

# Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040(AXXRMS2AF040) and RMS2AF080(AXXRMS2AF080) Hardware User's Guide

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Intel Order Number: E93119-002

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# Preface

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This is the primary hardware guide for the Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 (also known as Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Controller RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080), which can be used to manage SAS and SATA disk drives. It contains installation instructions and specifications.

For details on configuring the storage adapters, and for an overview of the software drivers, see the *Intel<sup>®</sup> RAID Software User's Guide* on the Resource CD.

## Audience

This document assumes that you have some familiarity with RAID controllers/modules and related support devices. The people who benefit from this book are:

- Engineers who are designing an Intel<sup>®</sup> RAID Module RMS2AF040 or RMS2AF080 for their RAID system.
- Anyone installing an Intel<sup>®</sup> RAID Module RMS2AF040 or RMS2AF080 in their RAID system.

## Organization

This document includes the following chapters and appendices:

- Chapter 1 provides a general overview of the Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080.
- Chapter 2 describes the procedures for installing and configuring the RAID module.
- Chapter 3 provides the characteristics and technical specifications for the Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080.
- Appendix A explains drive roaming and drive migration.
- Appendix B provides safety instructions to be observed during installation and assembly.
- Appendix C provides regulatory and certification information.

## Related Publication

The *Intel<sup>®</sup> RAID Software User's Guide* is included on the Resource CD that shipped with the RAID module.



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# 1 Overview

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The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 is a high-performance intelligent custom board-to-board PCI Express\* 2.0 compliant SAS/SATA RAID module that offers reliability, high performance, and fault-tolerant disk subsystem management based on the Intel® SAS Hardware RAID Software Stack. This is a RAID solution that meets the internal storage needs of workgroup, department, or enterprise systems to use cost-effective SATA or high performance SAS media.

As a second generation PCI Express\* storage controller, the Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 addresses the growing demand for increased data throughput and scalability requirements across entry level, midrange, and enterprise server platforms.

The controller can be connected to up to four drives (RMS2AF040) or eight drives (RMS2AF080) directly and allows the use of expanders to connect to additional drives. For more information about the use of expanders, see the *ANSI SAS Standard, version 2.0 specification*.

SATA and SAS are serial, point-to-point, device interfaces that use simplified cabling, smaller connectors, lower pin counts, and lower power requirements than parallel SCSI.

## Benefits of SAS and SATA

SAS is a serial, point-to-point, enterprise-level device interface that leverages the proven SCSI protocol set. SAS is a convergence of the advantages of SATA, SCSI, and FC, and is the future mainstay of the enterprise and high-end workstation storage markets. SAS offers a higher bandwidth per pin than parallel SCSI and improves signal and data integrity.

The SAS interface uses the proven SCSI command set to ensure reliable data transfers, while providing the connectivity and flexibility of point-to-point serial data transfers. The serial transmission of SCSI commands eliminates clock skew challenges. The SAS interface provides improved performance, simplified cabling, smaller connectors, lower pin count, and lower power requirements than parallel SCSI.

SAS controllers leverage a common electrical and physical connection interface that is compatible with Serial ATA technology. The SAS and SATA protocols use a thin, 7-wire connector instead of the 68-wire SCSI cable or 40-wire ATA cable. The SAS/SATA connector and cable are easier to manipulate, connect to smaller devices, and do not inhibit airflow. The point-to-point SATA architecture eliminates difficulties created by the legacy ATA master-slave architecture, while maintaining compatibility with existing ATA firmware.

# Intel® RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080

The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 are intelligent custom board-to-board PCI Express\* 2.0 compliant interface RAID adapters with an integrated LSI\* LSISAS2008 Processor Chip, providing both a SAS controller and RAID engine. With four (RMS2AF040) or eight (RMS2AF080) independent ports supporting 6-Gbps and 3 Gbps SAS data transfers using four or eight individual SAS/SATA connectors, this controller supports up to 32 enterprise-class SAS or SATA devices and 64 logical drives. The PCI Express\* connector fits into a 50 pin connector capable of performance up to 5 Gbps per lane.

The RAID modules are designed to fit the following Intel® Server Boards and Systems:

- Intel® Server Board S5500WB
- Intel® Server Board S5520UR
- Intel® Server Board S5520HC / S5520HCT
- Intel® Server Board S5500HCV
- Intel® Workstation Board S5520SC
- Intel® Server Board S3420GP
- Intel® Server System SR1600UR
- Intel® Server System SR2600UR
- Intel® Server System SR2625UR
- Intel® Server System SR1625UR
- Intel® Workstation System SC5650SCWS
- Intel® Server System SC5650HCBRP
- Intel® Server System SR1690WB
- Intel® Server System SR1695WB
- Intel® Server System SR2612UR
- Intel® Server System SR1630GP/SR1630HGP

**Note:** Additional Intel® Server Boards and Systems may be supported. For the most up-to-date list, see the Compatibility section under the link for this Intel® RAID Module at <http://www.intel.com/support/go/motherboards/server/index.htm>.

The SAS RAID controllers support the SAS protocol as described in the *Serial Attached SCSI Standard, Version 2.0*. The controllers also support the Serial ATA II (SATA II) protocol defined by the *Serial ATA Specification, Version 1.0a* and the *Serial ATA II: Extension to the Serial ATA Specification, Version 1.1*. SATA II is an extension to SATA 1.0a.

## Protocol Support

Each port on the SAS controllers supports SAS devices, SATA II devices, or both using SSP, SMP, STP, and SATA II as follows:

- Serial SCSI Protocol (SSP) to enable communication with other SAS devices.
- SATA II Protocol to enable communication with other SATA II devices.
- Serial Management Protocol (SMP) to share topology management information with expanders.
- Serial Tunneling Protocol (STP) support for SATA II through expander interfaces..

## Operating System Support

- Windows Server 2008\* R2, Windows 7\*, Windows Server 2003\*, Windows Vista\*
- Red Hat\* Enterprise Linux 5.0
- SuSE\* Linux Enterprise Server 10 and 11
- VMWare\* ESX 4.0
- Solaris\* 10

The operating systems supported may not be supported by your server board. See the *Tested operating system list* for your server board at <http://www.intel.com/support/go/motherboards/server/index.htm>.

To make sure the RAID module supports your operating system, see also the *Tested Hardware and Operating System List* for the Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080.

## Usability

- Small, thin cabling with up to 6.0 Gb/s serial, point-to-point data transfer rates.
- Support for non-disk devices and mixed capacity drives.
- Support for intelligent XOR RAID levels 0, 1, 5, 10, and 50.
- Dedicated or global hot spare with auto rebuild if an array drive fails.
- User-defined strip size per drive: 8, 16, 32, or 64 KB.
- Advanced array configuration and management utilities provide:
  - Online Capacity Expansion (OCE) adds space to existing drive or new drive. See [Appendix A: Drive Roaming and Drive Migration Install](#) for limitations on OCE and RAID migration.
  - Online RAID level migration (upgrade of RAID mode may require OCE)
  - Drive migration
  - Drive roaming

- No reboot necessary after expansion
- Load Balancing
- Upgradeable Flash ROM interface.
- Allows for staggered spin-up, hot-plug, and lower power consumption.
- User specified rebuild rate (percent of system resources to use from 0-100%).

**Caution:** *Exceeding 50% rate may cause operating system errors due to waiting for controller access.*

- Background operating mode can be set for Rebuilds, Consistency Checks, Initialization (auto restarting Consistency Check on redundant volumes), Migration, OCE, and Patrol Read.

## Redundancy and Error Handling

- SGPIO, In-band and out-band SES2 Enclosure management support.
- Drive coercion (auto-resizing to match existing disks).
- Auto-detection of failed drives with transparent rebuild. There must be disk activity (I/O to the drive) for a missing drive to be marked as failed.
- Auto-resume on reboot of initialization or rebuild (must be enabled before virtual disk creation).
- Smart initialization automatically checks consistency of virtual disks if there are five or more disks in a RAID 5 array, which optimizes performance by enabling read-modify-write mode. RAID 5 arrays of only three or four drives use Peer Read mode.
- Smart Technology predicts failures of drives and electronic components.
- Patrol Read checks drives and maps bad sectors.
- Commands are retried at least four times.
- Firmware provides best effort to recognize an error and recover if possible.
- Failures are logged from controller and drive firmware, and SMART monitor.
- Failures are logged in NVRAM, viewable from OS Event Log, Intel® RAID Web Console 2; CIM, LEDs.
- Access policy:
  - RW: allow read and write I/O
  - Read Only: allow read I/O only
  - Blocked: deny read and write I/O
- Redundancy through:
  - Configuration stored in non-volatile RAM and on the drives (COD).
  - Hot-swap support.

## SAS/SATA Features of the LSI\* LSISAS2008 Processor Chip

See “[LSI\\* LSISAS2008 Processor Chip](#)” for SAS/SATA features of the LSI\* LSISAS2008 Processor Chip.

### Online Capacity Expansion and RAID Level Migration Rules

- Migration must occur to the same or larger capacity configuration.
- Migration cannot occur if there is more than one virtual disk in an array.
- Migration and OCE cannot be done on Spanned Arrays (RAID 10 and 50).
- Migrations supported are RAID 1 to RAID 0, RAID 5 to RAID 0.
- With OCE, migrations supported are RAID 0 to RAID 1, RAID 0 to RAID 5, and RAID 1 to RAID 5.





# 2 Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF0x0 Hardware Installation

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## Requirements

- Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080, with the provided standoffs
- A host system with one available 50-pins PCI Express\* 2.0 connector
- Resource CD, which contains drivers and documentation
- SAS or SATA 6.0 hard drives
- Four provided SAS/SATA cables (for cable requirements, see step 6 in “[Installing the RAID Module](#)”)

*Note:* Intel Corporation strongly recommends using an uninterruptible power supply (UPS).

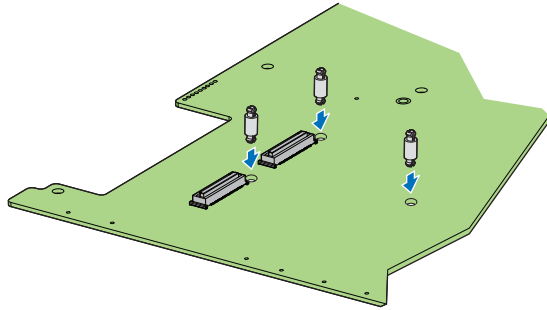
## Installing the RAID Module

To install the RAID Module, follow these steps:

1. Turn off the power to the system, all drives, enclosures, and system components. Remove the power cord(s).
2. Remove the server cover. For instructions, see your server system documentation.
3. Insert the three barrel standoffs into the matching holes in the server/workstation board. To locate the matching module card slot on your server/workstation board, see your server/workstation board documentation.

The Intel® Server Board SR5520UR is shown for illustrative purpose. Actual standoff hole locations could be different (see [Figure 1](#)).

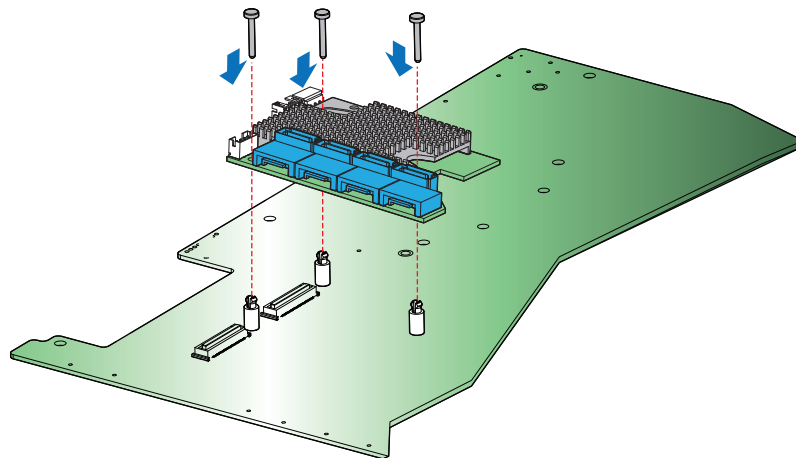
4. Attach the Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF0x0 to the matching server/workstation board connector, and press the module card firmly to engage the barrel standoffs installed in step 3 (see [Figure 1](#)). The Intel® RAID Module RM2AF080 is shown for illustrative purpose (see [Figure 2](#)).



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**Figure 1. Installing the Barrel Standoff**

5. Press down gently but firmly to ensure that the card is properly seated in the connectors, and then insert the three pin standoffs into the barrel standoffs respectively ( see Figure 2).



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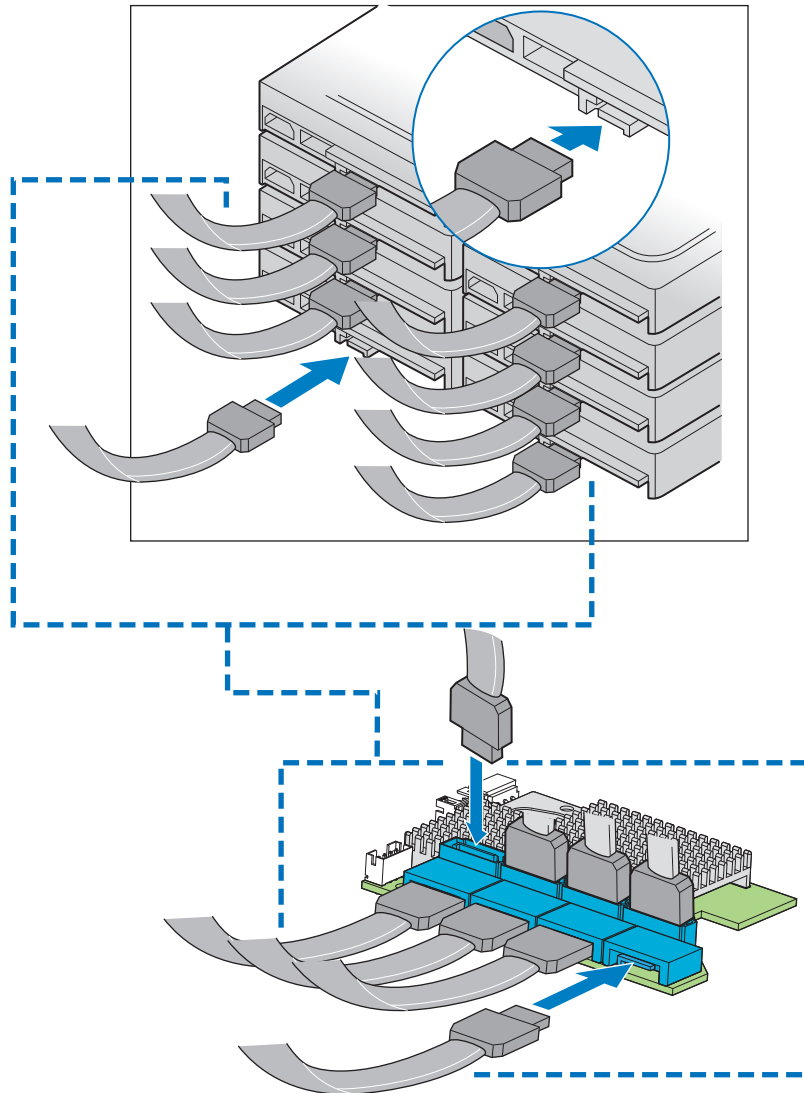
**Figure 2. Installing Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF0x0**

6. Connect the SAS/SATA cables from the backplane (or hard drives) to the RAID module (see Figure 3). For information regarding connecting the recommended Right-angle end or Vertical end of the SAS/SATA cable to the SAS connectors of the controller, see your server/workstation board or chassis documentation. Make sure the cables are properly connected to the controller.

**Note:** System throughput problems can occur if non-standard SAS cables are used. To minimize the potential for problems:

- ❖ Use cables no longer than ten meters for SAS and one meter for SATA. It is better to use the shortest possible cables. The cable length should be reduced by about one foot (.33 meters) if using a backplane.
- ❖ You may connect one device per SATA/SAS cable either as a device or as an expander.

- ❖ *Route SAS cables carefully.*
- ❖ *Use only “straight” SAS cables, not “cross-over” SAS cables. .*



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**Figure 3. Connecting Cable between the RAID Module and Drives/Backplane**

7. Install the server system cover and connect the power cords. See your server system documentation for instructions.

## Configuring the RAID Module

To configure the RAID Module, follow these steps:

1. Turn on the system power and check to make sure that the SAS/SATA devices power up before or at the same time as the system.
2. During the boot, the following BIOS message appears to state the keys that you need to press to enter the Intel<sup>®</sup> RAID BIOS Console 2:  

```
Press <CTRL><G> to run BIOS Console 2.
```

This message times out after several seconds. If you miss it, you need to restart the system.

After you press the keys to enter the Intel<sup>®</sup> RAID BIOS Console 2 software, the firmware takes several seconds to initialize and then display the Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID module RMS2AF040 or RMS2AF080 number and firmware version. The numbering of the RAID module follows the PCI slot scanning order used by the server board.
3. Follow the instructions in the *Intel<sup>®</sup> RAID Software User's Guide* (Document Number: D29305-0xx) to configure the RAID module and to install the operating system drivers.

## Replacing a Controller, Resolving a Config Mismatch

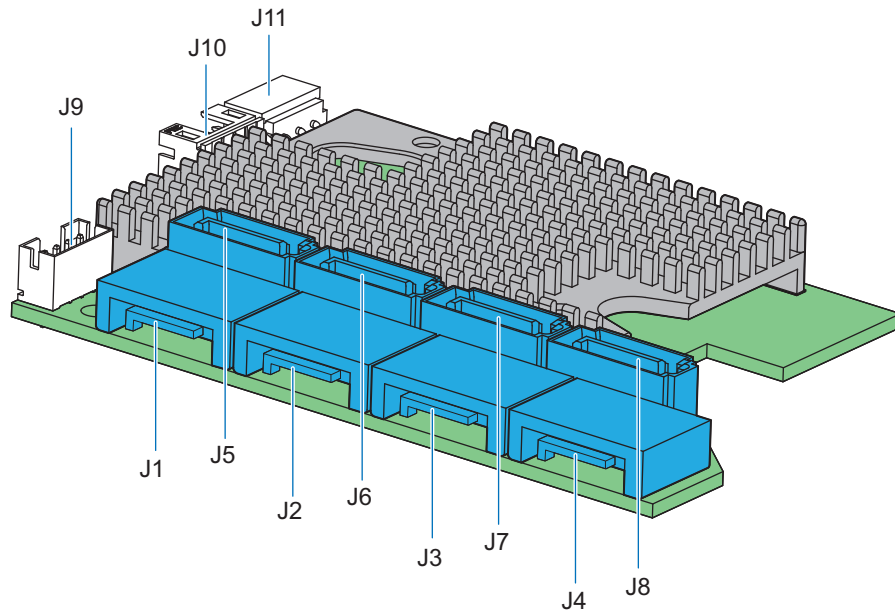
To replace the RAID module, see your server system documentation for instructions to remove and then install an add-in adapter.

If the newly installed RAID module was previously configured, a message appears during POST, stating that there is a configuration mismatch because the configuration data in the NVRAM differs from that in the hard drives. Use these steps to resolve the mismatch:

1. Press <Ctrl> + <G> when prompted during boot up to access the BIOS Configuration Utility.
2. Select Configure > View/Add Configuration to see the NVRAM and drive configurations.
3. Since the drives contain the correct configuration, use configuration from the disks.
4. Press <Esc> and select YES to update the NVRAM.
5. Exit and reboot.

# 3 Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF0x0 Characteristics

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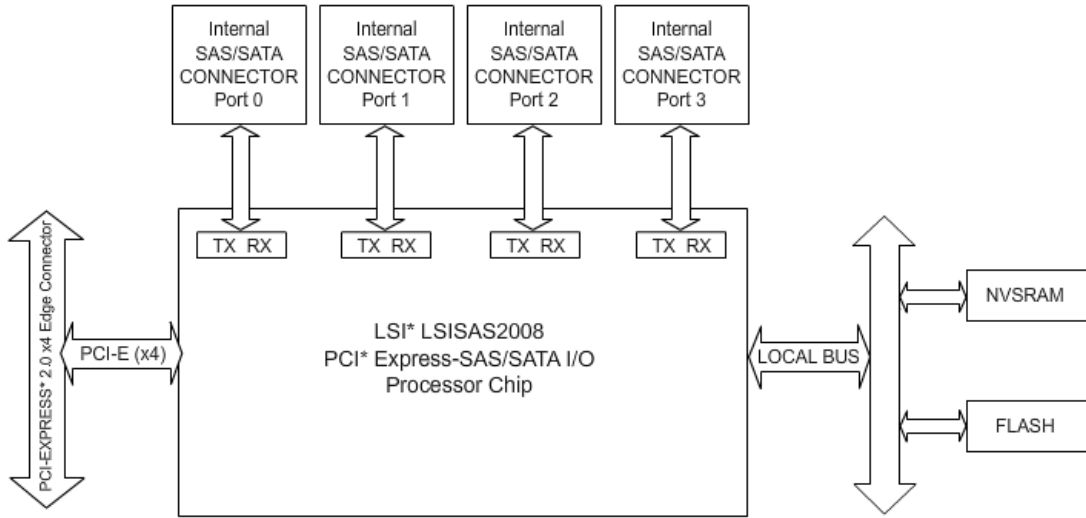


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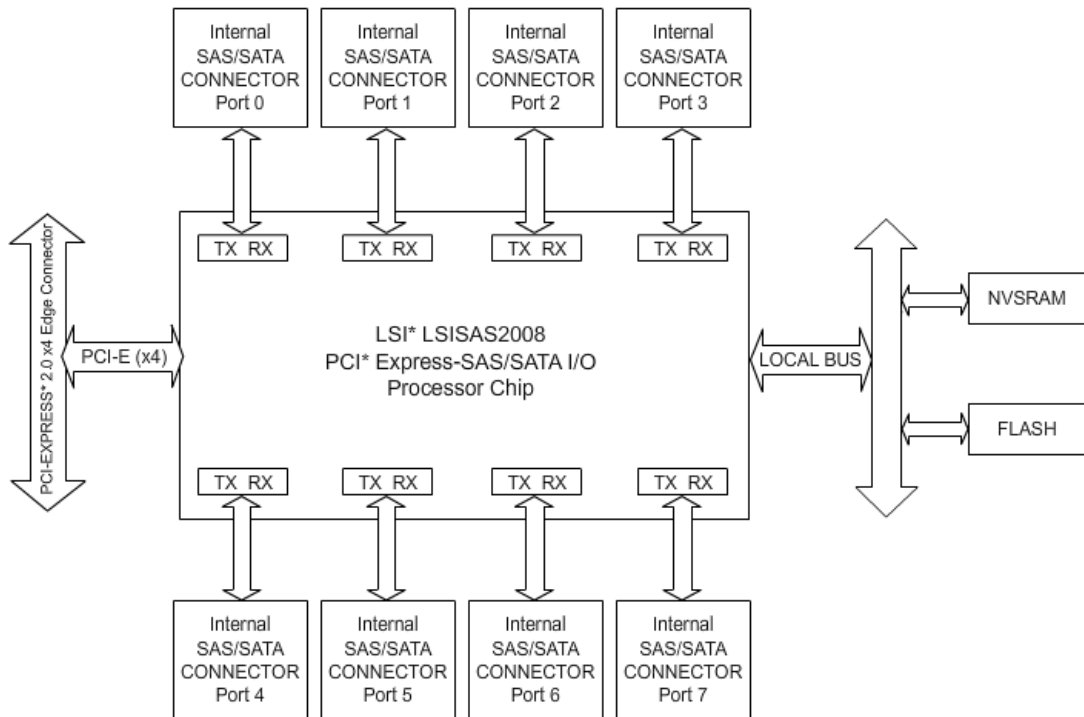
**Figure 4. Card Layout**

**Table 1. Jumper Description**

| Jumper | Description                                  | Type                  | Comments  |
|--------|--|-----------------------|---|
| J1-J8  | Internal SAS/SATA Port Connectors, Ports 0-7 |                       | Connection to SAS/SATA devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J1 = SAS/SATA Port 0</li> <li>• J2 = SAS/SATA Port 1</li> <li>• J3 = SAS/SATA Port 2</li> <li>• J4 = SAS/SATA Port 3</li> <li>• J5 = SAS/SATA Port 4</li> <li>• J6 = SAS/SATA Port 5</li> <li>• J7 = SAS/SATA Port 6</li> <li>• J8 = SAS/SATA Port 7</li> </ul> J5 - J8 (Ports 4 - 7) are only available on Intel® RAID Module RMS2AF080 |
| J9     | Keyed SGPIO Connector                        | 4-pin keyed connector | Enclosure management (SGPIO) for Ports 4-7<br>The connector is not available on Intel® RAID Module RMS2AF040  |
| J10    | Keyed SGPIO Connector                        | 4-pin keyed connector | Enclosure management (SGPIO) for Ports 0-3  |
| J11    | Keyed I2C Connector                          | 3-pin keyed connector | Out-of-band enclosure management (SES2)   |



**Figure 5. RMS2AF040 Hardware Block Diagram**



**Figure 6. RMS2AF080 Hardware Block Diagram**

## Major Components

### LSI\* LSISAS2008 Processor Chip

The LSI\* LSISAS2008 Processor Chip provides the following functionality:

- Intel® Intergrade RAID Module RMS2AF080 provides eight independent PHYs, Intel® Intergrade RAID Module RMS2AF040 provides four independent PHYs, each supporting 6Gb/s and 3Gb/s SAS data transfers per PHY.
- Supports SSP to enable communication with other SAS devices.
- Supports SMP to communicate topology management information.
- Supports single PHY or wide ports consisting of 2, 3, or 4 PHYs within a single quad port.
- Allows addressing of multiple SATA targets through an expander if using SATA 2.0-compliant hard disk drives.



- Allows multiple initiators to address a single target (in a fail-over configuration) through an expander.

For more information, see <http://www.lsi.com/>.

*Note:* Some of these chip features may not be supported by Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080.

## Flash ROM

An 16-MB CFI-compliant flash ROM is used to accommodate RAID firmware and RAID BIOS Console 2 OpROM.

## Boot Strap ROM (SEEPROM)

The serial bootstrap ROM is used to configure the LSI\* LSISAS2008 Processor Chip before the server board configures the PCI Express\* registers. The bootstrap ROM sets the Phase Lock Loop (PLL) dividers, bootstrap configuration, and so on.

## NVSRAM

A 32-KB NVSRAM is used to store disk and drive setup information.

## Diagnostic Components

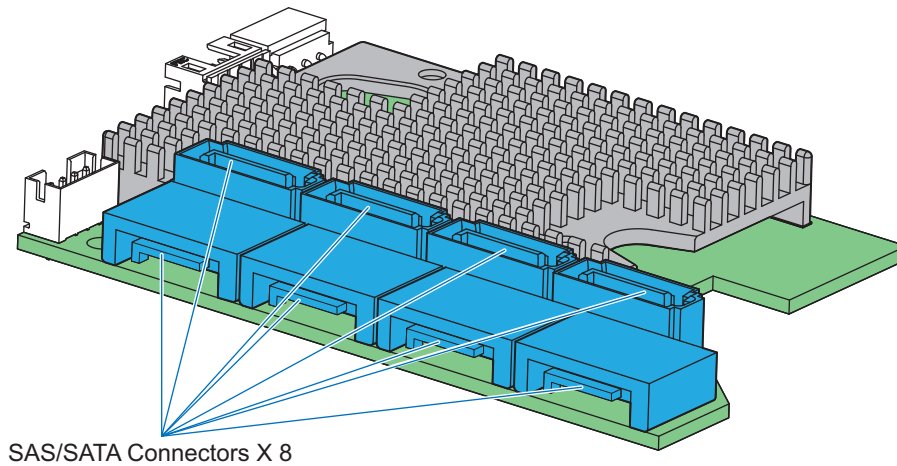
### LED Placement and Function

The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 contain the following LEDs:

- One surface-mounted heartbeat (“DS1B1: SAS\_HB\_LED”) LED (Green Color) to indicate LSISAS2008 activity.
- Another surface-mounted system error (“DS1B2: SAS\_FLT\_LED”) LED (Amber Color) to indicate a board error.

## SAS/SATA Connectors

The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 provides four and eight internal SAS/SATA signal port connectors.

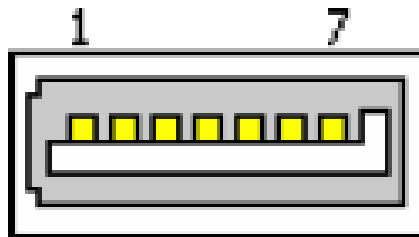


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**Figure 7. Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF0x0 SAS/SATA Connectors**

## SAS/SATA Connector Pin-out

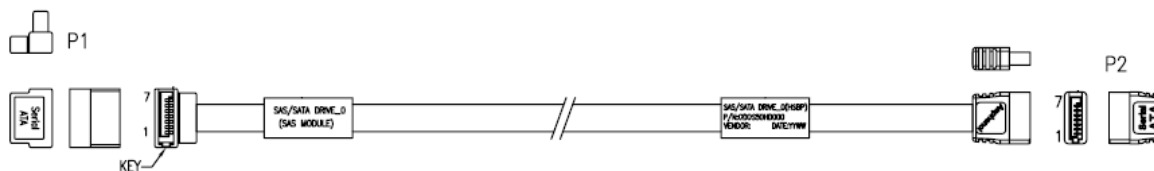
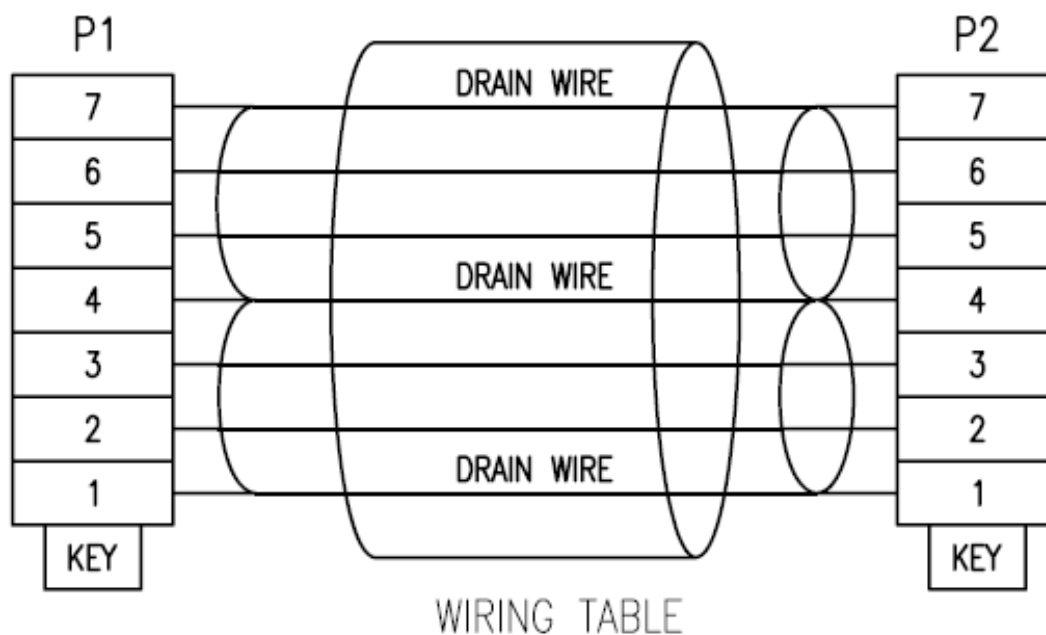
The SAS/SATA connector shown in the following figure is the standard 7-pin SATA internal connector used by the Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080. These pin-outs for the serial ATA connector are not compatible with the legacy PATA connector.



**Figure 8. SAS/SATA Interface**

**Table 2. SAS/SATA Connector Pin-out**

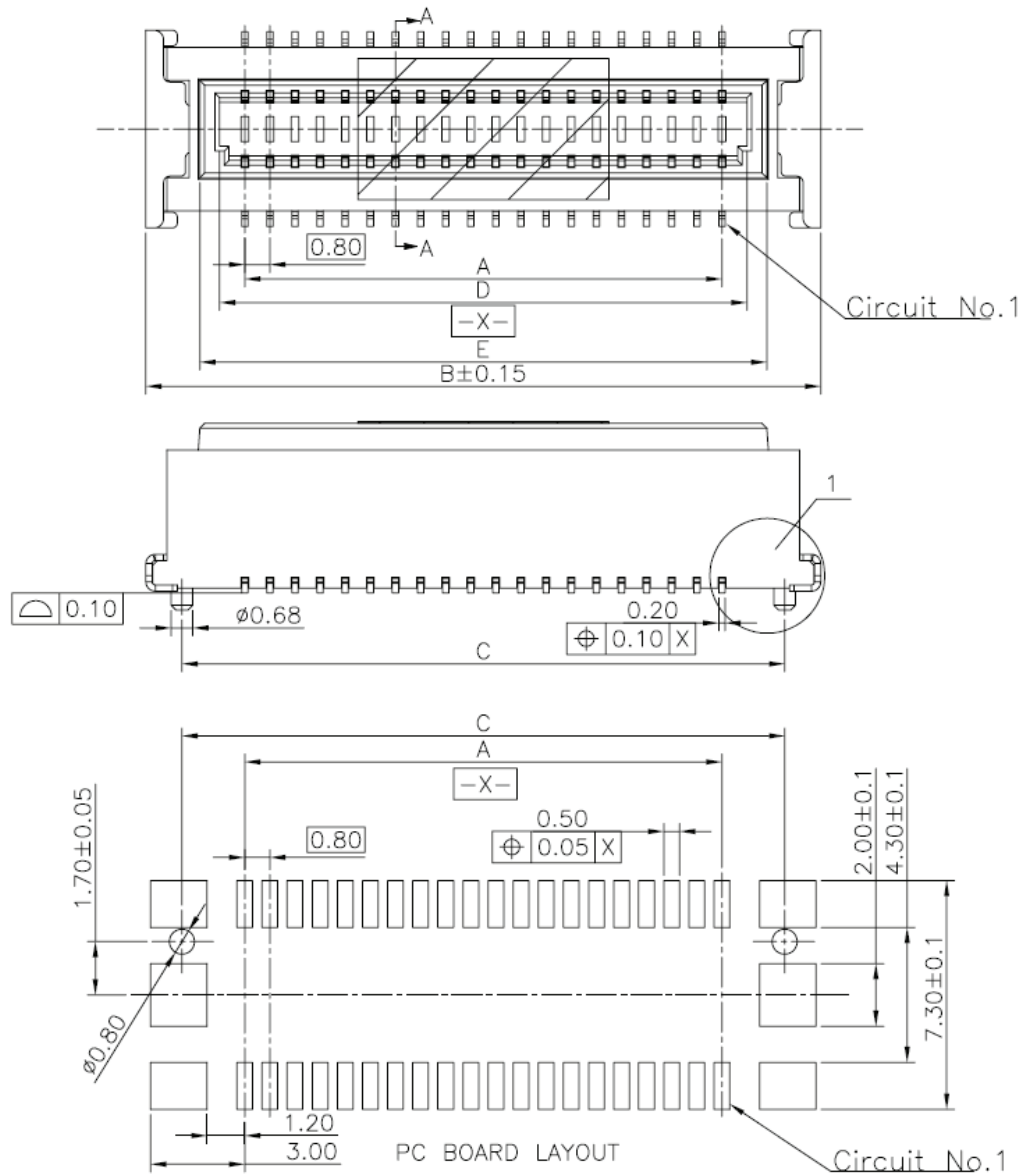
| Pin # | Signal | Description                   |
|-------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1     | GND    | Ground                        |
| 2     | TX0+   | Transmitter differential pair |
| 3     | TX0-   | Transmitter differential pair |
| 4     | GND    | Ground                        |
| 5     | RXD-   | Receiver differential pair    |
| 6     | RXD+   | Receiver differential pair    |
| 7     | GND    | Ground                        |



**Figure 9. SAS/SATA Cable**

## Host Board Interface

The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 board interfaces with the host system through a custom board-to-board interface that implements x8 PCI Express\* lanes signaling as defined in the PCI Express Specification 2.0. This interface also provides +3.3 V power to the board.



**Figure 10. PCI Interface**

**Table 3. Host Board Interface Connector Pin-Out**

| Server Connector Pin Number | RAID Module Pin number | Description        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1                           | 1                      | P3V3_AUX           |
| 2                           | 3                      | RST_PWRGD_PS_R     |
| 3                           | 5                      | TP_FW_SW_RAID_MODE |
| 4                           | 7                      | GND                |
| 5                           | 9                      | PE0_TX_DP0         |
| 6                           | 11                     | PE0_TX_DN0         |
| 7                           | 13                     | GND                |
| 8                           | 15                     | GND                |
| 9                           | 17                     | PE0_TX_DP1         |
| 10                          | 19                     | PE0_TX_DN1         |
| 11                          | 21                     | GND                |
| 12                          | 23                     | GND                |
| 13                          | 25                     | PE0_TX_DP2         |
| 14                          | 27                     | PE0_TX_DN2         |
| 15                          | 29                     | GND                |
| 16                          | 31                     | GND                |
| 17                          | 33                     | PE0_TX_DP3         |
| 18                          | 35                     | PE0_TX_DN3         |
| 19                          | 37                     | GND                |
| 20                          | 39                     | FM_SAS_PRSENT_R    |
| 21                          | 41                     | TP_PE_WAKE_N       |
| 22                          | 43                     | FM_SAS_DISABLE_N   |
| 23                          | 45                     | P3V3               |
| 24                          | 47                     | P3V3               |
| 25                          | 49                     | P3V3               |
| 26                          | 2                      | P3V3_AUX           |
| 27                          | 4                      | GND                |
| 28                          | 6                      | PE0_RX_DP0         |
| 29                          | 8                      | PE0_RX_DN0         |
| 30                          | 10                     | GND                |

| Server Connector Pin Number | RAID Module Pin number | Description      |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 31                          | 12                     | GND              |
| 32                          | 14                     | PE0_RX_DP1       |
| 33                          | 16                     | PE0_RX_DN1       |
| 34                          | 18                     | GND              |
| 35                          | 20                     | GND              |
| 36                          | 22                     | PE0_RX_DP2       |
| 37                          | 24                     | PE0_RX_DN2       |
| 38                          | 26                     | GND              |
| 39                          | 28                     | GND              |
| 40                          | 30                     | PE0_RX_DP3       |
| 41                          | 32                     | PE0_RX_DN3       |
| 42                          | 34                     | GND              |
| 43                          | 36                     | GND              |
| 44                          | 38                     | CLK_100M_IOP_DP  |
| 45                          | 40                     | CLK_100M_IOP_D N |
| 46                          | 42                     | GND              |
| 47                          | 44                     | LED_HDD_ACT_N    |
| 48                          | 46                     | P3V3             |
| 49                          | 48                     | P3V3             |
| 50                          | 50                     | P3V3             |

## Technical Specifications

**Table 4. Technical Specifications**

| Specification     | Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080             |
|-------------------|---|
| Processor         | LSI* LSI SAS2008 PCI* Express-SAS/SATA I/O Processor chip, 150MHz |
| Operating voltage | +3.3 V  |
| Interface to host | Custom board-to-board x8 PCI Express* 2.0 compliant interface     |

| <b>Specification</b>               | <b>Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080</b>  |
|------------------------------------|---|
| SATA bus speed                     | Upto 6 Gbps per port, point-to-point  |
| SAS/SATA ports                     | 4 internal ports, 16 devices  |
| Physical and virtual drive support | Up to 64 physical drives including up to 16 physical drives in up to 16 RAID arrays per controller.<br>Drives not configured as part of a RAID array can be configured as “pass through” drives in Non-RAID mode.   |
| Firmware                           | 16 MB in reflashable flash ROM  |
| Compatible devices                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .5-inch and 3.5-inch SAS or SATA II drives including SSD drives</li> <li>• Non disk devices including expanders</li> <li>• Can support drives of mixed capacity</li> </ul> |
| Cabling                            | Small thin cables that do not restrict airflow and Shared connectors for multiple drives  |
| Redundant configuration            | 32 KB NVRAM and config-on-disk (COD)  |
| Enclosure management               | In-band and out-of-band SES2; out-of-band SGPIO   |
| Enclosure support                  | Assumes one SEP per enclosure   |

## Array Performance Features

**Table 5. Array Performance Features**

| <b>Specification</b>            | <b>Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080</b> |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Host data transfer rate         | Upto 5.0 Gigabit/sec per PCI Express* lane                   |
| Drive data transfer rate        | Upto 6 Gigabit/sec per lane                                  |
| Maximum scatter/gather          | 80 elements  |
| Maximum size of I/O requests    | 6.4 Mbytes in 64 Kbyte stripes                               |
| Maximum queue tags per drive    | As many as the drive can accept                              |
| Strip size                      | 8, 16, 32, or 64 KB  |
| Maximum concurrent commands     | 1024 - 16  |
| Support for multiple initiators | Yes  |
| Performance                     | Native command queuing                                       |

| <b>Specification</b> | <b>Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080</b>   |
|----------------------|--|
| Flexibility          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drive migration</li> <li>• RAID level migration</li> <li>• Drive Roaming</li> <li>• Online Capacity Expansion - without reboot</li> </ul> |
| Background services  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebuild</li> <li>• Consistency Check</li> <li>• Migration</li> <li>• OCE</li> <li>• Patrol Read</li> </ul>                                |
| Cache policy         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write-through</li> <li>• Normal Read</li> <li>• Direct I/O</li> </ul>   |

## Fault Tolerance

**Table 6. Fault Tolerance Features**

| <b>Specification</b>  | <b>Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080</b>   |
|---|--|
| Self Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detects up to 70% of predictable disk drive failures</li> <li>• Monitors the internal performance of all motors, heads, and drive electronics.</li> </ul>   |
| Drive Replacement   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auto detection of failure</li> <li>• Hot-plug</li> <li>• Hot-swap</li> </ul>  |
| Drive Rebuild Using Hot Spares                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automatic at fail</li> <li>• Dedicated per Array</li> <li>• Global for any array</li> <li>• Auto-resume of initialization or rebuild on reboot</li> </ul>   |
| Error Checking and Indication                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parity generation and checking, automatic consistency checking</li> <li>• Patrol reads</li> <li>• Activity and fault LEDs</li> <li>• Multiple retries</li> <li>• Logs in NVRAM, event log, CIM, Smart, Intel® RAID Web Console 2</li> </ul> |



## Electrical Characteristics

All power is supplied to the Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 through the board-to-board connector via PCI Express\* 3.3 V rails.

The supply voltages are 3.3 V  $\pm$  9 percent from PCI edge connector only. The maximum power for the +3.3 V rail is 18 W. The +3.3 V rail is used by the 3.3 V logic circuitry and also used to generate the other required voltage rails of +1.0 V and +1.8 V.

## Thermal and Atmospheric Characteristics

The thermal and atmospheric characteristics are:

- Relative humidity range: 20% to 80% non-condensing
- Maximum dew point temperature: 32°C
- Airflow must be at least 200 linear feet per minute (SFPM) to avoid operating above the maximum ambient temperature.

The storage and transit environment conditions are:

- Temperature range from -30°C to 80°C (dry bulb)
- Relative humidity range: 5% to 90% non-condensing
- MTBF (electrical components) number: 298,900 hours at 40°C

## Safety Characteristics

The Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 meets or exceeds the requirements of UL flammability rating V0. Each bare board is marked with the supplier name or trademark, type, and UL flammability rating.

## Operating Certifications

The RAID controller in this document is qualified to get Microsoft Windows\* Winqual certification (WHQL) at product launch.

## Supported Device Technology

The various device technologies supported by the Intel<sup>®</sup> Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 are described in the subsections that follow.

## Support for Hard Disk Drive Devices

The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 integrates eight internal high-performance SAS/SATA II ports that support SAS and enterprise-class SATA hard drives. Each port supports both SAS and SATA devices using the SAS Serial SCSI Protocol (SSP), Serial Management Protocol (SMP), and Serial Tunneling Protocol (STP). The SSP protocol enables communication with other SAS devices. STP allows the SAS RAID controller to communicate with SATA devices using the SATA commands.

## SAS Expander Support

The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 supports LSI\* expanders, Vitesse SAS expanders, and PMC expanders that are used as a component in Intel enclosures. Other expanders may be supported post launch, based on market conditions and customer requirements.

## Support for Non-Hard Disk Drive Devices

As SAS-based non-hard drive devices were not available when this controller was in development, support for these devices will be determined as they become available. For information on support for non-hard drive devices, see the Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 Tested Hardware and Operating System List.

## Enclosure Management Support

The Intel® Integrated RAID Module RMS2AF040 and RMS2AF080 support SES2 enclosure management in-band to expander-based backplanes and out-of-band to direct-connect backplanes. These RAID Controllers also support the SGPIO enclosure management interface.

# RAID Functionality and Features

## Hierarchy

The fundamental purpose of a RAID system is to present a usable data storage medium (virtual drive) with some level of redundancy to a host operating system. The Intel® RAID firmware is based on the concept of associating physical drives in arrays and then creating a virtual drive from that array that includes a functional RAID level. To create a virtual drive and present it to the host operating system, the RAID firmware typically follows these steps:

1. One or more physical drives are selected and associated as an array.
2. One or more arrays are associated and given a RAID level. This process creates a virtual drive and provides an option to initialize the virtual drive.

- The RAID firmware presents the virtual drive to the operating system.

## RAID Physical Drive Status

**Table 7. RAID Physical Drive Status**

| Drive State       | Code              | Description   |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Unconfigured Good | Unconfigured Good | The drive is functioning normally, but is not part of a configured virtual drive and is not a hot spare.  |
| Online            | ONLN              | The drive is online, is part of a configured virtual drive, and is functioning normally.  |
| Hot Spare         | HOTSP             | A physical drive that is configured as a hot spare.   |
| Failed            | FAILED            | A physical drive that was originally configured as Online or Hot Spare, but on which the firmware detects an unrecoverable error.                               |
| Rebuilding        | REBUILD           | A physical drive to which data is being written to restore full redundancy for a virtual drive.   |
| Unconfigured Bad  | Unconfigured Bad  | A physical drive on which the firmware detects an unrecoverable error; the physical drive was Unconfigured Good or the physical drive could not be initialized. |
| Missing           | Missing           | A physical drive that was online, but which has been removed from its location.   |
| Offline           | Offline           | A physical drive that is part of a virtual drive but which has invalid data as far as the RAID configuration is concerned.                                      |
| None              | None              | A physical drive with an unsupported flag set. An Unconfigured Good or Offline physical drive that has completed the 'prepare for removal' operation.           |

## RAID Virtual Drive Status

**Table 8. RAID Virtual Drive Status**

| Drive State | Code     | Description   |
|-------------|----------|---|
| Optimal     | Optimal  | The drive operating system is good. All configured drives are online.                                       |
| Degraded    | Degraded | The drive operating condition is not optimal because one of the configured drives has failed or is offline. |
| Offline     | Offline  | The drive is not available to the operating system and is unusable.   |

## RAID Controller Drive Limitations

Only drives that comply with the SAS and SATA specification extensions are supported.

## SAS Bus and ID Mapping

Devices on the SAS bus are persistently mapped based on a SAS address.

# Appendix A: Drive Roaming and Drive Migration Install

---

## Drive Roaming

Drive roaming occurs when the hard drives are changed to different ports on the same controller. When the drives are placed on different ports, the controller detects the RAID configuration from the configuration data on the drives.

**Note:** *If you move a drive that is currently being rebuilt, the rebuild operation will restart, not resume.*

To use drive roaming, follow these steps:

1. Turn off the power to the system, all drives, enclosures, and system components. Remove the power cord(s).
2. Remove the server cover. For instructions, see your server system documentation.
3. Move the drives to different positions on the backplane to change the targets. See your server documentation for instructions to install and remove drives.
4. Determine the target requirements.
5. Make sure the drives are inserted properly.
6. Install the server cover. For instructions, see your server system documentation.
7. Plug in and power on the system.

The controller detects the RAID configuration from the configuration data on the drives (COD).

# Drive Migration

Drive migration moves a configured set of hard drives from one controller to another. The drives must remain on the same port and be reinstalled in the same order as in the original configuration. The controller to which you migrate the drives cannot have an existing configuration.

**Note:** *Only complete configurations can be migrated; individual virtual disks cannot be migrated. Drive roaming and drive migration cannot be supported at the same time.*

To migrate drives, follow these steps:

1. Clear the configuration on the system to which you migrate the drives.  
This prevents a configuration data mismatch between the hard drives and the NVRAM.
2. Turn off the power to the system, all drives, enclosures, and system components. Remove the power cord(s).
3. Remove the server cover. For instructions, see your server system documentation.
4. Disconnect the cables from the drives to be migrated.
5. Remove the hard drives from the first system and install them into the second system. For instructions to install and remove drives, see your server documentation.
6. Connect the data cables to the hard drives in the second system in the same order as they were connected in the first system. Make sure all the cables meet specifications.
7. Determine the drive target requirements.
8. Make sure all cables are properly attached and the RAID module is properly installed.
9. Install the server cover. For instructions, see your server system documentation.
10. Plug in and power on the system.

When you start the system, the controller detects the RAID configuration from the configuration data on the drives.

# Appendix B: Installation/Assembly Safety Instructions

---

## **As you use your computer system, observe these safety guidelines:**

- Do not operate your computer system with any cover(s) (such as computer covers, bezels, filler brackets, and front-panel inserts) removed.
- To help avoid damaging your computer, be sure the voltage selection switch on the power supply is set to match the alternating current (AC) power available at your location.
- To help avoid possible damage to the server board, wait five seconds after turning off the system before removing a component from the server board or disconnecting a peripheral device from the computer.
- To help prevent electric shock, plug the computer and peripheral power cables into properly grounded power sources. These cables are equipped with 3-prong plugs to ensure proper grounding. Do not use adapter plugs or remove the grounding prong from a cable. If you must use an extension cable, use a 3-wire cable with properly grounded plugs.
- To help protect your computer system from sudden, transient increases and decreases in electrical power, use a surge suppressor, line conditioner, or uninterruptible power supply.
- Be sure nothing rests on your computer system's cables and that the cables are not located where they can be stepped on or tripped over.
- Do not spill food or liquids on your computer. If the computer gets wet, consult the documentation that came with it.
- Do not push any objects into the openings of your computer. Doing so can cause fire or electric shock by shorting out interior components.
- Keep your computer away from radiators and heat sources. Also, do not block cooling vents. Avoid placing loose papers underneath your computer; do not place your computer in a closed-in wall unit or on a rug.

## **When working inside your computer:**

- Do not attempt to service the computer system yourself, except as explained in this guide and elsewhere in Intel documentation. Always follow installation and service instructions closely.
- Turn off your computer and any peripherals.
- Disconnect your computer and peripherals from their power sources. Also disconnect any telephone or telecommunications lines from the computer.

Doing so reduces the potential for personal injury or shock.

**Additional safety guidelines:**

- When you disconnect a cable, pull on its connector or on its strain-relief loop, not on the cable itself. Some cables have a connector with locking tabs; if you are disconnecting this type of cable, press in on the locking tabs before disconnect the cable. As you pull connectors apart, keep them evenly aligned to avoid bending any connector pins. Also, before you connect a cable, make sure both connectors are correctly oriented and aligned.
- Handle components and cards with care. Do not touch the components or contacts on a card. Hold a card by its edges or by its metal mounting bracket. Hold a component such as a microprocessor chip by its edges, not by its pins.

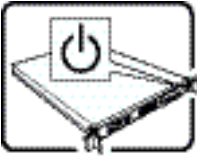

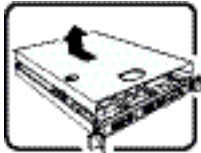
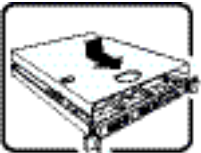
**Protecting against electrostatic discharge**

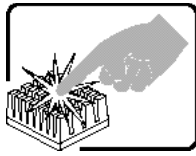
- Static electricity can harm delicate components inside your computer. To prevent static damage, discharge static electricity from your body before you touch any of your computer's electronic components, such as the microprocessor. You can do so by touching an unpainted metal surface, such as the metal around the card-slot openings at the back of the computer.
- As you continue to work inside the computer, periodically touch an unpainted metal surface to remove any static charge your body may have accumulated. In addition to the preceding precautions, you can also take the following steps to prevent damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD).
- When unpacking a static-sensitive component from its shipping carton, do not remove the component from the antistatic packing material until you are ready to install the component in your computer. Just before unwrapping the antistatic packaging, be sure to discharge static electricity from your body.
- When transporting a sensitive component, first place it in an antistatic container or packaging.
- Handle all sensitive components in a static-safe area. If possible, use antistatic floor pads and workbench pads.



# English

Read all caution and safety statements in this document before performing any of the instructions. See also *Intel® Server Boards and Server Chassis Safety Information* on the Resource CD and/or at <http://support.intel.com/support/motherboards/server/sb/cs-010770.htm>.

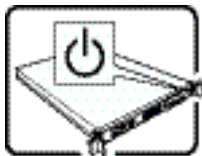
|   |  |
|---|--|
|    | <p>The power button on the system does not turn off system AC power. To remove AC power from the system, you must unplug each AC power cord from the wall outlet or power supply.</p> <p>The power cord(s) is considered the disconnect device to the main (AC) power. The socket outlet that the system plugs into shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.</p>  |
|    | <p><b>SAFETY STEPS:</b> Whenever you remove the chassis covers to access the inside of the system, follow these steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the system.</li><li>2. Turn off the system by pressing the power button.</li><li>3. Unplug all AC power cords from the system or from wall outlets.</li><li>4. Label and disconnect all cables connected to I/O connectors or ports on the back of the system.</li><li>5. Provide some electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection by wearing an antistatic wrist strap attached to chassis ground of the system-any unpainted metal surface-when handling components.</li><li>6. Do not operate the system with the chassis covers removed.</li></ol> |
|  | <p>After you have completed the six SAFETY steps above, you can remove the system covers. To do this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Unlock and remove the padlock from the back of the system if a padlock has been installed.</li><li>2. Remove and save all screws from the covers.</li><li>3. Remove the cover(s).</li></ol>   |
|  | <p>For proper cooling and airflow, always reinstall the chassis covers before turning on the system. Operating the system without the covers in place can damage system parts. To install the covers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Check first to make sure you have not left loose tools or parts inside the system.</li><li>2. Check that cables, add-in cards, and other components are properly installed.</li><li>3. Attach the covers to the chassis with the screws removed earlier, and tighten them firmly.</li><li>4. Insert and lock the padlock to the system to prevent unauthorized access inside the system.</li><li>5. Connect all external cables and the AC power cord(s) to the system.</li></ol>                                 |



A microprocessor and heat sink may be hot if the system has been running. Also, there may be sharp pins and edges on some board and chassis parts. Contact should be made with care. Consider wearing protective gloves.

## Deutsch

Lesen Sie zunächst sämtliche Warn- und Sicherheitshinweise in diesem Dokument, bevor Sie eine der Anweisungen ausführen. Beachten Sie hierzu auch die *Sicherheitshinweise zu Intel-Serverplatinen und -Servergehäusen* auf der Ressourcen-CD oder unter <http://support.intel.com/support/motherboards/server/sb/cs-010770.htm>.



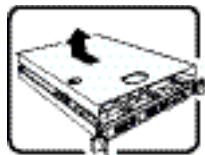
Der Wechselstrom des Systems wird durch den Ein-/Aus-Schalter für Gleichstrom nicht ausgeschaltet. Ziehen Sie jedes Wechselstrom-Netzkabel aus der Steckdose bzw. dem Netzgerät, um den Stromanschluß des Systems zu unterbrechen.

Die Stromkabel sind das "Unterbrechungsgerät" zur Hauptstromquelle. Die Steckdose, in die das System gesteckt wird, sollte sich in der Nähe des Gerätes befinden und leicht zugänglich sein.



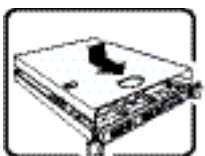
**SICHERHEITSMASSNAHMEN:** Immer wenn Sie die Gehäuseabdeckung abnehmen um an das Systeminnere zu gelangen, sollten Sie folgende Schritte beachten:

1. Schalten Sie alle an Ihr System angeschlossenen Peripheriegeräte aus.
2. Schalten Sie das System mit dem Hauptschalter aus.
3. Ziehen Sie den Stromanschlußstecker Ihres Systems aus der Steckdose.
4. Auf der Rückseite des Systems beschrifteten und ziehen Sie alle Anschlußkabel von den I/O Anschlüssen oder Ports ab.
5. Tragen Sie ein geerdetes Antistatik Gelenkband, um elektrostatische Ladungen (ESD) über blanke Metallstellen bei der Handhabung der Komponenten zu vermeiden.
6. Schalten Sie das System niemals ohne ordnungsgemäß montiertes Gehäuse ein.



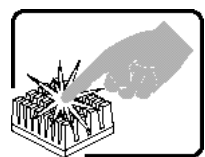
SICHERHEITSMASSNAHMEN: Immer wenn Sie die Gehäuseabdeckung abnehmen um an das Systeminnere zu gelangen, sollten Sie folgende Schritte beachten:

1. Schalten Sie alle an Ihr System angeschlossenen Peripheriegeräte aus.
2. Schalten Sie das System mit dem Hauptschalter aus.
3. Ziehen Sie den Stromanschlußstecker Ihres Systems aus der Steckdose.
4. Auf der Rückseite des Systems beschriften und ziehen Sie alle Anschlußkabel von den I/O Anschlüssen oder Ports ab.
5. Tragen Sie ein geerdetes Antistatik Gelenkband, um elektrostatische Ladungen (ESD) über blanke Metallstellen bei der Handhabung der Komponenten zu vermeiden.
6. Schalten Sie das System niemals ohne ordnungsgemäß montiertes Gehäuse ein.



Zur ordnungsgemäßen Kühlung und Lüftung muß die Gehäuseabdeckung immer wieder vor dem Einschalten installiert werden. Ein Betrieb des Systems ohne angebrachte Abdeckung kann Ihrem System oder Teile darin beschädigen. Um die Abdeckung wieder anzubringen:



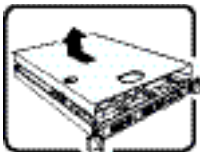
1. Vergewissern Sie sich, daß Sie keine Werkzeuge oder Teile im Innern des Systems zurückgelassen haben.
2. Überprüfen Sie alle Kabel, Zusatzkarten und andere Komponenten auf ordnungsgemäßen Sitz und Installation.
3. Bringen Sie die Abdeckungen wieder am Gehäuse an, indem Sie die zuvor gelösten Schrauben wieder anbringen. Ziehen Sie diese gut an.
4. Bringen Sie die Verschlusseinrichtung (Padlock) wieder an und schließen Sie diese, um ein unerlaubtes Öffnen des Systems zu verhindern.
5. Schließen Sie alle externen Kabel und den AC Stromanschlußstecker Ihres Systems wieder an.

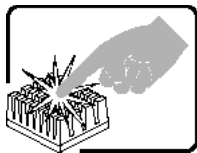


Der Mikroprozessor und der Kühler sind möglicherweise erhitzt, wenn das System in Betrieb ist. Außerdem können einige Platinen und Gehäuseteile scharfe Spitzen und Kanten aufweisen. Arbeiten an Platinen und Gehäuse sollten vorsichtig ausgeführt werden. Sie sollten Schutzhandschuhe tragen.

## Français

Lisez attention toutes les consignes de sécurité et les mises en garde indiquées dans ce document avant de suivre toute instruction. Consultez *Intel® Server Boards and Server Chassis Safety Information* sur le CD Resource CD ou bien rendez-vous sur le site <http://support.intel.com/support/motherboards/server/sb/cs-010770.htm>

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <p>Notez que le commutateur CC de mise sous tension /hors tension du panneau avant n'éteint pas l'alimentation CA du système. Pour mettre le système hors tension, vous devez débrancher chaque câble d'alimentation de sa prise.</p> <p>C'est le câble d'alimentation qui est considéré comme le moyen de se déconnecter du CA. La prise à laquelle le système est branché doit se situer à proximité de l'équipement et être facilement accessible.</p>   |
|    | <p><b>CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ</b> -Lorsque vous ouvrez le boîtier pour accéder à l'intérieur du système, suivez les consignes suivantes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mettez hors tension tous les périphériques connectés au système.</li> <li>2. Mettez le système hors tension en mettant l'interrupteur général en position OFF (bouton-poussoir).</li> <li>3. Débranchez tous les cordons d'alimentation c.a. du système et des prises murales.</li> <li>4. Identifiez et débranchez tous les câbles reliés aux connecteurs d'E-S ou aux accès derrière le système.</li> <li>5. Pour prévenir les décharges électrostatiques lorsque vous touchez aux composants, portez une bande antistatique pour poignet et reliez-la à la masse du système (toute surface métallique non peinte du boîtier).</li> <li>6. Ne faites pas fonctionner le système tandis que le boîtier est ouvert.</li> </ol> |
|  | <p>Une fois TOUTES les étapes précédentes accomplies, vous pouvez retirer les panneaux du système. Procédez comme suit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Si un cadenas a été installé sur à l'arrière du système, déverrouillez-le et retirez-le.</li> <li>2. Retirez toutes les vis des panneaux et mettez-les dans un endroit sûr.</li> <li>3. Retirez les panneaux.</li> </ol>  |
|  | <p>Afin de permettre le refroidissement et l'aération du système, réinstallez toujours les panneaux du boîtier avant de mettre le système sous tension. Le fonctionnement du système en l'absence des panneaux risque d'endommager ses pièces. Pour installer les panneaux, procédez comme suit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assurez-vous de ne pas avoir oublié d'outils ou de pièces démontées dans le système.</li> <li>2. Assurez-vous que les câbles, les cartes d'extension et les autres composants sont bien installés.</li> <li>3. Revissez solidement les panneaux du boîtier avec les vis retirées plus tôt.</li> <li>4. Remettez le cadenas en place et verrouillez-le afin de prévenir tout accès non autorisé à l'intérieur du système.</li> <li>5. Rebranchez tous les cordons d'alimentation c. a. et câbles externes au système.</li> </ol>                                      |



Le microprocesseur et le dissipateur de chaleur peuvent être chauds si le système a été sous tension. Faites également attention aux broches aiguës des cartes et aux bords tranchants du capot. Nous vous recommandons l'usage de gants de protection.

## Español

Lea todas las declaraciones de seguridad y precaución de este documento antes de realizar cualquiera de las instrucciones. Vea *Intel® Server Boards and Server Chassis Safety Information* en el CD Resource y/o en <http://support.intel.com/support/motherboards/server/sb/cs-010770.htm>



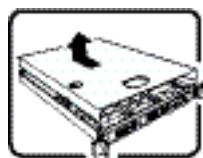
Nótese que el interruptor activado/desactivado en el panel frontal no desconecta la corriente alterna del sistema. Para desconectarla, deberá desenchufar todos los cables de corriente alterna de la pared o desconectar la fuente de alimentación.

Estos cables actúan como dispositivo de desconexión. La toma de corriente deberá estar situada cerca del equipo y ser de fácil acceso.



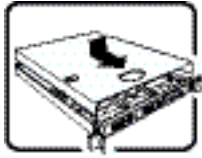
**INSTRUCCIONES DE SEGURIDAD:** Cuando extraiga la tapa del chasis para acceder al interior del sistema, siga las siguientes instrucciones:

1. Apague todos los dispositivos periféricos conectados al sistema.
2. Apague el sistema presionando el interruptor encendido/apagado.
3. Desconecte todos los cables de alimentación CA del sistema o de las tomas de corriente alterna.
4. Identifique y desconecte todos los cables enchufados a los conectores E/S o a los puertos situados en la parte posterior del sistema.
5. Cuando manipule los componentes, es importante protegerse contra la descarga electrostática (ESD). Puede hacerlo si utiliza una muñequera antiestática sujeta a la toma de tierra del chasis - o a cualquier tipo de superficie de metal sin pintar.
6. No ponga en marcha el sistema si se han extraído las tapas del chasis.



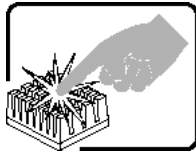
Después de completar las seis instrucciones de SEGURIDAD mencionadas, ya puede extraer las tapas del sistema. Para ello:

1. Desbloquee y extraiga el bloqueo de seguridad de la parte posterior del sistema, si se ha instalado uno.
2. Extraiga y guarde todos los tornillos de las tapas. Extraiga las tapas.



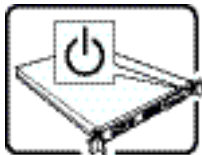
Para obtener un enfriamiento y un flujo de aire adecuados, reinstale siempre las tapas del chasis antes de poner en marcha el sistema. Si pone en funcionamiento el sistema sin las tapas bien colocadas puede dañar los componentes del sistema. Para instalar las tapas:

1. Asegúrese primero de no haber dejado herramientas o componentes sueltos dentro del sistema.
2. Compruebe que los cables, las placas adicionales y otros componentes se hayan instalado correctamente.
3. Incorpore las tapas al chasis mediante los tornillos extraídos anteriormente, tensándolos firmemente.
4. Inserte el bloqueo de seguridad en el sistema y bloquéelo para impedir que pueda accederse al mismo sin autorización.
5. Conecte todos los cables externos y los cables de alimentación CA al sistema.




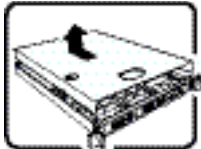
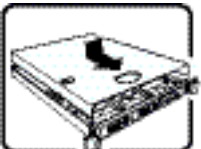
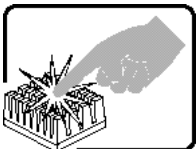
Si el sistema ha estado en funcionamiento, el microprocesador y el disipador de calor pueden estar aún calientes. También conviene tener en cuenta que en el chasis o en el tablero puede haber piezas cortantes o punzantes. Por ello, se recomienda precaución y el uso de guantes protectores.

## Italiano



L'interruttore attivato/disattivato nel pannello anteriore non interrompe l'alimentazione in c.a. del sistema. Per interromperla, è necessario scollegare tutti i cavi di alimentazione in c.a. dalle prese a muro o dall'alimentazione di corrente.

Il cavo è considerato il dispositivo d'interruzione dell'alimentazione principale (in c.a.). La presa alla quale si collega il sistema deve essere installata vicino all'unità e deve essere facilmente accessibile.

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | <p><b>PASSI DI SICUREZZA:</b> Qualora si rimuovano le coperture del telaio per accedere all'interno del sistema, seguire i seguenti passi:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spegner tutti i dispositivi periferici collegati al sistema.</li> <li>2. Spegner il sistema, usando il pulsante spento/accesso dell'interruttore del sistema.</li> <li>3. Togliere tutte le spine dei cavi del sistema dalle prese elettriche.</li> <li>4. Identificare e sconnettere tutti i cavi attaccati ai collegamenti I/O od alle prese installate sul retro del sistema.</li> <li>5. Qualora si tocchino i componenti, proteggersi dallo scarico elettrostatico (SES), portando un cinghia anti-statica da polso che è attaccata alla presa a terra del telaio del sistema - qualsiasi superficie non dipinta - .</li> <li>6. Non far operare il sistema quando il telaio è senza le coperture.</li> </ol> |
|    | <p>Dopo aver seguito i sei passi di SICUREZZA sopracitati, togliere le coperture del telaio del sistema come segue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aprire e rimuovere il lucchetto dal retro del sistema qualora ve ne fosse uno installato.</li> <li>2. Togliere e mettere in un posto sicuro tutte le viti delle coperture.</li> <li>3. Togliere le coperture.</li> </ol>  |
|  | <p>Per il giusto flusso dell'aria e raffreddamento del sistema, rimettere sempre le coperture del telaio prima di riaccendere il sistema. Operare il sistema senza le coperture al loro proprio posto potrebbe danneggiare i componenti del sistema. Per rimettere le coperture del telaio:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Controllare prima che non si siano lasciati degli attrezzi o dei componenti dentro il sistema.</li> <li>2. Controllare che i cavi, dei supporti aggiuntivi ed altri componenti siano stati installati appropriatamente.</li> <li>3. Attaccare le coperture al telaio con le viti tolte in precedenza e avvitarle strettamente.</li> <li>4. Inserire e chiudere a chiave il lucchetto sul retro del sistema per impedire l'accesso non autorizzato al sistema.</li> <li>5. Ricollegare tutti i cavi esterni e le prolunghe AC del sistema.</li> </ol>              |
|  | <p>Se il sistema è stato a lungo in funzione, il microprocessore e il dissipatore di calore potrebbero essere surriscaldati. Fare attenzione alla presenza di piedini appuntiti e parti taglienti sulle schede e sul telaio. È consigliabile l'uso di guanti di protezione.</p>   |





# Appendix C: Regulatory and Certification Information

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## Product Safety and EMC Compliance

This Intel® RAID Module has been evaluated for regulatory compliance as an Intel end system, and is included as part of the end system certification. For information on end system certification, refer to the product regulatory certification for the end system level product.

