To create a RAID set, follow the steps below:

A. Install SATA hard drive(s) in your computer.
B. Configure SATA controller mode in BIOS Setup.
C. Configure a RAID array in RAID BIOS. *(Note 1)*
D. Install the SATA RAID/AHCI driver and operating system.

Before you begin, please prepare the following items:

- At least two SATA hard drives or M.2 SSDs *(Note 2)* (to ensure optimal performance, it is recommended that you use two hard drives with identical model and capacity). *(Note 3)*
- A Windows setup disk.
- Motherboard driver disk.
- A USB thumb drive.

### 1 Configuring SATA Controllers

#### A. Installing hard drives

Connect the SATA signal cables to SATA hard drives and the Intel® Chipset controlled SATA ports (SATA3 0~5) on the motherboard. Then connect the power connectors from your power supply to the hard drives. Or install your M.2 SSD(s) in the M.2 connector(s) on the motherboard.

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*(Note 1)* Skip this step if you do not want to create RAID array on the SATA controller.

*(Note 2)* An M.2 PCIe SSD cannot be used to set up a RAID set either with an M.2 SATA SSD or a SATA hard drive.

*(Note 3)* Refer to Chapter 1, "Internal Connectors," "M.2 Socket 3 Connector," for the configuration tables of SATA hard drives and M.2 SSDs.
B. Configuring SATA controller mode in BIOS Setup

Make sure to configure the SATA controller mode correctly in system BIOS Setup.

Step 1:
Turn on your computer and press <Delete> to enter BIOS Setup during the POST (Power-On Self-Test). Go to Peripherals\SATA Configuration, make sure SATA Controller(s) is enabled. To create RAID, set SATA Mode Selection to RAID (Figure 1).

![SATA Controller Configuration](image)

Step 2:
If you want to configure UEFI RAID, follow the steps in “C-1.” To enter the legacy RAID ROM, save the settings and exit BIOS Setup. Refer to “C-2” for more information.

The BIOS Setup menus described in this section may differ from the exact settings for your motherboard. The actual BIOS Setup menu options you will see shall depend on the motherboard you have and the BIOS version.
C-1. UEFI RAID Configuration

Only Windows 10/8.1 64-bit supports UEFI RAID configuration.

Step 1:
In BIOS Setup, go to BIOS Features and set Windows 8/10 Features to Windows 8/10 and CSM Support to Disabled (Figure 2). Save the changes and exit BIOS Setup.

Step 2:
After the system reboot, enter BIOS Setup again. Then enter the Peripherals\Intel(R) Rapid Storage Technology sub-menu (Figure 3).
Step 3:
On the Intel(R) Rapid Storage Technology menu, press <Enter> on Create RAID Volume to enter the Create RAID Volume screen. Enter a volume name with 1~16 letters (letters cannot be special characters) under the Name item and press <Enter>. Then, select a RAID level (Figure 4). RAID levels supported include RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 10, and RAID 5 (the selections available depend on the number of the hard drives being installed). Next, use the down arrow key to move to Select Disks.

Step 4:
Under Select Disks item, select the hard drives to be included in the RAID array. Press the <Space> key on the hard drives to be selected (selected hard drives are marked with "X"). Then set the stripe block size (Figure 5). The stripe block size can be set from 4 KB to 128 KB. Once you have selected the stripe block size, set the volume capacity.
Step 5:
After setting the capacity, move to Create Volume and press <Enter> to begin. (Figure 6)

After completing, you'll be brought back to the Intel(R) Rapid Storage Technology screen. Under RAID Volumes you can see the new RAID volume. To see more detailed information, press <Enter> on the volume to check for information on RAID level, stripe block size, array name, and array capacity, etc. (Figure 7)
Delete RAID Volume

To delete a RAID array, press <Enter> on the volume to be deleted on the Intel(R) Rapid Storage Technology screen. After entering the RAID VOLUME INFO screen, press <Enter> on Delete to enter the Delete screen. Press <Enter> on Yes (Figure 8).
C-2. Configuring Legacy RAID ROM

Enter the Intel® legacy RAID BIOS setup utility to configure a RAID array. Skip this step and proceed with the installation of Windows operating system for a non-RAID configuration.

Step 1:

After the POST memory test begins and before the operating system boot begins, look for a message which says "Press <Ctrl-I> to enter Configuration Utility" (Figure 9). Press <Ctrl> + <I> to enter the RAID Configuration Utility.

**Figure 9**

Step 2:

After you press <Ctrl> + <I>, the MAIN MENU screen will appear (Figure 10).

**Create RAID Volume**

If you want to create a RAID array, select Create RAID Volume in MAIN MENU and press <Enter>.
Step 3:
After entering the CREATE VOLUME MENU screen, enter a volume name with 1~16 letters (letters cannot be special characters) under the Name item and press <Enter>. Then, select a RAID level (Figure 11). RAID levels supported include RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 10, and RAID 5 (the selections available depend on the number of the hard drives being installed). Press <Enter> to proceed.

![Figure 11](image)

Step 4:
Under Disks item, select the hard drives to be included in the RAID array. If only two hard drives are installed, they will be automatically assigned to the array. Set the stripe block size (Figure 12) if necessary. The stripe block size can be set from 4 KB to 128 KB. Once you have selected the stripe block size, press <Enter>.

![Figure 12](image)
Step 5:
Enter the array capacity and press <Enter>. Finally press <Enter> on the Create Volume item to begin creating the RAID array. When prompted to confirm whether to create this volume, press <Y> to confirm or <N> to cancel (Figure 13).

When completed, you can see detailed information about the RAID array in the DISK/VOLUME INFORMATION section, including the RAID level, stripe block size, array name, and array capacity, etc. (Figure 14)

To exit the RAID BIOS utility, press <Esc> or select 6. Exit in MAIN MENU.

Now, you can proceed to install the SATA RAID/AHCI driver and operating system.
Recovery Volume Options
Intel® Rapid Recover Technology provides data protection by allowing users to easily restore data and system operation using a designated recovery drive. With the Rapid Recovery Technology, which employs RAID 1 functionality, users can copy the data from the master drive to the recovery drive; if needed, the data on the recovery drive can be restored back to the master drive.

Before you begin:
- The recovery drive must have equal or greater capacity than the master drive.
- A recovery volume can be created with two hard drives only. A recovery volume and a RAID array cannot co-exist in the system at the same time, that is, if you have already created a recovery volume, you are unable to create a RAID array.
- By default, only the master drive can be viewed in the operating system; the recovery drive is hidden.

Step 1:
Select Create RAID Volume in MAIN MENU and press <Enter> (Figure 15).

Step 2:
After entering the volume name, select Recovery under the RAID Level item and press <Enter> (Figure 16).
Step 3:
Press <Enter> under the **Select Disks** item. In the **SELECT DISKS** box, press <Tab> on the hard drive you want to use for the master drive and press <Space> on the hard drive you want to use for the recovery drive. (Make sure the recovery drive has equal or larger capacity than the master drive.) Then press <Enter> to confirm (Figure 17).

![CREATE VOLUME MENU](image1)

**Figure 17**

Step 4:
Under **Sync**, select **Continuous** or **On Request** (Figure 18). When set to **Continuous**, changes made to the data on the master drive will be automatically and continuously copied to the recovery drive when both hard drives are installed in the system. **On Request** allows users to update data from the master drive to the recovery drive manually using the Intel® Rapid Storage Technology utility in the operating system. **On Request** also allows users to restore the master drive to a previous state.

![CREATE VOLUME MENU](image2)

**Figure 18**

Step 5:
Finally press <Enter> on the **Create Volume** item to begin creating the Recovery Volume and follow the on-screen instructions to complete.
Delete RAID Volume

To delete a RAID array, select Delete RAID Volume in MAIN MENU and press <Enter>. In the DELETE VOLUME MENU section, use the up or down arrow key to select the array to be deleted and press <Delete>.

When prompted to confirm your selection (Figure 19), press <Y> to confirm or <N> to abort.

Acceleration Options

This option allows you to view the status of your accelerated drive/volume (Figure 20) created using the Intel® IRST utility. In case you are unable to run the Intel® IRST utility due to an application error or operating system issue, you will need to remove acceleration or manually enable synchronization (Maximized mode only) using this option in the RAID ROM utility.

Steps:
Select Acceleration Options in MAIN MENU and press <Enter>.
To remove the acceleration, select the accelerated drive/volume, press <R>, and press <Y> to confirm.
To synchronize data from the cache device to the accelerated drive/volume, press <S> and press <Y> to confirm.
2 Installing the SATA RAID/AHCI Driver and Operating System

With the correct BIOS settings, you are ready to install the operating system.

A. Installing Windows

As some operating systems already include Intel® SATA RAID/AHCI driver, you do not need to install separate RAID/AHCI driver during the Windows installation process. After the operating system is installed, we recommend that you install all required drivers from the motherboard driver disk using "Xpress Install" to ensure system performance and compatibility. If the operating system to be installed requires that you provide additional SATA RAID/AHCI driver during the OS installation process, please refer to the steps below:

Step 1:
Copy the IRST-x64 or IRST-x86 folder (depending on your OS version) under the Boot folder in the driver disk to your USB thumb drive.

Step 2:
Boot from the Windows setup disk and perform standard OS installation steps. When the screen requesting you to load the driver appears, select Browse.

Step 3:
Insert the USB thumb drive and then browse to the folder (IRST-x64 or IRST-x86) that you previously copied.

Step 4:
When a screen as shown in Figure 1 appears, select Intel Chipset SATA RAID Controller and click Next to load the driver and continue the OS installation.

![Figure 1](image-url)
B. Rebuilding an Array

Rebuilding is the process of restoring data to a hard drive from other drives in the array. Rebuilding applies only to fault-tolerant arrays such as RAID 1, RAID 5 or RAID 10 arrays. The procedures below assume a new drive is added to replace a failed drive to rebuild a RAID 1 array. (Note: The new drive must have equal or greater capacity than the old one.)

Turn off your computer and replace the failed hard drive with a new one. Restart your computer.

- **Enabling Automatic Rebuild**

Step 1:
When the message "Press <Ctrl-I> to enter Configuration Utility" appears, press <Ctrl> + <I> to enter the RAID Configuration Utility. The following screen appears after you enter the RAID Configuration Utility.

Step 2:
Select the new hard drive to add into the array to be rebuilt and press <Enter>. The following screen appears, indicating that an automatic rebuild will be performed after you enter the operating system. If you do not enable automatic rebuild on this stage, you have to manually rebuild the array in the operating system (see the next page for more details).

Step 2:
Select the new hard drive to add into the array to be rebuilt and press <Enter>. The following screen appears, indicating that an automatic rebuild will be performed after you enter the operating system. If you do not enable automatic rebuild on this stage, you have to manually rebuild the array in the operating system (see the next page for more details).
• Performing the Rebuild in the Operating System
While in the operating system, make sure the chipset driver has been installed from the motherboard driver disk. Then launch the Intel® Rapid Storage Technology utility from the desktop.

Step 1:
Go to the Manage menu and click Rebuild to another disk in Manage Volume.

Step 2:
Select a new drive to rebuild the RAID and click Rebuild.

The Status item on the left of the screen displays the rebuild progress.

Step 3:
After the RAID 1 volume rebuilding, the Status will display as Normal.
Step 2:
Go to the Manage menu of the Intel® Rapid Storage Technology utility and click Recover data in Manage Volume.

The Status item on the left of the screen displays the rebuild progress.

Restoring the Master Drive to a Previous State (for Recovery Volume only)
When two hard drives are set to Recovery Volume in Update on Request mode, you can restore the master drive data to the last backup state when needed. For example, in case the master drive detects a virus, you can restore the recovery drive data to the master drive.

Step 1:
Select 4. Recovery Volume Options in the MAIN MENU of the Intel® RAID Configuration Utility. On the RECOVERY VOLUMES OPTIONS menu, select Enable Only Recovery Disk to show the recovery drive in the operating system. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete and exit the RAID Configuration Utility.

Step 3:
Click Yes to begin the data recovery.

Step 4:
After the recovery volume is completed, the Status will display as Normal.