



MICROCHIP

**Adaptec® SmartRAID 3200 and SmartHBA 2200 Installation
and User Guide**

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1. Regulatory Compliance Statements

Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Interference Statement



Attention: Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for help.
- Use a shielded and properly grounded I/O cable and power cable to ensure compliance of this unit to the specified limits of the rules.

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

UL Compliance Statement—Pending



From Microchip Adaptec products are tested and listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. to UL 60950-1 /IEC 62368-1 Second Edition and IEC-60950-1/IEC 62368-1 Second Edition standards, file numbers E516387. Microchip Adaptec products are for use only with UL listed ITE.

Microchip Corporation

Use only with the listed ITE:

SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e
 SmartRAID 3258-16i /e
 SmartRAID 3254-16i /e
 SmartRAID 3254-8i
 SmartRAID 3204-8i
 SmartHBA 2200-16i



Tested to Comply
 With FCC Standards

FOR HOME OR OFFICE USE

European Union Compliance Statement—Pending



This Information Technology Equipment has been tested and found to comply with EMC Directive 2014/30/EU, in accordance with:

- EN55032 (2014) Emissions:
 - Class B ITE radiated and conducted emissions
- EN55024 (2010) Immunity:
 - EN61000-4-2 (2009) Electrostatic discharge: ± 4 kV contact, ± 8 kV air
 - EN61000-4-3 (2010) Radiated immunity: 3V/m
 - EN61000-4-4 (2012) Electrical fast transients/burst: ± 1 kV AC, ± 0.5 kV I/O
 - EN61000-4-5 (2014) Surges: ± 1 kV differential mode, ± 2 kV common mode
 - EN61000-4-6 (2014) Conducted immunity: 3 V
 - EN61000-4-11 (2004) Supply dips and variations: 30% and 100%
- EN 63000:2018 Technical Documentation:
 - For the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances
- EC 62368-1:2014 (EU)
- IEC 60950-1:2005 (US)

In addition, all equipment requiring U.L. listing has been found to comply with EMC Directive 2014/35/EU, in accordance with EN 62368 with amendments A1, A2, A3, A4, A11, A12.



The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012 – SI 2012 No. 3032.

Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 – SI 2008 No. 1597.

The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016 – SI 2016 No. 1101.

Australian/New Zealand Compliance Statement—Pending



This device has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to the Australian/New Zealand standard AS/NZS 3548 set out by the Spectrum Management Agency.

Canadian Compliance Statement—Pending



This Class B digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulations.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Japanese Compliance (Voluntary Control Council Initiative)—Pending



This equipment complies to class B Information Technology equipment based on VCCI (Voluntary Control Council for Interface). This equipment is designed for home use but it may causes radio frequency interference problem if used too near to a television or radio. Please handle it correctly per this documentation.

Korean Compliance (KCC) Statement—Pending



Microchip Adaptec® products are tested and certified by KCC:

Korean Compliance (KCC) Statement:

R-R-M5P-3258P-32i

The above certification covers the following series:

SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e

Korean Compliance (KCC) Statement:

R-R-M5P-3254-16e

The above certification covers the following series:

SmartRAID Ultra 3254-16e /e

Korean Compliance (KCC) Statement:

R-R-M5P-3258P-16i

The above certification covers the following series:

SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-16i/e

Korean Compliance (KCC) Statement:

R-R-M5P-3258-16i

The above certification covers the following series:

SmartRAID 3254-16i /e

SmartRAID 3254-8i

SmartRAID 3258-16i /e

Smart HBA 2200-16i

B급 기기

(가정용 방송통신기자재)

Class B Equipment

(For Home Use Broadcasting & Communication Equipment)

이 기기는 가정용(B급) 전자파적합기기로서 주로 가정에서 사용하는 것을 목적으로 하며, 모든 지역에서 사용할 수 있습니다.

This equipment is home use (Class B) electromagnetic wave suitability equipment and to be used mainly at home and it can be used in all areas.

2. About This Guide

This Installation and User's Guide explains how to install and setup your SmartRAID 3200 or SmartHBA 2200 Series Host Bus Adapter, including driver installation, BIOS operations, troubleshooting tips, and instructions for flashing the adapter firmware.

These SmartRAID 3200 Series adapter models are described in this guide:

- Adaptec SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e
- Adaptec SmartRAID 3258-16i /e
- Adaptec SmartRAID 3254-16i /e
- Adaptec SmartRAID 3254-8i
- Adaptec SmartRAID 3204-8i

These SmartHBA 2200 Series adapter models are described in this guide:

- Adaptec SmartHBA 2200-16i

2.1 What You Need to Know Before You Begin

This guide is written for data storage and IT professionals who are responsible for installing, configuring, and maintaining SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series Host Bus Adapters in computers or servers in a "cloud" or data center environment. You should be familiar with computer hardware, operating system administration, data storage devices, and SAS and Serial ATA (SATA) technology.

If you are responsible for configuring the storage resources on the SmartRAID and SmartHBA adapters, you should be familiar with RAID technology and creating bootable volumes.

2.2 Terminology Used in this Guide

Many of the terms and concepts referred to in this guide are known to computer users by multiple names. This guide uses these terms:

- Host Bus Adapter or HBA (also known as controller, adapter, or I/O card)
- Disk drive (also known as hard disk, hard drive, or hard disk drive)
- Solid State Drive (also known as SSD or non-rotating storage media)
- Enclosure (also known as a storage enclosure, disk drive enclosure, or JBOD)

2.3 How to Find More Information

You can find more information about your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series Host Bus Adapter by referring to these documents, available for download at start.adaptec.com.

- *ARCCONF Command Line Utility User's Guide for Adaptec Smart Storage Controllers*—Describes how to use the ARCCONF utility to perform configuration and storage management tasks from an interactive command line. (ESC-2161615)
- *SmartRAID 3200 Series and SmartHBA 2200 Series Host Bus Adapters Installation and User's Guide* (this manual)—Describes how to install SmartRAID 3200 and SmartHBA 2200 Series adapters in a computer or server, install drivers, and configure the adapter for initial use. (DS-00004037A)
- *Adaptec Flash Backup Module ASCM-35 and ASCM-40 Installation Instructions* (ESC-2170352)—Describes how to install the ASCM-35 and ASCM-40 Flash Backup module using the mounting plate method.

3. Kit Contents and System Requirements

This section lists the contents of your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series kit and the system requirements for successfully installing and using your adapter.

3.1 Kit Contents

SmartRAID 3200 Series kits:

- SmartRAID 3200 Series adapter
- Full-height ("FH") and Low-profile ("LP") brackets, with mounting screws
- ASCM-40F or ASCM-35F Supercap Module, including:
 - Supercap module extension cable
 - Full-height and Low-profile mounting plate, with mounting screws
 - Supercap mounting clip
 - Tie-wraps (nylon)

SmartHBA 2200 Series kits:

- SmartHBA 2200 Series adapter
- Full-height ("FH") and Low-profile ("LP") brackets, with mounting screws

Note: The latest firmware, drivers, utilities software, and documentation can be downloaded at storage.microsemi.com. For more information, see [Downloading the Driver Package](#).

3.2 System Requirements

- PC-compatible computer with Intel Pentium, or equivalent, processor
- 4 GB of RAM minimum
- Available compatible PCIe slot (depending on your adapter model—see the descriptions in [About Your Host Bus Adapter](#))
- One of these operating systems:
 - Microsoft® Windows® Server, Windows 10, Windows 8.1, Windows 7
 - Red Hat® Enterprise Linux
 - CentOS
 - SuSE Linux Enterprise Server
 - Ubuntu Linux
 - Debian Linux
 - Oracle Linux
 - Citrix XenServer
 - Solaris
 - FreeBSD
 - VMware ESXi

See the *Release Notes* for a complete list of supported OS versions.

- USB flash drive or CD burner, for creating driver disks and bootable media

4. About Your Host Bus Adapter

4.1 About Your SmartRAID 3200 Series Host Bus Adapter

This section provides an overview of the features of the SmartRAID 3200 Series adapter.

4.1.1 Standard Features

- Low profile, MD2 form factor on all boards with up to 16 ports, full-height, half-length form factor for 32 port variants
- 8-lane (x8) or 16-lane (x16 “ultra”) PCIe Gen4 host interface
- Internal SlimSAS (SFF-8654) and external mini-SAS HD connectors using SFF-9402 pinout to support U.2 and U.3)
- Secure Boot and Secure Debug
- maxCrypto CBE for SAS, SATA and NVMe devices
- Universal Backplane Management (UBM)
- Virtual Pin Port Management (VPP)
- SES (SAS expander-based backplanes), SGPIO (direct attached SAS/SATA backplanes)
- Dynamic adapter power management
- maxView tool suite support
- Support for 64 NVMe devices and up to 256 SAS/SATA and up to 64 LD/RAID arrays
- RAID 0, 1 Triple, 10 Triple, 5, 6, 50, 60
- RAID level migration and online capacity expansion
- Mixed mode and HBA mode support
- maxCache SSD caching (SmartRAID 325x only)
- Support for AMD x86 platform
- Zero Maintenance Cache Protection (ZMCP) integrated with all SmartRAID 325x products

Note: See the Product Brief for a complete list of supported features.

4.1.2 Mechanical Information

4.1.2.1 Board Dimensions

This table shows the board dimensions of the SmartRAID 3200 Series adapters, in inches.

Table 4-1. Full-Height (FH) Board Dimensions (32 port)

Dimension	Measure
Height	4.376
Length	6.60
PCB thickness	0.062
Max. component height, top side	Not to exceed 0.57 in.
Max. component height, bottom side	Not to exceed 0.105 in.

Table 4-2. Low-Profile (LP) Board Dimensions (16 port, 8 port)

Dimension	Measure
Height	2.731
Length	6.60

.....continued	
Dimension	Measure
PCB thickness	0.062
Max. component height, top side	Not to exceed 0.57 in.
Max. component height, bottom side	Not to exceed 0.105 in.

4.1.2.2 Heat Sink

SmartRAID 3200 Series adapters include a passive heat sink. The heat sink does not support an optional fan. The heat sink has a minimum of four push-pins located at its four corners to ensure an even distribution of force across the top of the ASIC. For airflow requirements, see [13.1 Environmental Specifications](#)

4.1.3 Visual Indicators

LEDs on SmartRAID 3200 Series adapters provide a visual indication of the board hardware status and cache backup system. The LED locations vary, and may be on the front of the board or back of the board. The LED states are described in the following tables.

For LED locations, see the board images in [4.1.4 About the SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e Adapter](#), [4.1.5 About the SmartRAID 3258-16i /e and 3254-16i /e Adapters](#), and [4.1.6 About the SmartRAID 3254-8i and 3204-8i Adapters](#).

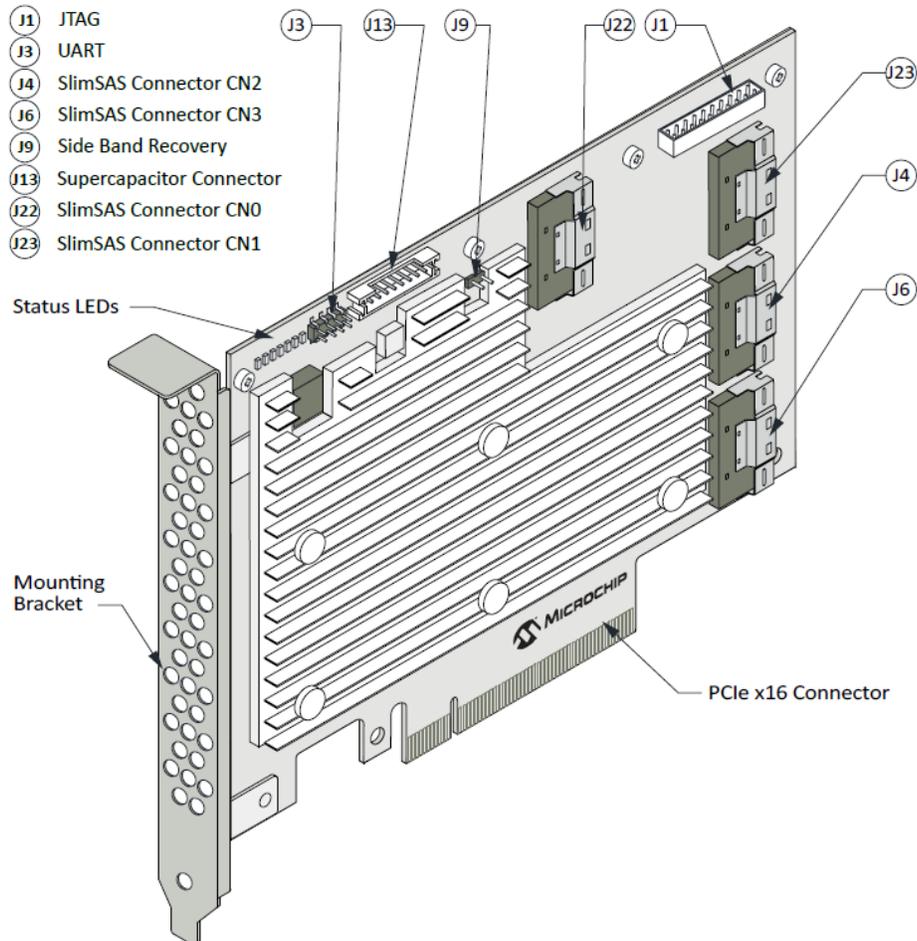
Table 4-3. SmartRAID 3200 Series Status LEDs

LED	Color	Meaning
DDR_LED1	Yellow	Cache backup error
DDR_LED2	Green	Dirty cache
DDR_LED3	Green	Charge status
HEARTBEAT	Green	Heartbeat (blinks once per/second when firmware operating normally)
FAULT	Yellow	Hardware Lockup/Fault: OFF = NORMAL OPERATION, ON = FAULT
CRYPTO	Green	Cryptographic State: Off = NON-ENCRYPTING, On = ENCRYPTING
PAL_DEBUG	Yellow (8i adapters) Red (16i adapters)	Debug LED control signal

4.1.4 About the SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e Adapter

The SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e Adapter is a tri-mode (SAS/SATA/NVMe) Host Bus Adapter with these features:

Figure 4-1. SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e Adapters

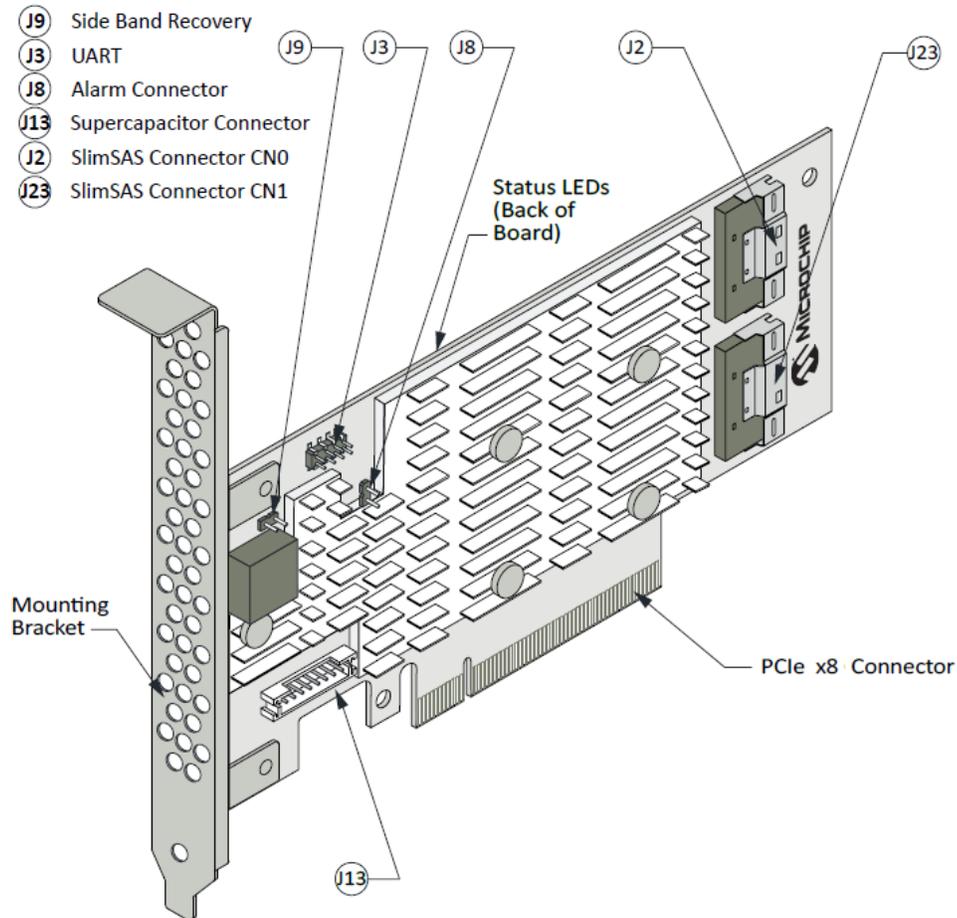


Form Factor	Full height PCI half length
Bus compatibility	PCIe 4.0
PCIe bus width	x16
Data transfer rate (SAS)	24 Gb/s per port
Phys (Unified Serial Ports)	32
Standard memory	10x 8 GB DDR4, 32 MB SPI Flash, 128 kB SAS FRU EEPROM
Connectors, internal	4x SlimSAS x8
Maximum number of disk drives	32 (SAS/SATA/NVMe)
Enclosure Support	UBM, VPP, SGPIO
Controller-Based Encryption	Yes
Thermal sensors	Processor temperature, Ambient temperature

4.1.5 About the SmartRAID 3258-16i /e and 3254-16i /e Adapters

The SmartRAID 3258-16i /e and 3254-16i /e Adapters are tri-mode (SAS/SATA/NVMe) Host Bus Adapters with these features:

Figure 4-2. SmartRAID 32xx-16i /e Adapters



Form Factor	Half height; half length
Bus compatibility	PCIe 4.0
PCIe bus width	x8
Data transfer rate (SAS)	24 Gb/s per port
PHYs (Unified Serial Ports)	16
Standard memory	5x 8 GB DDR4 used in standard configuration, 32 MB SPI Flash, 128 kb SAS FRU EEPROM
Connectors, internal	2x SlimSAS x8
Maximum number of disk drives	16 (SAS/SATA/NVMe)
Enclosure Support	UBM, VPP, SGPIO
Controller-Based Encryption	SmartRAID 3258-16i/e: Yes SmartRAID 3254-16i /e: Yes
Thermal sensors	Processor temperature, Ambient temperature

4.1.6 About the SmartRAID 3254-8i and 3204-8i Adapters

The SmartRAID 3254-8i and 3204-8i Adapters are tri-mode (SAS/SATA/NVMe) Host Bus Adapters with these features:

Figure 4-3. SmartRAID 32x4-8i Adapters

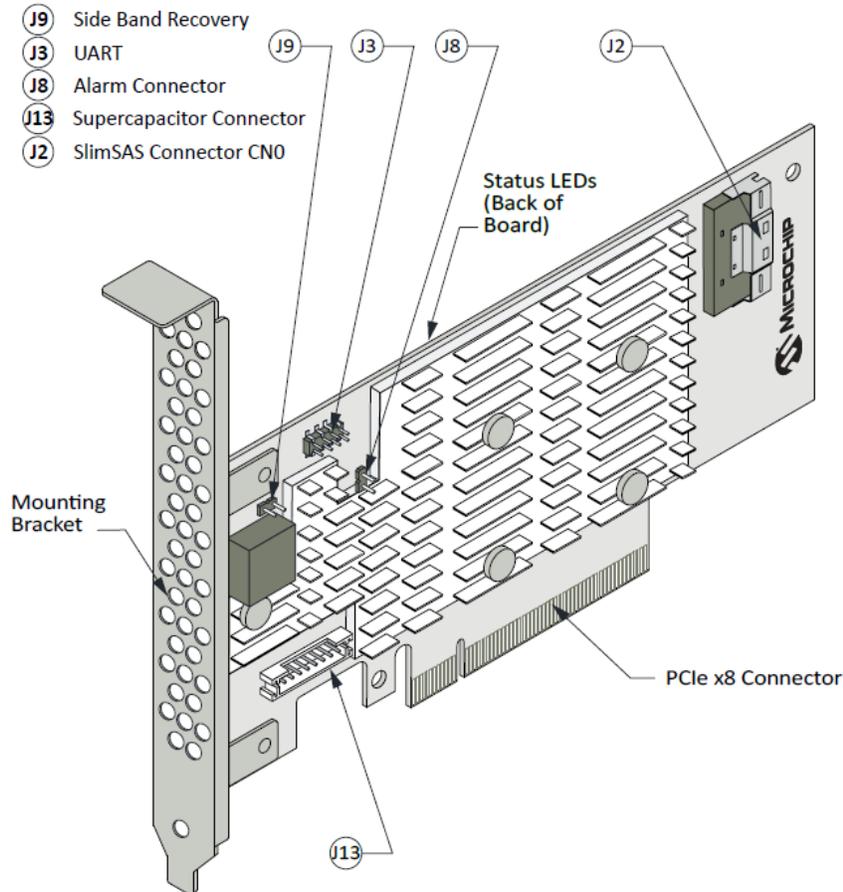


Table 4-4. SmartRAID 3254-8i and 3204-8i Adapters

Form Factor	Half height; half length
Bus compatibility	PCIe 4.0
PCIe bus width	x8
Data transfer rate (SAS)	24 Gb/s per port
PHYs (Unified Serial Ports)	16
Standard memory	10x 8 GB DDR4, 32 MB SPI Flash, 128 kb SAS FRU EEPROM
Connectors, internal	1x SlimSAS x8
Maximum number of disk drives	16 (SAS/SATA/NVMe)
Enclosure Support	UBM, VPP, SGPIO
Controller-Based Encryption	SmartRAID 3254-8i: No SmartRAID 3204-8i: No
Thermal sensors	Processor temperature, Ambient temperature

4.2 About Your SmartHBA 2200 Series Host Bus Adapter

This section provides an overview of the features of the SmartHBA 2200 Series adapter.

4.2.1 Standard Features

- Low profile, MD2 form factor
- Fully tri-mode capable: 16 Gbps NVMe Gen 4, 24 Gbps SAS4 and 6 Gbps SATA
- 8-lane (x8) PCIe Gen 4 host interface
- Internal SlimSAS connector (using SFF-9402 pinout to support U.2 and U.3)
- Universal backplane management (UBM)
- Virtual Pin Port Management (VPP)
- SES (SAS expander-based backplanes), SGPIO (direct attached SAS/SATA backplanes)
- Secure Boot and Secure Debug
- Dynamic adapter power management
- arcconf/maxView support
- Support for 64 NVMe devices and up to 256 SAS/SATA devices
- Broad inbox OS coverage
- Comprehensive out-of-box driver support
- Multi-initiator support
- Support for AMD x86 platform

Note: See the Product Brief for a complete list of supported features.

4.2.2 Mechanical Information

4.2.2.1 Board Dimensions

See [Table 4-2](#) for more information.

4.2.2.2 Heat Sink

SmartHBA 2200 Series adapters include a passive heat sink capable of bi-directional airflow. The heat sink does not support an optional fan. The heat sink has a minimum of four push-pins located at its four corners to ensure an even distribution of force across the top of the ASIC. For airflow requirements, see [13.1 Environmental Specifications](#)

4.2.3 Visual Indicators

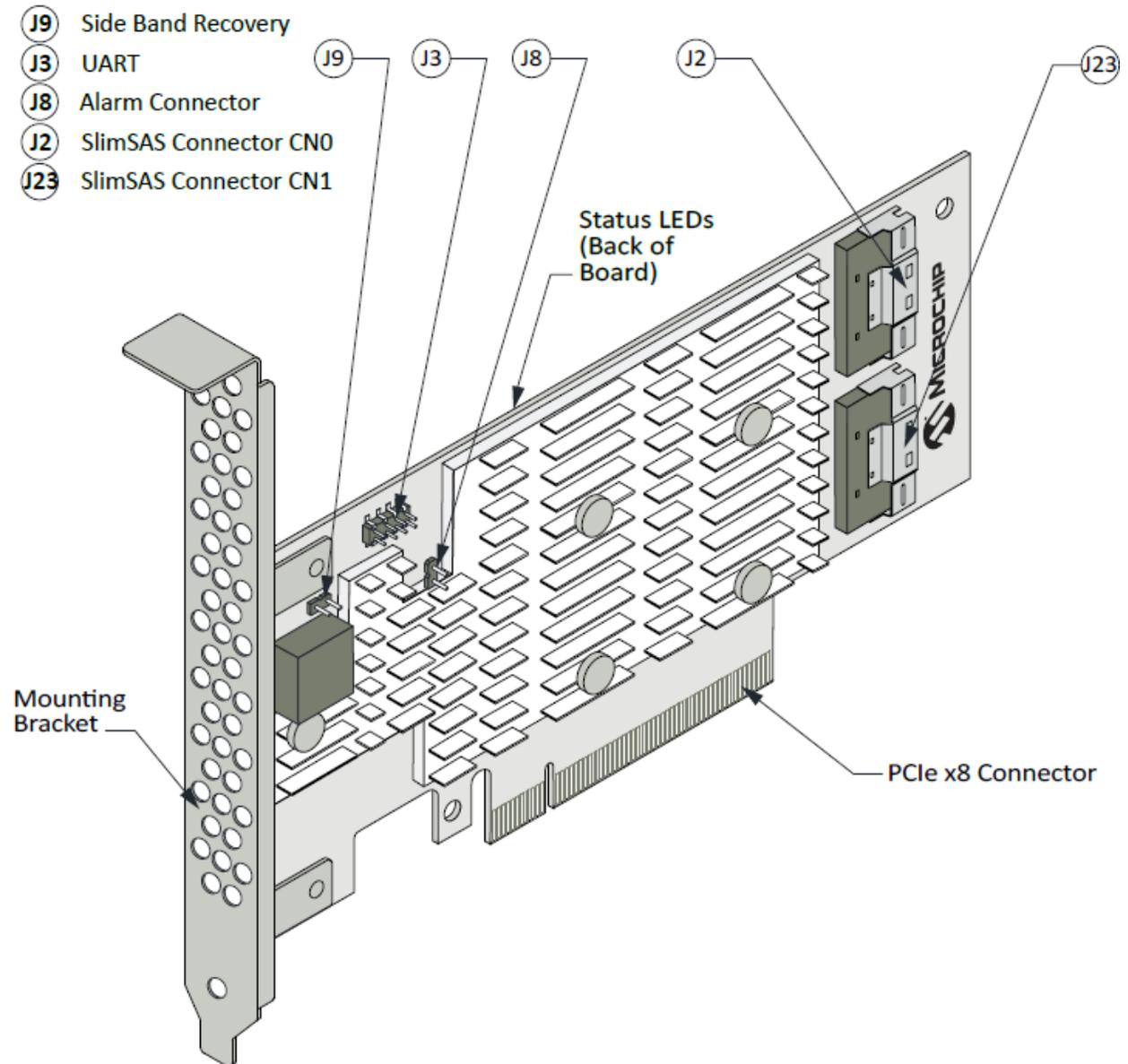
LEDs on the SmartHBA 2200 Series adapters provide a visual indication of the board hardware status. The LED are located on the back of the board. The LED states are described in section [4.1.3 Visual Indicators](#).

For LED locations, see the board images in [4.2.4 About the SmartHBA 2200-16i Adapter](#).

4.2.4 About the SmartHBA 2200-16i Adapter

The SmartHBA 2200-16i Adapter is a tri-mode (SAS/SATA/NVMe) Host Bus Adapter with these features:

Figure 4-4. SmartHBA 2200-16i Adapter



Form Factor	Half height; half length
Bus compatibility	PCIe 4.0
PCIe bus width	x8
Data transfer rate (SAS)	24 Gb/s per port
PHYs (Unified Serial Ports)	16
Standard memory	10x 8 GB DDR4, 32 MB SPI Flash, 128 kb SAS FRU EEPROM
Connectors, internal	2x SlimSAS x8
Maximum number of disk drives	16 (SAS/SATA)

About Your Host Bus Adapter

Enclosure Support	UBM, VPP, SGPIO
Controller-Based Encryption	No
Thermal sensors	Processor temperature, Ambient temperature

5. Installing the Controller and Disk Drives

This section explains how to install your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series adapter in a computer cabinet or server and connect it to internal and external disk drives.

5.1 Before You Begin

- Read [Safety Information](#).
- Familiarize yourself with your host bus adapter's physical features (for 3200 boards, see [4.1.1 Standard Features](#); for 2200 boards, see [4.2.1 Standard Features](#)).
- Ensure that you have the right number of disk drives for your application (see [5.2 Selecting Disk Drives and Cables](#)).

5.2 Selecting Disk Drives and Cables

5.2.1 Disk Drives

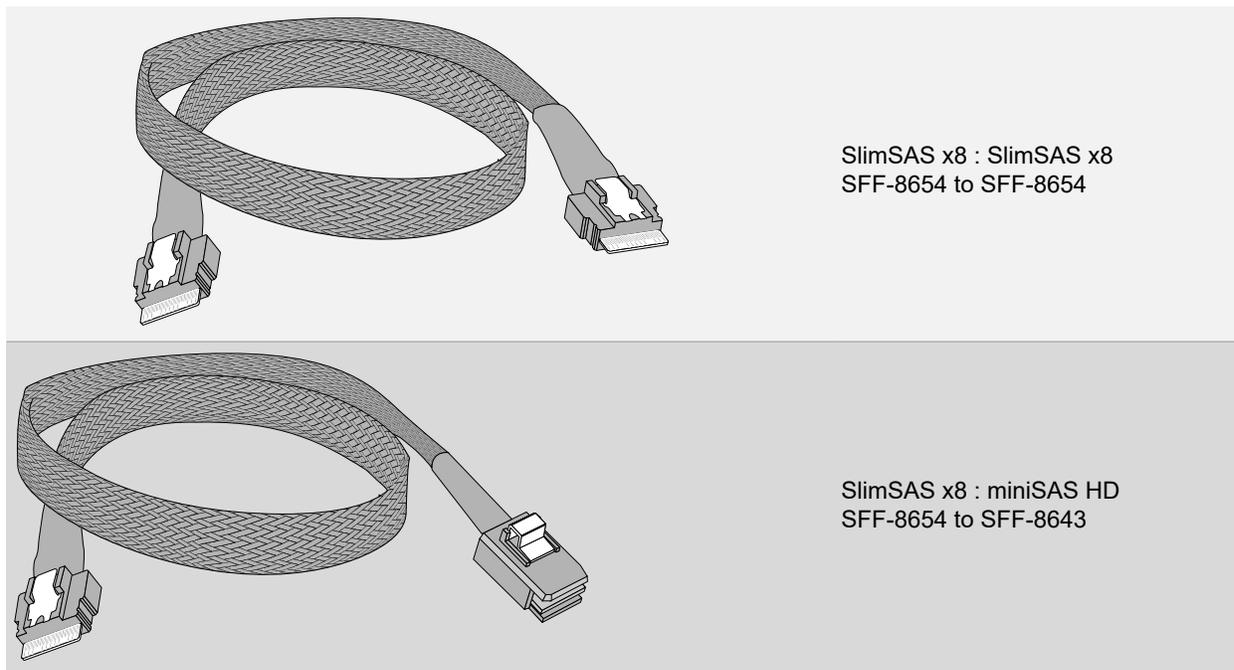
Your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series adapter supports SAS and SATA disk drives, Solid State Drives (SSDs), and SAS tape drives. For more information about compatible disk drives, refer to www.microsemi.com/products/storage/compatibility.

5.2.2 Cables

Depending on your application requirements, you can use any of the cables listed below (for typical applications; list not exhaustive). For more information about cabling options for your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series adapter, visit www.adaptec.com/cables

Note: We recommend using Microchip Adaptec SAS cables only.

SlimSAS Cables



5.3 Installing the Host Bus Adapter

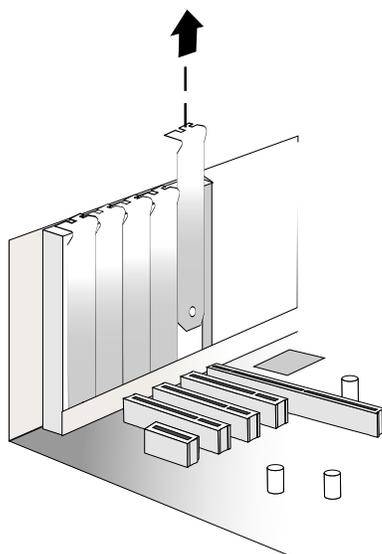
This section describes how to install your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series adapter in a computer cabinet or server and connect internal and external storage devices. The SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series adapters are configured with Adapters with internal connectivity.

1. Turn off your computer and disconnect the power cord and any network cables. Open the cabinet, following the manufacturer's instructions.
2. Select an available PCIe expansion slot that's compatible with your adapter model and remove the slot cover, as shown in the figure below. (To check PCIe bus compatibility of your adapter, see [4. About Your Host Bus Adapter.](#))

Note: For SmartRAID 3200 Series adapters with an external supercapacitor module, select a slot for the adapter that's next to an *empty* slot in the backplane, ideally, a short.



Touch a grounded metal object before handling the adapter.

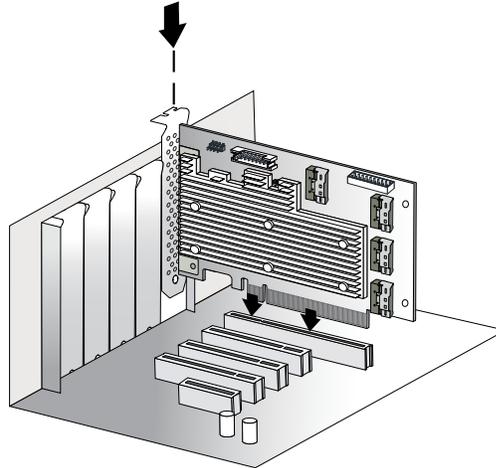


3. Insert the adapter into the expansion slot and press down gently but firmly until it clicks into place. When installed properly, the adapter should appear level with the expansion slot.

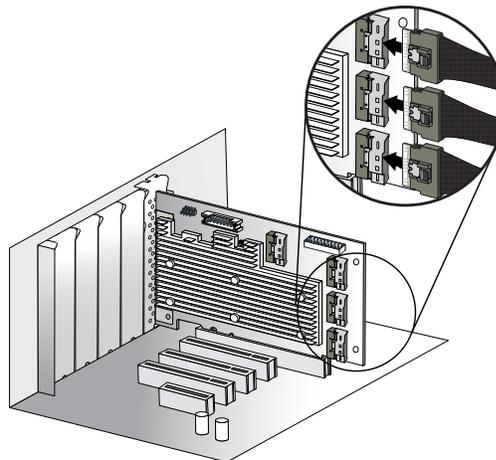


Be sure to handle the adapter by its bracket or edges only. Apply pressure only on the edges when inserting the card into expansion slot.

Installing the Controller and Disk Drives



4. Secure the bracket in the expansion slot, using the retention device (for instance, a screw or lever) supplied with your computer.
5. Connect SlimSAS cables between the adapter and internal disk drives or enclosures, as required:



6. Close your computer cabinet, reconnect the power cord and network cables, then power up the system.

6. Installing the Driver and an Operating System

This chapter explains how to install the SmartPQI controller driver and an operating system on a bootable volume. It assumes that the SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 is installed in a computer or server.

Note: For information about building the SmartPQI drivers from source, see [10. Installing the SmartPQI Drivers from Source](#).

6.1 Download the Driver Package

Complete these steps to download the drivers for your operating system(s):

1. Open a browser window, then type start.adaptec.com in the address bar.
2. Enter your product or adapter model number, then select SmartRAID 3200 or SmartHBA 2200.
3. Select your operating system version, for instance, Microsoft Windows Server 2016 x64 or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7; then select the appropriate driver from the list.
4. Download the controller driver package (zip file archive).
5. When the download completes, extract the package contents to a temporary location on your machine. Each driver is stored in a separate folder (\windows 2016, \rhel7, \rhel6, and so on).

Note: See the *Release Notes* for a complete list of available driver files.

6.2 Creating a Driver Disk

Create a driver disk by completing the steps below. You will need a USB flash drive to complete this task.

Note: For VMware, see [6.12 Installing with VMware](#).

1. Change to the driver directory for your operating system version.
2. Write the driver binary file to a USB flash drive.

For example, if the USB drive is `/dev/sdc` on the Linux system, type (where `###-###` is the build number):

Option	Description
RHEL 7	<code>dd if=smartpqi-###-###.rhel7u2.x86_64.dd of=/dev/sdc</code>
SLES 12	<code>dd if=smartpqi-###-###.sles12sp1.x86_64.dd of=/dev/sdc</code>

Note: See the Release Notes for the latest build number.

3. Remove and label the driver disk.
4. Continue the installation with the instructions for your operating system.

6.3 Installing with Windows

Note:

Use the following procedure for all supported Windows versions. You will need your Windows Installation DVD (or equivalent virtual media/iso image) to complete this task.

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing Windows:

1. Insert the Windows installation DVD, then restart the computer.
2. Follow the on-screen instructions to begin the Windows installation.
3. When prompted to specify a location for Windows, select **Load Driver**.
4. Insert the USB driver disk, browse to the driver location, then click **Ok**.
5. When prompted to select the driver to install, click **Next**.
6. Click **Next** again to accept the default partition configuration.
7. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation.

6.4 Installing with Red Hat Linux

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing Red Hat Linux, follow the steps in the sections below.

RHEL7 Update 3 Installation and Above

To install the RHEL7 Update 3 driver with a Linux system:

1. Install the Linux system using the inbox smartpqi driver.
2. After the installation completes, install the latest smartpqi driver rpm by using the following command (where `###-###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-###-###.rhel7u3.x86_64.rpm
```

RHEL7 Installation

Note: The following steps apply to all updates of RHEL 7 prior to Update 3. The example illustrated here represents the steps for Update 2. Modify the filename of the installation archive to match the appropriate update version in the appropriate fields.

To install the RHEL7 driver with a Linux system:

1. Copy the RHEL driver binary image to the USB key; see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#).
2. Power-on the system.
3. Insert the RHEL7 DVD image from a media source.
4. Boot the RHEL installation.
5. Type **"e"** to edit the grub entry and append `"modprobe.blacklist=aacraid inst.dd"`.
Note: This will cause the line to wrap. The editor adds the `"\"` automatically.
6. Insert the USB device, then type **CTRL+X** to boot.
Note: If the installer does not display the driver update media, type **"r"** and Enter on your keyboard to refresh the list.
 - 6.1. Select the device in the list with the label **"OEMDRV"**:
The installer presents a driver (smartpqi rpm) to install.
 - 6.2. Type **"1"** on your keyboard and **Enter** to select the driver update.
 - 6.3. Type **"c"** and **Enter** to continue.
Note: It is recommended to remove the USB device once the driver update has been extracted, for example:
DD: Extracting files....

RHEL6 Update 9 Installation and Above

To install the RHEL6 Update 9 driver with a Linux system:

1. Install the Linux system using the inbox smartpqi driver.
2. After the installation completes, install the latest smartpqi driver rpm by using the following command (where `###-###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh smartpqi-kmp-default-###-###.rehl6u9.x86_64.rpm
```

RHEL6 Installation

To install the RHEL6 driver with a Linux system:

1. Copy the RHEL driver binary image to the USB key; see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#).
2. Power-on the system.
3. Insert the RHEL6 DVD image from a media source.
4. Boot the RHEL installation.
5. Press the **Esc** key when a grub entry appears with a countdown.
6. Type **"e"** to edit the grub entry
7. Type **"e"** again and append `"blacklist=aacraid dd"`.
8. Press the **Enter** key and type **"b"**.
9. Select **Yes** to specify that the driver disk is available.

10. Select the `sd` device.
Note: The device name of the driver update disk may vary.
11. Select **No** when the "**More Driver Disks?**" dialog appears.
Note: It is recommended to remove the USB device at this step.
12. Proceed with the normal installation.

6.5 Installing with SuSE Linux Enterprise Server

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing SuSE Linux, follow the steps in the sections below.

Installing with SLES 12 SP2 and Above

Follow these steps to install the driver while installing SLES 12 SP2:

1. Install the Linux system using the `inbox smartpqi` driver.
2. After the installation completes, install the latest `smartpqi` driver rpm by using the following command (where `###-###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh smartpqi-ueficert-###-###.sles12sp2.x86_64.rpm  
rpm -ivh smartpqi-kmp-default-###-###.sles12sp2.x86_64.rpm
```

Installing with SLES 12

Follow these steps to install the driver while installing SLES 12:

1. Copy the SLES driver binary image to the USB key; see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#).
2. Power-on the system.
3. Insert the SLES 12 DVD image from a media source.
4. Boot the SLES installation.
5. Type "**e**" to edit the grub entry when the SLES installation menu is displayed and append "`broken_modules=aacraid driverupdate=1`".
6. Insert the USB device and type **CTRL+X** to boot.

The installation of the driver will start automatically.

7. Make sure that the controller is listed in the "**Please choose the Driver Update medium**" dialog box.

Note: If you do not see the controller, a driver installation error occurred. This can happen if the driver was built against a different kernel version of the OS than the installed media.

Note: It is recommended to remove the driver update USB device.

8. Click **Back** and continue with the normal installation procedure.

Installing with SLES 11

Follow these steps to install the driver while installing SLES 11:

1. Copy the SLES driver binary image to the USB key; see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#).
2. Power-on the system.
3. Insert the SLES 11 DVD image from a media source.
4. Boot the SLES installation.
5. Type "**e**" to edit the grub entry and append "`broken_modules=aacraid driverupdate=1`".
6. Insert the USB device and type **CTRL+X** to boot.

The installation of the driver will start automatically.

7. Make sure that the controller is listed in the "**Please choose the Driver Update medium**" dialog box.

Note: If you do not see the controller, a driver installation error occurred. This can happen if the driver was built against a different kernel version of the OS than the installed media.

Note: It is recommended to remove the driver update USB device.

8. Click **Back** and continue with the normal installation procedure.

6.6 Installing with Oracle Linux

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing Oracle Linux, follow the steps in the sections below.

Installing with Oracle Linux 7.3 and Above

Notes:

1. The Oracle Linux 7.3 base kernel includes a smartpqi driver. The UEK kernel does not.
2. If using the UEK boot ISO for installation, you will need to use the driver update process described in the Oracle Linux 7.2 installation section.

Follow these steps to install the driver while installing Oracle Linux 7.3:

1. Install the Linux system using the `inbox smartpqi` driver.
2. On reboot, select the Oracle Linux 7.3 base kernel from the grub menu to boot. Grub will attempt to default to the UEK kernel.
3. After the installation completes, install the latest smartpqi driver rpm for the kernel you intend to run (where `###-###` is the build number):

```
Base Kernel: rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-###-###.ol7u3.x86_64.rpm
UEK Kernel: rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-uek-###-###.ol7u3.x86_64.rpm
```

Installing with Oracle Linux 7.2

Follow these steps to install the driver while installing Oracle Linux 7.2:

1. Copy the Oracle Linux driver binary image to the USB key; see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#).
2. Power-on the system.
3. Insert the Oracle Linux 7 DVD image from a media source.
4. Boot the Oracle installation.
5. Type **"e"** to edit the grub entry when the Oracle Linux installation menu is displayed and append `"modprobe.blacklist=aacraid inst.dd"`.
6. Insert the USB device, then type **CTRL+X** to boot.
The installation of the driver will start automatically.
7. Complete the following steps:
 - 7.1. Select the device in the list with the label "OEMDRV".
The installer will present a driver (smartpqi rpm) to install.
 - 7.2. Type "1" on your keyboard, then press `Enter` to select the driver update.
 - 7.3. Type "c", then press `Enter` to continue.
Note: We recommend that you remove the USB device once you see that the driver update has been extracted; for example: `"DD: Extracting files..."`.
 - 7.4. Click **Continue** and follow the prompts for a normal install.
Note: The driver update will install the smartpqi driver for the Oracle Linux 7.2 base kernel only.
8. On reboot, select the Oracle Linux 7.2 base kernel from the grub menu to boot. Grub will attempt to default to the UEK kernel.
9. After the installation completes, install the latest smartpqi driver rpm for the UEK kernel (where `###-###` is the build number):

```
UEK Kernel: rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-uek-###-###.ol7u2.x86_64.rpm
```

6.7 Installing with Ubuntu Linux

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing Ubuntu Linux:

Note: The following instructions apply to Ubuntu Server only.

1. Copy the Ubuntu driver binary image to the USB key; see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#).
2. Power-on the system.
3. Insert the Ubuntu CD/DVD image from a media source.
4. Boot the Ubuntu installation.
5. Type "e" to edit the grub entry when the Ubuntu installation menu is displayed.
6. Append "modprobe.blacklist=aacraid" after the "--" on the line starting with "Linux".
7. Insert the USB device, then type **CTRL+X** to boot.

The driver installation will start automatically.

8. When the installer presents a dialog regarding detection of a virtual driver disk, select **yes**. Then proceed with standard installation process.

Note: It is recommended to remove the driver update USB device when the installer reaches the "Configure the network" screen.

9. At the "**Finish the installation/Installation complete**" screen, from a back terminal blacklist the `aacraid` driver before rebooting using the following steps:
 - 9.1. Press **Alt + F2**.
 - 9.2. Type the following commands:

```
chroot /target
echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/install-aacraid.conf
depmod `uname -r`
update-initramfs -u
exit
```

- 9.3. Press **Alt + F1** to return to the installation screen.
10. Press **Continue** to reboot the system.
11. Install the smartpqi DKMS package (`smartpqi-dkms_#.#.#-###_all.deb`) by using the following commands (where `###-###` is the build number):

Note: The smartpqi DKMS package rebuilds the smartpqi driver automatically whenever the kernel on the system is updated. This ensures that you have a smartpqi driver to support the new kernel.

```
apt-get update
apt-get -f install build-essential dkms
dpkg -i smartpqi-dkms_#.#.#-###_all.deb
```

6.8 Installing with Debian Linux

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing Debian Linux:

1. Copy the Debian driver binary image (`smartpqi.ko`) to the USB key; see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#).
2. Boot the Debian installation from the DVD or media source.
3. Type "e" to edit the boot entry when the Debian installation menu is displayed.
4. Append "modprobe.blacklist=aacraid" after the "--" on the line starting with "Linux".
5. Type **CTRL+X** to boot.
6. Proceed with standard installation process until the installer reaches the "Configure the network" screen.
7. Press **CTRL+ALT+F2**.
8. Insert the Debian driver USB key.
9. Assuming the USB drive is assigned to `/dev/sda1`, type the following commands to begin loading the driver:

Installing the Driver and an Operating System

Note: Type `fdisk -l` to determine the USB device assignment.

```
mkdir /SMARTPQI
mount -t vfat /dev/sda1 /mnt
cp -R /mnt/* /SMARTPQI
umount /mnt
```

10. Remove the Debian driver USB key.
11. Copy the driver to `/lib/modules` and load driver module:

Note: The following steps assume you are installing Debian 8.8 64-bit, using kernel 3.16.0-4.

```
mkdir -p /lib/modules/3.16.0-4-amd64/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi
cp -f /SMARTPQI/smartpqi.ko
/lib/modules/3.16.0-4-amd64/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi/smartpqi.ko
depmod -a `uname -r`
modprobe smartpqi
```

12. To return to the graphical install, press **CTRL+ALT+F5**; to return to a non-graphical install, press **ALT+F1**.

Note: Do not press Continue at the end of the installation until you complete Step [#unique_46/unique_46_Connect_42_debian_reboot_prompt](#) and Step [#unique_46/unique_46_Connect_42_complete_driver_installation](#).

13. When prompted to reboot the system, press **CTRL+ALT+F2** to switch to the console.
14. Type the following commands to complete the driver installation:

```
mkdir -p /target/lib/modules/3.16.0-4-amd64/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi
cp -f /SMARTPQI/smartpqi.ko
/target/lib/modules/3.16.0-4-amd64/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi/smartpqi.ko
chroot /target
depmod -a `uname -r`
echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/aacraid-blacklist.conf
update-initramfs -u -v
exit
```

15. To return to a graphical install, press **CTRL+ALT+F5**; to return to a non-graphical install, press **ALT+F1**.
16. Reboot the system.
17. Install the smartpqi DKMS package (`smartpqi-dkms_#.#.#-###_all.deb`) by using the following commands (where `##.##.###` is the build number):

Note: The smartpqi DKMS package rebuilds and activates the smartpqi driver automatically any time the kernel on the system is updated. This insures you have a smartpqi driver to support the new kernel.

```
apt-get install build-essential dkms
dpkg -i smartpqi-dkms_#.#.#-###_all.deb
```

6.9 Installing with FreeBSD

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing FreeBSD:

1. Copy the driver module (`smartpqi.ko`) to a USB drive.
Disk partition the USB key, using `gpart` on a unix system.

For example:

```
# gpart create -s GPT da1
# gpart add -t freebsd-ufs da1
# newfs /dev/da1p1
# mount /dev/da1p1 /mnt
# cp smartpqi.ko /mnt
```

2. Insert the USB driver disk.
3. Insert the FreeBSD Installation disk into the CD/DVD drive and boot from it.
4. From the FreeBSD boot menu, press Escape to launch the boot loader prompt.

Installing the Driver and an Operating System

5. Perform the following steps at the boot loader prompt:

5.1. Check all the present modules by executing following command.

```
# lsmod
```

Expected Output: It will show all the present modules.

5.2. Unload the kernel module by executing the following command:

```
# unload
```

5.3. Check whether the kernel is unloaded or not by executing the following command:

```
# lsmod
```

Expected Output: It will show all the present modules.

5.4. Check whether the USB drive is detected or not by executing the following command:

```
# lsdev
```

Expected Output:

part 0: (removable)

part 1: (removable)

part 2: (removable)

5.5. Load the kernel by executing the following command:

```
# load /boot/kernel/kernel
```

5.6. Load the driver module by executing the following command:

```
# load part< USB key location >:smartpqi.ko
```

For example: # load part2:smartpqi.ko

5.7. Continue the Installation procedure by typing the following command and pressing **Enter**.

```
# boot
```

5.8. After completing the kernel installation and before rebooting the system, add the driver to the new system. Choose "YES" when it prompts the following message for the manual configuration.

"The installation is now finished. Before exiting the installer, would you like to open a shell in the new system to make any final manual modifications?"

5.9. Use the following commands to complete the manual configuration:

5.9.1. Mount the USB key by using the following command:

```
# mount /dev/dalpl /media
```

5.9.2. Copy the driver to the boot directory by using the following command:

```
# cp /media/smartpqi.ko /boot/modules/smartpqi.ko
```

5.9.3. Ensure that the boot loader loads by using the following command:

```
# vi /boot/loader.conf
```

5.9.4. Add the following line:

```
smartpqi_load="YES"  
# reboot
```

6. If the system halts at # `mountrout>`, check for the boot partition using the following command:

```
# mountrout> ?
```

Note: The boot partition is primarily present in P2, so use the following command:

```
# mountrout> ufs:/dev/<da0p2>
```

6.10 Installing with Solaris

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing Solaris, follow the steps in the sections below.

6.10.1 Installing with Solaris Live Media

To install the SmartPQI controller driver with Solaris Live Media:

1. Copy the `smartpqi.pkg` or `iso` file and `adddriver.sh` file to a USB flash drive and insert that drive into the installation system (see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#)).
2. Boot to the Solaris 11 live media DVD in the installation system. Select the Solaris version and press **Enter**.
3. Select the keyboard (default is 27) and language (default is 3).
4. Enter your login credentials.

The GUI will appear.

5. Open the terminal and switch to the root user by using the following command:

```
# su
```

Use "solaris" as the root password.

6. Adaptec controllers are shipped with the inbox `aac` driver, so it is necessary to remove the driver. Use the following command to remove the inbox `aac` driver:

```
# rem_drv aac
```

7. Open the "Device driver utility" from the desktop and enter the root password.
8. The DD utility scans and automatically highlights the controller or devices that are not claimed by the driver.
9. Click **Browse** to load the driver image from the USB flash drive.
10. Select `smartpqi.pkg` or `iso` file and click **OK**.
11. Click **Install**.
The **Installation Successful** message gets displayed.
12. The DD utility rescans the devices.
13. The available disks are viewable in the terminal by typing the `format` command. Press **Ctrl+C** to return to the command prompt.
14. Return to the desktop by typing `exit` at the `~#` prompt.
15. Double click the **Install Oracle Solaris** icon for OS installation and follow the steps to complete the OS installation.

Installing the Driver and an Operating System

Notes: After the OS is installed, perform following procedure:

1. Open the terminal and copy the `addrdriver.sh` file to `/tmp` directory.

```
# cp /media/USB_DRIVE/addrdriver.sh /tmp/  
# cd /tmp
```

2. Execute the `addrdriver.sh` script file with the parameter `live` as follows:

```
# chmod +x addrdriver.sh  
# ./addrdriver.sh live
```

3. Reboot the system using the following command:

```
# reboot
```

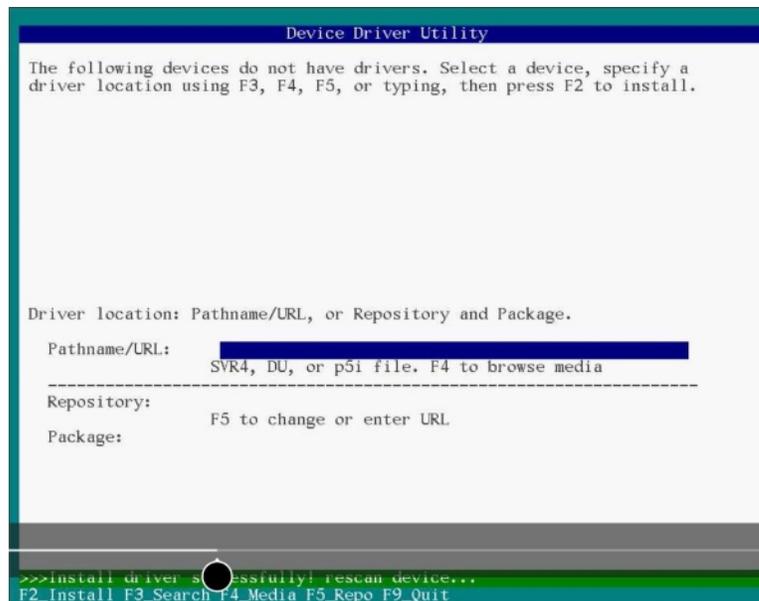
6.10.2 Installing with Solaris Text Installer

To install the SmartPQI driver with Solaris Text Installer:

1. Copy the `smartpqi.pkg` or `iso` file and `addrdriver.sh` files to a USB flash drive and plug that drive into the installation system (see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#)).
2. Boot to the Solaris 11.3 or 11.4 text installer DVD in the installation system, and select the keyboard and language.
3. After the DVD boots, select option 3 (**Shell**) from the list.
4. Remove the inbox `aac` driver and exit the shell using the following commands:

```
#rem_drv aac  
#exit
```

5. Select option 2 (**Install Additional Drivers**) from the list. The **Device Driver Utility** screen appears.
6. Press the **F4** key (**Media**) to search for the driver image file on your flash drive.
7. Select **USB drive** and press **Enter**.
8. Find the location of the `smartpqi.pkg` or `iso` file on the flash drive, highlight it, and press the **F2** key to select it.
9. Press the **F2** key again to install the driver.
10. If the installation succeeds, the following screen will appear:



11. Press the **F9** key to exit to the **Options** menu.
12. Select option 3 (**Shell**) from the list.

13. Type the format command in the terminal window to list the available disks. Press **Ctrl+C** to return to the command prompt.
14. Type **exit** at the `~#` prompt to go back to the **Options** menu.
15. Enter option 1 to **Install Oracle Solaris**.
The **Welcome to Oracle Solaris** screen appears.
16. Press the **F2** key to continue.
17. Select the disk discovery method and press the **F2** key to continue.
18. Follow installation steps accordingly.
19. At the installation summary, press the **F2** key to install the Oracle package; or, press the **F3** key to go back to make changes.
20. After the OS has been installed, press **F9** to go back to the Options menu.
21. Select Option 3 (**Shell**).
22. Open the terminal and copy the `adddriver.sh` file to `/tmp` directory using the following commands:

```
# cp /media/USB_DRIVE/adddriver.sh /tmp/  
# cd /tmp
```

23. In the terminal, execute the `adddriver.sh` script file with the parameter text as follows:

```
# chmod +x adddriver.sh  
# ./adddriver.sh text
```

24. Reboot the system using the following command:

```
#reboot
```

6.11 Installing with Citrix XenServer

Note: For XenServer 7.1 and later, a USB key is supported for the driver update ISO. On a Linux system, use the `dd` command to write the SmartPQI driver ISO image to the USB key (see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#)). You need the XenServer installation DVD (or equivalent virtual media/iso image) to complete this task. You must have administrator privilege to install the driver image.

To install the controller SmartPQI driver while installing Citrix XenServer:

1. On the machine where you want to install the OS and SmartPQI driver, insert the XenServer installation DVD, then restart your computer.
2. When prompted to add a driver, insert the driver USB key, press **F9**, then select **local media**.

Note: Leave the driver USB key inserted throughout the installation.

3. Verify the SmartPQI driver and “**use**”.
4. Continue the XenServer installation, following the on-screen instructions.
5. Remove the driver USB key, then reboot your computer.

6.12 Installing with VMware

Note:

You will need a writable CD or USB flash drive to complete this task. You must have administrator privileges to create the driver disk and install the driver image.

To install the controller SmartPQI driver with VMware ESXi 6.0 or VMware ESXi 6.5, you must create a custom boot image using the ESXi-Customizer tool. This tool automates the process of customizing the ESXi install-ISO and runs as a script under Microsoft PowerShell.

You can download the ESXi-Customizer tool, `ESXi-Customizer-PS-v2.5.ps1`, from <https://www.v-front.de/p/esxi-customizer-ps.html> and other locations on the Web.

Installing the Driver and an Operating System

Note:

Be sure to install the prerequisite software first, including Powershell and VMware POWERCLI, before you install ESXi-Customizer.

To install the SmartPQI controller driver while installing VMware:

1. Download and install Microsoft PowerShell and VMware POWERCLI, as needed. You can download PowerShell from the Microsoft Download Center at www.microsoft.com/download, and POWERCLI from my.vmware.com.

Note:

PowerShell is pre-installed on many Windows systems, including Windows Server 2012 and Windows Server 2016.

2. Download the ESXi-Customizer tool from <https://www.v-front.de/p/esxi-customizer-ps.html> or other Web location. Then, unpack the archive to a local directory on your Windows system; C:\ESXi-Customizer, for instance.
3. Copy the VMware driver vib for your OS version to a temp directory, such as C:\temp\pkg. The driver vib files (listed below, where xxxxxx is the driver version/build number) should be in the driver download directory on your Windows system (see [6.2 Creating a Driver Disk](#)).

Option	Description
ESXi 6.7	smartpqi-67.xxxx.0.xxx-1OEM.670.0.0xxxxxxx.x86_64
ESXi 6.5	smartpqi-65.xxxx.0.xxx-1OEM.650.0.0xxxxxxx.x86_64
ESXi 6.0	smartpqi-60.xxxx.0.xxx-1OEM.600.0.0xxxxxxx.x86_64

4. Run ESXi-Customizer from the installation directory:

```
C:\ESXi-Customizer>ESXi-Customizer.cmd
```

5. In PowerShell, enter the following command:

```
.\ESXi-Customizer-PS-v2.5.ps1 -Vxx -pkgDir C:\temp\pkg
```

where Vxx is the VMware OS version: v60 for VMware 6.0, v65 for VMware 6.5.

PowerShell begins creating the custom ESXi install-ISO with embedded SmartPQI driver. It displays "All done" when the ISO is ready.

6. Burn the custom ISO image to a writable CD or USB drive.

Note:

Use whatever tool you prefer to burn the CD or USB drive.

Remove the CD or USB drive after you finish burning the image.

7. On the VMware ESXi machine, insert the custom boot CD/USB, then restart your computer.
8. Follow the on-screen instructions to begin the VMware installation.
9. Complete the VMware installation, following the on-screen instructions.
10. Remove the custom boot CD or USB drive, then reboot your computer.

7. Installing the Driver on an Existing Operating System

This chapter explains how to install the SmartPQI controller driver on an existing operating system. It assumes that the SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 is installed in a computer or server and the OS is already installed.

Notes:

- To install the driver while you're installing an operating system, see [Installing the Driver and an Operating System](#).
- For information about building the SmartPQI drivers from source, see [10. Installing the SmartPQI Drivers from Source](#).

7.1 Download the Driver Package

Complete these steps to download the drivers for your operating system(s):

1. Open a browser window, then type start.adaptec.com in the address bar.
2. Enter your product or adapter model number, then select SmartRAID 3200 or SmartHBA 2200.
3. Select your operating system version, for instance, Microsoft Windows Server 2016 x64 or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7; then select the appropriate driver from the list.
4. Download the controller driver package (zip file archive).
5. When the download completes, extract the package contents to a temporary location on your machine. Each driver is stored in a separate folder (\windows 2016, \rhel7, \rhel6, and so on).

Note: See the *Release Notes* for a complete list of available driver files.

7.2 Creating a Driver Disk

Create a driver disk by completing the steps below. You will need a USB flash drive to complete this task.

1. Change to the driver directory for your operating system version.
2. Write the driver binary file to a USB flash drive.
3. Remove and label the driver disk.
4. Continue the installation with the instructions for your operating system.

7.3 Installing on Windows

Note:

The following instructions apply to all supported Windows operating systems.

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on Windows:

1. Start or restart Windows.
2. In the Control Panel, launch the Device Manager, right-click your Smart Storage Controller, then select **Update Driver Software**.
3. Insert the driver disk, then select **Browse my computer for driver software**.
4. Browse to the driver disk location, then click **Next**.
5. Select the driver from the list, then click **Next**.
6. Specify the device type as a **Storage controller** and click **Next**.
7. Select the device driver you want to install.
8. Navigate to the disk location where the driver files are copied.
9. When the installation is complete, remove the driver disk and restart your computer.

7.4 Installing on Red Hat

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on Red Hat Linux, follow the steps in the sections below.

Installing the Driver on an Existing Operating Sys...

Note: The inbox aacraid driver is available in many of the Linux distributions that include basic support for Adaptec Smart Storage Controllers, like the SmartHBA 2200. The preferred driver is `smartpqi`. The following instructions show how to blacklist the aacraid driver or replace it.

Installing on RHEL7 Update 3 and Above

Note: RHEL7 Update 3 includes a version of the SmartPQI driver and an updated aacraid driver that does not support the Adaptec SmartHBA 2200.

To install the RHEL7 Update 3 driver on a Linux system:

1. Install the latest `smartpqi` driver rpm by using the following command (where `##.##-###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-##.##-###.rhel7u3.x86_64.rpm
```
2. Reboot the system.

Installing on RHEL 7

To install the RHEL7 driver on a Linux system:

1. Disable the aacraid support for the Smart Storage Controller using one of the following options:
 - **Using Blacklist Option:**
Type the following command:

```
echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-aacraid.conf
```
 - **Update aacraid driver to allow Series 8 / HBA 1000 Controllers and SmartHBA 2200 to coexist:**
 1. Install an aacraid rpm version 1.2.1-53005 or higher using one of the following links:
<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/series8/index.php>
<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/hba1000/index.php>
 2. Execute the following command:

```
rpm -Uvh kmod-aacraid-RHEL7.2-1.2.1-53005.x86_64.rpm
```
2. Install the latest `smartpqi` package by using the following command (where `##.##-###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-##.##-###.rhel7u3.x86_64.rpm
```

Note: This command automatically rebuilds the `initramfs` with the updates, and avoids rebuilding it manually.
3. Reboot the system.

Installing on RHEL6 Update 9 and Above

Note: RHEL6 Update 9 includes a version of the SmartPQI driver and an updated aacraid driver that does not support the Adaptec SmartHBA 2200.

To install the RHEL6 Update 9 driver on a Linux system:

1. Install the latest `smartpqi` driver rpm by using the following command (where `##.##-###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-##.##-###.rhel6u9.x86_64.rpm
```
2. Reboot the system.

Installing on RHEL 6

To install the RHEL6 driver on a Linux system:

1. Disable the aacraid support for the Smart Storage Controller using one of the following options:
 - **Using Blacklist Option:**
Type the following command:

```
echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-aacraid.conf
```
 - **Update aacraid driver to allow Series 8 / HBA 1000 Controllers and SmartHBA 2200 to coexist:**
 1. Install an aacraid rpm version 1.2.1-53005 or higher using one of the following links:

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/series8/index.php>

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/hba1000/index.php>

2. Execute the following command:

```
rpm -Uvh kmod-aacraid-RHEL6.8-1.2.1-53005.x86_64.rpm
```

2. Install the latest smartpqi package by using the following command (where ###-### is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-#.##-###.rhel6u8.x86_64.rpm
```

Note: This command automatically rebuilds the initramfs with the updates, and avoids rebuilding it manually.

3. Reboot the system.

7.5 Installing on SuSE Linux Enterprise Server

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on SLES, follow the steps below.

Installing on SLES 12 SP2 and Above

Note: SLES 12 SP2 includes a version of the SmartPQI driver and an updated aacraid driver that does not support the Adaptec SmartHBA 2200.

Follow these steps to install the driver on SLES 12 SP2:

1. Install the latest smartpqi driver rpm by using the following command (where ###-### is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh smartpqi-ueficert-#.##-###.sles12sp2.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh smartpqi-kmp-default-#.##-###.sles12sp2.x86_64.rpm
```

2. Reboot the system.

Installing on SLES 12

Follow these steps to install the driver on SLES 12:

1. Disable the aacraid support for the Smart Storage Controller by using one of the following options:

- **Using Blacklist Option:**

Type `echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-aacraid.conf`

- **Update aacraid driver to allow Series 8 / HBA 1000 Controllers and SmartHBA 2200 to coexist:**

1. Install an aacraid rpm version 1.2.1-53005 or higher using one of the following links:

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/series8/index.php>

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/hba1000/index.php>

2. Execute the following command:

```
rpm -Uvh aacraid-kmp-default-SLES12-SP1-1.2.1-53005.x86_64.rpm
```

2. Install the latest smartpqi package by using the following command (where ###-### is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh smartpqi-ueficert-#.##-###.sles12sp1.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh smartpqi-kmp-default-#.##-###.sles12sp1.x86_64.rpm
```

3. Run "mkinitrd" command with the root user privilege to ensure that the blacklisting and driver updates are included.
4. Reboot the system.

Installing on SLES 11



Important:

By default, SuSE Linux uses the 'by-id' method to identify drives/partitions on the boot device. As a result, upgrading from the aacraid driver to smartpqi on SLES 11 will fail due to a change in the boot drive ID. (This issue is not seen on SLES 12.) To avoid this issue, switch to the "by-uuid" method, then perform the upgrade, as described below.

Follow these steps to switch to the "by-uuid" method:

1. Use the 'blkid' command (built-in utility) or 'ls -l /dev/disk/by-uuid' to find the UUIDs of the file systems:

```
sles11sp3boot:~ # blkid
/dev/sda1: UUID="4512cf7d-4e22-4dfa-8991-4084dae41409" TYPE="swap"
/dev/sda2: UUID="b144a0a2-b7fc-47fd-8459-ba40d0f663cd" TYPE="ext3"
```

2. Change to the /etc directory: `cd /etc`, then:
 - 2.1. Make a backup of the `fstab` file before modifying it.
 - 2.2. Edit `fstab`.
 - 2.3. Change the "by-id" names of the file systems to their corresponding "uuid" identifier found in Step 1.
3. Change to `/boot/efi/efi/SuSE/` or `/boot/grub`: `cd /boot/efi/efi/SuSE/`, then:
 - 3.1. Make a backup of `elilo.conf/menu.lst` file before modifying it.
 - 3.2. Edit the `elilo.conf` or `menu.lst` file.
 - 3.3. Change the "by-id" names of the file systems to their corresponding "uuid" identifier found in Step 1.
4. Upgrade the driver by following the instructions below.

Follow these steps to install the driver on SLES 11:

Note: The example below represents the steps for SLES 11 SP3. Modify the filename of the installation archive to match the appropriate update version in the appropriate fields.

1. Disable the aacraid support for the Smart Storage Controller by using one of the following options:

- **Using Blacklist Option:**

```
Type echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-aacraid.conf
```

- **Update aacraid driver to allow Series 8 / HBA 1000 Controllers and SmartHBA 2200 to coexist:**

1. Install an aacraid rpm version 1.2.1-53005 or higher using one of the following links:

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/series8/index.php>

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/hba1000/index.php>

2. Execute the following command:

```
rpm -Uvh aacraid-kmp-default-SLES11-SP3-1.2.1-53005.x86_64.rpm
```

2. Install the latest smartpqi package by using the following command (where `###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh smartpqi-ueficert-###-###.sles11sp3.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh smartpqi-kmp-default-###-###.sles11sp3.x86_64.rpm
```

3. Run "mkinitrd" command with the root user privilege to ensure that the blacklisting and driver updates are included.
4. Reboot the system.

7.6 Installing on Oracle Linux

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on Oracle Linux, follow the steps in the sections below.

Installing on Oracle Linux 7.3 and Above Running the Base Kernel

Note: The Oracle Linux 7.3 base kernel includes a smartpqi and an aacraid driver. The smartpqi driver is recommended.

To install the SmartPQI driver on an Oracle Linux system:

1. Install the smartpqi driver rpm by using the following command (where `##-###` is the build number):

```
rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-##-###.ol7u3.x86_64.rpm
```

Installing on Oracle Linux 7.2 running the Base or UEK Kernel and Oracle Linux 7.3 running the UEK Kernel

To install the SmartPQI driver on a Oracle Linux system:

1. Disable the aacraid support for the Smart Storage Controller using one of the following options:

- **Using Blacklist Option:**

Type the following command:

```
echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-aacraid.conf
```

- **Update aacraid driver to allow Series 8 / HBA 1000 Controllers and SmartHBA 2200 to coexist:**

1. Install an aacraid rpm version 1.2.1-53005 or higher using one of the following links:

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/series8/index.php>

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/hba1000/index.php>

2. Execute one of the following commands:

For Base Kernel: `rpm -Uvh kmod-aacraid-OL7.2-1.2.1-53005.x86_64.rpm`

For UEK Kernel: `rpm -Uvh kmod-aacraid-UEK-OL7.2-1.2.1-53005.x86_64.rpm`

2. Install the latest smartpqi package by using the following command (where `##-###` is the build number):

For Base Kernel: `rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-##-###.ol7u2.x86_64.rpm`

For UEK Kernel: `rpm -ivh kmod-smartpqi-uek-##-###.ol7u2.x86_64.rpm`

Note: This command automatically rebuilds the initramfs with the updates, and avoids rebuilding it manually.

7.7 Installing on Ubuntu Linux

Notes:

1. For driver installation on Ubuntu Linux, you may need to create the root account and password.
2. The SmartPQI driver is available as inbox for Ubuntu 16.04.3 Hardware Enablement kernel, and above.

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on Ubuntu:

1. Login to the system using the root user credentials.
2. Update the Ubuntu package index by using the following command:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

3. Load the Ubuntu unpacking tools:

```
sudo apt-get -f install build-essential dkms
```

4. Disable the aacraid support for the Smart Storage Controller by using one of the following options:

- **Using Blacklist Option:**

Type the following command:

```
echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-aacraid.conf
```

- **Update aacraid driver to allow Series 8 / HBA 1000 Controllers and SmartHBA 2200 to coexist:**

1. Install an aacraid DEB driver package version 1.2.1-53005 or higher using one of the following links:

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/series8/index.php>

<https://storage.microsemi.com/en-us/support/hba1000/index.php>

2. Execute the following command:

```
dpkg -i aacraid -1.2.1-53005-Ubuntu16.04-x86_64.deb
```

5. Install the latest SmartPQI DKMS DEB driver package by using the following command (where `##.##-###` is the build number):

```
dpkg -i smartpqi-dkms_#.##.##-###_all.deb
```

7.8 Installing on Debian Linux

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on Debian:

1. Login to the system as root, or sudo to root.
2. Disable aacraid support for the Smart Storage Controller to avoid conflict with the SmartPQI driver:

– **Using Blacklist Option:**

Type the following command:

```
echo "blacklist aacraid" > /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-aacraid.conf  
update-initramfs -u -v
```

3. Install the supporting package for the SmartPQI DKMS deb package:

```
apt-get update  
apt-get install build-essential dkms
```

4. Install the SmartPQI DKMS DEB driver package using the following command (where `##.##-###` is the build number):

```
dpkg -i smartpqi-dkms_#.##.##-###_all.deb
```

5. Reboot system.

7.9 Installing on FreeBSD

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on FreeBSD:

1. Check whether the driver package is installed or not.

```
# pkg info | grep smartpqi
```

2. Install the SmartPQI package by using the following command:

```
# pkg add smartpqi10x-amd64.txz
```

Note: Upgrade the package if it already exists, using the following command.

```
# pkg upgrade smartpqi10x-amd64.txz
```

3. Restart the system.

```
# reboot
```

7.10 Installing on Solaris

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on Solaris, follow the steps in the sections below.

1. Remove the inbox aac driver, since the Adaptec Smart Storage Controller is shipped with the inbox aac driver.

```
#rem_drv aac
```

Installing the Driver on an Existing Operating Sys...

2. Extract the SmartPQI driver package from a .zip or .tar file.
3. Perform the following instructions to load the driver package.
 - 3.1. If "smartpqi.pkg" is present, execute the following command:

```
# pkgadd -d smartpqi.pkg
```

or,

- 3.2. Ensure that the MSCsmartpqi folder is present in the current directory. The dot (.) in following the command will read this folder as a driver package:

```
# pkgadd -d .
```

In the terminal, the following messages will appear:

```
The following packages are available:
 1 MSCsmartpqi      Microsemi Smart PQI RAID Controller driver
                   (i386) 1.0.0-100,REV=2016.06.06.22.10

Select package(s) you wish to process (or 'all' to process
all packages). (default: all) [?,??,q]:
```

Enter "1" or "all".

The following prompt will appear:

```
Do you want to continue with the installation of <MSCsmartpqi> [y,n,?]
```

Enter "y".

The following message appears after a successful installation:

```
Installation of <MSCsmartpqi> was successful.
```

4. Reboot the system using the following command:
5. Use the following command to confirm whether the driver is loaded or not:
6. Use the following command to identify the driver package information:

```
# reboot
```

```
# modinfo -c | grep smartpqi
```

```
# pkginfo -l MSCsmartpqi
```

Removing the Driver Package

1. Remove the loaded driver package using the following command:

```
# pkgrm MSCsmartpqi
```

In the terminal, the following messages will appear:

```
The following package is currently installed:
MSCsmartpqi Microsemi Smart PQI RAID Controller driver
             (i386) 1.0.0-100,REV=2016.06.06.22.10
```

The following prompt will appear:

```
Do you want to remove this package? [y,n,?,q]
```

Enter **"y"**. Once the selection is made, the following prompt will appear:

```
Do you want to continue with the removal of this package [y,n,?,q]
```

Enter **"y"**. The following message will appear to signify the successful removal of the driver package:

```
Removal of <MSCsmartpqi> was successful
```

2. Reboot the system using the following command:

```
# reboot
```

7.11 Installing on Citrix XenServer

Note: To copy the driver RPM file to XenServer (in [Step 1](#) below), you must have access to a remote copy utility, such as WinSCP, putty, or Linux scp. You must have root privilege to install the driver.

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on Citrix XenServer (where **###-###** is the build #):

1. Using a remote copy utility, copy the driver RPM file to a local directory on XenServer. This example uses Linux scp to copy the driver to /tmp/smartpqi:

```
scp citrix-smartpqi-###-###.xen7.1.rpm root@<xen-server-ip>:/tmp/smartpqi
```

2. Install the driver module rpm:

```
rpm -ivh /tmp/smartpqi/citrix-smartpqi-###-###.xen7.1.rpm
```

3. Reboot your computer.

7.12 Installing on VMware

To install the controller SmartPQI driver on VMware:

Notes: The instructions in this section must be executed on the ESXi server's command line. To access the command line:

1. Enable ESXi system console login. At ESXi system console, press **F2** and log in as root.
2. Select "Troubleshooting Options" and press **ENTER**.
3. Select "Enable ESXi shell".
4. Press **ESC** to exit from the menus back to the ESXi splash screen.
5. Press **ALT + F1** to get to the ESXi shell login screen.
6. Log in as root.

Now copy over the VIB file to the ESXi server and install it.

1. Using a remote copy utility, copy the downloaded driver VIB package onto the ESXi server's temp directory using the following command:

```
# scp smartpqi-67.xxxx.0.xxx-1OEM.670.0.0xxxxxxx.x86_64.vib <esxi_server_address>:/tmp
```

2. Install the driver package (.vib file):

```
# esxcli software vib install -v file:/tmp/smartpqi-67.xxxx.0.xxx-1OEM.670.0.0xxxxxxx.x86_64 -maintenance-mode -no-sig-check
```

3. Restart the system.

```
# reboot
```

4. After rebooting the system, check whether the driver package is installed. Compare the driver vib version shown by the command below with the version that was installed, to make sure they are the same.

```
# esxcli software vib list | grep smartpqi
```

8. Solving Problems

This section provides basic troubleshooting information and solutions for solving problems with your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series Host Bus Adapter.

8.1 Troubleshooting Checklist

If you encounter difficulties installing or using your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Series Host Bus Adapter, check these items first:

- With your computer powered off, check the connections to each disk drive, power supply, enclosure, and so on.
- Try disconnecting and reconnecting disk drives from the adapter.
- Check that your adapter is installed in a compatible PCIe expansion slot. To verify the bus compatibility of your adapter, see [4. About Your Host Bus Adapter](#).
- Ensure that your adapter is firmly seated and secured in the PCIe expansion slot.
- If your adapter is not detected during system boot, try installing it in a different compatible expansion slot. (See [Installing the Host Bus Adapter](#) for instructions.)
- Did the driver install correctly? It may need to be reloaded after a reboot or kernel update; see [6. Installing the Driver and an Operating System](#).
- Check the Release Notes for compatibility issues and known problems.

If you are still unable to resolve a problem, contact Microchip Support.

8.2 Resetting the Adapter

You may need to reset your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 if it becomes inoperable or if a firmware upgrade is unsuccessful. SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 adapters support a reset protocol called Side Band Recovery. For information about Side Band Recovery, contact your support representative. To locate the Side Band Recovery jumper on your adapter, see the board illustrations in [4. About Your Host Bus Adapter](#).

9. Using the Microchip SAS/SATA HII Configuration Utility

The Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility (MSCU) is a BIOS-based utility that you can use to manage your SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 adapters and the devices attached to them. It comprises a set of tools for creating and managing arrays, viewing and modifying adapter properties, viewing disk drive properties, flashing the HBA firmware, and managing disk drives and spares.

9.1 Running the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility: UEFI/HII

On servers that support the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface, or UEFI (version 2.10 or higher), the BIOS-level configuration options are presented with a UEFI/HII interface (Human Interaction Infrastructure). UEFI/HII provides an architecture-independent mechanism for initializing add-in cards, like the SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200, and rendering contents.

In the UEFI/HII interface, the server's standard BIOS provides access to the SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 configuration options. How you access the BIOS varies, depending on the server manufacturer, but typically it's started by simply pressing `DEL`. Once you enter setup, navigate to the menu where forms of third-party vendors are displayed. The menu location depends on server manufacturer. Select your controller from the list. Menus are categorized for Controller Settings, Array Configuration, Disk Utilities, and Administration.

Menu-based instructions for completing tasks appear on-screen. Menus can be navigated using the arrows, `ENTER`, `ESC`, and other keys on your keyboard or using mouse, depending on browser capability.

This appendix provides instructions for navigating and completing tasks with the UEFI/HII interface.

9.2 Controller Information

The Controller Information menu provides details about the controller, including the Board Id, firmware revision number, operating mode, UEFI driver version, encryption support, and World Wide Name. It also provides a configuration summary. To view the SmartHBA 2200 information, start the Microchip SAS/SATA HII Configuration Utility and select **Controller Information** from the main menu.

9.3 Creating an Array

Use the Array Configuration option to create new arrays. You can select drives, specify the RAID level and encryption options (if supported by your controller), and configure array settings, including stripe size and logical drive size.

To create an array:

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode.
2. Select your controller, then press `Enter`.
3. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Create Array**.
4. Select each drive you want to include in the array: use the arrow keys to select a drive, press `Enter`, then `Proceed`.
Note: Be sure not to mix drive types! Select SATA drives or SAS drives only.
5. Select **Proceed to next Form**, then press `Enter`.
6. (*For controllers with maxCrypto Controller-Based Encryption only*) Select encryption options for the array: encrypted volume or plaintext volume (not encrypted).
Note: You will be prompted for your account credentials (Admin or User) if you are not logged into the Encryption Manager; see [9.11.1 Encryption Manager Full Setup](#).
7. Select the RAID level.
8. Select **Proceed to next Form**.
9. Configure array settings: select the stripe size (from 16KiB to 1024KiB, depending on the number of disks and RAID level), logical drive size (default=all available space), the unit of measure (GiB, TiB, MiB), SSD Over Provisioning Optimization (enable or disable over provisioning on solid state drives in the array, if applicable), and caching (utilizing the controller's cache memory).

10. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.4 Creating a maxCache Array

Note: This option is available only in the UEFI/HII interface.

Use this option to create a maxCache array. The maxCache array supports read and redundant write caching, using a reserved logical device comprised of SSDs only. You can select drives, specify the RAID level, and configure array settings, such as the logical drive size and cache Write policy.

Note: When using maxCache in conjunction with an encrypted primary logical drive, the maxCache volume will also be encrypted automatically.

To create a maxCache array:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Create maxCache Array**.
2. Select each drive you want to include in the array: use the arrow keys to select a drive, press `Enter`, then select **Proceed to next Form**.
3. Select the RAID level, then select **Proceed to next Form**.
4. Configure array settings: select the Cache Line size (64KiB or 256KiB), logical drive size (default=all available space), unit of measure (GiB, TiB, MiB), and cache Write Policy (write-back, write-through).
5. Select **Submit Changes**.
6. Select the data logical drive associated with the maxCache device (16 GB minimum).

9.5 Managing Arrays and Logical Drives

Use the Array Configuration option to manage arrays and logical drives. You can view logical drive properties, create and delete logical drives and spares, and delete logical drives and arrays.

9.5.1 Viewing Logical Drive Properties

To view logical drive properties:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**
2. Use the arrow keys to select an array, press `Enter`, then select **List Logical Drives**.
3. Use the arrow keys to select a logical drive, press `Enter`, then select **Logical Drive Details**.

9.5.2 Creating Logical Drives

Use the Create Logical Drive option to create new logical drives. This option creates a logical drive from the free space on the selected array.

To create a logical drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Create Logical Drive**.
2. Select each drive you want to include in the array: use the space bar to select a drive, then press `Enter`.
Note: Be sure not to mix drive types! Select SATA drives or SAS drives only.
3. Select **Proceed to next Form**, then press `Enter`.
4. Select the RAID level, then select **Proceed to next Form**.
5. Configure array settings: select the stripe size (from 16KiB to 1024KiB, depending on the number of disks and RAID level), logical drive size (default=all available space), the unit of measure (GiB, TiB, MiB), SSD Over Provisioning Optimization (enable or disable over provisioning on solid state drives in the array, if applicable), and caching (utilizing the controller's cache memory).
6. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.5.3 Enabling IO Bypass

Use this option to enable IO Bypass acceleration for logical drives comprised of SSDs only.

To adjust the IO Bypass settings:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Use the arrow keys to select an array, press `Enter`, then select **IO Bypass Settings**.
3. From the pop-up menu, select **Enabled** or **Disabled**, then press `Enter`.
4. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.5.4 Editing Logical Drive Properties

Use this option to edit logical drive properties, including acceleration method and logical drive label.

To edit logical drive properties:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Use the arrow keys to select an array, press `Enter`, then select **List Logical Drives**.
3. Use the arrow keys to select a logical drive, press `Enter`, then select **Edit Logical Drive**.
4. Select **Acceleration Method**, then select one of these options from the pop-up menu:
 - IO Bypass (for logical drives comprised of SSDs)
 - Controller Cache
 - None (to disable acceleration)
5. Select **Logical Drive Label**, then type the new label.
6. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.5.5 Deleting a Logical Drive

Note: Use this procedure to delete an individual logical drive. To delete all logical drives on an array, see [9.5.9 Deleting an Array](#).

To delete a logical drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Use the arrow keys to select an array, press `Enter`, then select **List Logical Drives**.
3. Use the arrow keys to select a logical drive, press `Enter`, then select **Delete LD**.

Note: Be sure to delete logical drives from the bottom of the list and move up. If you delete a logical drive from the middle of the list, the remaining logical drives move to the Transformation state. During that time, you cannot delete any other logical drives until they all move to the Optimal state.

9.5.6 Assigning Spares

A spare is a disk drive that automatically replaces a failed drive in a logical drive. A spare drive must meet the following criteria:

- It must be an unassigned drive or a spare for another array.
- It must be the same type as existing drives in the array (for example, SATA or SAS).
- The drive capacity must be greater than or equal to the smallest drive in the array.

To assign a spare to an array:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Use the arrow keys to select an array, press `Enter`, then select **Manage Spare Drives**.
3. Select the spare activation type:
 - **Assign Dedicated Spare:** activate spare when drive fails
 - **Assign Auto Replace Spare:** activate spare when drive reports a predictive failure (SMART) status
 - **Change Spare type to Dedicated:** change assigned spare type from AutoReplace to Dedicated
 - **Change Spare type to AutoReplace:** change assigned spare type from Dedicated to AutoReplace
4. Use the arrow keys to select the drive to assign as a spare.

Note: Only drives that meet the above criteria are displayed.

9.5.7 Deleting a Spare Drive

To delete a spare drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Use the arrow keys the select an array, then press `Enter`.
3. Select **Manage Spare Drives**, then select **Delete**.
4. If the array has more than one assigned spare, use the arrow keys to select a spare from the list, then press `Enter`.

9.5.8 Identifying the Drives in an Array

Use this option to identify and locate the physical drives in an array by turning on their Identification LED.

To identify the physical drives in an array:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Use the arrow keys to select an array, then press `Enter`.
3. Select **Identify Device**.
4. Enter a value into **Identification Duration (seconds)**. This value determines how long the LED on the device will remain on.
5. Select **Identify by Drive Configuration type**, then select one of these options from the pop-up menu:
 - Data Drive(s) only
 - Spare Drive(s) only
 - All Physical Drives (default)
6. Select **Start**, then press `Enter`.
7. To turn off the Identification LED(s), press `Esc` to return to the previous menu, then select **Stop**.

9.5.9 Deleting an Array

Note: Use this procedure to delete all logical drives on an array, and the array itself. To delete an individual logical drive, see [9.5.5 Deleting a Logical Drive](#).

To delete an array:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Array LD**.
2. Use the arrow keys the select an array, press `Enter`, then select **Delete Array**.

9.5.10 Add Drives

Table 9-1. Add Drives

Option	Definition
Expand array	Expands the array by adding data drives.
Add drive to existing parity group	Adds an equal number of drives to each parity group in an array.
Add entire parity group	Add drives by adding entire parity groups to array.
Auto expand	Based on the parity group, it will auto expand.

9.5.11 Remove Drives

Enter a short description of your concept here (optional).

Table 9-2. Remove Drives

Option	Definition
Shrink array	Shrinks the array by removing the current data drives from array.
Remove drive from existing parity group	Removes an equal number of drives to each parity group from array.

.....continued

Option	Definition
Remove entire parity group	Removes drives by removing entire parity groups from array.
Auto shrink	Based on the parity group, it will auto shrink.

9.5.12 Move Drives

Use this option to replace one or more drives in the array with drives of the same type.

9.6 Modifying SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 Controller Settings

To modify the SmartHBA 2200/SmartRAID 3200 settings, start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility, select **Configure Controller Settings** from the main menu, then select **Modify Controller Settings**, **Modify Cache Settings**, or **Advanced Controller Settings**. You can set the options in the table below.

Option	Description
Modify Controller Settings	
Transformation Priority	Sets the priority for array expansion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: normal system operations take priority over array expansion • Medium: normal system operations and array expansion get equal priority • High: expansion takes precedence over all other system operations
Rebuild Priority	Sets the priority for rebuilding a failed logical drive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: normal system operations take priority over rebuilds • Medium: normal system operations and rebuilds get equal priority • Medium High: rebuilds get higher priority than normal system operations • High: rebuilds take precedence over all other system operations
Surface Scan Analysis Priority	Determines the time, in seconds, that a controller must be inactive before a surface scan analysis is started on the physical drives connected to it. The scanning process checks physical drives for bad sectors and, in fault-tolerant logical drives, such as RAID 5, it also verifies the consistency of parity data. Delay value ranges from 1-30 seconds. Set the value to "0" to disable the feature. Set the value at "31" to maintain high priority.
Current Parallel Surface Scan Count	Sets the surface scan count for the controller. Set the value to "1" to disable the feature. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px; display: inline-block;">  CAUTION </div> Disabling Surface Scan Analysis is not recommended as it will prevent the controller from proactively finding and correcting disk surface errors, which may lead to data loss.
Unconfigured Physical Drive Write Cache	Enables and disables physical drive write cache for unconfigured drives on the controller.
HBA Physical Drive Write Cache State	Enables and disables physical drive write cache for HBA drives on the controller.
Configured Physical Drive Write Cache State	Enables and disables physical drive write cache for configured drives on the controller.
Modify Spare Activation Mode	

Using the Microchip SAS/SATA HII Configuration...

.....continued

Option	Description
Spare Activation Mode	<p>Sets the spare activation mode to activate on failure or predictive failure activation. The failure spare activation mode, activates the spare assigned for the Logical Drive when a member of the Logical drive fails.</p> <p>In Predictive Spare activation mode, activation is done when a drive reports a predictive failure.</p>
Configure Controller Port Mode	
Connector Mode (CN0:CN3)	<p>Configures the controller connectors to different operating modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HBA: exposes physical drives to the operating system • RAID: exposes only RAID volumes to the operating system • Mixed: exposes RAID volumes and physical drives to the operating system
Modify Cache Settings	
No Battery Write Cache	<p>Allows write caching to be enabled when a battery/supercapacitor is not present or fully charged. This setting affects all logical drives on the controller.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: yellow; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;">  CAUTION </div> <p>Enabling write caching on a cache module without a fully charged battery/supercapacitor may cause data loss in the event of a power failure.</p>
Cache Ratio (Read)	<p>Sets the ratio of controller cache memory used for read-ahead cache versus write cache. Cache ratio values range from 0–100, in increments of 5.</p>
Write Cache Bypass Threshold	<p>All writes larger than the specified value will bypass the write cache and be written directly to the disk for non-parity RAID volumes. A smaller value allows the controller to reserve write caching to I/Os smaller than the threshold.</p>
Advanced Controller Settings (RAID mode or Mixed mode only):	
Degraded Mode Performance Optimization	<p>For degraded RAID 5 logical drives, enabling this setting directs the controller to attempt to improve performance of large read requests by buffering physical drive requests. Disabling this setting forces the controller to read from the same drives multiple times.</p>
Physical Drive Request Elevator Sort	<p>Sets the behavior of the drive's write Elevator sort algorithm, a scheduling optimization that prioritizes I/O requests such that disk arm and head motion continues in the same direction. Enabling the elevator sort improves seek times and disabling the elevator sort improves throughput.</p>
Alternate Inconsistent Repair Policy	<p>Sets the surface analysis inconsistency repair policy for RAID 5 when the controller detects that the parity information does not match the data on the drives. Disabling the repair policy directs the controller to update the parity information, leaving the data untouched. Enabling the repair policy directs the controller to update the data on the drives based on the parity information.</p>
Max Drive Request Queue Depth	<p>Sets the queue depth for the controller. Valid values are Automatic, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32.</p>
Monitor and Performance Analysis Delay	<p>Sets the Monitor and Performance Analysis delay for the controller, in minutes. Set the value to zero to disable Monitor and Performance Analysis. Default is 60 minutes.</p>

.....continued	
Option	Description
HDD Flexible Latency Optimization	<p>Enables flexible latency optimization for HDDs. When FLS is enabled, the controller detects high-latency I/O requests and applies a cutoff, or threshold, value, after which it suspends elevator sorting and services the request right away. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable (default). • Low • Middle(100 ms) • High • Very high(30 ms) • Very high(10 ms)
Configure Port Discovery Protocol	<p>This menu provides options to configure the protocols used by the controller to discover the ports. A discovery protocol is the signal group/PHY mode protocol used to discover what's attached.</p> <p>Options are Auto-detect/UBM/SGPIO/VPP</p> <p>This operation requires reboot.</p> <p>Provide options to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View Current port Discovery Protocol • View Pending port Discovery Protocol • Set port Discovery Protocol • Reset port Discovery Protocol to default
Modify Expander Minimum Scan Duration	<p>This menu provides option to configure minimum scan duration for expanders. Entered value should be in seconds.</p>

9.7 Clearing the Controller Configuration

Clearing the controller configuration destroys the controller meta-data, including partition information.



When you clear the controller configuration, all data on the attached media (SSD/HDD) will no longer be accessible and cannot be recovered. Be sure you no longer need the data on the controller before proceeding!

To clear the controller configuration:

1. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Clear Configuration**.
2. Select **Delete All Array Configurations** or **Delete Configuration Metadata on All Physical Drives**.
3. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.8 Backup Power Source

Use the Backup Power Source option to check the status of the cache system's backup power supply, if applicable. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Backup Power Source**.

9.9 Managing Power Settings

Use the Manage Power Settings option to configure the controller's power modes. There are three available power modes. You can also enable Survival mode.

- **Maximum Performance** (default): All settings are selected based on maximum performance. Power savings options that affect performance are disabled.

- **Balanced:** You can use this setting to save power with minimal effects on performance. For large queue depths, this setting affects throughput by 10% or less. At lower queue depths or infrequent I/O, impacts on performance may be greater. This command is typically useful in environments using only hard drives, and is not recommended when using SSDs. Settings are based on the user configuration, such as the number or types of drives, the RAID level, storage topology, and so forth. Significant changes to the configuration may require a reboot for optimal setting selection. If a reboot is required to change settings, UEFI HII prompts for a reboot to reflect requested settings.
- **Survival Mode:** Allows the controller to throttle back dynamic power settings to their minimums when the temperature exceeds the threshold. Enabling Survival Mode allows the server to continue running in more situations, but may affect performance.

To change the power settings for a controller:

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode.
2. Select your controller, then press `Enter`.
3. From the main menu, select **Controller Configuration**.
4. Select **Manage Power Settings**, then select **Power Mode**.
5. Press **Tab** to select the power mode.
6. Select **Survival Mode**, then press `Tab` to select Enabled or Disabled.
7. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.10 Out of Band Messaging Settings

Use this option to configure the Out of Band Messaging Interface to PBSI, MCTP, or Disable.

Note: This option is supported in the UEFI/HII interface only.

To change the Out of Band Messaging settings for a controller:

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode.
2. Select your controller, then press `Enter`.
3. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**.
4. Select **Out of Band Messaging Settings**.
5. Select **OOB Interface** and press `Enter`.
6. From the pop-up menu, select **PBSI**, **MCTP**, or **Disable OOB interface**.
7. To configure Out of Band Messaging for PBSI, set these parameters:

PBSI Parameters	Description
SMBus Slave Address	Sets the SMBus (System Management Bus) slave address of the controller to a valid hexadecimal address value.
SMBus Clock Speed	Sets the SMBus clock speed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feature Disabled (Default) • SMBus clock speed 100 kHz • SMBus clock speed 400 kHz
SMBus Clock Stretching	Sets the SMBus Clock Stretching mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable: Enables SMBus clock stretching • Disable: Disables SMBus clock stretching

8. To configure Out of Band Messaging for MCTP, set these parameters:

MCTP Parameters	Description
SMBus Slave Address	Sets the SMBus (System Management Bus) slave address of the controller to a valid hexadecimal address value. (For valid range, refer to the

MCTP Parameters	Description
	Management Component Transport Protocol (MCTP) SMBus/I2C Transport Binding Specification document.)
SMBus Device Type	Sets the SMBus Device Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default • Fixed • ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)
SMBus Physical Channel	Sets the SMBus Channel mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable: Enables SMBus channel • Disable: Disables SMBus channel
Use Static EIDs during Initialization	Sets the Static End Point Identifier (EID) mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable: Enables Static EID • Disable: Disables Static EID
VDM Discovery Notify	Sets the Vendor Defined Message (VDM) discovery notification mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable: Enables VDM discovery notification • Disable: Disables VDM discovery notification

9. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11 Using the Encryption Manager

Notes:

1. This option is available only in the UEFI/HII interface; UEFI version 2.4A or higher, recommended.
2. This option is available only for controllers that support maxCrypto Controller-Based Encryption. See [4.1 About Your SmartRAID 3200 Series Host Bus Adapter](#) for more information.

The Encryption Manager allows you to configure the controller-based encryption options on your Smart Storage controller. The Encryption Manager supports two roles for managing encryption services:

- A Crypto Officer (Admin) role that can perform all encryption operations
- A User role with reduced privileges

Once you configure the Encryption Manager, you can encrypt arrays and logical drives, and create storage spaces with mixed encrypted and plaintext volumes. For more information about creating and managing encrypted volumes, see [9.3 Creating an Array](#).

9.11.1 Encryption Manager Full Setup

Use the Full Setup option to configure the Encryption Manager for initial use. This option allows you to set the master encryption key, configure the Crypto Officer account, and enable other basic encryption settings. It also allows you to accept the Encryption Manager Terms of Use.

To configure the Encryption Manager:

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode.
2. Select your controller, then press `Enter`.
3. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Encryption Manager**.
4. Select **Manage Encryption Settings**, then select **Full setup**.
5. Using the arrow keys and `Enter` key, configure basic encryption settings:
 - a) In the Encryption Mode field, select one of these options:
 - **Enable and Allow future...** to enable encryption and allow plaintext logical devices to be created in addition to encrypted logical devices.
 - **Enable and Disallow future...** to enable encryption and allow only encrypted logical devices to be created.

- **Disable** to disable the Encryption Manager. If encryption is disabled, all encrypted logical drives are set to offline and the data becomes inaccessible; newly created logical drives will not be encrypted. (They will be created as plaintext logical drives.)
- b) In the Enter new password field, enter the Crypto Officer password: press `Enter`, type the password in the pop-up window, then press `Enter` to submit.
The password is a 8-16 character string, comprising all printable ASCII characters. It must include at least one uppercase character, one lowercase character, one numeric, and one special character (`#,!,@,...`).
- c) In the Master Key field, enter the master encryption key: press `Enter`, type the key in the pop-up window, then press `Enter` to submit.
The Master Key is a 10-32 character string, comprising all printable ASCII characters.



Be sure to record the master key and store in a safe place. Once set, the Master Key cannot be displayed or recovered, only reset. Failure to provide the Master Key may result in encrypted data being irretrievable.

6. Select **Proceed to Next Form**.
The Terms of Use form opens.
7. Select **Accept** to accept the Terms and Conditions.
8. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.2 Modifying the Encryption Manager Configuration

Use this option to modify the Encryption Manager configuration, including the master encryption key and other basic encryption settings, and the Crypto Officer and User account settings.

Note: This option is available only after you complete the Encryption Manager Full setup; see [9.11.1 Encryption Manager Full Setup](#).

To modify the Encryption Manager configuration:

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode.
2. Select your controller, then press `Enter`.
3. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Encryption Manager**.
4. Select **Manage Encryption Settings**, then select **Crypto Officer Settings**.
5. Using the arrow keys and `Enter` key, modify basic encryption settings, as needed (encryption enable/disable, master encryption key, allow/disallow future plaintext volumes).
6. In the Firmware Update field, select **Unlock** to allow controller firmware upgrades. Select **Lock** to block (prevent) firmware upgrades.
7. Using the arrow keys and `Enter` key, configure the Crypto Officer and User account settings:
 - a) Change the Crypto Officer password, as needed: press `Enter`, type the password in the pop-up window, then press `Enter` to submit.
 - b) Enter the Password Recovery Question for a forgotten password: press `Enter`, type the recovery question in the pop-up window, then press `Enter` to submit.
The recovery question is 16-255 characters, comprising all printable ASCII characters.
 - c) In the Password Recovery Answer field, enter the answer to the recovery question.
The recovery answer is 16-64 characters and is case sensitive, comprising all printable ASCII characters.
Note: Password recovery is available only for the Crypto Officer account.
 - d) In the User Password field, enter the User account password: press `Enter`, type the password in the pop-up window, then press `Enter` to submit.
8. Select **Proceed to Next Form**.
The Terms of Use form opens.
9. Select **Accept** to accept the Terms and Conditions.

10. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.3 Modifying User Account Settings

Use this option to modify User account settings, including the account password and firmware upgrade options.

Note: This option is available only after you complete the Encryption Manager Full setup; see .

To modify the User Account Settings:

1. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Encryption Manager**.
2. Select **Manage Encryption Settings**, then select **User Settings**.
3. Modify the User account password, as needed: press `Enter`; when the pop-up window opens, type the password, then press `Enter` to submit.
The password is a 8-16 character string, comprising all printable ASCII characters. It must include at least one uppercase character, one lowercase character, one numeric, and one special character (`#!,@,...`).
4. In the Firmware Update field, select **Unlock** to allow the controller firmware to be upgraded. Select **Lock** to prevent the controller firmware from being upgraded.
5. Select **Proceed to Next Form**.
6. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.4 Resetting a Forgotten Password

Use this option to reset the Crypto Officer password by answering the recovery question.

Note: Password recovery is available only for the Crypto Officer account.

To reset a forgotten password:

1. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Encryption Manager**.
2. Select **Manage Encryption Settings**, then select **Forgot Crypto Officer Password**.
3. Enter the answer to the password recovery question;
4. Enter the Crypto Officer's new password: press `Enter`; when the pop-up window opens, type the password, then press `Enter` to submit..
5. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.5 Clearing the Encryption Manager Configuration

Clearing the Encryption Manager configuration resets all keys, passwords, and users, including the Crypto Officer account and User account, and places the Encryption Manager in the factory-new state. If encrypted volumes are still configured, this option is only available in the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility or by running the GUI/CLI tools in offline mode.

Note: Clearing the configuration does not affect the encrypted logical drives in your storage space. However, to continue accessing or managing encrypted volumes, you must reconfigure the basic encryption settings in the Encryption Manager; see [9.11.1 Encryption Manager Full Setup](#).

To clear the Encryption Manager configuration:

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode.
2. Select your controller, then press `Enter`.
3. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Encryption Manager**.
4. Select **Clear Configuration**.
5. If your storage space includes encrypted volumes, enter the Encryption Master Key.
The Master Key is a 10-32 character string, comprising all printable ASCII characters.
6. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.6 Re-Keying a Logical Drive

Use this option to re-key a logical drive for added security. The logical drive key is used with the master key to encrypt the device.

To re-key a logical drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Select an array, then select **List Logical Drives**.
3. Select an encrypted logical drive, then select **Volume key rekey**.
4. Select your account type: Crypto Officer or User.
5. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.7 Converting Plaintext Data to Encrypted Data

Use this option to convert plaintext data to encrypted data. You can choose to preserve or discard the existing data during conversion.

To convert plaintext data:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Select an array, then select **List Logical Drives**.
3. Select a plaintext logical drive, then select **Convert Plaintext Data to Encrypted Data**.
4. Select your account type: Crypto Officer or User.
5. In the Convert Plaintext Data to Encrypted Data field, select discard existing data or preserve existing data during conversion.
6. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.8 Erasing an Encrypted Logical Drive

Use this option to securely erase existing data on an encrypted logical drive. Secure erase completely destroys the data on the logical drive; the data is completely and irretrievably eradicated.

To erase an encrypted logical drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Array Configuration**, then select **Manage Arrays**.
2. Select an array, then select **List Logical Drives**.
3. Select an encrypted logical drive, then select **Secure erase**.
4. Select your account type: Crypto Officer or User.
5. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.11.9 Importing a Foreign Master Key

When an encrypted logical drive is moved to another controller, the master key used to encrypt the logical drive is needed to decrypt it. Use the Import Foreign Local Key option to import the master key so that the logical drive data can be accessed and managed on the new controller.

Note: This option is available only if an encrypted logical device with a missing key is detected in the configuration.

To import a foreign master key:

1. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Encryption Manager**.
2. Select **Import Foreign Local Key**.
3. Enter the master key used to encrypt the logical drive.
The Master Key is a 10-32 character string, comprising all printable ASCII characters.
4. Enter the Crypto Officer password: press `Enter`; when the pop-up window opens, type the password, then `Enter`.
5. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.12 Configuring the Controller Port Mode

You can set entire controller port mode or set independent port mode to:

- HBA: exposes physical drives to the operating system
- RAID: exposes only RAID volumes to the operating system and reserves all physical drives for array creation
- Mixed: exposes RAID volumes and unconfigured physical drives to the operating system
- Independent: Allows to set above options independently for each connector of the controller.

Notes:

1. Changing the port mode from Mixed or HBA to RAID mode removes access to physical drives from the operating system.
2. HBA mode is not available if a port is already configured with logical drives.

To configure the port mode for a controller:

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode.
2. Select your controller, then press `Enter`.
3. From the main menu, select **Configure Controller Settings**, then select **Configure Controller Port Mode**.
4. Select the controller port mode (HBA, RAID, Mixed).
5. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.13 Device Information

The Device Information menu provides details about the device, such as the Model, Serial Number, and Device Type. To view the device information, start the Microchip Configuration Utility, select your controller, then press `Enter`. From the main menu, select **Disk Utilities**, select the disk drive, then press `Enter`.

9.14 Identifying a Disk Drive

You can use the disk utilities to physically locate and identify a disk drive by turning on its Identification LED.

To identify a disk drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Disk Utilities**.
2. Select the disk drive you want to locate, then press `ENTER`.
3. Select **Identify Device**, then enter a value into **Identification Duration (seconds)**. This value determines how long the LED on the device will remain on.
4. Select **Start**, then press `Enter`.
5. To turn off the Identification LED, press `ESC` to return to the previous menu, select **Stop** and press `Enter`.

9.15 Erasing a Disk Drive

You can use the disk utilities to erase existing data on any unassigned disk drive. The erase operation destroys the data by writing random patterns across the drive; it does not just write zeros.

To erase a disk drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Disk Utilities**.
2. Select the disk drive you want to erase, then press `Enter`.
3. Select **Erase Disk**, then select **Continue**.

9.16 Updating Drive Firmware

You can use the disk utilities to flash a hard drive with new firmware.

To update drive firmware:

1. Copy the firmware binary file to a USB flash drive, then connect the USB drive to the machine. Alternatively, copy the firmware binary to a known location on your machine.
2. From the main menu, select **Disk Utilities**, then select **Update Drive Firmware**.
3. Select a disk drive, then enter the firmware update mode:

Option	Description
Mode 5	Download and Activate

Option	Description
Mode 7	Download in Multiple Transfers
Mode E	Download in Multiple Transfers but Do Not Activate
Mode E+F (HBA Mode only)	Download in Multiple Transfers and Activate

4. Enter the Transfer Size, in 512 byte-increments. The default transfer size is 32768 (32K) bytes. The maximum transfer size is 262144 (256K) bytes.
Note: Transfer Size is not applicable for Mode 5.
5. Select **Proceed**.
6. Select the storage device where the firmware binary file is located (the USB drive, for instance), navigate the folder hierarchy, then select the firmware binary file.
The firmware is sent to the hard drive.
7. When the update is complete, reboot the server.

9.17 Clearing Configuration Meta-data

You can use the disk utilities to clear the controller configuration meta-data from any drive that is not part of an array.

Note: This option is enabled only if the selected drive contains controller configuration meta-data. A drive may contain configuration meta-data even if it is not part of an array.

To clear the configuration meta-data from a drive:

1. From the main menu, select **Disk Utilities**.
2. Select a disk drive with configuration meta-data, then press `Enter`.
3. Select **Clear Configuration Metadata**, then select **Continue**.

9.18 Setting the Bootable Device(s) for Legacy Boot Mode

Note: This option is applicable only for Legacy Boot Mode.

This option sets the primary and secondary physical boot device(s) for Legacy Boot Mode. The secondary boot device acts as a failover to the primary boot device.

To set the physical boot device(s) for a controller:

1. From the menu, select **Set Bootable Device(s) for Legacy Boot Mode**, then select **Select Bootable Physical Drive**.
2. To set the default bootable device, select a physical drive from the list, then select **Set as Primary Bootable Device**.
3. To set the secondary bootable device, select a physical drive from the list, then select **Set as Secondary Bootable Device**.

Note: To clear previously set boot devices, select **Clear Bootable Device(s)**.

9.19 Updating the SmartHBA 2200 Firmware

To update the SmartHBA 2200 firmware:

1. Copy the firmware binary file (.bin) to a USB flash drive, then connect the USB drive to the machine. Alternatively, copy the firmware binary to a known location on your machine.
2. From the main menu, select **Administration**, then select **Flash Controller Firmware**.
3. Select **Continue with flashing Firmware**.
4. Select the storage device where the firmware binary file is located (the USB drive, for instance), navigate the folder hierarchy, then select the firmware binary file.
The firmware is sent to the controller.

5. When the update is complete, reboot the server.

9.20 Creating a Support Archive

Use this option to save configuration and status information to help Customer Support diagnose a problem with your system. Saved information includes device logs, drive logs, event logs, error logs, controller logs, and statistics.

To create a support archive:

1. From the main menu, select **Administration**, then select **Save Support Archive**.
2. Select the device where the support archive information will be gathered and stored, then press `Enter`.
The system gathers the logs and statistics for the device and displays the path where the information is saved.
3. Press any key to complete the operation and exit.

9.21 Resetting the Controller to Factory Defaults



Use extreme caution when resetting the controller to factory defaults. This operation clears configured arrays, controller configuration metadata on the drives, license keys, and encryption configuration, causing all existing data and configuration settings to be irretrievably lost.

Use this option to reset the SmartHBA 2200 to factory default settings.

To reset the controller:

1. From the main menu, select **Administration**.
2. Select **Reset controller settings to factory defaults**.
3. Select **Submit Changes**.

9.22 Extracting Controller Debug Token

Note: For advanced users. Contact Microchip support for more information.

This option allows user to save the controller debug token to a selected storage device.

1. Start the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility in UEFI mode (See [9.1 Running the Microchip SAS/SATA Configuration Utility: UEFI/HII](#)).
2. Select your controller, then press `ENTER`.
3. Start the Microchip HII Configuration Utility, navigate to the Device Settings menu, then select your controller.
4. From the main menu, select **Administration**.
5. Select **Extract Debug Token**.
6. Select **Storage Media**.
7. Select **Submit Changes**.

10. Installing the SmartPQI Drivers from Source

This section explains how to build and install the SmartPQI drivers from source code for the supported Linux OSs, including how to install the packages using the installation DVD as the repository.

10.1 Installation Instructions for Supported Linux OSes

This section explains how to install the driver from source for the following Linux OSes:

- RHEL OS images
- SuSE OS images

Use the following command to determine the type of OS installed on a Linux system:

```
# lsb_release -a
```

Note: The following instructions assume you are installing the packages from the RHEL or SuSE repositories; if not, refer to [10.2 Using the Installation DVD as the Repository](#).

RHEL OS Images

The instructions below apply to the following RHEL OS images:

- Red Hat® Enterprise Linux 7.4, 7.3, 7.2, 7.1, 7.0 (64-bit only)
- Red Hat® Enterprise Linux 6.9, 6.8, 6.7, 6.6 (64-bit only)

To install the SmartPQI driver from source for RHEL-based OS images:

1. Build the driver from the source using the following command: `$ sudo su`
Note: You must have administrator privileges to perform the installation steps.
2. Install the following driver dependency packages and reboot the system if necessary: `# yum install kernel kernel-devel kernel-headers gcc`
3. Extract the driver source code from the `source tar.bz2` file by using the following command: `# tar -jxvf smartpqi-1.1.2-125.tar.bz2`
4. Compile the `smartpqi.ko` file by using the following command:

```
# cd smartpqi-1.1.2
# make -f Makefile.alt
```

Note: After the compilation you will get a `smartpqi.ko` driver file, which is the driver module.

5. Use the following command to backup the existing inbox driver:

```
# mv /lib/modules/`uname -r`/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi/smartpqi.ko \
/lib/modules/`uname -r`/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi/smartpqi.ko.org
```
6. Copy the `smartpqi.ko` driver file to the destination by using the following command: `# cp ./smartpqi.ko /lib/modules/`uname -r`/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi`
7. Use the following command to rebuild `initramfs` process with the newly installed `smartpqi` driver: `# dracut -v -f --add-drivers smartpqi`
Note: RHEL provides `dracut` command to place the newly installed `smartpqi.ko` driver modules into the `initramfs` file to include them in the Linux kernel.
8. Rebuild `initramfs` with the newly installed `smartpqi` driver by using the following command: `# dracut -v -f --add-drivers smartpqi`
9. Reboot the system to load the new `initramfs`, which will contain the newly installed `smartpqi.ko` driver.

SuSE OS Images

The instructions below apply to the following SuSE OS images:

- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 12, SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP1, SP2, SP3 (64-bit only)
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP3, SP4 (64-bit only)

To install the SmartPQI driver from source for SuSE OS images:

Installing the SmartPQI Drivers from Source

1. Build the driver from the source using the following command:
`$ sudo su`
Note: You must have administrator privileges to perform the installation steps.
2. Install the following driver dependency packages and reboot the system if necessary:
`# zypper install kernel-devel gcc make`
3. Extract the driver source code from the source tgz file by using the following command:
`# tar -jxvf smartpqi-1.1.2-125.tar.bz2`
4. Compile the `smartpqi.ko` file by using the following command:

```
# cd smartpqi-1.1.2
# make -f Makefile.alt
```

Note: After the compilation you will get a `smartpqi.ko` driver file, which is the driver module.

5. Backup the already existing inbox driver.

```
# mv /lib/modules/`uname -r`/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi/smartpqi.ko \
/lib/modules/`uname -r`/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi/smartpqi.ko.org
```

6. Copy the kernel driver file to the destination by using the following command:
`# cp ./smartpqi.ko /lib/modules/`uname -r`/kernel/drivers/scsi/smartpqi`
7. Use the following command to rebuild `initramfs` process with the newly installed `smartpqi` driver:
`# mkinitrd -v -m smartpqi`
Note: SLES provides `mkinitrd` command to place the newly installed `smartpqi.ko` driver modules into the `initramfs` file to include them in the Linux kernel.
8. Reboot the system to load the new `initramfs`, which will contain the newly installed `smartpqi.ko` driver.

10.2 Using the Installation DVD as the Repository

Follow the instructions in this section to install the packages required to compile the driver modules using the OS installation DVD as the repository. In these procedures, the DVD is used as the package repository.

Installing Packages on a RHEL-based OS

The following steps install the packages required to compile the driver modules from source on a RHEL-based OS.

1. Execute the following command to become a super user to edit and make changes to various system files:

```
$ sudo -i
```

Note: Super user rights are required to edit and make changes in various system files.

2. Get the name of the installation DVD entry in `/dev` directory. The DVD is visible as `/dev/srX`. Use the following command to list all the scsi devices on the system.

```
# lsscsi
```

3. Once the DVD name is confirmed, create a location to mount the DVD, for example:

```
# mkdir /media/iso
```

4. Mount the DVD to the `/media/iso` directory by using the following command:

```
/dev/srX /media/iso udf,iso9660 noauto,user,ro 0 0
```

5. Use the following command to mount the DVD, once the entry is placed in `/etc/fstab`:

```
# mount /dev/srX
```

6. Create a `dvd.repo` to use the packages from the mounted DVD location:

```
[dvd]
name=Red Hat Enterprise Linux Installation
DVD baseurl=file:///media/iso enabled=1
```

7. Import the GPG keys for YUM to authenticate the RPM packages in the DVD:

```
# rpm --import /media/iso/RPM-GPG*
```

8. Run the following commands to enable the DVD repository:

```
# yum repolist
# yum install
```

Installing Packages on a SuSE-based OS

The following steps install the packages required to compile the driver modules from source on a SuSE-based OS.

1. Execute the following command to become a super user:

```
$ sudo su
```

Note: Super user rights are required to edit and make changes in various system files.

2. Get the name of the installation DVD entry in `/dev` directory. The DVD is visible as `/dev/srX`. Use the following command to list all the scsi devices on the system.

```
# lsscsi
```

3. Once the DVD name is confirmed, create a location to save the DVD image, for example:

```
# mkdir /var/iso
```

4. Create an ISO image from the installation disk. Once the DVD image is saved, zypper uses the ISO as an installation service and install the packages from it by using the following command:

```
# dd if=/dev/srX of=/var/iso/sles.iso
```

5. Once the installation disk is saved as an ISO image, set it as an installation service by using the following command:

```
# zypper sa "iso:/?iso=/var/iso/sles.iso" "SLES xy spz"
```

Where, xy z is the SLES distribution ID eg 10 sp1.

6. Run the following command after adding the ISO image as an installation service:

```
# zypper sl
```

11. SmartRAID/SmartHBA Physical and Logical Device Support

Table 11-1. SmartRAID/SmartHBA Physical and Logical Device Support

Item	SmartRAID Adapters	SmartHBA Adapters	Description
Max single/dual devices supported	256	256	# of physical SAS/SATA devices supported. Includes SEP devices, expanders. Results into 238 storage devices supported
Max # of RAID arrays supported	64	64	Maximum number of RAID arrays supported / exposed to host OS
Max # of logical drives/ single cached volumes (single drive R0)	64	64	Maximum number of logical drives (single or RAID) exposed to host / OS
Multi-LUN	Y	Y	Support for LUNs per SCSI ID available (for RBODs, tape libraries)
# of LUNs supported per SCSI ID	256	256	# of SCSI LUNs supported per SCSI ID (other than RAID LUNs)
RAID 0: max. devices per volume, RAID 1: 2 devices per volume or 3 devices with no plus hot spare, RAID 10: max. devices per volume	128 drives per volume max.	128 drives max.	Supported drive count in striping and mirroring RAID arrays and the combination of both (RAID10)
RAID 5: max devices per volume	128	128	Supported drive count in a RAID5
RAID 50, 6, 60 max. devices per volume	128	N/A	Supported drive count in the named RAID arrays
maxCache 4.0 logical caching volumes	32	N/A	Max. 32 logical drives can be accelerated by maxCache. 32 LDs used for acceleration.
# of spare drives supported	4 / 32	4/32	Number per Array / number per adapter

12. Safety Information

To ensure your personal safety and the safety of your equipment:

- Keep your work area and the computer clean and clear of debris.
- Before opening the system cabinet, unplug the power cord.

12.1 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)



ESD can damage electronic components when they are improperly handled, and can result in total or intermittent failures. Always follow ESD-prevention procedures when removing and replacing components.

To prevent ESD damage:

- Use an ESD wrist or ankle strap and ensure that it makes skin contact. Connect the equipment end of the strap to an unpainted metal surface on the chassis.
- Avoid touching the adapter against your clothing. The wrist strap protects components from ESD on the body only.
- Handle the adapter by its bracket or edges only. Avoid touching the printed circuit board or the connectors.
- Put the adapter down only on an antistatic surface such as the bag supplied in your kit.
- If you are returning the adapter to Microchip Product Support, put it back in its antistatic bag immediately.

If a wrist strap is not available, ground yourself by touching the metal chassis before handling the adapter or any other part of the computer.

13. Technical Specifications

13.1 Environmental Specifications

Note: SmartRAID 3200 Series adapters and SmarHBA 2200 Series adapters require adequate airflow to operate reliably. Forced airflow is **required**. See the Recommended Airflow table below for more information.

Ambient temperature with forced airflow	0 °C to 55 ° C
Relative humidity	20% to 80%, non-condensing
Altitude	Up to 3,000 meters

Note: Ambient temperature is measured 1" from the HBA processor.

Table 13-1. Recommended Airflow

Controller	Recommended Airflow/Linear Feet per Minute (LFM)
Adaptec SmartRAID 3204-8i	250 LFM
Adaptec SmartRAID 3254-8i	250 LFM
Adaptec SmartRAID 3254-16i /e	250 LFM
Adaptec SmartRAID 3258-16i /e	250 LFM
Adaptec SmarHBA 2200-16i	250 LFM
Adaptec SmartRAID Ultra 3258P-32i /e	200 LFM

14. Revision History

Table 14-1. Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
A	06/2021	Document created.

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