GA-990FXA-UD7

User's Manual

Rev. 1001

12ME-990FXA7-1001R

Declaration of Conformity

We, Manufacturer/Importer
(full address)

G.B.T. Technology Trading GMbH
Bullenkoppel 16, 22047 Hamburg, Germany

declare that the product
(description of the apparatus, system, installation to which it refers)

Motherboard

GA-990FXA-UD7

is in conformity with
(reference to the specification under which conformity is declared)
in accordance with the EMC Directive 2004/108/E

☐ **EN 55011**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) high frequency equipment	☒ **EN 61000-3-2**	Disturbances in supply systems caused
		☒ **EN 61000-3-3**	Disturbances in supply systems caused by household appliances and similar electrical equipment "Voltage fluctuations"
☐ **EN 55013**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of broadcast receivers and associated equipment	☒ **EN 55024**	Information Technology equipment-Immunity characteristics-Limits and methods of measurement
☐ **EN 55014-1**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of household electrical appliances, portable tools and similar electrical apparatus	☐ **EN 50082-1**	Generic immunity standard Part 1: Residual, commercial and light industry
		☐ **EN 50082-2**	Generic immunity standard Part 2: Industrial environment
☐ **EN 55015**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of fluorescent lamps and luminaries	☐ **EN 55014-2**	Immunity requirements for household appliances tools and similar apparatus
☐ **EN 55020**	Immunity from radio interference of broadcast receivers and associated equipment	☐ **EN 50091- 2**	EMC requirements for uninterruptible power systems (UPS)
☒ **EN 55022**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of information technology equipment		
☐ **DIN VDE 0855** ☐ **part 10** ☐ **part 12**	Cabled distribution systems; Equipment for receiving and/or distribution from sound and television signals		

☒ **CE marking** (EC conformity marking)

The manufacturer also declares the conformity of above mentioned product with the actual required safety standards in accordance with the LVD Directive 2006/95/EC

☐ **EN 60065**	Safety requirements for mains operated electronic and related apparatus for household and similar general use	☒ **EN 60950**	Safety for information technology equipment including electrical business equipment
☐ **EN 60335**	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances	☐ **EN 50091-1**	General and Safety requirements for uninterruptible power systems (UPS)

Manufacturer/Importer

(Stamp)

Date : May 13, 2011

Signature : Timmy Huang

Name : Timmy Huang

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Per FCC Part 2 Section 2.1077(a)

Responsible Party Name: G.B.T. INC. (U.S.A.)

Address: 17358 Railroad Street
City of Industry, CA 91748

Phone/Fax No: (818) 854-9338/ (818) 854-9339

hereby declares that the product

Product Name: Motherboard

Model Number: GA-990FXA-UD7

Conforms to the following specifications:

FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Section 15.107(a) and Section 15.109 (a),Class B Digital Device

Supplementary Information:

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 and (2) this device must accept any inference received, including that may cause undesired operation.

Representative Person's Name: ERIC LU

Signature: Eric Lu

Date: May 13, 2011

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Documentation Classifications

In order to assist in the use of this product, GIGABYTE provides the following types of documentations:

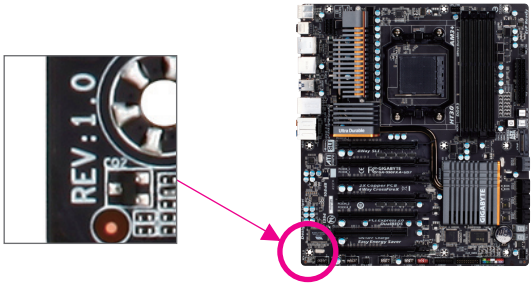
- For quick set-up of the product, read the Quick Installation Guide included with the product.
- For detailed product information, carefully read the User's Manual.

For product-related information, check on our website at:
http://www.gigabyte.com

Identifying Your Motherboard Revision

The revision number on your motherboard looks like this: "REV: X.X." For example, "REV: 1.0" means the revision of the motherboard is 1.0. Check your motherboard revision before updating motherboard BIOS, drivers, or when looking for technical information.

Example:



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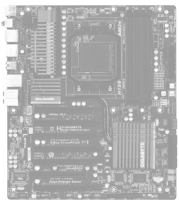
Box Contents



- ☑ GA-990FXA-UD7 motherboard
- ☑ Motherboard driver disk
- ☑ User's Manual
- ☑ Quick Installation Guide
- ☑ Four SATA cables
- ☑ I/O Shield
- ☑ Two 2-Way CrossFireX bridge connectors
- ☑ One 2-Way SLI bridge connector (Note)
- ☑ One 3-Way SLI bridge connector (Note)
- ☑ One 4-Way SLI bridge connector (Note)

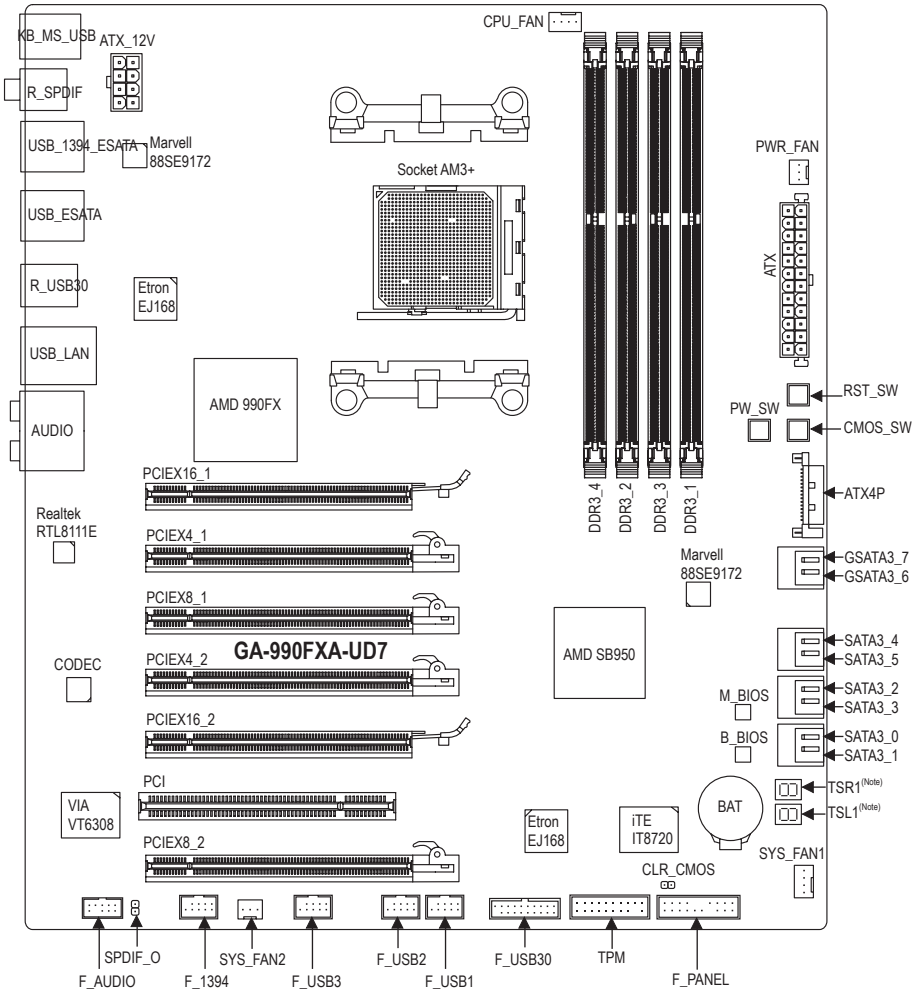
(Note) To enable NVIDIA SLI technology, you need SLI-supported graphics cards, BIOS, and driver. For more details, please go to GIGABYTE's website.

- The box contents above are for reference only and the actual items shall depend on the product package you obtain. The box contents are subject to change without notice.
- The motherboard image is for reference only.

Optional Items

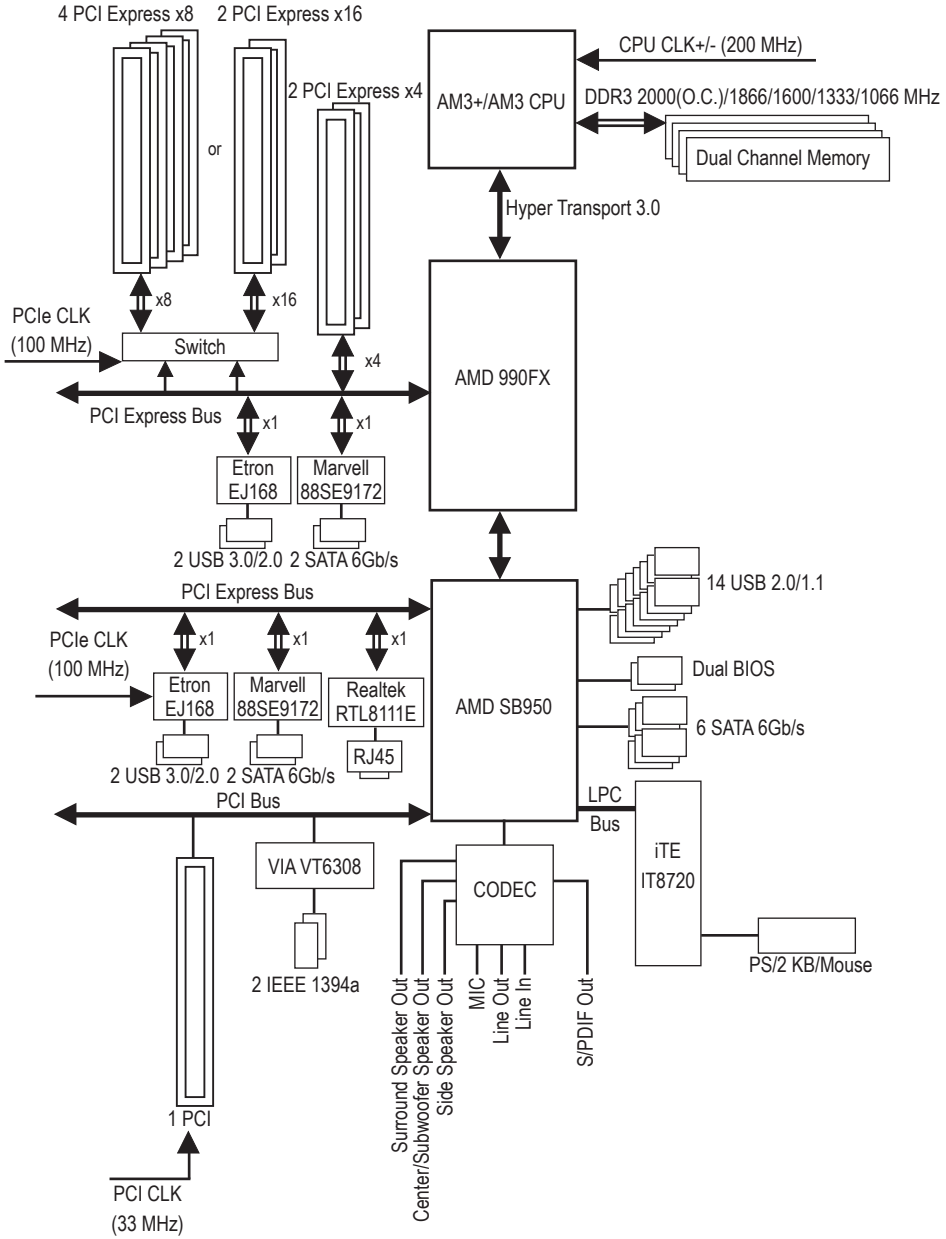
- ☐ 2-port USB 2.0 bracket (Part No. 12CR1-1UB030-5*R)
- ☐ 2-port SATA power cable (Part No. 12CF1-2SERPW-0*R)
- ☐ 2-port IEEE 1394a bracket (Part No. 12CF1-1IE008-0*R)
- ☐ 3.5" Front Panel with 2 USB 3.0/2.0 ports (Part No. 12CR1-FPX582-0*R)

GA-990FXA-UD7 Motherboard Layout



(Note) For error code information, please refer to Chapter 5.

GA-990FXA-UD7 Motherboard Block Diagram



Chapter 1 Hardware Installation

1-1 Installation Precautions

The motherboard contains numerous delicate electronic circuits and components which can become damaged as a result of electrostatic discharge (ESD). Prior to installation, carefully read the user's manual and follow these procedures:

- Prior to installation, do not remove or break motherboard S/N (Serial Number) sticker or warranty sticker provided by your dealer. These stickers are required for warranty validation.
- Always remove the AC power by unplugging the power cord from the power outlet before installing or removing the motherboard or other hardware components.
- When connecting hardware components to the internal connectors on the motherboard, make sure they are connected tightly and securely.
- When handling the motherboard, avoid touching any metal leads or connectors.
- It is best to wear an electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap when handling electronic components such as a motherboard, CPU or memory. If you do not have an ESD wrist strap, keep your hands dry and first touch a metal object to eliminate static electricity.
- Prior to installing the motherboard, please have it on top of an antistatic pad or within an electrostatic shielding container.
- Before unplugging the power supply cable from the motherboard, make sure the power supply has been turned off.
- Before turning on the power, make sure the power supply voltage has been set according to the local voltage standard.
- Before using the product, please verify that all cables and power connectors of your hardware components are connected.
- To prevent damage to the motherboard, do not allow screws to come in contact with the motherboard circuit or its components.
- Make sure there are no leftover screws or metal components placed on the motherboard or within the computer casing.
- Do not place the computer system on an uneven surface.
- Do not place the computer system in a high-temperature environment.
- Turning on the computer power during the installation process can lead to damage to system components as well as physical harm to the user.
- If you are uncertain about any installation steps or have a problem related to the use of the product, please consult a certified computer technician.

1-2 Product Specifications

CPU	◆ AM3+ Socket: - AMD AM3+ FX processors - AMD AM3 Phenom™ II processors/ AMD Athlon™ II processors (Go to GIGABYTE's website for the latest CPU support list.)
Hyper Transport Bus	◆ 5200 MT/s
Chipset	◆ North Bridge: AMD 990FX ◆ South Bridge: AMD SB950
Memory	◆ 4 x 1.5V DDR3 DIMM sockets supporting up to 32 GB of system memory * Due to Windows 32-bit operating system limitation, when more than 4 GB of physical memory is installed, the actual memory size displayed will be less than 4 GB. ◆ Dual channel memory architecture ◆ Support for DDR3 2000(O.C.)/1866/1600/1333/1066 MHz memory modules * To support a DDR3 1866 MHz (and above) memory, you must install an AMD AM3+ CPU first. (Go to GIGABYTE's website for the latest supported memory speeds and memory modules.)
Audio	◆ Realtek ALC889 codec ◆ High Definition Audio ◆ 2/4/5.1/7.1-channel ◆ Support for Dolby® Home Theater ◆ Support for S/PDIF Out
LAN	◆ 1 x Realtek RTL8111E chip (10/100/1000 Mbit)
Expansion Slots	◆ 2 x PCI Express x16 slots, running at x16 (PCIEX16_1, PCIEX16_2) * For optimum performance, if only one PCI Express graphics card is to be installed, be sure to install it in the PCIEX16_1 slot; if you are installing two PCI Express graphics cards, it is recommended that you install them in the PCIEX16_1 and PCIEX16_2 slots. ◆ 2 x PCI Express x16 slots, running at x8 (PCIEX8_1, PCIEX8_2) * The PCIEX8_1 slot shares bandwidth with the PCIEX16_1 slot and the PCIEX8_2 slot with PCIEX16_2. The PCIEX16_1/PCIEX16_2 slot will operate at up to x8 mode when the PCIEX8_1/PCIEX8_2 is populated. ◆ 2 x PCI Express x16 slots, running at x4 (PCIEX4_1, PCIEX4_2) (All PCI Express slots conform to the PCI Express 2.0 standard.) ◆ 1 x PCI slot
Multi-Graphics Technology	◆ Support for 2-Way/3-Way/4-Way AMD CrossFireX™ technology
Storage Interface	◆ South Bridge: - 6 x SATA 6Gb/s connectors (SATA3_0~SATA3_5) supporting up to 6 SATA 6Gb/s devices - Support for RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 10, and JBOD ◆ 2 x Marvell 88SE9172 chips: - 2 x SATA 6Gb/s connectors (GSATA3_6, GSATA3_7) supporting up to 2 SATA 6Gb/s devices - Support for RAID 0 and RAID 1

Storage Interface	- 2 x eSATA 6Gb/s connectors (including 1 eSATA/USB Combo connector) on the back panel supporting up to 2 SATA 6Gb/s devices - Support for RAID 0 and RAID 1
USB	◆ South Bridge: - Up to 14 USB 2.0/1.1 ports (8 ports on the back panel, including 1 eSATA/USB Combo connector, 6 ports available through the internal USB headers) ◆ 2 x Etron EJ168 chips: - Up to 4 USB 3.0/2.0 ports (2 ports on the back panel, 2 ports available through the internal USB header)
IEEE 1394	◆ VIA VT6308 chip: - Up to 2 IEEE 1394a ports (1 port on the back panel, 1 port available through the internal IEEE 1394a header)
Internal Connectors	◆ 1 x 24-pin ATX main power connector ◆ 1 x 8-pin ATX 12V power connector ◆ 1 x PCIe power connector ◆ 8 x SATA 6Gb/s connectors ◆ 1 x CPU fan header ◆ 2 x system fan headers ◆ 1 x power fan header ◆ 1 x front panel header ◆ 1 x front panel audio header ◆ 1 x S/PDIF Out header ◆ 3 x USB 2.0/1.1 headers ◆ 1 x USB 3.0/2.0 header ◆ 1 x IEEE 1394a header ◆ 1 x Trusted Platform Module (TPM) header ◆ 1 x clearing CMOS jumper ◆ 1 x clearing CMOS button ◆ 1 x power button ◆ 1 x reset button
Back Panel Connectors	◆ 1 x PS/2 keyboard/mouse port ◆ 1 x optical S/PDIF Out connector ◆ 1 x coaxial S/PDIF Out connector ◆ 1 x IEEE 1394a port ◆ 7 x USB 2.0/1.1 ports ◆ 2 x USB 3.0/2.0 ports ◆ 1 x eSATA/USB Combo connector ◆ 1 x eSATA 6Gb/s connector ◆ 1 x RJ-45 port ◆ 6 x audio jacks (Center/Subwoofer Speaker Out/Rear Speaker Out/Side Speaker Out/Line In/Line Out/Microphone)
I/O Controller	◆ iTE IT8720 chip

BIOS	◆ 2 x 32 Mbit flash ◆ Use of licensed AWARD BIOS ◆ Support for DualBIOS™ ◆ PnP 1.0a, DMI 2.0, SM BIOS 2.4, ACPI 1.0b
Hardware Monitor	◆ System voltage detection ◆ CPU/System temperature detection ◆ CPU/System/Power fan speed detection ◆ CPU overheating warning ◆ CPU/System/Power fan fail warning ◆ CPU/System fan speed control * Whether the CPU/system fan speed control function is supported will depend on the CPU/system cooler you install.
Unique Features	◆ Support for @BIOS ◆ Support for Q-Flash ◆ Support for Xpress BIOS Rescue ◆ Support for Download Center ◆ Support for Xpress Install ◆ Support for Xpress Recovery2 ◆ Support for EasyTune * Available functions in EasyTune may differ by motherboard model. ◆ Support for Easy Energy Saver ◆ Support for Smart Recovery ◆ Support for Auto Green ◆ Support for ON/OFF Charge ◆ Support for Cloud OC ◆ Support for 3TB+ Unlock ◆ Support for Q-Share
Bundled Software	◆ Norton Internet Security (OEM version)
Operating System	◆ Support for Microsoft® Windows 7/Vista/XP
Form Factor	◆ ATX Form Factor; 30.5cm x 26.3cm

* GIGABYTE reserves the right to make any changes to the product specifications and product-related information without prior notice.

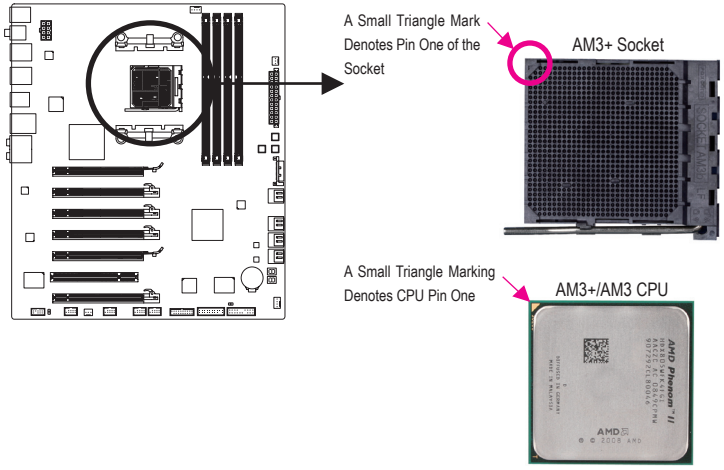
1-3 Installing the CPU and CPU Cooler

Read the following guidelines before you begin to install the CPU:

- Make sure that the motherboard supports the CPU.
  (Go to GIGABYTE's website for the latest CPU support list.)
- Always turn off the computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet before installing the CPU to prevent hardware damage.
- Locate the pin one of the CPU. The CPU cannot be inserted if oriented incorrectly. (Or you may locate the notches on both sides of the CPU and alignment keys on the CPU socket.)
- Apply an even and thin layer of thermal grease on the surface of the CPU.
- Do not turn on the computer if the CPU cooler is not installed, otherwise overheating and damage of the CPU may occur.
- Set the CPU host frequency in accordance with the CPU specifications. It is not recommended that the system bus frequency be set beyond hardware specifications since it does not meet the standard requirements for the peripherals. If you wish to set the frequency beyond the standard specifications, please do so according to your hardware specifications including the CPU, graphics card, memory, hard drive, etc.

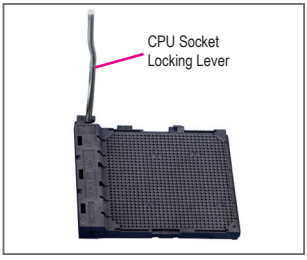
1-3-1 Installing the CPU

A. Locate the pin one (denoted by a small triangle) of the CPU socket and the CPU.

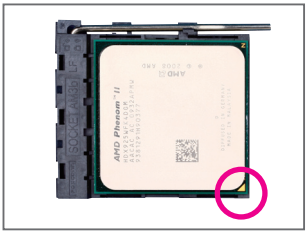


B. Follow the steps below to correctly install the CPU into the motherboard CPU socket.

- Before installing the CPU, make sure to turn off the computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet to prevent damage to the CPU.
- Do not force the CPU into the CPU socket. The CPU cannot fit in if oriented incorrectly. Adjust the CPU orientation if this occurs.



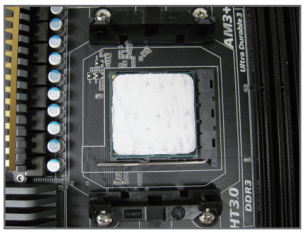
Step 1:
Completely lift up the CPU socket locking lever.



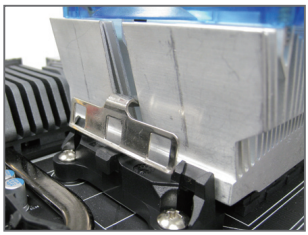
Step 2:
Align the CPU pin one (small triangle marking) with the triangle mark on the CPU socket and gently insert the CPU into the socket. Make sure that the CPU pins fit perfectly into their holes. Once the CPU is positioned into its socket, place one finger down on the middle of the CPU, lowering the locking lever and latching it into the fully locked position.

1-3-2 Installing the CPU Cooler

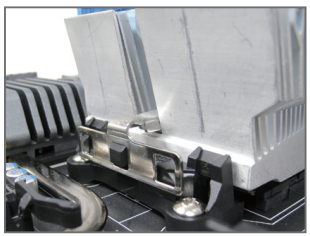
Follow the steps below to correctly install the CPU cooler on the CPU. (The following procedure uses the GIGABYTE cooler as the example.)



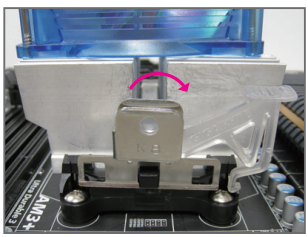
Step 1:
Apply an even and thin layer of thermal grease on the surface of the installed CPU.



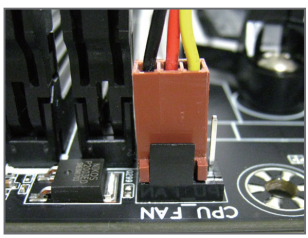
Step 2:
Place the CPU cooler on the CPU.



Step 3:
Hook the CPU cooler clip to the mounting lug on one side of the retention frame. On the other side,push straight down on the the CPU cooler clip to hook it to the mounting lug on the retention frame.



Step 4:
Turn the cam handle from the left side to the right side (as the picture above shows) to lock into place. (Refer to your CPU cooler installation manual for instructions on installing the cooler.)



Step 5:
Finally, attach the power connector of the CPU cooler to the CPU fan header (CPU_FAN) on the motherboard.

Use extreme care when removing the CPU cooler because the thermal grease/tape between the CPU cooler and CPU may adhere to the CPU. Inadequately removing the CPU cooler may damage the CPU.

1-4 Installing the Memory

Read the following guidelines before you begin to install the memory:

- Make sure that the motherboard supports the memory. It is recommended that memory of the same capacity, brand, speed, and chips be used.
  (Go to GIGABYTE's website for the latest supported memory speeds and memory modules.)
- Always turn off the computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet before installing the memory to prevent hardware damage.
- Memory modules have a foolproof design. A memory module can be installed in only one direction. If you are unable to insert the memory, switch the direction.

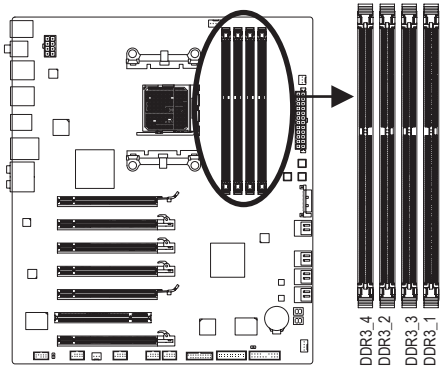
1-4-1 Dual Channel Memory Configuration

This motherboard provides four DDR3 memory sockets and supports Dual Channel Technology. After the memory is installed, the BIOS will automatically detect the specifications and capacity of the memory. Enabling Dual Channel memory mode will double the original memory bandwidth.

The four DDR3 memory sockets are divided into two channels and each channel has two memory sockets as following:

▸▸Channel 0: DDR3_2, DDR3_4

▸▸Channel 1: DDR3_1, DDR3_3



▸▸Dual Channel Memory Configurations Table

	DDR3_4	DDR3_2	DDR3_3	DDR3_1
Two Modules	- -	DS/SS	- -	DS/SS
	DS/SS	- -	DS/SS	- -
Four Modules	DS/SS	DS/SS	DS/SS	DS/SS

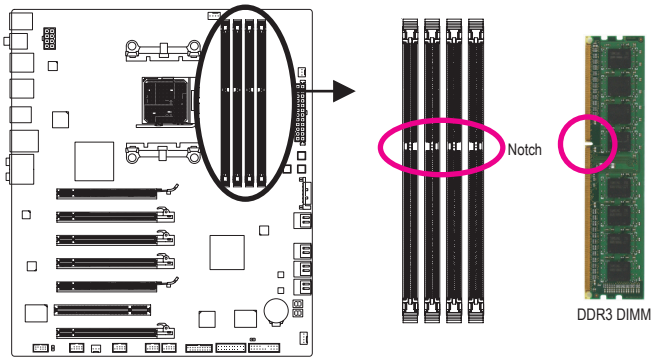
(SS=Single-Sided, DS=Double-Sided, "- -"=No Memory)

Due to CPU limitations, read the following guidelines before installing the memory in Dual Channel mode.

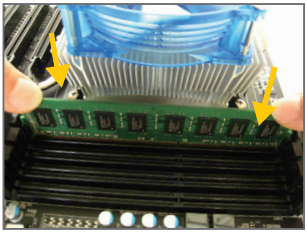
1. Dual Channel mode cannot be enabled if only one DDR3 memory module is installed.
2. When enabling Dual Channel mode with two or four memory modules, it is recommended that memory of the same capacity, brand, speed, and chips be used for optimum performance. For optimum performance, when enabling Dual Channel mode with two memory modules, we recommend that you install them in the DDR3_1 and DDR3_2 sockets.

1-4-2 Installing a Memory

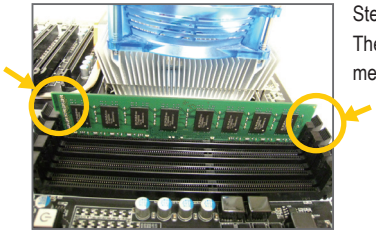
Before installing a memory module, make sure to turn off the computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet to prevent damage to the memory module.
DDR3 and DDR2 DIMMs are not compatible to each other or DDR DIMMs. Be sure to install DDR3 DIMMs on this motherboard.



A DDR3 memory module has a notch, so it can only fit in one direction. Follow the steps below to correctly install your memory modules in the memory sockets.



Step 1:
Note the orientation of the memory module. Spread the retaining clips at both ends of the memory socket. Place the memory module on the socket. As indicated in the picture on the left, place your fingers on the top edge of the memory, push down on the memory and insert it vertically into the memory socket.

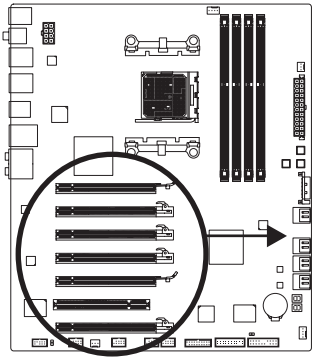


Step 2:
The clips at both ends of the socket will snap into place when the memory module is securely inserted.

1-5 Installing an Expansion Card

Read the following guidelines before you begin to install an expansion card:

- Make sure the motherboard supports the expansion card. Carefully read the manual that came with your expansion card.
- Always turn off the computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet before installing an expansion card to prevent hardware damage.



PCI Express x16 Slot (PCIEX16_1/PCIEX16_2)



PCI Express x16 Slot (PCIEX8_1/PCIEX8_2/PCIEX4_1/PCIEX4_2)



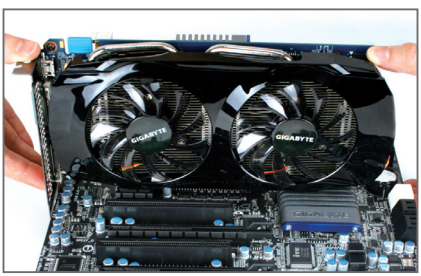
PCI Slot



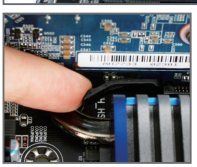
Follow the steps below to correctly install your expansion card in the expansion slot.

1. Locate an expansion slot that supports your card. Remove the metal slot cover from the chassis back panel.
2. Align the card with the slot, and press down on the card until it is fully seated in the slot.
3. Make sure the metal contacts on the card are completely inserted into the slot.
4. Secure the card's metal bracket to the chassis back panel with a screw.
5. After installing all expansion cards, replace the chassis cover(s).
6. Turn on your computer. If necessary, go to BIOS Setup to make any required BIOS changes for your expansion card(s).
7. Install the driver provided with the expansion card in your operating system.

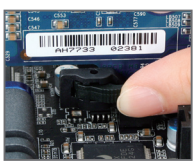
Example: Installing and Removing a PCI Express Graphics Card:



- Installing a Graphics Card:
  Gently push down on the top edge of the card until it is fully inserted into the PCI Express slot. Make sure the card is securely seated in the slot and does not rock.



- Removing the Card from the PCIEX16_1/PCIEX16_2 Slot:
  Gently push back on the lever on the slot and then lift the card straight out from the slot.



- Removing the Card from the PCIEX8_1/PCIEX8_2/PCIEX4_1/PCIEX4_2 Slot:
  Press the latch at the end of the PCI Express slot to release the card and then pull the card straight up from the slot.

1-6 Setup of AMD CrossFireX™ Configuration

A. System Requirements

- The 2-Way CrossFireX technology currently support Windows 7, Vista, XP operating systems
- The 3-Way/4-Way CrossFireX technology currently support Windows 7 and Vista operating systems
- A CrossFireX-supported motherboard with two/three/four PCI Express x16 slots and correct driver
- Two/three/four CrossFireX-ready graphics cards of identical brand and chip and correct driver (Current GPUs that support 3-Way/4-Way CrossFireX technology include the ATI Radeon HD 3800, HD 4800, and HD 5800 series and AMD Radeon HD 6950, HD 6970 and HD 6990 series.)
- CrossFire bridge connectors (Note 1)
- A power supply with sufficient power is recommended (refer to the manual of your graphics cards for the power requirement)(Note 2)

B. Connecting the Graphics Cards

Step 1:

Observe the steps in "1-5 Installing an Expansion Card" and install two/three/four graphics cards on the PCI Express x16 slots. The following table shows the recommended configurations with two/three/four cards.

▶▶ Recommended 2/3/4-Way CrossFireX Configurations:

	PCIEX16_1	PCIEX16_2	PCIEX8_1	PCIEX8_2	PCIEX4_1	PCIEX4_2
2-Way	✔	✔	--	--	- -	- -
3-Way	✔	✔	✔	--	- -	- -
	- -	✔	✔	✔	- -	- -
4-Way	✔	✔	✔	✔	- -	- -

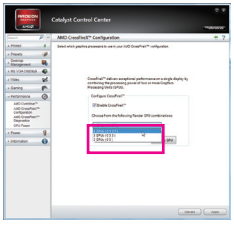
Step 2:

Insert the CrossFire bridge connectors (Note 1) in the CrossFireX gold edge connectors on top of the graphics cards.

Step 3:

Plug the display cable into the graphics card on the PCIEX16_1 slot.

C. Configuring the Graphics Card Driver



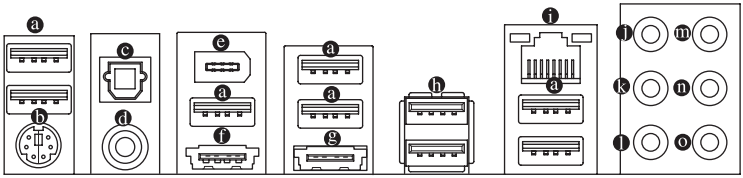
After installing the graphics card driver in the operating system, go to the **Catalyst Control Center**. Browse to **Performance\AMD CrossFireX Configurations** and ensure the **Enable CrossFireX™** check box is selected. Select the GPU combination you want to use. (Available combination options are dependent on the number of graphics cards you install.)

(Note 1) The bridge connectors may be needed or not depending on your graphics cards.

(Note 2) When two or more graphics cards are to be installed, we recommend that you connect the SATA power cable from the power supply to the ATX4P connector to ensure system stability.

Procedure and driver screen for enabling CrossFireX technology may differ by graphics cards and driver version. Refer to the manual that came with your graphics cards for more information about enabling CrossFireX technology.

1-7 Back Panel Connectors



a USB 2.0/1.1 Port

The USB port supports the USB 2.0/1.1 specification. Use this port for USB devices such as a USB keyboard/mouse, USB printer, USB flash drive and etc.

b PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Port

Use this port to connect a PS/2 mouse or keyboard.

c Optical S/PDIF Out Connector

This connector provides digital audio out to an external audio system that supports digital optical audio. Before using this feature, ensure that your audio system provides an optical digital audio in connector.

d Coaxial S/PDIF Out Connector

This connector provides digital audio out to an external audio system that supports digital coaxial audio. Before using this feature, ensure that your audio system provides a coaxial digital audio in connector.

e IEEE 1394a Port

The IEEE 1394 port supports the IEEE 1394a specification, featuring high speed, high bandwidth and hotplug capabilities. Use this port for an IEEE 1394a device.

f eSATA/USB Combo Connector

This connector supports SATA 6Gb/s and USB 2.0/1.1 specification. Use the port to connect an external SATA device or a SATA port multiplier. The Marvell 88SE9172 chip supports RAID function. Refer to Chapter 5, "Configuring SATA Hard Drive(s)," for instructions on configuring a RAID array. Or use this port for USB devices such as a USB keyboard/mouse, USB printer, USB flash drive and etc.

g eSATA 6Gb/s Connector

The eSATA 6Gb/s port conforms to SATA 6Gb/s standard and is compatible with SATA 3Gb/s and SATA 1.5Gb/s standard. Use the port to connect an external SATA device or a SATA port multiplier. The Marvell 88SE9172 chip supports RAID function. Refer to Chapter 5, "Configuring SATA Hard Drive(s)," for instructions on configuring a RAID array.

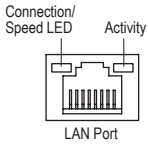
h USB 3.0/2.0 Port

The USB 3.0 port supports the USB 3.0 specification and is compatible to the USB 2.0/1.1 specification. Use this port for USB devices such as a USB keyboard/mouse, USB printer, USB flash drive and etc.

- When removing the cable connected to a back panel connector, first remove the cable from your device and then remove it from the motherboard.
- When removing the cable, pull it straight out from the connector. Do not rock it side to side to prevent an electrical short inside the cable connector.

❶ RJ-45 LAN Port

The Gigabit Ethernet LAN port provides Internet connection at up to 1 Gbps data rate. The following escribes the states of the LAN port LEDs.



Connection/Speed LED:

State	Description
Orange	1 Gbps data rate
Green	100 Mbps data rate
Off	10 Mbps data rate

Activity LED:

State	Description
Blinking	Data transmission or receiving is occurring
Off	No data transmission or receiving is occurring

❿ Center/Subwoofer Speaker Out Jack (Orange)

Use this audio jack to connect center/subwoofer speakers in a 5.1/7.1-channel audio configuration.

⓫ Rear Speaker Out Jack (Black)

Use this audio jack to connect rear speakers in a 7-channel audio configuration.

⓬ Side Speaker Out Jack (Gray)

Use this audio jack to connect side speakers in a 4/5.1/7.1-channel audio configuration.

⓭ Line In Jack (Blue)

The default line in jack. Use this audio jack for line in devices such as an optical drive, walkman, etc.

⓮ Line Out Jack (Green)

The default line out jack. Use this audio jack for a headphone or 2-channel speaker. This jack can be used to connect front speakers in a 4/5.1/7.1-channel audio configuration.

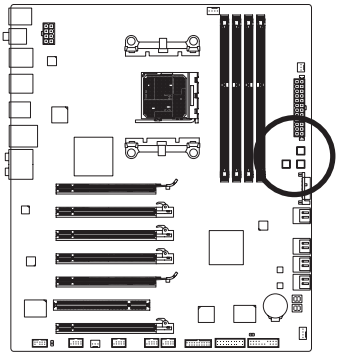
⓯ Mic In Jack (Pink)

The default Mic in jack. Microphones must be connected to this jack.

In addition to the default speakers settings, the ❿ ~ ⓯ audio jacks can be reconfigured to perform different functions via the audio software. Only microphones still MUST be connected to the default Mic in jack (⓯). Refer to the instructions on setting up a 2/4/5.1/7.1-channel audio configuration in Chapter 5, "Configuring 2/4/5.1/7.1-Channel Audio."

1-8 Onboard Buttons

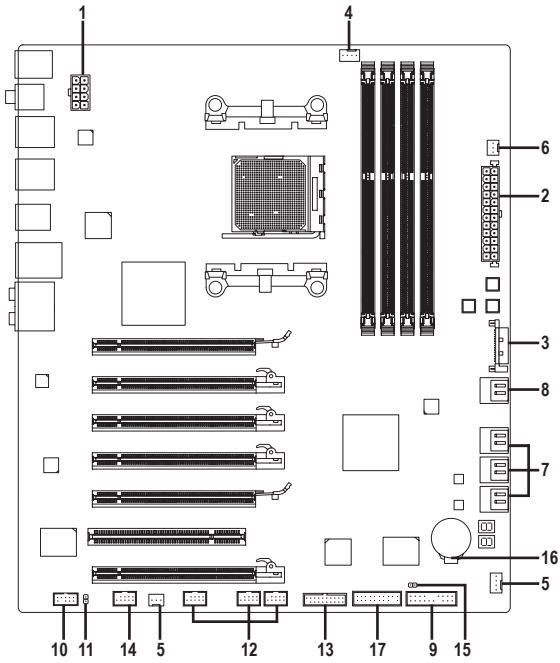
This motherboard has 3 quick buttons: power button, reset button and clearing CMOS button. The power button and reset button allow users to quickly turn on/off or reset the computer in an open-case environment when they want to change hardware components or conduct hardware testing. Use the clearing CMOS button to clear the CMOS values (e.g. date information and BIOS configurations) and reset the CMOS values to factory defaults when needed.



PW_SW: Power button
RST_SW: Reset button
CMOS_SW: Clearing CMOS button

- Always turn off your computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet before clearing the CMOS values.
- After system restart, go to BIOS Setup to load factory defaults (select **Load Optimized Defaults**) or manually configure the BIOS settings (refer to Chapter 2, "BIOS Setup," for BIOS configurations).

1-9 Internal Connectors



1)	ATX_12V	10)	F_AUDIO
2)	ATX	11)	SPDIF_O
3)	ATX4P	12)	F_USB1/F_USB2/F_USB3
4)	CPU_FAN	13)	F_USB30
5)	SYS_FAN1/SYS_FAN2	14)	F_1394
6)	PWR_FAN	15)	CLR_CMOS
7)	SATA3_0/1/2/3/4/5	16)	BAT
8)	GSATA3_6/GSATA3_7	17)	TPM
9)	F_PANEL		

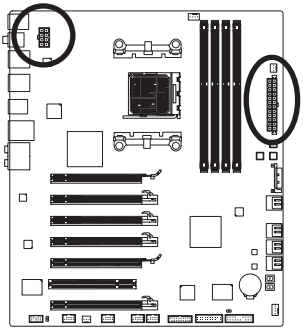
Read the following guidelines before connecting external devices:

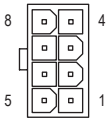
- First make sure your devices are compliant with the connectors you wish to connect.
- Before installing the devices, be sure to turn off the devices and your computer. Unplug the power cord from the power outlet to prevent damage to the devices.
- After installing the device and before turning on the computer, make sure the device cable has been securely attached to the connector on the motherboard.

1/2) ATX_12V/ATX (2x4 12V Power Connector and 2x12 Main Power Connector)

With the use of the power connector, the power supply can supply enough stable power to all the components on the motherboard. Before connecting the power connector, first make sure the power supply is turned off and all devices are properly installed. The power connector possesses a foolproof design. Connect the power supply cable to the power connector in the correct orientation. The 12V power connector mainly supplies power to the CPU. If the 12V power connector is not connected, the computer will not start.

To meet expansion requirements, it is recommended that a power supply that can withstand high power consumption be used (500W or greater). If a power supply is used that does not provide the required power, the result can lead to an unstable or unbootable system.

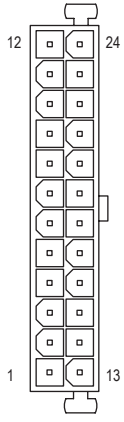




ATX_12V

ATX_12V

Pin No.	Definition
1	GND (Only for 2x4-pin 12V)
2	GND (Only for 2x4-pin 12V)
3	GND
4	GND
5	+12V (Only for 2x4-pin 12V)
6	+12V (Only for 2x4-pin 12V)
7	+12V
8	+12V



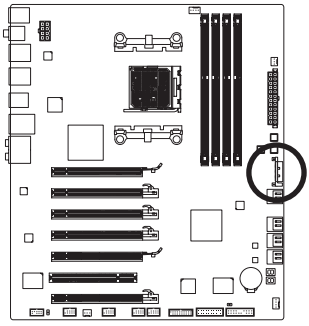
ATX

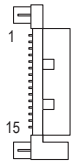
ATX:

Pin No.	Definition	Pin No.	Definition
1	3.3V	13	3.3V
2	3.3V	14	-12V
3	GND	15	GND
4	+5V	16	PS_ON (soft On/Off)
5	GND	17	GND
6	+5V	18	GND
7	GND	19	GND
8	Power Good	20	-5V
9	5VSB (stand by +5V)	21	+5V
10	+12V	22	+5V
11	+12V (Only for 2x12-pin ATX)	23	+5V (Only for 2x12-pin ATX)
12	3.3V (Only for 2x12-pin ATX)	24	GND (Only for 2x12-pin ATX)

3) ATX4P (PCIe Power Connector)

The power connector provides auxiliary power to the onboard PCI Express x16 slots. When two or more graphics cards are to be installed, we recommend that you connect the SATA power cable from the power supply to the ATX4P connector to ensure system stability.

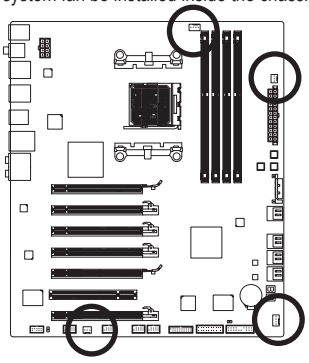




Pin No.	Definition
1	NC
2	NC
3	NC
4	GND
5	GND
6	GND
7	VCC
8	VCC
9	VCC
10	GND
11	GND
12	GND
13	+12V
14	+12V
15	+12V

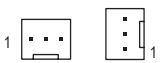
4/5/6) CPU_FAN/SYS_FAN1/SYS_FAN2/PWR_FAN (Fan Headers)

The motherboard has a 4-pin CPU fan header (CPU_FAN), a 3-pin (SYS_FAN2) and a 4-pin (SYS_FAN1) system fan headers, and a 3-pin power fan header (PWR_FAN). Most fan headers possess a foolproof insertion design. When connecting a fan cable, be sure to connect it in the correct orientation (the black connector wire is the ground wire). The motherboard supports CPU fan speed control, which requires the use of a CPU fan with fan speed control design. For optimum heat dissipation, it is recommended that a system fan be installed inside the chassis.









CPU_FAN:

Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	+12V /Speed Control
3	Sense
4	Speed Control

SYS_FAN1:

Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	+12V /Speed Control
3	Sense
4	Reserve

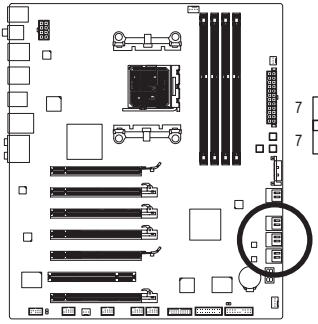
SYS_FAN2/PWR_FAN:

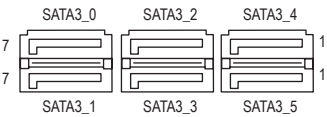
Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	+12V
3	Sense

- Be sure to connect fan cables to the fan headers to prevent your CPU and system from overheating. Overheating may result in damage to the CPU or the system may hang.
- These fan headers are not configuration jumper blocks. Do not place a jumper cap on the headers.

7) SATA3_0/1/2/3/4/5 (SATA 6Gb/s Connectors, Controlled by AMD SB950 South Bridge)

The SATA connectors conform to SATA 6Gb/s standard and are compatible with SATA 3Gb/s and SATA 1.5Gb/s standards. Each SATA connector supports a single SATA device. The AMD SB950 South Bridge supports RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 10, and JBOD. Refer to Chapter 5, "Configuring SATA Hard Drive(s)," for instructions on configuring a RAID array.

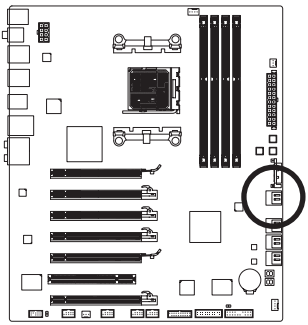


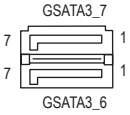


Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	TXP
3	TXN
4	GND
5	RXN
6	RXP
7	GND

8) GSATA3_6/7 (SATA 6Gb/s Connectors, Controlled by Marvell 88SE9172 Chip)

The SATA connectors conform to SATA 6Gb/s standard and are compatible with SATA 3Gb/s and SATA 1.5Gb/s standards. Each SATA connector supports a single SATA device. The Marvell 88SE9172 chip supports RAID 0 and RAID 1. Refer to Chapter 5, "Configuring SATA Hard Drive(s)," for instructions on configuring a RAID array.





Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	TXP
3	TXN
4	GND
5	RXN
6	RXP
7	GND

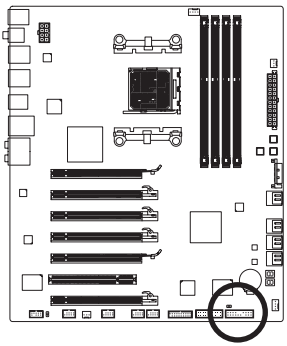
- A RAID 0 or RAID 1 configuration requires at least two hard drives. If more than two hard drives are to be used, the total number of hard drives must be an even number.
- A RAID 5 configuration requires at least three hard drives. (The total number of hard drives does not have to be an even number.)
- A RAID 10 configuration requires four hard drives.

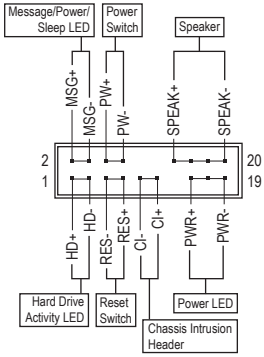


Please connect the L-shaped end of the SATA cable to your SATA hard drive.

9) F_PANEL (Front Panel Header)

Connect the power switch, reset switch, speaker, chassis intrusion switch/sensor and system status indicator on the chassis to this header according to the pin assignments below. Note the positive and negative pins before connecting the cables.





- **MSG/PWR** (Message/Power/Sleep LED, Yellow/Purple):

System Status	LED
S0	On
S1	Blinking
S3/S4/S5	Off

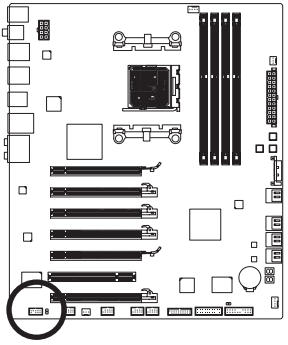
Connects to the power status indicator on the chassis front panel. The LED is on when the system is operating. The LED keeps blinking when the system is in S1 sleep state. The LED is off when the system is in S3/S4 sleep state or powered off (S5).

- **PW** (Power Switch, Red):
  Connects to the power switch on the chassis front panel. You may configure the way to turn off your system using the power switch (refer to Chapter 2, "BIOS Setup," "Power Management Setup," for more information).
- **SPEAK** (Speaker, Orange):
  Connects to the speaker on the chassis front panel. The system reports system startup status by issuing a beep code. One single short beep will be heard if no problem is detected at system startup. If a problem is detected, the BIOS may issue beeps in different patterns to indicate the problem. Refer to Chapter 5, "Troubleshooting," for information about beep codes.
- **HD** (Hard Drive Activity LED, Blue)
  Connects to the hard drive activity LED on the chassis front panel. The LED is on when the hard drive is reading or writing data.
- **RES** (Reset Switch, Green):
  Connects to the reset switch on the chassis front panel. Press the reset switch to restart the computer if the computer freezes and fails to perform a normal restart.
- **CI** (Chassis Intrusion Header, Gray):
  Connects to the chassis intrusion switch/sensor on the chassis that can detect if the chassis cover has been removed. This function requires a chassis with a chassis intrusion switch/sensor.

The front panel design may differ by chassis. A front panel module mainly consists of power switch, reset switch, power LED, hard drive activity LED, speaker and etc. When connecting your chassis front panel module to this header, make sure the wire assignments and the pin assignments are matched correctly.

10) F_AUDIO (Front Panel Audio Header)

The front panel audio header supports Intel High Definition audio (HD) and AC'97 audio. You may connect your chassis front panel audio module to this header. Make sure the wire assignments of the module connector match the pin assignments of the motherboard header. Incorrect connection between the module connector and the motherboard header will make the device unable to work or even damage it.





For HD Front Panel Audio:

Pin No.	Definition
1	MIC2_L
2	GND
3	MIC2_R
4	-ACZ_DET
5	LINE2_R
6	GND
7	FAUDIO_JD
8	No Pin
9	LINE2_L
10	GND

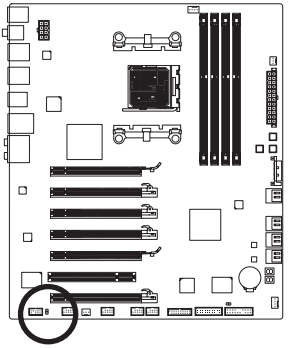
For AC'97 Front Panel Audio:

Pin No.	Definition
1	MIC
2	GND
3	MIC Power
4	NC
5	Line Out (R)
6	NC
7	NC
8	No Pin
9	Line Out (L)
10	NC

- The front panel audio header supports HD audio by default. If your chassis provides an AC'97 front panel audio module, refer to the instructions on how to activate AC'97 functionality via the audio software in Chapter 5, "Configuring 2/4/5.1/7.1-Channel Audio."
- Audio signals will be present on both of the front and back panel audio connections simultaneously. If you want to mute the back panel audio (only supported when using an HD front panel audio module), refer to Chapter 5, "Configuring 2/4/5.1/7.1-Channel Audio."
- Some chassis provide a front panel audio module that has separated connectors on each wire instead of a single plug. For information about connecting the front panel audio module that has different wire assignments, please contact the chassis manufacturer.

11) SPDIF_O (S/PDIF Out Header)

This header supports digital S/PDIF Out and connects a S/PDIF digital audio cable (provided by expansion cards) for digital audio output from your motherboard to certain expansion cards like graphics cards and sound cards. For example, some graphics cards may require you to use a S/PDIF digital audio cable for digital audio output from your motherboard to your graphics card if you wish to connect an HDMI display to the graphics card and have digital audio output from the HDMI display at the same time. For information about connecting the S/PDIF digital audio cable, carefully read the manual for your expansion card.

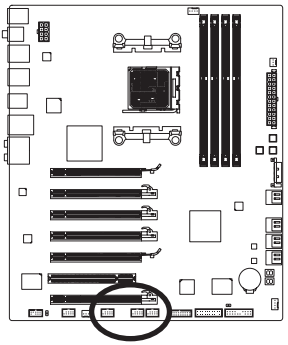


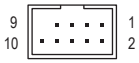


Pin No.	Definition
1	SPDIFO
2	GND

12) F_USB1/F_USB2/F_USB3 (USB 2.0/1.1 Headers)

The headers conform to USB 2.0/1.1 specification. Each USB header can provide two USB ports via an optional USB bracket. For purchasing the optional USB bracket, please contact the local dealer.

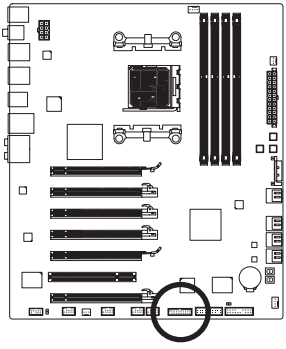


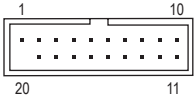


Pin No.	Definition
1	Power (5V)
2	Power (5V)
3	USB DX-
4	USB DY-
5	USB DX+
6	USB DY+
7	GND
8	GND
9	No Pin
10	NC

13) F_USB30 (USB 3.0/2.0 Header)

The header conforms to USB 3.0/2.0 specification. The USB header can provide two USB ports. For purchasing the optional 3.5" front panel that provides two USB 3.0/2.0 ports, please contact the local dealer.





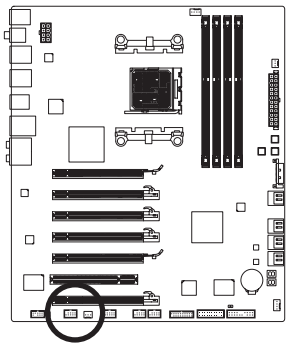
Pin No.	Definition	Pin No.	Definition
1	VBUS	11	D2+
2	SSRX1-	12	D2-
3	SSRX1+	13	GND
4	GND	14	SSTX2+
5	SSTX1-	15	SSTX2-
6	SSTX1+	16	GND
7	GND	17	SSRX2+
8	D1-	18	SSRX2-
9	D1+	19	VBUS
10	NC	20	No Pin

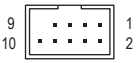
When the system is in S4/S5 mode, only the USB ports routed to the F_USB1 header can support the ON/OFF Charge function.

- Do not plug the IEEE 1394 bracket (2x5-pin) cable into the USB 2.0/1.1 header.
- Prior to installing the USB bracket, be sure to turn off your computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet to prevent damage to the USB bracket.

14) F_1394 (IEEE 1394a Header)

The header conforms to IEEE 1394a specification. The IEEE 1394a header can provide one IEEE 1394a port via an optional IEEE 1394a bracket. For purchasing the optional IEEE 1394a bracket, please contact the local dealer.



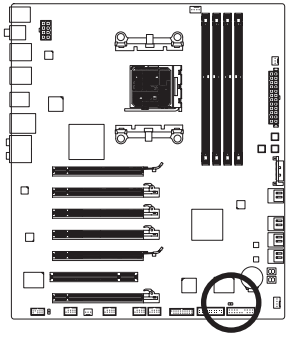


Pin No.	Definition
1	TPA+
2	TPA-
3	GND-
4	GND
5	TPB+
6	TPB-
7	Power (12V)
8	Power (12V)
9	No Pin
10	GND

- Do not plug the USB bracket cable into the IEEE 1394a header.
- Prior to installing the IEEE 1394a bracket, be sure to turn off your computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet to prevent damage to the IEEE 1394a bracket.
- To connect an IEEE 1394a device, attach one end of the device cable to your computer and then attach the other end of the cable to the IEEE 1394a device. Ensure that the cable is securely connected.

15) CLR_CMOS (Clearing CMOS Jumper)

Use this jumper to clear the CMOS values (e.g. date information and BIOS configurations) and reset the CMOS values to factory defaults. To clear the CMOS values, place a jumper cap on the two pins to temporarily short the two pins or use a metal object like a screwdriver to touch the two pins for a few seconds.



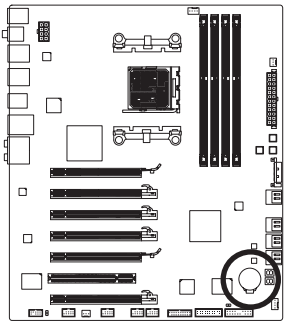

Open: Normal

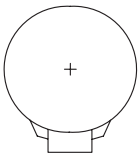

Short: Clear CMOS Values

- Always turn off your computer and unplug the power cord from the power outlet before clearing the CMOS values.
- After clearing the CMOS values and before turning on your computer, be sure to remove the jumper cap from the jumper. Failure to do so may cause damage to the motherboard.
- After system restart, go to BIOS Setup to load factory defaults (select Load Optimized Defaults) or manually configure the BIOS settings (refer to Chapter 2, "BIOS Setup," for BIOS configurations).

16) BAT (Battery)

The battery provides power to keep the values (such as BIOS configurations, date, and time information) in the CMOS when the computer is turned off. Replace the battery when the battery voltage drops to a low level, or the CMOS values may not be accurate or may be lost.





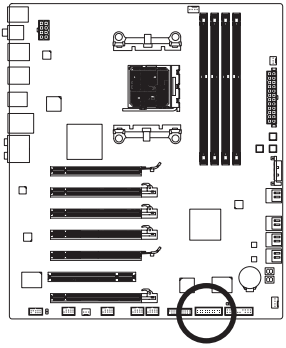
You may clear the CMOS values by removing the battery:

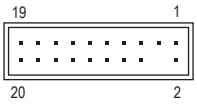
1. Turn off your computer and unplug the power cord.
2. Gently remove the battery from the battery holder and wait for one minute. (Or use a metal object like a screwdriver to touch the positive and negative terminals of the battery holder, making them short for 5 seconds.)
3. Replace the battery.
4. Plug in the power cord and restart your computer.

- Always turn off your computer and unplug the power cord before replacing the battery.
- Replace the battery with an equivalent one. Danger of explosion if the battery is replaced with an incorrect model.
- Contact the place of purchase or local dealer if you are not able to replace the battery by yourself or uncertain about the battery model.
- When installing the battery, note the orientation of the positive side (+) and the negative side (-) of the battery (the positive side should face up).
- Used batteries must be handled in accordance with local environmental regulations.

17) TPM (Trusted Platform Module Header)

You may connect a TPM (Trusted Platform Module) to this header.





Pin No.	Definition	Pin No.	Definition
1	LCLK	11	LAD0
2	GND	12	GND
3	LFRAME	13	NC
4	No Pin	14	ID
5	LRESET	15	SB3V
6	NC	16	SERIRQ
7	LAD3	17	GND
8	LAD2	18	NC
9	VCC3	19	NC
10	LAD1	20	SUSCLK

Chapter 2 BIOS Setup

BIOS (Basic Input and Output System) records hardware parameters of the system in the CMOS on the motherboard. Its major functions include conducting the Power-On Self-Test (POST) during system startup, saving system parameters and loading operating system, etc. BIOS includes a BIOS Setup program that allows the user to modify basic system configuration settings or to activate certain system features. When the power is turned off, the battery on the motherboard supplies the necessary power to the CMOS to keep the configuration values in the CMOS.

To access the BIOS Setup program, press the <Delete> key during the POST when the power is turned on. To see more advanced BIOS Setup menu options, you can press <Ctrl> + <F1> in the main menu of the BIOS Setup program.

To upgrade the BIOS, use either the GIGABYTE Q-Flash or @BIOS utility.

- Q-Flash allows the user to quickly and easily upgrade or back up BIOS without entering the operating system.
- @BIOS is a Windows-based utility that searches and downloads the latest version of BIOS from the Internet and updates the BIOS.

For instructions on using the Q-Flash and @BIOS utilities, refer to Chapter 4, "BIOS Update Utilities."



- Because BIOS flashing is potentially risky, if you do not encounter problems using the current version of BIOS, it is recommended that you not flash the BIOS. To flash the BIOS, do it with caution. Inadequate BIOS flashing may result in system malfunction.
- BIOS will emit a beep code during the POST. Refer to Chapter 5, "Troubleshooting," for the beep codes description.
- It is recommended that you not alter the default settings (unless you need to) to prevent system instability or other unexpected results. Inadequately altering the settings may result in system's failure to boot. If this occurs, try to clear the CMOS values and reset the board to default values. (Refer to the "Load Optimized Defaults" section in this chapter or introductions of the battery/clearing CMOS button/jumper in Chapter 1 for how to clear the CMOS values.)

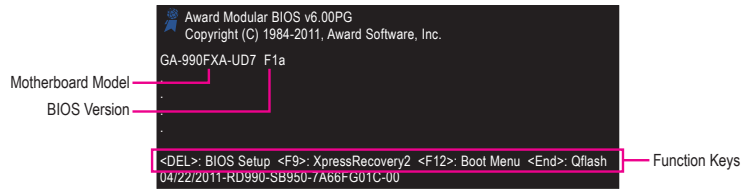
2-1 Startup Screen

The following screens may appear when the computer boots.

A. The LOGO Screen (Default)



B. The POST Screen



Function Keys:

<TAB>: POST SCREEN

Press the <Tab> key to show the BIOS POST screen. To show the BIOS POST screen at system start-up, refer to the instructions on the **Full Screen LOGO Show** item on page 47.

<DEL>: BIOS SETUP\Q-FLASH

Press the <Delete> key to enter BIOS Setup or to access the Q-Flash utility in BIOS Setup.

<F9>: XPRESS RECOVERY2

If you have ever entered Xpress Recovery2 to back up hard drive data using the driver disk, the <F9> key can be used for subsequent access to Xpress Recovery2 during the POST. For more information, refer to Chapter 4, "Xpress Recovery2."

<F12>: BOOT MENU

Boot Menu allows you to set the first boot device without entering BIOS Setup. In Boot Menu, use the up arrow key <↑> or the down arrow key <↓> to select the first boot device, then press <Enter> to accept. To exit Boot Menu, press <Esc>. The system will directly boot from the device configured in Boot Menu.

Note: The setting in Boot Menu is effective for one time only. After system restart, the device boot order will still be based on BIOS Setup settings. You can access Boot Menu again to change the first boot device setting as needed.

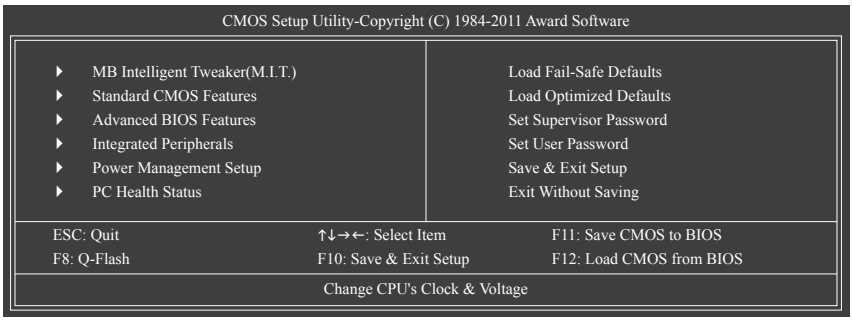
<END>: Q-FLASH

Press the <End> key to access the Q-Flash utility directly without having to enter BIOS Setup first.

2-2 The Main Menu

Once you enter the BIOS Setup program, the Main Menu (as shown below) appears on the screen. Use arrow keys to move among the items and press <Enter> to accept or enter a sub-menu.

(Sample BIOS Version: F1a)



BIOS Setup Program Function Keys

<↑><↓><←><→>	Move the selection bar to select an item
<Enter>	Execute command or enter the submenu
<Esc>	Main Menu: Exit the BIOS Setup program Submenus: Exit current submenu
<Page Up>	Increase the numeric value or make changes
<Page Down>	Decrease the numeric value or make changes
<F1>	Show descriptions of the function keys
<F2>	Move cursor to the Item Help block on the right (submenus only)
<F5>	Restore the previous BIOS settings for the current submenus
<F6>	Load the Fail-Safe BIOS default settings for the current submenus
<F7>	Load the Optimized BIOS default settings for the current submenus
<F8>	Access the Q-Flash utility
<F9>	Display system information
<F10>	Save all the changes and exit the BIOS Setup program
<F11>	Save CMOS to BIOS
<F12>	Load CMOS from BIOS

Main Menu Help

The on-screen description of a highlighted setup option is displayed on the bottom line of the Main Menu.

Submenu Help

While in a submenu, press <F1> to display a help screen (General Help) of function keys available for the menu. Press <Esc> to exit the help screen. Help for each item is in the Item Help block on the right side of the submenu.

- If you do not find the settings you want in the Main Menu or a submenu, press <Ctrl>+<F1> to access more advanced options.
- When the system is not stable as usual, select the **Load Optimized Defaults** item to set your system to its defaults.
- The BIOS Setup menus described in this chapter are for reference only and may differ by BIOS version.

The Functions of the <F11> and <F12> keys (For the Main Menu Only)

▶ **F11: Save CMOS to BIOS**

This function allows you to save the current BIOS settings to a profile. You can create up to 8 profiles (Profile 1-8) and name each profile. First enter the profile name (to erase the default profile name, use the SPACE key) and then press <Enter> to complete.

▶ **F12: Load CMOS from BIOS**

If your system becomes unstable and you have loaded the BIOS default settings, you can use this function to load the BIOS settings from a profile created before, without the hassles of reconfiguring the BIOS settings. First select the profile you wish to load, then press <Enter> to complete.

MB Intelligent Tweaker(M.I.T.)

Use this menu to configure the clock, frequency and voltages of your CPU, memory, etc.

Standard CMOS Features

Use this menu to configure the system time and date, hard drive types, and the type of errors that stop the system boot, etc.

Advanced BIOS Features

Use this menu to configure the device boot order, advanced features available on the CPU, and the primary display adapter.

Integrated Peripherals

Use this menu to configure all peripheral devices, such as SATA, USB, integrated audio, and integrated LAN, etc.

Power Management Setup

Use this menu to configure all the power-saving functions.

PC Health Status

Use this menu to see information about autodetected system/CPU temperature, system voltage and fan speed, etc.

Load Fail-Safe Defaults

Fail-Safe defaults are factory settings for the most stable, minimal-performance system operations.

Load Optimized Defaults

Optimized defaults are factory settings for optimal-performance system operations.

Set Supervisor Password

Change, set, or disable password. It allows you to restrict access to the system and BIOS Setup.
A supervisor password allows you to make changes in BIOS Setup.

Set User Password

Change, set, or disable password. It allows you to restrict access to the system and BIOS Setup.
A user password only allows you to view the BIOS settings but not to make changes.

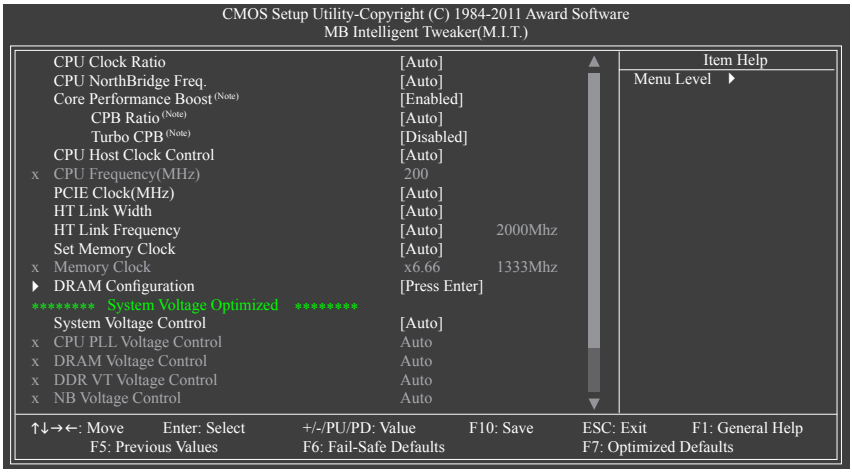
Save & Exit Setup

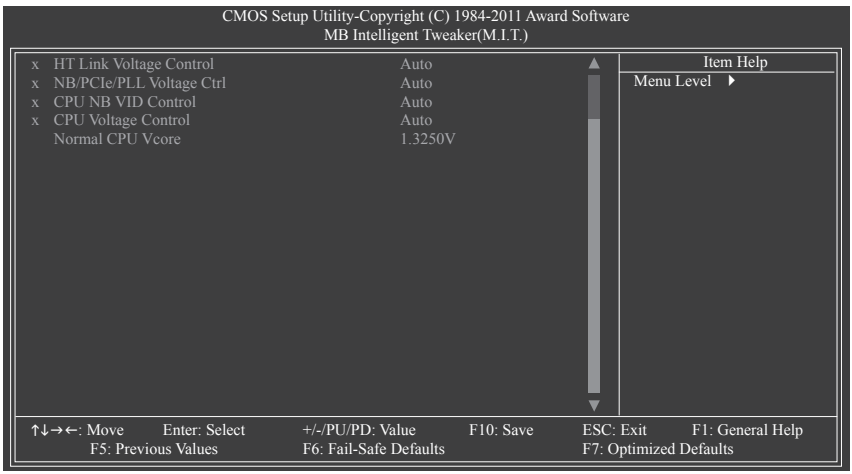
Save all the changes made in the BIOS Setup program to the CMOS and exit BIOS Setup. (Pressing <F10> can also carry out this task.)

Exit Without Saving

Abandon all changes and the previous settings remain in effect. Pressing <Y> to the confirmation message will exit BIOS Setup. (Pressing <Esc> can also carry out this task.)

2-3 MB Intelligent Tweaker(M.I.T.)





- Whether the system will work stably with the overclock/overvoltage settings you made is dependent on your overall system configurations. Incorrectly doing overclock/overvoltage may result in damage to CPU, chipset, or memory and reduce the useful life of these components. This page is for advanced users only and we recommend you not to alter the default settings to prevent system instability or other unexpected results. (Inadequately altering the settings may result in system's failure to boot. If this occurs, clear the CMOS values and reset the board to default values.)
- When the **System Voltage Optimized** item blinks in red, it is recommended that you set the **System Voltage Control** item to **Auto** to optimize the system voltage settings.

(Note) This item is present only when you install a CPU that supports this feature.

☞ **CPU Clock Ratio**

Allows you to alter the clock ratio for the installed CPU. The adjustable range is dependent on the CPU being used.

☞ **CPU NorthBridge Freq.**

Allows you to alter the North Bridge controller frequency for the installed CPU. The adjustable range is dependent on the CPU being used.

☞ **Core Performance Boost** (Note)

Allows you to determine whether to enable the Core Performance Boost (CPB) technology, a CPU performance-boost technology. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **CPB Ratio** (Note)

Allows you alter the ratio for the CPB. The adjustable range is dependent on the CPU being installed. (Default: Auto)

☞ **Turbo CPB** (Note)

Allows you to determine whether to improve CPU performance. (Default: Disabled)

☞ **CPU Host Clock Control**

Enables or disables the control of CPU host clock. **Auto** (default) allows the BIOS to automatically adjust the CPU host frequency. **Manual** allows the **CPU Frequency (MHz)** item below to be configurable.
Note: If your system fails to boot after overclocking, please wait for 20 seconds to allow for automated system reboot, or clear the CMOS values to reset the board to default values.

☞ **CPU Frequency(MHz)**

Allows you to manually set the CPU host frequency. The adjustable range is from 200 MHz to 500 MHz. This option is configurable only when **CPU Host Clock Control** is set to **Manual**. **Important** It is highly recommended that the CPU frequency be set in accordance with the CPU specifications.

☞ **PCIE Clock(MHz)**

Allows you to manually set the PCIe clock frequency. The adjustable range is from 100 MHz to 150 MHz. **Auto** sets the PCIe clock frequency to standard 100 MHz. (Default: Auto)

☞ **HT Link Width**

Allows you to manually set the width for the HT Link between the CPU and chipset.

- ⏩ Auto — BIOS will automatically adjust the HT Link Width. (Default)
- ⏩ 8 bit — Sets HT Link Width to 8 bit.
- ⏩ 16 bit — Sets HT Link Width to 16 bit.

☞ **HT Link Frequency**

Allows you to manually set the frequency for the HT Link between the CPU and chipset.

- ⏩ Auto — BIOS will automatically adjust the HT Link Frequency. (Default)
- ⏩ x1~x10 — Sets HT Link Frequency to x1~x10 (200 MHz~2.0 GHz).

☞ **Set Memory Clock**

Determines whether to manually set the memory clock. **Auto** lets BIOS automatically set the memory clock as required. **Manual** allows the memory clock control item below to be configurable. (Default: Auto)

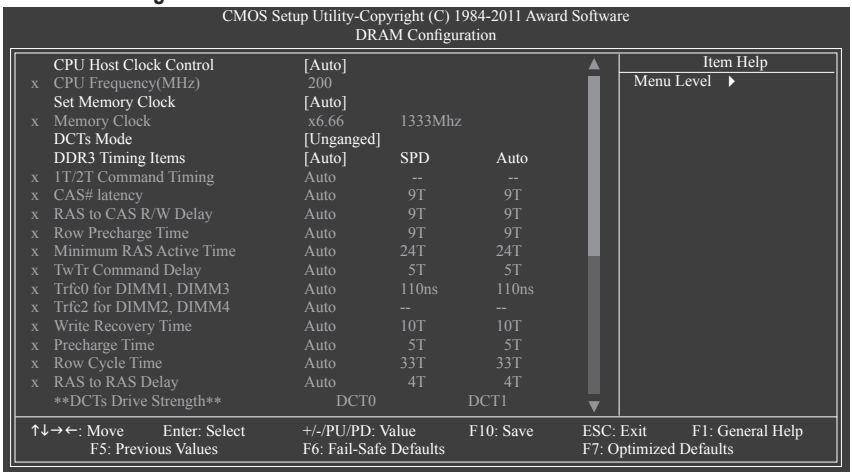
☞ **Memory Clock**

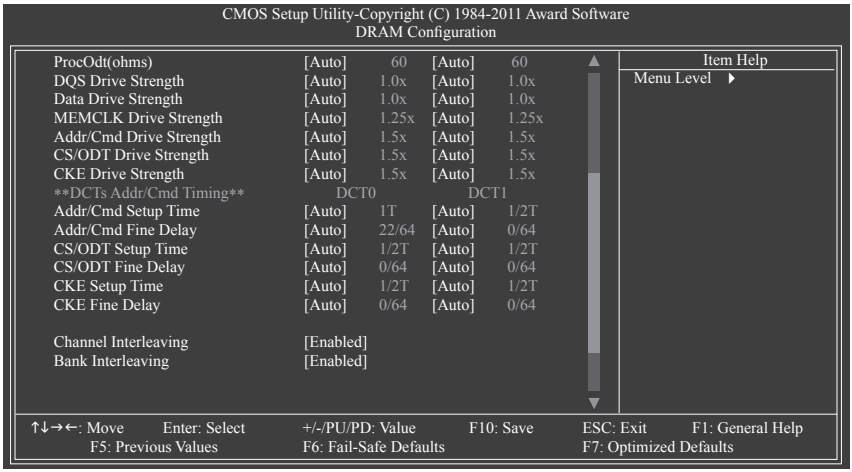
This option is configurable only when **Set Memory Clock** is set to **Manual**.

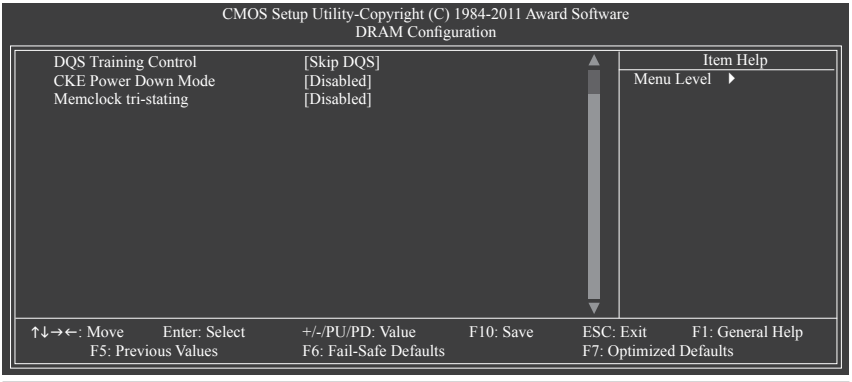
- ⏩ X4.00 — Sets Memory Clock to X4.00.
- ⏩ X5.33 — Sets Memory Clock to X5.33.
- ⏩ X6.66 — Sets Memory Clock to X6.66.
- ⏩ X8.00 — Sets Memory Clock to X8.00.

(Note) This item is present only when you install a CPU that supports this feature.

☞ DRAM Configuration







☞ **CPU Host Clock Control, CPU Frequency (MHz), Set Memory Clock, Memory Clock**

The settings under the four items above are synchronous to those under the same items on the **MB Intelligent Tweaker(M.I.T.)** main menu.

☞ **DCTs Mode**

Allows you to set memory control mode.

- ⏩ Ganged Sets memory control mode to single dual-channel.
- ⏩ Unganged Sets memory control mode to two single-channel. (Default)

☞ **DDR3 Timing Items**

Manual allows all DDR3 Timing items below to be configurable.

Options are: Auto (default), Manual.

☞ **1T/2T Command Timing**

Options are: Auto (default), 1T, 2T.

☞ **CAS# latency**

Options are: Auto (default), 4T~12T.

☞ **RAS to CAS R/W Delay**

Options are: Auto (default), 5T~12T.

☞ **Row Precharge Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 5T~12T.

☞ **Minimum RAS Active Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 15T~30T.

☞ **TwTr Command Delay**

Options are: Auto (default), 4T~7T.

☞ **Trfc0 for DIMM1, DIMM3**

Options are: Auto (default), 90ns, 110ns, 160ns, 300ns, 350ns.

☞ **Trfc2 for DIMM2, DIMM4**

Options are: Auto (default), 90ns, 110ns, 160ns, 300ns, 350ns.

☞ **Write Recovery Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 5T~8T, 10T, 12T.

☞ **Precharge Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 4T~7T.

☞ **Row Cycle Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 11T~42T.

☞ **RAS to RAS Delay**

Options are: Auto (default), 4T~7T.

****DCTs Drive Strength****

☞ **ProcOdt(ohms)**

Options are: Auto (default), 240, 120, 60.

☞ **DQS Drive Strength**

Options are: Auto (default), 0.75x, 1.0x, 1.25x, 1.5x.

☞ **Data Drive Strength**

Options are: Auto (default), 0.75x, 1.0x, 1.25x, 1.5x.

☞ **MEMCLK Drive Strength**

Options are: Auto (default), 0.75x, 1.0x, 1.25x, 1.5x.

☞ **Addr/Cmd Drive Strength**

Options are: Auto (default), 1.0x, 1.25x, 1.5x, 2.0x.

☞ **CS/ODT Drive Strength**

Options are: Auto (default), 1.0x, 1.25x, 1.5x, 2.0x.

☞ **CKE Drive Strength**

Options are: Auto (default), 1.0x, 1.25x, 1.5x, 2.0x.

****DCTs Addr/Cmd Timing****

☞ **Addr/Cmd Setup Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 1/2T, 1T.

☞ **Addr/Cmd Fine Delay**

Options are: Auto (default), 0/64~31/64.

☞ **CS/ODT Setup Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 1/2T, 1T.

☞ **CS/ODT Fine Delay**

Options are: Auto (default), 0/64~31/64.

☞ **CKE Setup Time**

Options are: Auto (default), 1/2T, 1T.

☞ **CKE Fine Delay**

Options are: Auto (default), 0/64~31/64.

☞ **Channel Interleaving**

Enables or disables memory channel interleaving. **Enabled** allows the system to simultaneously access different channels of the memory to increase memory performance and stability. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **Bank Interleaving**

Enables or disables memory bank interleaving. **Enabled** allows the system to simultaneously access different banks of the memory to increase memory performance and stability. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **DQS Training Control**

Enables or disables memory DQS training each time the system restarts. (Default: Skip DQS)

☞ **CKE Power Down Mode**

Determines whether to set the memory to power down mode when the CKE pin is closed. (Default: Disabled)

☞ **Memclock tri-stating**

Determines whether to enable memory clock tri-stating in CPU C3 or Alt VID mode. (Default: Disabled)

******** System Voltage Optimized ********

☞ System Voltage Control

Determines whether to manually set the system voltages. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically set the system voltages as required. **Manual** allows all voltage control items below to be configurable. (Default: Auto)

☞ CPU PLL Voltage Control

Allows you to set the CPU PLL voltage.

- ⏩ Normal — Supplies the CPU PLL voltage as required. (Default)
- ⏩ 2.025V ~ 3.135V — The adjustable range is from 2.025V to 3.135V.

Note: Increasing CPU voltage may result in damage to your CPU or reduce the useful life of the CPU.

☞ DRAM Voltage Control

Allows you to set memory voltage.

- ⏩ Normal — Supplies the memory voltage as required. (Default)
- ⏩ 1.025V ~ 2.135V — The adjustable range is from 1.025V to 2.135V.

Note: Increasing memory voltage may result in damage to the memory or reduce the useful life of the memory.

☞ DDR VTT Voltage Control

Allows you to set the DDR VTT voltage.

- ⏩ Normal — Supplies the DDR VTT voltage as required. (Default)
- ⏩ 0.515V ~ 1.145V — The adjustable range is from 0.515V to 1.145V.

☞ NB Voltage Control

Allows you to set the North Bridge voltage.

- ⏩ Normal — Supplies the North Bridge voltage as required. (Default)
- ⏩ 0.865V ~ 1.9750V — The adjustable range is from 0.865V to 1.9750V.

☞ HT Link Voltage Control

Allows you to set the HT Link voltage.

- ⏩ Normal — Supplies the HT Link voltage as required. (Default)
- ⏩ 0.725V ~ 1.835V — The adjustable range is from 0.725V to 1.835V.

☞ NB/PCIe/PLL Voltage Ctrl

Allows you to set the North Bridge PCIe PLL voltage.

- ⏩ Normal — Supplies the North Bridge PCIe PLL voltage as required. (Default)
- ⏩ 1.325V ~ 2.435V — The adjustable range is from 1.325V to 2.435V.

☞ CPU NB VID Control

Allows you to set the CPU North Bridge VID voltage. **Auto** sets the CPU North Bridge VID voltage as required. The adjustable range is dependent on the CPU being installed. (Default: Normal)

Note: Increasing CPU voltage may result in damage to your CPU or reduce the useful life of the CPU.

☞ CPU Voltage Control

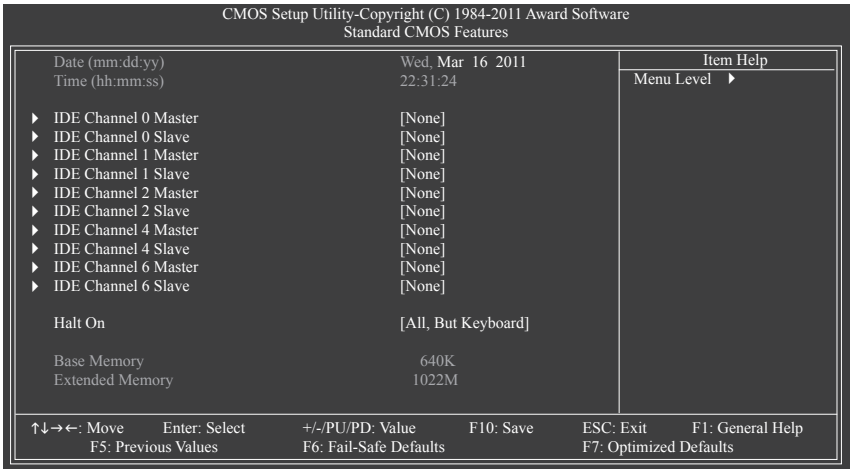
Allows you to set the CPU voltage. **Auto** sets the CPU voltage as required. The adjustable range is dependent on the CPU being installed. (Default: Normal)

Note: Increasing CPU voltage may result in damage to your CPU or reduce the useful life of the CPU.

☞ Normal CPU Vcore

Displays the normal operating voltage of your CPU.

2-4 Standard CMOS Features



☞ **Date (mm:dd:yy)**

Sets the system date. The date format is week (read-only), month, date and year. Select the desired field and use the up arrow or down arrow key to set the date.

☞ **Time (hh:mm:ss)**

Sets the system time. For example, 1 p.m. is 13:0:0. Select the desired field and use the up arrow or down arrow key to set the time.

☞ **IDE Channel 0, 1 Master/Slave**

⏩ IDE HDD Auto-Detection

Press <Enter> to autodetect the parameters of the SATA device on this channel.

⏩ IDE Channel 0, 1 Master/Slave

Configure your SATA devices by using one of the two methods below:

- Auto — Lets the BIOS automatically detect SATA devices during the POST. (Default)
- None — If no SATA devices are used, set this item to **None** so the system will skip the detection of the device during the POST for faster system startup.

⏩ Access Mode — Sets the hard drive access mode. Options are: Auto (default), CHS, LBA, Large.

☞ **IDE Channel 2, 4, 6 Master/Slave**

⏩ IDE Auto-Detection

Press <Enter> to autodetect the parameters of the SATA device on this channel.

⏩ Extended IDE Drive

Configure your SATA devices by using one of the two methods below:

- Auto — Lets the BIOS automatically detect SATA devices during the POST. (Default)
- None — If no SATA devices are used, set this item to **None** so the system will skip the detection of the device during the POST for faster system startup.

⏩ Access Mode — Sets the hard drive access mode. Options are: Auto (default), Large.

⏩ Capacity — Approximate capacity of the currently installed hard drive.

☞ Halt On

Allows you to determine whether the system will stop for an error during the POST.

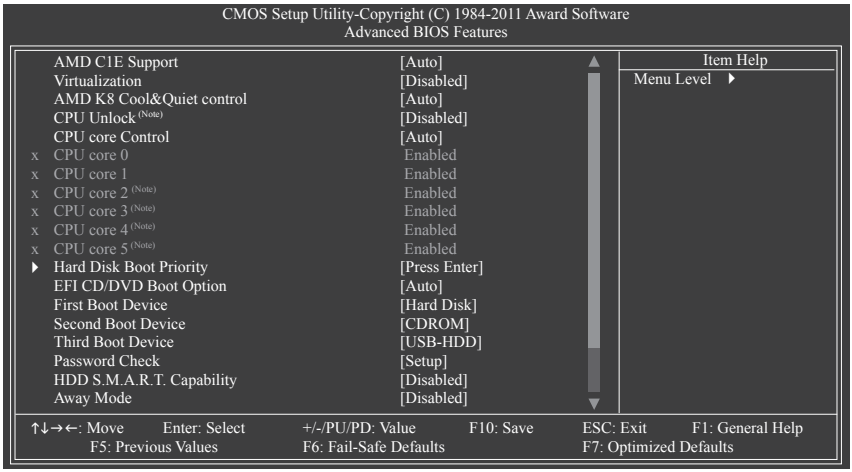
- ⏩ All Errors — Whenever the BIOS detects a non-fatal error the system boot will stop.
- ⏩ No Errors — The system boot will not stop for any error.
- ⏩ All, But Keyboard — The system boot will not stop for a keyboard error but stop for all other errors. (Default)

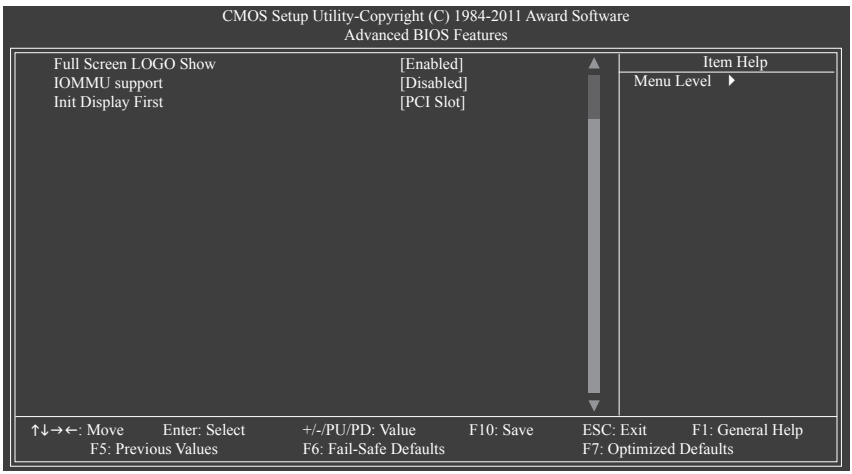
☞ Memory

These fields are read-only and are determined by the BIOS POST.

- ⏩ Base Memory — Also called conventional memory. Typically, 640 KB will be reserved for the MS-DOS operating system.
- ⏩ Extended Memory — The amount of extended memory.

2-5 Advanced BIOS Features





☞ AMD C1E Support

Enables or disables the C1E CPU power-saving function in system halt state. When enabled, the power consumption will be reduced during system halt state.

- ⏩ Auto — If a CPU that supports hardware C1E is installed, the BIOS will automatically enable the hardware C1E function. If not, the C1E function will be disabled. (Default)
- ⏩ Enabled — If a CPU that supports hardware C1E is installed, the BIOS will automatically enable the hardware C1E function. If not, the BIOS will enable the software C1E function.
- ⏩ Disabled — Disables the C1E function.

(Note) This item is present only when you install a CPU that supports this feature.

☞ Virtualization

Virtualization allows a platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions. With virtualization, one computer system can function as multiple virtual systems.
(Default: Disabled)

☞ AMD K8 Cool&Quiet control

- ⏩ Auto — Lets the AMD Cool'n'Quiet driver dynamically adjust the CPU clock and VID to reduce heat output from your computer and its power consumption. (Default)
- ⏩ Disabled — Disables this function.

☞ CPU Unlock (Note)

Allows you to determine whether unlock hidden CPU cores. (Default: Disabled)

☞ CPU core Control

Allows you to determine whether to manually enable/disable CPU Core 1/2/3/4/5.

- ⏩ Auto — Lets the BIOS to enable all CPU cores (number of cores available depends on the CPU being used). (Default)
- ⏩ Manual — Allows you to individually enable/disable CPU Core 1/2/3/4/5.

☞ CPU core 0

This setting is fixed. CPU Core 0 is always enabled.

☞ CPU core 1, 2/3/4/5 (Note)

Enables or disables CPU Core 1/2/3/4/5. (Default: Enabled)

☞ Hard Disk Boot Priority

Specifies the sequence of loading the operating system from the installed hard drives. Use the up or down arrow key to select a hard drive, then press the plus key <+> (or <PageUp>) or the minus key <-> (or <PageDown>) to move it up or down on the list. Press <Esc> to exit this menu when finished.

☞ EFI CD/DVD Boot Option

Set this item to **EFI** if you want to install the operating system to a hard drive larger than 2.2 TB. Make sure the operating system to be installed supports booting from a GPT partition, such as Windows 7 64-bit and Windows Server 2003 64-bit. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting depending on the hard drive you install. (Default: Auto)

☞ First/Second/Third Boot Device

Specifies the boot order from the available devices. Use the up or down arrow key to select a device and press <Enter> to accept. Options are: LS120, Hard Disk, CDROM, ZIP, USB-FDD, USB-ZIP, USB-CDROM, USB-HDD, Legacy LAN, Disabled.

☞ Password Check

Specifies whether a password is required every time the system boots, or only when you enter BIOS Setup. After configuring this item, set the password(s) under the **Set Supervisor/User Password** item in the BIOS Main Menu.

- ⏩ Setup — A password is only required for entering the BIOS Setup program. (Default)
- ⏩ System — A password is required for booting the system and for entering the BIOS Setup program.

(Note) This item is present only when you install a CPU that supports this feature.

HDD S.M.A.R.T. Capability

Enables or disables the S.M.A.R.T. (Self Monitoring and Reporting Technology) capability of your hard drive. This feature allows your system to report read/write errors of the hard drive and to issue warnings when a third party hardware monitor utility is installed. (Default: Disabled)

Away Mode

Enables or disables Away Mode in Windows XP Media Center operating system. Away Mode allows the system to silently perform unattended tasks while in a low-power mode that appears off.
(Default: Disabled)

Full Screen LOGO Show

Allows you to determine whether to display the GIGABYTE Logo at system startup. **Disabled** displays normal POST message. (Default: Enabled)

IOMMU support

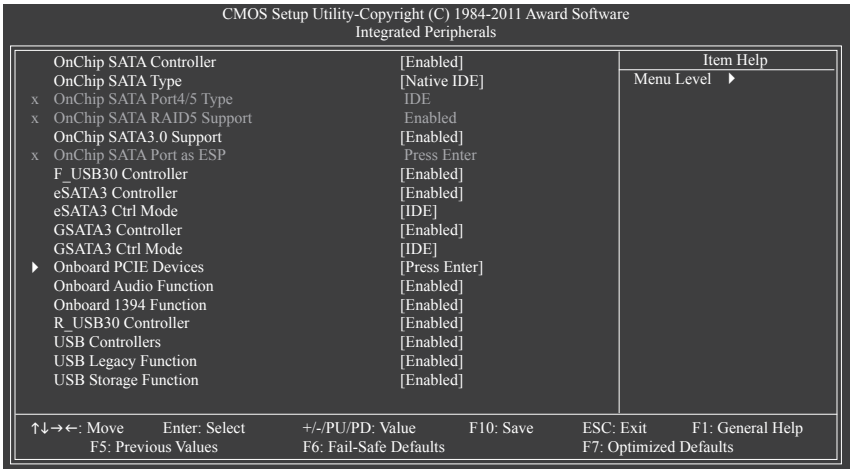
Enables or disables AMD IOMMU support. (Default: Disabled)

Init Display First

Specifies the first initiation of the monitor display from the installed PCI graphics card or PCI Express graphics card.

- PCI Slot — Sets the PCI graphics card as the first display. (Default)
- PEG — Sets the PCI Express graphics card on the PCIEX16_1 slot as the first display.
- PEG1 — Sets the PCI Express graphics card on the PCIEX8_1 slot as the first display.
- PEG2 — Sets the PCI Express graphics card on the PCIEX16_2 slot as the first display.
- PEG3 — Sets the PCI Express graphics card on the PCIEX8_2 slot as the first display.
- PEG4 — Sets the PCI Express graphics card on the PCIEX4_2 slot as the first display.
- PEG5 — Sets the PCI Express graphics card on the PCIEX4_1 slot as the first display.

2-6 Integrated Peripherals



☞ **OnChip SATA Controller (AMD SB950, SATA3_0~SATA3_5 connectors)**
Enables or disables the integrated SATA controller. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **OnChip SATA Type (AMD SB950, SATA3_0~SATA3_3 connectors)**
Configures the operating mode of the SATA3_0~SATA3_3 connectors.

- ⏩ Native IDE — Allows the SATA controller to operate in Native IDE mode. (Default)
  Enable Native IDE mode if you wish to install operating systems that support Native mode.
- ⏩ RAID — Enables RAID for the SATA controller.
- ⏩ AHCI — Configures the SATA controller to AHCI mode. Advanced Host Controller Interface (AHCI) is an interface specification that allows the storage driver to enable advanced Serial ATA features such as Native Command Queuing and hot plug.

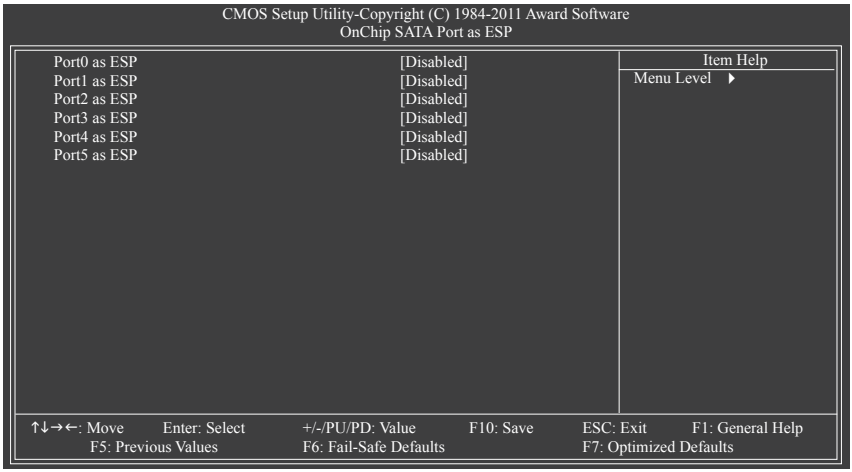
☞ **OnChip SATA Port4/5 Type (AMD SB950, SATA3_4 and SATA3_5 connectors)**
This option is configurable only when **OnChip SATA Type** is set to **RAID** or **AHCI**. Configures the operating mode of the integrated SATA3_4 and SATA3_5 connectors.

- ⏩ IDE — Disables RAID for the SATA controller and configures the SATA controller to IDE mode. (Default)
- ⏩ As SATA Type — The mode depends on the **OnChip SATA Type** settings.

☞ **OnChip SATA RAID5 Support (AMD SB950, SATA3_0~SATA3_5 connectors)**
Enables or disables RAID 5 support for the SATA controller integrated in the AMD SB950 South Bridge. This option is configurable only when **OnChip SATA Type** is set to **RAID**.

☞ **OnChip SATA3.0 Support**
Enables or disables the SATA 6Gb/s function integrated in the South Bridge. When set to **Disabled**, the SATA controller will operate in SATA 3Gb/s mode. (Default: Enabled)

☞ OnChip SATA Port as ESP



☞ Port0 as ESP/Port1 as ESP/Port2 as ESP/Port3 as ESP

This option is configurable only when **OnChip SATA Type** is set to **AHCI**. **Enabled** will speed up the hot plug detection of the connected SATA device. (Default: Disabled)

☞ Port4 as ESP/Port5 as ESP

This option is configurable only when **OnChip SATA Type** is set to **AHCI** and **OnChip SATA Type Port4/5** is set to **as SATA Type**. **Enabled** will speed up the hot plug detection of the connected SATA device. (Default: Disabled)

☞ F_USB30 Controller (Etron EJ168 USB controller, USB 3.0/2.0 ports routed to the on-board F_USB30 header)

Enables or disables the Etron EJ168 USB controller. (Default: Enabled)

☞ eSATA3 Controller (Marvell 88SE9172 chip, eSATA connectors on the back panel)

Enables or disables the SATA controller integrated in the Marvell 88SE9172 chip. (Default: Enabled)

☞ eSATA3 Ctrl Mode (Marvell 88SE9172 chip, eSATA connectors on the back panel)

Enables or disables RAID for the SATA controller integrated in the Marvell 88SE9172 chip or configures the SATA controller to AHCI mode.

- ⏩ IDE — Disables RAID for the SATA controller and configures the SATA controller to IDE mode. (Default)
- ⏩ AHCI — Configures the SATA controller to AHCI mode. Advanced Host Controller Interface (AHCI) is an interface specification that allows the storage driver to enable advanced Serial ATA features such as Native Command Queuing and hot plug.
- ⏩ RAID — Enables RAID for the SATA controller.

☞ GSATA3 Controller (Marvell 88SE9172 chip, GSATA3_6/7 connector)

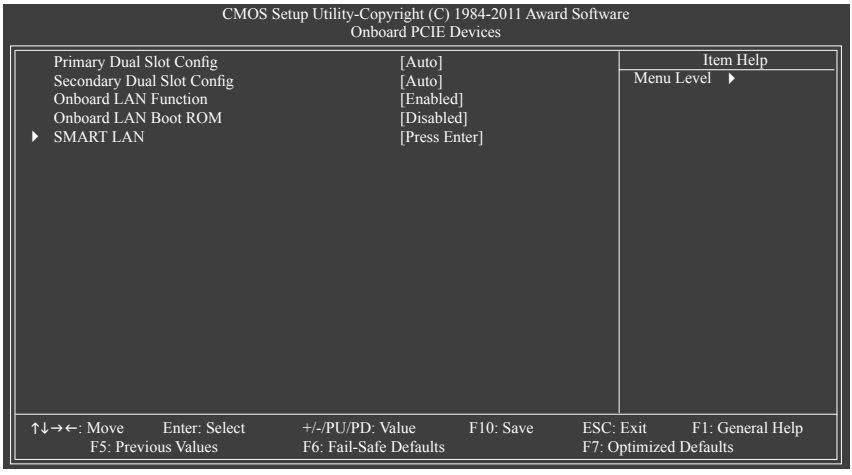
Enables or disables the SATA controller integrated in the Marvell 88SE9172 chip. (Default: Enabled)

☞ GSATA3 Ctrl Mode (Marvell 88SE9172 chip, GSATA3_6/7 connector)

Enables or disables RAID for the SATA controller integrated in the Marvell 88SE9172 chip or configures the SATA controller to AHCI mode.

- ⏩ IDE — Disables RAID for the SATA controller and configures the SATA controller to IDE mode. (Default)
- ⏩ AHCI — Configures the SATA controller to AHCI mode. Advanced Host Controller Interface (AHCI) is an interface specification that allows the storage driver to enable advanced Serial ATA features such as Native Command Queuing and hot plug.
- ⏩ RAID — Enables RAID for the SATA controller.

☞ Onboard PCIE Devices



☞ Primary Dual Slot Config (PCIEX16_1 and PCIEX8_1 slots)

Specifies the operating bandwidth for the PCIEX16_1 and PCIEX8_1 slots.

- ⏩ Auto — Lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting depending on the device being installed. (Default)
- ⏩ X16 — PCIEX16_1 operates at x16 and PCIEX8_1 becomes unavailable.
- ⏩ X8/X8 — PCIEX16_1 and PCIEX8_1 operate at x8 respectively.

☞ Secondary Dual Slot Config (PCIEX16_2 and PCIEX8_2 slots)

Specifies the operating bandwidth for the PCIEX16_2 and PCIEX8_2 slots.

- ⏩ Auto — Lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting depending on the device being installed. (Default)
- ⏩ X16 — PCIEX16_2 operates at x16 and PCIEX8_2 becomes unavailable.
- ⏩ X8/X8 — PCIEX16_2 and PCIEX8_2 operate at x8 respectively.

☞ Onboard LAN Function

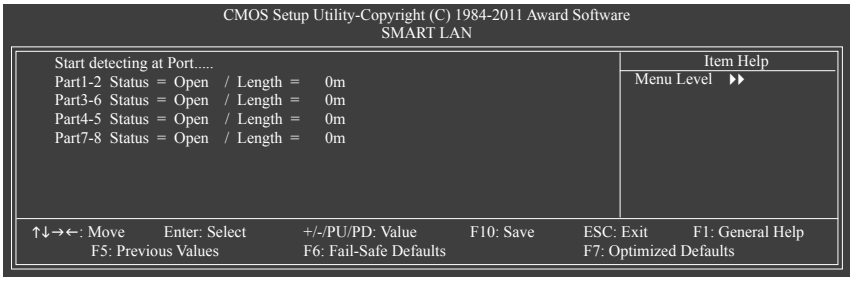
Enables or disables the onboard LAN function. (Default: Enabled)

If you wish to install a 3rd party add-in network card instead of using the onboard LAN, set this item to **Disabled**.

☞ Onboard LAN Boot ROM

Allows you to decide whether to activate the boot ROM integrated with the onboard LAN chip. (Default: Disabled)

☞ SMART LAN (LAN Cable Diagnostic Function)



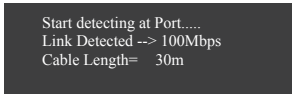
This motherboard incorporates cable diagnostic feature designed to detect the status of the attached LAN cable. This feature will detect cabling issue and report the approximate distance to the fault or short. Refer to the following information for diagnosing your LAN cable:

☞ When No LAN Cable Is Attached...

If no LAN cable is attached to the motherboard, the **Status** fields of all four pairs of wires will show **Open** and the **Length** fields show **0m**, as shown in the figure above.

☞ When LAN Cable Is Functioning Normally...

If no cable problem is detected on the LAN cable connected to a Gigabit hub or a 10/100 Mbps hub, the following message will appear:



▸▸ Link Detected Displays transmission speed.

▸▸ Cable Length Displays the approximate length of the attached LAN cable.

Note: The Gigabit hub will only operate at a speed of 10/100 Mbps in MS-DOS mode; it will operate at a normal speed of 10/100/1000 Mbps in Windows mode or when the LAN Boot ROM is activated.

☞ When a Cable Problem Occurs...

If a cable problem occurs on a specified pair of wires, the **Status** field will show **Short** and then length shown will be the approximate distance to the fault or short.

Example: `Part1-2 Status = Short / Length = 2m`

Explanation: A fault or short might occur at about 2m on Part 1-2.

Note: Part 4-5 and Part 7-8 are not used in a 10/100 Mbps environment, so their **Status** fields will show **Open**, and the length shown is the approximate length of the attached LAN cable.

☞ Onboard Audio Function

Enables or disables the onboard audio function. (Default: Enabled)

If you wish to install a 3rd party add-in audio card instead of using the onboard audio, set this item to **Disabled**.

☞ Onboard 1394 Function

Enables or disables the onboard IEEE 1394 function. (Default: Enabled)

☞ R_USB30 Controller (Etron EJ168 USB controller, USB 3.0/2.0 ports on the back panel)

Enables or disables the Etron EJ168 USB controller. (Default: Enabled)

☞ USB Controllers

Enables or disables the integrated USB controllers. (Default: Enabled)

Disabled will turn off all of the USB functionalities below.

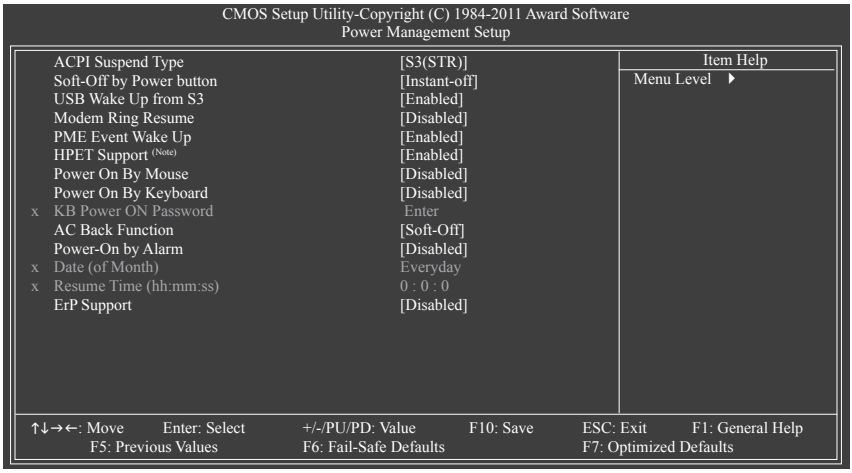
☞ USB Legacy Function

Allows USB keyboard to be used in MS-DOS. (Default: Enabled)

☞ USB Storage Function

Determines whether to detect USB storage devices, including USB flash drives and USB hard drives during the POST. (Default: Enabled)

2-7 Power Management Setup



☞ ACPI Suspend Type

Specifies the ACPI sleep state when the system enters suspend.

- ⏩ S1(POS) Enables the system to enter the ACPI S1 (Power on Suspend) sleep state. In S1 sleep state, the system appears suspended and stays in a low power mode. The system can be resumed at any time.
- ⏩ S3(STR) Enables the system to enter the ACPI S3 (Suspend to RAM) sleep state (default). In S3 sleep state, the system appears to be off and consumes less power than in the S1 state. When signaled by a wake-up device or event, the system resumes to its working state exactly where it was left off.

☞ Soft-Off by Power button

Configures the way to turn off the computer in MS-DOS mode using the power button.

- ⏩ Instant-Off Press the power button and then the system will be turned off instantly. (Default)
- ⏩ Delay 4 Sec. Press and hold the power button for 4 seconds to turn off the system. If the power button is pressed for less than 4 seconds, the system will enter suspend mode.

☞ USB Wake Up from S3

Allows the system to be awakened from ACPI S3 sleep state by a wake-up signal from the installed USB device. (Default: Enabled)

☞ Modem Ring Resume

Allows the system to be awakened from an ACPI sleep state by a wake-up signal from a modem that supports wake-up function. (Default: Disabled)

(Note) Supported on Windows 7/Vista operating system only.

☞ **PME Event Wake Up**

Allows the system to be awakened from an ACPI sleep state by a wake-up signal from a PCI or PCIe device. Note: To use this function, you need an ATX power supply providing at least 1A on the +5VSB lead. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **HPET Support** (Note)

Enables or disables High Precision Event Timer (HPET) for Windows 7/Vista operating system. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **Power On By Mouse**

Allows the system to be turned on by a PS/2 mouse wake-up event.

Note: To use this function, you need an ATX power supply providing at least 1A on the +5VSB lead.

- Disabled — Disables this function. (Default)
- Double Click — Double click on left button on the PS/2 mouse to turn on the system.

☞ **Power On By Keyboard**

Allows the system to be turned on by a PS/2 keyboard wake-up event.

Note: you need an ATX power supply providing at least 1A on the +5VSB lead.

- Disabled — Disables this function. (Default)
- Password — Set a password with 1~5 characters to turn on the system.
- Any KEY — Press any key on the keyboard to turn on the system.
- Keyboard 98 — Press POWER button on the Windows 98 keyboard to turn on the system.

☞ **KB Power ON Password**

Set the password when **Power On by Keyboard** is set to **Password**. Press <Enter> on this item and set a password with up to 5 characters and then press <Enter> to accept. To turn on the system, enter the password and press <Enter>.

Note: To cancel the password, press <Enter> on this item. When prompted for the password, press <Enter> again without entering the password to clear the password settings.

☞ **AC Back Function**

Determines the state of the system after the return of power from an AC power loss.

- Soft-Off — The system stays off upon the return of the AC power. (Default)
- Full-On — The system is turned on upon the return of the AC power.
- Memory — The system returns to its last known awake state upon the return of the AC power.

☞ **Power-On by Alarm**

Determines whether to power on the system at a desired time. (Default: Disabled)

If enabled, set the date and time as following:

- Date (of Month): Turn on the system at a specific time on each day or on a specific day in a month.
- Resume Time (hh: mm: ss): Set the time at which the system will be powered on automatically.

Note: When using this function, avoid inadequate shutdown from the operating system or removal of the AC power, or the settings may not be effective.

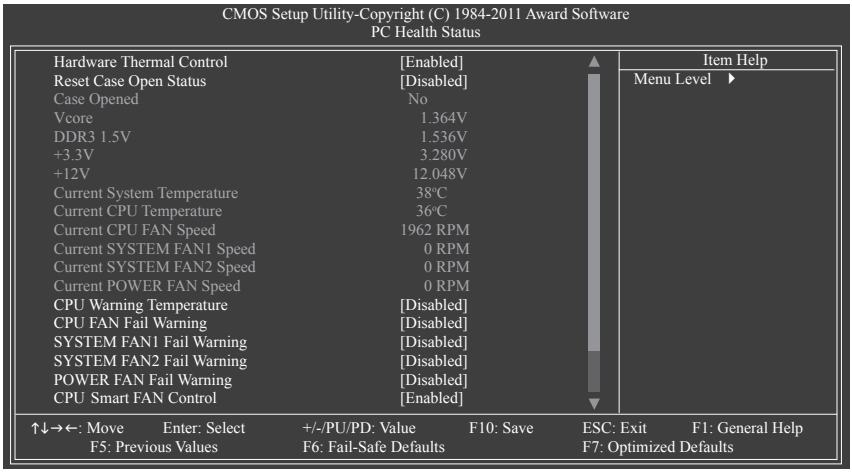
☞ **ErP Support**

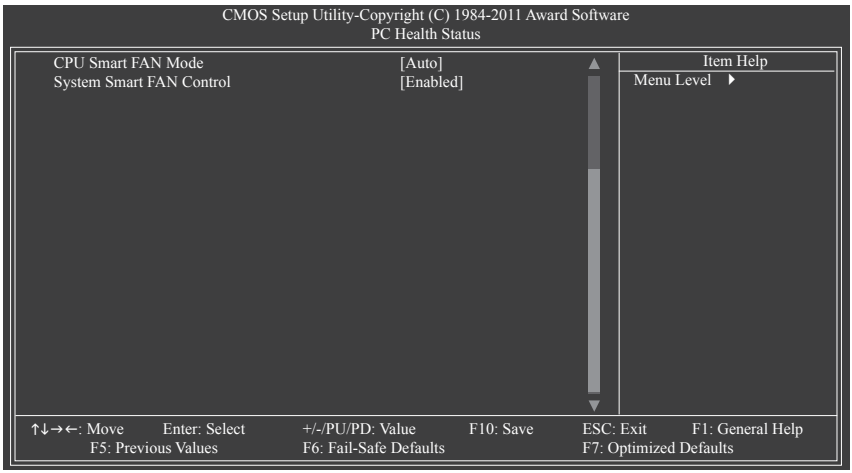
Determines whether to let the system consume less than 1W power in S5 (shutdown) state. (Default: Disabled)

Note: When this item is set to **Enabled**, the following four functions will become unavailable:
PME event wake up, power on by mouse, power on by keyboard, and wake on LAN.

(Note) Supported on Windows 7/Vista operating system only.

2-8 PC Health Status





☞ Hardware Thermal Control

Enables or disables the CPU overheating protection function. When enabled, the CPU core voltage and ratio will be reduced when the CPU is overheated. (Default: Enabled)

☞ Reset Case Open Status

Keeps or clears the record of previous chassis intrusion status. **Enabled** clears the record of previous chassis intrusion status and the **Case Opened** field will show "No" at next boot. (Default: Disabled)

☞ Case Opened

Displays the detection status of the chassis intrusion detection device attached to the motherboard CI header. If the system chassis cover is removed, this field will show "Yes", otherwise it will show "No". To clear the chassis intrusion status record, set **Reset Case Open Status** to **Enabled**, save the settings to the CMOS, and then restart your system.

☞ **Current Voltage(V) Vcore/DDR3 1.5V/+3.3V/+12V**

Displays the current system voltages.

☞ **Current System/CPU Temperature**

Displays current system/CPU temperature.

☞ **Current CPU/SYSTEM/POWER FAN Speed (RPM)**

Displays current CPU/system/power fan speed.

☞ **CPU Warning Temperature**

Sets the warning threshold for CPU temperature. When CPU temperature exceeds the threshold, BIOS will emit warning sound. Options are: Disabled (default), 60°C/140°F, 70°C/158°F, 80°C/176°F, 90°C/194°F.

☞ **CPU/SYSTEM/POWER FAN Fail Warning**

Allows the system to emit warning sound if the CPU/system/power fan is not connected or fails. Check the fan condition or fan connection when this occurs. (Default: Disabled)

☞ **CPU Smart FAN Control**

Enables or disables the CPU fan speed control function. **Enabled** allows the CPU fan to run at different speed according to the CPU temperature. You can adjust the fan speed with EasyTune based on system requirements. If disabled, the CPU fan runs at full speed. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **CPU Smart FAN Mode**

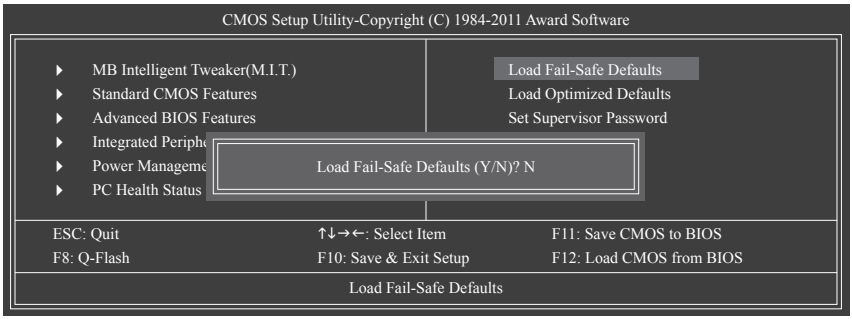
Specifies how to control CPU fan speed. This item is configurable only if **CPU Smart FAN Control** is set to **Enabled**.

- Auto — Lets the BIOS automatically detect the type of CPU fan installed and sets the optimal CPU fan control mode. (Default)
- Voltage — Sets Voltage mode for a 3-pin CPU fan.
- PWM — Sets PWM mode for a 4-pin CPU fan.

☞ **System Smart FAN Control**

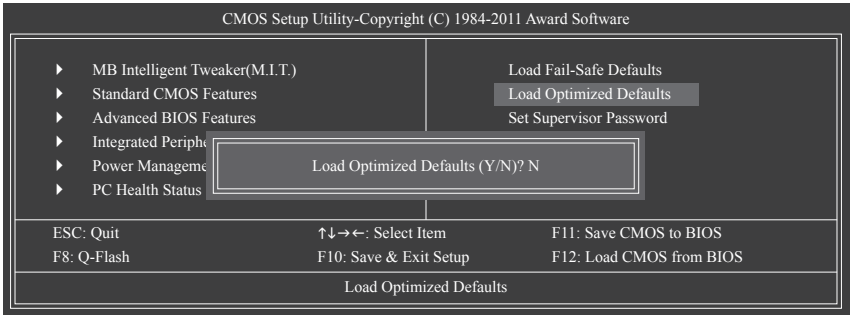
Enables or disables the system fan speed control function. **Enabled** allows the system fan to run at different speed according to the system temperature. If disabled, system fan runs at full speed. (Default: Enabled)

2-9 Load Fail-Safe Defaults



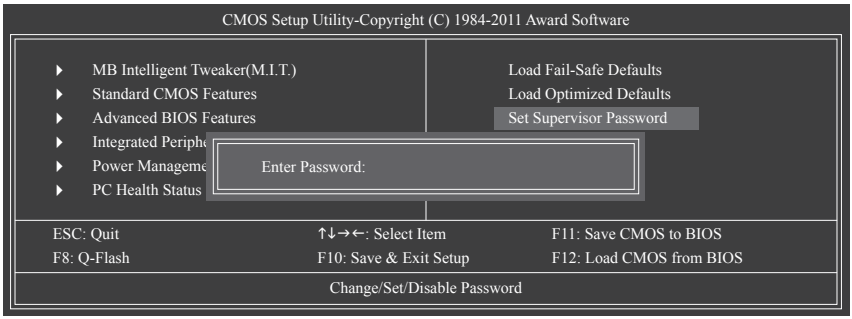
Press <Enter> on this item and then press the <Y> key to load the safest BIOS default settings.
In case system instability occurs, you may try to load Fail-Safe defaults, which are the safest and most stable BIOS settings for the motherboard.

2-10 Load Optimized Defaults



Press <Enter> on this item and then press the <Y> key to load the optimal BIOS default settings.
The BIOS defaults settings help the system to operate in optimum state. Always load the Optimized defaults after updating the BIOS or after clearing the CMOS values.

2-11 Set Supervisor/User Password



Press <Enter> on this item and type the password with up to 8 characters and then press <Enter>. You will be requested to confirm the password. Type the password again and press <Enter>.

The BIOS Setup program allows you to specify two separate passwords:

☞ **Supervisor Password**

When a system password is set and the **Password Check** item in **Advanced BIOS Features** is set to **Setup**, you must enter the supervisor password for entering BIOS Setup and making BIOS changes.

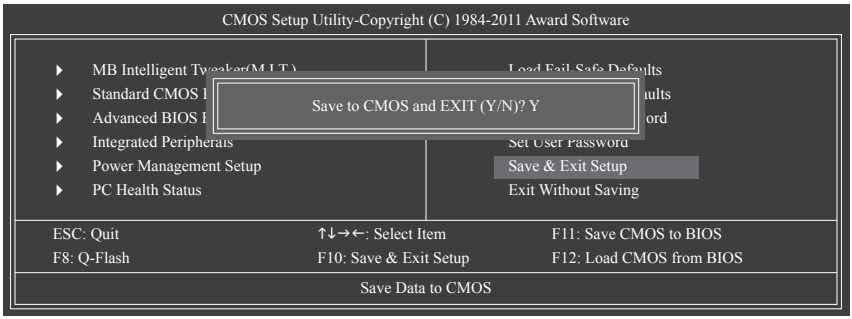
When the **Password Check** item is set to **System**, you must enter the supervisor password (or user password) at system startup and when entering BIOS Setup.

☞ **User Password**

When the **Password Check** item is set to **System**, you must enter the supervisor password (or user password) at system startup to continue system boot. In BIOS Setup, you must enter the supervisor password if you wish to make changes to BIOS settings. The user password only allows you to view the BIOS settings but not to make changes.

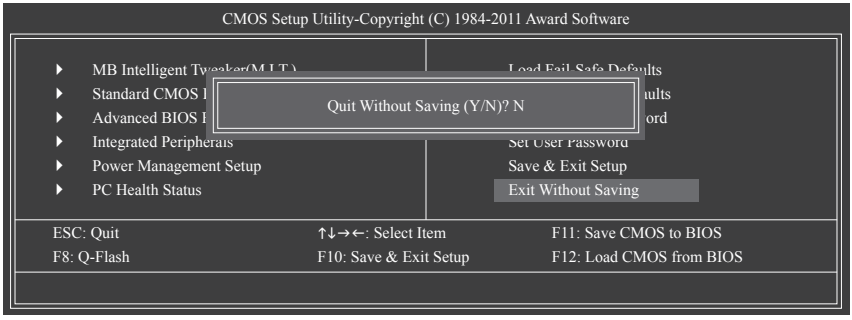
To clear the password, press <Enter> on the password item and when requested for the password, press <Enter> again. The message "PASSWORD DISABLED" will appear, indicating the password has been cancelled.

2-12 Save & Exit Setup



Press <Enter> on this item and press the <Y> key. This saves the changes to the CMOS and exits the BIOS Setup program. Press <N> or <Esc> to return to the BIOS Setup Main Menu.

2-13 Exit Without Saving



Press <Enter> on this item and press the <Y> key. This exits the BIOS Setup without saving the changes made in BIOS Setup to the CMOS. Press <N> or <Esc> to return to the BIOS Setup Main Menu.

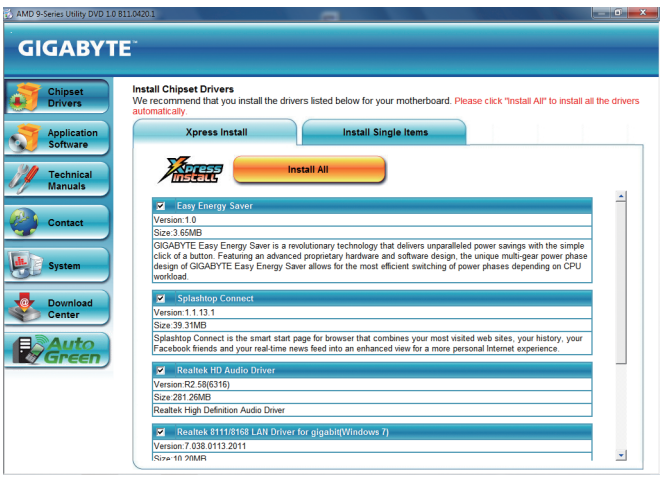
Chapter 3 Drivers Installation

- Before installing the drivers, first install the operating system.
- After installing the operating system, insert the motherboard driver disk into your optical drive. The driver Autorun screen is automatically displayed which looks like that shown in the screen shot below. (If the driver Autorun screen does not appear automatically, go to My Computer, double-click the optical drive and execute the **Run**.exe program.)

3-1 Installing Chipset Drivers



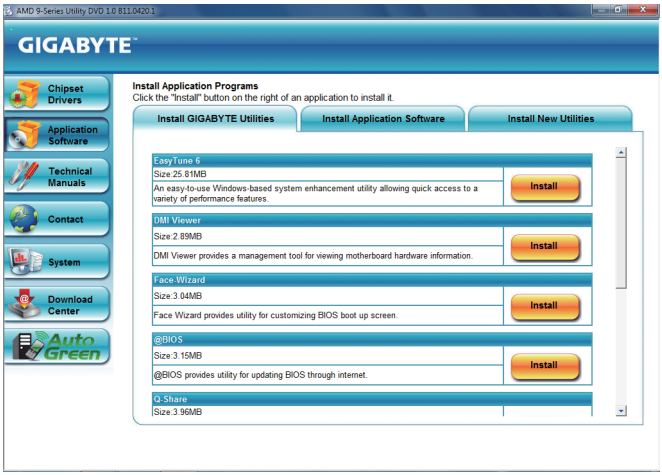
After inserting the driver disk, "Xpress Install" will automatically scan your system and then list all the drivers that are recommended to install. You can click the **Install All** button and "Xpress Install" will install all the recommended drivers. Or click **Install Single Items** to manually select the drivers you wish to install.



- Please ignore the popup dialog box(es) (e.g. the **Found New Hardware Wizard**) displayed when "Xpress Install" is installing the drivers. Failure to do so may affect the driver installation.
- Some device drivers will restart your system automatically during the driver installation. After the system restart, "Xpress Install" will continue to install other drivers.
- After "Xpress Install" installs all of the drivers, a dialog box will appear asking whether to install new GIGABYTE utilities. Click **Yes** to automatically install the utilities. Or click **No** if you want to manually select the utilities to install on the **Application Software** page later.
- For USB 2.0 driver support under the Windows XP operating system, please install the Windows XP Service Pack 1 or later. After installing the SP1 (or later), if a question mark still exists in **Universal Serial Bus Controller** in **Device Manager**, please remove the question mark (by right-clicking your mouse and select **Uninstall**) and restart the system. (The system will then autodetect and install the USB 2.0 driver.)

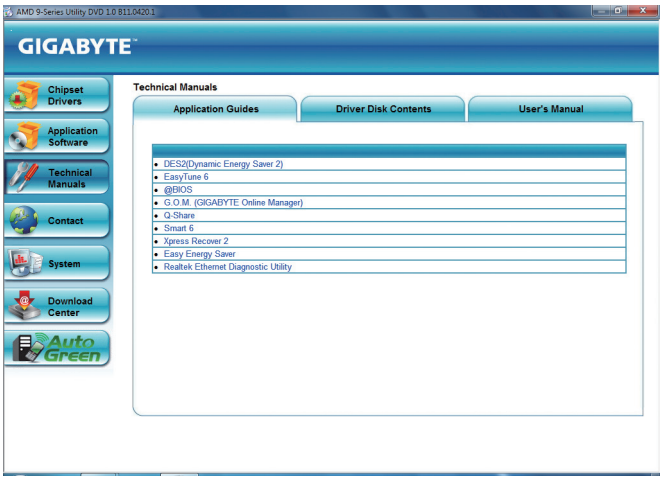
3-2 Application Software

This page displays all the utilities and applications that GIGABYTE develops and some free software. You can click the **Install** button on the right of an item to install it.



3-3 Technical Manuals

This page provides GIGABYTE's application guides, content descriptions for this driver disk, and the motherboard manuals.



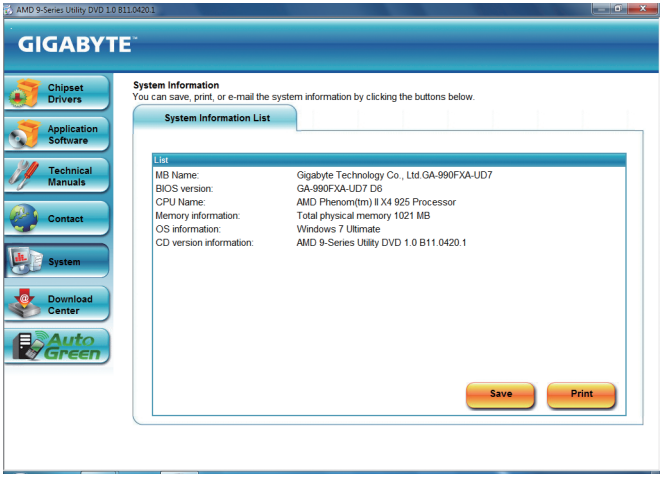
3-4 Contact

For the detailed contact information of the GIGABYTE Taiwan headquarter or worldwide branch offices, click the URL on this page to link to the GIGABYTE website.



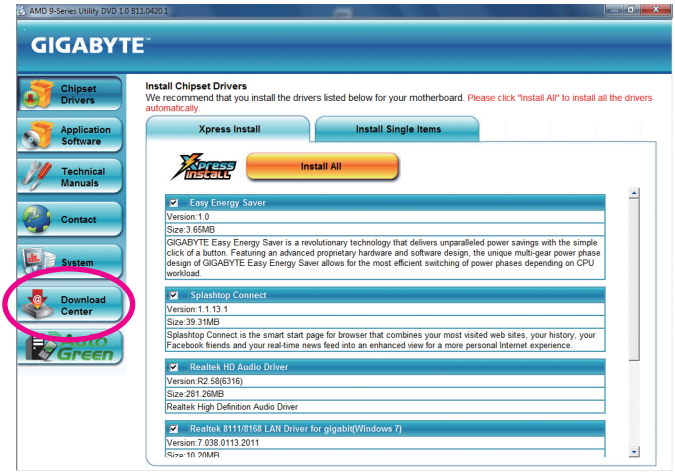
3-5 System

This page provides the basic system information.



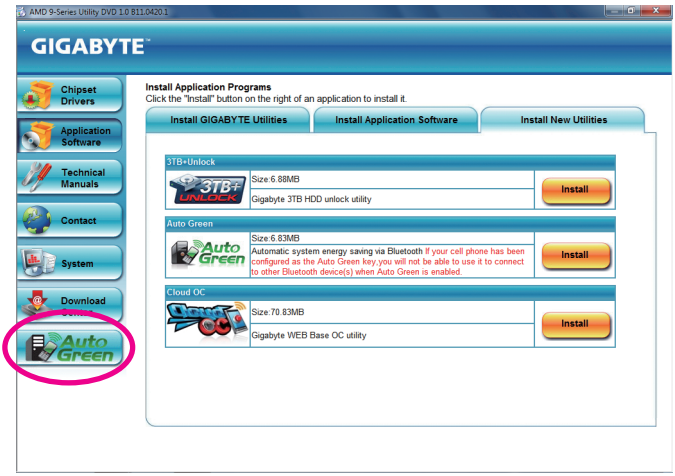
3-6 Download Center

To update the BIOS, drivers, or applications, click the **Download Center** button to link to the GIGABYTE website. The latest version of the BIOS, drivers, or applications will be displayed.



3-7 New Utilities

This page provides a quick link to GIGABYTE's lately developed utilities for users to install. You can click the **Install** button on the right of an item to install it.



Chapter 4 Unique Features

4-1 Xpress Recovery2

Xpress Recovery2 is a utility that allows you to quickly compress and back up your system data and perform restoration of it. Supporting NTFS, FAT32, and FAT16 file systems, Xpress Recovery2 can back up data on PATA and SATA hard drives and restore it.

Before You Begin:

- Xpress Recovery2 will check the first physical hard drive for the operating system. Xpress Recovery2 can only back up/restore the first physical hard drive that has the operating system installed.
- As Xpress Recovery2 will save the backup file at the end of the hard drive, make sure to leave enough un-allocated space in advanced (10 GB or more is recommended; actual size requirements vary, depending on the amount of data).
- It is recommended to back up your system soon after the operating system and drivers are installed.
- The amount of data and hard drive access speed may affect the speed at which the data is backed up/restored.
- It takes longer to back up a hard drive than to restore it.

System Requirements:

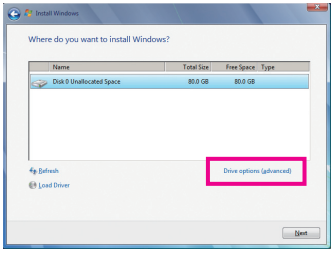
- At least 512 MB of system memory
- VESA compatible graphics card
- Windows XP with SP1 or later, Windows Vista, Windows 7

- Xpress Recovery and Xpress Recovery2 are different utilities. For example, a backup file created with Xpress Recovery cannot be restored using Xpress Recovery2.
- USB hard drives are not supported.
- RAID drives are not supported.
- GPT partitions are not supported.
- Hard drives larger than 2.2 TB are not supported.

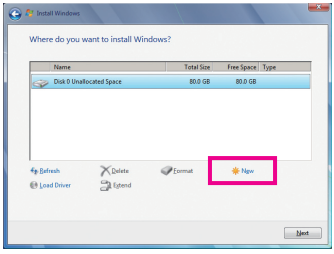
Installation and Configuration:

Turn on your system to boot from the Windows Vista setup disk.

A. Installing Windows Vista and Partitioning the Hard Drive

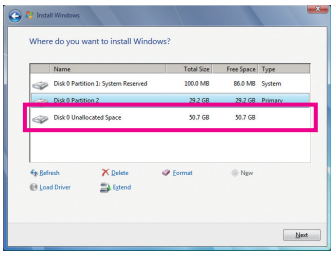


Step 1:
Click **Drive options**.



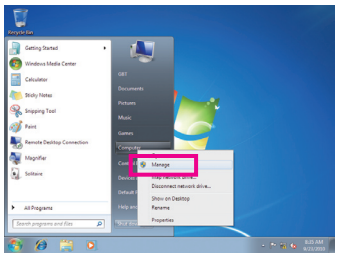
Step 2:
Click **New**.

(Note) Xpress Recovery2 checks the first physical hard drive in the following sequence: The first SATA connector, the second SATA connector and so forth. For example, When hard drives are attached to the first and third SATA connectors, the hard drive on the first SATA connector is the first physical drive.



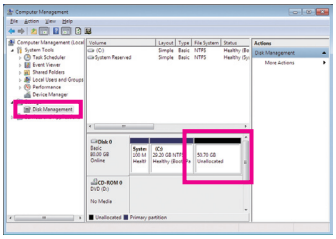
Step 3:

When partitioning your hard drive, make sure to leave unallocated space (10 GB or more is recommended; actual size requirements vary, depending on the amount of data) and begin the installation of the operating system.



Step 4:

After the operating system is installed, click **Start**, right-click the **Computer** and select **Manage**. Go to **Disk Management** to check disk allocation.



Step 5:

Xpress Recovery2 will save the backup file to the unallocated space (black stripe along the top). Please note that if there is no enough unallocated space, Xpress Recovery2 cannot save the backup file.

B. Accessing Xpress Recovery2

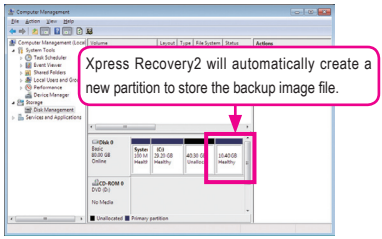
1. Boot from the motherboard driver disk to access Xpress Recovery2 for the first time. When you see the following message: `Press any key to startup Xpress Recovery2`, press any key to enter Xpress Recovery2.
2. After you use the backup function in Xpress Recovery2 for the first time, Xpress Recovery2 will stay permanent in your hard drive. If you wish to enter Xpress Recovery2 later, simply press <F9> during the POST.

C. Using the Backup Function in Xpress Recovery2



Step 1:

Select **BACKUP** to start backing up your hard drive data.



Step 2:

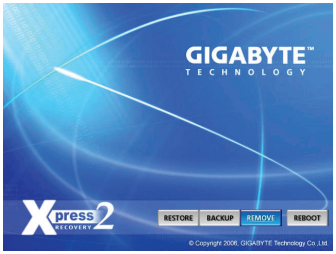
When finished, go to **Disk Management** to check disk allocation.

D. Using the Restore Function in Xpress Recovery2



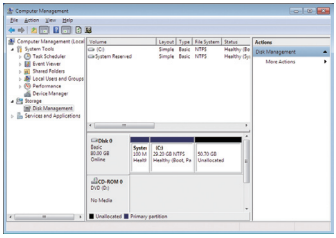
Select **RESTORE** to restore the backup to your hard drive in case the system breaks down. The **RESTORE** option will not be present if no backup is created before.

E. Removing the Backup



Step 1:

If you wish to remove the backup file, select **REMOVE**.



Step 2:

After the backup file is removed, no backup image file will be present in **Disk Management** and hard drive space will be freed up.

F. Exiting Xpress Recovery2



Select **REBOOT** to exit Xpress Recovery2.

4-2 BIOS Update Utilities

GIGABYTE motherboards provide two unique BIOS update tools, Q-Flash™ and @BIOS™. GIGABYTE Q-Flash and @BIOS are easy-to-use and allow you to update the BIOS without the need to enter MS-DOS mode. Additionally, this motherboard features the DualBIOS™ design, which enhances protection for the safety and stability of your computer by adding one more physical BIOS chip.

What is DualBIOS™?

Motherboards that support DualBIOS have two BIOS onboard, a main BIOS and a backup BIOS. Normally, the system works on the main BIOS. However, if the main BIOS is corrupted or damaged, the backup BIOS will take over on the next system boot and copy the BIOS file to the main BIOS to ensure normal system operation. For the sake of system safety, users cannot update the backup BIOS manually.

What is Q-Flash™?

With Q-Flash you can update the system BIOS without having to enter operating systems like MS-DOS or Window first. Embedded in the BIOS, the Q-Flash tool frees you from the hassles of going through complicated BIOS flashing process.

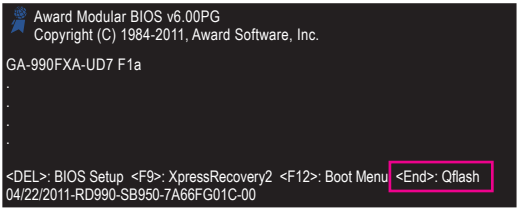
What is @BIOS™?

@BIOS allows you to update the system BIOS while in the Windows environment. @BIOS will download the latest BIOS file from the nearest @BIOS server site and update the BIOS.

4-2-1 Updating the BIOS with the Q-Flash Utility

A. Before You Begin

1. From GIGABYTE's website, download the latest compressed BIOS update file that matches your motherboard model.
2. Extract the file and save the new BIOS file (e.g. 99FXAUD7.F1) to your USB flash drive, or hard drive. Note: The USB flash drive or hard drive must use FAT32/16/12 file system.
3. Restart the system. During the POST, press the <End> key to enter Q-Flash. Note: You can access Q-Flash by either pressing the <End> key during the POST or pressing the <F8> key in BIOS Setup. However, if the BIOS update file is saved to a hard drive in RAID/AHCI mode or a hard drive attached to an independent SATA controller, use the <End> key during the POST to access Q-Flash.



Because BIOS flashing is potentially risky, please do it with caution. Inadequate BIOS flashing may result in system malfunction.

B. Updating the BIOS

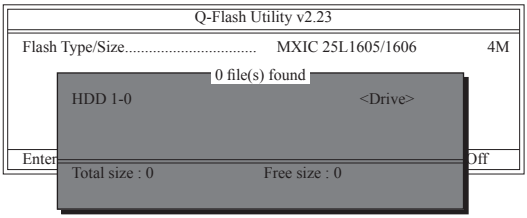
When updating the BIOS, choose the location where the BIOS file is saved. The following procedure assumes that you save the BIOS file to a USB flash drive.

Step 1:

1. Insert the USB flash drive containing the BIOS file into the computer. In the main menu of Q-Flash, use the up or down arrow key to select **Update BIOS from Drive** and press <Enter>.

   - The **Save Main BIOS to Drive** option allows you to save the current BIOS file.
   - Q-Flash only supports USB flash drive or hard drives using FAT32/16/12 file system.
   - If the BIOS update file is saved to a hard drive in RAID/AHCI mode or a hard drive attached to an independent SATA controller, use the <End> key during the POST to access Q-Flash.

2. Select **HDD 1-0** and press <Enter>.



3. Select the BIOS update file and press <Enter>.

   Make sure the BIOS update file matches your motherboard model.

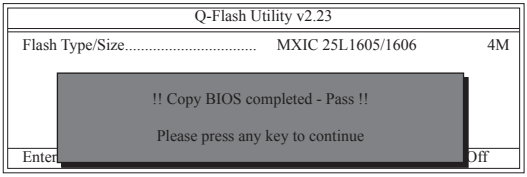
Step 2:

The process of the system reading the BIOS file from the USB flash drive is displayed on the screen. When the message "Are you sure to update BIOS?" appears, press <Enter> to begin the BIOS update. The monitor will display the update process.

- **Do not turn off or restart the system when the system is reading/updating the BIOS.**
- **Do not remove the USB flash drive or hard drive when the system is updating the BIOS.**

Step 3:

When the update process is complete, press any key to return to the main menu.

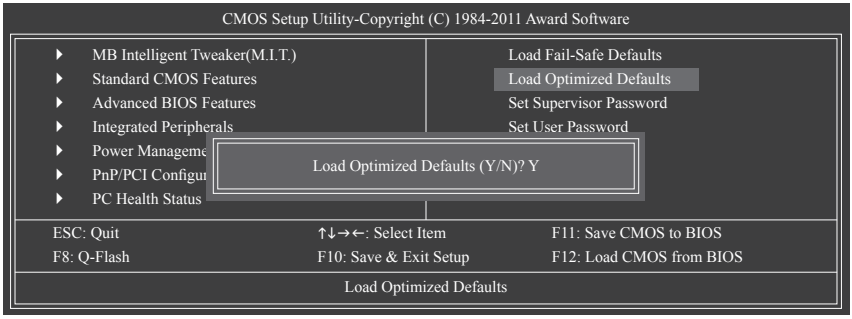


Step 4:

Press <Esc> and then <Enter> to exit Q-Flash and reboot the system. As the system boots, you should see the new BIOS version is present on the POST screen.

Step 5:

During the POST, press <Delete> to enter BIOS Setup. Select **Load Optimized Defaults** and press <Enter> to load BIOS defaults. System will re-detect all peripheral devices after a BIOS update, so we recommend that you reload BIOS defaults.



Press <Y> to load BIOS defaults

Step 6:

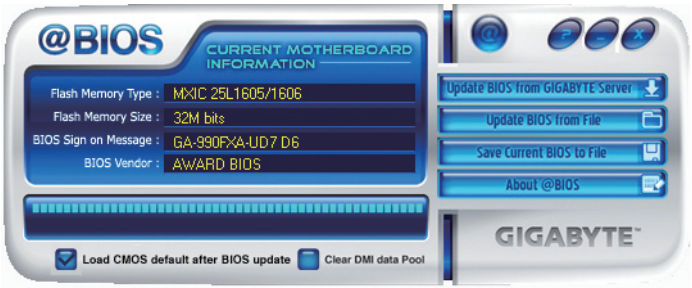
Select **Save & Exit Setup** and then press <Y> to save settings to CMOS and exit BIOS Setup. The procedure is complete after the system restarts.

4-2-2 Updating the BIOS with the @BIOS Utility

A. Before You Begin

1. In Windows, close all applications and TSR (Terminate and Stay Resident) programs. This helps prevent unexpected failures when performing a BIOS update.
2. During the BIOS update process, ensure the Internet connection is stable and do NOT interrupt the Internet connection (for example, avoid a power loss or switching off the Internet). Failure to do so may result in a corrupted BIOS or a system that is unable to start.
3. Do not use the G.O.M. (GIGABYTE Online Management) function when using @BIOS.
4. GIGABYTE product warranty does not cover any BIOS damage or system failure resulting from an inadequate BIOS flashing.

B. Using @BIOS



1. **Update the BIOS Using the Internet Update Function:**

   Click **Update BIOS from GIGABYTE Server**, select the @BIOS server site closest to your location and then download the BIOS file that matches your motherboard model. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete.

   If the BIOS update file for your motherboard is not present on the @BIOS server site, please manually download the BIOS update file from GIGABYTE's website and follow the instructions in "Update the BIOS without Using the Internet Update Function" below.

2. **Update the BIOS without Using the Internet Update Function:**

   Click **Update BIOS from File**, then select the location where you save the BIOS update file obtained from the Internet or through other source. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete.

3. **Save the Current BIOS File:**

   Click **Save Current BIOS to File** to save the current BIOS file.

4. **Load BIOS Defaults after BIOS Update:**

   Select the **Load CMOS default after BIOS update** check box and then the system will automatically load BIOS defaults after BIOS update and after the system restarts.

C. After Updating the BIOS

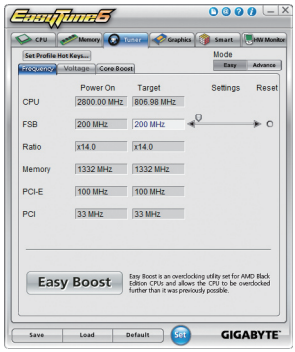
Restart your system after updating the BIOS.

Make sure that the BIOS file to be flashed matches your motherboard model. Updating the BIOS with an incorrect BIOS file could cause your system not to boot.

4-3 EasyTune 6

GIGABYTE's EasyTune 6 is a simple and easy-to-use interface that allows users to fine-tune their system settings or do overclock/overvoltage in Windows environment. The user-friendly EasyTune 6 interface also includes tabbed pages for CPU and memory information, letting users read their system-related information without the need to install additional software.

The EasyTune 6 Interface



Tabs Information

Tab	Function
CPU	The **CPU** tab provides information on the installed CPU and motherboard.
Memory	The **Memory** tab provides information on the installed memory module(s). You can select memory module on a specific slot to see its information.
Tuner	The **Tuner** tab allows you to change system clock settings and voltages. • **Easy mode** allows you to adjust the CPU FSB only. • **Advanced mode** allows you to individually change system clock settings and voltages settings using the sliders. • **Easy Boost** is an easy-to-use auto-overclocking function (Note 1). When activated, the system automatically experiments all sorts of overclocking configurations till it hangs. After restart, the system will operate with the optimum configurations tested to let the CPU reach the best overclocking performance. • **Core Boost** is configurable only in Advanced mode. With Core Boost (Note 2) enabled, you can unlock hidden CPU cores or disable the cores that have been activated (Note 3). • **Save** allows you to save the current settings to a new profile (.txt file). • **Load** allows you to load previous settings from a profile. After making changes in **Easy mode**/**Advanced mode**, be sure to click **Set** for these changes to take effect or click **Default** to restore to default values.
Graphics	The **Graphics** tab allows you to change the core clock and memory clock for your ATI or NVIDIA graphics card.
Smart	The **Smart** tab allows you to specify a Smart Fan mode. Smart Fan Advanced mode allows the CPU fan speed to be changed linearly based on the CPU temperature thresholds you set.
HW Monitor	The **HW Monitor** tab allows you to monitor hardware temperature, voltage and fan speed and set temperature/fan speed alarm. You can choose the alert sound from the buzzer or use your own sound file (.wav file).

(Note 1) Before enabling **Easy Boost**, right-click the EasyTune 6 icon in the notification area. Select **Auto overclock last tune on the next reboot** to allow the system to work with the optimum overclocking configuration after restart.

(Note 2) Restart the computer after enabling Core Boost for the settings to take effect.

(Note 3) The number of CPU cores that can be enabled/disabled depends on the CPU being used.

Available functions in EasyTune 6 may differ by motherboard model. Grayed-out area(s) indicates that the item is not configurable or the function is not supported.

Incorrectly doing overclock/overvoltage may result in damage to the hardware components such as CPU, chipset, and memory and reduce the useful life of these components. Before you do the overclock/overvoltage, make sure that you fully know each function of EasyTune 6, or system instability or other unexpected results may occur.

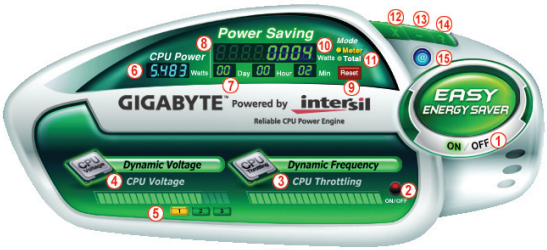
4-4 Easy Energy Saver

GIGABYTE Easy Energy Saver is a revolutionary technology that delivers unparalleled power savings with a click of the button. Featuring an advanced proprietary software design, GIGABYTE Easy Energy Saver is able to provide exceptional power savings and enhanced power efficiency without sacrificing computing performance.

The Easy Energy Saver Interface

A. Meter Mode

In Meter Mode, GIGABYTE Easy Energy Saver shows how much power they have saved in a set period of time.



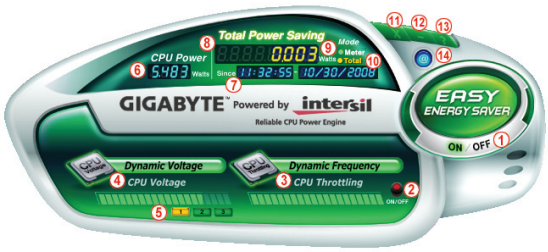
Meter Mode - Button Information Table

	Button Description
1	Easy Energy Saver On/Off Switch (Default: Off)
2	Dynamic CPU Frequency Function On/Off Switch (Default: Off) (Note 1)
3	CPU Throttling Display
4	CPU Voltage Display
5	3-Level CPU Voltage Switch (Default:1) (Note 2)
6	Current CPU Power Consumption
7	Meter Time
8	Power Saving (Calculate power savings based on time)
9	Meter/Timer Reset Switch
10	Meter Mode Switch
11	Total Mode Switch
12	Close (Application will enter Stealth Mode)
13	Minimize (Application will continue to run in taskbar)
14	INFO/Help
15	Live Utility Update (Check for the latest utility version)

- The above data is for reference only. Actual performance may vary depending on motherboard model.
- CPU Power and Power Scores are for reference only. Actual results may vary based on testing method.

B. Total Mode

In Total Mode, users are able to see how much total power savings they have accumulated in a set period of time since activating Easy Energy Saver for the first time (Note 3).



Total Mode - Button Information Table

	Button Description
1	Easy Energy Saver On/Off Switch (Default: Off)
2	Dynamic CPU Frequency Function On/Off Switch (Default: Off) (Note 1)
3	CPU Throttling Display
4	CPU Voltage Display
5	3-Level CPU Voltage Switch (Default:1) (Note 2)
6	Current CPU Power Consumption
7	Time/Date Easy Energy Saver Enabled
8	Total Power Savings (Total power saving with Easy Energy Saver enabled) (Note 4)
9	Meter Mode Switch
10	Total Mode Switch
11	Close (Application will enter Stealth Mode)
12	Minimize (Application will continue to run in taskbar)
13	INFO/Help
14	Live Utility Update (Check for the latest utility version)

C. Stealth Mode

In Stealth Mode, the system continues to work with the user-defined power saving settings, even after the system is restarted. Re-enter the application only if you want to make any changes or completely close the application.

(Note 1) Maximize system power saving with Dynamic CPU Frequency Function; system performance may be affected.
(Note 2) 1: Normal Power Saving (default); 2: Advanced Power Saving; 3: Extreme Power Saving.
(Note 3) The total amount of power saved will be recorded until re-activated when only the Easy Energy Saver is under the enable status, and power savings meter is unable to reset to zero.
(Note 4) Easy Energy Saver Meter will automatically reset when the total power saving reaches 99999999 Watts.

4-5 Q-Share

Q-Share is an easy and convenient data sharing tool. After configuring your LAN connection settings and Q-Share, you are able to share your data with computers on the same network, making full use of Internet resources.



Directions for using Q-Share

After installing Q-Share from the motherboard driver disk, go to Start>All Programs>GIGABYTE>Q-Share.exe to launch the Q-Share tool. Find the **Q-Share** icon in the notification area and right-click on this icon to configure the data sharing settings.

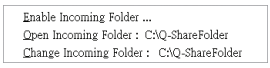


Figure 1. Data Sharing Disabled

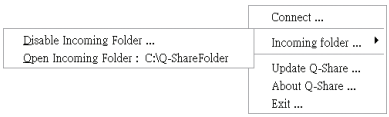


Figure 2. Data Sharing Enabled

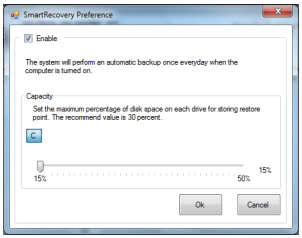
Options Descriptions

Option	Description
Connect ...	Displays the computers with data sharing enabled
Enable Incoming Folder ...	Enables data sharing
Disable Incoming Folder ...	Disables data sharing
Open Incoming Folder : C:\Q-ShareFolder	Accesses the shared data folder
Change Incoming Folder : C:\Q-ShareFolder	Changes the data folder to be shared (Note)
Update Q-Share ...	Updates Q-Share online
About Q-Share ...	Displays the current Q-Share version
Exit...	Exits Q-Share

(Note) This option is available only when data sharing is NOT enabled.

4-6 SMART Recovery

With SMART Recovery, users can quickly create backups of changed data files (Note 1) or copy files from a specific backup on PATA and SATA hard drives (partitioned on NTFS file system) in Windows 7/Vista.



Instructions:

In the main menu, click the **Config** button to open the **Smart Recovery Preference** dialog box.

The **Smart Recovery Preference** dialog box:

Button	Function
Enable	Enables automatic daily backup (Note 2)
Capacity	Sets the percentage of hard drive space used for saving backups (Note 3)

- The hard drive must have more than 1 GB of capacity.
- Each partition can accommodate up to 64 backups (the actual limit depends on the size of each partition). When this limit is reached, the oldest backup will be ovewritten.



Instructions for copying files/folders from a backup:

To browse through your backups made at different time, select a backup time using the time scroll bar on the right or at the bottom of the screen. If you want to copy back a file/folder, select the file/folder you wish to copy and click the **Copy** button.

The files/folders listed on the screen are read-only so you cannot edit their contents.

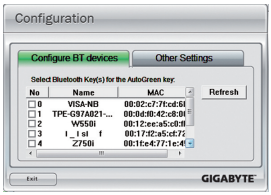
(Note 1) The changed data refers to the data that has been modified, deleted, or newly added since the last backup.

(Note 2) The system will make an automatic backup on changed data only once everyday. If the computer is turned on for a long time, the backup will be performed at the scheduled backup time. If the computer is turned off before the scheduled backup time, the backup will be performed on the next boot.

(Note 3) We recommend that you preserve at least 25 percent of the hard drive space to optimize the storage space for the backups. The backups of the changed data will be stored in the original partition of the data.

4-7 Auto Green

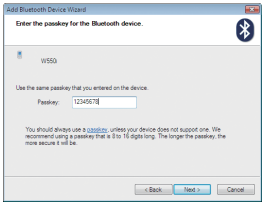
Auto Green is an easy-to-use tool that provides users with simple options to enable system power savings via a Bluetooth cell phone. When the phone is out of the range of the computer's Bluetooth receiver, the system will enter the specified power saving mode.



The Configuration dialog box:

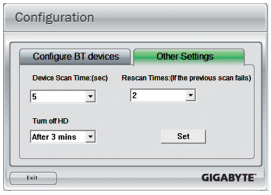
First, you have to set your Bluetooth cell phone as a portable key. On the Auto Green main menu, click **Configure** and then click **Configure BT devices**. Select the Bluetooth cell phone that you want to use as the portable key (Note 1). (If the screen doesn't display your Bluetooth cell phone, click **Refresh** to let Auto Green re-detect the device.)

Before creating a Bluetooth cell phone key, make sure your motherboard has a Bluetooth receiver and you have turned on the search and Bluetooth functions on your phone.



Configuring the Bluetooth cell phone key:

After you select a cell phone, the **Add Bluetooth Device Wizard** as shown on the left will appear. Enter a passkey (8~16 digits recommended) which will be used for pairing with the cell phone. Then enter the same passkey on your cell phone.



Configuring other Bluetooth settings:

On the **Other Settings** tab, you can set how much time it takes to scan your Bluetooth cell phone key, how many times to rescan the key to make sure it is in range of your computer, and when to turn off the hard drive if the system energy saving state lasts over the predetermined period of time. After completing the settings, click **Set** for the settings to take effect and then click **Exit** to quit.

- Device Scan Time (sec.):
  Set the length of time Auto Green scans your Bluetooth cell phone key, ranging from 5 to 30 seconds in 5-second increment. Auto Green searches for the key based on the length of time you set.
- Rescan Times:
  Set how many times Auto Green will rescan your Bluetooth cell phone key if it does not detect it, ranging from 2 to 5 times. Auto Green will keep rescanning according to the times you set. When the times limit is reached and your Bluetooth cell phone key is still not detected, the system will enter the selected energy saving mode.
- Turn off HD:
  Set when to turn off the hard drive. If the system inactivity time exceeds the specified time limit, the hard drive will be turned off.



Selecting a system energy saving mode:

Depending on your needs, select a system power saving mode on the Auto Green main menu and click **Save** to save the settings.

Button	Description
Standby	Enters Power on Suspend mode
Suspend	Enters Suspend to RAM mode
Disable	Disables this function

The Bluetooth dongle included in the motherboard package(Note 2) allows you to wake up the system from Suspend to RAM mode without the need to press the power button first.

(Note 1) If your cell phone has been configured as the Auto Green key, you'll not be able to use it to connect to other Bluetooth device(s) when Auto Green is enabled.

(Note 2) Whether the Bluetooth dongle is included depends on the motherboard models. Before installing the Bluetooth dongle, be sure to turn off other Bluetooth receiver on your computer.

4-8 Cloud OC

Cloud OC (Note 1) is an easy-to-use overclocking utility designed for system overclocking via virtually any Internet-connected device, such as a smart phone, iPhone, notebook PC, etc. By simply connecting to an Internet browser via LAN, wireless LAN, or Bluetooth (Note 2) and logging in to the Cloud OC server, you can easily access three major functions of Cloud OC, including Tuner (system tweaking), System Info (system monitoring), and Control (system status control).

A. Launching Cloud OC

Step 1:

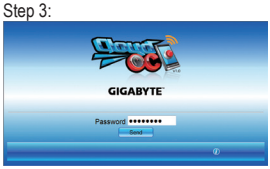
The first time you launch Cloud OC, the system will request you to set up a password which will be required for login to the Cloud OC server.

Step 2:



Find the **Cloud OC** icon in the notification area and right click the icon to select **Start Server** to launch the Cloud OC server. The Cloud OC server will provide a dedicated IP and you can enter this IP address in an Internet-connected browser to log in to the Cloud OC server later.

Step 3:

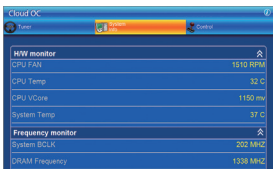


When the Cloud OC web page appears, click **Login**, enter the previously configured password, and then click **Send** and you will be able to view your system status.

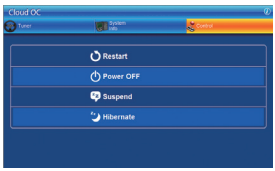
B. Directions for use (Note 3)



- **Tuner** (System Tweaking):
  The **Tuner** tab provides a full range of tweaking options that include CPU, memory, graphics, and PCIe frequencies and voltages. Click the <+> or <-> button under an item you want to configure or directly enter a value, and click **Set XXXX** to complete.



- **System Info** (System Monitoring):
  The **System Info** tab enables real time PC system status monitoring for values such as CPU temperature, cooling fan speeds, CPU VCore and system temperature.



- **Control** (System Status Control):
  The **Control** tab allows for controlling system power states with restart, power off, suspend, and hibernate options.

(Note 1) Supported on Windows 7, Vista, and XP. For Windows XP, be sure to update Internet Explorer to version 7.0 or later. When using Cloud OC, make sure the Internet connection is normal. Cloud OC will be unable to connect to the remote computer when the Internet is disconnected or when the remote computer is in power off , standby, or hibernation mode.

(Note 2) Bluetooth PAN (Personal Area Network) support is required.

(Note 3) Available functions may differ by motherboard model.

Chapter 5 Appendix

5-1 Configuring SATA Hard Drive(s)

To configure SATA hard drive(s), follow the steps below:

A. Install SATA hard drive(s) in your computer.
B. Configure SATA controller mode in BIOS Setup.
C. Configure a RAID array in RAID BIOS. (Note 1)
D. Install the SATA RAID/AHCI driver (Note 2) and operating system.

Before you begin

Please prepare:

- At least two SATA hard drives (to ensure optimal performance, it is recommended that you use two hard drives with identical model and capacity). If you do not want to create RAID, you may prepare only one hard drive.
- Windows 7/Vista/XP setup disk.
- Motherboard driver disk.
- A USB floppy disk drive (needed during Windows XP installation)
- An empty formatted floppy disk (needed during Windows XP installation)

5-1-1 Configuring AMD SB950 SATA Controllers

A. Installing SATA hard drive(s) in your computer

Attach one end of the SATA signal cable to the rear of the SATA hard drive and the other end to available SATA port on the motherboard. If there is more than one SATA controller on your motherboard, refer to "Chapter 1," "Hardware Installation," to identify the SATA controller for the SATA port. (For example, on this motherboard, the SATA3_0~SATA3_5 ports are supported by the AMD SB950 South Bridge.) Then connect the power connector from your power supply to the hard drive.

(Note 1) Skip this step if you do not want to create RAID array on the SATA controller.
(Note 2) Required when the SATA controller is set to AHCI or RAID mode.

B. Configuring SATA controller mode in BIOS Setup

Make sure to configure the SATA controller mode correctly in system BIOS Setup.

Step 1:

Turn on your computer and press <Delete> to enter BIOS Setup during the POST (Power-On Self-Test). Make sure **OnChip SATA Controller** is enabled. To enable RAID for the SATA3_0/1/2/3 connectors, set **OnChip SATA Type** to **RAID**. To enable RAID for the SATA3_4/5 connectors, set **OnChip SATA Type** to **RAID** and set **OnChip SATA Port4/5 Type** to **As SATA Type** (Figure 1). To enable support for RAID 5, set **OnChip SATA RAID5 Support** to **Enabled**.

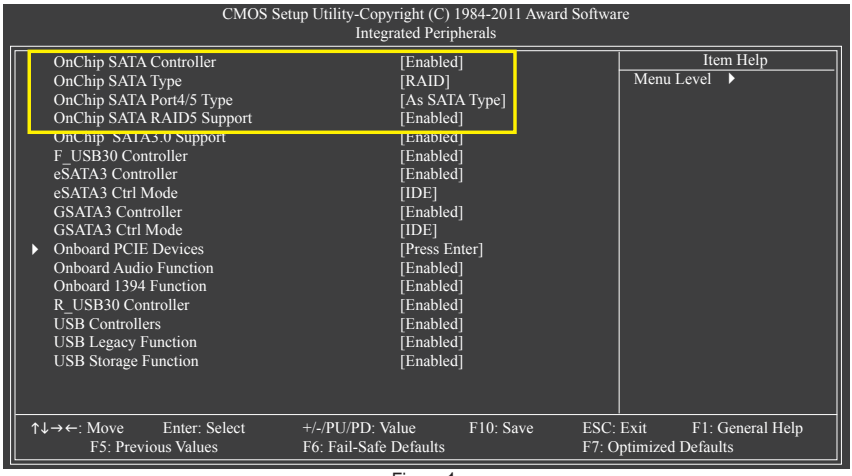


Figure 1

Step 2:

Save changes and exit BIOS Setup.

The BIOS Setup menus described in this section may differ from the exact settings for your motherboard. The actual BIOS Setup menu options you will see shall depend on the motherboard you have and the BIOS version.

C. Configuring RAID set in RAID BIOS

Enter the RAID BIOS setup utility to configure a RAID array. Skip this step and proceed with the installation of Windows operating system for a non-RAID configuration.

Step 1:

After the POST memory test begins and before the operating system boot begins, look for a message which says "Press <Ctrl-F> to enter RAID Option ROM Utility" (Figure 2). Press <Ctrl> + <F> to enter the RAID BIOS setup utility.

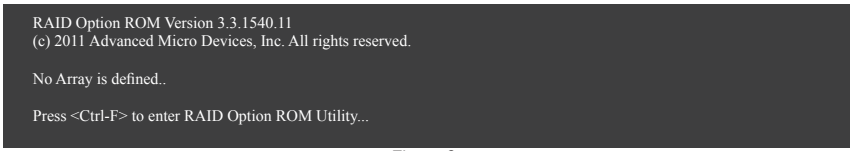


Figure 2

Step 2:

Main Menu

This is the first option screen when you enter the BIOS RAID Setup utility. (Figure 3).

To view the disk drives assigned to arrays, press <1> to enter the **View Drive Assignments** window.

To create an array, press <2> to enter the **LD View/LD Define Menu** window.

To delete an array, press <3> to enter the **Delete LD Menu** window.

To view controller settings, press <4> to enter the **Controller Configuration** window.

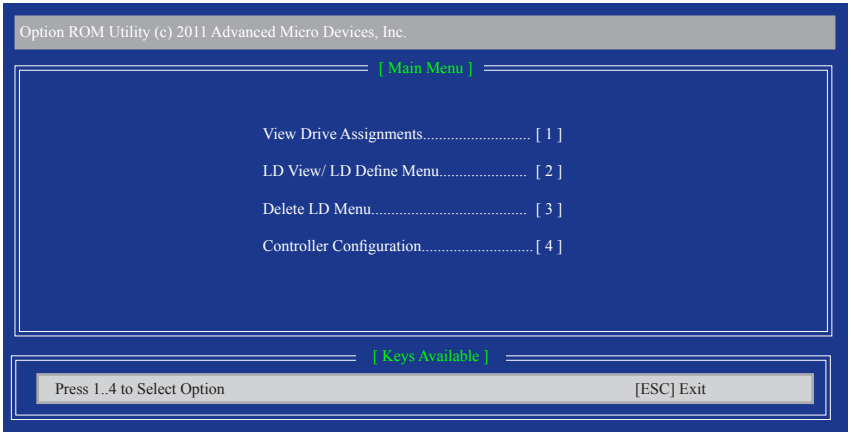


Figure 3

Create Arrays Manually

To create a new array, press <2> to enter the **LD View Menu** window (Figure 4). To create an array, press <Ctrl+C> to access the **LD Define Menu**.

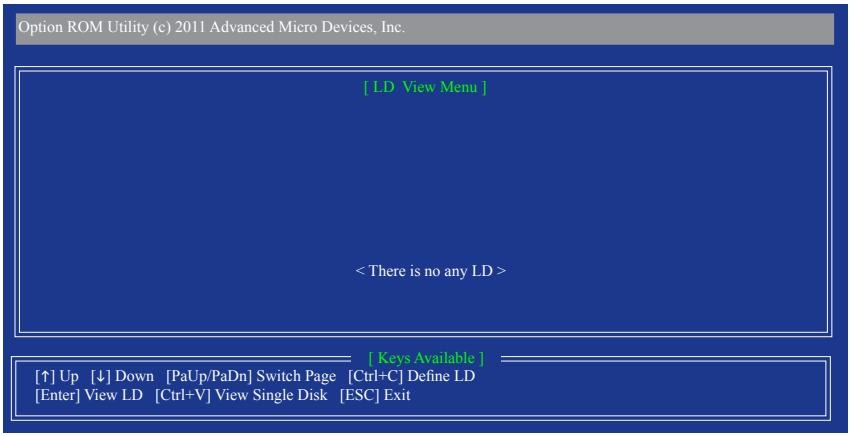


Figure 4

In the **LD Define Menu**, use the up or down arrow key to move to an item for further configuration (Figure 5).

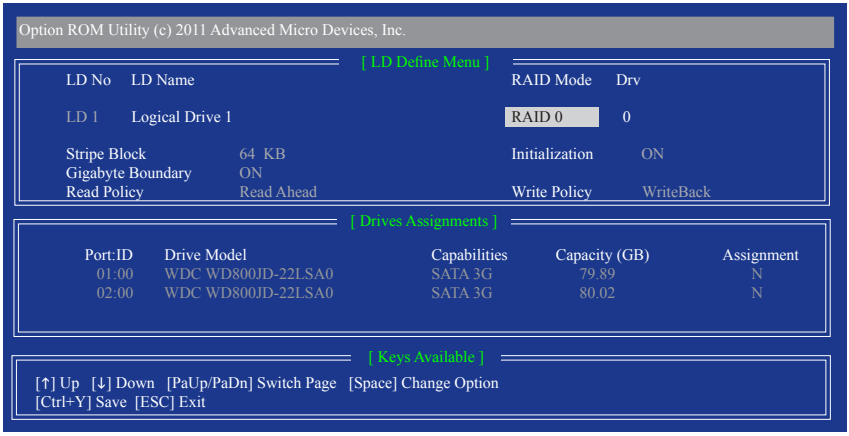


Figure 5

In the following procedure, we'll create RAID 0 as an example.

1. Under the **RAID Mode** section, press the <SPACE> key to select **RAID 0**.
2. Set the **Stripe Block** size. 64 KB is the default.
3. Under the **Drives Assignments** section, press the up or down arrow key to highlight a drive.
4. Press the <SPACE> key or <Y>to change the **Assignment** option to **Y**. This action adds the drive to the disk array. The **Drv** section will show the number of disks assigned.
5. Press <Ctrl>+<Y> keys to save the information. The message in Figure 6 will appear. Press <Ctrl+Y> to input the array name. If you do not input the array name, the default array name will be used.

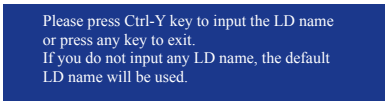


Figure 6

6. When the next message appears, press <Ctrl>+<Y> to clear the MBR or press other keys to ignore this option.

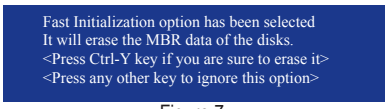


Figure 7

7. Then, the message in Figure 8 will appear. Press <Ctrl>+<Y> to set the capacity of the RAID array or press other keys to set the array to its maximum capacity.



Figure 8

8. After the creation is complete, the screen will return to **LD View Menu** where you will see the newly-created array.
9. Press <Esc> to return to **Main Menu** and press <Esc> again if you want to exit the RAID BIOS utility.

View Drive Assignments

The **View Drive Assignments** option in the **Main Menu** displays whether the attached hard drives are assigned to a disk array or are unassigned. Under the **Assignment** column, drives are labeled with their assigned disk array or shown as **Free** if unassigned.

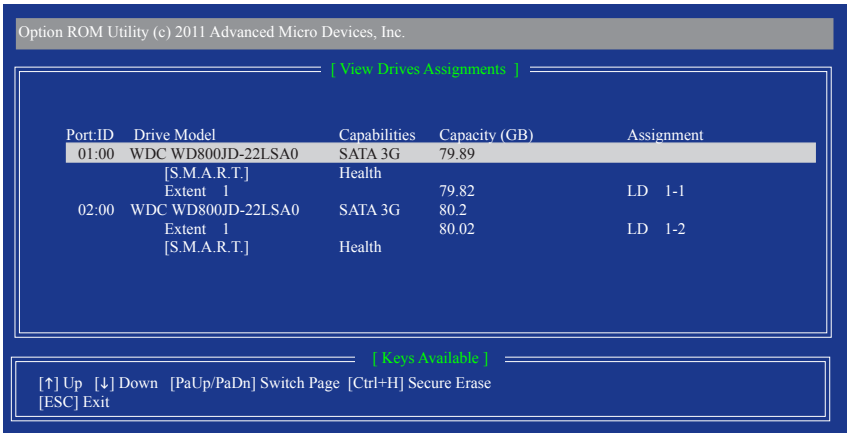


Figure 9

Delete an Array

The **Delete Array** menu option allows for deletion of disk array assignments.

Deleting an existing disk array could result in loss of data. Record all array information including the array type, the disk members, and stripe block size in case you wish to undo a deletion.

1. To delete an array, press <3> in the **Main Menu** to enter the **Delete LD Menu**. Then highlight the array you wish to delete and press the <Delete> key or the <Alt>+<D> keys.
2. The **View LD Defination Menu** will appear (as shown in Figure 10) showing which drives are assigned to this array. Press <Ctrl>+<Y> if you are sure to delete the array or other keys to abort.
3. When the array is deleted, the screen will return to **Delete LD Menu**. Press <Esc>to return to Main Menu.

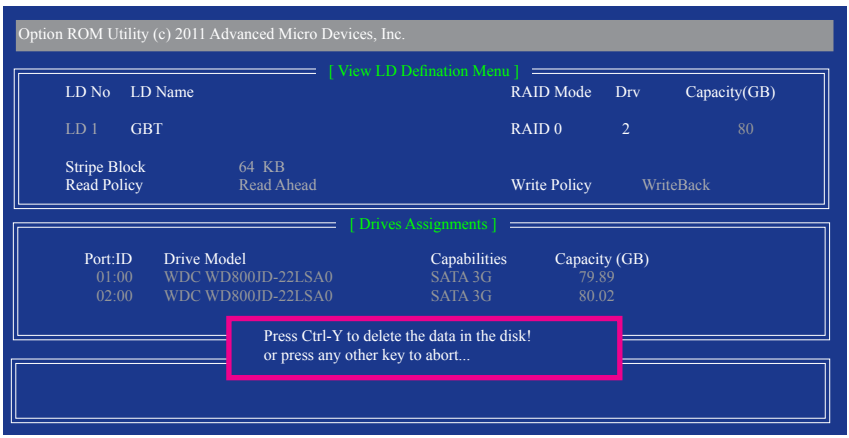


Figure 10

5-1-2 Configuring Marvell 88SE9172 SATA Controllers

A. Installing SATA hard drive(s) in your computer

Attach one end of the SATA signal cable to the rear of the SATA hard drive and the other end to available SATA port on the motherboard. One of the Marvell 88SE9172 SATA controllers controls the onboard GSATA3_6/7 connector and the other controls the eSATA ports on the back panel. Then connect the power connector from your power supply to the hard drive.

B. Configuring SATA controller and RAID mode in BIOS Setup

Make sure to configure the SATA controller mode correctly in system BIOS Setup.

Step 1:

Turn on your computer and press <Delete> to enter BIOS Setup during the POST. In BIOS Setup, go to **Integrated Peripherals**. To enable RAID, see the table below for configuring different SATA controllers for RAID.

Controller	Connectors	BIOS Settings
Marvell 88SE9172	eSATA	Set **eSATA3 Controller** to **Enabled** Set **eSATA3 Ctrl Mode** to **RAID**
Marvell 88SE9172	GSATA3_6/7	Set **GSATA3 Controller** to **Enabled** Set **GSATA3 Ctrl Mode** to **RAID**

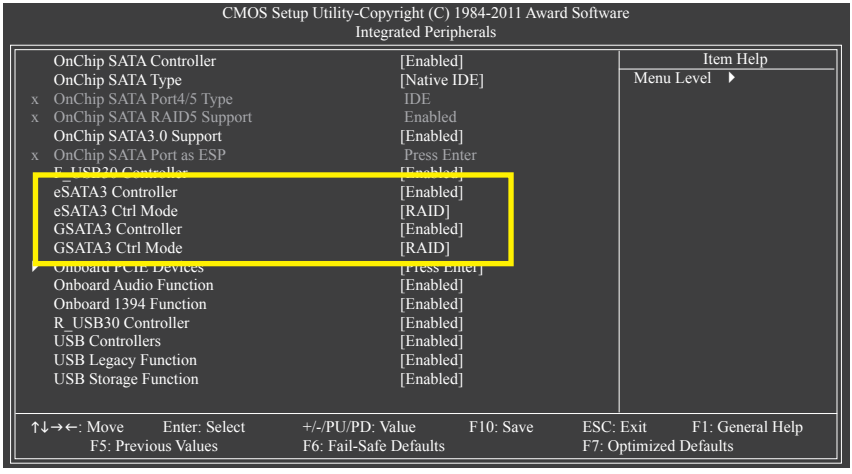


Figure 1

Step 2:

Save changes and exit BIOS Setup.

The BIOS Setup menus described in this section may differ from the exact settings for your motherboard. The actual BIOS Setup menu options you will see shall depend on the motherboard you have and the BIOS version.

C. Configuring a RAID array in RAID BIOS

Enter the RAID BIOS setup utility to configure a RAID array. Skip this step and proceed to the installation of Windows operating system for a non-RAID configuration.

After the POST memory test begins and before the operating system boot begins, look for a message which says "Press <Ctrl>+<M> to enter BIOS Setup or <Space> to continue" (Figure 2). Press <Ctrl> + <M> to enter the RAID setup utility.

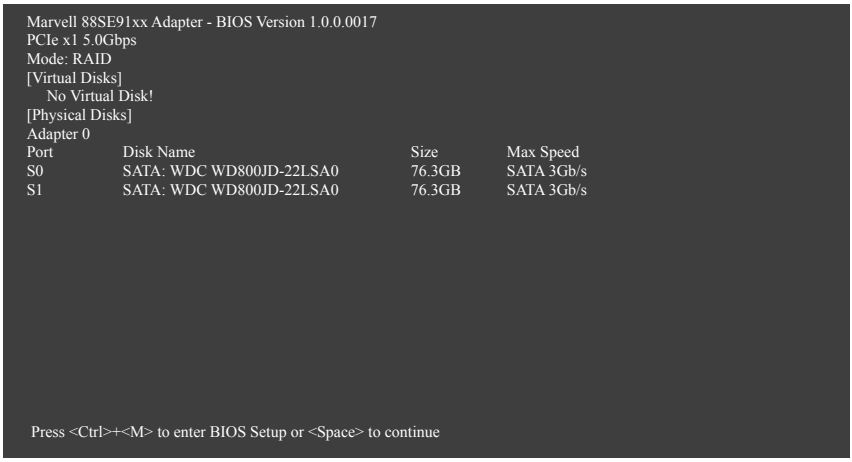


Figure 2

On the main screen of the RAID setup utility (Figure 3), use the left or right arrow key to move through tabs.

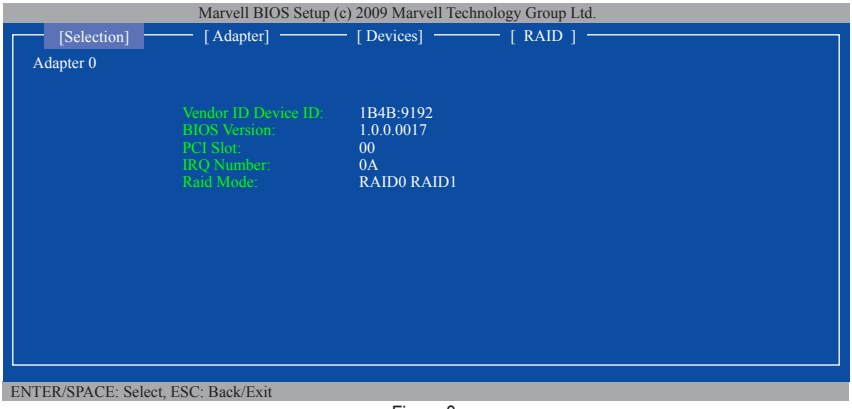


Figure 3

Create a RAID Array:

Step 1: On the main screen, press <Enter> on the **RAID** tab. Then the **RAID Config** menu appears (Figure 4). Press <Enter> on the **Create VD** item.

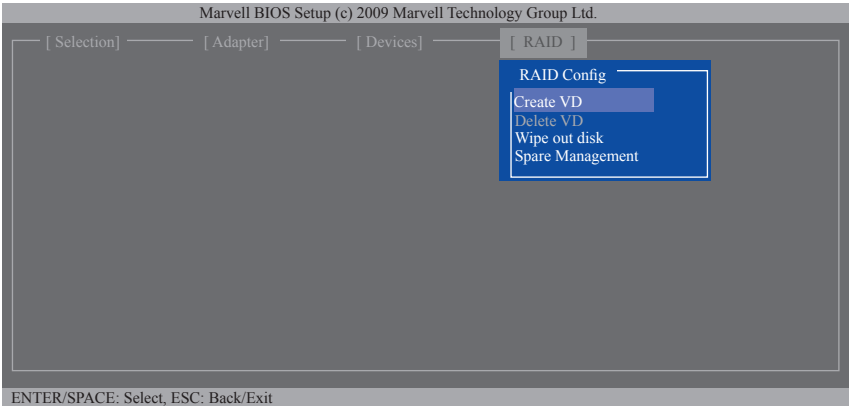


Figure 4

Step 2: The next screen displays the two hard drives you installed. Press <Enter> or <Space> on the two hard drives respectively to add them into the RAID array. Selected hard drives are marked with an asterisk (Figure 5). Then press <Enter> on **NEXT**.

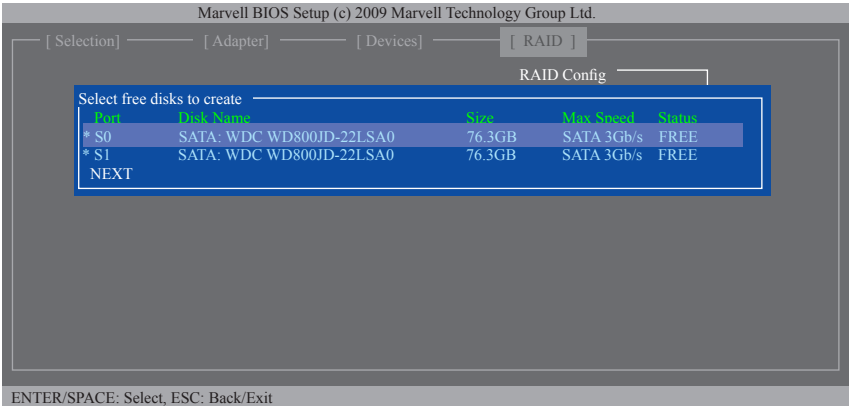


Figure 5

Step 3: On the **Create VD** menu (Figure 6), use the up or down arrow key to move the selection bar to select an item and press <Enter> to display options. Set the required items in sequence and press the down arrow key to proceed to the next item.

Sequence:

1. **RAID Level:** Select a RAID level. Options include RAID 0 (Stripe) and RAID 1 (Mirror).
2. **Stripe Size:** Select the stripe block size. Options include 32 KB, 64 KB, and 128 KB.
3. **Quick Init:** Select whether to quickly erase old data on the hard drives when creating the array.
4. **Cache Mode:** Select write-back or write-through cache.
5. **VD Name:** Enter an array name with 1~10 letters (letters cannot be special characters).

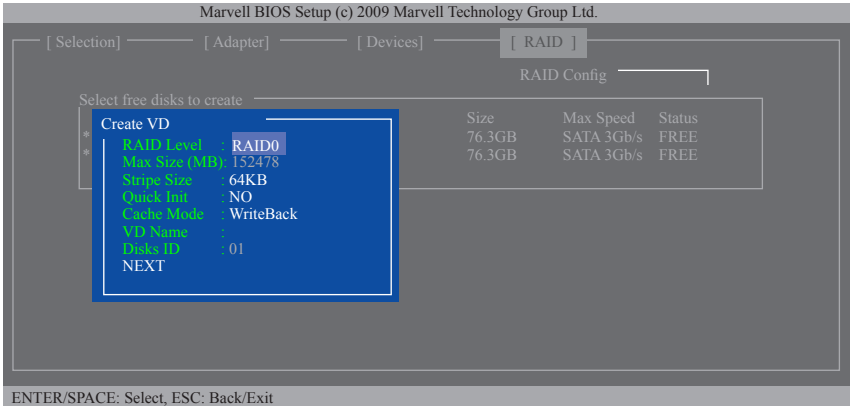


Figure 6

6. **NEXT:** After completing the settings above, move to **NEXT** and press <Enter> to begin creating the array. When prompted to confirm, press <Y> to confirm or <N> to cancel (Figure 7).

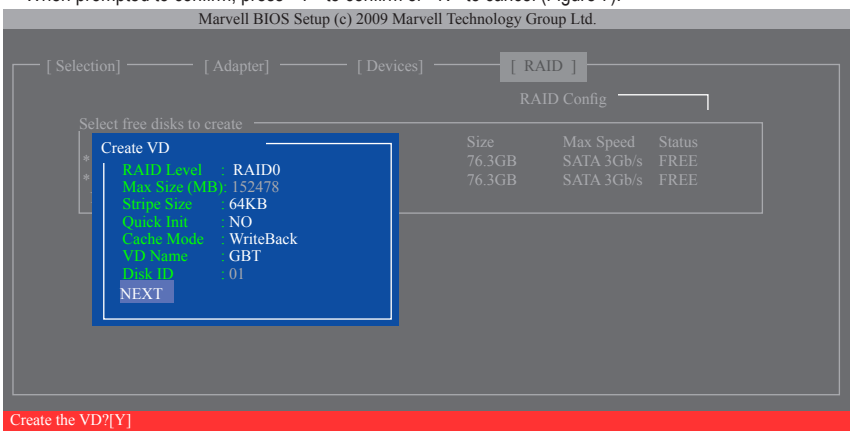


Figure 7

When completed, the **RAID** tab will display the new array. (Figure 8)

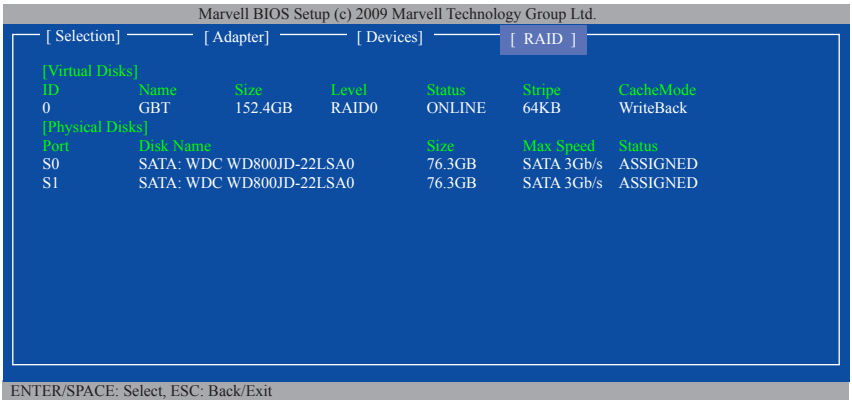


Figure 8

To exit the RAID BIOS utility, press <Esc> on the main screen and press <Y> to confirm.
Now, you can proceed to install the operating system.

Delete the RAID Array:

To deleted the existing array, press <Enter> on the **RAID** tab and select **Delete VD**. When the **Delete VD** menu appears, press <Enter> on the array to select it and then press <Enter> on **NEXT**. When prompted, press <Y> to confirm (Figure 9). When the message "Do you want to delete the VD's MBR?" appears, press <Y> to clear the MBR or press other keys to ignore.

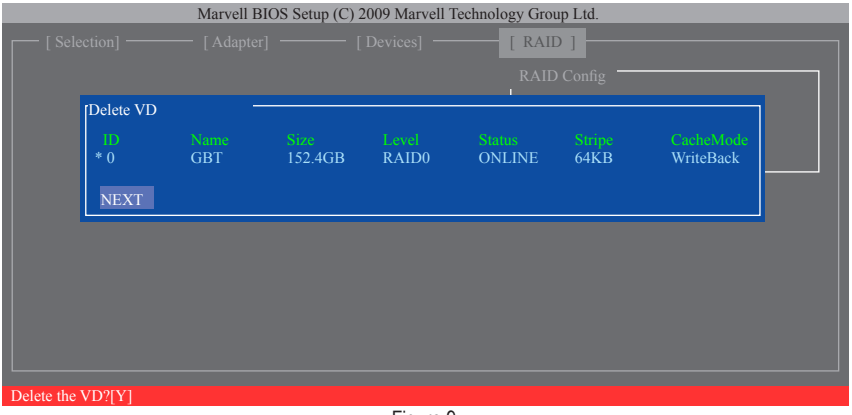


Figure 9

Use the Marvell Storage Utility in the Operating System:

With the Marvell Storage utility, you can set up an array or view the current array status in the operating system. To install the utility, insert the motherboard driver disk, then go to **Application Software\Install Application Software** and select **Marvell Storage Utility** to install. Note: After the installation, you must login the utility with the same account name and password that you use to login the operating system. If you did not set the account password before, click **Login** to enter the Marvell Storage Utility directly. Please note that if you set the hard drive(s) to IDE or AHCI mode, it is normal that you will not see the hard drive(s) in the Marvell Storage Utility.

5-1-3 Installing the SATA RAID/AHCI Driver and Operating System

With the correct BIOS settings, you are ready to install Windows 7/Vista/XP.

A. Installing Windows 7/Vista

(The following instructions use Windows 7 as the example operating system.)

Step 1:

Boot from the Windows 7/Vista setup disk and perform standard OS installation steps. When you arrive at the "Where do you want to install Windows?" screen, select **Load Driver**.

Step 2:

For the AMD SB950:

Insert the motherboard driver disk and then browse to the location of the driver. The locations of the drivers are as follows:

RAID driver for Windows 32-bit: \BootDrv\SBxxxW7\RAID\W7

RAID driver for Windows 64-bit: \BootDrv\SBxxxW7\RAID\W764A

AHCI driver for Windows 32-bit: \BootDrv\SBxxxW7\AHCI\Win7x86

AHCI driver for Windows 64-bit: \BootDrv\SBxxxW7\AHCI\Win7x64

Step 3:

When a screen as shown in Figure 1 appears, select **AMD AHCI Compatible RAID Controller** and click **Next** to load the driver and continue the OS installation

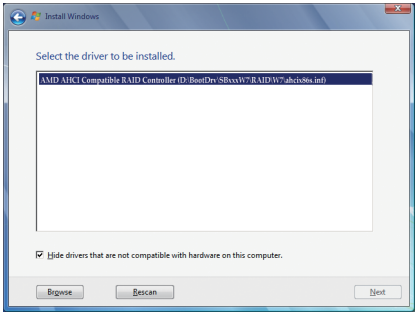


Figure 1

Step 2:

For the Marvell 88SE9172:

Insert the motherboard driver disk and then browse to the location of the driver. The locations of the drivers are as follows:

RAID driver for Windows 32-bit: \BootDrv\Marvell\RAID\i386

RAID driver for Windows 64-bit: \BootDrv\Marvell\RAID\amd64

AHCI driver for Windows 32-bit: \BootDrv\Marvell\AHCI\Floppy32

AHCI driver for Windows 64-bit: \BootDrv\Marvell\AHCI\Floppy64

Step 3:

When a screen as shown in Figure 2 appears, select **Marvell 91xx SATA 6G RAID Controller** and click **Next** to load the driver and continue the OS installation

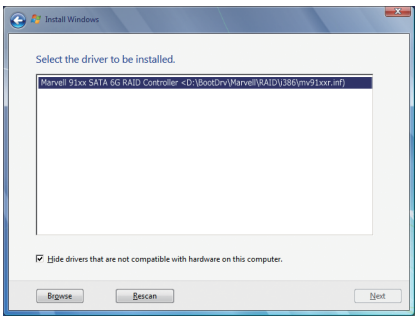


Figure 2

B. Installing Windows XP

Before installing Windows XP, connect a USB floppy disk drive to your computer first because you need to install the SATA RAID/AHCI driver from a floppy disk that contains the driver during the OS installation. Without the driver, the hard drive(s) may not be recognized during the Windows setup process. First, copy the driver from the motherboard driver disk to a floppy disk. Refer to the methods below.

Method A:

- For the AMD SB950, copy all files in the **\BootDrv\SBxxx** folder to your floppy disk.
- For the Marvell 88SE9172, copy all files in the **\BootDrv\Marvell\RAID** folder to your floppy disk. For AHCI mode, depending on whether you want to install the 32- or 64-bit version, copy the files in the **AHCI\Floppy32** or **AHCI\Floppy64** folder.

Method B:

Steps:

1: Use an alternative system and insert the motherboard driver disk.

2: From your optical drive folder, double click the **Menu.exe** file in the **BootDrv** folder. A Command Prompt window will open similar to that in Figure 3.

3: nsert the blank formatted disk (if you're using a USB floppy disk drive, make sure it is designated as drive A). Select the controller driver by pressing the corresponding letter from the menu and press <Enter>. For example, from the menu in Figure 3,

- For the AMD SB950, select **3) ATi AHCI/RAID Driver for XP**.
- For the Marvell 88SE9172, select **10) Marvell RAID driver**. (For AHCI drive(s), select **Marvell AHCI driver**.)

Your system will then automatically copy the driver files to the floppy disk. Press any key to exit when finished.



Figure 3

Refer to the following for installing the driver during the Windows setup process.

Step 1:

Restart your system to boot from the Windows XP setup disk and press <F6> as soon as you see the message "Press F6 if you need to install a 3rd party SCSI or RAID driver." A screen will then appear asking you to specify an additional SCSI adapter. Press <S>.

Step 2:

For the AMD SB950:

Insert the floppy disk containing the SATA RAID/AHCI driver and press <Enter>. Then a controller menu similar to that in Figure 4 will appear. Select **AMD AHCI Compatible RAID Controller-x86 platform** and press <Enter>.

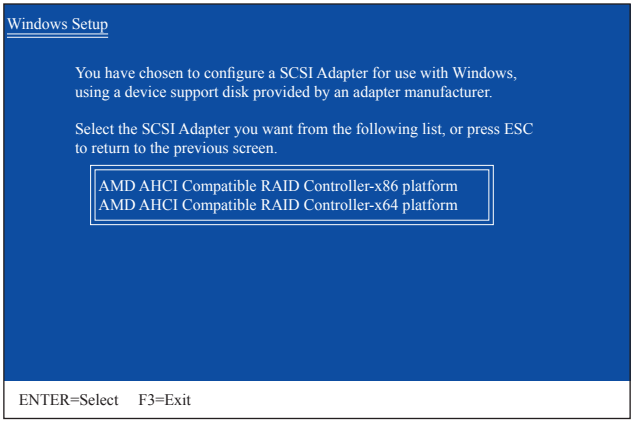


Figure 4

For the Marvell 88SE9172:

Insert the floppy disk containing the SATA RAID/AHCI driver and press <Enter>. Select either the 32-bit or 64-bit items depending on whether you want to install the 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows XP (Figure 5). Both of the **Marvell shared library** and **Marvell 91xx SATA RAID Controller** need to be installed. Below we assume that you are installing the 32-bit version. First select **Marvell shared library for 32bit (install first)** and press <Enter>. On the next screen, press <S> to return to the screen in Figure 5. Then select **Marvell 91xx SATA RAID Controller 32bit Driver** and press <Enter>. When both of the two drivers appear on the confirmation screen, press <Enter> to continue the driver installation.

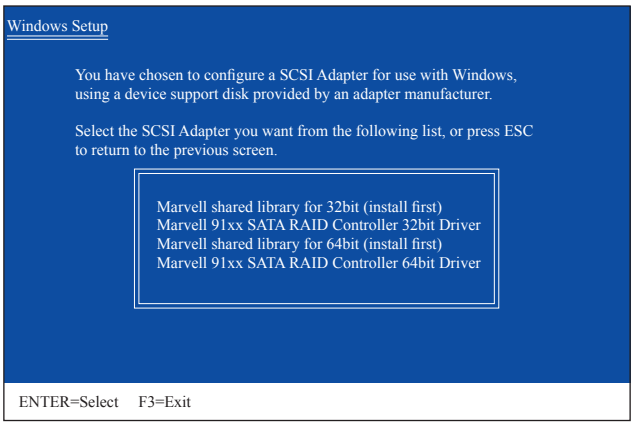


Figure 5

Step 3:

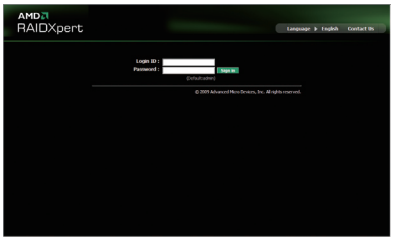
On the next screen, press <Enter> to continue the driver installation. After the driver installation, you can proceed with the Windows XP installation.

Rebuilding an Array:

Rebuilding is the process of restoring data to a hard drive from other drives in the array. Rebuilding applies only to fault-tolerant arrays such as RAID 1, RAID 5, or RAID 10. To replace the old drive, make sure to use a new drive of equal or greater capacity. The procedures below assume a new drive is added to replace a failed drive to rebuild a RAID 1 array.

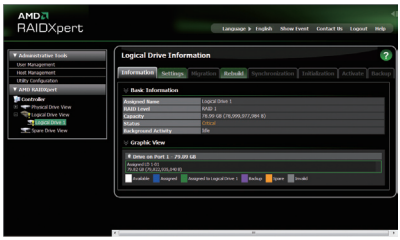
For the AMD SB950:

While in the operating system, make sure the chipset drivers have been installed from the motherboard driver disk. Then launch the **AMD RAIDXpert** from **All Programs** in the **Start Menu**.



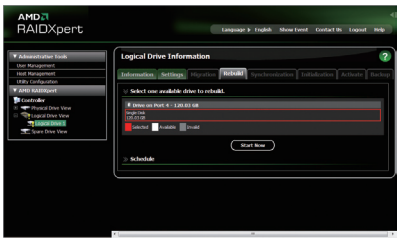
Step 1:

Enter the login ID and password (default: "admin"), and then click **Sign in** to launch **AMD RAIDXpert**.



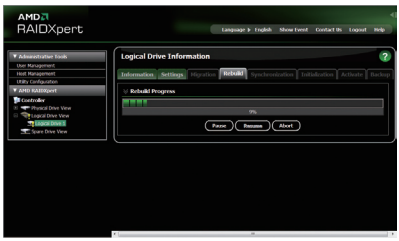
Step 2:

Select the RAID array to be rebuilt under **Logical Drive View** and click the **Rebuild** tab in the **Logical Drive Information** pane.



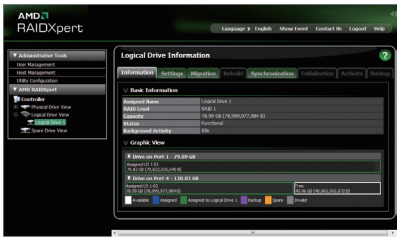
Step 3:

Select one available drive and click **Start Now** to start the rebuilding process.



Step 4:

The rebuilding progress is displayed on the screen and you can select **Pause**/**Resume**/**Abort** during the rebuilding process.



Step 5:

When done, the array's status on the **Information** page in the **Logical Drive Information** pane will display as **Functional**.

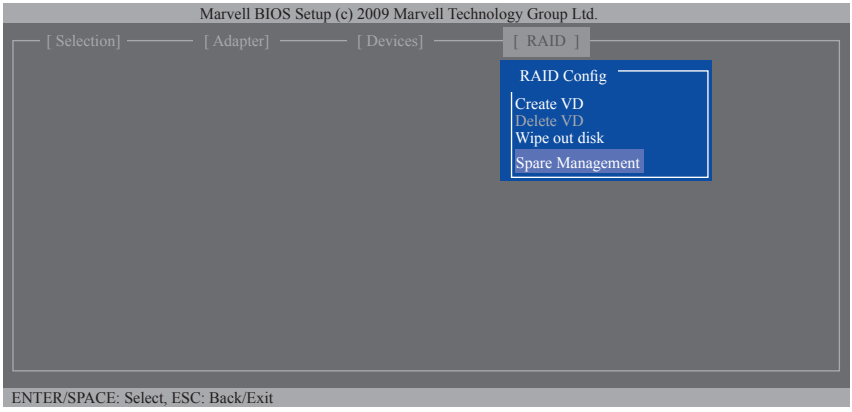
For the Marvell 88SE9172:

Turn off your computer and replace the failed hard drive with a new one. Restart your computer. To enable an automatic rebuild in the operating system, you have to set the new hard drive as a Spare drive in the RAID setup utility first.

- **Enabling Automatic Rebuild**

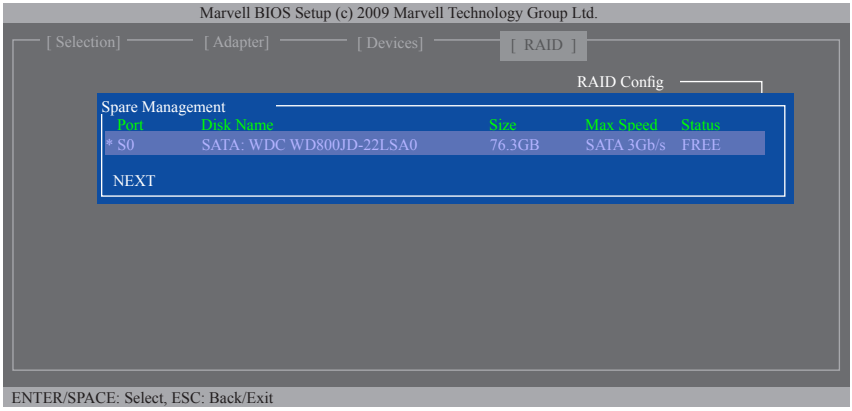
Step 1:

When the message "Press <Ctrl>+<M> to enter BIOS Setup or <Space> to continue" appears, press <Ctrl> + <M> to enter the RAID setup utility. On the main screen, press <Enter> on the **RAID** tab and then press <Enter> on **Spare Management**.



Step 2:

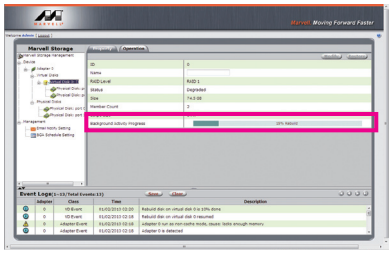
The new hard drive will be displayed on the screen. Press <Enter> or <Space> on the new hard drive to select it and then press <Enter> on **NEXT**. When prompted, press <Y> to confirm. The new hard drive is now set as a Spare drive.



Step 3:

Make sure you have installed the Marvell RAID driver and Marvell Storage Utility from the motherboard driver disk. While in the operating system, launch the Marvell Storage Utility from Start\All Programs\Marvell Storage Utility\Marvell Tray, right-click on the icon in the notification area, and select **Open MSU**. Then login the Marvell Storage Utility.

Under **Virtual Disk 0**, the **Property** tab displays the rebuild progress on the right of the **Background Activity Progress** item, indicating that the RAID volume is being rebuilt. When completed, the status will display as **Done**.

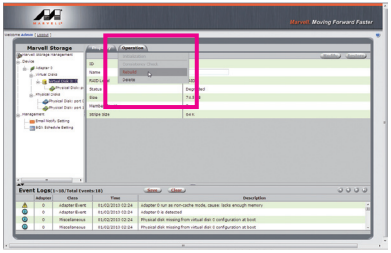


- **Manually Rebuilding RAID 1 in the Operating System**

You can manually rebuild a RAID 1 array without setting the new hard drive as a Spare drive in the RAID setup utility first. While in the operating system, open the Marvell Storage Utility and login.

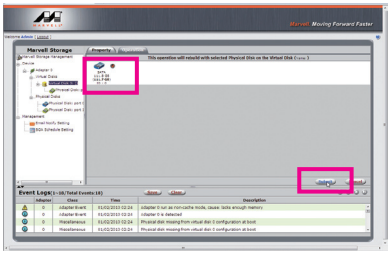
Step 1:

Under **Virtual Disk 0**, click the **Operation** tab and select **Rebuild**.



Step 2:

The screen will display the new hard drive. Click on the hard drive to select it and click the **Submit** button to begin the rebuild.



5-2 Configuring Audio Input and Output

5-2-1 Configuring 2/4/5.1/7.1-Channel Audio

The motherboard provides six audio jacks on the back panel which support 2/4/5.1/7.1-channel (Note) audio. The picture to the right shows the default audio jack assignments.



The integrated HD (High Definition) audio provides jack retasking capability that allows the user to change the function for each jack through the audio driver.

For example, in a 4-channel audio configuration, if a Side speaker is plugged into the default Center/Subwoofer speaker out jack, you can retask the Center/Subwoofer speaker out jack to be Side speaker out.

- To install a microphone, connect your microphone to the Mic in jack and manually configure the jack for microphone functionality.
- Audio signals will be present on both of the front and back panel audio connections simultaneously. If you want to mute the back panel audio (only supported when using an HD front panel audio module), refer to instructions on the next page.

High Definition Audio (HD Audio)

HD Audio includes multiple high quality digital-to-analog converters (DACs) that support 44.1KHz/48KHz/96KHz/192KHz sampling rate. HD Audio features multistreaming capabilities that allow multiple audio streams (in and out) to be simultaneously processed. For example, users can listen to MP3 music, have an Internet chat, make a telephone call over the Internet, and etc. all at the same time.

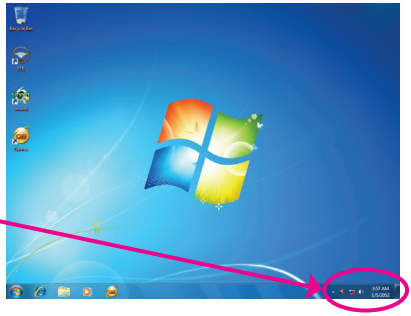
A. Configuring Speakers

(The following instructions use Windows 7 as the example operating system.)

Step 1:

After installing the audio driver, the **HD Audio Manager** icon will appear in the notification area. Double-click the icon to access the **HD Audio Manager**.





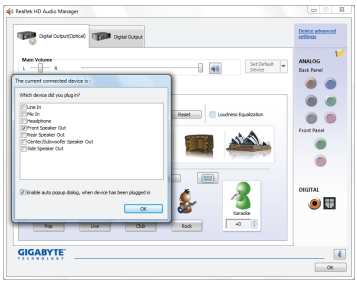
(Note) 2/4/5.1/7.1-Channel Audio Configurations:

Refer to the following for multi-channel speaker configurations.

- 2-channel audio: Headphone or Line out.
- 4-channel audio: Front speaker out and Side speaker out.
- 5.1-channel audio: Front speaker out, Side speaker out, and Center/Subwoofer speaker out.
- 7.1-channel audio: Front speaker out, Rear speaker out, Center/Subwoofer speaker out, and Side speaker out.

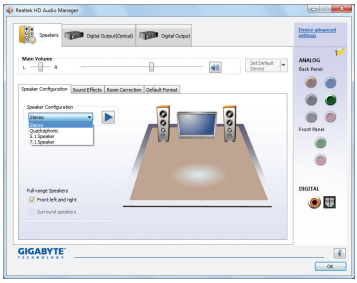
Step 2:

Connect an audio device to an audio jack. The **The current connected device is** dialog box appears. Select the device according to the type of device you connect. Then click **OK**.



Step 3:

On the **Speakers** screen, click the **Speaker Configuration** tab. In the **Speaker Configuration** list, select **Stereo**, **Quadraphonic**, **5.1 Speaker**, or **7.1 Speaker** according to the type of speaker configuration you wish to set up. Then the speaker setup is completed.

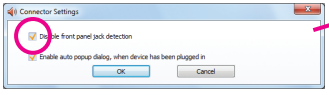


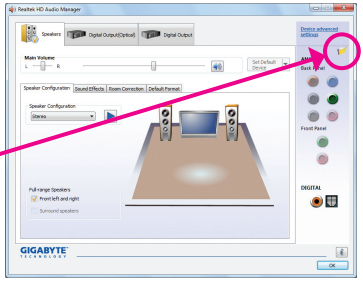
B. Configuring Sound Effect

You may configure an audio environment on the **Sound Effects** tab.

C. Activating an AC'97 Front Panel Audio Module

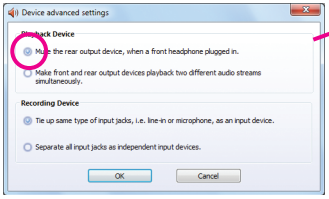
If your chassis provides an AC'97 front panel audio module, to activate the AC'97 functionality, click the tool icon on the **Speaker Configuration** tab. On the **Connector Settings** dialog box, select the **Disable front panel jack detection** check box. Click **OK** to complete.

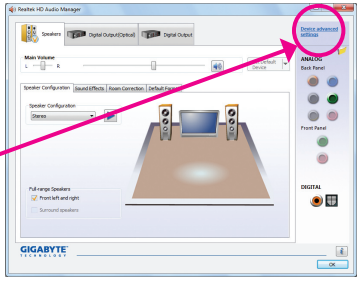




D. Muting the Back Panel Audio (For HD Audio Only)

Click **Device advanced settings** on the top right corner on the **Speaker Configuration** tab to open the **Device advanced settings** dialog box. Select the **Mute the rear output device, when a front headphone plugged in** check box. Click **OK** to complete.



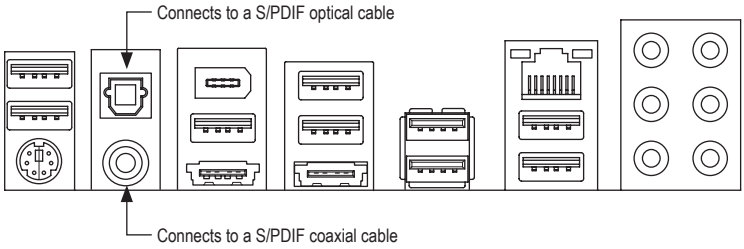


5-2-2 Configuring S/PDIF Out

The S/PDIF Out jacks can transmit audio signals to an external decoder for decoding to get the best audio quality.

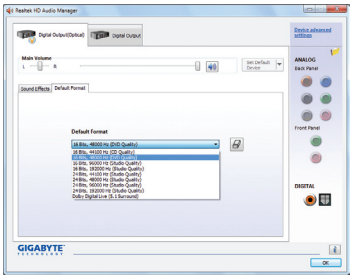
1. Connecting a S/PDIF Out Cable:

Connect a S/PDIF coaxial cable or a S/PDIF optical cable (either one) to the corresponding S/PDIF out connector as shown below and an external decoder for transmitting the S/PDIF digital audio signals.



2. Configuring S/PDIF Out:

On the **Digital Output(Optical)** screen (Note), click the **Default Format** tab and then select the sample rate and bit depth. Click **OK** to complete.



(Note) Enter the **Digital Output(Optical)** screen to configure further settings if you use the S/PDIF Out connector(s) on the back panel for digital audio output or enter the **Digital Output** screen if you use the internal S/PDIF Out connector (SPDIF_O) for digital audio output.

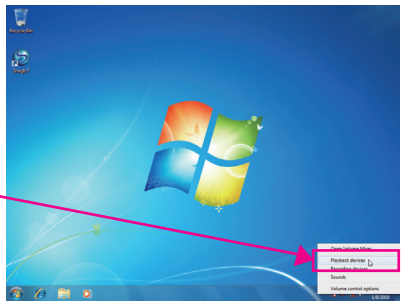
5-2-3 Enabling the Dolby Home Theater Function

Before Dolby Home Theater is enabled, you get only 2-channel playback output (from the front speakers) when playing 2-channel stereo sources. You must play 4-, 5.1-, or 7.1- channel content to get 4-, 5.1-, or 7.1- channel audio effects. With Dolby Home Theater enabled, 2-channel stereo content will be transformed into multi-channel audio, creating a virtual surround sound environment.

Step 1:

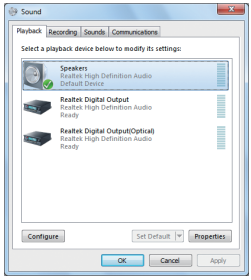
Locate the icon in the notification area and right-click on this icon. Select **Playback devices**.





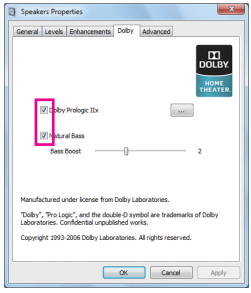
Step 2:

On the **Playback** tab, select **Speakers**. Then click **Properties**.



Step 3:

On the **Dolby** tab, select the **Dolby Prologic IIx** and **Natural Bass** check boxes. Click **OK** to complete.

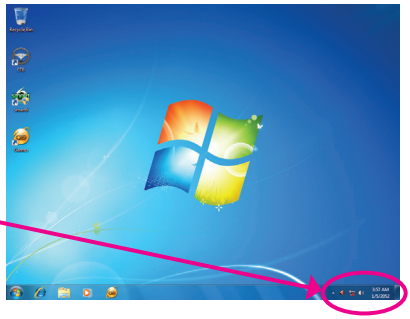


5-2-4 Configuring Microphone Recording

Step 1:

After installing the audio driver, the **HD Audio Manager** icon will appear in the notification area. Double-click the icon to access the **HD Audio Manager**.

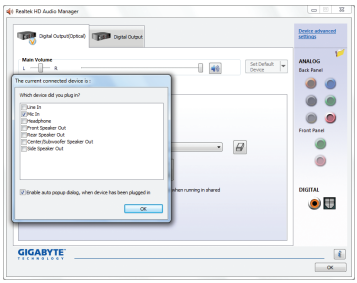




Step 2:

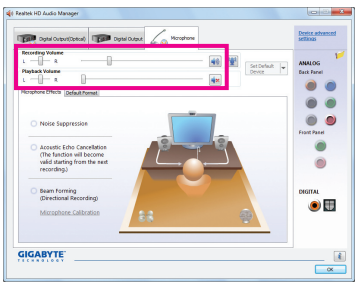
Connect your microphone to the Mic in jack (pink) on the back panel or the Mic in jack (pink) on the front panel. Then configure the jack for microphone functionality.

Note: The microphone functions on the front panel and back panel cannot be used at the same time.



Step 3:

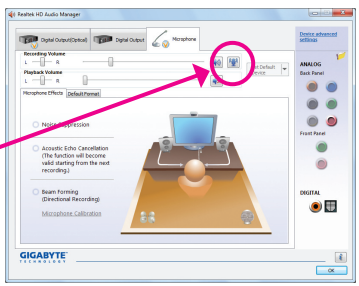
Go to the **Microphone** screen. Do not mute the recording volume, or you'll not be able to record the sound. To hear the sound being recorded during the recording process, do not mute the playback volume. It is recommended that you set the volumes at a middle level.



Step 4:

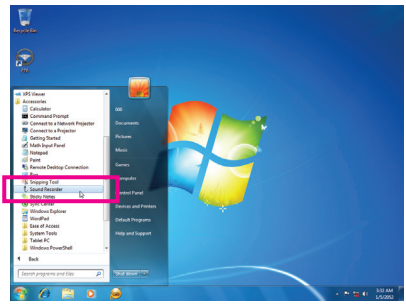
To raise the recording and playback volume for the microphone, click the **Microphone Boost** icon on the right of the **Recording Volume** slider and set the Microphone Boost level.





Step 5:

After completing the settings above, click **Start**, point to **All Programs**, point to **Accessories**, and then click **Sound Recorder** to begin the sound recording.



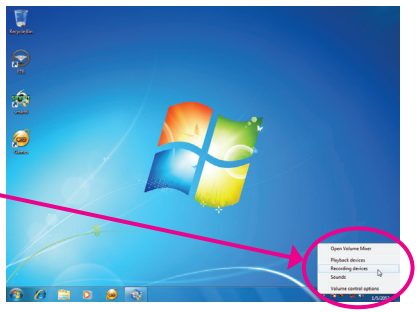
* Enabling Stereo Mix

If the HD Audio Manager does not display the recording device you wish to use, refer to the steps below. The following steps explain how to enable Stereo Mix (which may be needed when you want to record sound from your computer).

Step 1:

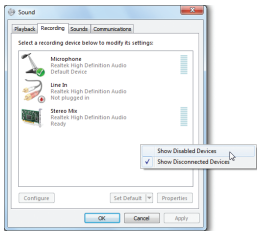
Locate the icon in the notification area and right-click on this icon. Select **Recording Devices**.





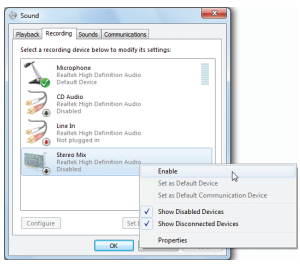
Step 2:

On the **Recording** tab, right-click on an empty space and select **Show Disabled Devices**.



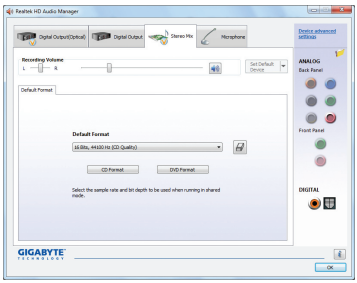
Step 3:

When the **Stereo Mix** item appears, right-click on this item and select **Enable**. Then set it as the default device.

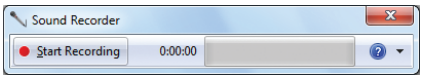


Step 4:

Now you can access the **HD Audio Manager** to configure **Stereo Mix** and use **Sound Recorder** to record the sound.



5-2-5 Using the Sound Recorder



A. Recording Sound

1. Make sure you have connected the sound input device (e.g. microphone) to the computer.
2. To record the audio, click the **Start Recording** button Start Recording.
3. To stop recording audio, click the **Stop Recording** button Stop Recording.

Be sure to save the recorded audio file upon completion.

B. Playing the Recorded Sound

You can play your recording in a digital media player program that supports your audio file format.

5-3 Troubleshooting

5-3-1 Frequently Asked Questions

To read more FAQs for your motherboard, please go to the **Support & Downloads\FAQ** page on GIGABYTE's website.

Q: In the BIOS Setup program, why are some BIOS options missing?

A: Some advanced options are hidden in the BIOS Setup program. Press <Delete> to enter BIOS Setup during the POST. In the Main Menu, press <Ctrl>+<F1> to show the advanced options.

Q: Why is the light of my keyboard/optical mouse still on after the computer shuts down?

A: Some motherboards provide a small amount of standby power after the computer shuts down and that's why the light is still on.

Q: How do I clear the CMOS values?

A: For motherboards that have a CMOS_SW button, press this button to clear the CMOS values (before doing this, please turn off the computer and unplug the power cord). For motherboards that have a clearing CMOS jumper, refer to the instructions on the CLR_CMOS jumper in Chapter 1 to short the jumper to clear the CMOS values. If your board doesn't have this jumper, refer to the instructions on the motherboard battery in Chapter 1. You can temporarily remove the battery from the battery holder to stop supplying power to the CMOS, which will clear the CMOS values after about one minute.

Q: Why do I still get a weak sound even though I have turned my speaker to the maximum volume?

A: Make sure your speaker is equipped with an internal amplifier. If not, try a speaker with power/amplifier.

Q: Why cannot I install the onboard HD audio driver successfully? (For Windows XP only)

A: Step 1: First, make sure Service Pack 1 or Service Pack 2 has been installed (check in My Computer > Properties > General > System). If not, please update it from Microsoft's website. Then make sure the Microsoft UAA Bus Driver for High Definition Audio has been installed successfully (check in My Computer > Properties > Hardware > Device Manager > System Devices).

Step 2: Check if **Audio Device on High Definition Audio Bus** or **Unknown device** is present in **Device Manager** or **Sound, video, and game controllers**. If yes, please disable this device. (If not, skip this step.)

Step 3: Then go back to My Computer > Properties > Hardware > Device Manager > System devices and right-click on **Microsoft UAA Bus Driver for High Definition Audio** and select **Disable** and **Uninstall**.

Step 4: In **Device Manager**, right-click on the computer name and select **Scan for hardware changes**. When the **Add New Hardware Wizard** appears, click **Cancel**. Then install the onboard HD audio driver from the motherboard driver disk or download the audio driver from GIGABYTE's website to install.

For more details, go to the **Support & Downloads\FAQ** page on our website and search for "onboard HD audio driver."

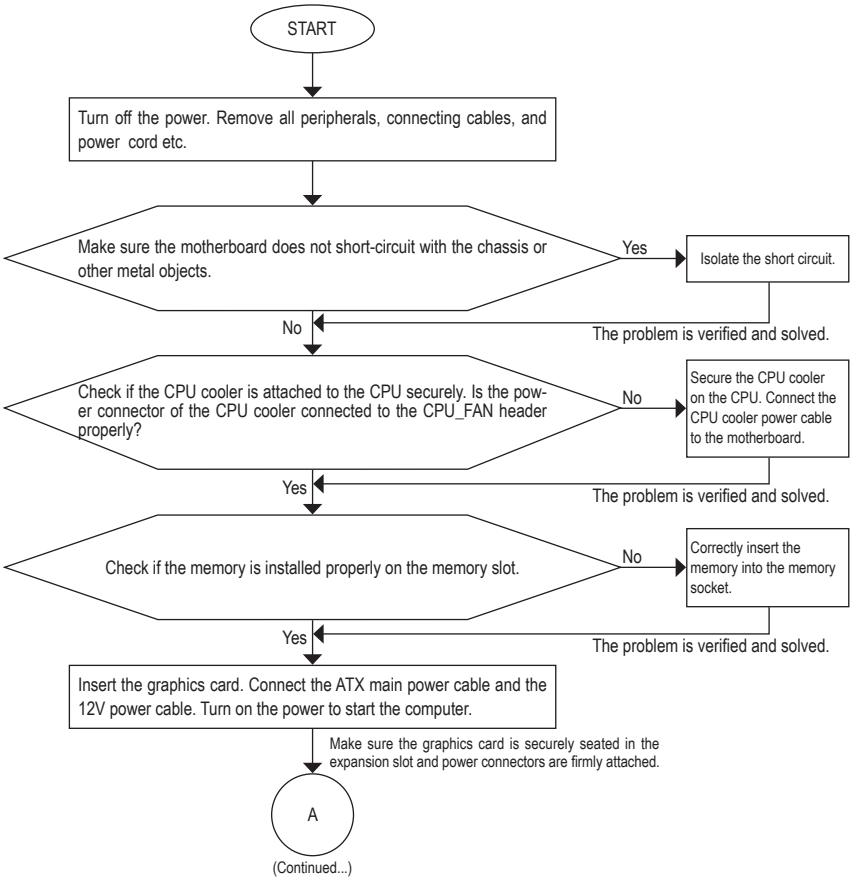
Q: What do the beeps emitted during the POST mean?

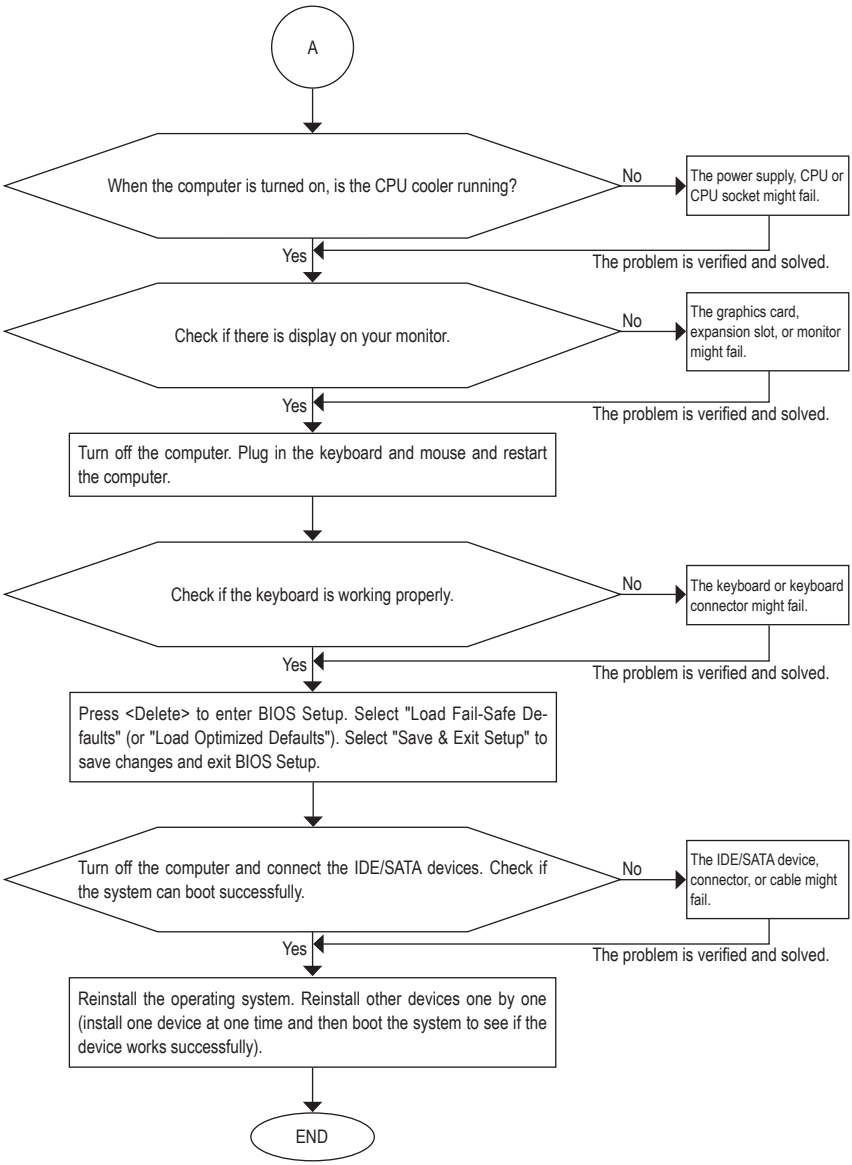
A: The following Award BIOS beep code descriptions may help you identify possible computer problems.
(For reference only.)

1 short: System boots successfully
2 short: CMOS setting error
1 long, 1 short: Memory or motherboard error
1 long, 2 short: Monitor or graphics card error
1 long, 3 short: Keyboard error
1 long, 9 short: BIOS ROM error
Continuous long beeps: Graphics card not inserted properly
Continuous short beeps: Power error

5-3-2 Troubleshooting Procedure

If you encounter any troubles during system startup, follow the troubleshooting procedure below to solve the problem.





If the procedure above is unable to solve your problem, contact the place of purchase or local dealer for help. Or go to the **Support & Downloads\Technical Support** page to submit your question. Our customer service staff will reply you as soon as possible.

5-4 POST Error Code

POST (hex)	Description
CFh	Test CMOS R/W functionality
C0h	Early chipset initialization: -Disable shadow RAM - Program basic chipset registers
C1h	Detect memory - Auto-detection of DRAM size, type and ECC
C3h	Expand compressed BIOS code to DRAM
C5h	Call chipset hook to copy BIOS back to E000 & F000 shadow RAM
01h	Expand the Xgroup codes locating in physical address 1000:0
02h	DualBIOS init (optional)
03h	Initial Superio_Early_Init switch
05h	1. Blank out screen 2. Clear CMOS error flag
07h	1. Clear 8042 interface 2. Initialize 8042 self-test
08h	1. Test special keyboard controller for Winbond 977 series Super I/O chips 2. Enable keyboard interface
0Ah	1. Disable PS/2 mouse interface (optional) 2. Auto detect ports for keyboard & mouse followed by a port & interface swap (optional) 3. Reset keyboard Super I/O chips
0Eh	Test F000h segment shadow to see whether it is R/W-able or not. If test fails, keep beeping the speaker
10h	Auto detect flash type to load appropriate flash R/W codes into the run time area in F000 for ESCD & DMI support
12h	Use walking 1's algorithm to check out interface in CMOS circuitry. Also set real-time clock power status, and then check for override
14h	Program chipset default values into chipset. Chipset default values are MODBINable by OEM customers
16h	Initial onboard clock generator if Early_Init_Onboard_Generator is defined. See also POST 26h
18h	Detect CPU information including brand, SMI type and CPU level
1Bh	Initial interrupts vector table. If no special specified, all H/W interrupts are directed to SPURIOUS_INT_HDLR & S/W interrupts to SPURIOUS_soft_HDLR
1Dh	Initial EARLY_PM_INIT switch
23h	1. Check validity of RTC value: e.g. a value of 5Ah is an invalid value for RTC minute 2. Load CMOS settings into BIOS stack. If CMOS checksum fails, use default value instead

POST (hex)	Description
24h	Prepare BIOS resource map for PCI & PnP use. If ESCD is valid, take into consideration of the ESCD's legacy information
25h	Early PCI initialization: - Enumerate PCI bus number - Assign memory & I/O resource - Search for a valid VGA device & VGA BIOS, and put it into C000:0
26h	1. If Early_Init_Onboard_Generator is not defined Onboard clock generator initialization. Disable respective clock resource to empty PCI & DIMM slots 2. Init onboard PWM 3. Init onboard H/W monitor devices
27h	Initialize INT 09 buffer
29h	1. Program CPU internal MTRR for 0-640K memory address 2. Initialize the APIC for Pentium class CPU 3. Program early chipset according to CMOS setup Example: onboard IDE controller 4. Measure CPU speed
2Bh	Invoke video BIOS
2Dh	1. Initialize double-byte language font (optional) 2. Put information on screen display, including Award title, CPU type, CPU speed, full screen logo
33h	Reset keyboard if Early_Reset_KB is defined e.g. Winbond 977 series Super I/O chips. See also POST 63h
35h	Test DMA Channel 0
37h	Test DMA Channel 1
39h	Test DMA page registers
3Ch	Test 8254
3Eh	Test 8259 interrupt mask bits for channel 1
40h	Test 8259 interrupt mask bits for channel 2
43h	Test 8259 functionality
47h	Initialize EISA slot
49h	1. Calculate total memory by testing the last double word of each 64K page 2. Program write allocation
4Eh	1. Program MTRR of M1 CPU 2. Initialize L2 cache for P6 class CPU & program CPU with proper cacheable range 3. Initialize the APIC for P6 class CPU 4. On MP platform, adjust the cacheable range to smaller one in case the cacheable ranges between each CPU are not identical
50h	Initialize USB Keyboard & Mouse
52h	Test all memory (clear all extended memory to 0)
53h	Clear password according to H/W jumper (optional)
55h	Display number of processors (multi-processor platform)
57h	1. Display PnP logo 2. Early ISA PnP initialization - Assign CSN to every ISA PnP device

POST (hex)	Description
59h	Initialize the combined Trend Anti-Virus code
5Dh	1. Initialize Init_Onboard_Super_IO 2. Initialize Init_Onbaord_AUDIO
60h	Okay to enter Setup utility; i.e. not until this POST stage can users enter the CMOS setup utility
63h	Reset keyboard is Early_Reset_KB is not defined
65h	Initialize PS/2 Mouse
67h	Prepare memory size information for function call: INT 15h ax=E820h
69h	Turn on L2 cache
6Bh	Program chipset registers according to items described in Setup & Auto-configuration table
6Dh	1. Assign resources to all ISA PnP devices 2. Auto assign ports to onboard COM ports if the corresponding item in Setup is set to "AUTO"
6Fh	1. Initialize floppy controller 2. Set up floppy related fields in 40:hardware
75h	Detect & install all IDE devices: HDD, LS120, ZIP, CDROM...
77h	Detect serial ports & parallel ports
7Ah	Detect & install co-processor
7Ch	Init HDD write protect
7Fh	1. Switch back to text mode if full screen logo is supported - If errors occur, report errors & wait for keys - If no errors occur or F1 key is pressed to continue: 2. Clear EPA or customization logo
82h	1. Call chipset power management hook 2. Recover the text fond used by EPA logo (not for full screen logo) 3. If password is set, ask for password
83h	Save all data in stack back to CMOS
84h	Initialize ISA PnP boot devices
85h	1. USB final Initialization 2. Switch screen back to text mode
87h	NET PC: Build SYSID structure
89h	1. Assign IRQs to PCI devices 2. Set up ACPI table at top of the memory
8Bh	1. Invoke all ISA adapter ROMs 2. Invoke all PCI ROMs (except VGA)
8Dh	1. Enable/Disable Parity Check according to CMOS setup 2. APM initialization
8Fh	Clear noise of IRQs
93h	Read HDD boot sector information for Trend Anti-Virus code

POST (hex)	Description
94h	1. Enable L2 cache 2. Program daylight saving 3. Program boot up speed 4. Chipset final initialization 5. Power management final initialization 6. Clear screen & display summary table 7. Boot BIOS support (popup menu)
95h	Update keyboard LED & typematic rate
96h	1. Build MP table 2. Initialize power-saving (optional) 3. Set CMOS century to 20h or 19h 4. Load CMOS time into DOS timer tick 5. Build MSIRQ routing table
FFh	Boot attempt (INT 19h)



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