



4U Value GPU Accelerator Gen3

5 PCIe (3.0 x16) Slot Expansion System



User Manual

SKU: OSS-PCIE-4UV-5slot



OSS
ONE STOP SYSTEMS

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Preface

Advisories

Five types of advisories are used throughout this manual to provide helpful information, or to alert you to the potential for hardware damage or personal injury.

**NOTE**

Used to amplify or explain a comment related to procedural steps or text.

**IMPORTANT**

Used to indicate an important piece of information or special “tip” to help you

**CAUTION**

Used to indicate and prevent the following procedure or step from causing damage to the equipment.

**WARNING**

Used to indicate and prevent the following step from causing injury.

**DANGER or STOP**

Used to indicate and prevent the following step from causing serious injury or significant data loss

Disclaimer: We have attempted to identify most situations that may pose a danger, warning, or caution condition in this manual. However, One Stop Systems does not claim to have covered all situations that might require the use of a Caution, Warning, or Danger indicator.

Safety Instructions

Always use caution when servicing any electrical component. Before handling the One Stop Systems Expansion chassis, read the following instructions and safety guidelines to prevent damage to the product and to ensure your own personal safety. Refer to the “Advisories” section for advisory conventions used in this manual, including the distinction between Danger, Warning, Caution, Important, and Note.

Always use caution when handling/operating the computer. Only qualified, experienced, authorized electronics personnel should access the interior of the computer and expansion chassis.



WARNING

Never modify or remove the radio frequency interference shielding from your workstation or expansion unit. To do so may cause your installation to produce emissions that could interfere with other electronic equipment in the area of your system.

When Working Inside a Computer

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

Turn off the computer and any peripheral devices.

Disconnect the computer and peripheral power cords from their AC outlets or inlets in order to prevent electric shock or system board damage.

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

To help avoid possible damage to systems boards, wait five seconds after turning off the computer before removing a component, removing a system board, or disconnecting a peripheral device from the computer.

When you disconnect a cable, pull on its connector or on its strain-relief loop, not on the cable itself. Some cables have a connector with locking tabs. If you are disconnecting this type of cable, press in on the locking tabs before disconnecting the cable. As you pull connectors apart, keep them evenly aligned to avoid bending any connector pins. Also, before connecting a cable, make sure both connectors are correctly oriented and aligned.



CAUTION

Do not attempt to service the system yourself except as explained in this manual. Follow installation instructions closely.

Protecting Against Electrostatic Discharge



Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Warning

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) is the enemy of semiconductor devices. You should always take precautions to eliminate any electrostatic charge from your body and clothing before touching any semiconductor device or card by using an electrostatic wrist strap and/or rubber mat.

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

You can also take the following steps to prevent damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD):

When unpacking a static-sensitive component from its shipping carton, do not remove the component's anti-static packaging material until you are ready to install the component in a computer. Just before unwrapping the anti-static packaging, be sure you are at an ESD workstation or are grounded.

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

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

Handle components and boards with care. Do not touch the components or contacts on a board. Hold a board by its edges or by its metal mounting bracket.

1 Introduction

1.1 General Specification

This 5-slot rackmount expansion platform provides PCIe expansion at a value price. The 4Uv supports two PCIe 3.0 x16 host connections to 10 PCIe 3.0 x16 slots from 1m to 2m away from the host server. The system supports 10 full-length PCIe add-in cards (AICs) such as NVME flash and industrial I/O. Two fan choices allow for high-power add-in card cooling up to 100W per AIC or a set-and-forget manual speed control using PWM fans when lower power AICs operation are required. Two 2000W power supplies provide redundant hot-swap system power.

Item	Description
Host Card:	The system includes two PCIe 3.0x16 host & target interface cards for connecting the accelerator to any server. HIB38-x16 Host/Target Interface cards Half Height, half length, single slot x16 PCIe add-in card form factor PCIe3 x16 physical card edge connector (128Gbps)
Backplane:	One OSS-PCIe3-BP-5Slot-5x16(457) board - PCIe 3 5-slot expansion backplane
Enclosure:	-Supports up to 5 full-height, full-length PCIe slots plus 2 cable interfaces in 10-2 configuration. - Supports extended height cards and top GPU power cables. - Black medium texture liquid paint finish with optional OEM logo area. - Power and Fan status bi-color LED panel - Tool-less rack slides included
Dimensions:	19" W x 7" H x 17.7" D
Weight:	30.0 lbs without the baseboards (457) or add-in cards
PCI Express Bus Spec.	Revision 3.0
Interconnect Bandwidth:	15.8 GB/s (16000 MB/s) Theoretical Throughput of the expansion unit, Gen 3.0 @ x16
Cooling:	Three 120mm x 38mm fans mounted to the front bezel of the chassis Two standard fan options available: High-Capacity Fans: - 250CFM fixed-speed fans - Fan monitoring via front panel LED Variable Speed PWM Fans (optional): - 250CFM PWM controlled fans - Set and forget PWM speed control module internal to the enclosure
Power Supply:	Single or Dual load-sharing power supplies pluggable from the rear of the chassis: - Two 2000W 80Plus Titanium efficiency power supplies - Two integrated 90-264VAC, AC inputs (one in each supply) 100-140VAC at 1000W 200-240VAC at 2000W - Power supplies can provide up to 4000W non-redundant total power to the system - Supplies are redundant hot-swap when system power requirements are under 2000W total Aux Power: - An array of 8 EPS12V AUX power connectors available for high-power cards
MTBF:	53,000 hours
Operating Environment:	0-35°C 10-90% relative humidity 0-10,000 feet above sea level
Storage Environment:	-40 to 85°C 5-96% relative humidity 0-50,000 feet above sea level
Operating Systems:	Microsoft Windows Operating Systems and Linux base OS
Agency Compliance	Agency Certifications (testing pending) FCC Class A CE Safety & Emissions UL, cUL RoHS2
Warranty:	1 Year Return to Factory. Extended Warranty is available and sold separately. Upon purchased of a new unit you can buy an extended warranty.

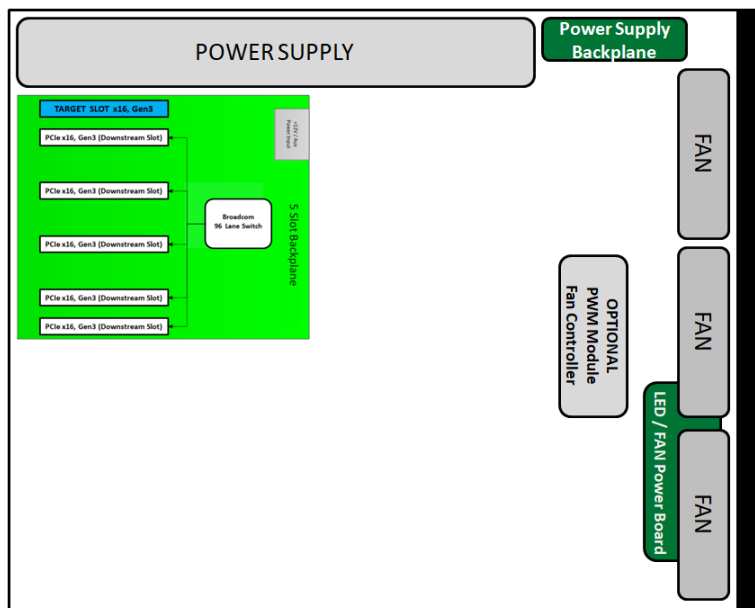
1.2 Features

1. 4U rackmount design
2. 5 PCIe 3.0 x16 expansion slots
3. Single PCIe 3.0 x16 host connections
4. One Ipass or Four Mini SAS x4 Cables
5. PWM fan options
6. Two 2000W load-sharing power supplies or Single
7. AUX power connectors for high power AICs

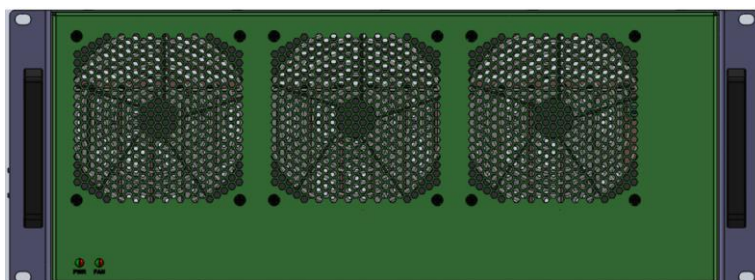
1.3 Block Diagram

1.3.1 Enclosure

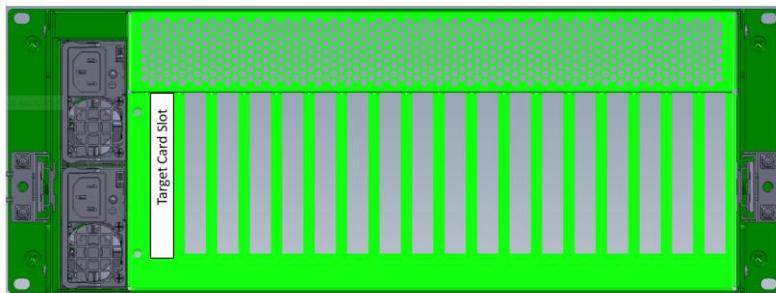
Top view



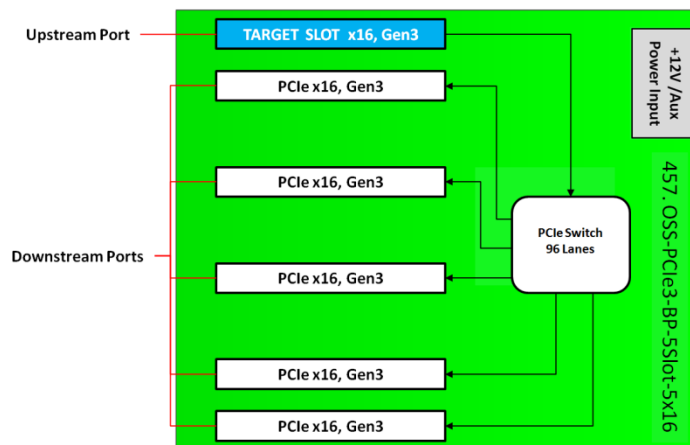
Front View



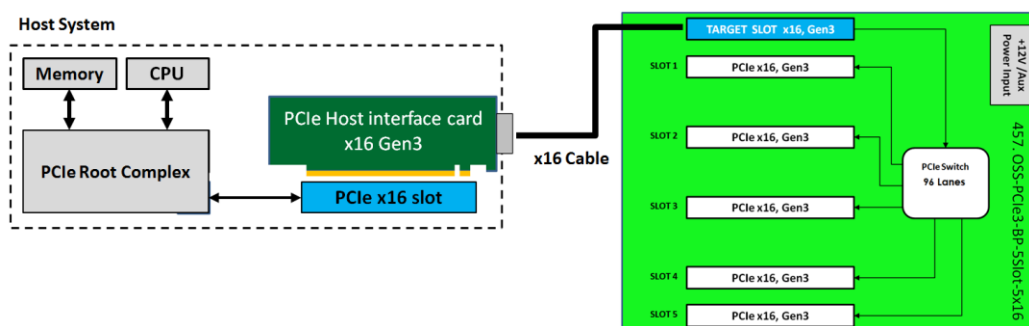
Rear View



1.3.2 Backplane

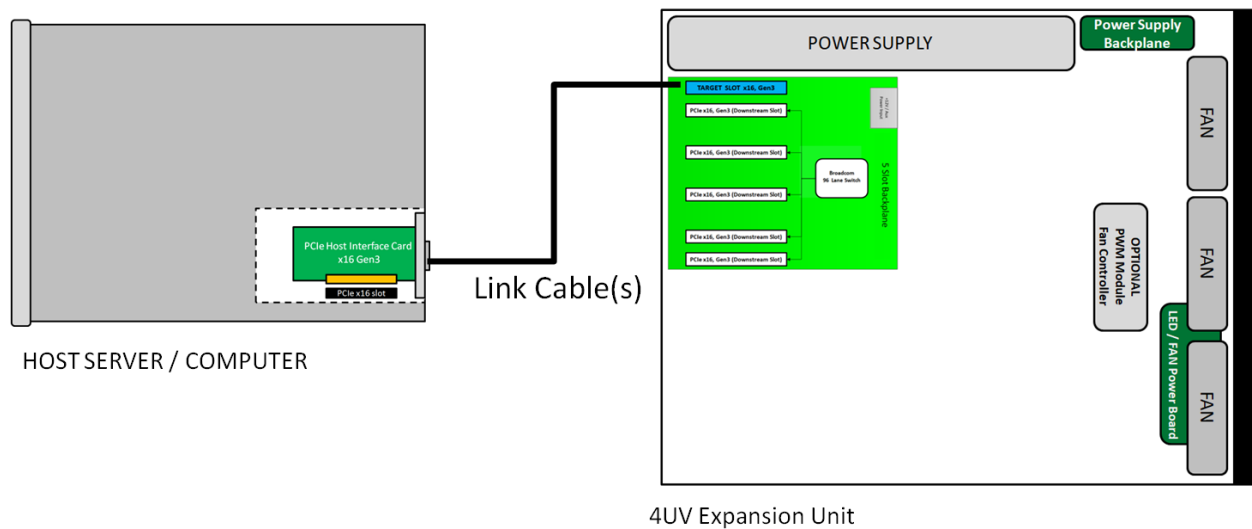


1.3.3 Host and 5-slot backplane



1.4 Supported Configuration

Attached to one host server / computer. Two Cable adapter cards: One in the expansion unit and the other in the host system.

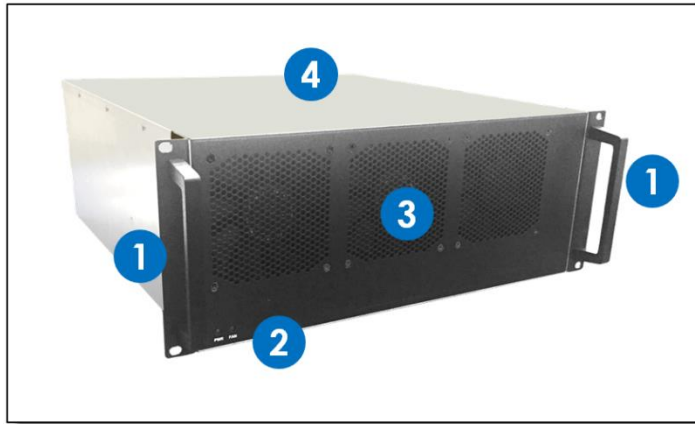


1.5 Main Components

The 4U Value 5-slot GPU Accelerator System is composed of following major components

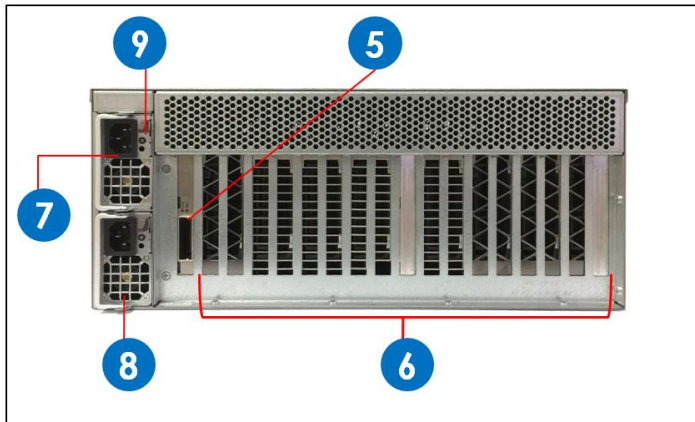
1. One 5-slot Backplanes
2. One Target Card : PCIe 3.0 x16
3. One Host Card: PCIe 3.0 x16
4. One Ipass PCIe Cable
5. Two 2000W Power Supplies or Single PSU
6. Three 120mm x 38mm Fans (250cfm)

1.6 Parts



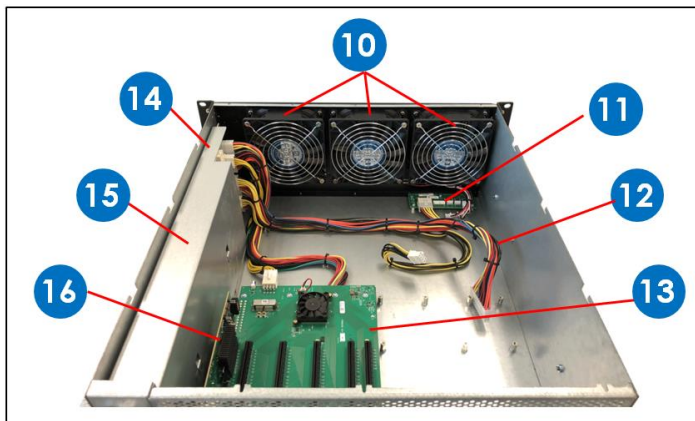
Item#	Description
1	Front Handles
2	Power and Fan LED indicators
3	Front Grill / Cover
4	Top Cover

FRONT VIEW



Item#	Description
5	Target Card
6	Slot Opening
7	Power Supply
8	Power Supply Internal Fan
9	Power Supply LED Indicator

REAR VIEW



Item#	Description
10	3 Fans
11	LED / Fan Power Board
12	ATX Power Cables
13	OSS-457 Backplane
14	Power Supply Board Module
15	Power Supply (Housing)
16	Target Card

TOP VIEW

1.7 Pre-Installation Information

Before using the One Stop Systems expansion unit, you should perform the following steps:

- Inventory the shipping carton contents for all of the required parts
- Gather all of the necessary tools required for installation
- Read this manual

1.8 Tools Required for Installation

To complete the installation of the product you will need a Phillips-head screwdriver and ESD wrist strap to prevent electrostatic discharge.



1.9 Items List

Item	Qty	Description
1	1	Full-height PCI Express host card
2	1	1 or 2 meter shielded x16 PCIe cable
3	1 or 2	U.S. Standard 125V or 250V
4	1 set	Rackslide and Kit (Optional)



2 Hardware Set-up / Installation

The following steps will guide you through the installation of your One Stop Systems expansion system



CAUTION

Hardware installation shall be performed only by qualified service personnel per UL and IEC 60950-1.



Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Warning

All PCI cards are susceptible to electrostatic discharge. When moving PCI cards, it is best to carry the cards in anti-static packaging. If you need to set a PCIe card down, be sure to place it inside or on top of an anti-static surface. For more information, see “Protecting Against Electrostatic Discharge” in the Preface.



WARNING

High voltages are present inside the expansion chassis when the unit’s power cord is plugged into an electrical outlet. Disconnect the power cord from the AC outlet before removing the enclosure cover. Turning the system power off at the power on/off switch does not remove power to components. High voltage is still present.



CAUTION

Before touching anything inside the enclosure, move to an ESD station and follow proper ESD procedures. Failure to do so may result in electrostatic discharge, damaging the computer or its components. For more information, see “Protecting Against Electrostatic Discharge” in the Preface.

2.1 Installation-Procedures Overview

Below is the concise version on how to set up the 4U Value 5slot Expansion System.

1. Open Enclosure
2. Install Target Interface card(s) (If not installed)
3. Install Host Interface card(s) into host computer
4. Connect link cables
5. Attach Power Cords
6. Connect to Electrical Outlet
7. Power-ON host computer & Expansion Unit
8. Hardware Check
9. Re-install Top Cover
10. Verify Installation (via Operating System)
11. GPU card or PCIe card Installation
12. GPU or PCIe HW Check or Verification



NOTE

It is highly recommended to install any 3rd party PCI-E cards / High Power PCIe cards after you have verified and tested the OSS expansion unit is working OK.

When installing 3rd Party PCIe card, start with one card first to determine if there are any software and hardware issues or incompatibility problems that may occur. This will help you in troubleshooting the problem more easily and efficiently. If everything works well and no configuration issues, you can proceed with the installation of the remaining 3rd party PCIe cards.

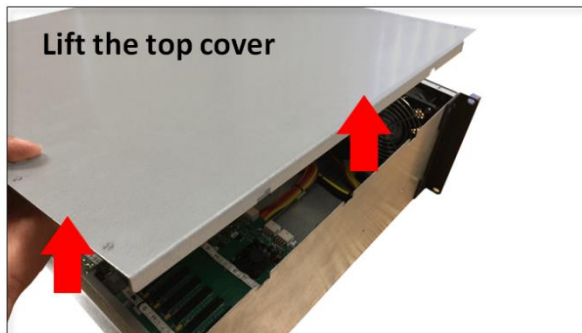
Always refer to or read “3rd party manufacturer installation guide” for further instructions.

2.2 Before you Begin

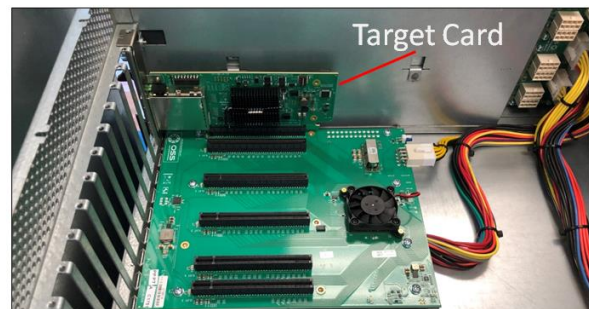
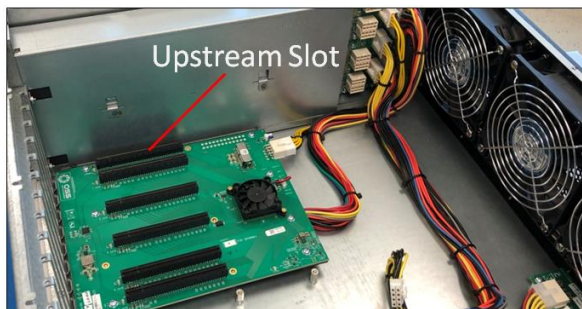
The system's power supply is auto-switching, it will automatically switch to match whatever source power you are using. The product is shipped with a US/Canadian Standard, 125V or 250V power cord.

2.3 Remove Top Cover

Remove the five (5) mounting screws on top of the chassis. Slide the enclosure cover towards the front of the unit to disengage it from the guides until it clears the back hold-down, and then lift the cover off.



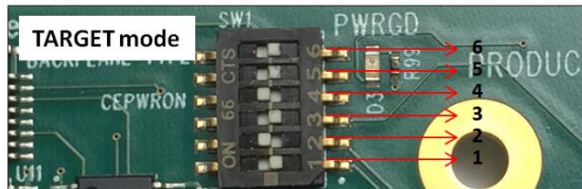
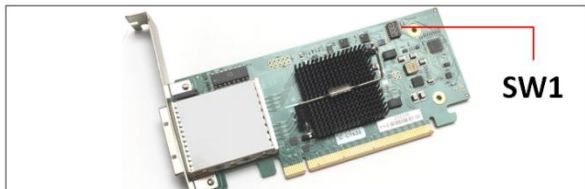
Check inside the unit. Make sure the "Target Card" is fully seated in the designated Upstream slot.



2.4 Install Target Card

By default the “Target card (OSS-PCIe-HIB38-x16-T)” or Expansion Interface card” is installed in the “Upstream slot” of the expansion backplane. If the Target card is missing, install the target card in the “Upstream slot” (designated slot for Target card only).

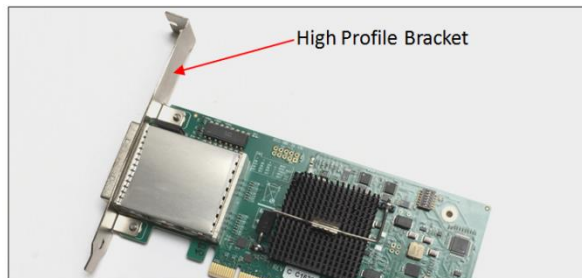
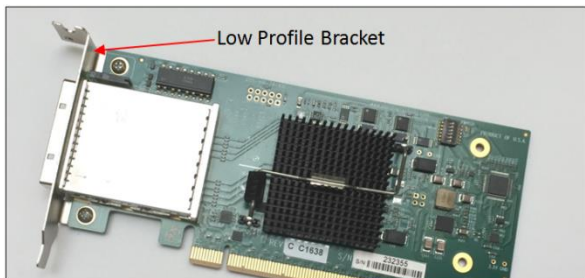
- Prior to installing the “Target card”, verify the Dipswitch SW1 is set to proper settings, see pictures below.



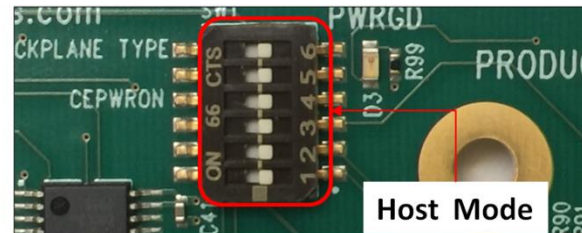
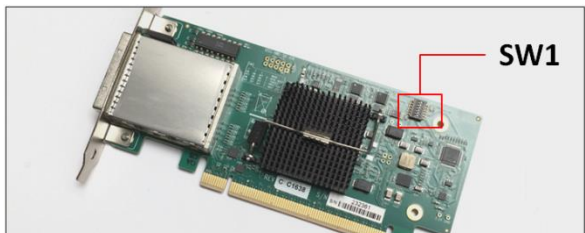
2.5 Install Host Interface Cards

The Host card (OSS-PCIe-HIB38-x16-H) is installed in a host computer's x16 slot .

- Begin the installation by first powering down your computer.
- Remove the power cord. 5VSB (5V Standby) is still available, if the power cord is still installed.
- Use the procedures for shutting down your operating system and shutting off power to your computer provided in your owner’s manual or system documentation.
- The PCIe host card is a “half-height,” x16-capable PCIe card mounted to a “full-height” bracket as shown below.



Before installing the Host Interface card into PCIe slot, check the SW1 Dip switch is set to Host Mode, see picture below for correct settings.



If Dipswitches are set correctly, insert the host card into a vacant x16 PCIe slot by gently pushing the card until it is firmly seated, then secure the card to the slot with a mounting screw. See photos below.

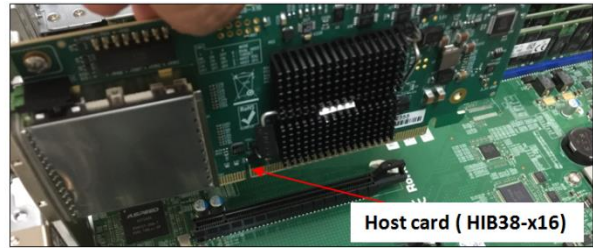
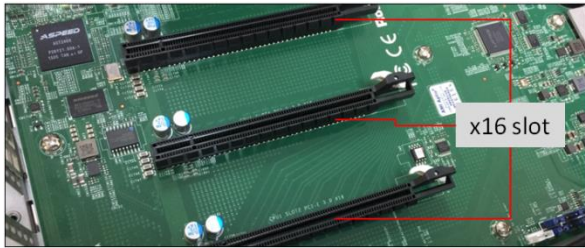
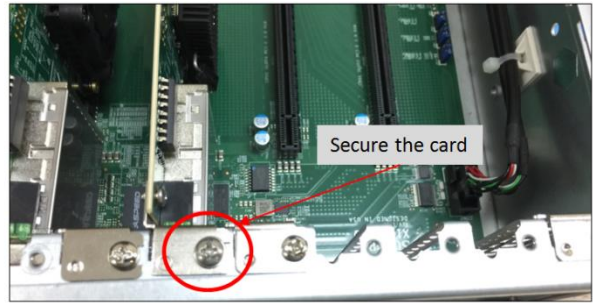
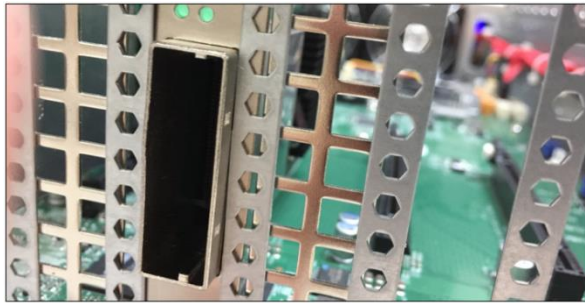
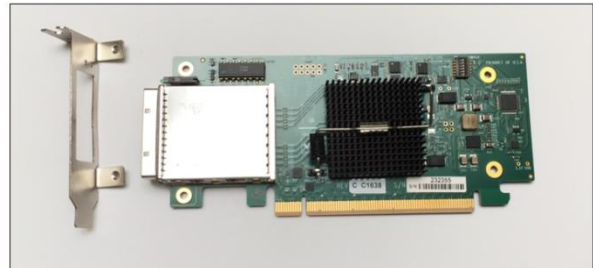
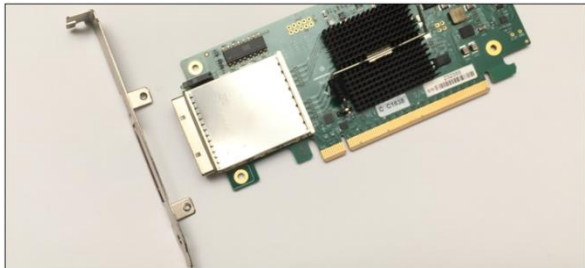


Photo below shows the cable port on the back of the target card.



Low Profile Bracket Installation

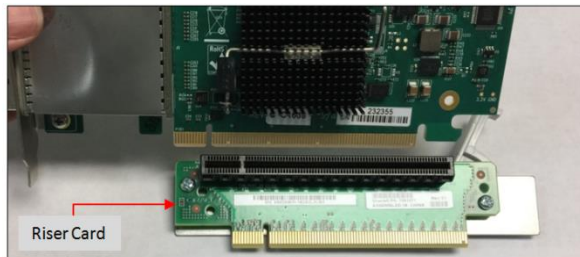
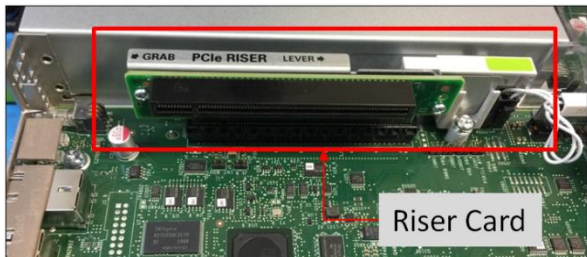
For low profile case applications, change the mounting bracket to the low profile bracket. You can order a low profile bracket by contacting our Sales Support. Replacing the “High Profile Bracket” with “Low Profile Bracket” is done by removing the screws that hold the card to the bracket. Detach the standard bracket from the card, and place the low profile bracket and secure it. Use proper ESD procedures when completing this action.



2.5.1 Installation of host card in a server using a “Riser Card”

This section describes on how to install the Host Card via “riser card” in the host computer.

- Remove the riser card from the computer (see computer manufacturing instructions on how to dismount the riser card).
- Place the riser card on a sturdy / solid surface.
- Plug in the host card (see photos below).
- Reinstall the riser card back into the computer-mounting bracket / PCIe slot.



STOP

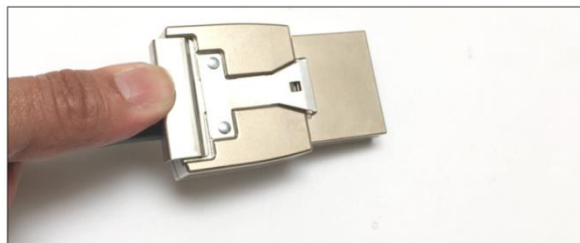
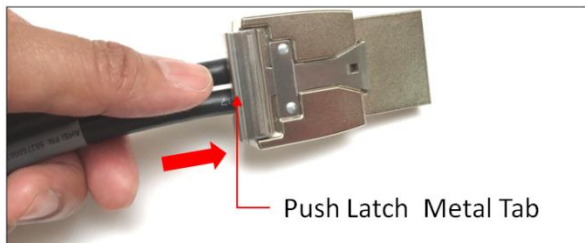
YOU MUST ONLY INSTALL THE PCIe HOST CARD INTO A PCI EXPRESS SLOT.

Only use cards WITH brackets. This will ensure that your PCIe host card can only be inserted into a PCIe slot. Although PCI Express cards without brackets may fit into conventional PCI slots, you run the risk of damaging the PCI Express host card if you insert it into a PCI slot. Please ensure that your host computer has PCI Express slots and install the host card **only** into a PCI Express slot.

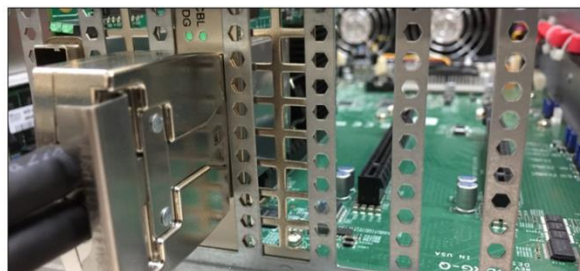
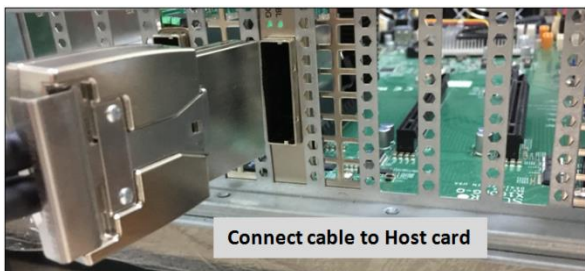
2.6 Connect Link Cables

Note: Cables may vary depending on the adapter cards included in the unit.

- Connect the cable to the Target and Host Interface cards.
- For proper way of connecting the cable to the interface card, see pictures below.
- Push the “Latch Metal Tab” on the cable while slowly inserting it into the cable-port of the interface card.



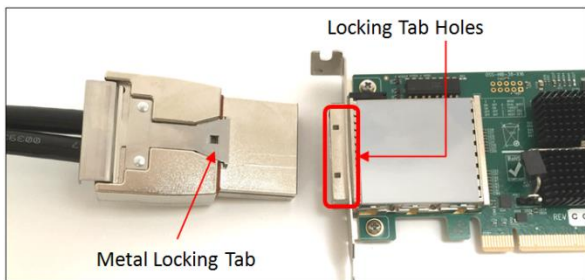
Carefully position the expansion chassis so that the supplied cable will conveniently reach from the host computer to the connectors on the back of the chassis. Then connect the cable to the host card in the host computer.



Connect the other end of the cable to the target card in the expansion chassis.



Make sure the cables are fully secured, check the metal tab is fully latched onto holes of the card, see photos below. This will prevent the cable from being dislodged or disconnected from the card.



3 Applying Power Correctly

3.1 Connect Power Cord / Cable

Use the power cord supplied with the unit, connect the power cord to the back of the power supply. Ensure that the system's power supply unit is fully secured before connecting the power cord. You should have either the 125v or the 250v power cord. If you only have the 125V power cord and you require the 250V please contact our Sales Team (sales@onestopsystems.com) to place an order.



Power Cord Voltage Table

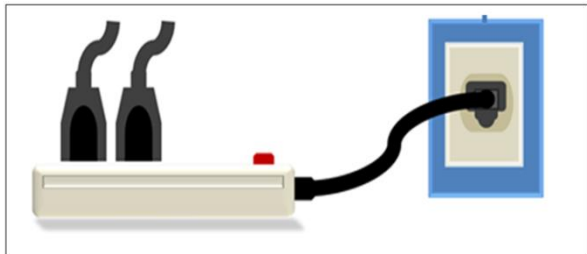
Power Cord	PSU Watt	Voltage	AMPS	Hz
125V	1000W	100-127V	12-9.5A	50-60Hz
250V	1800W	200-220V	10-9.5A	50-60Hz
250V	1980W	220-230v	10-9.8A	50-60Hz
250V	2000W	230-240V	10-9.8A	50-60Hz

NOTE: When using 115-125V power cord you are limited to 1000W of power.



3.2 Connecting To An Electrical Outlet

It is highly recommended using a power surge when connecting to an electrical outlet to protect your gear against random power spike damage. This product is provided with a power supply that **automatically adjusts to input voltages between 100 to 240 Vac**. A U.S. and Canadian 125V or 250V power supply cord is provided with this product. If you are using a 250V power cord, you would need to connect that to a PDU (power distribution unit). You can buy the PDU on any online electronic stores. OSS does not sell the PDU.



3.3 Power ON the Host Computer

Before powering ON the Host computer, make sure the Host interface cards are seated correctly in the PCIe slot and the cables are firmly connected. Upon powering up the Host computer, the expansion system will turn ON automatically. The power supply LEDs will come up as solid green, see photos below. If Power LED indicator is showing “Amber” in color, it indicates a fault or power issue.

Green LED: PSU Good



Amber LED: PSU fault or power issue



3.4 Power ON The Expansion Unit

The expansion system is switched ON by the Host system. A "Power On / Sideband" signal is sent to the cable triggering the expansion system to power ON or OFF. The expansion unit will turn ON automatically upon powering up the Host computer. The two front LEDs (PWR and FAN) will illuminate as "solid-green". The green LED indicates that the chassis is powered up.



Powering down the Host computer turns OFF the expansion system.

4 Hardware Check

Once the host computer has booted up, check the expansion unit and verify that all LEDs are correctly illuminated. A fully operational expansion chassis will show the following LEDs.

- LinkUP LED: Target card and Host card, CBL and EDG LEDs both should be illuminated as solid green.
- Target Slot LED "D1" should be ON as solid green.
- Front LEDs: PWR and FAN should be illuminated solid green.
- Power Supply LED Indicator: should be ON as solid green.

The rear part of the expansion unit will show two solid green LEDs on both power supplies and two solid green LEDs on each target card.



4.1 LinkUP LED (CBL & EDG)

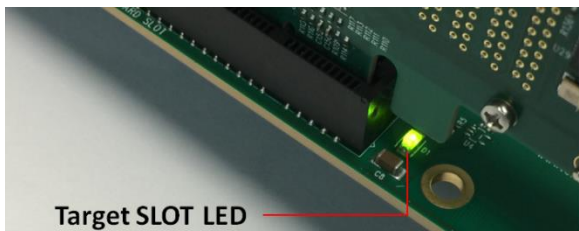
The LED indicators (CBL & EDG) on both Target and Host cards will come up as solid green. This is an indication that there is a LINK between host and chassis. The Linkup LEDs represent only an initial connection/handshake between the chassis and host computer. A successful linkup does not represent transfer or exchange of data.

- The CBL LED shows the link status between the host card in the host computer and the target card in the expansion chassis.
- The EDG / EDGE shows:
 - HOST card – connection between host card and host system
 - TARGET card – connection between the switch on the target card and the switch in the expansion chassis.



4.2 Target Slot & PWRGO LEDs

The "Target Slot LED" is located on the bottom part of PCIe slot. This LED (D1) should be ON as solid green. This represents that Link is up at Gen 3 speed. The PWRGO LED, signifies that the card is powered UP correctly.

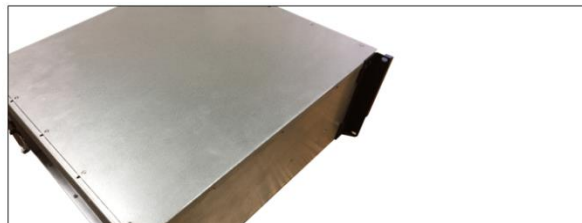


4.3 Reinstall Top Cover



CAUTION

Re-install top cover when done checking internal LEDs to allow proper airflow.



4.4 Front LEDs Status Indicator

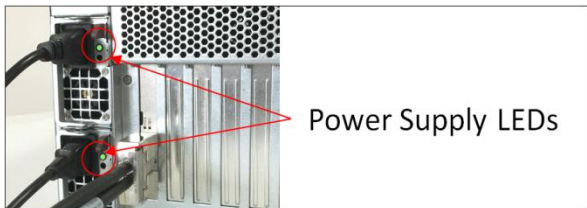
There are two LED status indicators located on the front of the unit. These two LEDs should be ON as solid green upon powering UP the expansion unit.

PWR LED	FAN LED
Solid Green: Power good	Solid Green: Operational
Amber / Orange: Faulty	Red: Fan is faulty



4.5 Power Supply LED Indicator

Both LEDs should be ON as solid green, it indicates an OK status of the DC GOOD signal. The LED shall continue to glow under normal operation of the power supply. If this LED is blinking or not lit or showing amber color, the power supply is not operating properly.



- During protection mode (main 12V rail), the LED should be amber.
- During protection mode (5Vsb rail), the LED should be off.
- When protection is cleared, the LED should go back to the original intended status.
- When the unit is in standby with AC is present, the LED should be amber.
- When the unit is in standby with no AC is present, the LED should be off.
- When the unit is turned on properly, the LED is green.
- During wakeup redundancy mode, the LED should be Green.
- During wakeup redundancy sleep mode, the LED should be blinking Green in 1Hz

5 Software Installation

5.1 Software Driver Installation

The 4U Value 5-slot expansion unit requires no driver on Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10, Windows Server, Linux, Unix, Centos and Mac OS, which means no installation of software is needed. The only software / driver you would need to install is for the add-in card (your PCIe card).

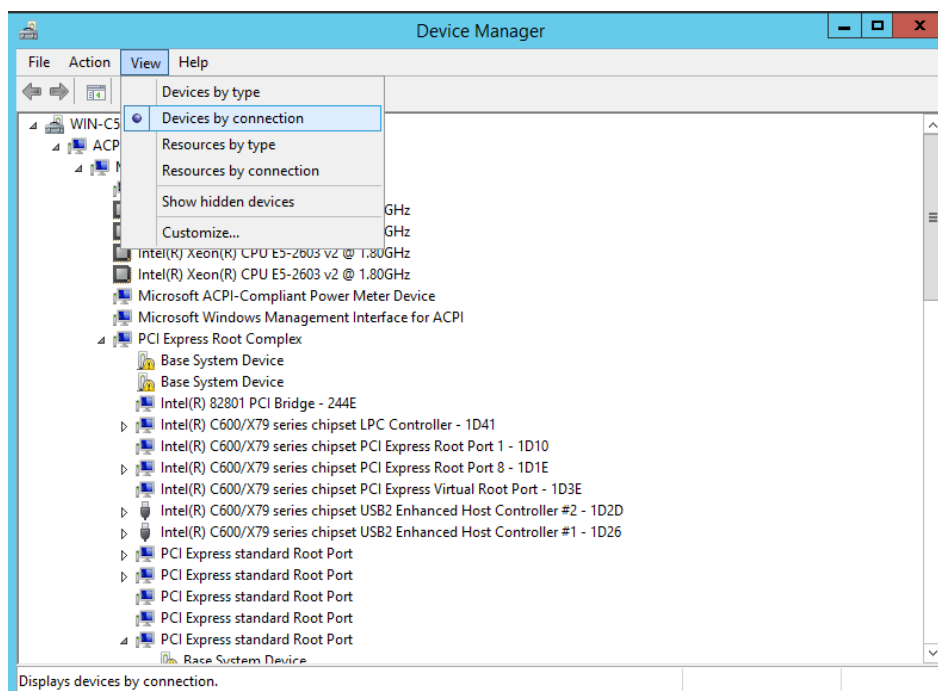
Before attempting to install anything on a Windows system, you should ensure that you have set a Restore Point, that all data files are closed and that you have a current backup of your data.

5.2 Verify Systems Installation

5.2.1 How to verify system on Windows OS (i.e.Windows Server)

Verify hardware device in Windows Operating System (i.e. Windows Server). As your Windows computer starts up, you will see a small message box pop-up in the lower-right corner of the screen to alert you that Windows has found new hardware.

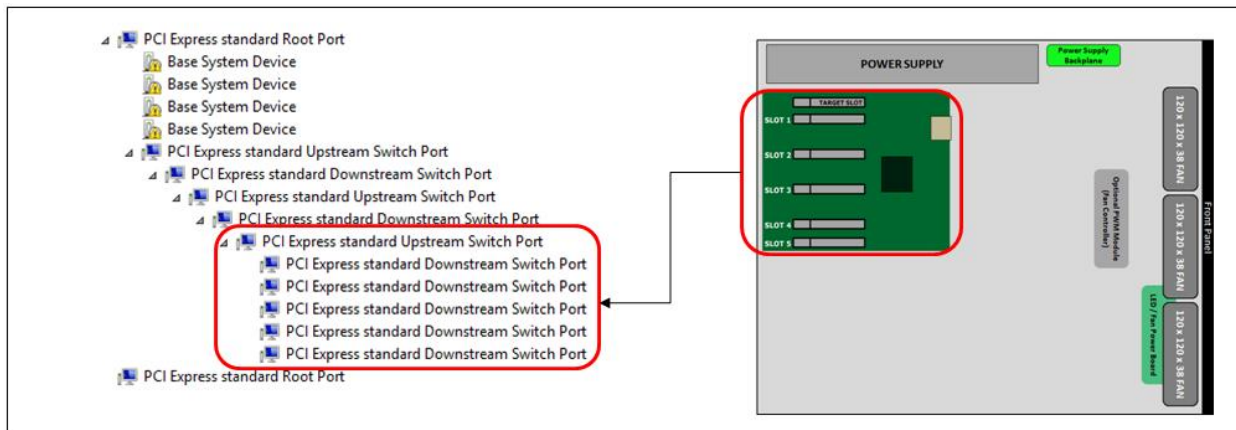
To verify a successful installation on Windows, find the **'My Computer'** icon and "right-click" on it. Then select **'Manage'** from the pop-up menu. Next, click on **'Device Manager'** in the leftmost Computer Management window. Finally, click on the **View Menu** and select **View Devices by Connection**.



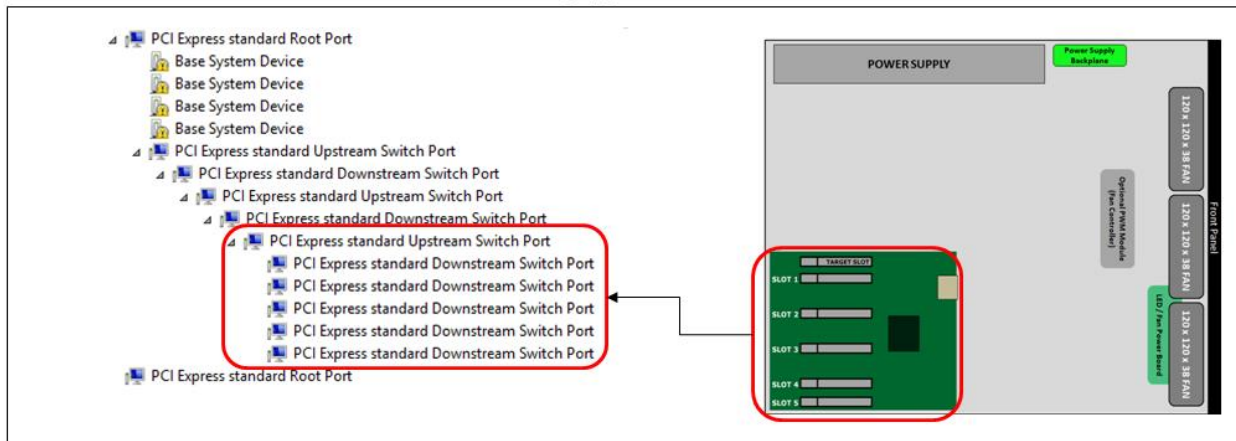
Open ACPI (BIOS) → Open PCI Bus → Click the '+' sign several times until you reach a PCI Express Root Port Complex with PCI Express standard Upstream Switch Port and PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Port.

When installed properly, you will see five PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Ports below each PCI Express standard Upstream Switch Port. When two 457 boards are attached to one host computer, you will see a total of ten PCI Express standard Downstream Switches.

The screenshots below represent the structure of **one 457 OSS board** attached to a specific host computer running Windows Server OS. It is either the 1st or 2nd backplane attached to a specific host computer.



OR

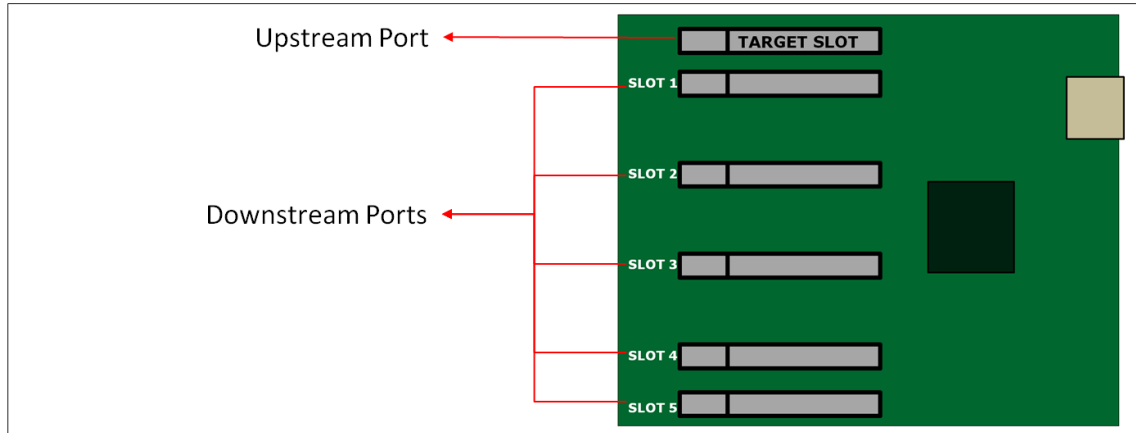


NOTE: If you are not seeing five or ten PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Ports (as shown from the above photos) in Windows Device Manager, try the following troubleshooting steps:

- Verify 2x PCIe x16 cables are firmly connected on both ends.
- Verify Host/Target cards are firmly seated in both Host and 4UV Chassis.
- Verify power is being properly applied to both Host and 4UV Chassis.
- Verify LEDs are illuminated properly on 4UV Chassis.
- Verify Dipswitch settings on Host/Target cards.
- If the issue is not resolved, contact OSS customer support.

The six PCI Express Switch Ports correspond to the six PCIe slots on each 457 OSS board comprising of one upstream port and five downstream ports.

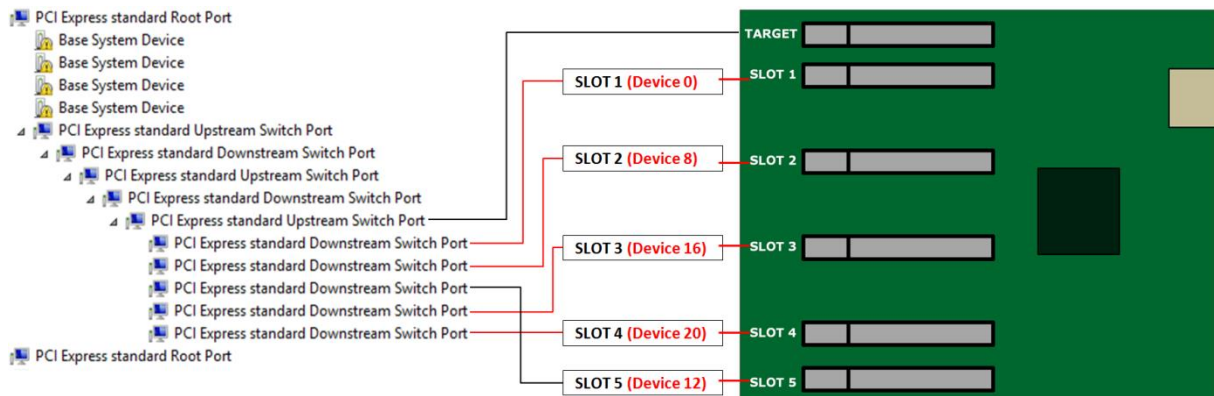
- The upstream port is the target slot or upstream slot.
- The downstream ports are the 5 PCIe slots.



5.2.2 PCIe slot and Device ID assignment

Each PCIe slot on the 457 OSS board has a permanent device ID number assignment on Windows operating system (i.e. Windows Server). You can check the device ID number in Windows Device Manager. See photos below.

NOTE: The PCIe slots on the 457OSS board are labeled with silk-screen from "SLOT 1" to "SLOT 5".

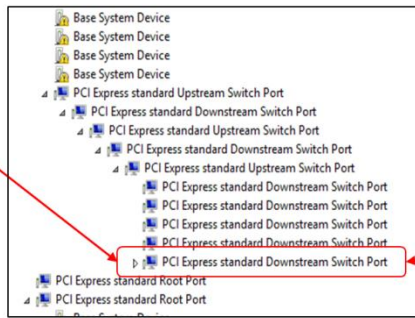
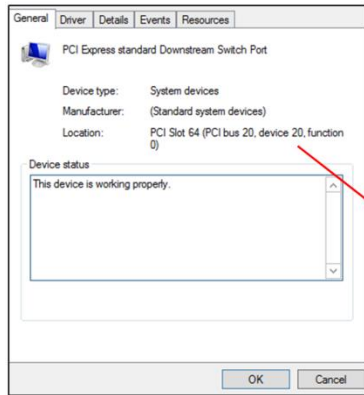


The following photos are screenshots of Windows Device Manager showing the slot number and device number for each PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Port. Use this as your reference point on finding which card is plugged into a specific slot on the 457 OSS expansion backplane.

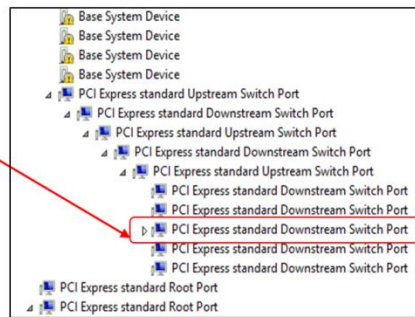
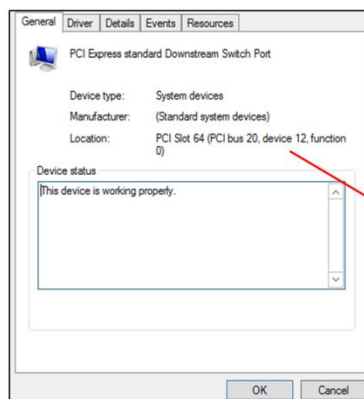
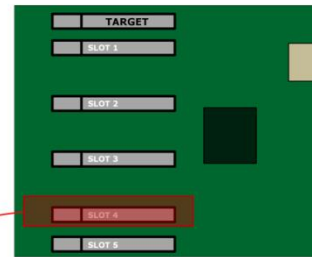
SLOT 1 (Device 0)

SLOT 2 (Device 8)

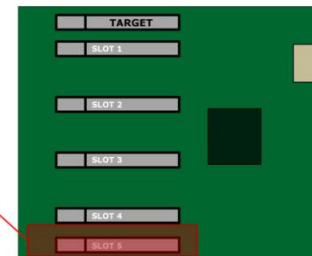
SLOT 3 (Device 16)



SLOT 4 (Device 20)



SLOT 5 (Device 12)



5.2.3 How to verify 457 OSS unit in Linux OS

On a Linux based system, the installation can be verified by typing the following command lines:

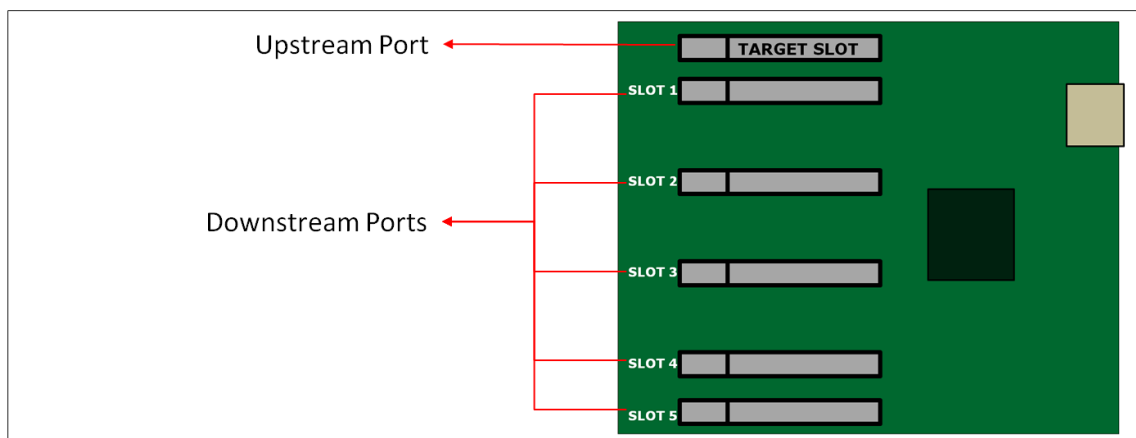
- lspci -vtt** Displays the overall structure of the PCIe expansion system
- lspci -vv** Lists additional information about the PCIe switch information.
- lspci -vvv** Displays the most comprehensive information about the expansion system.

To check that the 4U Value expansion unit and PCIe slots are detected type the **“lspci | grep “8796”** command.

NOTE: Broadcom PLX is the PCIe switch (component) on the One Stop Systems457 expansion board. The 8796 is the assigned PLX chip device number.

There are six PCIe slots per 457 board comprising of five downstream ports and one upstream port.

- The five downstream ports are the actual PCIe slots on the 457 OSS board in which a PCIe card or GPU card is plugged in.
- The upstream port is the target slot. This is the designated slot for the target card.



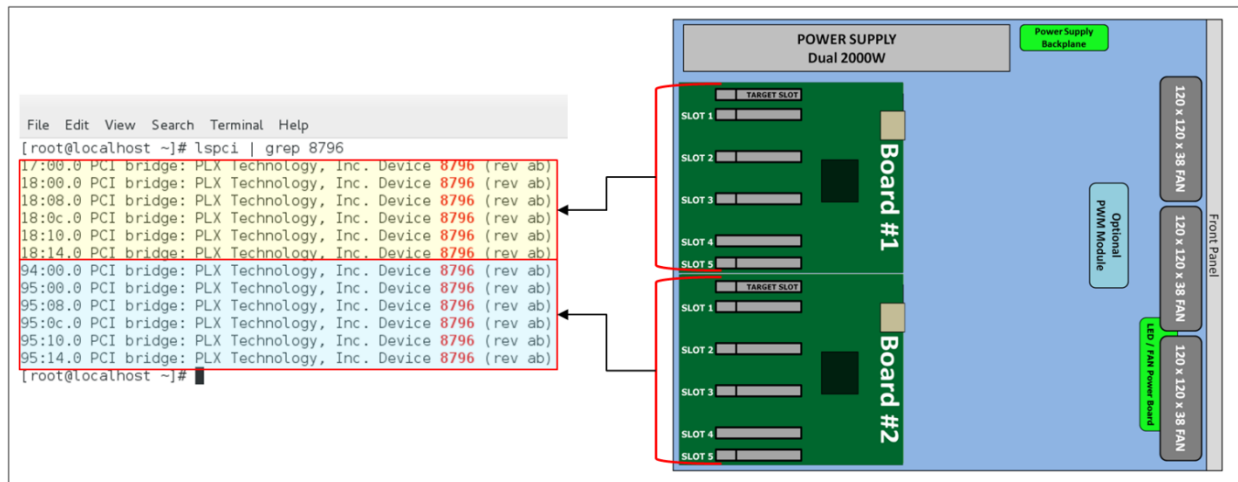
On Linux, these six slots are enumerated as “PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796”.

- If you have **one 457 OSS board** attached to a host computer, it will only detect and **enumerate six** 'PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc Device 8796"
- If you have **two 457 boards** attached, the host computer will detect and **enumerate twelve** PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc Device 8796.

The photo below is the `lspci | grep "8796"` output of two 457 OSS boards attached to one host computer. It shows twelve instances of 8796 devices / PLXs.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost ~]# lspci | grep 8796
17:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
94:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
95:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
95:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
95:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
95:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
95:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

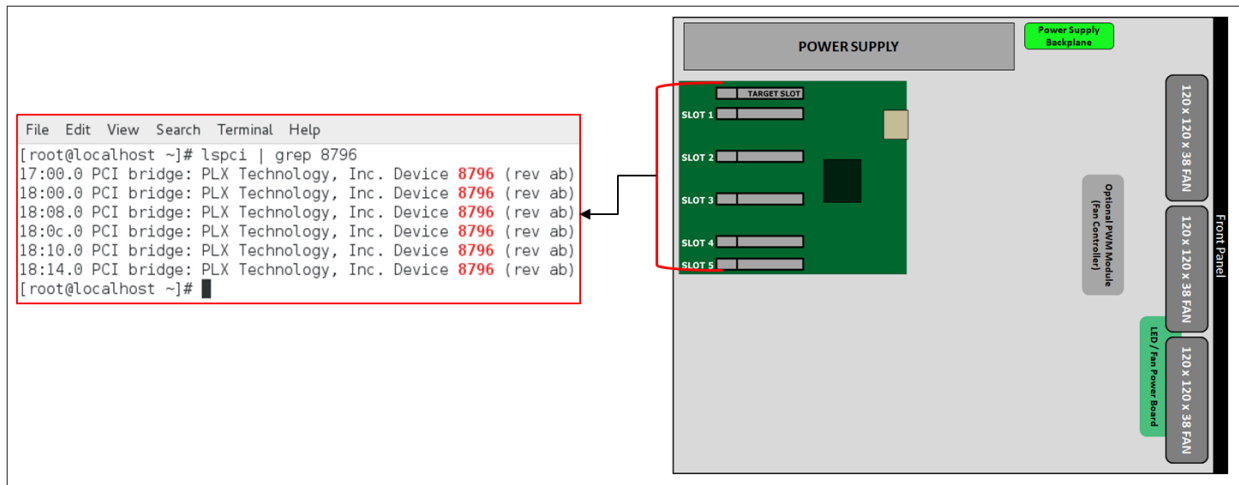
See photos below, the first six instances of 8796 devices (top level) are the slots from Board #1. The second six instances of 8796 devices (bottom level) are the slots from Board #2.



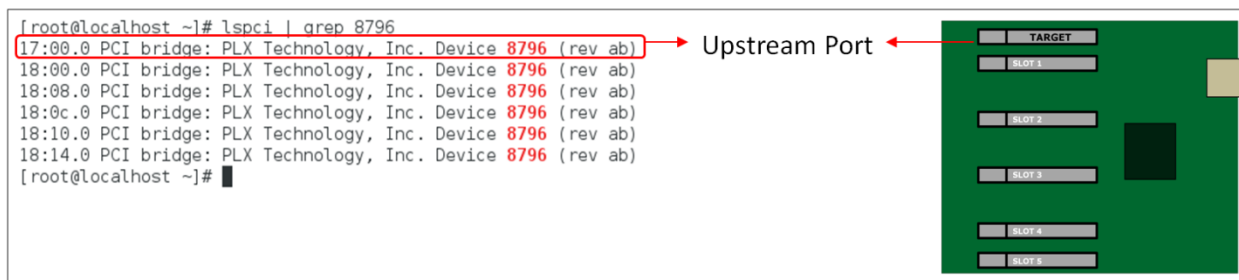
The screenshot below is the `lspci | grep "8796"` output of one 457 OSS board attached to one host computer. It only shows six instances 8796 devices / PLXs.

```
[root@localhost ~]# lspci | grep 8796
17:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

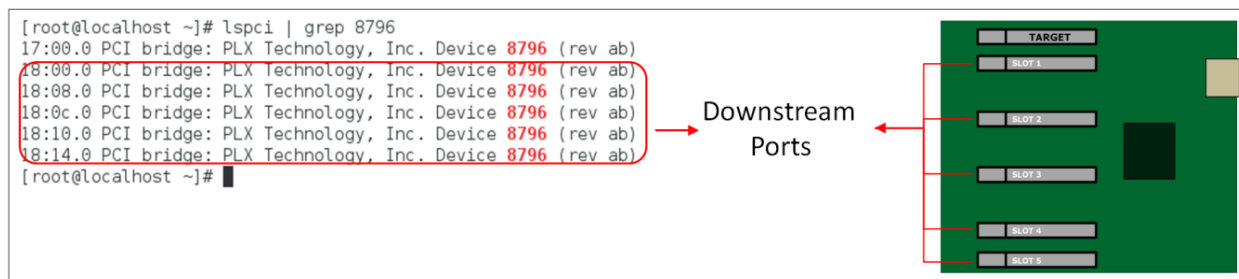
The photo below shows six instances of 8796 devices from OSS-457 backplane.



The following photos are example of 457 OSS board slots and their corresponding ports. The first “PCI Bridge” is the Upstream Port / Target slot.



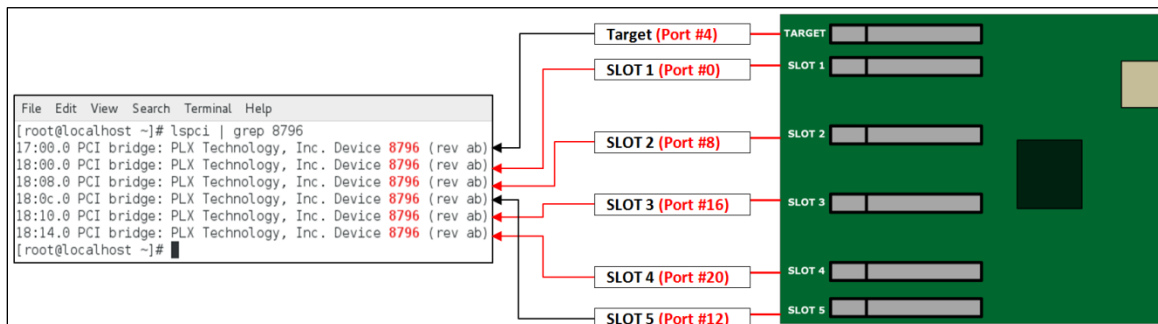
The five “PCI Bridges” are the Downstream ports. These are the five PCIe slots on the 457 OSS board



5.2.4 PCIe slot and Port# assignment

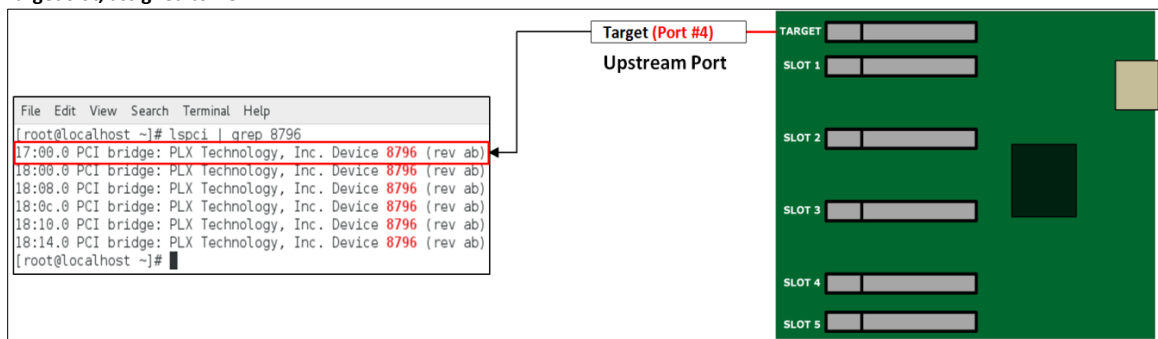
On Linux-based OS each PCIe slot on the backplane has a designated Port number (i.e. Port 0), see photo below.

- On Windows OS, it is called Device ID
- On Linux OS, it is know as Port#. See following photos.

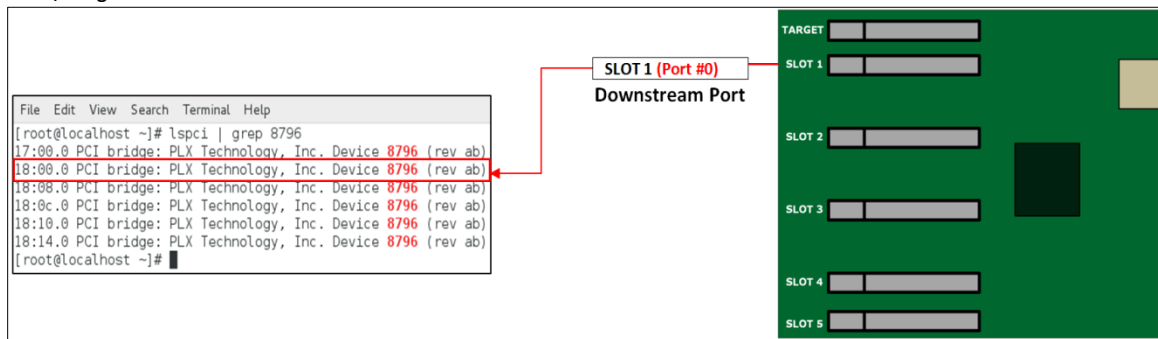


The following photos are screenshots of Linux OS “lspci | grep 8796” output showing the assigned slot number and corresponding port number.

Target slot, assigned to PORT #4.



Slot 1, assigned to PORT #0



Slot 2, assigned to PORT #8

The terminal output shows the following PCI bridge information:

```

[root@localhost ~]# lspci | grep 8796
17:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
    
```

A red line connects the highlighted line `18:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)` to a callout box labeled **SLOT 2 (Port #8) Downstream Port**. To the right is a diagram of a green expansion unit with slots labeled TARGET, SLOT 1, SLOT 2, SLOT 3, SLOT 4, and SLOT 5. A red line points from the callout box to the SLOT 2 position in the diagram.

Slot 3, assigned to PORT #16

The terminal output shows the following PCI bridge information:

```

[root@localhost ~]# lspci | grep 8796
17:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
    
```

A red line connects the highlighted line `18:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)` to a callout box labeled **SLOT 3 (Port #16) Downstream Port**. To the right is a diagram of a green expansion unit with slots labeled TARGET, SLOT 1, SLOT 2, SLOT 3, SLOT 4, and SLOT 5. A red line points from the callout box to the SLOT 3 position in the diagram.

Slot 4, assigned to PORT #20

The terminal output shows the following PCI bridge information:

```

[root@localhost ~]# lspci | grep 8796
17:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
    
```

A red line connects the highlighted line `18:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)` to a callout box labeled **SLOT 4 (Port #20) Downstream Port**. To the right is a diagram of a green expansion unit with slots labeled TARGET, SLOT 1, SLOT 2, SLOT 3, SLOT 4, and SLOT 5. A red line points from the callout box to the SLOT 4 position in the diagram.

Slot 5, assigned to PORT #12

The terminal output shows the following PCI bridge information:

```

[root@localhost ~]# lspci | grep 8796
17:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:08.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:10.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
18:14.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)
    
```

A red line connects the highlighted line `18:0c.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab)` to a callout box labeled **Downstream Port**. Another red line connects the callout box to a callout box labeled **SLOT 5 (Port #12)**. To the right is a diagram of a green expansion unit with slots labeled TARGET, SLOT 1, SLOT 2, SLOT 3, SLOT 4, and SLOT 5. A red line points from the **SLOT 5 (Port #12)** callout box to the SLOT 5 position in the diagram.

Each line on the output above shows a PCI device. Each device is given a bus number (i.e. 17:00.0), a device number and a function number. Since the PCIe specification permits a system to host up to 256 buses, nonzero domain numbers are only used to group PCI buses in very large systems. Each bus can host up to 32 devices, and a PCI device can have up to eight functions. In more technical terms, a device's location is

specified by a 16-bit domain number, an 8-bit bus number, a 5-bit device number and a 3-bit function number; the last three numbers are commonly referred to as the **device's BDF or B/D/F (for bus/device/function)**.

See table below, the **Bus#/Device#/Function#** will vary depending on the computer and Linux operating systems. The Slot# and Port# are hard-coded. It cannot be altered and this will not change regardless of what type (Distribution) of Linux operating system the computer is running on.

Bus#/Device#/Function#	Upstream / Downstream Port	Slot#	Port#
17:00.0	Upstream Port	Target Slot	Port# 4
18:00.0	Downstream Port	Slot 1	Port #0
18:08.0	Downstream Port	Slot 2	Port #8
18:0c.0	Downstream Port	Slot 5	Port #12
18:10.0	Downstream Port	Slot 3	Port #16
18:14.0	Downstream Port	Slot 4	Port #20

5.2.5 Linux Commands to check on expansion device

- To check on One Stop Systems device, type **lspci | grep 8796**.
- To check or to identify whether the bus is the Upstream port and Downstream port, on the terminal window type **lspci -s XX.XX.X -vvv | grep 'Capabilities'**. Replace x with the bus number for example 17:00.0
- To check Upstream port speed and bandwidth, type **lspci -s XX.XX.X -vvv | grep 'LnkCap'**
- To check the speed and linkwidth, type **lspci -s 01:00.0 -vvv | grep 'LnkSta'**
- To check for the slot# and port# of the Downstream port, type **lspci -s XX:XX.X -vvv | grep 'Slot\|port'**.

To check the port number, slot number, bandwidth, speed and whether if it is Upstream or Downstream port, type the command on the terminal **lspci -s XX:XX.X -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'**. In this example, we are checking the bus 17:00.00, see screenshot below.

```
[root@localhost ~]# lspci -s 17:00.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'
Physical Slot: 64
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Upstream Port, MSI 00
    ExtTag- AttnBtn- AttnInd- PwrInd- RBE+ SlotPowerLimit 25.000W
LnkCap: Port #4, Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
LnkSta: Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
VC0: Caps: PATOffset=03 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Port Arbitration Table <?>
```

The following photos are screenshots of Linux OS “**lspci -s XX:XX.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'**” output of each downstream port showing the assigned slot number and port number.

SLOT 1: PORT #0

```
[root@localhost ~]# lspci -s 18:00.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
LnkCap: Port #0, Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x0, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
Slot #0, PowerLimit 25.000W; Interlock- NoCompl-
VC0: Caps: PATOffset=03 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Port Arbitration Table <?>
```

SLOT 2: PORT #8

```
[root@localhost ~]# lspci -s 18:08.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
LnkCap: Port #8, Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x0, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
Slot #8, PowerLimit 25.000W; Interlock- NoCompl-
VC0: Caps: PATOffset=03 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Port Arbitration Table <?>
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

SLOT 3: PORT #16

```
[root@localhost ~]# lspci -s 18:10.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
LnkCap: Port #16, Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x0, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
Slot #16, PowerLimit 25.000W; Interlock- NoCompl-
VC0: Caps: PATOffset=03 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Port Arbitration Table <?>
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

SLOT 4: PORT #20

```
[root@localhost ~]# lspci -s 18:14.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
LnkCap: Port #20, Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x0, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
Slot #20, PowerLimit 25.000W; Interlock- NoCompl-
VC0: Caps: PATOffset=03 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Port Arbitration Table <?>
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

SLOT 5: PORT #12

```
[root@localhost ~]# lspci -s 18:0c.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
LnkCap: Port #12, Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x0, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
Slot #12, PowerLimit 25.000W; Interlock- NoCompl-
VC0: Caps: PATOffset=03 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Port Arbitration Table <?>
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

To check for speed only, type `lspci -s XX:XX.X -vvv | grep 'LnkSta'`. In this example, we are checking 18:15.0.

```
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# lspci -s 18:15.0 -vvv | grep 'LnkSta'
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive+ BWMgmt+ ABWMgmt-
LnkSta2: Current De-emphasis Level: -3.5dB, EqualizationComplete-, EqualizationPhase1-
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# █
```

To check for port number only, type `lspci -s XX:XX.X -vvv | grep 'LnkCap'`

```
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# lspci -s 18:15.0 -vvv | grep 'LnkCap'
LnkCap: Port #21, Speed 8GT/s, Width x8, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# █
```

To check the details of the BUS and downstream port, use command “`lspci -s xx:xx.x`” -vvv, just replace the X with the B/D/F (Bus#,Device#,Function#). For example, we will use `bus 18:15.0`, simply type the command `lspci -s 18:15.0 -vvv`, see output below.

18 is bus number, 15 is device number and 0 is function number

```
18:15.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab) (prog-if 00 [Normal decode])
Control: I/O+ Mem+ BusMaster+ SpecCycle- MemWINV- VGASnoop- ParErr+ Stepping- SERR+ FastB2B- DisINTx+
Status: Cap+ 66MHz- UDF- FastB2B- ParErr- DEVSEL=fast >TAbort- <TAbort- <MAbort- <SERR- <PERR- INTx-
Latency: 0, Cache Line Size: 64 bytes
Bus: primary=18, secondary=22, subordinate=22, sec-latency=0
I/O behind bridge: 0000f000-00000fff
Memory behind bridge: c6900000-c6bfffff
Prefetchable memory behind bridge: 00000000fff00000-000000000000ffff
Secondary status: 66MHz- FastB2B- ParErr- DEVSEL=fast >TAbort- <TAbort- <MAbort- <SERR- <PERR-
BridgeCtl: Parity+ SERR+ NoISA- VGA- MAbort- >Reset- FastB2B-
PriDiscTmr- SecDiscTmr- DiscTmrStat- DiscTmrSERREN-
Capabilities: [40] Power Management version 3
Flags: PMEClk- DSI- D1- D2- AuxCurrent=0mA PME(D0+,D1-,D2-,D3hot+,D3cold+)
Status: D0 NoSoftRst+ PME-Enable- DSel=0 DScale=0 PME-
Capabilities: [48] MSI: Enable+ Count=1/8 Maskable+ 64bit+
Address: 00000000fee005d8 Data: 0000
Masking: 000000ff Pending: 00000000
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Downstream Port (Slot+), MSI 00
DevCap: MaxPayload 2048 bytes, PhantFunc 0
ExtTag- RBE+
DevCtl: Report errors: Correctable+ Non-Fatal+ Fatal+ Unsupported+
RlxdOrd- ExtTag- PhantFunc- AuxPwr- NoSnoop+
MaxPayload 256 bytes, MaxReadReq 128 bytes
DevSta: CorrErr- UncorrErr- FatalErr+ UnsuppReq+ AuxPwr- TransPend-
LnkCap: Port #21, Speed 8GT/s, Width x8, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
ClockPM- Surprise+ LLActRep+ BwNot+
LnkCtl: ASPM Disabled; Disabled- CommClk-
ExtSynch- ClockPM- AutWidDis- BWInt- AutBWInt-
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive+ BWMgmt+ ABWMgmt-
SltCap: AttnBtn- PwrCtrl- MRL- AttnInd- PwrInd- HotPlug- Surprise-
Slot #21, PowerLimit 25.000W; Interlock- NoCompl-
SltCtl: Enable: AttnBtn- PwrFlt- MRL- PresDet- CmdCplt- HPIrq- LinkChg-
Control: AttnInd Unknown, PwrInd Unknown, Power- Interlock-
SltSta: Status: AttnBtn- PowerFlt- MRL- CmdCplt- PresDet+ Interlock-
Changed: MRL- PresDet- LinkState-
DevCap2: Completion Timeout: Not Supported, TimeoutDis-, LTR+, OBFF Via message ARIFwd+
DevCtl2: Completion Timeout: 50us to 50ms, TimeoutDis-, LTR-, OBFF Disabled ARIFwd-
LnkCtl2: Target Link Speed: 2.5GT/s, EnterCompliance- SpeedDis-, Selectable De-emphasis: -6dB
Transmit Margin: Normal Operating Range, EnterModifiedCompliance- ComplianceSOS-
Compliance De-emphasis: -6dB
LnkSta2: Current De-emphasis Level: -3.5dB, EqualizationComplete-, EqualizationPhase1-
EqualizationPhase2-, EqualizationPhase3-, LinkEqualizationRequest-
Capabilities: [a4] Subsystem: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796
Capabilities: [100 v1] Device Serial Number ab-87-00-10-b5-df-0e-00
Capabilities: [fb4 v1] Advanced Error Reporting
UESSta: DLP- SDES- TLP- FCP- CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt- UnxCmplt- RxOF- MalfTLP- ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
UEMSk: DLP- SDES- TLP- FCP- CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt- UnxCmplt- RxOF- MalfTLP- ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
UESvrt: DLP+ SDES+ TLP- FCP+ CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt+ UnxCmplt- RxOF+ MalfTLP+ ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
CESSta: RxErr- BadTLP- BadDLLP- Rollover- Timeout- NonFatalErr-
CESMsk: RxErr- BadTLP- BadDLLP- Rollover- Timeout- NonFatalErr-
AERCap: First Error Pointer: 1f, GenCap+ CGenEn- ChkCap+ ChkEn-
Capabilities: [138 v1] Power Budgeting <?>
Capabilities: [10c v1] #19
Capabilities: [148 v1] Virtual Channel
Caps: LPEVC=0 RefClk=100ns PATEntryBits=1
Arb: Fixed- WRR32- WRR64- WRR128-
Ctrl: ArbSelect=Fixed
Status: InProgress-
VCO: Caps: PATOffset=00 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Arb: Fixed+ WRR32- WRR64- WRR128- TWRR128- WRR256-
Ctrl: Enable+ ID=0 ArbSelect=Fixed TC/VC=01
Status: NegoPending- InProgress-
```

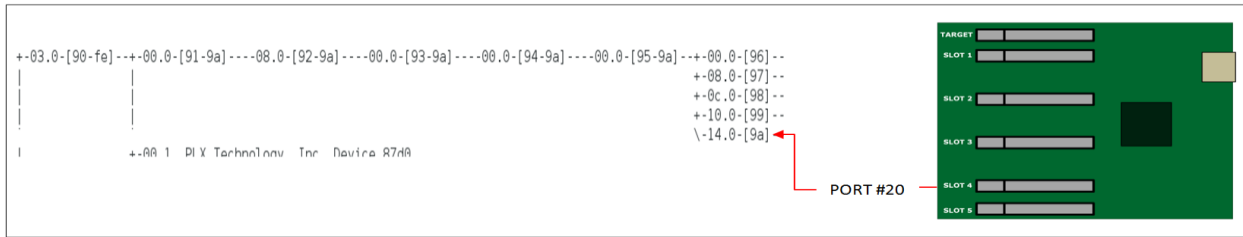
In this example, to check the details of the Upstream Port on 17:00.0, type `lspci -s 17:00.0 -vvv` command on the terminal window. The Bus number (17:00.0) will change depending on the host computer and location of host card. Below is the output of `lspci -s 17:00.0 -vvv`, there are several important information you need to check and these are the **Link speed, port#, slot# and Bandwidth**. There are commands to use to extract this information, go to “[Linux Commands.....](#)”

```

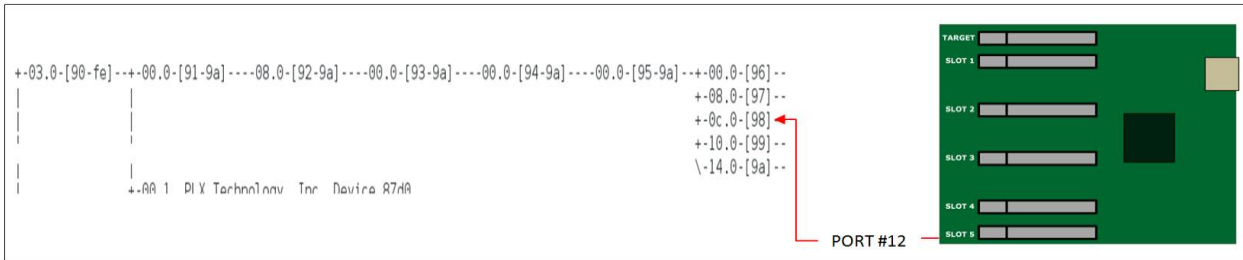
17:00.0 PCI bridge: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796 (rev ab) (prog-if 00 [Normal decode])
Physical Slot: 64
Control: I/O+ Mem+ BusMaster+ SpecCycle- MemWINV- VGASnoop- ParErr+ Stepping- SERR+ FastB2B- DisINTx+
Status: Cap+ 66MHz- UDF- FastB2B- ParErr- DEVSEL=fast >TAbort- <TAbort- <MAbort- >SERR- <PERR- INTx-
Latency: 0, Cache Line Size: 64 bytes
Region 0: Memory at c6c00000 (32-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=256K]
Bus: primary=17, secondary=18, subordinate=22, sec-latency=0
I/O behind bridge: 0000f000-00000fff
Memory behind bridge: c6900000-c6bfffff
Prefetchable memory behind bridge: 00000000fff00000-00000000000fffff
Secondary status: 66MHz- FastB2B- ParErr- DEVSEL=fast >TAbort- <TAbort- <MAbort- <SERR- <PERR-
BridgeCtl: Parity+ SERR+ NoISA- VGA- MAbort- >Reset- FastB2B-
PriDiscTmr- SecDiscTmr- DiscTmrStat- DiscTmrSERREN-
Capabilities: [40] Power Management version 3
Flags: PMEClk- DSI- D1- D2- AuxCurrent=0mA PME(D0+,D1-,D2-,D3hot+,D3cold+)
Status: D0 NoSoftRst+ PME-Enable- DSel=0 DScale=0 PME-
Capabilities: [48] MSI: Enable+ Count=1/8 Maskable+ 64bit+
Address: 00000000fee00478 Data: 0000
Masking: 000000ff Pending: 00000000
Capabilities: [68] Express (v2) Upstream Port, MSI 00
DevCap: MaxPayload 2048 bytes, PhantFunc 0
ExtTag- AttnBtn- AttnInd- PwrInd- RBE+ SlotPowerLimit 25.000W
DevCtl: Report errors: Correctable+ Non-Fatal+ Fatal+ Unsupported+
RlxdOrd- ExtTag- PhantFunc- AuxPwr- NoSnoop+
MaxPayload 256 bytes, MaxReadReq 128 bytes
DevSta: CorrErr- UncorrErr- FatalErr+ UnsuppReq+ AuxPwr- TransPend-
LnkCap: Port #4, Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, ASPM L1, Exit Latency L0s <4us, L1 <4us
ClockPM- Surprise- LLActRep- BwNot-
LnkCtl: ASPM Disabled; Disabled- CommClk-
ExtSynch- ClockPM- AutWidDis- BWInt- AutBWInt-
LnkSta: Speed 8GT/s, Width x16, TrErr- Train- SlotClk- DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
DevCap2: Completion Timeout: Not Supported, TimeoutDis-, LTR+, OBFF Via message
DevCtl2: Completion Timeout: 50us to 50ms, TimeoutDis-, LTR-, OBFF Disabled
LnkCtl2: Target Link Speed: 8GT/s, EnterCompliance- SpeedDis-
Transmit Margin: Normal Operating Range, EnterModifiedCompliance- ComplianceSOS-
Compliance De-emphasis: -6dB
LnkSta2: Current De-emphasis Level: -6dB, EqualizationComplete+, EqualizationPhase1+
EqualizationPhase2+, EqualizationPhase3+, LinkEqualizationRequest-
Capabilities: [a4] Subsystem: PLX Technology, Inc. Device 8796
Capabilities: [100 v1] Device Serial Number ab-87-00-10-b5-df-0e-00
Capabilities: [fb4 v1] Advanced Error Reporting
UESta: DLP- SDES- TLP- FCP- CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt- UnxCmplt- RxOF- MalfTLP- ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
UEMsk: DLP- SDES- TLP- FCP- CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt- UnxCmplt- RxOF- MalfTLP- ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
UESvrt: DLP+ SDES+ TLP- FCP+ CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt+ UnxCmplt- RxOF+ MalfTLP+ ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
CESta: RxErr- BadTLP- BadDLLP- Rollover- Timeout- NonFatalErr-
CEMsk: RxErr- BadTLP- BadDLLP- Rollover- Timeout- NonFatalErr+
AERCap: First Error Pointer: 1f, GenCap+ CGenEn- ChkCap+ ChkEn-
Capabilities: [138 v1] Power Budgeting <?>
Capabilities: [10c v1] #19
Capabilities: [148 v1] Virtual Channel
Caps: LPEVC=0 RefClk=100ns PATEntryBits=8
Arb: Fixed- WRR32- WRR64- WRR128-
Ctrl: ArbSelect=Fixed
Status: InProgress-
VC0: Caps: PATOffset=03 MaxTimeSlots=1 RejSnoopTrans-
Arb: Fixed- WRR32- WRR64+ WRR128- TWRR128- WRR256-
Ctrl: Enable+ ID=0 ArbSelect=WRR64 TC/VC=01
Status: NegoPending- InProgress-
Port Arbitration Table <?>
Capabilities: [e00 v1] #12
Capabilities: [b00 v1] Latency Tolerance Reporting
Max snoop latency: 0ns
Max no snoop latency: 0ns
Capabilities: [b70 v1] Vendor Specific Information: ID=0001 Rev=0 Len=010 <?>
Kernel driver in use: pcieport

```


SLOT 4: PORT #20



SLOT 5: PORT #12



6 PCIe / GPU cards Installation

This chapter provides information on how to install GPU cards or PCIe cards into your One Stop Systems expansion chassis. More details on the installation of individual cards are provided by the card's manufacturer. This chapter is provided as a simple guide to help you install your PCIe cards in the chassis.

For the purpose of installation, the One Stop Systems expansion chassis functions exactly as a standard desktop computer chassis. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing their card or hard drive on a desktop computer.



CAUTION

Hardware installation shall be performed only by qualified service personnel per UL and IEC 60950-1.



IMPORTANT

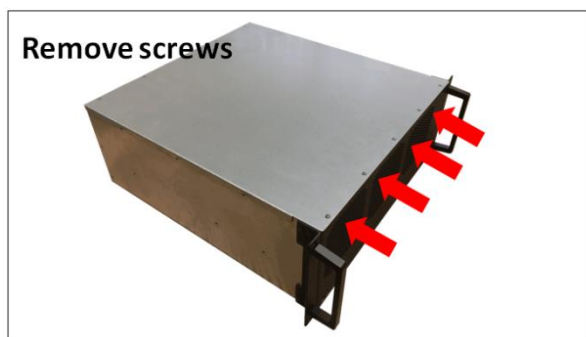
We will provide reasonable technical support with GPU cards or PCIe cards. However, if you have verified a successful installation of the One Stop Systems expansion system, but experience difficulty installing your GPU cards, please contact the card manufacturer for support.

6.1 Power Down System

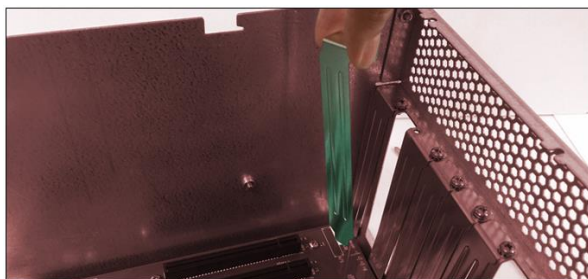
You must turn OFF or power down the system before you start installing PCIe cards. After you have completely power down the system, disconnect or remove the power cords and cables from the back of the expansion chassis.

6.2 Open PCIe Expansion Chassis

Unscrew the four screws on the front of the unit and slide the lid towards the front you as shown below:



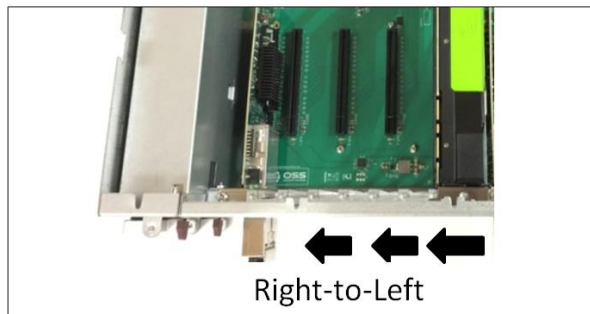
Remove slot covers



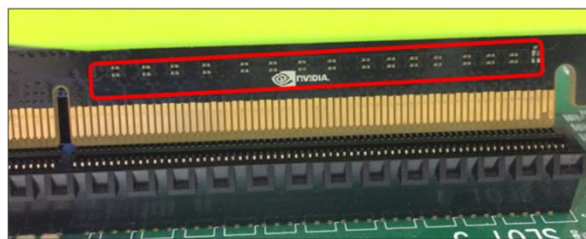
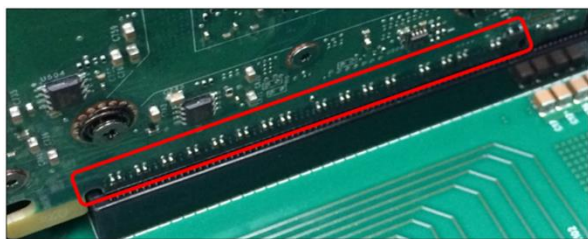
6.3 Installation of GPU

6.3.1 Before you begin

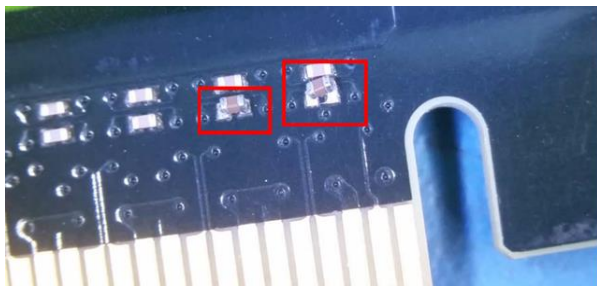
A double-wide GPU cover two slots. When installing double-wide or dual-width GPUs you must begin placing the GPU in the far right end of the backplane (looking from the rear). This will allow you to see the slot location and align the GPU connector easily on top of the slot.



There are tiny components that are mounted above the gold-finger connector of the K80 and some GPUs, see pictures below. When these components are broken off or become detached from the GPU board, your K80 or GPU will be inoperable.



Be careful and cautious when plugging in a GPU into a PCIe slot. Failure to align the GPU on the slot can damage one of the components. See picture below as an example of a detached / damaged components.

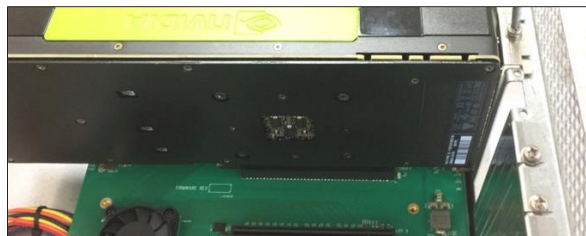


To avoid damaging these components, we strictly recommend installing the GPU card starting in the far right end of the backplane (looking from the rear).

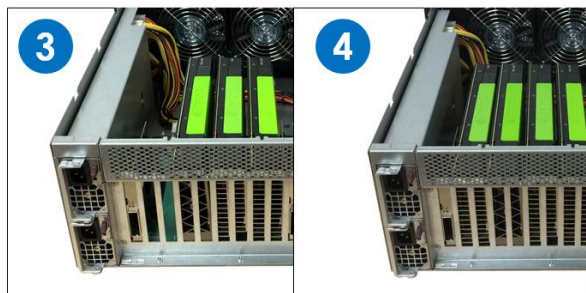
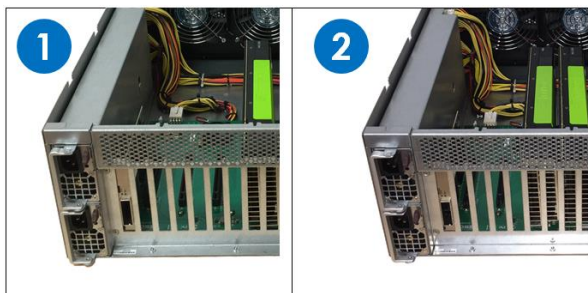
6.3.2 Plug in GPU

NOTE: Be sure to install the GPU cards following the card manufacturer's recommendations. Some GPU card manufacturers recommend that you install their software driver(s) prior to installing the hardware. If this is the case, you should install their driver or software before you connect and power up the expansion chassis.

Install GPU card one at a time from right to left. Align the card on top of the slot. Gently push the card down until it is firmly seated. Make sure that all GPU cards are secured.



Start installing each GPU from the far right end of each board.



Make sure all the GPUs are secured before connecting the aux power cables.

6.3.3 Connect Aux Power Cable

Connect the auxiliary power cables. Plug in the appropriate auxiliary power cable to each GPU.



6.3.4 Auxiliary Cable Management

Route the cables away from the fan. Make sure the cables are not blocking the air flow. Use a zip-tie or tie-wraps to tuck the cables in; Or a Velcro to hold or tie down the cables. For acceptable cable management versus poor cable management, see photos below.

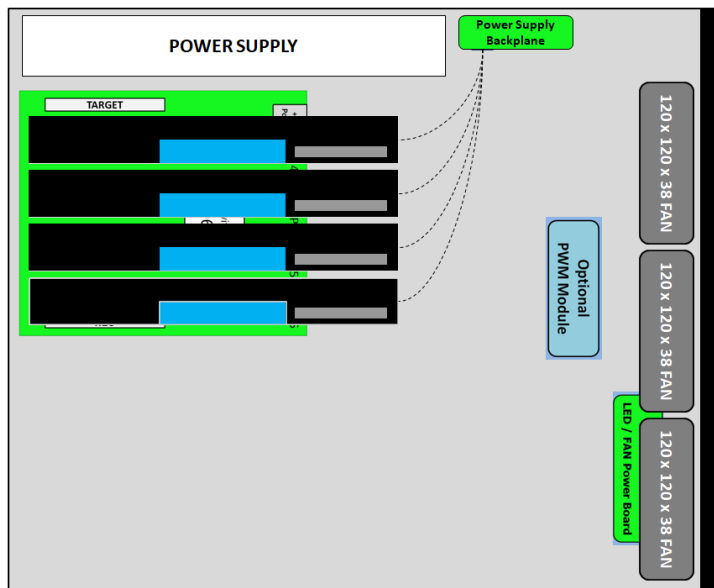


NOTE: Do not operate or run the unit with the cables blocking the fan as this can impede the airflow and can cause overheating.

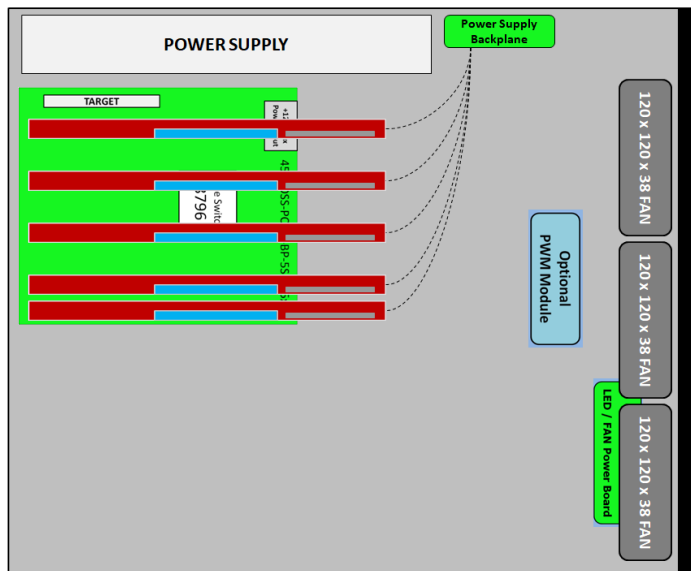
6.3.5 GPU & PCIe Card Combination

The photos below are few examples of different combinations of PCIe cards that you can install in the 4U value 5-slot expansion unit.

Sample 1: Four dual-width or double-wide GPUs installed . 4 double-wide GPUs will fit per 457 OSS board.



Sample 2:Five single-width / single-wide GPUs. 5 single-wide GPUs will fit per 457 OSS board.



IMPORTANT

The sheer number of PCIe cards and device drivers available makes it impossible for One Stop Systems to fully test and certify all available PCIe cards for use in the One Stop Systems expansion chassis. Our best advice to you in this regard is to insist on full PCIe Specification compliance from your card and system vendors. Cards and systems should be at least PCIe Specification Revision 1.0 compliant or better. Compliance in your system motherboard, PCIe cards, and console firmware (or BIOS) is your best assurance that everything will install and operate smoothly.

6.4 Re-install top cover

Re-install top cover when done installing all your PCIe cards to allow proper airflow.

6.5 System Power UP

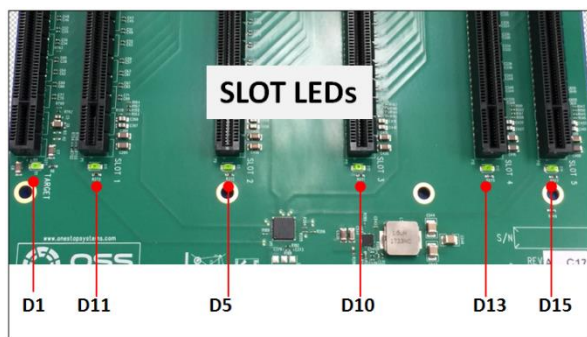
- Reconnect the power cords to the back of the expansion unit. Reconnect the link cables, make sure both are firmly attached to the interface cards (Host and Target cards), then power up the Host computer.
- The Host interface card (OSS-PCIe-HIB38-x16-H) in the computer controls the power-up for the entire expansion system.
- The PCIe link cable must be attached between the host and target cards. When the Host PC is powered ON, a signal is sent over the PCIe link cable to turn ON the 4U Value 5-slot expansion system.
- If the expansion system fails to power up, check the cable(s) make sure it is / are firmly attached and both interface cards are seated in the slot properly.
- If you have two Host computers attached to the expansion system, the first Host computer to power UP turns ON the expansion system. The last Host computer to power down turns OFF the expansion system.
- The system should be up and running, the next step is to check and verify whether the PCIe cards are detected or not. Use the procedures detailed in **Chapter 7** to confirm the card installation(s) in the Windows Device Manager, Linux and Mac OS.

7 PCIe HW & SW Verification

7.1 Verify PCIe Hardware

After the system is powered up, check the slot LEDs inside the unit. All LEDs should be illuminated, see pictures below. This is an indication that a card in the slot is recognized and detected. Depending on the type of PCIe card that is present in the slot will dictate the LED behavior (see section 7.1.1).

- If there is no card present in the slot, the LED will be OFF.



7.1.1 Slot LED Status indicators

- Off - Link is down; no PCIe card installed
- Slow blink - Link is up at Gen1 (1Hz)
- Fast blink - Link is up at Gen2 (2Hz)
- On (solid) - Link is up at Gen 3 speed

Check the LINK LEDs on both Host and Target cards. Make sure you have solid green LEDs on CBL and EDG. If only one LED is lit, it means no link between host and expansion unit. If this occurs, the host computer will not be detecting or recognizing your GPU card or PCIe cards in the 4U Value expansion unit.



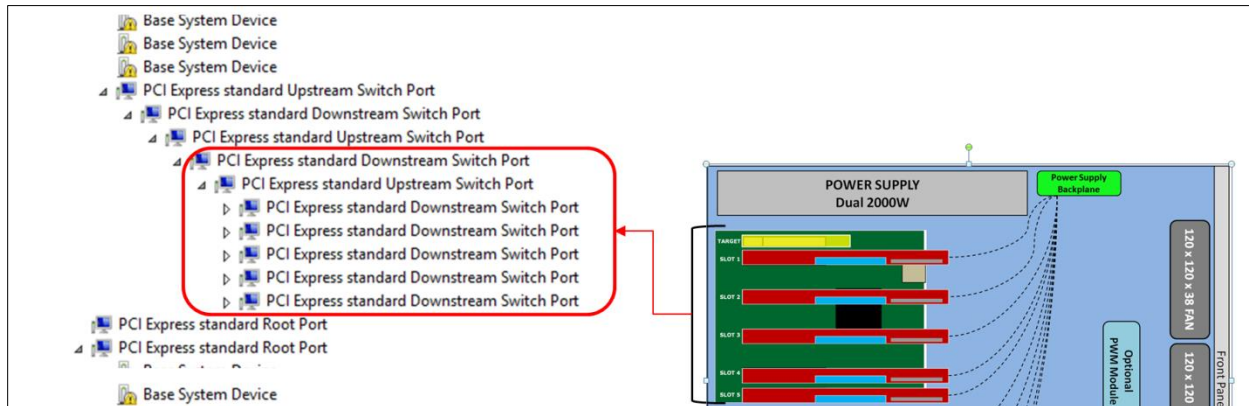
CAUTION

Re-install top cover when done checking to allow proper airflow

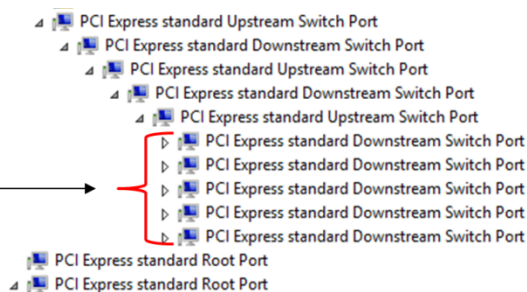
7.2 Check PCIe Device On Windows OS (i.e. Server)

When everything is functioning correctly, your Windows Device Manager (Windows OS Server) should look something like the screenshot below. It represents **one 457 OSS boards** with **five single-width video cards installed** and is attached to one specific host computer.

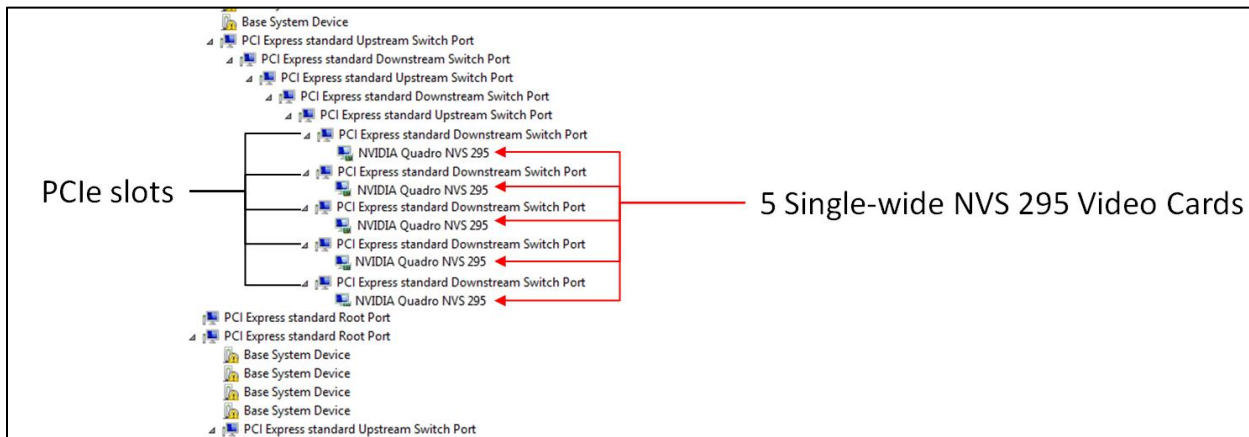
Windows Device Manager detects ten single-width video cards, see screenshot below.



This is an expandable arrow button. It indicates that there is a PCIe device under the PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Port. Click the arrow button to expand to view the PCIe devices.

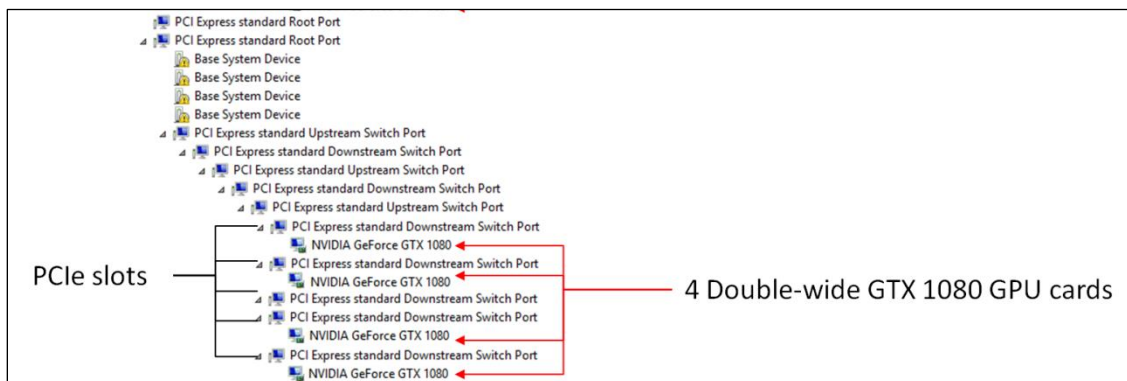
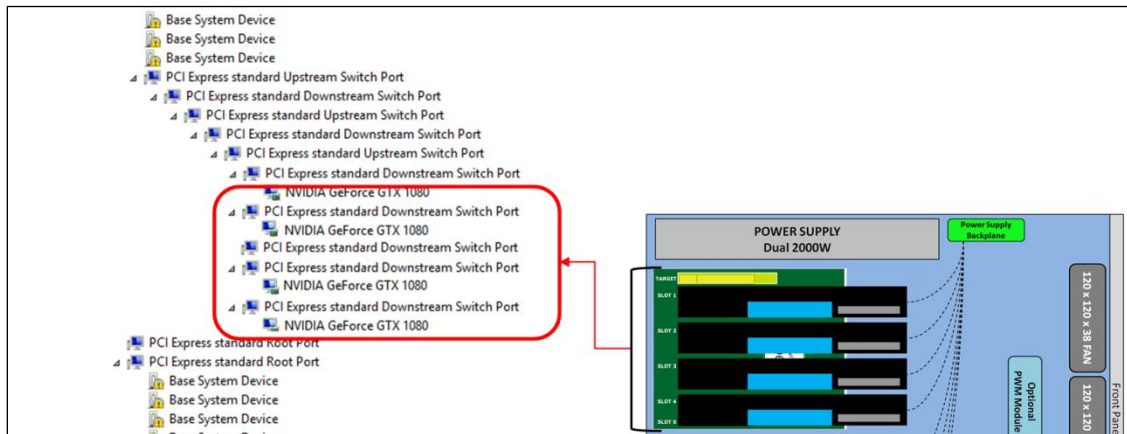


Expanding the arrow button will reveal the detected PCIe devices or PCIe cards beneath the PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Port. With one 457 OSS board attached to one specific host computer, Windows Device manager will enumerate five “PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Ports” with five single-width video cards. See screenshot below.



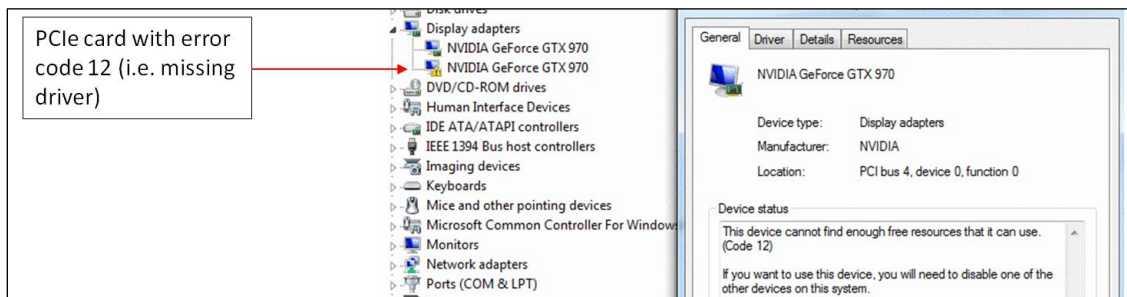
The following photos represent a single 457 OSS board with **4 double-wide GPUs** installed and attached to one specific host computer. Windows Device Manager detects 4 double-wide GPUs.

Note: A single 457 OSS board can only accommodate four double-wide GPUs.



The photo below is an example of a PCIe card or GPU card that is coming up with an exclamation point, error code 12. This error code 12 means the driver is missing or not installed. If you are getting a different error code number other than code 12, check with the GPU card manufacturer for assistance. To identify the error code number, right click the device with your mouse and then select properties.

Note: If the PCIe card or GPU card requires driver, you need to contact the vendor or manufacturer of the card. One Stop Systems is not responsible for supplying or providing the software / driver for the PCIe card or GPU card.



7.3 Check PCIe cards on Linux OS

To check on PCIe cards or GPU cards on Linux OS, type `lspci -vtt` or `lspci -tv` command on the terminal window.

In this example, four dual-width cards are enumerated / detected. These are the cards that are installed in the single 457 OSS board, see picture below.

```

++16.4 Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Power Control Unit
++1f.0 Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Power Control Unit
\--1f.2 Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Power Control Unit
--[0000:80]--++01.0-[82-8f]---++00.0 Intel Corporation Ethernet Controller 10-Gigabit X540-AT2
\--00.1 Intel Corporation Ethernet Controller 10-Gigabit X540-AT2
+--03.0-[90-fe]---++00.0-[91-9a]---00.0-[92-9a]---00.0-[93-9a]---00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]
\--00.0-[96]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]
+--08.0-[97]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]
+--0c.0-[98]---
+--10.0-[99]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]
\--14.0-[9a]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]

+--00.1 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
+--00.2 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
+--00.3 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
\--00.4 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
            
```

4 Dual-width GPU cards detected

Five "single-width" GPU cards are detected, see photos below.

```

++16.4 Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Power Control Unit
++1f.0 Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Power Control Unit
\--1f.2 Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Power Control Unit
--[0000:80]--++01.0-[82-8f]---++00.0 Intel Corporation Ethernet Controller 10-Gigabit X540-AT2
\--00.1 Intel Corporation Ethernet Controller 10-Gigabit X540-AT2
+--03.0-[90-fe]---++00.0-[91-9a]---00.0-[92-9a]---00.0-[93-9a]---00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]
\--00.0-[96]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+--08.0-[97]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+--0c.0-[98]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+--10.0-[99]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
\--14.0-[9a]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295

+--00.1 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
+--00.2 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
+--00.3 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
\--00.4 PLX Technology, Inc. Device 87d9
            
```

5 Single-width GPU cards detected

The pictures below represents the tree-like structure of GPU cards and their corresponding slot and port numbers.

4 Double-width GPU cards on OSS 457 board

```

--00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]---++00.0-[96]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]
+--08.0-[97]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]
+--0c.0-[98]---
+--10.0-[99]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]
\--14.0-[9a]---NVIDIA Corporation GK210GL [Tesla K80]
            
```

PORT #0

PORT #8

PORT #16

PORT #20

5 Single-width GPU cards on OSS 457 board

```

-00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]---++00.0-[96]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+--08.0-[97]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+--0c.0-[98]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+--10.0-[99]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
\--14.0-[9a]---NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
            
```

PORT #0

PORT #8

PORT #16

PORT #20

PORT #12

10 GPU Configuration

The screenshot below shows the "lspci -vtt" output of 10 single-width Nvidia GPU cards that are detected in the 4U Value expansion unit.

The image displays the output of the command `lspci -vtt` for a system with 10 GPUs. The output is a list of PCI devices with their vendor, device, and class information. Two red boxes highlight the entries for the 10 Nvidia GPUs:

- Box 1 (top):
+00.0-196: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+00.0-197: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+0c.0-158: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+10.0-193: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+14.0-17a: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
- Box 2 (bottom):
+00.0-118: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+00.0-119: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+0c.0-11a: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+10.0-111: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295
+14.0-11d: -NVIDIA Corporation NVS 295

The hardware diagram on the right shows a 4U expansion unit with a front panel. It features a Power Supply Dual 2000W, an Optional PWM Module, and five 120 x 120 x 38 FAN units. The GPUs are shown in slots 1 through 5, with slot 1 being a 120 x 120 x 38 FAN and slots 2 through 5 being 120 x 120 x 38 FAN units. The GPUs are connected to the Power Supply and the PWM Module. The diagram also shows the Front Panel with a 120 x 120 x 38 FAN unit and a 120 x 120 x 38 FAN unit.

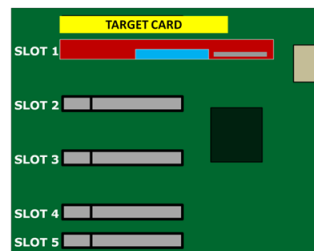
The following photos are examples of a **single-width GPU card** enumerated / detected in each slot.

GPU card detected in SLOT 1

```

Controller 10-Gigabit X540-AT2
00.0-[93-9a]---00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]--+00.0-[96]--
+08.0-[97]--
+0c.0-[98]--
+10.0-[99]--
\14.0-[9a]--
    
```

1 GPU card in SLOT 1



GPU card detected in SLOT 2

```

.0-[93-9a]---00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]--+00.0-[96]--
+08.0-[97]--
+0c.0-[98]--
+10.0-[99]--
\14.0-[9a]--
    
```

1 GPU card in SLOT 2

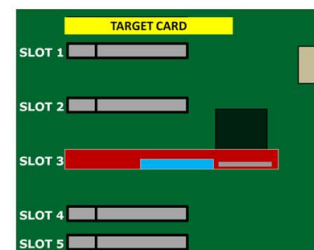


GPU card detected in SLOT 3

```

0.0-[93-9a]---00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]--+00.0-[96]--
+08.0-[97]--
+0c.0-[98]--
+10.0-[99]--
\14.0-[9a]--
    
```

1 GPU card in SLOT 3

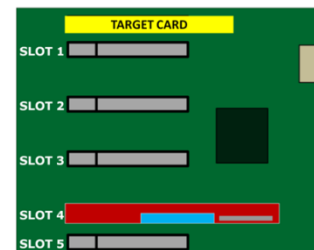


GPU card detected in SLOT 4

```

Controller 10-Gigabit X540-AT2
00.0-[93-9a]---00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]--+00.0-[96]--
+08.0-[97]--
+0c.0-[98]--
+10.0-[99]--
\14.0-[9a]--
    
```

1 GPU card in SLOT 4

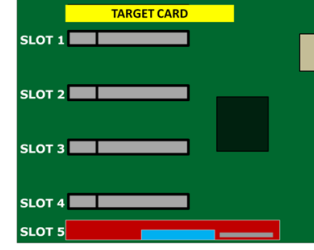


GPU card detected in SLOT 5

```

Controller 10-Gigabit X540-AT2
00.0-[93-9a]---00.0-[94-9a]---00.0-[95-9a]--+00.0-[96]--
+08.0-[97]--
+0c.0-[98]--
+10.0-[99]--
\14.0-[9a]--
    
```

1 GPU card in SLOT 5



To display the details of the single GPU card or PCIe card, you would need the BDF numbers (Bus, Device, Function numbers). For example, looking at the screenshot below, 22 is the Bus number, 00 is the Device number and 0 is the function number.

```
[14-22]----08.0-[15-22]----00.0-[16-22]----00.0-[17-22]----00.0-[18-22]--+00.0-[19]--
+01.0-[1a]--
+08.0-[1b]--
+09.0-[1c]--
+0c.0-[1d]--
+0d.0-[1e]--
+10.0-[1f]--
+11.0-[20]--
+14.0-[21]--
\15.0 [22]----00.0 Intel Corporation I210 Gigabit Network Connection
```

BUS# 22, Device# 00, Function# 0 →

Using the above example, to show only the details for the PCIe device type "lspci -s 22:00.0" -vvv on the terminal window, see output below.

```
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# lspci -s 22:00.0 -vvv
22:00.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corporation I210 Gigabit Network Connection (rev 03)
Subsystem: Intel Corporation Ethernet Server Adapter I210-T1
Control: I/O- Mem+ BusMaster+ SpecCycle- MemWINV- VGASnoop- ParErr+ Stepping- SERR+ FastB2B- DisINTx+
Status: Cap+ 66MHz- UDF- FastB2B- ParErr- DEVSEL=fast >TAbort- <TAbort- <MAbort- >SERR- <PERR- INTx-
Latency: 0, Cache Line Size: 64 bytes
Interrupt: pin A routed to IRQ 39
Region 0: Memory at c6a00000 (32-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=1M]
Region 3: Memory at c6b00000 (32-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=16K]
Expansion ROM at c6900000 [disabled] [size=1M]
Capabilities: [40] Power Management version 3
Flags: PMEclk- DSI+ D1- D2- AuxCurrent=0mA PME(D0+,D1-,D2-,D3hot+,D3cold+)
Status: D0 NoSoftRst+ PME-Enable- DSel=0 DScale=1 PME-
Capabilities: [50] MSI: Enable- Count=1/1 Maskable+ 64bit+
Address: 0000000000000000 Data: 0000
Masking: 00000000 Pending: 00000000
Capabilities: [70] MSI-X: Enable+ Count=5 Masked-
Vector table: BAR=3 offset=00000000
PBA: BAR=3 offset=00002000
Capabilities: [a0] Express (v2) Endpoint, MSI 00
DevCap: MaxPayload 512 bytes, PhantFunc 0, Latency L0s <512ns, L1 <64us
ExtTag- AttnBtn- AttnInd- PwrInd- RBE+ FLReset+
DevCtl: Report errors: Correctable+ Non-Fatal+ Fatal+ Unsupported+
RlxdOrd- ExtTag- PhantFunc- AuxPwr- NoSnoop+ FLReset-
MaxPayload 256 bytes, MaxReadReq 512 bytes
DevSta: CorrErr- UncorrErr- FatalErr- UnsuppReq- AuxPwr+ TransPend-
LnkCap: Port #21, Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, ASPM L0s L1, Exit Latency L0s unlimited, L1 <16us
ClockPM- Surprise- LLActRep- BwNot-
LnkCtl: ASPM Disabled; RCB 64 bytes Disabled- CommClk-
ExtSynch- ClockPM- AutWidDis- BWInt- AutBWInt-
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, TrErr- Train- SlotClk+ DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
DevCap2: Completion Timeout: Range ABCD, TimeoutDis+, LTR-, OBFF Not Supported
DevCtl2: Completion Timeout: 65ms to 210ms, TimeoutDis-, LTR-, OBFF Disabled
LnkCtl2: Target Link Speed: 2.5GT/s, EnterCompliance- SpeedDis+
Transmit Margin: Normal Operating Range, EnterModifiedCompliance- ComplianceSOS-
Compliance De-emphasis: -6dB
LnkSta2: Current De-emphasis Level: -6dB, EqualizationComplete-, EqualizationPhase1-
EqualizationPhase2-, EqualizationPhase3-, LinkEqualizationRequest-
Capabilities: [100 v2] Advanced Error Reporting
UESSta: DLP- SDES- TLP- FCP- CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt- UnxCmplt- RxOF- MalfTLP- ECRC- UnsupReq- ACSViol-
UEMSk: DLP- SDES- TLP- FCP- CmpltTO- CmpltAbrt- UnxCmplt- RxOF- MalfTLP- ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
UESvrt: DLP+ SDES+ TLP- FCP+ CmpltTO+ CmpltAbrt+ UnxCmplt- RxOF+ MalfTLP+ ECRC- UnsupReq+ ACSViol-
CESSta: RxErr- BadTLP- BadDLLP- Rollover- Timeout- NonFatalErr-
CEMSk: RxErr- BadTLP- BadDLLP- Rollover- Timeout- NonFatalErr+
AERCap: First Error Pointer: 00, GenCap+ CGenEn- ChkCap+ ChkEn-
Capabilities: [140 v1] Device Serial Number a0-36-9f-ff-66-8d-69
Capabilities: [1a0 v1] Transaction Processing Hints
Device specific mode supported
Steering table in TPH capability structure
Kernel driver in use: igb
```

To check just the PCIe card port number, slot number, bandwidth and speed, type the command on the terminal `lspci -s 22:00.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'`, see output below.

```
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# lspci -s 22:00.0 -vvv | grep 'Slot\|Port'
LnkCap: Port #21, Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, ASPM L0s L1, Exit Latency L0s unlimited, L1 <16us
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, TrErr- Train- SlotClk+ DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
```

To check for the PCIe card speed only, type `lspci -s 22:00.0 -vvv | grep 'LnkSta'`

```
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# lspci -s 22:00.0 -vvv | grep 'LnkSta'
LnkSta: Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, TrErr- Train- SlotClk+ DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
LnkSta2: Current De-emphasis Level: -6dB, EqualizationComplete-, EqualizationPhase1-
```

To check for the PCIe card port number, type `lspci -s 22:00.0 -vvv | grep 'LnkCap'`

```
[root@sca05-0a81fd86 ~]# lspci -s 22:00.0 -vvv | grep 'LnkCap'
LnkCap: Port #21, Speed 2.5GT/s, Width x1, ASPM L0s L1, Exit Latency L0s unlimited, L1 <16us
```

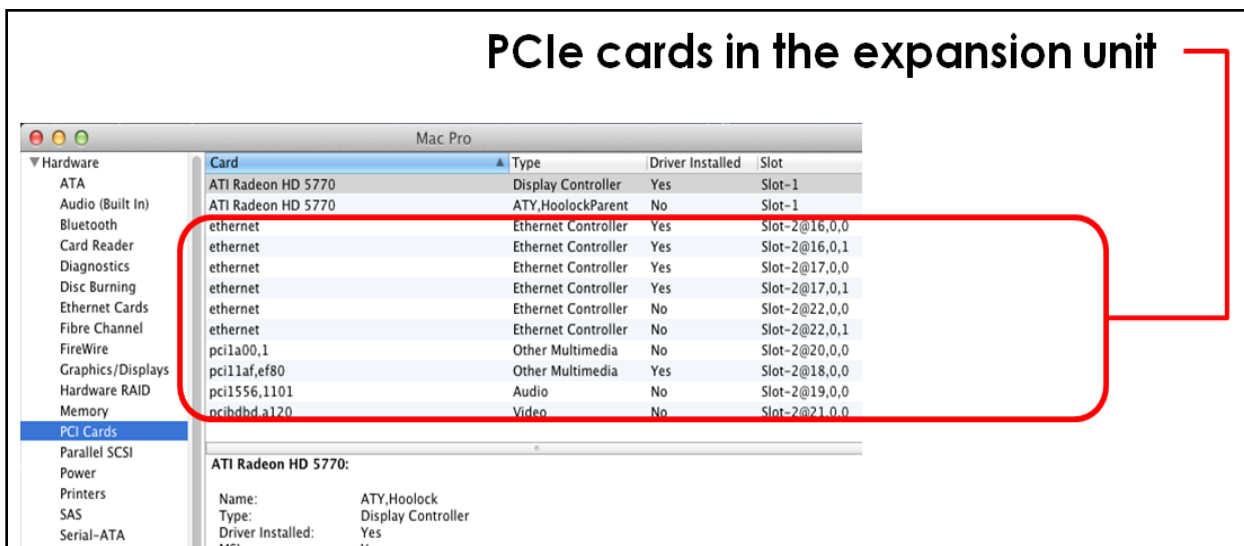
7.4 Check PCIe cards on Mac OS

When using Mac OS X no additional software or drivers are needed for the 457 OSS board and adapter cards. As long as you are using Mac OS X Version 10.9 or newer, the operating system should automatically recognize the One Stop Systems expansion chassis.

Select “About This Mac” under the Apple Icon. Then click the “More Info” button → click on System Report → select PCI as shown below:



Upon selecting the “PCI Cards”, you should see all the available PCIe cards that are in the expansion unit. The One Stop Systems devices are transparent to the Operating System, you will only see the PCIe cards that are in the expansion slots.



If any of these devices are not displayed as shown above, you should shut down your system (computer first, then the expansion chassis) and reconnect the cables and the PCIe expansion host card to ensure that you have a solid connection. Then restart the One Stop Systems expansion chassis followed by the computer.

8 General & Other Technical Information

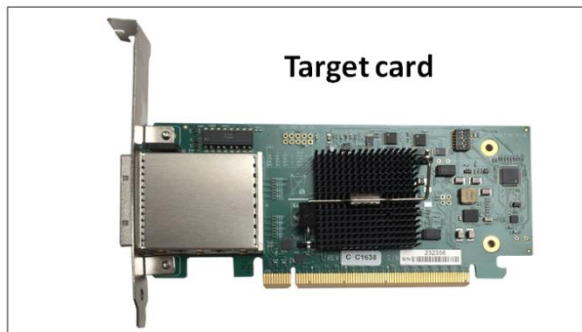
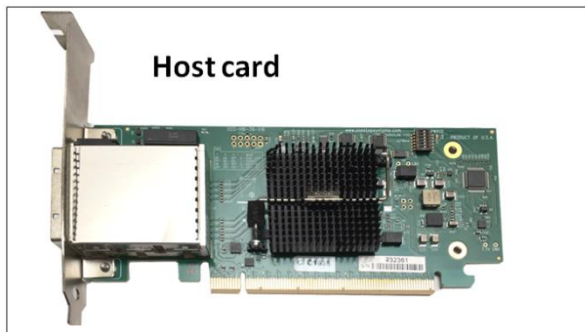
8.1 Target and Host cards

Host adapter(aka: HIB - Host Interface Board)

The host adapter (aka: Host Interface card)is installed into the host computer’s PCIe x16 slot. The host cable adapter (Part # OSS-PCIe-HIB38-x16-H) allows communication between a processor and an I/O point.

Target adapter (aka: Target Card, Expansion Interface Card)

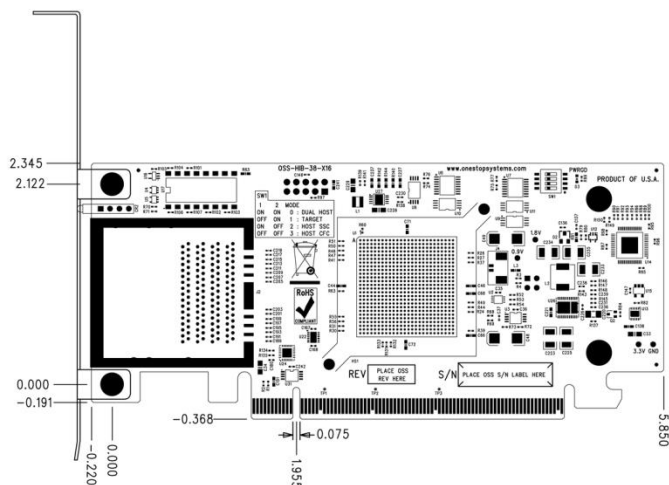
The target card(Part# OSS-PCIe-HIB38-x16-T) fits into an OSS custom slot backplane and extends the PCIe bus to a single add-in board via a PCIe x16 cable. The “Target Card” can only be installed in a designated/ specific slot on the backplane.



8.1.1 Specifications

Form Factor	PCIe half card
Operating Temperature	0°C to +50°C environment.
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 85°C
Operating Humidity	10% to 90% relative humidity non-condensing
Storage Humidity	5% to 95% relative humidity non-condensing
Power	15W
Connectors	PCIe x16 cable connector
Industry Specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCIe External Cabling Specification, Rev. 2.0 • PCI Express™ Card Electromechanical Specification, Rev. 3.0 • PCI Express® Base Specification, Rev. 3.0
PCB	PCI Express add-in card standard PCIe x16 cable PCB thickness .063 +/-0.008 inch (1.6 +/- 0.2mm) Mounting holes for face plate
Switch	Broadcom PEX8733
Bracket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard and low profile brackets available • Two LEDs on bracket
Agency Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCC Class A • CE • RoHS

8.1.2 Dimension



8.1.3 Card LEDs

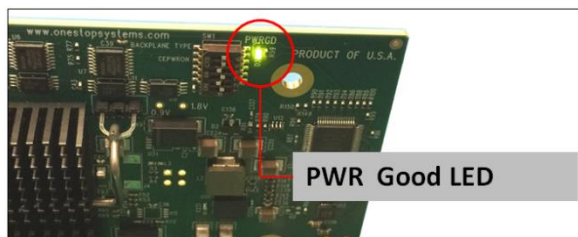
Multiple LEDs and Dip switches make debugging and troubleshooting easy. Visible CBL and EDGE LEDs show PCIe link STATUS that each PCIe Interface card is operating properly. Other LED for "Power Good -PWRGD" is useful visual indicator for troubleshooting and verifying the connections. A Gen3 LINK between host and targets card will show two Solid Green LEDs on the back of the card (CBL and EDG).

Solid – Gen 3	Fast blink - Gen 2	Slow blink - Gen1
---------------	--------------------	-------------------

CBL LED shows the link status between the host card in the host computer and the target card in the expansion chassis.

- EDGE LED shows:
- HOST card – connection between host card and host system.
- TARGET card – connection between the switch on the target card and the switch in the expansion chassis

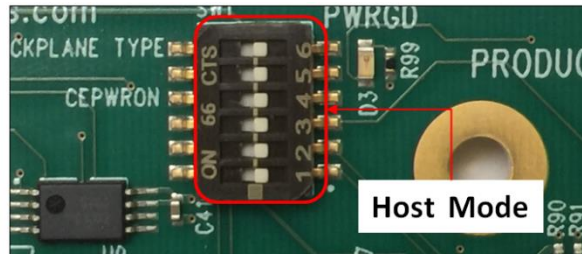
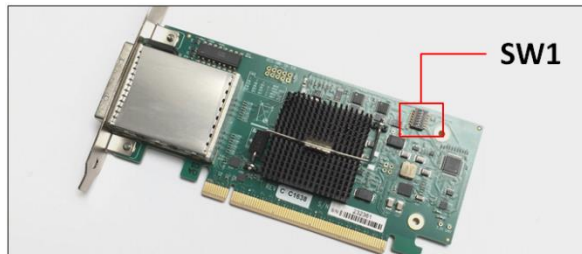
PWRGD LED shows electrical power is present



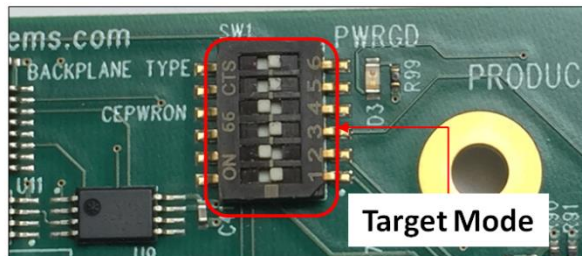
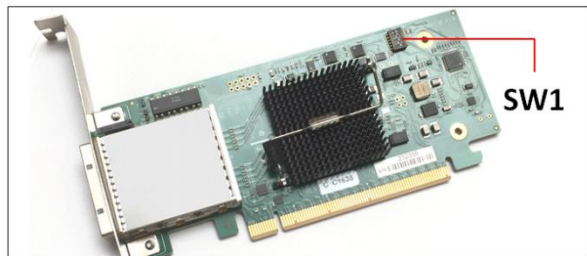
8.1.4 Card Mode Settings

The interface card is x16-capable and it can be used interchangeably as Host card or Target card as long as the Dip switches are set correctly. The Dip switch (**SW1**) allows you to change what mode the interface card can be running. When the card is used as host card, all the

dipswitches should be set off position, see photo below.



When using as “Target Card”, set the dipswitches to the following settings, see photo below.



8.1.5 Pin Assignments

Connectors Gen3 PCIe x16 Card Edge Connector

- The pins are numbered as shown with side A on the top of the centerline on the solder side of the board and side B on the bottom of the centerline on the component side of the board.
- The PCIe interface pins PETpx, PETnx, PERpx, and PERnx are named with the following convention: “PE” stands for PCIe high speed, “T” for Transmitter, “R” for Receiver, “p” for positive (+), and “n” for negative (-).
- Note that adjacent differential pairs are separated by two ground pins to manage the connector crosstalk

8.1.6 Pin-out for the Gen3 PCIe x16 Card Edge Connector

PIN#	SIDE B		SIDE A	
	Name	Description	Name	Description
1	N/C	Not Connected	PRST1#	Hot-Plug presence detect
2	N/C	Not Connected	N/C	Not Connected
3	N/C	Not Connected	N/C	Not Connected
4	GND	Ground	GND	Ground
5	N/C	Not Connected	N/C	Not Connected
6	N/C	Not Connected	JTAG3	TDI (Test Data Input)
7	GND	Ground	JTAG4	TDO (Test Data Output)
8	+3.3V	3.3V power	N/C	Not Connected
9	N/C	Not Connected	N/C	Not Connected
10	3.3Vaux	3.3V auxiliary power	+3.3V	3.3V power
11	N/C	Not Connected	PERST#	Fundamental Reset
MECHANICAL KEY				
12	RSVD	Reserved	GND	Ground
13	GND	Ground	REFCLK+	Reference Clock (Differential Pair)
14	PETp0	Transmitter differential pair, Lane 0	REFCLK	
15	PETn0		GND	Ground
16	GND	Ground	PERp0	Receiver Differential Pair, Lane 0
17	PRST2#	Hot-Plug presence detect	PERn0	
18	GND	Ground	GND	Ground
19	PETp1	Transmitter differential pair, Lane 1	RSVD	Reserved
20	PETn1		GND	Ground
21	GND	Ground	PERp1	Receiver Differential Pair, Lane 1
22	GND	Ground	PERn1	
23	PETp2	Transmitter differential pair, Lane 2	GND	Ground
24	PETn2		GND	Ground
25	GND	Ground	PERp2	Receiver Differential Pair, Lane 2
26	GND	Ground	PERn2	
27	PETp3	Transmitter differential pair, Lane 3	GND	Ground
28	PETn3		GND	Ground
29	GND	Ground	PERp3	Receiver Differential Pair, Lane 3
30	RSVD	Reserved	PERn3	
31	PRST2#	Hot-Plug presence detect	GND	Ground
32	GND	Ground	RSVD	Reserved

Signal Descriptions

PETp(x)	PCI Express Transmit Positive signal of (x) pair
PETn(x)	PCI Express Transmit Negative signal of (x) pair
PERp(x)	PCI Express Receive Positive signal of (x) pair
PERn(x)	PCI Express Receive Negative signal of (x) pair
CREFLK+/-	Cable Reference Clock: Provides a reference clock from the host systems to the remote systems
SB_RTN	Side Band ReTurn: return path for single ended signals from remote systems
CPRSNT#	Cable PreSent: Indicates the presence of a device beyond the cable
PWR	PoWer: Provides local power for in-cable redriver circuits. Only needed on long cables. Power does not go across the cable
PWR_RTN	PoWer ReTurn: Provides local power return path for PWR pins.
CWAKE#	Cable Wake
CPERST#	Cable PCI Express Reset

8.2 OSS-457 Backplane

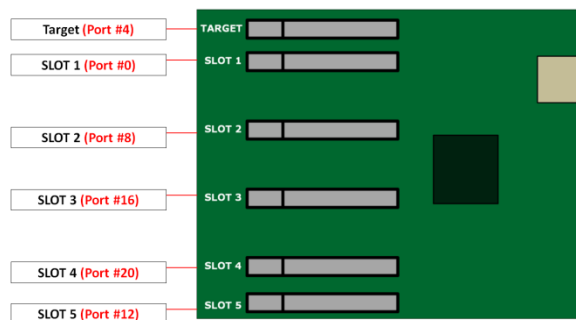
The OSS target backplane supports a PCIe Gen3 target cable adapter installed in the OSS target slot and up to five PCIe x16 expansion cards. Slots are backward compatible and support Gen1 and Gen2 cards. OSS target backplanes only support OSS target adapter card.

Specifications:

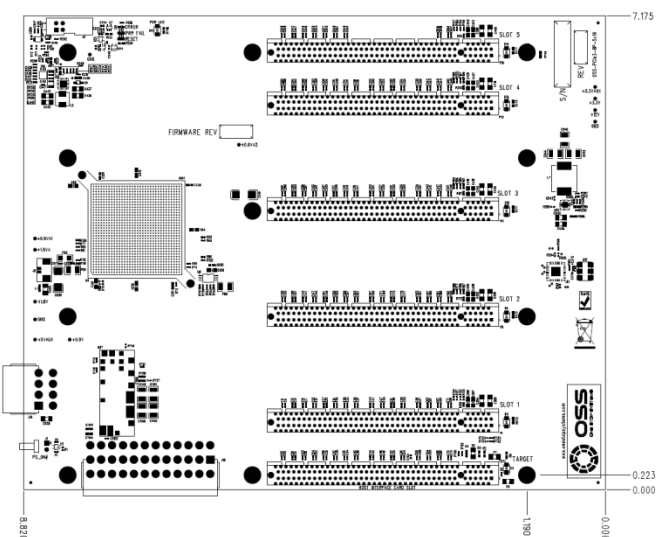
Dimension (H x L)	7.5" x 9.0
Power	ATX
Slots	One OSS PCIe x16 3.0 target slot for OSS target cable adapter. Five PCIe x16 3.0 expansion slots (x8 open-ended mechanical).

8.2.1 PCIe Slots and Ports Assignment

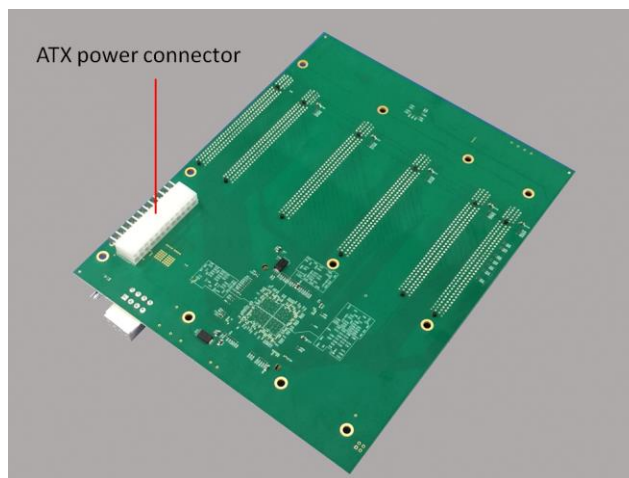
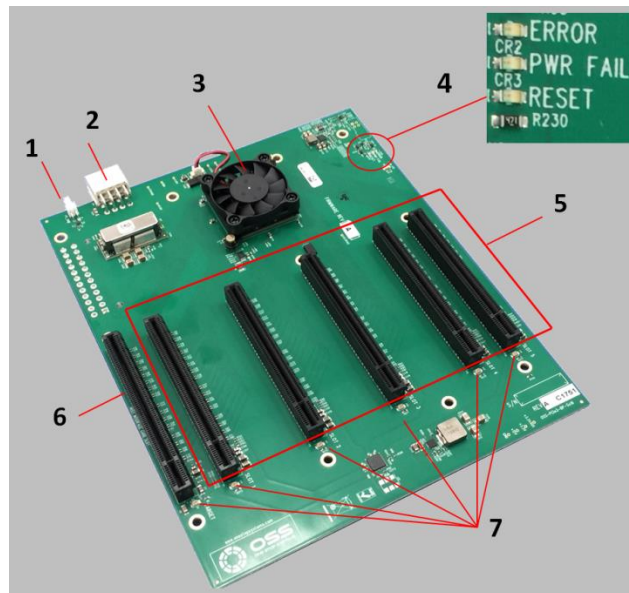
Each PCIe slot has its own port assignment, see picture below. There are 6 PCIe slots per backplane (457 model), one occupied by the “Target Card” and 5 slots are available. All slots have their own corresponding port. The port assignment are hard-coded, you cannot change or modify this information. For example, a single GPU or PCIe card that is plugged into slot 2 on the backplane, port #8 will be automatically assigned to the card.



8.2.2 Dimension



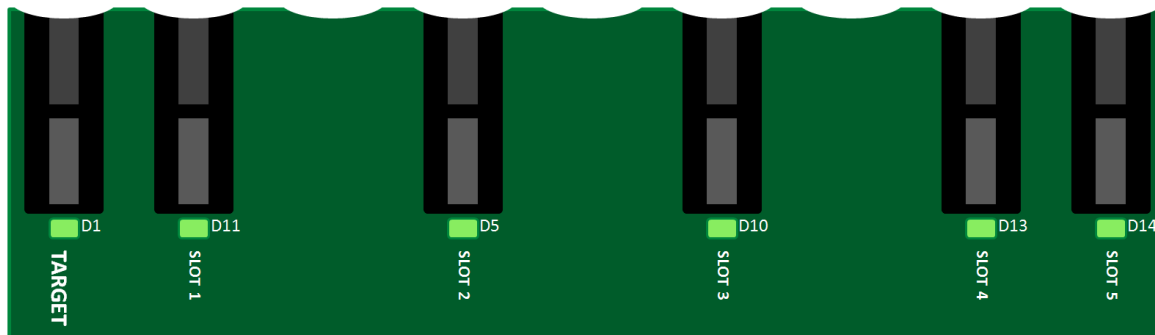
8.2.3 Parts of OSS-457 backplane



Item	Name	Description
1	J1	FORCE PWRON (engineering/debug use only)
2	J14	12V input power for the 452 board when used in an ATX configuration.
3	Fan & PCIe Switch	PCIe Switch PEX8796 96 Lane Switch & Fan.
4	Error LED	State of the PEX8796 Fatal Error signal, Red means error has occurred.
	PWRFAIL	Output of the voltage monitor. Red means that one or more voltage rails are out of specification. Will automatically set PERST low.
	RESET	state of the PE_RST# signal. Red means that PERST is low.
5	PCIe Slots	PCIe slots: SLOT1 to SLOT5 (x 16 lanes).
6	Target Slot	Designated slot for Target Card.
7	Slot LEDs	PCIe Gen Speed LED Indicator (Gen1, Gen2, Gen3).

8.2.4 Card Slot Link LEDs

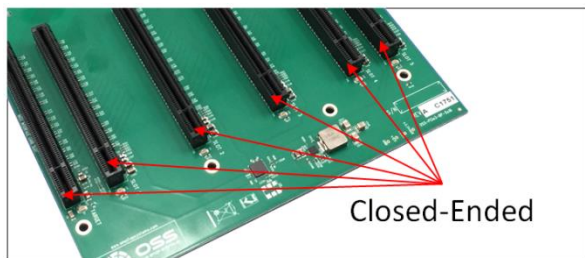
Each slot has its own corresponding LED indicators. It will signify the GEN speed of the card that is plugged in, see info below.



SLOT#	PORT	LED	Description	When Lit (Solid Green or blinking)	When Off
Slot 1	PORT 0	D11	Slot 1 LED Link	Solid - Gen 3 Link Fast Blinking - Gen 2 Link Slow Blinking - Gen 1 Link	OFF - Not Linked / No Card present in the slot
Slot 2	PORT 8	D5	Slot 2 LED Link	Solid - Gen 3 Link Fast Blinking - Gen 2 Link Slow Blinking - Gen 1 Link	OFF - Not Linked / No Card present in the slot
Slot 3	PORT 16	D10	Slot 3 LED Link	Solid - Gen 3 Link Fast Blinking - Gen 2 Link Slow Blinking - Gen 1 Link	OFF - Not Linked / No Card present in the slot
Slot 4	PORT 20	D13	Slot 4 LED Link	Solid - Gen 3 Link Fast Blinking - Gen 2 Link Slow Blinking - Gen 1 Link	OFF – not Linked/ No Card present in the slot
Slot 5	PORT 12	D14	Slot 5 LED Link	Solid - Gen 3 Link Fast Blinking - Gen 2 Link Slow Blinking - Gen 1 Link	OFF - Not Linked / No Card present in the slot

8.2.5 Slot Type

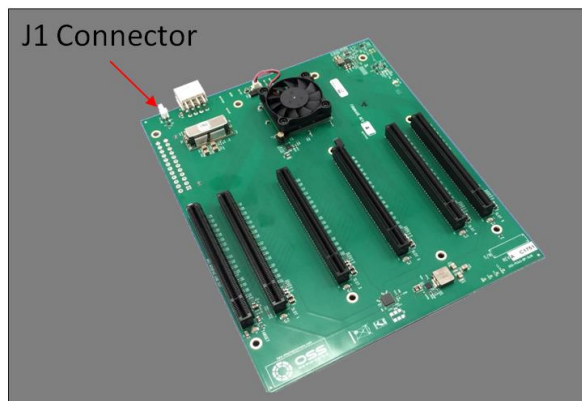
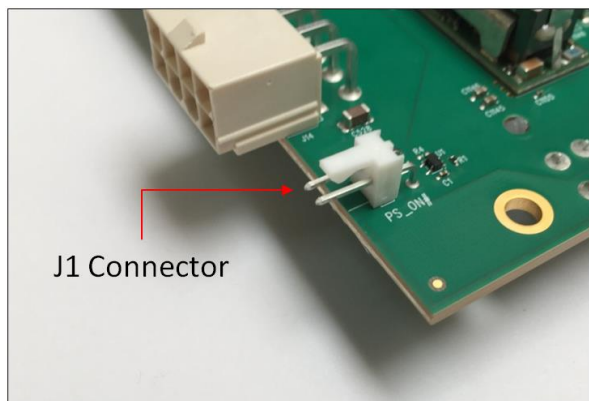
Slot Type: Closed-ended PCIe slot / connector, x16 mechanical and x16 electrical. You can plug in x1, x2,x4,x8 and x16 cards.



Closed-ended PCIe slot / connector:
x16 Mechanical, x16 Electrical

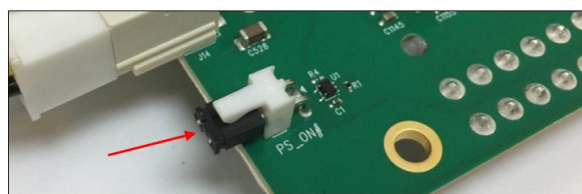
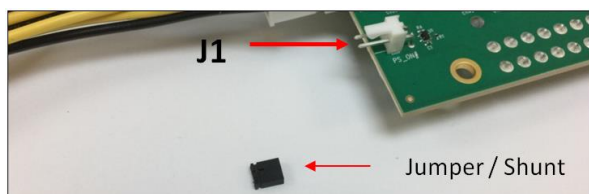
8.2.6 Force Power ON

The 457 board has a connector for a shunt / jumper, which will force power on to the target. See photos below for the location of the J1 connector on the 457 backplane.



When using a different Gen3 cards such as HIB68-x16 (SFF-8644 cable connectors) plus Fiber Optic cables or / and NON-CMI cables (Mini SAS Cables) the backplane needs to be jumpered.

- Place jumper on J1 connector.
- Remove the target card first from the slot in order to access the J1 connector.
- Place the jumper or shunt on pin 1 & 2 of the J1 connector, see photos below
- With jumper / shunt on the backplane allows to force power ON the target.

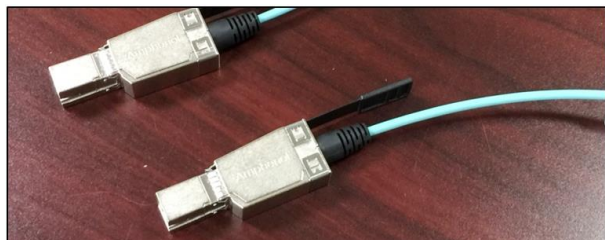


Using a NON-CMI cables and / or Fiber Optic cables the expansion needs to be turned on (full power) prior to the host turning on. This can be achieved by placing a jumper on the J1 connector (PS-ON) of the backplane and sliding the FORCE-PWRON switch on the TARGET card to ON position. This will then allow the FPGA to generate a PERST for the target switch and the backplane switch as soon as the AC power is plugged in.

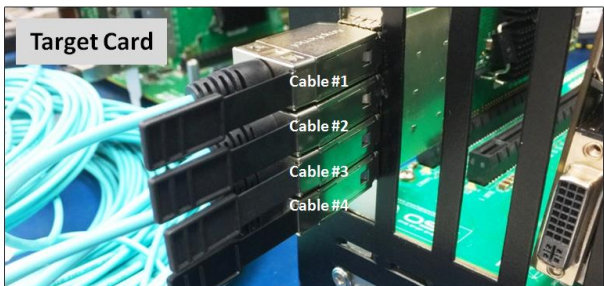
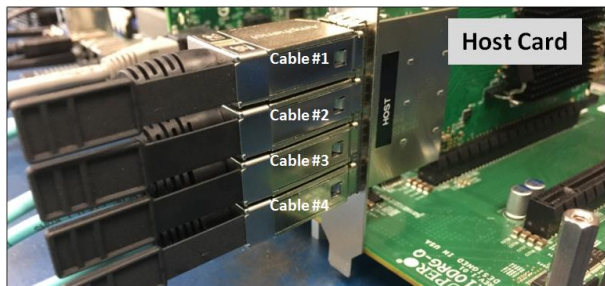
8.3 Using Fiber Optic Cables and HIB68-x16 card

You can use fiber optic cables (15 meter and 100 meter) with the HIB68-x16 cards (both host and target).

- The HIB68-16 card requires a different EEPROM when using the Fiber Optic cable.
- The HIB68-x16 cards (host and target) have standard EEPROM that works with the PCIe 3.0 CMI cables and SFF-8644 copper cables.
- You need to upgrade the EEPROM on the target and host cards in order for the “fiber optic cables” to work. **It support x4, x8 and x16 configurations.**



Make sure to connect all four cables correctly to host and target cards



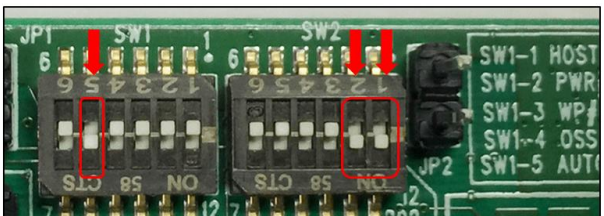
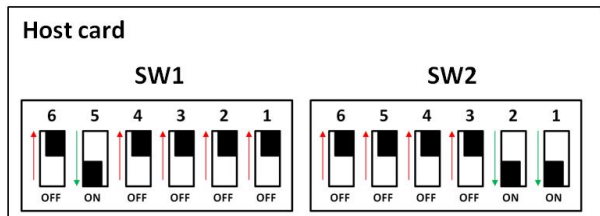
Set the dipswitch settings accordingly on both Host and Target cards.

Switch Definitions

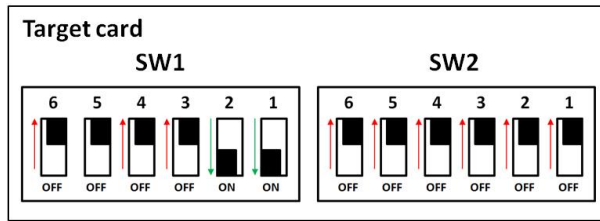
	OFF	ON
SW1-1	Host Mode	Target Mode
SW1-2	Power enabled by Host	Power is always enabled
SW1-3	EEPROM WP OFF	EEPROM WP ON
SW1-4	Using OSS Backplane	Using Magma Backplane
SW1-5	Auto Configuration Negotiation	Use SW2 for Manual Configuration

	SW2-1	SW1-2
	PC1	PC0
Manual x16	ON	ON
Manual x8x8	ON	OFF
Manual x8x4x4	OFF	ON
Manual x4x4x4x4	OFF	OFF

Host card dipswitch setting: SW1: #5=ON | SW2: #1=ON; #2=ON



Target card dipswitch setting:SW1: #1=ON; #2=ON | SW2: All OFF



For more information on the HIB68-x16 card go to <https://www.onestopsystems.com/product/pcie-x16-gen3-cable-adapter>

8.4 Power Cords

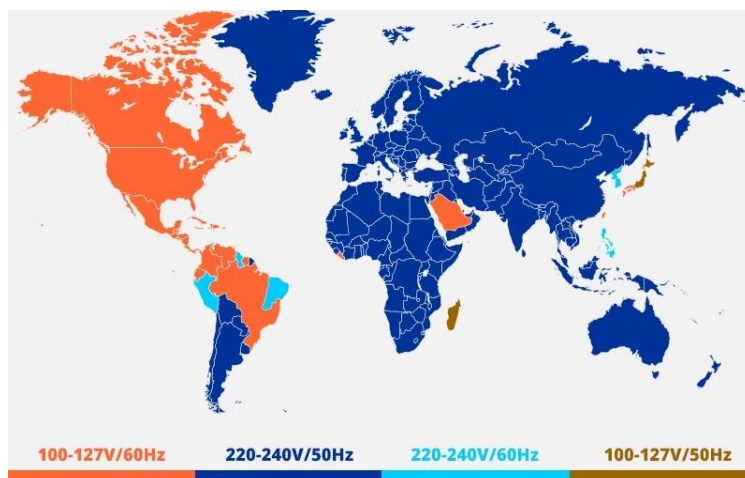
Two types of power cords can be used with this expansion unit, 125V and 250V.



8.4.1 Specifications

OSS PART#: 290-001-012-RC (125V)		OSS PART#: 290-001-032-RC (250V)	
Description: CORD NEMA5-15P C-13SJT		Description: CORD PWR MALE-FEMALE SJT	
Part Status	Active	Part Status	Active
Style	Male pins (Blades) to Female Sockets (slots)	Style	Male pins (Blades) to Female Sockets (slots)
1 st Connector	NEMA 5-15P	1 st Connector	IEC 320-C14
2 ND Connector	IEC 320-C13	2 ND Connector	IEC 320-C13
Number of Conductors	3	Number of Conductors	3
Cord Type	SJT	Cord Type	SJT
Wire Gauge	14 AWG	Wire Gauge	14 AWG
Shielding	Unshielded	Shielding	
Approval Marks	CSA, UL	Approval Marks	CSA, UL
Approved Countries	Canada, USA	Approved Countries	
Voltage Rating	125V	Voltage Rating	250V
Current Rating	15A	Current Rating	15A
Operating Temperature	60°C	Operating Temperature	105°C
Digi-Key Part#	Q944-ND	Digi-Key Part#	1175-1312-ND

8.4.2 Power cord socket and voltage tables world standards



8.5 Link Cable

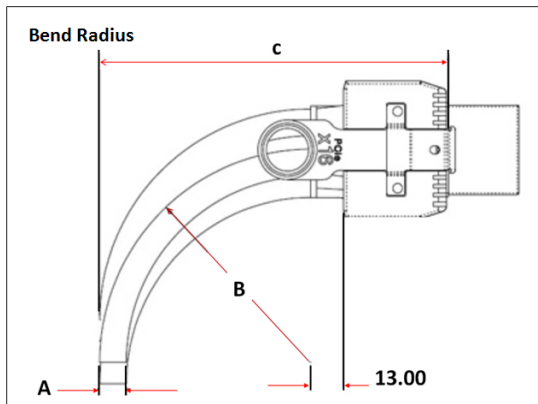
PCIe x16 Cable

Available in 1m and 3m lengths with crossover cabling. The connectors on either end of the PCIe x16 cable are identical. Each connector is equipped with a retractor allowing the connector to be locked into place.



	Cable Gage	24	26	28
A	Cable Diameter	10.4	9.3	8.4
B	Minimum outer radius	46.9	41.7	37.7
C	Faceplate to outer radius	102.2	97	93

Unit:mm

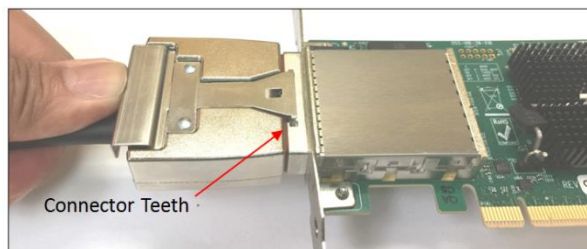


8.5.1 Specifications

General	
Connector to Connector	PCI Express-to-PCI Express
Physical	
Circuits (Loaded)	136
Circuits (Loaded)	136
Gender	Male-Male
Lock to Mating Part	Yes
Material - Metal	Zinc Alloy
Pitch - Mating Interface	0.80mm
Single Ended	No
Waterproof / Dustproof	YES
Wire Insulation Diameter	N/A
Wire/Cable Type	Round
Electrical	
Current - Maximum per Contact	1A
Shielded	Yes
Voltage - Maximum	30V DC
Other	
RoHS Compliant	Yes
Operating Temperature	-40 to +85°C

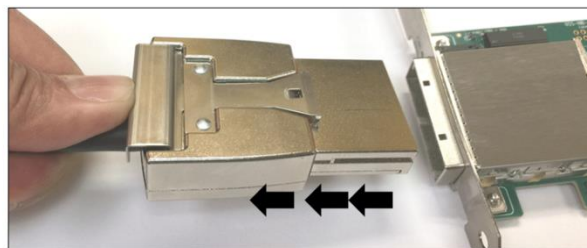
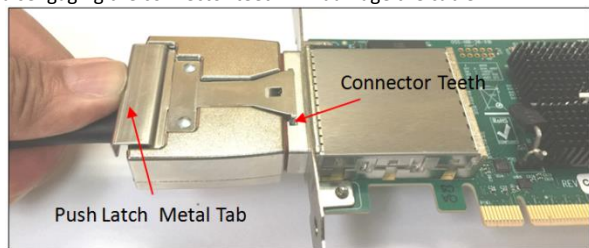
8.5.2 Cable Installation

Align the cable into the cable port. Push and hold the "latch Metal Tab" while slowly inserting the cable. Release the tab so the connector teeth will snap securely into the holes of the cable shell, see photos below.



8.5.3 Cable Removal

Push or press and hold the "latch Metal Tab", to disengage the connector teeth. Slowly pull back the cable. Pulling the cable out without disengaging the connector teeth will damage the cable.



8.5.4 Cable Pin-Outs Assignment

Designator	Description	Dimension (mm)	Tolerance (mm)
C01	Interface Width	28.40	±0.10
D01	Forward Edge of Plug to Forward Lower Tab	0.75	±0.13
D02	Slot Depth	6.79	±0.13
D04	Forward Lower Tab Width	25.53	±0.13
D06	Snout Length	28.31	±0.13
D07	Snout Width	34.44	+0.20/-0.05
D08	Latch Face Plane to Forward Edge of PCB	26.29	±0.20
D09	Plug Width	53.00	±0.05
D10	Plug Thickness	20.23	±0.13
D11	Top of Plug to Bottom of Snout	17.18	±0.13
D12	Side Rail Groove Length	27.60	±0.10
D13	Snout Thickness	9.99	+0.15/-0.05
D15	Thickness Top Forward Edge of Plug	0.80	±0.05
D16	Top of Rail Groove to Top of Tongue	6.83	+0.15/-0.05
D17	D17 Top of Snout to Top of Side Groove	2.50	±0.05
D18	Top of Side Groove to Centerline of Upper PCB	0.53	±0.13
D19	Side Rail Groove Width	2.05	±0.05
D21	Zone A Internal Width Rail Groove to Rail Groove	33.24	±0.05
D21	Zone B Internal Width Rail Groove to Rail Groove	32.74	±0.05
D23	Top of Side Groove to Centerline of Lower PCB	5.03	±0.13
D27	Latch Barb Spacing	17.50	±0.05
D28	Length of Zone A	21.54	±0.13
D29	Length of Zone B	5.00	±0.13
D30	Chamfer Width	0.30	±0.05
D31	Chamfer Length	1.00	±0.05
D32	Latch to Plug Body	1.60	±0.13
D33	Internal Plug Width	30.55	±0.10
D34	Chamfer Height	0.20	±0.05
D35	Chamfer Width	0.45	Min
D36	Pull Radius	4.00	±0.10
D37	Pull Inner Diameter	16.52	Min
D38	Pull Outer Diameter	23.02	Max
D39	Pull Centerline to Radius	13.97	±0.10
D40	Pull Centerline to Radius	20.67	±0.10
D41	Pull Centerline to Latch	63.57	±3.00
D42	Plug Thickness	1.25	Min
D43	Text Height - PCIe	2.70	Ref
D44	Text Height - x16	5.60	Ref

8.6 Power Supply

The 4U Value expansion chassis has an 80 Plus Titanium power supply capable of supplying 2000W output power at 91% efficiency. This power supply is designed not only to provide you with reliable power but also protects it from over voltage, over current and short circuiting via protective circuitry embedded into the unit. It has a mean-time between failure (MTBF) of **greater than 200,000** hours and an LED indicator to keep you informed on normal/abnormal conditions for your PSU.

The power supply is redundant to safe-guard your system from power failure and allows for hot-swap replacement to eliminate system downtime. It includes two replaceable modules (ea. 2000 W) that share the power load requirements during normal operations. All materials contained comply with RoHS requirements.

- Should one module fail for any reason, the power load will be shifted to the other module.
- An indicator for the failure would be the LEDs on the back panel of the power supply behind the chassis.
- For non-functioning equipment, these indicators would not show.



8.6.1 Removing a hot-swap ac power supply

1. Disconnect the power cord from the power supply you are removing.
2. Grasp the power-supply handle.
3. Press the brown release latch to the right and hold it pressed down.
4. Pull the power supply part of the way out of the bay.
5. Release the release latch; then, support the power supply with your left hand and pull it the rest of the way out of the bay.
6. If you are instructed to return the power supply, follow all packaging instructions, and use any packaging materials for shipping that are supplied to you.



The power supply is an 80 Plus Titanium power supply capable of supplying 2000W output power at 91% efficiency. Enjoy the simplicity of active power factor correction (PFC) and automatically correct AC input for a full range of voltages. Features a card edge connector for connection with the backplane of compatible 1U systems. This power supply is designed to not only provide you reliable power to your server but also protects it from over voltage, over current and short circuiting via protective circuitry embedded into the unit. Rest easy knowing your hardware will be up and running with a mean-time between failure (MTBF) of greater than 200,000 hours and an LED indicator to keep you informed on normal/abnormal conditions for your PSU. This power supply is redundant to safe-guard your system from power failure and allows for hot-swap replacement to eliminate system downtime. All materials contained comply with RoHS requirements.

8.6.2 Specifications

General Specifications	
Dimension	346 x 76 x 40 mm (D x W X H)
Total Max Power / Power Output	1000 W @ 100-127Vac
	1800 W @ 200-220Vac
	1900 W @ 220-230Vac
	2000 W @ 230-240Vac
Hold-up Time	11ms @ 75% load
Efficiency	at least 96% Peak @ 50% load
MTBF	200,000 hours @ 25 degree C
PFC	Yes
PMBUS	Support PMBus 1.2
Internal Oring	Yes
N+1 Redundant	Yes
Cold Redundancy	Yes
Full Digital Power Supply	Yes
High Power Density	39.7 W/in3
Application	HPC, Cloud Computing
80 Plus Certification	80 Plus Titanium

Input Specifications	
Input Voltage	90-264
Input Frequency	50-60Hz
AC Input Rating (Voltage Range / Current Range/Frequency)	2000 W (UL/CUL)
	200-240V / 11.8-9.8A /50-60Hz
	1000W: 100-127V / 12-9.5A / 50-60Hz
	1800W: 200-220V / 10-9.5A / 50-60Hz
	1980W: 220-230V / 10-9.8A / 50-60Hz
	2000W: 230-240V / 10-9.8A / 50-60Hz

Output Specifications	
DC Output Specifications (Voltage /Max Load)	2000 W (UL/CUL)
	+12V / 166.7A ; +5Vsb /1A
	1000W: +12V / 83.3A ; +5Vsb / 1.0A
	1800W: +12V / 150 A ; +5Vsb / 1.0A
	1980W: +12V / 165 A ; +5Vsb / 1.0A
	2000W: +12V /166.7A ; +5Vsb / 1.0A
	+5V: N/A
	+3.3V : N/A

Environmental Specifications	
Temperature	0 to 50 degree C Operating
Altitude	16,5000 feet Operating
Relative Humidity	20% to 90% RH Operating

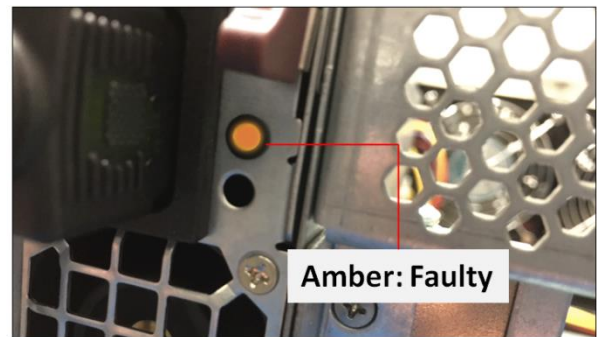
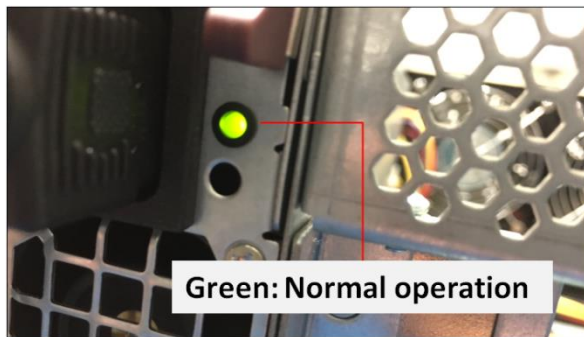
Safety Regulations	
UL, cUL, BMSI, CQC, CB, CE, FCC Class A, CISPR Class A, ROHS	

8.6.3 LED Indicator

A green/amber double color Light Emitting Diode (LED) shall be mounted as indicated in mechanical drawing and shall indicate the status of the DC GOOD signal with green color.

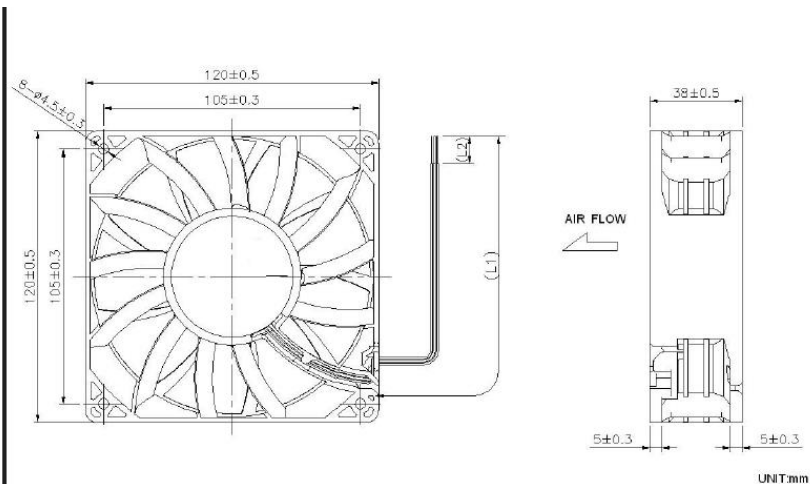
The LED shall continue to glow under normal operation of the power supply. If this LED is blinking or not lit or in amber color, the power supply is not operating properly.

- During protection mode (main 12V rail), the LED should be amber.
- During protection mode (5Vsb rail), the LED should be off.
- When protection is cleared, the LED should go back to the original intended status.
- When the unit is in standby with AC is present, the LED should be amber.
- When the unit is in standby with no AC is present, the LED should be off.
- When the unit is turned on properly, the LED is green.
- During wakeup redundancy mode, the LED should be Green.



8.7 Fan

The expansion unit has three fans installed enough to provide cooling to the extreme-high-heat- generating GPUs. These are high CFM / RPM and replaceable fans. The standard or default fans have a fixed fan speed (3x lead wires). There is an optional fan that would allow you to control the speed. You can get the PWM controller and 4 wire fans.



8.7.1 Fan Specifications

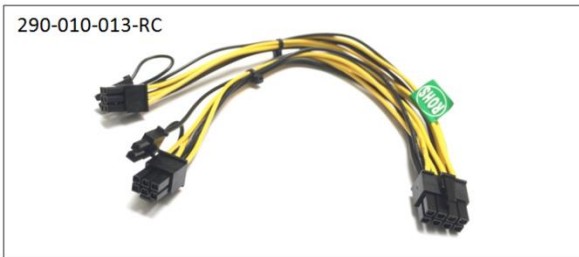
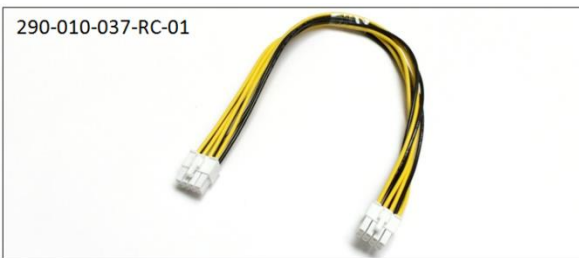
4x Lead wires – PWM / Fan control (Controls Fan Speed)				3x Lead wires – Standard Fan (Fixed Fan Speed)		
Frame & Impeller	PBT, UL94V-O plastic			Frame & Impeller	PBT, UL94V-O plastic	
Dimension	120x38mm (4.7”X1.5)			Dimension	120x38mm (4.7”X1.5)	
Connection	4x Lead wires			Connection	3x Lead wires	
Motor	Brushes DC, auto restart, polarity protected.			Motor	Brushes DC, auto restart, polarity protected.	
Bearing System	Dual ball bearing			Bearing System	Dual ball bearing	
Insulation Resistance	Min. 10M at 500VDC			Insulation Resistance	Min. 10M at 500VDC	
Dielectric Strength	1 minute at 500 VAC, max leakage< 500 MicroAmp			Dielectric Strength	1 minute at 500 VAC, max leakage< 500 MicroAmp	
Temperature Range	-10C~+70C			Temperature Range	-10C~+70C	
Storage Temperature	-40C~+80C			Storage Temperature	-40C~+80C	
Life (L10)	70,000 Hours (40C)			Life (L10)	70,000 Hours (40C)	
Part Number	OD1238-12HBXJ10A			Part Number	OD1238-12HBXJ10A	
Nominal Voltage	12V DC			Nominal Voltage	12V DC	
Voltage Range	7~13.2V DC			Voltage Range	7~13.2V DC	
Rated Current	3.70 A			Rated Current	3.70 A	
Rated Power	44.4 Watt			Rated Power	44.4 Watt	
Rated Speed (RPM)	6000			Rated Speed (RPM)	6000	
Airflow (CFM)	250			Airflow (CFM)	250	
Noise Level (db)	69			Noise Level (db)	69	
Max. Static Pressure	1.48” H ² O			Max. Static Pressure	1.48” H ² O	
Weight	~375 g			Weight	~375 g	
Tachometer – Open Collector PWM				Tachometer – Open Collector		
*Connection UL1007, 24AWG, ~320mm				*Connection UL1007, 24AWG, ~320mm		
Red (+)	Black(-)	White: Tachometer	Blue: PWM	Red (+)	Black(-)	White Tachometer




8.8 Auxiliary power cables

The aux power cable is available for the unit but it is not a standard item. It is optional and sold separately. If your card requires an extra power, please contact our Sales team.

There are two different sets of aux power cables, see table below.

Aux Power Cable	Part Number	Description	Connector	#of Connector
8 pin	290-010-037-RC-01	Cable Assy, Aux Pwr, 8 Pin, NVIDIA 2.0, 12", Expansion System, M176 (OSS)	8-pin male to 8-pin male	One 8-pin connector
	290-010-037-RC-02	Cable Assy, Aux Pwr, 8 Pin, NVIDIA 2.0, 24" Expansion System, M176 (OSS)	8-pin male to 8-pin male	One 8-pin connector
6+2 pin	290-010-013-RC	Cable Assy, Canister, External Pwr, Dual 6+2 PCIe Graphics Only	8-pin male to 2 6+2-pin male	Two 6+2 pin connectors
	290-010-036-RC	Cable Assy, Aux Pwr, 6+2 Pin, 24", Expansion System, M176 (OSS)	8-pin male to 2 6+2-pin male	Two 6+2 pin connectors

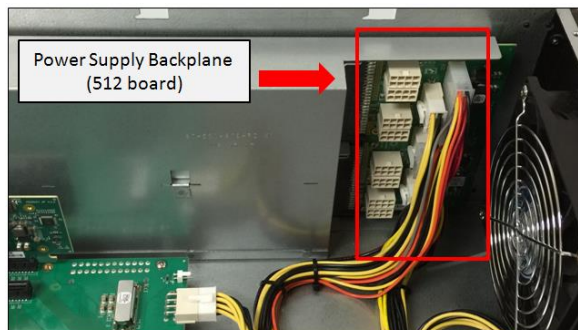
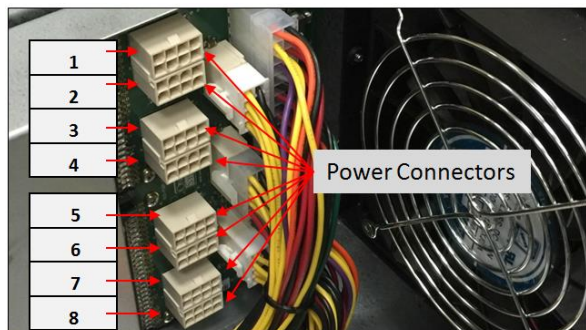


	Connectors	Can provide power of
	8 pin	150 Watts
	Two 6+2 pin	300 Watts
	6 pin	75 Watts

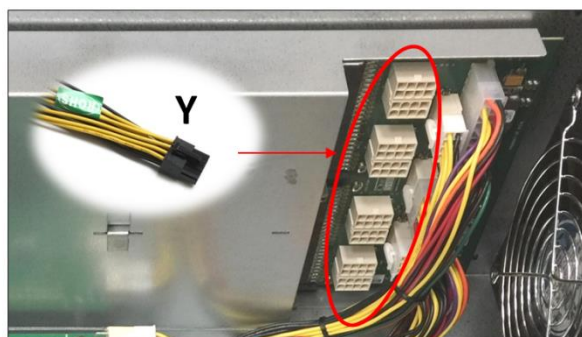
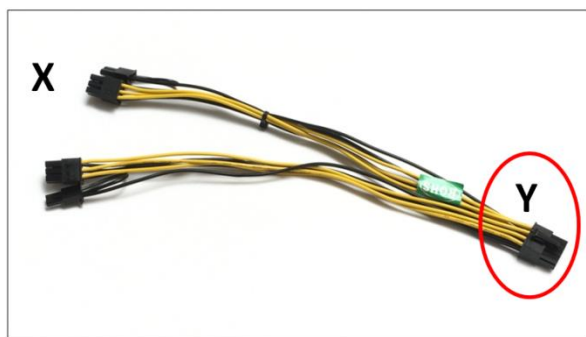
8.8.1 Aux power cable installation

Eight is the maximum number of aux power cables that can be plugged in or used with this model.

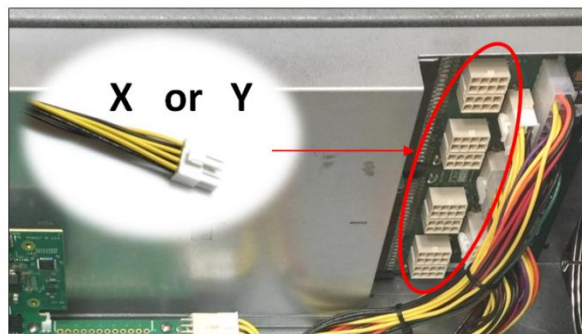
The extra power is supplied directly from the power supply backplane (512 board) and there are 8 available power connections / ports in which the auxiliary power cables are plugged in, see photo below.



To plug in or connect the 6+2 pin cable to the power supply backplane, use the “Y” end of the cable, see photos below.



To plug in or connect the 8-pin cable, you can use either X or Y end of the cable, see photos below.



- Ensure the cable is fully seated and secured.
- There are eight available 8 ports / connections on the power supply backplane in which you can plug in the aux power cables. You can only use the OSS supplied 8-pin and 6+2 pin aux power cables (290-010-037-RC-01/02, 290-010-013-RC and 290-010-036-RC).
-

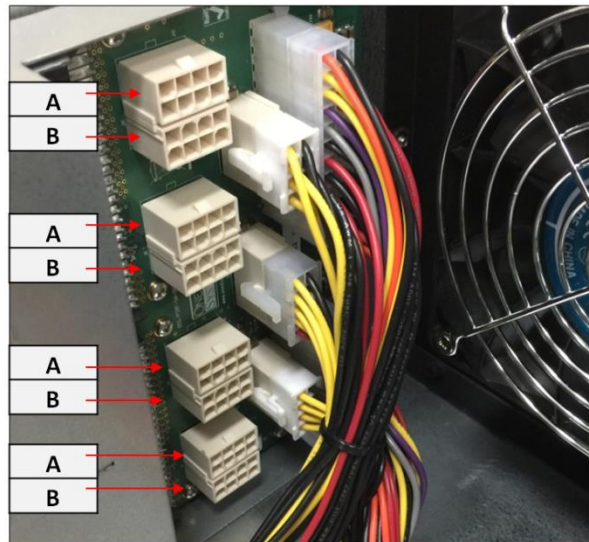
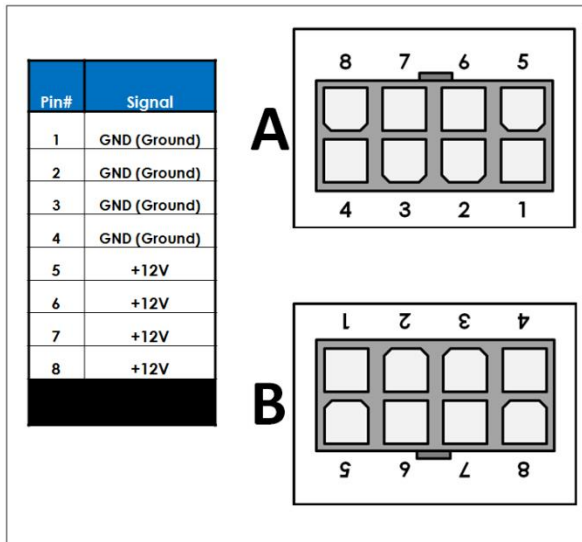


NOTE

Route cables away from FANS. For safety and proper airflow avoid blocking the fans.

8.8.2 Pinouts

PSU board aux port pinouts



8-pin aux power cable and pinouts

Figure A1

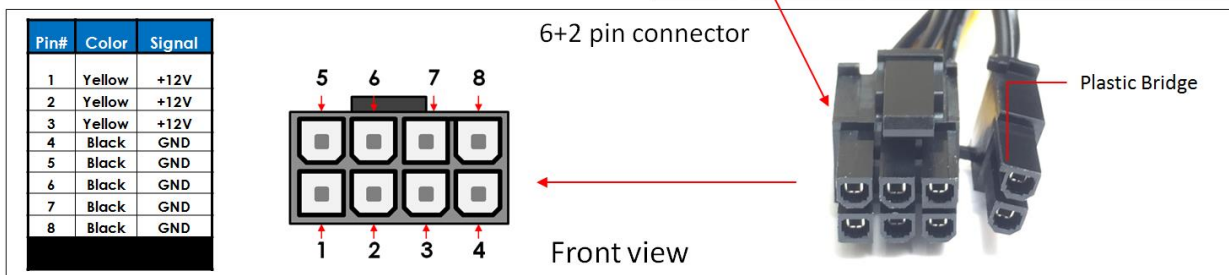
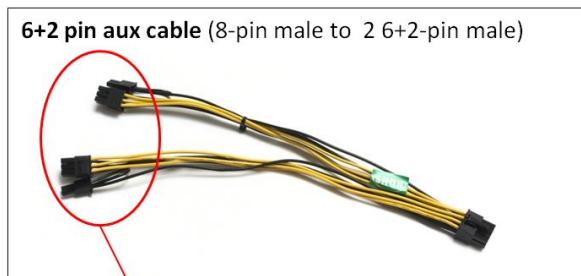
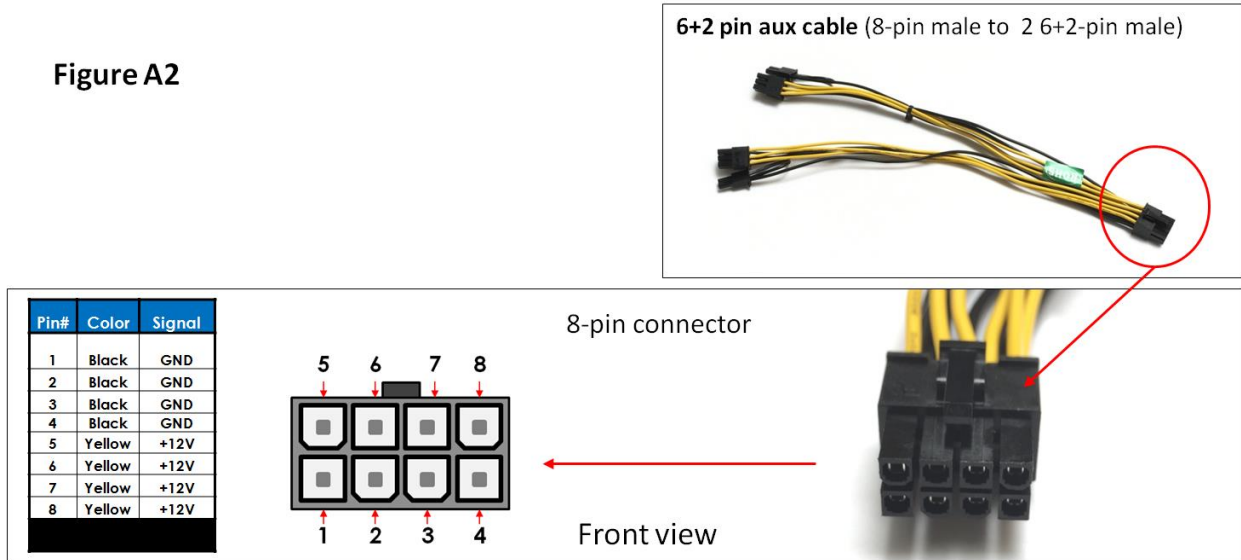


Figure A2



6+2-pin aux power cable and pinouts

Figure B1

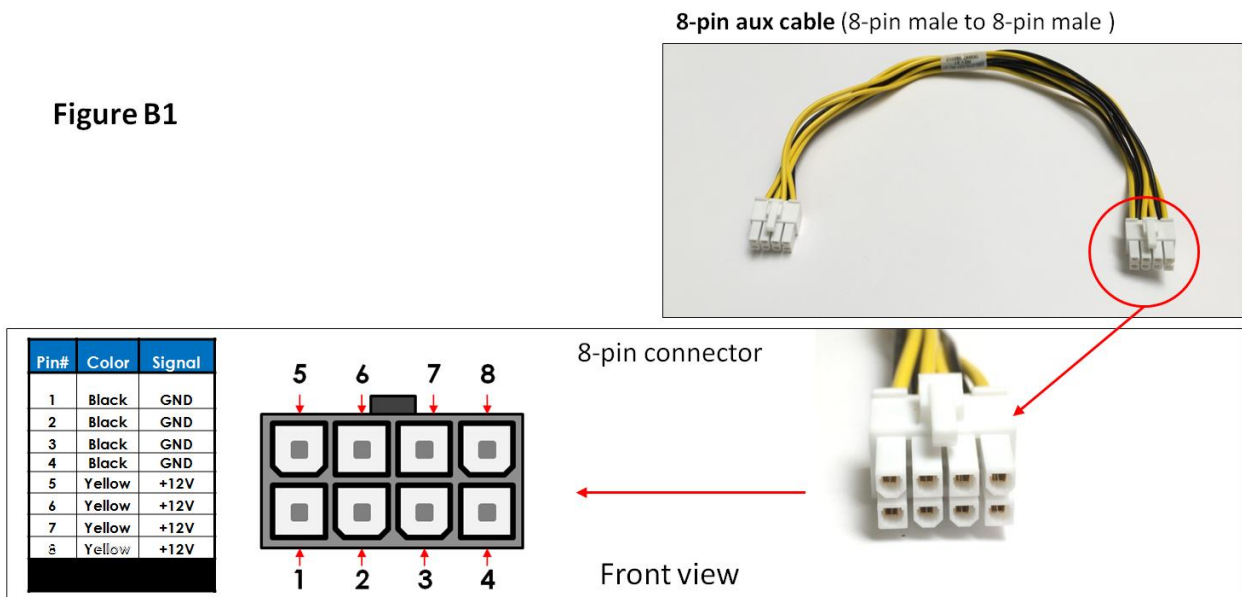
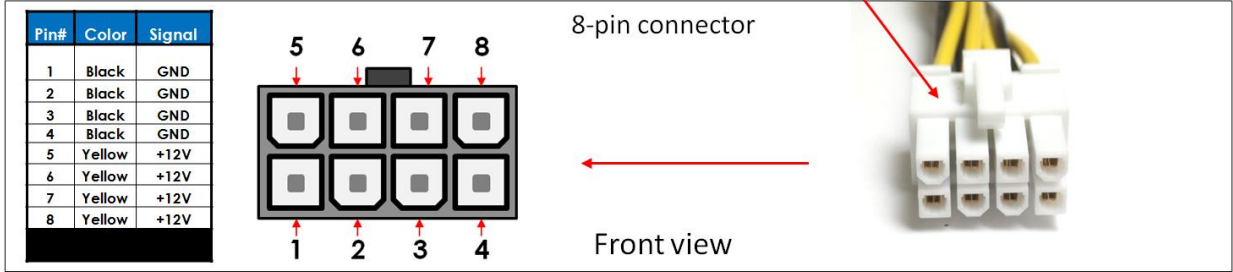
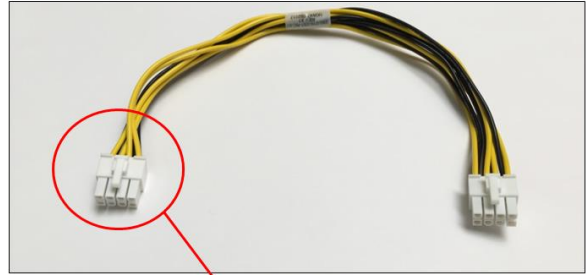


Figure B2

8-pin aux cable (8-pin male to 8-pin male)



8.8.3 Using the Auxiliary Power Cable

When using a PCIe card such as an FPGA card or GPU card that requires additional power you would need the aux power cables . Depending on the power requirement of your PCIe card, it will have a different built-in aux power port in which you attach the aux power cable.

A PCIe slot only provides 75 watts of power, there is not enough to meet the power requirement for a high-end with power consumption of over 125Watts or more for example. A direct connection from the power supply is needed to obtain additional power. This can be done by using the 6+ 2 pin or 8 pin auxiliary power cable. The below photos represent how the 6+2 pin connector and 8 pin aux power cables are attached to the PCIe card or GPU card.

The photo below is an example of a PCIe card or GPU card that has two 6-pin power connectors. You need two 6+2-pin aux cables to provide extra power.

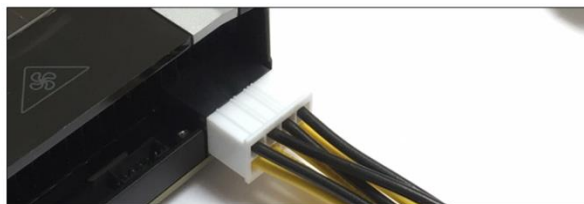


The photos below are example of a PCIe card or GPU card that has a 6pin power connector. You need one 6+2pin aux cable to provide extra power.





The photo below is an example of a PCIe card that has an 8pin power connector. You need one 8-pin aux cable to provide extra power.

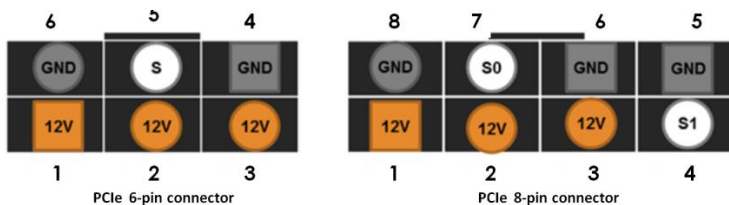


Each PCIe x16 slot on the 457 OSS board provides 75 Watts of power, which is adequate for most simple video cards. However, a high-end GPU cards usually need more power. To accommodate graphics cards needing more than 75 watts, the **PCI-SIG (Special Interest Group)** introduced two standards for supplying additional power to a video card via additional graphics power connectors:

- **PCI Express x16 Graphics 150 W-ATX Specification**—Published in October 2004, this standard defines a six-pin (2x3) auxiliary power connector capable of delivering an additional 75 W to a graphics card directly from the power supply, for a total of 150 W to the card.
- **PCI Express 225 W/300 W High Power Card Electromechanical Specification**—Published in March 2008, this standard defines an eight-pin (2x4) auxiliary power connector capable of supplying an additional 150 W of power, for a total of either 225 watts (75+150) or 300 watts (75+150+75) of available power.

Graphics Card Auxiliary Power Connector Configurations	
Maximum Power Draw	Auxiliary Power Connector Configuration
75 Watts	None
150 Watts	One six-pin connector
225 Watts	Two six-pin connectors*
300 Watts	One eight-pin connector + one six-pin connector
375 Watts	Two eight-pin connectors
450 Watts	Two eight-pin connectors + one six-pin connector
*May optionally use one eight-pin connector instead	

GPU Card Power Connectors



Pin	PEX 6-pin	PCe 8-pin
1	12V	12V
2	12V	12V
3	12V	12V
4	GND	SENSE1
5	SENSE	GND
6	GND	SENSE0
7	--	GND
8	--	GND

Example below, when using a GPU card that has a maximum power consumption of 300 Watt. It has an 8-pin and 6-pin power connectors.

Number of Pins	Watt
6 pin connector	provides 75 Watts
8 pin connector	provides 150 Watts

To provide additional power, you need two 6+2pin cable connectors, see Figure A.

Note:300 Watt power needed = 75 Watt from PCIe slot + 75 Watt from 6-pin + 150 Watt from 8-pin.



Figure B shows the wrong power cable to use due to special keying on the eight-pin connector. The GPU power connector has a different keying to prevent interchanging with the +12 V power connectors.

NOTE: We do not provide different aux power cables (i.e. 8pin to 4pin Molex) other than what we offer. If your PCIe card requires a different power adapter or aux power cable, you would have to buy it from other electronic stores.

8.9 Expansion System Power Consumption

The 4U Value expansion unit draws a maximum of 262 Watts (3 Fans + 2 Backplanes + 2 Interface boards) of power without any boards / cards installed.

8.9.1 Power consumption breakdown per hardware

Item	Hardware	Power Consumption
1	Target Cards	15 Watt per card
2	Fans	44.4 Watt per fan
3	Backplane	50 Watt (max); 23 Watt (min) per board

- Three Fans: 132 Watts
- Two Target cards: 30 Watt
- Two 457 boards: 100 Watts (max); 46 Watts (min)

9 Fan Controller

An optional fan PWM controller is available. Customer can purchase the configuration with the fan controller installed.



If you require the fan controller upgrade you need to contact our Sales Team (sales@onestopsystems.com).

- The upgrade can only be done in house (at OSS manufacturing plant).
- You have to send the unit back to One Stop Systems.

The upgrade involves the following:

1. Changing the three fans
2. Connecting new wires
3. Setting up the Dip switches on the fan controller.
4. Drilling holes beneath the enclosure for mounting the PWM controller device.

Parts required: You need to order a set of fan (qty 3) and 1 PWM controller. Contact our Sales team for details. The photos below are an example of two units: one unit with fan controller installed and one without the fan controller.

Without fan controller



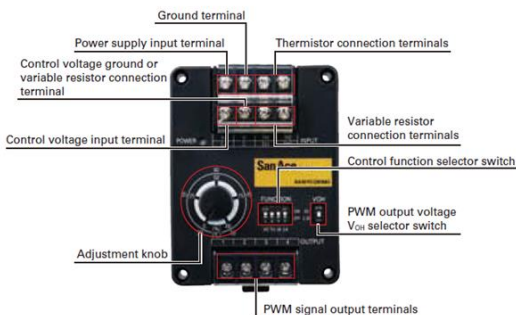
With fan controller



The 4U 5-slot Value Expansion chassis is designed to work with all types of PCI Express cards. Some PCI Express cards produce substantial heat and must be cooled properly to eliminate over heating problem. There are three fans located at the front of the enclosure to provide cooling required for the hottest PCI Express cards. As safety measure, by default the OSS provides 4U 5-slot Value expansion chassis with the fans functioning at full speed to prevent high-heat generating PCIe cards from over-heating.

If noise is a concern, we provide an optional fan PWM Controller to help alleviate fan noise in situations when a low heat producing card is installed in the expansion unit. You can manage the velocity or speed of the fan by adjusting the "Adjustment Knob" to the desired percentage. When the PWM percentage is at 100%, the fan spins at maximum speed. When the PWM cycle is at 0%, the fans are stopped.

When card or GPU is overheating the performance throttles down. When GPU generates a load of heat and when your cooling solution can no longer dissipate heat fast enough to keep temperatures within a safe range, your graphics card starts to dump performance. In order to maintain performance, you need to control the heat by providing ample cooling and good airflow.



Adjustment knob:

Primary function: Adjusting the speed of the fan. 100%= max speed; 0%= fan is stopped.
 Turn the knob counter-clockwise, reduces the fan speed. Turn the knob clockwise, increases the fan speed.

Control Function Selector Switch:

Correct settings to operate the PWM Controller: 1(VO)=OFF, 2(TH)=OFF, 3(IA)=ON, 4(EA)=OFF

The **PWM Controller** in this setup can be operated in internal adjustment function (IA) only. This is why the IA is ON and the others are OFF. In the IA mode the adjustment shows the percentage duty cycle of the PWM (0%-to-100%). The 30-50 scale is only for TH and EA modes and is not being utilized in this configuration.

VO: Voltage control	TH: Thermistor control	IA: Internal adjustment control	EA: External adjustment control
---------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

PWM output voltage V_{OH} selector switch:

The default setting for V_{OH} is 5v. The 5V level needs to be set for the fan to have the correct maximum voltage.

Power LED Green:

When PWM Controller is ON, the LED will be illuminated as solid GREEN.

9.1 Specifications

Item	Specifications	Remarks
Model no.	9PC8666X-S001	
Size [mm]	86 (H) × 66 (W) × 38 (D)	
Rated voltage [VDC]	12, 24, and 48	
Power consumption [W]	0.2 W	
Operating voltage range [VDC]	7 to 60 VDC	
PWM signal output	High-level voltage (VOH)	3.3 V or 5 V
	Low-level voltage (VOL)	0.4 V or lower
	PWM frequency	
Operating temperature [°C]	-20 to +70°C,	Non-condensing
Storage temperature range	-30 to 70°C	Non-condensing
Humidity (Operating and Storage)	20 to 85% RH	Non-condensing
Output PWM signal	25 kHz	
	VOH (high level voltage): 3.3 or 5 VDC (selectable). Frequency: 25 kHz	
Material	Case: Plastics	
Mass	Approx 110 g	
Insulation resistance	10 MΩ or higher using a 500 VDC insulation resistance tester.	Between the power supply input terminal and case
Dielectric strength	500 VAC (50/60 Hz) for 1 minute	Between power supply input terminal and case

10 Troubleshooting

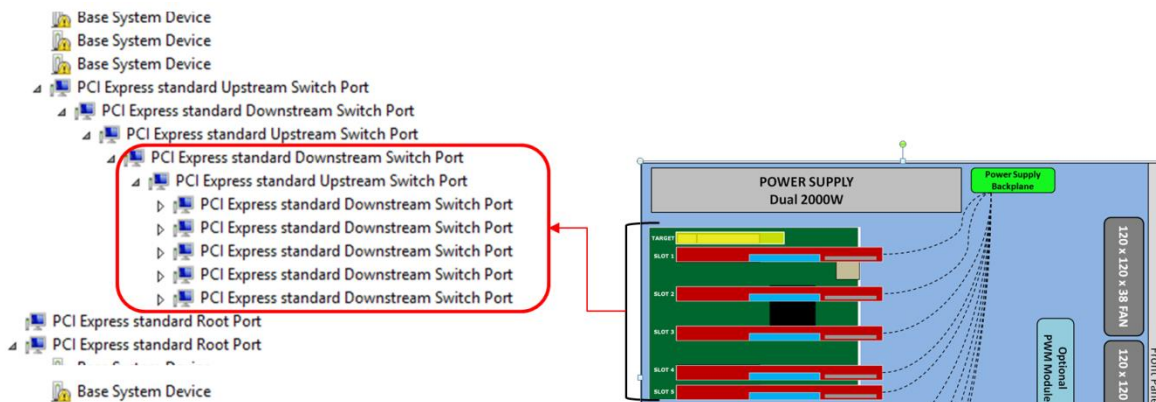
10.1 Locating the Problem

If you are having trouble with the One Stop Systems expansion system, first verify that all cards and cables are seated properly. Be sure you followed the instructions in earlier sections of this Service Manual. Always remember to power **On** and **Off** correctly when rechecking your installation. If you are still having problems, try these troubleshooting steps:

- My Computer Can't Find the PCIe Expansion System
- My PCIe Card Doesn't Work
- My system hangs beyond a certain number of add-in cards

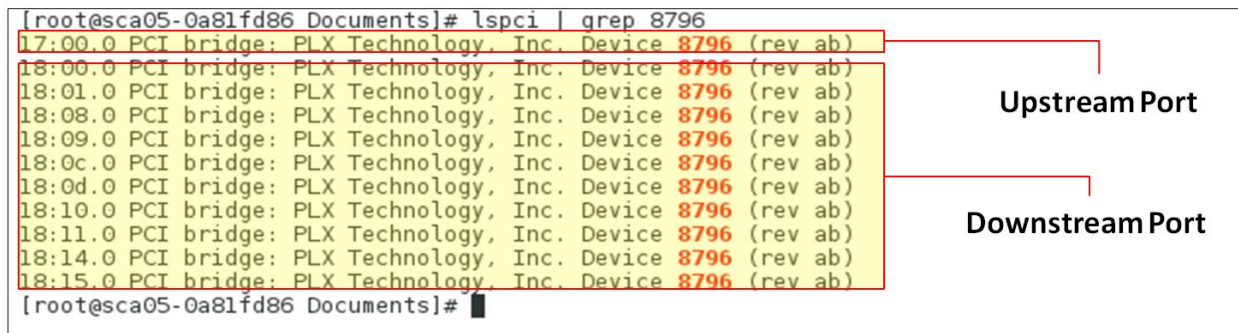
10.1.1 Windows

The 4U Value GPU Accelerator Expansion System is correctly displayed as a "PCI Express standard Downstream Switch Port" in Windows Device Manager, see photo below.



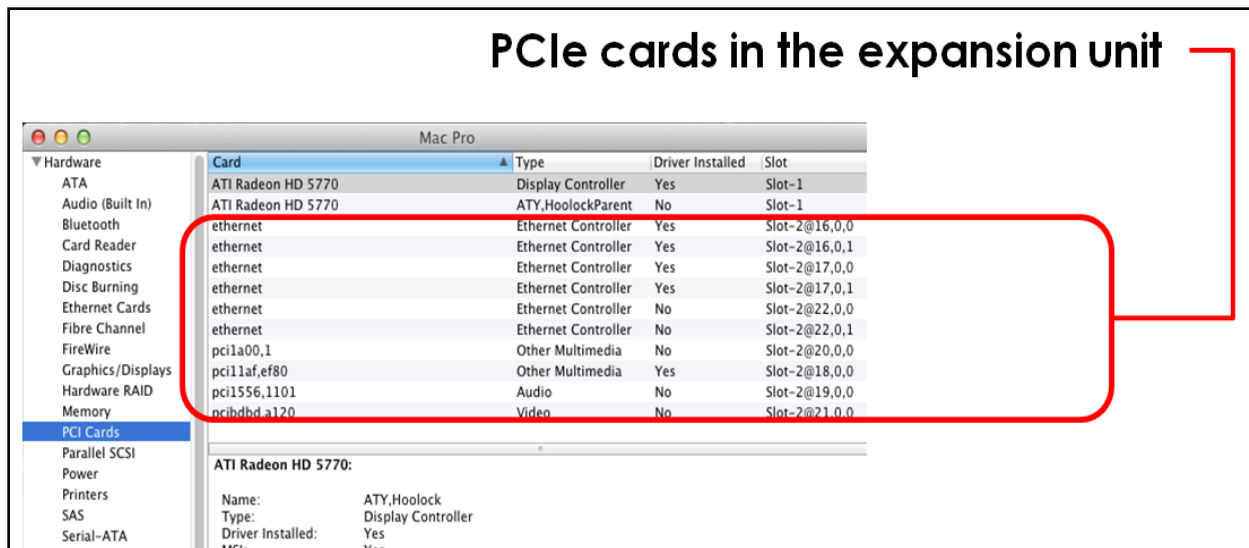
10.1.2 Linux

On Linux, when connected and functioning correctly, this expansion unit will be displayed as follow, see photo below.



10.1.3 Mac

On Mac, when connected and functioning correctly (with PCIe cards installed) it should look like the photo below.



If this is not what you see when you verify your installation, the following troubleshooting steps may help you locate and resolve your installation issues without having to call Technical Support.

10.2 My Computer Cannot Find the PCIe Expansion System

If the 4U Value expansion system is not being detected or recognized by the computer operating system (via Windows Device Manager, Linux -vtt output, or Apple System Profiler) do the following

1. You will need to turn off your computer (and the expansion unit) and then reseal all link cables to ensure you have everything connected correctly.
2. Verify that the required LEDs on the back of the Target and Host cards are lit. Check CBL and EDG LED indicators, when ON it indicates a good link between host and target. All LINK LEDs on the host and target cards should be solid green and slot LINK LEDs should be illuminated (depending on Gen speed of the card).
3. Verify the Target card in the correct designated slot and the Host card are properly inserted into the host computer x 16 slot. Make sure the SW1 Dipswitch settings on both interface cards are set correctly.
 - Try moving the Host card to a different PCIe slot (if a slot is available).
 - Try another host computer.
 - If the expansion system is still not visible after trying all of the above steps, try replacing the Link cables, and both interface cards.
 - If you are still having problem, you may need to send your unit for service.

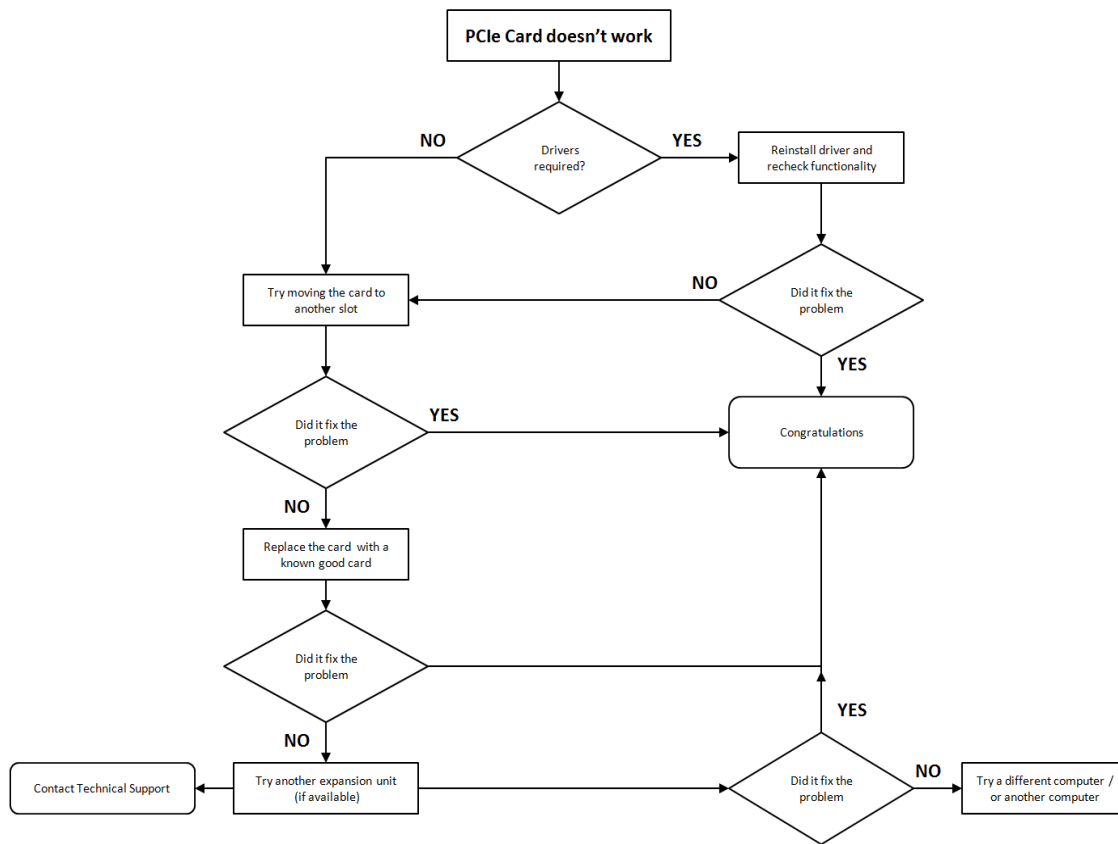
10.3 My Computer Hangs During Power Up

If your computer “hangs” while being turned on and you cannot even start, follow the following steps to try to fix this problem:

1. Shut off the computer (first) and then the One Stop Systems expansion system and verify that all cards and cables are connected and seated correctly.
2. If it still hangs and you have added one or more cards in addition to several PCIe cards, ensure that you have not exceeded the power capabilities of the expansion system’s power supply. You can verify the capacity of your power supply by checking the label on the power supply. If you are not certain about the power consumption of your peripherals, it is best to remove them one by one (starting with those you suspect of being most “power hungry”) until the system powers up.
3. If you have removed all 3rd Party PCIe cards from the One Stop Systems chassis and it still hangs, try the following:
 - Remove the One Stop Systems PCIe host card from the computer and try booting up without the One Stop Systems expansion system attached.
 - If it boots up OK without One Stop Systems expansion system attached, call One Stop Systems Technical Support.
 - If it still hangs, the problem is in the computer and not with the One Stop Systems expansion system or the 3rd Party PCIe cards.
 - If it booted up OK without any 3rd Party PCIe cards installed, try adding only one card and see if it boots up
 - If it boots up OK with one card, shut it down and swap the card. Repeat this until all cards have been tested.
 - If they all test OK, then add the card one at a time until you find the combination that does not work.
 - If you find that one of your card is bad card, replace it, you fixed it!

10.4 My PCIe Card Doesn’t Work

The following flowchart describes a general approach to resolve PCIe card issues:



10.5 Support for 3rd Party PCIe Cards

One Stop Systems will provide reasonable technical support to with 3rd Party PCIe cards. However, if you have verified a successful installation of the One Stop Systems expansion system, but experience difficulty installing your 3rd Party PCIe cards, the card manufacturer should be able to provide the best support.



IMPORTANT

The One Stop Systems expansion unit is designed to function exactly like your desktop computer. This means that you should follow the card maker’s instructions for installation on a Windows or Mac computer as if the expansion chassis WAS the desktop computer. When correctly installed, there is no difference to the operating system, removable cards, or most software.

10.5 1 Windows Error Codes

If you are having a problem with one of your devices, and the Device status box shows a Windows Error Code, refer to the following list of error codes for guidance. These Windows error codes would help in troubleshooting and isolating the problem.

Error Code	Description/Action
10	This code indicates that there is a problem with the 3rd Party PCIe Card driver. If necessary, contact the card’s manufacturer for updated software drivers. If all else fails, contact One Stop Systems Technical Support for further assistance.
28	The driver for the PCIe card is not installed on your system. Reinstall the card driver following the manufacturer’s instructions. If that fails to fix the problem, call the card manufacturer for new drivers.
1	The PCIe host card or expansion chassis are not working correctly. Reinstall the PCIe host card into the computer’s slot and recheck all cable connections. If the error code remains, try another PCIe slot. If the error persists, call One Stop Systems Technical Support.
12	On the Bridge: If you receive error code 12 on the first PCI to PCI Bridge, call One Stop Systems Technical Support. On the Card: This usually means the memory, I/O, or prefetch is more than has been allocated. Call One Stop Systems Technical Support

When your PCIe device or card is showing up with error, we highly recommend that you contact the vendor or manufacturer of the PCIe card for technical assistances.

Any PCI or PCI Express expansion scheme requires the cooperation of the computer system’s BIOS in order to operate properly, regardless of the platform (PC/Laptop/Server) or operating system (MS Windows/MAC OS/LINUX etc.) The BIOS hosts the first and the most fundamental code (firmware) that a computer executes upon boot-up. It is then that each PCI/PCIe add-in card (be it located on the host system or on One Stop Systems expansions chassis) is allocated Input/output memory space for proper operation.

By installing multiple add-in cards in one chassis or chaining multiple One Stop Systems chasses, we are requesting more and more resources from the BIOS and thus must make sure we pre-allocate them sufficiently.

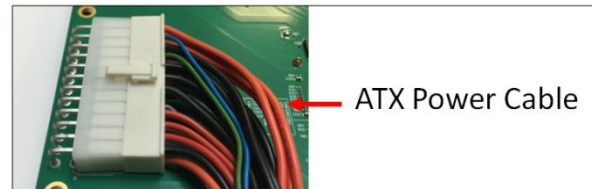
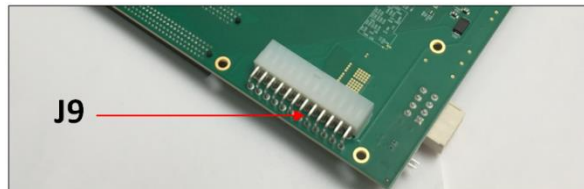
It is therefore imperative that our computing platform allocates **at least 32KB** of I/O memory space to allow multiple add in cards to operate properly. This setting may be editable or preset by your BIOS (or computer) vendor. If you are having this problem it is recommended that you first update your system to the latest firmware provided by your vendor. Instruction on how to do that (as well as making a backup of your current BIOS firmware) should be provided by your computer vendor on their web site. In case this property is editable, you computer vendor should also be able to tell you how to select at least 32KB using their BIOS interface.

10.6 System board fails to power UP

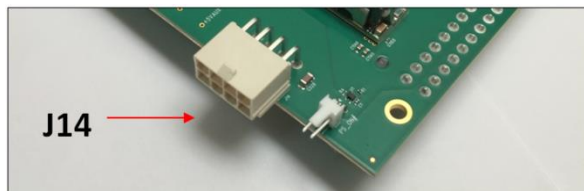
A faulty OSS 457 board can cause the expansion system not to power UP properly. For troubleshooting, you can force power ON the OSS 457 board. This will help you determine whether the board is functioning properly. You need the following items to perform this task.

- Standard ATX power supply with 24pin ATX power cable/connector and with 8-pin 12v power cable/connector.
- Jumper or shunt, not provided by One Stop Systems. You can buy this from any online electronic stores.

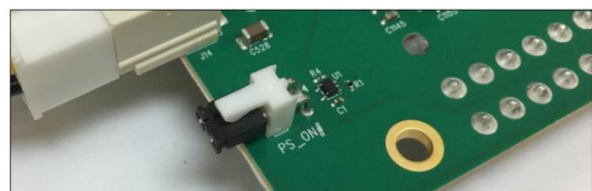
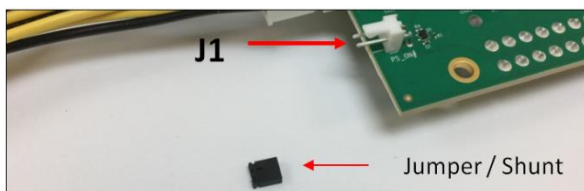
Connect the power supply 24-pin ATX power cable to J9.



Connect the 8-pin 12v power connector from power supply to J4.



Plug in the jumper / shunt to J1 (PS-ON)



10.7 PCIe Upstream and Downstream Ports are not detected

1. Shutdown the system
2. Remove all PCIe cards from the slot.
3. Reseat the Target card and host card.
4. Reseat the cables.
5. Power UP the system.
6. Check the LEDs on the back of the Target cards and Host cards. Make sure both LEDs are illuminated as solid green.

If the upstream and downstream ports are still not detected, you would need to move the host card to another PCIe slot. You can try another computer. If you are still having problem try the following.

1. Replace the target and host cards. See if it fixes the problem. If problem prevails go to step 2
2. Replace the link cables. See if it fixes the problem. If the problem prevails go to step 3
3. Replace the OSS 457 board(s).
4. Send the unit for service / repair

10.8 Expansion System fails to turn ON

Issue:

The 4U Value expansion system is not powering ON after replacing the target and host cards.

Troubleshooting steps:

1. Shutdown the system (computer and expansion unit).
2. Disconnect the link cables.
3. Remove the Target and Host cards. Check the target and host cards, make sure you have the correct model OSS-PCIe-HIB38-x16-F.
4. Check the Dipswitch settings on the target card. The correct settings: 1=OFF, 2=ON, 3=OFF, 4=ON, 5=OFF, 6=OFF
5. Check the Dipswitch settings on the host card. The correct settings: 1=ON, 2=OFF, 3=OFF, 4=OFF, 5=OFF, 6=ON
6. Reinstall the target card (plug the card into target slot).
7. Reinstall the host card (plug the card into x16 Gen3 slot).
8. Make sure the target and host cards are fully seated in the slot and firmly secured.
9. Reconnect the link cables. Make sure the cables are properly connected.
10. Power UP the host computer and expansion system will turn ON.
11. If the expansion system is still not turning ON do the following:
 - a. Move the host card to another PCIe slot (in the host computer). Make sure the slot is x16 Gen3.
 - b. Try another computer.
 - c. Try another link cable (if available).
 - d. Try another set of adapter cards.
 - e. Send the unit for service / repair. You may be having a faulty boards.

10.9 What is the minimum RAM needed to run a single or multiple GPUS?

Questions:

- What is the minimum RAM needed to run a single or multiple GPUS in the expansion system?
- For example if I intend to use 4X 2080 or 1080 what would be the RAM needed and why?
- What happens if you have less memory?

Answer:

Always check the general system and hardware requirements as well as optimal CPU and GPU settings when using GPUs.

For example, if you are using **four** 1080ti and 2080ti GPUs and each GPU requires 11GB. The memory in the GPU is mirrored in system MMIO (memory mapped I/O) for each GPU in the system. In order for these four GPUs and host system to operate properly, a total of 44G of host system memory dedicated to the GPUs is needed during system boot.

The system BIOS, during POST, will typically check for equivalent host system memory to be able to support PCI address space. The host computer should match or exceed the memory requirements of the total GPU PCI address space to achieve better performance and avoid problems that may cause the entire system to malfunction.

If you have less memory, the system will fail to boot. Random crashes and other unexpected errors can occur if GPU memory requirements are not met or the system may not boot at all if the BIOS checks for and sees a mismatch on PCI address space and host system memory capacity. The BIOS will fail with a message of "Insufficient resources", some will just freeze. Other will finish booting but will not enumerate the GPUs, Every server is different, issue will vary.

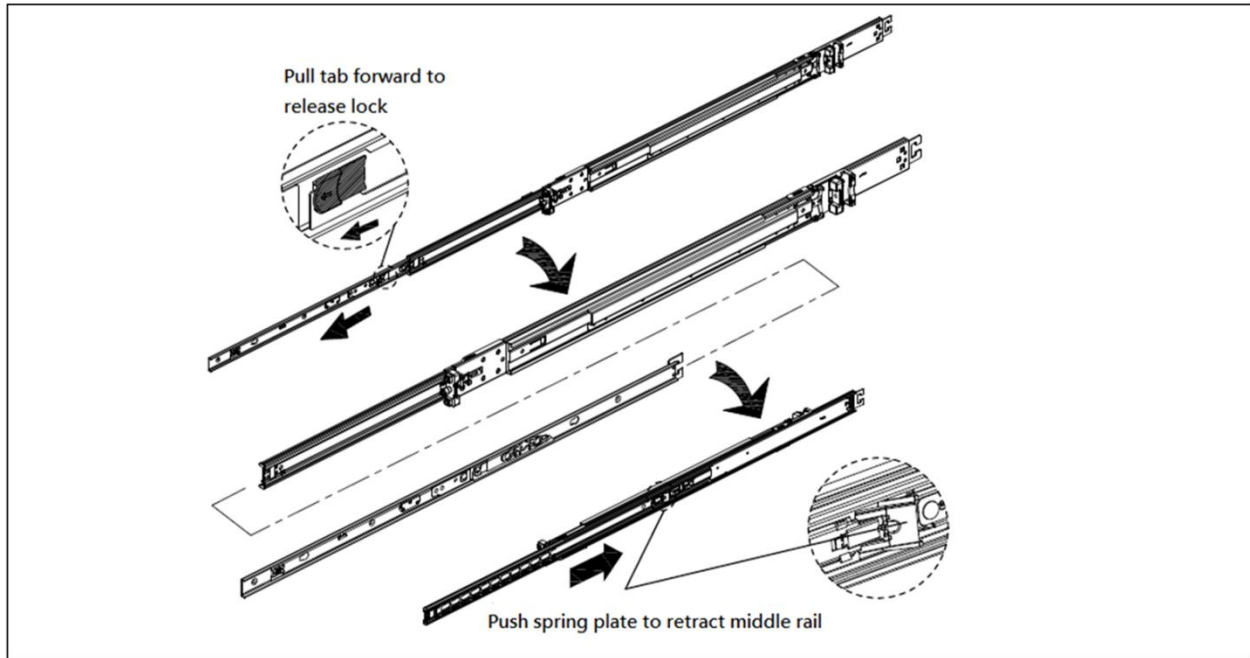
For everything to work properly you need the memory for the GPUS plus enough for the Operating System. Check with GPU manufacturers for details on memory and systems requirements.

Memory-Mapped I/O Greater than 4 GB:

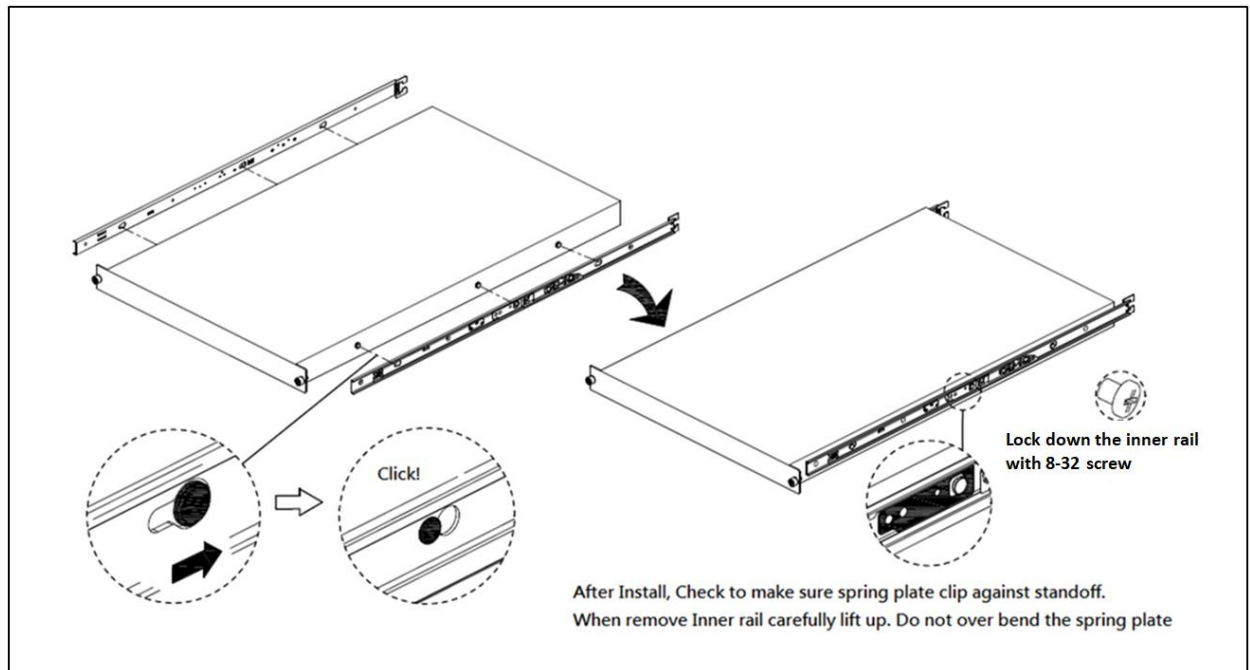
Increasing the size of the memory may not be enough for some systems, adjusting the settings in BIOS of the host systems accordingly is required. (i.e. Enable "Above 4G Memory" and increase MMIO space).

11 Rackslide Installation

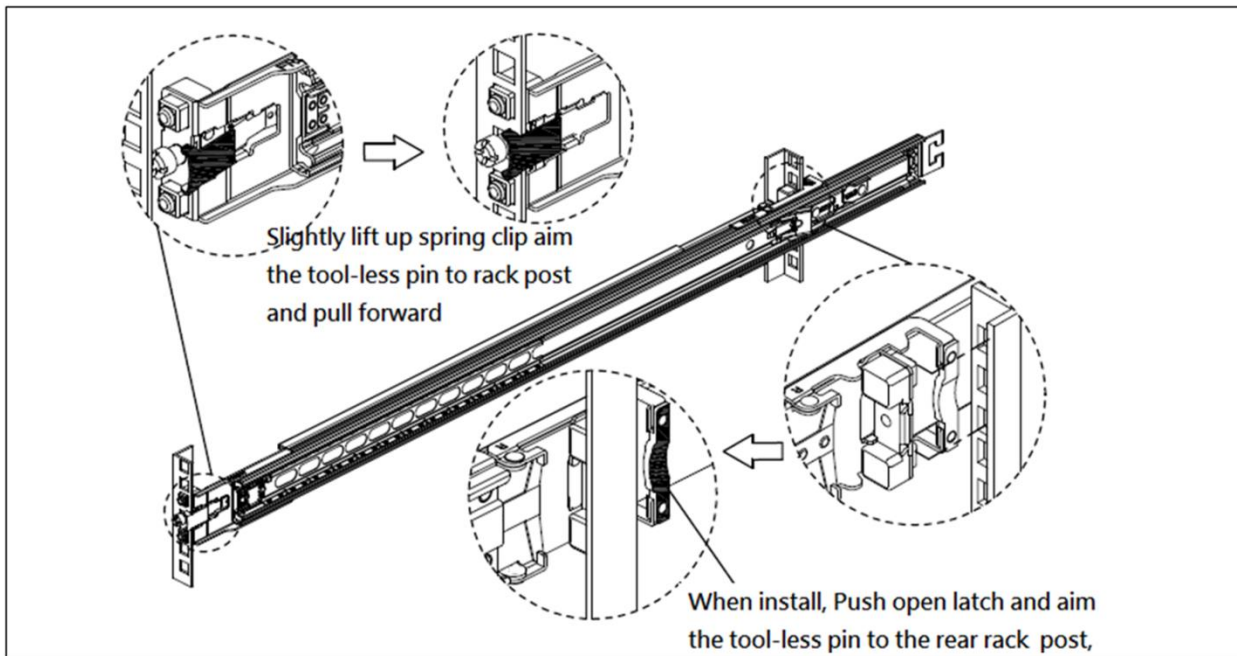
1. Remove Inner from the middle-outer rail



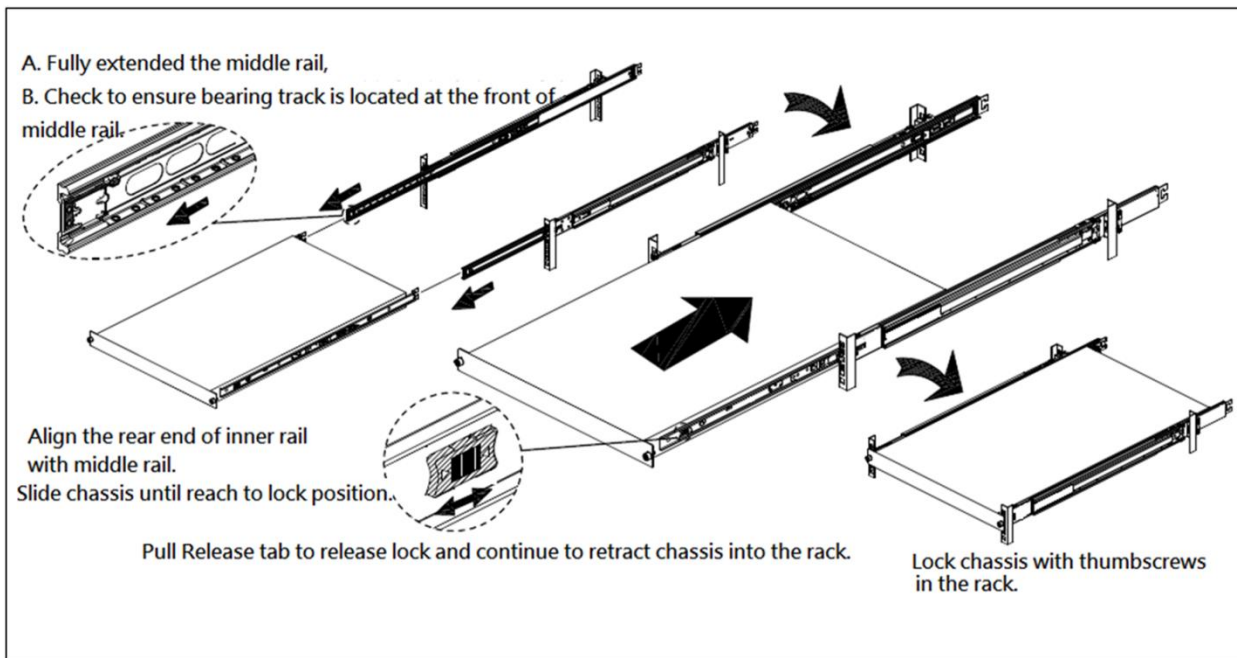
2. Install inner rail to both sides of the chassis



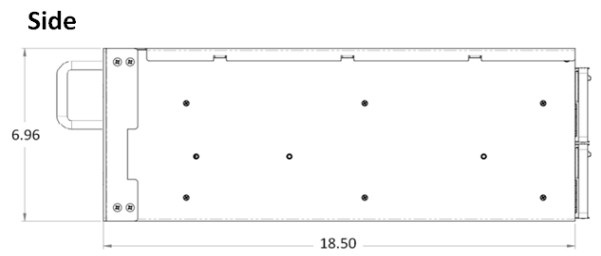
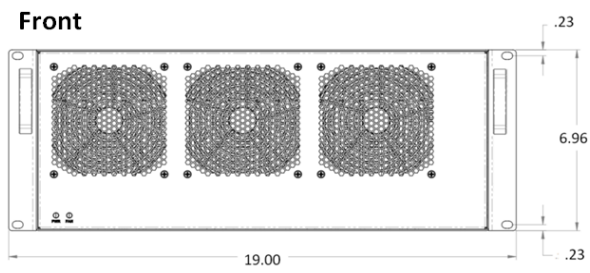
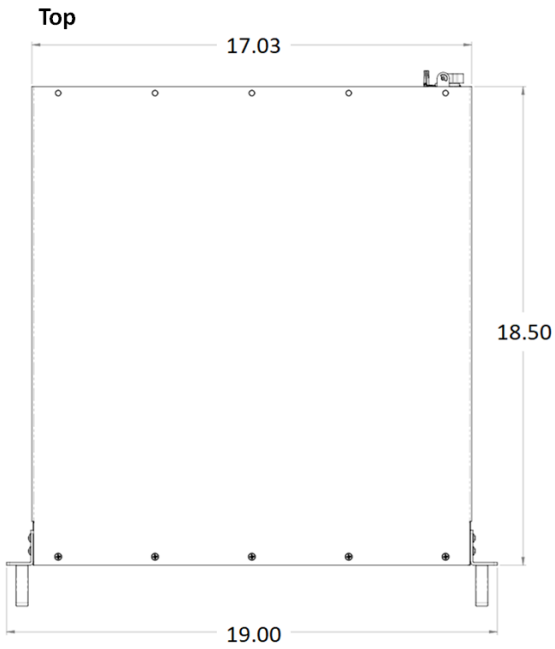
3. Install mid-outer rail onto rack post



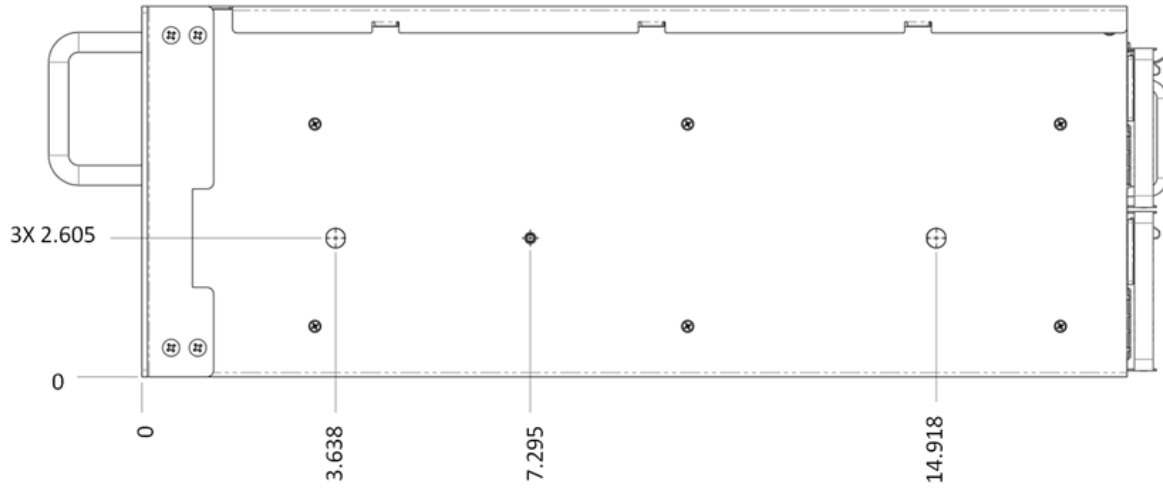
4. Insert chassis into middle-outer rail on the rack



12 Enclosure Dimensions



13 Rackslide Mounting Position



BOTH SIDES IDENTICAL

14 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. Is there a switch on the HIB38X-16 CARD? if there is, what the vendor model and number?

Answer: The HIB38 x16 card uses a Broadcom PEX8733.

2. Is the x16 Cable a 3.0 or 2.0 specification?

Answer: Cable specification is 2.0 and it is 8GHz (Gen 3) times 16 bits for up to 128 Gbps.

3. What does it indicate when the front PWR & FAN LEDs come up as Amber or Orange?

Answer: Is it an indication of faulty power and fan.

4. How many lanes are available on the PEX8796 switch on 457 backplane?

Answer: On the 457 backplane, there are 5x16 lanes (80 lanes), 16 for the target card, a total of 96 lanes.

5. What does it signify when two solid green LEDs (CBK & EDG) on the back of Target and host cards come up?

Answer: CBL shows the link status between the host card in the host computer and the target card in the expansion chassis. The EDGE shows: HOST card – connection between host card and host system. TARGET card – connection between the switch on the target card and the switch in the expansion chassis. Solid – Gen 3, Fast blink Gen 2, Slow blink Gen1.

6. What is the weight of the 4U Value chassis?

Answer: The 4UV weights 30.0 lbs without the baseboard (457) or add-in cards

7. What is power consumption of HIB38-x16?

Answer: 15W

8. Will the 4uUu Value chassis power UP automatically upon turning ON the host computer?

Answer: Yes

9. Does the 4UV chassis need to be attached to a host (cable, host/target cards) to power ON?

Answer: Yes

10. If the unit is running, can you pull one of the power supply module? Will cause a problem with the unit?

Answer: That depends on the load inside the expansion chassis. If one supply is insufficient to provide power to all the add-in cards then it will fail.

11. I am assuming that there is a PCIE card that comes with the expansion box that has to be inserted in the host server. This card will connect the server to the expansion box via the PCIE cable. Is this correct?

Answer: Yes, this is correct.

12. Is the PCIe card referred above called HIB38x-16 PCIe host target interface? (To me it looked like these are inserted in the slot on the expansion box backplanes. Without a card to be inserted in the host server - how would it connect to any server?).
Answer: Host interface card. It comes with the expansion box. It is installed in a x16 PCIe slot in a host computer motherboard. The chassis is not limited to x16, It can also support a x4 and x8 Host Interface Board.
13. Can I connect two hosts (servers) to this system(expansion box)? Or do the cards have to be connected to the same server?
Answer: Yes. You can connect the two host servers and YES you can connect to the same server.
14. You have two backplanes with 6 slots and each of those backplanes also have one PCIe switch. Is this the same PEX8733 switch referred to in the HIB38x-16 host target interface.
Answer: Yes, the two backplanes have the same switch, it is Broadcom PEX8796 PCIe3 switch. The HIB38x-16 host / target interface cards have Broadcom PEX8733. OSS-457 has 6 x16 slots.
15. Do the two backplanes with 6 slots have the same PEX 8733 which as the HOB38-x16?
Answer: No, they have 8796.
16. Are the PCIe switches connected to each other (backplanes connected to each other) so that with one server connected to the expansion box with one cable I can access 5 PCIe card slots? Or is it one server to access all the 5 slots only with two PCIe cables?
Answer: The two backplanes are independent and there is not any connectivity between the two. You need two PCIe cables to access 10 slots.
17. If the PEX switches in each backplane are connected to each other I need a configuration where in one state one host server acts as the root hub for all the 5 PCIe cards and if that host server fails the second server connected to the second backplane takes over as the root hub for all the 5 PCIe cards? Is this possible with this product?
Answer: Not applicable since there is not any connectivity between the two PCIe switches.
18. Can I unplug the link cables while the expansion unit and the host computers are running?
Answer: It is not recommended to unplug or plug in the link cables (x16 cable) while the expansion unit and host computers are running as this can cause failure.
19. Can I update my unit to have a fan control or PWM capability:
Answer: Yes, but you have to send the entire unit (as RMA) to OSS to perform the update (PWM capability).
20. Can I buy aux power cables for my unit?
Answer: Yes, contact OSS Sales for more information.
21. How many dual-width / double-wide GPU can I install in the unit?
Answer: You can install a total of 8 double-wide / dual-width GPUs. Four dual-width / double-wide GPUs per 457 OSS board.
22. How many single-width / single-wide GPU can I install in the unit?
Answer: You can install a total of 5 single-width / single-wide GPUs in the unit. Four double-wide GPUs can be accommodated.
23. Can I leave my GPU cards in the expansion unit when sending it back to OSS for service?
Answer: NO, GPU cards must be removed from the slots when transporting or shipping the unit as this can break the slot or damage the card.

15 Contacting Technical Support

Our support department can be reached by fax at (858) 530-2733 or by phone at (858) 530-2511. Support is available Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM PT. When contacting One Stop Systems Technical Support, please be sure to include the following information:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) Name | 7) Serial Number |
| 2) Company Name | 8) Computer Make |
| 3) Phone Number | 9) Computer Model |
| 4) Fax Number | 10) Operating System and Version |
| 5) Email Address | 11) Make/Model of PCI cards in expansion chassis |
| 6) Model Number | 12) Detailed description of the problem |

You can also visit our web site at: <https://www.onestopsystems.com/support-0>

To submit a support ticket or case, use our OSS Online Support portal: <https://onestopsystems.desk.com/customer/portal/emails/new>

For a quick response, use the Technical Support and RMA Request Form available in the Support Section of the website. Simply complete the form with all required information. Please make sure that your problem description is sufficiently detailed to help us understand your problem. For example: Don't say "Won't boot up." Do say "Tried all the steps in the Troubleshooting Section and it still won't boot up."

For faster diagnosis of your problem, please run the two utility programs described in the following sections and include the diagnostic files they generate with your email.

16 Returning Merchandise to One Stop Systems

If factory service is required, you must contact OSS Service Representative to obtain a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. Put this number and your return address on the shipping label when you return the item(s) for service. **One Stop Systems will return any product that is not accompanied by an RMA number.** Please note that One Stop System will NOT accept COD packages, so be sure to return the product freight and duties-paid.

Ship the well-packaged product to the address below:

RMA # _____
 One Stop Systems
 2235 Enterprise Street, Suite#110
 Escondido, CA 92029
 USA

It is not required, though highly recommended, that you keep the packaging from the original shipment of your One Stop Systems product. However, if you return a product to One Stop Systems for warranty repair/ replacement or take advantage of the 30-day money back guarantee, you will need to package the product in a manner similar to the manner in which it was received from our plant. One Stop Systems cannot be responsible for any physical damage to the product or component pieces of the product (such as the host or expansion interfaces for the PCIe expansion chassis) that are damaged due to inadequate packing. Physical damage sustained in such a situation will be repaired at the owner's expense in accordance with Out of Warranty Procedures. Please, protect your investment, a bit more padding in a good box will go a long way to insuring the device is returned to use in the same condition you shipped it in. Please call for an RMA number first.

17 Shipping / transporting the unit

GPU cards should be removed from the slots when transporting or shipping the unit as this can break the slot and damage the card.



IMPORTANT

PCIe cards should be removed (or not to be installed) prior to shipping to avoid or prevent possible damage, failure to do so, will void the warranty of the unit..

18 APPENDIX A Compliance

FCC

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. 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. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the service personnel will be required to correct the interference at his own expense. 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. Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the service personnel's authority to operate the equipment.



NOTE

The assembler of a personal computer system may be required to test the system and/or make necessary modifications if a system is found to cause harmful interferences or to be noncompliant with the appropriate standards for its intended use.

Industry Canada

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003. Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conformé à la norme NMB-003 du Canada

CE

The product(s) described in this manual complies with all applicable European Union (CE) directives. One Stop Systems will not retest or recertify systems or components that have been reconfigured by customers



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