



# **Neousys Technology Inc.**

## **Nuvo-11501 Series**

### **User Manual**

Revision 1.0

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This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at own expense.

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## CE

The product(s) described in this manual complies with all applicable European Union (CE) directives if it has a CE marking. For computer systems to remain CE compliant, only CE-compliant parts may be used. Maintaining CE compliance also requires proper cable and cabling techniques.

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# Safety Precautions

- Read these instructions carefully before you install, operate, or transport the system.
- Install the system or DIN rail associated with, at a sturdy location
- Install the power socket outlet near the system where it is easily accessible
- Secure each system module(s) using its retaining screws
- Place power cords and other connection cables away from foot traffic. Do not place items over power cords and make sure they do not rest against data cables
- Shutdown, disconnect all cables from the system and ground yourself before touching internal modules
- Ensure that the correct power range is being used before powering the device
- Should a module fail, arrange for a replacement as soon as possible to minimize down-time
- By means of a power cord connected to a socket-outlet with earthing connection
- If the system is not going to be used for a long time, disconnect it from mains (power socket) to avoid transient over-voltage

# Mesures de sécurité

- Lire attentivement ces directives avant d'installer, d'utiliser ou de transporter le système.
- Installer le système ou la barrette DIN qui lui est associée, à un endroit solide
- Installer la prise de courant près du système et pour qu'elle soit facilement accessible
- Fixer chaque module du système à l'aide de ses vis de fixation
- Éloigner de la circulation piétonne les cordons d'alimentation et autres câbles de connexion. Ne jamais placer d'objets sur les cordons d'alimentation et s'assurer qu'ils ne reposent pas contre les câbles de données
- Avant de toucher les modules internes, arrêter, débrancher tous les câbles du système et raccordez-vous à la terre
- S'assurer que la bonne plage de puissance est utilisée avant d'alimenter l'appareil
- Prévoir un remplacement dès que possible en cas de défaillance d'un module, afin de minimiser les temps d'arrêt
- Au moyen d'un cordon d'alimentation branché à une prise de courant avec mise à la terre (MALT)
- Si le système ne sera pas être utilisé pendant une période prolongée, le débrancher du réseau (prise de courant) pour éviter une surtension transitoire

## Service and Maintenance

- ONLY qualified personnel should service the system
- Shutdown the system, disconnect the power cord and all other connections before servicing the system
- When replacing/ installing additional components (expansion card, memory module, etc.), insert them as gently as possible while assuring proper connector engagement

## Avertissement concernant les piles

- Les piles risquent d'exploser si elles sont mal installées.
- Ne jamais essayer de recharger, d'ouvrir de force ou de chauffer les piles.
- Remplacer les piles uniquement avec le même type ou l'équivalent recommandé par le fabricant.

---

# Hot Surface Warning



*HOT SURFACE. DO NOT  
TOUCH. "ATTENTION: Surface chaude. Ne  
pas toucher."*

## WARNING!

Components/ parts inside the equipment may be hot to touch!

Please wait one-half hour after switching off before handling parts.

## Surface chaude

### **AVERTISSEMENT : SURFACE CHAude. NE PAS TOUCHER.**

Les composants et 10ecess à l'intérieur de l'équipement peuvent être chauds au toucher. Après l'arrêt, attendre au moins 30 minutes pour que le système refroidisse avant d'effectuer l'entretien.

- Respecter les règles de sécurité et d'entretien mentionnées au début du guide d'utilisation!

# Battery Warning

## *Caution!*



- Batteries are at risk of exploding if incorrectly installed
- Do not attempt to recharge, force open, or heat the battery
- Replace the battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer

## Entretien et nécessaire

- La réparation du système ne peut être effectuée que par du personnel qualifié
- Avant de réparer le système, arrêter le système, débrancher le cordon d'alimentation et toutes les autres connexions
- Lors du remplacement ou de l'installation de composants supplémentaires (carte d'extension, module de mémoire, etc.), les insérer le plus doucement possible tout en s'assurant que les connecteurs sont bien engagés jusqu'au bout

# ESD Precautions

- Handle add-on module, motherboard by their retention screws or the module's frame/ heat sink. Avoid touching the PCB circuit board or add-on module connector pins
- Use a grounded wrist strap and an anti-static work pad to discharge static electricity when installing or maintaining the system
- Avoid dust, debris, carpets, plastic, vinyl and 12ecessari in your work area.
- Do not remove any module or component from its anti-static bag before installation

## Précautions nécessaires de décharge électrostatique (ESD)

- Tenir le module complémentaire et la carte mère par leurs vis de rétention ou le châssis/dissipateur de chaleur du module. Éviter de toucher la carte de circuit imprimé ou les broches du connecteur du module complémentaire
- Afin de décharger l'électricité statique, utiliser une dragonne mise à la terre et un tapis de travail antistatique lors de l'installation ou de l'entretien du système
- Éviter la poussière, les débris, les tapis, le plastique, le vinyle et la mousse de polystyrène dans votre zone de travail.
- Ne retirer aucun module ou composant de son sac antistatique avant l'installation

# Restricted Access Location

The controller is intended for installation only in certain environments where both of the following conditions apply:

- Access can only be gained by QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL who have been instructed on the reasons for restrictions applied to the location and any precautions that shall be taken
- Access is through the use of a TOOL, lock and key, or other means of security, and is controlled by the authority responsible for the location

# Lieu d'accès restreint

Le contrôleur doit être installé uniquement dans les environnements où les deux conditions suivantes sont présentes :

- Le lieu ne peut être accédé que par du PERSONNEL TECHNIQUE QUALIFIÉ informé des raisons des restrictions appliquées à l'emplacement et des précautions à prendre
- L'accès est contrôlé par l'autorité responsable de l'emplacement et se fait au moyen d'un OUTIL, d'une serrure et d'une clé ou d'autres moyens de sécurité

# About This Manual

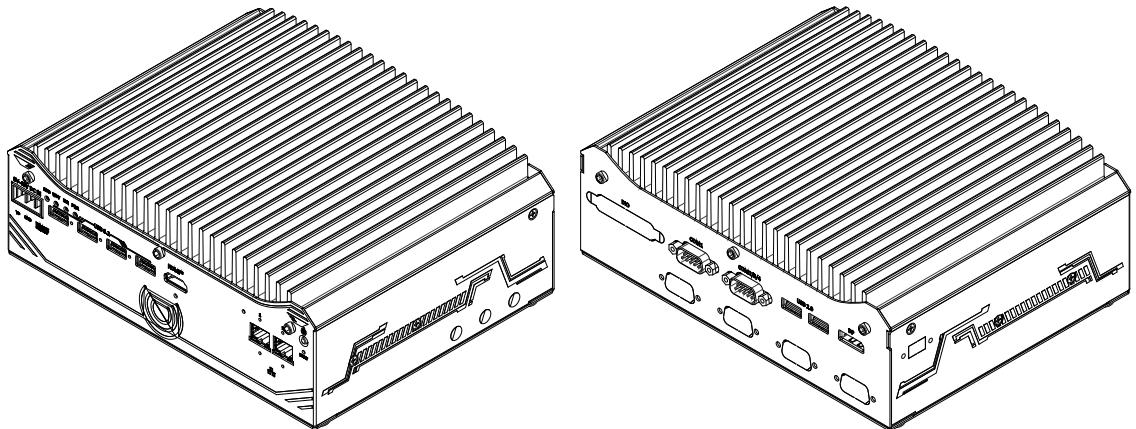
This manual introduces Neousys Nuvo-11501 series, a low profile form factor rugged embedded platform featuring Intel® Core Ultra 200S hybrid performance/ efficient core processors.

## Revision History

| Version | Date      | Description     |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1.0     | Nov. 2025 | Initial release |

# 1 Introduction

The Nuvo-11501 is a cost-effective, compact, fanless embedded AI computer powered by an Intel® Core™ Ultra 200S series processor. It is an ideal solution for machine vision or factory automation applications that demand cutting-edge CPU performance, cost efficiency, minimal I/O, and flexible storage options.



Powered by the latest Core™ Ultra 200S processors, the Nuvo-11501 delivers nearly 120% of the performance while consuming only 80% of the power compared to the previous generation, thanks to TSMC's advanced 3nm process technology. In addition to its superior CPU performance, the Core™ Ultra 200S series also features an integrated Neural Processing Unit (NPU), providing enhanced AI inference capabilities alongside rule-based algorithms to meet the demands of modern machine vision applications.

The Nuvo-11501 offers essential I/O functions for industrial application needs, including dual 2.5GbE ports, dual display ports, and four USB 3.2 ports. Additionally, it features a Gen4 x4 M.2 NVMe slot for high-speed OS read/write operations, along with an internal 2.5"/3.5" SSD/HDD bay for high-capacity storage—ideal for data logging or video recording. For internal expansion, it provides two mPCIe slots and one M.2 E-Key slot for adding COM ports, Wi-Fi, or 5G/ 4G LTE connectivity.

Combining a proven thermal design with essential I/O functionality, the Nuvo-11501 delivers a rugged, compact, and budget-friendly computing solution tailored for a wide range of industrial applications.

## 1.1 Product Specifications

### 1.1.1 Nuvo-11501 Specifications

| System Core                         |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Processor                           | Supports Core™ Ultra 200S series CPU (LGA 1851 socket, 65W/ 35W TDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intel® Core™ Ultra 9 285/285T</li> <li>- Intel® Core™ Ultra 7 265/265T</li> <li>- Intel® Core™ Ultra 5 245/245T</li> </ul> |
| Chipset                             | Intel® H810 platform controller hub  |
| Graphics                            | Integrated Intel Xe LPG graphics   |
| AI Engine                           | Integrated neural processing unit  |
| Memory                              | Up to 64 GB DDR5 6400 SDRAM (single SODIMM slot)   |
| TPM                                 | fTPM 2.0 (standard)/ dTPM 2.0 (optional)   |
| I/O Interface                       |  |
| Ethernet port                       | 2x 2.5GBASE-T Ethernet ports with screw-lock by Intel® I226-V GbE controllers. Port 2 supports Wake-on-LAN (WOL)   |
| USB                                 | 4x USB 3.2 Gen1 (5Gbps) ports with screw-lock<br>2x USB 2.0 ports  |
| Video Port<br>(Integrated graphics) | 1x HDMI connector, supporting 3840 x 2160 resolution<br>1x DisplayPort connector, supporting 3840 x 2160 resolution<br>(The DisplayPort does not support DP++. Use an active DP-to-HDMI adaptor for HDMI output)                         |
| Serial Port                         | 1x software-programmable RS-232/ 422/ 485 ports (COM1)<br>3x 3-wire RS-232 ports (COM2/ COM3/ COM4) or 1x RS-422/ 485 port (COM2)  |
| Storage Interface                   |  |
| SATA HDD                            | 1x internal SATA port for 1x 3.5" HDD or 1x 2.5" HDD/ SSD  |
| M.2 M                               | 1x M.2 2280 M key socket (PCIe Gen4x4) for NVMe SSD  |
| Internal Expansion Bus              |  |
| M.2 E                               | 1x M.2 2230 E key socket for WiFi module   |
| Mini PCI-E                          | 2x full-size mini PCI Express sockets with internal SIM sockets  |
| Power Supply                        |  |
| DC Input                            | 1x 3-pin pluggable terminal block for 8V to 48V DC input with remote on/ off control*  |

|                           | <b>Ultra 7 265 (35W)</b>   | <b>Ultra 9 285 (35W)</b>                                       |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Maximum Power Consumption | 67.4W (PL2) @ 12V<br>70.1W (PL2) @ 24V<br>74.8W (PL2) @ 48V  | 67.9W (PL2) @ 12V<br>69.6W (PL2) @ 24V<br>73.7W (PL2) @ 48V    |
|                           | <b>Ultra 7 265 (65W)</b>   | <b>Ultra 9 285 (65W)</b>                                       |
|                           | 120.6W (PL2) @ 12V<br>123.0W (PL2) @ 24V<br>126.4W (PL2) @ 48V   | 123.5W (PL2) @ 12V<br>121.9W (PL2) @ 24V<br>127.0W (PL2) @ 48V |
|                           | <b>Ultra 7 265 (Max SKU)</b>   | <b>Ultra 9 285 (Max SKU)</b>                                   |
|                           | 189.8W (PL2) @ 12V<br>178.7W (PL2) @ 24V<br>183.4W (PL2) @ 48V   | 189.1W (PL2) @ 12V<br>184.4W (PL2) @ 24V<br>188.2W (PL2) @ 48V |
| <b>Mechanical</b>         |  |  |
| Dimension                 | 212 mm (W) x 165 mm (D) x 80 mm (H)  |  |
| Weight                    | 2.5Kg (excluding wall mount kits)  |  |
| Mounting                  | Wall-mount (optional) or DIN-rail mount (optional)   |  |
| <b>Environmental</b>      |  |  |
| Operating Temperature     | <b>With 35W CPU</b><br>-10°C to 60°C **<br><b>With 65W CPU (installation of optional fan kit recommended)</b><br>-10°C to 60°C **/ *** |  |
| Storage Temperature       | -40°C to 85°C  |  |
| Humidity                  | 10% to 90%, non-condensing   |  |
| Vibration                 | MIL-STD-810H, Method 514.8, Category 4   |  |
| Shock                     | MIL-STD-810H, Method 516.8, Procedure I  |  |
| EMC                       | CE/FCC Class A, according to EN 55032 & EN 55035   |  |

\* The maximum input current for each pin is 20A.

\*\* For sub-zero operating temperature, a wide temperature HDD or Solid State Disk (SSD) is required.

\*\*\* For 65W CPUs, the optional fan kit is recommended for operating at ambient temperatures higher than 50°C.

## 1.2 Nuvo-11501 Series Dimensions

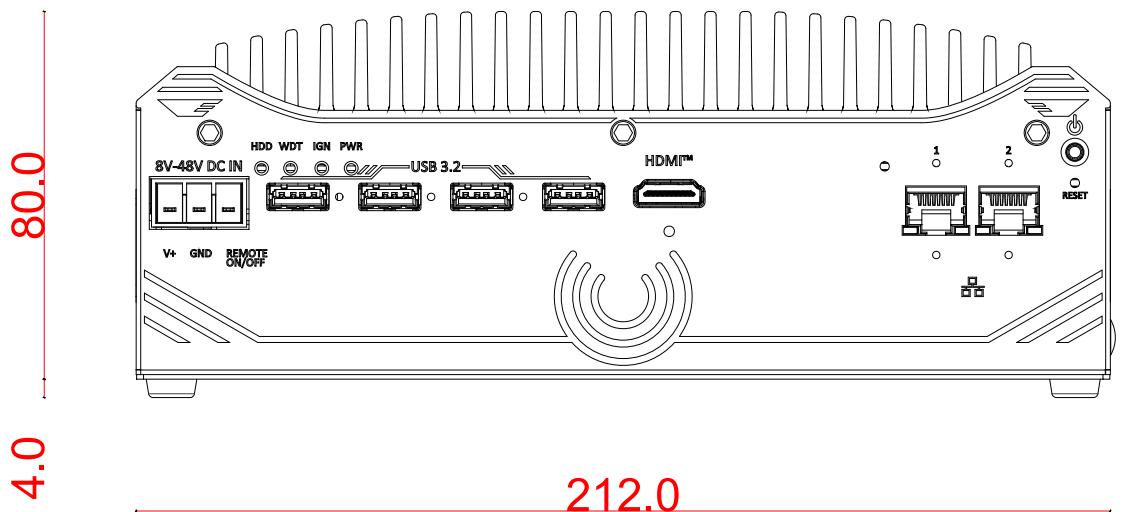


### NOTE

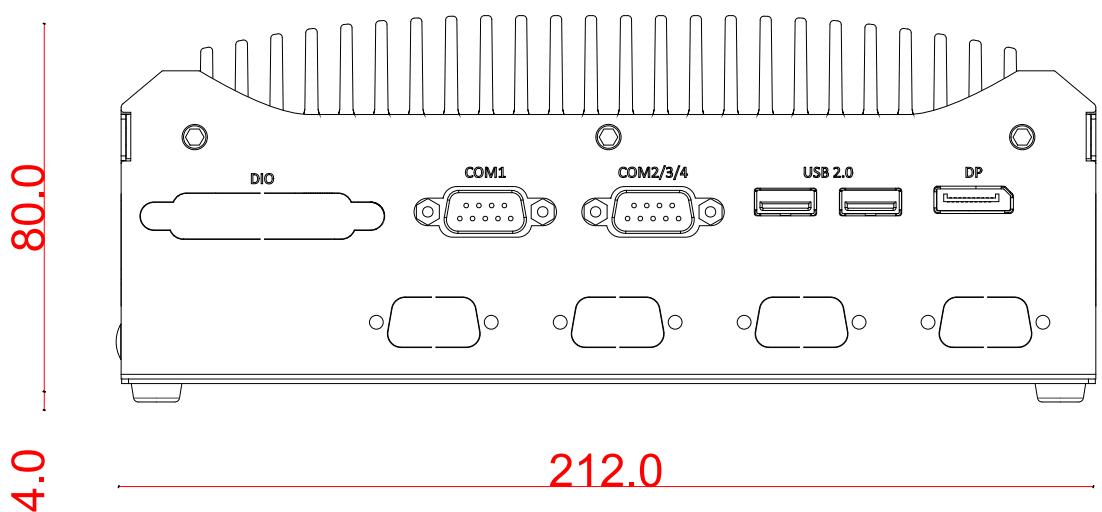
*All measurements are in millimeters (mm).*

The numbers “4.0” represents the height of the rubber stands at 4.0mm.

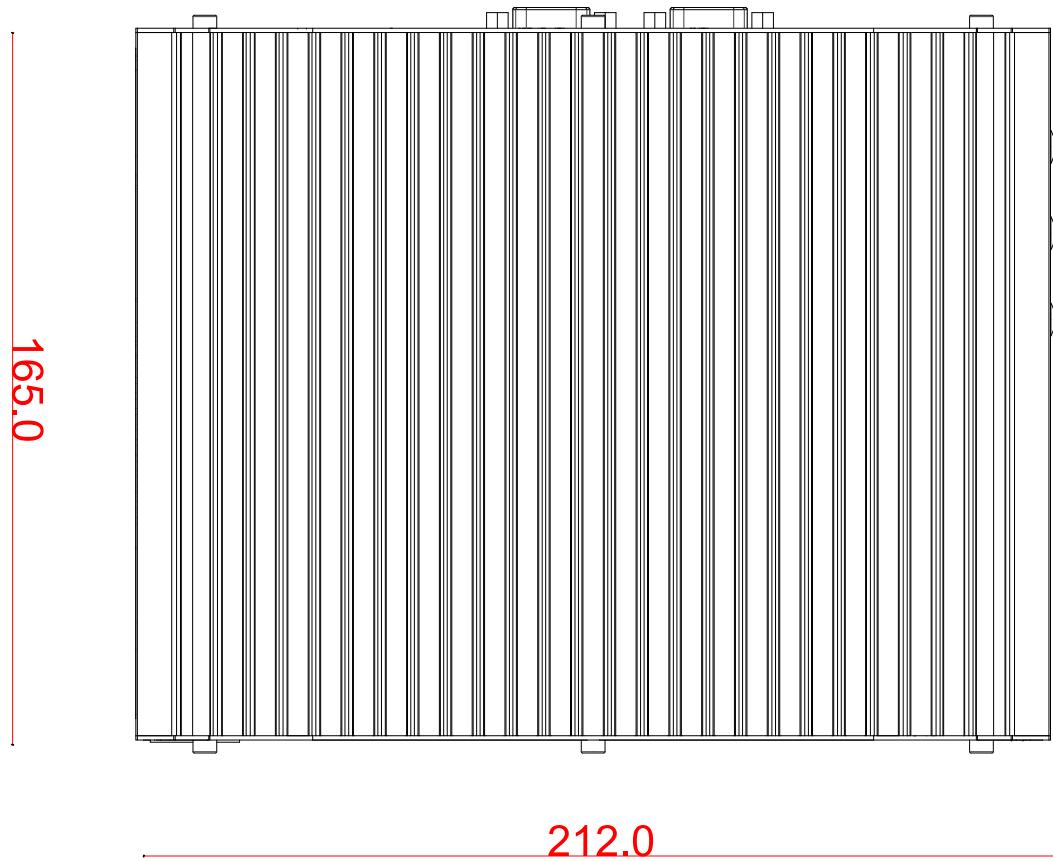
### 1.2.1 Nuvo-11501 Front Panel View



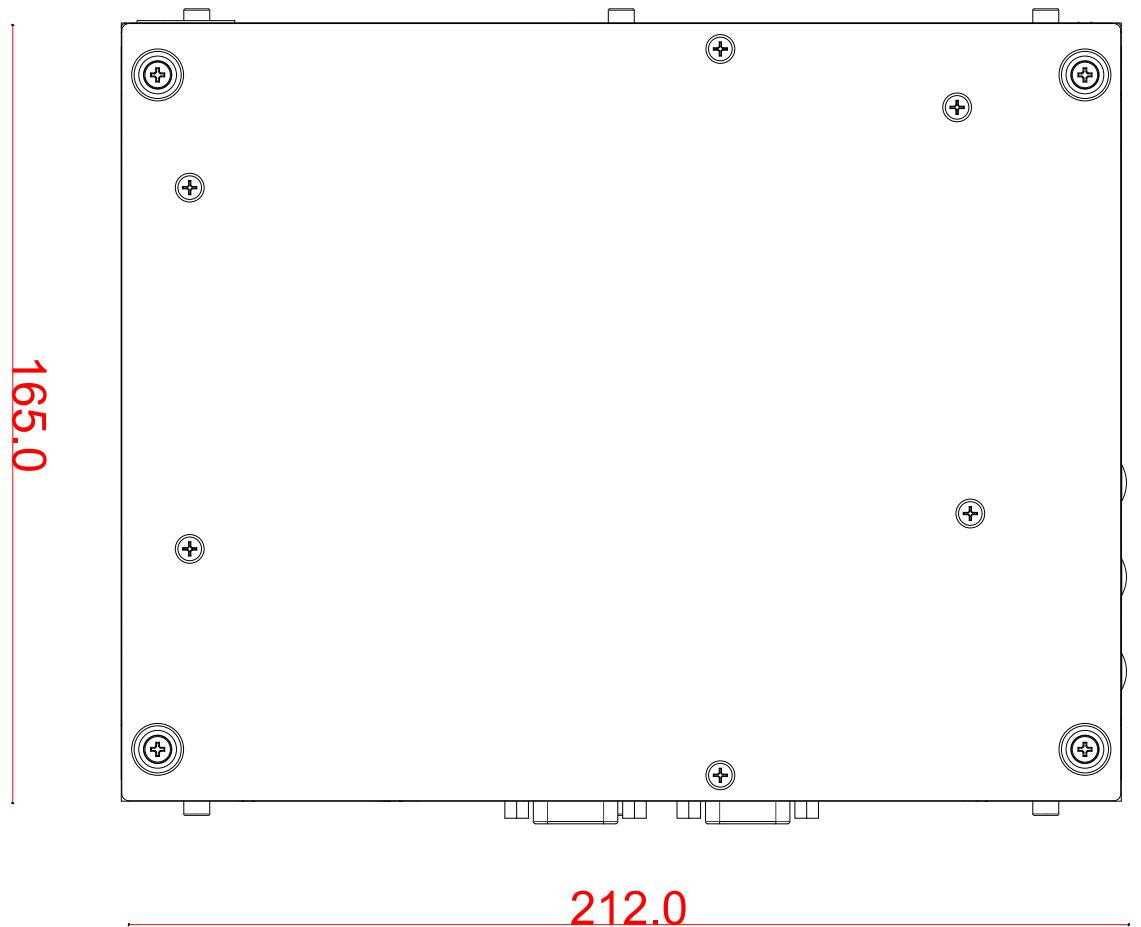
### 1.2.2 Nuvo-11501 Rear Panel View



### 1.2.3 Nuvo-11501 Top View



#### 1.2.4 Nuvo-11501 Bottom View



## 2 System Overview

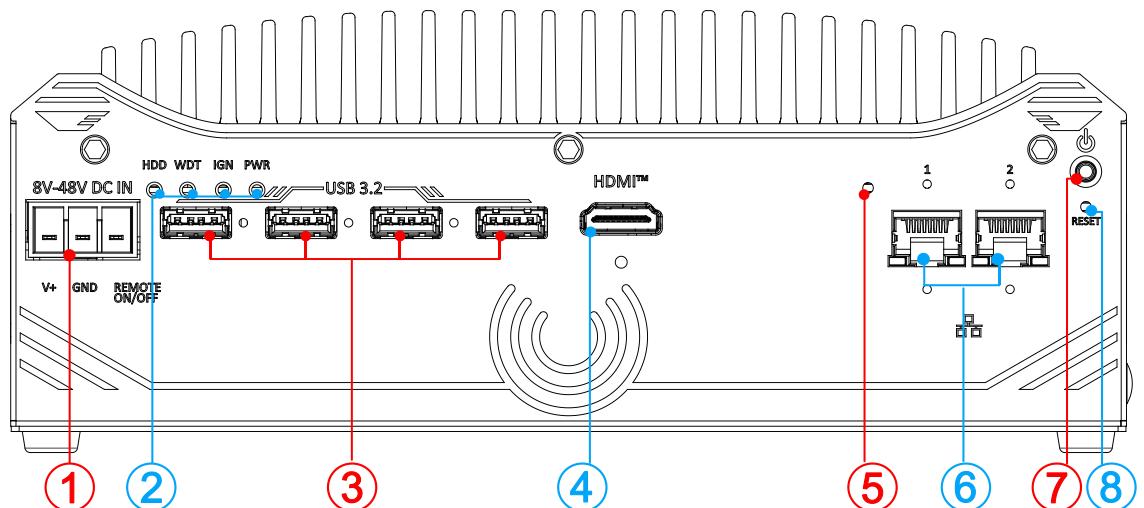
Upon receiving and unpacking your Nuvo-11501 series systems, please check immediately if the package contains all the items listed in the following table. If any item(s) are missing or damaged, please contact your local dealer or Neousys Technology.

### 2.1 Packing List

#### 2.1.1 Nuvo-11501 Series Packing List

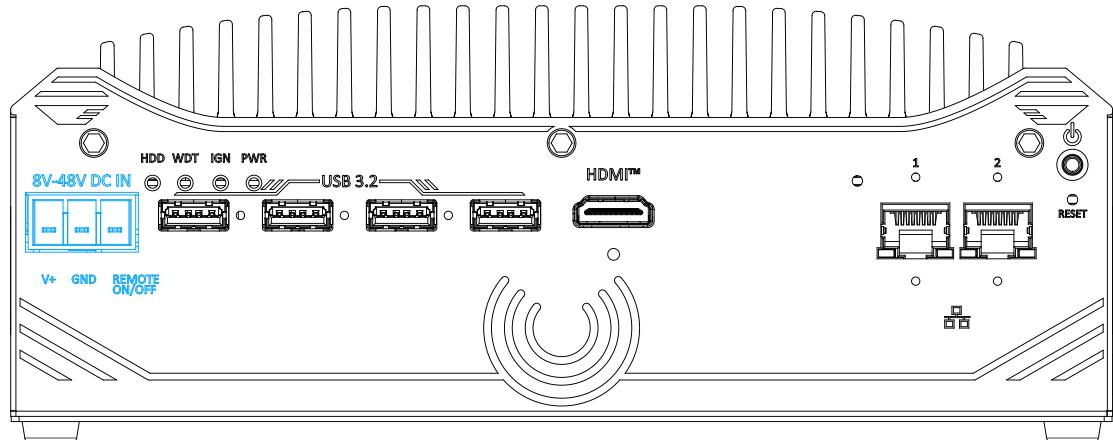
| System Pack | Nuvo-11501 Series   | Qty         |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1           | Nuvo-11501 series system<br>(If you ordered CPU/ RAM/ HDD, please verify these items)   | 1           |
| 2           | Accessory box, which contains <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● CPU bracket</li><li>● 3-pin push-in power terminal block</li><li>● Screw pack</li></ul> | 1<br>1<br>1 |

## 2.2 Nuvo-11501 Front Panel I/O



| No. | Item   | Description   |
|-----|--|---|
| 1   | <a href="#">3-pin pluggable terminal block</a> | Compatible with DC power input from 8-48V DC input with remote on/off control.  |
| 2   | <a href="#">LED indicators</a>                 | From left to right, the LEDs are HDD (hard disk drive), WDT (watchdog timer), IGN (ignition control), and PWR (system power). |
| 3   | <a href="#">USB3.2 Gen1 port</a>               | USB3.2 Gen1 port offers up to 5Gbps. It is also backwards compatible with USB3.0 and USB2.0                                   |
| 4   | <a href="#">HDMI™ port</a>                     | The HDMI port is a high-resolution graphics/ data port supporting up to 3840 x 2160.  |
| 5   | <a href="#">CMOS button</a>                    | The clear CMOS button is used for manually resetting the CMOS to load the default BIOS.                                       |
| 6   | <a href="#">2.5Gb Ethernet</a>                 | 2.5Gb Ethernet ports by Intel I226-V controllers, backward compatible with GbE.   |
| 7   | <a href="#">Power button</a>                   | Use this button to turn on or shutdown the system.  |
| 8   | <a href="#">Reset button</a>                   | Use this button to manually reset the system.   |

### 2.2.1 3-Pin Pluggable Terminal Block



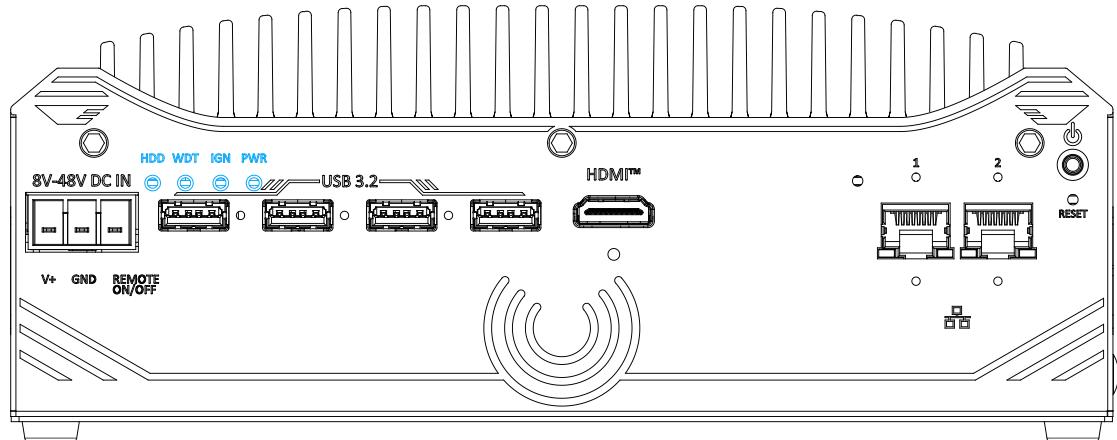
The system accepts a wide range of DC power input from 8 to 48V via a 3-pin pluggable terminal block, which is fit for field usage where DC power is usually provided. The screw clamping mechanism on the terminal block offers connection reliability when wiring DC power. The Remote On/ Off connection allows for external switch extension. It is useful when the system is placed in a cabinet or a not easily accessed location. By connecting the DC in and remote on/ off pins, it activates the “always on” setting that automatically detects the system status to stay powered on.

In addition to DC power input and Remote On/ Off, this terminal block can also accept optional ignition signal input (IGN) for in-vehicle applications.

 **WARNING**

*Please make sure the voltage of DC power is correct before you connect it to the system. Supplying a voltage over 48V will damage the system.*

## 2.2.2 System Status LED Indicator

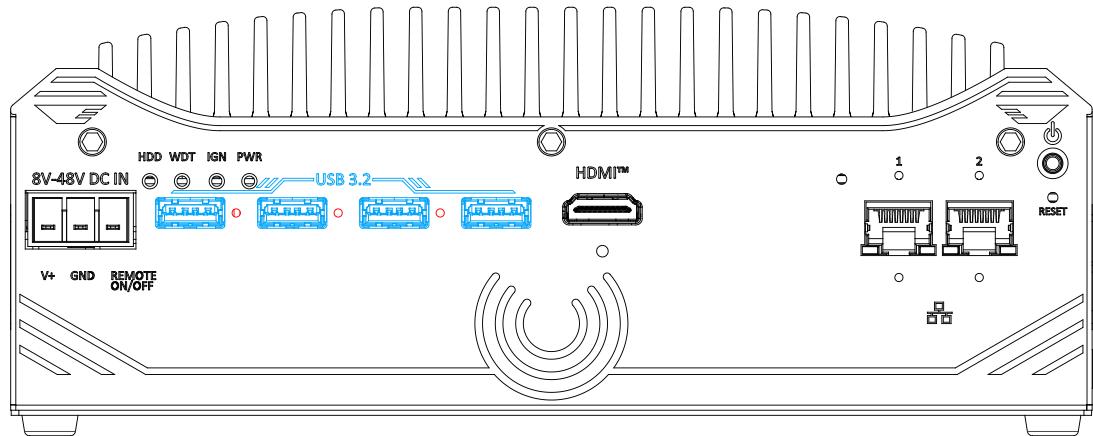


There are four LED indicators on the I/O panel: HDD, WDT, IGN, and PWR. The descriptions of these four LED are listed in the following table.

| Indicator | Color  | Description  |
|-----------|--------|--|
| HDD       | Red    | Hard drive indicator, flashing when hard disk drive is active. |
| WDT       | Yellow | Watchdog timer LED, flashing when WDT is active.               |
| IGN*      | Yellow | Ignition signal indicator, lit when IGN is high (12V/ 24V).    |
| PWR       | Green  | Power indicator, lit when system is on.                        |

\*Optional ignition power control

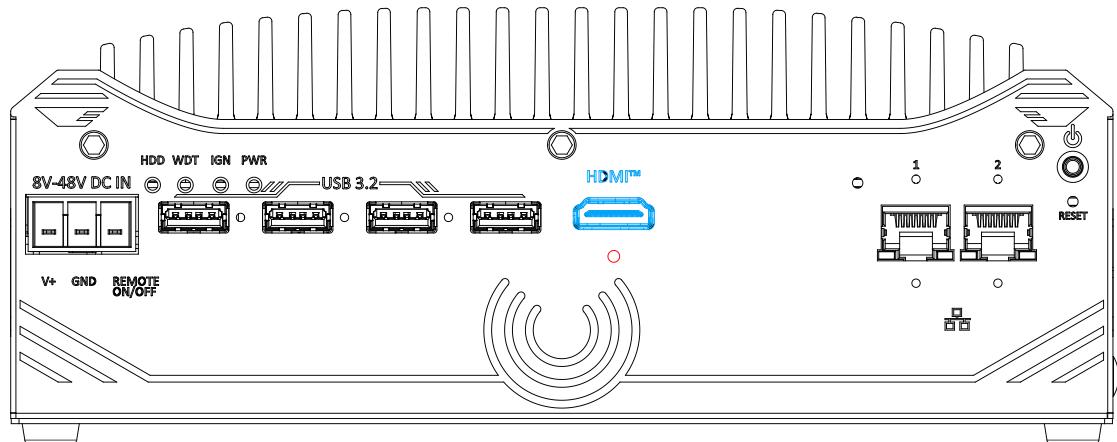
## 2.2.3 USB3.2 Gen1 Port



The system's USB 3.2 Gen1 ports (5Gbps) are implemented via native xHCI (eXtensible Host Controller Interface) controller and are backward compatible with USB 2.0, USB 1.1 and USB 1.0 devices. UEFI USB is also supported so you can use USB keyboard/mouse in UEFI shell environment. Indicated in red is a screw-lock hole for the corresponding USB port.

xHCI driver is supported natively in Windows 10, therefore you do not need to install the xHCI driver prior to utilizing USB functions.

## 2.2.4 HDMI™ Port



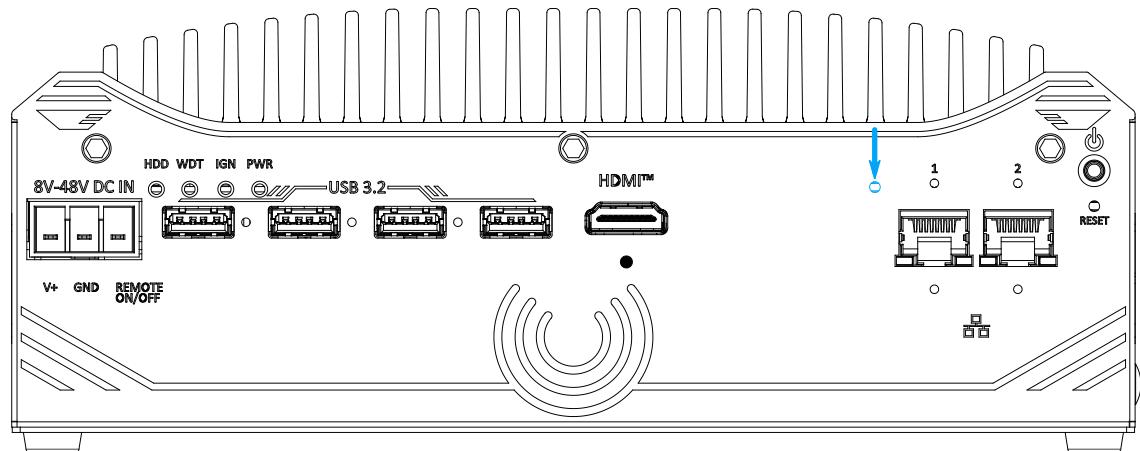
The High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI) port provides uncompressed high-quality digital video and audio transmission between the system and a multimedia display device on a single cable. You can connect to other digital inputs by using a HDMI-to-DVI or HDMI-to-DP cable. Indicated in red is a screw-lock hole for the HDMI port.



### HDMI-to-DP

The system supports dual independent display outputs by connecting display devices to HDMI and DisplayPort connection. To support dual display outputs and achieve best DisplayPort output resolution in Windows, you need to install corresponding graphics drivers. Please refer to section [OS Support and Driver Installation](#) for details.

## 2.2.5 CMOS Clear Button



The CMOS button is used to manually reset the motherboard BIOS in case of system halt or malfunction. To avoid unexpected operation, it is purposely placed behind the panel. To reset, disconnect the DC power input, and use the tip of a pen to press and hold for at least 5 seconds to reset the BIOS.



### NOTE

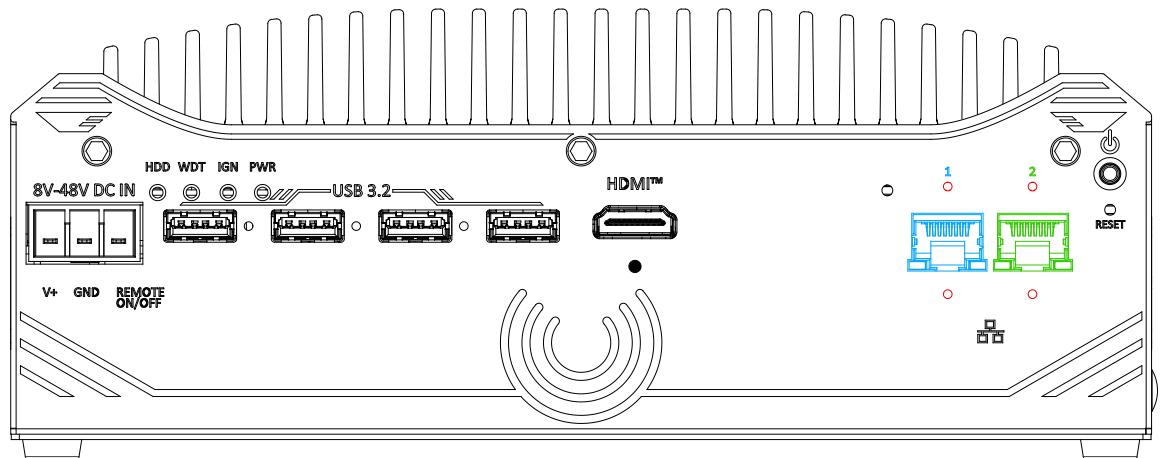
*You **MUST** disconnect the DC input from the system before resetting the CMOS.*



### WARNING

*Clearing the CMOS will reset all BIOS settings to default and may result in down time!*

## 2.2.6 2.5Gb Ethernet Port



The system's 2.5GbE port indicated in **blue and green (Wake-On-LAN supported)**. All Ethernet ports feature panel screw fix holes for a firm connection (indicated in **red**). The ports are implemented using Intel® I226-V controller.

Each port has one dedicated PCI Express link for maximum network performance. Please refer to the table below for LED connection statuses.

### Active/Link LED (Right)

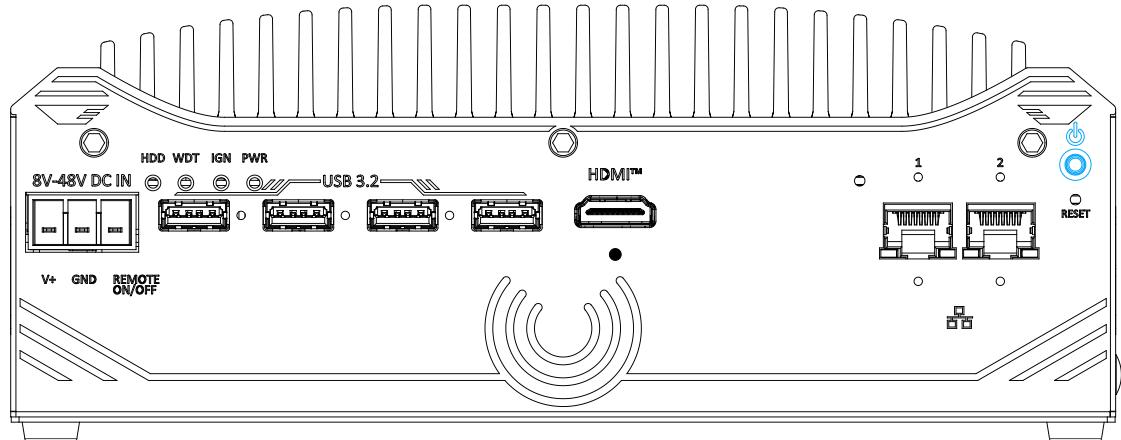
| LED Color | Status   | Description   |
|-----------|----------|---|
| Orange    | Off      | Ethernet port is disconnected                                 |
|           | On       | Ethernet port is connected and no data transmission           |
|           | Flashing | Ethernet port is connected and data is transmitting/receiving |

### Speed LED (Left)

| LED Color          | Status | Description     |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Green or<br>Orange | Off    | 10 Mbps         |
|                    | Green  | 100 Mbps        |
|                    | Orange | 1000/ 2500 Mbps |

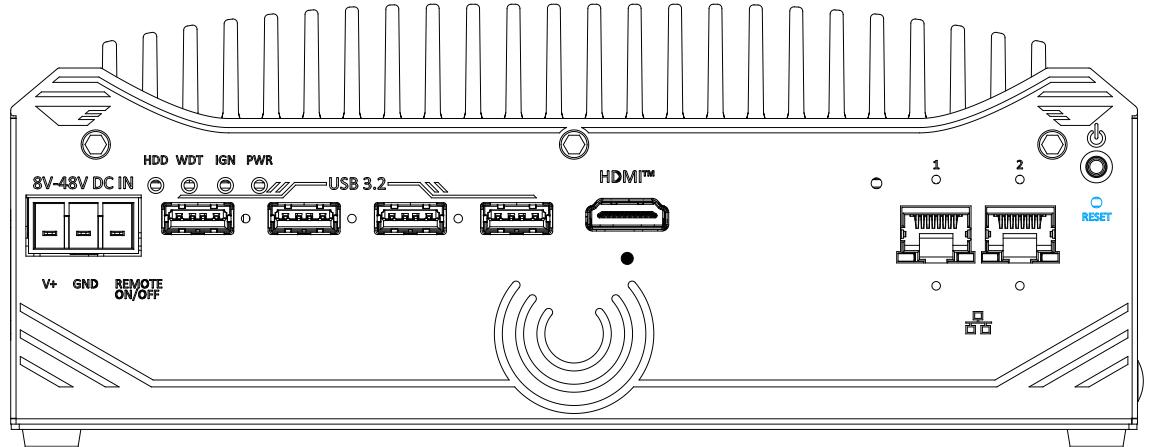
To utilize the Ethernet ports in Windows, you need to install corresponding driver for Intel® I226-V controllers.

## 2.2.7 Power Button



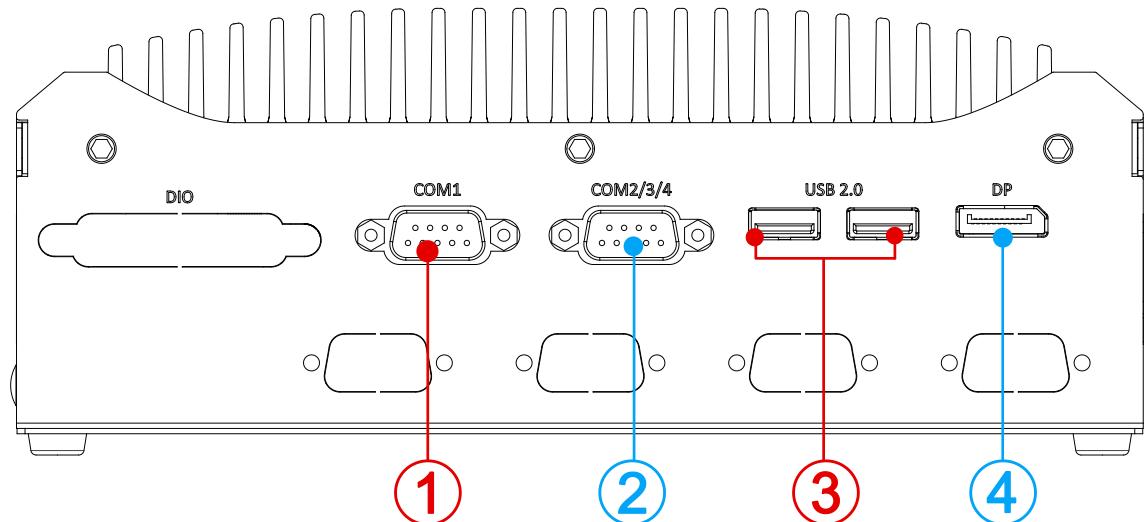
The power button is a non-latched switch for ATX mode on/off operation. To turn on the system, press the power button and the PWR LED should light-up green. To turn off the system, issuing a shutdown command in OS is preferred, or you can simply press the power button. To force shutdown when the system freezes, press and hold the power button for 5 seconds. Please note that there is a 5-second interval between on/off operations (i.e. once the system is turned off, there is a 5-second wait before you can power-on the system).

## 2.2.8 Reset Button



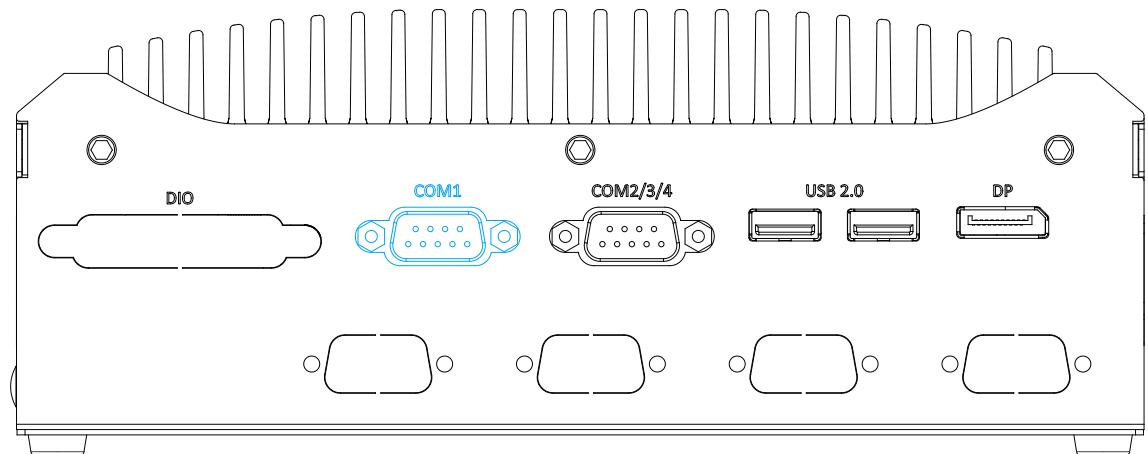
The reset button is used to manually reset the system in case of system halt or malfunction. To avoid unexpected reset, the button is purposely placed behind the panel. To reset, please use a pin-like object (eg. tip of a pen) to access the reset button.

## 2.3 Rear Panel I/O



| No. | Item                          | Description  |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1   | <a href="#">COM1 Port</a>     | Software programmable RS-232/ 422/ 485 port.   |
| 2   | <a href="#">COM2/3/4 Port</a> | Can be configured as:<br>COM2: single RS-422/ 485 port<br>COM2/ COM3/ COM4: three 3-wire RS-232 ports                                |
| 3   | <a href="#">USB2.0 Ports</a>  | The USB 2.0 ports are backward with USB 1.1 / 1.0.   |
| 4   | <a href="#">DisplayPort</a>   | Support display resolutions up to 3840 x 2160 @ 60Hz. Compatible with HDMI/ DVI via respective adapter/ cable (resolution may vary). |

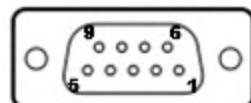
### 2.3.1 COM 1 Port



The system's COM1 port COM1 is software-configurable RS-232/ 422/ 485 port providing up to 115200 bps baud rate for communicating with external devices.

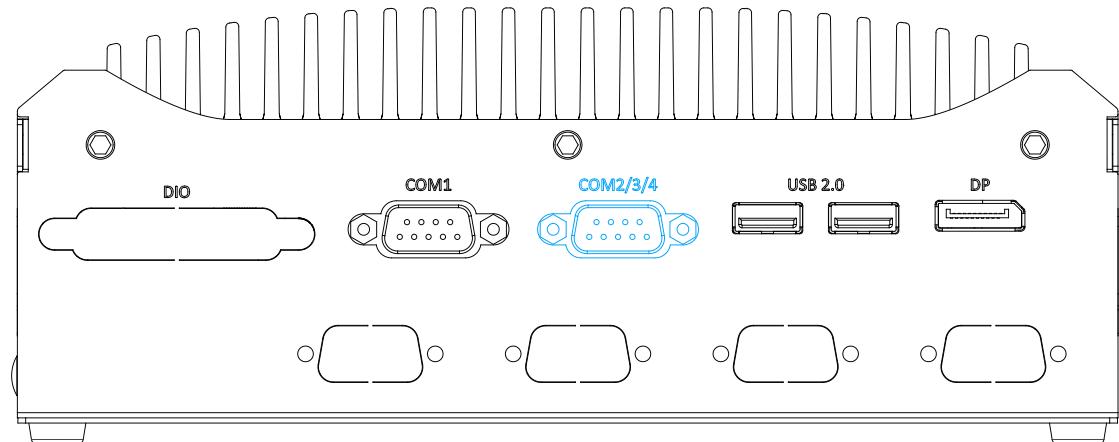
The operation modes of the port can be set in BIOS setup utility. The following table describes the pin definition of COM1 port.

## COM Port Pin Definition

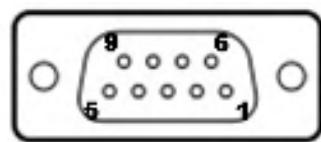


| COM1 |             |             |                               |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Pin# | RS-232 Mode | RS-422 Mode | RS-485 Mode<br>(Two-wire 485) |
| 1    | DCD         |             |                               |
| 2    | RX          | 422 TXD+    |                               |
| 3    | TX          | 422 RXD+    | 485 TXD+/RXD+                 |
| 4    | DTR         | 422 RXD-    |                               |
| 5    | GND         | GND         |                               |
| 6    | DSR         |             | GND                           |
| 7    | RTS         |             |                               |
| 8    | CTS         | 422 TXD-    | 485 TXD-/RXD-                 |
| 9    | RI          |             |                               |

### 2.3.2 COM2/3/4 Port



The port provides up to 921600 bps baud rate, the D-Sub male connector (COM2/ 3/ 4) can be configured in the BIOS as single RS-422/ 485 port (COM2) or three 3-wire RS-232 ports (COM2/COM3/COM4). Please refer to [COM2/ 3/ 4 Port Configuration](#) for configuring operation mode. An optional 1-to-3 Y-cable is available to connect three RS-232 devices.



**COM2/ 3/ 4 Pin**



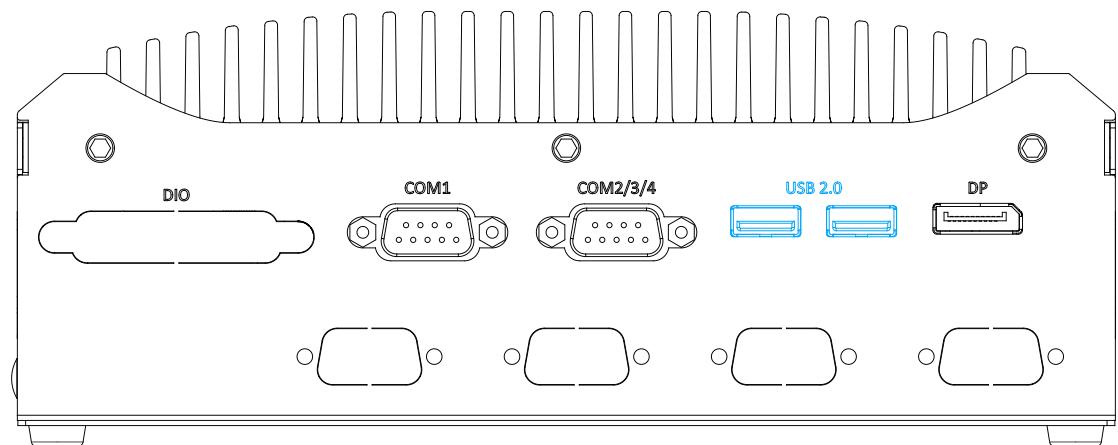
**1-to-3 Y-cable**

The following table describes the pin definition of the COM port

| 3-port RS-232 COM2/ 3/ 4 |      |      |      |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| Pin#                     | COM2 | COM3 | COM4 |
| 1                        |      |      |      |
| 2                        | RX   |      |      |
| 3                        | TX   |      |      |
| 4                        |      | TX   |      |
| 5                        | GND  | GND  | GND  |
| 6                        |      | RX   |      |
| 7                        |      |      | TX   |
| 8                        |      |      | RX   |
| 9                        |      |      |      |

| Single port RS-422/ 485 COM2 |        |            |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Pin#                         | RS-422 | RS-485     |
| 1                            |        |            |
| 2                            | TxD+   | TxD+/ RxD+ |
| 3                            | RxD+   |            |
| 4                            | RxD-   |            |
| 5                            | GND    | GND        |
| 6                            |        |            |
| 7                            |        |            |
| 8                            | TxD-   | TxD-/ RxD- |
| 9                            |        |            |

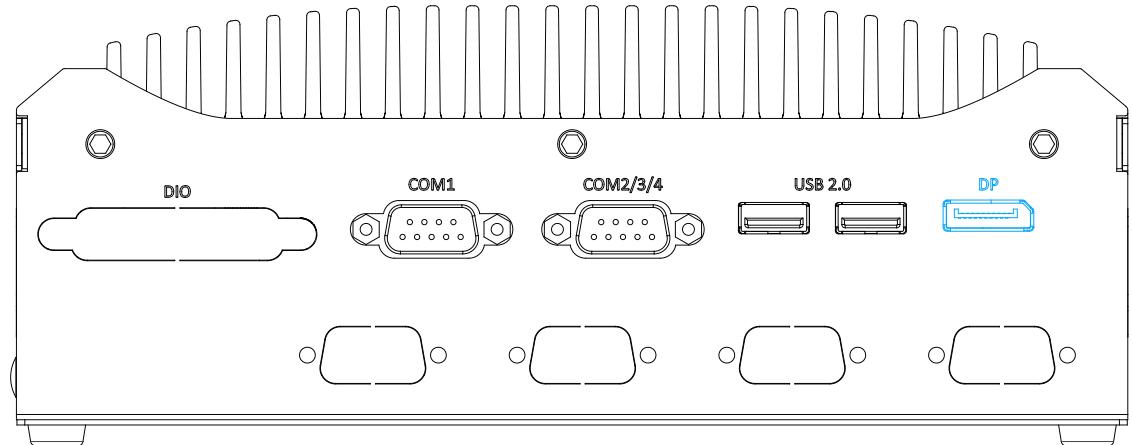
### 2.3.3 USB 2.0 Port



The USB2.0 ports are implemented via native xHCI (eXtensible Host Controller Interface) and are backward compatible with USB 1.1 and USB 1.0 devices. UEFI USB support is also provided so you can use USB keyboard/ mouse in UEFI shell environment.

xHCI driver is supported natively in Windows 10/ 11, therefore you do not need to install xHCI driver to utilize USB functions.

### 2.3.4 DisplayPort



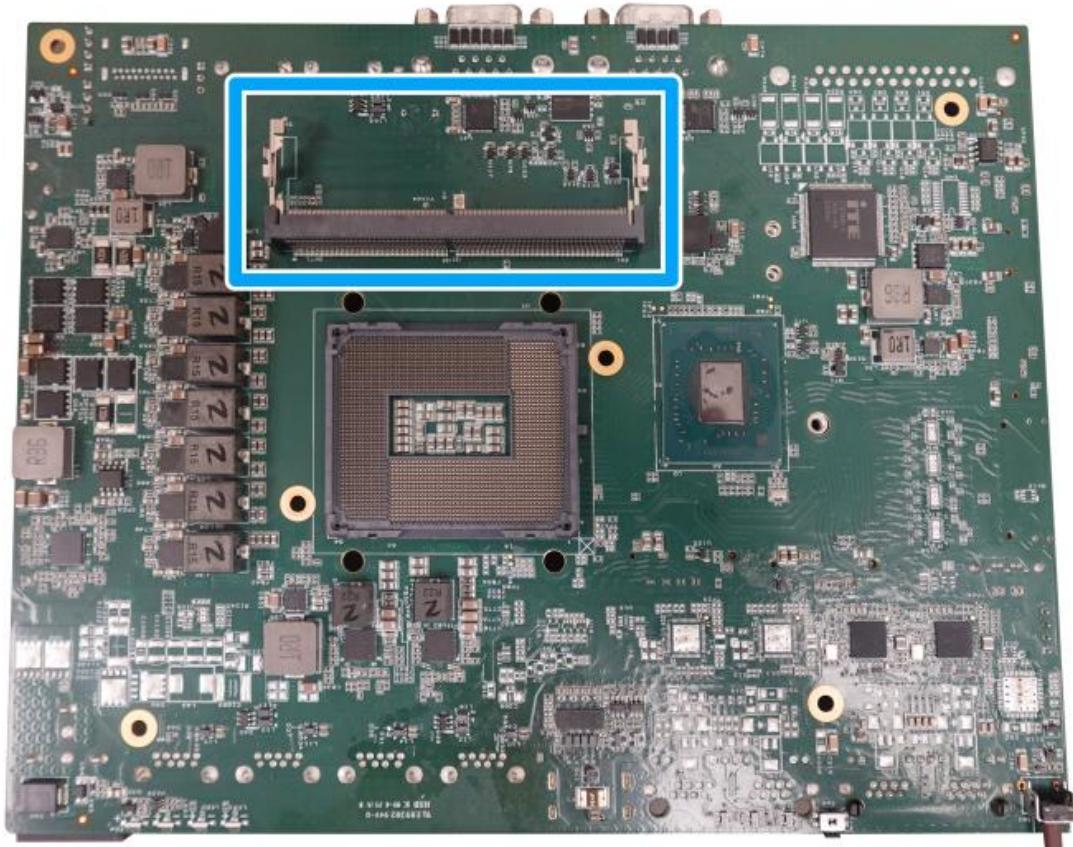
The system has a DisplayPort (DP) output which is a digital display interface that mainly connect video source and carry audio to a display device. When connecting a DP, it can deliver up to 4K UHD (3840 x 2160 @ 60Hz) in resolution. The system is designed to support active DP adapter/ cable. You can connect to other display devices using active DP-to-HDMI cable or DP-to-DVI cable.

The system supports two independent display outputs by connecting display devices to HDMI and DisplayPort connection. To support multiple display outputs and achieve best DisplayPort output resolution in Windows, you need to install corresponding graphics drivers. Please refer to section [OS Support and Driver Installation](#) for details.

## 2.4 Internal I/O Functions

In addition to I/O connectors on the front panel, the system also provides internal on-board connectors, such as M.2, mini PCIe with SIM slots, etc. In this section, we'll illustrate these internal I/O functions.

### 2.4.1 SODIMM DRAM Slot



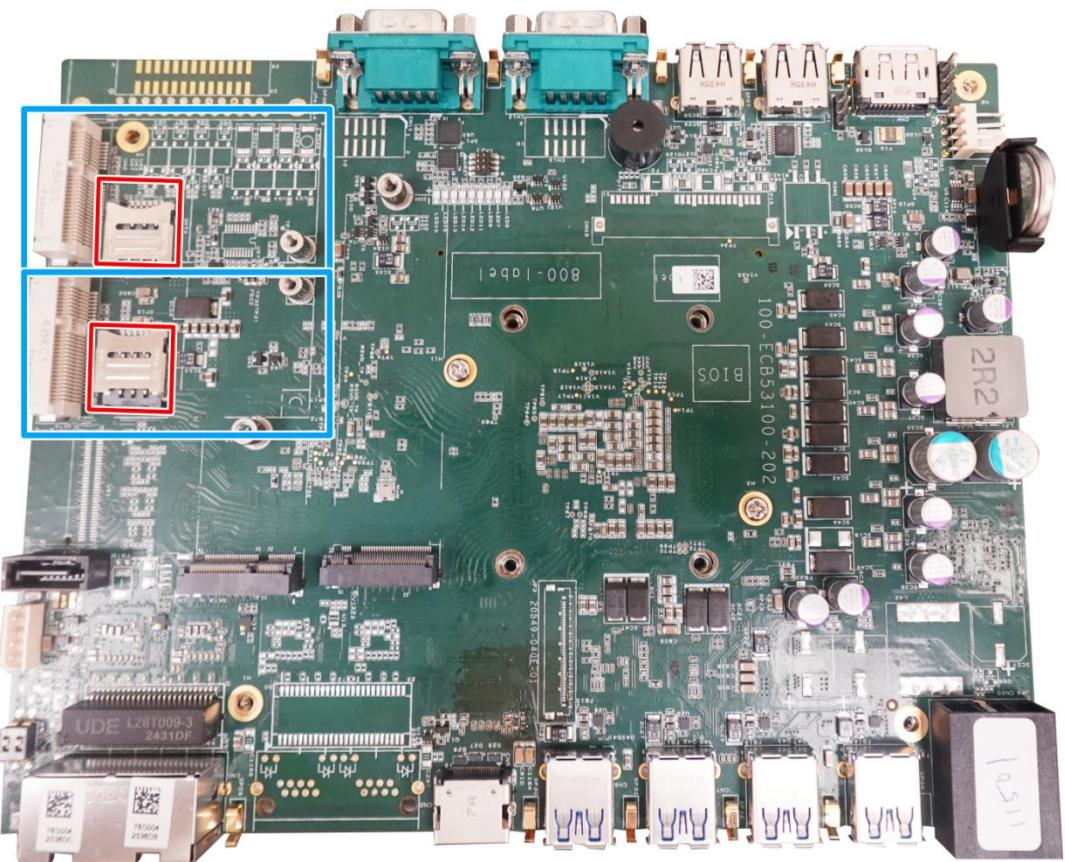
The system motherboard supports a DDR5 6400 SODIMMs memory module up to 64GB.



#### NOTE

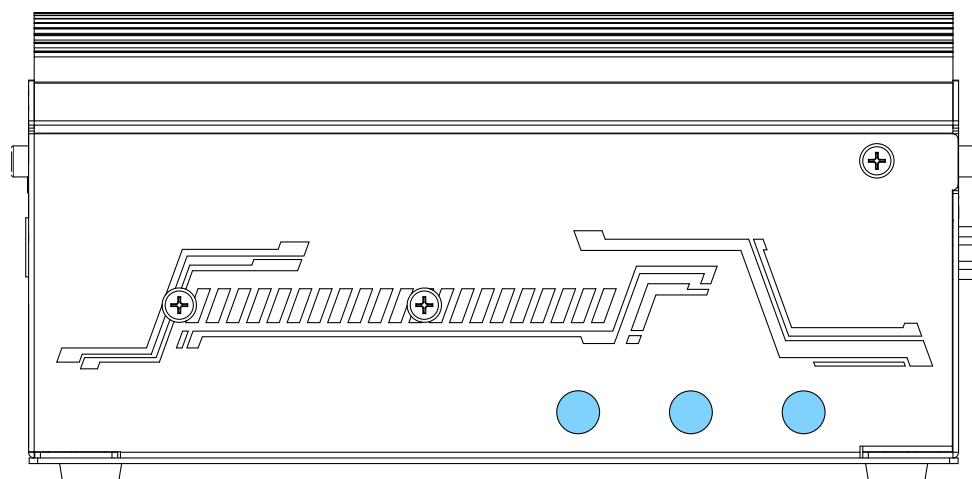
*When changes are made to DRAM module(s), such as remove and reinstall (into the memory slot), it will result in approximately a 30 to 60 seconds delay when booting up for the first time after such change(s).*

## 2.4.2 mini-PCIe Socket & Pin Definition

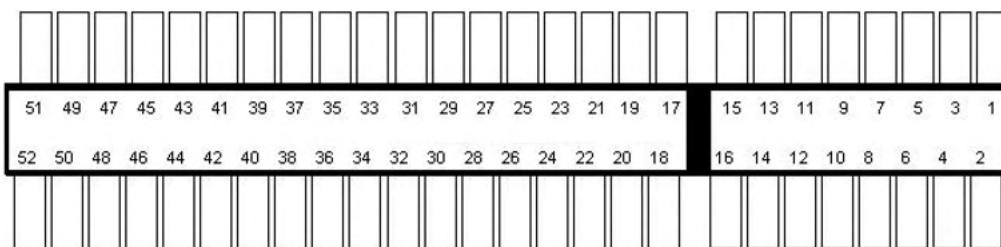


The system is equipped with two mPCIe slots (in **blue**), each coupled with a Micro-SIM socket (indicated in **red**) for installing 3G/4G modules. Please note that the mPCIe slots are located very close to the M.2 M-key slots, so using an additional mPCIe-to-M.2 adapter may interfere with the M.2 M-key NVMe module.

For wireless communication, multiple SMA antenna apertures can be located on the side.



Side panel antenna opening

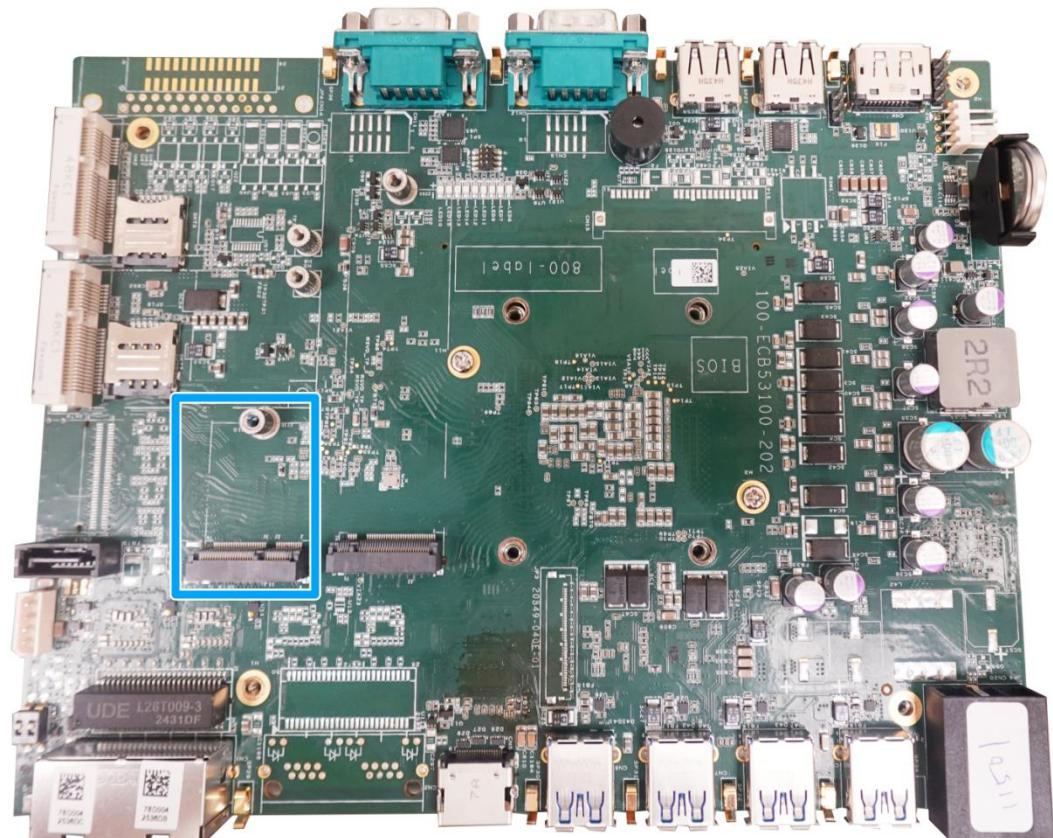
**mini-PCIe socket definition**

| Pin #                 | Signal             | Pin # | Signal     |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|------------|
| 1                     | WAKE#              | 2     | +3.3Vaux   |
| 3                     | COEX1              | 4     | GND        |
| 5                     | COEX2              | 6     | +1.5V      |
| 7                     | CLKREQ#            | 8     | UIM PWR    |
| 9                     | GND                | 10    | UIM DATA   |
| 11                    | REFCLK-            | 12    | UIM CLK    |
| 13                    | REFCLK+            | 14    | UIM RESET  |
| 15                    | GND                | 16    | UIM VPP    |
| <b>Mechanical Key</b> |                    |       |            |
| 17                    | Reserved* (UIM C8) | 18    | GND        |
| 19                    | Reserved* (UIM C4) | 20    | W_DISABLE# |
| 21                    | GND                | 22    | PERST#     |
| 23                    | PERn0              | 24    | +3.3Vaux   |
| 25                    | PERp0              | 26    | GND        |
| 27                    | GND                | 28    | +1.5V      |
| 29                    | GND                | 30    | SMB CLK    |
| 31                    | PETn0              | 32    | SMB DATA   |
| 33                    | PETp0              | 34    | GND        |
| 35                    | GND                | 36    | USB D-     |
| 37                    | GND                | 38    | USB D+     |
| 39                    | +3.3Vaux           | 40    | GND        |
| 41                    | +3.3Vaux           | 42    | Reserved   |
| 43                    | GND                | 44    | Reserved   |
| 45                    | Reserved           | 46    | Reserved   |
| 47                    | Reserved           | 48    | +1.5V      |
| 49                    | Reserved           | 50    | GND        |
| 51                    | Reserved           | 52    | +3.3Vaux   |

**WARNING**

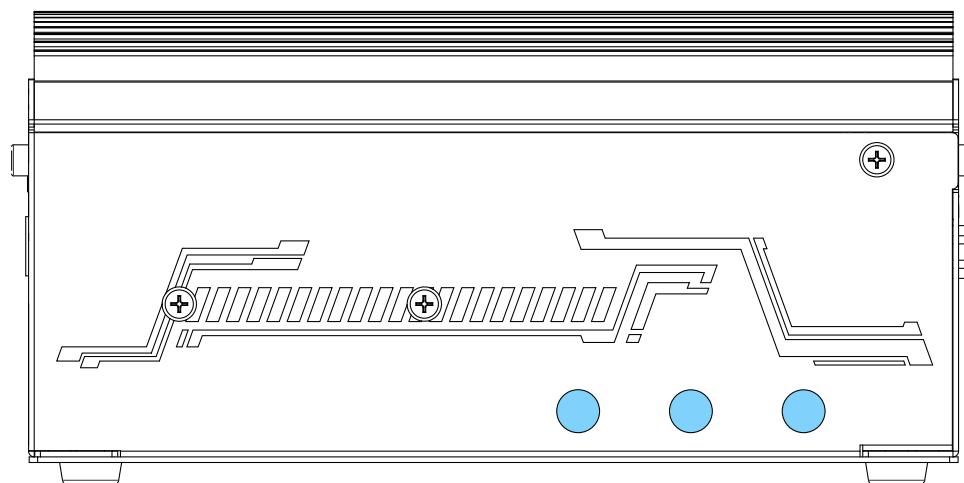
Some off-the-shelf mini-PCIe 5G/4G modules are not compliant to standard mini-PCIe interface. They use 1.8V I/O signals instead of standard 3.3V I/O and may cause signal conflict. Please consult with Neousys for compatibility when in doubt! Installing an incompatible 4G module may damage the system or the module itself may be damaged.

### 2.4.3 M.2 2230 (E Key) Slot & Pin Definition



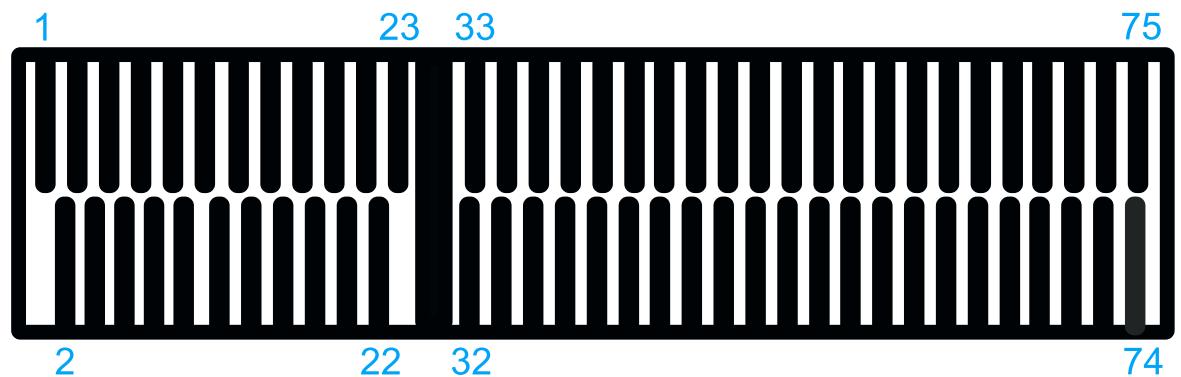
The system has an M.2 2230 E-key slot for WiFi module installation.

For wireless communication, multiple SMA antenna apertures can be located on the side.



**Side panel antenna opening**

## M.2 (E Key) Slot Pin Definition

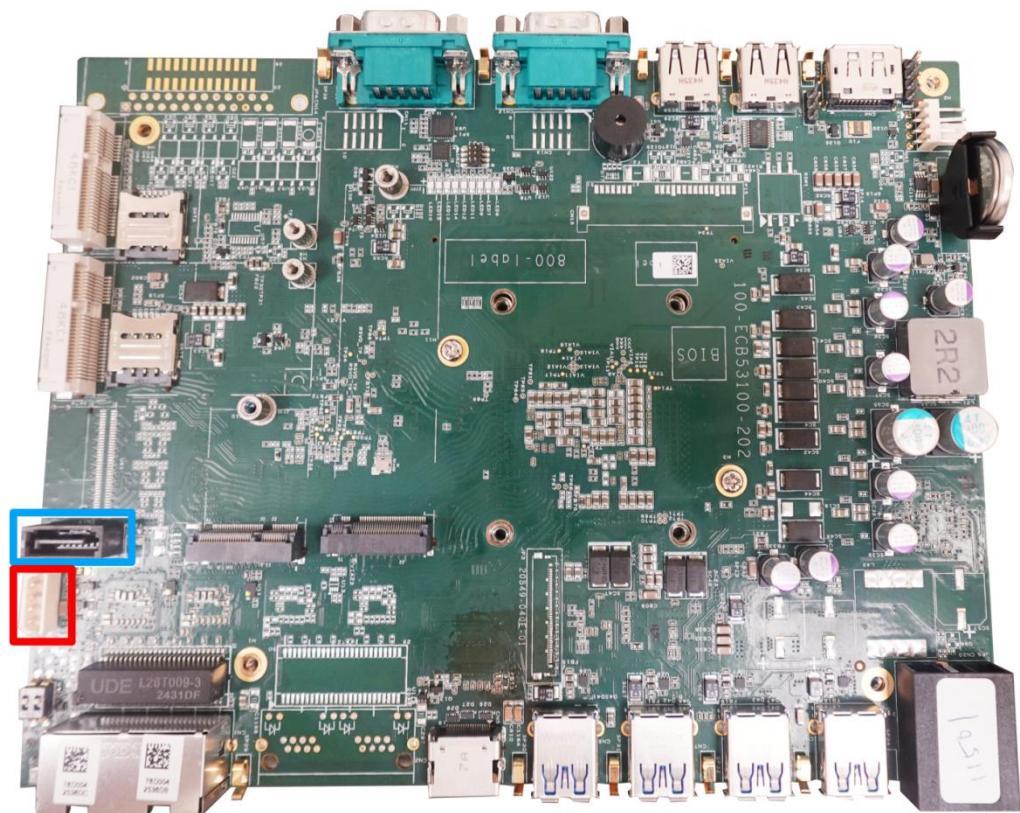


| Pin # | Signal | Pin # | Signal |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1     | GND    | 2     | +3V3   |
| 3     | USB D+ | 4     | +3V3   |
| 5     | USB D- | 6     |        |
| 7     | GND    | 8     |        |
| 9     |        | 10    | -      |
| 11    |        | 12    |        |
| 13    |        | 14    |        |
| 15    |        | 16    |        |
| 17    |        | 18    | GND    |
| 19    |        | 20    |        |
| 21    | -      | 22    | -      |
| 23    | -      |       |        |

## Mechanical Key

|    |           |    |            |
|----|-----------|----|------------|
| 33 | GND       | 32 |            |
| 35 | PETP0     | 34 |            |
| 37 | PETN0     | 36 |            |
| 39 | GND       | 38 |            |
| 41 | PER P0    | 40 |            |
| 43 | PER N0    | 42 |            |
| 45 | GND       | 44 |            |
| 47 | REFCLK P0 | 46 |            |
| 49 | REFCLK N0 | 48 |            |
| 51 | GND       | 50 |            |
| 53 | CLKREQ#   | 52 | PERST#     |
| 55 |           | 54 |            |
| 57 | GND       | 56 | W_DISABLE# |
| 59 |           | 58 |            |
| 61 |           | 60 |            |
| 63 | GND       | 62 |            |
| 65 |           | 64 |            |
| 67 |           | 66 |            |
| 69 | GND       | 68 |            |
| 71 |           | 70 |            |
| 73 |           | 72 | +3V3       |
| 75 | GND       | 74 | +3V3       |

#### 2.4.4 SATA Port



The system has a SATA port for the 2.5" easy swap tray. It supports Gen3, 6 Gb/s SATA signals.

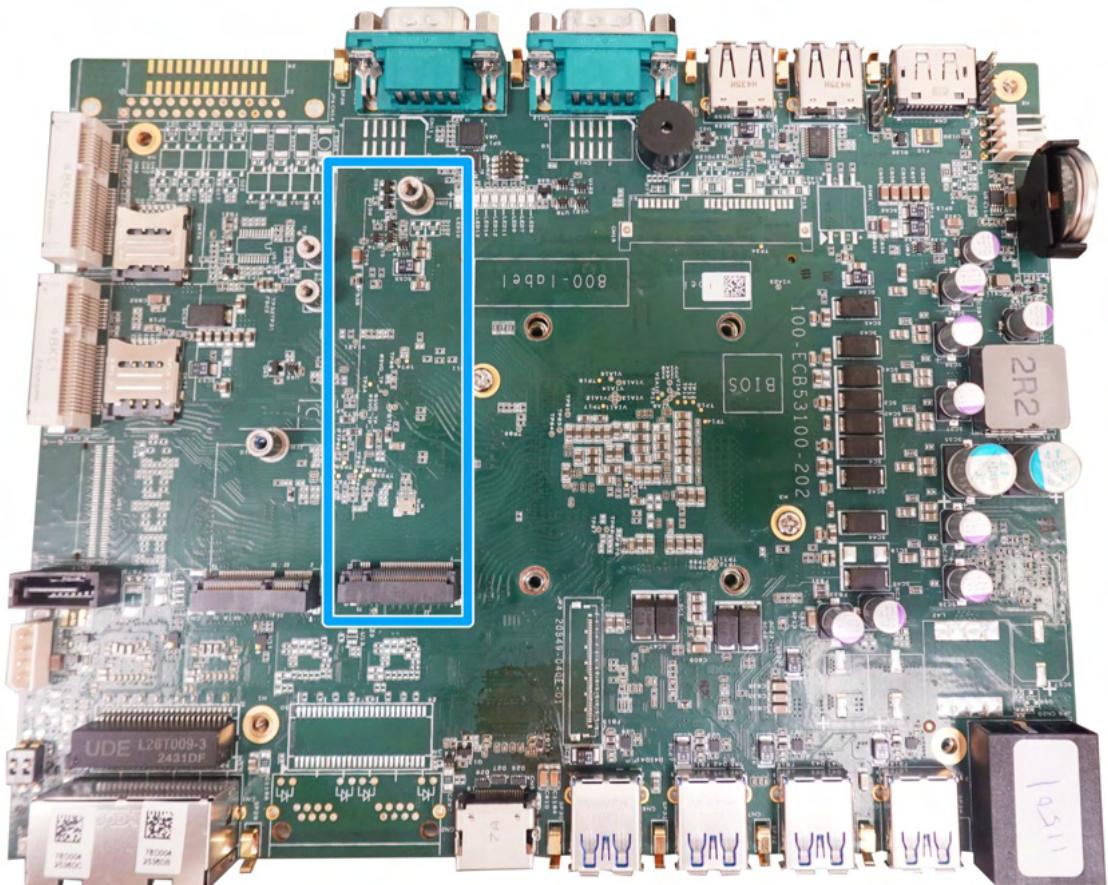
You may refer to the SATA Configuration section for SATA settings.



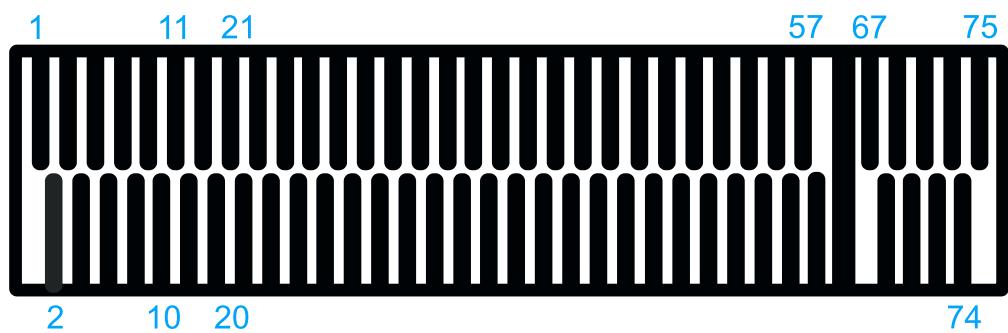
##### NOTE

*Supports one 3.5" HDD or one 2.5" SSD/ HDD (up to 7mm thickness).*

#### 2.4.5 M.2 2280 (M Key) Slot for NVMe SSD



The system has a Gen4 x4 PCIe M.2 2280 slot for you to install an NVMe SSD. The M.2 NVMe SSD offers significantly better system performances when compared to a 2.5" SSD.

**M.2 (M Key) Slot Pin Definition**

| Pin #                 | Signal  | Pin # | Signal    |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1                     | GND     | 2     | +3V3      |
| 3                     | GND     | 4     | +3V3      |
| 5                     | PERN3   | 6     | -         |
| 7                     | PERP3   | 8     | -         |
| 9                     | GND     | 10    | DAS/DSS_N |
| 11                    | PETN3   | 12    | +3V3      |
| 13                    | PETP3   | 14    | +3V3      |
| 15                    | GND     | 16    | +3V3      |
| 17                    | PERN2   | 18    | +3V3      |
| 19                    | PERP2   | 20    | -         |
| 21                    | GND     | 22    | -         |
| 23                    | PETN2   | 24    | -         |
| 25                    | PETP2   | 26    | -         |
| 27                    | GND     | 28    | -         |
| 29                    | PERN1   | 30    | -         |
| 31                    | PERP1   | 32    | -         |
| 33                    | GND     | 34    | -         |
| 35                    | PETN1   | 36    | -         |
| 37                    | PETP1   | 38    | -         |
| 39                    | GND     | 40    | -         |
| 41                    | PERn0   | 42    | -         |
| 43                    | PERp0   | 44    | -         |
| 45                    | GND     | 46    | -         |
| 47                    | PETn0   | 48    | -         |
| 49                    | PETp0   | 50    | PERST_N   |
| 51                    | GND     | 52    | -         |
| 53                    | REFCLKN | 54    | -         |
| 55                    | REFCLKP | 56    | -         |
| 57                    | GND     | 58    | -         |
| <b>Mechanical Key</b> |         |       |           |
| 67                    | -       | 68    | SUSCLK    |
| 69                    | PEDET   | 70    | +3V3      |
| 71                    | GND     | 72    | +3V3      |
| 73                    | GND     | 74    | +3V3      |
| 75                    | GND     |       |           |

## 3 System Installation

Before disassembling the system enclosure and installing components and modules, please make sure you have done the following:

- It is recommended that only qualified service personnel should install and service this product to avoid injury or damage to the system.
- Please observe all ESD procedures at all times to avoid damaging the equipment.
- Before disassembling your system, please make sure the system has powered off, all cables and antenna (power, video, data, etc.) are disconnected.
- Place the system on a flat and sturdy surface (remove from mounts or out of server cabinets) before proceeding with the installation/ replacement procedure.

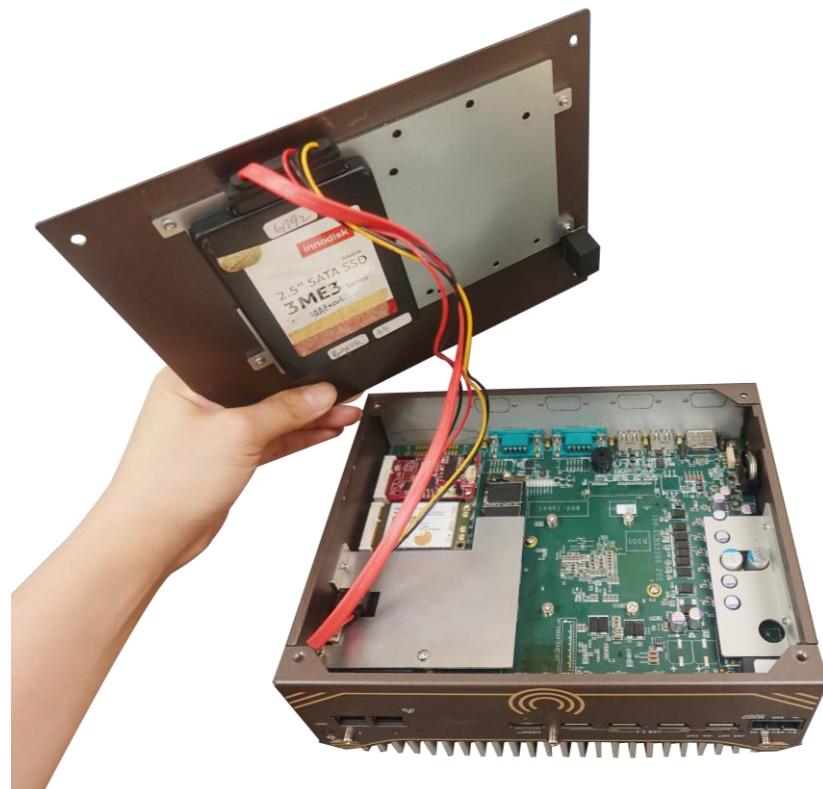
### 3.1 Disassembling the System

To access M.2 and mini-PCIe slots, the 2.5" tray and bottom panel need to be removed.

1. Turn the system upside-down and remove the four screws (indicated in **blue**).



2. Gently wiggle and separate the bottom panel from the system.



3. From here, you can access the system's M.2 (under the heatsink) and mini-PCIe slots.

## 3.2 Installing Internal Components

### 3.2.1 CPU Installation for Barebone System

1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the system](#)".
2. To install the CPU, you will need to separate the heatsink and the motherboard. To do so, on the I/O panel with the 3-pin terminal block, remove the hexa-screws indicated below.



3. On the I/O panel with the DisplayPort, remove the hexa-screws indicated below.



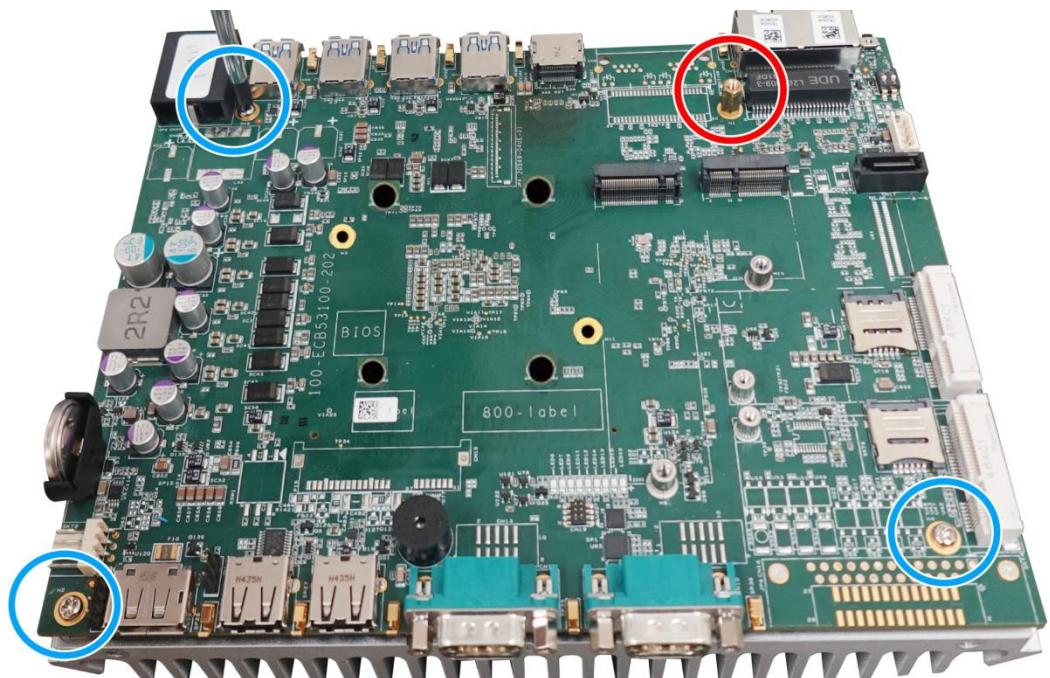
4. Remove the screw indicated on the side panel.



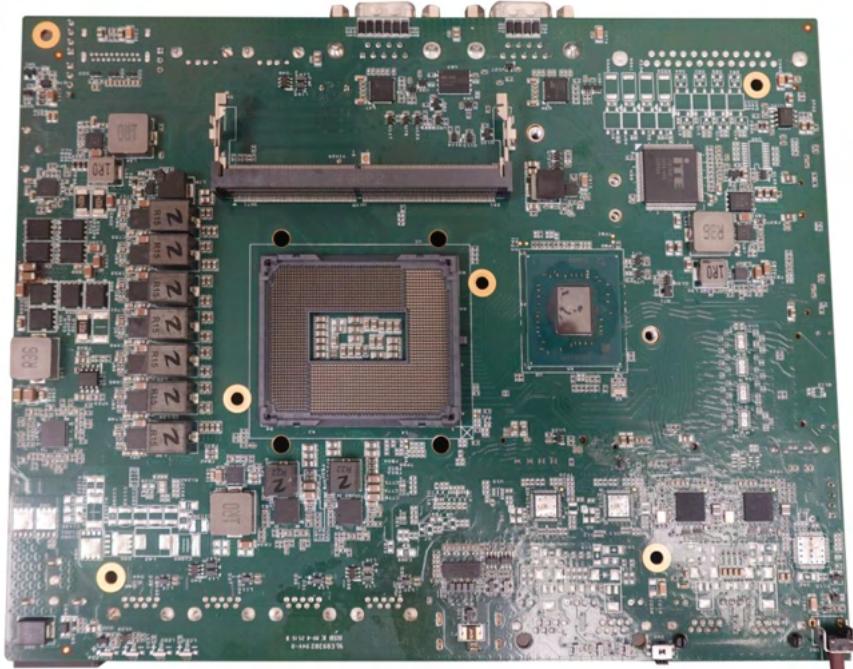
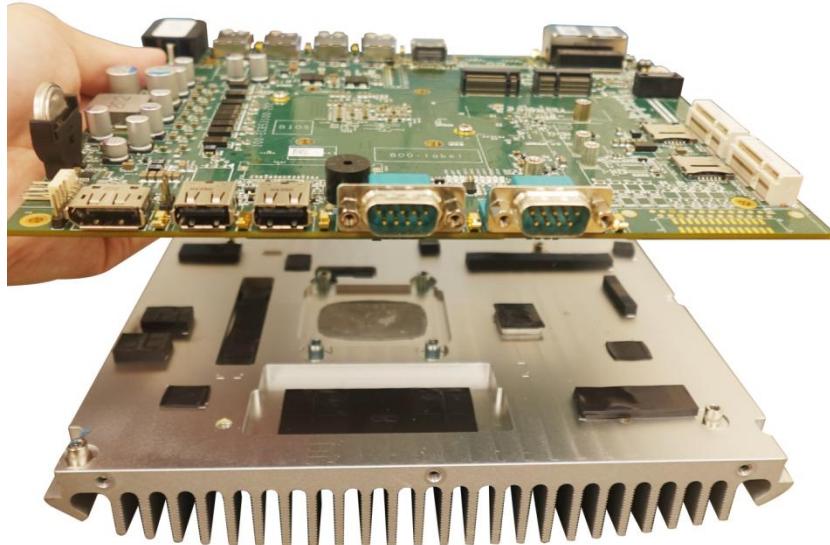
5. Separate the two I/O panels.



6. Remove the screws indicated on the motherboard. Please use a hex-bolt socket for the stand-off indicated in red.



7. Gently lift and separate the motherboard and the heatsink to gain access to the CPU socket and DRAM slot.



8. Gently separate the motherboard from the heatsink, you'll see the CPU socket protective cover, place finger tips underneath the sign "REMOVE" for leverage and gently lift the cover.



**WARNING**

*With the protective cover removed, please be careful when handling the motherboard. DO NOT touch the pins in the LGA socket!*

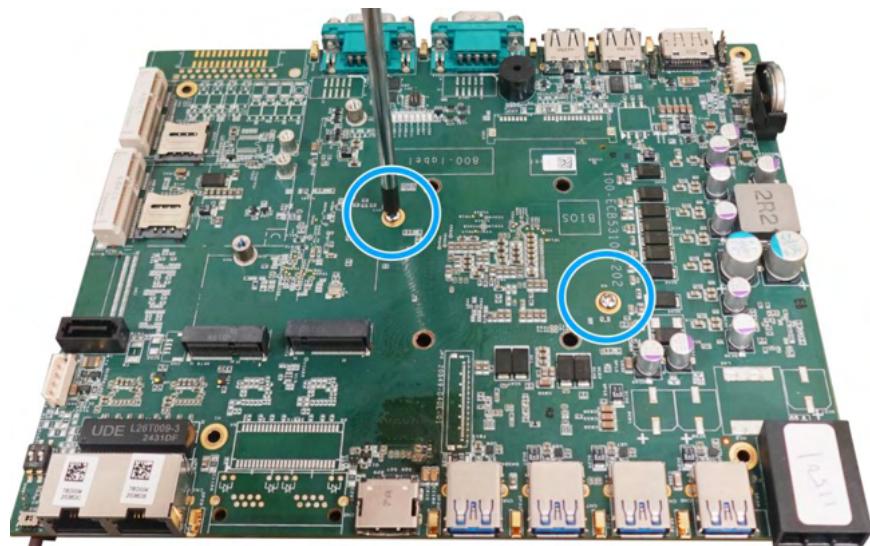
9. Remove the CPU from its container/ tray. Lower the CPU into the socket matching the notches on the side (indicated by the **blue arrows**).



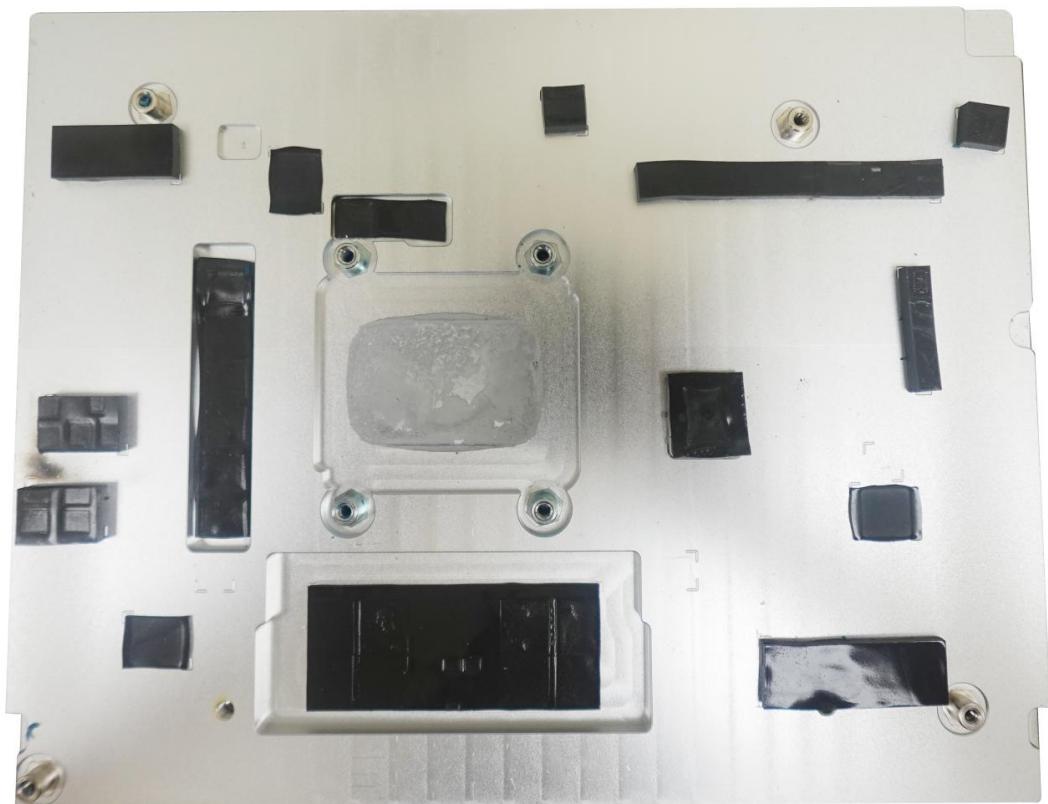
10. Locate the CPU retention bracket (holder) from the accessory box. Place the retention bracket on the CPU and hold it in place. Make sure the indicator triangle engraved on the CPU's integrated heat spreader (HIS) and the triangle indicator on the retention bracket are positioned in the same corner (indicated by **blue circles**).



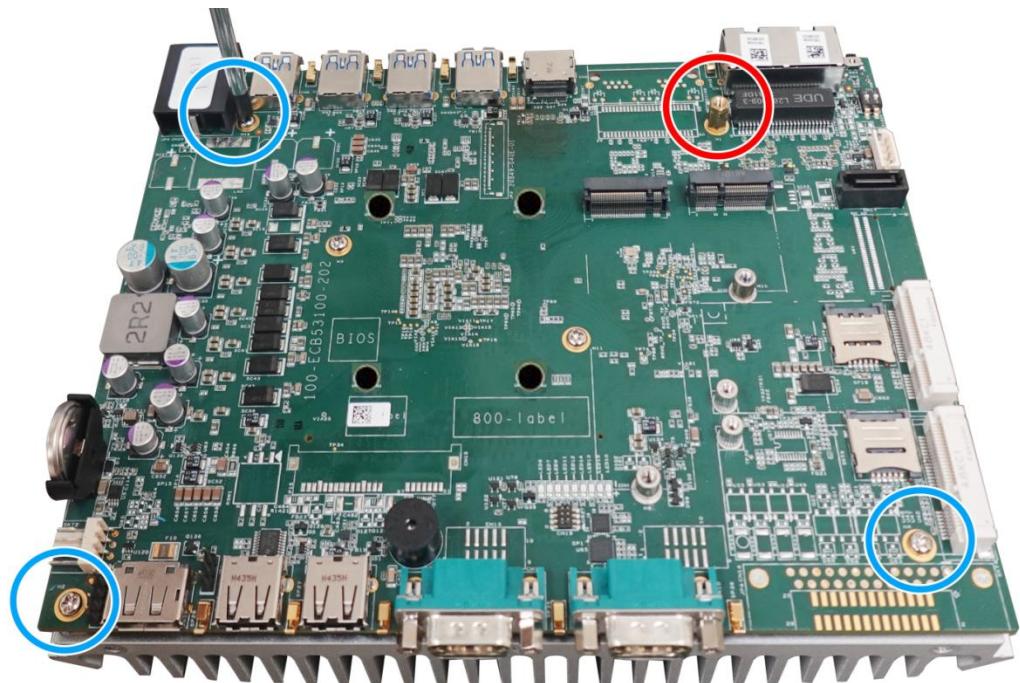
11. Turn the motherboard around while holding the CPU retention bracket in-place, and secure the bracket by tightening two M3 P-head screws on the other side of the motherboard.



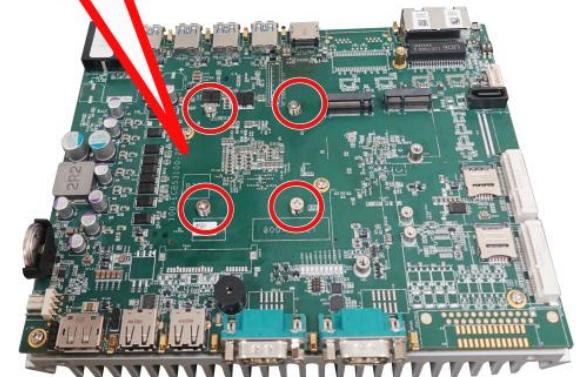
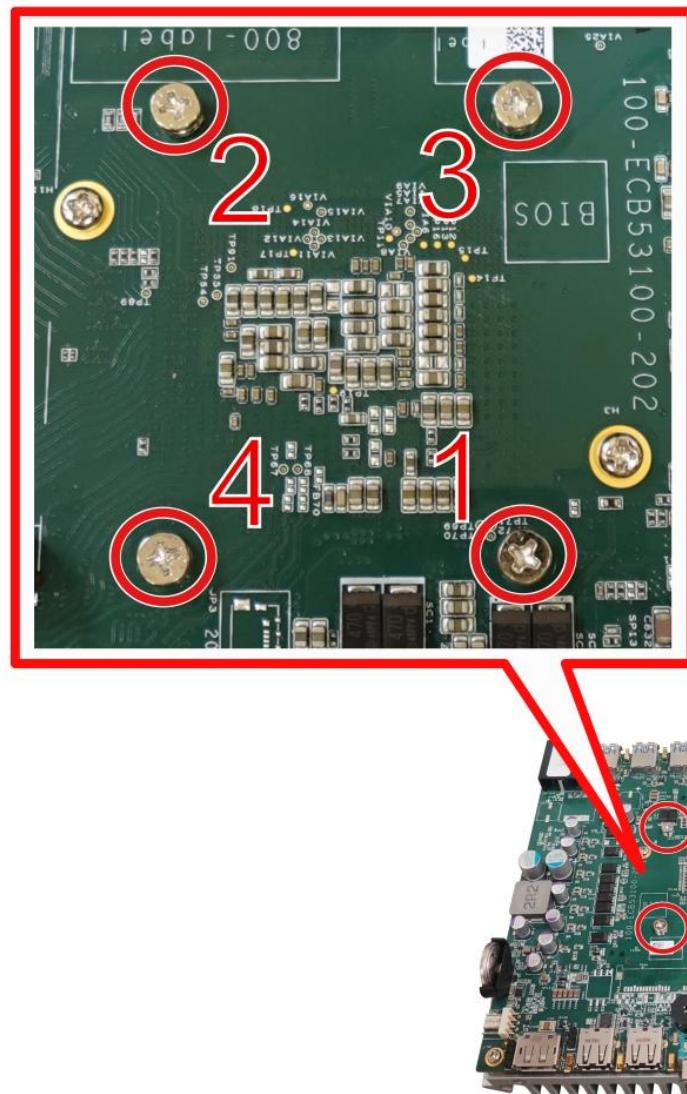
12. Remove all thermal pads' protective films on the heatsink, if not already removed.



13. With the four motherboard standoffs aligned, gently lower the motherboard onto the heatsink and secure the four screws. Please use a hex-bolt socket for the stand-off indicated in **red**.



- Once the motherboard has been installed, you're ready to secure the four screws that help the heatsink apply pressure to the CPU/ chipset die. You'll want to apply even pressure to the corners by gradually tightening each screw. Please refer to the recommended order when tightening the screws.



15. Reinstall the two I/O panels. Note the panel insertion on the side.



16. Secure the screw indicated on the side panels.



17. Secure the hexa-screws on both I/O panels.



IO panel



COM port panel

18. [Reinstall the system enclosure](#) when done.
19. If you need to install other components, please refer to respective sections.

### 3.2.2 Remove and Replace the Existing CPU

1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the system](#)".
2. To replace the existing CPU, you will need to separate the heatsink and the motherboard. To do so, on the I/O panel with the 3-pin terminal block, remove the hexa-screws indicated below.



3. On the I/O panel with the DisplayPort, remove the hexa-screws indicated below.



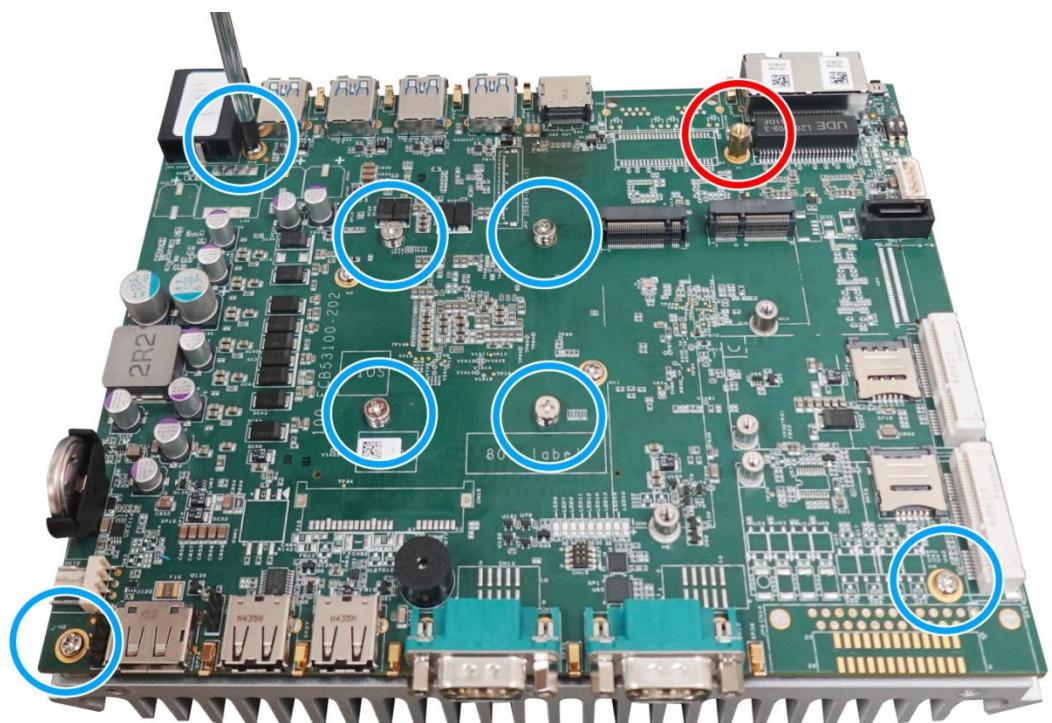
4. Remove the screw indicated on the side panels.



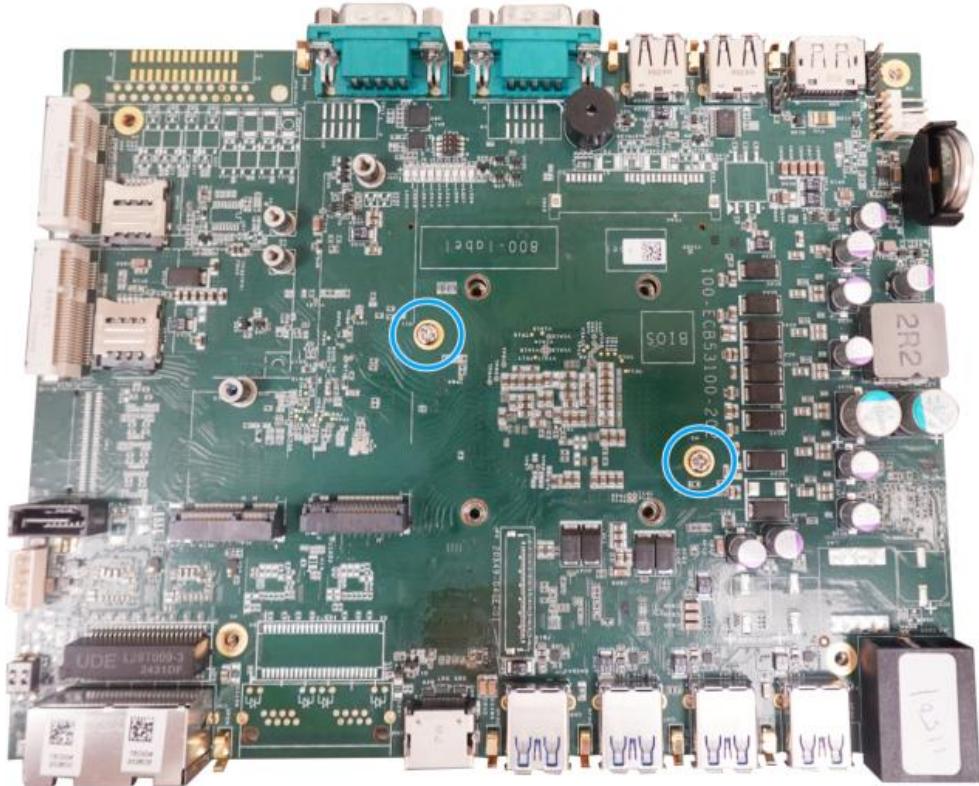
5. Separate the two I/O panels.



6. Remove the eight screws indicated below. Please use a hex-bolt socket for the stand-off indicated in red.



7. Remove the screws indicated to remove the CPU holder.

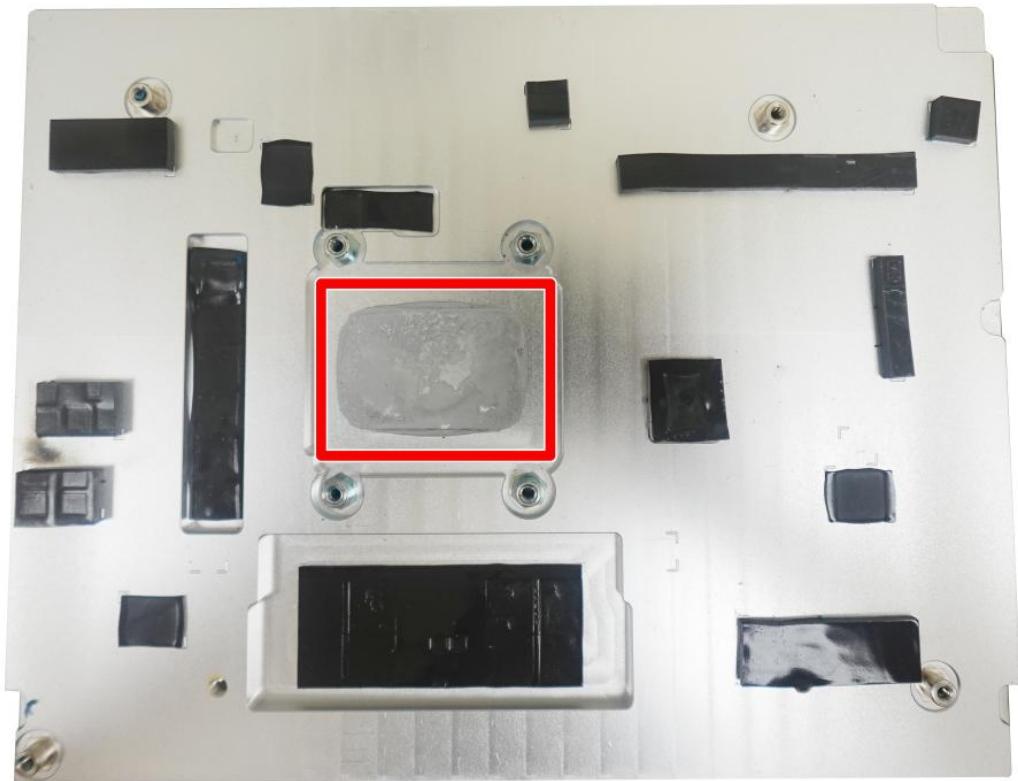


8. Separate the motherboard from the heatsink.
9. At this point, the CPU and CPU holder may be stuck onto the heatsink (due to the thermal pad). Please use a plastic pry tool and gently separate the CPU/ holder from the heatsink, and clean off any thermal pad residues on the CPU IHS and on the CPU holder.

**WARNING**

*With the heatsink, CPU, and CPU holder removed, please be careful when handling the motherboard. DO NOT touch the pins in the LGA socket!*

10. Place a new CPU thermal pad onto the heatsink for the new CPU.



11. Remove and clean off any thermal pad residues around the socket/ motherboard. Gently place the new CPU into the socket by matching the four notches (indicated by **blues arrows**) on the side to the protrusions in the socket.

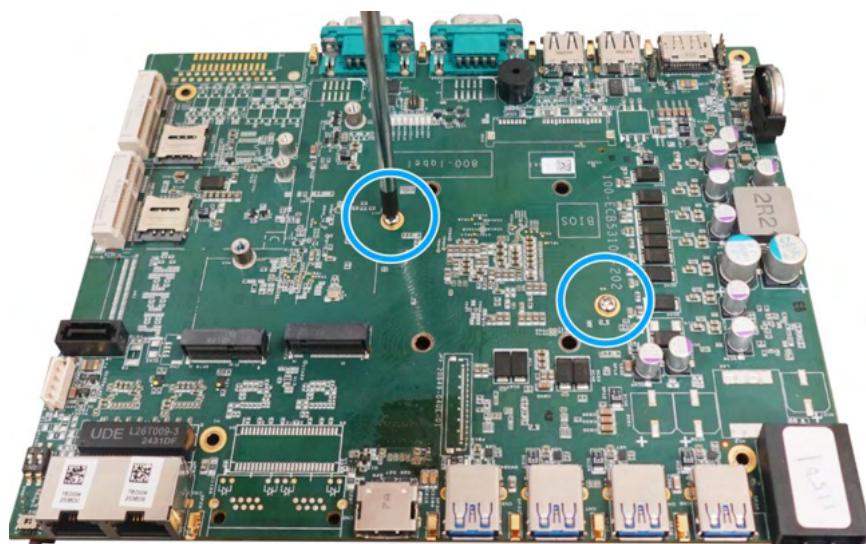


12. Make sure all thermal pad residues have been cleaned on both sides of the retention

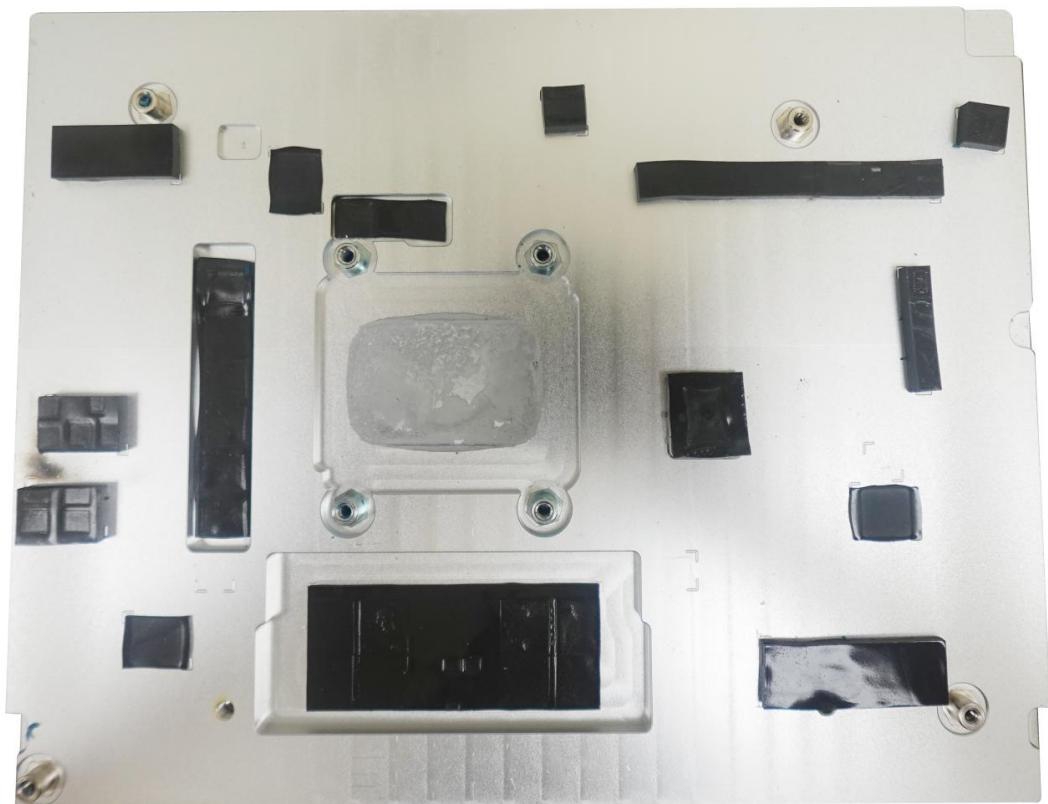
bracket. Place the CPU retention bracket (holder) on top of the CPU and hold it in place. Make sure the indicator triangle engraved on the CPU's integrated heat spreader (HIS) and the triangle indicator on the retention bracket are positioned in the same corner (indicated by **blue circles**).



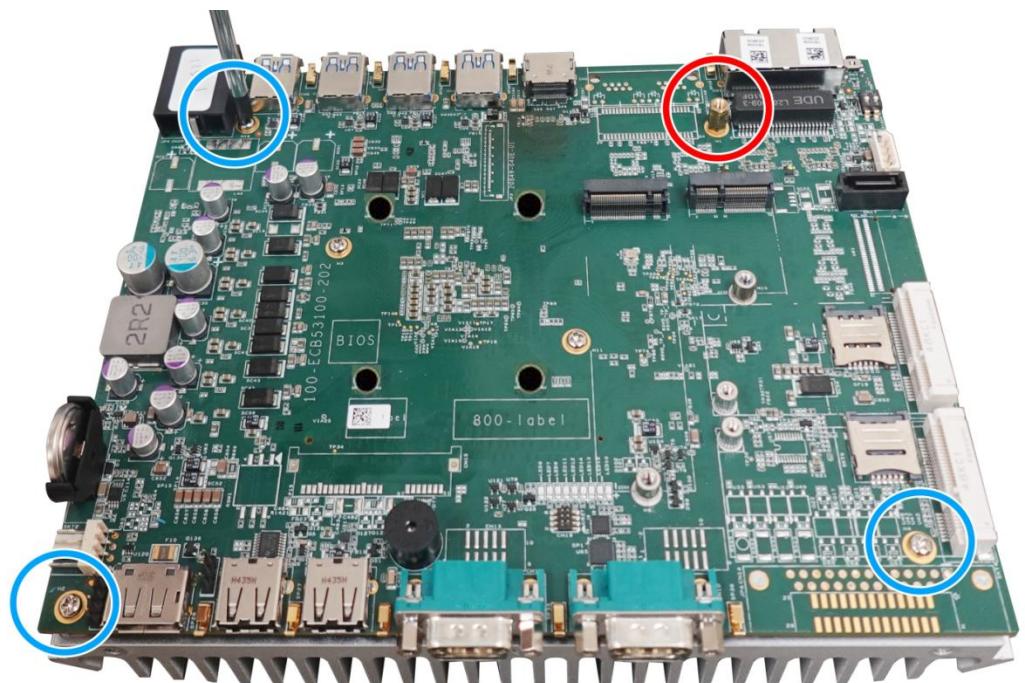
13. Turn the motherboard around while holding the CPU retention bracket in-place, and secure the bracket by tightening two M3 P-head screws on the other side of the motherboard.



14. Remove all thermal pads' protective films on the heatsink, if not already removed.

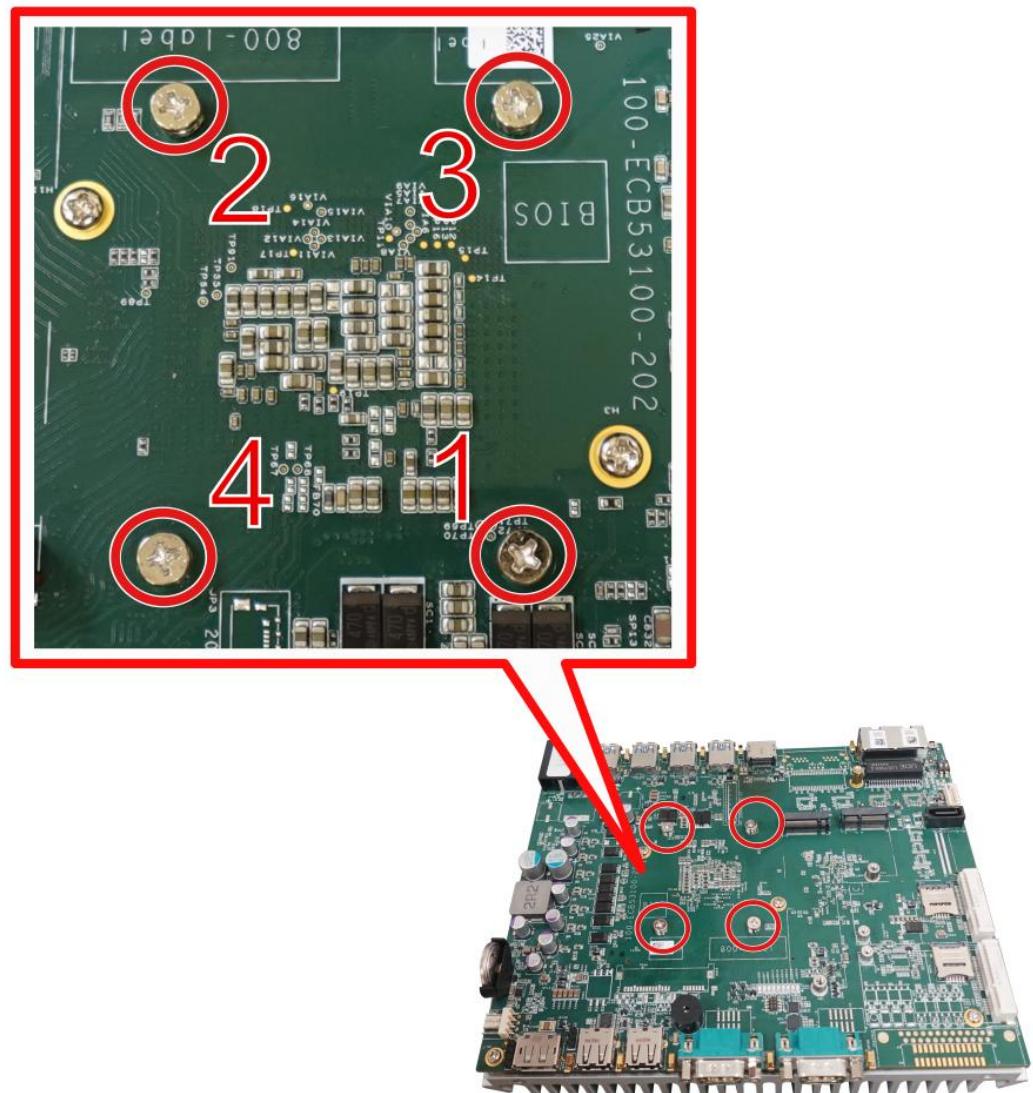


15. With the four motherboard standoffs aligned, gently lower the motherboard onto the heatsink and secure the four screws. Please use a hex-bolt socket for the stand-off indicated in **red**.



16. Once the motherboard has been installed, you're ready to secure the four screws that help the heatsink apply pressure to the CPU/ chipset die. You'll want to apply even pressure to

the corners by gradually tightening each screw. Please refer to the recommended order when tightening the screws.



17. Reinstall the two I/O panels. Note the panel insertion on the side.



18. Secure the screw indicated on the side panels.



19. Secure the hexa-screws on both I/O panels.



IO panel

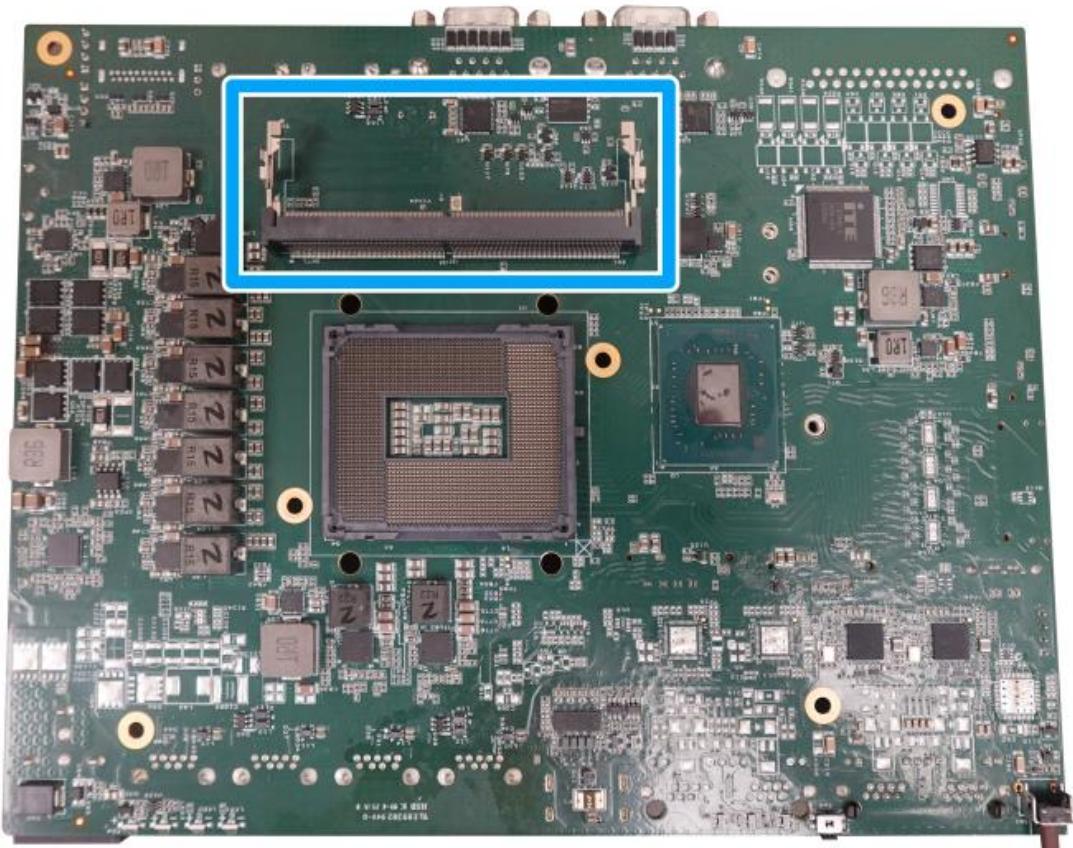


COM port panel

20. [Reinstall the system enclosure](#) when done.
21. If you need to install other components, please refer to respective sections.

### 3.2.3 DDR5 SO-DIMM Installation

There is one SO-DIMM memory slot (indicated in blue) on the motherboard that supports a total maximum of 64GB DDR5-6400. Please follow the procedures below to replace or install the memory module.



1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the System](#)".
2. To replace the existing CPU, you will need to separate the heatsink and the motherboard. To do so, on the I/O panel with the 3-pin terminal block, remove the hexa-screws indicated below.



3. On the I/O panel with the DisplayPort, remove the hexa-screws indicated below.



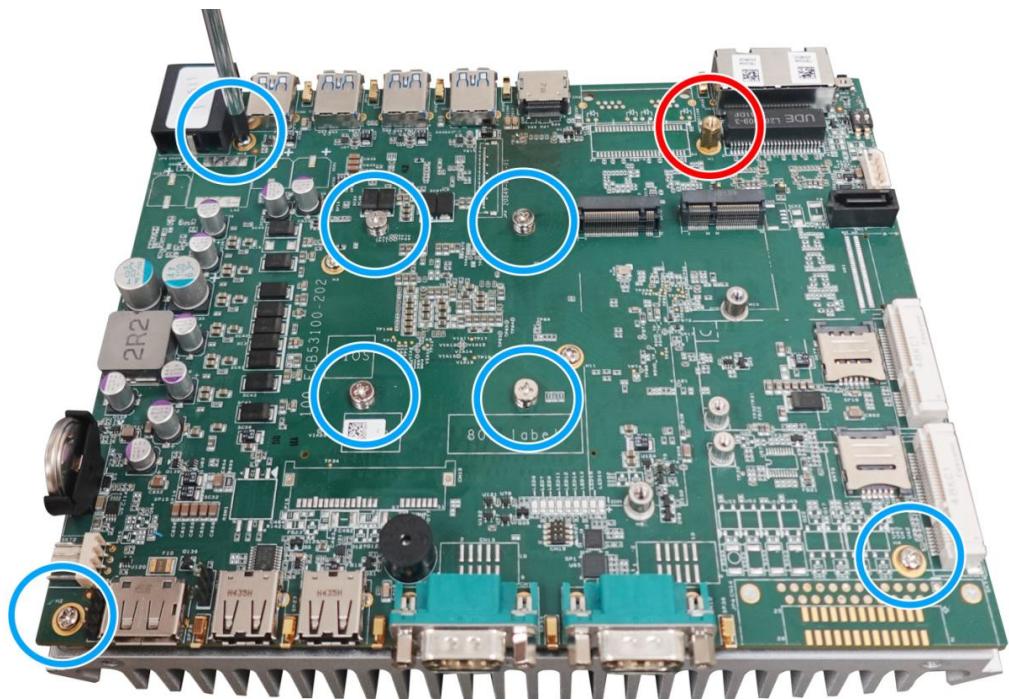
4. Remove the screw indicated on the side panels.



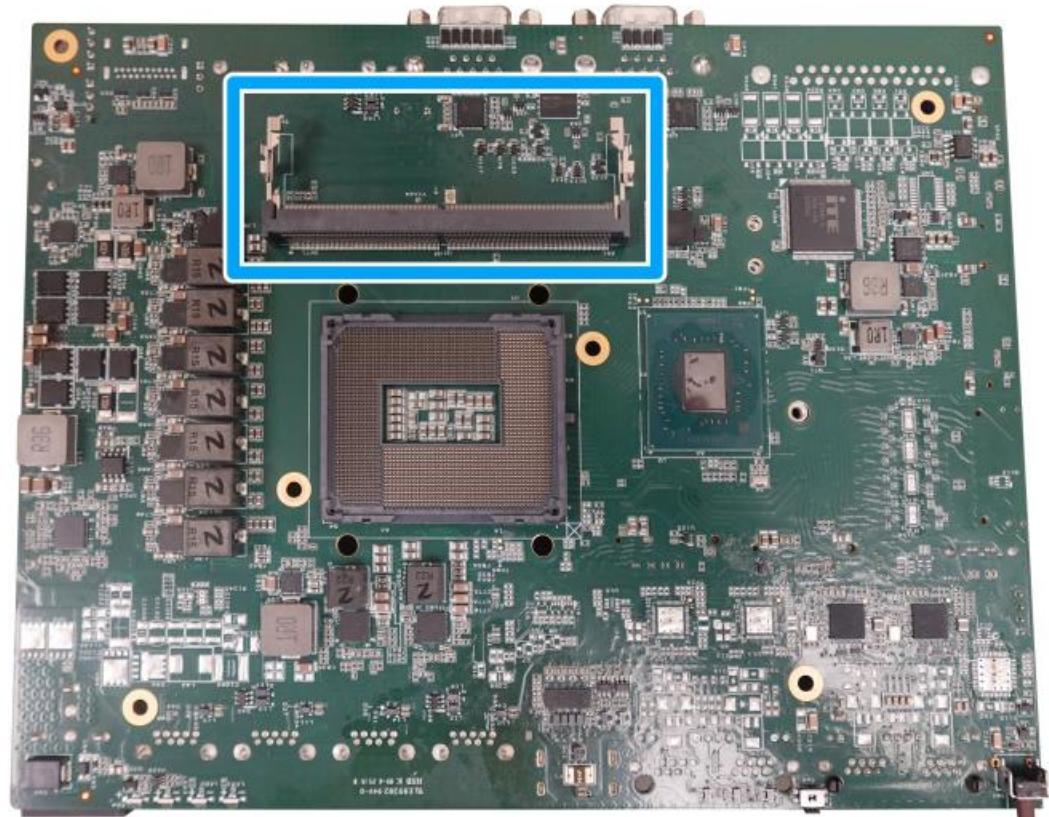
5. Separate the two I/O panels.



6. Remove the eight screws indicated below. Please use a hex-bolt socket for the stand-off indicated in **red**.



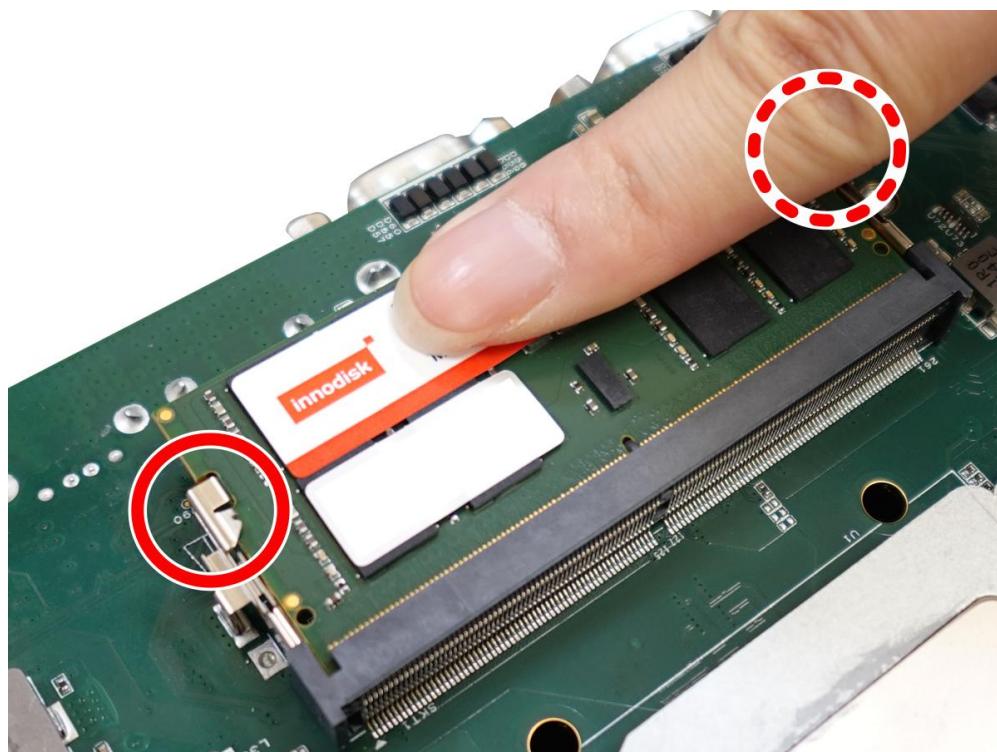
7. Turn over the motherboard once it has been separated from the heatsink. Locate the SODIMM memory module slots on the motherboard.



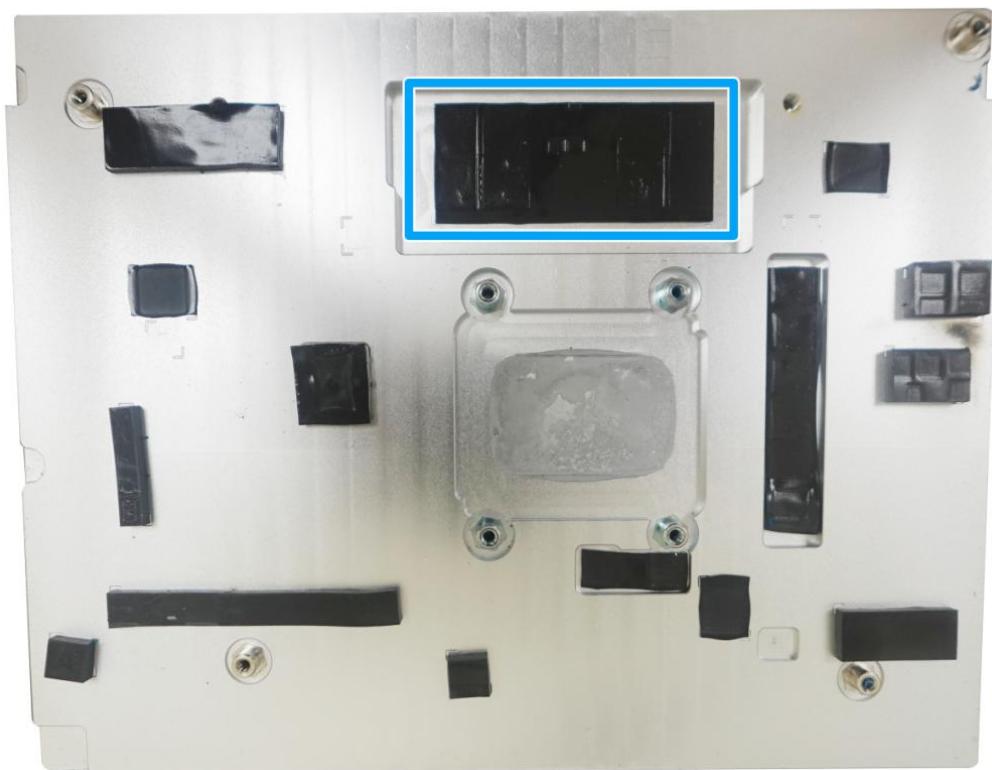
8. To install the memory module, insert gold fingers into the slot at 45-degree angle, push down on the memory module to clip the module into position.



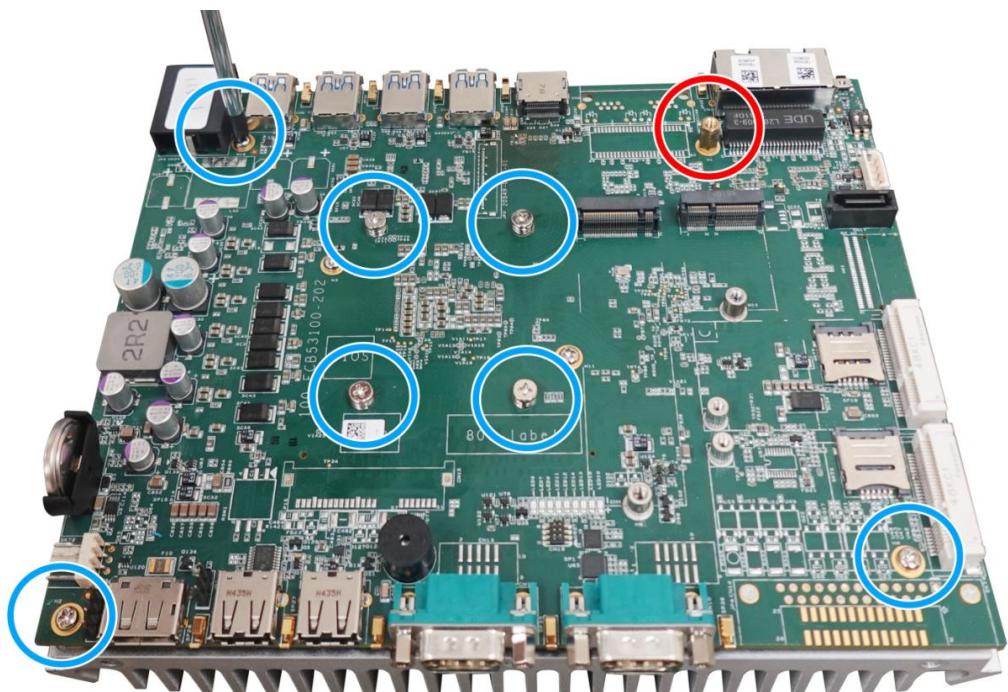
9. Push the memory module down until it is clipped-in.



10. Before you reinstall the system enclosure, remove the memory module's thermal pad protective film located on the heatsink.



11. Reinstall the motherboard by securing the screws indicated. Please use a hex-bolt socket for the stand-off indicated in red.



12. Reinstall the two I/O panels. Note the panel insertion on the side.



13. Secure the screw indicated on the side panels.



14. Secure the hexa-screws on both I/O panels.



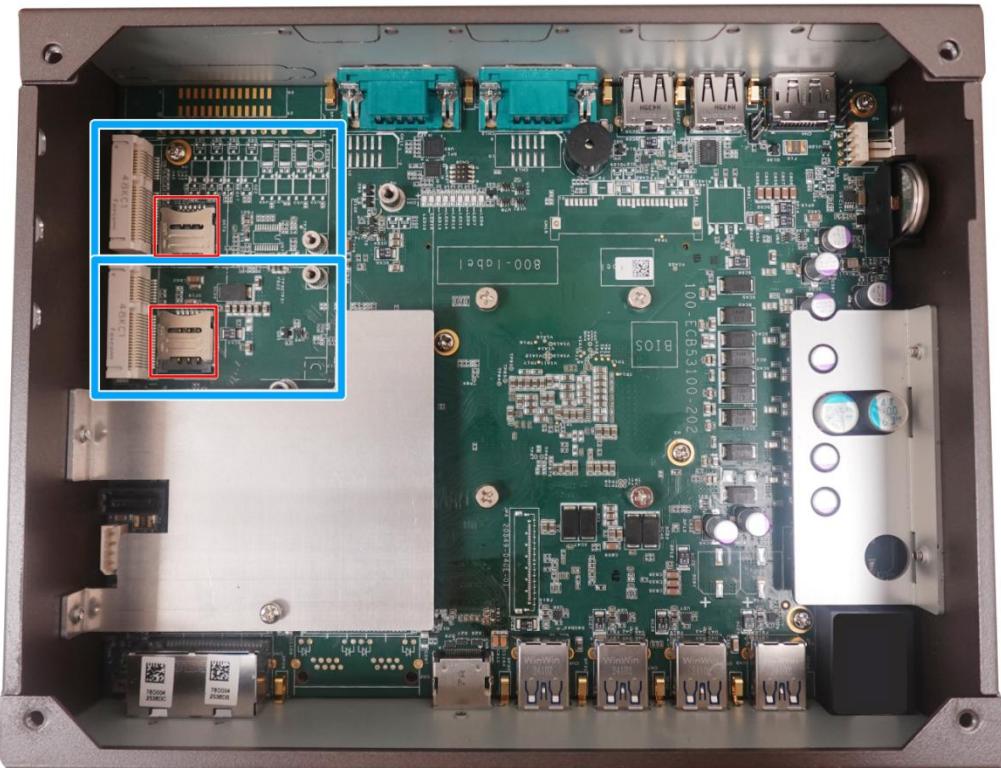
15. [Reinstall the system enclosure](#) when done.

16. If you need to install other components, please refer to respective sections.

### 3.2.4 Mini-PCIe Module, SIM Card and Antenna Installation

The system has two mPCIe slots (indicated in **blue**) coupled with Micro-SIM socket (indicated in **red**) for installing wireless modules. Please note that the mPCIe slots are located very close to the M.2 M-key slots, so using an additional mPCIe-to-M.2 adapter may interfere with the M.2 M-key NVMe module. For installation, please refer to the following instructions.

1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the System](#)".
2. Locate the mini-PCIe and SIM card slots on the motherboard.



3. If you are installing a wireless module that requires a SIM, please install the SIM card first. Otherwise go to step 5. Push the SIM slot holder in the direction shown and flip open the holder to place the SIM into the slot.



**Push the SIM holder in the direction shown    Flip open the holder and place SIM**

4. Flip the holder back onto the SIM card and push in the direction shown to lock-in the SIM card into the slot.



5. Insert the mPCIe module on a 45 degree angle into the mPCIe slot and secure the module.



**Insert on 45 degree angle**

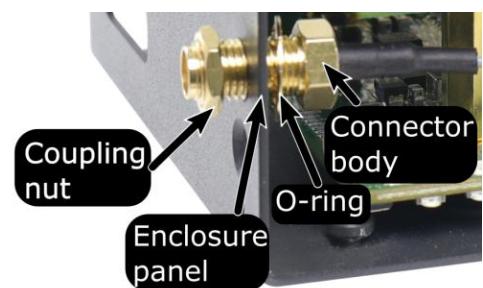


**Secure the module**

6. Clip on the IPEX-to-SMA cable to the module and secure the antenna to the side panel. Please refer to the module's manual for clip-on connection.



**Clip on IPEX-to-SMA cable**



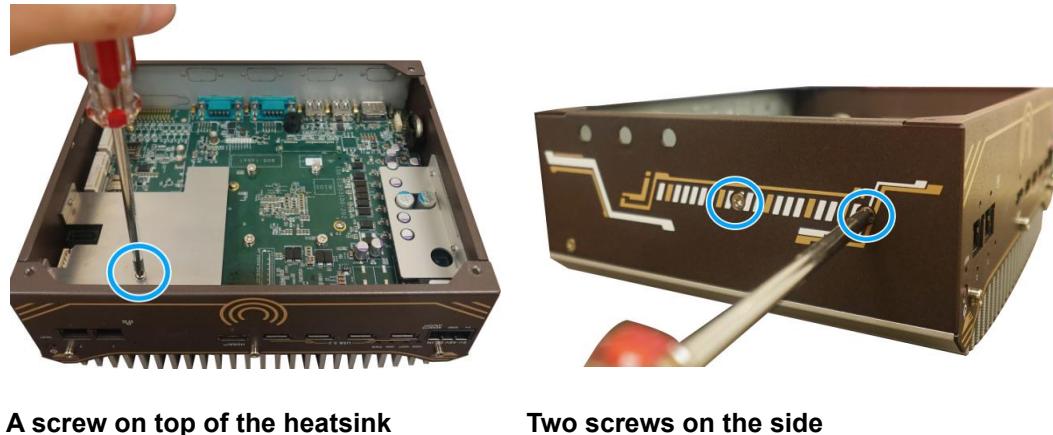
**Secure antenna to panel**

7. Repeat the above steps if you need to install the second mini-PCIe module.
8. [Reinstall the system enclosure](#) and panel when done.
9. If you need to install other components, please refer to respective sections.

### 3.2.5 M.2 2230 E-Key Module Installation

The system has an M.2 2230 E-key slot for installing wireless WiFi module. For installation, please refer to the following instructions.

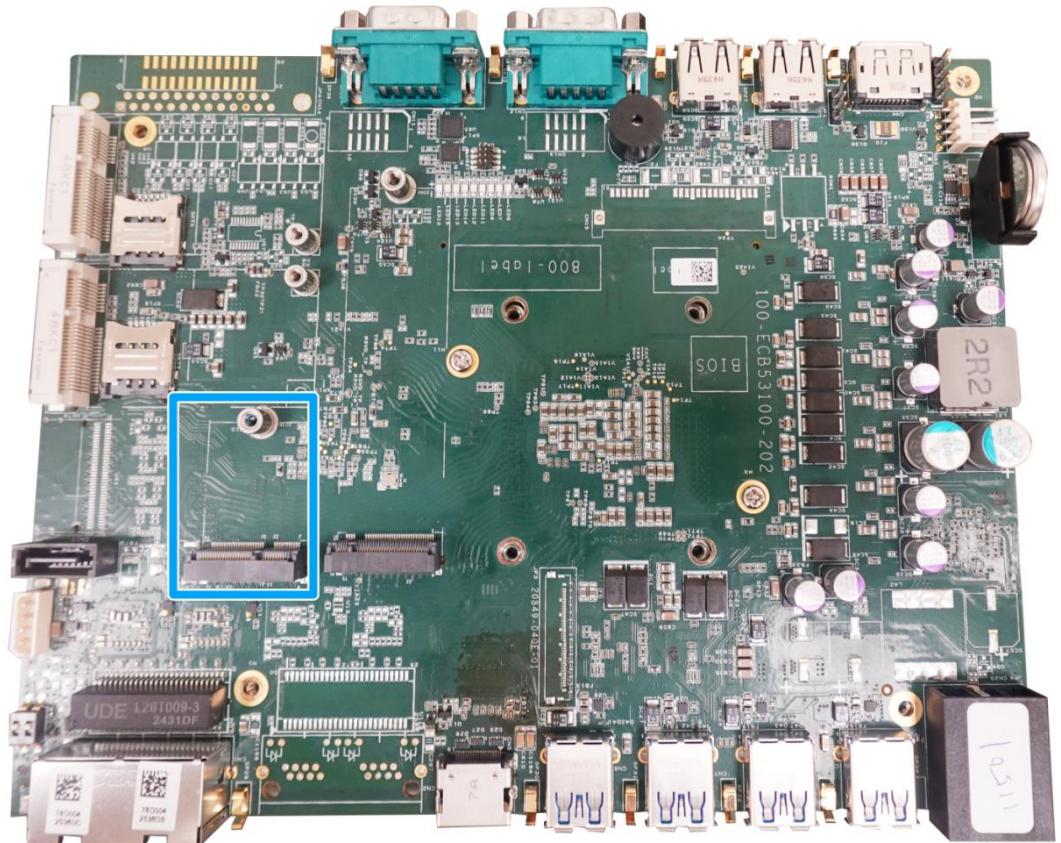
1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the System](#)".
2. Remove the heatsink by removing the screws indicated.



A screw on top of the heatsink

Two screws on the side

3. Once the heatsink has been removed, the M.2 2230 E-Key slot (indicated in blue) can be accessed on the motherboard.



4. Insert the module on a 45 degree angle.



5. Gently press down and secure the module with an M2.5 P-head screw.

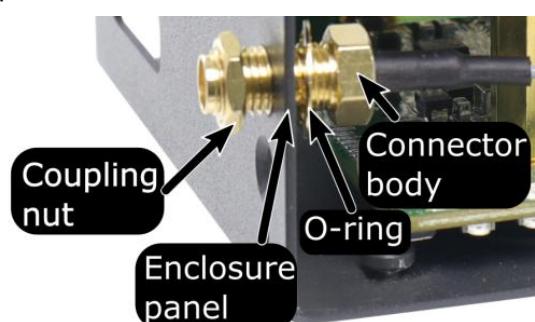


6. Clip on the IPEX-to-SMA cable to the module and secure the antenna to the side panel.

Please refer to the module's manual for clip-on connection.

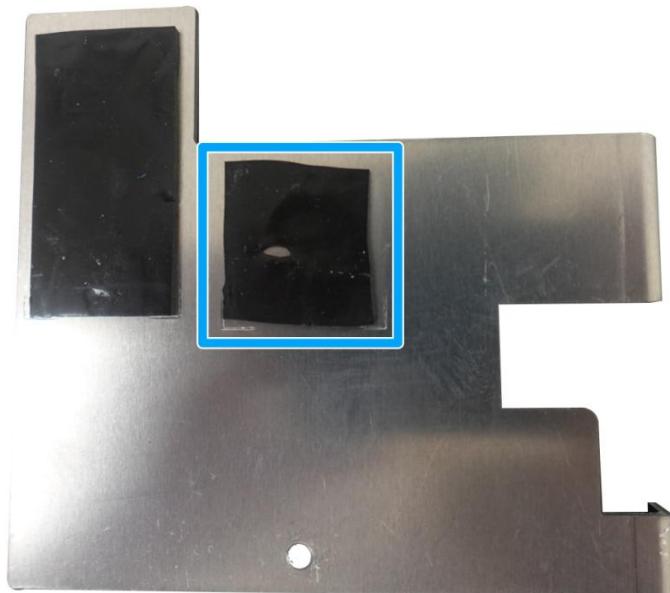


Clip on IPEX-to-SMA cable



Secure antenna to rear panel

7. Remove the thermal pad protection film indicated for the M.2 module.



8. Reinstall the heatsink by securing the following screws.



**A screw on top of the heatsink**

**Two screws on the side**

9. [Reinstall the system enclosure](#) and panel when done.
10. If you need to install other components, please refer to respective sections.

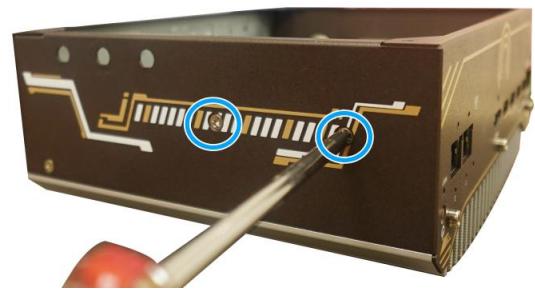
### 3.2.6 M.2 2280 NVMe SSD Installation

The system has a Gen4 x4 PCIe M.2 2280 slot for you to install an NVMe SSD. For installation, please refer to the following instructions.

1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the System](#)", you do not need to completely dismantle the system to gain access to the M.2 slot.
2. Remove the heatsink by removing the screws indicated.

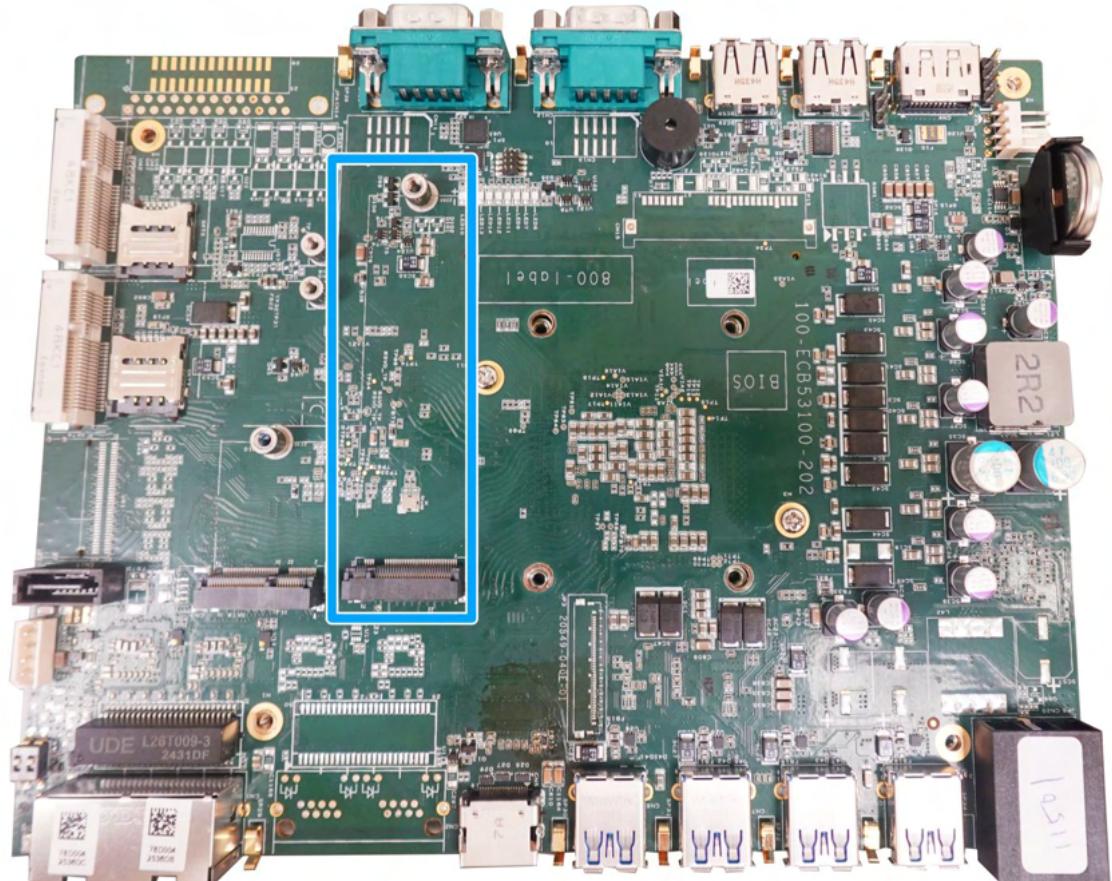


A screw on top of the heatsink

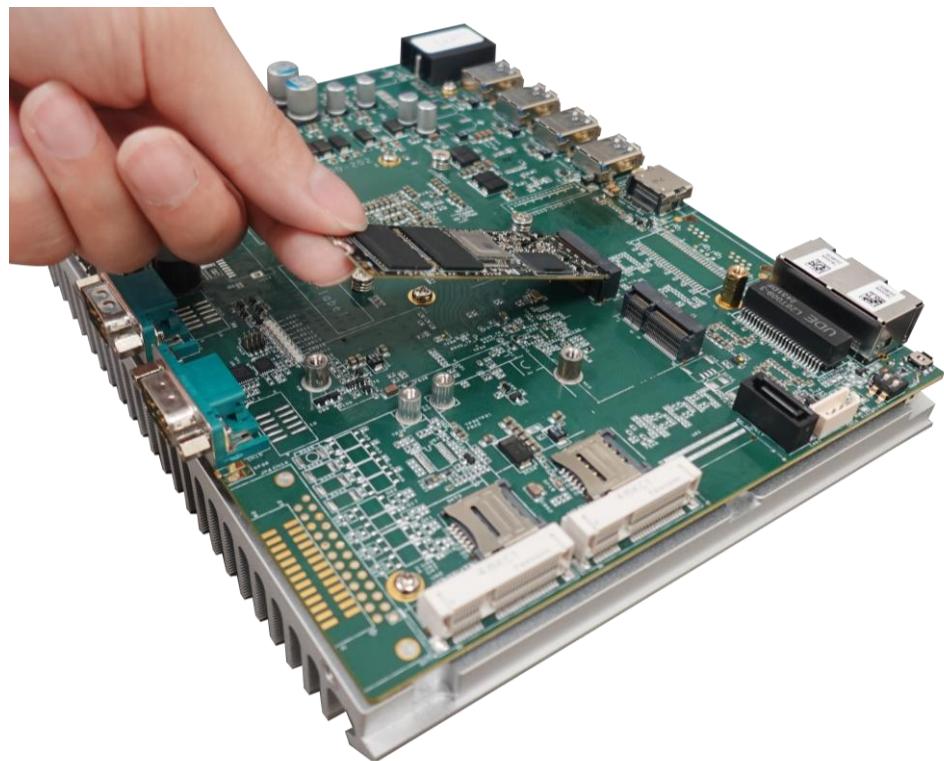


Two screws on the side

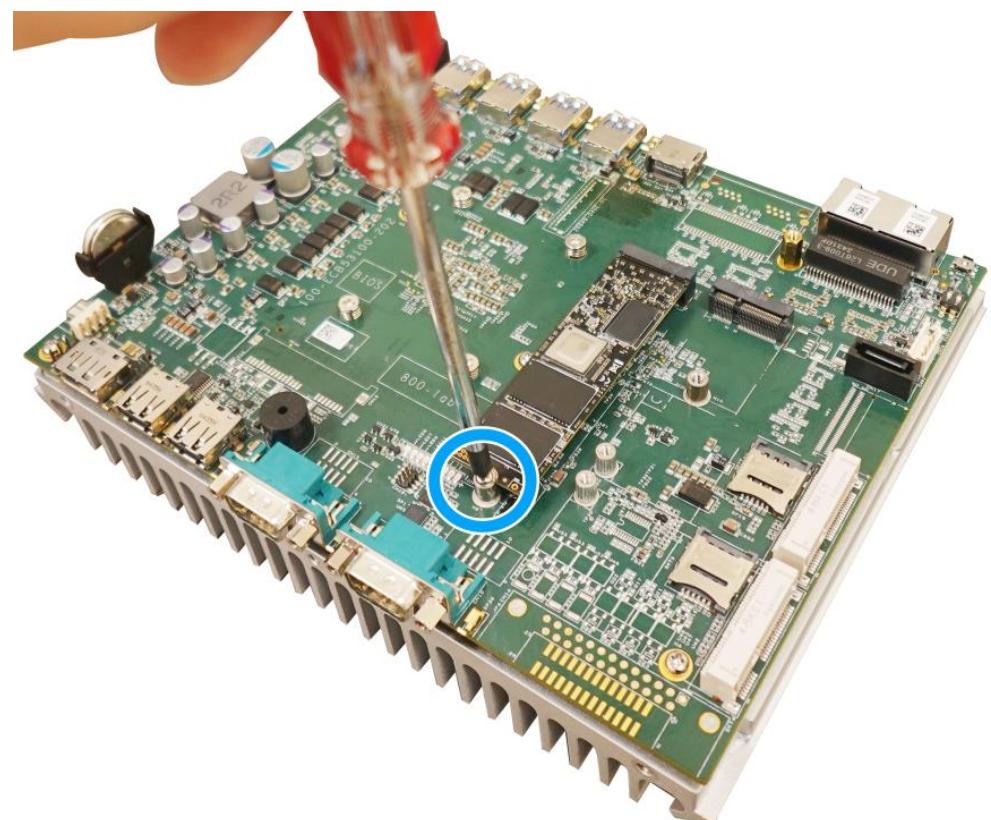
3. Locate the M.2 2280 slot on the motherboard.



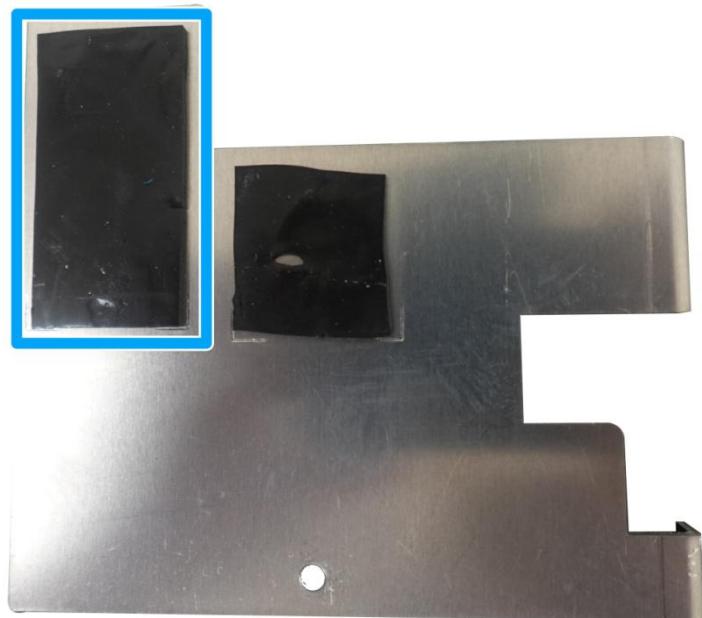
4. Insert the module on a 45 degree angle.



5. Gently press down and secure the module with an M2.5 P-head screw.



6. Remove the thermal pad's protective film at the bottom of the enclosure panel for the NVMe module.



7. Reinstall the heatink and secure the following screws.

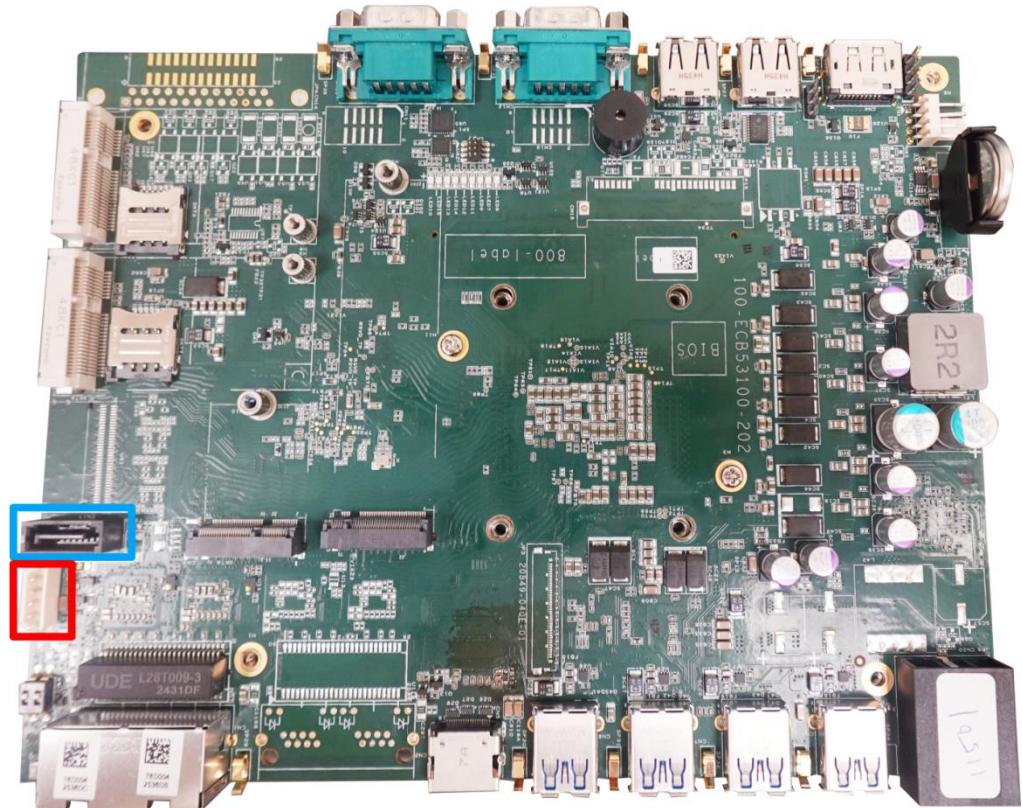


**A screw on top of the heatsink**

**Two screws on the side**

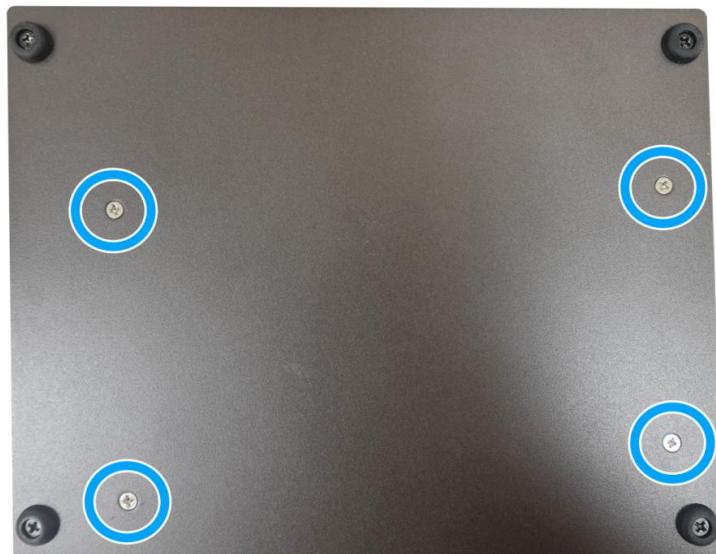
8. [Reinstall the system enclosure](#) and panel when done.
9. If you need to install other components, please refer to respective sections.

### 3.2.7 HDD Installation

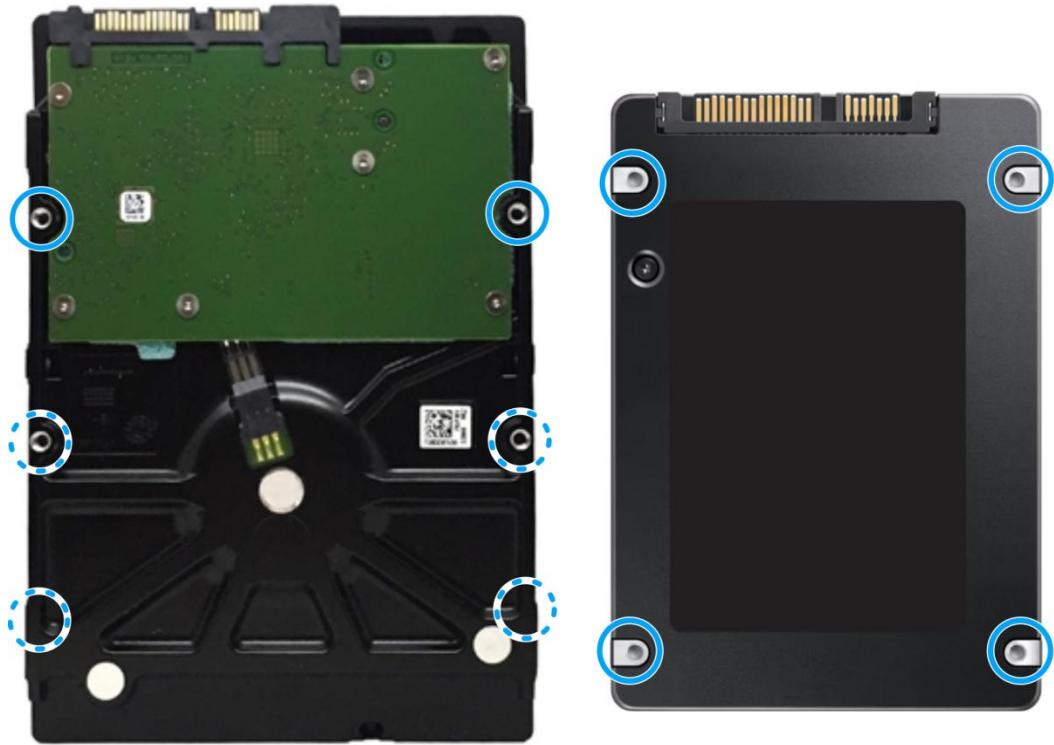


The system has one SATA port (blue) and a four pin power connector (red) to install a 3.5" hard drive or a 2.5" HDD/ SSD. To install, please refer to the following instructions:

1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the System](#)" to gain access to SATA port.
2. Separate hard drive rack from bottom panel by removing the screws indicated at the bottom of the panel.



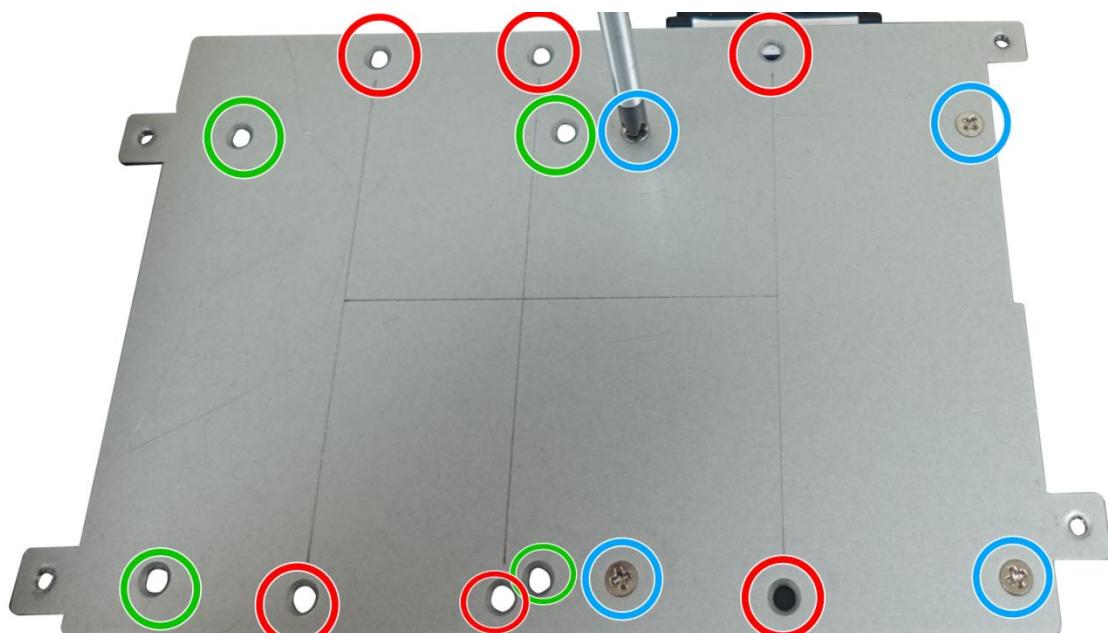
3. Locate the hard drive's mounting holes at the bottom of the 2.5" or 3.5" hard drive. Some 3.5" hard drives may have different mounting holes (indicated in dotted circles).



**3.5" hard drive mounting holes**

**2.5" hard drive mounting holes**

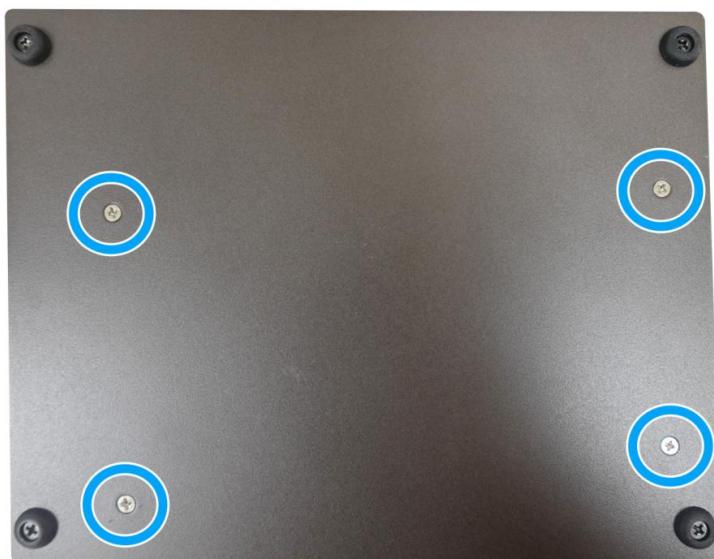
4. Match the mounting holes to the hard drive rack's screw holes, and secure the drive onto the rack. The rack can support a 3.5" hard drive by mounting with screws indicated in **red**, or one 2.5" hard drives by mounting with screws indicated in **blue** or **green**.



5. Connect the SATA cable to the hard drive.



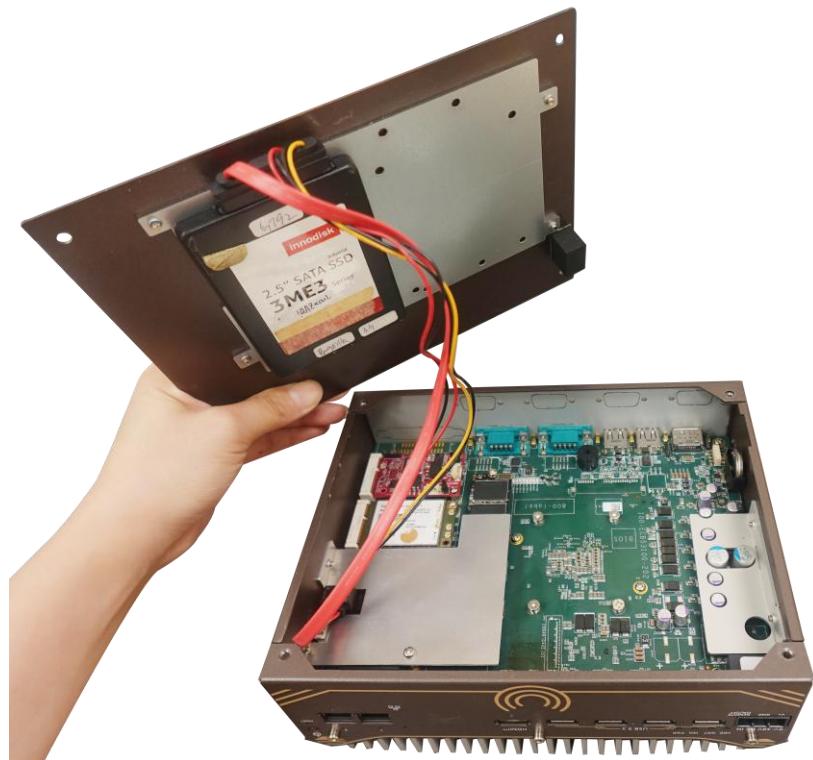
6. Secure the hard drive rack back onto the bottom panel.



7. [Reinstall the system enclosure](#) and panel when done.
8. If you need to install other components, please refer to respective sections.

### 3.3 Installing the System Enclosure

1. To reinstall the system enclosure, turn the system upside-down, place the bottom panel back onto the system.



2. Secure the screws indicated.



## 3.4 Optional Wall Mount Bracket/ DIN-rail Installation



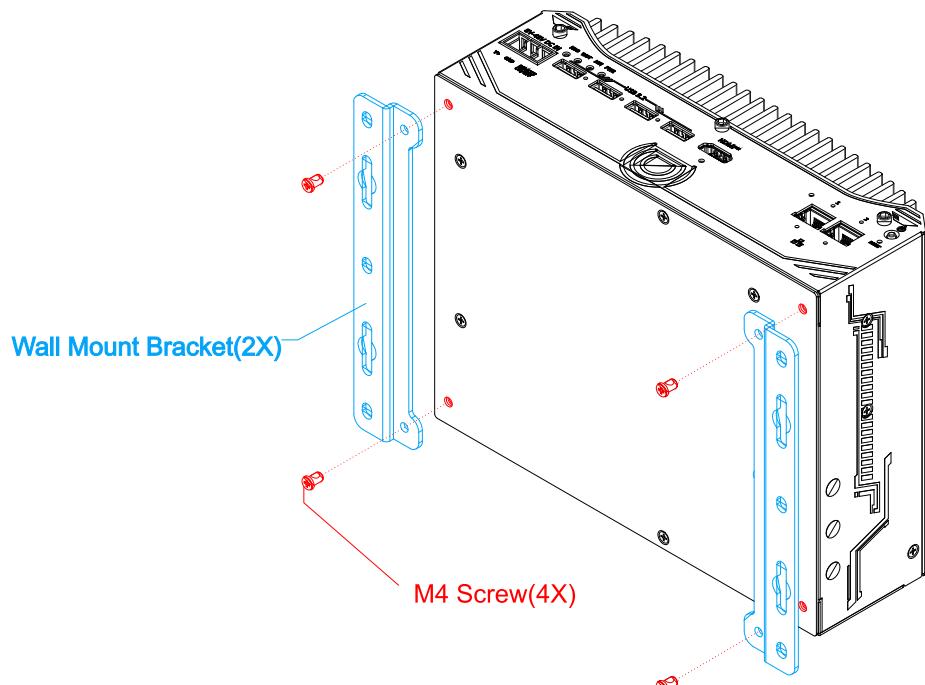
### NOTE

*You will need to remove the four (4) rubber stands at the bottom of the enclosure if they have been attached.*

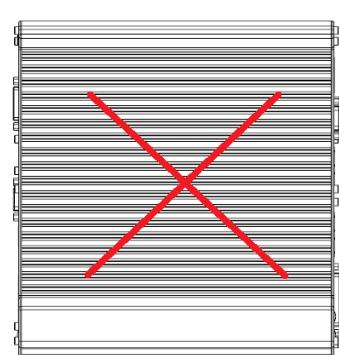
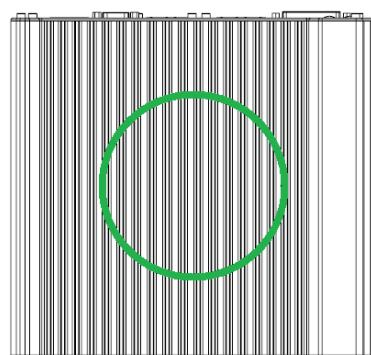
### 3.4.1 Wall Mount Bracket Installation (Optional)

To install the system as a wall mount device, please refer to the following instructions.

1. Take out the two wall mount brackets (indicated in blue) and four M4 screws out of the accessory box. Fix the wall mount brackets to the system enclosure using M4 screws (indicated in red).

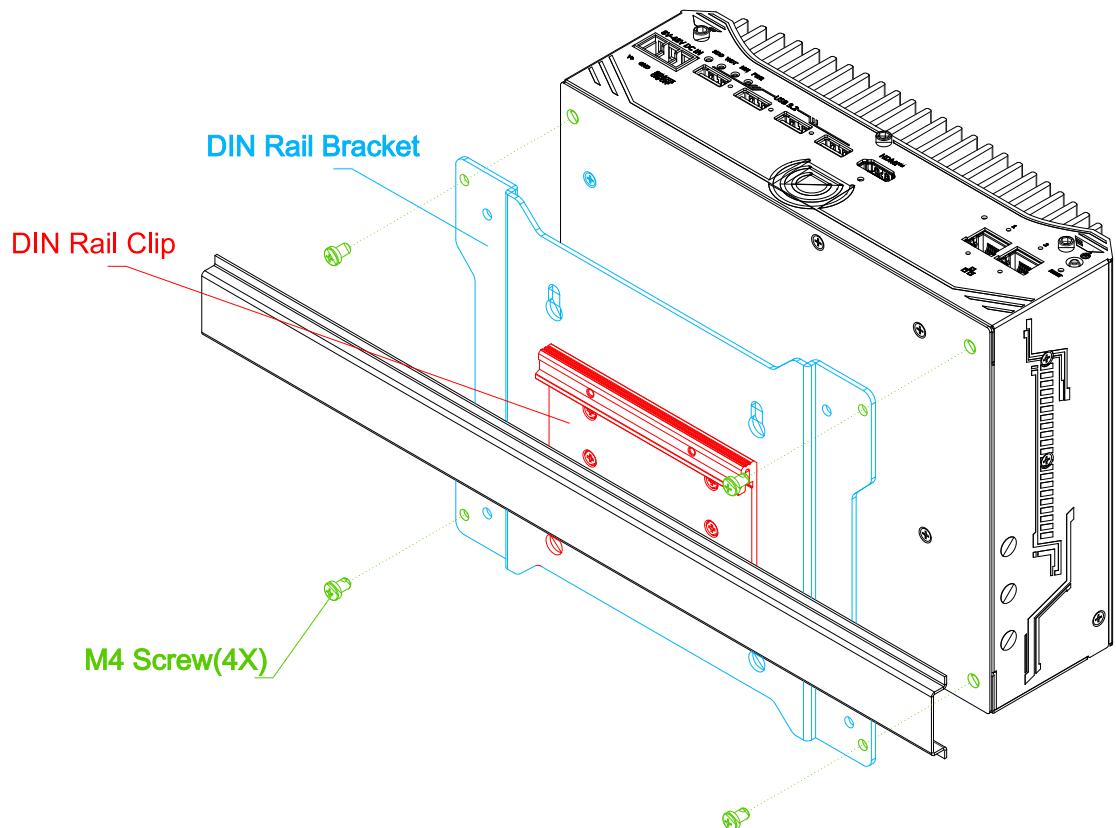


2. Place the system on a flat surface portion of the wall and secure it with four (4) M4 screws.
3. When wall mounting, place the heatsink fins perpendicular to the ground for better heat dissipation efficiency.



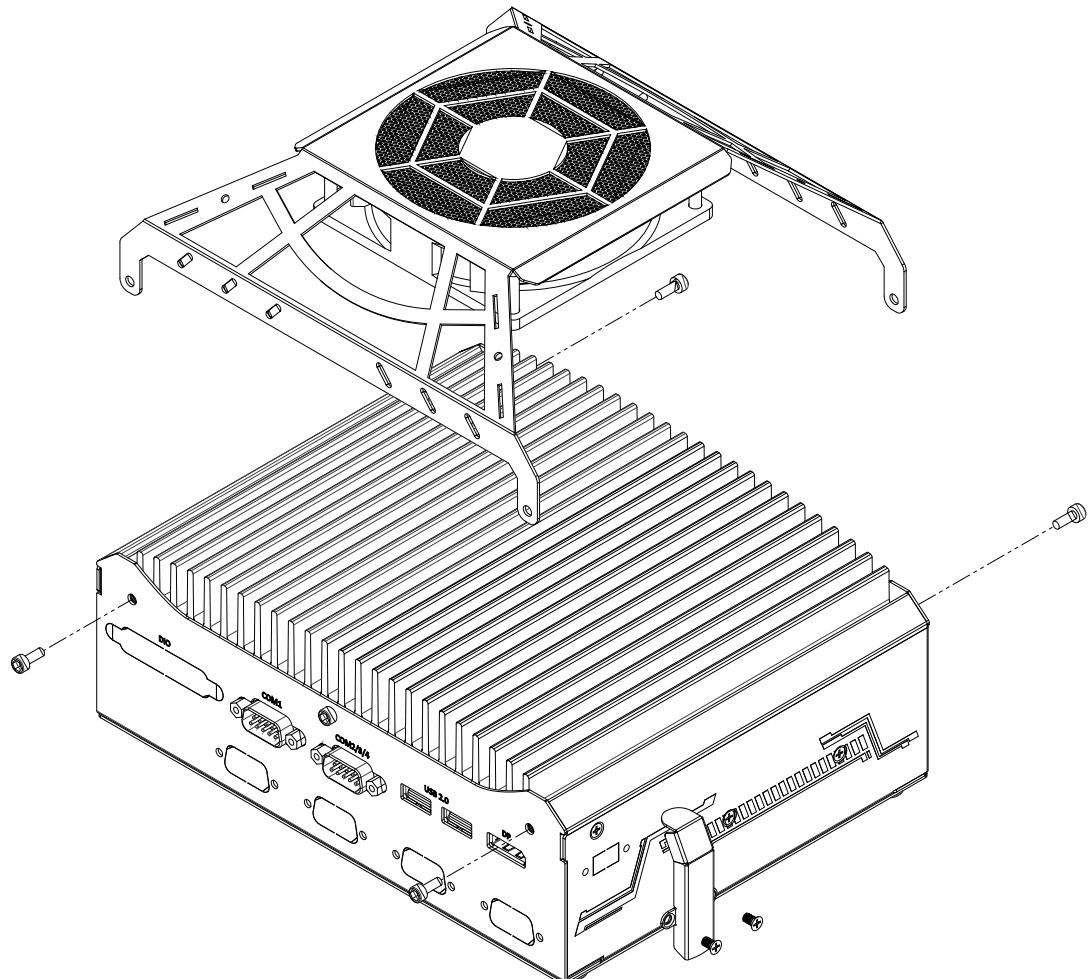
### 3.4.2 DIN-rail Installation (Optional)

The system also has an optional DIN-rail mounting kit. The kit includes a bracket (in **blue**) and a DIN-rail mounting clip (in **red**). By fixing the clip to the bracket using four M4 flat-head screws and fixing the bracket assembly to the system four M4 screws (in **green**), complete the installation by clipping the system onto the DIN rail. This option may be useful if you want to deploy it inside an equipment cabinet where DIN rail is available.



### 3.4.3 Fan Kit Installation (Optional)

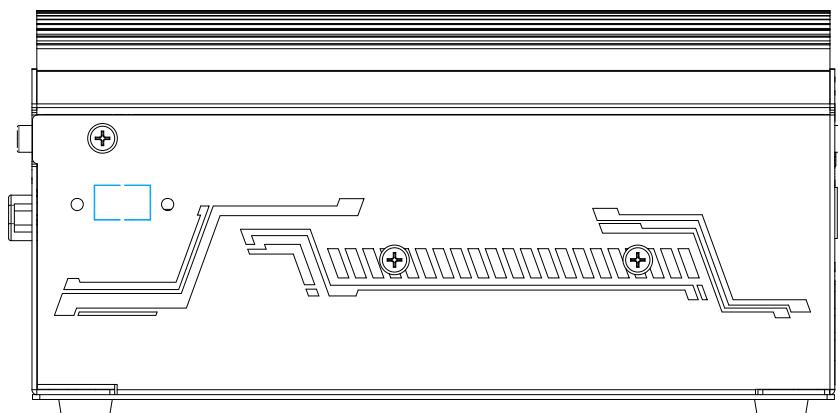
If you have set the CPU to operate at 65W TDP, and the system will be deployed in an ambient temperature of 50°C or more, it is recommended to purchase and install the optional fan kit.



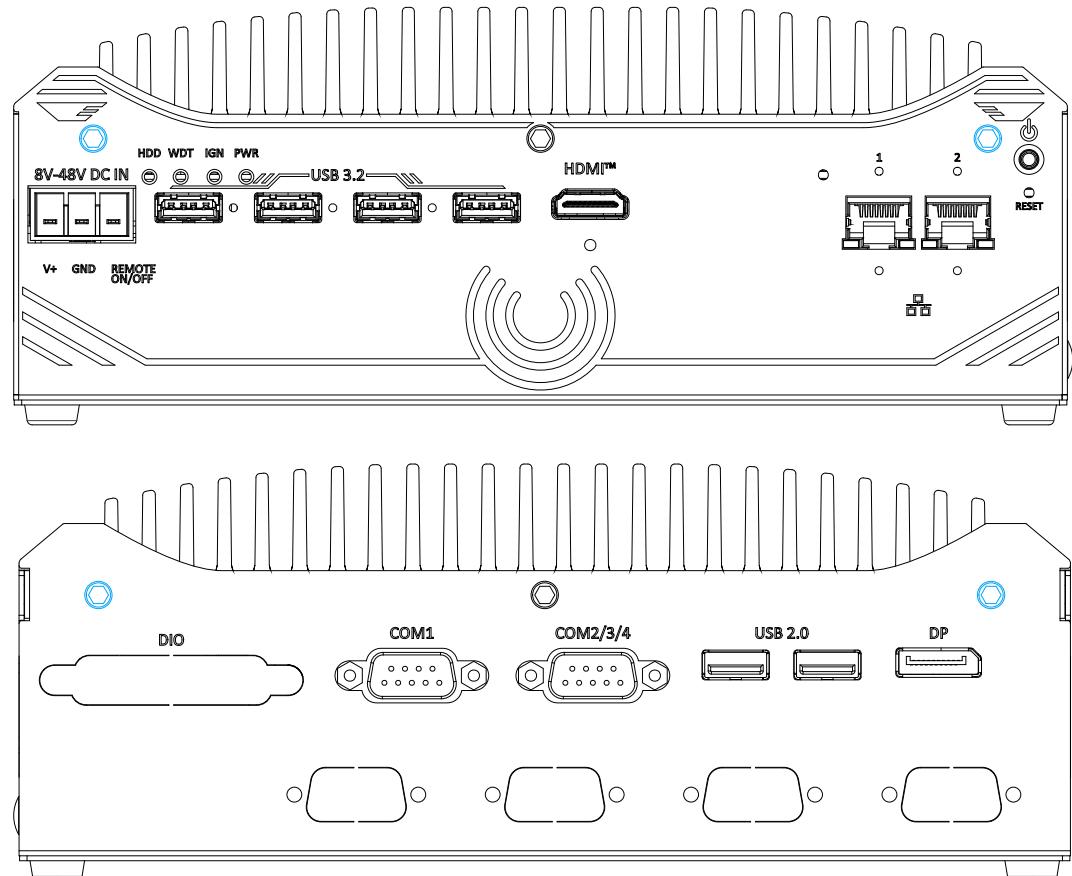
**Exploded view of the fan kit**

To install a fan kit, please refer to the following instructions:

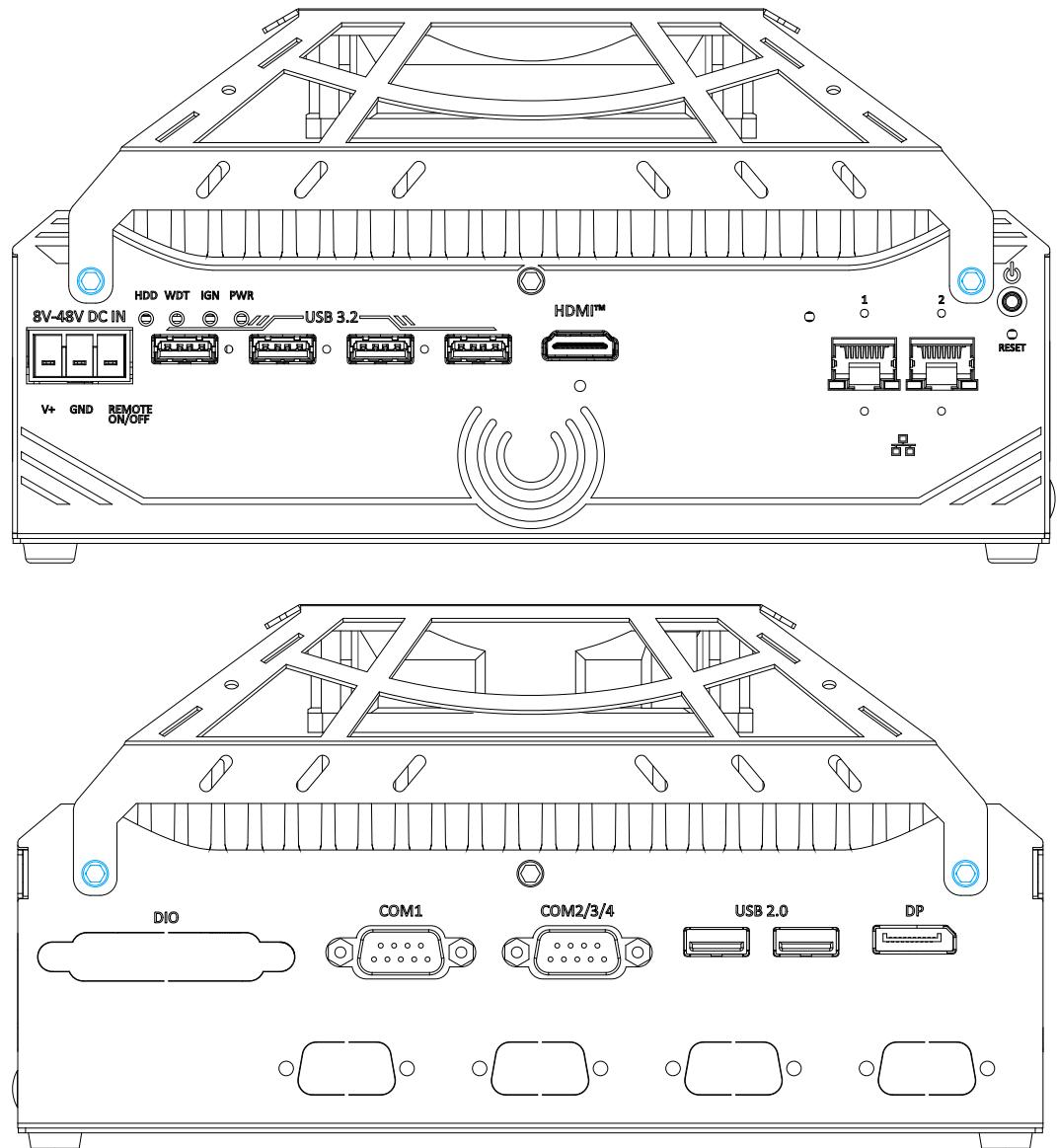
1. Please refer to the section "[Disassembling the System](#)".
2. From the inside the side panel, push out the "punch-out" panel indicated. The fan's power cable will enter through this punch-out panel.



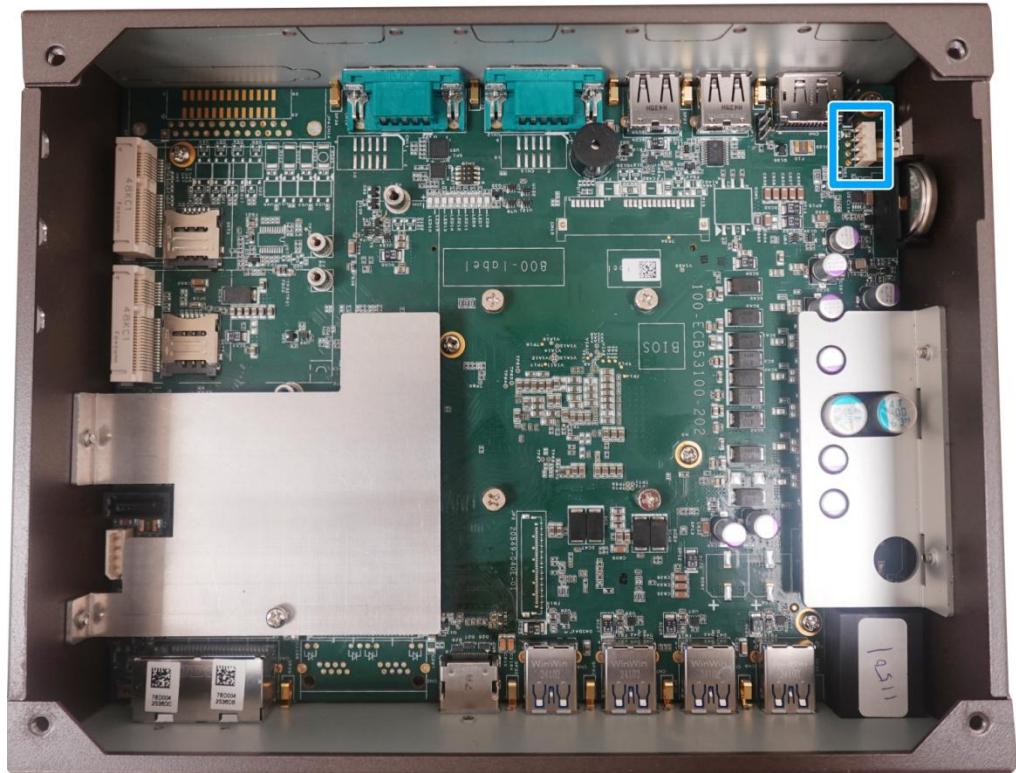
3. Remove the I/O panel screws indicated



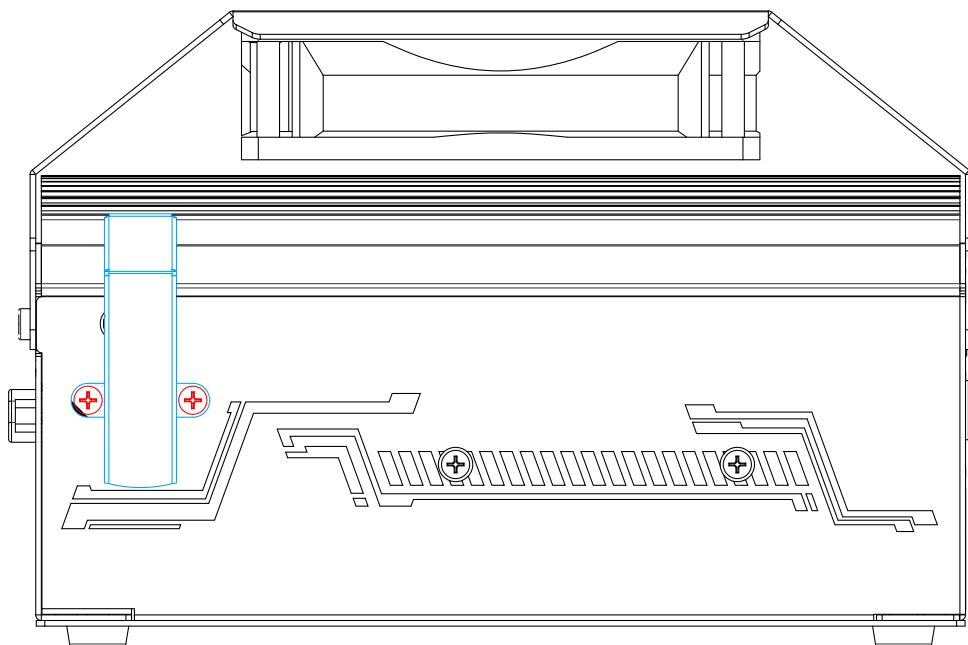
4. Lower the fan on top of the system, make sure the orientation of the fan allows the fan's power cable to be on the same side as the punch-out panel, and secure the two hexa-screws on both sides of the I/O panel.



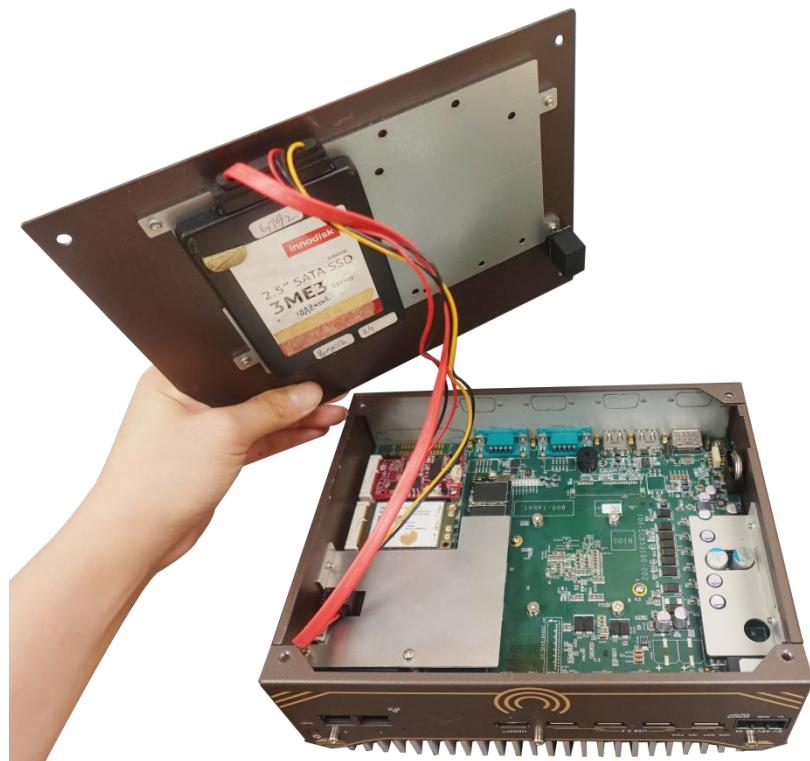
5. Insert the fan's power cable into the punch-out panel and plug it into the 4-pin connector indicated on the motherboard.



6. Place the cable cover (indicated in blue) over the fan's power cable and secure it with the two screws (indicated in red).



7. Place the bottom panel back onto the system.



8. Secure the screws indicated to complete the fan kit installation.



## 3.5 Powering On the System

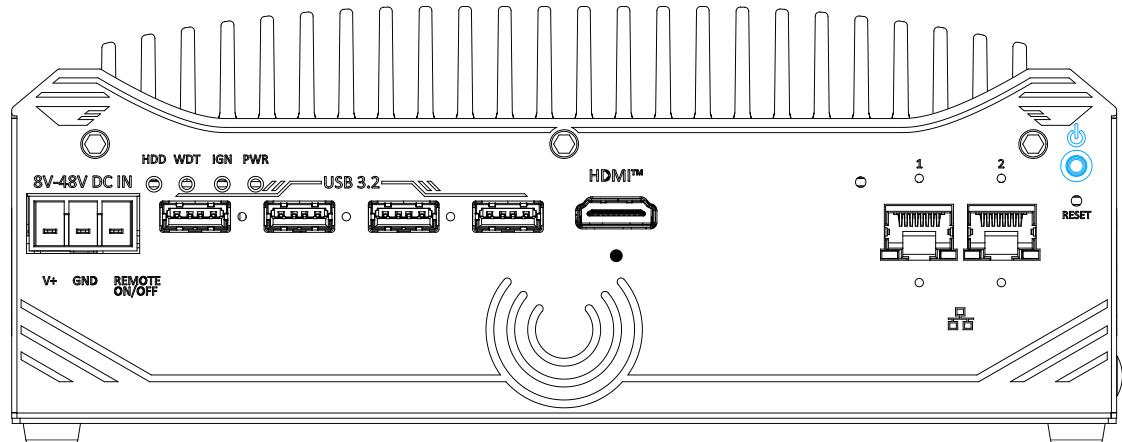
There are three methods to power on the system

- Pressing the power button
- Using an external non-latched switch by connecting to the remote on/ off plug
- Sending a LAN packet via Ethernet (Wake-on-LAN)

### 3.5.1 Powering On Using the Power Button

This is the simplest way to turn on your system. The power button on the front panel is a non-latched switch and behaves as the ATX-mode on/off control. With DC power connected, pushing the power button will turn on the system and the PWR LED indicator will light up.

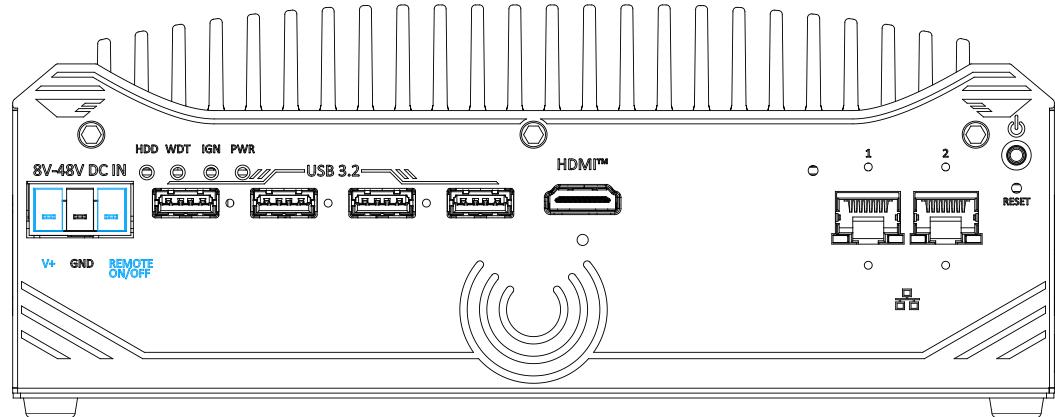
Pushing the button when system is on will turn off the system. If your operating system supports ATX power mode (i.e. Microsoft Windows or Linux), pushing the power button while the system is in operation will result in a pre-defined system behavior, such as shutdown or hibernation.



### 3.5.2 Powering On Using External Non-latched Switch

If your application demands the system to be placed inside a cabinet, you may use an external non-latched switch to power on/ off the system. The system provides a 3-pin “Remote On/ Off” plug for connecting a non-latched switch and acts as the ATX-mode power on/off control switch. The external non-latched switch acts exactly the same as the power button on the front panel. To setup and power on/ off the system using an external non-latched switch (ATX-mode), please follow the steps described below.

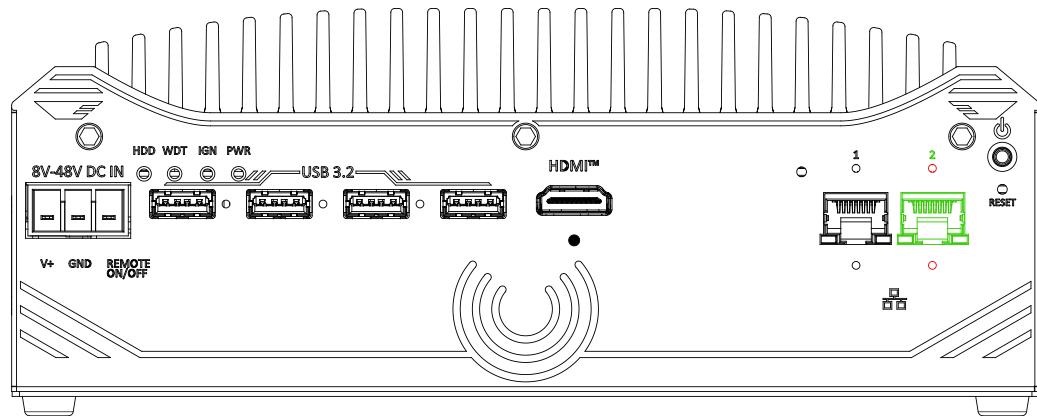
1. Acquire a non-latched switch and connect it to the **REMOTE ON/OFF** and **V+** pins on the 3-pin power connector.
2. Press the power button on the non-latched switch to short the **REMOTE ON/OFF** and **V+** pins. Hold for at least one second and release the button.



3. When the system is powered on, you may press and hold the power button (for at least one second) on the non-latched switch to turn off the system, or to execute a pre-defined action.

### 3.5.3 Powering On Using Wake-on-PME (Wake-on-LAN)

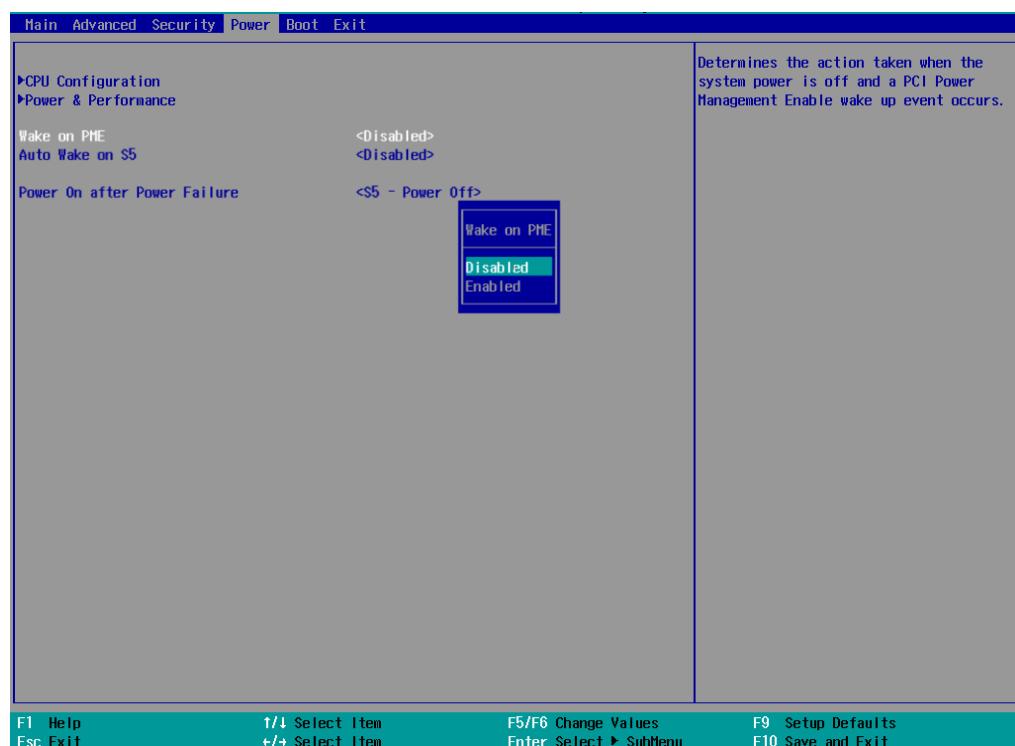
Wake-on-PME (WOL) is a mechanism to wake up a computer system from a S5 (system off with standby power) state via issuing a magic packet. The system's Wake-on-PME compatible port is shown below.



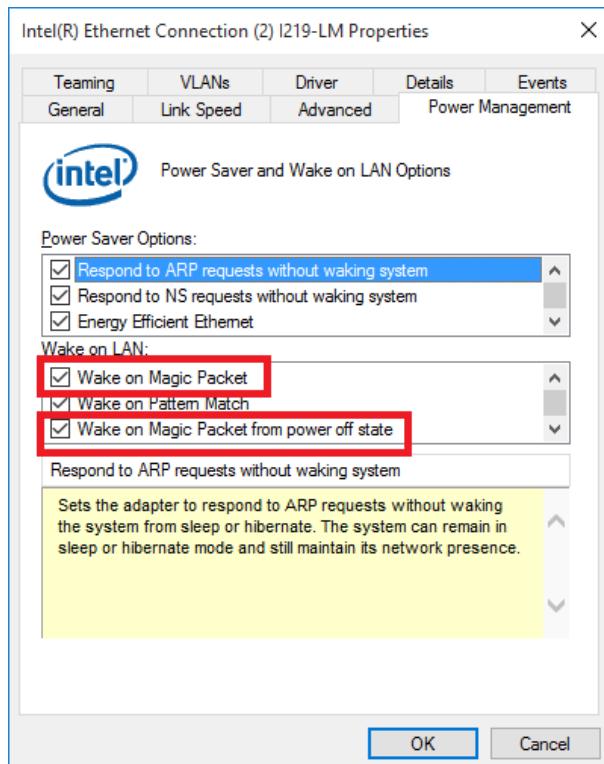
*Please make sure the Intel® chipset and Ethernet driver has been properly installed prior to setting up Wake on PME function.*

To enable this function, please set up Wake on PME settings in the BIOS and in the operating system by follow the steps described below.

1. When the system boots up, press F2 to enter BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to the **[Power]>[Wake On PME]** and set it to **[Enabled]**.



3. Press F10 to “**Save changes and exit BIOS**” and allow the system boot into the operating system.
4. Once booted into the Windows system, press “**Windows key + E**”, right-click on “**Network>Properties>Change adapter settings**”. Locate and double-click on the adapter Intel® Gigabit Network Connection, click on **Configure...**
5. Click on the **Power Management** tab and check the following options. Click on OK when done.



### Magic Packet

The magic packet is a broadcast frame containing anywhere within its payload 6 bytes of

all 255 (FF FFFFFFFF in  
hexadecimal), followed by sixteen  
repetitions of the target  
computer's 48-bit MAC address.

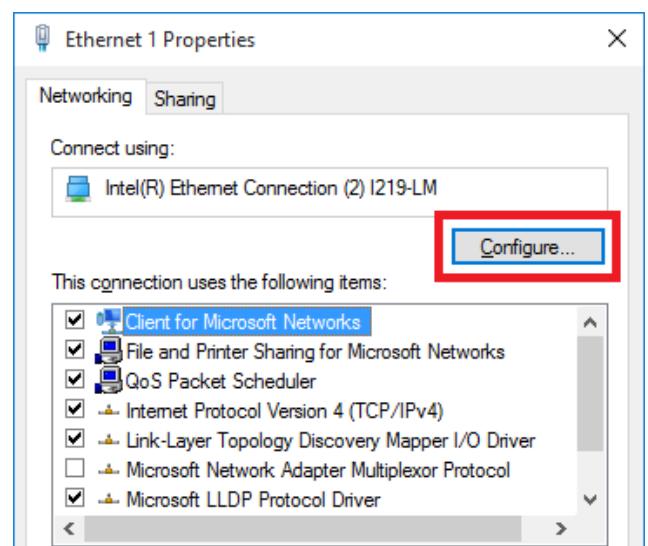
For example, NIC's 48-bit MAC  
Address is 78h D0h 04h 0Ah 0Bh  
0Ch

DESTINATION SOURCE MISC

FF FFFFFFFF

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A  
0B 0C

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A



0B 0C

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C

78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C 78 D0 04 0A 0B 0C

MISC      CRC

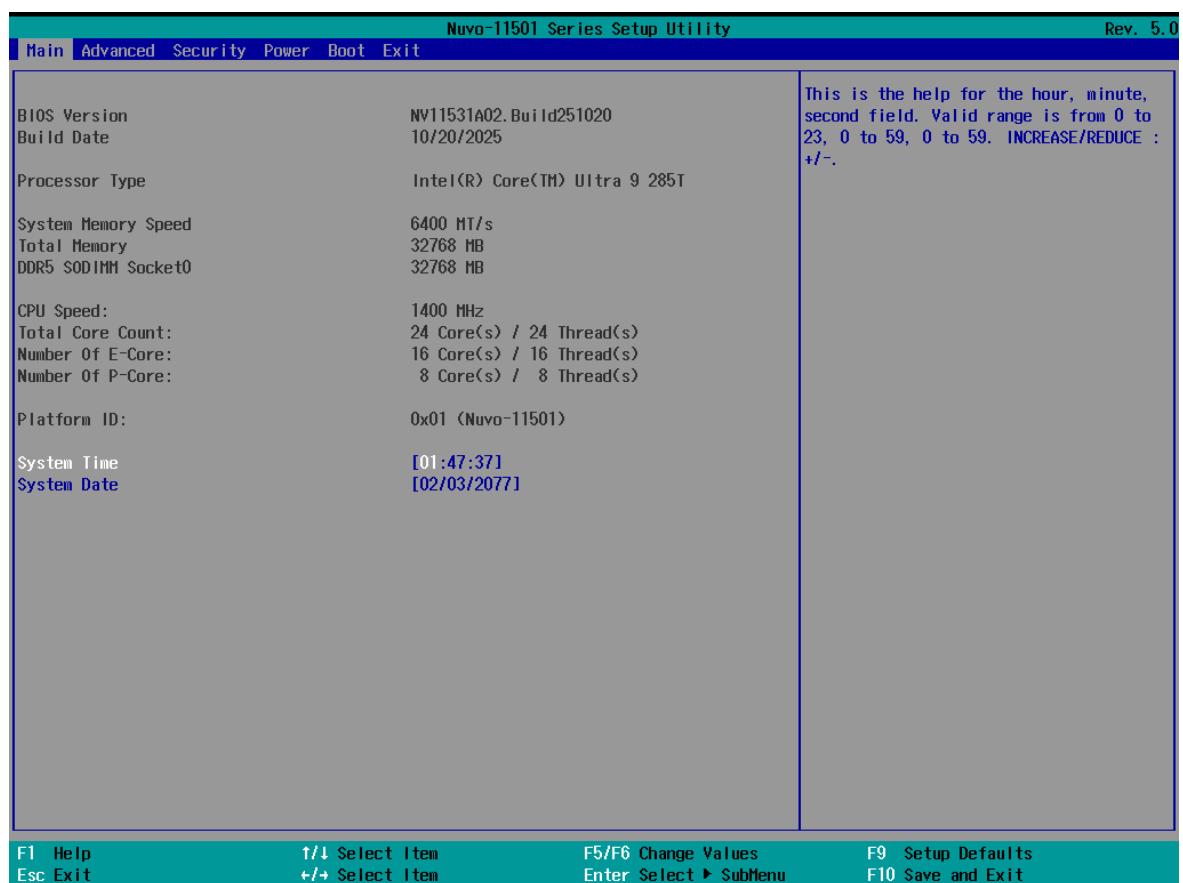
There are some free tools available on Internet that can be used to send a magic packet.

Please refer to the following link to understand more about [Magic Packet](#).

# 4 System Configuration

## 4.1 BIOS Settings

The system is shipped with factory-default BIOS settings meticulously programmed for optimum performance and compatibility. In this section, we'll illustrate some of BIOS settings you may need to modify. Please always make sure you understand the effect of change before you proceed with any modification. If you are unsure of the function you are changing, it is recommended to change one setting at a time to see its effect(s).

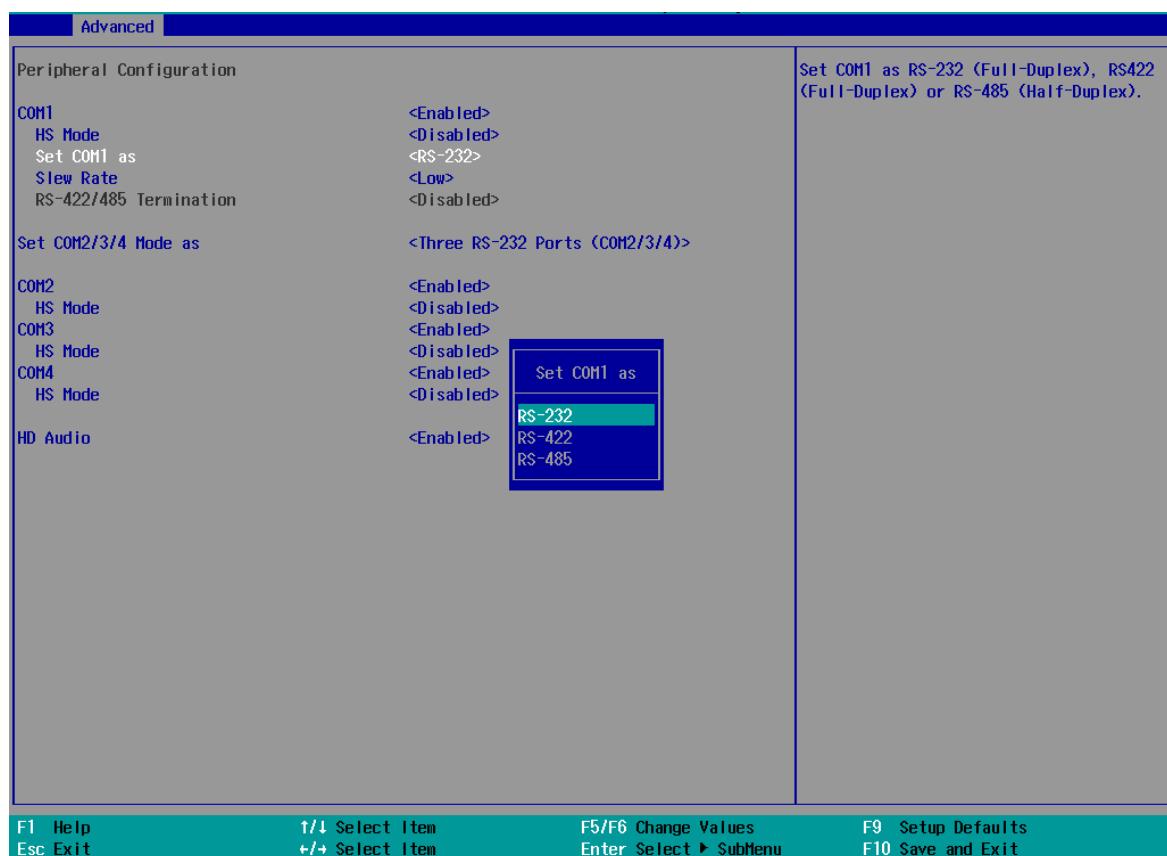


### NOTE

*Not all BIOS settings will be discussed in this section. If a particular setting/ function you are after requires specific BIOS settings but is not discussed in this section, please contact Neousys Technical Support staff.*

#### 4.1.1 COM Port Configuration

The system's [COM1/ COM2](#) ports support RS-232 (full-duplex), RS-422 (full-duplex) and RS-485 (half-duplex) mode. You can set the COM1 operating mode via BIOS settings. Another option in BIOS called "Slew Rate" defines how sharp the rising/falling edge is for the output signal of COM1. For long-distance RS-422/485 transmission, you may set the "Slew Rate" option as "High" to improve signal quality. For RS-422/485 communication, the "RS-422/485 Termination" option determines whether to enable/disable internal termination of RS-422/485 transceiver according to your wiring configuration (e.g. with or without external termination).

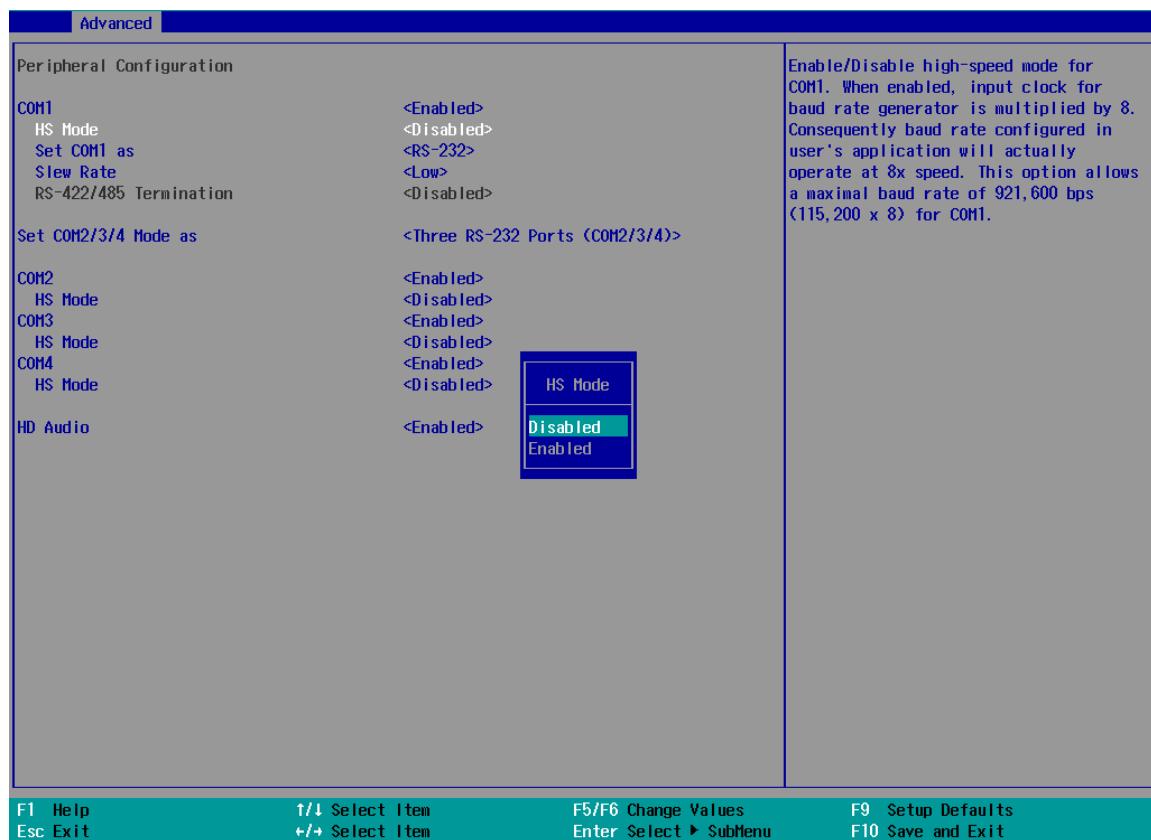


##### To set COM port operating mode:

1. Press **F2** when the system boots up to enter the BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Advanced] > [Peripheral Configuration]**.
3. Set the **[Set COM1 Mode as]** option to the desired mode.
4. Once set, press **F10** to "Exit Saving Changes".

### 4.1.2 COM Port High Speed Mode

The high speed mode of each COM port effectively allows for the port's baud rate generator to operate at 8x the speed with an effective baud rate of 921,600 bps (115,200 x 8). Please refer to the following instructions on how to enable the high speed mode for your COM port (COM1 used as an example).

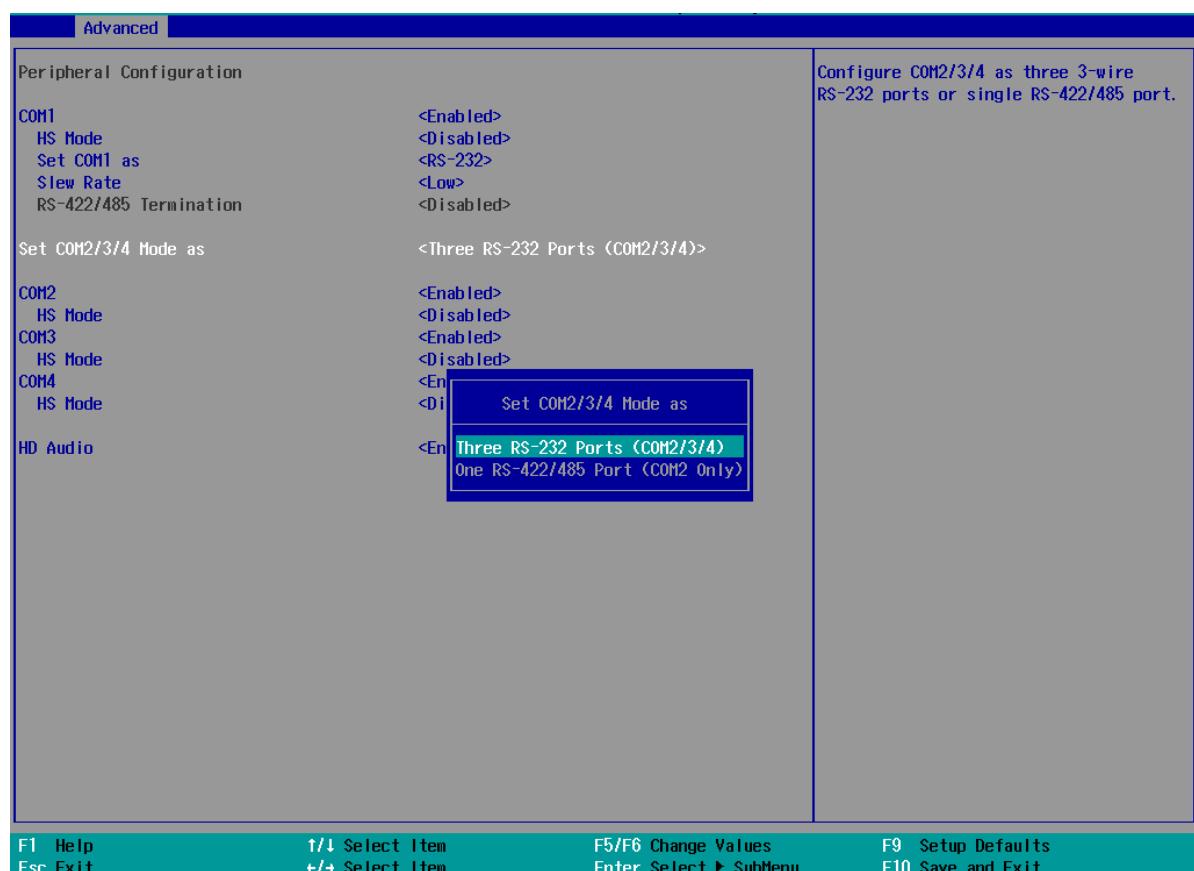


#### To set COM port high speed mode:

1. Press **F2** when the system boots up to enter the BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Advanced] > [Peripheral Configuration]**.
3. Enable or set the **[Set COM1 Mode as]** option to the desired mode.
4. Highlight **[HS Mode]** and press **ENTER** to bring up options, highlight **[Enable]** and press **ENTER**.
5. Once set, press **F10** to “Exit Saving Changes”.

### 4.1.3 COM2/3/4 Port Configuration

The system's [COM2/ 3/ 4 ports](#) support RS-232 (full-duplex) while COM2 also supports RS-422 (full-duplex) and RS-485 (half-duplex) mode. The operating mode can be configured via the BIOS. Another option in BIOS called “*Slew Rate*” defines how sharp the rising/falling edge is for the output signal. For long-distance RS-422/485 transmission, you may set the “*Slew Rate*” option as “High” to improve signal quality. For RS-422/485 communication, the “*RS-422/485 Termination*” option determines whether to enable/disable internal termination of RS-422/485 transceiver according to your wiring configuration (e.g. with or without external termination).



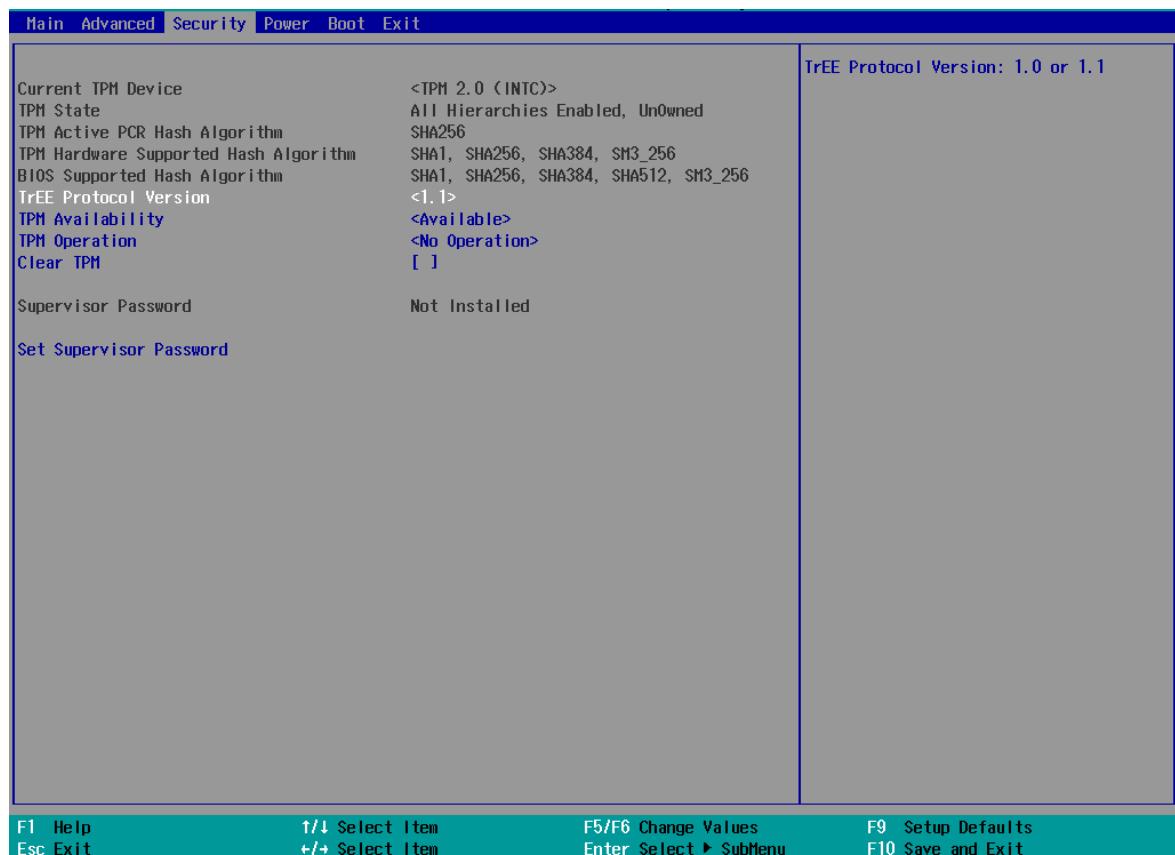
### To set COM2/ 3/ 4 operating mode:

1. Press **F2** when the system boots up to enter the BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Advanced] → [Peripheral Configuration]**.
3. Set the **[Set COM2/ 3/ 4 Mode as]** option to the desired mode.
4. Once set, press **F10** to save setting and exit.



#### 4.1.4 TPM Availability

Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a hardware-based cryptoprocessor to secure hardware by integrating cryptographic keys into devices. By default, the system is designed with firmware TPM. As TPM requires 64-bit Windows 10 with UEFI boot mode, it is enabled in BIOS by default.

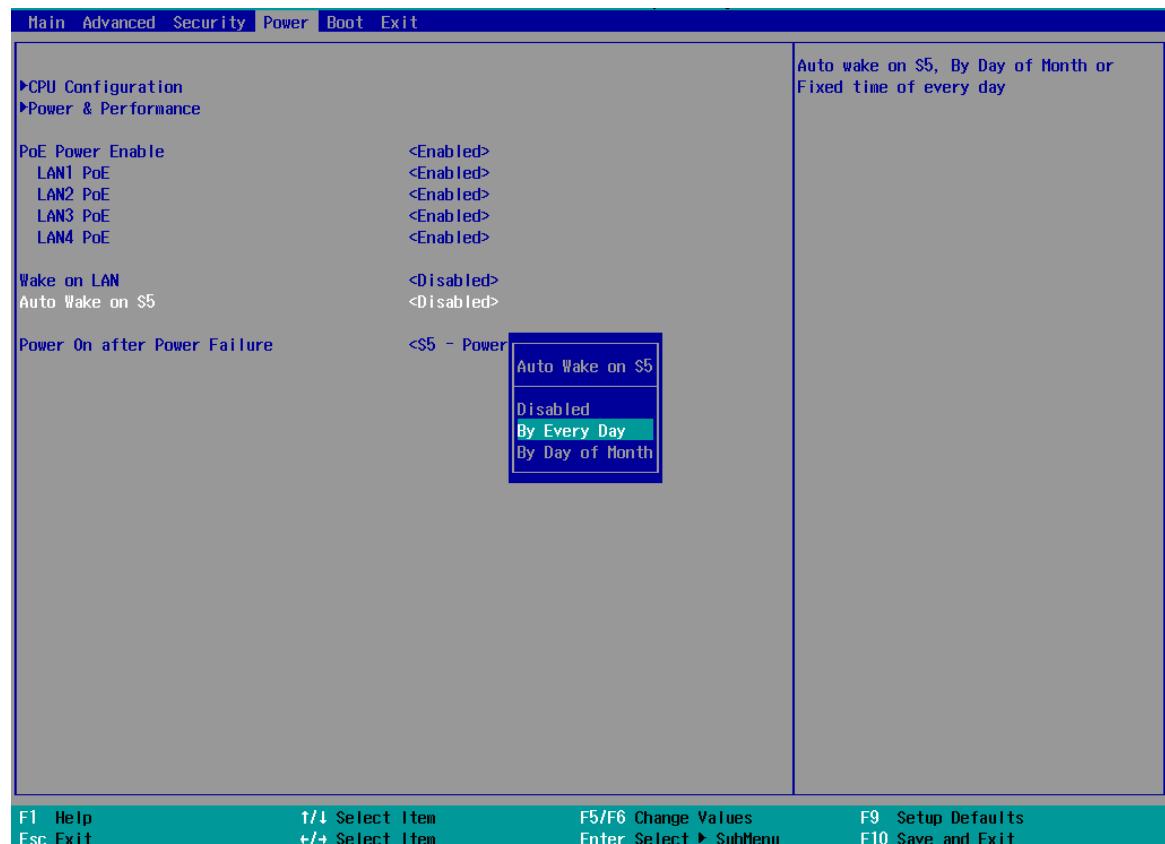


##### To enable TMP availability:

1. When system boots up, press F2 to enter BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Security] > [TPM Availability]**, press ENTER to bring up Options, Available/Hidden.
3. Highlight your selection, press Enter and press F10 to “Exit Saving Changes”.

#### 4.1.5 Auto Wake on S5

When the system is set to operate in S5 state, the user can specify a time to turn on the system, daily or monthly.

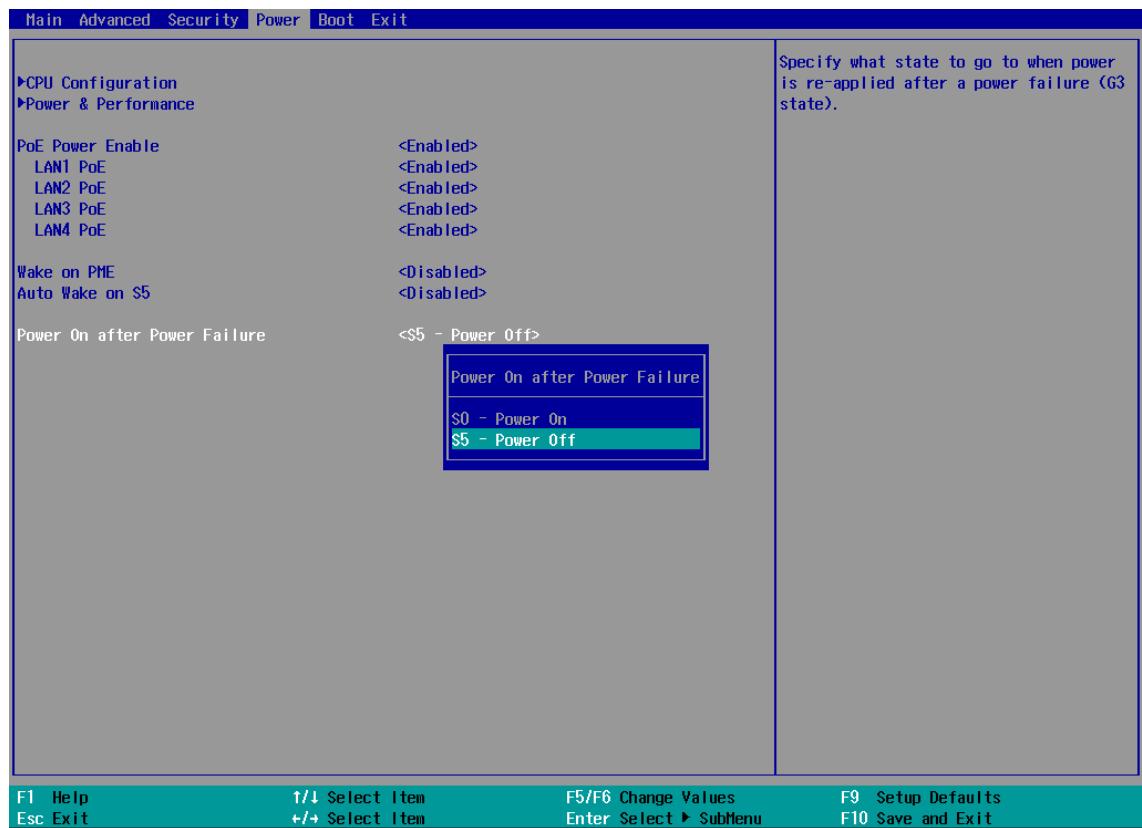


| Value           | Option          | Description  |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Auto Wake on S5 | Disabled        | The system does not turn on when operating in state S5.                              |
|                 | By Every Day    | The system turns on each day when operating in state S5. Specify the time of day.    |
|                 | By Day of Month | The system turns on each month when operating in state S5. Specify the day and time. |

Highlight your selection, press ENTER and press F10 to “Exit Saving Changes”.

#### 4.1.6 Power On After Power Failure Option

This option defines the behavior of System series when DC power is supplied.



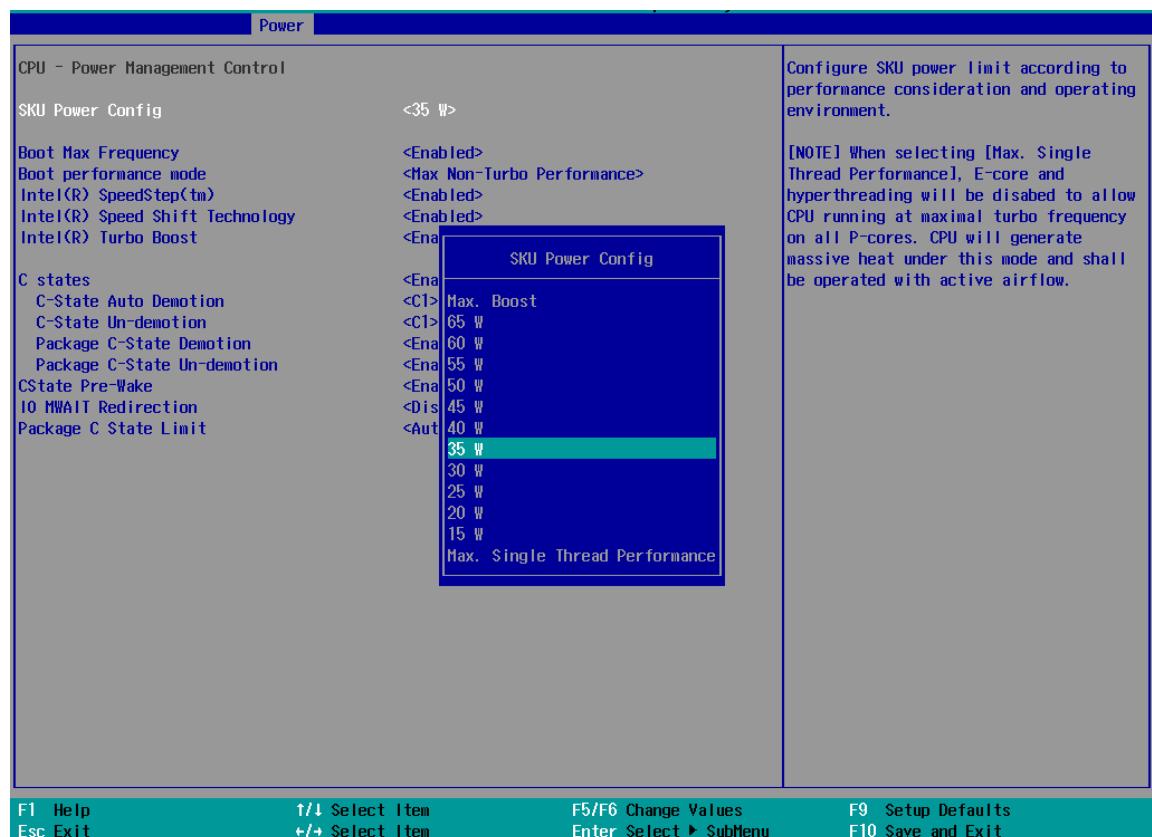
| Value          | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| S0 – Power On  | System is powered on when DC power is supplied.        |
| S5 – Power Off | System is kept in off state when DC power is supplied. |

To set “Power On after Power Failure” option:

1. When system boots up, press F2 to enter BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Power] > [Power On after Power Failure]**.
3. Scroll down to highlight **[Power On after Power Failure]**, press ENTER to bring up setting options, S0 – Power On or S5 – Power Off, and press ENTER to select the setting.
4. Press F10 to “Exit Saving Changes”.

#### 4.1.7 Power & Performance (CPU SKU Power Configuration)

The system supports Intel Core Ultra 200S CPUs from 35W to 65W TDP. A unique feature, “SKU Power Config” is implemented in BIOS to allow users to specific user-defined SKU power limit. Although the system is designed to have best thermal performance with CPUs of 35W TDP, you can install a 65W CPU and limit its SKU power (to 35W) to obtain more computing power. This feature gives you the flexibility of CPU selection and great balance between computing power and operating temperature range.



To configure the CPU SKU power limit:

1. When the system boots up, press F2 to enter BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Power] → [Power & Performance]**.
3. Select a proper value of SKU power limit for **[SKU Power Config]** option.
4. Press F10 to “Exit Saving Changes.”



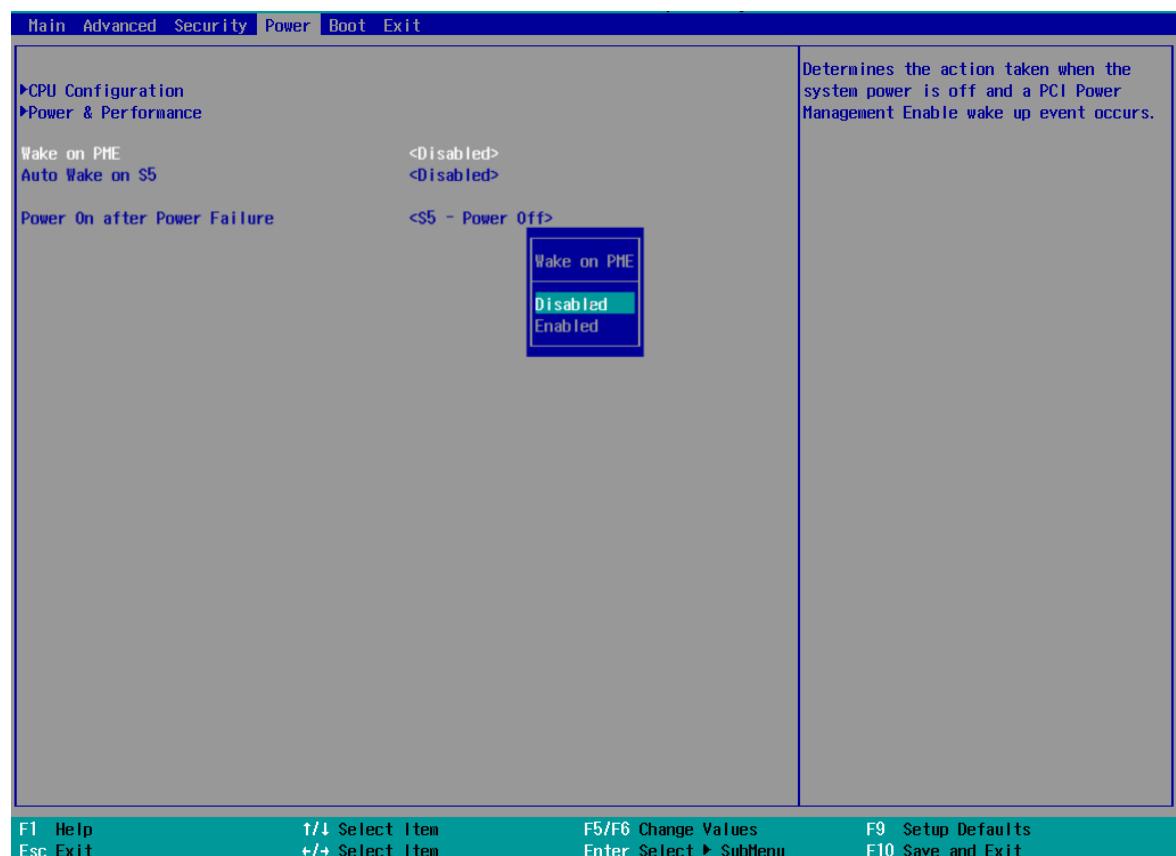
##### NOTE

*The option "Max. Boost" unleashes the CPU's maximum performance with the highest power consumption. Make sure you're using a power supply with a rated power output four times that of the CPU TDP to ensure reliable system operations.*

*For users not utilizing multi-thread performance, you may select "Max. Single Thread Performance" option to enable maximum single core performance.*

#### 4.1.8 Wake on PME (Wake-On-LAN) Option

Wake on PME (WOL) is a mechanism which allows you to turn on your System series via the Ethernet connection. To utilize Wake on PME function, you have to enable this option first in the BIOS. Please refer “[Powering On Using Wake-on-PME \(Wake-on-LAN\)](#)” to set up the system.

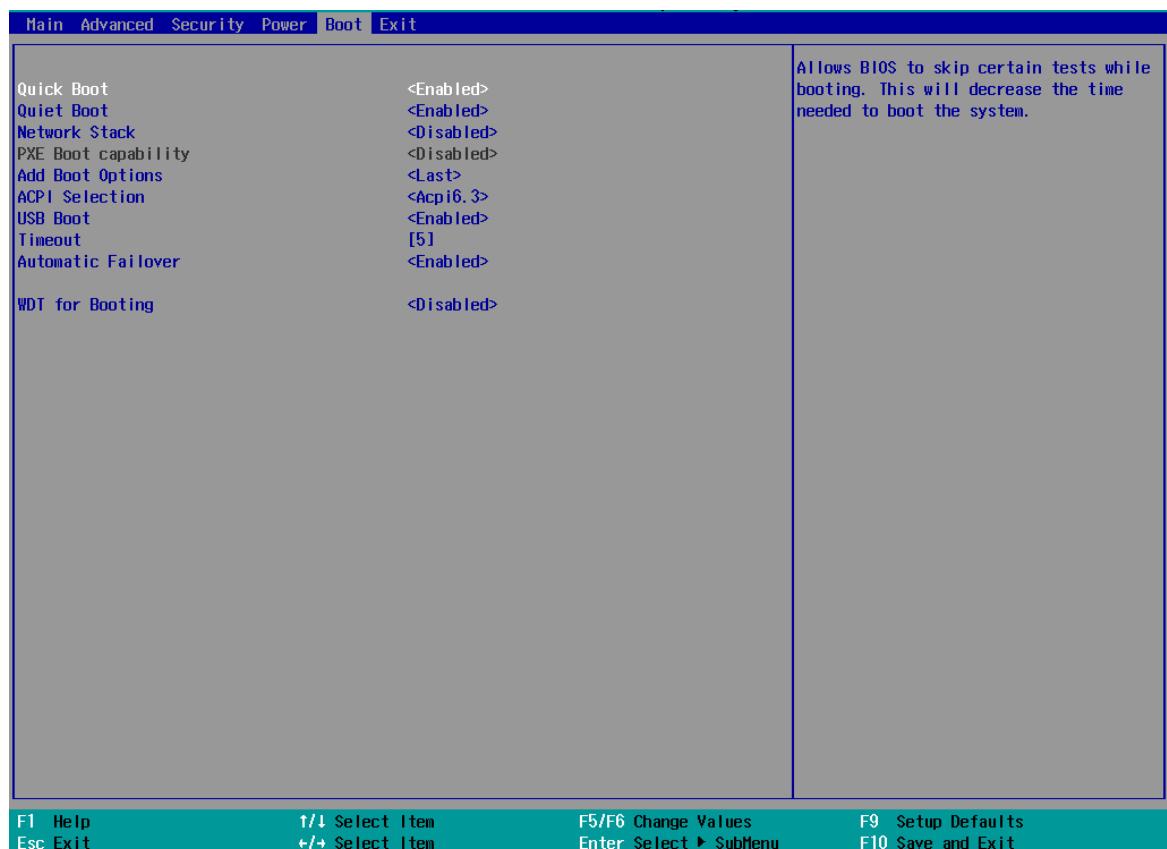


To enable/ disable “Wake on LAN” option:

1. When system boots up, press F2 to enter BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Power] > [Wake on LAN]**.
3. Press ENTER to bring up setting options, scroll to the setting you desire and press Enter to set.
4. Press F10 to “Exit Saving Changes”.

#### 4.1.9 Boot Menu

The Boot menu in BIOS allows you to specify the system's boot characteristics by setting bootable device components (boot media) and method. Or, you may press F12 upon system start up and select a device you wish boot from.



| Value               | Option         | Description   |
|---------------------|----------------|---|
| <u>Boot Type</u>    | UEFI Boot Type | Only UEFI boot media listed are approved as boot media.   |
| Quick Boot          | Enabled        | The system starts up faster because BIOS skips various hardware function tests                        |
|                     | Disabled       | The system starts up slower because BIOS goes through various hardware functions tests                |
| Network Stack       | Enabled        | The system is available for network access using UEFI.  |
|                     | Disabled       | The system is not available for network access using UEFI.  |
| PXE Boot capability | Disabled       | Only UEFI Network Stack is supported: Preboot eXecution Environment (PXE) is not supported            |
|                     | Enabled        | By enabling the PXE boot, one can choose to boot via <b>I219 Only/ I225 Only</b> or <b>All NICs</b> . |

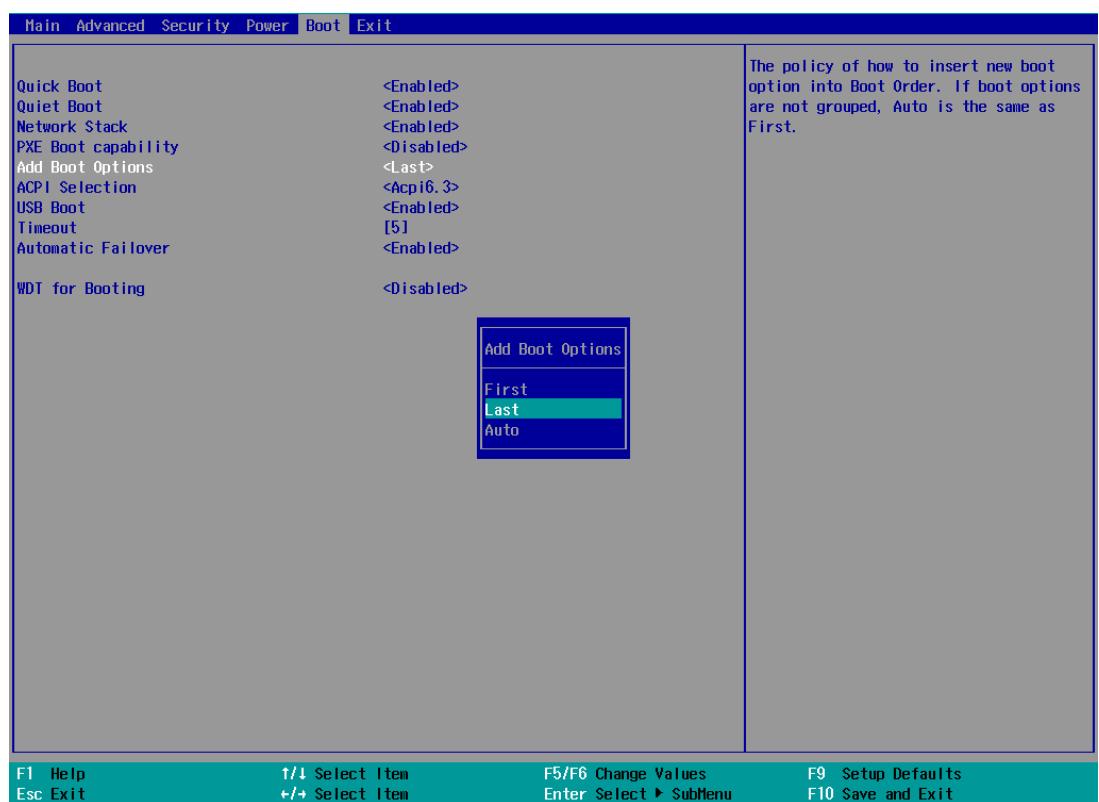
|  |                                 |   |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Add Boot Options                       | First                           | Newly detected boot media are placed at the top of the boot order.  |
|  | Last                            | Newly detected boot media are placed at the bottom of the boot order.                                     |
| ACPI Selection                         | 1.0B/ 3.0/ 4.0/ 5.0/ 6.0        | Advanced Configuration and Power Interface allows the operating system to control system power management |
| USB Boot                               | Enabled                         | Allow boot from bootable USB devices.   |
|  | Disabled                        | Does not allow boot from bootable USB devices   |
| Timeout                                | 1, 2, 3, etc (in seconds)       | Boot delay time in seconds to give the user time to activate the hotkey to access the BIOS                |
| Automatic Failover                     | Enabled                         | Automatically checks for the next bootable device when the set default device fails.                      |
|  | Disabled                        | Will only boot from the designated device.  |
| <a href="#"><u>WDT for booting</u></a> | Disabled, 1, 3, 5, 10 (minutes) | WDT ensures a successful system boot by specifying a timeout value  |

#### 4.1.10 Add Boot Options (Position New Boot Device)

The “Add Boot Options” allow you to determine whether a newly added device (eg. USB flash disk) is to boot as the first device to boot or the last in the boot sequence.

To set the newly-installed boot device as the first or last boot device:

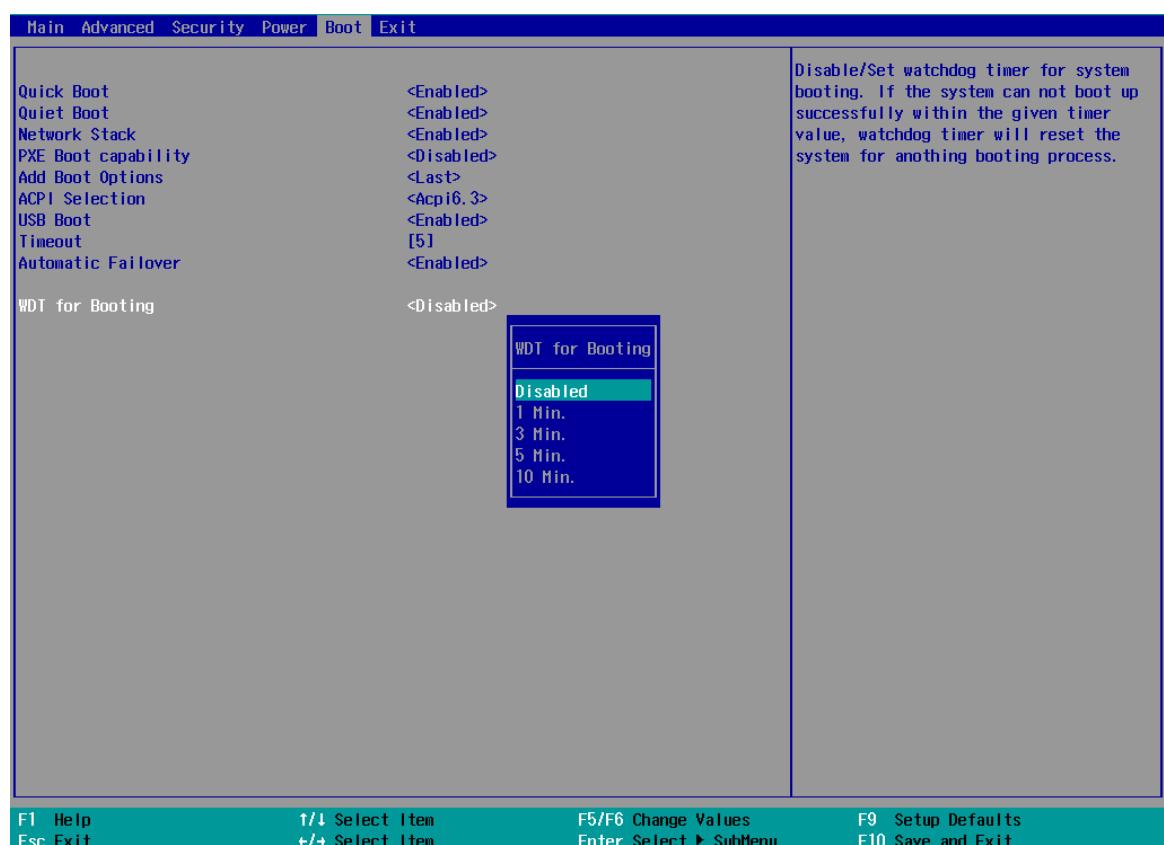
1. Press **F2** when the system boots up to enter the BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Boot] > [Add Boot Options]** menu.
3. Select **[First]** or **[Last]** for your newly-added boot device and press ENTER.



4. Once set, press **F10** to “Exit Saving Changes”.

#### 4.1.11 Watchdog Timer for Booting

The watchdog timer secures the boot process by means of a timer. Once the timer expires, a reset command is issued to initiate another booting process. There are two options in BIOS menu, “*Automatically after POST*” and “*Manually after Entering OS*”. When “*Automatically after POST*” is selected, the BIOS automatically stops the watchdog timer after POST (Power-On Self Test) OK. When “*Manually after Entering OS*” is selected, the user must stop the watchdog timer once booted into the OS. This guarantees the system can always boot into the OS, otherwise another booting process will be initiated. For information about programming watchdog timer, please refer to [Watchdog Timer & Isolated DIO](#).



To set the watchdog timer for boot in BIOS:

1. When system boots up, press F2 to enter BIOS setup utility.
2. Go to **[Boot]** menu.
3. Disable or select timeout value for **[WDT for Booting]** option.
4. Once you give a timeout value, the **[WDT Stop Option]** option appears. You can select “*Automatically after POST*” or “*Manually after Entering OS*”.
5. Press F10 to “Exit Saving Changes”.

# 5 OS Support and Driver Installation

## 5.1 Operating System Compatibility

The system supports most operating system developed for Intel® x86 architecture. The following have been tested and verified by Neousys Technology:

- Windows 11 24H2
- Ubuntu 24.04.1 LTS



### NOTE

*\* For Linux system, user may need to manually compile and install the driver for Intel graphics or I225/ I226 GbE controller if the driver is not embedded in kernel. You can visit Intel website for further information.*

*\*\* For distributions, graphics driver and RAID function may not be completely implemented in its kernel. You may encounter restrictions when using these features, such as triple independent display and RAID. For optimum operation, it is the users' responsibility to manually check for new drivers and upgrades!*

Neousys may remove or update operating system compatibility without prior notice. Please contact us if your operating system of choice is not on the list.

## 5.2 System Driver Installation

The system drivers are available online, please click on this [link](#) to download the drivers.

## 5.3 Driver Installation for Watchdog Timer Control

Neousys provides a driver package which contain function APIs for Watchdog Timer control function. You should install the driver package (WDT\_DIO\_Setup.exe) in prior to use these functions. Please note that you must install WDT\_DIO\_Setup\_v2.4.1.0 or later versions.

Please refer to this [link](#) to download WDT\_DIO.

# Appendix A Using WDT & DIO

The watchdog timer (WDT) function to ensure reliable system operation. The WDT is a hardware mechanism to reset the system if the watchdog timer is expired. Users can start the WDT and keeping resetting the timer to make sure the system or program is running. Otherwise, the system shall be reset.

In this section, we'll illustrate how to use the function library provided by Neousys to program the WDT functions. Currently, WDT driver library supports Windows 10 x64 and WOW64 platform. For other OS support, please contact Neousys Technology for further information.

## **Installing WDT\_DIO Library**

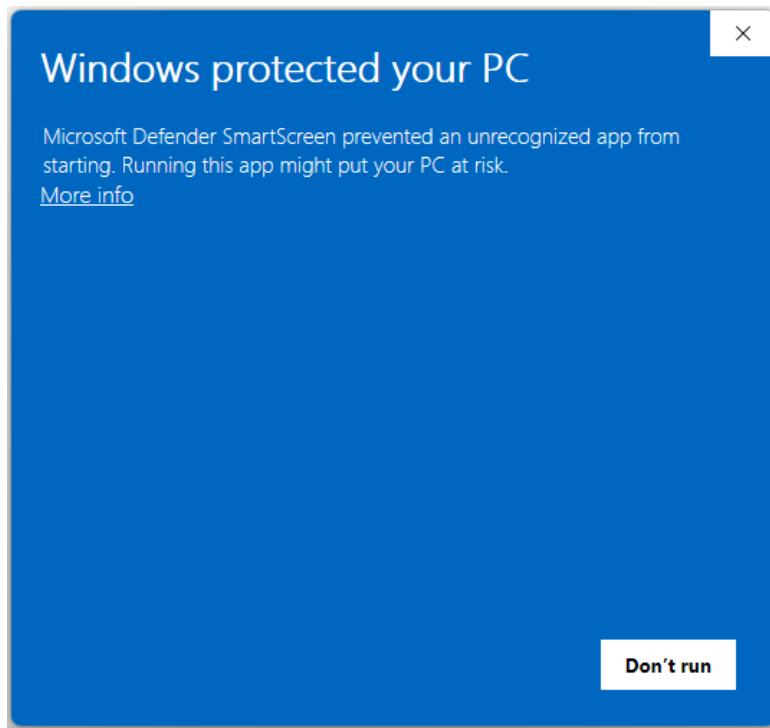
The WDT\_DIO function library is delivered in the form of a setup package named **WDT\_DIO\_Setup.exe**. In prior to program WDT, you should execute the setup program and install the WDT library. Please use the following WDT\_DIO\_Setup packages according to your operating systems and application.

- For Windows 10 64-bit OS with 64-bit application (x64 mode), please install WDT\_DIO\_Setup\_v2.4.1.0(x64).exe or later versions.

## WDT and DIO Library Installation

To setup WDT & DIO Library, please follow instructions below.

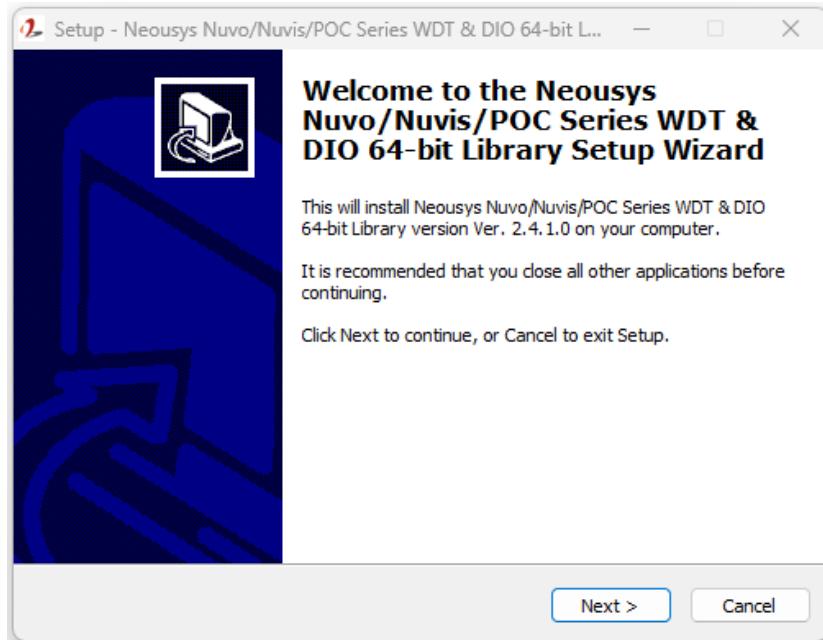
1. Execute **WDT\_DIO\_Setup.2.4.1.0.exe** (or later) and the following dialog may appear. If so, click on “More Info”.



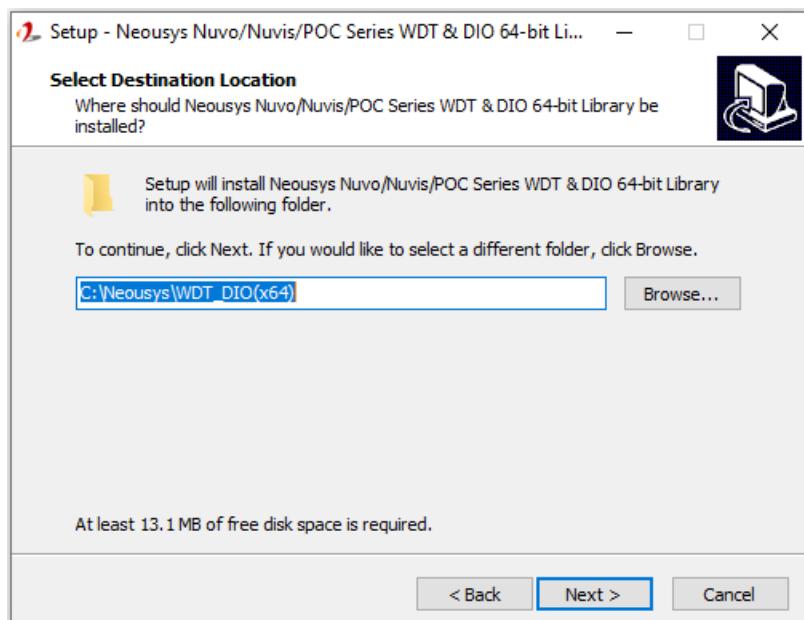
2. Click on “Run anyway” for installation, and click on “Yes” to proceed.



3. Click on Next to begin installation.

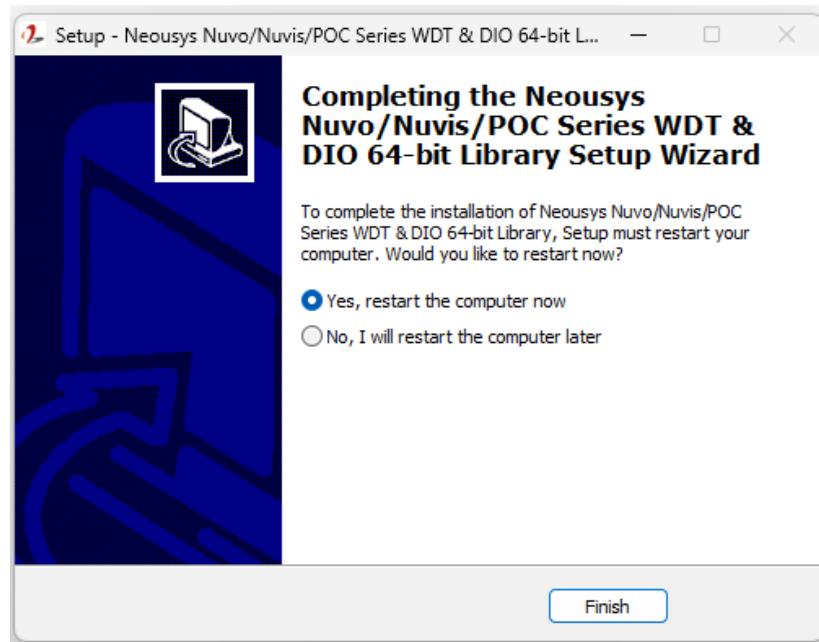


4. Specify the directory you would like to install to, and Click "Next >". The default directory is C:\Neousys\WDT\_DIO(x64).



5. Once the installation has finished, a dialog will appear to prompt you to reboot the system.

The WDT & DIO library will take effect after the system has rebooted.



6. When programming your WDT or DIO program, the related files are located in

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Header File:</b>  | \Include                                   |
| <b>Library File:</b> | \Lib                                       |
| <b>Function</b>      | \Manual                                    |
| <b>Reference:</b>    |  |
| <b>Sample Code:</b>  | \Sample\WDT_Demo (Demo for Watchdog Timer) |

## WDT Functions

### InitWDT

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Syntax</b>       | BOOL InitWDT(void);   |
| <b>Description:</b> | Initialize the WDT function. You should always invoke InitWDT() before set or start watchdog timer. |
| <b>Parameter</b>    | None  |
| <b>Return Value</b> | <b>TRUE:</b> Successfully initialized<br><b>FALSE:</b> Failed to initialize                         |
| <b>Usage</b>        | BOOL bRet = InitWDT()   |

### SetWDT

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Syntax</b>       | BOOL SetWDT(WORD tick, BYTE unit);  |
| <b>Description</b>  | Set timeout value and unit for watchdog timer. When InitWDT() is invoked, a default timeout value of 255 seconds is assigned.   |
| <b>Parameter</b>    | <p><i>tick</i><br/>WORD value (1 ~ 65535) to indicate timeout ticks.</p> <p><i>unit</i><br/>BYTE value (0 or 1) to indicate unit of timeout ticks.</p> <p>0 : unit is minute</p> <p>1: unit is second</p> |
| <b>Return Value</b> | If value of unit is correct (0 or 1), this function returns TRUE, otherwise FALSE.  |
| <b>Usage</b>        | <pre>WORD tick=255; BYTE unit=1; //unit is second. BOOL bRet = SetWDT(tick, unit); //timeout value is 255 seconds</pre>   |

**StartWDT**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Syntax</b>       | BOOL StartWDT(void);  |
| <b>Description</b>  | Starts WDT countdown. Once started, the WDT LED indicator will begin blinking. If ResetWDT() or StopWDT is not invoked before WDT countdowns to 0, the WDT expires and the system resets. |
| <b>Parameter</b>    | None  |
| <b>Return Value</b> | If the timeout value is given in correct format (WDT started), this function returns TRUE, otherwise FALSE  |
| <b>Usage</b>        | BOOL bRet = StartWDT()  |

**ResetWDT**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Syntax</b>       | BOOL ResetWDT(void);   |
| <b>Description</b>  | Reset the timeout value to the value given by SetWDT(). If ResetWDT() or StopWDT is not invoked before WDT countdowns to 0, the WDT expires and the system resets. |
| <b>Parameter</b>    | None   |
| <b>Return Value</b> | Always returns TRUE  |
| <b>Usage</b>        | BOOL bRet = ResetWDT()   |

**StopWDT**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Syntax</b>       | BOOL StopWDT(void);   |
| <b>Description</b>  | Stops the countdown of WDT. When WDT has stopped, the WDT LED indicator stops blinking. |
| <b>Parameter</b>    | None  |
| <b>Return Value</b> | Always returns TRUE   |
| <b>Usage</b>        | BOOL bRet = StopWDT()   |