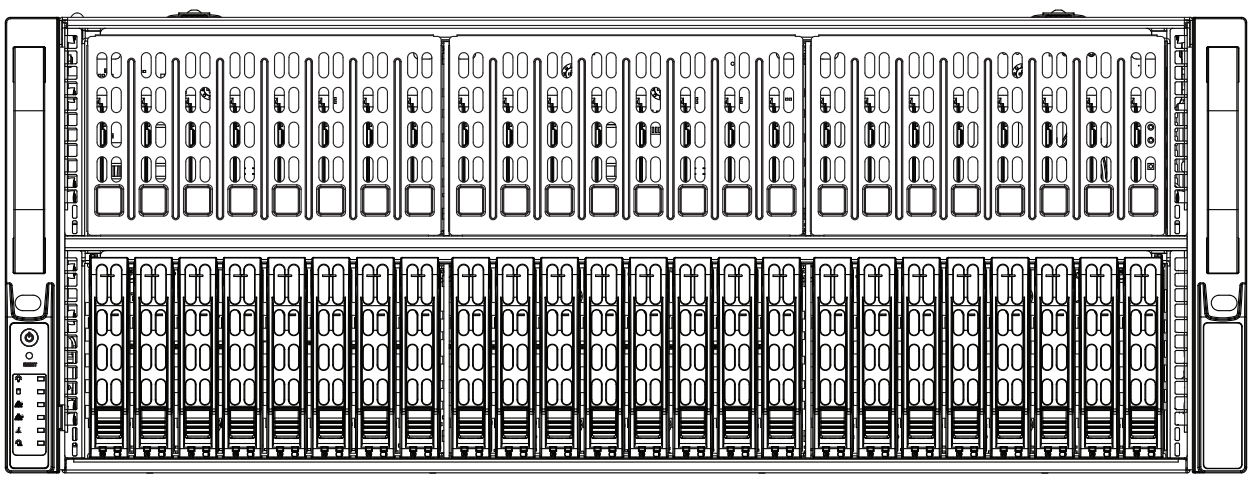
CADnetwork®

Premium. Performance. Innovation.

Technical Specification
Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU



Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.2 Unpacking the System

Inspect the box the Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If any equipment appears damaged, please file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the server. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. It will also require a grounded AC power outlet nearby. Be sure to read the precautions and considerations noted in Appendix B.

1.3 System Features

The following table provides you with an overview of the main features of the Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU. Please refer to Appendix C for additional specifications

System Features

CPU

Dual Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors

Socket Type

Socket P0-LGA3647

Memory

Up to 3 TB of 3DS Load Reduced DIMM (3DS LRDIMM)/Load Reduced DIMM (LRDIMM)/3DS Registered DIMM (3DS RDIMM)/Registered DIMM (RDIMM) DDR4 (288-pin) ECC 2666/2400/2133 MHz speed and up to 128 GB size at 1.2V in twenty-four (24) slots.

Chipset

Intel PCH C622 chipset

Expansion Slots

Up to twelve (12) PCI-E 3.0 slots (see table on page 15)

Hard Drives

Up to twenty-four (24) 2.5" drives (8 are connected by default)

Power

Four 2000W power supplies

Other

ASpeed AST 2500 BMC

Form Factor

4U Rack mount server

Dimensions

(WxHxD) 17.2 x 1.7 x 23.5 in. (437 x 43 x 597 mm)

1.4 Server Chassis Features

Control Panel

There are two buttons located on the front of the chassis: a power on/off button and a reset button. In addition there are six LEDs. The locations of these buttons and LEDs on the control panel are described below. See Chapter 4 for details on the control panel connections.

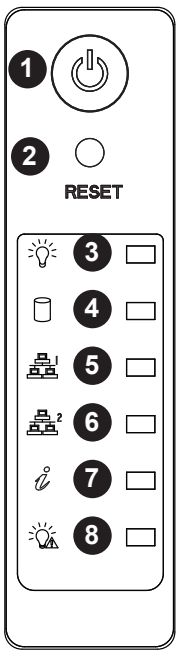


Figure 1-1. Control Panel View

Control Panel Features		
Item	**Feature**	**Description**
1	Power Button	The main power switch applies or removes primary power from the power supply to the server but maintains standby power. To perform most maintenance tasks, unplug the system to remove all power.
2	Reset Button	The reset button is used to reboot the system.
3	Power LED	Indicates power is being supplied to the system power supply units. This LED is illuminated when the system is operating normally.
4	HDD LED	Indicates IDE channel activity. SAS2/SATA drive and/or DVD-ROM drive activity when flashing.
5	NIC1 LED	Indicates network activity on GLAN2 when flashing.
6	NIC2 LED	Indicates network activity on GLAN1 when flashing.
7	Universal Information LED	See the following table for the status shown by this LED.
8	Power Fail LED	Indicates a power supply module has failed.

Universal Information LED	
Status	**Description**
Continuously on and red	An overheat condition has occurred (this may be caused by cable congestion).
Blinking red (1 Hz)	Fan failure: check for an inoperative fan.
Blinking red (0.25 Hz)	Power failure: check for an inoperative power supply.
Solid blue	Local UID has been activated. Use this function to locate the server in a rack environment.
Blinking blue (300 msec)	Remote UID has been activated. Use this function to activate the server from a remote location.

Front Features

The Deep Learning Box Rack 8 GPU is a 4U chassis. See the illustration below for the features included on the front of the chassis.

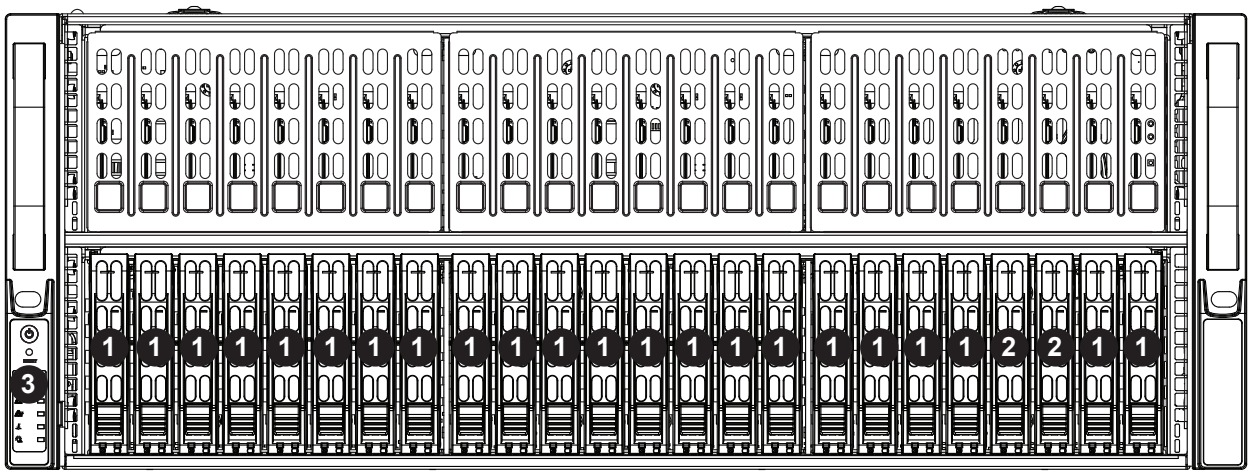


Figure 1-2. Chassis Front View

Front Chassis Features		
Item	**Feature**	**Description**
1	Hot-swap drive bays	Drive bays for hot-swap 2.5" drive carriers for SATA/SAS drives
2	Hybrid hot-swap drive bays	These two HDD slots are hybrid and can support SATA/SAS/NVMe drives
3	Control Panel	Control panel for the server. See the Control Panel section above for details.

Rear Features

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

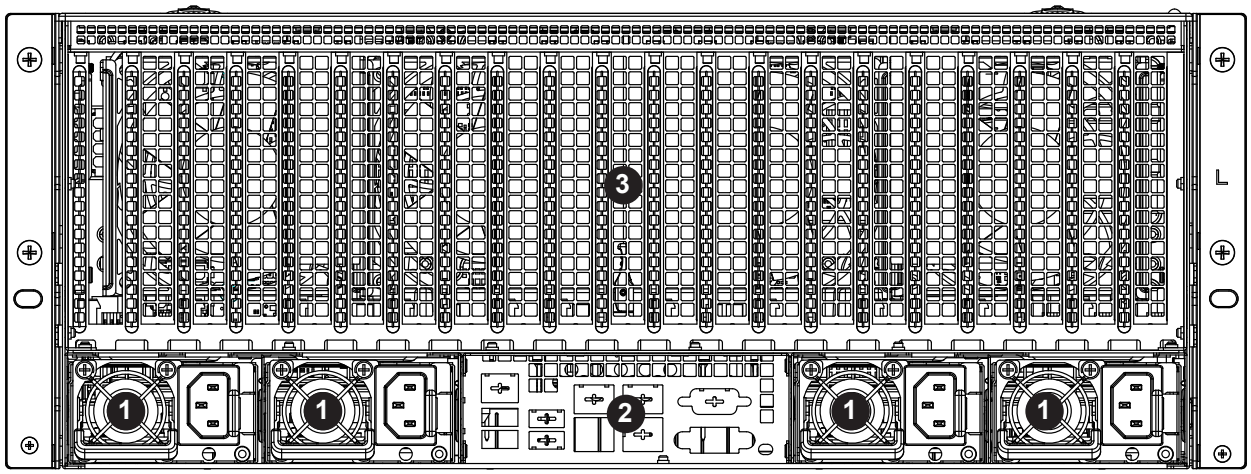


Figure 1-3. Chassis Rear View

Rear Chassis Features		
Item	**Feature**	**Description**
1	Power Supplies	Two hot-swappable redundant power supplies are available for use.
2	Rear I/O ports	See Motherboard Layout below for details on the rear I/O ports.
3	Rear PCI-E Expansion Slot	These slots are provided in the chassis rear for accessing PCI-E Expansion cards using four riser cards. The Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU system has up to 12 slots.

1.5 Motherboard Layout

Below is a layout of the Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU with jumper, connector and LED locations shown. See the table on the following page for descriptions. For detailed descriptions, pinout information and jumper settings, refer to Chapter 4.

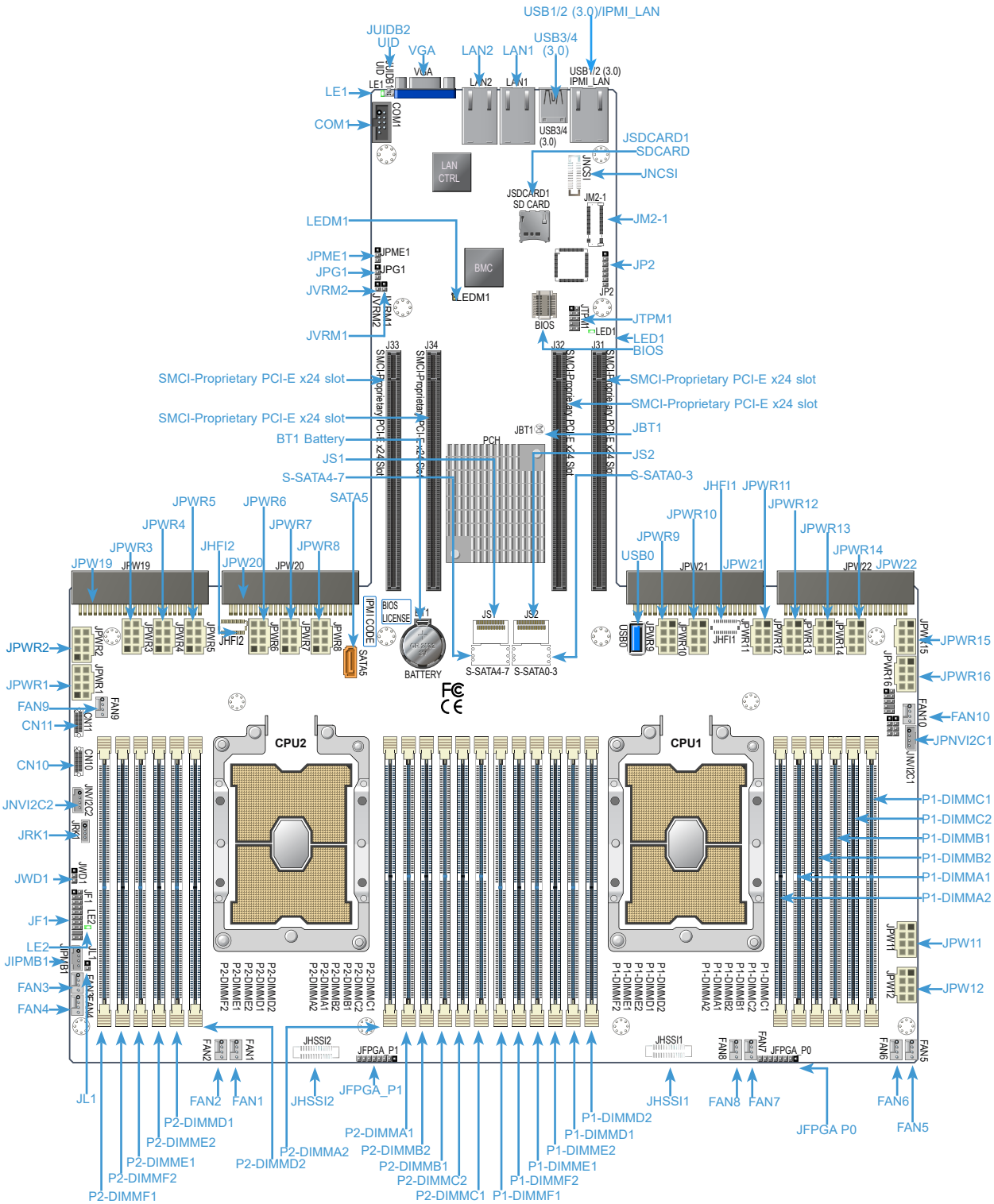


Figure 1-4. Motherboard Layout

Quick Reference Table

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
JBT1	CMOS Clear	Open (Normal) (See Chpt. 2)
JPG1	VGA Enable	Pins 1-2 (Enable)
JPME1	Manufacturing Mode Select	Pins 1-2 (Normal)
JVRM1	VRM SMBus Clock (to BMC or PCH)	Pins 1-2 (BMC, Normal)
JVRM2	VRM SMBus Data (to BMC or PCH)	Pins 1-2 (BMC, Normal)
JWD1	Watch Dog Timer Enable	Pins 1-2 (Reset to System)

LED	Description	Status
LE1	UID (Unit Identifier) LED	Solid Blue: Unit identified
LE2	Power LED	On: Onboard power on
LED 1	M.2 Power LED	On: M.2 power on
LEDM1	BMC Heartbeat LED	Blinking Green: BMC normal

Connector	Description
BT1	Onboard CMOS battery
CN10/CN11	x4 Oculink Connectors connected to CPU2 for NVMe drive for HSSI add-on card use
COM1	COM port (COM1) for front access
FAN1-10	System cooling fan headers (Fan1-Fan 8) & active CPU heatsink fan headers (Fan9/ Fan10)
IPMI_LAN	Dedicated IPMI LAN port
LAN1/LAN2	10GbE LAN Ethernet ports 1/2 on the I/O back panel
JF1	Front panel control header
JHFI1/JHFI2	Host Fabric Interface (HFI) sideband headers used for the HFI carrier cards (JHFI1 is used when an F model CPU is installed in CPU Socket 1; JHFI2 is used when an F-model CPU is installed in CPU Socket 2.) (See Notes below.)
JHSSI1/2	Intel 81xx/61xx/51xx/41xx/31xx CPU-FPGA sideband headers (1/2) for CPU-FPGA add-on cards
JIPMB1	4-pin System Management Bus (SMBus) I^2C header (for an IPMI-supported card)
JL1	Chassis Intrusion header
JM2-1	PCI-E M.2 slot
JNCS1	Add-on card header used for the AOC that supports NCSI (Network Communication Services Interface)
JNVI^2C1/ JNVI^2C2	NVMe SMBus (I^2C) headers used for PCI-E hot-plug SMBus clock & data connections (an SMCI-proprietary NVMe add-on card and cable are required for each NVMe SMBus header. This feature is available for a CADnetwork complete system only.)
JPW19/20, JPW 21/22	SMCI-proprietary power supply units 19/20, 21/22 for system use
JPWR1-8, JPWR9-16	8-pin GPU power supply connectors 1-8, 9-16
JRK1	Intel RAID Key header for NVMe SDD
JSDCARD1	BMC_SD card header
JTPM1	Trusted Platform Module/Port 80 connector
JUIDB1	UID (Unit Identifier) switch

Note: Table is continued on the next page.

Connector	Description
SATA5	SATA3.0 port with power-pin built-in w/support of SuperDOM (Device-On Module)
S-SATA 0-3, 4-7	SATA3.0 connections supported by Intel SCU
USB0	Type A internal USB 2.0 header (USB Port 0)
USB1/2, 3/4	Backplane Universal Serial Bus (USB) 3.0 ports 1/2, 3/4
VGA	VGA Port

Notes: For the HFI sideband carrier card to function properly, please install the HFI card to an appropriate PCI-E slot of your choice, and install an F model processor in the corresponding CPU socket (JHFI1: for CPU1, JHFI2: for CPU2). 2. Connect an HFI cable from the HFI card to JHFI (HFI header) and connect an IFP cable from HFI card to the processor. (See Chapter 2 for more info.)

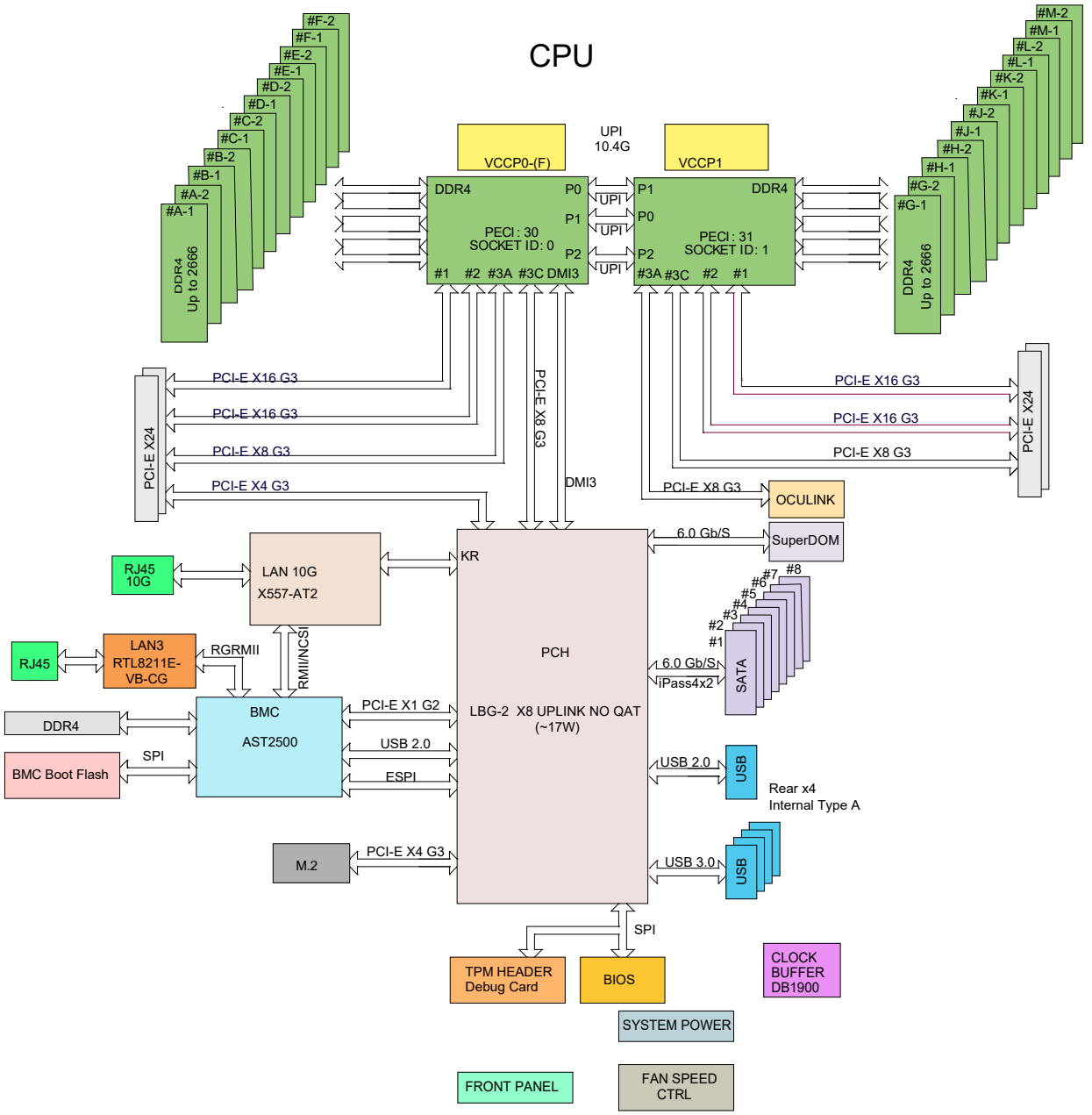


Figure 1-5. System Block Diagram

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

Chapter 2

Server Installation

2.1 Overview

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

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

2.2 Preparing for Setup

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

Choosing a Setup Location

- The system should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated.
- Leave enough clearance in front of the rack so that you can open the front door completely (~25 inches) and approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow sufficient space for airflow and access when servicing.
- This product should be installed only in a Restricted Access Location (dedicated equipment rooms, service closets, etc.).
- This product is not suitable for use with visual display workplace devices acccording to §2 of the the German Ordinance for Work with Visual Display Units.

Rack Precautions

- Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are extended to the floor so that the full weight of the rack rests on them.

- In single rack installations, stabilizers should be attached to the rack. In multiple rack installations, the racks should be coupled together.
- Always make sure the rack is stable before extending a server or other component from the rack.
- You should extend only one server or component at a time - extending two or more simultaneously may cause the rack to become unstable.

Server Precautions

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Appendix B.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components at the bottom of the rack first and then work your way up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges and voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.
- Allow any drives and power supply modules to cool before touching them.
- When not servicing, always keep the front door of the rack and all covers/panels on the servers closed to maintain proper cooling.

Rack Mounting Considerations

Ambient Operating Temperature

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

Airflow

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

Mechanical Loading

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

Circuit Overloading

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

Reliable Ground

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

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

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

2.3 Procedure for Rack Mounting

This section provides information on installing a 4U chassis into a rack unit with the rails provided. There are a variety of rack units on the market, so the assembly procedure may differ slightly. Also refer to the installation instructions for your rack unit.

Note: This rail will fit a rack between 26.5"and 36.4" deep.

Identifying the Inner Rack Rails

The chassis package includes one pair of rack rail assemblies in the rack mounting kit. Each assembly consists of an inner rail that secures to the chassis and an outer rail that is attached directly to the rack. The inner rails are etched with "L" (Left side) and "R" (Right side).

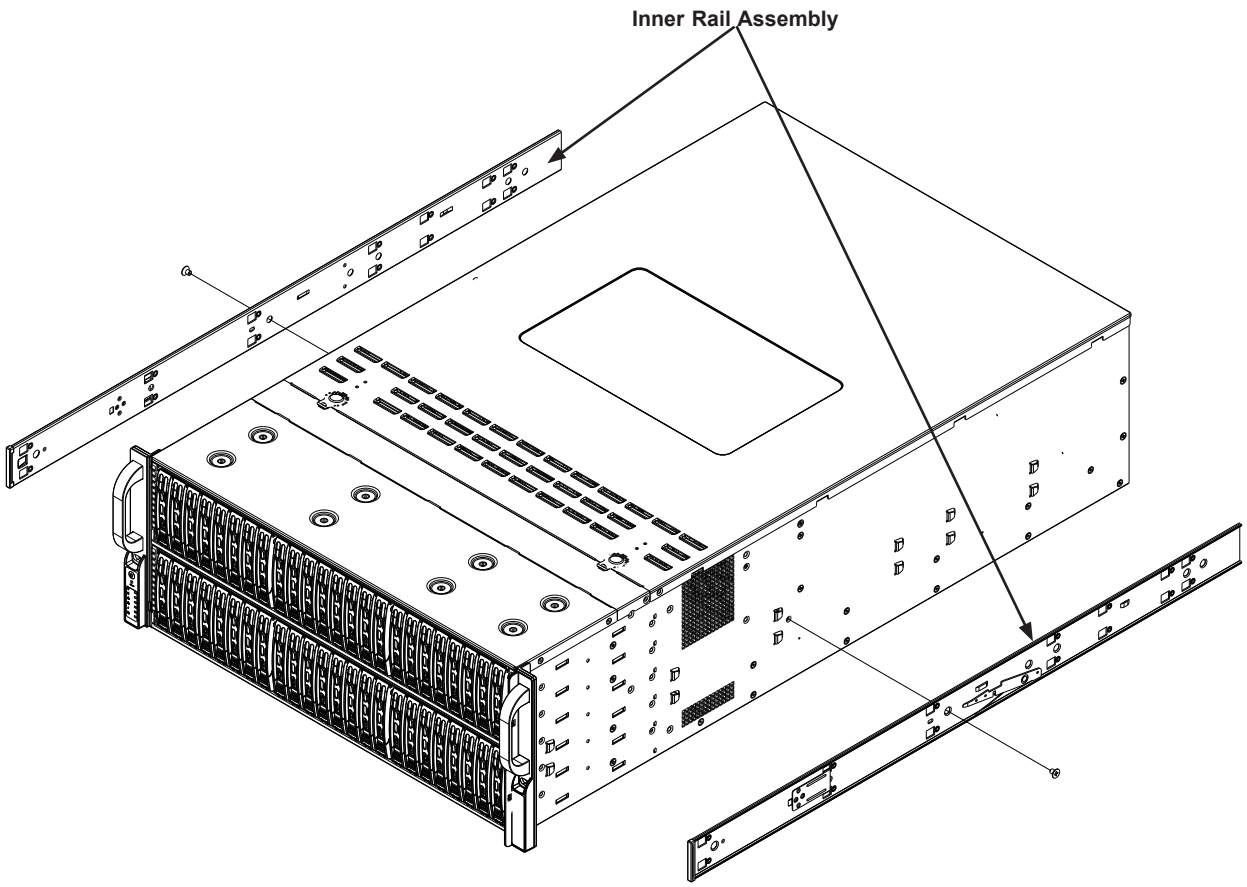


Figure 2-1. Identifying the Rack Rails

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

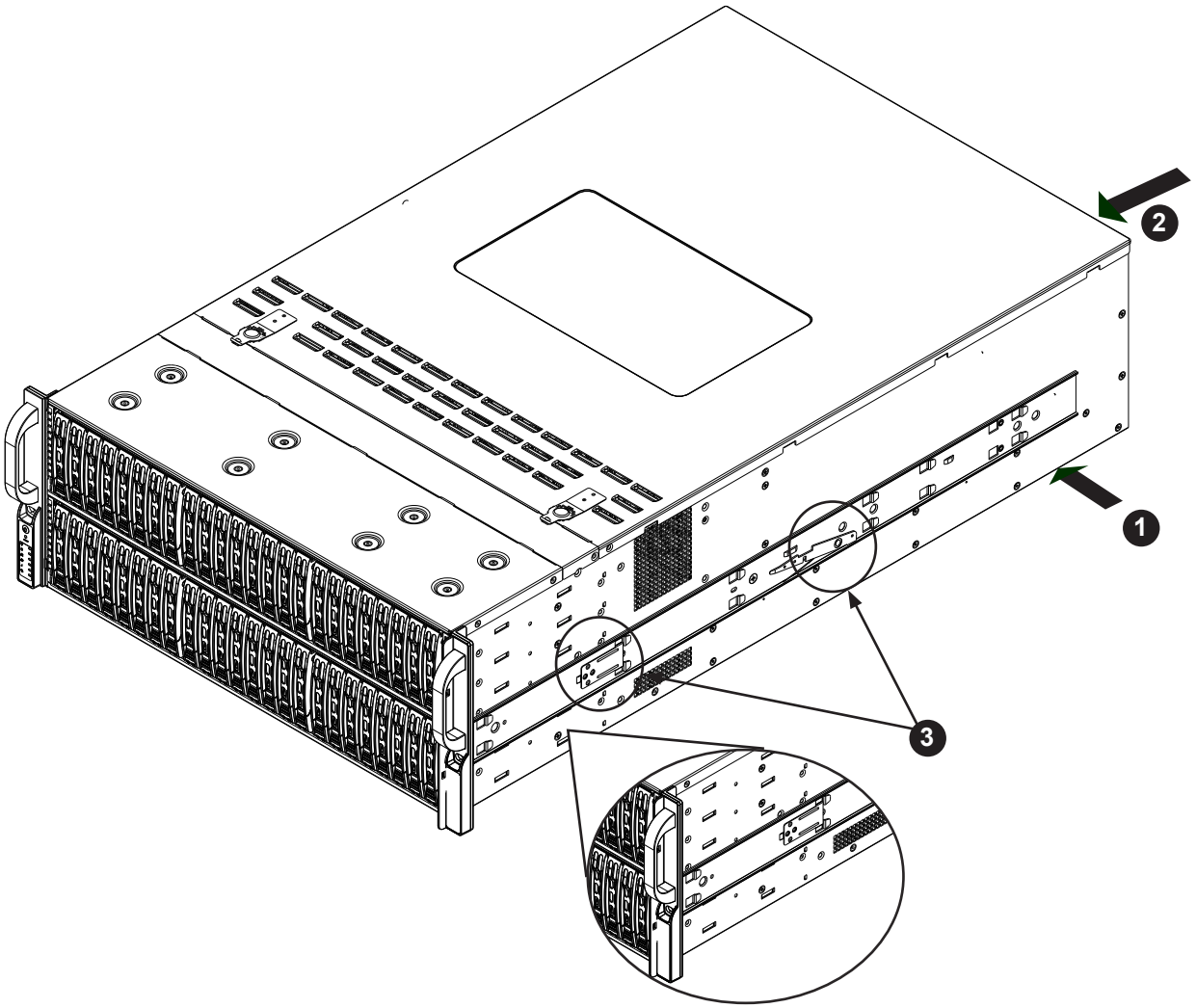


Figure 2-2. Installing the Inner Rails

Note: The figure above is for illustrative purposes only. Always install servers at the bottom of the rack first.

Installing the Inner Rails on the Chassis

Installing the Inner Rails

1. Identify the left and right side inner rails. Place the correct inner rail on the side of the chassis, aligning the hooks of the chassis with the inner rail holes. Make sure the rail faces "outward" so that it will fit with the rack's mounting bracket.
2. Slide the rail toward the front of the chassis to hook the inner rail onto the side of the chassis.
3. If desired, secure the rail with two flat head M4 x 4mm screws as illustrated.
4. Repeat for the other inner rail.

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

Installing the Outer Rails onto the Rack

Installing the Outer Rails

1. Press upward on the locking tab at the rear end of the middle rail.
2. Push the middle rail back into the outer rail.
3. Hang the hooks on the front of the outer rail onto the square holes on the front of the rack. If desired, use screws to secure the outer rails to the rack.
4. Pull out the rear of the outer rail, adjusting the length until it just fits within the posts of the rack.
5. Hang the hooks of the rear section of the outer rail onto the square holes on the rear of the rack. Take care that the proper holes are used so the rails are level. If desired, use screws to secure the rear of the outer rail to the rear of the rack.
6. Repeat for the other outer rail.

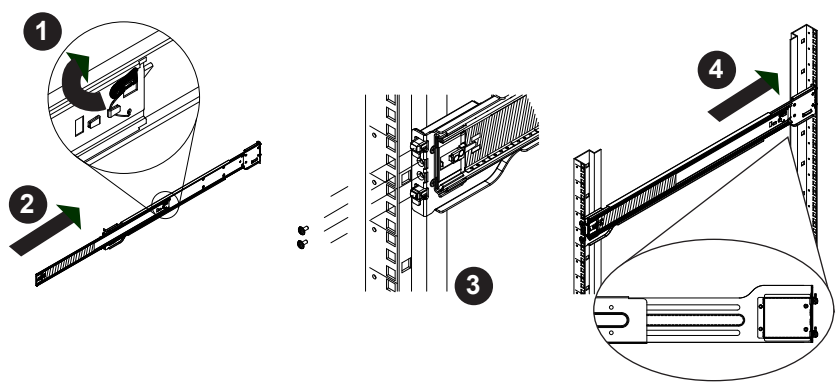


Figure 2-3. Extending and Mounting the Outer Rails

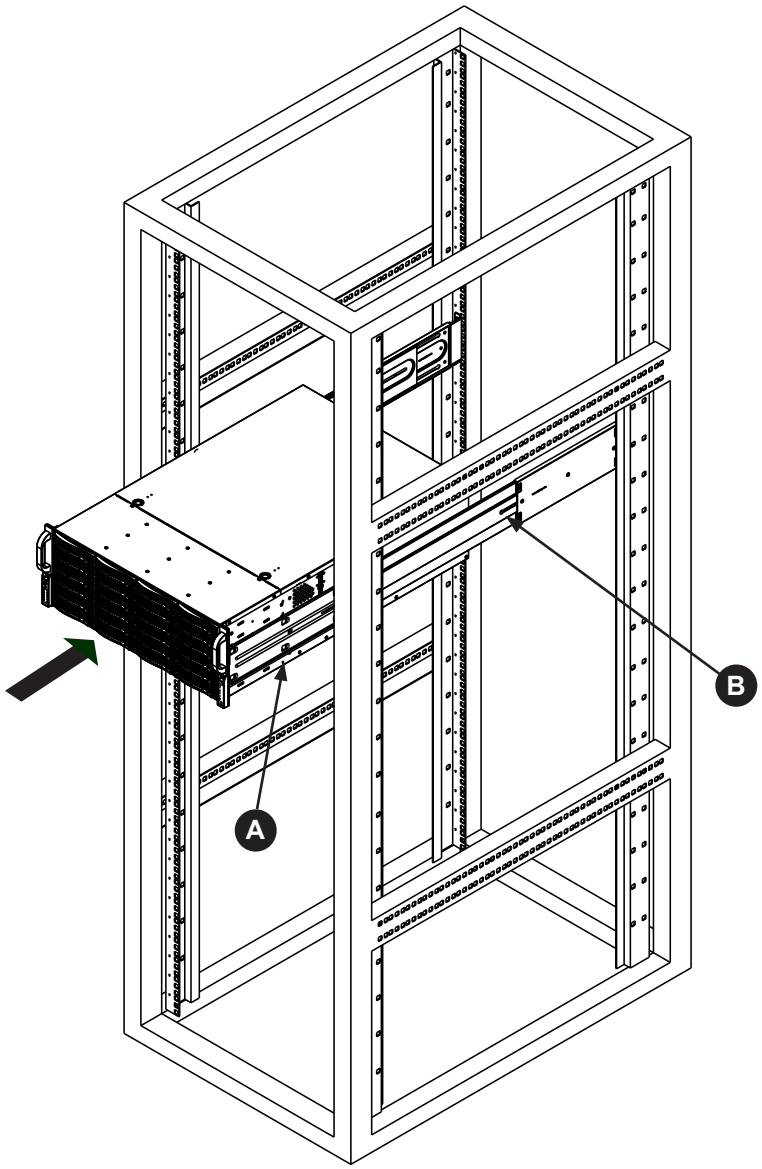


Figure 2-4. Installing the Chassis into a Rack

Note: Figures are for illustrative purposes only. Always install servers into racks in the lower positions first.

Installing the Chassis into a Rack

Installing the Chassis into a Rack:

1. Align the chassis rails (A) with the front of the rack rails (B).
2. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides. You may have to depress the locking tabs while inserting. When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, the locking tabs should "click" into the locked position.
3. If screws are used, tighten the screws on the front and rear of the outer rails.
4. (Optional) Insert and tightening the thumbscrews that hold the front of the server to the rack.

Removing the Chassis from the Rack

Caution! It is dangerous for a single person to off-load the heavy chassis from the rack without assistance. Be sure to have sufficient assistance supporting the chassis when removing it from the rack. Use a lift.

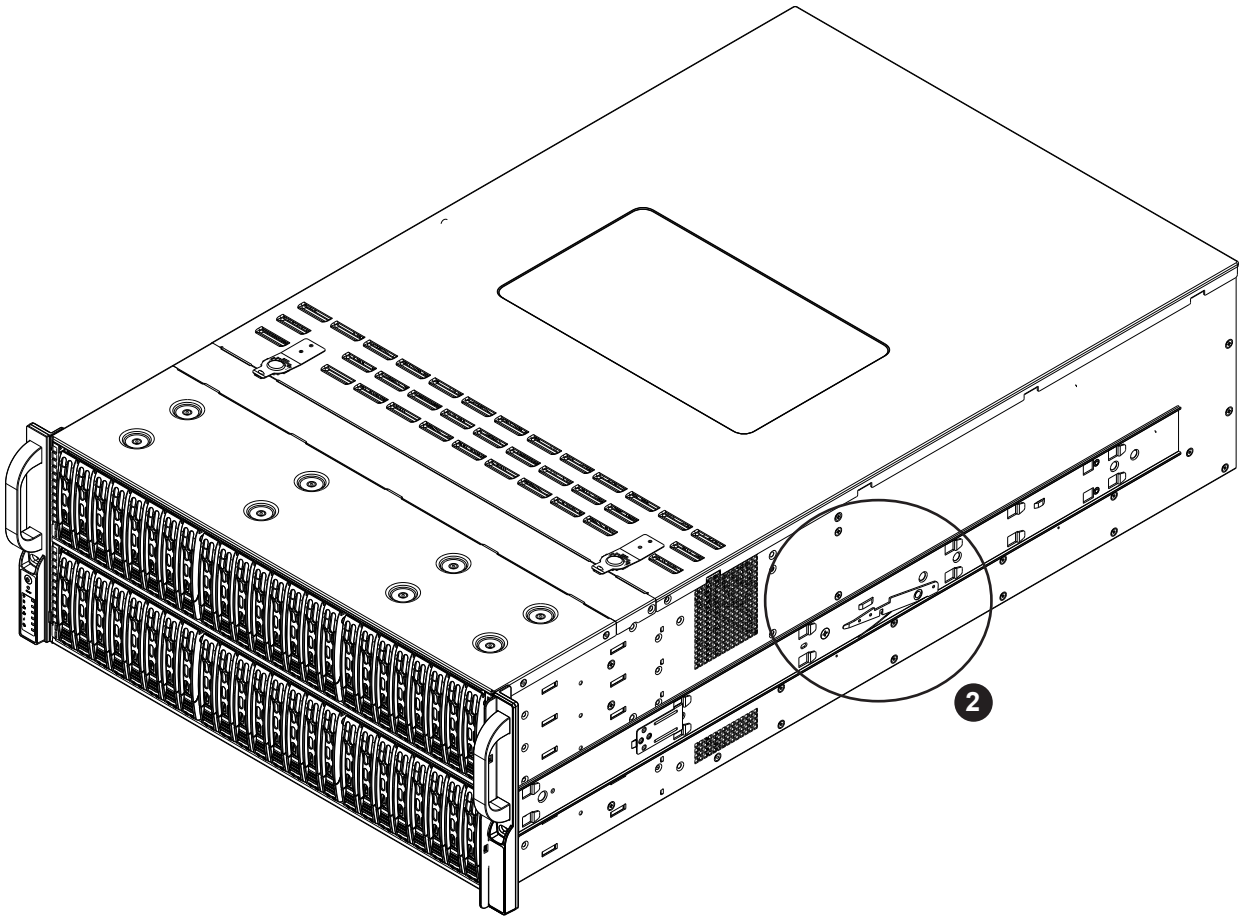


Figure 2-5. Removing the Chassis From the Rack

Removing the Chassis from the Rack

1. Pull the chassis forward out the front of the rack until it stops.
2. Press the release latches on each of the inner rails downward simultaneously and move the chassis forward in the rack.

Chapter 3

Maintenance and Component Installation

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

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

3.1 Removing Power

Use the following procedure to ensure that power has been removed from the system. This step is necessary when removing or installing non hot-swap components or when replacing a non-redundant power supply.

1. Use the operating system to power down the system.
2. After the system has completely shut-down, disconnect the AC power cord(s) from the power strip or outlet. (If your system has more than one power supply, remove the AC power cords from all power supply modules.)
3. Disconnect the power cord(s) from the power supply module(s).

3.2 Accessing the System

The Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU features a removable top cover, which allows easy access to the inside of the chassis.

Removing the Top Cover

1. Begin by removing power from the system as described in Section 3.1.
2. Remove the screws securing the cover to the chassis.
3. Slide the cover toward the rear of the chassis. See Figure 3-1.
4. Lift the cover from the chassis.

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

Removing Power from the System

Before performing some setup or maintenance tasks, use the following procedure to ensure that power has been removed from the system.

1. Use the operating system to power down the node, following the on-screen prompts.
2. After the system has completely shut-down, carefully grasp the head of the power cord and gently pull it out of the back of the power supply. If your system has dual power supplies, remove the cords from both power supplies.
3. Disconnect the cord from the power strip or wall outlet.

Removing the Chassis Cover

You will need to access the inside of the system to complete certain procedures such as replacing fans.

Removing the Chassis Cover

If working with components such as memory, processors or heatsinks, start by shutting the system down and disconnecting the AC power cord.

4. Depress the two release buttons on both sides of the cover.
5. Slide the cover toward the rear of the chassis
6. Lift the cover off the chassis.

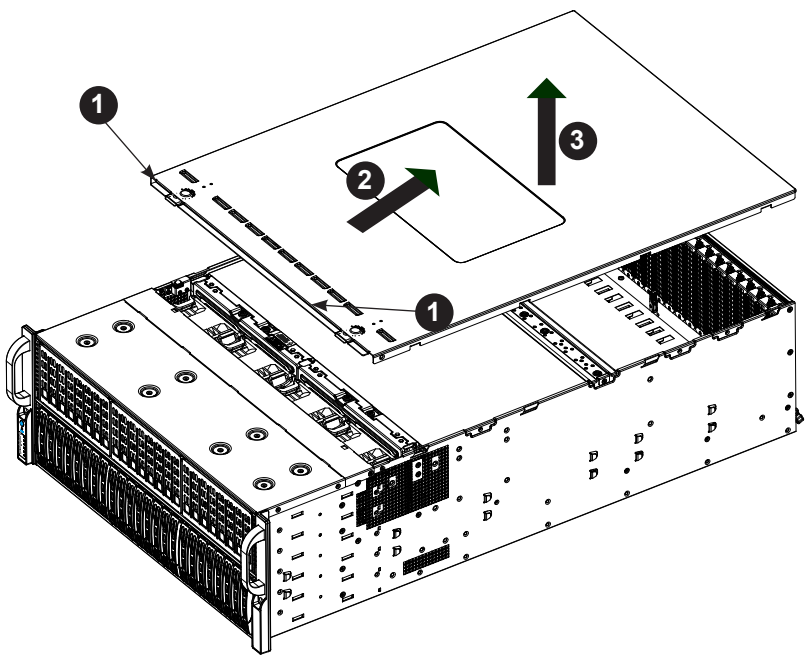


Figure 3-1. Accessing the Inside of the System

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

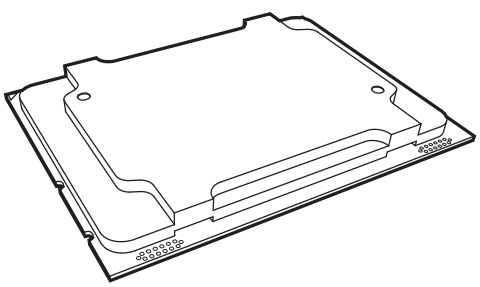
3.3 Processor and Heatsink Installation

The processor (CPU) and processor carrier should be assembled together first to form the processor carrier assembly. This will be attached to the heatsink to form the processor heatsink module (PHM) before being installed onto the CPU socket.

Notes:

- Use ESD protection.
- Unplug the AC power cord from all power supplies after shutting down the system.
- Check that the plastic protective cover is on the CPU socket and none of the socket pins are bent. If they are, contact your retailer.
- When handling the processor, avoid touching or placing direct pressure on the LGA lands (gold contacts). Improper installation or socket misalignment can cause serious damage to the processor or CPU socket, which may require manufacturer repairs.
- Thermal grease is pre-applied on a new heatsink. No additional thermal grease is needed.
- Refer to the CADnetwork website for updates on processor support.
- All graphics in this manual are for illustrations only. Your components may look different.

The Intel® Xeon® Scalable Series Processor

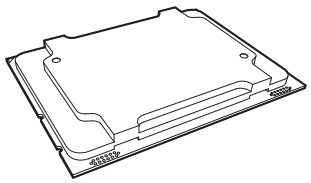


Non-Fabric Model

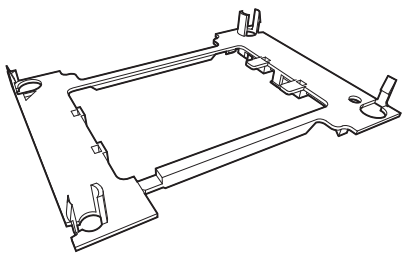
Overview of the Processor Carrier Assembly

The processor carrier assembly contains the Intel Xeon Non-Fabric (Non-F) processor and a processor carrier.

1. Non-F Processor



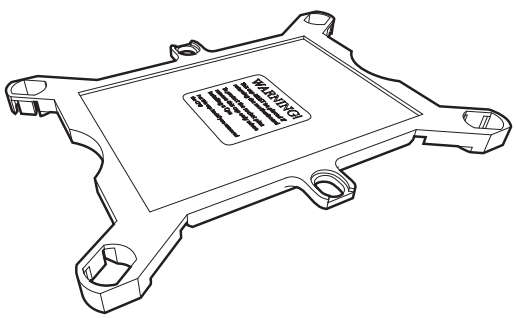
2. Processor Carrier



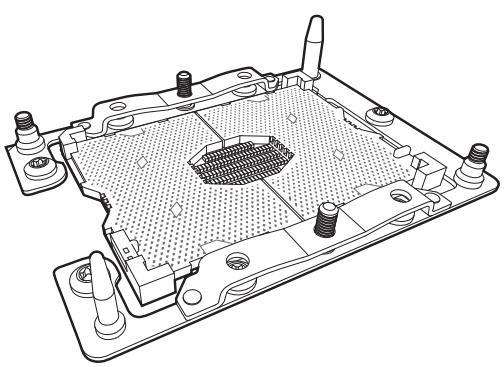
Overview of the CPU Socket

The CPU socket is protected by a plastic protective cover.

1. Plastic Protective Cover



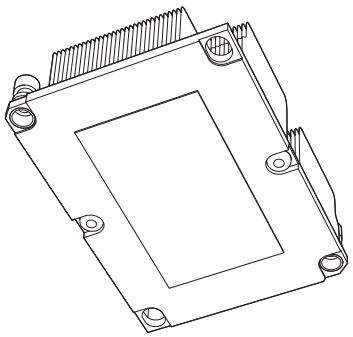
2. CPU Socket



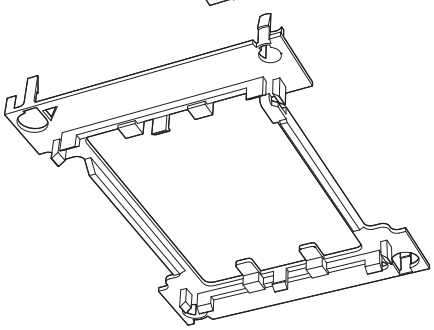
Overview of the Processor Heatsink Module

The Processor Heatsink Module (PHM) contains a heatsink, a processor carrier, and the Intel Xeon Non-Fabric (Non-F) processor.

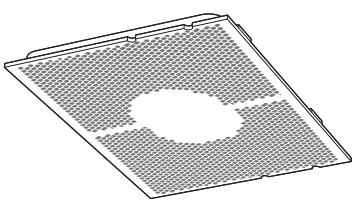
1. Heatsink with Thermal Grease



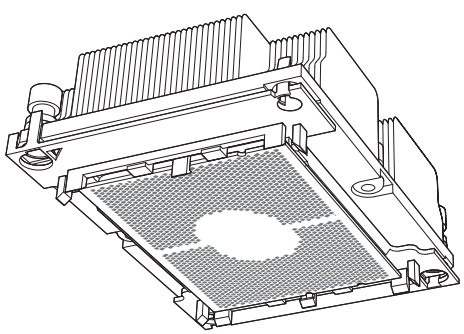
2. Processor Carrier



3. Non-F Processor



Processor Heatsink Module



Bottom View

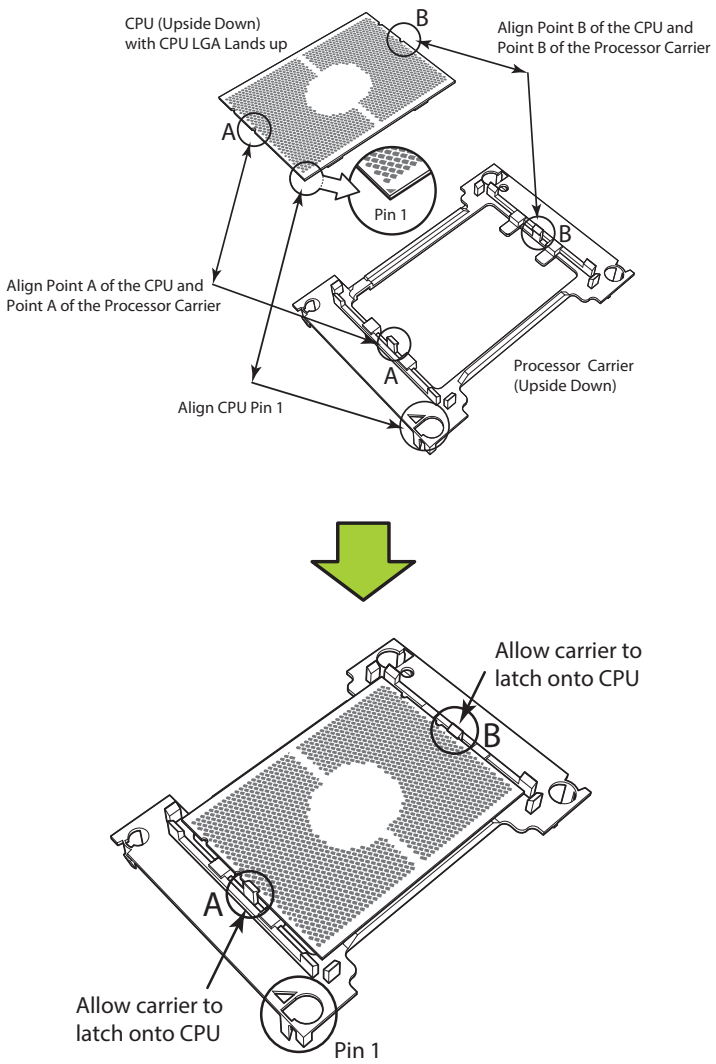
Creating the Non-F Model Processor Carrier Assembly

To install a Non-F model processor into the processor carrier, follow the steps below:

1. Hold the processor with the LGA lands (gold contacts) facing up. Locate the small, gold triangle in the corner of the processor and the corresponding hollowed triangle on the processor carrier. These triangles indicate pin 1. See the images below.

2. Using the triangles as a guide, carefully align and place Point A of the processor into Point A of the carrier. Then gently flex the other side of the carrier for the processor to fit into Point B.

3. Examine all corners to ensure that the processor is firmly attached to the carrier.



Processor Carrier Assembly (Non-F Model)

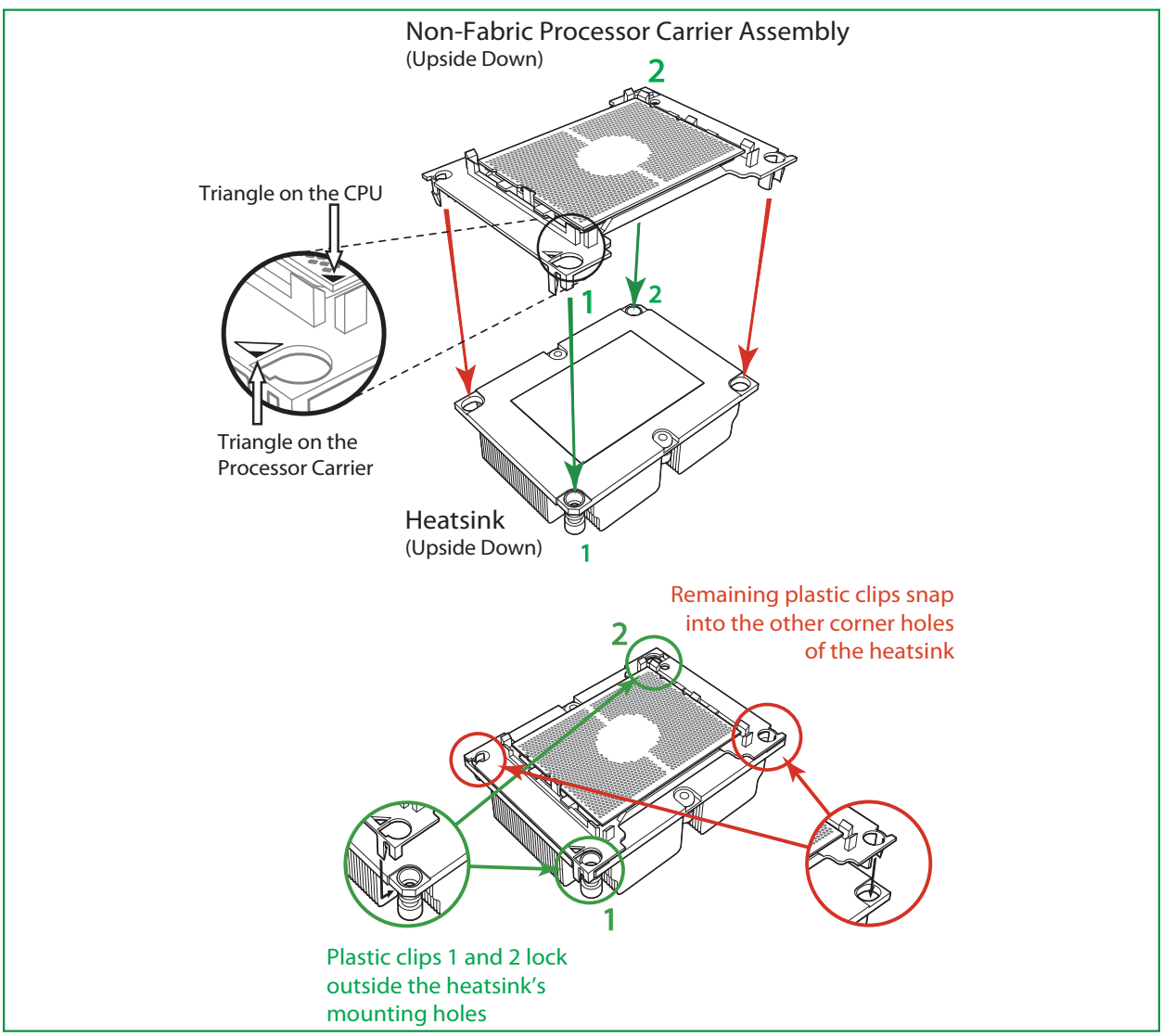
Assembling the Processor Heatsink Module

After creating the processor carrier assembly for the Non-F model processor, mount it onto the heatsink to create the processor heatsink module (PHM):

1. Note the label on top of the heatsink, which marks the heatsink mounting holes as 1, 2, 3, and 4. If this is a new heatsink, the thermal grease has been pre-applied on the underside. Otherwise, apply the proper amount of thermal grease.

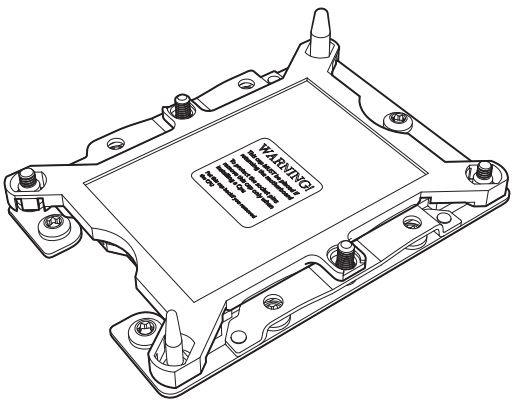
2. Turn the heatsink over with the thermal grease facing up. Hold the processor carrier assembly so the processor's gold contacts are facing up, then align the triangle on the assembly with hole 1 of the heatsink. Press the processor carrier assembly down. The plastic clips of the assembly will lock outside of holes 1 and 2, while the remaining clips will snap into their corresponding holes.

3. Examine all corners to ensure that the plastic clips on the processor carrier assembly are firmly attached to the heatsink.

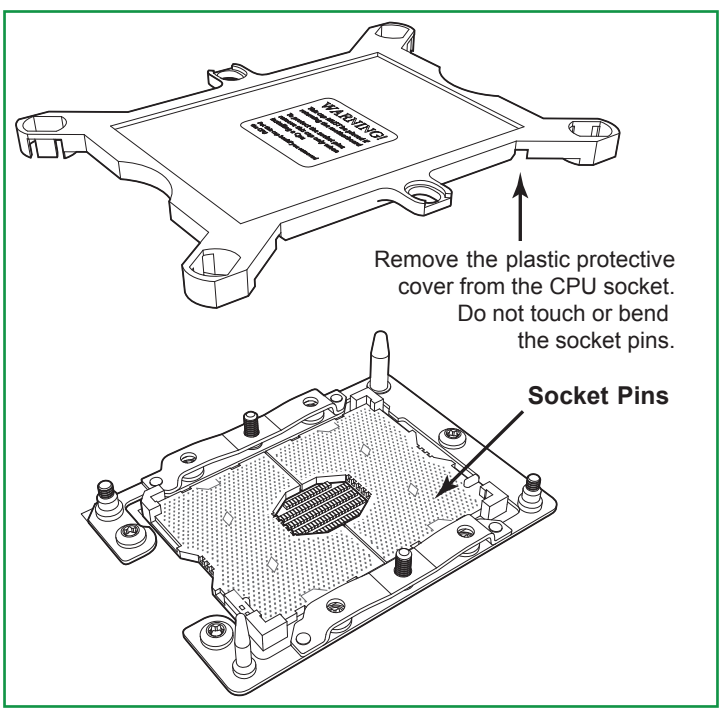


Preparing the CPU Socket for Installation

This motherboard comes with a plastic protective cover installed on the CPU socket. Remove it from the socket to install the Processor Heatsink Module (PHM). Gently pull up one corner of the plastic protective cover to remove it.



CPU Socket with Plastic Protective Cover



Installing the Processor Heatsink Module (PHM)

1. Once you have assembled the processor heatsink module (PHM) by following the instructions, you are ready to install the processor heatsink module (PHM) into the CPU socket on the motherboard. To install the PHM into the CPU socket, follow the instructions below.

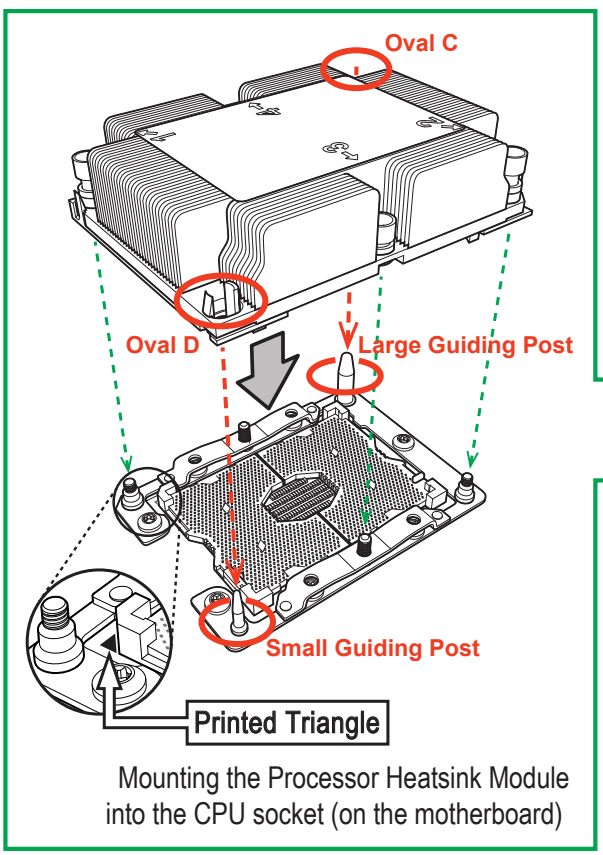
2. Locate the triangle (pin 1) on the CPU socket, and locate the triangle (pin 1) at the corner of the PHM that is closest to "1." (If you have difficulty locating pin 1 of the PHM, turn the PHM upside down. With the LGA-lands side facing up, you will note the hollow triangle located next to a screw at the corner. Turn the PHM right side up, and you will see a triangle marked on the processor clip at the same corner of hollow triangle.)

3. Carefully align pin 1 (the triangle) on the the PHM against pin 1 (the triangle) on the CPU socket.

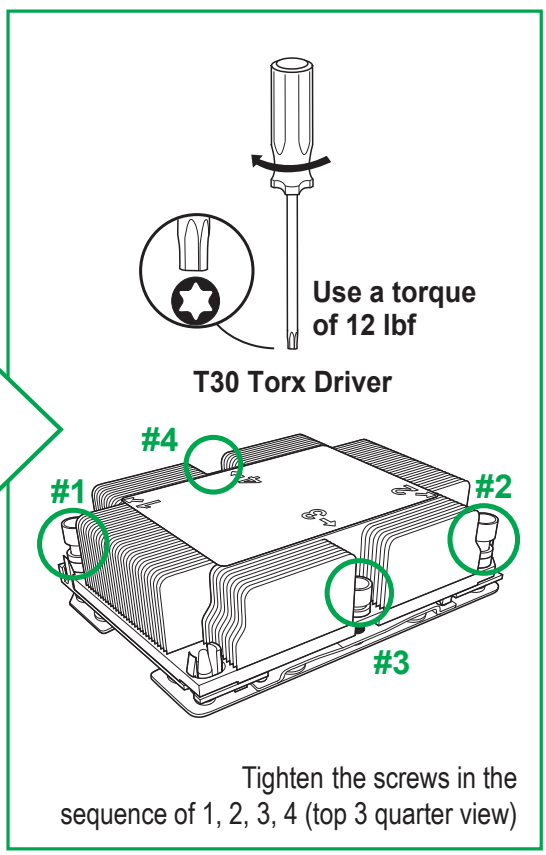
4. Once they are properly aligned, insert the two diagonal oval holes on the heatsink into the guiding posts.

5. Using a T30 Torx-bit screwdriver, install four screws into the mounting holes on the socket to securely attach the PHM onto the motherboard starting with the screw marked "1" (in the sequence of 1, 2, 3, and 4).

Note: Do not use excessive force when tightening the screws to avoid damaging the LGA-lands and the processor.



Mounting the Processor Heatsink Module into the CPU socket (on the motherboard)



Tighten the screws in the sequence of 1, 2, 3, 4 (top 3 quarter view)

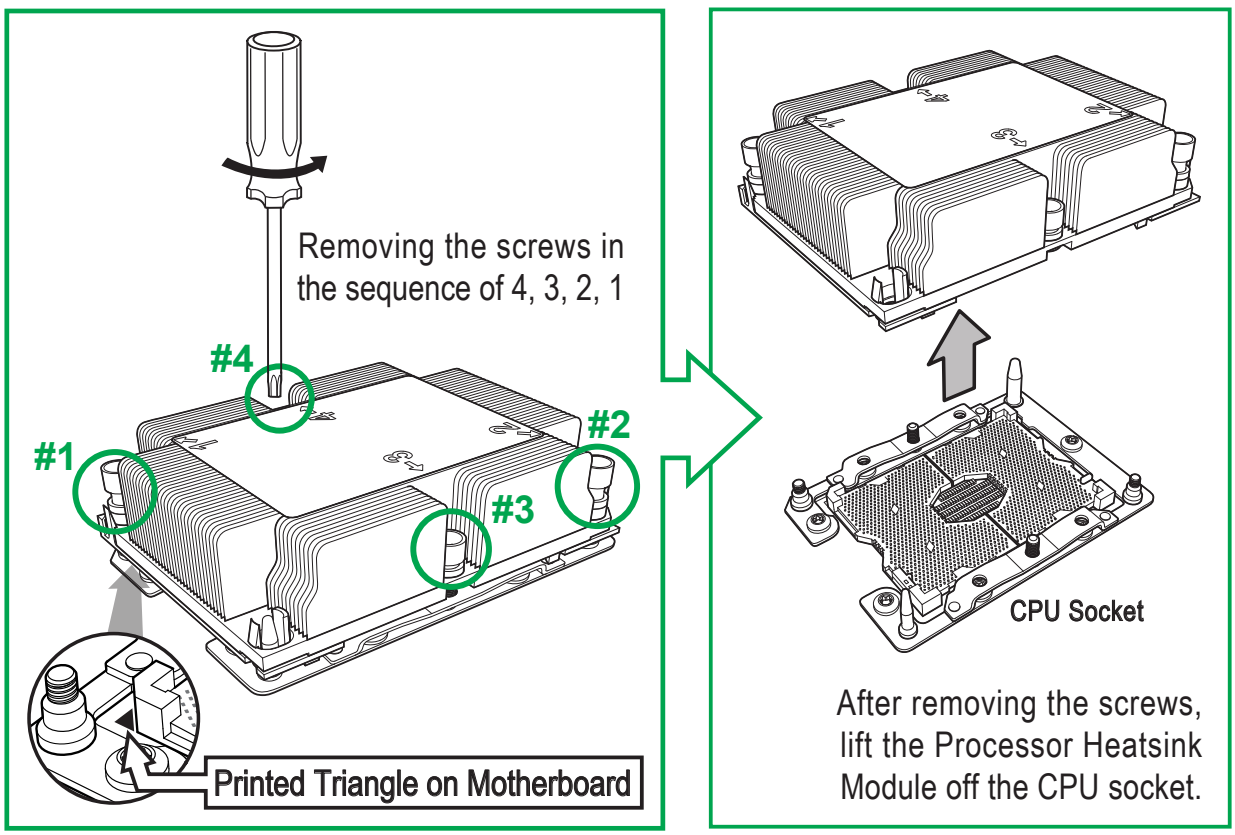
Removing the Processor Heatsink Module (PHM) from the Motherboard

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

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

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

Note: To properly remove the processor heatsink module, be sure to loosen and remove the screws on the PHM in the sequence of 4, 3, 2, 1 as shown below.



Memory Installation

Memory Support

The Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU supports up to 3TB 3Ds Load Reduced DIMM (3Ds LRDIMM) Load Reduced DIMM (LRDIMM), 3Ds Registered DIMM (3Ds RDIMM) Registered DIMM (RDIMM), DDR4 (288-pin) ECC 2666/2400/2133 MHz memory modules in 24 slots. Populating these DIMM modules with a pair of memory modules of the same type and size will result in interleaved memory, which will improve memory performance.

DDR4 Memory Support for Two Slots per Channel					
Type	**Ranks Per DIMM and Data Width**	**DIMM Capacity (GB)**		**Speed (MT/s)**	
				Two Slots per Channel	
				One DIMM per Channel	**Two DIMMs per Channel**
		4 Gb	**8 Gb**	**1.2 Volts**	**1.2 Volts**
RDIMM	SRx4	8 GB	16 GB	2666	2666
	SRx8	4 GB	8 GB	2666	2666
	DRx8	8 GB	16 GB	2666	2666
	DRx4	16 GB	32 GB	2666	2666
RDIMM 3Ds	QRX4	N/A	2H-64GB	2666	2666
	8RX4	N/A	4H-128GB	2666	2666
LRDIMM	QRx4	32 GB	64 GB	2666	2666
LRDIMM 3Ds	QRX4	N/A	2H-64GB	2666	2666
	8Rx4	N/A	4H-128 GB	2666	2666

DDR4 Memory Support for One Slot per Channel				
Type	**Ranks Per DIMM and Data Width**	**DIMM Capacity (GB)**		**Speed (MT/s)**
				One Slot per Channel
				One DIMM per Channel
		4 Gb	**8 Gb**	**1.2 Volts**
RDIMM	SRx4	8 GB	16 GB	2666
	SRx8	4 GB	8 GB	2666
	DRx8	8 GB	16 GB	2666
	DRx4	16 GB	32 GB	2666
RDIMM 3Ds	QRX4	N/A	2H-64GB	2666
	8RX4	N/A	4H-128GB	2666
LRDIMM	QRx4	32 GB	64 GB	2666
LRDIMM 3Ds	QRX4	N/A	2H-64GB	2666
	8Rx4	N/A	4H-128 GB	2666

Check the CADnetwork website for possible updates to memory support.

Memory Population Guidelines

- All DIMMs must be DDR4.
- Balance memory. Using unbalanced memory topology, such as populating two DIMMs in one channel while populating one DIMM in another channel, reduces performance. It is not recommended for CADnetwork systems.
- In dual-CPU configurations, memory must be installed in the slots associated with the installed CPUs.

Guidelines Regarding Mixing DIMMs

- Populating slots with a pair of DIMM modules of the same type and size results in interleaved memory, which improves memory performance.
- Use memory modules of the same type and speed, as mixing is not allowed.
- x4 and x8 DIMMs can be mixed in the same channel.
- Mixing of LRDIMMs and RDIMMs is not allowed in the same channel, across different channels, and across different sockets.
- Mixing of non-3DS and 3DS LRDIMM is not allowed in the same channel, across different channels, and across different sockets.

DIMM Construction

- RDIMM (*non-3DS*) Raw Cards: A/B (2Rx4), C (1Rx4), D (1Rx8), E (2Rx8)
- 3DS RDIMM Raw Cards: A/B (4Rx4)
- LRDIMM (*non-3DS*) Raw Cards: D/E (4Rx4)
- 3DS LRDIMM Raw Cards: A/B (8Rx4)

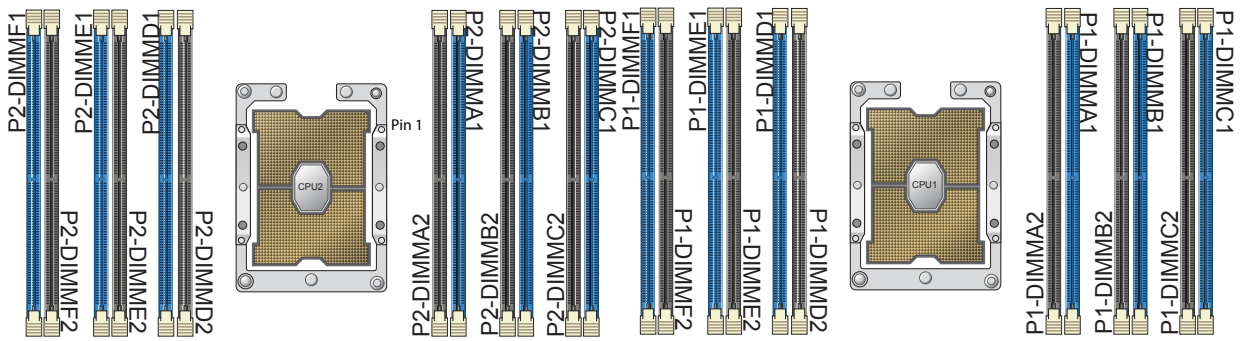
Memory Population Sequence

Blue slots versus black slots: Install the first DIMM in the blue memory slot, which is the first of a memory channel. Then, if using two DIMMs per channel, install the second DIMM in the black slot.

The following memory population sequence table was created based on guidelines provided by Intel to support CADnetwork motherboards. The diagram is for illustrative purposes; your motherboard may look different.

Memory Population for Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU Motherboard, 24 DIMM Slots	
When 1 CPU is used:	**Memory Population Sequence**
1 CPU & 1 DIMM	CPU1: P1-DIMMA1
1 CPU & 2 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1
1 CPU & 3 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1
1 CPU & 4 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1
1 CPU & 5 DIMMs (Unbalanced: not recommended)	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1
1 CPU & 6 DIMM	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1
1 CPU & 7 DIMMs (Unbalanced: not recommended)	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/ P1-DIMMF1
1 CPU & 8 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/ P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1
1 CPU & 9 DIMMs (Unbalanced: not recommended)	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMC2/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1
1 CPU & 10 DIMMs (Unbalanced: not recommended)	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME2/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1
1 CPU & 11 DIMMs (Unbalanced: not recommended)	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMC2/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME2/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1
1 CPU & 12 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMC2/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME2/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF2/P1-DIMMF1
When 2 CPUs are used:	**Memory Population Sequence**
2 CPUs & 2 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMA1 CPU2: P2-DIMMA1
2 CPUs & 4 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1 CPU2: P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMD1
2 CPUs & 6 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1 CPU2: P2-DIMMC1/P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMA1
2 CPUs & 8 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1 CPU2: P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMD1/P2-DIMME1
2 CPUs & 10 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMD1/P2-DIMME1
2 CPUs & 12 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMC1/P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMD1/P2-DIMME1/P2-DIMMF1
2 CPUs & 14 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/ P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMC1/P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMD1/P2-DIMME1/P2-DIMMF1
2 CPUs & 16 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/ P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMB2/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMA2/P2-DIMMD2/P2-DIMMD1/ P2-DIMME1/P2-DIMMF1
2 CPUs & 18 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMC2/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME2/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF2/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMC1/P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMD1/P2-DIMME1/P2-DIMMF1

2 CPUs & 20 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMC2/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME2/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF2/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMB2/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMA2/P2-DIMMD2/P2-DIMMD1/ P2-DIMME1/P2-DIMMF1
2 CPUs & 22 DIMMs (Unbalanced: not recommended)	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMC2/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME2/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMC1/P2-DIMMC2/P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMB2/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMA2/ P2-DIMMD2/P2-DIMMD1/P2-DIMME2/P2-DIMME1/P2-DIMMF1
2 CPUs & 24 DIMMs	CPU1: P1-DIMMC1/P1-DIMMC2/P1-DIMMB1/P1-DIMMB2/P1-DIMMA1/P1-DIMMA2/ P1-DIMMD2/P1-DIMMD1/P1-DIMME2/P1-DIMME1/P1-DIMMF2/P1-DIMMF1 CPU2: P2-DIMMC1/P2-DIMMC2/P2-DIMMB1/P2-DIMMB2/P2-DIMMA1/P2-DIMMA2/ P2-DIMMD2/P2-DIMMD1/P2-DIMME2/P2-DIMME1/P2-DIMMF2/P2-DIMMF1



Installing Memory

ESD Precautions

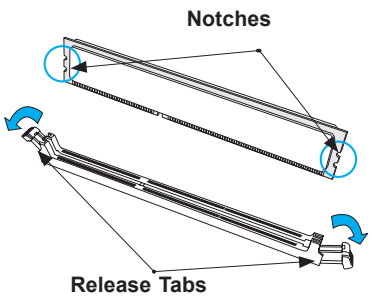
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components including memory modules. To avoid damaging DIMM modules, it is important to handle them carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient.

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Handle the memory module by its edges only.
- Put the memory modules into the antistatic bags when not in use.

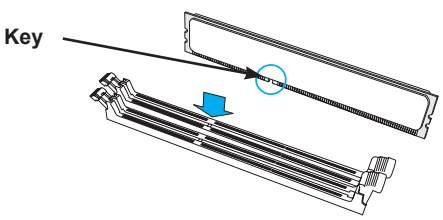
Installing Memory

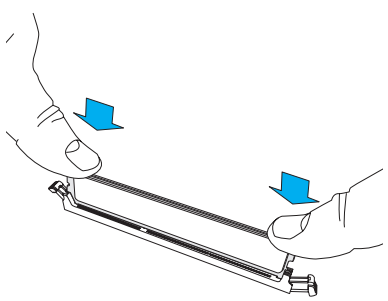
Begin by removing power from the system as described in Section 3.1. Follow the memory population sequence in the table above.

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



2. Align the key of the DIMM with the receptive point on the memory slot and with your thumbs on both ends of the module, press it straight down into the slot until the module snaps into place.





3. Press the release tabs to the locked position to secure the DIMM module into the slot.

Caution: Exercise extreme caution when installing or removing memory modules to prevent damage to the DIMMs or slots.

Removing Memory

To remove a DIMM, unlock the release tabs then pull the DIMM from the memory slot.

PCI Expansion Card Installation

The system includes a daughterboard for GPU/PCIe expansion capabilities. See Figure 3-2 for an example of the daughterboard in the system. See Figures 3-3 and 3-4 for topology for the daughterboards in both the Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU systems.

Installing Expansion Cards

1. Power down the system and open the chassis cover.
2. Remove the screw holding the chassis slot shield in place.
3. Insert the expansion card into the serverboard slot, while aligning the expansion card shield with the slot in the rear of the chassis.
4. Secure expansion card shield to the chassis using the screw previously removed.

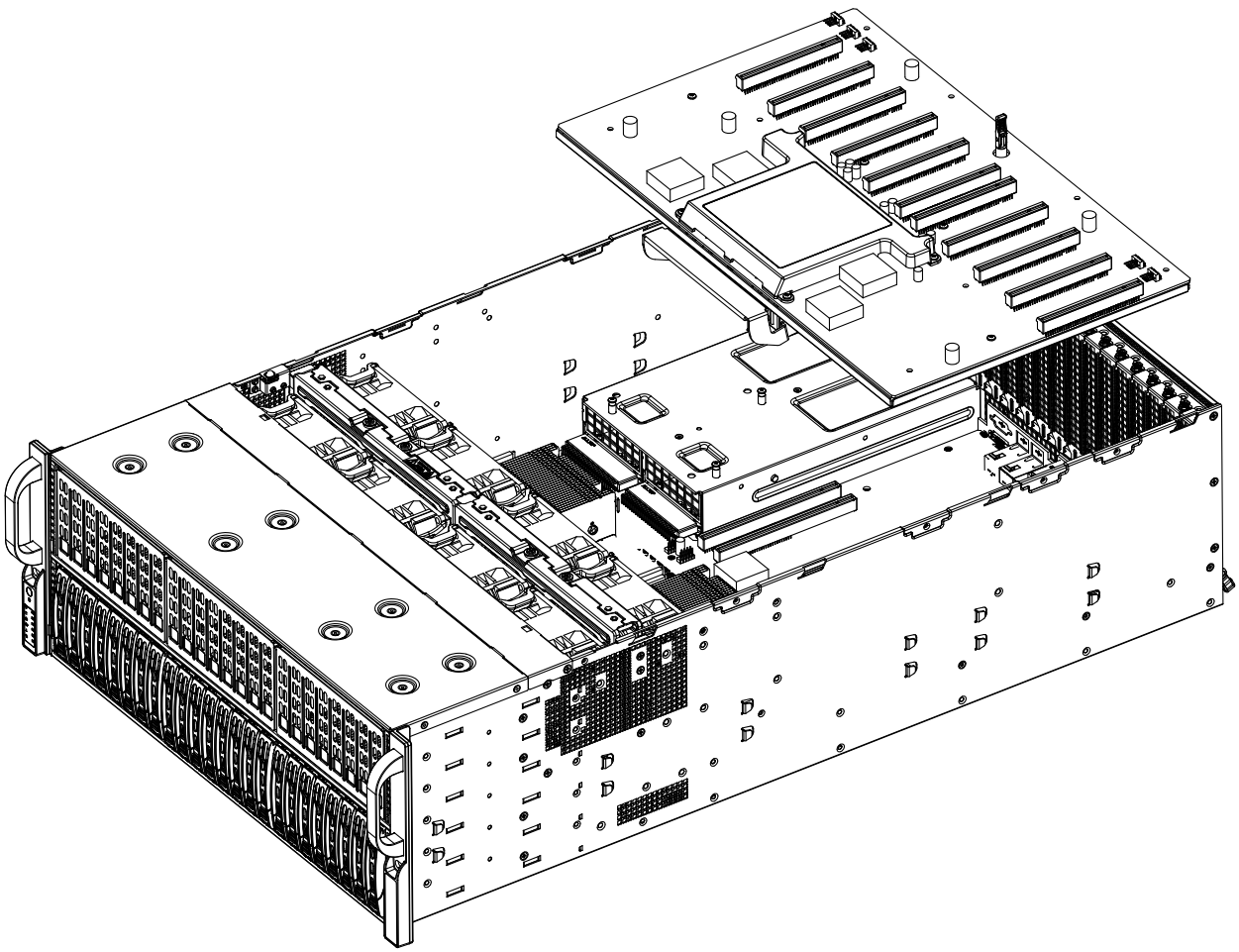


Figure 3-2. Daughter Board in System

Note: The figures above are intended to show the PCI-E expansion card installation locations only. The serverboard may differ from that found in the Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU.

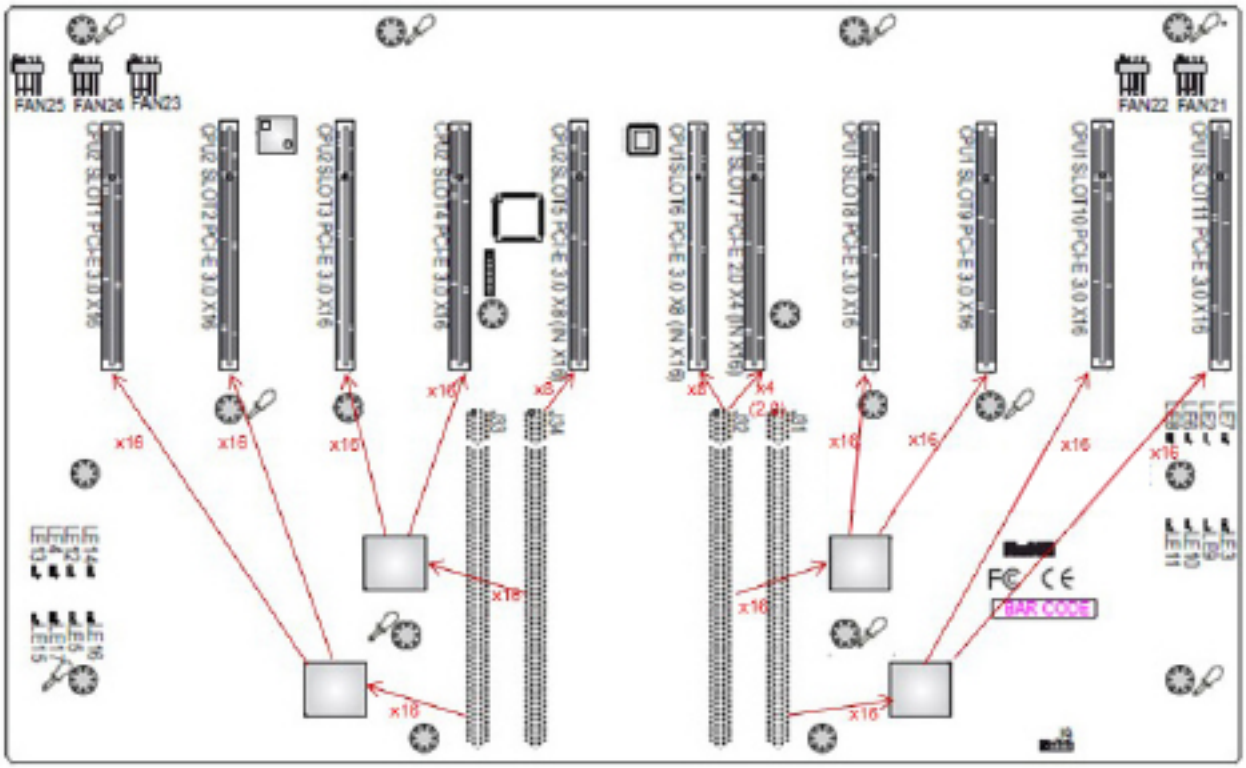


Figure 3-3. X9DRG-O-PCIE-P Daughter Board for Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU System

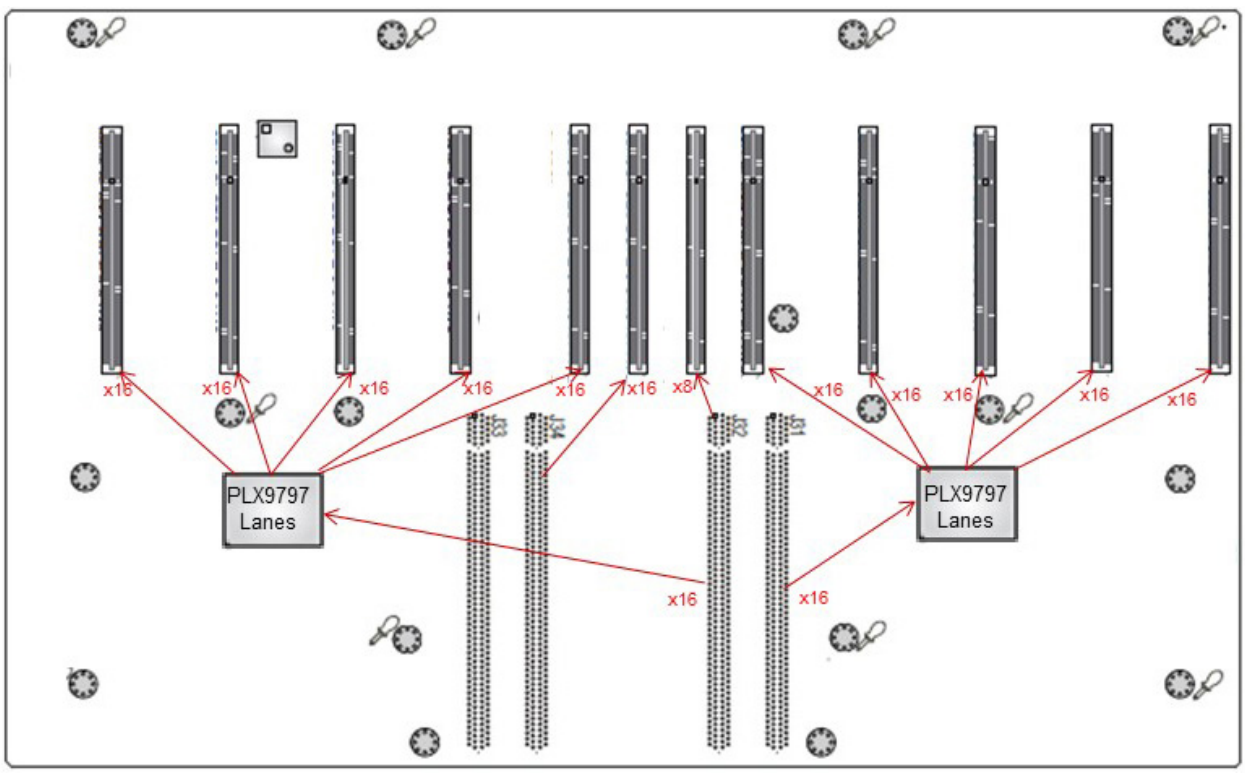


Figure 3-4. X10DRG-O-PCIE-P Daughter Board for Deep Learning Box Rack 8GPU System

Motherboard Battery

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

Replacing the Battery

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

1. Push aside the small clamp that covers the edge of the battery. When the battery is released, lift it out of the holder.

2. To insert a new battery, slide one edge under the lip of the holder with the positive (+) side facing up. Then push the other side down until the clamp snaps over it.

Note: Handle used batteries carefully. Do not damage the battery in any way; a damaged battery may release hazardous materials into the environment. Do not discard a used battery in the garbage or a public landfill. Please comply with the regulations set up by your local hazardous waste management agency to dispose of your used battery properly.

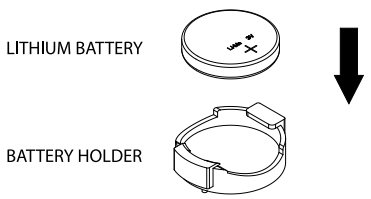


Figure 3-3. Installing the Onboard Battery

Warning: There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down (which reverses its polarities). This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer (CR2032).

3.4 Chassis Components

Hard Drives

The Deep Learning Box Pack 8GPU supports a total of twenty-four (24) hard disk drives, which are mounted in drive carriers and reside within the hard drive bays. These drives are hot-swappable and can be removed or replaced without powering down the chassis. Enterprise NVMe, SAS or SATA HDDs only are recommended.

Removing Hard Drives and their Carriers from the Hard Drive Bays

1. Press the release button on the drive carrier. This extends the drive carrier handle.
2. Use the handle to pull the drive and its carrier out of the chassis.

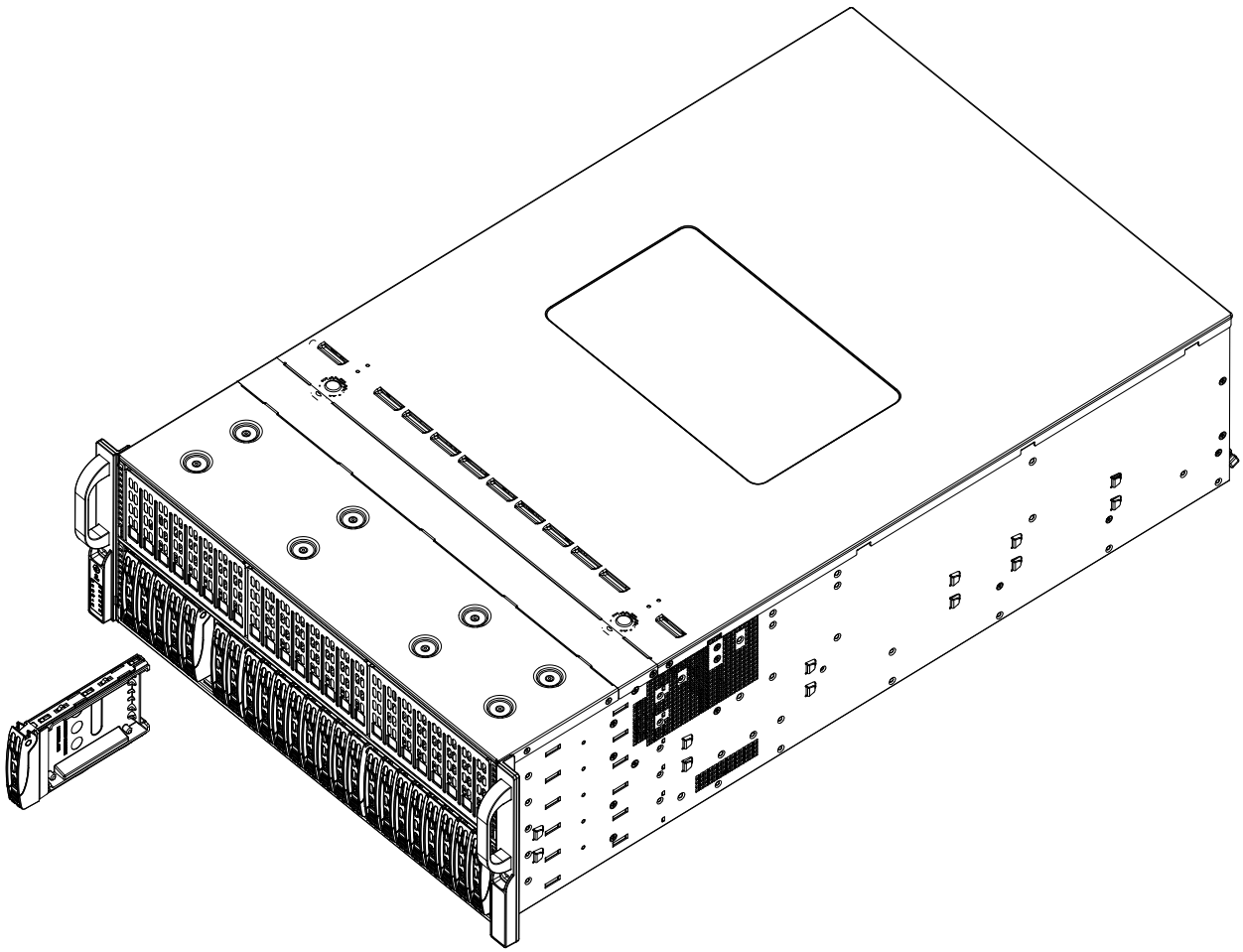


Figure 3-4. Removing a Hard Drive Carrier

Installing a Hard Drive into a Drive Carrier

1. Insert a drive into the carrier with the PCB side facing down and the connector end toward the rear of the carrier.

2. Align the drive in the carrier so that the screw holes of both line up. Note that there are holes in the carrier marked “SATA” to aid in correct installation.

3. Secure the drive to the carrier with four screws as illustrated below.

4. Insert the drive carrier into its bay, keeping the carrier oriented so that the hard drive is on the top of the carrier and the release button is on the right side. When the carrier reaches the rear of the bay, the release handle will retract.

5. Push the handle in until it clicks into its locked position.

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

Note: Enterprise level hard disk drives are recommended for use in CADnetwork chassis and servers. For information on recommended HDDs, visit the CADnetwork website at http://www. CADnetwork.de

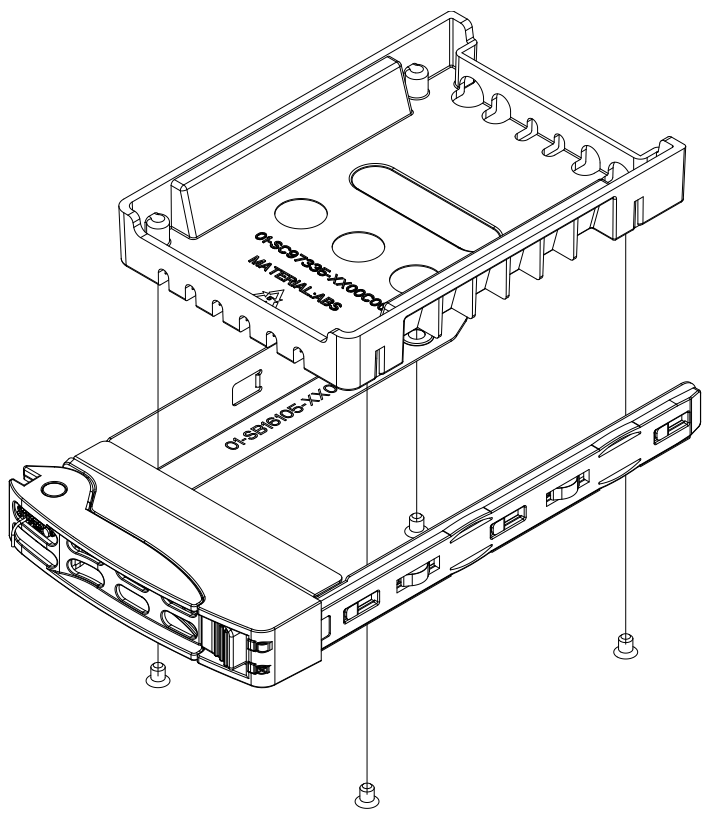


Figure 3-5. Removing a Dummy Drive from a Tray

Caution: Use caution when working around the hard drive backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no ribbon cables touch the backplane or obstruct the holes, which aid in proper airflow.

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

Hard Drive Carrier Indicators

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

	LED Color	State	Status
Activity LED	Blue	Solid On	SAS/NVMe drive installed
	Blue	Blinking	I/O activity
Status LED	Red	Solid On	Failed drive for SAS/SATA/NVMe with RSTe support
	Red	Blinking at 1 Hz	Rebuild drive for SAS/SATA/NVMe with RSTe support
	Red	Blinking with two blinks and one stop at 1 Hz	Hot spare for SAS/SATA/NVMe with RSTe support
	Red	On for five seconds, then off	Power on for SAS/SATA/NVMe with RSTe support
	Red	Blinking at 4 Hz	Identify drive for SAS/SATA/NVMe with RSTe support
	Green	Solid On	Safe to remove NVMe device
	Amber	Blinking at 1 Hz	Attention state—do not remove NVMe device

Replacing Fans

The chassis contains eight 9-cm system fans that provide cooling for the system. All fans are hot-swappable, so there is no need to power down the system when switching fans.

Changing a System Fan

1. If necessary, open the chassis while the power is running to determine which fan has failed. (Never run the server for an extended period of time with the chassis cover open).
2. Press the fan housing lever to unlock the fan from the bracket.
3. While applying pressure to fan housing lever, gently push the fan upwards from underneath the fan housing to remove it.
4. Place the new fan into the vacant space in the housing. Apply pressure to the top of the new fan to lock it into the fan housing. The new fan should 'click' into place.
5. Confirm that the fan is working properly before replacing the chassis cover.

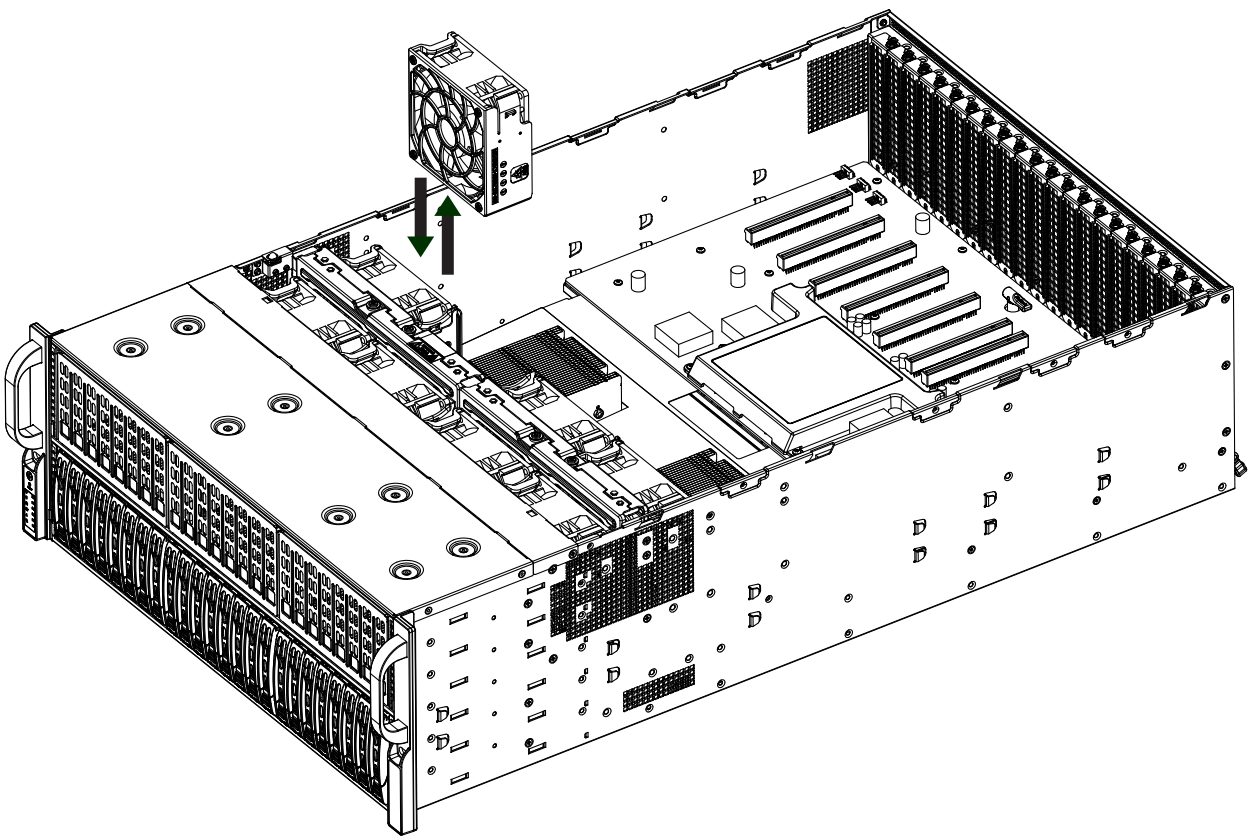


Figure 3-6. Replacing a System Fan

Power Supply

The system includes four hot-plug power modules. They automatically sense the input voltage between 100v to 240v, and operate at that voltage. Note that different input voltages will result in different maximum power output levels.

In the event of a power supply failure, the remaining power supply will automatically take over. The failed power module can be replaced without powering-down the system. Replace with the same model. Replacement modules can be ordered directly from CADnetwork.

An amber light on the power supply is illuminated when the power is switched off. An green light indicates that the power supply is operating.

Replacing the Power Supply

1. Unplug the AC power cord from the failed power supply module.
2. Push and hold the release tab on the back of the power supply.
3. Grasp the handle of the power supply and pull it out of its bay.
4. Push the new power supply module into the power bay until it clicks into the locked position.
5. Plug the AC power cord back into the power supply module.

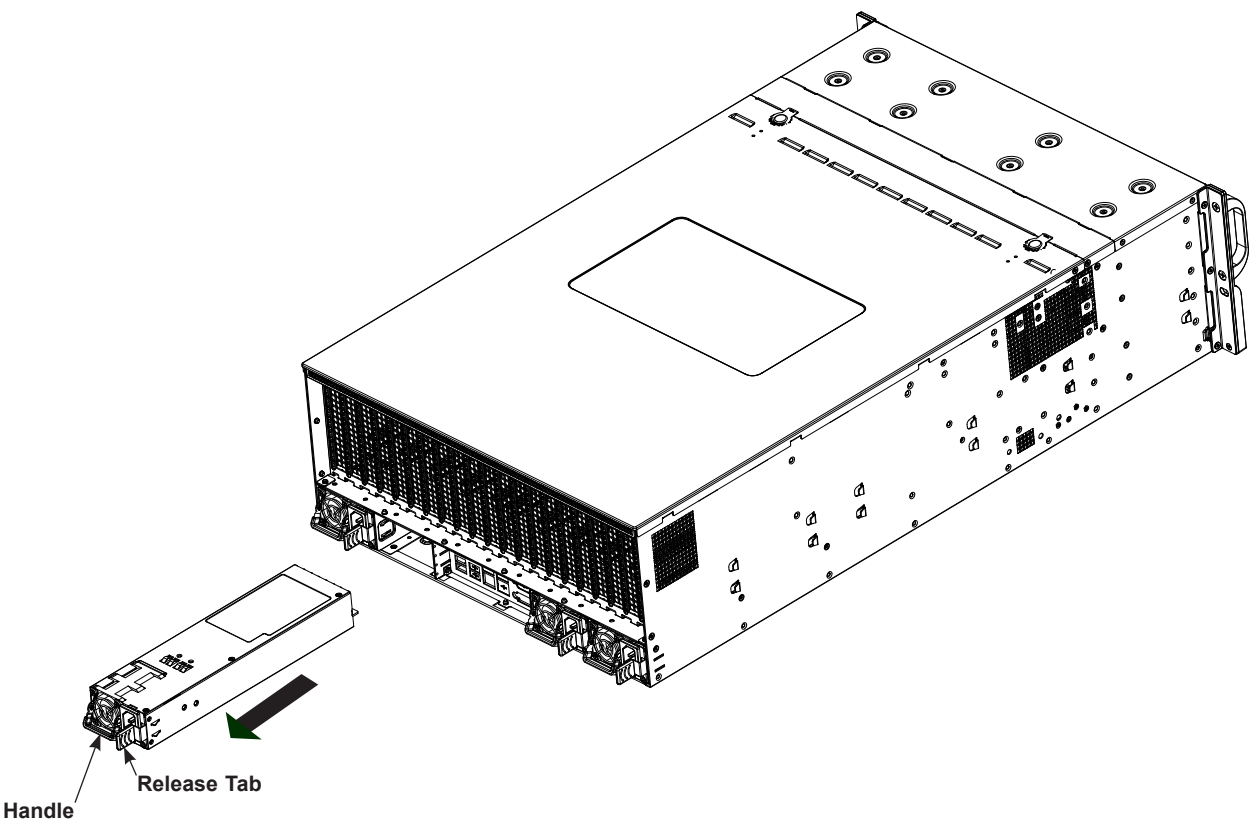


Figure 3-7. Replacing a Power Supply

Chapter 4

Motherboard Connections

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

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

Data Cables

The data cables in the system have been carefully routed to maintain airflow efficiency. If you disconnect any of these cables, take care to re-route them as they were originally when reconnecting them.

Important! Make sure the cables do not come into contact with the fans.

4.1 Power Connections

SMCI-Propietary Power Connectors

Four SMCI proprietary power supplies are located at JPW19/JPW20 and JPW21/JPW22 on the motherboard. This connectors are reserved for an SMCI proprietary server use only.

Important: To provide adequate power to the motherboard, connect all the 8-pin power connectors to the power supply. Failure to do so may void the manufacturer's warranty on your power supply and motherboard.

12V 8-pin System GPU Power Connectors

Sixteen 8-pin 12V power **GPU** connectors are located at (JPWR1-JPWR8, JPWR9-JPWR16) on the motherboard to provide power to system and GPU components. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

12V 8-pin GPU Power Pin Definitions	
Pin#	**Definition**
1 - 4	Ground
5 - 8	+12V

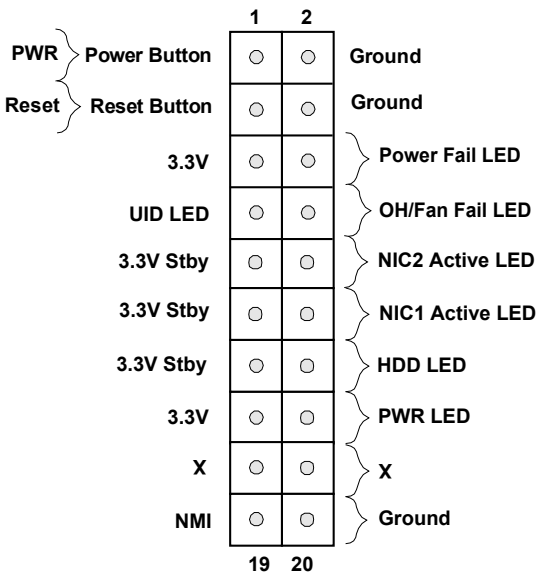
12V 8-pin CPU Power Connectors

Two 8-pin 12V power connectors (JPW11/JPW12) are located on the motherboard to provide power to the processors. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

12V 8-pin Power Pin Definitions	
Pin#	**Definition**
1 - 4	Ground
5 - 8	+12V

4.2 Front Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various buttons and indicators that are normally located on a control panel at the front of the chassis. These connectors are designed specifically for use with CADnetwork chassis. See the figure below for the descriptions of the front control panel buttons and LED indicators.



Power Button

The Power Button connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (with a setting in the BIOS - see Chapter 6). To turn off the power when the system is in suspend mode, press the button for 4 seconds or longer. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

Power Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pins	**Definition**
1	Signal
2	Ground

Reset Button

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

Reset Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pins	**Definition**
3	Reset
4	Ground

Power Fail LED

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

Power Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	**Definition**
5	3.3V
6	PWR Supply Fail

Overheat/Fan Fail/UID LED

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

OH/Fan Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	**Definition**
7	Blue LED
8	OH/Fan Fail LED

OH/Fan Fail Indicator Status	
State	**Definition**
Off	Normal
On	Overheat
Flashing	Fan Fail

NIC1/NIC2 (LAN1/LAN2)

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

LAN1/LAN2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	**Definition**
9	NIC 2 Activity LED
10	3.3V Stdby
11	NIC 1 Activity LED
12	3.3V Stdby

HDD LED

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

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

Power LED

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

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

NMI Button

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

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

4.3 Ports and Headers

Rear I/O Ports

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

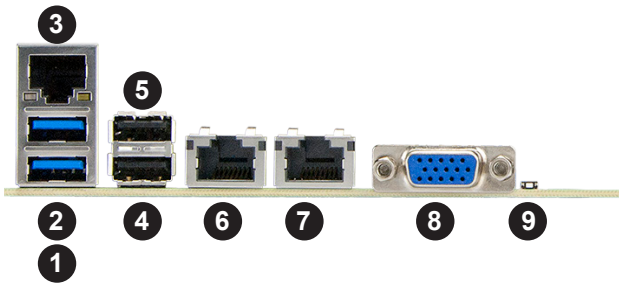


Figure 4-2. Rear I/O Ports

I/O Back Panel Port Descriptions			
Pin#	**Definition**	**Pin#**	**Definition**
1	USB 1 (3.0)	6	LAN Port 1
2	USB 2 (3.0)	7	LAN Port 2
3	IPMI_LAN	8	VGA
4	USB 3 (3.0)	9	UID Switch
5	USB 4 (3.0)		(UID LED: on the motherboard)

Ethernet Ports

Two Ethernet ports (LAN1, LAN2) that support 10 GbE LAN connections are located on the I/O backplane. Additionally, an IPMI-dedicated LAN, supported by the ACT2500 Baseboard Controller (BMC), is located above USB 1/2 ports on the backplane. The IPMI LAN supports 1 GbE Connection. All these Ethernet LAN ports accept RJ45 type cables. Please refer to the LED Indicator Section for LAN LED information.

VGA Port

The onboard VGA port is located next to LAN Port 2 on the I/O back panel. Use this connection for VGA display.

Universal Serial Bus (USB) Ports

Four USB 3.0 port (USB1/2, 3/4) are located on the I/O back panel. A Type A internal USB 2.0 header provides front access. Connect appropriate cables here to use USB support. (USB cables are not included).

Back Panel USB (3.0) Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	VBUS	10	Power
2	D-	11	USB 2.0 Differential Pair
3	D+	12	
4	Ground	13	Ground of PWR Return
5	StdA_SSRX-	14	SuperSpeed Receiver
6	StdA_SSRX+	15	Differential Pair
7	GND_DRAIN	16	Ground for Signal Return
8	StdA_SSTX-	17	SuperSpeed Transmitter
9	StdA_SSTX+	18	Differential Pair

USB (2.0) Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition
1	Vcc
2	Data-
3	Data+
4	Ground

Unit Identifier Switch/UID LED Indicator

A Unit Identifier (UID) switch and a rear UID LED (LE1) are located on the I/O back panel. A front UID switch is located on pins 7 & 8 of the front panel control (JF1). When you press the front or the rear UID switch, both front and rear UID LEDs will be turned on. Press the UID switch again to turn off the LED indicators. The UID indicators provide easy identification of a system that may be in need of service. (**Note:** UID can also be triggered via IPMI on the motherboard. For more information, please refer to the IPMI User's Guide posted on our website at http://www.CADnetwork.de.)

UID Switch Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition
1	Ground
2	Ground
3	Button In
4	Button In

UID LED Pin Definitions

Color	Status
Blue: On	Unit Identified

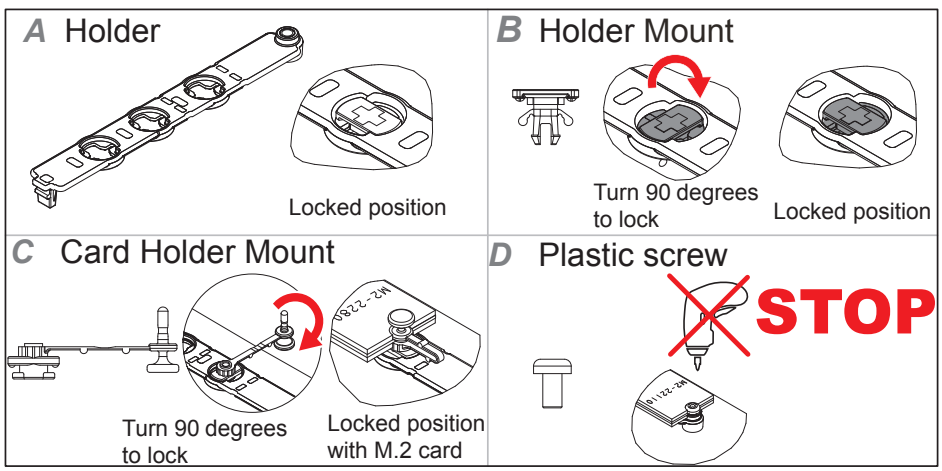
Connectors

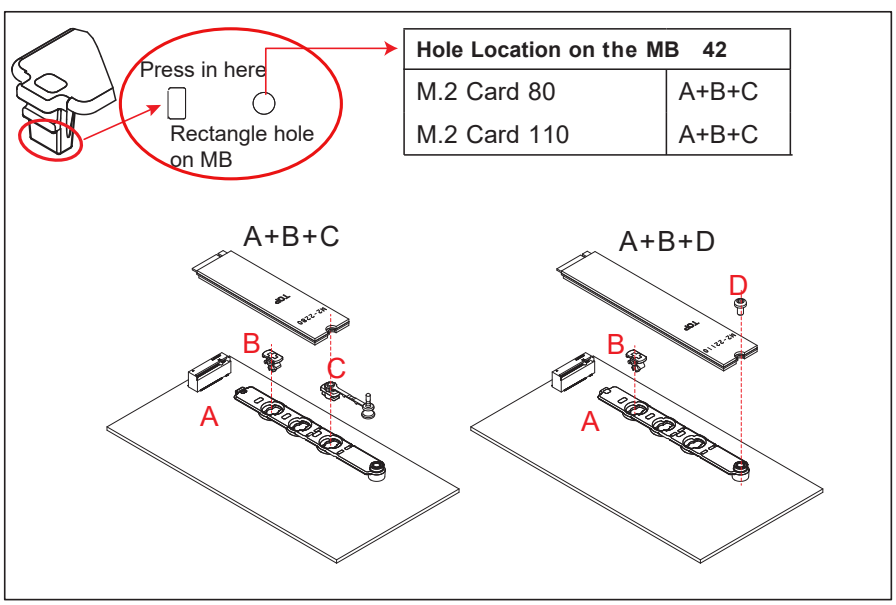
(I-)SATA 3.0 and (S-)SATA 3.0 Connections

This motherboard contains one (I-)SATA 3.0 port (SATA5) and two S-SATA 3.0 headers (JS1/JS2). The S-SATA headers, supported by Intel SCU, provide eight S-SATA connections (S-SATA 0-3, 4-7), while SATA5, supported by the Intel PCH, can be used with the CADnetwork SuperDOM. SuperDOM, a yellow SATA DOM connector with a power pin built in, does not require a power cable and is backward-compatible with a regular SATA HDD or a third-party SATA DOM that requires external power cables for power supply.

PCI-E M.2 Slot

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





Headers

Onboard Fan Headers

There are ten onboard fan headers (FAN1-FAN10) located on the motherboard. FAN1-FAN8 are used for system cooling, whereas FAN9/FAN10 are used as Active CPU heatsink fans. All onboard fans are 4-pin fan headers, which are backward compatible with traditional 3-pin fans. However, only 4-pin fans can support fan speed control (via Hardware Monitoring in the BMC). Please use either all 3-pin fans or all 4-pin fans on the same motherboard.

Fan Header Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition
1	Ground (Black)
2	+12V (Red)
3	Tachometer
4	PWM Control

TPM Header

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

Trusted Platform Module/Port 80 Header Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	P3V3	2	SPI_TPM_CS_N
3	PCI_RESET_N	4	SPI_PCH_MISO
5	SPI_PCH_CLK	6	Ground
7	SPI_PCH_MOSI	8	x
9	P3V3_STBY	10	IRQ_TPM_SPI_N

RAID Key Header

A RAID Key header is located at JRK1 on the motherboard. RAID key is used to support NVMe SDD. Please refer to the layout below for JRK1 location.

RAID Key Header Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition
1	Ground
2	P3V3_STBY
3	Ground
4	RAID_KEY

Chassis Intrusion

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

Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions	
Pin#	**Definition**
1	Intrusion Input
2	Ground

Serial Port

A serial port header is located at COM1 on the motherboard. This header provides serial communication support for your system. See the table below for pin definitions.

Serial Port Pin Definitions			
Pin#	**Definition**	**Pin#**	**Definition**
1	DCD	6	DSR
2	RXD	7	RTS
3	TXD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	N/A

System Management Bus (SMBus) Header

A SMBus (I^2C) header for IPMI 2.0 is located at JIPMB1. Connect the appropriate cable here to use the IPMB I^2C connection on your system. Refer to the table below for pin definitions.

External I^2C Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	**Definition**
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	No Connection

NVMe SMBus Headers

NVMe SMBus (I^2C) headers (JNVI^{2}C1/JNVI^{2}C2), used for PCI-E SMBus clock and data connections, provide hot-plug support via dedicated SMBus interface. This feature is only available for a CADnetwork complete system with an SMCI-proprietary NVMe add-on card and cable installed for each NVMe SMBus header supported. See the table below for pin definitions.

NVMe SMBus Header Pin Definitions

Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	VCCIO

Host Fabric Interface (HFI) Carrier Card Sideband Headers (Available when F model CPUs are used)

Two Host Fabric Interface (HFI) carrier card headers are located at JHFI1/JHFI2 on the motherboard. These headers will only work properly when an F model processor is installed on the the corresponding CPU socket (JHFI1: CPU1, JHFI2: CPU2). After ensuring that an F model CPU is properly seated in the corresponding CPU socket, please use an HFI sideband cable to connect the carrier card to the JHFI header, and then use an optional IFP (Internal-Faceplate-to-Processor) cable to connect the carrier card to the F model CPU that is seated in the Socket. (See Note below). See page 34 for the installation instructions.

Notes:

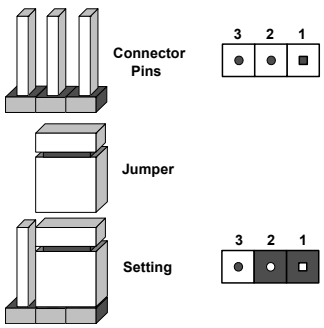
1. For an HFI carrier card to function properly, please purchase the appropriate IFP cable from CADnetwork. Please refer to CADnetwork`s website at www.CADnetwork.de for the part number of the IFP cable specified for your system.
2. JHFI1 (when an F model CPU is installed in CPU Socket1)
3. JHFI2 (when an F model CPU is installed in CPU Socket2)

4.4 Jumpers

Explanation of Jumpers

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

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



CMOS Clear

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

To Clear CMOS

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

Notes: Clearing CMOS will also clear all passwords.

Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS.


JBT1 contact pads

VGA Port Enable/Disable

Jumper JPG1 is used to enable or disable the VGA port on the I/O back panel. Close pin 1 and pin 2 for VGA support. The default setting is **Enabled**.

VGA Port Enable/Disable Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	**Definition**
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

Manufacturing Mode Select

Close JPME1 to bypass SPI flash security and force the system to use the Manufacturing Mode, which will allow you to flash the system firmware from a host server to modify system settings. See the table below for jumper settings.

Manufacturing Mode Select Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	**Definition**
Pins 1-2	Normal (Default)
Pins 2-3	Manufacturing Mode

Watch Dog

JWD1 controls the Watch Dog function. Watch Dog is a monitor that can reboot the system when a software application hangs. Jumping pins 1-2 will cause Watch Dog to reset the system if an application hangs. Jumping pins 2-3 will generate a non-maskable interrupt signal for the application that hangs. Watch Dog must also be enabled in BIOS. The default setting is Reset.

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

Watch Dog Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	**Definition**
Pins 1-2	Reset
Pins 2-3	NMI
Open	Disabled

I²C Bus for VRM

Jumpers JVRM1 and JVRM2 allow the VRM SMB Clock and Data to access the Baseboard Management Controller (BMC). See the tables below for jumper settings.

JVRM1 (VRM SMB Clock to BMC/PCH) Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	**Definition**
Pins 1-2	SMB Clock to BMC (Normal: Default)
Pins 2-3	SMB Clock to PCH

JVRM2 (VRM SMB Data to BMC/PCH) Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	**Definition**
Pins 1-2	SMB Data to BMC (Normal: Default)
Pins 2-3	SMB Data to PCH

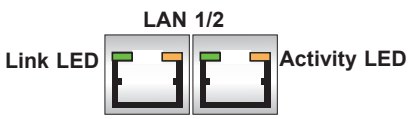
4.5 LED Indicators

LAN LEDs

The LAN ports are located on the IO Backplane on the motherboard. Each Ethernet LAN port has two LEDs. The yellow LED indicates activity. Link LED, located on the left side of the LAN port, may be green, amber or off indicating the speed of the connection. See the tables at right for more information.

GLAN Activity Indicator (Left) LED Settings		
Color	**State**	**Definition**
Yellow	Flashing	Active

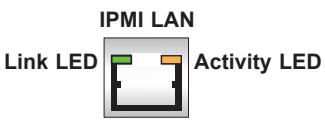
LAN Link Indicator LED Settings	
LED Color	**Definition**
Off	No Connection, 10 or 100 Mbps
Green	10 Gbps
Amber	1 Gbps



Dedicated IPMI LAN LEDs

In addition to LAN 1/LAN 2, a dedicated IPMI LAN is located on the I/O Backplane of the motherboard. The amber LED on the right indicates activity, while the green LED on the left indicates the speed of the connection. See the tables at right for more information.

IPMI LAN Link LED (Left) & Activity LED (Right)		
Color	**State**	**Definition**
Link (Left)	Green: Solid	1000 Mbps
Activity (Right)	Amber: Blinking	Active



BMC Heartbeat LED

The BMC heartbeat LED is located at LED1. When this LED is blinking green, BMC is functioning normally. See the table below for the LED status.

BMC Heartbeat LED Indicator	
LED Color	**Definition**
Green: Blinking	BMC Normal

Onboard Power LED

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

Onboard Power LED Indicator	
LED Color	**Definition**
Off	System Off (power cable not connected)
Green	System On

M.2 Power LED

The Power LED indicator for the M.2 device is located at LED1 on the motherboard. When this LED is on, the M.2 power is on. Refer to the table below for more information.

M.2 Power LED Indicator	
LED	**Definition**
Off	M.2 Power Off
On	M.2 Power On