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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 6019P-WT/WTR. Installation and maintenance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

Please refer to the 6019P-WT/WTR server specifications page on our website for updates on supported memory, processors and operating systems (http://www.supermicro.com).

Notes

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

- Supermicro product manuals: http://www.supermicro.com/support/manuals/
- Product drivers and utilities: https://www.supermicro.com/wftp/driver
- Product safety info: http://www.supermicro.com/about/policies/safety_information.cfm

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

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

Warnings

Special attention should be given to the following symbols used in this manual.

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

- **Warning!** Indicates high voltage may be encountered when performing a procedure.
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Website: www.supermicro.com.tw
Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

This chapter provides a brief outline of the functions and features of the 6019P-WT/WTR. The 6019P-WT/WTR is based on the X11DDW-L motherboard and the SC815TQC-605WB/R706WB2 chassis.

In addition to the motherboard and chassis, several important parts that are included with the system are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passive Heatsink for 1U System</td>
<td>SNK-P0067PSMB</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-cm Cooling Fan</td>
<td>FAN-0156L4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backplane</td>
<td>BPN-SAS3-815TQ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot-swap Hard Drive Trays</td>
<td>MCP-220-00075-0B</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Shroud</td>
<td>MCP-310-19019-0B</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riser Card</td>
<td>RSC-R1UW-E8R</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riser Card</td>
<td>RSC-R1UW-2E16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack Rail Mounting Kit</td>
<td>MCP-290-00054-0N</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Unpacking the System

Inspect the box the SuperServer 6019P-WT/WTR was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If any equipment appears damaged, please file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the server. 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. It will also require a grounded AC power outlet nearby. Be sure to read the precautions and considerations noted in Appendix B.
1.3 System Features

The following table provides you with an overview of the main features of the 6019P-WT/WTR. Please refer to Appendix C for additional specifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motherboard</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X11DDW-L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chassis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC815TQC-605WB/R706WB2 (6019P-WT/WTR, respectively)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Intel Xeon 81xx/61xx/51xx/41xx/31xx series or 82xx/62xx/52xx/42xx/32xx series processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Socket Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socket P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memory</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports up to 3TB of registered ECC DDR4-2933 RDIMM or LRDIMM memory (supports up to four Intel Optane DCPMMs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chipset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel C621 chipset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expansion Slots</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One PCI-E 3.0 x32 slot with riser card (RSC-R1UW-2E16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One PCI-E 3.0 x16 slot mezzanine with SAS support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One PCI-E 3.0 x16 slot with riser card (RSC-R1UW-E8R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hard Drives</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four 3.5&quot; hot-swap hard drives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6019P-WT: single 600W power supply module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6019P-WTR: dual 700/750W power supply modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Form Factor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1U rackmount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(WxHxD) 17 x 1.7 x 25.6 in. (432 x 43 x 650 mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 Server Chassis Features

Control Panel
The switches and LEDs located on the control panel are described below. See Chapter 4 for details on the control panel connections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UID Button</td>
<td>Depressing the UID (unit identifier) button illuminates an LED on both the front and rear of the chassis for easy system location in large stack configurations. The LED will remain on until the button is pushed a second time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Universal Information LED</td>
<td>See table below for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NIC2 LED</td>
<td>Indicates network activity on LAN port 2 when flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NIC1 LED</td>
<td>Indicates network activity on LAN port 1 when flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HDD LED</td>
<td>Indicates activity on a hard drive when flashing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Power LED</td>
<td>Indicates power is being supplied to the system power supply. This LED should normally be illuminated when the system is operating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Reset Button</td>
<td>The reset button is used to reboot the system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Power Button</td>
<td>The main power button is used to apply or remove power from the power supply to the server. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but maintains standby power. To perform many maintenance tasks, you must also unplug system before servicing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-1. Control Panel View
### Front Chassis Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hard Drive Carrier</td>
<td>Carrier for hot-swap hard drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DVD ROM Drive</td>
<td>(Optional) slim DVD-ROM drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Control Panel</td>
<td>Front control panel with LEDs and buttons (see preceding page)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rack Ear Brackets</td>
<td>Secures the server chassis to the rack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Information LED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuously on and red</td>
<td>An overheat condition has occurred. (This may be caused by cable congestion.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinking red (1Hz)</td>
<td>Fan failure, check for an inoperative fan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinking red (0.25Hz)</td>
<td>Power failure, check for an inoperative power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid blue</td>
<td>Local UID has been activated. Use this function to locate the server in a rackmount environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinking blue</td>
<td>Remote UID is on. Use this function to identify the server from a remote location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chassis Front

The SC815TQC-605WB/R706WB2 is a 1U rackmount chassis. See the illustration below for the features included on the front of the chassis.

![Figure 1-2. Chassis Front View](image-url)
**Chassis Rear**

The illustration below shows the features included on the rear of the chassis.

**Note:** the 6019P-WTR server is shown below. The 6019P-WT is the same but with a single power module only.

![Chassis Rear View](image)

**Figure 1-3. Chassis Rear View**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>Redundant 700/750W Platinum Level power supply (6019P-WTR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single 600W Platinum Level power supply (6019P-WT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I/O Backpanel</td>
<td>Rear I/O ports (see Section 4.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expansion Card Slot</td>
<td>Slot for low-profile expansion (add-on) card (requires pre-installed riser card)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Expansion Card Slot</td>
<td>Slot for FHHL* expansion card (requires pre-installed riser card)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rack Ear Brackets</td>
<td>Secures the server chassis to the rack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FHHL: full-height, half-length*
1.5 Motherboard Layout

Below is a layout of the X11DDW-L with jumper, connector and LED locations shown. See the table on the following page for descriptions. For detailed descriptions, pinout information and jumper settings, refer to Chapter 4.

**Figure 1-4. Motherboard Layout**
## Quick Reference Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JBT1</td>
<td>Clear CMOS</td>
<td>Open (Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPG1</td>
<td>VGA Enable/Disable</td>
<td>Pins 1-2 (Enabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPME1</td>
<td>ME Recovery</td>
<td>Pins 1-2 (Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPME2</td>
<td>Manufacturing (ME) Mode Select</td>
<td>Pins 1-2 (Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JVRM1</td>
<td>VRM SMB Clock (to BMC or PCH)</td>
<td>Pins 1-2 (BMC, Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JVRM2</td>
<td>VRM SMB Data (to BMC or PCH)</td>
<td>Pins 1-2 (BMC, Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JWD1</td>
<td>Watch Dog Timer</td>
<td>Pins 1-2 (Normal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery (BT1)</td>
<td>Onboard CMOS battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN1~6</td>
<td>System cooling fan headers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMI_LAN</td>
<td>Dedicated IPMI LAN port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAOM</td>
<td>PCI-E 3.0 x16 SAS3 AOM controller slot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD1</td>
<td>Power LED/Speaker header (Pins 1-3: power LED, Pins 4-7: speaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JF1</td>
<td>Front control panel header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIPMB1</td>
<td>4-pin external BMC I/O header (for an IPMI card)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JL1</td>
<td>Chassis intrusion header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JM2_1</td>
<td>M.2 slot supported by PCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNVIC1/JNVIC2</td>
<td>NVMe I/O headers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPIC1</td>
<td>Power Supply SMBbus I/O header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPWR1/JPWR2</td>
<td>12V 8-pin power supply connectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPWR3</td>
<td>24-pin ATX main power supply connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRK1</td>
<td>RAID Key for onboard NVMe devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSDCARD1</td>
<td>Micro SD Card slot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSTBY1</td>
<td>Standby power header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTPM1</td>
<td>Trusted Platform Module (TPM)/Port 80 connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUIDB1</td>
<td>Unit Identifier (UID) switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAN1/LAN2</td>
<td>Gigabit LAN (GLAN) Ethernet ports on the back panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1_NVME0/P1_NVME1 (-NT)</td>
<td>NVMe PCI-E 3.0 x4 ports (from CPU1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2_NVME0/P2_NVME1 (-NT)</td>
<td>NVMe PCI-E 3.0 x4 ports (from CPU2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I-)SATA0<del>3, 4</del>7</td>
<td>I- SATA 3.0 connectors supported by the Intel PCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S-)SATA0~3</td>
<td>S-SATA 3.0 connectors supported by the Intel SCU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S-)SATA4/S-SATA5</td>
<td>S-SATA connectors with built-in power pins and support of Supermicro SuperDOM (Disk-on Module) devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SXB1</td>
<td>PCI-E 3.0 (x16 + x16) Left Riser Card slot supported by CPU1 and CPU2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SXB2</td>
<td>PCI-E 3.0 x16 Right Riser Card slot supported by CPU2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-SGPIO3</td>
<td>Serial General Purpose I/O port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB0/1</td>
<td>Back panel USB 3.0 ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB2/3</td>
<td>Back panel USB 3.0 ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB4/5</td>
<td>USB 3.0 headers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGA</td>
<td>Back panel VGA port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LE1</td>
<td>UID (Unit Identifier) LED</td>
<td>Solid Blue: Unit Identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE2</td>
<td>Onboard Power LED</td>
<td>On: Onboard Power On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE3</td>
<td>M.2 LED</td>
<td>Blinking Green: Device Working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEDM1</td>
<td>BMC Heartbeat LED</td>
<td>Blinking Green: BMC Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1-5. Intel C621 Chipset: System Block Diagram

Note: This is a general block diagram and may not exactly represent the features on your motherboard. See the System Specifications appendix for the actual specifications of your motherboard.
Chapter 2

Server Installation

2.1 Overview

This chapter provides advice and instructions for mounting your system in a server rack. If your system is not already fully integrated with processors, system memory etc., refer to Chapter 4 for details on installing those specific components.

Caution: Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent such damage to PCBs (printed circuit boards), it is important to use a grounded wrist strap, handle all PCBs by their edges and keep them in anti-static bags when not in use.

2.2 Preparing for Setup

The box in which the system was shipped should include the rackmount hardware needed to install it into the rack. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation.

Choosing a Setup Location

• The system should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated.

• Leave enough clearance in front of the rack so that you can open the front door completely (~25 inches) and approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow sufficient space for airflow and access when servicing.

• This product should be installed only in a Restricted Access Location (dedicated equipment rooms, service closets, etc.).

• This product is not suitable for use with visual display workplace devices according to §2 of the German Ordinance for Work with Visual Display Units.

Rack Precautions

• Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are extended to the floor so that the full weight of the rack rests on them.
In single rack installations, 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 server or other component from the rack.

You should extend only one server or 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 Appendix B.

- Determine the placement of each component in the rack before you install the rails.

- Install the heaviest server components at the bottom of the rack first and then work your way up.

- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges and voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.

- Allow any drives and power supply modules to cool before touching them.

- When not servicing, always keep the front door of the rack and all covers/panels on the servers closed 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 room’s ambient temperature. Therefore, consideration should be given to installing the equipment in an environment compatible with the manufacturer’s maximum rated ambient temperature (TMRA).

**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.).

To prevent bodily injury when mounting or servicing this unit in a rack, you must take special precautions to ensure that the system remains stable. The following guidelines are provided to ensure your safety:

- This unit should be mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
- When mounting this unit in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.
- If the rack is provided with stabilizing devices, install the stabilizers before mounting or servicing the unit in the rack.
2.3 Installing the Rails

There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may require a slightly different assembly procedure.

The following is a basic guideline for installing the system into a rack with the rack mounting hardware provided. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the specific rack 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 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 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 screws and the long bracket to the rear side of the outer rail with three screws. Repeat these steps for the left outer rail.

**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.

**Warning**: do not pick up the server with the front handles. They are designed to pull the system from a rack only.

**Warning**: Stability hazard. The rack stabilizing mechanism must be in place, or the rack must be bolted to the floor before you slide the unit out for servicing. Failure to stabilize the rack can cause the rack to tip over.
2.4 Installing the Server into a Rack

Installing to a Standard Rack

You should now have rails attached to both the chassis and the rack. The next step is to install the server into the rack.

1. Line up the rear of the chassis rails with the front of the rack rails.

2. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides (you may have to press the locking tabs when inserting). See Figure 2-2.

3. When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click".

Note: 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 Server into a Rack

Note: Figure is for illustrative purposes only. Always install servers to the bottom of a rack first.

Slide rail mounted equipment is not to be used as a shelf or a work space.

Installing to a Telco Rack

To install the SuperServer 6019P-WT/WTR into a Telco (or “open”) type rack, use two L-shaped brackets on either side of the chassis (four total).

1. First, determine how far the server will extend out from the front of the rack. The chassis should be positioned so that the weight is balanced between front and back.

2. Attach the two front brackets to each side of the chassis, then the two rear brackets positioned with just enough space to accommodate the width of the rack.

3. Finish by sliding the chassis into the rack and tightening the brackets to the rack. See Figure 2-3.
Figure 2-3. Installing the Server into a Telco Rack

**Note:** Figure is for illustrative purposes only. Always install servers to the bottom of a rack first.
Chapter 3

Maintenance and Component Installation

This chapter provides instructions on installing and replacing main system components. To prevent compatibility issues, only use components that match the specifications and/or part numbers given.

Installation or replacement of most components require that power first be removed from the system. Please follow the procedures given in each section.

3.1 Removing Power

Use the following procedure to ensure that power has been removed from the system. This step is necessary when removing or installing non hot-swap components.
1. Use the operating system to power down the system.
2. After the system has completely shut-down, disconnect the AC power cords from the power strip or outlet. (If your system has more than one power supply, remove the AC power cords from all power supply modules.)
3. Disconnect the power cord(s) from the power supply modules.

3.2 Accessing the System

The SC815TQC-605WB/R706WB2 features a removable top cover, which allows easy access to the inside of the chassis.

Removing the Top Cover
1. Begin by removing power from the system as described in Section 3.1.
2. Grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click").
3. Depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis to release the top cover and at the same time, push the cover away from you until it stops.
4. Lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

Warning: Except for short periods of time, do not operate the server without the cover in place. The chassis cover must be in place to allow for proper airflow and to prevent overheating.
3.3 Motherboard Components

Processor and Heatsink Installation

Follow the procedures in this section to install a processor (CPU) and heatsink to the motherboard.

Notes:

• The motherboard should be installed into the chassis first and the processor should be installed into the CPU socket before you install a CPU heatsink.

• If you bought a CPU separately, make sure that you use an Intel-certified multi-directional heatsink only.

• When receiving a motherboard without a processor pre-installed, make sure that the plastic CPU socket cap is in place and none of the socket pins are bent; otherwise, contact your retailer immediately.

• Refer to the Supermicro website for updates on CPU support.

Removing the Dust Cover from the CPU Socket

Remove the dust cover from the CPU socket to expose the socket and socket pins as shown in the illustration below.

Note: Do not touch the socket pins to avoid damage to them and to prevent the CPU from malfunctioning.

Figure 3-1. Removing the Processor Dust Cover
**Processor Package Assembly**

To properly install the CPU into the narrow processor clip, please follow the steps below.

1. Locate pin 1 (notch A), which is the triangle located on the top of the narrow processor clip. Also locate notch B and notch C on the processor clip.

2. Locate pin 1 (notch A), which is the triangle on the substrate of the CPU. Also, locate notch B and notch C on the CPU as shown below.

3. Align pin 1 (the triangle on the substrate) of the CPU with pin 1 (the triangle) of the narrow processor clip. Once they are aligned, carefully insert the CPU into the processor clip by sliding notch B of the CPU into notch B of the processor clip, and sliding notch C of the CPU into notch C of the processor clip.

4. Examine all corners of the CPU to ensure that it is properly seated on the processor clip. Once the CPU is securely attached to the processor clip, the processor package assembly is created.

**Note:** Please exercise extreme caution when handling the CPU. Do not touch the CPU LGA-lands to avoid damaging the LGA-lands or the CPU. Be sure to wear ESD gloves when handling components.

![Figure 3-2. Processor Package Assembly](image-url)
**Processor Heatsink Module (PHM)**

After you have made a processor package assembly by following the instructions on the previous page, please follow the steps below to mount the processor package assembly onto the heatsink to create the Processor Heatsink Module (PHM).

1. Locate "1" on the heatsink label and the triangular corner next to it on the heatsink. With your index finger pressing against the screw at this triangular corner, carefully hold and turn the heatsink upside down with the thermal-grease side facing up. Remove the protective thermal film if present, and apply the proper amount of the thermal grease as needed. (Skip this step if you have a new heatsink because the necessary thermal grease is pre-applied in the factory.)

2. Holding the processor package assembly at the center edge, turn it upside down. With the thermal-grease side facing up, locate the hollow triangle located at the corner of the processor carrier assembly ("a" in the graphic). Note a larger hole and plastic mounting clicks located next to the hollow triangle. Also locate another set of mounting clicks and a larger hole at the diagonal corner of the same (reverse) side of the processor carrier assembly ("b" in the graphic).

3. With the back of heatsink and the reverse side of the processor package assembly facing up, align the triangular corner on the heatsink ("A" in the graphic) against the mounting clips next to the hollow triangle ("a") on the processor package assembly.

4. Also align the triangular corner ("B") at the diagonal side of the heatsink with the corresponding clips on the processor package assembly ("b").

5. Once the mounting clips on the processor package assembly are properly aligned with the corresponding holes on the back of heatsink, securely attach the heatsink to the processor package assembly by snapping the mounting clips at the proper places on the heatsink to create the processor heatsink module (PHM).
Figure 3-3. Processor Heatsink Module (PHM)

Removing the Processor Heatsink Module (PHM)

Before removing the processor heatsink module (PHM), unplug power cord from the power outlet.

1. Using a T30 Torx-bit screwdriver, turn the screws on the PHM counterclockwise to loosen them from the socket, starting with screw marked #4 (in the sequence of 4, 3, 2, 1).

2. After all four screws are removed, wiggle the PHM gently and pull it up to remove it from the socket.

Note: To properly remove the processor heatsink module, be sure to loosen and remove the screws on the PHM in the sequence of 4, 3, 2, 1 as shown below. Wait for the heatsink to cool down before removing it.
The X11DDW-L supports up to 3TB of ECC DDR4-2933 RDIMM (Registered DIMM) or LRDIMM (Load-Reduced DIMM) memory in 12 slots. Populating these DIMM modules with a pair of memory modules of the same type and size will result in interleaved memory, which will improve memory performance. Note that 2933 MHz memory is supported by the 82xx/62xx/52xx platform only. Only Platinum-level and Gold-level processors support Intel Optane™ DC Persistent Memory Module (DCPMM).

Notes: 1. Use the memory modules of the same type and speed. Mixing memory modules of different types and speeds is not allowed. 2. When installing memory modules, be sure to install the first DIMM module in the blue memory slot, which is the first slot of a memory channel, and then install the second DIMM in the black slot if 2DPC memory configuration is used. 3. Using unbalanced memory topology by populating two DIMMs in one channel while populating one DIMM in another channel will result in reduced memory performance.
Symmetric Memory Population with DCPMM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Mode</th>
<th>P1/P2-DIMMF1</th>
<th>P1/P2-DIMME1</th>
<th>P1/P2-DIMMD1</th>
<th>P1/P2-DIMMA1</th>
<th>Channel Config.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>DCPMM</td>
<td>DRAM1</td>
<td>DRAM1</td>
<td>DRAM1</td>
<td>1-1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>DCPMM</td>
<td>DRAM1</td>
<td>DRAM1</td>
<td>DRAM1</td>
<td>1-1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD + MM</td>
<td>DCPMM</td>
<td>DRAM3</td>
<td>DRAM3</td>
<td>DRAM3</td>
<td>1-1-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** DDR4 single rank x8 is not available for DCPMM Memory Mode or App Direct Mode. CPU1 and CPU2 should be populated identically.

AD: App Direct, MM: Memory Mode

- For MM, the general NM/FM ratio is between 1:4 and 1:16. Excessive capacity for FM can be used for AD. (NM = Near Memory; FM = Far Memory)
- For each individual population, rearrangements between channels are allowed as long as the resulting population is compliant with the PDG rules for the 82xx/62xx/52xx platform.
- For each individual population, please use the same DDR4 DIMM in all slots as specified by the PDG rules.
- For each individual population, sockets are normally symmetric with exceptions for 1 DCPMM per socket and 1 DCPMM per node case. Currently, DCPMM modules operate at 2666 MHz.
- No mixing of DCPMM and NVMDIMMs within the same platform is allowed.
- This DCPMM population guide targets a balanced DCPMM-to-DRAM-cache ratio in MM and MM + AD modes.

Memory Population Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With 1 CPU</th>
<th>Memory Population Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 CPU &amp; 1 DIMM</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CPU &amp; 2 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CPU &amp; 3 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CPU &amp; 4 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CPU &amp; 5 DIMMs (Unbalanced: not recommended)</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CPU &amp; 6 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With 2 CPUs</th>
<th>Memory Population Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 CPUs &amp; 2 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CPUs &amp; 4 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CPUs &amp; 6 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CPUs &amp; 8 DIMMs</td>
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<td>2 CPUs &amp; 10 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 CPUs &amp; 12 DIMMs</td>
<td>CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DDR4 Type**  | **Capacity**
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRAM1</td>
<td>Any Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAM2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAM3</td>
<td>Any Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D RDIMM</td>
<td>16 GB or 32 GB</td>
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</table>
## DDR4 Memory Support for the 81xx/61xx/51xx/41xx/31xx Platform

**Table: DDR4 Memory Support for the Intel Xeon Scalable Processor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Ranks Per DIMM and Data Width</th>
<th>DIMM Capacity (GB)</th>
<th>1 Slot Channel</th>
<th>2 Slots per Channel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DIMM Capacity (GB)</td>
<td>1DPC (1-DIMM per Channel)</td>
<td>2DPC (2-DIMM per Channel)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 Slot per Channel</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Slots per Channel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDIMM</td>
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<td>8 GB, 16 GB</td>
<td>2666</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SRx8</td>
<td>4 GB, 8 GB</td>
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<td>DRx8</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDIMM 3Ds</td>
<td>QRX4</td>
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<td>2666</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8RX4</td>
<td>N/A, 4H-128GB</td>
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</tr>
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<td>LRDIMM</td>
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<tr>
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**Table: DDR4 Memory Support for the Intel Xeon Scalable Processor**

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<th>DIMM Capacity (GB)</th>
<th>1 Slot Channel</th>
<th>2 Slots per Channel</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>DIMM Capacity (GB)</td>
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<td>2DPC (2-DIMM per Channel)</td>
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<td>2 Slots per Channel</td>
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<td>2666</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SRx8</td>
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## DDR4 Memory Support for the 82xx/62xx/52xx/42xx/32xx Platform

### DDR4 Memory Support (for 2-Slot Per-Channel Configuration)

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Ranks Per DIMM &amp; Data Width</th>
<th>DIMM Capacity (GB)</th>
<th>Speed (MT/s); Voltage (V); Slots per Channel (SPC) and DIMMs per Channel (DPC)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Slots per Channel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRAM Density</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4Gb*</td>
<td>8Gb</td>
<td>1.2 V</td>
</tr>
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<td>SRx8</td>
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<td>16GB</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DRx4</td>
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<td>32GB</td>
</tr>
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<td>RDIMM 3Ds</td>
<td>QRX4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2H-64GB</td>
</tr>
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<td>RDIMM 3Ds</td>
<td>8Rx4</td>
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<td>64GB</td>
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<td>LRDIMM 3Ds</td>
<td>QRX4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2H-64GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRDIMM 3Ds</td>
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<td>4H-128GB</td>
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### DDR4 Memory Support (for 1-Slot Per-Channel Configuration)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Ranks Per DIMM and Data Width</th>
<th>DIMM Capacity (GB)</th>
<th>Speed (MT/s); Voltage (V); Slots per Channel (SPC) and DIMMs per Channel (DPC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Slot per Channel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRAM Density</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4Gb*</td>
<td>8Gb</td>
<td>1.2 V</td>
</tr>
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<td>8Rx4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4H-128GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRDIMM</td>
<td>QRx4</td>
<td>32GB</td>
<td>64GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRDIMM 3Ds</td>
<td>QRX4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2H-64GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRDIMM 3Ds</td>
<td>8Rx4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4H-128GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DIMM Installation**

1. Insert DIMM modules in the following order: For CPU1, begin with P1-DIMMA1, P1-DIMMB1, P1-DIMMC1 then P1-DIMMD1, P1-DIMME1, P1-DIMMF1. For CPU2, begin with P2-DIMMA1, P2-DIMMB1, P2-DIMMC1 then P2-DIMMD1, P2-DIMME1, P2-DIMMF1. For the system to work properly, please use memory modules of the same type and speed on the motherboard.

2. Push the release tabs outwards on both ends of the DIMM slot to unlock it.

3. Align the key of the DIMM module with the receptive point on the memory slot.

4. Align the notches on both ends of the module against the receptive points on the ends of the slot.

5. Use two thumbs together to press both ends of the module straight down into the slot until the module snaps into place.

6. Press the release tabs to the lock positions to secure the DIMM module into the slot.

**DIMM Removal**

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

---

**Figure 3-5. Installing DIMMs**
PCI Expansion Card Installation
The system includes two pre-installed riser cards: RSC-R1UW-E8R, for a standard size PCI-E x8 card, and RSC-R1UW-2E16, which supports two standard size PCI-E x16 cards. Risers position the expansion cards at a 90 degree angle, allowing them to fit inside the 1U chassis.

Installing PCI Expansion Cards

The riser card has already been pre-installed into the motherboard. Perform the following steps to install an add-on card:

1. Remove the chassis cover to access the inside of the system.
2. Remove the PCI slot shield on the chassis by releasing the locking tab.
3. Insert the expansion (add-on) card into the riser card.
4. Secure the card with the locking tab.

Motherboard Battery
The motherboard uses non-volatile memory to retain system information when system power is removed. This memory is powered by a lithium battery residing on the motherboard.

Replacing the Battery

Begin by removing power from the system as described in section 3.1.

1. Push aside the small clamp that covers the edge of the battery. When the battery is released, lift it out of the holder.
2. To insert a new battery, slide one edge under the lip of the holder with the positive (+) side facing up. Then push the other side down until the clamp snaps over it.

Note: 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.

Warning: There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down (which reverses its polarities). This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer (BR2032).
3.4 Chassis Components

Front Bezel
If your system has an optional bezel attached to the front of the chassis, you will need to remove it to gain access to the drive bays.

1. Unlock the front of the chassis and then press the release knob.

2. 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 to list filter cleaning/replacement dates, since its condition affects the airflow throughout the whole system.

Hard Drives
Your server may or may not have come with hard drives installed. Up to four 3.5” hard drives are supported by the chassis.

SATA drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. (Both procedures may be done without removing power from the system.)

Removing a Hot-Swap Drive Carrier

1. Push the release button on the carrier.

2. Swing the handle fully out.

3. Grasp the handle and use it to pull the drive carrier out of its bay.

Figure 3-7. Removing a Drive Carrier
**Mounting a Drive in a Drive Carrier**

1. To add a new drive, install it into the carrier with the printed circuit board side facing down so that the mounting holes align with those in the carrier.

2. Secure the drive to the carrier with the screws provided, then push the carrier completely into the drive bay. You should hear a "click" when the drive is fully inserted. This indicates that the carrier has been fully seated and connected to the midplane, which automatically makes the power and logic connections to the hard drive.

**Removing a Drive from a Drive Carrier**

1. Remove the screws that secure the hard drive to the carrier and separate the hard drive from the carrier.

2. Replace the carrier back into the drive bay.

**Hard Drive Carrier Indicators**

Each hard drive carrier has two LED indicators: an activity indicator and a status indicator. In RAID configurations, the status indicator lights to indicate the status of the drive. In non-RAID configurations, the status indicator remains off. See the table below for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED</th>
<th>State/Condition</th>
<th>Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Blinking</td>
<td>Drive activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Blinking</td>
<td>Drive rebuilding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Solid on</td>
<td>Drive failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Enterprise level hard disk drives are recommended for use in Supermicro chassis and servers. For information on recommended HDDs, visit the Supermicro website at [http://www.supermicro.com/products/nfo/files/storage/SBB-HDDCompList.pdf](http://www.supermicro.com/products/nfo/files/storage/SBB-HDDCompList.pdf)
**DVD-ROM Drive Installation**

The 6019P-WT/WTR can accommodate a slim DVD drive (optional). Side mounting brackets are needed to install the DVD drive in the chassis.

**Accessing a DVD-ROM Drive**

Begin by removing power from the system as described in Section 3.1.

1. Unplug the power and data cables from the drive.

2. 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.

3. Pull the tab away from the drive and push the drive unit out the front of the chassis.

4. Add a new drive by following this procedure in reverse order. You may hear the faint *click* of the locking tab when the drive is fully inserted.

5. Reconnect the data and power cables to the drive then replace the chassis cover and restore power to the system.

**System Cooling**

Four 4-cm counter-rotating fans provide the cooling for the system. 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 is effective in dampening vibration levels. The chassis provides two additional open fan housings, where an additional system fan may be added for optimal cooling.

It is very important that the chassis top cover is installed for the cooling air to circulate properly through the chassis and cool the components.

**Replacing a Failed Fan**

Fan speed is controlled by system temperature via IPMI. If a fan fails, the remaining fans will ramp up to full speed. Replace any failed fan at your earliest convenience with the exact same type and model (the system can continue to run with a failed fan).

1. With the server powered on, remove the chassis cover and inspect the fans to see which one has failed.

2. Power down the server and remove the AC power cords.

3. Remove the failed fan's wiring from the fan header on the motherboard and remove the failed fan from the chassis.

4. Place 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.
5. Connect the fan wires to the same fan header as the fan just removed.

6. 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.

**Note:** the figure above is intended to show fan location only. The serverboard may differ from that in the 6019P-WT/WTR.

**Figure 3-9. Replacing a System Fan**
Power Supply: 6019P-WT

The SuperServer 6019P-WT has a single 600W high-efficiency power supply. The power supply module has an auto-switching capability, which enables them to automatically sense and operate with a 100V - 240V input voltage.

Power Supply Failure

If the power supply 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).

Removing the Power Supply

Begin by removing power from the system as described in Section 3.1.

1. First unplug the power cord from the power supply module.
2. To remove the failed power module, push the release tab (on the back of the power supply) to the side and then pull the module straight out.
3. The power supply wiring was designed to detach automatically when the module is pulled from the chassis.

Installing a New Power Supply

1. Replace the failed power module with another power supply module (p/n PWS-605P-1H).
2. Simply push the new power supply module into the power bay until you hear a click.
3. Finish by plugging the AC power cord back into the new power module and reboot the system.

Power Supply: 6019P-WTR

The SuperServer 6019P-WTR has a 700/750W redundant power supply configuration consisting of two hot-swap, high-efficiency power modules. The power supply modules have an auto-switching capability, which enables them to automatically sense and operate with a 100V - 240V input voltage.

Power Supply Failure

If either of the two power supply modules fail, the other module will take the full load and allow the system to continue operation without interruption. The Universal Information LED on the control panel will blink slowly and remain so until the failed module has been replaced. Replacement modules can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see contact information in the Preface). The power supply modules have a hot-swap capability, meaning you can replace the failed module without powering down the system.
Removing the Power Supply

You do not need to shut down the system to replace a power supply module. The redundant feature will keep the system up and running while you replace the failed hot-swap module. Replace with the same model, which can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see Contact Information in the Preface).

1. First unplug the power cord from the failed power supply module.

2. To remove the failed power module, 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).

3. The power supply wiring was designed to detach automatically when the module is pulled from the chassis.

Installing a New Power Supply

1. Replace the failed power module with another PWS-706P-1R power supply module.

2. Simply push the new power supply module into the power bay until you hear a click.

3. Finish by plugging the AC power cord back into the new power module.

Figure 3-10. Removing/Replacing the Power Supply
Chapter 4

Motherboard Connections

This section describes the connections on the motherboard and provides pinout definitions. Note that depending on how the system is configured, not all connections are required. The LEDs on the motherboard are also described here. A serverboard layout indicating component locations may be found in Chapter 1.

Please review the Safety Precautions in Chapter 3 before installing or removing components.

4.1 Power Connections

Two power connections on the X11DDW-L must be connected to the power supply. The wiring is included with the power supply.

- 24-pin Primary ATX Power (JPWR3)
- 8-pin Processor Power (JPWR1/JPWR2)

Main ATX Power Connector

JPWR3 is the 24-pin ATX main power supply connector. This primary power supply connector meets the ATX SSI EPS 24-pin specification. You must also connect the 8-pin (JPWR1/JPWR2) CPU power connectors to your power supply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATX Power 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important:** To provide adequate power to the motherboard, connect the 24-pin and the 8-pin power connectors to the power supply. Failure to do so may void the manufacturer’s warranty on your power supply and motherboard.
12V 8-pin CPU Power Connectors

JPWR1 and JPWR2 are the 8-pin 12V DC power input for the CPU or alternative single power source for a special enclosure when the 24-pin ATX power is not in use. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 8</td>
<td>+12V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Headers and Connectors

Fan Headers

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ground (Black)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>+12V (Red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tachometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWM Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TPM Header

The JTPM1 header is used to connect a Trusted Platform Module (TPM)/Port 80, which is available from a third-party vendor. A TPM/Port 80 connector is a security device that supports encryption and authentication in hard drives. It allows the motherboard to deny access if the TPM associated with the hard drive is not installed in the system. See the table below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+3.3V</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SPI_CS#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RESET#</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>SPI_MISO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SPI_CLK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SPI_MOSI</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>+3.3V Stdby</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>SPI_IRQ#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RAID Key Header

A RAID Key header is located at JRK1 on the motherboard. The RAID key is used to support onboard NVMe connections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intel RAID Key Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SGPIO Header

The T-SGPIO3 (Serial General Purpose Input/Output) header is used to communicate with the enclosure management chip on the back panel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SGPIO Header Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NC = No Connection

Standby Power

The Standby Power header is located at JSTBY1 on the motherboard. You must have a card with a Standby Power connector and a cable to use this feature. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standby Power Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power SMB (I²C) Header

The Power System Management Bus (I²C) connector (JPI²C1) monitors the power supply, fan, and system temperatures. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power SMB Header Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Power LED/Speaker

On the JD1 header, pins 1-3 are for the power LED and pins 4-7 are for the internal speaker. If you wish to use an external speaker, connect its cable to pins 1-4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker Connector Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin Setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins 4-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-pin BMC External I²C Header

A System Management Bus header for IPMI 2.0 is located at JIPMB1. Connect the appropriate cable here to use the IPMB I²C connection on your system. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External I²C Header Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chassis Intrusion

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NVMe I²C Header

Connector JNVI²C1 and JNVI²C2 are a management headers for the Supermicro AOC NVMe PCI-E peripheral cards. Please connect the I²C cables to these connectors.

NVMe Slots

Use the four NVMe slots (P1_NVME0, P1_NVEM1, P2_NVEM0, and P2_NVME1) to attach high-speed PCI-E storage devices. These slots are available on the (-NT) model only.

Micro SD Card

There is one Micro SD memory card slot located at JSDCARD1 on the motherboard.
Chapter 4: Motherboard Connections

M.2 Slot
The X11DDW-L/NT has one M.2 slot located at JM2_1. M.2 was formerly known as Next Generation Form Factor (NGFF) and serves to replace mini PCI-E. M.2 allows for a variety of card sizes, increased functionality, and spatial efficiency. The M.2 socket on the motherboard supports PCI-E 3.0 x4 (32 Gb/s) SSD cards in the 2280 and 22110 form factors.

I-SATA 3.0 and S-SATA 3.0 Ports
The X11DDW-L/NT has eight I-SATA 3.0 ports (I-SATA0~3, I-SATA4~7) and six S-SATA ports (S-SATA0~3, S-SATA4, S-SATA5). These SATA ports are supported by the Intel C620 chipset. S-SATA4/S-SATA5 can be used with Supermicro SuperDOMs which are yellow SATA DOM connectors with power pins built in, and do not require external power cables. Supermicro SuperDOMs are backward-compatible with regular SATA HDDs or SATA DOMs that need external power cables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SATA_TXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SATA_TXN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SATA_RXN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SATA_RXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Control Panel
JF1 contains header pins for various control panel connections. See the figure below for the pin locations and definitions of the control panel buttons and LED indicators.

All JF1 wires have been bundled into a single cable to simplify this connection. Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 as marked on the motherboard. The other end connects to the control panel PCB board.
Power Button

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reset Button

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Power Fail LED
The Power Fail LED connection is located on pins 5 and 6 of JF1. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.3V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PWR Supply Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fan Fail and UID LED
Connect an LED cable to pins 7 and 8 of the front control panel to use the Overheat/Fan Fail LED connections. The LED on pin 8 provides warnings of overheat or fan failure. Refer to the tables below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OH/Fan Fail Indicator Status</th>
<th>OH/Fan Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On</td>
<td>Overheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>Fan Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NIC1/NIC2 (LAN1/LAN2)
The NIC (Network Interface Controller) LED connection for LAN port 1 is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF1, and LAN port 2 is on pins 9 and 10. Attach the NIC LED cables here to display network activity. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAN1/LAN2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HDD LED**

The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach a cable to pin 14 to show hard drive activity status. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

| HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF1) |
|---|---|
| Pins | Definition |
| 13 | 3.3V Stdby |
| 14 | HDD Active |

**Power LED**

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

| Power LED Pin Definitions (JF1) |
|---|---|
| Pins | Definition |
| 15 | 3.3V |
| 16 | PWR LED |

**NMI Button**

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

| NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF1) |
|---|---|
| Pins | Definition |
| 19 | Control |
| 20 | Ground |
4.3 Ports

Rear I/O Ports

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VGA port</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>USB3 (USB3.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dedicated IPMI LAN</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>LAN2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>USB0 (USB3.0)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>LAN1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>USB1 (USB3.0)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unit Identifier Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>USB2 (USB3.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VGA Port

The onboard VGA port is located next to IPMI LAN port on the I/O back panel. Use this connection for VGA display.

Unit Identifier Switch/UID LED Indicator

A Unit Identifier (UID) switch and indicator (LE1) are located near the rear I/O ports. When pressing the UID switch, the UID LED indicator will be turned on. Press the UID switch again to turn off the LED. The UID Indicator provides easy identification of a system unit that may be in need of service.

Note: UID can also be triggered via IPMI on the motherboard. For more information on IPMI, please refer to the IPMI User’s Guide posted on our website at http://www.supermicro.com.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Button In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Button In</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue: On</td>
<td>Unit Identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Universal Serial Bus (USB) Ports

There are two USB 2.0 ports (USB0/1) and two USB 3.0 ports (USB2/3) on the I/O back panel. There is one USB 3.0 header (USB4/5) on the motherboard to provide front access USB connection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+5V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>+5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USB_N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Act LED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>USB_P</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>P3V3SB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Link 100 LED (Yellow, +3V3SB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TD1-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Link 1000 LED (Yellow, +3V3SB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TD2+</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TD2-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TD3+</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TD3-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Back Panel USB 0/1 (2.0) Pin Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+5V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>+5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USB_N</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>USB_N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>USB_P</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>USB_P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Back Panel USB 2/3 (3.0) Pin Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pin#</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VBUS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>USB 2.0 Differential Pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D+</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ground of PWR Return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>StdA_SSRX-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>SuperSpeed Receiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>StdA_SSRX+</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Differential Pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GND_DRAIN</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ground for Signal Return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>StdA_SSTX-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>SuperSpeed Transmitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>StdA_SSTX+</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Differential Pair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Jumpers

*Explanation of Jumpers*

To modify the operation of the motherboard, jumpers are used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function associated with it. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the motherboard layout page for jumper locations.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Jumper</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CMOS Clear**

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

**To Clear CMOS**

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

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

*Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS.*
**VGA Enable/Disable**

JPG1 allows you to enable or disable the VGA port using the onboard graphics controller. The default setting is Enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper Setting</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pins 1-2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins 2-3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LAN1/2 Enable/Disable**

Change the setting of jumper JPL1 to enable or disable the LAN1 and LAN2 Ethernets ports. The default setting is Enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper Setting</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pins 1-2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins 2-3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watch Dog**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper Setting</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pins 1-2</td>
<td>Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins 2-3</td>
<td>NMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I²C Bus for VRM
Jumpers JVRM1 and JVRM2 allow the BMC or the PCH to access CPU and memory VRM controllers. See the table below for jumper settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRM Jumper Settings</th>
<th>Jumper Setting</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pins 1-2</td>
<td>BMC (Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pins 2-3</td>
<td>PCH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Management Engine (ME) Recovery
Use jumper JPME1 to select ME Firmware Recovery mode, which will limit resource allocation for essential system operation only in order to maintain normal power operation and management. In the single operation mode, online upgrade will be available via Recovery mode. See the table below for jumper settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ME Recovery Mode Jumper Settings</th>
<th>Jumper Setting</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pins 1-2</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pins 2-3</td>
<td>ME Recovery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturing Mode Select Jumper Settings</th>
<th>Jumper Setting</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pins 1-2</td>
<td>Normal (Default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pins 2-3</td>
<td>Manufacturing Mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 LED Indicators

IPMI LAN LEDs
A dedicated IPMI LAN, located on the back panel, has two LED indicators. The amber LED on the right of the IPMI LAN port indicates activity, while the LED on the left indicates the speed of the connection. See the table below for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPMI LAN LEDs</th>
<th>Color/State</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link (left)</td>
<td>Green: Solid</td>
<td>100 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amber: Solid</td>
<td>1Gbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity (Right)</td>
<td>Amber: Blinking</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BMC Heartbeat LED
LEDM1 is the BMC heartbeat LED. When the LED is blinking green, BMC is functioning normally. See the table below for the LED status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Onboard Power LED Indicator</th>
<th>LED Color</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green: Blinking</td>
<td>BMC Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Onboard Power LED
The Onboard Power LED is located at LE2 on the motherboard. When this LED is on, the system is on. Be sure to turn off the system and unplug the power cord before removing or installing components. Refer to the table below for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Onboard Power LED Indicator</th>
<th>LED Color</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>System Off (power cable not connected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>System On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit ID LED

A rear UID LED indicator at LE1 is located near the UID switch on the back panel. This UID indicator provides easy identification of a system unit that may need service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UID LED LED Indicator</th>
<th>LED Color</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue: On</td>
<td>Unit Identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M.2 LED

An M.2 LED is located at LE3 on the motherboard. When LE3 is blinking, M.2 functions normally. Refer to the table below for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.2 LED State</th>
<th>LED Color</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green: Blinking</td>
<td>Device Working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5

Software

After the hardware has been installed, you can install the Operating System (OS), configure RAID settings and install the drivers.

5.1 Microsoft Windows OS Installation

If you will be using RAID, you must configure RAID settings before installing the Windows OS and the RAID driver. Refer to the RAID Configuration User Guides posted on our website at www.supermicro.com/support/manuals.

Installing the OS

1. Create a method to access the MS Windows installation ISO file. That might be a DVD, perhaps using an external USB/SATA DVD drive, or a USB flash drive, or the IPMI KVM console.

2. Retrieve the proper RST/RSTe driver. Go to the Supermicro web page for your motherboard and click on "Download the Latest Drivers and Utilities", select the proper driver, and copy it to a USB flash drive.

3. Boot from a bootable device with Windows OS installation. You can see a bootable device list by pressing F11 during the system startup.

Figure 5-1. Select Boot Device
4. During Windows Setup, continue to the dialog where you select the drives on which to install Windows. If the disk you want to use is not listed, click on “Load driver” link at the bottom left corner.

![Figure 5-2. Load Driver Link](image)

To load the driver, browse the USB flash drive for the proper driver files.

- For RAID, choose the SATA/sSATA RAID driver indicated then choose the storage drive on which you want to install it.

- For non-RAID, choose the SATA/sSATA AHCI driver indicated then choose the storage drive on which you want to install it.

5. Once all devices are specified, continue with the installation.

6. After the Windows OS installation has completed, the system will automatically reboot multiple times.
5.2 Driver Installation

The Supermicro website contains drivers and utilities for your system at https://www.supermicro.com/wftp/driver. Some of these must be installed, such as the chipset driver.

After accessing the website, go into the CDR_Images (in the parent directory of the above link) and locate the ISO file for your motherboard. Download this file to a USB flash drive or a DVD. (You may also use a utility to extract the ISO file if preferred.)

Another option is to go to the Supermicro website at http://www.supermicro.com/products/. Find the product page for your motherboard, and "Download the Latest Drivers and Utilities". Insert the flash drive or disk and the screenshot shown below should appear.

![Figure 5-3. Driver & Tool Installation Screen](image)

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.
5.3 SuperDoctor® 5

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

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

**Note:** The default User Name and Password for SuperDoctor 5 is ADMIN / ADMIN.

![SuperDoctor 5 Interface Display Screen (Health Information)](image-url)
5.4 IPMI

The X11DDW-L supports the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI). IPMI is used to provide remote access, monitoring and management. There are several BIOS settings that are related to IPMI.

For general documentation and information on IPMI, please visit our website at: http://www.supermicro.com/products/nfo/IPMI.cfm.
Chapter 6

UEFI BIOS

6.1 Introduction

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

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

Starting the Setup Utility

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

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

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

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

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

**System Date/System Time**

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

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

**Supermicro X11DDW-L**

**BIOS Version**

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

**Build Date**

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

Total Memory
This item displays the total size of memory available in the system.
6.3 Advanced Setup Configurations

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

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

**Boot Feature**

**Quiet Boot**

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

**Option ROM Messages**

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

**Bootup NumLock State**

Use this feature to set the Power-on state for the <Numlock> key. The options are On and Off.
Wait For "F1" If Error
Use this feature to force the system to wait until the 'F1' key is pressed if an error occurs. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

INT19 (Interrupt 19) Trap Response
Interrupt 19 is the software interrupt that handles the boot disk function. When this item is set to Immediate, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will "capture" Interrupt 19 at bootup immediately and allow the drives that are attached to these host adaptors to function as bootable disks. If this item is set to Postponed, the ROM BIOS of the host adaptors will not capture Interrupt 19 immediately and allow the drives attached to these adaptors to function as bootable devices at bootup. The options are Immediate and Postponed.

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

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

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

Power Configuration

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

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

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

**Throttle on Power Fail**

Use this feature to decrease system power by throttling CPU frequency when one power supply has failed. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

**CPU Configuration**

**Processor Configuration**

The following CPU information will display:

- Processor BSP Revision
- Processor Socket
- Processor ID
- Processor Frequency
- Processor Max Ratio
- Processor Min Ratio
- Microcode Revision
- L1 Cache RAM
- L2 Cache RAM
- L3 Cache RAM
- Processor 0 Version
- Processor 1 Version

**Hyper-Threading (ALL) (Available when supported by the CPU)**

Select Enable to support Intel Hyper-threading Technology to enhance CPU performance. The options are Disable and **Enable**.
Execute Disable Bit (Available if supported by the OS & the CPU)
Select Enabled to enable the Execute-Disable Bit 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 damage the system during an attack. The default is Enable. (Refer to the Intel® and Microsoft® websites for more information.)

Intel Virtualization Technology
Use feature to enable the Vanderpool Technology. This technology allows the system to run several operating systems simultaneously. The options are Disable and Enable.

PPIN Control
Select Unlock/Enable to use the Protected-Processor Inventory Number (PPIN) in the system. The options are Unlock/Disable and Unlock/Enable.

Hardware Prefetcher (Available when supported by the CPU)
If set to Enabled, the hardware prefetcher will prefetch streams of data and instructions from the main memory to the L2 cache to improve CPU performance. The options are Disable and Enable.

Adjacent Cache Prefetch (Available when supported by the CPU)
The CPU prefetches the cache line for 64 bytes if this feature is set to Disabled. The CPU prefetches both cache lines for 128 bytes as comprised if this feature is set to Enable.

DCU Streamer Prefetcher (Available when supported by the CPU)
Select Enabled to enable the DCU (Data Cache Unit) Streamer Prefetcher which will stream and prefetch data and send it to the Level 1 data cache to improve data processing and system performance. The options are Disable and Enable.

DCU IP Prefetcher (Available when supported by the CPU)
Select Enabled for DCU (Data Cache Unit) IP Prefetcher support, which will prefetch IP addresses to improve network connectivity and system performance. The options are Enable and Disable.

LLC Prefetch
If set to Enabled, the hardware prefetcher will prefetch streams of data and instructions from the main memory to the L3 cache to improve CPU performance. The options are Disable and Enable.

Extended APIC
Select Enable to activate APIC (Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller) support. The options are Disable and Enable.
AES-NI
Select Enable to use the Intel Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) New Instructions (NI) to ensure data security. The options are Disable and Enable.

Advanced Power Management Configuration

CPU P State Control
This feature allows the user to configure the following CPU power settings

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

EIST PSD Function
This feature allows the user to choose between Hardware and Software to control the processor's frequency and performance (P-state). In HW_ALL mode, the processor hardware is responsible for coordinating the P-state, and the OS is responsible for keeping the P-state request up to date on all Logical Processors. In SW_ALL mode, the OS Power Manager is responsible for coordinating the P-state, and must initiate the transition on all Logical Processors. In SW_ANY mode, the OS Power Manager is responsible for coordinating the P-state and may initiate the transition on any Logical Processors. The options are HW_ALL, SW_ALL, and SW_ANY.

Turbo Mode
This feature will enable dynamic control of the processor, allowing it to run above stock frequency.

Hardware PM State Control

Hardware P-States
This setting allows the user to select between OS and hardware-controlled P-states. Selecting Native Mode allows the OS to choose a P-state. Selecting Out of Band Mode allows the hardware to autonomously choose a P-state without OS guidance. Selecting Native Mode with No Legacy Support functions as Native Mode with no support for older hardware.

CPU C State Control

Autonomous Core C-State
Enabling this setting allows the hardware to autonomously choose to enter a C-state based on power consumption and clock speed. The options are Disable and Enable.
CPU C6 Report
Select Enabled to allow the BIOS to report the CPU C6 State (ACPI C3) to the operating system. During the CPU C6 State, the power to all cache is turned off. The options are Disable and Enable.

Enhanced Halt State (C1E)
Select Enabled to use Enhanced Halt-State technology, which will significantly reduce the CPU's power consumption by reducing the CPU's clock cycle and voltage during a Halt-state. The options are Disable and Enable.

▶ Package C State Control

Package C State
This feature allows the user to set the limit on the C State package register. The options are C0/C1 State, C2 State, C6 (Non Retention) State, C6 (Retention) state, No Limit, and Auto.

▶ CPU T State Control

Software Controlled T-States
Enabling this feature allows the OS to choose a T-State. The options are Enable and Disable.

▶ Chipset Configuration

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

▶ North Bridge

This feature allows the user to configure the following North Bridge settings.

▶ UPI Configuration

▶ UPI General Configuration

UPI Status
The following UPI information will display:

- Number of CPU
- Number of IIO
- Current UPI Link Speed
• Current UPI Link Frequency
• UPI Global MMIO Low Base / Limit
• UPI Global MMIO High Base / Limit
• UPI Pci-e Configuration Base / Size

Degrade Precedence
Use this feature to set degrade precedence when system settings are in conflict. Select Topology Precedence to degrade Features. Select Feature Precedence to degrade Topology. The options are **Topology Precedence** and Feature Precedence.

Link L0p Enable
Select Enable for Link L0p support. The options are **Enable** and Disable.

Link L1 Enable
Select Enable for Link L1 support. The options are **Enable** and Disable.

IO Directory Cache (IODC)
IO Directory Cache is an 8-entry cache that stores the directory state of remote IIO writes and memory lookups, and saves directory updates. Use this feature to lower cache to cache (C2C) transfer latencies. The options are Disable, **Auto**, Enable for Remote InvItoM Hybrid Push, InvItoM AllocFlow, Enable for Remote InvItoM Hybrid AllocNonAlloc, and Enable for Remote InvItoM and Remote WViLF.

Isoc Mode
Select Enabled for Isochronous support to meet QoS (Quality of Service) requirements. This feature is especially important for Virtualization Technology. The options are **Enable** and **Disable**.

Memory Configuration

Enforce POR
Select Enable to enforce POR restrictions on DDR4 frequency and voltage programming. The options are **Enabled** and Disable.

Memory Frequency
Use this feature to set the maximum memory frequency for onboard memory modules. The options are Auto, 1333, 1400, 1600, 1800, 1867, 2000, 2133, 2200, and 2400.

Data Scrambling for NVDIMM
Use this feature to enable or disable data scrambling for non-volatile DIMM (NVDIMM) memory. The options are **Auto**, **Disable**, and **Enable**.
Data Scrambling for DDR4
Use this feature to enable or disable data scrambling for DDR4 memory. The options are Auto, Disable, and Enable.

tCCD_L Relaxation
If this feature is set to Enable, SPD (Serial Presence Detect) will override tCCD_L ("Column to Column Delay-Long", or "Command to Command Delay-Long" on the column side.) If this feature is set to Disable, tCCD_L will be enforced based on the memory frequency. The options are Enable and Disable.

Enable ADR
Select Enable for ADR (Automatic Diagnostic Repository) support to enhance memory performance. The options are Enable and Disable.

2X REFRESH
This option allows the user to select 2X refresh mode. The options are Auto, Enabled, and Disabled.

Memory Topology
This feature displays DIMM population information.

Memory RAS Configuration

Static Virtual Lockstep Mode
Select Enable to run the system's memory channels in lockstep mode to minimize memory access latency. The options are Disable and Enable.

Mirror Mode
This feature allows memory to be mirrored between two channels, providing 100% redundancy. The options are Disable, Mirror Mode 1LM, and Mirror Mode 2LM.

UEFI ARM Mirror
This options allows the system to imitate the behavior of the UEFI based Address Range Mirror with setup option. The options are Disable and Enable.

Memory Rank Sparing
Select Enable to enable memory-sparing support for memory ranks to improve memory performance. The options are Disable and Enable.
Correctable Error Threshold

Use this item to specify the threshold value for correctable memory-error logging, which sets a limit on the maximum number of events that can be logged in the memory-error log at a given time. The default setting is 10.

SDDC Plus One

Single Device Data Correction (SDDC) organizes data in a single bundle (x4/x8 DRAM). If any or all the bits become corrupted, corrections occur. The x4 condition is corrected on all cases. The x8 condition is corrected only if the system is in Lockstep Mode. The options are Disable and Enable.

ADDDC Sparing

Adaptive Double Device Data Correction (ADDDC) Sparing detects when the predetermined threshold for correctable errors is reached, copying the contents of the failing DIMM to spare memory. The failing DIMM or memory rank will then be disabled. The options are Disable and Enable.

Patrol Scrub

Patrol Scrubbing is a process that allows the CPU to correct correctable memory errors detected on a memory module and send the correction to the requestor (the original source). When this item is set to Enable, the IO hub will read and write back one cache line every 16K cycles, if there is no delay caused by internal processing. By using this method, roughly 64 GB of memory behind the IO hub will be scrubbed every day. The options are Disable and Enable.

Patrol Scrub Interval

This feature allows you to decide how many hours the system should wait before the next complete patrol scrub is performed. Use the keyboard to enter a value from 0-24. The default setting is 24.

►IIO Configuration

EV DFX Features

►CPU1 Configuration

IOU0 (IIO PCIe Br1)

This item configures the PCI-E port Bifuraction setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.
IOU1 (II0 PCIe Br2)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifuraction setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

IOU2 (II0 PCIe Br3)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifuraction setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

MCP0 (II0 PCIe Br4)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifuraction setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

MCP1 (II0 PCIe Br5)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifuraction setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

CPU1 PcieBr1D00F0 - Port 1A/PcieBr1D01F0 - Port 1B/PcieBr2D00F0 - Port 2A RSC-R1UW-2E16 SLOT2

Link Speed
Use this item to select the link speed for the PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are Auto, Gen 1 (2.5 GT/s), Gen 2 (5 GT/s), and Gen 3 (8 GT/s).

PCI-E Port Max Payload Size
Selecting Auto for this feature will enable the motherboard to automatically detect the maximum Transaction Layer Packet (TLP) size for the connected PCI-E device, allowing for maximum I/O efficiency. Selecting 128B or 256B will designate maximum packet size of 128 or 256. Options are Auto, 128, and 256. Auto is enabled by default.

CPU2 Configuration

IOU0 (II0 PCIe Br1)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifuraction setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

IOU1 (II0 PCIe Br2)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifuraction setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.
IOU2 (II0 PCIe Br3)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifurcation setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

MCP0 (II0 PCIe Br4)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifurcation setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

MCP1 (II0 PCIe Br5)
This item configures the PCI-E port Bifurcation setting for a PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are x4x4x4x4, x4x4x8, x8x4x4, x8x8, x16, and Auto.

CPU2 PcieBr1D00F0 - Port 1A/PcieBr1D01F0 - Port 1B/RSC-R1UW-2E16 SLOT1/RSC-R1UW-E8R SLOT1

Link Speed
Use this item to select the link speed for the PCI-E port specified by the user. The options are Auto, Gen 1 (2.5 GT/s), Gen 2 (5 GT/s), and Gen 3 (8 GT/s).

PCI-E Port Max Payload Size
Selecting Auto for this feature will enable the motherboard to automatically detect the maximum Transaction Layer Packet (TLP) size for the connected PCI-E device, allowing for maximum I/O efficiency. Selecting 128B or 256B will designate maximum packet size of 128 or 256. Options are Auto, 128, and 256. Auto is enabled by default.

IOAT Configuration

Disable TPH
Transparent Hugepages is a Linux memory management system that enables communication in larger blocks (pages). Enabling this feature will increase performance. The options are No and Yes.

Prioritize TPH
Use this feature to enable Prioritize TPH support. The options are Enable and Disable.

Relaxed Ordering
Select Enable to enable Relaxed Ordering support which will allow certain transactions to violate the strict-ordering rules of PCI bus for a transaction to be completed prior to other transactions that have already been enqueued. The options are Disable and Enable.
Intel® VT for Directed I/O (VT-d)

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

Interrupt Remapping

Select Enable for Interrupt Remapping support to enhance system performance. The options are Enable and Disable.

PassThrough DMA

Use this feature to allow devices such as network cards to access the system memory without using a processor. Select Enable to use the Non-Isoch VT_D Engine Pass Through Direct Memory Access (DMA) support. The options are Enable and Disable.

ATS

Use this feature to enable Non-Isoch VT-d Engine Address Translation Services (ATS) support. ATS translates virtual addresses to physical addresses. The options are Enable and Disable.

Posted Interrupt

Use this feature to enable VT_D Posted Interrupt. The options are Enable and Disable.

Coherency Support (Non-Isoch)

Use this feature to maintain setting coherency between processors or other devices. Select Enable for the Non-Iscoh VT-d engine to pass through DMA to enhance system performance. The options are Enable and Disable.

Intel® VMD Technology

Intel® VMD for Volume Management Device on CPU1

VMD Config for PStack0

Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this stack. The options are Disable and Enable.
*If the item "Intel VMD for Volume Management Device" above is set to Enable, the following items will be displayed:*

VMD port 1A~VMD port 1D (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this specific root port. The options are **Disable** and **Enable**.

**Hot Plug Capable (Available when the device is detected by the system)**
Use this feature to enable hot plug support for PCIe root ports 1A~1D. The options are **Disable** and **Enable**.

VMD Config for PStack1

Intel® VMD for Volume Management Device
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this stack. The options are **Disable** and **Enable**.

*If the item "Intel VMD for Volume Management Device" above is set to Enable, the following items will be displayed:*

VMD port 2A~VMD port 2D (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this specific root port. The options are **Disable** and **Enable**.

**Hot Plug Capable (Available when the device is detected by the system)**
Use this feature to enable hot plug support for PCIe root ports 2A~2D. The options are **Disable** and **Enable**.

VMD Config for PStack2

Intel® VMD for Volume Management Device
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this stack. The options are **Disable** and **Enable**.

*If the item "Intel VMD for Volume Management Device" above is set to Enable, the following items will be displayed:*

VMD port 3A~VMD port 3D (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this specific root port. The options are **Disable** and **Enable**.
Hot Plug Capable (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Use this feature to enable hot plug support for PCIe root ports 3A~3D. The options are Disable and Enable.

► Intel® VMD for Volume Management Device on CPU2

VMD Config for PStack0

Intel® VMD for Volume Management Device
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this stack. The options are Disable and Enable.

*If the item "Intel VMD for Volume Management Device" above is set to Enable, the following items will be displayed:

VMD port 1A~VMD port 1D (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this specific root port. The options are Disable and Enable.

Hot Plug Capable (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Use this feature to enable hot plug support for PCIe root ports 1A~1D. The options are Disable and Enable.

VMD Config for PStack1

Intel® VMD for Volume Management Device
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this stack. The options are Disable and Enable.

*If the item "Intel VMD for Volume Management Device" above is set to Enable, the following items will be displayed:

VMD port 2A~VMD port 2D (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this specific root port. The options are Disable and Enable.

Hot Plug Capable (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Use this feature to enable hot plug support for PCIe root ports 2A~2D. The options are Disable and Enable.
VMD Config for PStack2

Intel® VMD for Volume Management Device
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this stack. The options are Disable and Enable.

*If the item "Intel VMD for Volume Management Device" above is set to Enable, the following items will be displayed:

VMD port 3A~VMD port 3D (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Select Enable to use the Intel Volume Management Device Technology for this specific root port. The options are Disable and Enable.

Hot Plug Capable (Available when the device is detected by the system)
Use this feature to enable hot plug support for PCIe root ports 3A~3D. The options are Disable and Enable.

PCI-E Completion Timeout Disable
Use this feature to enable PCI-E Completion Timeout support for electric tuning. The options are Yes, No, and Per-Port.

►South Bridge

Legacy USB Support
This feature enables support for USB 2.0 and older. The options are Enabled and Disabled. Default setting is Enabled.

XHCI Hand-off
When disabled, the motherboard will not support USB 3.0. Options are Enabled and Disabled. Default setting is Disabled.

Port 60/64 Emulation
This feature allows legacy I/O support for USB devices like mice and keyboards. The options are Enabled and disabled. Default setting is Enabled.

►Server ME (Management Engine) Configuration
This feature displays the following system ME configuration settings.
• Operational Firmware Version
• Backup Firmware Version
• Recovery Firmware Version
• ME Firmware Status #1
• ME Firmware Status #2
• Current State
• Error Code

► PCH SATA Configuration

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

**SATA Controller**

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

**Configure SATA as**

Select IDE to configure a SATA drive specified by the user as an IDE drive. Select AHCI to configure a SATA drive specified by the user as an AHCI drive. Select RAID to configure a SATA drive specified by the user as a RAID drive. The options are IDE, **AHCI**, and RAID.

**SATA HDD Unlock**

This feature allows the user to remove any password-protected SATA disk drives.

**Aggressive Link Power Management**

When this item is set to Enabled, the SATA AHCI controller manages the power usage of the SATA link. The controller will put the link in a low power mode during extended periods of I/O inactivity, and will return the link to an active state when I/O activity resumes. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

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

**SATA Port 0 ~ Port 7**

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

• Model number of drive and capacity

• Software Preserve Support
Port 0 ~ Port 7 Hot Plug
Set this item to Enabled for hot-plugging support, which will allow the user to replace a SATA drive without shutting down the system. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

Port 0 ~ Port 7 Spin Up Device
On an edge detect from 0 to 1, set this item to allow the PCH to initialize the device. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

Port 0 ~ Port 7 SATA Device Type
Use this item to specify if the SATA port specified by the user should be connected to a Solid State drive or a Hard Disk Drive. The options are Hard Disk Drive and Solid State Drive.

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

sSATA Controller
This item enables or disables the onboard sSATA controller supported by the Intel PCH chip. The options are Disable and Enable.

Configure sSATA as
Select AHCI to configure an sSATA drive specified by the user as an AHCI drive. Select RAID to configure an sSATA drive specified by the user as a RAID drive. The options are AHCI, and RAID.

SATA HDD Unlock
This feature allows the user to remove any password-protected SATA disk drives.

Aggressive Link Power Management
When this item is set to Enabled, the SATA AHCI controller manages the power usage of the SATA link. The controller will put the link in a low power mode during extended periods of I/O inactivity, and will return the link to an active state when I/O activity resumes. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

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

sSATA Port 0 ~ Port 5
This item displays the information detected on the installed sSATA drive on the particular sSATA port.
• Model number of drive and capacity

• Software Preserve Support

**Port 0 ~ Port 5 Hot Plug**
Set this item to Enabled for hot-plugging support, which will allow the user to replace a SATA drive without shutting down the system. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

**Port 0 ~ Port 5 Spin Up Device**
On an edge detect from 0 to 1, set this item to allow the PCH to initialize the device. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

**Port 0 ~ Port 5 SATA Device Type**
Use this item to specify if the SATA port specified by the user should be connected to a Solid State drive or a Hard Disk Drive. The options are **Hard Disk Drive** and **Solid State Drive**.

**PCIe/PCI/PnP Configuration**

The following information will display:

• PCI Bus Driver Version

• PCI Devices Common Settings:

  **Above 4G Decoding (Available if the system supports 64-bit PCI decoding)**
  Select Enabled to decode a PCI device that supports 64-bit in the space above 4G Address. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled.

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

  **MMIO High Base**
  Use this item to select the base memory size according to memory-address mapping for the IO hub. The options are **56 TB**, 40 TB, 24 TB, 3 TB, 2 TB, and 1 TB.

  **MMIO High Granularity Size**
  Use this item to select the high memory size according to memory-address mapping for the IO hub. The options are **256 GB**, 128 GB, 512 GB, and 1024 GB.
PCI PERR/SERR Support
Select Enabled to allow a PCI device to generate a PERR/SERR number for a PCI Bus Signal Error Event. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

Maximum Read Request
Select Auto for the system BIOS to automatically set the maximum size for a read request for a PCI-E device to enhance system performance. The options are Auto, 128 Bytes, 256 Bytes, 512 Bytes, 1024 Bytes, 2048 Bytes, and 4096 Bytes.

MMCFG Base
Use this item to select the low base address for PCIE adapters to increase base memory. The options are 1G, 1.5G, 1.75G, 2G, 2.25G, and 3G.

NVMe Firmware Source
Use this item to select the NVMe firmware to support booting. The options are Vendor Defined Firmware and AMI Native Support. The default option, Vendor Defined Firmware, is pre-installed on the drive and may resolve errata or enable innovative functions for the drive. The other option, AMI Native Support, is offered by the BIOS with a generic method.

VGA Priority
Use this item to select the graphics device to be used as the primary video display for system boot. The options are Onboard and Offboard.

M.2 PCI-E 3.0 X4 OPROM
Use this feature to select which firmware type to be loaded for the add-on card in this slot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.

CPU1 AOM PCI-E 3.0 x16 OPROM
Use this feature to select which firmware type to be loaded for the add-on card in this slot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.

RSC-R1UW-2E16 SLOT1 PCI-E x16 OPROM
Use this feature to select which firmware type to be loaded for the add-on card in this slot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.

RSC-R1UW-2E16 SLOT2 PCI-E x16 OPROM
Use this feature to select which firmware type to be loaded for the add-on card in this slot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.

RSC-R1UW-E8R SLOT1 PCI-E x8 OPROM
Use this feature to select which firmware type to be loaded for the add-on card in this slot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.
Onboard LAN Device
Select Enabled to enable the Onboard LAN device. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

Onboard LAN1 Option ROM
Use this feature to select which firmware function to be loaded for LAN Port1 used for system boot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.

Onboard LAN2 Option ROM
Use this feature to select which firmware function to be loaded for LAN Port2 used for system boot. The options are Disabled, Legacy, and EFI.

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

Network Stack Configuration

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

*If "Network Stack" is set to Enabled, the following items will display:

Ipv4 PXE Support
Use this feature to enable Ipv4 PXE Boot Support. If this feature is disabled, it will not create the Ipv4 PXE Boot option. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

Ipv4 HTTP Support
Use this feature to enable Ipv4 HTTP Boot Support. If this feature is disabled, it will not create the Ipv4 HTTP Boot option. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

Ipv6 PXE Support
Use this feature to enable Ipv6 PXE Boot Support. If this feature is disabled, it will not create the Ipv6 PXE Boot option. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

Ipv6 HTTP Support
Use this feature to enable Ipv6 HTTP Boot Support. If this feature is disabled, it will not create the Ipv6 HTTP Boot option. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

PXE Boot Wait Time
Use this feature to select the wait time to press the ESC key to abort the PXE boot. The default is 0.
Media Detect Count
Use this feature to select the wait time in seconds to detect LAN media. The default is 1.

►Super IO Configuration

The following Super IO information will display:
• Super IO Chip AST2500

►Serial Port 1 Configuration

Serial Port 1
Select Enabled to enable the onboard serial port specified by the user. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

Device Settings
This item displays the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address of a serial port specified by the user.

Note: This item is hidden when Serial Port 1 is set to Disabled.

Change Port 1 Settings
This feature specifies the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address of Serial Port 1. Select Auto for the BIOS to automatically assign the base I/O and IRQ address to a serial port specified.

The options for Serial Port 2 are Auto, (IO=3F8h; IRQ=4), (IO=3F8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12), (IO=2F8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12); (IO=3E8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12), and (IO=2E8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12).

►Serial Port 2 Configuration

Serial Port 2
Select Enabled to enable the onboard serial port specified by the user. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

Device Settings
This item displays the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address of a serial port specified by the user.

Note: This item is hidden when Serial Port 2 is set to Disabled.
Change Port 2 Settings
This feature specifies the base I/O port address and the Interrupt Request address of Serial Port 2. Select Auto for the BIOS to automatically assign the base I/O and IRQ address to a serial port specified.

The options for Serial Port 2 are Auto, (IO=3F8h; IRQ=4), (IO=3F8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12), (IO=2F8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12); (IO=3E8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12), and (IO=2E8h; IRQ=3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12).

Serial Port 2 Attribute
Select SOL to use COM Port 2 as a Serial_Over_LAN (SOL) port for console redirectoin. The options are COM and SOL.

 ► Serial Port Console Redirection

COM0 Console Redirection
Select Enabled to enable console redirection support for a serial port specified by the user. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

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

 ►COM2/SOL Console Redirection Settings

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

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

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

Data Bits
Use this feature to set the data transmission size for Console Redirection. The options are 7 Bits and 8 Bits.
Parity
A parity bit can be sent along with regular data bits to detect data transmission errors. Select Even if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1’s in data bits is even. Select Odd if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1’s in data bits is odd. Select None if you do not want to send a parity bit with your data bits in transmission. Select Mark to add a mark as a parity bit to be sent along with the data bits. Select Space to add a Space as a parity bit to be sent with your data bits. The options are None, Even, Odd, Mark, and Space.

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

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

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

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

Resolution 100x31
Select Enabled for extended-terminal resolution support. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

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

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

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

**Legacy Console Redirection Settings**

**Legacy Serial Redirection Port**
Use this feature to select a COM port to display redirection of Legacy OS and Legacy OPROM messages. The options are COM1 and SOL/COM2.

**EMS Console Redirection Settings**

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

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

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

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

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

**Data Bits**
Use this feature to set the data transmission size for Console Redirection. The options are 7 Bits and 8 Bits.
Parity
A parity bit can be sent along with regular data bits to detect data transmission errors. Select Even if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1’s in data bits is even. Select Odd if the parity bit is set to 0, and the number of 1’s in data bits is odd. Select None if you do not want to send a parity bit with your data bits in transmission. Select Mark to add a mark as a parity bit to be sent along with the data bits. Select Space to add a Space as a parity bit to be sent with your data bits. The options are None, Even, Odd, Mark and Space.

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

► ACPI Settings

Numa
This setting Enables or Disables Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA), a feature that improves memory-to-processor communication and performance. The options are Enabled or Disabled.

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.

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

When a TPM (Trusted-Platform Module) device is detected in your machine, the following information will be displayed.

- TPM2.0 Device Found
- Vendor
- Firmware Version

Security Device Support

If this feature and the TPM jumper (JPT1) on the motherboard are both enabled, the onboard security (TPM) device will be enabled in the BIOS to enhance data integrity and system security. Please note that the OS will not show the security device. Neither TCG EFI protocol nor INT1A interaction will be made available for use. If you have made changes on the setting on this item, be sure to reboot the system for the change to take effect. The options are Disable and Enable. If this option is set to Enable, the following screen and items will display:

- Active PCR Banks
- Available PCR Banks
Pending Operation

Use this feature to schedule a TPM-related operation to be performed by a security (TPM) device at the next system boot to enhance system data integrity. Your system will reboot to carry out a pending TPM operation. The options are **None** and **TPM Clear**.

**Note:** Your system will reboot to carry out a pending TPM operation.

Platform Hierarchy (for TPM Version 2.0 and above)

Select Enabled for TPM Platform Hierarchy support which will allow the manufacturer to utilize the cryptographic algorithm to define a constant key or a fixed set of keys to be used for initial system boot. This early boot code is shipped with the platform and is included in the list of "public keys". During system boot, the platform firmware uses this trusted public key to verify a digital signature in an attempt to manage and control the security of the platform firmware used in a host system via a TPM device. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

Storage Hierarchy

Select Enabled for TPM Storage Hierarchy support that is intended to be used for non-privacy-sensitive operations by the platform owner such as an IT professional or the end user. Storage Hierarchy has an owner policy and an authorization value, both of which can be set and are held constant (-rarely changed) through reboots. This hierarchy can be cleared or changed independently of the other hierarchies. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

Endorsement Hierarchy

Select Enabled for Endorsement Hierarchy support, which contains separate controls to address the user's privacy concerns because the primary keys in this hierarchy are certified by the TPM or a manufacturer to be constrained to an authentic TPM device that is attached to an authentic platform. A primary key can be an encrypted, and a certificate can be created using TPM2_ActivateCredential. It allows the user to independently enable "flag, policy, and authorization value" without involving other hierarchies. A user with privacy concerns can disable the endorsement hierarchy while still using the storage hierarchy for TPM applications and permitting the platform software to use the TPM. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

PH (Platform Hierarchy) Randomization (for TPM Version 2.0 and above)

Select Enabled for Platform Hierarchy Randomization support, which is used only during the platform developmental stage. This feature cannot be enabled in the production platforms. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

TXT Support

Select Enabled to enable Intel Trusted Execution Technology (TXT) support to enhance system security and data integrity. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.
**Note 1**: If the option for this item (TXT Support) is set to Enabled, be sure to disable EV DFX (Device Function On-Hide) support for the system to work properly. (EV DFX is under "IO Configuration" in the "Chipset/North Bridge" submenu).

**Note 2**: For more information on TPM, please refer to the TPM manual at http://www.supermicro.com/manuals/other.

► **iSCSI Configuration**

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

► Add an Attempt
► Delete Attempts
► Change Attempt Order

► **Intel(R) Virtual RAID on CPU**

Intel(R) VROC with VMD Technology 5.0.0.1205
RAID volumes and Intel VMD Controllers information will be displayed if they are detected by the system.

**Dynamic NVMe Device Setting**
This setting is dependent on the NVMe device that is plugged into the associated port.
6.4 Event Logs

Use this feature to configure Event Log settings.

► Change SMBIOS Event Log Settings

Enabling/Disabling Options

SMBIOS Event Log

Change this item to enable or disable all features of the SMBIOS Event Logging during system boot. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

Erasing Settings

Erase Event Log

If No is selected, data stored in the event log will not be erased. Select Yes, Next Reset, data in the event log will be erased upon next system reboot. Select Yes, Every Reset, data in the event log will be erased upon every system reboot. The options are No, Yes, Next reset, and Yes, Every reset.

When Log is Full

Select Erase Immediately for all messages to be automatically erased from the event log when the event log memory is full. The options are Do Nothing and Erase Immediately.
SMBIOS Event Long Standard Settings

**Log System Boot Event**
This option toggles the System Boot Event logging to enabled or disabled. The options are **Disabled** and **Enabled**.

**MECI**
The Multiple Event Count Increment (MECI) counter counts the number of occurrences that a duplicate event must happen before the MECI counter is incremented. This is a numeric value. The default value is **1**.

**METW**
The Multiple Event Time Window (METW) defines number of minutes must pass between duplicate log events before MECI is incremented. This is in minutes, from 0 to 99. The default value is **60**.

*Note*: After making changes on a setting, be sure to reboot the system for the changes to take effect.

▶ **View SMBIOS Event Log**
This section displays the contents of the SMBIOS Event Log.
6.5 IPMI

Use this feature to configure Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) settings.

**BMC Firmware Revision**
This item indicates the IPMI firmware revision used in your system.

**IPMI Status (Baseboard Management Controller)**
This item indicates the status of the IPMI firmware installed in your system.

**System Event Log**

**Enabling/Disabling Options**

**SEL Components**
Select Enabled for all system event logging at bootup. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

**Erasing Settings**

**Erase SEL**
Select Yes, On next reset to erase all system event logs upon next system reboot. Select Yes, On every reset to erase all system event logs upon each system reboot. Select No to keep all system event logs after each system reboot. The options are **No**, Yes, On next reset, and Yes, On every reset.
When SEL is Full
This feature allows the user to decide what the BIOS should do when the system event log is full. Select Erase Immediately to erase all events in the log when the system event log is full. The options are Do Nothing and Erase Immediately.

BMC Network Configuration

Configure IPV4 support

IPMI LAN Selection
This item displays the IPMI LAN setting. The default setting is Failover.

IPMI Network Link Status
This item displays the IPMI Network Link status. The default setting is Dedicated LAN.

Update IPMI LAN Configuration
Select Yes for the BIOS to implement all IP/MAC address changes at the next system boot. The options are No and Yes.

*If the item above set to Yes, the following item will become available for user’s configuration:

Configuration Address Source
This feature allows the user to select the source of the IP address for this computer. If Static is selected, you will need to know the IP address of this computer and enter it to the system manually in the field. If DHCP is selected, the BIOS will search for a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server in the network that is attached to and request the next available IP address for this computer. The options are DHCP and Static.

Station IP Address
This item displays the Station IP address for this computer. This should be in decimal and in dotted quad form (i.e., 192.168.10.253).

Subnet Mask
This item displays the sub-network that this computer belongs to. The value of each three-digit number separated by dots should not exceed 255.

Station MAC Address
This item displays the Station MAC address for this computer. Mac addresses are 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers.
**Gateway IP Address**
This item displays the Gateway IP address for this computer. This should be in decimal and in dotted quad form (i.e., 172.31.0.1).

**VLAN**
This item displays the virtual LAN settings.

**Configure IPV6 Support**
This section displays configuration features for IPV6 support.

**LAN Channel 1**

**IPV6 Support**
Use this feature to enable IPV6 support. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

**Configuration Address Source**
This feature allows the user to select the source of the IP address for this computer. If Static is selected, you will need to know the IP address of this computer and enter it to the system manually in the field. If DHCP is selected, the BIOS will search for a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server in the network that is attached to and request the next available IP address for this computer. The options are Unspecified, Static, and DHCP.

*If the item "Configuration Address Source" above is set to Static, the following items will become available for configuration:*

- Station IPV6 Address
- Prefix Length
- IPV6 Router1 IP Address
- IPV6 address status
- IPV6 DHCP Algorithm
6.6 Security

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

**Administrator Password**

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

**User Password**

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

**Password Check**

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

**HDD Security Configuration**

HDD devices that are connected to the system will show up in this section. Selecting an HDD device will allow the user to access, modify, set, and clear authentication for the selected HDD device.
Secure Boot
When you select this submenu and press the <Enter> key, the following items will display:

- System Mode
- Secure Boot
- Vendor Keys

Secure Boot
If this item is set to Enabled, Secure Boot will be activated when a Platform Key (PK) is entered. A Platform Key is a security key used to manage the security settings of the platform firmware used in your system. The options are Enabled and Disabled.

Secure Boot Mode
Use this feature to select the desired secure boot mode for the system. The options are Standard and Custom.

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

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

Provision Factory Default Keys
Select Enabled to install the default Secure-Boot keys set by the manufacturer. The options are Disabled and Enabled.

Enroll All Factory Default Keys
Select Yes to install all default secure keys set by the manufacturer. The options are Yes and No.

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

Save All Secure Boot Variables
This feature allows the user to decide if all secure boot variables should be saved.
Platform Key (PK)

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

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

Key Exchange Keys

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

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

Authorized Signatures

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

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

Forbidden Signatures

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

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

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

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

**OsRecovery Signature**

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

1) Public Key Certificate
   a. EFI Signature List
   b. EFI CERT X509 (DER Encoded)
   c. EFI CERT RSA2048 (bin)
   d. EFI SERT SHA256 (bin)

2) EFI Time Based Authenticated Variable
When prompted, select "Yes" to load Factory Defaults or "No" to load from a file.

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

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

Use this feature to configure Boot settings.

**Boot Mode Select**

Use this feature to select the type of devices that the system is going to boot from. The options are Legacy, UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface), and Dual.

**Fixed Boot Order Priorities**

This feature prioritizes the order of a bootable device from which the system will boot. Press <Enter> on each entry from top to bottom to select devices.

When the item above -"Boot Mode Select" is set to Dual (default), the following items will be displayed for configuration:

- Boot Option #1 - Boot Option #17

When the item above -"Boot Mode Select" is set to Legacy, the following items will be display for configuration:

- Boot Option #1 - Boot Option #8

When the item above -"Boot Mode Select" is set to UEFI, the following items will be display for configuration:

- Boot Option #1 - Boot Option #9
Add New Boot Option

This feature allows the user to add a new boot option to the boot priority features for your system.

Add Boot Option

Use this item to specify the name for the new boot option.

Path for Boot Option

Use this feature to enter the path for the new boot option in the format fsx:\path\filename.efi.

Boot Option File Path

Use this feature to specify the file path for the new boot option.

Create

After the name and the file path for the boot option are set, press <Enter> to create the new boot option in the boot priority list.

Delete Boot Option

This feature allows the user to select a boot device to delete from the boot priority list.

Delete Boot Option

Use this item to remove an EFI boot option from the boot priority list.

UEFI Application Boot Priorities

This feature sets the system boot order of detected devices.

• Boot Option #1

Hard Disk Drive BBS Priorities

This feature sets the system boot order of detected devices.

• Boot Option #1

NETWORK Drive BBS Priorities

This feature sets the system boot order of detected devices.

• Boot Option #1
6.8 Save & Exit

Select the Save & Exit tab from the BIOS setup screen to configure the settings below:

**Save Options**

**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 Save & Exit menu and press <Enter>.

**Save Changes and Reset**

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

**Save Changes**

When you have completed the system configuration changes, select this option to leave the BIOS setup utility and reboot the computer for the new system configuration parameters to take effect. Select Save Changes from the Save & 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.
Default Options

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

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

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

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

BIOS Codes

A.1 BIOS Error POST (Beep) Codes

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

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

**Fatal errors** are those which will not allow the system to continue the boot-up procedure. If a fatal error occurs, you should consult with your system manufacturer for possible repairs. These fatal errors are usually communicated through a series of audible beeps. The numbers on the fatal error list (on the following page) correspond to the number of beeps for the corresponding error.

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

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

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

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

Standardized Warning Statements for AC Systems

B.1 About Standardized Warning Statements

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

Read this appendix in its entirety before installing or configuring components in the Supermicro chassis.

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

Warning Definition

Warning! This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents.

警告の定義

この警告サインは危険を意味します。人身事故につながる可能性がありますので、いずれの機器でも動作させる前に、電気回路に含まれる危険性に注意して、標準的な事故防止策に精通して下さい。

此警告符号代表危险。

您正处于可能受到严重伤害的工作环境中。在您使用设备开始工作之前，必须充分意识到触电的危险，并熟练掌握防止事故发生的标准工作程序。请根据每项警告结尾的声明号码找到此设备的安全性警告说明的翻译文本。

此警告符号代表危险。

您正處於可能身體可能會受損傷的工作環境中。在您使用任何設備之前，請注意觸電的危險，並且要熟悉預防事故發生的標準工作程序。請依照每一注意事項後的號碼找到相關的翻譯說明內容。
Appendix B: Standardized Warning Statements

Warnung

WICHTIGE SICHERHEITSHINWEISE


BEWAHREN SIE DIESE HINWEISE GUT AUF.

INSTRUCCIONES IMPORTANTES DE SEGURIDAD

Este símbolo de aviso indica peligro. Existe riesgo para su integridad física. Antes de manipular cualquier equipo, considere los riesgos de la corriente eléctrica y familiarícese con los procedimientos estándar de prevención de accidentes. Al final de cada advertencia encontrará el número que le ayudará a encontrar el texto traducido en el apartado de traducciones que acompaña a este dispositivo.

GUARDE ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES.

IMPORTANTES INFORMATIONS DE SÉCURITÉ

Ce symbole d'avertissement indique un danger. Vous vous trouvez dans une situation pouvant entraîner des blessures ou des dommages corporels. Avant de travailler sur un équipement, soyez conscient des dangers liés aux circuits électriques et familiarisez-vous avec les procédures couramment utilisées pour éviter les accidents. Pour prendre connaissance des traductions des avertissements figurant dans les consignes de sécurité traduites qui accompagnent cet appareil, référez-vous au numéro de l'instruction situé à la fin de chaque avertissement.

CONSERVEZ CES INFORMATIONS.
안전을 위한 주의사항

경고!

이 경고 기호는 위험이 있음을 알려 줍니다. 작업자의 신체에 부상을 야기 할 수 있는 상태에 있게 됩니다. 모든 장비에 대한 작업을 수행하기 전에 전기회로와 관련된 위험요소들을 확인하시고 사전에 사고를 방지할 수 있도록 표준 작업절차를 준수해 주시기 바랍니다.

해당 번역문을 찾기 위해 각 경고의 마지막 부분에 제공된 경고문 번호를 참조하십시오

BELANGRIJKE VEILIGHEIDSINSTRUCTIES

Dit waarschuwing symbool betekent gevaar. U verkeert in een situatie die lichamelijk letsels kan veroorzaken. Voordat u aan enige apparatuur gaat werken, dient u zich bewust te zijn van de bij een elektrische installatie betrokken risico's en dient u op de hoogte te zijn van de standaard procedures om ongelukken te voorkomen. Gebruik de nummers aan het eind van elke waarschuwing om deze te herleiden naar de desbetreffende locatie.

BEWAAR DEZE INSTRUCTIES

Installation Instructions

Warning! Read the installation instructions before connecting the system to the power source.
Warnung
Vor dem Anschließen des Systems an die Stromquelle die Installationsanweisungen lesen.

¡Advertencia!
Lea las instrucciones de instalación antes de conectar el sistema a la red de alimentación.

Attention
Avant de brancher le système sur la source d'alimentation, consulter les directives d'installation.

Warning! This product relies on the building’s installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that the protective device is rated not greater than: 250 V, 20 A.

Warning
此产品的短路(过载电流)保护由建筑物的供电系统提供,确保短路保护设备的额定电流不大于250V,20A。

Warning
此产品的短路(过载电流)保护由建筑物的供电系统提供,确保短路保护设备的额定电流不大於250V,20A。
Warnung

¡Advertencia!
Este equipo utiliza el sistema de protección contra cortocircuitos (o sobrecorrientes) del edificio. Asegúrese de que el dispositivo de protección no sea superior a: 250 V, 20 A.

Attention
Pour ce qui est de la protection contre les courts-circuits (surtension), ce produit dépend de l'installation électrique du local. Vérifiez que le courant nominal du dispositif de protection n'est pas supérieur à :250 V, 20 A.

경고!
이 제품은 전원의 단락( 과전류)방지에 대해서 전적으로 건물의 관련 설비에 의존합니다. 보호장치의 정격이 반드시 250V(볼트), 20A(암페어)를 초과하지 않도록 해야 합니다.

Waarschuwing
Dit product is afhankelijk van de kortsluitbeveiliging (overspanning) van uw elektrische installatie. Controleer of het beveiligde apparaat niet groter gedimensioneerd is dan 250V, 20A.
Power Disconnection Warning

**Warning!** The system must be disconnected from all sources of power and the power cord removed from the power supply module(s) before accessing the chassis interior to install or remove system components.

電源切断の警告
システムコンポーネントの取り付けまたは取り外しのために、シャーシー内部にアクセスするには、システムの電源はすべてのソースから切断され、電源コードは電源モジュールから取り外す必要があります。

警告
在你打开机箱并安装或移除内部器件前，必须将系统完全断电，并移除电源线。

警告
在您打開機殼安裝或移除內部元件前，必須將系統完全斷電，並移除電源線。

Warnung
Das System muss von allen Quellen der Energie und vom Netzanschlusskabel getrennt sein, das von den Spg.Versorgungsteilmodulen entfernt wird, bevor es auf den Chassisinnenraum zurückgreift, um Systemsbestandteile anzubringen oder zu entfernen.

¡Advertencia!
El sistema debe ser disconnected de todas las fuentes de energía y del cable eléctrico quitado de los módulos de fuente de alimentación antes de tener acceso el interior del chasis para instalar o para quitar componentes de sistema.

Attention
Le système doit être débranché de toutes les sources de puissance ainsi que de son cordon d'alimentation secteur avant d'accéder à l'intérieur du chassis pour installer ou enlever des composants de système.

אזהרה מפני ניתוק חשמלי
יש לנתק את המערכת מכל מקורות החשמל ויש להסיר את כבל החשמל מהספק לפני ניתוק או התקנת או להסיר רכיבים.

警告！
汝將系統由所有電源源源斷電，並將電源線由電源模組移除，然後纔可取開機殼安裝或移除內部元件。

요리 시스템은 모든 전원 공급원에서 분리되어야 하고, 전원 케이블도 전원 모듈에서 제거되어야 하며, 시스템 내부에 접근하기 전에 설치하거나 제거할 시스템 부품이 있습니다.

警告！
汝將系統由所有電源源源斷電，並將電源線由電源模組移除，然後纔可取開機殼安裝或移除內部元件。

دانتير أزهارا من فني تاوقم FS.

Warning!
The system must be disconnected from all sources of power and the power cord removed from the power supply module(s) before accessing the chassis interior to install or remove system components.

¡Advertencia!
El sistema debe ser disconnected de todas las fuentes de energía y del cable eléctrico quitado de los módulos de fuente de alimentación antes de tener acceso el interior del chasis para instalar o para quitar componentes de sistema.

Attention
Le système doit être débranché de toutes les sources de puissance ainsi que de son cordon d'alimentation secteur avant d'accéder à l'intérieur du chassis pour installer ou enlever des composants de système.

¡Advertencia!
El sistema debe ser disconnected de todas las fuentes de energía y del cable eléctrico quitado de los módulos de fuente de alimentación antes de tener acceso el interior del chasis para instalar o para quitar componentes de sistema.

Attention
Le système doit être débranché de toutes les sources de puissance ainsi que de son cordon d'alimentation secteur avant d'accéder à l'intérieur du chassis pour installer ou enlever des composants de système.
Equipmen Installation

Warning! Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment.
Appendix B: Standardized Warning Statements

**Attention**

Il est vivement recommandé de confier l'installation, le remplacement et la maintenance de ces équipements à des personnels qualifiés et expérimentés.

**경고!**

훈련을 받고 공인된 기술자만이 이 장비의 설치, 교체 또는 서비스를 수행할 수 있습니다.

**Waarschuwing**

Deze apparatuur mag alleen worden geïnstalleerd, vervangen of hersteld door geschoold en gekwalificeerd personeel.

**Restricted Area**

**Warning!** This unit is intended for installation in restricted access areas. A restricted access area can be accessed only through the use of a special tool, lock and key, or other means of security. (This warning does not apply to workstations).

**警告**

此部件应安装在限制进出的场所，限制进出的场所指只能通过使用特殊工具、锁和钥匙或其他安全手段进出的场所。

**警告**

此装置仅限安装于进出管制区域，进出管制区域是指仅能以特殊工具、锁头及钥匙或其他安全方式才能进入的区域。
Warnung
Diese Einheit ist zur Installation in Bereichen mit beschränktem Zutritt vorgesehen. Der Zutritt zu derartigen Bereichen ist nur mit einem Spezialwerkzeug, Schloss und Schlüssel oder einer sonstigen Sicherheitsvorkehrung möglich.

¡Advertencia!
Esta unidad ha sido diseñada para instalación en áreas de acceso restringido. Sólo puede obtenerse acceso a una de estas áreas mediante la utilización de una herramienta especial, cerradura con llave u otro medio de seguridad.

Attention
Cet appareil doit être installée dans des zones d'accès réservés. L'accès à une zone d'accès réservé n'est possible qu'en utilisant un outil spécial, un mécanisme de verrouillage et une clé, ou tout autre moyen de sécurité.

경고!
이 장치는 접근이 제한된 구역에 설치하도록 되어있습니다. 특수도구, 잠금 장치 및 키, 또는 기타 보안 수단을 통해서만 접근 제한 구역에 들어갈 수 있습니다.

Waarschuwing
Dit apparaat is bedoeld voor installatie in gebieden met een beperkte toegang. Toegang tot dergelijke gebieden kunnen alleen verkregen worden door gebruik te maken van speciaal gereedschap, slot en sleutel of andere veiligheidsmaatregelen.
Battery Handling

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

電池の取り扱い

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

警告

电池更换不当会有爆炸危险。请只使用同类电池或制造商推荐的功能相当的电池更换原有电池。请按制造商的说明处理废旧电池。

警告

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

Warnung


Attention

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

¡Advertencia!

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

אזהרה!

קיימת סכנת פיצוץ של הסוללה بمידהجوزה يؤثر בו נפגש. יש להוחלף בсолלה דומה עם מספר דמוי נפגש. יש להוכחת כדי להפר את הסוללה בשטח חומוט צור מומלץ.

溶液 הסוללות المهוות שול תופע לימון בחור הצור.
Redundant Power Supplies

Warning! This unit might have more than one power supply connection. All connections must be removed to de-energize the unit.

Warning 这部件连接的电源可能不止一个，必须将所有电源断开才能停止给该部件供电。

Warning 此装置连接的电源可能不只一个，必须切断所有电源才能停止对该装置的供电。
¡Advertencia!
Puede que esta unidad tenga más de una conexión para fuentes de alimentación. Para cortar por completo el suministro de energía, deben desconectarse todas las conexiones.

Attention
Cette unité peut avoir plus d'une connexion d'alimentation. Pour supprimer toute tension et tout courant électrique de l'unité, toutes les connexions d'alimentation doivent être débranchées.

경고!
이 장치에는 한 개 이상의 전원 공급 단자가 연결되어 있을 수 있습니다. 이 장치에 전원을 차단하기 위해서는 모든 연결 단자를 제거해야만 합니다.

Waarschuwing
Deze eenheid kan meer dan één stroomtoevoeraansluiting bevatten. Alle aansluitingen dienen verwijderd te worden om het apparaat stroomloos te maken.
Backplane Voltage

Warning! Hazardous voltage or energy is present on the backplane when the system is operating. Use caution when servicing.

バックプレーンの電圧
システムの稼働中は危険な電圧または電力が、バックプレーン上にかかっています。
修理する際には注意ください。

警告
当系统正在进行时，背板上有很危险的电压或能量，进行维修时务必小心。

警告
當系統正在進行時，背板上有危險的電壓或能量，進行維修時務必小心。

Warnung
Wenn das System in Betrieb ist, treten auf der Rückwandplatine gefährliche Spannungen oder Energien auf. Vorsicht bei der Wartung.

¡Advertencia!
Cuando el sistema está en funcionamiento, el voltaje del plano trasero es peligroso. Tenga cuidado cuando lo revise.

Attention
Lorsque le système est en fonctionnement, des tensions électriques circulent sur le fond de panier. Prendre des précautions lors de la maintenance.

Miami בפנל האחורי
אזהרה!
كةيتم סכנת מתח בפנל אחורי במדף הפועלים помещён. יש ל匿יהור במחולק
העבורה.
Appendix B: Standardized Warning Statements

Comply with Local and National Electrical Codes

**Warning!** Installation of the equipment must comply with local and national electrical codes.

Warning
Die Installation der Geräte muss den Sicherheitsstandards entsprechen.

¡Advertencia!
La instalación del equipo debe cumplir con las normas de electricidad locales y nacionales.

Attention
L’équipement doit être installé conformément aux normes électriques nationales et locales.
Warning! Ultimate disposal of this product should be handled according to all national laws and regulations.

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

警告
本产品的废弃处理应根据所有国家的法律和规章进行。

警告
本产品的废棄處理應根據所有國家的法律和規章進行。

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

¡Advertencia!
Al deshacerse por completo de este producto debe seguir todas las leyes y reglamentos nacionales.
Attention
La mise au rebut ou le recyclage de ce produit sont généralement soumis à des lois et/ou directives de respect de l'environnement. Renseignez-vous auprès de l'organisme compétent.

Hot Swap Fan Warning

Warning! Hazardous moving parts. Keep away from moving fan blades. The fans might still be turning when you remove the fan assembly from the chassis. Keep fingers, screwdrivers, and other objects away from the openings in the fan assembly's housing.
Warnung

¡Advertencia!
Riesgo de piezas móviles. Mantener alejado de las aspas del ventilador. Los ventiladores podran dar vuelta cuando usted quite ell montaje del ventilador del chasis. Mandtenga los dedos, los destornilladores y todos los objetos lejos de las aberturas del ventilador

Attention
Pieces mobiles dangereuses. Se tenir a l’ecart des lames du ventilateur Il est possible que les ventilateurs soient toujours en rotation lorsque vous retirerez le bloc ventilateur du châssis. Prenez garde à ce que doigts, tournevis et autres objets soient éloignés du logement du bloc ventilateur.

경고!
움직이는 위험한 부품. 회전하는 송풍 날개에 접근하지 마세요. 세시로부터 팬조립품을 제거할 때 팬은 여전히 회전하고 있을 수 있습니다. 팬조립품 외관의 열려있는 부분들로부터 손가락 및 스크류드라이버, 다른 물체들이 가까이 하지 않도록 배치해 주십시오.

Waarschuwing
Gevaarlijk bewegende onderdelen. Houd voldoende afstand tot de bewegende ventilatorbladen. Het is mogelijk dat de ventilator nog draait tijdens het verwijderen van het ventilatorsamenstel uit het chassis. Houd uw vingers, schroevendraaiers en eventuele andere voorwerpen uit de buurt van de openingen in de ventilatorbehuising.
Power Cable and AC Adapter

Warning! When installing the product, use the provided or designated connection cables, power cables and AC adaptors. Using any other cables and adaptors could cause a malfunction or a fire. Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law prohibits the use of UL or CSA-certified cables (that have UL/CSA shown on the code) for any other electrical devices than products designated by Supermicro only.

電源コードとACアダプター
製品を設置する場合、提供または指定および購入された接続ケーブル、電源コードとACアダプターを該当する地域の条例や安全基準に適合するコードサイズやプラグと共に使用下さい。他のケーブルやアダプターを使用すると故障や火災の原因になることがあります。
電気用品安全法は、ULまたはCSA認定のケーブル(UL/CSEマークがコードに表記)をSupermicroが指定する製品以外に使用することを禁止しています。

警告
安装此产品时，请使用本身提供的或指定的或采购的连接线,电源线和电源适配器, 包含遵照当地法规和安全要求的合规的电源线尺寸和插头,使用其它线材或适配器可能会引起故障或火灾, 除了Supermicro所指定的产品,电气用品和材料安全法律規定禁止使用未经UL或CSA认证的线材。(线材上会显示UL/CSA符号)。

警告
安装此产品時,請使用本身提供的或指定的或採購的連接線,電源線和電源適配器, 包含遵照當地法規和安全要求的合規的電源線尺寸和插頭,使用其它線材或適配器可能會引起故障或火災,除了Supermicro所指定的產品,電氣用品和材料安全法律規定禁止使用未經UL或CSA認證的線材。(線材上會顯示UL/CSA符號)。

Warnung
Nutzen Sie beim Installieren des Produkts ausschließlich die von uns zur Verfügung gestellten Verbindungskabeln, Stromkabeln und/oder Adapter, die Ihre örtlichen Sicherheitsstandards einhalten. Der Gebrauch von anderen Kabeln und Adapter können Fehlfunktionen oder Feuer verursachen. Die Richtlinien untersagen das Nutzen von UL oder CAS zertifizierten Kabeln (mit UL/CSA gekennzeichnet), an Geräten oder Produkten die nicht mit Supermicro gekennzeichnet sind.
¡Advertencia!
Cuando instale el producto, utilice la conexión provista o designada o procure cables, Cables de alimentación y adaptadores de CA que cumplan con los códigos locales y los requisitos de seguridad, incluyendo el tamaño adecuado del cable y el enchufe. El uso de otros cables y adaptadores podría causar un mal funcionamiento o un incendio. La Ley de Seguridad de Aparatos Eléctricos y de Materiales prohíbe el uso de cables certificados por UL o CSA (que tienen el certificado UL / CSA en el código) para cualquier otro dispositivo eléctrico que los productos designados únicamente por Supermicro.

Attention
Lors de l'installation du produit, utilisez les cables de connection fournis ou désigné ou achetez des cables, cables de puissance et adaptateurs respectant les normes locales et les conditions de securite y compris les tailles de cables et les prises electriques appropries. L'utilisation d'autres cables et adaptateurs peut provoquer un dysfonctionnement ou un incendie. Appareils électroménagers et la Loi sur la Sécurité Matériel interdit l'utilisation de câbles certifies- UL ou CSA (qui ont UL ou CSA indiqué sur le code) pour tous les autres appareils eléctriques sauf les produits désignés par Supermicro seulement.

¡Advertencia!
Cuando instale el producto, utilice la conexión provista o designada o procure cables, Cables de alimentación y adaptadores de CA que cumplan con los códigos locales y los requisitos de seguridad, incluyendo el tamaño adecuado del cable y el enchufe. El uso de otros cables y adaptadores podría causar un mal funcionamiento o un incendio. La Ley de Seguridad de Aparatos Eléctricos y de Materiales prohíbe el uso de cables certificados por UL o CSA (que tienen el certificado UL / CSA en el código) para cualquier otro dispositivo eléctrico que los productos designados únicamente por Supermicro.
전원 케이블 및 AC 어댑터

경고! 제품을 설치할 때 현지 코드 및 적절한 굵기의 코드와 플러그를 포함한 안전 요구 사항을 준수하여 제공되거나 지정된 연결 혹은 구매 케이블, 전원 케이블 및 AC 어댑터를 사용하십시오.

다른 케이블이나 어댑터를 사용하면 오작동이나 화재가 발생할 수 있습니다. 전기 용품 안전법은 UL 또는 CSA 인증 케이블 (코드에 UL / CSA가 표시된 케이블)을 Supermicro 가 지정한 제품 이외의 전기 장치에 사용하는 것을 금지합니다.

Stroomkabel en AC-Adapter

## Appendix C

### System Specifications

#### Processors
Dual Intel Xeon 81xx/61xx/51xx/41xx/31xx series or 82xx/62xx/52xx/42xx/32xx series processors in Socket P type sockets

**Note:** Please refer to the motherboard specifications pages on our website for updates to supported processors.

#### Chipset
Intel C621 chipset

#### BIOS
256 Mb AMI® Flash ROM

#### Memory
Twelve 288-pin DIMM sockets that can support up to 3TB of 72-bit ECC DDR4-2933 RDIMM or LRDIMM memory (supports up to four Intel Optane DCPMMs)

**Note:** See the memory section in Chapter 5 for details and our website for updates to supported memory.

#### SATA Controller
On-chip (Intel C621) controller

#### Drive Bays
Four 3.5" hot-swap drive bays to house four SATA drives

#### PCI Expansion Slots
- One PCI-E 3.0 x32 slot with riser card (RSC-R1UW-2E16)
- One PCI-E 3.0 x16 slot mezzanine with SAS support
- One PCI-E 3.0 x16 slot with riser card (RSC-R1UW-E8R)

#### Motherboard
X11DDW-L; Extended ATX form factor (12.3 x 13.4 in. / 312 x 340 mm.)

#### Chassis
SC815TQC-605WB/R706WB2; 1U Rackmount, 17.2 x 1.7 x 20 in. / 437 x 43 x 508 mm. (W x H x D)

#### System Cooling
Four 4-cm counter-rotating PWM fans

#### Power Supply
- 6019P-WT: Model PWS-605P-1H (one power module)
  - AC Input Voltages: 100-240 VAC
  - Rated Input Current: 7.5 - 3.1A
  - Rated Input Frequency: 50-60 Hz
  - Rated Output Power: 600W
  - Rated Output Voltages: +3.3V (15A), +5V (18A), +12V (49A), -12V (0.5A), +5Vsb (3A)
- 6019P-WTR: Model PWS-706P-1R (two power modules for redundancy)
  - AC Input Voltages: 100-240 VAC
  - Rated Input Current: 8.5A to 6A
  - Rated Input Frequency: 50-60 Hz
  - Rated Output Power: 700/750W
  - Rated Output Voltages: +3.3V (25A), +5V (25A), +12V (700W: 58A at 100V-140V, 750W: 62A at 180V-240V), -12V (0.6A), +5Vsb (3A)

#### Operating Environment
- Operating Temperature: 5º to 35º C (41º to 95º F)
- Non-operating Temperature: -40º to 60º C (-40º to 140º F)
- Operating Relative Humidity: 8% to 90% (non-condensing)
- Non-operating Relative Humidity: 5% to 95% (non-condensing)
Regulatory Compliance

Electromagnetic Emissions: FCC Class A, EN 55032 Class A, EN 61000-3-2/3-3, CISPR 32 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)
Other: VCCI-CISPR 32 and AS/NZS CISPR 32

Perchlorate Warning

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”
Appendix D

UEFI BIOS Recovery

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

D.1 Overview

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

D.2 Recovering the UEFI BIOS Image

A UEFI BIOS flash chip consists of a recovery BIOS block and a main BIOS block (a main BIOS image). The recovery block contains critical BIOS codes, including memory detection and recovery codes for the user to flash a healthy BIOS image if the original main BIOS image is corrupted. When the system power is turned on, the recovery block codes execute first. Once this process is complete, the main BIOS code will continue with system initialization and the remaining POST (Power-On Self-Test) routines.

Note 1: Follow the BIOS recovery instructions below for BIOS recovery when the main BIOS block crashes.

Note 2: When the BIOS recovery block crashes, you will need to follow the procedures to make a Returned Merchandise Authorization (RMA) request. (For a RMA request, please see section 3.5 for more information). Also, you may use the Supermicro Update Manager (SUM) Out-of-Band (OOB) (https://www.supermicro.com.tw/products/nfo/SMS_SUM.cfm) to reflash the BIOS.

D.3 Recovering the Main BIOS Block with a USB Device

This feature allows the user to recover the main BIOS image using a USB-attached device without additional utilities used. A USB flash device such as a USB Flash Drive, or a USB CD/DVD ROM/RW device can be used for this purpose. However, a USB Hard Disk drive cannot be used for BIOS recovery at this time.
The file system supported by the recovery block is FAT (including FAT12, FAT16, and FAT32) which is installed on a bootable or non-bootable USB-attached device. However, the BIOS might need several minutes to locate the SUPER.ROM file if the media size becomes too large due to the huge volumes of folders and files stored in the device.

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

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

   **Note 1:** If you cannot locate the "Super.ROM" file in your drive disk, visit our website at [www.supermicro.com](http://www.supermicro.com) to download the BIOS package. Extract the BIOS binary image into a USB flash device and rename it "Super.ROM" for the BIOS recovery use.

   **Note 2:** Before recovering the main BIOS image, confirm that the "Super.ROM" binary image file you download is the same version or a close version meant for your motherboard.

2. Insert the USB device that contains the new BIOS image ("Super.ROM") into your USB drive and reset the system when the following screen appears.
3. After locating the healthy BIOS binary image, the system will enter the BIOS Recovery menu as shown below.

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

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

Note: Do not interrupt the BIOS flashing process until it has completed.
5. After the BIOS recovery process is complete, press any key to reboot the system.

6. Using a different system, extract the BIOS package into a USB flash drive.

7. Press <Del> continuously during system boot to enter the BIOS Setup utility. From the top of the tool bar, select Boot to enter the submenu. From the submenu list, select Boot Option #1 as shown below. Then, set Boot Option #1 to [UEFI AP:UEFI: Built-in EFI Shell]. Press <F4> to save the settings and exit the BIOS Setup utility.
8. When the UEFI Shell prompt appears, type fs# to change the device directory path. Go to the directory that contains the BIOS package you extracted earlier from Step 6. Enter flash.nsh BIOSname.### at the prompt to start the BIOS update process.

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

9. The screen above indicates that the BIOS update process is complete. When you see the screen above, unplug the AC power cable from the power supply, clear CMOS, and plug the AC power cable in the power supply again to power on the system.

10. Press <Del> continuously to enter the BIOS Setup utility.

11. Press <F3> to load the default settings.

12. After loading the default settings, press <F4> to save the settings and exit the BIOS Setup utility.