to a power source but not outputting power to the switch. The power supply may not be properly installed in the chassis.
Off	Off	Either all the installed power supplies are not receiving power or an uninstalled power supply is not receiving power.
Off	Flashing amber	Power supply is operating but a warning condition has occurred—possibly one of these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High temperature</li> <li>• High power</li> <li>• Slow power supply fan</li> <li>• Low voltage</li> <li>• Power supply is installed in the chassis but was disconnected from the power source.</li> </ul>
Off	Flashing amber (10 seconds) then amber	Power supply is installed without a connection to a power source.

<b>OK LED</b>	<b>FAIL or FAIL/ID LED</b>	<b>Status</b>
Off	Amber	Power supply failure—possibly one of these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Over voltage</li><li>• Over current</li><li>• Over temperature</li><li>• Power supply fan failure</li></ul>







# APPENDIX D

## Additional Kits

- [Rack Mount Kit NXK-ACC-KIT-1RU](#), on page 51
- [Airflow Sleeve](#), on page 52

### Rack Mount Kit NXK-ACC-KIT-1RU

This table lists and illustrates the contents for the 1-RU rack-mount kit (NXK-ACC-KIT-1RU).

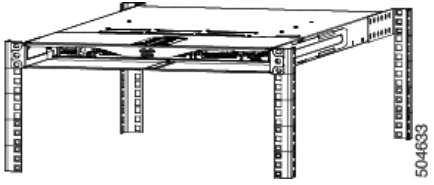
Illustration	Description	Quantity
	Rack-mount kit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Front brackets (2)</li> <li>• Rear brackets (2)</li> <li>• Slider rails (2)</li> <li>• M4 Phillips pan-head screws (10)</li> </ul>	1
	Ground lug kit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-hole lug (1)</li> <li>• M4 x 8-mm Phillips pan-head screws (2)</li> </ul>	1
Not applicable	EAC Compliance document	1
Not applicable	Hazardous substances list for customers in China	1

This 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

# Airflow Sleeve

This table lists and illustrates the airflow sleeve (N9K-AIRFLOW-SLV).

Illustration	Description	Quantity
	Airflow sleeve	1