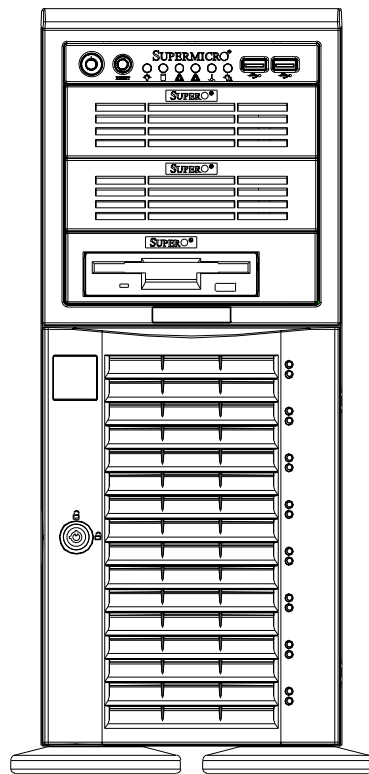


SUPER[®]

SUPERSERVER 7045B-T



USER'S MANUAL

1.0a

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Manual Revision 1.0a

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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 7045B-T. Installation and maintenance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

The SuperServer 7045B-T is a high-end server based on the SC743TQ-650 tower/4U rackmount chassis and the X7DBE, a dual processor serverboard that supports Intel® Xeon™ processors at a Front Side (System) Bus speed of 1333 MHz and up to 32 GB of FBD ECC DDR2-667/533 SDRAM.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter provides a checklist of the main components included with the server system and describes the main features of the X7DBE serverboard and the SC743TQ-650 chassis, which comprise the SuperServer 7045B-T.

Chapter 2: Server Installation

This chapter describes the steps necessary to install the SuperServer 7045B-T into a rack and check out the server configuration prior to powering up the system. If your server was ordered without processor and memory components, this chapter will refer you to the appropriate sections of the manual for their installation.

Chapter 3: System Interface

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

Chapter 4: System Safety

You should thoroughly familiarize yourself with this chapter for a general overview of safety precautions that should be followed when installing and servicing the SuperServer 7045B-T.

Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup

Chapter 5 provides detailed information on the X7DBE serverboard, including the locations and functions of connections, headers and jumpers. Refer to this chapter when adding or removing processors or main memory and when reconfiguring the serverboard.

Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup

Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed information on the SC743TQ-650 server chassis. You should follow the procedures given in this chapter when installing, removing or reconfiguring SATA or peripheral drives and when replacing system power supply units and cooling fans.

Chapter 7: BIOS

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

Appendix A: BIOS POST Messages

Appendix B: BIOS POST Codes

Appendix C: Software Installation

Appendix D: System Specifications

Notes

Table of Contents

Preface

About This Manual	iii
Manual Organization	iii

Chapter 1: Introduction

1-1 Overview	1-1
1-2 Serverboard Features	1-2
1-3 Server Chassis Features	1-3
1-4 Contacting Supermicro	1-6

Chapter 2: Server Installation

2-1 Overview	2-1
2-2 Unpacking the System	2-1
2-3 Preparing for Setup	2-1
2-4 Installing the System into a Rack	2-4
2-5 Checking the Serverboard Setup	2-8
2-6 Checking the Drive Bay Setup	2-9

Chapter 3: System Interface

3-1 Overview	3-1
3-2 Control Panel Buttons	3-1
Power	3-1
Reset	3-1
3-3 Control Panel LEDs	3-2
Power	3-2
HDD	3-2
NIC1	3-2
NIC2	3-2
Overheat/Fan Fail	3-2
Power Fail	3-3
3-4 SATA Drive Carrier LEDs.....	3-3

Chapter 4: System Safety

4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions.....	4-1
4-2 General Safety Precautions.....	4-2
4-3 ESD Safety Precautions	4-3
4-4 Operating Precautions	4-4

Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup

5-1	Handling the Serverboard.....	5-1
5-2	Processor and Heatsink Installation	5-2
5-3	Connecting Cables	5-5
	Connecting Data Cables	5-5
	Connecting Power Cables.....	5-5
	Connecting the Control Panel	5-6
5-4	I/O Ports	5-7
5-5	Installing Memory.....	5-7
5-6	Adding PCI Cards.....	5-9
5-7	Serverboard Details	5-10
	X7DBE Layout.....	5-10
	X7DBE Quick Reference.....	5-11
5-8	Connector Definitions	5-12
	ATX Power Connector	5-12
	Auxiliary Power Connector	5-12
	Processor Power Connector	5-12
	NMI Button	5-12
	Power LED	5-12
	HDD LED	5-13
	NIC1 LED	5-13
	NIC2 LED	5-13
	Overheat/Fan Fail LED	5-13
	Power Fail LED	5-13
	Reset Button	5-14
	Power Button	5-14
	Universal Serial Bus (USB0/1).....	5-14
	Chassis Intrusion.....	5-14
	Serial Ports.....	5-15
	Power Fail Header	5-15
	Fan Headers.....	5-15
	Extra Universal Serial Bus Headers	5-16
	Power LED/Speaker.....	5-16
	ATX PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Ports.....	5-16
	Overheat LED.....	5-16
	Wake-On-LAN	5-17
	Wake-On-Ring	5-17
	SMB.....	5-17
	SMB Power	5-17

	SGPIO	5-18
	JLAN1/2	5-18
	Alarm Reset	5-18
	Keylock	5-18
5-9	Jumper Settings.....	5-19
	Explanation of Jumpers.....	5-19
	CMOS Clear	5-19
	VGA Enable/Disable	5-19
	3rd Power Supply Alarm Enable/Disable	5-20
	Watch Dog Enable/Disable	5-20
	JLAN Enable/Disable	5-21
	Compact Flash Master/Slave	5-21
5-10	Onboard Indicators	5-21
	JLAN1/JLAN2 LEDs	5-21
5-11	Parallel Port, Floppy, IDE and SATA Drive Connections.....	5-22
	Parallel Port Connector	5-22
	Floppy Connector	5-23
	IDE Connectors	5-24
	SATA Ports	5-24

Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup

6-1	Static-Sensitive Devices	6-1
6-2	Front Control Panel	6-3
6-3	System Fans.....	6-4
	System Fan Failure	6-4
	Replacing Fans	6-4
6-4	Drive Bay Installation/Removal.....	6-6
	SATA Drives	6-6
	Installing a Component in the 5.25" Drive Bay.....	6-8
6-5	Power Supply.....	6-9
	Power Supply Failure	6-9
	Replacing the Power Supply.....	6-9

Chapter 7: BIOS

7-1	Introduction	7-1
7-2	Running Setup	7-2
7-3	Main BIOS Setup	7-2
7-4	Advanced Setup	7-7
7-5	Security	7-19
7-6	Boot	7-20

7-7	Exit	7-21
-----	------------	------

Appendices:

Appendix A: BIOS POST Messages	A-1
Appendix B: BIOS POST Codes	B-1
Appendix C: Software Installation	C-1
Appendix D: System Specifications	D-1

Notes

Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Overview

The Supermicro SuperServer 7045B-T is a high-end server that is comprised of two main subsystems: the SC743TQ-650 tower/4U server chassis and the X7DBE Intel Xeon dual processor serverboard. Please refer to our web site for information on operating systems that have been certified for use with the SuperServer 7045B-T (www.supermicro.com).

In addition to the serverboard and chassis, various hardware components have been included with the SuperServer 7045B-T, as listed below:

- Four (4) 8-cm hot-swap chassis fans (FAN-0072)
- Two (2) 8-cm hot-swap rear exhaust fans (FAN-0081)
- One (1) air shroud (CSE-PT0123)
- One (1) 3.5" floppy drive [FPD-PNSC-02(01)]
- Two (2) 5.25" dummy drive trays
- One (1) front control panel cable (CBL-0087)
- One (1) I/O shield (CSE-PT55)
- Serial ATA Accessories
 - One (1) Serial ATA backplane (CSE-SAS-743TQ)
 - Four (4) Serial ATA data cables (CBL-0061L)
 - Two (2) Serial ATA LED cables (CBL-0157L)
 - Eight (8) Serial ATA hot-swap drive carriers [CSE-PT17(B)]
- Optional:
 - Two (2) CPU passive heatsinks (SNK-P0018)
 - One (1) rackmount kit [CSE-PT026(B)]

1-2 Serverboard Features

At the heart of the SuperServer 7045B-T lies the X7DBE, a dual processor serverboard based on the Intel 5000P chipset and designed to provide maximum performance. Below are the main features of the X7DBE. (See Figure 1-1 for a block diagram of the Intel 5000P chipset).

Processors

The X7DBE supports single or dual Intel dual-core Xeon processors 5300/5100/5000 series. Please refer to the serverboard description pages on our web site for a complete listing of supported processors (www.supermicro.com) and for details on board revisions needed to support 5300/5100 series CPUs.

Memory

The X7DBE has eight 240-pin DIMM slots that can support up to 32 GB of ECC FBD (Fully Buffered DIMM) DDR2-666 or 533 SDRAM. The memory is an interleaved configuration, which requires modules of the same size and speed to be installed in pairs.

Serial ATA

A SATA controller is integrated into the South Bridge of the 5000P chipset to provide a six-port Serial ATA subsystem, which is RAID 0, 1, 10 and 5 supported. The Serial ATA drives are hot-swappable units. **Note:** The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability and RAID function of the Serial ATA drives.

PCI Expansion Slots

The X7DBE has six PCI expansion slots, which includes two x8 PCI-Express slots, one x4 PCI-Express slot, two PCI-X 133 MHz slots and one PCI-X 100 MHz slot.

Onboard Controllers/Ports

One floppy drive controller and one onboard ATA/100 controller are provided to support up to two IDE hard drives or ATAPI devices. The color-coded I/O ports include one COM port (an additional COM header is located on the serverboard), a VGA (monitor) port, a parallel port, two USB 2.0 ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports and two gigabit Ethernet ports. Two front side USB ports are also included on the front of the chassis.

ATI Graphics Controller

The X7DBE features an integrated ATI video controller based on the ES1000 graphics chip. The ES1000 was designed specifically for servers, featuring low power consumption, high reliability and superior longevity.

Other Features

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

1-3 Server Chassis Features

The following is a general outline of the main features of the SC743TQ-650 server chassis.

System Power

The SC743TQ-650 features a single 650W power supply. The system must be shut down and the AC power cord removed before replacing or performing any service on the power supply unit.

Serial ATA Subsystem

The Serial ATA subsystem supports up to six Serial ATA drives. The Serial ATA drives are hot-swappable units and are connected to a backplane that provides power and control.

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

Front Control Panel

The SuperServer 7045B-T's control panel provides you with system monitoring and control. LEDs indicate system power, HDD activity, network activity, system overheat and power supply failure. A main power button and a system reset button are also included.

I/O Backplane

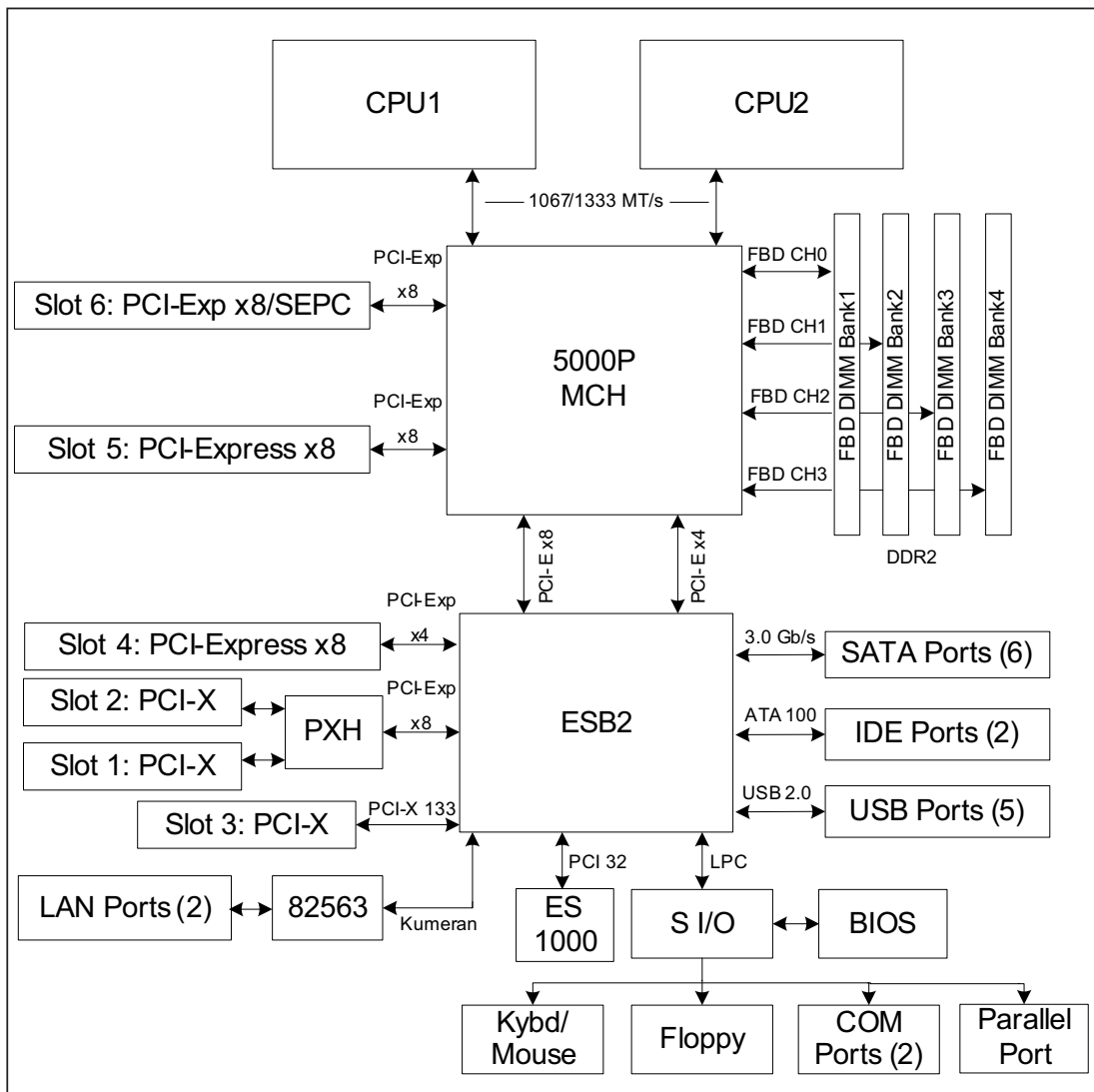
The SC743TQ-650 is an ATX form factor chassis that may be used in either a tower or a 4U rackmount configuration. The I/O backplane provides six PCI expansion slots, one COM port, a parallel port, a VGA port, two USB 2.0 ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports and two gigabit Ethernet ports.

Cooling System

The SC743TQ-650 chassis has an innovative cooling design that includes four 8-cm hot-plug system cooling fans located in the middle section of the chassis as well as two 8-cm hot-plug exhaust fans located at the rear of the chassis. An air shroud channels the airflow from the system fans to efficiently cool the processor area of the system. The power supply module also includes a cooling fan.

**Figure 1-1. Intel 5000P Chipset:
System Block Diagram**

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



1-4 Contacting Supermicro

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Fax: +886-(2) 8226-3991
Web Site: www.supermicro.com.tw
Technical Support:
Email: support@supermicro.com.tw
Tel: 886-2-8228-1366, ext.132 or 139

Chapter 2

Server Installation

2-1 Overview

This chapter provides a quick setup checklist to get your SuperServer 7045B-T up and running. Following these steps in the order given should enable you to have the system operational within a minimum amount of time. This quick setup assumes that your system has come to you with the processors and memory preinstalled. If your system is not already fully integrated with a serverboard, processors, system memory etc., please turn to the chapter or section noted in each step for details on installing specific components.

The 7045B-T may be employed either as a tower or mounted in a rack as a 4U rackmount chassis. If using it as a tower unit, please read the Server Precautions in the next section and then skip ahead to Section 2-5.

2-2 Unpacking the System

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

Decide on a suitable location for the SuperServer 7045B-T. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. You will also need it placed near a grounded power outlet. Be sure to read the Rack and Server Precautions in the next section.

2-3 Preparing for Setup

The box the system was shipped in may include two sets of rail assemblies, two rail mounting brackets and mounting screws needed for installing the system into a rack (optional kit). Follow the steps in the order given to complete the installation process in a minimum amount of time. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation procedure outlined in the sections that follow.

Choosing a Setup Location

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



Warnings and Precautions!



Rack Precautions

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

Server Precautions

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Chapter 4.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components on the bottom of the rack first, and then work up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges, voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.
- Allow the hot plug SATA drives and power supply units to cool before touching them.
- Always keep the rack's front door and all panels and components on the servers closed when not servicing to maintain proper cooling.

Rack Mounting Considerations

Ambient Operating Temperature

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

Reduced Airflow

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

Mechanical Loading

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

Circuit Overloading

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

Reliable Ground

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

2-4 Installing the System into a Rack

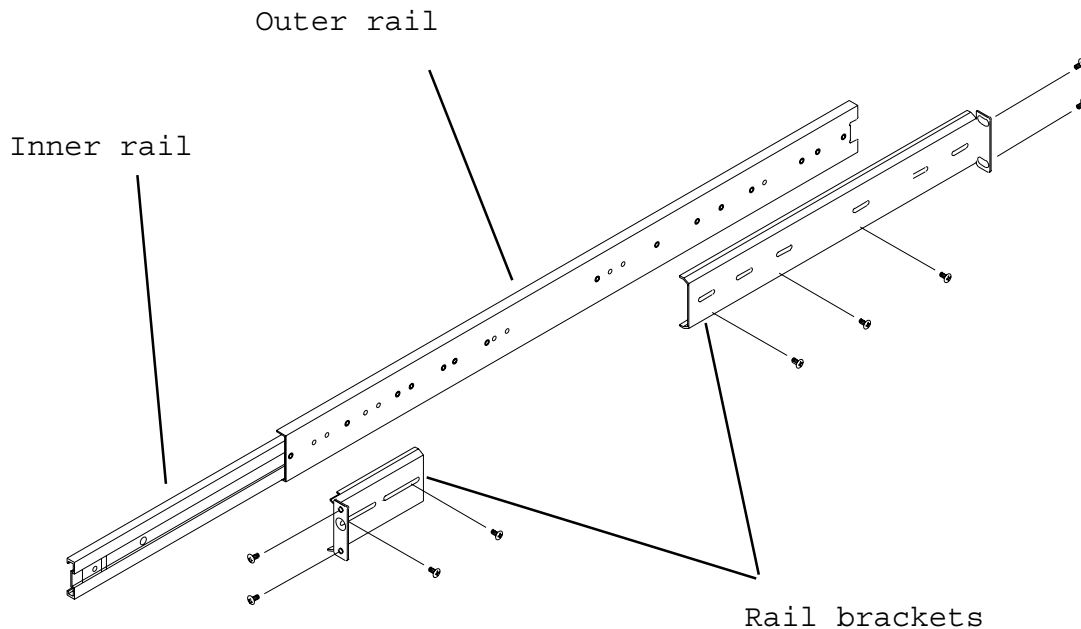
This section provides information on installing the system into a rack unit. Rack installation requires the use of the optional rackmount kit [CSE-PT26(B)]. If the system has already been mounted into a rack or if you are using it as a tower, you can skip ahead to Sections 2-5 and 2-6. There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may mean the assembly procedure will differ slightly. The following is a guideline for installing the server into a rack with the rack rails provided in the rackmount kit. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the rack unit you are using.

Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails

The optional rackmount kit (CSE-PT26 or CSE-PT26B - black) includes two rack rail assemblies. Each of these assemblies consist of three sections: an inner fixed chassis rail that secures to the chassis, an outer rack rail that secures directly to the rack itself and two rail brackets, which also attach to the rack (see Figure 2-1.) The inner and outer rails must be detached from each other to install.

To remove the inner chassis rail, pull it out as far as possible - you should hear a "click" sound as a locking tab emerges from inside the rail assembly and locks the inner rail. Depress the locking tab to pull the inner rail completely out. Do this for both assemblies (one for each side).

Figure 2-1. Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails



Installing the Chassis Rails

You will need to remove the top cover and the feet to add rack rails to the chassis. First, remove the top and right covers (top and left covers when standing as a tower chassis) by first removing the screws that secure them to the chassis. Depress the button on the top (side if tower) of the chassis to release the cover and then pull the cover off. Then unscrew the four feet and remove them from the chassis (see Figure 2-2).

You can now attach rack rails to the top and bottom (now the sides) of the chassis. First add the rack handles. Then position the inner chassis rail sections you just removed along the side of the chassis making sure the screw holes line up. Note that these two rails are left/right specific. Screw the rail securely to the side of the chassis (see Figure 2-3). Repeat this procedure for the other rail on the other side of the chassis. You will also need to attach the rail brackets when installing into a telco rack.

Locking Tabs: As mentioned, the 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. Preparing to Install the Chassis Rails

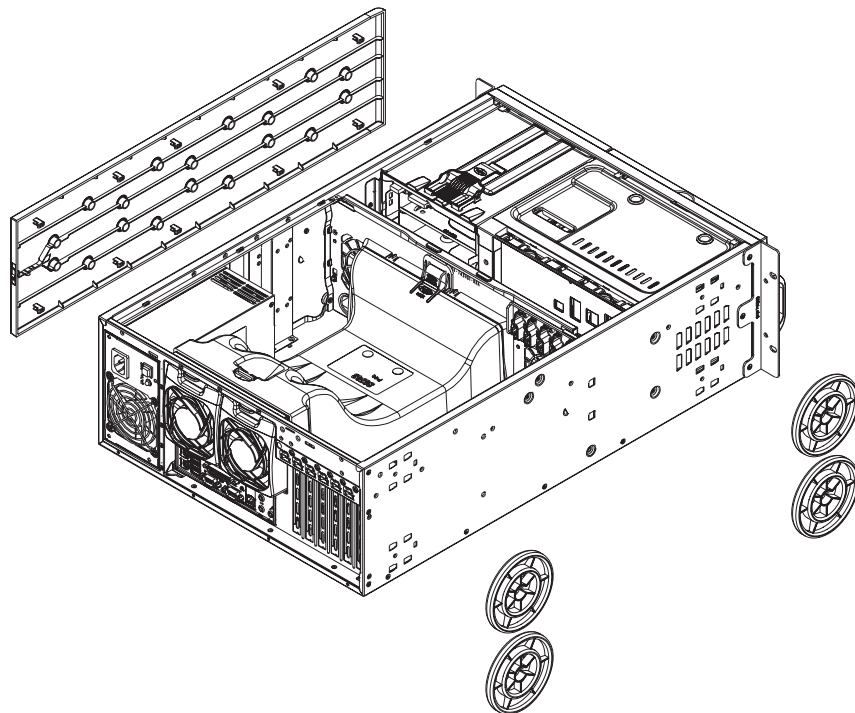
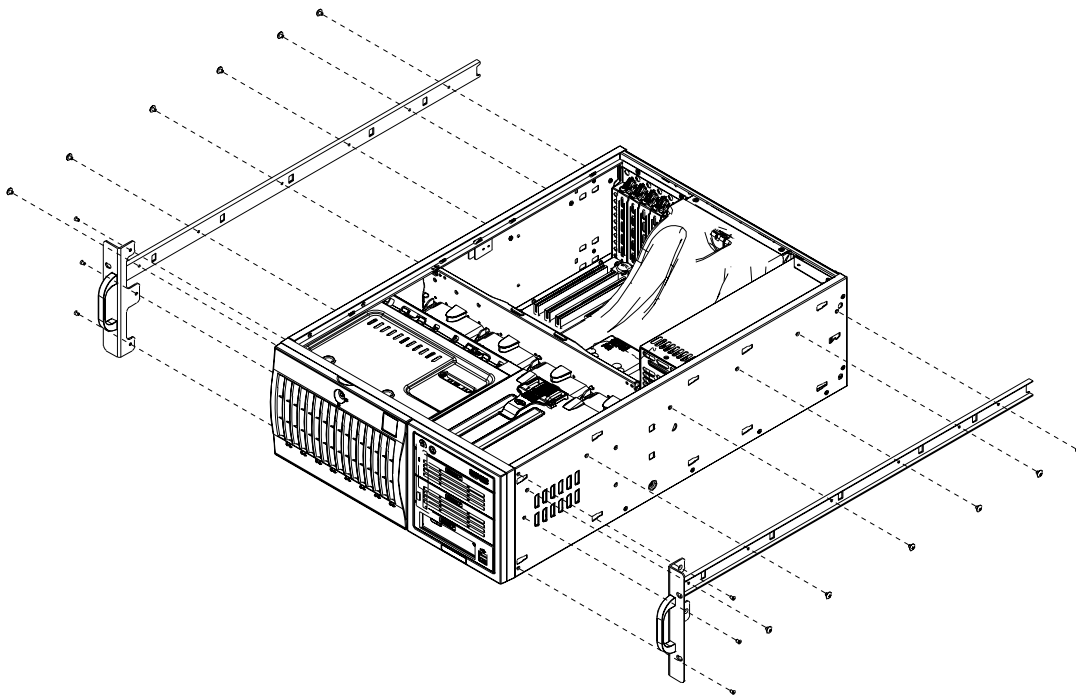


Figure 2-3. Installing the Rails to the Chassis



Installing the Rack Rails

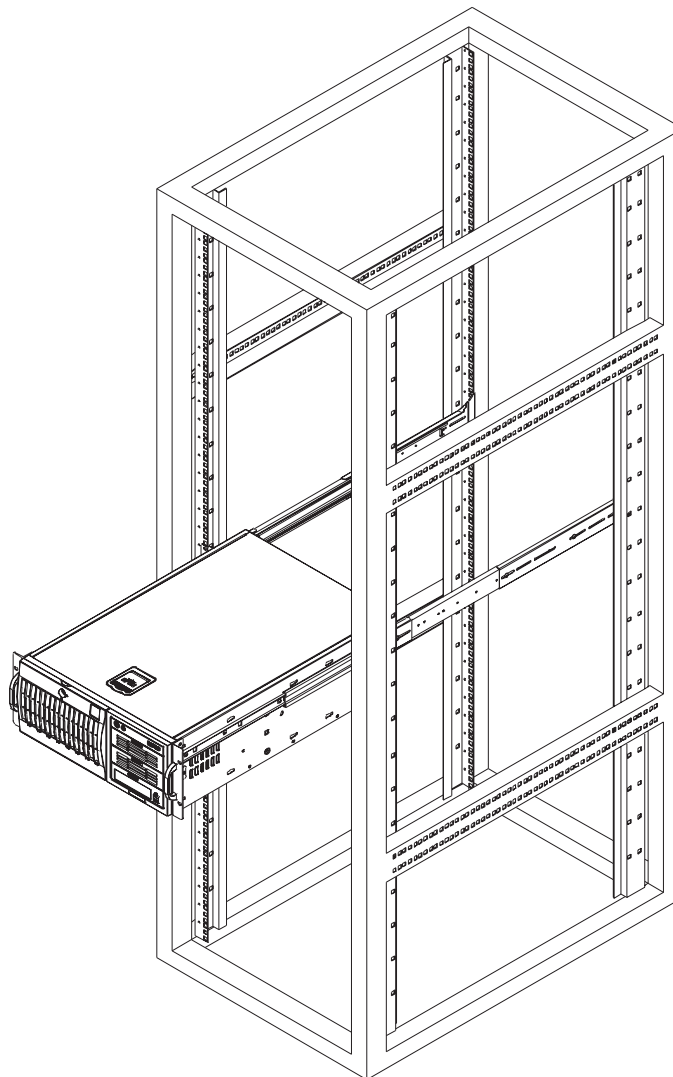
Determine where you want to place the SuperServer 7045B-T in the rack. ([See Rack and Server Precautions in Section 2-3.](#)) Position the fixed rack rail/sliding rail guide assemblies at the desired location in the rack, keeping the sliding rail guide facing the inside of the rack. Screw the assembly securely to the rack using the brackets provided. Attach the other assembly to the other side of the rack, making sure both are at the exact same height and with the rail guides facing inward.

Installing the Server into the Rack

You should now have rails attached to both the chassis and the rack unit. The next step is to install the server into the rack. You should have two brackets in the rack mount kit. Install these first keeping in mind that they are left/right specific (marked with "L" and "R"). Then, line up the rear of the chassis rails with the front of the rack rails. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides (you may have to depress the locking tabs when inserting).

When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click". Finish by inserting and tightening the thumbscrews that hold the front of the server to the rack (see Figure 2-4).

Figure 2-4. Installing the Server into a Rack



2-5 Checking the Serverboard Setup

After setting up the the system, you will need to open the unit to make sure the serverboard is properly installed and all the connections have been made.

1. Accessing the inside of the system (see Figure 2-5)

[If rack mounted, first grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click").] There are two screws that secure the cover to the chassis - remove these first. Depress the button on the top (side if tower) of the chassis to release the cover. You can then lift the cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

2. Check the CPUs (processors)

You may have one or two processors already installed into the serverboard. Each processor should have its own heatsink attached. See Chapter 5 for instructions on processor installation.

3. CPU clock ratio setting

The CPU speed should be automatically detected. No jumper or BIOS settings need to be made.

4. Check the system memory

Your server may have come with system memory already installed. Make sure all DIMMs are fully seated in their slots. For details on adding system memory, refer to Chapter 5.

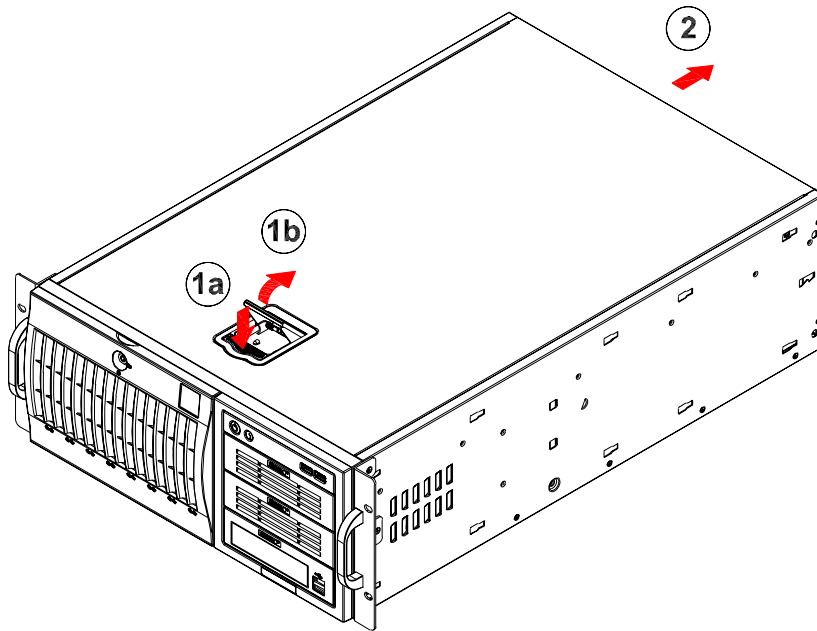
5. Installing add-on cards

If desired, you can install add-on cards to the system. See Chapter 5 for details on installing PCI add-on cards.

6. Check all cable connections and airflow

Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections.

**Figure 2-5. Accessing the Inside of the System
(Rack Configuration shown)**



2-6 Checking the Drive Bay Setup

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

1. Accessing the drive bays

All drives can be accessed from the front of the server. For servicing the CD-ROM, IDE hard drives and floppy drives, you will need to remove the top/left chassis cover. The SATA disk drives can be installed and removed from the front of the chassis without removing any chassis covers.

2. Installing components into the 5.25" drive bays

To install components into the 5.25" drive bays, you must first remove the top/left chassis cover as described in the previous section. Refer to Chapter 6 for details.

3. Installing CD-ROM and floppy disk drives

Refer to Chapter 6 if you need to reinstall a CD-ROM and/or floppy disk drive to the system.

4. Check the SATA disk drives

Depending upon your system's configuration, your system may have one or more drives already installed. If you need to install SATA drives, please refer to Chapter 6.

5. Check the airflow

Airflow is provided by four hot-swap 8-cm chassis fans working in conjunction with an air shroud. Two 8-cm exhaust fans are also mounted at the rear of the chassis. The system component layout was carefully designed to promote sufficient airflow through the chassis. Also note that all power and data cables have been routed in such a way that they do not block the airflow generated by the fans. Keep this in mind when you reroute them after working on the system.

6. Supplying power to the system

The last thing you must do is to provide input power to the system. Plug the power cord from the power supply unit into a high-quality power strip that offers protection from electrical noise and power surges. It is recommended that you use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS). Finally, depress the power on button on the front of the chassis.

Chapter 3

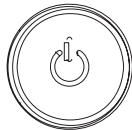
System Interface

3-1 Overview

The control panel on the 7045B-T has several LEDs and two buttons. There is also an LED on each SATA drive carrier. These LEDs keep you constantly informed of the overall status of the system and the activity and health of specific components.

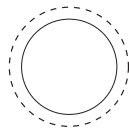
3-2 Control Panel Buttons

There are two push-buttons located on the front of the chassis. These are (in order from left to right) a power on/off button and a reset button.



- **POWER:** This is the main power button, which is used to apply or turn off the main system power. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the system.

RESET



- **RESET:** Use the reset button to reboot the system.

3-3 Control Panel LEDs

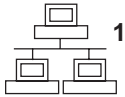
The control panel located on the front of the SC743TQ-650 chassis has six LEDs that provide you with critical information related to different parts of the system. This section explains what each LED indicates when illuminated and any corrective action you may need to take.



- **Power:** Indicates power is being supplied to the system's power supply. This LED should normally be on when the system is operating.



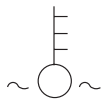
- **HDD:** Indicates IDE channel activity. On the SC743TQ-650, this LED indicates SATA/CD-ROM drive activity when flashing.



- **NIC1:** Indicates network activity on LAN1 when flashing.



- **NIC2:** Indicates network activity on LAN2 when flashing.



- **Overheat/Fan Fail:** When this LED flashes, it indicates a fan failure. When on continuously it indicates an overheat condition, which may be caused by cables obstructing the airflow in the system or the ambient room temperature being too warm. Check the routing of the cables and make sure all fans are present and operating normally. You should also check to make sure that the chassis covers are installed. Finally, verify that the heatsinks are installed properly (see Chapter 5). This LED will remain flashing or on as long as the indicated condition exists.



- **Power Fail:** Indicates a power supply fan has failed. The LED will illuminate and an alarm will sound to notify you of the situation. Both can be turned off with the reset switch on the back of the power supply. Since the power supply has redundant cooling fans, the backup fan will activate to cool the power supply. However, if the backup fan fails the system will shut down as the power supply will quickly overheat. For this reason, it is recommended that you replace the power supply soon after the primary fan fails.

3-4 SATA Drive Carrier LEDs

Each Serial ATA drive carrier has two LEDs.

- **Green:** When illuminated, the green LED on the front of the SATA drive carrier indicates drive activity. A connection to the SATA backplane enables this LED to blink on and off when that particular drive is being accessed.
- **Red:** The red LED indicates two states. When blinking, it indicates the drive is rebuilding. When solid, it indicates a drive failure. If a SATA drive fails, you should be notified by your system management software. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed SATA drives.

Notes

Chapter 4

System Safety

4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions



Basic electrical safety precautions should be followed to protect yourself from harm and the SuperServer 7045B-T from damage:

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

- The power supply power cord must include a grounding plug and must be plugged into grounded electrical outlets.
- Serverboard Battery: **CAUTION** - There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down, which will reverse its polarities (see Figure 4-1). This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- CD-ROM Laser: **CAUTION** - this server may have come equipped with a CD-ROM drive. To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam and hazardous radiation exposure, do not open the enclosure or use the unit in any unconventional way.

4-2 General Safety Precautions



Follow these rules to ensure general safety:

- Keep the area around the SuperServer 7045B-T clean and free of clutter.
- The 7045B-T weighs approximately 64 lbs (29.1 kg.) when fully loaded. When lifting the system, two people at either end should lift slowly with their feet spread out to distribute the weight. Always keep your back straight and lift with your legs. Don't use the handles (if installed) to lift the chassis; the handles should only be used to pull the server out of the rack.
- Place the chassis top cover and any system components that have been removed away from the system or on a table so that they won't accidentally be stepped on.
- While working on the system, do not wear loose clothing such as neckties and unbuttoned shirt sleeves, which can come into contact with electrical circuits or be pulled into a cooling fan.
- Remove any jewelry or metal objects from your body, which are excellent metal conductors that can create short circuits and harm you if they come into contact with printed circuit boards or areas where power is present.

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

4-3 ESD Precautions



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

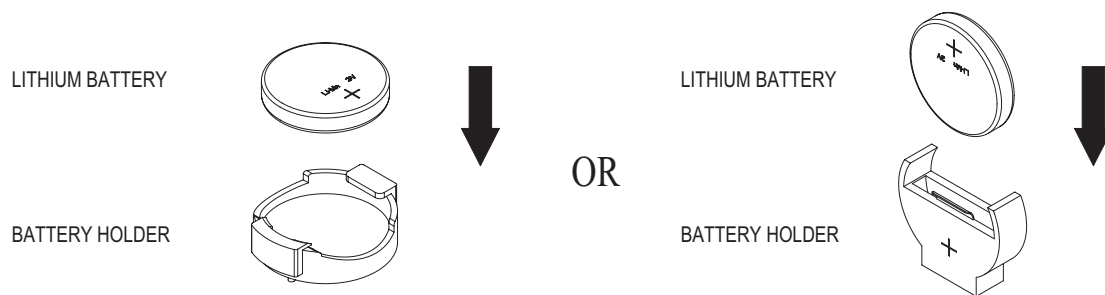
- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Keep all components and printed circuit boards (PCBs) in their antistatic bags until ready for use.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Do not let components or PCBs come into contact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

4-4 Operating Precautions



Care must be taken to assure that the chassis cover is in place when the 7045B-T is operating to assure proper cooling. Out of warranty damage to the 7045B-T system can occur if this practice is not strictly followed.

Figure 4-1. Installing the Onboard Battery



Chapter 5

Advanced Serverboard Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install processors and heatsinks to the X7DBE serverboard, connect the data and power cables and install add-on cards. All serverboard jumpers and connections are described and a layout and quick reference chart are included in this chapter. Remember to close the chassis completely when you have finished working on the serverboard to protect and cool the system sufficiently.

5-1 Handling the Serverboard

Static electrical discharge can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to printed circuit boards, it is important to handle them very carefully (see Chapter 4). Also note that the size and weight of the serverboard can cause it to bend if handled improperly, which may result in damage. To prevent the serverboard from bending, keep one hand under the center of the board to support it when handling. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from static discharge.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.

Unpacking

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

5-2 Processor and Heatsink Installation



When handling the processor, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan. Also, do not place the serverboard on a conductive surface, which can damage the BIOS battery and prevent the system from booting up.

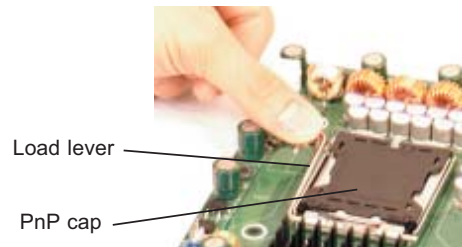
IMPORTANT! Always connect the power cord last and remove it first before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket *before* you install the heatsink and fan. The X7DBE can support either one or two dual-core Xeon processors 5300/5100/5000 series. If installing one processor only, install it into CPU socket #1.

Notes:

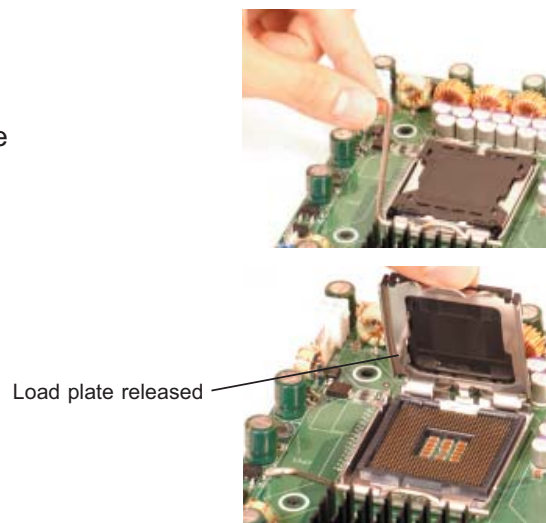
1. Intel's boxed Xeon CPU package contains a CPU fan and heatsink assembly. If you buy a CPU separately, make sure that you use only Intel-certified multi-directional heatsinks and fans.
2. When purchasing a Xeon 5300/5100/5000 series processor or when receiving a serverboard with one pre-installed, make sure that the CPU plastic cap is in place and none of the CPU pins are bent; otherwise, contact the retailer immediately.
3. Check the Supermicro web site for details on board revisions needed to support 5300/5100 series CPUs.

Installing the Processor

1. A black PnP cap is attached to the load plate to protect the CPU socket. Press the load lever down and away from the retention clasp to release the load plate from its locked position.



2. Gently lift the load lever to open the load plate.



3. Use your thumb and your index finger to hold the CPU at opposite sides.

4. Align pin1 of the CPU (the corner marked with a triangle) with the notched corner of the CPU socket.

5. Find the corner of the CPU that has a semi-circle cutout below a gold dot (CPU key). This corner should be aligned with the cutout on the socket (socket key).

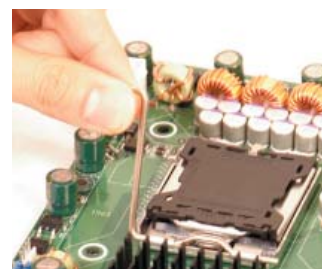
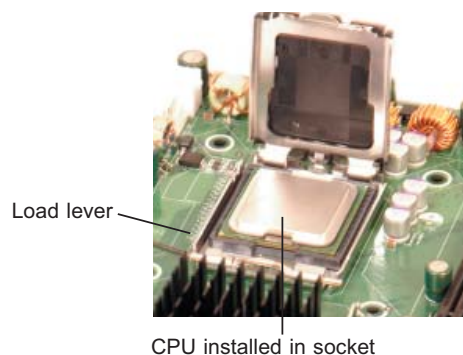
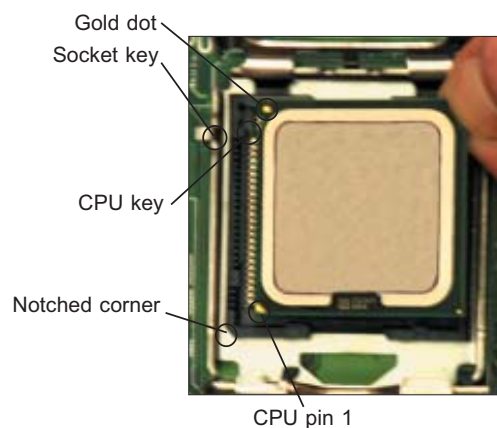
6. Once aligned, carefully lower the CPU straight down into the socket. Do not drop the CPU on the socket, do not move the CPU horizontally or vertically and do not rub the CPU against any surface or any of the contacts, which may damage the CPU and/or contacts.

7. With the CPU in the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that it is properly installed.

8. Use your thumb to gently push the load lever down until it snaps into the retention clasp.

9. If the CPU is properly installed into the socket, the PnP cap will be automatically released from the load plate when the lever locks. Remove the cap. Repeat steps to install a second CPU if desired.

Warning! Keep the plastic PnP cap. The serverboard must be shipped with the PnP cap properly installed to protect the CPU socket. Shipment without the PnP cap properly installed will void the warranty.



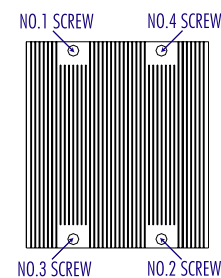
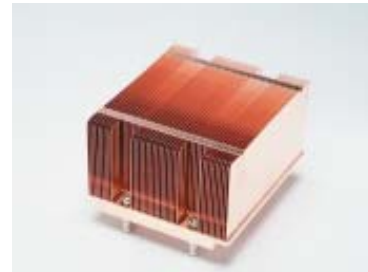
PnP cap released
from load plate



Installing the Heatsink

1. Do not apply any thermal grease to the heatsink or the CPU die; the required amount has already been applied.
2. Place the heatsink on top of the CPU so that the four mounting holes are aligned with those on the (preinstalled) heatsink retention mechanism.
3. Screw in two diagonal screws (i.e. the #1 and the #2 screws) until just snug. Do not fully tighten the screws or you may damage the CPU.)
4. Add the two remaining screws then finish the installation by fully tightening all four screws.

CEK Passive Heatsink



Removing the Heatsink



Warning! We do not recommend that the CPU or the heatsink be removed. However, if you do need to uninstall the heatsink, please follow the instructions below to prevent damage to the CPU or the CPU socket.

1. Unscrew and remove the heatsink screws from the motherboard in the sequence as show in the picture on the right.
2. Hold the heatsink as show in the picture on the right and gently wriggle the heatsink to loosen it from the CPU. (Do not use excessive force when wriggling the heatsink!!)
3. Once the CPU is loosened, remove the heatsink from the CPU socket.
4. Clean the surface of the CPU and the heatsink to get rid of the old thermal grease. Reapply the proper amount of thermal grease on the surface before you re-install the CPU and the heatsink.

5-3 Connecting Cables

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

Connecting Data Cables

The ribbon cables used to transfer data from the peripheral devices have been carefully routed in preconfigured systems to prevent them from blocking the flow of cooling air that moves through the system from front to back. If you need to disconnect any of these cables, you should take care to reroute them as they were originally after reconnecting them (make sure the red wires connect to the pin 1 locations). If you are configuring the system, keep the airflow in mind when routing the cables. The following data cables (with their serverboard connector locations noted) should be connected. See the serverboard layout diagram in this chapter for connector locations.

- Floppy Drive cable (J22)
- Control Panel cable (JF1, see next page)
- Serial ATA cables (SATA0 - SATA5)
- Serial Enclosure Management LED cables (SGPIO1, SGPIO2)

Connecting Power Cables

The X7DBE has a 24-pin primary power supply connector designated "JPW1" for connection to the ATX power supply. Connect the appropriate connector from the power supply to JPW1 to supply power to the serverboard. See the Connector Definitions section in this chapter for power connector pin definitions.

In addition, your power supply must be connected to the 4-pin Auxiliary ATX Power connection at JPW2 and the 8-pin Processor Power connector at JPW3.

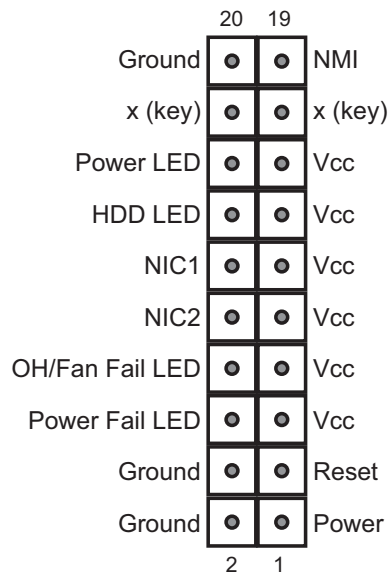
Connecting the Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various front control panel connectors. See Figure 5-1 for the pin locations of the various front control panel buttons and LED indicators. Please note that even and odd numbered pins are on opposite sides of each header.

All JF1 wires have been bundled into single keyed ribbon cable to simplify their connection. The red wire in the ribbon cable plugs into pin 1 of JF1. Connect the other end of the cable to the Control Panel printed circuit board, located just behind the system status LEDs in the chassis.

See the Connector Definitions section in this chapter for details and pin descriptions of JF1.

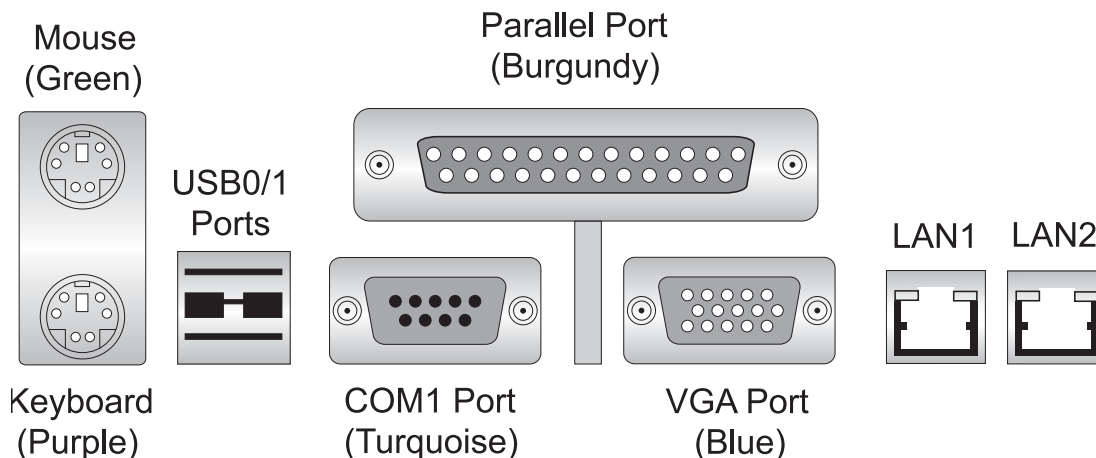
Figure 5-1. Front Control Panel Header Pins (JF1)



5-4 I/O Ports

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

Figure 5-2. Rear Panel I/O Ports



5-5 Installing Memory

Note: Check the Supermicro web site for recommended memory modules.

CAUTION

Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMMs to prevent any possible damage. Also note that the memory is interleaved to improve performance (see step 1).

DIMM Installation (See Figure 5-5)

1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with DIMM #1A and DIMM#2A. The memory scheme is interleaved so you must install two modules at a time. See the table on the following page.
2. Insert each DIMM module vertically into its slot. Pay attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to prevent inserting the DIMM module incorrectly.
3. Gently press down on the DIMM module until it snaps into place in the slot. Repeat for all modules (see step 1 above).

Memory Support

The X7DBE supports up to 32 GB of ECC FBD (Fully Buffered DIMM) DDR2-667 or ECC FBD DDR2-533 SDRAM. The memory is an interleaved configuration, which requires modules of the same size and speed to be installed in pairs. You should not mix DIMMs of different sizes and speeds. See Figure 5-3 for installing and removing memory modules.

Note: Due to OS limitations, some operating systems may not show more than 4 GB of memory.

Figure 5-3a. Installing DIMM into Slot

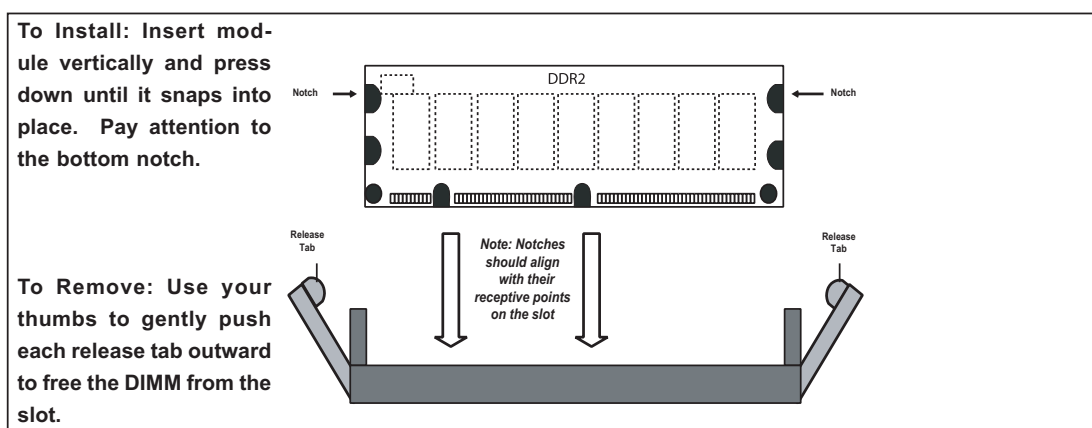
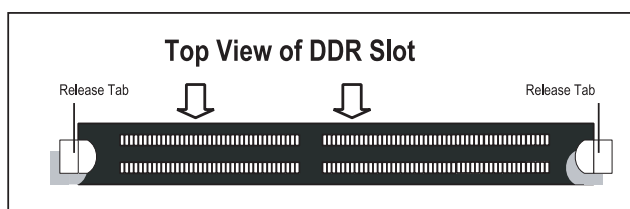


Figure 5-3b. Top View of DDR Slot



Optimized DIMM Population Configurations								
Number of DIMMs	Branch0				Branch1			
	Bank 1 (Channel 0)		Bank 2 (Channel 1)		Bank 3 (Channel 2)		Bank 4 (Channel 3)	
2 DIMMs	1A	----	2A	----	----	----	----	----
4 DIMMs	1A	----	2A	----	3A	----	4A	----
6 DIMMs	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	----	4A	----
8 DIMMs	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B

(***Notes:** i. DIMM slot# specified: DIMM slot to be populated; “---”: DIMM slot not to be populated. ii. Both FBD 533 MHz and 667MHz DIMMs are supported; however, you need to use the memory modules of the same speed and of the same type on a motherboard. iii. Interleaved memory is supported when pairs of DIMM modules are installed. To optimize memory performance, please install pairs of DIMMs in **both Branch 0 and Branch 1**. iv. For memory to work properly, you need to follow the restrictions listed above.)

Note: Due to memory allocation to system devices, memory remaining available for operational use will be reduced when 4 GB of SDRAM is used. The reduction in memory availability is disproportional. (Refer to the following Memory Availability Table for details.)

Possible System Memory Allocation & Availability (with 4 GB total system memory)		
System Device	Size	Physical Memory Remaining (-Available)
Firmware Hub flash memory (System BIOS)	1 MB	3.99
Local APIC	4 KB	3.99
Area reserved for chipset	2 MB	3.99
I/O APIC (4 Kbytes)	4 KB	3.99
PCI Enumeration Area 1	256 MB	3.76
PCI Express (256 MB)	256 MB	3.51
PCI Enumeration Area 2 (if needed) Aligned on 256-MB boundary	512 MB	3.01
VGA Memory	16 MB	2.85
TSEG	1 MB	2.84
Memory available to OS and other applications		2.84

5-6 Adding PCI Cards

1. PCI Expansion Slots

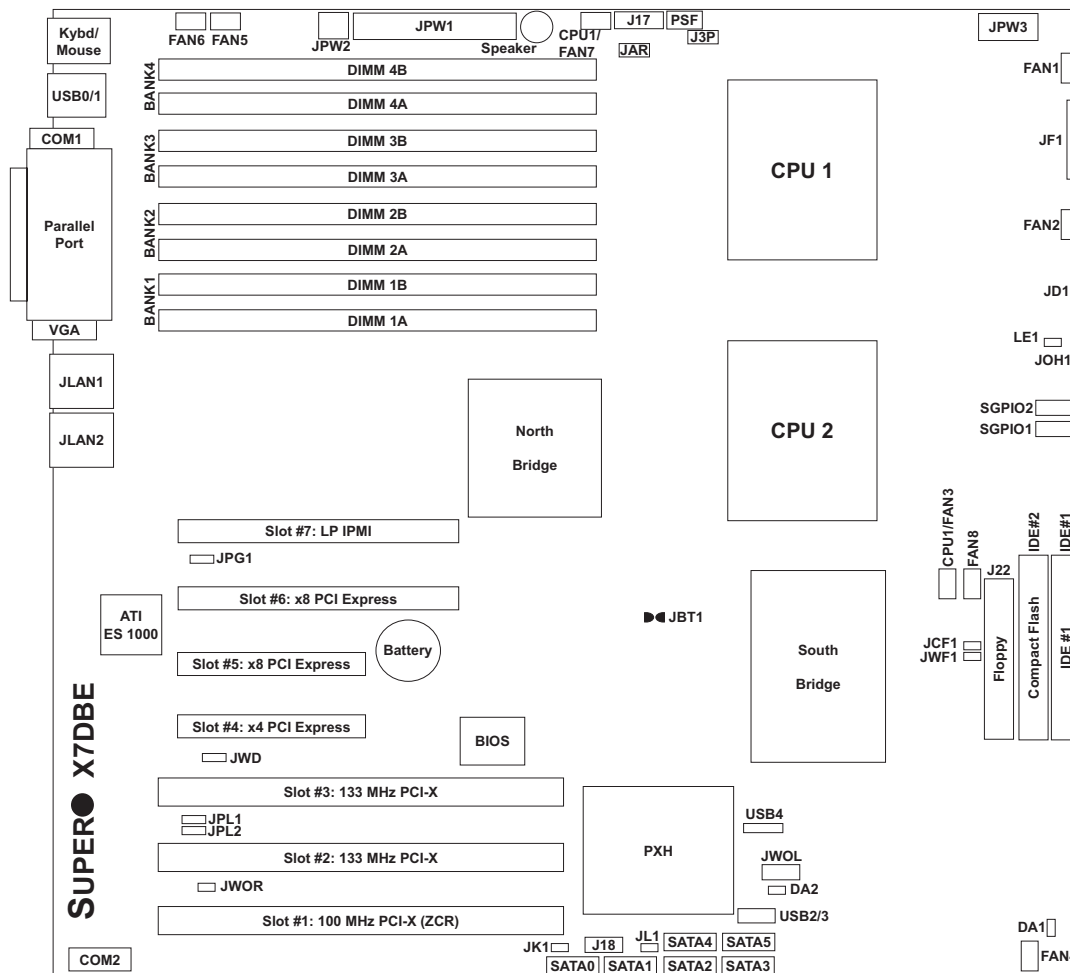
The X7DBE has six PCI expansion slots, which includes two x8 PCI-Express slots, one x4 PCI-Express slot, two PCI-X 133 MHz slots and one PCI-X 100 MHz slot. The SC743TQ-650 chassis can accommodate up to six standard size PCI expansion cards. PCI cards are installed directly to the serverboard (riser cards are not needed).

2. PCI Card Installation

Before installing a PCI add-on card, make sure you install it into a slot that supports the speed of the card (see step 1, above). Begin by removing the screw from the PCI slot shield that corresponds to the slot you wish to populate. Insert the expansion card into the correct slot on the serverboard, pushing down with your thumbs evenly on both sides of the card. Finish by securing the card to the chassis with the same screw you removed from the PCI slot shield. Follow this procedure when adding a card to other slots.

5-7 Serverboard Details

Figure 5-4. SUPER X7DBE Layout
(not drawn to scale)



Notes:

Jumpers not noted are for test purposes only.

IDE#2 is for Compact Flash card use only. To use, close jumper JCF1 and connect the compact flash power to JWF1.

X7DBE Quick Reference

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
J3P	3rd Power Fail Detect	Open (Disabled)
JBT1	CMOS Clear	(See Section 5-9)
JCF1	Compact Flash Master/Slave Select	Closed (Master)
JPG1	VGA Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPL1/JPL2	JLAN1/JLAN2 Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JWD	Watch Dog	Pins 1-2 (Reset)

Connector	Description
COM1/COM2	COM1/COM2 Serial Port Connector/Header
FAN 1-8	Fan Headers 1-8
IDE#1	IDE Hard Drive Connector
IDE#2*	Compact Flash Card Connector
J7	BIOS Recovery
J17	System Management (I ² C) Power Header
J18	System Management Bus Header
J22	Floppy Disk Drive Connector
JAR	Alarm Reset
JD1	Power LED (pins 1-3)/Speaker Header (pins 4-7)
JF1	Front Control Panel Connector
JK1	Keylock Header
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header
JLAN1/2	G-bit Ethernet Ports
JOH1	Overheat LED
JPW1	Primary 24-Pin ATX Power Connector
JPW2	Auxiliary Power Connector
JPW3	Processor Power Connector
JWF1	Compact Flash Card Power Connector
JWOL	Wake-on-LAN Header
JWOR	Wake-on-Ring Header
LP IPMI (Slot 7)	Low Profile IPMI Connector
PSF	Power Supply Fail Header
Parallel	Parallel (Printer) Port
SATA0-SATA5	Intel Serial ATA Connectors
SGPIO1/SGPIO2	SGPIO Headers
USB0/1	USB Ports
USB2/3, USB4	USB Headers

*The IDE#2 slot is for use with a Compact Flash card only.

5-8 Connector Definitions

ATX Power Connector

The primary ATX power supply connector meets the SSI (Superset ATX) 24-pin specification. Make sure that the orientation of the connector is correct. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

ATX Power 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions (JPW1)			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
13	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
14	-12V	2	+3.3V
15	COM	3	COM
16	PS_ON	4	+5V
17	COM	5	COM
18	COM	6	+5V
19	COM	7	COM
20	Res (NC)	8	PWR_OK
21	+5V	9	5VSB
22	+5V	10	+12V
23	+5V	11	+12V
24	COM	12	+3.3V

Auxiliary Power Connector

In addition to the Primary ATX power connector (above), the Auxiliary 4-pin connector at JPW2 must also be connected to your power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

+12V 4-pin Aux. Power Pin Definitions (JPW2)	
Pins	Definition
1 & 2	Ground
3 & 4	+12V

Processor Power Connector

JPW3 must also be connected to the power supply to provide power for the processor(s). See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Processor Power Pin Definitions (JPW3)	
Pins	Definition
1 through 4	Ground
5 through 8	+12V

NMI Button

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

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

Power LED

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

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

HDD LED

The HDD (IDE Hard Disk Drive) LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach the IDE hard drive LED cable to display disk activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

NIC1 LED

The NIC1 (Network Interface Controller) LED connection is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF1. Attach the NIC1 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC1 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
11	Vcc
12	Ground

NIC2 LED

The NIC2 (Network Interface Controller) LED connection is located on pins 9 and 10 of JF1. Attach the NIC2 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
9	Vcc
10	Ground

Overheat/Fan Fail LED (OH)

Connect an LED to the OH connection on pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to provide advanced warning of chassis overheating or fan fail. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

Power Fail LED

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

Power Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
5	Vcc
6	Ground

Reset Button

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

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

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 (see the Power Button Mode setting in BIOS). To turn off the power when set to suspend mode, depress the button for at least 4 seconds. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

Universal Serial Bus (USB0/1)

Two Universal Serial Bus ports are located beside the PS/2 keyboard/mouse ports. USB0 is the bottom connector and USB1 is the top connector. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Universal Serial Bus Pin Definitions (USB0/1)			
USB0		USB1	
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	PO-	2	PO-
3	PO+	3	PO+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	Key

Chassis Intrusion

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

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

Serial Ports

The COM1 serial port is located beside the mouse port. COM2 is a header on the serverboard (see serverboard layout for location). See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Serial Port Pin Definitions (COM1/COM2)			
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	DCD	6	DSR
2	RXD	7	RTS
3	TXD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	NC

Note: Pin 10 is included on the header but not on the port. NC indicates no connection.

Power Fail Header

Connect a cable from your power supply to the Power Fail header to provide you with warning of a power supply failure. The warning signal is passed through the PWR_LED pin to indicate a power failure. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Fail Header Pin Definitions (PSF)	
Pin#	Definition
1	P/S 1 Fail Signal
2	P/S 2 Fail Signal
3	P/S 3 Fail Signal
4	Alarm Reset

Note: This feature is only available when using redundant Supermicro power supplies.

Fan Headers

The X7DBE has eight fan headers, designated Fan1 through Fan8. Fan speed is controlled via Thermal Management with a BIOS setting. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Note: Fans 5-8 are 4-pin fans. Pins 1-3 of the fan headers are backward compatible with traditional 3-pin fans. The onboard fan speed is controlled by a BIOS setting. When using a Thermal Management setting, use all 3-pin fans or all 4-pin fans (do not use 3-pin fans and 4-pin fans together).

Fan Header Pin Definitions (Fan1-8)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	+12V (Red)
3	Tachometer
4	PWM Control

Extra Universal Serial Bus Headers

Three additional USB headers (USB2/3 and USB4) are included on the serverboard. These may be used for front side access. A USB cable (not included) is needed for the connection. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Front Panel Universal Serial Bus Pin Definitions (JD2)			
USB2		USB3, USB4	
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	PO-	2	PO-
3	PO+	3	PO+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	Key	5	NC

Power LED/Speaker

On the JDI header, pins 1-3 are for a power LED, pins 4-7 are for the speaker. See the table on the right for speaker pin definitions. **Note:** The speaker connector pins are for use with an external speaker. If you wish to use the onboard speaker, you should close pins 6-7 with a jumper.

Speaker Connector Pin Definitions (JD1)		
Pin #	Function	Definition
4	+	Speaker data (red wire)
5	Key	No connection
6		Key
7		Speaker data

ATX PS/2 Keyboard and PS/2 Mouse Ports

The ATX PS/2 keyboard and the PS/2 mouse ports are located beside the USB ports. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Ports Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	NC
3	Ground
4	VCC
5	Clock
6	NC

Overheat LED

Connect an LED to the JOH1 header to provide warning of a chassis overheating condition. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Overheat LED Pin Definitions (JOH1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	+5V
2	OH Active

Wake-On-LAN

The Wake-On-LAN header is designated JWOL. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must enable the LAN Wake-Up setting in BIOS to use this feature. You must also have a LAN card with a Wake-on-LAN connector and cable.

Wake-On-LAN Pin Definitions (JWOL)	
Pin#	Definition
1	+5V Standby
2	Ground
3	Wake-up

Wake-On-Ring

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

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

SMB

The System Management Bus header (for the PCI bus) designated J17 is located near the battery. Connect the appropriate cable here to utilize SMB on your system. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

SMB Header Pin Definitions (J17)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	No Connection

SMB Power (I²C)

The header at J18 is for I²C, which may be used to monitor the status of the power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

SMB Power (I ² C) Pin Definitions (J18)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Clock
2	SMB Data
3	N/A
4	N/A
5	N/A

SGPIO

The two headers labeled SGPIO1 and SGPIO2 are for SGPIO (Serial General Purpose Input/Output). SGPIO provides a bus between the SATA controller and the SATA drive backplane to provide SATA enclosure management functions. Connect the appropriate cables from the backplane to the SGPIO1 and SGPIO2 headers to utilize SATA management functions on your system.

JLAN1/2 (Ethernet Ports)

Two Ethernet ports (designated JLAN1 and JLAN2) are located beside the VGA port on the I/O backplane. These ports accept RJ45 type cables.



Alarm Reset (JAR)

The system will notify you in the event of a power supply failure. This feature assumes that Supermicro redundant power supply units are installed in the chassis. Connect a microswitch to the JAR header to disable the power supply fail alarm. **Note:** the 7045B-T has only a single power supply so this header is unused

Alarm Reset Pin Definitions (JAR)	
Pin#	Definition
2	+5V
1	Ground

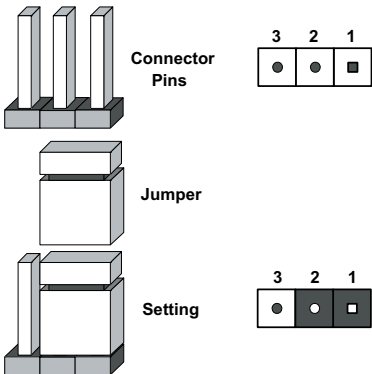
Keylock

The keyboard lock connector is designated JK1. Utilizing this header allows you to inhibit any actions made on the keyboard, effectively "locking" it.

5-9 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

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



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

CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS and 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) With the power disconnected, short the CMOS pads with a metal object such as a small screwdriver
- 3) Remove the screwdriver (or shorting device)
- 4) Reconnect the power cord(s) and power on the system.

Note: Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS.

VGA Enable/Disable

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

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

3rd Power Supply Fail Detect Enable/Disable

The system can notify you in the event of a power supply failure. This feature assumes that three power supply units are installed in the chassis with one acting as a backup. If you only have one or two power supply units installed, you should disable this (the default setting) with JP13 to prevent false alarms. See the table on right for pin definitions.

Note: JP10 should be disabled on the 7045B-T, which has only a single power supply.

3rd Power Supply Fail Detect Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP10)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Open	Disabled
Closed	Enabled

Watch Dog Enable/Disable

JWD controls the Watch Dog function. Watch Dog is a system monitor that can reboot the system when a software application is “hung up”. Pins 1-2 will cause WD to reset the system if an application is hung up. Pins 2-3 will generate a non-maskable interrupt signal for the application that is hung up. See the table on the right for jumper settings. Watch Dog must also be enabled in BIOS.

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

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

JLAN Enable/Disable

Change the setting of jumper JPL1 or JPL2 to enable or disable the onboard LAN ports JLAN1 and JLAN2, respectively. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled

JLAN Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JPL1, JPL2)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

Compact Flash Master/Slave

The JCF1 jumper allows you to assign either master or slave status to the compact flash card. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Compact Flash Master/Slave Jumper Settings (JCF1)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Closed	Master
Open	Slave

5-10 Onboard Indicators

JLAN1/JLAN2 LEDs

The Ethernet ports (located beside the VGA port) have two LEDs. On each Gigabit LAN port, the yellow (right) LED indicates activity while the left LED may be green, orange or off to indicate the speed of the connection. See the table on the right for the functions associated with the left (activity speed) LED.

JLAN Right LED (Connection Speed Indicator)	
LED Color	Definition
Off	10 MHz
Green	100 MHz
Amber	1 GHz

5-11 Parallel Port, Floppy, IDE and SATA Drive Connections

Note the following when connecting the floppy and hard disk drive cables:

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

Parallel Port Connector

The parallel (printer) port is located at J35. See the table below for pin definitions.

Parallel (Printer) Port Connector Pin Definitions (J35)			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	Strobe-	2	Auto Feed-
3	Data Bit 0	4	Error-
5	Data Bit 1	6	Init-
7	Data Bit 2	8	SLCT IN-
9	Data Bit 3	10	GND
11	Data Bit 4	12	GND
13	Data Bit 5	14	GND
15	Data Bit 6	16	GND
17	Data Bit 7	18	GND
19	ACK	20	GND
21	BUSY	22	Write Data
23	PE	24	Write Gate
25	SLCT	26	NC

Floppy Connector

The floppy connector is located on J12. See the table below for pin definitions.

Floppy Drive Connector Pin Definitions (J12)			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	Ground	2	FDHDIN
3	Ground	4	Reserved
5	Key	6	FDEDIN
7	Ground	8	Index
9	Ground	10	Motor Enable
11	Ground	12	Drive Select B
13	Ground	14	Drive Select B
15	Ground	16	Motor Enable
17	Ground	18	DIR
19	Ground	20	STEP
21	Ground	22	Write Data
23	Ground	24	Write Gate
25	Ground	26	Track 00
27	Ground	28	Write Protect
29	Ground	30	Read Data
31	Ground	32	Side 1 Select
33	Ground	34	Diskette

IDE Connectors

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard IDE#1 and #2 connectors. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

IDE Drive Connectors Pin Definitions (J5, J6)			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	Reset IDE	2	Ground
3	Host Data 7	4	Host Data 8
5	Host Data 6	6	Host Data 9
7	Host Data 5	8	Host Data 10
9	Host Data 4	10	Host Data 11
11	Host Data 3	12	Host Data 12
13	Host Data 2	14	Host Data 13
15	Host Data 1	16	Host Data 14
17	Host Data 0	18	Host Data 15
19	Ground	20	Key
21	DRQ3	22	Ground
23	I/O Write	24	Ground
25	I/O Read	26	Ground
27	IOCHRDY	28	BALE
29	DACK3	30	Ground
31	IRQ14	32	IOCS16
33	Addr1	34	Ground
35	Addr0	36	Addr2
37	Chip Select 0	38	Chip Select 1
39	Activity	40	Ground

SATA Ports

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard SATA connectors. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

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

Chapter 6

Advanced Chassis Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install components and perform simple maintenance on the SC743TQ-650 chassis. Following the component installation steps in the order given will eliminate most common problems. If some steps are unnecessary, skip ahead to the step that follows. Refer to Chapter 2 for instructions on installing the system as a 4U rackmount.

Tools Required

The only tool you will need is a Philips screwdriver.

6-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

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

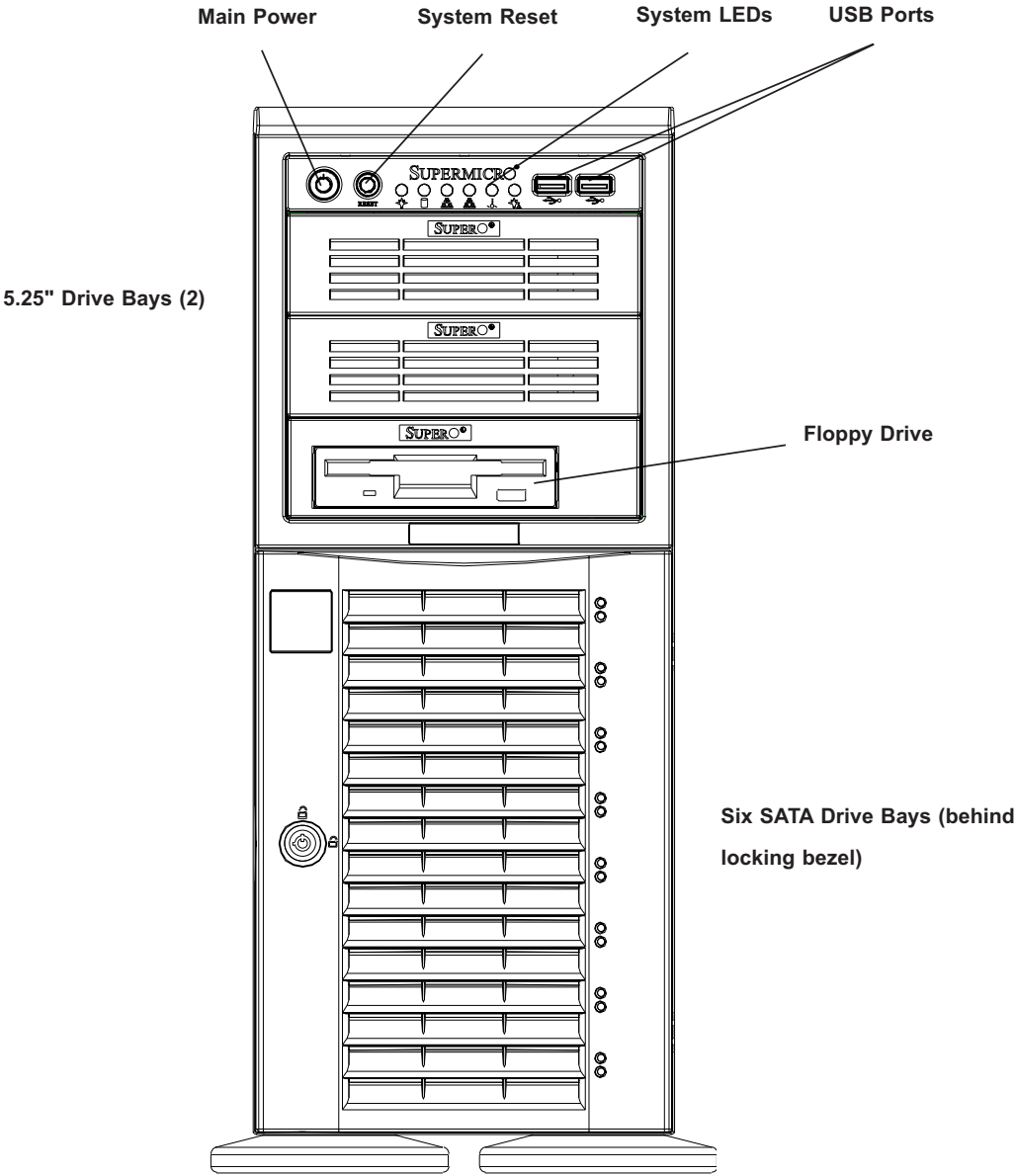
Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

Unpacking

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

Figure 6-1. Chassis Front View



6-2 Front Control Panel

The front control panel must be connected to the JF1 connector on the serverboard to provide you with system status and alarm indications. A ribbon cable has bundled these wires together to simplify this connection. Connect the cable from JF1 on the serverboard (making sure the red wire plugs into pin 1) to the appropriate connector on the front control panel PCB (printed circuit board). Pull all excess cabling over to the control panel side of the chassis. The LEDs on the control panel inform you of system status - see Figure 6-2 for details. See Chapter 5 for details on JF1.

Figure 6-2. Front Control Panel LEDs

Power		Indicates power is being supplied to the system.
HDD		Indicates IDE device and hard drive activity. On the SC743TQ-650, this LED indicates SATA drive activity when flashing.
NIC1		Indicates network activity on JLAN1.
NIC2		Indicates network activity on JLAN2
Overheat/ Fan Fail		When this LED flashes, it indicates a fan failure. When on continuously it indicates an overheat condition (see Chapter 3 for details).
Power Fail		Indicates a power supply fan failure. An alarm will also sound - both can be turned off with the reset switch on the back of the power supply.

6-3 System Fans

Four 8-cm chassis cooling fans (located in the center of the chassis) provide cooling airflow while two 8-cm exhaust fans expel hot air from the chassis. The chassis is also fitted with an air shroud to concentrate the flow of cooling air over the areas of highest generated heat. The fans should all be connected to headers on the serverboard (see Chapter 5). The power supply module also has a cooling fan.

Fan Failure

Under normal operation, all four chassis fans, both exhaust fans and the power supply fan run continuously. The four chassis fans and the two exhaust fans are hot-swappable and can be replaced without powering down the system.

Replacing Fans

1. Identifying the failed fan

To locate and replace a failed chassis fan, begin by removing the top/left chassis cover (see Chapter 2 for details on removing the cover).

2. Removing a hot-plug fan housing

Depress the locking tab on a chassis cooling fan and pull the unit straight out by the handle (see Figure 6-3). The fan wiring for these fans has been designed to detach automatically.

3. Installing a new system fan

Replace the failed fan with an identical one (Supermicro p/n FAN-0072). Install it in (and then reassemble) the fan housing, then plug the housing back into its slot; it should click into place when fully inserted. Check that the fan is working then replace the top/left side chassis panel.

Removing the air shroud

Under most circumstances you will not need to remove the air shroud to perform any service on the system. However, if you wish to temporarily remove it (the air shroud should always be in place when the system is operating), please follow this procedure.

Begin by depressing the tabs at the front and rear of the shroud to unlock it, then lift it up and out of the chassis (see Figure 6-4). To reinstall, simply position the air shroud in its proper place and push it in until you hear it click.

Figure 6-3. Removing a Chassis Fan

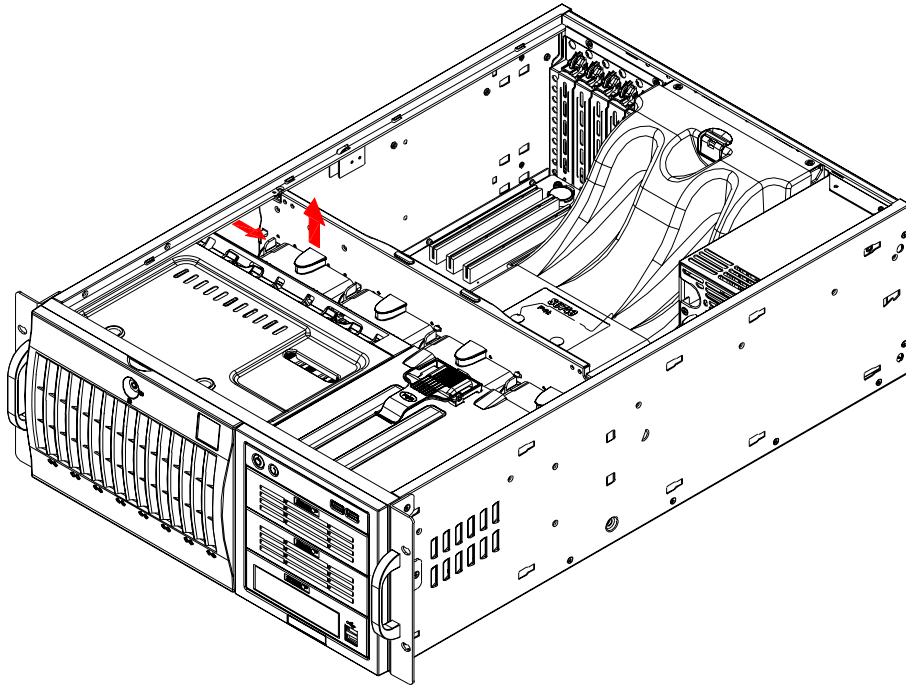
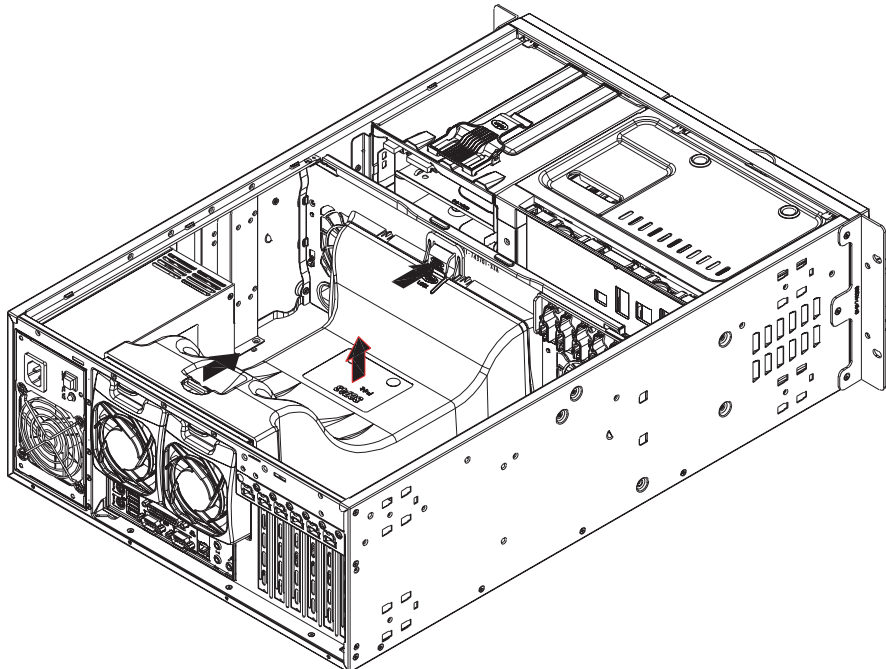


Figure 6-4. Removing the Air Shroud



6-4 Drive Bay Installation

SATA Drives

A total of six SATA drives may be housed in the SC743TQ-650 chassis. The drive IDs are preconfigured as 0 through 5 in order from bottom to top (or from left to right if rackmounted). A bezel covers the drive area but does not need to be removed to access the drives; simply swing open the bezel. If you wish to remove the bezel piece, push on the three tabs on the inside of the left lip of the front chassis cover. Then slightly swing out the same (left) side of the cover - about ½ inch only. Remove by pushing on the open side of the cover to remove it from the chassis (do not try to swing or pull it straight out after opening the left side).



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

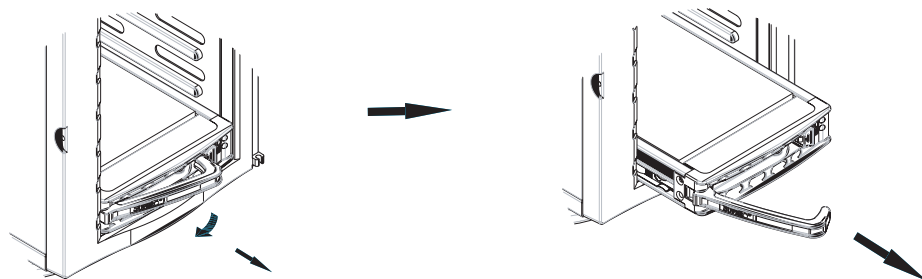
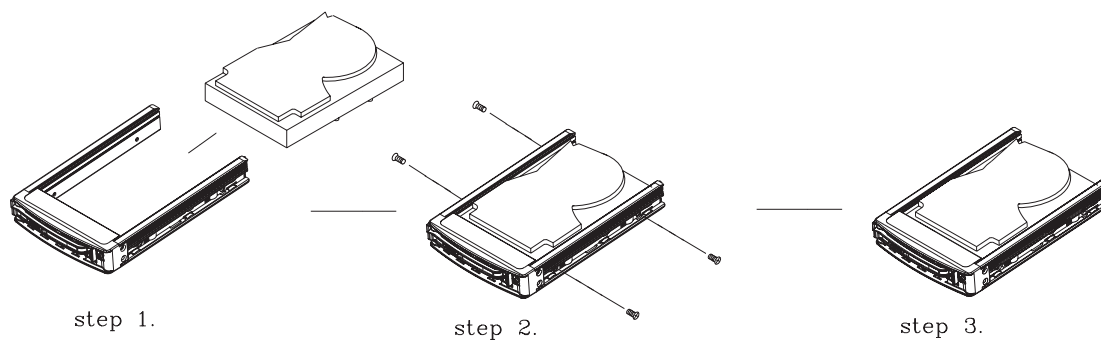
1. Installing/removing hot-swap SATA drives

The six SATA drive carriers are all easily accessible at the front of the chassis. These drives are hot-swappable, meaning they can be removed and installed without powering down the system. To remove a carrier, first open the front bezel then push the release button located beside the drive LEDs. Swing the handle fully out and then use it to pull the unit straight out.

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

2. Mounting a SATA drive in a drive carrier

The SATA drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. These carriers also work to promote proper airflow for the system. For this reason, even carriers without drives must remain in the server. If you need to add a new drive, insert the drive into the carrier with the printed circuit board side facing down so that the mounting holes align with those in the carrier. Secure the drive to the carrier with four screws (see Figure 6-6).

Figure 6-5. Removing a Serial ATA Drive Carrier**Figure 6-6. Mounting a Serial ATA Drive in a Carrier**

Important! Use extreme caution when working around the SATA backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no ribbon cables touch the backplane or obstruct the airflow holes.

Installing Components in the 5.25" Drive Bays

1. Drive bay configuration

The 7045B-T has two 5.25" drive bays. Components such as an extra floppy drive, IDE hard drives or CD-ROM drives can be installed into these 5.25" drive bays.

2. Mounting components in the drive bays

First power down the system and then remove the top/left chassis cover to access the drive components. With the cover off, remove the two or four screws that secure the drive carrier to the chassis (one side only) then push the entire empty drive carrier out from the back.

Adding a CD-ROM drive: remove the guide plates (one on each side) from the empty drive carrier and screw them into both sides of the CD-ROM drive using the holes provided. Then slide the CD-ROM into the bay and secure it to the chassis with the drive carrier screws you first removed. Attach the power and data cables to the drive. Replace the top/left chassis cover before restoring power to the system.

Adding an IDE or floppy drive: to add one of these drives, install it into one of the removed empty drive carriers with the printed circuit board side toward the carrier so that the drive's mounting holes align with those in the carrier. Secure the drive to the carrier with four screws then slide the assembly into the bay and secure it to the chassis with the drive carrier screws you first removed. Attach the power and data cables to the drive. Replace the top/left chassis cover before restoring power to the system.

Note: A red wire typically designates the location of pin 1. You should keep the drive carriers inserted in any unused drive bays to reduce EMI and noise and to facilitate the airflow inside the chassis.

6-5 Power Supply

The SuperServer 7045B-T has a single 650 watt power supply. This power supply has an auto-switching capability, which enables it to automatically sense and operate at a 100V or 240V input voltage.

Power Supply Failure

If the power supply unit fails, the system will shut down and you will need to replace the power supply unit. Replace with the same model - SP650-RP (p/n PWS-0056), which can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see Contact Information in the Preface). As there is only one power supply unit in the 7045B-T, the server must be powered down before removing and/or replacing the power supply for whatever reason.

Replacing the Power Supply

1. Removing the power supply

First power down the server. Then, unplug the power cord from the power supply module. Remove the screws that secure the module to the chassis then pull it completely out.

2. Installing a new power supply

Replace the failed unit with another unit having the exact same part number (PWS-0056). Gently but firmly push the new unit all the way into the open bay. Secure it to the chassis using the screws you previously removed. Finish by replacing the chassis left/top cover and then plugging the power cord back into the new module you just added.

Notes

Chapter 7

BIOS

7-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the Phoenix BIOS™ Setup utility for the X7DBE. The Phoenix ROM BIOS is stored in a flash chip and can be easily upgraded using a floppy disk-based 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 the Supermicro web site <<http://www.supermicro.com>> for any changes to the BIOS that may not be reflected in this manual.

System BIOS

The BIOS is the Basic Input Output System used in all IBM® PC, XT™, AT®, and PS/2® compatible computers. The Phoenix BIOS flash chip stores the system parameters, types of disk drives, video displays, etc. in the CMOS. The CMOS memory requires very little electrical power. When the computer is turned off, a backup battery provides power to the BIOS flash chip, enabling it to retain system parameters. Each time the computer is powered on the computer is configured with the values stored in the BIOS ROM by the system BIOS, which gains control at boot up.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The CMOS information that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing the <Delete> key at the appropriate time during system boot. (See below.)

Starting the Setup Utility

Normally, the only visible POST (Power On Self Test) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the BIOS Setup utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens, such as the Security and Power menus. Beginning with Section 7-3, detailed descriptions are given for each parameter setting in the Setup utility.



Warning: Do not shut down or reset the system while updating BIOS to prevent possible boot failure.

7-2 Running Setup

Default settings are in bold text unless otherwise noted.

The BIOS setup options described in this section are selected by choosing the appropriate text from the main BIOS Setup screen. All displayed text is described in this section, although the screen display is often all you need to understand how to set the options (see next page).

When you first power on the computer, the Phoenix BIOS™ is immediately activated.

While the BIOS is in control, the Setup program can be activated in one of two ways:

1. By pressing <Delete> immediately after turning the system on, or
2. When the message shown below appears briefly at the bottom of the screen during the POST (Power On Self-Test), press the <Delete> key to activate the main Setup menu:

Press the <Delete> key to enter Setup

7-3 Main BIOS Setup

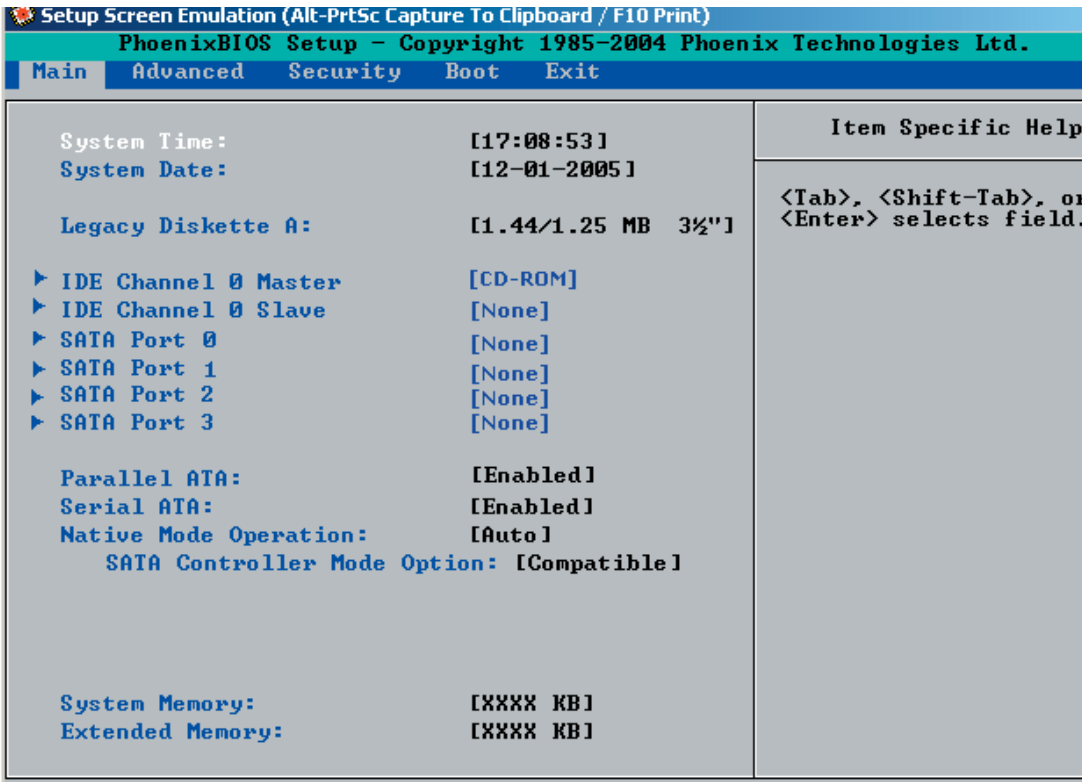
All main Setup options are described in this section. The main BIOS Setup screen is displayed below.

Use the Up/Down arrow keys to move among the different settings in each menu. Use the Left/Right arrow keys to change the options for each setting.

Press the <Esc> key to exit the CMOS Setup Menu. The next section describes in detail how to navigate through the menus.

Items that use submenus are indicated with the ► icon. With the item highlighted, press the <Enter> key to access the submenu.

Main BIOS Setup Menu



Main Setup Features

System Time

To set the system date and time, key in the correct information in the appropriate fields. Then press the <Enter> key to save the data.

System Date

Using the arrow keys, highlight the month, day and year fields, and enter the correct data. Press the <Enter> key to save the data.

BIOS Date

This field displays the date when this version of BIOS was built.

Legacy Diskette A

This setting allows the user to set the type of floppy disk drive installed as diskette A. The options are Disabled, 360Kb 5.25 in, 1.2MB 5.25 in, 720Kb 3.5 in, **1.44/1.25MB**, 3.5 in and 2.88MB 3.5 in.

►IDE Channel 0 Master/Slave, SATA Port0, SATA Port1, SATA Port2 and SATA Port3

These settings allow the user to set the parameters of IDE Channel 0 Master/Slave, IDE Channel 1 Master/Slave, IDE Channel 2 Master, IDE Channel 3 Master slots. Hit <Enter> to activate the following sub-menu screen for detailed options of these items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the sub-menu are:

PhoenixBIOS Setup - Copyright 1985-2001 Phoenix Technologies Ltd.	
Main	
Type: CHS Format Cylinders: Cylinders: Heads: [1] Heads: Sectors: Sectors: Maximum Capacity: Maximum Capacity: LBA Format Total Sectors: Maximum Capacity: Multi-Sector Transfers: [Disabled] LBA Mode Control: [Disabled] 32 Bit I/O: [Disabled] Transfer Mode: [Standard] Ultra DMA Mode: [Disabled]	Item Specific Help User = you enter parameters of hard-disk drive installed at this connection. Auto = autotypes hard-disk drive installed here. 1-39 = you select pre-determined type of hard-disk drive installed here. CD-ROM = a CD-ROM drive is installed here. ATAPI Removable = removable disk drive is installed here.
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ► Sub-Menu F10 Previous Values	

Type

Selects the type of IDE hard drive. The options are **Auto**, (which allows the BIOS to automatically determine the hard drive's capacity, number of heads, etc.), a number from 1-39 to select a predetermined type of hard drive, CDROM and ATAPI Removable. The option "User" will allow the user to enter the parameters of the HDD installed at this connection. The option "Auto" will allow the BIOS to automatically configure the parameters of the HDD installed at the connection. Choose the option 1-39 to select a predetermined HDD type. Select CDROM if a CDROM drive is installed. Select ATAPI if a removable disk drive is installed.

CHS Format

The following items will be displayed by the BIOS:

TYPE: This item displays the type of CPU.

Cylinders: This item indicates the status of Cylinders.

Headers: This item indicates the number of headers.

Sectors: This item displays the number of sectors.

Maximum Capacity: This item displays the maximum storage capacity of the system.

LBA Format

The following items will be displayed by the BIOS:

Total Sectors: This item displays the number of total sectors available in the LBA Format.

Maximum Capacity: This item displays the maximum capacity in the LBA Format.

Multi-Sector Transfer

This item allows the user to specify the number of sectors per block to be used in multi-sector transfer. The options are Disabled, 4 Sectors, 8 Sectors, and **16 Sectors**.

LBA Mode Control

This item determines whether the Phoenix BIOS will access the IDE Channel 0 Master Device via the LBA mode. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

32 Bit I/O

This option allows the user to enable or disable the function of 32-bit data transfer. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Transfer Mode

This option allows the user to set the transfer mode. The options are Standard, Fast PIO1, Fast PIO2, Fast PIO3, Fast PIO4, FPIO3/DMA1 and FPIO4/DMA2.

Ultra DMA Mode

This option allows the user to select Ultra DMA Mode. The options are **Disabled**, Mode 0, Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3, Mode 4, and Mode 5.

Parallel ATA

This setting allows the user to enable or disable the function of Parallel ATA. The options are Disabled, Channel 0, Channel 1, and **Both**.

Serial ATA

This setting allows the user to enable or disable the function of Serial ATA. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Native Mode Operation

Select the native mode for ATA. The options are: Parallel ATA, Serial ATA, Both, and **Auto**.

SATA Controller Mode

Select **Compatible** to allow the SATA and PATA drives to be automatically-detected and be placed in the Legacy Mode by the BIOS. Select Enhanced to allow the SATA and PATA drives to be to be automatically-detected and be placed in the Native IDE Mode.

Note: The Enhanced mode is supported by the Windows 2000 OS or a later version.

When the SATA Controller Mode is set to "Enhanced", the following items will display:

Serial ATA (SATA) RAID Enable

Select Enable to enable Serial ATA RAID Functions. (*For the Windows OS environment, use the RAID driver if this feature is set to Enabled. When this item is set to Enabled, the item: "ICH RAID Code Base" will be available for you to select Intel or Adaptec Host RAID Controller. If this item is set to **Disabled**, the item: SATA AHCI Enable will be available.) The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

SATA AHCI

Select Enable to enable the function of Serial ATA Advanced Host Interface. (*Take caution when using this function. This feature is for advanced programmers only.) The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.)

ICH RAID Code Base

Select Intel to enable Intel's ICH HostRAID Controller. Select Adaptec to use Adaptec's HostRAID Driver. The options are **Intel** and Adaptec.

System Memory

This display informs you how much system memory is recognized as being present in the system.

Extended Memory

This display informs you how much extended memory is recognized as being present in the system.

7-4 Advanced Setup

Choose Advanced from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. The items with a triangle beside them have sub menus that can be accessed by highlighting the item and pressing <Enter>. Options for PIR settings are displayed by highlighting the setting option using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Advanced BIOS Setup options are described in this section.

PhoenixBIOS Setup - Copyright 1985-2004 Phoenix Technologies Ltd.		
Main	Advanced	Security Boot Exit
▶ Boot Features ▶ Memory Cache ▶ PCI Configuration ▶ Advanced Chipset Control ▶ Advanced Processor Options ▶ I/O Device Configuration ▶ DMI Event Logging ▶ Console Redirection ▶ Hardware Monitor		Item Specific Help Select Boot features
F1 Help	↑↓ Select Item	-/+ Change Values
Esc Exit	↔ Select Menu	Enter Select ▶ Sub-Menu
		F9 Setup Defaults
		F10 Previous Values

► Boot Features

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Quick Boot Mode

If enabled, this feature will speed up the POST (Power On Self Test) routine by skipping certain tests after the computer is turned on. The settings are **Enabled** and **Disabled**. If **Disabled**, the POST routine will run at normal speed.

Quiet Boot

This setting allows you to **Enable** or **Disable** the diagnostic screen during boot-up.

ACPI Mode

Use the setting to determine if you want to employ ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) power management on your system. The options are **Yes** and **No**.

Power Button Behavior

If set to **Instant-Off**, the system will power off immediately as soon as the user hits the power button. If set to **4-sec.**, the system will power off when the user presses the power button for 4 seconds or longer. The options are **instant-off** and **4-sec override**.

Resume On Modem Ring

Select **On** to “wake your system up” when an incoming call is received by your modem. The options are **On** and **Off**.

Power Loss Control

This setting allows you to choose how the system will react when power returns after an unexpected loss of power. The options are **Stay Off**, **Power On**, and **Last State**.

Watch Dog

If enabled, this option will automatically reset the system if the system is not active for more than 5 minutes. The options are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

Summary Screen

This setting allows you to **Enable** or **Disable** the summary screen which displays the system configuration during bootup.

► Memory Cache

Cache System BIOS Area

This setting allows you to designate a reserve area in the system memory to be used as a System BIOS buffer to allow the BIOS write (cache) its data into this reserved memory area. Select "**Write Protect**" to enable this function, and this area will be reserved for BIOS ROM access only. Select "Uncached" to disable this function and make this area available for other devices.

Cache Video BIOS Area

This setting allows you to designate a reserve area in the system memory to be used as a Video BIOS buffer to allow the BIOS write (cache) its data into this reserved memory area. Select "**Write Protect**" to enable the function and this area will be reserved for Video BIOS ROM access only. Select "Uncached" to disable this function and make this area available for other devices.

Cache Base 0-512K

If enabled, this feature will allow the data stored in the base memory area: block 0-512K to be cached (written) into a buffer, a storage area in the Static DROM (SDROM) or to be written into L1, L2 cache inside the CPU to speed up CPU operations. Select "Uncached" to disable this function. Select "Write Through" to allow data to be cached into the buffer and written into the system memory at the same time. Select "Write Protect" to prevent data from being written into the base memory area of Block 0-512K. Select "Write Back" to allow CPU to write data back directly from the buffer without writing data to the System Memory for fast CPU data processing and operation. The options are Uncached, Write Through, Write Protect and **Write Back**.

Cache Base 512K-640K

If enabled, this feature will allow the data stored in the memory area: 512K-640K to be cached (written) into a buffer, a storage area in the Static DROM (SDROM) or written into L1, L2, L3 cache inside the CPU to speed up CPU operations. Select "Uncached" to disable this function. Select "Write Through" to allow data to be cached into the buffer and written into the system memory at the same time. Select "Write Protect" to prevent data from being written into the base memory area of Block 0-512K. Select "Write Back" to allow CPU to write data back directly from the buffer without writing data to the System Memory for fast CPU data processing and operation. The options are Uncached, Write Through, Write Protect, and **Write Back**.

Cache Extended Memory

If enabled, this feature will allow the data stored in the extended memory area to be cached (written) into a buffer, a storage area in the Static DROM (SDROM)

or written into L1, L2, L3 cache inside the CPU to speed up CPU operations. Select "Uncached" to disable this function. Select "Write Through" to allow data to be cached into the buffer and written into the system memory at the same time. Select "Write Protect" to prevent data from being written into the base memory area of Block 0-512K. Select "Write Back" to allow CPU to write data back directly from the buffer without writing data to the System Memory for fast CPU data processing and operation. The options are Uncached, Write Through, Write Protect, and **Write Back**.

Discrete MTRR Allocation

If enabled, MTRRs (-Memory Type Range Registers) are configured as distinct, separate units and cannot be overlapped. If enabled, the user can achieve better graphic effects when using a Linux graphic driver that requires the write-combining configuration with 4GB or more memory. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

►PCI Configuration

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings for PCI devices.

Onboard GLAN1/Onboard GLAN2 (Gigabit- LAN) OPROM Configure

Enabling this option provides the capability to boot from GLAN. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Onboard SCSI OPROM Configure

Enabling this option provides the capability to boot from SCSI HDD. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Reset Configuration Data

If set to Yes, this setting clears the Extended System Configuration Data- (ESCD) area. The options are Yes and **No**.

Frequency for PCI-X#1, PCI-X#2, PCI-X#3

This option allows the user to change the bus frequency for the devices installed in the slot indicated. The options are **Auto**, PCI 33 MHz, PCI 66 MHz, PCI-X 66 MHz, PCI-X 100 MHz, and PCI-X 133 MHz.

Frequency for PCI-X#1 On Riser, Frequency for PCI-X#2-#3 On Riser (Available when an Active Riser Card is present)

This option allows the user to change the bus frequency of the devices installed in the slot indicated. The options are **Auto**, PCI 33 MHz, PCI 66 MHz, PCI-X 66 MHz, PCI-X 100 MHz, and PCI-X 133 MHz.

► **Slot#1 PCI 100 MHz ZCR, Slot#2 PCI-X 133MHz, Slot#3 PCI-X 133MHz, Slot#4 PCI-Exp x8, Slot#5 PCI-Exp x8, and Slot#6 PCI-Exp x4**

Access the submenu for each of the settings above to make changes to the following:

Option ROM Scan

When enabled, this setting will initialize the device expansion ROM. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Enable Master

This setting allows you to enable the selected device as the PCI bus master. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Latency Timer

This setting allows you to set the clock rate for Bus Master. A high-priority, high-throughout device may benefit from a greater clock rate. The options are **Default**, 0020h, 0040h, 0060h, 0080h, 00A0h, 00C0h, and 00E0h. For Unix, Novell and other Operating Systems, please select the option: other. If a drive fails after the installation of a new software, you might want to change this setting and try again. A different OS requires a different Bus Master clock rate.

Large Disk Access Mode

This setting determines how large hard drives are to be accessed. The options are **DOS** or Other (for Unix, Novelle NetWare and other operating systems).

► **Advanced Chipset Control**

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.



Warning: Take Caution when changing the Advanced settings. Incorrect values entered may cause system malfunction. Also, a very high DRAM frequency or incorrect DRAM timing may cause system instability. When this occurs, revert to the default setting.

SERR Signal Condition

This setting specifies the ECC Error conditions that an SERR# is to be asserted. The options are None, **Single Bit**, Multiple Bit, and Both.

4GB PCI Hole Granularity

This feature allows you to select the granularity of PCI hole for PCI slots. If MTRRs are not enough, this option may be used to reduce MTRR occupation. The options are: **256 MB**, 512 MB, 1GB and 2GB.

Memory Branch Mode

This option allows the BIOS to enumerate Host Mode for Device 16, Function 1, Reg. 40h bit 16 and Reg. 58h [14]. The options are **Interleave**, Sequential, Mirroring, and **Single Channel 0**.

Branch 0 Rank Sparing

Select **enable** to enable the sparing feature for Branch 0 Rank. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Branch 1 Rank Sparing

Select **enable** to enable the sparing feature for Branch 0 Rank. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Enhanced x8 Detection

Select **Enabled** to enable Enhanced x8 DRAM UC Error Detection . The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Route Port 80h Cycles to

This feature allows the user to decide which bus to send debug information to. The options are Disabled, PCI and **LPC**.

Clock Spectrum Feature

If Enabled, the BIOS will monitor the level of Electromagnetic Interference caused by the components and will attempt to decrease the interference whenever needed. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Enabling Multi-Media Timer

Select Yes to activate a set of timers that are alternative to the traditional 8254 timers for the OS use. The options are Yes and **No**.

USB Function

Select Enabled to enable the function of USB devices specified. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

USB Device 29 F3 Only

Select Enabled to enable the function of USB device as specified. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Legacy USB Support

This setting allows you to enable support for Legacy USB devices. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

► Advanced Processor Options

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

CPU Speed

This is a display that indicates the speed of the installed processor.

Hyper-threading (Available when supported by the CPU)

Set to Enabled to use the Hyper-Threading Technology, which will result in increased CPU performance. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Machine Checking (Available when supported by the CPU)

Set to Enabled to activate the function of Machine Checking and allow the CPU to detect and report hardware (machine) errors via a set of model-specific registers (MSRs). The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Thermal Management 2 (Available when supported by the CPU)

Set to Enabled to use Thermal Management 2 (TM2) which will lower CPU voltage and frequency when the CPU temperature reaches a predefined overheat threshold. Set to **Disabled** to use Thermal Manager 1 (TM1), allowing CPU clocking to be regulated via CPU Internal Clock modulation when the CPU temperature reaches the overheat threshold.

C1 Enhanced Mode (Available when supported by the CPU)

Set to Enabled to enable Enhanced Halt State to lower CPU voltage/frequency to prevent overheat. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**. (***Note:** please refer to Intel's web site for detailed information.)

No Execute Mode Memory Protection (Available when supported by the CPU and the OS)

Set to Enabled to enable Execute Disable Bit and allow the processor to classify areas in memory where an application code can execute and where it cannot, and thus preventing a worm or a virus from inserting and creating a flood of codes to overwhelm the processor or damage the system during an attack.

Note: this feature is available when your OS and your CPU support the function of Execute Disable Bit. The options are **Disabled** and Enabled. (For more information regarding hardware/software support for this function, please refer to Intel's and Microsoft's web sites.)

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

The CPU fetches the cache line for 64 bytes if this option is set to Disabled. The CPU fetches both cache lines for 128 bytes as comprised if Enabled. The options are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Set Maximum Extended CPUID=3

Select Enabled to set the Maximum Extended CPUID value to 3. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Intel <R> Virtualization Technology

Select Enabled to use the feature of Virtualization Technology. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

► I/O Device Configuration

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

KBC Clock Input

This setting allows you to select clock frequency for KBC. The options are 6MHz, 8MHz, **12MHz**, and 16MHz.

Serial Port A

This setting allows you to assign control of serial port A. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, and Auto (BIOS or OS controlled).

Base I/O Address

This setting allows you to select the base I/O address for serial port A. The options are **3F8**, 2F8, 3E8, and 2E8.

Interrupt

This setting allows you to select the IRQ (interrupt request) for serial port A. The options are IRQ3 and **IRQ4**.

Serial Port B

This setting allows you to assign control of serial port B. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, Auto (BIOS controlled) and OS Controlled.

Mode

This setting allows you to set the type of device that will be connected to serial port B. The options are **Normal** and IR (for an infrared device).

Base I/O Address

This setting allows you to select the base I/O address for serial port B. The options are 3F8, **2F8**, 3E8 and 2E8.

Interrupt

This setting allows you to select the IRQ (interrupt request) for serial port B. The options are **IRQ3** and IRQ4.

Parallel Port

This setting allows you to assign control of the parallel port. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS-or OS- controlled).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for the parallel port. The options are **378**, 278 and 3BC.

Interrupt

This setting allows you to select the IRQ (interrupt request) for the parallel port. The options are IRQ5 and **IRQ7**.

Mode

This feature allows you to specify the parallel port mode. The options are Output only, Bi-Directional, EPP and **ECP**.

DMA Channel

This item allows you to specify the DMA channel for the parallel port. The options are DMA1 and **DMA3**.

Floppy Disk Controller

This setting allows you to assign control of the floppy disk controller. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, and Auto (BIOS or OS controlled).

Base I/O Address

This setting allows you to select the base I/O address for the Floppy port. The options are **Primary** and Secondary.

► DMI Event Logging

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Event Log Validity

This is a display to inform you of the event log validity. It is not a setting.

Event Log Capacity

This is a display to inform you of the event log capacity. It is not a setting.

View DMI Event Log

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to view the contents of the event log.

Event Logging

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable event logging.

ECC Event Logging

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable ECC event logging.

Mark DMI Events as Read

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to mark the DMI events as read.

Clear All DMI Event Logs

Select Yes and press <Enter> to clear all DMI event logs. The options are Yes and **No**.

► Console Redirection

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

COM Port Address

This item allows you to specify to redirect the console to Onboard COM A or Onboard COM B. This setting can also be **Disabled**.

BAUD Rate

This item allows you to select the BAUD rate for console redirection. The options are 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, **19.2K**, 38.4K, 57.6K, and 115.2K.

Console Type

This item allows you to choose from the available options to select the console type for console redirection. The options are VT100, VT100,8bit, PC-ANSI, 7bit, **PC ANSI**, VT100+, and VT-UTF8.

Flow Control

This item allows you to choose from the available options to select the flow control for console redirection. The options are: None, XON/XOFF, and **CTS/RTS**.

Console Connection

This item allows you to choose select the console connection: either **Direct** or Via Modem.

Continue CR after POST

Choose whether to continue with console redirection after the POST routine. The options are On and **Off**.

► Hardware Monitor Logic

CPU Temperature Threshold

This option allows the user to set a CPU temperature threshold that will activate the alarm system when the CPU temperature reaches this pre-set temperature threshold. The options are 70°C, 75°C, **80°C** and 85°C.

Highlight this and hit <Enter> to see monitor data for the following items:

CPU1 Temperature: This item displays CPU1 Temperature.

CPU2 Temperature: This item displays CPU2 Temperature.

LM93 Temperature: This item displays LM93 Temperature.

Fan 1-FAN8: If the feature of Auto Fan Control is enabled, the BIOS will automatically display the status of the fans indicated in this item.

Fan Speed Control Modes

This feature allows the user to decide how the system controls the speeds of the onboard fans. The CPU temperature and the fan speed are correlative. When the CPU on-die temperature increases, the fan speed will also increase, and vice versa. If the option is set to “3-pin fan”, the fan speed is controlled by voltage. If the option is set to “4-pin”, the fan speed will be controlled by Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). Select “3-pin” if your chassis came with 3-pin fan headers. Select “4-pin” if your chassis came with 4-pin fan headers. Select “Workstation” if your system is used as a Workstation. Select “Server” if your system is used as a Server. Select “Disable” to disable the fan speed control function to allow the onboard fans to run at the full speed (12V) at all the time. The Options are: **1. Disable**, 2. 3-pin (Server), 3. 3-pin (Workstation), 4. 4-pin (Server) and 5. 4-pin (Workstation).

Voltage Monitoring

The following items will be monitored and displayed:

P12V_VR0

P12V_VR1

FSB VTT

PXH Vcore

ES2B Vcore

CPU1Vcore

CPU2Vcore

P3V3

7-5 Security

Choose Security from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Security setting options are displayed by highlighting the setting using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Security BIOS settings are described in this section.

PhoenixBIOS Setup - Copyright 1985-2004 Phoenix Technologies Ltd.		
Main	Advanced	Security
Supervisor Password Is: User Password Is: Set Supervisor Password Set User Password Password on boot: [Disabled]		Item Specific Help
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ► Sub-Menu F10 Previous Values		

Supervisor Password Is:

This displays whether a supervisor password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a supervisor password has been entered for the system.

User Password Is:

This displays whether a user password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a user password has been entered for the system.

Set Supervisor Password

When the item "Set Supervisor Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the Supervisor's password in the dialogue box to set or to change supervisor's password, which allows access to the BIOS.

Set User Password

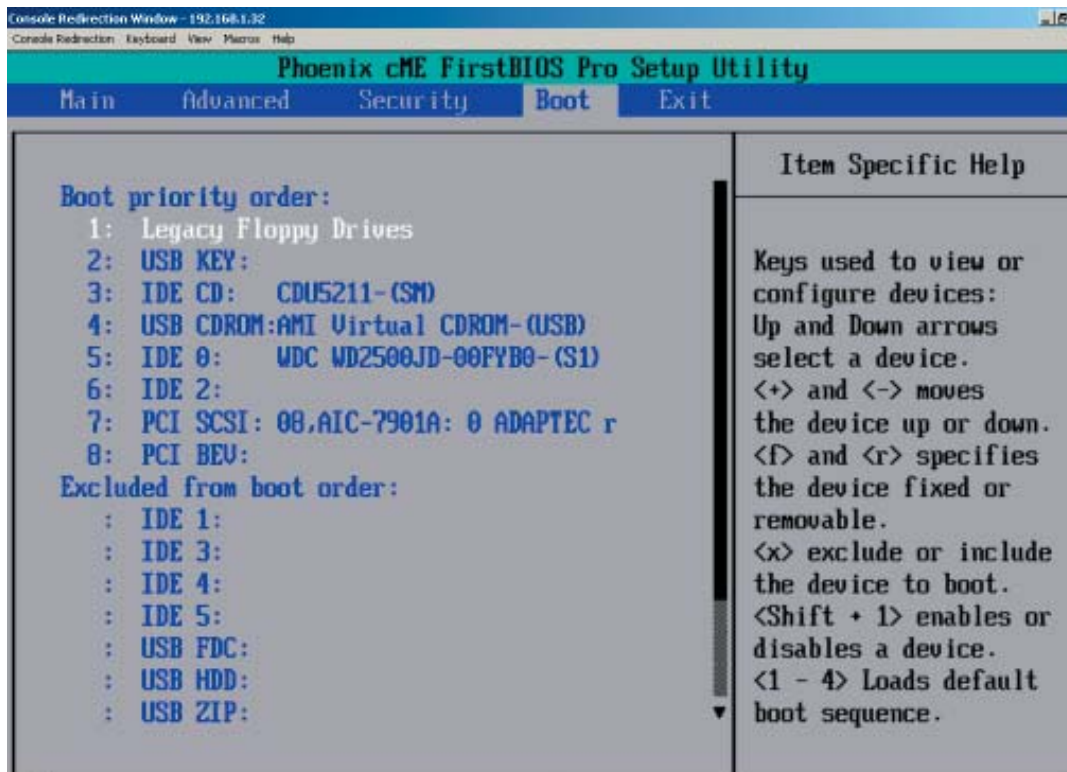
When the item "Set User Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the user's password in the dialogue box to set or to change the user's password, which allows access to the system at boot-up.

Password on Boot

This setting allows you to require a password to be entered when the system boots up. The options are Enabled (password required) and Disabled (password not required).

7-6 Boot

Choose Boot from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Highlighting a setting with a + or - will expand or collapse that entry. See details on how to change the order and specs of boot devices in the Item Specific Help window. All Boot BIOS settings are described in this section.

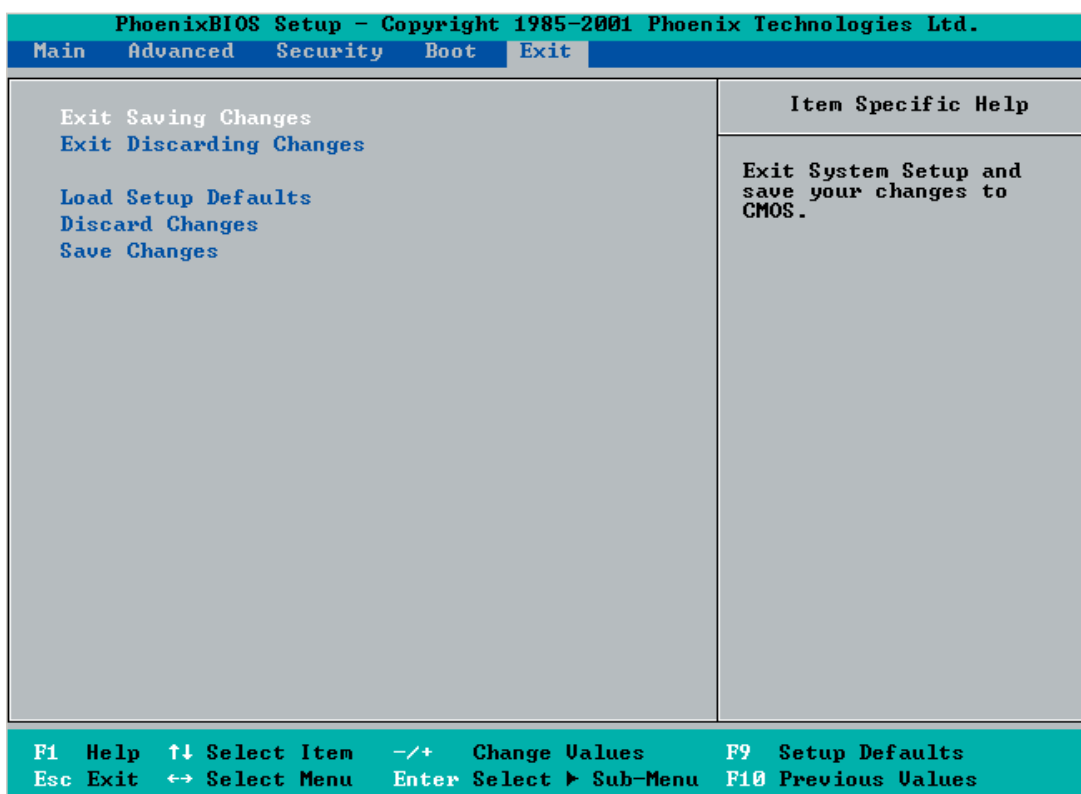


Boot Priority Order/Excluded from Boot Order.

Use the Up and Down Arrow Keys to select a device. Use a <+> key or a <-> key to move the device up or down. Use the <f> key or the <r> key to specify the devices. You can also use the keys indicated above to specify the priority of boot order of a device or to move items from the category of "Excluded from Boot Order" to the category of "Boot Priority Order" and vice versa. See details on how to change the priority of boot order of devices in the "Item Specific Help" window.

7-7 Exit

Choose Exit from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. All Exit BIOS settings are described in this section.



Exit Saving Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made and to exit the BIOS Setup utility.

Exit Discarding Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to exit the BIOS Setup utility without saving any changes you may have made.

Load Setup Defaults

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to load the default settings for all items in the BIOS Setup. These are the safest settings to use.

Discard Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to discard (cancel) any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Save Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Appendix A

BIOS POST Messages

During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), the BIOS will check for problems. If a problem is found, the BIOS will activate an alarm or display a message. The following is a list of such BIOS messages.

Failure Fixed Disk

Fixed disk is not working or not configured properly. Check to see if fixed disk is attached properly. Run Setup. Find out if the fixed-disk type is correctly identified.

Stuck key

Stuck key on keyboard.

Keyboard error

Keyboard not working.

Keyboard Controller Failed

Keyboard controller failed test. May require replacing keyboard controller.

Keyboard locked - Unlock key switch

Unlock the system to proceed.

Monitor type does not match CMOS - Run SETUP

Monitor type not correctly identified in Setup

Shadow Ram Failed at offset: nnnn

Shadow RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of the 64k block at which the error was detected.

System RAM Failed at offset: nnnn

System RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of in the 64k block at which the error was detected.

Extended RAM Failed at offset: nnnn

Extended memory not working or not configured properly at offset **nnnn**.

System battery is dead - Replace and run SETUP

The CMOS clock battery indicator shows the battery is dead. Replace the battery and run Setup to reconfigure the system.

System CMOS checksum bad - Default configuration used

System CMOS has been corrupted or modified incorrectly, perhaps by an application program that changes data stored in CMOS. The BIOS installed Default Setup Values. If you do not want these values, enter Setup and enter your own values. If the error persists, check the system battery or contact your dealer.

System timer error

The timer test failed. Requires repair of system board.

Real time clock error

Real-Time Clock fails BIOS hardware test. May require board repair.

Check date and time settings

BIOS found date or time out of range and reset the Real-Time Clock. May require setting legal date (1991-2099).

Previous boot incomplete - Default configuration used

Previous POST did not complete successfully. POST loads default values and offers to run Setup. If the failure was caused by incorrect values and they are not corrected, the next boot will likely fail. On systems with control of **wait states**, improper Setup settings can also terminate POST and cause this error on the next boot. Run Setup and verify that the waitstate configuration is correct. This error is cleared the next time the system is booted.

Memory Size found by POST differed from CMOS

Memory size found by POST differed from CMOS.

Diskette drive A error

Diskette drive B error

Drive A: or B: is present but fails the BIOS POST diskette tests. Check to see that the drive is defined with the proper diskette type in Setup and that the diskette drive is attached correctly.

Incorrect Drive A type - run SETUP

Type of floppy drive A: not correctly identified in Setup.

Incorrect Drive B type - run SETUP

Type of floppy drive B: not correctly identified in Setup.

System cache error - Cache disabled

RAM cache failed and BIOS disabled the cache. On older boards, check the cache jumpers. You may have to replace the cache. See your dealer. A disabled cache slows system performance considerably.

CPU ID:

CPU socket number for Multi-Processor error.

EISA CMOS not writeable

ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to EISA CMOS.

DMA Test Failed

ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to extended **DMA** (Direct Memory Access) registers.

Software NMI Failed

ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot generate software NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt).

Fail-Safe Timer NMI Failed

ServerBIOS2 test error: Fail-Safe Timer takes too long.

device Address Conflict

Address conflict for specified **device**.

Allocation Error for: device

Run ISA or EISA Configuration Utility to resolve resource conflict for the specified **device**.

CD ROM Drive

CD ROM Drive identified.

Entering SETUP ...

Starting Setup program

Failing Bits: nnnn

The hex number **nnnn** is a map of the bits at the RAM address which failed the memory test. Each 1 (one) in the map indicates a failed bit. See errors 230, 231, or 232 above for offset address of the failure in System, Extended, or Shadow memory.

Fixed Disk n

Fixed disk **n** (0-3) identified.

Invalid System Configuration Data

Problem with NVRAM (CMOS) data.

I/O device IRQ conflict

I/O device IRQ conflict error.

PS/2 Mouse Boot Summary Screen:

PS/2 Mouse installed.

nnnn kB Extended RAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn Cache SRAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of system cache in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB Shadow RAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of shadow RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB System RAM Passed

Where **nnnn** is the amount of system RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

One or more I2O Block Storage Devices were excluded from the Setup Boot Menu

There was not enough room in the IPL table to display all installed I2O block-storage devices.

Operating system not found

Operating system cannot be located on either drive A: or drive C:. Enter Setup and see if fixed disk and drive A: are properly identified.

Parity Check 1 nnnn

Parity error found in the system bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????**. Parity is a method for checking errors in binary data. A parity error indicates that some data has been corrupted.

Parity Check 2 nnnn

Parity error found in the I/O bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????**.

Press <F1> to resume, <F2> to Setup, <F3> for previous

Displayed after any recoverable error message. Press <F1> to start the boot process or <F2> to enter Setup and change the settings. Press <F3> to display the previous screen (usually an initialization error of an **Option ROM**, i.e., an add-on card). Write down and follow the information shown on the screen.

Press <F2> to enter Setup

Optional message displayed during POST. Can be turned off in Setup.

PS/2 Mouse:

PS/2 mouse identified.

Run the I2O Configuration Utility

One or more unclaimed block storage devices have the Configuration Request bit set in the LCT. Run an I2O Configuration Utility (e.g. the SAC utility).

System BIOS shadowed

System BIOS copied to shadow RAM.

UMB upper limit segment address: *nnnn*

Displays the address *nnnn* of the upper limit of **Upper Memory Blocks**, indicating released segments of the BIOS which can be reclaimed by a virtual memory manager.

Video BIOS shadowed

Video BIOS successfully copied to shadow RAM.

Notes

Appendix B

BIOS POST Codes

This section lists the POST (Power On Self Test) codes for the PhoenixBIOS. POST codes are divided into two categories: recoverable and terminal.

Recoverable POST Errors

When a recoverable type of error occurs during POST, BIOS will display a POST code that describes the problem. BIOS may also issue one of the following beep codes:

- 1 long and two short beeps - video configuration error
- 1 continuous long beep - no memory detected

Terminal POST Errors

If a terminal type of error occurs, BIOS will shut down the system. Before doing so, BIOS will write the error to port 80h, attempt to initialize video and write the error in the top left corner of the screen. The following is a list of codes that may be written to port 80h.

POST Code	Description
02h	Verify Real Mode
03h	Disable Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)
04h	Get CPU type
06h	Initialize system hardware
07h	Disable shadow and execute code from the ROM.
08h	Initialize chipset with initial POST values
09h	Set IN POST flag
0Ah	Initialize CPU registers
0Bh	Enable CPU cache
0Ch	Initialize caches to initial POST values
0Eh	Initialize I/O component
0Fh	Initialize the local bus IDE
10h	Initialize Power Management
11h	Load alternate registers with initial POST values
12h	Restore CPU control word during warm boot
13h	Initialize PCI Bus Mastering devices
14h	Initialize keyboard controller
16h	1-2-2-3 BIOS ROM checksum
17h	Initialize cache before memory Auto size

POST Code	Description
18h	8254 timer initialization
1Ah	8237 DMA controller initialization
1Ch	Reset Programmable Interrupt Controller
20h	1-3-1-1 Test DRAM refresh
22h	1-3-1-3 Test 8742 Keyboard Controller
24h	Set ES segment register to 4 GB
28h	Auto size DRAM
29h	Initialize POST Memory Manager
2Ah	Clear 512 kB base RAM
2Ch	1-3-4-1 RAM failure on address line xxxx *
2Eh	1-3-4-3 RAM failure on data bits xxxx * of low byte of memory bus
2Fh	Enable cache before system BIOS shadow
32h	Test CPU bus-clock frequency
33h	Initialize Phoenix Dispatch Manager
36h	Warm start shut down
38h	Shadow system BIOS ROM
3Ah	Auto size cache
3Ch	Advanced configuration of chipset registers
3Dh	Load alternate registers with CMOS values
41h	Initialize extended memory for RomPilot
42h	Initialize interrupt vectors
45h	POST device initialization
46h	2-1-2-3 Check ROM copyright notice
47h	Initialize I20 support
48h	Check video configuration against CMOS
49h	Initialize PCI bus and devices
4Ah	Initialize all video adapters in system
4Bh	QuietBoot start (optional)
4Ch	Shadow video BIOS ROM
4Eh	Display BIOS copyright notice
4Fh	Initialize MultiBoot
50h	Display CPU type and speed
51h	Initialize EISA board
52h	Test keyboard
54h	Set key click if enabled
55h	Enable USB devices
58h	2-2-3-1 Test for unexpected interrupts
59h	Initialize POST display service
5Ah	Display prompt "Press F2 to enter SETUP"
5Bh	Disable CPU cache

POST Code	Description
5Ch	Test RAM between 512 and 640 kB
60h	Test extended memory
62h	Test extended memory address lines
64h	Jump to UserPatch1
66h	Configure advanced cache registers
67h	Initialize Multi Processor APIC
68h	Enable external and CPU caches
69h	Setup System Management Mode (SMM) area
6Ah	Display external L2 cache size
6Bh	Load custom defaults (optional)
6Ch	Display shadow-area message
6Eh	Display possible high address for UMB recovery
70h	Display error messages
72h	Check for configuration errors
76h	Check for keyboard errors
7Ch	Set up hardware interrupt vectors
7Dh	Initialize Intelligent System Monitoring
7Eh	Initialize coprocessor if present
80h	Disable onboard Super I/O ports and IRQs
81h	Late POST device initialization
82h	Detect and install external RS232 ports
83h	Configure non-MCD IDE controllers
84h	Detect and install external parallel ports
85h	Initialize PC-compatible PnP ISA devices
86h	Re-initialize onboard I/O ports.
87h	Configure Motherboard Configurable Devices (optional)
88h	Initialize BIOS Data Area
89h	Enable Non-Maskable Interrupts (NMIs)
8Ah	Initialize Extended BIOS Data Area
8Bh	Test and initialize PS/2 mouse
8Ch	Initialize floppy controller
8Fh	Determine number of ATA drives (optional)
90h	Initialize hard-disk controllers
91h	Initialize local-bus hard-disk controllers
92h	Jump to UserPatch2
93h	Build MPTABLE for multi-processor boards
95h	Install CD ROM for boot
96h	Clear huge ES segment register
97h	Fix up Multi Processor table
98h	1-2 Search for option ROMs. One long, two short beeps on checksum failure

POST Code	Description
99h	Check for SMART Drive (optional)
9Ah	Shadow option ROMs
9Ch	Set up Power Management
9Dh	Initialize security engine (optional)
9Eh	Enable hardware interrupts
9Fh	Determine number of ATA and SCSI drives
A0h	Set time of day
A2h	Check key lock
A4h	Initialize typematic rate
A8h	Erase F2 prompt
AAh	Scan for F2 key stroke
ACh	Enter SETUP
AEh	Clear Boot flag
B0h	Check for errors
B1h	Inform RomPilot about the end of POST.
B2h	POST done - prepare to boot operating system
B4h	1 One short beep before boot
B5h	Terminate QuietBoot (optional)
B6h	Check password (optional)
B7h	Initialize ACPI BIOS
B9h	Prepare Boot
BAh	Initialize SMBIOS
BBh	Initialize PnP Option ROMs
BCh	Clear parity checkers
BDh	Display MultiBoot menu
BEh	Clear screen (optional)
BFh	Check virus and backup reminders
C0h	Try to boot with INT 19
C1h	Initialize POST Error Manager (PEM)
C2h	Initialize error logging
C3h	Initialize error display function
C4h	Initialize system error handler
C5h	PnPnd dual CMOS (optional)
C6h	Initialize note dock (optional)
C7h	Initialize note dock late
C8h	Force check (optional)
C9h	Extended checksum (optional)
CAh	Redirect Int 15h to enable remote keyboard
CBh	Redirect Int 13h to Memory Technologies Devices such as ROM, RAM, PCMCIA, and serial disk
CCh	Redirect Int 10h to enable remote serial video

POST Code Description

CDh	Re-map I/O and memory for PCMCIA
CEh	Initialize digitizer and display message
D2h	Unknown interrupt

The following are for the boot block in the Flash ROM**POST Code Description**

E0h	Initialize the chipset
E1h	Initialize the bridge
E2h	Initialize the CPU
E3h	Initialize system timer
E4h	Initialize system I/O
E5h	Check force recovery boot
E6h	Checksum BIOS ROM
E7h	Go to BIOS
E8h	Set Huge Segment
E9h	Initialize Multi Processor
EAh	Initialize OEM special code
EBh	Initialize PIC and DMA
ECh	Initialize Memory type
EDh	Initialize Memory size
EEh	Shadow Boot Block
EFh	System memory test
F0h	Initialize interrupt vectors
F1h	Initialize Run Time Clock
F2h	Initialize video
F3h	Initialize System Management Manager
F4h	Output one beep
F5h	Clear Huge Segment
F6h	Boot to Mini DOS
F7h	Boot to Full DOS

If the BIOS detects error 2C, 2E, or 30 (base 512K RAM error), it displays an additional word-bitmap (**xxxx**) indicating the address line or bits that failed. For example, "2C 0002" means address line 1 (bit one set) has failed. "2E 1020" means data bits 12 and 5 (bits 12 and 5 set) have failed in the lower 16 bits. The BIOS also sends the bitmap to the port-80 LED display. It first displays the checkpoint code, followed by a delay, the high-order byte, another delay, and then the loworder byte of the error. It repeats this sequence continuously.

Notes

Appendix C

Software Installation

After all the hardware has been installed, you must first configure Intel's ESB2 SATA RAID* before you install the Windows Operating System and other software drivers.

Important Notes to the User:

- If you do not wish to configure onboard SATA RAID functions, you may proceed to Section C-3.
- This chapter describes RAID Configuration Instructions for the Intel ESB2 RAID Controller designed for the Windows OS.

C-1 Introduction to Serial ATA and Parallel ATA

To configure the SATA RAID functions, you must first use the Intel ESB2 SATA RAID Utility program to configure the RAID Level that you desire before installing the Windows XP/2000/2003 operating system and other software drivers. (The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro CD that came packaged with your motherboard.) Note that the current version of the ESB2 SATA RAID Utility can only support Windows XP/2000/2003 Operating Systems.

Serial ATA (SATA)

Serial ATA (SATA) is a physical storage interface that uses a single cable with a minimum of four wires to create a point-to-point connection between devices. It is a serial link, which supports transfer rates up to 3Gbps. Because the serial cables used in SATA are thinner than the traditional cables used in Parallel ATA (PATA), SATA systems have better airflow and can be installed in smaller chassis than Parallel ATA. In addition, the cables used in PATA are limited to a length of 40cm, while Serial ATA cables can be up to one meter in length. Overall, SATA provides better functionality than PATA.

Introduction to Intel ESB2 Serial RAID

Located in the South Bridge of the Blackford Mukilteo chipset, the I/O Controller Hub (ESB2) provides the I/O subsystem with access to the rest of the system. It supports an 1-channel UltraATA/100 Bus Master IDE controller (PATA) and six Serial ATA (SATA) ports. The ESB2 supports the following PATA and SATA device configurations: Legacy mode and Native mode.

RAID Configurations

The following types of RAID configurations are supported:

RAID 0 (Data Striping): this writes data in parallel, interleaved ("striped") sections of two hard drives. Data transfer rate is doubled over using a single disk.

RAID1 (Data Mirroring): an identical data image from one drive is copied to another drive. The second drive must be the same size or larger than the first drive.

RAID 10 (Striping & Mirroring): RAID 0 and 1 schemes are combined (without parity information) to get the benefits of both.

RAID 5: both data and parity information are striped and mirrored across three or more hard drives.

Intel Matrix Storage

The Intel Matrix Storage, supported by the ESB2, allows the user to create RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 10 and RAID 5 sets by using only six identical hard disk drives. The Intel Matrix Storage Technology creates two partitions on each hard disk drive and generate a virtual RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 10 and RAID 5 sets. It also allows you the change the HDD partition size without any data.

Configuring BIOS settings for SATA RAID Functions (Native Mode)

1. Press the <Del> key during system bootup to enter the BIOS Setup Utility.

Note: If it is the first time powering on the system, we recommend you load the Optimized Default Settings. If you have already done so, please skip to Step 3.

2. Use the arrow keys to select the "Exit" Settings. Once in the "Exit" settings, Scroll down to select "Load Optimized Default Settings" and press the <Enter> key. Select "OK" to confirm the selection. Press the <Enter> key to load the default settings for the BIOS.

3. Use the arrow keys to select the "Main" section in BIOS.

4. Scroll down to "SATA Control Mode" and press the <Enter> key to select "Enhanced"

5. Scroll down to "SATA RAID Enabled" and press <Enter>. Then, select "Enabled."

6. Scroll down to "Exit". Select "Save and Exit" from the "Exit" menu. Press the <Enter> key to save the changes and exit the BIOS.

7. Once you've exited the BIOS Utility, the system will re-boot.

8. During the system boot-up, press the <Ctrl> and <I> keys simultaneously to run the Intel RAID Configuration Utility when prompted by the following message: *Press <Ctrl> <I> for Intel RAID Configuration Utility.*

Using the Intel ESB2 SATA RAID Utility Program

1. Creating, Deleting and Resetting RAID Volumes:

- a. After the system exits from the BIOS Setup Utility, the system will automatically reboot. The following screen appears after Power-On Self Test.

```

RAID Volumes:
None defined.

Physical Disks:
Port Drive Model      Serial #              Size   Type/Status(Vol ID)
0    WDC WD2500SD-01K  WD-WMAL72034971      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk
1    WDC WD2500SD-01K  WD-WMAL72034599      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk
2    WDC WD2500JD-00F  WD-WMAEH1376109      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk
3    WDC WD2500JD-00F  WD-WMAEH1449527      232.9GB Non-RAID Disk

Press <CTRL-I> to enter Configuration Utility...

Adaptec SCSI BIOS v4.30.0
Copyright 2003 Adaptec, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

<<< Press <Ctrl><A> for SCSISelect(TM) Utility! >>>

Slot Ch ID LUN  Vendor      Product              Size  Bus Status
-----
04  A  10  0

```

- b. When you see the above screen, press the <Ctrl> and the <I> keys simultaneously to have the main menu of the SATA RAID Utility appear:

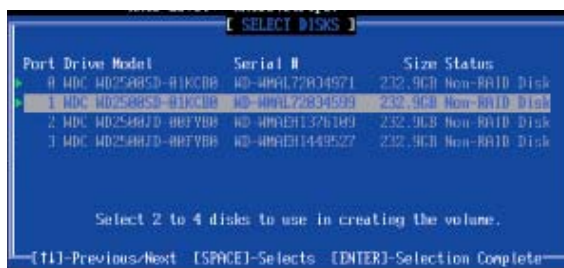
Note: All graphics and screen shots shown in the manual are for reference only. The screen shots shown in the manual do not imply Supernicro's endorsement or non-endorsement on any 3rd party's product. Your screens may or many not look exactly the same as the graphics shown in this manual.

Creating a RAID 0 Volume

1. Select "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



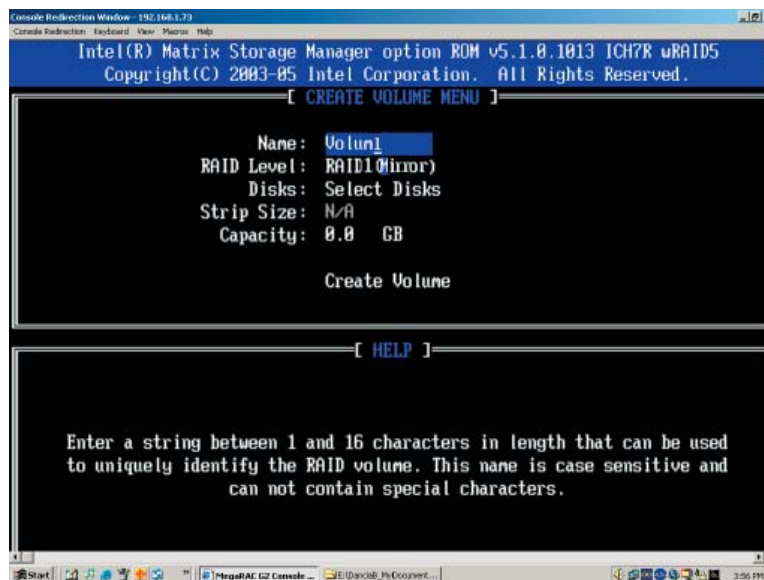
2. Specify a name for the **RAID 0** set and press the <Tab> key or the <Enter> key to go to the next field. (You can use the <Esc> key to select the previous menu.)
3. When RAID Level item is highlighted, press the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select **RAID 0 (Stripe)** and hit <Enter>.
4. When the Disks item is highlighted, press <Enter> to select the HDD to configure as RAID. The following pop-up screen (*See Note on Page C-3) displays:



5. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to highlight a drive and press <Space> to select it. A triangle appears to confirm the selection of the drive.
6. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select the stripe size, ranged from 4 KB to 128 KB for the RAID 0 array, and hit <Enter>. (*Note: For a server, please use a lower stripe size, and for a multimedia system, use a higher stripe size. The default stripe size is 128 KB.)
7. Press <Enter> when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
8. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N), press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Creating a RAID 1 Volume

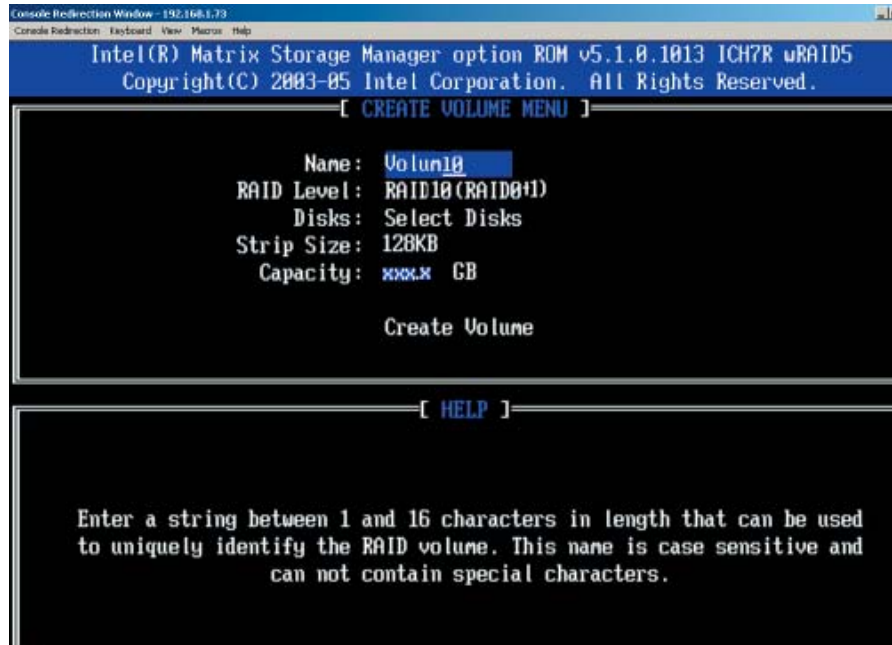
1. Select "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



2. Specify a name for the **RAID 1** set and press the <Tab> key or the <Enter> key to go to the next field. (You can use the <Esc> key to select the previous menu.)
3. When RAID Level item is highlighted, press the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select **RAID 1 (Mirror)** and hit <Enter>.
4. When the Capacity item is highlighted, enter your RAID volume capacity and hit <Enter>. The default setting is the maximum capacity allowed.
5. Press <Enter> when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
6. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N)", press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Creating a RAID 10 (RAID 1+ RAID 0)

1. Select "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



2. Specify a name for the **RAID 10** set and press <Enter>.
3. When RAID Level item is highlighted, use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select **RAID 10 (RAID1 + RAID0)** and hit <Enter>.
4. When the Stripe Size is highlighted, use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select the stripe size from 4 KB to 128 KB for your RAID 10 and hit <Enter>. The default setting is 6 4KB. (*Note: For a server, please use a lower stripe size, and for a multimedia system, use a higher stripe size.)
5. When the RAID Volume Capacity item is highlighted, enter your RAID volume capacity and hit <Enter>. The default setting is the maximum capacity allowed.
6. Press <Enter> when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
7. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N)", press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Creating a RAID 5 Set (Parity)

1. Select "Create RAID Volume" from the main menu and press the <Enter> key. The following screen will appear:



2. Specify a name for the **RAID 5** set and press <Enter>.
3. When the Raid Level is highlighted, use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select **RAID 5 (Parity)** and hit <Enter>.
4. When the Disk item is highlighted, press <Enter> to select the HDD to configure as RAID. The following pop-up screen (*See Note on Page C-3) displays:



5. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to highlight a drive and press <Space> to select it. A triangle appears to confirm the selection of the drive.
6. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select the stripe size, ranged from 4 KB to 128 KB for the RAID 5 array, and hit <Enter>. (*Note: For a server, please use a lower stripe size, and for a multimedia system, use a higher stripe size. The default stripe size is 128 KB.)
7. Enter your desired RAID volume capacity and press <Enter> when the capacity item is highlighted. The default setting is the maximum capacity allowed.
8. Press Enter when the Create Volume item is highlighted. A warning message displays.
9. When asked "Are you sure you want to create this volume (Y/N)", press "Y" to create the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Create Volume menu.

Deleting a RAID Volume



Warning: Be sure to back up your data before deleting a RAID set. You will lose all data on the disk drives when deleting a RAID set.

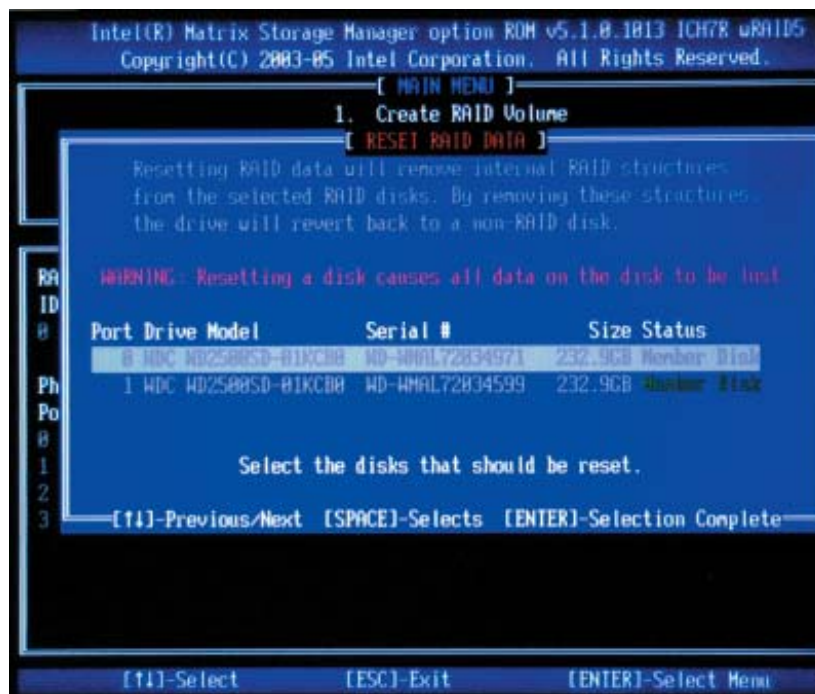
1. From the main menu, select item2-Delete RAID Volume, and press <Enter>.
2. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to select the RAID set you want to delete and press <Del>. A Warning message displays.
3. When asked "Are you sure you want to delete this volume (Y/N)", press "Y" to delete the RAID volume, or type "N" to go back to the Delete Volume menu.

Resetting to Non-RAID and Resetting a RAID HDD



Warning: Be cautious when you reset a RAID volume HDD to non-RAID or Resetting a RAID HDD. Resetting a RAID volume HDD or Resetting a RAID HDD will reformat the HDD and delete the internal RAID structure on the drive.

1. From the main menu, select item3-Reset Disks to Non- RAID, and press <Enter>. The following screen will appear:



2. Use the <Up Arrow>, <Down Arrow> keys to highlight the RAID set drive to reset and press <Space> to select.
3. Press <Enter> to reset the RAID set drive. A Warning message displays.
4. Press "Y" to reset the drive, or type "N" to go back to the main menu.

Exiting the Intel Matrix Storage Manager Utility

1. From the main menu, select item4-Exit, and press <Enter>. A warning message will appear.
2. Press "Y" to reset the drive, or type "N" to go back to the main menu.

C-2 Installing Windows XP/2000/2003 on RAID Systems

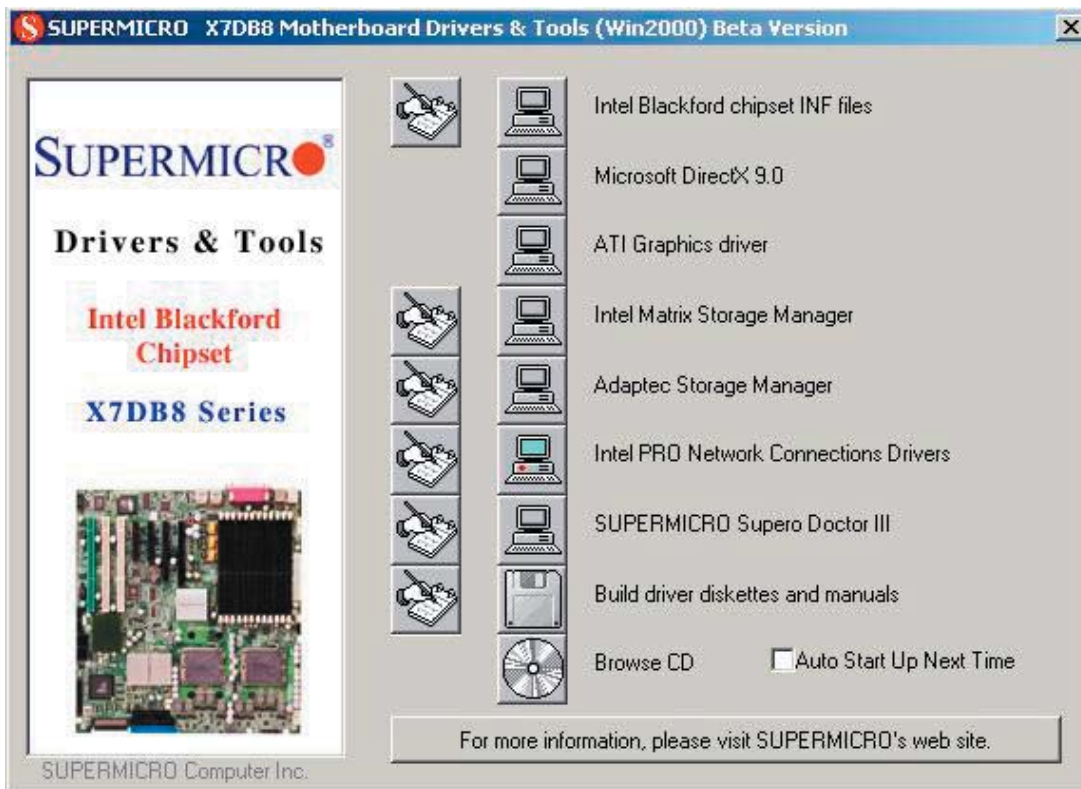
New Operating System: Windows XP/2000/2003 Installation

1. Insert the Microsoft Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup CD in the CD drive, and the system will start booting up from the CD.
2. Press the <F6> key when the message-" Press F6 if you need to install a third party SCSI or RAID driver" displays.
3. When the Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup screen appears, press "S" to specify additional device(s).
4. Insert the driver diskette-"Intel AA RAID XP/2000/2003 Driver for ESB2 into Drive A: and press the <Enter> key.
5. Choose Intel(R) ESB2 *SATA RAID Controller* from the list indicated in the XP/2000/2003 Setup Screen and press the <Enter> key.
6. Press the <Enter> key to continue the installation process. (If you need to specify any additional devices to be installed, do it at this time.) Once all devices have been specified, press the <Enter> key to continue with the installation.
7. From the Windows XP/2000/2003 Setup screen, press the <Enter> key. The XP/2000/2003 Setup will automatically load all device files and then continue with the installation.
8. After the Windows XP/2000/2003 installation is completed, the system will automatically reboot.
9. Insert the Supermicro CD that came with the package into the CD drive during system reboot, and the following screen will appear (next page):

Note: the current version of the ESB2 SATA RAID Utility can only support Windows XP/2000/2003 Operating System.

C-3 Installing the Operating System and other Software

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



Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

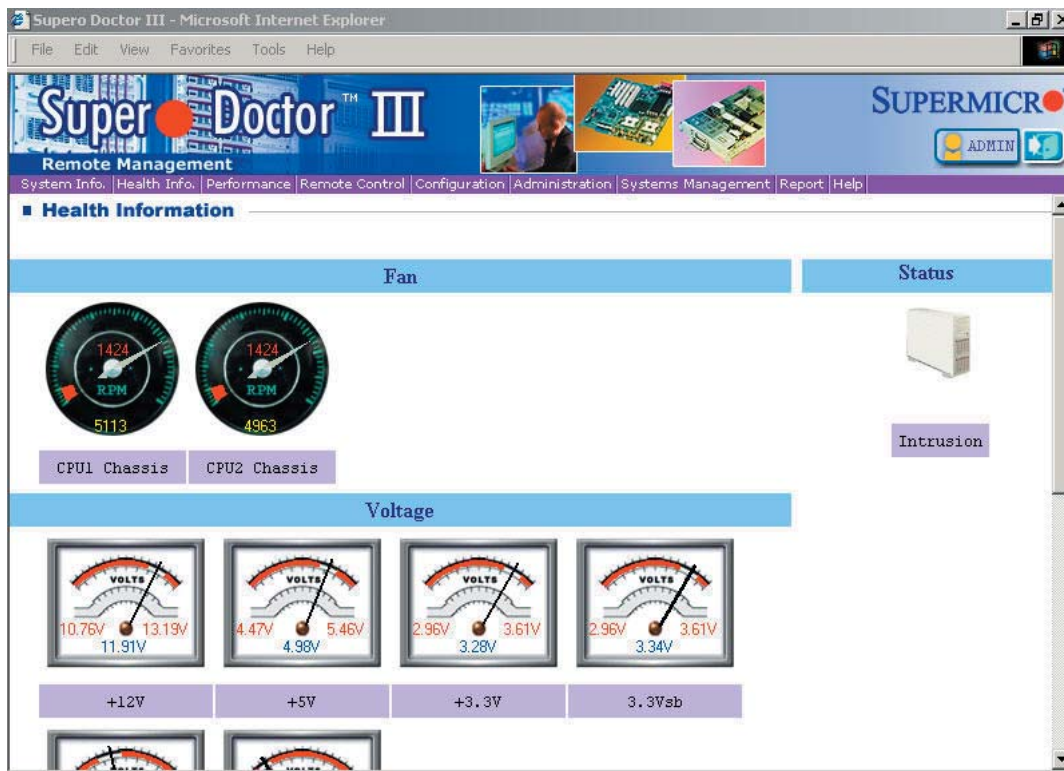
Note: Click the icons showing a hand writing on paper to view the readme files for each item. Click the computer icons to the right of these items to install each item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. **After installing each item, you must re-boot the system before moving on to the next item on the list.** You should install everything here except for the SUPER Doctor utility and the LAN/SCSI driver diskettes, which are optional. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

Supero Doctor III

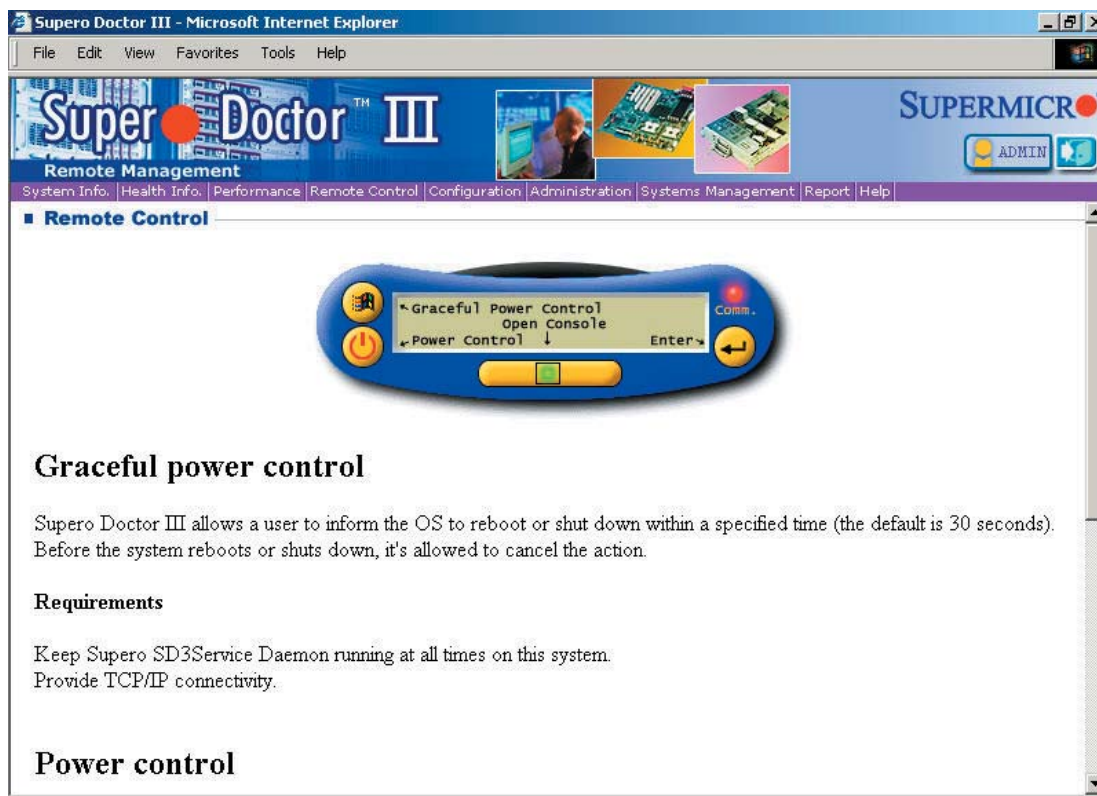
The Supero Doctor III program is a Web base management tool that supports remote management capability. It includes Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CDROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor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

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

Supero Doctor III: Health Information Screen



Supero Doctor III: Remote Control Screen



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

Notes

Appendix D

System Specifications

Processors

Single or dual Intel® dual-core Xeon™ dual-core processors 5300/5100/5000 series

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

Chipset

Intel 5000P/ESB2 chipset

BIOS

8 Mb Phoenix® Flash ROM

Memory Capacity

Eight 240-pin DIMM sockets supporting up to 32 GB of DDR2-533 FBD or DDR2-667 FBD SDRAM

Note: Dual channel memory - requires memory to be installed two modules at a time. See the memory section in Chapter 5 for details.

Serial ATA Controller

- Intel ESB2 on-chip controller for 6-port Serial ATA (RAID 0, 1 10 and 5 supported)

Serial ATA Drive Bays

Six (6) hot-swap drive bays to house six (6) standard SATA drives

Peripheral Drive Bays

One (1) 3.5" floppy drive

Two (2) 5.25" drive bays

Expansion Slots

Two x8 PCI-Express slots, one x4 PCI-Express slot, two PCI-X 133 MHz slots and one PCI-X 100 MHz slot

Serverboard

X7DBE (Extended ATX form factor)

Dimensions: 12 x 13 in (305 x 330 mm)

Chassis

SC743TQ-650 Form Factor: tower/4U rackmount

Dimensions (as tower): (WxHxD) 7 x 17.1 x 25.5 in. (178 x 434 x 648 mm)

Weight

Gross (Bare Bone): 64 lbs. (29.1 kg.)

System Cooling

Four (4) 8-cm system cooling fans

Two (2) 8-cm rear exhaust fans

One (1) air shroud for tower/4U chassis

System Input Requirements

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

Rated Input Current: 100 (11A) - 240V (5A)

Rated Input Frequency: 50 to 60 Hz

PFC Power Supply

Rated Output Power: 650W (Model# SP650-RP, Part# PWS-0056)

Rated Output Voltages: +3.3V (30A), +5V (30A), +12V (46A), +5Vsb (4A), -12V (0.6A)

BTU Rating

3431 BTUs/hr (for rated output power of 650W)

Operating Environment

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

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

Operating Relative Humidity: 8% to 90% (non-condensing)

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

Regulatory Compliance

Electromagnetic Emissions:

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

Electromagnetic Immunity:

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

Safety:

EN 60950/IEC 60950-Compliant, UL Listed (USA), CUL Listed (Canada), TUV
Certified (Germany), CE Marking (Europe)

Notes