



X11SSV-LVDS

USER'S MANUAL

Revision 1.0a

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Preface

About This Manual

This manual is written for system integrators, IT technicians and knowledgeable end users. It provides information for the installation and use of the X11SSV-LVDS motherboard.

About This Motherboard

Built upon the functionality and capability of the Intel® Q170 chipset and the Intel 6th Generation Core i3/i5/i7 processor, the X11SSV-LVDS motherboard provides superior graphics capability and system performance while consuming little power. The Intel Q170 chipset supports vPro, Virtualization for Directed I/O, Rapid Storage Standard Manageability, Smart Response, and Trusted Execution technologies. This motherboard also supports mSATA, M.2 with M Key 2242/2280, five SATA 3.0 ports, and three independent displays: DisplayPort, HDMI, and LVDS. Please note that this motherboard is intended to be installed and serviced by professional technicians only. For processor/memory updates, please refer to our website at <http://www.supermicro.com/products/>.

Conventions Used in the Manual

Special attention should be given to the following symbols for proper installation and to prevent damage done to the components or injury to yourself:



Warning! Indicates important information given to prevent equipment/property damage or personal injury.



Warning! Indicates high voltage may be encountered when performing a procedure.



Important: Important information given to ensure proper system installation or to relay safety precautions.



Note: Additional Information given to differentiate various models or provides information for correct system setup.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing your computer motherboard from an industry leader. Supermicro boards are designed to provide you with the highest standards in quality and performance.

In addition to the motherboard, several important parts that are included with the system are listed below. If anything listed is damaged or missing, please contact your retailer.

1.1 Checklist

Main Parts List		
Description	Part Number	Quantity
Supermicro Motherboard	X11SSV-LVDS	1
SATA Cables		4
I/O Shield	MCP-260-00070-1N	1

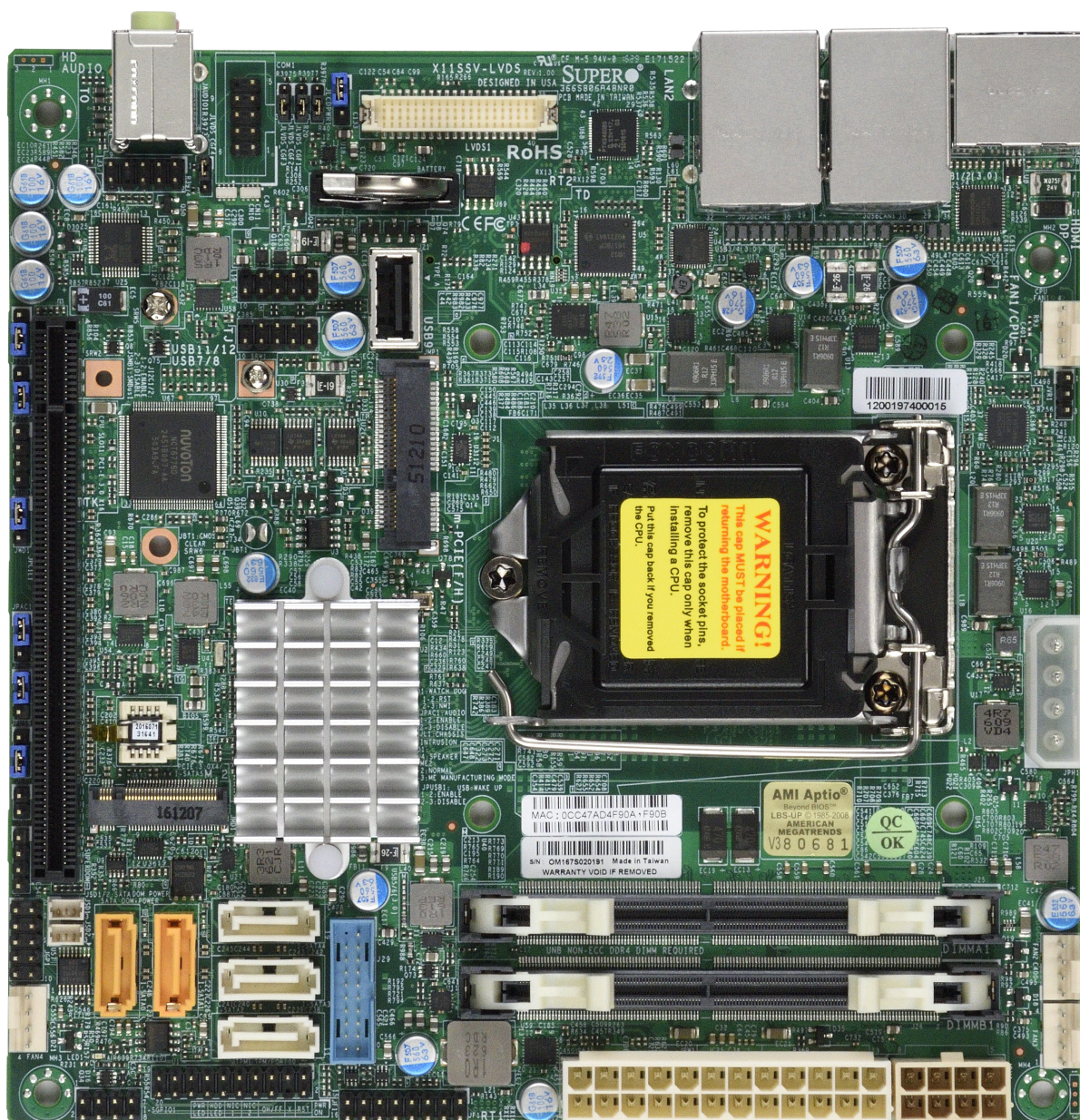
Important Links

For your system to work properly, please follow the links below to download all necessary drivers/utilities and the user's manual for your server.

- Supermicro product manuals: <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>
- Product drivers and utilities: <ftp://ftp.supermicro.com>
- Product safety info: http://www.supermicro.com/about/policies/safety_information.cfm
- If you have any questions, please contact our support team at: support@supermicro.com

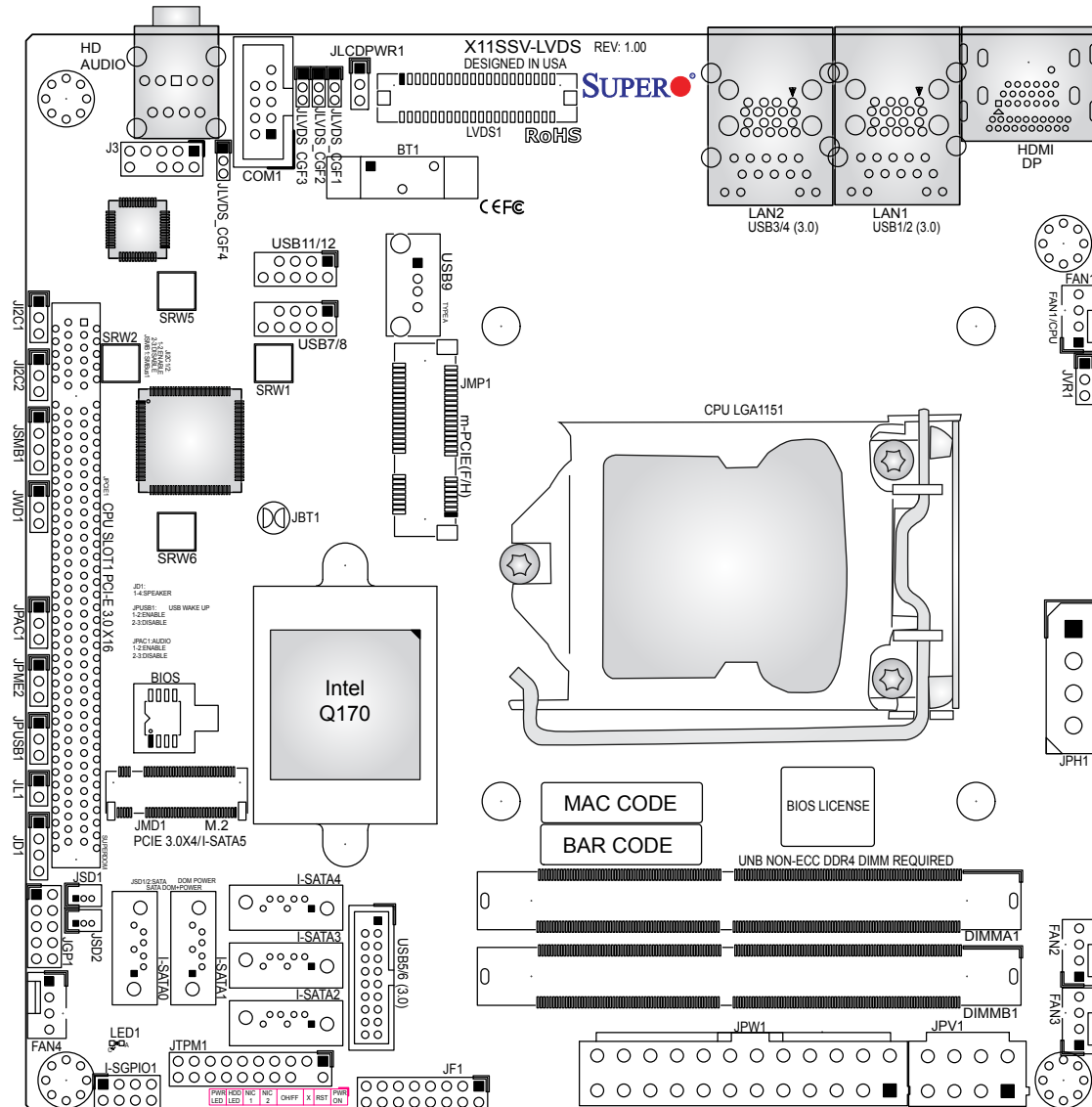
This manual may be periodically updated without notice. Please check the Supermicro website for possible updates to the manual revision level.

Figure 1-1. X11SSV-LVDS Motherboard Image

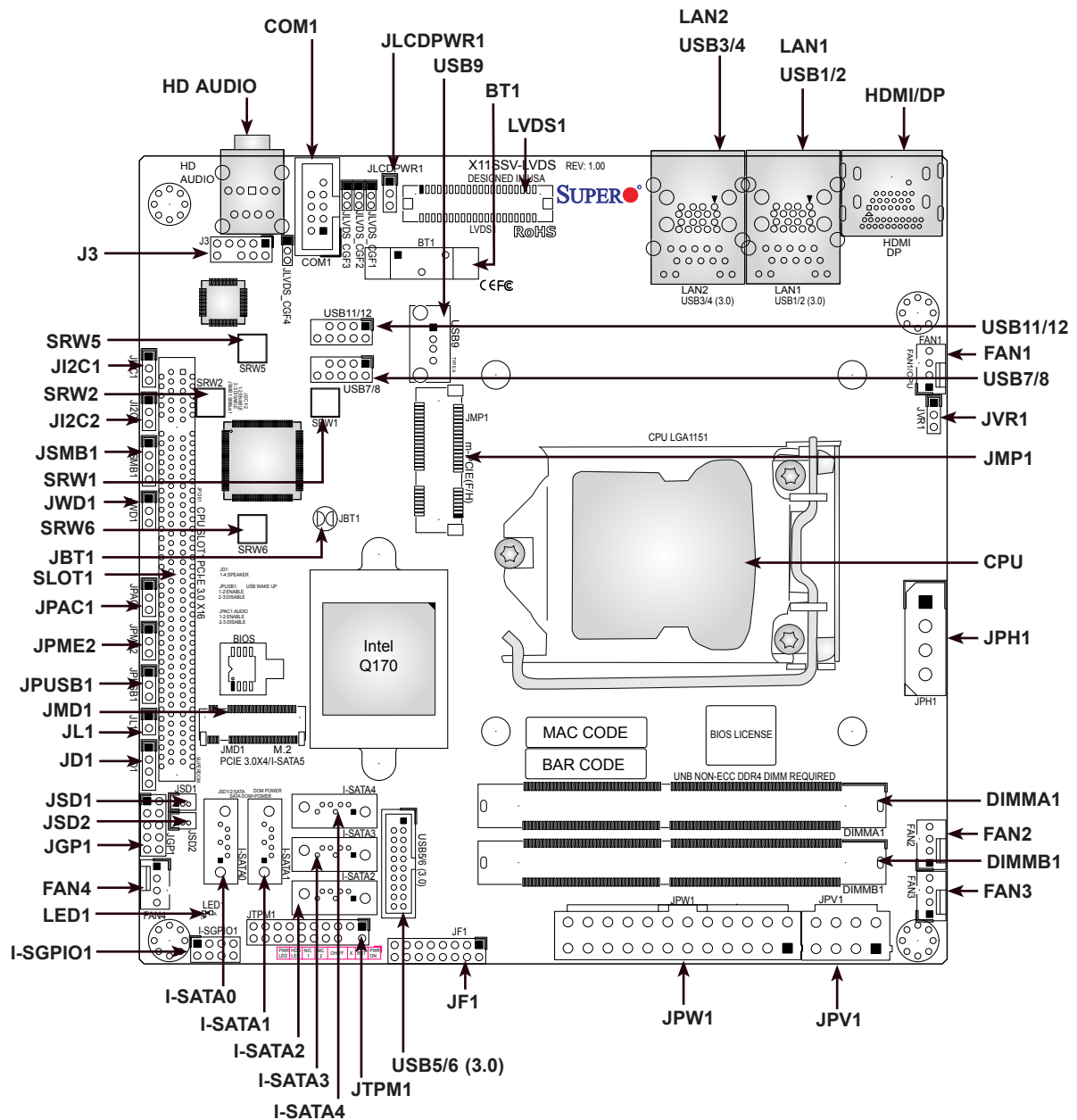


Note: All graphics shown in this manual were based upon the latest PCB revision available at the time of publication of the manual. The motherboard you received may or may not look exactly the same as the graphics shown in this manual.

Figure 1-2. X11SSV-LVDS Motherboard Layout



Quick Reference



Notes:

- See Chapter 2 for detailed information on jumpers, I/O ports, and JF1 front panel connections.
- "■" indicates the location of Pin 1.
- Jumpers/LED indicators not indicated are used for testing only.
- Use only the correct type of onboard CMOS battery as specified by the manufacturer. Do not install the onboard battery upside down to avoid possible explosion.

Quick Reference Table

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
JBT1	CMOS Clear	Open (Normal)
J1 ² C1, J1 ² C2	SMB to PCI-E Slots Enable/Disable	Pins 2-3 (Disabled)
JLCDPWR1	LVDS Panel VCC Power 3.3V/5V	Pins 1-2 (3.3V)
JPAC1	Audio Enable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPME2	ME Manufacturing Mode	Pins 1-2 (Normal)
JPUSB1	USB Wake Up Enable/Disable	Pins 2-3 (Disabled)
JWD1	Watch Dog	Pins 1-2 (Reset)

LED	Description	Status
LED1	Power LED	Solid Green: Power On

Connector	Description
BT1	Onboard Battery
COM1	COM Port
FAN1 ~ FAN4	System/CPU Fan Headers (FAN1: CPU Fan)
HD Audio	Mic In and Line Out Ports
HDMI/DP	High Definition Multimedia Interface/DisplayPort
I-SATA0 ~ I-SATA4	Intel® PCH SATA 3.0 Ports (I-SATA0 Mux with mini-PCIE mSATA)
I-SGPIO1	Serial Link General Purpose I/O Header
J3	Front Panel Audio Header
JD1	Speaker Header (Pins 1-4: Speaker)
JF1	Front Control Panel Header
JGP1	General Purpose I/O Header
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header
JMD1	M.2 PCI-E 3.0 X4/I-SATA5 Slot
JMP1	mini-PCI-E Full/Half Slot with mSATA (MUX with I-SATA0)
JPH1	4-pin Power Connector for HDD (to provide power from the motherboard to external devices)
JPV1	12V 8-pin Power Connector for CPU (Required) (or alternative single power for special enclosure when the 24-pin ATX power is not in use)
JPW1	24-pin ATX Power Connector
JSD1, JSD2	SATA DOM Power Connectors
JSMB1	System Management Bus Header
JTPM1	Trusted Platform Module/Port 80 Connector
JVR1	PWM SMB Programming (for debugging only)
LAN1 ~ LAN2	Gigabit LAN (RJ45) Ports
LVDS1	LVDS Connector
SLOT1	CPU PCI-E 3.0 X16 Slot

Connector	Description
SRW1, SRW2	mini-PCIE Holding Screws
SRW5, SRW6	M.2 Holding Screws
USB1/2, USB3/4	Back panel Universal Serial Bus (USB) 3.0 Ports
USB5/6	Front Accessible USB 3.0 Header
USB7/8, USB11/12	Front Access USB 2.0 Headers
USB9	USB Type A Header

Motherboard Features

Motherboard Features	
CPU	
Single Intel 6th Generation Core i3/i5/i7, Pentium, and Celeron processor in an LGA1151 socket	
Memory	
Up to 32GB of DDR4 Non-ECC SO-DIMM 2133 MT/s	
DIMM Size	
Up to 16GB at 1.2V	
Chipset	
Intel Q170	
Expansion Slots	
One (1) PCI Express 3.0 X16 slot	
Network	
Intel Ethernet Controller I210-AT and Intel Ethernet Connection I219-LM Phy with AMT	
Graphics	
Intel HD Graphics	
I/O Devices	
COM Port	One (1) COM Port Pin Header
SATA Ports	- Five (5) SATA 3.0 ports (I-SATA0~4, I-SATA0 Mux with mini-PCIE mSATA, I-SATA0 port is disabled when mSATA is in use.) - One (1) M.2/I-SATA5
Peripheral Devices	
- Two (2) USB 3.0 ports on the rear I/O panel (USB1/2, USB3/4) - One (1) internal USB 3.0 header on the motherboard for front access (US5/6) - Two (1) internal USB 2.0 headers on the motherboard for front access (USB7/8, USB11/12) - One (1) USB Type A connector for front access (USB9)	



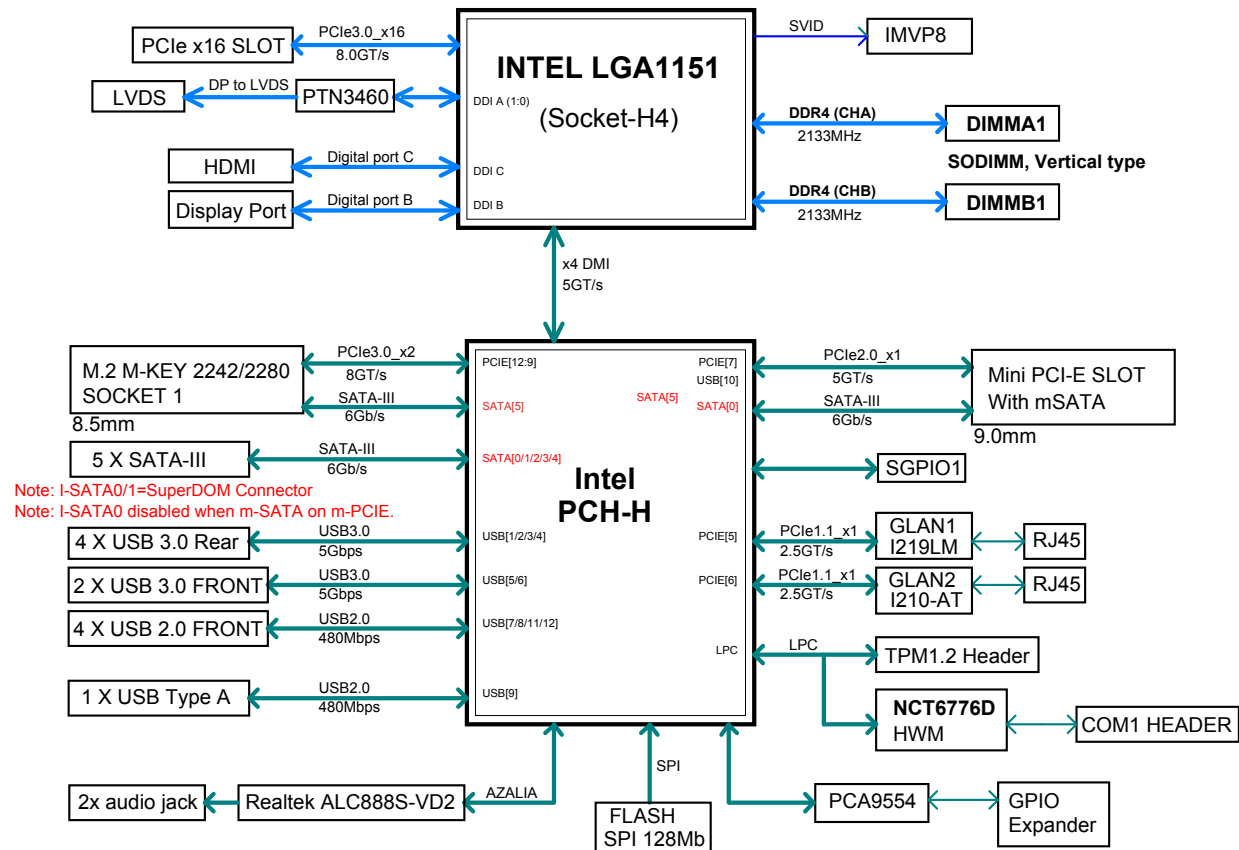
Note: The table above is continued on the next page.

Motherboard Features	
BIOS	
• 128Mb SPI AMI BIOS® SM Flash UEFI BIOS • ACPI 4.0, SMBIOS 2.7, Plug-and-Play (PnP), BIOS rescue hot-key, SPI dual/quad speed support, RTC (Real Time Clock) wakeup	
Power Management	
• ACPI power management (S1, S3, S4, S5) • Power button override mechanism • Power-on mode for AC power recovery • Wake-On-Ring • Wake-On-LAN • Management Engine (ME)	
System Health Monitoring	
• Onboard voltage monitoring for +3.3V, +3.3V Standby, +5V, +5V Standby, +12V, VBAT, Memory, PCH Temp., System Temp., Memory Temp. • CPU switching phase voltage regulator • CPU Thermal Trip support • CPU Thermal Design Power (TDP) support of up to 95W (See Note 1 on next page.)	
Fan Control	
• Single cooling zone • Low-noise fan speed control • Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) fan control	
System Management	
• Trusted Platform Module (TPM) support • PECI (Platform Environment Control Interface) 2.0 support • Intel Active Management Technology (AMT) version 11.0 • System resource alert via SuperDoctor® 5 • SuperDoctor® 5, Watch Dog, NMI • Chassis intrusion header and detection	
LED Indicators	
• CPU/Overheating • Fan Failure • HDD activity • LAN activity	
Dimensions	
• 6.7" (L) x 6.7" (W) (170.18 mm x 170.18 mm)	



Note 1: The CPU maximum thermal design power (TDP) is subject to chassis and heatsink cooling restrictions. For proper thermal management, please check the chassis and heatsink specifications for proper CPU TDP sizing.

**Figure 1-3.
System Block Diagram**



Note: This is a general block diagram and may not exactly represent the features on your motherboard. See the previous pages for the actual specifications of your motherboard.

1.2 Processor and Chipset Overview

Built upon the functionality and capability of the Intel 6th Generation Core i3/i5/i7, Pentium, and Celeron series processor in an LGA1151 socket and the Intel Q170 chipset, the X11SSV-LVDS motherboard offers maximum I/O expandability, energy efficiency, and data reliability in a 14-nm process architecture, and is optimized for embedded storage solutions, networking applications, or cloud-computing platforms.

With support of the new Intel microarchitecture 14 nm process technology, the X11SSV-LVDS drastically increases system performance for a multitude of server applications.

The Intel 6th Generation Core i3/i5/i7 and Q170 platform supports the following features:

- ACPI Power Management Logic Support Rev. 4.0
- Adaptive Thermal Management/Monitoring
- PCI-E 3.0, SATA 3.0 w/transfer rates of up to 6 Gb/s
- System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification Version 2.0
- Intel Smart Response Technology
- Intel Stable Image Platform Program (SIPP)
- Intel Standard Manageability
- Intel Trusted Execution Technology (Intel TXT)
- Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O (Intel VT-d)
- Intel vPro Technology

1.3 Special Features

This section describes the health monitoring features of the X11SSV-LVDS motherboard. The motherboard has an onboard System Hardware Monitor chip that supports system health monitoring.

Recovery from AC Power Loss

The Basic I/O System (BIOS) provides a setting that determines how the system will respond when AC power is lost and then restored to the system. You can choose for the system to remain powered off (in which case you must press the power switch to turn it back on), or for it to automatically return to the power-on state. See the Advanced BIOS Setup section for this setting. The default setting is Last State.

1.4 System Health Monitoring

This section describes the health monitoring features of the X11SSV-LVDS motherboard. The motherboard has an onboard SIO/HWM chip that supports system health monitoring. Once a voltage becomes unstable, a warning is given or an error message is sent to the screen. The user can adjust the voltage thresholds to define the sensitivity of the voltage monitor.

Onboard Voltage Monitors

The onboard voltage monitor will continuously scan crucial voltage levels. Once a voltage becomes unstable, it will give a warning or send an error message to the screen. Users can adjust the voltage thresholds to define the sensitivity of the voltage monitor. Real time readings of these voltage levels are all displayed in BIOS.

Fan Status Monitor with Firmware Control

PC health monitoring in the BIOS can check the RPM status of the cooling fans. The onboard CPU and chassis fans are controlled by Thermal Management.

Environmental Temperature Control

The thermal control sensor monitors the CPU temperature in real time and will turn on the thermal control fan whenever the CPU temperature exceeds a user-defined threshold. The overheat circuitry runs independently from the CPU. Once the thermal sensor detects that the CPU temperature is too high, it will automatically turn on the thermal fans to prevent the CPU from overheating. The onboard chassis thermal circuitry can monitor the overall system temperature and alert the user when the chassis temperature is too high.

 **Note:** To avoid possible system overheating, please be sure to provide adequate air-flow to your system.

System Resource Alert

This feature is available when used with SuperDoctor 5®. SuperDoctor 5 is used to notify the user of certain system events. For example, you can configure SuperDoctor 5 to provide you with warnings when the system temperature, CPU temperatures, voltages and fan speeds go beyond a predefined range.

1.5 ACPI Features

ACPI stands for Advanced Configuration and Power Interface. The ACPI specification defines a flexible and abstract hardware interface that provides a standard way to integrate power management features throughout a computer system including its hardware, operating system and application software. This enables the system to automatically turn on and off peripherals such as network cards, hard disk drives and printers.

In addition to enabling operating system-directed power management, ACPI also provides a generic system event mechanism for Plug and Play and an operating system-independent interface for configuration control. ACPI leverages the Plug and Play BIOS data structures while providing a processor architecture-independent implementation that is compatible with Windows 8/R2 and Windows 2012/R2 operating systems.

1.6 Power Supply

As with all computer products, a stable power source is necessary for proper and reliable operation. It is even more important for processors that have high CPU clock rates. In areas where noisy power transmission is present, you may choose to install a line filter to shield the computer from noise. It is recommended that you also install a power surge protector to help avoid problems caused by power surges.

This motherboard accommodates 24-pin ATX power supplies. Although most power supplies generally meet the specifications required by the CPU, some are inadequate. In addition, the 12V 8-pin power connector located at JPV1 is always required to ensure adequate power supply to the CPU.

 **Note 1:** The X11SSV-LVDS motherboard alternatively supports an 8-pin 12V DC input power supply at JPV1 for embedded applications. The 12V DC input is limited to 30A (15A if only installed with a 4-pin power cable) by design. It provides up to 360W (180W if only 4-pin connected) power input to the motherboard. Please keep the onboard power usage within the power limits specified above. Overcurrent power usage may cause damage to the motherboard.

 **Note 2:** Please connect both the 8-pin DC power at JPV1 and JPW1 to make sure the CPU receives enough power for normal operation when using the ATX power supply.

1.7 Super I/O

The Super I/O (Nuvoton NCT6776D chip) includes a data separator, write pre-compensation circuitry, decode logic, data rate selection, a clock generator, drive interface control logic and interrupt and DMA logic. The wide range of functions integrated onto the Super I/O greatly reduces the number of components required for interfacing with floppy disk drives.

The Super I/O provides one high-speed, 16550 compatible serial communication port (UART), which supports serial infrared communication. This UART includes a 16-byte send/receive FIFO, a programmable baud rate generator, complete modem control capability and a processor interrupt system. This UART provides legacy speed with baud rate of up to 115.2 Kbps as well as an advanced speed with baud rates of 250 K, 500 K, or 1 Mb/s, which support higher speed modems.

The Super I/O provides functions that comply with ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface), which includes support of legacy and ACPI power management through a SMI or SCI function pin. It also features auto power management to reduce power consumption.

The IRQs, DMAs and I/O space resources of the Super I/O can be flexibly adjusted to meet ISA PnP requirements, which support ACPI and APM (Advanced Power Management).

Chapter 2

Installation

2.1 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to your motherboard, it is important to handle it very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD.

Precautions

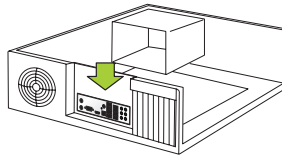
- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Handle the board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure that your chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.
- Use only the correct type of CMOS onboard battery as specified by the manufacturer. Do not install the CMOS battery upside down, which may result in a possible explosion.

Unpacking

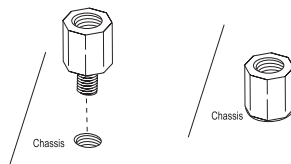
The motherboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the motherboard, make sure that the person handling it is static protected.

Installing the Motherboard

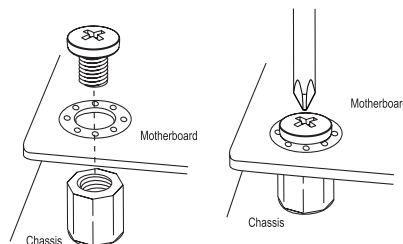
1. Install the I/O shield into the back of the chassis.



2. Locate the mounting holes on the motherboard. See the previous page for the location.



3. Locate the matching mounting holes on the chassis. Align the mounting holes on the motherboard against the mounting holes on the chassis.



4. Install standoffs in the chassis as needed.
5. Install the motherboard into the chassis carefully to avoid damaging other motherboard components.
6. Using the Phillips screwdriver, insert a Phillips head #6 screw into a mounting hole on the motherboard and its matching mounting hole on the chassis.
7. Repeat Step 5 to insert #6 screws into all mounting holes.
8. Make sure that the motherboard is securely placed in the chassis.

 **Note:** Images displayed are for illustration only. Your chassis or components might look different from those shown in this manual.

2.3 Processor and Heatsink Installation

Warning: When handling the processor package, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan.

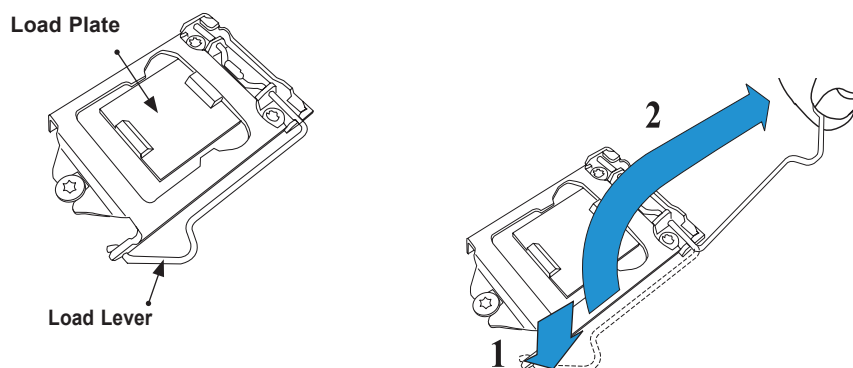


Important:

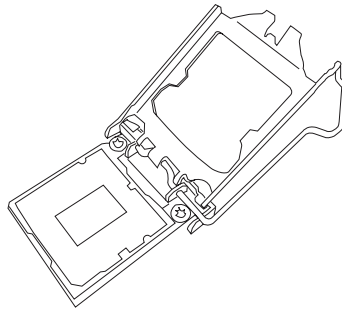
- Always connect the power cord last, and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket before you install the CPU heatsink.
- If you buy a CPU separately, make sure that you use an Intel-certified multi-directional heatsink only.
- Make sure to install the motherboard into the chassis before you install the CPU heatsink.
- When receiving a motherboard without a processor pre-installed, make sure that the plastic CPU socket cap is in place and none of the socket pins are bent; otherwise, contact your retailer immediately.
- Refer to the Supermicro website for updates on CPU support.

Installing the LGA1151 Processor

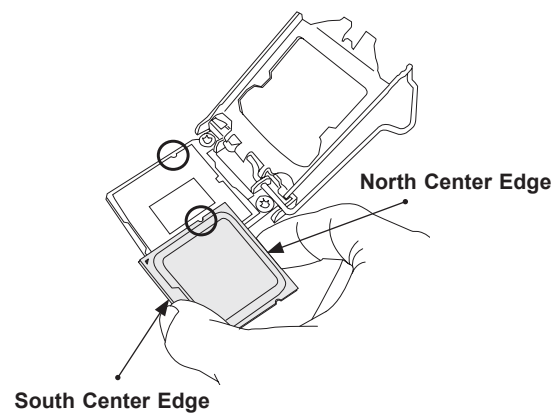
1. Press the load lever to release the load plate, which covers the CPU socket, from its locking position.



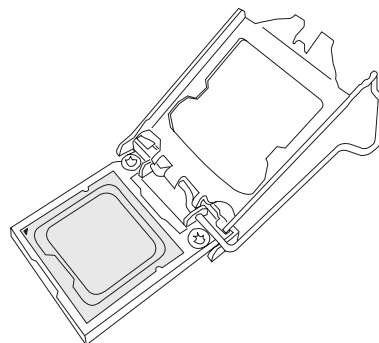
2. Gently lift the load lever to open the load plate. Remove the plastic cap.



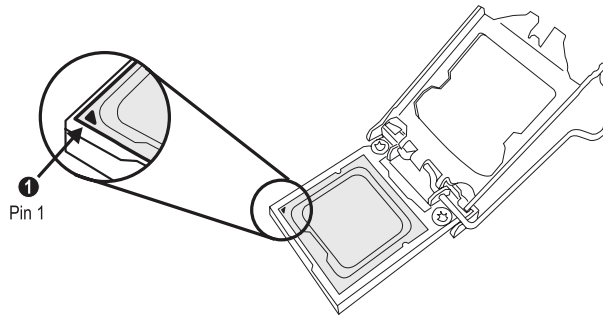
3. Use your thumb and your index finger to hold the CPU at the north center edge and the South center edge of the CPU.



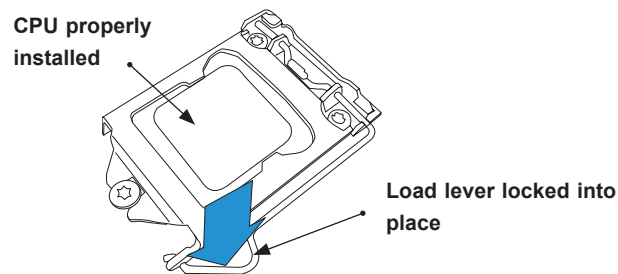
4. Align the CPU key that is the semi-circle cutouts against the socket keys. Once it is aligned, carefully lower the CPU straight down into the socket. (Do not drop the CPU on the socket. Do not move the CPU horizontally or vertically.)



5. Do not rub the CPU against the surface or against any pins of the socket to avoid damaging the CPU or the socket.



6. With the CPU inside the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that the CPU is properly installed.
7. Use your thumb to gently push the load lever down to the lever lock.



 **Note:** You can only install the CPU inside the socket in one direction. Make sure that it is properly inserted into the CPU socket before closing the load plate. If it doesn't close properly, do not force it as it may damage your CPU. Instead, open the load plate again and double-check that the CPU is aligned properly.

Installing an Active CPU Heatsink with Fan

1. Locate the CPU fan power connector on the motherboard. (Refer to the layout on the right for the CPU Fan location.)
2. Position the heatsink so that the heatsink fan wires are closest to the CPU fan power connector and are not interfered with other components.
3. Inspect the CPU fan wires to make sure that the wires are routed through the bottom of the heatsink.
4. Remove the thin layer of the protective film from the heatsink.



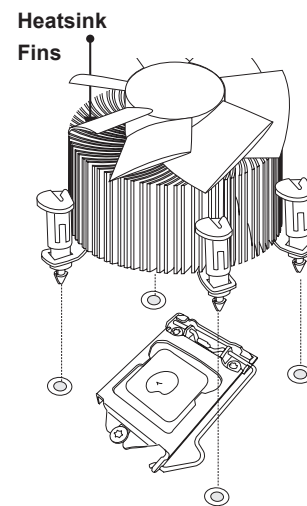
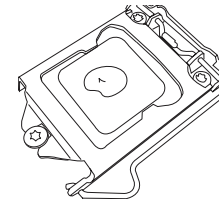
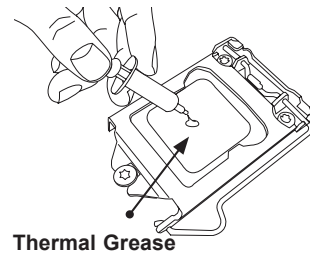
Important: CPU overheating may occur if the protective film is not removed from the heatsink.

5. Apply the proper amount of thermal grease on the CPU.

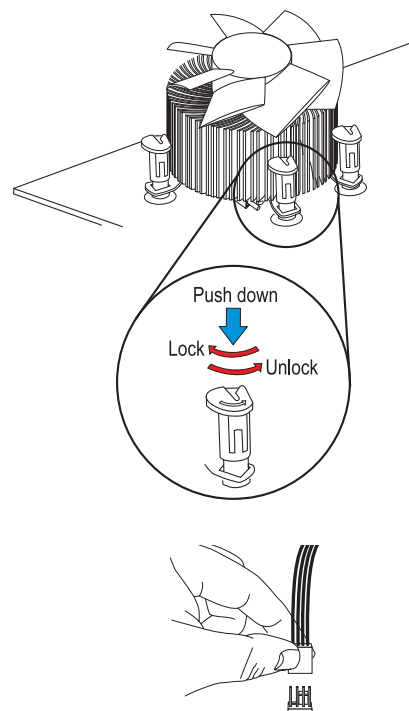


Note: If your heatsink came with a thermal pad, please ignore this step.

6. If necessary, rearrange the wires to make sure that the wires are not pinched between the heatsink and the CPU. Also make sure to keep clearance between the fan wires and the fins of the heatsink.

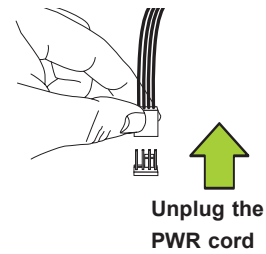


7. Align the four heatsink fasteners with the mounting holes on the motherboard. Gently push the pairs of diagonal fasteners (#1 & #2, and #3 & #4) into the mounting holes until you hear a click. Also, make sure to orient each fastener so that the narrow end of the groove is pointing outward.
8. Repeat step 7 to insert all four heatsink fasteners into the mounting holes.
9. Once all four fasteners are securely inserted into the mounting holes, and the heatsink is properly installed on the motherboard, connect the heatsink fan wires to the CPU fan connector.



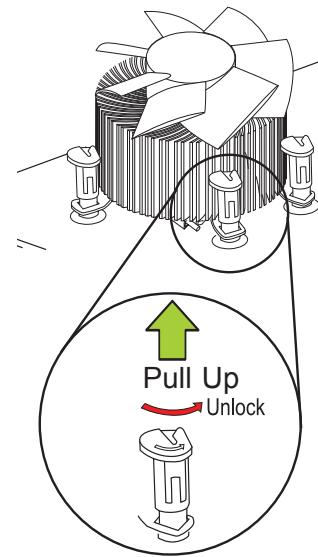
Removing the Heatsink

 **Note:** We do not recommend that the heatsink be removed. However, if you do need to remove the heatsink, please follow the instructions below to remove the heatsink and to prevent damage done to the CPU or other components.



Active Heatsink Removal

1. Unplug the power cord from the power supply.
2. Disconnect the heatsink fan wire from the CPU fan header.
3. Gently press on the fastener cap and turn it counterclockwise to make a 1/4 (90°) turn, and pull the fastener upward to loosen it.
4. With all fasteners loosened, remove the heatsink from the CPU.



2.4 Memory Support and Installation



Note: Check the Supermicro website for recommended memory modules.



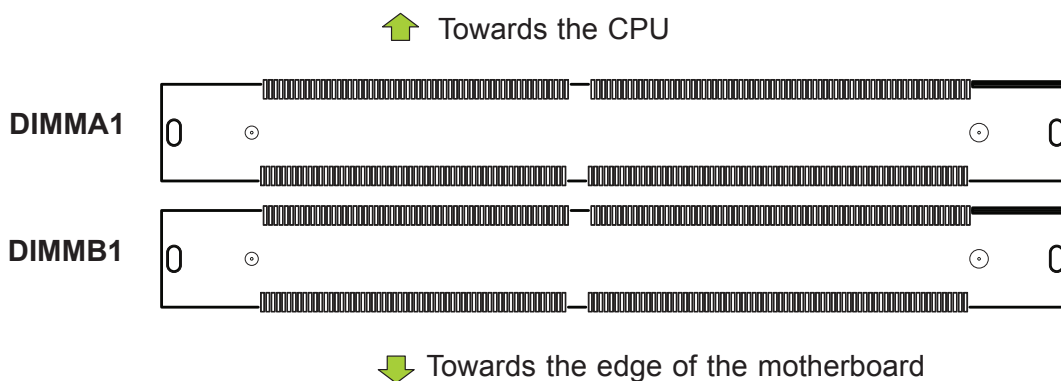
Important: Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage.

Memory Support

The X11SSV-LVDS supports up to 32GB of DDR4 Non-ECC SO-DIMM 2133 MT/s. Populating these DIMM slots with a pair of memory modules of the same type and size will result in interleaved memory, which will improve memory performance.

SO-DIMM Module Population Sequence

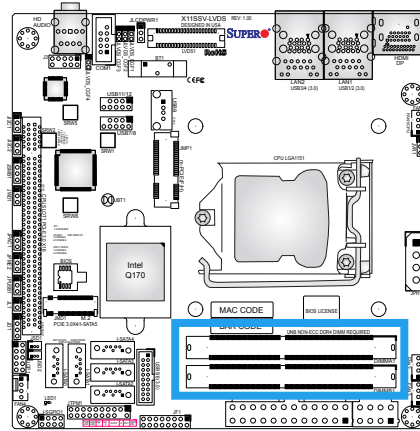
When installing memory modules, the DIMM slots must be populated in the following order: DIMMA1 and then DIMMB1.



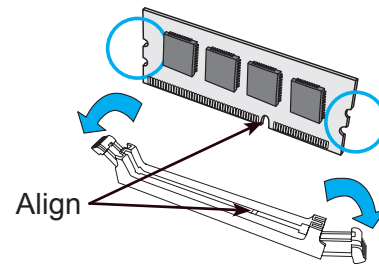
Note: Be sure to use memory modules of the same type and speed. Mixing of memory modules of different types and speeds is not allowed.

SO-DIMM Installation

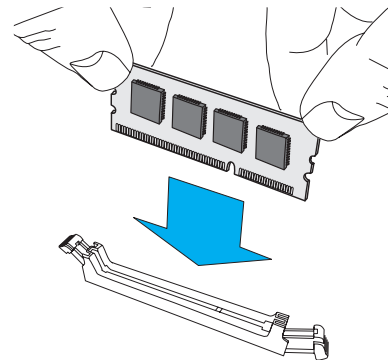
1. Insert SO-DIMM modules in the following order: DIMMA1 and then DIMMB1. For the system to work properly, please use memory modules of the same type and speed.



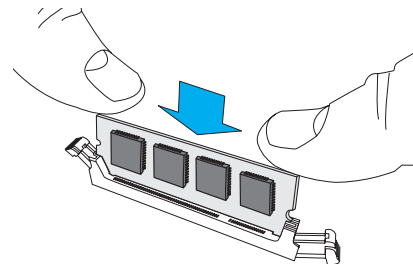
2. Position the SO-DIMM module's bottom key so it aligns with the receptive point on the slot. Take note of the module's side notches and the locking clips on the socket.



3. Insert the SO-DIMM module straight down.

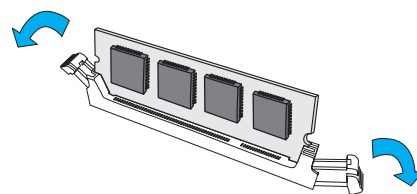


4. Press down until the module locks into place. The side clips will automatically secure the SO-DIMM module, locking it into place.



SO-DIMM Removal

1. Gently push the side clips near both ends away from the module. Pull the SO-DIMM module up to release it from the slot.



2.5 Rear I/O Ports

See Figure 2-2 below for the locations and descriptions of the various I/O ports on the rear of the motherboard.

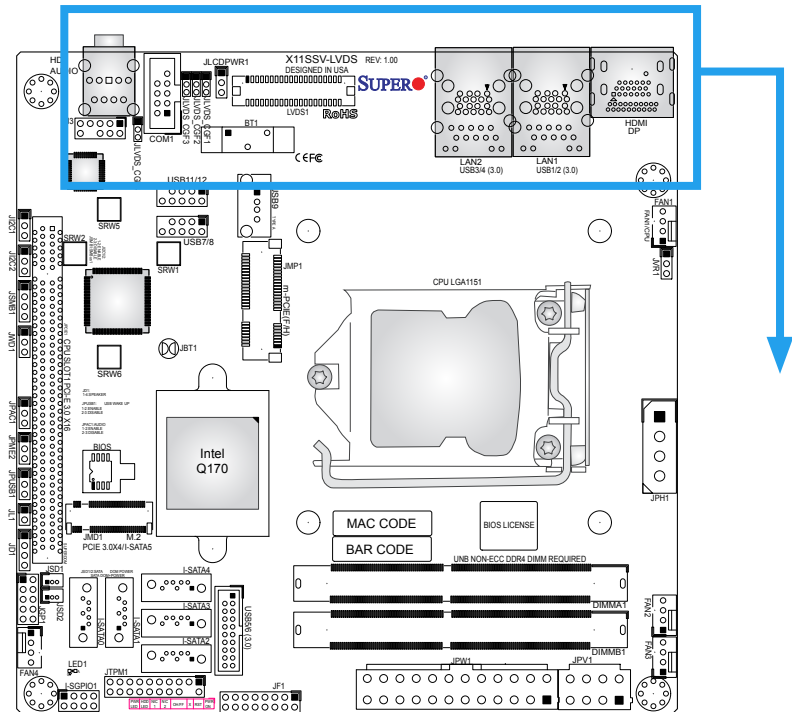
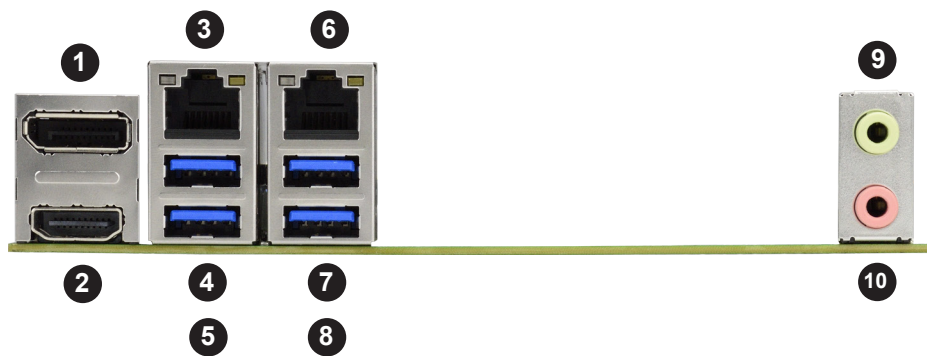


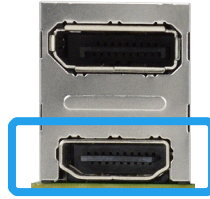
Figure 2-1. I/O Port Locations and Definitions



Rear I/O Ports			
#	Description	#	Description
1.	DisplayPort	6.	LAN2
2.	HDMI	7.	USB4
3.	LAN1	8.	USB3
4.	USB2	9.	Line Out
5.	USB1	10.	Mic In

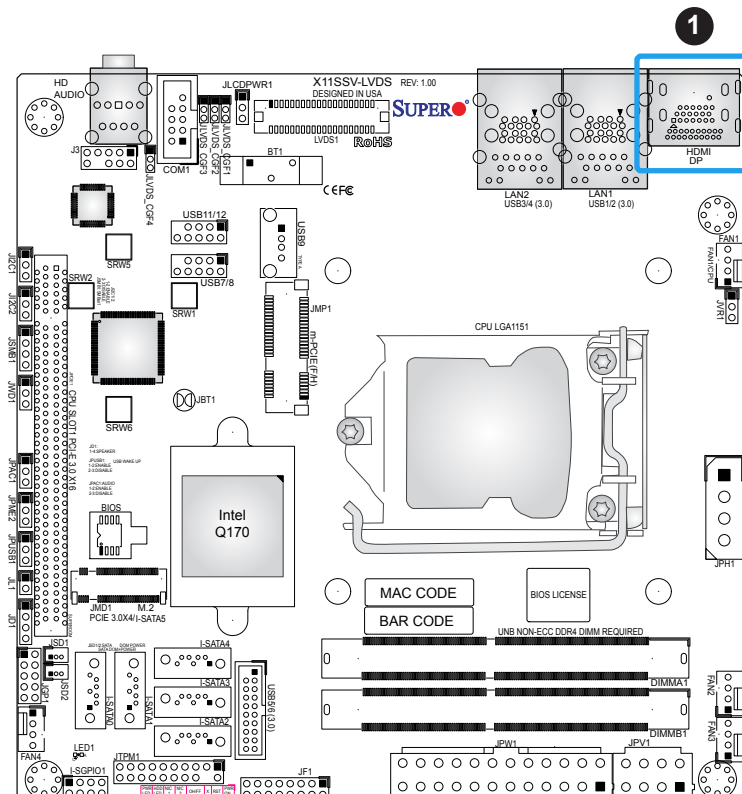
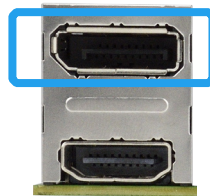
HDMI Port

The HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) port is used to display both high definition video and digital sound through an HDMI-capable display, using the same (HDMI) cable.



DP

DisplayPort, developed by the VESA consortium, delivers digital display and fast refresh rate. It can connect to virtually any display device using a DisplayPort adapter for devices such as VGA, DVI or HDMI.

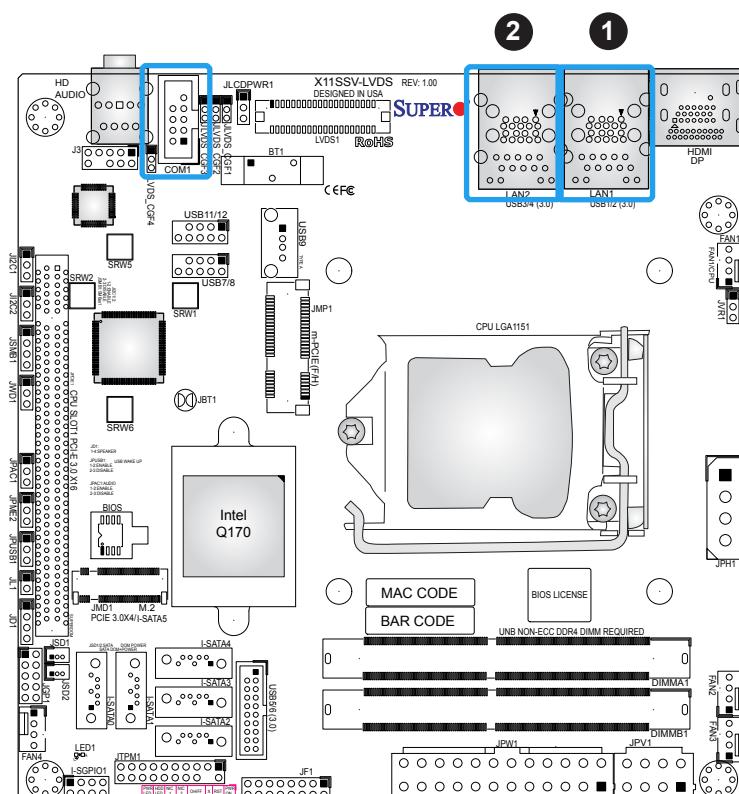


1. HDMI/DP

LAN Ports

Two LAN ports (LAN1, LAN2) are located on the I/O back panel. These ports accept RJ45 type cables.

LAN Port Pin Definition			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	TX_D1+	5	BI_D3-
2	TX_D1-	6	RX_D2-
3	RX_D2+	7	BI_D4+
4	BI_D3+	8	BI_D4-



1. LAN1
2. LAN2

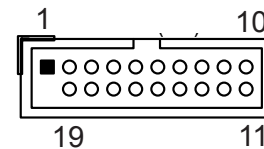
Universal Serial Bus (USB) Ports

There are two USB 3.0 ports (USB1/2 and USB3/4) on the I/O back panel. The motherboard also has one USB 3.0 header (USB5/6) and two USB 2.0 headers (USB7/8 and USB11/12) front access headers. The USB9 header is USB Type A. The onboard headers can be used to provide front side USB access with a cable (not included).

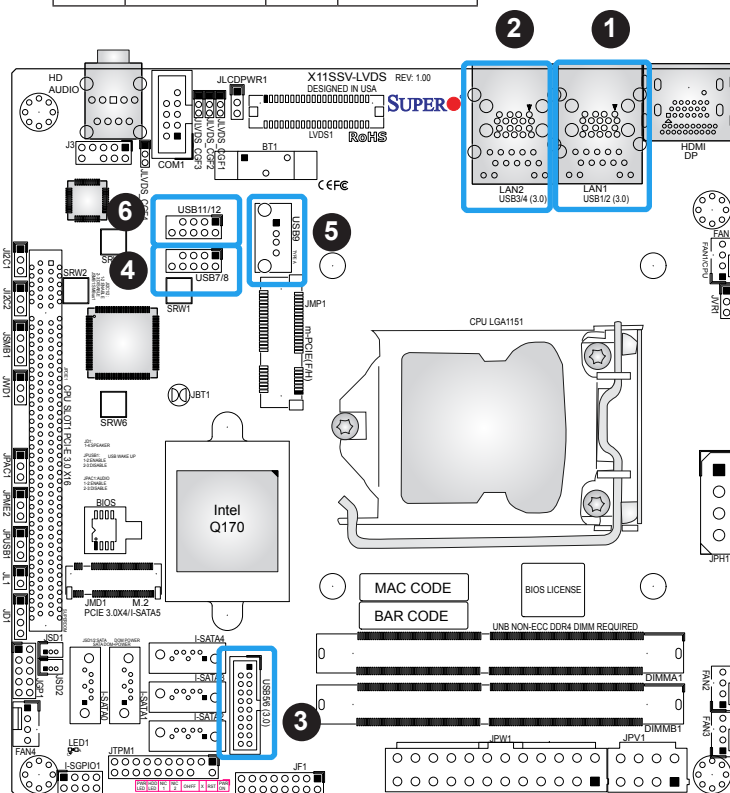
Back Panel USB (3.0) Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	VBUS	10	Power
2	D-	11	USB 2.0 Differential Pair
3	D+	12	
4	Ground	13	Ground of PWR Return
5	StdA_SSRX-	14	SuperSpeed Receiver
6	StdA_SSRX+	15	Differential Pair
7	GND_DRAIN	16	Ground for Signal Return
8	StdA_SSTX-	17	SuperSpeed Transmitter
9	StdA_SSTX+	18	Differential Pair

Front Panel USB (3.0/2.0) Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	VBUS	11	IntA_P2_D+
2	IntA_P1_SSRX-	12	IntA_P2_D-
3	IntA_P1_SSRX+	13	GND
4	GND	14	IntA_P2_SSTX+
5	IntA_P1_SSTX-	15	IntA_P2_SSTX-
6	IntA_P1_SSTX+	16	GND
7	GND	17	IntA_P2_SSRX+
8	IntA_P1_D-	18	IntA_P2_SSRX-
9	IntA_P1_D+	19	VBus
10	ID		

Front Panel USB 2.0 Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	+5V	2	+5V
3	USB_PN2	4	USB_PN3
5	USB_PP2	6	USB_PP3
7	Ground	8	Ground
9	Key	10	Ground



USB2.0 Pin Header Layout



1. USB1/2
2. USB3/4
3. USB5/6
4. USB7/8
5. USB9
6. USB11/12

2.6 Front Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various buttons and indicators that are normally located on a control panel at the front of the chassis. These connectors are designed specifically for use with Supermicro chassis. See the figure below for the descriptions of the front control panel buttons and LED indicators.

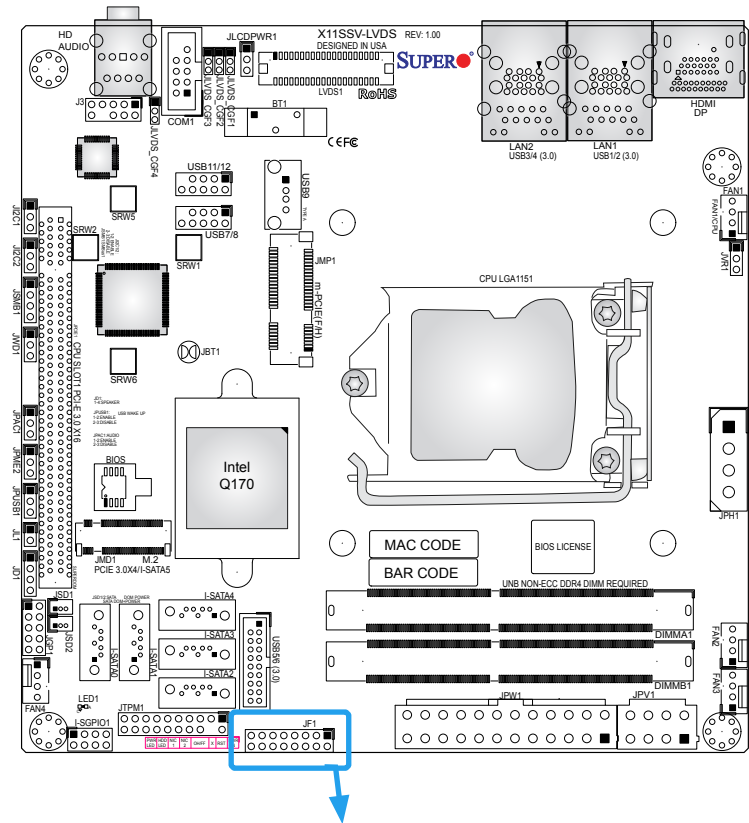
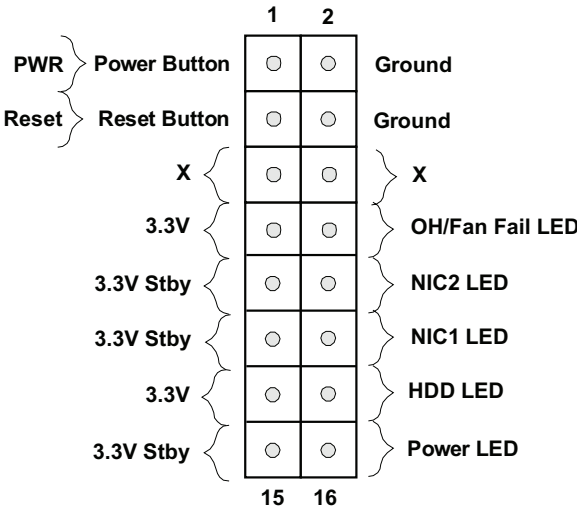


Figure 2-2. JF1 Header Pins



Power LED

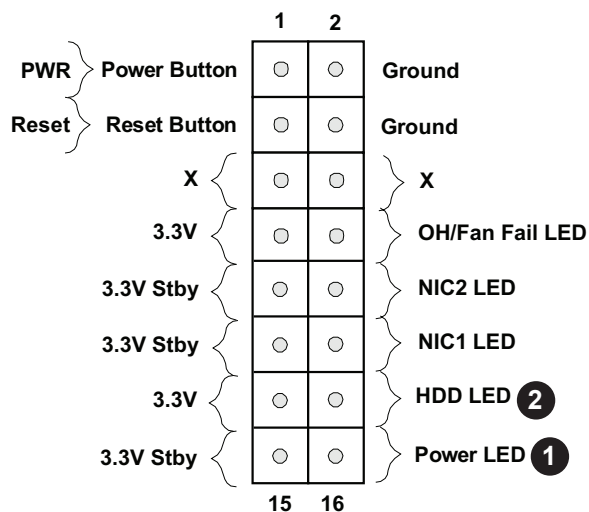
The Power LED connection is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF1. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

Power LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
15	3.3V Stby
16	Ground

HDD LED

The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach a cable here to indicate the status of HDD-related activities, including SATA activities. See the table below for pin definitions.

HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
13	3.3V
14	HD Active



1. PWR LED

2. HDD LED

Power Button

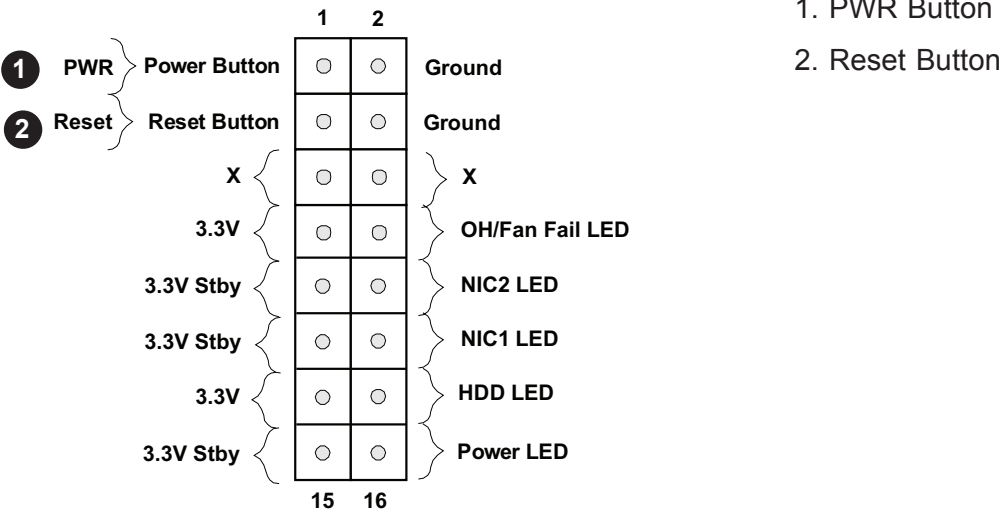
The Power Button connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (with a setting in the BIOS - see Chapter 4). To turn off the power in the suspend mode, press the button for at least 4 seconds. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

Power Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Signal
2	Ground

Reset Button

The Reset Button connection is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF1. Attach it to a hardware reset switch on the computer case to reset the system. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

Reset Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
3	Reset
4	Ground



Overheat (OH)/Fan Fail

Connect an LED cable to OH/Fan Fail connections on pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to provide warnings for chassis overheat/fan failure. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

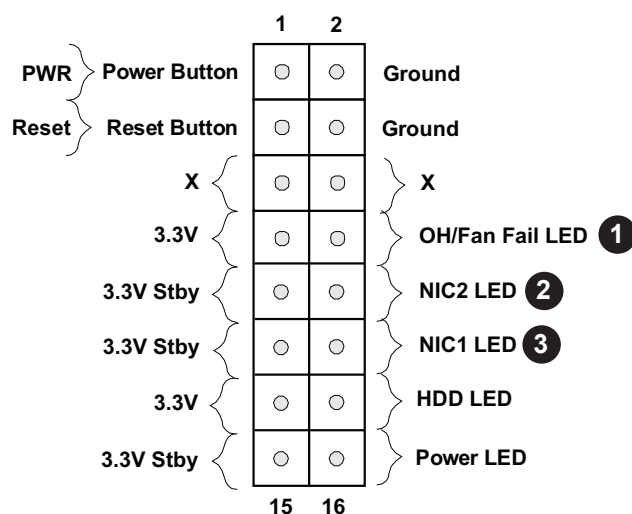
OH/Fan Fail Indicator Status	
State	Definition
Off	Normal
On	Overheat
Flashing	Fan Fail

OH/Fan Fail LED Status	
State	Definition
7	3.3V
8	OH/Fan Fail LED

NIC1/NIC2 (LAN1/LAN2)

The NIC (Network Interface Controller) LED connection for LAN port 1 is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF1, and the LED connection for LAN Port 2 is on Pins 9 and 10. NIC1 LED and NIC2 LED are 2-pin NIC LED headers. Attach NIC LED cables to NIC1 and NIC2 LED indicators to display network activities. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

LAN1/LAN2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
9/11	3.3V Stby
10/12	Ground



1. OH/Fan Fail LED
2. NIC2 LED
3. NIC1 LED

2.7 Connectors

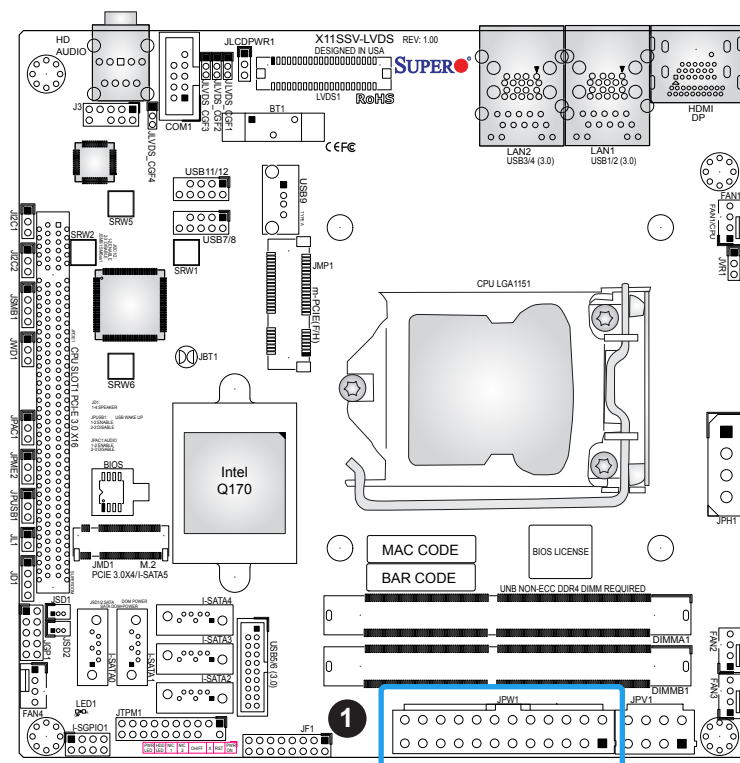
Power Connections

Main ATX Power Supply Connector

The primary power supply connector (JPW1) meets the ATX SSI EPS 24-pin specification. You must also connect the 8-pin (JPV1) CPU power connector to your power supply.

ATX Power 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
13	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
14	NC	2	+3.3V
15	Ground	3	Ground
16	PS_ON	4	+5V
17	Ground	5	Ground
18	Ground	6	+5V
19	Ground	7	Ground
20	Res (NC)	8	PWR_OK
21	+5V	9	5VSB
22	+5V	10	+12V
23	+5V	11	+12V
24	Ground	12	+3.3V

Required Connection



12V 8-pin CPU Power Connector

JPV1 is an 8-pin 12V DC power input for the CPU or alternative single power source for a special enclosure when the 24-pin ATX power is not in use. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

Note: If only the 4-pin connector is available for the CPU power input or 12V only DC power source, please make sure to align the connector from pin 1.

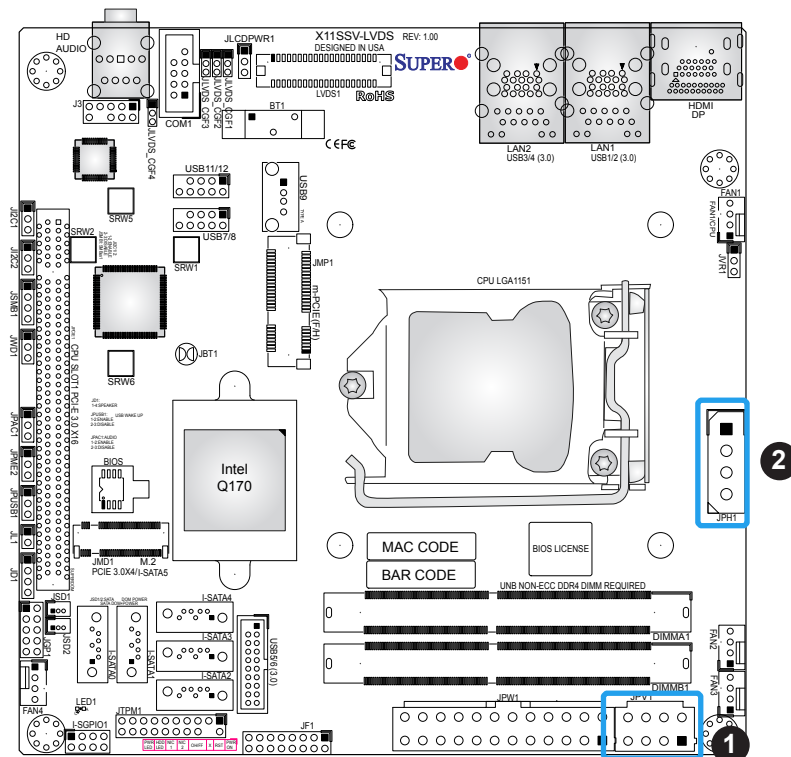
+12V 8-pin Power Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1 - 4	Ground
5 - 8	+12V

Required Connection

4-pin HDD Power Connector

The 4-pin HDD power connector JPH1 provides power to onboard HDD devices. See the table below for pin definitions.

4-pin HDD Power Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	12V
2-3	Ground
4	5V



1. 8-Pin CPU Power

2. 4-pin HDD Power

Headers

Fan Headers

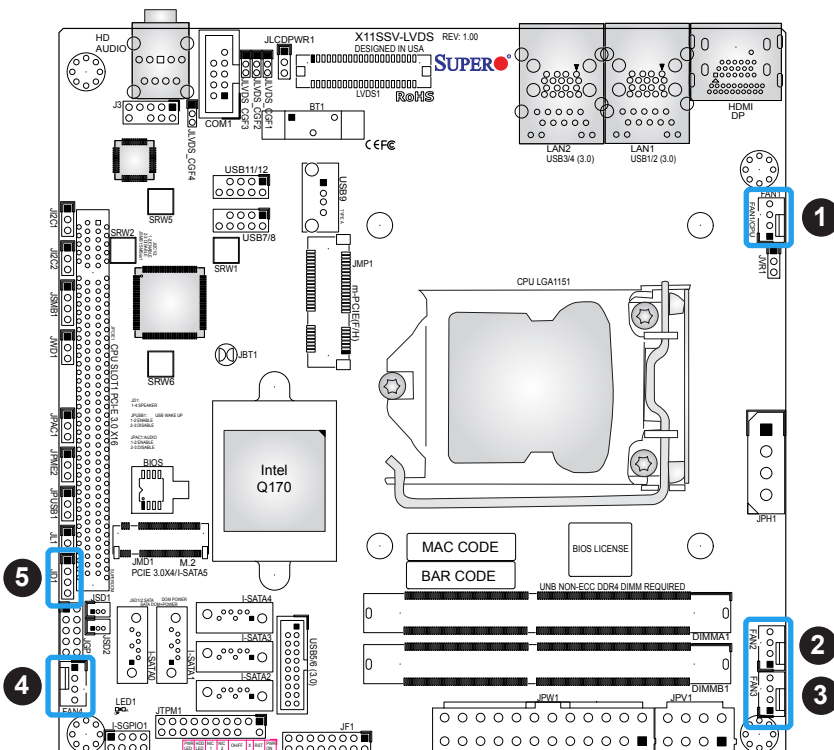
There are four fan headers on the motherboard. These are 4-pin fan headers; pins 1-3 are backward compatible with traditional 3-pin fans. The onboard fan speeds are controlled by Thermal Management (via Hardware Monitoring) in the BIOS. When using Thermal Management setting, please use all 3-pin fans or all 4-pin fans.

Fan Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	+12V (Red)
3	Tachometer
4	PWM Control

Speaker

On the JD1 header, pins 1-4 are for the internal speaker.

Speaker Connector Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1-4	Internal Speaker



1. FAN1
2. FAN2
3. FAN3
4. FAN4
5. Speaker

Disk-On-Module Power Connector

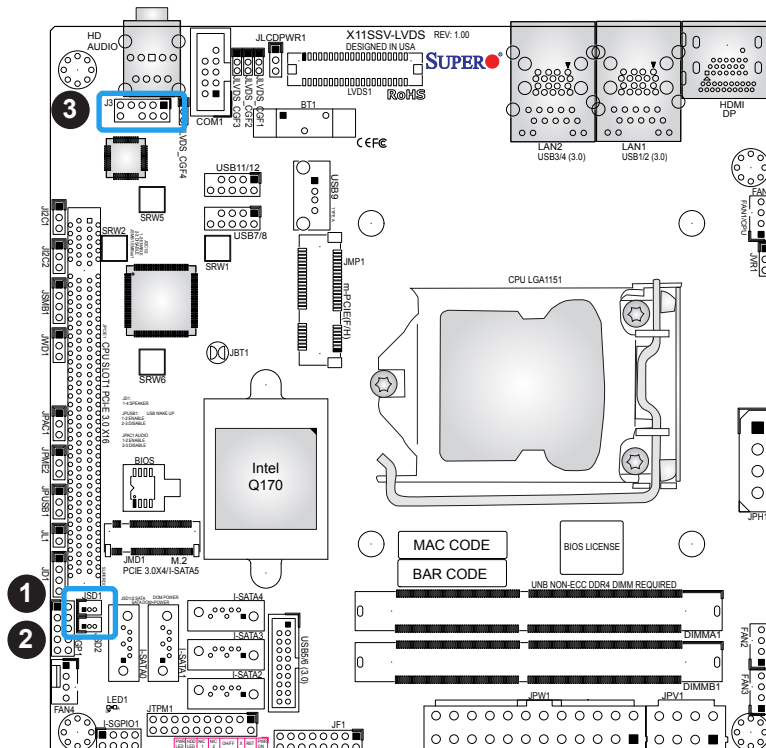
The Disk-On-Module (DOM) power connectors at JSD1 and JSD2 provide 5V power to a solid-state DOM storage device connected to one of the SATA ports. See the table below for pin definitions.

DOM Power Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	5V
2	Ground
3	Ground

Front Accessible Audio Header

A 10-pin audio header located on the motherboard allows you to use the onboard sound for audio playback. Connect an audio cable to this header to use this feature. See the table below for pin definitions.

Audio Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	Mic_2_Left	2	Audio_Ground
3	Mic_2_Right	4	Audio_Detect
5	Line_2_Right	6	Mic_2_JD
7	Jack_Detect	8	Key
9	Line_2_Left	10	Line_2_JD



1. JSD1
2. JSD2
3. Audio Header

SGPIO Header

The I-SGPIO1 (Serial General Purpose Input/Output) header is used to communicate with the enclosure management chip on the backplane.

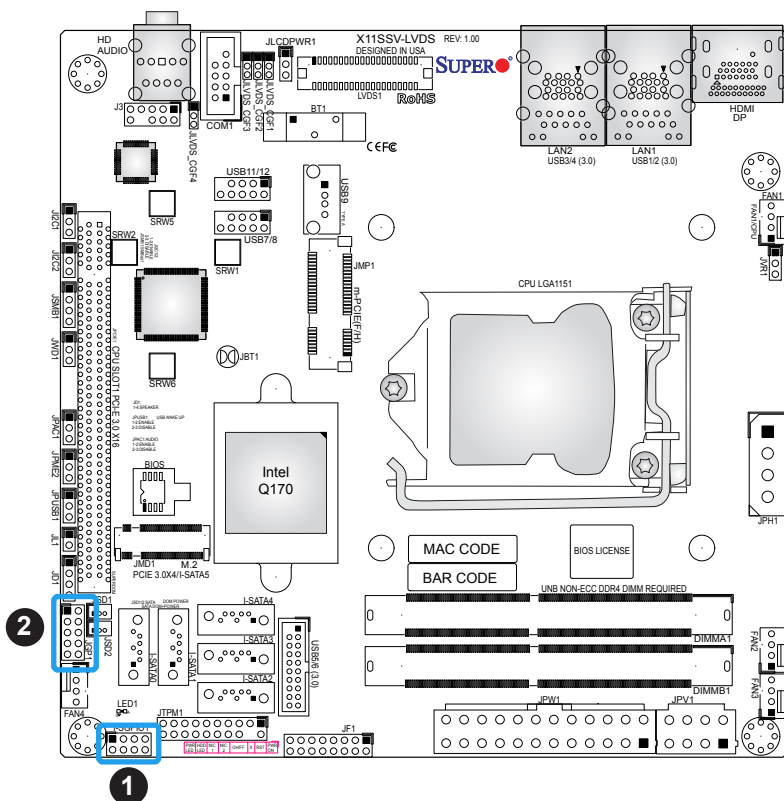
SGPIO Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	NC	2	NC
3	Ground	4	DATA Out
5	Load	6	Ground
7	Clock	8	NC

NC = No Connection

General Purpose I/O Header

The JGP1 (General Purpose Input/Output) header is a general purpose I/O expander on a pin header via the SMBus. See the table below for pin definitions.

SGPIO Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	+5V Power	2	GND
3	GP0	4	GP1
5	GP2	6	GP3
7	GP5	8	GP5
9	GP6	10	GP7



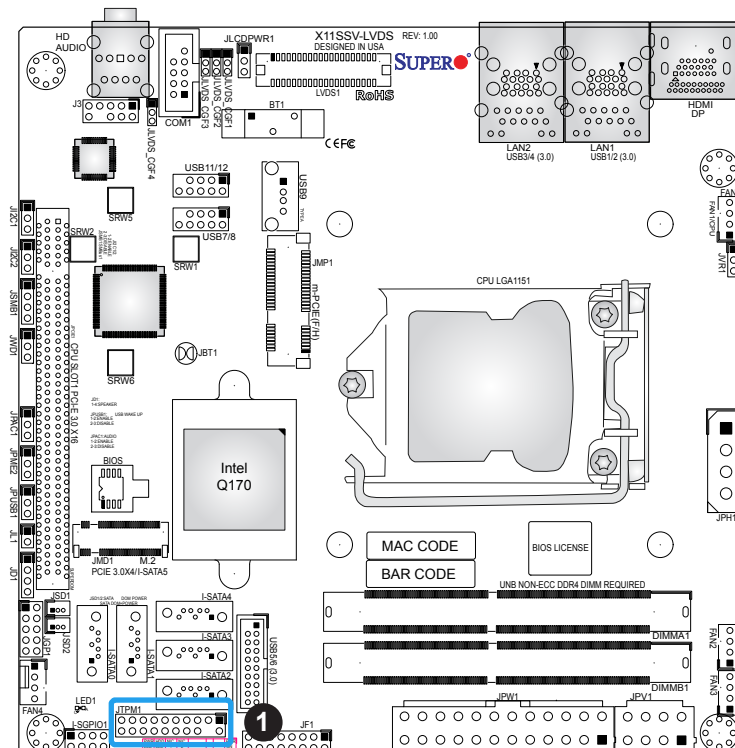
1. SGPIO Header
2. General Purpose Header

TPM Header

The JTPM1 header is used to connect a Trusted Platform Module (TPM), which is available from a third-party vendor. A TPM is a security device that supports encryption and authentication in hard drives. It enables the motherboard to deny access if the TPM associated with the hard drive is not installed in the system.

Please go to the following link for more information on TPM: <http://www.supermicro.com/manuals/other/TPM.pdf>.

Trusted Platform Module Header Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	LCLK	2	GND
3	LFRAME#	4	No Pin
5	LRESET#	6	+5V (X)
7	LAD3	8	LAD2
9	3.3V	10	LAD1
11	LAD0	12	GND
13	SMB_CLK4 (X)	14	SMB_DAT4 (X)
15	P3V3_STBY	16	SERIRQ
17	GND	18	GND
19	P3V3_STBY	20	LDRQ# (X)



1. TPM Header

Chassis Intrusion

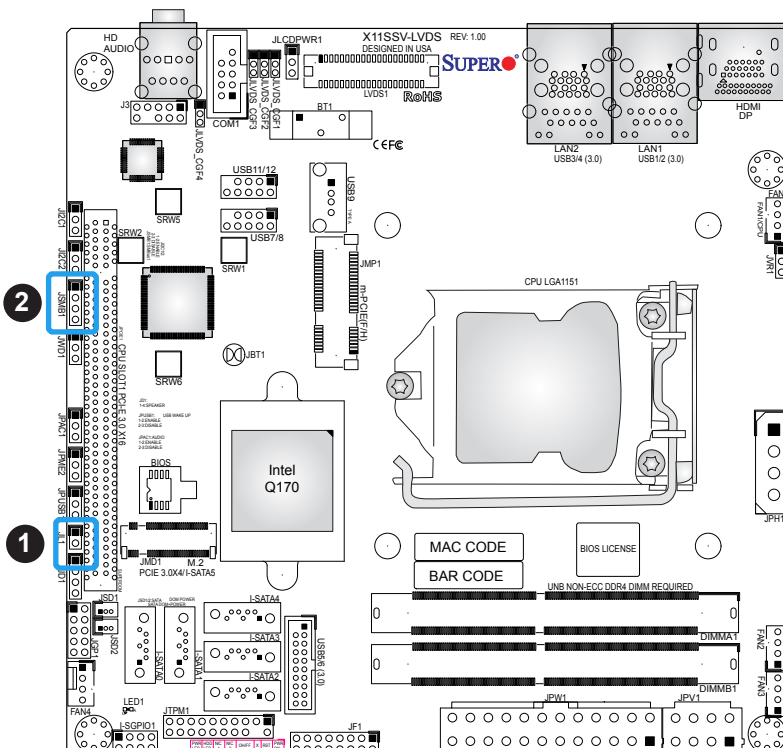
A Chassis Intrusion header is located at JL1 on the motherboard. Attach the appropriate cable from the chassis to the header to inform you when the chassis is opened.

Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions	
Pins	Definition
1	Intrusion Input
2	Ground

System Management Bus Header

A System Management Bus header for additional slave devices or sensors is located at JSMB1. See the table below for pin definitions.

External I ² C Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	NC



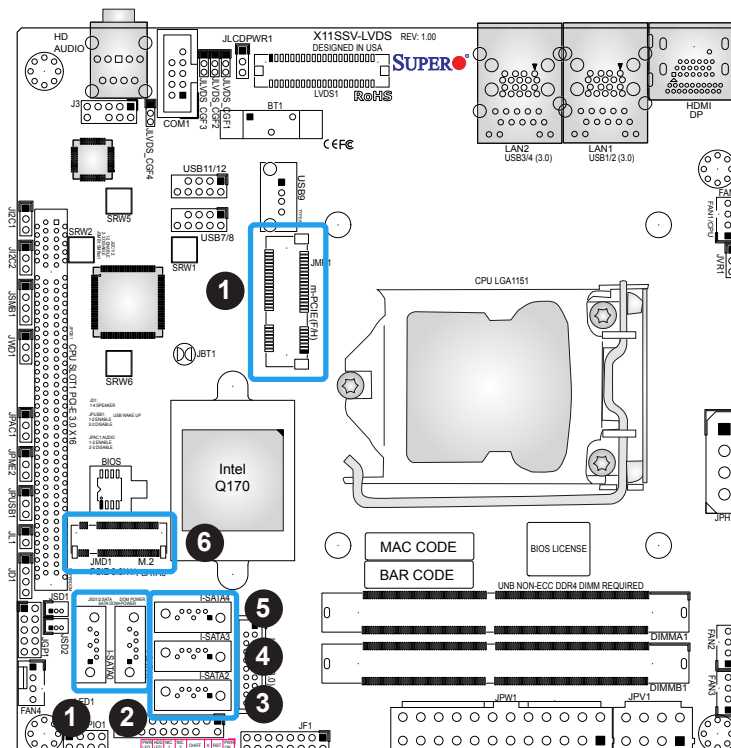
1. Chassis Intrusion
2. SMBus Header

SATA Ports

The X11SSV-LVDS has five SATA 3.0 ports (I-SATA0-4, I-SATA0 will be mux with any SATA device installed on the mini-PCIE port. I-SATA0 port is disabled when mSATA is in use) that are supported by the Intel Q170 chipset. I-SATA0 and I-SATA1 support SuperDOM, Supermicro's proprietary SATA DOM with built-in power connection via pin 8.

M.2 Slot

M.2 is formerly known as Next Generation Form Factor (NGFF). The M.2 slot is designed for internal mounting devices and provides M Key 2242/2280 support dedicated for SSD devices with the ultimate performance capability in a PCI Express 3.0x 2 interface for native PCI-E SSD support.



1. I-SATA0 Mux with mini-PCIE mSATA
2. I-SATA1
3. I-SATA2
4. I-SATA3
5. I-SATA4
6. M.2 Slot

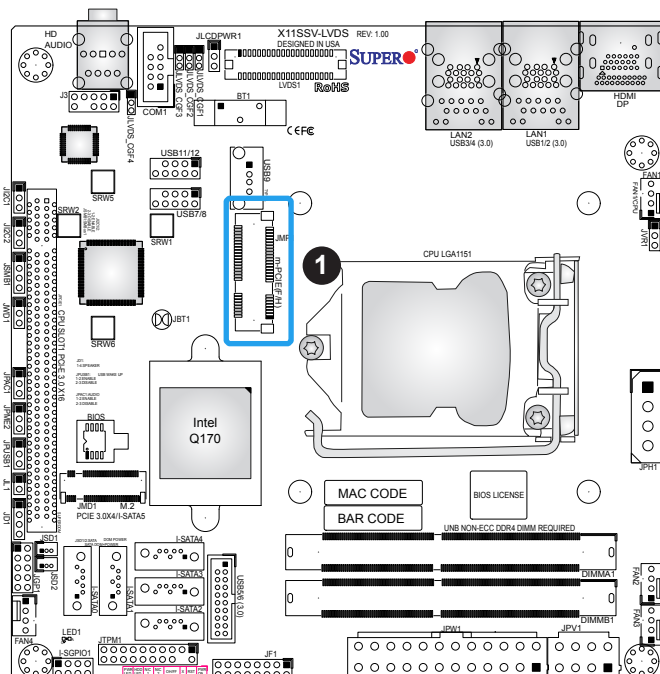
Mini PCI-E Slot

The Mini PCI-E slot supports a compatible Mini PCI-E device. Refer to the table below for pin definitions. The slot also supports mSATA. When using a SATA device, it is Mux with I-SATA0.

The mSATA feature leverages the speed and reliability of the SATA interface to provide a high performance, cost-effective storage solution for smaller devices like notebooks and netbooks.

The specification maps SATA signals onto an existing small form factor connector, enabling more compact integration in a wide variety of applications for both hard disk (HDD) and solid state drives (SSDs). The mSATA connector allows companies to increase the storage offerings of their products without compromising valuable space.

1. Mini-PCle



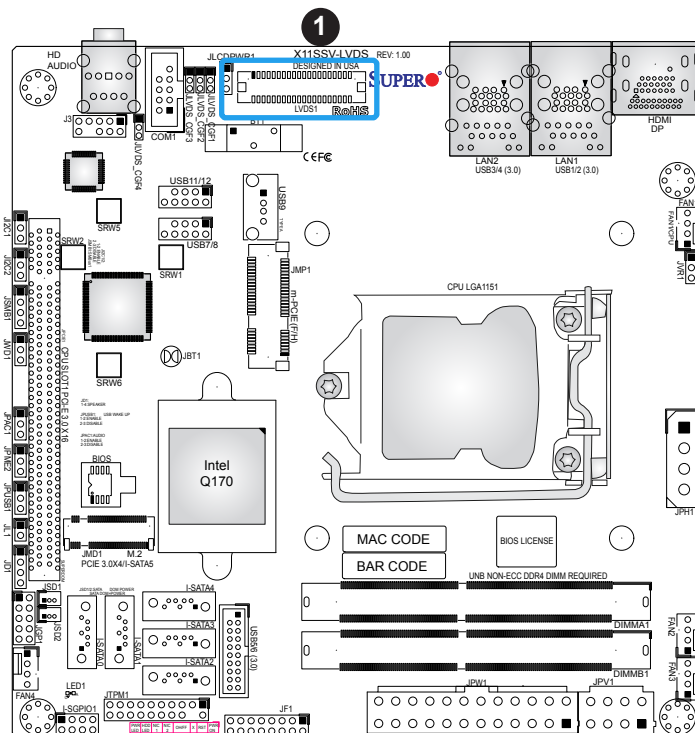
Mini PCI-E Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
52	+3.3Vaux	51	NC
50	GND	49	NC
48	+1.5V	47	NC
46	NC	45	NC
44	NC	43	NC
42	NC	41	+3.3Vaux
40	GND	39	+3.3Vaux
38	USB_D+	37	GND
36	USB_D-	35	GND
34	GND	33	PETp0
32	SMB_DATA	31	PETn0
30	SMB_CLK	29	GND
28	+1.5V	27	GND
26	GND	25	PERp0
24	+3.3Vaux	23	PERn0
22	PERST#	21	DET_CARD_PLUG
20	W_DISABLE#	19	NC
18	GND	17	NC
16	NC	15	GND
14	NC	13	REFCLK+
12	NC	11	REFCLK-
10	NC	9	GND
8	NC	7	CLKREQ#
6	1.5V	5	NC
4	GND	3	NC
2	3.3Vaux	1	WAKE#

LVDS Connector

JLVDS1 is the LVDS connector. LVDS (low-voltage differential signaling) is a high-speed digital interface that operates at low power. It is a type of connection that is mostly used with monitors.

LVDS Connector			
Connector	Vendor	Manufacture P/N	Description
Onboard LVDS Connector	HIROSE	DF13E-40DP-1.25V(51)	BOX HEADER, BOARD TO WIRE, 2X20, PITCH 1.25MM, VERT, 1A/PIN, WHITE, 0.2UM GOLD, PA9T, MATING HEIGHT 5.8MM
Mating Connector	HIROSE	DF13-40DS-1.25C	Headers and Wire Housings 1.25MM RECEPT HSNB 40P DUAL ROW CRIMP
Crimping Contact Connector	HIROSE	DF13G-2630SCFA	Headers and Wire Housings SOCKET CONTACT/ REEL AWG26-30

1. LVDS Connector



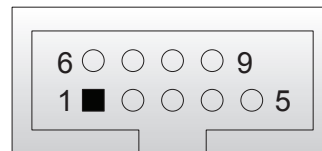
LVDS Connector
Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
39	GND	40	GND
37	LVDSB D3N	38	LVDSB D3P
35	LVDSB CLKN	36	LVDSB CLKP
33	LVDSB D2N	34	LVDSB D2P
31	LVDSB D1N	32	LVDSB D1P
29	LVDSB D0N	30	LVDSB D0P
27	GND	28	GND
25	LVDSA D3N	26	LVDSA D3P
23	LVDSA CLKN	24	LVDSA CLKP
21	LVDSA D2N	22	LVDSA D2P
19	LVDSA D1N	20	LVDSA D1P
17	LVDSA DON	18	LVDSA DOP
15	BKLTEN	16	GND
13	BKLTCTL	14	PVCCEN
11	DDC CLK	12	DDC DATA-
9	LCDVCC	10	LCDVCC
7	3.3/5V	8	GND
5	12V	6	GND
3	12V	4	12V
1	12V	2	12V

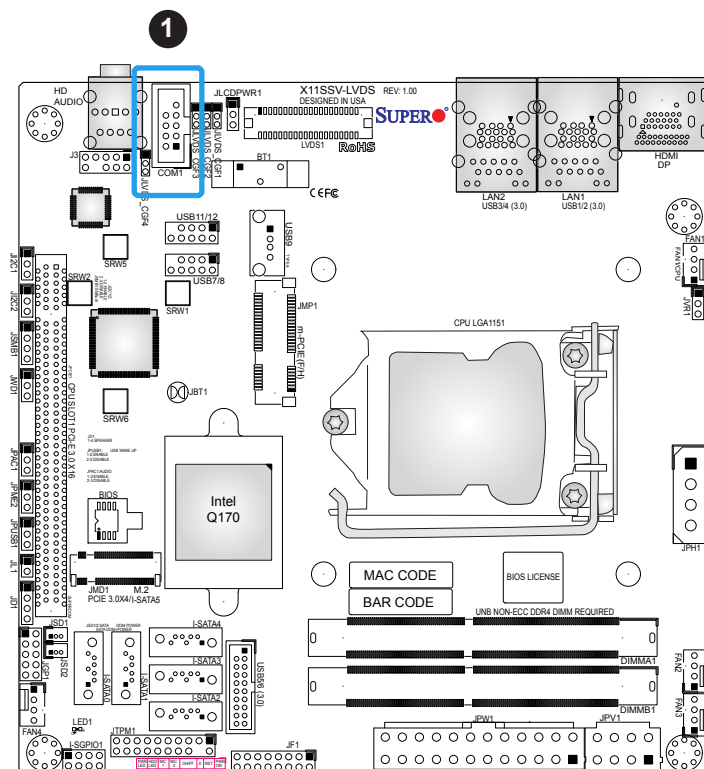
COM Port

The motherboard has one COM port header to provide a serial connection.

COM Port Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	SP_DCDA	6	SP_DSRA
2	SP_RXDA	7	SP_RTSA
3	SP_TXDA	8	SP_STSA
4	SP_DTRA	9	SP_RIA
5	GND	10	NC



COM Port Pin Layout



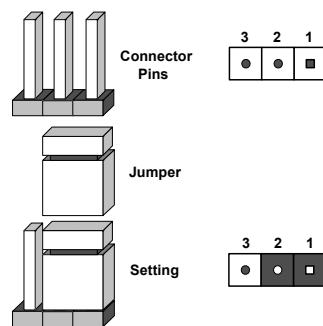
1. COM Port

2.8 Jumper Settings

How Jumpers Work

To modify the operation of the motherboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the diagram below for an example of jumping pins 1 and 2. Refer to the motherboard layout page for jumper locations.

 **Note:** On two-pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS, which will also clear any passwords. Instead of pins, this jumper consists of contact pads to prevent accidentally clearing the contents of CMOS.

To Clear CMOS

1. First power down the system and unplug the power cord(s).
2. Remove the cover of the chassis to access the motherboard.
3. Remove the onboard battery from the motherboard.
4. Short the CMOS pads with a metal object such as a small screwdriver for at least four seconds.
5. Remove the screwdriver (or shorting device).
6. Replace the cover, reconnect the power cord(s), and power on the system.

 **Note:** Clearing CMOS will also clear all passwords.

Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS.



JBT1 contact pads

Watch Dog

JWD1 controls the Watch Dog function. Watch Dog is a monitor that can reboot the system when a software application hangs. Jumping pins 1-2 will cause Watch Dog to reset the system if an application hangs. Jumping pins 2-3 will generate a non-maskable interrupt signal for the application that hangs. Watch Dog must also be enabled in BIOS. The default setting is Reset.

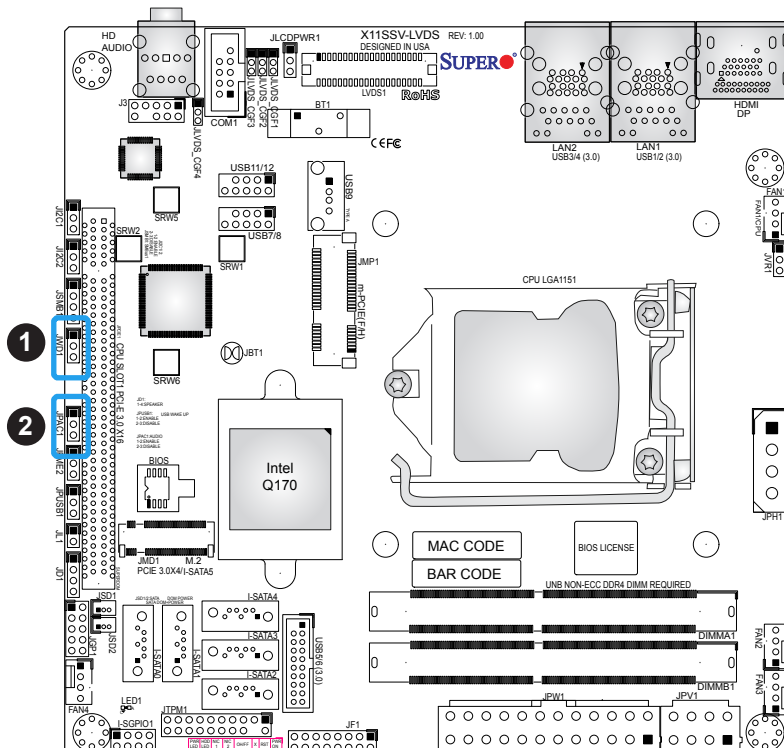
 **Note:** When Watch Dog is enabled, the user needs to write their own application software to disable it.

Watch Dog Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Reset (Default)
Pins 2-3	NMI
Open	Disabled

Onboard Audio Enable

JPAC1 allows you to enable or disable the onboard audio support. The default position is on pins 1-2 to enable onboard audio connections. See the table below for jumper settings.

Audio Enable/Disable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled (Default)
Pins 2-3	Disabled



1. Watch Dog
2. Audio Enable

USB Wake Up

Use the JUSB1 jumper to enable system "wake up" via a USB device. This jumper allows you to "wake up" the system by pressing a key on the USB keyboard or by clicking the USB mouse of your system. The JUSB1 jumper is used together with the USB Wake Up function in the BIOS. Enable both the jumper and the BIOS setting to activate this function. See the table on the right for jumper settings and jumper connections.

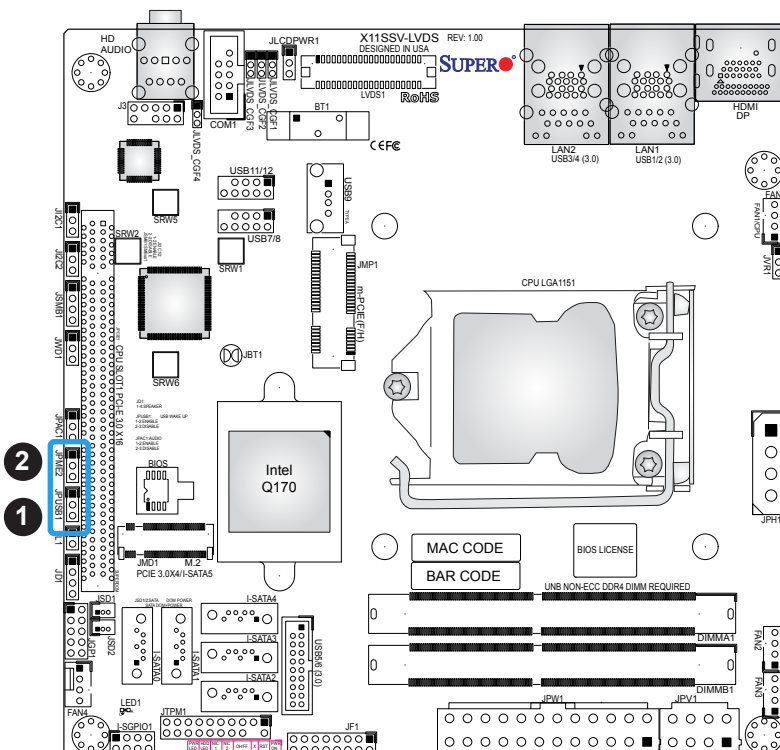
Note: The default jumper setting is "Disabled". When the "USB Wake Up" function is enabled, it will be active on all USB ports.

USB Wake Up Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled (Default)

ME Manufacturing Mode

Close JPME2 to bypass SPI flash security and force the system to use the Manufacturing Mode, which will allow the user to flash the system firmware from a host server to modify system settings. See the table below for jumper settings.

Manufacturing Mode Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Normal (Default)
Pins 2-3	Manufacturing Mode

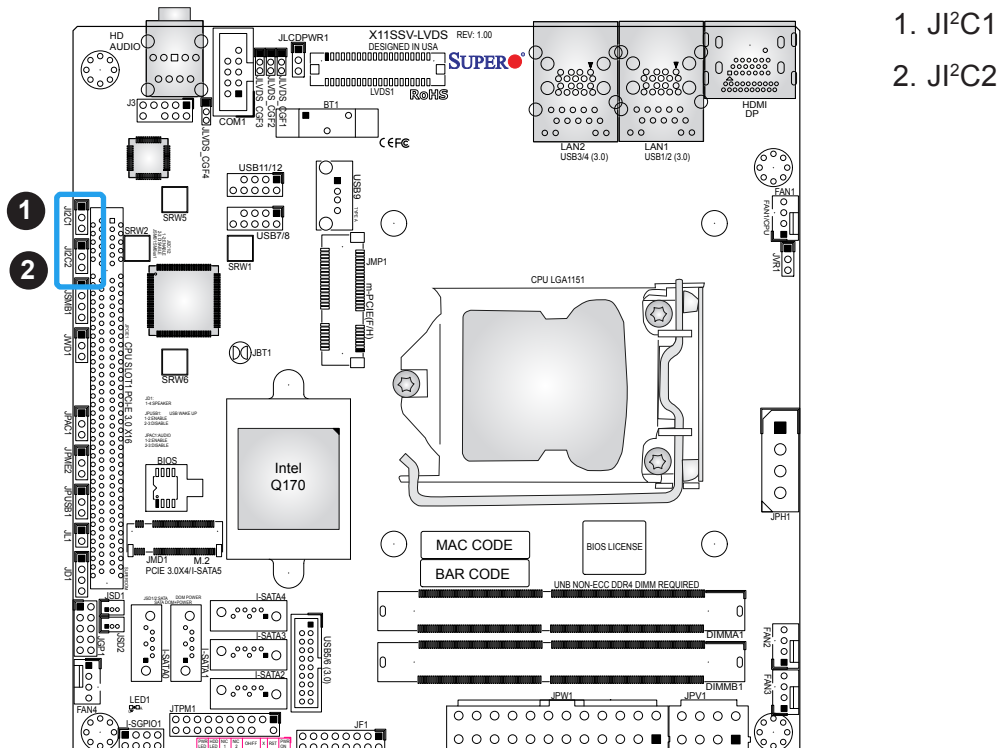


1. USB Wake Up
2. Manufacturing Mode

SMBus to PCI-E Slots

Use jumpers JI²C1 and JI²C2 to enable PCI-E SMB (System Management Bus) support to improve system management for the onboard PCI-E slot.

SMBus to PCI-E Slots Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled (Default)



2.9 LED Indicators

LAN Port LEDs

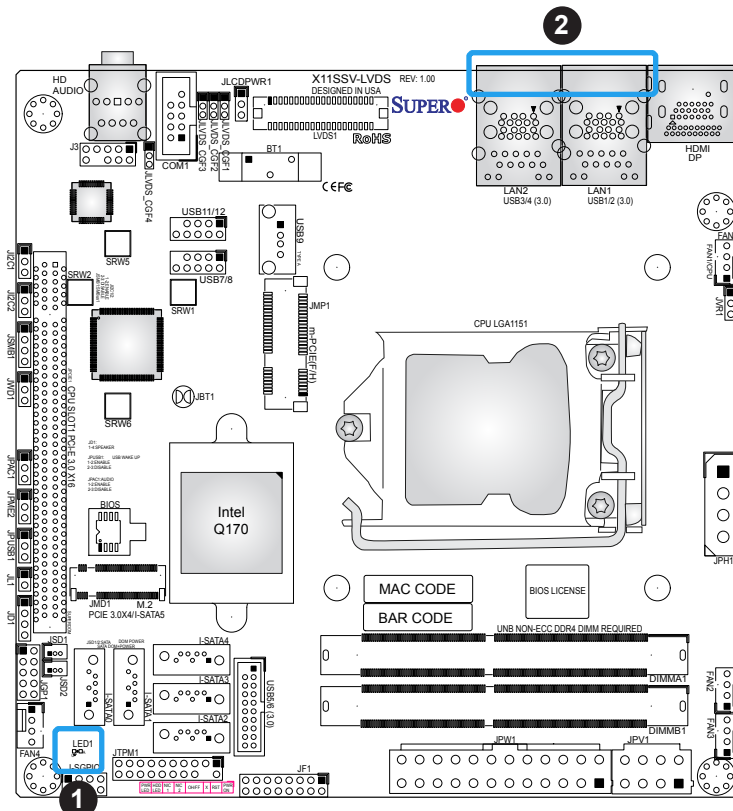
The LAN ports have two LEDs. On each port, one LED indicates activity when flashing while the other LED may be green, amber or off to indicate the speed of the connection.

LAN1/2 LED (Connection Speed Indicator)	
LED Color	Definition
Off	10 Mb/s
Green	100 Mb/s
Amber	1 Gb/s

Onboard Power LED

LED1 is an onboard power LED. When this LED is lit, it means power is present on the motherboard. In suspend mode, this LED will blink on and off. Turn off the system and unplug the power cord before removing or installing components.

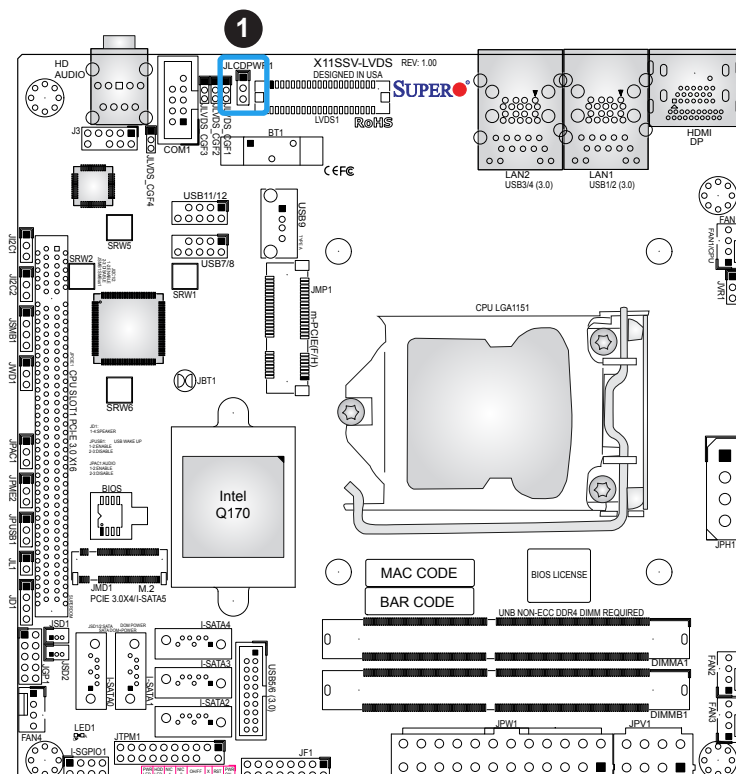
Onboard Power LED Indicator	
LED Color	Definition
Off	System Off (power cable not connected)
Green	System On
Blink	S3



JLCDPWR1

Use this jumper to select the power voltage for the LVDS panel. Make sure that the specifications of the cable is compatible with the panel to prevent damage.

LVDS Voltage Selection Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	3.3V
Pins 2-3	5V



1. LVDS Voltage Selection

Chapter 3

Troubleshooting

3.1 Troubleshooting Procedures

Use the following procedures to troubleshoot your system. If you have followed all of the procedures below and still need assistance, refer to the 'Technical Support Procedures' and/or 'Returning Merchandise for Service' section(s) in this chapter. Always disconnect the AC power cord before adding, changing or installing any non hot-swap hardware components.

Before Power On

1. Check that the power LED on the motherboard is on.
2. Make sure that the power connector is connected to your power supply.
3. Make sure that no short circuits exist between the motherboard and chassis.
4. Disconnect all cables from the motherboard, including those for the keyboard and mouse.
5. Remove all add-on cards.
6. Install a CPU, a heatsink*, and connect the internal speaker and the power LED to the motherboard. Check all jumper settings as well. (Make sure that the heatsink is fully seated.)
7. Use the correct type of onboard CMOS battery (CR2032) as recommended by the manufacturer. To avoid possible explosion, do not install the CMOS battery upside down.

No Power

1. Make sure that no short circuits exist between the motherboard and the chassis.
2. Verify that all jumpers are set to their default positions.
3. Check that the 115V/230V switch on the power supply is properly set.
4. Turn the power switch on and off to test the system.
5. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to verify that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.

No Video

1. If the power is on but you have no video, remove all the add-on cards and cables.
2. Use the speaker to determine if any beep codes exist. Refer to Appendix A for details on beep codes.



Note: If you are a system integrator, VAR or OEM, a POST diagnostics card is recommended. For I/O port 80h codes, refer to Appendix B.

System Boot Failure

If the system does not display POST (Power-On-Self-Test) or does not respond after the power is turned on, check the following:

1. Check for any error beep from the motherboard speaker.
 - If there is no error beep, try to turn on the system without DIMM modules installed. If there is still no error beep, replace the motherboard.
 - If there are error beeps, clear the CMOS settings by unplugging the power cord and contacting both pads on the CMOS Clear Jumper (JBT1). Refer to chapter 2.
2. Remove all components from the motherboard, especially the DIMM modules. Make sure that system power is on and that memory error beeps are activated.
3. Turn on the system with only one DIMM module installed. If the system boots, check for bad DIMM modules or slots by following the Memory Errors Troubleshooting procedure in this Chapter.

Memory Errors

1. Make sure that the DIMM modules are properly and fully installed.
2. Confirm that you are using the correct memory. Also, it is recommended that you use the same memory type and speed for all DIMMs in the system. See Section 2.4 for memory details.
3. Check for bad DIMM modules or slots by swapping modules between slots and noting the results.
4. Check the power supply voltage 115V/230V switch.

Losing the System's Setup Configuration

1. Make sure that you are using a high quality power supply. A poor quality power supply may cause the system to lose the CMOS setup information. Refer to Section 1.5 for details on recommended power supplies.
2. The battery on your motherboard may be old. Check to verify that it still supplies ~3VDC. If it does not, replace it with a new one.
3. If the above steps do not fix the setup configuration problem, contact your vendor for repairs.

When the System Becomes Unstable

A. If the system becomes unstable during or after OS installation, check the following:

1. CPU/BIOS support: Make sure that your CPU is supported and that you have the latest BIOS installed in your system.
2. Memory support: Make sure that the memory modules are supported by testing the modules using memtest86 or a similar utility.



Note: Refer to the product page on our website at <http://www.supermicro.com> for memory and CPU support and updates.

3. HDD support: Make sure that all hard disk drives (HDDs) work properly. Replace the bad HDDs with good ones.
4. System cooling: Check the system cooling to make sure that all heatsink fans and CPU/system fans, etc., work properly. Check the hardware monitoring settings in the IPMI to make sure that the CPU and system temperatures are within the normal range. Also check the front panel Overheat LED and make sure that it is not on.
5. Adequate power supply: Make sure that the power supply provides adequate power to the system. Make sure that all power connectors are connected. Please refer to our website for more information on the minimum power requirements.
6. Proper software support: Make sure that the correct drivers are used.

B. If the system becomes unstable before or during OS installation, check the following:

1. Source of installation: Make sure that the devices used for installation are working properly, including boot devices such as CD/DVD and CD/DVD-ROM.
2. Cable connection: Check to make sure that all cables are connected and working properly.

3. Using the minimum configuration for troubleshooting: Remove all unnecessary components (starting with add-on cards first), and use the minimum configuration (but with a CPU and a memory module installed) to identify the trouble areas. Refer to the steps listed in Section A above for proper troubleshooting procedures.
4. Identifying bad components by isolating them: If necessary, remove a component in question from the chassis, and test it in isolation to make sure that it works properly. Replace a bad component with a good one.
5. Check and change one component at a time instead of changing several items at the same time. This will help isolate and identify the problem.
6. To find out if a component is good, swap this component with a new one to see if the system will work properly. If so, then the old component is bad. You can also install the component in question in another system. If the new system works, the component is good and the old system has problems.

3.2 Technical Support Procedures

Before contacting Technical Support, please take the following steps. Also, note that as a motherboard manufacturer, we do not sell directly to end-users, so it is best to first check with your distributor or reseller for troubleshooting services. They should know of any possible problem(s) with the specific system configuration that was sold to you.

1. Please review the 'Troubleshooting Procedures' and 'Frequently Asked Questions' (FAQs) sections in this chapter or see the FAQs on our website before contacting Technical Support.
2. BIOS upgrades can be downloaded from our website. **Note:** Not all BIOS can be flashed depending on the modifications to the boot block code.
3. If you still cannot resolve the problem, include the following information when contacting us for technical support:
 - Motherboard model and PCB revision number
 - BIOS release date/version (this can be seen on the initial display when your system first boots up)
 - System configuration

An example of a Technical Support form is posted on our website.

Distributors: For immediate assistance, please have your account number ready when contacting our technical support department by e-mail.

3.3 Frequently Asked Questions

Question: What type of memory does my motherboard support?

Answer: The X11SSV-LVDS motherboard supports up to 32GB of DDR4 Non-ECC SO-DIMM 2133 MT/s. See Section 2.4 for details on installing memory.

Question: How do I update my BIOS?

Answer: It is recommended that you **do not** upgrade your BIOS if you are not experiencing any problems with your system. Updated BIOS files are located on our website at http://www.supermicro.com/ResourceApps/BIOS_IPMI_Intel.html. Please check our BIOS warning message and the information on how to update your BIOS on our website. Select your motherboard model and download the BIOS file to your computer. Also, check the current BIOS revision to make sure that it is newer than your BIOS before downloading. You can choose from the zip file and the .exe file. If you choose the zip BIOS file, please unzip the BIOS file onto a bootable USB device. Run the batch file using the format FLASH.BAT filename.rom from your bootable USB device to flash the BIOS. Then, your system will automatically reboot.

Question: Why can't I turn off the power using the momentary power on/off switch?

Answer: The instant power off function is controlled in BIOS by the Power Button Mode setting. When the On/Off feature is enabled, the motherboard will have instant off capabilities as long as the BIOS has control of the system. When the Standby or Suspend feature is enabled or when the BIOS is not in control such as during memory count (the first screen that appears when the system is turned on), the momentary on/off switch must be held for more than four seconds to shut down the system. This feature is required to implement the ACPI features on the motherboard.

3.4 Battery Removal and Installation

Battery Removal

To remove the onboard battery, follow the steps below:

1. Power off your system and unplug your power cable.
2. Locate the onboard battery as shown below.
3. Using a tool such as a pen or a small screwdriver, push the battery lock outwards to unlock it. Once unlocked, the battery will pop out from the holder.
4. Remove the battery.

Proper Battery Disposal

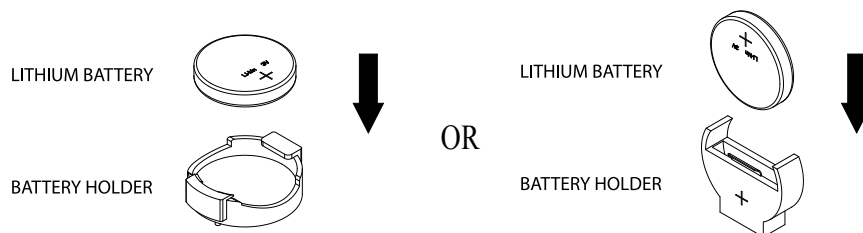
Please handle used batteries carefully. Do not damage the battery in any way; a damaged battery may release hazardous materials into the environment. Do not discard a used battery in the garbage or a public landfill. Please comply with the regulations set up by your local hazardous waste management agency to dispose of your used battery properly.

Battery Installation

1. To install an onboard battery, follow the steps 1 and 2 above and continue below:
2. Identify the battery's polarity. The positive (+) side should be facing up.
3. Insert the battery into the battery holder and push it down until you hear a click to ensure that the battery is securely locked.



Important: When replacing a battery, be sure to only replace it with the same type.



3.5 Returning Merchandise for Service

A receipt or copy of your invoice marked with the date of purchase is required before any warranty service will be rendered. You can obtain service by calling your vendor for a Returned Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. When returning to the manufacturer, the RMA number should be prominently displayed on the outside of the shipping carton and mailed prepaid or hand-carried. Shipping and handling charges will be applied for all orders that must be mailed when service is complete.

For faster service, RMA authorizations may be requested online (<http://www.supermicro.com/RmaForm/>).

This warranty only covers normal consumer use and does not cover damages incurred in shipping or from failure due to the alteration, misuse, abuse or improper maintenance of products.

During the warranty period, contact your distributor first for any product problems.

Chapter 4

BIOS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the AMIBIOS™ Setup utility for the X11SSV-LVDS motherboard. The BIOS is stored on a chip and can be easily upgraded using a flash program.



Note: Due to periodic changes to the BIOS, some settings may have been added or deleted and might not yet be recorded in this manual. Please refer to the Manual Download area of our website for any changes to BIOS that may not be reflected in this manual.

Starting the Setup Utility

To enter the BIOS Setup Utility, hit the <Delete> key while the system is booting-up. (In most cases, the <Delete> key is used to invoke the BIOS setup screen. There are a few cases when other keys are used, such as <F1>, <F2>, etc.) Each main BIOS menu option is described in this manual.

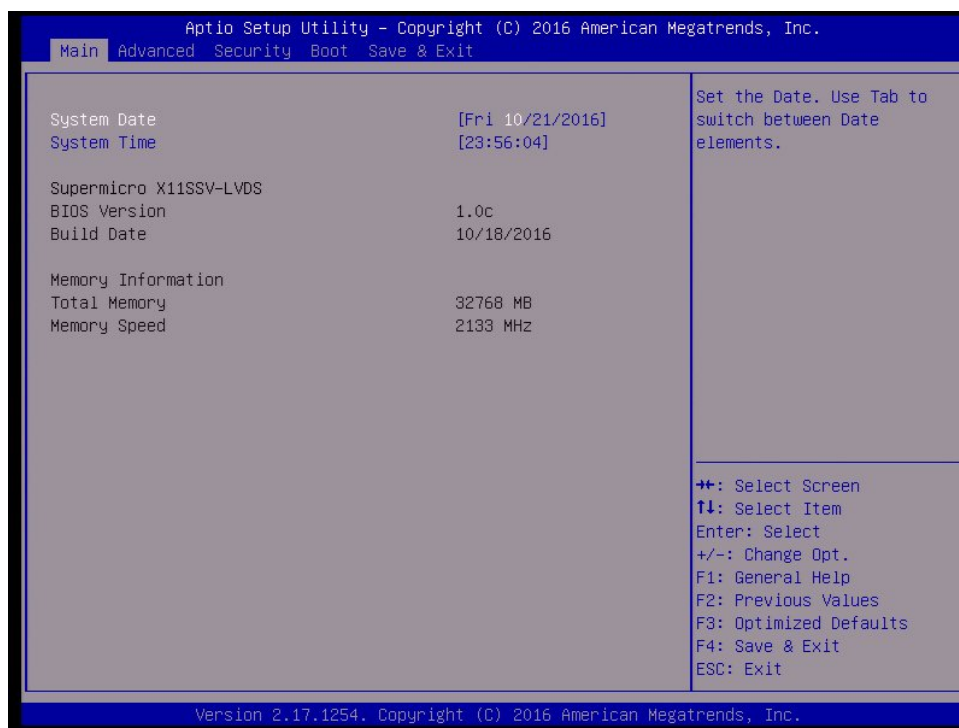
The Main BIOS screen has two main frames. The left frame displays all the options that can be configured. “Grayed-out” options cannot be configured. The right frame displays the key legend. Above the key legend is an area reserved for a text message. When an option is selected in the left frame, it is highlighted in white. Often a text message will accompany it. (Note that BIOS has default text messages built in. We retain the option to include, omit, or change any of these text messages.) Settings printed in **Bold** are the default values.

A " ►" indicates a submenu. Highlighting such an item and pressing the <Enter> key will open the list of settings within that submenu.

The BIOS setup utility uses a key-based navigation system called hot keys. Most of these hot keys (<F1>, <F2>, <F3>, <Enter>, <ESC>, <Arrow> keys, etc.) can be used at any time during the setup navigation process.

4.2 Main Setup

When you first enter the AMI BIOS setup utility, you will enter the Main setup screen. You can always return to the Main setup screen by selecting the Main tab on the top of the screen. The Main BIOS setup screen is shown below. The following Main menu items will be displayed:



System Date/System Time

Use this option to change the system date and time. Highlight *System Date* or *System Time* using the arrow keys. Enter new values using the keyboard. Press the <Tab> key or the arrow keys to move between fields. The date must be entered in MM/DD/YYYY format. The time is entered in HH:MM:SS format.



Note: The time is in the 24-hour format. For example, 5:30 P.M. appears as 17:30:00. The date's default value is 01/01/2015 after RTC reset.

Supermicro X11SSV-LVDS

BIOS Version

This item displays the version of the BIOS ROM used in the system.

Build Date

This item displays the date when the version of the BIOS ROM used in the system was built.

Memory Information**Total Memory**

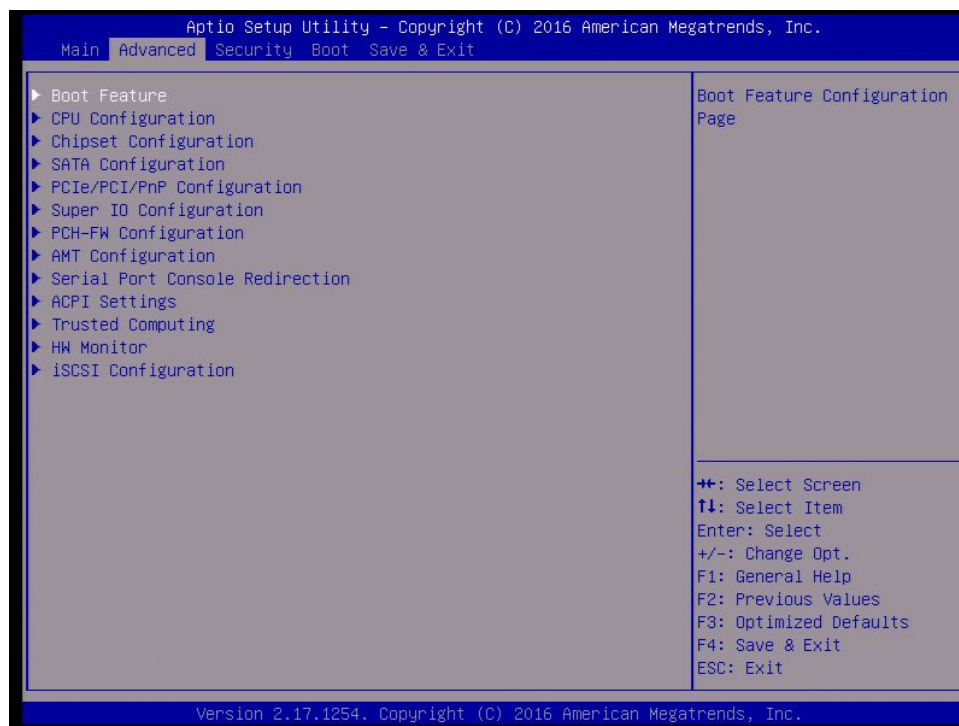
This item displays the total size of memory available in the system.

Memory Speed

This item displays the memory speed.

4.3 Advanced Setup Configurations

Use the arrow keys to select Boot Setup and press <Enter> to access the submenu items.



Warning: Take caution when changing the Advanced settings. An incorrect value, a very high DRAM frequency, or an incorrect DRAM timing setting may make the system unstable. When this occurs, revert to the default to the manufacture default settings.

► Boot Feature

Quiet Boot

Use this feature to select the screen display between the POST messages and the OEM logo upon bootup. Select Disabled to display the POST messages. Select Enabled to display the OEM logo instead of the normal POST messages. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

AddOn ROM Display Mode

Use this feature to set the display mode for the Option ROM. Select Keep Current to display the current AddOn ROM setting. Select Force BIOS to use the Option ROM display set by the system BIOS. The options are **Force BIOS** and Keep Current.

Bootup NumLock State

Use this feature to set the Power on state for the <Numlock> key. The options are Off and **On**.

Wait For "F1" If Error

Use this feature to force the system to wait until the 'F1' key is pressed if an error occurs. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

INT19 (Interrupt 19) Trap Response

Interrupt 19 is the software interrupt that handles the boot disk function. When this item is set to Immediate, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will "capture" Interrupt 19 at bootup immediately and allow the drives that are attached to these host adaptors to function as bootable disks. If this item is set to Postponed, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will not capture Interrupt 19 immediately and allow the drives attached to these adaptors to function as bootable devices at bootup. The options are **Immediate** and Postponed.

Re-try Boot

If this item is enabled, the BIOS will automatically reboot the system from a specified boot device after its initial boot failure. The options are **Disabled**, Legacy Boot, and EFI Boot.

Install Windows 7 USB Support

Enable this feature to use the USB keyboard and mouse during the Windows 7 installation, since the native XHCI driver support is unavailable. Use a SATA optical drive as a USB drive, and USB CD/DVD drives are not supported. Disable this feature after the XHCI driver has been installed in Windows. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

►Power Configuration**DeepSx Power Policies**

Use this item to configure the Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) settings for the system. Enable S3 to use Standby Mode (Suspend-to-RAM) and maintain power supply to the system RAM when the system is in the sleep mode. Enable S4 to use Hibernation mode (Suspend to Disk) so that all data stored in of the main memory can be saved in a non-volatile memory area such as in a hard drive and then power down the system. Enable S5 to power off the whole system except the power supply unit (PSU) and keep the power button "alive" so that the user can "wake-up" the system by using an USB keyboard or mouse. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Watch Dog Function

If enabled, the Watch Dog Timer will allow the system to reset or generate NMI based on jumper settings when it is expired for more than 5 minutes. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Power Button Function

This feature controls how the system shuts down when the power button is pressed. Select 4 Seconds Override for the user to power off the system after pressing and holding the power button for 4 seconds or longer. Select Instant Off to instantly power off the system as soon as the user presses the power button. The options are **Instant Off** and 4 Seconds Override.

Restore on AC Power Loss

Use this feature to set the power state after a power outage. Select Stay-Off for the system power to remain off after a power loss. Select Power-On for the system power to be turned on after a power loss. Select Last State to allow the system to resume its last power state before a power loss. The options are Stay Off, Power On, and **Last State**.

►CPU Configuration

The following CPU information will display:

- Displays the CPU model
- CPU Signature
- Microcode Patch
- Max CPU Speed
- Min CPU Speed
- CPU Speed
- Processor Cores
- Hyper Threading Technology
- Intel VT-x Technology
- Intel SMX Technology
- 64-bit
- EIST Technology
- CPU C3 state
- CPU C6 state
- CPU C7 state

- CPU C8 state
- CPU C9 state
- CPU C10 state
- L1 Data Cache
- L1 Code Cache
- L2 Cache
- L3 Cache
- L4 Cache

Active Processor Cores

This feature determines how many CPU cores will be activated for each CPU. When all is selected, all cores in the CPU will be activated. (Please refer to Intel's website for more information.) The options are **All** and 1, 2, and 3.

Intel Virtualization Technology

Select Enable to use Intel Virtualization Technology so that I/O device assignments will be reported directly to the VMM (Virtual Memory Management) through the DMAR ACPI Tables. This feature offers fully-protected I/O resource-sharing across the Intel platforms, providing the user with greater reliability, security and availability in networking and data-sharing. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Hardware Prefetcher (Available when supported by the CPU)

If set to Enabled, the hardware prefetcher will prefetch streams of data and instructions from the main memory to the L2 cache to improve CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Adjacent Cache Line Prefetch (Available when supported by the CPU)

The CPU prefetches the cache line for 64 bytes if this feature is set to Disabled. The CPU prefetches both cache lines for 128 bytes as comprised if this feature is set to **Enabled**.

CPU AES

Select Enabled to enable Intel CPU Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Instructions for CPU to enhance data integrity. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Boot Performance Mode

This feature allows the user to select the performance state that the BIOS will set before the operating system handoff. The options are Power Saving, **Max Non-Turbo Performance**, and Turbo Performance.

HardWare P-States (HWP)

Use this feature to enable or disable hardware P-States support. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Intel® SpeedStep™

Intel SpeedStep Technology allows the system to automatically adjust processor voltage and core frequency to reduce power consumption and heat dissipation. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Turbo Mode

Select **Enabled** for processor cores to run faster than the frequency specified by the manufacturer. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Package Power Limit MSR Lock

Select **Enabled** to lock the package power limit for the model specific registers. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Power Limit 1 Override

Select **Enabled** to support average power limit (PL1) override. The default setting is **Disabled**.

Power Limit 2 Override

Select **Enabled** to support rapid power limit (PL2) override. The default setting is **Enabled**.

Power Limit 2

Use this item to configure the value for Power Limit 2. The value is in milli watts and the step size is 125mW. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. Enter 0 to use the manufacture default setting. If the value is 0, the BIOS will set PL2 as 1.25* TDP.

1-Core Ratio Limit Override

This increases (multiplies) 1 clock speed in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when one CPU core is active. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change the value. Enter 0 to use the manufacture default setting.

2-Core Ratio Limit Override

This increases (multiplies) 2 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when two CPU cores are active. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change the value. Enter 0 to use the manufacture default setting.

3-Core Ratio Limit Override

This increases (multiplies) 3 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when three CPU cores are active. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change the value. Enter 0 to use the manufacture default setting.

4-Core Ratio Limit Override

This increases (multiplies) 4 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when three CPU cores are active. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change the value. Enter 0 to use the manufacture default setting.

CPU C-States

Use this feature to enable the C-State of the CPU. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Enhanced C-States

Use this feature to enable the enhanced C-State of the CPU. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

C-State Auto Demotion

Use this feature to prevent unnecessary excursions into the C-states to improve latency. The options are Disabled, C1, C3, and **C1 and C3**.

C-State Un-Demotion

This feature allows the user to enable or disable the un-demotion of C-State. The options are Disabled, C1, C3, and **C1 and C3**

Package C-State Demotion

Use this feature to enable or disable the Package C-State demotion. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Package C-State Un-Demotion

Use this feature to enable or disable the Package C-State un-demotion. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

C-State Pre-Wake

This feature allows the user to enable or disable the C-State Pre-Wake. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Package C-State Limit

Use this feature to set the Package C-State limit. The options are C0/C1, C2, C3, C6, C7, C7s, C8, and **Auto**.

► CPU Thermal Configuration

CPU DTS

Select Enabled for the ACPI thermal management to use the DTS SMM mechanism to obtain CPU temperature values. Select Disabled for EC to report the CPU temperature values. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

ACPI 3.0 T-States

Select Enabled to support CPU throttling by the operating system to reduce power consumption. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

► Chipset Configuration

Warning: Setting the wrong values in the following features may cause the system to malfunction.

► System Agent (SA) Configuration

The following System Agent information will display:

- System Agent Bridge Name
- SA PCIe Code Version
- VT-d

VT-d

Select Enabled to enable Intel Virtualization Technology support for Direct I/O VT-d by reporting the I/O device assignments to VMM through the DMAR ACPI Tables. This feature offers fully-protected I/O resource-sharing across the Intel platforms, providing the user with greater reliability, security and availability in networking and data-sharing. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

SW Guard Extensions (SGX)

Use this feature to enable or disable the Intel Software Guard Extensions (SGX). SGX is a set of CPU instructions that increases software security. The options are Disabled, **Enabled**, and Software Controlled.

Select Owner EPOCH Input Type

Use this feature to select an Intel Software Guard Extensions (SGX) EPOCH mode. Each mode has different values, which can be entered manually. The options are **No Change in Owner EPOCHs**, Change to New Random Owner EPOCHs, and Manual User Defined Owner EPOCHs. If "No Change in EPOCH" is selected, the following two items will be hidden:

Software Guard Extensions Epoch 0 [553dfd8d5fa48f27]

Software Guard Extensions Epoch 1 [d76767b9be4bfdc1]

PRMRR Size

The BIOS must reserve a contiguous region of Processor Reserved Memory (PRM) in the Processor Reserved Memory Range Register (PRMRR). This feature appears if SW Guard Extensions is set to Enabled. The options are **Auto**, 32MB, 64MB, and 128MB.

► Graphics Configuration

The following Graphics Configuration information will display:

- IGFX VBIOS Version

Graphics Turbo IMON Current

Use this feature to set the limit on the current voltage regulator. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change this value. The default setting is **31**.

Primary Display

Use this feature to select the graphics device to be used as the primary display. The options are **Auto**, PEG, and PCIE.

Primary PEG

This feature allows the user to select the primary PCI Express Graphics (PEG) slot. The default is **CPU SLOT1 PCI-E 3.0 X16 (IN X16)**.

Internal Graphics

Select Auto to keep an internal graphics device installed on an expansion slot supported by the CPU to be automatically enabled. The options are **Auto**, Disabled, and Enabled.

GTT Size

Use this feature to set the memory size to be used by the graphics translation table (GTT). The options are 2MB, 4MB, and **8MB**.

Aperture Size

Use this feature to set the Aperture size, which is the size of system memory reserved by the BIOS for graphics device use. The options are 128MB, **256MB**, 512 MB, 1024MB, 2048MB, and 4096MB.

DVMT Pre-Allocated

Dynamic Video Memory Technology (DVMT) allows dynamic allocation of system memory to be used for video devices to ensure best use of available system memory based on the DVMT 5.0 platform. The options are **32M**, 64M, 4M, 8M, 12M, 16M, 20M, 24M, 28M, 32M/F7, 36M, 40M, 44M, 48M, 52M, 56M, and 60M. .

DVMT Total IGFX Memory

Use this feature to set the total memory size to be used by internal graphics devices based on the DVMT 5.0 platform. The options are 128M, **256M**, and MAX.

IGFX (Graphics) Low Power Mode

Select Enabled to use the low power mode for internal graphics devices installed in a small form factor (SFF) computer. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

PM Support

Use this item to enable the IGFX Power Management function. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

PAVP Enable

Use this feature to enable or disable the protected audio video path (PAVP). The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

LVDS Panel Support

Use this feature to select the supported IGFX graphics device output to the LVDS panel. The options are **Disabled** and Onboard EDID.

► DMI/OPI Configuration

The following DMI information will display:

- DMI

DMI VC1 Control

Use this feature to enable or disable DMI Virtual Channel 1. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

DMI VCm Control

Use this feature to enable or disable the DMI Virtual Channel map. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

CPU DMI Link ASPM Control

Use this feature to set the ASPM (Active State Power Management) state on the SA (System Agent) side of the DMI Link. The options are Disabled and **L1**.

DMI Extended Sync Control

Use this feature to enable or disable the DMI extended synchronization. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

DMI De-Emphasis Control

Use this feature to configure the De-emphasis control on DMI. The options are -6 dB and **-3.5 dB**.

► PEG Port Configuration**CPU SLOT1 PCI-E 3.0 X16****SLOT1 Max Link Speed**

Use this item to configure the link speed of a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are **Auto**, Gen1, Gen2, and Gen3.

SLOT1 Max Link Width

Use this item to configure the link width of a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are **Force X16** and Force X8.

SLOT1 Max Payload Size

Select Auto for the system BIOS to automatically set the maximum payload value for a PCI-E device to enhance system performance. The options are **Auto**, 128 TLP, and 256 TLP.

SLOT1 ASPM Support

Use this item to set the Active State Power Management (ASPM) level for a PCI-E device. Select Auto for the system BIOS to automatically set the ASPM level based on the system configuration. Select Disabled to disable ASPM support. The options are Disabled, **Auto**, ASPM L0s, ASPM L1, and ASPM L0s & L1.

SLOT1 Power Limit Value

Use this feature to set the upper limit on the power supplied by the PCIE slot. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change this value. The default setting is **75**.

SLOT1 Power Limit Scale

Use this feature to select the scale used for the slot power limit value. The options are **1.0x**, 0.1x, 0.01x, and 0.001x.

Program PCIe ASPM After OPRM

PCIe ASPM, the Active State Power Management for PCI Express slots, is a power management protocol used to manage power consumption of serial-link devices installed on PCI-Exp slots during a prolonged off-peak time. If this item is set to Enabled, PCI-E ASPM will be programmed after OPRM. If this item is set to Disabled, the PCI-E ASPM will be programmed before OPRM. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

►Memory Configuration

The following memory information will display:

- Memory RC Version
- Memory Frequency
- Total Memory
- VDD
- DIMMA1
- DIMMB1
- Memory Timings (tCL-tRCD-tRP-tRAS)

Maximum Memory Frequency

Use this feature to set the maximum memory frequency for onboard memory modules. The options are **Auto**, 1067, 1200, 1333, 1400, 1600, 1800, 1867, 2000, 2133, 2200, 2400, 2600, 2667, 2800, 2933, 3000, and 3200.

Max TOLUD

This feature sets the maximum TOLUD value, which specifies the "Top of Low Usable DRAM" memory space to be used by internal graphics devices, GTT Stolen Memory, and TSEG, respectively, if these devices are enabled. The options are **Dynamic**, 1 GB, 1.25 GB, 1.5 GB, 1.75 GB, 2 GB, 2.25 GB, 2.5 GB, 2.75 GB, 3 GB, 3.25 GB, and 3.5 GB.

Energy Performance Gain

Use this feature to enable or disable the energy performance gain. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Memory Scrambler

Select **Enabled** to enable memory scrambler support. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Fast Boot

Use this feature to enable or disable fast path through the memory reference code. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

REFRESH_2X_MODE

Use this feature to select the refresh mode. The options are **Disabled**, 1- Enabled for WARM or HOT, and 2- Enabled HOT only.

►GT - Power Management Control

The following GT - Power Management Control information will display:

- GT Info

RC6 (Render Standby)

Select **Enabled** to enable render standby support. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

►PCH-IO Configuration

The following PCH-IO information will display:

- Intel PCH RC Version
- Intel PCH SKU Name
- Intel PCH Rev ID

► PCI Express Configuration

PCH DMI Link ASPM Control

Use this feature to set the ASPM (Active State Power Management) state on the SA (System Agent) side of the DMI Link. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Peer Memory Write Enable

Use this feature to enable or disable peer memory write. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

► PCI-E 3.0 M.2 X4

PCI-E 3.0 M.2 ASPM Support

Use this item to set the Active State Power Management (ASPM) level for a PCI-E device. Select Auto for the system BIOS to automatically set the ASPM level based on the system configuration. Select Disabled to disable ASPM support. The options are Disabled, L0s, L1, L0s & L1, and **Auto**.

PCI-E 3.0 M.2 L1 Substates

Use this feature to configure the PCI Express L1 Substates. The options are Disabled, L1.1, L1.2, and **L1.1 & L1.2**

PCI-E 3.0 M.2 PCIe Speed

Use this feature to select the PCI Express port speed. The options are **Auto**, Gen1, Gen2, and Gen3.

PCI-E 3.0 M.2 Detect Non-Compliance Device

Select Enabled for the AMI BIOS to automatically detect a PCI-E device that is not compliant with the PCI-E standards. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Port 61h Bit-4 Emulation

Select Enabled to enable the emulation of Port 61h bit-4 toggling in SMM (System Management Mode). The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

► SATA Configuration

When this submenu is selected, the AMI BIOS automatically detects the presence of the SATA devices that are supported by the Intel PCH chip and displays the following items:

SATA Controller(s)

This item enables or disables the onboard SATA controller supported by the Intel PCH chip. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

SATA Mode Selection

Use this item to select the mode for the installed SATA drives. The options are **AHCI** and RAID.

****If the item above "SATA Mode Selection" is set to RAID, the following items will display:***

SATA RAID Option ROM/UEFI Driver

Select UEFI to load the EFI driver for system boot. Select Legacy to load a legacy driver for system boot. The options are **Legacy ROM** and UEFI Driver.

SATA Frozen

Use this item to enable the HDD Security Frozen Mode. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Serial ATA Port 0 ~ Port 5

This item displays the information detected on the installed SATA drive on the particular SATA port.

- Model number of drive and capacity
- Software Preserve Support

Port 0 ~ Port 5 Hot Plug

This feature designates the SATA port specified for hot plugging. Set this item to Enabled for hot-plugging support, which will allow the user to replace a SATA disk drive without shutting down the system. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Port 0 ~ Port 5 Spin Up Device

On an edge detect from 0 to 1, set this item to allow the PCH to initialize the device. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Port 0 ~ Port 5 SATA Device Type

Use this item to specify if the SATA port specified by the user should be connected to a Solid State drive or a Hard Disk Drive. The options are **Hard Disk Drive** and Solid State Drive.

►PCI/PCI/PnP Configuration

The following information will display:

- PCI Bus Driver Version
- PCI Devices Common Settings:

Above 4G Decoding (Available if the system supports 64-bit PCI decoding)

Select Enabled to decode a PCI device that supports 64-bit in the space above 4G Address. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

SR-IOV Support

Use this feature to enable or disable Single Root IO Virtualization Support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

CPU SLOT1 PCI-E 3.0 X16 OPRM

Use this feature to select which firmware type to be loaded for the add-on card in this slot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.

Onboard mSATA Slot Settings

Use this feature to set the mSATA/PCI-E auto detection. The options are mSATA only, **Auto Detect**, and PCIe only.

Onboard LAN1 Controller

Use this item to enabled or disable the Intel I219LM onboard LAN1 controller. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Onboard LAN2 Controller

Use this item to enabled or disable the Intel I210AT onboard LAN2 controller. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Onboard LAN Option ROM Type

Use this item to select the onboard LAN Option ROM type. The options are **Legacy** and EFI.

Onboard LAN1 Option ROM

Use this item to select the Option ROM type for onboard LAN1. The options are Disabled and **PXE**.

Onboard LAN2 Option ROM

Use this item to select the Option ROM type for onboard LAN2. The options are **Disabled** and PXE.

Onboard Video Option ROM

Use this item to select the onboard Video Option ROM type. The options are Disabled, **Legacy**, and EFI.

Network Stack

Select Enabled to enable PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) or UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) for network stack support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

IPv4 PXE Support

Select Enabled to enable IPv4 PXE boot support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

IPv6 PXE Support

Select Enabled to enable IPv6 PXE boot support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

PXE boot wait time

Use this option to specify the wait time to press the ESC key to abort the PXE boot. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change the value. The default setting is **0**.

Media detect count

Use this option to specify the number of times media will be checked. Press "+" or "-" on your keyboard to change the value. The default setting is **1**.

► Super IO Configuration

The following Super IO information will display:

- Super IO Chip NCT6776

Serial Port 1

Serial Port 1

Select Enabled to enable the selected onboard serial port. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Device Settings

This item displays the status of a serial part specified by the user.

Serial Port 1 Change Settings

This feature specifies the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address of a serial port specified by the user. Select Auto to allow the BIOS to automatically assign the base I/O and IRQ address. The options are **Auto**, (IO=3F8h; IRQ=4;); (IO=3F8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12;); (IO=2F8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12;); (IO=3E8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12;); and (IO=2E8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12;).

► PCH-FW Configuration

The following firmware information will display:

- ME FW Version
- ME Firmware Mode
- ME Firmware Type

- ME Firmware SKU

ME FW Image Re-Flash

Use this feature to update the Management Engine firmware. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

►AMT Configuration

Intel AMT

Select Enabled to use Intel AMT (Active Management Technology) to enhance system performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

BIOS Hotkey Pressed

Select Enabled to use the BIOS Hotkey feature. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

WatchDog

Select Enabled to allow AMT to reset or power down the system if the operating system or BIOS hangs or crashes. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

OS Timer / BIOS Timer

These options appear if Watch Dog Timer (above) is enabled. This is a timed delay in seconds, before a system power down or reset after a BIOS or operating system failure is detected. Directly enter the value in seconds.

►Serial Port Console Redirection

COM1

COM1 Console Redirection

Select Enabled to enable console redirection support for a serial port specified by the user. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

****If the item above set to Enabled, the following items will become available for user's configuration:***

►COM1 Console Redirection Settings

This feature allows the user to specify how the host computer will exchange data with the client computer, which is the remote computer used by the user.

COM1 Terminal Type

This feature allows the user to select the target terminal emulation type for Console Redirection. Select VT100 to use the ASCII Character set. Select VT100+ to add color and function key support. Select ANSI to use the Extended ASCII Character Set. Select VT-UTF8 to use UTF8 encoding to map Unicode characters into one or more bytes. The options are VT100, **VT100+**, VT-UTF8, and ANSI.

COM1 Bits per second

Use this feature to set the transmission speed for a serial port used in Console Redirection. Make sure that the same speed is used in the host computer and the client computer. A lower transmission speed may be required for long and busy lines. The options are 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 and **115200** (bits per second).

COM1 Data Bits

Use this feature to set the data transmission size for Console Redirection. The options are 7 and 8.

COM1 Parity

A parity bit can be sent along with regular data bits to detect data transmission errors. Select Even if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1's in data bits is even. Select Odd if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1's in data bits is odd. Select None if you do not want to send a parity bit with your data bits in transmission. Select Mark to add a mark as a parity bit to be sent along with the data bits. Select Space to add a Space as a parity bit to be sent with your data bits. The options are **None**, Even, Odd, Mark, and Space.

COM1 Stop Bits

A stop bit indicates the end of a serial data packet. Select 1 Stop Bit for standard serial data communication. Select 2 Stop Bits if slower devices are used. The options are **1** and 2.

COM1 Flow Control

Use this feature to set the flow control for Console Redirection to prevent data loss caused by buffer overflow. Send a "Stop" signal to stop sending data when the receiving buffer is full. Send a "Start" signal to start sending data when the receiving buffer is empty. The options are **None** and Hardware RTS/CTS.

COM1 VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

Select Enabled to enable VT-UTF8 Combination Key support for ANSI/VT100 terminals. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

COM1 Recorder Mode

Select Enabled to capture the data displayed on a terminal and send it as text messages to a remote server. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

COM1 Resolution 100x31

Select Enabled for extended-terminal resolution support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

COM1 Legacy OS Redirection Resolution

Use this feature to select the number of rows and columns used in Console Redirection for legacy OS support. The options are 80x24 and **80x25**.

COM1 Putty KeyPad

This feature selects the settings for Function Keys and KeyPad used for Putty, which is a terminal emulator designed for the Windows OS. The options are **VT100**, LINUX, XTERMR6, SC0, ESCN, and VT400.

COM1 Redirection After BIOS POST

Use this feature to enable or disable legacy console redirection after BIOS POST. When set to Bootloader, legacy console redirection is disabled before booting the OS. When set to Always Enable, legacy console redirection remains enabled when booting the OS. The options are **Always Enable** and BootLoader.

EMS (Emergency Management Services) Console Redirection

Select Enabled to use a COM port selected by the user for EMS Console Redirection. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

****If the item above set to Enabled, the following items will become available for user's configuration:***

►EMS Console Redirection Settings

This feature allows the user to specify how the host computer will exchange data with the client computer, which is the remote computer used by the user.

Out-of-Band Mgmt Port

The feature selects a serial port in a client server to be used by the Microsoft Windows Emergency Management Services (EMS) to communicate with a remote host server. The options are **COM1**, COM2 (Disabled), and AMT SOL.

Terminal Type

Use this feature to select the target terminal emulation type for Console Redirection. Select VT100 to use the ASCII character set. Select VT100+ to add color and function key support. Select ANSI to use the extended ASCII character set. Select VT-UTF8 to use UTF8 encoding to map Unicode characters into one or more bytes. The options are VT100, VT100+, **VT-UTF8**, and ANSI.

Bits per Second

This item sets the transmission speed for a serial port used in Console Redirection. Make sure that the same speed is used in the host computer and the client computer. A lower transmission speed may be required for long and busy lines. The options are 9600, 19200, 57600, and **115200** (bits per second).

Flow Control

Use this item to set the flow control for Console Redirection to prevent data loss caused by buffer overflow. Send a "Stop" signal to stop sending data when the receiving buffer is full. Send a "Start" signal to start sending data when the receiving buffer is empty. The options are **None**, Hardware RTS/CTS, and Software Xon/Xoff.

Data Bits**Parity****Stop Bits****►ACPI Settings****ACPI Sleep State**

This feature selects the ACPI Sleep State that the system will enter into when the suspend button is activated. The options are Suspend Disabled and **S3 (Suspend to RAM)**.

High Precision Event Timer

Select Enabled to activate the High Performance Event Timer (HPET) that produces periodic interrupts at a much higher frequency than a Real-time Clock (RTC) does in synchronizing multimedia streams, providing smooth playback and reducing the dependency on other timestamp calculation devices, such as an x86 RDTSC Instruction embedded in the CPU. The High Performance Event Timer is used to replace the 8254 Programmable Interval Timer. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

WHEA Support

Select Enabled to support the Windows Hardware Error Architecture (WHEA) platform and provide a common infrastructure for the system to handle hardware errors within the Windows OS environment to reduce system crashes and to enhance system recovery and health monitoring. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

► Trusted Computing

Security Device Support

If this feature and the TPM jumper on the motherboard are both set to Enabled, onboard security devices will be enabled for TPM (Trusted Platform Module) support to enhance data integrity and network security. Please reboot the system for a change on this setting to take effect. The options are Disable and **Enable**.

****If the item above set to Enable, the following items will become available for user's configuration:***

TPM State

This feature changes the TPM State. The options are Disable and **Enable**. Note: The system will restart to change the TPM State.

Pending operation

Use this item to schedule a TPM-related operation to be performed by a security device for system data integrity. Your system will reboot to carry out a pending TPM operation. The options are **None** and TPM Clear.

Platform Hierarchy

Use this item to disable or enable platform hierarchy for platform protection. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**. This item is displayed in the BIOS setup menu when a TPM 2.0 module is plugged in.

Device Select

Use this feature to select the TPM version. TPM 1.2 will restrict support to TPM 1.2 devices. TPM 2.0 will restrict support for TPM 2.0 devices. Select Auto to enable support for both versions. The default setting is **Auto**.

The following are informational status messages that indicate the current TPM State. These items are not displayed in the BIOS setup menu when a TPM 2.0 module is plugged in.

TPM Enabled Status

TPM Active Status

TPM Owner Status

TXT Support

Intel TXT (Trusted Execution Technology) helps protect against software-based attacks and ensures protection, confidentiality and integrity of data stored or created on the system. Use this feature to enable or disable TXT Support. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

► HW Monitor

The following PC health status information will be displayed:

- CPU temperature
- PCH temperature
- System temperature
- Peripheral temperature

Fan Speed Control Mode

Use this feature to select the fan speed control mode. The options are **Standard** and Full Speed.

- FAN1/CPU Speed
- FAN2 Speed
- FAN3 Speed
- FAN4 Speed
- Vcore
- 12V
- VDIMM
- 5VCC
- PCH 1.05V
- AVCC
- 3.3VCC
- VSB
- VBAT

► iSCSI Configuration

iSCSI Initiator Name

This feature allows the user to enter the unique name of the iSCSI Initiator in IQN format. Once the name of the iSCSI Initiator is entered into the system, configure the proper settings for the following items.

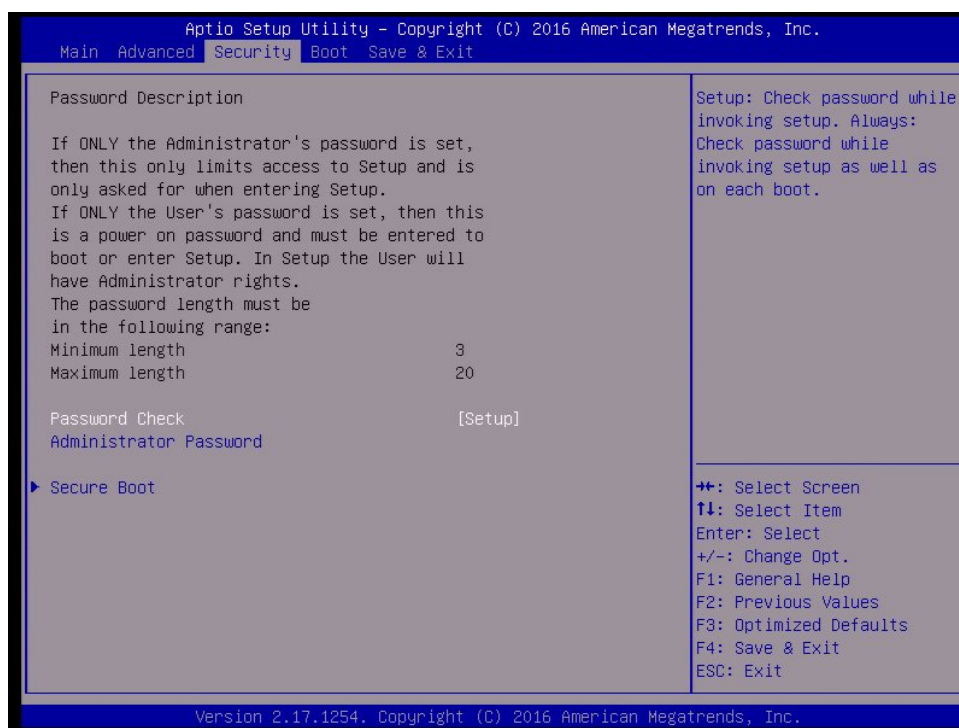
► Add an Attempt

► Delete Attempts

► Change Attempt Order

4.4 Security

This menu allows the user to configure the following security settings for the system.



Password Check

Select Setup for the system to check for a password at Setup. Select Always for the system to check for a password at bootup or upon entering the BIOS Setup utility. The options are **Setup** and **Always**.

Administrator Password

Press Enter to create a new, or change an existing Administrator password.

► Secure Boot

This section displays the contents of the following secure boot features:

- System Mode
- Secure Boot
- Vendor Keys

Secure Boot Control

Use this item to enable secure boot. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Secure Boot Mode

Use this item to select the secure boot mode. The options are Standard and **Custom**.

CSM Support

Select Enabled to support the EFI Compatibility Support Module (CSM), which provides compatibility support for traditional legacy BIOS for system boot. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

► Key Management

This submenu allows the user to configure the following Key Management settings.

Provision Factory Default Keys

Select Enabled to install the default Secure-Boot keys set by the manufacturer. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

► Enroll all Factory Default Keys

Select Yes to install all default secure keys set by the manufacturer. The options are **Yes** and No.

Save All Secure Boot

This feature allows the user to decide if all secure boot variables should be saved.

► Platform Key (PK)

This feature allows the user to configure the settings of the platform keys.

Set New Key

Select Yes to load the new platform keys (PK) from the manufacturer's defaults. Select No to load the platform keys from a file. The options are **Yes** and No.

► Key Exchange Keys

Set New Key

Select Yes to load the KEK from the manufacturer's defaults. Select No to load the KEK from a file. The options are Yes and No.

Append Key

Select Yes to add the KEK from the manufacturer's defaults list to the existing KEK. Select No to load the KEK from a file. The options are Yes and No.

► Authorized Signatures

Set New Key

Select Yes to load the database from the manufacturer's defaults. Select No to load the DB from a file. The options are Yes and No.

Append Key

Select Yes to add the database from the manufacturer's defaults to the existing DB. Select No to load the DB from a file. The options are Yes and No.

►Forbidden Signatures**Set New Key**

Select Yes to load the DBX from the manufacturer's defaults. Select No to load the DBX from a file. The options are Yes and No.

Append Key

Select Yes to add the DBX from the manufacturer's defaults to the existing DBX. Select No to load the DBX from a file. The options are Yes and No.

►Authorized TimeStamps**Set New Key**

Select Yes to load the DBT from the manufacturer's defaults. Select No to load the DBT from a file. The options are Yes and No.

Append Key

Select Yes to add the DBT from the manufacturer's defaults list to the existing DBT. Select No to load the DBT from a file. The options are Yes and No.

►OsRecovery Signature

This item uploads and installs an OSRecovery Signature. You may insert a factory default key or load from a file. The file formats accepted are:

- 1) Public Key Certificate
 - a. EFI Signature List
 - b. EFI CERT X509 (DER Encoded)
 - c. EFI CERT RSA2048 (bin)
 - d. EFI SERT SHA256 (bin)
- 2) EFI Time Based Authenticated Variable

When prompted, select "Yes" to load Factory Defaults or "No" to load from a file.

Delete OSRecovery Signatures

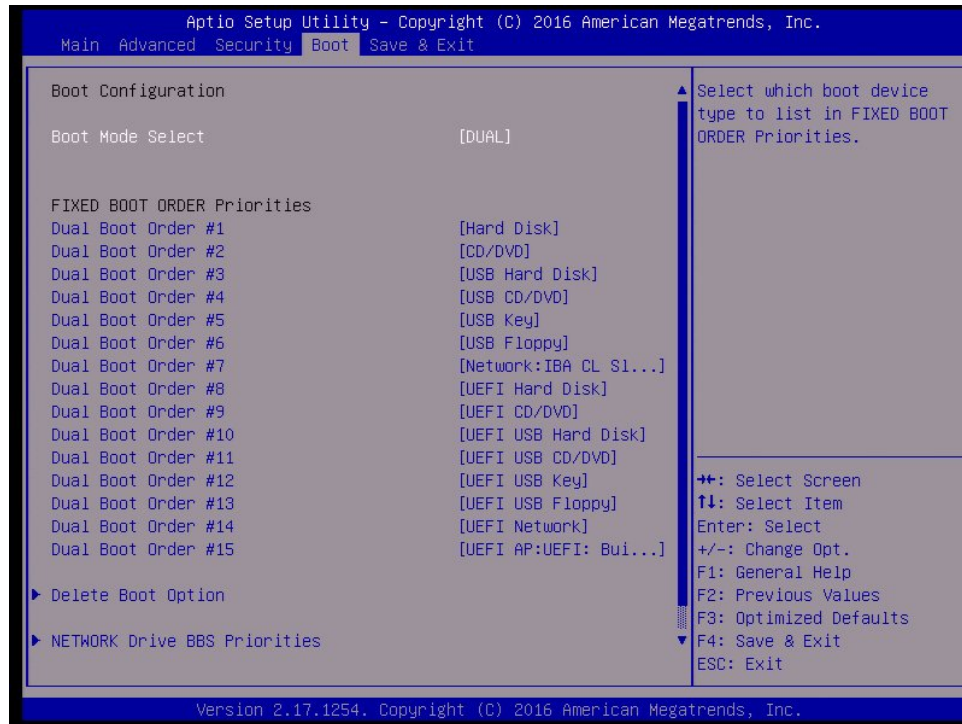
This item deletes a previously installed OS Recovery Signature.

Append OsRecovery Signature

This item uploads and adds an OSRecovery Signature into the Key Management. You may insert a factory default key or load from a file. When prompted, select "Yes" to load Factory Defaults or "No" to load from a file.

4.5 Boot

Use this feature to configure Boot Settings:



Boot Mode Select

Use this item to select the type of device that the system is going to boot from. The options are LEGACY, UEFI, and **DUAL**. The default setting is DUAL.

FIXED BOOT ORDER Priorities

This option prioritizes the order of bootable devices that the system to boot from. Press <Enter> on each entry from top to bottom to select devices.

****If the item above set to Legacy, UEFI/Dual the following items will be displayed:***

- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #1
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #2
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #3
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #4
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #5
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #6
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #7

- UEFI/Dual Boot Order #8
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #9
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #10
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #11
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #12
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #13
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #14
- Legacy/UEFI/Dual Boot Order #15

► **Add New Boot Option**

This option appears when a UEFI device is detected.

► **Delete Boot Option**

Use this feature to remove a pre-defined boot device from which the system will boot during startup.

The settings are [any pre-defined boot device].

► **NETWORK Drive BBS Priorities**

This feature allows the user to specify which UEFI network drive devices are boot devices.

- Legacy Boot Order #1
- Legacy Boot Order #2
- Legacy Boot Order #3
- Legacy Boot Order #4

► **UEFI USB Key Drive BBS Priorities**

This option appears when a UEFI USB key is detected. This feature allows the user to specify which UEFI devices are boot devices.

- UEFI Boot Order #1

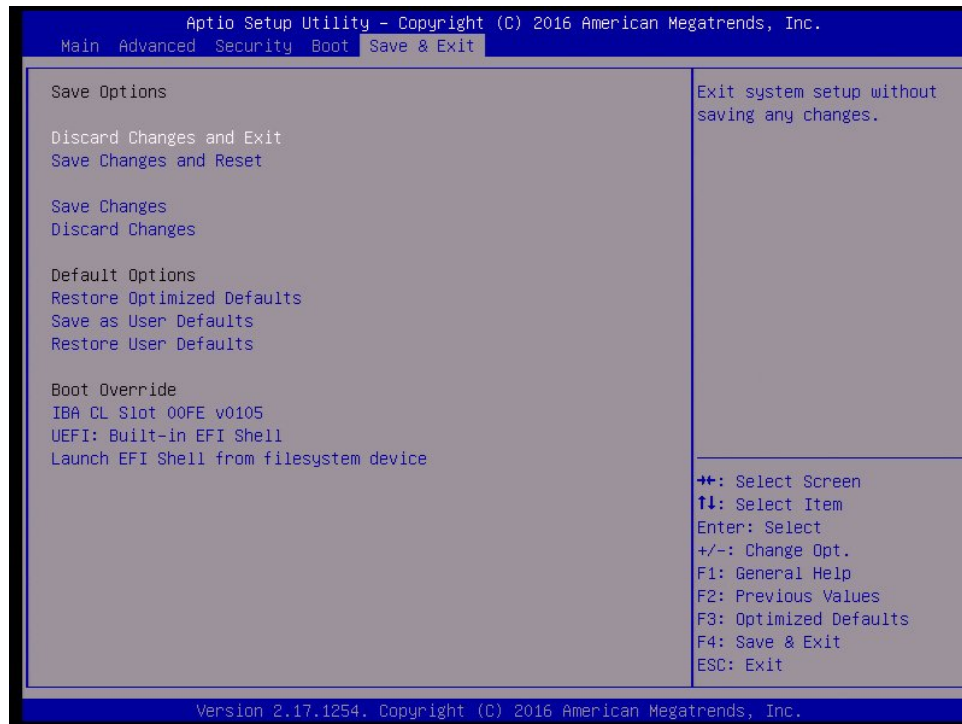
► **UEFI Application Boot Priorities**

This feature allows the user to specify which UEFI devices are boot devices.

- UEFI Boot Order #1

4.6 Save & Exit

Select the Exit tab from the BIOS setup utility screen to enter the Exit BIOS Setup screen.



Discard Changes and Exit

Select this option to quit the BIOS Setup without making any permanent changes to the system configuration, and reboot the computer. Select Discard Changes and Exit from the Exit menu and press <Enter>.

Save Changes and Reset

When you have completed the system configuration changes, select this option to leave the BIOS setup utility and reboot the computer, so the new system configuration parameters can take effect. Select Save Changes and Exit from the Exit menu and press <Enter>.

Save Changes

After completing the system configuration changes, select this option to save the changes you have made. This will not reset (reboot) the system.

Discard Changes

Select this option and press <Enter> to discard all the changes and return to the AMI BIOS utility Program.

Default Options

Restore Optimized Defaults

To set this feature, select Restore Optimized Defaults from the Save & Exit menu and press <Enter>. These are factory settings designed for maximum system stability, but not for maximum performance.

Save as User Defaults

To set this feature, select Save as User Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. This enables the user to save any changes to the BIOS setup for future use.

Restore User Defaults

To set this feature, select Restore User Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. Use this feature to retrieve user-defined settings that were saved previously.

Boot Override

Listed on this section are other boot options for the system (i.e., Built-in EFI shell). Select an option and press <Enter>. Your system will boot to the selected boot option.

Appendix A

BIOS Codes

A.1 BIOS Error POST (Beep) Codes

During the POST (Power-On Self-Test) routines, which are performed each time the system is powered on, errors may occur.

Non-fatal errors are those which, in most cases, allow the system to continue the boot-up process. The error messages normally appear on the screen.

Fatal errors are those which will not allow the system to continue the boot-up procedure. If a fatal error occurs, you should consult with your system manufacturer for possible repairs.

These fatal errors are usually communicated through a series of audible beeps. The numbers on the fatal error list (on the following page) correspond to the number of beeps for the corresponding error. All errors listed, with the exception of Beep Code 8, are fatal errors.

BIOS Beep (POST) Codes		
Beep Code	Error Message	Description
1 beep	Refresh	Circuits have been reset (Ready to power up)
5 short, 1 long	Memory error	No memory detected in system
5 long, 2 short	Display memory read/write error	Video adapter missing or with faulty memory
1 long continuous	System OH	System overheat condition

A.2 Additional BIOS POST Codes

The AMI BIOS supplies additional checkpoint codes, which are documented online at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/> ("AMI BIOS POST Codes User's Guide").

When BIOS performs the Power On Self Test, it writes checkpoint codes to I/O port 0080h. If the computer cannot complete the boot process, a diagnostic card can be attached to the computer to read I/O port 0080h (Supermicro p/n AOC-LPC80-20).

For information on AMI updates, please refer to <http://www.ami.com/products/>.

Appendix B

Software Installation

B.1 Installing Software Programs

The Supermicro FTP site contains drivers and utilities for your system at <ftp://ftp.supermicro.com>. Some of these must be installed, such as the chipset driver.

After accessing the FTP site, go into the CDR_Images directory and locate the ISO file for your motherboard. Download this file to create a CD/DVD of the drivers and utilities it contains. (You may also use a utility to extract the ISO file if preferred.)

After creating a CD/DVD with the ISO files, insert the disk into the CD/DVD drive on your system and the display shown in Figure B-1 should appear.

Another option is to go to the Supermicro website at <http://www.supermicro.com/products/>. Find the product page for your motherboard here, where you may download individual drivers and utilities to your hard drive or a USB flash drive and install from there.



Note: To install the Windows OS, please refer to the instructions posted on our website at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>.

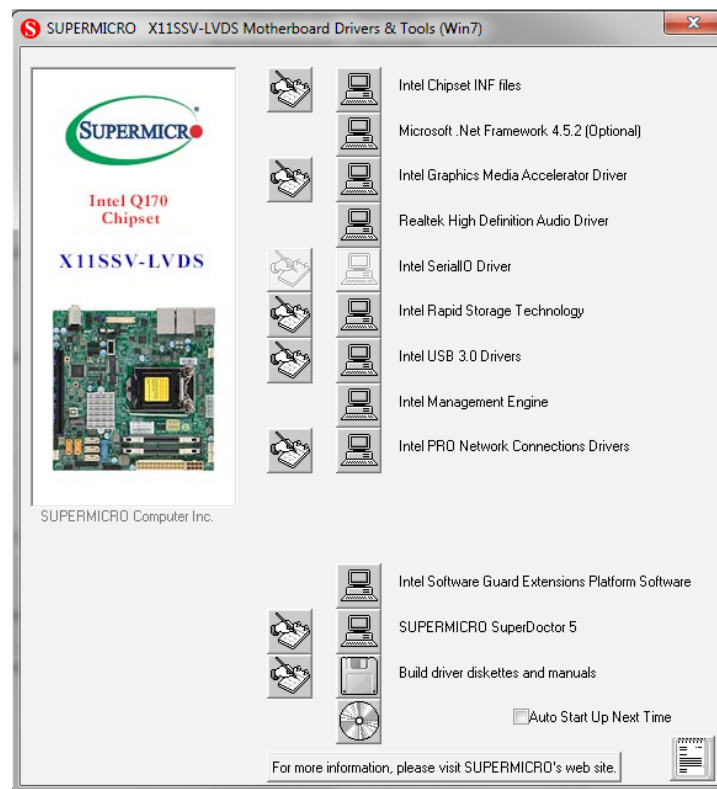


Figure B-1. Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

Click the icons showing a hand writing on the paper to view the readme files for each item. Click a computer icon to the right of an item to install an item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. After installing each item, you must reboot the system before proceeding with the next item on the list. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

When making a storage driver diskette by booting into a driver CD, please set the SATA Configuration to "Compatible Mode" and configure SATA as IDE in the BIOS Setup. After making the driver diskette, be sure to change the SATA settings back to your original settings.

B.2 SuperDoctor® 5

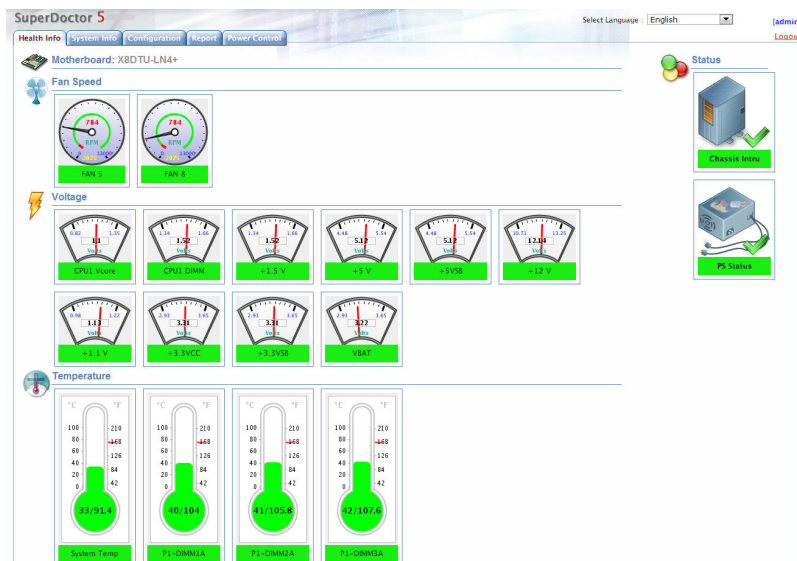
The Supermicro SuperDoctor 5 is a hardware monitoring program that functions in a command-line or web-based interface in Windows and Linux operating systems. The program monitors system health information such as CPU temperature, system voltages, system power consumption, fan speed, and provides alerts via email or Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

SuperDoctor 5 comes in local and remote management versions and can be used with Nagios to maximize your system monitoring needs. With SuperDoctor 5 Management Server (SSM Server), you can remotely control power on/off and reset chassis intrusion for multiple systems with SuperDoctor 5 or IPMI. SD5 Management Server monitors HTTP, FTP, and SMTP services to optimize the efficiency of your operation.



Note: The default Username and Password for SuperDoctor 5 is admin / admin.

Figure B-2. SuperDoctor 5 Interface Display Screen (Health Information)



Note: The SuperDoctor 5 program and user's manual can be downloaded from the Supermicro website at http://www.supermicro.com/products/nfo/sms_sd5.cfm.

Appendix C

Standardized Warning Statements

The following statements are industry standard warnings, provided to warn the user of situations which have the potential for bodily injury. Should you have questions or experience difficulty, contact Supermicro's Technical Support department for assistance. Only certified technicians should attempt to install or configure components.

Read this section in its entirety before installing or configuring components.

These warnings may also be found on our website at http://www.supermicro.com/about/policies/safety_information.cfm.

Battery Handling



Warning! There is the danger of explosion if the battery is replaced incorrectly. Replace the battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions

電池の取り扱い

電池交換が正しく行われなかった場合、破裂の危険性があります。交換する電池はメーカーが推奨する型、または同等のものを使用下さい。使用済電池は製造元の指示に従って処分して下さい。

警告

電池更換不當會有爆炸危險。請只使用同類電池或制造商推薦的功能相當的電池更換原有電池。請按製造商的說明處理廢舊電池。

警告

電池更換不當會有爆炸危險。請使用製造商建議之相同或功能相當的電池更換原有電池。請按照製造商的說明指示處理廢棄舊電池。

Warnung

Bei Einsetzen einer falschen Batterie besteht Explosionsgefahr. Ersetzen Sie die Batterie nur durch den gleichen oder vom Hersteller empfohlenen Batterietyp. Entsorgen Sie die benutzten Batterien nach den Anweisungen des Herstellers.

Attention

Danger d'explosion si la pile n'est pas remplacée correctement. Ne la remplacer que par une pile de type semblable ou équivalent, recommandée par le fabricant. Jeter les piles usagées conformément aux instructions du fabricant.

¡Advertencia!

Existe peligro de explosión si la batería se reemplaza de manera incorrecta. Reemplazar la batería exclusivamente con el mismo tipo o el equivalente recomendado por el fabricante. Desechar las baterías gastadas según las instrucciones del fabricante.

אזהרה !

קיימת סכנת פיצוץ של הסוללה במידה והוחלפה בדרך לא תקינה. יש להחליף את הסוללה בסוג התואם מחברת יצרן מומלצת.

סילוק הסוללות המשומשות יש לבצע לפי הוראות היצרן.

هناك خطر من انفجار في حالة استبدال البطارية بطريقة غير صحيحة فعليك استبدال البطارية فقط بنفس النوع أو ما يعادلها كما أوصت به الشركة المصنعة تخلص من البطاريات المستعملة وفقا لتعليمات الشركة الصانعة

경고!

배터리가 올바르게 교체되지 않으면 폭발의 위험이 있습니다. 기존 배터리와 동일하거나 제조사에서 권장하는 동등한 종류의 배터리로만 교체해야 합니다. 제조사의 안내에 따라 사용된 배터리를 처리하여 주십시오.

Waarschuwing

Er is ontplofingsgevaar indien de batterij verkeerd vervangen wordt. Vervang de batterij slechts met hetzelfde of een equivalent type die door de fabrikant aanbevolen wordt. Gebruikte batterijen dienen overeenkomstig fabrieksvoorschriften afgevoerd te worden.

Product Disposal



Warning! Ultimate disposal of this product should be handled according to all national laws and regulations.

製品の廃棄

この製品を廃棄処分する場合、国の関係する全ての法律・条例に従い処理する必要があります。

警告

本产品的废弃处理应根据所有国家的法律和规章进行。

警告

本產品的廢棄處理應根據所有國家的法律和規章進行。

Warnung

Die Entsorgung dieses Produkts sollte gemäß allen Bestimmungen und Gesetzen des Landes erfolgen.

¡Advertencia!

Al deshacerse por completo de este producto debe seguir todas las leyes y reglamentos nacionales.

Attention

La mise au rebut ou le recyclage de ce produit sont généralement soumis à des lois et/ou directives de respect de l'environnement. Renseignez-vous auprès de l'organisme compétent.

סילוק המוצר

אזהרה!

סילוק סופי של מוצר זה חייב להיות בהתאם להנחיות וחוקי המדינה.

عند التخلص النهائي من هذا المنتج ينبغي التعامل معه وفقا لجميع القوانين واللوائح الوطنية

경고!

이 제품은 해당 국가의 관련 법규 및 규정에 따라 폐기되어야 합니다.

Waarschuwing

De uiteindelijke verwijdering van dit product dient te geschieden in overeenstemming met alle nationale wetten en reglementen.

Appendix D

UEFI BIOS Recovery

Warning: Do not upgrade the BIOS unless your system has a BIOS-related issue. Flashing the wrong BIOS can cause irreparable damage to the system. In no event shall Supermicro be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from a BIOS update. If you need to update the BIOS, do not shut down or reset the system while the BIOS is updating. Doing so may cause a boot failure.

D.1 Overview

The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) provides a software-based interface between the operating system and the platform firmware in the pre-boot environment. The UEFI specification supports an architecture-independent mechanism for add-on card initialization to allow the UEFI OS loader, which is stored in the add-on card, to boot the system. The UEFI offers clean, hands-off control to a computer system at bootup.

D.2 Recovering the UEFI BIOS Image

A UEFI BIOS flash chip consists of a recovery BIOS block and a main BIOS block (a main BIOS image). The boot block contains critical BIOS codes, including memory detection and recovery codes for the user to flash a new BIOS image if the original main BIOS image is corrupted. When the system power is on, the boot block codes execute first. Once it is completed, the main BIOS code will continue with system initialization and bootup.



Note: Follow the BIOS recovery instructions below for BIOS recovery when the main BIOS boot crashes. However, if the BIOS boot block crashes, you will need to follow the procedures below for BIOS recovery.

D.3 Recovering the BIOS Block with a USB Device

This feature allows the user to recover a BIOS image using a USB-attached device without the need for additional utilities. A USB flash device such as a USB flash drive or a USB CD/DVD device can be used for this purpose. A USB hard disk drive cannot be used for BIOS recovery at this time.

The file system supported by UEFI is FAT (including FAT12, FAT16, and FAT32) installed on a bootable or non-bootable USB-attached device. Note that the BIOS might need several minutes to locate the SUPER.ROM file if the media size becomes too large because it contains too many folders and files.

To perform UEFI BIOS recovery using a USB-attached device, follow the instructions below.

1. Using a different system, copy the "Super.ROM" binary image file into the disc Root "\ " Directory of a USB device or a writeable CD/DVD.

 **Note:** If you cannot locate the "Super.ROM" file in your driver disk, visit our website at www.supermicro.com to download the BIOS image into a USB flash device and rename it "Super.ROM".

2. Insert the USB device that contains the new BIOS image ("Super.ROM") into your USB drive and power on the system.
3. While powering on the system, please keep pressing <Ctrl> and <Home> simultaneously on your keyboard *until the following screen (or a screen similar to the one below) displays.*

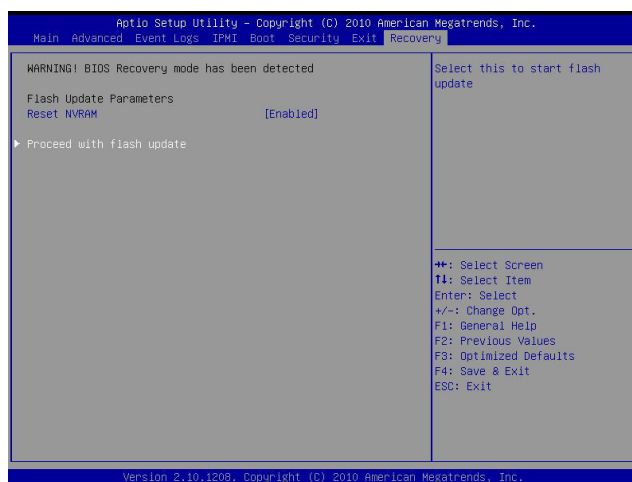
Warning: Please **stop** pressing the <Ctrl> and <Home> keys immediately when you see the screen (or a similar screen) below; otherwise, it will trigger a system reboot.



 **Note:** On the other hand, if the following screen displays, please load the "Super.ROM" file to the root folder and connect this folder to the system. (You can do so by inserting a USB device that contains the new "Super.ROM" image to your machine for BIOS recovery.)



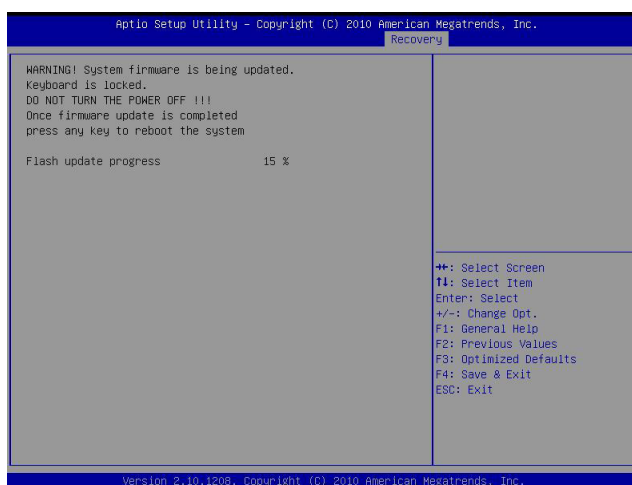
- After locating the new BIOS binary image, the system will enter the BIOS Recovery menu as shown below.



 **Note:** At this point, you may decide if you want to start the BIOS recovery. If you decide to proceed with BIOS recovery, follow the procedures below.

- When the screen as shown above displays, use the arrow keys to select the item "Proceed with flash update" and press the <Enter> key. You will see the BIOS recovery progress as shown in the screen below.

 **Note:** Do not interrupt the BIOS flashing process until it has completed.



6. After the BIOS recovery process has completed, press any key to reboot the system.



7. Using a different system, extract the BIOS package into a bootable USB flash drive.
8. When a DOS prompt appears, enter FLASH.BAT BIOSname.### at the prompt.



Note: Do not interrupt this process until the BIOS flashing is complete.

9. After seeing the message that BIOS update has completed, unplug the AC power cable from the power supply, clear CMOS, then plug the AC power cable in the power supply again to power on the system.
10. Press <Del> continuously to enter the BIOS Setup utility.
11. Press <F3> to load the default settings.
12. After loading the default settings, press <F4> to save the settings and exit the BIOS Setup utility.