

SUPERO[®]

SUPERSERVER

8016B-TLF



USER'S MANUAL

Revision 1.0

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Preface

About This Manual

This manual is written for professional system integrators and PC technicians. It provides information for the installation and use of the SuperServer 8016B-TLF. Installation and maintenance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

The SuperServer 8016B-TLF is a high-end quad processor server based on the SC818A-1400B 1U rackmount server chassis and the Super X8QBE-LF serverboard. The X8QBE-LF supports four Intel® E7-4800/7500 Series processors - please refer to our web site for an up-to-date list of supported processors.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter provides a checklist of the main components included with the server system and describes the main features of the Super X8QBE-LF serverboard and the SC818A-1400B chassis.

Chapter 2: Server Installation

This chapter describes the steps necessary to install the SuperServer 8016B-TLF into a rack and check out the server configuration prior to powering up the system. If your server was ordered without the processor and memory components, this chapter will refer you to the appropriate sections of the manual for their installation.

Chapter 3: System Interface

Refer to this chapter for details on the system interface, which includes the functions and information provided by the control panel on the chassis as well as other LEDs located throughout the system.

Chapter 4: System Safety

You should thoroughly familiarize yourself with this chapter for a general overview of safety precautions that should be followed when installing and servicing the SuperServer 8016B-TLF.

Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup

Chapter 5 provides detailed information on the X8QBE-LF serverboard, including the locations and functions of connectors, headers and jumpers. Refer to this chapter when adding or removing processors or main memory and when reconfiguring the serverboard.

Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup

Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed information on the SC818A-1400B 1U rackmount server chassis. You should follow the procedures given in this chapter when installing, removing or reconfiguring Serial ATA or peripheral drives and when replacing system power supply units and cooling fans.

Chapter 7: BIOS

The BIOS chapter includes an introduction to BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup Utility.

Appendix A: BIOS Error Beep Codes

Appendix B: System Specifications

Notes

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1	Overview	1-1
1-2	Serverboard Features	1-2
	Processors	1-2
	Memory	1-2
	SATA	1-2
	Rear I/O Ports	1-2
	ATI Graphics Controller.....	1-2
	IPMI	1-2
	Other Features	1-3
1-3	Server Chassis Features	1-4
	System Power	1-4
	SATA Subsystem.....	1-4
	Front Control Panel.....	1-4
	Cooling System	1-4
1-4	Contacting Supermicro.....	1-5

Chapter 2 Server Installation

2-1	Overview	2-1
2-2	Unpacking the System.....	2-1
2-3	Preparing for Setup.....	2-1
	Choosing a Setup Location.....	2-2
	Rack Precautions.....	2-2
	Server Precautions.....	2-2
	Rack Mounting Considerations	2-3
	Ambient Operating Temperature	2-3
	Reduced Airflow	2-3
	Mechanical Loading	2-3
	Circuit Overloading.....	2-3
	Reliable Ground	2-3
2-4	Installing the System into a Rack	2-4
	Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails.....	2-4
	Installing the Inner Rails	2-4
	Installing the Outer Rails.....	2-5
	Locking Tabs	2-5
	Installing the Server into the Rack.....	2-6
2-5	Checking the Serverboard Setup.....	2-7

2-6	Preparing to Power On	2-9
Chapter 3 System Interface		
3-1	Overview	3-1
3-2	Control Panel Buttons	3-1
	Reset	3-1
	Power	3-1
3-3	Control Panel LEDs	3-2
	Overheat/Fan Fail	3-2
	NIC2	3-2
	NIC1	3-2
	HDD.....	3-2
	Power	3-3
3-4	Drive Carrier LEDs.....	3-3
Chapter 4 System Safety		
4-1	Electrical Safety Precautions	4-1
4-2	General Safety Precautions	4-2
4-3	ESD Precautions.....	4-3
4-4	Operating Precautions	4-4
Chapter 5 Advanced Serverboard Setup		
5-1	Handling the Serverboard	5-1
	Precautions	5-1
	Unpacking	5-2
5-2	Serverboard Installation	5-2
5-3	Connecting Cables.....	5-3
	Connecting Data Cables	5-3
	Connecting Power Cables	5-3
	Connecting the Control Panel.....	5-3
5-4	I/O Ports	5-4
5-5	Installing the Processor and Heatsink	5-5
	Memory Support.....	5-8
	Notes and Restrictions	5-11
5-7	Adding PCI-E Add-On Cards	5-11
5-8	Serverboard Details	5-12
	X8QBE-LF Quick Reference	5-13
5-9	Connector Definitions	5-14
5-10	Jumper Settings	5-20
5-11	Onboard Indicators.....	5-23
5-12	SATA Ports	5-24

5-13	Installing Software.....	5-25
	Supero Doctor III.....	5-26

Chapter 6 Advanced Chassis Setup

6-1	Static-Sensitive Devices.....	6-1
	Precautions	6-1
6-2	Control Panel	6-2
6-3	System Fans	6-3
	System Fan Failure.....	6-3
	Replacing System Fans.....	6-3
	Removing a Fan.....	6-3
	Installing a Fan.....	6-3
6-4	Drive Bay Installation	6-4
	Removing the Front Bezel	6-4
	Accessing the Drive Bays	6-5
	SATA Drive Installation.....	6-6
	Mounting a Drive in a Drive Carrier	6-6
	Installing/removing SATA Drives	6-7
	SATA Backplane	6-7
	DVD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation	6-8
6-5	Power Supply	6-9
	Power Supply Failure.....	6-9
	Removing the Power Supply.....	6-9
	Installing a new Power Supply.....	6-9

Chapter 7 BIOS

7-1	Introduction.....	7-1
	Starting BIOS Setup Utility.....	7-1
	How To Change the Configuration Data	7-1
	Starting the Setup Utility	7-2
7-2	Main Setup.....	7-2
7-3	Advanced Setup Configurations.....	7-4
7-4	Boot Configuration	7-29
7-5	Security Settings	7-29
7-6	Exit Options.....	7-31

Appendix A BIOS Error Beep Codes

Appendix B System Specifications

Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Overview

The 8016B-TLF is a high-end server that is comprised of two main subsystems: the SC818A-1400B 1U server chassis and the X8QBE-LF quad Intel processor serverboard. Please refer to our web site for information on operating systems that have been certified for use with the SuperServer 8016B-TLF (www.supermicro.com).

In addition to the serverboard and chassis, various hardware components have been included with the SuperServer 8016B-TLF, as listed below:

- Seven 4-cm hot-swap chassis fans (FAN-0101L4)
- One air shroud (MCP-310-81804-0B)
- Four CPU passive heatsinks for 1U chassis (SNK-P0044P)
- One riser card for PCI-Express x16 slot (CSE-RR1U-E16)
- SATA Accessories
 - One SATA backplane (BPN-SAS-818A)
 - Three hot-swap drive carriers (CSE-PT39-B0)
 - One 50-cm iPass to SATA cable (CBL-0116L)
 - One HDD backplane PWS cable (CBL-0385L)
- One rail set (MCP-290-00016-0N)
- One 8016B-TLF User's Manual

1-2 Serverboard Features

At the heart of the SuperServer 8016B-TLF lies the X8QBE-LF, a quad processor serverboard based on the Intel 7500/ICH10R chipset. Below are the main features of the X8QBE-LF. (See Figure 1-1 for a block diagram of the chipset).

Processors

The X8QBE-LF supports four Intel E7-4800/7500 Series processors in LGA1567 sockets. Please refer to the serverboard description pages on our web site for a complete listing of supported processors (www.supermicro.com).

Memory

The X8QBE-LF has 32 DIMM slots that can support up to 1 TB of registered ECC DDR3-1066/978/800 SDRAM. Modules of the same size and speed should be used. See Chapter 5 details.

SATA

A SATA controller is integrated into the South Bridge (ICH10R) section of the chipset to provide a six-port SATA subsystem, which is RAID 0, 1, 10 and (Windows only) 5 supported. The SATA drives are hot-swappable units.

Note: The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability and RAID function of the SATA drives.

Rear I/O Ports

The color-coded I/O ports include one COM port, a VGA (monitor) port, a dedicated IPMI LAN port and two Gb Ethernet ports. Two USB ports are also located here.

ATI Graphics Controller

The X8QBE-LF features an integrated Matrox G200eW video controller. The G200eW is a 2D/3D/video accelerator chip with a 128-bit core.

IPMI

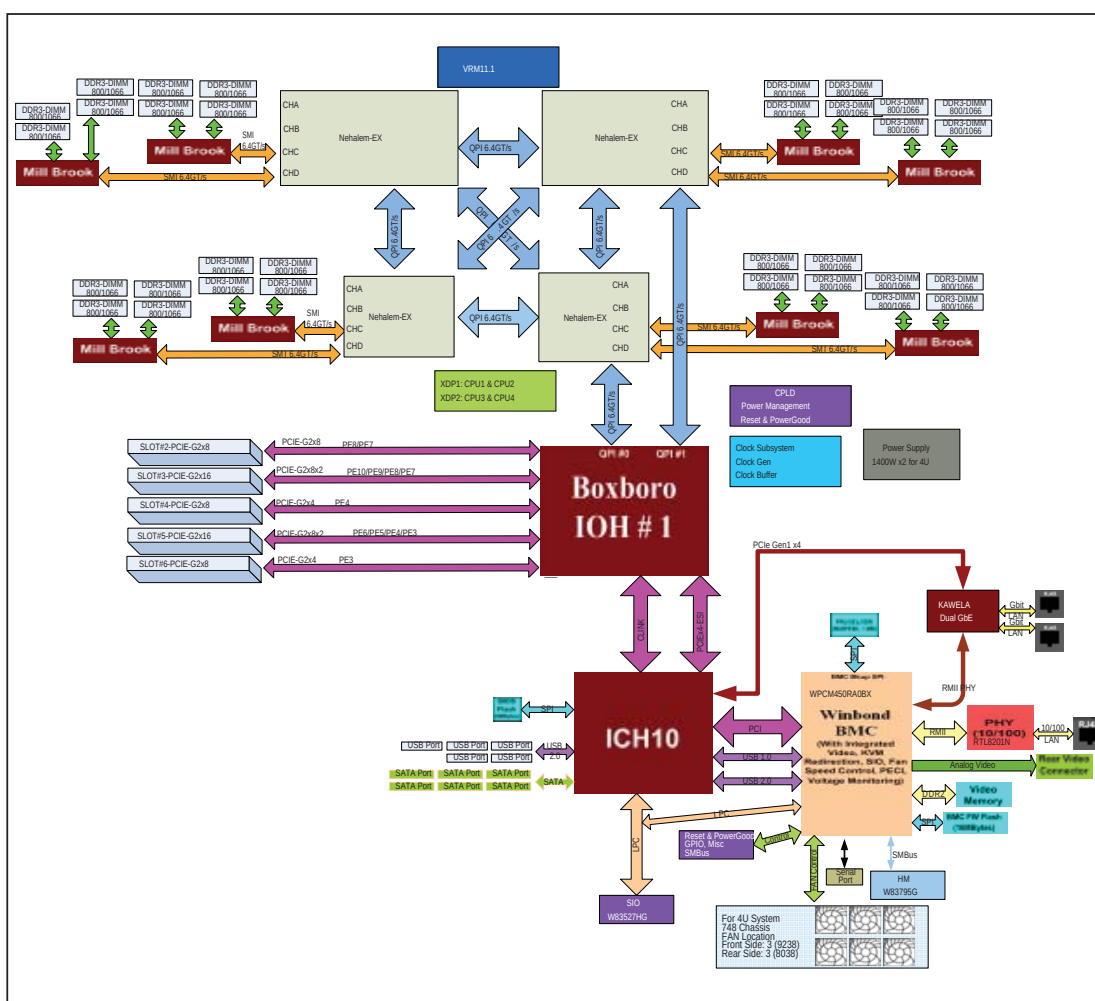
IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) is a hardware-level interface specification that provides remote access, monitoring and administration for Supermicro server platforms. IPMI allows server administrators to view a server's hardware status remotely, receive an alarm automatically if a failure occurs, and power cycle a system that is non-responsive.

Other Features

Other onboard features that promote system health include onboard voltage monitors, a chassis intrusion header, auto-switching voltage regulators, chassis and CPU overheat sensors, virus protection and BIOS rescue.

Figure 1-1. Intel 7500 Chipset: System Block Diagram

Note: This is a general block diagram. Please see Chapter 5 for details.



1-3 Server Chassis Features

The following is a general outline of the main features of the SC818A-1400B server chassis.

System Power

The SC818A-1400B features a 1400W high-efficiency power supply with I²C. Power must be removed from the system before servicing or replacing the power supply.

SATA Subsystem

The SC818A-1400B chassis was designed to support three SATA drives, which are hot-swappable units.

Front Control Panel

The control panel on the SuperServer 8016B-TLF provides you with system monitoring and control. LEDs indicate system power, HDD activity, network activity, system overheat and power supply failure. A main power button and a system reset button are also included. In addition, two USB ports and a COM port have been incorporated into the front of the chassis for convenient access.

Cooling System

The SC818A-1400B chassis has an innovative cooling design that includes seven 4-cm fans located in the middle section of the chassis. The power supply module also includes a cooling fan. All chassis and power supply fans operate continuously. An air shroud channels the airflow from the system fans to efficiently cool the processors and memory.

1-4 Contacting Supermicro

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Chapter 2

Server Installation

2-1 Overview

This chapter provides a quick setup checklist to get your 8016B-TLF up and running. Following these steps in the order given should enable you to have the system operational within a minimum amount of time. This quick setup assumes that your system has come to you with the processors and memory preinstalled. If your system is not already fully integrated with a serverboard, processors, system memory etc., please turn to the chapter or section noted in each step for details on installing specific components.

2-2 Unpacking the System

You should inspect the box the 8016B-TLF was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If the server itself shows damage you should file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the 8016B-TLF. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. You will also need it placed near a grounded power outlet. Be sure to read the Rack and Server Precautions in the next section.

2-3 Preparing for Setup

The box the 8016B-TLF was shipped in should include two sets of rail assemblies, two rail mounting brackets and the mounting screws you will need to install the system into the rack. Follow the steps in the order given to complete the installation process in a minimum amount of time. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation procedure outlined in the sections that follow.

Choosing a Setup Location

- Leave enough clearance in front of the rack to enable you to open the front door completely (~25 inches) and approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow for sufficient airflow and ease in servicing.
- This product is for installation only in a Restricted Access Location (dedicated equipment rooms, service closets and the like).
- This product is not suitable for use with visual display work place devices according to §2 of the the German Ordinance for Work with Visual Display Units.



Warnings and Precautions!



Rack Precautions

- Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are fully extended to the floor with the full weight of the rack resting on them.
- In single rack installation, stabilizers should be attached to the rack. In multiple rack installations, the racks should be coupled together.
- Always make sure the rack is stable before extending a component from the rack.
- You should extend only one component at a time - extending two or more simultaneously may cause the rack to become unstable.

Server Precautions

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Chapter 4.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components on the bottom of the rack first, and then work up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges, voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.

- Allow the hot plug SATA drives and power supply modules to cool before touching them.
- Always keep the rack's front door and all panels and components on the servers closed when not servicing to maintain proper cooling.

Rack Mounting Considerations

Ambient Operating Temperature

If installed in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the ambient operating temperature of the rack environment may be greater than the ambient temperature of the room. Therefore, consideration should be given to installing the equipment in an environment compatible with the manufacturer's maximum rated ambient temperature (Tmra).

Reduced Airflow

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that the amount of airflow required for safe operation is not compromised.

Mechanical Loading

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that a hazardous condition does not arise due to uneven mechanical loading.

Circuit Overloading

Consideration should be given to the connection of the equipment to the power supply circuitry and the effect that any possible overloading of circuits might have on overcurrent protection and power supply wiring. Appropriate consideration of equipment nameplate ratings should be used when addressing this concern.

Reliable Ground

A reliable ground must be maintained at all times. To ensure this, the rack itself should be grounded. Particular attention should be given to power supply connections other than the direct connections to the branch circuit (i.e. the use of power strips, etc.).

2-4 Installing the System into a Rack

This section provides information on installing the 8016B-TLF into a rack unit with the rack rails provided. If the system has already been mounted into a rack, you can skip ahead to Sections 2-5 and 2-6. There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may mean the assembly procedure will differ slightly. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the rack unit you are using.

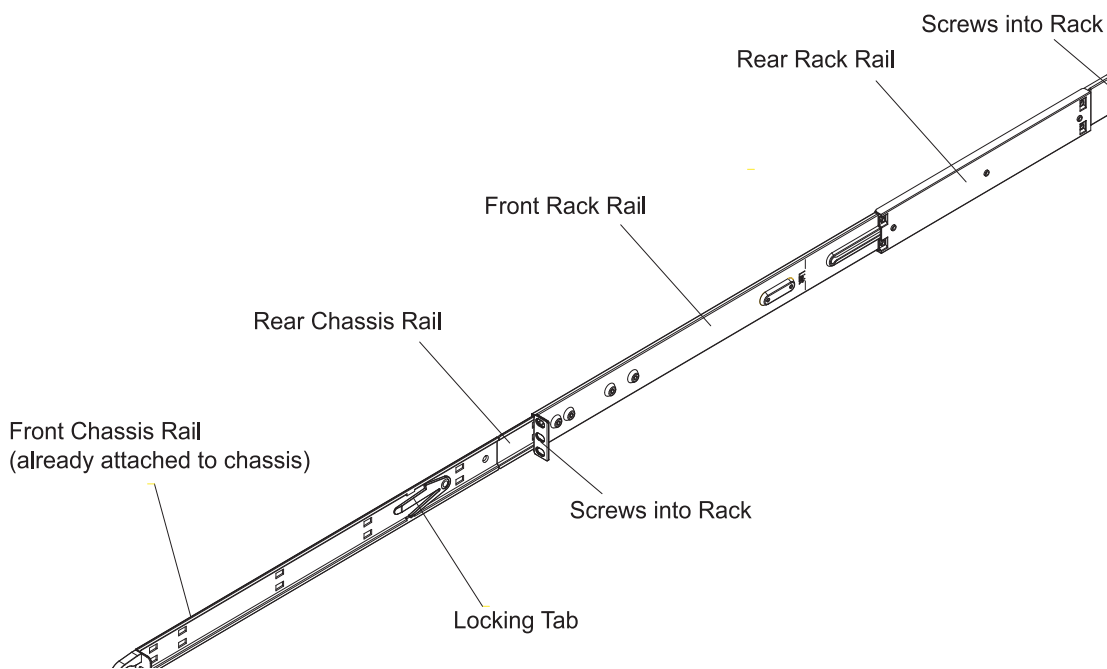
Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails

You should have received two rack rail assemblies in the rack mounting kit. Each assembly consists of two sections: an inner fixed chassis rail that secures directly to the server chassis and an outer fixed rack rail that secures directly to the rack itself (see Figure 2-1). Two pairs of short brackets to be used on the front side of the outer rails are also included.

Installing the Inner Rails

Both the left and right side inner rails have been pre-attached to the chassis. Proceed to the next step.

**Figure 2-1. Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails
(right side rail shown)**



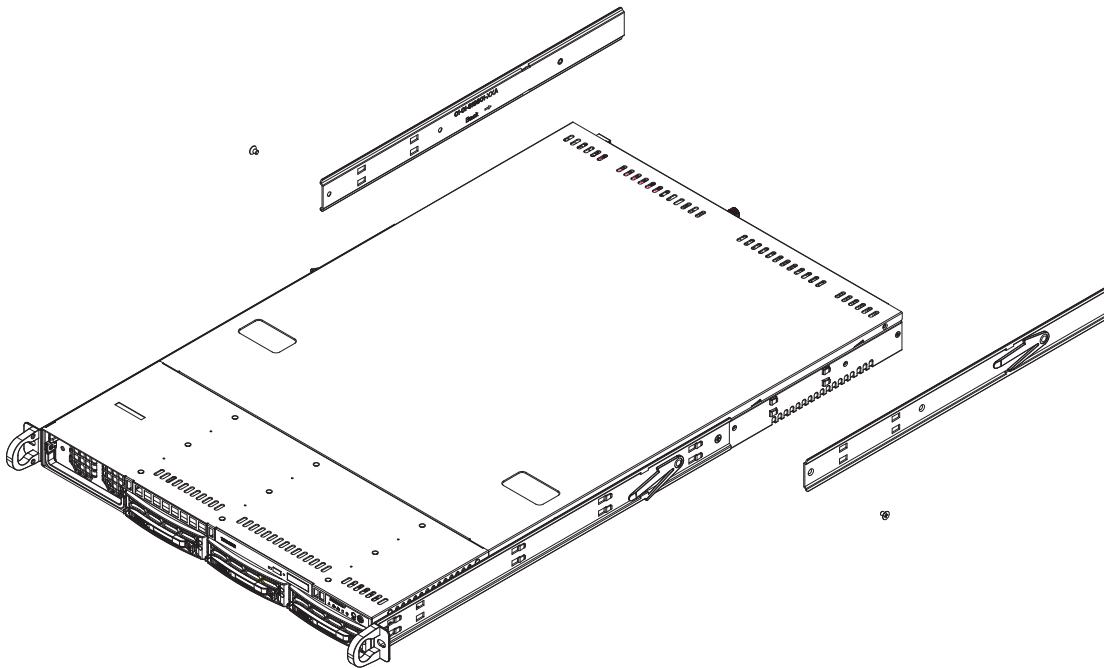
Installing the Outer Rails

Begin by measuring the distance from the front rail to the rear rail of the rack. Attach a short bracket to the front side of the right outer rail and a long bracket to the rear side of the right outer rail. Adjust both the short and long brackets to the proper distance so that the rail can fit snugly into the rack. Secure the short bracket to the front side of the outer rail with two M4 screws and the long bracket to the rear side of the outer rail with three M4 screws. Repeat these steps for the left outer rail. See Figure 2-2.

Locking Tabs

Both chassis rails have a locking tab, which serves two functions. The first is to lock the server into place when installed and pushed fully into the rack, which is its normal position. Secondly, these tabs also lock the server in place when fully extended from the rack. This prevents the server from coming completely out of the rack when you pull it out for servicing.

Figure 2-2. Installing the Rack Rails

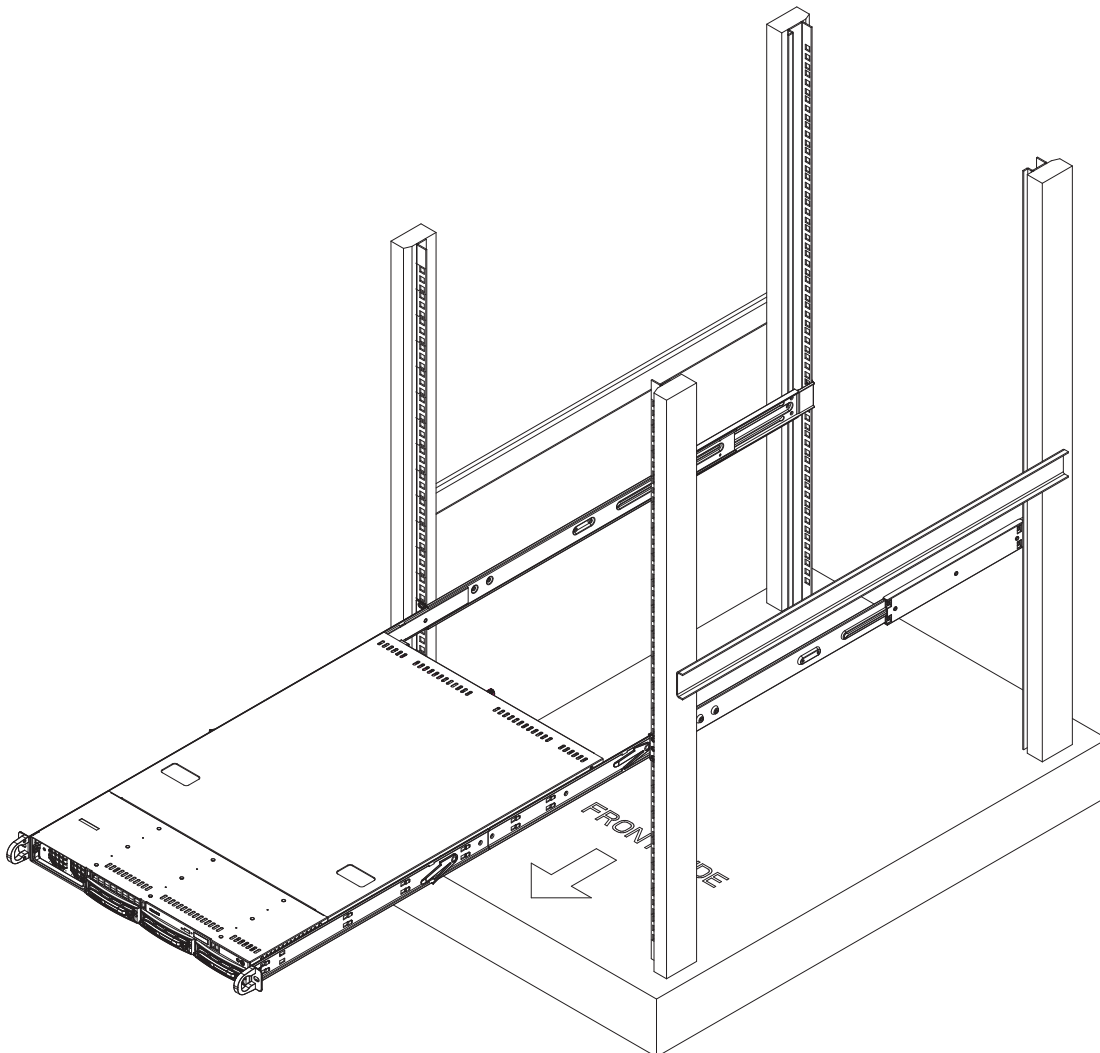


Installing the Server into the Rack

You should now have rails attached to both the chassis and the rack unit. The next step is to install the server into the rack. Do this by lining up the rear of the chassis rails with the front of the rack rails. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides (you may have to depress the locking tabs when inserting). See Figure 2-3.

When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click". Finish by inserting and tightening the thumbscrews that hold the front of the server to the rack.

Figure 2-3. Installing the Server into a Rack



2-5 Checking the Serverboard Setup

After you install the 8016B-TLF in the rack, you will need to open the top cover to make sure the serverboard is properly installed and all the connections have been made.

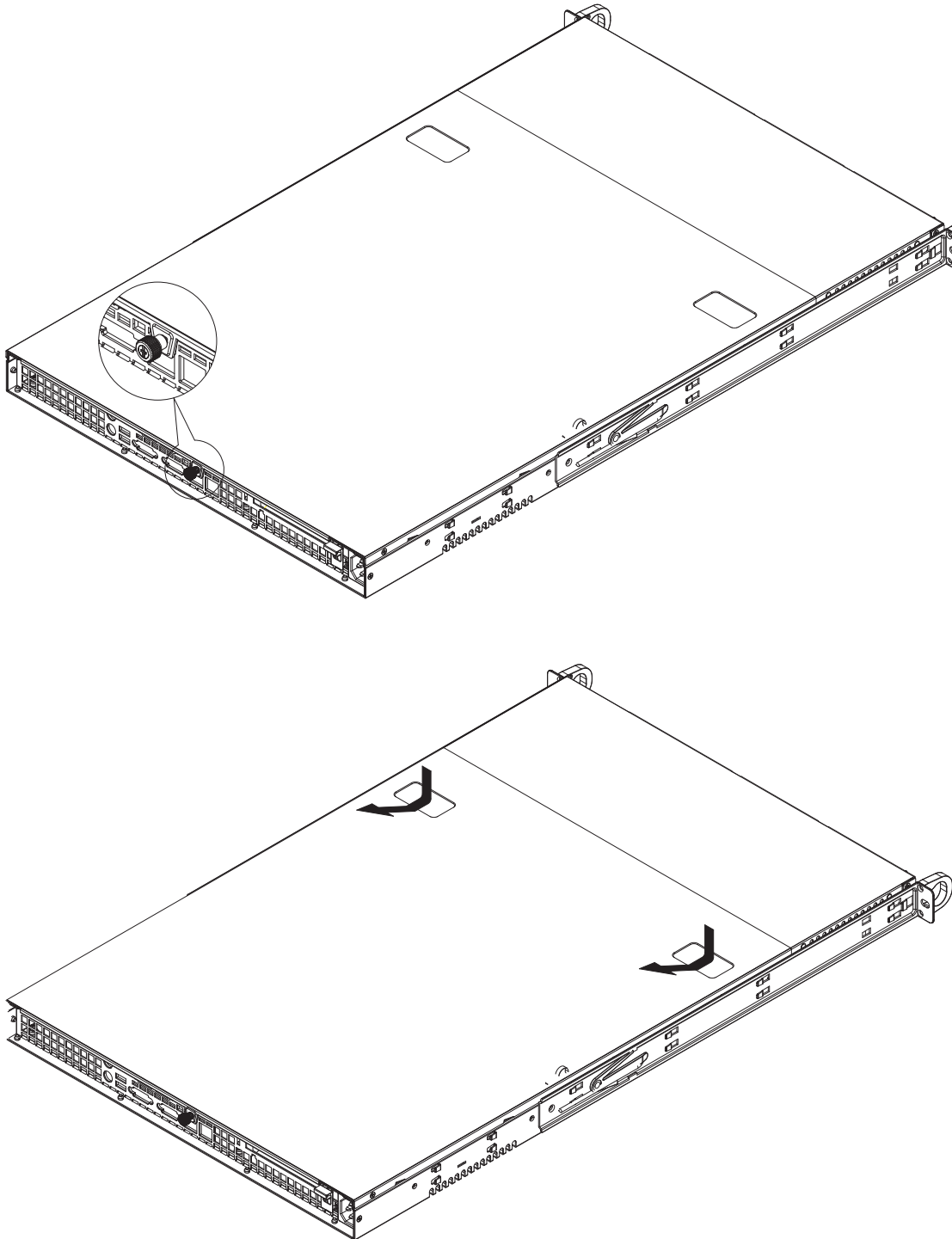
Accessing the inside of the System (see Figure 2-4)

1. First, release the retention screws that secure the system to the rack.
2. Grasp the two handles on either side and pull the system straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click").
3. Next, release the thumbscrew at the middle rear of the top cover. Then depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis to release the top cover.
4. Push the cover away from you (toward the rear of the chassis) until it stops. You can then lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.
5. To remove the system from the rack completely, depress the locking tabs in the chassis rails (push the right-side tab down and the left-side tab up) to continue to pull the system out past the locked position.

Checking the Components and Setup

1. You may up to four processors already installed in the serverboard. Each processor needs its own heatsink. See Chapter 5 for instructions on processor and heatsink installation.
2. Your server system may have come with system memory already installed. Make sure all DIMMs are fully seated in their slots. For details on adding system memory, refer to Chapter 5.
3. If desired, you can install an add-on card to the system. See Chapter 5 for details on installing PCI-E add-on cards.
4. Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections.

Figure 2-4. Accessing the Inside of the System



2-6 Preparing to Power On

Next, you should check to make sure the peripheral drives and the SATA drives and backplane have been properly installed and all connections have been made.

Checking the Drives

1. All drives are accessible from the front of the server. For servicing the DVD-ROM and floppy drives, you will need to remove the top chassis cover. The SATA disk drives can be installed and removed from the front of the chassis without removing the top chassis cover.
2. A slim DVD-ROM and floppy drive should be preinstalled in your server. Refer to Chapter 6 if you need to reinstall a DVD-ROM and/or floppy disk drive to the system.
3. Depending upon your system's configuration, your system may have one or more drives already installed. If you need to install SATA drives, please refer to Chapter 6.

Checking the Airflow

1. Airflow is provided by seven sets of 4-cm fans (each set of fans consists of two fans that are mounted back to back) and an air shroud. The system component layout was carefully designed to direct sufficient cooling airflow to the components that generate the most heat.
2. Note that all power and data cables have been routed in such a way that they do not block the airflow generated by the fans.

Providing Power

1. Plug the power cords from the power supplies unit into a high-quality power strip that offers protection from electrical noise and power surges.
2. It is recommended that you use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS).
3. Finally, press the power on button on the front of the chassis.

Notes

Chapter 3

System Interface

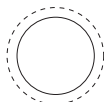
3-1 Overview

There are several LEDs on the control panel as well as others on the drive carriers to keep you constantly informed of the overall status of the system as well as the activity and health of specific components. There are also two buttons on the chassis control panel and an on/off switch on the power supply. This chapter explains the meanings of all LED indicators and the appropriate response you may need to take.

3-2 Control Panel Buttons

There are two push-buttons located on the front of the chassis: a reset button and a power on/off button.

RESET



Reset

Use the reset button to reboot the system.



Power

The main power button is used to apply or remove power from the power supply to the server system. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the system.

3-3 Control Panel LEDs

The control panel located on the front of the SC818A-1400B chassis has five LEDs. These LEDs provide you with critical information related to different parts of the system. This section explains what each LED indicates when illuminated and any corrective action you may need to take.



Overheat/Fan Fail

When this LED flashes it indicates a fan failure. When on continuously (on and not flashing) it indicates an overheat condition, which may be caused by cables obstructing the airflow in the system or the ambient room temperature being too warm. Check the routing of the cables and make sure all fans are present and operating normally. You should also check to make sure that the chassis covers are installed. Finally, verify that the heatsinks are installed properly (see Chapter 5). This LED will remain flashing or on as long as the overheat condition exists.



NIC2

Indicates network activity on GLAN2 when flashing .



NIC1

Indicates network activity on GLAN1 when flashing .



HDD

On the 8016B-TLF this light indicates SATA and/or DVD-ROM drive activity when flashing.



Power

Indicates power is being supplied to the system's power supply units. This LED should normally be illuminated when the system is operating.

3-4 Drive Carrier LEDs

- **Green:** Each drive carrier has a green LED. When illuminated, this green LED (on the front of the drive carrier) indicates drive activity. A connection to the backplane enables this LED to blink on and off when that particular drive is being accessed. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed drives.
- **Red:** The red LED to indicate a drive failure. If one of the drives fail, you should be notified by your system management software. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed drives.

Notes

Chapter 4

System Safety

4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions



Basic electrical safety precautions should be followed to protect yourself from harm and the SuperServer 8016B-TLF from damage:

- Be aware of the locations of the power on/off switch on the chassis as well as the room's emergency power-off switch, disconnection switch or electrical outlet. If an electrical accident occurs, you can then quickly remove power from the system.
- Do not work alone when working with high voltage components.
- Power should always be disconnected from the system when removing or installing main system components, such as the serverboard, memory modules and floppy drive. When disconnecting power, you should first power down the system with the operating system first and then unplug the power cords of all the power supply units in the system.
- When working around exposed electrical circuits, another person who is familiar with the power-off controls should be nearby to switch off the power if necessary.
- Use only one hand when working with powered-on electrical equipment. This is to avoid making a complete circuit, which will cause electrical shock. Use extreme caution when using metal tools, which can easily damage any electrical components or circuit boards they come into contact with.
- Do not use mats designed to decrease static electrical discharge as protection from electrical shock. Instead, use rubber mats that have been specifically designed as electrical insulators.
- The power supply power cords must include a grounding plug and must be plugged into grounded electrical outlets.

- Serverboard Battery: **CAUTION** - There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down, which will reverse its polarities (see Figure 4-1). This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer (CR2032). Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- DVD-ROM Laser: **CAUTION** - this server may have come equipped with a DVD-ROM drive. To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam and hazardous radiation exposure, do not open the enclosure or use the unit in any unconventional way.
- Mainboard replaceable soldered-in fuses: Self-resetting PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) fuses on the mainboard must be replaced by trained service technicians only. The new fuse must be the same or equivalent as the one replaced. Contact technical support for details and support.

4-2 General Safety Precautions



Follow these rules to ensure general safety:

- Keep the area around the SuperServer 8016B-TLF clean and free of clutter.
- The 8016B-TLF weighs approximately 43 lbs. (19.5 kg) when fully loaded. When lifting the system, two people at either end should lift slowly with their feet spread out to distribute the weight. Always keep your back straight and lift with your legs.
- Place the chassis top cover and any system components that have been removed away from the system or on a table so that they won't accidentally be stepped on.
- While working on the system, do not wear loose clothing such as neckties and unbuttoned shirt sleeves, which can come into contact with electrical circuits or be pulled into a cooling fan.
- Remove any jewelry or metal objects from your body, which are excellent metal conductors that can create short circuits and harm you if they come into contact with printed circuit boards or areas where power is present.

- After accessing the inside of the system, close the system back up and secure it to the rack unit with the retention screws after ensuring that all connections have been made.

4-3 ESD Precautions



Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) is generated by two objects with different electrical charges coming into contact with each other. An electrical discharge is created to neutralize this difference, which can damage electronic components and printed circuit boards. The following measures are generally sufficient to neutralize this difference before contact is made to protect your equipment from ESD:

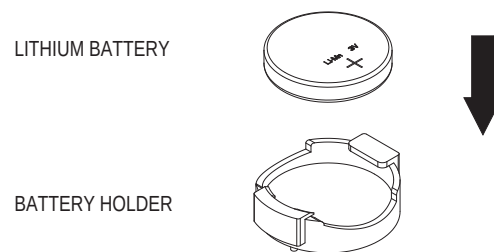
- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Keep all components and printed circuit boards (PCBs) in their antistatic bags until ready for use.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Do not let components or PCBs come into contact with your clothing, which may retain a charge even if you are wearing a wrist strap.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard 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 serverboard.

4-4 Operating Precautions



Care must be taken to assure that the chassis cover is in place when the 8016B-TLF is operating to assure proper cooling. Out of warranty damage to the system can occur if this practice is not strictly followed.

Figure 4-1. Installing the Onboard Battery



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.

Chapter 5

Advanced Serverboard Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install the X8QBE-LF serverboard into the chassis, connect the data and power cables and install add-on cards. All serverboard jumpers and connections are also described. A layout and quick reference chart are included in this chapter for your reference. Remember to completely close the chassis when you have finished working with the serverboard to better cool and protect the system.

5-1 Handling the Serverboard

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully (see previous chapter). To prevent the serverboard from bending, keep one hand under the center of the board to support it when handling. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from electric static discharge.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent Electrostatic Discharge (ESD).
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a 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 serverboard, add-on cards 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 serverboard.

Unpacking

The serverboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid electrical static discharge. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

5-2 Serverboard Installation

This section explains the first step of physically mounting the X8QBE-LF into the SC818A-1400B chassis. Following the steps in the order given will eliminate the most common problems encountered in such an installation. To remove the serverboard, follow the procedure in reverse order.

Installing to the Chassis

1. Access the inside of the system by removing the screws from the back lip of the top cover of the chassis, then pull the cover off.
2. The X8QBE-LF requires a chassis big enough to support a 16.8" x 16" serverboard, such as Supermicro's SC818A-1400B.
3. Make sure that the I/O ports on the serverboard align properly with their respective holes in the I/O shield at the back of the chassis.
4. Carefully mount the serverboard to the serverboard tray by aligning the board holes with the raised metal standoffs that are visible in the chassis.
5. Insert screws into all the mounting holes on your serverboard that line up with the standoffs and tighten until snug (if you screw them in too tight, you might strip the threads). Metal screws provide an electrical contact to the serverboard ground to provide a continuous ground for the system.
6. Finish by replacing the top cover of the chassis.



To avoid damaging the motherboard and its components, do not apply force greater than 8 lbs. per square inch when installing a screw into a mounting hole.

5-3 Connecting Cables

Now that the serverboard is installed, the next step is to connect the cables to the board. These include the data (ribbon) cables for the peripherals and control panel and the power cables.

Connecting Data Cables

The ribbon cables used to transfer data from the peripheral devices have been carefully routed to prevent them from blocking the flow of cooling air that moves through the system from front to back. If you need to disconnect any of these cables, you should take care to keep them routed as they were originally after reconnecting them (make sure the red wires connect to the pin 1 locations). The following data cables (with their locations noted) should be connected. (See the layout on page 5-9 for connector locations.)

- SATA drive data cables (I-SATA0 ~ 5)
- Control Panel cable (JF1)
- DVD-ROM drive cable

Important! Make sure the the cables do not come into contact with the fans.

Connecting Power Cables

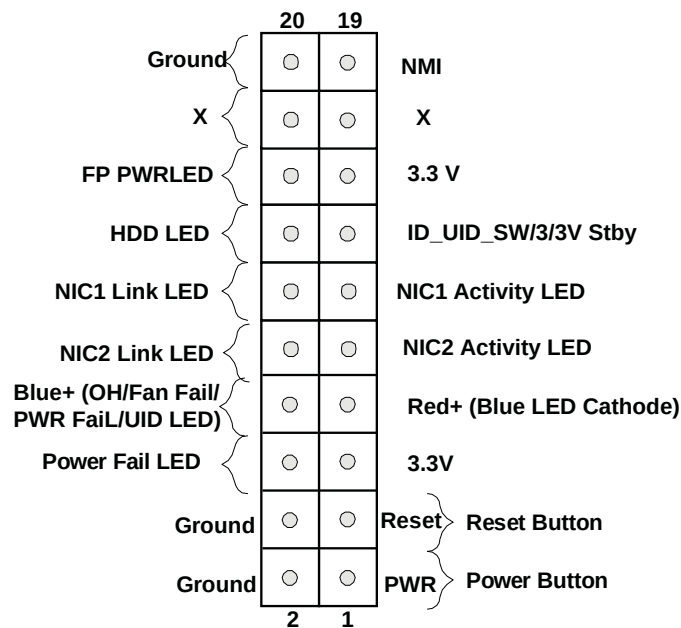
The X8QBE-LF has a 24-pin primary power supply connector (JPWR3) for connection to the ATX power supply. In addition, there are four 8-pin secondary power connectors (JPW1-2 and JPW4-5), three of which must be connected to your power supply.

Connecting the Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various front control panel connectors. See Figure 5-1 for the pin locations of the various front control panel buttons and LED indicators.

All JF1 wires have been bundled into a single ribbon cable to simplify this connection. Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 as marked on the board. The other end connects to the Control Panel PCB board, located just behind the system status LEDs on the chassis. See Chapter 5 for details and pin descriptions.

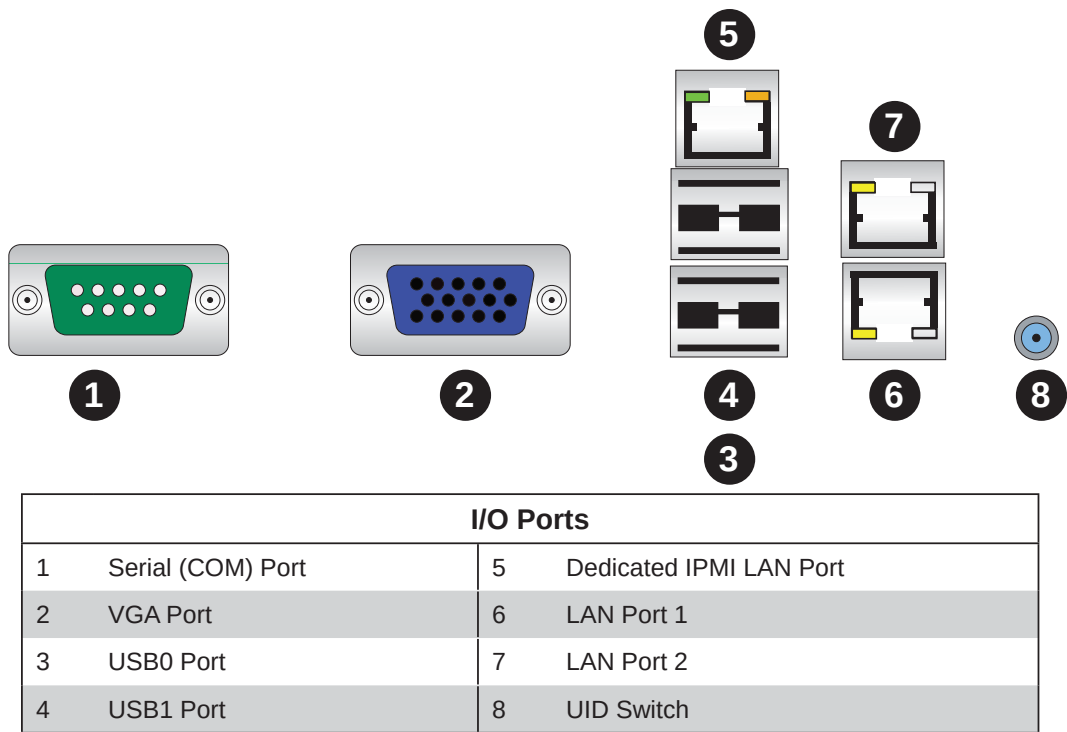
Figure 5-1. Control Panel Header Pins



5-4 I/O Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See Figure 5-2 below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

Figure 5-2. I/O Ports



5-5 Installing the Processor and Heatsink



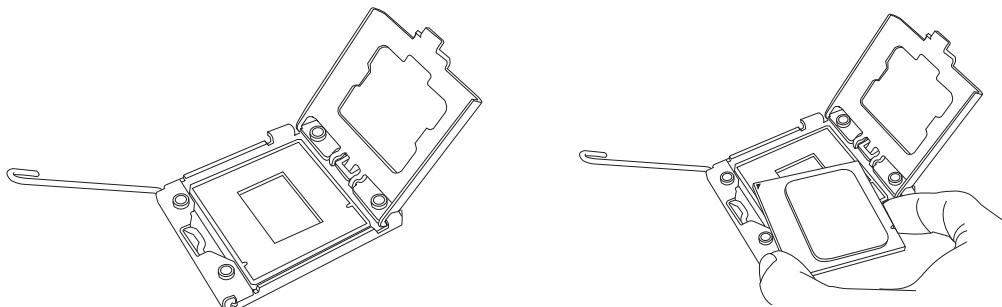
Avoid placing direct pressure to the top of the processor package. Always remove the power cord first before adding, removing or changing any hardware components.

Notes:

- 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 serverboard into the chassis before you install the CPU heatsinks.
- When receiving a serverboard 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 web site for updates on CPU support.

Installation Procedure

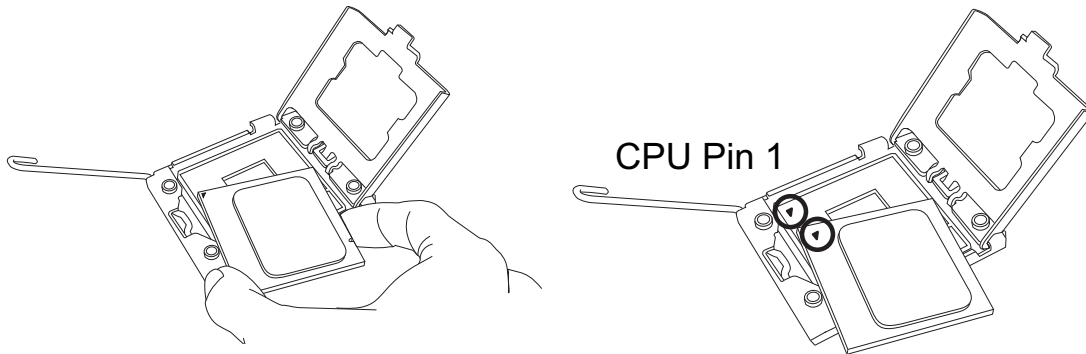
1. Press the socket clip to release the load plate, which covers the CPU socket, from its locking position.
2. Gently lift the socket clip to open the load plate.
3. Hold the plastic cap at its north and south center edges to remove it from the CPU socket.
4. After removing the plastic cap, using your thumb and the index finger, hold the CPU at the north and south center edges.



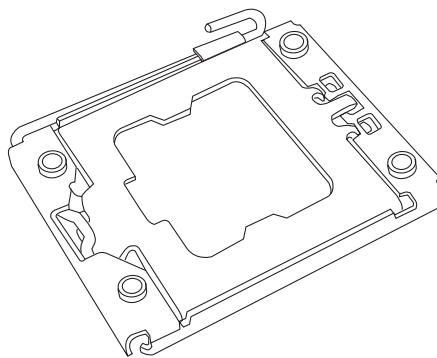


Warning: Make sure you lift the lever completely when installing the CPU; otherwise, damage to the socket or CPU may occur.

5. Align the CPU key (a semi-circle cutout) against the socket key, which is the notch below the gold color dot on the side of the socket.
6. Align pin 1 on the CPU with pin 1 on the CPU socket.



7. Once both the CPU and the socket are aligned, carefully lower the CPU straight down into the socket. To avoid damaging the CPU or the socket, do not rub the CPU against the surface of the socket or the pins.
8. With the CPU inside the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that the CPU is properly and fully installed.
9. Lower the CPU load plate to the socket.
10. Use your thumb to gently push the socket clip down to the clip lock.

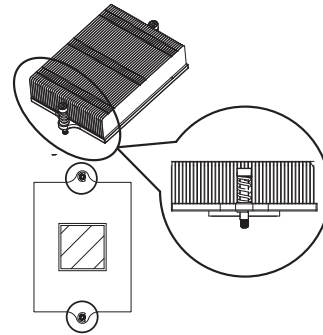


Warning: Save the plastic cap. The serverboard must be shipped with the plastic cap properly installed to protect the CPU socket pins. Shipment without the plastic cap properly installed may cause damage to the socket pins.

Installation and Removal of the Heat Sink

Installing the Heat Sink

1. If not already applied, apply the proper amount of thermal grease to the heat sink.
2. Place the heatsink on top of the CPU so that the four mounting holes are aligned with those on the retention mechanism.
3. Insert the two push-pins on the sides of the heatsink through the mounting holes on the motherboard, and then turn them clockwise to lock them.



Removing the Heat Sink



Warning: We do not recommend removing the CPU or the heat sink. However, if you do need to uninstall the heat sink, please follow these instructions to avoid damaging the CPU or the CPU socket.

1. Remove system power and unplug the power cord from the power supply.
2. Press down a push-pin on the heat sink, and turn counter-clock-wise to loosen it. Repeat the same step to loosen the second push-pin.
3. Hold the heat sink and gently wriggle it to loosen it from the CPU. (Do not use excessive force when wriggling the heat sink.)
4. Once the heatsink is loosened, remove the heatsink from the CPU.
5. To reinstall the CPU and the heatsink, clean the surface of the CPU and the heatsink to get rid of the old thermal grease. Reapply the proper amount of thermal grease on the surface before reinstalling.

Notes

CPU1 and CPU2 are required for a system boot. Populating CPU3 and/or CPU4 will not boot the system.

CPU3 and CPU4 are not connected to the I/O Hub (IOH).

5-6 Installing Memory



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

Memory Support

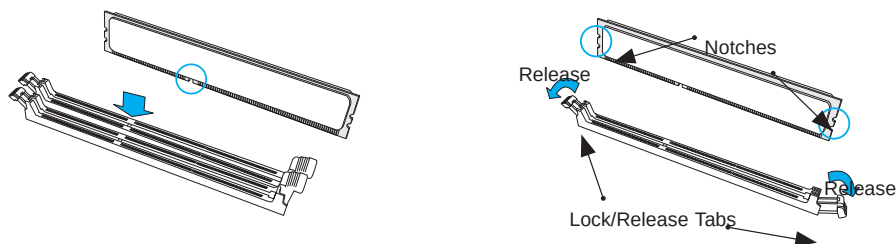
The X8QBE-LF supports up to 1 TB of registered ECC DDR3-1066/978/800 memory in 32 DIMM slots. Use memory modules of the same type, speed, timing and same on a serverboard. Please refer to the product page on our web site for possible updates to memory support.

Note: See the table belows for memory installation.

Installing Memory Modules

1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with P1-DIMM #A1. The release tabs on the slot should be pushed outward.
2. Insert each DIMM module vertically into its slot. Pay attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to avoid installing incorrectly (see Figure 5-4).
3. Gently press down on the DIMM module until it snaps into place in the slot. Make sure that the side notches of the DIMM modules align with the lock/release tabs of the slot when pressed in. Repeat for all modules.
4. Reverse the steps above to remove the DIMM modules from the serverboard.

Figure 5-3. Installing DIMMs



Processor & Memory Module Population Configuration

For memory to work properly, follow the tables below for memory installation.

Memory Configuration for X8QB6/E-LF										
Mode	P1-P4-DIMM 2A	P1-P4-DIMM 2B	P1-P4-DIMM 1A	P1-P4-DIMM 1B			P1-P4-DIMM 3B	P1-P4-DIMM 3A	P1-P4-DIMM 4B	P1-P4-DIMM 4A
1	X	X	●	X			X	●	X	X
2	●	X	●	X		Mb1	X	●	X	●
3	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
4	X	X	●	●			●	●	X	X
5	●	X	●	●	Mb2		●	●	X	●
6	●	X	X	X			X	X	X	●
7	●	●	X	X			X	X	●	●
8	●	●	●	X			X	●	●	●
Note 1: Do not install memory modules on the slots marked X. Note 2: Table above is applicable to all P1-DIMM 1A~4B, P2-DIMM 1A~4B, P3-DIMM 1A~4B and P4-DIMM 1A~4B memory slots.										

Processor and Memory Module Population	
Number of CPUs	CPU and Memory Population Configuration Table
1 CPU (CPU1)	(P1-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (required for boot) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs)
2 CPUs (CPU1+CPU2)	(P1-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P2-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs)

3 CPUs (CPU1+CPU2+CPU3)	(P1-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P2-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P3-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P3-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs)
4 CPUs (CPU1~CPU4)	(P1-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P1-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P1-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P2-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P2-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P2-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P3-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P3-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P3-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P4-) 1A-3A (2 DIMMs) (P4-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A (4 DIMMs) (P4-) 1A-3A, 2A-4A, 1B-2B, 3B-4B (8 DIMMs) (P4-) 1A-1B, 3A-3B (2 DIMMs) (P4-) 1A-1B-2A, 3A-3B-4A (6 DIMMs) (P4-) 2A-4A (2 DIMMs) (P4-) 2A-2B, 4A-4B (4 DIMMs) (P4-) 1A-2B-2A, 3A-4B-4A (6 DIMMs)
Note: For memory to work properly, please install DIMMs in pairs. However, do not mix memory pairs. Mixed memory pairs such as 3A/2B will not work properly.	

RDIMM Support				
DIMM Slots per DDR Channel	DIMMs Populated per DDR Channel	RDIMM Type (RDIMM: Reg.= Registered)	POR Speeds (in MHz)	Ranks per DIMM (Any Combination)
1	1	Reg. ECC DDR3	800,978, 1066	SR, DR, or QR
2	1	Reg. ECC DDR3	800,978, 1066	SR, DR, or QR
2	2	Reg. ECC DDR3	800,978, 1066	Mixing SR, DR, QR
Population Rules: 1. Any combination of x4 and x8 RDIMMs with 1 Gb or 2 Gb DRAM density are supported. 2. Populate DIMMs starting with DIMM1A. 3. When mixing QR with SR or DR on the same DDR channel, put the QR in DIMM1A first.				

Notes and Restrictions

- Only DDR3-1066 RDIMMs are validated at speeds of 800, 978, 1066 MHz.
- For the memory modules to work properly, please install DIMM modules in pairs (with an even number of DIMMs installed).
- All channels in a system will run at the fastest common frequency.

5-7 Adding PCI-E Add-On Cards

The 8016B-TLF can accommodate one PCI-Express 2.0 x16 card with the use of the CSE-RR1U-E16 riser card inserted into the PCI-E x16 slot.

Installing an Add-on Card

1. Begin by removing the PCI slot shield for the slot you wish to populate.
2. Fully seat the card into the riser card slot, pushing down with your thumbs evenly on both sides of the card.
3. Finish by using a screw to secure the top of the card shield to the chassis. The PCI slot shields protect the serverboard and its components from EMI and aid in proper ventilation, so make sure there is always a shield covering each unused slot.

X8QBE-LF Quick Reference

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
J35	JPME1 (Manufacture Mode Select)	Off (Normal)
J36	JPME2 (ME Recovery)	Off (Normal)
JBT1	Clear CMOS	See Section 5-10
JPB1	BMC Enabled	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPG1	VGA Enabled	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPL1	GLAN1/GLAN2 Enable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPRST1	BMC Reset	Off (Normal)
JPT1	TPM Enabled	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JWD1	Watch Dog	Pins 1-2 (Reset)

Connector	Description
COM1/COM2	Backplane COM Port1/Front Accessible COM2 Header
FAN1~11	CPU/System Fan Headers (Fan1~Fan10, Fan11: Reserved)
IPMB (JP4)	4-pin External BMC I ² C Header (for IPMI card)
(IPMI) LAN	IPMI Dedicated LAN
I-SATA 0~5	Intel SB SATA Connectors 0~5
JD1	Speaker/Power LED Indicator
JF1	Front Panel Control Header
JL1	Chassis Intrusion
JLPC1	LPCI (Low-Profile PCI) Port 80
JOH1	Overheat/Fan Fail LED
JP5/JP6	T-SGPIO (Serial_Link General Purpose I/O Headers) 1/2
JPI ² C1	Power Supply SMBbus I ² C Header
JPWR1, 2, 4, 5	12V 8-Pin Power Connectors
JPWR3	ATX 24-Pin Power Connector
JUID_OW1	UID Override Header
JWOR	Wake-On-Ring Header
LAN1/LAN2	Gb Ethernet Ports 1/2
UID	UID (Unit Identifier) Switch
USB0/1, USB2/3/5	Rear USB Ports, USB Headers for Front Side Access

LED	Description
D10	BMC Heartbeat LED
LED 8	Standby PWR LED
LED 26	UID LED

5-9 Connector Definitions

Main ATX Power Supply Connector

The primary power supply connector (JPWR3) meets the SSI EPS 24-pin specification. Refer to the table on the right for the pin definitions of this power connector. You must also connect the 8-pin processor power connectors to your power supply (see below).

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

Processor Power Connector

JPWR1, JPWR2, JPWR4 and JPWR5 provide power for the processors. All four should be connected to your power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

Required Connection

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). To turn off the power when the system is set to 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	PW_ON
2	Ground

Reset Button

Pins 3 and 4 of JF1 attaches to the reset button on the computer chassis. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

Overheat/Fan/Pwr Fail/UID LED

Connect an LED to pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to use the Overheat/Fan Fail/Power Fail/UID LED functions. The red LED on pin 7 provides warning of overheat, fan failure or power failure. The blue LED on pin 8 works as the front panel UID LED indicator. The red LED takes precedence over the blue LED by default. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

OH/Fan Fail/ Pwr Fail/UID LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
7	Red + (Blue LED Cathode)
8	Blue (OH/Fan Fail/PWR Fail/UID LED)

OH/Fan Fail Indicator Status	
State	Definition
Off	Normal
On	Overheat
Flash- ing	Fan Fail

NIC2 (JLAN2) LED

The LED connections for JLAN2 are on pins 9 and 10 of JF1. Attach an LED cable to display network activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
9	Activity
10	Link

NIC1 (JLAN1) LED

The LED connections for JLAN1 are on pins 11 and 12 of JF1. Attach an LED cable to display network activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC1 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
11	Activity
12	Link

HDD LED

The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. This LED is used to display all SATA activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

Power On LED

The Power On LED connector is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF1 (use JLED for a 3-pin connector). This connection is used to provide LED indication of power being supplied to the system. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

NMI Button

The non-maskable interrupt button header is located on pins 19 and 20 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
19	Control
20	Ground

Fan Headers

There are 11 fan headers on the serverboard, all of which are 4-pin fans. However, pins 1-3 of the fan headers are backward compatible with traditional 3-pin fans. See the table on the right for pin definitions. The onboard fan speeds are controlled by Thermal Management (via Hardware Monitoring) under the Advanced Section in the BIOS. When using Thermal Management setting, please use all 3-pin fans or all 4-pin fans.

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

Chassis Intrusion

The Chassis Intrusion header is designated JL1. Attach an appropriate cable from the chassis to inform you of a chassis intrusion when the chassis is opened

Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions (JL1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Intrusion Input
2	Ground

Wake-On-Ring

The Wake-On-Ring header is designated JWOR. This function allows your computer to receive and be "awakened" by an incoming call when in the suspend state. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must also have a WOR card and cable to use this feature.

Wake-On-Ring Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	Wake-up

Power LED/Speaker

On JD1 header, pins 1-3 are for a power LED and pins 4-7 are for the speaker. Pins 4-7 are available for connection to an external speaker. If you wish to use the onboard speaker, please close pins 6-7. See the table on the right for speaker pin definitions.

PWR LED Connector Pin Definitions	
Pin Setting	Definition
Pin 1	Anode (+)
Pin2	Cathode (-)
Pin3	NA

Speaker Connector Pin Settings	
Pin Setting	Definition
Pins 4-7	External Speaker
Pins 6-7	Onboard Speaker

Serial Ports

The COM1 serial port is located on the I/O backpanel. COM2 is a header on the serverboard. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Serial Port Pin Definitions			
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	DCD	6	DSR
2	RXD	7	RTS
3	TXD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	NC

LPCI Port 80

An LPCI (Low-Profile PCI) Port 80 header is located at JLPC1 to provide Port 80 connection. Use this header to enhance system performance and data security. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

LPCI Port 80 Header Pin Definitions			
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	LCLK	2	GND
3	LFRAME#	4	<(KEY)>
5	LRESET#	6	+5V (X)
7	LAD 3	8	LAD 2
9	+3.3V	10	LAD1
11	LAD0	12	GND
13	SMB_CLK4	14	SMB_DAT4
15	+3V_DUAL	16	SERIRQ
17	GND	18	CLKRUN# (X)
19	LPCPD#	20	LDRQ# (X)

Overheat LED/Fan Fail

The JOH1 header is used to connect an LED to provide warning of chassis overheating. This LED will blink to indicate a fan failure. Refer to the table on right for pin definitions.

OH/Fan Fail LED States		Overheat LED Pin Definitions	
State	Message	Pin#	Definition
Solid	Overheat	1	5vDC
Blinking	Fan Fail	2	OH Active

Power SMB (I2C)

The Power System Management Bus (I²C) header (JPI²C) monitors power supply, fan and system temperatures. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power SMB Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Clock
2	Data
3	PWR Fail
4	Ground
5	+3.3V

IPMB

A System Management Bus header for IPMI 2.0 is located at IPMB. Connect the appropriate cable here to use the IPMB I²C connection on your system.

IPMB Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	No Connection

T-SGPIO 1/2 Headers

Two SGPIO (Serial-Link General Purpose Input/Output) headers are located on the motherboard. These headers support Serial_Link interfaces for onboard SATA connections. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

T-SGPIO Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin	Definition
1	NC	2	NC
3	Ground	4	Data
5	Load	6	Ground
7	Clock	8	NC

NC = No Connection

LAN1/2 (Ethernet Ports)

Two Ethernet ports (designated LAN1 and LAN2) are located on the I/O backplane. A dedicated IPMI LAN port (above the USB0/1 ports) is also provided. These ports accept RJ45 type cables.



Universal Serial Bus (USB)

There are two Universal Serial Bus ports located on the I/O panel and three additional USB headers located on the serverboard. The headers can be used to provide front side USB access (cables not included). See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Universal Serial Bus Pin Definitions (USB)			
USB0/1		USB2/3, 5	
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	PO-	2	PO-
3	PO+	3	PO+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	NC or Key

NC = No Connection

Unit Identifier Switch

A Unit Identifier (UID) switch and two LED indicators are provided on the serverboard. The UID Switch is located next to the LAN ports on the I/O backplane. The rear UID LED (LED26) is located next to the UID switch. The Front Panel UID LED is located on pin 8 of JF1 (Control Panel header). Connect a cable to pin 8 on JF1 for the Front Panel UID LED. When you press the UID switch, both the rear and the Front Panel UID indicators will be turned on. Press the UID switch again to turn off both LED Indicators. These UID Indicators provide easy identification of a system unit that may be in need of service.

Note: UID can also be triggered via IPMI. For more information on IPMI, please refer to the IPMI User's Guide posted on our Website @ <http://www.supermicro.com>.

UID Switch	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground
2	Ground
3	Button In
4	Ground

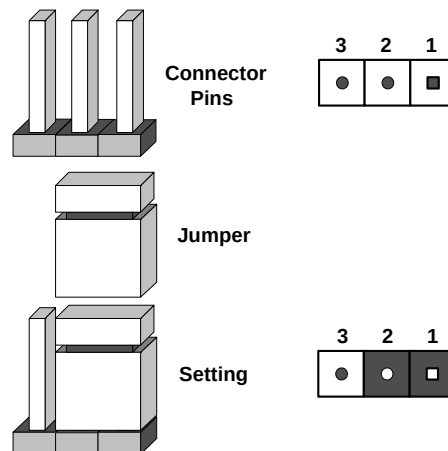
UID LED (LE2) Status		
Color/State	OS	Status
Blue: On	Windows OS	Unit Identified
Blue: Blinking	Linux OS	Unit Identified

5-10 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the serverboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the serverboard layout pages for jumper locations.

Note: On a two-pin jumper, "Closed" means the jumper is on both pins and "Open" means the jumper is either on only one pin or completely removed.



CMOS Clear

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

To clear CMOS,

1. First power down the system and unplug the power cord(s). It is also recommended that you remove the onboard battery from the serverboard.
2. With the power disconnected, short the CMOS pads with a metal object such as a small screwdriver.
3. Remove the screwdriver (or shorting device).
4. Reconnect the power cord(s) and onboard battery and power on the system.

Note: Do not use the PW ON connector to clear CMOS.

VGA Enable/Disable

JPG1 allows you to enable or disable the VGA port. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to enable VGA. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

VGA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JPG1)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

GLAN1/2 Enable/Disable

Change the setting of jumper JPL1 to enable or disable the GLAN1/GLAN2 Ethernet's port on the serverboard. The default setting is enabled. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

GLAN1/2 Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JPL1)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

TPM Support Enable/Disable

Jumper JPT1 is used to enable TPM (Trusted Platform Module) support to enhance data integrity and system security. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled.

TPM Support Enable/Disable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
1-2	Enabled
2-3	Disabled

Watch Dog Enable/Disable

JWD controls the Watch Dog function. Watch Dog is a system monitor that can reboot the system when a software application hangs. Jumping pins 1-2 (the default setting) will cause WD to reset the system if an application hangs. Jumping pins 2-3 will generate a non-maskable interrupt signal for the application that hangs. See the table on the right for jumper settings. Watch Dog must also be enabled in BIOS.

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

Note: When enabled, the user needs to write their own application software in order to disable the Watch Dog Timer.

BMC Enable

Jumper JPB1 allows you to enable the embedded WPCM 450 BMC (Baseboard Management) Controller to provide IPMI 2.0/KVM support on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

BMC Enable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	BMC Enable
Pins 2-3	Normal (Default)

BMC Reset

Use jumper JPRST1 to reset the BMC settings on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

BMC Reset Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Closed	BMC Reset
Open	Normal (Default)

ME Recovery

J36 (JPME2) is used for ME Firmware Recovery mode, which will limit system resource for essential function use only without putting restrictions on power use. In single operation mode, online upgrade will be available via Recovery mode. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

ME Recovery Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	No Connection
2	Signal
3	Ground

Manufacturer Mode Select

Close jumper J35 (JPME1) to bypass SPI flash security and force the system to use Manufacturer Mode, which will allow the user to flash the system firmware from a host server to modify system settings. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

ME Mode Select Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
1-2	Manufacture Mode
2-3	Normal (Default)

5-11 Onboard Indicators

GLAN1/2 LEDs

The Ethernet ports located on the I/O backpanel have two LEDs. On each port, one LED indicates activity while the other LED may be green, amber or off to indicate the speed of the connection. See the table on the right for the functions associated with the connection speed LED.

GLAN1/2 LED (Connection Speed Indicator)	
LED Color	Definition
Off	NC or 10 Mb/s
Green	100 Mb/s
Amber	1 Gb/s

Dedicated IPMI LAN LEDs

In addition to the two LAN ports described above, a dedicated IPMI LAN is also located on the I/O panel. The amber LED on the right indicates activity, while the green LED on the left indicates the speed of the connection. See the table at right for more information.

IPMI LAN LEDs		
LED	Color/State	Definition
Left	Green: Solid	100 Mb/s
Right	Amber: Blinking	Activity

Rear UID LED

The rear UID LED is located on the backplane. This LED is used in conjunction with the rear UID switch to provide easy identification of a system that might be in need of service. Refer to UID Switch for more information.

UID LED		
Color/State	OS	Status
Blue: On	Windows OS	Unit Identified
Blue: Blinking	Linux OS	Unit Identified

BMC Heartbeat LED

A BMC Heartbeat LED is located at D10 on the serverboard. When D10 is blinking it indicates that the BMC is functioning normally. See the table at right for more information.

BMC Heartbeat LED	
Color/State	Definition
Green: Blinking	BMC: Normal

Standby Power LED

A standby power LED is located at LED 8 on the serverboard. When this LED is lit, the system is on. Be sure to turn off the system and unplug the power cord before removing or installing components. See the table at right for more information.

Stannby PWR LED	
LED Color	Definition
Off	System Off (PWR cable not connected)
Green	System On
Green: Flashing Quickly	ACPI S1 State
Green: Flashing Slowly	ACPI S3 (STR) State

5-12 SATA Ports

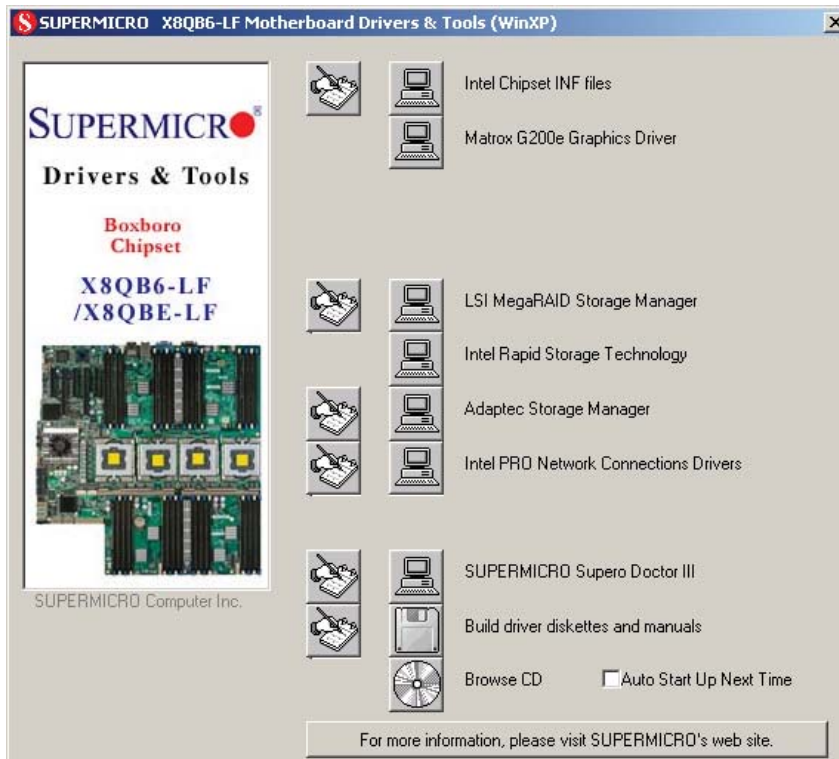
SATA Ports

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard SATA ports. These ports are supported by the Intel ICH10R South Bridge portion of the chipset. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

SATA Port Pin Definitions (I-SATA0 ~ I-SATA5)	
Pin #	Definition
1	Ground
2	TXP
3	TXN
4	Ground
5	RXN
6	RXP
7	Ground

5-13 Installing Software

After the hardware has been installed, you should first install the operating system and then the drivers. The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro CDs that came packaged with your motherboard.



Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

Note: Click the icons showing a hand writing on paper to view the readme files for each item. Click the computer icons to the right of these items to install each item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. **After installing each item, you must re-boot the system before moving on to the next item on the list.** The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

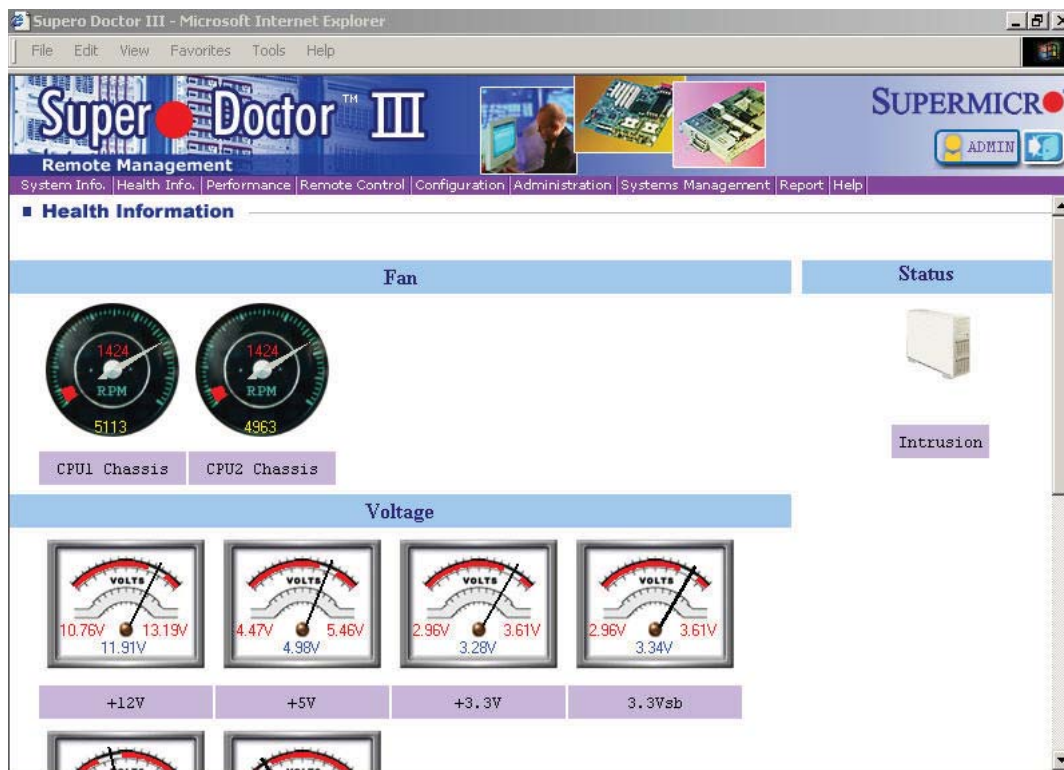
Supero Doctor III

The Supero Doctor III program is a Web base management tool that supports remote management capability. It includes Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CD-ROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor the environment and operations of your system. Supero Doctor III displays crucial system information such as CPU temperature, system voltages and fan status. See the Figure below for a display of the Supero Doctor III interface.

Note: The default User Name and Password for SuperDoctor III is ADMIN / ADMIN.

Note: When SuperDoctor III is first installed, it adopts the temperature threshold settings that have been set in BIOS. Any subsequent changes to these thresholds must be made within Super Doctor, as the Super Doctor settings override the BIOS settings. To set the BIOS temperature threshold settings again, you would first need to uninstall SuperDoctor III.

Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen (Health Information)



Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen (Remote Control)



Note: SD III Software Revision 1.0 can be downloaded from our Web Site at: ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_III/. You can also download the SDIII User's Guide at: <http://www.supermicro.com/PRODUCT/Manuals/SDIII/UserGuide.pdf>. For Linux, we will recommend using Supero Doctor II.

Notes

Chapter 6

Advanced Chassis Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install components and perform maintenance on the SC818A-1400B chassis. For component installation, follow the steps in the order given to eliminate the most common problems encountered. If some steps are unnecessary, skip ahead to the next step.

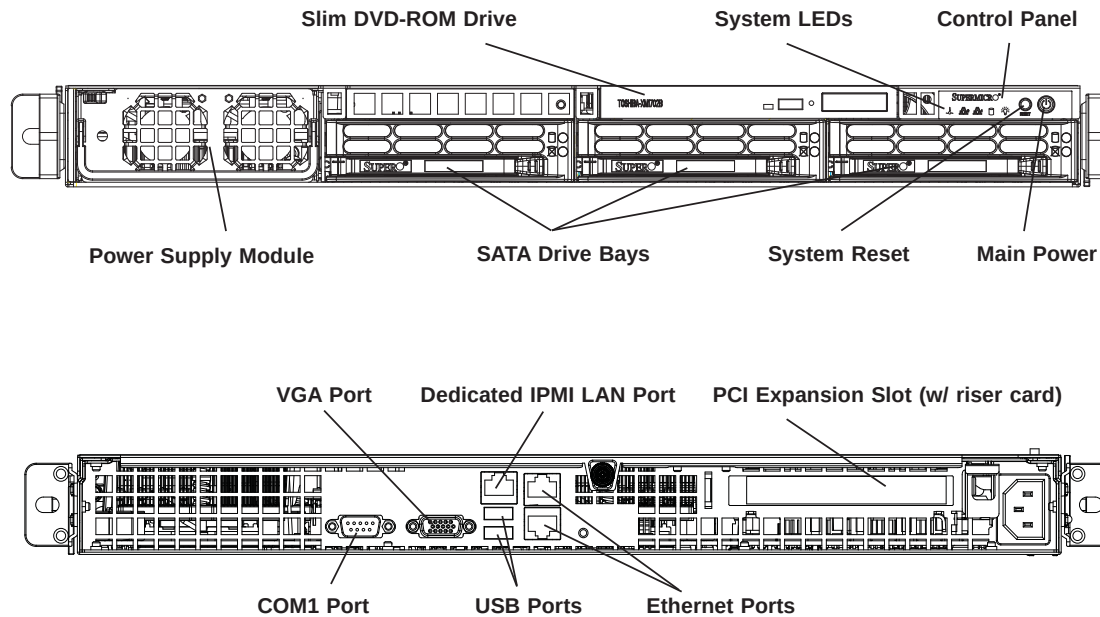
Tools Required: The only tool you will need to install components and perform maintenance is a Philips screwdriver.

6-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

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

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a 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 serverboard, add-on cards 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 serverboard.

Figure 6-1. Chassis: Front and Rear Views

6-2 Control Panel

The control panel (located on the front of the chassis) must be connected to the JF1 connector on the serverboard to provide you with system status indications. These wires have been bundled together as a ribbon cable to simplify the connection. Connect the cable from JF1 on the serverboard to the appropriate header on the Control Panel PCB (printed circuit board). Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 on both connectors. Pull all excess cabling out of the airflow path.

The control panel LEDs inform you of system status. See "Chapter 3: System Interface" for details on the LEDs and the control panel buttons. Details on JF1 can be found in "Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup."

6-3 System Fans

Seven 4-cm heavy duty counter-rotating fans provide the cooling for the 8016B-TLF. Each fan unit is actually made up of two fans joined back-to-back, which rotate in opposite directions. This counter-rotating action generates exceptional airflow and works to dampen vibration levels. It is very important that the chassis top cover is properly installed and making a good seal in order for the cooling air to circulate properly through the chassis and cool the components. See Figure 6-2.

System Fan Failure

Fan speed is controlled by system temperature via a BIOS setting. If a fan fails, the remaining fan will ramp up to full speed and the overheat/fan fail LED on the control panel will turn on. Replace any failed fan at your earliest convenience with the same type and model (the system can continue to run with a failed fan). Remove the top chassis cover while the system is still running to determine which of the fans has failed. Then power down the system before replacing a fan. Removing the power cord(s) is also recommended as a safety precaution.

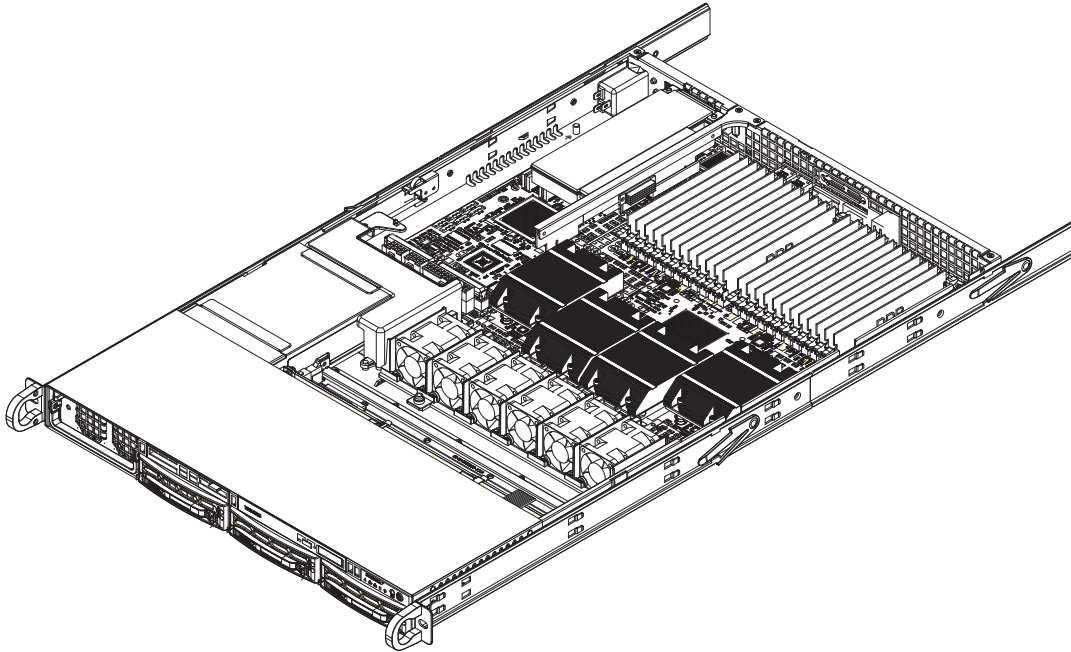
Replacing System Fans

Removing a Fan

After turning off the power to the system, first remove the chassis cover and unplug the fan cable from the serverboard. Unscrew the failed blower fan from the chassis and pull it completely out from the serverboard.

Installing a Fan

Replace the failed fan with an identical 4-cm, 12 volt fan (available from Supermicro: p/n FAN-0101L4). Push the new fan into the vacant space in the housing while making sure the arrows on the top of the fan (indicating air direction) point in the same direction as the arrows on the other fans. Reposition the fan housing back over the two mounting posts in the chassis, then reconnect the fan wires to the same chassis fan headers you removed them from. Power up the system and check that the fan is working properly and that the LED on the control panel has turned off. Finish by replacing the chassis cover.

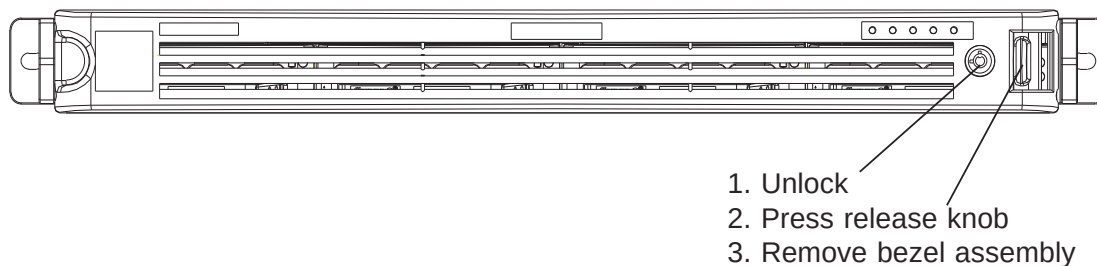
Figure 6-2. System Cooling Fans

Note: the serverboard shown may or may not be the same as in your system.

6-4 Drive Bay Installation

Removing the Front Bezel

If your system has a front bezel (optional) attached to the chassis, you must first remove it to gain access to the drive bays. To remove the bezel, first unlock the front of the chassis then press the release knob (see Figure 6-3). Carefully remove the bezel with both hands. A filter located within the bezel can be removed for replacement/cleaning. It is recommended that you keep a maintenance log of filter cleaning/replacement, since its condition will affect the airflow throughout the whole system.

Figure 6-3. Removing the Front Bezel

Accessing the Drive Bays

SATA Drives: Because of their hotswap capability, you do not need to access the inside of the chassis or power down the system to install or replace SATA drives. Proceed to the next section for instructions.

DVD-ROM/Floppy Disk Drives: For installing/removing a DVD-ROM or floppy disk drive, you will need to gain access to the inside of the 8016B-TLF by removing the top cover of the chassis. Proceed to the "DVD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation" section later in this chapter for instructions.

Note: Only "slim" DVD-ROM and floppy drives will fit into the 8016B-TLF.

SATA Drive Installation

Mounting a Drive in a Drive Carrier

The SATA drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. These carriers also help promote proper airflow for the drive bays. For this reason, even empty carriers without drives installed must remain in the chassis. To add a new drive, install a drive into the carrier with the printed circuit board side facing down so that the mounting holes align with those in the carrier. Secure the drive to the carrier with six screws, as shown in Figure 6-4.

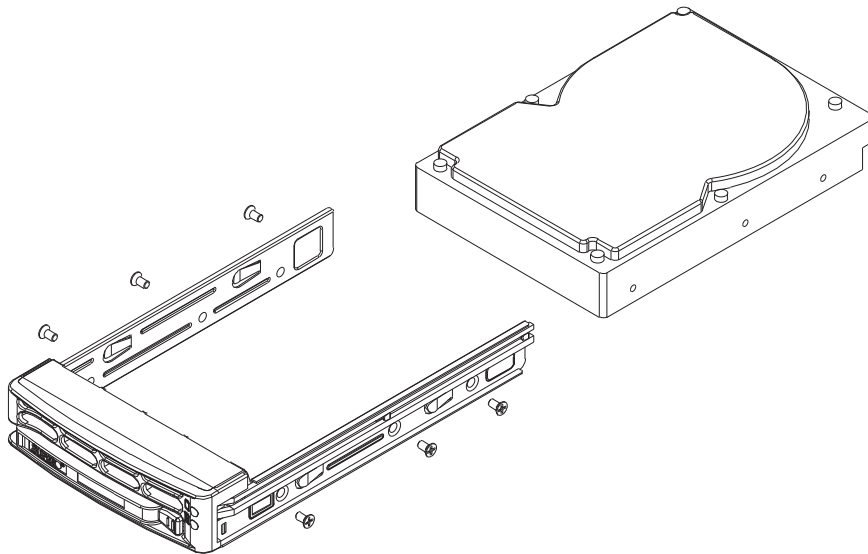


Figure 6-4. Mounting a Drive in a Carrier



Enterprise level hard disk drives are recommended for use in Supermicro chassis and servers. For information on recommended HDDs, visit the Supermicro Web site at <http://www.supermicro.com/products/info/files/storage/SAS-1-CompList-110909.pdf>



Important: Regardless of how many hard drives are installed, all drive carriers must remain in the drive bays to maintain proper airflow.

Installing/removing SATA Drives

The drive carriers are all easily accessible at the front of the chassis. These hard drives are hot-pluggable, meaning they can be removed and installed without powering down the system.

To remove a carrier, push the release button located beside the drive LEDs. Then swing the colored handle fully out and use it to pull the unit straight out (see Figure 6-5).

Note: Your operating system must have RAID support to enable the hot-plug capability of the SATA drives.

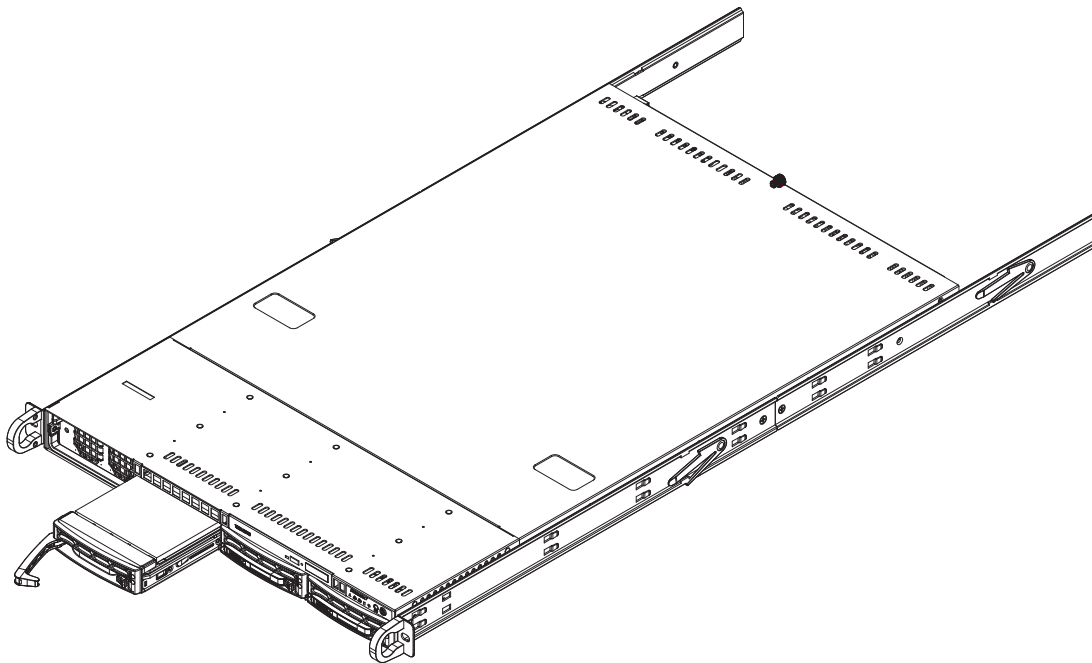


Figure 6-5. Removing a Drive from the Server

SATA Backplane

The SATA drives plug into a backplane that provides power, drive ID and bus termination. A RAID controller can be used with the backplane to provide data security. The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the drives. The backplane is already preconfigured, so there are no jumpers or switches present on it.



Use caution when working around the SATA backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no ribbon cables touch the backplane or obstruct the holes, which aid in proper airflow.

DVD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation

The top cover of the chassis must be opened to gain full access to the DVD-ROM and floppy drive bays. The 8016B-TLF accommodates only slim-line DVD-ROM drives. Side mounting brackets are needed to mount a slim-line DVD-ROM drive in the 8016B-TLF server.

You must power down the system before installing or removing a floppy or DVD-ROM drive. First, grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click"). Next, release the thumbscrew at the rear of the top chassis cover. Then depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis and at the same time, push the cover away from you until it stops. You can then lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

With the chassis cover removed, unplug the power and data cables from the drive you want to remove. Then locate the locking tab at the rear of the drive. It will be on the left side of the drive when viewed from the front of the chassis. Pull the tab away from the drive and push the drive unit out the front of the chassis. Add a new drive by following this procedure in reverse order. You may hear a faint *click* of the locking tab when the drive is fully inserted. Remember to reconnect the data and power cables to the drive before replacing the chassis cover and restoring power to the system. Please be aware of the following:

- The floppy disk drive cable has seven twisted wires.
- A color mark on a cable typically designates the location of pin 1.
- A single floppy disk drive ribbon cable has 34 wires and two connectors to provide for two floppy disk drives. The connector with twisted wires always connects to drive A, and the connector that does not have twisted wires always connects to drive B.

6-5 Power Supply

The SuperServer 8016B-TLF has a single 1400 watt power supply, which is auto-switching capable. This enables it to automatically sense and operate at a 100v to 240v input voltage. An amber light will be illuminated on the power supply when the power is off. An illuminated green light indicates that the power supply is operating.

Power Supply Failure

If the power supply unit fails, the system will shut down and you will need to replace the unit. Replacement units can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see contact information in the Preface). As there is only one power supply unit in the 8016B-TLF, power must be completely removed from the server before removing and replacing the power supply unit for whatever reason.

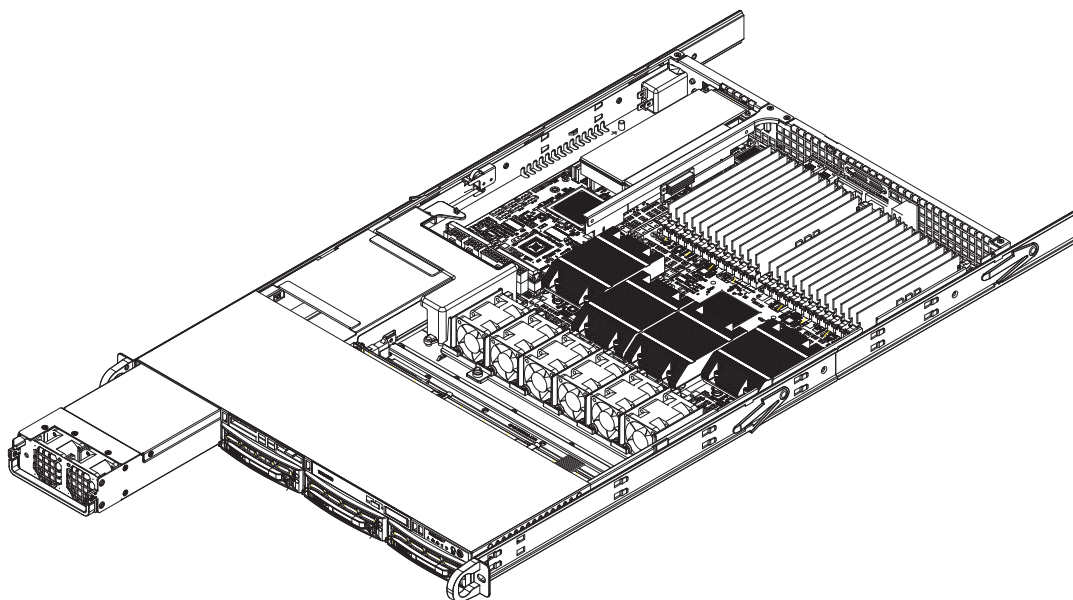
Removing the Power Supply

First unplug the power cord from the failed power supply module. The power supply module is cold-swappable. To remove the failed power module, simply push the release tab (on the back of the power supply) to the side and then pull the module straight out (see Figure 6-6). The power supply wiring was designed to detach automatically when the module is pulled from the chassis.

Installing a new Power Supply

Replace the failed power module with another PWS-1K01-1R power supply module. Push the new power supply module into the power bay until you hear a click. Finish by plugging the AC power cord back into the module and powering up the system by depressing the power on/off button.

Figure 6-6. Removing/Replacing the Power Supply



Note: the serverboard shown may or may not be the same as in your system.

Chapter 7

BIOS

7-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the AMI BIOS Setup Utility for the X8QBE-LF. The AMI 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.

Starting BIOS Setup Utility

To enter the AMI BIOS 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. There are a few cases when other keys are used, such as <F1>, <F2>, etc.

Each main BIOS menu option is described in this manual. The Main BIOS setup menu screen has two main frames. The left frame displays all the options that can be configured. Grayed-out options cannot be configured. Options in blue can be configured by the user. The right frame displays the key legend. Above the key legend is an area reserved for text messages. When an option is selected in the left frame, it is highlighted in white. Often a text message will accompany it. (**Note:** AMI BIOS has default text messages built in. Supermicro retains the option to include, omit, or change any of these text messages.)

The AMI BIOS Setup Utility uses a key-based navigation system called "hot keys." Most of the AMI BIOS setup utility "hot keys" can be used at any time during the setup navigation process. These keys include <F1>, <F10>, <Enter>, <ESC>, arrow keys, etc.

Note: Options printed in **Bold** are default settings.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The configuration data that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the AMI BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing <Del> at the appropriate time during system boot.

Note: For BIOS Recovery, please refer to the UEFI BIOS Recovery Instructions posted on our website at <http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/>.

Starting the Setup Utility

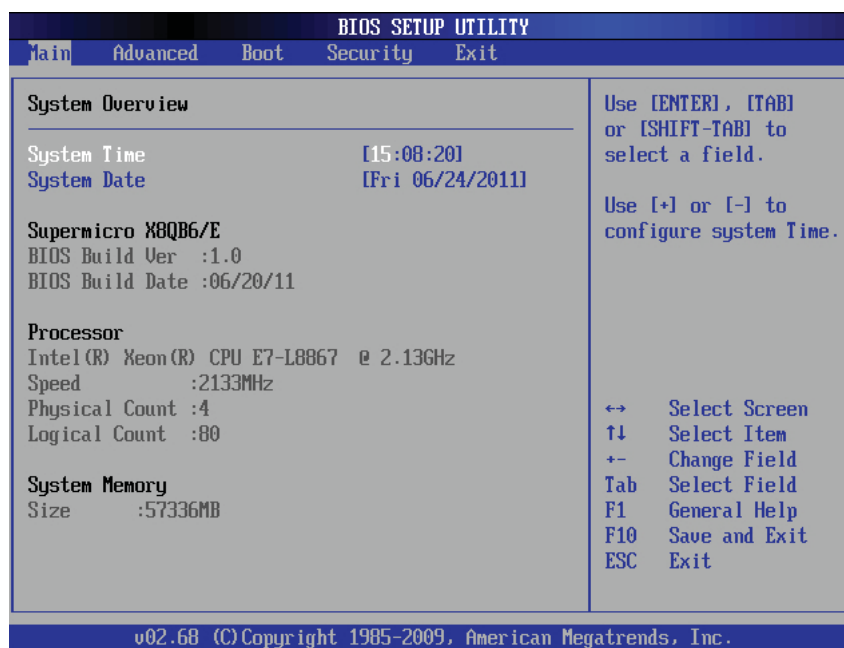
Normally, the only visible Power-On Self-Test (POST) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens. An AMI BIOS identification string is displayed at the left bottom corner of the screen below the copyright message.



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

7-2 Main Setup

When you first enter the AMI BIOS Setup Utility, you will enter the Main setup screen. You can always return to the Main setup screen by selecting the Main tab on the top of the screen. The Main BIOS Setup screen is shown below.



System Overview: The following BIOS information will be displayed:

System Time/System Date

Use this option to change the system time and date. Highlight *System Time* or *System Date* using the arrow keys. Enter new values through the keyboard and press <Enter>. Press the <Tab> key to move between fields. The date must be entered in Day MM/DD/YY format. The time is entered in HH:MM:SS format. (**Note:** The time is in the 24-hour format. For example, 5:30 P.M. appears as 17:30:00.)

Supermicro X8QBE-LF

- **BIOS Version:** This item displays the BIOS version used in your system.
- **BIOS Build Date:** This item displays the date when this BIOS was built.

Processor

The AMI BIOS will automatically display the status of the processor used in your system:

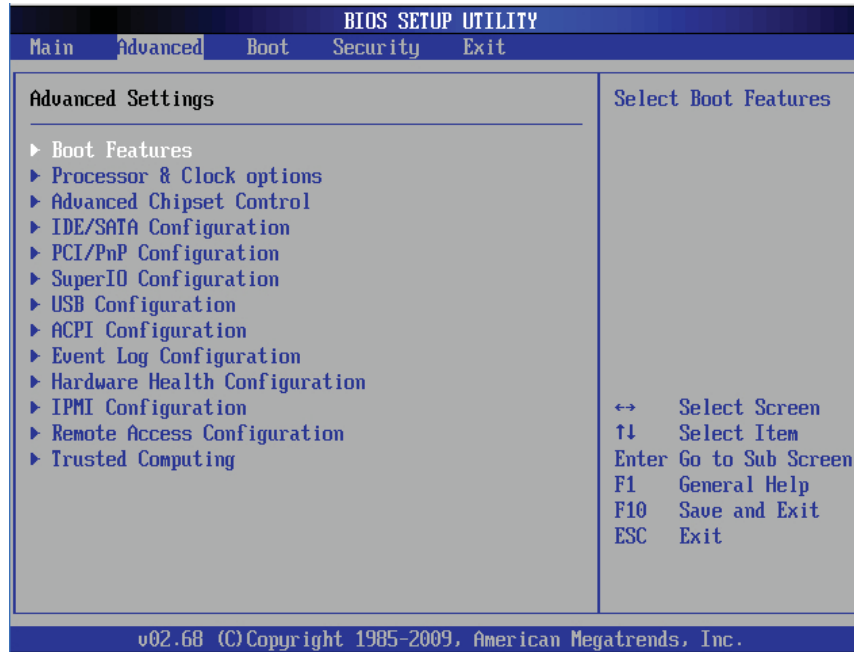
- **CPU Type:** This item displays the type of CPU used in the motherboard.
- **Speed:** This item displays the CPU speed as detected by the BIOS.
- **Physical Count:** This item displays the number of processors installed in your system as detected by BIOS.
- **Logical Count:** This item displays the number of CPU Cores detected in your system by BIOS.

System Memory

- **Size:** This displays the size of memory available in the system.

7-3 Advanced Setup Configurations

Use the arrow keys to select Advanced Settings and press <Enter> to access the submenu items.



Warning: Be sure to select the correct setting for each item in this section. A wrong setting selected may cause the system to malfunction.

► Boot Features

Quick Boot

If enabled, this feature will skip certain tests during POST to reduce the time needed for system boot. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Quiet Boot

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

AddOn ROM Display Mode

This feature sets the display mode for the Option ROM. The options are **Force BIOS** and Keep Current.

Bootup Num-Lock

This feature is used to select the Power-on state for the Numlock key. The options are Off and **On**.

PS/2 Mouse Support

Select Enabled to enable PS/2 Mouse support. Select **Auto** to enable the onboard PS/2 mouse when a PS/2 mouse is detected. The options are Enable, Disabled, and **Auto**.

Wait For 'F1' If Error

This forces the system to wait until the 'F1' key is pressed when an error occurs. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Hit 'Del' Message Display

Select Enabled to display "Press DEL to run Setup" during POST. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Interrupt 19 Capture

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

Watch Dog Function

If enabled, the Watch Dog Timer will allow the system to reboot when it is inactive for more than 5 minutes. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

►Processor and Clock Options

This submenu displays the status of the processor used in the motherboard and allows the user to configure the Processor and Clock settings.

Clock Spread Spectrum

Select Enable to enable Clock Spectrum modulation support, which will allow BIOS to monitor and attempt to reduce the level of Electromagnetic Interference caused by the components whenever needed. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Ratio CMOS Setting (Available when CPU Ratio is set to manual)

This option allows the user to set the ratio between the CPU Core Clock and the FSB Frequency. (**Note:** if an invalid ratio is entered, the AMI BIOS will restore the setting to the previous state.) The default setting depends on the type of CPU installed on the motherboard. The default setting for this motherboard is [16].

Hardware Prefetcher (Available when supported by the CPU)

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

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

If this feature is set to Disabled, the CPU prefetches the cache line for 64 bytes. If this feature is set to **Enabled**, the CPU prefetches both cache lines for 128 bytes as comprised. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

MPS and ACPI MADT Ordering

This feature allows the user to configure the MPS (Multi-Processor Specifications) and ACPI settings for your motherboard. Select Modern Ordering if XP or a newer version of Windows OS is used in the motherboard. Select Legacy Ordering if 2000 or an earlier version is used. The options are **Modern Ordering** and Legacy Ordering.

Max CPUID Value Limit

This feature allows the user to set the maximum CPU ID value. Enable this feature to boot the legacy operating systems that cannot support processors with extended CPUID functions. The options are Enabled and **Disabled** (for the Windows OS).

Intel® Virtualization Technology (Available when supported by the CPU)

Select Enabled to enable Virtualization Technology support which will allow one platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions, creating multiple "virtual" systems in one physical computer. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled. **Note:** If there is any change to this setting, you will need to power off and restart the system for the change to take effect. Please refer to Intel's website for detailed information.

Execute-Disable Bit Capability (Available when supported by the OS and the CPU)

Select Enabled to enable the Execute Disable Bit support which will allow the processor to designate areas in the system memory where an application code can execute and where it cannot, thus preventing a worm or a virus from flooding illegal codes to overwhelm the processor or damaging the system during an attack. The default is **Enabled**. (Refer to Intel and Microsoft websites for more information.)

Intel AES-NI (Available when supported by the CPU)

Select **Enabled** to use Intel Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Instructions to enhance system performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Intel® HT (Hyper-Threading) Technology (Available when supported by the CPU)

Select Enabled to use Intel Hyper-Threading Technology which will allow the CPU to run multiple threads per CPU core and perform multiple tasks at the same time. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

CPU Multi-Core Enable/Disable (Available when supported by the CPU)

Select Enabled to enable the following CPU cores to enhance CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

- Core 0 ~ Core 9

A20M

When the A20M# pin is enabled, it will force Address Bit #20 to zero (to be masked) to emulate the address wraparound for the real-address mode at 1 MB. Set this item to Enabled for the legacy operating systems and applications that require A20M support for the system to work properly. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Intel® SpeedStep™ Technology

Intel EIST (Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology) allows the system to automatically adjust the 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 Disable (Disable GV3) and **Enable (Enable GV3)**.

Intel® TurboMode Tech (Available when Intel EIST Technology is enabled)

Select Enabled to use the TurboMode Technique to boost system performance. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Intel® C-STATE Tech

If this feature is enabled, C-State is set by the system automatically to either C2, C3 or C4 state. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**. If this feature is set to Enabled, the following items will display.

C-State Package Limit Setting

If this feature is set to Auto, the AMI BIOS will automatically set the limit on the C-State package register. The options are **Auto**, C1, C3, C6 and C7.

C1 Auto Demotion

Select Enabled to allow the CPU to demote C3, C6, or C7 requests to C1 based on un-core auto-demote information. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

C3 Auto Demotion

If this feature is set to Enabled, the CPU will conditionally demote C6 or C7 requests to C3 based on un-core auto-demote information. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

ACPI T State

When this feature is enabled, CPU Throttling state will be reported in the ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) protocol. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

► Advanced Chipset Control

The items included in the Advanced Settings submenu are listed below.

► CPU Bridge Configuration

► QPI Configuration

QuickPath Interconnect (QPI) is the connection between the CPU and the motherboard's I/O hub. This section displays the following QPI items.

MMConfigBase

This item is used to select the space-based address for memory_mapped configuration. The options are **0x8000 0000**, 0x4000 0000, and 0xC000 0000.

MMIOH Size Per IOH

Use this feature to select the memory_mapped IOH size to be allocated to each IOH. The options are **2G**, 4G, 6G, and 8G.

Logical Interrupt Mode

This item is used to select the logical interrupt mode. The options are **Flat Mode** and Cluster Mode.

Cluster Mode Check Sampling

Select Enabled to check if the APICID in an IntPriUpd message is not zero. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

QPI Debug Message Output Level

This feature allows the user to decide the level of an QPI debug message to be sent to the user. The options are **Err/Warn/Info0/1**, Err/Warn/Info0, and Err/Warn.

CRC Mode

Use this feature to select the QPI CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) mode, which will determine how often the raw computer data stored in a network or a hard disk device is checked for CRC. The options are **8Bit CRC** and 16Bit Rolling CRC.

QPI (Quick Path Interconnect) Links Speed

Use this feature to set the data transfer speed for QPI Link connections. The options are Slow and **Fast**.

QPI Frequency Select (Available if the item - QPI Link Speed is set to Fast)

This feature is used to set the desired QPI frequency. The options are 4.800 GT, 5.866GT, 6.400 GT and **Auto**.

QPI Scrambling

Select Enabled to enable Bit-Shuffling support which will allow bits in the data flow to be shifted around for CRC checking during data transmission and receiving between the CPUs or between a CPU and an IO hub (IOH). The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Tracker Mode 7

Select Enabled to use the graphics mode-Tracker Mode 7 to achieve 3D effect for the Westmere-EX platform. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

►Integrated Memory Controller Configuration

Interleave Type

Use this feature to select memory interleaving mode. Select Intra-Socket Interleaving to enable memory interleaving between the blocks of memory modules installed in the same DIMM slot. Select Inter-Socket to enable memory interleaving between the blocks of memory modules installed in different DIMM slots. Select 2 Way Interleaving to support dual-channel Interleaving. Select 4 Way Interleaving to support 4-way memory interleaving. Select 8 Way Interleaving to support 8-way memory interleaving. The options are No Interleaving, **2 Way Interleaving, Intra Socket**; 4 Way Interleaving, Intra Socket; and 8 Way Interleaving, Inter Socket.

Interleave Order

Use this feature to set the order of memory interleaving. The options are High Only, High Low, **Low High 0**, and Low High 1.

Mirroring

Mirroring support allows data stored in one location to be copied into another location for data redundancy and security. The options are listed below:

- **No Mirroring** (Mirroring Disabled),
- Intra-Socket Mirrored Nx1 to Nx3 (Memory Controller 1 to Memory Controller 3 of the same DIMM socket),
- Intra-Socket Mirrored Nx3 to Nx1 (Memory Controller 3 to Memory Controller 1 of the same DIMM socket),
- Inter-Socket Mirrored S0 (Socket 0) to S1 (Socket 1), and S2 (Socket 2) to S3 (Socket 3),
- Inter-Socket Mirrored S0 (Socket 0) to S2 (Socket 2) and S1 (Socket 1) to S3 (Socket 3),
- Inter-Socket Mirrored S0 (Socket 0) to S3 (Socket 3) and S1 (Socket 1) to S2 (Socket 2).

Spare Enable

Select Enabled to enable spare support for all sockets, creating a spare drive for each socket. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Mapper Mode

Use this feature to set the memory_mapper mode, which is used to translate local physical addresses presented by a media device into DRAM memory addresses (in terms of rank, bank, row and column). Select Open to maximize open_page hits. Select Close to minimize rank conflicts and to maximize simultaneous read/write bandwidth to boost performance. Select Adaptive to spread power dissipation over different DIMM modules to avoid memory overheat. The options are **Close**, Open and Adaptive.

Frequency Limit

This feature forces a DDR3 memory module to run at a frequency other than what the system has detected. The available options are **Auto**, 800 MHz, 978 MHz, 1067 MHz, and **Auto**.

Initialization Mode

Use this feature to select the memory initialization mode. The options are Serial and **Parallel**.

Hemisphere Mode

This feature is used to set the memory hemisphere mode. Select Enabled to prevent CPU's cache agent 1 from accessing cache agent 2 in an effort to reduce memory latency and maximize performance. This setting requires that both DIMM modules and DRAM sizes are configured in the same way. Select Disabled to allow a CPU's cache agent 1 to access cache agent 2. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Page Policy

Use this feature to configure Page Policy settings, which determine how memory blocks are cached in a DRAM buffer and a memory module accesses memory resources. Select Open to optimize memory performance. Select Close to use memory safe mode. Select Adaptive to balance safety and performance. The options are Close, **Open** and Adaptive.

Scheduler Policy

Use this feature to configure Scheduler_Policy settings. The scheduler is used to translate memory read/write commands into memory sub-commands for easy execution. Select Static Trade_Off to balance read/write priority. Select Static Read_Priority to optimize read latency and bandwidth. Select Static Write_Priority to optimize write bandwidth to expedite command writing and command execution. Select Adaptive to minimize latency. The options are Static Trade_Off, Static Read_Priority, Static Write_Priority, and **Adaptive**.

ECC Check Time Interval

This feature is used to set the time interval between each ECC Memory checking. If an ECC error occurs, an error message will also be sent via IPMI. The options are 100 Msec, 1 Sec, 10 Sec, 1 Min, **5 Minutes**, and 10 Minutes.

►North Bridge Configuration

This feature allows the user to configure North Bridge settings.

Relaxed Ordering

Select Enabled to enable PCI-Express Relaxed_Ordering support which will allow certain transactions to be executed first by passing other transactions that were issued earlier, violating the strict PCI-E ordering rules. The options are **Auto**, Disabled and Enabled.

Maximum Payload Size

This feature is used to set the maximum payload size for a PCI-Express device. Please refer to your add-on card user guide for the desired setting. The options are **Auto**, 128 Bytes, 256 Bytes, 512 Bytes, 1024 Bytes, 2048 Bytes, 4096 Bytes,

and Maximum supported.

Extended Tag Field

Select Enabled to use the 8-bit Tag field of a device as a requester. The options are **Auto**, Disabled and Enabled.

No Snoop

If this feature is set to Enabled, No_Snoop option for a PCI-Express device will be enabled. The options are **Auto**, Disabled and Enabled.

Maximum Read Request Size

This feature is used to set the maximum read request size for a PCI-Express device. The options are **Auto**, 128 Bytes, 256 Bytes, 512 Bytes, 1024 Bytes, 2048 Bytes, 4096 Bytes, and Maximum supported.

Active State Power Management

Select Enabled to use the power management for signal transactions between the PCI Express L0 and L1 Links. Select Enabled to configure PCI-Exp. L0 and L1 Link power states. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Extended Synch

Select Enabled to generate extended synchronization patterns. The options are **Auto**, Disabled and Enabled.

Intel VT-d

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

Thermal Sensor

Select Enabled to activate the thermal sensor. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

►South Bridge Configuration

This feature allows the user to configure Intel ICH South Bridge settings.

USB Functions

This feature allows the user to decide the number of onboard USB ports to be enabled. The Options are: Disabled, 2 USB Ports, 4 USB Ports, 6 USB Ports, 8 USB

Ports, 10 USB Ports, and **12 USB Ports**. (If this item is set to Enabled, USB 2.0 Controller will be enabled.)

USB Port Configuration

This feature is used to configure USB port settings. The Options are: **6x6 USB Ports** and 8x4 USB Ports.

USB 2.0 Controller

Select Enabled to activate the USB 2.0 Controller. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled. (**Note:** If the item - USB Functions is enabled, USB 2.0 Controller will always be enabled. When the item - USB Functions is set to Disabled, the user has the option to enable or disable USB 2.0 Controller.)

GPI09 Configuration

This feature is used to configure the GPI09 computer electronics meter settings. The Options are: **WOL (Wake-On-LAN) Enabled**, High, and Low.

HDA Controller

Select Enabled to enable the High-Definition Audio Controller. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

SMBUS Controller

Select Enabled to enable the System_Management Bus Controller. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

SLP_S4# Min. Assertion Width

This feature allows the user to set the minimum SLP_S4# Assertion Width to make sure that DRAMs have safe power cycles. The settings are **4 to 5 seconds**, 3 to 4 Seconds, 2 to 3 Seconds, and 1 to 2 Seconds.

Restore on AC Power Loss

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

SATA Master Break Event

If this feature is set to Enabled, activities on the SATA master drive will break from the C3/C6 state. The settings are Enabled and **Disabled**.

PCIE Ports Configuration

PCIE Port 0 ~ PCIE Port 4

This feature is used to configure PCI-E port settings. Select Auto to allow a specified PCIE port to be enabled if a PCIE device is detected. The settings are **Auto**, **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

PCIE High Priority Port

This feature allows the user to select the PCIE High Priority port. The settings are **Disabled**, Port 0, Port 1, Port 2, Port 3, Port 4, and Port 5.

PCIE Port 0 IOxAPIC Enable ~ PCIE Port 5 IOxAPIC Enable

Select Enable to enable IOxAPIC support for a PCIE port specified. The settings are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

►IDE/SATA Configuration

When this submenu is selected, the AMI BIOS will automatically detect the presence of the IDE/SATA devices, and displays the following items.

SATA#1 Configuration

If Compatible is selected, it sets SATA#1 to the legacy_compatible mode. Selecting Enhanced sets SATA#1 to the native SATA mode. The options are **Disabled**, **Compatible** and **Enhanced**.

Configure SATA#1 as (Not available when SATA#1 Configuration is disabled)

Use this feature to select the drive type for SATA#1. The options are **IDE**, **RAID** and **AHCI**. (When the option-RAID is selected, the item-ICH RAID Code Base will appear. When the option-AHCI is selected, the item-ICH AHCI Codebase will be available.)

ICH RAID Code Base (Available when the option-RAID is selected.)

Select Intel to use Intel's SATA RAID firmware to configure Intel's SATA RAID settings. Select Adaptec to use Adaptec's SATA RAID firmware to configure Adaptec's SATA RAID settings. The options are **Intel** and **Adaptec**.

ICH AHCI Codebase (Available when the option-AHCI is selected.)

Use this feature to select the AHCI Codebase for the ICH South Bridge. The options are **BIOS Native Module** and **Intel AHCI ROM**.

SATA#2 Configuration (Available when the option-IDE is selected.)

Select Enhanced to set SATA#2 to Native SATA mode. The options are Disabled and **Enhanced**.

Primary IDE Master/Slave, Secondary IDE Master/Slave, Third IDE Master, and Fourth IDE Master

These settings allow the user to set the parameters for the slots indicated above. Press <Enter> to activate the following submenu items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the submenu are listed below.

Type

Use this item to select the type of device connected to the system. The options are Not Installed, **Auto**, CD/DVD and ARMD.

LBA/Large Mode

LBA (Logical Block Addressing) is a method of addressing data on a disk drive. In the LBA mode, the maximum drive capacity is 137 GB. For drive capacities over 137 GB, your system must support a 48-bit LBA mode. If not, contact your manufacturer or install an ATA/133 IDE controller card that supports 48-bit LBA mode. The options are Disabled and **Auto**.

Block (Multi-Sector Transfer)

Block Mode boosts the IDE drive performance by increasing the amount of data transferred. Only 512 bytes of data can be transferred per interrupt if Block Mode is not used. Block Mode supports transfers of up to 64 KB per interrupt. Select Disabled to allow data to be transferred from and to a device one sector at a time. Select Auto to allow data transfer from and to a device multiple sectors at a time if the device supports it. The options are **Auto** and Disabled.

PIO Mode

The IDE PIO (Programmable I/O) Mode programs timing cycles between the IDE drive and the programmable IDE controller. As the PIO mode increases, the cycle time decreases. The options are **Auto**, 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Select Auto to allow AMI BIOS to automatically detect the PIO mode. Use this value if the IDE disk drive support cannot be determined.

Select 0 to allow AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 3.3 MB/s.

Select 1 to allow AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 5.2 MB/s.

Select 2 to allow AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 8.3 MB/s.

Select 3 to allow AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 3. It has a data transfer rate of 11.1 MB/s.

Select 4 to allow AMI BIOS to use PIO mode 4. It has a data transfer bandwidth of 32-Bits. Select Enabled to enable 32-Bit data transfer.

Select UDMA5 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 5. It has a data transfer rate of 133 MB/s.

Select UDMA6 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 6. It has a data transfer rate of 133 MB/s. The options are **Auto**, SWDMA_n, MWDMA_n, and UDMA_n.

DMA Mode

Select Auto to allow BIOS to automatically detect IDE DMA mode when IDE disk drive support cannot be determined.

Select SWDMA0 to allow BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 2.1 MB/s.

Select SWDMA1 to allow BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 4.2 MB/s.

Select SWDMA2 to allow BIOS to use Single Word DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 8.3 MB/s.

Select MWDMA0 to allow BIOS to use Multi-Word DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 4.2 MB/s.

Select MWDMA1 to allow BIOS to use Multi-Word DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 13.3 MB/s.

Select MWDMA2 to allow BIOS to use Multi-Word DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 16.6 MB/s.

Select UDMA0 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 0. It has a data transfer rate of 16.6 MB/s. It has the same transfer rate as PIO mode 4 and Multi-Word DMA mode 2.

Select UDMA1 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 1. It has a data transfer rate of 25 MB/s.

Select UDMA2 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 2. It has a data transfer rate of 33.3 MB/s.

Select UDMA3 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 3. It has a data transfer rate of 44.4 MB/s.

Select UDMA4 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 4. It has a data transfer rate of 66.6 MB/s.

Select UDMA5 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 5. It has a data transfer rate of 100 MB/s.

Select UDMA6 to allow BIOS to use Ultra DMA mode 6. It has a data transfer rate of 133 MB/s. The options are **Auto**, SWDMAn, MWDMAn, and UDMAAn.

S.M.A.R.T. For Hard disk drives

Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) can help predict impending hard disk drive failures. Select Auto to allow AMI BIOS to automatically detect hard disk drive support. Select Disabled to prevent AMI BIOS from using the S.M.A.R.T. Select Enabled to allow AMI BIOS to use the S.M.A.R.T. to support hard drive disk. The options are Disabled, Enabled and **Auto**.

32Bit Data Transfer

Select Enabled to support 32-bit IDE data transfer. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Hard Disk Write Protect

Select Enabled to support Hard Disk Write Protect to prevent data from being written to a hard drive. The options are Enabled or **Disabled**.

IDE Detect Timeout (sec)

Use this feature to set the timeout value to allow BIOS to detect the ATA, ATAPI devices installed in the system. The options are 0 (sec), 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and **35**.

►PCI/PnP Configuration

Clear NVRAM

Select Yes to clear Non-Volatile Random Access (Flash) Memory (NVRAM) during system boot. The options are **No** and Yes.

Plug & Play OS

Select Yes to allow the OS to configure Plug & Play devices. (This is not required for system boot if your system has an OS that supports Plug & Play.) Select **No** to allow AMI BIOS to configure all devices in the system.

PCI Latency Timer

This feature sets the PCI Latency Timer for each PCI device installed on a PCI bus. Select 64 to set the PCI Latency Timer to 64 PCI clock cycles. The options are 32, **64**, 96, 128, 160, 192, 224 and 248.

Palette Snooping

Select Enabled to allow BIOS to inform PCI-E devices that an ISA graphics device is installed in the system so that the ISA graphics card can function properly. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

SR-IOV Supported

Single Root I/O Virtualization is an industry-standard mechanism that allows devices to be shared simultaneously among several virtual machines. SR-IOV is capable of partitioning a PCI device into several virtual interfaces in order to share the resources of a PCI Express (PCIe) device under a virtual environment. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Onboard VGA Device

Select **Enabled** to use VGA devices. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

Boot Graphic Adapter Priority

This feature selects the graphics adapter to be used as the primary boot device. The options are **Auto** and **Onboard VGA Device**.

Onboard SAS OPROM

Select **Enabled** to enable Onboard SAS Option ROM which will allow you to boot the computer using a SAS device. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

Onboard LAN Option ROM Select

Select **iSCSI** to use iSCSI Option ROMs to boot the computer. Select **PXE** to use PXE Option ROMs to boot the computer. The options are **iSCSI** and **PXE**.

LAN1 Option ROM

Select **Enabled** to enable the onboard LAN1 Option ROM to boot the computer using a network interface. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

LAN2 Option ROM

Select **Enabled** to enable the onboard LAN2 Option ROM to boot the computer using a network interface. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

► Super IO Device Configuration

Serial Port1 Address, Serial Port2 Address

This option specifies the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address for Serial Port 1 and Serial Port 2. Select **Disabled** to prevent the serial port from accessing any system resources. When this option is set to **Disabled**, the serial port physically becomes unavailable. Select **3F8/IRQ4** to allow the serial port to use 3F8 as its I/O port address and IRQ 4 for the interrupt address. The options for Serial Port1 are **Disabled**, **3F8/IRQ4**, **3E8/IRQ4**, **2E8/IRQ3** and **2F8/IRQ3**. The options for Serial Port2 are **Disabled**, **2F8/IRQ3**, **3E8/IRQ4**, **3F8/IRQ4**, and **2E8/IRQ3**.

Serial Port2 Select

Select SOL for Serial Port 2 to be used for SOL (Serial-Over-LAN). Select COM to use Serial Port 2 for onboard COM2 connection. The options are **SOL** and **COM**.

►USB Configuration

This feature allows the user to configure USB settings for the motherboard.

Legacy USB Support

Select Enabled to use Legacy USB devices. If this item is set to Auto, Legacy USB support will be automatically enabled if a legacy USB device is installed on the motherboard, and vice versa. The settings are Disabled, **Enabled** and **Auto**.

Port60h/64h Emulation

Select Enabled to enable 60h/64h emulation so that a USB keyboard can be supported by an operating system that is not compatible with USB devices. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

USB 2.0 Controller Mode

This setting allows you to select USB 2.0 Controller mode. The options are **Hi-Speed (480 Mbps)** and Full Speed (12 Mbps).

BIOS EHCI Hand-Off

Select Enabled to support BIOS Enhanced Host Controller Interface to provide a workaround solution for an operating system that does not support EHCI Hand-Off technology. When this item is enabled, the EHCI Interface will be changed from the BIOS-controlled to the OS-controlled. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Legacy USB1.1 HC Support

Select Enabled to enable Legacy USB 1.1 HC support. The settings are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Hot-Plug USB FDD Support

When this item is set to Enabled, a dummy Floppy Device Drive will be created as a Hot-Plug Floppy device in the system. When this item is set to **Auto**, a dummy floppy device will not be created if no USB FDD device is detected. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

►ACPI Configuration

Use this feature to configure Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) power management settings for your system.

► Advanced ACPI Configuration

This feature allows the user to configure Advanced ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) settings.

ACPI Version Features

Use this feature to select the ACPI version to be used in the system. The options are ACPI v1.0, **ACPI v2.0** and ACPI v3.0. Please refer to ACPI's website for further explanation: <http://www.acpi.info/>.

ACPI APIC Support

Select Enabled to include the ACPI APIC Table Pointer in the RSDT (Root System Description Table) pointer list. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

AMI OEMB Table

Select Enabled to include the OEMB Table Pointer in the RSDT (Root System Description Table) pointer list. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Headless Mode (Available ACPI Aware O/S='Yes')

This feature is used to enable system to function without a keyboard, monitor or mouse attached. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

NUMA Support

Select Enabled to enable Non-Uniform Memory Access support to improve CPU performance for a system that has an OS with NUMA support. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

► Chipset ACPI Configuration

This feature is used to configure Chipset ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) settings.

Energy Lake Feature

Select Enabled to use Intel Energy Lake technology to enhance power efficiency. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

APIC ACPI SCI IRQ

When this item is set to Enabled, APIC ACPI SCI IRQ is supported by the system. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

USB Device Wakeup From S3/S4

Select Enable to wake up the system via a USB device when the system is in S3 or S4 State. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

High Precise Event Timer

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

►General WHEA Configuration

WHEA Support

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

►Event Log Configuration

View Event Log

Use this option to view the System Event Log.

Mark All Events as Read

This option marks all events as read. The options are **OK** and Cancel.

Clear Event Log

This option clears the Event Log memory of all messages. The options are **OK** and Cancel.

►Hardware Health Event Monitoring

This feature is used to monitor system health and review the status of each item as displayed.

CPU Overheat Alarm

This option allows the user to select the CPU Overheat Alarm setting which determines when the CPU OH alarm will be activated to provide warning of possible CPU overheat.



Warning! 1.Any temperature that exceeds the CPU threshold temperature predefined by the CPU manufacturer may result in CPU overheat or system instability. When the CPU temperature reaches this predefined threshold, the CPU and system cooling fans will run at full speed. 2. To

avoid possible system overheating, please be sure to provide adequate airflow to your system.

The options are:

- The Early Alarm: Select this setting if you want the CPU overheat alarm (including the LED and the buzzer) to be triggered as soon as the CPU temperature reaches the CPU overheat threshold as predefined by the CPU manufacturer.
- **The Default Alarm:** Select this setting if you want the CPU overheat alarm (including the LED and the buzzer) to be triggered when the CPU temperature reaches about 5°C above the threshold temperature as predefined by the CPU manufacturer to give the CPU and system fans additional time needed for CPU and system cooling. In both the alarms above, please take immediate action as shown below.

CPU 1 Temperature ~ CPU 4 Temperature/System Temperature 1 Reading~ System Temperature 4 Reading

This feature displays current temperature readings for the CPU and the System as specified above.

The following items will be displayed for your reference only:

CPU 1 Temperature ~ CPU 4 Temperature

The CPU thermal technology that reports absolute temperatures (Celsius/Fahrenheit) has been upgraded to a more advanced feature by Intel in its newer processors. The basic concept is each CPU is embedded by unique temperature information that the motherboard can read. This 'Temperature Threshold' or 'Temperature Tolerance' has been assigned at the factory and is the baseline on which the motherboard takes action during different CPU temperature conditions (i.e., by increasing CPU Fan speed, triggering the Overheat Alarm, etc). Since CPUs can have different 'Temperature Tolerances', the installed CPU can now send information to the motherboard what its 'Temperature Tolerance' is, and not the other way around. This results in better CPU thermal management.

Supermicro has leveraged this feature by assigning a temperature status to certain thermal conditions in the processor (Low, Medium and High). This makes it easier for the user to understand the CPU's temperature status, rather than by just simply seeing a temperature reading (i.e., 25°C). The CPU Temperature feature will display the CPU temperature status as detected by the BIOS:

Low – This level is considered as the 'normal' operating state. The CPU temperature is well below the CPU 'Temperature Tolerance'. The motherboard fans and CPU will run normally as configured in the BIOS (Fan Speed Control).

User intervention: No action required.

Medium – The processor is running warmer. This is a 'precautionary' level and generally means that there may be factors contributing to this condition, but the CPU is still within its normal operating state and below the CPU 'Temperature Tolerance'. The motherboard fans and CPU will run normally as configured in the BIOS. The fans may adjust to a faster speed depending on the Fan Speed Control settings.

User intervention: No action is required. However, consider checking the CPU fans and the chassis ventilation for blockage.

High – The processor is running hot. This is a 'caution' level since the CPU's 'Temperature Tolerance' has been reached (or has been exceeded) and may activate an overheat alarm.

User intervention: If the system buzzer and Overheat LED has activated, take action immediately by checking the system fans, chassis ventilation and room temperature to correct any problems.



Notes: 1. The system may shut down if it continues for a long period to prevent damage to the CPU.

2. The information provided above is for your reference only. For more information on thermal management, please refer to Intel's _ at www.Intel.com.

System Temperature 1 Reading ~ System Temperature 4 Reading

The system temperature as specified above will be displayed (in degrees in Celsius and Fahrenheit) as it is detected by the BIOS.

Fan 1 Speed ~ Fan 11 Speed

This feature displays the fan speed readings from fan interfaces Fan 1 through Fan 10.

Fan Speed Control Modes

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. Select "Full Speed/FS" to allow the onboard fans to run at full speed for maximum cooling. The FS setting is recommended for special system configuration or debugging. Select "Performance/PF" for better system cooling. The PF setting is recommended for high-power-consuming and high-density systems. Select "Balanced/BL" for the onboard fans to run at a speed that will balance the needs between system cooling and power saving. The BL setting is recommended for regular systems with normal hardware configurations. Select "Energy Saving/ES" for best power efficiency and maximum quietness. The Options are: Full Speed/FS, Performance/PF, **Balanced/BL**, and Energy Saving/ES.

Voltage Monitoring

CPU1 Vcore, CPU2 Vcore, CPU3 Vcore, CPU4 Vcore, +1.0V, +1.2V, +1.8V, +1.1VSB, +12V, VDIMM, 3.3V V, 3.3VSB, Battery Voltage, and IOPV12.

►IPMI Configuration

Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) is a set of common interfaces that IT administrators uses to monitor system health and to manage the system as a whole. For more information on the IPMI specifications, please visit Intel's website at www.intel.com.

Status of BMC

The Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) manages the interface between system management software and platform hardware. This item displays the status of the current BMC controller.

IPMI Firmware Version

This item displays the current IPMI Firmware Version.

►View BMC System Event Log

This feature displays the BMC System Event Log (SEL). It shows the total number of entries of BMC System Events. To view an event, select an Entry Number and press <Enter> to display the information as shown in the screen.

- Total Number of Entries
- SEL Record ID
- SEL Record Type
- Event Timestamp
- Generator ID
- Event Message Format Ver.
- Event Sensor Type
- Event Sensor Number
- Event Dir Type
- Event Data.

Clear BMC System Event Log

Clear BMC System Log now

Select OK and press <Enter> to clear the BMC system log immediately. Select Cancel to keep the BMC System log. The options are **OK** and Cancel.



Caution: Any cleared information is unrecoverable. Make absolutely sure that you will no longer need any data stored in the log before clearing the BMC Event Log.

►Set LAN Configuration

This feature allows the user to configure the IPMI LAN adapter with a network address as shown in the following graphics.

Channel Number - This feature displays the channel number.

Channel Number Status - This feature returns the channel status for the Channel Number selected above: "Channel Number is OK" or "Wrong Channel Number".

►IP Address

Parameter Selector

This item displays the status of the IP Address Parameter Selector.

IP Address Source

This features allows the user to select how an IP address is assigned to a client computer or network device. Select DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) to allow a client (computer or device) to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server that manages a pool of IP addresses and network information on a "request and grant" basis. Upon timeout (or lease expiration), the IP address assigned to the client can be reassigned to a new client. Select Static (Static Allocation) to allow the host server to allocate an IP address based on a table containing MAC Address/IP Address pairs that are manually entered (probably by a network administrator). Only clients with a MAC address listed in the MAC/IP Address Table will be assigned an IP address. The IP Address allocated to the client is on a longer term basis than that assigned by the DHCP mentioned in the other option. The options are **DHCP** and Static.

IP Address

The BIOS will automatically enter the IP address for this machine; however it may be overwritten. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

Current IP Address in BMC

The BIOS will automatically enter the current IP address in BMC for this machine; however it may be overwritten. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

►MAC Address Configuration**Parameter Selector**

This item displays the status of the MAC Address Parameter Selector.

Current Mac Address in BMC

The BIOS will automatically enter the current Mac address in BMC for this machine; however it may be overwritten. Mac addresses are 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers (Base 16, 0 ~ 9, A, B, C, D, E, F) separated by dots. (i.e., 00.30.48.D0.D4.60).

►Subnet Mask Configuration**Parameter Selector**

This item displays the status of the Parameter Selector.

Subnet Mask

This item displays the current subnet mask setting for your IPMI connection. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

Current Subnet Mask in BMC

The BIOS will automatically enter the current subnet mask in BMC for this machine; however it may be overwritten. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

►Gateway Address**Parameter Selector**

This item displays the status of the Gateway Address Parameter Selector.

Gateway Address

The BIOS will automatically enter the Gateway address of this machine; however it may be overwritten. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

Current IP Address in BMC

The BIOS will automatically enter the current IP address in BMC for this machine; however it may be overwritten. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

► Remote Access Configuration

Remote Access

This allows the user to enable the Remote Access support. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**. If Remote Access is set to Enabled, the following items will display:

Serial Port Number

This feature allows the user to decide which serial port to use for Console Redirection. The options are COM 1 and **COM 2**.

Base Address, IRQ

This item displays the based address and IRQ of the serial port specified.

Serial Port Mode

Use this item to set the serial port mode for Console Redirection. The options are **115200 8, n 1**; 57600 8, n, 1; 38400 8, n, 1; 19200 8, n, 1; and 9600 8, n, 1.

Flow Control

This feature allows the user to set the flow control for Console Redirection. The options are **None**, Hardware, and Software.

Redirection After BIOS POST

Select Disabled to turn off Console Redirection after Power-On Self-Test (POST). Select Always to keep Console Redirection active all the time after POST. (**Note:** This setting may not be supported by some operating systems.) Select Boot Loader to keep Console Redirection active during POST and Boot Loader. The options are Disabled, Boot Loader, and **Always**.

Terminal Type

This feature allows the user to select the target terminal type for Console Redirection. The options are **ANSI**, VT100, and VT-UTF8.

VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

A terminal keyboard definition that provides a way to send commands from a remote console. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Sredir Memory Display Delay

This feature defines the length of time in seconds to display memory information. The options are **No Delay**, Delay 1 Sec, Delay 2 Sec, and Delay 4 Sec.

►Trusted Computing (Optional)**TCG/TPM Support**

Select Yes on this item and enable the TPM jumper on the motherboard to enable TCG (TPM 1.1/1.2)/TPM support to improve data integrity and network security. The options are **No** and Yes. If this feature is set to Yes, the following items will display.

Indicate Physical (Available when TCG/TPM Support = 'Yes')

Select Yes for BIOS to detect the presence of TPM devices at system boot. Select No to hide the presence of TPM devices at system boot. The options are Yes and **No**.

TPM Deactivated (Available when TCG/TPM Support = 'Yes')

Select Set to disable TPM support at bootup. Select Clear to activate the TPM devices to at bootup. Select Don't Change to keep the current TPM support status. The options are Set, Clear, and **Don't Change**.

TPM Owner (Available when TCG/TPM Support = 'Yes')

This feature allows the user to configure TPM Owner settings. The options are **Don't Change**, Enable Install, Disable Install, and Clear.

Execute TPM Command (Available when TCG/TPM Support = 'Yes')

Select Enabled to execute TPM commands you've selected. Select Don't Change to keep the current TPM commands without making any changes. Select Disabled to abandon the changes you have made on TPM commands. The options are Enabled, Disabled and **Don't Change**.

TPM Enable/Disable Status

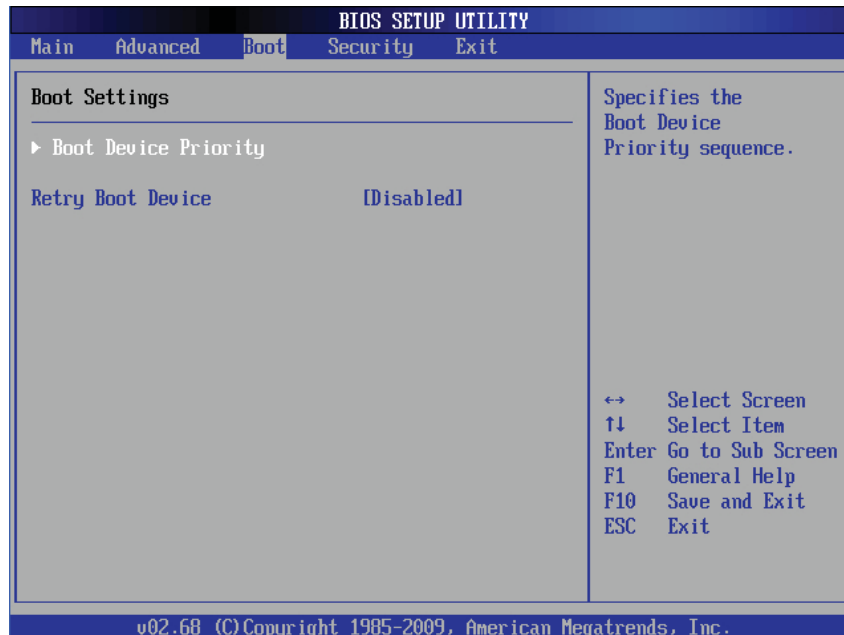
This item displays the status of TPM Support to indicate if TPM is currently enabled or disabled.

TPM Owner Status

This item displays the status of TPM Ownership.

7-4 Boot Configuration

Use this feature to configure boot settings.



► Boot Device Priority

This feature allows the user to specify the sequence of priority for the Boot Device. The settings are 1st boot device, 2nd boot device, 3rd boot device, 4th boot device, 5th boot device and Disabled.

- 1st Boot Device - [SATA: XXXXXXXXXX]

► Hard Disk Drive, CD/DVD-ROM Drive, Removable Drive

This feature allows the user to specify the boot sequence from all available hard disk drives. The settings are Disabled and a list of all hard disk drives that have been detected (i.e., 1st Drive, 2nd Drive, 3rd Drive, etc).

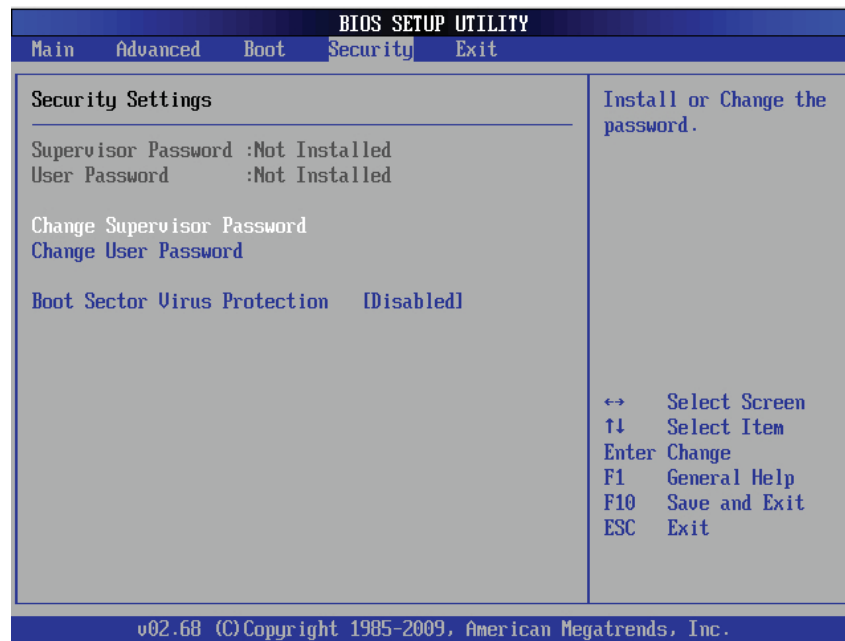
- 1st Drive - [SATA: XXXXXXXXXX]

Retry Boot Devices

Select Enabled to enable Retry Boot Devices support to allow the system to attempt to boot from a specific boot device after a boot failure. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

7-5 Security Settings

The AMI BIOS provides a Supervisor and a User password. If you use both passwords, the Supervisor password must be set first.



Supervisor Password

This item indicates if a Supervisor password has been entered for the system. "Not Installed" means a Supervisor password has not been used.

User Password

This item indicates if a user password has been entered for the system. "Not Installed" means that a user password has not been used.

Change Supervisor Password

Select this feature and press <Enter> to access the submenu, and then enter a new Supervisor Password.

User Access Level (Available when Supervisor Password is set as above)

Select **Full Access** to grant full User read and write access to the Setup Utility. Select **View Only** to allow the user to view the Setup Utility settings without changing the fields. Select **Limited** to allow the user to access and change limited fields such as Date and Time. Select **No Access** to prevent the user from accessing the Setup Utility.

Change User Password

Select this feature and press <Enter> to access the submenu and enter a new User Password.

Clear User Password (Available only when User Password has been set)

This item allows the user to clear a user password after it has been entered.

Password Check

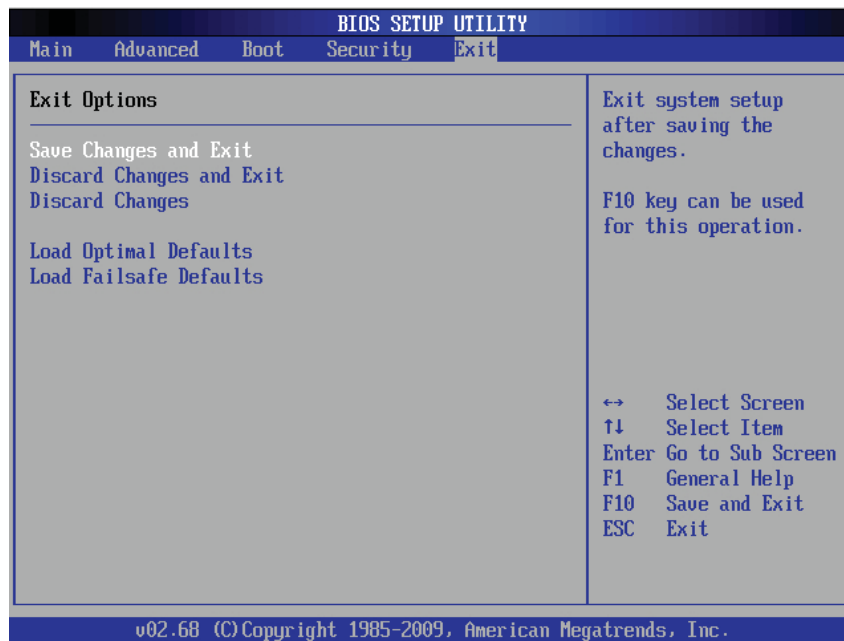
Select Setup for the system to check for a password at Setup. Select Always for the system to check for a password at bootup. The options are **Setup** and Always.

Boot Sector Virus Protection

If this item is enabled, AMI BIOS displays a warning if any program (or virus) issues a Disk Format command or attempts to write to the boot sector of the hard disk drive. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

7-6 Exit Options

Select the Exit tab from the AMI BIOS Setup Utility screen to enter the Exit BIOS Setup screen.



Save Changes and Exit

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

Discard Changes and Exit

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

Discard Changes

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

Load Optimal Defaults

To set this feature, select Load Optimal Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. Then, select OK to allow the AMI BIOS to automatically load Optimal Defaults to the BIOS Settings. The Optimal settings are designed for maximum system performance but may not work best for all computer applications.

Load Fail-Safe Defaults

To set this feature, select Load Fail-Safe Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. The Fail-Safe settings are designed for maximum system stability but not for maximum performance.

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 the boot-up process. The error messages normally appear on the screen.

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

These fatal errors are usually communicated through a series of audible beeps. The numbers on the fatal error list 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
8 beeps	Display memory read/write error	Video adapter missing or with faulty memory
OH LED On	System OH	System Overheat

Notes

Appendix B

System Specifications

Processors

Four Intel E7-4800/7500 Series processors in LGA1567 sockets

Note: Please refer to our web site for a complete listing of supported processors.

Chipset

Intel 7500/ICH10R

BIOS

64 Mb SPI AMI BIOS® SM Flash BIOS

Memory Capacity

Thirty-two DIMM slots supporting up to 1 TB of registered ECC DDR3-1066/978/800 SDRAM

Note: See the memory section in Chapter 5 for details.

SATA Controller

Intel ICH10R controller for three SATA ports (RAID 0, 1, and 5 supported)

Drive Bays

Three hot-swap drive bays to house three standard SATA drives

Peripheral Drives/Bays

One (1) slim DVD-ROM drive (optional)

Expansion Slots

Supports the use of one standard size PCI-Express x16 add-on card

Serverboard

X8QBE-LF (extended ATX form factor)

Dimensions (both): 16" x 16.79" (406.4 x 426.5 mm)

Chassis

SC818A-1400B (1U rackmount)

Dimensions: (WxHxD) 17.2 x 1.7 x 27.75 in. (473 x 43 x 705 mm)

Weight

Gross (Bare Bone): 43 lbs. (19.5 kg.)

System Cooling

Seven paired sets of 4-cm counter-rotating cooling fans (fan speed controlled by BIOS setting)

System Input Requirements

AC Input Voltage: 100 - 240V AC auto-range

Rated Input Current: 11.5 - 5.5A max

Rated Input Frequency: 50 to 60 Hz

Power Supply

Rated Output Power: 1400W (Part# PWS-1K41P-1R) 80 Plus Gold Certified

Rated Output Voltages: +12V (91A @ 110V, 116A @ 180~240V), +5Vsb (4A @ 240V, 4A @ 100V)

Operating Environment

Operating Temperature: 10° to 35° C (50° to 95° F)

Non-operating Temperature: -40° to 70° C (-40° to 158° F)

Operating Relative Humidity: 20% to 95% (non-condensing)

Non-operating Relative Humidity: 5 to 95% (non-condensing)

Regulatory Compliance

Electromagnetic Emissions: FCC Class A, EN 55022 Class A, EN 61000-3-2/-3-3, CISPR 22 Class A

Electromagnetic Immunity: EN 55024/CISPR 24, (EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, EN 61000-4-6, EN 61000-4-8, EN 61000-4-11)

Safety: CSA/EN/IEC/UL 60950-1 Compliant, UL or CSA Listed (USA and Canada), CE Marking (Europe)

California Best Management Practices Regulations for Perchlorate Materials:

This Perchlorate warning applies only to products containing CR (Manganese Dioxide) Lithium coin cells. "Perchlorate Material-special handling may apply. See www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate"

Notes

(continued from front)

The products sold by Supermicro are not intended for and will not be used in life support systems, medical equipment, nuclear facilities or systems, aircraft, aircraft devices, aircraft/emergency communication devices or other critical systems whose failure to perform be reasonably expected to result in significant injury or loss of life or catastrophic property damage. Accordingly, Supermicro disclaims any and all liability, and should buyer use or sell such products for use in such ultra-hazardous applications, it does so entirely at its own risk. Furthermore, buyer agrees to fully indemnify, defend and hold Supermicro harmless for and against any and all claims, demands, actions, litigation, and proceedings of any kind arising out of or related to such ultra-hazardous use or sale.