SETUP GUIDE / KB21011

Self-healing PoE settings

PD Alive can intentionally interrupt power to an endpoint. Configure it per port and test on a noncritical device before enabling it on production equipment.

Identify how your switch detects a fault

- On the documented NGSME8H interface, PD Alive uses periodic pings to a configured IPv4 target. An endpoint that blocks ICMP can be incorrectly treated as offline. Use the IP of the powered endpoint on that exact port and verify reachability from the switch.
- The NRS managed-switch manual, section 2-18.1, describes an RX inactivity check of approximately two minutes while PoE is on. That is a different mechanism. Use the exact model and firmware documentation and the controls shown on the switch. Do not carry over NGSM ping timers or assume a shared CLI command.

Set up and verify

1. Open the PoE configuration page. On an NGSM ping-based model, choose a stable endpoint address, an interval and retry count that tolerate brief interruptions, and a boot wait long enough for the endpoint to return and answer pings. The NGSME8H/16/24 manual shows an interval of 5-30 seconds and a boot setting of 10-180 seconds. Use the exact firmware controls and verify the effective behavior rather than relying on defaults.
2. Enable the feature on the selected port, save, and verify normal operation first. In a maintenance window simulate a monitoring failure, then check that only the intended port cycles, the endpoint recovers, and the switch log records the event if supported.
3. Disable the feature if the endpoint cycles repeatedly, remains quiet in normal operation, or cannot boot within the allowed wait. Save the validated running settings to startup configuration.

References

Niveo NGSME8H/16/24 managed-switch manual

Niveo NRS managed-switch manual, rev. 3.1

Documentation review. Validate with the exact firmware and endpoints before deployment.