

MS-98M3

Industrial Computer Board

User Guide

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Revision

V1.3, 2024/07

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Safety Information

- The components included in this package are prone to damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD). Please adhere to the following instructions to ensure successful computer assembly.
- Ensure that all components are securely connected. Loose connections may cause the computer to not recognize a component or fail to start.
- Hold the motherboard by the edges to avoid touching sensitive components.
- It is recommended to wear an electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap when handling the motherboard to prevent electrostatic damage. If an ESD wrist strap is not available, discharge yourself of static electricity by touching another metal object before handling the motherboard.
- Store the motherboard in an electrostatic shielding container or on an anti-static pad whenever the motherboard is not installed.
- Before turning on the computer, ensure that there are no loose screws or metal components on the motherboard or anywhere within the computer case.
- Do not boot the computer before installation is completed. This could cause permanent damage to the components as well as injury to the user.
- If you need help during any installation step, please consult a certified computer technician.
- Always turn off the power supply and unplug the power cord from the power outlet before installing or removing any computer component.
- Keep this user guide for future reference.
- Keep this motherboard away from humidity.
- Make sure that your electrical outlet provides the same voltage as is indicated on the PSU, before connecting the PSU to the electrical outlet.
- Place the power cord such a way that people can not step on it. Do not place anything over the power cord.
- All cautions and warnings on the motherboard should be noted.
- If any of the following situations arises, get the motherboard checked by service personnel:
 - Liquid has penetrated into the computer.
 - The motherboard has been exposed to moisture.
 - The motherboard does not work well or you can not get it work according to user quide.
 - The motherboard has been dropped and damaged.
 - The motherboard has obvious sign of breakage.
- Do not leave this motherboard in an environment above 60°C (140°F), it may damage the motherboard.

Regulatory Notices

CE Conformity

Hereby, Micro-Star International CO., LTD declares that this device is in compliance with the essential safety requirements and other relevant provisions set out in the European Directive.



FCC-B Radio Frequency Interference Statement

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

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

Notice 1

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

Notice 2

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

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

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

WEEE Statement

Under the European Union ("EU") Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Directive 2012/19/EU, products of "electrical and electronic equipment" cannot be discarded as municipal waste anymore and manufacturers of covered electronic equipment will be obligated to take back such products at the end of their useful life.



Chemical Substances Information

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

https://csr.msi.com/global/index

Green Product Features

- Reduced energy consumption during use and stand-by
- Limited use of substances harmful to the environment and health
- Easily dismantled and recycled
- Reduced use of natural resources by encouraging recycling
- Extended product lifetime through easy upgrades
- Reduced solid waste production through take-back policy

Battery Information

Please take special precautions if this product comes with a battery.

- Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.
- Avoid disposal of a battery into fire or a hot oven, or mechanically crushing or cutting of a battery, which can result in an explosion.
- Avoid leaving a battery in an extremely high temperature or extremely low air pressure environment that can result in an explosion or the leakage of flammable liquid or gas.
- Do not ingest battery. If the coin/button cell battery is swallowed, it can cause severe internal burns and can lead to death. Keep new and used batteries away from children

European Union:



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

BSMI:



廢電池請回收

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

California, USA:



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

For further information please visit:

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate/

Environmental Policy

- The product has been designed to enable proper reuse of parts and recycling and should not be thrown away at its end of life.
- Users should contact the local authorized point of collection for recycling and disposing of their end-of-life products.



- Visit the MSI website and locate a nearby distributor for further recycling information.
- Users may also reach us at gpcontdev@msi.com for information regarding proper disposal, take-back, recycling, and disassembly of MSI products.

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The terms HDMI™, HDMI™ High-Definition Multimedia Interface, HDMI™ Trade dress and the HDMI™ Logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of HDMI™ Licensing Administrator, Inc.

Technical Support

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

Specifications

Model	MS-98M3				
	Embedded SKUs				
	- 11th Gen Intel® IoTG Mobile Tiger Lake-UP3 Core™ i7-1185G7E/ i5-1145G7E, QC, 28W				
	- 11th Gen Intel® IoTG Mobile Tiger Lake-UP3 Core™ i3-1115G4E, DC, 28W				
Processor	- 11th Gen Intel® IoTG Mobile Tiger Lake-UP3 Celeron® 6305E, DC, 15W				
	Industrial SKUs				
	- 11th Gen Intel® IoTG Mobile Tiger Lake-UP3 Core™ i7-1185GRE/i5-1145GRE, QC, 28W				
	- 11th Gen Intel® IoTG Mobile Tiger Lake-UP3 Core™ i3-1115GRE, DC, 28W				
Chipset	Within processor				
iAMT Support	• AMT 15.0 supported (Only for Intel i7/ i5 CPU series, not support G3 to S5)				
	• 2 x DDR4 SO-DIMM slots				
Momory	- Dual Channel for DDR4, Non-ECC				
Memory	- Up to 3200 MT/s				
	- Up to 64 GB				
Network	• 2 x Intel® I225-LM 2.5 GbE LAN (For Embedded SKUs)				
Network	• 2 x Intel® I225-IT 2.5 GbE LAN (For Industrial SKUs)				
	• 1 x SATA 3.0 6Gb/s port				
	• 1 x M.2 M Key (2280) slot				
Storage	- PCIe Gen 4 x4 NVMe signal				
	• 1 x M.2 B Key (2242/ 3042) slot				
	- SATA 3.0				
	Realtek® ALC888S High Definition Audio codec				
Audio	• 1 x Onboard connector for audio (Line-in/ Line-Out/ MIC-in) & amplifier				

Continued on next column

Model	MS-98M3				
	Within processor				
	• 2 x LVDS up to 1920x1200 @60Hz (Co-lay eDP)				
	• 2 x eDP up to 4096×2160 @60 Hz (Co-lay LVDS)				
	• 1 x DP 1.4a up to 7680 x 4320 @60Hz				
	• 1 x HDMI™ 1.4 up to 4096x2160 @30Hz				
Graphics	4 independent displays				
	- LVDS1 or eDP1				
	- LVDS2 or eDP2				
	- HDMI™				
	- DP				
	12V~24V DC-in power connector*				
Power	*The power adapter you use should provide at least 90W.				
	• 1 x DisplayPort				
D D 11/0	• 1 x HDMI™ connector				
Rear Panel I/0	• 4 x USB 10Gbps Type-A ports				
	• 2 x RJ-45 2.5 GbE LAN ports				
	• 1 x M.2 B Key (2242/ 3042) slot				
	- With PCIe x1, SATA 3.0, USB 2.0 signal				
	- Support SIM holder				
Expansion Slots	 Support 5G modules (A thermal kit will be designed for a 5G module based on the requirements of the system.) 				
	• 1 x M.2 E Key (2230) slot				
	- With PCIe x1 & USB 2.0 signal				
	 Support Intel[®] Wi-Fi 5 & BT-5.0, Intel[®] Wi-Fi 6 & BT-5.1 (vPro supported) 				
	• 1 x Nano SIM Holder				
	- Supported by M.2 B key (SIM) slot				

Continued on next column

Model	MS-98M3				
	• 1 x SATA power connector				
	• 1 x System fan connector				
	• 1 x Front panel connector				
	• 2 x Dual COM port box headers (RS232/ 422/ 485)				
	• 1 x Audio/ Amplifier/ SMbus box header				
Onboard I/O	• 1 x LVDS Inverter box header				
Oliboal u 1/O	• 2 x USB 2.0 box headers				
	• 1 x GPIO (DIO) Connector				
	• 1 x Clear CMOS jumper				
	• 1 x AT/ ATX mode select jumper				
	• 2 x COM1~4 select jumpers				
	• 1 x ME jumper				
Form Factor	3.5-inch size: 146mm (L) x 102mm (W)				
ACPI	G3 to S5 mode does not support				
	Operating Temperature				
	- Embedded (Non-WT) SKUs: -10 ~ 60°C with 0.7m/s air flow				
	 Industrial (WT) SKUs: -40 ~ 70°C with 0.7m/s air flow (w/ Turbo disabled) 				
Environment	 The standard thermal solution only supports TDP up to 15W. For higher power consumption, redesigning the H/S is required. 				
	Storage Temperature				
	- Embedded (Non-WT) SKUs: -20 ~ 80°C				
	- Industrial (WT) SKUs: -40 ~ 85°C				
	• Humidity: 10 ~ 90%, non-condensing				

Rear I/O Panel



DisplayPort

DisplayPort is a digital display interface standard. This connector is used to connect a monitor with DisplayPort inputs.

HDMI™ Connector H⊃mI™

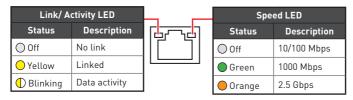
HDMI™ is a digital interface for uncompressed audio/video streams, accommodating all TV formats and multi-channel audio on a single cable.

USB 10Gbps Ports

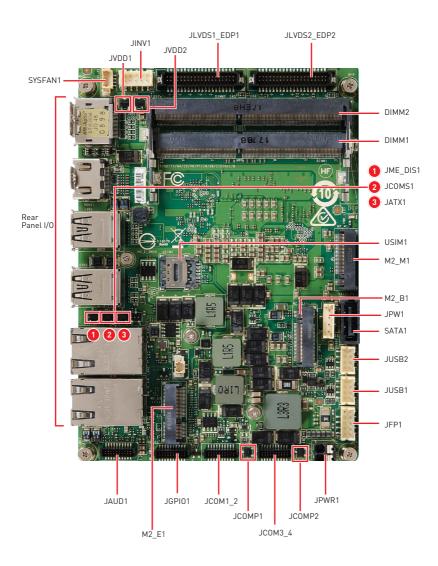
USB 10Gbps, delivers high-speed data transfer for various devices, such as storage devices, hard drives, video cameras, etc.

2.5 GbF R.J-45 I AN Ports

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



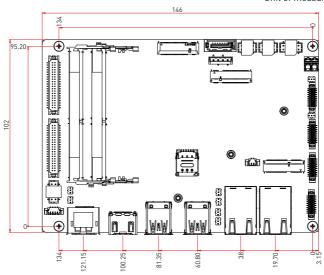
Motherboard Overview

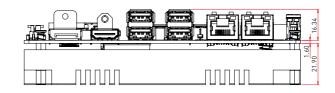


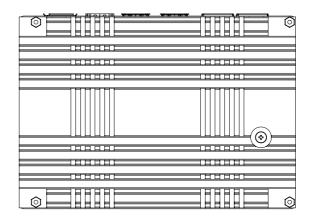
ME Overview

Board Dimension

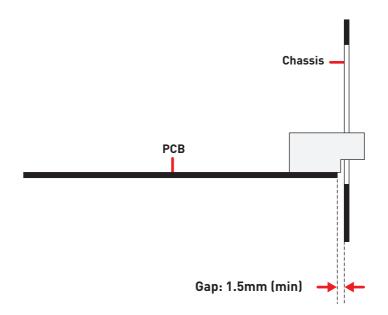
Unit of measurement: mm







Suggested Chassis I/O Gap Dimension



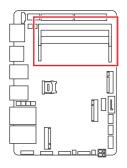
Component Contents

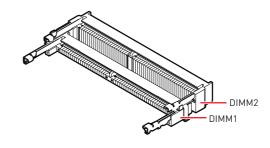
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Memory

DDR4 SO DIMM Slot: DIMM1, DIMM2

The SO-DIMM slots is intended for memory modules.





- 1. Locate the SO-DIMM slot. Align the notch on the DIMM with the key on the slot and insert the DIMM into the slot.
- 2. Push the DIMM gently downwards until the slot levers click and lock the DIMM in place.
- 3. To uninstall the DIMM, flip the slot levers outwards and the DIMM will be released instantly.



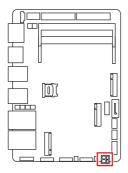
\ Important

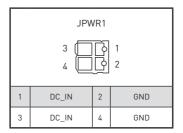
- You can barely see the golden finger if the DIMM is properly inserted in the DIMM slot.
- Always insert memory modules in the DIMM1 slot first.
- To ensure system stability for Dual channel mode, memory modules must be of the same type, number and density.

Power Supply

JPWR1: 12V~24V DC-in Power Connector

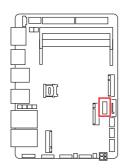
This connector allows you to connect a power supply. To connect to the power supply, make sure the pluq of the power supply is inserted in the proper orientation and the pins are aligned. Then push down the power supply firmly into the connector.

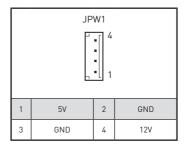




JPW1: SATA Power Connector

This connector is used to provide power to SATA devices.







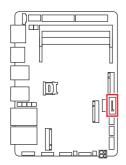
Important

Make sure that all the power cables are securely connected to a proper power supply to ensure stable operation of the system.

Storage

SATA1: SATA 3.0 6Gb/s Port

This connector is SATA 6Gb/s interface port, it can connect to one SATA device.





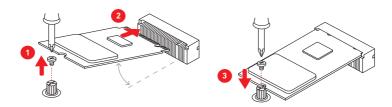


Important

- This SATA port supports hot plug.
- Please do not fold the SATA cable at a 90-degree angle. Data loss may result during transmission otherwise.
- SATA cables have identical plugs on either sides of the cable. However, it is recommended that the flat connector be connected to the motherboard for space saving purposes.

M2 M1: M.2 Slot (M Key, 2280)

Please install the M.2 solid-state drive (SSD) into the M.2 slot as shown below.



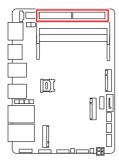
Feature

Supports PCIe Gen 4 x4 NVMe signal.

Graphics

JLVDS1 EDP1, JLVDS2 EDP2: LVDS + eDP Box Header

These connectors are provided for LVDS/eDP interface flat panels. After connecting an LVDS/eDP interface flat panel to this connector, be sure to check the panel datasheet and set the JVDD1/ JVDD2 LVDS jumper to proper power voltage.





Please refer to the following pages for the pin-out of the LVDS + eDP Box Header and the pin-out for LVDS/eDP interface flat panels.

eDP Panel (P1)	98M3	eDP Panel (P1)			
	40				
	39			1	
Lane3_P	EDP_LINE3_DP	1	2	EDP_LINE2_DP	Lane2_P
Lane3_N	EDP_LINE3_DN	3	4	EDP_LINE2_DN	Lane2_N
	DDC0_CLK_7513_R	5	6	DDC0_DATA_7513_R	
LCD_VCC	LCD_VDD	7	8	LCD_VDD	LCD_VCC
LCD_VCC	LCD_VDD	9	10	VCC3	
	BKLT_EN	11	12	LVDS_DETECT#	LCD_GND
Lane1_P	LVDSA_DATA1+	13	14	EHPDET/ LVDSA_DATA0+	HPD
Lane1_N	LVDSA_DATA1-	15	16	LVDSA_DATA0-	
H_GND	GND	17	18	GND	H_GND
	LVDSA_DATA3+	19	20	LVDSA_DATA2+	Lane0_P
	LVDSA_DATA3-	21	22	LVDSA_DATA2-	Lane0_N
H_GND	GND	23	24	GND	H_GND
	LVDSB_DATA1+	25	26	LVDSB_DATA0+	
	LVDSB_DATA1-	27	28	LVDSB_DATA0-	
H_GND	GND	29	30	GND	GND
	LVDSB_DATA3+	31	32	LVDSB_DATA2+	
	LVDSB_DATA3-	33	34	LVDSB_DATA2-	
	NA	35	36	GND	GND
	LVDSB_CLK+	37	38	LVDSA_CLK+	AUX_CH_P
	LVDSB_CLK-	39	40	LVDSA_CLK-	AUX_CH_N

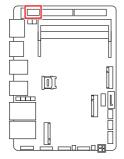
LVDS Panel (P1)	98M3	LVDS Panel (P1)			
	40 1/****** 39				
	EDP_LINE3_DP	1	2	EDP_LINE2_DP	
	EDP_LINE3_DN	3	4	EDP_LINE2_DN	
	DDC0_CLK_7513_R	5	6	DDC0_DATA_7513_R	
VCC	LCD_VDD	7	8	LCD_VDD	VCC
vcc	LCD_VDD	9	10	ACC3	
	BKLT_EN	11	12	LVDS_DETECT#	GND
RX01+	LVDSA_DATA1+	13	14	EHPDET/ LVDSA_DATA0+	RX00+
RX01-	LVDSA_DATA1-	15	16	LVDSA_DATA0-	RX00-
GND	GND	17	18	GND	GND
RX03+	LVDSA_DATA3+	19	20	LVDSA_DATA2+	RX02+
RX03-	LVDSA_DATA3-	21	22	LVDSA_DATA2-	RX02-
GND	GND	23	24	GND	GND
RXE1+	LVDSB_DATA1+	25	26	LVDSB_DATA0+	RXE0+
RXE1-	LVDSB_DATA1-	27	28	LVDSB_DATA0-	RXE0-
GND	GND	29	30	GND	GND
RXE3+	LVDSB_DATA3+	31	32	LVDSB_DATA2+	RXE2+
RXE3-	LVDSB_DATA3-	33	34	LVDSB_DATA2-	RXE2-
	NA	35	36	GND	GND
RXEC+	LVDSB_CLK+	37	38	LVDSA_CLK+	RX0C+
RXEC-	LVDSB_CLK-	39	40	LVDSA_CLK-	RXOC-



Pin 12 is a detect pin. When using a customized LVDS cable, pin 12 should be a signal ground with a low impedance. Otherwise, LVDS will not function.

JINV1: LVDS Inverter Box Header

The connector is provided for LCD backlight options.

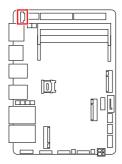


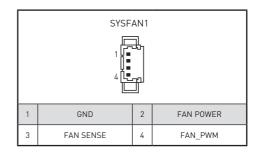
	JINV1				
2 10 					
1	1 GND 2 GND				
3	3 VCC5 4 VCC5				
5	5 +12V 6 +12V				
7	7 INV_0N#1 8 INV_0N#2				
9	L_BKLT_CTRL#1	10	L_BKLT_CTRL#2		

Connector

SYSFAN1: System Fan Header

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



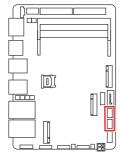


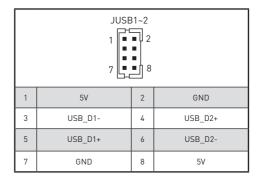


• Please refer to the recommended CPU fans at processor's official website or consult the vendors for proper CPU cooling fan.

JUSB1~2: USB 2.0 Box Header

These connectors are ideal for connecting USB devices such as keyboard, mouse, or other USB-compatible devices.





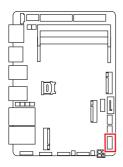


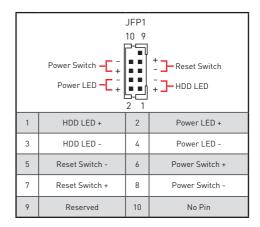
Important

Note that the VCC and GND pins must be connected correctly to avoid possible damage.

JFP1: Front Panel Box Header

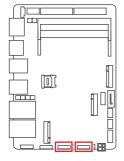
This front-panel connector is provided for electrical connection to the front panel switches & LEDs and is compliant with Intel Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.

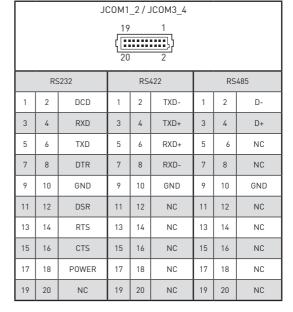




JCOM1_2, 3_4: COM Port Box Header(RS232/422/485)

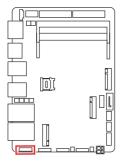
This connector is a 16550A high speed communications port that sends/receives 16 bytes FIFOs. You can attach a serial device to it.





JAUD1: Audio/Amplifier/SMbus Connector

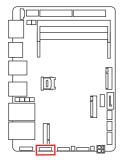
This connector allows you to connect audio. It also supports amplifier function to enhance audio performance and SMBus, known as I2C, for connecting System Management Bus (SMBus) interface.



	JAUD1					
	19 1					
	ζ		þ			
	20	2				
1	LINE_IN_RA	2	MIC1_RA			
3	LINE_IN_LA	4	MIC1_LA			
5	LOUT_RA	6	MIC1_JD			
7	LOUT_LA	8	LINE1_JD			
9	FRONT_JD	10	AGND			
11	AGND	12	AGND			
13	5VSB	14	AMP_L-			
15	SMBCLK	16	AMP_L+			
17	SMBDATA	18	AMP_R-			
19	GND	20	AMP_R+			

JGPI01: GPI0 (DI0) Connector

This connector is provided for the General-Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) peripheral module.

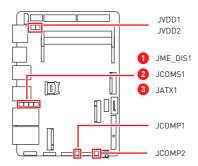


JGPI01						
	19 1 (19 1) 20 2					
1	GND	2	GND			
3	GP00	4	GPI0			
5	GP01	6	GPI1			
7	GP02	8	GPI2			
9	GP03	10	GPI3			
11	GP04	12	GPI4			
13	GP05	14	GPI5			
15	GP06	16	GPI6			
17	GP07	18	GPI7			
19	VCC5	20	VCC5			

Jumper

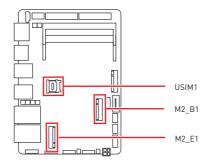


 $A void\ adjusting\ jumpers\ when\ the\ system\ is\ on;\ it\ will\ damage\ the\ mother board.$



Jumper Name	Default Setting	Description		
JVDD1 JVDD2	1	1-2: 3V	2-3: 5V	
JME_DIS1	1	1-2: Normal	2-3: ME Disable	
JCM0S1	1	1-2: Normal	2-3: Clear CMOS	
JATX1	1	1-2: ATX	2-3: AT	
JCOMP1 JCOMP2	1	1-2: 5V	2-3: 12V	

Expansion Slot



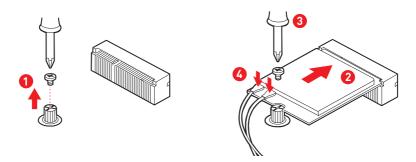
USIM1: Nano SIM Holder

This holder is provided for 3G, 4G, LTE, 5G Nano SIM cards.



M2_E1: M.2 Slot (E Key, 2230)

Please install the Wi-Fi/ Bluetooch card into the M.2 slot as shown below.

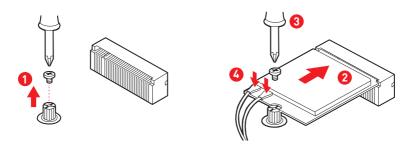


Feature

• M2_E1 slot supports PCIe x 1 & USB 2.0 signal.

M2 B1: M.2 Slot (B Key, 2242/3042)

Please install the WWAN Card/ solid-state drive (SSD) into the M.2 slot as shown below.



Feature

- Supports PCIe x 1, SATA 3.0, USB 2.0 signal.
- Supports Innodisk module: EGP2-X401-W1, EGPL-G202-W1, EGPS-3401-C1.
- Supports Thales's Cinterion® MV31-W IoT modem card.

Bios Setup

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

Users may need to run the Setup program when:

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



Important

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

Entering Setup

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

Press or <F2> to enter SETUP

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



Important

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

Control Keys

$\leftarrow \rightarrow$	Select Screen
Λ↓	Select Item
Enter	Select
+-	Change Value
Esc	Exit
F1	General Help
F7	Previous Values
F9	Optimized Defaults
F10	Save & Reset*
F12	Screenshot capture
<k></k>	Scroll help area upwards
<m></m>	Scroll help area downwards

^{*} When you press F10, a confirmation window appears and it provides the modification information. Select between Yes or No to confirm your choice.

Getting Help

Upon entering setup, you will see the Main Menu.

Main Menu

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

Sub-Menu

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

General Help <F1>

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

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The Menu Bar



Main

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

Advanced

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

Boot

Use this menu to specify the priority of boot devices.

Security

Use this menu to set supervisor and user passwords.

Chipset

This menu controls the advanced features of the onboard chipsets.

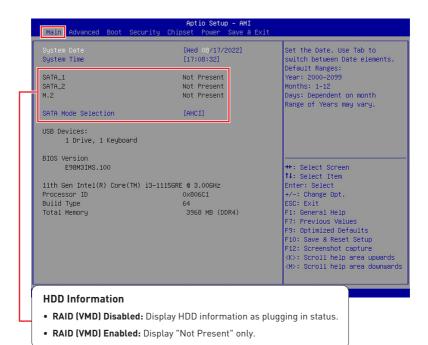
Power

Use this menu to specify your settings for power management.

Save & Exit

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

Main



System Date

This setting allows you to set the system date.

Format: <Day> <Month> <Date> <Year>.

System Time

This setting allows you to set the system time.

Format: <Hour> <Minute> <Second>.

SATA Mode Selection

This setting specifies the SATA controller mode.

[AHCI] AHCI (Advanced Host Controller Interface), is a technical standard

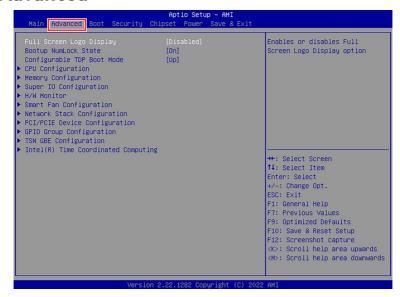
for an interface that allows the software to communicate with Serial ATA (SATA) devices. It offers advanced SATA features such

as Native Command Queuing (NCQ) and hot-plugging.

[RAID] RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a virtual disk storage technology that combines multiple physical disks into one

unit for data redundancy, performance improvement, or both.

Advanced



Full Screen Logo Display

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

[Enabled] BIOS will display the full-screen logo during the boot-up

sequence, hiding normal POST messages.

[Disabled] BIOS will display the normal POST messages, instead of the full-

screen logo.

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

Bootup NumLock State

This setting is to set the Num Lock status when the system is powered on.

[On] Turn on the Num Lock key when the system is powered on.

[Off] Allow users to use the arrow keys on the numeric keypad.

Configurable TDP Boot Mode

This feature allows you sets the TDP (Thermal Design Power) Boot mode to either Nominal, Down or Up.

TDP Power Spec					
Processor Family	Nominal	Down	Up		
Intel® Core™ Processors	28W	12W	15W		
Intel® Celeron® Processors	15W	N/A	N/A		

▶ CPU Configuration



► Intel (VMX) Virtualization Technology

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

► Active Processor Cores

This setting specifies the number of active processor cores.

▶ Hyper-Threading

The processor uses Hyper-Threading technology to increase transaction rates and reduces end-user response times. The technology treats the two cores inside the processor as two logical processors that can execute instructions simultaneously. In this way, the system performance is highly improved. If you disable the function, the processor will use only one core to execute the instructions. Please disable this item if your operating system doesn't support HT Function, or unreliability and instability may occur.

Intel(R) SpeedStep(TM)

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

► Turbo Mode

Enables or disables the Turbo Mode. This feature only display when Intel(R) **SpeedStep(TM)** is enabled.

Enables this function to boost CPU performance automatically [Enabled]

over specification when system request the highest performance

state.

[Disabled] Disables this function.

► C States

This setting controls the C-States (CPU Power states).

[Enabled] Detects the idle state of system and reduce CPU power

consumption accordingly.

[Disabled] Disable this function.

Memory Configuration



► In-Band ECC Support

Enables or disables In-Band ECC(Error-Correcting Code) Support.

[Enabled] When enabled this function, a portion(1/32) of memory space will

be reserved to store ECC data.

[Disabled] Disables this function.

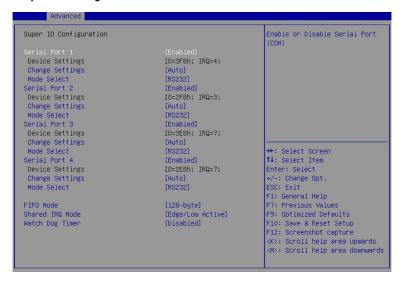
» In-Band ECC Error Injection

Enables or disables In-Band ECC Error Injection. This feature only display when In-Band ECC Support is enabled.

» In-Band ECC Error Operation Mode

Select an operation mode from 0-2. This feature only display when In-Band ECC Support is enabled.

► Super IO Configuration



► Serial Port 1/2/3/4

This setting enables/disables the specified serial port.

» Change Settings

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

» Mode Select

Select an operation mode for Serial Port 1/2/3/4.

► FIFO Mode

This setting controls the FIFO data transfer mode.

► Shared IRQ Mode

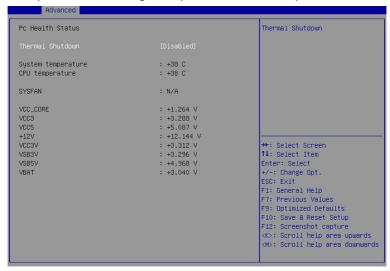
This setting provides the system with the ability to share interrupts among its serial ports.

► Watch Dog Timer

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

► H/W Monitor (PC Health Status)

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



► Thermal Shutdown

This setting enables/disables the Thermal Shutdown function. It will automatically shuts down when the internal temperature reaches the critical level.

Smart Fan Configuration

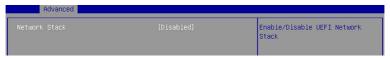
Advanced	
Configuration Smart FAN	Disabled/Enabled Smart FAN Function

► SYSFAN

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

Network Stack Configuration

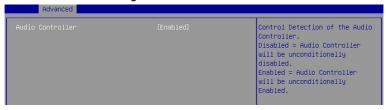
This menu provides Network Stack settings for users to enable network boot (PXE) from BIOS.



► Network Stack

This menu provides Network Stack settings for users to enable network boot (PXE) from BIOS. The following items will display when **Network Stak** is enabled.

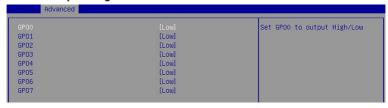
► PCI/ PCIE Device Configuration



► Audio Controller

This setting enables/disables the onboard audio controller.

► GPIO Group Configuration



► GP00 ~ GP07

These settings control the operation mode of the specified GPIO.

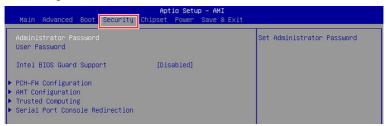
Boot



▶ Boot Option Priorities

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

Security



Administrator Password

Administrator Password controls access to the BIOS Setup utility.

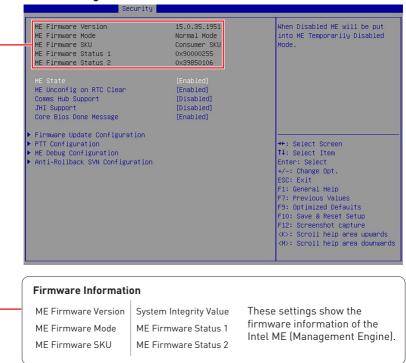
User Password

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

► Intel BIOS Guard Support

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

▶ PCH-FW Configuration



► ME State

This setting specifies the Intel Management Engine state.

► ME Unconfig on RTC Clear

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

► Comms Hub Support

This setting enables/disables Communications Hub Support.

▶ JHI Support

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

► Core BIOS Done Message

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

► Firmware Update Configuration

Securi	ty	
Me FW Image Re-Flash	[Disabled]	Enable/Disable Me FW Image
FW Update	[Enabled]	Re-Flash function.

» ME FW Image Re-Flash

This setting enables/ disables the ME FW (Firmware) image re-flash.

» FW Update

This setting enables/ disables the FW (Firmware) update.

► PTT Configuration

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



» TPM Device Selection

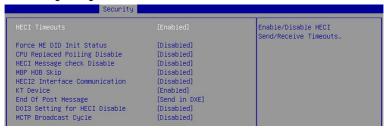
Select TPM (Trusted Platform Module) devices from PTT or dTPM (Discrete TPM).

[PTT] Enables PTT in SkuMgr.

[dTPM1 2] Disables PTT in SkuMgr. Warning! PTT/ Discrete TPM will be

disabled and all data saved on it will be lost.

► ME Debug Configuration



» HECI Timeouts

This setting enables/ disables the HECI (Host Embedded Controller Interface) send/ receive timeouts.

» Force ME DID Init Status

Forces the DID initialization status value.

» CPU Replaced Polling Disable

Setting this option disables the CPU replacement polling loop.

» HECI Message Check Disable

This setting disables message check for BIOS boot path when sending messages.

» MBP HOB Skip

Setting this option will skip MBP HOB.

» HECI2 Interface Communication

This setting Adds/ Removes HECI2 device from PCI space.

» KT Device

This setting enables/ disables KT Device.

» End of Post Message

This setting enables/ disables End of Post Message sent to ME.

» DOI3 Setting for HECI Disable

Setting this option disables setting DOI3 bit for all HECI devices.

» MCTP Broadcast Cycle

This setting enables/ disables Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) Broadcast Cycle.

► Anti-Rollback SVN Configuration



» Automatic HW-Enforced Anti-Rollback SVN

Setting this option enables will automatically activate the hardware-enforced Anti-Rollback security version (HW ERB SVN). Once ME FW was successfully run on a platform, FW with lower ARB-VN will be blocked from execution.

» Set HW-Enforced Anti-Rollback for Current SVN

Enable HW ERB mechanism for current ARB SVN value, FW with lower ARB-SVN will be blocked from execution. The value will be restored to disable after the command is sent.

► AMT Configuration

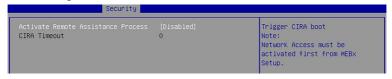
Intel Active Management Technology (AMT) is hardware-based technology for remotely managing and securing PCs out-of-band.



► USB Provisioning of AMT

Enables or disable USB Provisioning of AMT.

► CIRA Configuration



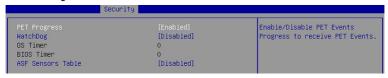
» Activate Remote Assistance Process

Setting this option enables will trigger CIRA boot.

» CIRA Timeout

This item displays CIRA Timeout.

► ASF Configuration



» PET Progress

Setting this option enables/ disables to receive PET Events.

» WatchDog

This setting enables/ disables the watchdog timer.

» OS Timer

This item displays OS Timer.

» BIOS Timer

This item displays BIOS Timer.

» ASF Sensor Table

This setting enables/ disables Alert Standard Format(ASF) Sensor Table.

► Secure Erase Configuration

Secur	rity	
Secure Erase mode Force Secure Erase	[Simulated] [Disabled]	Change Secure Erase module behavior: Simulated: Performs SE flow without erasing SSD Real: Erase SSD.

» Secure Erase Mode

This setting change Secure Erase module behavior.

[Simulated] Performs SE flow without erasing SSD.

[Real] Erase SSD.

» Force Secure Erase

Setting this option enables/ disables to force Secure Erase on next boot.

► 0EM Flag Setting

Security Security		
MEBx hotkey Pressed	[Disabled]	OEMFLag Bit 1:
MEBx Selection Screen	[Disabled]	Enable automatic MEBx hotkey
Hide Unconfigure ME Confirmation	[Disabled]	press.
Prompt		
MEBx OEM Debug Menu Enable	[Disabled]	
Unconfigure ME	[Disabled]	

» MEBx hotkey Pressed

This setting enables/ disables the management Engine BIOS Extension(MEBx) hotkey Pressed.

» MEBx Selection Screen

This setting enables/ disables the MEBx Selection Screen.

» Hide Unconfigure ME Confirmation Prompt

This setting enables/ disables the Hide Unconfigure ME Confirmation Prompt.

» MEBx 0EM Debug Menu Enable

This setting enables/ disables the MEBx OEM Debug Menu.

» Unconfigure ME

This setting enables/ disables the Unconfigure ME.

► MEBx Resolution Setting



» Non-UI Mode Resolution

Resolution for non-UI text mode

» UI Mode Resolution

Resolution for UI text mode.

» Graphic Mode Resolution

Resolution for graphics mode.

Trusted Computing



► Security Device Support

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

► SHA256 PCR Bank

These settings enable/disable the SHA-1 PCR Bank and SHA256 PCR Bank.

► Pending Operation

When Security Device Support is set to [Enable], Pending Operation will appear. Set this item to [TPM Clear] to clear all data secured by TPM or [None] to discard the selection. It is advised that users should routinely back up their TPM secured data.

► Platform Hierarchy, Storage Hierarchy, Endorsement Hierarchy

These settings enable/disable the Platform Hierarchy, Storage Hierarchy and Endorsement Hierarchy.

► Physical Presence Spec Version

This settings show the Physical Presence Spec Version.

► TPM 2.0 Interface Type

This setting shows the TPM 2.0 Interface Type.

▶ PH Randomization

This setting enables/disables PH Randomization.

► Device Select

Select your TPM device through this setting.

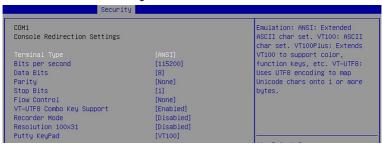
► Serial Port Console Redirection



► Console Redirection

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

► Console Redirection Settings (COM1)



» Terminal Type

To operate the system's console redirection, you need a terminal supporting ANSI terminal protocol and a RS-232 null modem cable connected between the host system and terminal(s). You can select emulation for the terminal from this setting.

[ANSI] Extended ASCII character set.

[VT100] ASCII character set.

[VT100Plus] Extends VT100 to support color, function keys, etc.

[VT-UTF8] Uses UTF8 encoding to map Unicode characters onto one or

more bytes.

» Bits per second, Data Bits, Parity, Stop Bits

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

» Flow Control

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

» VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

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

» Recorder Mode, Resolution 100x31

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

» Putty Keypad

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

► Console Redirection Settings (Out-of-Band Management)



» Out-of-Band Mgmt Port

This setting specifies the Out-of-Band Management Port.

» Terminal Type EMS (Windows Emergency Management Service)

You can select the type of terminal device for console redirection from this setting. [VT-UTF8] is the preferred terminal type for the out-of-band management. The next best choice is [VT100+] and then [VT100]. See above in Console Redirection Setting page for more help with Terminal Type/ Emulation.

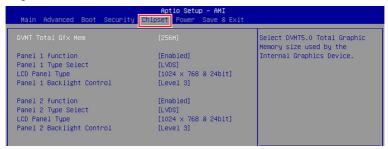
Flow Control EMS (Windows Emergency Management Service)

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

» Bits per second EMS, Data Bits EMS, Parity EMS, Stop Bits EMS

This setting specifies the transfer rate of Console Redirection.

Chipset



DVMT Total Gfx Mem

This setting specifies the memory size for DVMT.

▶ Panel 1/2 Function

This setting enables/disables Panel 1 Function.

► Type Select

Set your video signal interface as LVDs or eDP. This item will display when Panel 1 Function is enabled.

» LCD Panel Type

This setting specifies the LCD Panel's resolution and distribution formats. The item will display when Panel 1 Type is set to LVDs.

► Panel 1/2 Backlight Control

This setting controls the intensity of the LED's backlight output. When lighting conditions are brighter, set it high for a clearer image and low when it is darker.

LED's backlight output			
[Level 1]	20%		
[Level 2]	40%		
[Level 3]	60%		
[Level 4]	80%		
[Level 5]	100%		

Power



Restore AC Power Loss

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

[Power Off] Leaves the computer in the power off state.

[Power On] Leaves the computer in the power on state.

[Last State] Restores the system to the previous status before power failure or

interrupt occurred.

▶ Deep Sleep Mode

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

** Advanced Resume Events Control **

OnChip USB

The item allows the activity of the OnChip USB device to wake up the system from S4/S5 sleep state.

▶ PCIE PME

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

▶ RTC

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

Save & Exit



Save Changes and Reset

Save changes to CMOS and reset the system.

Discard Changes and Exit

Abandon all changes and exit the Setup Utility.

Discard Changes

Abandon all changes.

► Load Optimized Defaults

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

Save as User Defaults

Save changes as the user's default profile.

Restore User Defaults

Restore the user's default profile.

Launch EFI Shell from filesystem device

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

GPIO WDT BKL SMBus Programming

This chapter provides WDT (Watch Dog Timer), GPIO (General Purpose Input/ Output) LVDS Backlight and SMBus Access programming quide.

Abstract

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

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

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

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

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

General Purpose IO

1. General Purposed IO - GPIO/DIO

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

Name	IO Port	IO address	Name	IO Port	IO address
N_GPI0	0x22	Bit 4	N_GPO0	0x11	Bit 4
N_GPI1	0x22	Bit 5	N_GPO1	0x11	Bit 5
N_GPI2	0x22	Bit 6	N_GPO2	0x11	Bit 6
N_GPI3	0x22	Bit 7	N_GPO3	0x11	Bit 7
N_GPI4	0x42	Bit 0	N_GPO4	0x21	Bit 0
N_GPI5	0x42	Bit 1	N_GPO5	0x21	Bit 1
N_GPI6	0x42	Bit 2	N_GPO6	0x21	Bit 2
N_GPI7	0x42	Bit 3	N_GPO7	0x21	Bit 3

Note: GPIO should be accessed through controller device 0x6E on SMBus. The associated access method in examples (SMBus_ReadByte, SMBus_WriteByte) are provided in part 4.

1.1 Set output value of GPO

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

```
Example: Set N_GPO0 output "high"
    val =SMBus_ReadByte (0x6E, 0x11);
                                          // Read value from N_GPO0 port through SMBus.
    val = val | (1<<4);
                                          // Set N_GPO0address (bit 4) to 1 (output "high").
    SMBus WriteByte (0x6E, 0x11, val);
                                          // Write back to N_GPO0 port through SMBus.
Example: Set N_GPO1 output "low"
    val = SMBus_ReadByte (0x6E, 0x11);
                                          // Read value from N_GPO1 port through SMBus..
    val = val & (~(1<<5));
                                          // Set N_GPO1 address (bit 5) to 0 (output "low").
    SMBus WriteByte (0x6E, 0x11, val);
                                          // Write back to N_GPO1 port through SMBus.
```

1.2 Read input value from GPI:

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

Example: Get N_GPI2 input value.

```
val = SMBus_ReadByte (0x6E, 0x22); // Read value from N_GPI2 port through SMBus.
val = val & (1<<6);
                                     // Read N_GPI2 address (bit 6).
if (val) printf ("Input of N_GPI2 is High");
else
        printf ("Input of N_GPI2 is Low");
```

Example: Get N_GPI3 input value.

```
val = SMBus_ReadByte (0x6E, 0x22); // Read value from N_GPI3 port through SMBus.
val = val & (1<<7);
                                   // Read N_GPI3 address (bit 7).
if (val) printf ("Input of N_GPI3 is High");
else printf ("Input of N_GPI3 is Low");
```

Watchdog Timer

2. Watchdog Timer – WDT

The base address (WDT_BASE) of WDT configuration registers is 0xA10.

2.1 Set WDT Time Unit

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

2.2 Set WDT Time

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

2.3 Enable WDT

```
val = Inportb (WDT_BASE + 0x0A);
                                        // Read current WDT_PME setting
val = val \mid 0x01;
                                        // Enable WDT OUT: WDOUT EN (bit 0) set to 1.
Outportb (WDT BASE + 0x0A, val);
                                        // Write back WDT setting.
val = Inportb (WDT BASE + 0x05);
                                        // Read current WDT setting
val = val \mid 0x20;
                                        // Enable WDT by set WD EN (bit 5) to 1.
Outportb (WDT BASE + 0x05, val);
                                        // Write back WDT setting.
```

2.4 Disable WDT

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

2.5 Check WDT Reset Flag

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

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

2.6 Clear WDT Reset Flag

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

LVDS/EDP Backlight Control - BKL

3. LVDS/EDP Backlight Control - BKL

The controller CH7513A support LVDS/EDP backlight level control from 0(0%) to 255(100%), the default backlight level is 100%. It must be controlled by SMBus access. There are two controllers on the board. One controller for JLVDS1_EDP1 is SMBus device 0x42, the other for JLVD2 EDP2 is SMBus device 0x46.

The details of SMBus access (SMBus_ReadByte, SMBus_WriteByte) are provided in this document.

3.1 Set the Level of LVDS/EDP Backlight

- 1. Write 0x0D into address 0x00 on SMBus device.
- 2. Write desired backlight level from 0(0%) to 255(100%) into address **0x35** on SMBus device.

Example 3: Set LVDS backlight level on SMBus device 0x42 to "100%" SMBus WriteByte (0x42, 0x00, 0x0D) SMBus_WriteByte (0x42, 0x35, 0xFF)

3.2 Read the Level of LVDS/EDP Backlight

- 4. Write 0x0D into address 0x00 on SMBus device.
- 5. Read current backlight level from address 0x35 on SMBus device.

Example 4: Get LVDS backlight level on SMBus device 0x46 SMBus WriteByte(0x46, 0x00, 0x0D); BKL_Value = SMBus_ReadByte(0x46, 0x35);

SMBus Access

4. SMBus Access

The base address of SMBus must know before access. The relevant bus and device information are as following.

```
#define IO_SC
                    0xCF8
#define IO DA
                   0xCFC
#define PCIBASEADDRESS 0x80000000
#define PCI BUS NUM 0
#define PCI_DEV_NUM 31
#define PCI_FUN_NUM 4
```

4.1 Get SMBus Base Address

```
int SMBUS BASE;
int DATA ADDR = PCIBASEADDRESS + (PCI BUS NUM<<16) +
                                (PCI DEV NUM<<11) +
                                (PCI FUN NUM<<8);
Outportl (DATA_ADDR + 0x20, IO_SC);
SMBUS BASE = Inportl (IO DA) & 0xfffffff0;
```

4.2 SMBus ReadByte (char DEVID, char offset)

Read the value of OFFSET from SMBus device DEVID.

```
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS BASE), 0xFE);
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS_BASE) + 0x04, DEVID + 1); //out Base + 04, (DEVID + 1)
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS BASE) + 0x03, OFFSET); //out Base + 03, OFFSET
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS BASE) + 0x02, 0x48); //out Base + 02, 48H
mdelay (20);
                                                //delay 20ms to let data ready
while ((Inportl (SMBUS_BASE) & 0x01) != 0);
                                                //wait SMBus ready
SMB_DATA = Inportb (LOWORD (SMBUS_BASE) + 0x05); //input Base + 05
```

4.3 SMBus_WriteByte (char DEVID, char offset, char DATA)

Write <u>DATA</u> to <u>OFFSET</u> on SMBus device <u>DEVID</u>.

```
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS_BASE), 0xFE);
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS_BASE) + 0x04, <u>DEVID</u>); //out Base + 04, (DEVID)
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS_BASE) + 0x03, OFFSET); //out Base + 03, OFFSET
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS_BASE) + 0x05, DATA);
                                                //out Base + 05, DATA
Outportb (LOWORD (SMBUS_BASE) + 0x02, 0x48);
                                                //out Base + 02, 48H
mdelay (20);
                                                 //wait 20ms
```