

Dell OptiPlex 5055 Tower

Owner's Manual



Notes, cautions, and warnings

 | **NOTE:** A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your product.

 | **CAUTION:** A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

 | **WARNING:** A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

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Working on your computer

Safety instructions

Use the following safety guidelines to protect your computer from potential damage and to ensure your personal safety. Unless otherwise noted, each procedure included in this document assumes that the following conditions exist:

- You have read the safety information that shipped with your computer.
- A component can be replaced or, if purchased separately, installed by performing the removal procedure in reverse order.

⚠ WARNING: Disconnect all power sources before opening the computer cover or panels. After you finish working inside the computer, replace all covers, panels, and screws before connecting to the power source.

⚠ WARNING: Before working inside your computer, read the safety information that shipped with your computer. For additional safety best practices information, see the Regulatory Compliance Homepage at www.Dell.com/regulatory_compliance

⚠ CAUTION: Many repairs may only be done by a certified service technician. You should only perform troubleshooting and simple repairs as authorized in your product documentation, or as directed by the online or telephone service and support team. Damage due to servicing that is not authorized by Dell is not covered by your warranty. Read and follow the safety instructions that came with the product.

⚠ CAUTION: To avoid electrostatic discharge, ground yourself by using a wrist grounding strap or by periodically touching an unpainted metal surface at the same time as touching a connector on the back of the computer.

⚠ CAUTION: Handle components and cards with care. Do not touch the components or contacts on a card. Hold a card by its edges or by its metal mounting bracket. Hold a component such as a processor by its edges, not by its pins.

⚠ CAUTION: When you disconnect a cable, pull on its connector or on its pull-tab, not on the cable itself. Some cables have connectors with locking tabs; if you are disconnecting this type of cable, press in on the locking tabs before you disconnect the cable. As you pull connectors apart, keep them evenly aligned to avoid bending any connector pins. Also, before you connect a cable, ensure that both connectors are correctly oriented and aligned.

ⓘ NOTE: The color of your computer and certain components may appear differently than shown in this document.

Turning off your computer

Turning off your — Windows

⚠ CAUTION: To avoid losing data, save and close all open files and exit all open programs before you turn off your computer .

- 1 Click or tap .
- 2 Click or tap  and then click or tap **Shut down**.

ⓘ NOTE: Ensure that the computer and all attached devices are turned off. If your computer and attached devices did not automatically turn off when you shut down your operating system, press and hold the power button for about 6 seconds to turn them off.

Before working inside your computer

To avoid damaging your computer, perform the following steps before you begin working inside the computer.

- 1 Ensure that you follow the [Safety Instruction](#).
- 2 Ensure that your work surface is flat and clean to prevent the computer cover from being scratched.
- 3 Turn off your computer.
- 4 Disconnect all network cables from the computer.

⚠ CAUTION: To disconnect a network cable, first unplug the cable from your computer and then unplug the cable from the network device.

- 5 Disconnect your computer and all attached devices from their electrical outlets.
- 6 Press and hold the power button while the computer is unplugged to ground the system board.

ⓘ NOTE: To avoid electrostatic discharge, ground yourself by using a wrist grounding strap or by periodically touching an unpainted metal surface at the same time as touching a connector on the back of the computer.

After working inside your computer

After you complete any replacement procedure, ensure that you connect any external devices, cards, and cables before turning on your computer.

- 1 Connect any telephone or network cables to your computer.

⚠ CAUTION: To connect a network cable, first plug the cable into the network device and then plug it into the computer.

- 2 Connect your computer and all attached devices to their electrical outlets.
- 3 Turn on your computer.
- 4 If required, verify that the computer works correctly by running **ePSA diagnostics**.

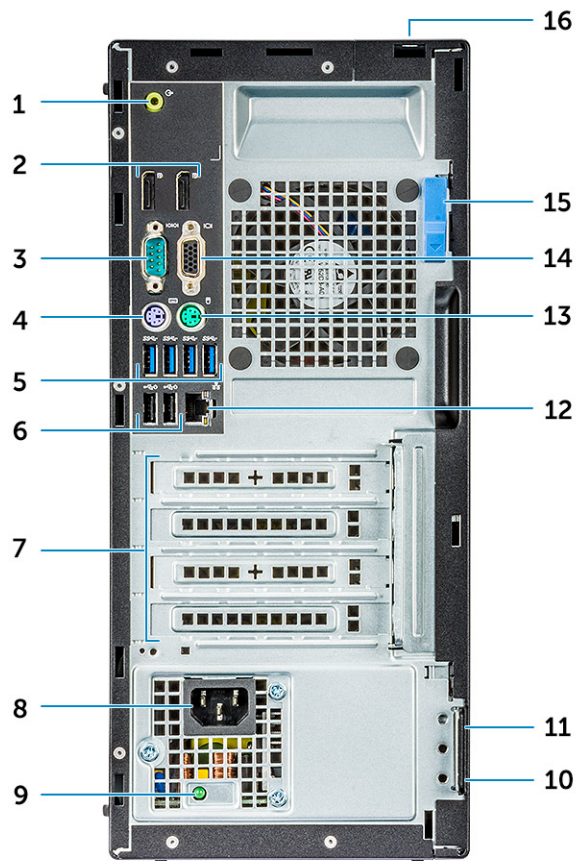
Chassis

Front chassis view



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | Power button and power light | 2 | Hard drive activity light |
| 3 | Memory card reader (optional) | 4 | Optical drive (optional) |
| 5 | Headset port | 6 | USB 2.0 port with PowerShare |
| 7 | USB 2.0 port | 8 | USB 3.1 Gen1 port |

Back chassis view



- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|----|---|
| 1 | Line-out port | 2 | DisplayPort |
| 3 | Serial port | 4 | PS/2 keyboard port |
| 5 | USB 3.1 Gen1 port | 6 | USB 2.0 ports (supports Smart Power On) |
| 7 | Expansion card slots | 8 | Power connector port |
| 9 | Power supply diagnostic light | 10 | Padlock ring |
| 11 | Kensington security cable slot | 12 | Network port |
| 13 | PS/2 mouse port | 14 | VGA connector port (optional) |
| 15 | Release latch | 16 | Cable cover lock slot |

Field service information



This chapter details the safety precautions that must be taken before disassembling the systems. It also lists the detailed disassembly and assembly instructions along with related information such as screw list and tool requirements.

Topics:

- [Screw size list](#)
- [Recommended tools](#)
- [Critical callouts](#)
- [Working on your computer](#)
- [Disassembly and reassembly](#)

Screw size list

Table 1. OptiPlex 5055

Component	Secured to	Screw type	Quantity	Image
System board	System chassis	#6.32X1.4	8	
PSU			3	
SD card module	System chassis	#6.32x3.6L	1	

Recommended tools

The procedures in this document require the following tools:

- Small flat blade screwdriver
- Phillips # 1 screwdriver
- Small plastic scribe

Critical callouts

Key disassembly instructions along with important replacement instructions are called out to ensure the field technicians take into account this information before removing or replacing any components.

Trusted Platform Module

Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a dedicated cryptoprocessor designed to secure hardware by integrating cryptographic keys into devices. A software can use a Trusted Platform Module to authenticate hardware devices. As each TPM chip has a unique and secret RSA key burned in as it is produced, it can perform the platform authentication.

NOTE: Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is part of the system board. In an event of system board replacement, the encryption needs to be suspended in the OS and re-enabled on new system board's BIOS prior to resuming the encryption.

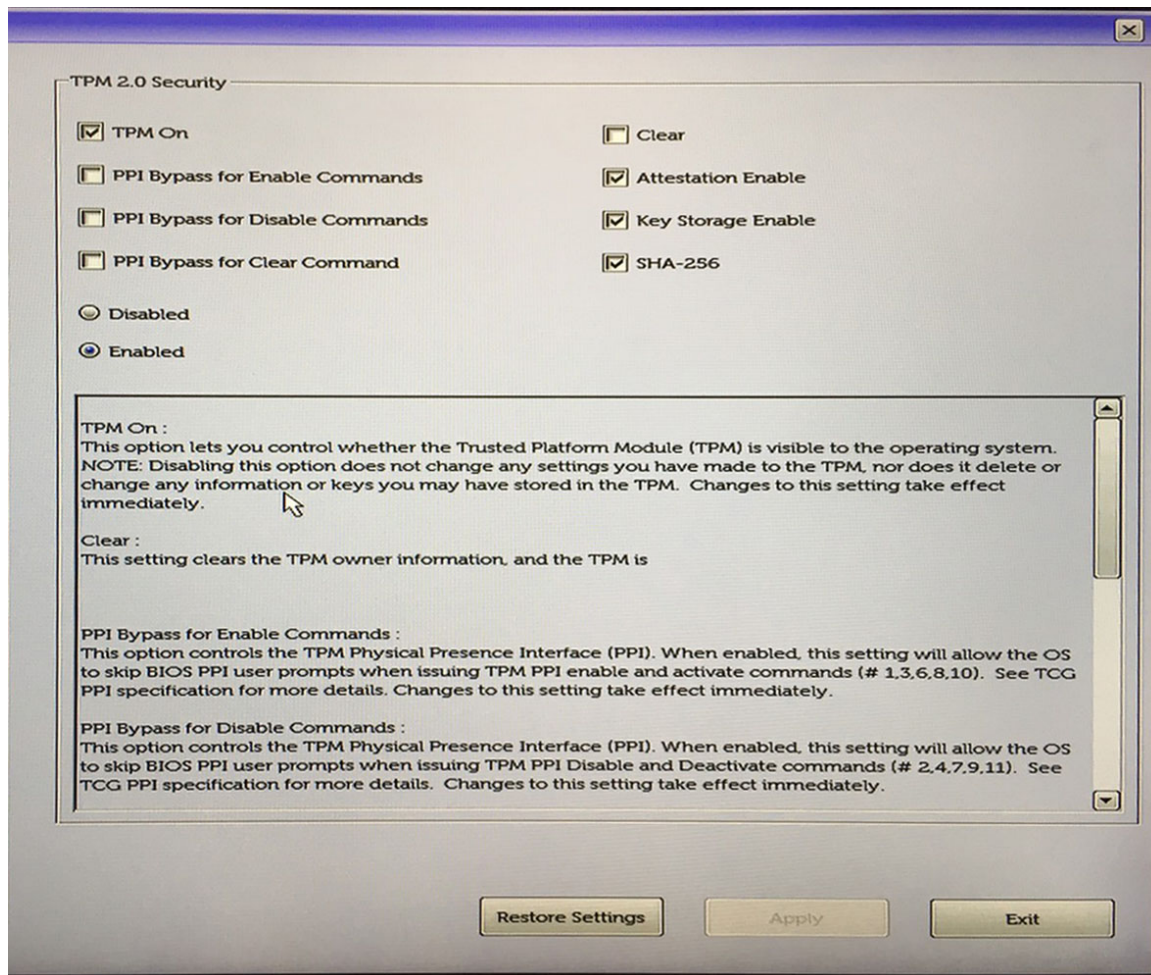
CAUTION: Attempt to replace the system board without prior suspending the encryption, will cause operating system corruption and may eventually lead to No-Boot scenario.

China TPM Installation

Beginning from Feb 2017 onwards, new systems shipped with Win 10 will feature a new format of China TPM shipped to China region.

China TPM improves and provides added security. **To check TPM Mode in BIOS Setup**

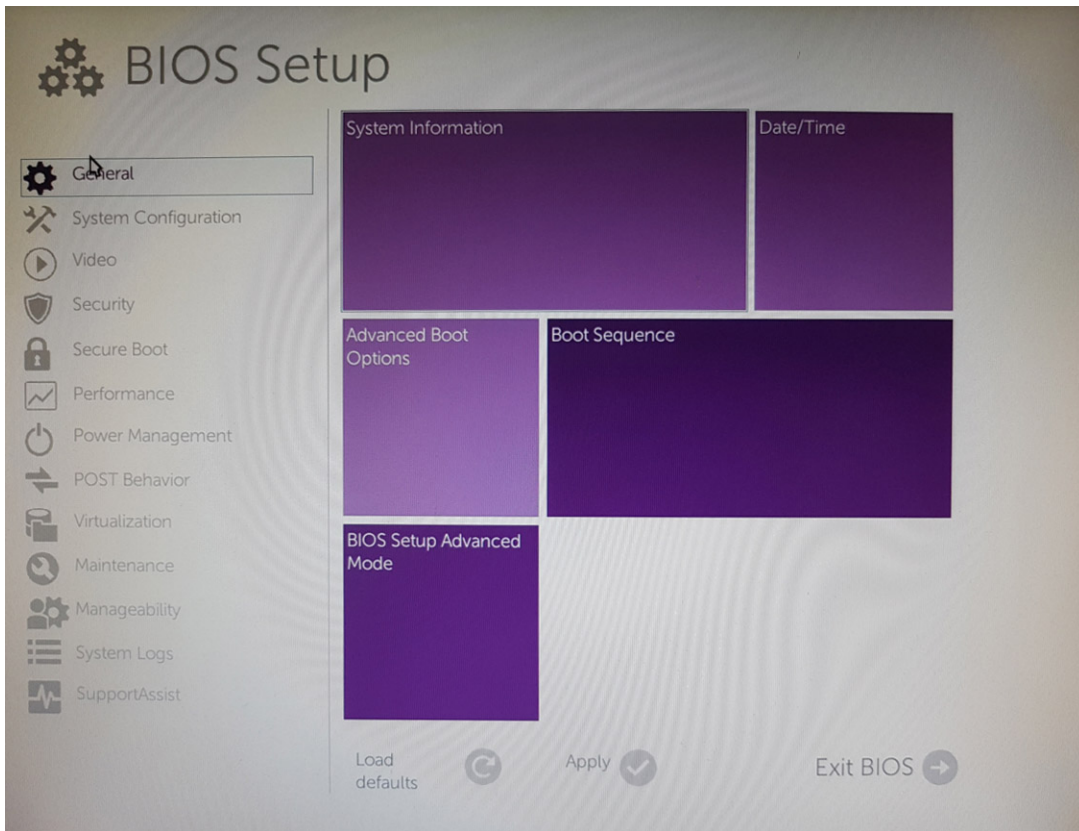
User can check the TPM version in the BIOS under the **Security** option, as shown below:



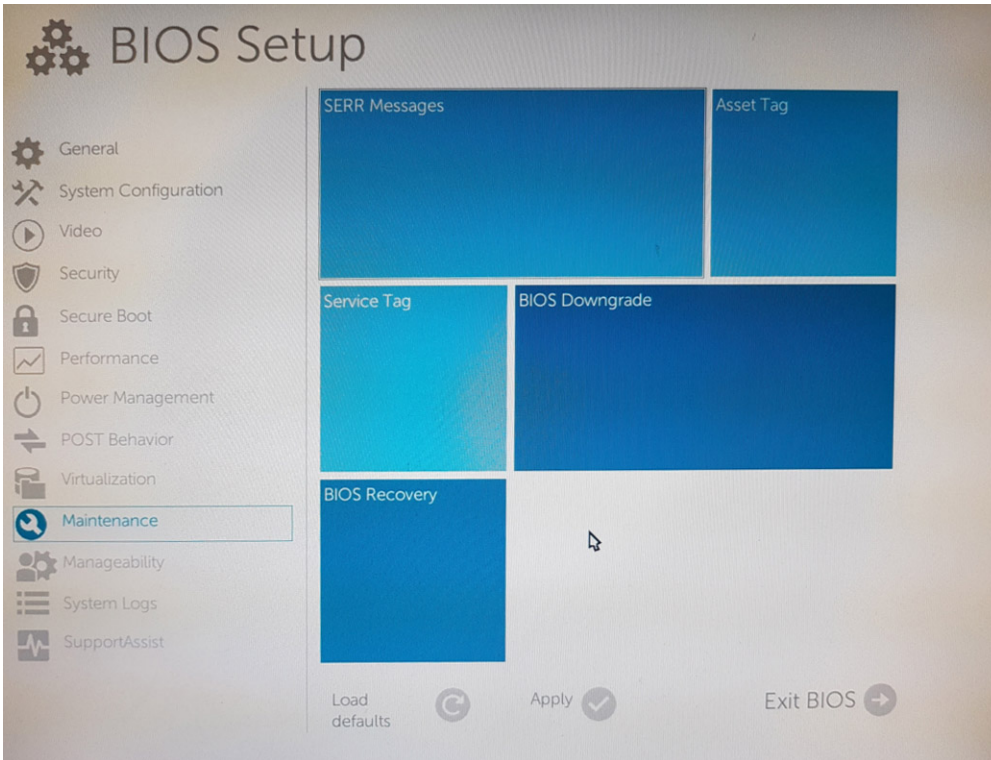
System Board Configuration

① **NOTE:** After replacing the system board, please follow these instructions carefully to ensure the new system board is configured correctly

- 1 Press F12 to get one time boot menu and select BIOS set up.

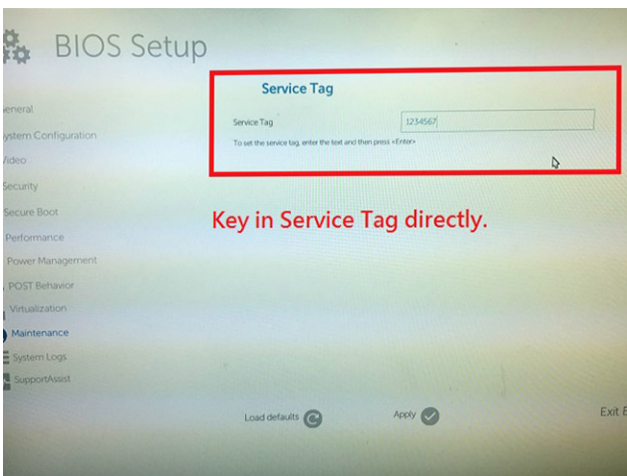


- 2 Click on **Maintenance** tab.

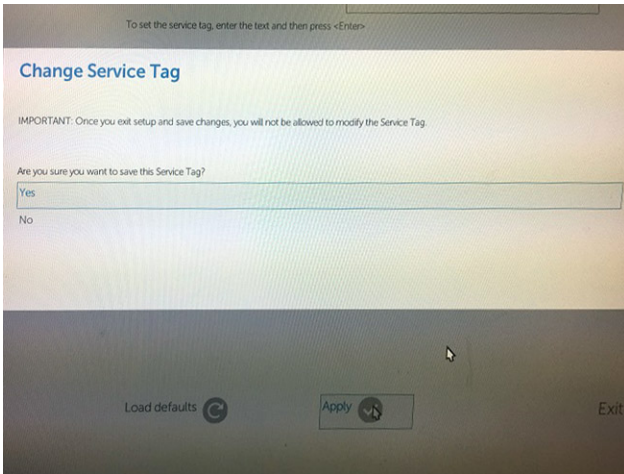


- 3 Click the service tag.
- 4 Enter the service tag and press enter.

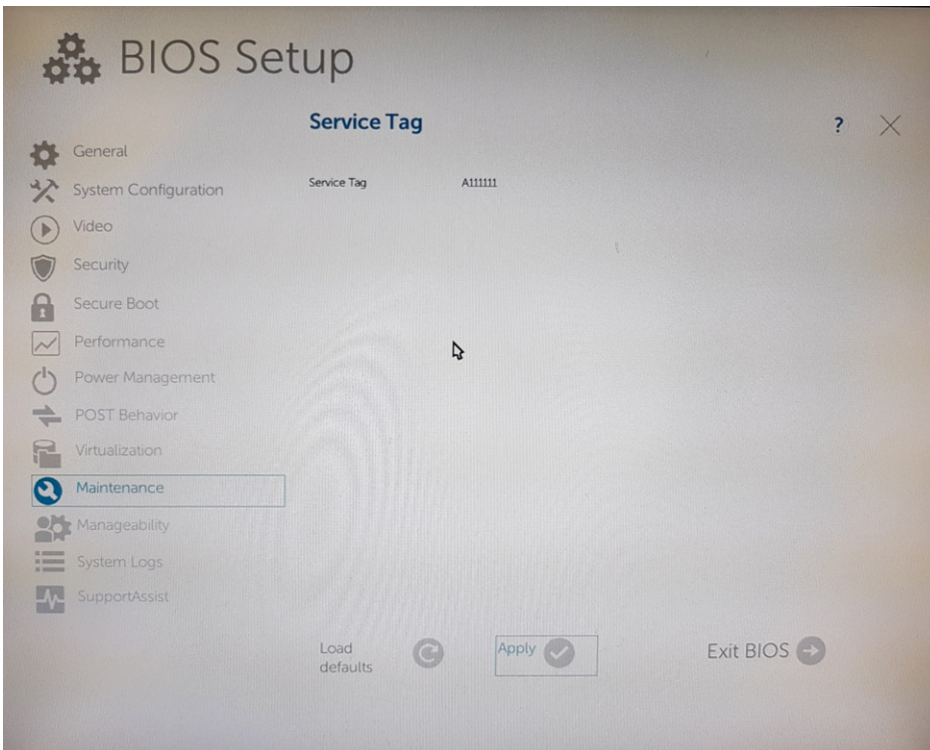
NOTE: Once you exit setup and save changes you will not be allowed to modify the Service Tag.



- 5 Select the option **Yes** to save the changes.



6 Click on maintenance to verify Service Tag on the machine.



CAUTION: Technicians must input the correct Service Tag and configurations on the first and only attempt. If the Service Tag or any of the configurations are incorrectly entered, then another system board will need to be dispatched and replaced.

Enabling data wipe option in BIOS

After replacing the system board and successfully setting the service tag, the system will reboot. If the technician enters the BIOS at this point, the Data Wipe option will not be available. To re-enable Data Wipe, simply power down the system, then power it back up (cold boot). The Data Wipe option is now available.

System board jumper setting

The service system board jumper must be set to **PW_CLR** to function normally. Jumper will be parked at " **PW_CLR** " for both production and service motherboard by the default. The issue of cycling reboot will occurred if the technician or customers did not place the jumper back to " PW_CLR " after clearing CMOS.

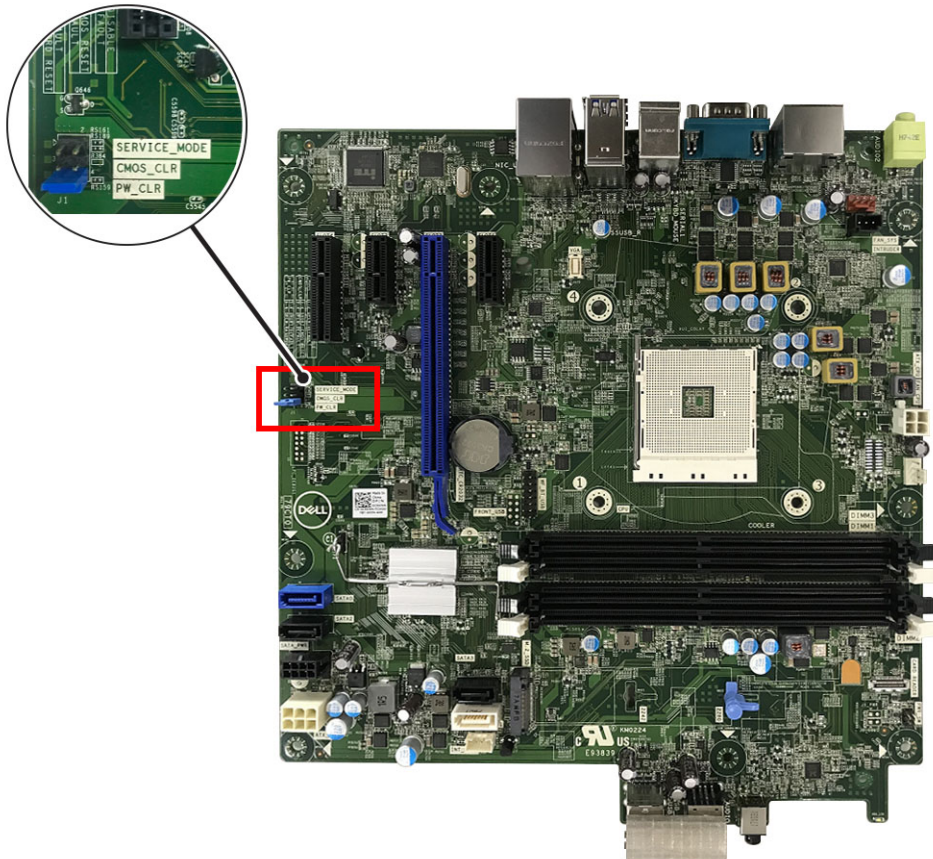


Table 2. System board jumper details

PW_CLR	3-4 Short: Default 3-4 Open: Password: Reset
SERVICE_MODE	1-2 Short: Disable 1-2 Open: Default
CMOS_CLR	5-6 Short: CMOS Reset 5-6 Open: Default

LED error code after replacing coin cell battery

After replacing the coin-cell battery, the system will not power on and the LED blinks 2-2 in amber. This is a known behavior when the super I/O is reset to default. Press and hold the power button until the system powers on.

Working on your computer

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- 2 Connect your computer and all attached devices to their electrical outlets.
- 3 Turn on your computer.
- 4 If required, verify that the computer works correctly by running **ePSA diagnostics**.

Safety precautions

The safety precautions chapter details the primary steps to be taken before performing any disassembly instructions.

Observe the following safety precautions before you perform any installation or break/fix procedures involving disassembly or reassembly:

- Turn off the system and all attached peripherals.
- Disconnect the system and all attached peripherals from AC power.
- Disconnect all network cables, telephone, and telecommunications lines from the system.
- Use an ESD field service kit when working inside any desktop to avoid electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage.
- After removing any system component, carefully place the removed component on an anti-static mat.
- Wear shoes with non-conductive rubber soles to reduce the chance of getting electrocuted.

Standby power

Dell products with standby power must be unplugged before you open the case. Systems that incorporate standby power are essentially powered while turned off. The internal power enables the system to be remotely turned on (wake on LAN) and suspended into a sleep mode and has other advanced power management features.

Unplug the AC power cord, press and hold the power button for 15 seconds to discharge residual power in the system board, desktops.

Bonding

Bonding is a method for connecting two or more grounding conductors to the same electrical potential. This is done through the use of a field service electrostatic discharge (ESD) kit. When connecting a bonding wire, ensure that it is connected to bare metal and never to a painted or non-metal surface. The wrist strap should be secure and in full contact with your skin, and ensure that you remove all jewelry such as watches, bracelets, or rings prior to bonding yourself and the equipment.

Electrostatic discharge—ESD protection

ESD is a major concern when you handle electronic components, especially sensitive components such as expansion cards, processors, memory DIMMs, and system boards. Very slight charges can damage circuits in ways that may not be obvious, such as intermittent problems or a shortened product life span. As the industry pushes for lower power requirements and increased density, ESD protection is an increasing concern.

Due to the increased density of semiconductors used in recent Dell products, the sensitivity to static damage is now higher than in previous Dell products. For this reason, some previously approved methods of handling parts are no longer applicable.

Two recognized types of ESD damage are catastrophic and intermittent failures.

- **Catastrophic** – Catastrophic failures represent approximately 20 percent of ESD-related failures. The damage causes an immediate and complete loss of device functionality. An example of catastrophic failure is a memory DIMM that has received a static shock and immediately generates a "No POST/No Video" symptom with a beep code emitted for missing or nonfunctional memory.
- **Intermittent** – Intermittent failures represent approximately 80 percent of ESD-related failures. The high rate of intermittent failures means that most of the time when damage occurs, it is not immediately recognizable. The DIMM receives a static shock, but the tracing is merely weakened and does not immediately produce outward symptoms related to the damage. The weakened trace may take weeks or months to melt, and in the meantime may cause degradation of memory integrity, intermittent memory errors, etc.

The more difficult type of damage to recognize and troubleshoot is the intermittent (also called latent or "walking wounded") failure.

Perform the following steps to prevent ESD damage:

- Use a wired ESD wrist strap that is properly grounded. The use of wireless anti-static straps is no longer allowed; they do not provide adequate protection. Touching the chassis before handling parts does not ensure adequate ESD protection on parts with increased sensitivity to ESD damage.
- Handle all static-sensitive components in a static-safe area. If possible, use anti-static floor pads and workbench pads.
- When unpacking a static-sensitive component from its shipping carton, do not remove the component from the anti-static packing material until you are ready to install the component. Before unwrapping the anti-static packaging, ensure that you discharge static electricity from your body.
- Before transporting a static-sensitive component, place it in an anti-static container or packaging.

ESD field service kit

The unmonitored Field Service kit is the most commonly used service kit. Each Field Service kit includes three main components: anti-static mat, wrist strap, and bonding wire.

Components of an ESD field service kit

The components of an ESD field service kit are:

- **Anti-Static Mat** – The anti-static mat is dissipative and parts can be placed on it during service procedures. When using an anti-static mat, your wrist strap should be snug and the bonding wire should be connected to the mat and to any bare metal on the system being worked on. Once deployed properly, service parts can be removed from the ESD bag and placed directly on the mat. ESD-sensitive items are safe in your hand, on the ESD mat, in the system, or inside a bag.
- **Wrist Strap and Bonding Wire** – The wrist strap and bonding wire can be either directly connected between your wrist and bare metal on the hardware if the ESD mat is not required, or connected to the anti-static mat to protect hardware that is temporarily placed on the mat. The physical connection of the wrist strap and bonding wire between your skin, the ESD mat, and the hardware is known as

bonding. Use only Field Service kits with a wrist strap, mat, and bonding wire. Never use wireless wrist straps. Always be aware that the internal wires of a wrist strap are prone to damage from normal wear and tear, and must be checked regularly with a wrist strap tester in order to avoid accidental ESD hardware damage. It is recommended to test the wrist strap and bonding wire at least once per week.

- **ESD Wrist Strap Tester** – The wires inside of an ESD strap are prone to damage over time. When using an unmonitored kit, it is a best practice to regularly test the strap prior to each service call, and at a minimum, test once per week. A wrist strap tester is the best method for doing this test. If you do not have your own wrist strap tester, check with your regional office to find out if they have one. To perform the test, plug the wrist-strap's bonding-wire into the tester while it is strapped to your wrist and push the button to test. A green LED is lit if the test is successful; a red LED is lit and an alarm sounds if the test fails.
- **Insulator Elements** – It is critical to keep ESD sensitive devices, such as plastic heat sink casings, away from internal parts that are insulators and often highly charged.
- **Working Environment** – Before deploying the ESD Field Service kit, assess the situation at the customer location. For example, deploying the kit for a server environment is different than for a desktop or portable environment. Servers are typically installed in a rack within a data center; desktops or portables are typically placed on office desks or cubicles. Always look for a large open flat work area that is free of clutter and large enough to deploy the ESD kit with additional space to accommodate the type of system that is being repaired. The workspace should also be free of insulators that can cause an ESD event. On the work area, insulators such as Styrofoam and other plastics should always be moved at least 12 inches or 30 centimeters away from sensitive parts before physically handling any hardware components
- **ESD Packaging** – All ESD-sensitive devices must be shipped and received in static-safe packaging. Metal, static-shielded bags are preferred. However, you should always return the damaged part using the same ESD bag and packaging that the new part arrived in. The ESD bag should be folded over and taped shut and all the same foam packing material should be used in the original box that the new part arrived in. ESD-sensitive devices should be removed from packaging only at an ESD-protected work surface, and parts should never be placed on top of the ESD bag because only the inside of the bag is shielded. Always place parts in your hand, on the ESD mat, in the system, or inside an anti-static bag.
- **Transporting Sensitive Components** – When transporting ESD sensitive components such as replacement parts or parts to be returned to Dell, it is critical to place these parts in anti-static bags for safe transport.

ESD protection summary

It is recommended that all field service technicians use the traditional wired ESD grounding wrist strap and protective anti-static mat at all times when servicing Dell products. In addition, it is critical that technicians keep sensitive parts separate from all insulator parts while performing service and that they use anti-static bags for transporting sensitive components.

Transporting sensitive components

When transporting ESD sensitive components such as replacement parts or parts to be returned to Dell, it is critical to place these parts in anti-static bags for safe transport.

Lifting equipment

Adhere to the following guidelines when lifting heavy weight equipment:

 **CAUTION: Do not lift greater than 50 pounds. Always obtain additional resources or use a mechanical lifting device.**

- 1 Get a firm balanced footing. Keep your feet apart for a stable base, and point your toes out.
- 2 Tighten stomach muscles. Abdominal muscles support your spine when you lift, offsetting the force of the load.
- 3 Lift with your legs, not your back.
- 4 Keep the load close. The closer it is to your spine, the less force it exerts on your back.
- 5 Keep your back upright, whether lifting or setting down the load. Do not add the weight of your body to the load. Avoid twisting your body and back.
- 6 Follow the same techniques in reverse to set the load down.

Disassembly and reassembly

Back cover

Removing Back Cover

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 To release back cover:
 - a Slide the latch (blue tab) to release the back cover from the computer [1].
 - b Slide the back cover toward the back of the computer [2].



- 3 Lift the back cover to remove it from the computer.



Installing cover

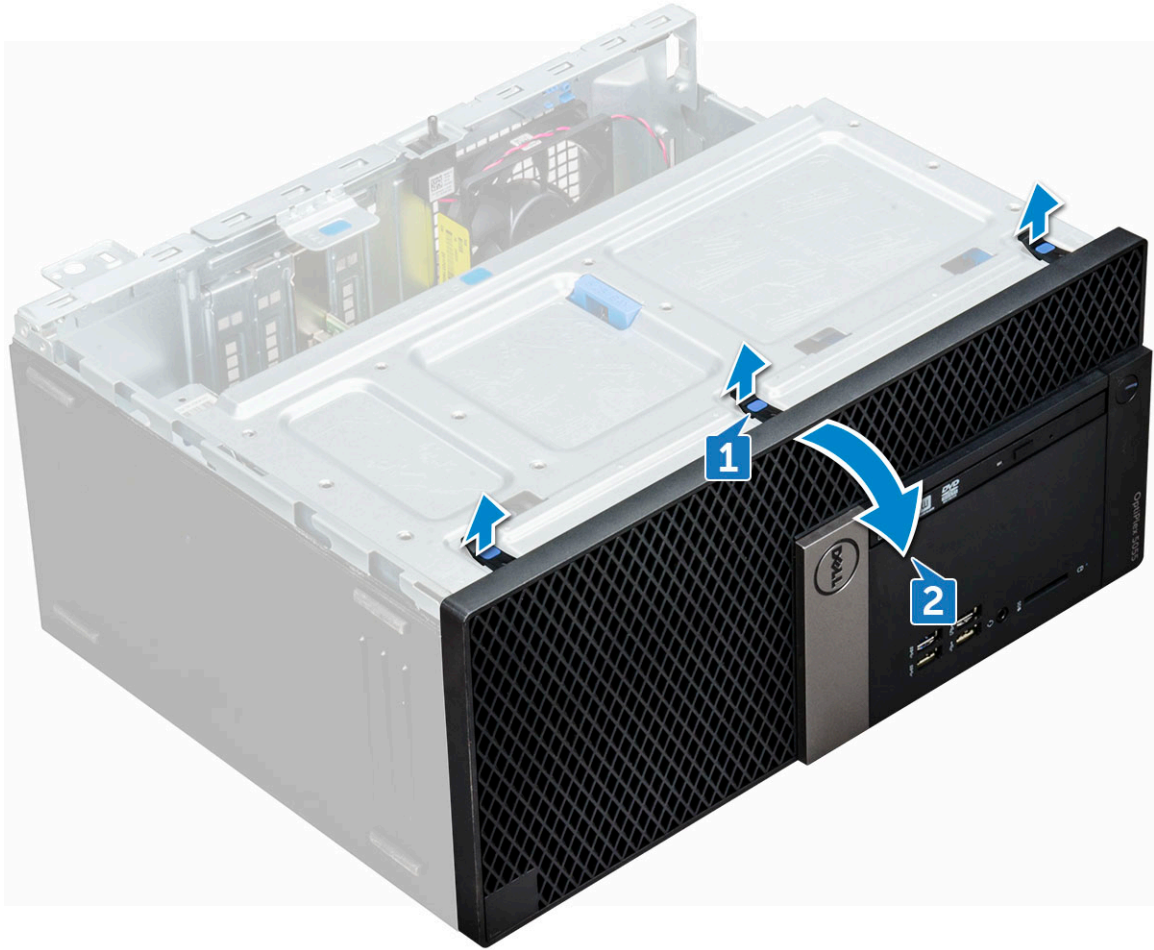
- 1 Place the cover on the computer and slide the cover forward until it clicks into place.
- 2 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Front Bezel

Removing front bezel

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the [Back cover](#).
- 3 To remove front the bezel:
 - a Pry the retention tabs to release the bezel from the chassis [1].
 - b Push the bezel away from the chassis [2].

NOTE: Please ensure that the tabs at the bottom of the bezel is also released before lifting the bezel.



- 4 Lift the front bezel to remove it from the computer.



Installing front bezel

- 1 Position the bezel to align with the tab holders on the base of the chassis frame.
- 2 Press the bezel until the retention tabs click into place.
- 3 Install the [Back cover](#).
- 4 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Front panel door

Opening the front panel door

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)

 **CAUTION:** The front panel door opens only to a limited extent. See the printed image on the front panel door for the maximum permissible level.

- 3 Pull the front panel door to open it.



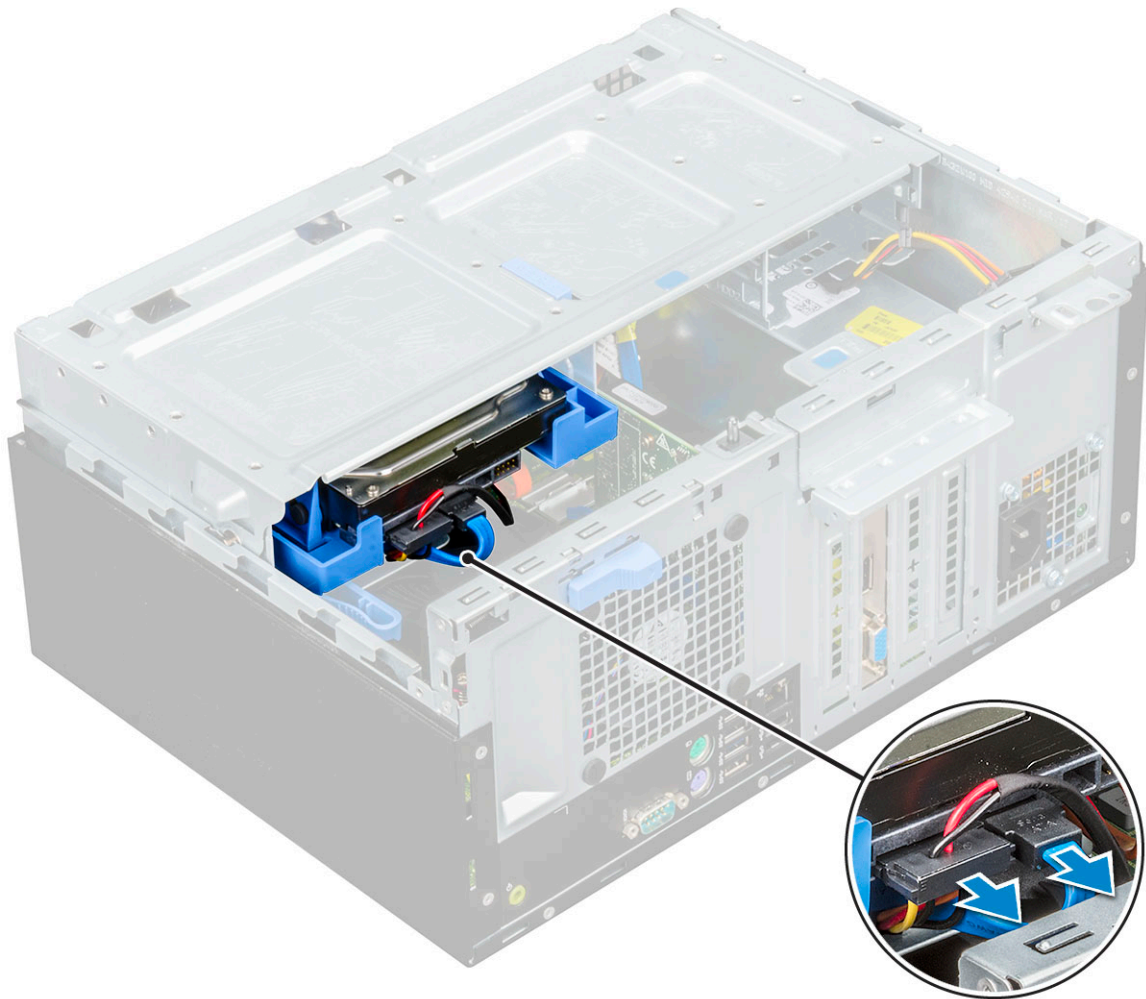
Installing front panel door

- 1 Push the Front panel door to close it.
- 2 Install the:
 - a Front bezel
 - b Back cover

Storage device

Removing 3.5-inch hard drive assembly

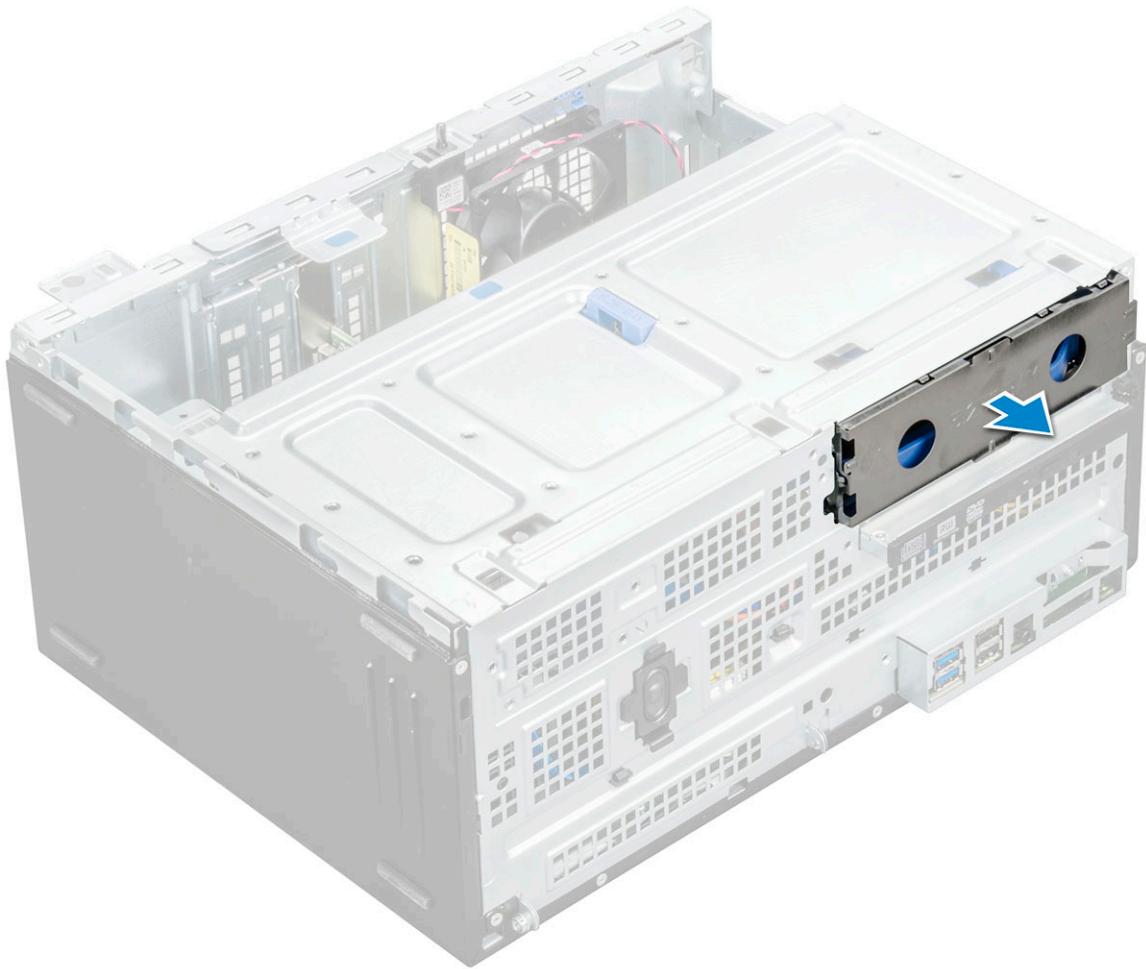
- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a Back cover
 - b Front bezel
- 3 To remove hard drive assembly:
 - a Disconnect the hard drive assembly cables from the connectors on the hard drive.



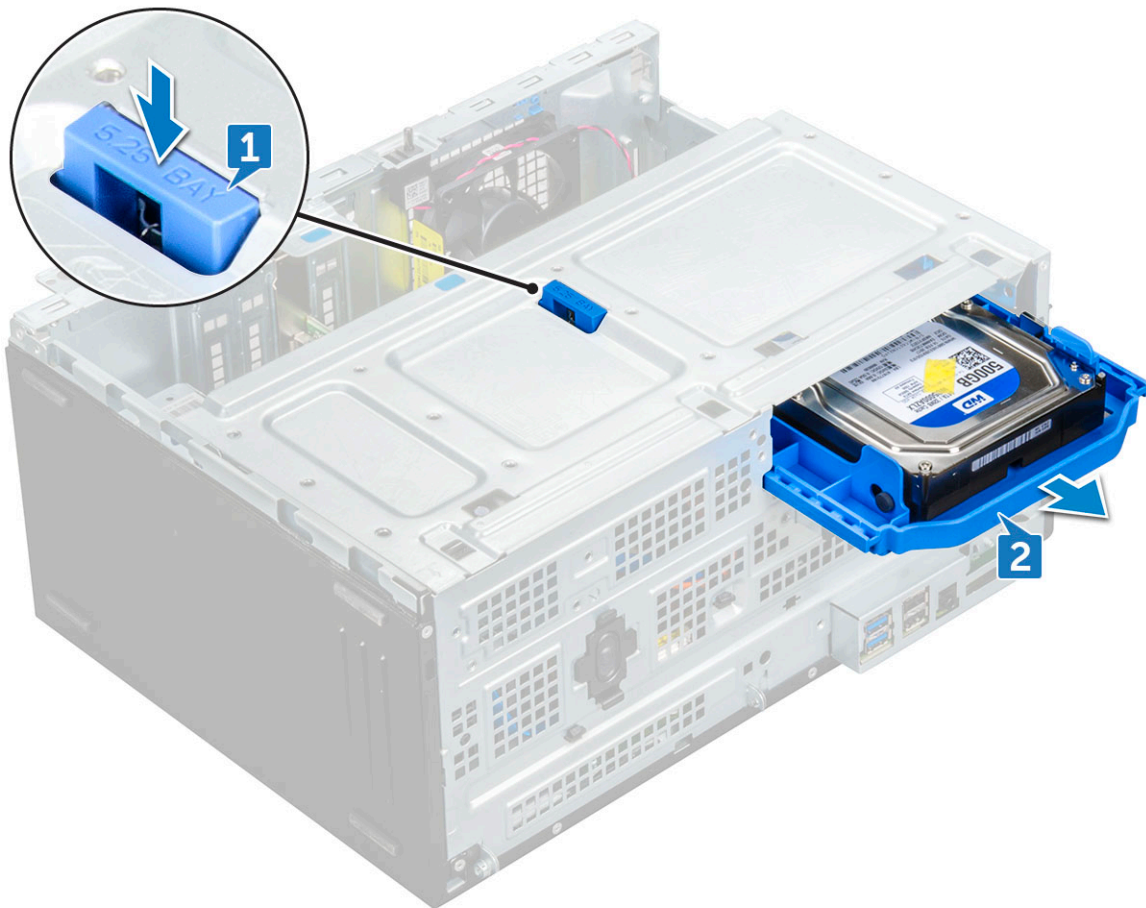
NOTE:

Un-route the cables from the clips from the drive cage.

- b Open the front panel door.
- c Remove the HDD filler bracket.



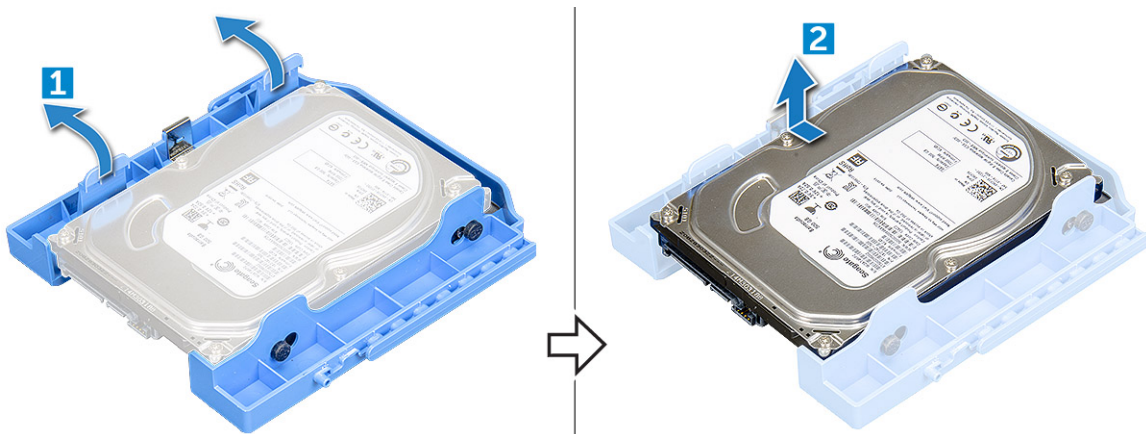
- d Press the blue tab [1] and pull the hard drive assembly out of the computer [2].



NOTE: The tab may indicate 5.25 inch because you can also install a 5.25 inch hard drive in same drive bay.

Removing 3.5-inch hard drive from the hard drive bracket

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
 - c [Hard drive assembly](#)
- 3 To remove hard drive bracket:
 - a Pull one side of the hard drive bracket to disengage the pins on the bracket from the slots on the hard drive [1].
 - b Lift the hard drive out of the hard drive bracket [2].



Installing 3.5–inch hard drive into the hard drive bracket

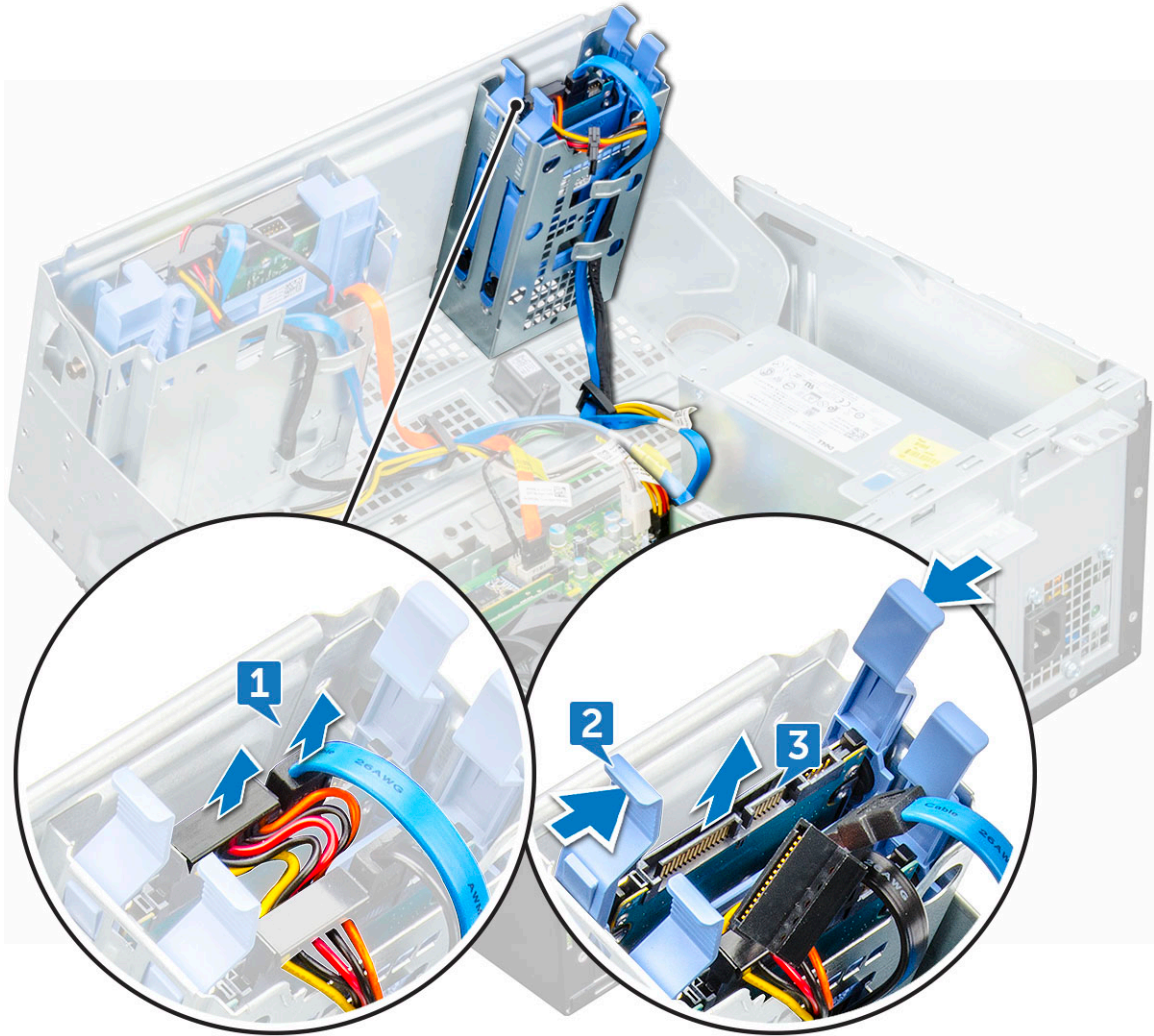
- 1 Flex the side of the hard drive bracket, to align and insert the pins on the bracket into the hard drive.
- 2 Insert the hard drive into the hard drive bracket until it clicks into place.
- 3 Install the:
 - a [Hard drive assembly](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
 - c [Back Cover](#)
- 4 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Installing 3.5–inch hard drive assembly

- 1 Insert the hard drive assembly into the slot on the computer until it clicks into place.
- 2 Place the HDD filler bracket.
- 3 Connect the SATA cable and the power cable to the connectors on the hard drive and re-route the cables along the caddy.
- 4 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Back cover](#)
- 5 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

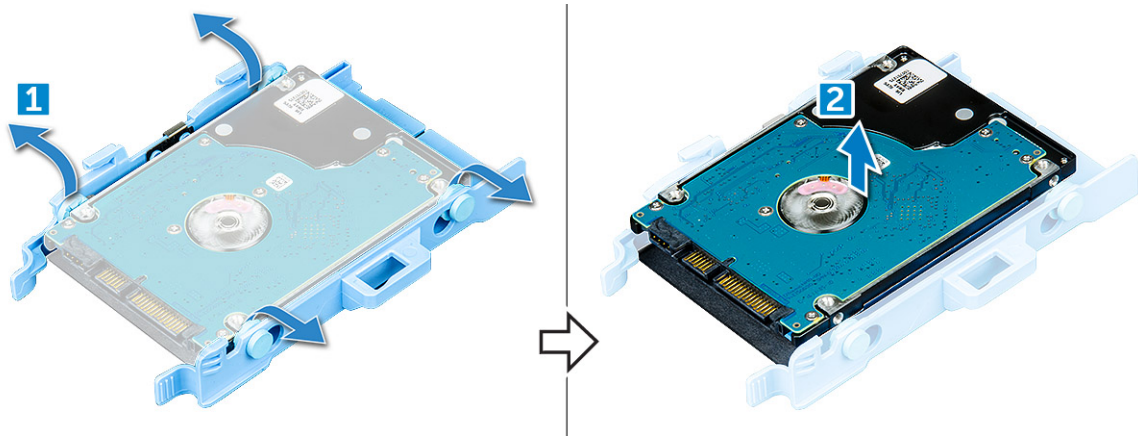
Removing 2.5–inch hard drive assembly

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove hard drive assembly:
 - a Disconnect the hard drive's data and power cables from their respective connectors on the hard drive [1].
 - b Press the blue tabs on both sides [2] and pull the drive assembly out of the computer [3].



Removing 2.5-inch hard drive from the hard drive bracket

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
 - c [2.5 inch hard drive assembly](#)
- 3 To remove hard drive bracket:
 - a Pull one side of the hard drive bracket to disengage the pins on the bracket from the slots on the hard drive [1].
 - b Lift the drive out of the drive bracket [2].



Installing 2.5–inch hard drive into the hard drive bracket

- 1 Flex the side of the hard drive bracket, to align and insert the pins on the bracket into the hard drive.
- 2 Insert the hard drive into the hard drive bracket until it clicks into place.
- 3 Install the:
 - a 2.5 inch hard drive assembly
 - b Front bezel
 - c Back cover
- 4 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Installing 2.5–inch hard drive assembly

- 1 Insert the drive assembly into the slot on the computer until it clicks into place.
- 2 Close the front panel door.
- 3 Connect the SATA cable and the power cable to the connectors on the hard drive.
- 4 Install the:
 - a Front bezel
 - b Cover
- 5 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

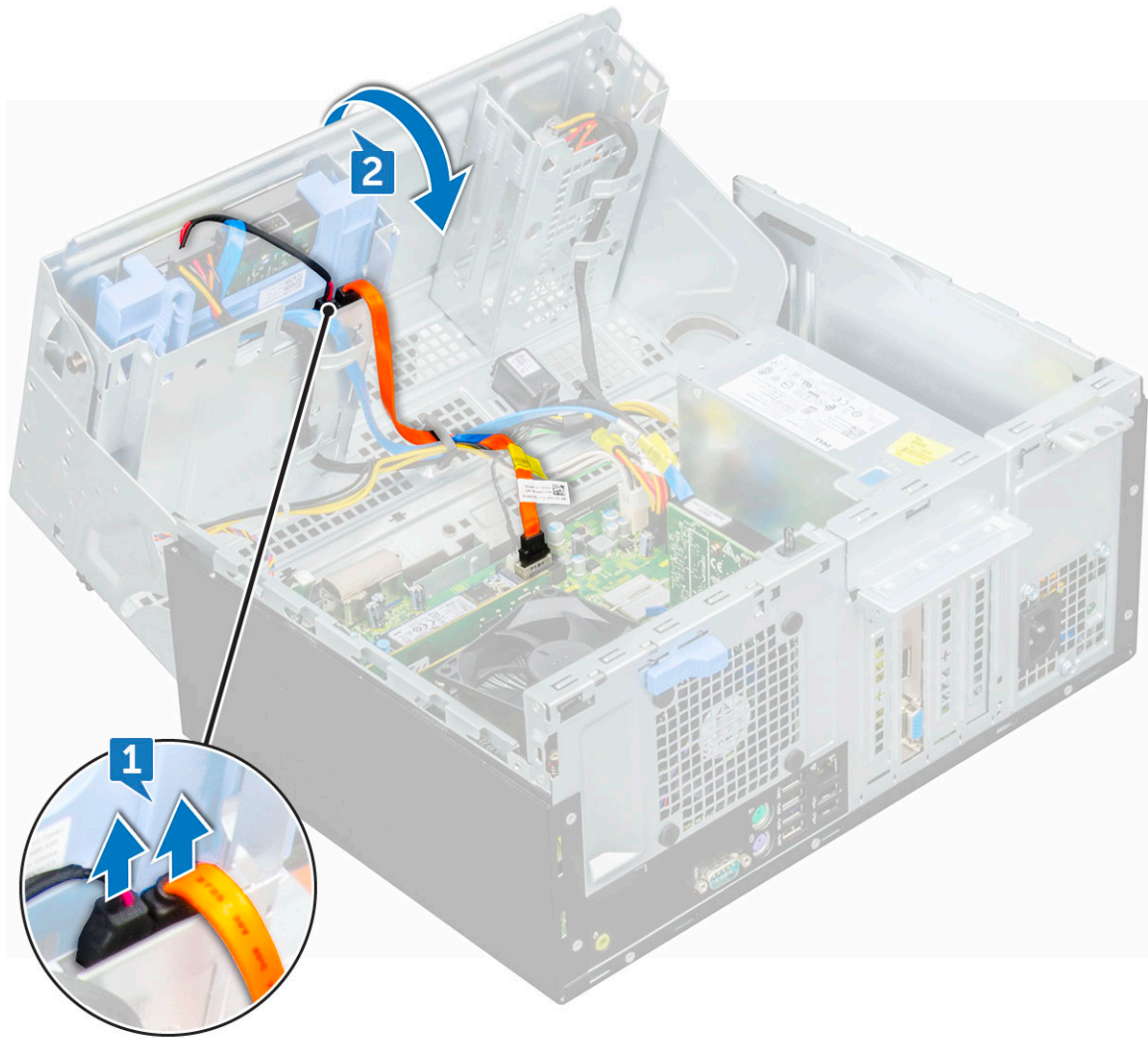
Optical drive

Removing optical drive

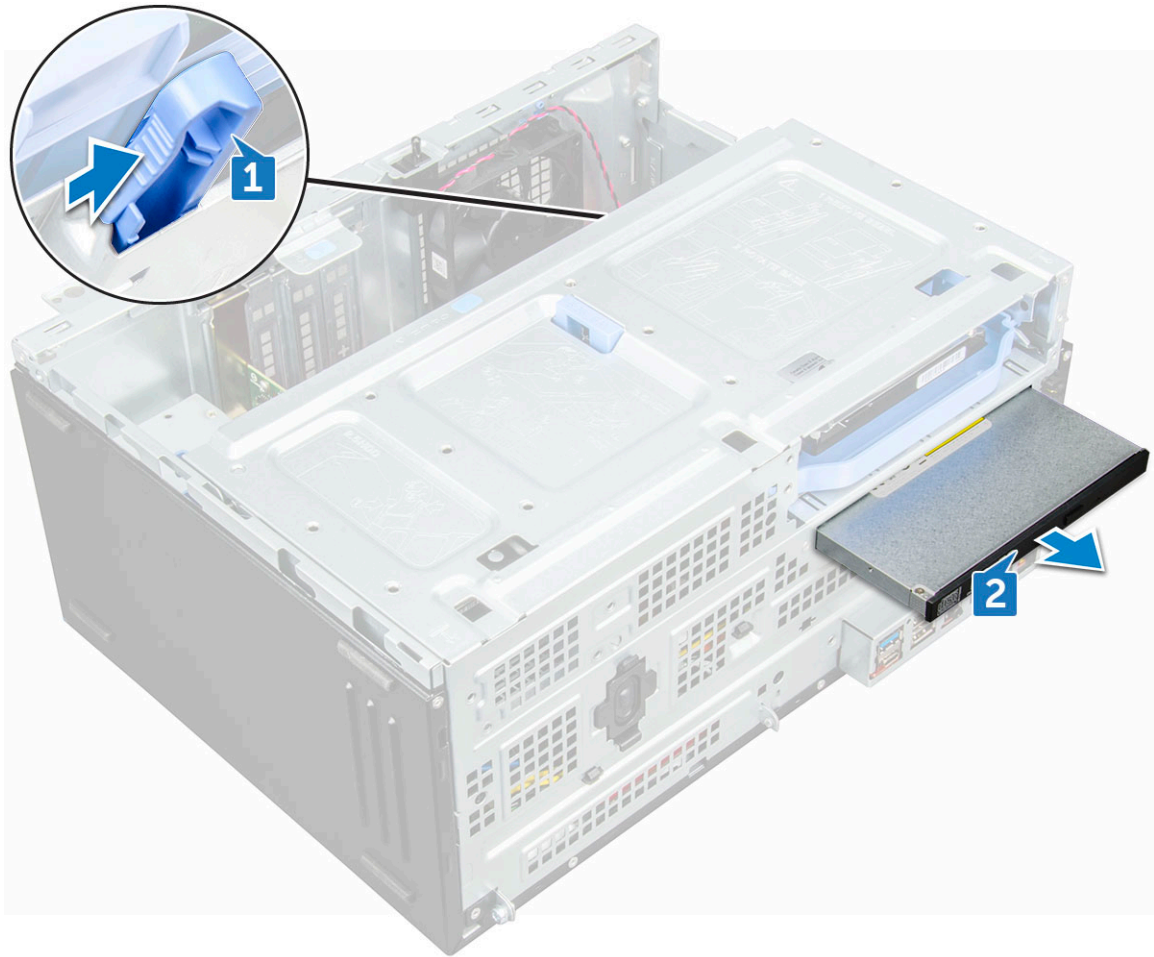
- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a Back cover
 - b Front bezel
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove optical drive assembly:
 - a Disconnect the data cable and power cable from the connectors on the optical drive [1].

NOTE: You may need to unroute the cables from the tabs under the drive cage to allow you to disconnect the cables from the connectors.

- b Close the front panel door [2].



c Press the blue release tab [1] and slide the optical drive out of the computer [2].



Installing optical drive

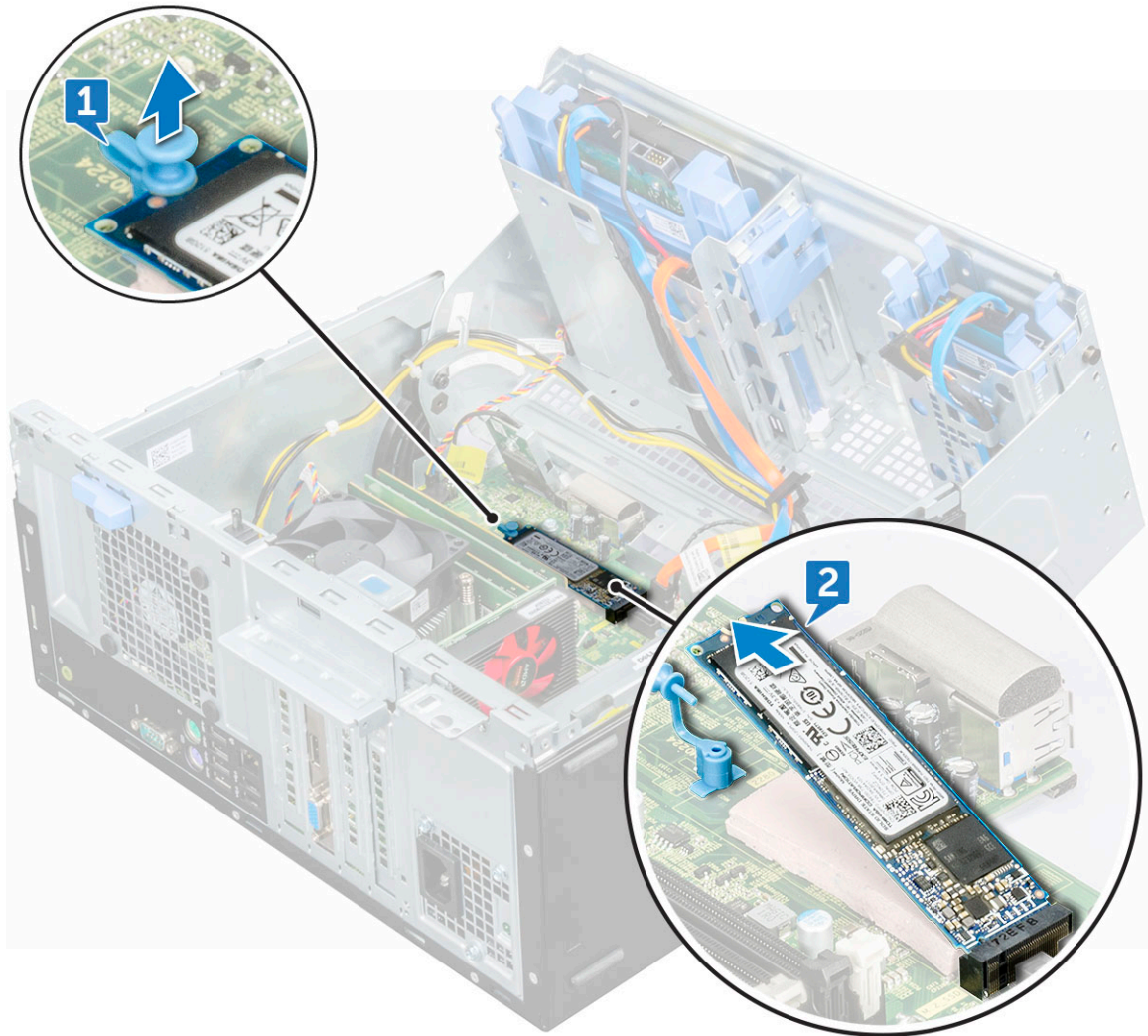
- 1 Insert the optical drive into the optical drive bay until it clicks into place.
- 2 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 3 Route the data cable and power cable under the drive cage.
- 4 Connect the data cable and power cable to the connectors on the optical drive.
- 5 Close the front panel door.
- 6 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Back cover](#)
- 7 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

M.2 PCIe SSD

Removing optional M.2 PCIe SSD

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)

- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove the M.2 PCIe SSD:
 - a Pull the blue plastic tab that secures the M.2 PCIe SSD to the system board [1].
 - b Slide the M.2 PCIe SSD from the connector on the system board [2].



Installing optional M.2 PCIe SSD

- 1 Insert the M.2 PCIe SSD to the connector.
- 2 Press the blue plastic tab to secure the M.2 PCIe SSD.
- 3 Close the front panel door.
- 4 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Cover](#)
- 5 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

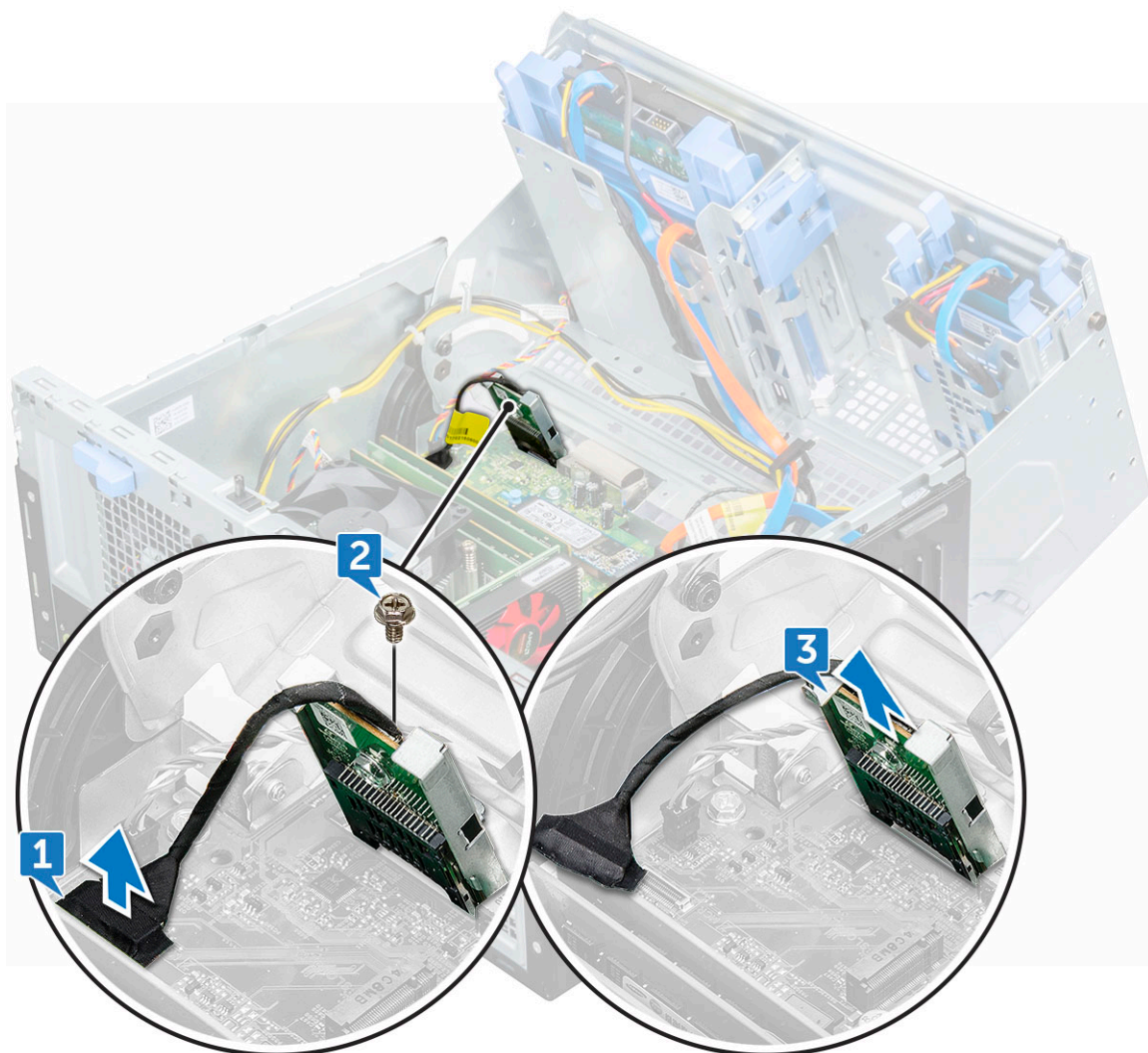
SD card

Removing SD card reader

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove the SD card reader:
 - a Disconnect the SD card reader cable from the connector on the system board [1].
 - b Remove the screw(6+/-1) that secures the SD card reader to the front panel door [2].

NOTE: The screw is beneath the SD card.

- c Lift the SD card reader out of the computer [3].



Installing SD card reader

- 1 Insert the SD card reader into the slot on the system board.
- 2 Replace the screw(6+/-1) to secure the SD card reader to the front panel door.

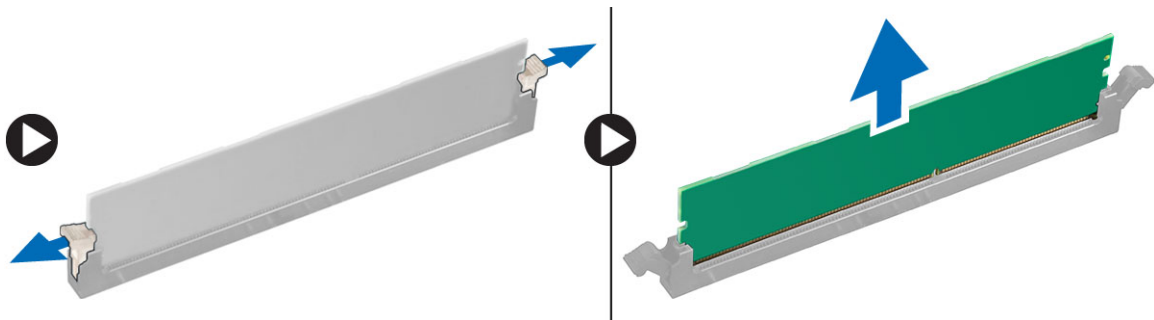
NOTE: The screw holder is beneath the SD card reader.

- 3 Connect the SD card reader cable to the connector on the system board.
- 4 Close the front panel door.
- 5 Install the:
 - a Front bezel
 - b Back cover
- 6 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Memory modules

Removing memory module

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a Back cover
 - b Front bezel
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove the memory module:
 - a Pull the clips securing the memory module until the memory module pops up.
 - b Lift the memory module from the connector on the system board.



Installing memory module

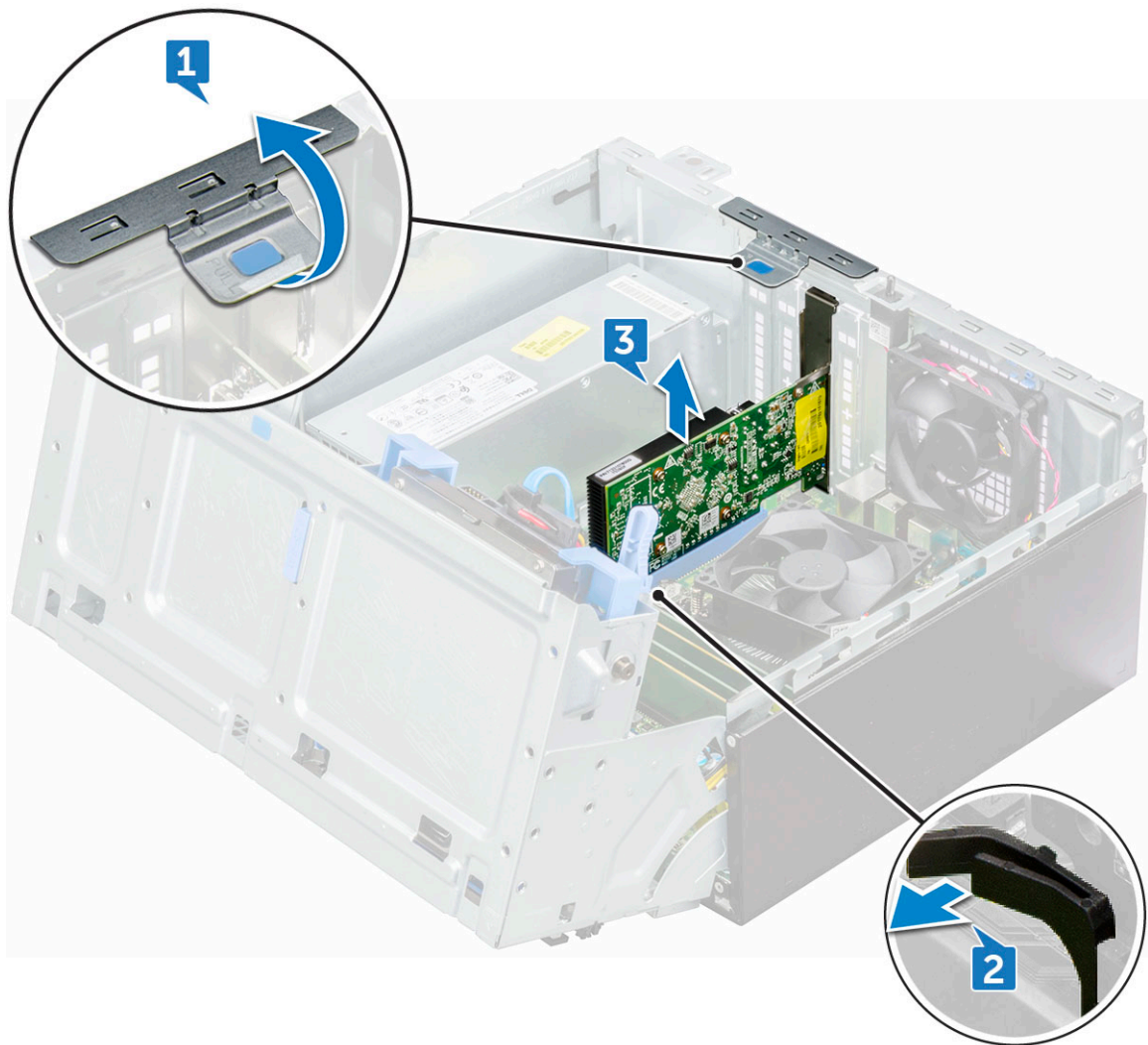
- 1 Align the notch on the memory module with the tab on the connector.
- 2 Insert the memory module into the connector.
- 3 Press the memory module until the memory module retention tabs click into place.
- 4 Close the front panel door.
- 5 Install the:
 - a Front bezel
 - b Cover
- 6 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Expansion card

Removing PCIe expansion card

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Remove the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove the PCIe expansion card:
 - a Pull the release latch to unlock the PCIe expansion card [1].
 - b Push the release tab [2] and lift the PCIe expansion card out of the computer [3].

NOTE: The release tab is at the base of the expansion card.



- 5 Pull the release latch backward to open.
- 6 Insert a screwdriver in the hole of a PCIe bracket and push hard to release the bracket [2], and then lift the bracket out from your computer.

NOTE: To remove the PCIe brackets (2 and 4), push the bracket upwards from the inside of your computer to release it and then lift the bracket away from your computer.

- 7 Repeat the steps to remove any additional PCIe expansion cards.

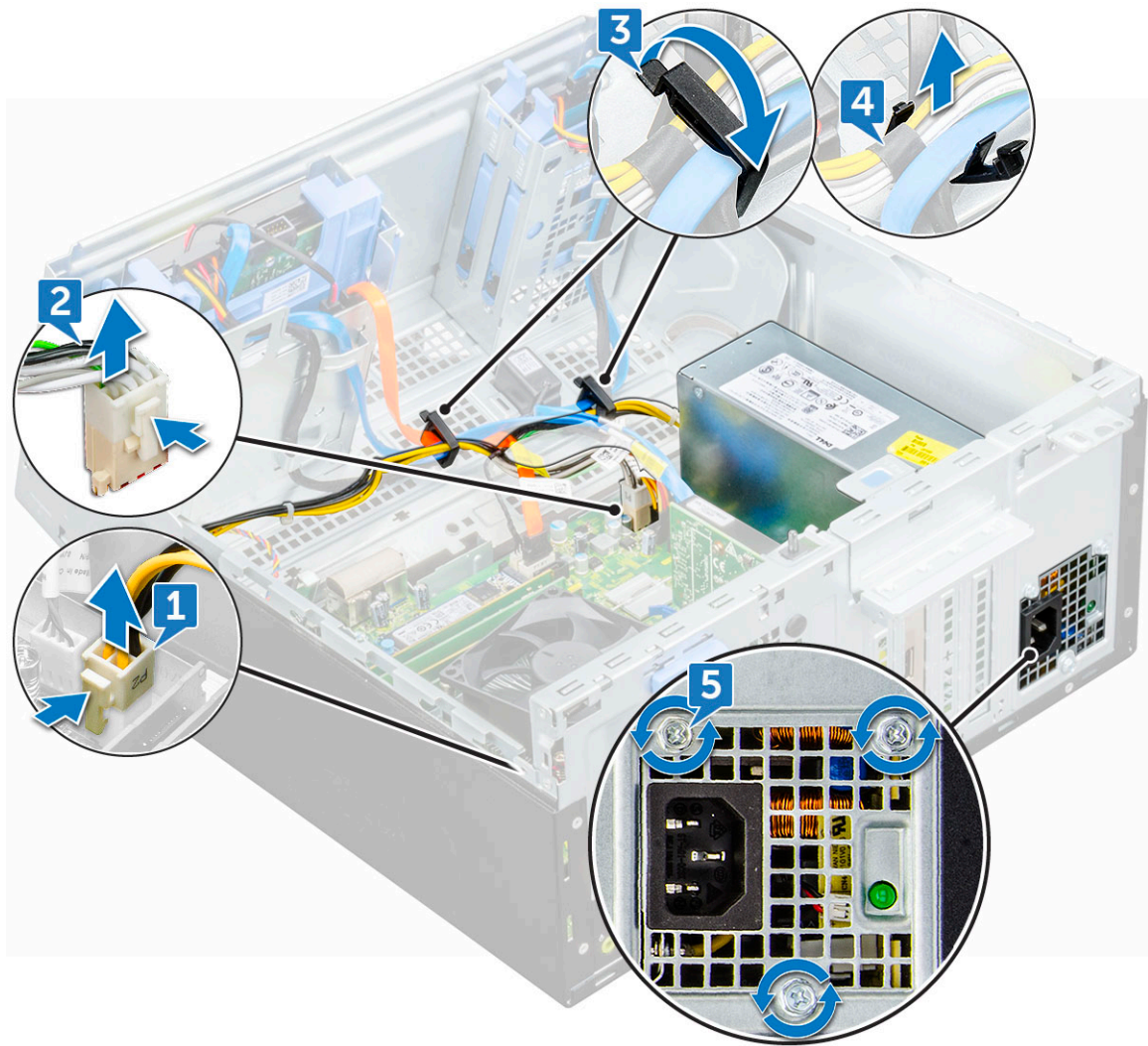
Installing PCIe expansion card

- 1 Insert the PCIe expansion card to the connector on the system board.
- 2 Secure the PCIe expansion card by pushing the card retention latch until it clicks into place.
- 3 Repeat the steps to install any additional PCIe expansion cards.
- 4 Close the release latch.
- 5 Close the front panel door.
- 6 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Back cover](#)
- 7 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Power supply unit

Removing power supply unit – PSU

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To release the PSU:
 - a Disconnect the PSU cables from the connectors on the system board [1, 2].
 - b Pull the clips to release the cables from the cable holders [3].
 - c Unroute the PSU cables from the cable holders [4].
 - d Remove the screws(6+/-1) that secure the PSU to the computer [5].

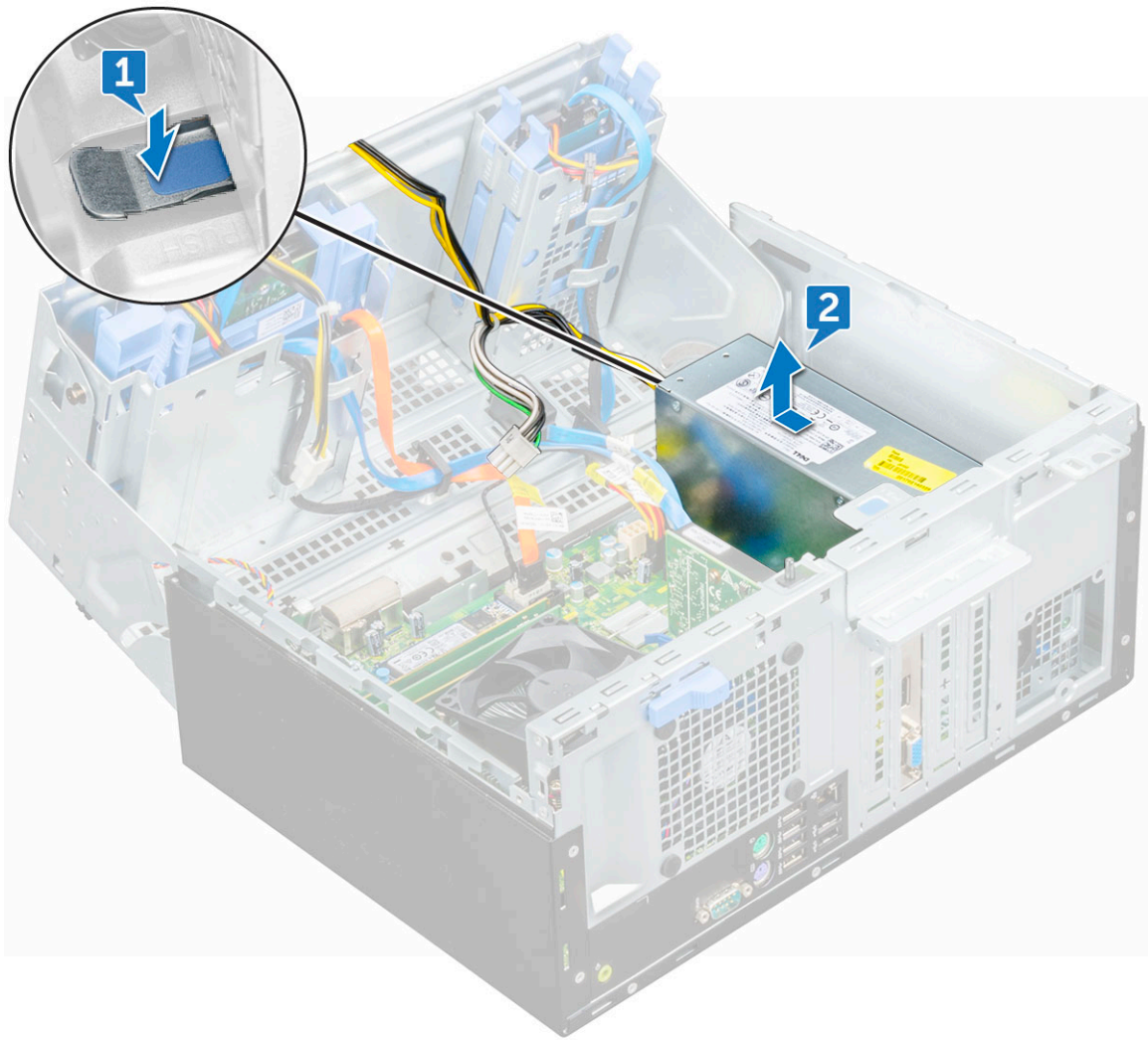


5 To remove the PSU:

a Press the release tab [1].

NOTE: Release tab is at the base of the PSU

b Slide and lift the PSU away from the computer [2].



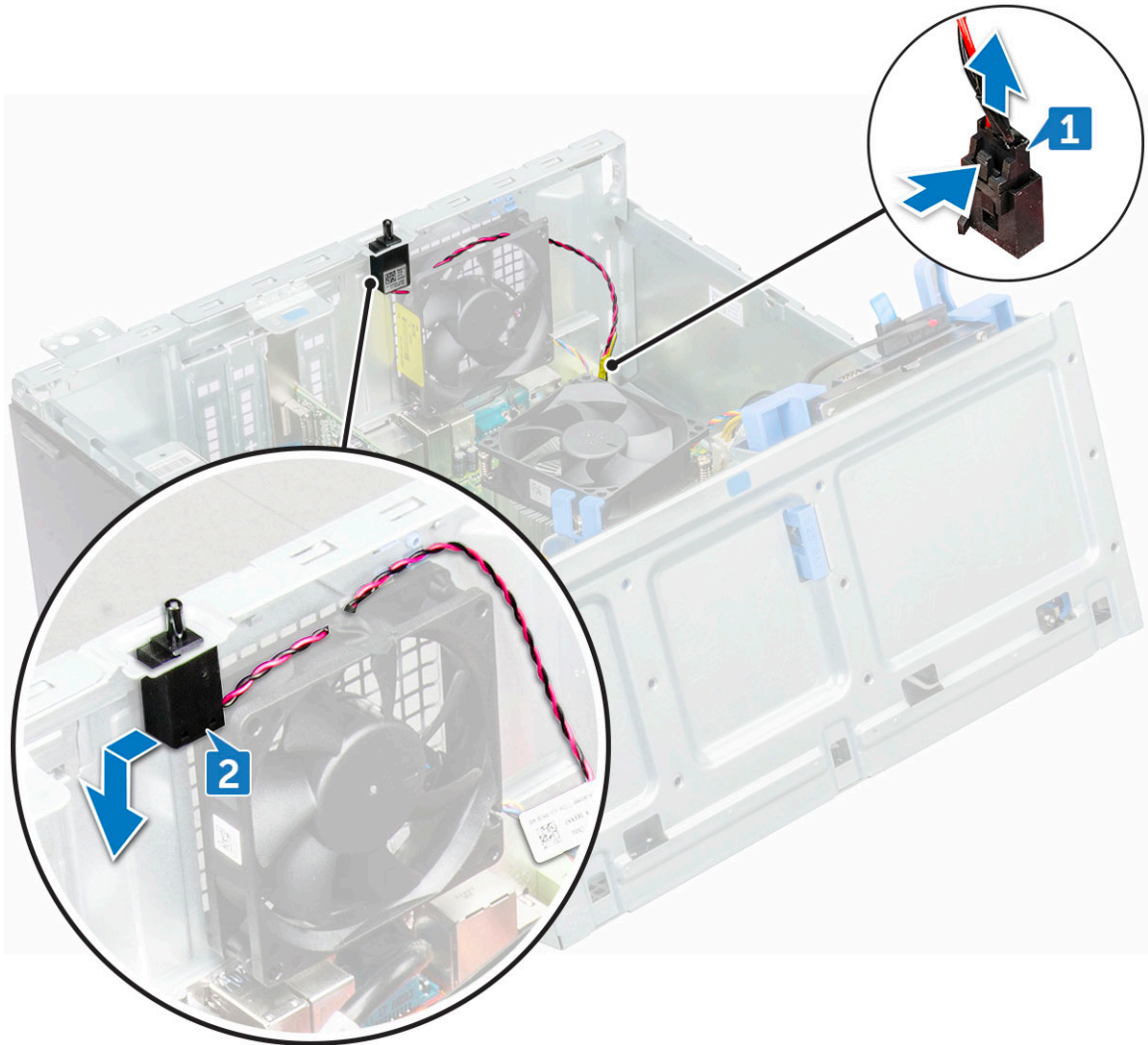
Installing power supply unit – PSU

- 1 Insert the PSU into the PSU slot and slide it toward the back of the computer until it clicks into place.
- 2 Replace the screws(6+/-1) to secure the PSU to the computer.
- 3 Route the PSU cables through the retention clips.
- 4 Connect the PSU cables to the connectors on the system board.
- 5 Close the front panel door.
- 6 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Cover](#)
- 7 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Intrusion switch

Removing intrusion switch

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To the intrusion switch:
 - a Disconnect the intrusion switch cable from the connector on the system board [1].
 - b Un-route the intrusion switch cable from the cable holder.
 - c Slide the intrusion switch and push it to remove from the computer [2].



Installing intrusion switch

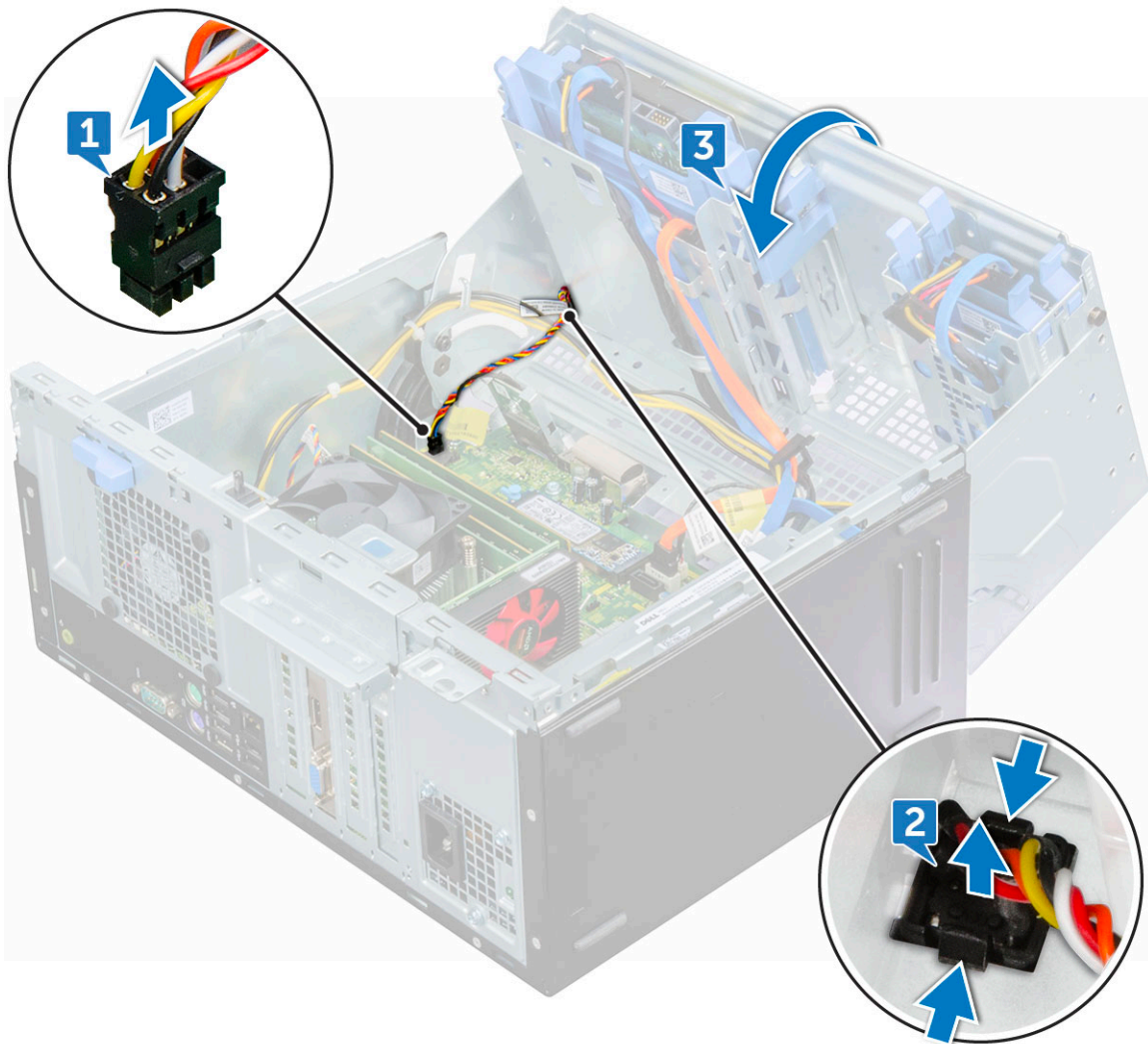
- 1 Insert the intrusion switch into the slot on the computer.
- 2 Route the intrusion switch cable through the cable holder.
- 3 Connect the intrusion switch cable to the connector on the system board.
- 4 Close the front panel door.
- 5 Install the:

- a Front bezel
 - b Back cover
- 6 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

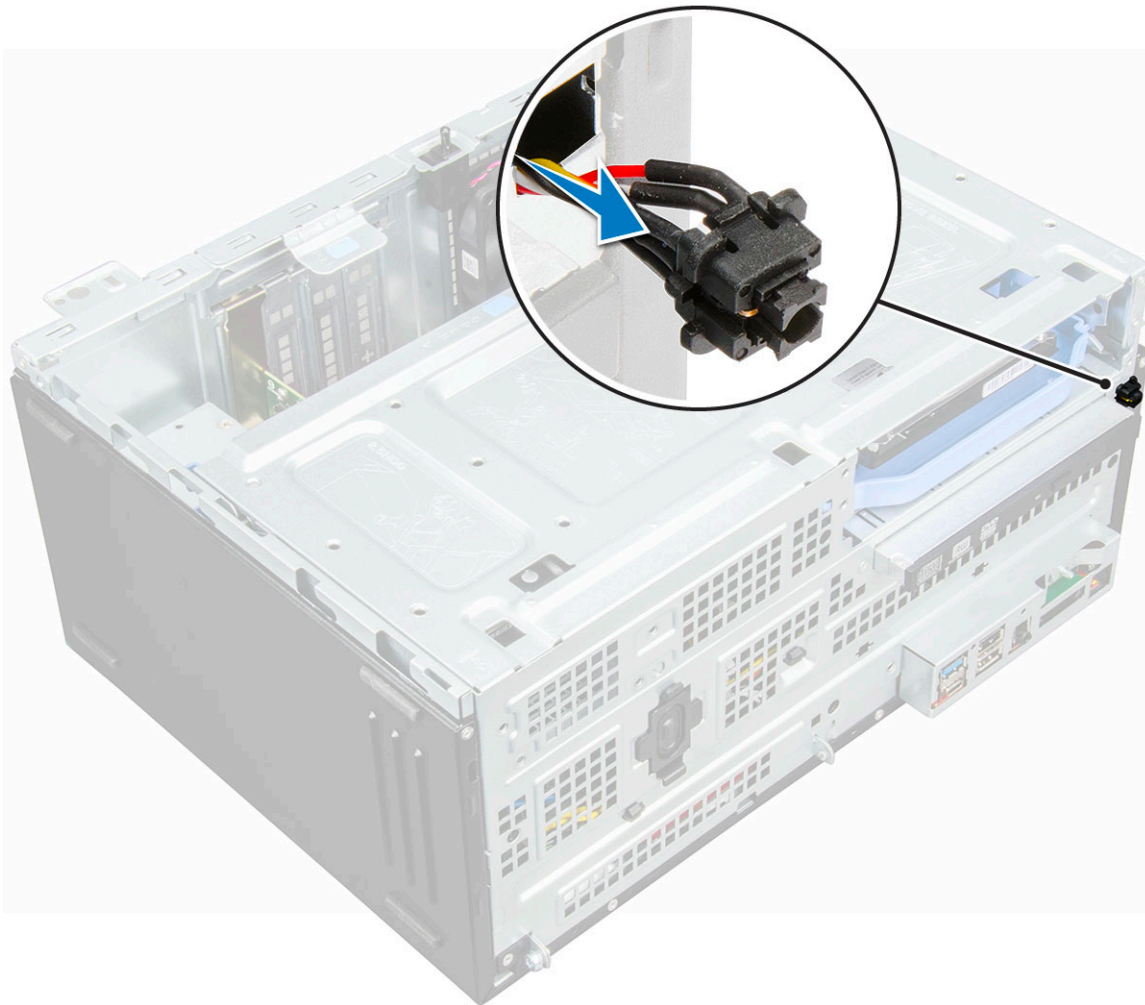
Power switch

Removing power switch

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a Back cover
 - b Front bezel
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To release the power switch:
 - a Disconnect the power switch cable from the system board [1].
 - b By using plastic scribe remove the power switch cable through the retention clip [2].
 - c Press the release tabs using a plastic scribe and slide the power switch out from the front of the computer [3].
 - d Close the front panel door [4].



- 5 Pull the power switch out from the computer.



Installing power switch

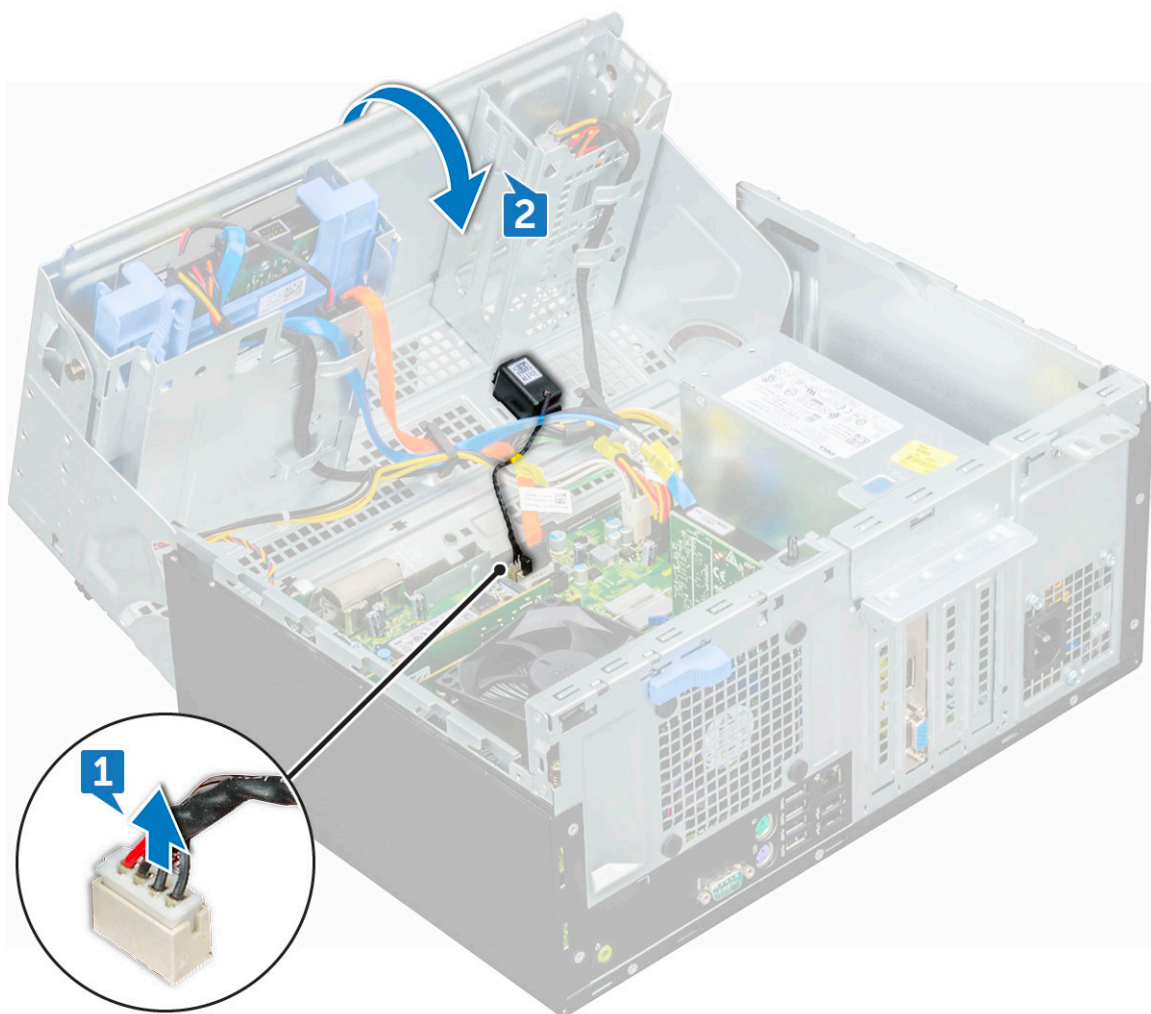
- 1 Insert the power switch into the slot from the front of the computer and press it until it clicks into place.
- 2 Align the cable with the pins on the connector and connect the cable.
- 3 Close the front panel door.
- 4 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Back cover](#)
- 5 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Speaker

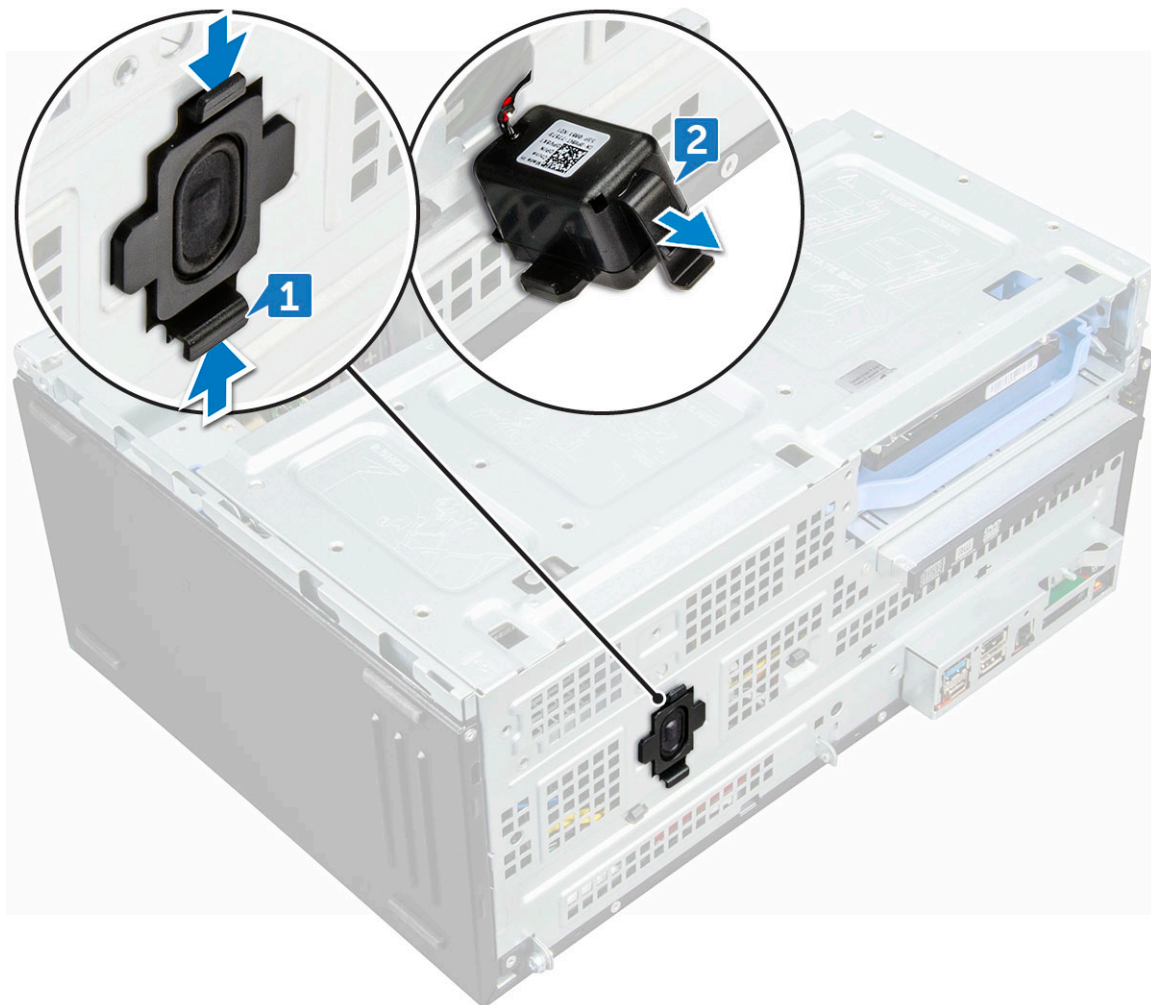
Removing speaker

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [front panel door](#).

- 4 To remove the speaker:
- a Disconnect the speaker cable from the connector on the system board [1].
 - b Close the front panel door [2].



- c Press the release tabs [1], and slide the speaker module [2] out of the slot.



Installing speaker

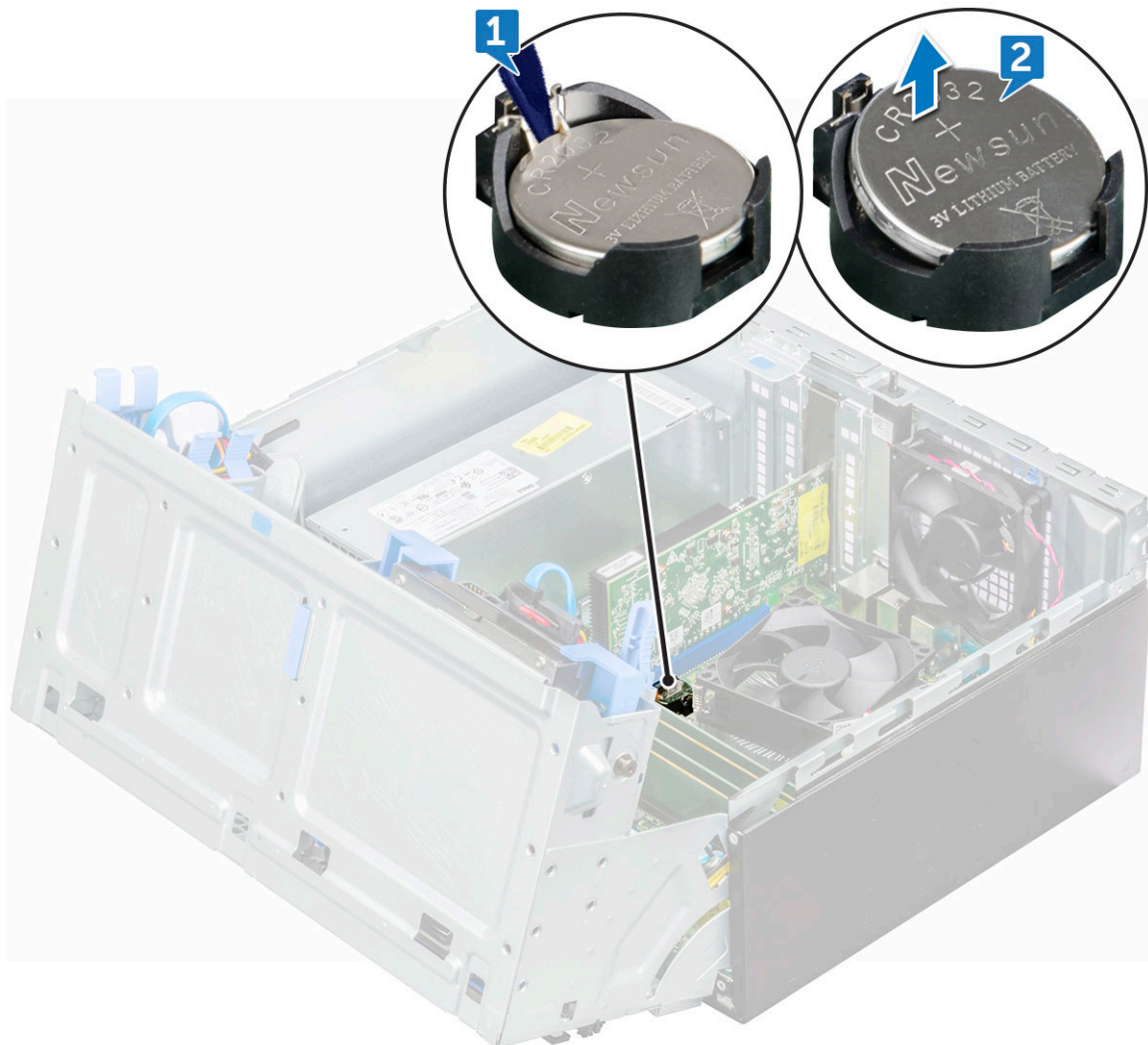
- 1 Insert the speaker into the slot.
- 2 Press the speaker module until it clicks into place.
- 3 Connect the speaker cable to the connector on the system board.
- 4 Close the front panel door.
- 5 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Back cover](#)
- 6 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Coin-cell battery

Removing coin cell battery

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)

- c [Expansion card](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove the coin cell battery:
 - a Using a plastic scribe press the release latch until the coin cell battery pops out [1].
 - b Remove the coin cell battery from the connector on the system board [2].



Installing coin cell battery

- 1 Hold the coin cell battery with the "+" sign facing up and slide it under the securing tabs at the positive side of the connector.
- 2 Press the battery into the connector until it locks into place.
- 3 Close the front panel door.
- 4 Install the:
 - a [Expansion card](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
 - c [Back cover](#)
- 5 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

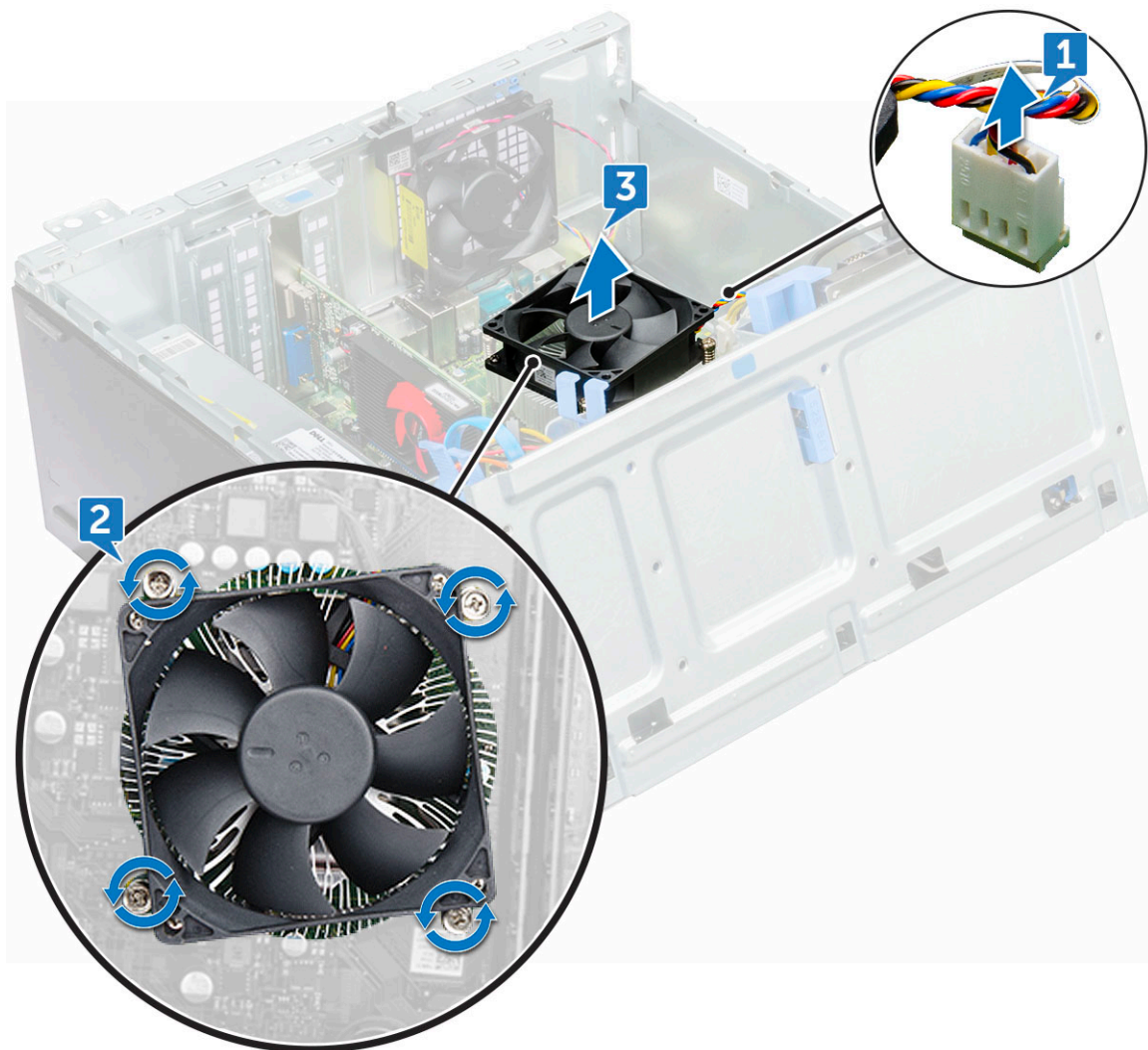
Heat sink assembly

Removing heat sink assembly

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove the heat sink assembly:
 - a Disconnect the heat sink assembly cable from the connector on the system board [1].
 - b Loosen the captive screws(6+/-1) that secure the heat sink assembly to the system board [2].

NOTE: Loosen the screws based on the numbers available on the system board.

 - c Lift the heat sink assembly away from the computer [3].



Installing heat sink assembly

- 1 Align the screws of the heat sink assembly with the holders on the system board.
- 2 Place the heat sink assembly on the processor.
- 3 Replace the captive screws (6+/-1) to secure the heat sink assembly to the system board.


 **NOTE: Tighten the screws based on the order given in the system board.**

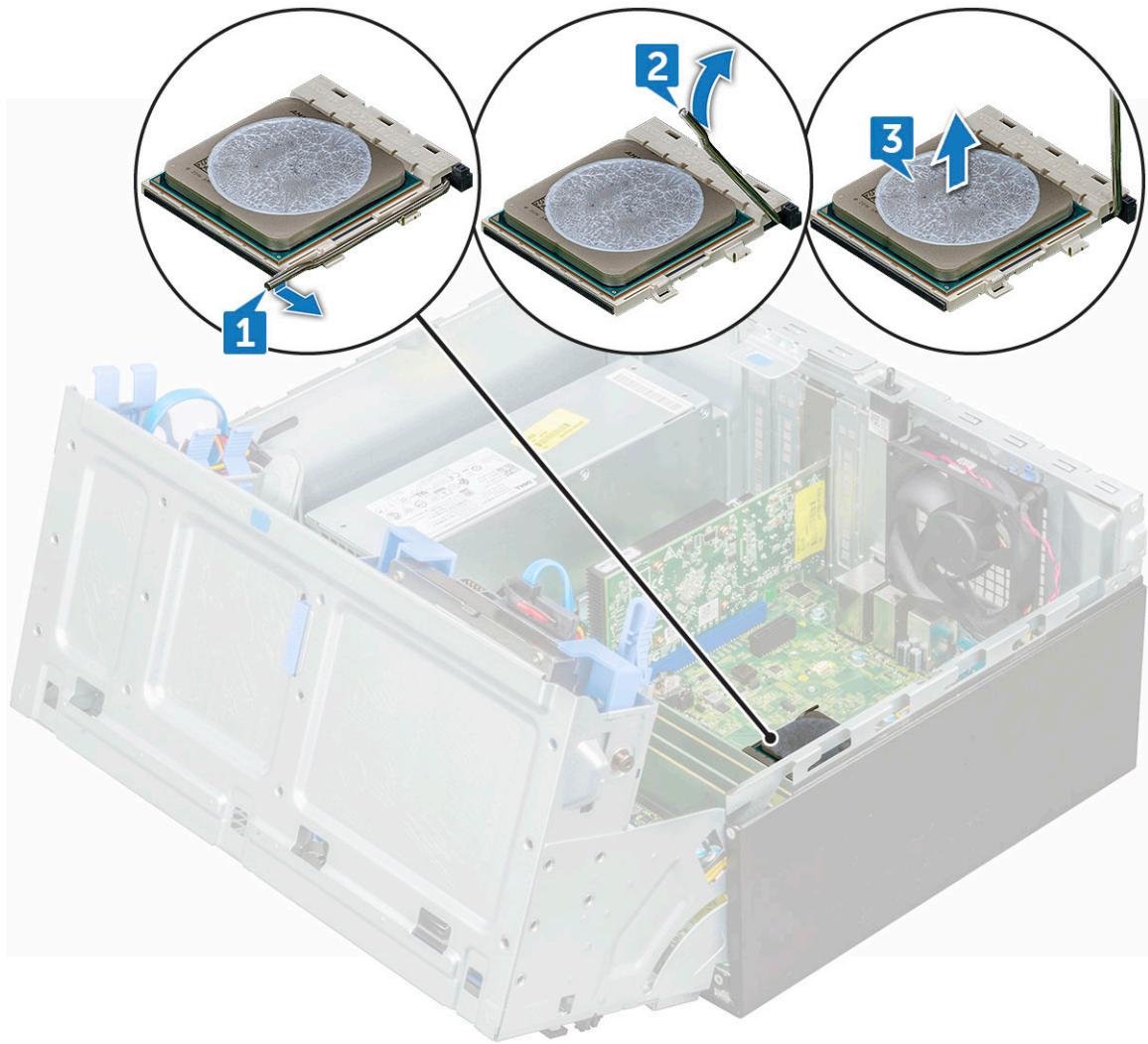
- 4 Connect the heat sink assembly cable to the connector on the system board.
- 5 Close the front panel door.
- 6 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Cover](#)
- 7 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

Processor

Removing the processor

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 Remove the: [Heat sink assembly](#)
- 5 To remove the processor:
 - a Release the socket lever by pushing the lever down and out from under the tab on the processor shield [1].
 - b Lift the lever upward and lift the processor shield [2].
 - c Lift the processor out of the socket [3].

 **CAUTION: Do not touch the processor socket pins, they are fragile and can be permanently damaged. Be careful not to bend the pins in the processor socket when removing the processor out of the socket.**



Installing the processor

- 1 Align the processor with the socket keys.

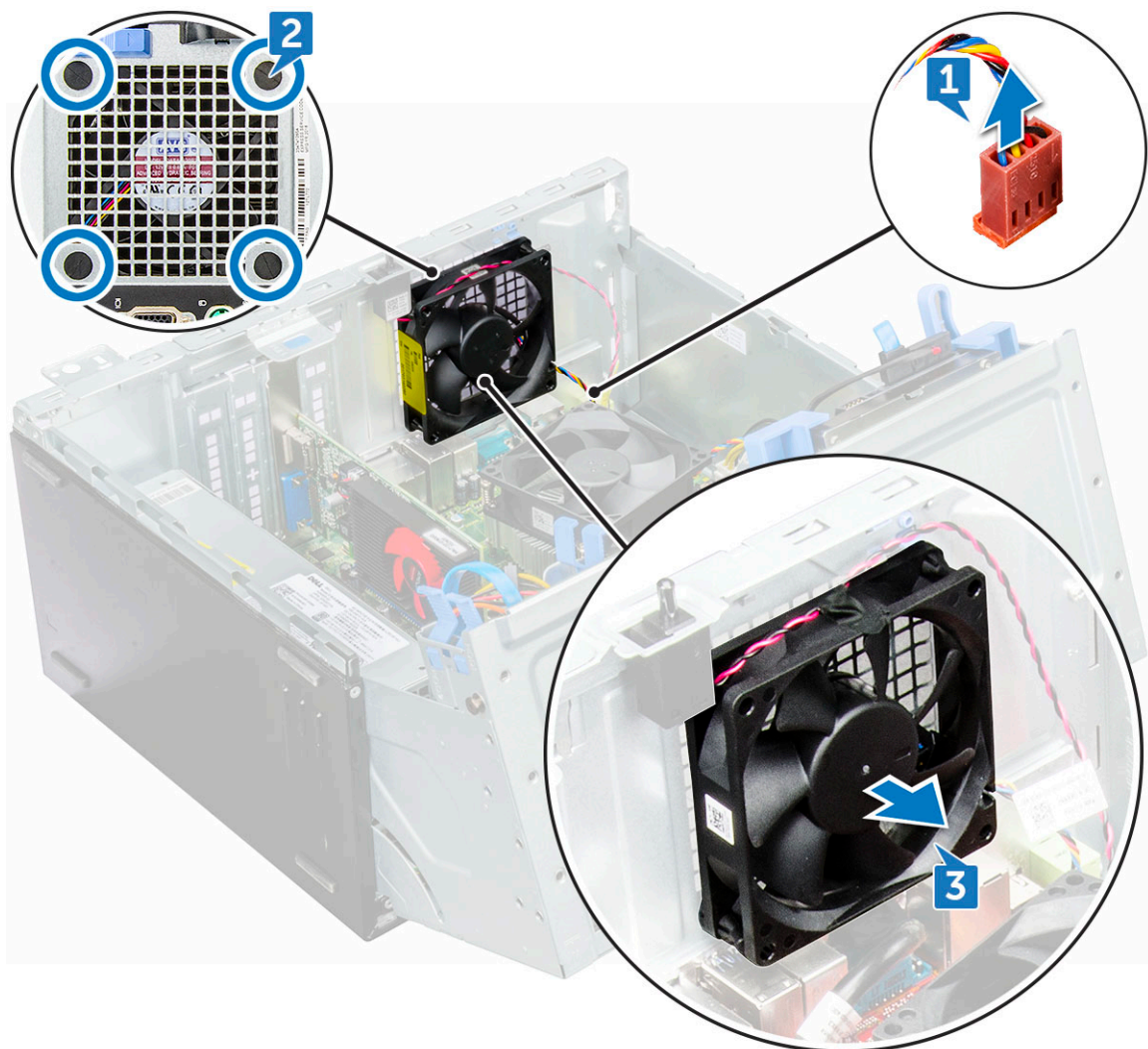
CAUTION: Do not use force to seat the processor. When the processor is positioned correctly, it engages easily into the socket.

- 2 Align the pin-1 indicator of the processor with the triangle on the socket.
- 3 Place the processor on the socket such that the slots on the processor align with the socket keys.
- 4 Close the processor shield by sliding it under the retention screw.
- 5 Lower the socket lever and push it under the tab to lock it.
- 6 Install the [heat sink assembly](#).
- 7 Close the front panel door.
- 8 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Back cover](#)
- 9 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

System fan

Removing the system fan

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front panel door](#).
- 4 To remove the system fan:
 - a Disconnect the system fan cable from the connector on the system board [1].
 - b Remove the tape that holds the intrusion switch cable on the system fan and move the cable away.
 - c Stretch the grommets securing the fan to the computer to ease the removal of the fan [2].
 - d Slide the system fan out of the computer [3].



Installing the system fan

- 1 Insert the grommets into the slots on the chassis frame.
- 2 Hold the system fan with the cable facing the base of the computer.
- 3 Align the grooves of the system fan with the grommets on the chassis wall.
- 4 Pass the grommets through the corresponding grooves on the system fan.
- 5 Stretch the grommets and slide the system fan toward the computer until it locks into place.

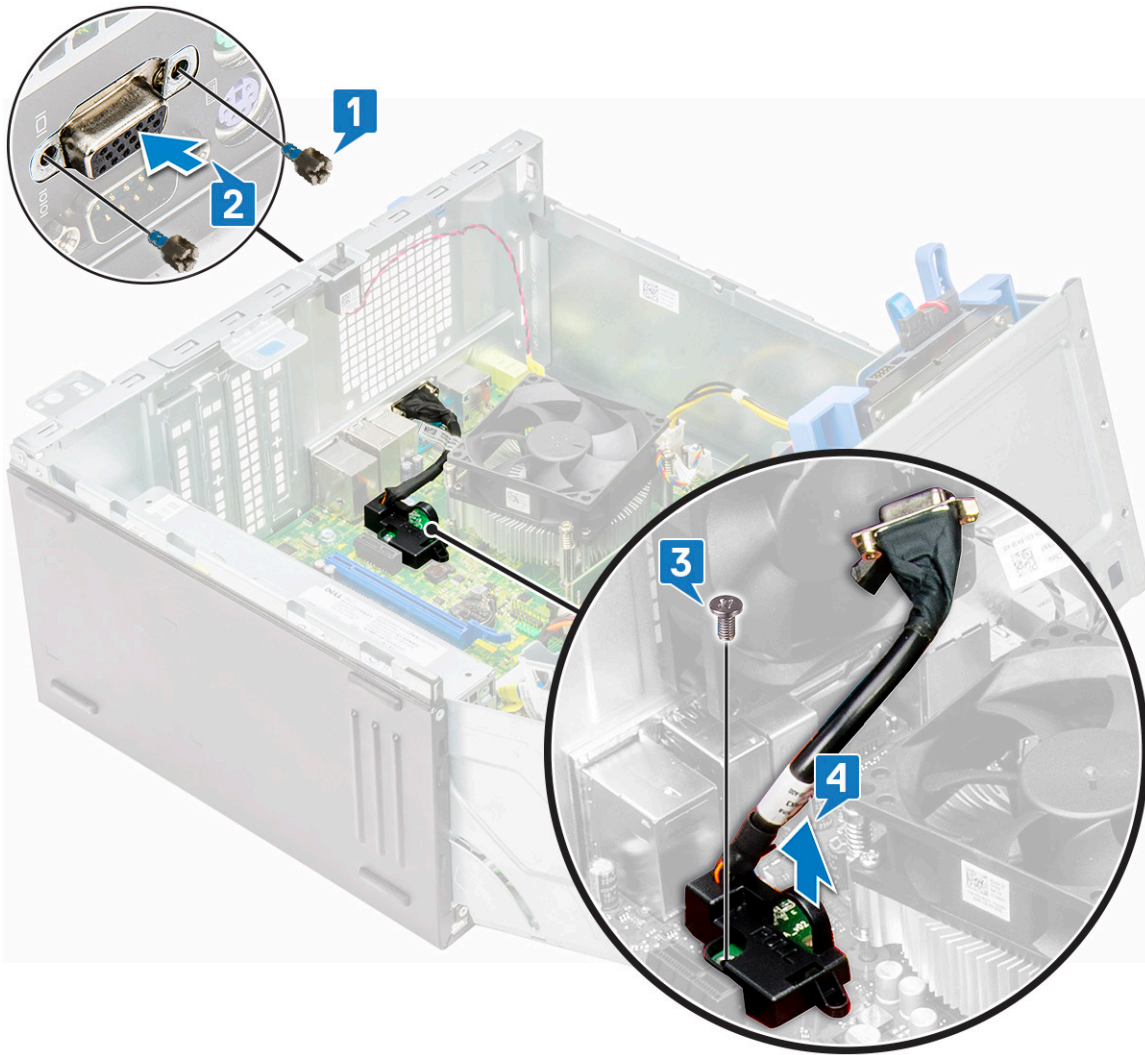
 **NOTE: Install the lower two grommets first.**

- 6 Secure the intrusion switch cable to the system fan with an adhesive tape.
- 7 Connect the system fan cable to the connector on the system board.
- 8 Close the front panel door.
- 9 Install the:
 - a [Front bezel](#)
 - b [Back cover](#)
- 10 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

VGA Daughterboard

Removing the VGA daughter board

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before Working Inside your Computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back Cover](#)
 - b [Bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [Front Panel Door](#)
- 4 To remove the VGA daughter board:
 - a Remove the screws that secure the VGA connector to the computer [1].
 - b Slide the VGA connector to release it from the computer [2].
 - c Remove the screw that secures the VGA daughter board to the computer [3].
 - d Lift the VGA daughter board using the handle to remove it from the computer [4].



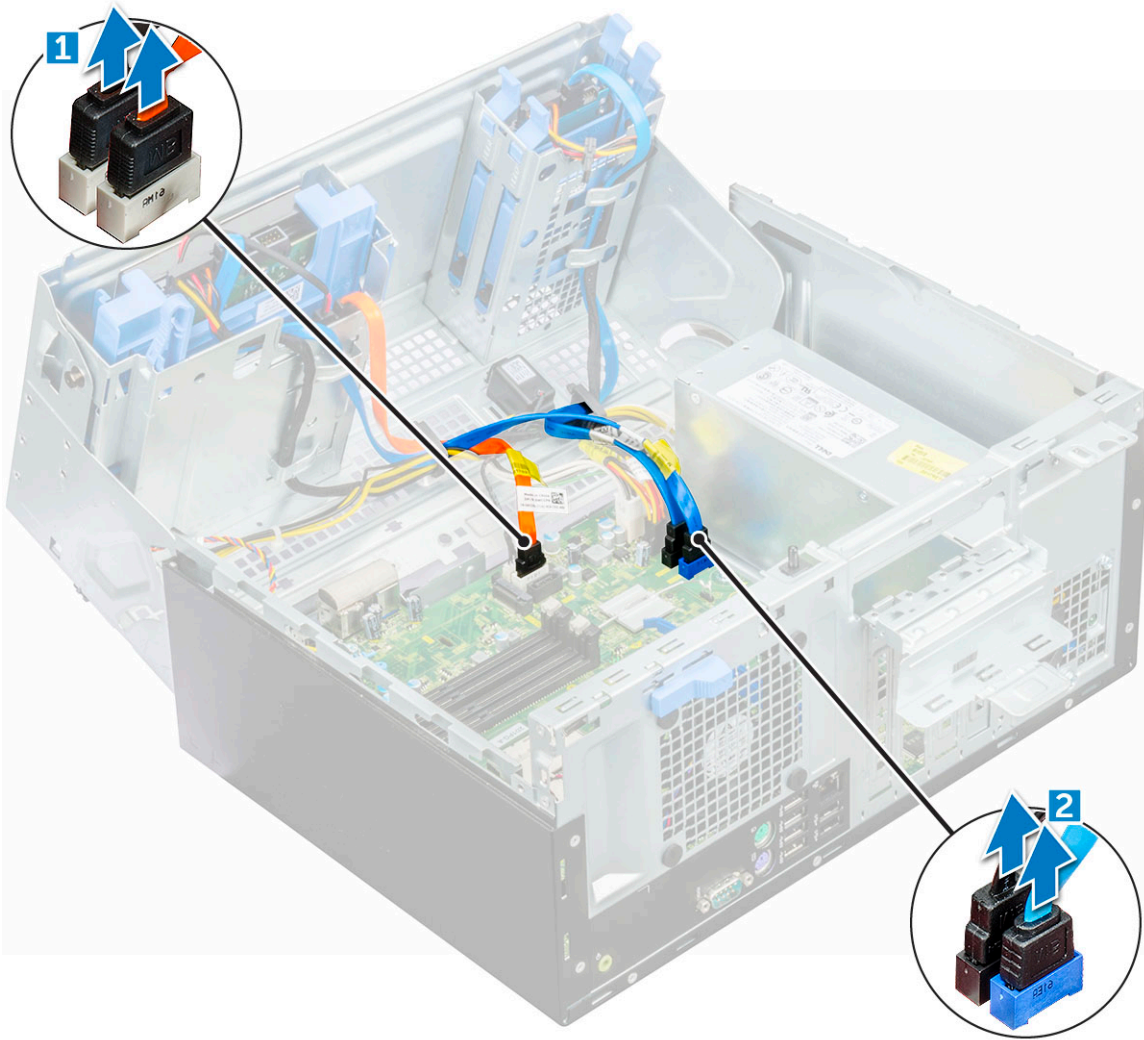
Installing the VGA daughter board

- 1 Align the VGA daughter board with the screw holder on the system board.
- 2 Tighten the screw to secure the VGA daughter board to the system board.
- 3 Insert the VGA connector into the slot at the back of the computer.
- 4 Tighten the screws to secure the VGA connector to the computer.
- 5 Close the [Front Panel Door](#).
- 6 Install the:
 - a [Bezel](#)
 - b [Back Cover](#)
- 7 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

System board

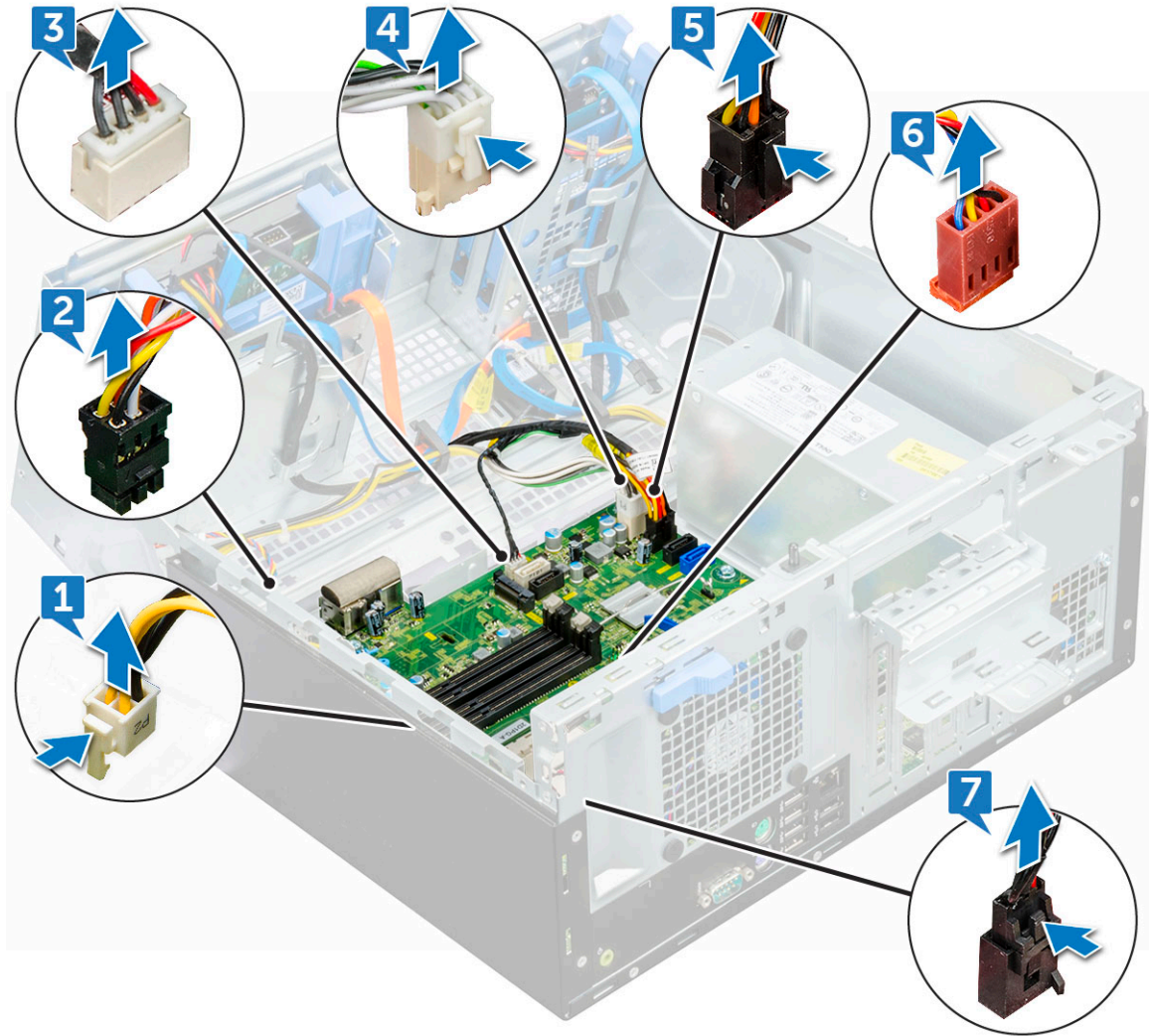
Removing the system board

- 1 Follow the procedure in [Before working inside your computer](#).
- 2 Remove the:
 - a [Back cover](#)
 - b [Front bezel](#)
- 3 Open the [front panel door](#).
- 4 Remove the:
 - a [Heat sink assembly](#)
 - b [Processor](#)
 - c [Expansion card](#)
 - d [Optional M.2 PCIe SSD card](#)
 - e [SD card reader](#)
 - f [Memory module](#)
- 5 Disconnect the optical drive and hard drive cables [1,2] from the connectors on the system board.



- 6 Disconnect the following cables from the system board:

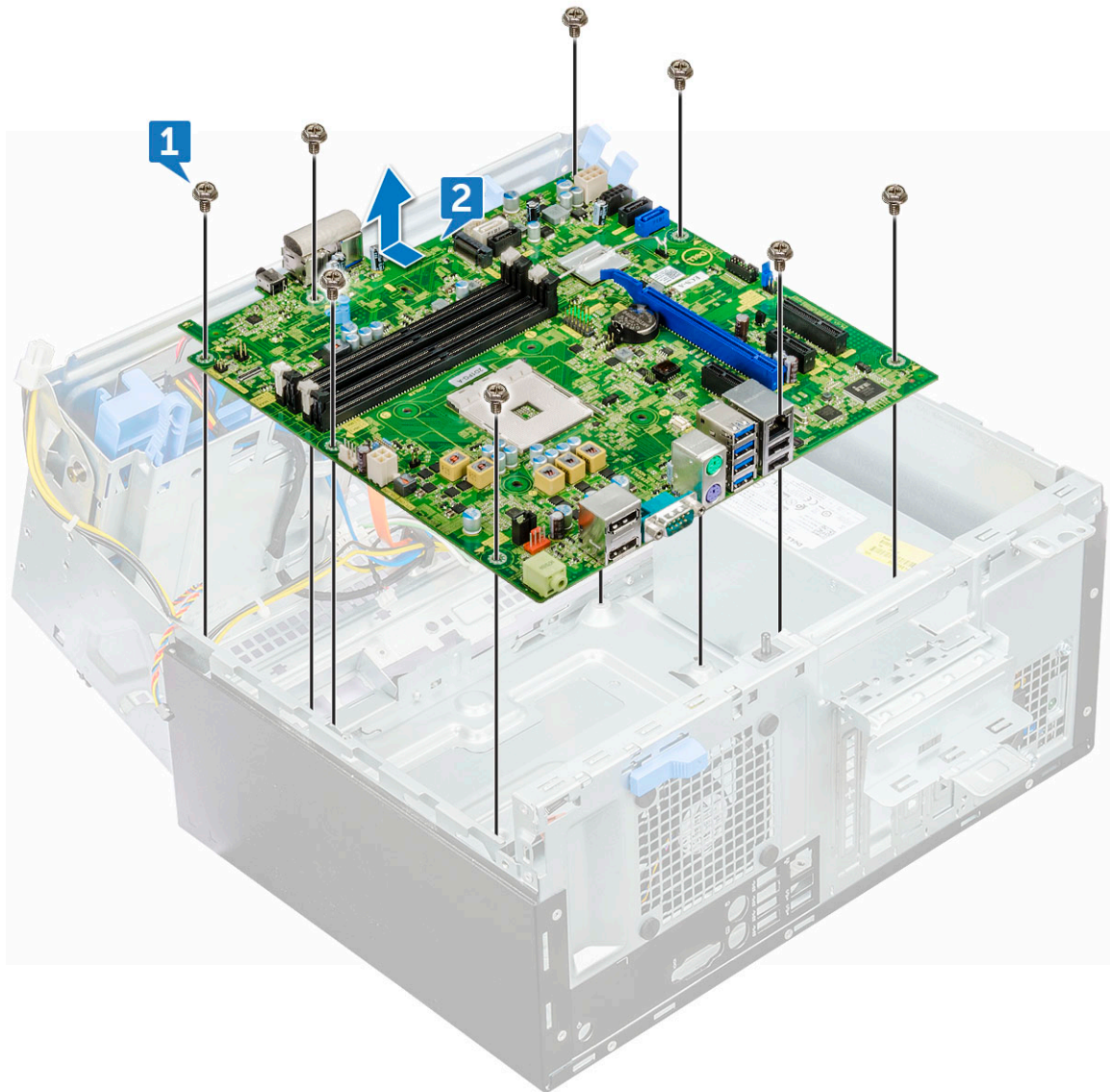
- a PSU [1]
- b power switch [2]
- c speaker [3]
- d PSU [4]
- e power distribution for optical drive and hard drive [5]
- f system fan [6]
- g intrusion switch [7]



- 7 To remove the system board:
 - a Remove the screws (6+/-1) that secure the system board to the computer



b Slide and lift the system board away from the computer [2].



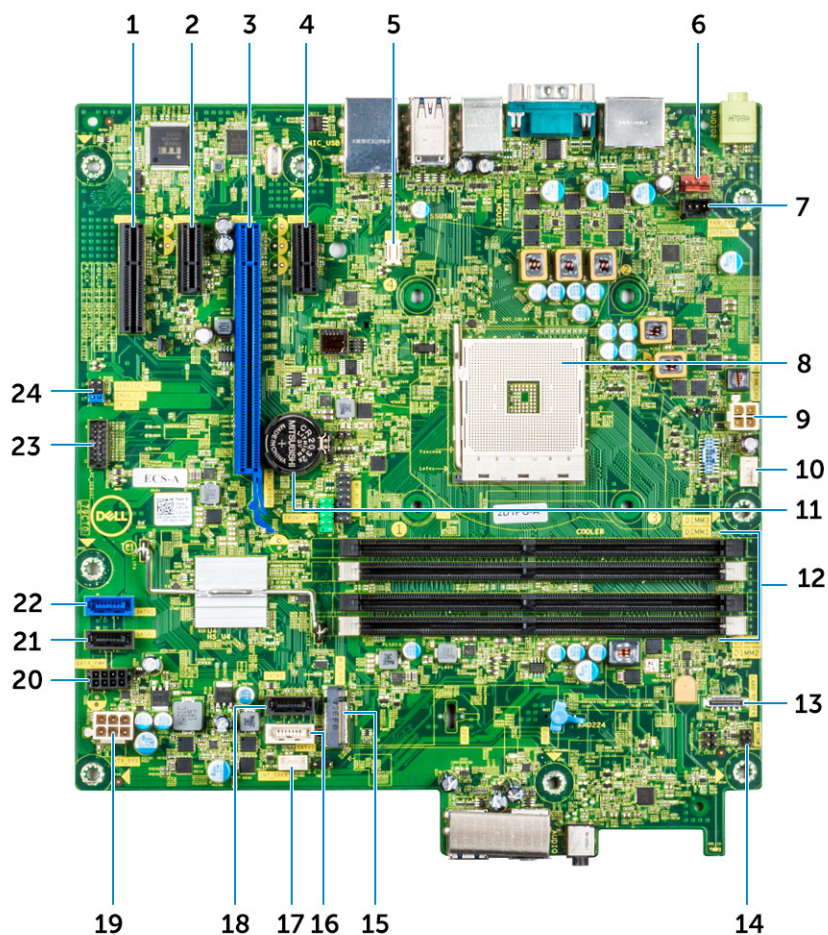
Installing the system board

- 1 Hold the system board by its edges and align it toward the back of the computer.
- 2 Lower the system board into the chassis until the connectors at the back of the system board align with the slots on the chassis, and the screw holes on the system board align with the standoffs on the computer (1).
- 3 Replace the screws (6+/-1) to secure the system board to the computer.
- 4 Route all the cables through the routing clips.
- 5 Align the cables with the pins on connectors on the system board and connect the following cables to the system board:
 - a intrusion switch
 - b system fan
 - c power distribution for optical drive and hard drive
 - d PSU (2 cables)
 - e optical drive and hard drive cables (4 cables)
 - f speaker
 - g power switch
- 6 Secure the intrusion switch cable to the system fan with an adhesive tape.
- 7 Connect the system fan cable to the connector on the system board.

- 8 Close the front panel door.
- 9 Install the:
 - a [Memory module](#)
 - b [Optional M.2 PCIe SSD](#)
 - c [Expansion card](#)
 - d [SD card reader](#)
 - e [Processor](#)
 - f [Heat sink assembly](#)
- 10 Close the front panel door.
 - a [Back cover](#)
- 11 Follow the procedure in [After working inside your computer](#).

System board layout

This chapter explains about the motherboard's layout with name and location of its connectors.



- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | PCI-eX4(wire x2) Connector (Slot4) | 2 | PCI-eX1 Connector (Slot3) |
| 3 | PCI-eX16(wire x8) Connector (Slot2) | 4 | PCI-eX1 Connector (Slot1) |
| 5 | VGA Daughter Board Connector (VGA) | 6 | Intrusion Switch Connector (INTRUDER) |
| 7 | System Fan Connector (FAN_SYS) | 8 | Processor Socket |
| 9 | CPU Power Connector (ATX_CPU) | 10 | CPU Fan Connector (FAN_CPU) |
| 11 | Battery Connector (BATTERY) | 12 | Memory Connector (DIMM1~DIMM4) |
| 13 | Card Reader Connector (Card Reader) | 14 | Power Switch Connector (PWR_SW) |

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|--|
| 15 | M.2 Socket 3 Connector (M.2 SSD) | 16 | SATA 1 Connector (White Color) |
| 17 | Internal Speaker Connector (INT_SPKR) | 18 | SATA 3 Connector (Black Color) |
| 19 | ATX Power Connector (ATX_SYS) | 20 | HDD_ODD_Power Cable Connector (SATA PWR) |
| 21 | SATA 2 Connector (Black color) | 22 | SATA 0 Connector (Blue color) |
| 23 | LPC_Debug1 | 24 | CMOS_CLR/Password/Service_Mode Jumper (JMP1) |

Technology and components

This chapter details the technology and components available in the system.

Topics:

- [Systems management features](#)
- [In-Band Systems Management – Dell Client Command Suite](#)
- [Out-of-Band Systems Management – DASH](#)
- [AMD APUs, AMD Ryzen CPUs and APUs](#)
- [AMD PT B350](#)
- [AMD Radeon R7 M450](#)
- [AMD Radeon R5 M430](#)
- [USB features](#)
- [DDR4](#)
- [Active State Power Management](#)

Systems management features

Overview: Dell commercial systems come with a number of systems management options that are include by default for In-Band management with our Dell Client Command Suite. In-Band management meaning that the Operating System is functional and the device is connected to a network so that it can be managed. The Dell Client Command Suite of tools can be leveraged individually or with a systems management console like SCCM, LANDESK, KACE, etc.

We also offer Out-of-Band management as an option. Out-of-Band management is when the system does not have a functional operating system or is turned off and you still want to be able to manage the system in that state.

In-Band Systems Management – Dell Client Command Suite

The Dell Client Command Suite of tools is free to download at <http://dell.com/command> and can be used with all OptiPlex desktops. It contains the following components that can be used individually, or in the case of SCCM in conjunction with our integration for SCCM.

Dell Command | Deploy Driver Packs - Bundles of system specific drivers (web hosted on dell.com/command) that have been extracted and reduced to an OS consumable state for use with any OS deployment tool. Here is a link to Dell TechCenter where you can find the driver packs for each commercial client system: <http://en.community.dell.com/techcenter/enterprise-client/w/wiki/2065.dell-command-deploy-driver-packs-forenterprise-client-os-deployment>

Dell Command | Configure - A GUI based IT administrator tool for configuring and deploying hardware settings in either a pre-OS or post-OS environment. Example configurations include enabling TPM, restricting access to USB ports, locking the BIOS with BIOS passwords, disabling wireless/Bluetooth.

Dell Command | Monitor - A WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) agent that provides deep hardware inventory and health monitoring along with command line and scripting capabilities that allow IT administrators to configure their hardware remotely.

Dell Command | Update - a factory-installed application that end-users, with administrative rights, may utilize to individually manage their own Dell updates. This tool leverages the Updates Catalog for scheduling and installing Dell updates (drivers, BIOS, firmware).

Dell Command | Update Catalog - Provides searchable metadata that is leveraged with Dell Command | Update and enables management consoles Dell KACE Appliances, LANDesk Management Systems and Microsoft System Center to retrieve the latest system specific updates (driver, firmware, or BIOS) for any Dell commercial client to be delivered seamlessly to end-users.

Dell Command | PowerShell Provider - Furthers the ability to standardize on this industry-leading scripting preference by enabling IT administrators to dynamically query and modify hardware settings with native PowerShell commands.

Dell Command | Power Manager - factory installed on all end-point devices with a battery (laptops, tablets) that enables modifications beyond the power options provided by the operating system.

Dell Command | Integration Suite for System Center 2012 - This suite integrates all the key components of the Client Command Suite into Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager 2012 and later.

Out-of-Band Systems Management – DASH

DMTF's Desktop and mobile Architecture for System Hardware (DASH) Standard is a suite of specifications that takes full advantage of DMTF's Web Services for Management (WS-Management) specification – delivering standards-based web services management for desktop and mobile client systems. Through DASH, DMTF provides the next generation of standards for secure out-of-band and remote management of desktop and mobile systems.

OptiPlex 5055 with DASH 1.2 on BCM5762 supports the following features such as remote power command, OOO Firmware Update.

To learn more about DMTF's DASH, visit DMTF's website at:<https://www.dmtf.org/standards/dash>

AMD APUs, AMD Ryzen CPUs and APUs

This topic explains about the AMD's APUs, Ryzen series of CPUs and Ryzen series of APUs.

OptiPlex 5055 is offered with either of the three variants of AMD's A-Series APUs, Ryzen CPUs or APUs.

- OptiPlex 5055 A-Series: Offered with AMD Ryzen 7 Pro 1700, Ryzen 5 Pro 1500 and Ryzen 3 Pro 1300.
- OptiPlex 5055 Ryzen CPU: Offered with AMD PRO A12-9800, A10-9700, A8-9600, and A6-9500.
- OptiPlex 5055 Ryzen APU: Offered with Ryzen 3 Pro 2200G, Ryzen 5 Pro 2400G and Athlon Pro 200GE.

AMD Advanced Processing Unit - APU

This topic explains AMD's Advanced processing Unit (APU)

The AMD Accelerated Processing Units (APU) are a series of 64-bit microprocessors designed aesthetically by AMD combining the capabilities of Central Processing Unit (CPU) and Graphical Processing Unit (GPU) on a single die(chip).

Features:

- Heterogeneous System Architecture (HSA): An open-source, cross vendor set of specification allowing the integration of CPU and GPU on the same bus as CPU cores with coherent memory.
- Power Management: CPU and GPU share same power resources optimizing performance and availability.
- System Architecture Integration: Allows the GPU to be context switched, providing a multitasking environment with smart utilization of hardware resources across workloads.
- Open CL, C++: Support for Open CL and C++ language extensions.

AMD Ryzen

This topic explains about the AMD's Ryzen series of processors.

AMD's Ryzen is a series of CPUs and APUs based on Zen micro architecture. Zen System On Chip(SoC) design allows the PCIe, SATA, and USB controllers reside on same chip as CPU's cores.

Features:

- Performance: Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) to allow execution of two threads per core, increasing the Instruction Per Cycle(IPC) thus enhancing the processing throughput.
- Power: AMD's Sense MI technology employs sensors across the chip to dynamically scaling the frequency and voltage automatically defined in processor itself allowing better use of available resources.
- Security and Virtualization: Ryzen offers Secure Memory Encryption(SME) and Secure Encrypted Vitalization(SEV) for real time memory encryption securing the system from cold boot attacks.

AMD Ryzen APUs

This topic explains AMD's Ryzen series of APUs.

Ryzen APUs are series of APU (CPU+GPU) offered with Vega 8/11 graphics processors. Ryzen APUs are performance enhancements over the predecessor Ryzen CPUs incorporating the GPU on same chip as CPU cores.

AMD PT B350

AMD B350

- Chipset is perfect for power-users who value flexibility and overclocking control, but don't need the maximum PCIe bandwidth required by multi-GPU configurations.
- AMD Socket AM4 represents the company's new future-proof platform targeting the fastest DDR4 memory.
- With processor-direct SATA and USB connectivity, configurable for real-world flexibility, the new AM4 platform takes advantage of the leading-edge features

Specification

Table 3. Specification

Specification	Details
PCI Express Gen3 Graphics	1x16(AMD Ryzen™)1x8 (A-Series/AMD Athlon™)
USB 3.1 G2 + 3.1 G1 + 2.0	2+6+6
SATA + NVMe	4 + x2 NVMe (or 2 SATA 1 x4 NVMe on AMD Ryzen™ Processor).
SATA Express* (SATA & GPP PCIe G3*)	1
PCI Express® GP	x6 Gen2 (plus x2 PCIe Gen3 when no x4 NVMe)
SATA RAID	0,1,10
Dual PCI Express® slots	No
Over-clocking	Unlocked

AMD Radeon R7 M450

Key Specifications

The following table contains the key specifications of the AMD Radeon R7 M450:

Table 4. Key Specifications

Specification	AMD Radeon R7 M450
Product Line	AMD
API Supported	DirectX 12 , OpenCL 1.2 , OpenGL 4.3
Clock Speed	925 MHz
Bus Width	128-bit
Memory Clock Speed	1.125 GHz
Technology	DDR3 SDRAM
Max External Resolution	1920 x 1080
Interface Type	PCI Express 3.0 x16

AMD Radeon R5 M430

The AMD Radeon R5 M430 is an entry level graphics card for laptops. It is based on the older Radeon R5 M330 / M335 or R7 M340.

Key Specifications

The following table contains the key specifications of the AMD Radeon R5 M430:

Table 5. Key Specifications

Specification	AMD Radeon R5 M430
Radeon R5 M400 Series	Radeon R5 M430
Codename	Sun XT
Architecture	GCN
Pipelines	320 - unified
Memory Bus Width	64 Bit
Shared Memory	No
Technology	28 nm
DirectX	DirectX 12

USB features

Universal Serial Bus, or USB, was introduced in 1996. It dramatically simplified the connection between host computers and peripheral devices like mice, keyboards, external drivers, and printers.

Let's take a quick look on the USB evolution referencing to the table below.

Table 6. USB evolution

Type	Data Transfer Rate	Category	Introduction Year
USB 3.0/USB 3.1 Gen 2	5 Gbps	Super Speed	2010
USB 2.0	480 Mbps	High Speed	2000

USB 3.1 Gen 1 (SuperSpeed USB)

For years, the USB 2.0 has been firmly entrenched as the de facto interface standard in the PC world with about 6 billion devices sold, and yet the need for more speed grows by ever faster computing hardware and ever greater bandwidth demands. The USB 3.1 Gen 1 finally has the answer to the consumers' demands with a theoretically 10 times faster than its predecessor. In a nutshell, USB 3.1 Gen 1 features are as follows:

- Higher transfer rates (up to 5 Gbps)
- Increased maximum bus power and increased device current draw to better accommodate power-hungry devices
- New power management features
- Full-duplex data transfers and support for new transfer types
- Backward USB 2.0 compatibility
- New connectors and cable

The topics below cover some of the most commonly asked questions regarding USB 3.1 Gen 1.

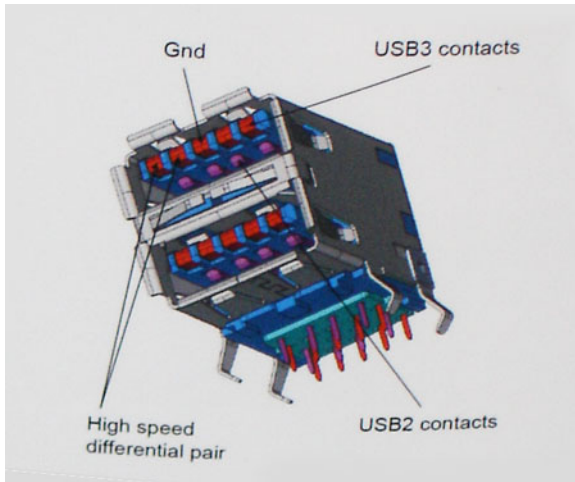


Speed

Currently, there are 3 speed modes defined by the latest USB 3.1 Gen 1 specification. They are Super-Speed, Hi-Speed and Full-Speed. The new SuperSpeed mode has a transfer rate of 4.8Gbps. While the specification retains Hi-Speed, and Full-Speed USB mode, commonly known as USB 2.0 and 1.1 respectively, the slower modes still operate at 480Mbps and 12Mbps respectively and are kept to maintain backward compatibility.

USB 3.1 Gen 1 achieves the much higher performance by the technical changes below:

- An additional physical bus that is added in parallel with the existing USB 2.0 bus (refer to the picture below).
- USB 2.0 previously had four wires (power, ground, and a pair for differential data); USB 3.1 Gen 1 adds four more for two pairs of differential signals (receive and transmit) for a combined total of eight connections in the connectors and cabling.
- USB 3.1 Gen 1 utilizes the bidirectional data interface, rather than USB 2.0's half-duplex arrangement. This gives a 10-fold increase in theoretical bandwidth.



With today's ever increasing demands placed on data transfers with high-definition video content, terabyte storage devices, high megapixel count digital cameras etc., USB 2.0 may not be fast enough. Furthermore, no USB 2.0 connection could ever come close to the 480Mbps theoretical maximum throughput, making data transfer at around 320Mbps (40MB/s) — the actual real-world maximum. Similarly, USB 3.1 Gen 1 connections will never achieve 4.8Gbps. We will likely see a real-world maximum rate of 400MB/s with overheads. At this speed, USB 3.1 Gen 1 is a 10x improvement over USB 2.0.

Applications

USB 3.1 Gen 1 opens up the laneways and provides more headroom for devices to deliver a better overall experience. Where USB video was barely tolerable previously (both from a maximum resolution, latency, and video compression perspective), it's easy to imagine that with 5-10 times the bandwidth available, USB video solutions should work that much better. Single-link DVI requires almost 2Gbps throughput. Where 480Mbps was limiting, 5Gbps is more than promising. With its promised 4.8Gbps speed, the standard will find its way into some products that previously weren't USB territory, like external RAID storage systems.

Listed below are some of the available SuperSpeed USB 3.1 Gen 1 products:

- External Desktop USB 3.1 Gen 1 Hard Drives
- Portable USB 3.1 Gen 1 Hard Drives
- USB 3.1 Gen 1 Drive Docks & Adapters
- USB 3.1 Gen 1 Flash Drives & Readers
- USB 3.1 Gen 1 Solid-state Drives
- USB 3.1 Gen 1 RAIDs
- Optical Media Drives
- Multimedia Devices
- Networking
- USB 3.1 Gen 1 Adapter Cards & Hubs

Compatibility

The good news is that USB 3.1 Gen 1 has been carefully planned from the start to peacefully co-exist with USB 2.0. First of all, while USB 3.1 Gen 1 specifies new physical connections and thus new cables to take advantage of the higher speed capability of the new protocol, the connector itself remains the same rectangular shape with the four USB 2.0 contacts in the exact same location as before. Five new connections to carry receive and transmitted data independently are present on USB 3.1 Gen 1 cables and only come into contact when connected to a proper SuperSpeed USB connection.

Windows 8/10 will be bringing native support for USB 3.1 Gen 1 controllers. This is in contrast to previous versions of Windows, which continue to require separate drivers for USB 3.1 Gen 1 controllers.

Microsoft announced that Windows 7 would have USB 3.1 Gen 1 support, perhaps not on its immediate release, but in a subsequent Service Pack or update. It is not out of the question to think that following a successful release of USB 3.1 Gen 1 support in Windows 7, SuperSpeed support would trickle down to Vista. Microsoft has confirmed this by stating that most of their partners share the opinion that Vista should also support USB 3.1 Gen 1.

Super-Speed support for Windows XP is unknown at this point. Given that XP is a seven-year-old operating system, the likelihood of this happening is remote.

DDR4

DDR4 (double data rate fourth generation) memory is a higher-speed successor to the DDR2 and DDR3 technologies and allows up to 512 GB in capacity, compared to the DDR3's maximum of 128 GB per DIMM. DDR4 synchronous dynamic random-access memory is keyed differently from both SDRAM and DDR to prevent the user from installing the wrong type of memory into the system.

DDR4 needs 20 percent less or just 1.2 volts, compared to DDR3 which requires 1.5 volts of electrical power to operate. DDR4 also supports a new, deep power-down mode that allows the host device to go into standby without needing to refresh its memory. Deep power-down mode is expected to reduce standby power consumption by 40 to 50 percent.

DDR4 Details

There are subtle differences between DDR3 and DDR4 memory modules, as listed below.

Key notch difference

The key notch on a DDR4 module is in a different location from the key notch on a DDR3 module. Both notches are on the insertion edge but the notch location on the DDR4 is slightly different, to prevent the module from being installed into an incompatible board or platform.

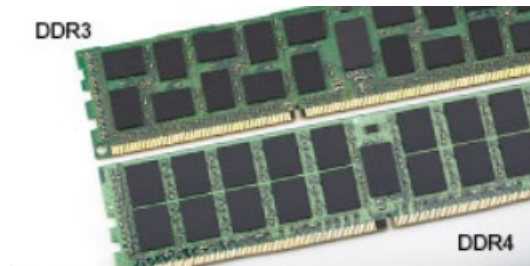


Figure 1. Notch difference

Increased thickness

DDR4 modules are slightly thicker than DDR3, to accommodate more signal layers.

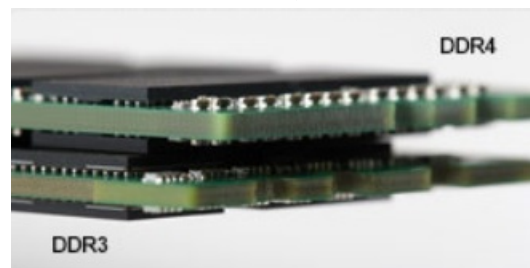


Figure 2. Thickness difference

Curved edge

DDR4 modules feature a curved edge to help with insertion and alleviate stress on the PCB during memory installation.

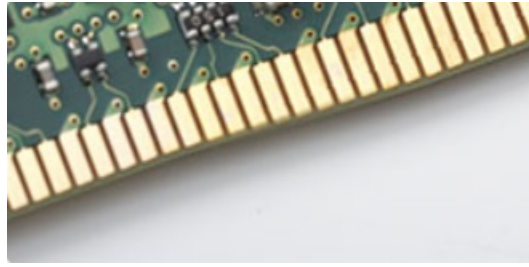


Figure 3. Curved edge

Memory Errors

Memory errors on the system display the new ON-FLASH-FLASH or ON-FLASH-ON failure code. If all memory fails, the LCD does not turn on. Troubleshoot for possible memory failure by trying known good memory modules in the memory connectors on the bottom of the system or under the keyboard, as in some portable systems.

Active State Power Management

This section describes about the Active State Power Management (ASPM).

ASPM is the power management capability of hardware to effectively reduce usage of power by placing the PCI Express(PCIe) based serial link devices to low-power state when not in use.

ASPM is controlled by BIOS or the power management component of the operating system in two configurations.

- Disabled: PCIe devices operate on high-performance mode.
- L1 Mode: Bi-directional setting of the serially linked PCIe device to low-power state.

NOTE: This mode provides with higher power saving at expense of latency when re-establishing the connection.

The PCIe bus must be woken up from low-power mode to re-establish the connection with the device. This accounts for the latency, which is also referred to as ASPM exit latency.

System setup

System setup enables you to manage your desktop hardware and specify BIOS level options. From the System setup, you can:

- Change the NVRAM settings after you add or remove hardware
- View the system hardware configuration
- Enable or disable integrated devices
- Set performance and power management thresholds
- Manage your computer security

Topics:

- [Boot menu](#)
- [System Setup options](#)
- [Updating the BIOS in Windows](#)
- [Updating the Dell BIOS in Linux and Ubuntu environments](#)
- [Flashing the BIOS from the F12 One-Time boot menu](#)
- [Technical Specifications](#)

Boot menu

Press <F12> when the Dell™ logo appears to initiate a one-time boot menu with a list of the valid boot devices for the system. Diagnostics and BIOS Setup options are also included in this menu. The devices listed on the boot menu depend on the bootable devices in the system. This menu is useful when you are attempting to boot to a particular device or to bring up the diagnostics for the system. Using the boot menu does not make any changes to the boot order stored in the BIOS.

The options are:

- Legacy Boot:
 - Internal HDD
 - Onboard NIC
- UEFI Boot:
 - Windows Boot Manager
- Other Options:
 - BIOS Setup
 - BIOS Flash Update
 - Diagnostics
 - Change Boot Mode Settings

System Setup options

 **NOTE:** Depending on the computer and its installed devices, the items listed in this section may or may not appear.

Table 7. General

Option	Description
System Information	<p>Displays the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System Information: Displays BIOS Version, Service Tag, Asset Tag, Ownership Tag, Ownership Date, Manufacture Date, Express Service Code and the Singed Firmware Update. Memory Information: Displays Memory Installed, Memory Available, Memory Speed, Memory Channel Mode, Memory Technology, DIMM 1 Size, DIMM 2 Size, DIMM 3 Size and DIMM 4 Size. PCI Information: Displays SLOT1_M.2, SLOT2_M.2 Processor Information: Displays Processor Type, Core Count, Current Clock Speed, Minimum Clock Speed, Maximum Clock Speed, Processor L2 Cache, Processor L3 Cache, HT Capable, and 64-Bit Technology. Device Information: Displays LOM MAC Address, Video Controller, Audio Controller.
Boot Sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boot Mode Boot List option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legacy UEFI (Default) Enable Boot Devices Boot Sequence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add Boot Option Remove Boot Option View Boot Option
Advanced Boot Options	<p>Allows you to select the Enable Legacy Option ROMs option. By default, this option is selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled(selected by default) Disabled
BIOS Setup Advanced Mode	<p>Allows you to select BIOS Setup Advanced Mode. By default, this option is selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled(selected by default) Disabled
Date/Time	<p>Allows you to set the date and time settings. Changes to the system date and time take effect immediately.</p>

Table 8. System Configuration

Option	Description
Integrated NIC	<p>Allows you to control the on-board LAN controller. The option 'Enable UEFI Network Stack' is not selected by default. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled Enabled Enabled w/PXE (default) <p>i NOTE: Depending on the computer and its installed devices, the items listed in this section may or may not appear.</p>
Serial Port	<p>The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COM1 (Enabled by default) COM2 (Disabled by default) COM3 (Disabled by default)

Option	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COM4 (Disabled by default)
SATA Operation	<p>Allows you to configure the operating mode of the integrated hard drive controller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled = The SATA controllers are hidden AHCI (Enabled by default) RAID ON = SATA is configured to support RAID mode (Disabled by default)
Drives	<p>Allows you to enable or disable the various drives on-board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SATA-0 (enabled by default) SATA-1 SATA-2 SATA-3 M.2 PCIe SSD-0
Smart Reporting	<p>This field controls whether hard drive errors for integrated drives are reported during system startup. The Enable Smart Reporting option is disabled by default.</p>
USB Configuration	<p>Allows you to enable or disable the integrated USB controller for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable Boot Support Enable Front USB Ports Enable Rear USB Ports <p>All the options are enabled by default.</p>
USB PowerShare	<p>This option allows you to charge the external devices, such as mobile phones, music player. This option is disabled by default.</p>
Audio	<p>Allows you to enable or disable the integrated audio controller. The option Enable Audio is selected by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable Microphone Enable Audio Enable Internal Speaker <p>The options are selected by default.</p>
Miscellaneous Devices	<p>Allows you to enable or disable the Miscellaneous Devices. The option are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable Secure Digital (SD) Card (Enabled by default) Secure Digital (SD) Card Read-Only mode

Table 9. Video


Option	Description
Multi-Display	<p>The option is selected by default.</p>
Primary Display	<p>Allows you to select the primary display when multiple controllers are available in the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto (default) Integrated Graphics <p> NOTE: If you do not select Auto, the on-board graphics device will be present and enabled.</p>

Table 10. Security

Option	Description
Admin Password	Allows you to set, change, and delete the admin password.
System Password	Allows you to set, change, and delete the system password.
Internal HDD-0 Password	Allows you to set, change, and delete the computer's internal HDD.
Internal HDD-1 Password	Allows you to set, change, and delete the computer's internal HDD.
Internal HDD-2 Password	Allows you to set, change, and delete the computer's internal HDD.
Strong Password	This option lets you enable or disable strong passwords for the system.
Password Configuration	Allows you to control the minimum and maximum number of characters allowed for a administrative password and the system password. The range of characters is between 4 and 32.
Password Change	This option lets you determine whether changes to the System and Hard Disk passwords are permitted when an administrator password is set. Allow Non-Admin Password Changes - This option is enabled by default.
UEFI Capsule Firmware Updates	This option controls whether this system allows BIOS updates via UEFI capsule update packages. This option is selected by default. Disabling this option will block BIOS updates from services such as Microsoft Windows Update and Linux Vendor Firmware Service (LVFS)
TPM 2.0 Security	Allows you to control whether the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is visible to the operating system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TPM On (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PPI Bypass for Enable Commands – PPI Bypass for Disable Commands – PPI Bypass for Clear Commands – Attestation Enable (default) – Key Storage Enable (default) – SHA-256 (default) • Clear • TPM State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disable – Enable (default)
Computrace	This field lets you Activate or Disable the BIOS module interface of the optional Computrace Service from Absolute Software. Enables or disables the optional Computrace service designed for asset management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deactivate - This option is selected by default. • Disable • Activate
Chassis Intrusion	The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable (default) • Enable • On-Silent
Admin Setup Lockout	Allows you to enable or disable the option to enter Setup when an Administrative password is set. This option is not set by default.

Table 11. Secure Boot

Option	Description
Secure Boot Enable	Allows you to enable or disable Secure Boot feature

Option	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Disable (selected by default) · Enable
Expert key Management	<p>Allows you to manipulate the security key databases only if the system is in Custom Mode. The Enable Custom Mode option is disabled by default. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · PK (default) · KEK · db · dbx <p>If you enable the Custom Mode, the relevant options for PK, KEK, db, and dbx appear. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Save to File- Saves the key to a user-selected file · Replace from File- Replaces the current key with a key from a user-selected file · Append from File- Adds a key to the current database from a user-selected file · Delete- Deletes the selected key · Reset All Keys- Resets to default setting · Delete All Keys- Deletes all the keys <p>i NOTE: If you disable the Custom Mode, all the changes made will be erased and the keys will restore to default settings.</p>

Table 12. Performance

Option	Description
C States Control	Allows you to enable or disable additional processor sleep states. This option is enabled by default.
AMD TurboCore Technology	This options is disable by default.

Table 13. Power Management

Option	Description
AC Recovery	<p>Determines how the system responds when AC power is re-applied after a power loss. You can set the AC Recovery to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Power Off · Power On · Last Power State <p>This option is Power Off by default.</p>
Auto On Time	<p>Sets time to automatically turn on the computer. Time is kept in standard 12-hour format (hour:minutes:seconds). Change the startup time by typing the values in the time and AM/PM fields.</p> <p>i NOTE: This feature does not work if you turn off your computer using the switch on a power strip or surge protector or if Auto Power is set to disabled.</p>
Deep Sleep Control	<p>Allows you to define the controls when Deep Sleep is enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Disabled · Enabled in S5 only · Enabled in S4 and S5 <p>This option is Enabled in S4 and S5 by default.</p>

Option	Description
Fan Control Override	Allows you to determine the speed of the system fan. When this option is enabled, the system fan runs at the maximum speed. This option is disabled by default.
USB Wake Support	Allows you to enable the USB devices to wake the computer from standby mode. The option "Enable USB Wake Support" is selected by default
Wake on LAN/WWAN	<p>This option allows the computer to power up from the off state when triggered by a special LAN signal. This feature only works when the computer is connected to AC power supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled - Does not allow the system to power on by special LAN signals when it receives a wake-up signal from the LAN or wireless LAN. • LAN - Allows the system to be powered on by special LAN signals. • WLAN Only - Allows the system to be powered on by special WLAN signals. • LAN or WLAN - Allows the system to be powered on by special LAN signals or WLAN signals. • LAN with PXE Boot - A wakeup packet sent to the system in either the S4 or S5 state, that will cause the system to wake-up and immediately boot to PXE. <p>This option is Disabled by default.</p>
Block Sleep	Allows you to block entering to sleep (S3 state) in OS environment. This option is disabled by default.

Table 14. POST Behavior

Option	Description
Numlock LED	Allows you to enable or disable the Numlock feature when your computer starts. This option is enabled by default.
Keyboard Errors	Allows you to enable or disable the keyboard error reporting when the computer starts. This option is enabled by default.
Warnings and Errors	<p>This option can speed up the boot process by bypassing some compatibility steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt on Warnings and Errors (enabled by default) • Continue on Warnings • Continue on Warnings and Errors
Extend BIOS POST Time	<p>The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 seconds (default) • 5 seconds • 10 seconds
Full Screen Logo	This option is disabled by default.

Table 15. Virtualization Support

Option	Description
AMD-V Technology	This option is enabled by default.
AMD-VI Technology	This option is enabled by default.

Table 16. Maintenance

Option	Description
Service Tag	Displays the Service Tag of your computer.
Asset Tag	Allows you to create a system asset tag if an asset tag is not already set. This option is set by default.

Option	Description
SERR Messages	Controls the SERR message mechanism. This option is set by default. Some graphics cards require that the SERR message mechanism be disabled.
Dell Development Configuration	This options is disabled by default.
BIOS Downgrade	Allows you to control flashing of the system firmware to the previous versions. This option is enabled by default.
	NOTE: If this option is not selected, the flashing of the system firmware to the previous versions is blocked.
Data Wipe	Allows you to securely erase the data from all the available internal storages, such as HDD, SSD, mSATA, and eMMC. The option Wipe on Next Boot is disabled by default.
BIOS recovery	Allows you to recover the corrupted BIOS conditions from the recovery files on the primary hard drive. The option BIOS Recovery from Hard Drive is selected by default

Table 17. System Logs

Option	Description
BIOS Events	Displays the system event log and allows you to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Clear Log · Mark all Entries

Table 18. SupportAssist System Resolution

Option	Description
Auto OS Recovery Threshold	Options are: OFF, 1, 2 (default), 3.

Updating the BIOS in Windows

It is recommended to update your BIOS (System Setup), when you replace the system board or if an update is available.

NOTE: If BitLocker is enabled, it must be suspended prior to updating the system BIOS, and then re-enabled after the BIOS update is completed.

- 1 Restart the computer.
 - 2 Go to **Dell.com/support**.
 - Enter the **Service Tag** or **Express Service Code** and click **Submit**.
 - Click **Detect Product** and follow the instructions on screen.
 - 3 If you are unable to detect or find the Service Tag, click **Choose from all products**.
 - 4 Choose the **Products** category from the list.
- NOTE:** Choose the appropriate category to reach the product page
- 5 Select your computer model and the **Product Support** page of your computer appears.
 - 6 Click **Get drivers** and click **Drivers and Downloads**.
The Drivers and Downloads section opens.
 - 7 Click **Find it myself**.
 - 8 Click **BIOS** to view the BIOS versions.
 - 9 Identify the latest BIOS file and click **Download**.
 - 10 Select your preferred download method in the **Please select your download method below** window, click **Download File**.
The **File Download** window appears.
 - 11 Click **Save** to save the file on your computer.
 - 12 Click **Run** to install the updated BIOS settings on your computer.

Follow the instructions on the screen.

Updating BIOS on systems with BitLocker enabled

⚠ CAUTION: If BitLocker is not suspended before updating the BIOS, the next time you reboot the system it will not recognize the BitLocker key. You will then be prompted to enter the recovery key to progress and the system will ask for this on each reboot. If the recovery key is not known this can result in data loss or an unnecessary operating system re-install. For more information on this subject, see Knowledge Article: <http://www.dell.com/support/article/sln153694>

Updating your system BIOS using a USB flash drive

If the system cannot load into Windows but there is still a need to update the BIOS, download the BIOS file using another system and save it to a bootable USB Flash Drive.

① NOTE: You will need to use a bootable USB Flash drive. Please refer to the following article for further details: <http://www.dell.com/support/article/sln143196>

- 1 Download the BIOS update .EXE file to another system.
- 2 Copy the file e.g. O9010A12.EXE onto the bootable USB Flash drive.
- 3 Insert the USB Flash drive into the system that requires the BIOS update.
- 4 Restart the system and press F12 when the Dell Splash logo appears to display the One Time Boot Menu.
- 5 Using arrow keys, select **USB Storage Device** and click Return.
- 6 The system will boot to a Diag C:\> prompt.
- 7 Run the file by typing the full filename e.g. O9010A12.exe and press Return.
- 8 The BIOS Update Utility will load, follow the instructions on screen.

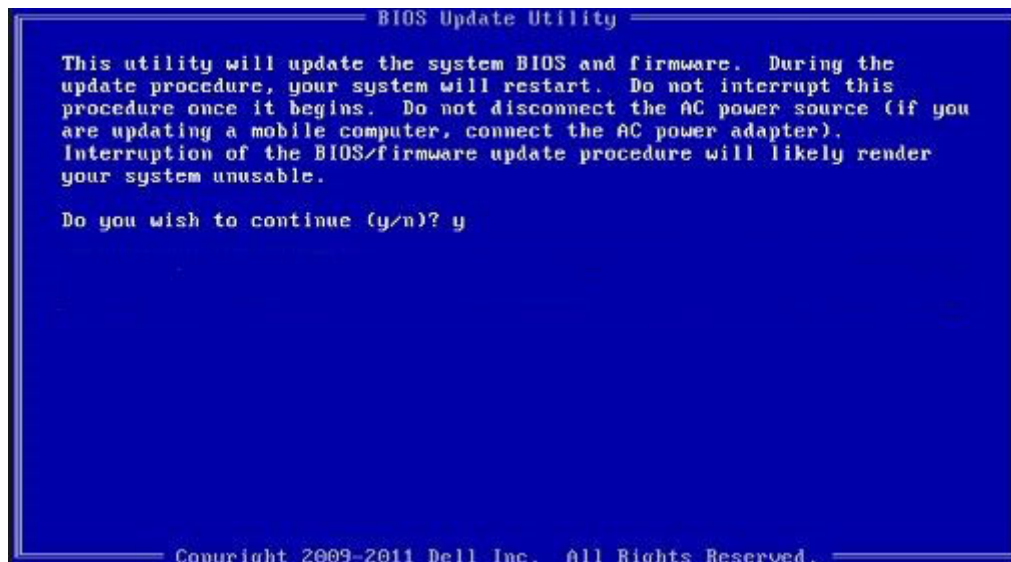


Figure 4. DOS BIOS Update Screen

Updating the Dell BIOS in Linux and Ubuntu environments

If you want to update the system BIOS in a Linux environment such as Ubuntu, see <http://www.dell.com/support/article/sln171755>.

Flashing the BIOS from the F12 One-Time boot menu

Updating your system BIOS using a BIOS update .exe file copied to a FAT32 USB key and booting from the F12 one time boot menu.

BIOS Update

You can run the BIOS update file from Windows using a bootable USB key or you can also update the BIOS from the F12 One-Time boot menu on the system.

Most Dell systems built after 2012 have this capability and you can confirm by booting your system to the F12 One-Time Boot Menu to see if BIOS FLASH UPDATE is listed as a boot option for your system. If the option is listed, then the BIOS supports this BIOS update option.

NOTE: Only systems with BIOS Flash Update option in the F12 One-Time Boot Menu can use this function.

Updating from the One-Time Boot Menu

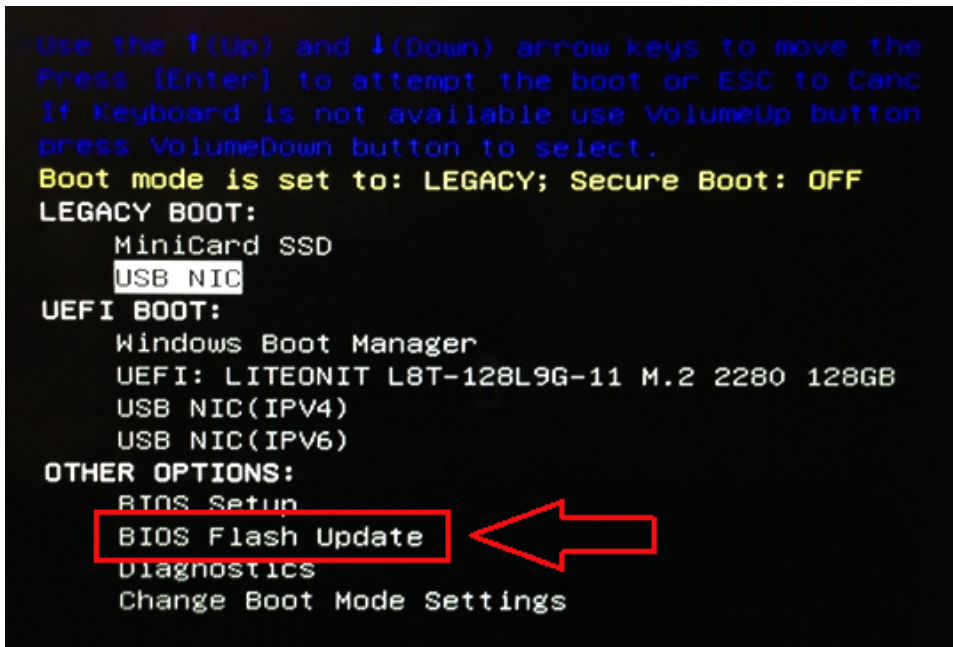
To update your BIOS from the F12 One-Time boot menu, you will need:

- USB key formatted to the FAT32 file system (key does not have to be bootable)
- BIOS executable file that you downloaded from the Dell Support website and copied to the root of the USB key
- AC power adapter connected to the system
- Functional system battery to flash the BIOS

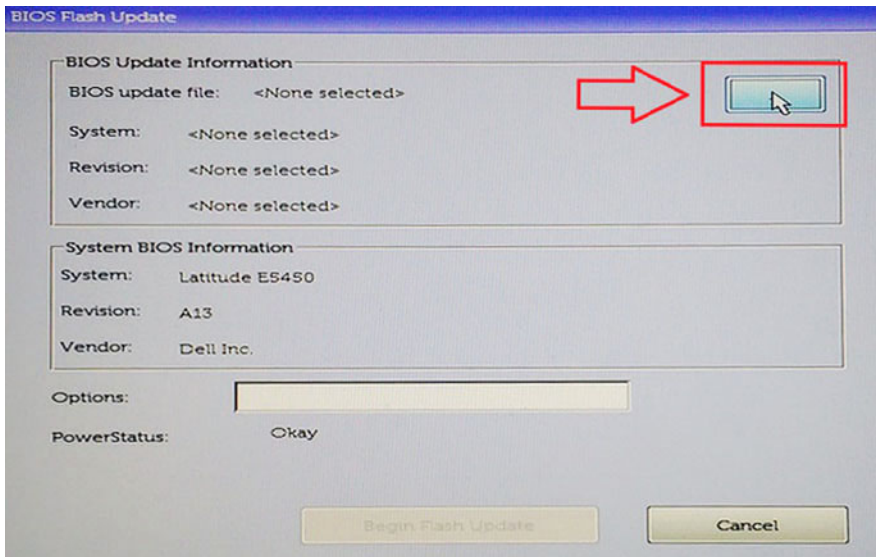
Perform the following steps to execute the BIOS update flash process from the F12 menu:

CAUTION: Do not power off the system during the BIOS update process. Powering off the system could make the system fail to boot.

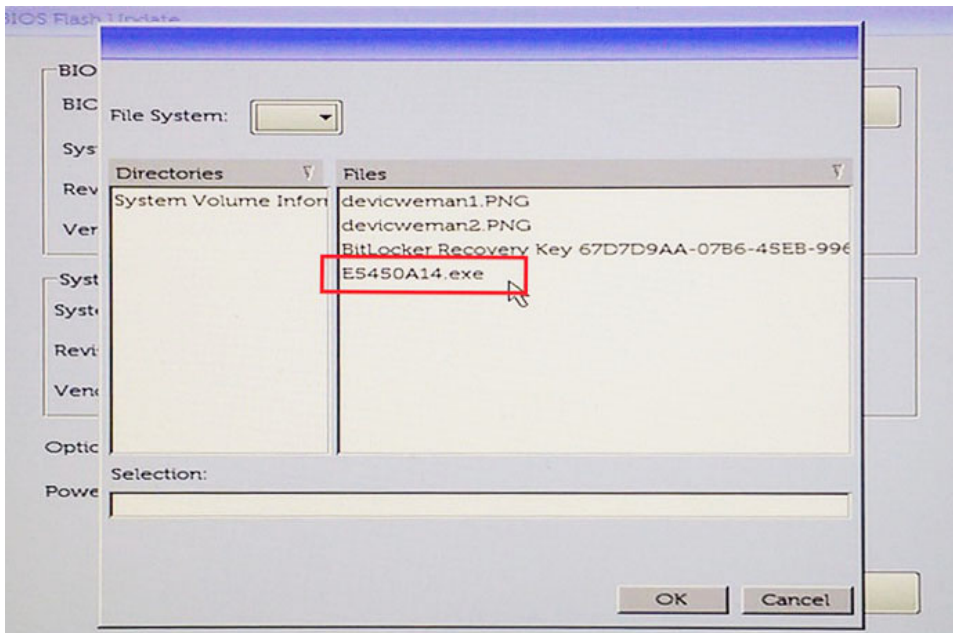
- 1 From a power off state, insert the USB key where you copied the flash into a USB port of the system .
- 2 Power on the system and press the F12 key to access the One-Time Boot Menu, Highlight BIOS Flash Update using the arrow keys then press **Enter**.



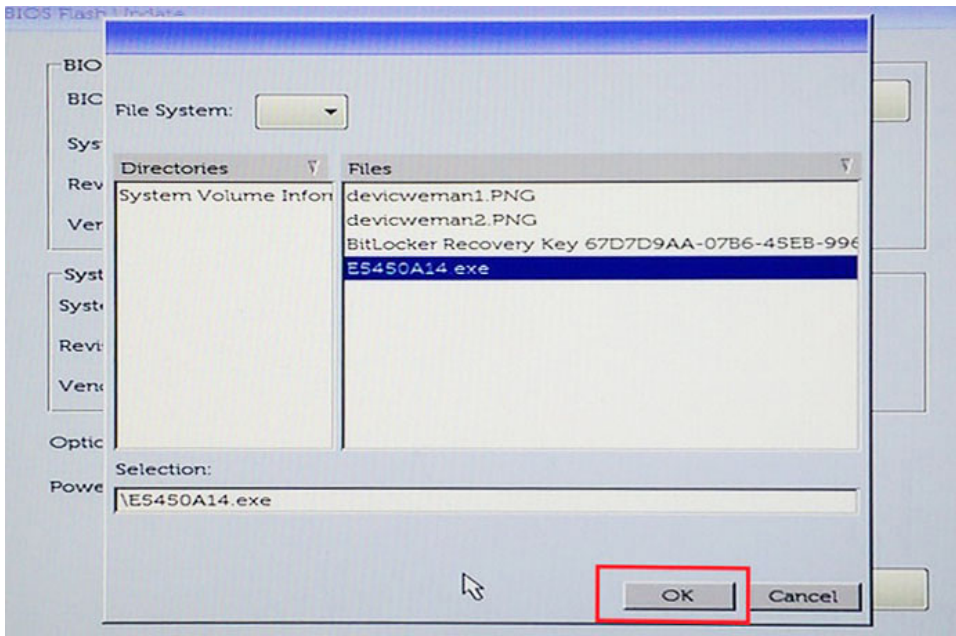
- 3 The Bios flash menu will open then click the browse button.



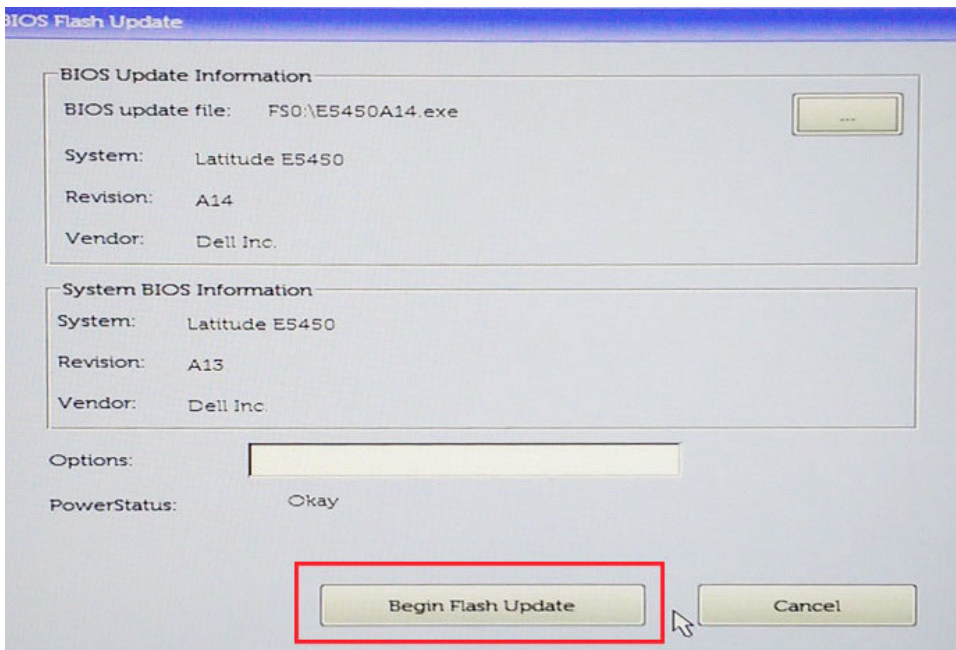
- 4 The E5450A14.exe file is shown as an example in the following screenshot. The actual file name may vary.



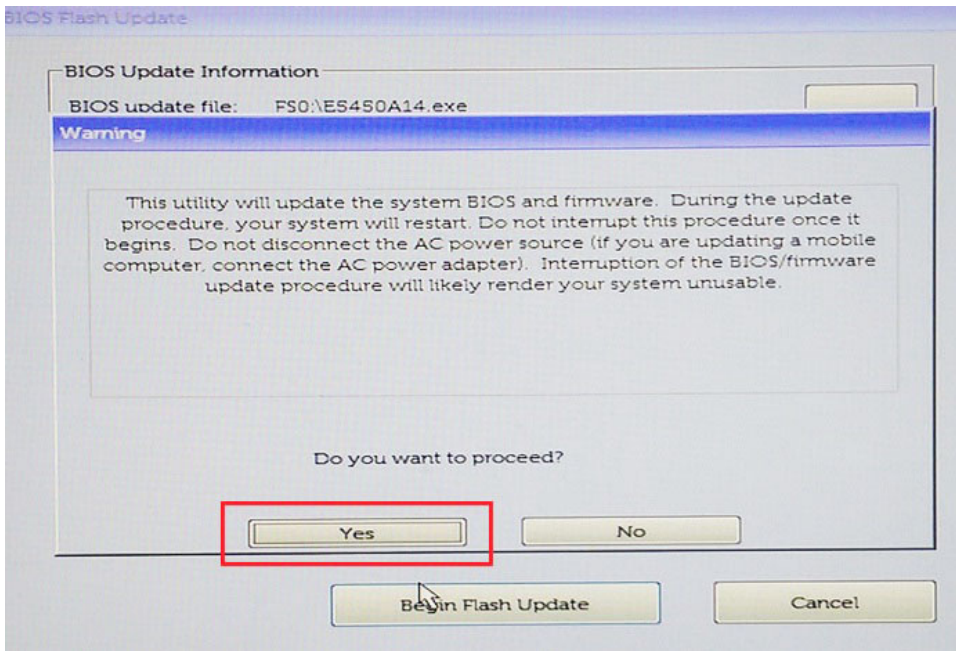
- 5 Once the file is selected, it will show in the file selection box and you can click the OK button to continue.



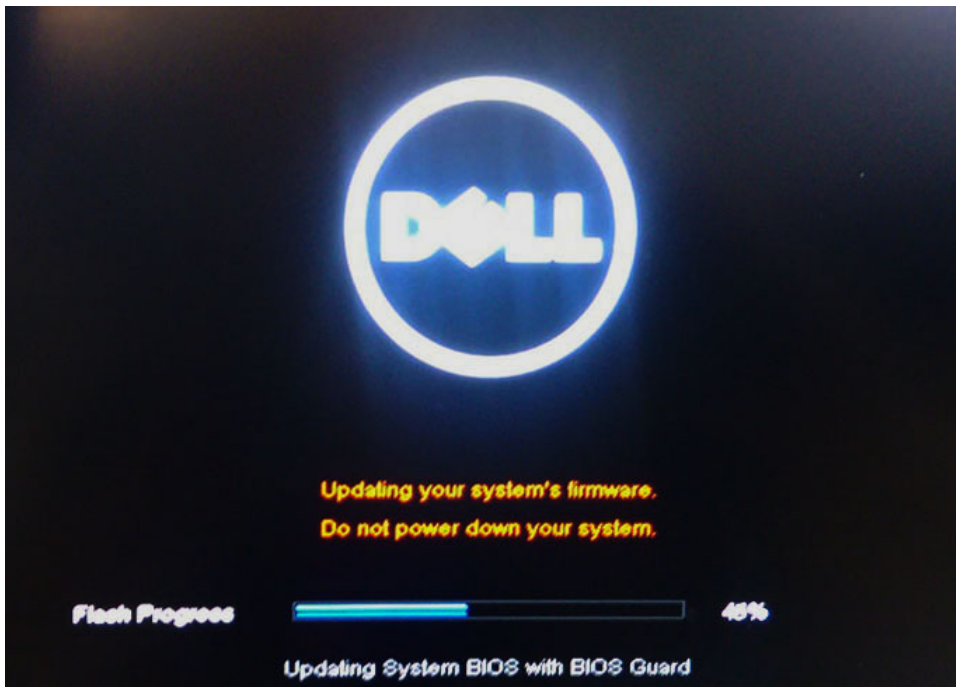
- 6 Click the **Begin Flash Update** button.



- 7 A warning box is displayed asking you if you want to proceed. Click the Yes button to begin the flash.



- 8 At this point the BIOS flash will execute, the system will reboot and then the BIOS flash will start and a progress bar will show the progress of the flash. Depending on the changes included in the update, the progress bar may go from zero to 100 multiple times and the flash process could take as long as 10 minutes. Generally this process takes two to three minutes.



- 9 Once complete, the system will reboot and the BIOS update process is completed.

Technical Specifications

① **NOTE:** Offerings may vary by region. For more information regarding the configuration of your computer in:

- Windows 10, click or tap **Start**  > **Settings** > **System** > **About**.

Table 19. Chipset Specifications

Feature	Specification
Chipset	AMD B350 Chipset

Processor

Table 20. Processor Specifications

Feature	Specification
Processor type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMD Ryzen 3 Pro 2200G (QC/ L2 Cache: 2 MB/3.5 Ghz/65 W) AMD Ryzen 5 Pro 2400G (QC/L2 Cache: 2 MB/3.9 Ghz/65 W) AMD Athlon PRO 200GE (DC/L2 Cache: 2 MB/3.2 Ghz/35 W)
Total L2 cache	Up to 4MB

NOTE: Extended Frequency (XFR) in GHz are not supported on OptiPlex 5055.

Memory

Table 21. Memory Specifications

Feature	Specification
Memory type	DDR4
Memory speed	Up to 2400 MHz
Memory connectors	Four DIMM slots
Memory capacity	Up to 64 GB
Minimum memory	4 GB (2 GB for Linux based OS only)
Maximum memory	64 GB

Video

Table 22. Video Specifications

Feature	Specification
Integrated	AMD Radeon Vega Graphics Processor [with AMD Ryzen 3 2200G- Vega 8 , AMD Ryzen 5 Pro 2400G- Vega11 , AMD Athlon PRO 200GE-Vega 3]
Optional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 GB AMD Radeon R5 430 2 GB AMD Radeon R5 430 4 GB AMD Radeon R7 450

Audio

Table 23. Audio Specifications

Feature	Specification
Integrated	Realtek HDA Codec ALC3234

Network

Table 24. Network Specifications

Feature	Specification
Integrated	BCM5762B0KMLG Broadcom ethernet controller

Expansion bus

Table 25. Expansion Bus Specifications

Feature	Specification
Bus type	USB 2.0, USB 3.1 Gen 1, SATA 3, and PCIe up to Gen 3
Bus speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• USB 2.0 – 480 Mbps• USB 3.1 Gen 1 – 5 Gbps• SATA 3.0 – 6 Gbps• PCIe – 8 Gbps

Wireless

Table 26. Wireless Cards

Feature	Specification
WLAN card	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intel Wireless-AC 8265 2x2• Intel Wireless-AC 3165 1x1• Bluetooth 4.1

NOTE: For optimal performance, it is recommended to use the wireless display feature with an access point that supports 5 GHz standard.

Drives

Table 27. Drives

Feature	Specification
Internally accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· 2.5-inch SATA drive bay· 3.5-inch SATA drive bay· M.2 SATA and NVMe SSD

External connectors

Table 28. External Connectors Specifications

Feature	Specification
Audio	
Front panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Universal headset
Rear panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Line out connector
Network adapter	RJ-45 connector
Serial	PS2 and serial connector
USB 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Front - 2· Back - 2· Internal -2
USB 3.1 Gen 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Front - 2· Back - 4· Internal -0
Video	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· 15-pin VGA connector (one optional VGA connector only supports A-Series APU and Ryzen APUs)· Two DisplayPort 1.2 (DP only supported with A-Series APU and Ryzen APUs)

 **NOTE:** Available video connectors may vary based on the optional graphic board selected.

Controls and lights

Table 29. Controls and lights

Feature	Specification
Front of the computer	
Power button light	White light — Solid white light indicates power-on state; slow blinking white light indicates sleep state of the computer.

Feature	Specification
Drive activity light	White light — Slow blinking white light indicates that the computer is reading data from or writing data to the hard drive.
Back of the computer	
Link integrity light on integrated network adapter	Green — A 10 Mbps connection exists between the network and the computer. Green — A 100 Mbps connection exists between the network and the computer. Orange — A 1000 Mbps connection exists between the network and the computer. Off (no light) — The computer is not detecting a physical connection to the network.
Network activity light on integrated network adapter	Yellow light — A breathing yellow light indicates that network activity is present.
Power supply diagnostic light	Green light — The power supply is turned On and is functional. The power cable must be connected to the power connector (at the back of the computer) and the electrical outlet.

Power

Table 30. Power Specifications

Feature	Specification
Wattage	240 W
AC input voltage range	90 – 264 Vac
AC input current (low ac range / high ac range)	4 A/ 2 A
AC input frequency	47 Hz/ 63 Hz
Coin cell battery	3 V CR2032 lithium-coin-cell

Physical dimension

Table 31. Physical dimensions

Physical	Tower
Height	35 cm (13.8 inches)
Width	15.4 cm(6.1 inches)
Depth	27.4 cm (10.8 inches)
Weight	7.93 kg (17.49 lbs)

Environmental

Table 32. Environmental Specifications

Feature	Specification
Temperature range	
Operating	5 °C to 35 °C (41 °F to 95 °F)
Non-Operating	-40 °C to 65 °C (-40°F to 149 °F)
Relative humidity (maximum)	
Operating	20 % to 80 % (non condensing)
Non-Operating	5 % to 95 % (non condensing)
Maximum vibration	
Operating	0.66 Grms
Non-Operating	1.37 Grms
Maximum shock	
Operating	40 G
Non-Operating	105 G
Altitude	
Operating	-15.2 m to 3048 m (-50 to 10,000 ft)
Non-Operating	-15.20 m to 10,668 m (-50 ft to 35,000 ft)
Airborne contaminant level	G1 or lower as defined by ANSI/ISA-S71.04-1985

Troubleshooting

Diagnostic and Power LED codes

Table 33. Power LED states

Power LED light status	Possible cause	Troubleshooting steps
Off	The computer is either turned off or is not receiving power or in Hibernation mode.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-seat the power cable in the power connector on the back of the computer and the electrical outlet. If the computer is plugged into a power strip, ensure that the power strip is plugged into an electrical outlet and is turned on. Also, bypass power protection devices, power strips, and power extension cables to verify that the computer turns on properly. Ensure the electrical outlet is working by testing it with another device, such as a lamp.
Steady/blinking amber	Computer fails to complete POST or processor failure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and reinstall any cards. Remove and reinstall the graphics card, if applicable. Ensure the power cable is connected to the system board and processor.
Slow Blinking white light	Computer is in sleep mode.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press the power button to bring the computer out of the sleep mode. Ensure all power cables are securely connected to the system board. Ensure the main power cable and front panel cable are connected to the system board.
Steady white	The computer is fully functional and in the On state.	<p>If the computer is not responding, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the display is connected and turned on. If the display is connected and turned on, listen for a beep code.

NOTE: Amber LED blinking pattern : The pattern is 2 or 3 blinks followed by a short pause then X number of blinks up to 7. The repeated pattern has a long pause inserted in the middle. Example 2,3 = 2 amber blinks, short pause, 3 amber blinks followed by long pause then repeats.

Table 34. Diagnostic power LED codes

State	State Name	Blinking Amber Pattern	Problem Description	Suggested Resolution
-	-	2 blinks > short pause > 1 blink > long pause > repeats	Bad Motherboard	Replace the motherboard
-	-	2 blinks > short pause > 2 blinks > long pause > repeats	Bad Motherboard, Power Supply or Power Supply cabling	If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue with PSU BIST Test, reseal cable. If nothing works, replace the motherboard, power supply or cabling
-	-	2 blinks > short pause > 3 blinks > long pause > repeats	Bad Motherboard, Memory or Processor	If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by reseating memory and swapping an available known good memory. If nothing works, replace the motherboard, memory or processor
-	-	2 blinks > short pause > 4 blinks > long pause > repeats	Bad coin cell battery	If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by swapping a known good coin cell battery if available. If nothing works, replace the coin cell battery
S1	RCM	2 blinks > short pause > 5 blinks > long pause > repeats	BIOS Checksum Failure	System is in Recovery Mode. Flash latest BIOS version. If problem persists, replace the motherboard
S2	CPU	2 blinks > short pause > 6 blinks > long pause > repeats	Bad Processor	CPU configuration activity is in progress or a CPU failure was detected. Replace the processor
S3	MEM	2 blinks > short pause > 7 blinks > long pause > repeats	Memory failures	Memory subsystem configuration activity is in progress. Appropriate memory modules were detected but a memory failure has occurred.

State	State Name	Blinking Amber Pattern	Problem Description	Suggested Resolution
				<p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue with reseating memory and swapping a known good memory if available.</p> <p>If nothing works, replace the memory.</p>
S4	PCI	<p>3 blinks > short pause ></p> <p>1 blinks > long pause > repeats</p>	PCI Device or Video subsystem failures	<p>PCIe device configuration activity is in progress or PCIe device failure was detected.</p> <p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by reseating PCIe card and removing one by one to determine which card failed.</p> <p>If identified the PCIe card failed, replace the PCIe Card.</p> <p>If none of the PCIe Cards failed, replace the motherboard.</p>
S5	VID	<p>3 blinks > short pause ></p> <p>2 blinks > long pause > repeats</p>	Video Subsystem failure	<p>Video subsystem configuration activity in progress or video subsystem failure.</p> <p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by removing one by one to determine which card failed.</p> <p>If identified the card failed, replace the card.</p> <p>If none of the card failed, replace the motherboard.</p>
S6	STO	<p>3 blinks > short pause ></p> <p>3 blinks > long pause > repeats</p>	No Memory detected	<p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by removing one by one memory to determine which one failed and swapping to a known good memory if available to confirm.</p> <p>If identified the memory failed, replace the memory.</p>

State	State Name	Blinking Amber Pattern	Problem Description	Suggested Resolution
				If none of the memory failed, replace the motherboard.
S7	USB	3 blinks > short pause > 4 blinks > long pause > repeats	Storage Subsystem failure	<p>Possible storage device configuration in progress or storage subsystem failure.</p> <p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by removing one by one storages on motherboard to determine which one failed.</p> <p>If identified the storage failed, replace the storage.</p> <p>If identified the storage failed, replace the storage.</p>
S8	MEM	3 blinks > short pause > 5 blinks > long pause > repeats	Memory configuration or incompatible error	<p>Memory subsystem configuration activity is in progress. No memory modules were detected.</p> <p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by removing one by one the memory on motherboard to determine which one failed. Also, combining the configuration to validate appropriate combination.</p> <p>If identified the component failed, replace the component.</p> <p>If none of the component failed, replace the motherboard.</p>
S9	MBF	3 blinks > short pause > 6 blinks > long pause > repeats	System board failure	<p>Fatal system board failure detected.</p> <p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by removing one by one the component on motherboard to determine which one failed.</p>

State	State Name	Blinking Amber Pattern	Problem Description	Suggested Resolution
				<p>If identified any of the component failed, replace the component.</p> <p>If none of the component failed, replace the motherboard.</p>
S10	MEM	<p>3 blinks > short pause ></p> <p>7 blinks > long pause > repeats</p>	Possible memory failure	<p>Memory subsystem configuration activity is in progress. Memory modules have been detected but appear to be incompatible or in an invalid configuration.</p> <p>If customer can assist to troubleshoot, narrow down the issue by removing one by one the memory on motherboard to determine which one failed.</p> <p>If identified the memory failed, replace the memory.</p> <p>If else, replace the motherboard.</p>

⚠ WARNING: The power LED only serve as an indicator of the progress through the POST process. These LEDs do not indicate the problem that caused the POST routine to stop

Enhanced Pre-Boot System Assessment — ePSA diagnostics

The ePSA diagnostics (also known as system diagnostics) performs a complete check of your hardware. The ePSA is embedded with the BIOS and is launched by the BIOS internally. The embedded system diagnostics provides a set of options for particular devices or device groups allowing you to:

- Run tests automatically or in an interactive mode
- Repeat tests
- Display or save test results
- Run thorough tests to introduce additional test options to provide extra information about the failed device(s)
- View status messages that inform you if tests are completed successfully
- View error messages that inform you of problems encountered during testing

You can invoke the ePSA diagnostics by tapping F12 key when the system posts and choose **ePSA or Diagnostics** option on One Time Boot Menu.

⚠ CAUTION: Use the system diagnostics to test only your computer. Using this program with other computers may cause invalid results or error messages.

ⓘ NOTE: Some tests for specific devices require user interaction. Always ensure that you are present at the computer terminal when the diagnostic tests are performed.

ⓘ NOTE: Regular ePSA's run for about 5 to 10 minutes, however, the extended test takes about three and half hours with only 8GB of ram in the system.

Getting help

Contacting Dell

NOTE: If you do not have an active Internet connection, you can find contact information on your purchase invoice, packing slip, bill, or Dell product catalog.

Dell provides several online and telephone-based support and service options. Availability varies by country and product, and some services may not be available in your area. To contact Dell for sales, technical support, or customer service issues:

- 1 Go to **Dell.com/support**.
- 2 Select your support category.
- 3 Verify your country or region in the **Choose a Country/Region** drop-down list at the bottom of the page.
- 4 Select the appropriate service or support link based on your need.