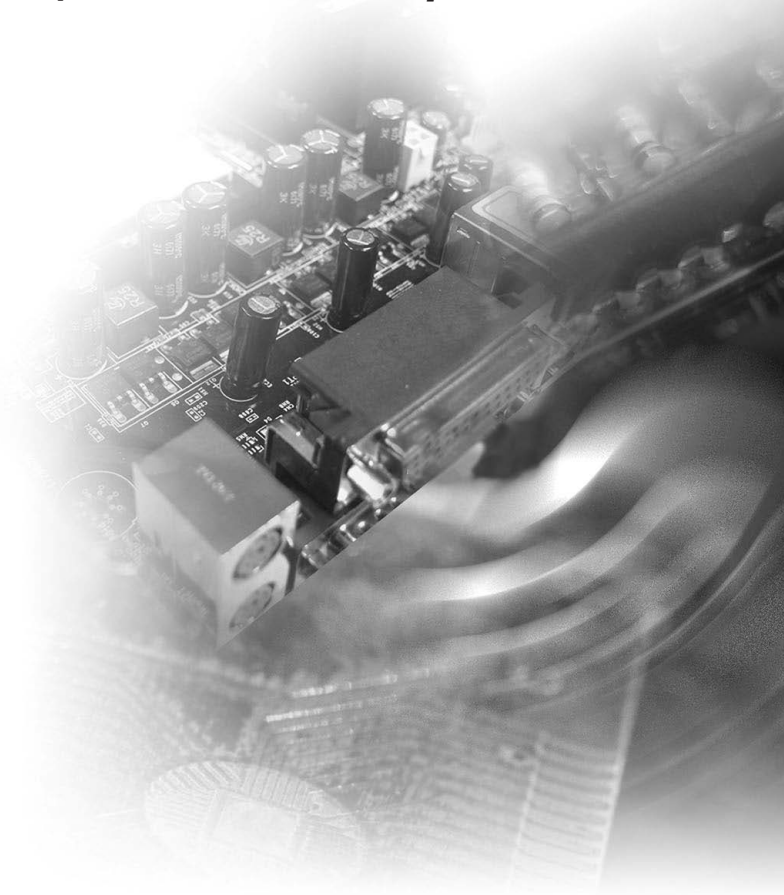


# MS-98L9

***(v2.x) Industrial Computer Board***



## Copyright and Trademarks Notice

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## Revision History

Revision	Date
V2.0	2019/10

## Technical Support

If a problem arises with your product and no solution can be obtained from the user's manual, please contact your place of purchase or local distributor. Alternatively, please visit <https://www.msi.com/support/> for further guidance.

# Safety Instructions

- Always read the safety instructions carefully.
- Keep this User's Manual for future reference.
- Keep this equipment away from humidity.
- Lay this equipment on a reliable flat surface before setting it up.
- The openings on the enclosure are for air convection hence protects the equipment from overheating. **DO NOT COVER THE OPENINGS.**
- Make sure the voltage of the power source and adjust properly 110/220V before connecting the equipment to the power inlet.
- Place the power cord such a way that people can not step on it. Do not place anything over the power cord.
- Always Unplug the Power Cord before inserting any add-on card or module.
- All cautions and warnings on the equipment should be noted.
- Never pour any liquid into the opening that could damage or cause electrical shock.
- If any of the following situations arises, get the equipment checked by service personnel:
  - ▶ The power cord or plug is damaged.
  - ▶ Liquid has penetrated into the equipment.
  - ▶ The equipment has been exposed to moisture.
  - ▶ The equipment does not work well or you can not get it work according to User's Manual.
  - ▶ The equipment has dropped and damaged.
  - ▶ The equipment has obvious sign of breakage.
- **DO NOT LEAVE THIS EQUIPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENT UNCONDITIONED, STORAGE TEMPERATURE ABOVE 60°C, IT MAY DAMAGE THE EQUIPMENT.**

## Chemical Substances Information

In compliance with chemical substances regulations, such as the EU REACH Regulation (Regulation EC No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council), MSI provides the information of chemical substances in products at:

[https://www.msi.com/html/popup/csr/evmtrpt\\_pcm.html](https://www.msi.com/html/popup/csr/evmtrpt_pcm.html)

## Battery Information

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European Union:

Batteries, battery packs, and accumulators should not be disposed of as unsorted household waste. Please use the public collection system to return, recycle, or treat them in compliance with the local regulations.

---



廢電池請回收

Taiwan:

For better environmental protection, waste batteries should be collected separately for recycling or special disposal.

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California, USA:

The button cell battery may contain perchlorate material and requires special handling when recycled or disposed of in California.

For further information please visit:

<https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate/>

---

Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.

---

## CE Conformity

Products bearing the CE marking comply with one or more of the following EU Directives as may be applicable: RED 2014/53/EU; Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU; EMC Directive 2014/30/EU; RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU. Compliance with these directives is assessed using applicable European Harmonized Standards. The point of contact for regulatory matters is MSI, MSI-NL Eindhoven 5706 5692 ER Son.



## FCC-B Radio Frequency Interference Statement



This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the measures listed below:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for help.

### Notice 1

The changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

### Notice 2

Shielded interface cables and AC power cord, if any, must be used in order to comply with the emission limits.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- 1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and
- 2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

## WEEE Statement

Under the European Union ("EU") Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Directive 2002/96/EC, which takes effect on August 13, 2005, products of "electrical and electronic equipment" cannot be discarded as municipal waste anymore and manufacturers of covered electronic equipment will be obligated to take back such products at the end of their useful life.



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# 1 Overview

Thank you for choosing the MS-98L9, an excellent industrial computer board.

Based on the innovative Intel® Kaby Lake-S and Skylake-S Series Processor, the MS-98L9 is engineered to provide reliable performance for a wide variety of industrial applications.

# Specifications

## Processor

- Intel® Kaby Lake-S Series Processor
  - Intel® Core i7-7700/i7-7700T
  - Intel® Core i5-7500/i5-7500T
  - Intel® Core i3-7101E/i3-7101TE
- Intel® Skylake-S Series Processor
  - Intel® Core i7-6700/i7-6700TE/i7-6700K
  - Intel® Core i5-6500/i5-6500TE
  - Intel® Core i3-6100/i3-6100TE
  - Intel® Pentium G4400/G4400TE
  - Intel® Celeron G3900/G3900TE

## PCH

- Intel® H110 Express Chipset

## Memory

- 2 \* DDR4 UDIMM slots
- Dual-Channel DDR4 memory up to 2133/2400MHz
- Max 32GB

## Network

- LAN1: Intel® I219LM GbE LAN PHY
- LAN2: Intel® I211-AT GbE LAN

## Storage

- 4 \* SATA 6Gb/s ports
  - AHCI Mode supported

## Audio

- Realtek® ALC887 High Definition Audio codec (Co-lay ALC888S)
- 1 \* Line-In jack
- 1 \* Line-Out jack
- 1 \* Mic-In jack
- 1 \* Front audio box header
- 1 \* S/PDIF box header

## Graphics

- Integrated Intel® HD Graphics (DirectX12 supported)
- 1 \* VGA
  - Max resolution 1920 x 1200 @60Hz
- 1 \* HDMI 1.4
  - Max resolution 4096 x 2160 @24Hz
- 2 independent displays
  - HDMI + VGA



## Expansion Slots

- 1 \* PCIe x16 slot (PCIe1)
- 1 \* PCIe x16 slot with PCIe x4 signal (PCIe2)
- 5 \* PCI slots (PCI1, PCI2, PCI3, PCI4, PCI5)
- 1 \* ISA slot (Window 7-32bit supported only)

## Rear Panel I/O

- 1 \* Mouse/Keyboard combo port
- 1 \* D-Sub VGA port
- 1 \* HDMI port
- 1 \* RS232/422/485 COM port
- 1 \* RS232 COM port
- 2 \* GbE RJ45 ports
- 2 \* USB2.0 ports
- 4 \* USB3.0 ports
- 1 \* Line-In jack
- 1 \* Line-Out jack
- 1 \* Mic-In jack

## Internal I/O

- 1 \* System power connector
- 1 \* CPU power connector
- 1 \* CPU fan header
- 2 \* System fan headers
- 4 \* SATA 6Gb/s ports
- 1 \* Vertical USB2.0 port
- 1 \* USB2.0 box header (2 ports)
- 1 \* Front panel box header
- 1 \* TPM box header
- 1 \* GPIO header
- 1 \* Chassis intrusion header
- 4 \* RS232 COM port box headers
- 1 \* Front audio box header
- 1 \* S/PDIF box header
- 1 \* SMBus box header
- 1 \* Clear CMOS jumper
- 1 \* AT/ATX jumper
- 1 \* ME jumper
- 2 \* COM port jumpers

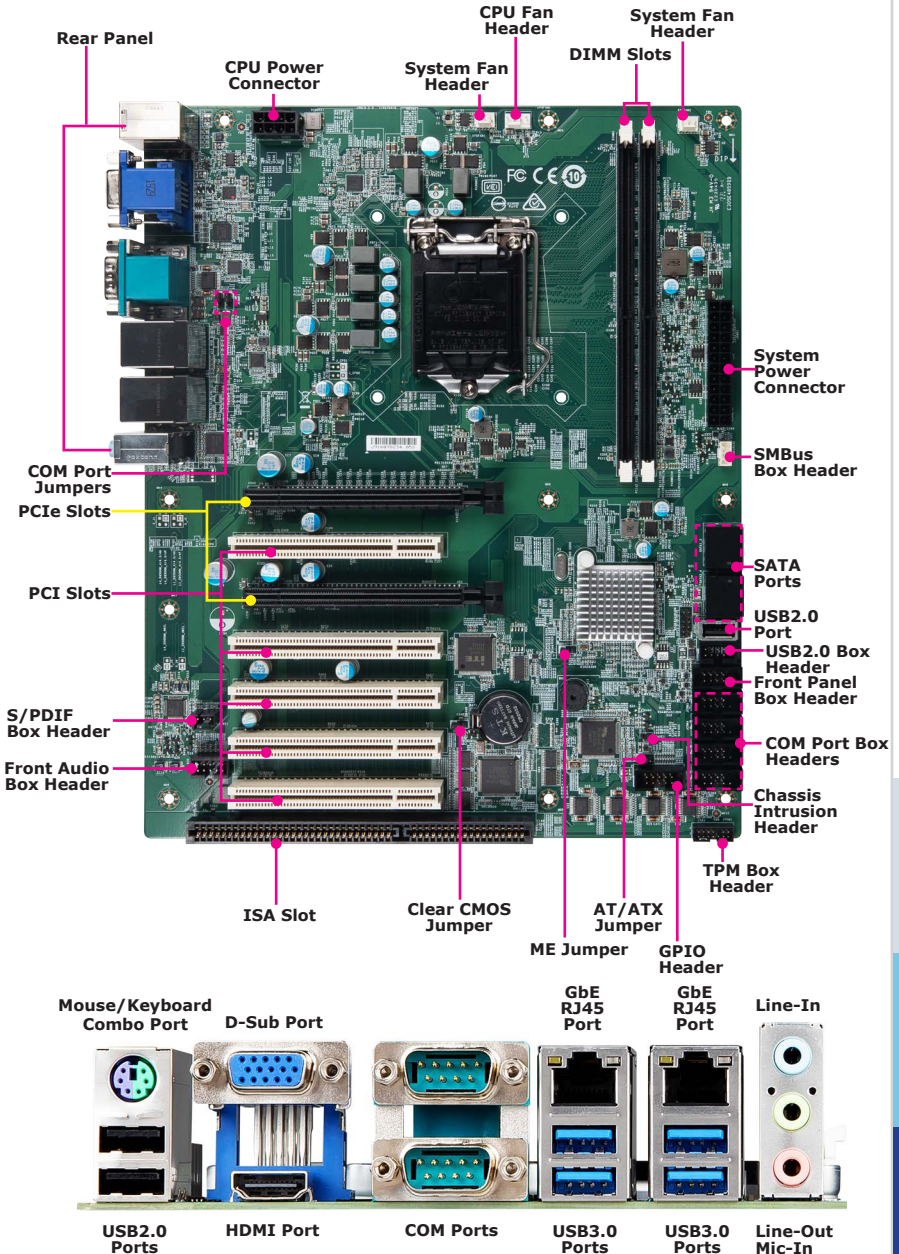
## Form Factor

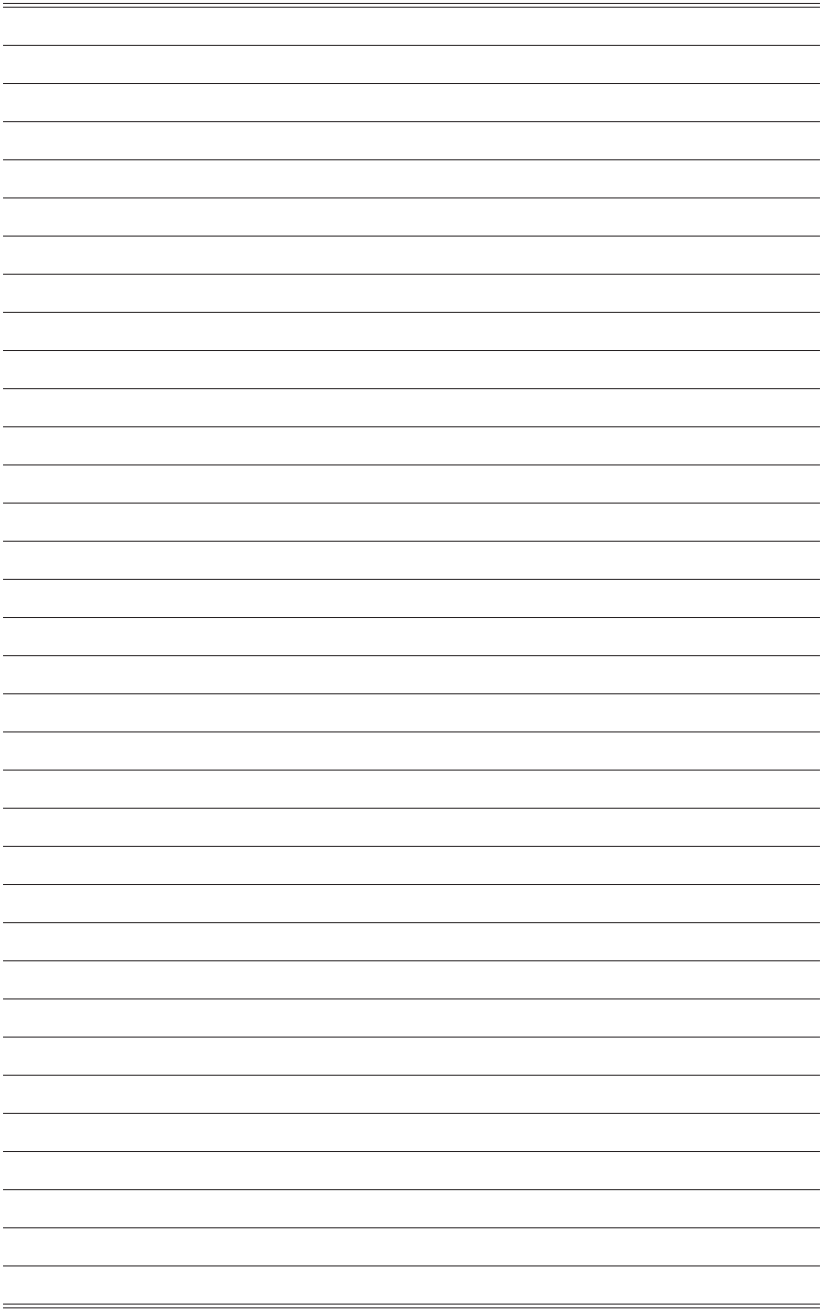
- ATX Size: 305mm (L) x 244mm (W) x 1.6mm (H)

## Environment

- Operating Temperature: -10 ~ 60°C
- Storage Temperature: -20 ~ 80°C
- Humidity: 10 ~ 90% RH, non-condensing

# Layout





# 2 Hardware Setup

This chapter provides you with the information about hardware setup procedures. While doing the installation, be careful in holding the components and follow the installation procedures. For some components, if you install in the wrong orientation, the components will not work properly.

Use a grounded wrist strap before handling computer components. Static electricity may damage the components.

# Quick Component Guide

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## CPU (Central Processing Unit)

When installing the CPU, make sure that you install the cooler to prevent overheating. If you do not have the CPU cooler, consult your dealer before turning on the computer.

### **Important!**

#### **Overheating**

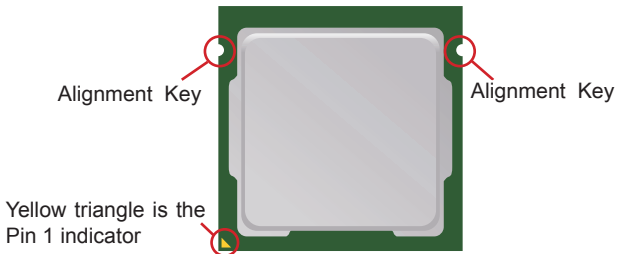
*Overheating will seriously damage the CPU and system. Always make sure the cooling fan can work properly to protect the CPU from overheating. Make sure that you apply an even layer of thermal paste (or thermal tape) between the CPU and the heatsink to enhance heat dissipation.*

#### **Replacing the CPU**

*While replacing the CPU, always turn off the power supply or unplug the power supply's power cord from the grounded outlet first to ensure the safety of CPU.*

### **Introduction to LGA 115x CPU**

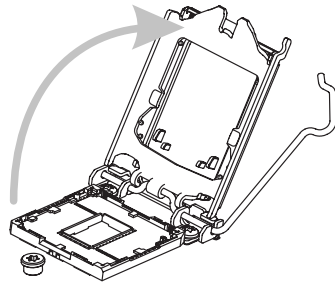
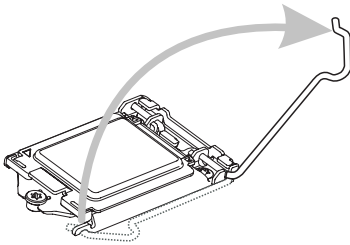
The surface of LGA 115x CPU. Remember to apply some thermal paste on it for better heat dispersion.



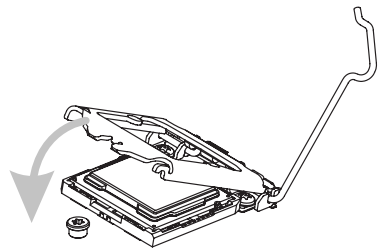
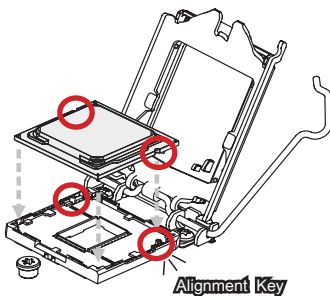
## CPU Installation

When you are installing the CPU, **make sure the CPU has a cooler attached on the top to prevent overheating**. Meanwhile, do not forget to apply some thermal paste on CPU before installing the heat sink/cooler fan for better heat dispersion.

1. Open the load lever and remove the plastic cap.
2. Lift the load lever up to fully open position.



3. After confirming the CPU direction for correct mating, put down the CPU in the socket housing frame. Be sure to grasp on the edge of the CPU base. Note that the alignment keys are matched.
4. Engage the load lever while pressing down lightly onto the load plate.

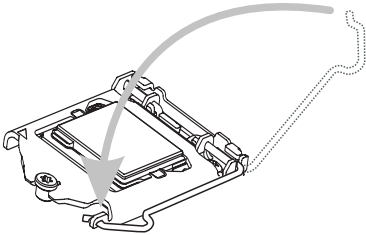


### **Important**

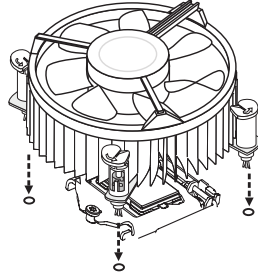
*Visually inspect if the CPU is seated well into the socket. If not, take out the CPU with pure vertical motion and reinstall.*



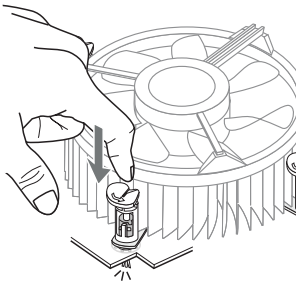
5. Secure the load lever with the hook under the retention tab.



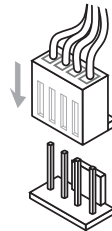
6. Make sure the four hooks are in proper position before you install the cooler. Align the holes on the motherboard with the cooler. Push down the cooler until its four clips get wedged into the holes of the motherboard.



7. Press the four hooks down to fasten the cooler. Turn over the motherboard to confirm that the clip-ends are correctly inserted.



8. Finally, attach the CPU Fan cable to the CPU fan connector on the motherboard.



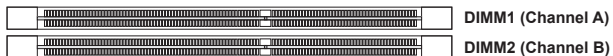
### **Important**

- Confirm if your CPU cooler is firmly installed before turning on your system.
- Do not touch the CPU socket pins to avoid damage.
- Whenever CPU is not installed, always protect your CPU socket pins with the plastic cap covered.
- Please refer to the documentation in the CPU cooler package for more details about the CPU cooler installation.
- Read the CPU status in BIOS.

# Memory

## Dual-Channel Mode

In Dual-Channel mode, make sure that you install memory modules of the **same type and density** in different channel DIMM slots.



## Recommended Memory Population

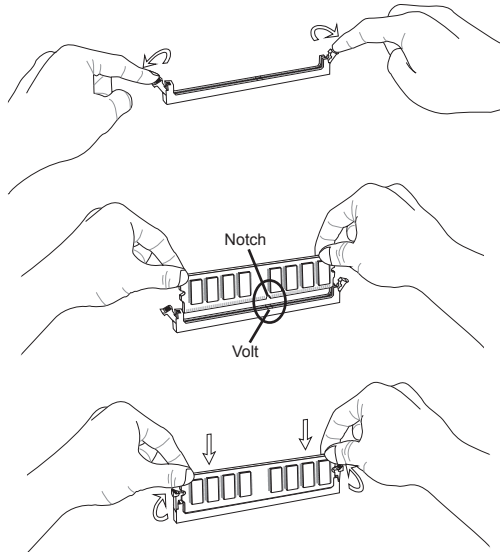
Number of DIMMs installed	1	2
DIMM1 (ch A)	V	V
DIMM2 (ch B)		V

### Important

- "V" indicates a populated DIMM slot.
- Paired memory installation for Max performance.
- Populate the same DIMM type in each channel, specifically: 1. Use the same DIMM size; 2. Use the same number of ranks per DIMM.

## Installing Memory Modules

1. The memory module has only one notch on the center and will only fit in the right orientation.
2. Insert the memory module vertically into the DIMM slot. Then push it in until the golden finger on the memory module is deeply inserted in the DIMM slot. The plastic clip at each side of the DIMM slot will automatically close when the memory module is properly seated.
3. Manually check if the memory module has been locked in place by the DIMM slot clips at the sides.



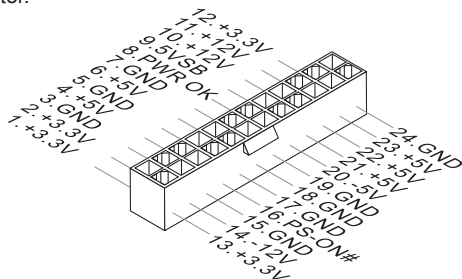
### **Important**

- You can barely see the golden finger if the memory module is properly inserted in the DIMM slot.
- To enable successful system bootup, always insert the memory module into the DIMM1 first.

## Power Supply

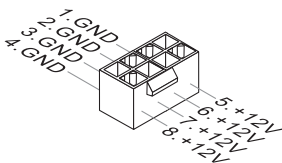
### System Power Connector: JPWR1

This connector allows you to connect a power supply. To connect to the power supply, make sure the plug of the power supply is inserted in the proper orientation and the pins are aligned. Then push down the power supply firmly into the connector.



### CPU Power Connector: JPWR2

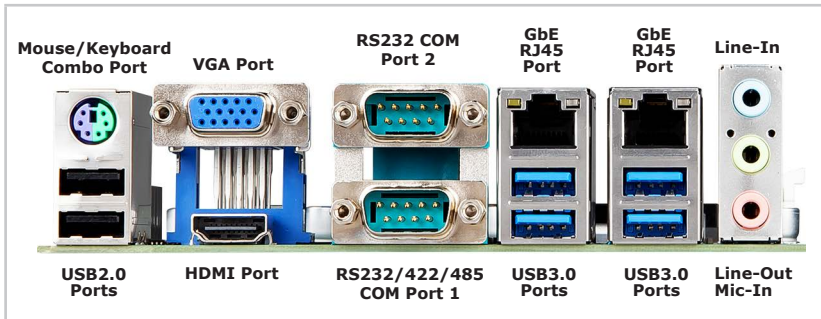
This connector is used to provide power to the CPU.



### **Important**

*Make sure that all power connectors are connected to the power supply to ensure stable operation of the motherboard.*

## Rear Panel I/O



### ***Important***

#### *Installing the I/O shield*

1. Open the case.
2. Put the I/O shield in from inside the case. Make sure the I/O shield is put in the right orientation with motherboard I/O ports aligning with the holes in the I/O shield.
3. Apply pressure to all four corners of the I/O shield to secure it to the case.



### ➤ **Mouse/Keyboard Combo Port**

The standard PS/2<sup>®</sup> mouse/keyboard DIN connector is for a PS/2<sup>®</sup> mouse/keyboard.

### ➤ **USB2.0 Ports**

The USB (Universal Serial Bus) port is for attaching USB devices such as keyboard, mouse, or other USB-compatible devices.

### ➤ **USB3.0 Ports**

The USB 3.0 port is backward-compatible with USB 2.0 devices and supports data transfer rate up to 5 Gbit/s (SuperSpeed).

### ➤ **VGA Port**

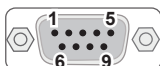
The DB15-pin female connector is provided for monitors.

## ► HDMI Port

The High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI) is an all-digital audio/video interface capable of transmitting uncompressed streams. HDMI supports all TV format, including standard, enhanced, or high-definition video, plus multi-channel digital audio on a single cable.

## ► RS232/422/485 COM Port 1

The serial port is a 16550A high speed communications port that sends/receives 16 bytes FIFOs. It supports barcode scanners, barcode printers, bill printers, credit card machine, etc.



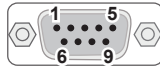
	PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
<b>RS232</b>	1	NDCD	Data Carrier Detect
	2	NSIN	Signal In
	3	NSOUT	Signal Out
	4	NDTR	Data Terminal Ready
	5	GND	Signal Ground
	6	NDSR	Data Set Ready
	7	NRTS	Request To Send
	8	NCTS	Clear To Send
	9	0V/5V/12V	Power Pin

	PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
<b>RS422</b>	1	422 TXD-	Transmit Data, Negative
	2	422 TXD+	Transmit Data, Positive
	3	422 RXD+	Receive Data, Positive
	4	422 RXD-	Receive Data, Negative
	5	GND	Signal Ground
	6	NC	No Connection
	7	NC	No Connection
	8	NC	No Connection
	9	NC	No Connection

	PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
<b>RS485</b>	1	485 TXD-	Transmit Data, Negative
	2	485 TXD+	Transmit Data, Positive
	3	NC	No Connection
	4	NC	No Connection
	5	GND	Signal Ground
	6	NC	No Connection
	7	NC	No Connection
	8	NC	No Connection
	9	NC	No Connection

## ► RS232 COM Port 2

The serial port is a 16550A high speed communications port that sends/receives 16 bytes FIFOs. It supports barcode scanners, barcode printers, bill printers, credit card machine, etc.



	PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
<b>RS232</b>	1	NDCD	Data Carrier Detect
	2	NSIN	Signal In
	3	NSOUT	Signal Out
	4	NDTR	Data Terminal Ready
	5	GND	Signal Ground
	6	NDSR	Data Set Ready
	7	NRTS	Request To Send
	8	NCTS	Clear To Send
	9	0V/5V/12V	Power Pin

## ► GbE RJ45 Port

The standard single RJ45 LAN jack is provided for connection to the Local Area Network (LAN). You can connect a network cable to it.

	LED	LED Status	Description
	Active LED	Off	No link
		Yellow	Linked
		Blinking	Data activity
	Speed LED	Off	10 Mbps connection
		Green	100 Mbps connection
		Orange	1 Gbps connection

## ► Audio Ports

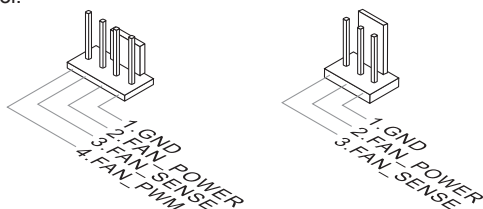
These audio connectors are used for audio devices. It is easy to differentiate between audio effects according to the color of audio jacks.

- Line-In (Blue) - Line In, is used for external CD player, tapeplayer or other audio devices.
- Line-Out (Green) - Line Out, is a connector for speakers or headphones.
- Mic (Pink) - Mic, is a connector for microphones.

## Connector

### CPU/System Fan Header: CPUFAN1, SYSFAN1, SYSFAN2

The fan power connectors support system cooling fan with +12V. When connecting the wire to the connectors, always note that the red wire is the positive and should be connected to the +12V; the black wire is Ground and should be connected to GND. If the motherboard has a System Hardware Monitor chipset onboard, you must use a specially designed fan with speed sensor to take advantage of the CPU fan control.

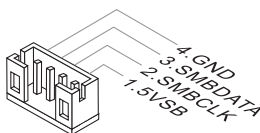


#### **Important**

- Please refer to the recommended CPU fans at processor's official website or consult the vendors for proper CPU cooling fan.
- Fan cooler sets with 3- or 4-pin power connector are both available.

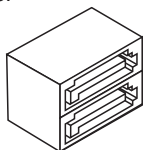
### SMBus Box Header: JSMB1

This connector is provided for users to connect System Management Bus (SMBus) interface.



### Serial ATA Connector: SATA1~4

This connector is a high-speed Serial ATA interface port. Each connector can connect to one Serial ATA device.



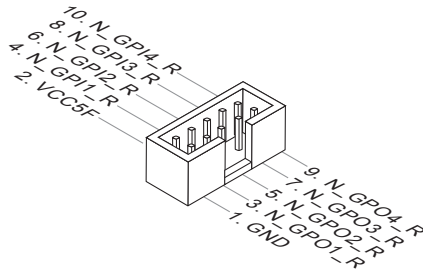
#### **Important**

Please do not fold the SATA cable into a 90-degree angle. Otherwise, data loss may occur during transmission.



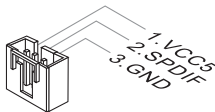
## GPIO Header: JGPIO1

This connector is provided for the General-Purpose Input peripheral module.



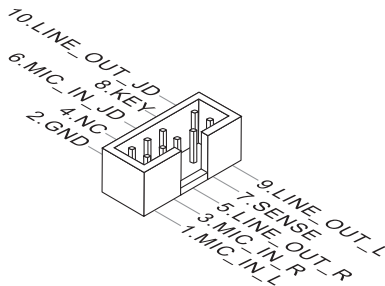
## S/PDIF Box Header: JSPDI1

This pinheader is used to connect S/PDIF (Sony & Philips Digital Interconnect Format) interface for digital audio transmission.



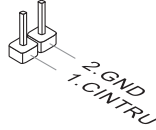
## Front Audio Box Header: JAUD1

This connector allows you to connect the front panel audio and is compliant with Intel Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.



### Chassis Intrusion Header: JCASE1

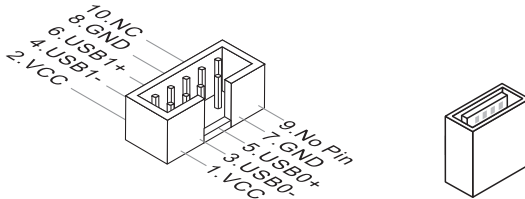
This connector connects to the chassis intrusion switch cable. If the computer case is opened, the chassis intrusion mechanism will be activated. The system will record this intrusion and a warning message will flash on screen. To clear the warning, you must enter the BIOS utility and clear the record.



### USB2.0 Box Header: JUSB1

#### USB2.0 Port: JUSB2

This connector is ideal for connecting USB devices such as keyboard, mouse, or other USB-compatible devices.

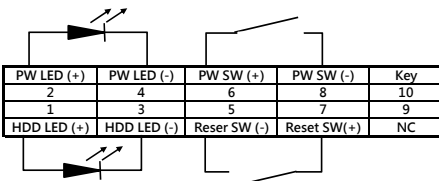
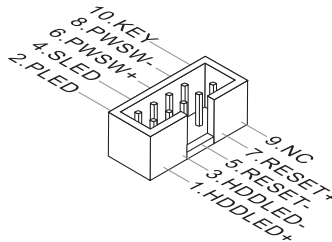


**Important**

- Note that the pins of VCC and GND must be connected correctly to avoid possible damage.
- Avoid holding the motherboard by JUSB2 to prevent the component from falling off.

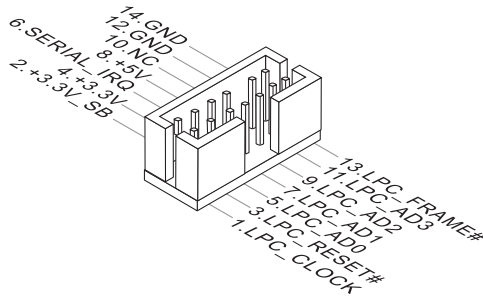
### Front Panel Box Header: JFP1

This front panel connector is provided for electrical connection to the front panel switches & LEDs and is compliant with Intel Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.



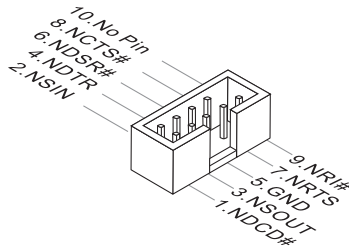
## TPM Box Header: JTPM1

This connector works as LPC debug port and supports TPM modules.



## RS232 COM Port Box Header: JCOM3 ~ JCOM6

This connector is a 16550A high speed communications port that sends/receives 16 bytes FIFOs. You can attach a serial device to it.



	PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
<b>RS232</b>	1	NDCD	Data Carrier Detect
	2	NSIN	Signal In
	3	NSOUT	Signal Out
	4	NDTR	Data Terminal Ready
	5	GND	Signal Ground
	6	NDSR	Data Set Ready
	7	NRTS	Request To Send
	8	NCTS	Clear To Send
	9	RI	Ring Indicate

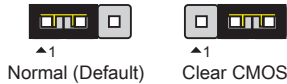
# Jumper

## **Important**

Avoid adjusting jumpers when the system is on; it will damage the motherboard.

### Clear CMOS Jumper: J\_CMOS1

There is a CMOS RAM onboard that has a power supply from an external battery to keep the data of system configuration. With the CMOS RAM, the system can automatically boot OS every time it is turned on. If you want to clear the system configuration, set the jumper to clear data.

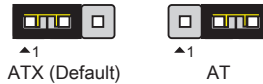


## **Important**

You can clear CMOS by shorting 2-3 pin while the system is off. Then return to 1-2 pin position. Avoid clearing the CMOS while the system is on; it will damage the motherboard.

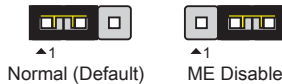
### AT/ATX Jumper: JAT1

This jumper allows users to select between AT and ATX power.



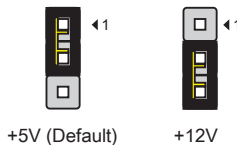
### ME Jumper: JME\_DIS1

This jumper is used to enable/disable the Intel ME function.



### COM Port Jumper: JCOMP1, JCOMP2

These jumpers specify the operation voltage of the JCOM1~JCOM2 serial ports.

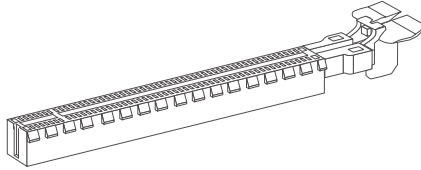


## Slot

### PCIe (Peripheral Component Interconnect Express) Slot

The PCI Express slot supports PCIe interface expansion cards.

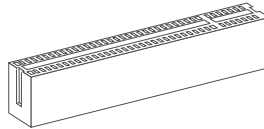
- PCIe1: PCIe x16 slot, supports the maximum width of 40 mm an Graphics card, and the PCI1 slot may be not able to be used.
- PCIe2: PCIe x16 slot with PCIe x4 signal , supports the maximum width of 50 mm an Graphics card, and the PCI2 & PCI3 may be not able to be used.



PCIe x16 slot

### PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) Slots

The PCI slot supports PCI interface expansion cards.

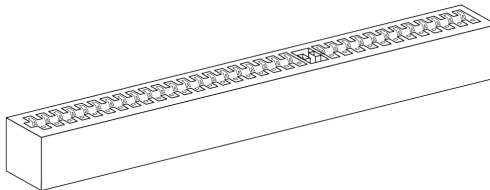


#### **Important**

*When adding or removing expansion cards, make sure that you unplug the power supply first. Meanwhile, read the documentation for the expansion card to configure any necessary hardware or software settings for the expansion card, such as jumpers, switches or BIOS configuration.*

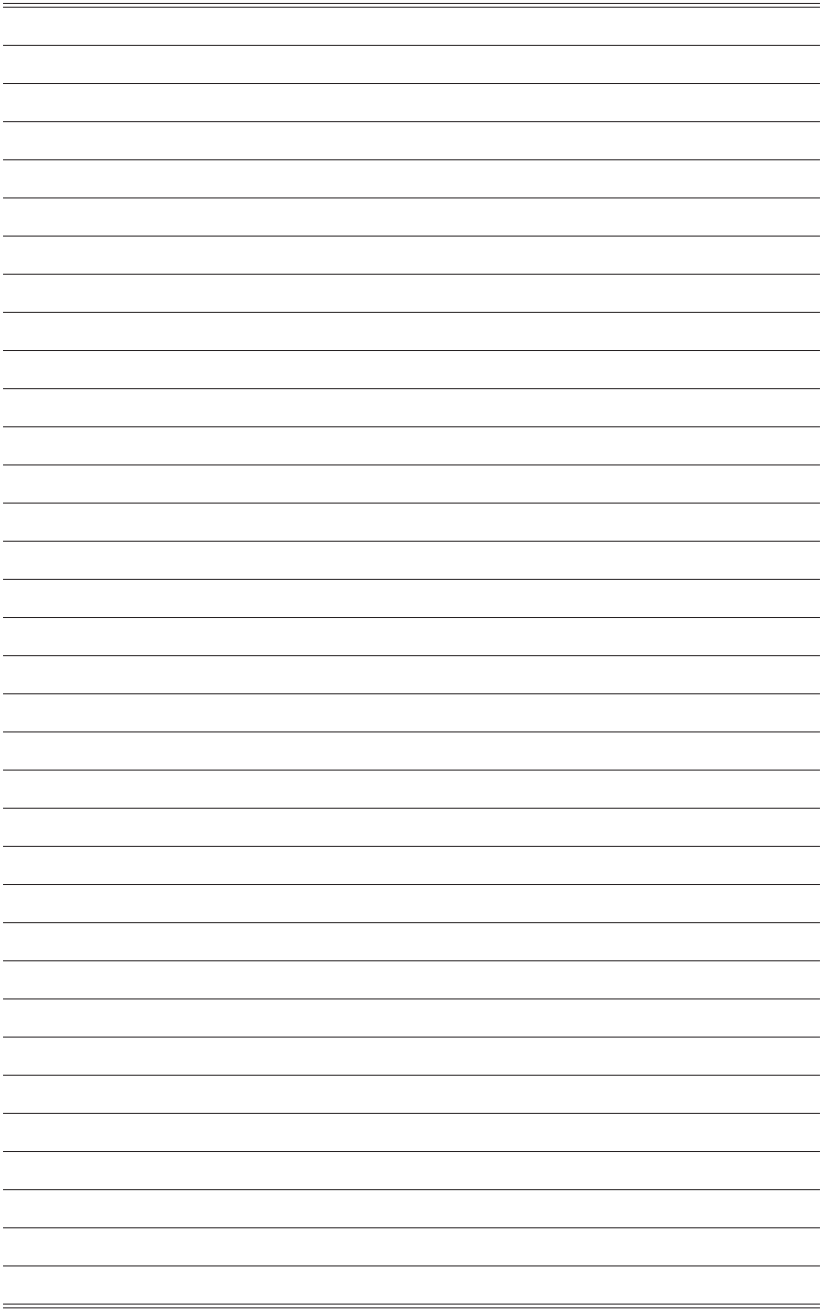
### ISA (Industry Standard Architecture) Slot

The ISA2 slot supports the ISA interface expansion cards.



#### **Important**

*Due to the Intel design specifaction, you can only use either one of ISA or PCI5. The ISA and PCI5 slots can not be used simultaneously.*



# 3 BIOS Setup

This chapter provides information on the BIOS Setup program and allows users to configure the system for optimal use.

Users may need to run the Setup program when:

- An error message appears on the screen at system startup and requests users to run SETUP.
- Users want to change the default settings for customized features.

## **Important**

- *Please note that BIOS update assumes technician-level experience.*
- *As the system BIOS is under continuous update for better system performance, the illustrations in this chapter should be held for reference only.*

## Entering Setup

Power on the computer and the system will start POST (Power On Self Test) process. When the message below appears on the screen, press <DEL> or <F2> key to enter Setup.

Press <DEL> or <F2> to enter SETUP

If the message disappears before you respond and you still wish to enter Setup, restart the system by turning it OFF and On or pressing the RESET button. You may also restart the system by simultaneously pressing <Ctrl>, <Alt>, and <Delete> keys.

### **Important**

*The items under each BIOS category described in this chapter are under continuous update for better system performance. Therefore, the description may be slightly different from the latest BIOS and should be held for reference only.*



## Control Keys

← →	Select Screen
↑ ↓	Select Item
Enter	Select
+ -	Change Option
F1	General Help
F7	Previous Values
F9	Optimized Defaults
F10	Save & Reset
Esc	Exit

## Getting Help

After entering the Setup menu, the first menu you will see is the Main Menu.

### Main Menu

The main menu lists the setup functions you can make changes to. You can use the arrow keys ( ↑ ↓ ) to select the item. The on-line description of the highlighted setup function is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

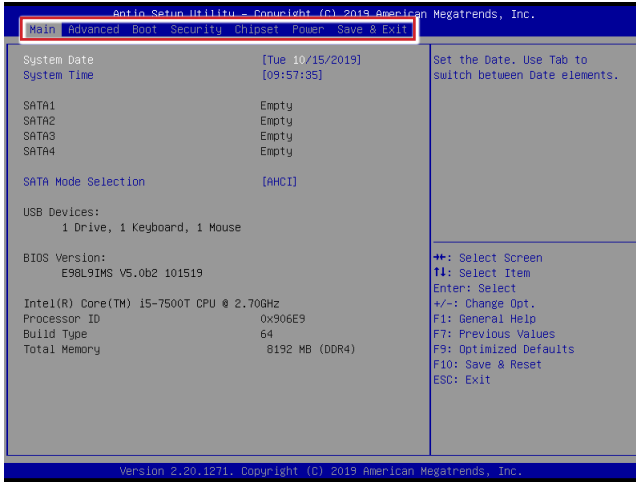
### Sub-Menu

If you find a right pointer symbol appears to the left of certain fields that means a sub-menu can be launched from this field. A sub-menu contains additional options for a field parameter. You can use arrow keys ( ↑ ↓ ) to highlight the field and press <Enter> to call up the sub-menu. Then you can use the control keys to enter values and move from field to field within a sub-menu. If you want to return to the main menu, just press the <Esc >.

### General Help <F1>

The BIOS setup program provides a General Help screen. You can call up this screen from any menu by simply pressing <F1>. The Help screen lists the appropriate keys to use and the possible selections for the highlighted item. Press <Esc> to exit the Help screen.

## The Menu Bar



### ► Main

Use this menu for basic system configurations, such as time, date, etc.

### ► Advanced

Use this menu to set up the items of special enhanced features.

### ► Boot

Use this menu to specify the priority of boot devices.

### ► Security

Use this menu to set supervisor and user passwords.

### ► Chipset

This menu controls the advanced features of the onboard chipsets.

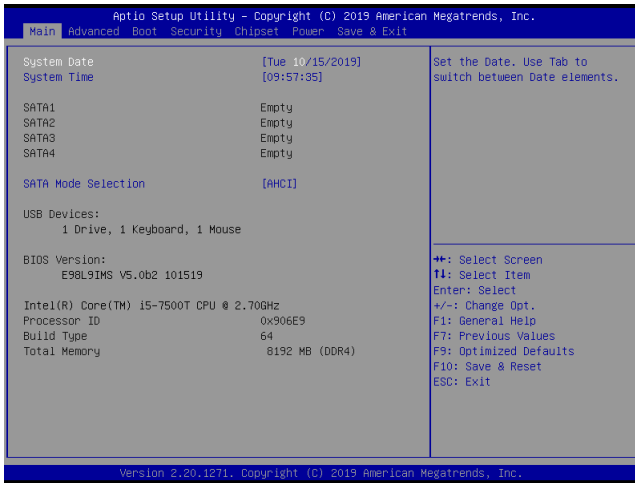
### ► Power

Use this menu to specify your settings for power management.

### ► Save & Exit

This menu allows you to load the BIOS default values or factory default settings into the BIOS and exit the BIOS setup utility with or without changes.

# Main



## ► System Date

This setting allows you to set the system date. The date format is <Day>, <Month> <Date> <Year>.

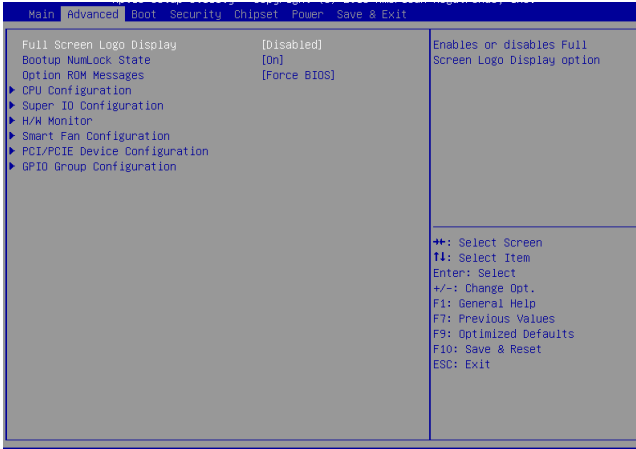
## ► System Time

This setting allows you to set the system time. The time format is <Hour> <Minute> <Second>.

## ► SATA Mode Selection

This setting specifies the SATA controller mode.

# Advanced



## ► Full Screen Logo Display

This BIOS feature determines if the BIOS should hide the normal POST messages with the motherboard or system manufacturer's full-screen logo.

When it is enabled, the BIOS will display the full-screen logo during the boot-up sequence, hiding normal POST messages.

When it is disabled, the BIOS will display the normal POST messages, instead of the full-screen logo.

Please note that enabling this BIOS feature often adds 2-3 seconds of delay to the booting sequence. This delay ensures that the logo is displayed for a sufficient amount of time. Therefore, it is recommended that you disable this BIOS feature for a faster boot-up time.

## ► Bootup NumLock State

This setting is to set the Num Lock status when the system is powered on. Setting to [On] will turn on the Num Lock key when the system is powered on. Setting to [Off] will allow users to use the arrow keys on the numeric keypad.

## ► Option ROM Messages

This item is used to determine the display mode when an optional ROM is initialized during POST. When set to [Force BIOS], the display mode used by AMI BIOS is used. Select [Keep Current] if you want to use the display mode of optional ROM.

## ► CPU Configuration



### ► Intel Virtualization Technology

Virtualization enhanced by Intel Virtualization Technology will allow a platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions. With virtualization, one computer system can function as multiple “Virtual” systems.

### ► Active Processor Cores

This setting specifies the number of active processor cores.

### ► Execute Disable Bit

Intel’s Execute Disable Bit functionality can prevent certain classes of malicious “buffer overflow” attacks when combined with a supporting operating system. This functionality allows the processor to classify areas in memory by where application code can execute and where it cannot. When a malicious worm attempts to insert code in the buffer, the processor disables code execution, preventing damage or worm propagation.

### ► Intel(R) SpeedStep(tm)

EIST (Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology) allows the system to dynamically adjust processor voltage and core frequency, which can result in decreased average power consumption and decreased average heat production. When disabled, the processor will return the actual maximum CPUID input value of the processor when queried.

### ► C States

This setting controls the C-State (CPU Power state). C-State performance indicates the ability to run the processor in lower power states when the PC is idle. This setting enables/disables the C-State Configuration for power saving purposes.

## ► Super IO Configuration



### ► Serial Port 1 ~ Serial Port 6

This setting enables/disables the specified serial port.

#### ► Change Settings

This setting is used to change the address & IRQ settings of the specified serial port.

#### ► Mode Select

Select an operation mode for the specified serial port.

### ► FIFO Mode

This setting controls the FIFO data transfer mode.

### ► Shared IRQ Mode

This setting provides the system with the ability to share interrupts among its serial ports.

### ► Watch Dog Timer

You can enable the system watch-dog timer, a hardware timer that generates a reset when the software that it monitors does not respond as expected each time the watch dog polls it.

### ► H/W Monitor

These items display the current status of all monitored hardware devices/ components such as voltages, temperatures and all fans' speeds.

Advanced	
PC Health Status	
CPU temperature	: +45 C
System temperature	: +26 C
CPUFAN1	: 4504 RPM
SYSFAN1	: N/A
SYSFAN2	: N/A
VCC_CORE	: +0,888 V
VCC3	: +3,321 V
VCC5	: +5,087 V
+12V	: +12,144 V
VCC3V	: +3,328 V
VSB3V	: +3,328 V
VSB5V	: +5,016 V
VBAT	: +3,248 V

### ► Smart Fan Configuration

Advanced	
Configuration Smart FAN	
CPUFAN1	[Disabled]
SYSFAN1	[Disabled]
SYSFAN2	[Disabled]

#### ► CPUFAN1, SYSFAN1, SYSFAN2

This setting enables/disables the Smart Fan function. Smart Fan is an excellent feature which will adjust the CPU/system fan speed automatically depending on the current CPU/system temperature, avoiding the overheating to damage your system.

► **PCI/PCIE Device Configuration**



► **Legacy USB Support**

Set to [Enabled] if you need to use any USB 1.1/2.0 device in the operating system that does not support or have any USB 1.1/2.0 driver installed, such as DOS and SCO Unix.

► **Audio Controller**

This setting enables/disables the onboard audio controller.

► **Launch OnBoard LAN OpROM**

These settings enable/disable the initialization of the onboard/onchip LAN Boot ROM during bootup. Selecting [Disabled] will speed up the boot process.



### ▶ GPIO Group Configuration

Advanced	
GPIO Group Configuration	
GP00	[Low]
GP01	[Low]
GP02	[Low]
GP03	[Low]

#### ▶ GP00 ~ GP03

These settings control the operation mode of the specified GPIO.

# Boot



## ► CSM Support

This setting enables/disables the support for Compatibility Support Module, a part of the Intel Platform Innovation Framework for EFI providing the capability to support legacy BIOS interfaces.

## ► Video

This setting selects the video mode.

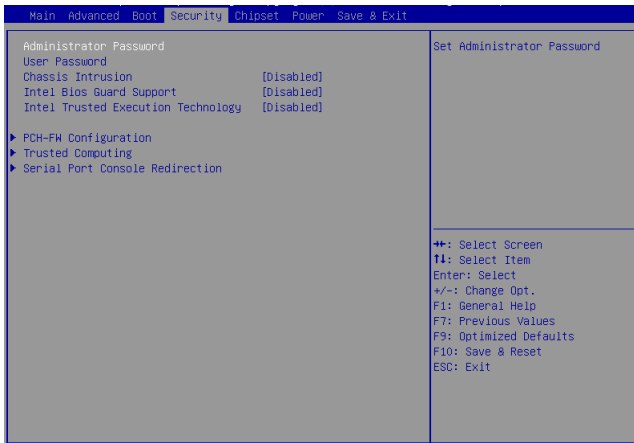
## ► Boot Option Priorities

This setting allows users to set the sequence of boot devices where BIOS attempts to load the disk operating system.

## ► Hard Drive BBS Priorities

This setting allows users to set the priority of the specified devices. First press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu. Then you may use the arrow keys ( ↑↓ ) to select the desired device, then press <+>, <-> or <PageUp>, <PageDown> key to move it up/down in the priority list.

# Security



## ▶ Administrator Password

Administrator Password controls access to the BIOS Setup utility.

## ▶ User Password

User Password controls access to the system at boot and to the BIOS Setup utility.

## ▶ Chassis Intrusion

The field enables or disables the feature of recording the chassis intrusion status and issuing a warning message if the chassis is once opened.

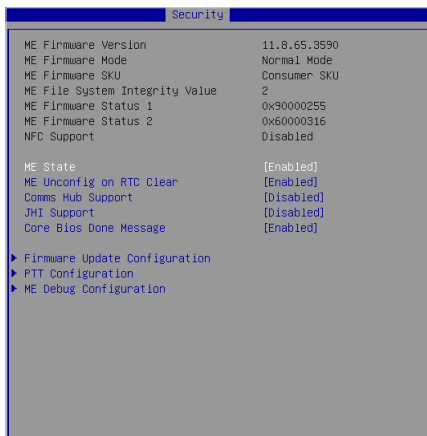
## ▶ Intel BIOS Guard Support

Intel BIOS Guard Support ensures that updates to system BIOS flash are secure.

## ▶ Intel Trusted Execution Technology

Intel Trusted Execution Technology provides highly scalable platform security in physical and virtual infrastructures.

► PCH-FW Configuration



► **ME Firmware Version, ME Firmware Mode, ME Firmware SKU, ME File System Integrity Value, ME Firmware Status 1, ME Firmware Status 2, NFC Support**

These settings show the firmware information of the Intel ME (Management Engine).

► **ME State**

This setting enables/disables the ME status.

► **ME Unconfig on RTC Clear**

This setting enables/disables ME firmware unconfigure on RTC clear.

► **Comms Hub Support**

This setting enables/disables Communications Hub Support.

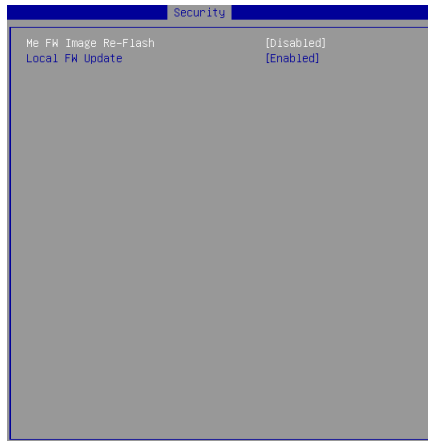
► **JHI Support**

This setting enables/disables support for Intel Dynamic Application Loader Host Interface (JHI).

► **Core BIOS Done Message**

This setting enables/disables Core BIOS Done Message sent to ME.

## ► Firmware Update Configuration



### ► ME FW Image Re-Flash

This setting enables/disables the ME FW image reflash.

### ► Local FW Update

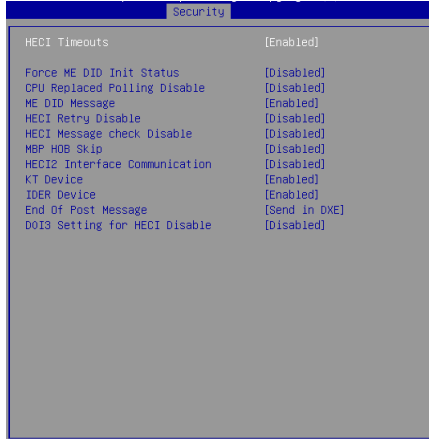
This setting enables/disables the local firmware update.

## ► PTT Configuration

Intel Platform Trust Technology (PTT) is a platform functionality for credential storage and key management used by Microsoft Windows.



► ME Debug Configuration



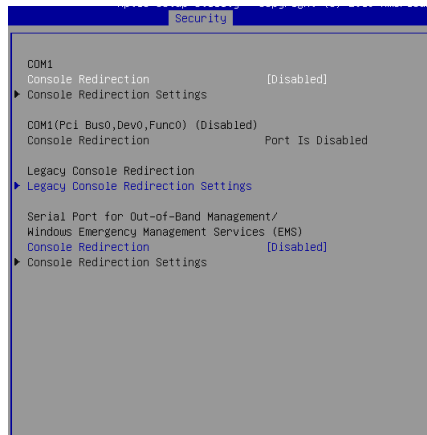
► Trusted Computing



► Security Device Support

This setting enables/disables BIOS support for security device. When set to [Disable], the OS will not show security device. TCG EFI protocol and INT1A interface will not be available.

## ► Serial Port Console Redirection



### ► Console Redirection

Console Redirection operates in host systems that do not have a monitor and keyboard attached. This setting enables/disables the operation of console redirection. When set to [Enabled], BIOS redirects and sends all contents that should be displayed on the screen to the serial COM port for display on the terminal screen. Besides, all data received from the serial port is interpreted as keystrokes from a local keyboard.

### ► Console Redirection Settings (COM1)



► **Terminal Type**

To operate the system's console redirection, you need a terminal supporting ANSI terminal protocol and a RS-232 null modem cable connected between the host system and terminal(s). This setting specifies the type of terminal device for console redirection.

► **Bits per second, Data Bits, Parity, Stop Bits**

This setting specifies the transfer rate (bits per second, data bits, parity, stop bits) of Console Redirection.

► **Flow Control**

Flow control is the process of managing the rate of data transmission between two nodes. It's the process of adjusting the flow of data from one device to another to ensure that the receiving device can handle all of the incoming data. This is particularly important where the sending device is capable of sending data much faster than the receiving device can receive it.

► **VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support**

This setting enables/disables the VT-UTF8 combination key support for ANSI/VT100 terminals.

► **Recorder Mode, Resolution 100x31**

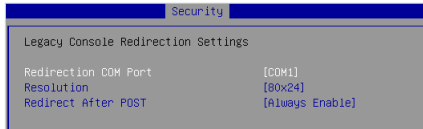
These settings enable/disable the recorder mode and the resolution 100x31.

► **Putty Keypad**

PuTTY is a terminal emulator for Windows. This setting controls the numeric keypad for use in PuTTY.

**Legacy Console Redirection Settings**

► **Legacy Console Redirection Settings**



► **Redirection COM Port**

Select a COM port to display redirection of Legacy OS and Legacy OPROM Messages.

► **Resolution**

In Legacy OS, the Number of Rows and Columns supported redirection.

► **Redirection After POST**

When Bootloader is selected, then Legacy Console Redirection is disabled before booting to legacy OS. When Always Enable is selected, the Legacy Console Redirection is enabled for legacy OS.

**Serial Port for Out-of-Band Management/ Windows Emergency Management**



## Services (EMS)

### ► Console Redirection



#### ► Out-of-Band Mgmt Port

Microsoft Windows Emergency Management Service (EMS) allows for remote management of a Windows Server OS through a serial port.

#### ► Terminal Type

VT-UTF8 is the preferred terminal type for out-of-band management. The next best choice is VT100+ and then VT100. Read Console redirection Settings page, for more help with Terminal Type/Emulation.

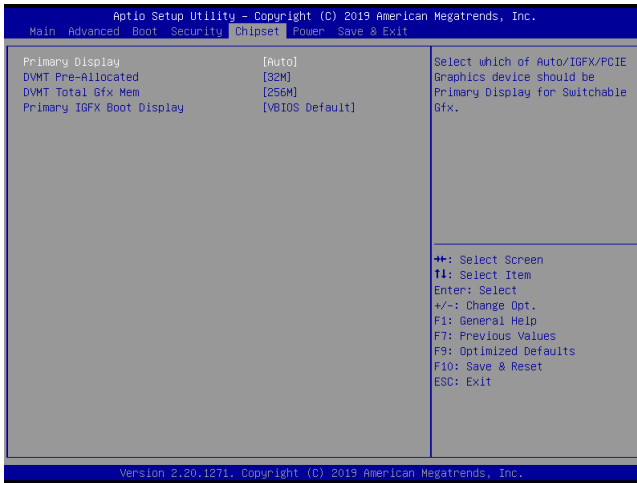
#### ► Bits per second

This setting specifies the transfer rate (bits per second) of Console Redirection.

#### ► Flow Control

Flow control is the process of managing the rate of data transmission between two nodes. It's the process of adjusting the flow of data from one device to another to ensure that the receiving device can handle all of the incoming data. This is particularly important where the sending device is capable of sending data much faster than the receiving device can receive it.

# Chipset



## ► Primary Display

Use the field to select which graphics device should be the primary display of switchable graphics.

## ► DVMT Pre-Allocated

This setting selects DVMT 5.0 Pre-Allocated (Fixed) Graphics Memory size used by the Internal Graphics Device.

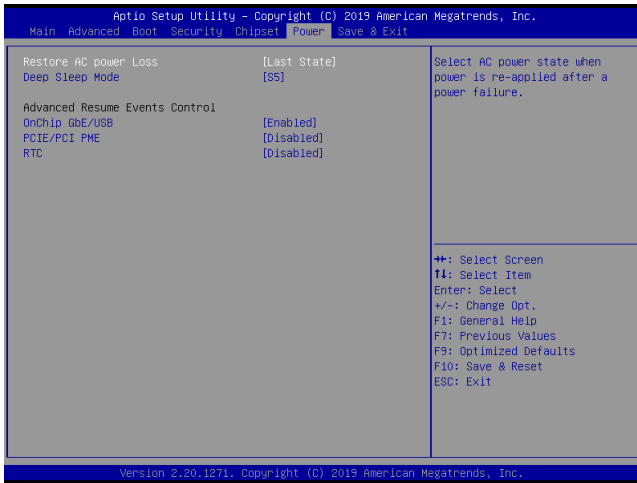
## ► DVMT Total Gfx Mem

This setting specifies the memory size for DVMT.

## ► Primary IGFX Boot Display

Use the field to select the primary IGFX boot display of the system.

# Power



## ► Restore AC Power Loss

This setting specifies whether your system will reboot after a power failure or interrupt occurs. Available settings are:

[Power Off]	Leaves the computer in the power off state.
[Power On]	Leaves the computer in the power on state.
[Last State]	Restores the system to the previous status before power failure or interrupt occurred.

## ► Deep Sleep Mode

The setting enables/disables the Deep S5 power saving mode. S5 is almost the same as G3 Mechanical Off, except that the PSU still supplies power, at a minimum, to the power button to allow return to S0. A full reboot is required. No previous content is retained. Other components may remain powered so the computer can “wake” on input from the keyboard, clock, modem, LAN, or USB device.

**\*\* Advanced Resume Events Control \*\***

▶ **OnChip GbE/USB**

This field specifies whether the system will be awakened from power saving modes when activity or input signal of onchip LAN or USB devices is detected.

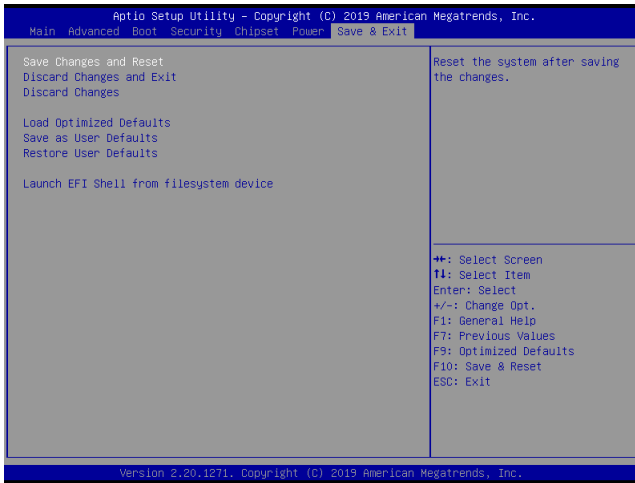
▶ **PCIE/PCI PME**

This field specifies whether the system will be awakened from power saving modes when activity or input signal of onboard PCIE/PCI PME is detected.

▶ **RTC**

When [Enabled], you can set the date and time at which the RTC (real-time clock) alarm awakens the system from suspend mode.

# Save & Exit



## ► Save Changes and Reset

Save changes to CMOS and reset the system.

## ► Discard Changes and Exit

Abandon all changes and exit the Setup Utility.

## ► Discard Changes

Abandon all changes.

## ► Load Optimized Defaults

Use this menu to load the default values set by the motherboard manufacturer specifically for optimal performance of the motherboard.

## ► Save as User Defaults

Save changes as the user's default profile.

## ► Restore User Defaults

Restore the user's default profile.

## ► Launch EFI Shell from filesystem device

This setting helps to launch the EFI Shell application from one of the available file system devices.

# *Appendix*

## GPIO WDT Programming



This appendix provides WDT (Watch Dog Timer) and GPIO (General Purpose Input/Output) programming guide.

## Abstract

In this document, code examples based on C programming language are provided for customer interest. **Inportb**, **Outportb**, **Inportl** and **Outportl** are basic functions used for access IO ports and defined as following.

**Inportb**: Read a single 8-bit I/O port.

**Outportb**: Write a single byte to an 8-bit port.

**Inportl**: Reads a single 32-bit I/O port.

**Outportl**: Write a single long to a 32-bit port.

# General Purposed IO

## 1. General Purposed IO – GPIO/DIO

The GPIO port configuration addresses are listed in the following table:

Name	IO Port	IO address	Name	IO Port	IO address
<b>N_GPIO0</b>	0xA02	Bit 7	<b>N_GPO0</b>	0xA02	Bit 3
<b>N_GPIO1</b>	0xA02	Bit 6	<b>N_GPO1</b>	0xA02	Bit 2
<b>N_GPIO2</b>	0xA02	Bit 5	<b>N_GPO2</b>	0xA02	Bit 1
<b>N_GPIO3</b>	0xA02	Bit 4	<b>N_GPO3</b>	0xA02	Bit 0

### 1.1 Set output value of GPO

1. Read the value from GPO port.
2. Set the value of GPO address.
3. Write the value back to GPO port.

**Example:** Set **N\_GPO0** output “high”

```
val = Inportb (0xA02);           // Read value from N_GPO0 port.
val = val | (1<<3);             // Set N_GPO0 address (bit 3) to 1 (output “high”).
Outportb (0xA02, val);         // Write back to N_GPO0 port.
```

**Example:** Set **N\_GPO1** output “low”

```
val = Inportb (0xA02);           // Read value from N_GPO1 port.
val = val & ~(1<<2);           // Set N_GPO1 address (bit 2) to 0 (output “low”).
Outportb (0xA02, val);         // Write back to N_GPO1 port.
```

### 1.2 Read input value from GPI

1. Read the value from GPI port.
2. Get the value of GPI address.

**Example:** Get **N\_GPI2** input value.

```
val = Inportb (0xA02);           // Read value from N_GPI2 port.
val = val & (1<<5);             // Read N_GPI2 address (bit 5).
if (val) printf (“Input of N_GPI2 is High”);
else     printf (“Input of N_GPI2 is Low”);
```



# Watchdog Timer

## 2. Watchdog Timer – WDT

The base address (WDT\_BASE) of WDT configuration registers is [0xA10](#).

### 2.1 Set WDT Time Unit

```
val = Inportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05); // Read current WDT setting
val = val | 0x08; // minute mode. val = val & 0xF7 if second mode
Outportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05, val); // Write back WDT setting
```

### 2.2 Set WDT Time

```
Outportb (WDT_BASE + 0x06, Time); // Write WDT time, value 1 to 255.
```

### 2.3 Enable WDT

```
val = Inportb (WDT_BASE + 0x0A); // Read current WDT_PME setting
val = val | 0x01; // Enable WDT OUT: WDOUT_EN (bit 0) set to 1.
Outportb (WDT_BASE + 0x0A, val); // Write back WDT setting.
val = Inportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05); // Read current WDT setting
val = val | 0x20; // Enable WDT by set WD_EN (bit 5) to 1.
Outportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05, val); // Write back WDT setting.
```

### 2.4 Disable WDT

```
val = Inportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05); // Read current WDT setting
val = val & 0xDF; // Disable WDT by set WD_EN (bit 5) to 0.
Outportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05, val); // Write back WDT setting.
```

### 2.5 Check WDT Reset Flag

If the system has been reset by WDT function, this flag will set to 1.

```
val = Inportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05); // Read current WDT setting.
val = val & 0x40; // Check WDTMOUT_STS (bit 6).
if (val) printf ("timeout event occurred");
else printf ("timeout event not occurred");
```

### 2.6 Clear WDT Reset Flag

```
val = Inportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05); // Read current WDT setting
val = val | 0x40; // Set 1 to WDTMOUT_STS (bit 6);
Outportb (WDT_BASE + 0x05, val); // Write back WDT setting
```