

5786, 5787, 7031- D24, and 7031-T24

Service Guide



ESCALA

5786, 5787, 7031-D24, and 7031-T24 Service Guide

Hardware

July 2008

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Safety and environmental notices

Safety notices may be printed throughout this guide:

- **DANGER** notices call attention to a situation that is potentially lethal or extremely hazardous to people.
- **CAUTION** notices call attention to a situation that is potentially hazardous to people because of some existing condition.
- **Attention** notices call attention to the possibility of damage to a program, device, system, or data.

World Trade safety information

Several countries require the safety information contained in product publications to be presented in their national languages. If this requirement applies to your country, a safety information booklet is included in the publications package shipped with the product. The booklet contains the safety information in your national language with references to the U.S. English source. Before using a U.S. English publication to install, operate, or service this product, you must first become familiar with the related safety information in the booklet. You should also refer to the booklet any time you do not clearly understand any safety information in the U.S. English publications.

German safety information

Das Produkt ist nicht für den Einsatz an Bildschirmarbeitsplätzen im Sinne § 2 der Bildschirmarbeitsverordnung geeignet.

Laser safety information

IBM servers can use I/O cards or features that are fiber-optic based and that utilize lasers or LEDs.

Laser compliance

All lasers are certified in the U.S. to conform to the requirements of DHHS 21 CFR Subchapter J for class 1 laser products. Outside the U.S., they are certified to be in compliance with IEC 60825 as a class 1 laser product. Consult the label on each part for laser certification numbers and approval information.

CAUTION:

This product might contain one or more of the following devices: CD-ROM drive, DVD-ROM drive, DVD-RAM drive, or laser module, which are Class 1 laser products. Note the following information:

- **Do not remove the covers. Removing the covers of the laser product could result in exposure to hazardous laser radiation. There are no serviceable parts inside the device.**
- **Use of the controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein might result in hazardous radiation exposure.**

(C026)

CAUTION:

Data processing environments can contain equipment transmitting on system links with laser modules that operate at greater than Class 1 power levels. For this reason, never look into the end of an optical fiber cable or open receptacle. (C027)

CAUTION:

This product contains a Class 1M laser. Do not view directly with optical instruments. (C028)

CAUTION:

Some laser products contain an embedded Class 3A or Class 3B laser diode. Note the following information: laser radiation when open. Do not stare into the beam, do not view directly with optical instruments, and avoid direct exposure to the beam. (C030)

Power and cabling information for NEBS (Network Equipment-Building System) GR-1089-CORE

The following comments apply to the IBM servers that have been designated as conforming to NEBS (Network Equipment-Building System) GR-1089-CORE:

The equipment is suitable for installation in the following:

- Network telecommunications facilities
- Locations where the NEC (National Electrical Code) applies

The intrabuilding ports of this equipment are suitable for connection to intrabuilding or unexposed wiring or cabling only. The intrabuilding ports of this equipment *must not* be metallically connected to the interfaces that connect to the OSP (outside plant) or its wiring. These interfaces are designed for use as intrabuilding interfaces only (Type 2 or Type 4 ports as described in GR-1089-CORE) and require isolation from the exposed OSP cabling. The addition of primary protectors is not sufficient protection to connect these interfaces metallically to OSP wiring.

Note: All Ethernet cables must be shielded and grounded at both ends.

The ac-powered system does not require the use of an external surge protection device (SPD).

The dc-powered system employs an isolated DC return (DC-I) design. The DC battery return terminal *shall not* be connected to the chassis or frame ground.

Product recycling and disposal

This unit must be recycled or discarded according to applicable local and national regulations. IBM encourages owners of information technology (IT) equipment to responsibly recycle their equipment when it is no longer needed. IBM offers a variety of product return programs and services in several countries to assist equipment owners in recycling their IT products. Information on IBM product recycling offerings can be found on IBM's Internet site at <http://www.ibm.com/ibm/environment/products/prp.shtml>.

Esta unidad debe reciclarse o desecharse de acuerdo con lo establecido en la normativa nacional o local aplicable. IBM recomienda a los propietarios de equipos de tecnología de la información (TI) que reciclen responsablemente sus equipos cuando éstos ya no les sean útiles. IBM dispone de una serie de programas y servicios de devolución de productos en varios países, a fin de ayudar a los propietarios de equipos a reciclar sus productos de TI. Se puede encontrar información sobre las ofertas de reciclado de productos de IBM en el sitio web de IBM <http://www.ibm.com/ibm/environment/products/prp.shtml>.



EU Only

Note: This mark applies only to countries within the European Union (EU) and Norway.

Appliances are labeled in accordance with European Directive 2002/96/EC concerning waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). The Directive determines the framework for the return and recycling of used appliances as applicable throughout the European Union. This label is applied to various products to indicate that the product is not to be thrown away, but rather reclaimed upon end of life per this Directive.

Remarque : Cette marque s'applique uniquement aux pays de l'Union Européenne et à la Norvège.

L'étiquette du système respecte la Directive européenne 2002/96/EC en matière de Déchets des Equipements Electriques et Electroniques (DEEE), qui détermine les dispositions de retour et de recyclage applicables aux systèmes utilisés à travers l'Union européenne. Conformément à la directive, ladite étiquette précise que le produit sur lequel elle est apposée ne doit pas être jeté mais être récupéré en fin de vie.

注意: このマークは EU 諸国およびノルウェーにおいてのみ適用されます。

この機器には、EU 諸国に対する廃電気電子機器指令 2002/96/EC(WEEE) のラベルが貼られています。この指令は、EU 諸国に適用する使用済み機器の回収とリサイクルの骨子を定めています。このラベルは、使用済みになった時に指令に従って適正な処理をする必要があることを知らせるために種々の製品に貼られています。

In accordance with the European WEEE Directive, electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) is to be collected separately and to be reused, recycled, or recovered at end of life. Users of EEE with the WEEE marking per Annex IV of the WEEE Directive, as shown above, must not dispose of end of life EEE as unsorted municipal waste, but use the collection framework available to customers for the return, recycling, and recovery of WEEE. Customer participation is important to minimize any potential effects of EEE on the environment and human health due to the potential presence of hazardous substances in EEE. For proper collection and treatment, contact your local IBM representative.

Battery return program

This product may contain sealed lead acid, nickel cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium, or lithium ion battery. Consult your user manual or service manual for specific battery information. The battery must be recycled or disposed of properly. Recycling facilities may not be available in your area. For information on disposal of batteries outside the United States, go to <http://www.ibm.com/ibm/environment/products/batteryrecycle.shtml> or contact your local waste disposal facility.

In the United States, IBM has established a return process for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal of used IBM sealed lead acid, nickel cadmium, nickel metal hydride, and other battery packs from IBM Equipment. For information on proper disposal of these batteries, contact IBM at 1-800-426-4333. Please have the IBM part number listed on the battery available prior to your call.

For Taiwan: Please recycle batteries.



For the European Union:



EU Only

Note: This mark applies only to countries within the European Union (EU).

Batteries or packaging for batteries are labeled in accordance with European Directive 2006/66/EC concerning batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators. The Directive determines the framework for the return and recycling of used batteries and accumulators as applicable throughout the European Union. This label is applied to various batteries to indicate that the battery is not to be thrown away, but rather reclaimed upon end of life per this Directive.

Les batteries ou emballages pour batteries sont étiquetés conformément aux directives européennes 2006/66/EC, norme relative aux batteries et accumulateurs en usage et aux batteries et accumulateurs usés. Les directives déterminent la marche à suivre en vigueur dans l'Union Européenne pour le retour et le recyclage des batteries et accumulateurs usés. Cette étiquette est appliquée sur diverses batteries pour indiquer que la batterie ne doit pas être mise au rebut mais plutôt récupérée en fin de cycle de vie selon cette norme.

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In accordance with the European Directive 2006/66/EC, batteries and accumulators are labeled to indicate that they are to be collected separately and recycled at end of life. The label on the battery may also include a chemical symbol for the metal concerned in the battery (Pb for lead, Hg for mercury and Cd for cadmium). Users of batteries and accumulators must not dispose of batteries and accumulators as unsorted municipal waste, but use the collection framework available to customers for the return, recycling, and treatment of batteries and accumulators. Customer participation is important to minimize any potential effects of batteries and accumulators on the environment and human health due to the potential presence of hazardous substances. For proper collection and treatment, contact your local IBM representative.

For California:

Perchlorate Material - special handling may apply. See www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate.

The foregoing notice is provided in accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4.5 Chapter 33. Best Management Practices for Perchlorate Materials. This product, part, or both may include a lithium manganese dioxide battery which contains a perchlorate substance.

About this publication

This publication provides users and service providers with installation and maintenance information for the 5786, 5787, 7031-D24 and 7031-T24 I/O enclosure. This publication includes setup instructions, cabling instructions, part locations, and removal and replacement procedures.

For information about the accessibility features of this product, for users who have a physical disability, see "Accessibility features," on page 65.

How to send your comments

Your feedback is important in helping to provide the most accurate and highest quality information. If you have any comments about this publication, use the **Feedback** button at <http://www.ibm.com/systems/infocenter>. Alternatively, you can send your comments to pubsinfo@us.ibm.com. Be sure to include the name of the book, the form number of the book, and the specific location of the text you are commenting on (for example, a page number or table number).

Chapter 1. Reference information

Provides reference information such as size and capacity of power supplies, cooling fans, and Ultra 320 SCSI interface connections for the 5786, 5787, 7031-D24, and 7031-T24 I/O enclosures.

I/O enclosure overview

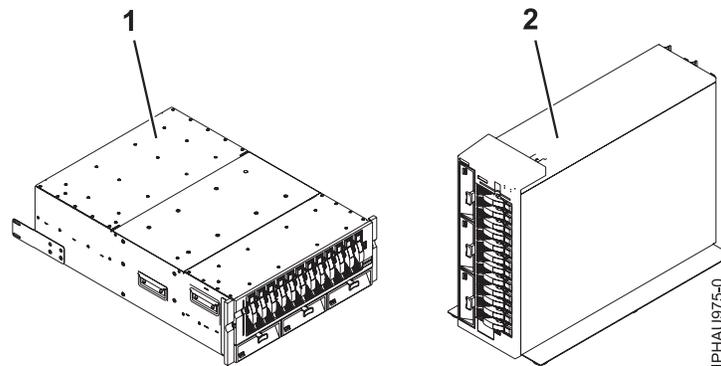
The following System i™ models are available:

- 5786 - Rack-installable drawer model
- 5787 - Deskside (Tower) model

The following System p™ models are available:

- 7031-D24 - Rack-installable drawer model
- 7031-T24 - Deskside (Tower) model

Note: The remainder of this publication refers to the 5786, 5787, 7031-D24, and 7031-T24 as either "your I/O enclosure" or "the I/O enclosure."



Index number	Description
1	5786, 7031-D24 disk I/O enclosure
2	5787, 7031-T24 disk I/O enclosure

Note: Only 12 disk drives are allowed on a SCSI interface. The front and rear disk drives cannot be on the same SCSI interface.

The disk drives are organized in four independent SCSI groups of six drives in each group. With the use of up to four SCSI repeater cards, you can use either of the following host SCSI bus connection options:

- A single initiator to each SCSI group
- A high-availability dual initiator feature that allows the connection of two adapters to a SCSI group

The high-availability SCSI connection feature can be used on any or all of the drive groups in the enclosure and together with other drive groups in the enclosure, using the standard connection option. Power is provided through ac power cords. Either model can be set up to use 100-127 V ac or 200-240 V ac.

Power and fault indicators

Light emitting diodes (LEDs) are located either on or near the major serviceable components in the enclosure. When it is lit, the LEDs emit either a green or amber light.

When it is lit, a green LED indicates either of the following:

- Electric power is present.
- Activity is occurring on a link. (The enclosure could be sending or receiving information.)

When it is lit, an amber LED indicates a fault or identify condition. If the enclosure or one of the components on your system has an amber LED turned on solid (not blinking) or blinking, identify the problem and take the appropriate action to restore the component to a normal operating condition.

For more information about specific LEDs found on or near the major serviceable components in your enclosure, see "Component and attention LEDs" on page 50.

Storage

Storage is accomplished through the use of standard size SCSI U320 (LVD) disk drives. The disk drives must be housed in a U3 disk carrier with a standard interposer card (part number 24L0787). Light pipes located on the disk carriers transmit light from LEDs located on the disk-drive backplane. The LEDs are used to aid in the identification and failure diagnostics of each disk drive. For more information concerning disk-drive LEDs used by this enclosure, see "Component and attention LEDs" on page 50. The following disk drive sizes and speeds are available:

10,000 revolution per minute (RPM) disk drives	15,000 RPM disk drives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 73.4 GB Ultra320, height =1 inch• 146.8 GB Ultra320, height =1 inch• 300 GB Ultra320, height =1 inch	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 36.4 GB Ultra320, height =1 inch• 73.4 GB Ultra320, height =1 inch• 146.8 GB Ultra320, height =1 inch• 300 GB Ultra320, height =1 inch
For an updated listing of supported disk drive sizes, contact your sales representative or next level of support.	

The chassis of your I/O enclosure contains 24 hot-plug disk-drive bays. Twelve of the disk-drive bays are located in the front and twelve disk-drive bays are located in the back of the enclosure. Any disk drive bay not populated with a disk drive *must* contain a "dummy carrier" to control the airflow within the enclosure. The dummy carrier does not contain light pipes or electrical connection, so enclosure services cannot determine whether it is installed.

Attention: To avoid overheating of the enclosure components, you must install dummy carriers in empty disk-drive bays.

The following illustrations show the front and back of the enclosure's disk-drive bay locations. On System i enclosures, each disk-drive bay contains a LED used to identify the bay. A specific disk-drive bay LED will be lit as you follow the steps in performing a concurrent removal or replacement procedure on that bay. The identify LED is amber colored. For more information concerning these LEDs, see "Component and attention LEDs" on page 50.

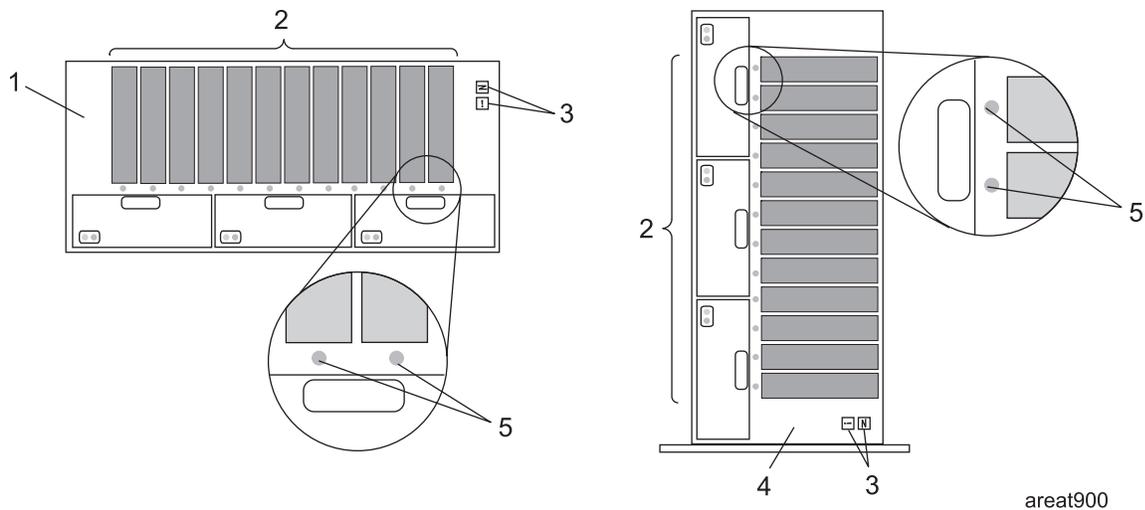


Figure 1. Front view of your I/O enclosure

Index number	Description
1	5786, 7031-D24 disk I/O enclosure (front of rack drawer configuration)
2	Shows 12 disk-bay location
3	Enclosure status panel
4	5787, 7031-T24 disk I/O enclosure (front of deskside configuration)
5	Disk drive bay identify LED locations-front (on System i models only)

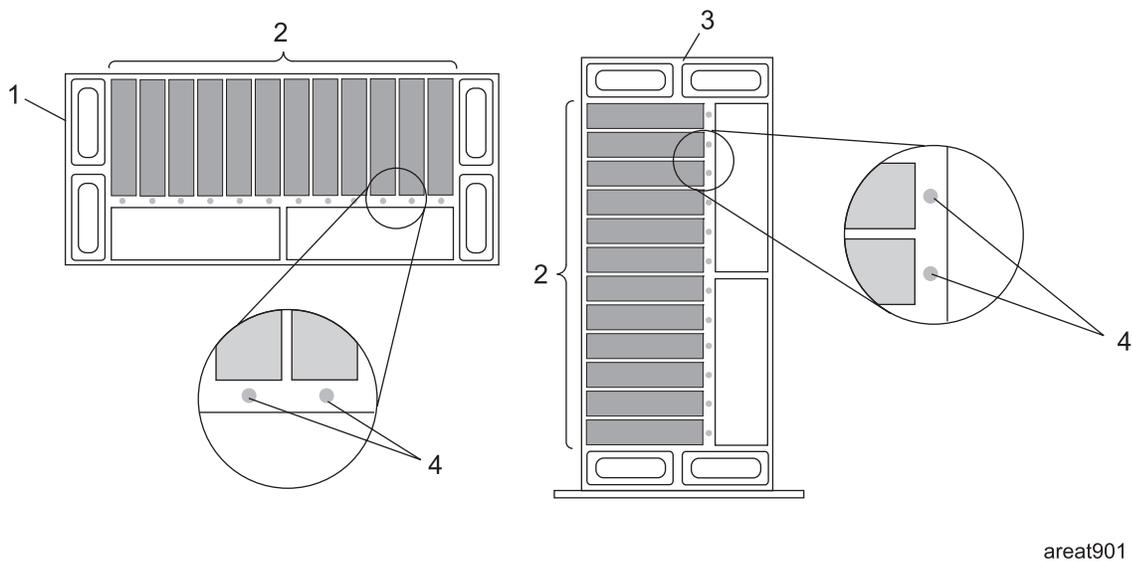


Figure 2. Back view of your I/O enclosure

Index number	Description
1	5786, 7031-D24 disk I/O enclosure (back of rack drawer configuration)
2	Shows 12 disk-bay location
3	5787, 7031-T24 disk I/O enclosure (back of deskside configuration)
4	Disk drive bay identify LED locations-back (on System i models only)

Power

The base model enclosure contains one power supply. If your system contains only a single power supply, you *must* have installed a power supply filler assembly in order to control airflow and EMC wave leakage from your enclosure. If necessary, see Chapter 4, “Part information,” on page 39 for the power supply filler part number.

To enable redundant power supply, you can install a second power supply in the enclosure. If your enclosure contains two power supplies, either of the power supplies can provide the necessary voltages and currents, independent of each other. Having redundant power supplies enables you to remove a power supply without powering off the system. When operating correctly, each supply shares the current load when powered on. If one of the power supplies goes into a fault state, an amber LED, located on the faulted power supply, will be lit indicating a fault condition. The other operating power supply will supply enough power to the system until the faulty supply can either be powered on or replaced.

The power supply assembly has the following LEDs:

- Two green LEDs (ac power good and dc power good)
- Two amber LEDs (the far right LED indicates the power supply status)

To better understand the LEDs located on your power supply, see the table in “Component and attention LEDs” on page 50.

The following illustration identifies the location of the power supplies and the power supply LEDs.

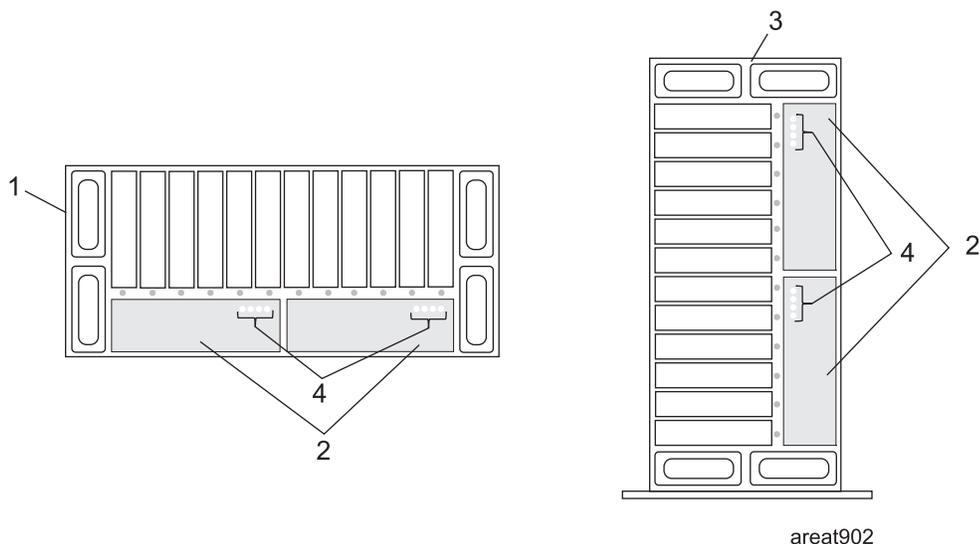


Figure 3. Back view of your I/O enclosure showing power supplies

Index number	Description
1	5786, 7031-D24 disk I/O enclosure (back of rack drawer configuration)
2	Power supply bay locations
3	5787, 7031-T24 disk I/O enclosure (back of desktop configuration)
4	Power supply power, identify/fault LED locations

Cooling

Component cooling is provided by the following methods:

5786, 7031-D24

Three fans located on the front bottom of the chassis

5787, 7031-T24

Three fans located on the front-left side of the chassis

If a fan fails, the other two fans accelerate so that they cool all components. Fan speeds also increase if a power supply fails. Each fan has a green and amber LED located on the front of the unit. A solidly lit (not blinking) amber LED indicates a fault or identify condition with the fan. A solidly lit (not blinking) green LED indicates that the fan is operating correctly.

If your fan is not turning fast enough, the amber LED will be lit. The fan will require servicing.

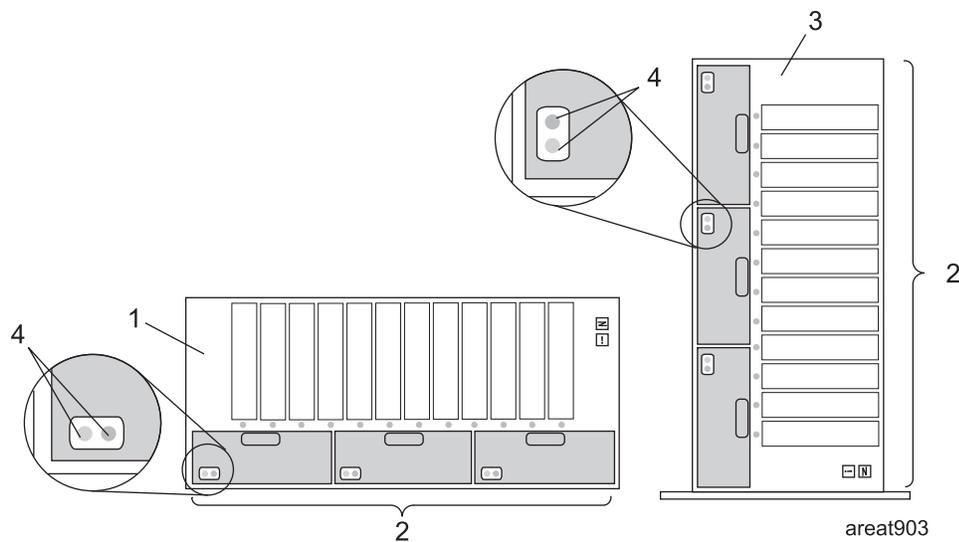


Figure 4. Cooling Fan locations on the front of your I/O enclosure

Index number	Description
1	5786, 7031-D24 disk I/O enclosure (front of rack drawer configuration)
2	Fan (blower) locations
3	5787, 7031-T24 disk I/O enclosure (front of deskside configuration)

SCSI interface

SCSI interface connections are provided by using up to four SCSI repeater cards for each I/O enclosure. The SCSI repeater cards are available in both single and dual initiator versions. Each SCSI repeater card contains a differential SCSI repeater, host terminators, system enclosure services (SES) module, SCSI drive terminators (for termination at both ends of the SCSI bus), VPD modules, and controls for both power and cooling. The SCSI repeater cards can be serviced concurrently, (with the system and I/O enclosure power on), or nonconcurrently, (with the system powered off). The repeater card provides the following functions to the I/O enclosure:

- Provide SCSI enclosure services at the SCSI address F (E and F for dual initiator version)
- Read the power supply unit vital product data (VPD) information
- Monitor the fan and power supply fault lines

- Drive the fan unit fault LEDs
- Drive the chassis fault LED
- Monitor the early power off warning (EPOW) signal from the power supplies
- Support the hot plugging of disk drives
- Control the fan speed
- Provide chassis power on signal
- Provide redrive capabilities to the SCSI host bus
- Provide termination for host and drive buses
- Detect the disk drive and the disk drive operating condition

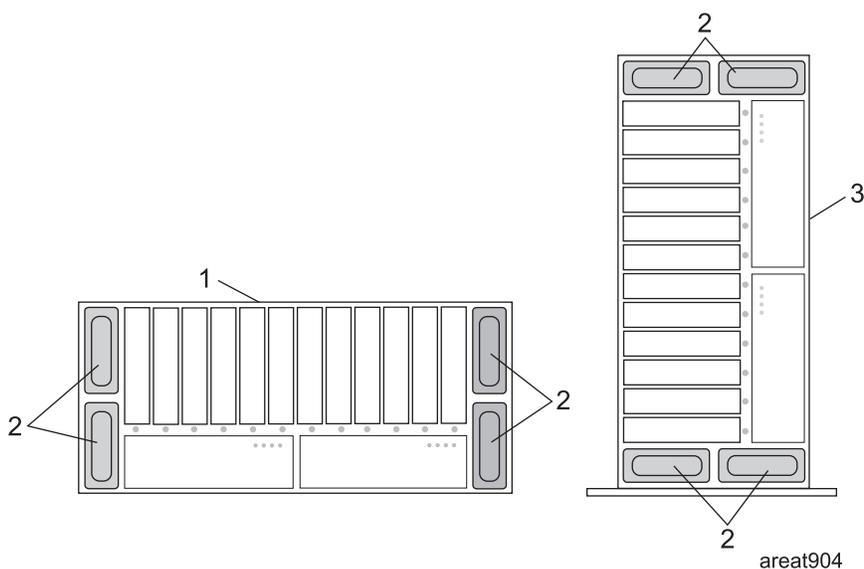


Figure 5. SCSI repeater card locations, located on the back of your I/O enclosure

Index number	Description
1	5786, 7031-D24 disk I/O enclosure (back of rack drawer configuration)
2	SCSI repeater card locations
3	5787, 7031-T24 disk I/O enclosure (back of deskside configuration)

Cabling

The cables that connect the enclosures allow some flexibility in placing the drawer and deskside unit. Up to two disk drive enclosures can be connected to a system unit. For cabling information and specifications, go to the *Site and Hardware planning Guide*, order number SA76-0091.

Chapter 2. Using location codes

Location codes are used to provide customers and service providers with the physical position of a field replaceable unit (FRU) installed in your server or enclosure. This information is useful when the FRU needs to be serviced.

This chapter also provides information about how to read and understand the specific sections of a location code string. A comprehensive list of location codes used by your I/O enclosure is also provided.

Use the following table to link to a specific topic for additional information when reading and understanding your location code.

Table 1. Location code topics

Location code topics	Description
"Location code overview"	Contains background information about using location codes.
"Physical location codes" on page 8	Provides definitions for physical location codes.
"Logical location codes" on page 8	Provides definitions for logical location codes.
"Location code format" on page 8	Provides format information of the U_n value in the location code string. For example U7031.001.
"Location code labels" on page 9	Provides definitions for location code labels. The location code labels begin with an alphabetic character and follow the system serial number. For example, U7031.001.10ABCDE-P3-C31-T2-L23. (The system serial number is the "10ABCDE".) The P3, C31, T2, and L23 all contain an alpha character that is identified in the Location code labels table.
"Worldwide unique identifier" on page 9	Provides definitions for the worldwide unique identifiers. This group of digits follows the resource code labels and always begins with the letter W.

Location code overview

Servers (system unit and enclosures) use physical location codes to provide mapping of replaceable units. Location codes are produced by the server's firmware, which structures them so that they can be used to identify specific parts in a system. The location code format is the same for all servers.

If you are working with a specific location code, the unit type and model immediately follow the first character (Utttt.mmm). Match the unit type and model to a link, as shown in the Unit type and locations table.

- If the location code ends with **-Txx-Lxx**, the server's firmware could not identify the physical location. When a physical location cannot be identified, a logical location code is provided. Where logical location codes occur in enclosures, the locations article for the enclosure has the known conversions listed. For logical location codes with no conversion, contact your next level of support.
- If the location code begins with **UTMPx**, the expansion I/O unit's machine type, model number and serial number have not been set yet and this is a temporary unit identifier. To identify the unit, do the following:
 1. Examine the display panels on all of the I/O enclosures that are connected to the server until you find one with the same characters in the first 5 digits of the top line in the enclosure's display.
 2. Record the I/O enclosure's real machine type and model from the I/O enclosure label.

- Match the I/O enclosure's machine type and model in the unit type and locations table and then follow the link to determine the service information.

Note: If you have a location code that does not follow the location code format as described in "Location code format" it is either not supported or there is a problem in the firmware. Contact your next level of support.

Physical location codes

Physical location codes provide a mapping of logical functions and components, such as backplanes, removable modules, connectors, ports, cables, and devices, to their specific locations within the physical structure of the server.

Logical location codes

If the physical location cannot be mapped to a physical location code, the server's firmware will generate a logical location code. A logical location code is a sequence of location labels that identify the path that the system uses to communicate with a given resource.

A resource has as many logical location codes as it has logical connections to the system. For example, an external tape device connected to two I/O adapters will have two logical location codes.

An example of a logical location code is:

U7031.001.10ABCDE-P3-C31-T2-L23

The first part of the location code (through the T2 label) represents the physical location code for the resource that communicates with the target resource. The remainder of the logical location code (L23) represents exactly which resource is indicated.

Location code format

The location code is an alphanumeric string of variable length, consisting of a series of location identifiers, separated by a dash. An example of a physical location for a fan is *Un-A1*.

The first position, represented by *Un* (where *n* is equal to any string contained between the U and the hyphen) in the preceding example, is displayed in one of the following forms:

Note: In location codes, the U is a constant digit. However, the numbered positions following the U are variables and are dependent on your server. Each row in the following table defines the numbers following the U in the beginning of the location code.

Table 2. Anatomy of a location code

Location code example: <i>Utttt.mmm.ssssss-A1</i>	
U	Appears as the first digit in all location codes
<i>tttt</i>	Represents the unit type also referred to as the machine type of the system unit or I/O enclosure
<i>mmm</i>	Represents the model of the system unit or enclosure
<i>ssssss</i>	Represents the serial number for the enclosure
Note:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>mmm</i> or <i>ccc</i> number might not be displayed on all location codes for all servers. An example of the <i>mmm</i> value not being displayed is <i>Utttt.ssssss-A1</i>. 5786 and 5787 do not contain a separate model number. The 7031 can be either model D24 or a model T24. 	

The location code is hierarchical; that is, each location identifier in the string represents a physical part. The order (from left to right), in which each identifier is shown, allows you to determine which parts contain other parts in the string.

The - (dash) separator character represents a relationship between two components in the unit. In the example of the fan, whose location code is *Un-A1*, the - (dash) shows that the fan (A1) is contained in the base unit (or *Un*). Modules, adapters, cables, and devices are all parts that are plugged into another part. Their location codes will always show that they are plugged into another part as components of the server. Another example, *Un-P1-C9* is a memory DIMM, with (C9) plugged into a backplane (P1), which is inside the unit (*Un*).

For more information about the various location code label prefixes, refer to Location code labels. To review a list of location codes for your I/O enclosure, refer to “List of location codes” on page 10.

Location code labels

The following table describes the location code label prefixes.

Table 3. Location code label prefixes for I/O enclosure and system units

Prefix	Description	Example
A	Air-moving device	Fan, blower
C	Card connector	input/output port (IOP), input/output adapter (IOA), dual inline memory module (DIMM), processor card
D	Device	Diskette, control panel
E	Electrical	Battery, power supply, ac charger
L	Logical path SCSI target	IDE address, fibre channel logical unit number (LUN)
N	Horizontal placement for an empty rack location	
P	Planar	System backplane
T	Port	System unit or enclosure integrated connector
U	Unit	Usually consists of the machine type
V	Virtual planar	
W	Worldwide unique ID	This group of digits follows the resource code labels and always begins with the letter <i>W</i>
X	Electronic industries alliance (EIA) spacing value for an empty rack location	Standardized unit of measure used to identify the height of a rack drawer or the usable height space within a rack.
Y	Firmware field replaceable unit (FRU)	microprogram or instruction set stored in read only memory (ROM) of your system

Worldwide unique identifier

A worldwide unique identifier location label consists of the prefix “W” followed by a maximum of 16 uppercase hexadecimal digits with no leading zeros. A location code may or may not consist of a worldwide unique identifier. When present, the worldwide unique identifier location label follows the location label of the resource that interfaces with the resource having the worldwide unique identifier, usually a port.

List of location codes

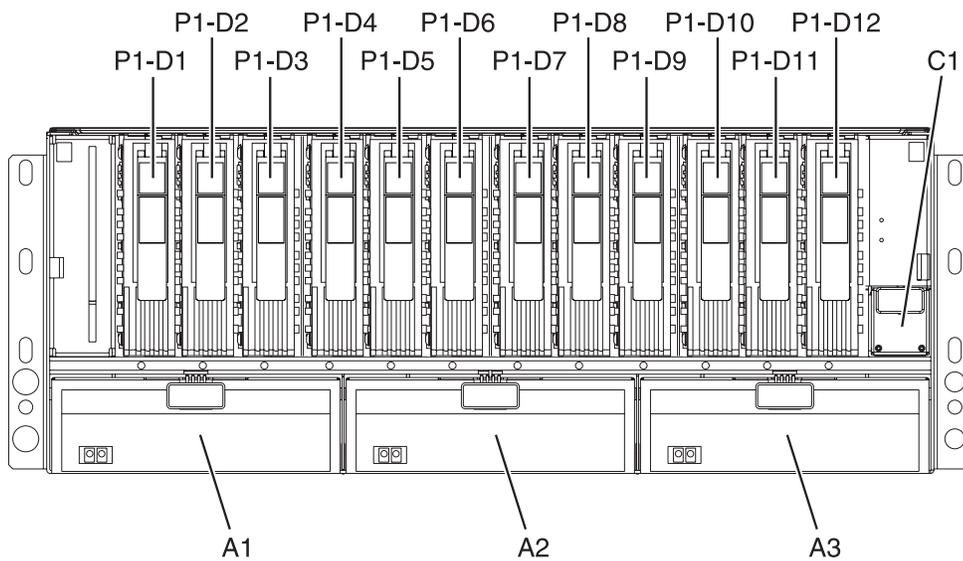
Use the table and illustrations to help you identify the major field replaceable units (FRUs) installed in your I/O enclosure. The table also will cross reference to the symbolic FRU that might be associated with each FRU.

Note:

- The known logical location codes for this unit are listed next to the corresponding physical location in the following information. If you are working with a logical location code for this unit and it is not listed in the following information, contact your next level of support.
- If you need SCSI repeater card address information, refer to “SCSI repeater-card location code to repeater-card cable address cross reference” on page 15.

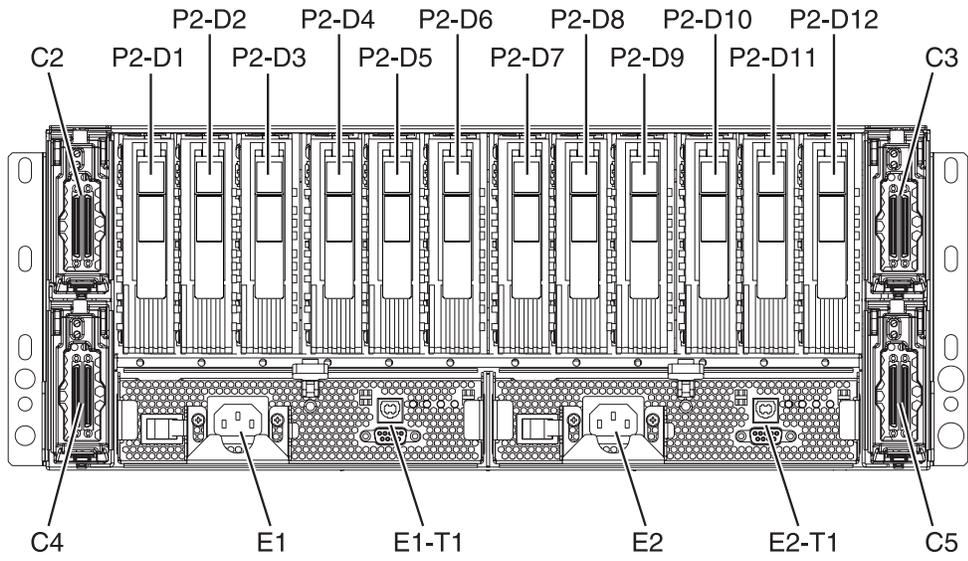
The following illustrations show the FRU layout and its associated location code.

Important: After replacing any part on a server or enclosure, go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 and perform the procedure. This will complete the service action.



IPHAL970-0

Figure 6. I/O enclosure (drawer model, front) or (deskside model on its side, front)



IPHAL971-0

Figure 7. I/O enclosure (drawer model, back)

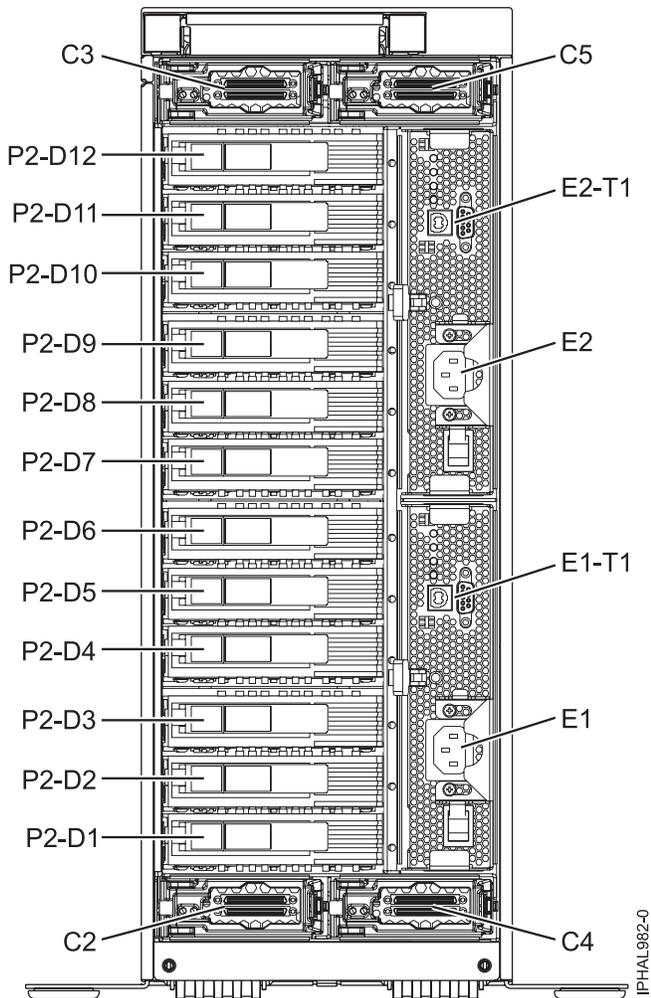


Figure 8. I/O enclosure (deskside model, back) 7031-T24

Go to the Part information chapter for a listing of FRU part numbers associated with the failing items mentioned in the following table.

Table 4. FRU locations and failing components

Failing item name	Physical location code	Identify LED	Failing item removal and replacement procedures
Disk drive backplane 1	Un-P1	No	The disk drive backplane is part of the chassis assembly FRU, see Part assembly diagrams. Chassis removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.
Disk drive backplane 2	Un-P2	No	The disk drive backplane is part of the chassis assembly FRU, see Part assembly diagrams. Chassis removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.
Power distribution backplane	Un-P3	No	The power distribution backplane is part of the chassis assembly FRU, Part assembly diagrams. Chassis removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.

Table 4. FRU locations and failing components (continued)

Failing item name	Physical location code	Identify LED	Failing item removal and replacement procedures
Fan 1 (left)	Un-A1	Yes	"Fan" on page 32
Fan 2	Un-A2	Yes	"Fan" on page 32
Fan 3 (right)	Un-A3	Yes	"Fan" on page 32
VPD card	Un-C1	No	The VPD card is part of the chassis assembly FRU, see Part assembly diagrams. Chassis removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.
SCSI repeater card 1 (top left)	Un-C2	Yes	"SCSI Repeater Card" on page 36
SCSI repeater card 2 (top right)	Un-C3	Yes	"SCSI Repeater Card" on page 36
SCSI repeater card 3 (bottom left)	Un-C4	No	"SCSI Repeater Card" on page 36
SCSI repeater card 4 (bottom right)	Un-C5	Yes	"SCSI Repeater Card" on page 36
Crossover card 1 (left)	Un-C6	No	The crossover card is part of the chassis assembly FRU, see Part assembly diagrams. Chassis removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.
Crossover card 2 (right)	Un-C7	No	The crossover card is part of the chassis assembly FRU, see Part assembly diagrams. Chassis removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.
Power supply 1 (left)	Un-E1	Yes	"Power Supply" on page 34
Rack indicator connector	Un-E1-T1	No	
Power supply 2 (right)	Un-E2	Yes	"Power Supply" on page 34
Rack indicator connector	Un-E2-T1	No	
Device physical locations			
Disk drive 1 (front)	Un-P1-D01 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L5-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L13-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 2 (front)	Un-P1-D02 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L4-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L12-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 3 (front)	Un-P1-D03 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L3-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L11-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 4 (front)	Un-P1-D04 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L2-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L10-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 5 (front)	Un-P1-D05 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L1-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L9-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive

Table 4. FRU locations and failing components (continued)

Failing item name	Physical location code	Identify LED	Failing item removal and replacement procedures
Disk drive 6 (front)	Un-P1-D06 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L0-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L8-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 7 (front)	Un-P1-D07 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L5-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 8 (front)	Un-P1-D08 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L4-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 9 (front)	Un-P1-D09 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L3-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 10 (front)	Un-P1-D10 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L2-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 11 (front)	Un-P1-D11 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L1-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 12 (front)	Un-P1-D12 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L0-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 1 (back)	Un-P2-D01 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L5-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L13-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 2 (back)	Un-P2-D02 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L4-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L12-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 3 (back)	Un-P2-D03 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L3-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L11-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 4 (back)	Un-P2-D04 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L2-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L10-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 5 (back)	Un-P2-D05 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L1-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L9-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 6 (back)	Un-P2-D06 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L0-L0 - single or Un-Px-Ty-L8-L0 - dual ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 7 (back)	Un-P2-D07 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L5-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 8 (back)	Un-P2-D08 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L4-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 9 (back)	Un-P2-D09 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L3-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 10 (back)	Un-P2-D10 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L2-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 11 (back)	Un-P2-D11 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L1-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive
Disk drive 12 (back)	Un-P2-D12 (logical location Un-Px- Ty-L0-L0 ¹)	Yes	Disk Drive

Table 4. FRU locations and failing components (continued)

Failing item name	Physical location code	Identify LED	Failing item removal and replacement procedures
¹ Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-Px is the backplane of the unit where the SCSI PCI adapter is installed. • Ty is the connector on the SCSI PCI adapter. • single is a single SCSI interface card. • dual is a dual SCSI interface card. 			

SCSI repeater-card location code to repeater-card cable address cross reference

Use the table to cross reference a disk drive physical location code to that of the SCSI cable address.

The following table identifies the physical location code for disk drives loaded in your I/O enclosure. The last two columns in the table identify the addresses of the cable that links from the I/O adapter to the SCSI interface card and the cable that links a SCSI interface card to another SCSI interface card. For a more detailed list of physical location codes, see “List of location codes” on page 10.

Note: The *x* in the following table represents the I/O adapter number of the attached I/O card and the *y* represents the SCSI bus number.

Table 5. Device cable address information

Physical location code	Unit address (SCSI cable from I/O adapter to SCSI interface card)	Unit address (SCSI cable from SCSI interface card to SCSI interface card)
Un-P1-D1	xy0200FF	xy0A00FF
Un-P1-D2	xy0300FF	xy0B00FF
Un-P1-D3	xy0400FF	xy0C00FF
Un-P1-D4	xy0500FF	xy0D00FF
Un-P1-D5	xy0600FF	xy0E00FF
Un-P1-D6	xy0700FF	xy0F00FF
Un-P1-D7	xy0200FF	xy0A00FF
Un-P1-D8	xy0300FF	xy0B00FF
Un-P1-D9	xy0400FF	xy0C00FF
Un-P1-D10	xy0500FF	xy0D00FF
Un-P1-D11	xy0600FF	xy0E00FF
Un-P1-D12	xy0700FF	xy0F00FF
Un-P2-D1	xy0200FF	xy0A00FF
Un-P2-D2	xy0300FF	xy0B00FF
Un-P2-D3	xy0400FF	xy0C00FF
Un-P2-D4	xy0500FF	xy0D00FF
Un-P2-D5	xy0600FF	xy0E00FF
Un-P2-D6	xy0700FF	xy0F00FF
Un-P2-D7	xy0200FF	xy0A00FF
Un-P2-D8	xy0300FF	xy0B00FF
Un-P2-D9	xy0400FF	xy0C00FF

Table 5. Device cable address information (continued)

Physical location code	Unit address (SCSI cable from I/O adapter to SCSI interface card)	Unit address (SCSI cable from SCSI interface card to SCSI interface card)
Un-P2-D10	xy0500FF	xy0D00FF
Un-P2-D11	xy0600FF	xy0E00FF
Un-P2-D12	xy0700FF	xy0F00FF

SCSI repeater card

Use this information to understand where to place your repeater card and how to install your repeater card.

Use the following figure and instructions to place your repeater cards.

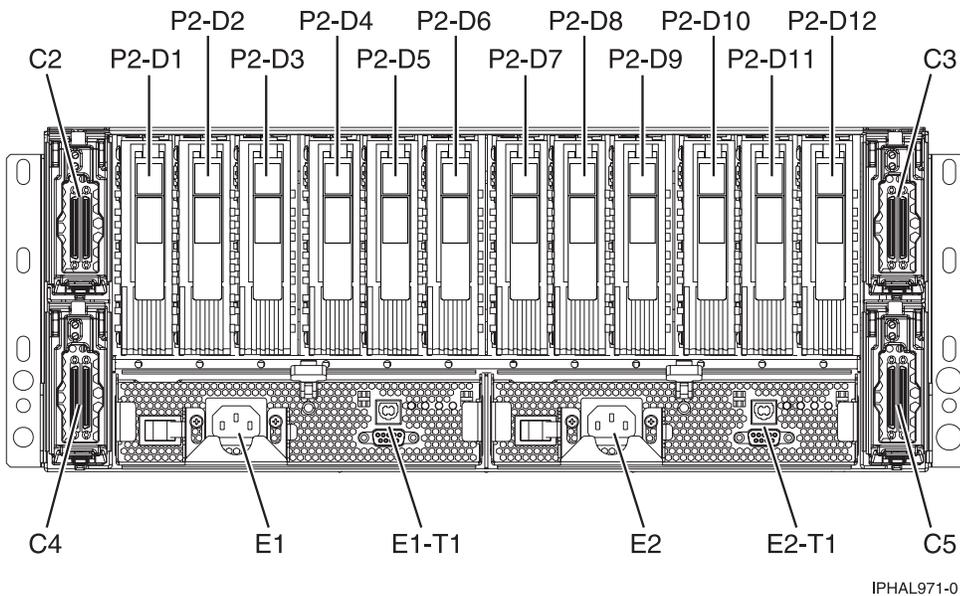


Figure 9. Repeater card location of the 5786 and 7031-D24 SCSI disk-drive enclosure (drawer models)

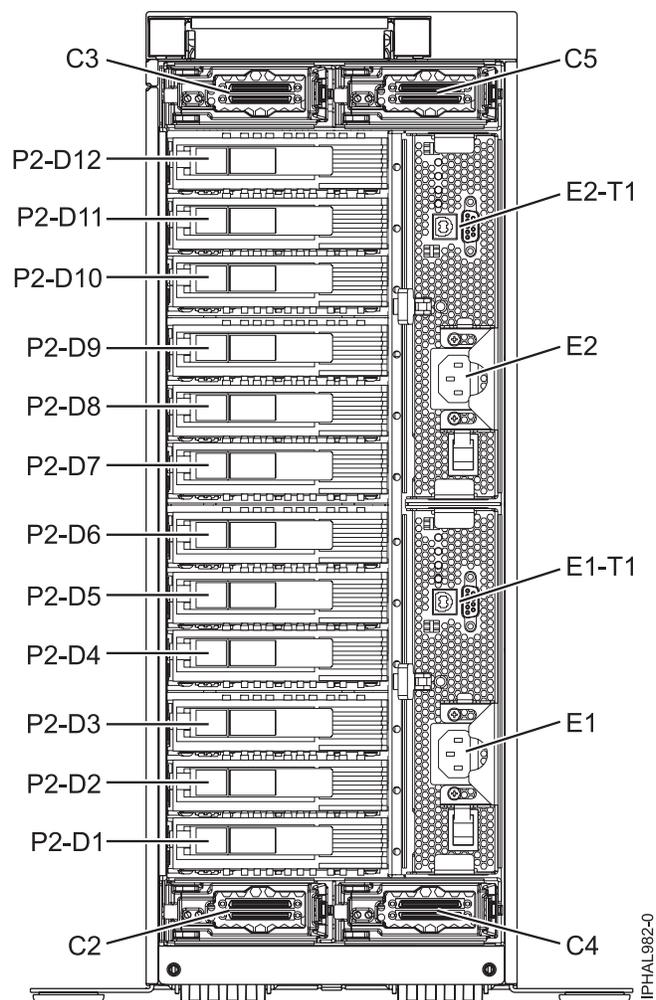


Figure 10. Repeater card location of the 5787 and 7031-T24 SCSI disk-drive enclosure (stand-alone models)

If you only have dual repeater cards, place as follows:

Important: On stand-alone models, the locations C3 and C5 are located on top, C2 and C4 are located on the bottom. Follow the location codes when placing repeater cards.

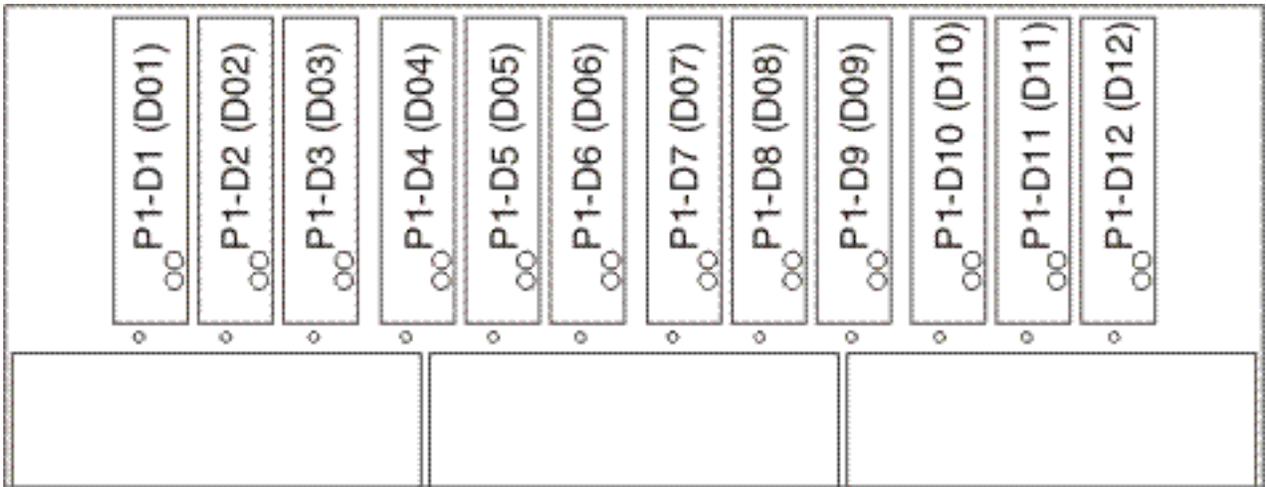
Table 6. Repeater card placement for single and dual style frepeater cards

Type and number of repeater cards	Single repeater card placement	Dual repeater card placement
1 single repeater card and 0 dual repeater cards	C5	
2 single repeater cards and 0 dual repeater cards	Place in order C5 then C2	
3 single repeater cards and 0 dual repeater cards	Place in order C5, C2, then C4	
4 single repeater cards and 0 dual repeater cards	Place in order C5, C2, C4 then C3	
1 single repeater card and 1 dual repeater card	Place in C5 first then place dual repeater card	C4
1 single repeater card and 2 dual repeater cards	Place in C5 first then place dual repeater card	Place in order C4 then C3

Table 6. Repeater card placement for single and dual style frepeater cards (continued)

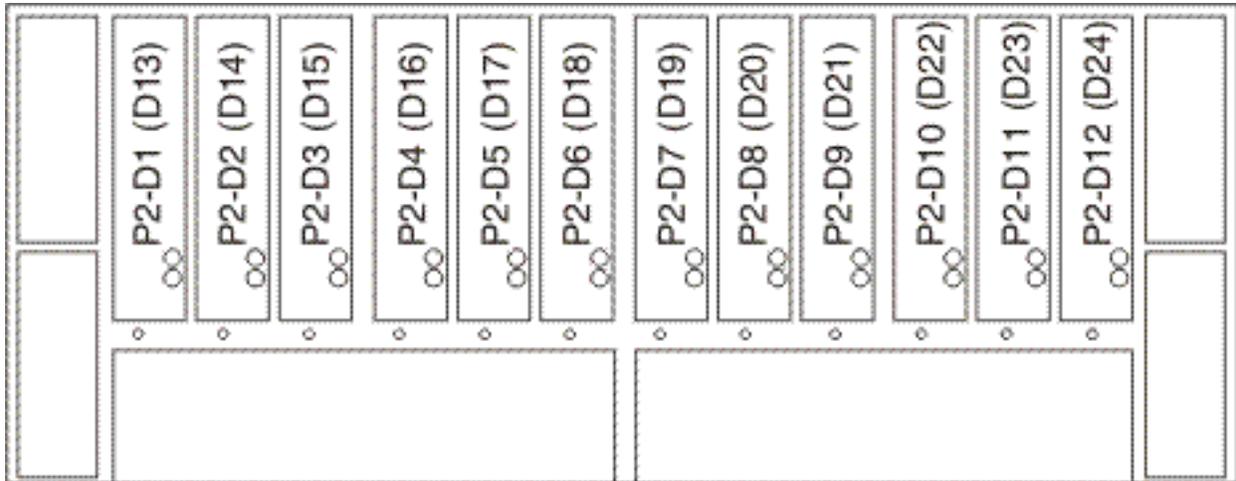
Type and number of repeater cards	Single repeater card placement	Dual repeater card placement
2 single repeater cards and 1 dual repeater cards	Place in C5 then C2 then place dual repeater card	C4
2 single repeater cards and 2 dual repeater cards	Place in C5 then C2 then place dual repeater card	Place in order C4 then C3
0 single repeater cards and 1 dual repeater card		C4
0 single repeater cards and 2 dual repeater cards		Place in order C4 then C5
0 single repeater card and 3 dual repeater cards		Place in order C4, C5, then C3
0 single repeater card and 4 dual repeater cards Restriction: This configuration is for System p models only.		Place in order C4, C5, C3, then C2

The following figures show the locations of the disk drives for the front and back of the 5786, 5787, 7031-D24 or 7031-T24 SCSI disk-drive enclosure.



IPHAL975-0

Figure 11. Front view of 5786, 5787, 7031-D24 or 7031-T24 SCSI disk-drive enclosure



IPHAL976-0

Figure 12. Back view of 5786, 5787, 7031-D24 or 7031-T24 SCSI disk-drive enclosure

The following list describes how the repeater card locations affect the disk drive bays.

- The top left repeater card (C2) drives the front right 6 bays (D07 to D12). Figure 11 on page 18
- The top right repeater card (C3) drives the front left 6 bays (D01 to D06). Figure 11 on page 18
- The bottom left repeater card (C4) drives the back left 6 bays (D13 to D18). Figure 12
- The bottom right repeater card (C5) drives the back right 6 bays (D19 to D24). Figure 12

To install your repeater card, complete the following steps:

1. Remove the filler from the repeater card slot.
2. Install your new repeater card.

Chapter 3. Removal and replacement procedures

Use the removal and replacement procedures when exchanging, maintaining or repairing your I/O enclosure parts.

Before you begin a replacement procedure, perform these tasks:

- If you are performing a replacement procedure that might put your data at risk, ensure, if possible, that you have a current backup of your system or logical partition (including operating systems, licensed programs, and data). For information about backing up your system or logical partition, go to http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/iseri/v1r3s/en_US/index.htm
- Review the installation or replacement procedure for the feature or part.
- Note the significance of color on your system. Blue or terra-cotta on a part of the hardware indicates a touch point where you can grip the hardware to remove it from or install it in the system, open or close a latch, and so on. terra-cotta might also indicate that the part can be removed and replaced with the system or logical partition power on.
- Ensure that you have access to a medium, flat-blade screwdriver.
- If parts are incorrect, missing, or visibly damaged, contact your service provider or next level of support.

DANGER

When working on or around the system, observe the following precautions:

Electrical voltage and current from power, telephone, and communication cables are hazardous. To avoid a shock hazard:

- Connect power to this unit only with the IBM provided power cord. Do not use the IBM provided power cord for any other product.
- Do not open or service any power supply assembly.
- Do not connect or disconnect any cables or perform installation, maintenance, or reconfiguration of this product during an electrical storm.
- The product might be equipped with multiple power cords. To remove all hazardous voltages, disconnect all power cords.
- Connect all power cords to a properly wired and grounded electrical outlet. Ensure that the outlet supplies proper voltage and phase rotation according to the system rating plate.
- Connect any equipment that will be attached to this product to properly wired outlets.
- When possible, use one hand only to connect or disconnect signal cables.
- Never turn on any equipment when there is evidence of fire, water, or structural damage.
- Disconnect the attached power cords, telecommunications systems, networks, and modems before you open the device covers, unless instructed otherwise in the installation and configuration procedures.
- Connect and disconnect cables as described in the following procedures when installing, moving, or opening covers on this product or attached devices.

To Disconnect:

1. Turn off everything (unless instructed otherwise).
2. Remove the power cords from the outlets.
3. Remove the signal cables from the connectors.
4. Remove all cables from the devices

To Connect:

1. Turn off everything (unless instructed otherwise).
2. Attach all cables to the devices.
3. Attach the signal cables to the connectors.
4. Attach the power cords to the outlets.
5. Turn on the devices.

(D005)

Attention:

Failure to follow the step-by-step sequence for FRU removal or installation might result in FRU or system damage.

Use the following precautions whenever you handle electronic components or cables.

- The electrostatic discharge (ESD) kit and the ESD wrist strap must be used when handling logic cards, SCMs, MCMs, electronic boards, and disk drives.
- Keep all electronic components in the shipping container or envelope until you are ready to install them.
- If you remove, then reinstall an electronic component, temporarily place the component on an ESD pad or blanket.

Disk Drive

Use this procedure to remove and replace a disk drive.

Your system can be powered off or powered on while you replace the disk drive. If the system is running, you can replace a disk drive with the power on. If the system is not running, or if the disk drive to be replaced is in the AIX® or Linux® root volume group (rootvg) and it is not protected with either a redundant array of independent disks (RAID) or mirroring, use the procedure for replacing the disk drive with the power off.

1.

Do you want to replace the disk drive concurrently with system operations and the system unit powered on?

Yes	No
↓	Go to step 3.

2.

Choose the procedure for the operating system running in the partition to which the disk drive resource is assigned.

For AIX, go to “Deactivating a disk drive using AIX” on page 43.

For Linux, go to “Deactivating a disk drive using Linux” on page 45.

For i5/OS®, go to “Replace the disk drive using i5/OS” on page 25.

3.

The component will not be serviced concurrently. If this system is powered on, power it off before continuing.

When the system is powered off, disconnect the ac input source from the enclosure being serviced. Do not apply power to the enclosure until directed to do so in this procedure.

4.

Access the unit:

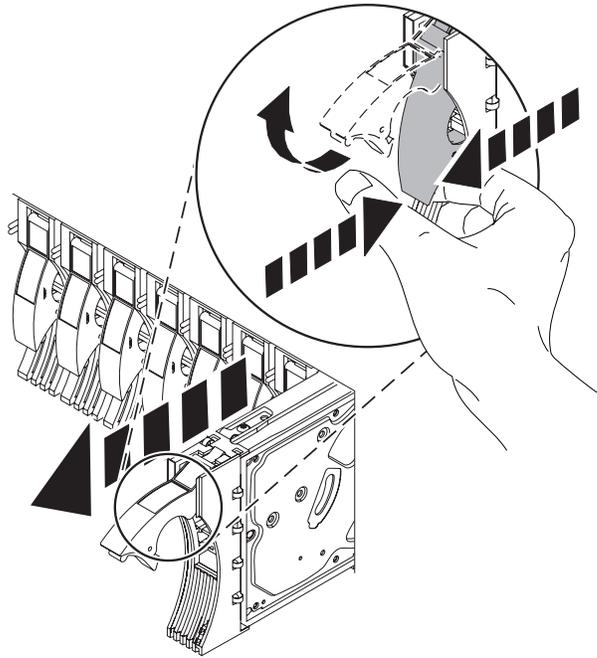
1. If necessary, open the front rack door or rear rack door. This is dependent on the location of the disk drive you are servicing.
 2. If necessary, when servicing a disk drive located in the front of your server or enclosure, remove the front cover, also referred to as the front bezel.
-

5.

Remove the disk drive by:

1. Unlock the disk drive handle by squeezing it and pulling it out toward you as shown.
2. Support the bottom of the disk drive as you slide it out of the system or expansion unit. Do not hold the disk drive by the handle.

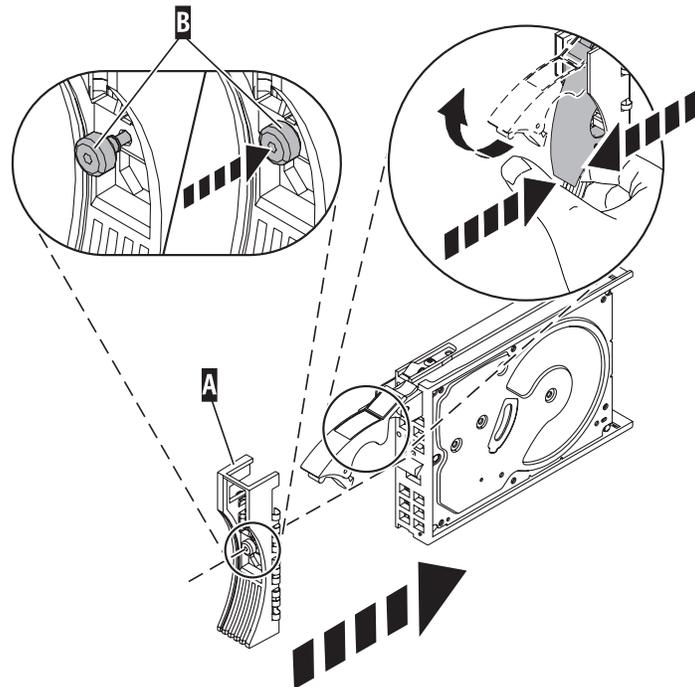
The concurrent maintenance light for the slot turns off when you remove the disk drive.



6.

Install the new disk drive:

1. Find the package that contains the new disk drive.
Attention: Disk drives are fragile. Handle with care.
2. Remove the disk drive from its static protective package.
3. Unlock the handle of the replacement disk drive by squeezing and pulling it out toward you. If the handle is not all the way out, the disk drive will not slide into the system.
4. Attach the disk drive bezel **A** to the replacement disk drive as shown.
5. Press in and then tighten the thumbscrew **B** to secure the bezel to the disk drive.



7.

Support the bottom of the disk drive as you align it with the guide rails in the system unit. Do not hold the disk drive by the handle.

8.

Slide the disk drive into the system until it stops.

9.

Push the disk drive handle in until it locks.

Note: Ensure that when you are installing a disk drive, that the drive is fully seated and all the way into the system.

10.

Reconnect the power source if you performed this procedure nonconcurrently (with the power off).

11.

Add the disk drive as a resource. Use the appropriate procedure:

- “Add the new disk drive as a resource using AIX” on page 44
 - “Add the new disk drive as a resource using Linux” on page 46
-

Replace the disk drive using i5/OS

Use this procedure to remove and replace a disk drive Concurrently with i5/OS.

1.

Access the unit by:

1. If necessary, open the front rack door or rear rack door. This is dependent on the location of the disk drive you are servicing.
 2. If necessary, when servicing a disk drive located in the front of your server or enclosure, remove the front cover, also referred to as the front bezel.
-

2.

To recover any data that might be lost when a disk drive is replaced, you must know if the disk drive has data protection.

Do you know the protection status of the disk drive to be removed?

No: Continue with the next step.

Yes: If the disk drive is mirrored, record the status of both disk drives in the mirrored pair and go to step 5 on page 26. If the disk drive is parity protected, go to step 8 on page 27.

3.

Determine the protection status of the disk drive to be removed:

1. Sign on the operator console with at least service level authority.
 2. Type strsst on the command line of the i5/OS session and press Enter.
 3. Type your service tools user ID and service tools password on the Start Service Tools (STRSST) Sign On display. Press Enter.
 4. Select **Work with disk units** from the System Service Tools (SST) display. Press Enter.
 5. Select **Display Disk Configuration** from the Work with Disk Units display. Press Enter.
 6. Select **Display Disk Configuration Status** from the Display Disk Configuration display. Press Enter.
A list of each auxiliary storage pool (ASP) displays, showing the disk drives that are members of the ASPs.
 7. Is the status of the failing disk drive **Mirrored**?
 - No:** Continue with the next step.
 - Yes:** Record the status of both disk drives in the mirrored pair and continue at step 5.
-

4.

Determine if the failing disk drive is parity protected:

Note: An ASP with a status of Unprotected might contain disk drives that are device parity protected.

Check the status of the failing disk drive for one of the following:

- DPY/Active
- DPY/Failed
- DPY/HDW Failure
- DPY/Degraded
- DPY/Power Loss
- DPY/Not Ready
- DPY/Unknown

If the status of the failing disk drive and all other disk drives in the array is shown in the preceding list, the failing disk drive is parity protected.

Is the failing disk drive parity protected?

- Yes:** Go to step 8 on page 27.
 - No:** The DASD can not be replaced concurrently. Go to "Disk Drive" on page 22.
-

5.

Does the disk drive you are replacing have a status of Suspended?

- Yes:** Go to step 8 on page 27.
 - No:** Check the status of the disk drive that is mirrored to the disk drive you are replacing. If it is Suspended, go to step 7 on page 27. If it is Active, continue with the next step.
-

6.

Suspend the disk drive that you are replacing by performing the following:

1. Press F3 from the Display Disk Configuration display to return to the Work with Disk Units display.
 2. Select **Work with Disk Unit Recovery** from the Work with Disk Units display and press Enter.
 3. Select **Suspend mirrored protection** from the Work with Disk Unit Recovery display and press Enter.
 4. Select the option to suspend the disk drive that you are replacing from the Suspend Mirrored Protection display and press Enter.
 5. Go to step 8
-

7.

The suspended mirrored pair of the failing drive has also failed and must be replaced.

Note: Performing a backup is a customer task. Refer to the system's Operations Guide for instructions.

Perform a backup of the data in the failing ASP.

Go to step 8 to replace the failing mirrored disk.

Return to the beginning of this procedure to replace the disk that you originally intended to replace.

8.

Select Device Concurrent Maintenance from the Hardware Service Manager display by:

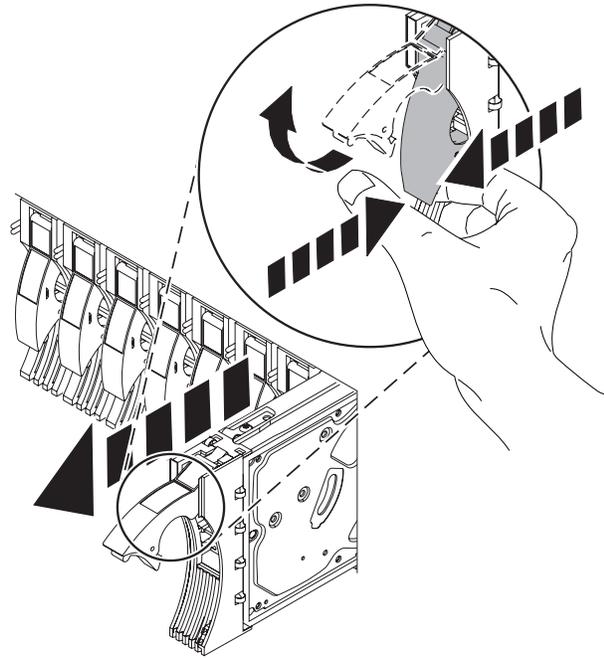
1. Press F3 until the main SST menus is displayed.
 2. Select option 1 (Start a service tool). Press Enter
 3. Select option 7 (Hardware Service Manager). Press Enter
 4. Select option 8 (Device Concurrent Maintenance). Press Enter
 5. Enter the location code of the disk drive being replaced in the form of: U787A.001.AAAXXX-P3-D4
 6. Select option 1 (Remove device) for the **Action to be performed**.
 7. Set the time delay for one minute: 01. **Important:** Do not press Enter at this time.
 8. Locate the concurrent maintenance light that corresponds to the position of the disk drive that you are replacing
Note: When you press Enter, after a one minute delay, this light comes on and begins to blink rapidly. You then have nine seconds to remove the disk drive.
 9. Press Enter on the console.
 10. When the light blinks rapidly, perform the next step to remove the disk drive within 9 seconds.
-

9.

Remove the Disk Drive by:

1. Unlock the disk drive handle by squeezing it and pulling it out toward you as shown.
2. Support the bottom of the disk drive as you slide it out of the system or expansion unit. Do not hold the disk drive by the handle.

The concurrent maintenance light for the slot turns off when you remove the disk drive.



10.

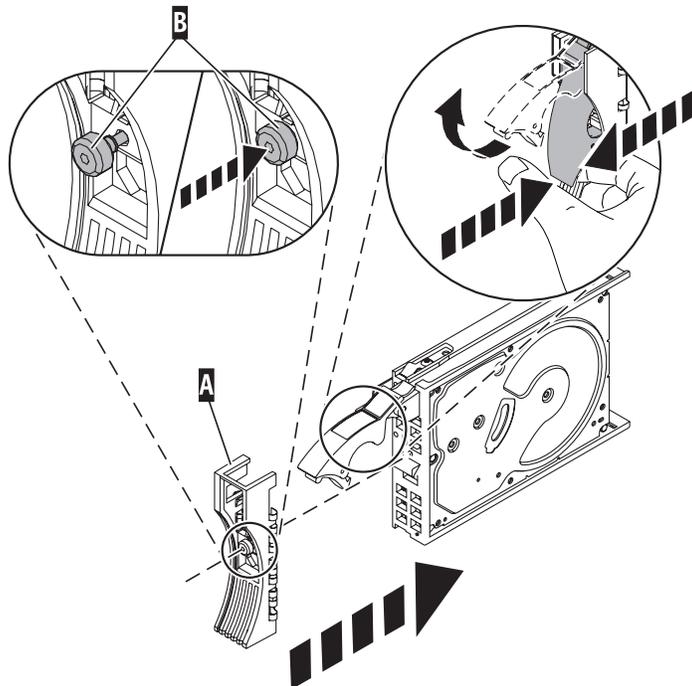
Loosen and pull out on the thumbscrew B to release the disk-drive bezel C from the disk drive, as shown in the graphic.

Continue with the next step.

11.

Install the bezel on the new disk drive:

1. Find the package that contains the new disk drive.
Attention: Disk drives are fragile. Handle with care.
2. Remove the disk drive from its static protective package.
3. Unlock the handle of the replacement disk drive by squeezing and pulling it out toward you. If the handle is not all the way out, the disk drive will not slide into the system.
4. Attach the disk drive bezel A to the replacement disk drive as shown.
5. Press in and then tighten the thumbscrew B to secure the bezel to the disk drive.



12.

1. Return to the console and wait until the Concurrent Maintenance Results display is shown. Press F12.
 2. The physical locations you entered in step 6 of this procedure might still appear on the display. If not, retype the physical location where you will be installing the new disk drive.
 3. Select option 2 (Install device) for the **Action to be performed**.
 4. Set the time delay for one minute: 01.
Important: Do not press Enter at this time.
 5. Locate the concurrent maintenance light that corresponds to the position of the disk drive that you are replacing
Important: When you press Enter, after a one minute delay, this light comes on and begins to blink rapidly. You then have nine seconds to install the disk drive.
 6. Continue with the next step.
-

13.

Install the disk drive:

1. Support the bottom of the disk drive as you align it with the guide rails in the system unit. Do not hold the disk drive by the handle.
 2. Slide the disk drive into the system until it stops.
 3. Press Enter on the console.
 4. When the light blinks rapidly, perform the next step to install the disk drive within 9 seconds.
 5. Push the disk drive handle in until it locks.
Note: It is important to ensure that when installing a disk drive, that the drive is fully seated and all the way into the system.
 6. Continue with the next step.
-

14.

1. If you removed a front cover, install the front cover
 2. Install or close the system, expansion unit or rack front door.
 3. Return to the console and wait until the Concurrent Maintenance Results display is shown. Press Enter.
 4. If you return to the Service Action Log display, exit the service action log.
 5. When the Hardware Service Manager display is shown, press F3.
 6. Continue with the next step.
-

15.

Rebuild the data on the replacement disk drive by:

1. If necessary, start System Service Tools (SST) by typing strsst on the command line of the i5/OS® session and pressing Enter.
2. Type your service tools user ID and service tools password on the Start Service Tools (STRSST) Sign On display. Press Enter. **Note:** The service tools password is case sensitive.
3. Select **Work with disk units** from the Start System Service Tools (SST) display. Press Enter.

Was the failing disk drive mirrored?

Yes: Go to step 19 on page 31.

No: Continue with the next step.

16.

Did the array have a hot spare installed before the failure occurred?

No: Go to step 18 on page 30.

Yes: Continue with the next step.

17.

Perform the following:

1. Select **Non-configured disk units** from the Work with Disk Units display. Press Enter.
 2. Is the new disk unit displayed with a status of non-configured?
Note: It may take several minutes for the new disk drive to be displayed.
No: Contact your next level of support.
Yes: Continue with the next step.
 3. Press F3 to return to the Work with Disk Units display.
 4. Select **Work with disk unit recovery** from the Work with Disk Units display. Press Enter.
 5. Select **Disk unit problem recovery procedure**. Press Enter.
 6. Select **Initialize and format disk unit**. Press Enter.
 7. Select the new disk and press Enter.
Note: This will take several minutes to complete.
 8. When the disk drive is initialized and formatted, press **F3** to return to the Work with Disk Units display.
 9. Select **Start hot spare**. Press Enter.
 10. Select the IOA with the new disk. Press Enter and press Enter again.
Note: This will take several minutes to complete.
 11. Press F3 (Exit) to return to the System service tools display.
 12. Press F3 (Exit) to return to the Exit SST display and press Enter. **This completes this procedure.**
-

18.

Perform the following:

1. Press F3 to return to the Work with Disk Units display.
 2. Select **Work with disk unit recovery** from the Work with Disk Units display. Press Enter.
 3. Select **Rebuild disk unit data** on the Work with Disk unit recovery display. Press Enter.
 4. Select 1 to rebuild the disk drive displayed (the disk drive displayed is the disk drive that you removed) on the Rebuild Disk Unit Data display. Press Enter.
 5. Press Enter on the Confirm Rebuild Disk Unit Data display. The rebuild process might take several minutes to complete.
 6. Press F5 to refresh the display until the **Percent complete** shows 5%.
 7. When the display shows at least 5% complete, you can either continue to monitor this display to completion, or press F3 (Exit) to return to the Work with disk units display.
 8. Press F3 (Exit) to return to the System service tools display.
 9. Press F3 (Exit) to return to the Exit SST display and press Enter.
-

19.

1. Select **Work with disk unit recovery** from the Work with Disk Units display. Press Enter.
2. Select **Replace configured unit** on the Work with Disk unit recovery display. Press Enter.
3. Select the configured disk drive that you are exchanging (suspended drive) on the Select Configured Unit to Replace display. Press Enter.
4. Select the disk drive that you just installed on the Select Replacement Unit display. This drive has a non-configured status.

Note: In some cases, it might take several minutes for a new disk drive to display. Repeat these steps until the new drive is shown.

Press Enter.

5. Press Enter on the Confirm Replace of Configured Unit display to confirm your choice for replacement.

The replacement process might take several minutes to complete.

When the process is complete, the Work with Disk unit recovery display is shown.

6. Press F3 (Exit) to return to the Work with disk units display.
7. Select **Display disk configuration** on the Work with disk units display.
8. Select **Display disk configuration status** on the Display Disk Configuration display.

Mirrored status shows Resuming. When complete, the mirrored status shows Active. This process might take several minutes to complete. You can either monitor this display to completion, or press **F3** (Exit) three times, and then press Enter to return to the main menu.

20.

Go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair. For a server level repair verification, go to your host server’s service guide. **This completes this procedure.**

Fan

Use this procedure to service the fan.

You can service the fan concurrently (powered on) or non-concurrently (powered off). To service the fan concurrently, go to step 1, otherwise go to step 2.

1.

The component will be serviced concurrently. Power should not be removed from the unit containing the FRU in the location field above during this procedure. Go to step 3.

2.

The failing component will not be replaced concurrently. Power should be removed from the enclosure containing the FRU in the location field above. If this enclosure is powered on, power it off now. Do not apply power to the enclosure until directed to do so in this procedure.

3.

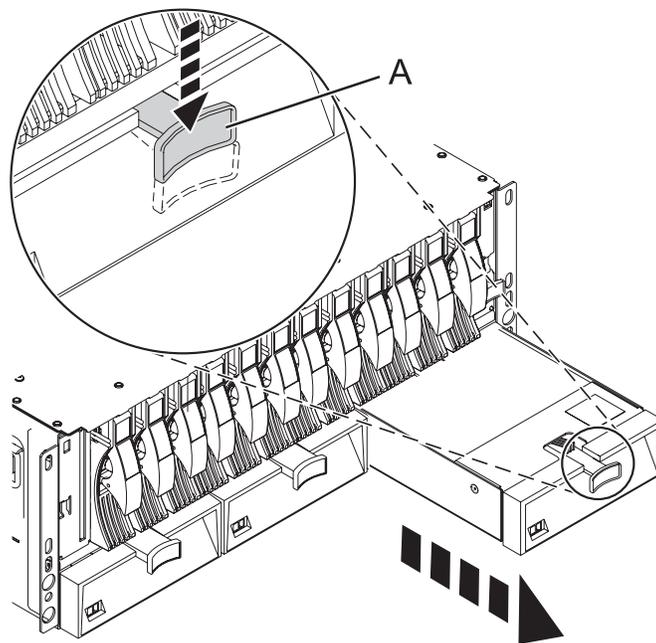
Attention: Failure to follow the step-by-step sequence for this FRU removal or installation may result in FRU or system damage.

Use the following precautions whenever you handle electronic components or cables.

- Attach a wrist strap to an unpainted metal surface of your hardware to prevent electrostatic discharge from damaging your hardware.
 - If you do not have a wrist strap, just prior to removing the product from ESD packaging and installing or replacing hardware, touch an unpainted metal surface of the system for a minimum of 5 seconds.
 - Keep all electronic components in the shipping container or envelope until you are ready to install them.
 - If you remove, then re-install an electronic component, temporarily place the component on an ESD pad or blanket, if available.
-

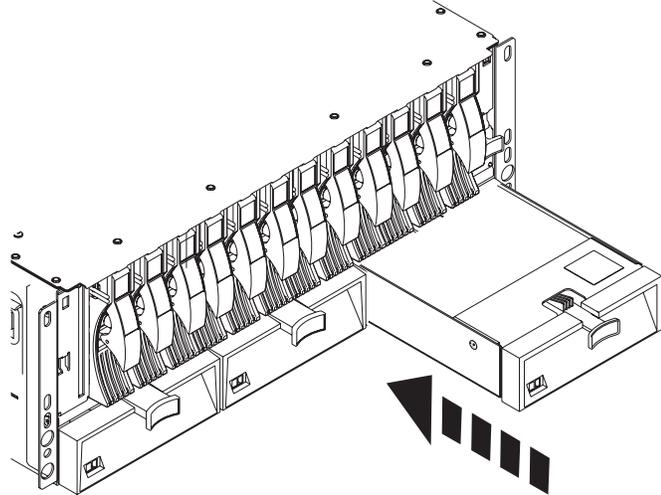
4.

1. Press down on the handle **(A)** of the failing fan unit to release it from its slot in the system unit.
2. Pull gently on the fan handle until the fan is dislodged from the system.
3. Grasp the front of the fan and pull it out from the system unit, supporting the bottom of the fan as you do this.



5.

1. Align the fan with its slot in the system unit.
2. Gently push the fan into the system unit.
3. Press on the fan to ensure that it is completely seated. The fan starts to run when it is correctly installed.



-
6. Go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair. For a server level repair verification, go to your host server’s service guide. **This completes this procedure.**

Power Supply

Use this procedure to service the power supply.

1.

You may service the power supply concurrently or non-concurrently. To service the power supply concurrently, begin with Step 2. Otherwise, begin with Step 3.

2.

The component will be serviced concurrently. Power should not be removed from the unit containing the FRU in the location field above during this procedure. Go to step 4.

3.

The failing component will not be replaced concurrently. Power should be removed from the enclosure containing the FRU in the location field above. If this enclosure is powered on, power it off now. Do not apply power to the enclosure until directed to do so in this procedure.

4.

Attention: Failure to follow the step-by-step sequence for this FRU removal or installation may result in FRU or system damage.

Use the following precautions whenever you handle electronic components or cables.

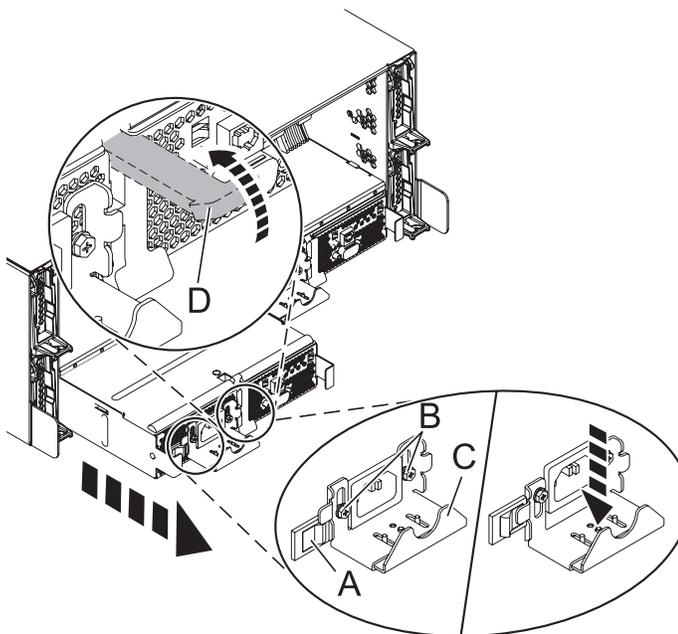
- Attach a wrist strap to an unpainted metal surface of your hardware to prevent electrostatic discharge from damaging your hardware.
 - If you do not have a wrist strap, just prior to removing the product from ESD packaging and installing or replacing hardware, touch an unpainted metal surface of the system for a minimum of 5 seconds.
 - Keep all electronic components in the shipping container or envelope until you are ready to install them.
 - If you remove, then re-install an electronic component, temporarily place the component on an ESD pad or blanket, if available.
-

5.

1. Press the power switch (A) on the left side of the cable.
2. Release the power cable lock by pushing the bracket (C) down.
3. Unplug and remove the power cable from the system.
4. Lift the release tab (D) until the power supply is unseated.

Note: If service is being done concurrently, the second power supply remains connected to its power source. If service is not being done concurrently, and the system has a second power supply installed, ensure that the power source to the second power has also been disconnected.

5. Gently pull the power supply out of the system.

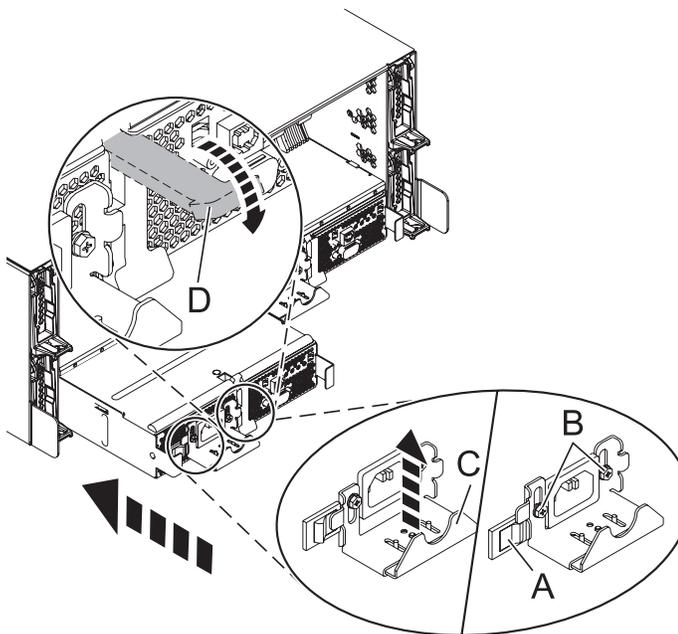


6.

1. Align the power supply with its bay in the rear of the system.
2. Slowly push the power supply all the way into the system.
3. Push down on the power supply release tab (D) to secure the power supply.
4. Reconnect the power cable into the back of the replacement power supply.
5. Lift up on the cable bracket (C) and if necessary, tighten the screws (B).
6. Press the power switch (A) to lock the cable bracket into place.

Note the state of the LEDs on the power supply. If the LEDs indicate that the power supply is not operating normally, that is, both of the green LEDs are on solid (not blinking), remove the power supply from the system and re-install it. Do not proceed until the LEDs indicate that the new power supply is operating normally.

7. Ensure the system cables are routed correctly through the cable-management arm.
8. Reconnect any remaining cables.



7. Go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair. For a server level repair verification, go to your host server's service guide. **This completes this procedure.**

SCSI Repeater Card

Use this procedure to service the SCSI repeater card.

1.

The component will be serviced concurrently. Power should not be removed from the unit containing the FRU in the location field above during this procedure.

2.

Attention: Failure to follow the step-by-step sequence for this FRU removal or installation may result in FRU or system damage.

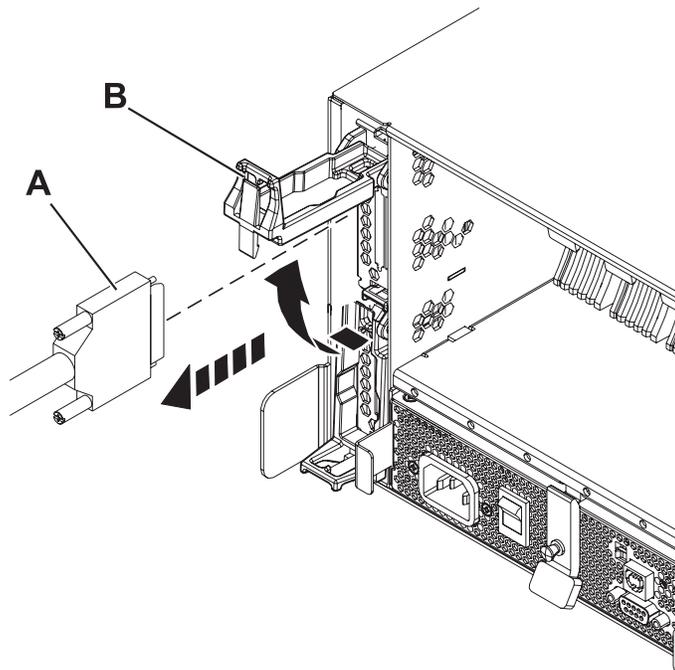
Use the following precautions whenever you handle electronic components or cables.

- Attach a wrist strap to an unpainted metal surface of your hardware to prevent electrostatic discharge from damaging your hardware.
 - If you do not have a wrist strap, just prior to removing the product from ESD packaging and installing or replacing hardware, touch an unpainted metal surface of the system for a minimum of 5 seconds.
 - Keep all electronic components in the shipping container or envelope until you are ready to install them.
 - If you remove, then re-install an electronic component, temporarily place the component on an ESD pad or blanket, if available.
-

3.

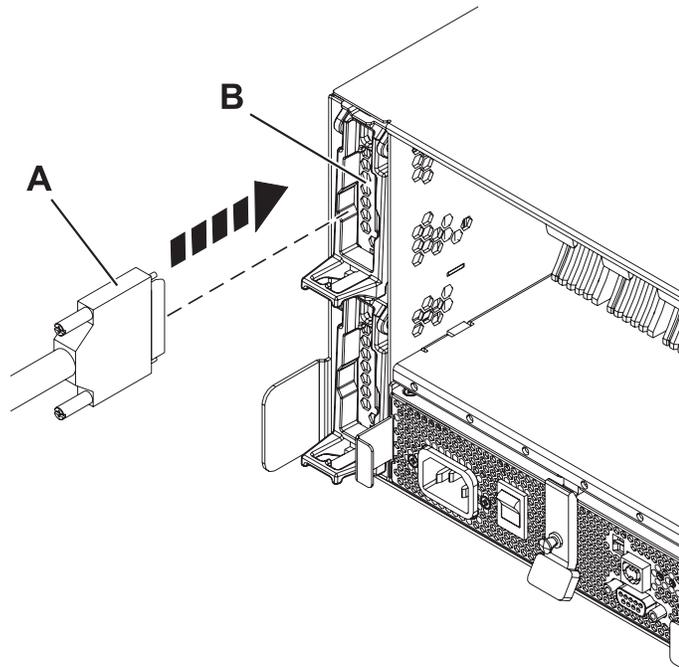
Note: Before removing the SCSI cables from a dual ported SCSI repeater card, note the location of each cable.

1. Remove all SCSI cables (**A**) from the SCSI repeater card that you are servicing.
2. Lift up on the tab located on the bottom of the locking latch (**B**) that frames the outer edge of the SCSI repeater card. This action pulls the SCSI repeater card out of its connector on the disk drive backplane.
3. After the SCSI repeater card is fully loose, pull it out from the system unit.



4.

1. Align the SCSI repeater card with its slot in the system unit.
2. Make sure that the locking latch **(B)** is raised in the unlocked position.
3. Push the SCSI repeater card fully into the system.
4. Make sure that it is fully seated, with a firm connection to the disk drive backplane.
5. Push down on the locking latch **(B)** to secure the SCSI repeater card in position.
6. Reconnect the SCSI cable **(A)** to the SCSI repeater card in the attached server.



-
5. Go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair. For a server level repair verification, go to your host server’s service guide. **This completes this procedure.**

Chassis assembly (chassis, enclosure backplane, VPD card)

Provides instructions for exchanging the chassis assembly. The chassis assembly for this I/O enclosure consists of the chassis, backplane and VPD card.

To install a new chassis assembly, refer to the installation instructions that are packaged with the new chassis. After following the removal and replacement procedures for the chassis assembly, ensure that you go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair. For a server level repair verification, go to your host server’s service guide. **This completes this procedure.**

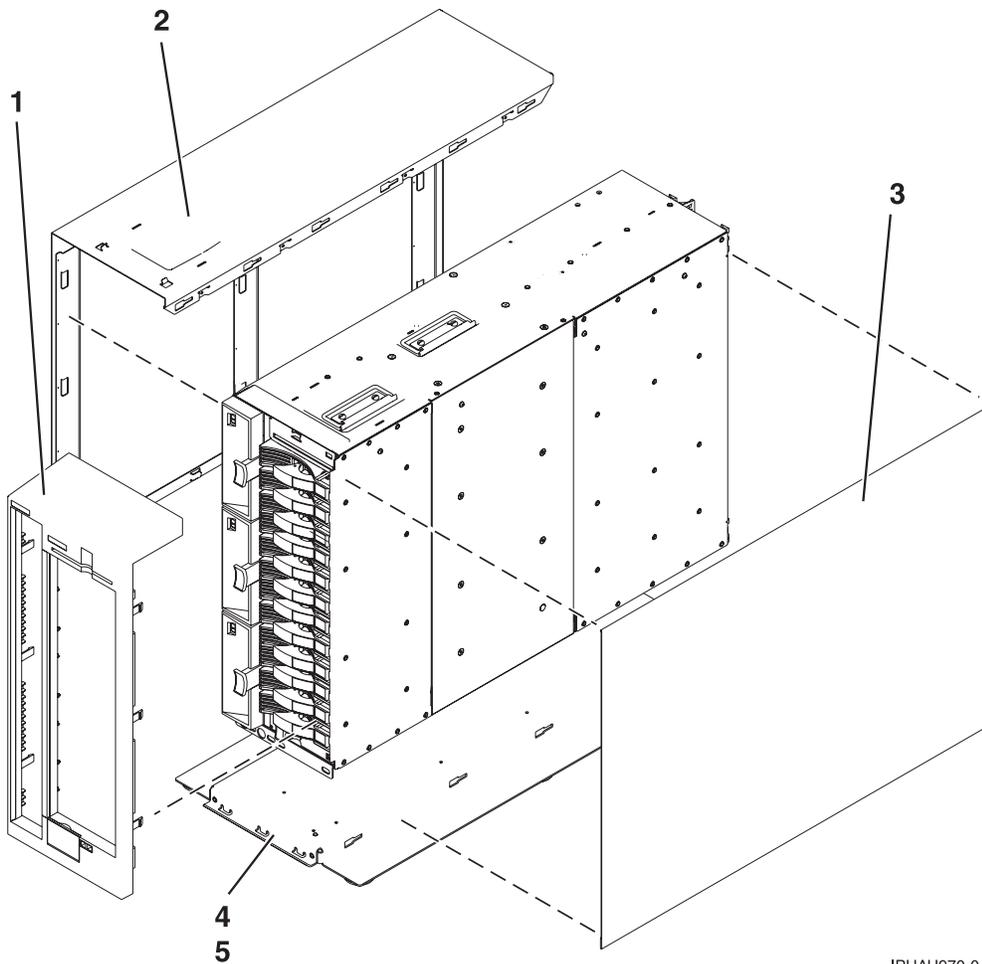
Chapter 4. Part information

Use to reference indexed drawings and tables that cross reference the enclosure's FRUs (field replaceable units) to part numbers and a part description.

Cover assemblies

Note:

- For external cable FRU part number and description for your I/O enclosure, see the *Site and Hardware Planning Guide*, order number SA76-0091.
- For procedures on cabling your I/O enclosure, see *Customer-Installable Features for the IBM® p 570 (9117-MMA)*, order number SA76-0104. and go the topic "Connecting the 5786, 5787, 7031-D24 or 7031-T24 SCSI disk drive enclosure".
- Throughout this chapter the abbreviation RoHS is used. RoHS refers to European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment *Site and Hardware Planning Guide* All part numbers are suitable for the 7031-T24, 7031-D24, 5786, and 5787 unless otherwise indicated.



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Table 7. Tower cover assembly part numbers for 5787 and 7031-T24

Index number	CCIN	Part number	Units per assembly	Description
1		12R8505*	1	Front cover assembly – tower
2		12R8373*	1	Side cover assembly – tower, left
3		12R8376*	1	Side cover assembly – tower, right
4		12R8379*	1	Footstand assembly – tower
5		1624741*	4	Screw, M3 x 4 – pan head

* Designed to comply with RoHS requirement

** Not designed to comply with RoHS requirement

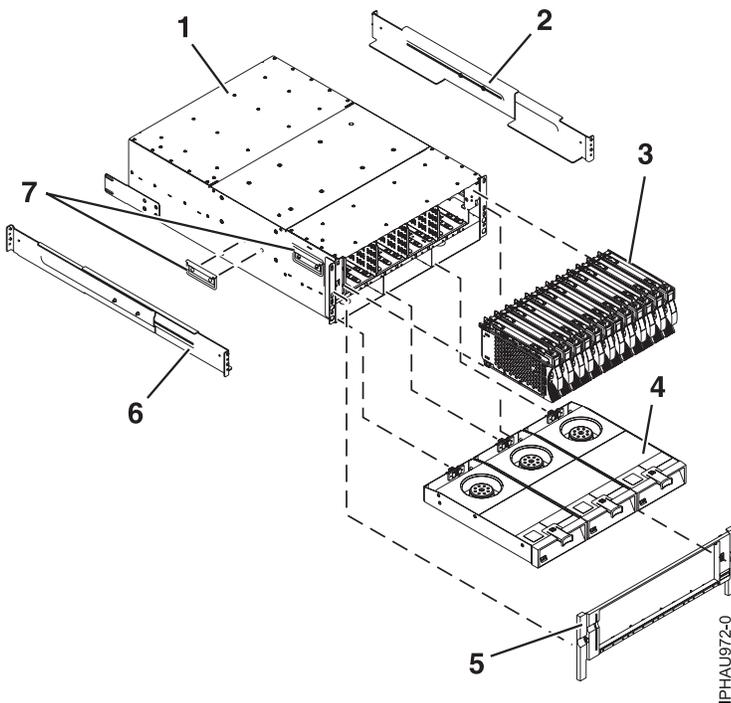


Table 8. I/O enclosure assembly (front view)

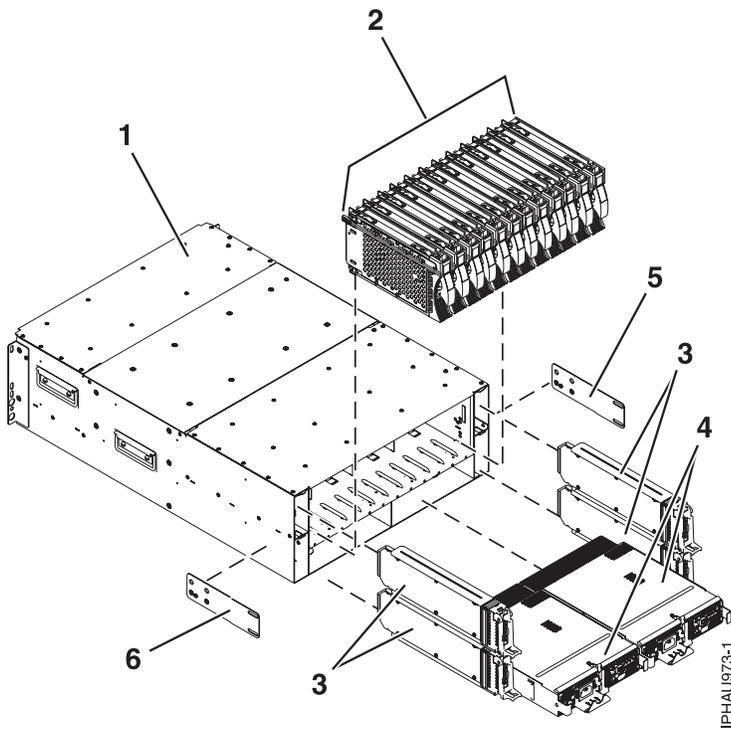
Index number	CCIN	Part number	Units per assembly	Description
1		41U0299*	1	Rack configured chassis assembly (includes chassis, disk drive backplane, VPD card). Removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.
1		41U0301*	1	Tower configured chassis assembly (includes chassis, disk drive backplane, VPD card). Removal and replacement procedures are sent with the FRU.
2		39J2051*	1	Mount Rail assembly (7031-D24 only)
		97P4178* 3P5556**		DASD bezel (not shown)
		97P4179* 53P6213**		DASD filler panel (not shown)

Table 8. I/O enclosure assembly (front view) (continued)

Index number	CCIN	Part number	Units per assembly	Description
3		03N5260 [*] 00P3833 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	73.4 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 10K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N6325 [*] 00P3072 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	73.4 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 10K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N5265 [*] 00P3835 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	146.8 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 10K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N6330 [*] 00P2665 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	146.8 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 10K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N5270 [*] 80P3157 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	300 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 10K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N6335 [*] 80P3400 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	300 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 10K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N5275 [*] 80P3159 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	36.4 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 15K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N6340 [*] 00P2693 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	36.4 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 15K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N5280 [*] 80P3163 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	73.4 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 15K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N6345 [*] 00P2685 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	73.4 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 15K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N5285 [*] 80P3911 ^{**}	up to 12 per side	146.8 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 15K RPM, 80 pin
3		10N8578 [*]	up to 12 per side	300 GB Disk drive with U320 carrier, 15K RPM, 80 pin
3		03N5270 [*] 80P3157 ^{**}		300 GB Ultra320 10K rpm 80 pin SCSI disk drive/carrier
4		15R6792 [*] 12R9950 [*]	3	Fan assembly
5		41U0264 [*]	1	Front bezel (Rack unit only)
6		39J2051 [*]	1	Mount Rail assembly (See index number 2 in this table)
7		12R8511 [*] 90H9196 [*]	3	Chassis handle

* Designed to comply with RoHS requirement

** Not designed to comply with RoHS requirement



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Table 9. I/O enclosure assembly (back view)

Index number	CCIN	Part number	Units per assembly	Description
1				Chassis assembly (refer to table 2 for part number)
2				Disk drive assemblies (refer to table 2 for part number)
3	506E	12R9042* 12R7477*	up to 4	SCSI repeater card assembly – single
3	506D	12R9040* 12R7475*	up to 4	SCSI repeater card assembly – dual
3		12R7457*	up to 3	SCSI repeater card filler assembly (not shown)
4		12R9078**	up to 2	966 W power supply assembly
4		12R7454*	1	Power supply filler assembly (not shown)
5		12R6121*	1	Left chassis bracket
6		12R6122*	1	Right chassis bracket

* Designed to comply with RoHS requirement

** Not designed to comply with RoHS requirement

Chapter 5. Common service procedures

Provides procedures typically used when servicing your system or expansion unit.

The following table contains, in alphabetical order, all of the procedures you will need to service your expansion unit. Click on the procedure that you want to review, you will be taken directly to the selected procedure.

Table 10. Service Procedures

Procedure title
"Activating and deactivating LEDs" on page 46
"Add the new disk drive as a resource using AIX" on page 44
"Add the new disk drive as a resource using Linux" on page 46
"Closing a service call" on page 46
"Component and attention LEDs" on page 50
"Deactivating a disk drive using AIX"
"Deactivating a disk drive using Linux" on page 45
"Disk-drive-enclosure problem-determination procedures" on page 49
"Maintenance analysis procedures" on page 53
"MAP 2010: I/O enclosure problem determination" on page 54
"MAP 2020: I/O enclosure power problem determination" on page 57
"MAP 2022: Power-on problem determination" on page 58
"MAP 2030: Power control problem determination" on page 60
"MAP 2340: SCSI bus problem determination" on page 61
"MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63
"Powering on and Powering off your I/O enclosure" on page 63
"Rebuild data on a replacement disk drive using Linux" on page 48
"SCSI interface card power-on self-tests" on page 49

Deactivating a disk drive using AIX

Concurrent maintenance can be accomplished on disk drives without removing power to either the enclosure or the server. Use the following procedure in conjunction with the removal and replacement procedures to concurrently remove or replace a disk drive using AIX.

To deactivate the disk drive and disk drive slot and do concurrent maintenance on your disk drives, do the following:

1. Log in as root user or use CE Login.
2. At the command line, type **diag** and press Enter.
3. Press Enter to continue.
4. On the Function Selection display, select **Task Selection**.
5. Select **Hot Plug Task**.
6. Select **RAID Hot Plug Devices**.

7. Select the adapter that is connected to the array that contains the disk drive you want to deactivate and press Enter.
8. Select **Commit**.
9. On the Identify and Remove Resources display, select **Identify**.
10. Select the disk drive you want to remove and press Enter.

The disk drive slot enters the Identify state. The concurrent maintenance light for the slot begins flashing. Verify that the flashing light corresponds to the location for the disk drive you want to deactivate, and press Enter.

The disk drive slot exits the Identify state.
11. On the Identify and Remove Resources display, select **Remove**.

A list of the disk drives that you can remove is displayed. If the disk drive is not displayed in the list, ask your system administrator to put the disk drive in the Failed state before continuing with this procedure. For information, see the system-management topics in the IBM System p and AIX Information Center at: <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/v5r3>
12. Select the disk drive you want to deactivate and press Enter.

The disk drive slot enters the Remove state and power is removed from the slot. The concurrent maintenance light for the slot begins flashing rapidly.
13. If you are removing a disk drive from your system, go back to “Disk Drive” on page 22 and complete the disk drive hardware removal portion of this procedure.

Add the new disk drive as a resource using AIX

After replacing or installing a disk drive, use this procedure to have the system add the disk drive as a resource.

After replacing or installing a disk drive, you *must* add the new disk drive as a resource. To add the disk drive as a resource, do the following:

1. Press Enter.

The disk drive slot exits the Remove state and enters the Normal state.
2. Exit to the RAID Hot-Plug Devices menu. Press the F3 or simultaneously press the ESC key and the number 3 key.
3. Exit to the Task selection display.
4. Select **Log Repair Action**.
5. Select the disk drive that you replaced and then press Enter.
6. Select **Commit** and then press Enter.
7. Exit to the command line.
8. Go to Verify a repair in your host server’s service guide. **This completes this procedure.**

Note: To rebuild data on the replacement disk drive, refer to the information for the controller to which the disk drive is attached.

- If the disk drive is attached to a PCI-X SCSI RAID controller, see the *PCI-X SCSI RAID Controller Reference Guide for AIX*.
- If the disk drive is attached to a PCI SCSI RAID adapter (feature code 2498), see the *PCI 4-Channel Ultra3 SCSI RAID Adapter Reference Guide*.

Deactivating a disk drive using Linux

Concurrent maintenance can be accomplished on disk drives without removing power to either the enclosure or the server. Use the following procedure in conjunction with the removal and replacement procedures to concurrently remove or replace a disk drive using Linux.

You must have the Linux 2.6 kernel installed.

1. Log in as root user.
2. Type `iprconfig` on the command line of the Linux session and press Enter.
The IBM Power RAID Configuration Utility opens.
3. Select **Analyze log** and press Enter. The Kernel Messages Log display is shown.
4. Select **View most recent ipr error messages** from the Kernel Messages Log display. Press Enter.
5. Find the entry in the log for the disk drive you want to deactivate.
6. Record the location information for the disk drive.

Note: The location information has the form of 2:0:8:0. In this example, 2 is the SCSI host number, 0 is the SCSI bus, 8 is the SCSI target ID, and 0 is the LUN (logical unit).

7. Return to the command line.
8. Type the following:
`ls -ld /sys/class/scsi_host/host#/device`
where # is the SCSI host number. Press Enter.
9. Record the PCI location information.

Note: The PCI location information has the form of 61:01:0:2.

10. Type `iprconfig` on the command line and press Enter.
The IBM Power RAID Configuration Utility display opens.
11. Select **Display hardware status** from the IBM Power RAID Configuration Utility display. Press Enter.
The Display Hardware Status display is shown.
12. Look for the disk drive at the PCI location you recorded. The disk drive might have a Failed status.
13. If the disk drive you want to deactivate is unprotected or in use, move the data from the disk drive before continuing with this procedure.
For information, see the *PCI-X SCSI RAID Controller Reference Guide for Linux*.
14. Type option 1 (Display hardware resource information details) next to the disk drive you want to deactivate. Press Enter.
Disk Hardware Resource Information Details display.
15. Record the physical location information.
16. Return to the IBM Power RAID Configuration Utility display.
17. From the IBM Power RAID Configuration Utility display, select **Work with disk unit recovery**. Press Enter.
18. From the Work with Disk Unit Recovery display, select **Concurrent remove device**. Press Enter. A Concurrent Device Remove display is shown.
19. Select option 1 next to the location for the disk drive you want to deactivate. Press Enter.
20. The Verify Device Concurrent Remove display is shown. The concurrent maintenance light turns on for that disk drive slot.
21. On the Verify Device Concurrent Remove display, verify that the selected disk drive is the disk drive you want to deactivate, then press Enter. The identify light turns on for the disk drive.

Attention: Ensure that the disk drive is not in use to prevent loss of data.
The Complete Device Concurrent Remove display is shown.

Attention:

- Attach a wrist strap to an unpainted metal surface of your hardware to prevent electrostatic discharge from damaging your hardware.
 - When using a wrist strap, follow all electrical safety procedures. A wrist strap is for static control. It does not increase or decrease your risk of receiving electric shock when using or working on electrical equipment.
 - If you do not have a wrist strap, just prior to removing the product from ESD packaging and installing or replacing hardware, touch an unpainted metal surface of the system for a minimum of 5 seconds.
22. Press Enter on the IBM Power RAID Configuration Utility to indicate that you have deactivated the disk drive.
 23. If you are removing a disk drive from your system, go back to “Disk Drive” on page 22 and complete the disk drive hardware removal portion of this procedure.

Add the new disk drive as a resource using Linux

After replacing or installing a disk drive, use this procedure to have the system add the disk drive as a resource.

After replacing or installing a disk drive you *must* add the new disk drive as a resource. To add the disk drive as a resource using Linux, do the following:

1. From the IBM Power RAID Configuration Utility display, select **Work with disk unit recovery**. Press Enter.
2. From the Work with Disk Unit Recovery display, select **Concurrent add device**. Press Enter. A Concurrent Device Add displays.
3. Type select 1 next to the location from which you removed the disk drive. The Verify Device Concurrent Add display is shown.
4. Press Enter on the Verify Device Concurrent Add display. The Complete Device Concurrent Add display is shown.
5. Press Enter on the Complete Device Concurrent Add display to indicate that the disk drive is installed.
6. Rebuild the data on the replacement disk drive. For instructions, go to “Rebuild data on a replacement disk drive using Linux” on page 48.
7. Go to Verify a repair in your host server’s service guide. **This completes this procedure.**

Closing a service call

Use this information to close a service call for your I/O enclosure.

Closing a service call for your I/O enclosure is accomplished through the enclosure’s host server. For information on closing a service call for your server, go to the topic [Closing a service call](#) located in the host server’s service guide.

Activating and deactivating LEDs

Use this procedure to activate or deactivate LEDs.

Choose from the following:

- “Deactivate a system attention LED or partition LED using the HMC” on page 47
- “Activate or deactivate identify LED using the HMC” on page 47
- “Deactivate a system attention LED or partition LED using the ASMI” on page 48
- “Activate or deactivate identify LED using the ASMI” on page 48

Deactivate a system attention LED or partition LED using the HMC

You can deactivate a system attention LED or a logical partition LED. For example, you might determine that a problem is not a high priority and decide to repair the problem at a later time. However, you want to be alerted if another problem occurs, so you must deactivate the system attention LED so that it can be activated again if another problem occurs.

1. In the navigation area, open **Systems management**.
2. Select the server you are working on by checking the box next to its name.
3. Open **Operations**.
4. Open **LED Status**.
5. Select **View System Attention**. The system attention LED window opens. The selected system and its LED state are displayed in the upper part of the window. The logical partition and its LED state are displayed in the lower part of the window. From the system attention LED window, you can deactivate both the system attention LED and the logical partition LED.
6. Select **Deactivate System Attention LED** from the **Action** menu. A confirmation window is displayed that provides the following information:
 - A verification that the system attention LED was deactivated.
 - An indication that there still might be open problems within the system.
 - An indication that you cannot activate the system attention LED.
7. Select one of the logical partitions in the lower table, and select **Deactivate partition LED** from the **Partition Operations** menu. A confirmation window is displayed that provides the following information:
 - A verification that the logical partition LED was deactivated.
 - An indication that there still might be open problems within the logical partition.
 - An indication that you cannot activate the logical partition LED.

Activate or deactivate identify LED using the HMC

The system provides several LEDs that help identify various components, such as enclosures or field replaceable units (FRUs), in the system. For this reason, they are called *Identify LEDs*.

You can activate or deactivate the following types of identify LEDs:

- **Identify LED for an enclosure** If you want to add an adapter to a specific drawer (enclosure), you need to know the machine type, model, and serial number (MTMS) of the drawer. To determine whether you have the correct MTMS for the drawer that needs the new adapter, you can activate the LED for a drawer and verify that the MTMS corresponds to the drawer that requires the new adapter.
- **Identify LED for a FRU associated with a specified enclosure** If you want to hook up a cable to a specific I/O adapter, you can activate the LED for the adapter which is a field replaceable unit (FRU), and then physically check to see where you should hook up the cable. This is especially useful when you have several adapters with open ports.

To activate or deactivate an identify LED for an enclosure or FRU, follow these steps:

1. In the navigation area, open **Systems management**.
2. Select the server you are working on by checking the box next to its name.
3. Open **Operations**.
4. Open **LED Status**.
5. Select **Identify LED**. The Identify LED, Select Enclosure window opens.
6. To activate or deactivate an identify LED for an enclosure, select an enclosure from the table, and click either **Activate LED** or **Deactivate LED**. The associated LED is either turned on or off.
7. To activate or deactivate an identify LED for a FRU, select an enclosure from the table, select **Selected** → **List FRUs**.

8. Select one or more FRUs from the table, and click either **Activate LED** or **Deactivate LED**. The associated LED is either turned on or off.

Deactivate a system attention LED or partition LED using the ASMI

The system attention indicator provides a visual signal that the system as a whole requires attention or service. Each system has a single system attention indicator. When an event occurs that either needs your intervention or that of service and support, the system attention indicator lights continuously. The system attention indicator is turned on when an entry is made in the service processor error log. The error entry is transmitted to the system level and operating system error logs.

To perform this operation, your authority level must be one of the following:

- Administrator
- Authorized service provider

To turn off the system attention indicator, do the following:

1. On the ASMI Welcome pane, specify your user ID and password, and click **Log In**.
2. In the navigation area, expand **System Configuration** and **Service Indicators**.
3. Select **System Attention Indicator**.
4. In the right pane, click **Turn off system attention indicator**. If the attempt is unsuccessful, an error message is displayed.

Activate or deactivate identify LED using the ASMI

You can specify the location code of any indicator to view or modify its current state. If you provide the wrong location code, the advanced system manager attempts to go to the next higher level of the location code.

The next level is the base-level location code for that field replaceable unit (FRU). For example, a user types the location code for the FRU located on the second I/O slot of the third enclosure in the system. If the location code for the second I/O slot is incorrect (the FRU does not exist at this location), an attempt to set the indicator for the third enclosure is initiated. This process continues until a FRU is located or no other level is available.

To perform this operation, your authority level must be one of the following:

- Administrator
- Authorized service provider

To change the current state of an indicator, do the following:

1. On the ASMI Welcome pane, specify your user ID and password, and click **Log In**.
2. In the navigation area, expand **System Configuration** and **Service Indicators**.
3. Select **Indicators by Location code**.
4. In the right pane, enter the location code of the FRU and click **Continue**.
5. Select the preferred state from the list.
6. Click **Save settings**.

Rebuild data on a replacement disk drive using Linux

To rebuild data on the replacement disk drive, complete the steps listed here.

For an unprotected disk drive

If the disk drive you are replacing is in a RAID Level 0 disk array or in a failed RAID Level 5 or RAID Level 10 disk array, perform these tasks:

1. Re-create the disk array.
2. Re-create the file systems on the disk array.
3. Copy the data back to the restored disk array from your backup media.

For information on these tasks, see the *PCI-X SCSI RAID Controller Reference Guide for Linux*. This guide is available from the SCSI PCI Adapters Web page at http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/v5r3/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.pseries.doc/hardware_docs/scsipciadapters.htm.

For a disk drive in a RAID Level 5 or RAID Level 10 disk array, select the appropriate procedure:

Disk-drive-enclosure problem-determination procedures

Problem determination procedures are provided by power-on self-tests (POSTs), service request numbers, and maintenance analysis procedures (MAPs). Some of these procedures use the service aids that are described in the user or maintenance information for your system SCSI attachment.

Disk drive module power-on self-tests

The disk drive module Power-on Self-Tests (POSTs) start each time that the module is switched on, or when a Send Diagnostic command is received. They check whether the disk drive module is working correctly. The POSTs also help verify a repair after a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) has been exchanged.

The tests are POST-1 and POST-2.

POST-1 runs immediately after the power-on reset line goes inactive, and before the disk drive module motor starts. POST-1 includes the following tests:

- Microprocessor
- ROM
- Checking circuits

If POST-1 completes successfully, POST-2 is enabled.

If POST-1 fails, the disk drive module is not configured into the system.

POST-2 runs after the disk drive module motor has started. POST-2 includes the following tests:

- Motor control
- Servo control
- Read and write on the diagnostic cylinder (repeated for all heads)
- Error checking and correction (ECC).

If POST-2 completes successfully, the disk drive module is ready for use with the system.

If POST-2 fails, the disk drive module is not configured into the system.

SCSI interface card power-on self-tests

The SCSI interface card Power-On Self Tests (POSTs) start each time power is switched on, or when a Reset command is sent from the using system SCSI attachment. They check only the internal components of the SCSI interface card; they do not check any interfaces to other FRUs.

If the POSTs complete successfully, control passes to the functional microcode of the SCSI interface card. This microcode checks all the internal interfaces of the I/O enclosure, and reports failures to the host system.

If the POSTs fail, one of the following events occur:

- The SCSI interface card check LED and the enclosure check LED come on.
- If the SCSI interface was configured for high availability using a dual initiator card the error will be reported. However, the functional operation of the enclosure is not affected. For example, the customer still has access to all the disk drive modules.

The failure is reported when:

- the failure occurs at system bring-up time, the host system might detect that the enclosure is missing, and reports an error.
- the failure occurs at any time other than system bring-up time, the hourly health check reports the failure.

Component and attention LEDs

This topic provides detailed information on the use of component and attention LEDs.

The component and attention LEDs assist in identifying failing components in your I/O enclosure. If a failing component is detected in your enclosure, an amber colored LED on or near the failing component is lit. Use the information in this topic along with the "Start of call" procedure, located in your host system's service guide, to isolate the failing component.

LEDs are either green or amber. The LEDs are typically located on the component.

Green LEDs indicate either of the following:

- Electrical power is present.
- Activity is occurring on a link. (The enclosure is either sending or receiving information.)

Amber LEDs indicate a fault or identify condition. If your enclosure or any of its components in your enclosure has an amber LED turned on or blinking, identify the problem and then take the appropriate action to restore the enclosure to its normal operating state.

The following definition list identifies, defines, and explains the on and off state of each LED. Following the definition list are two illustrations that show the location of each LED.

Disk drive enclosure status LEDs

The two disk drive enclosure status LEDs indicate the following:

- Power good LED - (solid, not blinking) when lit this green colored LED indicates that the disk-drive enclosure is receiving dc electrical power.
- Cage Fault LED - (solid, not blinking) when lit this amber colored LED indicates that one of the components located in the disk-drive enclosure has failed.

Note:

- The failing component can be located either on the front or the rear of the subsystem.
- The disk-drive enclosure might be able to continue operating satisfactorily although the failure of a particular part has been detected.

Disk drive LEDs

Up to twenty four disk drives can be installed into the front and back of the disk-drive enclosure (twelve disk drives per side). Each disk drive contains three LEDs that are visible via light pipes. The light pipes are attached to the disk-drive carrier and extend out the left side of each disk drive.

- Disk drive activity LED (green) - The disk drive activity LED is controlled by the disk. For most disk drives the green LED is lit when the disk is processing a command. However, for some disk drives a different mode page setting allows the green LED to be lit when the disk drive motor is spinning and the LED blinks toward an off state when a command is in progress.
- Disk drive fault LED (amber) - The disk fault LED is controlled by the SES processor on the SCSI interface card. The disk drive fault LED can be viewed in one of the following three states:
 - Off - This is the normal state for the disk-drive fault LED
 - On - (solid, not blinking) indicates one of the following:
 - A drive is to be removed
 - The disk drive is faulty
 - Appears on an empty slot where a drive is to be installed
 - Blinking - The disk drive is rebuilding
- Disk drive identify (green) - The light pipe for this LED is located on the lower left side of the disk drive and is used for the identify function by disk-drive enclosures that are connected to an IBM System i systems.

Power supply LEDs

This disk drive enclosure contains two power supplies and they are located on the back lower third portion of the chassis. The power supply located on the left of the chassis is power supply 1. The power supply located on the right side of the chassis is power supply 2. Each power supply contains four LEDs located on the lower right side. The following list identifies and defines each of the power supply LEDs.

- Cage fault LED - This is an amber colored LED and is labeled C/F. The power supply cage fault LED provides the same information as the cage fault indicator located on the front of the enclosure.
- AC good LED - This a green colored LED and is labeled I/G
- DC power good LED - This green colored LED is labeled D/G. Indicates that the enclosure is getting good dc power. It is on when +1.8 V, +3.3 V, +5 V, and +12 V are good. It goes off when any of the mentioned voltages are not good.
- Power supply fault LED - This amber colored LED is labeled FLT and comes on solid when there is a fault with the power supply.

The following table explains the fault condition or power supply state indicated by each power supply LED:

Table 11. Power supply fault condition

LED name	Normal operation state	Input not present state	Input present state	Fault state
Cage fault LED	OFF	OFF	ON	
AC good LED	ON	OFF	ON	ON
DC power good LED	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
Power supply fault LED	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF

Fan assembly LEDs

The three disk-drive enclosure fan assemblies are located on the front lower third of the enclosure chassis. There are two LEDs located on each fan. The green colored LED is lit when power to the fan is present. The second LED is amber colored when lit and comes on when the fan needs to be replaced.

Note:

- The fan does not need to be completely dead before the fan fault LED is lit. The fan can be turning either to slow or to fast indicating to the system that it is having a problem.
- The fans green LED will remain lit even when the amber LED is indicating a fan fault.

SCSI interface card LEDs

Each SCSI interface card has a green and amber colored LED. The green colored LED indicates that activity is taking place through the interface card. The amber colored LED is used as an identify LED and indicates which one of the SCSI interface cards needs to be replaced.

The following two figures show the location of each LEDs found on your I/O enclosure.

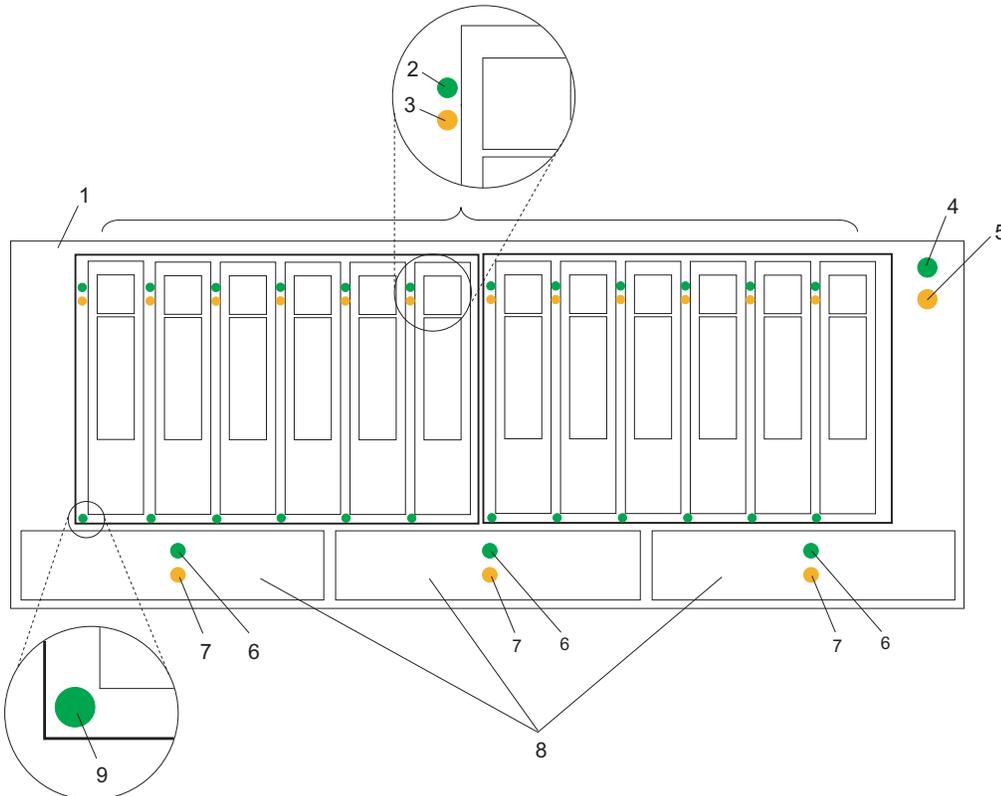


Figure 13. I/O enclosure front view showing maintenance LEDs

Index Number	Component LED	Index Number	Component LED
1	7031-D24 or 7031-T24	6	Fan power LED
2	Disk drive activity LED	7	Fan fault LED
3	Disk drive fault LED	8	Fan assembly
4	Status panel power good LED	9	Disk drive identify LED (activated on System i models only)
5	Status panel cage fault LED		

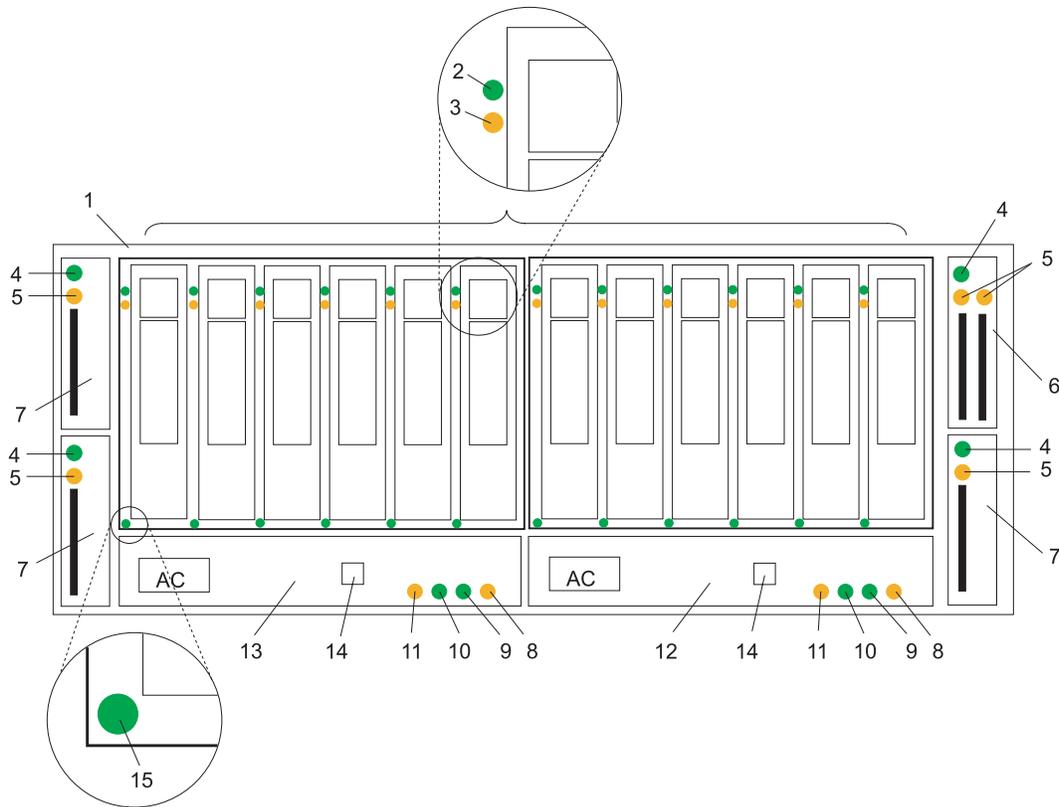


Figure 14. I/O enclosure rear view showing maintenance LEDs

Index Number	Component LED	Index Number	Component LED
1	7031-D24 or 7031-T24	9	Power supply dc power good LED
2	Disk drive activity LED	10	Power supply ac power good LED
3	Disk drive fault LED	11	Cage fault LED
4	SCSI interface card fault LED	12	Power supply 2
5	SCSI interface card activity LED	13	Power supply 1
6	Dual initiator SCSI interface card	14	Rack indicator connector
7	Single initiator SCSI interface card	15	Disk drive identify LED (activated on System i models only)
8	Power supply fault LED		

Maintenance analysis procedures

The maintenance analysis procedures (MAPs) in this document give detailed instructions about how to analyze a continuous failure that has occurred in your disk drive I/O enclosure that contains one or more SCSI disk drive modules.

For more information about additional tools to identify missing resources on Linux, go to “Linux tools” on page 54.

Using the MAPs

Attention: Do not remove power from the host system or enclosure unless you are instructed to do so. Power cables and external SCSI cables that connect your enclosure to the host system can be disconnected while that system is running.

To isolate the FRUs in the failing enclosure, perform the following actions and answer the questions given in these MAPs:

1. When instructed to exchange two or more FRUs in sequence:
 - a. Exchange the first FRU in the list for a new one.
 - b. Go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair. For a server level repair verification, go to your host server’s service guide.
 - c. If the problem remains:
 - 1) Reinstall the original FRU.
 - 2) Exchange the next FRU in the list for a new one.
 - d. Repeat steps 1b and 1c until either the problem is solved, or all the related FRUs have been exchanged.
 - e. Perform the next action that the MAP indicates.
2. Refer to “Component and attention LEDs” on page 50 often when servicing your server and enclosure. The LEDs are one of the diagnostic tools used by your server and enclosure to aid you in identifying failing components. They are also used to identify specific component locations on your system.

Attention: Disk drive modules are fragile. Handle them with care, and keep them well away from strong magnetic fields.

Linux tools

Use the `lscfg` command to list all the resources that are available at startup. This information is also saved at each startup, and you can use it to identify any missing resources.

To determine if any devices or adapters are missing, compare the list of found resources and partition assignments to the customer’s known configuration. Record the location of any missing devices. You can also compare this list of found resources to a prior version of the device tree as the following example shows.

When the partition is restarted, the update device tree command is run and the device tree is stored in the `/var/lib/lsvpd/` directory in a file with the file name device tree `YYYY-MM-DDHH:MM:SS`, where `YYYY` is the year, `MM` is the month, `DD` is the day, and `HH`, `MM`, and `SS` are the hour, minute and second, respectively, of the date of creation.

Type the following command at the command line: `cd /var/lib/lsvpd/`, then type the following command: `lscfg -vpd device-tree-2003-03-31-12:26:31`. This command displays the device tree that was created on 03/31/2003 at 12:26:31.

MAP 2010: I/O enclosure problem determination

This MAP is the entry point to the MAPs for your I/O enclosure.

If you are not familiar with these procedures, first read through the system problem determination procedures found in your host system unit’s service guide.

You might have been directed to this section because:

- The host system problem determination procedures sent you here.

- Action from an service request number (SRN) list sent you here.
- A problem occurred during the installation of the I/O enclosure or a disk drive module.
- Another procedure sent you here.
- A customer observed a problem that was not detected by the system problem determination procedures.

Attention:

- Do not remove power from the host system or I/O enclosure unless you are told to in the instructions.
- Power cables and external SCSI cables that connect the I/O enclosure to the host system can be disconnected while that system is running.

1. Does the I/O enclosure emit smoke or is there a burning smell?

NO Go to step 2.

YES Go to “MAP 2022: Power-on problem determination” on page 58.

2. Are you at this procedure because power is not removed completely from the I/O enclosure when the host systems are switched off?

Note: Power will remain on the I/O enclosure for approximately 30 seconds after the last system is powered off.

NO Go to step 3.

YES Go to “MAP 2030: Power control problem determination” on page 60.

3. Have you been sent to this procedure from an SRN?

NO Go to step 4.

YES Go to step 7.

4. Have the system diagnostics or problem determination procedures given you an SRN for the I/O enclosure?

NO

- If the system diagnostics for the I/O enclosure is available, go to step 5.
- If the system online diagnostics for the I/O enclosure is not available, but the standalone diagnostics are available, do the following:
 - a. Run the standalone diagnostics.
 - b. Go to step 6.
- If neither the system online diagnostics or the standalone diagnostics are available, go to step 7.

YES Go to *Service Request Numbers*, order number SA76-0097, and look up the description of the SRN.

5.

- a. Run the concurrent diagnostics to the I/O enclosure. For information about how to run concurrent diagnostics, go to the *AIX Diagnostics and Service Aids* manual, order number SA76-0106.
- b. When the concurrent diagnostics are complete, go to step 6.

6. Did the diagnostics give you an SRN for the I/O enclosure?

NO Go to step 7.

YES Go to *Service Request Numbers*, order number SA76-0097, and look up the description of the SRN.

7. Is the I/O enclosure check LED flashing?

NO Go to step 8.

YES A device is in the "Identify" mode. A power supply, SCSI repeater card, or disk-drive module is to be added or installed.

8. Is the subsystem check LED on continuously?

NO Go to step 12.

YES Go to step 9.

9. Does the power-supply assembly have its FLT LED on because its DC On/Off switch is set to Off?

NO Go to step 10.

YES

a. Set the DC On/Off switch to On.

b. If you still have a problem, return to step 2. Otherwise, go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.

10. Does any FRU have its Check or Fault LED on?

Note: The check LED might be on any of the following parts:

- A SCSI repeater card assembly (CARD FAULT LED)
- A power-supply assembly (FLT LED)
- A fan assembly (CHK LED)
- A disk drive module (CHK LED)

NO In the following sequence, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for each FRU exchanged you follow the procedures in "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.

a. "Power Supply" on page 34

b. "SCSI Repeater Card" on page 36

c. "Fan" on page 32

d. "Chassis assembly (chassis, enclosure backplane, VPD card)" on page 37

YES

a. If the FRU is a fan-and-power-supply assembly, go to step 11. Otherwise, exchange the FRU whose Check LED is on.

b. Go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.

11. Check the following on your fan-and-power-supply assembly:

- The DC On/Off switch is set to On.
- Both ends of the SCSI cable are correctly connected.
- The host system is switched on.

If the FLT LED of a power supply is still on, pull out the power supply to disconnect it from the I/O enclosure and reseal it. If necessary, refer to "Power Supply" on page 34 for removal and replacement instructions.

If the FLT LED is still on, exchange, in the sequence shown, the following FRUs for new FRUs.

Ensure that for each FRU exchanged, you go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair before you proceed to replacing the next FRU listed.

a. Power supply whose FLT LED is *not* on. If necessary, go to "Power Supply" on page 34.

b. "SCSI Repeater Card" on page 36

c. "Chassis assembly (chassis, enclosure backplane, VPD card)" on page 37

12. Is the I/O enclosure power LED on?

NO Go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.

YES Go to step 13.

13. Does either power supply assembly have its DC PWR LED off when it should be on?
- NO Go to step 14.
- YES
- Exchange the power-supply assembly whose LED is off.
 - Go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.
14. Are you here because access to all the SCSI devices that are in the I/O enclosure have been lost?
- NO No problem has been found on the I/O enclosure. For a final check, go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.
- YES Go to the "MAP 2340: SCSI bus problem determination" on page 61.

MAP 2020: I/O enclosure power problem determination

This procedure assists you in isolating field replaceable units (FRU)s that are causing a power problem on your I/O enclosure. This procedure that the disk subsystem is connected to a system that is powered on.

Attention: Do not remove power from the host system or the disk subsystem unless you are directed to in the following procedures. Power cables and external SCSI cables that connect the disk subsystem to the host system can be disconnected while that system is running.

1. You are here because the subsystem's power Light Emitting Diode (LED) is off.

Are the 2 middle green LEDs illuminated (AC and DC) on either power supply?

NO Go to step 2.

YES In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for *each* FRU exchange, you go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.

- Power supply (or power supplies if two are present)
- Frame assembly

2. Observe the power supply (or power supplies, if two are present).

Does at least one power supply have its AC PWR LED on?

NO Go to step 3.

YES Go to step 4.

3. Observe the power supplies.

Note: You were sent to this step because the ac LED is off, ensure that the power cord is connected to AC power and that the switch is in the on position.

Are the power cord(s) connected to an ac power source and is the power supply switch(s) in the on position?

NO

- Set the On/Off switch to On.
- If the problem is still not solved, go to "MAP 2010: I/O enclosure problem determination" on page 54.

YES Go to step 4.

4. Does either of the power supplies have its DC PWR LED on or flashing?

NO

- Set the DC On/Off switch to Off, then to On again.
- Go to step 5 on page 58.

YES In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for *each* FRU exchange, you go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63 to verify the repair.

- a. Power supply (or power supplies if two are present)
- b. Frame assembly

If the DC PWR LED is flashing, replace the SCSI repeater card assembly. Go to 5.

5. Does the power supply have its DC PWR LED on now?

NO Replace the power supply (or power supplies, if two are present).

YES Go to 6.

6. Is the subsystem power LED on continuously?

NO In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for *each* FRU exchange, you go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.

- a. Fan assembly
- b. SCSI repeater card assembly
- c. Frame assembly

YES Go to step “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.

7. (from step 6)

Observe the SCSI repeater card assemblies.

Does either SCSI repeater card have its power good LED illuminated?

NO Go to step 8.

YES In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for *each* FRU exchange, you go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.

- a. Power supply, see Chapter 4, “Part information,” on page 39 for the power supply FRU part number.
- b. Fan, see Chapter 4, “Part information,” on page 39 for the fan FRU part number.
- c. SCSI repeater card assembly, see Chapter 4, “Part information,” on page 39 for the SCSI repeater card FRU part number.

8. (from step 7)

Is the host system switched on?

NO Switch on the host system (see the host system-service information). The 7031 Model D24 or Model T24 should switch on when the host server switches on.

If the problem is still not solved, go to “MAP 2010: I/O enclosure problem determination” on page 54.

YES In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for *each* FRU exchange, you go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.

- a. External SCSI cables
- b. SCSI repeater card assembly see Chapter 4, “Part information,” on page 39 for the SCSI repeater card FRU part number.

Note: If the TERM POWER™ LED is still off, you might have a problem with the SCSI attachment that is in the host system (see the system service information).

MAP 2022: Power-on problem determination

Use this problem determination procedure to isolate FRUs that are causing a power problem on your disk-drive I/O enclosure.

Attention: Do not remove power from the host system or the disk-drive enclosure unless you are directed to in the following procedures. Power cables and external SCSI cables that connect the enclosure to the host system can be disconnected while that system is running.

1. In this step, you remove most of the FRUs from the disk-drive I/O enclosure.
 - a. Remove both power supply assemblies, if two are present.
 - b. Remove the fan assemblies.
 - c. Remove the SCSI repeater card assemblies. If your disk-drive enclosure has only one SCSI repeater card assembly, you do not need to remove the disk-drive filler assembly.
 - d. Disconnect all the disk drive modules from the backplane.

Note: You do not need to completely remove the disk drive modules.

- e. Go to step 2.
2. Do the following procedure to check the disk-drive enclosure as you reinstall parts.
 - a. Reinstall a power supply into position 1.
 - b. Reinstall the fan assemblies.
 - c. Connect a power cable to the power supply.
 - d. Set the DC On/Off switch of the power supply to On.
 - e. Reinstall one SCSI repeater card and connect the appropriate cables to a powered-on system.

Note: Unless a procedure requires that you switch off the disk-drive I/O enclosure, leave it switched on for the remainder of this isolation procedure.

Does the disk-drive enclosure emit smoke or is there a burning smell?

NO Go to step 3.

YES

- a. In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for each FRU exchanged, you follow the procedures in “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63.
 - 1) Power supply that you just reinstalled
 - 2) Fan assemblies
 - 3) SCSI repeater card
 - 4) Frame assembly
- b. Go to step 3.
3. Reinstall the other power supply into position 2.
 - a. Connect a power cable to the power supply.
 - b. Set the DC On/Off switch of the power supply assembly to On.

Note: Unless a procedure requires that you switch off the disk-disk I/O enclosure, leave it switched on for the remainder of this isolation procedure.

Does the disk-drive enclosure emit smoke or is there a burning smell?

NO Go to step 4.

YES Replace the power supplies.

4. Reinstall a SCSI repeater card assembly into position 1.

Does the disk-drive enclosure emit smoke or is there a burning smell?

NO If the disk-drive enclosure has 2, 3, or 4 SCSI repeater cards, go to step 5. Otherwise, go to step 6.

YES

- a. Exchange, for a new one, the SCSI repeater cards assembly that you have just reinstalled.
- b. If the disk-drive enclosure has two SCSI repeater cards, go to step 5. Otherwise, go to step 6.
5. Reinstall the other SCSI repeater card assembly into position 2.

Does the disk-drive enclosure emit smoke or is there a burning smell?

NO Go to step 6.

YES

- a. Exchange, for a new one, the SCSI repeater card assembly that you just reinstalled.
- b. Go to step 6.

6. Reconnect a disk drive.

Note: To engage the disk drive, you must close its handle.

Does the disk-drive enclosure emit smoke or is there a burning smell?

NO Go to step 7.

YES

- a. Exchange, for a new one, the disk drive module that you just reconnected.
- b. Go to step 7.

7. Reconnect the next disk drive module.

Note: To engage the disk drive, you must close its handle.

Does the disk-drive enclosure emit smoke or is there a burning smell?

NO Go to step 8.

YES

- a. Exchange, for a new one, the disk drive module that you just reconnected.
- b. Go to step 8.

8. **Have you reconnected all the disk drive modules?**

NO Return to step 7.

YES Go to step 9.

9. **Have you solved the problem?**

NO Remove all power from the disk-drive I/O enclosure, and call for assistance.

YES Go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63.

MAP 2030: Power control problem determination

Use this procedure to isolate FRUs that are causing a power problem that do not allow the disk-drive I/O enclosure to power off.

Attention: Do not remove power from the host system or the disk-drive I/O enclosure unless you are directed to in the following procedures. Power cables and external SCSI cables that connect the disk-drive I/O enclosure to the host system can be disconnected while that system is running.

You are here because power is still present at the disk-drive I/O enclosure although the host system is switched off.

1. Observe the cards.

Does the disk-drive I/O enclosure remain powered on for more than 30 seconds after the last connected system powers off?

NO Go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" on page 63.

YES Go to step 2.

2. Disconnect all SCSI cables and wait 30 seconds.

Is the disk-drive I/O enclosure still powered on?

- NO** Go to step 3.
- YES** Suspect an adapter problem in the host system.
3. Remove all SCSI repeater cards.
- Is the disk-drive I/O enclosure still powered on?**
- NO**
- Replug the SCSI repeater cards one at a time to determine which one is bad.
 - If the disk-drive I/O enclosure powers on after replacing a SCSI interface card, replace that SCSI repeater card.
 - Go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63.
- YES** Go to step 4.
4. **Does the disk-drive I/O enclosure have two power supplies?**
- NO**
- Exchange the following FRUs in the order listed for new FRUs:
 - Power supply assemblies
 - Frame assembly
 - Go to step 7.
- YES** Go to step 5.
5. **Do both power supplies have their DC PWR LEDs on?**
- NO** Go to step 6.
- YES** In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for each FRU exchanged, you follow the procedures in “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63.
- Power supplies
 - Frame assembly
6. **Does only one power supply have its DC PWR LED on?**
- NO** Go to step 7.
- YES**
- Exchange, for a new one, the power supply whose DC PWR LED remains illuminated.
 - Go to step 7.
7. **Is the disk-drive I/O enclosure still powered on?**
- NO** **This ends this procedure.**
- YES** Contact your authorized service provider or your next level of support.

MAP 2340: SCSI bus problem determination

Use this procedure when your host system cannot access any of the disk drives in your disk drive I/O enclosure.

Attention: Do not remove power from the host system or the disk subsystem unless you are directed to in the following procedures. Power cables and external SCSI cables that connect the disk subsystem to the host system can be disconnected while that system is running.

- Is the disk-drive I/O enclosure powered on?**

NO Ensure that a SCSI cable is attached and seated correctly to a powered system, and the disk-disk I/O enclosure is powered on. Go to step 2.

YES Go to step 2.
- Is the yellow LED illuminated on the SCSI repeater card?**

- NO** Go to step 3.
- YES** Replace the SCSI repeater card and then go to step 3.
- 3. Is the green power LED illuminated on the SCSI repeater card?**
- NO** Go to “MAP 2022: Power-on problem determination” on page 58.
- YES** Go to step 4.
- 4. Is the SCSI repeater card a dual SCSI repeater card?**
- NO** Go to step 5.
- YES** Disconnect one of the SCSI repeater card cables, go to step 5.
- 5. Note the positions of all the disk-drive modules and disk-drive filler assemblies so that you can reinstall the modules into their correct slots later.**
- Remove all of the disk-drive modules.
 - Go to step 6.
- 6. Can the host system access the I/O enclosure services?**
- NO** Exchange the following FRUs, in the order listed, for new FRUs. Ensure that for each FRU exchanged, you have access to the disk-drive module and then follow the procedures in “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.
- External SCSI cable
 - SCSI repeater card assembly
 - Frame assembly
 - Power supplies
 - If the repair is successful, reinstall all of the disk-drive modules and cables that were removed in any of the previous steps.
 - Go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.
- YES** Go to step 7.
- 7. Reinsert, one at a time, the disk-drive modules that you just removed, checking for accessibility.**
- Can the host system access this disk-drive module?**
- NO**
- In the sequence shown, exchange the following FRUs for new FRUs. Ensure that for each FRU exchanged you can access the disk-drive module, then follow the procedures in “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.
 - Exchange the disk-drive module.
 - External SCSI cable
 - SCSI repeater card assembly
 - Power supply
 - Frame assembly
 - If the repair is successful, reinstall all the disk-drive modules and if removed, the SCSI repeater card assembly.
 - Go to “MAP 2410: Repair verification” on page 63 to verify the repair.
- YES** Go to step 8.
- 8. Have you reinstalled all the disk-drive modules?**
- NO** Go to step 7
- YES** Go to step 9.
- 9. Can the host system get access to all of the plugged disk-drive module and I/O enclosure services?**
- NO** Call your support center for assistance.

- a. Exchange the disk-drive module for a new one.
- b. Return to step 8.

YES Go to "MAP 2410: Repair verification" to verify the repair.

MAP 2410: Repair verification

Verify a repair after a FRU is exchanged on the enclosure.

Attention: Do not remove power from the host server or the I/O enclosure unless you are directed to in the following procedures. Power cables and external SCSI cables that connect the I/O enclosure to the host server can be disconnected while that server is running.

1. Ensure that the DC On/Off switch of each power supply assembly is set to On.

Are all Check LEDs off?

NO Go to "MAP 2010: I/O enclosure problem determination" on page 54.

YES Go to step 2.

2. **Can the host system access all SCSI devices?**

NO Go to "MAP 2010: I/O enclosure problem determination" on page 54.

YES The repair is complete, go to "Closing a service call" on page 46. **This completes the procedure.**

Note: For system level repair verification, go to "Verify a repair" located in the host server's service guide.

Powering on and Powering off your I/O enclosure

Powering on or powering off your I/O enclosure is accomplished through the enclosure's host server. For information on powering on and off your server, go to topic "Powering on and powering off" located in the host server's service guide.

Appendix. Accessibility features

Accessibility features help users who have a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use information technology products successfully.

Accessibility features

The following list includes the major accessibility features:

- Keyboard-only operation
- Interfaces that are commonly used by screen readers
- Keys that are tactilely discernible and do not activate just by touching them
- Industry-standard devices for ports and connectors
- The attachment of alternative input and output devices

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