CP6010 User's Guide

6U CompactPCI® 64-bit Universal Dual Processor

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kontron

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Kontron reserves the right to make changes without notice in product or component design as warranted by evolution in user needs or progress in engineering or manufacturing technology. Changes that affect the operation of the unit will be documented in the next revision of this user's guide.

Contents

Customer Service

Safety instructions

Before You Begin vi
When Working Inside a Computer vii
Preventing Electrostatic Discharge viii
Working with Batteries ix

Preface

How to Use This Guide xii
Customer Comments xiii
Advisory Conventions xiii
Unpacking xiv
Powering Up the System xiv
Adapter Cables xiv
Storing Boards xv
Regulatory Compliance Statements xv
Limitted Warranty xvi

1. Product Description

1.1 Product Overview 1-1
1.2 What's Included 1-1
1.3 Board Specifications 1-2
1.4 Compact PCI Compliance 1-5
1.5 Hot-Swap Capability 1-6
1.6 Interfacing with the Environment 1-9
1.7 Compatibility with Kontron Products 1-12

2. On-board Features

2.1 Block Diagram 2-1
2.2 System Core 2-2
2.3 CSB5 South Bridge 2-5
2.4 Super I/O PC87471 2-9
2.5 Ethernet Interfaces 2-12
2.6 System Management Features 2-14
2.7 Video Interface 2-16
2.8 CPCI Features 2-17
2.9 IPMI 2-19
2.10 Debugging Features 2-23
2.11 Miscellaneous Features 2-25

3. Installing the Board

3.1 Setting Jumpers 3-1
3.2 Processor 3-3
3.3 Memory 3-3
3.4 On-board Interconnectivity 3-5
3.5 Backup Battery 3-7
3.5 Backup Battery 3-7
3.6 Board Hot Swap and Installation 3-8

4. Building a CPCI System

4.1 Building a CPCI System 4-1
4.2 CPCI I/O Signals 4-6

5. Software Setup

5.1 PHOENIX BIOS Setup Program 5-1
5.2 Installing Drivers 5-25
5.3 Console Redirection (VT100 Mode) 5-26

A. MEMORY & I/O MAPS A-1

A.1 Memory Mapping A-1
A.2 I/O Mapping A-2

B. Interrupt Lines B-1

B.1 IRQ Lines B-1
B.2 PCI Serial Interrupts B-1

C. Kontron Extension Registers C-1

C.1 FPGA/CPLD Registers Definition C-1
C.2 Overview C-2
C.3 0190h: COM2 RS232/422/485 Buffer Control (FPGA) C-3
C.4 0191h: Reset history (FPGA) C-3
C.5 0192h: Bracket Switch, Blue LED, Lock and History (FPGA & CPLD) C-4
C.6 0193h: ID Chip and I2C Link (FPGA) C-4
C.7 0196h: Watchdog Control (FPGA) C-5
C.8 0197h: NMI Enables and Sources (FPGA) C-5
C.9 019Bh: Backplane Information (CPLD) C-5
C.10 019Ch: BMC Control (CPLD) C-6
C.11 019Dh: PCI Status Register (CPLD) C-6
C.12 01A0h: Interrupt number (FPGA) C-7
C.13 01A1h: Interrupt enable (FPGA) C-7
C.14 01A2h: PCI Interrupt status (FPGA) C-7
C.15 01A3h: JTAG Port (FPGA) C-8
C.16 01A8h: I2C Address (FPGA) C-8
C.17 01A9h: I2C transmit (FPGA) C-8
C.18 01AAh: I2C receive (FPGA) C-8
C.19 01ABh: I2C flags (FPGA) C-9

D. Connector Pinouts D-1

D.1 Connectors and Headers Summary D-1
D.2 CPCI Bus (J1) D-2
D.3 CPCI Bus (J2) D-3
D.4 CPCI Bus (J3) D-4
D.5 CPCI Bus (PIM) (J4) D-5
D.6 CPCI Bus (SCSI) (J4) D-6
D.7 CPCI Bus (J5) D-7
D.8 Serial Port 0 - RS-232 (J6) D-8
D.9 USB2 (located on faceplate) (J7) D-8
D.10 CRT VGA Interface (J8) D-8
D.11 Ethernet LAN 2 and LAN 1 (J9, J10) D-8
D.12 Hot Swap Switch (J20) D-8
D.13 Power (J22) D-9
D.14 IDE MEZZANINE (J23) D-9
D.15 Reset Switch (SW1) D-10
D.16 CMOS Battery Backup Connector (BT1) D-10
D.17 CompactFlash™ (J3 on mezzanine) D-10
D.18 JN1 – PMC (JN1) D-11

D.19 JN2 – PMC (JN2) D-12
D.20 JN3 – PMC (JN3) D-13
D.21 JN4 – PIM (JN4) D-14

E. BIOS Setup Error Codes..... E-1

E.1 POST Beep..... E-1
E.2 POST Messages..... E-6
E.3 Error Messages..... E-7

F. BIOS Update & Emergency Procedure F-1

F.1 BIOS UPDATE PROCEDURES F-1
F.2 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES F-1

G. Getting Help G-1

Safety Instructions

Contents

Before You Begin vi
When Working Inside a Computer vii
Preventing Electrostatic Discharge viii
Working with Batteries ix

Before You Begin

Before handling the board, read the instructions and safety guidelines on the following pages to prevent damage to the product and to ensure your own personal safety. Refer to the "Advisories" section in the Preface for advisory conventions used in this user's guide, including the distinction between Warnings, Cautions, Important Notes, and Notes.

- Always use caution when handling/operating the computer. Only qualified, experienced, authorized electronics service personnel should access the interior of the computer. The power supplies produce high voltages and energy hazards, which can cause bodily harm.

- Use extreme caution when installing or removing components. Refer to the installation instructions in this user's guide for precautions and procedures. If you have any questions, please contact Kontron Post-Sales Technical Support.

WARNING



High voltages are present inside the chassis when the unit's power cord is plugged into an electrical outlet. Turn off system power, turn off the power supply, and then disconnect the power cord from its source before removing the chassis cover. Turning off the system power switch does not remove power to components.



WARNING



This product may contain CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT



When Working Inside a Computer

Before taking covers off a computer, perform the following steps:

- Turn off the computer and any peripherals.
- Disconnect the computer and peripherals from power sources or subsystems to prevent electric shock or system board damage. This does not apply to when hot-swapping parts.
- Follow the guidelines provided in “Preventing Electrostatic Discharge“ on the following page.
- Disconnect telephone or telecommunications lines from the computer.

In addition, take note of these safety guidelines when appropriate:

- To help avoid possible damage to system boards, wait five seconds after turning off the computer before removing a component, removing a system board, or disconnecting a peripheral device from the computer.
- When you disconnect a cable, pull on its connector or on its strain-relief loop, not on the cable itself. Some cables have a connector with locking tabs. If you are disconnecting this type of cable, press in on the locking tabs before disconnecting the cable. As you pull connectors apart, keep them evenly aligned to avoid bending any connector pins. Also, before connecting a cable, make sue both connectors are correctly oriented and aligned.

CAUTION



Do not attempt to service the system yourself, except as explained in this user’s guide. Follow installation and troubleshooting instructions closely.



Preventing Electrostatic Discharge

Static electricity can harm system boards. Perform service at an ESD workstation and follow proper ESD procedure to reduce the risk of damage to components. Kontron strongly encourages you to follow proper ESD procedure, which can include wrist straps and smocks, when servicing equipment.

Take the following steps to prevent damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD):

- When unpacking a static-sensitive component from its shipping carton, do not remove the component's antistatic packing material until you are ready to install the component in a computer. Just before unwrapping the antistatic packaging, be sure you are at an ESD workstation or grounded. This will discharge any static electricity that may have built up in your body.

- When transporting a sensitive component, first place it in an antistatic container or packaging.

- Handle all sensitive components at an ESD workstation. If possible, use antistatic floor pads and workbench pads.

- Handle components and boards with care. Don't touch the components or contacts on a board. Hold a board by its edges or by its metal mounting bracket.

- Do not handle or store system boards near strong electrostatic, electromagnetic, magnetic, or radioactive fields.

Working with Batteries

Care and Handling Precautions for Lithium Batteries

Your computer board has a standard, non-rechargeable lithium battery. To preserve the battery's lifetime, the battery enable jumper has been removed for shipping.

- Do not short circuit
- Do not heat or incinerate
- Do not charge
- Do not deform or disassemble
- Do not apply solder directly
- Do not mix different types or partially used batteries together
- Always observe proper polarities

Replacing Lithium Batteries

Exercise caution while replacing lithium batteries!

WARNING



Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries, following manufacturer's instructions.



ATTENTION



Il y a danger d'explosion s'il y a remplacement incorrect de la batterie. Remplacer uniquement avec une batterie du même type ou d'un type équivalent recommandé par le constructeur. Mettre au rebut les batteries usagées conformément aux instructions du fabriquant.



ACHTUNG



Explosionsgefahr bei falschem Batteriewechsel. Verwenden Sie nur die empfohlenen Batterietypen des Herstellers. Entsorgen Sie die verbrauchten Batterien laut Gebrauchsanweisung des Herstellers.



ATENCION



Puede explotar si la pila no este bien reemplazada. Solo reemplazca la pila con tipas equivalentes segun las instrucciones del manifacturo. Vote las pilas usads segun las instrucciones del manifacturo.



Preface

Contents

How to Use This Guide xii
Customer Comments xiii
Advisory Conventions xiii
Unpacking xiv
Powering Up the System xiv
Adapter Cables xiv
Storing Boards xv
Regulatory Compliance Statements xv
Limitted Warranty xvi

How to Use This Guide

This user's guide provides step-by-step instructions for installation and serves as a reference for operation, troubleshooting, and upgrades.

You can find the latest release of this User's Guide at:

ftp://ftp.kontron.ca/support/

For the circuits, descriptions and tables indicated, Kontron assumes no responsibility as far as patents or other rights of third parties are concerned.

The following is a summary of chapter contents:

- Chapter 1, Product Description
- Chapter 2, On-board Features
- Chapter 3, Installing the board
- Chapter 4, Building a CPCI System
- Chapter 5, Software Setup
- Appendix A, Memory & I/O Maps
- Appendix B, Interrupt Lines
- Appendix C, Kontron Extension Registers
- Appendix D, Board Diagrams
- Appendix E, Connector Pinouts
- Appendix F, BIOS Setup Error Codes
- Appendix G, BIOS Update & Emergency Procedure
- Appendix H, Getting Help

Customer Comments

If you have any difficulties using this user's guide, discover an error, or just want to provide some feedback, please send us a message at Tech.Writer@ca.kontron.com. Detail any errors you find. We will correct the errors or problems as soon as possible and post the revised user's guide in our online Support Library. Thank you.

Advisory Conventions

Seven types of advisories are used throughout the user guides to provide helpful information or to alert you to the potential for hardware damage or personal injury. They are Note, Signal Paths, Related Jumpers, BIOS Settings, Software Usage, Cautions, and Warnings. The following is an example of each type of advisory. Use caution when servicing electrical components.



Note:
Indicates information that is important for you to know.



Signal Paths:
Indicates the places where you can find the signal on the board.



Related Jumpers:
Indicates the jumpers that are related to this sections.



BIOS Settings:
Indicates where you can set this option in the BIOS.



Software Usage:
Indicates how you can access this feature through software.



CAUTION

Indicates potential damage to hardware and tells you how to avoid the problem.





WARNING

Indicates the potential for bodily harm and tells you how to avoid the problem.



Disclaimer: We have tried to identify all situations that may pose a warning or a caution condition in this user's guide. However, Kontron does not claim to have covered all situations that might require the use of a Caution or a Warning.

Unpacking

Follow these recommendations while unpacking:

- Remove all items from the box. If any items listed on the purchase order are missing, notify Kontron customer service immediately.
- Inspect the product for damage. If there is damage, notify Kontron customer service immediately.
- Save the box and packing material for possible future shipment.

Powering Up the System

Before any installation or setup, ensure that the board is unplugged from power sources or subsystems.

If you encounter a problem, verify the following items:

- Make sure that all connectors are properly connected.
- Verify your boot devices.
- If the system does not start properly, try booting with only the video monitor connected to the board and without any other I/O peripherals attached, including Compact PCI or PMC adapters.

If you still cannot start your system, please refer to the Emergency Procedure in the Appendix Section of this User's Guide.

If you are still not able to get your board running, contact our Technical Support for assistance.

Make sure your system provides the minimum DC voltages required at the board's slot, especially if cables carry DC power.

Adapter Cables

Because adapter cables come from various manufacturers, pinouts can differ. The direct crimp design offered by Kontron allows the simplest cable assembly. All cables are available from Kontron.

Storing Boards

Electronic boards are sensitive devices. Do not handle or store device near strong electrostatic, electromagnetic, magnetic, or radioactive fields.

Regulatory Compliance Statements

This section provides the FCC compliance statement for Class B devices and describes how to keep the system CE compliant.

FCC Compliance Statement for Class B Devices

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

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

WARNING



This is a Class B product. If not installed in a properly shielded enclosure and used in accordance with this User's Guide, this product may cause radio interference in which case users may need to take additional measures at their own expense. Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this product.



UL Certification



This product bears the combined UL Recognized Component Mark for Canada and U.S. It indicates investigations to the UL Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment. It is designated to be used in end-product equipment where the acceptability of the combination is determined by Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

CE Certification



The product(s) described in this user's guide complies with all applicable European Union (CE) directives if it has a CE marking. For computer systems to remain CE compliant, only CE-compliant parts may be used. Maintaining CE compliance also requires proper cable and cabling techniques. Although Kontron offers accessories, the customer must ensure that these products are installed with proper shielding to maintain CE compliance. Kontron does not offer engineering services for designing cabling systems. In addition, Kontron will not retest or recertify systems or components that have been reconfigured by customers.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Kontron Canada, Inc, ("The seller") warrants its boards to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of two (2) years commencing on the date of shipment. The liability of the seller shall be limited to replacing or repairing, at the seller's option, any defective units. Equipment or parts, which have been subject to abuse, misuse, accident, alteration, neglect, or unauthorized repair are not covered by this warranty. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied.

1. Product Description

Contents

1.1 Product Overview 1-1
1.2 What's Included 1-1
1.3 Board Specifications 1-2
1.4 Compact PCI Compliance 1-5
1.5 Hot-Swap Capability 1-6
1.6 Interfacing with the Environment 1-69
1.7 Compatibility with Kontron Products 1-9

1.1 Product Overview

Kontron's CP6010 can accommodate the endless demands for increased bandwidth among mission-critical voice messaging, Computer Telephony Integration (CTI) and Internet/Intranet server applications.

This board is a state-of-the-art Dual CPU High Performance Serverworks-based CompactPCI 6U/8HP) system or peripheral processor. It complements Kontron's current family of 6U CompactPCI™ processor boards offering by addressing the very high performance needs of the data / telecommunication and CTI server.

The CP6010 packs new power onto a single board computer (SBC) by incorporating two Intel PIV Xeon processors at speeds of 1.6GHz, 2.0GHz, 2.4GHz and 2.8GHz, a front side bus of 400/533MHz and up to 8GB of DDR system memory. Its performance is further enhanced by using one 64-bit/133MHz PCI-X bus, which effectively increase by four the PCI bandwidths over previous products.

The CP6010 is fully hot swappable and meets all the requirement needed to build high availability CPCI systems. In addition, the CP6010 can communicate at 4Gb/s over two full duplex gigabit Ethernet links with other processor boards using a CompactPCI 2.16 backplane (XL-PSB/VHDS Platform) for high density and high reliability clustering applications.

The CP6010 offers a natural growth path to high performance, high availability as well as hot swappable and scalable multiprocessing technology.

1.2 What's Included

This board is shipped with the following items:

- One CP6010 board
- One quick reference sheet
- Cables that have been ordered

If any item is missing or damaged, contact the supplier.

1.3 Board Specifications

FEATURES	DESCRIPTION
Supported Microprocessors	• Dual Intel Low Voltage XEON® Processor at 400/533MHz front side bus (FSB) • Supports Hyper-Threading • NetBurst™ Architecture
Cache Memory	• 512K L2 on-die cache • 12KB/8KB Instruction/Data Level 1
Chipset	• ServerWorks GC-LE server chipset with CSB5 South Bridge • ServerWorks CIOB-X2 for dual PCI-X 133MHz interface • National PC87417 super I/O
Bus Interface	• Front side bus at 400/533 MHz, 64-bit data, 36-bit address • Memory bus at 200/266 MHz, 144-bit data (2 channel) • One on-board 64-bit/133MHz PCI-X bus • One on-board 64-bit/66MHz PCI bus • CPCI PCI 64-bit/66MHz with universal bridge • One on-board 32-bit/33MHz bus for video interface
System Memory	• Up to 8GB on 4 x 184-pin latching DIMM sockets, 64/72-bit • Two DDR channels 72-bit/133MHz for Interleave operation • PC-1600/PC-2100 DDR, registered SDRAM non-ECC/ECC mode (ECC error correction up to a nibble, error detection for more than a nibble); all eight GB cacheable
Flash Memory	• 512KB for BIOS field upgrade on X-BUS • 32KB user serial EEPROM

Board Specifications (continued)

I/O

Description	Front Plate	Rear I/O	Mezzanine	Total
Video (F / R)	1	1	-	1
USB	1	2	-	3
Serial	1	2	-	2
PS/2 Mouse	-	1	-	1
PS/2 Keyboard	-	1	-	1
Ethernet (F / R)	2	2	-	2
Hard Disk	-	2	1	3
SCSI (optional)	-	1	1	2
Compact Flash	-	-	1	1
Floppy	-	2	-	2
Reset Button	1	-	-	1

F / R	Front or Rear
Video	PCI video controller (C&T 69030) with 4MB video memory Supports CRT with resolution up to 1600 x 1200, 65K colors On faceplate, female D-sub 15-pin
USB	USB 1.1 compliant
Serial	COM1 (RS232), COM2 (configurable as RS-232/RS-422/485)
Ethernet	PCI 10Base-T/100Base-T/1000Base-T –or 1000Base-SX (using Intel 82546) On faceplate, two RJ-45 for copper with link activity indicators or optical transceiver. On rear access, PICMG 2.16 compliant copper interface.
Hard Disk	PCI EIDE Ultra DMA/100, Mezzanine: Channel 0, Rear I/O: Channel 1
SCSI	Dual Channel Ultra 160/320 SCSI, using PMC
CompactFlash	Can be installed on EIDE channel 0 through a connector on the mezzanine (exclusive with 2.5-inch drive)

Clock/Calendar

- Real-time clock with 256-byte battery backup CMOS RAM

Connectors in Front configuration

Front Plate

CRT	15-pin D-Sub
COM1	9-pin D-Sub
Ethernet 1 and 2	2 x RJ-45 or 2 x SFF LC optical transceiver
USB2	1 x 4-pin USB female

*Optional SCSI PMC adapter with front connector

Interfaces on J3/J4/J5

Rear CPCI I/O Connectors (J3/J4/J5)

(Rear-panel transition module, cTM80-2 **available separately)**

CRT	Serial Ports (2)	USB (2)
Speaker I/F	Reset Switch	Ethernet (2)
PS/2 Mouse &Keyboard		SCSI (with PMC)
EIDE	Floppy disk I/F	

On-board Expansions

PCI Mezzanine Card PMC.

Proprietary mezzanine.

CompactFlash.

Board Specifications (continued)

BIOS Features	• Phoenix BIOS in Boot Block Flash with recovery code; save CMOS in Flash option, and boot from LAN capability • Auto configuration, extended setup and VGA disable by jumper • Diskless, keyboardless, and videoless operation extensions • System, video and LAN BIOS shadowing • Memory remapping to avoid PCI space memory hole • Programmable memory wait states • DMI & HDD S.M.A.R.T. support • Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI 1.0), Intelligent System Monitoring (advanced thermal management such as resume, overheat alarm and auto slow down) • Setup console redirection to serial port (VT100 mode) with CMOS setup access
Supervisory	• Support the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) via an on-board micro-controller • Two-stage software programmable watchdog timer, time out from 16msec to 4.5min. • Silicon Serial ID TAG for unique board identification accessible via software • Hardware system monitor on SM bus (voltages, temperature), CPU temperature monitor / alarm; board temperature sensor, power failure / low battery detector • 12V, -12V, 5V, 3.3V, VBAT, Vcore, 2.5V, 1.5V and 1.25V voltage supervisor • Current monitoring on 5V and 3.3V through IPMI controller • Front Panel LEDs: IDE, Ethernet activity & link
OS Compatibility	• Microsoft Windows 2000 family* • Microsoft Windows XP** • Linux Red Hat 9.0 • FreeBSD 4.5 • QNX Momentics 6.2.1 • MS-DOS 6.22 *** * Requires advance server version for more than 4GB memory ** Supports only 4GB memory *** Single CPU only; limited memory support
Hardware Compatibility	• Upgrade path for many previous Kontron's boards (DXS64, DMXP64GX, DMXS64GX)* • CPCI J3, J4 and J5 pinouts is the same as the DXS64 but has been changed from previous boards. **Do not use older Rear Transition Modules (RTMs) with this board.** **Use only the CTM80-2 RTM or contact technical support for other RTM availability.**
Mechanical	266.7 x 160 x 41 mm / 10.5 x 6.3 x 1.6 in, 6U x 8HP (dual slot) Conforms with PICMG2.0R3.0
Power Requirements	Supply Voltage Vcc = +3.3V +5% -3% +5V +5% -3% +12V ± 5% +12V ± 5% ICC typ. +5V 12A ICC typ. +3.3V 15A ICC typ. +12V 260mA ICC typ. –12V < 10mA (using Dual LV Xeon 2.0GHz with 6GB DDR200 running CPU and memory intensive application)

Board Specifications (continued)

Environmental		Operating	Storage and Transit
	Temperature	0-55°C/32-131°F (with 1.6 GHz)	-40 to +70°C/-40 to 158°F
	Air Flow	TBD	
	Humidity	5% to 95% @40°C/104°F non-condensing	5% to 95% @ 40°C/104°F non-condensing
	Altitude	4,000 m / 13,123 ft	15,000 m / 49,212 ft
	Shock	5G each axis	Bellcore GR-63-CORE Section 4.3
	Vibration	1.0G, 5-500Hz each axis	2.0G, 5-50Hz; 3.0G, 50-500Hz each axis
Reliability		• MTBF: >110 000 hrs • Whole board protected by active breaker • USB voltage protected by an active breaker • Mouse / keyboard voltage protected by self-resetting fuses	
Safety/EMC		Designed to meet or exceed: • Safety: UL 60950 3rd Ed.; CSA C22.2 No 60950-00; EN 60950:2000; IEC60950-1 • EMI/EMC: FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Class B; CE Mark to EN55022/EN55024	
Warranty		Two year limited warranty	

1.4 Compact PCI Compliance

This product conforms to the following specifications:

- PICMG2.0R3.0 (core specification)
- PICMG2.1R2.0 (hot swap specification)
- PICMG2.9R1.0 (system management)
- PICMG2.10R1.0 (keying of CPCI boards)
- PICMG2.16R1.0 (packet switching)

1.5 Hot-Swap Capability

The CP6010 supports **Full Hot Swap** capability as per PICMG2.1R2.0. The T6010 can be removed from or installed in the system while it is on (without powering-down the system). Please refer to the PICMG2.1R2.0 specification for additional details. The following paragraphs describe some of the most important features of the hot swap system.

1.5.1 Board Level

You may encounter these types of boards:

Type of board	Description
Non hot swap	The board has none of the features required for hot swap. It is not electrically safe to hot swap a board in a powered system.
Basic hot swap	The board has the minimum feature set to allow electrically safe insertion in a live system. It is up to the system operator to use and configure the board after it is inserted.
Full hot swap	In addition to the basic hot swap feature, there are additional provisions for automatic software control over the connection process. This gives the broadest range of system capability. Boards in this class provide the following signals: ENUM#, BDSEL#, HEALTHY#. Full hot swap boards also provide a blue LED and a switch in the lower ejector for interaction with the operator.

1.5.2 System Level

At this level, hot swap capability depends on the boards and on the chassis.

Type of board	Description
Non hot swap	There is not any hot swap capability in this class of system; live insertion of any type of board is unsafe.
Basic hot swap	It is electrically safe to insert a basic or full hot swap board in the chassis. However, the operator must do the software connection process.
Full hot swap	This adds automatic software connection process to the basic hot swap model. A signal (ENUM#) is used to notify the system slot when a peripheral board is newly inserted or when a board is about to be extracted.
High availability	This is strictly system dependent. A full hot swap board already meets the electrical requirement for a High Availability system, but the system itself may fall in the Full Hot Swap category if it is not controlling the hardware connection process. In addition to the automatic software connection process, a High Availability system adds more control over the hardware such as reset and power control of each slot of the system.

The following signals are used:

BDSEL#: This is a short pin. It is the last to mate or the first to break contact. This signal allows the system to detect the presence of a board and also to control its power state. Systems other than High Availability have this pin grounded.

HEALTHY#: This is a normal length pin. Peripheral boards are required to drive this signal low when they are ready to join the PCI bus. This signal will not be asserted when

the current operating mode of the bus is not compatible or when the back end power is not good or for any other reason.

PCIRST#: This signal resets the PCI bus when driven low. High availability can implement this signal as a radial signal from the Hot Swap Controller (HSC) to further control the electrical connection. Platforms that do this must OR the system host's reset signal with the slot-specific signal to maintain the bused signal's function.

M66EN: On a High Availability platform compatible with R. 2.0 of PICMG2.1, the signal may be radial from the HSC. This allows the platform to accept 33MHz only peripheral boards that comply with R. 1 of the specification.



Note:
Hot Swap of the system slot is not defined in the PICMG2.1R2.0 specification. It is electrically possible to hot swap the CP6010 in a system slot, but system functionality is lost and the PCI bus will float.

WARNING



It can be harmful for some PCI peripheral devices to remove system slots because the PCI bus floats. At least PCIRST# should be asserted but not all platforms detect this condition and hold the system in reset when a system board is not present. Please consult your chassis manual.



1.5.3 Hot-swap Compatibility with Kontron Systems

	XL-VHDS	XL-PSB	XL-CXP	XL-LP42
CP6010	High availability (1)	Full hot swap	CP6010 is not supported in this chassis	High availability (2)

1) When system management card used.
2) No supported for radial RESET# and radial M66EN.



Note:
The CP6010 always has a mezzanine installed to provide enough power. In HA platforms, the hot swap controller (HSC) needs to assert BDSEL# (board select) for both slots used by the CP6010.

1.5.4 Full Hot-swap Mechanism

Full Hot Swap boards such as the CP6010 in peripheral mode drive the ENUM# signals to the system host to indicate a service request. When the CP6010 is the system host, it can generate interrupts when the ENUM# state changes. This signal notifies the system host that either a board has been inserted or is about to be extracted and that the configuration of the system has or will change. Then, the system host performs maintenance such as assigning resources to PCI devices or installing or removing a device driver and any other task. Some of the above functionalities may be implemented in the OS; others may need specific application software.

The Hot Swap Switch is in the lower ejector. It allows the operator to inform the system about the intention to extract the board. A blue LED, located on the board's faceplate, illuminates when it is safe to extract the board. This LED indicates that the system software has been placed in a state for orderly extraction of a board. The hardware connection layer provides protection only for the hardware during insertions and extractions. This method allows the operator to insert or to extract boards without reconfiguring the system with the console.



Note:
To detect handle switch activity and to signal board status with the blue LED, the host must have a proper hot swap driver.

The end user must know that adding a PCI device to a live system requires allocating PCI resources. The OS does not do this; the hot swap driver does. However, many configurations can be done only from the BIOS. Consult Kontron's technical support if you need additional information.



WARNING

All actions are initiated by the operator and must be performed in the correct sequence for proper system operation.



Full Hot Swap boards present the following resources to software executing on the system host (nominally implementing the Hot-Plug Service and Hot-Plug System Driver).

- An ENUM# signal, which is an open collector (open drain) bused signal; it signals a change in the board status.
- A switch actuated with the lower ejector handle indicates the beginning of the extraction process or the end of the insertion process.
- A LED indicates the status of the software connection process.
- A set of four control and status bits (hot swap register in PCI configuration space) on each board allows the system host's software to determine the source of the ENUM# signal and control the LED.

1.5.5 High Availability Mechanism

When using a High Availability system such as XL-VHDS and XL-LP42, the system has more control over the hardware connection process compared to the full, hot-swap model. When a board is inserted in the system, the Hot Swap Controller (HSC) detects the insertion before powering up the newly inserted board. When the HSC is ready to power up a card, it asserts BDSEL# and monitors the HEALTHY# signal for that card. This flexibility gives the possibility to the operator, for example, to cycle the power state of a problematic I/O board or to reset only a particular slot. Please refer to your system manual for more details on how to use the High Availability feature of the system.

In addition to the resources a board present on a Full Hot Swap system, the following ones are usable on HA systems:

- A BDSEL# signal controls the power state of the board
- A HEALTHY# signal indicates the healthiness of the board

1.5.5.1 Bus-less Operation

When the on-board bridge is disabled, the CP6010 is considered bus less. In such cases, the SBC can be hot swapped in a CPCI bus but will not try to participate on the bus. Then, BDSEL# and HEALTHY# preserve their functionality but PCIRST# is ignored. The blue LED mechanism is disabled because the on-board bridge and system host cannot handle it. However, it is possible to read the handle switch and control the blue LED through register 0x192.



Note:
When the bridge is disabled (stand-alone operation), the user can read the hot-swap switch and drive blue LED by using register 0x192.

1.6 Interfacing with the Environment

1.6.1 CPCI

The CP6010 system/peripheral processor board is provided for rack-mounted systems to offer the highest modularity. Through the J1/J2 segment, the board can drive up to **seven** external CompactPCI slots, supporting individual REQ/GNT arbitration pair signals and the clock.

The CP6010 supports all PCI modes for operation up to 66MHz, giving a theoretical throughput of 512MB/s.

Possible PCI modes of the CP6010 with Kontron systems:

	XL-VHDS (1)	XL-PSB	XL-CXP	XL-LP42
CP6010	PCI-33 PCI-66	PCI-33	PCI-33	PCI-33 PCI-66

1) Using a five-slot backplane.

1.6.2 RTM

All I/Os can be accessed through a rear transition module (RTM). RTMs use proprietary pinouts in J3/J4/J5 to bring out all I/Os of the SBC. Only use Kontron's RTM with the CP6010. The cTM-80 is compatible with the RTM .

RTMs are not designed to be hot swapped when a front board is present. Make sure that either the system is shut off or that the front board of the RTM is unpowered before removing or installing a RTM.



Note :

A. **In front I/O configurations**, the following I/O signals are available on the faceplate: SVGA, Serial Port COM1, USB Port 2, Ethernet 1 and 2. All other I/Os connect to J3, J4, and J5.

B. **In Rear I/O configurations**, all I/O signals connect to J3, J4, and J5

1.6.3 Mezzanine

The mezzanine is a hardware interface used to increase I/O connectivity of the CP6010 while respecting the dual slot 6U form-factor restrictions. It is built around three sets of connectors:

- Mezzanine connector handling IDE signals, additional PCI slots and arbitration signals, 5V power.
- Mezzanine connector (the four baseboard PMC connector) that handles a complete PCI signal set, including the REQ/GNT arbitration signal pair.
- A two-pin power connector to bring additional 3.3V on the baseboard.

These connectors represent an open door for future development of expansion and I/O mezzanine cards. The following I/O's are available on the T6507 mezzanine:

- PMC connector supporting PCIX up to 133MHz, 64 bits PMC with PIM interface.



Note:
If you encounter problem with the GB Ethernet LAN adapter, set the PMC bus to PCI-66. There is no performance degradation.

- CompactFlash connector supporting Type 1 and 2 modules.
- IDE connector for 2.5-inch hard disk (exclusive with PMC, and CompactFlash).

See Kontron's mezzanine offering for additional I/O capabilities.

1.6.3.1 CompactFlash/Hard-disk Feature

Using a mezzanine, the CP6010 board also supports standard CompactFlash disk through a CompactFlash module or a 2.5-inch hard drive.

1.6.3.2 Provides Additional Power

The CP6010 is a high-performance CPU board that needs more current than what one CPCI slot can provide. To overcome this, part of the required current comes from the mezzanine's J1 connector.

1.6.3.3 PMC Expansion

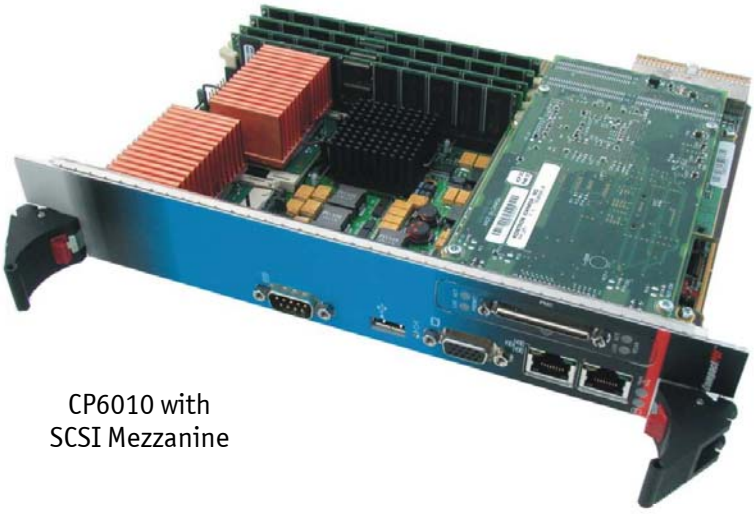
The mezzanine increases the I/O capability of the CP6010 by providing a PMC slot. Up to 133MHZ/64-bits are supported for up to 1GB of I/O bandwidth.



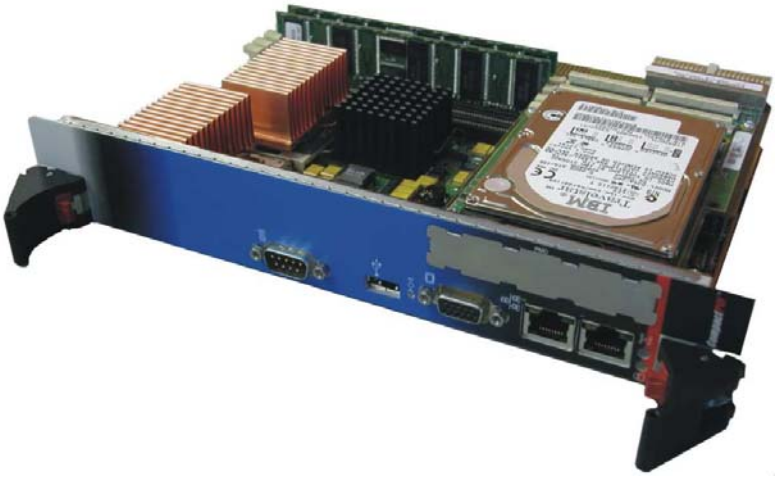
Note:
The CP6010 requires a mezzanine for proper operation. Without a mezzanine, the board remains without power, and the blue LED will stay on.

The CP6010 requires a slot (either system), peripheral or bus-less for the mezzanine. Many systems that have a system slot at the right of a backplane fail to meet this requirement, preventing the use of the CP6010 as a system host controller.

The capability of the CP6010 to connect with other devices is enforced by PCI Mezzanine Cards (PMC). A fully equipped CP6010 board may appear as follows:



CP6010 with
SCSI Mezzanine



CP6010 with
HDD Mezzanine

1.7 Compatibility with Kontron Products

The CP6010 system processor is a member of Kontron's CompactPCI product family.

When building a basic environment around the CP6010, the platform can be composed of any of the following devices:

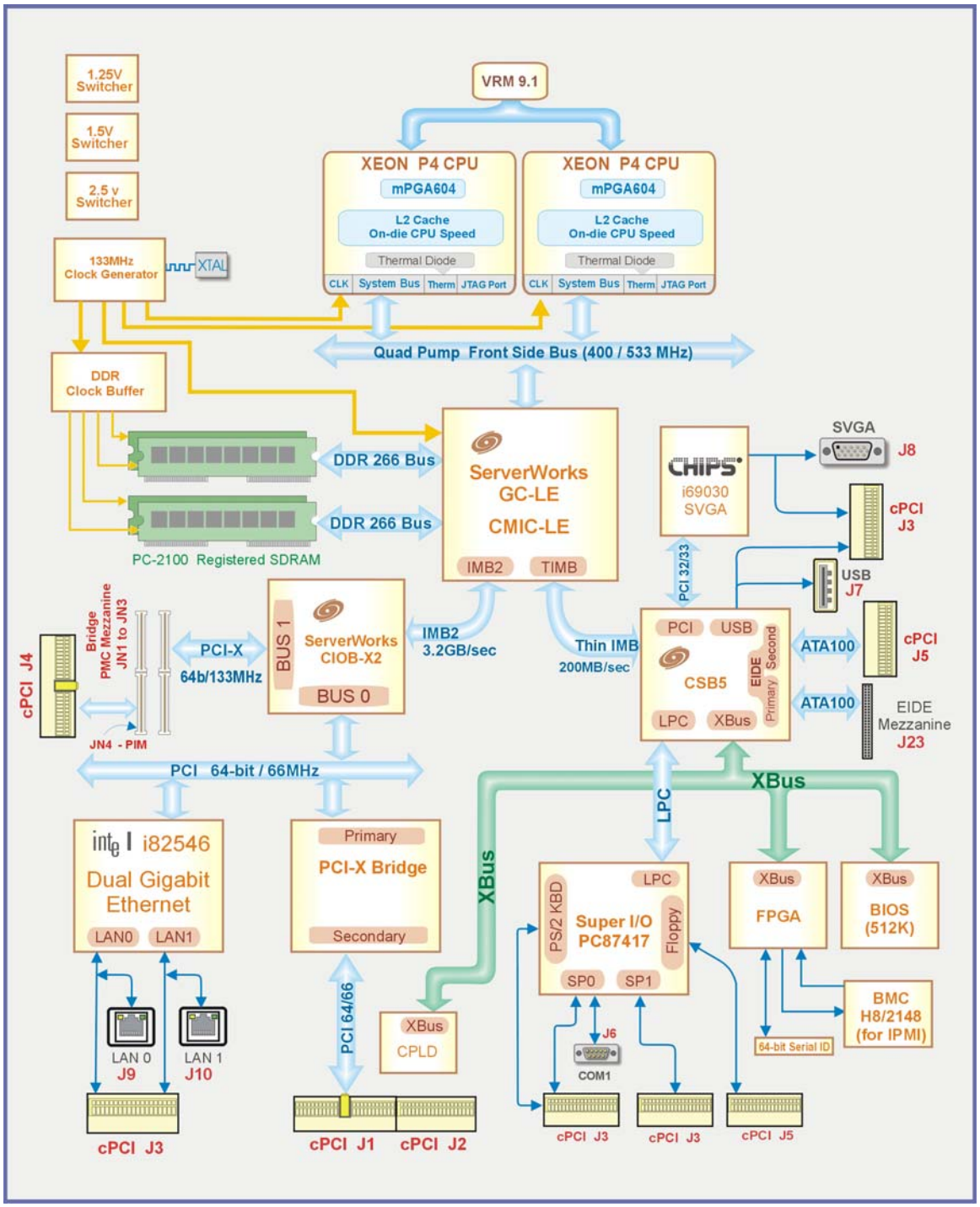
XL-VHDS	• CP6010 6U system board (up to 8), including other Kontron cPCI SBCs • CTM80-2 6Ux8HPx80mm RTM (for CP6010) • Third party CPCI I/O board with RTM as needed • Storage module with 2.5-inch hard disk and DVD or floppy • Up to 12 hot swappable SCSI drives • Up to six 3U 250W power supply • Up to two Ethernet switches (PICMG2.16) • Up to two SMC (system management cards) • AC or DC (redundant –48 volts) power input
XL-PSB	• CP6010 6U system board (up to six), including other Kontron cPCI SBC • CTM80-2 6Ux8HPx80mm Rear Transition Module (for CP6010) • Third party CPCI I/O board with RTM as needed • Up to two 6U 300W power supplies • Two Ethernet switches (PICMG2.16) • AC power input
XL-LP42	• CP6010 6U system board (up to four), including other Kontron cPCI SBCs • CTM80-2 6Ux8HPx80mm RTM (for CP6010) • Third party CPCI I/O board with RTM as needed • Up to three 3U 250W power supplies • Two Ethernet switches (PICMG2.16) • Up to one system management card • AC power input

2. On-board Features

Contents

2.1 Block Diagram 2-1
2.2 System Core 2-2
2.3 CSB5 South Bridge 2-5
2.4 Super I/O PC87471 2-9
2.5 Ethernet Interfaces 2-12
2.6 System Management Features 2-14
2.7 Video Interface 2-16
2.8 CPCI Features 2-17
2.9 IPMI 2-19
2.10 Debugging Features 2-23
2.11 Miscellaneous Features 2-25

2.1 Block Diagram



2.2 System Core

2.2.1 Processors

The CP6010 system board supports Intel's LV (low voltage) Xeon processors as well as the standard voltage Xeon in the FC-uPGA2 604 pin package. Single and dual CPU configurations are supported. In the option list, you will see a list of possible configurations. Both 400MHz and 533MHz front side buses are supported. Major CPU features include:

- LV (low voltage) CPU
- Intel NetBurst micro architecture
- Hyper-Threading technology support
- 400 or 533MHz front side bus
- 512KB of L2 cache at full core speed
- 64GB addressing range is cacheable
- SSE2 instruction set support
- Internal thermal monitor and clock speed throttling for CPU protection

Please call Kontron to get the available CPU speed and configuration. See Intel's Web site for additional details about Xeon architecture and instruction set.

2.2.2 Chipset Feature

The CP6010 is based on the GC-LE chipset which include the following high performance devices

CMIC-LE (memory controller)

CPU interface

- 400/533MHz CPU interface with parity and 36-bit addressing for up to 4.2GB/s data transfer rate
- Support for multiple processors

Memory

- 200/266MHz memory interface, 144-bits wide, synchronous with CPU bus interface for up to 4.2GB/s data transfer rate
- Support two channels of DDR memory for interleaved operation
- ECC support with correction for up to a nibble (four bits) and detection for multiple nibble
- Up to 16GB support (8GB for CP6010 with four DIMMs)

- Memory scrubbing support (chipset automatically scans memory and corrects ECC errors)
- Support 12 deep for in-order queue
- Eight cache line read buffers, eight cache line write buffers
- Support for read around write

IMB (Inter-Module Bus)

- 800MHz IMB for 3.2GB/s transfer rate between CMIC-LE and CIOB-X2
- CRC protected IMB
- Multiple IOAPIC support
- Allow concurrency between IMB and CPU interface transaction

CIOB-X2 (PCI-X bus interface)

- Support 800MHz IMB
- Parity protection on PCI/PCI-X
- Allow concurrency between PCI/PCI-X bus and IMB
- Eight deep outbound request queue for IMB to PCI/PCI-X transaction
- Eight deep IMB to PCI/PCI-X memory write posting transaction
- Caching of PCI to main memory transaction for each PCI bus
- Peer to peer transaction support
- PCIX bus error reporting

CSB5 (South bridge)

- Supports thin IMB interface for 100MB/s transfer in both directions
- 32-bits/33MHz PCI bus
- Provide legacy functions (8237 DMA, 8259 PIC, 8254 timer)
- PCI to LPC bridge
- USB 1.1 interfaces
- Two ATA/100 EIDE interface



Note:
Many errors can be monitored by setting the DMI event BIOS menu such as ECC errors, parity errors on all PCI/PCI-X buses, and more. See the BIOS section for details.

2.2.3 Memory Interface

This product supports up to eight Gigabytes (all 8GB is cacheable) on 4 x 184-pin latching DIMM sockets. Supported memory includes PC-1600/PC-2100 DDR, 2.5V registered SDRAM, non-ECC/ECC mode. The CMIC-LE memory controller is capable of up to a nibble error correction and multiple nibble error detection via. There are two DDR channels 72-bit/133MHz for interleave operation to match the bandwidth of the CPU front side bus. The memory controller is optimized for applications that use huge amounts of memory and have the following high end feature:

Memory remapping:
Memory remapping allows mapping memory that is usually below 4GB at a higher address. This has the advantage of freeing a physical memory area for PCI devices below the 4GB boundary without losing physical memory to overlapping. If your OS does not support memory capacity above 4GB, disable this feature in the BIOS. Memory will be remapped above 4GB.

Memory scrubbing:
This feature allows the CMIC-LE to automatically correct ECC errors and write back the good data into memory without the CPU intervening. This is done in hardware.

ChipKill:
CMIC-LE supports ChipKill memory technology, which allows the system to function normally even with one bad DDR SDRAM device. This bad DDR SDRAM device must be an X4 device. ChipKill memory technology works by reordering the data from the DDR SDRAMs so that if a DDR SDRAM device should fail, correctable ECC errors are generated, instead of uncorrectable ECC errors. With correctable ECC errors, the system functions normally without corrupting data.

2.3 CSB5 South Bridge

2.3.1 Enhanced IDE Interface

The EIDE interface is part of the CSB5 south bridge. The interface conforms to the ATA specification and supports ATA100 for 100MB/s burst transfers.

The board features two channel bus master PCI EIDEs that are dedicated to primary and secondary IDE logical interfaces. The secondary channel is available only from the RTM. Each channel supports up to two IDE devices, including CD-ROMs, hard disks, CompactFlash on the primary IDE interface and offers independent timings in master/slave combination.

The IDE interfaces support PIO Mode 4 transfers up to 16.6MB/sec and bus master IDE transfers up to 100MB/sec (ultra DMA/100).



Signal Paths:

The primary IDE interface is only available through the Mezzanine connector.
The secondary IDE interface is only available through the CPCI I/O connector.



Related Jumpers:
W1 must be removed when CompactFlash is used. W1 must be installed when 2.5-inch drive used.



BIOS Settings:
Section 5.1.2.5 , Advanced Menu Selection



CAUTION

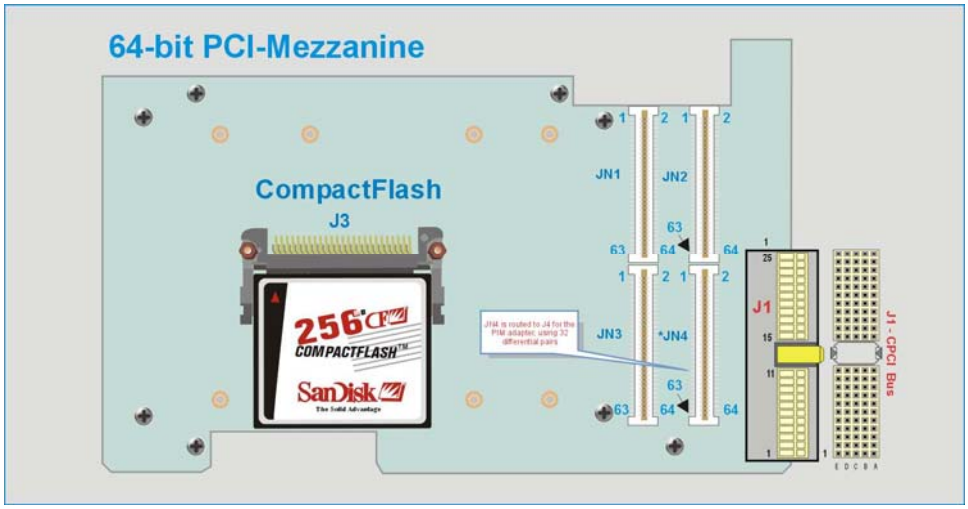
Two master devices (or two slave devices) must not be installed on the same interface at the same time.



2.3.1.1 CompactFlash Interface

The board supports an IDE compatible flash disk by using a CompactFlash module. CompactFlash (C-Flash) disks are the industry-standard ATA/IDE subsystem for application, data, image, and audio storage. They have the same functionality and capabilities as intelligent disk drives but with the advantages of being very compact, rugged (typical MTBF is 1,000,000 hours) and use low power.

The CompactFlash disk connects on the CP6010 via the IDE Mezzanine.



Signal Paths:
J3 (CompactFlash connector on Mezzanine)

Related Jumpers:
W1 must be removed to set the CompactFlash disk as master.

BIOS Settings:
Section 4.1.2.4 Main Menu Selection: Hard Disk auto-detection to set the type of hard disk.

CAUTION

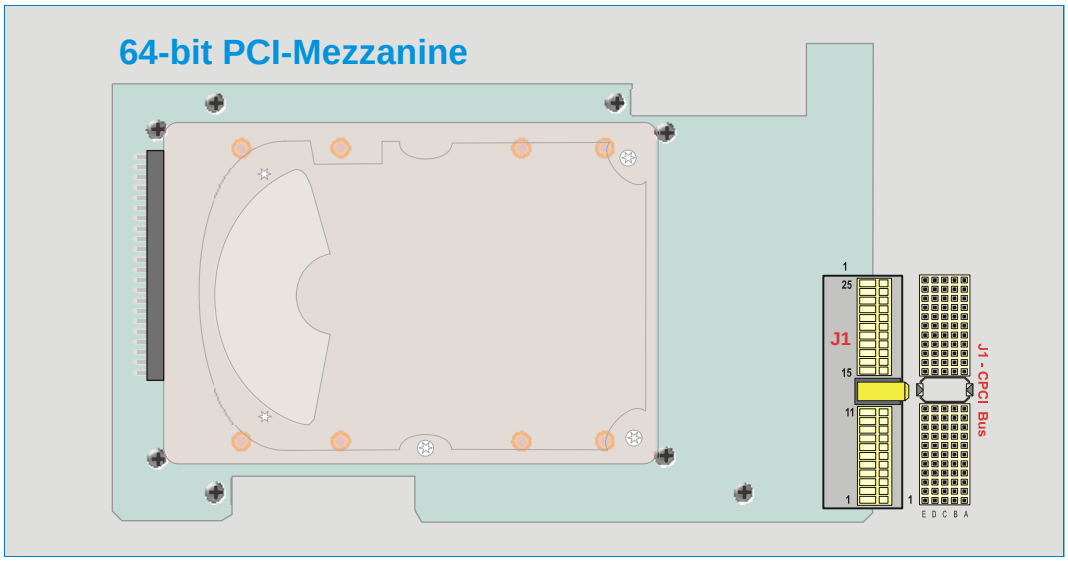
1. When using a CompactFlash, the ambient operating temperature must not exceed 50°C/122°F.

2. Only one device can be on the primary IDE channel. Configure the CompactFlash as master with W1 removed.

3. Never install or remove the CompactFlash on a powered board.

2.3.1.2 Hard-drive Interface on Mezzanine

You can order this product with a 2.5-inch hard drive on the mezzanine. With this option, there is no CompactFlash and PMC bus support. This option is useful when many gigabytes of storage are needed, but performance and MTBF requirement are not high. The 2.5-inch hard disk is meant for portable computers and is not designed for server type workload. This option also limits the airflow in the CPU area, lowering the maximum ambient operating temperature.





Related Jumpers:
Install W1 when using the hard drive.



Note:
When using the hard disk, the maximum ambient operating temperature depends on the system's airflow.



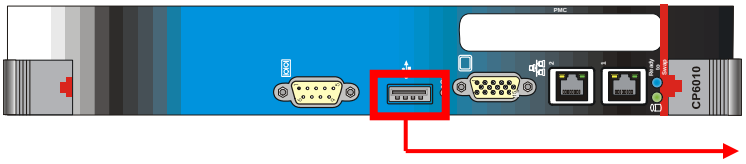
Signal Paths:
The IDE port is available through IDE0, channel 0.

2.3.2 USB Interfaces

USB strengths include:

- Capability to daisy chain as many as 127 devices per interface
- Fast bi-directional
- Isochronous/asynchronous interface
- 12MBPS transfer rate
- Standardization of peripheral interfaces into a single format

USB supports Plug and Play and hot-swapping operations (OS level). These features allow USB devices to be automatically attached, configured and detached, without reboot or running setup.



Pin	Signal
1	VCC
2	DATA-
3	DATA+
4	GND



Signal Paths:
USB0 signals are available on the faceplate from the J7 connector.
Both USB 0 and USB 1 signals are available through the CPCI I/O connector (J3).



BIOS Settings:
Advanced: Legacy USB Support (keyboard and mouse)

The CP6010 board supports the standard open host controller interface (OHCI) and uses standard software drivers that are OHCI compatible.

2.4 Super I/O PC87471

2.4.1 Floppy Disk Interface

The on-board floppy disk controller is IBM PC XT/AT compatible. It handles 3.5", low and high density disks. It can support up to two drives in any combination.



Signal Paths:
The floppy disk controller interface is available through the J5 connector.



BIOS Settings:
Section 5.1.2.4, Main Menu Selection, Legacy Diskette A.

Section 5.1.2.5.3, Advanced Menu Selection, On-board Device Configuration, Floppy Disk Controller.

2.4.2 PS/2 Keyboard / PS/2 Mouse Interface

The on-board keyboard controller is compatible with 8042 software.



Signal Paths:

PS/2 keyboard and PS/2 mouse signals are available through the J3 CPCI I/O connector.
Keyboard: J3, Row E, pin 2, 3. (See appendix for complete pinout description of J3.)
Mouse: J3, Row E, pin 4, 5



BIOS Settings:
Section 5.1.2.5.1, Advanced, Boot Settings Configuration Menu Selection, PS/2 Mouse.

2.4.3 Serial Ports

Two fully functional serial ports are provided on the board for asynchronous serial communications. They are 16C550 high-speed UART compatible and support 16-byte FIFO buffers for transfer rates from 50bps to 115Kbps.

Each serial port is specified as follows:

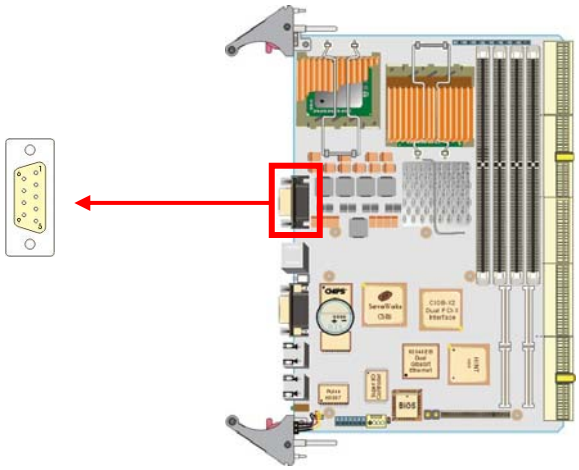
Designation	Communication Mode	Output Path
Serial Port A (COM1)	RS-232	Front Plate DB-9 (J6), CPCI J3
Serial Port B (COM2)	RS-232/RS422/RS485	CPCI J3

UART registers are individually addressable and fully programmable.

2.4.3.1 SERIAL PORT A

Serial Port A is buffered directly for RS-232 operation. Signals include the complete signal set for handshaking, modem control, interrupt generation, and data transfer. When assigned as Serial Port A, the port is 100% compatible with the IBM-AT serial port in RS-232 mode.

Pin	Signal
1	DCD
2	RXD
3	TXD
4	DTR
5	GND
6	DSR
7	RTS
8	CTS
9	RI





Signal Paths:
The Serial Port A signal path depends on the output configuration you have ordered.(Example: Front configuration, Serial Port A is available at J6 on the faceplate). Serial Port A is always available through RTM.



BIOS Settings:
Section 4.1.2.5, Advanced Menu Selection, On-board Device Configuration, Serial COM1.

2.4.3.1.1 Front Plate Configuration

Serial Port A signals are available from the J3 CPCI I/O connector and on the faceplate.
Serial Port B signals are available only though the J3 CPCI I/O connector.

2.4.3.1.2 CPCI I/O Configuration

The complete signal set is tied to the J3 CPCI I/O connector and is available through the (RTM).

2.4.4 Serial Port B

Serial Port B is buffered directly for RS-232 operations and is 16C550 PC-compatible. The interface includes the complete signal set for handshaking, modem control, interrupt generation, and data transfer. This port is 100% compatible with the IBM-AT serial port.



Signal Paths:
Serial Port B signals are only available through the J3 CPCI I/O connector.



Related Jumpers:
W6 and W7: insert both jumper if Serial Port B is used in RS-422 or RS-485 mode and need termination resistors. Termination resistors are 120-ohm.



Bios Settings:
Section 5.1.2.5.2.1, Advanced Menu Selection, On-board Device Configuration, Ethernet.

Upon a power-up or reset, the Serial Port B interface circuits is automatically configured for the operation mode setup in the BIOS. This Serial Port signal assignation on the J3 CPCI I/O connector depends on the operation mode (RS-232, RS-422, or RS-485) it has been set:

J3 Connector		RS-232	RS-422	RS-485
Pin#	Name			
D3	DCD	DCD	RSV	RSV
B3	RX	RXD	RX(-)	RX/TX(-)
C3	DSR	DSR	RSV	RSV
D4	TX	TXD	TX(-)	RSV
A3	RTS	RTS	RX(+)	RX/TX(+)
C4	CTS	CTS	TX(+)	RSV
A4	RI	RI	RSV	RSV
B4	DTR	DTR	RSV	RSV

2.4.4.1 RS-232 Protocol

When configured for RS-232 operation mode, the serial port is 100% compatible with the IBM-AT serial port signals.

2.4.4.2 RS-422 Protocol

The RS-422 protocol (Full Duplex) uses both RX and TX lines during a communication session.

CAUTION



In RS-422 mode, install W6 and W7 jumper caps to connect the 120-Ohm termination resistors. (See the Jumper Settings section.)



2.4.4.3 RS-485 Protocol

The RS-485 protocol (Half Duplex) also uses differential signals during a communication session. It differs from the RS-422 mode because it offers the ability to transmit and receive over the same pair of wires and allows a shared communication line by multiple stations. This configuration (also known as Party Line) allows only one system to take control of the communication line at a time. In RS-485 mode, the RX lines are used as the transceiver lines, and the RTS signal controls the direction of the RS-485 buffer.

When set for RS-485 mode in the BIOS, upon power-up or reset, the transceiver is by default in receiver mode to prevent unwanted perturbation on the line. Party line operation mode requires termination resistors to be installed at both ends of the network.

CAUTION



When installing the board at one end of the network, connect the W6 and W7 jumper caps at the 120 ohms termination resistors (See *Setting Jumpers*).



2.5 Ethernet Interfaces

The Ethernet (Intel 82546) controller resides on the Primary PCI bus and runs at 66MHz at 64-bit wide. The board can be ordered with the Copper or with the Optical Option. Each interface supports 10Base-T/100Base-TX/1000Base-T with auto-negotiation and automatic crossover cable detection, either in rear or front access depending on the ordered option. With the optical option, 1000Base-SX is available for front access configuration.

The 82546 features high performance with TCP/IP and UDP/IP checksum offloading for IPv4 and IPv6, packet filtering, and jumbo frame up to 16K. The CP6010 has boot from LAN capability (PXE) on both ports, either in the copper or fiber mode. Enable the option from the BIOS Setup Program. Please refer to Section 4.1, PHOENIX BIOS Setup Program.

WARNING

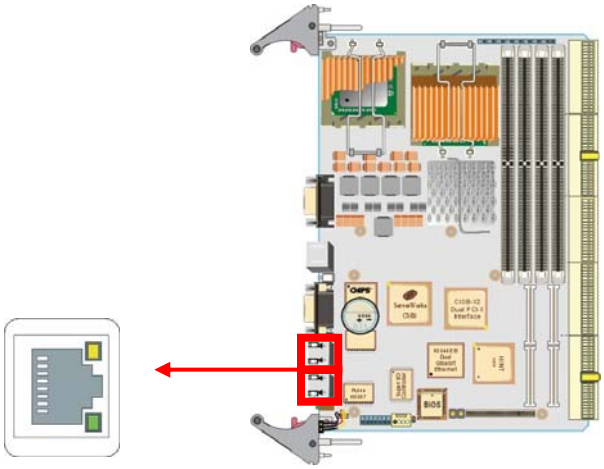


This product may contain CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT



See Kontron's Web site: http://www.kontron.com for the latest drivers.
See Intel's Web site: http://www.intel.com for the latest drivers for the 82546EB and for additional information on the Ethernet controller.

Pin	Signal 1000	Signal 10/100
1	DA+	TX+
2	DA-	TX-
3	DB+	RX+
4	DC+	N.C.
5	DC-	N.C.
6	DB-	RX-
7	DD+	N.C.
9	DD-	N.C.



Signal Paths:

The J9 and J10 RJ45 connectors are on the faceplate if the product was ordered with front access. The J9 and J10 RJ45 connectors are on the J3 connector if the produce was ordered with rear access.

BIOS Settings:

Section 5.1.2.5.2.1, Advanced Menu, PCI Configuration, On-board Ethernet Controller.

2.5.1 Front Plate Configuration

Ethernet 1 and 2 signals are available on the frontplate connectors (J9 and J10) if the board has the front access option.

- Copper Option: Activity and link indicators are built in the connector.
- Optical Option: Two external LEDs (one per interface) indicate the link and activity status. (Both signals are combined on a single LED). The LED lights when a link is established and blinks with activity.

2.5.2 CPCI I/O Configuration

In rear access or 2.16 configuration, the two Ethernet ports are available from a RTM or in a PICMG2.16 system.

CAUTION



1. Front and rear panel configurations are not supported.
2. When using a PICMG2.16 system, LAN cannot be used on the RTM.
3. You cannot use a standard RTM with most PICMG2.16 systems. See your system's manual.





Signal Paths:
The Ethernet Ports signal paths depends on the output configuration you have ordered for the board. (Example: Front configuration, Ethernet ports are available at J9 and J10 on the faceplate). Ethernet Ports are always available through the RTM.



BIOS Settings:
Section 4.1.2.5, Advanced Menu Selection, On-board Device Configuration, Ethernet.

2.6 System Management Features

2.6.1 Thermal Management

The SBC includes a user-defined temperature sensor / alarm function, which provides thermal monitoring of the processor, using the ADM1026. In addition, the Pentium 4 includes an active thermal control circuit (TCC) that can automatically throttle the CPU clock when exceeding the maximum operating temperature.

The current CPU temperature can be read by software or by a user application. Use the IPMI for increased system management. If you would like more information, please consult the IPMI section.



BIOS Settings:
Section 5.1.2.6.1.3, Monitoring *Menu Selection, Intelligent System Monitoring, Control Temperature Events*.

CPU overheating may happen if the system fans fail. In the advent of catastrophic overheating, the SBC will power down itself.



Note:
If the CPU overheats, the CPU asserts the THERMTRIP# signal, which stops power. You need to cycle BDSEL# (or remove and insert the board) to restart the board.

2.6.2 Power Supply Monitoring

All on-board supplies are monitored; any low power rail holds the board in reset. Most power rails also can be monitored though the SM bus by using the ADM1026 or by using the embedded IPMI controller.



BIOS Settings:

Section 5.1.2.6.1.2, Monitoring *Menu Selection, Intelligent System Monitoring, Hardware Monitor Voltage Inputs*.

2.6.3 Programmable Dual Stage Watchdog

A two-stage digital watchdog timer with software programmable time-out period is available.

Following a reset of any source, the watchdog is disabled. Software enables the watchdog.



Bios Settings:

- Section 5.1.2.6, Monitoring Menu Selection.
- Enable watchdog automatically before OS launch.



Bios Settings:

- Section 5.1.2.6, Monitoring Menu Selection
- Watchdog After POST
- Watchdog Duration
- FPGA IRQ



Software Usage:

- See registers 0x190 and 0x196 description in Appendix C for details.
- See Application Note AN030001A for watchdog timer usage.

2.7 Video Interface

The video controller, CT69030, with its integrated 4Meg of high performance SDRAM is capable of CRT resolutions up to 1600 x 1200 x 65K colors (4MB RAM).
The video interface features 64-bit 2D graphics engine, 64-bit GUI accelerator engine with multiple window video acceleration.



Signal Paths:
In front I/O configuration: J8 on the faceplate.
In rear I/O configuration: J3 CPCI connector.



Related Jumpers:
W8 enables or disables the on-board VGA feature.
See Section 3.1 – *Jumper Settings*.



BIOS Settings:
Section 5.1.2.5.2, Advanced Menu selection, PCI Configuration, Default Primary Video Adapter.

- **Front Plate Configuration**
  VGA interface signals are available on the J8 connector, the standard VGA connector, located on the faceplate if the board has front access operations. This configuration allows direct connection of CRT display to the board.
- **CPCI I/O Configuration**
  VGA interface signals are available on the J3 CPCI I/O connector if the board has rear panel output operations.

2.7.1 Supported Resolutions

The maximum video resolution and performance depend directly on the drivers running with your software application. Resolution and number of colors specification are listed below:

Resolution	Number of Colors
640x480, 800x600, 1024x768, 1280x1024, 1600x1200	256 (8 bits)
640x480, 800x600, 1024x768, 1280x1024, 1600x1200	65,536 (16 bits)
640x480, 800x600, 1024x768, 1280x1024	16.8 million (24 bits)
640x480, 800x600, 1024x768	16.8 million (32 bits)

2.7.2 Major Features Description

- **VGA Compatibility**

  The video controller includes all registers and data paths required for the VGA controller and supports extensions to VGA, including resolutions up to 1600 x 1200 x 65K colors non-interlaced. The 24-bit images are displayed at up to 1280x1024 resolution.

- **2D Graphics Engine**

  The 2D graphics engine is an advanced 32-bit, three-operand engine that accelerates BitBLTs as line draws, polygon draw, and polygon fill. The 2D graphics engine also performs video and bitmap scaling, and data overlay.

2.8 CPCI Features

2.8.1 Universal Bridge (PLX6540)

This cPCI product's access to the backplane bus runs through the PLX PCI to PCI universal bridge. The feature set of this bridge is similar to the HB6 and HB8, which is used on Kontron cPCI products. The PLX can operate in either 32 or 64 bits bus width and with any PCI frequency up to 66MHz.

2.8.1.1 Transparent Mode

When the CP6010 is inserted in the system slot of a backplane, the bridge is configured in transparent mode and performs like any other bridge. You can configure important registers from the BIOS setup.

2.8.1.2 Nontransparent Mode

If the SBC is inserted in a peripheral slot, the PLX will be configured in nontransparent mode and will be seen as an I/O device. By default, it will appear with vendor ID 10B5h and device ID 6540h. The PLX will always claim a 16MB window unless the default is changed in the EEPROM settings.

2.8.1.3 Busless Operation

When used in a busless slot, as in some PICMG2.16 systems, the bridge will be disabled and will disappear from the PCI device list.

2.8.1.4 Using the EEPROM

If you use this product as an I/O board, you can assign different vendor ID and device ID to the PLX and can configure the PCI resources that will be claimed at boot up. This allows the CP6010 to act as an I/O board, like any other peripheral device (SCSI, Ethernet) and to load proper drivers. Please contact Kontron's technical support if you need to configure the EEPROM.



Related Jumpers:
W15-W16-W18 allow you to set maximum bus speed or disable the bridge.



Bios Settings:
Section 5.1.2.5.2.3, Advanced Menu Selection, PCI Configuration, PCI Performance settings, HB8 related options.

2.8.2 Hot Swap

2.8.2.1 Power Ramping and Overcurrent Protection

This product has electrical components that control current ramp-up on the board when the board is hot swapped in the chassis. Current transient upon insertion follows the PICMG2.1R2.0 specification.

The hot swap circuit also protects from overcurrent. If for any reason current requirements increase to an abnormal level, the board will shut down. Power cycling or board select (BDSEL# signal) cycling restarts the board.

2.8.2.2 Hardware Connection Process

If you would like more information, please see Section 1.5.4 for technical background. This section explains how to use the ENUM# signal.

When the board is used in a system slot, it is possible to detect insertion and pending extraction of a compliant peripheral cPCI card.

WARNING



1. Some mechanical parts of the guide-rail are fragile (shield contacts and clips). Do not use force to insert and connect a CompactPCI module.
2. If there is any mechanical resistance while you insert a module, ensure there is no mechanical obstacle and verify that all parts are well aligned.



2.8.3 Bus Mode

The PICMG2.0R3.0 specification and PICMG2.1R2.0 specification do not dictate how to support a PCI-X card. This product implements a solution that is the best candidate for the next revision of this specification.

Bus-speed negotiation is always done on a PCI reset. Inserting a board in a live system will never make the bus not function with compliant hardware. A peripheral card will have a problem if the bus is faster than the card's capability. In other cases, the card should initialize itself with the current bus mode.

2.9 IPMI

This product fully supports Intelligent Platform Management Interface 1.1 (IPMI 1.1) and PICMG2.9R1.0 specifications. It uses a 16-bits micro-controller (Hitachi H8/2148) to run an IPMI firmware.

2.9.1 Technical Background

IPMI is an extensible and open standard that defines autonomous system monitoring. It is autonomous because all satellite devices send warnings and critical events to a baseboard management controller (BMC) that logs it to a system event log (SEL). This standardized management interface also allows the user's system management software (SMS) to discover a system's components and to build a database of all present sensors to monitor them and detect critical condition.

You can find more information about the IPMI at the following Web sites:

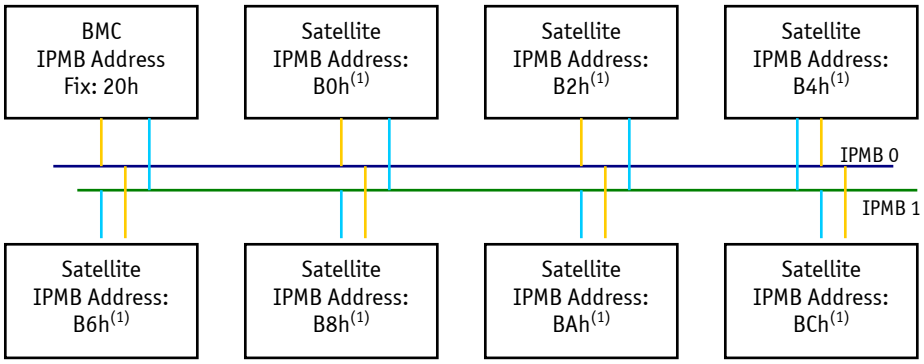
http://www.intel.com/design/servers/ipmi/spec.htm
http://www.intel.com/design/servers/ipmi/
http://www.intel.com/platforms/applied/eiacomm/papers/25133701.pdf

2.9.1.1 IPMI Glossary

IPMI	Intelligent Platform Management Interface
BMC	Baseboard Management Controller In a compact PCI chassis, there can be only one BMC present. The BMC includes de SEL and the SDRR for the complete system. The BMC is connected to the other blades in the system via the dual port IPMB interface. The board firmware can be set in BMC by selecting the option in the BIOS setup menu.
Satellite	In a compact PCI chassis, threre can be many satellites. Each satellite is connected to the other blades via the dual port IPMB interface. The board firmware can be set in satellite mode by selecting the option in the BIOS menu.
SEL	System Event Log The SEL repository is present only in the BMC. If an event occurs in any blade, the sensor event is sent throught the IPMB bus (if SEL is not local) and stored in the BMC SEL repository.
SDR	Sensor Data Record
SDRR	Sensor Data Record Repository (The SDRR is only present in the BMC. Normally, the SDRR contains all sensor records of the chassis. A utility named 'fillsf.exe' is provided in the IPMI DOS tool package to make a full chassis discovery and fill the SDRR with the found sensor records. A new board contains all the local sensors in the SDRR.
IPMB	Intelligent Platform Management Bus
KCS	Keyboard Controller Style
FRU	Field Replaceable Units A FRU is available in BMC or satellite mode. The FRU contains information about the product such as the part number and the serial number. See PICMG Specification 2.9 for complete details on the FRU byte structure. Use Fillsf.exe to update the FRU.
SMS	System Management Software

2.9.1.2 IPMI in a Compact PCI Chassis

IPMI implementation in cPCI environment is defined by the PCMIG2.9R1.0 specification. The specification gives the pinout of J1 and J2 as well as the addressing scheme. There should be only one BMC in the chassis, or at least on the IPMIB segment). The BMC may reside either on an SBC blade or on an external system management card (SMC), the specification gives full latitude over this.



(1) IPMB address for satellite is determined via the location of the slot in the chassis.

2.9.1.3 IPMI Setup

To use the IPMI resources in a system, some steps are needed. The system operator must take Step 1. The SMS application performs Steps 2 and 3.

1. Elect a BMC by setting the mode to BMC in the BIOS Setup Menu. By default, all Kontron's CPCI blades are configured in satellite mode.
2. Fill the SDRR with all the present sensors in the chassis. This step may be done using the *fillsf.exe* utility in DOS. The SDRR must be rebuild each time there is a configuration change in the chassis.
3. Probe the BMC SEL for event or any other available information using the SMS of your choice or by sending the command directly using the available tools.

2.9.2 IPMI Implementation of CP6010

2.9.2.1 Features

- Compliant with IPMI specification 1.0, revision 1.1
- Compliant with PICMG 2.9 specification
- Can be configured as BMC or Satellite by software from the BIOS Setup Menu

- Firmware designed and specially made for compact PCI implementation
- KCS SMS interface with interrupt support
- Dual Port IPMB configurable as two independent channels or in redundant mode BIOS Setup Menu
- Out of band management and monitoring using IPMB interface permits access to sensors regardless of SBC state
- Sensor threshold fully configurable
- Complete IPMI watchdog functionality
- Complete SEL, SDR repository and FRU functionality
- Master Read/Write I2C supports for external I2C devices communications (FRU, EEPROM, FAN)
- Firmware can be updated in the field
- Firmware fully customizable per customer needs
- Interoperable with other IPMI solution

2.9.2.2 Sensors Implemented on CP6010

The IPMI firmware includes many sensors. This product implements 37 sensors, some for voltage and current monitoring and others for pass/fail type signal monitoring. Each sensor's description is built in the IPMI firmware and is accessible to the SMS. The following signals are implemented on the CP6010:

Sensors	Precision	Description
Voltage 5V	±1%	Board 5V supply
Voltage 3.3V	±1%	Board 3.3V volts supply
Voltage 2.5V	±1%	On board DC-DC converter from 3.3V. Mainly used for memory.
Voltage 1.5V	±1%	On-board DC-DC converter from 3.3V. Mainly used by chipset and Ethernet controller.
Voltage 12V	±1%	Board 12V supply. (1)
Voltage –12V	±1%	Board –12V supply. (1)
Voltage battery	±1%	Board RTC battery. (1)
Current Icc 5V	±7%	Total current from baseboard and mezzanine on 5V supply.
Current Icc 3.3V	±7%	Total current from baseboard and mezzanine on 3.3V supply.
Balance Icc 5V	±7%	Difference between baseboard and mezzanine current on 5V supply.
Balance Icc 3.3V	±7%	Difference between baseboard and mezzanine current on 3.3V supply.
Temperature board	±1%	Current board temperature under CPU1. (1)
Temperature CPU1	±1%	Current CPU temperature, on-die thermal diode. (1)

Temperature CPU2	±1%	Current CPU temperature on-die thermal diode (1)
LAN heartbeat LAN0 link	NA	LAN0 link status (PCI bus 1, device 5 function 0)
LAN heartbeat LAN1 link	NA	LAN1 link status (PCI bus 1, device 5 function 1)
Oem reset	NA	Indicates current source holding board in reset
Watchdog 2	NA	IPMI watchdog
Processor CPU1 status	NA	Presence indication of CPU1
Processor CPU2 status	NA	Presence indication of CPU2
Processor CPU1 hot	NA	Thermal over heat indication
Processor CPU2 hot	NA	Thermal over heat indication
Power supply PSU status	NA	???
Power supply board select	NA	Reflect board select input signal status.
Power supply power good	NA	Reflect goodness of various on board supply
Power supply switcher en.	NA	
Processor CPU VID good	NA	Can be false if two CPU with difference VID are installed
Entity presence: system slot	NA	Indicated is board is in a system slot
Critical interrupt: NMI	NA	
Critical interrupt: SMI timeout	NA	
Module/board: board ejector	NA	
Cable interconnect: IPMB1 alert	NA	PICMG 2.9 required sensor
Cable interconnect: IPMB0 stuck	NA	PICMG 2.9 required sensor
Cable interconnect: IPMB1 stuck	NA	PICMG 2.9 required sensor
OEM firmware: IPMI info-1	NA	
OEM firmware: IPMI info-2	NA	
OEM RunInitAgent:Agent err	NA	

2.9.3 Software Support

2.9.3.1 IPMI KCS Support in Different OS

IPMI is still an emerging standard for system management. There are few easy to used tools as of today.

Linux

An open source KCS driver is available for Linux at http://openipmi.sourceforge.net. This driver includes all the necessary functionality (and more) to communicate with the firmware. Intel provides some Linux KCS reference drivers; they are available at the following address: http://www.intel.com/design/servers/ipmi/ipmi_driver.htm. Contact Kontron's technical support for additional tools or help with Linux IPMI tools.

Windows

Intel provides some Windows KCS reference drivers; they are available at the following address: http://www.intel.com/design/servers/ipmi/ipmi_driver.htm

2.9.3.2 Firmware Update

A DOS IPMI tool package is available from Kontron and includes the utility *ipmifwu* (IPMI firmware update). This utility allows you to upload a new binary file to the Management Controller. Consult the *ipmifwu* usage display for complete utility options (by running *ipmifwu–h*). Visit the Kontron Web site for package and firmware availability or call Kontron Technical Support.

Firmware update procedure:

1. Boot DOS.
2. Place both firmware binary and utility 'ipmifwu.exe' on a floppy.
3. Insert the floppy and run the following: *ipmifwu –f firmware.bin –p –r*

WARNING

Some firmware might not be compatible with some BIOS versions. Always upgrade the BIOS and firmware as recommended.

2.10 Debugging Features

2.10.1 Bi-color Debug LED

The board has a bi-color LED that is very useful to debug. (Consult the quick reference sheet.) The significance of the LED is context dependent and is shown below.

Time	LED usage
During reset and prior to FPGA programming.	RED is ON. No blinking.
After reset, during the boot process.	Postcode blinker (blinking)
After the boot process, while the operating system loads.	GREEN reflects hard-disk activity; RED is not used.
While the application software runs.	Application software does not use the LED. GREEN reflects hard-disk activity; and RED is not used. Application software uses the LED to display status information.

Software Usage:
See register 0x19A description in Appendix C for details.

2.10.1.1 Post Code Blinker

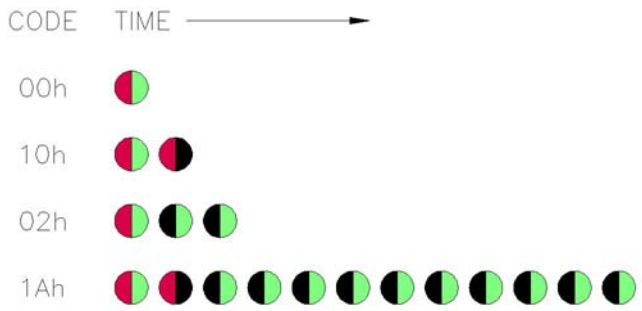
The postcode blinker circuit uses a blinking sequence to display the current post-code value. This sequence restarts every time the post codes value changes. Because post codes changes all the time during a normal boot process, the blinker does not have enough time to complete its sequence and the debug LED blinks meaninglessly.

If the boot process succeeds, the post code value has no interest and the BIOS will disable the post code blinker before the operating system launches.

If the boot sequence fails or the CPU hangs, the postcode blinker remains operational and repeats indefinitely the last postcode blink sequence defined below.

1. Blink simultaneously RED and GREEN one time: start of the sequence.
2. Blink RED "R" times while GREEN stays off. "R" range from 0 to 15.
3. Blink GREEN "G" times while RED stays off. "G" range from 0 to 15.
4. Repeat the sequence. (See step 1.)

"R" is the first (most significant) digit of the post code value in hexadecimal; while "G" is the second digit (i.e. post code value is RGh). Some examples are shown in the following figure.



2.10.1.2 Application Software Use of the Debug LED

A status LED can be very useful for software development and for system level troubleshooting. Consult register 0x19A description for software usage (Appendix C).

2.10.2 Serial Post Codes

The 8-bit content of I/O address 80h is serialized into a proprietary protocol and output on J3 connector. In manufacturing, Kontron use a display board to deserialize and display the post code value on 7-segment LEDs modules.

This approach enables you to see post codes before PCI initialization and avoid using a PCI postcode display board.

The display board is not offered with this product. It is used for manufacturing.

Postcodes can be a useful tool when debugging application software. If the display board is interesting you, please ask your Kontron representative for it.

2.10.3 Reset History

When an unwanted reset of the board occurs, it is interesting to know the reset source. The reset history circuit logs reset sources. There are two ways to obtain the reset history:

- Let the BIOS read and clear the reset history and display the reset source in the summary screen.
- End-user software reads and clears the reset history.

In addition, the IPMI controller sends events to the system's baseboard management controller (BMC). By reading the SEL, you can determine which event resets the board. Please consult the IPMI section for further details.



BIOS Settings:

- Monitoring Setup Selection.
- Display and Clear Reset History



Software Usage:
See registers 0x191 and 0x192 description in appendix C for details.

2.11 Miscellaneous Features

2.11.1 Simple I^2C Controller

The CP6010 offers a simple, master-only I^2C controller. It can be used to access an on-board EEPROM. A bit-banging interface also is provided.



Software Usage:

- See registers 0x1A8 through 0x1AC in Appendix C for details.
- See Application Note AN03002A for I^2C controller usage and a software example.

2.11.2 Serial Number

A DS2401 silicon serial number comes standard on the CP6010. It can be read from register 0x193. (See appendix C).

3. Installing the Board

Contents

3.1 Setting Jumpers 3-1
3.2 Processor 3-3
3.3 Memory 3-3
3.4 On-board Interconnectivity 3-5
3.5 Backup Battery 3-7
3.5 Backup Battery 3-7
3.6 Board Hot Swap and Installation 3-8

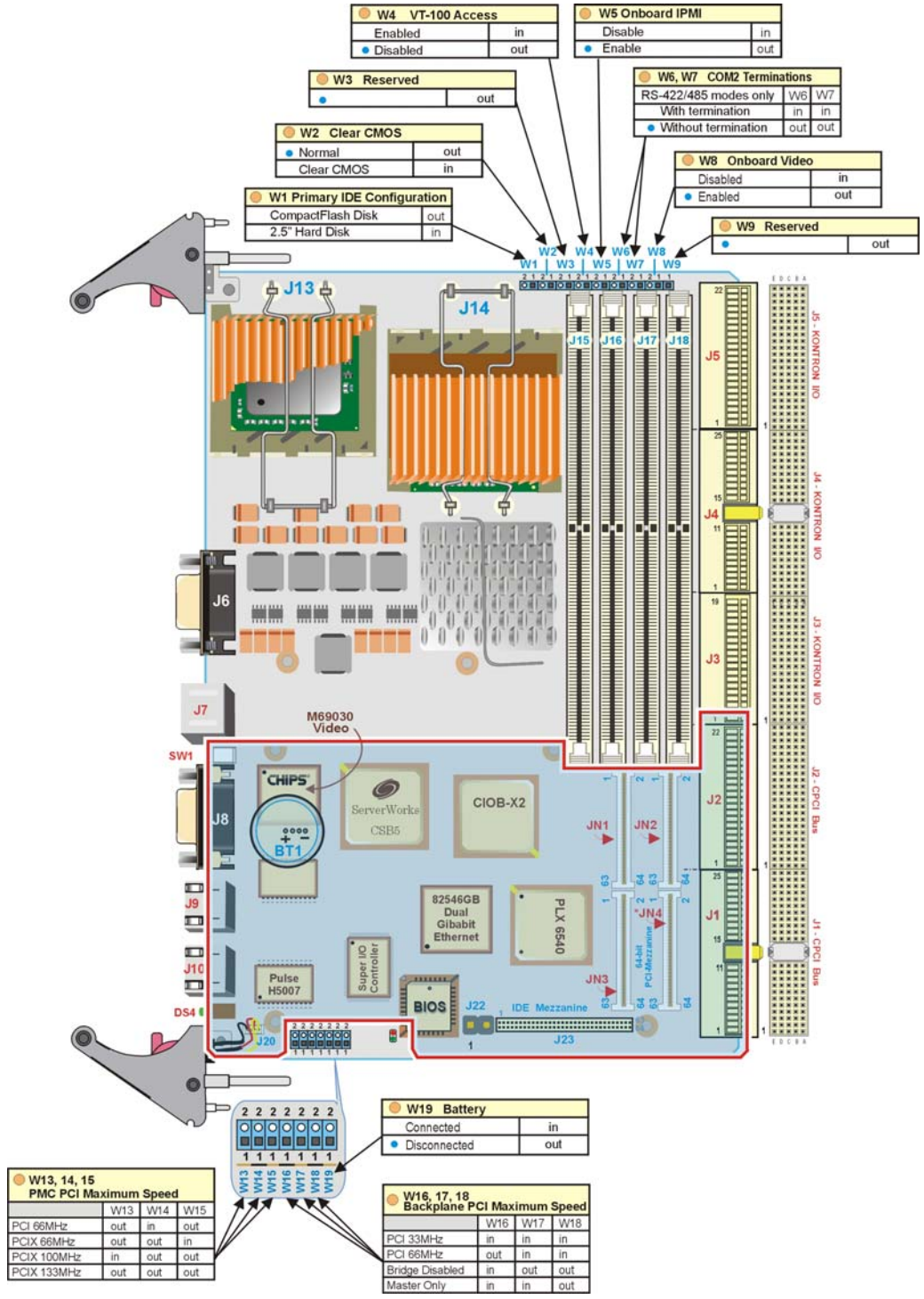


3.1 Setting Jumpers

3.1.1 Jumper Description

Description		
CompactFlash Setting	Configure Compact Flash or 2.5" hard disk in master mode.	**W1**
Clear CMOS	On position 1-2, all CMOS information is cleared. This jumper is not set by default. This jumper must be installed to force a BIOS Flash update with the hot key sequence (Ctrl-E).	**W2**
Test Mode	COM2 is used to output post code. Also prevents BMC from generating interrupts. Used for Kontron's test environment only.	**W3**
VT-100 Access	When enabled, allows VT100 or ANSI terminal connection (data serial download from a remote computer).	**W4**
BMC Reset	Enables or disables the BMC.	**W5**
Serial COM2 Termination	Use these jumpers to connect or disconnect the termination resistors on/from Serial COM2 when set for RS-422/RS-485 operation mode 0.	**W6** **W7**
On-board Video	Use this jumper to disable the on-board video feature.	**W8**
Reserved	When installed, board will turn on without power from mezzanine. This option is used in Kontron's production tests	**W9**
PMC PCI Maximum speed	Sets the maximum speed (66/100/133MHz) of PCI bus located on the Mezzanine.	**W13 W14 W15**
Backplane PCI	Sets the maximum speed (33/66MHz) of the PCI bus located on the backplane	**W16 W17 W18**
On-board Battery	Connects or disconnects the battery to/from board circuitry.	**W19**

3.1.2 Setting Jumper & Locations



W13, 14, 15 PMC PCI Maximum Speed	W13	W14	W15
PCI 66MHz	out	in	out
PCIX 66MHz	out	out	in
PCIX 100MHz	in	out	out
PCIX 133MHz	out	out	out

W16, 17, 18 Backplane PCI Maximum Speed	W16	W17	W18
PCI 33MHz	in	in	in
PCI 66MHz	out	in	in
Bridge Disabled	in	out	out
Master Only	in	in	out

3.2 Processor

This product ships with the CPU installed and a thermal solution. Because the thermal solution is a custom one and the thermal interface is critical for passive cooling, Kontron does not guarantee thermal performance if the heat sink is removed and then reinstalled by the end user.

If you need to upgrade the CPU, contact Kontron's technical support.

3.3 Memory

Only use validated memory with this product. Currently recommended part numbers are:

Manufacturer Part Number	Description	Company
M312L6420CT0-CA200	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 512MB 64M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG
M312L6420DT0-CA200	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 512MB 64M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG
UG764D7584KM-EZKA	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 512MB 64M*72 DDR266 1.2"	UNIGEN
VM383L6420E-A2S	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 512MB 64M*72 DDR266 1.2"	VIRTIUM
UG7128D7584KV-EZKA	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 1GB 128M*72 DDR266 1.2"	UNIGEN
M312L2828DT0-CA200	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 1GB 128M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG
M312L2828CT0-CA200	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 1GB 128M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG
VM383L2826E-A2S	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 1GB 128M*72 DDR266 1.2"	VIRTIUM
M312L3223DT0-CA200	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 256MB 32M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG
UG732D7588KZ-DZKA	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 256MB 32M*72 DDR266 1.2"	UNIGEN
M312L3223DT0-CB0	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 256MB 32M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG
VM383L3223E-B0S	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 256MB 32M*72 DDR266 1.2"	VIRTIUM
M312L3223CT0-CA200	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 256MB 32M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG
UG7256D75Q4MQ-EZKA	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 2GB 256M*72 DDR266 1.2"	UNIGEN
VM383L5626E-A2S	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 2GB 256M*72 DDR266 1.2"	VIRTIUM
M312L5628MT0-CA200	DIMM ECC RSDRAM 2GB 256M*72 DDR266 1.2"	SAMSUNG

Memory should have the following characteristics:

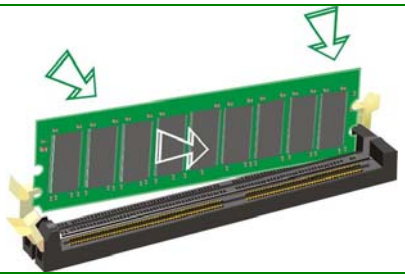
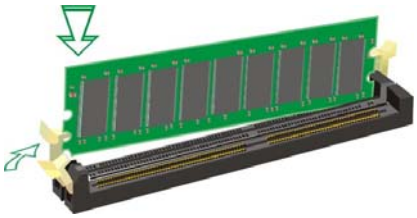
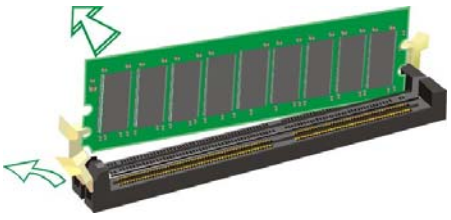
- DDR200 or DDR266
- 2.5V only
- Single-sided or double-sided
- X4 or X8 configuration supported
- Serial Presence Detect (SPD) EEPROM
- 64-bit and 72-bit DIMMs supported
- 1.2 inch maximum height

WARNING

Because static electricity can cause damage to electronic devices, take the following precautions:

- Keep the board in its anti-static package, until you are ready to install memory.
- Wear a grounding wrist strap before removing the board from its package; this will discharge any static electricity that may have built up in your body.
- Handle the board by the faceplate or its edges.

3.3.1 Installing Memory

On an anti-static plane, place the board so that you face the DIMM sockets and the faceplate is facing you.	
Insert the DIMM into J17 and J18 then in J15 and J16. The memory must be installed in pairs. To install a DIMM, align the notche on the module with the socket's key inserts.	
Push the DIMM in angle (right side first) into the socket until the left retaining clip snap on.	
Repeat these steps to add other memory sockets.	
To remove a DIMM from a socket, push downw the left retaining clip of the socket. Pull the module up from the left to remove.	

Note:
The right ejector won't move during the operation because of mechanical restrictions due to the mezzanine

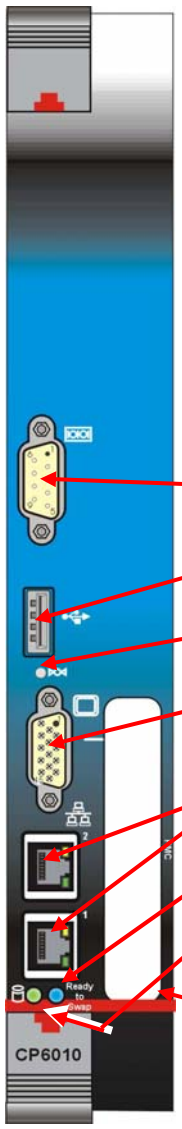
3.4 On-board Interconnectivity

3.4.1 On-board Connectors and Headers

Description	Connector	Comments
CompactPCI Bus	J1/J2	J1- CPCI bus signals and power. J2- 64 bit extension, arbitration, clocks, reset and power.
CompactPCI I/O	J3	Serial Ports A and B, LAN 0 and 1, PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse, VGA, and USB.
CompactPCI I/O	J4 (SCSI)	SCSI (SCSI board version).
CompactPCI I/O	J4 (PIM)	Mezzanine signals (PIM board version).
CompactPCI I/O	J5	Legacy connections (IDE and Floppy).
Serial Port A	J6	Supports standard 9-pin DSUB male connector (faceplate).
USB2	J7	4-pin USB connector (faceplate).
VGA	J8	Supports standard 15-pin DSUB female connector (faceplate).
Ethernet LAN1	J9	RJ-45 connector with built-in activity and link indicators (faceplate)
Ethernet LAN2	J10	RJ-45 connector with built-in activity and link indicators (faceplate)
Reset	SW1	Reset Switch (faceplate)
CPU Sockets	J13, J14	mPGA604 sockets
Memory Sockets	J15-J18	DIMM 184-pin (Registered DDR-200/266 SDRAM)
Hot Swap	J20	Hot Swap Switch
POST Code	J21	4-pin locking (not populated)
Power	J22	2-pin non locking (VCC3)
Storage Mezzanine	J23	Supports Kontron's module dedicated to CompactFlash disks
PCI Mezzanine	JN1-JN4	64-Bit PCIX Mezzanine
Battery	BT1	CMOS backup battery connector

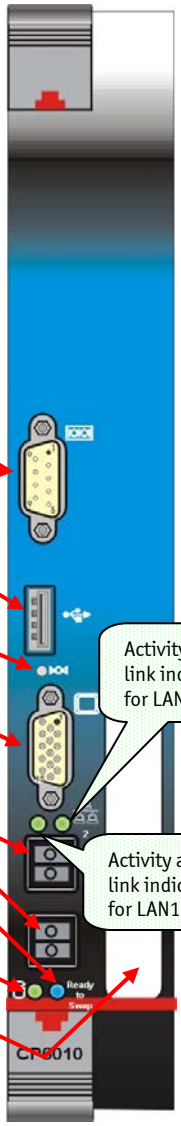
These connectors are located on faceplate

3.4.2 Front Plate Connectors and Indicators



Copper Option

Name	Description	Comments
J6	Serial Port A	Standard 9-pin DSUB male connector.
J7	USB2	4-pin standard USB connector.
SW1	Reset Button	Use a small tool to press the button and proceed to a hardware reset of the board.
J8	Video Connector	Standard 15-pin DSUB female connector.
J9, J10	LAN1 and LAN2	Ethernet RJ-45 connectors with built-in activity and link indicators or SFF LC optical transceiver.
Blue LED	Ready to Swap	Lights when the board is ready to be swapped.
Green LED	HDD Activity	Indicates an activity on IDE.
PMC	Mezzanine	The front plate supports a PMC cutout and a cap that also acts as an EMI shield when there are no PMC devices installed.

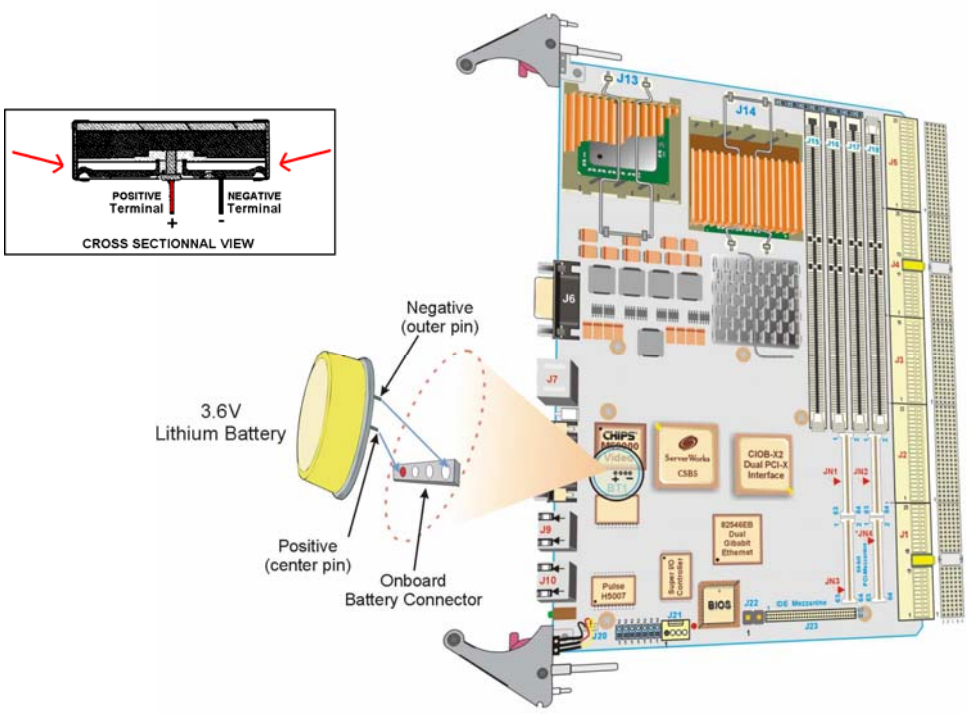


Optical Option

3.5 Backup Battery

An on-board 3.6V lithium battery is provided to back up BIOS setup values and the real time clock (RTC). When replacing, the battery must be connected as follows:

1. Place your index and thumb at each side of the battery and gently pull out the battery.
2. Insert a new one firmly in place with respect to the positive and negative location of the pins.



WARNING

There is a danger of explosion if you replace the battery incorrectly.
Replace the battery with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.
Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.
When you receive a board, remove the **on-board battery jumper** to enable the battery. (See Section 3: Jumper settings.)

3.5.1 Operation and Preventative Maintenance

The operational battery voltage must be between 2.9 and 3.6 volts.

When the board is stored and is kept in it's original package, the battery must be replaced when the battery voltage is below 2.9 volts.

For preventive operational maintenance, we recommend to verify the battery voltage after 4 years. After that period, we recommend that the safety voltage is checked more often. The normal battery life expectancy depends on the utilisation of the board.

- Kontron ordering MRP: 100-001
- Tadiran ordering MRP: 15-51-86-420-007 (TL-5186)

3.6 Board Hot Swap and Installation

Because of the high-density pinout of the hard-metric connector, some precautions must be taken when connecting or disconnecting a board to/from a backplane:

1. Rail guides must be installed on the enclosure to slide the board to the backplane.
2. Do not force the board if there is mechanical resistance while inserting the board.
3. Screw the frontplate to the enclosure to firmly attach the board to its enclosure.
4. Use extractor handles to disconnect and extract the board from its enclosure.



Note:
Hot swap of the CP6010 in a system slot is not defined. This results in a cold start of the system.

WARNING



Always use a grounding wrist wrap before installing or removing the board from a chassis.



WARNING



Removing the system host in a running system can harm some PCI I/O devices because the bus remains floating. At least, PCI reset should stay asserted, but not all systems detect this condition and hold reset active when no system slot is present.



3.6.1 Installing the Card in the Chassis

To install a card in a chassis:

1. Remove the filler panel of the slot or see “Removing the Card” below.
2. Ensure the board is configured properly.
3. Carefully align the PCB edges in the bottom and top card guide.
4. Insert the board in the system until it makes contact with the backplane connectors.
5. Using both ejector handles, engage the board in the backplane connectors until both ejectors are locked.
6. Fasten screws at the top and bottom of the faceplate.

3.6.2 Removing the Board

If you would like to remove a card from your chassis please follow carefully these steps:

1. Unscrew the top and the bottom screw of the front panel.
2. Push the red handle latch until the ejector fall free.
3. Using both ejectors, disengage the board from the backplane.
4. Pull the board out of the chassis.

3.6.3 Installing a PMC Card

To install a PMC card:

1. Remove the mezzanine from the baseboard.
2. Unscrew the four screws that retain the mezzanine to the board.
3. Carefully pull out the mezzanine to disengage all connectors.

To install the PMC on the mezzanine:

1. Carefully push the PMC to mate the four connectors.
2. Screw the four screws at the bottom of the PMC to fix it to the mezzanine.

To reinstall the mezzanine:

1. Carefully engage the front plate part of the PMC into the baseboard’s face plate opening.
2. Push the mezzanine to engage the IDE extension connector, which is the more fragile of the connector set.
3. Put back the four screws to hold the mezzanine in place.

3.6.4 Installing a CompactFlash or Hard Drive

This product supports all type I and type II CompactFlash modules.

WARNING



Never install or remove the compact flash while the board is on.



To install the CompactFlash:

1. Remove the plastic retainer.
2. Insert the CompactFlash in place.
3. Reinstall the plastic retainer.

To remove the CompactFlash:

1. Remove the plastic retainer.
2. Pull the CompactFlash module out. If it is needed, remove the PMC mezzanine before removing the CompactFlash. If you have to remove the PMC, consult the previous section.
3. Install a new CompactFlash module.
4. Reinstall the plastic retainer

4. Building a CPCI System

Contents

4.1 Building a CPCI System.....4-1
4.2 CPCI I/O Signals.....4-6

4.1 Building a CPCI System

The basic components needed to build a CompactPCI system include:

- Chassis
- Backplanes
- Power supplies
- Ventilation unit
- System, peripheral or busless boards following application requirements
- Other accessories such as storage modules, Ethernet switches, system management cards, and RTM

See your system's manual for more details.



4.1.1 Backplane

The CP6010 board draws a lot of power from the backplane. For that purpose, the mezzanine should always fall in a slot where J1 is populated. In other cases, the board will not power up. This imposes some restrictions on the backplane, which you can use with the CP6010. For example, the CP6010 cannot be used in the system slot of an eight-slot, right-adjusted backplane unless there is a ninth slot for the mezzanine.

The CP6010 is fully compatible with the XL-PSB, XL-LP42 and XL-VHDS. When building a XL-VHDS configuration, allow a slot for the mezzanine.

If using a third party system, consult you system's manual determine the system's compatibility with the CP6010.

J1 and J2 connectors must be compatible with PICMG2.0R3.0



Note:
J1 and J2 are de-facto industry standard as defined by PICMG2.0R3.0. The J3 connectors is user defined. Pinouts vary from vendor to vendor. Backplanes should be feed-through with the exception of PICMG2.16R1.0 compliant system, which routes Ethernet signals into the backplane. J4 and J5 are defined by users and vary from vendor to vendor and should be feed-through. Systems that do not meet this requirement may permanently damage the CP6010. Contact Kontron Technical Support to verify pinout compatibility with other chassis backplanes.

4.1.2 Rear-Panel I/O

This feature is intended to issue the I/O capabilities of the CP6010 to the rear of the enclosure using a RTM I/O (cTM80-2).

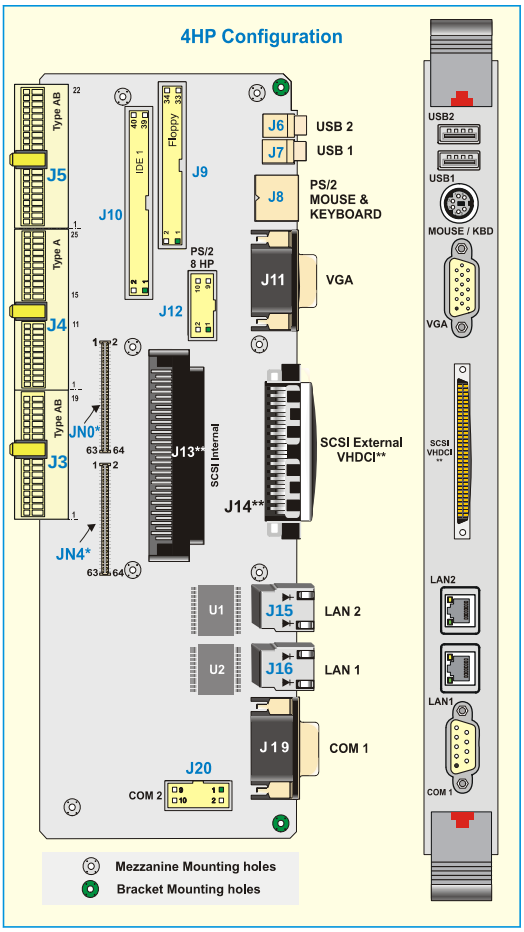
The RTM I/O module gathers all the I/O signals of the CPU board and makes them easily accessible through standard headers and connectors located at the rear of enclosure. The cTM80-2 transition module is illustrated below.

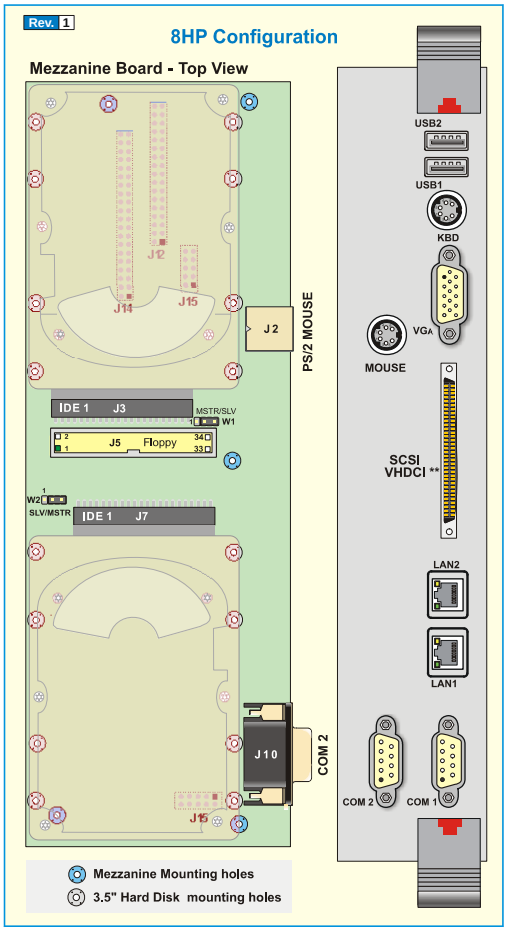
Note:
The CP6010 can detect older RTMs such as the cTM80-2, which forces the CP6010 to remain off. This protection only works with older RTMs from Kontron Canada.

WARNING

Always used the right RTM with your front board or permanent damage could occur

Note:
For most PICMG2.16 systems (XL-PSB and XL-LP42), you need to use a special RTM. The limitation does not apply to the XL-VHDS.





4.1.3 Storage Devices

A mezzanine card that supports CompactFlash or 2.5-inch hard drives is attached to the system processor. If more storage devices or DVD/floppy drives are needed, 6U form factor storage modules are supported with the XL-VHDS system. 3U SCSI trays also are supported in VHDS for very high storage capacity and very high MTBF. This requires a SCSI PMC. Consult you system's manual for available storage device.

4.1.4 Power Supply

Use of 3U or 6U Compact PCI power supplies is strongly recommended with the CP6010. Although you can use other power supply types, make sure they can handle the power requirement, current transient, and voltage tolerance. Use of an ATX power supply is not recommended.

3U and 6U CompactPCI power supply modules feature load sharing redundant mode and hot-swap capabilities, which allow on-site replacements of defective modules while the system remains on.

4.1.5 Connector Keying

CompactPCI connectors support guide lugs to ensure a correct polarized mating. A proper mating is enhanced by the use of color-coded keys for 3.3V and 5V operation. Color-coded keys prevent inadvertent installation of a 5V peripheral/system board in a 3.3V slot. The CP6010 is universal in this respect, so there is no color key in J1. However, always key backplanes in accordance to their VIO settings. Note that 5V signaling forces a 33MHz PCI bus mode. When operating at 3.3V, all PCI frequencies are valid.

Signaling Voltage	Key Color
3.3V	Cadmium Yellow
5V	Brilliant Blue
Universal board (5V and 3.3V)	None

Keying also is defined in the J4 connector to determine its usage. CP6010 supports user I/O on J4 so it is keyed with the nut-brown key. Backplanes that feed through J4 also have a brown key. Other J4 usages have their key defined in PICMG2.10R1.0.

J4 Usage	Key Color
User I/O	Nut Brown
H.110	Strawberry Red
Standard switch	Blue Lilac
Extended switch	Ocher Yellow

Cavity keying within the card guide and handle is used to protect J2, J3 and J5 usage. The CP6010 is keyed accordingly to PICMG2.10R1.0 and PICMG2.16R1.0. Few systems support this keying so you must take care to verify the type of slot before installing the board. XL-VHDS features complete keying and offers the greatest protection against pinout mismatch.

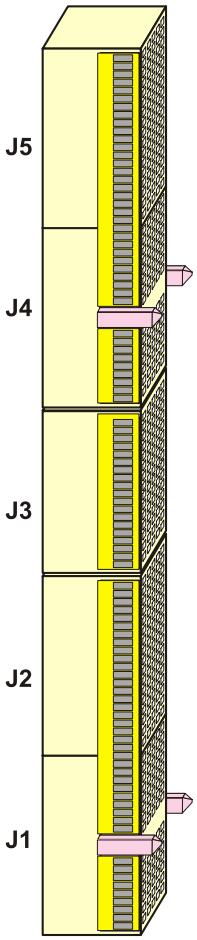
4.1.6 Bus Mastering

The CP6010 provides seven pairs of REQ/GNT (0-6) arbitration signals through the secondary PCI bus. This means that the board can drive up to seven CPCI slots with PCI bus master capabilities.

CPCI I/O Signals

This section describes integrated feature signals available on rear panel CPCI I/O connectors (J3, J4, and J5).

4.1.7 CompactPCI Connectors



- **CPCI J5 Connector**

  Legacy connections (IDE, Floppy)

- **CPCI J4 Connector**

  SCSI Ultra-160/320 connections (SCSI board version)
  or PIM connections (PIM board version)

- **CPCI J3 Connector**

  LAN0 and LAN1, Serial Ports A and B, PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse, VGA, POST, ID, Speaker, and USB.

- **CPCI J2 Connector**

  64-bit extension, arbitration, clocks, reset, and power.

- **CPCI J1 Connector**

  Supports CPCI bus signals and power.

4.2 CPCI I/O Signals

4.2.1 J3 Signal Specification

4.2.1.1 Ethernet

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
LAN0, 1:ACT	A13, B13	Transmit / receive activity LED signal
LAN0, 1:LINK	A14, B14	Link integrity LED signal
LAN:CT	C14	

Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	
LAN0:DA+	A18	LAN1:DA+	A16	Ethernet differential signals
LAN0:DA-	B18	LAN1:DA-	B16	
LAN0:DB+	A17	LAN1:DB+	A15	
LAN0:DB-	B17	LAN1:DB-	B15	
LAN0:DC+	D18	LAN1:DC+	D16	
LAN0:DC-	E18	LAN1:DC-	E16	
LAN0:DD+	D17	LAN1:DD+	D15	
LAN0:DD-	E17	LAN1:DD-	E15	

4.2.1.2 Serial Port 0 (COM1)

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
COM1:DCD	D1	Data Carrier Detect
COM1:RXD	B1	Receive Data
COM1:DSR	C1	Data Set Ready
COM1:TXD	D2	Transmit Data
COM1:RTS	A1	Ready To Send
COM1:CTS	C2	Clear To Send
COM1:RI	A2	Ring Indicator
COM1:DTR	B2	Data Terminal Ready

4.2.1.3 Serial Port 1 (COM2)

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
COM2:DCD	D3	Data Carrier Detect
COM2:RXD	B3	Receive Data
COM2:DSR	C3	Data Set Ready
COM2:TXD	D4	Transmit Data
COM2:RTS	A3	Ready To Send
COM2:CTS	C4	Clear To Send
COM2:RI	A4	Ring Indicator
COM2:DTR	B4	Data Terminal Ready

4.2.1.4 USB0, USB1

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description	
USB0:DATA+-, DATA-	B8, A8	USB Data	Differential data path for USB 0 port
USB1:DATA+, DATA-	B9, A9	USB Data	Differential data path for USB 1 port
USB0,1:VCC	B10, A10	USB Voltage	Differential power level for USB 0 and 1 port

4.2.1.5 Keyboard

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
KB:DATA	E4	Keyboard Data
KB:CLK	E5	Keyboard Clock

4.2.1.6 Mouse

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
MOUSE:DATA	E3	Mouse Data
MOUSE:CLK	E2	Mouse Clock

4.2.1.7 Speaker

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
SPEAKER	E7	Speaker signal

4.2.1.8 POST

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
POST:DATA	E6	POST data
POST:CLK	D6	POST clock

4.2.1.9 Video

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
VGA:HSYNC	B5	Horizontal synchronization
VGA:VSYNC	C5	Vertical synchronization
VGA:SCLK	D5	Video serial clock line
VGA:SDATA	C6	Video serial data line
VGA:RED	A6	Analog red video signal
VGA:GREEN	B6	Analog green video signal
VGA:BLUE	A5	Analog blue video signal

4.2.1.10 ID

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
ID0 – ID4	A7, E1, B7, C7, D7	

4.2.1.11 Power

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
VCC	A19, B19	+5V Supply voltage
VCC3	C19	+3.3V Supply voltage
+12V	D19	+12V Supply voltage
-12V	E19	-12V Supply voltage
GND	C15 - C18	Ground

4.2.1.12 ID

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
RSV	A11, A12, B11, B12, C8-C13, D8-D14, E8-E14	Reserved for Kontron internal use.

4.2.2 J4 Signal Specification

4.2.2.1 SCSI Interface

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
D0+ to D15+	D4, A5, D5, A7, D7, A8, D8, A10, A24, D24, D22, D25, A1, D1, A2, D2	SCSI data.
D0- to D15-	E4, B5, E5, B7, E7, B8, E8, B10, B24, E24, B25, E25, B1, E1, B2, E2	The SCSI data lines drive the ID during arbitration and selection, and command and data information as well as status and messages.
TERMPWR1 to TERMPWR9	A16,B16, A15, B15, D15, E15, B11, D11, E11	Termination power.
IO +/-	D22, E22	In/Out – Indicates the in direction when asserted and the out direction when not asserted.
REQ + / -	A22, B22	Request – A target will assert REQ to indicate a byte is ready or is needed by the target.
CD + / -	D21, E21	Command/Data – Indicates Command or message phase when asserted, and data phase when not asserted.
SEL + / -	A21, B21	SCSI Select – The line is driven after a successful arbitration to select as an initiator or reselect as a target and otherwise it is received.
MSG + / -	D19, E19	SCSI Message - Indicates a message phase when asserted, and command or data phase when not asserted.
RST + / -	A19, B19	Reset – Signal is interpreted as a hard reset and will clear all commands pending on the SCSI bus.
ACK +/-	D18, E18	Acknowledge – Indicates a byte is ready for or was received from the target.
BSY + / -	A18, B18	Busy – Handshake signal used during arbitration.
ATN + / -	D16, E16	Attention – This line is activated when a special condition occurs.
DPL + / -	D10, E10	SCSI High Parity – Provide odd parity for data lines
DPH + / -	A4, B4	SCSI Low Parity – Provide odd parity for data lines.
DIFFSENS	A11	Differential Sense Detects the voltage level of a SCSI signal to determine whether it is a single-ended or LVD.
VCC	B23	+5V
VCC3	E23	+3.3V
GND	A3, A6, A9, A17, A20, B3, B6, B9, B17, B20, C1 to C25, D3,D6,D9, D17, D20, E3, E6,E9, E17, E20	Ground
RSV	A23, D23	Reserved for Kontron internal use.

4.2.2.2 PIM Interface

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
PIM1 to PIM 10	A25, D25, B25, E25, A24,D24, B24, E24, A22, D22	PIM Interface
PIM11 to PIM20	B22, E22, A21, D21, B21, E21, A19, D19, B19, E19	
PIM21 to PIM30	A18, D18, B18, E18, A16, D16, B16, E16, A15, D15	
PIM31 to PIM40	B15, E15, A11, D11, B11, E11, A10,D10, B10, E10	
PIM41 to PIM50	A8, D8, B8, E8, A7,D7, B7, E7, A5, D5	
PIM51 to PIM60	B5, E5, A4, D4, B4, E4, A2, D2, B2, E2	
PIM61 to PIM64	A1, D1, B1, E1	
VCC	B23	+5V
VCC3	E23	+3.3V
GND	A3, A6, A9, A17, A20, B3, B6, B9, B17, B20, C1 to C25, D3,D6,D9, D17, D20, E3, E6,E9, E17, E20	Ground

4.2.2.3 Mezzanine Connector (JN4)

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
P1+ to P32+	1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, 62	
P1- to P32-	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63, 64	

4.2.3 J5 Signal Specification

4.2.3.1 IDE Interface

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
IDE:RESET#	E15	Reset signal
IDE1:D0-D15	A18, D18, A17, D17, A16, D16, A15, D15, B15, E16, B16, E17, B17, E18, B18, E19,	Disk Data – These signals are used to transfer data to or from the IDE device.
IDE1:DMARQ	D19	Disk DMA Request - This signal is directly driven from the IDE device DMARQ signal. It is asserted by the IDE device to request a data transfer.
IDE1:IOW#	B19	Disk I/O Write – In normal IDE mode, this is the command to the IDE device that it may latch data from data lines.
IDE1:IOR#	A19	Disk I/O Read – In normal IDE mode, this is the command to the IDE device that it may drive data on SDD lines.
IDE1:IORDY	E20	I/O Channel Ready –This input signal is negated to extend the host transfer cycle of any host register read/write access when the drive is not ready to respond to a data transfer request. When not negated, it is in a high impedance state.
IDE1:DMACK#	D20	DMA Acknowledge – This signal directly drives the IDE device /DMACK signal. It is asserted to indicate to IDE DMA slave devices that a given data transfer cycle is a DMA data transfer cycle.
IDE1:ACT#	A22	Activity indicator
IDE1:IRQ	B20	IRQ line
IDE1:IOCS16#	A20	I/O Chip Select - Indicates to the host that the 16-bit data port has been addressed and the drive is prepared to send/receive a 16-bit data word.
IDE1:A0 – A2	B21, D21, A21	Disk Address – These signals indicates which byte in either the ATA command block or control block is being addressed.
IDE1:CS0#, CS1#	D22, B22	Chip Select - For ATA control register
IDE1:PDIAG#	E21	Diagnostic - Will be asserted by Drive 1 to indicate to Drive 0 that it has passed diagnostics. Following a power-on reset or software reset, Drive 1 will negate -PDIAG within 1 msec to indicate to Drive 0 that it is busy.

4.2.3.2 Floppy Disk Interface

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
FD:INDEX#	B11	Index
FD:MTR0,1#	A11, B12	Motor 0-1 enable
FD:DSEL 0,1#	D12, E12	Drive 0-1 select
FD:DIR#	A12	Direction
FD:STEP#	E13	Step pulse
FD:WDATA#	D13	Write disk data
FD:WGATE#	B13	Write gate
FD:TRK0#	A13	Track 0
FD:WRPROT#	E14	Write protected
FD:RDATA#	D14	Read disk data
FD:HDSEL#	B14	Head select
FD:DSKCHG#	A14	Disk change
FD:DENSEL#	E11	Also named DRVDEN0. Density select. Indicate the drive and media selected.
FD:MSEN0 FD:MSEN1	A10 B10	Automatic media sense
FD:FDEDIN#	D11	Also named DRVDEN1. Used along DENSEL. Indicates the drive and media selected.

4.2.3.3 Ground and Reserved Pins

Signal	Pin Assignment	Description
GND	Row C (C1-C22)	Ground
RSV	A1-A9, B1-B9, D1-D10, E1-E10, E22	Reserved for Kontron internal use.

5. Software Setup

Contents

5.1 PHOENIX BIOS Setup Program 5-1
5.2 Installing Drivers 5-25
5.3 Console Redirection (VT100 Mode) 5-26

5.1 PHOENIX BIOS Setup Program

All relevant information for operating the board and connecting peripherals is stored in the CMOS memory. A battery-backed up memory holds this information when the board is powered off; the BIOS setup program is required to make changes to the setup.

5.1.1 Accessing the BIOS Setup Program

The system Basic Input Output System (BIOS) provides an interface between the operating system and the hardware of the CP6010 processor board. The CP6010 uses the Phoenix Setup program, a setup utility in flash memory that is accessed by pressing the <DELETE> key at the appropriate time during system boot. This utility is used to set configuration data in CMOS RAM.

CAUTION



Before modifying CMOS setup parameters, ensure that the W19 battery selection jumper is installed to enable the CMOS battery back up. (See Section 3.)



To run the Phoenix Setup program incorporated in the ROM BIOS:

1. Turn on or reboot the system.
2. When you get the following message, hit <DELETE> key to enter SETUP.

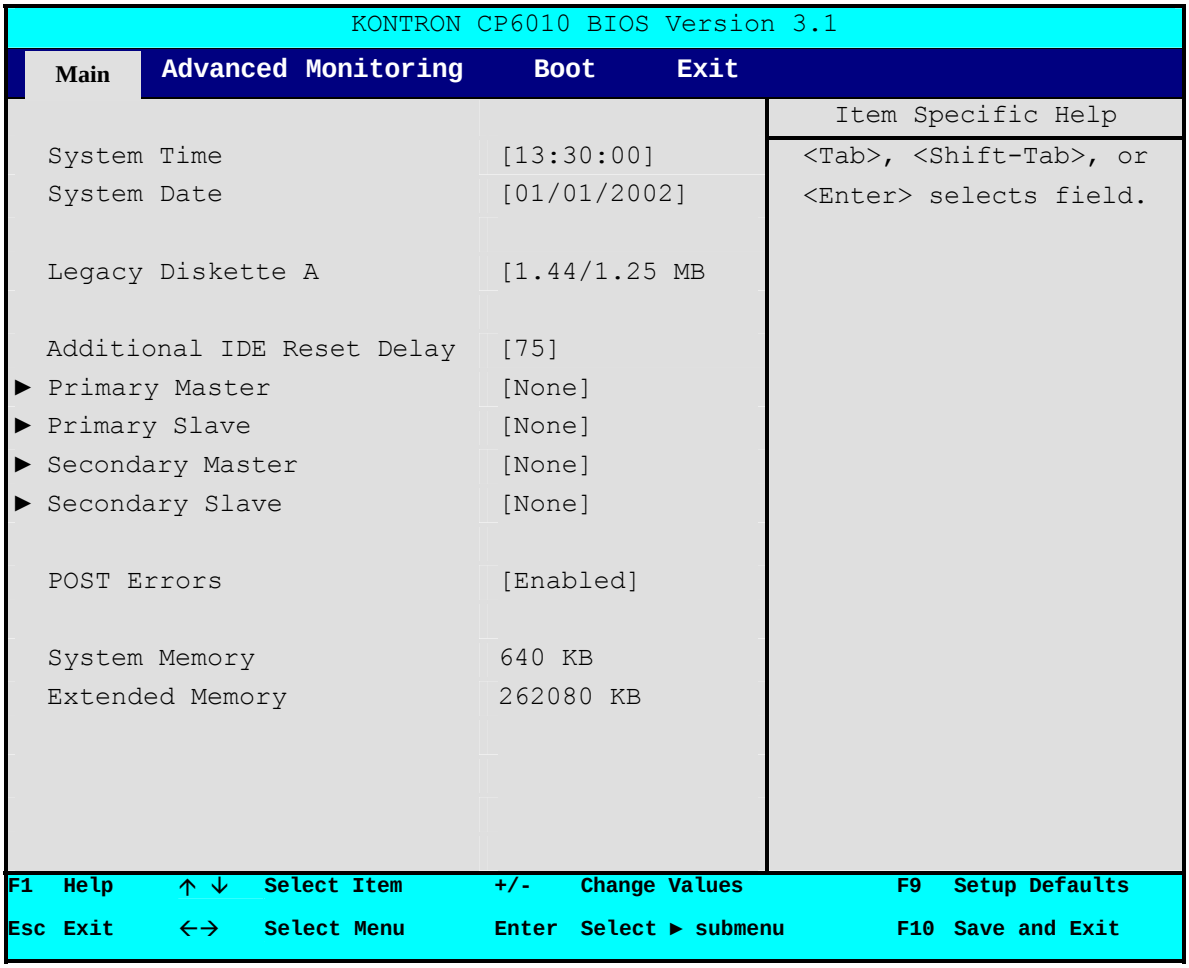
Phoenix ServerBIOS 3 Release 6.0

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KONTRON CP6010 BIOS Version 3.1

The main menu of the Phoenix BIOS CMOS Setup Utility appears on the screen.



Whenever you are not sure about a setting, refer to the list of default values. The list is provided in the event that a value has been changed and you wish to set this option to its original value. Loading the SETUP defaults affects all parameters and will reset options previously altered.

The Setup Defaults values provide **optimum performance** settings for all devices and system features.



Note:
The CMOS setup option is based on **BIOS Version 3.1**. The options and default settings can change in a new BIOS release.

CAUTION



These parameters have been provided to give control over the system. However, the values for these options should be changed only if the user has a full understanding of the timing relationships involved.



5.1.2 Menu Bar

The Menu Bar at the top of the window lists these selections:

Menu Selection	Description
Main	Use this menu for basic system configuration.
Advanced	Use this menu to set the Advanced Features available on your system.
Monitoring	Use this menu to configure Monitoring features.
Boot	Use this menu to determine the booting device order.
Exit	Use this menu to exit the BIOS.

Use the left and right ← and → arrows keys to make a selection.

5.1.2.1 Legend Bar

Use the keys listed in the legend bar on the bottom to make your selections or exit the current menu. The chart on the following page describes the legend keys and their alternates.

Key	Function
<F1> or <Alt-H>	General Help windows (See 4.1.2.2).
<Esc>	Exit this menu.
← → arrow keys	Select a different menu.
<Home> or <End>	Move cursor to top or bottom of window.
<PgUp> or <PgDn>	Move cursor to top or bottom of window.
<F5> or <->	Select the Previous Value for the field.
<F6> or <+> or <Space>	Select the Next Value for the field.
<F9>	Load the Default Configuration values for all menus
<F10>	Save and exit.
<Enter>	Execute Command; display possible value for this field or select the submenu.

To select an item, use the arrow keys to move the cursor to the field your want. Then use the plus-and-minus value keys to select a value for that field. To save values commands in the Exit Menu save the values currently displayed in all the menus.

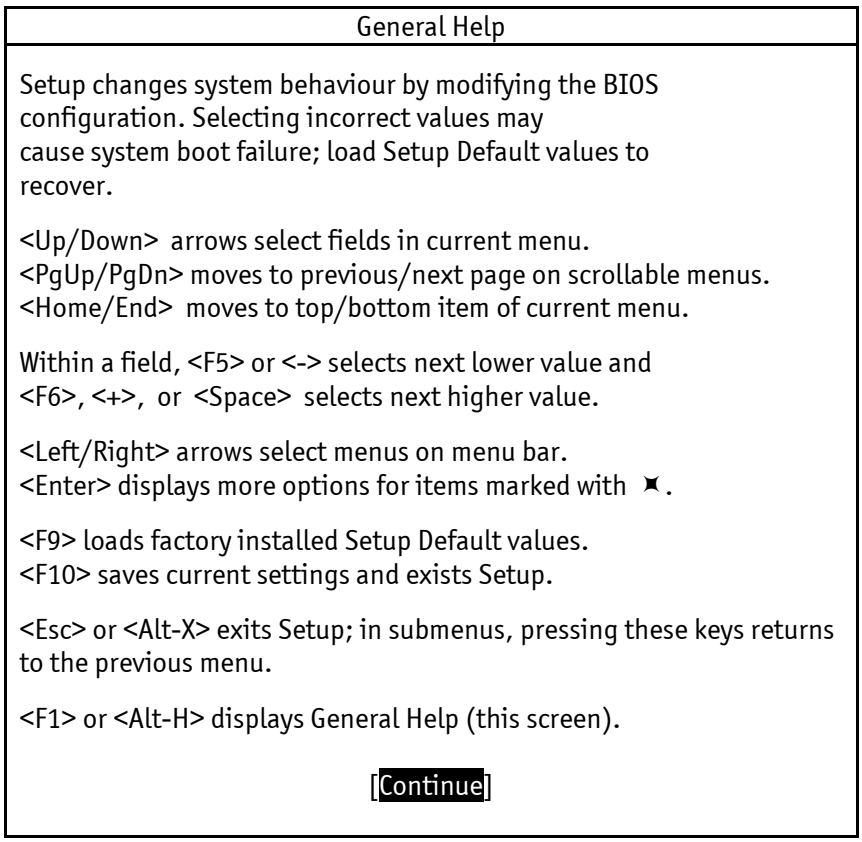
To display a submenu, use the arrow keys to move the cursor to the submenu your want. Then press <Enter>. A pointer (►) marks all submenus.

5.1.2.2 Field Help Window

The help window on the right side of each menu displays the help text for the currently selected field. It updates as you move the cursor to each field.

5.1.2.3 General Help Windows

Pressing <F1> or <Alt-H> on any menu brings up the General Help window that describes the legend keys and their alternates:



5.1.2.4 Main Menu Selection

The scroll bar on the right of any windows indicates that there is more than one page of information in the windows. Use <PgUp> and <PgDn> to display all the pages. Pressing <Home> and <End> displays the first and last page. You can make the following selections on the Main Menu itself. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options			Description
System Time	HH:MM:SS			Set the system time.
System Date	MM/DD/YYYY			Set the system date.
Legacy Diskette A:	Disabled 720 Kb 3 1/2" 1.44/1. 25 MB 3 1/2" 2.88 MB 3 ½			Select the type of floppy disk drive installed in your system. **Note :** 1.25MB 3 1/2" references a 1024 byte/sector Japanese media format. The 1.25MB, 3 1/2 diskette requires a 3-Mode floppy-disk drive.
Additional IDE Reset Delay	0 to 255 ms			Additional Delay after IDE soft reset for auto-detect the drives.
Primary Master	Type	None		None : No booting device installed.
		CD-ROM	Multi-Sector Transfers LBA Mode Control 32 BIT I/O Transfer Mode Ultra DMA Mode	**Multi-Sector Transfers** Choices : Disabled, 2,4,8, and 16 sectors Any selection except Disabled determines the number of sectors transferred per block. Standard is 16 sectors per block. **LBA Mode Control** Choices : Disabled, Enabled Enabling LBA causes Logical Block Addressing to be used in place of Cylinders, heads, and Sectors. **32 Bit I/O** Choices : Disabled, Enabled Enables 32-bit communication between CPU and IDE card. Requires PCI or local bus. **Transfer Mode** Choices : Standard, Fast PIO 1, Fast PIO 2, Fast PIO 3, Fast PIO 4, FPIO 3 / DMA 1, FPIO 4 / DMA2. Selects the method for transferring the data between the hard disk and system memory. The Setup menu only lists those options supported by the drive and platform. **Ultra DMA Mode** Choices : Disabled, Mode 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Select the Ultra DMA mode used for moving data to/from the drive. Autotype the drive to select the optimum transfer mode. **IDE SMART Monitoring** Choices: Enable/Disable
		ATAPI Removable		Same choices as CD-ROM

Main Menu Selection (continued)

Feature	Options			Description
Primary Master (Continued)	Type (continued	IDE Removable		Same choices as CD-ROM
		Other ATAPI		Same choices as CD-ROM
		(USER)	Cylinders	**Cylinders** Set the number of cylinders
			Heads	**Heads** Set the number of heads. Choices are 1 to 16
			Sectors	**Sectors** Set the number of sectors per track
			Maximum Capacity	**Maximum Capacity** Maximum capacity is displayed according to the cylinders, heads and sectors selected.
			Multi-Sector Transfers	**Multi-Sector Transfers** Choices are : Disabled, 2, 4, 8 and 16 sectors. Specify the number of sectors per block for multiple sector transfers. "MAX" refers to the size the disk returns when queried.
			LBA mode Control	**LBA Mode Control** Choices are : Enabled, Disabled Enabling LBA cause Logical Block Addressing to be used in place of Cylinders Heads and Sectors
			32 Bit I/O	**32 Bit I/O** Choices are : Enabled, Disabled. This setting enables or disables 32 bit IDE data transfers.
			Transfer Mode	**Transfer Mode** Choices are : Standard, Fast PIO 1, Fast PIO 2, Fast PIO 3, Fast PIO 4, FPIO 3 / DMA 1, FPIO 4 / DMA2. Select the method for moving data to/from the drive. Autotype the drive to select the optimum transfer mode.
			Ultra DMA Mode	**Ultra DMA Mode** Choices are: Disabled, Mode 0 to 5. Select the Ultra DMA mode used for moving data to/from the drive Autotype the drive to select the optimum transfer mode.
	Auto			BIOS autodetects the hard disk installed
Primary Slave				Same as Primary Master
Secondary Master	Same as Primary Master			
Secondary Slave	Same as Primary Master			
POST Errors	Enabled Disabled			Pauses and displays SETUP entry or resumes boot prompt if error occurs on boot. If disabled, system always attempts to boot.
System Memory	N/A			Displays amount of conventional memory detected during boot up.
Extended Memory	N/A			Displays the amount of RAM memory detected during boot up minus the base memory (1 MB).

5.1.2.5 Advanced Menu Selection

You can make the following selections on the Advanced Menu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
Boot Settings Configuration	**This is a submenu; see section 5.1.2.5.1**	Additional setup menus to configure boot settings
PCI Configuration	**This is a submenu; see section 5.1.2.5.2**	Additional setup menus to configure PCI devices
On-Board Device Configuration	**This is a submenu; see section 5.1.2.5.3**	Peripheral Configuration
Advanced Chipset Control	**This is a submenu; see section5.1.2.5.4**	
Console Redirection	**This is a submenu; see section 5.1.2.5.5**	Additional setup menus to configure console.
Advanced Processor Options	**This is a submenu; see section 5.1.2.5.6**	

5.1.2.5.1 Boot Settings Configuration

You can make the following selections on the Boot Settings Configuration submenu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
Installed O/S	Other Win95 Win98 WinMe Win2000	Other : General Settings Win95/Win98/WinMe/Win2000: Specific Settings **Note :** An incorrect setting can cause some operating systems to display unexpected behaviour.
Enable ACPI	Yes No	Enable/Disable ACPI BIOS (Advance Configuration and Power Interface)
Remap Memory above 4GB	DIMM Remapping Chipset Remapping Disabled	The default option in the BIOS is set to DIMM remapping. DIMM remapping under nearly all cases will give less memory in a 4GB system than Chipset Remapping. Chipset Remapping is also faster, having scored a memory bandwidth of 3078 MB/s vs 2830 MB/s for DIMM remapping (benchmark was done with Sisoftware Sandra 2005 under Windows 2003 Server in PAE mode). The DIMM Remapping feature was done to allow CPU MTRRs to be set for PCI bursting. When doing Chipset Remapping or no remapping, and there >= 4GB, the MTRR are set so that an Uncacheable region is set over all PCI memory up to 4GB. When a range is declared uncacheable, it can't be changed to improve performance (PCI bursting).
Reset Configuration Data	No Yes	Select "Yes" if you want to clear the Extended System Configuration Data (ESCD) area.
Boot-time Diagnostic Screen	Enabled Disabled	Displays the Diagnostic Screen during boot. Always enabled when console redirection is activated.
Extended RAM Test Step	Every Location First KB First 64 KB	Select how to perform extended memory tests. First KB : Test First KB of each MB. First 64 KB : Test First 64 KB of each MB.
Summary Screen Delay	None 5 seconds	Delay to display the system configuration at boot time.
Save CMOS in FLASH	Disabled Enabled	Saving CMOS memory content into Flash Memory will prevent losing CMOS options when battery fails.
Retry Boot Sequence	Disabled Enabled	Enable this option to Retry the Boot sequence until a successful boot (infinite retry).
PS/2 Mouse	Disable Enabled	'Disabled' prevents installed PS/2 mouse from functioning but frees up IRQ 12. 'Enabled' forces PS/2 mouse port to be enabled regardless if a mouse is present.
Multiprocessor Specification	1.1 1.4	Configures the multiprocessor specification (MPS) revision level. Some operating systems will require revision 1.1 for compatibility.

5.1.2.5.2 PCI Configuration

You can make the following selections on the PCI Configuration submenu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
On-board Ethernet Controller	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.5.2.1**	Additional setup menus to configure embedded Ethernet Controller.
Mezzanine PMC Expansion Slot	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.5.2.2**	Additional setup menus to configure PMC Expansion Slot.
PCI Performance Settings	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.5.2.3**	Additional setup menus to configure PCI Performance settings.
PCI Reset on Warm Boot	None All PCI Bus	Select if RST# signal is to be asserted on Warm Boot.
Default Primary Video Adapter	External On-board	Select "External to have a PCI video card (must be installed) to be set as the Boot Display Device. Select "On-board" to have the On-board video controller as the Boot Display Device.
Delay before PCI Initialization	0 to 7	Delay in seconds before PCI Initialization. Some external cards may require a minimum delay after reset before they can be accessed. Cards with on-board CPU that emulate a PCI Controller (ex.: RAID) are more likely to require a delay.
Local Bus IDE adapter	Both Disabled	Enabled the integrated local bus IDE adapter.
USB Host Controller	Enabled Auto	Enables or Disables the USB hardware. (Disabled resources will be freed up for other uses.) Select Auto to automatically enable USB Host Controller if NO PS/2 Keyboard. If a PS/2 Keyboard is present, the USB Host Controller will be disabled.
USB BIOS Legacy Support	Enabled Auto	Enables or Disables support for USB keyboards and mice. Enable for use with a non-USB aware Operating System such as DOS or UNIX. Auto for automatically enabling USB BIOS Legacy Support if no PS/2 keyboard. If a PS/2 keyboard is present, the USB BIOS Legacy Support will be disabled.

5.1.2.5.2.1 On-board Ethernet Controller

Feature	Options	Description
On-board Ethernet Controller	Enabled Disabled	Enables/Disables On-board Ethernet Controller on Bus 01, Device 04 (Functions 0 & 1).
Option ROM	Enabled Disabled	Initialize device expansion ROM.

5.1.2.5.2.2 Mezzanine PMC Expansion Slot

Feature	Options	Description
Option ROM	Enabled Disabled	Initialize device expansion ROM.
Enable Master	Enabled Disabled	Enable selected device as a PCI bus master.
Latency Timer	Default, 0020h, 0040h, 0060h, 0080h, 00A0h, 00C0h or 00E0h	Minimum guaranteed time slice allotted for bus master in units of PCI bus clocks.

5.1.2.5.2.3 PCI Performance Settings

Feature	Options	Description
PCI Cache Line Size	0, 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16 DWORDS	Set the Cache Line Size in DWORDS. Sets the Cache Line Size Register in the Configuration Space of PCI devices.
On-board PCI-PCI Bridge settings:		Following options control the behaviour of the On-board PCI-X bridge. The Bridge has an EEPROM to initialize the registers. If it's content is valid, the options will be shown in grey and are not available for change.
Force 64-bit Control	Disabled Both Secondary Primary	32-bit Prefetchable reads or 32-bit Posted Memory Write cycles on one side will be converted to 64-bit cycles on completion to target side if target supports 64-bit transfers.
Smart Prefetch Mechanism	Enabled Disabled	After a prefetch command, the remaining prefetched data will NOT be discarded, but will be available for the next Read Command with consecutive address.
Smart Prefetch Timeout	32, 64, 128 or 256 PCICLK	When Smart Prefetch is Enabled, the prefetched data is only discarded upon a Timeout.
Prefetching scheme	'By EEPROM' Aggressive Normal Manual	Controls Secondary PCI bus Prefetch behaviour (no effect when in PCI-X mode). If set to 'By EEPROM', the values shown are taken from the Bridge and are not available for change. This happens if a valid EEPROM content is detected and were loaded by the Bridge. The default aggressive Prefetching may affect the overall performance with some PCI Masters that cannot prefetch a lot of data due to limited buffers size or other reasons. If set to 'Manual', the options can be changed for optimum performance, which depends on the PCI device(s) present.
PCI Primary Initial Prefetch count	'= PCI CLS', 2, 4, 8 or 16 Dwords	Controls initial Prefetch Cache Lines count on the Primary bus during reads to prefetchable memory space. Uses size defined in "PCI Cache Line Size" when setting is set to '= PCI CLS'.
PCI Sec. Initial Prefetch count	8, 16 or 32 Dwords	Controls initial Prefetch Dwords count on the Secondary bus during reads initiated from the primary port (no effect when in PCI-X mode).

PCI Sec. Incremental Prefetch count	None, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 or 32 Dwords	Controls Incremental Read Prefetch Dwords count. When an entry's remaining Prefetch Dword count falls below this value, the bridge will prefetch an additional "PCI Sec. Incremental Prefetch count" Dwords (no effect when in PCI-X mode). The count must not exceed half the value in the "PCI Sec. Maximum Prefetch count". Otherwise, no Incremental Prefetch will be performed.
PCI Sec. Maximum Prefetch count	2 to 64 Dwords	Controls the maximum count of prefetcheable Dwords that are allocated to one entry on the Secondary when flow through for that entry was not achieved (no effect when in PCI-X mode). Exception: 0 = 256 bytes (64 Dwords) = maximum programmable count.
On-board Bridge Enable P_SERR# event	Enabled Disabled	When enabled if read to secondary bus fail, P_SERR will be asserted. NOTE: Available only with board revision 2.

5.1.2.5.3 On-board Device Configuration

You can make the following selections on the On-board Device Configuration submenu.

Feature	Options	Description
Serial port A	Enabled Disabled Auto	Configure Serial Port A using options: **Disabled :** No configuration **Enabled :** User configuration **Auto :** BIOS or OS chooses configuration
Base I/O address	3F8/IRQ4, 2F8/IRQ3, 3E8/IRQ4 or 2E8/IRQ3	Sets the base I/O address for Serial Port A.
Serial port B	Enabled Disabled Auto	Configure Serial Port B using options: **Disabled :** No configuration **Enabled :** User configuration **Auto :** BIOS or OS chooses configuration
Mode	RS-422 RS-485 RS-232	Set the mode for Serial Port B.
Base I/O address	3F8/IRQ4, 2F8/IRQ3, 3E8/IRQ4 or 2E8/IRQ3	Sets the base I/O address for Serial Port B.
Floppy Disk Controller	Enabled Disabled	Configure the floppy disk controller.

5.1.2.5.4 Advanced Chipset Control

You can make the following selections on the Advanced Chipset Control submenu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
CMIC-LE Settings	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.5.4.1**	CMIC-LE advanced chipset setup. DRAM configuration.
CIOB Settings	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.5.4.2**	CIOB advanced chipset setup. PCI I/O configuration.
Error Command Settings	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.5.4.3**	System errors detection and management setup.

5.1.2.5.4.1 CMIC-LE Settings

You can make the following selections on the CMIC-LE Settings submenu.

Feature	Options	Description
PCI Write Posting	Enabled Disabled	Enable/Disable Write Posting for Processor-to-PCI Writes.
Defer Reads & Writes	Enabled Disabled	Enable/Disable Deferred cycles for Processor-to-PCI reads and writes.
Clumping Mode	Disabled, 2, 4 or 8	Clumping is the number of requests (ADS#) initiated by CMIC-LE for every assertion of BPRI# signal. By having higher values of Clumping, the I/O devices are given higher priority on processor bus over processors.
Maximum Pages Open	1 to 63	Determines the Maximum Number of Pages opened by the Memory Controller.
Activate to Deactivate	Auto 6 Clocks	Device Minimum Active to Precharge Time. (tRAS = SPD byte 30) Auto will set tRAS to 5 Clocks if supported by all DIMMs present at the current DDR Bus speed.
Activate to Read/Write	Auto 3 Clocks	Device Minimum RAS to CAS delay. (tRCD = SPD byte 29) Auto will set tRCD to 2 Clocks if supported by all DIMMs present at the current DDR bus speed.
RAS Precharge Time	Auto 3 Clocks	Device Minimum Row Precharge Time. (tRP = SPD byte 27) Auto will set tRP to two clocks if supported by all DIMMs present at the current DDR bus speed.
RAS Cycle Time	Auto 7, 8 or 9 Clocks	DRAM RAS Cycle Time. (tRAS + tRP) Auto will set six clocks if supported by all DIMMs present at the current DDR bus speed.
RAS Cycle Time after Refresh	Auto 9 or 10 Clocks	DRAM RAS Cycle Time after Refresh. (tRFC = tRAS + tRP + 1) Auto will set 8 Clocks if supported by all DIMMs present at the current DDR bus speed.

5.1.2.5.4.2 CIOB Settings

You can make the following selections on the CIOB Settings submenu.

Feature	Options	Description
Memory Read Byte Count	512, 1K, 2K or 4K Bytes	Sets the maximum byte count the device uses when initiating a sequence with one of the Burst Memory Read Commands. CIOB Function 0: On-board LAN and PCIX-to-PCIX Bridge.
Memory Read Byte Count	512, 1K, 2K or 4K Bytes	Sets the maximum Byte Count the Device uses when initiating a sequence with one of the Burst Memory Read Commands. CIOB Function 2: Bridge/PMC Mezzanine.
Stray Read to Stream	Enabled Disabled	When Enabled, conventional PCI Mode Memory Read Commands (Stray commands) are treated as Stream Commands (Memory Read Multiple, Memory Read Line Commands). The I/O Cache uses the stream prefetching algorithms for these commands.
IMB Transmit Arbiter Slots	1 or 2	Select how many slots the IMB Transmit Arbiter will allocate for Primary PCI Bus Commands in, per arbitration window.
Buffer Manager Dual Request	Enabled Disabled	If Enabled, the Buffer Manager generates two, 128-byte requests per arbitration window. If disabled, the buffer manager generates one 128-byte request per arbitration window.

5.1.2.5.4.3 Error Command Settings

You can make the following selections on the Error Command Settings submenu.

Feature	Options	Description
ECC Config	Enabled Disabled	If all memory in the system supports ECC, then use this option to enable or disable ECC support.
ECC Threshold	Disabled, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 or 254	The limit number of ECCs allowed by CMIC for each row before it asserts ALERT#. When the threshold is reached, the ALERT# is used to log into the DMI log the number of ECC errors detected for each rows of DRAM.
Scrubbing	Enabled Disabled	When Enabled, CMIC-LE writes back the ECC corrected Memory Data back to the DRAM.
Action after Uncorrectable ECC	Continue, Halt or Reboot	Select what the system will do when an uncorrectable ECC error has been detected. Continue – Log the error (if not fatal to the system) into the DMI log and try to resume process. Halt – Log the error (if not fatal to the system) into the DMI log and halt. The system will appear stuck and must be reset. Reboot – Log the error (if not fatal to the system) into the DMI log and do a PCI reset to restart the system.
IMBus Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of IMBus Error events. The CMIC-LE and CIOB are interfaced with a high speed Inter Module Bus (IMB).

Feature	Options	Description
Processor Data Bus Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Processor Data Bus Error events.
Processor Address Bus Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Processor Address Bus Error events.
Processor Bus Protocol Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Processor Bus Protocol Error events.
BINIT# Sampled Asserted	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of BINIT# Sampled Asserted events.
Received Master Abort	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Received Master Abort on PCI Bus events.
Address Parity Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Address Parity Error (PAR incorrect with received data and C/BE# lines) on PCI Master Transaction events.
Received Data Parity Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Received Data Parity Error (PAR incorrect with received data from PCI target device) as a result of IMB Bus to PCI Read events.
Transmitted Data Parity Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Transmitted Data Parity Error (PERR# asserted by a PCI target device) during IMB Bus to PCI write access events.
Received Target Abort	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Received Target Abort on PCI Bus events.
IMB Parity/CRC Error	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of IMB Parity/CRC Error events.
IMB Training Logic Failure	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of IMB Training Logic Failure to train the link events.
Target of a SCM with SCE set	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of CIOB being the Target of Split Completion Message with SCE bit set events.
Target of an unexpected SC	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of CIOB being the Target of an unexpected Split Completion events.
Initiate SCM with SCE set	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of CIOB Initiating Split Completion Message with SCE bit set events. CIOB generates a SCM cycle when it decodes a PCI Read cycle crossing an address boundary.
Split Completion Discard	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of Split Completion Initiated by CIOB terminated with Master Abort or Target abort events.
Split Response Timer Expired	Enabled Disabled	Select "Enabled' to allow logging of CIOB's internal Split Response Timer Expired before Split Completion is received events.

5.1.2.5.5 Console Redirection

You can make the following selections on the Console Redirection submenu.

Feature	Options	Description
Console Redirection	Disabled Enabled	If enabled, console redirection works without the VT100 jumper to use the console redirection. This option is only used when jumper is not present.
Com Port Address	On-board COMA On-board COMB	If enabled, it will use a port on the motherboard. Install the VT100 jumper to use the console redirection.
Baud Rate	300, 1200, 2400, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 57.6K, 115.2K	Enables specified baud rate.
Parity	None	Fix setting: No Parity
Data Bits	8	Fix setting: 8 Data Bits
Stop Bit(s)	1	Fix setting: 1 Stop Bit
Console Type	VT100 VT100, 8bit PC ANSI, 7bit PC ANSI	Enables specified console type.
Flow Control	None XON/XOFF CTS/RTS	Enables flow control.
Console connection	Direct Via modem	Indicates whether the console is connected directly to the system or a modem is used to connect.
Continue C.R. after POST	Off, On	Enables console redirection after OS has loaded.

5.1.2.5.6 Advanced Processor Options

You can make the following selections on the Advanced Processor Options Menu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
Cache Memory	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.5.6.1**	Determines how to configure specified block of memory.
Frequency Ratio	Variable, based on the Ratios available of the installed Processor(s)	Selects the internal frequency multiplier of the CPU. By default, the maximum ratio will be selected. This option is hidden if the CPU ratio is fixed.
Hyper-Threading Technology	Enabled Disabled	Enabled for Windows XP and Linux 2.4.x (OS optimized for Hyper-Threading Technology). Disabled for other OS (OS not optimized for Hyper-Threading Technology).

5.1.2.5.6.1 Cache Memory

You can make the following selections on the Cache Memory submenu.

Feature	Options	Description
Memory Cache	Enabled Disabled	Sets the state of memory cache.
Cache System BIOS area	Uncached Write Protect	Controls caching of system BIOS area.
Cache Video BIOS area	Uncached Write Protect	Controls caching of video BIOS area.
Cache Base 0-512K	Uncached Write Through Write Protect Write Back	Controls caching of 512K base memory.
Cache Base 512K-640K	Uncached Write Through Write Protect Write Back	Controls caching of 512K-640K base memory.
Cache Extended Memory Area	Uncached Write Through Write Protect Write Back	Controls caching of system memory.

5.1.2.6 Monitoring Menu Selection

You can make the following selections on the Monitoring Menu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
Intelligent System Monitoring	This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.1	
DMI Event Logging	This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.2	View and modify DMI event logs.
IPMI System Management **OR** BMC Device is not available	This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.3.1	NOTE: the submenu is not available if the BMC reset jumper is installed (W5). The BIOS setup will in that case show: Check the BMC reset jumper and the IPMI Firmware version update.
Watchdog After POST	Disabled Enabled	Enables the watchdog circuit after the POST sequence. Application software must refresh the watchdog to prevent system reset.
Watchdog Duration	16 seconds 1 minute 4 minutes	Select the duration time of the watchdog timing circuitry.
Display and Clear Reset History	Enabled Disabled	Enable/disable Display FPGA Reset History in Summary Screen and Clear FPGA History.
FPGA IRQ	Disabled IRQ 5 IRQ 7	Select FPGA IRQ for SWITCH, WATCHDOG and ENUM# events. If '*' is shown, this IRQ# is already used by KCS-SMS IRQ.

5.1.2.6.1 Intelligent System Monitoring

You can make the following selections on the Intelligent System Monitoring submenu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
Intelligent System Monitoring	Disabled Enabled	Enables/Disables the Intelligent System Monitor device. When enabled, the system will monitor some system states such as temperature and power supplies.
Interrupt Generation	Disabled Enabled	Enables/Disables the generation of interrupts when an event occurs. This must be set to DISABLED when programs such as LANDesk® are loaded onto the system.
Beep codes for non-thermal events	Disabled Enabled	Produces beep codes when ISM events occur for Voltages events. One long beep plus 4 short beeps. This alarm may not be supported by the Operating System.
Thermal Audio Alarm	Disabled Enabled	When the Thermal Management option and this option are enabled, a continuous audible alarm is sounded when the temperature specified in the Overheat Alarm options is reached. This alarm may not be supported by the operating system.
Hardware Monitor Temperature	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.1.1**	
Hardware Monitor Voltage Inputs	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.1.2**	
Control Temperature Events	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.1.3**	
Control Voltage Events	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.1.4**	

5.1.2.6.1.1 Hardware Monitor Temperature

Feature	Options	Description
System board Temperature CPU 1 Die Temperature	Current Temperature	
CPU 2 Die Temperature	Current Temperature	Hidden if only one processor is present.

5.1.2.6.1.2 Hardware Monitor Voltage Inputs

Feature	Options	Description
Vcore Sense CPU 1	Displays a Status and limits.	Vcore at CPU 1.
Vcore Sense CPU 2	Display a Status and limits. Hidden if only one processor present.	Vcore at CPU 1.
Vcore Vcc3 3.3V Vcc 5V Vin 2.5V Vtt Vin 1.5V Vbat Vin 12V Vin –12	Display a status and limits.	

5.1.2.6.1.3 Control Temperature Events

Feature	Options	Description
Automatic Thermal Control Circuit	Enabled Disabled	The Thermal Control Circuit (TCC) will be activated when the processor's internal thermal sensor determines the processor is about to exceed its maximum operating temperature. When the TCC is activated, the processors clocks will be modulated (typically 30-50%). Each processor on dual processor set-up, has it's own TCC that can modulate the clocks separately.
CPU 1 Temperature Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables temperature events handling. It is NOT recommended to use this feature while the Automatic Thermal Control Circuit is used.
CPU 2 Temperature Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables temperature events handling. It is NOT recommended to use this feature while the Automatic Thermal Control Circuit is used. Hidden if only one processor is present.
Resume Alarm (°C)	10°C to 70°C with step of 4°C	Full speed (Normal mode) will be resumed when the temperature comes down to the selected temperature.
Overheat Alarm (°C)	30°C to 90°C with step of 4°C	The CPU slows (Doze mode) when it reaches a selected temperature.
Shutdown Alarm (°C)	60°C to 95°C with step of 5°C	The CPU halts when it reaches the selected temperature. The system will have to be restarted.

5.1.2.6.1.4 Control Voltage Events

Note: Any alteration done in this menu will take effect after the board is re-started.

Feature	Options	Description
Vcore Sense CPU 1 Voltage Int.	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vcore Sense CPU 2 Voltage Int.	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling. Hidden if only one processor is present.
Vcore Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vcc3 3.3V Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vcc 5V Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vin 2.5V Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vtt Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vin 1.5V Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vbat Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vin 12V Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.
Vin -12 Voltage Interrupt	Enabled Disabled	This option enables voltage events handling.

5.1.2.6.2 DMI Event Logging

You can make the following selections on the DMI Event Logging submenu.

Feature	Options	Description
Event log validity	valid or Invalid	Report the validity of the DMI Event log buffer (in ESCD Flash area).
Event log capacity	Space Available or Full	Report the space available in the DMI event log. If set to 'Full', the event log has no more available space to store DMI events.
View DMI event log	Enter	View the contents of the DMI event log.
Clear all DMI event logs	Yes/NO	Setting this to yes will clear the DMI event log after rebooting.
Event Logging	Enabled Disabled	Select 'Enabled' to allow logging of DMI events.
ECC Event Logging	Enabled Disabled	Select 'Enabled' to allow logging of ECC events.
Mark DMI events as read	Enter	Press Enter to mark all DMI events in the event log as read.

5.1.2.6.3 IPMI System Management

You can make the following selections on the IPMI System Management submenu. Use the submenus for other selections.

Feature	Options	Description
IPMI Device and Firmware Information	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.3.1**	Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) information.
FRU Board Information	**This is a submenu, see section 5.1.2.6.3.2**	Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) information about the board.
KCS-SMM SMI	Enabled Disabled	Allow Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) SMI handler for the initialization or startup of certain functions in the Management Controllers, such as setting the initial timestamp time. WARNING: option forced to Disabled if the TEST jumper (W3) is installed. If this is the case, it will be impossible to enable this SMI Handler (only option available will be Disabled).
Sensor Refresh Rate	5seconds, 30 seconds, 1 minute, 5 minutes or 1 hour	Select the refresh rate at which some sensor values will be sent to Management Controller. Sending sensor from BIOS takes CPU time from OS.
KCS-SMS IRQ	Enabled Disabled	Select BMC IRQ for the System Management Software (SMS). SMS takes platform management information and links it into other aspects of systems management, such as software management and distribution, alerting, and remote console access. If '*' is shown, this IRQ# is already used by FPGA IRQ.
Dual Port IPMB Redundancy	Enabled Disabled	Intelligent Platform Management Bus (IPMB). Enabled - IPMB1 is hidden behind IPMB0 and used as a Redundancy channel. Disabled - IPMB0 and IPMB1 operate as separate channels.
Management Controller Configuration	BMC Satellite	BMC - the board is the 'central' management controller. Satellite - the Board is a Satellite Management Controller, under the control of an external 'central' Management Controller. The BMC manages the interface between system management and the platform management hardware.
Clear SEL	Yes, No	Select 'YES' if you want to clear all contents of the IPMI System Event Log on next boot only.
IPMI Watchdog Timer Use	None BIOS/POST OS Load Both	Indicates the current use assigned to the Watchdog Timer. BIOS/POST – Watchdog Timer used by the BIOS POST. OS Load - OS Load Timeout. This mode requires SMS or OS support.
BIOS Timer Countdown	30 sec, 1 min, 2 min or 4 min	Initial BIOS Timer Countdown Value.
OS Load Timer Countdown	30 sec, 1 min, 2 min or 4 min	Initial OS Load Timer Countdown Value.
OS Load Timer Action	None, Hard Rst, Pwr Down or Pwr Cycle	Initial OS Load timeout action. None - no action. Hard Reset. Power Down. Power cycle.

5.1.2.6.3.1 IPMI Device and Firmware Information

Feature	Static information	Description
Product ID	6010	Kontron board identifier. Provide a numeric value that identifies a particular System (or board) type.
IPMI Version	1.0	IPMI specification version. This field holds the version of the IPMI specification that the controller is compatible with. (Subject to change)
Device ID	1	IPMI implementation ID used with this product ID. Provide a numeric value that identifies a particular controller type.
Firmware Revision	2.04	IPMI firmware revision. (Subject to change)
SDR Revision	7	Sensor Data Records package revision. (Subject to change)

5.1.2.6.3.2 FRU Board Information

Feature	Static information	Description
Board Product Number	CP6010	Inventory information about the board. (Board Serial and Part Numbers are examples only)
Board Serial Number	1000123456	
Board Part Number	T6010#A#A_1000	

B

Feature	Options	Description
	Hard Drive Bootable Add-in Cards Primary Master Removable Devices Legacy Floppy Drives Hard Drive Bootable Add-in Cards * ATAPI CD-ROM Drive Network Boot	Keys used to view or configure devices: **<Enter>** expands or collapses devices with a **+** or **–** **<Ctrl+Enter>** expands all **<Shift + 1>** enables or disables a device **<+>** or **<->** moves the device up or down **<n>** May move removable device between Hard Disk or Removable Disk **<d>** Remove a device that is not installed. * Note : The hard drives and SCSI drives detected will be listed in this section and the first drive in the list will be the boot drive.

5.1.2.7 Exit Menu Selection

Feature	Options		Description
	Exit Saving Changes	Yes / No	**Exit Saving Changes** Setup and save your changes to CMOS.
	Exit Discarding Changes	Yes / No	**Exit Discarding Changes** Exit utility without saving Setup data to CMOS.
	Load Setup Defaults	Yes / No	**Load Setup Defaults** Exit utility without saving Setup data to CMOS.
	Discard Changes	Yes / No	**Load Setup Defaults** Load default values for all SETUP items.
	Saves Changes		**Discard Changes** Load previous values from CMOS for all SETUP items.
			Save Changes Save Setup Data to CMOS.

5.1.2.8 Boot Utilities

Phoenix Boot Utilities are:

- Phoenix QuietBoot™
- Phoenix MultiBoot™

Phoenix QuietBoot displays a graphic illustration rather than the traditional POST messages while keeping you informed of diagnostic problems.

Phoenix MultiBoot is a boot screen that displays a selection of boot devices from which you can boot your operating system.

5.1.2.9 Phoenix Quiet Boot

Right after you turn on or reset the computer, Phoenix QuietBoot displays the QuietBoot Screen, a graphic illustration created by the computer manufacturer instead of the text-based POST screen, which displays a number of PC diagnostic messages.

To exit the QuietBoot screen and run Setup, display the Multiboot menu, or simply display the PC diagnostic messages, you can simply press one of the hot keys described below.

The QuietBoot Screen stays up until just before the operating system loads unless:

- You press <ESC> to display the POST screen.
- You press <Del> to enter Setup.
- POST issues an error message.
- The BIOS or an option ROM requests keyboard input.

The following explains each of these situations.

5.1.2.10 Press <ESC>

Pressing <ESC> switches the POST screen. The boot process continues with the text-based POST screen until the end of POST and then displays the BootFirst Menu with these options:

- Load the operating system from a boot device of your choice.
- Enter Setup.
- Exit the Boot First Menu (with <ESC>) and load the operating system from the boot devices in the order specified in Setup.

5.1.2.11 Press <Del>

Pressing < Del > at any time during POST enter Setup.

5.1.2.12 Keyboard Input Request

If the BIOS or an Option ROM (add-on card) requests keyboard input, QuietBoot switches over to the POST screen and the Option ROM displays prompts for entering the information. POST continues from there with the regular POST screen.

5.1.2.13 Phoenix Multiboot

Phoenix Multiboot expands your boot options by letting you choose your boot device, which could be a hard disk, floppy disk, CDROM, Flash Disk, SCSI or LAN. You can select your boot device in Setup, or you can choose a different device each time you boot during POST by selecting your boot device in **The Boot First Menu (ESC key)**.
Multiboot consist of :

- Setup Boot Menu
- Boot First Menu

5.2 Installing Drivers

5.2.1 Video Drivers

Various drivers are provided for different operating systems and software. To install a driver, refer to the setup program located on the CD-ROM, which is provided with your board.

5.2.2 Ethernet Drivers

Various drivers are provided for different operating systems and software. To install a driver, use the setup program and the ReadMe.bat file located on the CD-ROM, which is provided with your board.

5.2.3 Other Drivers

For other operating system drivers and installation instructions or for more information, visit our Web site at www.kontron.com or our FTP site at ftp.kontron.ca/support/ or you may also contact Kontron Technical Support.

5.3 Console Redirection (VT100 Mode)

The VT100 operating mode allows remote setup of the board. This configuration requires a remote terminal that must be connected to the board through a serial communication link.

5.3.1 Requirements

The terminal should emulate a VT100 or ANSI terminal. Terminal emulation programs such as Telix© or Procom© can also be used.

5.3.2 Setup & Configuration

To set up the VT100 mode:

1. Connect a monitor and a keyboard to your board and turn on the power.
2. Enter the CMOS Setup program in the "Advanced" page, "Console Redirection" menu.
3. Select the VT100 mode and the appropriate COM port and save your setup.
4. Connect the communications cable.
5. Configure your terminal to communicate using the same parameters as in the CMOS Setup.
6. Install the VT100 jumper (or use BIOS Setup; See section 5.1.2.5.5). Reboot the board.
7. Use the remote keyboard and display to setup the BIOS.



Related Jumpers:
Install W4 to enable VT-100 access.



Note:
If you do not require a full cable for your terminal, you can set up a partial cable by using only the TXD and RXD lines. To ignore control lines, loop them back as shown in VT100 Partial Setup cable diagram.

Save the setup, exit, and disconnect the remote computer from the board to operate in stand-alone configuration.

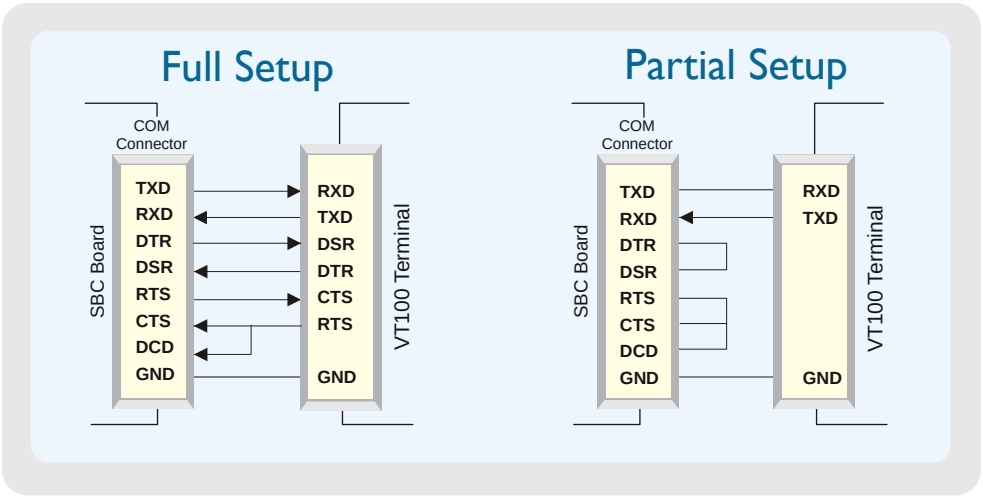
Console Redirection is done by refreshing the video address @ B8000h at the selected baud rate. This means that a low baud rate refreshes the screen slowly, but the CPU time is maximized for applications. A high baud rate refreshes the screen rapidly but the CPU is frequently interrupted by the serial port.

Console Redirection provided by Phoenix based BIOS offers escape sequences to emulate keyboard function keys. The following table lists the escape sequences.

Escape sequence	Function	Escape sequence	Function
Esc Del	Warm Reset	Esc [6 4 ~	(Ctrl-F1)
Esc O P	F1	Esc [6 5 ~	(Ctrl-F2)
Esc O Q	F2	Esc [6 6 ~	(Ctrl-F3)
Esc O R	F3	Esc [6 7 ~	(Ctrl-F4)
Esc O S	F4	Esc [6 8 ~	(Ctrl-F5)
Esc O w	F3	Esc [6 9 ~	(Ctrl-F6)
Esc O x	F4	Esc [7 0 ~	(Ctrl-F7)
Esc O t	F5	Esc [7 1 ~	(Ctrl-F8)
Esc O u	F6	Esc [7 2 ~	(Ctrl-F9)
Esc O q	F7	Esc [7 3 ~	(Ctrl-F10)
Esc O r	F8	Esc [7 4 ~	(Ctrl-F11)
Esc O p	F10	Esc [7 5 ~	(Ctrl-F12)

Running without a Terminal

The board can boot up without a screen or terminal attached. If the speed is set to Auto and no terminal is connected, the speed is set to 115,200 bauds. You can run the board without a console by not enabling VT100 mode and by disabling the on-board video.



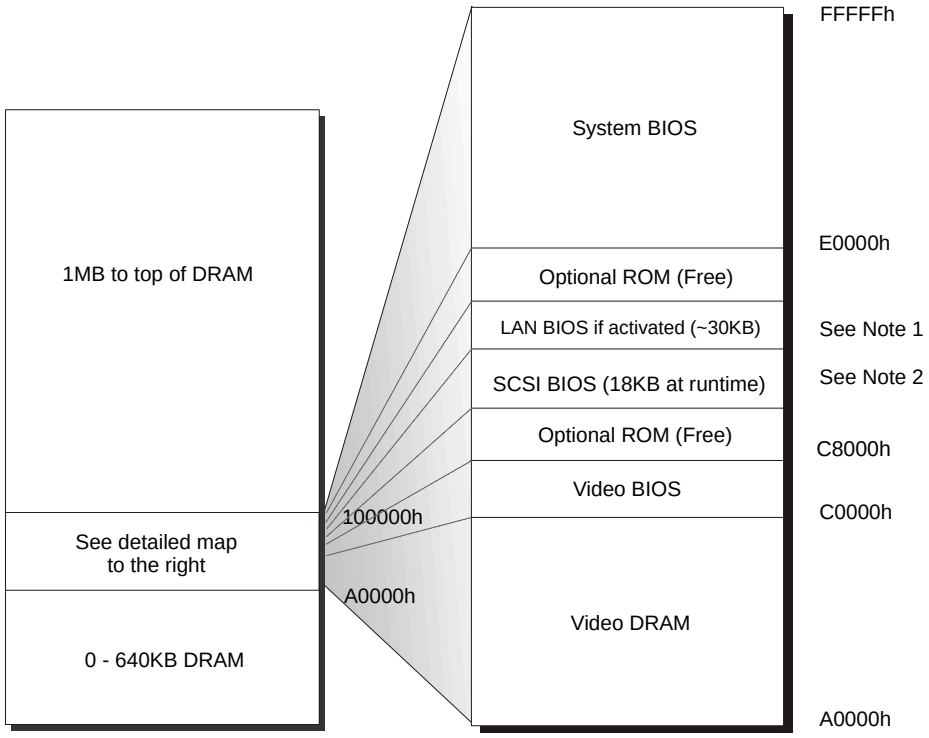
Appendix

Contents

A - Memory & I/O Maps A-1
B - Interrupt Lines B-1
C - Kontron Extension Registers C-1
D –Connector Pinouts D-1
E - BIOS Setup Error Codes E-1
F - BIOS Update & Emergency Procedure F-1
G - Getting Help G-1

A. MEMORY & I/O MAPS

A.1 MEMORY MAPPING



Note 1 : LAN BIOS address may vary

Note 2 : SCSI BIOS address may vary.
Size is only 2KB if no device.

Address	Function
00000-9FFFF	0-640 KB DRAM
A0000-BFFFF	Video DRAM
C0000-C7FFF	Video BIOS
C8000-DBFFF	Optional ROM (Free)
	LAN BIOS around 30KB if activated, address may vary
	External SCSI BIOS 18KB-64KB , address may vary
	DMI (SMBIOS) Structures, 16K at D8000h if USB Legacy Support is not disabled else 16K at DC000h.
	USB BIOS Legacy Support, 16K at DC000h if not disabled
E0000-FFFFF	System BIOS
100000-PCI Memory	DRAM available
PCI memory-4GB	Hole for PCI memory, APIC and BIOS flash device
4GB and up	DRAM available

A.2 I/O MAPPING

Address	Optional Address	Optional Address	Optional Address	Function
000-01F				DMA Controller 1
020-03F				Interrupt Controller 1
040-05F				Timer
060-06F				Keyboard
070-07F				Real-time clock
080-09F				DMA Page Register
0A0-0BF				Interrupt Controller 2
0C0-0DF				DMA Controller 2
0F0-0F1, 0F8-0FF				Math Coprocessor
190-1AB				Kontron Control Port
1F0-1F7, 3F6				Primary IDE
170-177, 376				Secondary IDE
3F0-3F7				Floppy Disk
3F8-3FF (COM1)	2F8-2FF (COM2)			Serial Port 1 (COM1 by default)
2F8-2FF (COM2)	3F8-3FF (COM1)			Serial Port 2 (COM2 by default)
400-0FFF				Chipset Reserved

B. Interrupt Lines

B.1 IRQ LINES

The board is fully PC compatible with interrupt steering for PCI plug and play compatibility.

Controller # 1		Controller # 2	
IRQ 0	Timer Output 0	IRQ 8	Real-Time Clock
IRQ 1	Keyboard (Output Buffer Full)	IRQ 9	Available [1]
IRQ 2	Cascade Controller # 2	IRQ 10	Available [1]
IRQ 3*	Serial Port 2	IRQ 11	Available [1]
IRQ 4*	Serial Port 1	IRQ 12	PS/2 Mouse
IRQ 5*	Available [1]	IRQ 13	Coprocessor Error
IRQ *6	Floppy Controller	IRQ 14	Primary IDE * or available [1]
IRQ 7*	Available [1]	IRQ 15	Secondary IDE * or available [1]

* :All functions marked with an asterisk (*) can be disabled or reconfigured.
1 Available lines service on board and external PCI/ISA PnP devices or a Legacy ISA device.

B.2 PCI SERIAL INTERRUPTS

PCIIRQ#	Signal		Source
	System slot	Peripheral slot	
0	S64_INTA#	none	cPCI backplane
1	S64_INTB#	none	cPCI backplane
2	S64_INTC#	none	cPCI backplane
3	S64_INTD#	none	cPCI backplane
4	LAN_INTA#		Dual 1000Base-T chip
5	LAN_INTB#		Dual 1000Base-T chip
6	MEZ_INTA#		Mezzanine
7	MEZ_INTB#		Mezzanine
8	MEZ_INTC#		Mezzanine
9	MEZ_INTD#		Mezzanine
10	PMC_INTA#		PMC
11	PMC_INTB#		PMC
12	PMC_INTC#		PMC
13	PMC_INTD#		PMC
14	VGA_INT#		Video chip int.
0	None	BRGP_INT#	cPCI bridge primary side int.
6	MBRG_INT#		Mezzanine bridge interrupt.
15-31	not used		not used

C. Kontron Extension Registers

C.1 FPGA/CPLD Registers Definition

Unused (shaded) bits are reserved. It is strongly recommended not to modify unused bit to insure compatibility with other product. The base address is fixed. Bits marked NU are not used on this board. Writing to such bit does nothing and reading is undefined; either 0 or 1 may be returned. Bits with name in green and italics are for reference only; they are used on other Kontron CPCI SBC but not on this board.

Legend:

Symbol		Signification
U	=	Unchanged (stay unchanged after reset)
X	=	Not Defined (bit not used on this board)
NU	=	Not Used

C.2 OVERVIEW

FPGA/CPLD registers

	Address	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
READ	0x190	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	RS485	RS232	ST1	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x190	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	RS485	RS232	ST1	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x191	PBRST	WDO1	WDO	ENPOST	HD_ACT	RED	GREEN	PFO
WRITE	0x191	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	ENPOST	HD_ACT	RED	GREEN	*NU*
READ	0x192	BL_ST	BL_EN	SW_O	*NU*	*NU*	LOCK	NU	CLRHIS
WRITE	0x192	BL_ST	BL_EN	NU	*NU*	*NU*	LOCK	*NU*	CLRHIS
READ	0x193	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	IDCHIP	NU	I2C_CLK	I2C_DATA
WRITE	0x193	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	IDCHIP	*NU*	I2C_CLK	I2C_DATA
READ	0x194	*CND3*	*CIS3_1*	*CIS3_0*	*CBAS3_1*	*CBAS3_0*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x194	*CND3*	*CIS3_1*	*CIS3_0*	*CBAS3_1*	*CBAS3_0*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x195	*CND4*	*CIS4_1*	*CIS4_0*	*CBAS4_1*	*CBAS4_0*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x195	*CND4*	*CIS4_1*	*CIS4_0*	*CBAS4_1*	*CBAS4_0*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x196	WDEN	WDD2	WDD1	WDD0	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x196	WDEN	WDD2	WDD1	WDD0	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x197	*BATFEN*	*BATFLT*	*FANFEN*	*FANFLT*	SWNIMEN	SWNMI	WDNMIEN	WDNMI
WRITE	0x197	*BATFEN*	*NU*	*FENFEN*	*NU*	SWNMIEN	NU	WDNMIEN	NU
READ	0x198	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x198	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x199	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x199	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x19A	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x19A	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x19B	ST2	ST1	ST0	GA4	GA3	GA2	GA1	GA0
WRITE	0x19B	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x19C	TEST	*NU*	*NU*	POST_COM	BMC_TAKE_COM	BMC_COM	BMC_RST	BMC_PRG
WRITE	0x19C	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	POST_COM	NU	BMC_COM	BMC_RST	BMC_PRG
READ	0x19D	NU	HEALTHY	SPEED2	SPEED1	SPEED0	JMP2	JMP1	JMP0
WRITE	0x19D	*NU*	*NU*	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV
READ	0x19E	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x19E	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x19F	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
WRITE	0x19F	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
READ	0x1A0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		Interrupt number		
WRITE	0x1A0	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*		Interrupt number		
READ	0x1A1	*NU*	*NU*	I2C_EN	*NU*	*NU*	SW_EN	WD_EN	ENUM_EN
WRITE	0x1A1	*NU*	*NU*	I2C_EN	*NU*	*NU*	SW_EN	WD_EN	ENUM_EN
READ	0x1A2	*NU*	*NU*	I2C	*NU*	*NU*	SWITCH	WDOG	ENUM
WRITE	0x1A2	*NU*	*NU*	I2C	*NU*	*NU*	SWITCH	WDOG	NU
READ	0x1A3	*NU*	*NU*	JEN	TRST	TMS	TCK	TDO	TDI
WRITE	0x1A3	*NU*	*NU*	JEN	TRST	TMS	TCK	NU	TDI
READ	0x1A8				*NU*				*NU*
WRITE	0x1A8				I2C address				R/W#

FPGA/CPLD registers (continued)

	Address	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
READ	0x1A9	Write Data							
WRITE	0x1A9	*NU*							
READ	0x1AA	Read data							
WRITE	0x1AA	Write trigger read cycle							
READ	0x1AB	V1	V0	BUSY	OPEN	TXACK	RXACK	SCL pin	SDA pin
WRITE	0x1AB	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	OPEN	TXACK	NU	SCL	SDA

C.3 0190H: COM2 RS232/422/485 BUFFER CONTROL (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x190	READ	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	RS485	RS232	ST1	*NU*	*NU*
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	RS485	RS232	ST1	*NU*	*NU*
	Reset	*X*	*X*	*X*	0	1	0	*X*	*X*

RS485	RS232	ST1	Description
0	1	X	RS232 mode (default)
1	0	0	RS485/422 point-to-point mode: - RX is always enable. - TX enabled when COM2 RTS is asserted.
1	0	1	RS485 party line mode: - RX enabled when COM2 RTS is deasserted. - TX enabled when COM2 RTS is asserted.
1	1	X	Illegal. This puts the buffers in RS232 mode.
0	0	X	Illegal. This puts the buffers in RS232 mode.

C.4 0191H: RESET HISTORY (FPGA)

About debug LED: The idea is that the LED will light red when in reset. (This is hardware.) As soon as the FPGA is programmed, the LED lights yellow if in reset, and the FPGA is enabled for post-code display (see below). If the BIOS fails, it is possible to read the last post code. If the BIOS succeeds, it will disable the post code and enable HD activity on the green LED. When neither post code or the hard disk LED is enabled, software can control LED state with Bit 1 and 2. If both the post code and hard drive activity are enabled, the LED control is given to BMC (on rev 1 only).

How to read the 8 bit post-code:

- Yellow: start of post sequence.
- Red blink: This is the high nibble. 0 to 15 blinks represent hexadecimal 0 to F.
- Green blink: This is the low nibble. 0 to 15 blinks represent hexadecimal 0 to F.

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x191	READ	PBRST	WDO1	WDO	ENPOST	HD_ACT	RED	GREEN	PFO
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	ENPOST	HD_ACT	RED	GREEN	*NU*
	Reset	U	*X*	U	1	0	1	1	*X*
	Power-up	0	*X*	0	1	0	1	1	*X*

PBRST	Pushbutton reset.
WDO	Watchdog reset
ENPOST	Enable usage of the debug LED to display the last post code of the boot.
HD_ACT	Setting this bit will tie IDE_ACT to the red LED
RED	Set this bit to turn on the red LED.
GREEN	Set this bit to turn on the green LED.

History can be cleared by toggling the CLRHIS# bit in register 192h.

C.5 0192H: BRACKET SWITCH, BLUE LED, LOCK AND HISTORY (FPGA & CPLD)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x192	READ	BL_ST	BL_EN	SW_O	*NU*	*NU*	LOCK	*NU*	CLRHIS#
	WRITE	BL_ST	BL_EN	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	LOCK	*NU*	CLRHIS#
	Reset	0	0	*U*	*X*	*X*	1	*X*	1

BL_ST	Blue LED state.
BL_EN	Blue LED control enable. Bios should enable this bit if the onboard bridge is disabled or in system slot.
SW_O	When "1", the bracket switch is open.
LOCK	When "1", the enable bit of the watchdog (WDEN) can't be modified.
CLRHIS#	Clear and bring back to 1 to clear the reset history.

C.6 0193H: ID CHIP AND I2C LINK (FPGA)

ID chip is a single wire interface. This chip can also be read by the onboard BMC microcontroller. It is recommended that if you use the IPMI function on the T6010, use the standard IPMI interface to retrieve board ID. I2C is a bit-banging interface. Use of register 1A8h to 1ABh is recommended as the new interface to onboard I2C memory.

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x193	READ	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	IDCHIP	*NU*	SCL pin	SDA pin
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	*B* *NU*	*NU*	IDCHIP	*NU*	SCL	SDA
	Reset	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	1	*X*	1	1

IDCHIP	ID Chip (serial number) control. Open-drain output with pin readback.
I2C_SCL	I2C clock. Totem pole output.
I2C_SDA	I2C data. Open-drain output with pin readback.

C.7 0196H: WATCHDOG CONTROL (FPGA)

This is a "Kontron SBC" standard dual stage watchdog. However, the second stage time increases from 1ms to 16ms to ease the interrupt handling when using ISA interrupt. So, either a NMI or a legacy interrupt will generate after the specified timeout. Then, the watchdog must be triggered either by writing the WDD[2:0] bits or by clearing the interrupt bit in the 1A2h register. Failure to trigger the watchdog within 16ms will reset the system. If interrupts are disabled, the watchdog reverts to a single stage one.

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x196	READ	WDEN	WDD2	WDD1	WDD0	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
	WRITE	WDEN	WDD2	WDD1	WDD0	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
	Reset	0	1	1	1	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*

WDEN Enable. Lockable with bit LOCK.
WDD[2..0] Timeout selection. A write to this register triggers the watchdog. Timeout as follow:
000: 0.016s
001: 0.065s
010: 0.262s
011: 1.048s
100: 4.194s
101: 16.78s
110: 67.11s
111: 268.4s

C.8 0197H: NMI ENABLES AND SOURCES (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x197	READ	*BATFEN*	*BATFLT*	*FANFEN*	*FANFLT*	SWNMIEN	SWNMI	WDNMIEN	WDNMI
	WRITE	*BATFEN*	*NU*	*FANFEN*	*NU*	SWNMIEN	*NU*	WDNMIEN	*NU*
	Reset	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*	0	0	0	0

WDNMIEN Enable NMI generation for watchdog.
WDNMI Watchdog NMI request. Will clear itself on a watchdog trigger.
SWNMIEN Enable NMI generation for CPCI handle switch
SWNMI Handle switch NMI request. Cleared by disabling SWNMIEN.

C.9 019BH: BACKPLANE INFORMATION (CPLD)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
019Bh	READ	ST2	ST1	ST0	GA4	GA3	GA2	GA1	GA0
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
	Reset	State of hardware pins							

GA[4..0] Geographical address.
ST[2..0] Segment type (As defined in PICMG2.0R3.0 ECR#2).
000: Nominal left
001: Nominal right
111: Backplane do not provide segment type
other: reserved

C.10 019CH: BMC CONTROL (CPLD)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x19C	READ	TEST	*NU*	*NU*	POST	BMC_TAKE_COM	BMC_COM	BMC_RST	BMC_PRG
	WRITE	NU	*NU*	*NU*	POST	*NU*	BMC_COM	BMC_RST	BMC_PRG
	Reset	*U*	*X*	*X*	0	*U*	0	0	0

TEST	If set, the SBC is inserted in a CPCI test backplane. This is used for Kontron test platform.
POST_COM	When '1', COM2 is used to output post code
BMC_TAKE_COM	When '1', BMC request COM2 usage.
BMC_COM	When '1', the SIO is connected to BMC. When '0', the SIO is connected to output buffer. This bit is ignored if BMC_TAKE_COM = '1'.
BMC_RST	When '1', BMC is in reset. Write 1 to this register to put BMC in reset. Reading this bit read the actual signal state which can be held in reset by a jumper.
BMC_PRG	When '1', set BMC in program mode. COM2 is redirected to BMC to allow bootstrapping the microcontroller.

Signal routing follow this table:

POST_COM	BMC_PRG	BMC_TAKE_COM2	BMC_COM	Routing
0	0	0	0	SIO to buffers
0	0	0	1	SIO to BMC
0	0	1	X	BMC to buffer
0	1	X	X	SIO to BMC
1	0	X	0	Post code to buffer (115200 baud)

C.11 019DH: PCI STATUS REGISTER (CPLD)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x19D	READ	*NU*	HEALTH	SPEED2	SPEED1	SPEED0	JMP2	JMP1	JMP0
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	JMP2	JMP1	JMP0
	Reset	*X*	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
	Power-up	*X*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	Latch from jumper		

JMP[2..0]	Jumper settings to define the maximum allowable speed.
SPEED[2..0]	Detected bus speed according to PCIXCAP and M66EN PCI signals.
HEALTH	Healthy condition on bridge. If 0, the bridge is disabled.

Value	Description for JMP[2:0]	Description for SPEED[2:0]
000	Maximum speed is PCI 33MHz	Current speed is PCI 33MHz
001	Maximum speed is PCI 66MHz	Current speed is PCI 66MHz
010	Reserved	Reserved
011	Reserved	Reserved
100	Disable bridge in I/O slot	Reserved
101	Reserved	Reserved
110	Disable bridge	Reserved
111	Reserved	Reserved

C.12 01A0H: INTERRUPT NUMBER (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1A0	READ	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*			INT	
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*			INT	
	Reset	*X*	*X*	*X*	*X*			0h	

This register holds the interrupt number on which the FPGA/CPLD is mapped. It is written by the BIOS on boot and read by the software application. This is a legacy ISA interrupt so the range is from 0 to 15. Valid values in this register are 5 and 7.

7:4	Undefined
3:0	Interrupt number 0h to Fh. Other than 5h and 7h are invalid and disable interrupt.

C.13 01A1H: INTERRUPT ENABLE (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1A1	READ	*NU*	*NU*	I2C_EN	*NU*	*NU*	SW_EN	WD_EN	ENUM_EN
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	I2C_EN	*NU*	*NU*	SW_EN	WD_EN	ENUM_EN
	Reset	*X*	*X*	0	*X*	*X*	0	0	0

I2C_EN	Enable I2C interrupt on falling edge of BUSY bit (1ABh)
SW_EN	Enable interrupt on switch event.
WD_EN	Enable watchdog interrupt
ENUM_EN	Enable ENUM interrupt. The interrupt is generated for both onboard CPCI interface and the mezzanine CPCI interface.

*** If more than one software driver access this register, take care to race condition.

Atomic modify/write may be needed.

C.14 01A2H: PCI INTERRUPT STATUS (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1A2	READ	*NU*	*NU*	I2C	*NU*	*NU*	SWITCH	WDOG	ENUM
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	I2C	*NU*	*NU*	SWITCH	WDOG	*NU*
	Reset	*X*	*X*	0	*X*	*X*	0	0	0

I2C	A one indicates the BUSY bit has transition from 1 to 0, thus the I2C engine is ready for new data. Write a one to clear this interrupt.
SWITCH	A one indicates a switch event has occurred. Switch state can be read on 0191h bit 5. Write a one to this bit clear the interrupt.
WDOG	A one indicates a watchdog interrupt has occurred. Writing a one to this bit clears the watchdog and clears the interrupt. Reset will occur 16ms after the interrupt.
ENUM	A one indicates an ENUM has occurred on either the onboard CPCI interface or the mezzanine interface. Writing a one to this register does nothing. The interrupt condition must be cleared in the source PCI device.

C.15 01A3H: JTAG PORT (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1A3	READ	*NU*	*NU*	JEN	TRST	TMS	TCK	TDO	TDI
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	JEN	TRST	TMS	TCK	*NU*	TDI
	Reset	*X*	*X*	0	0	0	0	0	0

JEN	JTAG enable. All JTAG signals are 3-state when this bit is '0'.
TRST	JTAG TRST. Active high. When '1', will put line PMC_TRST# to 0V.
TMS	JTAG TMS
TCK	JTAG clock
TDO	TDO of JTAG chain, an input for us
TDI	TDI of JTAG chain, an output for us.

C.16 01A8H: I2C ADDRESS (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1A8	READ	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
	WRITE	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	R/W#
	Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Writing to this register sends a start condition on the I2C bus and sends the address and R/W# bit over the wire. The user must read RXACK bit from status register to verify the device is responding. The user also may read the receive register to make sure no collisions occurred. I2C support is not recommended for multimaster environment.

C.17 01A9H: I2C TRANSMIT (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1A9	READ	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*
	WRITE	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Writing to this register sends the data byte. The user must read the RXACK bit from status register to verify if the target can receive more data. Data can be read back from receive register to make sure no collisions occurred.

C.18 01AAH: I2C RECEIVE (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1AA	READ	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	WRITE	A write trigger reception							
	Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Writing to this register triggers the reading process. The user must write the TXACK bit before writing to this register to signal to the target the end of the transfer. After the busy bit has fallen, the data is ready to be read from this register.

C.19 01ABH: I2C FLAGS (FPGA)

Address	Action	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0x1AB	READ	V1	V0	BUSY	OPEN	TXACK	RXACK	SCL pin	SDA pin
	WRITE	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	OPEN	TXACK	*NU*	SCL	SDA
	Reset	*NU*	*NU*	*NU*	0	0	*NU*	1	1

V1, V0	Version of the I2C engine. Currently 0, 0. This may be used for future enhancement and to ease software usability from one Kontron product to the other.
BUSY	When one, the I2C engine is busy.
OPEN	When one, a transaction is proceeding. User must clear this bit to send a STOP condition at the end of a transaction.
TXACK	When one, send a NACK when reading the next byte. If zero, send an ACK.
RXACK	When one, last write ended with a NACK; when zero, it ends with an ACK.
SCL	Reading reflects the state of the pin. Writing may be used to implement bit-banging interface.
SDA	Reading reflects the state of the pin. Writing may be used to implement bit-banging interface.

D. Connector Pinouts

D.1 CONNECTORS AND HEADERS SUMMARY

Connector	Description
J1	CPCI Bus connector
J2	CPCI Bus connector
J3	CPCI I/O connector
J4	CPCI I/O connector
J5	CPCI I/O connector
J6	COM1 – RS-232 (Faceplate, front panel configuration only)
J7	USB2 (Faceplate, front panel configuration only)
J8	CRT VGA Connector (Faceplate, front panel configuration only)
J9, J10	Ethernet LAN2 and LAN1 connectors (Front panel configuration only)
J13, J14	CPU Sockets
J15-J18	DIMM Sockets
J20	Hot Swap switch
J21	POST Code
J22	Power Connector
J23	IDE Mezzanine card
JN1 –JN4	64Bit PCIX Mezzanine
SW1	Reset Switch
BT1	CMOS Battery Backup connector

D.2 CPCI BUS (J1)

Pin	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E
1	VCC5E	-12VE	RSV	+12VE	VCCE
2	RSV	VCCE	RSV	RSV	RSV
3	INTA#	INTB#	INTC#	VCCE	INTD#
4	IPMB_PWR	HEALTHY#	VI/O	INTP	INTS
5	RSV	RSV	RST#	GND	GNT0#
6	REQ0#	PCI_PRESENT#	VCC3E	CLK0	AD31
7	AD30	AD29	AD28	GND	AD27
8	AD26	GND	VI/O	AD25	AD24
9	CBE3#	IDSEL	AD23	GND	AD22
10	AD21	GND	VCC3E	AD20	AD19
11	AD18	AD17	AD16	GND	CBE2#
12					
13			**KEY AREA**		
14					
15	VCC3E	FRAME#	IRDY#	BD_SEL#	TRDY#
16	DEVSEL#	PCIXCAP	VI/O	STOP#	LOCK#
17	VCC3E	IPMB0_SCL	IPMB0_SDA	GND	PERR#
18	SERR#	GND	VCC3E	PAR	CBE1#
19	VCC3E	AD15	AD14	GND	AD13
20	AD12	GND	VI/O	AD11	AD10
21	VCC3E	AD9	AD8	M66EN	CBE0#
22	AD7	GND	VCC3E	AD6	AD5
23	VCC3E	AD4	AD3	VCCE	AD2
24	AD1	VCCE	VI/O	AD0	ACK64#
25	VCCE	REQ64#	ENUM#	VCC3E	VCCE

Active Low

Long pins : 3D, 4C,5D, 6C, 7D, 9D, 10D, 17D, 19D, 22C, 23D, 24C

Short pins : 9B, 15D

D.3 CPCI Bus (J2)

Pin	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E
1	S_CLK1	GND	REQ1#	GNT1#	REQ2#
2	S_CLK2	S_CLK3	SYSEN#	GNT2#	REQ3#
3	S_CLK4	GND	GNT3#	REQ4#	GNT4#
4	VI/O	RSV	CBE7#	GND	CBE6#
5	CBE5#	64_EN#	VI/O	CBE4#	PAR64
6	AD63	AD62	AD61	GND	AD60
7	AD59	GND	VI/O	AD58	AD57
8	AD56	AD55	AD54	GND	AD53
9	AD52	GND	VI/O	AD51	AD50
10	AD49	AD48	AD47	GND	AD46
11	AD45	GND	VI/O	AD44	AD43
12	AD42	AD41	AD40	GND	AD39
13	AD38	GND	VI/O	AD37	AD36
14	AD35	AD34	AD33	GND	AD32
15	RSV	GND	*FAL#	REQ5#	GNT5#
16	RSV	RSV	*DEG#	GND	RSV
17	RSV	GND	PRST#	REQ6#	GNT6#
18	RSV	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV
19	GND	GND	IMPB1_SDA	SMB1_SCL	SMB_ALERT#
20	CLK5	GND	RSV	GND	RSV
21	CLK6	GND	RSV	RSV	RSV
22	GA4	GA3	GA2	GA1	GA0

* Not Used, # Active Low

D.4 CPCI BUS (J3)

Pin	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E
1	COM1:RTS	COM1:RXD	COM1:DSR	COM1:DCD	ID1
2	COM1:RI	COM1:DTR	COM1:CTS	COM1:TXD	MOUSE:CLK
3	COM2:RTS	COM2:RXD	COM2:DSR	COM2:DCD	MOUSE:DATA
4	COM2:RI	COM2:DTR	COM2:CTS	COM2:TXD	KB:DATA
5	VGA:BLUE	VGA:HSYNC	VGA:VSYNC	VGA:SCL	KB:CLK
6	VGA:RED	VGA:GREEN	VGA:SDA	POST:CLK	POST:DATA
7	ID0	ID2	ID3	ID4	SPEAKER
8	USB0:DATA-	USB0:DATA+	RSV	RSV	RSV
9	USB1:DATA-	USB1:DATA+	RSV	RSV	RSV
10	USB1:VCC	USB0:VCC	RSV	RSV	RSV
11	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV
12	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV	RSV
13	LAN0:ACT	LAN1:ACT	RSV	RSV	RSV
14	LAN0:LINK	LAN1:LINK	LAN:CT	RSV	RSV
15	LAN1:DB+	LAN1:DB-	GND	LAN1:DD+	LAN1:DD-
16	LAN1:DA+	LAN1:DA-	GND	LAN1:DC+	LAN1:DC-
17	LAN0:DB+	LAN0:DB-	GND	LAN0:DD+	LAN0:DD-
18	LAN0:DA+	LAN0:DA-	GND	LAN0:DC+	LAN0:DC-
19	VCC	VCC	VCC3	+12V	-12V

D.5 CPCI BUS (PIM) (J4)

Pin	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E
1	PIM:61	PIM:63	GND	PIM:62	PIM:64
2	PIM:57	PIM:59	GND	PIM:58	PIM:60
3	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
4	PIM:53	PIM:55	GND	PIM:54	PIM:56
5	PIM:49	PIM:51	GND	PIM:50	PIM:52
6	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
7	PIM:45	PIM:47	GND	PIM:46	PIM:48
8	PIM:41	PIM:43	GND	PIM:42	PIM:44
9	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
10	PIM:37	PIM:39	GND	PIM:38	PIM:40
11	PIM:33	PIM:35	GND	PIM:34	PIM:36
12 13 14			**KEY AREA**		
15	PIM:29	PIM:31	GND	PIM:30	PIM:32
16	PIM:25	PIM:27	GND	PIM:26	PIM:28
17	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
18	PIM:21	PIM:23	GND	PIM:22	PIM:24
19	PIM:17	PIM:19	GND	PIM:18	PIM:20
20	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
21	PIM:13	PIM:15	GND	PIM:14	PIM:16
22	PIM:9	PIM:11	GND	PIM:10	PIM:12
23	N.C.	VCC	GND	N.C.	VCC3
24	PIM:5	PIM:7	GND	PIM:6	PIM:8
25	PIM:1	PIM:3	GND	PIM:2	PIM:4

D.6 CPCI BUS (SCSI) (J4)

Pin	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E
1	D12+	D12-	GND	D13+	D13-
2	D14+	D14-	GND	D15+	D15-
3	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
4	DPH+	DPH-	GND	D0+	D0-
5	D1+	D1-	GND	D2+	D2-
6	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
7	D3+	D3-	GND	D4+	D4-
8	D5+	D5-	GND	D6+	D6-
9	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
10	D7+	D7-	GND	DPL+	DPL-
11	DIFFSENS	TERMPWR7	GND	TERMPWR8	TERMPWR9
12					
13			KEY AREA		
14					
15	TERMPWR3	TERMPWR4	GND	TERMPWR5	TERMPWR6
16	TERMPWR1	TERMPWR2	GND	ATN+	ATN-
17	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
18	BSY+	BSY-	GND	ACK+	ACK-
19	RST+	RST-	GND	MSG+	MSG-
20	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
21	SEL+	SEL-	GND	CD+	CD-
22	REQ+	REQ-	GND	IO+	IO-
23	N.C.	VCC	GND	N.C.	VCC3
24	D8+	D8-	GND	D9+	D9-
25	D10+	D10-	GND	D11+	D11-

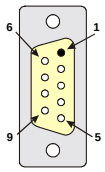
D.7 CPCI BUS (J5)

Pin	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E
1	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
2	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
3	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
4	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
5	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
6	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
7	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
8	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
9	RSV	RSV	GND	RSV	RSV
10	FD:MSEN0	FD:MSEN1	GND	RSV	RSV
11	FD:MTR0#	FD:INDEX#	GND	FD:FDEDIN#	FD:DENSEL#
12	FD: DIR#	FD: MTR1#	GND	FD: DSEL0#	FDE: DSEL1#
13	FD: TRK0#	FD: WGATE#	GND	FD: WDATA#	FD: STEP#
14	FD: DSKCHG#	FD: HDSEL#	GND	FD: RDATA#	FD: WRPROT#
15	IDE1:D6	IDE1:D8	GND	IDE1:D7	IDE1:RESET#
16	IDE1:D4	IDE1:D10	GND	IDE1:D5	IDE1:D9
17	IDE1:D2	IDE1:D12	GND	IDE1:D3	IDE1:D11
18	IDE1:D0	IDE1:D14	GND	IDE1:D1	IDE1:D13
19	IDE1:IOR#	IDE1:IOW#	GND	IDE1:DMARQ	IDE1:D15
20	IDE1:IOCS16#	IDE1:IRQ	GND	IDE1:DMACK#	IDE1:IORDY
21	IDE1:A2	IDE1:A0	GND	IDE1:A1	IDE1:PDIAG#
22	IDE1:ACT#	IDE1:CS1#	GND	IDE1:CS0#	RSV

Active Low

D.8 SERIAL PORT 0 - RS-232 (J6)

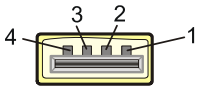
Signal	Pin
DSR	6
RTS	7
CTS	8
RI	9



Pin	Signal
1	DCD
2	RXD
3	TXD
4	DTR
5	GND

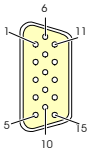
D.9 USB2 (LOCATED ON FACEPLATE) (J7)

Signal	Pin
VCC	1
DATA-	2
DATA+	3
GND	4



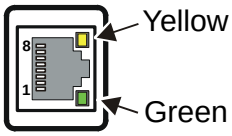
D.10 CRT VGA INTERFACE (J8)

Signal		Signal		Signal	
RED	1	Analog GND	6	N.C.	11
GREEN	2	Analog GND	7	SDATA	12
BLUE	3	Analog GND	8	HSYNC	13
N.C.	4	N.C.	9	VSYNC	14
GND	5	GND	10	SCLK	15



D.11 ETHERNET LAN 2 AND LAN 1 (J9, J10)

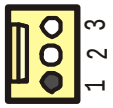
Signal	
DA+	1
DA-	2
DB+	3
DC+	4
DC-	5
DB-	6
DD+	7
DD-	8



Note
These two LEDs might be reversed.

D.12 HOT SWAP SWITCH (J20)

Signal	Pin
VCC3E	1
SW_OPEN#	2
SW_CLOSE#	3



Active Low Signal

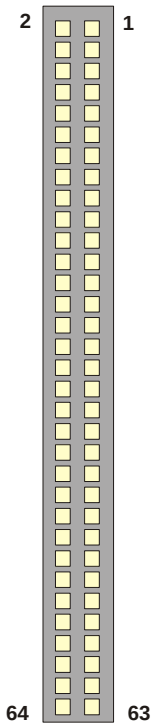
D.13 POWER (J22)

Signal	Pin
VCC3E	1
GND	2



D.14 IDE MEZZANINE (J23)

Signal	Pin	Pin	Signal
P64GNT#_MEZ2	1	2	IPMB0_SDA
GND	3	4	IPMB0_SCL
CLK66_MEZ	5	6	GND
VCC	7	8	CLK66_PMC_8HP
P64REQ#_MEZ	9	10	GND
P64GNT#_MEZ	11	12	INTB_P64MEZZ#
INT_BRDG_MEZ	13	14	INTA_P64MEZZ#
INTD_P64MEZZ#	15	16	MEZZ_ENUM#
INTC_P64MEZZ#	17	18	IDE0:MS#/SLV
P64REQ#_MEZ2	19	20	IDE0:ACT#
IDE0:CS1#	21	22	GND
IDE0:DA2	23	24	IDE0:CS0#
GND	25	26	IDE0:DA0
IDE0:PDIAG#	27	28	GND
IDE0:DA1	29	30	IDE0:IRQ
GND	31	32	IDE0:DMACK#
IDE0:IORDY	33	34	GND
IDE0:IOR#	35	36	IDE0:IOW#
BD_SEL_MEZZ#	37	38	IDE0:DMARQ
IDE0:D0	39	40	HEALTHY#_BP
IDE0:D1	41	42	IDE0:D15
VCCUF	43	44	IDE0:D14
IDE0:D2	45	46	VCCUF
IDE0:D3	47	48	IDE0:D13
VCCUF	49	50	IDE0:D12
IDE0:D4	51	52	VCCUF
IDE0:D5	53	54	IDE0:D11
VCCUF	55	56	IDE0:D10
IDE0:D6	57	58	VCCUF
IDE0:D7	59	60	IDE0:D9
VCCUF	61	62	IDE0:D8
IDE:RESET#	63	64	VCCUF



Active Low

D.15 RESET SWITCH (SW1)

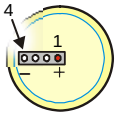
Signal	Pin
GND	1
RESET#	2



Active Low Signal

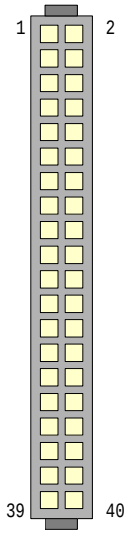
D.16 CMOS BATTERY BACKUP CONNECTOR (BT1)

Signal	Pin
Battery (+)	1
Battery (-)	4



D.17 COMPACTFLASH™ (J3 ON MEZZANINE)

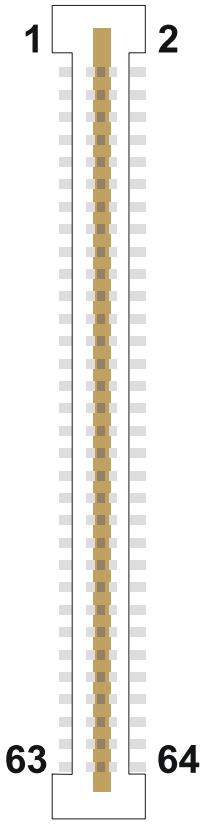
Signal	Pin		Pin	Signal
D11	1		2	GND
D12	3		4	D3
D13	5		6	D4
D14	7		8	D5
D15	9		10	D6
CS1#	11		12	D7
DMACK#	13		14	CS0#
DMARQ	15		16	IOR#
PDIAG#	17		18	IOW#
IRQ15	19		20	VCC
VCC	21		22	VCC
GND	23		24	GND
RESET#	25		26	GND
CSEL	27		28	A2
A1	29		30	DASP#
A0	31		32	IORDY
D0	33		34	D8
D1	35		36	D9
D2	37		38	D10
IOCS16#	39		40	GND



Active Low Signal

D.18 JN1 – PMC (JN1)

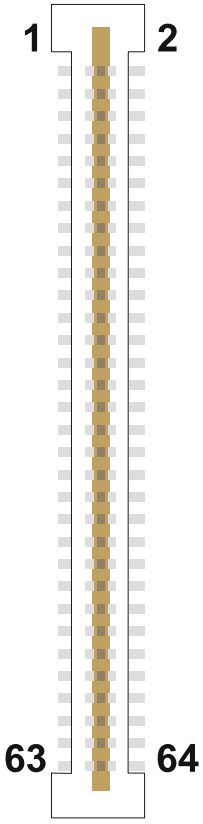
Signal	Pin		Pin	Signal
N.C.	1		2	-12V
GND	3		4	INTA_P64PMC#
INTB_P64PMC#	5		6	INTC_P64PMC#
BUSMODE1#	7		8	VCC
INTD_P64PMC#	9		10	N.C.
GND	11		12	VCC3E
CLK66_PMC	13		14	GND
GND	15		16	P64GNT#_PMC
P64REQ#_PMC	17		18	VCC
VCC	19		20	P64AD31
P64AD28	21		22	P64AD27
P64AD25	23		24	GND
GND	25		26	P64C/BE#3
P64AD22	27		28	P64AD21
P64AD19	29		30	VCC
VCC	31		32	P64AD17
P64FRAME#	33		34	GND
GND	35		36	P64IRDY#
P64DEVSEL#	37		38	VCC
GND	39		40	P64LOCK#
RSV	41		42	SB0#
P64PAR	43		44	GND
VCC	45		46	P64AD15
P64AD12	47		48	P64AD11
AD9	49		50	VCC
GND	51		52	P64C/CBE0#
P64AD6	53		54	P64AD5
P64AD4	55		56	GND
VCC	57		58	P64AD3
P64AD2	59		60	P64AD1
P64AD0	61		62	VCC
GND	63		64	P64REQ64#



Active Low

D.19 JN2 – PMC (JN2)

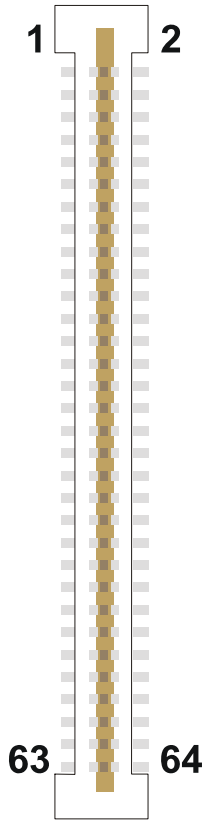
Signal	Pin		Pin	Signal
+12V	1		2	RSV
RSV	3		4	N.C.
RSV	5		6	GND
GND	7		8	N.C.
N.C.	9		10	N.C.
BMODE2#	11		12	VCC3
PCIRST#	13		14	BMODE3#
VCC3	15		16	BMODE4#
N.C.	17		18	GND
P64AD30	19		20	P64AD29
GND	21		22	P64AD26
P64AD24	23		24	VCC3
IDSEL_PMC	25		26	P64AD23
VCC3	27		28	P64AD20
P64AD18	29		30	GND
P64AD16	31		32	P64C/BE2#
GND	33		34	N.C.
P64TRDY#	35		36	VCC3
GND	37		38	P64STOP#
P64PERR#	39		40	GND
VCC3	41		42	P64SERR#
P64C/BE1#	43		44	GND
P64AD14	45		46	P64AD13
P64M66EN	47		48	P64AD10
P64AD8	49		50	VCC3
P64AD7	51		52	N.C.
VCC3	53		54	N.C.
N.C.	55		56	GND
N.C.	57		58	N.C.
GND	59		60	N.C.
P64ACK64#	61		62	VCC3
GND	63		64	N.C.



Active Low

D.20 JN3 – PMC (JN3)

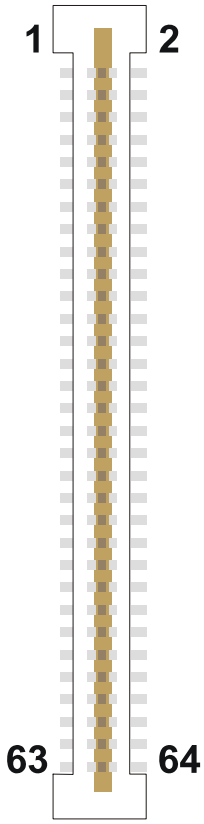
Signal	Pin		Pin	Signal
N.C.	1		2	GND
GND	3		4	P64C/BE7#
P64C/BE6#	5		6	P64C/BE5#
P64C/BE4#	7		8	GND
VCC3	9		10	P64PAR64
P64AD63	11		12	P64AD62
P64AD61	13		14	GND
GND	15		16	P64AD60
P64AD59	17		18	P64AD58
P64AD57	19		20	GND
VCC3	21		22	P64AD56
P64AD55	23		24	P64AD54
P64AD53	25		26	GND
GND	27		28	P64AD52
P64AD51	29		30	P64AD50
P64AD49	31		32	GND
GND	33		34	P64AD48
P64AD47	35		36	P64AD46
P64AD45	37		38	GND
VCC3	39		40	P64AD44
P64AD43	41		42	P64AD42
P64AD41	43		44	GND
GND	45		46	P64AD40
P64AD39	47		48	P64AD38
P64AD37	49		50	GND
GND	51		52	P64AD36
P64AD35	53		54	P64AD34
P64AD33	55		56	GND
VCC3	57		58	P64AD32
N.C.	59		60	N.C.
N.C.	61		62	GND
GND	63		64	N.C.



Active Low

D.21 JN4 – PIM (JN4)

Signal	Pin		Pin	Signal
P1+	1		2	P2+
P1-	3		4	P2-
P3+	5		6	P4+
P3-	7		8	P4-
P5+	9		10	P6+
P5-	11		12	P6-
P7+	13		14	P8+
P7-	15		16	P8-
P9+	17		18	P10+
P9-	19		20	P10-
P11+	21		22	P12+
P11-	23		24	P12-
P13+	25		26	P14+
P13-	27		28	P14-
P15+	29		30	P16+
P15-	31		32	P16-
P17+	33		34	P18+
P17-	35		36	P18-
P19+	37		38	P20+
P19-	39		40	P20-
P21+	41		42	P22+
P21-	43		44	P22-
P23+	45		46	P24+
P23-	47		48	P24-
P25+	49		50	P26+
P25-	51		52	P26-
P27+	53		54	P28+
P27-	55		56	P28-
P29+	57		58	P30+
P29-	59		60	P30-
P31+	61		62	P32+
P31-	63		64	P32-



Active Low

E. BIOS Setup Error Codes

E.1 POST BEEP

Recoverable POST Errors

Whenever a recoverable error occurs during POST, *Phoenix* BIOS displays an error message describing the problem.

Phoenix BIOS also issues a beep code (one long tone followed by two short tones) during POST if the video configuration fails (no card installed or faulty) or if an external ROM module does not properly checksum to zero.

An external ROM module (e. g. VGA) can also issue audible errors, usually consisting of one long tone followed by a series of short tones.

E.1.1 Terminal POST Errors

There are several POST routines that issue a **POST Terminal Error** and shut down the system if they fail. Before shutting down the system, the terminal error handler issues a beep code signifying the test point error, writes the error to port 80h, attempts to initialize the video, and writes the error in the upper left corner of the screen (using both mono and color adapters).

The routine derives the beep code from the test point error as follows:

1. The 8- bit error code is broken down to four 2 bit groups (Discard the most significant group if it is 00).
2. Each group is made one- based (1 through 4) by adding 1.
3. Short beeps are generated for the number in each group.

Example:
Test point 01Ah = 00 01 10 10 = 1- 2- 3- 3 beeps

Test Points and Beep Codes

At the beginning of each POST routine, the BIOS outputs the test point error code to I/O address 80h. Use this code during troubleshooting to establish at what point the system failed and what routine was being performed.

If the BIOS detects a terminal error condition, it halts POST after issuing a terminal error beep code (See above) and attempting to display the error code on upper left corner of the screen and on the port 80h LED display.

If the system hangs before the BIOS can process the error, the value displayed at the port 80h is the last test performed. In this case, the screen does not display the error code.

Code	Beeps	POST Routine Description
02h		Verify Real Mode
03h		Disable Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)
04h		Get CPU type
06h		Initialize system hardware
07h		De-shadow BIOS code
08h		Initialize chipset with initial POST values
09h		Set IN-POST flag, Verify CMOS and RTC validity

Code	Beeps	POST Routine Description
0Ah		Initialize CPU registers
0Bh		Enable CPU cache
0Ch		Initialize caches to initial POST values
0Eh		Initialize I/O component
0Fh		Initialize the local bus IDE
10h		Initialize Power Management
11h		Load alternate registers with initial POST values
12h		Restore CPU control word during warm boot
13h		Initialize PCI Bus Mastering devices
14h		Initialize keyboard controller
16h	1- 2- 2- 3	BIOS ROM checksum
17h		Initialize cache before memory autosize
18h		8254 timer initialization
1Ah		8237 DMA controller initialization
1Ch		Reset Programmable Interrupt Controller
20h	1- 3- 1- 1	Test DRAM refresh
22h	1- 3- 1- 3	Test 8742 Keyboard Controller
24h		Set ES segment register to 4 GB
26h		Enable A20 line
28h		Autosize DRAM
29h		Initialize POST Memory Manager
2Ah		Clear 512 KB base RAM
2Bh		Enhanced COMS init
2Ch	1- 3- 4- 1	RAM failure on address line ***xxxx*** *
2Eh	1- 3- 4- 3	RAM failure on data bits ***xxxx*** * of low byte of memorybus
2Fh		Enable cache before system BIOS shadow
30h	1- 4- 1- 1	RAM failure on data bits ***xxxx*** * of high byte of memory bus
32h		Test CPU bus- clock frequency
33h		Initialize Phoenix Dispatch Manager
34h		CMOS test (on Suspend-to-Disk resume)
35h		Register re-initialization
36h		Warm start shut down
38h		Shadow system BIOS ROM
39h		Cache re-initialization
3Ah		Autosize cache
3Ch		Advanced configuration of chipset registers
3Dh		Load alternate registers with CMOS values
42h		Initialize interrupt vectors
45h		POST device initialization
46h	2- 1- 2- 3	Check ROM copyright notice
48h		Check video configuration against CMOS

Code	Beeps	POST Routine Description
49h		Initialize PCI bus and devices (I/O 81h = PCI Bus tested)
4Ah		Initialize all video adapters in system
4Bh		QuietBoot (logo) start
4Ch		Shadow video BIOS ROM
4Eh		Display BIOS copyright notice
4Fh		Multi-Boot (Boot menu support) Initialization
50h		Display CPU type and speed
51h		Initialize EISA board
52h		Test keyboard
54h		Set key click if enabled
55h		USB initialization (legacy support)
56h		Enable Keyboard
58h	2- 2- 3- 1	Test for unexpected interrupts
59h		Initialize POST display service
5Ah		Display prompt "Press DEL to enter SETUP"
5Bh		Disable CPU cache
5Ch		Test RAM between 512 and 640 KB
60h		Test extended memory
62h		Test extended memory address lines
64h		Jump to UserPatch1
66h		Configure advanced cache registers
67h		Early Initialize of Multi Processor APIC
68h		Enable external and CPU caches
69h		Setup System Management Mode (SMM) area
6Ah		Display external L2 cache size
6Bh		Load custom defaults (optional)
6Ch		Display shadow- area message
6Eh		Clear Memory
70h		Display error messages
72h		Test for configuration error detected
74h		Test RTC
76h		Check for keyboard errors
7Ch		Set up hardware interrupt vectors
7Dh		Intelligent System Monitoring initialization
7Eh		Initialize coprocessor if present
80h		Disable onboard Super I/O ports and IRQs for Auto-detection.
81h		Late POST device initialization
82h		Detect and install external RS232 ports
83h		Configure non-Motherboard Configurable Device IDE controllers
84h		Detect and install external parallel ports
85h		Initialize PC-compatible PnP ISA devices

Code	Beeps	POST Routine Description
86h		Re- initializes onboard I/O ports.
87h		Configure Motherboard Configurable Devices (optional)
88h		Initialize BIOS Data Area
89h		Enable Non-Maskable Interrupts (NMIs)
8Ah		Initialize Extended BIOS Data Area
8Bh		Test and initialize PS/2 mouse
8Ch		Initialize floppy controller
8Fh		Determine number of ATA drives (optional)
90h		Initialize hard-disk controllers, auto-detect IDE drives
91h		Initialize local-bus hard-disk controllers
92h		Jump to UserPatch2
93h		Build MPTABLE for multi-processor boards
95h		Install CD ROM for boot
96h		Clear huge ES segment register
97h		Fixup Multi Processor table
98h	1- 2	Search for option ROMs. One long, two short beeps on checksum failure
99h		Check for SMART Drive (optional)
9Ch		Set up Power Management
9Dh		Initialize security engine (optional)
9Eh		Enable hardware interrupts
9Fh		Determine number of ATA and SCSI drives (optional)
A0h		Set time of day
A4h		Initialize Typematic rate
A8h		Erase DEL prompt
AAh		Scan for DEL key stroke
ACh		Enter SETUP
AEh		Clear Boot flag
B0h		Check for errors
B2h		POST done – prepare to boot operating system
B4h	1	One short beep before boot
B5h		Terminate QuietBoot (optional)
B6h		Check password (optional)
B7h		ACPI initialization
B9h		Prepare Boot
BAh		Initialize DMI parameters
BCh		Clear parity checkers
BDh		Display MultiBoot menu
BEh		Clear screen (optional)
BFh		Display Summary Screen
C0h		Try to boot with INT 19
C1h		Initialize POST Error Manager (PEM)

Code	Beeps	POST Routine Description
C2h		Save the current boot type into CMOS
C2h		Initialize error logging
C3h		Check the requested boot type (Cold or Warm)
C3h		Initialize error display function
C4h		Initialize system error handler
C4h		Install the IRQ1 vector for BIOS Hot Keys
C5h		PnP NoteDock dual CMOS (optional)
C5h		Mark the fact that we are no longer in POST
C6h		Console Redirection SIO Initialize
C7h		Remove Console Redirection
C8h		Force Emergency Flash update check (Ctrl-E and bad CMOS)
C8h		Test Gate A20
C9h		Extended checksum (optional)
CDh		Install Console Redirection Interrupt Handler
CFh		Extended BIOS data Fail
D1h		BIOS stack initialization
D2h		Unknown interrupt
D3h		Setup WAD (reserved memory used by BIOS)
D4h		Get CPU string
E0h		Software SMI failure during POST

Code	Beeps	For Boot Block in Flash ROM
80h		Initialize the chipset
81h		Initialize the bridge
82h		Initialize the CPU
83h		Initialize system timer
84h		Initialize system I/O
85h		Check force recovery boot
86h		Checksum BIOS ROM
87h		Go to BIOS
88h		Set Huge Segment
89h		Initialize Multi Processor
8Ah		Initialize OEM special code
8Bh		Initialize PIC and DMA
8Ch		Initialize Memory type
8Dh		Initialize Memory size
8Eh		Shadow Boot Block
8Fh		System memory test
90h		Initialize interrupt vectors
91h		Initialize Run Time Clock
92h		Initialize video
93h		Initialize System Management Mode
94h	1	Output one beep before boot
95h		Boot to Mini DOS
96h		Clear Huge Segment
97h		Boot to Full DOS
A0h		Test SIO Clock Validity
A2h		Check TEST# Jumper for POST to COM, see Extension Registers.
B0h		Reset System for Erratas, Hyper-Threading
B1h		Early Boot Block Initialize completed.

E.2 POST MESSAGES

During the Power On Self Test (POST), if the BIOS detects an error requiring you to do something to fix, it will either sound a beep code or display a message.

If a message is displayed, it will be accompanied by:

"PRESS F1 TO CONTINUE, DEL TO ENTER SETUP".

E.3 ERROR MESSAGES

One or more of the following messages may be displayed if the BIOS detects an error during the POST.

CMOS BATTERY HAS FAILED

1. If it is the first boot, check for the onboard battery jumper W19. The board is shipped with W19 jumper set to OFF (onboard battery disconnected). This jumper must be shorted (ON) for proper battery operation.

2. CMOS battery is no longer functional. It should be replaced. Consult the Intelligent System Monitoring in BIOS Setup to verify Vbat value.

CMOS CHECKSUM ERROR

Checksum of CMOS is incorrect. This indicates that CMOS has become corrupt. This error may have been caused by a weak battery. Check the battery and replace if necessary.

OPERATING SYSTEM NOT FOUND

No boot device was found. This could mean either a boot drive was not detected or the drive does not contain proper system boot files. Insert a system disk into Floppy Drive A and press Enter. If you assumed the system would boot from the hard drive, make sure the controller is inserted correctly and all cables are properly attached. Also be sure the disk is formatted as a boot device. Then reboot the system.

EXPANSION ROM NOT INITIALIZED

Cannot initialize the PCI expansion ROM. There is not enough free conventional memory for expansion ROM (C0000h to DFFFFh). Expansion ROM not required to boot should be disabled.

F. BIOS Update & Emergency Procedure

F.1 BIOS UPDATE PROCEDURES

The BIOS update procedure can be found with the Emergency Recovery procedure at our FTP site, ftp://ftp.kontron.ca/Support ,in the FAQ section.

The CP6010 BIOS requires that the CMOS content be invalidated to force a BIOS update in Emergency mode. Install Jumper W2 to clear the CMOS.

F.2 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Symptoms:

- Board does not boot, even after usual hardware and connection verifications.
- At power up, there is a floppy disk LED activity, which is one sign that the BIOS has detected a corrupted BIOS CRC prior POST and went back to Emergency Recovery Mode looking for the floppy emergency disk.

Please go to the Kontron FTP site to get the latest Emergency Recovery BIOS for that specific product.

You can find the BIOS at: Ftp://Ftp.Kontron.ca/Support/

The Emergency Recovery Procedure is included within the Zip file of the emergency BIOS.

G. Getting Help

At Kontron, we take great pride in our customers' successes. We believe in providing full support at all stages of your product development.

If at any time you encounter difficulties with your application or with any of our products, or if you simply need guidance on system setups and capabilities, contact our Technical Support at:

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS
Tel. (450) 437-5682
Fax: (450) 437-8053

If you have any questions about Kontron, our products, or services, visit our Web site at: www.kontron.com

You also can contact us by E-mail at: support@ca.kontron.com

Or at the following address:

Kontron Canada, Inc.
616 Curé Boivin
Boisbriand, Québec
J7G 2A7 Canada

RETURNING DEFECTIVE MERCHANDISE

If your Kontron product malfunctions, please do the following before returning any merchandise:

1) Call our Technical Support department in Canada at (450) 437-5682 or at 1 (800) 354-4223. Make certain you have the following at hand:
   - The Kontron Invoice number
   - Your purchase order number
   - The serial number of the defective board.
2) Give the serial number found on the back of the board and explain the nature of your problem to a service technician.
3) If the problem cannot be solved over the telephone, the technician will further instruct you on the return procedure.
4) Prior to returning any merchandise, make certain you receive an RMA number from Kontron's Technical Support and clearly mark this number on the outside of the package you are returning. To request a number, follow these steps:
   - Make a copy of the request form on the following page.
   - Fill out the form and be as specific as you can about the board's problem.
   - Fax it to us.
5) When returning goods, please include the name and telephone number of a person whom we can contact for further explanations if necessary. Where applicable, always include all duty papers and invoice(s) associated with the item(s) in question.
6) When returning a Kontron board:
   i) Make certain that the board is properly packed: Place it in an antistatic plastic bag and pack it in a rigid cardboard box.
   ii) Ship prepaid to (but not insured, since incoming units are insured by Kontron):

Kontron Canada, Inc.
616 Curé Boivin
Boisbriand, Québec
J7G 2A7 Canada



Return to Manufacturer Authorization Request

Contact Name:	_____		
Company Name:	_____		
Street Address:	_____		
City:	_____	Province/State:	_____
Country:	_____	Postal/Zip Code:	_____
Phone Number:	_____	Extension:	_____
Fax Number:	_____	E-Mail:	_____

Serial Number	Failure or Problem Description	P.O. # (if not under warranty)

Kontron Canada, Inc., 616 Curé Boivin, Boisbriand, Québec, Canada, J7G 2A7

Fax this form to Kontron's Technical Support department in Canada at (450) 437-8053