

Service Guide

hp rp7405/rp7410 Servers

Third Edition



Manufacturing Part Number: A6752-96007

31102

USA

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1. Introduction

hp rp7405/rp7410 Overview	2
Cell Board	3
System Backplane	4
I/O Subsystem	4
hp rp7405 Servers	5
Detailed hp rp7405/rp7410 Description	6
Cell Board	7
Cells and nPartitions	9
System Backplane	11
I/O Subsystem	11
Package Description	14

2. Installation

Unpacking the Server	18
Unpacking a Racked Server	18
Unpacking a Non-Racked Server	22
Installing Server Into the Rack	28
Installing the Cable Management Arm (CMA)	29
Installing Add-On Products	30
Connecting AC Input Power	34
MP Core I/O Connections	36
MP/SCSI Connections	36
LAN/SCSI Connections	36
Management Processor Access	36
Setting Up the CE Tool (PC)	37
Standby Power and Logging in to the MP	38
Configuring LAN Information for the MP	40
Verifying Presence of the Cell Boards	42
Powering On the hp rp7405/rp7410 Server	44
Selecting a Boot Partition using the Management Processor	45
Verifying the System Configuration using Boot Console Handler (BCH)	46
Booting HP-UX using Boot Console Handler (BCH)	47

3. Troubleshooting

Common Installation Problems	50
The Server Does Not Power On	51
The Server Powers On But Then Shuts Down with a Fault Light	51
hp rp7405/rp7410 LED Indicators	51
Advanced Troubleshooting	56
Diagnostics	56
Offline Diagnostics	56
Online Diagnostics	57
Support Tools for HP-UX Systems	58
Using the High Priority Machine Check (HPMC) Analyzer Tool	60
Machine Check Analyzer (mca) Utility	65

4. Removal and Replacement

Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components	68
Shutting Down an nPartition	68
Powering Off Hardware Components	69
Removing and Replacing the Top Cover	71
Removing the Top Cover	72
Replacing the Top Cover	72
Removing and Replacing a Side Cover	73
Removing a Side Cover	74
Replacing a Side Cover	75
Removing and Replacing a Disk Drive	76
Removing a Disk Drive	77
Replacing a Disk Drive	77
Removing and Replacing a CD/DVD Drive	79
Removing a CD/DVD Drive	80
Replacing a CD/DVD	81
Removing and Replacing a Front Smart Fan Assembly	82
Removing a Front Smart Fan Assembly	83
Replacing a Front Smart Fan Assembly	83
Removing and Replacing a Rear Smart Fan Assembly	84
Removing a Rear Smart Fan Assembly	85
Replacing a Rear Smart Fan Assembly	85
Removing and Replacing a PCI Smart Fan Assembly	86
Removing a PCI Smart Fan Assembly	87
Replacing a PCI Smart Fan Assembly	87
Removing and Replacing a Bulk Power Supply	88
Removing a BPS	89
Replacing a BPS	89
Removing and Replacing a PCI Power Module (Brick)	90
Removing a PCI Power Module (Brick)	91
Replacing a PCI Power Module (Brick)	91
Removing and Replacing the PCI Voltage Regulator Modules	92
Removing PCI VRM	92
Replacing the PCI VRM	92
Removing and Replacing the PCI OLR Assembly	94
Removing the PCI OLR Assembly	94
Replacing the PCI OLR Assembly	95
Removing and Replacing a PCI Card	96
Removing and Replacing a PCI Card	96
Removing and Replacing the PCI Card Cage Assembly	99
Removing the PCI Card Cage Assembly	100
Replacing the PCI Card Cage Assembly	103
Removing and Replacing the Mass Storage Backplane	104
Removing the Backplane	104
Replacing the Backplane	106
Removing and Replacing a Cell Board	107

Removing a Cell Board	108
Replacing a Cell Board	108
Removing and Replacing a Processor	109
Removing a Processor	109
Replacing a Processor	110
Removing and Replacing a DIMM	112
Removing a DIMM	112
Replacing a DIMM	113
Removing and Replacing a MP/SCSI Board	114
Removing a MP/SCSI board	115
Replacing a MP/SCSI Board	115
Removing and Replacing the System Backplane	116
Removing the System Backplane	117
Replacing the System Backplane	118
Removing and Replacing PCA Front Panel Card	119
Removing the PCA Front Panel	119
Replacing the Front Panel	124

A. Replaceable Parts

B. System Specifications

Dimensions and Weights	134
Electrical Specifications	135
Grounding	135
Circuit Breaker	135
System AC Power Specifications	135
Environmental Specifications	137
Temperature and Humidity	137
Cooling	137
Typical Power Dissipation and Cooling	138
Acoustic Noise Specification	138
Air Flow	138

C. Site Preparation

Electrical Considerations	142
Electrical Load Requirements (Circuit Breaker Sizing)	143
Power Quality	144
Sources of Electrical Disturbances	144
Power System Protection	144
Distribution Hardware	145
Wire Selection	145
Raceway Systems (electrical conduits)	145
Building Distribution	145
Power Routing	145
Grounding Systems	146
Power Distribution Safety Grounding	146

Contents

Cabinet Performance Grounding (High frequency Ground)	146
Equipment Grounding Implementation Details	148
System Installation Guidelines	149
Wiring Connections	149
Data Communications Cables	149
Environmental Elements	150
Computer Room Preparation	150
Basic Air Conditioning Equipment Requirements	150
Air Conditioning System Guidelines	151
Air Conditioning System Types	151
Basic Air Distribution Systems	151
Air Conditioning System Installation	152
Humidity Level	152
Air Conditioning Ducts	153
Dust and Pollution Control	153
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Prevention	154
Acoustics	155
Computer Room Safety	156
Fire Protection	156
Lighting Requirements for Equipment Servicing	156
Facility Characteristics	157
Floor Loading	157
Windows	159
Space Requirements	160
Delivery Space Requirements	160
Operational Space Requirements	160
Equipment Footprint Templates	162
Computer Room Layout Plan	163
Zinc Particle Contamination	165
System Requirements Summary	166
Power Consumption and Air Conditioning	166
Power Consumption and Air Conditioning Requirement	168
Weight	169

D. PA8700 Processor Upgrade

Installing New Firmware	172
Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off the System	173
Replacing the Processor(s)	175
Removing the Old Processor	176
Installing the New Processor with Socket and Turbocooler	178
Replacing the Cell Boards	179
Powering On the System	180

E. Processor Speed Switch Settings

Index	185
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Table 1. Revisions	viii
Table 1-1. hp rp7405 Servers	5
Table 1-2. hp rp7405-to-rp7410 Upgrades	5
Table 1-3. hp rp7405/rp7410 DIMMs	9
Table 1-4. PCI Slot Types	13
Table 2-1. hp rp7405/rp7410 DIMMs	32
Table 3-1. Front Panel LEDs	51
Table 3-2. BPS LEDs	52
Table 3-3. PCI Power Supply LEDs	52
Table 3-4. System, Standby, and I/O Fan LEDs	53
Table 3-5. SINC POST LEDs	53
Table 3-6. OL* LEDs	54
Table 3-7. OL* LEDs States	54
Table 3-8. MP Core I/O LEDs	54
Table 3-9. LAN/SCSI LEDs	55
Table 3-10. Offline Diagnostics	56
Table 3-11. MESA Online Diagnostics	57
Table 3-12. Parameters	65
Table 4-1. Front Smart Fan Assembly LED Indications	82
Table 4-2. Rear Smart Fan Assembly LED Indications	84
Table 4-3. Smart Fan Assembly LED Indications	86
Table 4-4. PCI Power Module LED Indications	90
Table A-1. hp rp7405/rp7410 Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) List	130
Table B-1. hp rp7405/rp7410 Server Dimensions and Weights	134
Table B-2. hp rp7405/rp7410 Component Weights	134
Table B-3. Power Cords	135
Table B-4. AC Power Specifications	136
Table B-5. System Power Requirements	136
Table B-6. Typical hp rp7405/rp7410 Configurations	138
Table C-1. Computer Room Environment	152
Table C-2. Effect of Humidity on ESD Charge Levels	154
Table C-3. Floor Loading Term Definitions	157
Table C-4. Typical Raised Floor Specifications	158
Table C-5. Example Power Consumption (Theoretical Maximum) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary	167
Table C-6. Power Consumption (Theoretical Maximum) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary	167
Table C-7. Example Power Consumption (Typical) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary	168
Table C-8. Power Consumption (Typical) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary	168
Table C-9. Example Weight Summary	169
Table C-10. Weight Summary	169
Table D-1. Cell Board Switch Settings	177

Tables

Table E-1. Cell Board Switch Settings for 875-Mhz Processors	182
Table E-2. Cell Board Switch Settings for 750-Mhz Processors	182
Table E-3. Cell Board Switch Settings for 650-Mhz Processors	183

Figure 1. Declaration of Conformity	xi
Figure 2. Japanese RFI	xii
Figure 3. Korean RFI	xiii
Figure 4. Taiwan Area EMC	xiv
Figure 5. C-Tick Label	xvi
Figure 1-1. hp rp7405/rp7410 Server (front view)	2
Figure 1-2. hp rp7405/rp7410 Server (without front bezel)	3
Figure 1-3. hp rp7410 8-Way Block Diagram	6
Figure 1-4. Cell Controller.	7
Figure 1-5. Cell Board	7
Figure 1-6. Memory Subsystem.	8
Figure 1-7. Internal Disks	10
Figure 1-8. System Backplane Block Diagram.	11
Figure 1-9. I/O Subsystem Architecture	12
Figure 1-10. Right-Front View of hp rp7405/rp7410	15
Figure 1-11. Left-Rear View of hp rp7405/rp7410	16
Figure 2-1. Removing the Polystraps and Cardboard	19
Figure 2-2. Removing the Shipping Bolts and Plastic Cover.	20
Figure 2-3. Preparing to Roll Off the Pallet	21
Figure 2-4. Securing the Cabinet	22
Figure 2-5. RONI Lifter	23
Figure 2-6. Server with Shipping Box Removed	23
Figure 2-7. Remove Cushions for Lift Access	24
Figure 2-8. Raising a Server Off the Pallet.	25
Figure 2-9. Lifting the Server to the Rack	25
Figure 2-10. Positioning the Lift handles	26
Figure 2-11. Inserting the Pins Into the Rack	27
Figure 2-12. Lift Handles Mounted.	27
Figure 2-13. Lifting the Server	28
Figure 2-14. Cable Management Arm.	29
Figure 2-15. Attaching CMA to Rack	29
Figure 2-16. Attaching CMA to the Server	30
Figure 2-17. Embedded Disks	31
Figure 2-18. Cell Board (Two processors and CC Shown)	32
Figure 2-19. DIMM Loading Sequence	33
Figure 2-20. Power Cord Configuration	34
Figure 2-21. Power Source vs. Power Distribution.	35
Figure 2-22. Front Panel Display	39
Figure 2-23. MP Main Menu	40
Figure 2-24. The lc Command Screen	41
Figure 2-25. The ls Command Screen	42
Figure 2-26. The du Command Screen	43
Figure 3-1. MP Main Menu	61

Figures

Figure 3-2. HPMC Analyzer Tool Interface	63
Figure 4-1. Top Cover	71
Figure 4-2. Top Cover Retaining Screws	72
Figure 4-3. Side Cover Locations	73
Figure 4-4. Side Cover Retaining Screw	74
Figure 4-5. Side Cover Removal Detail	74
Figure 4-6. Disk Drive Location	76
Figure 4-7. Disk Drive Detail	77
Figure 4-8. CD/DVD Location	79
Figure 4-9. CD/DVD Detail	80
Figure 4-10. CD/DVD Detail	81
Figure 4-11. Front Smart Fan Assembly Locations	82
Figure 4-12. Front Fan Detail	83
Figure 4-13. Rear Smart Fan Assembly Locations	84
Figure 4-14. Rear Fan Detail	85
Figure 4-15. PCI Smart Fan Assembly Location	86
Figure 4-16. PCI Smart Fan Assembly Detail	87
Figure 4-17. BPS Location	88
Figure 4-18. BPS Detail	89
Figure 4-19. PCI Power Module Location	90
Figure 4-20. PCI Power Module Detail	91
Figure 4-21. Locating the VRMs on PCI Backplane	92
Figure 4-22. PCI OLR Assembly Location	94
Figure 4-23. PCI OLR Assembly	94
Figure 4-24. PCI OLR Assembly Removal	95
Figure 4-25. PCI Cards	96
Figure 4-26. PCI Gate Detail	97
Figure 4-27. PCI Card Cage Assembly Location	99
Figure 4-28. PCI Card Cage Assembly Detail	100
Figure 4-29. PCI Access Panel Screws	101
Figure 4-30. Removing the PCI Cage Access Panel	101
Figure 4-31. PCI OLR Ribbon Cable	102
Figure 4-32. Locating Cable Bundle Connectors	102
Figure 4-33. Locating Internal Disks	104
Figure 4-34. Locating the Mass Storage Backplane	105
Figure 4-35. Mass Storage Backplane	105
Figure 4-36. Cell Board Location	107
Figure 4-37. Cell Board Detail	108
Figure 4-38. Processor Cover (Four Blue Slide Locks Indicated)	110
Figure 4-39. Cell Board (Two processors and CC Shown)	110
Figure 4-40. Cell Board and DIMM Location	112
Figure 4-41. DIMM Detail	113
Figure 4-42. DIMM Location Numbers	113

Figure 4-43. MP/SCSI Location	114
Figure 4-44. MP/SCSI Detail	115
Figure 4-45. System Backplane Location	116
Figure 4-46. System Backplane Removal	117
Figure 4-47. System Backplane Removed.	117
Figure 4-48. Remove Data Cables	120
Figure 4-49. Remove Power Cable.	120
Figure 4-50. Loosen Captive Screw	121
Figure 4-51. Tilt Tray Away.	121
Figure 4-52. Remove Bezel Screws	122
Figure 4-53. Remove Two Screws Under the Bezel	122
Figure 4-54. Handle on Front Panel	123
Figure 4-55. Angle the Front Panel to Remove	124
Figure 4-56. Angle the Front Panel to Remove	125
Figure 4-57. Remove Two Front Panel Screws	125
Figure 4-58. Remove Bezel Screws	126
Figure 4-59. Tilt Tray Away.	126
Figure 4-60. Attach Power Cable.	127
Figure 4-61. Remove Data Cables	127
Figure B-1. Airflow Diagram	139
Figure C-1. Raised Floor Ground System	148
Figure C-2. Cabinet Dimensions	160
Figure C-3. Footprint	161
Figure C-4. hp rp7405/rp7410 Cabinet Template.	163
Figure C-5. Planning Grid	164
Figure D-1. Cell Board Location	175
Figure D-2. Cell Board Detail	176
Figure D-3. Processor Cover (Four Blue Slide Locks Indicated).	176
Figure D-4. Cell Board Switch Location	177
Figure D-5. Processors with Turbocooler Fans	178
Figure E-1. Cell Board Switch Location.	182

Preface

Revision History

Table 1 **Revisions**

Revision	Part Number	Release Date	Description
Third	A6752-96007	November 2002	Corrected power cord and power requirements section. Corrected DIMM loading order. Other general corrections.
Second	A6752-96005	August 2002	General additions and corrections
First	A6752-91002	February 2002	Initial Release

Notational Conventions

WARNING Warnings highlight procedures or information necessary to avoid injury to personnel. The warning should tell the reader exactly what will result from what actions and how to avoid them.

CAUTION A caution highlights procedures or information necessary to avoid damage to equipment, damage to software, loss of data, or invalid test results.

NOTE A note highlights supplemental information.

Safety and Regulatory



Regulatory Model: RSVLA-0102

For your protection, this product has been tested to various national and international regulations and standards. The scope of this regulatory testing includes electrical/mechanical safety, radio frequency interference, acoustics, and know hazardous materials. Where applicable, approvals obtained from third-party test agencies are shown on the product label.

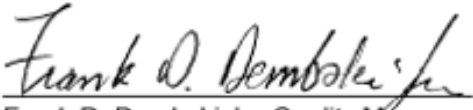
Safety in Material Handling

WARNING Do not lift the cabinet manually. To avoid physical injury you must use a mechanical lifting device.

WARNING Use care when working with hazardous voltages. This equipment may be configured with dual input line sources. Hazardous voltages and energy maybe present even after the removal of a single input source. Trained service personnel must follow the service guidelines.

WARNING Do not stand in front of the equipment as it is rolled off the pallet onto the ramps. When removing the equipment from the shipping pallet, follow the guidelines specified in the Installation Procedures section of the appropriate equipment guides.

Figure 1 Declaration of Conformity

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY according to ISO/IEC Guide 22 and EN 45014	
Manufacturer's Name:	Hewlett-Packard Company Internet & Applications Systems Division
Manufacturer's Address:	8000 Foothills Blvd. Roseville, CA 95747 USA
declares, that the product	
Product Name:	HP Server rp7410
Regulatory Model:	RSVLA-0102-xx (where -xx is an optional suffix and x is any letter or blank)
Product Options:	All
conforms to the following Product Specifications:	
Safety:	IEC 60950:1991+A1+A2 +A3 +A4 / EN 60950: 1992+A1+A2 +A3 +A4 +A11 IEC 60825-1:1993 +A1 / EN 60825-1:1994+A11, Class 1 GB 4943-1995
EMC:	CISPR 22:1997 / EN 55022:1998 Class A ¹⁾ CISPR 24:1997 / EN 55024:1998 IEC 61000-3-2:1995 / EN 61000-3-2:1995 +A14 IEC 61000-3-3:1994 / EN 61000-3-3:1995 GB 9254-1988
Supplementary Information:	
The product herewith complies with the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC and the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC and carries the CE marking accordingly.	
1) The product was tested in a typical configuration with Hewlett-Packard computer peripherals.	
2) DC versions of the product were tested in a typical configuration with a Hewlett-Packard 6813A AC/DC power source.	
Roseville, 12/1/01	 Frank D. Dembski Jr., Quality Manager
European Contact: Your local Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office or Hewlett-Packard GmbH, Department HQ-TRE, Herrenberger Straße 130, D-71034 Böblingen (FAX: + 49-7031-14-3143)	

USA Radio Frequency Interference FCC Notice

The Federal Communications Commission (in 47 CFR Part 15 subpart B) has specified that the following notice be brought to the attention of the users of this product.

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 user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

The user is cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by Hewlett-Packard could result in the equipment being noncompliant with FCC Class A requirements and void the user's authority to operated the equipment.

Japanese Radio Frequency Interference VCCI

This equipment is in the Class A category information technology equipment based on the rules of Voluntary Control Council For Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). When used in a residential area, radio interference may be caused. In this case, user may be required to take appropriate corrective actions.

Figure 2 Japanese RFI

この装置は、クラスA情報技術装置です。この装置を家庭環境で使用すると電波妨害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を講ずるよう要求されることがあります。

VCCI-A

Korean RFI Statement

Certification Number: E - AAAAA - BB - CCCC

- E: EMC registration
- AAAAA: equipment codes (RRL notice, 2000.10.26)
- BB: certification year
- CCCC: registration number

Figure 3 Korean RFI

사용자 안내문 (A 급기기)

이 기기는 업무용으로 전자파 장애검정을 받은 기기이오니, 만약 잘못 구입 하셨을 때에는 구입한 곳에서 비업무용으로 교환 하시기 바랍니다.

사용자 안내문 (B 급기기)

이 기기는 비업무용으로 전자파 장애검정을 받은 기기로서, 주거지역에서는 물론 모든 지역에서 사용할 수 있습니다.

Translation

Class A Equipment:

Please note that this equipment has been approved for business purpose with regards to electromagnetic interference, if purchased an error for use in residential area, you may wish to exchange the equipment where you purchase it.

Class B Equipment:

Please note that this equipment has been approved for non-business with regards to electromagnetic interference. So, this equipment can be allowed to use all area as well as residential area.

European Union RFI Statement

This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Canada RFI Statement

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

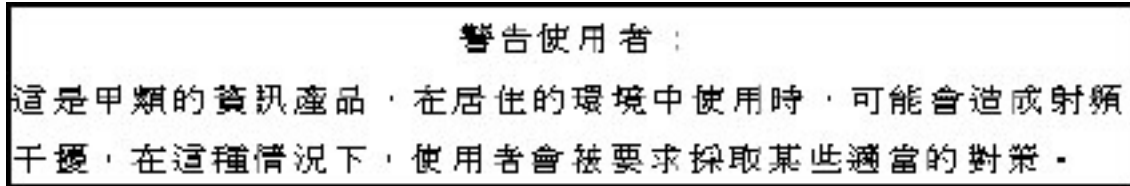
Notice relative aux interférences radioélectriques (Canada)

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

BSMI (Taiwan Area)

This product is fully compliant to CNS 13438 (CISPR 22: 1993) Class A. The EMC label is in the form shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Taiwan Area EMC



NOTE Electrical practices and suggestions in this guide are based on North American practices. For countries outside North America, local electrical codes will take precedence over North American electrical codes.

An example would be the recommendation that the PE (protective earthing) conductor be green with yellow stripes. This requirement is a North American directive and does not override the local code requirements for a country outside North America.

Throughout this manual, the [LAHJ] acronym will be used to indicate Local Authority Has Jurisdiction.

Acoustics (Germany)

Acoustic Noise (A-weighted Sound Pressure Level LpA) measured at the bystander position, normal operation, to ISO 7779: LpA = 59 dB.

Geräuschemission (Deutschland)

Lärmangabe (Schalldruckpegel LpA) gemessen am fiktiven Arbeitsplatz bei normalem Betrieb nach DIN 45635, Teil 19: LpA = 59 dB.

IT Power System

This product has not been evaluated for connection to an IT power system (an AC distribution system having no direct connection to earth according to IEC 60950).

TT, TN-C, and TN-C-S Power Systems

These products should not be connected to power systems that switch open the return lead when the return lead also functions as the protective earth (PE). A separate PE ground wire must be connected to the equipment at the designated PE terminal tie point.

Installation Conditions

See installation instructions before connecting this equipment to the input supply.

Voir la notice d'installation avant de raccorder au réseau.

WARNING NORDIC Class 1 Equipment

Denmark: Før tilslutning af de øvrige ledere, se medfølgende installationsvejledning.

WARNING NORDIC Class 1 Equipment

Sweden: Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat uttag, när den ansluts till ett nätverk.

Network Connected Equipment

The installation must provide a ground connection for the network equipment.

CAUTION Sweden: Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat uttag när den ansluts till ett nätverk.

CAUTION Norway: Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat uttag når den ansluts till ett nätverk.

Lithium Battery Caution

WARNING Observe the correct polarity when changing the lithium battery. There is a danger of explosion if battery is installed incorrectly.

Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.
Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions and local disposal requirements.

IMPORTANT Switzerland: Annex 4.10 of SR 814.013 applies to batteries.

Australian C-Tick Label

Figure 5 C-Tick Label



Laser Safety

NOTE If a Fibre Channel I/O card is present, the following laser safety statement applies.

This product contains a laser internal to the Optical Link Module (OLM) for connection to the Fibre communications port.

In the USA, the OLM is certified as a Class 1 laser product conforming to the requirements contained in the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regulation 21 CFR, Subchapter J. The certification is indicated by a label on the plastic OLM housing.

Outside the USA, the OLM is certified as a Class 1 laser product conforming to the requirements contained in IEC 60825-1:1993 and EN 60825-1:1994, including Amendment 11:1996.

NOTE If a DVD is present, the following laser safety statement applies.

This product contains a laser internal to the Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) housing.

In the USA, the DVD is certified as a Class 1 laser product conforming to the requirements contained in the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regulation 21 CFR, Subchapter J. The certification is indicated by a label on the DVD housing.

Outside the USA, the DVD is certified as a Class 1 laser product conforming to the requirements contained in IEC 60825-1:1993+A1 and EN 60825-1:1994+A11.

1 Introduction

The hp rp7410 is a member of Hewlett-Packard's business-critical computing platform family: a mid-range, mid-volume server, positioned as an upgrade to the current N-Class product in the PL-1X product line. It provides increased performance over its predecessor but in a smaller volume. Its shallower depth allows it to fit in a standard rack. In addition to the hp rp7410, Hewlett-Packard offers a series of cost-effective servers based on the hp rp7410 with somewhat less performance. See "hp rp7405 Servers" on page 5.

hp rp7405/rp7410 Overview

The hp rp7405/rp7410 is a 10U, 8-way SMP, rack-mount server that accommodates up to 32 GB of memory (64 GB available at a later date); PCI-4X I/O; and internal peripherals including disks and DVD/tape. Its high availability features include N+1 hot-pluggable fans and power, redundant power cords, and hot-pluggable PCI cards and internal disks. It uses the PA8700 PA-RISC processors.

Figure 1-1 **hp rp7405/rp7410 Server (front view)**

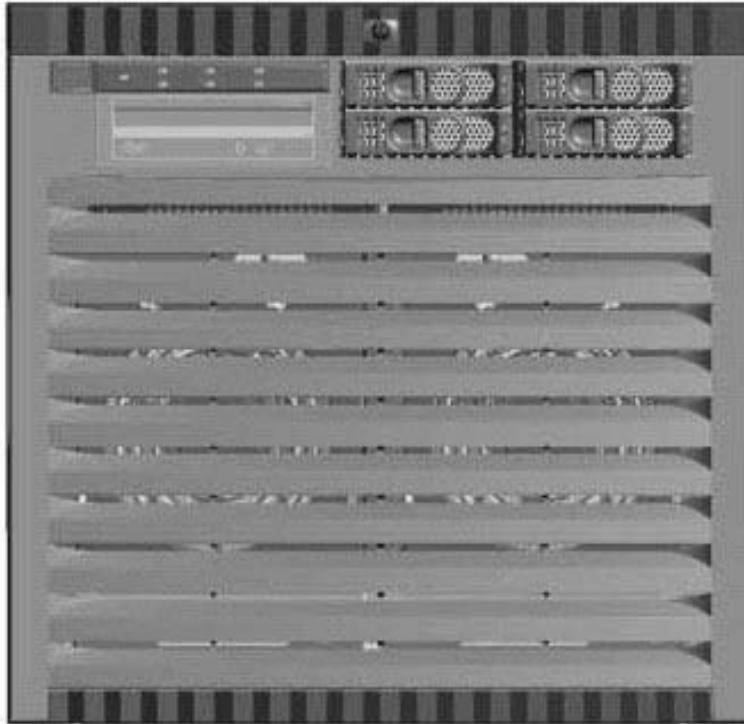


Figure 1-2 **hp rp7405/rp7410 Server (without front bezel)**



Improvements over its predecessor, N4000, include:

- Better availability and up time
- Depth optimized (shallower, fewer racking issues)
- Performance density increase
- Performance increase
- Internal removable media
- More internal disks
- Optimal power cord quantity (2 min., 4 max)
- Enabled for cell hot-plug, dual-partition, dual and/or redundant MP Core I/O
- More PCI slots (up to 16)
- Upgradeable to PCI-X
- Superset of MP Core I/O functionality

Cell Board

The cell board contains the processors, main memory, and the CC ASIC that interfaces the processors and memory to the off-board I/O. The CC provides a crossbar connection, which allows communication with other cell boards in the system. It connects to the PDH and SINC hardware. Each cell board holds up to 16 DIMMS. There can be one or two cell boards installed in a server. The cell boards have hot-plug capability.

System Backplane

The system backplane comprises the system clock generation logic, the system reset generation logic, DC-to-DC converters, power monitor logic, and two Local Bus adaptor (LBA) link-to-PCI converter ASICs. It also includes connectors for attaching the cell boards, PCI backplane, MP Core I/O MP/SCSI boards, SCSI cables, bulk power, chassis fans, front panel display, intrusion switches, and the system scan card. Unlike Superdome or the rp8400, there are no XBC chips on the system backplane. The “crossbar-less” back-to-back CC connection increases performance and reduces costs.

There are only two sets of cell board connectors, because the server has only two cells

Also, only half of the MP Core I/O board set connects to the system backplane. The MP/SCSI boards plug into the backplane, while the LAN/SCSI boards plug into the PCI Backplane.

I/O Subsystem

All of the I/O is integrated into the system by way of the PCI busses. The CC on each cell board communicates with one SBA over the SBA link. The SBA link consists of both an inbound and an outbound link with an effective bandwidth of approximately 1 GB/sec. The SBA converts the SBA link protocol into “ropes”. SBA can support up to 16 of these high-speed bi-directional links for a total aggregate bandwidth of approximately 4 GB/sec. The LBA acts as a bus bridge, supporting either one or two ropes, and capable of driving either PCI-2x Turbo (33 MHz x 64 bits) or PCI-4 Twin Turbo (66 MHz x 64 bits) respectively.

hp rp7405 Servers

Hewlett-Packard offers a cost-effective server based on the hp rp7410 by employing a reduced number of processors, memory, core I/O, or power supplies as indicated in Table 1-1. These servers provide a somewhat reduced performance than the fully functional hp rp7410 servers.

Table 1-1 hp rp7405 Servers

Server	Product Number	Description
rp7405 2-way system	A7111A	Includes rp7405 SMP base system, two 650-MHz PA-RISC processors, 4-GB memory (2 x 2GB memory modules), two 73-GB 10k internal disks, one DVD drive, one cell board, one core I/O, and two power supplies
rp7405 4-way system	A7112A	Includes rp7405 SMP base system, four 650-MHz PA-RISC processors, 8-GB memory (4 x 2 GB memory modules), four 73-GB 10k internal disks, one DVD drive, two cell boards, two core I/O, and two powers supplies
rp7405 8-way system	A7113A	Includes rp7405 SMP base system, eight 650-MHz PA-RISC processors, 16-GB memory (8 x 2 GB memory modules), four 73-GB 10k internal disks, one DVD drive, two cell boards, two core I/O, and two power supplies

These servers may be upgraded with additional processors/cell boards, memory, core I/O, etc. according to the corporate price list.

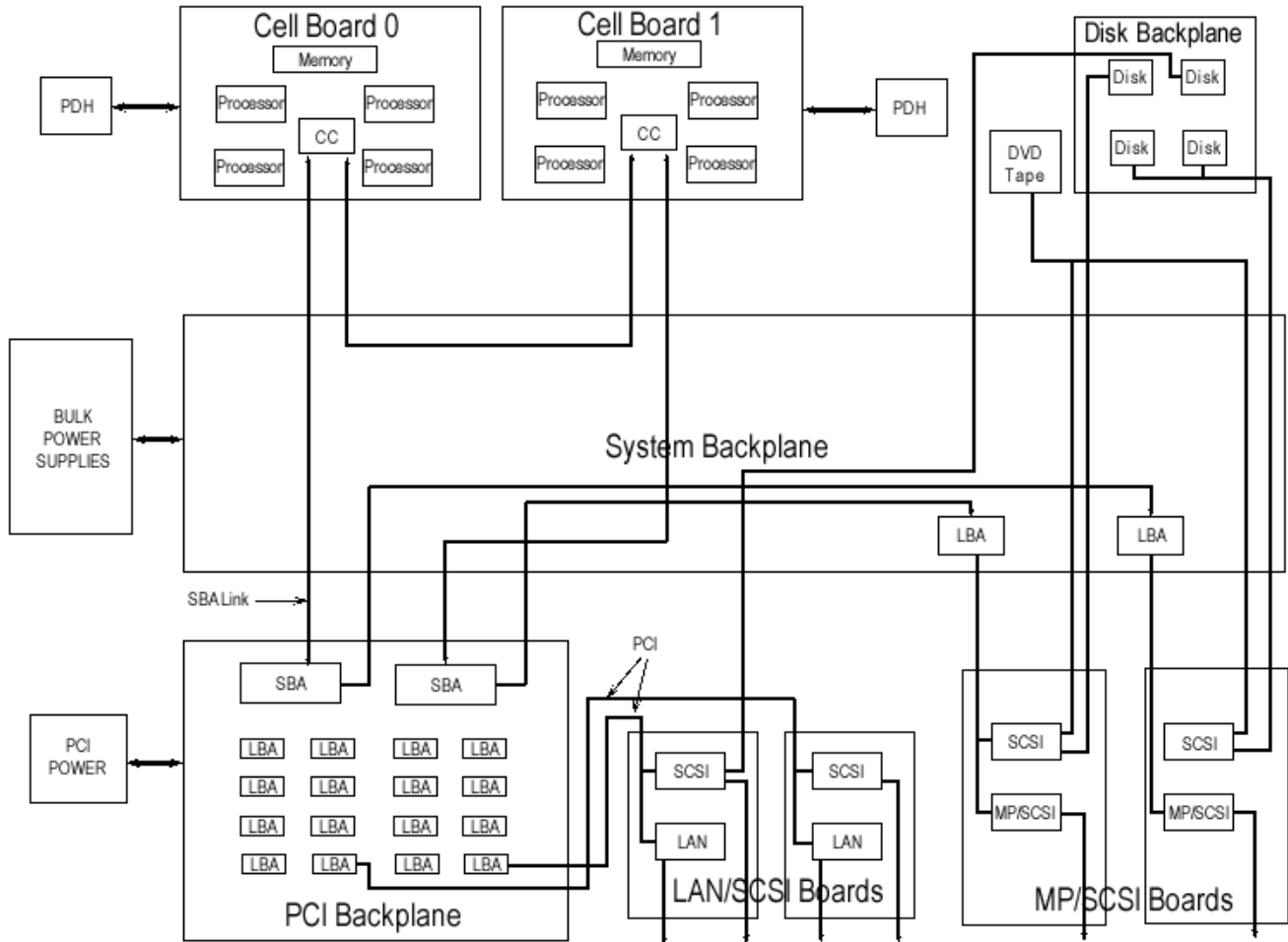
In addition, these servers may be upgraded to fully functional hp rp7410 servers with the kits given in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 hp rp7405-to-rp7410 Upgrades

Kit Description	Upgrade	Part Number
Upgrade kit from 2-way rp7405 to rp7410	750 MHz upgrade	A7144A
	875 MHz upgrade	A7145A
Upgrade kit from 4-way rp7405 to rp7410	750 MHz upgrade	A7146A
	875 MHz upgrade	A7147A
Upgrade kit from 8-way rp7405 to rp7410	750 MHz upgrade	A7148A
	875 MHz upgrade	A7149A

Detailed hp rp7405/rp7410 Description

Figure 1-3 hp rp7410 8-Way Block Diagram



Cell Board

The cell board contains the processors, main memory, and the cell controller (CC) ASIC that interfaces the processors and memory to the off-board I/O. Shown in Figure 1-4 is the CC. This is the heart of the cell board. The CC provides a crossbar connection, which allows communication with other cell boards in the system. It connects to the PDH and SINC hardware. Each cell board holds up to 16 DIMMs. There can be one or two cell boards installed in a system. The cell boards have hot-plug capability.

Figure 1-4 Cell Controller

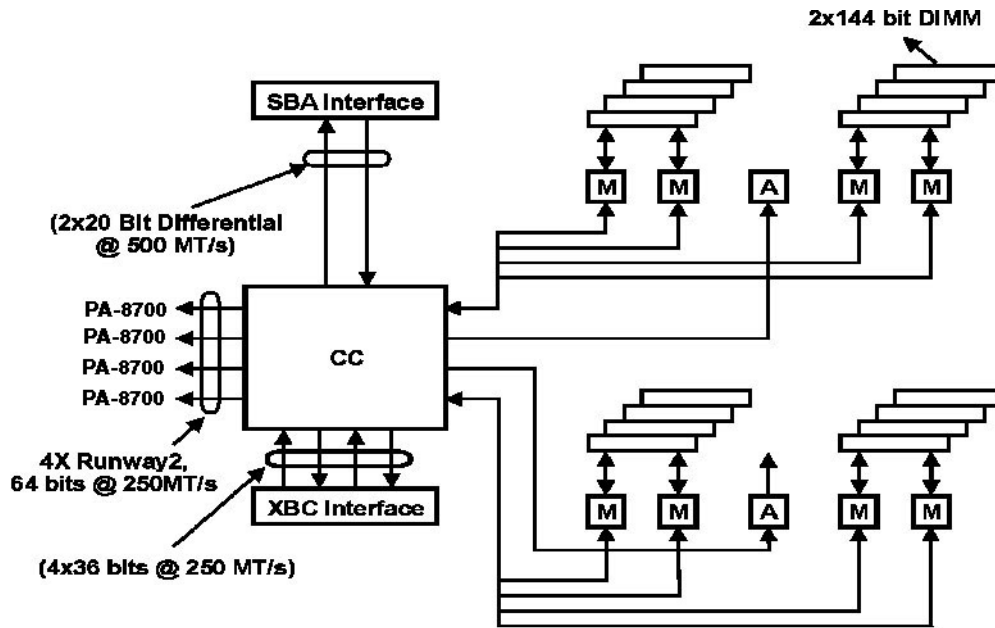
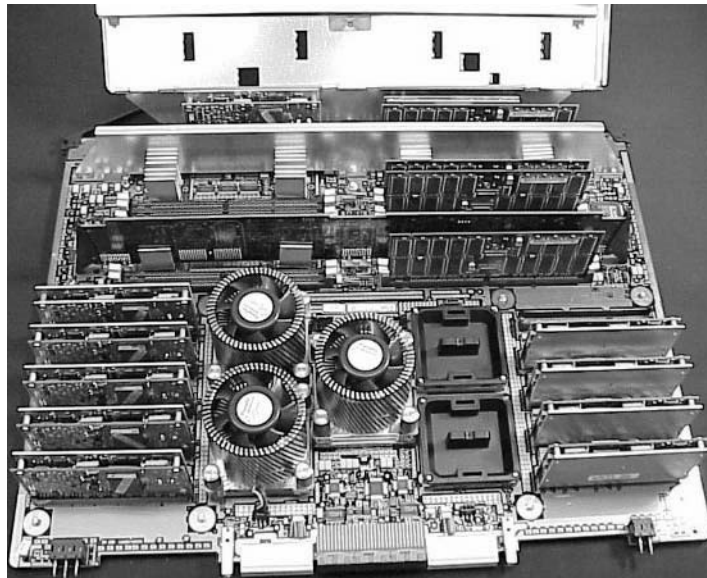


Figure 1-5 Cell Board



The hp rp7405/rp7410 has a 48V distributed power system and receives the 48V power from the system backplane board. The cell board contains DC-to-DC converters to generate the required voltage rails. The DC-to-DC converters on the cell board do not provide N+1 redundancy.

The cell board contains several major buses including:

- Runway buses for each of the four processors
- Two memory buses (one going to each half of the main memory array)
- Incoming and outgoing I/O bus that goes off board to a SBA chip
- Incoming and outgoing crossbar bus that goes off board to the other cell boards
- PDH bus that goes to the PDH/SINC circuitry

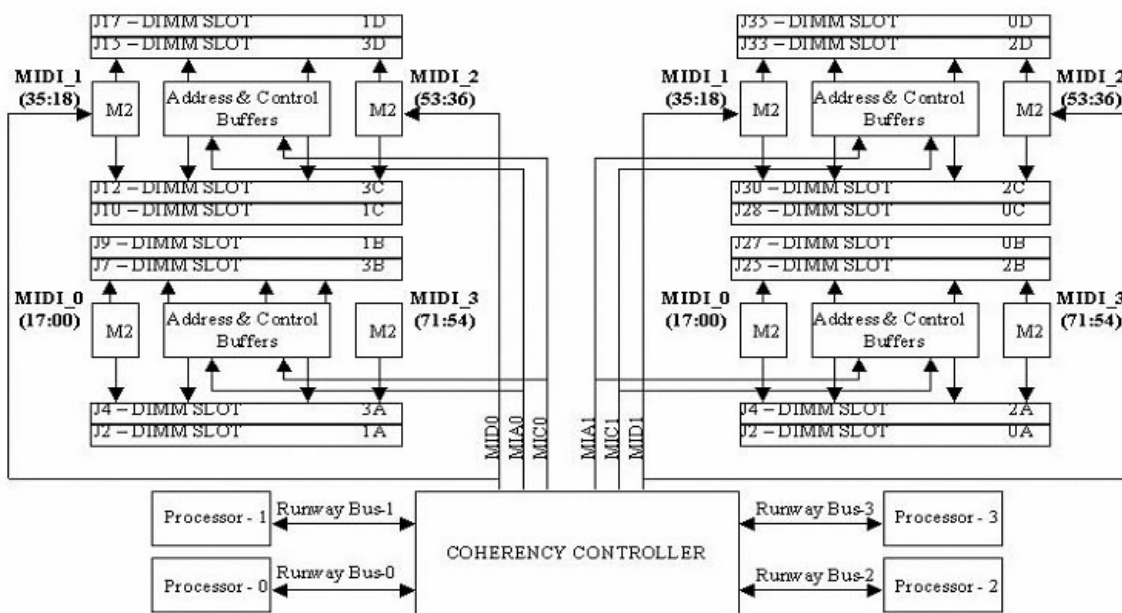
All of these buses come together at the CC chip.

Due to space limitations on the cell board the PDH/SINC circuitry resides on a riser board that plugs at a right angle into the cell board. The cell board also includes clock circuits, test circuits and de-coupling capacitors.

Figure 1-6 shows a simplified view of the memory subsystem. It consists of two independent access paths, each path having its own address bus, control bus, data bus, and DIMMs. In practice, the CC runs the two paths 180 degrees out of phase with respect to each other to facilitate pipelining in the CC. Address and control signals are fanned out through register ports to the SDRAMs on the DIMMs.

Data transferred between the CC and SDRAM passes through custom VLSI circuits (M2) that are bit-sliced; four form one 72-bit CC memory data bus. These circuits perform speed and width conversion between the SDRAM and MID busses. They also perform the write (tag update) portion of a read-modify-write (RMW) access. The CC memory data busses are bi-directional and run at 250 MT/s (million transfers per second). These links are self-clocked in that a pair of clock strobes is passed along with the data so that phase realignment can be done by the receiver.

Figure 1-6 Memory Subsystem



PDH Riser Board

The PDH riser board is a daughter card for the cell board. It contains a micro-processor memory interface microcircuit, processor-dependent hardware (PDH) including the processor dependant code (PDC) Flash memory, and a manageability micro-controller, called SINC, with associated circuitry. The PDH obtains cell board configuration information from cell board signals and from the cell's LPM. See the PDH Riser Board ERS for operational details.

The memory interface microcircuit is the heart of the PDH. It provides the CC access to the PDH space by a 4-bit, 50-75 MHz bus. This microcircuit also supports an interrupt mechanism to the CC that can interrupt a processor for the PDH. It provides access to the FLASH ROM and scratch RAM memory chips together with the external registers and an interface to an I²C micro controller (SINC) that monitors sensors throughout the system. It also controls system reset and initialization signals, as well as the low-level debugger (LDB) port, UART, semaphore register, and GPIO pins. It is the primary master for a Serial Presence Detect bus.

The PDH supports up to 4 MB of address space for ROM (FLASH) to hold the PDC firmware.

The non-volatile memory and scratch RAM have been combined and placed in a 512KB battery-backed SRAM

DIMMs

Custom designed by Hewlett-Packard, each DIMM contains 36x4 SDRAM memory components similar to PC-133 memory but qualified to run at 125MHz. They have a low-voltage TTL interface. The CEC does *not* support traditional DRAMs.

The hp rp7405/rp7410 supports DIMMs with 128, 256, 512, and 1024 Mbit devices. Table 1-3 shows each DIMM supported with its associated capacity, the resulting total system capacity, and the memory component density.

DIMMs must be loaded in sets of four at specific locations. For best performance, loading sets of eight DIMMs is recommended.

Table 1-3 **hp rp7405/rp7410 DIMMs**

DIMM Capacity	Total Capacity	Memory Component Density
512 Mbyte	16 Gbytes	128 Mbit
1G Byte	32 Gbytes	256 Mbit

Main Memory Performance Latency to main memory is an important parameter in determining overall system performance. With memory busses running at 125 MHz, the latency for a page hit is 8.5 cycles (68ns), the latency for a page closed is 11.5 cycles (92ns), and the latency for a page miss is 14.5 cycles (116ns).

Cells and nPartitions

NOTE In the following discussion, the term “cell” refers to a cell board.

A cell board that has an I/O link to a bootable device and a console (usually supplied by an MP Core I/O card) is a potential boot cell. The cell that contains the boot console I/O path is the called the root cell. Both cells are potential root cells. The primary or default root cell in a single nPartition system is the bottom cell (cell 1).

An nPartition (also called a Protection Domain) is a cell(s) running the same OS and sharing processes and memory space among the components. Each nPartition must have one root cell and may have both. The hp rp7405/rp7410 has only two possible nPartition configurations: single or dual. The additional cell that may be part of the nPartition does not require I/O links nor MP Core I/O cards.

Detailed hp rp7405/rp7410 Description

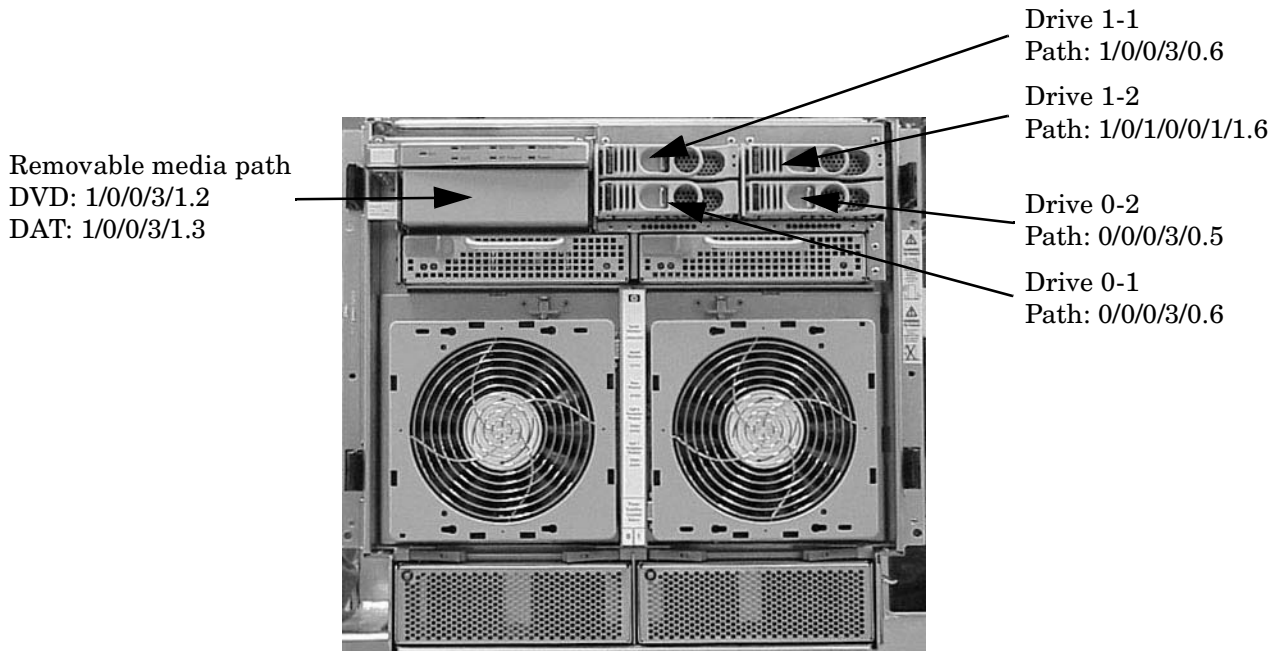
In the single nPartition case, if two cells are present, either cell may be the root cell, assuming the both cells have MP Core I/O functionality present. If only one cell is present, that cell is the root cell (and should be cell 1).

In the dual nPartition case (two cells required), each nPartition consists of one cell, and each cell must be a root cell. The ability to interconnect two cells in one nPartition or isolate the cells in a dual nPartition system provides system configuration flexibility. System partitioning is configured by the system management processor.

Internal Disk Devices for hp rp7405/rp7410

As Figure 1-4 shows, in an hp rp7405/rp7410 cabinet the top internal disk drives connect to cell 1 through the MP Core I/O for cell 1 (for 1/0/0/3/0.6) and the LAN/SCSI card in slot 1_8 (I/O chassis 1 slot 8, for 1/0/1/0/0/1/1.6). Both of the bottom disk drives (0/0/0/3/0.6 and 0/0/0/3/0.5) connect to cell 0 through the MP core I/O for cell 0. A CD/DVD-ROM drive or DAT drive connects to cell 1 through the core I/O card for cell 1, thus it can be accessed through the cell 1 nPartition only.

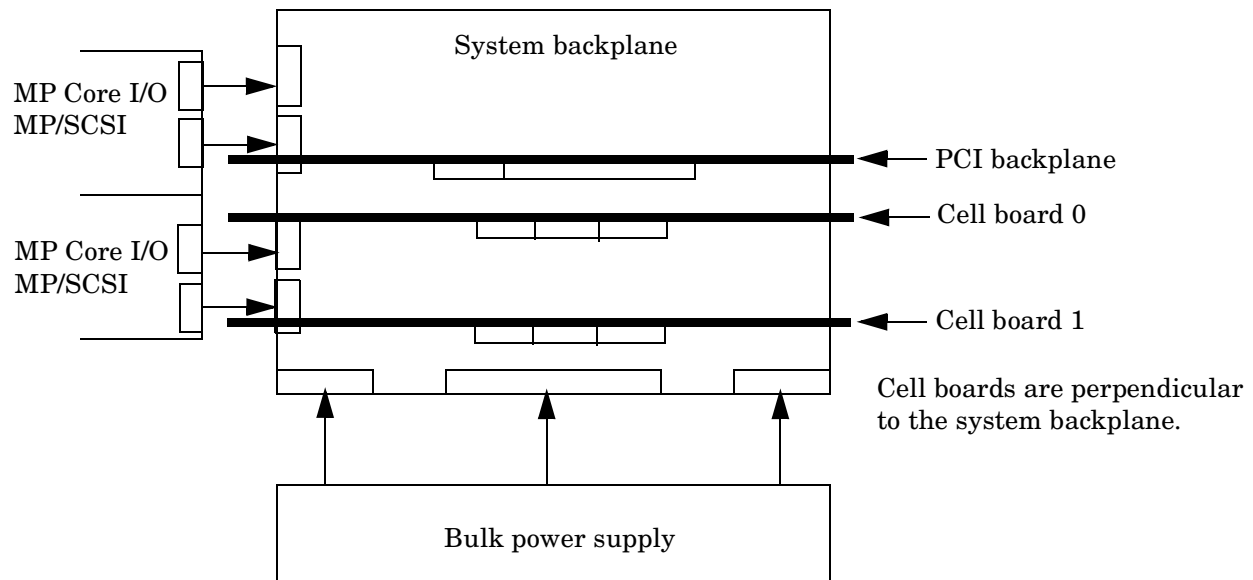
Figure 1-7 Internal Disks



System Backplane

The system backplane comprises the system clock generation logic, the system reset generation logic, DC-to-DC converters, power monitor logic, and two LBA link-to-PCI converter ASICs. It also includes connectors for attaching the cell boards, PCI backplane, MP Core I/O MP/SCSI boards, SCSI cables, bulk power, chassis fans, front panel display, intrusion switches, and the system scan card.

Figure 1-8 System Backplane Block Diagram



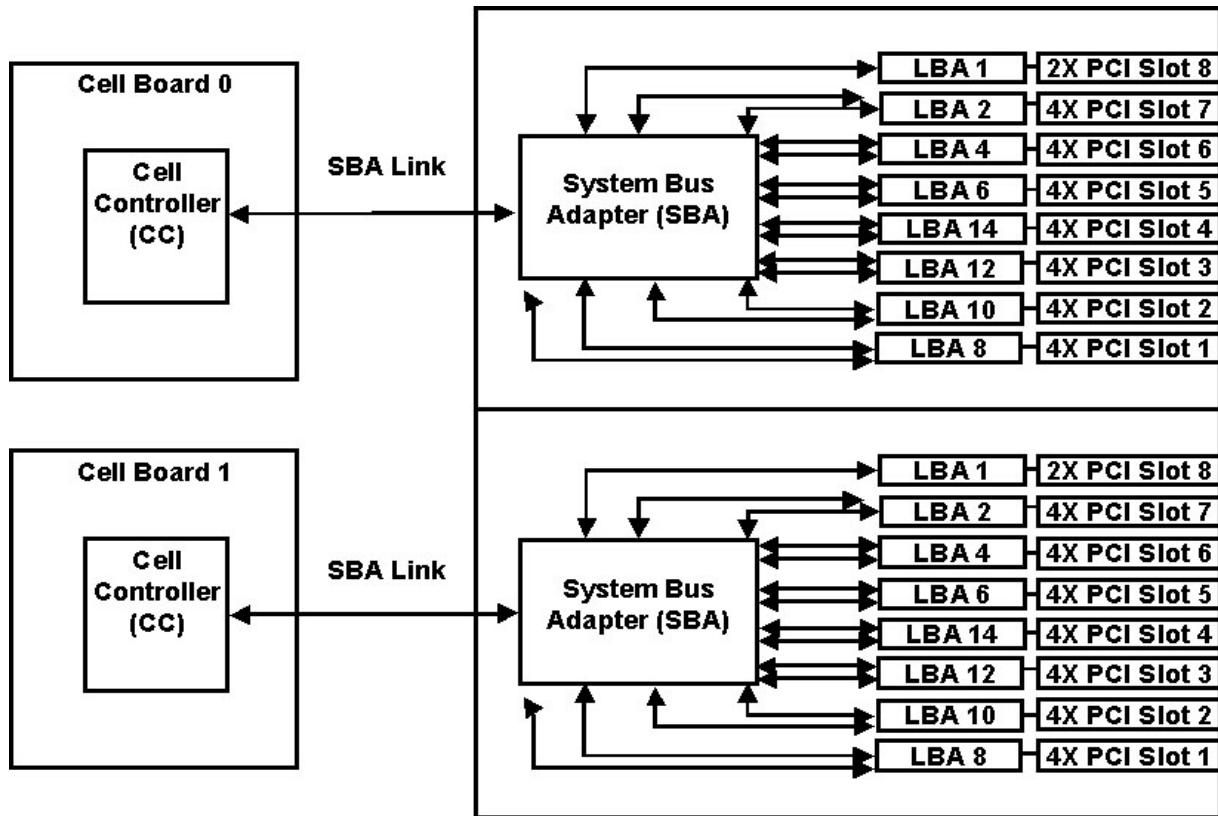
Only half of the MP Core I/O board set connects to the system backplane. The MP/SCSI boards plug into the backplane, while the LAN/SCSI boards plug into the PCI backplane.

Clocks and Reset

The system backplane contains reset and clock circuitry that propagates through the whole system. The central clocks drive all major chip set clocks. Therefore, these circuits represent a system wide single point of failure.

I/O Subsystem

The cell board-to-I/O path runs from the CC to the SBA, from the SBA to the ropes, from the ropes to the LBA, and from the LBA to the PCI buses. The CC on each cell board communicates with one SBA over the SBA link. The SBA link consists of both an inbound and an outbound link with an effective bandwidth of approximately 1 GB/sec. The SBA converts the SBA link protocol into "ropes." The SBA can support up to 16 of these high-speed bi-directional rope links for a total aggregate bandwidth of approximately 4 GB/sec. The LBA acts as a bus bridge, supporting either one or two ropes and capable of driving either PCI-2x Turbo (33 MHz x 64 bits) or PCI-4 Twin Turbo (66 MHz x 64 bits) respectively

Figure 1-9 I/O Subsystem Architecture

The server supports two internal SBAs. The SBAs generate 32 rope busses (16 per SBA). The 32 available internal rope busses are divided in the following manner:

- Two ropes are routed as single rope bundles to support PCI-2x Turbo (264 MB/sec. bandwidth, 64-bit transfers at 33 MHz) for the MP Core I/O boards for SCSI/LAN.
- Two ropes are routed as single rope bundles to two LBAs to support two slots operating at PCI-2x for MP/SCSI.
- The remaining 28 ropes are bundled in two rope pairs to 14 LBAs to support 14 slots operating at PCI-4x (528 MB/sec., 64-bit transfers at 66 MHz).

The hp rp7405/rp7410 uses Hewlett-Packard's proprietary adaptive signaling concept, also known as the Universal PCI slot concept (not to be confused with the Universal PCI card). Circuitry on the backplane senses a standard connector, keyed for 5V, to determine the type of the cards inserted. The circuitry controls the voltage rail supplied to the connector for powering the card's I/O pads, VIO. The card can either be of the 5V only, or universal type. 5V only cards require VIO to be 5V, whereas universal cards operate 5V as well as 3.3V. To take advantage of the 66-MHz potential of universal cards, one must operate those cards at 3.3V. The control circuitry on the backplane, therefore, provides 5V to the slot when a 5V-only card is present, or 3.3V when a universal card is present. Firmware controls the setting of the slot's clock rate.

This concept allows maximum connectivity for mainstream 5V-only, 33 MHz, 32 bit (PCI-1x) and 64-bit (PCI-2x) cards, as well as full I/O bandwidth utilization through the use of 64-bit, 66 MHz (PCI-4x) universal cards.

Table 1-4 PCI Slot Types

Slot#	Device:
0_1	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
0_2	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
0_3	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
0_4	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
0_5	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
0_6	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
0_7	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
0_8	PCI-2x, Turbo 64-bit, 33 MHz, Adaptive Signaling, 5V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_1	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_2	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_3	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_4	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_5	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_6	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_7	PCI-4x, Twin Turbo 64-bit, 66 MHz, 3.3V-only, 3.3V connector, Hot Swap Slot.
1_8	PCI-2x, Turbo 64-bit, 33 MHz, Adaptive Signaling, 5V connector, Hot Swap Slot.

MP/SCSI MP Core I/O Board

The hp rp7405/rp7410 accommodates two sets of MP Core I/O functionality. Each MP Core I/O board set consists of a MP/SCSI board and a Procurium LAN/SCSI board. At least one MP/SCSI board is required (independent of partitions) An additional MP/SCSI board can be added as well (and is required in a dual partition system). Both MP/SCSI boards are oriented vertically and plug into the system backplane. The MP/SCSI board incorporates a dual Ultra160 SCSI controller and is hot pluggable.

Procurium LAN/SCSI Board

At least one Procurium LAN/SCSI board is required for the minimum system configuration; two are required in a dual partition system. The Procurium board is a standard PCI form factor card with PCI card edge connectors. The PCI backplane has one slot location reserved for the required Procurium board and another that can accommodate either a Procurium board or any other supported add-in PCI card. The Procurium board is hot pluggable.

Mass Storage (Disk) Backplane

Internal mass storage connections (to disks) are routed on the mass storage backplane, having connectors and termination logic. All disks are hot pluggable. The hp rp7405/rp7410 accommodates one internal removable media device. Therefore, only one power connector for a removable media device is required on the mass storage backplane. The mass storage backplane incorporates a circuit that allows power to the internal removable media device to be programmatically cycled.

Package Description

Dimensions

The dimensions of the hp rp7405/rp7410 are as follows:

- Width: 44.45 cm (17.5 inches), constrained by EIA standard 19 inch racks.
- Depth: Defined by cable management constraints to fit into standard 36 inch deep racks (Rittal/Compaq, Rosebowl I):
 - 25.5 inches from front rack column to PCI connector surface:
 - 26.7 inches from front rack column to MP Core I/O connector surface
 - 30 inches overall package dimension, including 2.7 inches protruding in front of the front rack columns.
- Height: 10U – 5.4 cm = 43.91 cm (17.287 inches). This is the appropriate height for a product that consumes 10U of rack height while allowing adequate clearance between products directly above and below this product. Fitting four server units per 2 m rack and upgrade of current 10U height products in the future are the main height constraints.

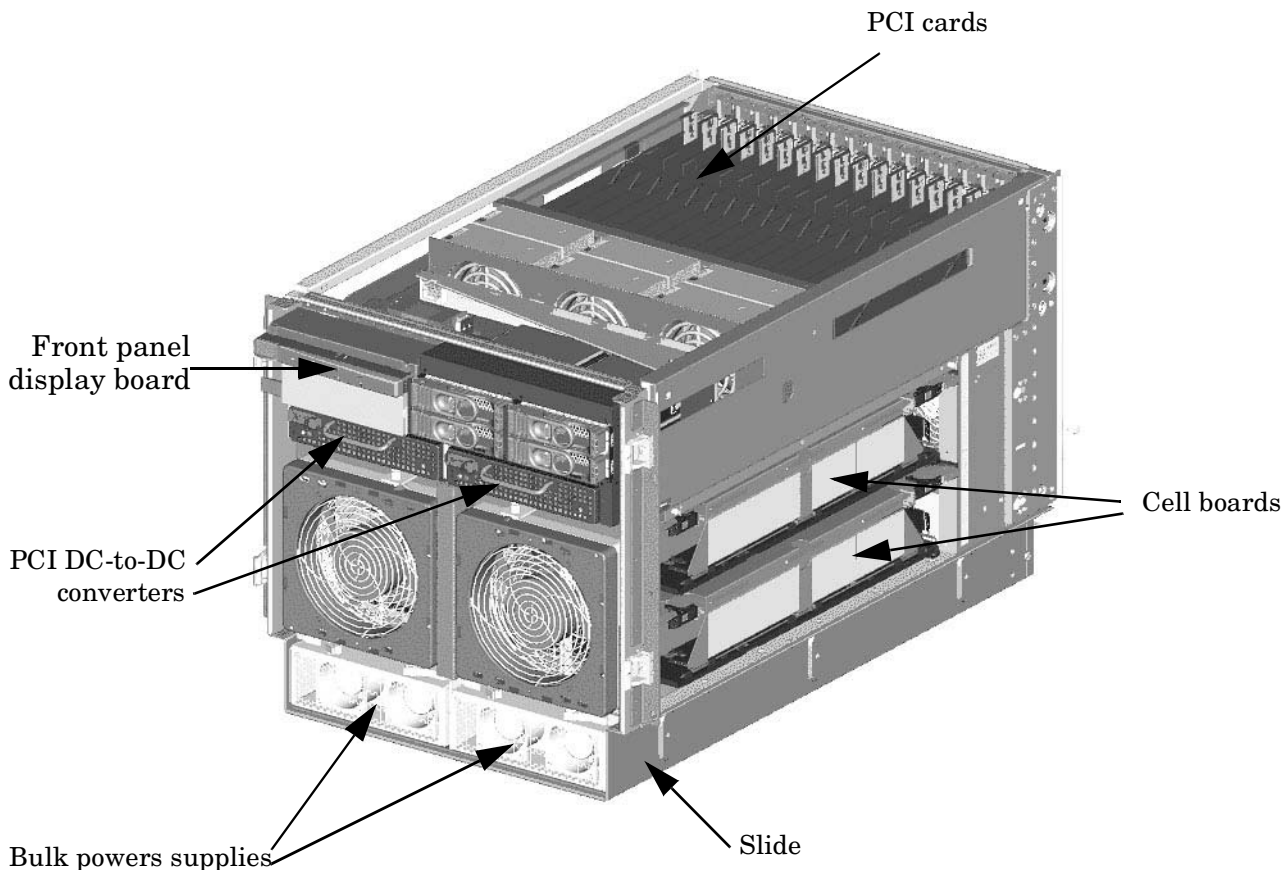
System Chassis

The mass storage section located in the front allows access to removable mass storage devices without removal of the bezel (not shown.) This is especially helpful when the system is mounted in the lowest position in a rack. The mass storage bay accommodates one 5.25-inch removable media device and up to four 3.5-inch hard drives. The front panel display board, containing LEDs and the system power switch, is located directly above the 5.25-inch removable media bay.

Below the mass storage section and behind a removable bezel are two PCI DC-to-DC power converters.

The bulk power supply section is partitioned by a sealed metallic enclosure located in the bottom of the package. This enclosure houses the 2N fully redundant BPSs.

Figure 1-10 Right-Front View of hp rp7405/rp7410



The PCI I/O card section, located towards the rear, is accessed by removing the top cover.

The PCI OLR fan modules are located in front of the PCI cards. These six 9.2 cm fans are housed in plastic carriers. They are configured in two rows of three fans.

The MP/SCSI MP Core I/O boards are positioned vertically at the rear of the chassis.

The PCI card bulkhead connectors are located in the top rear portion of the product volume.

Four OLR system fan modules, externally attached to the chassis, are 15 cm (6.5-inch) fans. Two fans are mounted on the front surface of the chassis and two are mounted on the rear surface.

Redundant line cords attach to the floating AC connector module at the bottom rear. Two 20-amp cords are required to power the server. Two additional line cords provide redundancy.

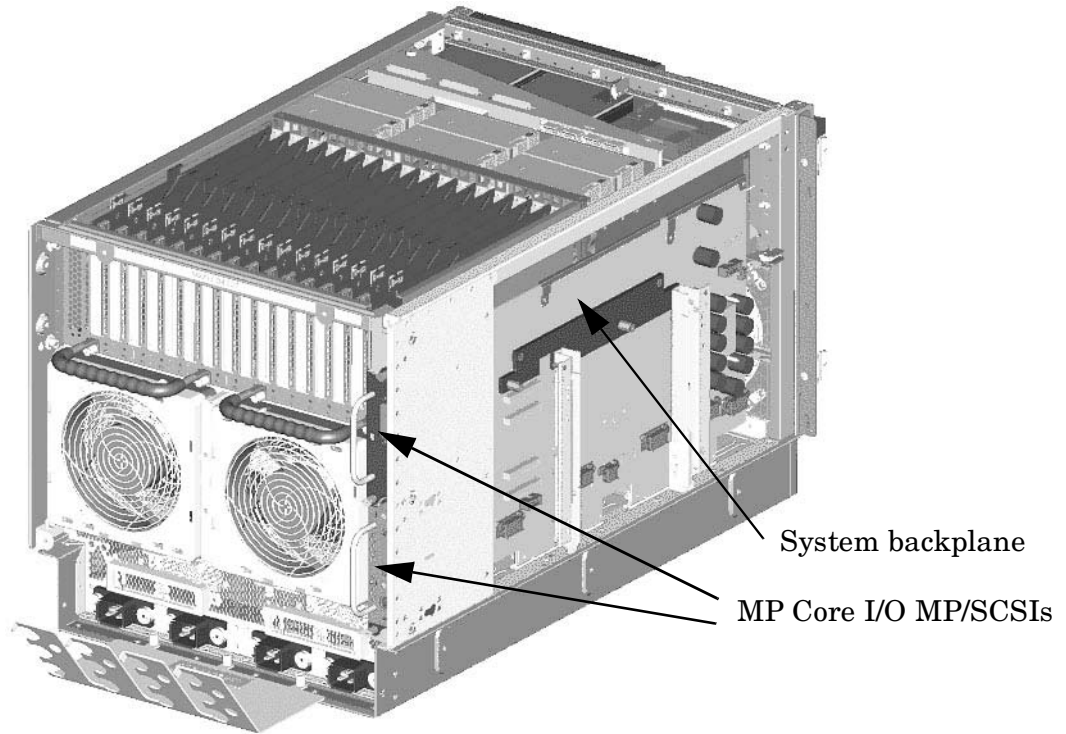
A cable harness that connects from the rear of the BPSs to the system backplane provides DC power distribution.

Access the system backplane is accomplished by removing the left side cover. The system backplane inserts by a guide/insertion mechanism using a single large jack screw assembly.

SCSI ribbon-cable assemblies route from the mass storage area to the backside of the system backplane and to the Procurium PCI MP Core I/O card.

Cell boards are accessed from the right side of the chassis behind a removable side cover.

Figure 1-11 **Left-Rear View of hp rp7405/rp7410**



2 Installation

Unpacking the Server

Hewlett-Packard shipping containers are designed to protect their contents under normal shipping conditions. After the equipment arrives, carefully inspect each carton for signs of shipping damage. A tilt indicator is installed on each carton shipped. The beads in the indicator will roll to the upper position if the container has been tilted to an angle that could cause equipment damage. The tilt indicator itself will have two windows and each window under normal conditions will show four beads present. If a carton has been mishandled, accidentally dropped, or knocked against something, the tilt indicator will indicate missing beads. If damage is found, document the damage with photographs and contact the transport carrier immediately.

Examine the server cabinet for visible shipping damage. After unpacking the cabinet, check for damage that may have been obscured by the shipping container. If damage is found after visual inspection, document the damage with photographs and contact the transport carrier immediately.

If the equipment has any damage, a damage claim form must be obtained by the customer from the shipping representative. The customer should complete the form and return it to the shipping representative.

NOTE The server may come already racked, or ready for rack installation.

Unpacking a Racked Server

This section contains information pertaining to unpacking the cabinet.

WARNING **Wear protective glasses while cutting the plastic bands around the shipping container. These bands are under tension. When cut, they can spring back and cause serious eye injury.**

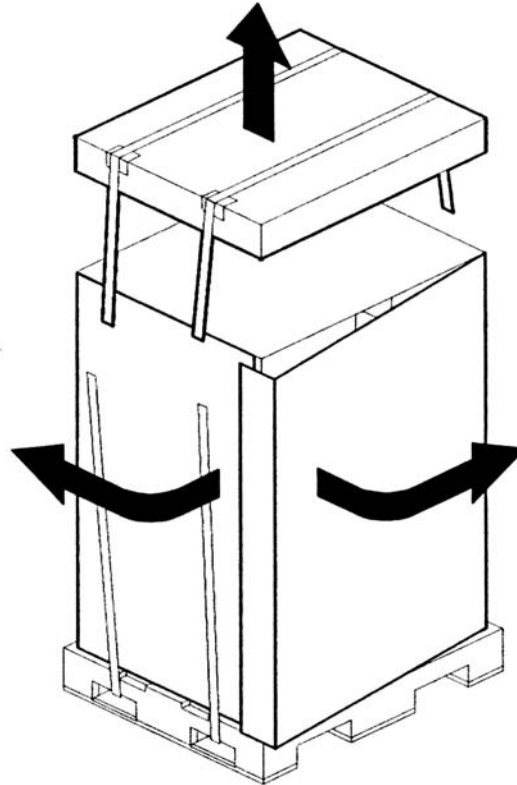
NOTE Position the pallet allowing for enough space to roll the cabinet off the pallet before starting.

Remove the cabinet using the following procedure:

- Step 1.** Cut the polystrap bands around the shipping container.
- Step 2.** Lift the cardboard top cap from the shipping box. See Figure 2-1.
- Step 3.** Remove the corrugated wrap from the pallet.
- Step 4.** Remove the packing materials.

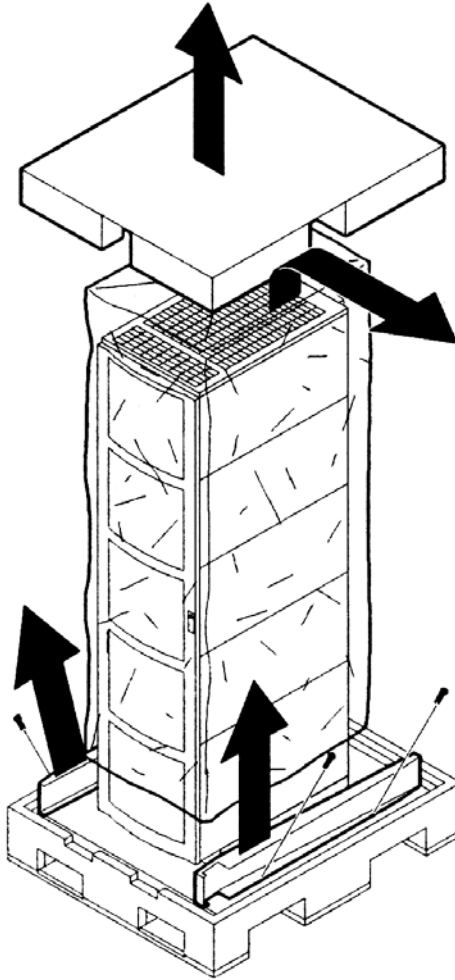
CAUTION The plastic wrapping material should be cut off rather than pulled off. Pulling the plastic covering off represents an ESD hazard.

Figure 2-1 Removing the Polystraps and Cardboard



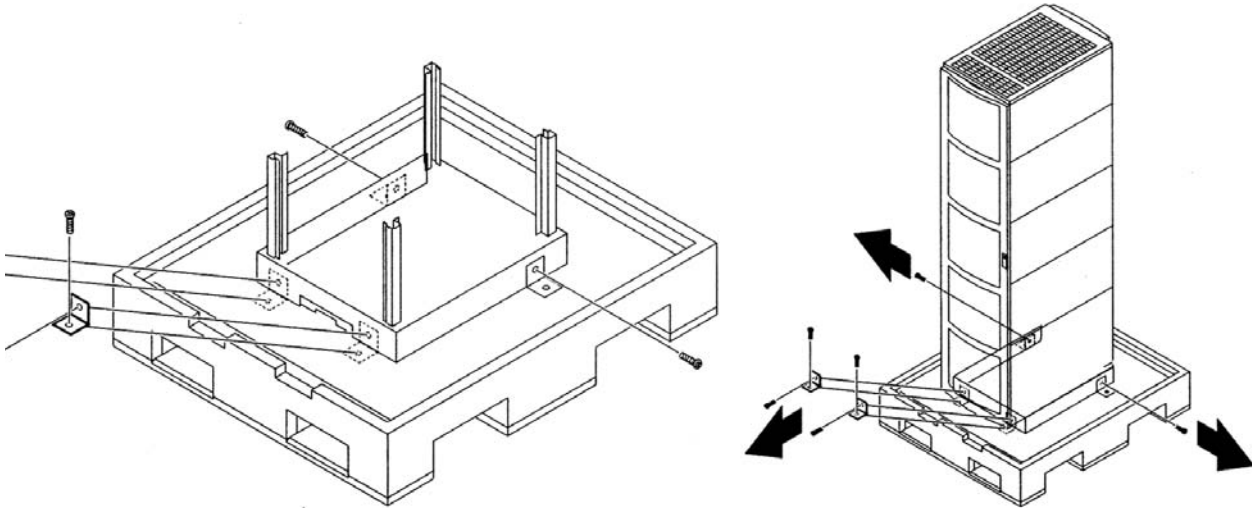
Step 5. Remove four bolts holding down the ramps and remove the ramps. See Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2 Removing the Shipping Bolts and Plastic Cover



Step 6. Remove the six bolts from the base attaching the rack to the pallet. See Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3 Preparing to Roll Off the Pallet

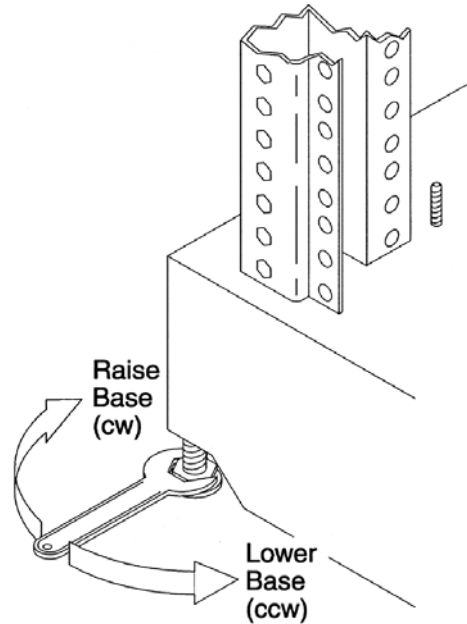


WARNING Make sure that the leveling feet on the rack are raised before you roll the rack down the ramp and any time you roll the rack on the casters. Use caution when rolling the cabinet off the ramp. A single server in the cabinet weighs approximately 400 pounds. It is strongly recommended that two people roll the cabinet off the pallet.

Securing the Cabinet

Once in position, secure and stabilize the cabinet using the leveling feet at the corners of the base and install the anti-tip mechanisms on the bottom front and rear of the rack.

Figure 2-4 **Securing the Cabinet**



Unpacking a Non-Racked Server

NOTE Hewlett-Packard recommends the use of a lifter, such as a RONI Company model 17000 SP 400 lifting device, when moving a non-racked system, shown in Figure 2-5. If no lifter is available, install the lift handle panels provided with the system.

Unloading with a Lifter

Use the following procedure to unload the server from the pallet using a lifter.

WARNING **Use caution when using a lifter. Because of the weight of the server, it must be centered on the lifter forks before raising it off the pallet to avoid injury.**

Never extend more than one server from the same cabinet while installing or servicing either an hp rp7405/rp7410 or another server product. Failure to follow these instructions could result in the cabinet tipping over.

Figure 2-5 RONI Lifter



Step 1. Follow the instructions on the outside of the server packaging to remove the banding and carton top from the server pallet.

Figure 2-6 Server with Shipping Box Removed

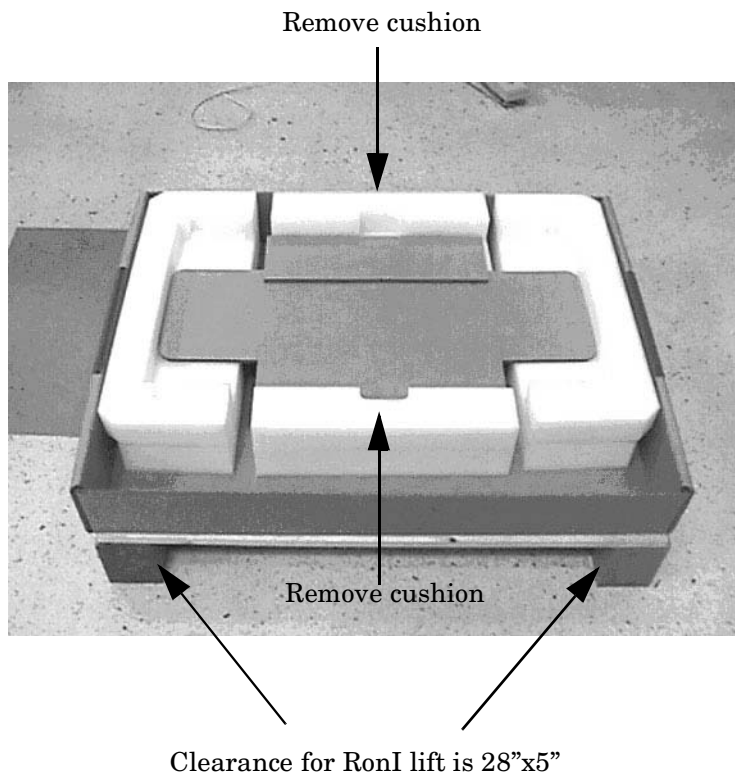


Step 2. Remove all cartons from the pallet leaving only the server.

Installation
Unpacking the Server

Step 3. Observe Figure 2-7. Remove the two foam cushion for lift access.

Figure 2-7 Remove Cushions for Lift Access

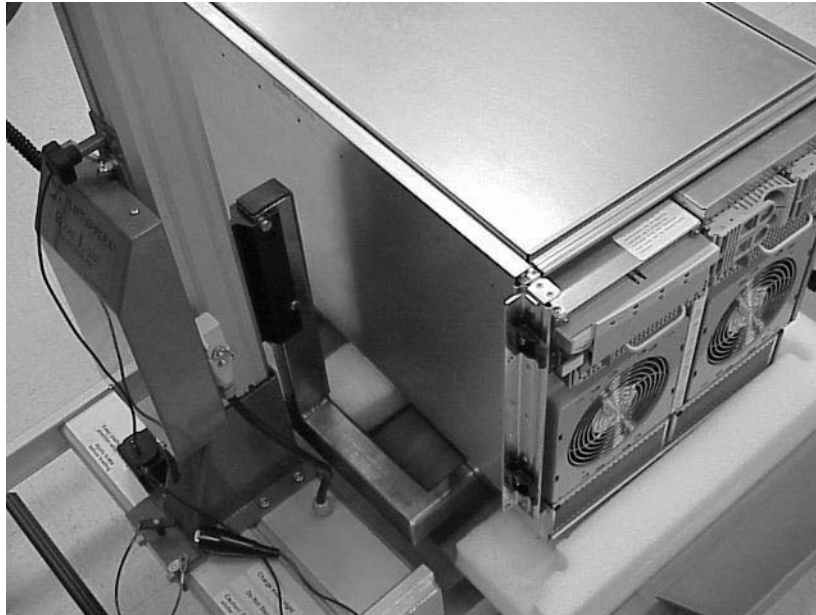


Step 4. Insert the lifter forks under the server.

Step 5. Carefully roll the lift forward until it is fully positioned against the side of the server.

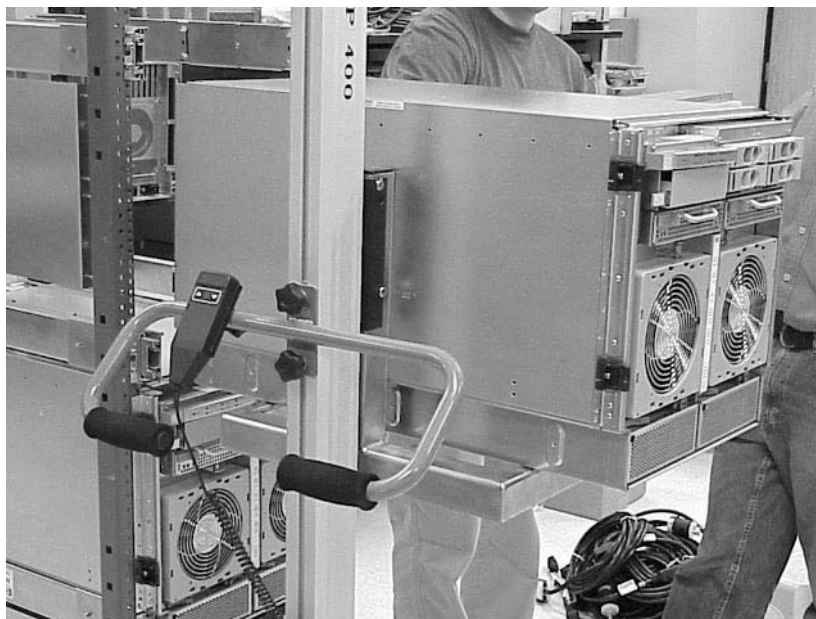
Step 6. Slowly raise the server off the pallet until it clears the pallet cushions.

Figure 2-8Raising a Server Off the Pallet



Step 7. Roll the lifter and server away from the pallet. Do not raise the server any higher than necessary when moving it over to the rack.

Figure 2-9Lifting the Server to the Rack



NOTE If you are installing the system in a rack, refer to the hp J1530A Rack Integration Kit Installation Guide.

Unloading with Lift Handle Panels

WARNING Use this procedure only if no Hewlett-Packard approved lift is available. This procedure should only be attempted by two (2) authorized Hewlett-Packard service people.

Before attempting this procedure, it is recommended that you first remove all Cell Boards and AC power supplies. Instructions for removing these components can be found in the Removal and Replacement chapter of the service manual. Check with local safety regulations before attempting to move the system using the lift handle panels.

Failure to observe these precautions can cause serious injury to personnel or damage to equipment.

CAUTION Unpack the server in an ESD safe environment. Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

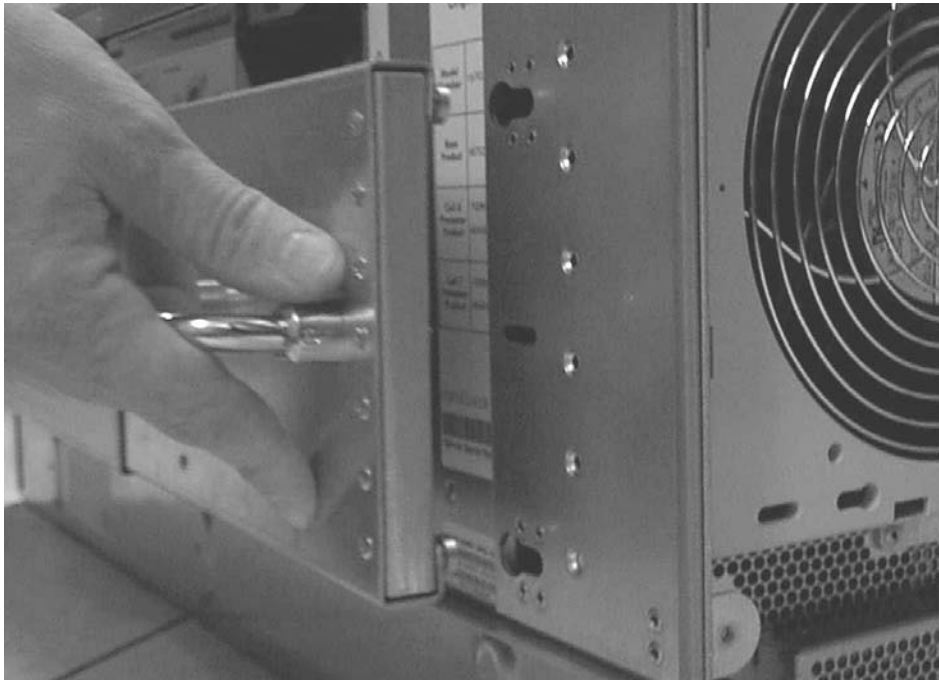
- Step 1.** Remove both side covers. If present, remove the front panel.
- Step 2.** Locate lift handles and remove from storage plate.
- Step 3.** Orient lift handle panels such that when installed, the handles hang downward at 90 degrees and lock in a horizontal position during lifting.

Figure 2-10 Positioning the Lift handles



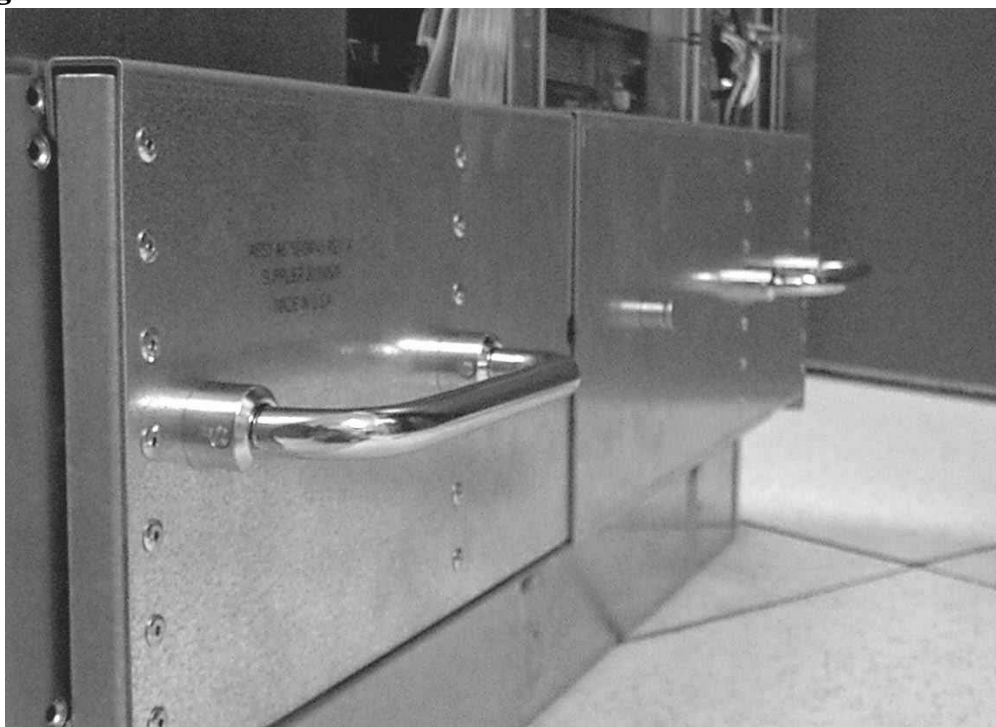
- Step 4.** With one handle in each hand, install the pin end of the panel into the backside of the front rack mount ears on the chassis.

Figure 2-11 Inserting the Pins Into the Rack



- Step 5.** Pull the spring plunger out, move the handles apart and install the shoulder washer end of the panel into the keyway feature.

Figure 2-12 Lift Handles Mounted



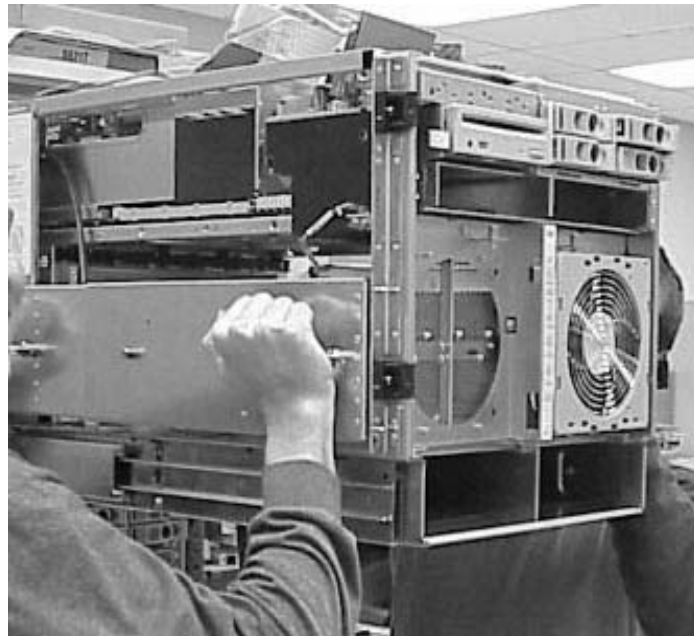
Unpacking the Server

- Step 6.** Continue to pull the handles apart until the spring plunger snaps into final position. The spring plunger will drop down into the recess position.
- Step 7.** Check that the handles are secure by pressing the handles together and moving back and forth. Check to see if lift handle panel breaks free of chassis.
- Step 8.** Repeat the steps above for the other handle
- Step 9.** To lift the server, rotate the handles 90 degrees to horizontal position.

NOTE If you are installing the system in a rack, refer to the *installation guide, hp J1530A, rack installation kit* (lower case intended).

- Step 10.** After moving the server, remove the lift handle panels from the chassis and reinstall the server covers and front bezel. Refer to *installation guide, hp J1530A, rack installation kit* (lower case intended).

Figure 2-13 Lifting the Server



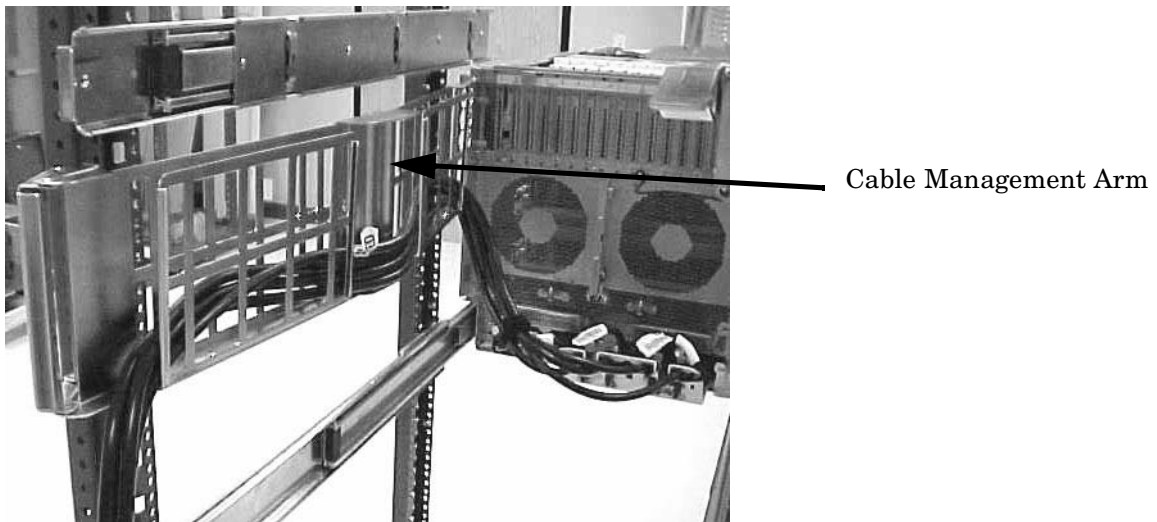
Installing Server Into the Rack

Any hp rp7405/rp7410 server that is to be installed into a rack is shipped with equipment slides. With every set of slides comes an installation guide: *installation guide, hp J1530A, rack installation kit* (lower case intended). Follow the steps in this installation guide to determine where and how to place the server into the rack.

Installing the Cable Management Arm (CMA)

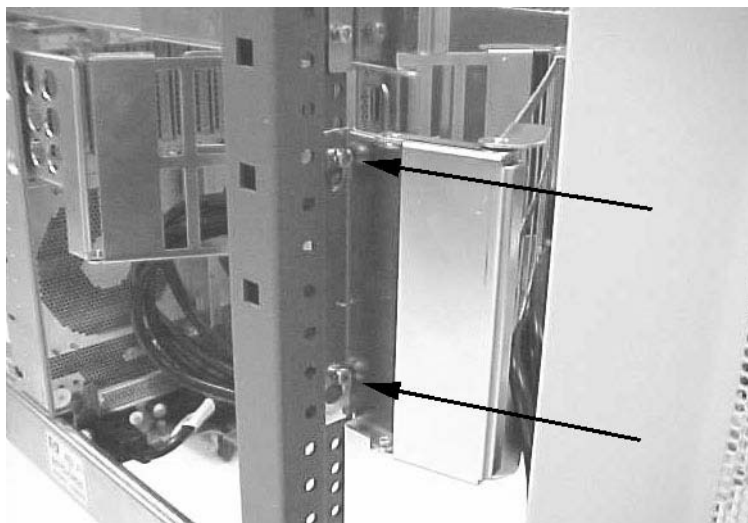
Once the server is installed in the rack, the CMA must be installed on the rear of the server. Follow the instructions for installing the CMA can be found in the *installation guide, hp J1530A, rack installation kit* (lower case intended).

Figure 2-14 Cable Management Arm



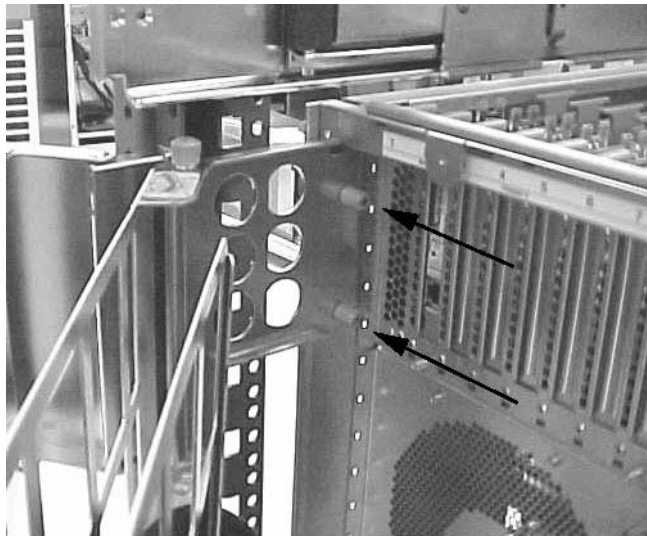
Step 1. Attach CMA to the rack using T-25 Torx screws.

Figure 2-15 Attaching CMA to Rack



Step 2. Attach the other end of the CMA to the server using the thumb screws that came with the CMA.

Figure 2-16 Attaching CMA to the Server



Installing Add-On Products

This section explains load orders and dependencies for add-on products. For physical installation procedures, refer to that components replacement procedure in Chapter 4, “Removal and Replacement.”

If installing add-on products to an existing server, follow operating system backup and shutdown procedures before powering off the server.

Cell Boards

The server requires at least one cell board to operate. Install the first cell board slot 1 (lower slot) and the second cell board in slot 0 (upper). Cell Board 0 enables the PCI cards in Chassis 0 and Cell Board 1 enables the PCI cards in Chassis 1.

MP Core I/O Cards

MP Core I/O consists of two cards that must be installed in pairs: the MP/SCSI and the LAN/SCSI.

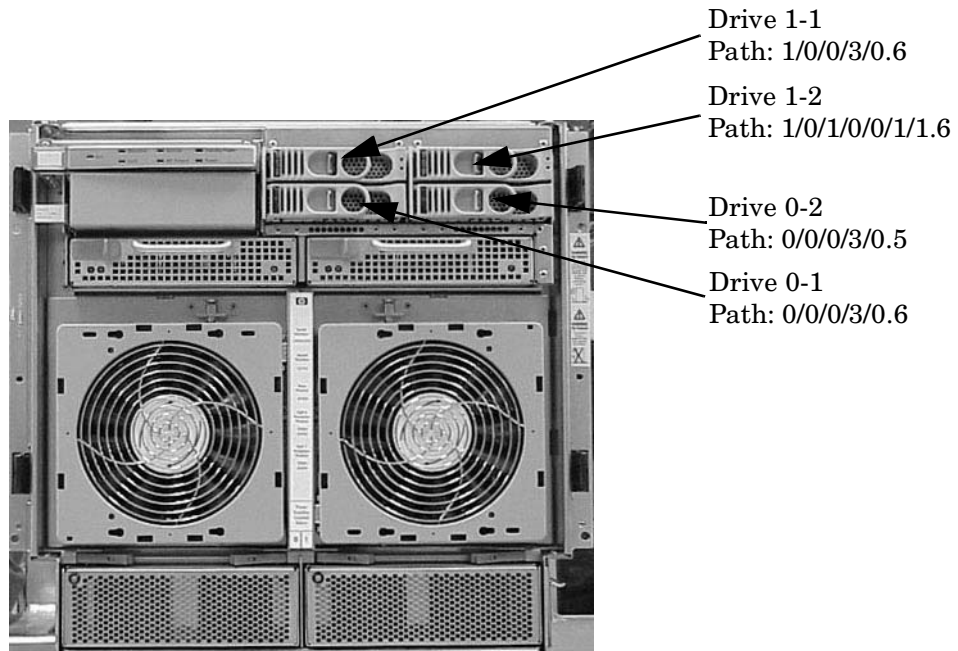
The first (primary) set of MP Core I/O cards is installed as follows: MP/SCSI in MP/SCSI slot 1 (lower slot) and LAN/SCSI in PCI slot 8 of Chassis 1 (from the rear, the extreme right-hand PCI slot).

The second set of MP Core I/O cards is installed as follows: MP/SCSI in MP/SCSI slot 0 and LAN/SCSI in PCI slot 1 of Chassis 0. Cell Board 0 is required to enable the MP/SCSI slot 0 (upper slot) and LAN/SCSI slot 1 in Chassis 0 (from the rear, the extreme left-hand PCI slot).

Embedded Disks

The hp rp7405/rp7410 server can operate in the diskless (LAN boot) mode. If disks are to be installed, the top two disks are driven by the primary MP Core I/O set. Install the first embedded disk in the top left location. Install the second embedded disk in the top right location.

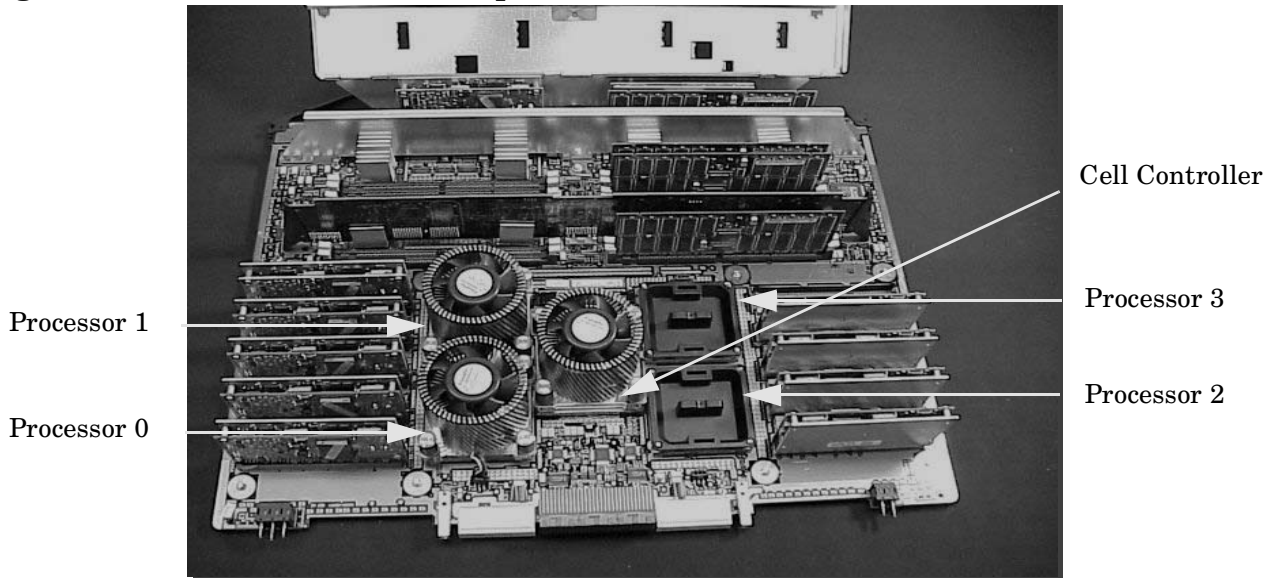
Figure 2-17 Embedded Disks



Processors

Each cell board can hold up to four processors. Processor slots are numbered 0-3. Install processors in ascending order: slot 0, 1, 2, and 3. It is not necessary to balance the number of processors across both cell boards.

Figure 2-18 Cell Board (Two processors and CC Shown)



DIMMs

Each cell board can hold up to four quads (or ranks) of DIMMs. A rank is a group of four DIMMs. Each DIMM within a rank must be the same capacity. The slots within each rank are numbered a,b,c,d. Install DIMMs in ascending order: rack 0, 1, 2 and 3. It is not necessary to balance the number of DIMMs across both cell boards. For Example: one rank = slots 0a, 0b, 0c and 0d.

Valid Memory Configurations DIMMs must be loaded in sets of four at specific locations. For best performance, loading sets of 8 DIMMs is recommended.

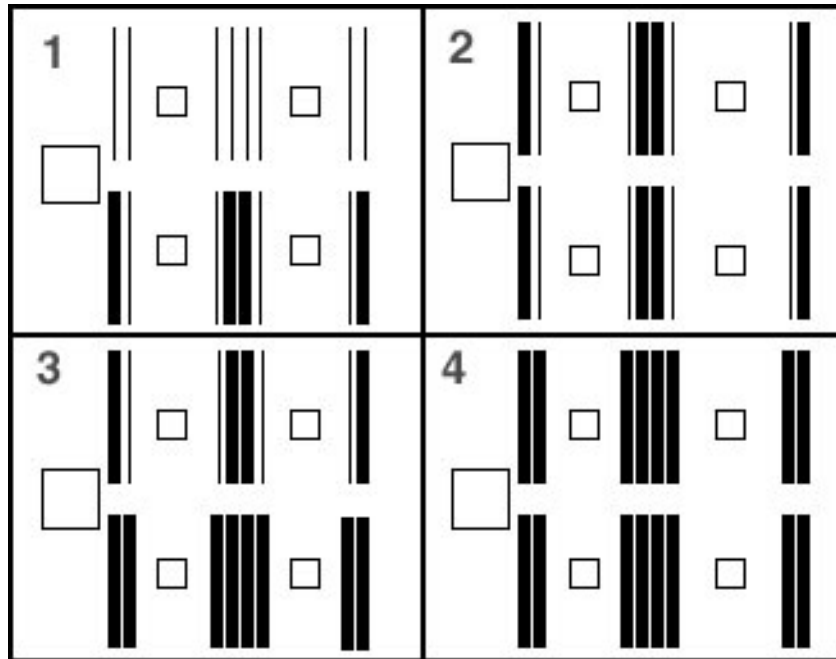
Table 2-1 hp rp7405/rp7410 DIMMs

DIMM Capacity	Total Capacity	Memory Component Density
512 Mbyte	16 GBytes	128 Mbit
1G Byte	32 Gbytes	256 Mbit

The hp rp7405/rp7410 is capable of supporting as little as 2 Gbytes of main memory using four 512 MByte DIMMs and one cell board and as much as 32 Gbytes using all 16 DIMM slots on both cell boards with 1GB DIMMs.

Different densities of main DIMMs can be mixed within a system, but each set of four DIMMs must be identical. A set of DIMMs is defined as the group of four DIMMs that must be loaded together on a cell board. Each cell board has four sets of DIMM slots, and they must be populated in order. Figure 2-19 shows the order in which the DIMM slots must be populated.

Figure 2-19 DIMM Loading Sequence



Block 1 shows the minimum memory configuration per cell board. Each cell board, therefore, could have up to four different density DIMMs (if there were that many), as long as each set of four are identical. Box 2 and Box 4 show the more optimal memory configurations, because loading DIMMs in sets of eight takes advantage of the pipelined structure of the memory interface of the CC.

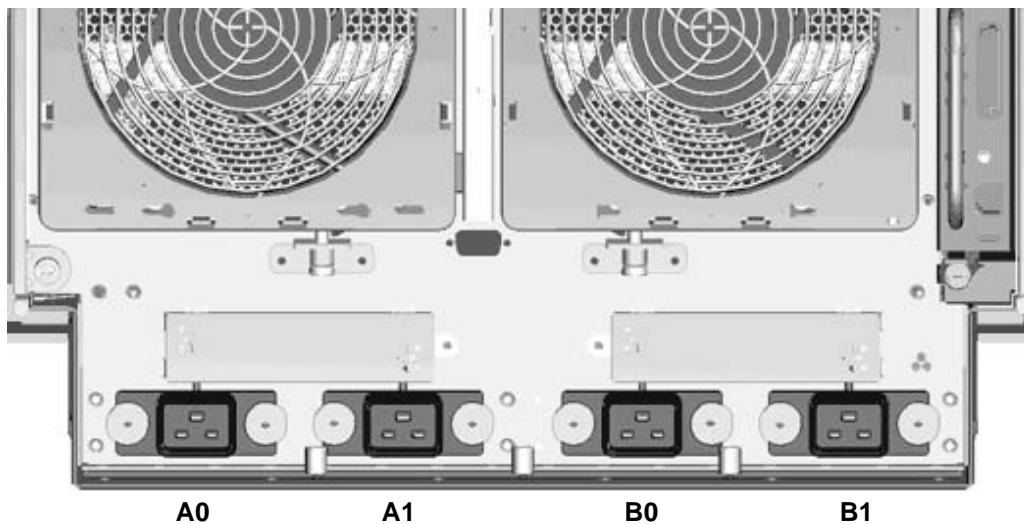
Connecting AC Input Power

The hp rp7405/rp7410 has five line cord configurations:

- All four line cords (preferred configuration)
- Cords A0 and A1 only
- Cords B0 and B1 only
- Cords A0 and B0 only
- Cords A1 and B1 only

A single-line-cord configuration is not allowed.

Figure 2-20 Power Cord Configuration



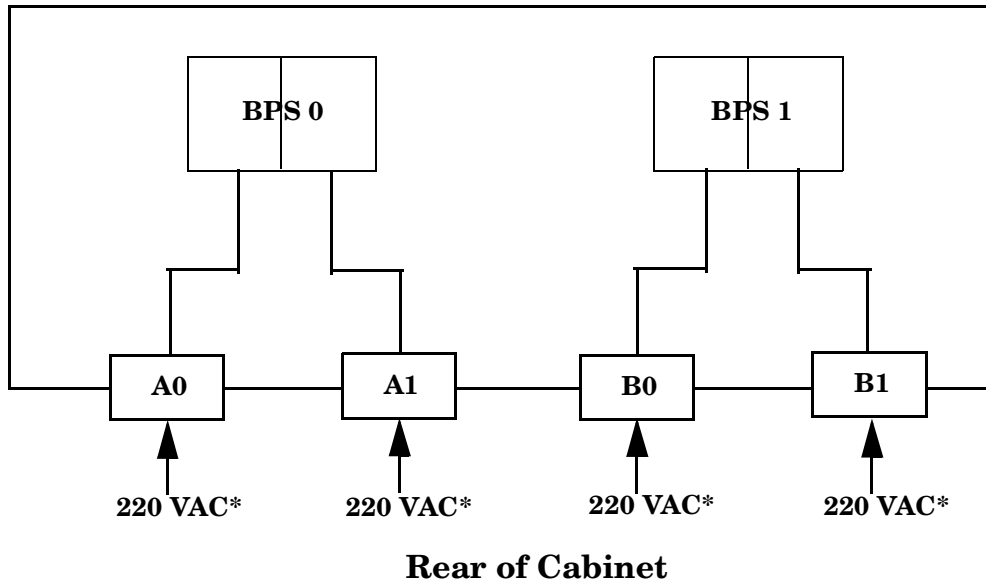
The power cord configuration is passed to the operating system using the `pwrgrd` (Power Grid) command. Each of the five selections in the `pwrgrd` command matches one of the configurations. The appropriate option should be selected for the actual line cord configuration. With the correct configuration selected, the LEDs should be green. When the `pwrgrd` command is invoked, the following menu is displayed.

IMPORTANT Options 1 and 2 are for Hewlett-Packard internal use only. Do not select these options.

```
prompt> pwrgrd
Power grid configuration preference.
1. Grid A only (Cords A0,A1 required)
2. Grid B only (Cords B0,B1 required)
3. Grids A & B (Cords A0,A1,B0,B1 required)
4. Cords A0 & B0 only
5. Cords A1 & B1 only
Select Option:
```

If two separate power sources are available, the two power supplies can be plugged into the separate power sources, increasing system reliability should one power source fail.

Figure 2-21 Power Source vs. Power Distribution



*180-269 VAC

WARNING Voltage is present at various locations within the server whenever a power source is connected. This voltage is present even when the main power switch is in the off position. Failure to observe this warning could result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

NOTE System firmware will prevent boot when a single power cord configuration is detected.

MP Core I/O Connections

Each hp rp7405/rp7410 can have up to two MP Core I/O board sets installed. This allows for two partitions to be operating, or allows for MP Core I/O redundancy in a single partition configuration. Each MP Core I/O board set consists of two boards: the MP/SCSI board and the LAN/SCSI board. The MP/SCSI board is oriented vertically and accessed from the back of the server. The LAN/SCSI is accessed from the PCI expansion card bay. Only the primary MP core I/O board set (MP/SCSI slot 1 & LAN/SCSI slot 8, Chassis 1) is required for a single partition implementation. The secondary MP/SCSI board is not necessary for full operation, however, without the secondary MP/SCSI board only two internal disks can be accessed.

MP/SCSI Connections

The MP/SCSI board is required to update firmware, access the console, turn partition power on/off, access all but one of the internal peripherals, and utilize other features of the system.

Connections to the MP/SCSI board include the following:

- DB25 Connector; via the M cable.

This RS232 connector provides connections for a local console, external modem, and a UPS. The server end of the M cable terminates in a DB25 connector. The opposite side of the cable terminates in 3 DB9 connectors labeled CONSOLE, UPS, and REMOTE.

- 10/100 Base-T LAN RJ45 connector (for LAN and Web Console access).

This LAN uses standby power and is active when AC is present and the front panel power switch is off.

- Internal LVD Ultra 160 SCSI channel for connections to internal mass storage.
- Internal SE Ultra SCSI channel for connection to internal removable media device.

LAN/SCSI Connections

The LAN/SCSI board is a PCI form factor card that provides the basic external I/O connectivity for the system.

Connections to the LAN/SCSI board include the following:

- PCI-X to PCI-X Bridge for multi-device compatibility
- Internal LVD Ultra 160 SCSI channel for connections to internal mass storage.
- External LVD Ultra 160 SCSI channel connected to a 68-pin VHDCI connector
- 10/100/1000 Base-T LAN RJ45 connector.

The primary LAN interface is located on the LAN/SCSI board installed in the rightmost slot when viewing the system from the back.

Management Processor Access

NOTE In order to access the Management Processor for the initial installation, the M cable must first be connected to the DB25 connector located on the Primary MP/SCSI board. The Primary MP/SCSI board is located in the lower MP/SCSI board slot.

Setting Up the CE Tool (PC)

The CE Tool is usually a laptop. It allows communication with the Management Processor (MP) in the hp rp7405/rp7410. The MP monitors the activity of either a one partition or a multiple partition configuration.

During installation, communicating with the MP enables such tasks as:

- Verifying that the components are present and installed correctly
- Setting LAN IP addresses
- Shutting down cell board power

Communication with the MP is established by connecting the CE Tool to the Local RS-232 port on the MP Core I/O card.

Setting CE Tool Parameters

After powering on the CE Tool, ensure the communications settings are as follows:

- 8/none (parity)
- 9600 baud
- na (Receive)
- na (Transmit)

If the CE Tool is a laptop using Reflection 1, check or change these communications settings using the following procedure:

1. From the Reflection 1 Main screen, pull down the **Connection** menu and select **Connection Setup**.
2. Select **Serial Port**.
3. Select **Com1**.
4. Check the settings and change, if required.

Go to **More Settings** to set Xon/Xoff. Click **OK** to close the More Settings window.

5. Click **OK** to close the Connection Setup window.
6. Pull down the **Setup** menu and select **Terminal** (under the **Emulation** tab).
7. Select any HP terminal type.

Preferred types are **HP70092**, **HP70096** or **HP70094**, **HP70098**, **VT100**.

8. Click **Apply**.

This option is not highlighted if the terminal type you want is already selected.

9. Click **OK**.

Connecting the CE Tool to the Local RS-232 Port on the MP

This connection allows direct communications with the MP. **Only one window can be created** on the CE Tool to monitor the MP. When enabled, it provides direct access to the MP and any partition.

Use the following procedure to connect the CE Tool to the Local RS-232 Port on the MP:

1. Connect one end of a null modem cable (9-pin to 9-pin) (Part Number 5182-4794) to the M cable connector labeled CONSOLE.
2. Connect the other end of the RS-232 cable to the CE Tool.

Standby Power and Logging in to the MP

After connecting the serial device, it is possible to login to the Management Processor (MP). Housekeeping power (also known as standby power) is generated as soon as AC power is applied to the server. Because the MP uses standby power, it is possible to login to the MP even when the power switch is in the OFF position. The power switch is a DC power switch that controls +48v DC.

Before powering up the hp rp7405/rp7410 server for the first time:

1. Verify that the AC voltage at the input source is within specifications for each hp rp7405/rp7410 being installed.
2. If not already done so, power on the serial display device.

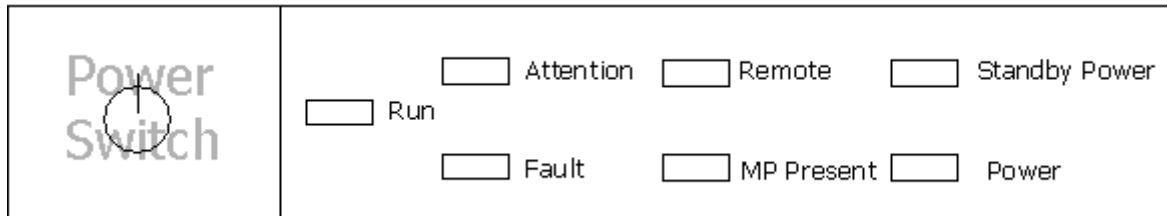
The preferred tool is the CE tool running Reflection 1.

To power up the MP, set up a communications link, and login to the MP:

1. Connect the server to AC power.

On the front of the hp rp7405/rp7410, a solid green **Standby Power**, a solid green **MP Present**, and a flashing amber **Attention** light will illuminate after about 30 seconds.

Figure 2-22 Front Panel Display



2. Check the bulk power supply LED for each BPS.

When on, the breakers distribute power to the BPSs. AC power is present at the BPSs:

- When power is first applied. Note the BPS LEDs will be flashing amber.
- After 30 seconds has elapsed. Note the flashing amber BPS LED for each BPS becomes a flashing green LED

Refer to power cord policies to interpret LED indicators.

3. Login to the MP:

- a. Enter **Admin** at the login prompt. This term is case sensitive.

It takes a few moments for the MP prompt to appear. If it does not, make sure the laptop serial device settings are correct: 8 bits, no parity, 9600 baud, and na for both Receive and Transmit. Then, try again.

- b. Enter **Admin** at the password prompt. This term is case sensitive.

The MP Main Menu appears:

Figure 2-23 MP Main Menu

```
MP login: Admin
MP password:

                Welcome to the

                rp7410

                Management Processor

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MP MAIN MENU:

    CO: Consoles
    VFP: Virtual Front Panel
    CM: Command Menu
    CL: Console Logs
    SL: Show chassis Logs
    HE: Help
    X: Exit Connection

MP>
```

Configuring LAN Information for the MP

To set the MP LAN IP address:

1. At the MP Main Menu prompt (*MP>*), enter **cm**. From the MP Command Menu prompt (*MP:CM>*), enter **1c** (for LAN configuration).

The screen displays the default values and asks if you want to modify them. It is a good idea to write down the information, as it may be required for future troubleshooting.

NOTE If the Command Menu is not shown, enter **q** to return to the MP Main Menu, then enter **cm**

Enter **1c** and press the *Return* key. The following screen appears:

Figure 2-24 The 1c Command Screen

```

MP:CM> LC

This command modifies the LAN parameters.

Current configuration of MP LAN interface
MAC address  : 00:30:6e:05:09:24
IP address   : 15.99.83.215   (0x0f6353d7)
Hostname     : quartz-s
Subnet mask  : 255.255.255.0   (0xfffff00)
Gateway      : 15.99.83.254   (0x0f6353fe)
Status       : UP and RUNNING
AutoNegotiate : Enabled
Data Rate    : 100 Mb/s
Duplex       : Half
Error Count  : 0
Last Error   : none

Do you want to modify the configuration for the customer LAN? (Y/[N]) y
MP:CM>

```

NOTE The value in the “IP address” field has been set at the factory. The customer must provide the actual LAN IP address.

2. At the prompt, *Do you want to modify the configuration for the customer LAN?*, enter **y**.

The current IP address is shown; then the following prompt appears: *Do you want to modify it? (Y/[N])*

3. Enter **y**.

4. Enter the new IP address.

The customer shall provide this address for network interface 0.

5. Confirm the new address.

6. Enter the MP Network name.

This is the host name for the customer LAN. The name can be as many as 64 characters, and include alpha numerics, - (dash), _ (under bar), . (period), or a space. It is recommended that the name be a derivative of the complex name. For example, Acme.com_MP.

7. Enter the LAN parameters for *Subnet mask* and *Gateway address*.

This information shall come from the customer.

8. Once step 7 is completed, the system will indicate the parameters have been updated and return to the MP Command Menu prompt (*MP:CM>*)

9. To check the LAN parameters and status, enter the **1s** command at the MP Command Menu prompt (*MP:CM>*).

10. A screen similar to the following will appear allowing verification of the settings:

Figure 2-25 The ls Command Screen

```
MP:CM> LS

Current configuration of MP LAN interface
MAC address  : 00:30:6e:05:09:24
IP address   : 15.99.83.215   (0x0f6353d7)
Hostname     : quartz-s
Subnet mask  : 255.255.255.0   (0xfffff00)
Gateway      : 15.99.83.254   (0x0f6353fe)
Status       : UP and RUNNING
AutoNegotiate : Enabled
Data Rate    : 100 Mb/s
Duplex       : Half
Error Count  : 0
Last Error   : none

MP:CM>
```

To return to the MP main menu, enter **ma**.

To exit the MP, enter **x** at the MP main menu.

Verifying Presence of the Cell Boards

To perform this activity, either connect to the management processor (MP) using a console or connect the CE Tool (laptop) to the RS-232 Local port on the MP.

After login to the MP, verify that the MP detects the presence of all the cells installed in the cabinet. It is important for the MP to detect the cell boards. If it does not, the partitions will not boot.

To determine if the MP detects the cell boards:

1. At the MP prompt, enter **cm**.

This displays the Command Menu. Among other things, the Command Menu allows one to view or modify the configuration and/or look at utilities controlled by the MP.

To look at a list of the commands available, enter **he**. You may have to press **Enter** to see more than one screen of commands. Use the Page Up and Page Down keys to view the previous or next screen of commands. To exit the Help Menu, enter **q**.

2. From the command prompt (MP:CM>), enter **du**.

The `du` command displays the MP Bus topology. A screen similar to the following appears:

Figure 2-26 The du Command Screen

```

MP:CM> DU

The following MP bus devices were found:
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   | Sys |   | PCI |   | BPS |   |   |
| Cab| MP | Bkpln| Cells| Domain|   |   |   |   |
| #  |   |   | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 |   |   |
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 0  | *  | *  | * * | * * | * * |   |   |
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

MP:CM>
  
```

3. There will be an asterisk (*) in the column marked *MP*.
4. Verify that there is an asterisk (*) for each of the cells installed in the cabinet, by comparing what is in the *Cells* column with the cells physically located inside the cabinet.

Figure 5-9 shows that cells are installed in slots 0 and 1. In the cabinet, there should be cells physically located in slots 0 and 1.

Powering On the hp rp7405/rp7410 Server

After powering on the Management Processor (MP) (+3.3 V HKP), and checking that the MP detects the presence of the cell boards, power up the server.

If using a LAN crossover cable with the laptop, review server activity for each partition configured, as it powers up and boots. Windows can be opened for the complex and for each partition. It is recommended that at least two windows be opened.

- A window showing all activity in the complex. Following the installation procedure in this manual, will have a window open already on the laptop.

To display activity for the complex:

1. If not already done, open a separate Reflection 1 window and connect to the MP.
2. From the MP Main Menu, select the `VFP` command with the `s` option.

- A window showing activity for a single partition.

To display activity for each partition as it powers up:

1. Open a separate Reflection 1 window and connect to the MP.
2. Select the `VFP` command and choose the partition desired to view.

There should be no activity on the screen at this point in the installation process.

NOTE More than one window cannot be opened using a serial display device.

To power on the server:

1. Switch the power switch at the front of the server to **On**. The following events occur:
 - Power is applied to the server.
 - Processor Dependent Code (PDC) starts to run on each cell.
 - Cell self test executes.
 - Hardware initializes for the server.
 - Console communication is established.
2. When activity on the Reflection 1 screen stops, return to the MP Main Menu by typing **Ctrl-B**.
3. Enter **co** to enter console mode.
4. Enter the partition number of the partition to boot.
5. Press **Enter**.

Selecting a Boot Partition using the Management Processor

At this point in the installation process, the hardware is set up, the Management Processor (MP) is connected to the LAN, the AC and DC power have been turned on, and the selftest is completed. Now the configuration can be verified.

After DC is powered on and the selftest is complete, use the MP to select a boot partition.

1. From the MP Main Menu, enter **cm**.
2. From the MP Command Menu, enter **bo**.
3. Select the partition to boot. Partitions may be booted in any order.
4. Return to the MP Main menu by typing **ma** from the MP Command menu
5. Exit the MP by typing **co** at the MP Main Menu.

Exiting the MP should automatically bring you to the Boot Console Handler Main menu.

Verifying the System Configuration using Boot Console Handler (BCH)

From the BCH main menu, type `in` to go the Information Menu. Use the corresponding command from the menu to verify the type and quantity of processors, memory and I/O cards:

- PR (Processors)
- ME (Memory)
- IO (Check the PCI Device Information to determine if the values match the devices installed in the server)

Once the parameters have been verified, use the `ma` command to return to the BCH Main Menu.

Booting HP-UX using Boot Console Handler (BCH)

If Instant Ignition was ordered, HP-UX will have been installed in the factory at the Primary Path address. If HP-UX is at a path other than the Primary Path, use the **pa** (path) command (from the Configuration Menu) to set boot path.

1. Main Menu: Enter command or Menu> **co**
2. Configuration Menu> **pa pri xx/xx/xx**
3. Configuration Menu> **ma**

Once the Primary Path has been set, use the **bo** (boot) command (from the Main Menu) to boot HP-UX.

1. Main Menu: Enter command or Menu> **bo pri**
2. The following prompt appears:

Do you wish to stop at the ISL prompt prior to booting (y/n)?

Enter **n**.

NOTE If the partition fails to boot, or if the server was shipped without *instant ignition*, you may have to boot from a DVD that contains the operating system and other necessary software.

3 Troubleshooting

Common Installation Problems

The following sections contain general procedures to help you locate installation problems.

CAUTION Replace the top cover before operating the server, even for a short time. Otherwise, overheating can damage chips, boards, and mass storage devices. However, you can safely remove the PCI access panel while the server is running to remove and replace PCI hot-plug boards. For any other service activity requiring access to the processor baseboard or I/O backplane, power down the server and observe all safety precautions.

Most problems are the result of incorrect system and SCSI subsystem configurations.

To troubleshoot an installation problem, perform the following checks in the order given:

1. Check all cable and power connections, including those in the rack, etc.
2. Ensure the server is configured properly.
Check the Setup Utility. If the error is a network-related problem, determine if the server has enough memory and hard disk drive capacity.
3. Verify all cables and boards are securely plugged into the appropriate connectors or slots.
4. Remove all extra options such as disk drives one at a time, checking its affect on the server.
5. Unplug the power cord, wait 20 seconds, plug the power cord in again, and restart the server.
6. If you suspect a hardware error, follow these steps:
 - a. Log users off the LAN and power down the server.
 - b. Extend the server out of the rack and remove the top cover.
 - c. Simplify the hp rp7405/rp7410 to the minimum configuration.

The minimum configuration consists of the following:

- One cell
 - Two processors
 - One quad of memory DIMMS (size 256MB or larger)
 - One MP/SCSI card
 - One LAN/SCSI card
 - System Backplane
 - PCI Backplane
 - One BPS
 - Two PCI power modules
 - Two power cords.
7. Remove all third-party options, and reinstall each one, one at a time, checking the server after each installation.
 8. Replace the top cover and reconnect the power cord and other cables.

9. Boot the server and if it does not function properly, refer to the following procedures.

The Server Does Not Power On

Use these steps to check for power related problems:

1. Check each bulk power supply's (BPS) LED.

The LED is located in the lower left hand corner of the power supply face. Table 3-2 shows the states of the LEDs.

2. Check that the power supply and both power cords are plugged in to the chassis.

The Server Powers On But Then Shuts Down with a Fault Light

Use this checklist to check for the following problems when the server powers on and then off:

1. Check that a conductive item has not been dropped or left inside the server chassis.

2. Check the connections on all boards.

3. Check the system backplane for bent pins.

hp rp7405/rp7410 LED Indicators

The server has LEDs that indicate the health of the server. This section defines those LEDs.

Front Panel LEDs

There are seven LEDs located on the front panel.

Table 3-1 Front Panel LEDs

LED	Driven By	State	Description
Bulk Power Good	GPM	On Green	48V Good (LED works even if SP is not installed, or installed and not active)
		Off	48V Off
Standby Power Good	GPM	On Green	3.3V SB Good (LED works even if SP is not installed, or installed and is not active)
		Off	3.3V Off
SP Active	GPM	On Green	At least one SP is installed and Active
		Off	No SPs are installed or at least one is installed but not active
Remote	SP via GPM	On Green	Dial-in (remote) console enabled
		Off	Dial-in (remote) console is disabled, or SP not installed, or SP installed and not active
Attention	SP via GPM	Flash Yellow	Chassis log alert unread
		Off	No alert, or SP not installed, or SP installed and not active

Table 3-1 Front Panel LEDs (Continued)

LED	Driven By	State	Description
Run	PDC/SP via GPM	On Green	One or more partition running
		Off	No partition running, or SP not installed, or SP installed and not active
Fault	PDC/SP via GPM	Flash Red	One or more Partitions have reported a fault
		Off	No Partitions running, or SP not installed, or SP installed and not active

Bulk Power Supply LEDs

There is a single three-color LED on each bulk power supply.

Table 3-2 BPS LEDs

LED Indication	Description
Blink Green	BPS in standby state and no faults or warnings
Green	BPS in run state (48 volt output enabled) and no faults or warnings
Blink Yellow	BPS in standby or run state and warning(s) present but no faults
Yellow	BPS in standby state and recoverable fault(s) present but no non-recoverable faults
Blink RED	BPS state may be unknown, non-recoverable fault(s) present
Red	Not Used (therefore BPS Failure)
Off	BPS state unknown, (therefore BPS Fault or Failure)

PCI Power Supply LEDs

There are three LEDs on the PCI power supply. Green and yellow LEDs follow OL* operation. A multi-color LED reports warnings and faults.

Table 3-3 PCI Power Supply LEDs

LED	Driven By	State	Description
Power	Each Supply	On Green	All output voltages generated by the power supply are within limits.
		Off	Output voltages are turned off
Attention	SP via PCI LPM	Yellow	See Table 3-7.

Table 3-3 PCI Power Supply LEDs (Continued)

LED	Driven By	State	Description
Fault	Each Supply	Flash Yellow	The temperature within the power supply is above the lower threshold.
		On Yellow	The temperature of the power supply is approaching the thermal limit
		Flash Red	Power supply has shut down due to an over temperature condition, a failure to regulate the power within expected limits, or a current-limit condition.
		On Red	Not Used
		Off	No Faults

System, Standby, and I/O Fan LEDs

There is a single three-color LED on each System, Standby, and I/O Fan.

Table 3-4 System, Standby, and I/O Fan LEDs

LED	Driven By	State	Description
Fan Status	Fan	On Green	Normal
		Flash Yellow	Predictive Failure
		Flash Red	Failed
		Off	No Power

SINC POST LEDs

The four SINC POST LEDs (Green) display the current state of the SINC firmware.

Table 3-5 SINC POST LEDs

LED	Driven By	State	Description
SINC POST	SINC	Off	3.3V SB Off
		All On	SINC is reset or dead
		0x1-0xE	SINC POST State

OL* LEDs

Table 3-6 OL* LEDs

Location	LED	Driven By	State	Description
Chassis Beside Cell and On Cell	Cell Board Power	Cell LPM	On Green	3.3V SB and Cell_Pwr_Good
				3.3V SB off, or 3.3V SB on and no Cell_Pwr_Good
	Cell Attention	SP via GPM	Yellow	See Table 3-7.
PCI OL* Board	PCI Slot Power	LBA	On Green	Slot is powered
			Off	Slot is not powered
	PCI Slot Attention	LBA	Off	Normal
			Yellow	See Table 3-7.
MP Core I/O Panel	PCI Slot Power	LBA	On Green	Core is powered
			Off	Core is not powered
	PCI Slot Attention	LBA	Off	Normal
			Yellow	See Table 3-7.

PCI/Cell LED OL*

Table 3-7 OL* LEDs States

State	Power (Green)	Attention (Yellow)
Normal Operation (powered)	On	Off
Fault Detected, power on	On	Flashing
Slot Selected, power on, NOT Ready for OL*	On	On
Power off or Slot Available	Off	Off
Fault Detected, power off	Off	Flashing
Ready for OL*	Off	On

MP Core I/O LEDs

The MP Core I/O LEDs are located on the MP Core I/O Panel.

Table 3-8 MP Core I/O LEDs

LED	Driven By	State	Description
Management Processor Power Good	3.3SB	On Green	3.3V SB is on
		Off	3.3V SB off

Table 3-8 MP Core I/O LEDs (Continued)

LED	Driven By	State	Description
Management Processor Active	SP	On Green	Service Processor on this MP Core I/O Board is managing box.
		Off	SP is not managing box.
Management Processor POST	SP	Off	SP is reset or off
		0x1-0xF Green	SP POST Code
MP LAN 100BT	SP LAN Controller	On Green	SP LAN in 100BT Mode
MP LAN 10BT	SP LAN Controller	On Green	SP LAN in 10BT Mode
MP LAN Link OK	SP LAN Controller	On Green	SP LAN Link OK
MP LAN Activity	SP LAN Controller	On Green	SP LAN Data Activity
System SCSI DiffSense	System SCSI Controller	On Green	On=LVD, Off=Single Ended
System SCSI TermPower	System SCSI Controller	On Green	Terminators are powered
SelfTest		On Yellow	Yellow during POST of failure

LAN/SCSI (PCI Slot) LEDs

The LAN/SCSI LEDs are located on the PCI Panel.

Table 3-9 LAN/SCSI LEDs

LED	Driven By	State	Description
System LAN 1000BT	System LAN Controller	On Green	System LAN in 1000BT Mode
System LAN 100BT	System LAN Controller	On Green	System LAN in 100BT Mode
System LAN 10BT	System LAN Controller	On Green	System LAN in 10BT Mode
System LAN Link OK	System LAN Controller	On Green	System LAN link OK
System LAN Activity	System LAN Controller	On Green	System LAN Data Activity
System LAN Full Duplex	System LAN Controller	On Green	System LAN in full duplex mode
System SCSI DiffSense	System SCSI Controller	On Green	On=LVD, Off=Single ended
System SCSI TermPower	System SCSI Controller	On Green	Terminators are powered

Advanced Troubleshooting

Diagnostics

The hp rp7405/rp7410 provides a complete set of offline and online support tools to meet field and manufacturing requirements. Support Tools Platform (STM) support all online tools for the server. Online tools provide diagnostics, verifiers, exercisers, hardware monitors and various utilities.

The Support Plus Media contains the support tools, which include the offline diagnostics for diagnosing servers that fail to boot to the OS and the Software Depot (SD) bundled diagnostic products. Online tools will be delivered on the initial OE Media. In addition, Support Plus Media contains STM diagnostics so that they can be executed from the CD-ROM once it is mounted to the HP-UX file system.

The Offline Diagnostic Environment (ODE) provides the offline diagnostics and STM for the online. ODE provides coverage for testing the basic subsystems and components of the server that are critical to booting the OS. STM provides coverage for completely testing the full server and all of its peripherals. Both ODE and STM provide utilities for repairing and replacing disks (online disk replacement requires hot swap functionality). Peripherals and certain system firmware can be updated under either platform. In addition, scan tools, bundled with the diagnostics, may be required to provide additional support.

Offline Diagnostics

In addition to completely testing the server and peripherals, the offline/online diagnostics and hardware monitors have the ability to identify the failing field replaceable unit (FRU), in some cases. Hardware monitors have the ability to notify the customer, response centers, etc. before an FRU fails. They monitor hardware and report as soon as errors and warnings are detected.

Table 3-10 lists the offline diagnostics available on the hp rp7405/rp7410.

Table 3-10 Offline Diagnostics

Functional Block	Offline Self-Test Utility	Offline Diagnostic (ODE)	Other Utility Offline
MP Core I/O Diagnostic		CIODIAG	
Processor Module		WDIAG	
Memory		MEM2 (64-bit version of <i>MEM</i>)	
Ring I/O (SBA) Controller		REODIAG	MAPPER2 (64-bit version)
Disks	PERFVER	DISKUTIL,DISKEXPT	DFDUTIL, COPYUTIL
Tapes/CD	PERFVER		COPYUTIL
Other add-on I/O cards	IOTEST2		

Instructions on how to load and run these utilities can be found in the *Support Media User's Manual, PA-RISC Computer Systems*, Hewlett-Packard part number 92453-90010.

NOTE These tools are only for use by qualified field-support engineers.

Running Offline Diagnostics and Utilities

Offline diagnostics and utilities can be run from the Support Plus CD-ROM when it is used as bootable media:

1. For a list of bootable devices, boot the computer system to the Boot Console Handler (BCH) prompt and enter the following:
Main Menu: Enter command or menu> **search**
2. Select the CD-device and boot from that device:
Main Menu: Enter command or menu> **boot P1** or **boot <path>**
3. At the ISL prompt, enter **ODE**.
4. Enter **help** for a list and description of available commands. Enter **help <command>** or **help <var>** for additional information.
5. To list the ODE modules that will run on the hp rp7405/rp7410, enter **ls** at the ODE prompt.
6. To run an ODE module interactively, enter the module name at the ODE prompt. Once the ODE module loads, enter **help** for a list of commands.
7. To run a module non-interactively, enter **run** at the ODE prompt.

Online Diagnostics

Table 3-11 shows the seven types of tools in STM and which ones available for what generic types of hardware. The eighth column indicates which hardware contains a hardware monitor. In some cases a tool, such as a disk exerciser, is generic to many types of hardware, whereas in other cases, a tool such as a tape diagnostic, is specific to a particular technology or type of tape drive.

Table 3-11 STM Online Diagnostics

Functional Block	Identifier Module	Info Module	Verifier	Exerciser	Diagnostic	Expert Tool	Download Module	HWE Monitor
CPU/FPU	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Memory	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Core LAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Graphics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Disk/Array	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tapes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MO	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Add-on Network I/O cards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Table 3-11 STM Online Diagnostics (Continued)

Functional Block	Identifier Module	Info Module	Verifier	Exerciser	Diagnostic	Expert Tool	Download Module	HWE Monitor
Add-on Mass Storage	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Support Tools for HP-UX Systems

The hp rp7405/rp7410 has the customary set of support tools for HP-UX systems

The support tools are automatically installed with HP-UX 11i. It is not necessary to load them from the Support Plus Media.

There is a complete set of support tools for verifying, troubleshooting, and monitoring the system hardware, including processors, memory, interface cards, mass storage devices, etc.

The Support Tools include:

- The Support Tool Manager (STM)—Upon startup, STM shows the hardware devices on the system. Using this view, you select devices, receive information, or execute online tools. STM tools include:
 - Verifiers
 - Exercisers
 - Information Modules
 - Utilities.

Some STM tools are for Hewlett-Packard use only and are password protected.

- EMS Hardware Monitors—The hardware monitors maintain system availability. They allow you to monitor the operation of a wide variety of hardware products and, if any failure or other unusual event occurs, to be alerted immediately.
- Offline Tools—The offline tools enable you to troubleshoot a system whenever the online tools are unavailable: for example, when the system cannot boot. Most offline tools require a license to run.

With the Support Tools, you can:

- Test the system online or offline for proper operation.
- Obtain hardware-related information (*MAPPER* in offline or the Information modules in STM).
- Review and analyze log file information for processor-, Memory-, or I/O-related events (*logtool* in STM).

Which Tools to Use

Use offline tools (ODE) for testing:

- The system when you can not boot the operating system.
- The core chip set (processor, memory, I/O controller chips) when taking the system offline.
- Other functionality, such as downloading processor firmware and boot disk recovery.

Use online tools (Support Tools Manager or STM) for:

- Testing the system while it is online (OS is running).

- Exercising the system to uncover the cause of intermittent problems.
- Testing interface cards and peripheral devices.
- Looking at system logs (I/O, memory, over-temperature conditions, etc.) to get details about suspected problems or to find problems that may not readily manifest themselves. (Use the *logtool* utility).
- Downloading firmware to devices.

Use EMS Hardware Monitors for monitoring the system while it is online to get advance warning of possible problem conditions.

Installing Support Tools on HP-UX 11i

The Support Tools are distributed in the form of a Software Depot (SD) named *OnlineDiag*.

With HP-UX 11i, the Support Tools are distributed on the Operating Environment (OE) media, meaning they are automatically installed when HP-UX 11i is installed.

For HP-UX 11i and the hp rp7405/rp7410, the Support Plus Media is NOT needed to install the Support Tools. However, it will be needed to:

- Run the extended set of offline diagnostics.
- Update an existing release of the Support Tools to a more current release.

Updating Support Tools

Support Tools from HP-UX systems are distributed in the form of a Software Depot (SD) named *OnlineDiag*. With HP-UX 11i, the *OnlineDiag* depot is automatically installed with the operating system, as previously explained. To update an existing release of the Support Tools to a more current version, obtain the latest depot from the Support Plus Media (CD-ROM). Alternately, you can obtain it over the Web from either of two sites:

- CIAO, an internal Hewlett-Packard Web site at <http://eureka.grenoble.hp.com/ciao>.

For more information, see: http://wojo.rose.hp.com/bea/content/hardware/st/st_ciao.htm.

- Hewlett-Packard Software Depot, an external Web site at <http://www.software.hp.com/>

For more information, see: http://wojo.rose.hp.com/bea/content/hardware/st/st_web.htm, or http://www.docs.hp.com/hpux/content/hardware/st/st_web.htm.

Read the *DIAGNOSTICS.readme* file for this release. This file is available in the *DIAGNOSTICS* directory on the Support Plus CD-ROM, and online at:

http://wojo.rose.hp.com/bea/content/hardware/st/st_read.htm, or
http://www.docs.hp.com/hpux/content/hardware/st/st_read.htm

The *DIAGNOSTICS.readme* file describes any problems or late-breaking news about the release. In addition, it lists any patches that may be needed for proper operation of the Support Tools.

Use the `swinstall` program to install the *OnlineDiag* depot. Detailed instructions are given in Chapter 5 of *Support Plus: Diagnostic User's Guide*.

Getting More Information

You can get more information on Support Tools in the following ways:

- Once you install the Support Tools, the Release Notes are available:

Support Tools Manager (STM): `/usr/sbin/stm/Rel_NOTES.STM`

EMS hardware monitors: /usr/sbin/stm/Rel_NOTES.HWE

- For the latest information on hardware support tools, such as STM and EMS Hardware Monitors, refer to the “*Systems Hardware, Diagnostics and Monitoring*” section of the Hewlett-Packard online documentation Web site at:

<<http://www.docs.hp.com/hpux/diag/>>.

This site provides manuals, tutorials, FAQs, and other reference material. Two complete manuals (*Support Plus: Diagnostic User’s Guide* and *EMS Hardware Monitor’s User’s Guide*) appear on the Web site and in the two following locations:

- In the *DIAGNOSTICS* directory under your mount point for the CD-ROM (e.g., /diagtemp/DIAGNOSTICS). The files are named *DIAG_USR.PDF* and *EMS_USR.PDF*; they can be read with the Adobe Acrobat Viewer, which can be downloaded from the Adobe Web site.
- On the Instant Information CD-ROM.

Using the High Priority Machine Check (HPMC) Analyzer Tool

The HPMC Analyzer Tool is a PC-based program, that allows you to evaluate HPMC Processor Internal Memory (PIM) and error log information. The tool analyzes the information and displays clear actions on how to resolve problems.

IMPORTANT The HPMC Analyzer Tool is located at http://epss.fc.hp.com/rp7410_epss/en/index-en.htm. It is for Hewlett-Packard internal use only.

There are two major steps in this problem resolution process:

1. Gathering the information required to evaluate the problem.
2. Using the HPMC Analyzer Tool to evaluate the gathered data.

Gathering the HPMC Data

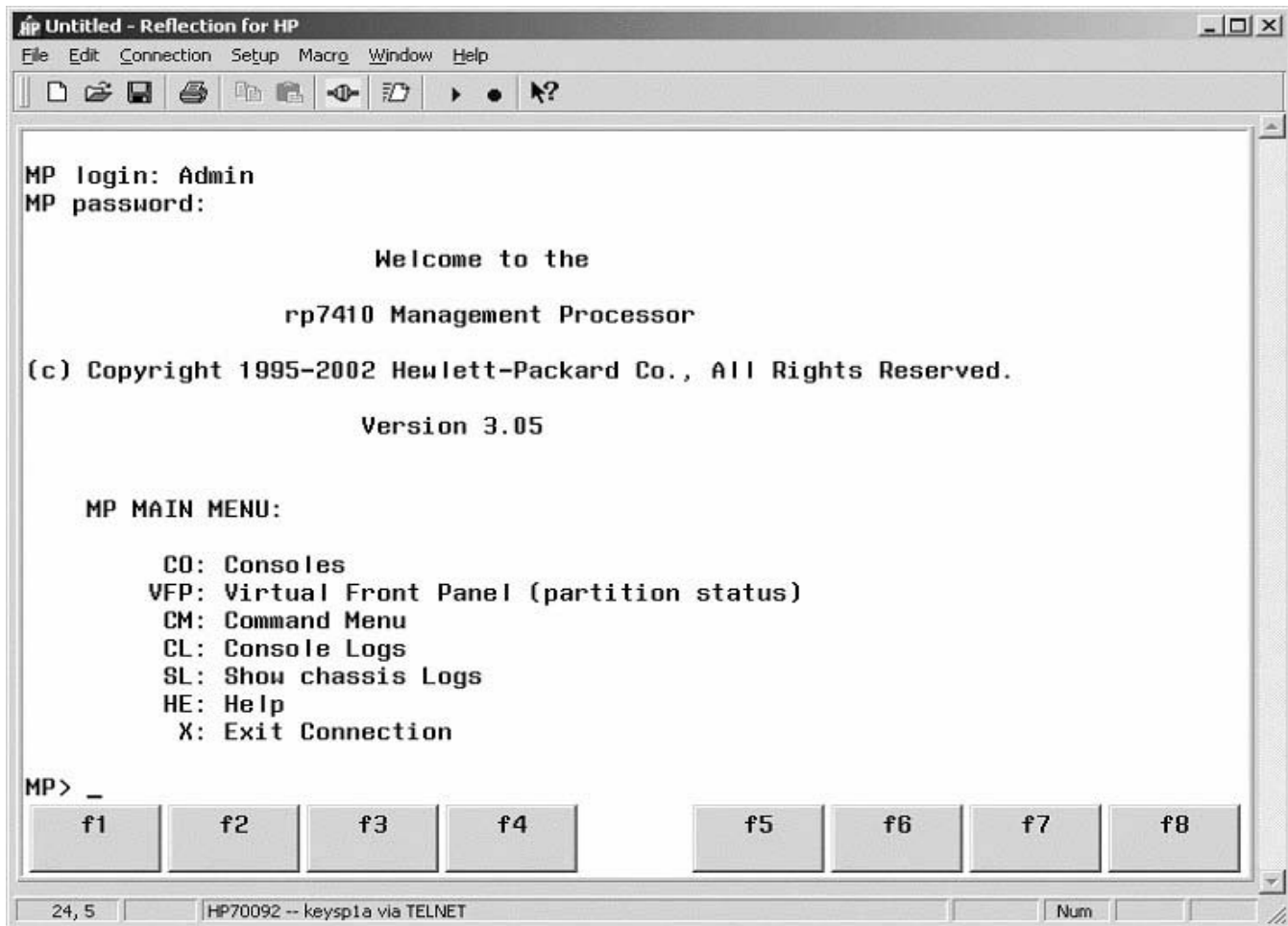
Use the following procedure to gather the information required to analyze the HPMC:

NOTE You will need a PC to gather and save the information to a file. The file will be downloaded later into the HPMC Analyzer Tool.

1. Use Reflection 1 on your PC to login to the Management Processor (MP).
 - a. Enter **ADMIN** at the login prompt.
 - b. Enter **ADMIN** at the password prompt.

The MP Main Menu appears:

Figure 3-1 MP Main Menu



2. At the MP Main Menu, enter **co**.
3. Choose a partition that has been shut down.
4. At the BCH Main Menu Prompt, Main Menu: Enter command or menu >, enter **ser** to display the BCH Service Menu.
5. Log the HPMC data.
 - a. In the Reflection 1 window, select **File | Logging**.
The Logging dialog box appears.
 - b. Click the Logging On and **Disk** boxes.
 - c. Click the **Printer** box off (if it is not already off).
 - d. Use the Browse button to select a directory in which to save the file.
 - e. Give the file a name.
We recommend naming the file with the file extension, “.hpmc.” The filename can be up to 246 characters long.

Advanced Troubleshooting

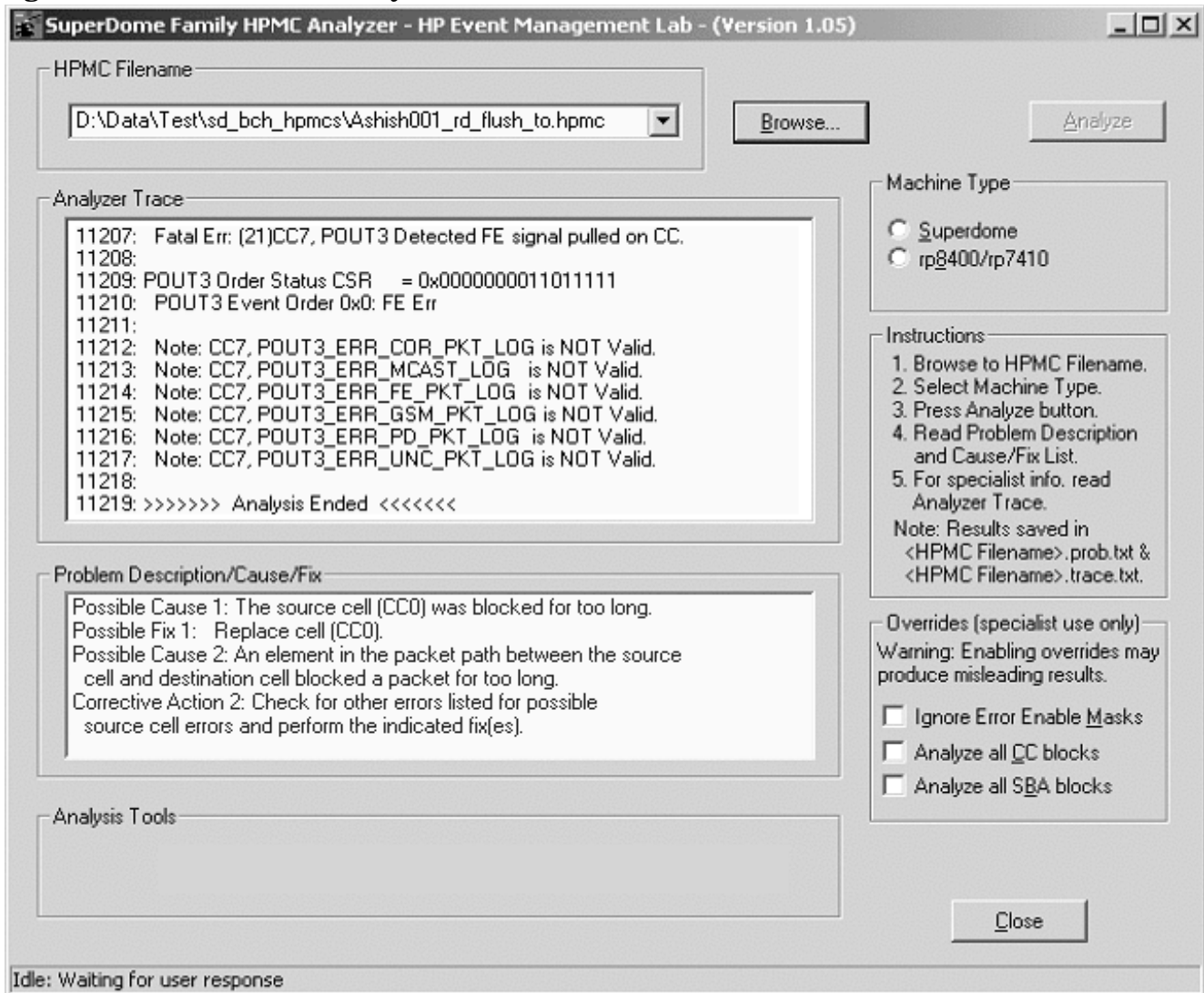
- f. Click **Save**.
- g. Click **OK**.
- h. At the BCH Service Menu prompt, Service Menu: Enter command>, enter **scroll off**.
- i. At the BCH Service Menu prompt, Service Menu: Enter command>, enter **pim hpmc**.
The first screen of information will appear. Press Return for the next screen of information. Press Return until the Service Menu prompt appears. You may have to press Return several times.
- j. When the Service Menu prompt appears again, enter **e1**.
This displays the error log information. Press Return until the Service Menu prompt appears. You may have to press Return several times.
- k. When the Service Menu prompt appears again, open the **File | Logging** dialog box in Reflection 1.
- l. When the Logging dialog box appears, remove the check mark in the **Logging On** box.
- m. Click **OK** to exit the Logging dialog box.
- n. At the BCH Service Menu prompt, Service Menu: Enter command>, enter **scroll on**.

You have now created the HPMC data file you need and are ready to use the HPMC Analyzer Tool to evaluate the HPMC data file you just created.

Analyzing the HPMC Data

Once you gather the HPMC data into a single ASCII file, you then enter that filename into the HPMC Analyzer Tool. The tool then attempts to determine what actions to take to resolve the problem that caused the HPMC. The tool's interface is shown in the following figure:

Figure 3-2 HPMC Analyzer Tool Interface



The functions of the various buttons, fields, and windows on the screen are described below:

- **HPMC filename:** This field shows the file containing the HPMC data. The filename appears in this field after you use the Browse button to select the file.
- **Browse:** This button allows you to browse your directory structure to find the file containing the HPMC data.
- **Analyze:** When pressed, this button initiates the HPMC analysis.

Advanced Troubleshooting

- **Analyzer Trace:** This window shows the “trace” file as it is being created by the tool. A “trace” is a display of the logic that the analyzer used to arrive at its results. When data appears in this window, it is added simultaneously to a trace file. After the analysis is completed, you can scroll to see comments on what the analyzer did as it evaluated the file. This window contains only the last 1000 lines of the trace. See “View Trace” below.
- **Problem Description/Cause/Fix:** This window displays the results of the analysis. It contains a description of the problem, what caused the problem, one or more actions that can be taken to resolve the problem, and occasionally, a warning that includes a statement about how the tool has chosen to interpret analyzed or missing data. There may be times when, at the end of the analysis, nothing will appear in this window. In such cases, the tool is unable to determine a cause.
- **Machine Type:** These buttons select between Superdome and the rp7405/rp7410. Always select rp7405/rp7410 as the machine type.
- **Status line:** The Status line at the bottom of the screen displays one of four statuses: *Idle* (waiting for user input), *Loading* (loading the HPMC file), *Analyzing* (analyzing the HPMC file), or *Stopped* (the tool has completed what it is supposed to do). The status line may also contain instructions on how to proceed with the analysis.

Running the HPMC Analyzer Tool Use the following procedure to analyze the HPMC data file:

1. Run the HPMC Analyzer Tool on your PC.

No installation is required. The tool is an executable file and can be downloaded onto your PC and run, or you can run it from the EPSS CD-ROM.

2. Use the Browse button to locate the HPMC data file.

This is the file you created and saved in “Gathering the HPMC Data,” above.

3. Click on the filename.

The file will appear in the HPMC Filename field.

4. Select rp8400/rp7410 under Machine Type.

5. Click the Analyze button.

The tool will begin to analyze the HPMC data file, and the results will begin to appear in the Analyzer Trace window. See Figure 3-2.

6. Wait for the analyzer tool to complete its evaluation.

This could take several minutes. You will know the analysis is progressing by the data scrolling in the Analyzer Trace window.

7. Read the results in the *Problem Description / Cause / Fix* window.

The tool produces two files:

- **<filename.trace> file:** This file contains the complete trace, of which the last 1000 lines appears in the *Analyzer Trace* window. It can be viewed in its entirety by clicking the View Trace button. See Figure 3-2. This file is intended for a specialist. It contains all of the input data, as well as a description of what the analyzer did to reach its results (or what happens if the tool fails to arrive at a conclusion).
- **<filename.prob> file:** This file contains the same information listed in the *Problem Description / Cause / Fix* window. This file can be used as a backup, just in case you closed the analyzer too soon, and want to re-display the outcome of the analysis. The results in the *Problem Description / Cause / Fix* window, and in the *filename.prob* file, are listed in the order of most to least likely causes. Remember, however, that any of the causes are possible.

8. To exit the analyzer tool, click on the **Close** button.

Machine Check Analyzer (mca) Utility

This command line utility analyzes the contents of an HPMC tombstone file. It is to be used by HP support personnel only and should be used proactively at the customer site. The `mca` utility can be run on HP-UX 11.00 or 11i. It is a part of the Windows HPMC Superdome Analyzer currently available to HP support personnel. For more information, see the `mca` man page.

NOTE This utility is not part of the STM platform, but is a standalone utility located in `/usr/sbin/diag/contrib`.

NAME

`/usr/sbin/diag/contrib/mca` - Superdome Family High Priority Machine Check (HPMC) Analyzer

SYNOPSIS

```
mca [ hpmcfile[ prevhpmcfile]] [-d destdir] [-m machtype]
```

DESCRIPTION

The `mca` command evaluates tombstone file information and provides recommended cause/action statements about the origins of the machine check. Two files are created during command execution: `probfile.txt` and `tracefile.txt`.

The problem resolution file, `probfile.txt`, lists likely causes and recommended actions. The results are listed in the order of most to least likely. However, any of the causes are possible. Information logged in `probfile.txt` is also sent to `stdout` during command execution.

The trace file, `tracefile.txt`, contains a complete trace of the scanned file contents as well as a description of what the analyzer did to reach its results (or what happened if the tool failed to arrive at a conclusion).

OPTIONS

By default, the `mca` command compares the timestamps of the HPMC tombstone files `/var/tombstones/ts99` and `/var/tombstones/ts98`. If the timestamps match, command execution terminates without performing analysis. Otherwise `mca` performs analysis on the `/var/tombstones/ts99` file and places the resultant problem and trace files in the `/var/tombstones` directory.

Table 3-12 Parameters

<code>hpmcfile</code>	Full or relative pathname to the HPMC tombstone file selected for analysis. Defaults to <code>/var/tombstones/ts99</code> .
<code>prevhpmcfile</code>	Used with <code>hpmcfile</code> . Specify an existing HPMC tombstone file as a check to see if the new HPMC tombstone file is different, indicating a new HPMC event. If timestamps from <code>prevhpmcfile</code> match <code>hpmcfile</code> , analysis is not performed.
<code>-d destdir</code>	Output directory for <code>probfile.txt</code> and <code>tracefile.txt</code> files. Defaults to <code>/var/tombstones</code> or directory containing <code>hpmcfile</code> if specified.
<code>-m machtype</code>	Machine type from which HPMC file was generated. Current <code><machtype></code> values are 'superdome' and 'rp8400'. Defaults to Superdome HPMC file analysis if not specified.

Example 3-1 Compare Timestamps**mca**

This compares the timestamp of the `/var/tombstones/ts99` file to `/var/tombstones/ts98`. If the timestamps differ, it analyzes the `/var/tombstones/ts99` file and creates output files in the `/var/tombstones` directory.

Example 3-2 Initiate Analysis**mca -d /tmp 0001178_kp_fc.hpmc**

In this example, it initiates the analysis of the file `0001178_kp_fc.hpmc` and puts the `probfile.txt` and `tracefile.txt` files in the `/tmp` directory.

Example 3-3 Decoding**# cd /usr/sbin/diag/contrib/****# ./mca -d /tmp /var/tombstones/TS98**

SuperDome HPMC Analyzer - (Version 1.00)

HPMC file "/var/tombstones/ts98" opened.

>>>>>> Begin Analysis <<<<<<<

Problem: (19)CC4, RIN FE Err: Loss of a link presence signal when link is not in reset.

Possible Cause 1: RIO link cable has a poor connection or is defective.

Possible Fix 1: Reseat or replace the RIO link cables.

Possible Cause 2: CC chip (RIN block) on cell 4 is defective.

Possible Fix 2: Replace Cell 4.

Possible Cause 3: Clock cable has a poor connection or is defective.

Possible Fix 3: Reseat or replace clock cable associated with the HIOB.

Possible Cause 4: Clock cable has a poor connection on the UGUY.

Possible Fix 4: Reseat connection at UGUY, or connect the clock cable to another clock connector, or replace the UGUY.

Possible Cause 5: HIOB is defective.

Possible Fix 5: Replace HIOB connected to cell 4.

Warning: CC4 RIN_NO_PRES_LOG was not stored. Analysis skipped.

Problem: (1)RIO Link Corr. Err.: Cell 4, Rio 0 - I/O link SWE (Single Wire Error).

Possible Cause 1: Bad RIO Link cable or connection between cell 4 and RIO 0.

Possible Fix 1: Replace or reseat RIO Link cables.

Possible Cause 2: Bad CC chip or CC chip socket on cell 4.

Possible Fix 2: Replace or reseat CC chip on cell 4.

Possible Cause 3: Bad RIO chip or RIO chip socket in HIOB.

Possible Fix 3: Replace or reseat RIO chip in HIOB connected to cell 4.

Possible Cause 4: Bad printed circuit trace on cell 4 or associated HIOB.

Possible Fix 4: Replace cell 4 or replace HIOB 0.

Possible Cause 5: Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)associated LBA.

4 Removal and Replacement

Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components

When you remove and replace hardware you may need to shut down one or more nPartitions on the server. In some cases you also will need to power off hardware components as part of the remove and replace procedure. This section gives details on how to ensure that an nPartition is properly shut down, and it also describes how to power off (and power on) hardware components.

Shutting Down an nPartition

This procedure is for checking an nPartition's boot status and, if needed, shutting down HP-UX on the nPartition.

Step 1. Advise the customer that the system (one or more nPartitions) must be shut down for repairs.

Ensure that the customer has a current backup, and inform the customer of the anticipated downtime.

Step 2. Login to the server's service processor (MP).

Step 3. Use the Virtual Front Panel (VFP) to view the current state of the nPartition that you will shut down.

From the MP Main menu, enter **VFP** to access the Virtual Front Panel menu, and select the nPartition whose boot state you want to view.

Type **Control-b (^B)** to exit the VFP display.

- If an nPartition has booted HP-UX, or if it is in the process of launching HP-UX, you must shut down HP-UX on the nPartition.

When HP-UX is running on an nPar, its VFP displays "HP-UX heartbeat" with a blinking asterisk (*) to indicate its interactivity.

In this case, proceed with the next step.

- If the nPartition is at its Boot Console Handler (BCH) interface, then HP-UX has already been shut down.
- If the nPartition currently is booting, then you should wait for it to reach the BCH interface and—if necessary—interrupt auto-boot when you see the "Attempting to boot" and "To discontinue, press any key within 10 seconds" messages.

If the nPartition is at the BCH menu interface then HP-UX is shut down. Otherwise, proceed with the next step to shut down HP-UX.

Step 4. From the MP Main menu, enter **CO** and select the console for the nPartition you plan to shut down.

You should have access to the HP-UX login prompt (or command line) when using the nPartition's console. If you have no interactivity at the console, HP-UX may be halted or hung.

Step 5. At the nPartition's console, login to HP-UX and shut down the operating system.

After making arrangements with the customer, issue the shutdown command to shut down and halt HP-UX on the nPartition.

Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components

For example, the `shutdown -h 240` command will shut down and halt HP-UX on the nPartition after waiting for a grace period of four minutes (240 seconds).

To reboot the nPartition after it is halted, use the MP Command menu's `RS` command to restart the nPartition. (This allows the nPartition to reset and boot to its BCH interface; if auto-boot is configured it also boots HP-UX.)

Powering Off Hardware Components

This procedure is for powering off and powering on components that are to be removed and replaced.

Step 1. Login to the server's service processor (MP).

Step 2. If the component you will power off is assigned to an nPartition, then use the Virtual Front Panel (VFP) to view the current boot state of the nPartition.

HP-UX on the nPartition must be shut down before you power off any of the hardware assigned to the nPartition.

Once you are certain the nPartition is not running HP-UX, you can power off components that belong to the nPartition.

Refer to the procedure Shutting Down an nPartition for details on determining the nPartition boot state and shutting down HP-UX.

Step 3. Access the MP Command menu.

From the MP Main menu enter `CM` to access the Command menu.

Step 4. Use the MP Command menu's `PS` command to check details about the hardware component you plan to power off.

The `PS` command enables you to check the status of the cabinet, system backplane, MP Core I/O, PCI power domains — or bricks — in the I/O card cage, and cells.

Step 5. Use the MP Command menu's `PE` command to power off the hardware component.

Using the `PE` command you can power on or off the cabinet (including all cells and I/O in the cabinet), individual cells, or PCI power domains (bricks).

Using the Command menu's `PE` command to manage cabinet power is equivalent to using the front panel power switch.

Step 6. If you need to disable *all power* in the entire cabinet, you also must disconnect all power cords in order to disable all housekeeping power.

NOTE Ensure that all power cords are labeled to indicate which receptacle each cord plugs into. Because of power redundancy capabilities it is important that each power cord plugs into its proper receptacle.

Also, ensure that the cabinet power has been turned off before disconnecting any power cords.

Step 7. Perform the hardware removal and replacement procedure for the powered off component.

Step 8. If needed, reconnect all power cords to the receptacles where they belong.

Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components

Step 9. Use the MP Command menu's `PE` command to power on the hardware component that you powered off.

Step 10. Use the MP Command menu's `PS` command to confirm the status of the newly replaced component.

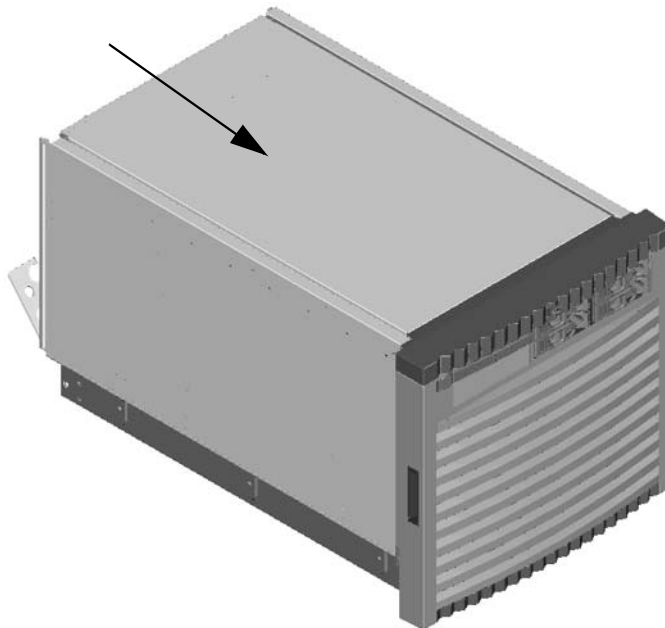
NOTE You may need to allow time for some components to complete power on self tests (POST) before a complete status is available.

Removing and Replacing the Top Cover

It is necessary to remove and replace one or more of the covers to access the components within the server chassis.

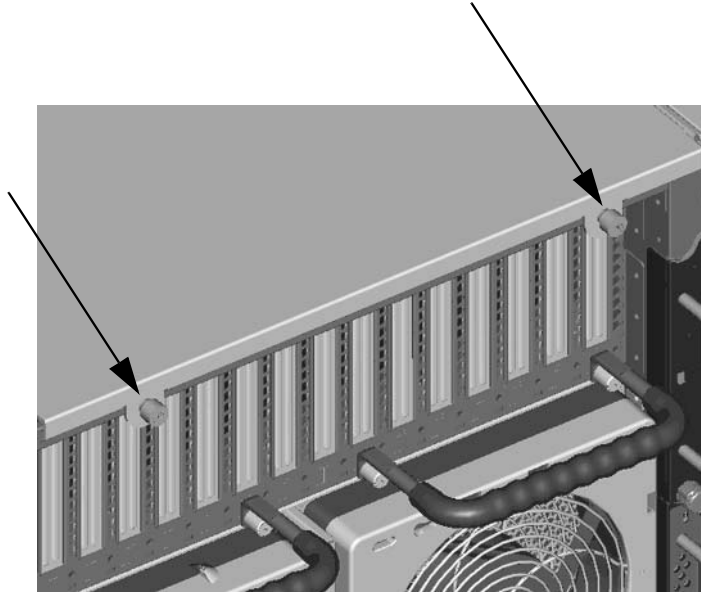
CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-1 **Top Cover**



Removing the Top Cover

Figure 4-2 Top Cover Retaining Screws



- Step 1.** Loosen the retaining screws securing the cover to the rear of the chassis.
- Step 2.** Slide the cover toward the rear of the chassis.
- Step 3.** Lift the cover up and away from the chassis.

Replacing the Top Cover

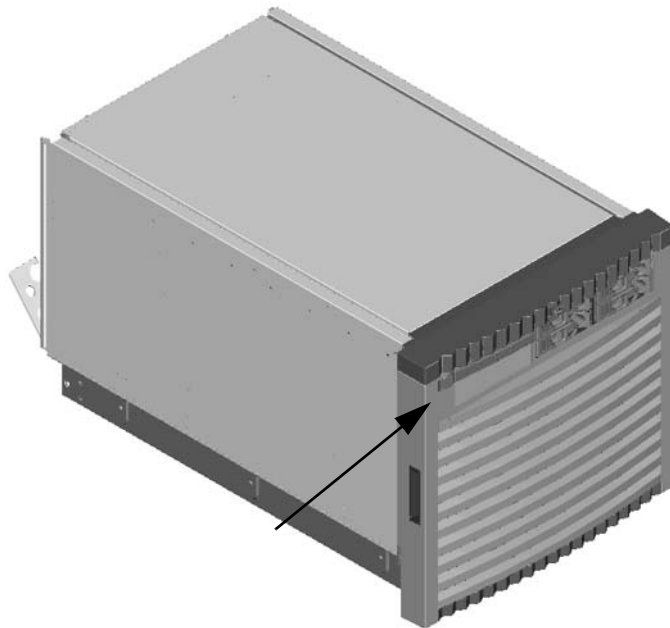
- Step 1.** Slide the cover into position. It should easily slide into position; however, a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the cover.
- Step 2.** Tighten the retaining screws securing the cover to the chassis.

Removing and Replacing a Side Cover

It is necessary to remove and replace one or more of the covers to access the components within the server chassis.

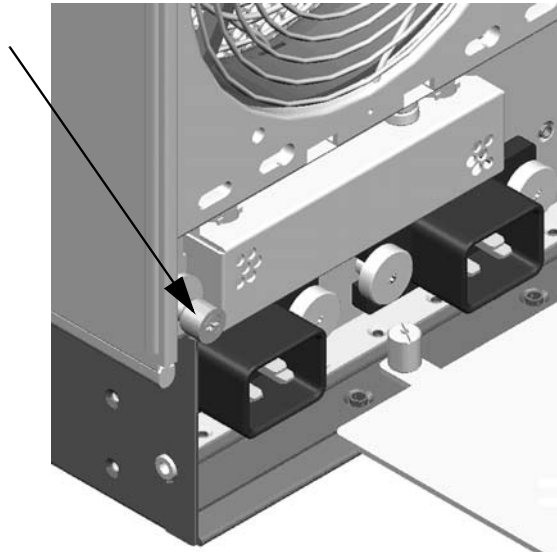
CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-3 Side Cover Locations



Removing a Side Cover

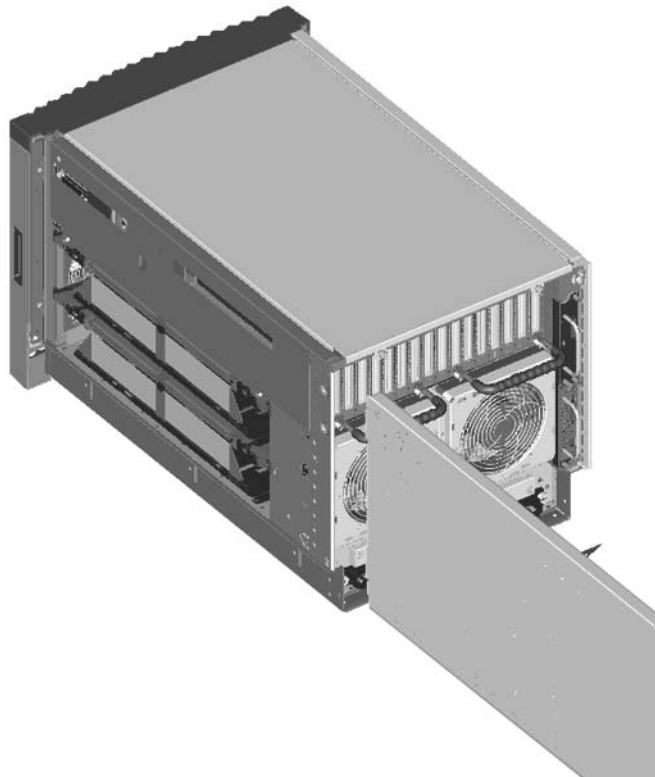
Figure 4-4 Side Cover Retaining Screw



Step 1. Loosen the retaining screw securing the cover to the chassis.

Step 2. Slide the cover from the chassis.

Figure 4-5 Side Cover Removal Detail



Replacing a Side Cover

Step 1. Slide the cover in position.

Step 2. The cover easily slides into position; however, a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the cover.

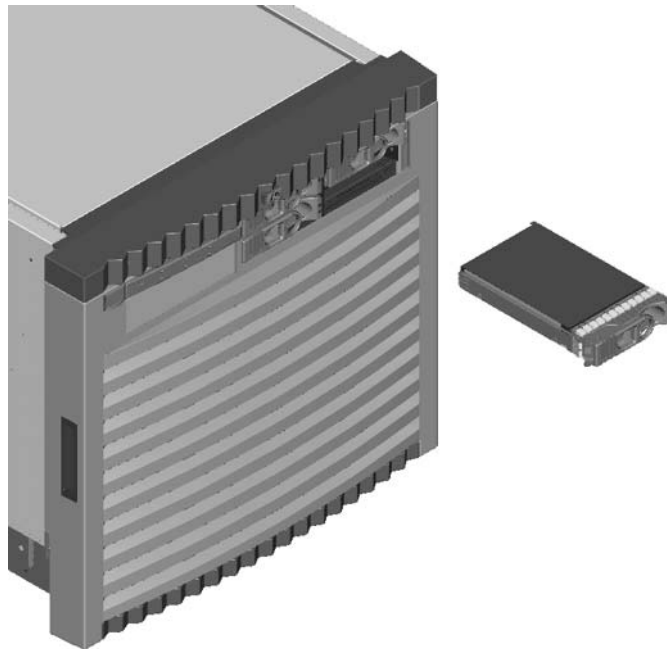
Step 3. Tighten the retaining screw securing the cover to the chassis.

Removing and Replacing a Disk Drive

The disk drives are located in the front of the chassis. The nPartition must be shutdown to remove or replace the drive that serves as the boot disk. Refer to “Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components” for more information. The remainder of the internal disk drives are hot pluggable.

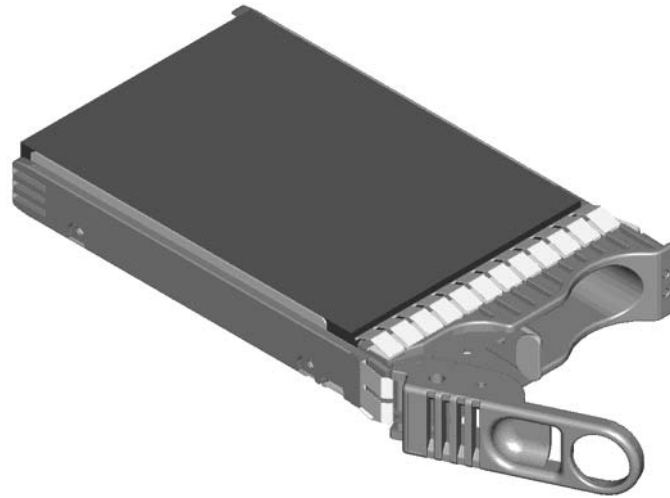
CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-6 Disk Drive Location



Removing a Disk Drive

Figure 4-7 **Disk Drive Detail**



- Step 1.** Disengage the front locking latch on the disk drive by pushing the release tab to the right and the latch lever to the left.
- Step 2.** Pull forward on the front locking latch and carefully slide the disk drive from the chassis.

Replacing a Disk Drive

NOTE Sometimes using the `diskinfo` and `ioscan` commands will produce encached data. To resolve this, these commands should be run when the disk drive is removed.

- Step 1.** Before installing the disk drive, enter the following command:

```
#diskinfo -v /dev/rdisk/cxtxdx
```

- Step 2.** Enter the following command:

```
#ioscan -f
```

The response message after running this command is:

```
NO_HW
```

- Step 3.** Make sure the front locking latch is open, then position the disk drive in the chassis.
- Step 4.** Slide the disk drive into the chassis; a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the connection.
- Step 5.** Depress the front locking latch to secure the disk drive in the chassis.
- Step 6.** Spin up the disk by entering one of the following commands:

```
#diskinfo -v /dev/rdisk/cxtxdx
```

```
#ioscan -f
```

Removing and Replacing a Disk Drive

```
#pvcreate
```

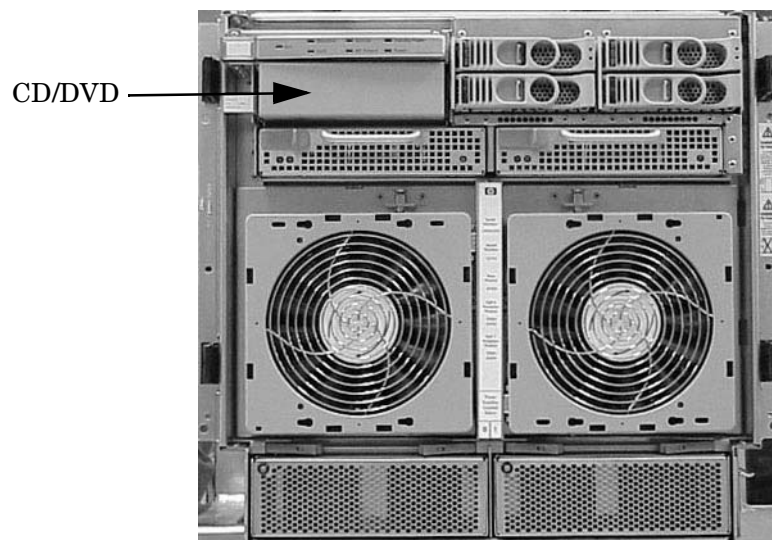
```
#vgcfgrestore
```

Removing and Replacing a CD/DVD Drive

The CD/DVD is located in the front of the chassis. The system power to this component must be removed before attempting to remove or replace it. Refer to “Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components” for more information.

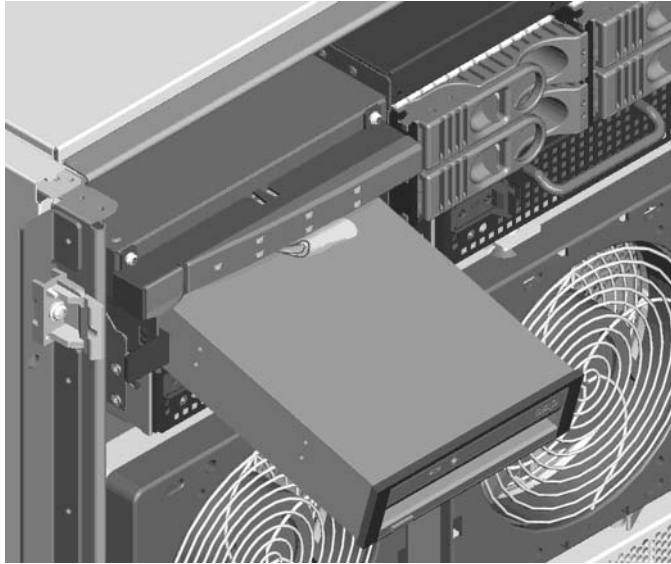
CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-8 CD/DVD Location



Removing a CD/DVD Drive

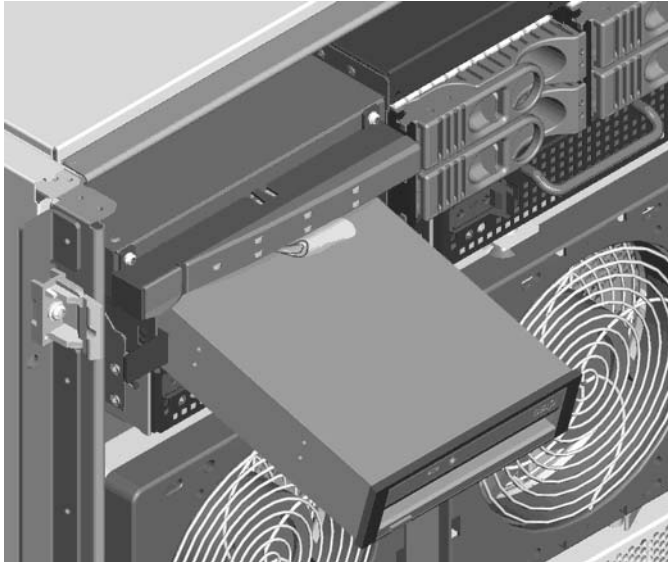
Figure 4-9 CD/DVD Detail



- Step 1.** To remove the CD/DVD, depress the front locking latch to loosen the drive from the chassis.
- Step 2.** Disengage the cables from the rear of the CD/DVD.
- Step 3.** Slide the drive from the chassis.

Replacing a CD/DVD

Figure 4-10 CD/DVD Detail



Step 1. Connect the cables to the rear of the CD/DVD.

Step 2. Slide the drive in the chassis.

CAUTION Before attempting to install the drive into the chassis, position the data cable over the top of the drive in order to avoid pinching the cable during installation.

Step 3. The drive easily slides into the chassis; however, a slow firm pressure is needed to properly seat the drive.

Step 4. Depress the front locking latch to secure the disk drive in the chassis.

Removing and Replacing a Front Smart Fan Assembly

The Front Smart Fan Assembly is located in the front of the chassis. The fan assembly is a hot swappable component.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-11 Front Smart Fan Assembly Locations

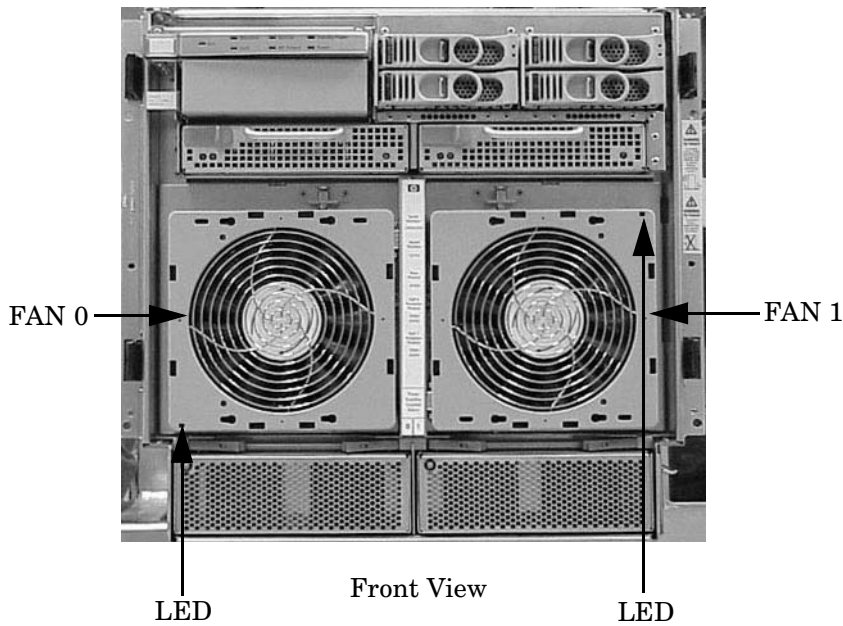
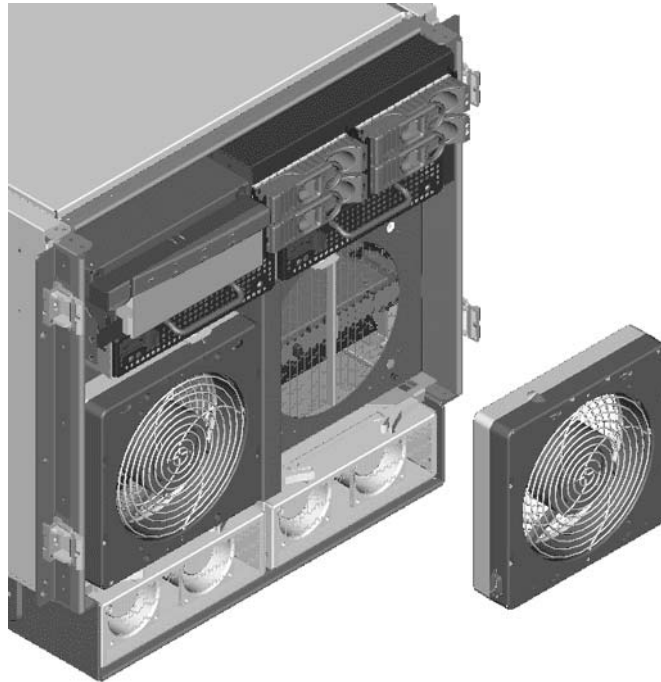


Table 4-1 Front Smart Fan Assembly LED Indications

LED State	Meaning
On Green	Fan is at speed and in sync or not at speed less than 6 seconds
Flash Yellow	Fan is not keeping up with speed/sync pulse for greater than 6 seconds
Flash Red	Fan failed/stalled or has run slow or fast for greater than 6 seconds
Off	Fan is not installed or no power is applied to fan

Removing a Front Smart Fan Assembly

Figure 4-12 Front Fan Detail



Step 1. Push the Fan Release Pin away from the fan.

Step 2. Slide the fan away from the connector.

Step 3. Pull the fan away from the chassis.

Replacing a Front Smart Fan Assembly

Step 1. Position the fan assembly on the chassis fan guide pins.

Step 2. Slide the fan into the connector.

Step 3. Verify that the Fan Release Pin is in the locked position.

NOTE The fan LED should show fan is operational (green).

Removing and Replacing a Rear Smart Fan Assembly

The Rear Smart Fan Assembly is located in the rear of the chassis. The Fan assembly is a hot swappable component.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-13 Rear Smart Fan Assembly Locations

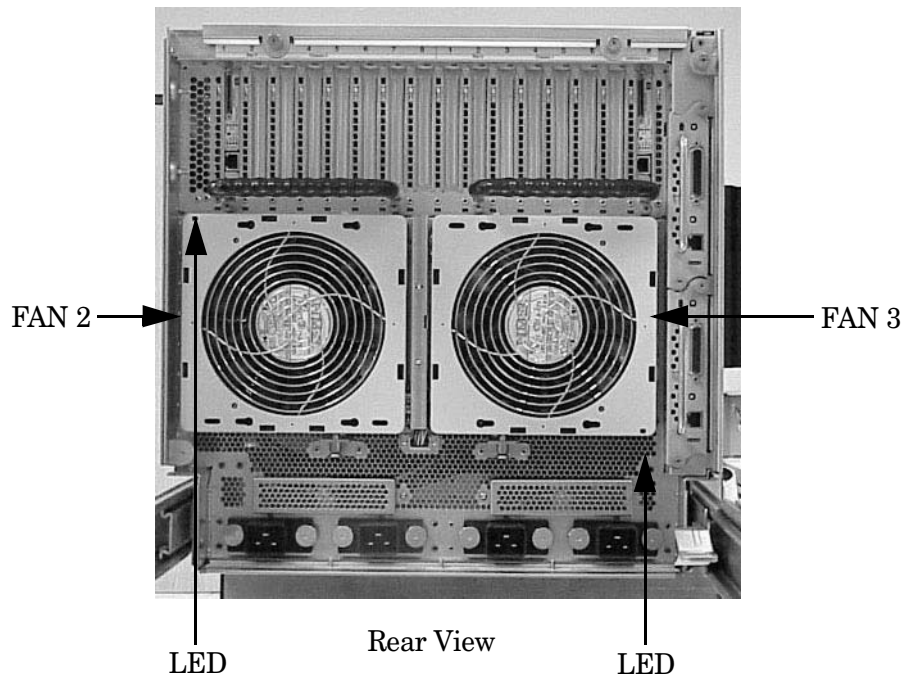
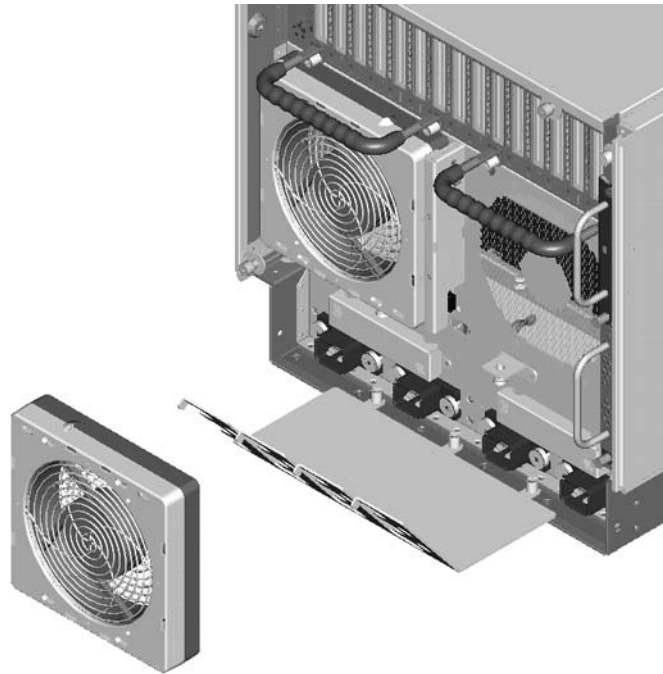


Table 4-2 Rear Smart Fan Assembly LED Indications

LED State	Meaning
On Green	Fan is at speed and in sync or not at speed less than 6 seconds
Flash Yellow	Fan is not keeping up with speed/sync pulse for greater than 6 seconds
Flash Red	Fan failed/stalled or has run slow or fast for greater than 6 seconds
Off	Fan is not installed or no power is applied to fan

Removing a Rear Smart Fan Assembly

Figure 4-14 Rear Fan Detail



- Step 1.** Push the Fan Release Pin away from the fan.
- Step 2.** Slide the fan away from the connector.
- Step 3.** Pull the fan away from the chassis.

Replacing a Rear Smart Fan Assembly

- Step 1.** Carefully position the fan assembly on the chassis fan guide pins.
- Step 2.** Slide the fan into the connector.
- Step 3.** Verify that the Fan Release Pin is in the locked position.

NOTE A green fan LED indicates the fan is operational.

Removing and Replacing a PCI Smart Fan Assembly

The PCI Smart Fan Assembly is located in the rear of the PCI cardcage. The Fan assembly is a hot swappable component.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-15 PCI Smart Fan Assembly Location

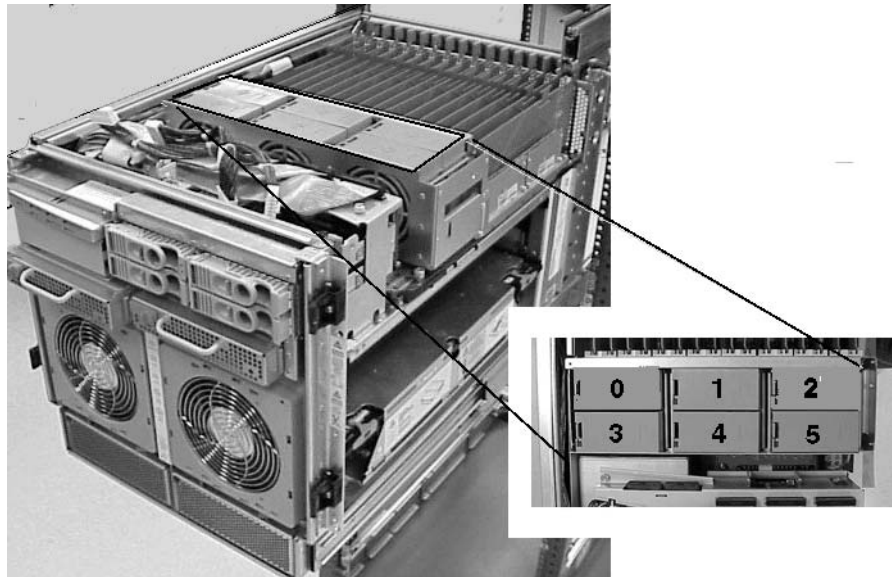
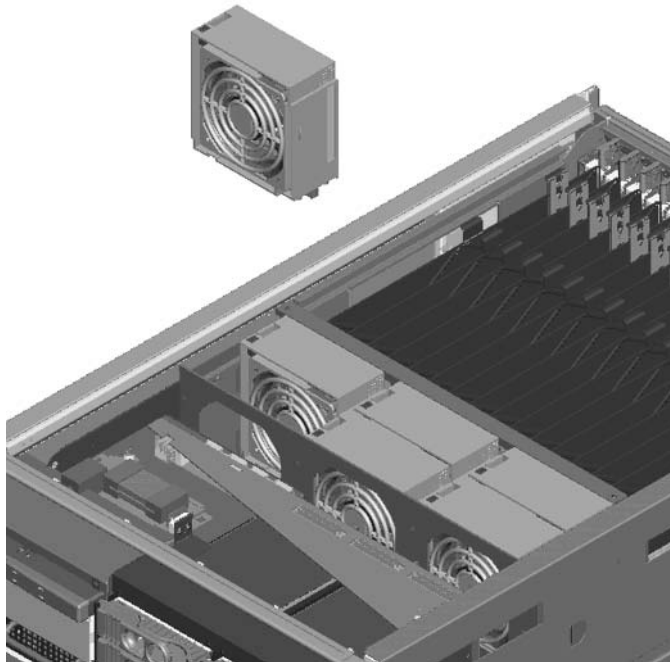


Table 4-3 Smart Fan Assembly LED Indications

LED State	Meaning
On Green	Fan is at speed and in sync or not at speed less than 6 seconds
Flash Yellow	Fan is not keeping up with speed/sync pulse for greater than 6 seconds
Flash Red	Fan failed/stalled or has run slow or fast for greater than 6 seconds
Off	Fan is not installed or no power is applied to fan

Removing a PCI Smart Fan Assembly

Figure 4-16 PCI Smart Fan Assembly Detail



Step 1. Securely grasp the two thumb holds on the fan assembly.

NOTE The two right side fans, as viewed from the front, are located very close to the chassis. It may be necessary to use a tool such as a flatblade screwdriver to assist in removing them.

Step 2. Slide the fan upward from the chassis.

Replacing a PCI Smart Fan Assembly

Step 1. Carefully position the fan assembly in the chassis.

Step 2. The fan easily slides into the chassis; however, a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the connection.

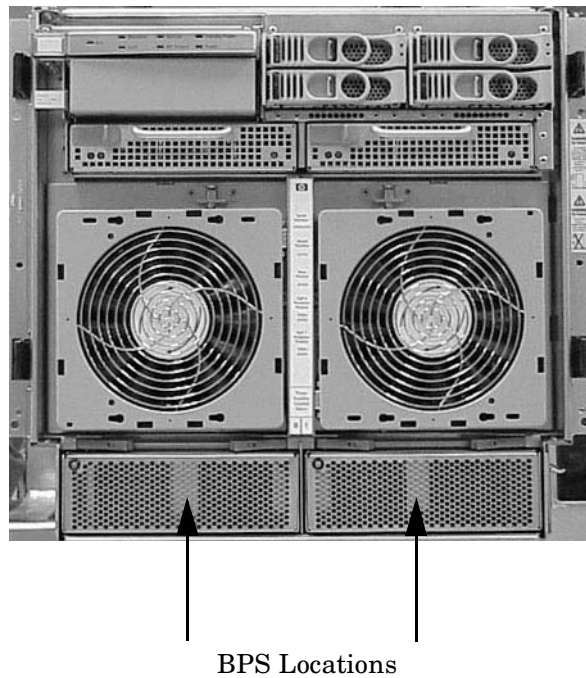
NOTE A green fan LED indicates the fan is operational.

Removing and Replacing a Bulk Power Supply

The bulk power supply is located in the front of the chassis. The BPS is a hot swappable component.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

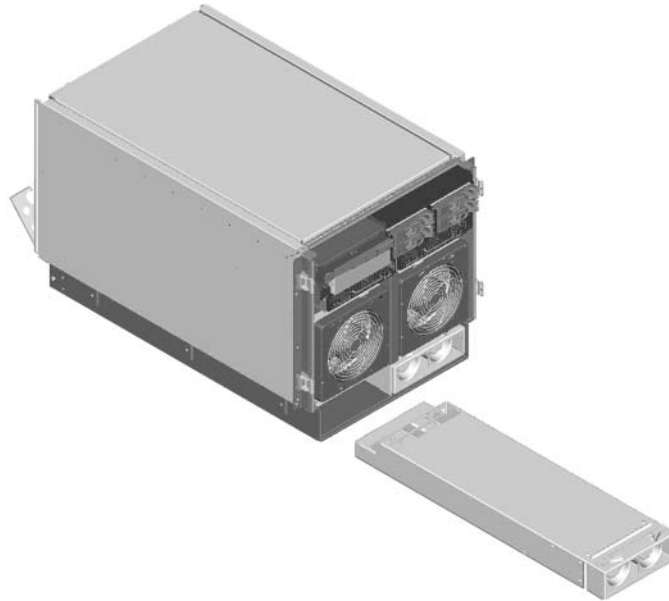
Figure 4-17 BPS Location



IMPORTANT When a BPS is pulled from the server and then immediately re-inserted, the server can report an overcurrent condition and shut down.

Removing a BPS

Figure 4-18 BPS Detail



Step 1. Pull the extraction levers located on the upper front outer portion of the BPS.

Step 2. Slide the BPS forward using the extractions levers to remove it from the chassis.

Replacing a BPS

Step 1. Verify that the extraction levers are in the open position, then insert the BPS into the empty slot.

NOTE The BPS easily slides into the chassis; however, a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the connection.

Step 2. Ensure the BPS has seated by closing the extraction levers.

NOTE BPS LED should show BPS operational and no fault. BPS LED should be GREEN.

Removing and Replacing a PCI Power Module (Brick)

The PCI power module is located in the front of the chassis. The PCI power module is a hot pluggable component.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-19 PCI Power Module Location

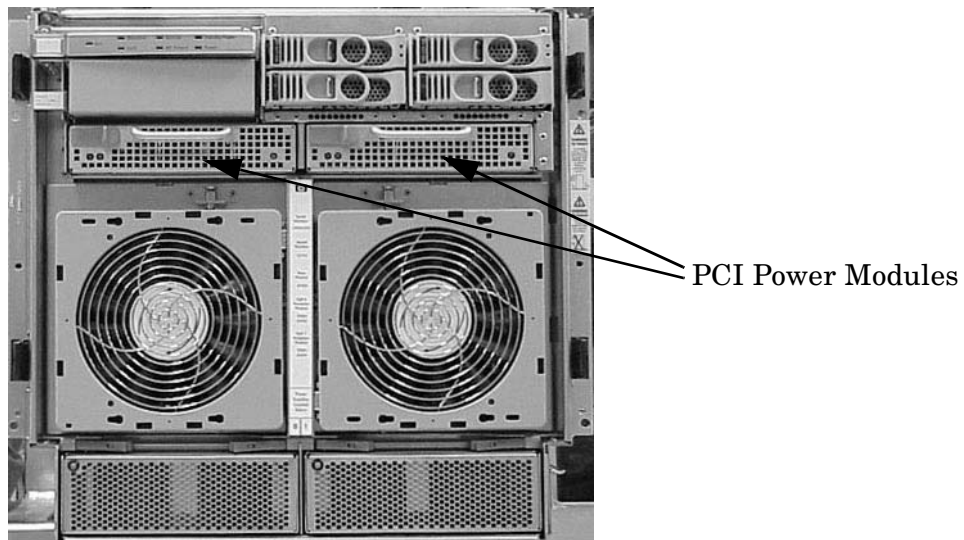
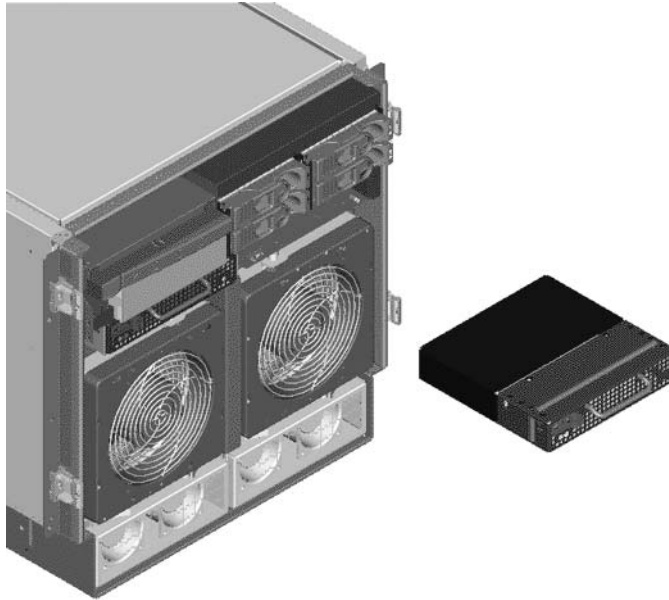


Table 4-4 PCI Power Module LED Indications

LED	LED State	Meaning
Power LED (Green)		
	Off	Power module failure
	On	Normal operation
Fault LED (Multi-color)	Off	Normal operation
	Blink amber	Module internal failure
	Amber	Module internal failure
	Blink red	Module internal failure

Removing a PCI Power Module (Brick)

Figure 4-20 PCI Power Module Detail



- Step 1.** Securely grasp the handle on the front of the power module.
- Step 2.** Firmly depress the securing thumb latch.
- Step 3.** Slide the module from the chassis.

Replacing a PCI Power Module (Brick)

- Step 1.** Carefully position the power module in the chassis and depress the thumb latch.
- Step 2.** The module easily slides into the chassis; however, a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the connection.
- Step 3.** Release the thumb latch.

NOTE PCI power module LED should show power module is operational and the green LED should be on.

Removing and Replacing the PCI Voltage Regulator Modules

Removing PCI VRM

Step 1. Power down server.

IMPORTANT Power must be removed from both PCI Chassis 0 and PCI Chassis 1 to continue.

Step 2. Remove right side cover.

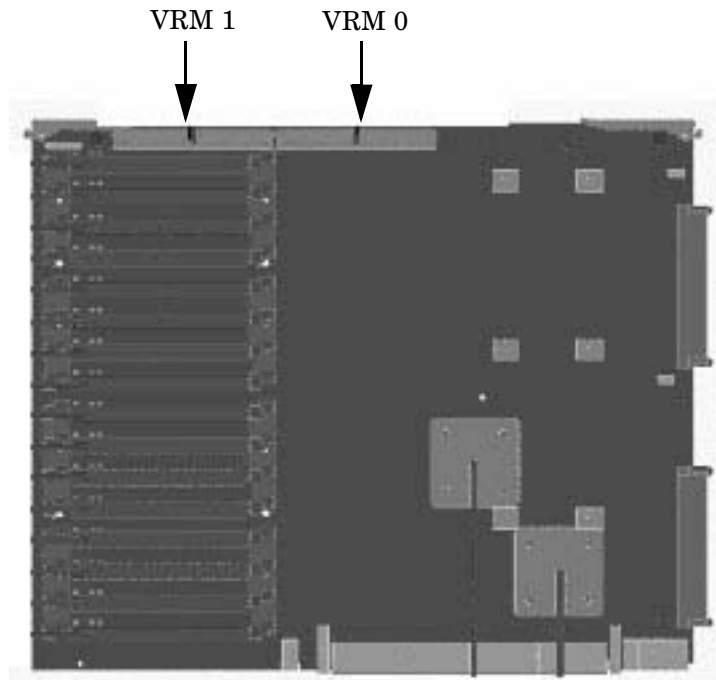
Step 3. Remove PCI side panel.

Step 4. Identify VRM to be replaced (0 or 1).

Step 5. Unscrew VRM from bracket (2 screws on non-component side).

Step 6. Lift up and gently pull from the socket.

Figure 4-21 Locating the VRMs on PCI Backplane



Replacing the PCI VRM

Step 1. Firmly seat the VRM into the socket being careful not to bend pins.

Step 2. Attach bracket to VRM using 2 screws removed earlier.

Step 3. Put PCI side panel back onto chassis.

Step 4. Put right side cover back onto chassis.

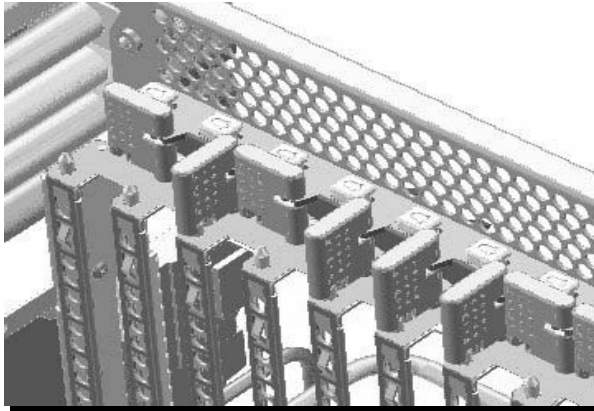
Step 5. Power server back up.

Removing and Replacing the PCI OLR Assembly

The PCI OLR Assembly is located in the rear of the chassis. All system power must be removed before attempting to remove or replace this component.

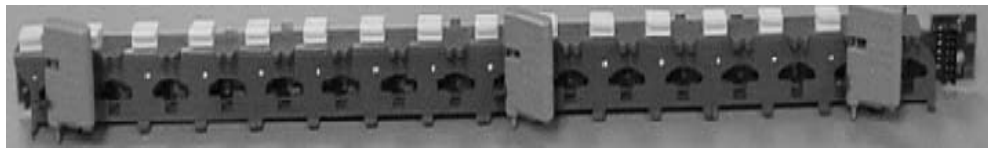
CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-22 PCI OLR Assembly Location



Removing the PCI OLR Assembly

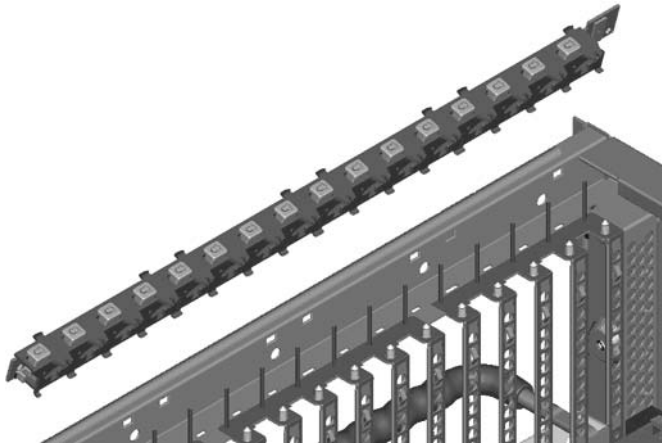
Figure 4-23 PCI OLR Assembly



- Step 1.** Shutdown the system and remove all power cables.
- Step 2.** Remove the PCI access panel.
- Step 3.** Disconnect the PCI OLR cable from the PCI OLR Assembly. The connector is located on the cell board side of the system.
- Step 4.** Flip all PCI gates to the “OPEN” position.
- Step 5.** Remove all of the PCI gates, beginning on the OLR cable side of the system (Left side when viewed from the rear of the system).

- Step 6.** Push out on top of the PCI gate to unclip the PCI gate axle from the retaining slot carefully, so as not to break off the optic sensor tab.
- Step 7.** With the tab clear of obstruction, lift gate up and out. It is highly recommended that extra PCI gates are available as these may be easily broken.
- Step 8.** Remove the PCI OLR assembly by pushing in on the plastic tabs that secure the assembly to the chassis.
- Step 9.** Tilt the assembly away from the attach points. Disengage the bottom holding tabs from the chassis.

Figure 4-24 PCI OLR Assembly Removal



- Step 10.** Lift the assembly up and out.

Replacing the PCI OLR Assembly

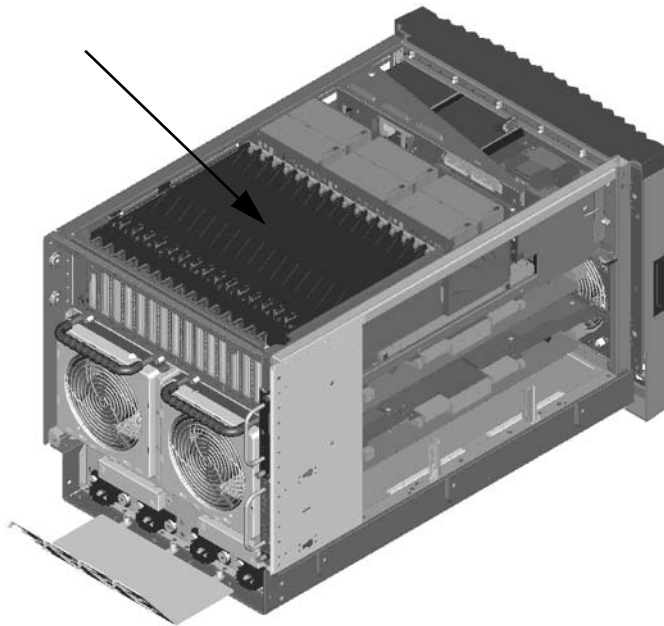
- Step 1.** Position the assembly at an angle so that the bottom holding tabs engage into the bottom holes of the chassis.
- Step 2.** Tilt the assembly toward the chassis, bringing it upright, and engage the plastic tabs so that the assembly is firmly and evenly attached to the chassis.
- Step 3.** Replace all the PCI gates one at a time, beginning at the right-most clip position. Ensure that the PCI gate is in the “OPEN” position before inserting the bottom pivot pin into the hole in the chassis.
- Step 4.** Ensure that the PCI gate is in the “OPEN” position.
- Step 5.** Press the PCI gate axle into the retaining clip.
- Step 6.** Flip all the PCI gates to the “CLOSED” position.
- Step 7.** Reconnect the PCI OLR cable to the PCI OLR Assembly.
- Step 8.** Replace the PCI access panel.

Removing and Replacing a PCI Card

The PCI cards are located in the rear of the chassis in the PCI card cage. PCI cards are hot swappable components.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-25 PCI Cards



Removing and Replacing a PCI Card

You can remove and replace a PCI I/O card by using the SAM (`/usr/sbin/sam`) application or by using Partition Manager (`/opt/parmgr/bin/parmgr`).

This procedure describes how to perform an *online replacement* of a PCI card using SAM, for cards whose drivers support online add or replacement (OLAR).

IMPORTANT Some PCI I/O cards cannot be added or replaced online (while HP-UX remains running). For these cards, you must shut down HP-UX on the nPartition before performing the card replacement or addition. See “Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components” on page 68.

- Step 1.** Run SAM (`/usr/sbin/sam`) and from the main SAM Areas screen select the **Peripheral Devices** area, then select the **Cards** area.
- Step 2.** From the I/O Cards screen, select the card you will replace and then select the **Actions**—>**Replace** menu item.

- Step 3.** Wait for SAM to complete its critical resource analysis for the selected card and then review the analysis results.

If no critical resources will be disabled by taking the selected card offline then click the **OK** button to suspend the card's driver and power off the card's PCI slot, and then proceed with the next step.

If SAM detected that the selected PCI card cannot be taken offline, you will not be able to click the **OK** button and cannot replace the card while HP-UX remains running. In this case, you must shut down HP-UX on the nPartition before replacing the defective card.

- Step 4.** Locate the PCI slot where the selected card resides.

On the server, you can view the PCI slots and slot LEDs from the rear of the cabinet.

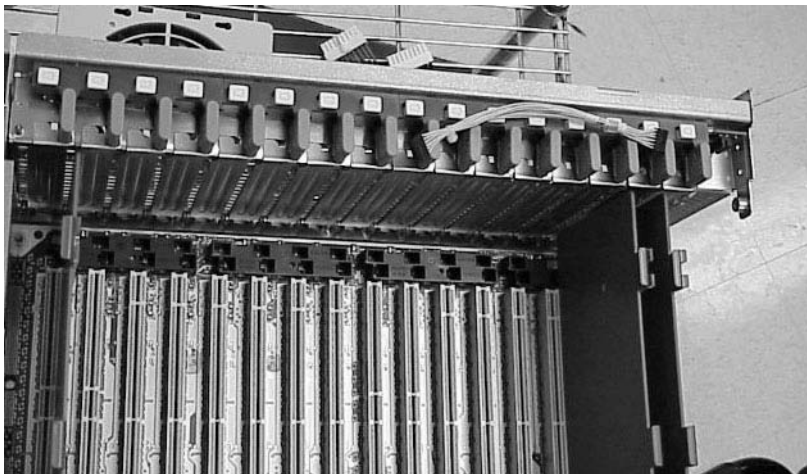
The selected slot will be powered off (its green power LED will be off), and the slot's amber attention indicator (a dark orange yellow LED) will be blinking.

- Step 5.** Label and remove the cable(s) connected to the PCI card to be removed.

- Step 6.** Remove the top cover.

- Step 7.** Flip the card slot's PCI gate to the open position.

Figure 4-26 PCI Gate Detail



- Step 8.** Firmly pull up on the tabs on the PCI card separator.

- Step 9.** Remove the card from the PCI slot.

Note that the card is defective, for future reference.

- Step 10.** Position the new, replacement PCI card in the slot.

NOTE A slow firm pressure is needed to properly set the card into its connection. PCI cards tend to be difficult to install.

- Step 11.** Flip the card slot's PCI gate to the closed position.

- Step 12.** Replace the top cover.

Removing and Replacing a PCI Card

Step 13. Connect all cables to the replacement PCI card.

Step 14. In SAM's Replace Card window, click the **OK** button.

SAM powers the PCI slot back on, and turns off (stops blinking) the slot's attention indicator. SAM also resumes the card's drivers.

Step 15. Confirm that the replacement card is online and powered in, using SAM's I/O Cards screen.

Step 16. Synchronize the PDH and I/O card SCSI parameters.

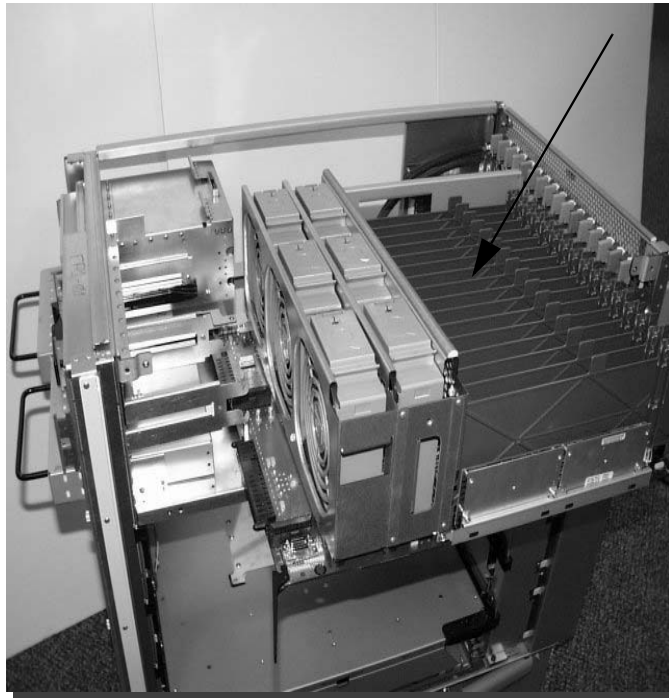
1. When powering up system, go into CO (console window). When POST finishes running, the system displays the Main Menu (the system is at BCH at this point in time).
2. From the Main Menu enter **ser**. This takes you to the Service Menu.
3. At the Service Menu prompt enter **scsi default**. The system then informs you that it will clear (reset) all scsi paths and prompts you to enter either Yes or No.
4. Enter **y**. The system takes a few seconds to reset the scsi ports, list all the ports with the reset values, then displays the Service Menu prompt.
5. Reboot the system.

Removing and Replacing the PCI Card Cage Assembly

The PCI Card Cage Assembly is located in the rear of the chassis. All system power must be removed before attempting to remove or replace this component.

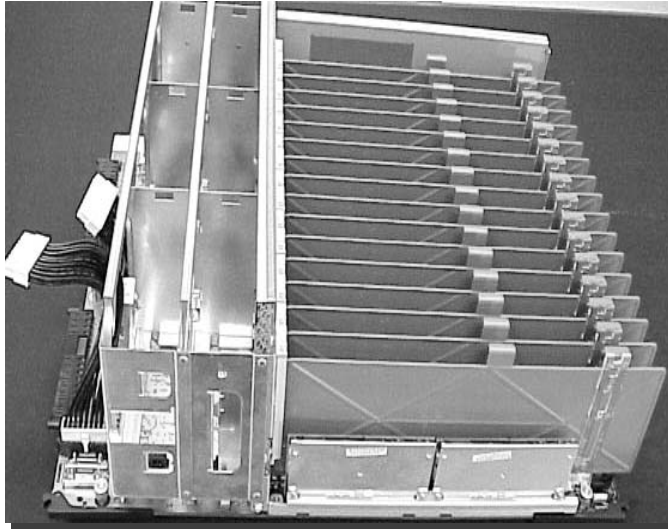
CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-27 PCI Card Cage Assembly Location



Removing the PCI Card Cage Assembly

Figure 4-28 PCI Card Cage Assembly Detail



Step 1. Shutdown the system and remove all power cables.

Step 2. Remove the top and right side covers.

Step 3. Remove the PCI access panel by loosening the four retaining screws shown in Figure 4-29.

Figure 4-29 PCI Access Panel Screws

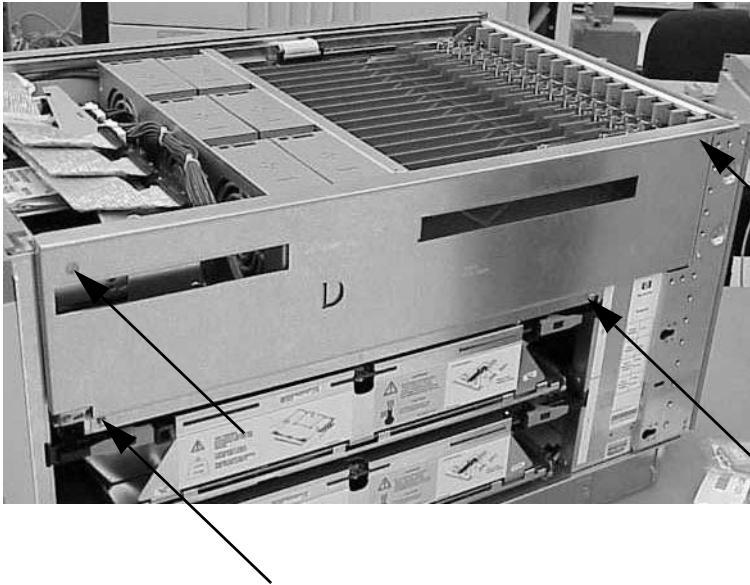
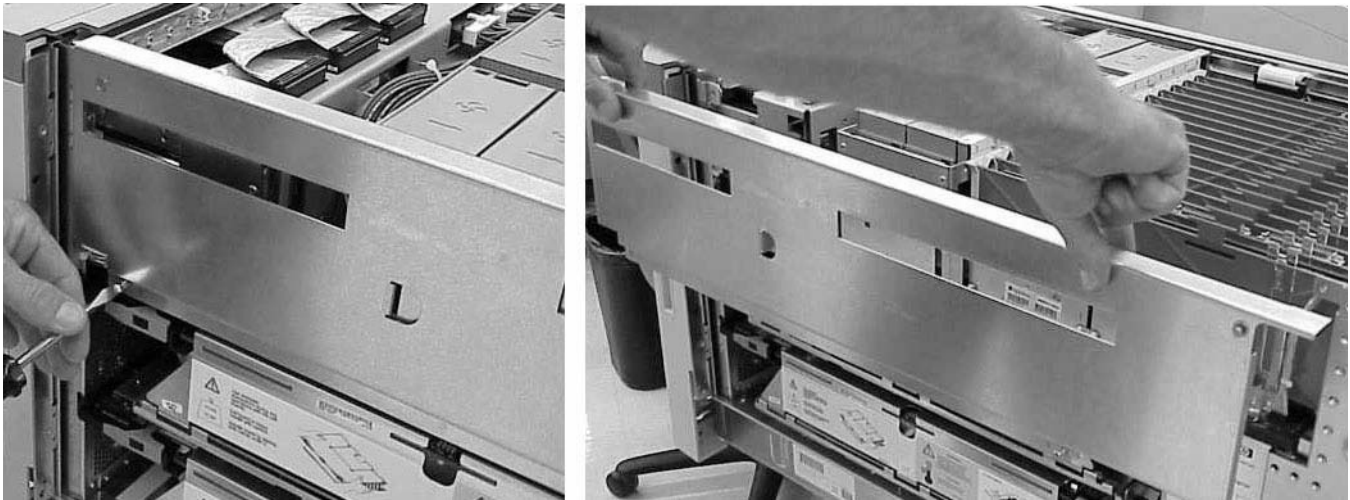


Figure 4-30 Removing the PCI Cage Access Panel



Step 4. Disengage the PCI power supplies approximately 1.5 inches.

Step 5. Remove PCI fans.

Removing and Replacing the PCI Card Cage Assembly

Step 6. Disconnect the PCI OLR ribbon cable from the PCI backplane. The connector is located on the cell board side of the system.

Figure 4-31 PCI OLR Ribbon Cable

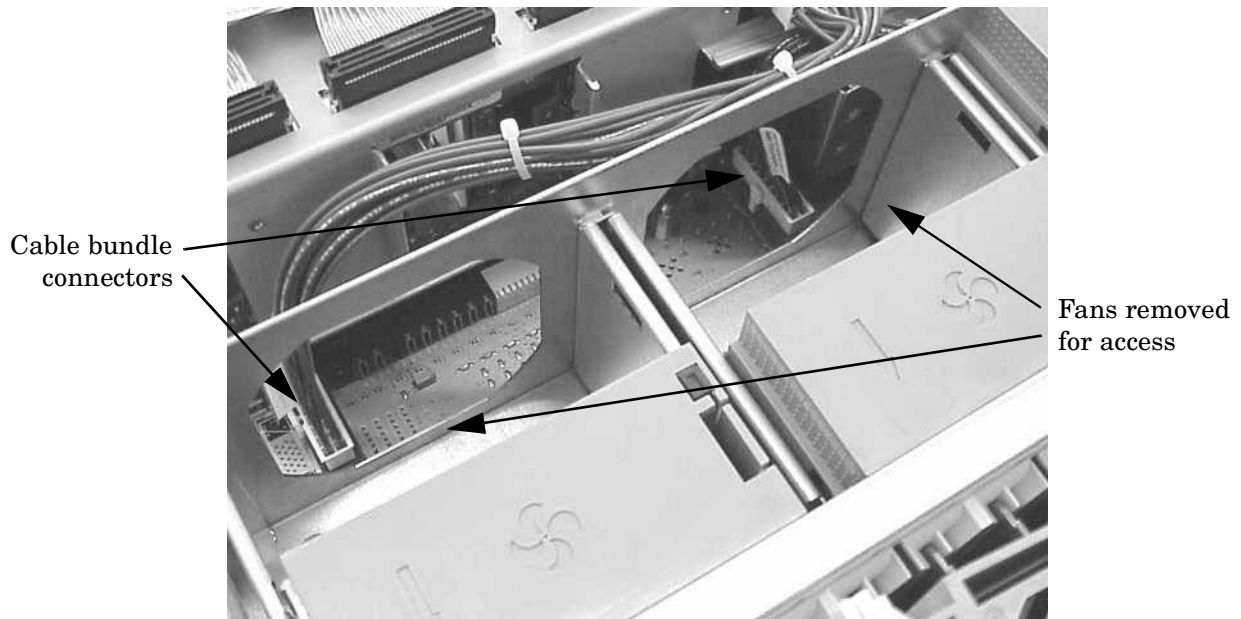


Step 7. Label and remove all PCI card cables.

Step 8. Remove any mounted PCI cards by pulling upwards on divider tabs. Keep track of each card path for replacement procedures.

Step 9. Disconnect the two (2) cable bundle connectors at the rear of the mass storage board and loosen the two (2) captive screws on the backplane near the extractor levers.

Figure 4-32 Locating Cable Bundle Connectors



Step 10. Pull levers to release from the system board connector.

- Step 11.** The PCI backplane support wall has a grab handle. Use this handle to assist in alignment for removal. The outside of the PCI fan card cage is designed as a handle also.
- Step 12.** From the right side of the chassis, wiggle the PCI card cage free of retaining standoff pins. Tilt up the rear of the backplane and lift to remove.
- Step 13.** Remove the PCI OLR cable from the PCI OLR assembly.

Replacing the PCI Card Cage Assembly

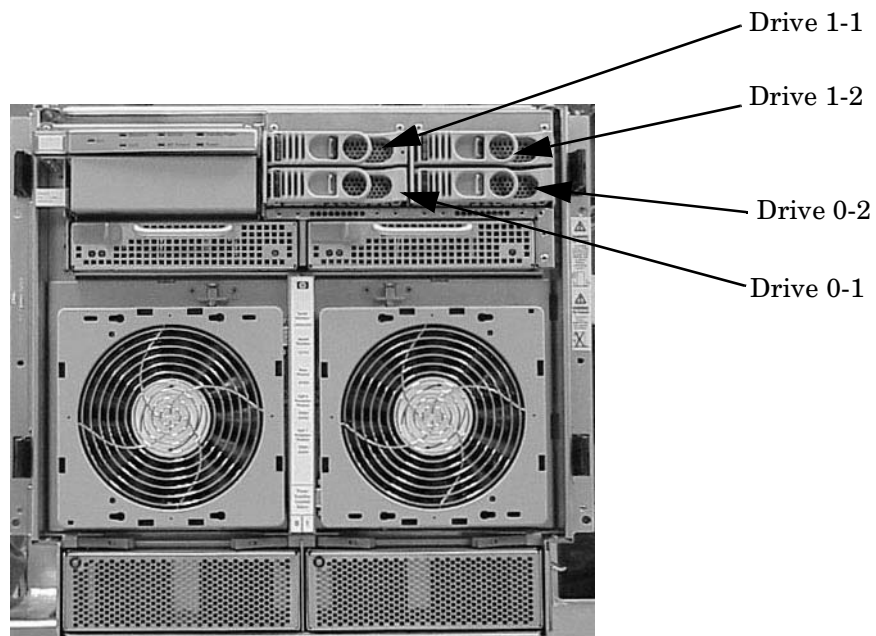
- Step 1.** Reconnect the PCI OLR cable to the PCI OLR assembly.
- Step 2.** Tilt the assembly toward the chassis. Position the assembly at an angle so that the retaining standoff pins engage.
- Step 3.** Use a firm push to engage the assembly to the system board connector.
- Step 4.** Reconnect the two (2) black cable bundles at the rear of the mass storage board and tighten the two (2) captive screws on the backplane near the extractor levers.
- Step 5.** Replace all PCI cards into their proper slots.
- Step 6.** Reconnect all PCI card cables.
- Step 7.** Reconnect the PCI OLR ribbon cable to the PCI backplane.
- Step 8.** Replace the PCI fans.
- Step 9.** Re-engage the PCI power supplies.
- Step 10.** Replace the PCI access panel.

Removing and Replacing the Mass Storage Backplane

Removing the Backplane

Step 1. Remove all internal disks.

Figure 4-33 Locating Internal Disks



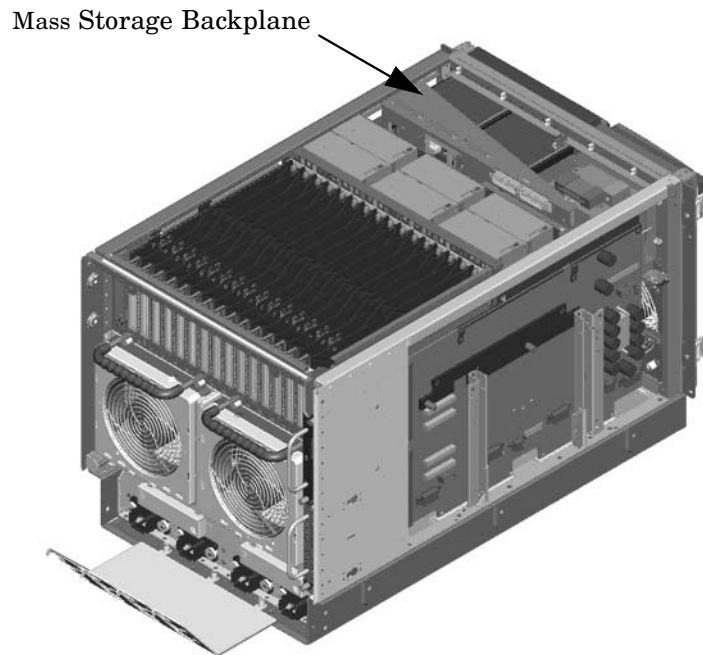
Step 2. Remove the top and right side covers.

Step 3. Remove the PCI side panel.

Step 4. Disconnect all cables to the backplane.

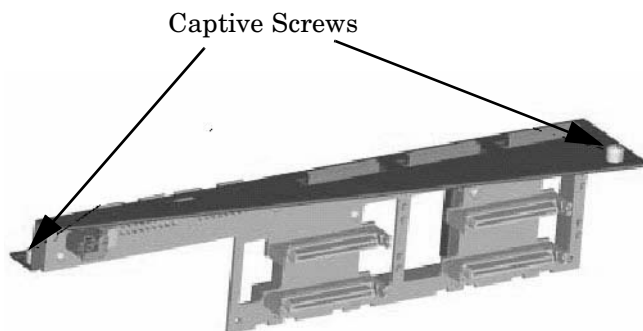
Ensure that you notice where each is removed, so that they may be correctly reinstalled.

Figure 4-34 Locating the Mass Storage Backplane



Step 5. Unscrew the two captive screws and remove backplane/bracket assembly.

Figure 4-35 Mass Storage Backplane



Replacing the Backplane

Step 1. Align and press the backplane/bracket assembly into its mount.

Step 2. Fasten the two captive screws.

Step 3. Connect all cables to the backplane.

Step 4. Install the PCI side panel.

Step 5. Install the top and right side covers.

Step 6. Install all internal disks.

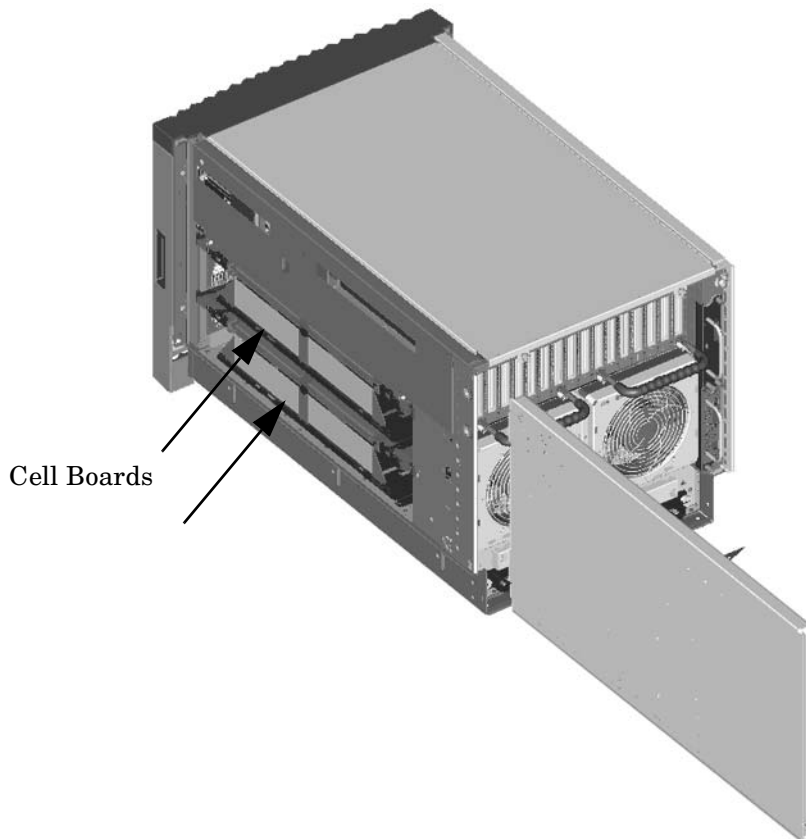
Removing and Replacing a Cell Board

The cell board is located in the right side of the chassis. The system power must be removed before attempting to remove or replace it. Refer to “Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components” on page 68” for more information.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

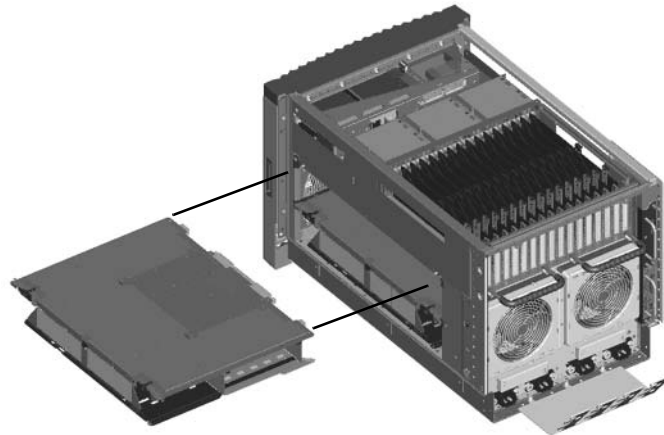
IMPORTANT The SCSI parameters and the Real Time Clock data stored in NVRAM are lost when the cell board is removed. Make a note of all SCSI parameters BEFORE removing power from the cell board. Refer to Matterhorn Service Note A6093A-07A for detailed instructions if necessary.

Figure 4-36 Cell Board Location



Removing a Cell Board

Figure 4-37 Cell Board Detail



NOTE The cell board weighs approximately 25 lbs. Support both side edges while removing the cell board from the chassis.

Step 1. Power off the cell board using the MP command menu's PE command.

Step 2. Pull the extraction levers out.

Step 3. Slide the cell board from the chassis.

Replacing a Cell Board

NOTE The cell board weighs approximately 25 lbs. Support both side edges while replacing the cell board into the chassis.

Step 1. Position the cell board on the cell board guide rails.

Step 2. The cell board easily slides into the chassis; however, a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the drive.

Step 3. Depress the extraction levers to secure the cell board in the chassis.

Step 4. Synchronize the PDH and I/O card SCSI parameters.

1. When powering up system, go into CO (console window). When POST finishes running, the system displays the Main Menu (the system is at BCH at this point in time).
2. From the Main Menu enter **ser**. This takes you to the Service Menu.
3. At the Service Menu prompt enter **scsi default**. The system then informs you that it will clear (reset) all scsi paths and prompts you to enter either Yes or No.
4. Enter **y**. The system takes a few seconds to reset the scsi ports, list all the ports with the reset values, then displays the Service Menu prompt.
5. Reboot the system.

Removing and Replacing a Processor

The processor's are located on the cell boards.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Removing a Processor

- Step 1.** Remove the cell board.
- Step 2.** Position the cell board on an approved and tested ESD mat with the backplane connectors facing you.
- Step 3.** Loosen the three (3) blue captive screws that secure the DIMM cover.
- Step 4.** Open the DIMM cover.
- Step 5.** Release the four blue slide locks on the processor cover. Two locks on the left and two locks on the right. Slide locks are located at cell board level.
- Step 6.** Lift the processor cover straight up and set aside.
- Step 7.** Identify the processor to be removed by the label on the cell board at the base of each processor.
- Step 8.** Disconnect the Turbocooler fan connector from the cell board.

CAUTION Use care when removing the Turbocooler fan connector.

- Step 9.** Loosen the four T15 screws on the processor. Loosen these screws in an X pattern turning each screw a little at a time until all four screws are loose from the cell board.

Step 10. Lift the processor and Turbocooler assembly straight up and off the cell board.

Figure 4-38 Processor Cover (Four Blue Slide Locks Indicated)

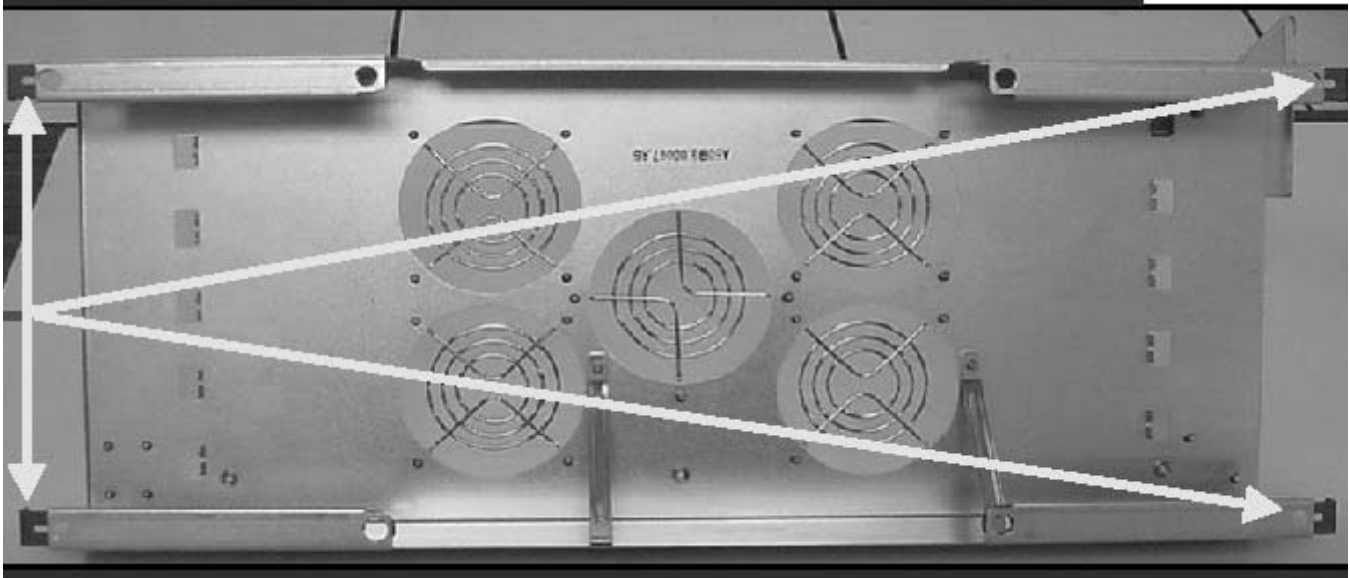
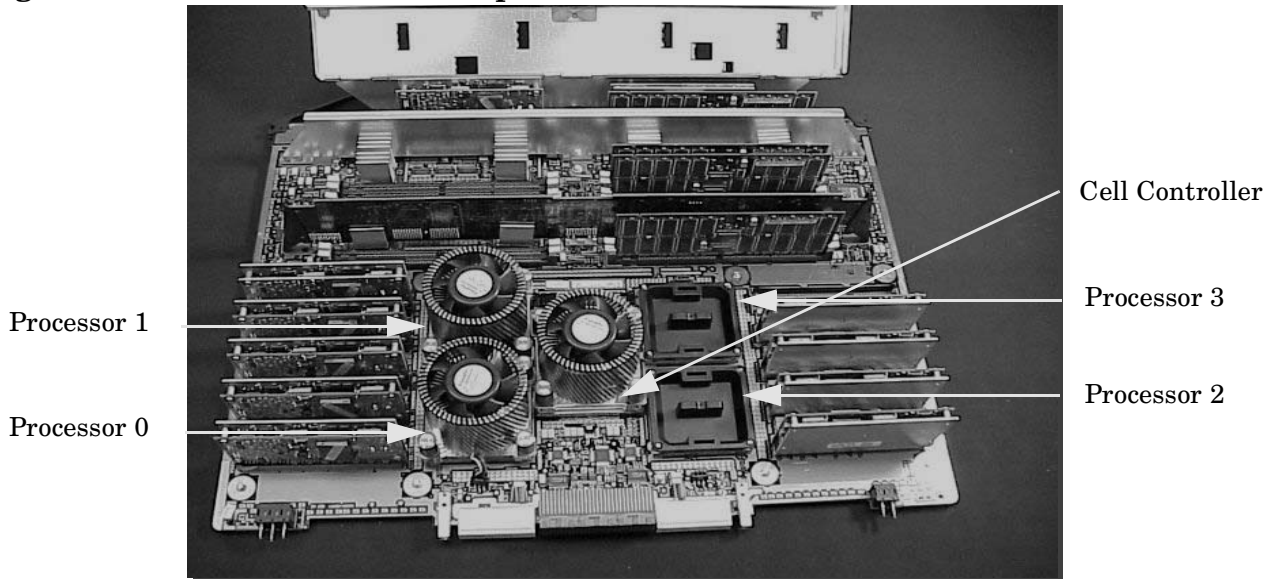


Figure 4-39 Cell Board (Two processors and CC Shown)



Replacing a Processor

Step 1. Replace the processor by aligning the processor notched corner with the notched corner on the socket frame and align the Turbocooler connector.

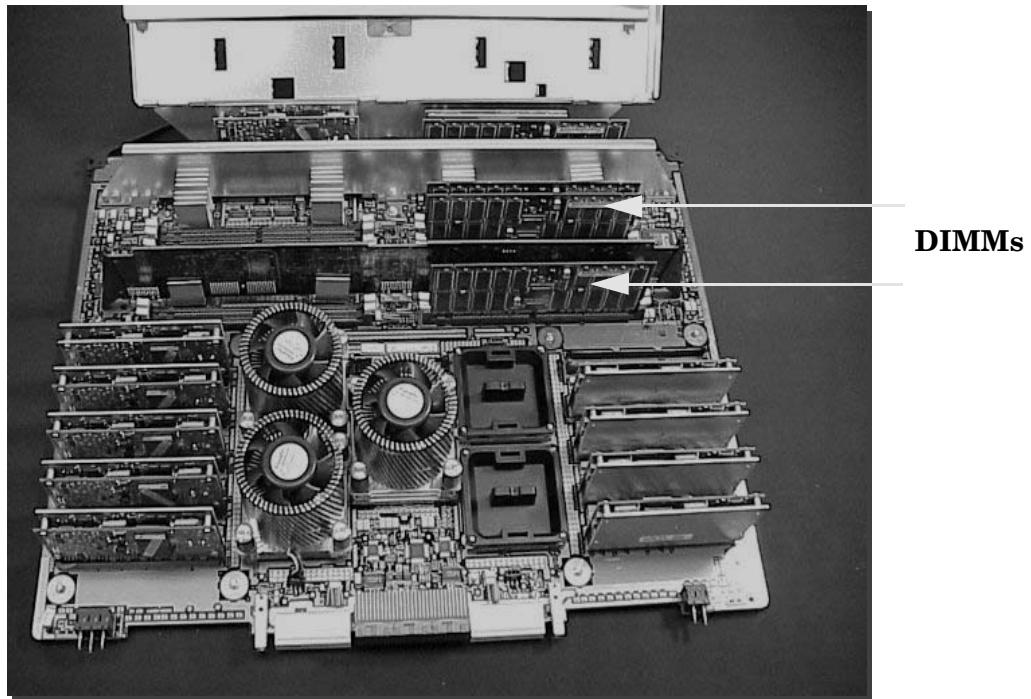
- Step 2.** Tighten the four T15 screws on the processor. Tighten these screws in an X pattern turning each screw a little at a time until all four screws are tight. The processor screws do not need to be torqued. You will feel the screws reach the bottom on the socket frame the processor will be secure at that time.
- Step 3.** Connect the Turbocooler fan to the connector on the cell board.
- Step 4.** Replace the processor cover and secure all four blue slide locks.
- Step 5.** Close the DIMM cover.
- Step 6.** Tighten the three blue captive screws that secure the DIMM cover.
- Step 7.** Replace the cell board.

Removing and Replacing a DIMM

The DIMMs reside on the cell board. The system power to cell board that contains the DIMM must be removed before attempting to remove or replace a DIMM. Refer to “Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off Hardware Components” for more information.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-40 Cell Board and DIMM Location



Removing a DIMM

- Step 1.** Remove the right side cover.
- Step 2.** Remove the cell board.
- Step 3.** Place the cell board onto a work surface.
- Step 4.** Loosen the three captive thumb screws that secure the hinged air baffle to the removable cover.
- Step 5.** Remove the cover to gain access to the DIMMs.
- Step 6.** Spread the two DIMM retaining latches outward.

Step 7. Grasp the DIMM on each side and pull the DIMM up and out of its socket.

Figure 4-41 DIMM Detail

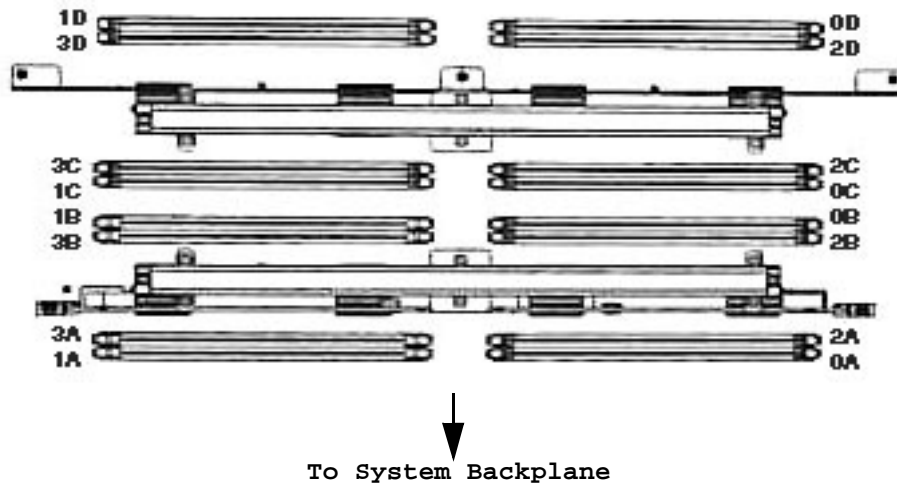
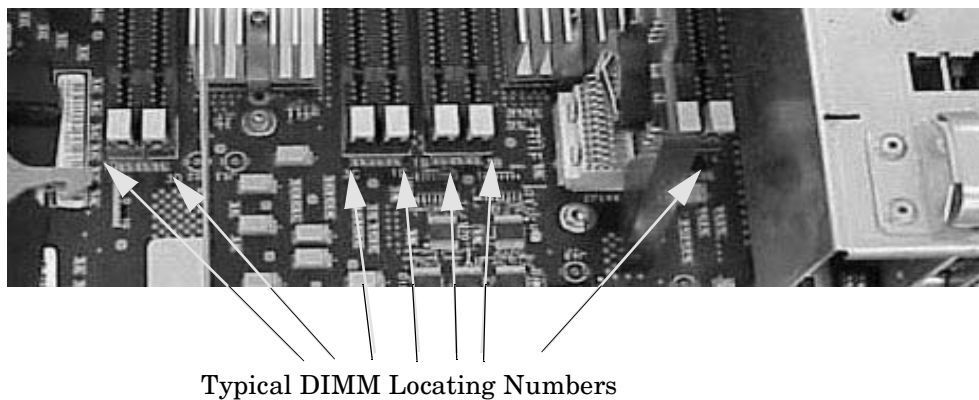


Figure 4-42 DIMM Location Numbers



Typical DIMM Locating Numbers

Replacing a DIMM

Step 1. Align the notches on the DIMM with the notches on the DIMM socket.

Step 2. Grasp the DIMM on each side and push the DIMM into the socket.

Install DIMMs in the following sequence: 0A-0B-0C-0D, 1A-1B-1C-1D, 2A-2B-2C-2D, 3A-3B-3C-3D.

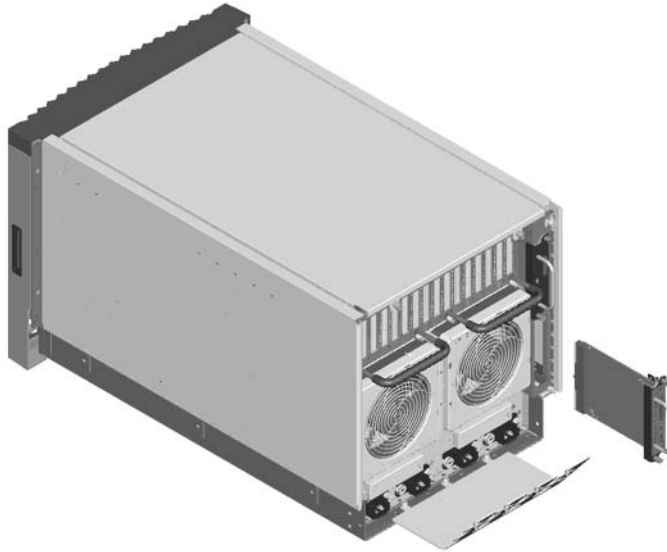
Step 3. Close the DIMM retaining latches.

Removing and Replacing a MP/SCSI Board

The MP/SCSI board is located in the rear of the chassis. The MP/SCSI board is a hot pluggable component. There may be up to two MP/SCSI boards installed in a system.

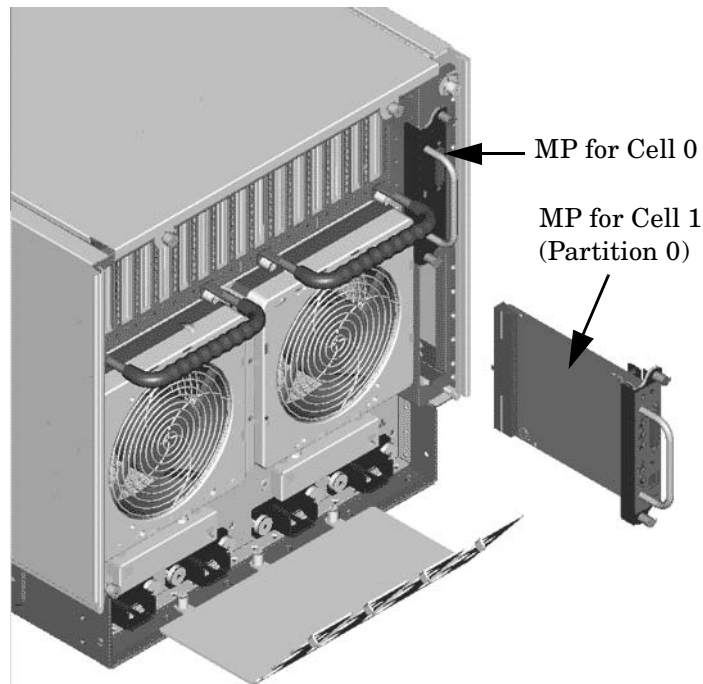
CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-43 MP/SCSI Location



Removing a MP/SCSI board

Figure 4-44 MP/SCSI Detail



- Step 1.** Label and remove all cables connected to the MP/SCSI board to be removed.
- Step 2.** Loosen the two retaining screws securing the MP/SCSI board to the chassis.
- Step 3.** Securely grasp the handle on the MP/SCSI board.
- Step 4.** Slide the MP/SCSI board from the chassis.

Replacing a MP/SCSI Board

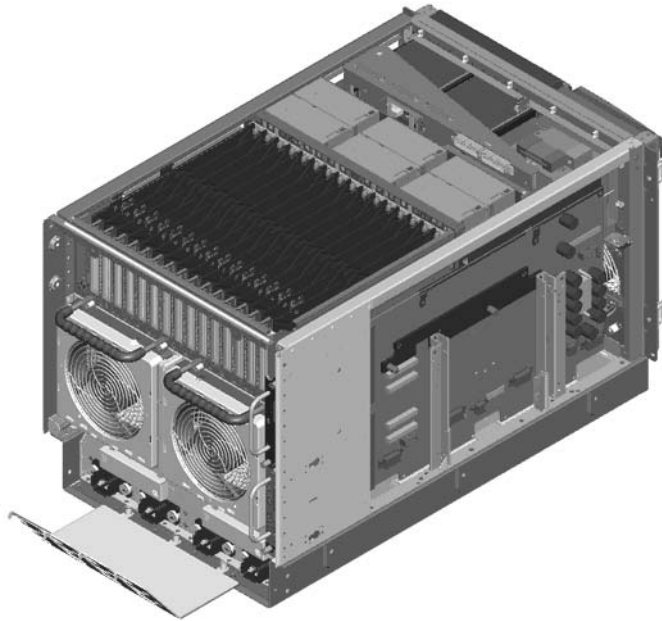
- Step 1.** Position the MP/SCSI board in the chassis.
- Step 2.** The board slides easily into the chassis; however, a slow firm pressure will be needed to properly seat the connection.
- Step 3.** Tighten the two retaining screws securing the MP/SCSI board to the chassis.

Removing and Replacing the System Backplane

The System Board is located in the left side of the chassis. All system power must be removed before attempting to remove or replace this component.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

Figure 4-45 System Backplane Location



Removing the System Backplane

Figure 4-46 System Backplane Removal

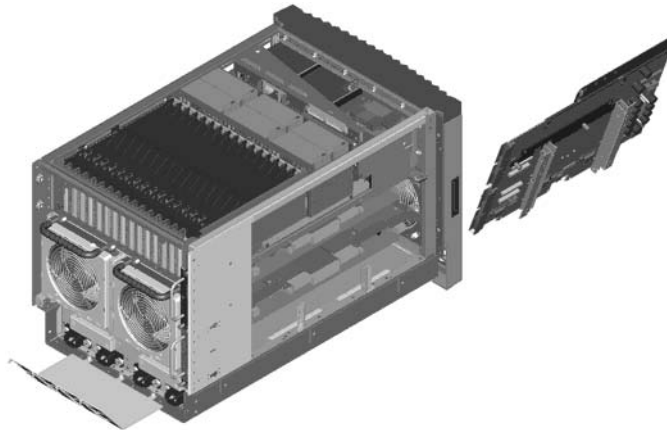
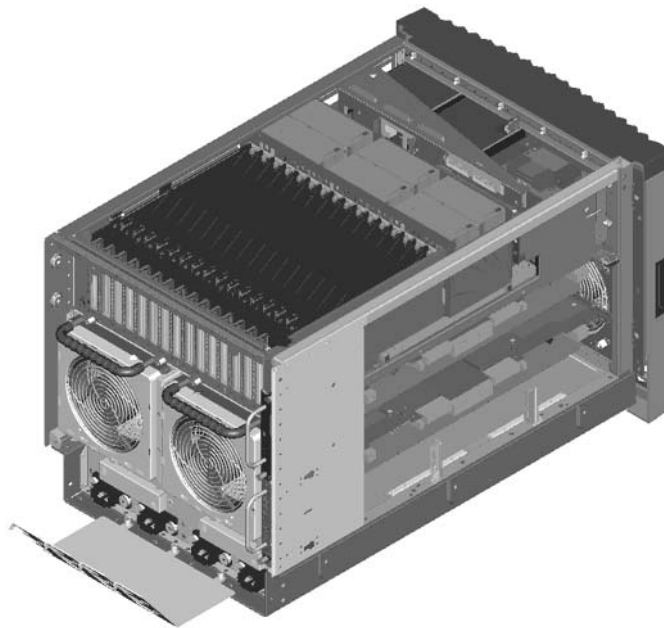


Figure 4-47 System Backplane Removed



- Step 1.** Shutdown the system partition(s) and remove all power cables.
- Step 2.** Remove the top and side covers.
- Step 3.** Extend all cell boards approximately 4 inches from system connectors.
- Step 4.** Disconnect Core MP/SCSI I/O board(s) approximately 1.5 inches.
- Step 5.** Disconnect all cables connected to the System backplane.
- Step 6.** Remove hard attach brackets.

Removing and Replacing the System Backplane

Step 7. Support the System backplane and loosen the Jack screw until the System backplane releases from the chassis. Tilt the backplane back to a 45 degree angle and lift out from the hinged bottom.

Replacing the System Backplane

Step 1. Position the System backplane in the chassis at a 45 degree angle.

Step 2. Align tabs at the bottom of the backplane with the slots on the bottom of the chassis.

Step 3. Tilt the backplane forward until it is resting against the chassis.

Step 4. Tighten the Jack screw.

NOTE

Visually observe for system board flex. Over compression will break and render the board useless.

Step 5. Install the hard attach brackets.

Step 6. Reconnect all cables on the System backplane.

Step 7. Reconnect Core MP/SCSI I/O board(s).

Step 8. Reconnect all cell boards.

Removing and Replacing PCA Front Panel Card

The Front Panel Board is located in the front of the chassis. All system power must be removed before attempting to remove or replace this component.

CAUTION Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions could result in damage to the server.

To remove the PCA Front Panel Card, perform the following steps:

Removing the PCA Front Panel

Step 1. Remove the front cover bezel and the top cover.

Step 2. Disconnect the DVD power cable, part number A6752-63012, from the mass storage backplane.

Figure 4-48 Remove Data Cables

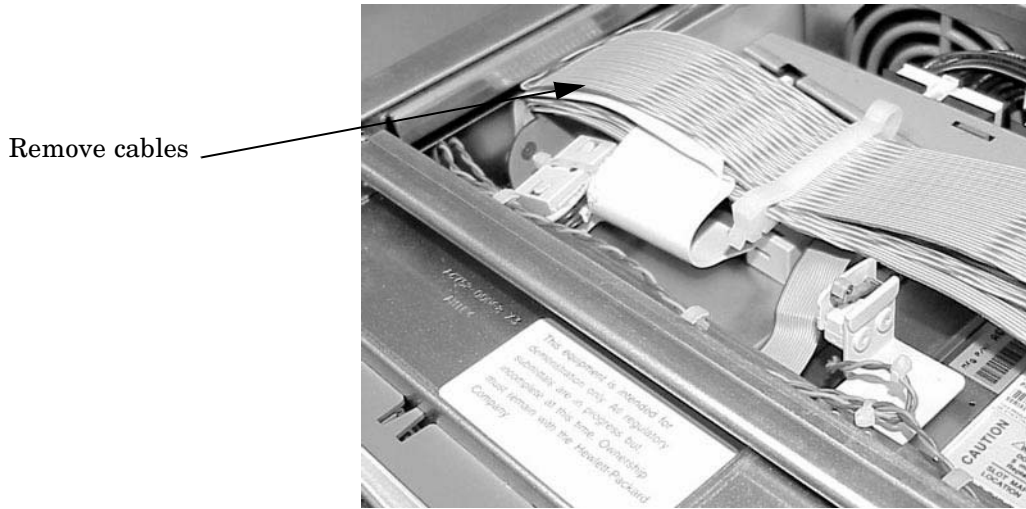
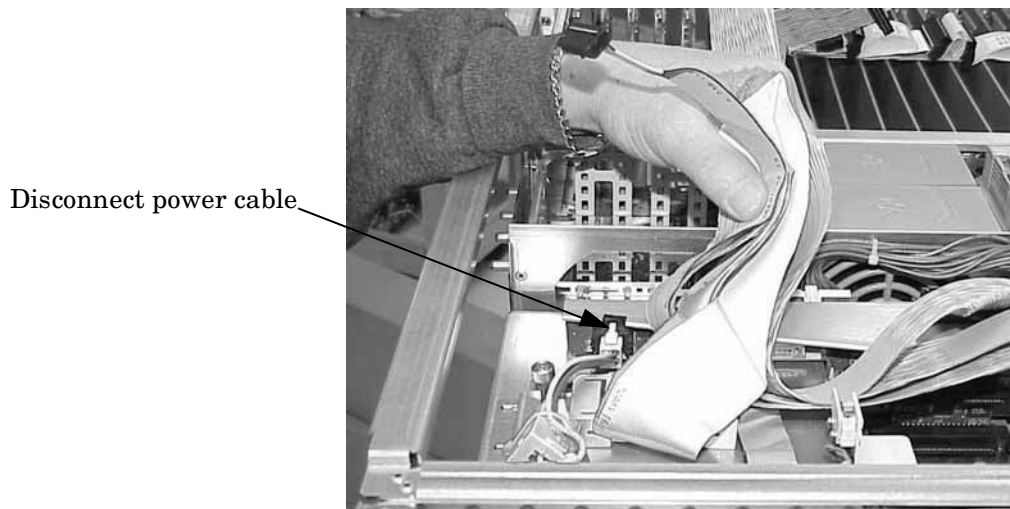


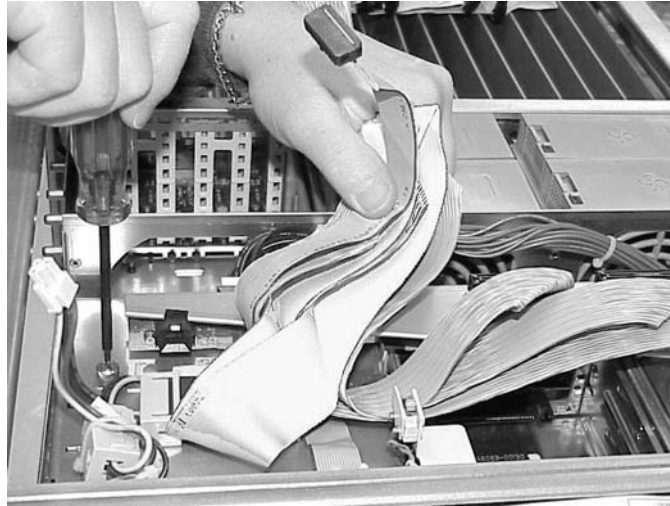
Figure 4-49 Remove Power Cable



Step 3. Disconnect the front panel's cable from the system backplane.

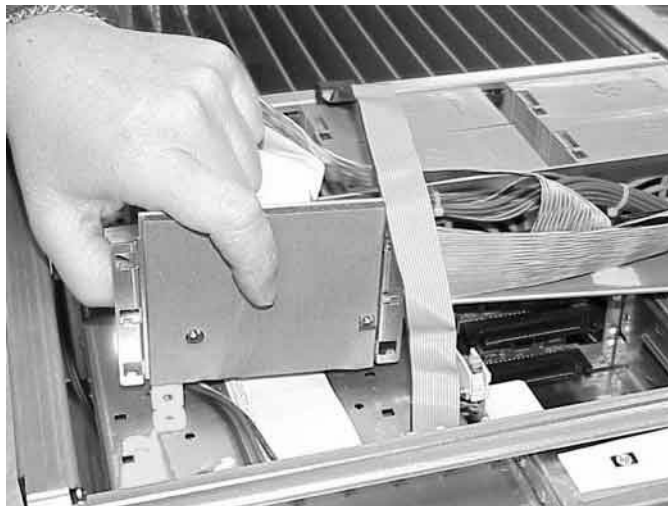
- Step 4.** Unscrew the captive fastener on the common tray cage cover, part number A6752-00007. The cover has two Ferrites with cables attached to it.

Figure 4-50 Loosen Captive Screw



- Step 5.** Slide the common tray cage cover to the rear and lift. Place the cable as close to the MSMB as possible to enhance access to the front panel.

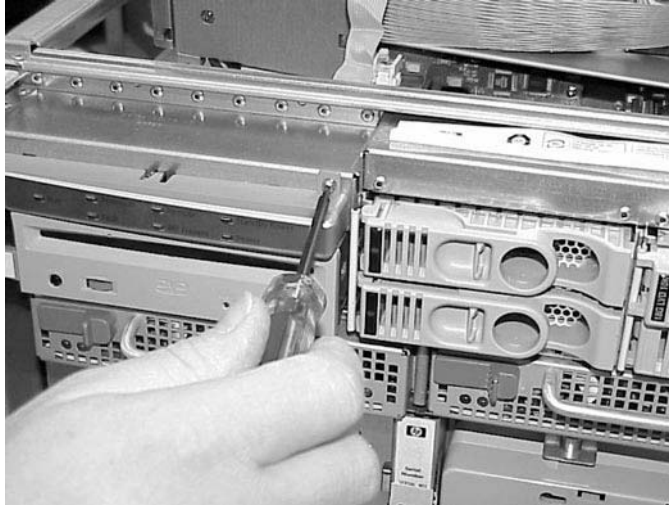
Figure 4-51 Tilt Tray Away



Removing and Replacing PCA Front Panel Card

Step 6. Remove the front panel bezel, part number A6752-04004, by removing the two M3 screws. Once the screws are removed, press the tab in center of the bezel to release the bezel.

Figure 4-52 Remove Bezel Screws



Step 7. Remove the two screws revealed upon removing the bezel.

Figure 4-53 Remove Two Screws Under the Bezel



Step 8. Place your right hand on the PCA front panel cable near the entrance to the cavity and with your left hand reach over the top of the chassis, and by curling your fingers, reach into the cavity containing the PCA front panel.

- Step 9.** The PCA front panel bracket has a small sheet metal wall that acts as a handle. This handle is located at the center of the height and width relative to the cavity.

Figure 4-54 Handle on Front Panel



Place your left hand under the handle and gently lift the handle upwards and simultaneously gently pull on the cable.

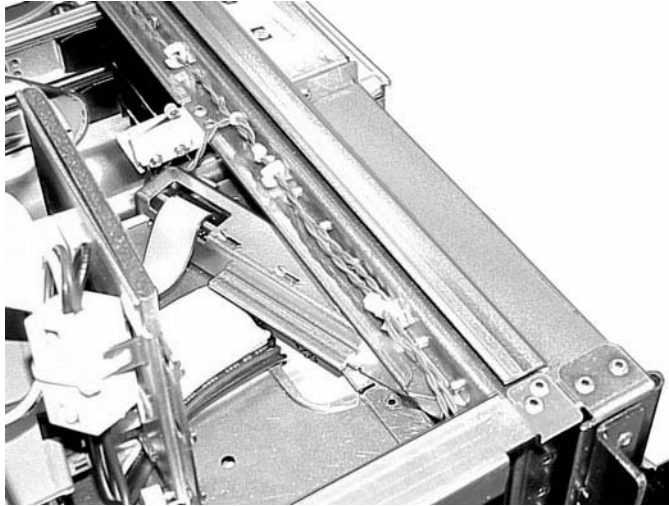
This disengages the tabs on the PCA front panel from the slots on the common tray cage.

- Step 10.** Gently pull the cable and handle towards the rear of the chassis until the steel power button that was initially protruding through the chassis clears the hole.
- Step 11.** Rotate the top edge of the board towards you about 30 degrees by lifting on the handle with your left hand.

Removing and Replacing PCA Front Panel Card

- Step 12.** Angle the board such that the right side with the cable moves away from you and the opposite side with the power connector moves towards you.

Figure 4-55 Angle the Front Panel to Remove



Ensure that the power switch does not get stuck in one of the many holes in the front of the chassis. This rotation is best accomplished by gently pulling the cable with your right hand towards the rear of the cabinet.

- Step 13.** Remove the cable end of the board first by gently pulling the cable with your right hand and adjusting the angle of the board with your left hand.

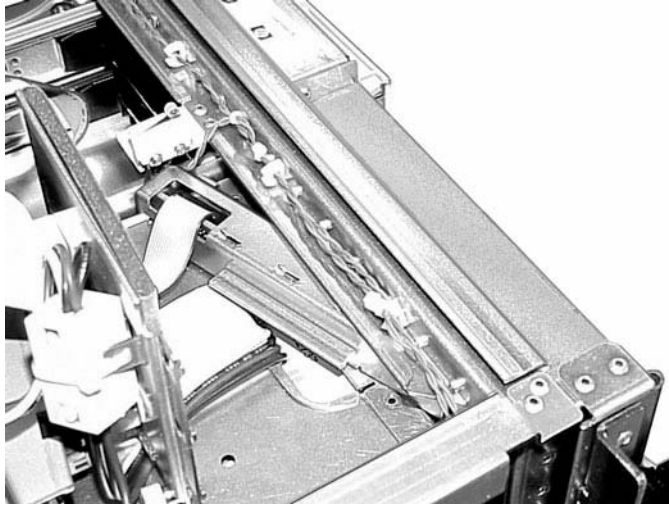
Once the first tab on the board is outside the cavity removal should proceed very easily.

Replacing the Front Panel

- Step 1.** Slide the front panel into its slot from inside the server.

Step 2. Angle the board such that the right side at an angle.

Figure 4-56 Angle the Front Panel to Remove



Ensure that the power switch does not get stuck in one of the many holes in the front of the chassis. Push the panel forward until the lock tabs click.

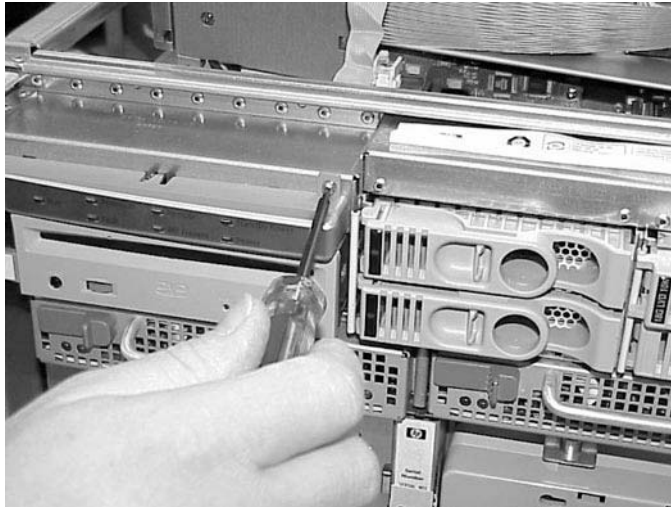
Step 3. Once the front panel is in place, tighten the two screws.

Figure 4-57 Remove Two Front Panel Screws



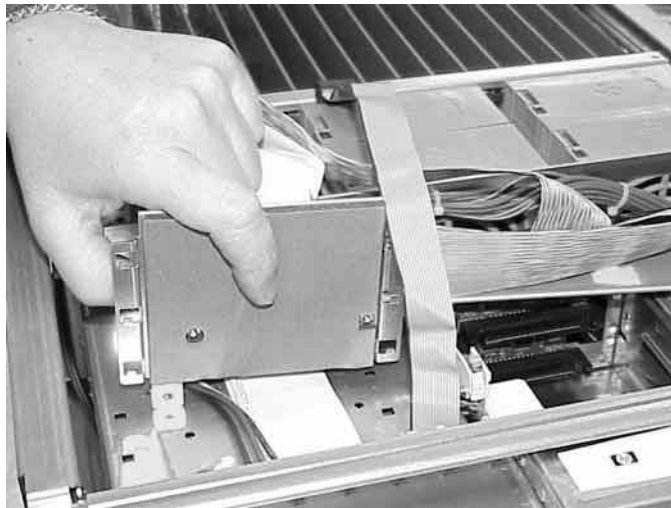
Step 4. Attach the front panel bezel and tighten its screws.

Figure 4-58 Remove Bezel Screws



Step 5. Replace the common tray cage cover.

Figure 4-59 Tilt Tray Away



Step 6. Tighten the captive fastener on the common tray cage cover.

Step 7. Attach the front panel's cable to the system backplane.

Step 8. Attach the DVD power cable.

Figure 4-60 Attach Power Cable

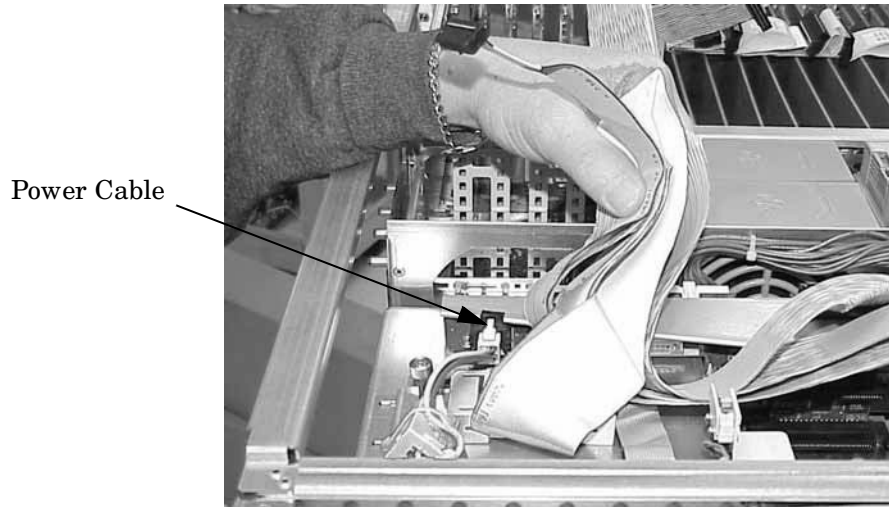
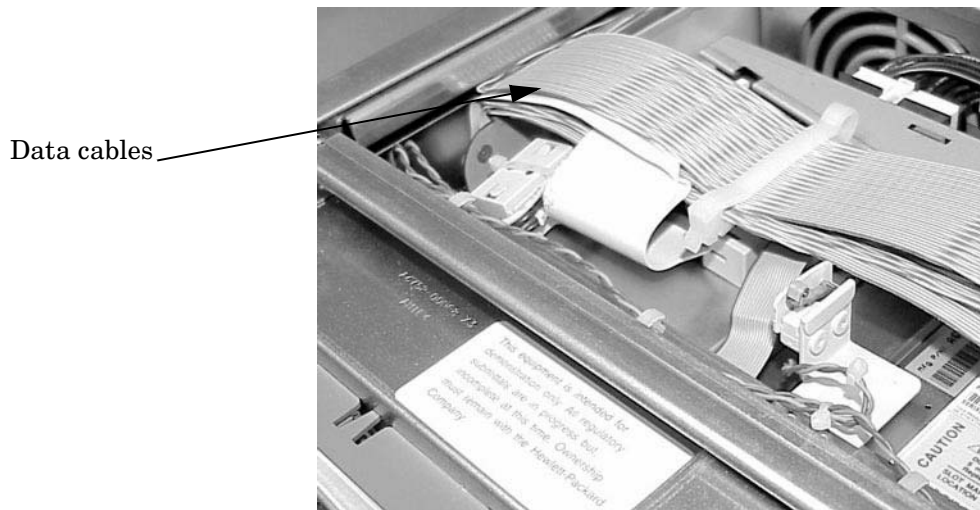


Figure 4-61 Remove Data Cables



Step 9. Power on the server.

A Replaceable Parts

Table A-1 hp rp7405/rp7410 Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) List

FRU Description	Replacement Part Number	Exchange Part Number
18GB 10K RPM SCSI Disk	A6537-67001	A6537-69001
1GB DIMM (single)	A6098AX	A6098-69001
240V N. American UPS 4.5m C19/L6-30P	8120-8494	None
256MB DIMM (single)	A6802AX	A6802-69001
36GB 15K RPM SCSI Disk	A6541-60001	A6541-69001
512MB DIMM (single)	A6097AX	A6097-69001
73GB 10K RPM SCSI Disk	A6539-60001	A6539-69001
AC cord retention bracket	A6752-00123	None
AC Power Supply (qty 2 per system)	0950-4173	A6752-69013
Adaptor, SCSI	A6093-00239	None
Anti-tip Foot	A6752-67042	None
Assembly, Cell/PDH Riser	A6094AX	A6094-69003
Assembly, Cover, Left Side	A6752-67034	None
Assembly, Cover, Right Side	A6752-67033	None
Assembly, Cover, Top	A6752-67035	None
Assembly, Front Bezel	A6752-04003	None
Assembly, Front Panel Plastic	A6752-67037	None
Assembly, Interlock Device	5065-5959	None
Assembly, Lift handle, left panel	A6752-04045	None
Assembly, Lift handle, right panel	A6752-04048	None
Assembly, PCI Card Cage	A6752-67014	A6752-69014
Assembly, PCI OLR	A6093-67014	None
Assembly, PCI OLR Paddle	A6093-40041	None
Assembly, PCI Separator (W/Light Pipe)	5065-7443	None
Assembly, Slide rail, left	A6752-04058	None
Assembly, Slide rail, right	A6752-04059	None
Assembly, Smart Fan (Front/Rear) (qty 4)	A6752-67029	None
Assembly, Smart Fan (PCI C/C) (qty 6)	A6752-67030	None

Table A-1 hp rp7405/rp7410 Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) List (Continued)

FRU Description	Replacement Part Number	Exchange Part Number
Assembly, Front Bezel, No NamePlate	A6752-04066	
Ballast, J1479 (1 per system)	J1479-60001	None
Box, DVD Filler	A6752-67041	None
Cable Management Arm	5065-5951	None
Cable, DVD Power	A6752-67021	None
Cable, Intrusion Switch	A6093-63025	None
Cable, Mass Storage Power #1	A6752-67019	None
Cable, Mass Storage Power #2	A6752-67020	None
Cable, PCI OLR Switch	A6752-63027	None
Cable, SCSI Bundle	A6752-63019	None
Cable, System Fan, External	A6752-67022	None
Cable, System Fan, Internal	A6752-67023	None
DC-to-DC Converter, 48V (PCI VRM)	0950-4352	None
Filler, Bulkhead Core I/O	A6752-04017	None
Filler, Internal Disk	A6198-60002	None
Harness, Main Power	A6752-67025	None
Intrusion Switch	5040-6317	None
Jumper, PDU-PDU 2.5m C19/C20	8120-6884	None
Jumper, UPS-PDU 4.5m C19/C20	8120-6961	None
Kit, Removable Media Rail	A6752-67011	None
M-Cable	A6144-63001	None
Nameplate, rp7405	A7111-40001	
Nameplate, rp7410	A6752-40002	
Panel, PCI, Upper Right Side	A6752-67036	None
PCA, Front Panel (Display) ^a	A6752-67005	None
PCA, LAN/SCSI (Procurium)	A6794AX	A6794-69001
PCA, Mass Storage Backplane	A6752-67003	None
PCA, MP/SCSI (Core IO)	A6793AX	A6793-69001
PCA, System Backplane	A6752-60001	A6752-69001

Table A-1 hp rp7405/rp7410 Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) List (Continued)

FRU Description	Replacement Part Number	Exchange Part Number
PCI Filler Plate	5001-6892	None
PCI Power Module (Brick)	0950-3819	A6093-69023
Power Cord, C19/CEE 7-7 4.5m Black CA Assembly	8120-6899	None
Power Cord, C19/GB 1002 4.5m Black CA Assembly	8121-0070	None
Power Cord, C19/IEC-309 L6-20 4.5m Black CA Assembly	8120-6897	None
Power Cord, C19/ISI-32 2.5m Black CA Assembly	8121-0161	None
Power Cord, C19/L6-20 4.5m Black CA Assembly	8120-6903	None
Power Cord, C19/unterminated International-Europe	8120-6895	None
Processor Module (650 MHz)	A6443AX	A6443-69001
Processor Module (750 MHz)	A644AX	A6444-69001
Processor Module (875 MHz)	A6435-67001	A6435-69001
Removable DAT Tape Drive (DDS4)	C5686-67203	C5686-69203
Removable DVD Drive	A5220-67003	None
Socket, PCX-W	1253-0703	None
VAC Value Added Chassis	A6752-04002	None

a. Cable assembly is part of the FRU.

B System Specifications

This chapter describes the basic server configuration and its physical specifications and requirements:

Dimensions and Weights

This section provides dimensions and weights of the system components.

Table B-1 hp rp7405/rp7410 Server Dimensions and Weights

	Standalone	Packaged
Height - Inches (centimeters)	17.3 (43.9)	35.75 (90.8)
Width - Inches (centimeters)	17.5 (44.4)	28.0 (71.1)
Depth - Inches (centimeters)	30.0 (76.2)	28.38 (72.0)
Weight - Pounds (kilograms)	220 (100)	N/A

Shipping box, pallet, ramp, and container adds approximately 50 lbs to the total system weight. The size and number of miscellaneous pallets will be determined by the equipment ordered by the customer.

Table B-2 hp rp7405/rp7410 Component Weights

Quantity	Description	Weight (lb/kg.)
1 or 2	Cell board	19.81(9.0)
1	System backplane	12 (estimate) 5.44 (estimate)
1	PCI backplane	20.4 (9.25)
2	Bulk power supply	18 (8.2)
1	Mass storage backplane	1 (0.45)
2	PCI DC-to-DC converters	5 (2.27)

Electrical Specifications

This section provides electrical specifications for hp rp7405/rp7410 servers.

Grounding

The site building shall provide a safety ground/protective earth for each AC service entrance to all cabinets.

Install a PE (protective earthing) conductor that is identical in size, insulation material, and thickness to the branch-circuit supply conductors. The PE conductor must be green with yellow stripes. The earthing conductor described is to be connected from the unit to the building installation earth or, if supplied by a separately derived system, at the supply transformer or motor-generator set grounding point.

Circuit Breaker

The Marked Electrical for the hp rp7405/rp7410 server is 12 amps. The recommended circuit breaker size is 20 amps for North America. For countries outside North America, consult your local electrical authority having jurisdiction for the recommended circuit breaker size.

System AC Power Specifications

Power Cords

The supplied power cord length is 15 feet (457.4 cm). Table B-3 lists the various power cables available for use with a hp rp7405/rp7410 system. Each power cord is 15 feet (4.5 meters) in length with a IEC 60320-1 C19 female connector attached to one end.

Table B-3 Power Cords

Part Number	Description	Where Used
8120-6895	Stripped end, 240 volt	International-Europe
8120-6897	Male IEC309, 240 volt	International
8121-0070	Male GB-1002, 240 volts	China
8120-6899	Male CEEE 7/7, 240 volt	Continental Europe
8121-0558	Male ISI-32, 240 volts	Israel
8120-6903	Male NEMA L6-20, 240 volt	North America/Japan

System Power Specifications

Table B-4 and Table B-5 list the AC power requirements for an hp rp7405/rp7410 server. These tables provide information to help determine the amount of AC power needed for your computer room. To determine the overall power requirements of your specific system, see Table C-5 on page 167 and Table C-6 on page 167.

Table B-4 AC Power Specifications

Requirements	Value	Comments
Nominal input voltage	200, 208, 220, 240 VAC	
Minimum Operating Voltage	180 VAC	
Maximum Operating Voltage	269 VAC	
Frequency range (minimum - maximum)	50 - 60 (Hz)	
Number of phases	1	
Rated line current	12 A rms	
Maximum inrush current	30 A peak for 15 ms	Per line cord
Dropout carry-through time at minimum line voltage	20 ms	
Circuit breaker rating	20 A	Per line cord
Branch Circuit Breaker (Size, Type)	20A, slow trip delay type	
Power factor correction	>0.97 @269VAC >0.93 @262VAC	At all loads of 50% - 100% of supply rating At all loads of 30% - 50% of supply rating
Ground leakage current (mA)	<3.0 (ma)	Per line cord
kVA rating	2.7 KVA	

Table B-5 System Power Requirements

Power Required (50 - 60 Hz)	VA	Comments
Maximum configuration hp rp7405/rp7410 server PA8700	3000	Theoretical
Typical configuration hp rp7405/rp7410 server PA8700	1700	Typical

Future upgrades may increase the Maximum Theoretical System Power to 3400 VA.

Maximum power is the sum of the worst case power consumption of every subsystem in the box, and should be used to size worst case power consumption for facility installation. Typical power consumption numbers are what HP engineers have measured running power intensive applications. These are generally lower than maximum power numbers due to the fact that getting all of the subsystems in the box to simultaneously draw maximum power for long durations being uncommon.

Environmental Specifications

This section provides the environmental, power dissipation, noise emission, and air flow specifications for the hp rp7405/rp7410 server.

Temperature and Humidity

The cabinet is actively cooled using forced convection in a Class C1-modified environment.

Operating Environment

The system is designed to run continuously and meet reliability goals in an ambient temperature of 5° C - 35° C at sea level. The maximum allowable temperature is derated 1° C per 1000 feet of elevation above 5000 feet above sea level up to 30° C at 10,000 feet. For optimum reliability and performance, the recommended operating range is 20° C to 25° C

Environmental Temperature Sensor

To ensure that the system is operating within the published limits, the ambient operating temperature is measured using a sensor placed near the chassis inlet, between the cell boards. Data from the sensor is used to control the fan speed and also to initiate system overtemp shutdown. (For more details see the platform management section.)

Non-Operating Environment

The system is designed to withstand ambient temperatures between -40° C to 70° C under non-operating conditions.

Cooling

Cell Section Cooling

The cabinet incorporates front to back airflow across the cell boards and system backplane. Two (2) 150mm fans, mounted externally on the front chassis wall behind the cosmetic front bezel, push air into the Cell section; and two (2) 150mm fans housed in cosmetic plastic fan carriers and mounted externally to the rear chassis wall, pull air through the Cell section.

Each cell area fan cooling is controlled by a smart fan control board, embedded in the fan module plastic housing. The smart fan control board receives fan control input from the system fan controller on the system backplane and returns fan status information to the system fan controller. The smart fan control board also controls the power and the pulse width modulated control signal to the fan and monitors the speed indicator back from the fan. The fan status LED is driven by the smart fan control board.

Bulk Power Supply Cooling

Cooling for the bulk power supplies is provided by two (2) 60mm fans contained within each BPS. Air flows into the front of the BPS and is exhausted out of the top of the power supply through upward facing vents near the rear of the supply. The air is then ducted out of the rear of the chassis with minimal leakage into the cell airflow plenum.

PCI/Mass Storage Section Cooling

Six (6) 92mm fans located between the Mass Storage Devices and the PCI Card Cage provide airflow through these devices. The PCI fans are powered off of housekeeping power and + run at full speed at all times. The air is pulled through the mass storage devices and pushed through the PCI Card Cage. Perforation is provided between the PCI bulkheads to allow adequate exhaust ventilation and to help reduce the localized airflow dead spots that typically occur at the faceplate tail of each PCI card.

Standby Cooling

Several components within the chassis consume significant amounts of power while the system is in standby mode. The system fans will be run at 1541 rpm, or 38% of full speed, during standby to remove the resulting heat from the cabinet. The fans within the power supply will operate at full speed during standby.

Typical Power Dissipation and Cooling

Table B-6 Typical hp rp7405/rp7410 Configurations

Cell Boards	Memory Per Cell Board	PCI Cards (assumes 10 watts each)	DVDs	Hard Disk Drives	Core I/O	Bulk Power Supplies	Typical Power	Typical Cooling
Qty	GBytes	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	Watts	Watts
2	16	16	2	4	2	2	2000	6826
2	8	8	0	2	2	2	1810	6179
2	4	8	0	2	2	2	1757	5998
1	4	8	0	1	1	2	1148	3919

Acoustic Noise Specification

The acoustic noise specification for the hp rp7410 server is 57.3 db (sound pressure level at bystander position) It is appropriate for dedicated computer room environments, not office environments. The LwA is 7.5 Bels. Care should be taken to understand the acoustic noise specifications relative to operator positions within the computer room or when adding servers to computer rooms with existing noise sources.

Air Flow

The hp rp7405/rp7410 servers require that the cabinet air intake temperature be between 68° F and 77° F (20° C and 25° C) at 960 CFM.

Figure B-1 illustrates the location of the inlet and outlet airducts on a single cabinet.

Figure B-1 **Airflow Diagram**



C Site Preparation

Electrical Considerations

Proper design and installation of a power distribution system for an hp rp7405/rp7410 server requires specialized skills. Those responsible for this task must have a thorough knowledge and understanding of appropriate electrical codes and the limitations of the power systems for computer and data processing equipment.

In general, a well-designed power distribution system exceeds the requirements of most electrical codes. A good design, when coupled with proper installation practices, produces the most trouble-free operation.

The electrical factors discussed in this section are:

A detailed discussion of power distribution system design and installation is beyond the scope of this document. However, electrical factors relating to power distribution system design and installation must be considered during the site preparation process.

- Computer room safety
- Electrical load requirements (circuit breaker sizing)
- Power quality
- Distribution hardware
- System installation guidelines

Electrical Load Requirements (Circuit Breaker Sizing)

It is always a good idea to derate power distribution systems for one or more of the following reasons:

- To avoid nuisance tripping from load shifts or power transients, circuit protection devices should never be run above 80% of their root-mean-square (RMS) current ratings.
- Safety agencies derate most power connectors to 80% of their RMS current ratings.

Power Quality

This equipment is designed to operate over a wide range of voltages and frequencies. It has been tested and shown to comply with EMC Specification EN50082. However, damage can occur if these ranges are exceeded. Severe electrical disturbances can exceed the design specifications of the equipment.

Sources of Electrical Disturbances

Electrical disturbances, sometimes called glitches, affect the quality of electrical power. Common sources of these disturbances are:

- Fluctuations occurring within the facility's distribution system
- Utility service low-voltage conditions (such as sags or brownouts)
- Wide and rapid variations in input voltage levels
- Wide and rapid variations in input power frequency
- Electrical storms
- Large inductive sources (such as motors and welders)
- Faults in the distribution system wiring (such as loose connections)
- Microwave, radar, radio, or cell phone transmissions

Power System Protection

Computer systems can be protected from the sources of many of these electrical disturbances by using:

- A dedicated power distribution system
- Power conditioning equipment
- Over- and under-voltage detection and protection circuits
- Screening to cancel out the effects of undesirable transmissions
- Lightning arresters on power cables to protect equipment against electrical storms

Every precaution has been taken during power distribution system design to provide immunity to power outages of less than one cycle. However, testing cannot conclusively rule out loss of service. Therefore, adherence to the following guidelines provides the best possible performance of power distribution systems for server equipment:

- Dedicated power source—Isolates server power distribution system from other circuits in the facility.
- Missing-phase and low-voltage detectors—Shuts equipment down automatically when a severe power disruption occurs. For peripheral equipment, these devices are recommended but optional.
- Online uninterruptible power supply (UPS)—Keeps input voltage to devices constant and should be considered if outages of one-half cycle or more are common. Refer to qualified contractors or consultants for each situation.

Distribution Hardware

This section describes wire selection and the types of raceways (electrical conduits) used in the distribution system.

Wire Selection

Use copper conductors instead of aluminum, as aluminum's coefficient of expansion differs significantly from that of other metals used in power hardware. Because of this difference, aluminum conductors can cause connector hardware to work loose, overheat, and fail.

Raceway Systems (electrical conduits)

Raceways (electrical conduits) form part of the protective ground path for personnel and equipment. Raceways protect the wiring from accidental damage and also provide a heatsink for the wires.

Any of the following types may be used:

- Electrical metallic tubing (EMT) thin-wall tubing
- Rigid (metal) conduit
- Liquidtight with RFI strain relief (most commonly used with raised floors)

Building Distribution

All building feeders and branch circuitry should be in rigid metallic conduit with proper connectors (to provide ground continuity) Conduit that is exposed and subject to damage should be constructed of rigid galvanized steel.

Power Routing

Power drops and interface cables from the equipment are routed down from the power panel, through a grommet protected opening (beneath the floor level), and under the floor panels.

Grounding Systems

hp rp7405/rp7410 servers require two methods of grounding:

- Power distribution safety grounding
- High frequency intercabinet grounding

Power Distribution Safety Grounding

The power distribution safety grounding system consists of connecting various points in the power distribution system to earth ground using green (green/yellow) wire ground conductors. Having these ground connections tied to metal chassis parts that may be touched by computer room personnel protects them against shock hazard from current leakage and fault conditions.

Power distribution systems consist of several parts. Hewlett-Packard recommends that these parts be solidly interconnected to provide an equipotential ground to all points.

Main Building Electrical Ground

The main electrical service entrance equipment should have an earth ground connection, as required by applicable codes. Connections such as a grounding rod, building steel, or a conductive type cold water service pipe provide an earth ground.

Electrical Conduit Ground

All electrical conduits should be made of rigid metallic conduit that is securely connected together or bonded to panels and electrical boxes, so as to provide a continuous grounding system.

Power Panel Ground

Each power panel should be grounded to the electrical service entrance with green (green/yellow) wire ground conductors. The green (green/yellow) wire ground conductors should be sized per applicable codes (based on circuit over current device ratings).

NOTE The green wire ground conductor mentioned above may be a black wire marked with green tape.

Computer Safety Ground

Ground all computer equipment with the green (green/yellow) wire included in the branch circuitry. The green (green/yellow) wire ground conductors should be connected to the appropriate power panel and should be sized per applicable codes (based on circuit over current device ratings).

Cabinet Performance Grounding (High frequency Ground)

Signal interconnects between system cabinets require high frequency ground return paths. Connect all cabinets to site ground.

NOTE In some cases power distribution system green (green/yellow) wire ground conductors are too long and inductive to provide adequate high frequency ground return paths. Therefore, the server is shipped with a ground strap for connecting the system cabinet to the site grounding grid (customer-supplied). When connecting this ground, ensure that the raised floor is properly grounded.

Power panels located in close proximity to the computer equipment should also be connected to the site grounding grid. Methods of providing a sufficiently high frequency ground grid are described in the next sections.

Raised Floor Grounding

If a raised floor system is used, install a complete signal grounding grid for maintaining equal potential over a broad band of frequencies. The grounding grid should be connected to the equipment cabinet and electrical service entrance ground at multiple connection points using a minimum #6 AWG (16mm²) wire ground conductor.

Hewlett-Packard recommends the following approaches:

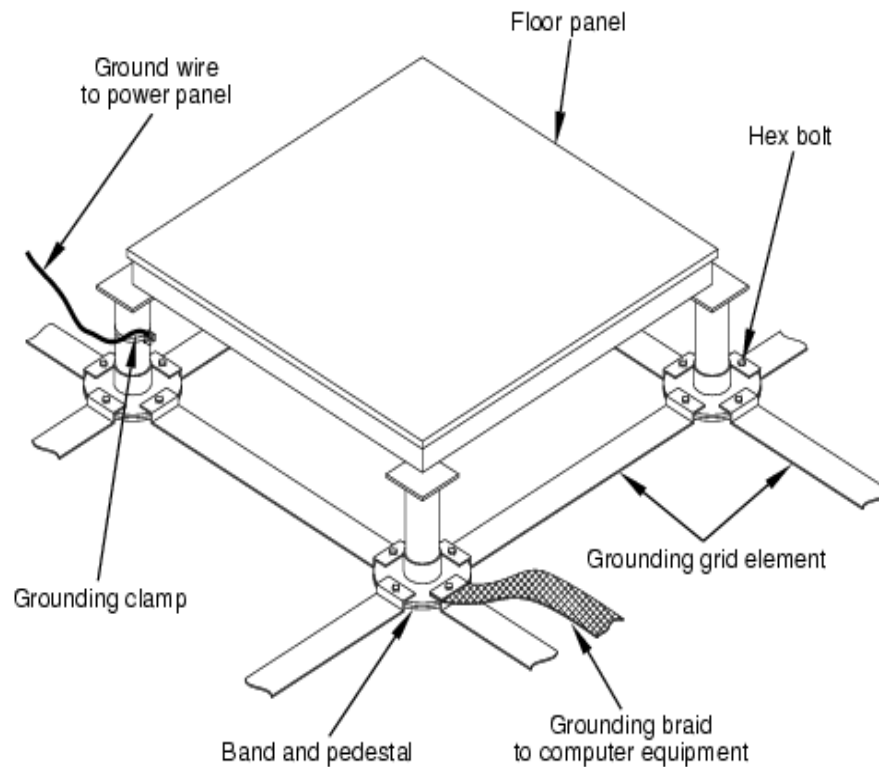
- **Excellent**—Add a grounding grid to the subfloor. The grounding grid should be made of aluminum strips mounted to the subfloor. The strips should be 0.032 in. (0.08 cm) thick and a minimum of 3.0 in. (8.0 cm) wide.

Connect each pedestal to four strips using 1/4 in. (6.0 mm) bolts tightened to the manufacturer's torque recommendation.

Grounding Systems

- **Good**—Use the raised floor structure as a ground grid. In this case, the floor must be designed as a ground grid with bolted down stringers and corrosion resistant plating (to provide low resistance and attachment points for connection to service entrance ground and server equipment). The use of conductive floor tiles with this style of grid further enhances ground performance.

Figure C-1 **Raised Floor Ground System**



Site_06
1/300

Equipment Grounding Implementation Details

If it has been determined to be necessary, connect all Hewlett-Packard equipment cabinets to the site ground grid as follows:

- Step 1.** Attach one end of each ground strap to the applicable cabinet ground lug.
- Step 2.** Attach the other end to the nearest pedestal base (raised floor) or cable trough ground point (nonraised floor).
- Step 3.** Check that the braid contact on each end of the ground strap consists of a terminal and connection hardware (a 1/4-in. (6.0-mm) bolt, nuts, and washers).
- Step 4.** Check that the braid contact connection points are free of paint or other insulating material and treated with a contact enhancement compound (similar to Burndy Penetrox).

System Installation Guidelines

This section contains information about installation practices. Some common pitfalls are highlighted. Both power cable and data communications cable installations are discussed.

NOTE In domestic installations, the proper receptacles should be installed prior to the arrival of Hewlett-Packard equipment. Refer to the appropriate installation guide for installation procedures.

Wiring Connections

Expansion and contraction rates vary among different metals. Therefore, the integrity of an electrical connection depends on the restraining force applied. Connections that are too tight compress or deform the hardware and causes it to weaken. This usually leads to high impedance causing circuit breakers to trip.

CAUTION Connections that are too loose have a high resistance that cause serious problems, such as erratic equipment operation. A high resistance connection overheats and sometimes causes fire or high temperatures that can destroy hard-to-replace components such as distribution panels or system bus bars.

Wiring connections must be properly torqued. Many equipment manufacturers specify the proper connection torque values for their hardware.

Ground connections must only be made on a conductive, nonpainted surface. When equipment vibration is present, lockwashers must be used on all connections to prevent connection hardware from working loose.

Data Communications Cables

Power transformers and heavy foot traffic create high energy fields. Route data communications cables away from these areas. Use shielded data communications cables that meet approved industry standards to reduce the effects of external fields.

Environmental Elements

The following environmental elements can affect an hp rp7405/rp7410 server installation:

- Computer room preparation
- Cooling requirements
- Humidity level
- Air conditioning ducts
- Dust and pollution control
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) prevention
- Acoustics (noise reduction)

Computer Room Preparation

The following guidelines are recommended when preparing a computer room for an hp rp7405/rp7410 server system:

- Locate the computer room away from the exterior walls of the building to avoid the heat gain from windows and exterior wall surfaces.
- When exterior windows are unavoidable, use windows that are double or triple glazed and shaded to prevent direct sunlight from entering the computer room.
- Maintain the computer room at a positive pressure relative to surrounding spaces.
- Use a vapor barrier installed around the entire computer room envelope to restrain moisture migration.
- Caulk and vapor seal all pipes and cables that penetrate the envelope.
- Use at least a 12-inch raised floor system for the most favorable room air distribution system (underfloor distribution).
- Ensure a minimum ceiling height of 12 inches between the top of the server and the ceiling and that all ceiling clips are in place.

Basic Air Conditioning Equipment Requirements

The cooling capacity of the installed air conditioning equipment for the computer room should be sufficient to offset the computer equipment dissipation loads, as well as any space envelope heat gain. This equipment should include:

- Air filtration
- Cooling or dehumidification
- Humidification
- Reheating
- Air distribution
- System controls adequate to maintain the computer room within the operating range.

Lighting and personnel must also be included. For example, a person dissipates about 450 BTUs per hour while performing a typical computer room task.

At altitudes above 5,000 feet (3048 m), the lower air density reduces the cooling capability of air conditioning systems. If your facility is located above this altitude, the recommended temperature ranges may need to be modified. For each 1000 feet (305 m) increase in altitude above 5,000 feet (up to a maximum of 10,000 feet), subtract 1.0° C from the upper limit of the temperature range.

Air Conditioning System Guidelines

The following guidelines are recommended when designing an air conditioning system and selecting the necessary equipment:

- The air conditioning system that serves the computer room should be capable of operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It should also be independent of other systems in the building.
- Consider the long-term value of computer system availability, redundant air conditioning equipment or capacity.
- The system should be capable of handling any future computer system expansion.
- Air conditioning equipment air filters should have a minimum rating of 45% (based on “ASHRA Standard 52-76, Dust Spot Efficiency Test”).
- Introduce only enough outside air into the system to meet building code requirements (for human occupancy) and to maintain a positive air pressure in the computer room.

Air Conditioning System Types

The following three air conditioning system types are listed in order of preference:

- Complete self-contained package unit(s) with remote condenser(s)—These systems are available with up or down discharge and are usually located in the computer room.
- Chilled water package unit with remote chilled water plant—These systems are available with up or down discharge and are usually located in the computer room.
- Central station air handling units with remote refrigeration equipment—These systems are usually located outside the computer room
- Scalable overhead distribution system—This system distributes water overhead to air heat exchangers, which cool the air locally over the servers. This system called DataCool™ is primarily used in high density environments of 100 to 500 watts per square foot.

Basic Air Distribution Systems

A basic air distribution system includes supply air and return air.

An air distribution system should be zoned to deliver an adequate amount of supply air to the cooling air intake vents of the computer system equipment cabinets. Supply air temperature should be maintained within the following parameters:

- Ceiling supply system—From 55° F (12.8° C) to 60° F (15.6° C)
- Floor supply system—At least 60° F (15.6° C)

If a ceiling plenum return air system or a ducted ceiling return air system is used, the return air grille(s) in the ceiling should be located directly above the computer equipment cabinets.

The following three types of air distribution system are listed in order of recommendation:

Environmental Elements

- Underfloor air distribution system—Downflow air conditioning equipment located on the raised floor of the computer room uses the cavity beneath the raised floor as plenum for the supply air.

Perforated floor panels (available from the raised floor manufacturer) should be located around the perimeter of the system cabinets. Supply air emitted through the perforated floor panels is then available near the cooling air intake vents of the computer system cabinets.

- Ceiling plenum air distribution system—Supply air is ducted into the ceiling plenum from upflow air conditioning equipment located in the computer room or from an air handling unit (remote).

The ceiling construction should resist air leakage. Place perforated ceiling panels (with down discharge air flow characteristics) around the perimeter of the system cabinets. The supply air emitted downward from the perforated ceiling panels is then available near the cooling air intake vents of the computer system cabinets.

Return air should be ducted back to the air conditioning equipment through the return air duct above the ceiling.

- Above ceiling ducted air distribution system—Supply air is ducted into a ceiling diffuser system from upflow air conditioning equipment located in the computer room or from an air handling unit (remote).

Adjust the supply air diffuser system grilles to direct the cooling air downward around the perimeter of the computer system cabinets. The supply air is then available near the cooling air intake vents of the computer system cabinets.

Table C-1 Computer Room Environment

Parameter	Operating Limits	Recommended Operating Range	Maximum Rate of Change (per hour)	Non-Operating Ranges
Temperature ^a	41° - 95° F (5° - 35° C)	68° - 77° F (20° - 25° C)	20° C/hr (no tape media) 10° C/hr (with tape media)	-40° C - +70° C
Humidity	15% - 80% with no condensation (40% - 55% recommended)	40% - 55% RH non-condensing	30% RH/hour non-condensing	90% RH non-condensing @ 65° C (149° F)

a. The temperature ranges stated are at 0 to 5,000 feet. The maximum operating temperature must be de-rated by 1° C/1,000 feet from 5,000 to 10,000 feet.

Air Conditioning System Installation

All air conditioning equipment, materials, and installation must comply with any applicable construction codes. Installation of the various components of the air conditioning system must also conform to the air conditioning equipment manufacturer’s recommendations.

Humidity Level

Maintain proper humidity levels. High humidity causes galvanic actions to occur between some dissimilar metals. This eventually causes a high resistance between connections, leading to equipment failures. High humidity can also have an adverse affect on some magnetic tapes and paper media.

CAUTION Low humidity contributes to undesirably high levels of electrostatic charges. This increases the electrostatic discharge (ESD) voltage potential. ESD can cause component damage during servicing operations. Paper feed problems on high-speed printers are usually encountered in low-humidity environments.

Low humidity levels are often the result of the facility heating system and occur during the cold season. Most heating systems cause air to have a low humidity level, unless the system has a built-in humidifier.

Air Conditioning Ducts

Use separate computer room air conditioning duct work. If it is not separate from the rest of the building, it might be difficult to control cooling and air pressure levels. Duct work seals are important for maintaining a balanced air conditioning system and high static air pressure. Adequate cooling capacity means little if the direction and rate of air flow cannot be controlled because of poor duct sealing. Also, the ducts should not be exposed to warm air, or humidity levels may increase.

Dust and Pollution Control

Computer equipment can be adversely affected by dust and microscopic particles in the site environment.

Specifically, disk drives, tape drives, and some other mechanical devices can have bearing failures resulting from airborne abrasive particles. Dust may also blanket electronic components like printed circuit boards causing premature failure due to excess heat and/or humidity build up on the boards. Other failures to power supplies and other electronic components can be caused by metallically conductive particles. These metallic particles are conductive and can short circuit electronic components. Use every effort to ensure that the environment is as dust and particulant free as possible.

Smaller particles can pass through some filters and, over a period of time, resulting in possible cause problems in mechanical parts. Small dust particles can be prevented from entering the computer room by maintaining its air conditioning system at a high static air pressure level.

Other sources of dust, metallic, conductive, abrasive, and/or microscopic particles can be present. Some sources of these particulants are:

- Subfloor shedding
- Raised floor shedding
- Ceiling tile shedding

These pollutants are not always visible to the naked eye. A good check to determine their possible presence is to check the underside of the tiles. The tile should be shiny, galvanized, and free from rust.

The computer room should be kept clean. The following guidelines are recommended:

- Smoking—Establish a no-smoking policy. Cigarette smoke particles are eight times larger than the clearance between disk drive read/write heads and the disk surface.
- Printer—Locate printers and paper products in a separate room to eliminate paper particulate problems.
- Eating or drinking—Establish a no-eating or drinking policy. Spilled liquids can cause short circuits in equipment such as keyboards.
- Tile floors—Use a dust-absorbent cloth mop rather than a dry mop to clean tile floors.

Environmental Elements

Special precautions are necessary if the computer room is near a source of air pollution. Some air pollutants, especially hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), are not only unpleasant but corrosive as well. Hydrogen sulfide damages wiring and delicate sound equipment. The use of activated charcoal filters reduces this form of air pollution.

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Prevention

Static charges (voltage levels) occur when objects are separated or rubbed together. The voltage level of a static charge is determined by the following factors:

- Types of materials
- Relative humidity
- Rate of change or separation

Table C-2 lists charge levels based on personnel activities and humidity levels.

Table C-2 Effect of Humidity on ESD Charge Levels

Personnel Activity ^a	Humidity ^b and Charge Levels (voltages) ^c			
	26%	32%	40%	50%
Person walking across a linoleum floor	6,150 V	5,750 V	4,625 V	3,700 V
Person walking across a carpeted floor	18,450 V	17,250 V	13,875 V	11,100 V
Person getting up from a plastic chair	24,600 V	23,000 V	18,500 V	14,800 V

a. Source: B.A. Unger, *Electrostatic Discharge Failures of Semiconductor Devices* (Bell Laboratories, 1981)

b. For the same relative humidity level, a high rate of airflow produces higher static charges than a low airflow rate.

c. Some data in this table has been extrapolated.

Static Protection Measures

Follow these precautions to minimize possible ESD-induced failures in the computer room:

- Install conductive flooring (conductive adhesive must be used when laying tiles).
- Use conductive wax if waxed floors are necessary.
- Ensure that all equipment and flooring are properly grounded and are at the same ground potential.
- Use conductive tables and chairs.
- Use a grounded wrist strap (or other grounding method) when handling circuit boards.
- Store spare electronic modules in antistatic containers.
- Maintain recommended humidity level and airflow rates in the computer room.

Acoustics

Computer equipment and air conditioning blowers cause computer rooms to be noisy. Ambient noise level in a computer room can be reduced as follows:

- Dropped ceiling—Cover with a commercial grade of fire-resistant, acoustic rated, fiberglass ceiling tile.
- Sound deadening—Cover the walls with curtains or other sound deadening material.
- Removable partitions—Use foam rubber models for most effectiveness.

Computer Room Safety

Inside the computer room, fire protection and adequate lighting (for equipment servicing) are important safety considerations. Federal and local safety codes govern computer installations.

Fire Protection

The national Fire Protection Association's Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer Data Processing Equipment, NFPA 75, contains information on safety monitoring equipment for computer rooms.

Most computer room installations are equipped with the following fire protection devices:

- Smoke detectors
- Fire and temperature alarms
- Fire extinguishing system

Additional safety devices are:

- Circuit breakers
- An emergency power cutoff switch
- Devices specific to the geographic location i.e., earthquake protection

Lighting Requirements for Equipment Servicing

Adequate lighting and utility outlets in a computer room reduce the possibility of accidents during equipment servicing. Safer servicing is also more efficient and, therefore, less costly.

For example, it is difficult to see cable connection points on the hardware if there is not enough light. Adequate lighting reduces the chances of connector damage when cables are installed or removed.

The minimum recommended illumination level is 70 foot-candles (756 lumens per square meter) when the light level is measured at 30 inches (76.2 cm) above the floor.

Facility Characteristics

This section contains information about facility characteristics that must be considered for the installation or operation of an hp rp7405/rp7410 server. Facility characteristics are:

- Floor loading
- Windows
- Altitude effects

Floor Loading

The computer room floor must be able to support the total weight of the installed computer system as well as the weight of the individual cabinets as they are moved into position.

Floor loading is usually not an issue in nonraised floor installations. The information presented in this section is directed toward raised floor installations.

NOTE Any floor system under consideration for an hp rp7405/rp7410 server installation should be verified by an appropriate floor system consultant.

Raised Floor Loading

Raised floor loading is a function of the manufacturer's load specification and the positioning of the equipment relative to the raised floor grid. While Hewlett-Packard cannot assume responsibility for determining the suitability of a particular raised floor system, it does provide information and illustrations for the customer or local agencies to determine installation requirements.

The following guidelines are recommended:

- Because many raised floor systems do not have grid stringers between floor stands, the lateral support for the floor stands depends on adjacent panels being in place. To avoid compromising this type of floor system while gaining under floor access, remove only one floor panel at a time.
- Larger floor grids (bigger panels) are generally rated for lighter loads.

CAUTION Do not install any raised floor system until you have carefully examined it to verify that it is adequate to support the appropriate installation.

Floor Loading Terms

Table C-3 defines floor loading terms.

Table C-3 Floor Loading Term Definitions

Term	Definition
Dead load	The weight of the raised panel floor system, including the understructure. Expressed in lb/ft ² (kg/m ²).
Live load	The load that the floor system can safely support. Expressed in lb/ft ² (kg/m ²).

Table C-3 Floor Loading Term Definitions (Continued)

Term	Definition
Concentrated load	The load that a floor panel can support on a 1-in ² (6.45 cm ²) area at the panel's weakest point (typically the center of the panel), without the surface of the panel deflecting more than a predetermined amount.
Ultimate load	The maximum load (per floor panel) that the floor system can support without failure. Failure expressed by floor panel(s) breaking or bending. Ultimate load is usually stated as load per floor panel.
Rolling load	The load a floor panel can support (without failure) when a wheel of specified diameter and width is rolled across the panel.
Average floor load	Computed by dividing total equipment weight by the area of its footprint. This value is expressed in lb/ft ² (kg/m ²).

Average Floor Loading

The average floor load value, defined in Table C-4, is not appropriate for addressing raised floor ratings at the floor grid spacing level. However, it is useful for determining floor loading at the building level, such as the area of solid floor or span of raised floor tiles covered by the hp rp7405/rp7410 server footprint.

Typical Raised Floor Site

This section contains an example of a computer room raised floor system that is satisfactory for the installation of an hp rp7405/rp7410 server.

Based on specific information provided by Hewlett-Packard, Tate Access Floors has approved its Series 800 all-steel access floor with bolt-together stringers and 24 in. (61.0 cm) by 24 in. (61.0 cm) floor panels.

In the event that the flooring is being replaced or a new floor is being installed, Tate Access Floors recommends its Series 1250 all-steel access floor with bolt-together stringers and 24 in. (61.0 cm) by 24 in. (61.0 cm) floor panels be used to support the server installation.

NOTE If the specific floor being evaluated or considered is other than a Tate Series 800 floor, the specific floor manufacturer must be contacted to evaluate the floor being used.

Table C-4 lists specifications for the Tate Access Floors Series 800 raised floor system.

Table C-4 Typical Raised Floor Specifications

Item^a	Rating
Dead load	7 lb/ft ² (34.2 kg/m ²)
Live load	313 lb/ft ² (1528.3 kg/m ²)
Concentrated load ^b	1250 lb (567 kg)

Table C-4 Typical Raised Floor Specifications (Continued)

Item ^a	Rating
Ultimate load	4000 lb (1814 kg) per panel
Rolling load	400 lb (181 kg)
Average floor load	500 lb (227 kg)

- a. From Table C-3 on page 157
- b. With 0.08 in (0.2 cm) of span maximum deflection

Windows

Avoid housing computers in a room with windows. Sunlight entering a computer room may cause problems. Magnetic tape storage media is damaged if exposed to direct sunlight. Also, the heat generated by sunlight places an additional load on the cooling system.

Space Requirements

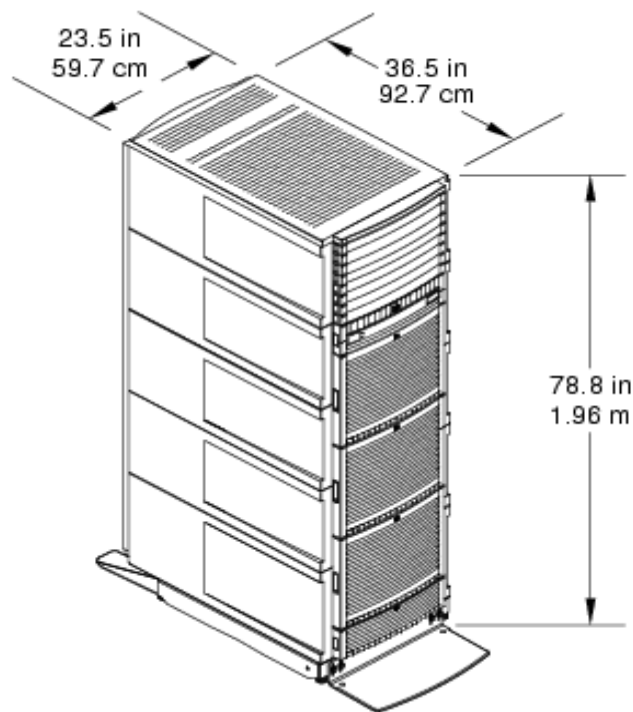
This section contains information about space requirements for an hp rp7405/rp7410 server. This data should be used as the basic guideline for space plan developments. Other factors, such as airflow, lighting, and equipment space requirements must also be considered.

Delivery Space Requirements

There should be enough clearance to move equipment safely from the receiving area to the computer room. Permanent obstructions, such as pillars or narrow doorways, can cause equipment damage.

Delivery plans should include the possible removal of walls or doors.

Figure C-2 Cabinet Dimensions



Operational Space Requirements

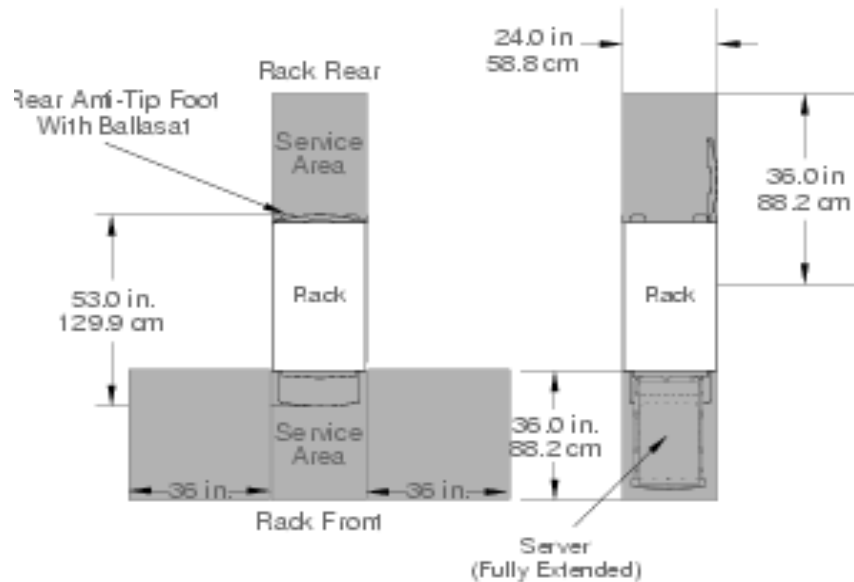
Other factors must be considered along with the basic equipment dimensions. Reduced airflow around equipment causes overheating, which can lead to equipment failure. Therefore, the location and orientation of air conditioning ducts, as well as airflow direction, are important. Obstructions to equipment intake or exhaust airflow must be eliminated.

The locations of lighting fixtures and utility outlets affect servicing operations. Plan equipment layout to take advantage of lighting and utility outlets. Do not forget to include clearance for opening and closing equipment doors.

Clearance around the cabinets must be provided for proper cooling airflow through the equipment.

The service area space requirements, shown in Figure C-3, are minimum dimensions. If other equipment is located so that it exhausts heated air near the cooling air intakes of the computer system cabinets, larger space requirements are needed to keep ambient air intake to the computer system cabinets within the specified temperature and humidity ranges.

Figure C-3 Footprint



38 of 1
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Space planning should also include the possible addition of equipment or other changes in space requirements. Equipment layout plans should also include provisions for the following:

- Channels or fixtures used for routing data cables and power cables
- Access to air conditioning ducts, filters, lighting, and electrical power hardware
- Power conditioning equipment
- Cabinets for cleaning materials
- Maintenance area and spare parts

Equipment Footprint Templates

The equipment footprint template and floor plan grid are drawn to the same scale (1/4 inch = 1 foot). These templates are provided to show basic equipment dimensions and space requirements for servicing.

The service areas shown on the template drawings are lightly shaded.

The equipment templates should be used with the floor plan grid to define the location of the equipment that will be installed in your computer room.

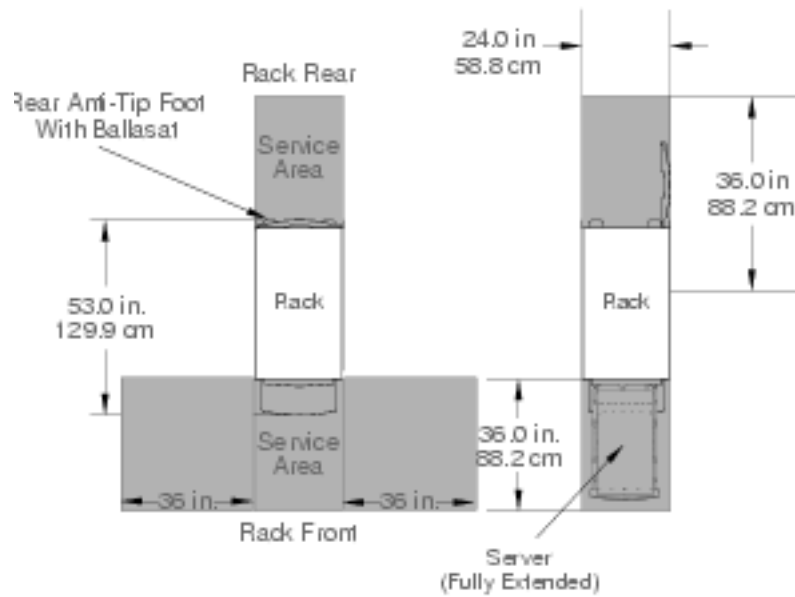
NOTE Photocopying typically changes the scale of drawings copied. If any templates are copied, then all templates and floor plan grids must also be copied.

Computer Room Layout Plan

Use the following procedure to create a computer room layout plan:

- Step 1.** Remove the floor plan gri from the document.
- Step 2.** Remove a copy of each applicable equipment footprint template.
- Step 3.** Cut out each template selected in Step 2; then place it on the floor plan grid.
- Step 4.** Position the pieces until the desired layout is obtained; then fasten the pieces to the grid. Mark locations of computer room doors, air conditioning floor vents, utility outlets, and so on.

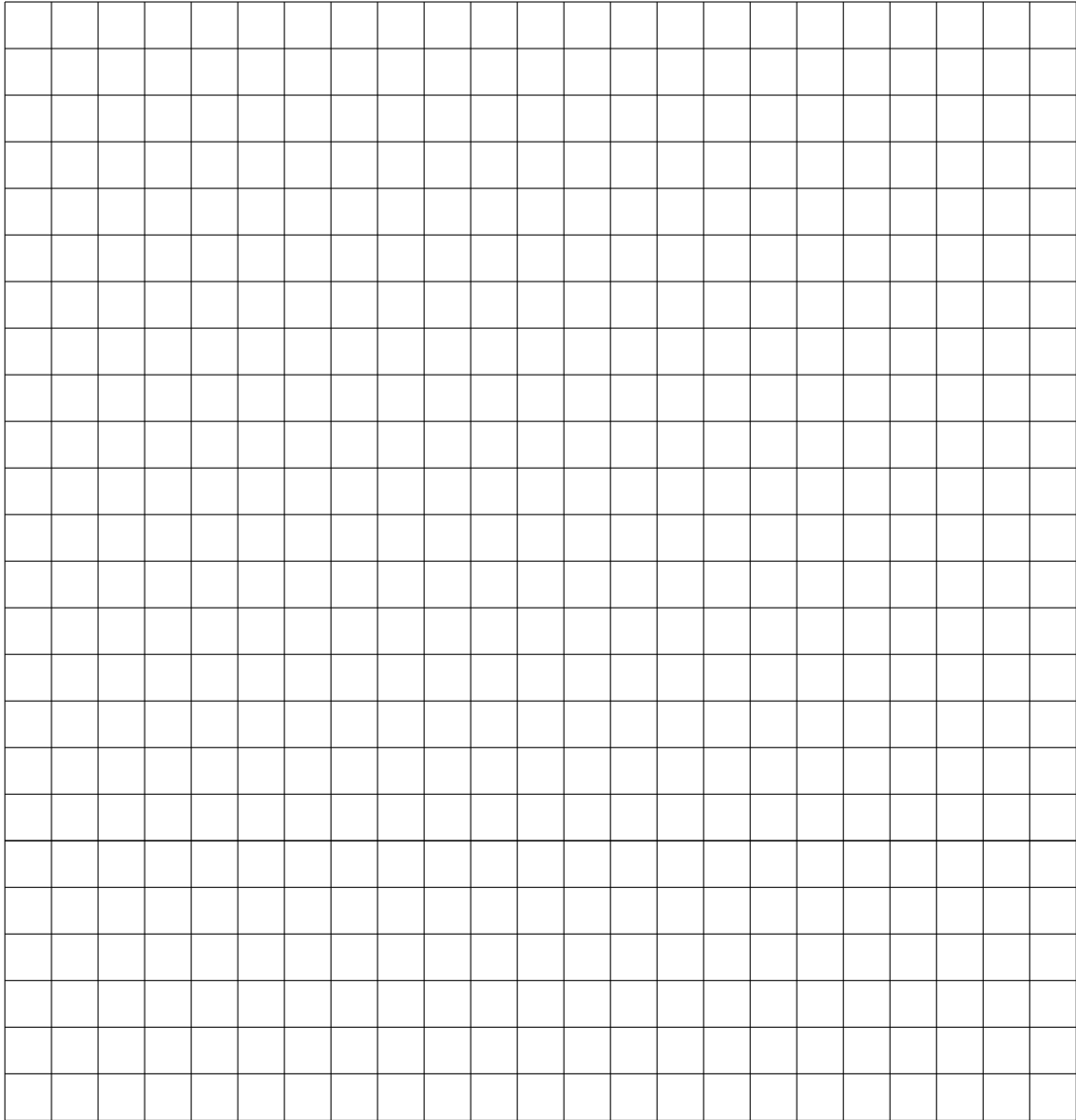
Figure C-4 **hp rp7405/rp7410 Cabinet Template**



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Figure C-5 Planning Grid

Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 foot



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Zinc Particle Contamination

Metallic particulates can be especially harmful around electronic equipment. This type of contamination may enter the data center environment from a variety of sources, including but not limited to raised floor tiles, worn air conditioning parts, heating ducts, rotor brushes in vacuum cleaners or printer component wear. Because metallic particulates conduct electricity, they have an increased potential for creating short circuits in electronic equipment. This problem is exaggerated by the increasingly dense circuitry of electronic equipment.

Over time, very fine whiskers of pure metal can form on electroplated zinc, cadmium, or tin surfaces. If these whiskers are disturbed, they may break off and become airborne, possibly causing failures or operational interruptions. For over 50 years, the electronics industry has been aware of the relatively rare but possible threat posed by metallic particulate contamination. During recent years, a growing concern has developed in computer rooms where these conductive contaminants are formed on the bottom of some raised floor tiles.

Although this problem is relatively rare, it may be an issue within your computer room. Since metallic contamination can cause permanent or intermittent failures on your electronic equipment, Hewlett-Packard strongly recommends that your site be evaluated for metallic particulate contamination before installation of electronic equipment.

System Requirements Summary

This appendix summarizes the requirements that must be considered in preparing the site for the hp rp7405/rp7410 server.

Power Consumption and Air Conditioning

To determine the power consumed and the air conditioning required, follow the examples in Table C-5 and Table A-3, then complete the entries in Table C-6 and Table A-4.

NOTE When determining power requirements you must consider any peripheral equipment that will be installed during initial installation or as a later update. Refer to the applicable documentation for such devices to determine the power and air-conditioning that is required to support these devices.

Table C-5 Example Power Consumption (Theoretical Maximum) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary

Component	Quantity	Multiply Quantity By:	Power Dissipated (kilowatts)	Air Conditioning Required (tons) (kilowatts/3.517 =tons)
Chassis	1	426	426.00 (.426)	0.121
Cell Board (PA8700)	2	746	1492.00 (1.492)	0.424
PCI Card (Maximum 25W)	16	25	400.00 (.400)	0.114
Power Supply (BPS)	2	125	250.00 (.250)	0.071
DVD	1	20	20.00 (.020)	0.006
Disk Drive	4	25	100.00 (.100)	0.028
Core I/O	2	70	140.00 (.140)	0.040
PCI Power Supply	2	47	94.00 (.094)	0.027
Total			2922.00 (2.922)	.831

Table C-6 Power Consumption (Theoretical Maximum) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary

Component	Quantity	Multiply Quantity By:	Power Dissipated (kilowatts)	Air Conditioning Required (tons) (kilowatts/3.517 =tons)
Chassis	1	426	426.00 (.426)	0.121
Cell Board (PA8700)		746		
PCI Card (Maximum 25W)		25		
Power Supply (BPS)		125		
DVD		20		
Disk Drive		25		
Core I/O		70		
PCI Power Supply		47		
Total				

Power Consumption and Air Conditioning Requirement

Table C-7 Example Power Consumption (Typical) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary

Component	Quantity	Multiply Quantity By:	Power Dissipated (kilowatts)	Air Conditioning Required (tons) (kilowatts/3.517 =tons)
Chassis	1	330	330.00 (0.33)	0.094
Cell Board (PA8700)	2	500	1000.0 (1.00)	0.284
PCI Card (25W max)	16	10	160.00 (0.16)	0.045
Power Supply (BPS)	2	49	98.00 (.098)	0.027
DVD	1	20	20.00 (0.02)	0.006
Disk Drive	2	25	50.00 (0.05)	0.014
Core I/O	2	29	58.00 (0.058)	0.016
PCI Power Supply	2	47	94.00 (0.094)	0.027
Total			1810.00 (1.810)	0.513

Table C-8 Power Consumption (Typical) and Air Conditioning Requirement Summary

Component	Quantity	Multiply Quantity By:	Power Dissipated (kilowatts)	Air Conditioning Required (tons) (kilowatts/3.517 =tons)
Chassis	1	330	330.00 (0.33)	0.094
Cell Board (PA8700)		500		
PCI Card (25W max)		10		
Power Supply (BPS)		49		
DVD		0		
Disk Drive		25		
Core I/O		29		
PCI Power Supply		47		
Total				

Maximum power is the sum of the worst case power consumption of every subsystem in the box, and should

be used to size worst case power consumption. Typical power consumption numbers are what HP engineers have measured running power intensive applications. These are generally lower than maximum power numbers due to the fact that getting all of the subsystems in the box to simultaneously draw maximum power for long durations being uncommon.

Weight

To determine overall weight, follow the examples in Table C-9, then complete the entries in Table C-10.

Table C-9 Example Weight Summary

Component	Quantity	Multiply By	Weight (kg)
Cell Boards	2	19.81 lbs (9.00)	39.62 lbs (18.00)
PCI Card (varies - used A3739B here)	4	0.34 lbs (0.153)	1.36 lbs(0.61)
Power Supply (BPS)	2	18.0 (8.2)	36 lbs (16.40)
DVD	1	2.2 lbs (1.0)	2.2 lbs (1.0)
Disk Drive	4	1.6 lbs (0.73)	6.40 lbs (2.90)
Chassis with skins and front bezel cover	1	131 lbs (59.42)	131 lbs (59.42)
		Total weight	216.58 lbs (97.68)

Table C-10 Weight Summary

Component	Quantity	Multiply By	Weight (kg)
Cell Boards		19.81 lbs (9.00)	
PCI Card		varies lbs	
Power Supply (BPS)		18 (8.2)	
DVD		2.2 lbs (1.0)	
Disk Drive		1.6 lbs (0.73)	
Chassis with skins and front bezel cover		131 lbs (59.42)	
		Total weight	

D PA8700 Processor Upgrade

This section contains the procedures for the installation of the new PA8700 875-MHz processor.

Installing New Firmware

Install the new firmware using the appropriate firmware release notes. The PA8700 processor upgrade requires rp8400/rp7410 Firmware Release 4.0 or greater.

IMPORTANT Perform all of the steps in the rp8400/rp7410 Firmware Release 4.0 Release Notes.

Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off the System

IMPORTANT The SCSI parameters and the Real Time Clock data stored in NVRAM were lost during the upgrade procedure. Refer to Matterhorn Service Note A6093A-07A for detailed instructions if necessary.

Step 1. Login to the service processor (MP).

Step 2. Use the Virtual Front Panel (VFP) and view the current state of all nPartitions.

From the MP Main menu, enter **vfp** to access the Virtual Front Panel menu and select each nPartition. Type **Control-b (^B)** to exit the VFP display when done.

Step 3. For each nPartition, check the following:

1. If an nPartition has booted HP-UX, or if it is in the process of launching HP-UX, shut down HP-UX on the nPartition.

When HP-UX is running on an nPartition, its VFP displays “HP-UX heartbeat” with a blinking asterisk (*) to indicate activity.

If the nPartition is at its Boot Console Handler (BCH) interface, then HP-UX has already been shut down.

2. If the nPartition currently is booting, then wait for it to reach the BCH interface and—if necessary—interrupt auto-boot when you see these messages:

- “Attempting to boot”
- “To discontinue, press any key within 10 seconds”

3. If the nPartition is at the BCH menu interface then HP-UX is shut down. Otherwise, proceed with the next step to shut down HP-UX.

Step 4. From the MP Main menu, enter **co** and select the console to shut down each nPartition.

You should have access to the HP-UX login prompt (or command line) when using each nPartition console. If you have no activity at the console, HP-UX may be halted or hung.

Step 5. At each nPartition console, login to HP-UX and shut down the operating system.

Step 6. Access the MP Command menu.

Step 7. From the MP Main menu enter **cm** to access the Command menu.

Step 8. Use the **pe** command to power off the system.

Step 9. Disconnect all power cords to disable all housekeeping power.

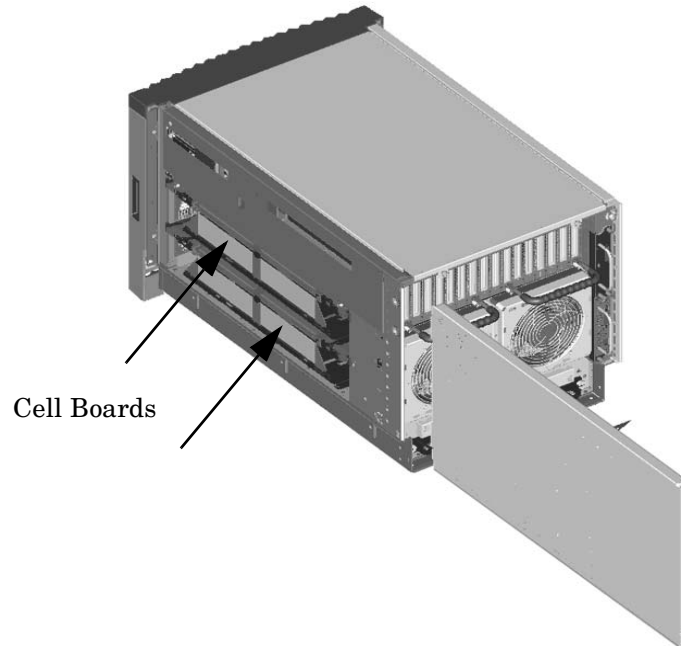
IMPORTANT Because of power redundancy capabilities, it is important that each power cord plugs into its proper receptacle. Label all power cords to indicate into which receptacle each cord plugs.

Also, ensure that the cabinet power has been turned off before disconnecting any power cords.

Replacing the Processor(s)

The two cell boards are located on the right side of the chassis. The system power must be removed before attempting to remove or replace it. Refer to “Shutting Down nPartitions and Powering Off the System” on page 173 for more information.

Figure D-1 Cell Board Location



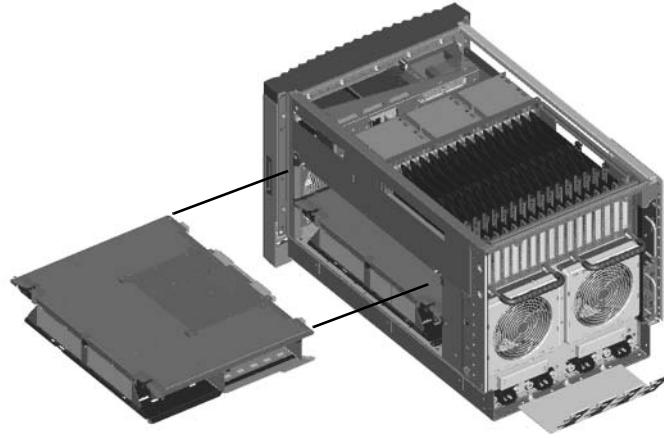
CAUTION Prepare an ESD safe work surface large enough to accommodate the various assemblies handled during the upgrade. Use a grounding mat and an anti-static wrist strap, such as those included in the ESD Field Service Kit (A3024-80004).

Step 1. Remove the right side cover to access the cell board(s).

Step 2. Pull the extraction levers out.

Step 3. Carefully slide the cell board from the chassis.

Figure D-2 Cell Board Detail



CAUTION The cell board weighs approximately 25 lbs. Support both side edges while removing the cell board from the chassis.

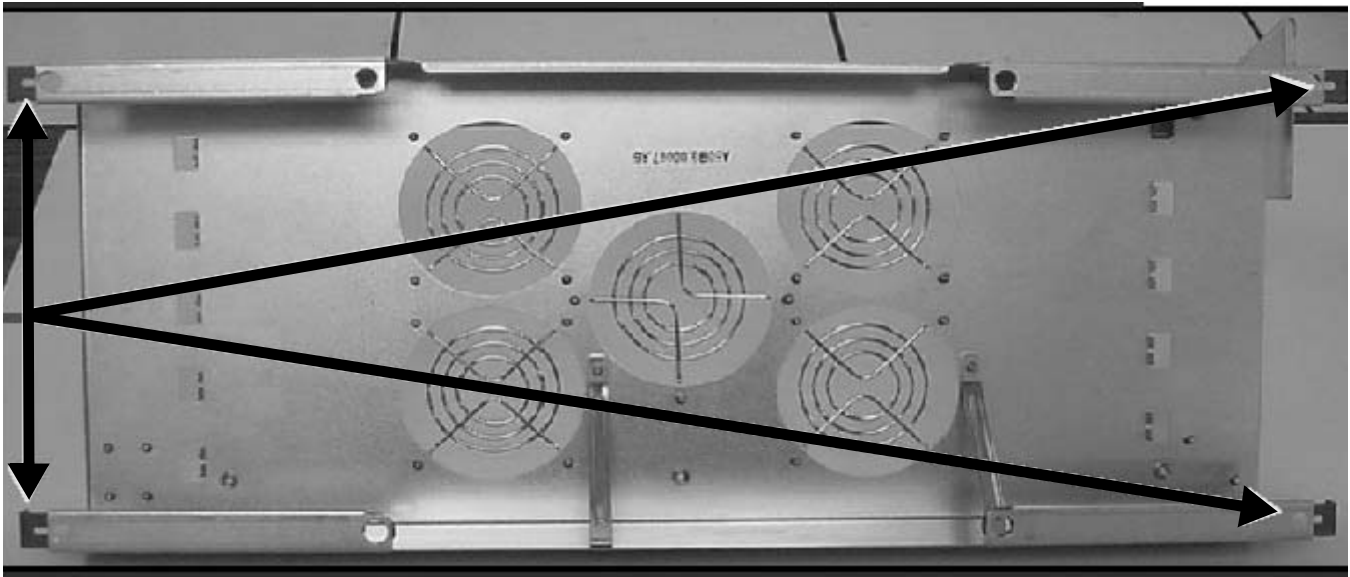
Removing the Old Processor

Step 1. Loosen the three (3) blue captive screws that secure the DIMM cover.

Step 2. Open the DIMM cover.

Step 3. Release the four blue slide locks on the processor cover. There are two locks on the left and two locks on the right. The slide locks are located at cell board level. See Figure D-3.

Figure D-3 Processor Cover (Four Blue Slide Locks Indicated)



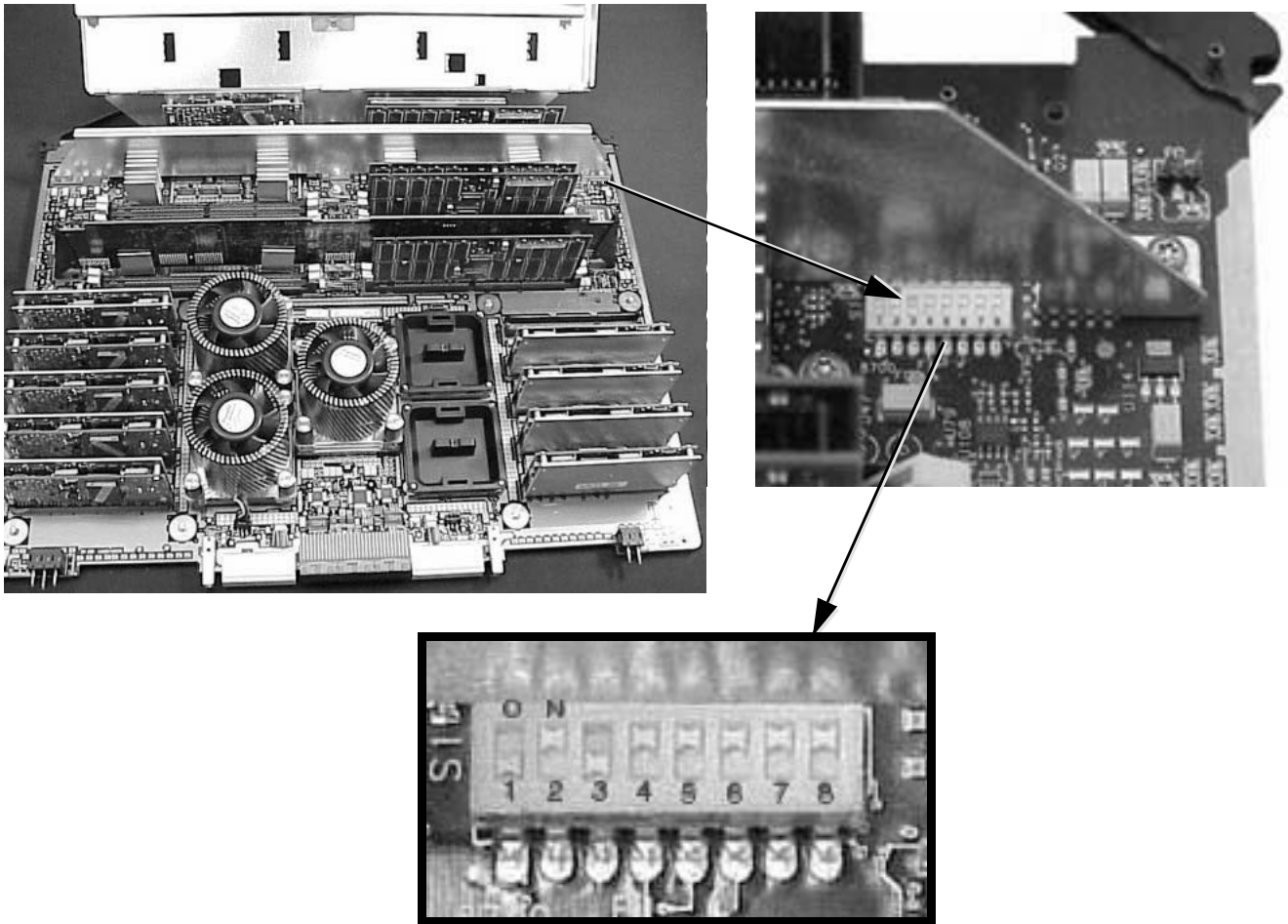
Step 4. Lift the cover straight up and set it aside.

Step 5. Set the cell board switches as shown in Table D-1 and Figure D-4 to enable the 875-Mhz processor speed.

Table D-1 Cell Board Switch Settings

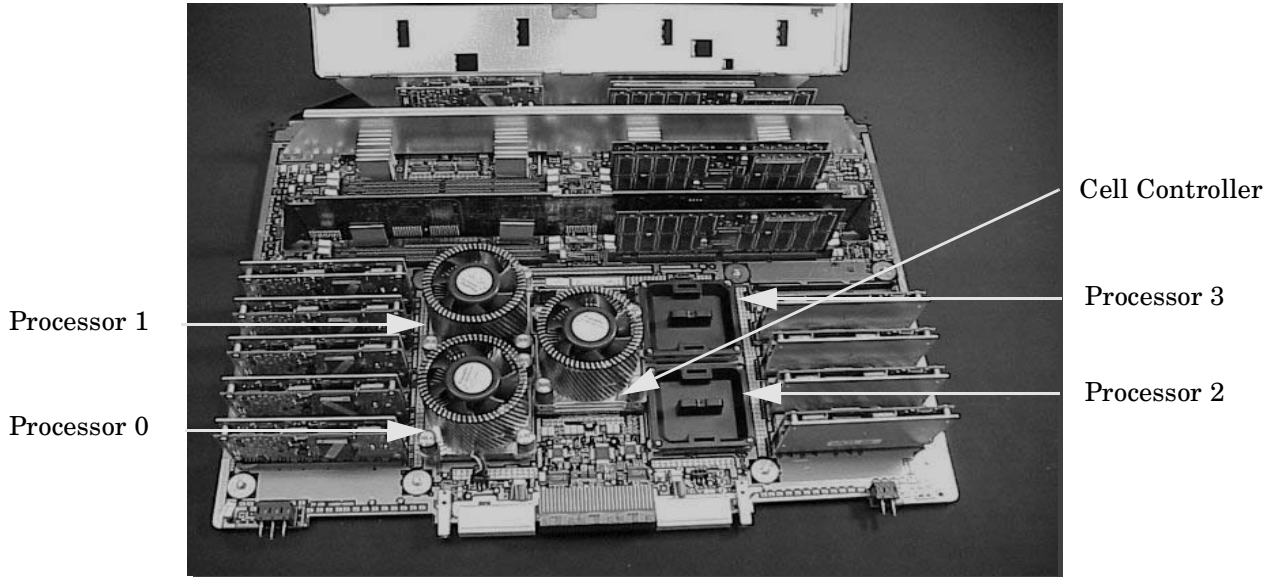
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
On		X		X	X	X	X	X
OFF	X		X					

Figure D-4 Cell Board Switch Location



Step 6. Disconnect each Turbocooler fan connector from the cell board.

Figure D-5 Processors with Turbocooler Fans



Step 7. Loosen the four T15 screws on each processor. Loosen these screws in an X pattern turning each screw a little at a time until all four screws are loose from the cell board.

Step 8. Lift each processor, socket, and Turbocooler assembly straight up and off the cell board.

Step 9. Pack each processor and Turbocooler for return to Hewlett Packard.

Installing the New Processor with Socket and Turbocooler

IMPORTANT When replacing a processor, the socket must also be replaced. Sockets are included with each new processor. The socket must also be replaced when processors are being moved from one cell board to another. Order part number 1253-0703.

Step 1. Use the PCX-W Cleaning Kit, A3639-70001, to clean the surfaces before installing the new socket and processor.

Step 2. Replace the processor by aligning the processor notched corner with the notched corner on the socket frame and align the Turbocooler connector.

Step 3. Tighten the four T15 screws on the processor in an X pattern turning each screw a little at a time until all four screws are tight.

The processor screws do not need to be torqued. The processor will be properly secured when the screws reach the bottom on the socket frame.

Step 4. Connect the Turbocooler fan to the connector on the cell board.

Step 5. Replace the processor cover and secure all four blue slide locks. See Figure D-3 on page 176.

Step 6. Close the DIMM cover.

Step 7. Tighten the three blue captive screws that secure the DIMM cover.

Replacing the Cell Boards

CAUTION A cell board weighs approximately 25 lbs. Support both side edges while replacing the cell boards into the chassis.

- Step 1.** Carefully position the cell board on the cell board guide rails.
- Step 2.** The cell boards easily slide into the chassis. A slow firm pressure, however, will be needed to properly seat the drive.
- Step 3.** Depress the extraction levers to secure the cell board in the chassis.

Powering On the System

Step 1. Reconnect all power cords to the appropriate receptacles and power on the system.

Step 2. Use the `ps` command to verify that power is enabled to the cell board. Enter `C` from within the `PS` command to select cell.

If power is absent from the cell enter the `PE` command and select `T` to power on the entire cabinet.

CAUTION The SCSI parameters and the Real Time Clock data stored in NVRAM were lost during the upgrade procedure. Refer to Matterhorn Service Note A6093A-07A for detailed instructions if necessary.

Step 3. Disconnect ESD strap and mat.

Step 4. Synchronize the PDH and I/O card SCSI parameters.

1. When powering up system, go into `CO` (console window). When `POST` finishes running, the system displays the Main Menu (the system is at `BCH` at this point in time).
2. From the Main Menu enter `ser`. This takes you to the Service Menu.
3. At the Service Menu prompt enter `scsi default`. The system then informs you that it will clear (reset) all SCSI paths and prompts you to enter either `Yes` or `No`.
4. Enter `y`.

The system takes a few seconds to reset the SCSI ports, list all the ports with the reset values, and then displays the Service Menu prompt.

Step 5. Reboot each `nPartition` using the `rs` command.

This allows each `nPartition` to reset and boot to its `BCH` interface. If auto-boot is configured it also boots `HP-UX`.

NOTE You may need to allow time for some components to complete power on self tests (`POST`) before a complete status is available.

E Processor Speed Switch Settings

This appendix provides cell board switch settings for each processor speed.

Figure E-1 Cell Board Switch Location

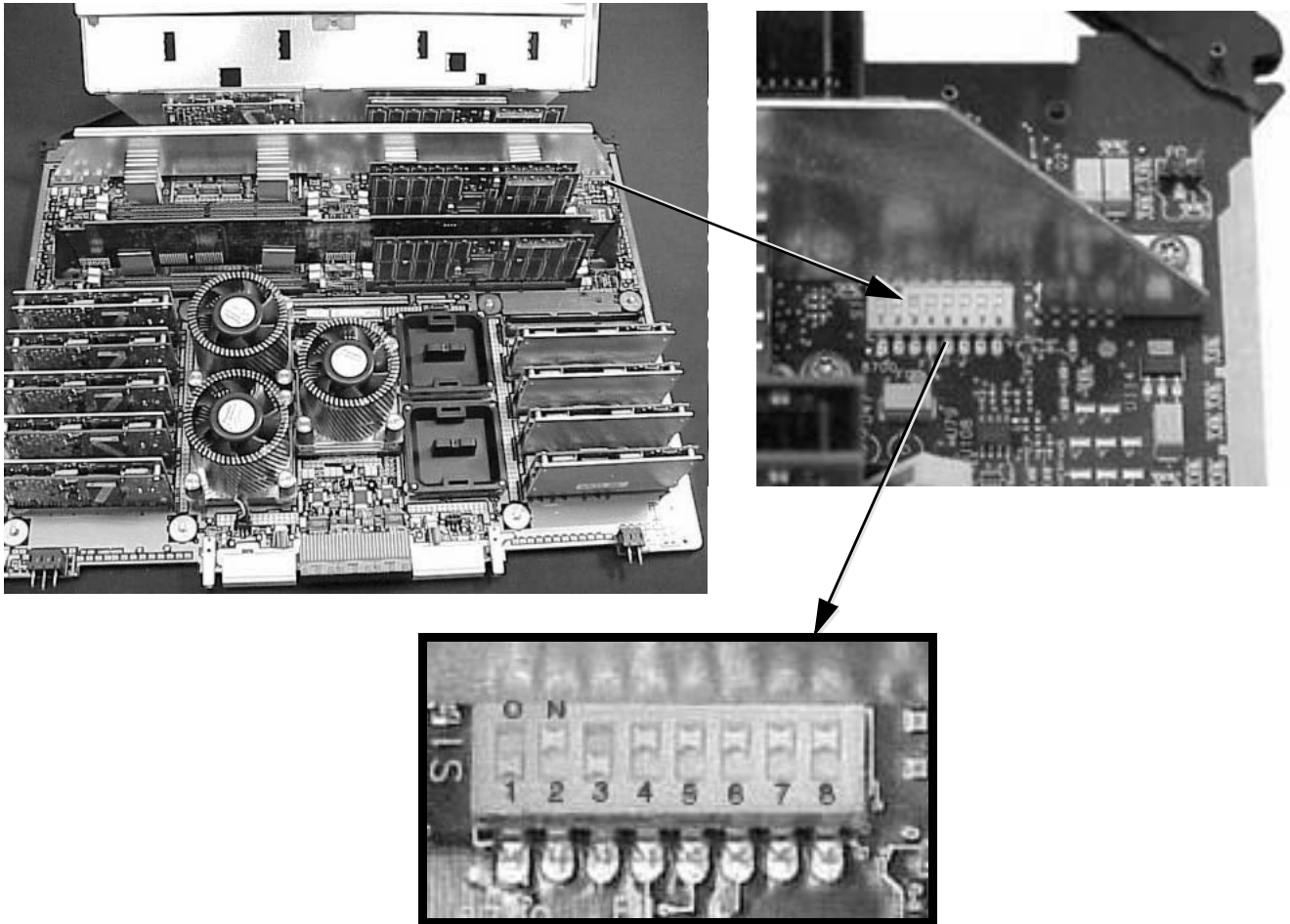


Table E-1 Cell Board Switch Settings for 875-Mhz Processors

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
On		X		X	X	X	X	X
OFF	X		X					

Table E-2 Cell Board Switch Settings for 750-Mhz Processors

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
On			X	X	X	X	X	X
OFF	X	X						

Table E-3 Cell Board Switch Settings for 650-Mhz Processors

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
On		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OFF	X							

A

AC power specifications, 135
acoustics, 155
air conditioning, 151
 system recommendations, 151
air conditioning ducts, 153
air distribution system
 room space return air, 151
air ducts, 139
 illustrated, 139
average floor loading, 158

B

backplane
 mass storage, 14, 104, 105, 120, 131, 134
 removing and replacing, 104
 PCI, 2, 4, 11, 13, 92, 102, 103
 system, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 69, 116, 117, 118, 126,
 131, 134, 137
 removing and replacing, 116, 117, 118
basic air conditioning equipment requirements, 150
basic air distribution systems, 151
booting HP-UX, 47
BPS (Bulk Power Supply), 39

C

cable management arm, 29
cell board, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 26, 30, 32, 37, 42,
 44, 54, 102, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 134, 137, 175,
 176, 177, 178, 179, 182
 removing and replacing, 107, 108, 109, 176, 179
 verifying presence, 42
cell controller, 7, 110, 178
circuit breaker, 135, 143
cm (Command Menu) command, 42
co (Console) command, 44
commands
 cm (Command Menu), 42
 co (Console), 44
 CTRL-B, 44
 di (Display), 45
 du (display MP bus topology), 42
 lc (LAN configuration), 41
 ls (LAN status), 41
 vfp (Virtual Front Panel), 44
component
 power requirements, 136
computer room layout plan, 163
computer room safety
 fire protection, 156
configuring LAN information, 40
connecting AC, 34
cooling, 137

D

data communications cables, 149
di (Display) command, 45
dimensions and weights, 134
DIMM
 memory, 3, 7, 8, 9, 32, 33, 112, 113, 130

 removing and replacing, 112, 113, 152, 153
DIMMs, 3, 7, 8, 9, 32, 33, 112, 113, 130
 removing and replacing, 112, 113
disk, 50, 56, 57, 76, 77, 104, 106, 153
 boot, 58
 exerciser, 57
 internal, 2, 3, 5, 10, 14, 31, 36, 76, 104, 106, 130
 removing and replacing, 76, 77, 104, 106
du (display MP bus topology) command, 42
ducts, air conditioning, 153

E

electrical and environmental guidelines
 air distribution system, 151
 computer equipment grounds, 146
 computer room safety
 fire protection, 156
 dust and pollution control, 153
 electrical conduit ground, 146
 grounding systems, 146
 lighting requirements, 156
 main building electrical ground, 146
 power distribution safety grounding, 146
 power panel grounds, 146
 power quality, 144
 sources of electrical disturbances, 144
 system installation guidelines, 149
electrical specifications, 135
environmental elements, 150
 acoustics, 155
 air conditioning equipment requirements, 150
 air conditioning recommendations, 151
 air distribution systems, 151
 computer room considerations, 150
 dust and pollution control, 153
 electrostatic discharge
 prevention, 154
 humidity level, 152
 static protection measures, 154
environmental specifications, 137
equipment footprint templates, 162
ESD, 154

F

facility characteristics, 157
facility guidelines
 characteristics, 157
 computer room layout, 163
 equipment footprint templates, 162
 floor loading terms, 157
 operational space requirements, 160
 typical raised floor site, 158
 windows, 159
fire protection, 156
firmware
 installation, 172
 required revision, 172
floor loading, 157
 raised floor, 157

Index

front panel display, 39

G

gateway address, 41
grounding, 135, 146
grounding systems, 146
 electrical conduit ground, 146

H

housekeeping power, 38
HP-UX, booting, 47
humidity, 137
humidity level, 152

I

I/O Subsystem, 4, 11, 12
installing server into the rack, 28
IP address
 default, 40
 lc Comand Screen, 41

K

Keystone system
 air ducts, 139
 computer room layout, 163
 environmental elements, 150
 power system protection, 144

L

LAN status, 41
lc (LAN configuration) command, 41
LED
 Attention, 39
 Bulk Power Supply, 39
 SP Active, 39
 Standby Power Good, 39
lighting requirements, 156
login name
 MP, 39
ls (LAN Status) command, 41

M

MAC address, 41
main building electrical ground, 146
Management Processor (MP), 37
mass storage backplane, 14, 104, 105, 120, 131, 134
 removing and replacing, 104
memory subsystem, 8
MP
 login name, 39
 password, 39
MP (Management Processor)
 logging in, 38
 powering on, 38
MP core I/O, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 30, 31, 36, 37,
 54, 56, 69
MP network name, 41
MP/SCSI, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 30, 36, 114, 115, 117, 118,
 131

removing and replacing, 114, 115, 117, 118

N

noise emission specifications, 138
null modem cable
 connectivity, 38
 part number, 38

O

operating environment, 137

P

password
 MP, 39
PCI backplane, 2, 4, 11, 13, 92, 102, 103
PDC
 Processor Dependent Code, 44
PDH riser board, 9
power
 applying cabinet, 44
 cabinet switch, 44
 housekeeping, 38, 44
power considerations, 144
power cords, 135
power distribution hardware, 145
power distribution safety grounding, 146
power distribution system
 distribution hardware, 145
power quality, 144
power requirements
 component, 136
power system protection, 144
power wiring, 145, 149
Processor Dependent Code
 PDC, 44

R

raised floor
 ground system, illustrated, 148
Reflection 1, 38, 44
RonI Lifter, 23
rp8400/rp7410, 172

S

serial display device
 connecting, 37, 38
 recommended windows, 44
 setting parameters, 37
sources of electrical disturbances, 144
space requirements, 160
 computer room layout, 163
 delivery space requirements, 160
 equipment footprint templates, 162
subnet mask, 41
system backplane, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 69, 116, 117,
 118, 126, 131, 134, 137
 removing and replacing, 116, 117, 118
system configuration, verifying, 45
system installation guidelines, 149
 data communications cables, 149

wiring connections, 149
system specifications, 133

T

temperature, 137

U

Unpacking, 18
unpacking, 18
 inspecting for damage, 18
upgrade
 processor, 171
 server, 5
 to from rp740n to rp7410, 5

V

verifying system configuration, 45

W

wiring
 connections, 149