Fibre to SAS/SATA RAID Subsystem

User Manual

Revision 1.1

Table of Contents

Preface

About this manual

This manual provides information regarding the hardware features, installation and configuration of the **Disk Array**. This document also describes how to use the storage management software. Information contained in the manual has been reviewed for accuracy, but not for product warranty because of the various environment/OS/settings. Information and specifications will be changed without further notice.

This manual uses section numbering for every topic being discussed for easy and convenient way of finding information in accordance with the user's needs. The following icons are being used for some details and information to be considered in going through with this manual:

NOTES:
These are notes that contain useful information and tips that the user must give attention to in going through with the subsystem operation.

IMPORTANT!
These are the important information that the user must remember.

WARNING!
These are the warnings that the user must follow to avoid unnecessary errors and bodily injury during hardware and software operation of the subsystem.

CAUTION:
These are the cautions that user must be aware of to prevent damage to the subsystem and/or its components.

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Changes

The material in this document is for information only and is subject to change without notice.

Before You Begin

Before going through with this manual, you should read and focus on the following safety guidelines. Notes about the subsystem's controller configuration and the product packaging and delivery are also included here.

Safety Guidelines

To provide reasonable protection against any harm on the part of the user and to obtain maximum performance, user is advised to be aware of the following safety guidelines particularly in handling hardware components:

Upon receiving of the product:

❖ Place the product in its proper location.
❖ Do not try to lift it by yourself alone. Two or more persons are needed to remove or lift the product to its packaging. To avoid unnecessary dropping out, make sure that somebody is around for immediate assistance.
❖ It should be handled with care to avoid dropping that may cause damage to the product. Always use the correct lifting procedures.

Upon installing of the product:

❖ Ambient temperature is very important for the installation site. It must not exceed 30℃. Due to seasonal climate changes; regulate the installation site temperature making it not to exceed the allowed ambient temperature.
❖ Before plugging-in any power cords, cables and connectors, make sure that the power switches are turned off. Disconnect first any power connection if the power supply module is being removed from the enclosure.
❖ Outlets must be accessible to the equipment.
❖ All external connections should be made using shielded cables and as much as possible should not be performed by bare hand. Using anti-static hand gloves is recommended.
❖ In installing each component, secure all the mounting screws and locks. Make sure that all screws are fully tightened. Follow correctly all the listed procedures in this manual for reliable performance.

Controller Configurations

This RAID subsystem supports both single controller and dual controller configurations. The single controller can be configured depending on the user's requirements. On the other side, these controllers can be both configured and be active to increase system efficiency and to improve performance.

This manual will discusses both single and dual controller configuration.

Packaging, Shipment and Delivery

❖ Before removing the subsystem from the shipping carton, you should visually inspect the physical condition of the shipping carton.
❖ Unpack and verify that the contents of the shipping carton are complete and in good condition.
❖ Exterior damage to the shipping carton may indicate that the contents of the carton are damaged.
❖ If any damage is found, do not remove the components; contact the dealer where you purchased the subsystem for further instructions.

Unpacking the Shipping Carton

The shipping package contains the following:

	Disk Array Unit
	64 pairs of HDD side brackets
	Two (2) power cords
	One (1) external Fibre optic cable for single RAID controller Note: Two Fibre optic cables for dual RAID controllers
	One (1) RJ45 Ethernet cable for single RAID controller Note: Two Ethernet cables for dual RAID controllers
	Three (3) external serial cable RJ11-to-DB9 for single RAID controller Note: Four serial cables for dual RAID controllers
	One (1) Disk Tool

	Key of Top Cover
	Screws
	User Manual

NOTE: If any damage is found, contact the dealer or vendor for assistance

Chapter 1   Product Introduction

The 64 bays Disk Array Subsystem

The Disk Array features 8Gb FC-AL host performance to increase system efficiency and performance. It features high capacity expansion, with 64 hot-swappable SAS2/SATA3 hard disk drive bays in a 19-inch 4U rackmount unit, scaling to a maximum storage capacity in the terabyte range.

Exceptional Manageability

- The firmware-embedded Web Browser-based RAID manager allows local or remote management and configuration
- The firmware-embedded SMTP manager monitors all system events and user notification automatically
- The firmware-embedded SNMP agent allows remote to monitor events via LAN with no SNMP agent required
- Menu-driven front panel display
- Innovative Modular architecture

Feature

- Supports RAID levels 0, 1, 10(1E), 3, 5, 6, 30, 50, 60 and JBOD
- Supports online Array roaming
- Online RAID level/stripe size migration
- Online capacity expansion and RAID level migration simultaneously
- Support global and dedicated hot spare
- Online Volume Set Expansion
- Support multiple array enclosures per host connection
- Greater than 2TB per volume set (64-bit LBA support)
- Greater than 2TB per disk drive
- Supports 4K bytes/sector for Windows up to 16TB per volume set
- Disk scrubbing/ array verify scheduling for automatic repair of all configured RAID sets
- Login record in the event log with IP address and service (http, telnet and serial)
- Support intelligent power management to save energy and extend service life
- Support NTP protocol to synchronize RAID controller clock over the on-board LAN port
- Max 128 LUNs (volume set) per controller
- Transparent data protection for all popular operating systems
- Instant availability and background initialization
- Multi-path & load-balancing support (Microsoft MPIO)
- Automatic synchronization of firmware version in the dual-active mode
- Supports S.M.A.R.T, NCQ and OOB Staggered Spin-up capable drives
- Supports hot spare and automatic hot rebuild
- Local audible event notification alarm
- Redundant flash image for high availability
- Real time clock support

1.1 Technical Specifications

RAID Controller	8Gb FC- 6Gb SAS
Controller	Single or Redundant
Host Interface	Four / Eight FC-AL (8Gb/s)
Disk Interface	6Gb/s SAS, 6Gb SATA
SAS Expansion	One / Two 6Gb/s SAS (SFF-8088)
- Direct Attached	64 Disks
- Expansion	Up to 256 Disks
Processor Type	800MHz Dual Core RAID-On-Chip storage processor
Cache Memory	1GB~4GB / 2GB~8GB DDR3-1333 ECC Registered SDRAM
Battery Backup	Optional
Management Port support	Yes
RAID level	0, 1, 10, 3, 5, 6, 30, 50, 60 and JBOD
Array Group	Up to 128
LUNs	Up to 128
Hot Spare	Yes
Drive Roaming	Yes
Online Rebuild	Yes
Variable Stripe Size	Yes
E-mail Notification	Yes
Online capacity expansion, RAID level /stripe size migration	Yes
Online Array roaming	Yes
Online consistency check	Yes
SMTP manager and SNMP agent	Yes
Redundant Flash image	Yes
Instant availability and background initialization	Yes
S.M.A.R.T. support	Yes
MAID 2.0	Yes
Bad block auto-remapping	Yes
Platform	Rackmount

Form Factor	4U
# of Hot Swap Trays	64
Tray Lock	Yes
Disk Status Indicator	Access / Fail LED
Backplane	SAS2 / SATA3
# of PS/Fan Modules	1100W x 2 w/PFC
# of Fans	15
Power requirements	AC 90V ~ 254V Full Range 50Hz ~ 60Hz
Relative Humidity	10% ~ 85% Non-condensing
Operating Temperature	10°C ~ 40°C (50°F ~ 104°F)
Physical Dimension	880(L) x 482.6 (W) x 177(H) mm
Weight (Without Disk)	43.5 / 45 Kg

Specification is subject to change without notice.

1.2   RAID Concepts

RAID Fundamentals

The basic idea of RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is to combine multiple inexpensive disk drives into an array of disk drives to obtain performance, capacity and reliability that exceeds that of a single large drive. The array of drives appears to the host computer as a single logical drive.

Five types of array architectures, RAID 1 through RAID 5, were originally defined; each provides disk fault-tolerance with different compromises in features and performance. In addition to these five redundant array architectures, it has become popular to refer to a non-redundant array of disk drives as a RAID 0 arrays.

Disk Striping

Fundamental to RAID technology is striping. This is a method of combining multiple drives into one logical storage unit. Striping partitions the storage space of each drive into stripes, which can be as small as one sector (512 bytes) or as large as several megabytes. These stripes are then interleaved in a rotating sequence, so that the combined space is composed alternately of stripes from each drive. The specific type of operating environment determines whether large or small stripes should be used.

Most operating systems today support concurrent disk I/O operations across multiple drives. However, in order to maximize throughput for the disk subsystem, the I/O load must be balanced across all the drives so that each drive can be kept busy as much as possible. In a multiple drive system without striping, the disk I/O load is never perfectly balanced. Some drives will contain data files that are frequently accessed and some drives will rarely be accessed.
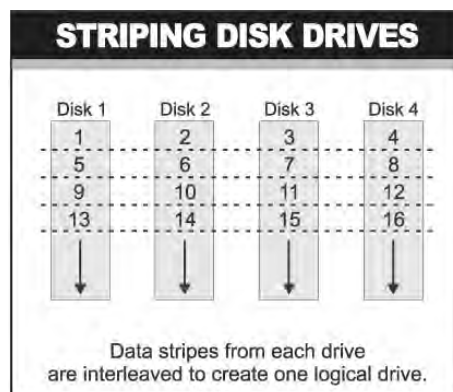
By striping the drives in the array with stripes large enough so that each record falls entirely within one stripe, most records can be evenly distributed across all drives. This keeps all drives in the array busy during heavy load situations. This situation allows all drives to work concurrently on different I/O operations, and thus maximize the number of simultaneous I/O operations that can be performed by the array.

Definition of RAID Levels

RAID 0 is typically defined as a group of striped disk drives without parity or data redundancy. RAID 0 arrays can be configured with large stripes for multi-user environments or small stripes for single-user systems that access long sequential records. RAID 0 arrays deliver the best data storage efficiency and performance of any array type. The disadvantage is that if one drive in a RAID 0 array fails, the entire array fails.
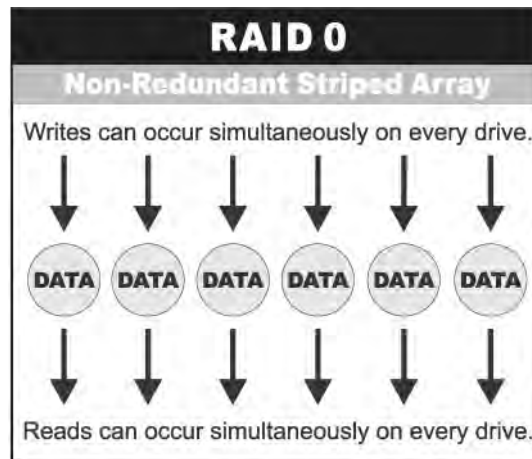
RAID 1, also known as disk mirroring, is simply a pair of disk drives that store duplicate data but appear to the computer as a single drive. Although striping is not used within a single mirrored drive pair, multiple RAID 1 arrays can be striped together to create a single large array consisting of pairs of mirrored drives. All writes must go to both drives of a mirrored pair so that the information on the drives is kept identical. However, each individual drive can perform simultaneous, independent read operations. Mirroring thus doubles the read performance of a single non-mirrored drive and while the write performance is unchanged. RAID 1 delivers the best performance of any redundant array type. In addition, there is less performance degradation during drive failure than in RAID 5 arrays.
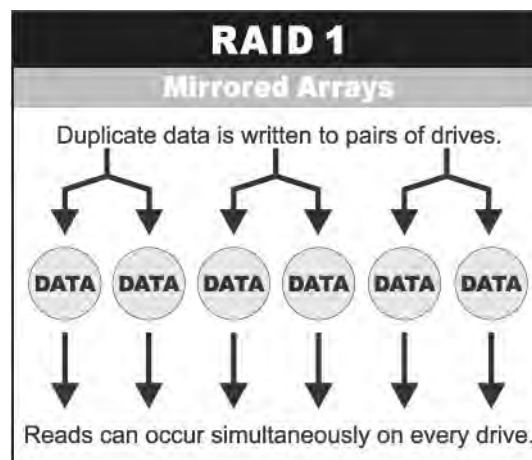
RAID 3 sector-stripes data across groups of drives, but one drive in the group is dedicated for storing parity information. RAID 3 relies on the embedded ECC in each sector for error detection. In the case of drive failure, data recovery is accomplished by calculating the exclusive OR (XOR) of the information recorded on the remaining drives. Records typically span all drives, which optimizes the disk transfer rate. Because each I/O request accesses every drive in the array, RAID 3 arrays can satisfy only one I/O request at a time. RAID 3 delivers the best performance for single-user, single-tasking environments with long records. Synchronized-spindle drives are required for RAID 3 arrays in order to avoid performance degradation with short records. RAID 5 arrays with small stripes can yield similar performance to RAID 3 arrays.
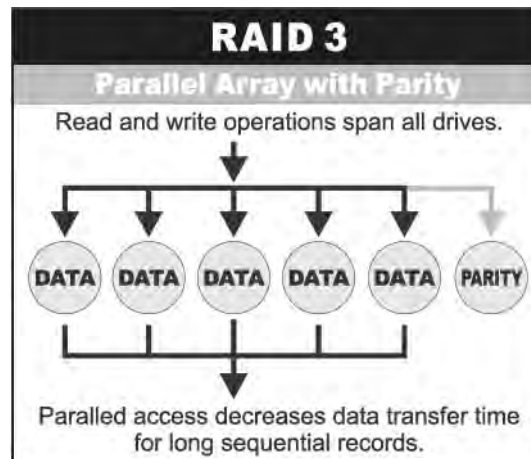
Under **RAID 5** parity information is distributed across all the drives. Since there is no dedicated parity drive, all drives contain data and read operations can be overlapped on every drive in the array. Write operations will typically access one data drive and one parity drive. However, because different records store their parity on different drives, write operations can usually be overlapped.
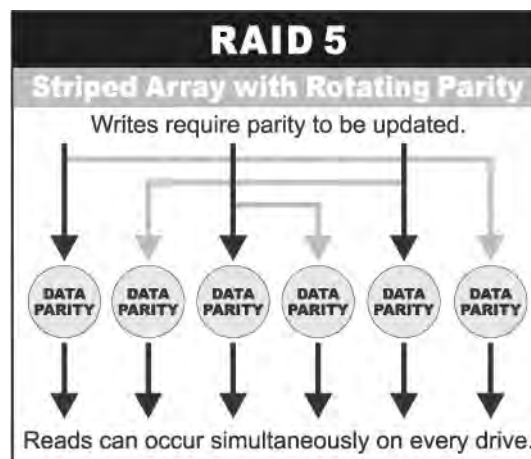
Dual-level RAID achieves a balance between the increased data availability inherent in RAID 1, RAID 3, RAID 5, or RAID 6 and the increased read performance inherent in disk striping (RAID 0). These arrays are sometimes referred to as RAID 10 (1E), RAID 30, RAID 50 or RAID 60.

RAID 6 is similar to RAID 5 in that data protection is achieved by writing parity information to the physical drives in the array. With RAID 6, however, *two* sets of parity data are used. These two sets are different, and each set occupies a capacity equivalent to that of one of the constituent drives. The main advantage of RAID 6 is High data availability – any two drives can fail without loss of critical data.

RAID 6
Striped Array with Two Rotating Parity
Writes require parity to be updated.

DATA / PARITY   DATA / PARITY   DATA / PARITY   DATA / PARITY   DATA / PARITY   DATA PARITY

Reads can occur simultaneously on every drive.
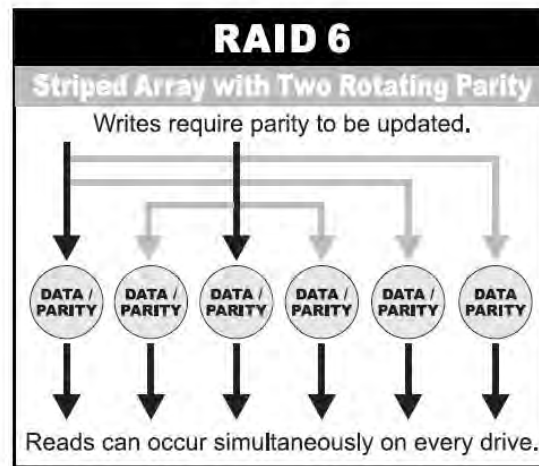
In summary:

- RAID 0 is the fastest and most efficient array type but offers no fault-tolerance. RAID 0 requires a minimum of one drive.

- RAID 1 is the best choice for performance-critical, fault-tolerant environments. RAID 1 is the only choice for fault-tolerance if no more than two drives are used.

- RAID 3 can be used to speed up data transfer and provide fault-tolerance in single-user environments that access long sequential records. However, RAID 3 does not allow overlapping of multiple I/O operations and requires synchronized-spindle drives to avoid performance degradation with short records. RAID 5 with a small stripe size offers similar performance.

- RAID 5 combines efficient, fault-tolerant data storage with good performance characteristics. However, write performance and performance during drive failure is slower than with RAID 1. Rebuild operations also require more time than with RAID 1 because parity information is also reconstructed. At least three drives are required for RAID 5 arrays.

- RAID 6 is essentially an extension of RAID level 5 which allows for additional fault tolerance by using a second independent distributed parity scheme (two-dimensional parity). Data is striped on a block level across a set of drives, just like in RAID 5, and a second set of parity is calculated and written across all the drives; RAID 6 provides for an extremely high data fault tolerance and can sustain multiple simultaneous drive failures. It is a perfect solution for mission critical applications.

RAID Management

The subsystem can implement several different levels of RAID technology. RAID levels supported by the subsystem are shown below.

RAID Level	Description	Min. Drives
0	Block striping is provide, which yields higher performance than with individual drives. There is no redundancy.	1
1	Drives are paired and mirrored. All data is 100% duplicated on an equivalent drive. Fully redundant.	2
3	Data is striped across several physical drives. Parity protection is used for data redundancy.	3
5	Data is striped across several physical drives. Parity protection is used for data redundancy.	3
6	Data is striped across several physical drives. Parity protection is used for data redundancy. Requires N+2 drives to implement because of two-dimensional parity scheme.	4
10	Combination of RAID levels 1 and 0. This level provides striping and redundancy through mirroring. RAID 10 requires the use of an <u>even number</u> of disk drives to achieve data protection, while RAID 1E (Enhanced Mirroring) uses an <u>odd number</u> of drives.	4 (3)
30	Combination of RAID levels 0 and 3. This level is best implemented on two RAID 3 disk arrays with data striped across both disk arrays.	6
50	RAID 50 provides the features of both RAID 0 and RAID 5. RAID 50 includes both parity and disk striping across multiple drives. RAID 50 is best implemented on two RAID 5 disk arrays with data striped across both disk arrays.	6
60	RAID 60 combines both RAID 6 and RAID 0 features. Data is striped across disks as in RAID 0, and it uses double distributed parity as in RAID 6. RAID 60 provides data reliability, good overall performance and supports larger volume sizes. RAID 60 also provides very high reliability because data is still available even if multiple disk drives fail (two in each disk array).	8

1.3 Fibre Functions

1.3.1 Overview

Fibre Channel is a set of standards under the auspices of ANSI (American National Standards Institute). Fibre Channel combines the best features from SCSI bus and IP protocols into a single standard interface, including high-performance data transfer (up to 800 MB per second), low error rates, multiple connection topologies, scalability, and more. It retains the SCSI command-set functionality, but uses a Fibre Channel controller instead of a SCSI controller to provide the interface for data transmission. In today's fast-moving computer environments, Fibre Channel is the serial data transfer protocol choice for high-speed transportation of large volume of information between workstation, server, mass storage subsystems, and peripherals. Physically, the Fibre Channel can be an interconnection of multiple communication points, called N_Ports. The port itself only manages the connection between itself and another such end-port which, which could either be part of a switched network, referred to as a Fabric in FC terminology, or a point-to-point link. The fundamental elements of a Fibre Channel Network are Port and Node. So a Node can be a computer system, storage device, or Hub/Switch.

This chapter describes the Fibre-specific functions available in the Fibre Channel RAID controller. Optional functions have been implemented for Fibre Channel operation which is only available in the Web browser-based RAID manager. The LCD and VT-100 can't be used to configure some of the options available for Fibre Channel RAID controller.

1.3.2 Four ways to connect (FC Topologies)

A topology defines the interconnection scheme. It defines the number of devices that can be connected. Fibre Channel supports three different logical or physical arrangements (topologies) for connecting the devices into a network:

- Point-to-Point
- Arbitrated Loop(AL)
- Switched (Fabric)
- Loop/MNID

The physical connection between devices varies from one topology to another. In all of these topologies, a transmitter node in one device sends information to a receiver node in another device. Fibre Channel networks can use any combination of point-to-point, arbitrated loop (FC_AL), and switched fabric topologies to provide a variety of device sharing options.

Point-to-point

A point-to-point topology consists of two and only two devices connected by N- ports of which are connected directly. In this topology, the transmit Fibre of one device connects to the receiver Fibre of the other device and vice versa. The connection is not shared with any other devices. Simplicity and use of the full data transfer rate make this Point-to-point topology an ideal extension to the standard SCSI bus

interface. The point-to-point topology extends SCSI connectivity from a server to a peripheral device over longer distances.

Arbitrated Loop

The arbitrated loop (FC-AL) topology provides a relatively simple method of connecting and sharing resources. This topology allows up to 126 devices or nodes in a single, continuous loop or ring. The loop is constructed by daisy-chaining the transmit and receive cables from one device to the next or by using a hub or switch to create a virtual loop. The loop can be self-contained or incorporated as an element in a larger network. Increasing the number of devices on the loop can reduce the overall performance of the loop because the amount of time each device can use the loop is reduced. The ports in an arbitrated loop are referred as L-Ports.

Switched Fabric

A switched fabric a term is used in a Fibre channel to describe the generic switching or routing structure that delivers a frame to a destination based on the destination address in the frame header. It can be used to connect up to 16 million nodes, each of which is identified by a unique, world-wide name (WWN). In a switched fabric, each data frame is transferred over a virtual point-to-point connection. There can be any number of full-bandwidth transfers occurring through the switch. Devices do not have to arbitrate for control of the network; each device can use the full available bandwidth.

A fabric topology contains one or more switches connecting the ports in the FC network. The benefit of this topology is that many devices (approximately 2-24) can be connected. A port on a Fabric switch is called an F-Port (Fabric Port). Fabric switches can function as an alias server, multi-cast server, broadcast server, quality of service facilitator and directory server as well.

Loop/MNID

Controller supports Multiple Node ID (MNID) mode. A possible application is for zoning within the arbitrated loop. The different zones can be represented by the controller's source. Embodiments of the present invention described above can be implemented within a Switch for FC Arbitrated Loop.

1.3.3 Basic Elements

The following elements are the connectivity of storages and Server components using the Fibre channel technology.

Cables and connectors

There are different types of cables of varies lengths for use in a Fibre Channel configuration. Two types of cables are supported: Copper and Optical (fiber). Copper cables are used for short distances and transfer data up to 30 meters per link. Fiber cables come in two distinct types: Multi-Mode fiber (MMF) for short distances (up to 2km), and Single-Mode Fiber (SMF) for longer distances (up to 10 kilometers). By default, the Disk Array supports two short-wave multi-mode fibre optic SFP connectors.

Fibre Channel Adapter

Fibre Channel Adapter is a device that is connected to a workstation, server, or host system and control the protocol for communications.

Hubs

Fibre Channel hubs are used to connect up to 126 nodes into a logical loop. All connected nodes share the bandwidth of this one logical loop. Each port on a hub contains a Port Bypass Circuit(PBC) to automatically open and close the loop to support hot pluggability.

Switched Fabric

Switched fabric is the highest performing device available for interconnecting large number of devices, increasing bandwidth, reducing congestion and providing aggregate throughput.

Each device is connected to a port on the switch, enabling an on-demand connection to every connected device. Each node on a Switched fabric uses an aggregate throughput data path to send or receive data.

1.3.4 LUN Masking

LUN masking is a RAID system-centric enforced method of masking multiple LUNs behind a single port. By using World Wide Port Names (WWPNs) of server HBAs, LUN masking is configured at the volume level. LUN masking also allows sharing disk storage resource across multiple independent servers. A single large RAID device can be sub-divided to serve a number of different hosts that are attached to the RAID through the SAN fabric with LUN masking. So that only one or a limited number of servers can see that LUN, each LUN inside the RAID device can be limited.

LUN masking can be done either at the RAID device (behind the RAID port) or at the server HBA. It is more secure to mask LUNs at the RAID device, but not all RAID devices have LUN masking capability. Therefore, in order to mask LUNs, some HBA vendors allow persistent binding at the driver-level.

## 1.4 Array Definition

1.4.1 Raid Set

A Raid Set is a group of disk drives containing one or more logical volumes called Volume Sets. It is not possible to have multiple Raid Sets on the same disk drives.

A Volume Set must be created either on an existing Raid Set or on a group of available individual disk drives (disk drives that are not yet a part of a Raid Set). If there are existing Raid Sets with available raw capacity, new Volume Set can be created. New Volume Set can also be created on an existing Raid Set without free raw capacity by expanding the Raid Set using available disk drive(s) which is/are not yet Raid Set member. If disk drives of different capacity are grouped together in a Raid Set, then the capacity of the smallest disk will become the effective capacity of all the disks in the Raid Set.

1.4.2 Volume Set

A Volume Set is seen by the host system as a single logical device. It is organized in a RAID level with one or more physical disks. RAID level refers to the level of data performance and protection of a Volume Set. A Volume Set capacity can consume all or a portion of the raw capacity available in a Raid Set. Multiple Volume Sets can exist on a group of disks in a Raid Set. Additional Volume Sets created in a specified Raid Set will reside on all the physical disks in the Raid Set. Thus each Volume Set on the Raid Set will have its data spread evenly across all the disks in the Raid Set. Volume Sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same Raid Set.

In the illustration below, Volume 1 can be assigned a RAID 5 level while Volume 0 might be assigned a RAID 10 level.
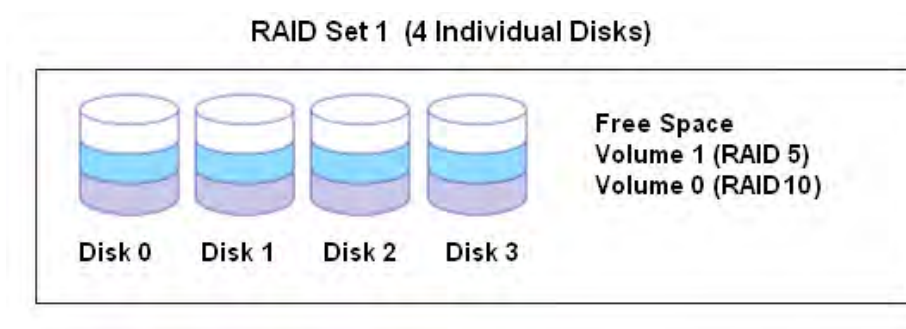
1.5   High Availability

1.5.1   Creating Hot Spares

A hot spare drive is an unused online available drive, which is ready to replace a failed disk drive. In a RAID level 1, 10, 3, 5, 6, 30, 50, or 60 Raid Set, any unused online available drive installed but not belonging to a Raid Set can be defined as a hot spare drive. Hot spares permit you to replace failed drives without powering down the system. When the Disk Array detects a drive failure, the system will do automatic and transparent rebuild using the hot spare drives. The Raid Set will be reconfigured and rebuilt in the background while the Disk Array continues to handle system request. During the automatic rebuild process, system activity will continue as normal, however, the system performance and fault tolerance will be affected.

IMPORTANT: The hot spare must have at least the same or more capacity as the drive it replaces.

1.5.2   Hot-Swap Disk Drive Support

The Disk Array has built-in protection circuit to support the replacement of SATA II hard disk drives without having to shut down or reboot the system. The removable hard drive tray can deliver "hot swappable" fault-tolerant RAID solution at a price much less than the cost of conventional SCSI hard disk Disk Arrays. This feature is provided in the Disk Array for advance fault tolerant RAID protection and "online" drive replacement.

1.5.3   Hot-Swap Disk Rebuild

The Hot-Swap feature can be used to rebuild Raid Sets with data redundancy such as RAID level 1, 10, 3, 5, 6, 30, 50 and 60. If a hot spare is not available, the failed disk drive must be replaced with a new disk drive so that the data on the failed drive can be rebuilt. If a hot spare is available, the rebuild starts automatically when a drive fails. The Disk Array automatically and transparently rebuilds failed drives in the background with user-definable rebuild rates. The Disk Array will automatically continue the rebuild process if the subsystem is shut down or powered off abnormally during a reconstruction process.

Chapter 2   Identifying Parts of the Disk Array

The illustrations below identify the various parts of the system. Familiarize yourself with the parts and terms as you may encounter them later in the later chapters and sections.

2.1   Main Components

2.1.1   Front View

Main Switch
Display Panel
HDD Status Indicator
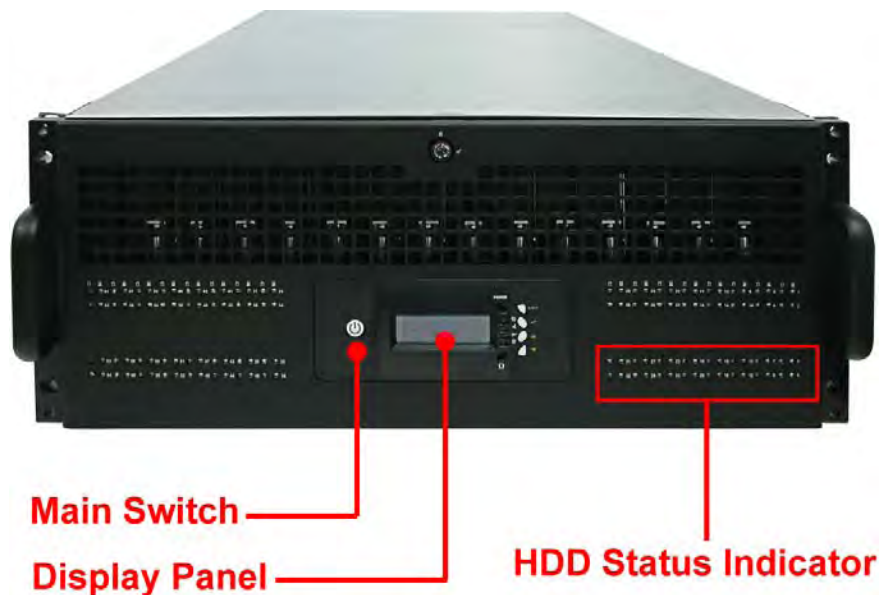
IMPORTANT: When powering off the Disk Array, turn off first the Main Switch and allow at least 3 minutes (during which each disk slot starting from slot #1 until slot #64 will be powered down) for the subsystem to shutdown properly. Then turn off the switches of the 2 Power Supply Fan Modules.

2.1.1.1 LCD Display Panel LEDs

Parts	Function
Up and Down Arrow buttons ▲▼	Use the Up or Down arrow keys to go through the information on the LCD screen. This is also used to move between each menu when you configure or view information in the subsystem. NOTE: When the Down Arrow button ▼ is pressed 3 times, the LCD control will shift to the other RAID controller (in redundant controller mode) and the other RAID controller's IP address will be shown in LCD.
Select button ✔	This is used to enter the option you have selected.
Exit button EXIT	Press this button to return to the previous menu. NOTE: This button can also be used to reset the alarm beeper. For example, if one disk drive fails, pressing this button will mute the beeper.

Main Switch Button	
Flashing Blue	Indicates that the power cords are inserted and/or indicates the 2 power supply switches are turn on.
Light Blue	Indicates that the sytem is on.
No Light	Indicates that the whole system is power off.

Environmental Status

Parts	Function
Power LED	Green indicates power is ON.
Power Fail LED	If one of the redundant power supply unit fails, this LED will turn to RED and alarm will sound.
Fan Fail LED	When a fan's rotation speed is lower than 700rpm, this LED will turn red and an alarm will sound.
Over Temperature LED	If temperature irregularities in the system occur (HDD slot temperature over 65°C, Controller temperature over 80°C, CPU Temperature over 90°C), this LED will turn RED and alarm will sound.
Voltage Warning LED	If the output DC voltage is above or below the allowed range, an alarm will sound warning of a voltage abnormality and this LED will turn red. **12V:** over 12.8V / under 11.12V **5V:** over 5.35V / under 4.63V **3.3V:** over 3.53V / under 3.05V **1.2V:** over 1.28V / under 1.12V
Activity LED	This LED will blink blue when the Disk Array is busy or active.

2.1.1.2   LCD IP Address in Dual Controller Mode

In dual controller mode, the RAID subsystem has 2 IP addresses which can be accessed separately.

By default, the IP address of Controller 1 is shown.

To view the IP address of Controller 2, press the "Down Arrow" ▼ button in the front panel three (3) times.

When the IP address of Controller 1 is shown, there is no blinking rectangular character at the end of the IP address.

When the IP address of Controller 2 is shown, there is a blinking rectangular character at the end of the IP address.

When the IP address has a link (connected to network), there is an "*" at the end of the IP address. When there is no link, there is no "*".

Controller 1 IP Address (No rectangular character)

Controller 1 has Link   Controller 1 has no Link

Controller 2 IP Address (With rectangular character blinking)

Controller 2 has Link   Controller 2 has no Link

2.1.1.3 HDD Status LEDs

The Front Panel shows the disk drives status.
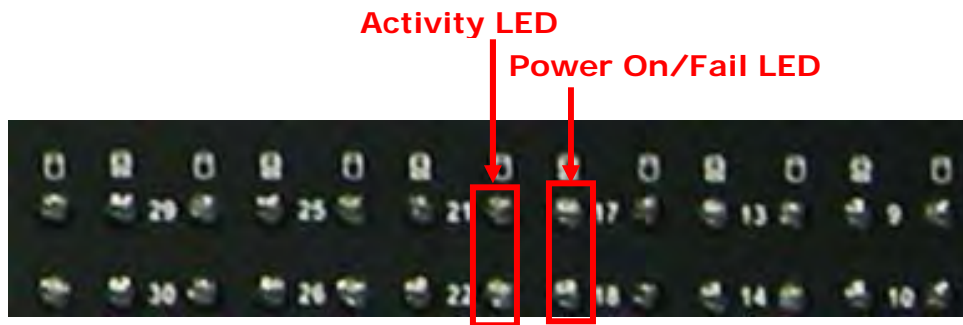
Indicator	Color	Description
Activity LED	**Blue Blinking**	**Indicates the disk drive is busy or being accessed.**
Power On/Fail LED	**Green**	**Indicates the disk drive in this slot is good.**
	RED	**Indicates the disk drive in this slot is defective or failed.**
	LED is off	**Indicates there is no disk drive in this slot.**

2.1.2 Rear View

Single Controller

Power Supply 01-1
Controller Module
Fan 06-1
Power Supply 01-2
Expander 1-1
Expander 1-2

Dual Controller

Power Supply 01-1
Controller Module 1
Fan 06-1
Power Supply 01-2
Controller Module 2
Expander 1-1
Expander 2-1
Expander 2-2
Expander 1-2
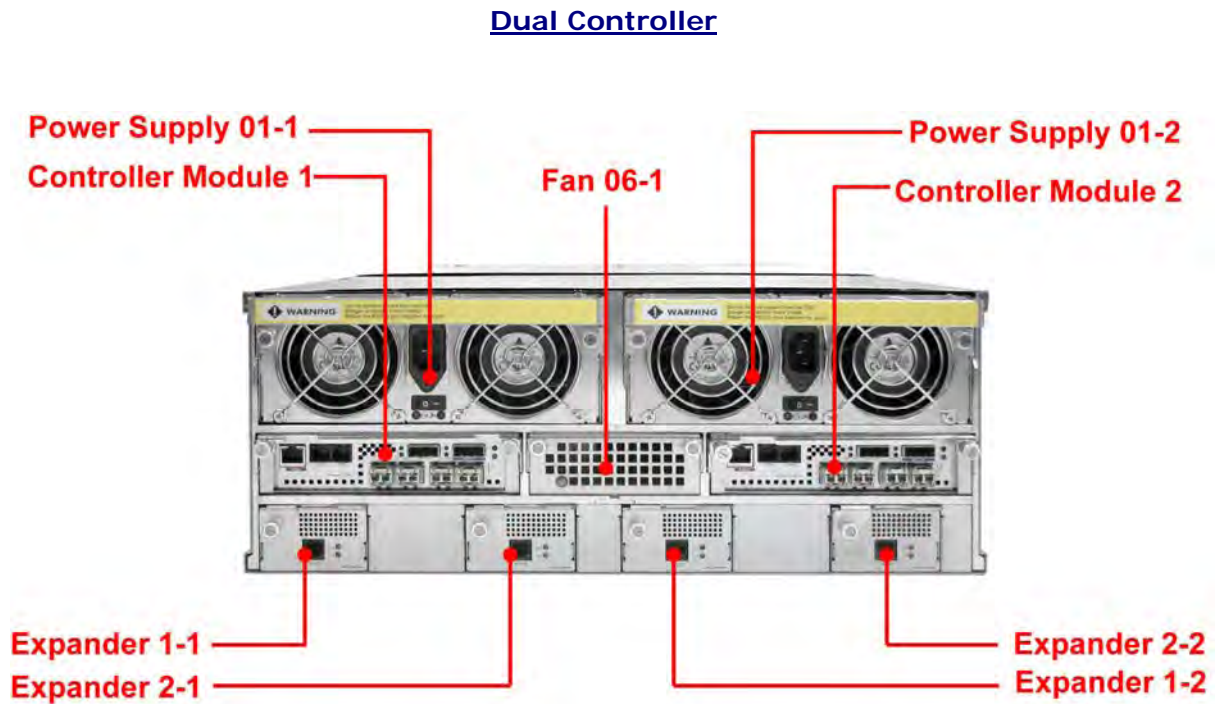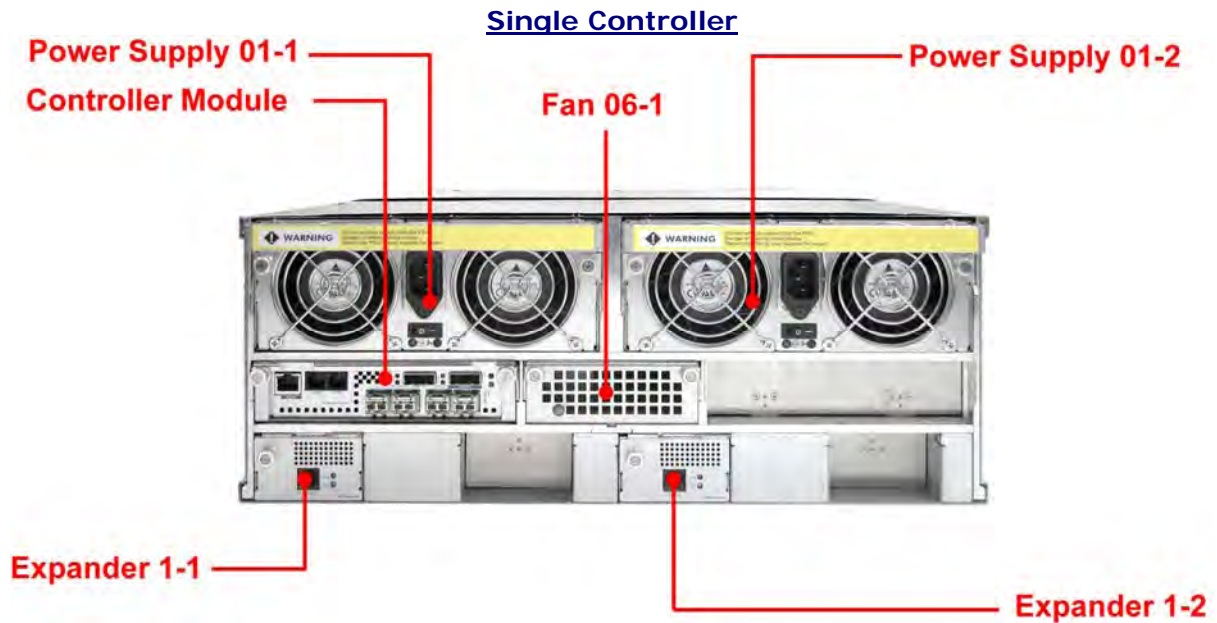
NOTE: Each Power Supply Module has 1 Power Supply and 5 Fans. For purpose of hardware monitoring, the RAID enclosure is logically divided into two enclosures.

The functions of the Expander Modules are as follows:

Module:	Function/Description:
Expander Module 1-1 (for Controller 1)	**Monitors Enclosure 1 (Disk slots 1 to 32, Power Supply 01-1, Fans 01-1, 02-1, 03-1, 04-1, and 05-1, 07-1, 08-1 and Turbo Fan 06-1).** Note: "-1" means enclosure 1.
Expander Module 2-1 (for Controller 2)	**Same function as Expander 1-1**
Expander Module 1-2 (for Controller 1)	**Monitors Enclosure 2 (Disk slots 33 to 64, Power Supply 01-2, Fans 01-2, 02-2, 03-2, 04-2, 05-2, 06-2 and 07-2).** Note: "-2" means enclosure 2.
Expander Module 2-2 (for Controller 2)	**Same function as Expander 1-2**

2.2 Controller Module

The Disk Array includes 8Gb Fibre-to-SAS/SATA RAID Controller Module.

RAID Controller Module

2.2.1 Controller Module Panel
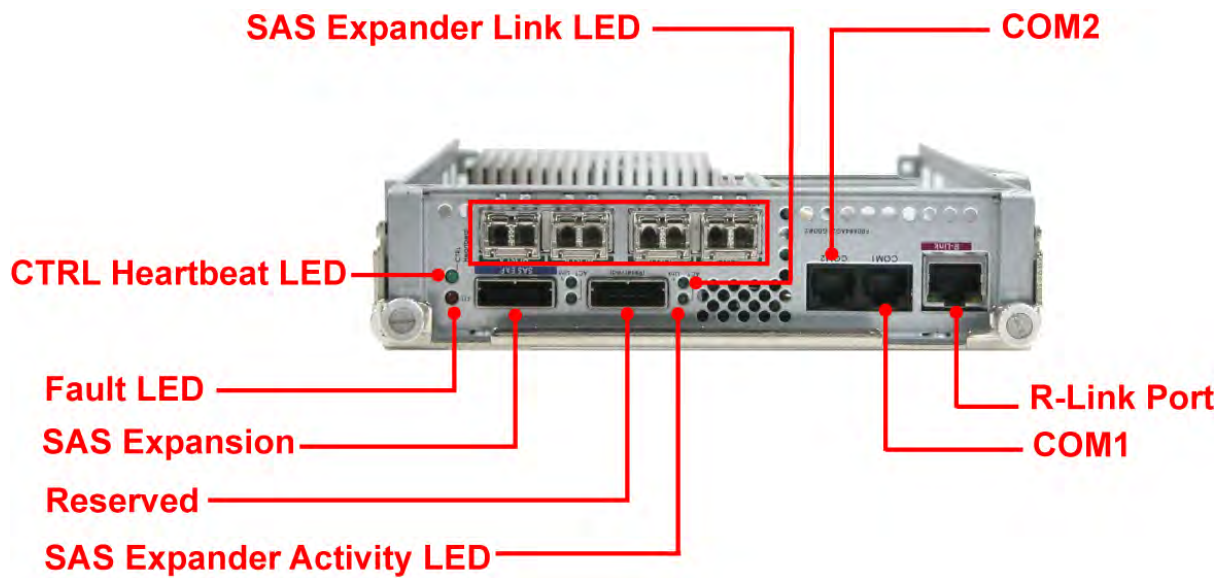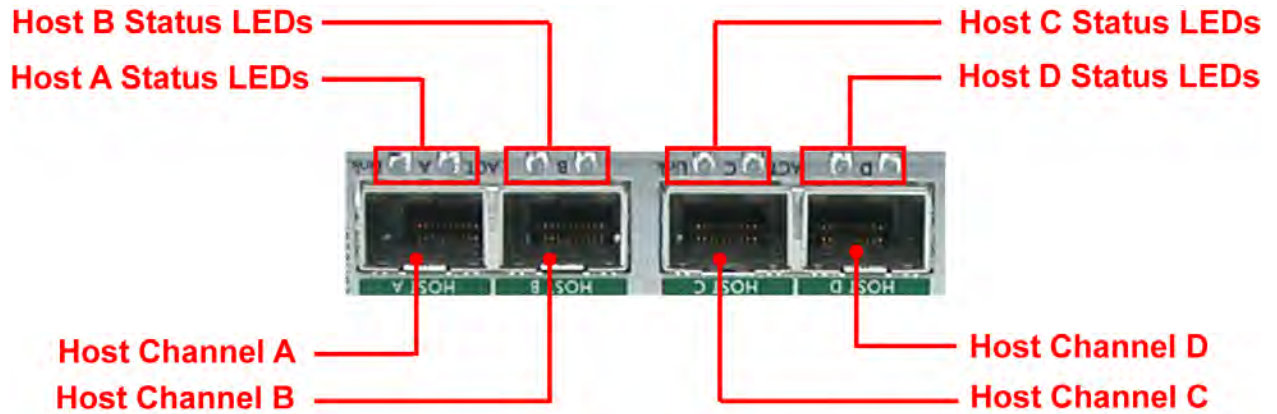
> Note: Only one host cable and one SFP module are included in the package. Additional host cables and SFP modules are optional and can be purchased separately for upgrade.

Part	Description
Host Channel A, B, C, D	There are four Fibre host channels (A, B, C, and D) which can be use to connect to Fibre HBA on the Host system, or to connect to FC switch.
SAS Expansion Port	Use for expansion; connect to the SAS In Port of a JBOD subsystem.
COM2	RJ-11 port; Use to connect to CLI (command line interface) for example to upgrade expander firmware.
COM1	RJ-11 port; Use to check controller debug messages
R-Link Port	10/100/1000 Ethernet RJ-45 port; Use to manage the Disk Array via network and web browser.

Indicator LED	Color	Description
Host Channel A, B, C, D Status LEDs: Link LED and Activity LED	Green	Link LED: Indicates Host Channel has linked if the Fibre HBA Card is 8GB.
	Orange	Link LED: Indicates Host Channel has linked if the Fibre HBA Card is 4GB.
	Blink Orange	Link LED: Indicates Host Channel has linked if the Fibre HBA Card is 2GB.
	Blink Blue	Activity LED: Indicates the Host Channel is busy and being accessed.
SAS Expander Link LED	Green	Indicates expander has linked.
SAS Expander Activity LED	Blue	Indicates the expander is busy and being accessed.
Fault LED	Blink RED	Indicates that controller has failed.
CTRL Heartbeat LED	Blink Green	Indicates that controller is working fine.
	Solid Green	Indicates that controller is hung.

2.3 Power Supply / Fan Module (PSFM)

The 64bay Disk Array contains **two 1100W Power Supply/Fan Modules**. All PSFM are inserted at the rear of the chassis.

Front Panel

Rear Side

NOTE: Each PSFM delivers Full-Range 100V ~ 240V (+/-10%) voltage AC electricity. Each PSFM consists of 1 power supply and 5 fans. Two Fans are located at the panel side, and three fans are located in rear side of the PSFM.

Power Supply 01-1   **Power Supply 01-2**

Fan 01-1   Fan02-1   Fan 01-2   Fan 02-2

Fan 03-1 ─────   Fan 04-1   Fan 05-1

Rear Side

Fan 01-1 ─────
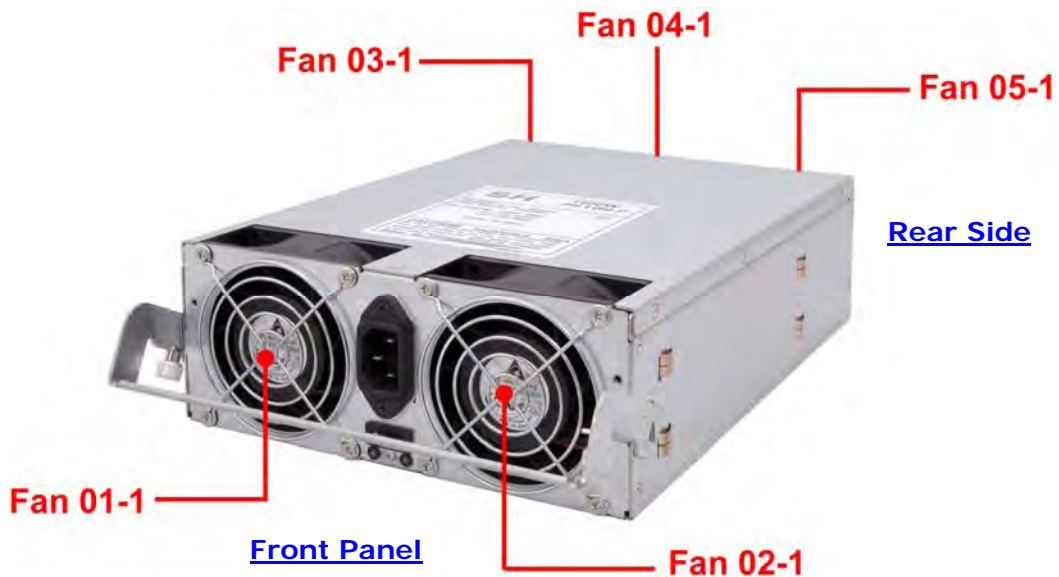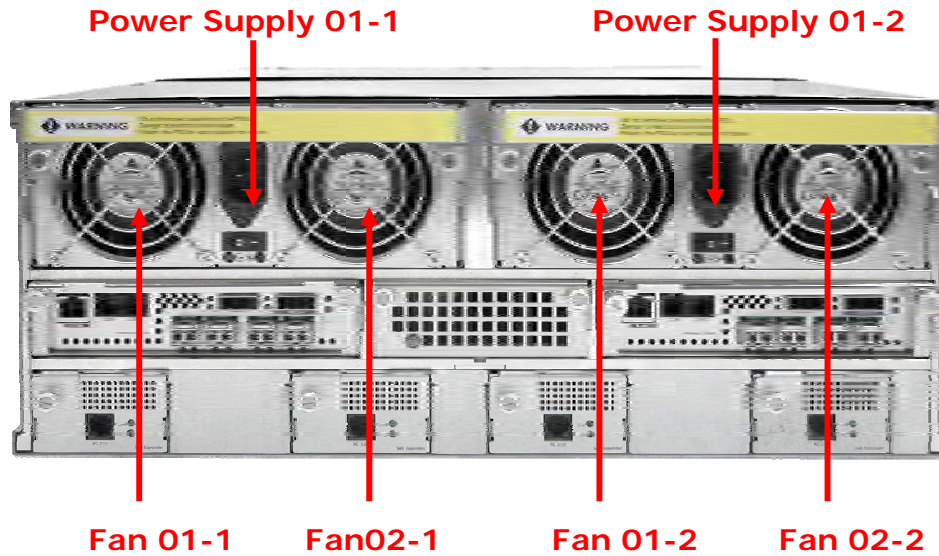
Front Panel   Fan 02-1

NOTE: The first PSFM (01-1, on the left side of enclosure) has five fans: Fan 01-1 and Fan 02-1 on the front panel; and Fan 03-1, Fan 04-1 and Fan 05-1 on the rear side.

The second PSFM (01-2, on the right side) has five fans also: Fan 01-2 and Fan 02-2 on the front panel; and Fan 03-2, Fan 04-2 and Fan 05-2 on the rear side.

NOTE: "-1" means enclosure 1 and "-2" means enclosure 2.

Fibre to SAS/SATA Disk Array

2.3.1 PSFM Panel
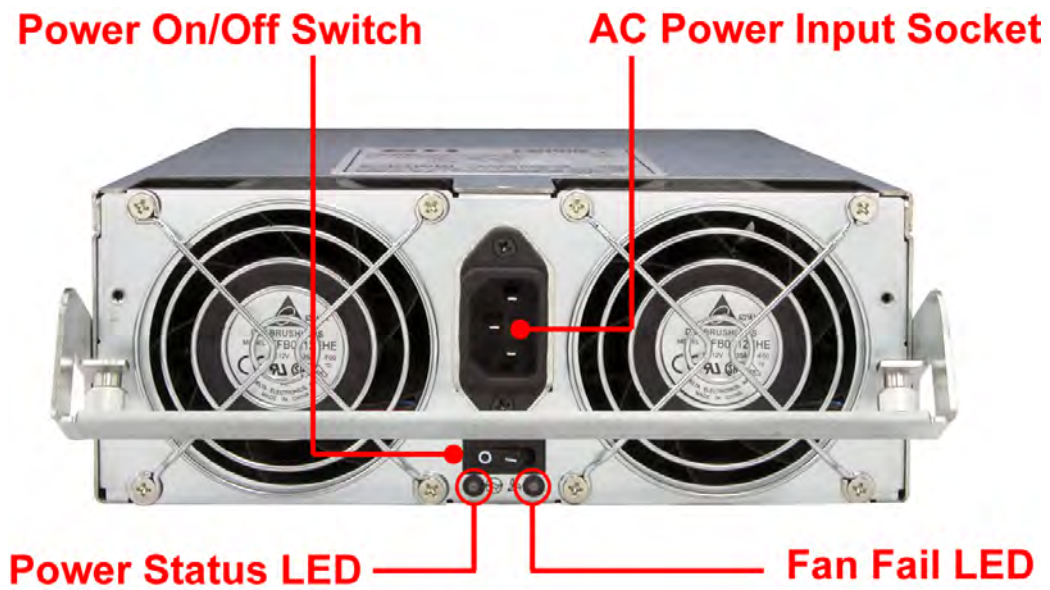
Part	Description
AC Power Input Socket	Use to connect the power cord from power source.
Power On/Off Switch	Use to power on or power off the PSFM.

Indicator	Color	Description
Power Status LED	Green	Indicates the power supply module is good.
	Red	Indicates the power supply module is faulty.
Fan Fail LED	Red	Indicates one or more fans in the PSFM has failed.

When the power cord connected from main power source is inserted to the AC Power Input Socket the Power Status LED becomes RED. When the switch of the PSFM is turned on, the LED still shows RED. After the main switch in front panel is turned on, the LED turns GREEN, which means it is functioning normally.

The PSFM has a 5V standby DC voltage. When the power cord(s) is/are connected to the AC Power Input Socket, after 1 second, all Activity LEDs will flash once. When the power cord(s) is/are disconnected from AC Power Input Socket, after 3 seconds, all Activity LEDs will flash twice.

34 User Manual

2.4   Fan Module

The 64bay Disk Array contains 15 fans.

Power Supply 01-1   **Power Supply 01-2**

Turbo Fan 06-1

Fan 01-1   **Fan02-1**   **Fan 01-2**   **Fan 02-2**

Fan 04-1

Fan 03-1

Fan 05-1

Fan 01-1

Fan 02-1
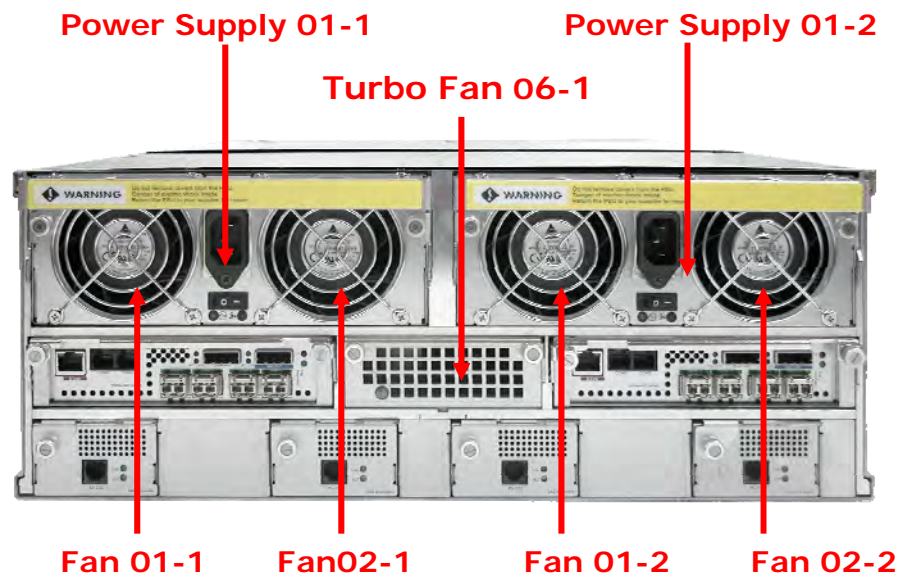
NOTE: "-1" means enclosure 1 and "-2" means enclosure 2.
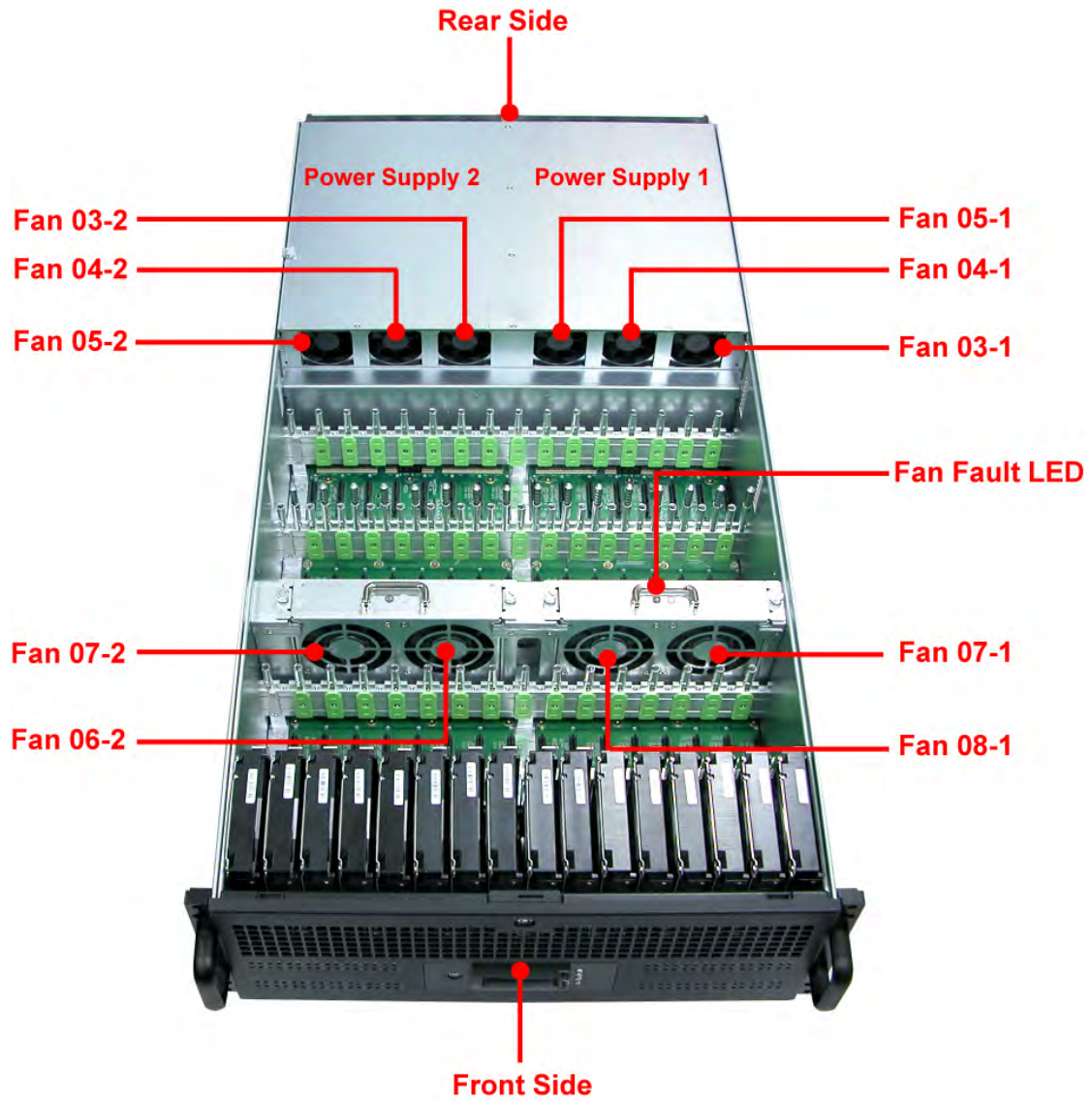
Indicator	Color	Description
Fan Fault LED	No light	Indicates the fan is normal.
	Red	Indicates the turbo fan is faulty.

2.4.1 Turbo Fan

The turbo fan (Fan 06-1) provides additional airflow inside the enclosure.

Turbo Fan LED
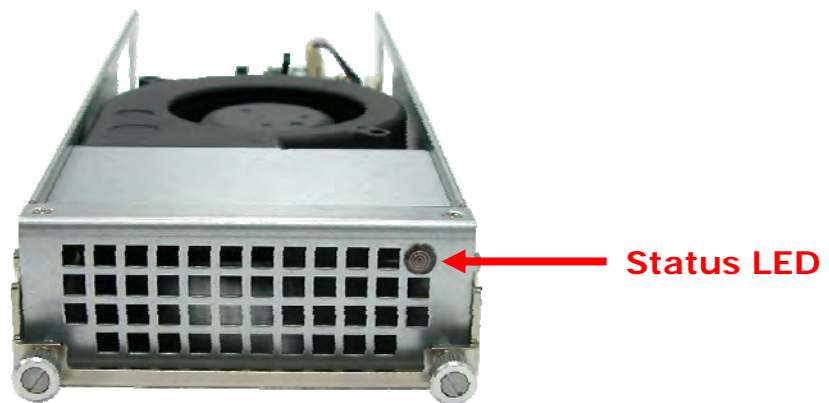
Status LED

Indicator	Color	Description
Status LED	Red	Indicates the turbo fail is faulty.

NOTE: The status of Turbo Fan (Fan 06-1) is monitored by Expander Module 1.

2.5 Expander Module

The Expander Module contains the SAS expander. It can be used to upgrade the SAS expander firmware. It also contains the SES module (SCSI Enclosure Services). SES is the protocol used for enclosure environmental control.

The SES module monitors the following enclosure conditions: temperature, power supply voltage, and fan speed.

2.5.1 Expander Module Panel
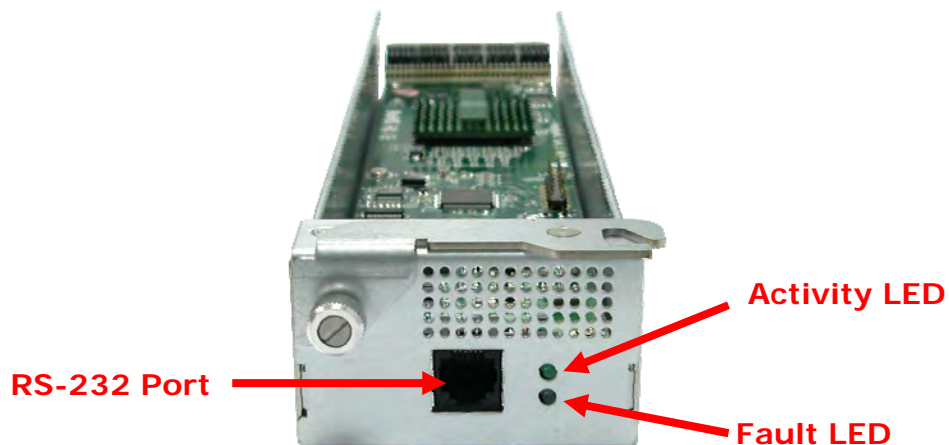
Part	Description
RS-232 Port	Use to upgrade the firmware of the expander module. Connect the serial cable RJ11-to-DB9 to your system's serial port.

Indicator	Color	Description
Activity LED	Blinking Green	Indicates the expander module is busy or active.
Fault LED	Binking Blue	Indicates the expander module is faulty or has failed.

2.6 Disk Drive Installation into the Disk Slot

This section describes the physical locations of the hard drives supported by the subsystem and give instructions on installing a hard drive.

NOTE: When the Disk Array is shipped, the disk trays are not placed in the disk slots. If all disk trays will be used to install all 64 disk drives, for quicker and easier installation of disk drives in the Disk Array, it is recommended to attach first each disk drive with HDD side brackets.
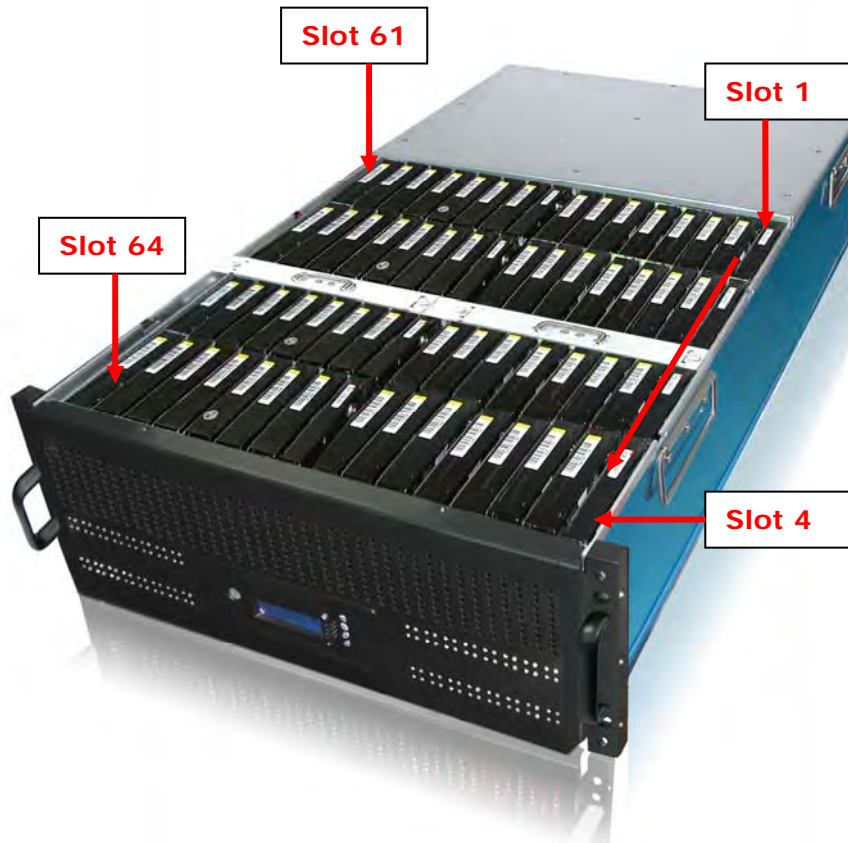
DISK SLOT NUMBERS

Rear side

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

Front Side

IMPORTANT: In dual controller mode, the installation of SATA disk drive in a disk tray is done differently. In single controller mode, the installation of SATA disk in a disk tray is the same with SAS disk.

HDD	Single Controller	Dual Controller
SATA	No need dongle board	Need dongle board
SAS	No need dongle board	No need dongle board

NOTE: In this model, it is recommended to use 6Gb hard drive disks.

2.6.1 To install a SATA disk drive (Dual Controller Mode) in a disk tray:

A. HDD side brackets without dongle boards

1. Prepare the HDD side brackets. Remove them from the dummy disk by pushing the upper sides of the dummy disk as shown below:
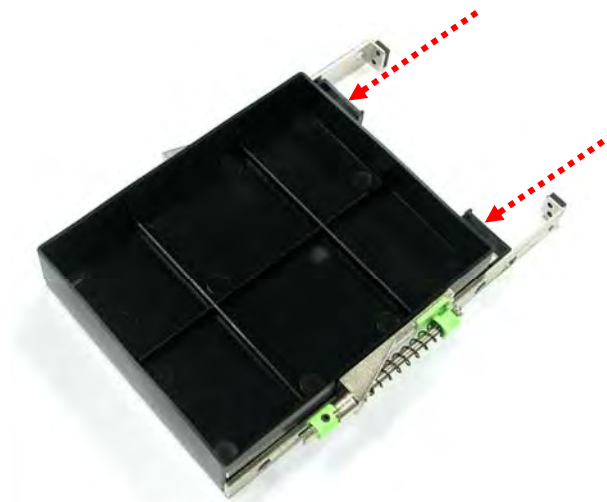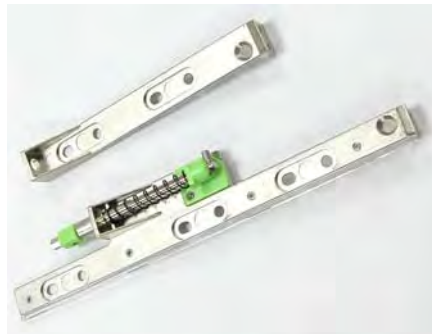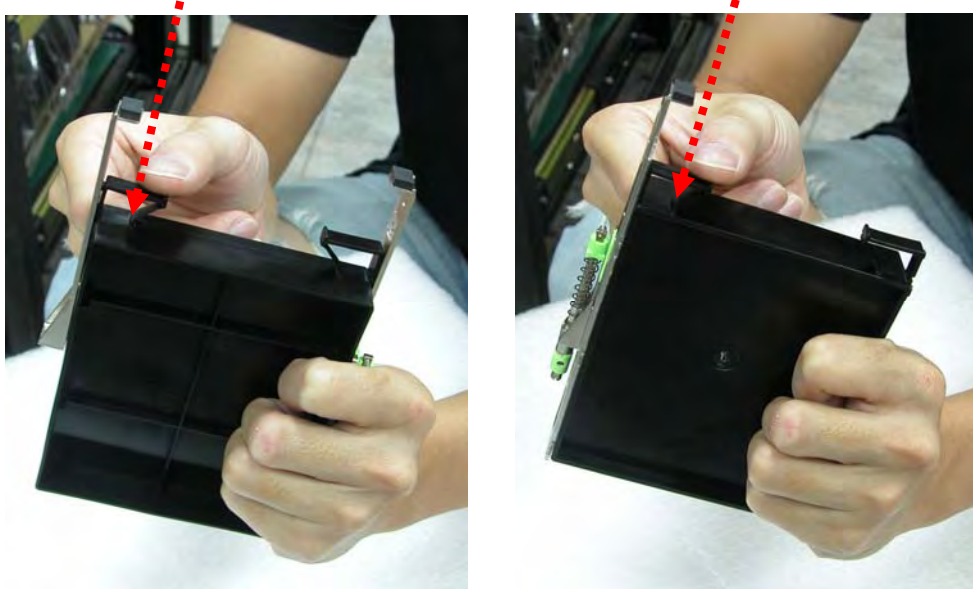
2. Prepare the dongle board with metal bracket.

3. Connect the dongle board into the SATA disk drive.

4. Place the brackets on both sides of the disk drive and secure them with screws.

3 screws **#6-32 UNC L=5.0mm**

#6-32 L=4.0mm
for dongle board metal bracket

#6-32 L=4.0mm
for dongle board metal bracket

2 screws #6-32 UNC L=5.0mm
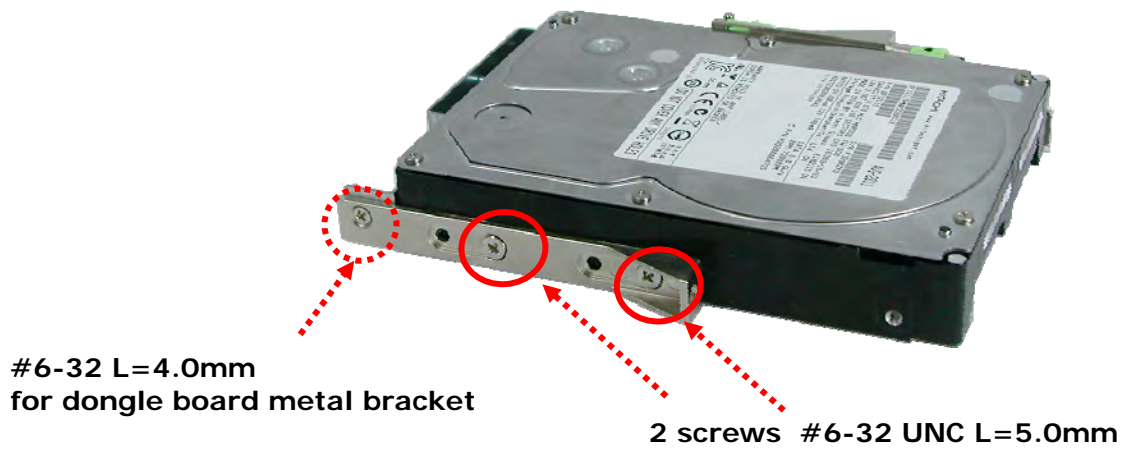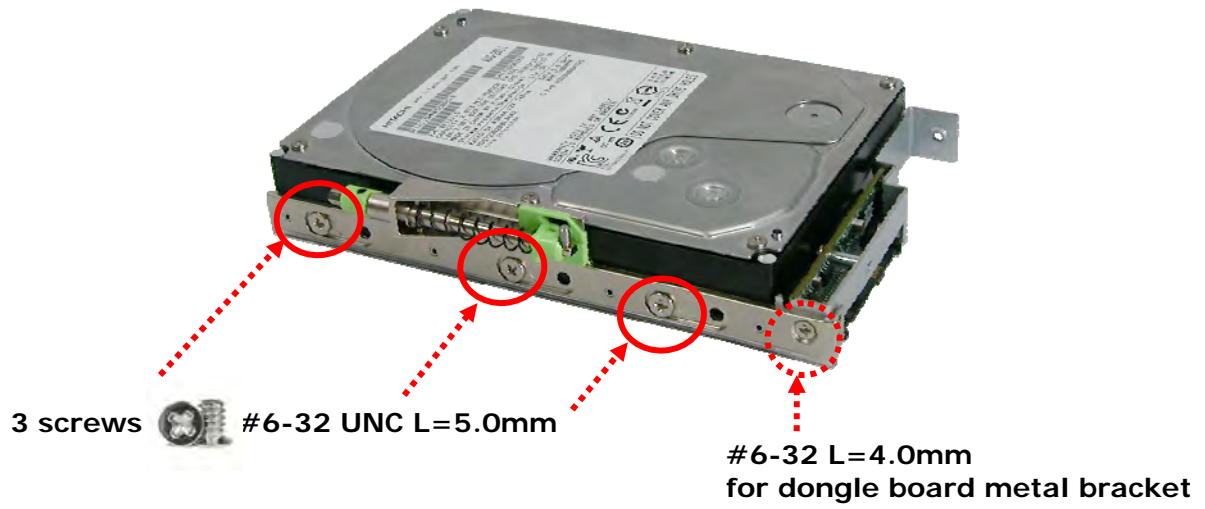
5. Place the slotted flat head screw.

B. HDD side brackets with dongle boards

1. Prepare the HDD side brackets. Remove them from the dummy disk by pushing the upper sides of the dummy disk as shown below:

2. Place the brackets on both sides of the disk drive and secure them with screws.

3 screws #6-32 UNC L=5.0mm

2 screws #6-32 UNC L=5.0mm
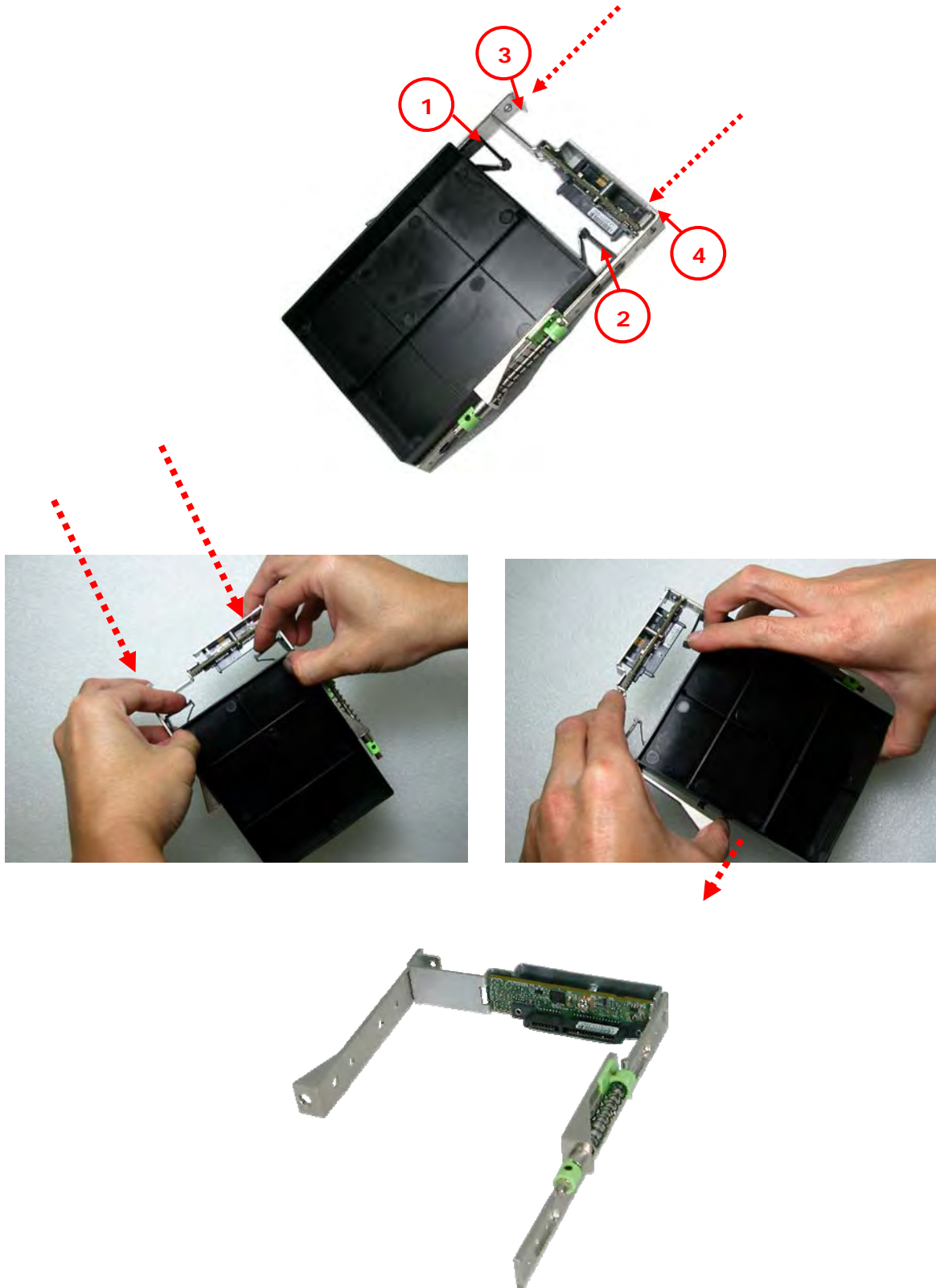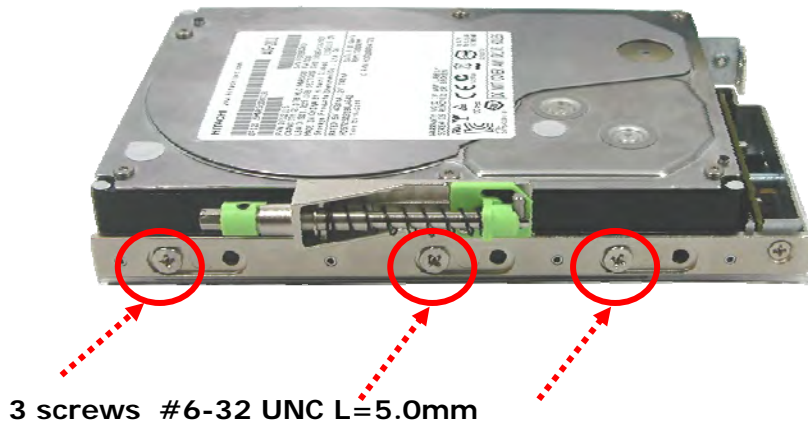
3. Place the slotted flat head screw.

2.6.2 To install a SAS disk drive (Single or Dual Controller Mode) or SATA disk drive (Single Controller Mode) in a disk tray:

1. Prepare the HDD side brackets. Remove them from the dummy disk by pushing the upper sides of the dummy disk as shown below:
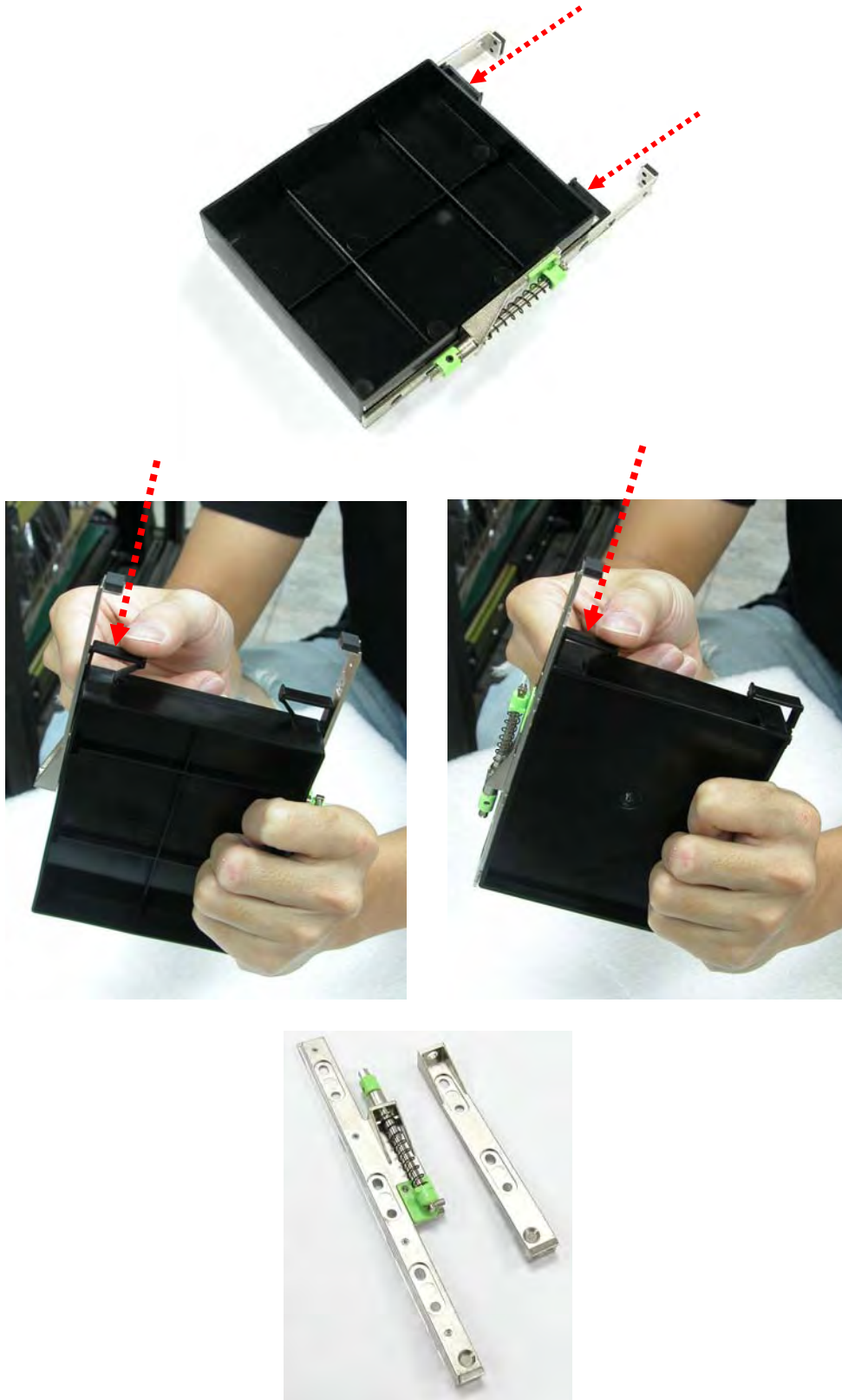
2. Place the brackets on both sides of the disk drive and secure them with screws.

3 screws #6-32 UNC L=5.0mm

2 screws #6-32 UNC L=5.0mm

3. Place the slotted flat head screw.

4. Place the drive carefully in the disk slot.

5. Fix the disk drive using the disk tool that is included in the package.

6. Repeat the same steps for the rest of the disks.

Note: You can use also the disk tool to remove the disk drive in the disk slot.
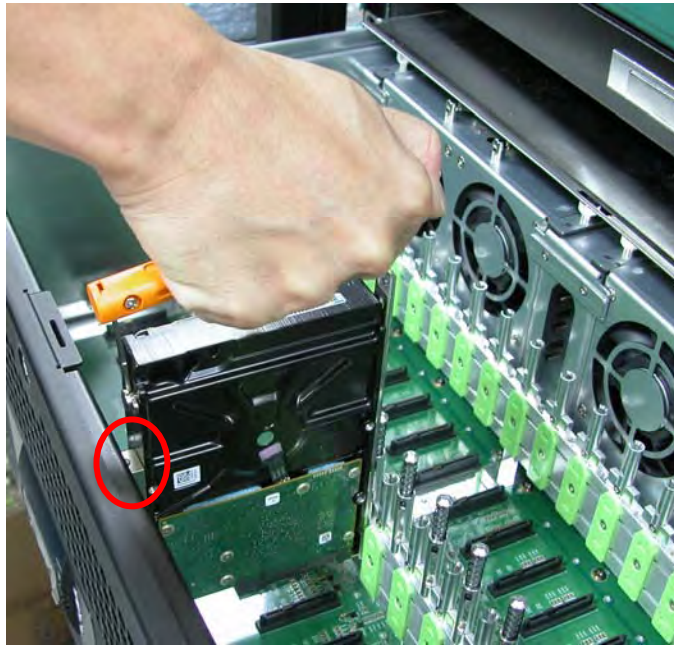
Chapter 3   Getting Started with the Disk Array

3.1   Installing the Rails and Mounting into Rack

NOTE: At least two persons are needed to lift the Disk Array. To reduce the weight of the Disk Array, remove the power supply modules from the rear of Disk Array. If disk drives are already installed in the disk trays, remove also the disk trays. Refer to appropriate sections on how to remove the power supply modules and how to remove the disk trays/disk drives.

NOTE: The sample model used in the following installation might not be the actual model for this manual.

NOTE: The Disk Array must be installed near the Disk Array or host system where it will be connected. A Phillips screwdriver is needed in installation.

WARNING! It is prohibited to put other enclosures on top of the 64-bay Disk Array because the total weight will not be supported by the rails.

Steps:

1. Open the rail box.

2. Remove the 2 rail assemblies and the screws/accessories from the box. Check its contents.

3. Insert three (3) M5 nuts on the 2 holes of the front left side of the rack post.

Position of M5 nuts on the 3 holes of left rack post
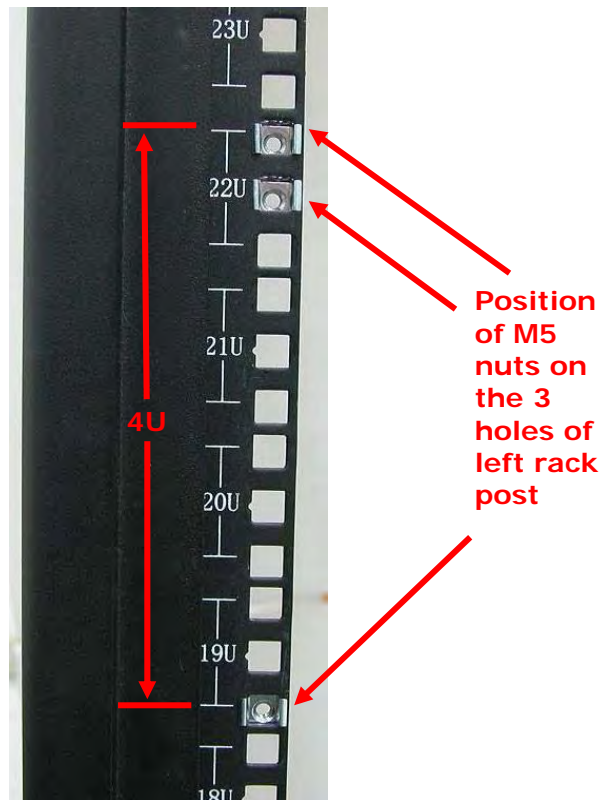
Rack Post – Front Left Side

4. Insert three (3) M5 nuts on the 2 holes of the front right side of the rack post.

Position of M5 nuts on the 3 holes of right rack post
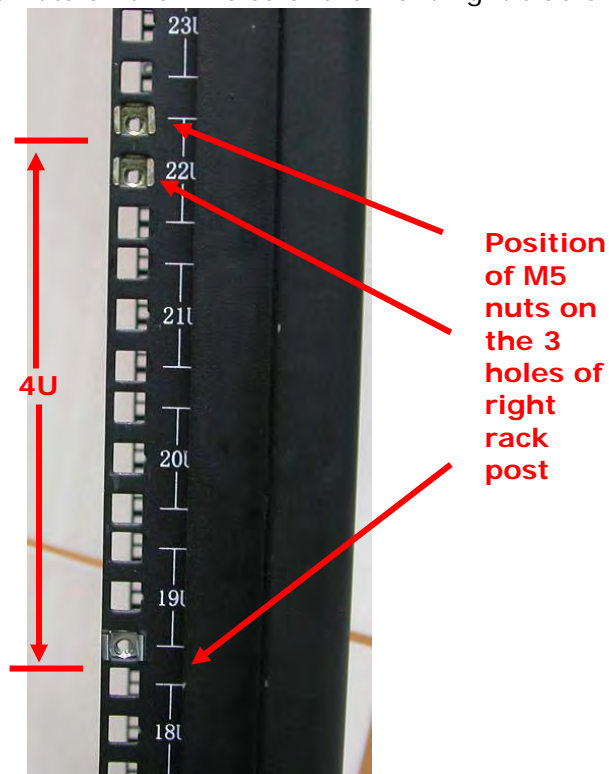
Rack Post – Front Right Side

5. Prepare the 2 rail assemblies.
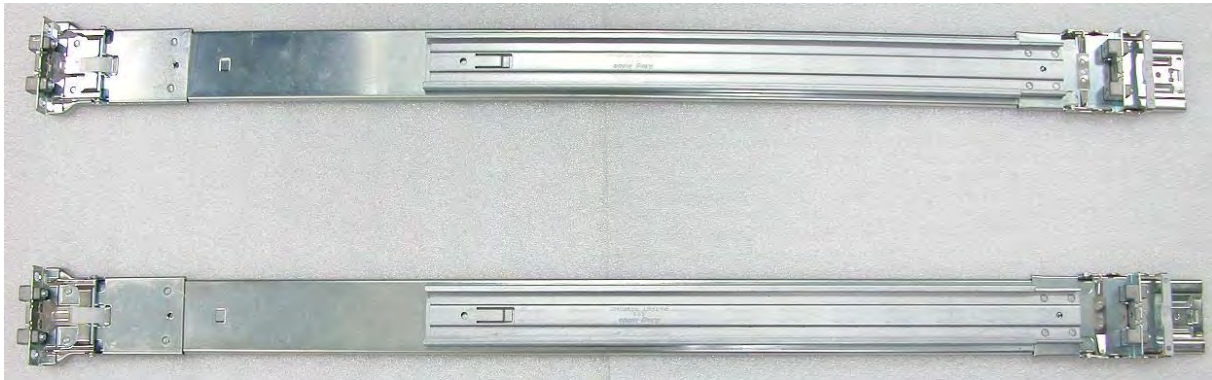
Front Side of Rail Assembly   **Rear Side of Rail Assembly**

6. Hold one rail assembly and install in the front left side of rack. To install, align and insert the 2 latches of the rail into the 2 holes on the rack post. Use the Lock Lever to lock the rail assembly in the left rack post.
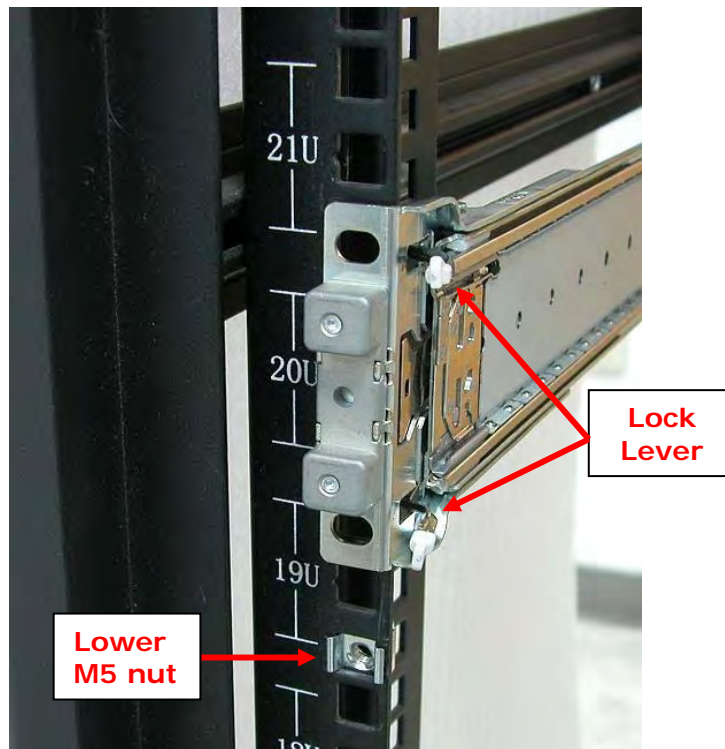
View from Front Side of Front Left Rack Post
Lock Lever is Not Locked
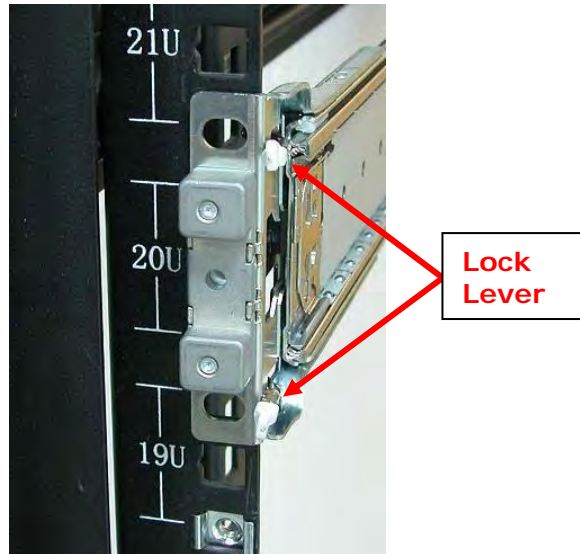
**View from Front Side of Front Left Rack Post**
Lock Lever is Locked
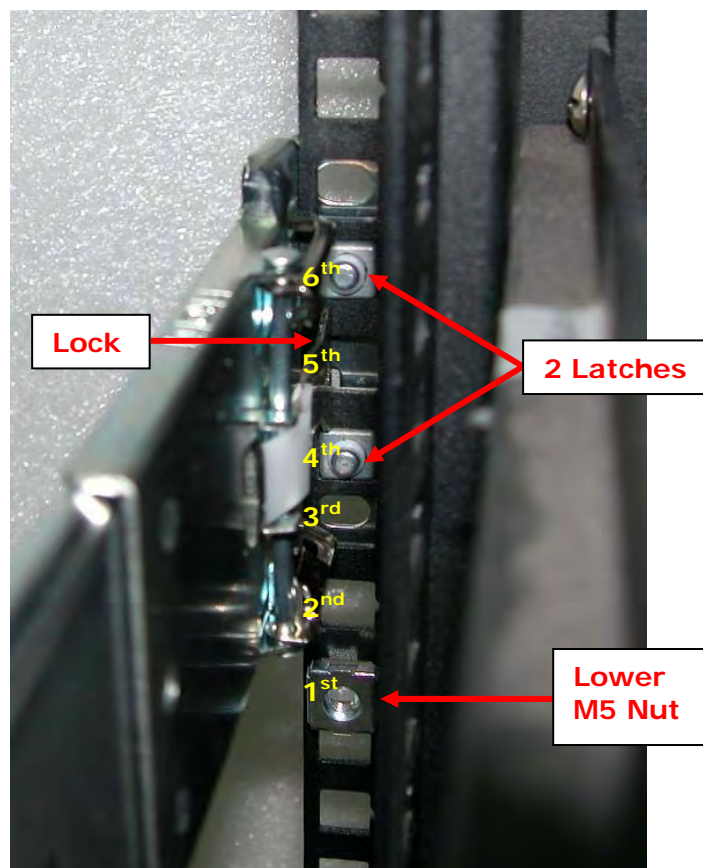
View from Rear Side of Front Left Rack Post
**2 Latches are inserted in the 4th and 6th holes from bottom (M5 nut)**

7. Install the other end of rail assembly to the left rear side. Align and insert the 2 latches on the 2 holes on the rear rack post, and then push the rail a little towards the rear side and lock the lock lever on the rack post.
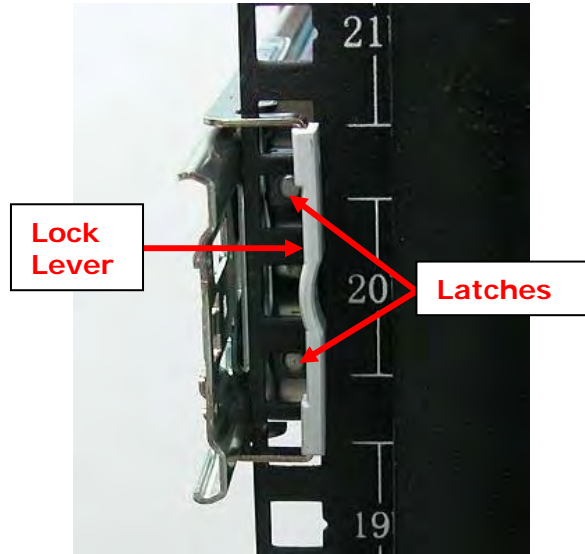
View from Rear Side of Rear Left Rack Post
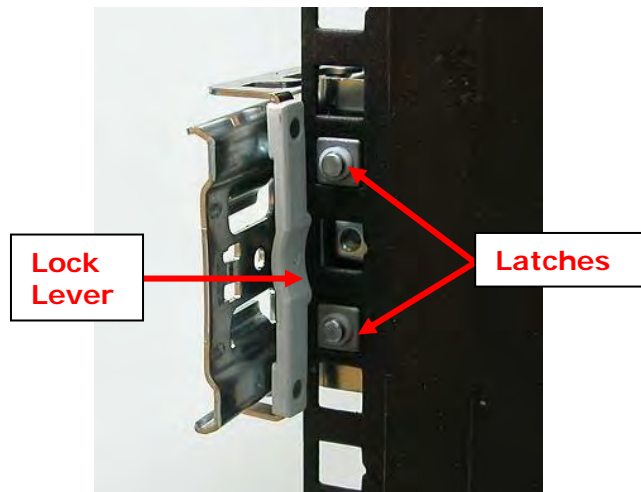
View from Rear Side of Rear Left Rack Post
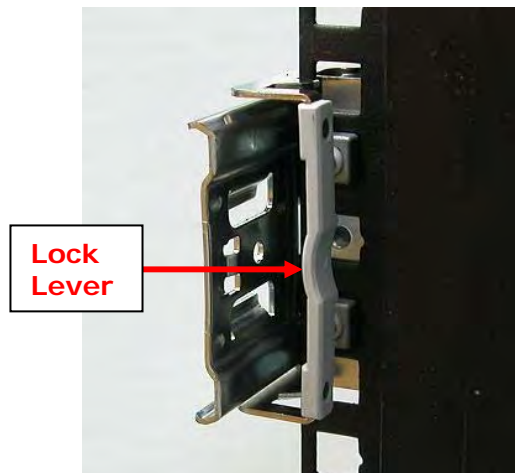
View from Rear Side of Rear Left Rack Post

8. Repeat step 6 to install the other rail assembly into the right front side.
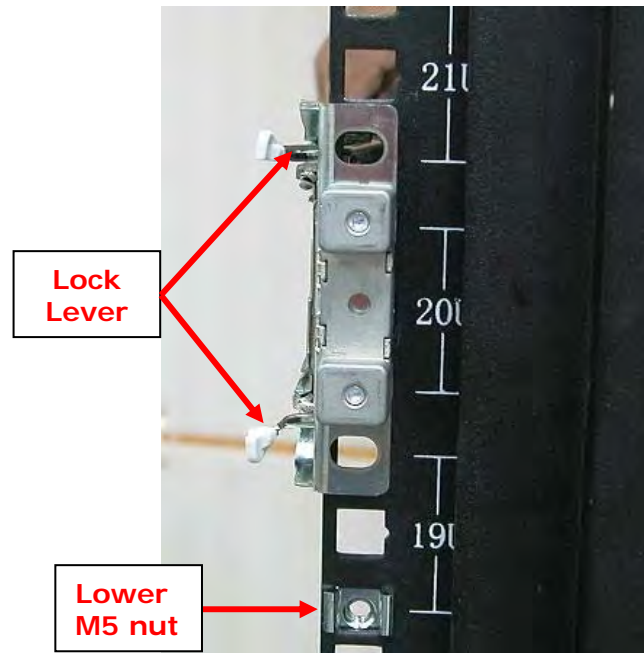
**View from Front Side of Front Right Rack Post
Lock Lever is Not Locked**
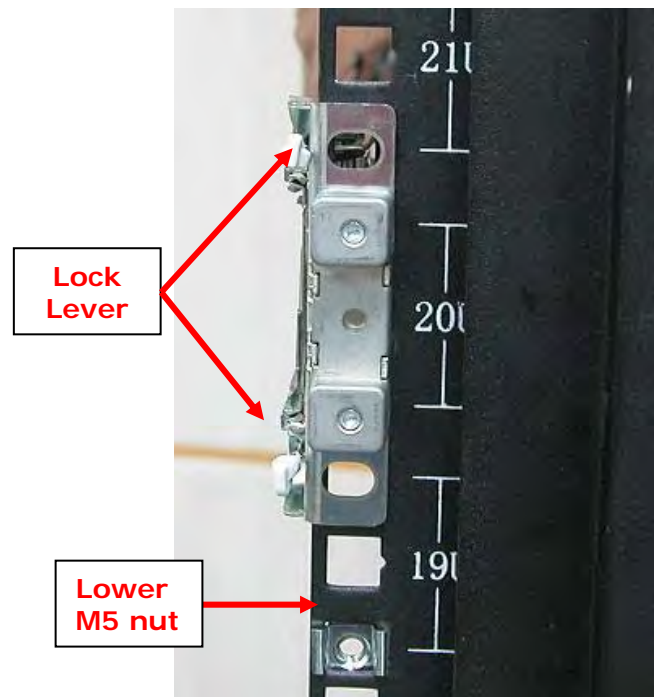
**View from Front Side of Front Right Rack Post
Lock Lever is Locked**
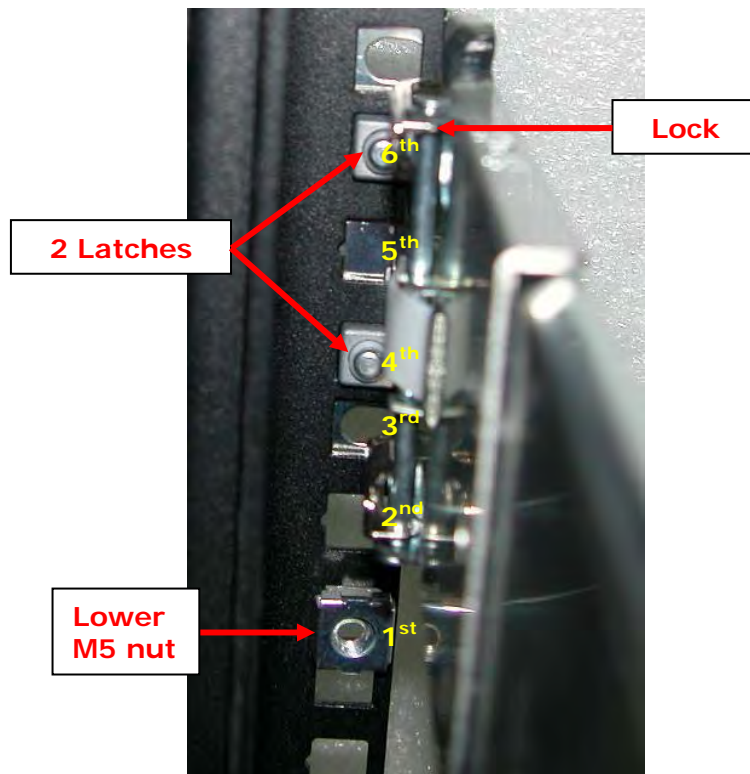
View from Rear Side of Front Right Rack Post
2 Latches are inserted in the 4ᵗʰ and 6ᵗʰ holes from bottom (M5 nut)

9. Repeat step 7 to install the other end of rail assembly to the rack post of rear right side.
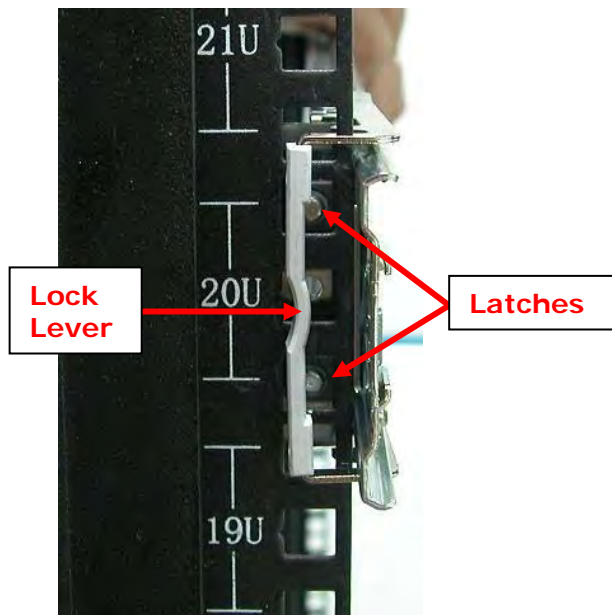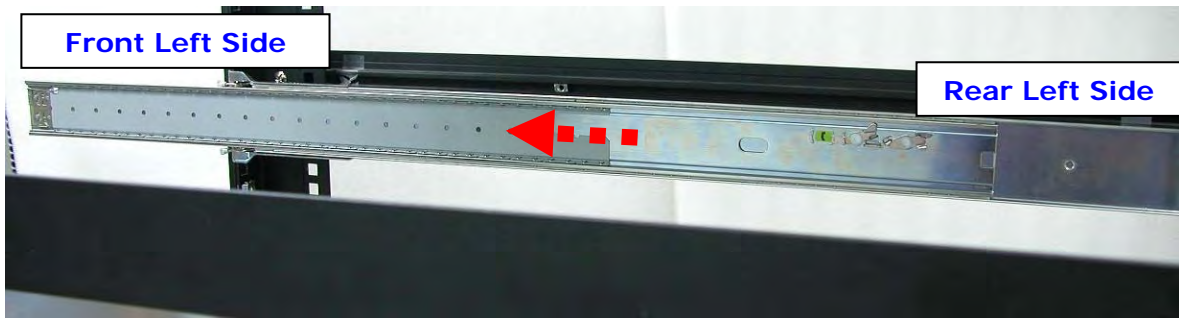

View from Rear Side of Rear Right Rack Post
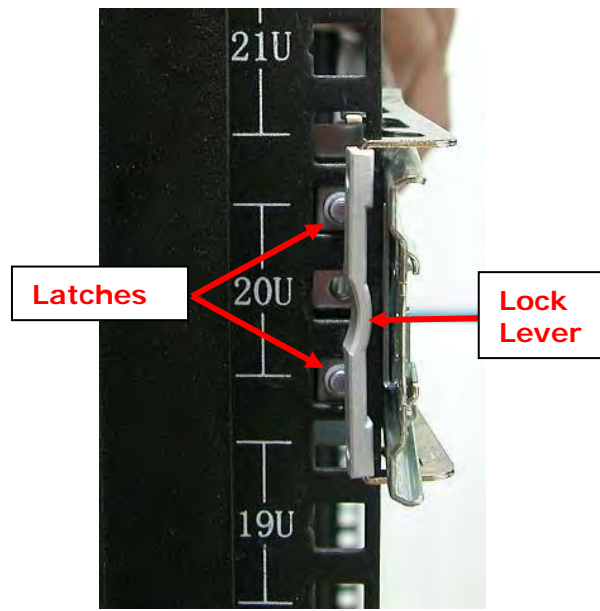
View from Rear Side of Rear Right Rack Post
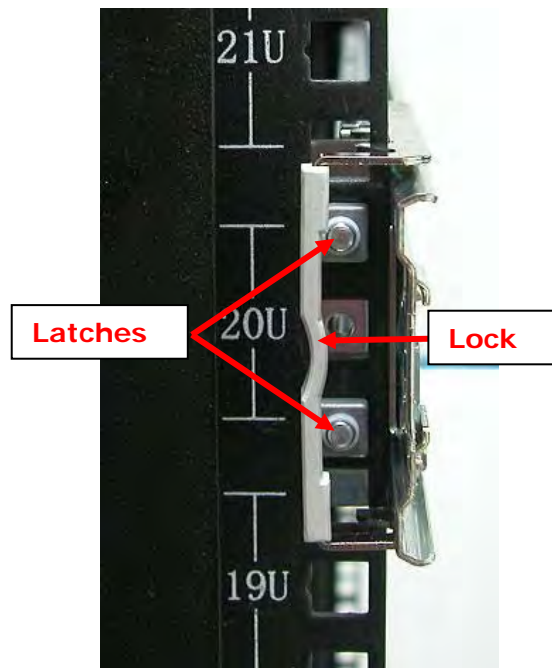
View from Rear Side of Rear Right Rack Post

10. Pull the 2 middle rail members out from the rail assembly.

Front Left Side

Rear Left Side

Middle Rail Member of Rail Assembly on Left Side of Rack

Right Front Side

Front Side

Left Front Side
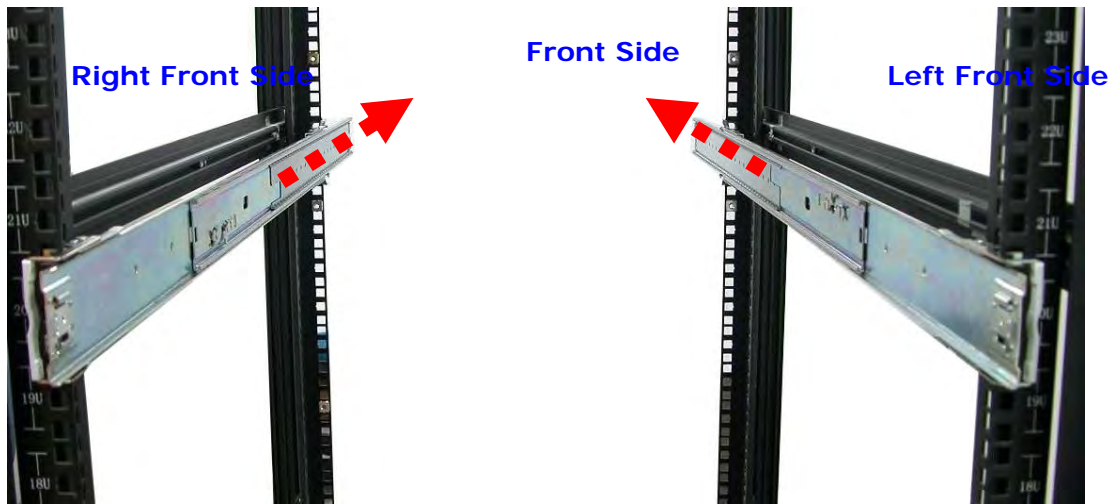
View from Rear Side

11. With at least 4 persons carrying the enclosure, insert the 2 inner rails (attached to the sides of the enclosure) into the middle rails. Slide the enclosure until it stops or about half way through.

NOTE: Be careful when inserting the 2 inner rails into the middle rails. The 2 inner rails must be <u>parallel</u> with the 2 middle rails so that 2 inner rails will insert and slide easily. Use hands to guide the inner rails when inserted into the middle rails.
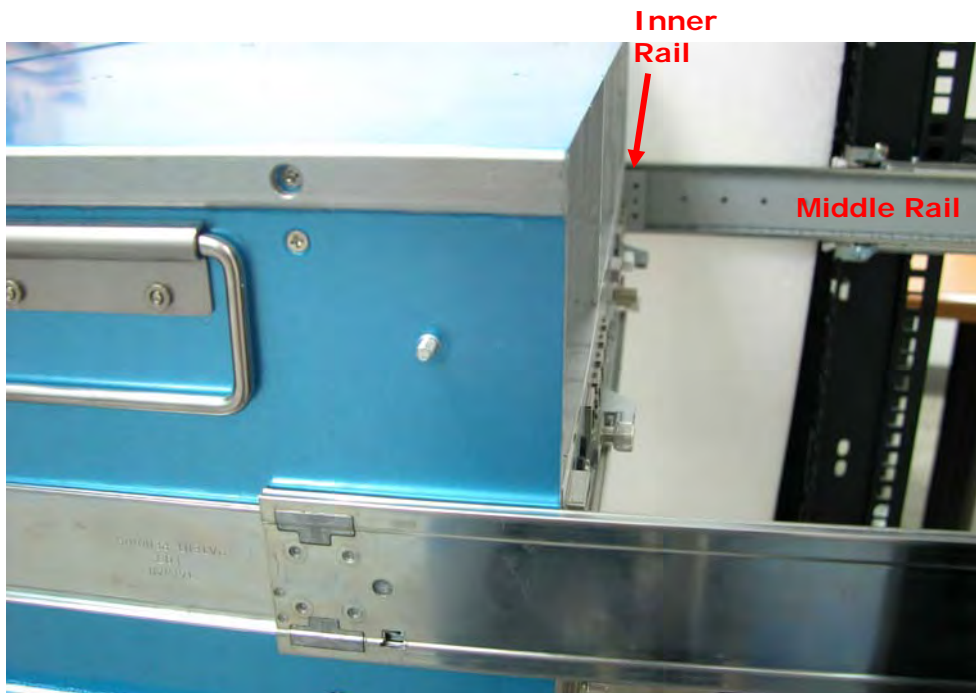
Inner Rail Aligned with and Inserted into the Middle Rail

Important: Make sure to hold the enclosure firmly in <u>level position</u> while inserting the enclosure in the rail. <u>Keep holding</u> the enclosure moved inside the rack. When the half rear side is inside the rack, you can put down the two rear handles but support in the bottom part of the enclosure is still needed so that the enclosure will not drop down.

View from Rear Side

12. Press outwards the blue locks on both sides of the inner rail members at the same time. Then push the enclosure inwards (or backwards) until it goes inside the rack.

Blue Lock of Inner Rail
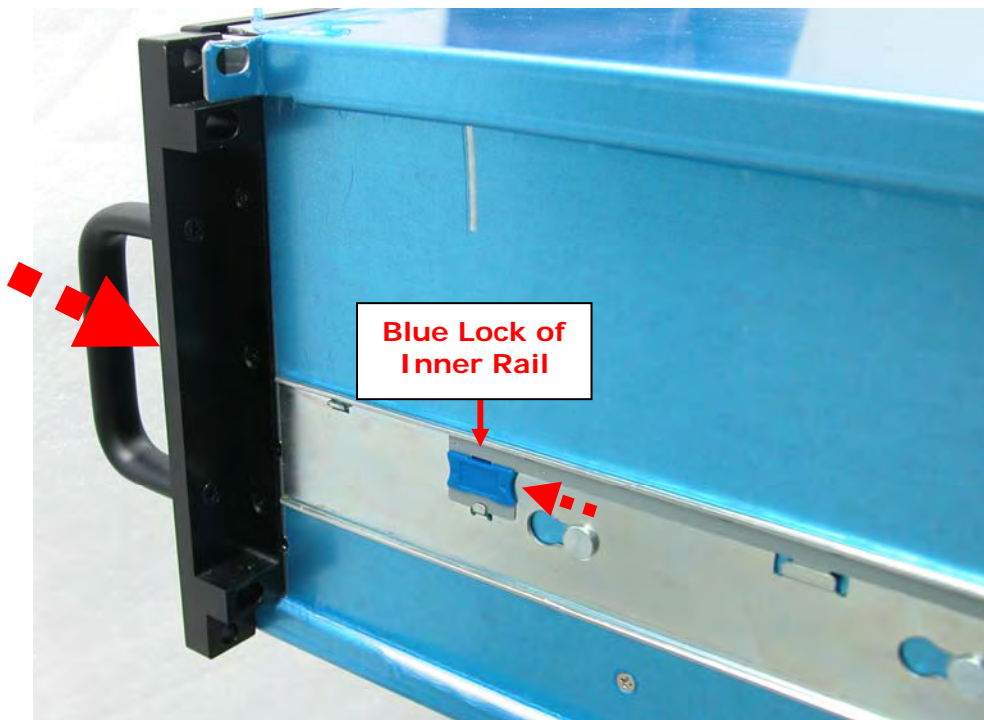
View from Right Side of Enclosure
Blue Lock of Inner Rail is Pushed a Little Outwards and
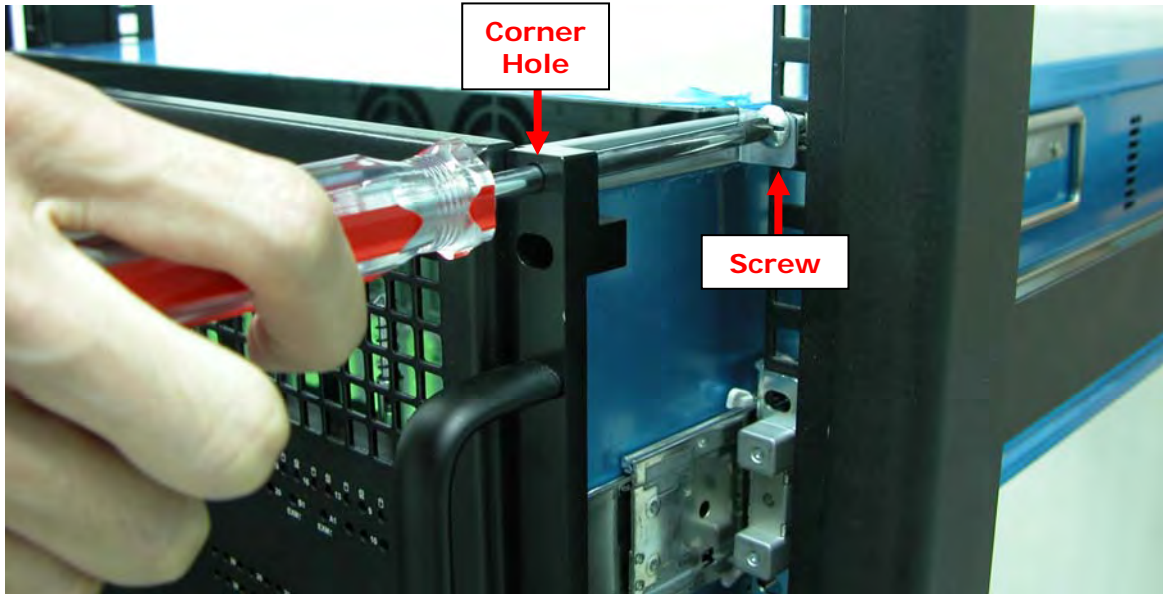**Enclosure is Pushed Inwards**

**View from Rear Side of Rack Cabinet
Enclosure is Pushed Inwards**

13.   Insert the power supply modules.

14. Use six (6) M5 screws to lock the enclosure into the rack post, one screw in each corner. Note that the screw driver will need to pass through the corner hole of front panel for the two upper corner holes on both sides.

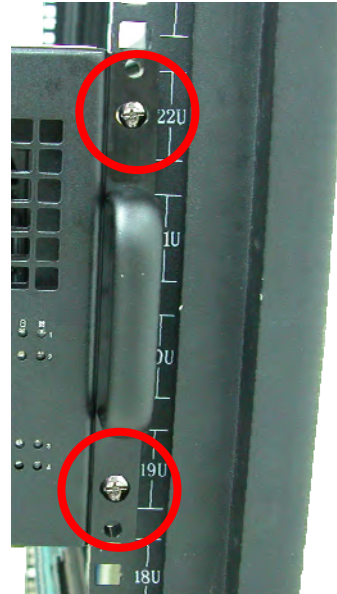**Front Left Side**   **Front Right Side**

15. Open the top cover and re-insert the disk drives / disk trays, if disk drives/disk trays were previously removed. Then close the top cover.

3.2 Removing the Disk Array from the Rack

1. Remove the six screws in the front corner.

Front Left Side   **Front Right Side**

2. Remove the power supplies in the rear and the disk drives from the disk slots.

3. Carefully pull the subsystem.

4. Push the white lock to release the subsystem from the rail.
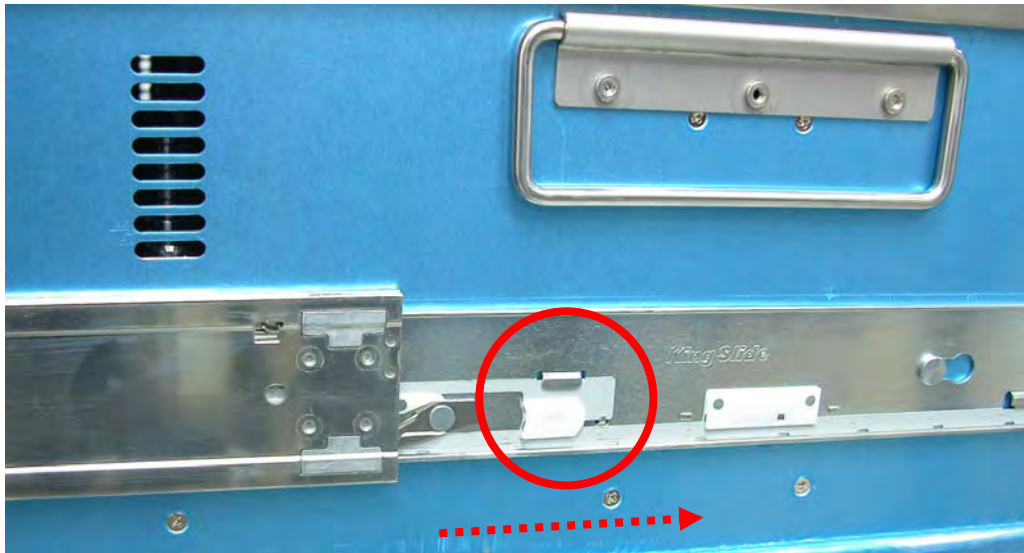
3.3   Preparing the Disk Array

1. Install the disk drives, if not yet installed. Refer to Section 2.6 Disk Drive Installation for detailed information.

2. Attach network cable to the R-Link port. Connect the other end to your network hub or switch.

3. Connect one end of Fibre optic cable to the Host Channel port of the subsystem and the other end to the Fibre HBA on the Host system or to the FC switch.

> **NOTE: If a JBOD subsystem will be connected to the Disk Array, connect the SAS cable from the SAS Expansion Port of Disk Array to the SAS In Port of JBOD subsystem.**

3.4   Powering On

1. Plug in all the power cords into the AC Power Input Socket located at the PSFM. The main switch button in the front panel will flash blue indicating that the power cords are inserted.

> **NOTE: The subsystem is equipped with redundant, full range power supplies with PFC (power factor correction). The system will automatically select voltage.**
>
> **NOTE: The PSFM has a 5V standby DC voltage. When the power cord(s) is/are connected to the AC Power Input Socket, after 1 second, all Activity LEDs will flash once. When the power cord(s) is/are disconnected from AC Power Input Socket, after 3 seconds, all Activity LEDs will flash twice.**

2. Turn on each Power On/Off Switch of the PSFM. The main switch button in the front panel will still flashing blue.

> **NOTE: When the power cord connected from main power source is inserted to the AC Power Input Socket, the Power Status LED becomes RED. When the switch of the PSFM is turned on, the LED still shows RED. After the main switch in front panel is turned on, the LED turns GREEN, which means it is functioning normally.**

Power Supply 01-1   **Power Supply 01-2**
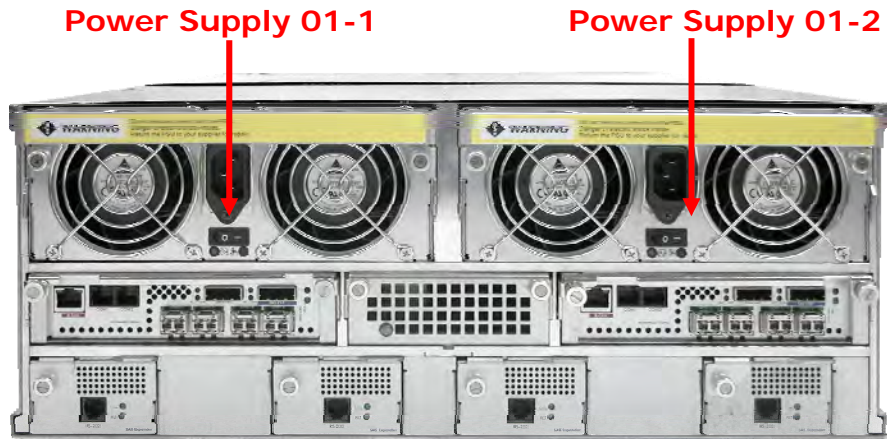
3. Push the main switch button in the front panel to power on.

Main Switch

4. Allow the machine a few moments to initialize before using it. The main switch button will continue flashing blue until the system is finished checking each disk slot.

> **NOTE: The system will initialize after turning on the Main Switch. Each disk slot will be checked during subsystem initialization.**

5. Configure RAID using the utility options described in the next chapter.

3.5   Powering Off

IMPORTANT: When powering off the Disk Array, turn off first the Main Switch in the front panel and allow at least 3 minutes for the subsystem to shutdown properly. During this time, each disk slot starting from slot #1 until slot #64 will be powered down. The main switch button in the front panel will flash blue.

When Disk Array has totally powered down, turn off the switches of the 2 Power Supply Fan Modules at the rear. The main switch button in the front panel will still flash blue until the power cords are pulled out from the sockets.

Chapter 4   RAID Configuration Utility Options

Configuration Methods

There are three methods of configuring the RAID controller:

a. Front panel touch-control buttons

b. Web browser-based remote RAID management via the R-Link Ethernet port

c. Telnet connection via the R-Link Ethernet port

> **NOTE: The Disk Array allows you to access using only one method at a time. You cannot use more than one method at the same time.**

4.1   Configuration through Telnet

> **NOTE: This example uses CRT terminal emulation program. You can also use Windows Hyper terminal as another option.**

1. To connect to Disk Array using Telnet, open Terminal Emulation program (example, CRT 6.1) and start new session, and select Telnet protocol. Click "Next".
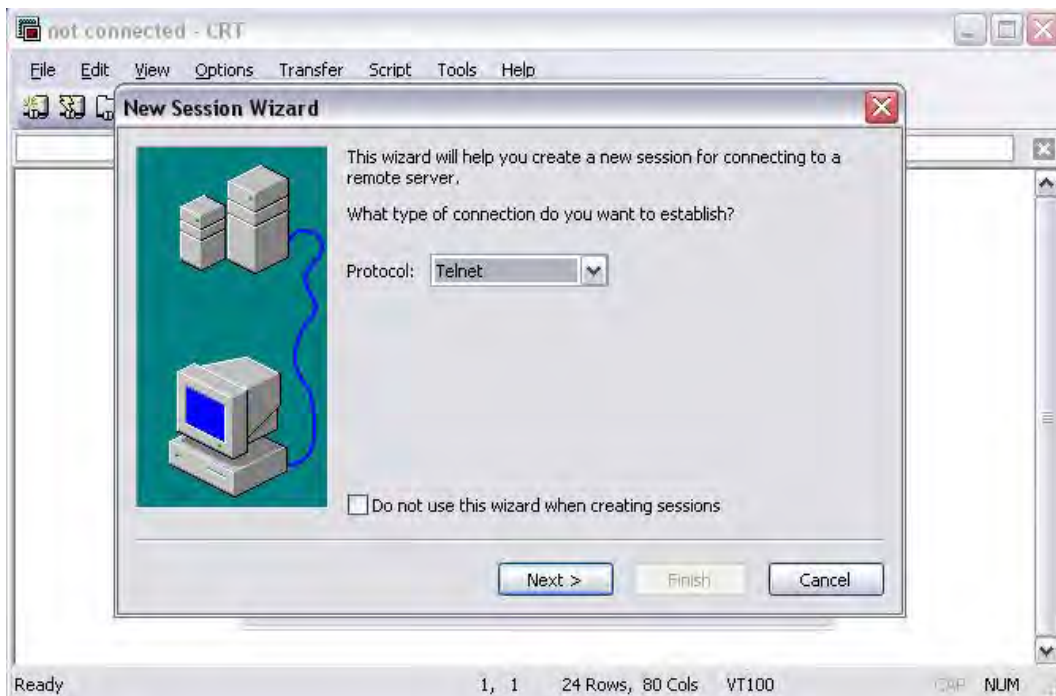
2. Enter the Disk Array's IP address. Make sure the PC running the terminal emulation program can connect to the Disk Array's IP address. Click "Next".
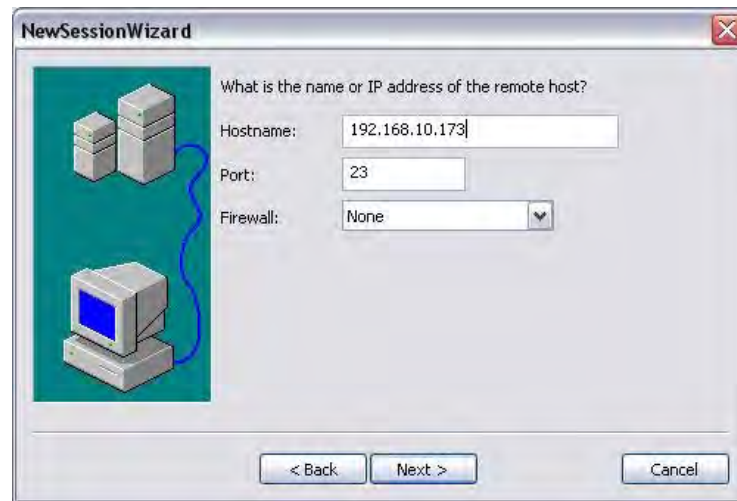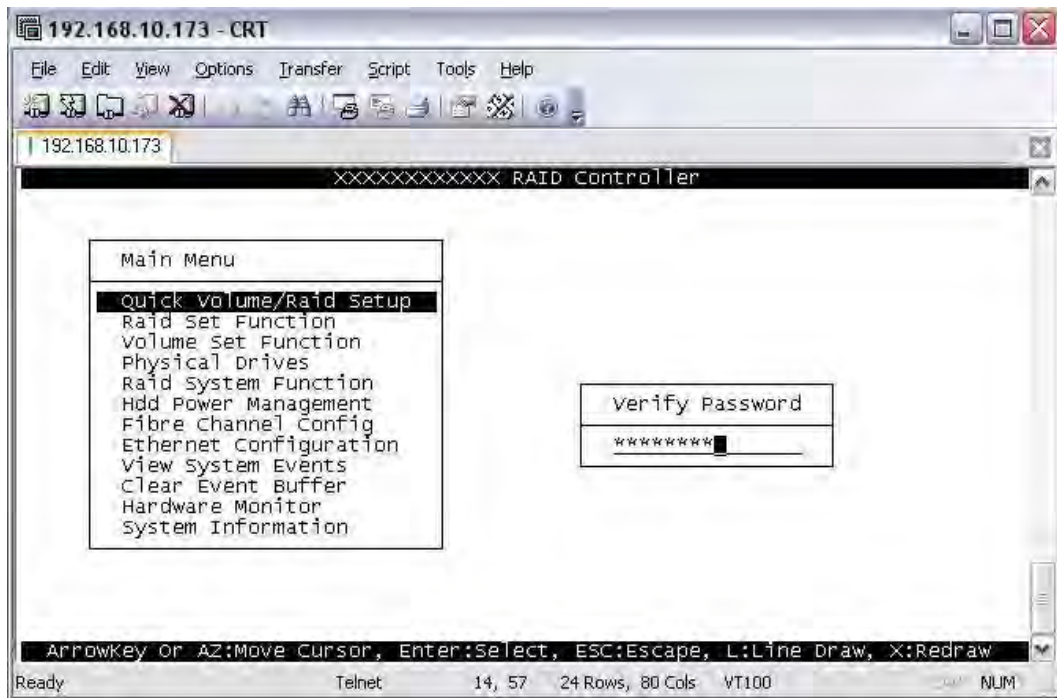

3. Rename the Session name if necessary. Click "Finish".

4. Select the Session name and click "Connect".
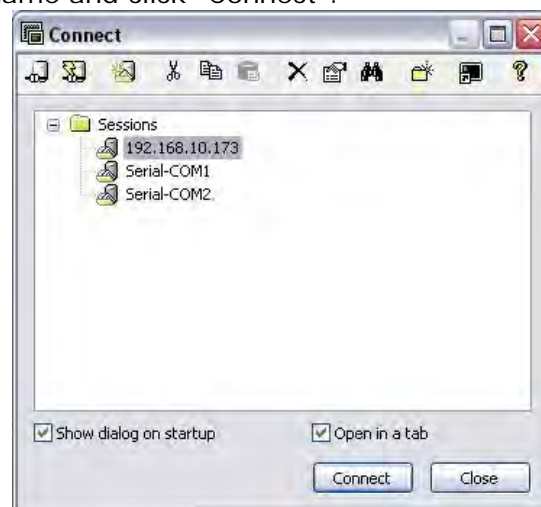
5. After successful connection, the Main Menu will be displayed. Select a menu and the Password box will be shown. Enter password (default is 00000000) to login.
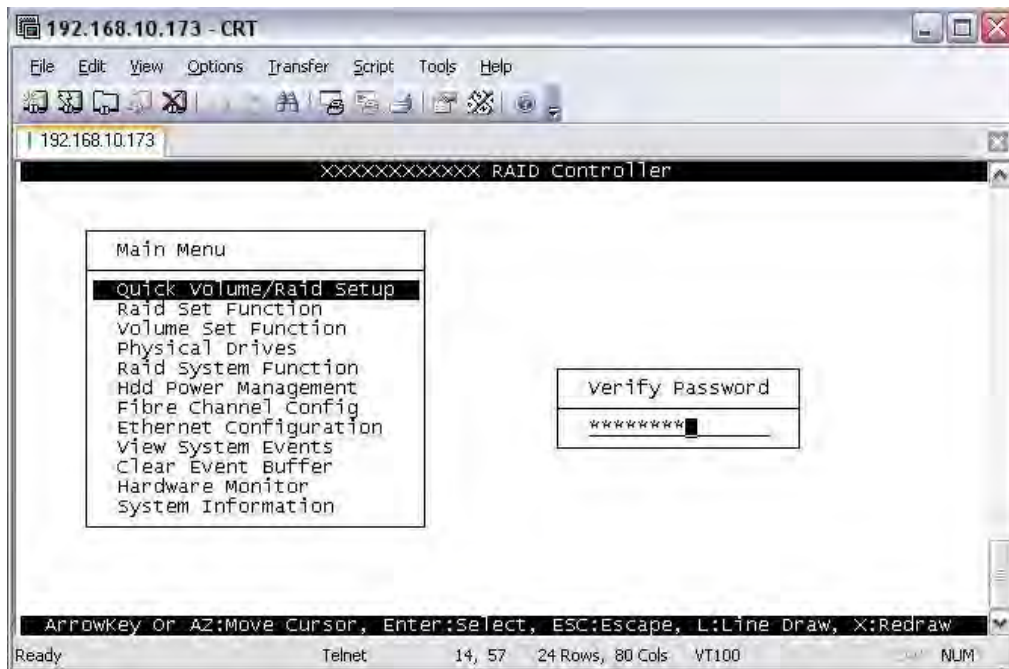

Keyboard Function Key Definitions

"A" key - to move to the line above

"Z" key - to move to the next line

"Enter" key - Submit selection function

"ESC" key - Return to previous screen

"L" key - Line draw

"X" key – Redraw

Main Menu

The main menu shows all function that enables the customer to execute actions by selecting the appropriate menu option.

NOTE: The password option allows user to set or clear the **Disk Array**'s password protection feature. Once the password has been set, the user can only monitor and configure the Disk Array by providing the correct password. The password is used to protect the Disk Array from unauthorized access. The controller will check the password only when entering the Main menu from the initial screen. The Disk Array will automatically go back to the initial screen when it does not receive any command in twenty seconds. The Disk Array's factory default password is set to 00000000.

Configuration Utility Main Menu Options

Select an option and the related information or submenu items under it will be displayed. The submenus for each item are shown in Section 4.2.1. The configuration utility main menu options are:

Option	Description
Quick Volume And Raid Set Setup	Create a RAID configuration which consists of all physical disks installed
Raid Set Functions	Create a customized Raid Set
Volume Set Functions	Create a customized Volume Set
Physical Drive Functions	View individual disk information
Raid System Functions	Setting the Raid system configurations
Hdd Power Management	Setting the HDD power management configurations
Fibre Channel Config	Setting the Fibre Channel configurations
Ethernet Configuration	Setting the Ethernet configurations
Views System Events	Record all system events in the buffer
Clear Event Buffer	Clear all event buffer information
Hardware Monitor	Show all system environment status
System Information	View the controller information

4.2 Configuration through the LCD Panel

All configurations can be performed through the LCD Display front panel function keys, except for the "Firmware update". The LCD provides a system of screens with areas for information, status indication, or menus. The LCD screen displays menu items or other information up to two lines at a time. The RAID controller's factory default password is set to **00000000**.
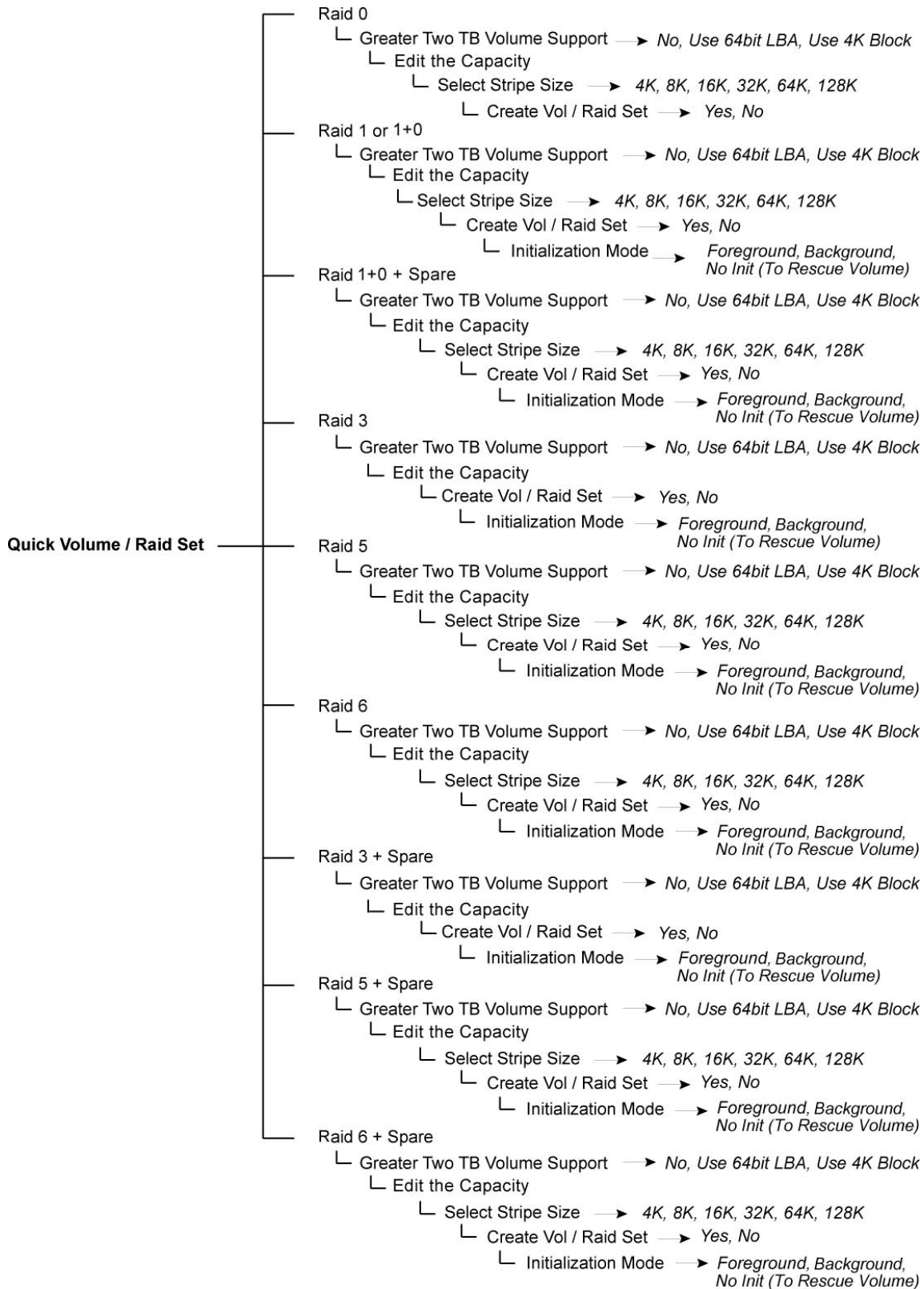
Function Key Definitions

If you are going to configure the subsystem using the LCD panel, please press first the select button.
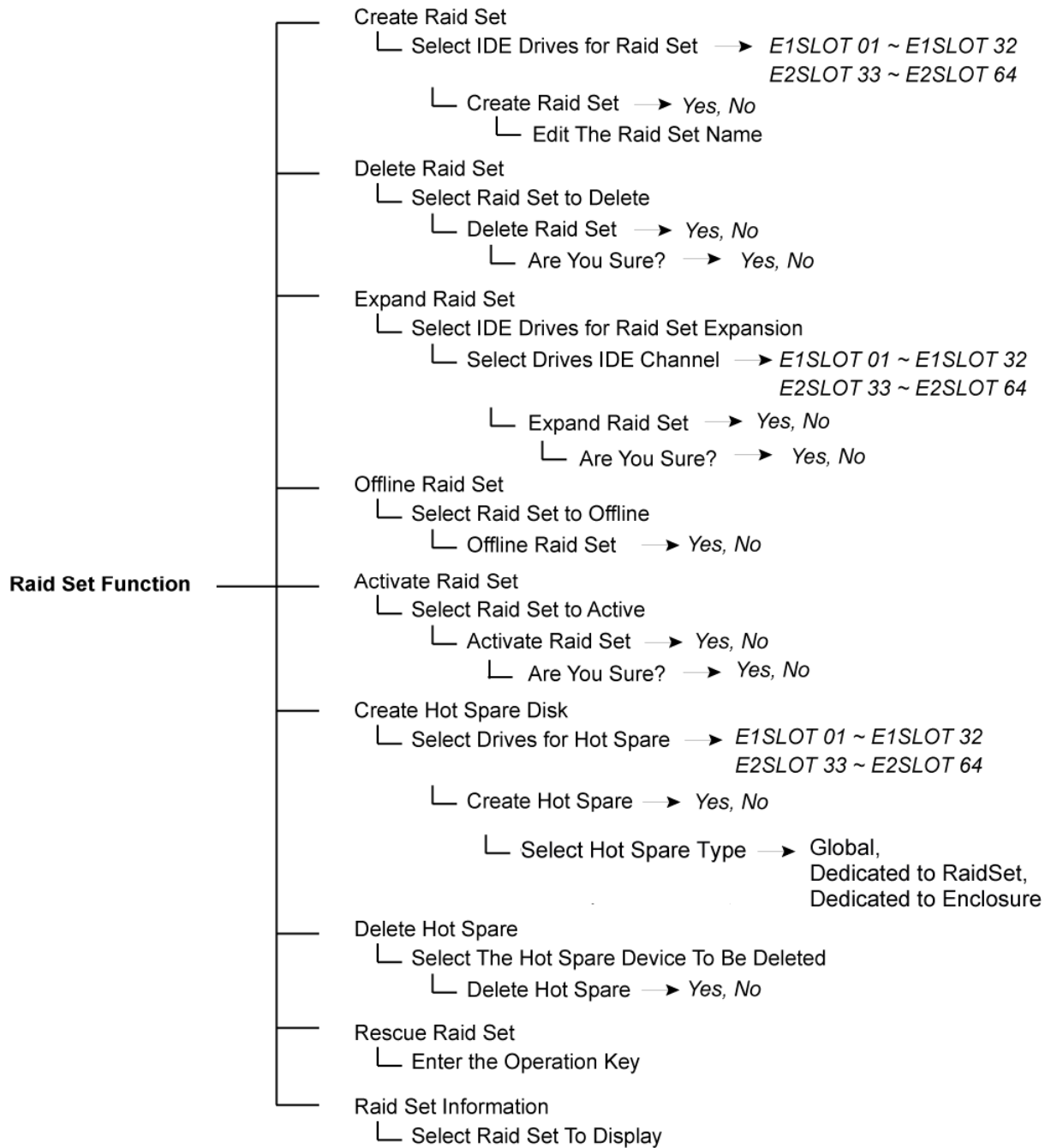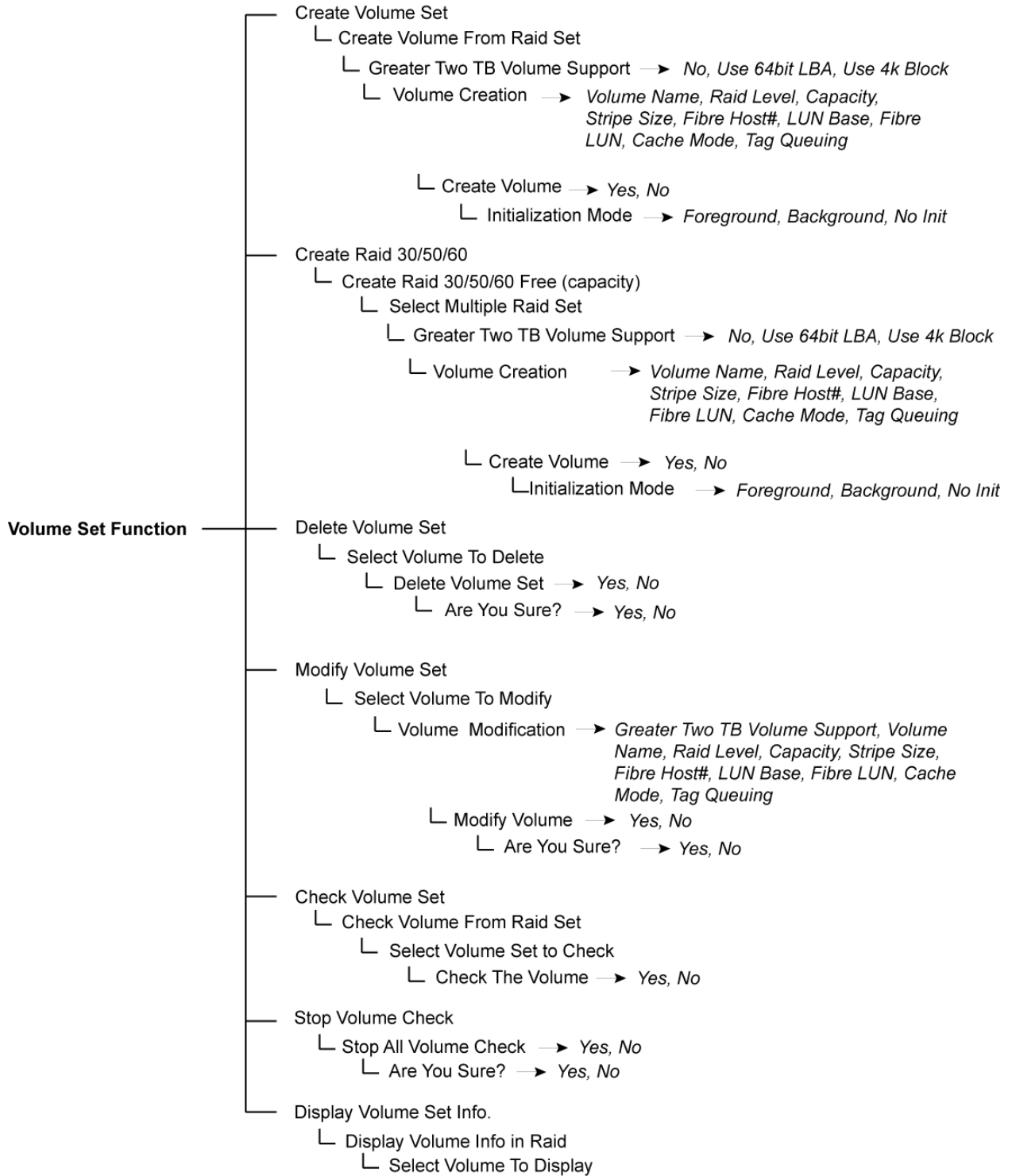

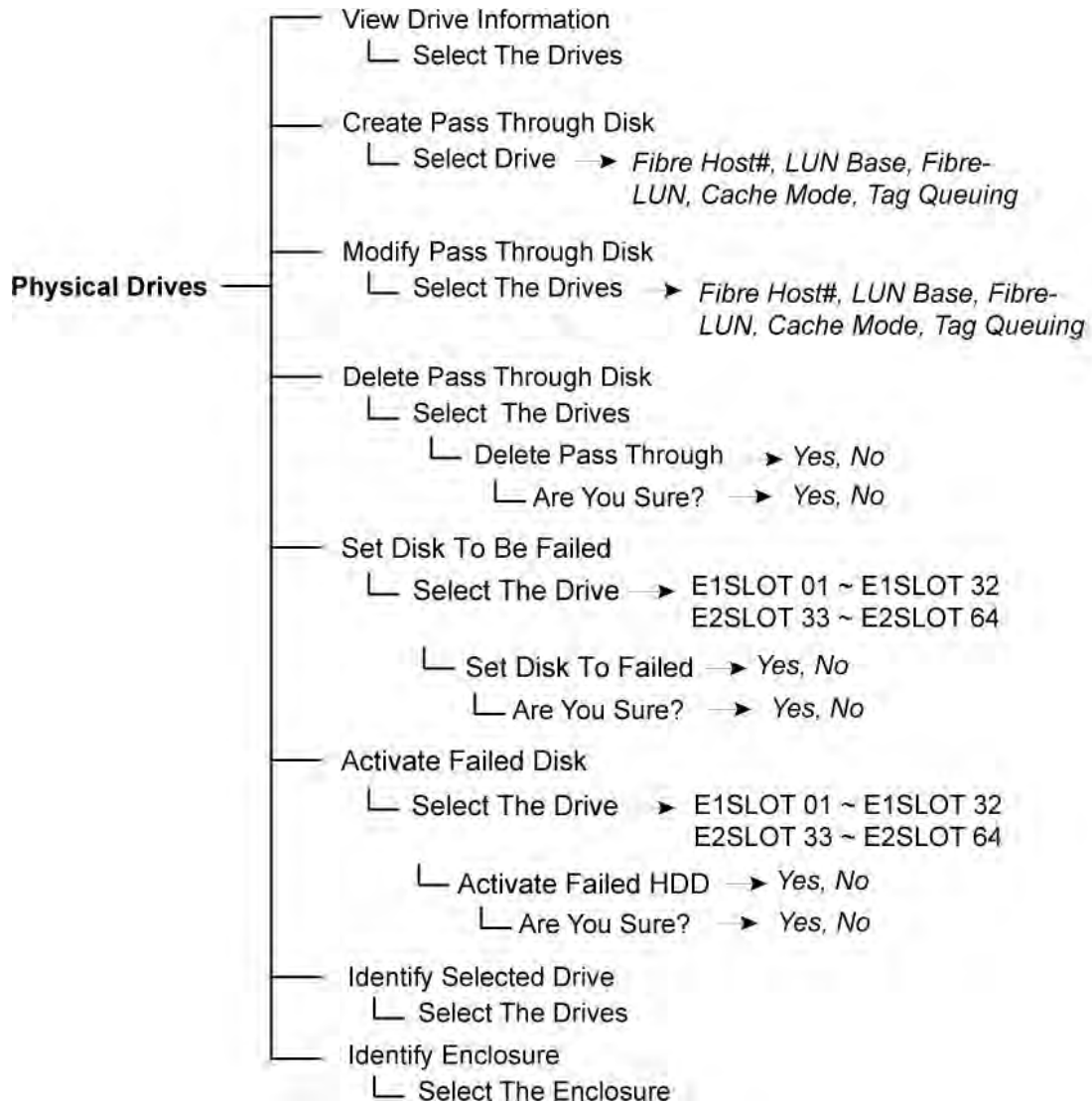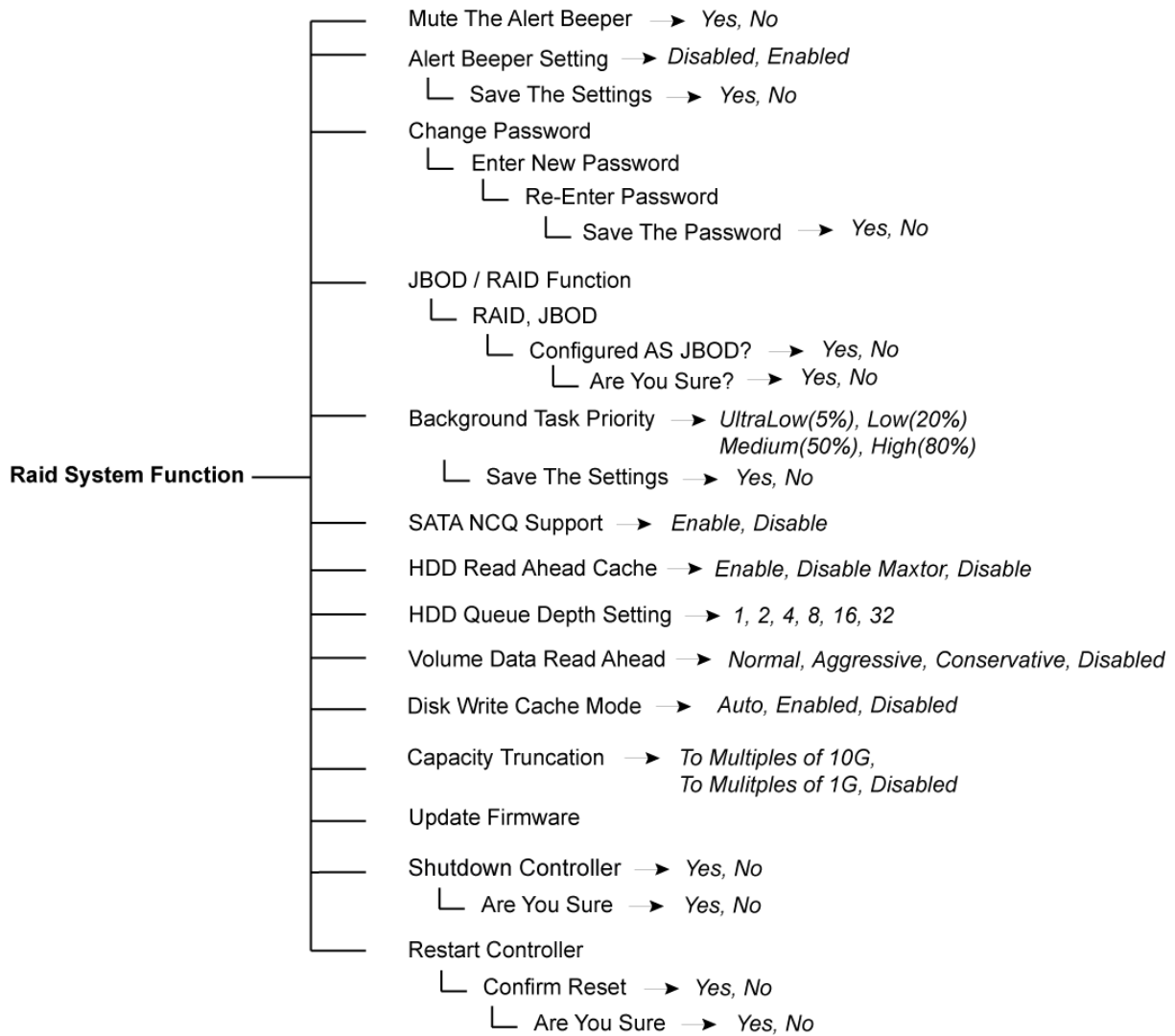| Parts	Function
Up and Down Arrow buttons ▲▼	Use the Up or Down arrow keys to go through the information on the LCD screen. This is also used to move between each menu when you configure the RAID. NOTE: When the Down Arrow button ▼ is pressed 3 times, the LCD control will shift to the other RAID controller (in redundant controller mode) and the other RAID controller's IP address will be shown in LCD.
Select button ✔	This is used to enter the option you have selected.
Exit button **EXIT**	Press this button to return to the previous menu. NOTE: This button can also be used to reset the alarm beeper. For example, if one disk drive fails, pressing this button will mute the beeper.

4.2.1 Menu Diagram

The following menu diagram is a summary of the various configurations and setting functions that can be accessed through telnet.
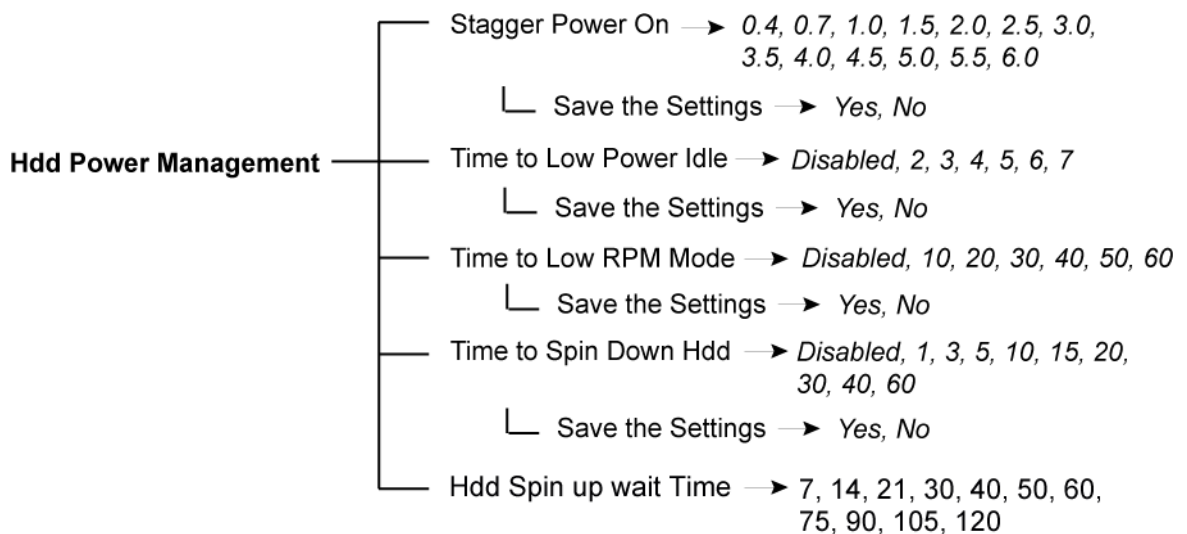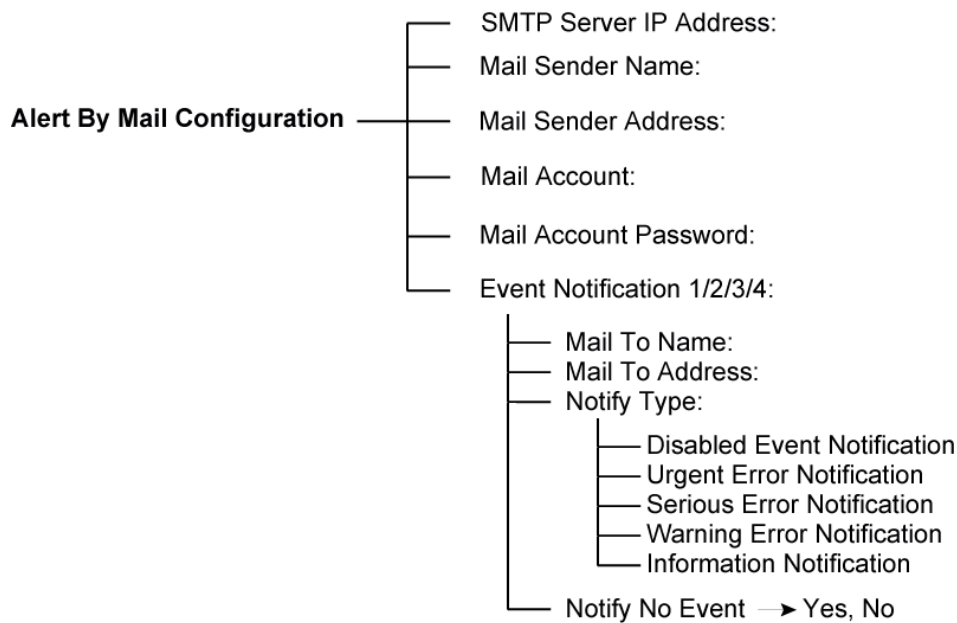
```
Quick Volume / Raid Set ─────┬── Raid 0
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Select Stripe Size ──► 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K
                             │                       └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             ├── Raid 1 or 1+0
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Select Stripe Size ──► 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K
                             │                       └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             │                            └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                             │                                                       No Init (To Rescue Volume)
                             ├── Raid 1+0 + Spare
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Select Stripe Size ──► 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K
                             │                       └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             │                            └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                             │                                                       No Init (To Rescue Volume)
                             ├── Raid 3
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             │                       └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                             │                                                  No Init (To Rescue Volume)
                             ├── Raid 5
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Select Stripe Size ──► 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K
                             │                       └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             │                            └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                             │                                                       No Init (To Rescue Volume)
                             ├── Raid 6
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Select Stripe Size ──► 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K
                             │                       └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             │                            └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                             │                                                       No Init (To Rescue Volume)
                             ├── Raid 3 + Spare
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             │                       └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                             │                                                  No Init (To Rescue Volume)
                             ├── Raid 5 + Spare
                             │      └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                             │             └ Edit the Capacity
                             │                  └ Select Stripe Size ──► 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K
                             │                       └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                             │                            └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                             │                                                       No Init (To Rescue Volume)
                             └── Raid 6 + Spare
                                    └ Greater Two TB Volume Support ──► No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4K Block
                                           └ Edit the Capacity
                                                └ Select Stripe Size ──► 4K, 8K, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K
                                                     └ Create Vol / Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                                                          └ Initialization Mode ──► Foreground, Background,
                                                                                     No Init (To Rescue Volume)
```
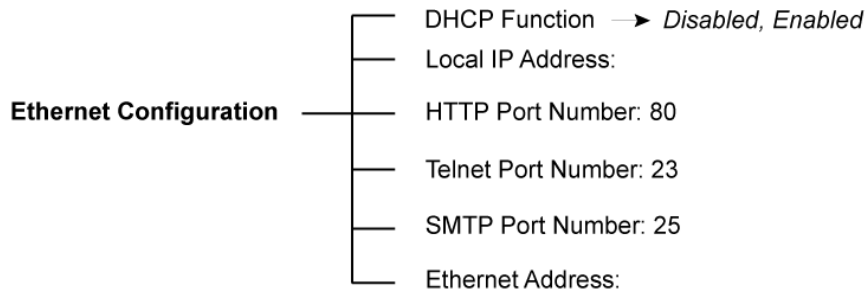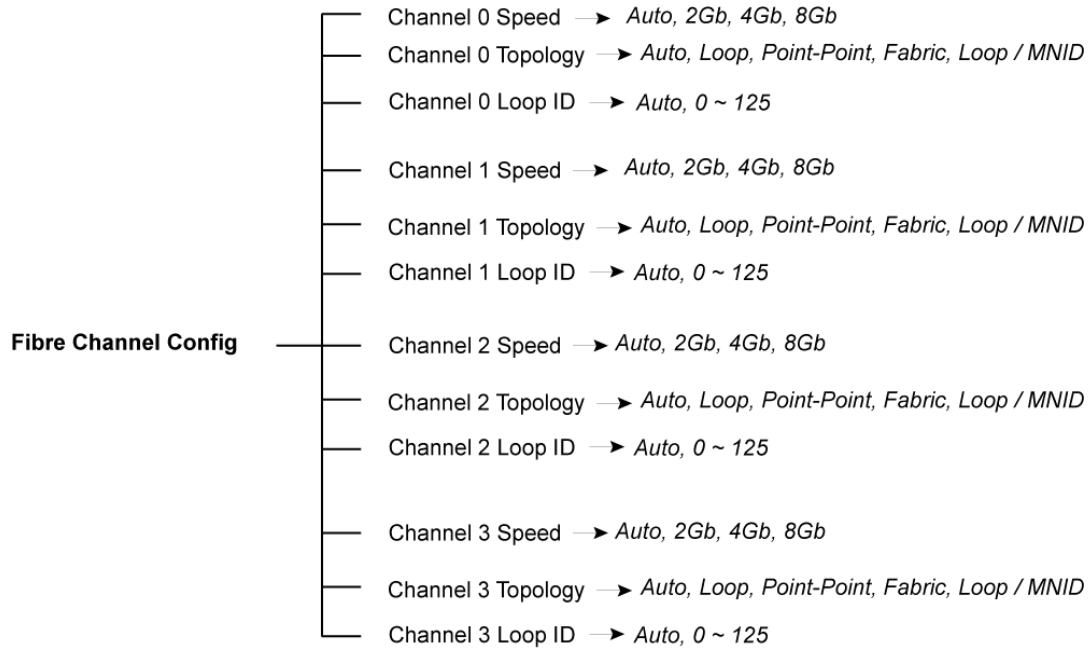
```
                        Create Raid Set
                        └─ Select IDE Drives for Raid Set  ──►  E1SLOT 01 ~ E1SLOT 32
                                                                E2SLOT 33 ~ E2SLOT 64
                                └─ Create Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                                        └─ Edit The Raid Set Name
                        Delete Raid Set
                        └─ Select Raid Set to Delete
                                └─ Delete Raid Set  ──► Yes, No
                                        └─ Are You Sure? ──►  Yes, No
                        Expand Raid Set
                        └─ Select IDE Drives for Raid Set Expansion
                                └─ Select Drives IDE Channel ──► E1SLOT 01 ~ E1SLOT 32
                                                                 E2SLOT 33 ~ E2SLOT 64
                                        └─ Expand Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                                                └─ Are You Sure? ──►  Yes, No
                        Offline Raid Set
                        └─ Select Raid Set to Offline
                                └─ Offline Raid Set ──► Yes, No
Raid Set Function ──     Activate Raid Set
                        └─ Select Raid Set to Active
                                └─ Activate Raid Set ──► Yes, No
                                        └─ Are You Sure? ──► Yes, No
                        Create Hot Spare Disk
                        └─ Select Drives for Hot Spare ──► E1SLOT 01 ~ E1SLOT 32
                                                           E2SLOT 33 ~ E2SLOT 64
                                └─ Create Hot Spare ──► Yes, No
                                        └─ Select Hot Spare Type ──► Global,
                                                                     Dedicated to RaidSet,
                                                                     Dedicated to Enclosure
                        Delete Hot Spare
                        └─ Select The Hot Spare Device To Be Deleted
                                └─ Delete Hot Spare ──► Yes, No
                        Rescue Raid Set
                        └─ Enter the Operation Key
                        Raid Set Information
                        └─ Select Raid Set To Display
```

Create Volume Set
└ Create Volume From Raid Set
　　└ Greater Two TB Volume Support ── ➤ *No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4k Block*
　　　└ Volume Creation ── ➤ *Volume Name, Raid Level, Capacity,*
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Stripe Size, Fibre Host#, LUN Base, Fibre
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　LUN, Cache Mode, Tag Queuing

　　　　　└ Create Volume ── ➤ *Yes, No*
　　　　　　└ Initialization Mode ── ➤ *Foreground, Background, No Init*

Create Raid 30/50/60
└ Create Raid 30/50/60 Free (capacity)
　　└ Select Multiple Raid Set
　　　└ Greater Two TB Volume Support ── ➤ *No, Use 64bit LBA, Use 4k Block*

　　　　└ Volume Creation ── ➤ *Volume Name, Raid Level, Capacity,*
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Stripe Size, Fibre Host#, LUN Base,
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Fibre LUN, Cache Mode, Tag Queuing

　　　　　└ Create Volume ── ➤ *Yes, No*
　　　　　　└Initialization Mode ── ➤ *Foreground, Background, No Init*

Volume Set Function ──── Delete Volume Set
└ Select Volume To Delete
　　└ Delete Volume Set ── ➤ *Yes, No*
　　　└ Are You Sure? ── ➤ *Yes, No*

Modify Volume Set
└ Select Volume To Modify
　　└ Volume Modification ── ➤ *Greater Two TB Volume Support, Volume*
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Name, Raid Level, Capacity, Stripe Size,
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Fibre Host#, LUN Base, Fibre LUN, Cache
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Mode, Tag Queuing
　　　└ Modify Volume ── ➤ *Yes, No*
　　　　└ Are You Sure? ── ➤ *Yes, No*

Check Volume Set
└ Check Volume From Raid Set
　　└ Select Volume Set to Check
　　　└ Check The Volume ── ➤ *Yes, No*

Stop Volume Check
└ Stop All Volume Check ── ➤ *Yes, No*
　└ Are You Sure? ── ➤ *Yes, No*

Display Volume Set Info.
└ Display Volume Info in Raid
　└ Select Volume To Display

Physical Drives ──

── View Drive Information
    └─ Select The Drives

── Create Pass Through Disk
    └─ Select Drive ──► *Fibre Host#, LUN Base, Fibre-*
                  LUN, Cache Mode, Tag Queuing

── Modify Pass Through Disk
    └─ Select The Drives ──► *Fibre Host#, LUN Base, Fibre-*
                       LUN, Cache Mode, Tag Queuing

── Delete Pass Through Disk
    └─ Select The Drives
           └─ Delete Pass Through ──► *Yes, No*
              └─ Are You Sure? ──► *Yes, No*

── Set Disk To Be Failed
    └─ Select The Drive ──► E1SLOT 01 ~ E1SLOT 32
                     E2SLOT 33 ~ E2SLOT 64
           └─ Set Disk To Failed ──► *Yes, No*
              └─ Are You Sure? ──► *Yes, No*

── Activate Failed Disk
    └─ Select The Drive ──► E1SLOT 01 ~ E1SLOT 32
                     E2SLOT 33 ~ E2SLOT 64
           └─ Activate Failed HDD ──► *Yes, No*
              └─ Are You Sure? ──► *Yes, No*

── Identify Selected Drive
    └─ Select The Drives

── Identify Enclosure
    └─ Select The Enclosure

Mute The Alert Beeper ➤ *Yes, No*

Alert Beeper Setting ➤ *Disabled, Enabled*
  └ Save The Settings ➤ *Yes, No*

Change Password
  └ Enter New Password
      └ Re-Enter Password
          └ Save The Password ➤ *Yes, No*

JBOD / RAID Function
  └ RAID, JBOD
      └ Configured AS JBOD? ➤ *Yes, No*
          └ Are You Sure? ➤ *Yes, No*

Background Task Priority ➤ *UltraLow(5%), Low(20%)*
                          Medium(50%), High(80%)
  └ Save The Settings ➤ *Yes, No*

Raid System Function ─

SATA NCQ Support ➤ *Enable, Disable*

HDD Read Ahead Cache ➤ *Enable, Disable Maxtor, Disable*

HDD Queue Depth Setting ➤ *1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32*

Volume Data Read Ahead ➤ *Normal, Aggressive, Conservative, Disabled*

Disk Write Cache Mode ➤ *Auto, Enabled, Disabled*

Capacity Truncation ➤ *To Multiples of 10G,*
                      To Mulitples of 1G, Disabled

Update Firmware

Shutdown Controller ➤ *Yes, No*
  └ Are You Sure ➤ *Yes, No*

Restart Controller
  └ Confirm Reset ➤ *Yes, No*
      └ Are You Sure ➤ *Yes, No*

More System Function ──── Hot Plugged Disk For Rebuilding
                              └ Blank Disk only, Always, Disabled

Hdd Power Management ─

Stagger Power On ➤ *0.4, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0,*
                   3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0
  └ Save the Settings ➤ *Yes, No*

Time to Low Power Idle ➤ *Disabled, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7*
  └ Save the Settings ➤ *Yes, No*

Time to Low RPM Mode ➤ *Disabled, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60*
  └ Save the Settings ➤ *Yes, No*

Time to Spin Down Hdd ➤ *Disabled, 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20,*
                        30, 40, 60
  └ Save the Settings ➤ *Yes, No*

Hdd Spin up wait Time ➤ *7, 14, 21, 30, 40, 50, 60,*
                        75, 90, 105, 120

Fibre Channel Config

Channel 0 Speed → *Auto, 2Gb, 4Gb, 8Gb*
Channel 0 Topology → *Auto, Loop, Point-Point, Fabric, Loop / MNID*
Channel 0 Loop ID → *Auto, 0 ~ 125*

Channel 1 Speed → *Auto, 2Gb, 4Gb, 8Gb*
Channel 1 Topology → *Auto, Loop, Point-Point, Fabric, Loop / MNID*
Channel 1 Loop ID → *Auto, 0 ~ 125*

Channel 2 Speed → *Auto, 2Gb, 4Gb, 8Gb*
Channel 2 Topology → *Auto, Loop, Point-Point, Fabric, Loop / MNID*
Channel 2 Loop ID → *Auto, 0 ~ 125*

Channel 3 Speed → *Auto, 2Gb, 4Gb, 8Gb*
Channel 3 Topology → *Auto, Loop, Point-Point, Fabric, Loop / MNID*
Channel 3 Loop ID → *Auto, 0 ~ 125*

Ethernet Configuration

DHCP Function → *Disabled, Enabled*
Local IP Address:
HTTP Port Number: 80
Telnet Port Number: 23
SMTP Port Number: 25
Ethernet Address:

Alert By Mail Configuration

SMTP Server IP Address:
Mail Sender Name:
Mail Sender Address:
Mail Account:
Mail Account Password:
Event Notification 1/2/3/4:

Mail To Name:
Mail To Address:
Notify Type:
Disabled Event Notification
Urgent Error Notification
Serious Error Notification
Warning Error Notification
Information Notification
Notify No Event → *Yes, No*

View System Events — Show System Events

Clear Event Buffers — Clear Event Buffer → *Yes, No*

Hardware Monitor — The Hardware Monitor Information

System Information — The System Information

4.3   Configuration through web browser-based proRAID Manager

The Disk Array can be remotely configured via R-Link port with proRAID Manager, a web browser-based application. The proRAID Manager can be used to manage all available functions of the RAID controller.

To configure the Disk Array from a remote machine, you need to know its IP Address. Launch your web browser from remote machine and enter in the address bar: **http://[IP-Address]**.

> **IMPORTANT! The default IP address of the Controller R-Link Port is 192.168.1.100 and subnet mask is 255.255.255.0. DHCP client function is also enabled by default. You can reconfigure the IP Address or disable the DHCP client function through the LCD front panel or terminal "Ethernet Configuration" menu.**

> **NOTE: If DHCP client function is enabled but a DHCP server is unavailable and the IP address is changed, a Controller Restart is necessary. If the DHCP client function is disabled and the IP address is changed, Controller Restart is not needed.**

Note that you may need to be logged in as administrator with local admin rights on the remote machine to remotely configure the Disk Array. The Disk Array controller default User Name is "admin" and the Password is "00000000".

|open all|close all|

Raid System Console
- Quick Function
- RAID Set Functions
- Volume Set Functions
- Physical Drives
- System Controls
- Information

RaidSet Hierarchy

RAID Set	Devices	Volume Set(Ch/Lun)	Volume State	Capacity

Enclosure#1 : SAS2 E -.B0.00.b000(26)[5001B4D50957303F]

Device	Usage	Capacity	Model
SLOT 01(1D)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 02(1E)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 03(24)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 04(1C)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 05(25)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 06(22)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 07(23)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 08(1B)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 09(20)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 10(18)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 11(1A)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 12(21)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 13(17)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 14(19)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 15(1F)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0
SLOT 16(16)	Free	600.1GB	ATA WDC WD6000HLHX-0

Main Menu

The main menu shows all available function that user can execute by clicking on the appropriate hyperlink.

Individual Category	Description
Quick Function	Create a RAID configuration, which consists of all physical disks installed. The Volume Set Capacity, Raid Level, and Stripe Size can be modified during setup.
Raid Set Functions	Create customized Raid Sets.
Volume Set Functions	Create customized Volume Sets and allow modification of parameters of existing Volume Sets parameter.
Physical Drives	Create pass through disks and allow modification of parameters of existing pass through drives. This also provides a function to identify a disk drive.
System Controls	For setting the RAID system configurations.
Information	To view the controller and hardware monitor information. The Raid Set hierarchy can also be viewed through the Raid Set Hierarchy item.

Chapter 5   RAID Management

5.1   Quick Function

5.1.1   Quick Create

The number of physical drives in the Disk Array determines the RAID levels that can be implemented with the Raid Set. This feature allows user to create a Raid Set associated with exactly one Volume Set. User can change the Raid Level, Capacity, Volume Initialization Mode and Stripe Size. A hot spare can also be created depending upon the existing configuration.

If the Volume Set size is over 2TB, an option "Greater Two TB Volume Support" will be automatically provided in the screen as shown in the example below. There are three options to select: "No", "64bit LBA", and "4K Block").

Greater Two TB Volume Support:

No: Volume Set capacity is set to maximum 2TB.

64bit LBA: Use this option for UNIX, Linux Kernel 2.6 or later, Windows Server 2003 + SP1 or later versions, Windows x64, and other supported operating systems. The maximum Volume Set size is up to 512TB.

4K Block: Use this option for Windows OS such as Windows 2000, 2003, or XP. The maximum Volume Set size is 16TB. Just use the Volume as "Basic Disk". Volume can't be used as "Dynamic Disk"; also can't be used in 512Bytes block service program.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** option and click on the **Submit** button in the Quick Create screen. The Raid Set and Volume Set will start to initialize.

You can use **RaidSet Hierarchy** feature to view the Volume Set information (Refer to Section 5.6.1).

NOTE: In Quick Create, your Raid Set is automatically configured based on the number of disks in your system (maximum 32 disks per Raid Set). Use the Raid Set Function and Volume Set Function if you prefer to create customized Raid Set and Volume Set.

NOTE: In Quick Create, the Raid Level options 30, 50, and 60 are not available. If you need to create Volume Set with Raid Level 30, 50, or 60, use the Create Raid Set function and Create Volume Set function.

5.2 RAID Set Functions

Use the Raid Set Function and Volume Set Function if you prefer to create customized Raid Sets and Volume Sets. User can manually configure and take full control of the Raid Set settings, but it will take a little longer to setup than the Quick Create configuration. Select the Raid Set Function to manually configure the Raid Set for the first time or to delete existing Raid Set and reconfigure a Raid Set.

5.2.1 Create RAID Set
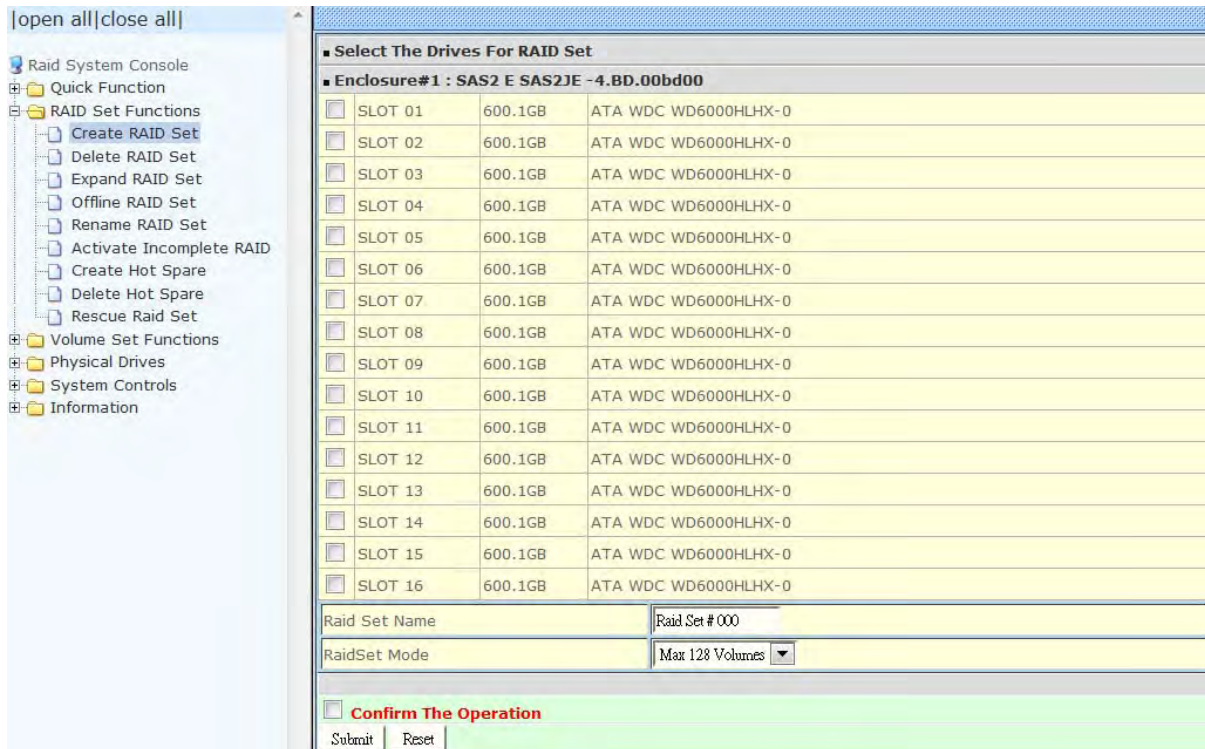
To create a Raid Set, click on the **Create RAID Set** link. A "Select The Drives For RAID Set" screen is displayed showing the disk drives in the system. Tick the box of each disk drive that will be included in Raid Set to be created. Enter the preferred Raid Set Name (1 to 16 alphanumeric characters) to define a unique identifier for the Raid Set. Default Raid Set name always appear as **Raid Set # xxx**.
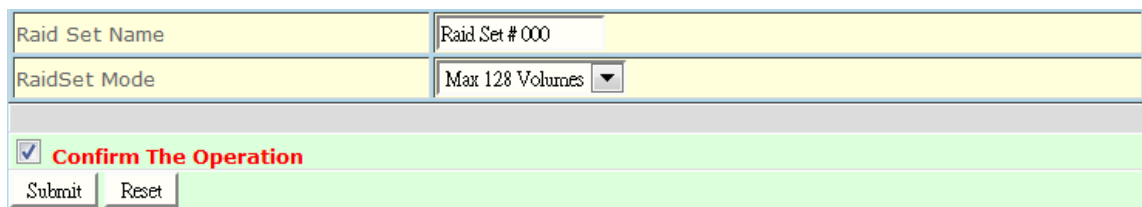
128 volumes is the default mode for SAS RAID controller, the 16 volumes mode is used for support roaming this raidset to SATA RAID controllers. The SATA RAID controller is designed to support up to 16 volumes only. You have to use "Max 16 volumes" on the raidset mode if you plan to roam this raidset between SAS RAID controller and SATA RAID controller.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** option and click on the **Submit** button in the screen.

> 📝 **NOTE: Maximum number of disk drives supported per RAID Set is 32. For example, if you have 64 disk drives in the subsystem, only 32 disks will be used when a single RAID Set is created. To use all 64 disks, you can create two RAID Sets, each with 32 disks, to create a RAID 30, 50, or 60 Volume Set.**

5.2.2 Delete RAID Set

To delete a Raid Set, click on the **Delete RAID Set** link. A "Select The Raid Set To Delete" screen is displayed showing all Raid Sets existing in the system. Select the Raid Set you want to delete in the Select column.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to process with deletion.

> 📝 **NOTE: You cannot delete a Raid Set containing a Raid 30/50/60 Volume Set. You must delete the Raid 30/50/60 Volume Set first.**

5.2.3 Expand RAID Set

Use this option to expand a Raid Set, when one or more disk drives is/are added to the system. This function is active when at least one drive is available.

To expand a Raid Set, click on the **Expand RAID Set** link. Select the Raid Set which you want to expand.

Tick on the available disk(s) and check **Confirm The Operation.** Click on the **Submit** button to add the selected disk(s) to the Raid Set.

NOTE: Once the Expand Raid Set process has started, user cannot stop it. The process must be completed.

NOTE: If a disk drive fails during Raid Set expansion and a hot spare is available, an auto rebuild operation will occur after the Raid Set expansion is completed.

NOTE: A Raid Set cannot be expanded if it contains a Raid 30/50/60 Volume Set.
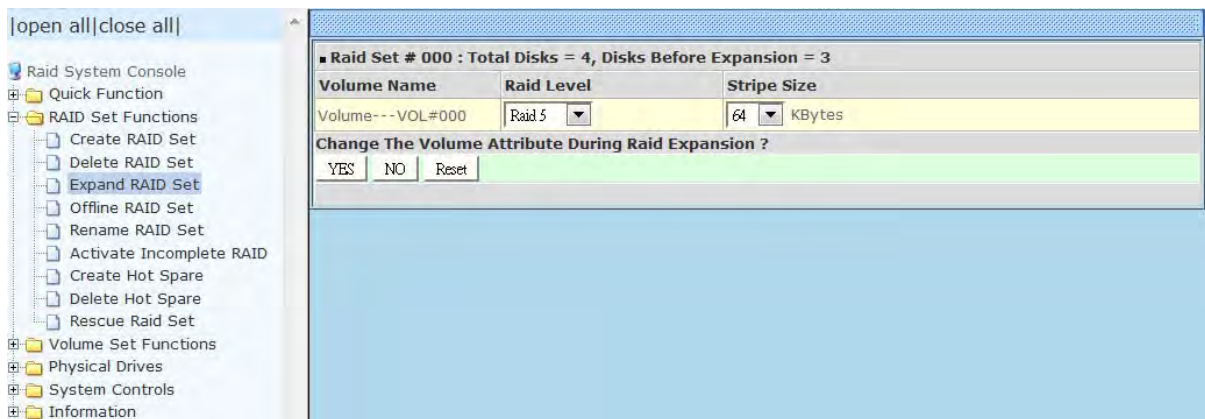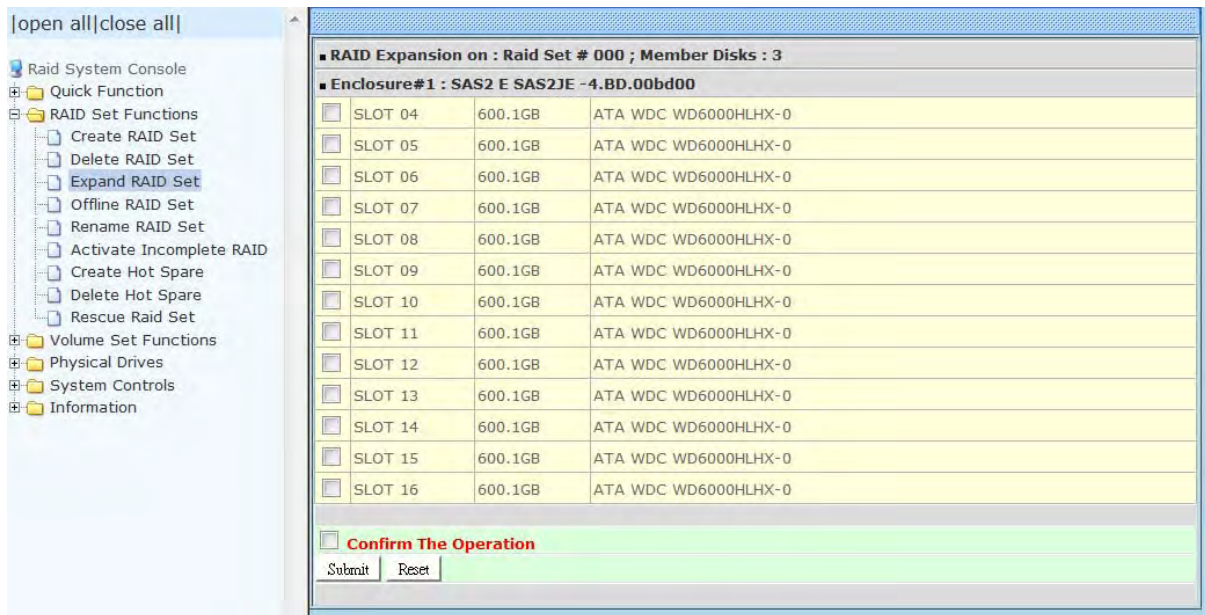
Migration occurs when a disk is added to a Raid Set. Migrating status is displayed in the Raid Set status area of the Raid Set information. Migrating status is also displayed in the Volume Set status area of the Volume Set Information for all Volume Sets under the Raid Set which is migrating.

NOTE: Cannot expand Raid Set when contains Raid30/50/60 volume.

5.2.4 Offline RAID Set

If user wants to offline (and move) a Raid Set while the system is powered on, use the Offline Raid Set function. After completing the function, the HDD state will change to "Offlined" Mode and the HDD Status LEDs will be blinking RED.

To offline a Raid Set, click on the **Offline RAID Set** link. A "Select The RAID SET To Offline" screen is displayed showing all existing Raid Sets in the subsystem. Select the Raid Set which you want to offline in the Select column.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation**, and then click on the **Submit** button to offline the selected Raid Set.

5.2.5 Rename RAID Set

Use this function to rename a RAID Set. Select the "**Rename RAID Set**" under the RAID Set Functions, and then select the Select the RAID Set to rename and click "**Submit**".
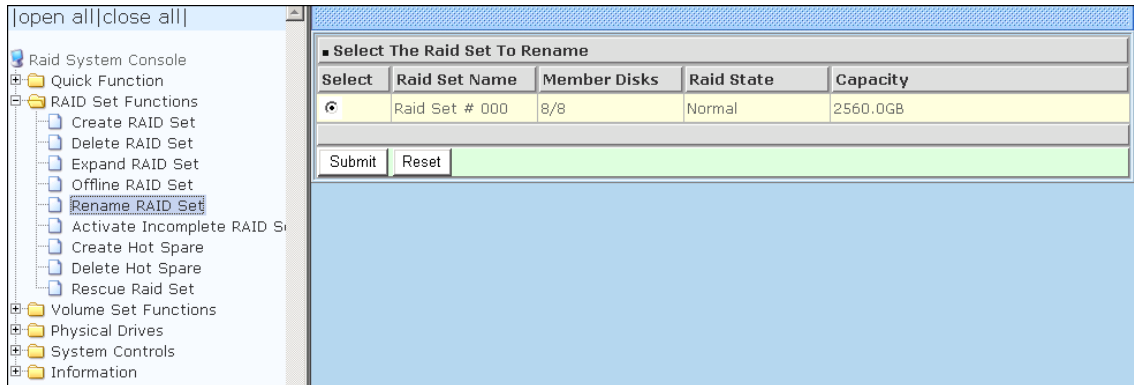
Enter the new name for the RAID Set. Tick the "**Confirm The Operation**" and click "**Submit**".
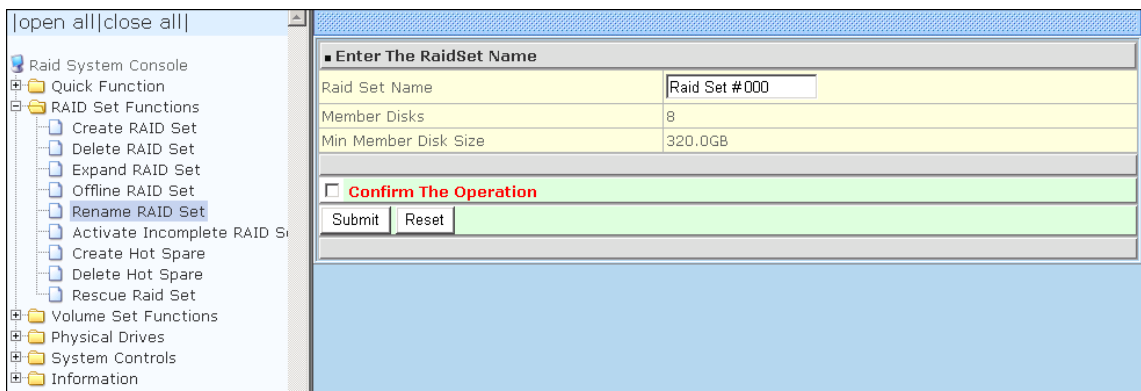
5.2.6 Activate Incomplete RAID Set

When Raid Set State is "**Normal**", this means there is no failed disk drive.

◾ Raid Set Information	
Raid Set Name	Raid Set # 000
Member Disks	10
Total Raw Capacity	3200.0GB
Free Raw Capacity	756.7GB
Min Member Disk Size	320.0GB
Raid Set Power State	Operating
Raid Set State	Normal

When does a Raid Set State becomes "Incomplete"?

If the Disk Array is powered off and one disk drive is removed or has failed in power off state, and when the subsystem is powered on, the Raid Set State will change to "**Incomplete**".

◾ Raid Set Information	
Raid Set Name	Raid Set # 000
Member Disks	10
Total Raw Capacity	3200.0GB
Free Raw Capacity	3200.0GB
Min Member Disk Size	320.0GB
Raid Set Power State	Operating
Raid Set State	Incomplete

The Volume Set(s) associated with the Raid Set will not be visible and the failed or removed disk will be shown as "**Missing**". At the same time, the subsystem will not detect the Volume Set(s); hence the volume(s) is/are not accessible.

◾ RaidSet Hierarchy				
RAID Set	Devices	Volume Set(Ch/Lun)	Volume State	Capacity
Raid Set # 000	E#1SLOT 01			
	E#1SLOT 02			
	Missing			
	E#1SLOT 04			
	E#1SLOT 05			
	E#1SLOT 06			
	E#1SLOT 07			
	E#1SLOT 08			
	E#1SLOT 09			
	E#1SLOT 10			

When can the "Activate Incomplete Raid Set" function be used?

In order to access the Volume Set(s) and corresponding data, use the **Activate Incomplete RAID Set** function to active the Raid Set. After selecting this function, the Raid State will change to "**Degraded**" state.

To activate the incomplete the Raid Set, click on the **Activate Incomplete RAID Set** link. A "Select The Raid Set To Activate" screen is displayed showing all existing Raid Sets in the subsystem. Select the Raid Set with "**Incomplete**" state which you want to activate in the Select column.
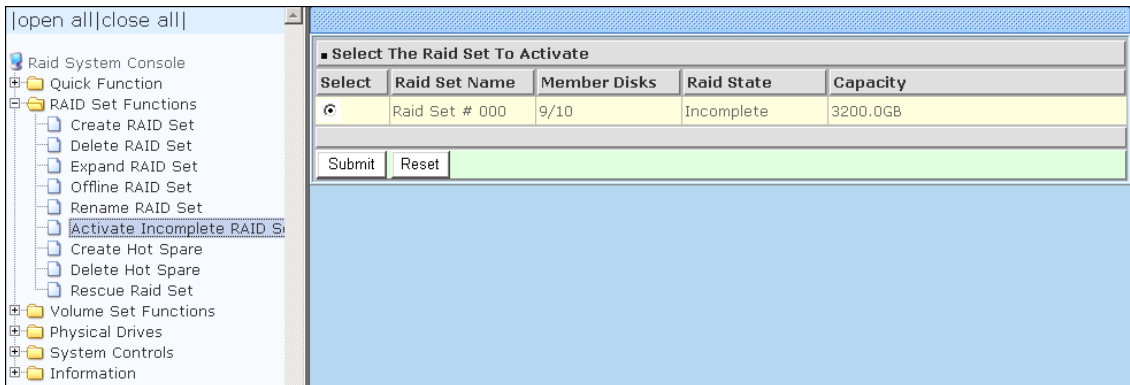
Click on the **Submit** button to activate the Raid Set. The Volume Set(s) associated with the Raid Set will become accessible in "**Degraded**" mode.

> **NOTE: The "Activate Incomplete Raid Set" function is <u>only</u> used when Raid Set State is "Incomplete". It cannot be used when Raid Set configuration is lost. If in case the RAID Set configuration is lost, please contact your vendor's support engineer.**

5.2.7 Create Hot Spare

The Create Hot Spare option gives you the ability to define a global hot spare.

When you choose the **Create Hot Spare** option in the Raid Set Function, all unused (non Raid Set member) disk drives in the subsystem appear. Select the target disk drive by clicking on the appropriate check box. Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to create hot spare drive(s).
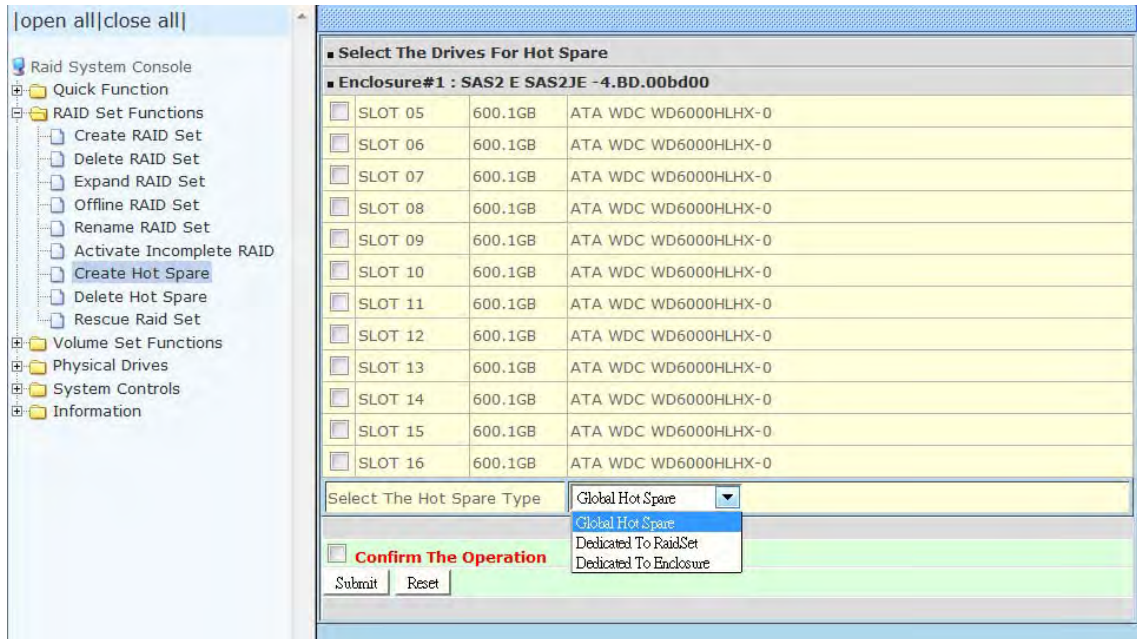
Hot Spare Type	Description
Global Hot Spare	The Hot Spare disk is a hot spare on all enclosures connected in daisy chain. It can replace any failed disk in any enclosure.
Dedicated to RaidSet	The Hot Spare disk is a hot spare dedicated only to the RaidSet where it is assigned. It can replace any failed disk in the RaidSet where it is assigned.
Dedicated to Enclosure	The Hot Spare disk is a hot spare dedicated only to the enclosure where it is located. It can replace any failed disk on the enclosure where it is located. NOTE: When the Raid Set status is in Degraded state, this option will not work.

NOTE: The capacity of the hot spare disk(s) must be equal to or greater than the smallest hard disk size in the subsystem so that it/they can replace any failed disk drive.

NOTE: The Hot Spare Type can also be viewed by clicking on Raid Set Hierarchy in the Information menu.

5.2.8 Delete Hot Spare

Select the target Hot Spare disk(s) to delete by clicking on the appropriate check box.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation**, and click on the **Submit** button in the screen to delete the hot spare(s).
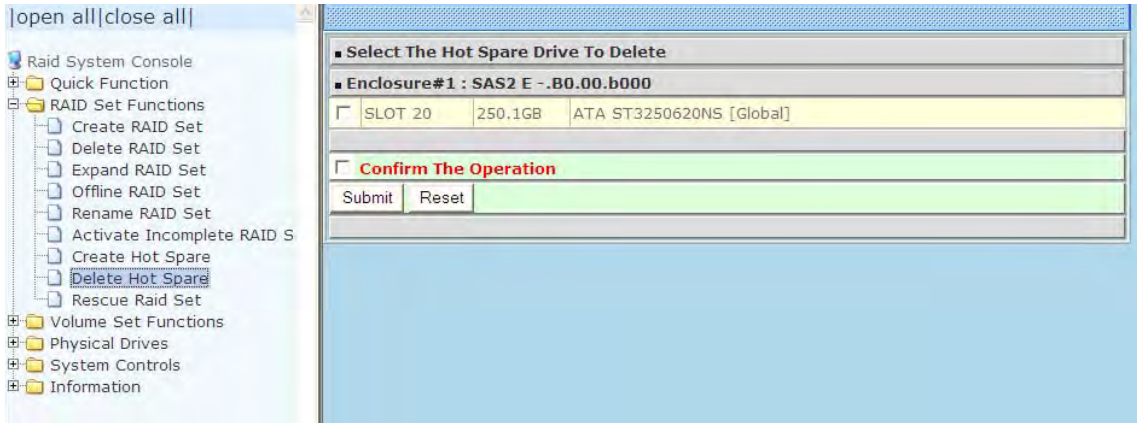
5.2.9 Rescue Raid Set

If you need to recover a missing Raid Set using the "Rescue Raid Set" function, please contact your vendor's support engineer for assistance.
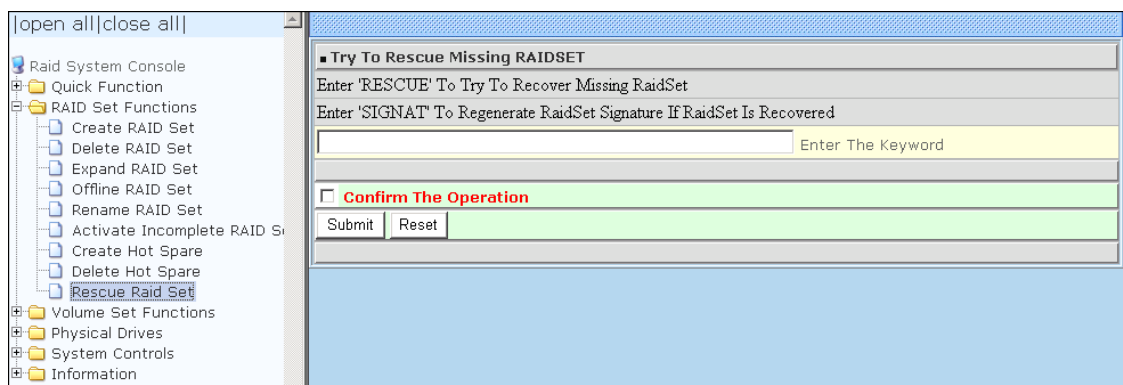
5.3   Volume Set Function

Volume Set is seen by the host system as a single logical device. It is organized in a RAID level with one or more physical disks. RAID level refers to the level of data performance and protection of a Volume Set. A Volume Set capacity can consume all or a portion of the raw capacity available in a Raid Set.

Multiple Volume Sets can exist on a group of disks in a Raid Set. Additional Volume Sets created in a specified Raid Set will reside on all the physical disks in the Raid Set. Thus each Volume Set on the Raid Set will have its data spread evenly across all the disks in the Raid Set.

5.3.1   Create Volume Set

The following are the Volume Set features:

1. Volume sets of different RAID levels may coexist on the same Raid Set.

2. Up to 128 Volume Sets in a Raid Set can be created in the Disk Array.

To create Volume Set from a Raid Set, expand the Volume Set Functions in the main menu and click on the **Create Volume Set** link. The **Select The Raid Set To Create On It** screen will show all existing Raid Sets. Tick on the Raid Set where you want to create the Volume Set and then click on the **Submit** button.
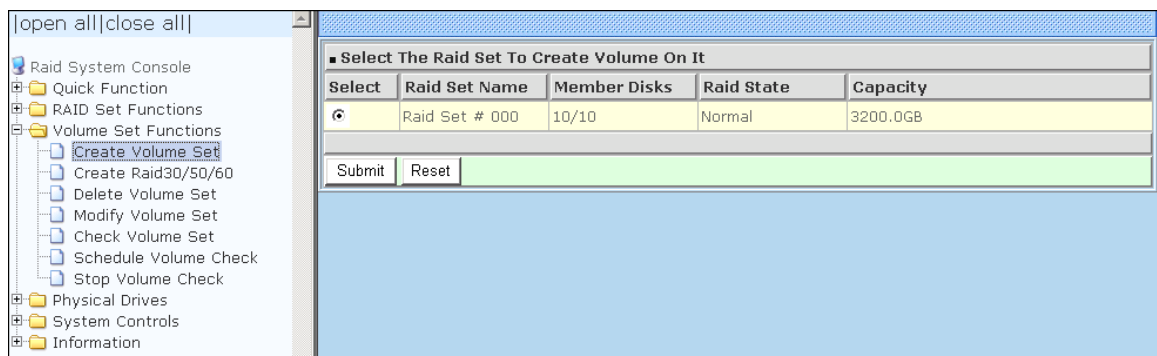
The Volume Set setup screen allows user to configure the Volume Name, Capacity, RAID level, Max Capacity Allowed, Select Volume Capacity, Volume Initialization Mode, Stripe Size, Cache Mode, Tagged Command Queuing, Controller #1 Fibre Port Mapping, Controller #2 Fibre Port Mapping, Fibre Channel/LUN Base/LUN, and Volume To Be Created.

Volume Name:

The default Volume Set name will appear as "Volume---VOL#XXX". You can rename the Volume Set name provided it does not exceed the 16 characters limit.

Volume Raid Level:

Set the RAID level for the Volume Set. Click the down-arrow in the drop-down list. The available RAID levels for the current Volume Set are displayed. Select the preferred RAID level.

Select Volume Capacity:

The maximum Volume Set size is displayed by default. If necessary, change the Volume Set size appropriate for your application.

Greater Two TB Volume Support:

If the Volume Set size is over 2TB, an option "Greater Two TB Volume Support" will be automatically provided in the screen as shown in the example above. There are three options to select: "No", "64bit LBA", and "4K Block").

No: Volume Set size is set to maximum 2TB limitation.

64bit LBA: Use this option for UNIX, Linux Kernel 2.6 or later, Windows Server 2003 + SP1 or later versions, Windows x64, and other supported operating systems. The maximum Volume Set size is up to 512TB.

4K Block: Use this option for Windows OS such as Windows 2000, 2003, or XP. The maximum Volume Set size is 16TB. Just use the Volume as "Basic Disk". Volume can't be used as "Dynamic Disk"; also can't be used in 512Bytes block service program.

Initialization Mode:

Set the Initialization Mode for the Volume Set. Initialization in Foreground mode is completed faster but must be completed before Volume Set becomes accessible.

Background mode makes the Volume Set instantly available but the initialization process takes longer. No Init (To Rescue Volume) is used to create a Volume Set without initialization; normally used to recreate Volume Set configuration to recover data.

Stripe Size:

This parameter sets the size of the stripe written to each disk in a RAID 0, 1, 10, 5 or 6 Volume Set. You can set the stripe size to 4 KB, 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, 64 KB, or 128 KB.

A larger stripe size produces better-read performance, especially if your computer does mostly sequential reads. However, if you are sure that your computer does random reads more often, select a small stripe size.

NOTE: Stripe Size in RAID level 3 can't be modified.

Cache Mode:

The Disk Array supports two types of write caching: Write-Through and Write-Back.
Write-Through: data are both written to the cache and the disk(s) before the write I/O is acknowledged as complete.
Write-Back: when data is written to cache, the I/O is acknowledged as complete, and some time later, the cached data is written or flushed to the disk(s). This provides better performance but requires a battery module support for the cache memory, or a UPS for the subsystem.

Tagged Command Queuing:

When this option is enabled, it enhances the overall system performance under multi-tasking operating systems by reordering tasks or requests in the command queue of the RAID system. This function should normally remain enabled.

Controller #1 Fibre Port Mapping: Controller #1 has four 8Gbps Fibre Host Channels (Ports 0, 1, 2, and 3). Select the Fibre Port where to map the LUN (volume Set).

Controller #2 Fibre Port Mapping: Controller #2 has four 8Gbps Fibre Host Channels (Ports 4, 5, 6, and 7). Select the Fibre Port where to map the LUN (volume Set).

NOTE: The default Port mapping is Port 0 and 4 and provides dual path to LUN on both controllers. MPIO must be setup in host/server.

NOTE: If LUN is mapped to a Fibre Port on one controller only (example: Port 0), the cache mirror will be disabled.

NOTE: If LUN is not mapped to any Fibre Port, then LUN is disabled.

Fibre Channel: LUN Base/MNID: LUN

Controller supports Multiple Node ID (MNID) mode. A possible application is for zoning within the arbitrated loop. The different zones can be represented by the controller's source. Embodiments of the present invention described above can be implemented within a Switch for FC Arbitrated Loop.

LUN Base: The base LUN number. Each LUN Base supports 8 LUNs.

LUN: Each Volume Set must be assigned a unique LUN ID number. A Fibre Port can connect up to 128 devices (LUN ID: 0 to 127). Select the LUN ID for the Volume Set.

Volumes To Be Created:

Use this option to create several Volume Sets with the same Volume Set attributes. Up to 128 Volume Sets can be created.

5.3.2 Create Raid 30/50/60

To create a Raid30/50/60 Volume Set, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the **Create Raid30/50/60** link. The **Select Multiple RaidSet For Raid30/50/60** screen will show all Raid Sets. Tick on the Raid Sets that you want to include in the creation and then click on the **Submit** button.

> **NOTE: When creating Raid 30/50/60 Volume set, you need to create first the Raid Sets. Up to 8 Raid Sets maximum is supported in Raid 30/50/60. All Raid Sets must contain the same number of disk drives.**

Configure the Volume Set attributes (refer to previous section for the Volume Set attributes). When done, tick **Confirm The Operation** and click on **Submit** button.

> **NOTE: Refer to Section 5.3.1 Create Volume Set for detailed information about the Volume Set settings.**

5.3.3 Delete Volume Set

To delete a Volume Set, select the Volume Set Functions in the main menu and click on the **Delete Volume Set** link. The **Select The Volume Set To Delete** screen will show all available Raid Sets. Tick on a Raid Set and check the **Confirm The Operation** option and then click on the **Submit** button to show all Volume Sets in the selected Raid Set. Tick on a Volume Set and check the **Confirm The Operation** option. Click on the **Submit** button to delete the Volume Set.
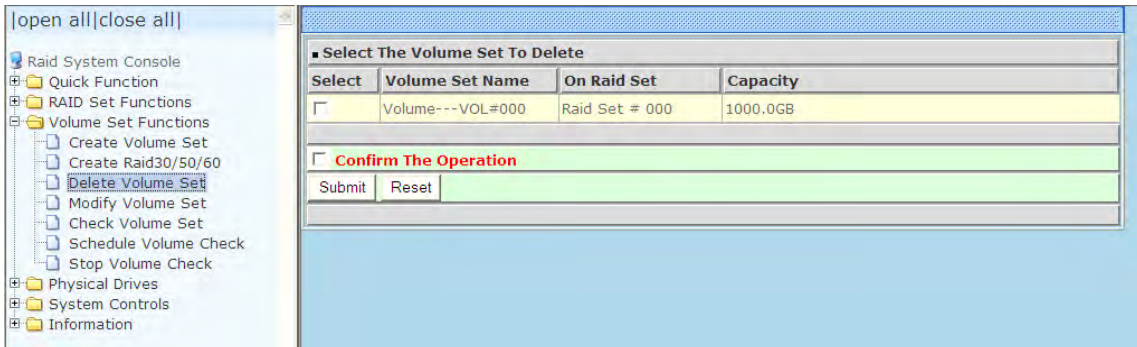
5.3.4 Modify Volume Set

Use this function to modify Volume Set configuration.

To modify the attributes of a Volume Set:

1. Click on the **Modify Volume Set** link.

2. Tick from the list the Volume Set you want to modify. Click on the **Submit** button.
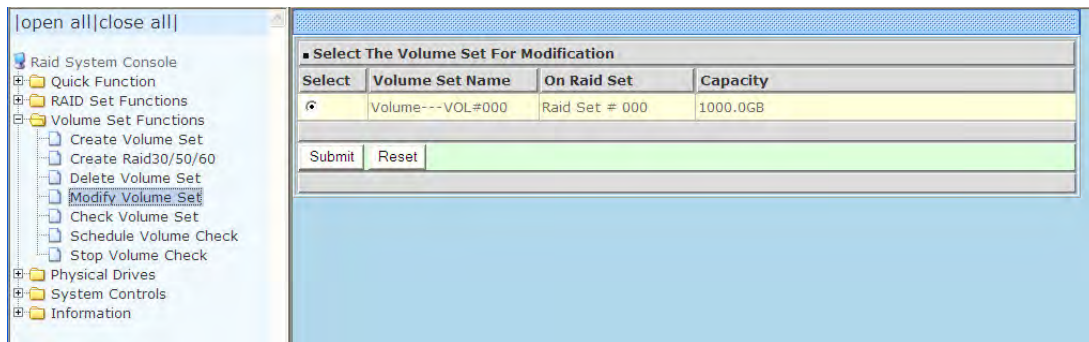
The following screen appears.
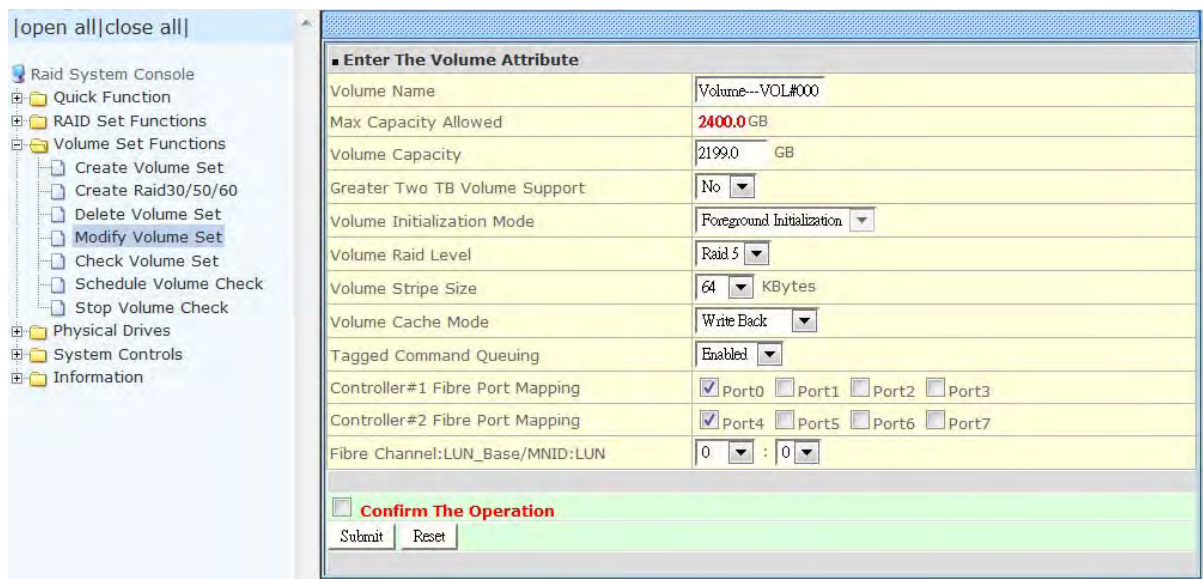
To modify Volume Set attribute values, select an attribute item and click on the attribute value. After completing the modification, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** option and click on the **Submit** button to save the changes.

5.3.4.1   Volume Set Expansion

Volume Capacity (Logical Volume Concatenation Plus Re-stripe)

Use the Expand Raid Set function to expand a Raid Set when a disk is added to your subsystem. (Refer to Section 5.2.3)

The expanded capacity can be used to enlarge the Volume Set size or create another Volume Set. Use the Modify Volume Set function to expand the Volume Set capacity. Select the Volume Set and move the cursor to the **Volume Set Capacity** item and enter the capacity size.

Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to complete the action. The Volume Set starts to expand.

NOTE: The Volume Set capacity of Raid30/50/60 cannot be expanded.

NOTE: The Stripe Size of a Raid30/50/60 Volume Set cannot be modified.

5.3.4.2 Volume Set Migration

Migration occurs when a Volume Set migrates from one RAID level to another, a Volume Set stripe size changes, or when a disk is added to a Raid Set. Migrating status is displayed in the Volume Set status area of the RaidSet Hierarchy screen during migration.

5.3.5 Check Volume Set

Use this function to perform Volume Set consistency check, which verifies the correctness of redundant data (data blocks and parity blocks) in a Volume Set. This basically means computing the parity from the data blocks and comparing the results to the contents of the parity blocks, or computing the data from the parity blocks and comparing the results to the contents of the data blocks.

> **NOTE: The Volume Set state must be Normal in order to perform Check Volume Set. Only RAID levels with parity (redundant data) such as RAID Levels 3, 5, 6, 30, 50, and 60 support this function.**

To perform Check Volume Set function:

1. Click on the **Check Volume Set** link.

2. Tick from the list the Volume Set you want to check. Select the Check Volume Set options.

Check Volume Set Options:

- **Scrub Bad Block If Bad Block Found, Assume Parity Data is Good**
- **Re-compute Parity if Parity Error, Assume Data is Good**

> **NOTE: When the 2 options are not selected, it will only check for errors. It is recommended to perform Check Volume Set with the 2 options unselected at first. If the result shows errors, the data must be backed up to a safe storage. Then the two options can be selected and redo Check Volume Set to correct the errors.**

3. Tick on **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button. The Checking process will be started.

The checking percentage can also be viewed by clicking on RaidSet Hierarchy in the Information menu.

	NOTE: The result of Check Volume Set function is shown in System Events Information and Volume Set Information. In System Events Information, it is shown in the Errors column. In Volume Set Information, it is shown in Errors Found field.

5.3.6 Schedule Volume Check

To perform Check Volume Set by schedule, follow these steps:

1. Click on the **Schedule Volume Check** link.
2. Select the desired schedule that you wish the Check Volume Set function to run. Tick on **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button.

Scheduler: Disabled, 1Day (For Testing), 1Week, 2Weeks, 3Weeks, 4Weeks, 8Weeks, 12Weeks, 16Weeks, 20Weeks and 24Weeks.

Check After System Idle: No, 1 Minute, 3 Minutes, 5 Minutes, 10 Minutes, 15 Minutes, 20 Minutes, 30 Minutes, 45 Minutes and 60 Minutes.
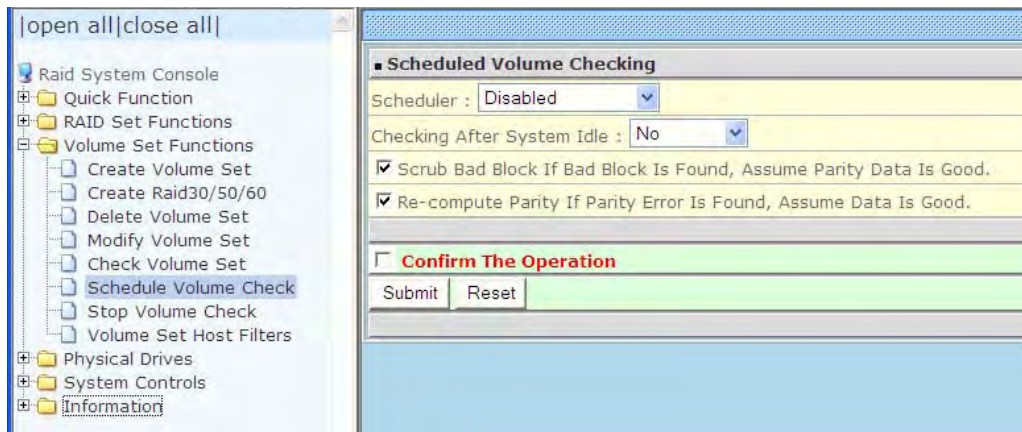
NOTE: To verify the Volume Check schedule, go to Information -> RAID Set Hierarchy -> select the Volume Set -> the Volume Set Information will be displayed.

5.3.7 Stop Volume Check

Use this option to stop all Volume Set consistency checking process/processes.
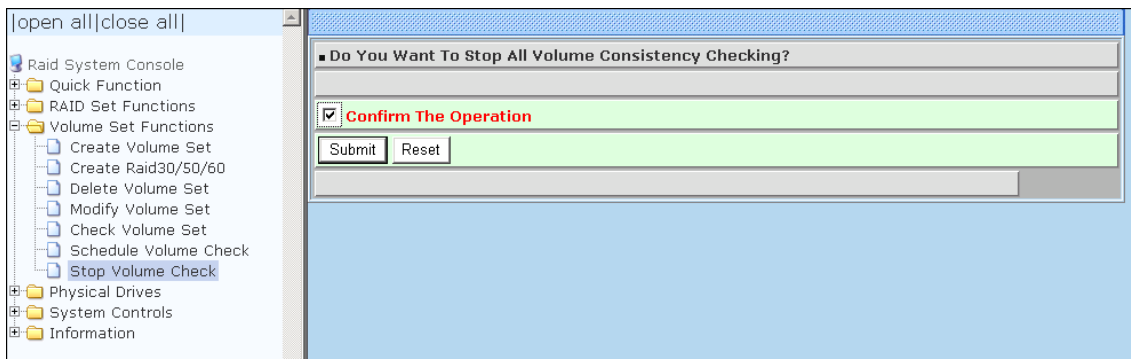
5.4 Physical Drive

Choose this option from the Main Menu to select a disk drive and to perform the functions listed below.

5.4.1 Create Pass-Through Disk

A Pass-Through Disk is a disk drive not controlled by the internal Disk Array firmware and thus cannot be a part of a Volume Set. A Pass-Through disk is a separate and individual Raid Set. The disk is available to the host as an individual disk. It is typically used on a system where the operating system is on a disk not controlled by the RAID firmware.

To create pass-through disk, click on the **Create Pass-Through** link under the Physical Drives main menu. The setting function screen appears.

Select the disk drive to be made as Pass-Through Disk and configure the Pass-Through Disk attributes, such as the Cache Mode, Tagged Command Queuing, Controller #1 Fibre Port Mapping, Controller #2 Fibre Port Mapping, and Fibre Channel: LUN Base/MNID:LUN for this volume.

5.4.2 Modify a Pass-Through Disk

Use this option to modify the attribute of a Pass-Through Disk. User can modify the Cache Mode, Tagged Command Queuing, Fibre Port Mapping, and Fibre Channel/LUN Base/LUN on an existing Pass-Through Disk.

To modify the Pass-Through drive attribute from the Pass-Through drive pool, click on the **Modify a Pass-Through Disk** link. The "Select The Pass-Through Disk For Modification" screen appears. Tick on the Pass-Through Disk from the Pass-Through drive pool and click on the **Submit** button to select the drive.
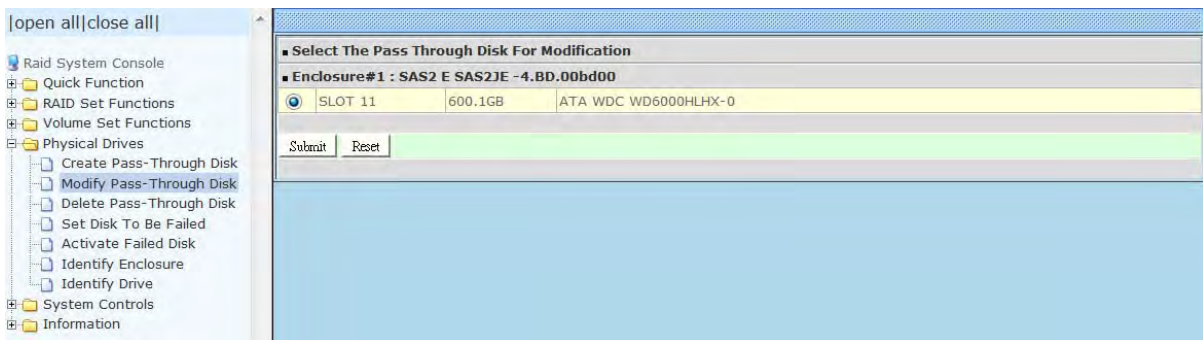
The Enter Pass-Through Disk Attribute screen appears. Modify the drive attribute values as you want.
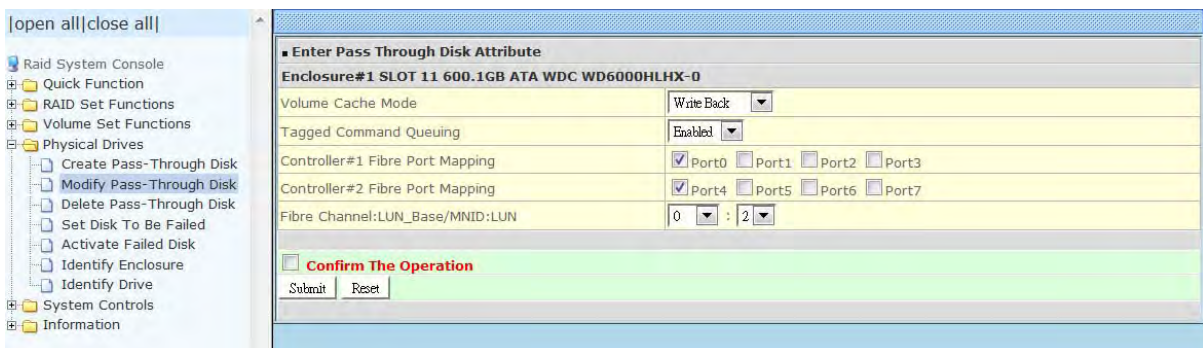
5.4.3   Delete Pass-Through Disk

To delete Pass-Through Disk from the Pass-Through drive pool, click on **Delete Pass-Through** link. Select a Pass-Through Disk, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click the **Submit** button to complete the delete action.
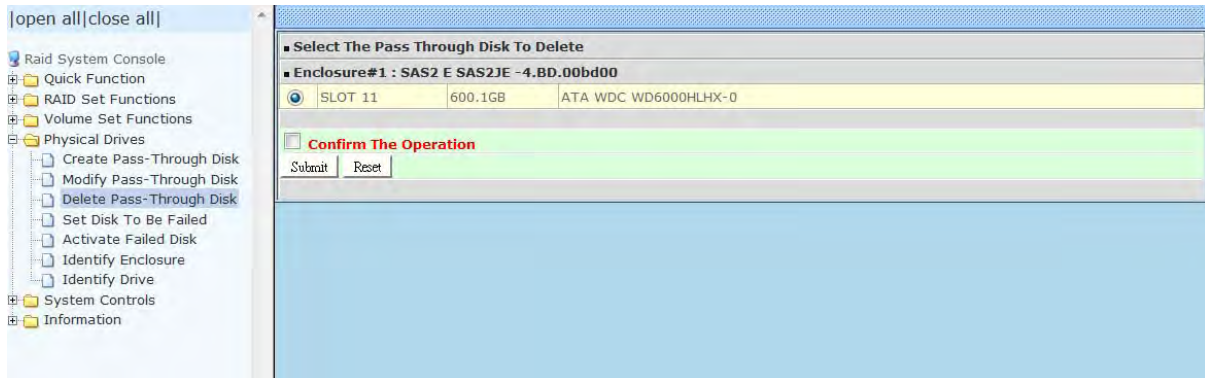
5.4.4 Set Disk To Be Failed

It sets a normal working disk as **failed** so that users can test some of the features and functions.

NOTE: When you want to set a disk as failed, please contact your vendor's support engineer for assistance.

5.4.5 Activate Failed Disk

It forces the current **failed** disk in the system to be back online. **Activate Failed Disk** function has no effect on the removed disks, because a **removed** disk does not give the controller a chance to mark it as **failure**.

Followings are considered as **Removed-Disk**:
(1). Manually removed by user
(2). Losing PHY connection due to bad connector, cable, backplane
(3). Losing PHY connection due to disk fail
Basically, in the eyes of the controller, the disk suddenly disappears due to whatever reason.
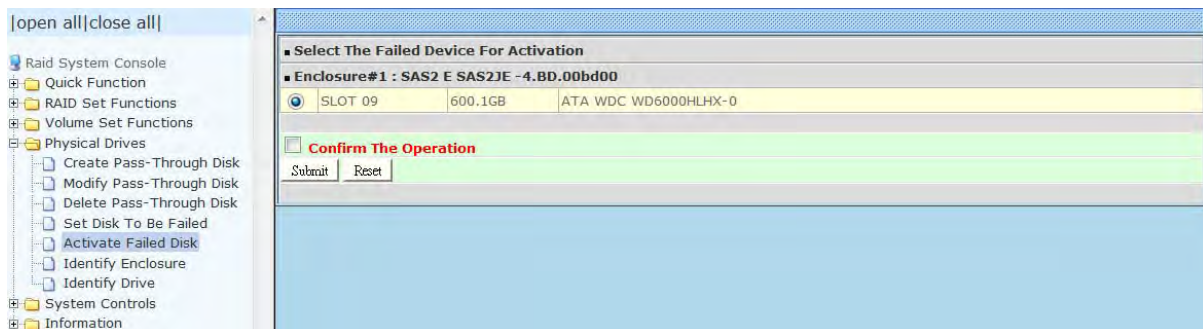
5.4.6 Identify Enclosure

To identify an Enclosure, move the mouse cursor and click on **Identify Enclosure** link. The **Select The Enclosure For Identification** screen appears. Tick on the enclosure from the list of enclosures, then click on the **Submit** button to identify the selected enclosure. All disk drives' LEDs in an enclosure will flash when a particular enclosure is selected.

|open all|close all|

Raid System Console
⊞ 🗀 Quick Function
⊞ 🗀 RAID Set Functions
⊞ 🗀 Volume Set Functions
⊟ 🗀 Physical Drives
　　🗋 Create Pass-Through Disk
　　🗋 Modify Pass-Through Disk
　　🗋 Delete Pass-Through Disk
　　🗋 Set Disk To Be Failed
　　🗋 Activate Failed Disk
　　🗋 Identify Enclosure
　　🗋 Identify Drive
⊞ 🗀 System Controls
⊞ 🗀 Information

▪ Select The Enclosure For Identification

◉ Enclosure#1 : SAS2 E SAS2JE -4.BD.00bd00
◯ Enclosure#2 : SAS2 E SAS2JE -4.BD.00bd00

Submit | Reset

NOTE: When you select Enclosure #1, all disk LED's of disk slots 1 to 32 will be flashing. If you select Enclosure #2, all disk LED's of slots 33 to 64 will be flashing.

5.4.7 Identify Selected Drive

Use this option to physically locate a selected drive to prevent removing the wrong drive. When a disk drive is selected using the **Identify Drive** function, the Status LED of the selected disk drive will be blinking.

To identify a selected drive from the drives pool, click on the **Identify Drive** link. The "Select The IDE Device For identification" screen appears. Tick on the IDE device from the drives list. After completing the selection, click on the **Submit** button to identify selected drive.
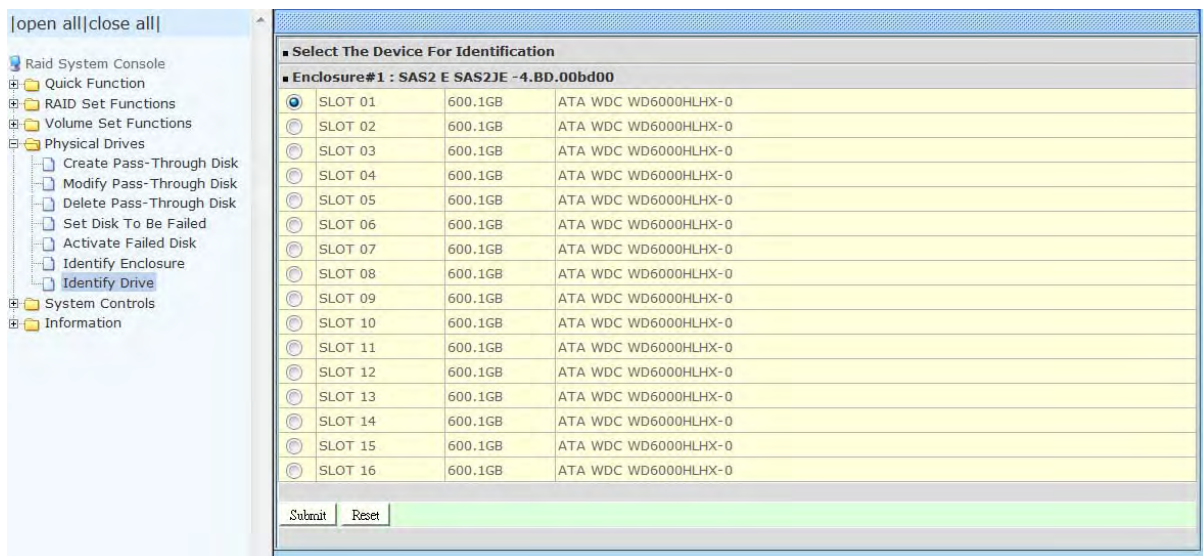
5.5 System Controls

5.5.1 System Configuration

To set the Disk Array system configuration options, click the **System Configuration** link under the **System Controls** menu. The System Configurations screen will be shown. Set the desired system option as needed.
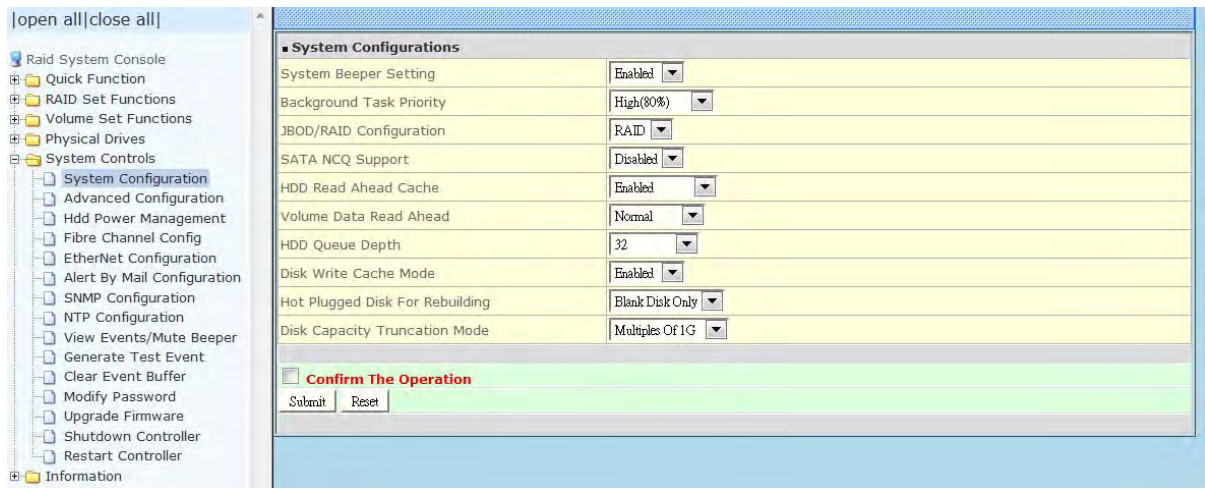
System Beeper Setting:

This option is used to Disable or Enable the system's RAID controller alarm beeper.

Background Task Priority:

The Background Task Priority indicates how much time and system resource the RAID controller devotes to a background task, such as a rebuild operation. The RAID Subsystem allows user to choose the background task priority (High 80%, Medium 50%, Low 25%, and Ultra Low 5%) to balance between background task process and Volume Set access. For high RAID Subsystem performance, specify a low value.

JBOD/RAID Configuration:

The Disk Array supports JBOD and RAID configuration.

SATA NCQ Support:

NCQ is a command protocol in Serial ATA that can only be implemented on native Serial ATA hard drives. It allows multiple commands to be outstanding within a drive at the same time. Drives that support NCQ have an internal queue where outstanding commands can be dynamically rescheduled or re-ordered, along with the necessary tracking mechanisms for outstanding and completed portions of the workload. Disabled or Enable the SATA NCQ function.

HDD Read Ahead Cache:

This option allows the users to disable the cache of the HDDs on the RAID Subsystem. In some HDD models, disabling the cache in the HDD is necessary to prove the RAID Subsystem functions correctly. When Enabled, the drive's read ahead cache algorithm is used, providing maximum performance under most circumstances.

Volume Data Read Ahead:

This option allows the users to set the Volume Data Read Ahead function. Options are: Normal, Aggressive, Conservative, and Disabled.

HDD Queue Depth:

The queue depth is the number of I/O operations that can be run in parallel on a disk drive. This parameter is adjusted the queue depth capacity of NCQ (SATA HDD) or Tagged Command Queuing (SAS HDD) which transmits multiple commands to a single target without waiting for the initial command to complete. HDD Queue Depth options are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32.

Disk Write Cache Mode:

The Disk Array supports Disk Write Cache Mode options: Auto, Enabled, and Disabled. If the Disk Array has BBM (battery backup module), selecting the Auto option will automatically enable Disk Write Cache. On the other hand, if there is no BBM, the Auto option will disable Disk Write Cache.

Hot Plugged Disk For Rebuilding

It defines if the RAID array volume should start rebuilding or not when detects a disk is inserted/re-inserted during online.
The options are: Blank Disk Only, Always, and Disable. The default is **Blank Disk Only**.

Blank Disk Only: it will trigger the rebuilding if and only if the inserted disk has not been in the RAID array before, which has no RAID signature on it. So when a previously removed disk is self re-inserted, it won't trigger the degraded RAID array to rebuild, and so that the administrator has a chance to identify this misbehaving disk and replaces it.

Always: it is what it was before. Whenever a disk is inserted/ re-inserted whether new or previously existed, it always trigger a rebuilding for the Degraded RAID set/Volume.

Disable: it will not trigger rebuilding regardless what sort of disk plugging in. When **Disable** and/or **Blank Disk Only** is selected, the re-inserted/previously removed disk will be identified as a disk in a separate RAID set with duplicated RAIDset# and with all the rest of RAID members missing.

Disk Capacity Truncation Mode:

The Disk Array use drive truncation so that drives from different vendors are more likely to be able to be used as spares for each other. Drive truncation slightly decreases the usable capacity of a drive that is used in the subsystem. Options are:

Multiples Of 10G: If you have several 120GB drives from different vendors, chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 121.1 GB, and the other 120.4 GB. This drive truncation mode makes the 121.1 GB and 120.4 GB drives same capacity as 120 GB so that one could replace the other.

Multiples Of 1G: If you have 120 GB drives from different vendors, chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 121.1 GB, and the other 121.4 GB. This drive truncation mode makes the 121.1 GB and 121.4 GB drives same capacity 121 GB so that one could replace the other.

No Truncation. The capacity of the disk drive is not truncated.

5.5.2 Advanced Configuration

To set the RAID system function, move the cursor to the main menu and click the **Advanced Configuration** link. The **Advanced Configuration** menu will show all items, then select the desired function.

NOTE: When you want to change the value on advance configuration screen, please contact your vendor's support engineer for assistance.

TLER Setting

TLER (time-limited error recovery) functions provide support for WD Caviar RE (RAID) series disks. This is a new option from WD to support RAID features that were traditionally missing from standard desktop drives. TLER is a method of signaling the system RAID controller in the event that an error recovery process is taking longer than time-out specifications allow. This prevents the RAID controller from dropping the drive from the array during this period. Default value is manufacture setting. You can select between 5, 6 and 7 second. This feature is to setup the HDD internal timeout value.

Timeout Setting

Disk time-out is a registry setting that defines the time that RAID controller will wait for a hard disk to respond to a command. You can modify the retry value by entering a new value in the edit box beside this button and then selecting the button. Normally you should not need to modify this value. Default value is 12 seconds: You can select between 8~32 second.

Number of Retries

This setting determines the number of access that will be attempted before the current command from the RAID controller to the disk drive is aborted. You can modify the retry value by entering a new value in the edit box beside this button and then selecting the button. Normally you should not need to modify this value. There are two selections, either 2 retry or 3 retry.

Buffer Threshold

This new feature there are 4 options; 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%. The percentage represents how much data should be kept in resident cache memory (how full cache should get) before controller starts to flush data onto the hard drives. If the buffer is set for 25%, then all 25% will be cached and is used for writing data. The remaining cache memory will be used for reading and other system overhead. Write buffer threshold for 5% is added for video recording. This option will push data to disk early.

This feature gives controller extra buffer time in case of slow response from the hard drives within a given time. Consequently, this can prevent a pause in data flow and there will be continues data access and stream. This feature is very useful for the video streaming applications where there is high demand for constant non-stop data flow with no interruption due to lower performance of specific hardware.

Amount of Read Ahead

Read-Ahead data is buffered in the RAID controller cache, however, thereby cutting down on the amount of I/O traffic to the disk. The Amount of Read Ahead defines how many data of reading at a time, making more efficient use of the RAID subsystem. This makes it possible to locate and re-issue the data without repetitive hard parsing activities.
The Amount of Read Ahead parameter is used to allocate an amount of memory in the cache memory the frequently executed queries and return the result set back to the host without real disk read execution. Default value is Auto: Controller will base on the HDD number to set the amount of Read Ahead value. You can select between 512KB ~ 16MB.

Number of AV Stream

RAID controllers are required to have not only the function of processing ordinary data but also the function of dealing with AV (audio/video) stream data needing real-time processing. Since the bus cycle used in RAID controller was designed to transfer the computer data exactly, it was unsuitable for the transfer of AV stream needing great band widths. They are required to do some setting for the handshaking during the processing of stream data. This setting is an object of transferring stream data efficiently on an existing RAID controller. Normally you should not need to modify this value. Default value is 6. You can select between 6~256.

To decide how to set AV stream playout parameter, you need to check the Number of Stream, Amount of Read Ahead, and Total Cache Memory during runtime. You can try to adjust the three numbers to get the best performance as your requirement. Number of Stream shows the number of stream added to the system, Amount of Read Ahead shows the amount of Read Ahead data taken from the cache without real disk execution, and total cache memory shows the total available memory being installed in the RAID controller.

Optimize AV Recording

AV recording option is for video recording (no time limit), but if used in normal operation, performance may be degraded. This new feature there are 4 options; Disabled, Mode1, Mode2 and Mode 3. Default value is Disabled. Our controller cache uses LRU method, there have no special memory capacity reserved for read or write. The Mode 1, 2 and 3 are used for define the command sorting method. The default sorting method is helpful for normal applications, but not useful for AV applications, so we have defined three different sorting methods for these special applications. To decide how to optimize AV stream recording parameter, you need to adjust the Optimize AV Recording, and Write Buffer Threshold during runtime.

Read And Discard Parity Data

This function is used to determine if parity data is to be read and discarded.

Hitachi SATA HDD Speed

This function is used to set the Hitachi SATA HDD Speed.

WDC SATA HDD Speed

This function is used to set the WD SATA HDD Speed.

Seagate SATA HDD Speed

This function is used to set the Seagate SATA HDD Speed.

5.5.3 HDD Power Management

MAID (**M**assive **A**rray of **I**dle **D**isks) is a storage technology that employs a large group of disk drives in which only those drives in active use are spinning at any given time. **This reduces power consumption and prolongs the lives of the drives.**
MAID is designed for Write Once, Read Occasionally (WORO) applications such as Data Backup, Document, Mail server, and so on.
MAID technology focuses on "Green Storage Concept" to save power consumption and enhance disk drives effective usage, i.e., "disk drives are spun down when there is no activity or I/O on the drives".

In the Disk Array, MAID is implemented in the **HDD Power Management** menu. Using the **Advanced Power Management (APM)** function of disk drives, HDD Power Management has three options (MAID Levels): (Level 1) Place idle drives in Lower Power Mode, where the drives' heads are unloaded; (Level 2) Place idle drives in Low RPM Mode, where drives' heads are unloaded and slows down to around 4000 RPM; and (Level 3) Spin down idle drives, where drives stops spinning and goes into sleep mode.
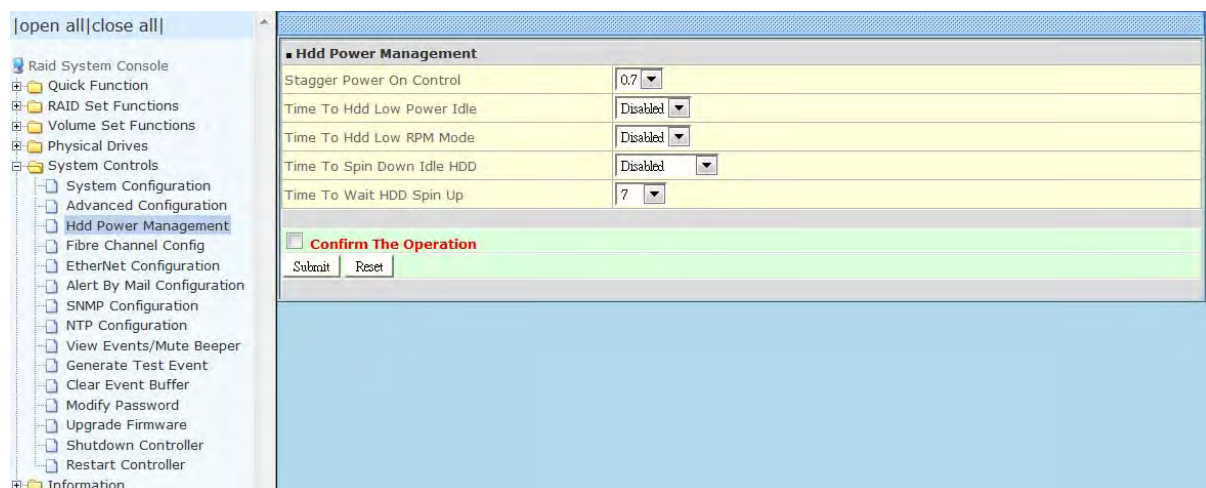
Stagger Power On Control:

This option allows the Disk Array's power supply to power up in succession each HDD in the Disk Array. In the past, all the HDDs on the Disk Array are powered up altogether at the same time. This function allows the power transfer time (lag time) from the last HDD to the next one be set within the range of 0.4 to 6.0 seconds. Default is 0.7 seconds.

Time to HDD Low Power Idle: (MAID Level 1)

This option enables the Disk Array to place idle HDDs of a Raid Set in Low Power Mode, where drives' heads are unloaded. The power consumption of the Idle HDD saving is around 15% to 20%. Recovery time is under a second.
Options are: Disabled, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (Minutes).

Time to HDD Low RPM Mode: (MAID Level 2)

This option enables the Disk Array to place idle HDDs of a Raid Set in Low RPM Mode, where drives' heads are unloaded and drive platters speed is reduced to around 4000 RPM. The power consumption of the Idle HDD saving is from 35% to 45%. Recovery time is 15 seconds.
Options are: Disabled, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 (Minutes).

Time to Spin Down Idle HDD: (MAID Level 3)

This option enables the Disk Array to spin down HDDs of a Raid Set after they become idle after a preset period of time. In this level, the drives stop spinning and go into sleep mode. The power consumption of the Idle HDD saving is from 60% to 70%. Recovery time is 30 to 45 seconds.
Options are: Disabled, 1 (For Test), 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 60 (Minutes).

Time To Wait HDD Spin Up

This option allows user to set the host system waiting time for HDD spin up. The values can be selected from 7 to 120 seconds.

> **NOTE: To verify if the disk drive you use supports MAID or APM, select "RaidSet Hierarchy" and click the disk drive (E# Slot#) link. Check in the Device Information screen if the Disk APM Support shows "Yes".**

5.5.4 Fibre Channel Config

To set the Fibre Channel Configuration function, move the mouse cursor to the main menu and click on the **Fibre Channel Config**. The Fibre Channel Configuration screen will be shown. Configure the desired function.

WWNN (World Wide Node Name)

The WWNN of the FC RAID system is shown at top of the configuration screen. This is an eight-byte unique address factory assigned to the FC RAID, common to both FC ports.

WWPN (World Wide Port Name)

Each FC port has its unique WWPN, which is also factory assigned. Usually, the WWNN:WWPN tuple is used to uniquely identify a port in the Fabric.

Channel Speed

Each FC port speed can be configured either as 2Gbps, 4Gbps, or 8Gbps channel. Another option is to use "Auto" for auto speed negotiation between 2Gbps/4Gbps/8Gbps. The RAID system's default setting is "Auto", which should be adequate under most conditions. The Channel Speed setting takes effect during the next connection. That means a link down / link up should be applied for the change to take effect. The current connection speed is shown at end of the row. You have to click the "Fibre Channel Config" link again from the menu frame to refresh the current speed information.

Channel Topology

Each Fibre Channel can be configured to the following Topology options: Fabric, Point-to-Point, Loop, Auto, or Loop/MNID. The default Topology is set to "Auto", which takes precedence of Loop Topology. Restarting the RAID controller is needed for any topology change to take effect. The current connection topology is shown at end of the row. You have to click the "Fibre Channel Config" link again from the menu frame to refresh the current topology information. Note that current topology is shown as "None" when no successful connection is made for the channel.

Hard Loop ID

This setting is effective only under Loop topology. When enabled, you can manually set the Loop ID in the range from 0 to 125. Make sure this hard assigned ID does not conflict with other devices on the same loop, otherwise the channel will be disabled. It is a good practice to disable the hard loop ID and let the loop itself auto-arrange the Loop ID.

View Error Statistics

In this screen appears the Fibre channel error statistics like Channel, Loss of Signal, Loss of Sync, Link Fail, and Bad CRC.

NOTE: It is not recommended to insert the SFP modules in the FC host channels (ports) which are not in used.

NOTE: For reliable operation of the Disk Array and depending on how the subsystem is connected, it is recommended to setup Channel Speed and Channel Topology as follows:

Disk Array is connected to:	Channel Speed setting:	Channel Topology setting:
8Gb FC switch	8Gb	Fabric
4Gb FC switch	4Gb	Fabric
2Gb FC switch	2Gb	Fabric
8Gb FC HBA (no switch)	8Gb	Loop
4Gb FC HBA (no switch)	4Gb	Loop
2Gb FC HBA (no switch)	2Gb	Loop

"Fabric" topology is used when there is switch.

"Loop" topology is used when there is no switch.

The Speed setting follows the FC switch speed if there is switch. If there is no FC switch, the Speed setting follows the FC HBA speed.

5.5.5 EtherNet Configuration

To set the Ethernet configuration, click the **EtherNet Configuration** link under the System Controls menu. The Disk Array EtherNet Configuration screen will be shown. Set the desired configuration. Once done, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click the **Submit** button to save the settings.
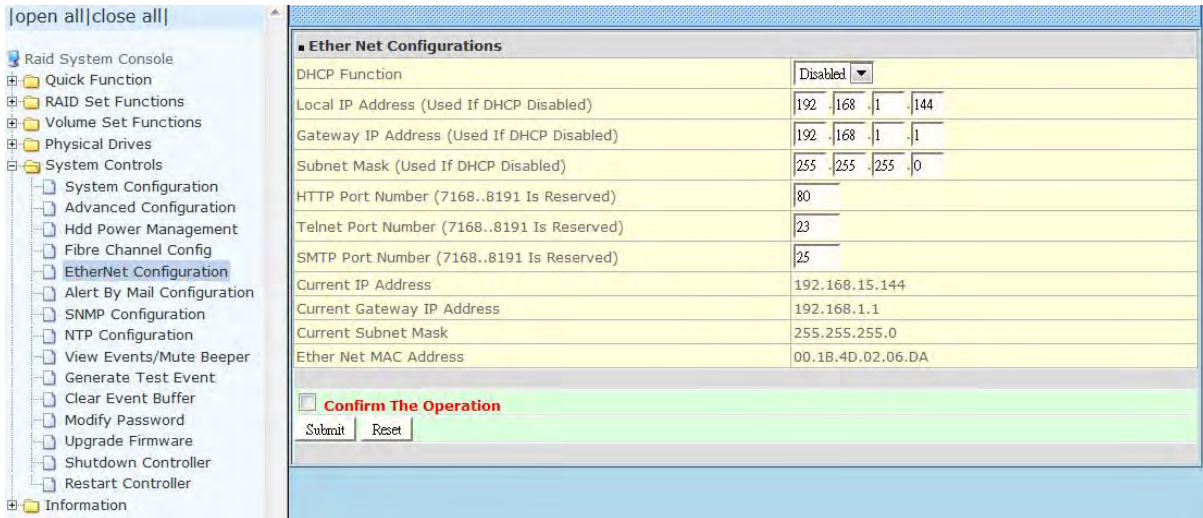
NOTE: If HTTP, Telnet and SMTP Port Number is set to "0", the service is disabled.

5.5.6 Alert By Mail Configuration

To set the Event Notification function, click on the **Alert By Mail Configuration** link under the System Controls menu. The Disk Array Event Notification configuration screen will be shown. Set up the desired function and option. When an abnormal condition occurs, an error message will be emailed to the email recipient(s) that a problem has occurred. Events are classified into 4 levels (Urgent, Serious, Warning, and Information).

NOTE: If Event Notification by email is enabled, every 30 of event log will be sent to the email recipient(s) as one package log.

NOTE: If different email recipients are setup, the event notification levels for each email recipient can be configured differently. For example, first email recipient can be configured with "Urgent Error Notification" while second email recipient can be configured with "Serious Error Notification".

5.5.7   SNMP Configuration

The SNMP gives users independence from the proprietary network management schemes of some manufacturers and SNMP is supported by many WAN and LAN manufacturers enabling true LAN/ WAN management integration.

To set the SNMP function, move the cursor to the main menu and click on the **SNMP Configuration** link. The Disk Array's SNMP Configurations screen will be shown. Select the desired function and set the preferred option.

SNMP Trap Configurations: Type in the SNMP Trap IP Address box the IP address of the host system where SNMP traps will be sent. The SNMP Port is set to 162 by default.

SNMP System Configuration:

   Community: Type the SNMP community. The default is public.
   (1) **sysContact.0**, (2) **sysLocation.0**, and (3) **sysName.0**: SNMP parameter (31 bytes max). If these 3 categories are configured and when an event occurs, SNMP will send out a message that includes the 3 categories within the message. This allows user to easily define which RAID unit is having problem.

SNMP Trap Notification Configurations: Select the desired option.

After completing the settings, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to save the configuration.

SNMP also works in the same way as Alert By Mail when sending event notifications.

5.5.8 NTP Configuration

NTP stands for **Network Time Protocol**. It is an Internet protocol used to synchronize the clocks of computers to some time reference. Type the NTP Server IP Address to enable the Disk Array to synchronize with it.

To set the NTP function, move the cursor to the main menu and click on the **NTP Configuration** link. The Disk Array's NTP Configuration screen will be displayed. Select the desired function and configure the necessary option.

After completing the settings, tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button to save the configuration.

5.5.9 View Events / Mute Beeper

To view the Disk Array's event log information, move the mouse cursor to the System Controls menu and click on the **View Events/Mute Beeper** link. The Disk Array's System Events Information screen appears.

The System Events Information screen will show: Time, Device, Event type, Elapse Time and Errors.

This function is also used to silence the beeper alarm.

5.5.10 Generate Test Event

If you want to generate test events, move the cursor bar to the main menu and click on the **Generate Test Event** Link. Tick on the **Confirm The Operation** and click on the **Submit** button. Then click on the **View Events/Mute Beeper** to view the test event.
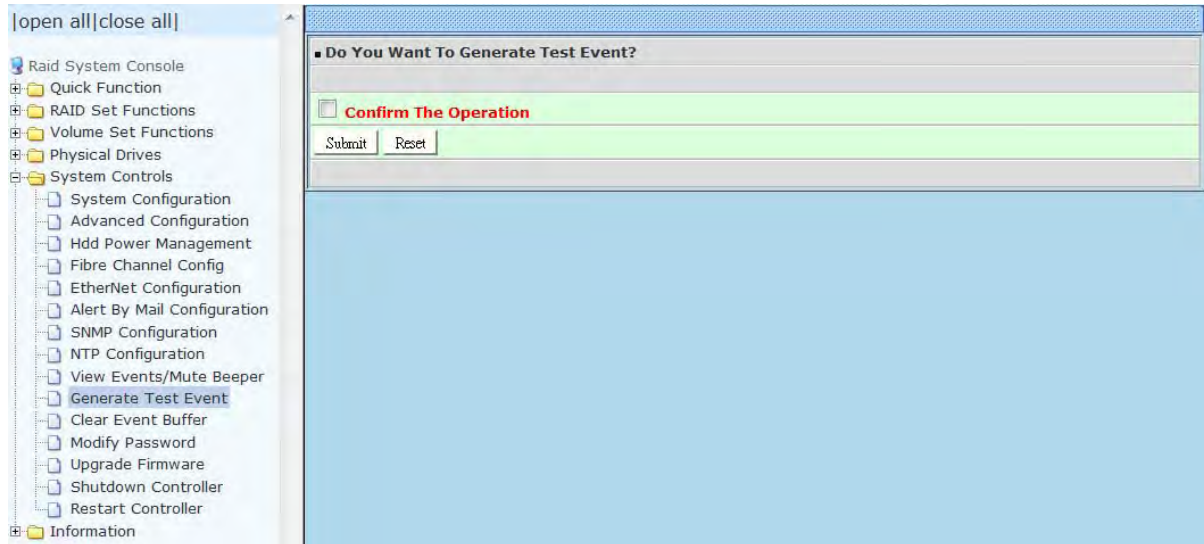
5.5.11 Clear Event Buffer

Use this feature to clear the Disk Array's System Events Information buffer.
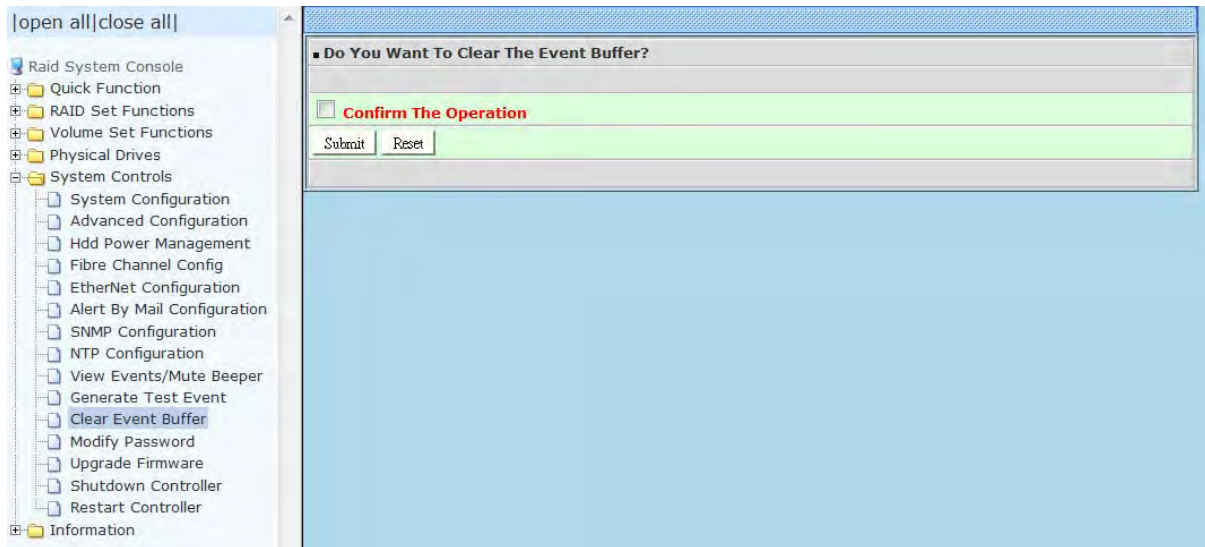
5.5.12 Modify Password

To change or disable the Disk Array's admin password, click on the **Modify Password** link under the **System Controls** menu. The Modify System Password screen appears.

The factory-default admin password is set to **00000000**. Once the password has been set, the user or administrator can only monitor and configure the Disk Array by providing the correct password.

The password is used to protect the Disk Array's configuration from unauthorized access. The RAID controller will check the password only when entering the Main Menu from the initial screen. The Disk Array will automatically go back to the initial screen when it does not receive any command after sometime.

To disable the password, enter only the original password in the **Enter Original Password** box, and leave both the **Enter New Password** and **Re-Enter New Password** boxes blank. After selecting the **Confirm The Operation** option and clicking the **Submit** button, the system password checking will be disabled. No password checking will occur when entering the main menu from the starting screen.
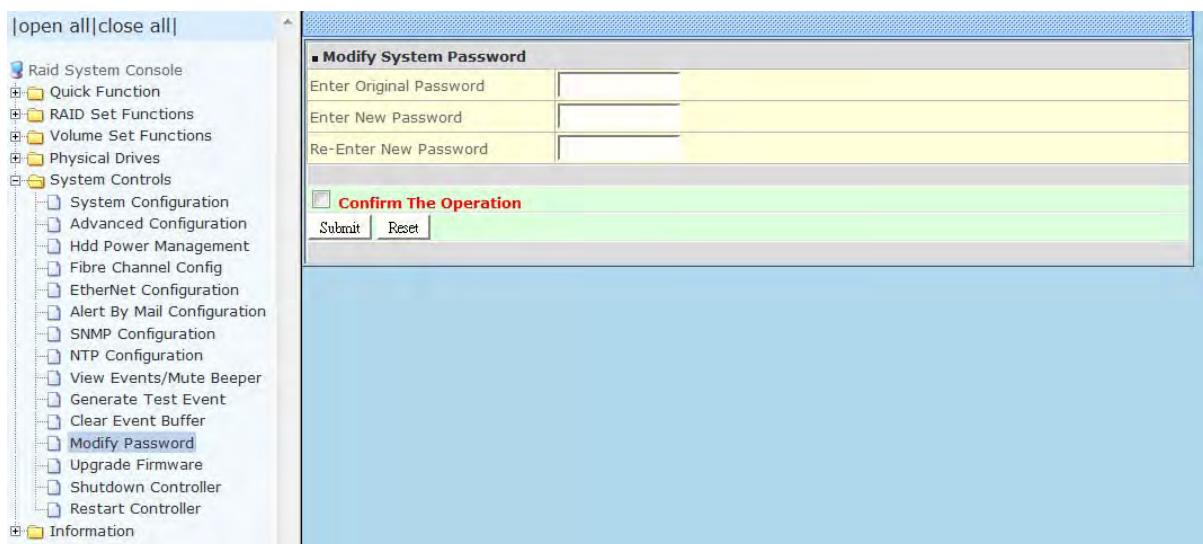
NOTE: The admin Password characters allowed are 'A' – 'Z', 'a' – 'z', and '0' – '9'. The minimum number of Password characters is null/empty (Password is disabled) and maximum number of Password characters is 15.

5.5.13 Upgrade Firmware

Please refer to Section 6.2 for more information.

5.5.14 Shutdown Controller

Use this function to shutdown the RAID Controller. This is used to flush the data from the cache memory, and is normally done before powering off the system power switch.
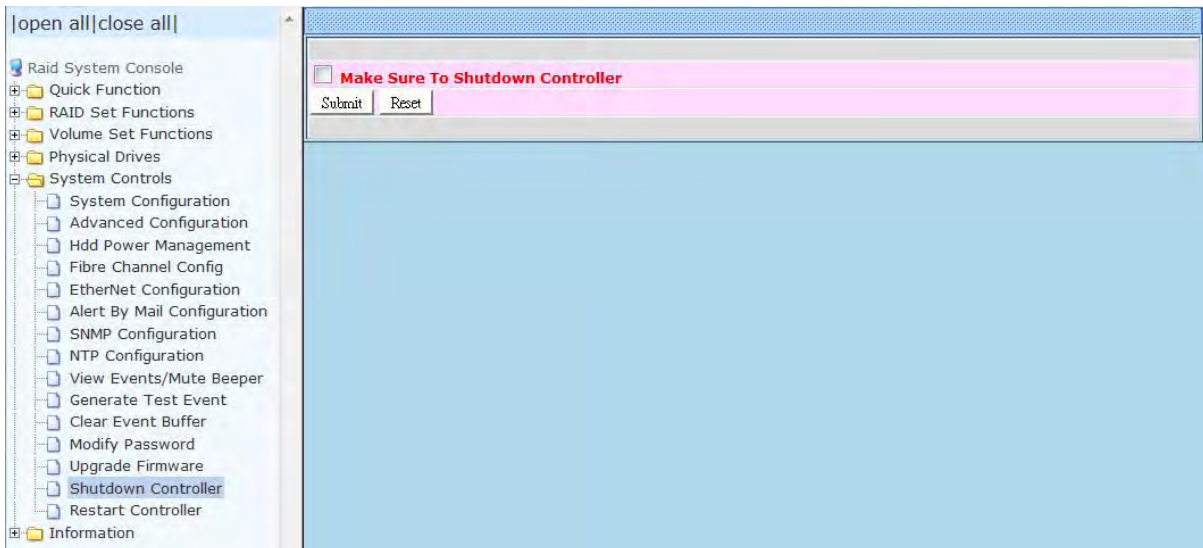
After shutting down the controller and still want to use the Disk Array, you must restart the controller either by Restart Controller function or by Power Supply On/Off switch.

5.5.15 Restart Controller

Use this function to restart the RAID Controller. This is normally done after upgrading the controller's firmware.
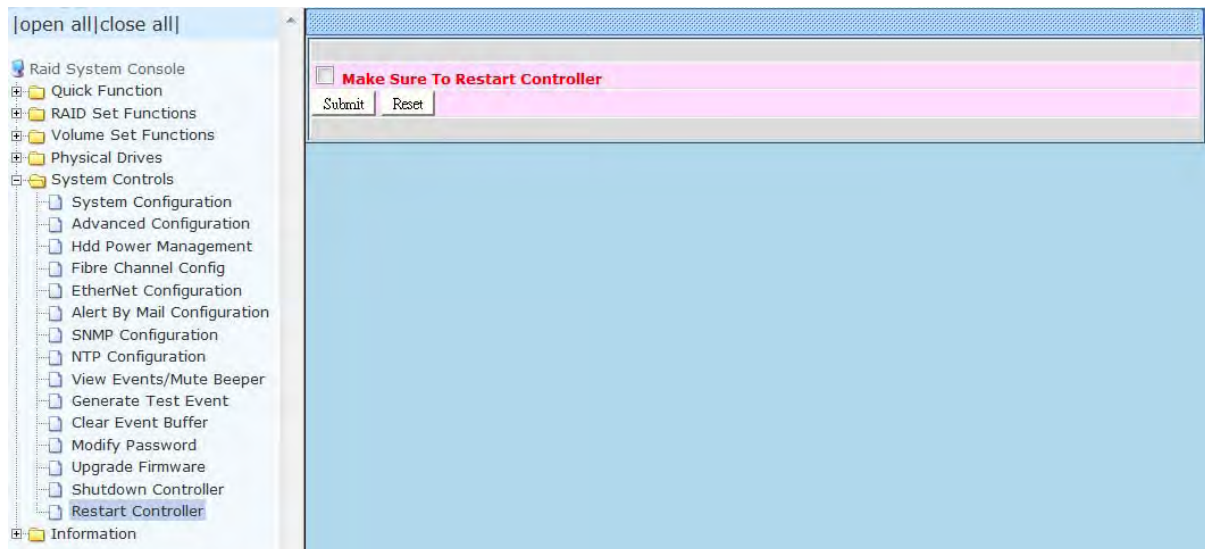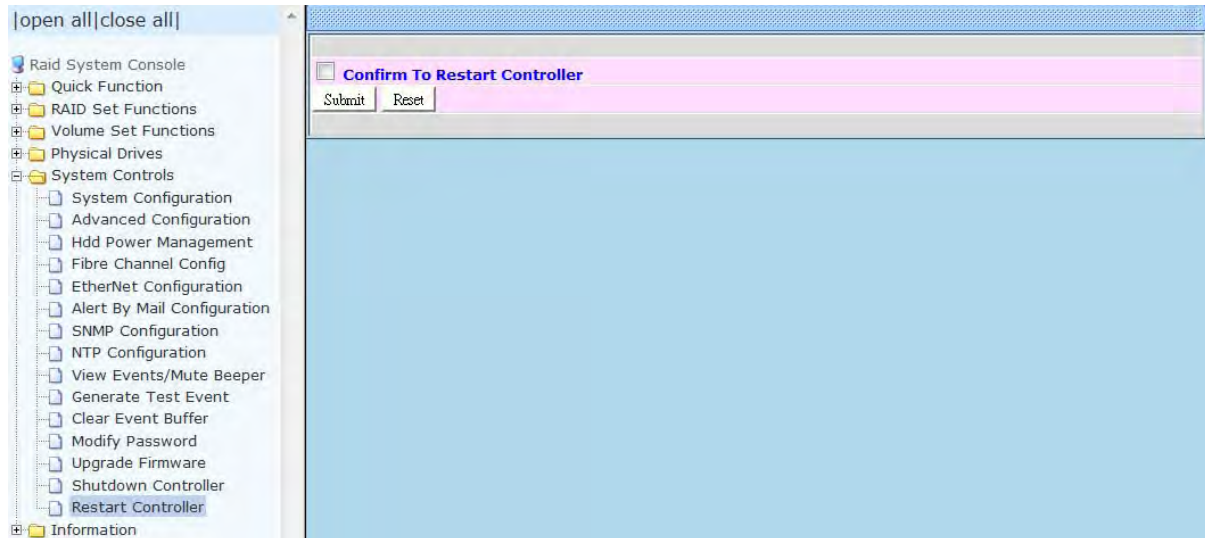
5.6   Information Menu

5.6.1   RAID Set Hierarchy

Use this feature to view the Disk Array's existing Raid Set(s), Volume Set(s) and disk drive(s) configuration and information. Select the **RAID Set Hierarchy** link from the **Information** menu to display the Raid Set Hierarchy screen.

To view the Raid Set information, click the **Raid Set #** link from the Raid Set Hierarchy screen. The Raid Set Information screen appears.
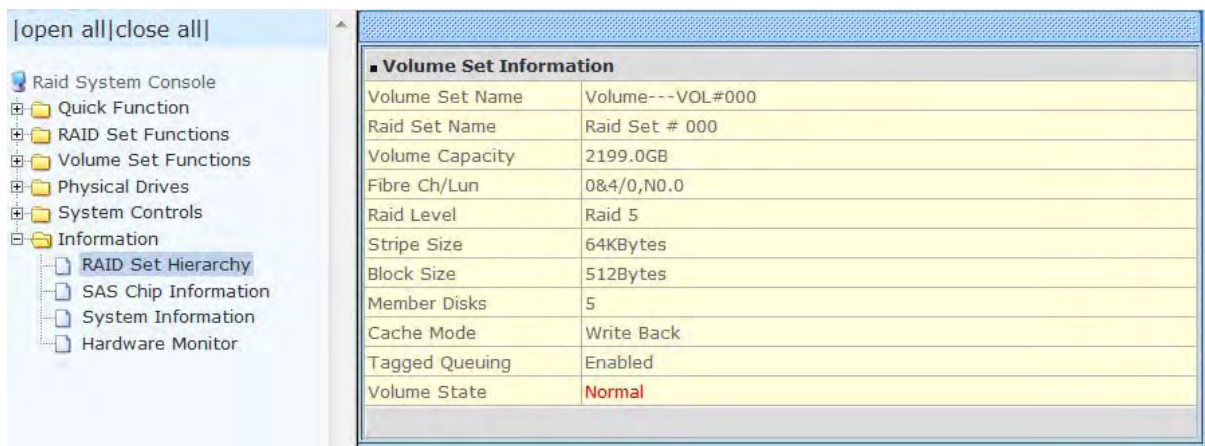
To view the disk drive information, click the **E# Slot#** link from the Raid Set Hierarchy screen. The Device Information screen appears. This screen shows various information such as disk drive model name, serial number, firmware revision, disk capacity, timeout count, media error count, and SMART information.

To view the Volume Set information, click the **Volume---VOL#** link from the Raid Set Hierarchy screen. The Volume Set Information screen appears.

5.6.2 SAS Chip Information

To view the SAS Chip Information of the RAID Controller, click the link SAS Chip Information.

The SAS Address, Component Vendor, Component ID, Enclosure number, Number of Phys, and Attached Expander information will be shown.

5.6.3 System Information

To view the Disk Array's controller information, click the **System Information** link from the **Information** menu. The Disk Array Information screen appears.

The Controller Name, Firmware Version, BOOT ROM Version, Agilent TSDK, PL Firmware Version, Serial Number, Unit Serial #, Main Processor, CPU ICache Size, CPU DCache Size, CPU SCache Size, System Memory, Current IP, and Dual Controller State Address appear in this screen.

The following are the states under Dual Controller State:

Dual Controller State	Description
Single	Controller is running at Single Mode.
Other Controller Added	The other Controller is added and waiting to start.
Other Controller Booting	The other Controller is starting up.
Other Controller Ready	The other Controller has booted up and ready.
Other Controller Failed	The other Controller is Failed.
Sync Controller State	The two Controllers are synchronizing their configuration or state.
Sync Controller Cache	The two Controllers are synchronizing the data in their cache memory.
Dual Operational	The Controller is running.
Initialize	The boot up state when Dual Controller starts up.

5.6.4 Hardware Monitor

To view the Disk Array's hardware information, click the **Hardware Monitor** link from the **Information** menu. The Hardware Monitor Information screen appears.

|open all|close all|		
Raid System Console	☐ Stop Auto Refresh	
Quick Function	■ Controller#1 H/W Monitor	
RAID Set Functions	CPU Temperature	58 ºC
Volume Set Functions	Controller Temp.	33 ºC
Physical Drives	12V	12.038 V
System Controls	5V	5.026 V
Information	3.3V	3.328 V
RAID Set Hierarchy	IO Voltage +1.8V	1.840 V
SAS Chip Information	DDR3 +1.5V	1.552 V
System Information	CPU VCore +1.0V	1.040 V
Hardware Monitor	Analog +1.0V	1.040 V
	DDR3 +0.75V	0.768 V
	RTC 3.0V	3.312 V
	Battery Status	Not Installed
	■ Controller#2 H/W Monitor	
	CPU Temperature	58 ºC
	Controller Temp.	35 ºC
	12V	11.856 V
	5V	4.999 V
	3.3V	3.312 V
	IO Voltage +1.8V	1.824 V
	DDR3 +1.5V	1.520 V
	CPU VCore +1.0V	1.024 V
	Analog +1.0V	1.024 V
	DDR3 +0.75V	0.752 V
	RTC 3.0V	3.264 V
	Battery Status	Not Installed

NOTE: To disable auto refresh of GUI, tick the "Stop Auto Refresh" option.

The Hardware Monitor Information provides information about controller, enclosure 1 and enclosure 2, such as the temperature, fan speed, power supply status and voltage levels. All items are also unchangeable. When the threshold values are surpassed, warning messages will be indicated through the LCD, LED and alarm buzzer.

Item	Warning Condition
CPU Temperature	> 90 Celsius
Controller Board Temperature	> 80 Celsius
HDD Temperature	> 65 Celsius
Fan Speed	< 700 RPM
Power Supply +12V	< 10.5V or > 13.5V
Power Supply +5V	< 4.7V or > 5.4V
Power Supply +3.3V	< 3.0V or > 3.6V
DDR-II +1.8V	< 1.62V or > 1.98V
CPU +1.8V	< 1.62V or > 1.98V
CPU +1.2V	< 1.08V or > 1.32V
CPU +1.0V	< 0.9V or > 1.1V
DDR-II +0.9V	< 0.81V or > 0.99V
RTC 3.0V	< 2.7V

Chapter 6   Maintenance

6.1   Upgrading the RAID Controller's Cache Memory

The RAID controller is equipped with one DDR3 SDRAM socket. By default, the RAID controller comes with at least 1GB of memory that is expandable to a maximum of 4GB. The expansion memory module can be purchased from your dealer.

Memory Type: DDR3-1333 Registered ECC SDRAM 240pin
Memory Size: Supports 240pin DDR3 of 1GB, 2GB or 4GB

6.1.1   Replacing the Memory Module

1. Shutdown the RAID controller using the "Shutdown Controller" function in proRAID Manager GUI.

2. After RAID controller is shutdown, power off the switches of the 2 Power Supply Fan Modules. Then disconnect the power cables.

3. Disconnect any Fibre cable from the controller module, and then remove the Controller Module from the slot.

4. Remove the memory module from the RAM socket of the RAID controller by pressing the ejector clips until the memory module pops out of the socket.

5. Align the new memory module into the socket. Make sure the notch is aligned with the key on the socket itself. With the ejector clips in open position, press down the memory module into the socket until it sinks into place. The ejector clips will automatically close to lock the memory module.

6. Reinsert the Controller Module.

7. If the Disk Array has dual (redundant) RAID controllers, repeat Steps 3 to 6 to replace/upgrade the memory of the other Controller Module.

8. Reconnect the Fibre cable(s) to the Controller Module(s). Reconnect the power cables and power on the 2 switches of the Power Supply Fan Modules.

9. Turn on the Main Switch of the RAID Subsystem.

6.2   Upgrading the RAID Controller's Firmware

Upgrading Firmware Using Flash Programming Utility

Since the Disk Array's controller features flash firmware, it is not necessary to change the hardware flash chip in order to upgrade the controller firmware. User can simply re-program the old firmware through the RS-232 port. New releases of the firmware are available in the form of binary file at vendor's FTP. The file available at the FTP site is usually a self-extracting file that contains the following:

XXXXVVV.BIN Firmware Binary (where "XXXX" refers to the model name and "VVV" refers to the firmware version)

README.TXT It contains the history information of the firmware change. Read this file first before upgrading the firmware.

These files must be extracted from the compressed file and copied to one directory in the host computer.

Establishing the Connection

The firmware can be downloaded to the Disk Array's controller using Telnet program with ZMODEM upload protocol, or via web browser-based RAID Manager remote management page.

With Telnet, you must complete the appropriate installation and configuration procedure before proceeding with the firmware upgrade. The Telnet program must support the ZMODEM file transfer protocol.

Web browser-based RAID Manager can be used to update the firmware. A web browser must have been setup before proceeding with the firmware upgrade.

Upgrading Firmware Through Telnet

NOTE: This example uses CRT terminal emulation program. For easier upgrade procedure, it is recommended to use web browser-based firmware upgrade.

1. To connect to Disk Array using Telnet, open Terminal Emulation program (example, CRT 6.1) Refer to Section 4.1 for sample step to enable Telnet connection via CRT program.

2. After successful connection, select **Raid System Function** menu. The Password box will be shown. Enter the password (default is 00000000) to login.
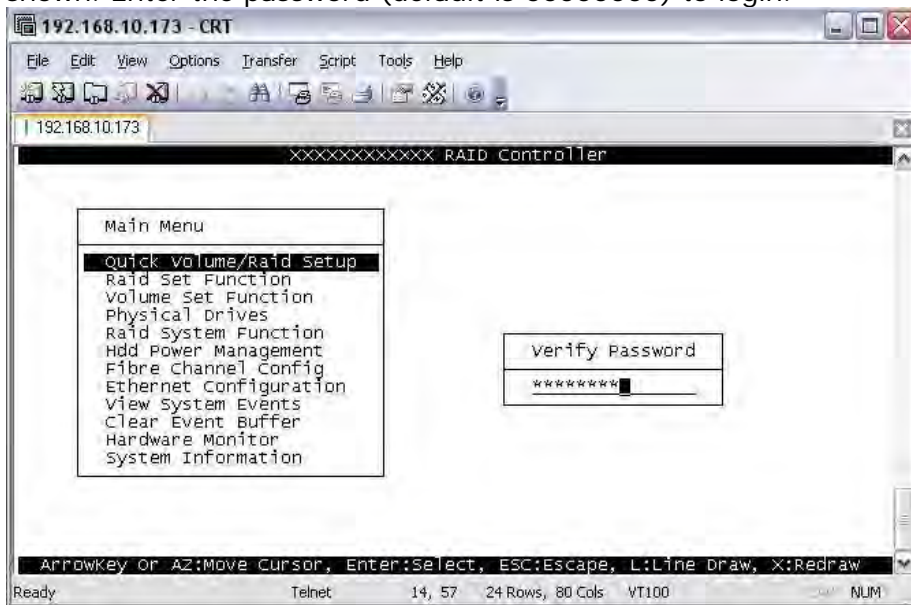
3. After login to Raid System Function menu, select **Update Firmware**. Then choose "Transfer" menu and select "Zmodem Upload List…".
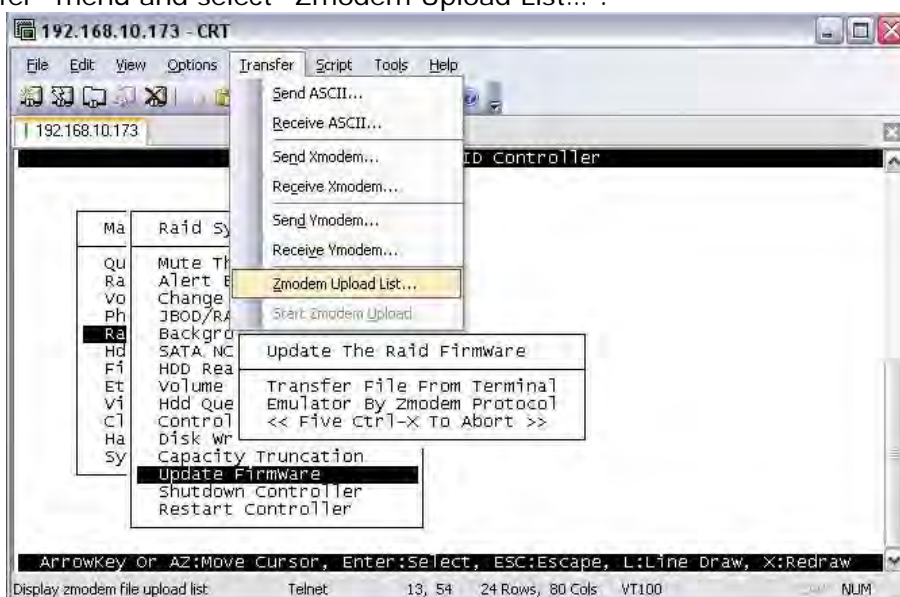
4. Select the firmware BINARY file (xxxx-vvv-yyyyyyyy.bin) and click "Add". Then click "OK".

NOTE: The BOOT firmware file (xxxxBOOT-vvv-yyyyyyyy.bin) must be upgraded first. Then repeat the steps to upgrade the firmware file (xxxx-vvv-yyyyyyyy.bin).
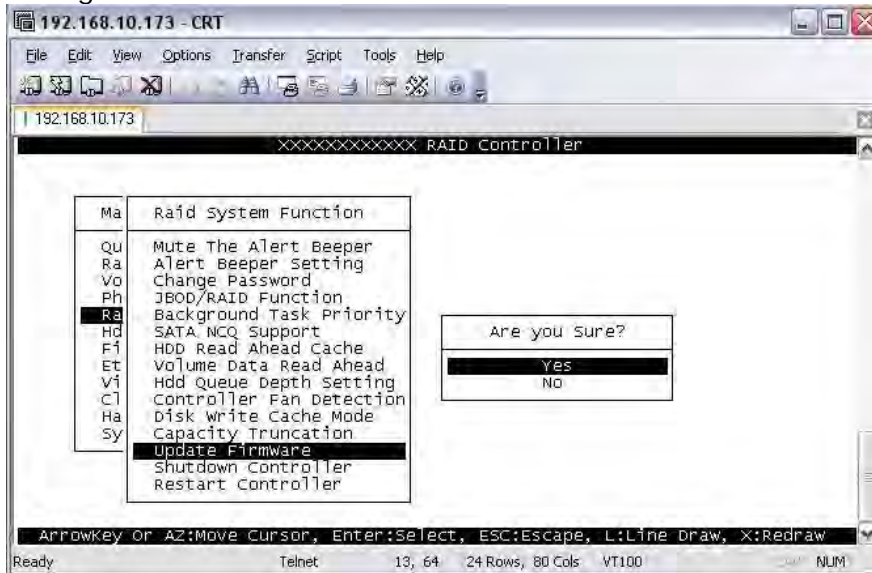

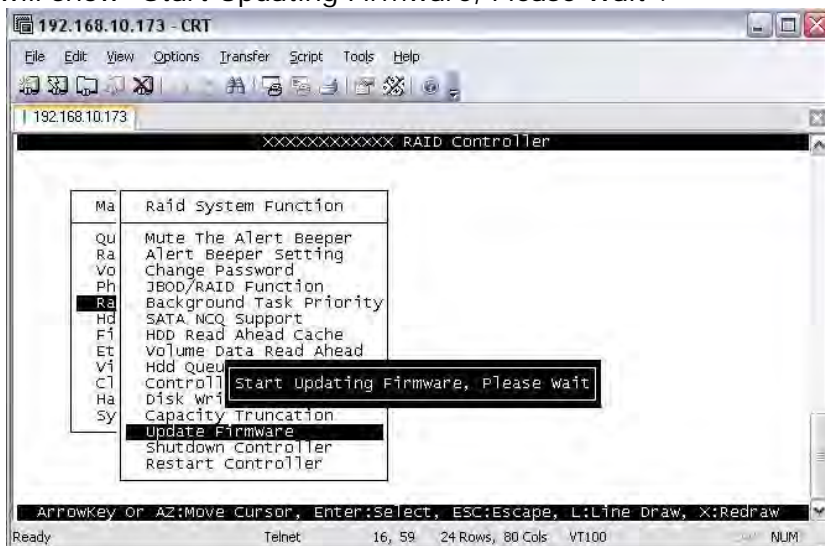5. Select **Update Firmware**, and click "Transfer" and then "Start Zmodem Upload".

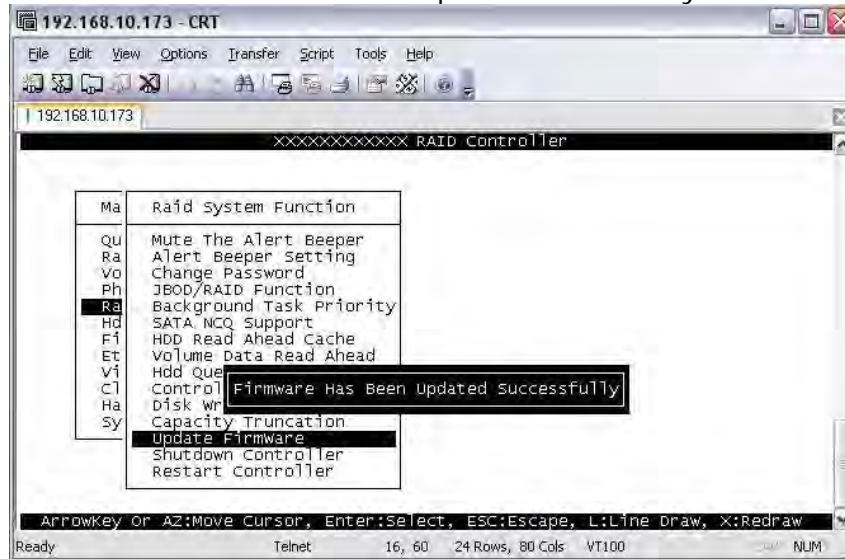6. A message "Update The Firmware" will be displayed. Select "Yes".
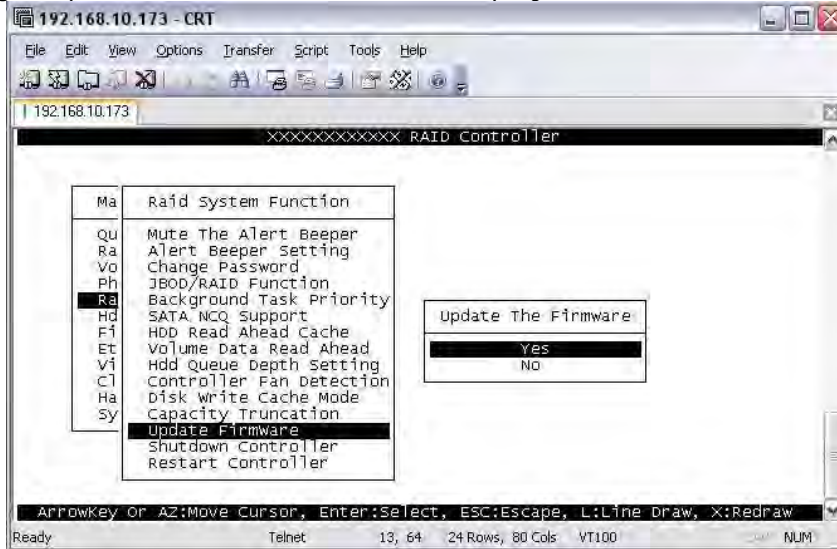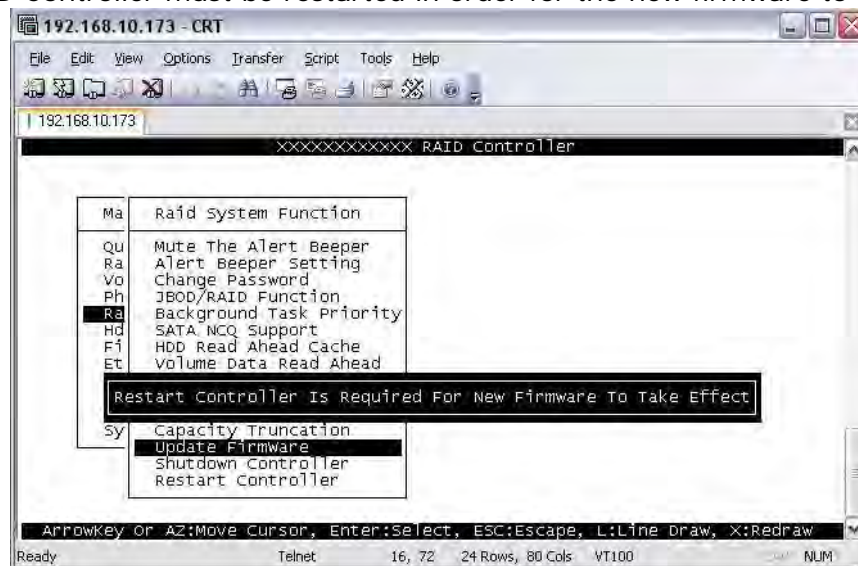

7. Select "Yes" again.

8. Message will show "Start Updating Firmware, Please Wait".
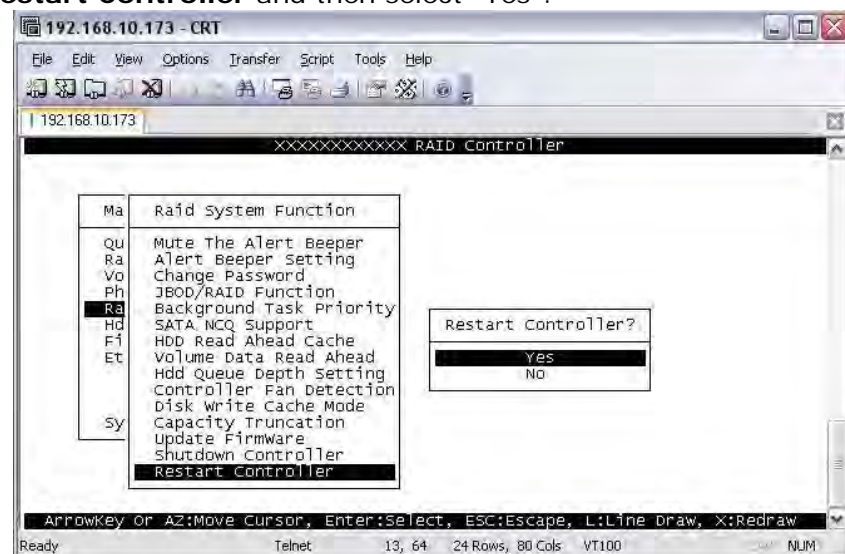
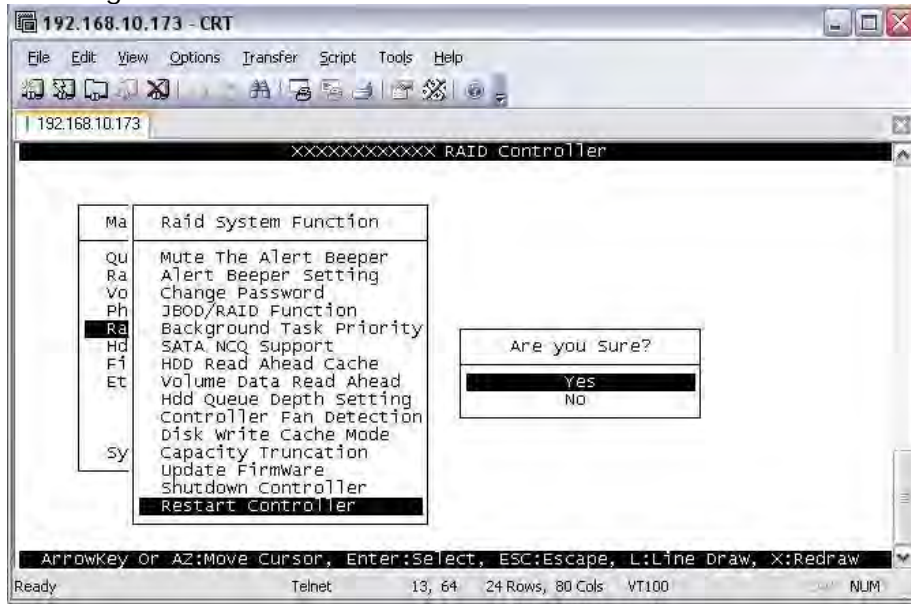9. Message will show "Firmware has been updated successfully".

10. The RAID Controller must be restarted in order for the new firmware to take effect.

11. Select **Restart Controller** and then select "Yes".

12. Select "Yes" again to confirm. The RAID controller will restart.

Upgrading Firmware Through Web Browser

Get the new version of firmware for your Disk Array controller.

> **NOTE: When there is new boot ROM firmware that needs to be upgraded, upgrade first the boot ROM firmware. Then repeat the process (steps 1 to 3) to upgrade the firmware code after which a RAID controller restart will be necessary.**

1. To upgrade the Disk Array firmware, click the **Upgrade Firmware** link under **System Controls** menu. The Upgrade The Raid System Firmware Or Boot Rom screen appears.

2. Click **Browse**. Look in the location where the firmware file was saved. Select the firmware file name "XXXXXXXX.BIN" and click Open.

3. Select the **Confirm The Operation** option. Click the **Submit** button.
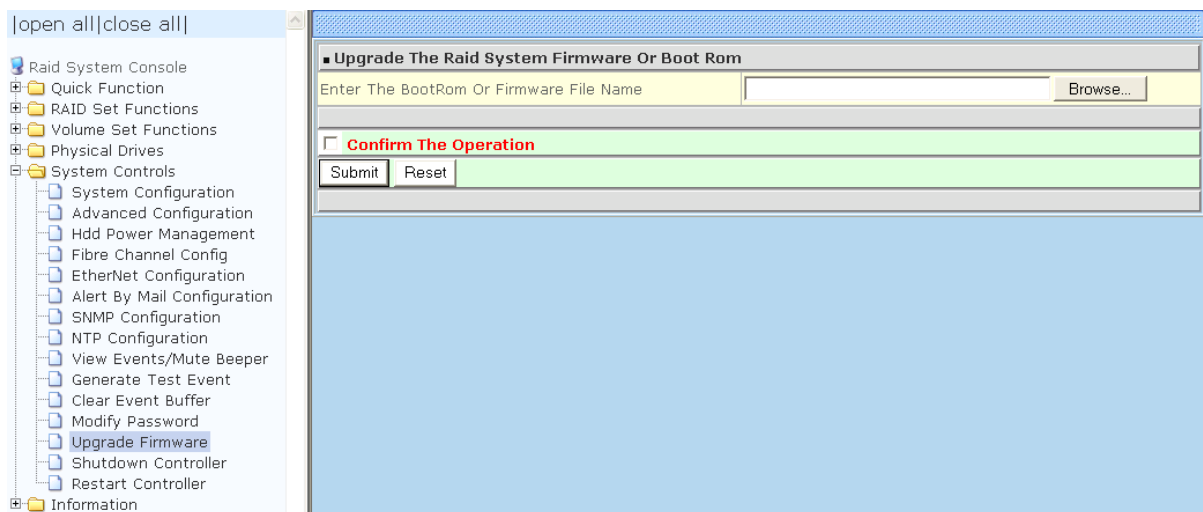
4. The Web Browser begins to download the firmware binary to the controller and start to update the flash ROM.

5. After the firmware upgrade is complete, a message will show "Firmware Has Been Updated Successfully". Restarting the RAID controller is required for the new firmware to take effect.