



# Product Overview

The Cisco IE 5000 hardened aggregator provides a rugged and secure switching infrastructure for harsh environments. It is suitable for industrial Ethernet applications, including process manufacturing, intelligent transportation systems (ITSs), rail transportation, and other similar deployments.

In industrial environments, you can connect the switch to any Ethernet-enabled industrial communication devices, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs), human-machine interfaces (HMIs), drives, sensors, and input and output (IO) devices.

For detailed specifications, see the [IE 5000 Data Sheet](#).

- [Switch Models, page 1](#)
- [Cable Side, page 2](#)
- [Power-Supply Side, page 10](#)
- [Management Options, page 12](#)

## Switch Models

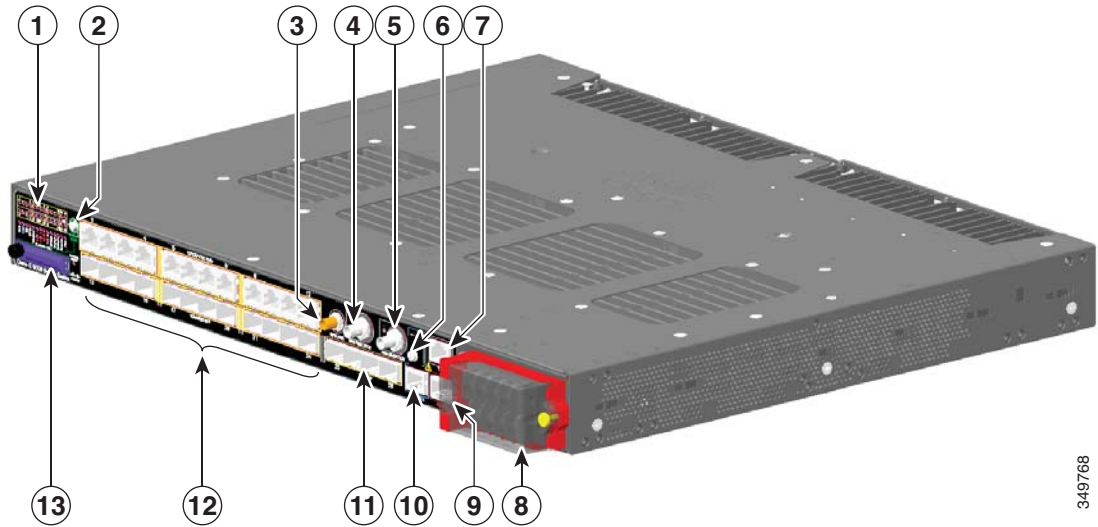
**Table 1** Switch Models

| Model              | Total Ports | SFP/SFP+ Uplinks | FE/GE SFP Downlinks | Copper 10/100/1000 PoE/PoE+ <sup>1</sup> Ports | Default Software License <sup>2</sup> | Power Supplies   |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| IE-5000-16S12P     | 28          | 4 GE only        | 12                  | 12   | LAN Base                              | Support for 2 field-replaceable, redundant AC or DC power supplies.<br><br>For detailed specifications, see the <a href="#">IE 5000 Data Sheet</a> . |
| IE-5000-12S12P-10G | 28          | 4GE/10GE         | 12                  | 12   | LAN Base                              | Support for 2 field-replaceable, redundant AC or DC power supplies.<br><br>For detailed specifications, see the <a href="#">IE 5000 Data Sheet</a> . |

1. PoE+ = Power over Ethernet.
2. Can be upgraded to IP Services at a fee. IP Services License Product Numbers are the following: L-IE5000-RTU= (Electronic SW License for IE5000 Switches)

# Cable Side

**Figure 1 Cisco IE-5000 Cable-Side View**



|   |  |             |   |
|---|--|-------------|---|
| 1 | LEDs   | 8           | Power-input terminal                          |
| 2 | Display mode button  | 9           | Alarm port                                    |
| 3 | GPS antenna port   | 10          | Console port                                  |
| 4 | Digital Timecode I/O (IRIG)<br>(Not currently supported by software) | 11          | Four 1000 SFP/10G SFP+ Ports (Uplinks)        |
| 5 | Analog Timecode I/O (IRIG)<br>(Not currently supported by software)  | 12(top)     | Twelve 10/100/1000 PoE/PoE+ Ports (Downlinks) |
| 6 | USB (mini-Type B) console port                                       | 12 (bottom) | Twelve 100/1000 SFP Ports (Downlinks)         |
| 7 | Time of Day (TOD) Port<br>(Not currently supported by software)      | 13          | Flash memory card slot                        |

## LEDs

For detailed information about LEDs see [LEDs, page 5](#).

## Display Mode Button

For detailed functionality see [Display Mode Button, page 8](#).

## GPS Antenna Port

### GNSS Module RF Input Requirements

The GPS/GNSS input requires a GPS/GNSS receive antenna with built-in Low-Noise Amplifier (LNA) for optimal performance. The LNA amplifies the received satellite signals to:

- Compensate for cable loss
- Increase the signal amplitude to a suitable range for the receiver front-end

## Cable Side

The amplification required is 22dB gain + cable loss + connector loss.

The recommended range of LNA gain (LNA gain minus all cable and connector losses) at the connector of the receiver input is 22dB to 30dB with a minimum of 20dB and a maximum of 35dB.

- The GPS/GNSS input on the IE 5000 provides 3.3 or 5VDC (software configurable) to the antenna through the same RF connector. The antenna should draw between 10 and 100mA. An antenna that draws less than 10mA may wrongly report and "Antenna Open" fault even though the antenna is operating properly.

## Power Requirements

When deployed in a hazardous environment the antenna shall only use power provided by the RF input from a single IE 5000. No additional power may be supplied to the antenna and associated equipment.

**Caution: Supplying additional power, such as with a powered splitter or amplified repeater, may provide enough energy to create an arc that could ignite the explosive atmosphere.**

## Surge requirement:

The GPS/GNSS input has built-in ESD protection. If an outdoor antenna is being connected, additional surge protection will be required to meet the regulations and standards for lightning protection in the countries where the end-product is installed.

The lightning protection must be mounted at the place where the antenna cable enters the building. The primary lightning protection must be certified for conducting all potentially dangerous electrical energy to PE (Protective Earth). Surge arrestors should support DC-pass and be suitable for the GPS/GNSS frequency range with low RF attenuation.

**Caution:** The antenna terminal should be earthed at the building entrance in accordance with the ANSI/NFPA 70, the National Electrical Code (NEC), in particular Section 820.93, Grounding of Outer Conductive Shield of a Coaxial Cable.

## Antenna Sky visibility:

GPS signals require a direct line of sight between antenna and satellite. The antenna should see as much of the sky as possible. Fixed installations require four satellites in view for an initial time fix, while subsequent updates may be possible with fewer satellites.

## Console Ports

You can connect the switch to a PC running Microsoft Windows or to a terminal server through either the RJ-45 console port or the USB console port.

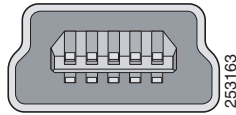
- RJ-45 console port. The RJ-45 connection uses an RJ-45-to-DB-9 female cable.
- USB mini-Type B console port (5-pin connector). The USB connection uses a USB Type A-to-5-pin mini-Type B cable.

The USB console interface speeds are the same as the RJ-45 console interface speeds.

To use the USB console port, you must install the Cisco Windows USB device driver on the device that is connected to the USB console port (device running with Microsoft Windows). See [Installing the Cisco Microsoft Windows XP, 2000, Vista, 7, 8, and 10 USB Device Driver, page 62](#) for more information.

With the Cisco Windows USB device driver, connecting and disconnecting the USB cable from the console port does not affect Windows HyperTerminal operations. Mac OS X or Linux require no special drivers.

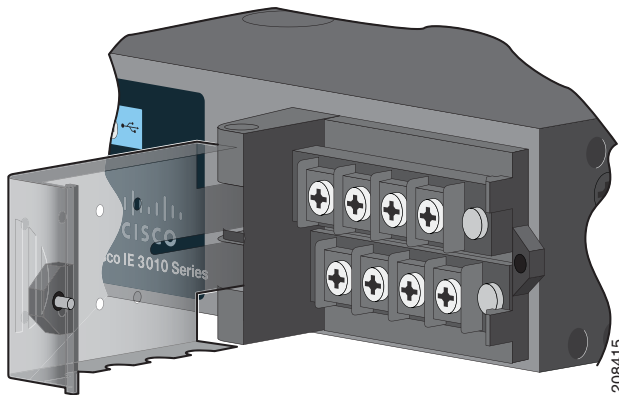
**Note:** The 5-pin mini-Type B connectors resemble the 4-pin mini-Type B connectors. They are not compatible. Use only the 5-pin mini-Type B.

**Figure 2** USB Mini-Type B Port

The configurable inactivity timeout reactivates the RJ-45 console port if the USB console port is activated, but no input activity occurs on it for a specified time period. When the USB console port deactivates due to a timeout, you can restore its operation by disconnecting and reconnecting the USB cable. For information on using the CLI to configure the USB console interface, see the switch software guide.

## Power-Input Terminal

The power-input terminal provides screw terminals for the AC and DC power connections. The switch can operate with one or two power supplies. If one of the power sources fail, the other continues to power the switch. See [Power Supply Installation, page 31](#) for information.

**Figure 3** Power-Input Terminal

## Alarm Ports

The switch has four alarm inputs and one alarm output.

### Alarm Input

The alarm input is a dry-contact alarm port. You can connect up to four alarm inputs from devices, such as a door, a temperature gauge, or a fire alarm, to the alarm port. You can use the CLI to set the alarm severity to minor, or major. An alarm generates a system message and turns on an LED. See the [Alarm LEDs, page 9](#) for the LED descriptions.

### Alarm Output

The alarm output can be configured as a major alarm. Output alarms often control an external alarm, such as a bell or a light. To connect an external alarm device to the relay, you connect two relay contact wires to complete the electrical circuit. See for information on the alarm pinouts. see the [Alarm Port, page 52](#).

## Four 1000 SFP/10G SFP+ Ports (Uplinks)

Depending on the switch model, the uplink ports support either GE optics and 10G optics, or only GE optics. When using a 1000BaseT SFP, the port only operates at 1000 mbps.

For more information about SFP/SFP+ modules and cables, see [Transceiver Modules](#). See [Switch Models, page 1](#) for model information.

## 100/1000 SFP Ports (Downlinks)

The switch Ethernet SFP modules provide connections to other devices. These field-replaceable transceiver modules provide the downlink interfaces. The IE 5000 supports both FE and GE optics in the downlinks. SFP modules have local connectors (LCs) for fiber-optic connections or RJ-45 connectors for copper connections.

For the most up-to-date list of supported SFP models, see the [IE 5000 Data Sheet](#).

For information about SFP modules, see your SFP module documentation and the [Installing and Removing SFP Modules, page 25](#). For more information about SFP/SFP+ modules and cables, see [Transceiver Modules](#).

## 10/100/1000 PoE/PoE+ Ports (Downlinks)

You can set the 10/100/1000 ports on the switch to operate in any combination of half duplex, full duplex, or 10 or 100 Mb/s. You can set the ports for speed and duplex autonegotiation. The default setting is autonegotiate.

When set for autonegotiation, the switch determines the speed and duplex settings of the attached device and advertises its own capabilities. If the connected device also supports autonegotiation, the switch negotiates the best connection (the fastest line speed that both devices support and full-duplex transmission if the attached device supports it) and configures itself accordingly. In all cases, the attached device must be within 328 feet (100 meters).

**Warning: Voltages that present a shock hazard may exist on Power over Ethernet (PoE) circuits if interconnections are made using uninsulated exposed metal contacts, conductors, or terminals. Avoid using such interconnection methods, unless the exposed metal parts are located within a restricted access location and users and service people who are authorized within the restricted access location are made aware of the hazard. A restricted access area can be accessed only through the use of a special tool, lock and key or other means of security. Statement 1072**

The 10/100/1000 PoE ports on the Cisco IE-5000 switches provide PoE support for devices that are compliant with IEEE 802.3af/802.3at. The Cisco prestandard PoE is also supported for Cisco IP Phones and Cisco Aironet Access Points. The PoE ports on the switch deliver up to 30 W of PoE+ power. All twelve ports are PoE ports and can be assigned a port priority.

Refer to [Table 15 on page 69](#) for power supply configuration and PoE power budget information.

On a per-port basis, you control whether or not a port automatically provides power when an IP phone or an access point is connected.

The 10/100/1000 PoE ports use RJ-45 connectors with Ethernet pinouts. The maximum cable length is 328 feet (100 meters). The 100BASE-TX and 1000BASE-T traffic requires CA5, CAT5e, or CAT6 unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cable. The 10BASE-T traffic can use CAT3 or CAT4 UTP cable.

For information about configuring and monitoring PoE ports, see the switch software configuration guide on Cisco.com.

For information about port connections and port specifications, see [Connecting Devices to the Ethernet Ports, page 30](#).

**Note:** The output of the PoE circuit has been evaluated as a Limited Power Source (LPS) per IEC 60950-1.

## SD Flash Memory Card

The switch supports a flash memory card that makes it possible to replace a failed switch without reconfiguring the new switch. The slot for the flash memory card is on the front of the switch. The flash card is hot swappable and can be accessed on the front panel in non hazardous locations only. A cover protects the flash card and holds the card firmly in place. The cover is hinged and closed with a captive screw. This prevents the card from coming loose and protects against shock and vibration.

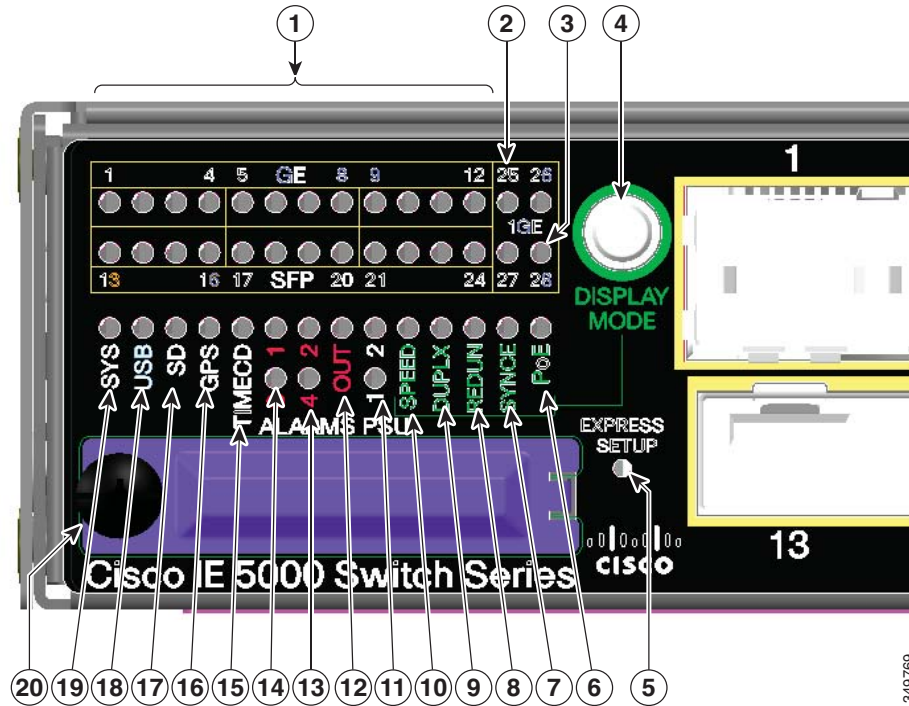
For more information on inserting and removing the flash memory card, see [Power-Supply Side, page 10](#).

## LEDs

You can use the switch system and port LEDs to monitor switch activity and performance.

## Switch Panel LEDs

Figure 4 Switch LEDs (Cable Side)



|    |                             |    |   |
|----|-----------------------------|----|---|
| 1  | Ethernet ports              | 11 | PSU1 and 2 (power supply 1 and 2)                     |
| 2  | 10G Ethernet ports          | 12 | OUT (alarm output)                                    |
| 3  | 10G Ethernet ports          | 13 | Alarms 2 and 4  |
| 4  | Display mode switch         | 14 | Alarms 1 and 3  |
| 5  | Express Setup button        | 15 | Timecode status (not currently supported by software) |
| 6  | PoE                         | 16 | GPS status  |
| 7  | Synchronous Ethernet status | 17 | SD (SD flash memory card)                             |
| 8  | Redundancy status           | 18 | USB (mini-USB console)                                |
| 9  | Port duplex status          | 19 | SYS (system)  |
| 10 | Port speed status           | 20 | SD card slot cover                                    |

## Port LEDs

Each Ethernet port has a port LED. These port LEDs, display information about the individual ports. The port mode determines the type of information shown by the port LEDs. [Table 2 on page 7](#) lists the mode LEDs and their associated port modes and meanings.

To select or change a mode, press the Mode button until the desired mode is highlighted. The Mode LED will turn ON solid green when a mode is selected and turn OFF when timeout (5 seconds) or a different mode is selected. When you change port modes, the meanings of the port LED colors also change. [Table 3 on page 7](#) explains how to interpret the port LED colors in different port modes.

**Table 2 Port Mode LEDs**

| Mode LED     | Port Mode                   | Description  |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| All Off      | Port status                 | The port status. This is the default mode.                 |
| <b>SPEED</b> | Port speed                  | The port operating speed: 10, 100, 1000 mbps or 10 Gbps.   |
| <b>DUPLX</b> | Port duplex mode            | The port duplex mode: full duplex or half duplex.          |
| <b>REDUN</b> | Redundancy status           | Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) status.                 |
| <b>SYNCE</b> | Synchronous Ethernet status | Not supported by software yet. Mode button skips this LED. |
| <b>PoE</b>   | PoE+ port power             | The PoE+ port status.                                      |

**Table 3 Meaning of Switch LED Colors in Different Modes**

| Port Mode LED  | Port LED Color               | Meaning  |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| All Off        | Off                          | No link, or port was administratively shut down.   |
|                | Green                        | Link present, no activity.   |
|                | Blinking green               | Activity. Port is sending or receiving data.   |
|                | Alternating green-amber      | Link fault. Error frames can affect connectivity, and errors such as excessive collisions, CRC errors, and alignment and jabber errors are monitored for a link-fault indication.                            |
|                | Amber                        | Port is blocked by Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and is not forwarding data.<br><br>After a port is reconfigured, the port LED can be amber for up to 30 seconds as STP checks the switch for possible loops. |
| SPEED          | <b>10/100/1000/SFP ports</b> |  |
|                | <b>Downlink Ports</b>        |  |
|                | Off                          | Port is not operating.   |
|                | Amber                        | Port is operating at 10 Mb/s.  |
|                | Green                        | Port is operating at 100 Mb/s.   |
|                | Flashing green               | Port is operating at 1000 Mb/s.  |
|                | <b>Uplinks Ports</b>         |  |
|                | Green                        | Port is operating at 1000 Mb/s.  |
| DUPLX (duplex) | Off                          | Port is not operating.   |
|                | Amber                        | Port is operating in half duplex.  |
|                | Green                        | Port is operating in full duplex.  |
| REDUN          | Green                        | One or more redundancy protocols are configured and active (for example, HSR, DLR, PRP, etc.)  |
|                | Blinking amber               | One or more redundancy protocols are indicating a redundancy fault.  |
|                | Fast blinking green          | The port LEDs are showing ports that are participating in a redundancy protocol and the redundancy fault status of that port.  |
| SYNCE          | Off                          |  |

**Table 3** Meaning of Switch LED Colors in Different Modes (continued)

| Port Mode LED | Port LED Color              | Meaning   |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| PoE/PoE+      | Off                         | PoE/PoE+ is off.<br><br>If the powered device is receiving power from an AC power source, the port LED is off even if the device is connected to the switch port.   |
|               | Green                       | PoE/PoE+ is on and all ports function correctly. The port LED is green when the switch port is providing power.   |
|               | Alternating green and amber | PoE/PoE+ is on but one of the low priority ports power is disconnected or failed.   |
|               | Blinking amber              | PoE/PoE+ is on but one of the high priority ports power is disconnected or failed.<br><br>PoE+ faults occur when noncompliant cabling or powered devices are connected to a PoE+ port. Use only standard-compliant cabling to connect Cisco prestandard IP Phones and wireless access points or IEEE 802.3af/at-compliant devices to PoE+ ports. You must remove from the network any cable or device that causes a PoE+ fault. |
|               | Amber                       | PoE/PoE+ is on with failures.<br><br>PoE+ is enabled by default.  |

## Display Mode Button

The Display Mode Button allows you to choose the mode you want displayed by the port LEDs (items 1-3 in [Figure 4 on page 6](#)). The LEDs with green text to the left of the Button indicate the chosen display mode. Each time you press the switch, the mode indicator moves from SPEED, DUPLX, REDUN, SYNCE, and PoE respectively.

## Power-Supply Module LEDs

The switch power-supply module LEDs are labeled PSU1 and PSU2 (on the switch) and PSU OK (on the power-supply module). They show whether power-supply modules 1 and 2 are receiving power.

**Table 4** Power Supply Module LEDs

| Color        | System Status  |
|--------------|--|
| Off          | Power-supply module (1 or 2) is not installed.   |
| Green        | Valid input is present, and the output is within the operating range.                    |
| Red          | Valid input is present, and the output is outside the operating range or is not present. |
| Blinking red | Power-supply module (1 or 2) is installed but valid input is not present.                |



## Alarm LEDs

**Table 5 Alarm LEDs**

| Color            | System Status           |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1-4 Input Alarms |                         |
| Green            | Alarm not present       |
| Red              | Minor alarm present     |
| Blinking red     | Major alarm present     |
| Output Alarm     |                         |
| Green            | Alarm not present       |
| Red              | Alarm condition present |

## SD Flash Memory Card LED

**Table 6 SD Flash Card LED**

| Color               | System Status                                 |
|---------------------|---|
| Fast blinking amber | Unsupported SD flash memory card is detected. |
| Slow blinking amber | SD flash memory card is not present.          |
| Green               | SD flash memory card is functioning.          |
| Blinking green      | SD flash memory card transfer in progress.    |

## USB LED

The USB LED indicates the console port is in use.

If you connect a cable to the console port, the switch automatically uses that port for console communication. If you connect two console cables, the USB console port has priority.

**Table 7 USB LED**

| LED              | Color | Description               |
|------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| USB console port | Green | USB console port selected |
|                  | Off   | RS232 Console selected    |

## System LED

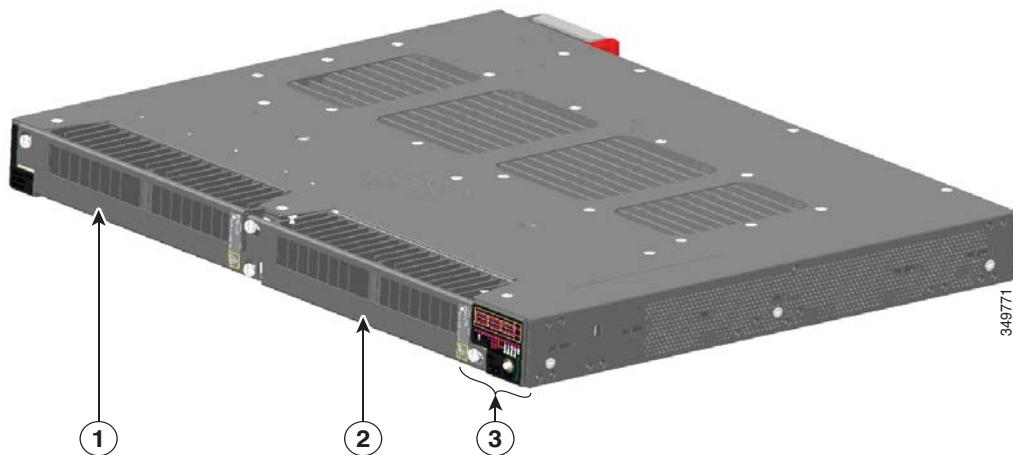
**Table 8 System LED**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Color          | System Status  |
| Off            | System is not powered on.                                  |
| Blinking green | Power-On Self-Test (POST) is in progress.                  |
| Green          | System is operating normally.                              |
| Red            | System is receiving power but is not functioning properly. |

## Power-Supply Side

The power-supply side has the LED panel and two power-supply slots for the removable power supplies.

**Figure 5 Switch with Both Power-Supply Modules**



|   |                     |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Power Supply slot 1 | 2 | Power Supply slot 2 |
| 3 | LED panel           |   |                     |

**Note:** The 250 W Power Supply is 1.2 in (30 mm) longer than the 150 W versions. Ensure there is adequate space behind the switch for the extra length.



**Caution:** Only the -H and -250 version power supplies are certified safe for hazardous environments.

The switch supports these power-supply module combinations:

- Single low-voltage DC
- Single high-voltage AC or DC
- Two high-voltage AC or DC
- Two low-voltage DC
- One high-voltage AC or DC and one low-voltage DC

For information on installing the power-supply modules, see [Power Supply Installation, page 31](#).

See [Power-Supply Module LEDs, page 8](#) for information on the power supply LEDs.

## Management Options

- Cisco IOS CLI

You can configure and monitor the switch from the CLI. Connect your management station to the switch console port or use Telnet from a remote management station. See the switch command reference on Cisco.com for information.

- SNMP network management

You can manage switches from a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)-compatible management station. The switch supports a comprehensive set of Management Information Base (MIB) extensions and four Remote Monitoring (RMON) groups. See the switch software configuration guide on Cisco.com and the documentation that came with your SNMP application for information.

- Device Manager

You can use Device Manager, which is in the switch memory, to manage individual and standalone switches. This web interface offers quick configuration and monitoring. You can access Device Manager from anywhere in your network through a web browser. For more information, see the Device Manager online help.

- Prime Infrastructure

Cisco Prime Infrastructure simplifies the management of wireless and wired networks. It offers Day 0 and 1 provisioning, as well as Day N assurance from the branch to the data center. We call it One Management. With this single view and point of control, you can reap the benefits of One Management across both network and compute.

## Network Configurations

See the switch software configuration guide on Cisco.com for an explanation of network configuration concepts. The software configuration guide also provides network configuration examples for creating dedicated network segments that are interconnected through Ethernet connections.