

Intel[®] Xeon[®] Processor E3-1200 Family

Specification Update

January 2012



INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS PROVIDED IN CONNECTION WITH INTEL PRODUCTS. NO LICENSE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, BY ESTOPPEL OR OTHERWISE, TO ANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN INTEL'S TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE FOR SUCH PRODUCTS, INTEL ASSUMES NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER, AND INTEL DISCLAIMS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY, RELATING TO SALE AND/OR USE OF INTEL PRODUCTS INCLUDING LIABILITY OR WARRANTIES RELATING TO FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, MERCHANTABILITY, OR INFRINGEMENT OF ANY PATENT, COPYRIGHT OR OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT. Intel products are not intended for use in medical, life saving, life sustaining, critical control or safety systems, or in nuclear facility applications.

Intel may make changes to specifications and product descriptions at any time, without notice.

Designers must not rely on the absence or characteristics of any features or instructions marked "reserved" or "undefined." Intel reserves these for future definition and shall have no responsibility whatsoever for conflicts or incompatibilities arising from future changes to them.

The processor may contain design defects or errors known as errata which may cause the product to deviate from published specifications. Current characterized errata are available on request.

Contact your local Intel sales office or your distributor to obtain the latest specifications and before placing your product order.

¹Intel processor numbers are not a measure of performance. Processor numbers differentiate features within each processor family, not across different processor families. See http://www.intel.com/products/processor_number for details. Over time processor numbers will increment based on changes in clock, speed, cache, or other features, and increments are not intended to represent proportional or quantitative increases in any particular feature. Current roadmap processor number progression is not necessarily representative of future roadmaps. See www.intel.com/products/processor_number for details.

Intel[®] Active Management Technology requires the computer system to have an Intel(R) AMT-enabled chipset, network hardware and software, as well as connection with a power source and a corporate network connection. Setup requires configuration by the purchaser and may require scripting with the management console or further integration into existing security frameworks to enable certain functionality. It may also require modifications of implementation of new business processes. With regard to notebooks, Intel AMT may not be available or certain capabilities may be limited over a host OS-based VPN or when connecting wirelessly, on battery power, sleeping, hibernating or powered off. For more information, see www.intel.com/technology/platform-technology/intel-amt/

Intel[®] Trusted Execution Technology (Intel[®] TXT) requires a computer system with Intel[®] Virtualization Technology (Intel[®] Virtualization Technology (Intel[®] VT-x) and Intel[®] Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O (Intel[®] VT-d)), a Intel TXT-enabled processor, chipset, BIOS, Authenticated Code Modules and an Intel TXT-compatible measured launched environment (MLE). The MLE could consist of a virtual machine monitor, an OS or an application. In addition, Intel TXT requires the system to contain a TPM v1.2, as defined by the Trusted Computing Group and specific software for some uses. For more information, see <http://www.intel.com/technology/security>

Intel[®] Virtualization Technology requires a computer system with an enabled Intel[®] processor, BIOS, virtual machine monitor (VMM) and, for some uses, certain computer system software enabled for it. Functionality, performance or other benefits will vary depending on hardware and software configurations and may require a BIOS update. Software applications may not be compatible with all operating systems. Please check with your application vendor.

* Intel[®] Turbo Boost Technology requires a PC with a processor with Intel Turbo Boost Technology capability. Intel Turbo Boost Technology performance varies depending on hardware, software and overall system configuration. Check with your PC manufacturer on whether your system delivers Intel Turbo Boost Technology. For more information, see <http://www.intel.com/technology/turboboost>

Intel[®] Hyper-threading Technology requires a computer system with a processor supporting HT Technology and an HT Technology-enabled chipset, BIOS, and operating system. Performance will vary depending on the specific hardware and software you use. For more information including details on which processors support HT Technology, see <http://www.intel.com/info/hyperthreading>.

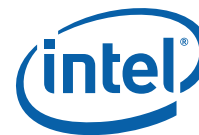
64-bit computing on Intel architecture requires a computer system with a processor, chipset, BIOS, operating system, device drivers and applications enabled for Intel[®] 64 architecture. Performance will vary depending on your hardware and software configurations. Consult with your system vendor for more information.

Copies of documents which have an order number and are referenced in this document, or other Intel literature may be obtained by visiting Intel's website at <http://www.intel.com>.

Intel, Intel Core, Celeron, Pentium, Intel Xeon, Intel Atom, Intel SpeedStep, and the Intel logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries in the United States and other countries.

*Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.

Copyright © 2012, Intel Corporation. All Rights Reserved.



Revision History

Revision History	5
Preface	6
Summary Tables of Changes	8
Identification Information	13
Errata	16
Specification Changes	44
Specification Clarifications	45
Documentation Changes	46

§





Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
-001	Initial Release	February 2011
-002	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added errata B083, B084, B085, B086, B087, B088, B089• Added Intel® Xeon® processor E3-1290	June 2011
-003	Added Erratum BO90, BO91	December 2011
-004	Added Errata BO92	January 2012



Preface

This document is an update to the specifications contained in the [Affected Documents](#) table below. This document is a compilation of device and documentation errata, specification clarifications and changes. It is intended for hardware system manufacturers and software developers of applications, operating systems, or tools.

Information types defined in [Nomenclature](#) are consolidated into the specification update and are no longer published in other documents.

This document may also contain information that was not previously published.

Affected Documents

Document Title	Document Number
<i>Intel® Xeon® Processor E3-1200 Family Datasheet, Volume 1</i>	324970-001
<i>Intel® Xeon® Processor E3-1200 Family Datasheet, Volume 2</i>	324971-001

Related Documents

Document Title	Document Number/ Location
<i>AP-485, Intel® Processor Identification and the CPUID Instruction</i>	http://www.intel.com/design/processor/applnots/241618.htm
<i>Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1: Basic Architecture</i> <i>Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2A: Instruction Set Reference Manual A-M</i> <i>Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2B: Instruction Set Reference Manual N-Z</i> <i>Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3A: System Programming Guide</i> <i>Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3B: System Programming Guide</i> <i>Intel® 64 and IA-32 Intel Architecture Optimization Reference Manual</i>	http://www.intel.com/products/processor/manuals/index.htm
<i>Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual Documentation Changes</i>	http://www.intel.com/design/processor/specupdt/252046.htm
<i>ACPI Specifications</i>	www.acpi.info



Nomenclature

Errata are design defects or errors. These may cause the processor behavior to deviate from published specifications. Hardware and software designed to be used with any given stepping must assume that all errata documented for that stepping are present on all devices.

S-Spec Number is a five-digit code used to identify products. Products are differentiated by their unique characteristics such as, core speed, L2 cache size, package type, etc. as described in the processor identification information table. Read all notes associated with each S-Spec number.

Specification Changes are modifications to the current published specifications. These changes will be incorporated in any new release of the specification.

Specification Clarifications describe a specification in greater detail or further highlight a specification's impact to a complex design situation. These clarifications will be incorporated in any new release of the specification.

Documentation Changes include typos, errors, or omissions from the current published specifications. These will be incorporated in any new release of the specification.

Note: Errata remain in the specification update throughout the product's lifecycle, or until a particular stepping is no longer commercially available. Under these circumstances, errata removed from the specification update are archived and available upon request. Specification changes, specification clarifications and documentation changes are removed from the specification update when the appropriate changes are made to the appropriate product specification or user documentation (datasheets, manuals, and so forth).



Summary Tables of Changes

The following tables indicate the errata, specification changes, specification clarifications, or documentation changes which apply to the processor. Intel may fix some of the errata in a future stepping of the component, and account for the other outstanding issues through documentation or specification changes as noted. These tables use the following notations:

Codes Used in Summary Tables

Stepping

- X: Errata exists in the stepping indicated. Specification Change or Clarification that applies to this stepping.
- (No mark)
or (Blank box): This erratum is fixed in listed stepping or specification change does not apply to listed stepping.

Page

- (Page): Page location of item in this document.

Status

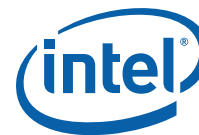
- Doc: Document change or update will be implemented.
- Plan Fix: This erratum may be fixed in a future stepping of the product.
- Fixed: This erratum has been previously fixed.
- No Fix: There are no plans to fix this erratum.

Row

Change bar to left of a table row indicates this erratum is either new or modified from the previous version of the document.

Errata (Sheet 1 of 5)

Number	Steppings		Status	ERRATA
	D-2	Q-0		
B01	X	X	No Fix	An Enabled Debug Breakpoint or Single Step Trap May Be Taken after MOV SS/POP SS Instruction if it is Followed by an Instruction That Signals a Floating Point Exception
B02	X	X	No Fix	APIC Error "Received Illegal Vector" May be Lost
B03	X	X	No Fix	An Uncorrectable Error Logged in IA32_CR_MC2_STATUS May also Result in a System Hang
B04	X	X	No Fix	B0-B3 Bits in DR6 For Non-Enabled Breakpoints May be Incorrectly Set
B05	X	X	No Fix	Changing the Memory Type for an In-Use Page Translation May Lead to Memory-Ordering Violations



Errata (Sheet 2 of 5)

Number	Steppings		Status	ERRATA
	D-2	Q-0		
BO6	X	X	No Fix	Code Segment Limit/Canonical Faults on RSM May be Serviced before Higher Priority Interrupts/Exceptions and May Push the Wrong Address Onto the Stack
BO7	X	X	No Fix	Corruption of CS Segment Register During RSM While Transitioning From Real Mode to Protected Mode
BO8	X	X	No Fix	Debug Exception Flags DR6.B0-B3 Flags May be Incorrect for Disabled Breakpoints
BO9	X	X	No Fix	DR6.B0-B3 May Not Report All Breakpoints Matched When a MOV/POP SS is Followed by a Store or an MMX Instruction
BO10	X	X	No Fix	EFLAGS Discrepancy on Page Faults and on EPT-Induced VM Exits after a Translation Change
BO11	X	X	No Fix	Fault on ENTER Instruction May Result in Unexpected Values on Stack Frame
BO12	X	X	No Fix	Faulting MMX Instruction May Incorrectly Update x87 FPU Tag Word
BO13	X	X	No Fix	FREEZE_WHILE_SMM Does Not Prevent Event From Pending PEBS During SMM
BO14	X	X	No Fix	General Protection Fault (#GP) for Instructions Greater than 15 Bytes May be Preempted
BO15	X	X	No Fix	#GP on Segment Selector Descriptor that Straddles Canonical Boundary May Not Provide Correct Exception Error Code
BO16	X	X	No Fix	IO_SMI Indication in SMRAM State Save Area May be Set Incorrectly
BO17	X	X	No Fix	IRET under Certain Conditions May Cause an Unexpected Alignment Check Exception
BO18	X	X	No Fix	LER MSRs May Be Unreliable
BO19	X	X	No Fix	LBR, BTS, BTM May Report a Wrong Address when an Exception/Interrupt Occurs in 64-bit Mode
BO20	X	X	No Fix	MCi_Status Overflow Bit May Be Incorrectly Set on a Single Instance of a DTLB Error
BO21	X	X	No Fix	MONITOR or CLFLUSH on the Local XAPIC's Address Space Results in Hang
BO22	X	X	No Fix	MOV To/From Debug Registers Causes Debug Exception
BO23	X	X	No Fix	PEBS Record not Updated when in Probe Mode
BO24	X	X	No Fix	Performance Monitoring Event FP_MMX_TRANS_TO_MMX May Not Count Some Transitions
BO25	X	X	No Fix	REP MOVs/STOS Executing with Fast Strings Enabled and Crossing Page Boundaries with Inconsistent Memory Types may use an Incorrect Data Size or Lead to Memory-Ordering Violations
BO26	X	X	No Fix	Reported Memory Type May Not Be Used to Access the VMCS and Referenced Data Structures
BO27	X	X	No Fix	Single Step Interrupts with Floating Point Exception Pending May Be Mishandled
BO28	X	X	No Fix	Storage of PEBS Record Delayed Following Execution of MOV SS or STI
BO29	X	X	No Fix	The Processor May Report a #TS Instead of a #GP Fault
BO30	X	X	No Fix	VM Exits Due to "NMI-Window Exiting" May Be Delayed by One Instruction
BO31	X	X	No Fix	Pending x87 FPU Exceptions (#MF) May be Signaled Earlier Than Expected
BO32	X	X	No Fix	Values for LBR/BTS/BTM Will be Incorrect after an Exit from SMM
BO33	X	X	No Fix	Unsupported PCIe* Upstream Access May Complete with an Incorrect Byte Count
BO34	X	X	No Fix	Malformed PCIe Transactions May be Treated as Unsupported Requests Instead of as Critical Errors



Errata (Sheet 3 of 5)

Number	Steppings		Status	ERRATA
	D-2	Q-0		
BO35	X	X	No Fix	PCIe Root Port May Not Initiate Link Speed Change
BO36	X	X	No Fix	Incorrect Address Computed For Last Byte of FXSAVE/FXRSTOR or XSAVE/XRSTOR Image Leads to Partial Memory Update
BO37	X	X	No Fix	Performance Monitor SSE Retired Instructions May Return Incorrect Values
BO38	X	X	No Fix	FP Data Operand Pointer May Be Incorrectly Calculated After an FP Access Which Wraps a 4-Gbyte Boundary in Code That Uses 32-Bit Address Size in 64-bit Mode
BO39	X	X	No Fix	FP Data Operand Pointer May Be Incorrectly Calculated After an FP Access Which Wraps a 64-Kbyte Boundary in 16-Bit Code
BO40	X	X	No Fix	Spurious Interrupts May be Generated From the Intel® Virtualization Technology (Intel® VT) for Directed I/O (Intel® VT-d) Remap Engine
BO41	X	X	No Fix	Fault Not Reported When Setting Reserved Bits of Intel® VT-d Queued Invalidation Descriptors
BO42	X	X	No Fix	VPHMINPOSUW Instruction in Vex Format Does Not Signal #UD When vex.vvvv !=1111b
BO43	X	X	No Fix	LBR, BTM or BTS Records May have Incorrect Branch From Information After an Enhance Intel SpeedStep® Technology/T-state/S-state/C1E Transition or Adaptive Thermal Throttling
BO44	X	X	No Fix	VMREAD/VMWRITE Instruction May Not Fail When Accessing an Unsupported Field in VMCS
BO45	X	X	No Fix	Clock Modulation Duty Cycle Cannot be Programmed to 6.25%
BO46	X	X	No Fix	Execution of VAESIMC or VAESKEYGENASSIST With An Illegal Value for VEX.vvvv May Produce a #NM Exception
BO47	X	X	No Fix	Memory Aliasing of Code Pages May Cause Unpredictable System Behavior
BO48	X	X	No Fix	PCI Express* Graphics Receiver Error Reported When Receiver With L0s Enabled and Link Retrain Performed
BO49	X	X	No Fix	Unexpected #UD on VZEROALL/VZERoupper
BO50	X	X	No Fix	Perfmon Event LD_BLOCKS.STORE_FORWARD May Overcount
BO51	X	X	No Fix	Conflict Between Processor Graphics Internal Message Cycles And Graphics Reads From Certain Physical Memory Ranges May Cause a System Hang
BO52	X	X	No Fix	Execution of Opcode 9BH with the VEX Opcode Extension May Produce a #NM Exception
BO53	X	X	No Fix	Executing The GETSEC Instruction While Throttling May Result in a Processor Hang
BO54	X	X	No Fix	A Write to the IA32_FIXED_CTR1 MSR May Result in Incorrect Value in Certain Conditions
BO55	X	X	No Fix	Instruction Fetch May Cause Machine Check if Page Size and Memory Type Was Changed Without Invalidation
BO56	X	X	No Fix	Reception of Certain Malformed Transactions May Cause PCIe Port to Hang Rather Than Reporting an Error
BO57	X	X	No Fix	PCIe LTR Incorrectly Reported as Being Supported
BO58	X	X	No Fix	PerfMon Overflow Status Can Not be Cleared After Certain Conditions Have Occurred
BO59	X	X	No Fix	XSAVE Executed During Paging-Structure Modification May Cause Unexpected Processor Behavior
BO60	X	X	No Fix	C-state Exit Latencies May be Higher Than Expected



Errata (Sheet 4 of 5)

Number	Steppings		Status	ERRATA
	D-2	Q-0		
B061	X	X	No Fix	MSR_Temperature_Target May Have an Incorrect Value in the Temperature Control Offset Field
B062	X	X	No Fix	Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping Will Not Report a Fault if Interrupt Index Exceeds FFFFH
B063	X	X	No Fix	PCIe Link Speed May Not Change From 5.0 GT/s to 2.5 GT/s
B064	X	X	No Fix	L1 Data Cache Errors May be Logged With Level Set to 1 Instead of 0
B065	X	X	No Fix	An Unexpected Page Fault or EPT Violation May Occur After Another Logical Processor Creates a Valid Translation for a Page
B066	X	X	No Fix	TSC Deadline Not Armed While in APIC Legacy Mode
B067	X	X	No Fix	PCIe Upstream TCfgWr May Cause Unpredictable System Behavior
B068	X	X	No Fix	Processor May Fail to Acknowledge a TLP Request
B069	X	X	No Fix	Executing The GETSEC Instruction While Throttling May Result in a Processor Hang
B070	X	X	No Fix	PerfMon Event LOAD_HIT_PRE.SW_PREFETCH May Overcount
B071	X	X	No Fix	Execution of FXSAVE or FXRSTOR With the VEX Prefix May Produce a #NM Exception
B072	X	X	No Fix	Unexpected #UD on VPEXTRD/VPINSRD
B073	X	X	No Fix	Restrictions on ECC_Inject_Count Update When Disabling and Enabling Error Injection
B074	X	X	No Fix	Successive Fixed Counter Overflows May be Discarded
B075	X	X	No Fix	#GP May be Signaled When Invalid VEX Prefix Precedes Conditional Branch Instructions
B076	X	X	No Fix	A Read from The APIC-Timer CCR May Disarm The TSC_Deadline Counter
B077	X	X	No Fix	An Unexpected PMI May Occur After Writing a Large Value to IA32_FIXED_CTR2
B078	X	X	No Fix	RDMSR From The APIC-Timer CCR May Disarm The APIC Timer in TSC Deadline Mode
B079	X	X	No Fix	RC6 Entry Can be Blocked by Asynchronous Intel VT-d Flows
B080	X	X	No Fix	Repeated PCIe and/or DMI L1 Transitions During Package Power States May Cause a System Hang
B081	X	X	No Fix	Execution of BIST During Cold RESET Will Result in a Machine Check Shutdown
B082	X	X	No Fix	PCI Express Differential Peak-Peak Tx Voltage Swing May Violate the Specification PCI Express® Differential Peak-Peak Tx Voltage Swing May Violate the Specification
B083	X	X	No Fix	PCIe Presence Detect State May Not be Accurate After a Warm Reset
B084	X	X	No Fix	Display Corruption May be Seen After Graphics Voltage Rail (VCC_AXG) Power Up
B085	X	X	No Fix	PCMPESTRI, PCMPESTRM, VPCMPESTRI and VPCMPESTRM Always Operate with 32-bit Length Registers
B086	X	X	No Fix	VM Entries That Return From SMM Using VMLAUNCH May Not Update The Launch State of the VMCS
B087	X	X	No Fix	Interrupt From Local APIC Timer May Not Be Detectable While Being Delivered



Errata (Sheet 5 of 5)

Number	Steppings		Status	ERRATA
	D-2	Q-0		
BO88	X	X	No Fix	An Unexpected Page Fault May Occur Following the Unmapping and Remapping of a Page
BO89	X	X	No Fix	A PCIe Device That Initially Transmits Minimal Posted Data Credits May Cause a System Hang
BO90	X	X	No Fix	Intel® Trusted Execution Technology ACM Revocation
BO91	X	X	No Fix	VMASKMOV to Access Memory Mapped I/O or Uncached Memory May Cause The Logical Processor to Hang
BO92				Programming PDIR And an Additional Precise PerfMon Event May Cause Unexpected PMI or PEBS Events

Specification Changes

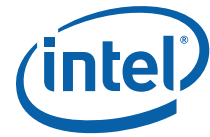
Number	SPECIFICATION CHANGES
	None for this revision of this specification update.

Specification Clarifications

Number	SPECIFICATION CLARIFICATIONS
	None for this revision of this specification update.

Documentation Changes

Number	DOCUMENTATION CHANGES
	None for this revision of this specification update.



Identification Information

Component Identification using Programming Interface

The processor stepping can be identified by the following register contents:

Reserved	Extended Family ¹	Extended Model ²	Reserved	Processor Type ³	Family Code ⁴	Model Number ⁵	Stepping ID ⁶
31:28	27:20	19:16	15:14	13:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
	00000000b	0010b		00b	0110	1010b	xxxxb

Note:

- The Extended Family, bits [27:20] are used in conjunction with the Family Code, specified in bits [11:8], to indicate whether the processor belongs to the Intel386, Intel486, Pentium®, Pentium Pro, Pentium 4, or Intel® Core™ processor family.
- The Extended Model, bits [19:16] in conjunction with the Model Number, specified in bits [7:4], are used to identify the model of the processor within the processor's family.
- The Processor Type, specified in bits [13:12] indicates whether the processor is an original OEM processor, an OverDrive processor, or a dual processor (capable of being used in a dual processor system).
- The Family Code corresponds to bits [11:8] of the EDX register after RESET, bits [11:8] of the EAX register after the CPUID instruction is executed with a 1 in the EAX register, and the generation field of the Device ID register accessible through Boundary Scan.
- The Model Number corresponds to bits [7:4] of the EDX register after RESET, bits [7:4] of the EAX register after the CPUID instruction is executed with a 1 in the EAX register, and the model field of the Device ID register accessible through Boundary Scan.
- The Stepping ID in bits [3:0] indicates the revision number of that model. See [Table 1](#) for the processor stepping ID number in the CPUID information.

When EAX is initialized to a value of '1', the CPUID instruction returns the *Extended Family, Extended Model, Processor Type, Family Code, Model Number and Stepping ID* value in the EAX register. Note that the EDX processor signature value after reset is equivalent to the processor signature output value in the EAX register.

Cache and TLB descriptor parameters are provided in the EAX, EBX, ECX and EDX registers after the CPUID instruction is executed with a 2 in the EAX register.

The processor can be identified by the following register contents:

Stepping	Vendor ID ¹	Host Device ID ²	Processor Graphics Device ID ³	Revision ID ⁴
D-2	8086h	0108h	010Ah	09h
Q-0	8086h	0108h	010Ah	09h

Notes:

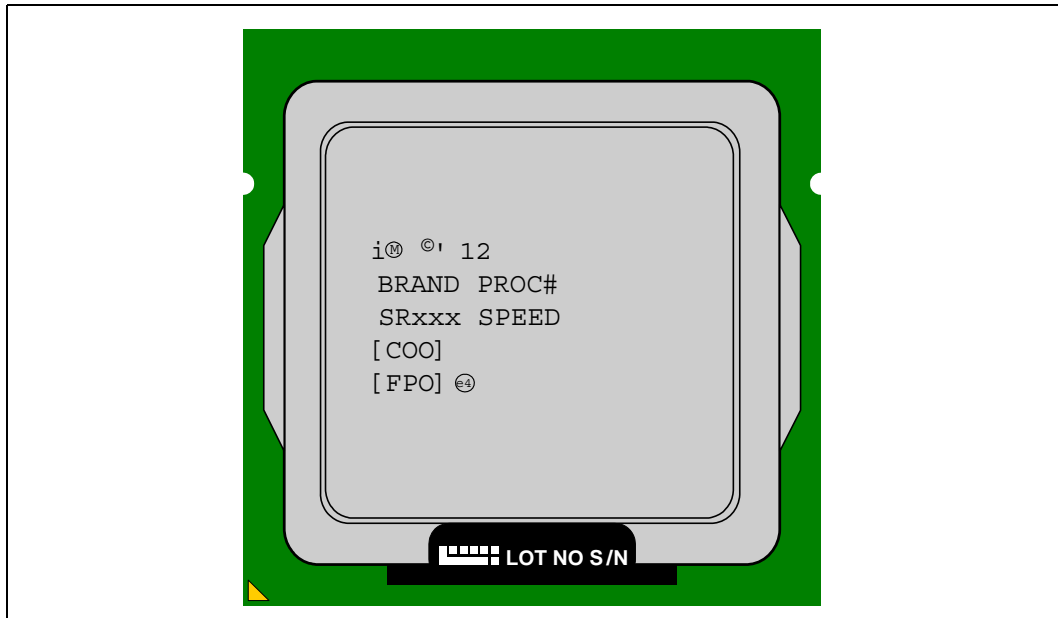
- The Vendor ID corresponds to bits 15:0 of the Vendor ID Register located at offset 00–01h in the PCI function 0 configuration space.
- The Host Device ID corresponds to bits 15:0 of the Device ID Register located at Device 0 offset 02–03h in the PCI function 0 configuration space.
- The Processor Graphics Device ID (DID2) corresponds to bits 15:0 of the Device ID Register located at Device 2 offset 02–03h in the PCI function 0 configuration space.
- The Revision Number corresponds to bits 7:0 of the Revision ID Register located at offset 08h in the PCI function 0 configuration space.



Component Marking Information

The processor stepping can be identified by the following component markings.

Figure 1. Processor Production Top-side Markings (Example)



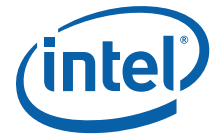


Table 1. Server/Workstation Processor Identification

QDF / S-Spec Number	Processor Number	Stepping	Processor Signature	Core Frequency (GHz) / DDR3 (MHz) / Processor Graphics Frequency	Max Intel® Turbo Boost Technology 2.0 Frequency (GHz) ¹	Shared L3 Cache Size (MB)	Notes
SR00R	E3-1280	D-2	0x206A7h	3.5/1333/0	4 core: 3.6 3 core: 3.7 2 core: 3.8 1 core: 3.9	8	1,2,3,4
SR00P	E3-1275	D-2	0x206A7h	3.4/1333/850	4 core: 3.5 3 core: 3.6 2 core: 3.7 1 core: 3.8	8	1,2,3,4,6
SR00N	E3-1270	D-2	0x206A7h	3.4/1333/0	4 core: 3.5 3 core: 3.6 2 core: 3.7 1 core: 3.8	8	1,2,3,4
SR00M	E3-1260L	D-2	0x206A7h	2.4/1333/650	4 core: 2.5 3 core: 2.8 2 core: 3.2 1 core: 3.3	8	1,2,3,4,5
SR00L	E3-1245	D-2	0x206A7h	3.3/1333/850	4 core: 3.4 3 core: 3.5 2 core: 3.6 1 core: 3.7	8	1,2,3,4,6
SR00K	E3-1240	D-2	0x206A7h	3.3/1333/0	4 core: 3.4 3 core: 3.5 2 core: 3.6 1 core: 3.7	8	1,2,3,4
SR00J	E3-1235	D-2	0x206A7h	3.2/1333/850	4 core: 3.3 3 core: 3.4 2 core: 3.5 1 core: 3.6	8	1,2,3,4,6
SR00H	E3-1230	D-2	0x206A7h	3.2/1333/0	4 core: 3.3 3 core: 3.4 2 core: 3.5 1 core: 3.6	8	1,2,3,4
SR00G	E3-1225	D-2	0x206A7h	3.1/1333/850	4 core: 3.2 3 core: 3.3 2 core: 3.3 1 core: 3.4	8	2,3,4,6
SR070	E3-1220L	Q-0	0x206A7h	2.2/1333/0	2 core: 2.2 1 core: 3.2	3	1,2,3,4
SR00F	E3-1220	D-2	0x206A7h	3.1/1333/0	4 core: 3.2 3 core: 3.3 2 core: 3.3 1 core: 3.4	8	2,3,4

Notes:

1. Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology enabled.
2. Intel® Trusted Execution Technology (Intel® TXT) enabled.
3. Intel® Virtualization Technology for IA-32, Intel® 64 and Intel® Architecture (Intel® VT-x) enabled.
4. Intel® Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O (Intel® VT-d) enabled.
5. Intel® HD Graphics 2000
6. Intel® HD Graphics P3000



Errata

BO1. An Enabled Debug Breakpoint or Single Step Trap May Be Taken after MOV SS/POP SS Instruction if it is Followed by an Instruction That Signals a Floating Point Exception

Problem: A MOV SS/POP SS instruction should inhibit all interrupts including debug breakpoints until after execution of the following instruction. This is intended to allow the sequential execution of MOV SS/POP SS and MOV [r/e]SP, [r/e]BP instructions without having an invalid stack during interrupt handling. However, an enabled debug breakpoint or single step trap may be taken after MOV SS/POP SS if this instruction is followed by an instruction that signals a floating point exception rather than a MOV [r/e]SP, [r/e]BP instruction. This results in a debug exception being signaled on an unexpected instruction boundary since the MOV SS/POP SS and the following instruction should be executed atomically.

Implication: This can result in incorrect signaling of a debug exception and possibly a mismatched Stack Segment and Stack Pointer. If MOV SS/POP SS is not followed by a MOV [r/e]SP, [r/e]BP, there may be a mismatched Stack Segment and Stack Pointer on any exception. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software or system.

Workaround: As recommended in the *IA32 Intel® Architecture Software Developer's Manual*, the use of MOV SS/POP SS in conjunction with MOV [r/e]SP, [r/e]BP will avoid the failure since the MOV [r/e]SP, [r/e]BP will not generate a floating point exception. Developers of debug tools should be aware of the potential incorrect debug event signaling created by this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO2. APIC Error "Received Illegal Vector" May be Lost

Problem: APIC (Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller) may not update the ESR (Error Status Register) flag Received Illegal Vector bit [6] properly when an illegal vector error is received on the same internal clock that the ESR is being written (as part of the write-read ESR access flow). The corresponding error interrupt will also not be generated for this case.

Implication: Due to this erratum, an incoming illegal vector error may not be logged into ESR properly and may not generate an error interrupt.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

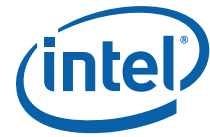
BO3. An Uncorrectable Error Logged in IA32_CR_MC2_STATUS May also Result in a System Hang

Problem: Uncorrectable errors logged in IA32_CR_MC2_STATUS MSR (409H) may also result in a system hang causing an Internal Timer Error (MCACOD = 0x0400h) to be logged in another machine check bank (IA32_MCi_STATUS).

Implication: Uncorrectable errors logged in IA32_CR_MC2_STATUS can further cause a system hang and an Internal Timer Error to be logged.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO4. B0-B3 Bits in DR6 For Non-Enabled Breakpoints May be Incorrectly Set

Problem: Some of the B0-B3 bits (breakpoint conditions detect flags, bits [3:0]) in DR6 may be incorrectly set for non-enabled breakpoints when the following sequence happens:

1. MOV or POP instruction to SS (Stack Segment) selector;
2. Next instruction is FP (Floating Point) that gets FP assist
3. Another instruction after the FP instruction completes successfully
4. A breakpoint occurs due to either a data breakpoint on the preceding instruction or a code breakpoint on the next instruction.

Due to this erratum a non-enabled breakpoint triggered on step 1 or step 2 may be reported in B0-B3 after the breakpoint occurs in step 4.

Implication: Due to this erratum, B0-B3 bits in DR6 may be incorrectly set for non-enabled breakpoints.

Workaround: Software should not execute a floating point instruction directly after a MOV SS or POP SS instruction.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO5. Changing the Memory Type for an In-Use Page Translation May Lead to Memory-Ordering Violations

Problem: Under complex microarchitectural conditions, if software changes the memory type for data being actively used and shared by multiple threads without the use of semaphores or barriers, software may see load operations execute out of order.

Implication: Memory ordering may be violated. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: Software should ensure pages are not being actively used before requesting their memory type be changed.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO6. Code Segment Limit/Canonical Faults on RSM May be Serviced before Higher Priority Interrupts/Exceptions and May Push the Wrong Address Onto the Stack

Problem: Normally, when the processor encounters a Segment Limit or Canonical Fault due to code execution, a #GP (General Protection Exception) fault is generated after all higher priority Interrupts and exceptions are serviced. Due to this erratum, if RSM (Resume from System Management Mode) returns to execution flow that results in a Code Segment Limit or Canonical Fault, the #GP fault may be serviced before a higher priority Interrupt or Exception (for example, NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt), Debug break(#DB), Machine Check (#MC), and so forth). If the RSM attempts to return to a non-canonical address, the address pushed onto the stack for this #GP fault may not match the non-canonical address that caused the fault.

Implication: Operating systems may observe a #GP fault being serviced before higher priority Interrupts and Exceptions. Intel has not observed this erratum on any commercially available software.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO7. Corruption of CS Segment Register During RSM While Transitioning From Real Mode to Protected Mode

Problem: During the transition from real mode to protected mode, if an SMI (System Management Interrupt) occurs between the MOV to CR0 that sets PE (Protection Enable, bit 0) and the first far JMP, the subsequent RSM (Resume from System Management Mode) may cause the lower two bits of CS segment register to be corrupted.

Implication: The corruption of the bottom two bits of the CS segment register will have no impact unless software explicitly examines the CS segment register between enabling protected mode and the first far JMP. *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual Volume 3A: System Programming Guide, Part 1*, in the section titled "Switching to Protected Mode" recommends the far JMP immediately follows the write to CR0 to enable protected mode. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO8. Debug Exception Flags DR6.B0-B3 Flags May be Incorrect for Disabled Breakpoints

Problem: When a debug exception is signaled on a load that crosses cache lines with data forwarded from a store and whose corresponding breakpoint enable flags are disabled (DR7.G0-G3 and DR7.L0-L3), the DR6.B0-B3 flags may be incorrect.

Implication: The debug exception DR6.B0-B3 flags may be incorrect for the load if the corresponding breakpoint enable flag in DR7 is disabled.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

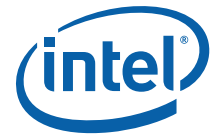
BO9. DR6.B0-B3 May Not Report All Breakpoints Matched When a MOV/POP SS is Followed by a Store or an MMX Instruction

Problem: Normally, data breakpoints matches that occur on a MOV SS, r/m or POP SS will not cause a debug exception immediately after MOV/POP SS but will be delayed until the instruction boundary following the next instruction is reached. After the debug exception occurs, DR6.B0-B3 bits will contain information about data breakpoints matched during the MOV/POP SS as well as breakpoints detected by the following instruction. Due to this erratum, DR6.B0-B3 bits may not contain information about data breakpoints matched during the MOV/POP SS when the following instruction is either an MMX instruction that uses a memory addressing mode with an index or a store instruction.

Implication: When this erratum occurs, DR6 may not contain information about all breakpoints matched. This erratum will not be observed under the recommended usage of the MOV SS,r/m or POP SS instructions (that is, following them only with an instruction that writes (E/R)SP).

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO10. EFLAGS Discrepancy on Page Faults and on EPT-Induced VM Exits after a Translation Change

Problem: This erratum is regarding the case where paging structures are modified to change a linear address from writable to non-writable without software performing an appropriate TLB invalidation. When a subsequent access to that address by a specific instruction (ADD, AND, BTC, BTR, BTS, CMPXCHG, DEC, INC, NEG, NOT, OR, ROL/ROR, SAL/SAR/SHL/SHR, SHLD, SHRD, SUB, XOR, and XADD) causes a page fault or an EPT-induced VM exit, the value saved for EFLAGS may incorrectly contain the arithmetic flag values that the EFLAGS register would have held had the instruction completed without fault or VM exit. For page faults, this can occur even if the fault causes a VM exit or if its delivery causes a nested fault.

Implication: None identified. Although the EFLAGS value saved by an affected event (a page fault or an EPT-induced VM exit) may contain incorrect arithmetic flag values, Intel has not identified software that is affected by this erratum. This erratum will have no further effects once the original instruction is restarted because the instruction will produce the same results as if it had initially completed without fault or VM exit.

Workaround: If the handler of the affected events inspects the arithmetic portion of the saved EFLAGS value, then system software should perform a synchronized paging structure modification and TLB invalidation.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO11. Fault on ENTER Instruction May Result in Unexpected Values on Stack Frame

Problem: The ENTER instruction is used to create a procedure stack frame. Due to this erratum, if execution of the ENTER instruction results in a fault, the dynamic storage area of the resultant stack frame may contain unexpected values (i.e. residual stack data as a result of processing the fault).

Implication: Data in the created stack frame may be altered following a fault on the ENTER instruction. Please refer to "Procedure Calls For Block-Structured Languages" in *IA-32 Intel® Architecture Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1, Basic Architecture*, for information on the usage of the ENTER instructions. This erratum is not expected to occur in ring 3. Faults are usually processed in ring 0 and stack switch occurs when transferring to ring 0. Intel has not observed this erratum on any commercially available software.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO12. Faulting MMX Instruction May Incorrectly Update x87 FPU Tag Word

Problem: Under a specific set of conditions, MMX stores (MOVD, MOVQ, MOVNTQ, MASKMOVQ) which cause memory access faults (#GP, #SS, #PF, or #AC), may incorrectly update the x87 FPU tag word register.

This erratum will occur when the following additional conditions are also met.

- The MMX store instruction must be the first MMX instruction to operate on x87 FPU state (i.e. the x87 FP tag word is not already set to 0x0000).
- For MOVD, MOVQ, MOVNTQ stores, the instruction must use an addressing mode that uses an index register (this condition does not apply to MASKMOVQ).

Implication: If the erratum conditions are met, the x87 FPU tag word register may be incorrectly set to a 0x0000 value when it should not have been modified.

Workaround: None identified



Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO13. FREEZE_WHILE_SMM Does Not Prevent Event From Pending PEBS During SMM

Problem: In general, a PEBS record should be generated on the first count of the event after the counter has overflowed. However, IA32_DEBUGCTL_MSR.FREEZE_WHILE_SMM (MSR 1D9H, bit [14]) prevents performance counters from counting during SMM (System Management Mode). Due to this erratum, if

1. A performance counter overflowed before an SMI
2. A PEBS record has not yet been generated because another count of the event has not occurred
3. The monitored event occurs during SMM

then a PEBS record will be saved after the next RSM instruction.

When FREEZE_WHILE_SMM is set, a PEBS should not be generated until the event occurs outside of SMM.

Implication: A PEBS record may be saved after an RSM instruction due to the associated performance counter detecting the monitored event during SMM; even when FREEZE_WHILE_SMM is set.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO14. General Protection Fault (#GP) for Instructions Greater than 15 Bytes May be Preempted

Problem: When the processor encounters an instruction that is greater than 15 bytes in length, a #GP is signaled when the instruction is decoded. Under some circumstances, the #GP fault may be preempted by another lower priority fault (for example, Page Fault (#PF)). However, if the preempting lower priority faults are resolved by the operating system and the instruction retried, a #GP fault will occur.

Implication: Software may observe a lower-priority fault occurring before or in lieu of a #GP fault. Instructions of greater than 15 bytes in length can only occur if redundant prefixes are placed before the instruction.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

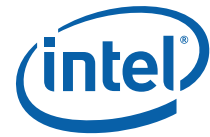
BO15. #GP on Segment Selector Descriptor that Straddles Canonical Boundary May Not Provide Correct Exception Error Code

Problem: During a #GP (General Protection Exception), the processor pushes an error code on to the exception handler's stack. If the segment selector descriptor straddles the canonical boundary, the error code pushed onto the stack may be incorrect.

Implication: An incorrect error code may be pushed onto the stack. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO16. IO_SMI Indication in SMRAM State Save Area May be Set Incorrectly

Problem: The IO_SMI bit in SMRAM's location 7FA4H is set to "1" by the CPU to indicate a System Management Interrupt (SMI) occurred as the result of executing an instruction that reads from an I/O port. Due to this erratum, the IO_SMI bit may be incorrectly set by:

- A non-I/O instruction
- SMI is pending while a lower priority event interrupts
- A REP I/O read
- A I/O read that redirects to MWAIT

Implication: SMM handlers may get false IO_SMI indication.

Workaround: The SMM handler has to evaluate the saved context to determine if the SMI was triggered by an instruction that read from an I/O port. The SMM handler must not restart an I/O instruction if the platform has not been configured to generate a synchronous SMI for the recorded I/O port address.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO17. IRET under Certain Conditions May Cause an Unexpected Alignment Check Exception

Problem: In IA-32e mode, it is possible to get an Alignment Check Exception (#AC) on the IRET instruction even though alignment checks were disabled at the start of the IRET. This can only occur if the IRET instruction is returning from CPL3 code to CPL3 code. IRETs from CPL0/1/2 are not affected. This erratum can occur if the EFLAGS value on the stack has the AC flag set, and the interrupt handler's stack is misaligned. In IA-32e mode, RSP is aligned to a 16-byte boundary before pushing the stack frame.

Implication: In IA-32e mode, under the conditions given above, an IRET can get a #AC even if alignment checks are disabled at the start of the IRET. This erratum can only be observed with a software generated stack frame.

Workaround: Software should not generate misaligned stack frames for use with IRET.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO18. LER MSRs May Be Unreliable

Problem: Due to certain internal processor events, updates to the LER (Last Exception Record) MSRs, MSR_LER_FROM_LIP (1DDH) and MSR_LER_TO_LIP (1DEH), may happen when no update was expected.

Implication: The values of the LER MSRs may be unreliable.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO19. LBR, BTS, BTM May Report a Wrong Address when an Exception/Interrupt Occurs in 64-bit Mode

Problem: An exception/interrupt event should be transparent to the LBR (Last Branch Record), BTS (Branch Trace Store) and BTM (Branch Trace Message) mechanisms. However, during a specific boundary condition where the exception/interrupt occurs right after the execution of an instruction at the lower canonical boundary (0x00007FFFFFFFFF) in 64-bit mode, the LBR return registers will save a wrong return address with bits 63 to 48 incorrectly sign extended to all 1's. Subsequent BTS and BTM operations which report the LBR will also be incorrect.

Implication: LBR, BTS and BTM may report incorrect information in the event of an exception/interrupt.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO20. MCI_Status Overflow Bit May Be Incorrectly Set on a Single Instance of a DTLB Error

Problem: A single Data Translation Look Aside Buffer (DTLB) error can incorrectly set the Overflow (bit [62]) in the MCI_Status register. A DTLB error is indicated by MCA error code (bits [15:0]) appearing as binary value, 000x 0000 0001 0100, in the MCI_Status register.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the Overflow bit in the MCI_Status register may not be an accurate indication of multiple occurrences of DTLB errors. There is no other impact to normal processor functionality.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO21. MONITOR or CLFLUSH on the Local xAPIC's Address Space Results in Hang

Problem: If the target linear address range for a MONITOR or CLFLUSH is mapped to the local xAPIC's address space, the processor will hang.

Implication: When this erratum occurs, the processor will hang. The local xAPIC's address space must be uncached. The MONITOR instruction only functions correctly if the specified linear address range is of the type write-back. CLFLUSH flushes data from the cache. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: Do not execute MONITOR or CLFLUSH instructions on the local xAPIC address space.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO22. MOV To/From Debug Registers Causes Debug Exception

Problem: When in V86 mode, if a MOV instruction is executed to/from a debug registers, a general-protection exception (#GP) should be generated. However, in the case when the general detect enable flag (GD) bit is set, the observed behavior is that a debug exception (#DB) is generated instead.

Implication: With debug-register protection enabled (that is, the GD bit set), when attempting to execute a MOV on debug registers in V86 mode, a debug exception will be generated instead of the expected general-protection fault.

Workaround: In general, operating systems do not set the GD bit when they are in V86 mode. The GD bit is generally set and used by debuggers. The debug exception handler should check that the exception did not occur in V86 mode before continuing. If the exception did occur in V86 mode, the exception may be directed to the general-protection exception handler.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO23. PEBS Record not Updated when in Probe Mode

Problem: When a performance monitoring counter is configured for PEBS (Precise Event Based Sampling), overflows of the counter can result in storage of a PEBS record in the PEBS buffer. Due to this erratum, if the overflow occurs during probe mode, it may be ignored and a new PEBS record may not be added to the PEBS buffer.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the PEBS buffer may not be updated by overflows that occur during probe mode.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO24. Performance Monitoring Event FP_MMX_TRANS_TO_MMX May Not Count Some Transitions

Problem: Performance Monitor Event FP_MMX_TRANS_TO_MMX (Event CCH, Umask 01H) counts transitions from x87 Floating Point (FP) to MMX™ instructions. Due to this erratum, if only a small number of MMX instructions (including EMMS) are executed immediately after the last FP instruction, a FP to MMX transition may not be counted.

Implication: The count value for Performance Monitoring Event FP_MMX_TRANS_TO_MMX may be lower than expected. The degree of undercounting is dependent on the occurrences of the erratum condition while the counter is active. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO25. REP MOVSB/STOSB Executing with Fast Strings Enabled and Crossing Page Boundaries with Inconsistent Memory Types may use an Incorrect Data Size or Lead to Memory-Ordering Violations

Problem: Under certain conditions as described in the Software Developers Manual section “Out-of-Order Stores For String Operations in Pentium 4, Intel Xeon, and P6 Family Processors” the processor performs REP MOVSB or REP STOSB as fast strings. Due to this erratum fast string REP MOVSB/REP STOSB instructions that cross page boundaries from WB/WC memory types to UC/WP/WT memory types, may start using an incorrect data size or may observe memory ordering violations.

Implication: Upon crossing the page boundary the following may occur, dependent on the new page memory type:

- UC the data size of each write will now always be 8 bytes, as opposed to the original data size.
- WP the data size of each write will now always be 8 bytes, as opposed to the original data size and there may be a memory ordering violation.
- WT there may be a memory ordering violation.

Workaround: Software should avoid crossing page boundaries from WB or WC memory type to UC, WP or WT memory type within a single REP MOVSB or REP STOSB instruction that will execute with fast strings enabled.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO26. Reported Memory Type May Not Be Used to Access the VMCS and Referenced Data Structures

Problem: Bits 53:50 of the IA32_VMX_BASIC MSR report the memory type that the processor uses to access the VMCS and data structures referenced by pointers in the VMCS. Due to this erratum, a VMX access to the VMCS or referenced data structures will instead use the memory type that the MTRRs (memory-type range registers) specify for the physical address of the access.

Implication: Bits 53:50 of the IA32_VMX_BASIC MSR report that the WB (write-back) memory type will be used but the processor may use a different memory type.

Workaround: Software should ensure that the VMCS and referenced data structures are located at physical addresses that are mapped to WB memory type by the MTRRs.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO27. Single Step Interrupts with Floating Point Exception Pending May Be Mishandled

Problem: In certain circumstances, when a floating point exception (#MF) is pending during single-step execution, processing of the single-step debug exception (#DB) may be mishandled.

Implication: When this erratum occurs, #DB will be incorrectly handled as follows:

- #DB is signaled before the pending higher priority #MF (Interrupt 16)
- #DB is generated twice on the same instruction

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO28. Storage of PEBS Record Delayed Following Execution of MOV SS or STI

Problem: When a performance monitoring counter is configured for PEBS (Precise Event Based Sampling), overflow of the counter results in storage of a PEBS record in the PEBS buffer. The information in the PEBS record represents the state of the next instruction to be executed following the counter overflow. Due to this erratum, if the counter overflow occurs after execution of either MOV SS or STI, storage of the PEBS record is delayed by one instruction.

Implication: When this erratum occurs, software may observe storage of the PEBS record being delayed by one instruction following execution of MOV SS or STI. The state information in the PEBS record will also reflect the one instruction delay.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO29. The Processor May Report a #TS Instead of a #GP Fault

Problem: A jump to a busy TSS (Task-State Segment) may cause a #TS (invalid TSS exception) instead of a #GP fault (general protection exception).

Implication: Operation systems that access a busy TSS may get invalid TSS fault instead of a #GP fault. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO30. VM Exits Due to “NMI-Window Exiting” May Be Delayed by One Instruction

Problem: If VM entry is executed with the “NMI-window exiting” VM-execution control set to 1, a VM exit with exit reason “NMI window” should occur before execution of any instruction if there is no virtual-NMI blocking, no blocking of events by MOV SS, and no blocking of events by STI. If VM entry is made with no virtual-NMI blocking but with blocking of events by either MOV SS or STI, such a VM exit should occur after execution of one instruction in VMX non-root operation. Due to this erratum, the VM exit may be delayed by one additional instruction.

Implication: VMM software using “NMI-window exiting” for NMI virtualization should generally be unaffected, as the erratum causes at most a one-instruction delay in the injection of a virtual NMI, which is virtually asynchronous. The erratum may affect VMMs relying on deterministic delivery of the affected VM exits.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO31. Pending x87 FPU Exceptions (#MF) May be Signaled Earlier Than Expected

Problem: x87 instructions that trigger #MF normally service interrupts before the #MF. Due to this erratum, if an instruction that triggers #MF is executed while Enhanced Intel SpeedStep® Technology transitions, Intel® Turbo Boost Technology transitions, or Thermal Monitor events occur, the pending #MF may be signaled before pending interrupts are serviced.

Implication: Software may observe #MF being signaled before pending interrupts are serviced.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO32. Values for LBR/BTS/BTM Will be Incorrect after an Exit from SMM

Problem: After a return from SMM (System Management Mode), the CPU will incorrectly update the LBR (Last Branch Record) and the BTS (Branch Trace Store), hence rendering their data invalid. The corresponding data if sent out as a BTM on the system bus will also be incorrect. Note: This issue would only occur when one of the 3 above mentioned debug support facilities are used.

Implication: The value of the LBR, BTS, and BTM immediately after an RSM operation should not be used.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO33. Unsupported PCIe* Upstream Access May Complete with an Incorrect Byte Count

Problem: PCIe* Upstream IO and Configuration accesses are not supported. If an IO or Configuration request is received upstream, the integrated PCIe controller will treat it as an unsupported request, the request will be dropped, and a completion will be sent with the UR (Unsupported Request) completion status. This completion, according to the PCIe specification, should indicate a byte count of 4. Due to this erratum, the byte count is set to the same byte count as the offending request.

Implication: The processor response to an unsupported PCIe access may not fully comply to the PCIe specification.

Workaround: PCIe agents should not issue unsupported accesses.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO34. Malformed PCIe Transactions May be Treated as Unsupported Requests Instead of as Critical Errors

Problem: PCIe MSG/MSG_D TLPs (Transaction Layer Packets) with incorrect Routing Code as well as the deprecated TCfgRD and TCfgWr types should be treated as malformed transactions leading to a critical error. Due to this erratum, the integrated PCIe controller's root ports may treat such messages as UR (Unsupported Requests).

Implication: Legacy malformed PCIe transactions may be treated as UR instead of as critical errors.

Workaround: None identified

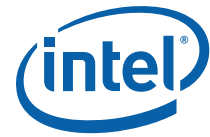
Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO35. PCIe Root Port May Not Initiate Link Speed Change

Problem: PCIe specification rev 2.0 requires the upstream component to maintain the PCIe link at the target link speed or the highest speed supported by both components on the link, whichever is lower. PCIe root port will not initiate the link speed change without being triggered by the software. System BIOS will trigger the link speed change under normal boot scenarios. However, BIOS is not involved in some scenarios such as link disable/re-enable or secondary bus reset and therefore the speed change may not occur unless initiated by the downstream component. This erratum does not affect the ability of the downstream component to initiate a link speed change. All known 5.0 Gb/s-capable PCIe downstream components have been observed to initiate the link speed change without relying on the root port to do so.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the PCIe root port may not initiate a link speed change during some hardware scenarios causing the PCIe link to operate at a lower than expected speed. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available platform.

Workaround: None identified



Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO36. Incorrect Address Computed For Last Byte of FXSAVE/FXRSTOR or XSAVE/XRSTOR Image Leads to Partial Memory Update

Problem: A partial memory state save of the FXSAVE or XSAVE image or a partial memory state restore of the FXRSTOR or XRSTOR image may occur if a memory address exceeds the 64KB limit while the processor is operating in 16-bit mode or if a memory address exceeds the 4GB limit while the processor is operating in 32-bit mode.

Implication: FXSAVE/FXRSTOR or XSAVE/XRSTOR will incur a #GP fault due to the memory limit violation as expected but the memory state may be only partially saved or restored.

Workaround: Software should avoid memory accesses that wrap around the respective 16-bit and 32-bit mode memory limits.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO37. Performance Monitor SSE Retired Instructions May Return Incorrect Values

Problem: Performance Monitoring counter SIMD_INST_RETIRED (Event: C7H) is used to track retired SSE instructions. Due to this erratum, the processor may also count other types of instructions resulting in higher than expected values.

Implication: Performance Monitoring counter SIMD_INST_RETIRED may report count higher than expected.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO38. FP Data Operand Pointer May Be Incorrectly Calculated After an FP Access Which Wraps a 4-Gbyte Boundary in Code That Uses 32-Bit Address Size in 64-bit Mode

Problem: The FP (Floating Point) Data Operand Pointer is the effective address of the operand associated with the last non-control FP instruction executed by the processor. If an 80-bit FP access (load or store) uses a 32-bit address size in 64-bit mode and the memory access wraps a 4-Gbyte boundary and the FP environment is subsequently saved, the value contained in the FP Data Operand Pointer may be incorrect.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the FP Data Operand Pointer may be incorrect. Wrapping an 80-bit FP load around a 4-Gbyte boundary in this way is not a normal programming practice. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: If the FP Data Operand Pointer is used in a 64-bit operating system which may run code accessing 32-bit addresses, care must be taken to ensure that no 80-bit FP accesses are wrapped around a 4-Gbyte boundary.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO39. FP Data Operand Pointer May Be Incorrectly Calculated After an FP Access Which Wraps a 64-Kbyte Boundary in 16-Bit Code

Problem: The FP (Floating Point) Data Operand Pointer is the effective address of the operand associated with the last non-control FP instruction executed by the processor. If an 80-bit FP access (load or store) occurs in a 16-bit mode other than protected mode (in which case the access will produce a segment limit violation), the memory access wraps a 64-Kbyte boundary, and the FP environment is subsequently saved, the value contained in the FP Data Operand Pointer may be incorrect.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the FP Data Operand Pointer may be incorrect. Wrapping an 80-bit FP load around a segment boundary in this way is not a normal programming practice. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: If the FP Data Operand Pointer is used in an operating system which may run 16-bit FP code, care must be taken to ensure that no 80-bit FP accesses are wrapped around a 64-Kbyte boundary.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO40. Spurious Interrupts May be Generated From the Intel® Virtualization Technology (Intel® VT) for Directed I/O (Intel® VT-d) Remap Engine

Problem: If software clears the F (Fault) bit 127 of the Fault Recording Register (FRCD_REG at offset 0x208 in Remap Engine BAR) by writing 1b through RW1C command (Read Write 1 to Clear) when the F bit is already clear then a spurious interrupt from Intel® Virtualization Technology (Intel® VT) for Directed I/O (Intel® VT-d) Remap Engine may be observed.

Implication: Due to this erratum, spurious interrupts will occur from the Intel VT-d Remap Engine following RW1C clearing F bit.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO41. Fault Not Reported When Setting Reserved Bits of Intel® VT-d Queued Invalidation Descriptors

Problem: Reserved bits in the Queued Invalidation descriptors of Intel VT-d are expected to be zero, meaning that software must program them as zero while the processor checks if they are not zero. Upon detection of a non-zero bit in a reserved field an Intel VT-d fault should be recorded. Due to this erratum the processor does not check reserved bit values for Queued Invalidation descriptors.

Implication: Due to this erratum, faults will not be reported when writing to reserved bits of Intel VT-d Queued Invalidation Descriptors.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO42. VPHMINPOSUW Instruction in Vex Format Does Not Signal #UD When vex.vvvv != 1111b

Problem: Processor does not signal #UD fault when executing the reserved instruction VPHMINPOSUW with vex.vvvv !=1111b.

Implication: Executing VPHMINPOSUW with vex.vvvv !=1111b results in the same behavior as executing with vex.vvvv=1111b.

Workaround: Software should not use VPHMINPOSUW with vex.vvvv !=1111b in order to ensure future compatibility.



Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO43. LBR, BTM or BTS Records May have Incorrect Branch From Information After an Enhance Intel SpeedStep® Technology/T-state/S-state/C1E Transition or Adaptive Thermal Throttling

Problem: The “From” address associated with the LBR (Last Branch Record), BTM (Branch Trace Message) or BTS (Branch Trace Store) may be incorrect for the first branch after a transition of:

- EIST (Enhanced Intel® SpeedStep Technology)
- T-state (Thermal Monitor states)
- S1-state (ACPI package sleep state)
- C1E (Enhanced C1 Low Power state)
- Adaptive Thermal Throttling

Implication: When the LBRs, BTM or BTS are enabled, some records may have incorrect branch “From” addresses for the first branch after a transition of Enhance Intel SpeedStep Technology, T-states, S-states, C1E, or Adaptive Thermal Throttling.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO44. VMREAD/VMWRITE Instruction May Not Fail When Accessing an Unsupported Field in VMCS

Problem: The *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2B* states that execution of VMREAD or VMWRITE should fail if the value of the instruction's register source operand corresponds to an unsupported field in the VMCS (Virtual Machine Control Structure). The correct operation is that the logical processor will set the ZF (Zero Flag), write 0CH into the VM-instruction error field and for VMREAD leave the instruction's destination operand unmodified. Due to this erratum, the instruction may instead clear the ZF, leave the VM-instruction error field unmodified and for VMREAD modify the contents of its destination operand.

Implication: Accessing an unsupported field in VMCS will fail to properly report an error. In addition, VMREAD from an unsupported VMCS field may unexpectedly change its destination operand. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: Software should avoid accessing unsupported fields in a VMCS

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO45. Clock Modulation Duty Cycle Cannot be Programmed to 6.25%

Problem: When programming field T_STATE_REQ of the IA32_CLOCK_MODULATION MSR (19AH) bits [3:0] to '0001, the actual clock modulation duty cycle will be 12.5% instead of the expected 6.25% ratio.

Implication: Due to this erratum, it is not possible to program the clock modulation to a 6.25% duty cycle.

Workaround: None identified

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO46. Execution of VAESIMC or VAESKEYGENASSIST With An Illegal Value for VEX.vvvv May Produce a #NM Exception

Problem: The VAESIMC and VAESKEYGENASSIST instructions should produce a #UD (Invalid-Opcode) exception if the value of the vvvv field in the VEX prefix is not 1111b. Due to this erratum, if CRO.TS is "1", the processor may instead produce a #NM (Device-Not-Available) exception.

Implication: Due to this erratum, some undefined instruction encodings may produce a #NM instead of a #UD exception.

Workaround: Software should always set the vvvv field of the VEX prefix to 1111b for instances of the VAESIMC and VAESKEYGENASSIST instructions

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO47. Memory Aliasing of Code Pages May Cause Unpredictable System Behavior

Problem: The type of memory aliasing contributing to this erratum is the case where two different logical processors have the same code page mapped with two different memory types. Specifically, if one code page is mapped by one logical processor as write-back and by another as uncacheable and certain instruction fetch timing conditions occur, the system may experience unpredictable behavior.

Implication: If this erratum occurs the system may have unpredictable behavior including a system hang. The aliasing of memory regions, a condition necessary for this erratum to occur, is documented as being unsupported in the *Intel 64 and IA-32 Intel® Architecture Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3A*, in the section titled Programming the PAT. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software or system.

Workaround: Code pages should not be mapped with uncacheable and cacheable memory types at the same time.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

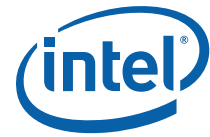
BO48. PCI Express* Graphics Receiver Error Reported When Receiver With LOs Enabled and Link Retrain Performed

Problem: If the Processor PCI Express* root port is the receiver with LOs enabled and the root port itself initiates a transition to the recovery state via the retrain link configuration bit in the 'Link Control' register (Bus 0; Device 1; Functions 0, 1, 2 and Device 6; Function 0; Offset B0H; bit 5), then the root port may not mask the receiver or bad DLLP (Data Link Layer Packet) errors as expected. These correctable errors should only be considered valid during PCIe configuration and L0 but not LOs. This causes the processor to falsely report correctable errors in the 'Device Status' register (Bus 0; Device 1; Functions 0, 1, 2 and Device 6; Function 0; Offset AAH; bit 0) upon receiving the first FTS (Fast Training Sequence) when exiting Receiver LOs. Under normal conditions there is no reason for the Root Port to initiate a transition to Recovery. Note: This issue is only exposed when a recovery event is initiated by the processor.

Implication: The processor does not comply with the PCI Express 2.0 Specification. This does not impact functional compatibility or interoperability with other PCIe devices.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO49. Unexpected #UD on VZEROALL/VZEROUPPER

Problem: Execution of the VZEROALL or VZEROUPPER instructions in 64-bit mode with VEX.W set to 1 may erroneously cause a #UD (invalid-opcode exception).

Implication: The affected instructions may produce unexpected invalid-opcode exceptions in 64-bit mode.

Workaround: Compilers should encode VEX.W = 0 for executions of the VZEROALL and VZEROUPPER instructions in 64-bit mode to ensure future compatibility.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO50. Perfmon Event LD_BLOCKS.STORE_FORWARD May Overcount

Problem: Perfmon LD_BLOCKS.STORE_FORWARD (event 3H, umask 01H) may overcount in the cases of 4KB address aliasing and in some cases of blocked 32-byte AVX load operations. 4KB address aliasing happens when unrelated load and store that have different physical addresses appear to overlap due to partial address check done on the lower 12 bits of the address. In some cases such memory aliasing can cause load execution to be significantly delayed. Blocked AVX load operations refer to 32-byte AVX loads that are blocked due to address conflict with an older store.

Implication: The perfmon event LD_BLOCKS.STORE_FORWARD may overcount for these cases.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO51. Conflict Between Processor Graphics Internal Message Cycles And Graphics Reads From Certain Physical Memory Ranges May Cause a System Hang

Problem: Processor Graphics internal message cycles occurring concurrently with a physical memory read by graphics from certain memory ranges may cause memory reads to be stalled resulting in a system hang. The following physical page (4K) addresses cannot be assigned to Processor Graphics: 00_2005_0xxx, 00_2013_0xxx, 00_2013_8xxx and 00_4000_4xxx.

Implication: Due to this erratum, accesses by the graphics engine to the defined memory ranges may cause memory reads to be stalled, resulting in a system hang.

Workaround:

Workaround: A BIOS code change has been identified and may be implemented as a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO52. Execution of Opcode 9BH with the VEX Opcode Extension May Produce a #NM Exception

Problem: Attempt to use opcode 9BH with a VEX opcode extension should produce a #UD (Invalid-Opcode) exception. Due to this erratum, if CR0.MP and CR0.TS are both 1, the processor may produce a #NM (Device-Not-Available) exception if one of the following conditions exists:

- 66H, F2H, F3H or REX as a preceding prefix;
- An illegal map specified in the VEX.mmmmm field;

Implication: Due to this erratum, some undefined instruction encodings may produce a #NM instead of a #UD exception.

Workaround: Software should not use opcode 9BH with the VEX opcode extension.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO53. Executing The GETSEC Instruction While Throttling May Result in a Processor Hang

Problem: If the processor throttles due to either high temperature thermal conditions or due to an explicit operating system throttling request (TT1) while executing GETSEC[SENDER] or GETSEC[SEXIT] instructions, then under certain circumstances, the processor may hang. Intel has not been observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Implication: Possible hang during execution of GETSEC instruction.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO54. A Write to the IA32_FIXED_CTR1 MSR May Result in Incorrect Value in Certain Conditions

Problem: Under specific internal conditions, if software tries to write the IA32_FIXED_CTR1 MSR (30AH) a value that has all bits [31:1] set while the counter was just about to overflow when the write is attempted (i.e. its value was 0xFFFF FFFF FFFF), then due to this erratum the new value in the MSR may be corrupted.

Implication: Due to this erratum, IA32_FIXED_CTR1 MSR may be written with a corrupted value.

Workaround: Software may avoid this erratum by writing zeros to the IA32_FIXED_CTR1 MSR, before the desired write operation.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO55. Instruction Fetch May Cause Machine Check if Page Size and Memory Type Was Changed Without Invalidation

Problem: This erratum may cause a machine-check error (IA32_MCI_STATUS.MCACOD=0150H) on the fetch of an instruction that crosses a 4-KByte address boundary. It applies only if (1) the 4-KByte linear region on which the instruction begins is originally translated using a 4-KByte page with the WB memory type; (2) the paging structures are later modified so that linear region is translated using a large page (2-MByte, 4-MByte, or 1-GByte) with the UC memory type; and (3) the instruction fetch occurs after the paging-structure modification but before software invalidates any TLB entries for the linear region.

Implication: Due to this erratum an unexpected machine check with error code 0150H may occur, possibly resulting in a shutdown. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: Software should not write to a paging-structure entry in a way that would change, for any linear address, both the page size and the memory type. It can instead use the following algorithm: first clear the P flag in the relevant paging-structure entry (for example, PDE); then invalidate any translations for the affected linear addresses; and then modify the relevant paging-structure entry to set the P flag and establish the new page size and memory type.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO56. Reception of Certain Malformed Transactions May Cause PCIe Port to Hang Rather Than Reporting an Error

Problem: If the processor receives an upstream malformed non posted packet for which the type field is IO, Configuration or the deprecated TCfgRd and the format is 4 DW header, then due to this erratum the integrated PCIe controller may hang instead of reporting the malformed packet error or issuing an unsupported request completion transaction.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the processor may hang without reporting errors when receiving a malformed PCIe transaction. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available device.

Workaround: None identified. Upstream transaction initiators should avoid issuing unsupported requests with 4 DW header formats.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO57. PCIe LTR Incorrectly Reported as Being Supported

Problem: LTR (Latency Tolerance Reporting) is a new optional feature specified in PCIe rev. 2.1. The processor reports LTR as supported in LTRS bit in DCAP2 register (bus 0; Device 1; Function 0; offset 0xc4), but this feature is not supported.

Implication: Due to this erratum, LTR is always reported as supported by the LTRS bit in the DCAP2 register.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO58. PerfMon Overflow Status Can Not be Cleared After Certain Conditions Have Occurred

Problem: Under very specific timing conditions, if software tries to disable a PerfMon counter through MSR IA32_PERF_GLOBAL_CTRL (0x38F) or through the per-counter event-select (for example, MSR 0x186) and the counter reached its overflow state very close to that time, then due to this erratum the overflow status indication in MSR IA32_PERF_GLOBAL_STAT (0x38E) may be left set with no way for software to clear it.

Implication: Due to this erratum, software may be unable to clear the PerfMon counter overflow status indication.

Workaround: Software may avoid this erratum by clearing the PerfMon counter value prior to disabling it and then clearing the overflow status indication bit.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO59. XSAVE Executed During Paging-Structure Modification May Cause Unexpected Processor Behavior

Problem: Execution of XSAVE may result in unexpected behavior if the XSAVE instruction writes to a page while another logical processor clears the dirty flag or the accessed flag in any paging-structure entry that maps that page.

Implication: This erratum may cause unpredictable system behavior. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO60. C-state Exit Latencies May be Higher Than Expected

Problem: Core C-state exit can be delayed if a P-state transition is requested before the pending C-state exit request is completed. Under certain internal conditions the core C-state exit latencies may be over twice the value specified in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Optimization Reference Manual*.

Implication: While typical exit latencies are not impacted, the worst case core C-state exit latency may be over twice the value specified in the *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Optimization Reference Manual* and may lead to a delay in servicing interrupts. Intel has not observed any system failures due to this erratum.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

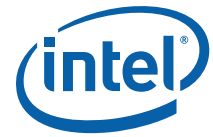
BO61. MSR_Temperature_Target May Have an Incorrect Value in the Temperature Control Offset Field

Problem: Under certain conditions the value in MSR_Temperature_Target (1A2H) bits [15:8] (Temperature Control Offset) may indicate a temperature up to 25 degrees higher than intended.

Implication: Due to this erratum, fan speed control algorithms that rely on this value may not function as expected

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO62. Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping Will Not Report a Fault if Interrupt Index Exceeds FFFFH

Problem: With Intel VT-d (Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O) interrupt remapping, if subhandle valid (bit 3) is set in the address of an interrupt request, the interrupt index is computed as the sum of the interrupt request's handle and subhandle. If the sum is greater than FFFFH (the maximum possible interrupt-remapping table size) a remapping fault with fault reason 21H should be reported. Due to this erratum, this condition is not reported as a fault; instead, the low 16 bits of the sum are erroneously used as an interrupt index to access the interrupt-remapping table.

Implication: If the interrupt index of an interrupt request exceeds FFFFH, a remapping fault with fault reason 21H is not reported and instead the request uses the IRTE (interrupt-remapping table entry) indexed by the low 16 bits of the interrupt index.

Workaround: Software can use requestor-id verification to block the interrupts that would be delivered due to this erratum. Interrupts blocked in this way produce a remapping fault with fault reason 26H.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO63. PCIe Link Speed May Not Change From 5.0 GT/s to 2.5 GT/s

Problem: If a PCI Express device changes its supported PCIe link speed from 5.0 GT/s to 2.5 GT/s without initiating a speed change request and subsequently the L1 power management mode is entered, further retrains initiated by software will not change speed to 2.5 GT/s.

Implication: Intel has not observed any PCI Express device that changes supported link speed without actually initiating a speed change.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO64. L1 Data Cache Errors May be Logged With Level Set to 1 Instead of 0

Problem: When an L1 Data Cache error is logged in IA32_MCi_STATUS[15:0], which is the MCA Error Code Field, with a cache error type of the format 0000 0001 RRRR TTLL, the LL field may be incorrectly encoded as 01 instead of 00.

Implication: An error in the L1 Data Cache may report the same LL value as the L2 Cache. Software should not assume that an LL value of 01 is the L2 Cache.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO65. An Unexpected Page Fault or EPT Violation May Occur After Another Logical Processor Creates a Valid Translation for a Page

Problem: An unexpected page fault (#PF) or EPT violation may occur for a page under the following conditions:

- The paging structures initially specify no valid translation for the page.
- Software on one logical processor modifies the paging structures so that there is a valid translation for the page (for example, by setting to 1 the present bit in one of the paging-structure entries used to translate the page).
- Software on another logical processor observes this modification (for example, by accessing a linear address on the page or by reading the modified paging-structure entry and seeing value 1 for the present bit).
- Shortly thereafter, software on that other logical processor performs a store to a linear address on the page.

In this case, the store may cause a page fault or EPT violation that indicates that there is no translation for the page (for example, with bit 0 clear in the page-fault error code, indicating that the fault was caused by a not-present page). Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Implication: An unexpected page fault may be reported. There are no other side effects due to this erratum.

Workaround: System software can be constructed to tolerate these unexpected page faults. See Section “Propagation of Paging-Structure Changes to Multiple Processors” of Volume 3B of *IA-32 Intel® Architecture Software Developer’s Manual*, for recommendations for software treatment of asynchronous paging-structure updates.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO66. TSC Deadline Not Armed While in APIC Legacy Mode

Problem: Under specific timing conditions, when in Legacy APIC Mode, writing to IA32_TSC_DEADLINE MSR (6E0H) may fail to arm the TSC Deadline (Time Stamp Counter Deadline) event as expected. Exposure to this erratum is dependent on the proximity of TSC_Deadline MSR Write to a Timer CCR register read or to a write to the Timer LVT that enabled the TSC Deadline mode (writing 10 to bits [18:17] of Timer LVT).

Implication: Due to this erratum the expected timer event will either not be generated or will be generated at a wrong time. The TSC Deadline may fail until an LVT write to transition from “TSC Deadline mode” back to “Timer mode” occurs or until the next reset.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO67. PCIe Upstream TCfgWr May Cause Unpredictable System Behavior

Problem: TCfgWr (Trusted Configuration Writes) is a PCIe Base spec deprecated transaction type which should be treated as a malformed packet. If a PCIe upstream TCfgWr request is received, then due to this erratum the request may not be managed as a Malformed Packet.

Implication: Upstream memory writes subsequent to a TCfgWr transaction may cause unpredictable system behavior. Intel has not observed any PCIe Device that sends such a TCfgWr request.

Workaround: PCIe end points should not initiate upstream TCfgWr requests.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO68. Processor May Fail to Acknowledge a TLP Request

Problem: When a PCIe root port's receiver is in Receiver L0s power state and the port initiates a Recovery event, it will issue Training Sets to the link partner. The link partner will respond by initiating an L0s exit sequence. Prior to transmitting its own Training Sets, the link partner may transmit a TLP (Transaction Layer Packet). Due to this erratum, the root port may not acknowledge the TLP request.

Implication: After completing the Recovery event, the PCIe link partner will replay the TLP request. The link partner may set a Correctable Error status bit, which has no functional effect.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO69. Executing The GETSEC Instruction While Throttling May Result in a Processor Hang

Problem: If the processor throttles due to either high temperature thermal conditions or due to an explicit operating system throttling request (TT1) while executing GETSEC[SENTER] or GETSEC[SEXIT] instructions, then under certain circumstances, the processor may hang.

Implication: Possible hang during execution of GETSEC instruction. Intel has not been observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: None Identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO70. PerfMon Event LOAD_HIT_PRE.SW_PREFETCH May Overcount

Problem: PerfMon event LOAD_HIT_PRE.SW_PREFETCH (event 4CH, umask 01H) should count load instructions hitting an ongoing software cache fill request initiated by a preceding software prefetch instruction. Due to this erratum, this event may also count when there is a preceding ongoing cache fill request initiated by a locking instruction.

Implication: PerfMon event LOAD_HIT_PRE.SW_PREFETCH may overcount.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO71. Execution of FXSAVE or FXRSTOR With the VEX Prefix May Produce a #NM Exception

Problem: Attempt to use FXSAVE or FXRSTOR with a VEX prefix should produce a #UD (Invalid-Opcode) exception. If either the TS or EM flag bits in CR0 are set, a #NM (device-not-available) exception will be raised instead of #UD exception.

Implication: Due to this erratum a #NM exception may be signaled instead of a #UD exception on an FXSAVE or an FXRSTOR with a VEX prefix.

Workaround: Software should not use FXSAVE or FXRSTOR with the VEX prefix.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO72. Unexpected #UD on VPEXTRD/VPINSRD

Problem: Execution of the VPEXTRD or VPINSRD instructions outside of 64-bit mode with VEX.W set to 1 may erroneously cause a #UD (invalid-opcode exception).

Implication: The affected instructions may produce unexpected invalid-opcode exceptions outside 64-bit mode.

Workaround: Software should encode VEX.W = 0 for executions of the VPEXTRD and VPINSRD instructions outside 64-bit mode.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO73. Restrictions on ECC_Inject_Count Update When Disabling and Enabling Error Injection

Problem: The artificial injection of memory ECC errors allows control of the number of injections through the ECC_Inject_Count (MMIO) register. When using this counter option, if the transaction count is decreased after the injections were previously enabled the errors may not be injected properly.

Implication: Due to this erratum, injected errors may not be logged as expected.

Workaround: Do not decrease the error counter value if it was previously enabled. Reset should be applied before decreasing the error count value.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO74. Successive Fixed Counter Overflows May be Discarded

Problem: Under specific internal conditions, when using Freeze PerfMon on PMI feature (bit 12 in IA32_DEBUGCTL.Freeze_PerfMon_on_PMI, MSR 1D9H), if two or more PerfMon Fixed Counters overflow very closely to each other, the overflow may be mishandled for some of them. This means that the counter's overflow status bit (in MSR_PERF_GLOBAL_STATUS, MSR 38EH) may not be updated properly; additionally, PMI interrupt may be missed if software programs a counter in Sampling-Mode (PMI bit is set on counter configuration).

Implication: Successive Fixed Counter overflows may be discarded when Freeze PerfMon on PMI is used.

Workaround: Software can avoid this by:

- Avoid using Freeze PerfMon on PMI bit
- Enable only one fixed counter at a time when using Freeze PerfMon on PMI

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

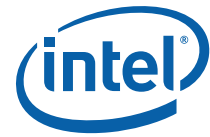
BO75. #GP May be Signaled When Invalid VEX Prefix Precedes Conditional Branch Instructions

Problem: When a 2-byte opcode of a conditional branch (opcodes 0F8xH, for any value of x) instruction resides in 16-bit code-segment and is associated with invalid VEX prefix, it may sometimes signal a #GP fault (illegal instruction length > 15-bytes) instead of a #UD (illegal opcode) fault.

Implication: Due to this erratum, #GP fault instead of a #UD may be signaled on an illegal instruction.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.



BO76. A Read from The APIC-Timer CCR May Disarm The TSC_Deadline Counter

Problem: When in TSC Deadline mode with TSC_Deadline timer armed (IA32_TSC_DEADLINE<>0, MSR 6E0H), a read from the local APIC's CCR (current count register) using RDMSR 0839H may disarm the TSC Deadline timer without generating an interrupt as specified in the APIC Timer LVT (Local Vector Table) entry.

Implication: Due to this erratum, unexpected disarming of the TSC_Deadline counter and possible loss of an interrupt may occur.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO77. An Unexpected PMI May Occur After Writing a Large Value to IA32_FIXED_CTR2

Problem: If the fixed-function performance counter IA32_FIXED_CTR2 MSR (30BH) is configured to generate a performance-monitor interrupt (PMI) on overflow and the counter's value is greater than FFFFFFFFC0H, then this erratum may incorrectly cause a PMI if software performs a write to this counter.

Implication: A PMI may be generated unexpectedly when programming IA32_FIXED_CTR2. Other than the PMI, the counter programming is not affected by this erratum as the attempted write operation does succeed.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO78. RDMSR From The APIC-Timer CCR May Disarm The APIC Timer in TSC Deadline Mode

Problem: When in TSC Deadline mode with TSC_Deadline timer armed (IA32_TSC_DEADLINE<>0, MSR 6E0H), a read from the local APIC's CCR (current count register) in APIC MMIO space may disarm the TSC Deadline timer without generating an interrupt as specified in the APIC Timer LVT (Local Vector Table) entry.

Implication: Due to this erratum, unexpected disarming of the APIC timer and possible loss of an interrupt may occur.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO79. RC6 Entry Can be Blocked by Asynchronous Intel VT-d Flows

Problem: The graphics Command Streamer can get into a state that will effectively inhibit graphic RC6 (Render C6) power management state entry until render reset occurs. Any asynchronous Intel VT-d access to IOTLB can potentially cause graphics Command Streamer to get into this RC6 inhibited state.

Implication: Average power will increase until RC6 is activated with a render reset.

Workaround: A BIOS workaround has been identified. Please refer to VMM Vendor for latest patch.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO80. Repeated PCIe and/or DMI L1 Transitions During Package Power States May Cause a System Hang

Problem: Under a complex set of internal conditions when the processor is in a deep power state (package C3, C6 or C7) and the PCIe and/or DMI links are toggling in and out of



L1state, internal states of the processor may become inaccessible resulting in a system hang.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the system may hang.

Workaround: A BIOS workaround has been identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO81. Execution of BIST During Cold RESET Will Result in a Machine Check Shutdown

Problem: If BIST (Built In Self-Test) is enabled and a Cold RESET follows, an unrecoverable machine check shutdown will occur.

Implication: Due to this erratum, BIST cannot be enabled.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO82. PCI Express Differential Peak-Peak Tx Voltage Swing May Violate the Specification

Problem: Under certain conditions, including extreme voltage and temperature, the peak-peak voltage may be higher than the specification.

Implication: Violation of PCI Express Base Specification of the VTX--DIFF-PP voltage. No failures have been observed due to this erratum.

Workaround: None identified. Customers following the Platform Design Guide (PDG) Rev 2.0 will not observe this erratum at the link partner receiver.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO83. PCIe Presence Detect State May Not be Accurate After a Warm Reset

Problem: Under certain conditions when there is no PCIe device present, the status of Presence Detect State bit (SLOTSTS) Device 1; Function 0,1,2 Offset BAH; bit [6] and/or Device 6; Function 0; Offset BAH; bit [6] may not be accurate after a warm reset.

Implication: The Presence Detect State bit may incorrectly report a PCIe Device is present even though no device is actually present, which may result in a system hang.

Workaround: A BIOS code change has been identified and may be implemented as a workaround for this erratum. Please refer to the Intel® Xeon® Processor E3-1200 Family System Agent BIOS Specification and the System Agent Framework Reference Code release 1.2.0

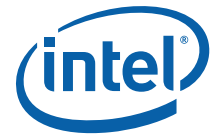
Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO84. Display Corruption May be Seen After Graphics Voltage Rail (VCC_AXG) Power Up Problem:

Problem: Powering up the processor graphics logic from 0 V in the cases of initial poweron or Sx resume state power up may cause a nondeterministic state in the processor graphics logic.

Implication: This erratum may cause improper 3D rendering and may result in display corruption.

Workaround: A graphics driver workaround has been identified and may be implemented as a workaround for this erratum. Please refer to Intel Graphics driver Windows* 7 version 15.22.2345 or later. The Intel Graphics driver for Windows XP will be available by week of May 9th 2011. For other operating systems refer to Open Source Intel® HD Graphics Programmer's Reference Manual (PRM) for 2nd Generation Intel® Core™ Processor Family.



Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO85. PCMPESTRI, PCMPESTRM, VPCMPESTRI and VPCMPESTRM Always Operate with 32-bit Length Registers

Problem: In 64-bit mode, using REX.W=1 with PCMPESTRI and PCMPESTRM or VEX.W=1 with VPCMPESTRI and VPCMPESTRM should support a 64-bit length operation with RAX/RDX. Due to this erratum, the length registers are incorrectly interpreted as 32-bit values.

Implication: Due to this erratum, using REX.W=1 with PCMPESTRI and PCMPESTRM as well as VEX.W=1 with VPCMPESTRI and VPCMPESTRM do not result in promotion to 64-bit length registers.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO86. VM Entries That Return From SMM Using VMLAUNCH May Not Update The Launch State of the VMCS

Problem: Successful VM entries using the VMLAUNCH instruction should set the launch state of the VMCS to "launched". Due to this erratum, such a VM entry may not update the launch state of the current VMCS if the VM entry is returning from SMM.

Implication: Subsequent VM entries using the VMRESUME instruction with this VMCS will fail. RFLAGS.ZF is set to 1 and the value 5 (indicating VMRESUME with non-launched VMCS) is stored in the VM-instruction error field. This erratum applies only if dual monitor treatment of SMI and SMM is active.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO87. Interrupt From Local APIC Timer May Not Be Detectable While Being Delivered

Problem: If the local-APIC timer's CCR (current-count register) is 0, software should be able to determine whether a previously generated timer interrupt is being delivered by first reading the delivery-status bit in the LVT timer register and then reading the bit in the IRR (interrupt-request register) corresponding to the vector in the LVT timer register. If both values are read as 0, no timer interrupt should be in the process of being delivered. Due to this erratum, a timer interrupt may be delivered even if the CCR is 0 and the LVT and IRR bits are read as 0. This can occur only if the DCR (Divide Configuration Register) is greater than or equal to 4. The erratum does not occur if software writes zero to the Initial Count Register before reading the LVT and IRR bits.

Implication: Software that relies on reads of the LVT and IRR bits to determine whether a timer interrupt is being delivered may not operate properly.

Workaround: Software that uses the local-APIC timer must be prepared to handle the timer interrupts, even those that would not be expected based on reading CCR and the LVT and IRR bits; alternatively, software can avoid the problem by writing zero to the Initial Count Register before reading the LVT and IRR bits.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO88. An Unexpected Page Fault May Occur Following the Unmapping and Re-mapping of a Page

Problem: An unexpected page fault (#PF) may occur for a page under the following conditions:

- The paging structures initially specify a valid translation for the page.



- Software modifies the paging structures so that there is no valid translation for the page (for example, by clearing to 0 the present bit in one of the paging-structure entries used to translate the page).
- Software later modifies the paging structures so that the translation is again a valid translation for the page (for example, by setting to 1 the bit that was cleared earlier).
- A subsequent instruction loads from a linear address on the page.
- Software did not invalidate TLB entries for the page between the first modification of the paging structures and the load from the linear address.

In this case, the load by the later instruction may cause a page fault that indicates that there is no translation for the page (for example, with bit 0 clear in the page-fault error code, indicating that the fault was caused by a not-present page).

Implication: Software may see an unexpected page fault that indicates that there is no translation for the page. Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: None identified.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO89. A PCIe Device That Initially Transmits Minimal Posted Data Credits May Cause a System Hang

Problem: Under certain conditions, if a PCIe device that initially transmits posted data credits less than $\text{Max_Payload_Size}/16 + 4$ (16B/4DW is unit of data flow control) and is the target of a Peer-to-Peer write of Max_Payload_Size , the system may hang due to Posted Data credit starvation.

Implication: Under certain conditions, the processor may encounter a Posted Data credit starvation scenario and hang.

Workaround: A BIOS code change has been identified and may be implemented as a workaround for this erratum. Please refer to the Intel® Xeon® Processor E3-1200 Family System Agent BIOS Specification and the System Agent Framework Reference Code release 1.2.1.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO90. Intel® Trusted Execution Technology ACM Revocation

Problem: SINIT ACM 20091117 or earlier are revoked and will not launch with new processor configuration information.

Implication: Due to this erratum, SINIT ACM 20091117 and earlier will be revoked.

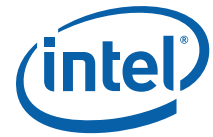
Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum. All Intel® Trusted Execution Technology (Intel® TXT) enabled software must use SINIT ACM 20111024 or later.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO91. VMASKMOV to Access Memory Mapped I/O or Uncached Memory May Cause The Logical Processor to Hang

Problem: Under a complex set of conditions, using VMASKMOV to reference memory mapped I/O or uncached memory may cause the logical processor to hang.

Implication: Due to this erratum, the logical processor may hang. Intel's Software Developers Manual states "VMASKMOV should not be used to access memory mapped I/O and uncached memory as the access and the ordering of the individual loads or stores it does



is implementation specific." Intel has not observed this erratum with any commercially available software.

Workaround: It is possible for the BIOS to contain a workaround for this erratum.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

BO92. Programming PDIR And an Additional Precise PerfMon Event May Cause Unexpected PMI or PEBS Events

Problem: PDIR (Precise Distribution for Instructions Retried) mechanism is activated by programming INST_RETIRE.ALL (event C0H, unmask value 00H) on Counter 1. When PDIR is activated in PEBS (Precise Event Based Sampling) mode with additional precise PerfMon event, an incorrect PMI or PEBS event may occur.

Implication: Due to this erratum, when another PEBS event is programmed along with PDIR, an incorrect PMI or PEBS event may occur.

Workaround: Software should not program another PEBS event in conjunction with the PDIR mechanism.

Status: For the steppings affected, see the Summary Tables of Changes.

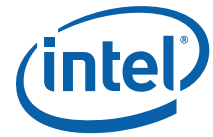


Specification Changes

The Specification Changes listed in this section apply to the following documents:

- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1: Basic Architecture*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2A: Instruction Set Reference Manual A-M*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2B: Instruction Set Reference Manual N-Z*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3A: System Programming Guide*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3B: System Programming Guide*

There are no new Specification Changes in this Specification Update revision.



Specification Clarifications

The Specification Clarifications listed in this section may apply to the following documents:

- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1: Basic Architecture*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2A: Instruction Set Reference Manual A-M*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2B: Instruction Set Reference Manual N-Z*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3A: System Programming Guide*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3B: System Programming Guide*

There are no new Specification Clarifications in this Specification Update revision.



Documentation Changes

The Documentation Changes listed in this section apply to the following documents:

- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 1: Basic Architecture*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2A: Instruction Set Reference Manual A-M*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 2B: Instruction Set Reference Manual N-Z*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3A: System Programming Guide*
- *Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual, Volume 3B: System Programming Guide*

All Documentation Changes will be incorporated into a future version of the appropriate Processor documentation.

Note: Documentation changes for Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architecture Software Developer's Manual volumes 1, 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B will be posted in a separate document, Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architecture Software Developer's Manual Documentation Changes. Follow the link below to become familiar with this file.

<http://developer.intel.com/products/processor/manuals/index.htm>

§