

# Industrial Router & Firewall IRF1000 series

Extended Technical Data Sheet



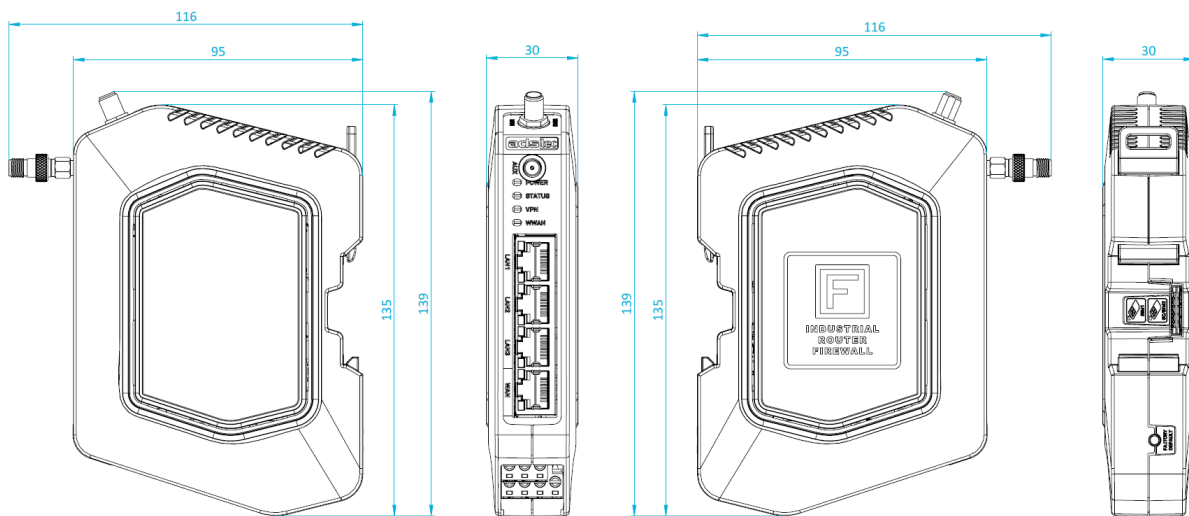
# IRF14xx

Variants	LAN	Wireless
<b>IRF1401</b>	4 x RJ45 100 Mbit/s	-
<b>IRF1421</b>	4 x RJ45 100 Mbit/s	LTE

## Hardware Specification

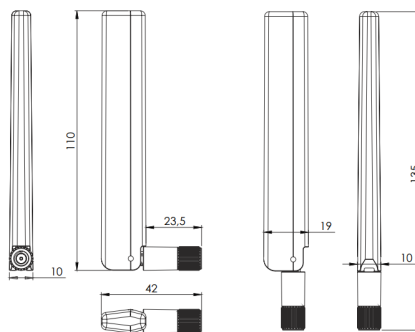
<b>Ethernet access</b>	4 x RJ45 100BASE-TX
<b>Power Supply</b>	24 V +/- 20%  Requirements for the power supply unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Class PS2 acc. to IEC 62368-1 – or – Limited Power Source (LPS) acc. to IEC 60950-1</li> <li>• Short circuit current: &lt; 8 A</li> <li>• For devices with UL approval: NEC Class 2</li> </ul>
<b>Current consumption</b>	IRF1401: max. 0.5 A ( 12 W @ 24 V) IRF1421: max. 0.8 A ( 19.2 W @ 24 V)
<b>Overvoltage category</b>	I as per DIN EN 60664-1 (max. 1500 V)
<b>Digital Input</b>	24 V for, e.g., triggering VPN connections
<b>SCM-Card Slot</b>	For ADS-TEC memory- and smartcards
<b>Memory Card (SIM)</b>	Optional: Saves the complete configuration und enables easy replacement of the unit
<b>WWAN</b>	Optional: LTE via external antenna
<b>Realtime Clock (RTC)</b>	Supercap-buffered RTC integrated, approx. 1 week durability
<b>Weight</b>	Approx. 200 g
<b>Vibration</b>	IEC 60068-2-6
<b>Shock</b>	IEC 60068-2-27
<b>EMC</b>	ETSI EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3 ETSI EN 301 489-52 V1.2.1 EN 55032:2015 +AC:2016 +A1:2020 +A11:2020 EN IEC 61000-6-2:2019
<b>Operating Temperature</b>	-30...+70 °C
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	-40...+85 °C
<b>Pollution degree</b>	2 as per IEC 61010-1
<b>Altitude during operation</b>	2000 m or less
<b>Humidity</b>	5 ... 90 %, no condensation
<b>Protection Class</b>	IP30 for switching cabinet mounting
<b>Fastening method</b>	35 mm DIN-rail mounting

## External dimensions

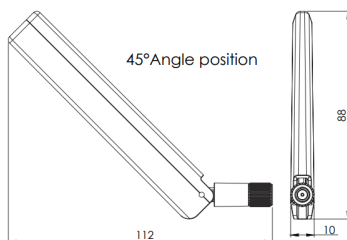


Right Angle position

Straight position



45° Angle position



## Configuration and Monitoring

<b>Web interface</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Online help tooltips for all important options</li><li>• German/English language support</li><li>• Access via HTTPS</li><li>• Free definition of unlimited user accounts with detailed access (write) control for any configuration option</li><li>• Custom Menu configurable</li></ul>
<b>SNMP</b>	Protocols: SNMPv3 SNMPv3 read and write username/password and Pre-Shared-Key are configurable Supported SNMP MIBs: MIB-2, Groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• system</li><li>• interfaces</li><li>• at</li><li>• ip</li><li>• tcp</li><li>• udp</li><li>• snmp</li></ul> ADS-TEC general MIB ADS-TEC firewall MIB
<b>API</b>	Software APIs from JSON RPC 2.0 to low level “adsdp” suitable even for microcontrollers
<b>Modbus/TCP</b>	The native Modbus/TCP interface enables the control of the device by a PLC. The following functions are imaged in the registers: Cut & Alarm, status request & acknowledgment IPsec, on/off switchable generally OpenVPN, separate status request and activation / deactivation of the 10 possible OpenVPN connections
<b>Eventlog/Syslog</b>	Eventlog can be sent to syslog server or accessed via web interface
<b>Auditlog</b>	<b>Anomaly:</b> Detects and records network anomalies (e.g. ARP spoofing, IP conflicts) <b>Configuration:</b> Logs all configuration changes for full traceability of administrative actions <b>Device:</b> Records external interface events such as USB insert/remove and link state changes <b>Packet Filter:</b> Logs forwarded traffic hits on firewall rules with audit enabled <b>Remote Service:</b> Tracks VPN requests and state changes for remote access monitoring <b>Authentication:</b> Records login attempts, session timeouts, and user logout events Auditlog can be sent to syslog server
<b>Remote Capture</b>	Remote capture interface for usage with Wireshark. Allows packet analysis with Wireshark through „rpcapd“. With this feature you can use every interface on the firewall as a remote capture interface on an additional diagnostics Windows PC.
<b>Configuration Backup</b>	Setups can be stored in files and read back
<b>Reboot Scheduler</b>	Timer can be set to reboot the device

Firewall/Filter	
<b>Firewall in two Operating Modes</b>	<p><b>Routing mode:</b> with stateful filtering of IPv4 traffic on two logical interfaces WAN and LAN, in this mode LAN is used as a 3 port switch and WAN as a single port interface</p> <p><b>Transparent mode (bridged):</b> connects the ETH1 and ETH 2- 4 adapter directly to the LAN network and enables additional filtering on Layer 2, based on Ethernet criteria via VLAN, MAC addresses or protocol and thus a 4-port switch is the result.</p>
<b>Firewall version</b>	Stateful inspection
<b>DNS based Filter</b>	Host names can be used as Layer 3 filter criteria
<b>Layer 2 Filter</b>	<p>Available filter criteria for transparent mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source and target interfaces (Layer2, for example, OpenVPN, LAN,...)</li> <li>• Source and target MAC address</li> <li>• Ethernet protocol number</li> <li>• With VLAN: VLAN ID and VLAN QoS Tag</li> <li>• With IP: Source and target IP address &amp; network mask, IP protocol</li> <li>• With IP + TCP/UDP: Source and target ports, TCP flags or automatic configuration of the way back</li> <li>• Activities: Log, Drop, Accept, Cut, Alarm</li> </ul>
<b>Network groups</b>	Grouping of single IP or DNS based addresses and network addresses to groups which can be used on Layer2 or on Layer3 filter rule sets
<b>Hardware groups</b>	Grouping of MAC addresses to groups which can be used on Layer2 filter rule sets
IP Addressing, Routing, NAT, and DHCP	
<b>IPv4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One IP address for management in transparent bridge mode, two IP addresses in IP router mode</li> <li>• NAT (Masquerading), e.g. for outgoing traffic</li> <li>• All interfaces can be configured as DHCP clients</li> <li>• The default gateway can be configured manually.</li> <li>• DNS with DHCP client according to RFC 2136</li> <li>• PPPoE support for all IP interfaces for usage with DSL modems</li> </ul>
<b>IP Routing</b>	<p>Static net or host routes are configurable</p> <p>Dynamic routing according to RIPv2 and OSPF (basic functions)</p> <p>Log level can be configured additionally</p>
<b>IP Forwarding &amp; Port Forwarding</b>	<p>Port Forwarding for TCP/UDP Ports or complete IP addresses using IP aliases. Including the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optional source or reverse NAT for forwarding to hide the original source.</li> <li>• Conditional source matching to enable a forward only for special addresses.</li> <li>• IP Forwarding with IP aliases on VPN channels like IPsec or OpenVPN to run additional virtual IPs on the VPN which will be forwarded to the local network.</li> <li>• No limitation on the number of forwards</li> </ul>
<b>1:1 NAT Network Mapping</b>	<p>Network mapping to resolve IP subnet conflicts by mapping complete IP subnets to virtual address spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map a single IP subnet to a complete virtual address space</li> <li>• Directly couple two identical IP sub networks by mapping both to two different virtual address spaces</li> <li>• Keep real IP sub network for the viewpoint of VPN channels</li> <li>• Connect and map up to 3 identical IP sub networks with a single router</li> </ul>
<b>DHCP Server</b>	DHCP server on WAN and/or LAN interfaces, DNS and gateway are taken over dynamically if an interface is configured as DHCP client

## VPN Parameter

<b>Big-LinX</b>	Big-LinX: Smartcard or Software certificate based OpenVPN with cloud services
<b>OpenVPN</b>	<p>OpenVPN is an open source alternative to IPsec. The software is freely available for Linux, MacOS/X and Windows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configurable as TCP/IP client or server alternatively</li> <li>• Authentication with X.509 certificates</li> <li>• HTTP proxy tunnel support in client mode, proxy authentication: Basic, NTLM</li> <li>• Maximum of 10 different OpenVPN processes (client or server)</li> <li>• Each single configuration has a separate interface which can be used for packet filter rulesets</li> </ul> <p>Further supported OpenVPN parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IP address assignment and assignment of static routes to OpenVPN clients</li> <li>• IP address acquirement from OpenVPN servers in client mode</li> <li>• OpenVPN tls-auth certificates can be uploaded via certificate management</li> <li>• Forwarding of local subnets to OpenVPN servers. This enables the server to present selectable temporary routes to the web interface user.</li> <li>• Radius Server authentication for Client authentication on server processes</li> </ul>
<b>IPsec Policy</b>	<p>IPsec Policies are mostly used to create VPNs with other VPN routers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64 different IPsec policies for Subnet-to-Subnet configuration or as a Road warrior IPsec Server</li> <li>• Every VPN policy can be configured as active or passive</li> <li>• IPsec can generally be started and stopped via Modbus/TCP.</li> <li>• Authentication via PSK or X.509 certificates</li> <li>• IPsec NAT traversal</li> <li>• IPsec Limit-MTU option</li> <li>• Hardware crypto engine for high data throughput</li> </ul>
<b>X.509 Certificate Management</b>	<p>Separate certificate management for verification of the validity of all existing certificates</p> <p>Upload function for client, CA, Open-VPN tls-auth and CRL certificates</p> <p>Preinstalled set of demo-certificates for quick function tests</p> <p>SCEP for automated certificate enrollment</p> <p>Automated self-signed device certificate for easy deployment via Sub-CA</p>

## Signaling

<b>Ext. "CUT" Signal</b>	<p>Depending on input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configure Filter Rules</li> <li>• Disable the WWAN / Cellular Modem</li> <li>• Disable the Uplink Ethernet Port WAN</li> </ul>
<b>Ext. VPN KEY Signal</b>	Start / Stop OpenVPN connections by external digital input signal

## Edge Gateway/IIoT Functions

<b>Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)</b>	<p>Easy setup for datasets with support of multiple sources and targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modbus/TCP interface: Enables the status request and control of VPN channels. Enables ModbusTCP for data collection</li> <li>• Modbus/RTU interface: Enables Modbus/RTU interface for data collection</li> <li>• OPC/UA: Enables OPC UA for data collection</li> <li>• Big-LinX data push: Enables data push with ADS-TEC WWH to Big-LinX</li> <li>• MQTT: Enables the sending of data to a defined target by MQTT</li> </ul>
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## Time Synchronization Services

<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three different remote NTP servers are configurable.</li> </ul>
<b>NTP Relay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTP server relay can be enabled to distribute the time in a local network.</li> <li>• Integrated RTC for high accuracy.</li> </ul>
<b>NTP (NTS-KE)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authenticated and integrity-protected NTP communication</li> <li>• Secure key negotiation via TLS</li> <li>• Support for client, server, and relay operation</li> </ul>

## Edge Computing/Docker

<b>Docker Container Support</b>	Integrated Docker environment for running containerized applications directly on the device. Support for standard-compliant Docker images
<b>Rootless Docker</b>	Secure container execution without root privileges using isolated namespaces
<b>Docker Network Modes</b>	Support for bridge, host, and user-defined networks for flexible and secure integration
<b>Private Docker Registries</b>	Connectivity to private image registries for secure deployment and version control of custom containers.
<b>Container Management</b>	Container management and control via web-based GUI and standard Docker CLI
<b>Docker Peripherals</b>	RS485

## WWAN

<b>WWAN module</b>	Integrated multi-band wireless module for high-speed wireless internet access: LTE EU or LTE USEMEA
<b>Data speed</b>	<p>LTE EU:</p> <p>Peak download rate: 150 Mbit/s</p> <p>Peak upload rate: 50 Mbit/s</p> <p>LTE USEMEA:</p> <p>Peak download rate: 400 Mbit/s</p> <p>Peak upload rate: 150 Mbit/s</p>
<b>Frequency Bands</b>	<p>LTE EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LTE (FDD): Band 1 / 3 / 5 / 7 / 8 / 20 / 28 (23 ± 1 dBm)</li> <li>• LTE (TDD): Band 38 / 40 / 41 (23 ± 1 dBm)</li> <li>• UMTS (WCDMA): Band 1 / 5 / 8 (23 ± 1 dBm)</li> <li>• GSM / GPRS / EDGE: 850 (32.5 ± 1 dBm) / 900 (32.5 ± 1 dBm) / 1800 MHz (29.5 ± 1 dBm)</li> </ul> <p>LTE USEMEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LTE (FDD): Band 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 7 / 8 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 18 / 19 / 20 / 25 / 26 / 28 / 29 (Rx only) / 32 (Rx only) / 66 / 71 (23 ± 1 dBm)</li> <li>• LTE (TDD): Band 38 / 39 / 40 / 41 (23 ± 1 dBm) / 42 / 43 / 48 (22 ± 1 dBm) UMTS (WCDMA): Band 1 / 2 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 8 / 9 / 19 (23 ± 1 dBm)</li> </ul>
<b>Antennas</b>	<p>LTE: 1 antenna is included in the scope of delivery.</p> <p>Peak Gain (typ.):</p> <p>617-960 MHz: -1.1 dBi</p> <p>1427-2690 MHz: 0.5 dBi</p> <p>3300-5000 MHz: 0.3 dBi</p> <p>5150-5925MHz: 1.6 dBi</p> <p>Polarization: Vertical (linear, vertical)</p>

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## Operating Modes

- Permanent connection
- Manual connection control via API or SMS
- Fallback connection with active TCP-Ping monitoring of target Hostname

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## Requirements for separate external LTE antennas

- Antenna system: External multi-band 2x2 MIMO antenna system
  - 2 x SMA connectors, MAIN and AUX (AUX = Diversity/MIMO)
  - Coaxial cable: nominal impedance of 50 ohms, e.g. RG174
  - VSWR of Ant1 and Ant2: < 2:1 (recommended); < 3:1 (worst case)
  - Total radiated efficiency of Ant1 and Ant2: > 50% on all bands
  - Radiation patterns of Ant1 and Ant2: Nominally omni-directional radiation pattern in azimuth plane.
  - Mean Effective Gain of Ant1 and Ant2 (MEG1, MEG2):  $\geq -3$  dBi
  - Isolation between antennas: > 10 dB
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