

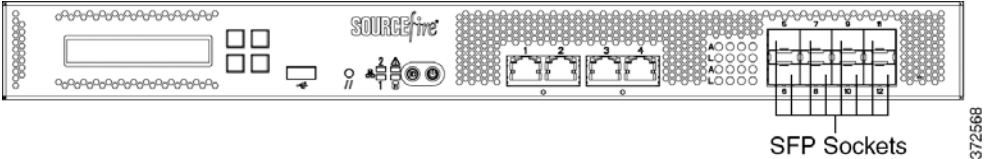


# Using SFP Transceivers in 3D71x5 and AMP7150 Devices

## 3D71x5 and AMP7150 SFP Sockets and Transceivers

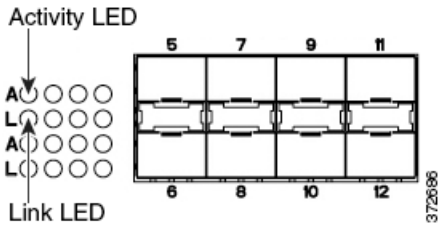
The 3D71x5 and AMP7150 appliances contain eight small form-factor pluggable (SFP) sockets and can house up to eight SFP transceivers.

**Figure B-1** 3D71x5 and AMP7150 Front View



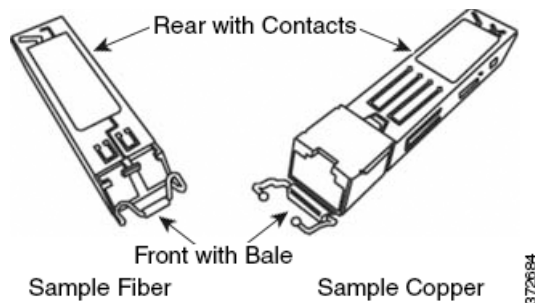
### 3D71x5 and AMP7150 SFP Sockets

The eight SFP sockets are numbered from 5 through 12 in a vertical pattern, and oriented in a tab-to-center configuration (the upper row faces up and the lower row faces down).



The accompanying LEDs to the left of the sockets display information on activity and link for each interface. See [Firepower 7115, 7125, and AMP7150 SFP Socket Activity/Link LEDs](#) for more information.

### Sample SFP Transceivers



The 3D71x5 and AMP7150 can support up to eight SFP transceivers in any combination of three formats:

- SFP-C-1: copper transceiver
- SFP-F-1-SR: short range fiber transceiver
- SFP-F-1-LR: long range fiber transceiver

Use only Cisco SFP transceivers in the 3D71x5 and AMP7150. Non-Cisco SFP transceivers can jam in the socket and can cause permanent damage to the transceiver, the chassis, or both.

You can insert or remove transceivers while the device remains functioning. Refresh the user interface on the Management Center to see the change in configuration.

SFP transceivers do not have bypass capability. Use these transceivers in a passive deployment or an inline deployment where you want your device to stop all traffic if the device fails or loses power (for example, virtual switches, virtual routers, and some access control policies).

For a passive deployment, you can use any combination of transceivers in up to eight sockets to monitor up to eight network segments. For an inline deployment, you can use any combination (copper, fiber, or mixed) of transceivers in vertically sequential sockets (5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10, or 11 and 12) to monitor up to four network segments.

Use the Management Center that manages your device to configure the ports on the transceivers.

## Inserting an SFP Transceiver

Use appropriate electrostatic discharge (ESD) procedures when inserting the transceiver. Avoid touching the contacts at the rear, and keep the contacts and ports free of dust and dirt.



### Caution

Do not force an SFP transceiver into a socket as this can jam the transceiver and can cause permanent damage to the transceiver, the chassis, or both.

## To insert an SFP transceiver:

- Step 1** Taking care not to touch the contacts in the rear, use your fingers to grasp the sides of the bale and slide the rear of the transceiver into a socket on the chassis. Note that sockets on the upper row face up and sockets on the lower row face down.

- Step 2** Gently push the bale toward the transceiver to close the bale and engage the locking mechanism, securing the transceiver in place.
- Step 3** Follow the procedure in [Installing a Firepower Managed Device, page 4-1](#) to configure the port on the transceiver.

Note that if you insert a transceiver into a device currently in operation, you must refresh the user interface on the Management Center to view the change.

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## Removing an SFP Transceiver

Use appropriate electrostatic discharge (ESD) procedures when removing the transceiver. Avoid touching the contacts at the rear, and keep the contacts and ports free of dust and dirt.

### To remove an SFP transceiver:

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- Step 1** Disconnect all cables from the transceiver you want to remove from the device.
- Step 2** Using your fingers, gently pull the bale of the transceiver away from the chassis to disengage the connecting mechanism.
- For transceivers in the upper row, pull down. For transceivers in the lower row, lift up.
- Step 3** Using your fingers, grasp the sides of the bale and use the bale as a handle to gently pull the transceiver out of the chassis, taking care not to touch the contacts at the back of the transceiver.
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■ Removing an SFP Transceiver