

Chapter 2 BIOS Setup

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

When the power is turned off, the battery on the motherboard supplies the necessary power to the CMOS to keep the configuration values in the CMOS.

To access the BIOS Setup program, press the <Delete> key during the POST when the power is turned on. To upgrade the BIOS, use either the Q-Flash or @BIOS utility.

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



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

2-1 Startup Screen

The following startup Logo screen will appear when the computer boots.

(Sample BIOS Version: F1a)



On the main menu of the BIOS Setup program, press arrow keys to move among the items and press <Enter> to accept or enter a sub-menu. Or you can use your mouse to select the item you want.



- When the system is not stable as usual, select the **Load Optimized Defaults** item to set your system to its defaults.
- The BIOS Setup menus described in this chapter are for reference only and may differ by BIOS version.

2-2 M.I.T.



This section provides information on the BIOS version, CPU base clock, CPU frequency, memory frequency, total memory size, CPU temperature and CPU voltage, etc.



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

▶ M.I.T. Current Status

This screen provides information on CPU/memory frequencies/parameters.

▶ Advanced Frequency Settings

○ CPU Clock Ratio

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

○ CPU Frequency

Displays the current operating CPU frequency.

▶ Advanced CPU Core Settings

○ CPU Clock Ratio, CPU Frequency

The settings above are synchronous to those under the same items on the **Advanced Frequency Settings** menu.

○ Uncore Ratio

Allows you to set the CPU Uncore ratio. The adjustable range is dependent on the CPU being used.

○ Uncore Frequency

Displays the current CPU Uncore frequency.

○ CPU Flex Ratio Override

Enables or disables the CPU Flex Ratio. The maximum CPU clock ratio will be based on the **CPU Flex Ratio Settings** value if **CPU Clock Ratio** is set to **Auto**. (Default: Disabled)

- ⊞ **CPU Flex Ratio Settings**
Allows you to set the CPU Flex Ratio. The adjustable range may vary by CPU. (Default: 20)
- ⊞ **Intel(R) Turbo Boost Technology** ^(Note)
Allows you to determine whether to enable the Intel CPU Turbo Boost technology. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **Turbo Ratio** ^(Note)
Allows you to set the CPU Turbo ratios for different number of active cores. **Auto** sets the CPU Turbo ratios according to the CPU specifications. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **Power Limit TDP (Watts) / Power Limit Time**
Allows you to set the power limit for CPU Turbo mode and how long it takes to operate at the specified power limit. If the specified value is exceeded, the CPU will automatically reduce the core frequency in order to reduce the power. **Auto** sets the current limit according to the CPU specifications. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **Core Current Limit (Amps)**
Allows you to set a current limit for CPU Turbo mode. When the CPU current exceeds the specified current limit, the CPU will automatically reduce the core frequency in order to reduce the current. **Auto** sets the power limit according to the CPU specifications. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **No. of CPU Cores Enabled** ^(Note)
Allows you to select the number of CPU cores to enable in an Intel® multi-core CPU (the number of CPU cores may vary by CPU). **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **Hyper-Threading Technology** ^(Note)
Allows you to determine whether to enable multi-threading technology when using an Intel® CPU that supports this function. This feature only works for operating systems that support multi-processor mode. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **CPU Enhanced Halt (C1E)** ^(Note)
Enables or disables Intel® CPU Enhanced Halt (C1E) function, a CPU power-saving function in system halt state. When enabled, the CPU core frequency and voltage will be reduced during system halt state to decrease power consumption. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **C3 State Support** ^(Note)
Allows you to determine whether to let the CPU enter C3 mode in system halt state. When enabled, the CPU core frequency and voltage will be reduced during system halt state to decrease power consumption. The C3 state is a more enhanced power-saving state than C1. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **C6/C7 State Support** ^(Note)
Allows you to determine whether to let the CPU enter C6/C7 mode in system halt state. When enabled, the CPU core frequency and voltage will be reduced during system halt state to decrease power consumption. The C6/C7 state is a more enhanced power-saving state than C3. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ⊞ **C8 State Support** ^(Note)
Allows you to determine whether to let the CPU enter C8 mode in system halt state. When enabled, the CPU core frequency and voltage will be reduced during system halt state to decrease power consumption. The C8 state is a more enhanced power-saving state than C6/C7. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)

(Note) This item is present only when you install a CPU that supports this feature. For more information about Intel® CPUs' unique features, please visit Intel's website.

- ☞ **Package C State Limit** ^(Note 1)
 Allows you to specify the C-state limit for the processor. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ☞ **CPU Thermal Monitor** ^(Note 1)
 Enables or disables Intel® Thermal Monitor function, a CPU overheating protection function. When enabled, the CPU core frequency and voltage will be reduced when the CPU is overheated. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ☞ **CPU EIST Function** ^(Note 1)
 Enables or disables Enhanced Intel® Speed Step Technology (EIST). Depending on CPU loading, Intel® EIST technology can dynamically and effectively lower the CPU voltage and core frequency to decrease average power consumption and heat production. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)
- ☞ **Voltage Optimization**
 Allows you to determine whether to enable voltage optimization to reduce power consumption. (Default: Enabled)
- ☞ **Residency State Regulation (RSR)**
 Allows you to determine whether to automatically lower the CPU turbo ratio if the CPU voltage/temperature is too high. (Default: Enabled)
- ☞ **Hardware Prefetcher**
 Allows you to determine whether to enable hardware prefetcher to prefetch data and instructions from the memory into the cache. (Default: Enabled)
- ☞ **Adjacent Cache Line Preferch**
 Allows you to determine whether to enable the adjacent cache line prefetch mechanism that lets the processor retrieve the requested cache line as well as the subsequent cache line. (Default: Enabled)
- ☞ **System Memory Multiplier**
 Allows you to set the system memory multiplier. **Auto** sets memory multiplier according to memory SPD data. (Default: Auto)
- ☞ **Memory Frequency (MHz)**
 The first memory frequency value is the normal operating frequency of the memory being used; the second is the memory frequency that is automatically adjusted according to the **System Memory Multiplier** settings.
- ▶ **Advanced Memory Settings**
- ☞ **System Memory Multiplier, Memory Frequency(MHz)**
 The settings above are synchronous to those under the same items on the **Advanced Frequency Settings** menu.
- ☞ **Memory Boot Mode** ^(Note 2)
 Provides memory detection and training methods.

 - ▶▶ Auto Lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default)
 - ▶▶ Enable Fast Boot Skip memory detection and training in some specific criteria for faster memory boot.
 - ▶▶ Disable Fast Boot Detect and train memory at every single boot.

(Note 1) This item is present only when you install a CPU that supports this feature. For more information about Intel® CPUs' unique features, please visit Intel's website.

(Note 2) This item is present only when you install a CPU and a memory module that support this feature.

⌄ **Memory Enhancement Settings**

Provides several memory performance enhancement settings: Normal (basic performance), Relax OC, Enhanced Stability, and Enhanced Performance. (Default: Normal)

⌄ **Memory Timing Mode**

Manual and **Advanced Manual** allows the **Memory Multiplier Tweaker**, **Channel Interleaving**, **Rank Interleaving**, and memory timing settings below to be configurable. Options are: Auto (default), Manual, Advanced Manual.

⌄ **Profile DDR Voltage**

Displays the memory voltage.

⌄ **Memory Multiplier Tweaker**

Provides different levels of memory auto-tuning. (Default: Auto)

⌄ **Channel Interleaving**

Enables or disables memory channel interleaving. **Enabled** allows the system to simultaneously access different channels of the memory to increase memory performance and stability. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)

⌄ **Rank Interleaving**

Enables or disables memory rank interleaving. **Enabled** allows the system to simultaneously access different ranks of the memory to increase memory performance and stability. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)

▶ **IMC Timing Settings**

This sub-menu provides options for tuning memory compatibility and stability.

▶ **Channel A/B Memory Sub Timings**

This sub-menu provides memory timing settings for each channel of memory. This sub-menu provides memory timing settings for each channel of memory. The respective timing setting screens are configurable only when **Memory Timing Mode** is set to **Manual** or **Advanced Manual**. Note: Your system may become unstable or fail to boot after you make changes on the memory timings. If this occurs, please reset the board to default values by loading optimized defaults or clearing the CMOS values.

▶ **Advanced Voltage Settings**

▶ **Advanced Power Settings**

⌄ **CPU Vcore Loadline Calibration**

Allows you to configure Load-Line Calibration for the CPU Vcore voltage. Selecting a higher level keeps the CPU Vcore voltage more consistent with what is set in BIOS under heavy load. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting and sets the voltage following Intel's specifications. (Default: Auto)

▶ **CPU Core Voltage Control**

This section provides CPU voltage control options.

▶ **Chipset Voltage Control**

This section provides Chipset voltage control options.

▶ **DRAM Voltage Control**

This section provides memory voltage control options.

▶ Internal VR Control

This section provides VR voltage control options.

▶ PC Health Status

☞ Reset Case Open Status

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

☞ Case Open

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

☞ CPU Vcore/CPU VCCSA/DRAM Channel A/B Voltage/+3.3V/+5V/+12V/CPU VAXG

Displays the current system voltages.

☞ CPU/System Temperature

Displays current CPU/system temperature.

☞ CPU/System FAN Speed

Displays current CPU/system fan speeds.

☞ CPU/System Temperature Warning

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

☞ CPU/System Fan Fail Warning

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

☞ CPU Fan Speed Control (CPU_FAN Connector)

Allows you to determine whether to enable the fan speed control function and adjust the fan speed.

- ▶ Normal Allows the fan to run at different speeds according to the CPU temperature. You can adjust the fan speed with System Information Viewer based on your system requirements. (Default)
- ▶ Silent Allows the fan to run at slow speeds.
- ▶ Manual Allows you to control the fan speed under the **Fan Speed Percentage** item.
- ▶ Full Speed Allows the fan to run at full speeds.

☞ Fan Speed Percentage

Allows you to control the fan speed. This item is configurable only when **CPU Fan Speed Control** is set to **Manual**. Options are: 0.75 PWM value /°C ~ 2.50 PWM value /°C.

☞ 1st System Fan Speed Control (SYS_FAN1 Connector)

Allows you to determine whether to enable the fan speed control function and adjust the fan speed.

- ▶ Normal Allows the fan to run at different speeds according to the system temperature. You can adjust the fan speed with System Information Viewer based on your system requirements. (Default)
- ▶ Silent Allows the fan to run at slow speeds.
- ▶ Manual Allows you to control the fan speed under the **Fan Speed Percentage** item.
- ▶ Full Speed Allows the fan to run at full speeds.

☞ Fan Speed Percentage

Allows you to control the fan speed. This item is configurable only when **1st System Fan Speed Control** is set to **Manual**. Options are: 0.75 PWM value /°C ~ 2.50 PWM value /°C.

☞ **2nd System Fan Speed Control (SYS_FAN2 Connector)**

Allows you to determine whether to enable the fan speed control function and adjust the fan speed.

- ▶▶ Normal Allows the fan to run at different speeds according to the system temperature. You can adjust the fan speed with System Information Viewer based on your system requirements. (Default)
- ▶▶ Silent Allows the fan to run at slow speeds.
- ▶▶ Manual Allows you to control the fan speed under the **Fan Speed Percentage** item.
- ▶▶ Full Speed Allows the fan to run at full speeds.

☞ **Fan Speed Percentage**

Allows you to control the fan speed. This item is configurable only when **2nd System Fan Speed Control** is set to **Manual**. Options are: 0.75 PWM value /°C ~ 2.50 PWM value /°C.

☞ **3rd System Fan Speed Control (SYS_FAN3 Connector)**

Allows you to determine whether to enable the fan speed control function and adjust the fan speed.

- ▶▶ Normal Allows the fan to run at different speeds according to the system temperature. You can adjust the fan speed with System Information Viewer based on your system requirements. (Default)
- ▶▶ Silent Allows the fan to run at slow speeds.
- ▶▶ Manual Allows you to control the fan speed under the **Fan Speed Percentage** item.
- ▶▶ Full Speed Allows the fan to run at full speeds.

☞ **Fan Speed Percentage**

Allows you to control the fan speed. This item is configurable only when **3rd System Fan Speed Control** is set to **Manual**. Options are: 0.75 PWM value /°C ~ 2.50 PWM value /°C.

▶ **Miscellaneous Settings**

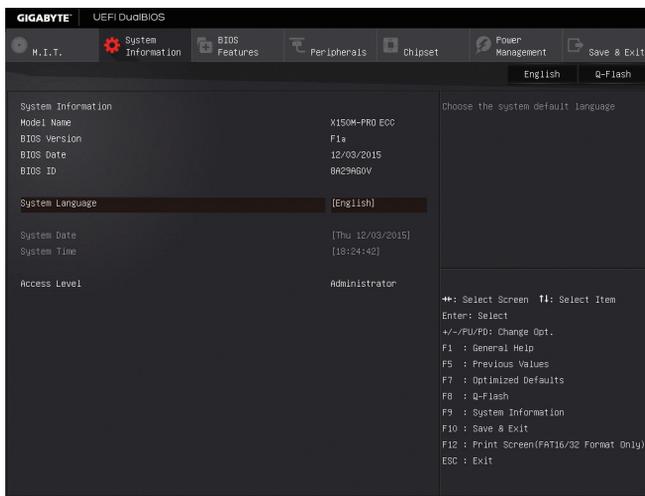
☞ **Max Link Speed**

Allows you to set the operation mode of the PCI Express slots to Gen 1, Gen 2, or Gen 3. Actual operation mode is subject to the hardware specification of each slot. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)

☞ **3DMark01 Enhancement**

Allows you to determine whether to enhance some legacy benchmark performance. (Default: Disabled)

2-3 System Information



This section provides information on your motherboard model and BIOS version. You can also select the default language used by the BIOS and manually set the system time.

System Language

Selects the default language used by the BIOS.

System Date

Sets the system date. The date format is week (read-only), month, date, and year. Use <Enter> to switch between the Month, Date, and Year fields and use the <Page Up> or <Page Down> key to set the desired value.

System Time

Sets the system time. The time format is hour, minute, and second. For example, 1 p.m. is 13:00:00. Use <Enter> to switch between the Hour, Minute, and Second fields and use the <Page Up> or <Page Down> key to set the desired value.

Access Level

Displays the current access level depending on the type of password protection used. (If no password is set, the default will display as **Administrator**.) The Administrator level allows you to make changes to all BIOS settings; the User level only allows you to make changes to certain BIOS settings but not all.

2-4 BIOS Features



🔗 **Boot Option Priorities**

Specifies the overall boot order from the available devices.

Removable storage devices that support GPT format will be prefixed with "UEFI:" string on the boot device list. To boot from an operating system that supports GPT partitioning, select the device prefixed with "UEFI:" string.

Or if you want to install an operating system that supports GPT partitioning such as Windows 7 64-bit, select the optical drive that contains the Windows 7 64-bit installation disk and is prefixed with "UEFI:" string.

🔗 **Hard Drive/CD/DVD ROM Drive/Floppy Drive/Network Device BBS Priorities**

Specifies the boot order for a specific device type, such as hard drives, optical drives, floppy disk drives, and devices that support Boot from LAN function, etc. Press <Enter> on this item to enter the submenu that presents the devices of the same type that are connected. This item is present only if at least one device for this type is installed.

🔗 **Bootup NumLock State**

Enables or disables Numlock feature on the numeric keypad of the keyboard after the POST. (Default: On)

🔗 **Security Option**

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

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

🔗 **Full Screen LOGO Show**

Allows you to determine whether the Logo at system startup. **Disabled** skips the Logo when the system starts up. (Default: Enabled)

⊞ **Fast Boot**

Enables or disables Fast Boot to shorten the OS boot process. **Ultra Fast** provides the fastest bootup speed. (Default: Disabled)

⊞ **SATA Support**

- ▶▶ All Sata Devices All SATA devices are functional in the operating system and during the POST. (Default)
- ▶▶ Last Boot HDD Only Except for the previous boot drive, all SATA devices are disabled before the OS boot process completes.

This item is configurable only when **Fast Boot** is set to **Enabled** or **Ultra Fast**.

⊞ **VGA Support**

Allows you to select which type of operating system to boot.

- ▶▶ Auto Enables legacy option ROM only.
- ▶▶ EFI Driver Enables EFI option ROM. (Default)

This item is configurable only when **Fast Boot** is set to **Enabled** or **Ultra Fast**.

⊞ **USB Support**

- ▶▶ Disabled All USB devices are disabled before the OS boot process completes.
- ▶▶ Full Initial All USB devices are functional in the operating system and during the POST.
- ▶▶ Partial Initial Part of the USB devices are disabled before the OS boot process completes. (Default)

This item is configurable only when **Fast Boot** is set to **Enabled**. This function is disabled when **Fast Boot** is set to Ultra Fast.

⊞ **PS2 Devices Support**

- ▶▶ Disabled All PS/2 devices are disabled before the OS boot process completes.
- ▶▶ Enabled All PS/2 devices are functional in the operating system and during the POST. (Default)

This item is configurable only when **Fast Boot** is set to **Enabled**. This function is disabled when **Fast Boot** is set to Ultra Fast.

⊞ **NetWork Stack Driver Support**

- ▶▶ Disabled Disables booting from the network. (Default)
- ▶▶ Enabled Enables booting from the network.

This item is configurable only when **Fast Boot** is set to **Enabled** or **Ultra Fast**.

⊞ **Next Boot After AC Power Loss**

- ▶▶ Normal Boot Enables normal bootup upon the return of the AC power. (Default)
- ▶▶ Fast Boot Keeps the Fast Boot settings upon the return of the AC power.

This item is configurable only when **Fast Boot** is set to **Enabled** or **Ultra Fast**.

⊞ **Windows 8/10 Features**

Allows you to select the operating system to be installed. (Default: Other OS)

⊞ **CSM Support**

Enables or disables UEFI CSM (Compatibility Support Module) to support a legacy PC boot process.

- ▶▶ Enabled Enables UEFI CSM. (Default)
- ▶▶ Disabled Disables UEFI CSM and supports UEFI BIOS boot process only.

This item is configurable only when Windows 8/10 Features is set to **Windows 8/10** or **Windows 8/10 WHQL**.

⊞ **LAN PXE Boot Option ROM**

Allows you to select whether to enable the legacy option ROM for the LAN controller. (Default: Disabled)

This item is configurable only when **CSM Support** is set to **Enabled**.

☞ **Storage Boot Option Control**

Allows you to select whether to enable the UEFI or legacy option ROM for the storage device controller.

- ▶▶ Disabled Disables option ROM.
- ▶▶ UEFI Only Enables UEFI option ROM only.
- ▶▶ Legacy Only Enables legacy option ROM only. (Default)

This item is configurable only when **CSM Support** is set to **Enabled**.

☞ **Other PCI Device ROM Priority**

Allows you to select whether to enable the UEFI or Legacy option ROM for the PCI device controller other than the LAN, storage device, and graphics controllers.

- ▶▶ Disabled Disables option ROM.
- ▶▶ UEFI Only Enables UEFI option ROM only. (Default)
- ▶▶ Legacy Only Enables legacy option ROM only.

This item is configurable only when **CSM Support** is set to **Enabled**.

☞ **Network Stack**

Disables or enables booting from the network to install a GPT format OS, such as installing the OS from the Windows Deployment Services server. (Default: Disabled)

☞ **Ipv4 PXE Support**

Enables or disables IPv4 PXE Support. This item is configurable only when **Network Stack** is enabled.

☞ **Ipv6 PXE Support**

Enables or disables IPv6 PXE Support. This item is configurable only when **Network Stack** is enabled.

☞ **Mouse Speed**

Allows you to set the mouse cursor movement speed. (Default: 1 X)

☞ **Administrator Password**

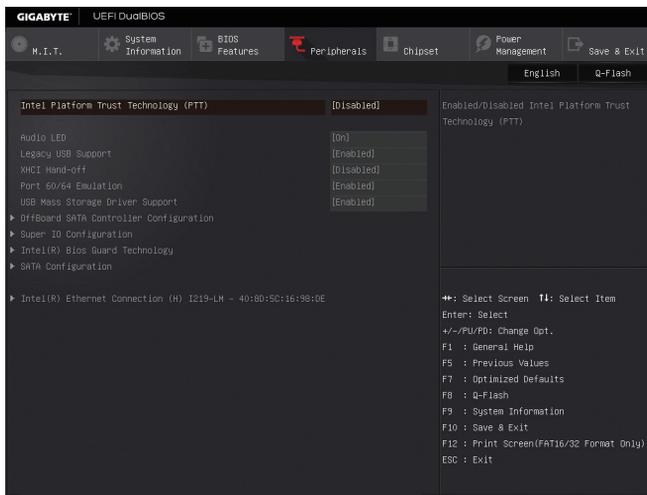
Allows you to configure an administrator password. Press <Enter> on this item, type the password, and then press <Enter>. You will be requested to confirm the password. Type the password again and press <Enter>. You must enter the administrator password (or user password) at system startup and when entering BIOS Setup. Differing from the user password, the administrator password allows you to make changes to all BIOS settings.

☞ **User Password**

Allows you to configure a user password. Press <Enter> on this item, type the password, and then press <Enter>. You will be requested to confirm the password. Type the password again and press <Enter>. You must enter the administrator password (or user password) at system startup and when entering BIOS Setup. However, the user password only allows you to make changes to certain BIOS settings but not all. To cancel the password, press <Enter> on the password item and when requested for the password, enter the correct one first. When prompted for a new password, press <Enter> without entering any password. Press <Enter> again when prompted to confirm.

NOTE: Before setting the User Password, be sure to set the Administrator Password first.

2-5 Peripherals



- ☞ **Intel Platform Trust Technology (PTT)**
Enables or disables Intel® PTT Technology. (Default: Disabled)
- ☞ **Audio LED**
Enables or disables the onboard audio LED. (Default: On)
- ☞ **Legacy USB Support**
Allows USB keyboard/mouse to be used in MS-DOS. (Default: Enabled)
- ☞ **XHCI Hand-off**
Determines whether to enable XHCI Hand-off feature for an operating system without XHCI Hand-off support. (Default: Disabled)
- ☞ **Port 60/64 Emulation**
Enables or disables emulation of I/O ports 64h and 60h. This should be enabled for full legacy support for USB keyboards/mice in MS-DOS or in operating system that does not natively support USB devices. (Default: Enabled)
- ☞ **USB Mass Storage Driver Support**
Enables or disables support for USB storage devices. (Default: Enabled)
- ☞ **USB Storage Devices**
Displays a list of connected USB mass storage devices. This item appears only when a USB storage device is installed.
- ▶ **OffBoard SATA Controller Configuration**
Displays information on your M.2 PCIe SSD if installed.
- ▶ **Trusted Computing 2.0**
This sub-menu appears only when **Intel Platform Trust Technology** is set to **Enabled**.
- ☞ **Security Device Support**
Enables or disables Trusted Platform Module (TPM). (Default: Enable)

- ⊞ **Pending operation**
To clear TPM related settings, set this item to **TPM Clear**. (Default: None)
- ⊞ **TPM 20 InterfaceType**
Allows you to select the communication interface for the TPM 2.0 device. Set to **External TPM2.0** if you install an Infineon TPM 2.0 module (optional). (Default: PTT)
- ⊞ **Device Select**
Allows you to select whether to support TPM 1.2 or TPM 2.0 device. **Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)

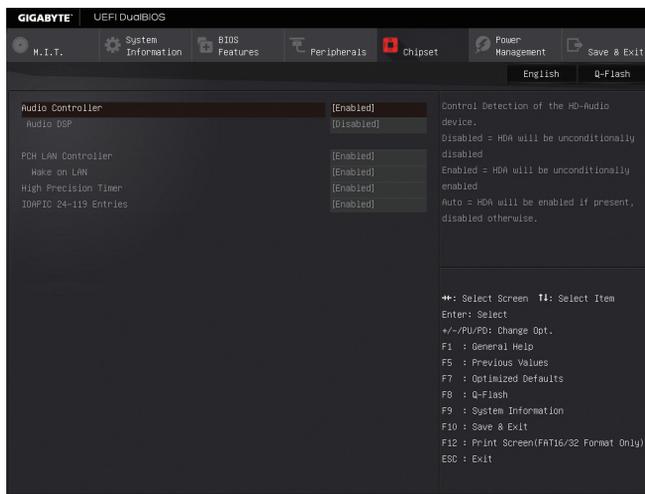
- ▶ **Super IO Configuration**
- ⊞ **Serial Port 1**
Enables or disables the onboard serial port. (Default: Enabled)
- ⊞ **Parallel Port**
Enables or disables the onboard parallel port. (Default: Enabled)

- ▶ **Intel(R) Bios Guard Technology**
Enables or disables the Intel® BIOS Guard feature, which protects the BIOS from malicious attacks.

- ▶ **SATA Configuration**
- ⊞ **SATA Controller(s)**
Enables or disables the integrated SATA controllers. (Default: Enabled)
- ⊞ **SATA Mode Selection**
Enables or disables RAID for the SATA controllers integrated in the Chipset or configures the SATA controllers to AHCI mode.
 - ▶▶ RAID Enables RAID for the SATA controller.
 - ▶▶ AHCI Configures the SATA controllers to AHCI mode. Advanced Host Controller Interface (AHCI) is an interface specification that allows the storage driver to enable advanced Serial ATA features such as Native Command Queuing and hot plug. (Default)
- ⊞ **Aggressive LPM Support**
Enables or disables the power saving feature, ALPM (Aggressive Link Power Management), for the Chipset SATA controllers. (Default: Enabled)
- ⊞ **Port 0/1/2/3/4/5**
Enables or disables each SATA port. (Default: Enabled)
- ⊞ **Hot plug**
Enables or disable the hot plug capability for each SATA port. (Default: Disabled)
- ⊞ **External SATA**
Enables or disables support for external SATA devices. (Default: Disabled)

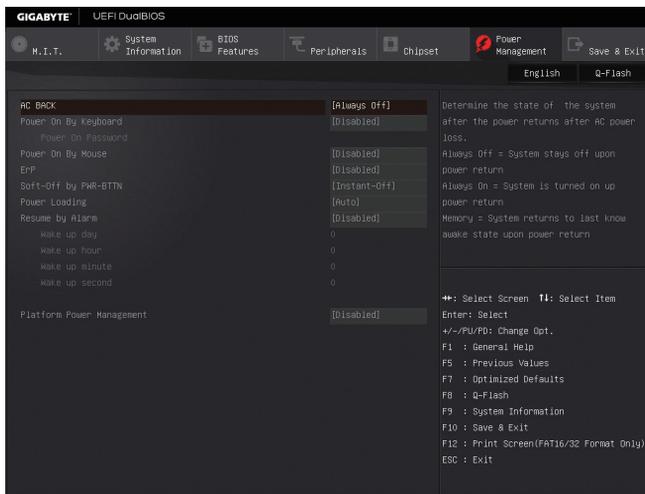
- ▶ **Intel(R) Ethernet Connection**
This sub-menu provides information on LAN configuration and related configuration options.

2-6 Chipset



- 🔗 **Audio Controller**
Enables or disables the onboard audio function. (Default: Enabled)
If you wish to install a 3rd party add-in audio card instead of using the onboard audio, set this item to **Disabled**.
- 🔗 **Audio DSP**
Enables or disables the DSP functionality of the PCH audio unit. (Default: Disabled)
- 🔗 **PCH LAN Controller**
Enables or disables the onboard LAN function. (Default: Enabled)
If you wish to install a 3rd party add-in network card instead of using the onboard LAN, set this item to **Disabled**.
- 🔗 **Wake on LAN**
Enables or disables the wake on LAN function. (Default: Enabled)
- 🔗 **High Precision Timer**
Enables or disables High Precision Event Timer (HPET) in the operating system. (Default: Enabled)
- 🔗 **IOAPIC 24-119 Entries**
Enables or disables this function. (Default: Enabled)

2-7 Power Management



☞ AC BACK

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

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

☞ Power On By Keyboard

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

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

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

☞ Power On Password

Set the password when **Power On By Keyboard** is set to **Password**.

Press <Enter> on this item and set a password with up to 5 characters and then press <Enter> to accept. To turn on the system, enter the password and press <Enter>.

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

☞ Power On By Mouse

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

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

- ▶▶ Disabled Disables this function. (Default)
- ▶▶ Move Move the mouse to turn on the system.
- ▶▶ Double Click Double click on left button on the mouse to turn on the system.

☞ **ErP**

Determines whether to let the system consume least power in S5 (shutdown) state. (Default: Disabled)

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

☞ **Soft-Off by PWR-BTTN**

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

▶▶ Instant-Off Press the power button and then the system will be turned off instantly. (Default)

▶▶ Delay 4 Sec. Press and hold the power button for 4 seconds to turn off the system. If the power button is pressed for less than 4 seconds, the system will enter suspend mode.

☞ **Power Loading**

Enables or disables dummy load. When the power supply is at low load, a self-protection will activate causing it to shutdown or fail. If this occurs, please set to **Enabled. Auto** lets the BIOS automatically configure this setting. (Default: Auto)

☞ **Resume by Alarm**

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

If enabled, set the date and time as following:

▶▶ Wake up day: Turn on the system at a specific time on each day or on a specific day in a month.

▶▶ Wake up hour/minute/second: Set the time at which the system will be powered on automatically.

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

☞ **Platform Power Management**

Enables or disables the Active State Power Management function (ASPM). (Default: Disabled)

☞ **PEG ASPM**

Allows you to configure the ASPM mode for the device connected to the CPU PEG bus. This item is configurable only when **Platform Power Management** is set to **Enabled**. (Default: Enabled)

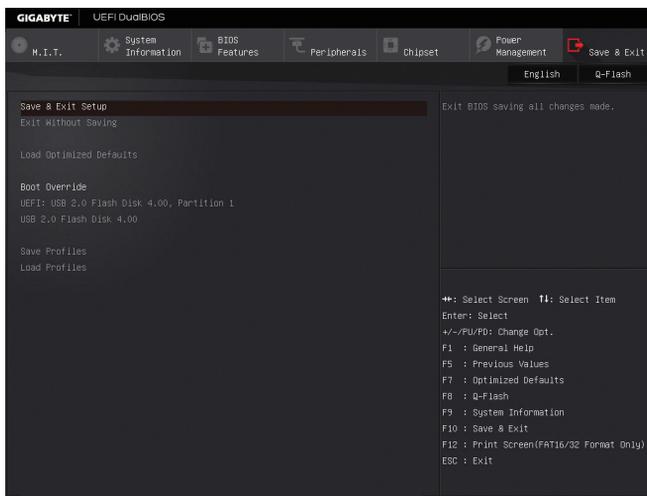
☞ **PCH ASPM**

Allows you to configure the ASPM mode for the device connected to Chipset's PCI Express bus. This item is configurable only when **Platform Power Management** is set to **Enabled**. (Default: Enabled)

☞ **DMI Link ASPM Control**

Allows you to configure the ASPM mode for both CPU side and Chipset side of the DMI link. This item is configurable only when **Platform Power Management** is set to **Enabled**. (Default: Enabled)

2-8 Save & Exit



Save & Exit Setup

Press <Enter> on this item and select **Yes**. This saves the changes to the CMOS and exits the BIOS Setup program. Select **No** or press <Esc> to return to the BIOS Setup Main Menu.

Exit Without Saving

Press <Enter> on this item and select **Yes**. This exits the BIOS Setup without saving the changes made in BIOS Setup to the CMOS. Select **No** or press <Esc> to return to the BIOS Setup Main Menu.

Load Optimized Defaults

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

Boot Override

Allows you to select a device to boot immediately. Press <Enter> on the device you select and select **Yes** to confirm. Your system will restart automatically and boot from that device.

Save Profiles

This function allows you to save the current BIOS settings to a profile. You can create up to 8 profiles and save as Setup Profile 1~ Setup Profile 8. Press <Enter> to complete. Or you can select **Select File in HDD/FDD/USB** to save the profile to your storage device.

Load Profiles

If your system becomes unstable and you have loaded the BIOS default settings, you can use this function to load the BIOS settings from a profile created before, without the hassles of reconfiguring the BIOS settings. First select the profile you wish to load and then press <Enter> to complete. You can select **Select File in HDD/FDD/USB** to input the profile previously created from your storage device or load the profile automatically created by the BIOS, such as reverting the BIOS settings to the last settings that worked properly (last known good record).

Chapter 3 Appendix

3-1 Configuring a RAID Set

RAID Levels

	RAID 0	RAID 1	RAID 5	RAID 10
Minimum Number of Hard Drives	≥2	2	≥3	≥4
Array Capacity	Number of hard drives * Size of the smallest drive	Size of the smallest drive	(Number of hard drives - 1) * Size of the smallest drive	(Number of hard drives/2) * Size of the smallest drive
Fault Tolerance	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Before you begin, please prepare the following items:

- At least two SATA hard drives or M.2 SSD ^(Note). (To ensure optimal performance, it is recommended that you use two hard drives with identical model and capacity).
- Windows setup disk.
- Motherboard driver disk.
- A USB flash drive.

Configuring the Onboard SATA Controller

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

Connect the SATA signal cables to SATA hard drives and the SATA ports on the motherboard. Then connect the power connector from your power supply to the hard drive. Or install your M.2 SSD(s) in the M.2 connector(s) on the motherboard.

B. Configuring SATA controller mode in BIOS Setup

Make sure to configure the SATA controller mode correctly in system BIOS Setup. For the BIOS Setup menus, refer to Chapter 2, "BIOS Setup," "Integrated Peripherals."

Steps:

1. Turn on your computer and press <Delete> to enter BIOS Setup during the POST (Power-On Self-Test). Go to **Peripherals\SATA Configuration**, make sure **SATA Controller(s)** is enabled. To create RAID, set **SATA Mode Selection** to **RAID**.
2. If you want to configure UEFI RAID, follow the steps in "C-1." To enter the legacy RAID ROM, save the settings and exit BIOS Setup. Refer to "C-2" for more information.



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

C-1. UEFI RAID Configuration

Only Windows 10/8.1 64-bit supports UEFI RAID configuration.

Steps:

1. In BIOS Setup, go to **BIOS Features** and set **Windows 8/10 Features** to **Windows 8/10** and **CSM Support** to **Disabled**. Save the changes and exit BIOS Setup.
2. After the system reboot, enter BIOS Setup again. Then enter the **Peripherals\Intel(R) Rapid Storage Technology** sub-menu.

(Note) An M.2 PCIe SSD cannot be used to create a RAID set with SATA drive(s).

3. On the **Intel(R) Rapid Storage Technology** menu, press <Enter> on **Create RAID Volume** to enter the **Create RAID Volume** screen. Enter a volume name with 1~16 letters (letters cannot be special characters) under the **Name** item and press <Enter>. Then, select a RAID level. RAID levels supported include RAID 0, RAID 1, Recovery, RAID 10, and RAID 5 (the selections available depend on the number of the hard drives being installed). Next, use the down arrow key to move to **Select Disks**.
4. Under **Select Disks** item, select the hard drives to be included in the RAID array. Press the <Space> key on the hard drives to be selected (selected hard drives are marked with "X"). Then set the stripe block size. The stripe block size can be set from 4 KB to 128 KB. Once you have selected the stripe block size, set the volume capacity.
5. After setting the capacity, move to **Create Volume** and press <Enter> to begin.
6. After completing, you'll be brought back to the **Intel(R) Rapid Storage Technology** screen. Under **RAID Volumes** you can see the new RAID volume. To see more detailed information, press <Enter> on the volume to check for information on RAID level, stripe block size, array name, and array capacity, etc.

C-2. Configuring Legacy RAID ROM

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

Steps:

1. After the POST memory test begins and before the operating system boot begins, look for a message which says "Press <Ctrl-I> to enter Configuration Utility". Press <Ctrl> + <I> to enter the RAID Configuration Utility.
2. After you press <Ctrl> + <I>, the **MAIN MENU** screen will appear. If you want to create a RAID array, select **Create RAID Volume** in **MAIN MENU** and press <Enter>.
3. After entering the **CREATE VOLUME MENU** screen, enter a volume name with 1~16 letters (letters cannot be special characters) under the **Name** item and press <Enter>. Then, select a RAID level. RAID levels supported include RAID 0, RAID 1, Recovery, RAID 10, and RAID 5 (the selections available depend on the number of the hard drives being installed). Press <Enter> to proceed.
4. Under **Disks** item, select the hard drives to be included in the RAID array. If only two hard drives are installed, they will be automatically assigned to the array. Set the stripe block size if necessary. The stripe block size can be set from 4 KB to 128 KB. Once you have selected the stripe block size, press <Enter>.
5. Enter the array capacity and press <Enter>. Finally press <Enter> on the **Create Volume** item to begin creating the RAID array. When prompted to confirm whether to create this volume, press <Y> to confirm or <N> to cancel.
6. When completed, you can see detailed information about the RAID array in the **DISK/VOLUME INFORMATION** section, including the RAID level, stripe block size, array name, and array capacity, etc. To exit the RAID BIOS utility, press <Esc> or select **6. Exit** in **MAIN MENU**.

Installing the SATA RAID/AHCI Driver and Operating System

With the correct BIOS settings, you are ready to install the operating system.

Installing the Operating System

As some operating systems already include Intel® SATA RAID/AHCI driver, you do not need to install separate RAID/AHCI driver during the Windows installation process. After the operating system is installed, we recommend that you install all required drivers from the motherboard driver disk using "Xpress Install" to ensure system performance and compatibility. If the operating system to be installed requires that you provide additional SATA RAID/AHCI driver during the OS installation process, please refer to the steps below:

1. Copy the **IRST-x64** or **IRST-x86** folder (depending on your OS version) under the **Boot** folder in the driver disk to your USB thumb drive.
2. Boot from the Windows setup disk and perform standard OS installation steps. When the screen requesting you to load the driver appears, select **Browse**.
3. Insert the USB thumb drive and then browse to the folder (**IRST-x64** or **IRST-x86**) that you previously copied.
4. When a screen appears, select **Intel Chipset SATA RAID Controller** and click **Next** to load the driver and continue the OS installation.

3-2 Drivers Installation



- Before installing the drivers, first install the operating system. (The following instructions use Windows 8.1 as the example operating system.)
- After installing the operating system, insert the motherboard driver disk into your optical drive. Click on the message "Tap to choose what happens with this disc" on the top-right corner of the screen and select "Run Run.exe." (Or go to My Computer, double-click the optical drive and execute the Run.exe program.)

"Xpress Install" will automatically scan your system and then list all of the drivers that are recommended to install. You can click the **Xpress Install** button and "Xpress Install" will install all of the selected drivers. Or click the arrow  icon to individually install the drivers you need.

