

SUPER ●[®]

C7Z370-CG-IW

USER'S MANUAL

Revision 1.0

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Preface

This manual is written for system integrators, PC technicians and knowledgeable PC users. It provides information for the installation and use of the **SUPER** C7Z370-CG-IW motherboard.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1 describes the features, specifications and performance of the motherboard, and provides detailed information on the Intel Z370 chipset.

Chapter 2 provides hardware installation instructions. Read this chapter when installing the processor, memory modules and other hardware components into the system.

If you encounter any problems, see **Chapter 3**, which describes troubleshooting procedures for video, memory and system setup stored in the CMOS.

Chapter 4 includes an introduction to the BIOS, and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup utility.

Appendix A provides BIOS Error Beep Codes.

Appendix B lists software program installation instructions.

Appendix C contains UEFI BIOS Recovery instructions.

Appendix D contains an introduction and instructions regarding the Dual Boot Block feature of this motherboard.

Checklist

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

Please check that the following items have all been included with your motherboard. If anything listed here is damaged or missing, contact your retailer.

The following items are included in the retail box:

- One (1) Supermicro Motherboard
- Two (2) SATA cables
- One (1) I/O shield
- Two (2) Antenna
- One (1) Quick Reference Guide
- One (1) Driver CD

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:



Attention! Critical information to prevent damage to the components or injury to yourself.



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.

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 in the Supermicro chassis.

Battery Handling



Warning!

There is a 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製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.

iAdvertencia!

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 המושמשות יש לבצע לפי הוראות היצרן.

هناك خطر من انفجار في حالة اسبدال البطارية بطريقة غير صحيحة فعلي

اسبدال البطارية

فقط بنفس النوع أو ما يعادلها مما أوصت به الشركة المصنعة

جخلص من البطاريات المسحمة وفقا لعمليات 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 ontploffingsgevaar 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.

iAdvertencia!

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.

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Where to Find More Information

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

Supermicro product manuals: <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>

Product Drivers and utilities: <ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/>

If you have any questions, please contact our support team at support@supermicro.com.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Overview

About this Motherboard

The C7Z370-CG-IW motherboard supports a single 8th Generation Intel® Core™ i7/i5/i3 processor in an LGA1151 socket. With the Intel Z370 chipset built in, the C7Z370-CG-IW motherboard offers substantial system performance and storage capability for overclocking platforms in a sleek package. Please refer to our website (<http://www.supermicro.com/products/>) for processor and memory support updates.

1-2 Chipset Overview

Intel Z370 PCH Chipset Features

- Direct Media Interface (up to 10 Gb/s transfer, Full Duplex)
- Intel® Matrix Storage Technology and Intel Rapid Storage Technology
- Dual NAND Interface
- Intel I/O Virtualization (VT-d) Support
- Intel Trusted Execution Technology Support
- PCI Express 3.0 Interface (up to 8 GT/s)
- SATA Controller (up to 6Gb/sec)
- Advanced Host Controller Interface (AHCI)

1-3 Motherboard Features

CPU	Intel® 8th Generation Core™ i7/i5/i3, Pentium®/Celeron® processor in an LGA1151 H4 type socket.		
Memory	Supports up to 32GB of unbuffered, non-ECC, DDR4 memory with speeds of up to 2666~3733+MHz(OC).		
	Dual-channel memory		
	DIMM sizes		
	UDIMM	Up to 32GB	
Chipset	Intel Z370 chipset		
Expansion Slots	One (1) PCI-E 3.0 x16 slot		
	Two (2) M-Key M.2 2280 (for SSD and Optane Mem.)		
	One (1) E-Key M.2 2230 (for WiFi)		
Network Connections	Intel I219 Network Controller		
	One (1) RJ-45 ports with Link and Activity LEDs on the I/O back panel		
I/O Devices	Hard Drive Connections		
	SATA 3.0 (6Gb/s)	Four (4) SATA0~3 via Intel Z370	
		RAID 0, 1, 5, 10	
	USB Devices		
	One (1) USB 3.1 Type-C port on the I/O back panel		
	One (1) USB 3.1 Type-A ports on the I/O back panel		
	Four (4) USB 3.0 ports on the I/O back panel		
	Two (2) front accessible USB 3.0 headers		
	Two (2) front accessible USB 2.0 headers		
	Keyboard/Mouse		
	One PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse port on the I/O back panel		
	Other I/O Ports		
One (1) DisplayPort 1.2			
One (1) HDMI 2.0a Port			
Audio			
One (1) High Definition Audio 7.1 channel connector supported by Realtek ALC1220 on the back panel			
One (1) Front Panel Audio Header			
Super I/O			
Nuvoton NCT6792D-B			

BIOS	128Mb AMI BIOS® SPI Flash BIOS
	SMBIOS 2.7, PCI F/W 3.0, ACPI 3.0, BIOS rescue hot-key, SPI dual/quad speed support, Overclock support, Real Time Clock wakeup, Dual-Boot Block
Power Configuration	ACPI Power Management (S3/S4/S5)
	Power Button Override Mechanism
	Power-on mode for AC power recovery
Health Monitoring	CPU Monitoring
	Onboard monitors: +1.8V, +3.3V, +5V, +/- 12V, +3.3V Stby, +5V Stby, VBAT, HT, Memory, PCH Temperature, System Temperature, Memory Temperature
	(4+2)-phase CPU switching voltage regulator
	CPU Thermal Trip support
	Fan Control
	Two (2) proprietary 4-pin fan headers
	Low noise fan speed control
System Management	PECI (Platform Environment Configuration Interface) 2.0 support
	System resource alert via SuperDoctor® 5
	SuperDoctor 5, NMI
	Chassis Intrusion header and detection
CD Utilities	BIOS flash upgrade utility
	Drivers and software for Intel Z370 chipset utilities
LED Indicators	Power/suspend state, HDD activity, LAN activity
Dimensions	Mini-ITX form factor (6.7" x 6.7") (170.18 mm x 170.18 mm)

1-4 Special Features

Recovery from AC Power Loss

Basic I/O System (BIOS) provides a setting for you to determine 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 a power-on state. See the Advanced BIOS Setup section to change this setting. The default setting is **Last State**.

1-5 PC Health Monitoring

This section describes the PC health monitoring features of the board. All have an onboard System Hardware Monitoring chip that supports PC health monitoring. An onboard voltage monitor will scan these onboard voltages continuously: +1.8V, +3.3V, +5V, +/- 12V, +3.3V Stby, +5V Stby, VBAT, HT, Memory PCH Temperature, and System Temperature. 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.

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 via SIO.

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 airflow to your system.

System Resource Alert

This feature is available when the system is used with SuperDoctor 5 in the Windows and Linux operating systems. SuperDoctor is used to notify the user of certain system events. For example, you can also configure SuperDoctor to provide you with warnings when the system temperature, CPU temperatures, voltages and fan speeds go beyond predefined thresholds.

1-6 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 PC system, including its hardware, operating system and application software. This enables the system to automatically turn on and off peripherals such as CD-ROMs, 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 7, Windows 8, and Windows 2008 Operating Systems.

Slow Blinking LED for Suspend-State Indicator

When the CPU goes into a suspend state, the chassis power LED will start to blink to indicate that the CPU is in suspend mode. When the user presses any key, the CPU will wake up, and the LED will automatically stop blinking and remain on.

1-7 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 or overclocked processors.

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 JPW2 is also required to ensure adequate power supply to the system. Also your power supply must supply 1.5A for the Ethernet ports.

! Attention! To prevent damage to the power supply or motherboard, please use a power supply that contains a 24-pin and a 8-pin power connectors. Be sure to connect these connectors to the 24-pin (JPW1) and the 8-pin (JPW2) power connectors on the motherboard.

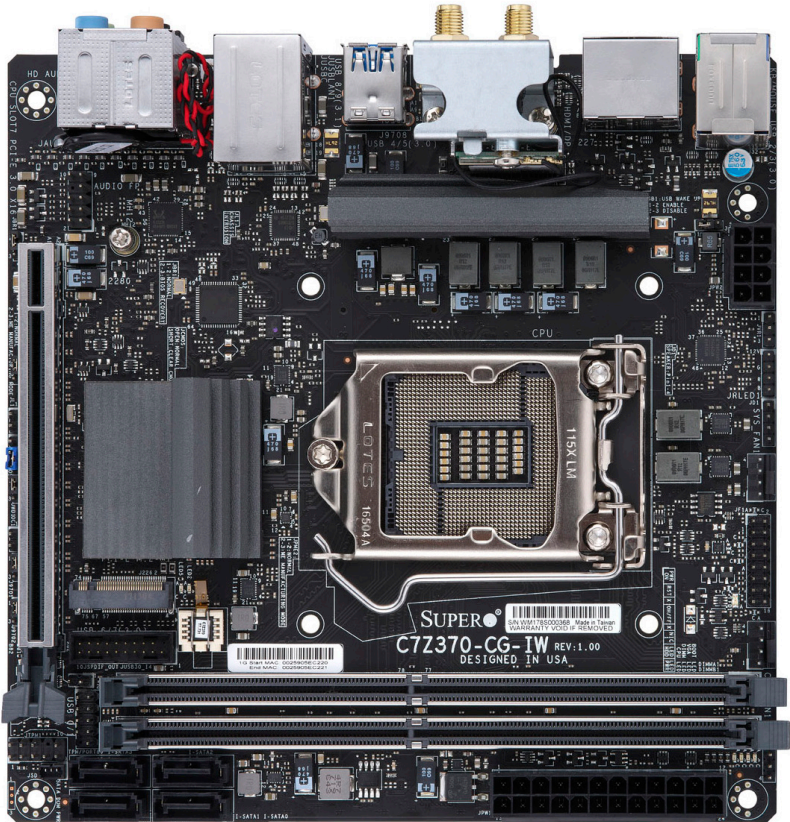
It is strongly recommended that you use a high quality power supply that meets ATX power supply Specification 2.02 or above. It must also be SSI compliant. (For more information, please refer to the web site at <http://www.ssiforum.org/>). Additionally, in areas where noisy power transmission is present, 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.

1-8 Super I/O

The Super I/O supports two high-speed, 16550 compatible serial communication ports (UARTs). Each UART includes a 16-byte send/receive FIFO, a programmable baud rate generator, complete modem control capability and a processor interrupt system. Both UARTs provide 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.

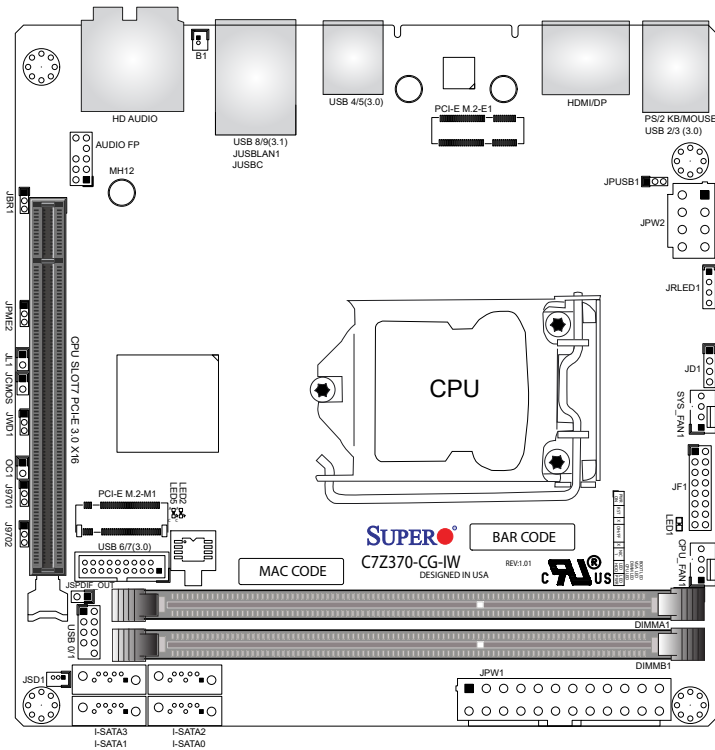
The Super I/O provides functions that comply with ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface), which includes support of legacy and ACPI power management through an SMI or SCI function pin. It also features auto power management to reduce power consumption.

C7Z370-CG-IW Motherboard Image



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

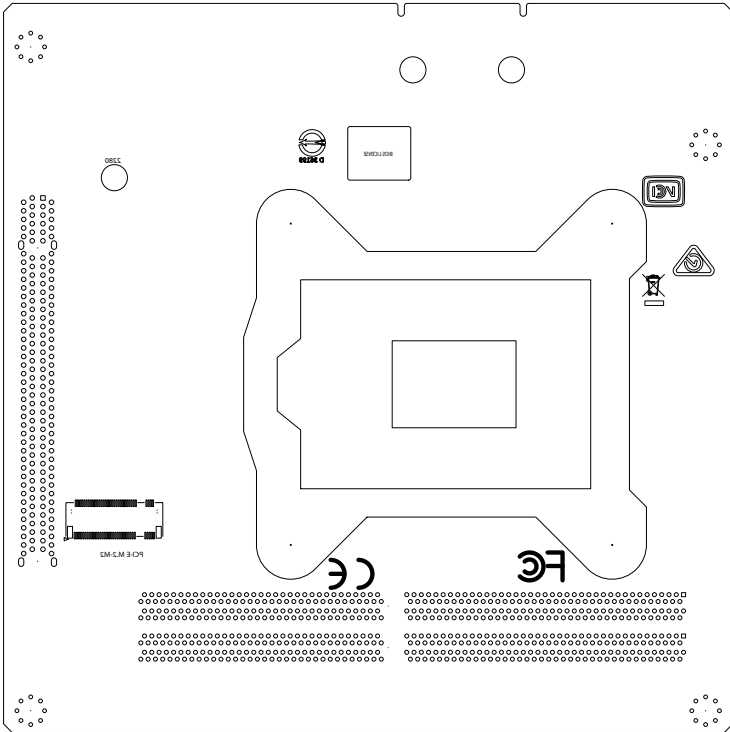
C7Z370-CG-IW Motherboard Layout (Top View)



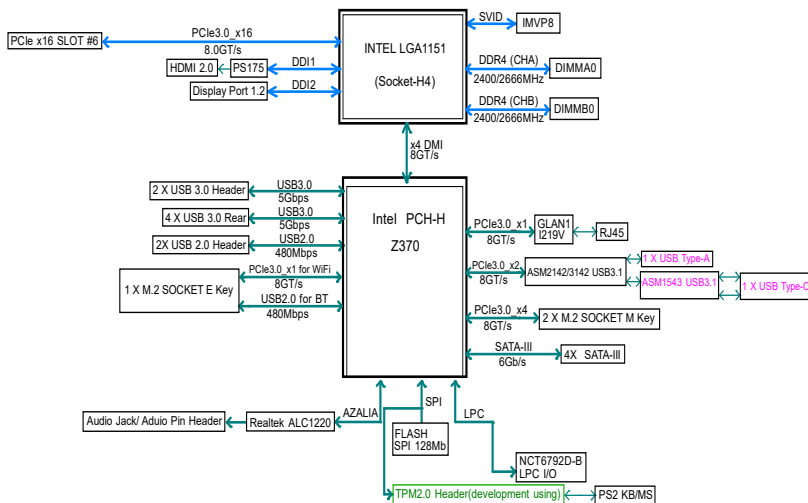
Important Notes to the User

- See Chapter 2 for detailed information on jumpers, I/O ports and JF1 front panel connections.
- "■" indicates the location of "Pin 1".
- Jumpers not indicated are for testing only.
- When LED1 (Onboard Power LED Indicator) is on, system power is on. Unplug the power cable before installing or removing any components.

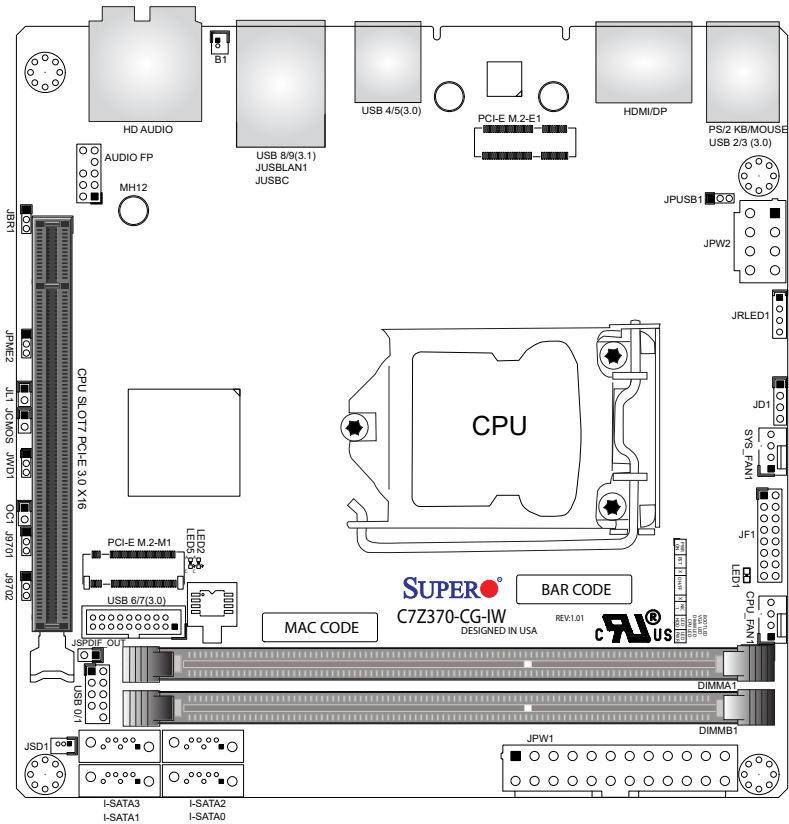
C7Z370-CG-IW Motherboard Layout (Bottom View)



C7Z370-CG-IW Block Diagram



C7Z370-CG-IW Quick Reference



Jumper	Description	Default
JBR1	BIOS Recovery Switch	Pins 1-2 (Normal)
JCMOS	Clear CMOS	Open (Normal) Short (Clear CMOS)
JPME2	Intel® Manufacturing Mode	Pins 1-2 (Normal)
JPSUB1	USB Wake Up	Pins 2-3 (Disabled)
JWD1	Watch Dog Function Enable	Pins 1-2 (RST)
J9701/J9702	Manufacturing Mode	Pins 1-2: Normal

Connector	Description
Audio FP	Front Panel Audio Header
B1	RTC Battery
SYS_FAN1	System fan Header
CPU_FAN1	CPU fan Header
CPU_SLOT7	PCI Express x16 Slot
HD AUDIO	High Definition Audio Ports (back panel)
I-SATA0~3	Intel Z370 SATA 3.0 Ports (6Gb/sec)
JD1	Speaker/buzzer (Pins 1~4: External Speaker, Pins 3~4: Buzzer)
JF1	Front Control Panel Header
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header
JPW1	24-pin ATX Main Power Connector (Required)
JPW2	+12V 8-pin CPU power Connector (Required)
JRLED1	RGB LEDs Header
JSD1	SATA DOM (Disk On Module) Power Connector
JSPDIF_Out	Sony/Philips Digital Interface Audio Output Header
LAN1	RJ45 GbE LAN Port
OC1	2-pin Header for Overclocking Setting
PCI-E M.2 CONNECTORS (M1, M2, E1)	PCI-E M.2 connectors (small form factor devices and other portable devices for high speed NVMe SSDs)
PS/2 KB/MOUSE	Legacy Mouse/Keyboard
HDMI/DP	HDMI 2.0 Port/DisplayPort 1.2
USB0/1	Front Access USB 2.0 Header
USB2/3, 4/5	Back panel USB 3.0 Ports
USB6/7	Front Access USB 3.0 Header
USB8/9	Back panel USB 3.1 Ports (USB8: Type A, USB9: Type C)

LED	Description	Color/State
LED1	Power On S3 (Suspend to RAM)	Green ON: Power On Green Blinking: S3
LED2	PCI-E M.2 M2 Activity LED	Green ON: PCI-E Device Detected Green Blinking: Activity Detected
LED5	PCI-E M.2 M1 Activity LED	Green ON: PCI-E Device Detected Green Blinking: Activity Detected
BOOT LED	Bootable Device POST Status	Red ON: Bootable Device POST OFF: POST Complete
CPU LED	CPU POST Status	Yellow ON: CPU POST OFF: POST Complete
DIMM LED	DIMM POST Status	Blue ON: DIMM POST OFF: POST Complete
VGA LED	Onboard VGA POST Status	Green ON: VGA POST OFF: POST Complete

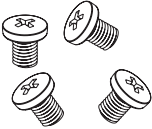
*Download the AMI status codes at https://ami.com/ami_downloads/Aptio_V_Status_Codes.pdf

Chapter 2

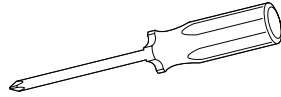
Installation

2-1 Installation Components and Tools Needed

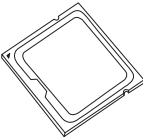
Screws



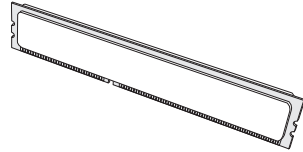
Phillips-Head Screwdriver



Intel LGA 1151 Processor



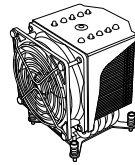
DDR4 DIMMs



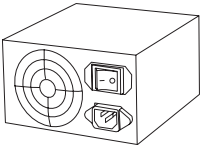
PC Chassis



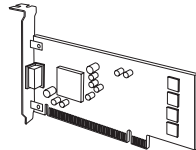
Heatsink with Fan



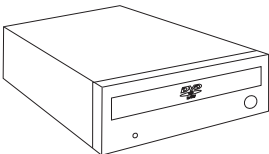
Power Supply



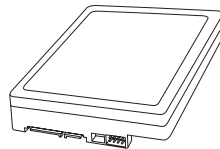
Video Card (Optional)



SATA/USB Optical Drive (Optional)



SATA Hard Disk Drive



2-2 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electrostatic-Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To avoid damaging your system board, 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 your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.
- Use only the correct type of onboard CMOS battery. Do not install the onboard battery upside down to avoid possible explosion.

Unpacking

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

2-3 Processor and Heatsink Installation



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

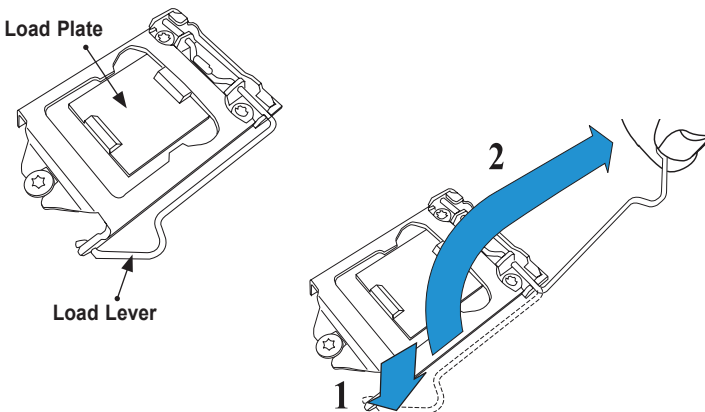


Important:

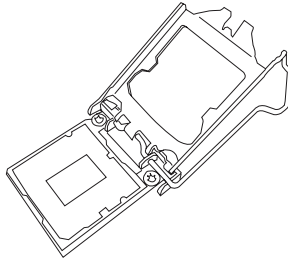
- Always connect the power cord last, and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket before you install the CPU heatsink.
- If you buy a CPU separately, make sure that you use an Intel-certified multi-directional heatsink only.
- Make sure to install the system board into the chassis before you install the CPU heatsink.
- When receiving a server board 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 Processor

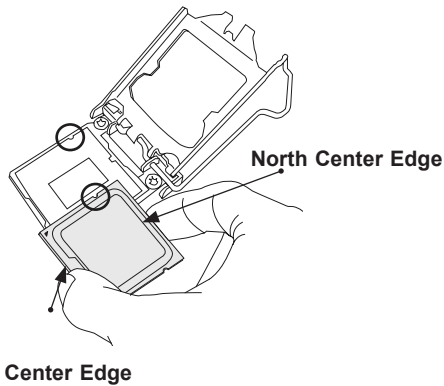
1. Press the load lever to release the load plate, which covers the CPU socket, from its locked position.



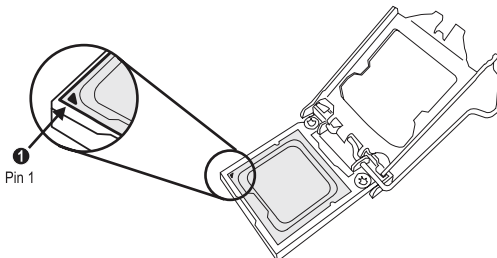
2. Gently lift the load lever to open the load plate. Remove the plastic cap.



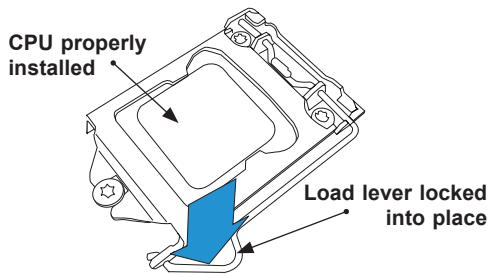
3. Use your thumb and your index finger to hold the CPU at the North center edge and the South center edge of the CPU.



4. Align the small triangle marker on the CPU to its corresponding triangle marker on the load bracket. 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.)

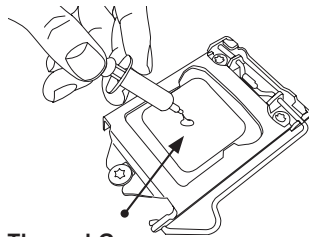


5. Do not rub the CPU against the surface or against any pins of the socket to avoid damaging the CPU or the socket.)
6. With the CPU inside the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that the CPU is properly installed.
7. Use your thumb to gently push the load lever down to the lever lock.
8. Close the load plate with the CPU inside the socket. Lock the "Close 1st" lever first, then lock the "Open 1st" lever second. Gently push the load levers down to the lever locks.

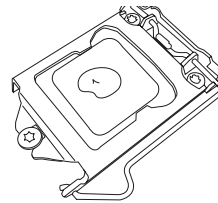


Installing an Active CPU Heatsink Fan

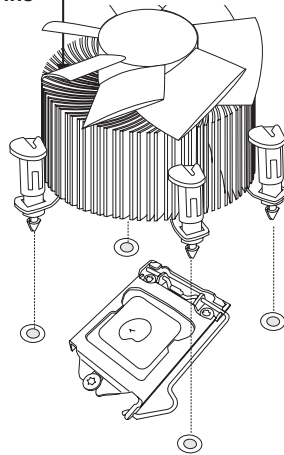
1. Locate the CPU Fan power connector on the motherboard. (Refer to the layout on the right for the CPU Fan location.)
2. Position the heatsink so that the heatsink fan wires are closest to the CPU fan power connector and are not interfered with other components.
3. Inspect the CPU Fan wires to make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



Thermal Grease



Heatsink Fins



Attention! 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.



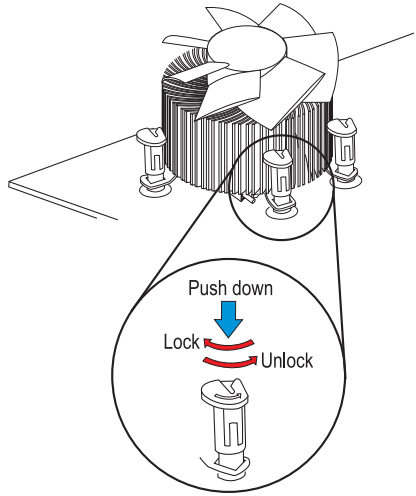
Note: If your heatsink came with a thermal pad, please ignore this step.

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.



Note: Graphic drawings included in this manual are for reference only. They might look different from the components installed in your system.

- Align the four heatsink fasteners with the mounting holes on the motherboard. Gently push the pairs of diagonal fasteners (#1 & #2, then #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.



- 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.

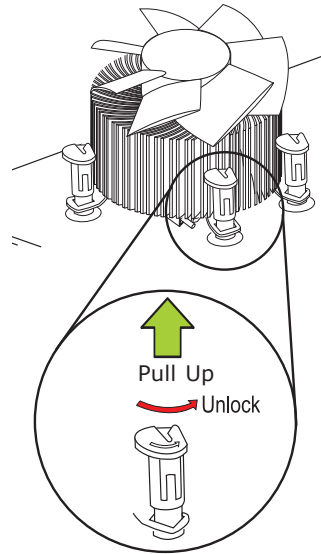
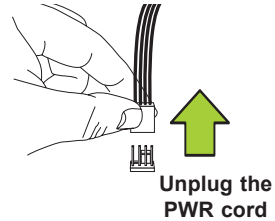


Removing the Heatsink

! Attention! We do not recommend that the CPU or 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 wires from the CPU fan header.
3. Use your finger tips to 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. Repeat Step 3 to loosen all fasteners from the mounting holes.
5. With all fasteners loosened, remove the heatsink from the CPU.



2-4 Installing DDR4 Memory



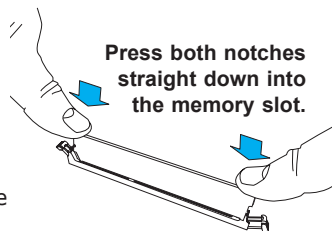
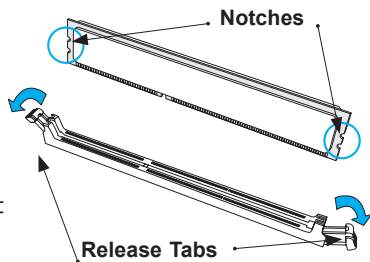
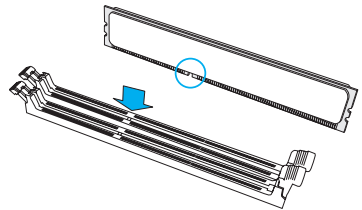
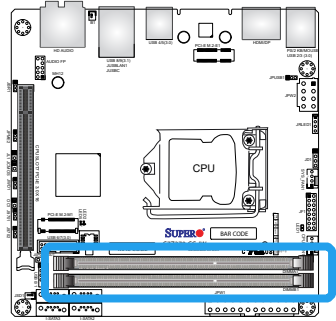
Note: Check the Supermicro website for recommended memory modules.



Attention! Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage.

DIMM Installation

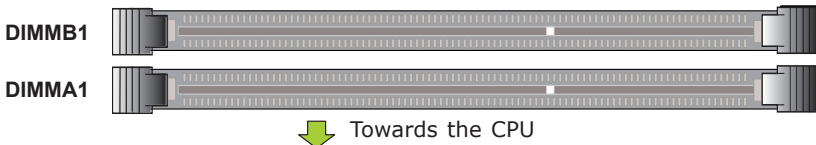
1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with DIMMA1. For the system to work properly, please use the memory modules of the same type.
2. Push the release tabs outwards on both ends of the DIMM slot to unlock it.
3. Align the key of the DIMM module with the receptive point on the memory slot.
4. Align the notches on both ends of the module against the receptive points on the ends of the slot.
5. Use two thumbs together to press the notches on both ends of the module straight down into the slot until the module snaps into place.
6. Press the release tabs to the lock positions to secure the DIMM module into the slot.



Removing Memory Modules

Reverse the steps above to remove the DIMM modules from the motherboard.

Memory Support



The C7Z370-CG-IW supports up to 32GB of Unbuffered (UDIMM) non-ECC DDR4 memory with speeds of up to 3733+(OC) in two 288-pin memory slots. Populating these DIMM modules with a pair of memory modules of the same type and same size will result in interleaved memory, which will improve memory performance.



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

For Microsoft Windows users: Microsoft implemented a design change in the Windows XP with Service Pack 2 (SP2) and Windows Vista. This change is specific to the behavior of Physical Address Extension (PAE) mode which improves driver compatibility. For more information, please read the following article at

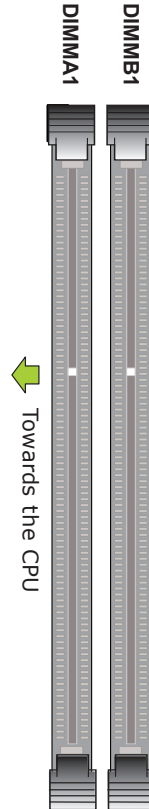
Microsoft's Knowledge Base website at: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/888137>.

Memory Population Guidelines

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

- Always use DDR4 DIMM modules of the same size, type, and speed.
- Mixed DIMM speeds can be installed. However, all DIMMs will run at the speed of the slowest DIMM.

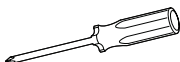
Recommended Population (Balanced)	
DIMMA1	DIMMB1
4GB	4GB
8GB	N/A
8GB	8GB
16GB	N/A
16GB	16GB



8th Gen. Core™ Series CPU	One DIMM	● ○
	Two DIMM	● ●

2-5 Motherboard Installation

All motherboards have standard mounting holes to fit different types of chassis. Make sure that the locations of all the mounting holes for both motherboard and chassis match. Although a chassis may have both plastic and metal mounting fasteners, metal ones are highly recommended because they ground the motherboard to the chassis. Make sure that the metal standoffs click in or are screwed in tightly. Then use a screwdriver to secure the motherboard onto the motherboard tray.



Phillips Screwdriver (1)

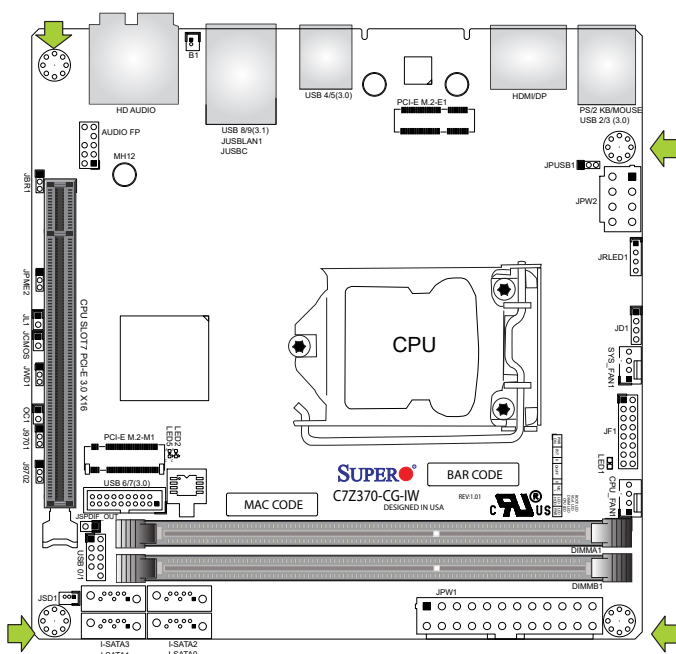


Phillips Screws (4)



Standoffs (4)
Only if Needed

Tools Needed

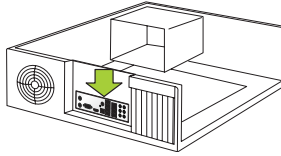


Location of Mounting Holes

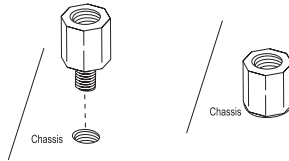
- Attention!** 1) To avoid damaging the motherboard and its components, please do not use a force greater than 8 lb/inch on each mounting screw during motherboard installation. 2) Some components are very close to the mounting holes. Please take precautionary measures to avoid damaging these components when installing the motherboard to the chassis.

Installing the Motherboard

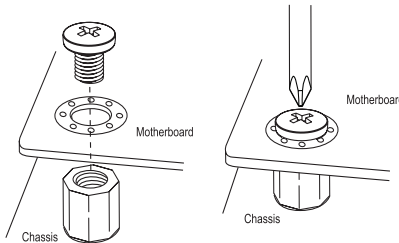
1. Install the I/O shield into the back of the chassis.



2. Locate the mounting holes on the motherboard. (See the previous page.)
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.



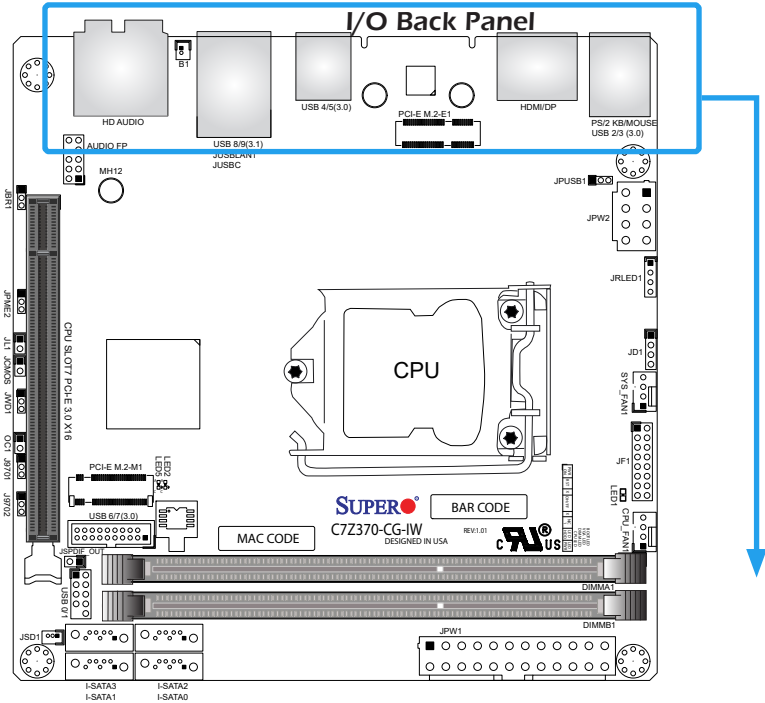
6. Using the Phillips screwdriver, insert a Phillips head #6 screw into a mounting hole on the motherboard and its matching mounting hole on the chassis.
7. Repeat Step 6 to insert remaining screws into all mounting holes.
8. Make sure that the motherboard is securely placed in the chassis.



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

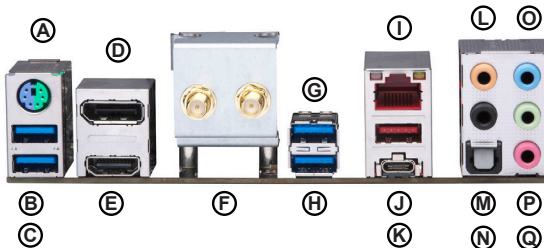
2-6 Connectors/IO Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the industry standards. See the figure below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.



A	PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse	F	WiFi + BT	K	USB 3.1 Port 9 (Type C)	P	Line Out
B	USB 3.0 Port 2	G	USB 3.0 Port 4	L	Center/LFE Out	Q	Mic In
C	USB 3.0 Port 3	H	USB 3.0 Port 5	M	Surround Out		
D	HDMI	I	LAN1	N	S/PDIF Out		
E	DisplayPort	J	USB 3.1 Port 8 (Type A)	O	Line In		

C7Z370-CG-IW



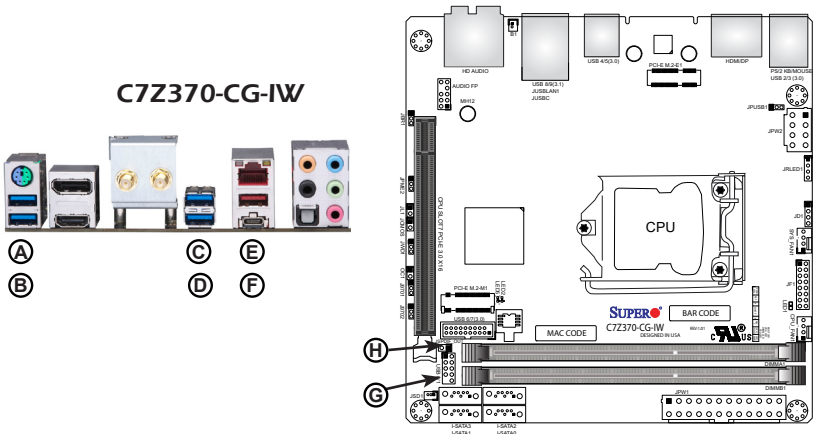
Universal Serial Bus (USB)

Four USB 3.0 ports (USB2/3, 4/5) and two USB 3.1 ports (USB8: Type A, USB9: Type C) are on the I/O back panel. In addition, one USB 3.0 header (USB 6/7) and one USB 2.0 header (USB0/1) are located on the motherboard to provide front chassis access using USB cables (not included). Refer to the tables below for pin definitions.

Front Panel USB (2.0) Header #0/1 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

Front Panel USB (3.0) Header #6/7 Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Pin#	Signal Name	Description
1	19	VBUS	Power
2	18	StdA_SSRX-	SuperSpeed Receiver
3	17	StdA_SSRX+	Differential Pair
4	16	Ground	Ground of PWR Return
5	15	StdA_SSTX-	SuperSpeed Transmitter
6	14	StdA_SSTX+	Differential Pair
7	13	GND_DRAIN	Ground for Signal Return
8	12	D-	USB 2.0 Differential Pair
9	11	D+	USB 2.0 Differential Pair

- A. Back panel USB2
- B. Back panel USB3
- C. Back panel USB4
- D. Back panel USB5
- E. Back panel USB8
- F. Back panel USB9
- G. USB0/1
- H. USB6/7



Ethernet Port

There is one Gigabit Ethernet port (LAN) on the I/O back panel to provide network connections. This port accepts RJ45 type cables.



Note: Please refer to the LED Indicator Section for LAN LED information.

LAN Port Pin Definition			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	P2V5SB	10	SGND
2	TD0+	11	Act LED
3	TD0-	12	P3V3SB
4	TD1+	13	Link 100 LED (Green, +3V3SB)
5	TD1-	14	Link 1000 LED (Yellow, +3V3SB)
6	TD2+	15	Ground
7	TD2-	16	Ground
8	TD3+	17	Ground
9	TD3-	18	Ground

(NC: No Connection)

ATX PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Port

The ATX PS/2 keyboard and mouse port is located on the back panel above USB Ports 2/3.

- A. PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Port
- B. LAN1

C7Z370-CG-IW



HD AUDIO Ports

This motherboard features a 7.1+2 Channel High Definition Audio (HDA) codec that provides 10 DAC channels. The HD Audio connections on the I/O back panel simultaneously supports multiple-streaming 7.1 sound playback with two channels of independent stereo output through the front panel stereo out for front, rear, center and subwoofer speakers. Use the Advanced software included in the CD-ROM with your motherboard to enable this function.

DisplayPort™

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

HDMI Port

One HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) port is located on the I/O back panel. This connector is used to display both high definition video and digital audio through an HDMI capable display using a single cable.

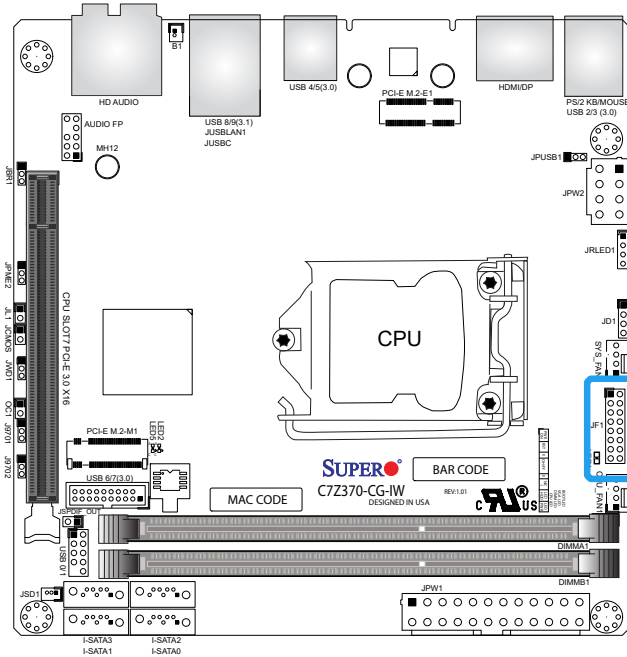
- A. DisplayPort
- B. HDMI
- C. Center/LFE Out
- D. Surround Out
- E. S/PDIF Out
- F Line In
- G. Line Out
- H. Mic In

C7Z370-CG-IW



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. Refer to the following section for descriptions and pin definitions.



JF1 Header Pins

	1	2	
Power Button	PWR	○	Ground
Reset Button	Reset	○	Ground
	X	○	Power Fail LED
	Vcc	○	OH/Fan Fail LED
	Vcc	○	NIC2 LED
	Vcc	○	NIC1 LED
	Vcc	○	HDD LED
	Vcc	○	PWR LED
	X	○	X
	NMI	○	Ground

19 20

Front Control Panel Pin Definitions

Power LED

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

Power LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
15	Vcc
16	PWR LED

HDD LED

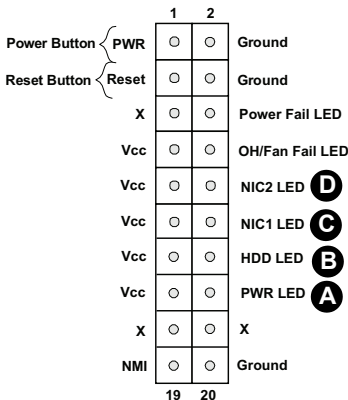
The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach a cable here to indicate the status of HDD-related activities, including IDE and SATA activities. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

NIC1/NIC2 Activity LED

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. Attach NIC LED cables to NIC1 and NIC2 LED indicators to display network activities. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

LAN LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
9/11	Vcc
10/12	NIC2/NIC1 LED



- A. PWR LED
- B. HDD LED
- C. NIC1 LED
- D. NIC2 LED

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 on the right for pin definitions.

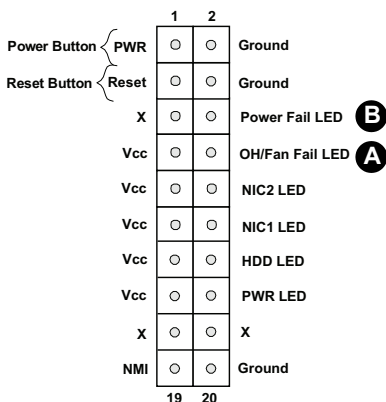
OH/Fan Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
7	Vcc
8	OH/Fan Fail LED

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

Power Fail LED

The Power Fail LED connection is located on pins 5 and 6 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
5	No Connection
6	Power Fail



- A. Overheat/Fan Fail
- B. Power Fail

Power Button

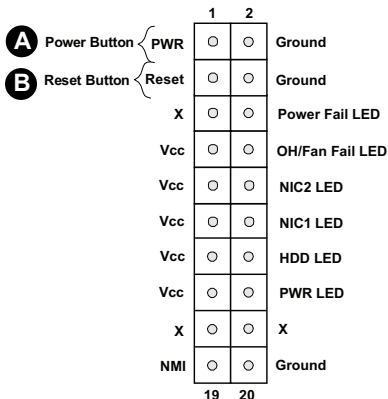
The Power Button connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (with a setting in the BIOS - see Chapter 4). To turn off the power in the suspend mode, press the button for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

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



- A. Power Button
- B. Reset Button

Fan Headers

Your motherboard has two 4-pin fan headers (CPU_FAN1, SYS_FAN1). Although pins 1-3 of the fan headers are backward compatible with the traditional 3-pin fans, we recommend the use 4-pin fans to take advantage of the fan speed control. This allows the fan speeds to be automatically adjusted based on the motherboard temperature. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

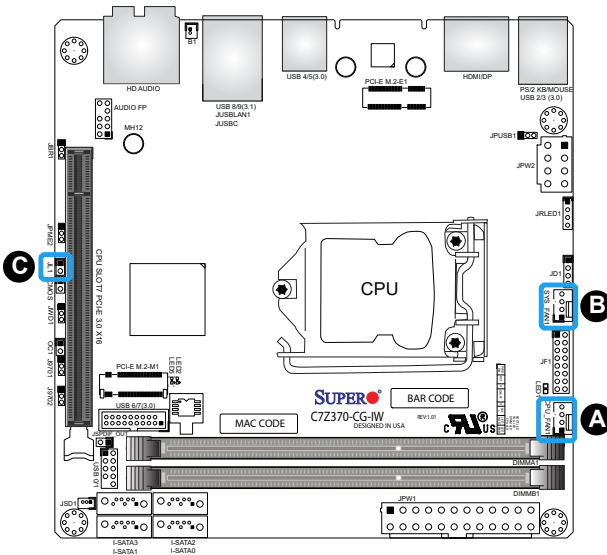
Fan Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	2.5A/+12V (Red)
3	Tachometer
4	PWM_Control

Chassis Intrusion

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

Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Intrusion Input
2	Ground

- A. CPU_FAN1
- B. SYS_FAN1
- C. Chassis Intrusion



Speaker

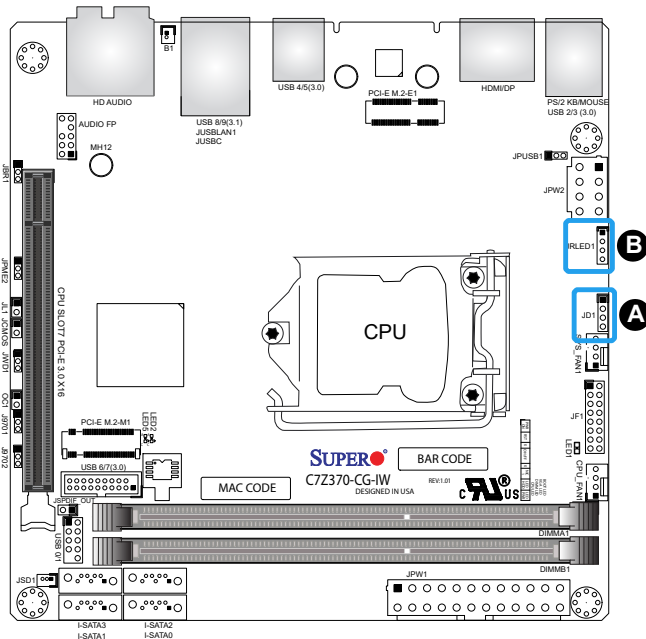
On the JD1 header, pins 3 and 4 are used for a buzzer. If you wish to use an external speaker, close pins 1-4 with a cable. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Speaker Connector Pin Definitions	
Pin Setting	Definition
Pins 3-4	Buzzer
Pins1-4	External Speaker

RGB LED Header

The JRLED1 header is used to enable software control for connected RGB LED lighting devices.

- A. Speaker Header
- B. RGB LED Header



DOM PWR Connector

The Disk-On-Module (DOM) power connector, located at JSD1, provides 5V power to a solid state DOM storage device connected to one of the SATA ports. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

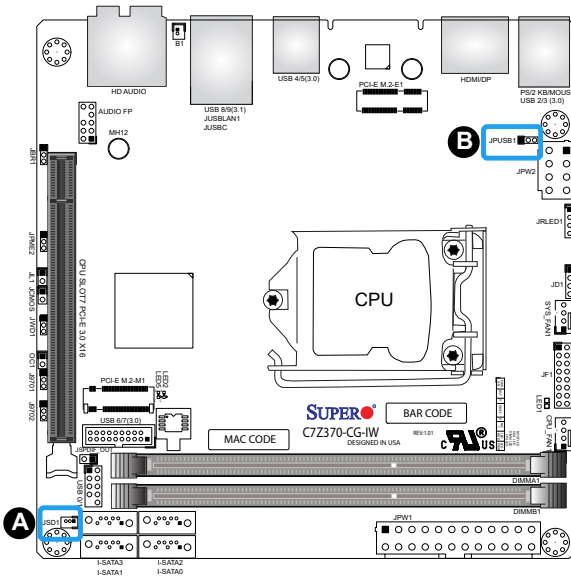
DOM PWR Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	5V
2	Ground
3	Ground

USB Wake Up (JPUSB1)

Use jumper JPUSB1 to activate the "wake-up" function of the USB ports by pressing a key on a USB keyboard or clicking the USB mouse connected. This jumper is used together with a USB Wake-Up feature in the BIOS. Enable this jumper and the USB support in the BIOS to wake up your system via USB devices.

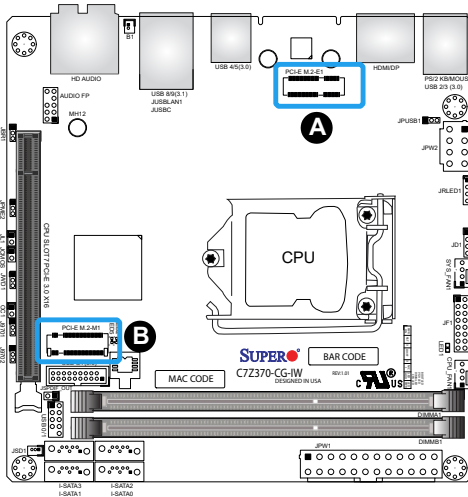
USB Wake-Up Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled (Default)
Pins 2-3	Disabled

- A. DOM PWR
- B. USB Wake Up

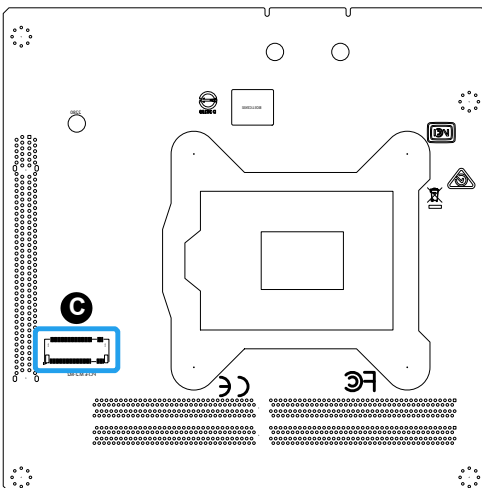


M.2 Connectors

M.2 was formerly known as Next Generation Form Factor (NGFF). The three M.2 connectors are designed for internal mounting devices and separately provide M-Key(2280) and E-Key(2230) support for SSD devices with the ultimate performance capability in a PCI Express 3.0 interface for native PCI-E SSD support. One of the M-Key connectors is located on the reverse side of the motherboard.



- A. PCI-E M.2 E-Key
- B. PCI-E M.2 M-Key



- C. PCI-E M.2 M-Key
(Reverse Side)

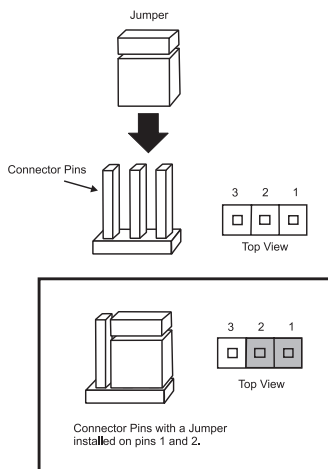
2-8 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

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.



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



JCMOS

JCMOS is used to clear the saved system setup configuration stored in the CMOS chip. To clear the contents of the CMOS using JCMOS, short the two pins of JCMOS with a metallic conductor such as a flathead screwdriver. This will erase all user settings, revert everything to their factory defaults, and then start the computer.

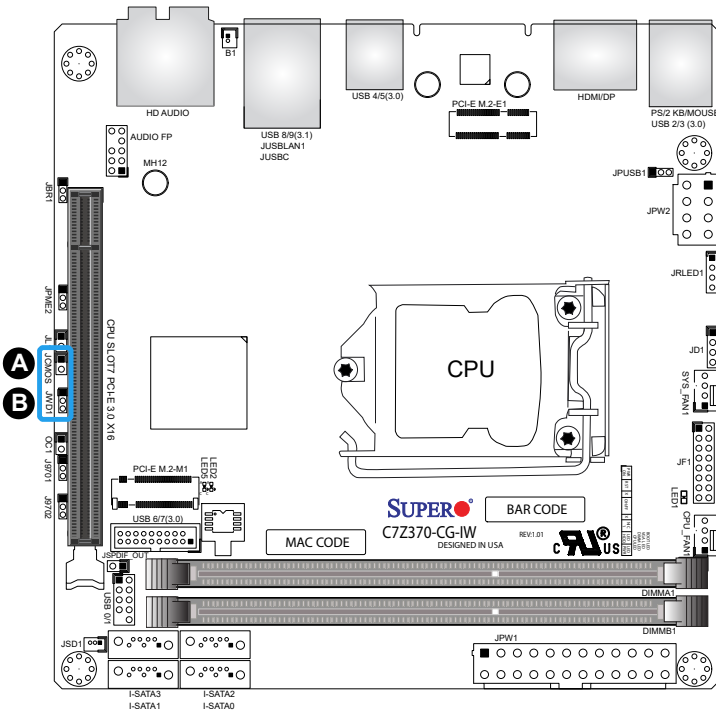
Watch Dog Timer Enable/Disable

Watch Dog (JWD1) is a system monitor that can reboot the system when a software application hangs. Close pins 1 and 2 to reset the system if an application hangs. Close pins 2 and 3 to generate a non-maskable interrupt signal for the application that hangs. Refer to the table on the right for jumper settings.

Watch Dog Jumper Settings	
Pin#	Definition
1-2	Reset (default)
2-3	NMI
Open	Disabled

A. JCMOS

B. Watch Dog Timer



Manufacturing Mode

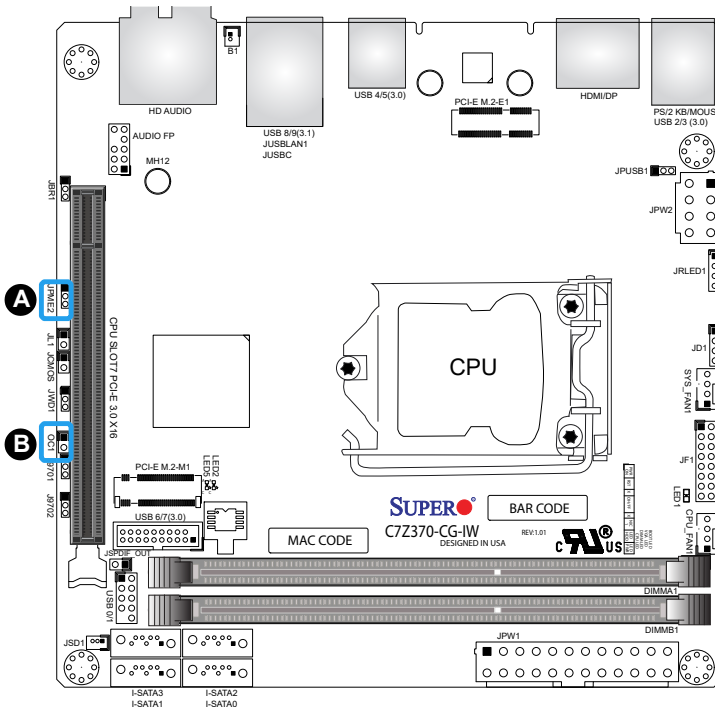
Close pins 2 and 3 of jumper JPME2 to bypass SPI flash security and force the system to operate in Manufacturing Mode, allowing the user to flash the system firmware from a host server for system setting modifications. Refer to the table on the right for jumper settings.

Manufacturing Mode Jumper Settings	
Pin#	Definition
1-2	Normal (Default)
2-3	Manufacturing Mode

OC1 Header

Attach an external switch to the OC1 header to enable overclocking settings as pre-defined in the BIOS.

- A. Manufacturing Mode
- B. Overclocking Setting Header



BIOS Recovery

The BIOS Recovery jumper (JBR1) is used to enable or disable the BIOS Recovery feature of the motherboard. See Appendix D for details.

BIOS Recovery Jumper Settings	
State	Definition
Off	Normal (Default)
On	Recover

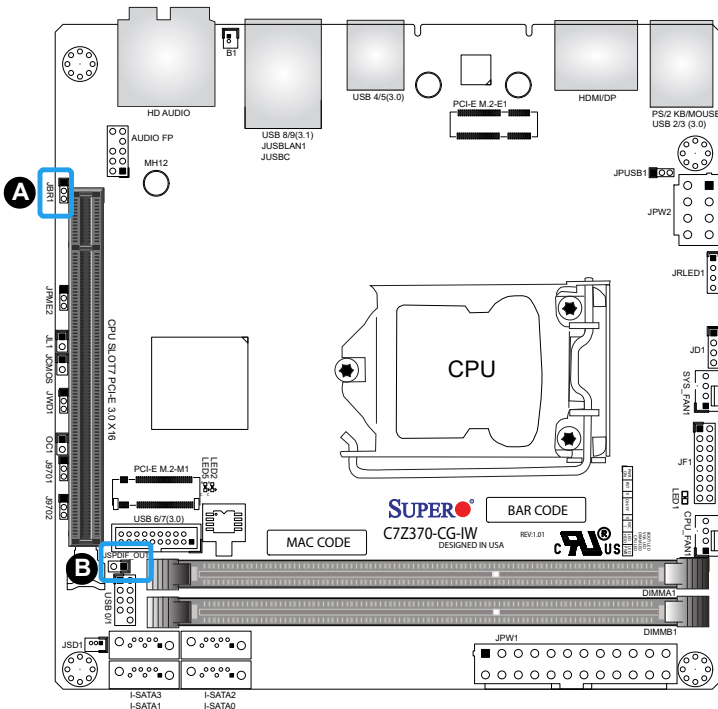
SPDIF OUT

The SPDIF Out (JSPDIF_OUT) is used for digital audio output. You will also need the appropriate cable to use this feature.

SPDIF_OUT Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	S/PDIF_Out
2	Ground

A. BIOS Recovery

B. SPDIF Out



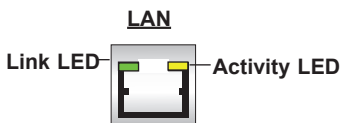
2-9 Onboard Indicators

LAN LEDs

One LAN port is on the I/O back panel. This Ethernet LAN port has two LEDs (Light Emitting Diode). The yellow LED indicates activity, while the Link LED may be green, amber, or off to indicate the speed of the connections. Refer to the tables on the right for more information.

GLAN Activity Indicator LED Settings		
Color	Status	Definition
Yellow	Flashing	Active

GLAN Link Indicator LED Settings	
LED Color	Definition
Off	No Connection/10 Mbps
Amber	100 Mbps
Green	1 Gbps



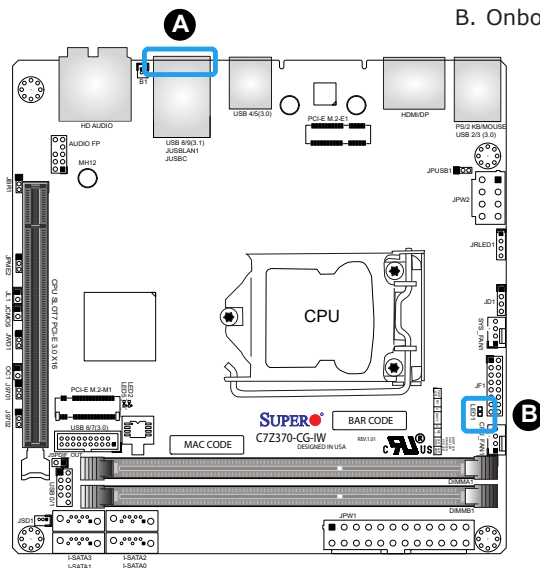
Onboard Power LED

An Onboard Power LED is located at LED1. When this LED is on, the AC power cable is connected. Make sure to disconnect the power cable before removing or installing a component.

Onboard PWR LED Indicator LED Status	
Status	Definition
Off	System Off
Solid Green	System on, or System off and PWR Cable Connected

A. LAN LEDs

B. Onboard Power LED



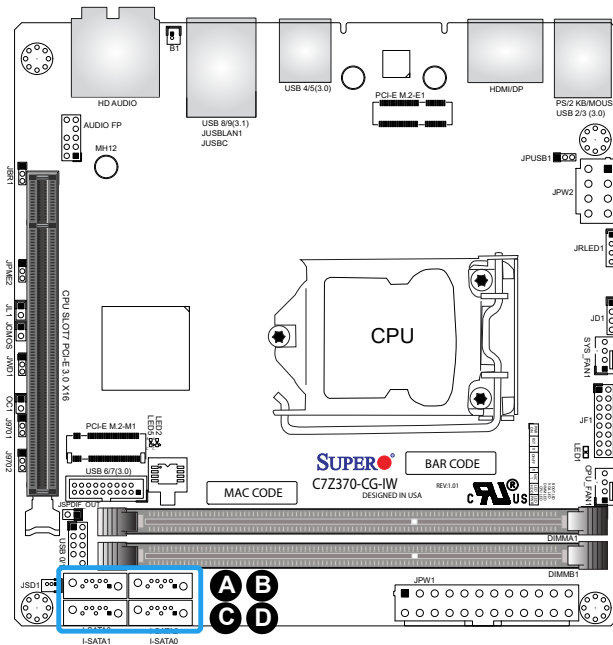
2-10 Hard Drive Connections

SATA Connections (I-SATA0~I-SATA3)

Four Serial ATA (SATA) 3.0 connectors (I-SATA 0~3) are supported by the Intel Z370 chip (supports RAID 0, 1, 5, 10). Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

SATA 2.0/3.0 Connectors Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Signal
1	Ground
2	SATA_TXP
3	SATA_TXN
4	Ground
5	SATA_RXN
6	SATA_RXP
7	Ground

- A. I-SATA3
- B. I-SATA2
- C. I-SATA1
- D. I-SATA0



Notes

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 hardware components.

Before Power On

1. Make sure that the Standby PWR LED is not on. (**Note:** If it is on, the onboard power is on. Be sure to unplug the power cable before installing or removing the components.)
2. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
3. Disconnect all ribbon/wire cables from the motherboard, including those for the keyboard and mouse. Also, be sure to remove all add-on cards.
4. Install a CPU and heatsink (be sure that it is fully seated) and then connect the chassis speaker and the power LED to the motherboard. Check all jumper settings as well.

No Power

1. Make sure that there are no short circuits between the motherboard and chassis.
2. Make sure that all jumpers are set to their default positions.
3. Check if 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 make sure 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--in this case, you will need to remove all the add-on cards and cables first.
2. Use the speaker to determine if any beep codes exist. (Refer to Appendix A for details on beep codes.)
3. Remove all memory modules and turn on the system. (If the alarm is on, check the specifications of memory modules, reset the memory or try a different one.)

Memory Errors

1. Make sure that the DIMM modules are properly installed and fully seated in the slots.
2. You should be using unbuffered Non-ECC DDR4 (up to 3733MHz with overclocking) memory recommended by the manufacturer. Also, it is recommended that you use the memory modules of the same type and speed for all DIMMs in the system. Do not use memory modules of different size, speed, and type on the motherboard.
3. Check for bad DIMM modules or slots by swapping modules between slots to see if you can locate the faulty ones.
4. Check the switch of 115V/230V power supply.

When the System is Losing the Setup Configuration

1. Please be sure to use a high quality power supply. A poor quality power supply may cause the system to lose CMOS setup information. Refer to Section 1-7 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.

3-2 Technical Support Procedures

Before contacting Technical Support, please make sure that you have followed all the steps listed below. Also, Note that as a motherboard manufacturer, Supermicro does 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 go through the 'Troubleshooting Procedures' and 'Frequently Asked Question' (FAQ) sections in this chapter or see the FAQs on our website (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/faqs/>) before contacting Technical Support.
2. BIOS upgrades can be downloaded from our website at (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/bios/>).



Note: Not all BIOS can be flashed. Some cannot be flashed; it depends on the boot block code of the BIOS.

3. If you've followed the instructions above to troubleshoot your system, and still cannot resolve the problem, then contact Supermicro's technical support and provide them with the following information:
 - 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 on our website at (<http://www.supermicro.com/support/contact.cfm>).
4. Distributors: For immediate assistance, please have your account number ready when placing a call to our technical support department. We can be reached by e-mail at support@supermicro.com, by phone at: (408) 503-8000, option 2, or by fax at (408)503-8019.

3-3 Frequently Asked Questions

Question: What type of memory does my motherboard support?

Answer: The C7Z370-CG-IW supports up to 32GB of unbuffered Non-ECC DDR4. See Section 2-4 for details on installing memory.

Question: How do I update my BIOS?

Answer: We do NOT recommend that you 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/support/bios/>. Please check our BIOS warning message and the information on how to update your BIOS on our web site. Select your motherboard model and download the BIOS ROM file to your computer. Also, check the current BIOS revision to make sure that it is newer than your BIOS before downloading. You may choose the zip file or the .exe file. If you choose the zipped BIOS file, please unzip the BIOS file onto a bootable device or a USB pen/thumb drive. To flash the BIOS, run the batch file named "ami.bat" with the new BIOS ROM file from your bootable device or USB pen/thumb drive. Use the following format:

```
F:\> ami.bat BIOS-ROM-filename.xxx <Enter>
```



Note: Always use the file named "ami.bat" to update the BIOS, and insert a space between "ami.bat" and the filename. The BIOS-ROM-filename will bear the motherboard name (i.e., C7Z370) and build version as the extension. For example, "C7Z370.115". When completed, your system will automatically reboot.

If you choose the .exe file, please run the .exe file under Windows to create the BIOS flash floppy disk. Insert the floppy disk into the system you wish to flash the BIOS. Then, boot the system to the floppy disk. The BIOS utility will automatically flash the BIOS without any prompts. Please note that this process may take a few minutes to complete. Do not be concerned if the screen is paused for a few minutes.

When the BIOS flashing screen is completed, the system will reboot and will show "Press F1 or F2". At this point, you will need to load the BIOS defaults. Press <F1> to go to the BIOS setup screen, and press <F9> to load the default settings. Next, press <F10> to save and exit. The system will then reboot.



Attention! Do not shut down or reset the system while updating the BIOS to prevent possible system boot failure!

Question: I think my BIOS is corrupted. How can I recover my BIOS?

Answer: Please see Appendix C - BIOS Recovery for detailed instructions.

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 connector (B1) on the motherboard.
3. Carefully remove the jumper from the connector.
4. Remove the battery.

Proper Battery Disposal

! **Attention!** 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. Connect the new battery's jumper to the B1 connector.

! **Attention!** When replacing a battery, be sure to only replace it with the same type.

3-5 Returning Motherboard 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. For faster service, you may also obtain RMA authorizations online (<http://www.supermicro.com/RmaForm/>). When you return the motherboard 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.

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 AMI BIOS Setup Utility for the C7Z370-CG-IW. The ROM BIOS is stored in a Flash EEPROM and can be easily updated. This chapter describes the basic navigation of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility setup screens.



Note: For AMI BIOS Recovery, please refer to the UEFI BIOS Recovery Instructions in Appendix C.

Starting BIOS GUI Setup Utility

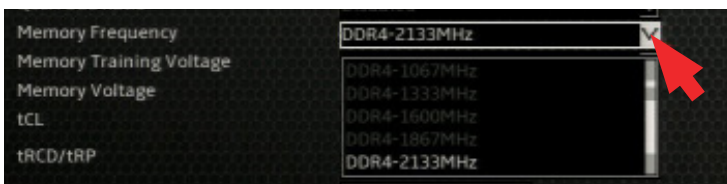
To enter the AMI BIOS GUI Setup Utility screens, press the <Delete> key while the system is booting up.



Note: In most cases, the <Delete> key is used to invoke the AMI BIOS setup screen.



Each BIOS menu option is described in this manual. The Main BIOS Setup screen has two main areas. The left area is the Main Navigation, while the right area is the Information Section. Icons that do not respond when the mouse pointer is hovering on top are not configurable.



The AMI BIOS GUI Setup Utility uses a mouse pointer navigation system similar to standard graphical user interfaces. Click an icon to select a section, then click the down arrow to select from an options list.

You may press <F1> on any screen under the Setup Section to see a list of Hot Keys that are available. Press <F12> to print the screen.

The keyboard's Escape key <ESC> cancels the current screen and will take you back to the previous screen.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The configuration data that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the AMI BIOS GUI Setup utility.



Note: For the purposes of this manual, options that are printed in **Bold** are default settings.

Changing Between EZ Mode and Advanced Mode

Above the basic motherboard information and the clock is the EZ Mode/Advanced Mode button. When in EZ Mode, select feature options and an overview of hardware status are displayed (see page 4-3). When in Advanced Mode, all following configuration menus and their contents become available.

4-2 EZ Mode



While in EZ Mode, the following information is displayed:

DRAM Status - Status of all DIMM slots

CPU Profile Load - Allows for quick CPU clocking profile selection

X.M.P. Profile Load - Allows for quick memory clocking profile selection

Fast Boot - Enables fast booting of the computer

Boot Order - Allows changing of the boot order, or click a device to boot selected device

**Note: Using this will reboot the computer.*

HDD List - Displays which SATA ports are connected to storage devices and if M.2 M2 is populated



Note: 'Manual' CPU/X.M.P. profiles are customized in Advanced Mode. Fast Boot is also available in Advanced Mode.

4-3 System Information

The System Information Panel displays the motherboard's configuration.



The following information among others are displayed in this section:

- **Motherboard Model Name** - C7Z370-CG-IW
- **BIOS Version** - the BIOS version number
- **Build Date and Time** - the BIOS build date and time
- **CPU** - the CPU type, speed, ID, stepping, etc
- **CPU Fan Data** - sensor type, temperature, and speed

System Date

Click on the date to open the setup fields. This item sets and displays the system date. Click the up and down arrows to adjust the date.

System Time

Click on the time to open the setup fields. This item sets and displays the system time. Click the up and down arrows to adjust the system time.

4-4 CPU



The following information is displayed in this section:

- **Name** - the model name of the CPU
- **Type** - the brand, model name, model number of the CPU, and its rated clock speed
- **Speed** - the detected CPU speed
- **ID** - the unique CPU ID
- **Stepping** - the processor stepping
- **Number of Processors** - the number of cores detected
- **Microcode Revision** - the CPU's microcode patch version
- **GT Information** - the processor's GT Information
- **IGFX VBIOS Version** - the Integrated Graphics VBIOS version
- **IGFX GOP Version** - the Integrated Graphics VOP version
- **Memory RC Version** - the memory RC version

CPU OverClocking



BCLK Clock Frequency (1/100 MHz)

Use this item to set the CPU clock override value for the host system. The default value is **10000**.

FCLK Frequency for Early Power On

Select the FCLK frequency for early power on. The options are Normal (800MHz), **1GHz**, and 400MHz.

Active Processor Cores

Use this feature to select the number of active processor cores. The options are **All**, 1, 2, and 3 (these options depend on how many cores are supported by the CPU).

Advanced CPU OC Setting

Use this feature to load optimized, pre-configured overclock settings. The options are **Manual** and 4.0GHz to 5.5GHz (in 100MHz increments).



Note: Overclocking may cause damage to your CPU and motherboard, and should be done at your own risk. The selected option is not guaranteed to work properly since overclocking needs to be fine-tuned based on your peripherals, such as CPU, memory, CPU cooler, and system thermal solution.

CPU OC header(OC1)

This feature disables the 2-pin CPU One-Click (OC) header. Click the connected external button once to enable CPU OC function. Click the external button again to disable CPU OC function. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

1-Core Ratio Limit Override

This feature increases (multiplies) 1 clock speed in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when one CPU core is active. The default value is based on the CPU.

2-Core Ratio Limit Override

This feature increases (multiplies) 2 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when two CPU cores are active. The default value is based on the CPU.

3-Core Ratio Limit Override

This feature increases (multiplies) 3 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when three CPU cores are active. The default value is based on the CPU.

4-Core Ratio Limit Override

This feature increases (multiplies) 4 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when four CPU cores are active. The default value is based on the CPU.

5-Core Ratio Limit Override

This feature increases (multiplies) 5 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when five CPU cores are active. The default value is based on the CPU.

6-Core Ratio Limit Override

This feature increases (multiplies) 6 clock speeds in the CPU core in relation to the bus speed when six CPU cores are active. The default value is based on the CPU.

AVX Ratio Offset

The AVX Ratio Offset specifies a negative offset from the Turbo Ratio Limit MSR for AVX workloads. AVX is a more stressful workload. It is helpful to lower the AVX ratio to ensure maximum possible ratio for SSE workloads. Range is between 0-31. Enter **0** for Auto.

BCLK Aware Adaptive Voltage

When enabled, pcode will be aware of the BCLK frequency when calculating the CPV/F curves. This is ideal for BCLK to avoid high voltage overrides. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Intel(R) SpeedStep(tm)

Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology (EIST) allows the system to automatically adjust processor voltage and core frequency in an effort to reduce power consumption and heat dissipation. **Please refer to Intel's website for detailed information.** The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Turbo Mode

This feature allows processor cores to run faster than the frequency recommended by the manufacturer. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Configurable TDP Boot Mode

This feature sets the TDP Boot Mode to either **Nominal**, Down, Up, or Deactivate. When deactivated, it will set MSR to Nominal and MMIO to zero.

Configurable TDP Lock

This feature sets the lock bits on TURBO_ACTIVATION_RATIO and CONFIG_TDP_CONTROL. When lock is enabled, Custom Config TDP Count will be forced to 1 and Custom Config TDP Boot Index will be forced to 0. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Power Limit 1 Override

This feature enables the Power Limit 1 Override. If this option is disabled, the BIOS will program the default values for Power Limit and Power Limit 1 Time Window. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Power Limit 1

This feature configures Package Power Limit 1 in milliwatts. When the limit is exceeded, the CPU ratio is lowered after a period of time. A lower limit can save power and protect the CPU, while a higher limit improves performance. This value must be between Min Power Limit and TDP Limit. If the value is '0', the BIOS will program the TDP value. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. The default setting is dependent on the CPU.

Power Limit 1 Time Window

This feature determines how long the time window over which the TDP value is maintained. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. This value may vary between 0~128. The default value is **28**.

Power Limit 2 Override

This feature enables the Power Limit 2 Override. If this option is disabled, the BIOS will program the default values for Power Limit and Power Limit 2 Time Window. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Power Limit 2

This feature configures Package Power Limit 2 in milliwatts. When the limit is exceeded, the CPU ratio is lowered after a period of time. A lower limit can save power and protect the CPU, while a higher limit improves performance. This value must be between Min Power Limit and TDP Limit. If the value is '0', the BIOS will program the TDP value. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. The default value is dependent on the CPU.

Power Limit 3 Override

This feature disables the Power Limit 2 Override. If this option is disabled, the BIOS will program the default values for Power Limit and Power Limit 2 Time Window. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Power Limit 3

This feature configures Package Power Limit 3 in milliwatts. When the limit is exceeded, the CPU ratio is lowered after a period of time. A lower limit can save power and protect the CPU, while a higher limit improves performance. This value must be between Min Power Limit and TDP Limit. If the value is '0', the BIOS will program the TDP value. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. The default setting is dependent on the CPU.

Power Limit 3 Time Window

This feature determines how long the time window over which the TDP value is maintained. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. This value may vary between 0~128. The default value is **0**.

Power Limit 3 Duty Cycle

Enter a value to control Power Limit 3 Duty Cycles.

Power Limit 4 Override

This feature disables the Power Limit 2 Override. If this option is disabled, the BIOS will program the default values for Power Limit and Power Limit 2 Time Window. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Power Limit 4

This feature configures Package Power Limit 4 in milliwatts. When the limit is exceeded, the CPU ratio is lowered after a period of time. A lower limit can save power and protect the CPU, while a higher limit improves performance. This value must be between Min Power Limit and TDP Limit. If the value is '0', the BIOS will program the TDP value. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. The default setting is dependent on the CPU.

Power Limit 4

This feature configures Package Power Limit 4 in milliwatts. When the limit is exceeded, the CPU ratio is lowered after a period of time. A lower limit can save power and protect the CPU, while a higher limit improves performance. This value must be between Min Power Limit and TDP Limit. If the value is '0', the BIOS will program the TDP value. Use the number keys on your keyboard to enter the value. The default value is dependent on the CPU.

Power Limit 4 Lock

This feature locks the value of Power Limit 4. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

CPU Flex Ratio Override

Select Enabled to activate CPU Flex Ratio programming. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

**If the feature above is set to Enabled, "CPU Flex Ratio Settings" will become available for configuration.*

CPU Flex Ratio Settings

When CPU Flex Ratio Override is enabled, this sets the value for the CPU Flex Ratio. The default value is **37**.

Core Max OC Ratio

This feature sets the maximum overclocking ratio for the CPU core. The allowable range is from 0~80. The default value is **0**.

SA Voltage Override

Use this option to set the System Agent Voltage in mV. The options are **1.05 Volts** to 1.95 Volts in increments of .05.

Core Voltage Mode

Use this feature to select the Core voltage mode. The options are Override or **Adaptive**.

**If the feature above is set to Adaptive, "Core Extra Turbo Voltage" will become available for configuration. If it is set to Override, "Voltage Override" will become available for configuration.*

Core Extra Turbo Voltage

Use this feature to select the Core Turbo voltage mode. The default value is **0**.

Core Voltage Offset

Use this feature to set the CPU Voltage Offset value from -500mV to +500mV. The default value is **0**.

Offset Prefix

Use this feature to set the Core Voltage Offset value as a positive (+) or a negative (-) value. The options are "+" or "-".

Core PLL Voltage Offset

Use this feature to set the CPU PLL Voltage Offset value from 0-63 with each unit at 15mV. This is used to increase the range of the core frequency in extreme overclocking conditions. The default value is **0**.

Ring Domain

Ring Down Bin

This feature enables or disables Ring Down Bin mode. If Enabled is selected, the CPU will down bin the ring ratio, where the requested max ring ratio may not be observed. If Disabled is selected, the CPU will not down bin the ring ratio and the requested ring ratio limit will be observed. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Ring Max OC Ratio

Use this feature to set the maximum overclocking ratio for the RING Domain. The default value is **0**.

Ring Min OC Ratio

Use this feature to set the minimum overclocking ratio for the RING Domain. The default value is **0**.

Uncore Voltage Offset

Use this feature to specify the Offset Voltage applied to the Uncore domain. The default value is **0**.

PCH Voltage

Use this feature to trim the PCH Voltage. The options are **1.00V** to 1.50V in .05 increments.

CPU_IO Voltage

Use this feature to calibrate the CPU I/O Voltage. The options are **0.95 Volts** to 1.35 Volts in .05 increments.

CPU Configuration

Active Processor Cores

Use this feature to select the number of active processor cores. The options are **All**, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (these options depend on how many cores are supported by the CPU).

Hyper-Threading

Select Enabled to support Intel Hyper-threading Technology to enhance CPU performance. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

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 to disable TXT Support. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

**If the feature above is set to Enabled, "Alias Check Request" will become available for configuration.*

Alias Check Request

Use this feature to set up Alias Check Request. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Reset AUX Content

Use this feature to reset the TPM Auxiliary content. The options are Yes or **No**.

FCLK Frequency for Early Power On

Select the FCLK frequency for early power on. The options are Normal (800MHz), **1GHz**, and 400MHz.

Power & Performance

CPU - Power Management Control



C states

C-States architecture, a processor power management platform developed by Intel, can further reduce power consumption from the basic C1 (Halt State) state that blocks clock cycles to the CPU. Select Enabled for CPU C States support. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

**If the feature above is set to Enabled, the following items will become available for configuration:*

Enhanced C-states

Select Enabled to enable Enhanced C1 Power State to boost system performance. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

C-State Auto Demotion

When this feature is enabled, the CPU will conditionally demote C-State based on un-cored auto-demote information. The options are Disabled, C1, C3, and **C1 and C3**.

C-State Un-demotion

When this feature is enabled, the CPU will conditionally un-demote from demoted C3 or C1. The options are Disabled, C1, C3, and **C1 and C3**.

Package C-State Demotion

This feature enables the Package C-State demotion. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Package C-State Un-Demotion

When this feature is enabled, the CPU will conditionally un-demote from demoted Packaged Package C-State Un-Demotion. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

CState Pre-Wake

This feature enables the C-State pre wake. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

IO MWAIT Redirection

When enabled, this feature will map and send the IO read instructions to the IO registers. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Package C State Limit

Select Auto for the AMI BIOS to automatically set the limit on the C-State package register. The options are Auto, CPU Default, C10, C9, C8, C7S, **C7**, C6, C3, C2, and C0/C1.

Package C State Workaround

Enable this feature to fix old HDDs that have problems entering the Package C State. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

GT - Power Management Control



RC6 (Render Standby)

This feature enables Render Standby support. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Maximum GT Frequency

This option is the Maximum GT Frequency as defined by the user. Choose between 100MHz (RPN) and 1200MHz (RP0). Any value beyond this range will be clipped to its min/max supported by the CPU. The options are **Default Max Frequency** and 100MHz to 1200MHz (in increments of 50MHz).

4-4 Memory



The following memory information is displayed in this section:

- **Memory Timings (tCL-tRCD-tRP-tRAS)**
- **DIMM#A1 ~ DIMM#B2**

Memory profile

Use this feature to set Performance Memory Profiles, which may cause impact on memory behavior. If Default is selected, the installed memory will run at 2200MHz if the detected memory is rated at 2400MHz or above, and will run at 1867MHz if the memory detected is rated at 1867MHz. The options are **Default Profile**, Custom Profile, and XMP Profile 1.

**If the feature above is set to Custom Profile, the following items will become available for configuration:*

Memory Reference Clock

This feature selects the Memory Clock ratio. The options are Auto, **133MHz**, and 100MHz.

QCLK Odd Ratio

This feature disables the quadrature clock odd ratio. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Memory Frequency

This feature selects the type/speed of the memory installed. The options are Auto, DDR4-1067MHz, DDR4-1333MHz, DDR4-1600MHz, DDR4-1867MHz, **DDR4-2133MHz**, DDR4-2400MHz, DDR4-2667MHz, DDR4-2933, DDR4-3200MHz, DDR4-3467MHz, DDR4-3733MHz, DDR4-4000MHz, DDR4-4267MHz, DDR4-4533MHz, and DDR4-4800MHz.

Memory Voltage

This feature selects the Memory Voltage. The options are Default, **1.20 Volts**, 1.25 Volts, 1.30 Volts, 1.35 Volts, 1.40 Volts, 1.45 Volts, 1.50 Volts, 1.55 Volts, 1.60 Volts, 1.65 Volts, 1.70 Volts, and 1.75 Volts.

Maximum Memory Frequency

Use this feature to set the maximum memory frequency for onboard memory modules. The options are **Auto**, 1067, 1333, 1600, 1867, 2133, 2400, 2667, 2933 and 3200, 3467, 3733, 4000, and 4133.

Memory OverClocking



The stored values for Default, Custom, XMP1, and XMP2 memory profiles will be displayed in these fields.

- tCK (MHz)
- tCL

- **tRCD/tRP**
- **tRAS**
- **tCWL**
- **tFAW**
- **tREF1**
- **tRFC**
- **tRRD**
- **tRTP**
- **tWR**
- **tWTR**
- **NMode**
- **VDD [mV]**

Memory Profile

Use this feature to set Performance Memory Profiles, which may cause impact on memory behavior. The options are Default Profile, **Custom Profile**, XMP Profile 1, and XMP Profile 2.

If Default is selected, the installed memory will run at 2200MHz if the detected memory is rated at 2400MHz or above, and run at 1867MHz if the memory detected is rated at 1867MHz.

Memory Reference Clock

This feature selects the Memory Clock ratio. The options are Auto, **133MHz**, and 100MHz.

QCLK Odd Ratio

This feature disables the quadrature clock odd ratio. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Memory Frequency

This feature selects the type/speed of the memory installed. The options are Auto, DDR4-1067MHz, DDR4-1333MHz, DDR4-1600MHz, DDR4-1867MHz, **DDR4-2133MHz**, DDR4-2400MHz, DDR4-2667MHz, DDR4-2933MHz, DDR4-3200MHz, DDR4-3467MHz, DDR4-3733MHz, DDR4-4000MHz, DDR4-4267MHz, DDR4-4533MHz, and DDR4-4800MHz.

Memory Training Voltage

This feature selects the Memory Voltage Override (Vddq). The options are **1.20 Volts**, 1.25 Volts, 1.30 Volts, 1.35 Volts, 1.40 Volts, 1.45 Volts, 1.50 Volts, 1.55 Volts, 1.60 Volts, 1.65 Volts, and 1.70 Volts.

Memory Voltage

This feature selects the Memory Voltage. The options are **1.20 Volts**, 1.25 Volts, 1.30 Volts, 1.35 Volts, 1.40 Volts, 1.45 Volts, 1.50 Volts, 1.55 Volts, 1.60 Volts, 1.65 Volts, and 1.70 Volts.

**If the feature "Memory Profile" is set to Custom Profile, the following items will become available for configuration:*

tCL

This feature configures the Cas Latency Range. Enter a number between 4-18. The default is **14**.

tRCD/tRP

This feature selects the Ras Precharge Range and Row to Col Delay Range. Enter a number between 1-38. The default is **14**.

tRAS

This feature selects the Ras Active Time. Enter a number between 1-586. The default is **35**.

tCWL

This feature selects the Minimum CAS Write Latency Time. Enter a numeric value. The default is **14**.

tFAW

This feature selects the Minimum Four Activate Window Delay Time. Enter a numeric value between 1-586. The default is **23**.

tREFI

This feature configures the Maximum tREFI Time (Average Periodic Refresh Interval). Enter a numeric value. The default is **8316**.

tRFC

This feature selects the Minimum Refresh Recovery Delay Time. Enter a number between 1-9363. The default is **278**.

tRRD

This feature selects the Minimum Row Active To Row Active Delay Time. Enter a number between 1-38. The default is **4**.

tRTP

This feature configures the Internal Read to Precharge Command Delay Time. Enter a number between 1-38. The default is **8**.

tWR

This feature configures the Minimum Write Recovery Time. Enter a number between 1-38. The default is **16**.

tWTR

This feature configures the Minimum Internal Write to Read Command Delay Time. Enter a number between 1-38. The default is **0**.

NMode

Use this feature to configure the system command rate. The range is 0-2. Enter 0 for auto, 1 for 1N, and **2 for 2N**.

3rd Timing:

tRPab_ext

This feature configures the tRPab_ext. Enter a numeric value. The default is **0**.

tRDPRE

This feature configures the tRDPRE. Enter a numeric value. The default is **8**.

tWRPRE

This feature configures the tWRPRE. Enter a numeric value. The default is **34**.

tRRD_sg

This feature configures the tRRD_sg. Enter a numeric value. The default is **6**.

tRRD_dg

This feature configures the tRRD_dg. Enter a numeric value. The default is **4**.

derating_ext

This feature configures the derating_ext. Enter a numeric value. The default is **2**.

ODT_read_duration

This feature configures the ODT Read Duration. Enter a numeric value. The default is **0**.

ODT_Read_Delay

This feature configures the ODT Read Delay. Enter a numeric value. The default is **1**.

ODT_write_duration

This feature configures the ODT Write Duration. Enter a numeric value. The default is **0**.

ODT_Write_Delay

This feature configures the ODT Write Delay. Enter a numeric value. The default is **0**.

Write_Early_ODT

This feature configures the Write Early ODT. Enter a numeric value. The default is **0**.

tAONPD

This feature configures the tAONPD. The default is **10**.

ODT_Always_Rank0

This feature configures the ODT Always Rank0. Enter a numeric value. The default is **0**.

tRDRD_sg

This feature configures the between module read to read delay (tRDRD_sg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **6**.

tRDRD_dg

This feature configures the between module read to read delay (tRDRD_dg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **4**.

tRDRD_dr

This feature configures the between module read to read delay (tRDRD_dr). Enter a numeric value. The default is **6**.

tRDRD_dd

This feature configures the between module read to read delay (tRDRD_dd). Enter a numeric value. The default is **7**.

tRDWR_sg

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tRDWR_sg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **9**.

tRDWR_dg

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tRDWR_dg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **9**.

tRDWR_dr

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tRDWR_dr). Enter a numeric value. The default is **9**.

tRDWR_dd

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tRDWR_dd). Enter a numeric value. The default is **10**.

tWRRD_sg

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRRD_sg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **28**.

tWRRD_dg

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRRD_dg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **23**.

tWRRD_dr

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRRD_dr). Enter a numeric value. The default is **7**.

tWRRD_dd

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRRD_dd). Enter a numeric value. The default is **7**.

tWRWR_sg

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRWR_sg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **6**.

tWRWR_dg

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRWR_dg). Enter a numeric value. The default is **4**.

tWRWR_dr

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRWR_dr). Enter a numeric value. The default is **7**.

tWRWR_dd

This feature configures the between module read to write delay (tWRWR_dd). Enter a numeric value. The default is **7**.

tXP

This feature configures tXP. Enter a numeric value. The default is **7**.

tXPDLL

This feature configures tXPDLL. Enter a numeric value. The default is **26**.

tPRPDEN

This feature configures tPRPDEN. Enter a numeric value. The default is **2**.

tRDPDEN

This feature configures tRDPDEN. Enter a numeric value. The default is **19**.

tWRPDEN

This feature configures tWRPDEN. Enter a numeric value. The default is **34**.

4-6 Advanced



Boot Feature

Fast Boot

This feature sets fast system boot, quick POST, etc. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Quiet Boot

Use this feature to select the screen display between the POST messages and the OEM logo upon bootup. Uncheck the box to display the POST messages. **Check the box** to display the OEM logo instead of the normal POST messages.

Bootup Num-Lock

Use this feature to set the Power-on state for the <Num-Lock> 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 or **Enabled**.

Re-try Boot

If this feature 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.

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** or 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** or 4 Seconds Override.

AC Loss Policy Depend On

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**.

Setup Mode

This feature sets the default screen when entering BIOS setup. The options are **EZ Mode** or Advanced Mode.

NCT6792D Super IO Configuration



Super IO Chip NCT6792D

Serial Port 1 Configuration

Serial Port

This feature enables Serial Port 1 (COM1). When the box is checked, Serial Port 1 is enabled. The default is **Checked**.

Device Settings

This feature displays the current IRQ setting for Serial Port 1 (COM1).

Change Settings

This feature configures the IRQ setting for Serial Port 1 (COM1).

The options for Serial Port 1 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.

Serial Port Console Redirection



COM 1

Console Redirection

Select Enabled to enable COM Port 1 Console Redirection, which will allow a client machine to be connected to a host machine at a remote site for networking. The options are **Disabled** (unchecked) or Enabled (checked).

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

Console Redirection Settings

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 **ANSI**, VT100, VT100+, and VT-UTF8.

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).

Data Bits

Use this feature to set the data transmission size for Console Redirection. The options are 7 (Bits) or **8 (Bits)**.

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.

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** or 2.

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** or Hardware RTS/CTS.

VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

Select Enabled to enable VT-UTF8 Combination Key support for ANSI/VT100 terminals. The options are Disabled (unchecked) or **Enabled** (checked).

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** (unchecked) or Enabled (checked).

Resolution 100x31

Select Enabled for extended-terminal resolution support. The options are **Disabled** (unchecked) or Enabled (checked).

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** or 80x25.

Putty KeyPad

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

Redirection After BIOS POST

Use this feature to enable or disable legacy Console Redirection after BIOS POST. When the option BootLoader is selected, legacy Console Redirection is disabled before booting the OS. When the option Always Enable is selected, legacy Console Redirection remains enabled upon OS bootup. The options are **Always Enable** or BootLoader.

Serial Port for Out-of-Band Management/Windows Emergency Management Services (EMS)

The submenu allows the user to configure Console Redirection settings to support Out-of-Band Serial Port management.

Console Redirection

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

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

Console Redirection Settings

Out-of-Band Mgmt Port

Use this feature to select a serial port in a client server to be used by the Windows Emergency Management Services (EMS) to communicate with a remote host server. The options are dependent on the available COM ports.

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 ANSI, VT100, VT100+, and **VT-UTF8**.

Bits per second

This feature sets the transmission speed for a serial port used in Console Redirection. Make sure that the same speed is used in both 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 feature to set the flow control for Console Redirection to prevent data loss caused by buffer overflow. Send a "Stop" signal to stop data sending when the receiving buffer is full. Send a "Start" signal to start data sending when the receiving buffer is empty. The options are **None**, Hardware RTS/CTS, and Software Xon/Xoff.

The setting for each these features is displayed:

Data Bits, Parity, Stop Bits

System Agent (SA) Configuration



The following will be displayed:

- **SA PCIe Code Version**
- **VT-d Capability**

PEG Port Configuration

CPU SLOT7 PCI-E 3.0 X16

This feature will display the PCI-E device if it is detected by the BIOS.

Enable Root Port

Select Enabled to activate the Root Port. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

Max Link Speed

Select **Auto**, Gen1, Gen2, or Gen3 to set the PEG Max Link Speed.

Max Link Width

Use this feature to force PEG link to retrain to a particular setting. The options are **Auto**, Force X1, Force X2, Force X4, and Force X8.

Power Down Unused Lanes

Use this feature to power down the unused lanes based on the max possible link width. The options are Disabled or **Auto**.

ASPM

This feature configures the ASPM (Active State Power Management) settings for the graphics devices installed on PCI-E Slot 0, Slot 1, or Slot2. The options are Disabled, L0s, L1s, L0sL1, and **Auto**.

De-emphasis Control

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

VT-d

Select Enabled to use Intel® Virtualization Technology for Direct I/O (VT-d) support by reporting the I/O device assignments to the VMM (Virtual Machine Monitor) through the DMAR ACPI tables. This feature offers fully protected I/O resource sharing across Intel platforms, providing greater reliability, security and availability in networking and data sharing. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

GMM Device (B0:D8:F0)

This feature enables the SA GMM device. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

X2APIC Opt Out

X2APIC, an extension of the XAPIC architecture, is designed to support 32-bit processor address ability. X2APIC enhances the performance of interrupt delivery. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Graphics Configuration



Graphics Turbo IMON Current

Use this feature to set the limit on the current voltage regulator. Valid range is 14-31. The default value is **31**.

Skip Scanning of External Gfx Card

Use this feature to skip scanning for External Gfx card on PEG and PCH PCIE ports. If this feature is enabled, the system will not scan for a new card. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Primary Display

Use this feature to select the graphics device to be used as the primary display. Select from IGFX/PEG/PCI or select SG for switchable GFX. The options are **Auto**, IGFX, PEG, PCIE, and SG.

Select PCIE Card

Use this feature to select either **Auto**, Elk Creek 4, or PEG Eval to use on the platform.

External Gfx Card Primary Display Configuration

Primary PEG

This feature allows the user to select the primary PCI Express Graphics (PEG) slot. The options are **Auto**, PEG11, and PEG12.

Primary PCIE

This feature allows the user to specify which graphics card to be used as the primary graphics card. The options are **Auto**, PCIE1, PCIE2, PCIE3, PCIE4, PCIE5, PCIE6, PCIE7, PCIE8, PCIE9, PCIE10, PCIE11, PCIE12, PCIE13, PCIE14, PCIE15, PCIE16, PCIE17, PCIE18, and PCIE19.

Internal Graphics

This feature keeps the Internal Graphics Device (IGD) enabled, based on setup options. The options are **Auto**, Enabled, and Disabled.

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**, 512MB, 1024MB, and 2048MB.

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 0M, 4M, 8M, 12M, 16M, 20M, 24M, 28M, **32M**, 32M/F7, 36M, 40M, 44M, 48M, 52M, 56M, and 60M.

DVMT Total Gfx Mem

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 128MB, **256MB**, and MAX.

Gfx 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 Disabled or **Enabled**.

VDD Enable

Activating this feature will force VDD in the BIOS. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

PM Support

Activating this feature will enable Power Management BIOS support. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

PAVP Enable

Use the feature to enable Protect Audio Video Path Mode. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Cdynmax Clamping Enable

Enable this feature to activate Cdynmax Clamping. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Graphics Clock Frequency

Use this feature to set the internal graphics clock frequency. The options are 337.5MHz, 450MHz, 540MHz, and **675MHz**.

Graphics OverClocking**GT Slice Domain****GT OverClocking Frequency**

This feature selects the Overclocked RPO frequency in multiples of 50MHz. The default is **0**.

GT Voltage Mode

Use this feature to select the Overclocking GT mode. The options are Override or **Adaptive**.

**If the item above is set to Adaptive, "GT Extra Turbo Voltage" will become available for configuration. If the item is set to Override, "GT Voltage Override" will become available.*

GT Extra Turbo Voltage

Use this feature to set the extra voltage applied while GT is operating in turbo mode. Specify a value from 0mV to 2000mV. The default value is **0**.

GT Voltage Offset

Use this feature to set the GT Adaptive voltage Target(mV) value from 0mV to 2000mV. The default value is **0**.

Offset Prefix

Use this feature to set the GT Voltage Offset value as a positive (+) or a negative (-) value. The options are "+" or "-".

GT Unslice Domain

GT OverClocking Frequency

This feature selects the Overclocked RPO frequency. The default value is **0**.

GT Voltage Mode

This feature selects the Overclocking GT mode. The options are Override or **Adaptive**.

**If the item above is set to Adaptive, "GT Extra Turbo Voltage" will become available for configuration. If the item is set to Override, "GT Voltage Override" will become available.*

GT Extra Turbo Voltage

This feature sets the extra voltage applied while GT is operating in turbo mode. Specify a value from 0mV to 2000mV. The default value is **0**.

GT Voltage Offset

This feature sets the GT Adaptive voltage Target(mV) value from 0mV to 2000mV. The default value is **0**.

Offset Prefix

This feature sets the GT Voltage Offset value as a positive (+) or a negative (-) value. The options are "+" or "-".

GT-Sliced VR Settings

GT-Sliced Domain

VR Config Enable

Select Enable to activate VR configuration options. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

AC Loadline

AC Loadline is defined in 1/100 mOhms and uses the BIOS mailbox command 0x2. A value of 100 equals 1.0 mOhm, and 1255 is 12.55 mOhms. Range is 0-6249 (0-62.49 mOhms). Enter **0 for AUTO**.

DC Loadline

DC Loadline is defined in 1/100 mOhms and uses the BIOS mailbox command 0x2. A value of 100 equals 1.0 mOhm, and 1255 is 12.55 mOhms. Range is 0-6249 (0-62.49 mOhms). Enter **0 for AUTO**.

PS Current Threshold1

The PS Current Threshold1 is defined in 1/4A (Amperes) increments and uses the BIOS mailbox command 0x3. A value of 400 equals 100A. Range is 0-512 which translates to 0-128A. Enter 0 for AUTO. The default option is **80 for 20A**.

PS Current Threshold2

The PS Current Threshold2 is defined in 1/4A (Amperes) increments and uses the BIOS mailbox command 0x3. A value of 400 equals 100A. Range is 0-512 which translates to 0-128A. Enter 0 for AUTO. The default option is **20 for 5A**.

PS Current Threshold3

The PS Current Threshold3 is defined in 1/4A (Amperes) increments and uses the BIOS mailbox command 0x3. A value of 400 equals 100A. Range is 0-512 which translates to 0-128A. Enter 0 for AUTO. The default option is **4 for 1A**.

PS3 Enable

Use this feature to enable or disable PS3. This feature uses BIOS VR mailbox command line 0x3. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

PS4 Enable

Use this feature to enable or disable PS4. This feature uses BIOS VR mailbox command line 0x3. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

IMON Slope

IMON (Load Current Monitor) Slope is defined in 1/100 increments and uses the BIOS VR mailbox command 0x4. Range is 0-200. For example, enter 125 for a 1.25 slope. Enter 0 for AUTO.

IMON Offset

IMON Offset is defined in 1/1000 increments and uses the BIOS VR mailbox command 0x4. For example, enter 25,348 for a 25.348 offset. Range is 0-63999. The default value is **0**.

IMON Prefix

This feature sets the IMON offset value to a positive (+) or negative (-) number. The default setting is **"+"**.

VR Current Limit

This feature sets the Voltage Regulator current limit. The value represents the maximum instantaneous current allowed at any given time. The value is represented in 1/4A (Ampere) increments. A value of 400 equals 100A. Set this number to 0 for Auto. This uses the BIOS VR mailbox command 0x6.

VR Voltage Limit

This feature sets the Voltage Regulator voltage limit. The value is represented in mV. A value of 1250 equals 1.25V. Set this number to **0 for Auto**. This uses the BIOS VR mailbox command 0x6.

TDC Enable

This feature disables Thermal Design Current (TDC). The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

TDC Lock

This feature disables TDC Lock. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

PCH-IO Configuration



DMI Link ASPM Control

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

PCIe Root Ports ASPM

Use this feature to set the ASPM to power manage the PCIe link during the various L states. The options are **Auto**, L0sL1, L1, L0s, and Disabled.

PCIe Root Ports L1 Substates

Use this feature to define which L1 substate to use. The options are Disabled, L1.1, L1.2, and **L1.1&L1.2**.

PCH LAN Controller

This feature enables the PCH LAN Controller. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

HD Audio

Use this feature to detect an HD Audio device. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

DeepSx Power Policies

Use this feature 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 a USB keyboard or mouse. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled in S4-S5.

Wake on LAN Enable

Select Enabled to enable the capability to "wake up" the system through the Ethernet port. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Pcie PII SSC

Use this feature to set the PCIE PII SSC percentage. Select Auto to keep the hardware default with no BIOS override. The range is from 0.0% to 2.0%. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

SATA and RST Configuration



SATA Controllers

Select Disabled to disable the onboard SATA Controllers. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

SATA Mode Selection

This feature selects the mode for the installed SATA drives. The options are **AHCI** or Intel RST Premium With Intel Optane System Acceleration.

SATA Controller Speed

Use this feature to specify the maximum speed the SATA controller can support. The options are **Default**, Gen 1, Gen 2, and Gen 3.

SATA Frozen

This feature enables the Freeze Lock Security feature. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

M.2-M2

Hot Plug

This feature designates the 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** or Enabled.

Configured as eSATA

This feature displays the eSATA status for the detected hard drive.

Spin Up Device

When this feature is disabled, all drives will spin up at boot. When this option is enabled, it will perform Staggered Spin Up on any drive this option is activated. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

SATA Device Type

Select **Hard Disk Drive** or Solid State Drive.

**The remaining options in the section are similar across Serial ATA Ports 0 through 5.*

Serial ATA Port 0~5

This feature displays the detected SATA drive, if any.

Hot Plug

This feature designates the port specified for hot plugging. Set this feature 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** or Enabled.

Configured as eSATA

This feature displays the eSATA status for the detected hard drive.

Spin Up Device

When this feature is disabled, all drives will spin up at boot. When this feature is enabled, it will perform Staggered Spin Up on any drive this feature is activated. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

SATA Device Type

Use this feature to identify the type of HDD that is connected to the SATA port. The options are **Hard Disk Drive** or Solid State Drive.

PCH-FW Configuration



The following information for the PCH Firmware is displayed:

- **ME Firmware Version**
- **ME Firmware Mode**

- ME Firmware SKU

ME FW Image Re-Flash

This feature will update the PCH Firmware from an image in a USB Flashdrive attached to a USB port. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

USB Configuration



The following information for USB Configuration is displayed:

- **USB Module Version**
- **USB Controllers**
- **USB Devices**

Legacy USB Support

Select Enabled to support legacy USB devices. Select Auto to disable legacy support when legacy USB devices are not present. If Disable is selected, legacy USB devices will not be supported. The options are **Enabled**, Disabled, and Auto.

XHCI Hand-Off

This feature is a work-around solution for operating systems that do not support XHCI (Extensible Host Controller Interface) hand-off. The XHCI ownership change should be claimed by the XHCI driver. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

USB Mass Storage Driver Support

Select Enabled for USB mass storage device support. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

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. USB CD/DVD drives are not supported. Disable this feature after the XHCI driver has been installed in Windows. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

External USB 3.1 Host Controller Support

This feature enables the ASmedia USB 3.1 Host controller. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

PCIe/PCI/PnP Configuration



Option ROM Execution

Video

This feature controls which option ROM to execute for the Video device. The options are Do Not Launch, UEFI, and **Legacy**.

Storage Option ROM/UEFI Driver

This feature controls which option ROM to execute for the storage device. The options are **Disabled**, EFI, and **Legacy**.

Above 4GB MMIO BIOS Assignment

Select Enable for remapping of BIOS above 4GB. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

PCIe/PCI/PnP Configuration

CPU SLOT7 PCI-E 3.0 X16 OPROM PCI-E M.2-M1 OPROM PCI-E M.2-M2 OPROM PCI-E M.2-E1 OPROM

Select Disabled to deactivate the selected slot, Legacy to activate the slot in legacy mode, and EFI to activate the slot in EFI mode. The options are Disabled, **Legacy**, and EFI.

Onboard LAN Option ROM type

Use this feature to select the type of option ROM installed. The options are EFI or **Legacy**.

Onboard LAN1 Option ROM

Select PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) to boot the computer using a PXE device installed in a specified LAN port. Select Disabled to prevent system boot using a device installed in a LAN port. The options are Disabled or **PXE**.

Network Stack

Select Enabled to enable PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) or UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) for network stack support. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled. If this feature is enabled, the two features below are available:

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

Ipv4 PXE Support

Select Enabled to enable Ipv4 PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) for boot support. If this feature is set to Disabled, Ipv4 PXE boot option will not be supported. The options are Disabled or **Enabled**.

Ipv6 PXE Support

Select Enabled to enable Ipv6 PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) for boot support. If this feature is set to Disabled, Ipv6 PXE boot option will not be supported. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Security



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

- If the Administrator password is defined ONLY - this controls access to the BIOS setup ONLY.
- If the User's password is defined ONLY - this password will need to be entered upon each system boot, and will also have Administrator rights in the setup.
- Passwords must be at least 3 and up to 20 characters long.

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** or Always.

Administrator Password

Use this feature to set the Administrator Password which is required to enter the BIOS setup utility. The length of the password should be from 3 characters to 20 characters long.

User Password

Use this feature to set the User Password, which is required every time the system boots. The length of the password should be from 3 characters to 20 characters long.

Secure Boot



The following items will be displayed:

- **System Mode**
- **Secure Boot**
- **Vendor Keys**

Attempt Secure Boot

Select Enabled for Secure Boot flow control. This feature is available when the platform key (PK) is pre-registered, the platform operates in the user mode, and CSM is disabled in the Setup utility. The options are **Disabled** or Enabled.

Secure Boot Mode

This feature allows selection of the Secure Boot Mode between Standard and Customized. Selecting Customized enables users to change the Image Execution Policy and manage Secure Boot Keys. The options are **Customized** or Standard.

CSM Support

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

**If the item "Secure Boot Mode" is set to Customized, "Key Management" will become available for configuration:*

Key Management

Provision Factory Default Keys

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

Install Factory Default Keys

This feature forces the system to install the factory default keys. Click **Yes** or No.

Enroll Efi Image

This feature allows the image to run in Secure Boot Mode. Enroll SHA256 Hash Certificate of the image into the Authorized Signature Database.

Save All Secure Boot Variables

This feature saves all revised Secure Boot settings.

Platform Key (PK)

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

Set New Var

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 Var

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 Var

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 Var

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 Var

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 Signatures

This feature 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.

Set New Var

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

Append Key

This feature 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.

- 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.

4-7 Thermal & Fan



System Temperature

The following items will be displayed:

- **CPU Temperature** - displays the CPU temperature detected by PECL.
- **System Temperature** - indicates the system internal temperature.
- **Peripheral Temperature** - displays the detected peripheral device temperature.
- **PCH Temperature** - indicates the detected PCH chip temperature.

System Health

SYS FAN control

This feature allows the user to decide how the system controls the speeds of the onboard fans. The CPU temperature and the fan speed are correlative. When the CPU on-die temperature increases, the fan speed will also increase for effective system cooling. The options are Auto, **PWM mode**, DC mode.

The following items will be displayed (Voltage):

- **VCPU**

- 12V
- VCCSA
- 5VCC
- VDIMM
- VCPU_IO
- VCPU_GT
- PCH 1.0V
- 3.3V_DL
- VSB
- 3.3VCC
- VBAT
- VCPU_STPLL

4-8 Save & Exit



Boot mode select

Use this feature to select the type of device to be used for system boot. The options are **Legacy**, UEFI, and Dual.

FIXED BOOT ORDER Priorities

Legacy Boot Option #1~#8

The options are Hard Disk, CD/DVD, USB Hard Disk, USB CD/DVD, USB Key, USB Floppy, USB LAN, Network, and Disabled.

Boot Override

Saves the specified boot override and resets the system, i.e., **IBA CL Slot 00FE v0110**. Select OK to activate, otherwise, click Cancel.

NETWORK Drive BBS Priorities

Boot Option #1

This feature controls the system boot order. The options are **IBA CL Slot 00FE v0110** or Disabled.

IBA CL Slot 00FE v0110

Launch EFI Shell from filesystem device

This feature will attempt to launch the EFI Shell application (shell.efi) from one of the available file system devices. Select OK to activate, otherwise, click Cancel.

Save Options

Save Changes and Reset

This feature will save the changes that have been made and reboot the system.

Discard Changes and Reset

This feature will discard the changes that have been made and reboot the system.

Save Changes

This feature will save the changes, but remain in setup mode.

Discard Changes

This feature will discard the changes, but will remain in setup mode.

Save Profile 1 / Save Profile 2

Select this feature to save the current overclocking profile into either Profile 1 or Profile 2. Click "OK" when prompted, click "Cancel" to go back and not save.

Load Profile 1 / Load Profile 2

Select this feature to load a previously saved overclocking profile from either Profile 1 or Profile 2. Click "OK" when prompted, click "Cancel" to go back and not load.

Default Options

Restore Defaults

This feature will restore default manufacturer settings, but remain in setup mode.

Save As User Defaults

This feature enables the user to save any changes to the BIOS setup for future use.

Restore User Defaults

This feature will retrieve user-defined settings that were previously saved.

4-9 BIOS Update



The following items will be displayed:

- **BIOS Version**
- **BIOS Tag**
- **Date**
- **Time**

Start Update

Use this utility to prepare BIOS Update with ME.

1. Click "Start Update" to enter the SuperFlash utility.
2. At the prompt, select "Yes" to reboot and configure the system to Flash mode. Select "No" to cancel and view the BIOS information.
3. After the system reboots to the flash mode, the system is ready to flash the BIOS. At the prompt, select "OK" to continue.
4. Select "Select File" and then in the pop-up menu select "General USB Flash Disk 1.00."

5. Select the filename (i.e., "C7Z370CGIWxx.xx") in the pop-up menu.
6. Select "Start Flash" to flash the BIOS. A pop-up message will appear to show the progress of the BIOS flash.
7. If the flash is successful, a pop-up message will indicate the result. Select "OK" to complete the BIOS flash and to reboot the system. Go to the "SYSTEM INFORMATION - Motherboard" page in the BIOS Setup to check for the correct BIOS version.

Appendix A

BIOS Error 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 with bootup. The error messages normally appear on the screen.

Fatal errors will not allow the system to continue to bootup. 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 correspond to the number of beeps for the corresponding error.

A-1 BIOS Error Beep Codes

BIOS Error Beep Codes		
Beep Code/LED	Error Message	Description
1 beep	Refresh	Circuits have been reset. (Ready to power up)
5 short beeps + 1 long beep	Memory error	No memory detected in the system
5 short beeps	Display error	System display error
OH LED On	System OH	System Overheat

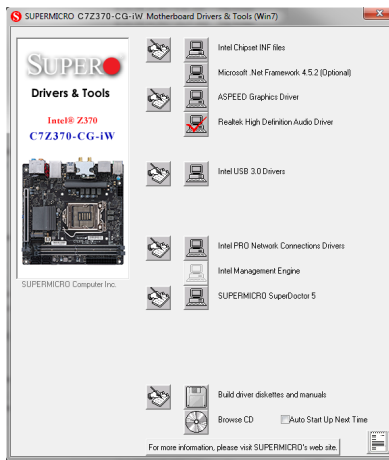
Notes

Appendix B

Software Installation Instructions

B-1 Installing Drivers

After you've installed the Windows operating system, a screen as shown below will appear. You are ready to install software programs and drivers that have not yet been installed. To install these software programs and drivers, click the icons to the right of these items. (**Note:** To install the Windows operating system, please refer to the instructions posted on our website at [http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/.](http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/))



Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen



Note 1: Click the icons showing a hand writing on the paper to view the readme files for each item. Click on a computer icon to the right of an item to install this 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.

Note 2: 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.

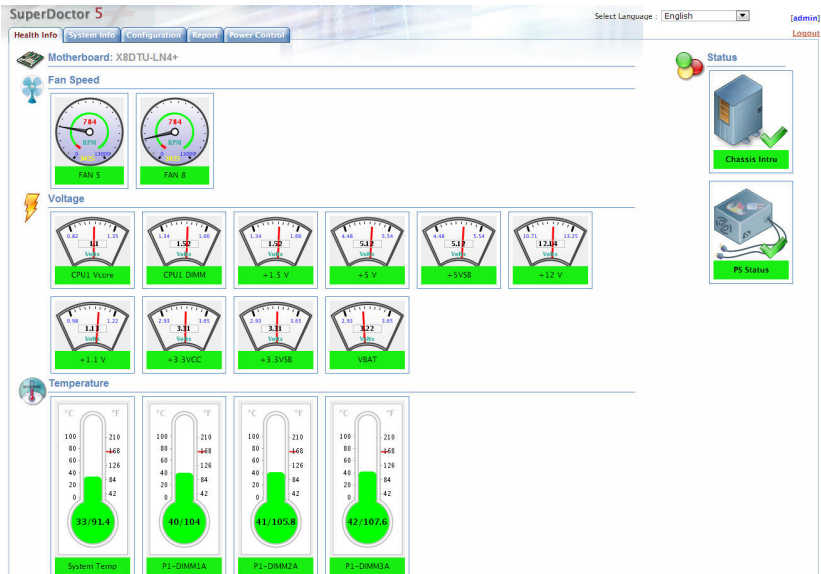
B-2 Configuring SuperDoctor® 5

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. 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.



SuperDoctor 5 Interface Display Screen-1 (Health Information)

Appendix C

UEFI BIOS Recovery Instructions

! **Attention!** 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 to avoid possible boot failure.

C-1 An Overview to the UEFI BIOS

The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) specification 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 up the system. UEFI offers a clean, hands-off control to a computer system at bootup.

C-2 How to Recover the UEFI BIOS Image (the Main BIOS Block)

A UEFI BIOS flash chip consists of a recovery BIOS block, comprised of two boot blocks 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 that 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, when the BIOS boot block crashes, you will need to follow the procedures in Appendix D.

C-3 To Recover the Main BIOS Block Using a USB-Attached Device

This feature allows the user to recover a BIOS image using a USB-attached device without additional utilities used. A USB flash device such as a USB Flash Drive, or a USB CD/DVD ROM/RW device can be used for this purpose. However, a USB Hard Disk drive cannot be used for BIOS recovery at this time.

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

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



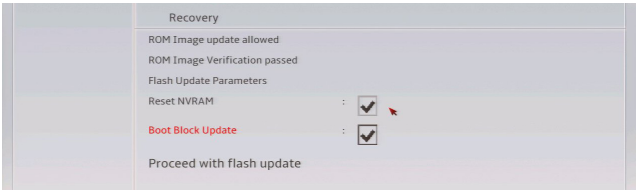
Note: If you cannot locate the "SUPER.ROM" file in your driver disk, visit our website at www.supermicro.com to download the BIOS image into a USB flash device (save in the root folder) and rename it "SUPER.ROM" for BIOS recovery use.

2. Insert the USB device that contains the new BIOS image ("SUPER.ROM") into any available USB port. Be sure the file is saved in the very top (root) folder.
3. Set the JBR1 switch on the motherboard to recovery mode and power on the system. If the screen appears as below, press to continue.

```
Version 2.18.1263. Copyright (C) 2017 American Megatrends, Inc.  
Supermicro C7Z370-CG-IW BIOS Date:11/01/2017 Rev:1.0
```

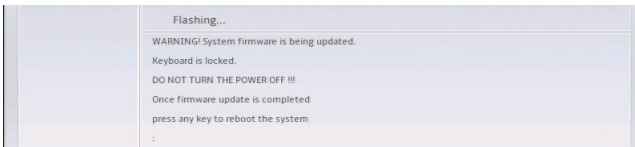
```
CPU : Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8700K CPU @ 3.70GHz  
Speed : 3.70 GHz  
The IMC is operating with DDR4 2133 MHz  
Setup default has been loaded.  
Press <DEL> to run Setup  
Press <F1> to Continue Booting
```

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



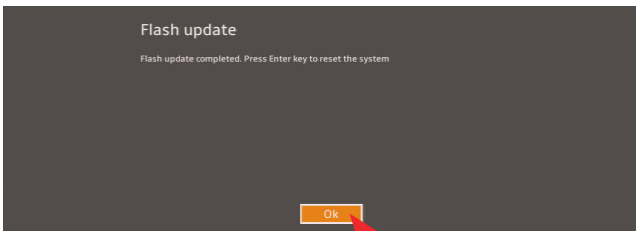
Note: At this point, you may decide if you want to start with BIOS Recovery. If you decide to proceed with BIOS Recovery, follow the procedures below.

- To continue with BIOS Recovery, select the item "Proceed with flash update". You will see the progress of BIOS Recovery as shown on the screens below.



Note: Do not interrupt the BIOS programming until it is completed.

- After the BIOS Recovery process is complete, click OK to reboot the system.



Notes

Appendix D

Dual Boot Block

D-1 Introduction

This motherboard supports the Dual Boot Block feature, which is the last-ditch mechanism to recover the BIOS boot block. This section provides an introduction to the feature.

BIOS Boot Block

A BIOS boot block is the minimum BIOS loader required to enable necessary hardware components for the BIOS crisis recovery flash that will update the main BIOS block. An on-call BIOS boot-block corruption may occur due to a software tool issue (see image below) or an unexpected power outage during BIOS updates.

```
-----
                AMI Firmware Update Utility vX.XX.XX
                Copyright (C)XXXX American Megatrends Inc. All Rights Reserved.
-----
```

```
Reading flash . . . . . done
-- ME Data Size checking . ok
-- FFS checksums . . . . . ok
Erasing Boot Block . . . . . done
_ Updating Boot Block . . . . . 0x00A91000 (13%)
```

BIOS Boot Block Corruption Occurrence

When a BIOS boot block is corrupted due to an unexpected power outage or a software tool malfunctioning during BIOS updates, you can still reboot the system by activating switch JBR1 on the motherboard. When JBR1 is activated, the system will boot from a backup boot block pre-loaded in the BIOS by the manufacturer.

D-2 Steps to Reboot the System by switch JBR1

1. Power down the system.
2. On switch JBR1 slide switch to ON and power on the system.
3. Follow the BIOS recovery SOP listed in the previous chapter (Appendix C).
4. After completing the steps above, power down the system.
5. Turn OFF switch JBR1 and power on the system.

(Disclaimer Continued)

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