Asus vega 64 undervolt guide

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The easiest way to break up the Vega 64? Safir nitro stock cooler. Thanks to 0 Msi AB is probably the best because of its on-screen overlay. I would say run the card for a while to get an idea of how it works. When you feel up to it slowly increase the core and mem clock values. This will be a minimum increase plus a hundred, for example. Your performance will come from an increased power target. Keep in mind it will suck power like no one's business, nitro has a great cooler so temps shouldn't be a problem. The voltage increase had little effect on me with the nitro card. Keep in mind people report the best clock speeds under volts and underclocking, but I haven't had success with this you really just tell it a minimum increase and then 100 mHz. If you drop 100 mHz from the bat on Vega it will crash. And no one got any performance enhancements due to underclocking, undervolting in some cases yes. OP here are a few guides. You don't need anything more whimsical than a wattman to do this, which is built into the driver, but if you prefer afterburner it works too. 0 MSI afterburner is a popular choice. The Asus GPU setup is probably the easiest. But the afterburner has more options and is still easy. There are others. Most work fine. 0 Easy words and acceleration don't belong in the same sentence, especially when it comes to Vega 64. Patience is the name of the game. If you're not looking to put the time and effort in, I'm offering new 18.12.3 drivers, Wattman has Auto Overclock mode, its worth a try. Probably better than you would have done the easy way. You don't need an afterburner or any of that, for now. 0 Msi AB is probably the best because of its on-screen overlay. I would say run the card for a while to get an idea of how it works. When you feel up to it slowly increase the core and mem clock values. This will be a minimum increase plus a hundred, for example. 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Keep in mind people report the best clock speeds under volts and underclocking, but I haven't had that success well so on after the burner, I put the fan speed higher and it just goes back to zero. You know why? 0 Msi AB is probably the best because of its on-screen overlay. I would say run the card for a while to get an idea of how it works. When you feel up to it slowly increase the core and mem clock values. This will be a minimum increase plus a hundred, for example. Your performance will come from an increased power target. Keep in mind it will suck power like no one's business, nitro has a great cooler so temps shouldn't be a problem. The voltage increase had little effect on me with the nitro card. Keep in mind people report the best clock speeds under volts and underclocking, but I haven't had success with this you really just tell it a minimum increase and then 100 mHz. If you drop 100 mHz from the bat on Vega it will crash. And no one got any performance enhancements due to underclocking, undervolting in some cases yes. OP here are a few guides. You don't need anything more whimsical than a wattman to do this, which is built into the driver, but if you prefer afterburner it works too. 0 UP to plus 100 mHz per core or mem watch, for example . . . Read what you wrote again, for those who know nothing about the acceleration, you told them to add 100 mHz from the bat (which you should never do). Hell for me, someone who does, it's clear what was written. You don't have the RX Vega 64 and the acceleration it's different from the RX 580 and Nvidia card you have, but neither case adds 100 mHz ever properly. Page 2 So I'm trying to OC my chip ryzen (r5 2600) using the ML240L cooler master. In a program called ryzen master I can keep a steady 4.1ghz at 1.425v however when I want to apply it to BIOS it doesn't allow me to put a higher voltage bias than 204v. Can anyone explain this/Help me? Thanks upfront My other specs: processor: Ryzen 5 2600 Motherboard: Gigabyte B450 Aorus Elite Ram: 2x8gb LPX Revenge 3000 SSD/HDD: 128gb Kingston ssd, HDD 1tb 7.2k GPU: RX580 PSU: Techsolo STP-650 PSU chassis: Phanteks Eclipse P400 OS: Win 10 0 So I'm trying to OC my chip ryzen (r5 2600) using ml240L cooler master. In a program called ryzen master I can keep a steady 4.1ghz at 1.425v however when I want to apply it to BIOS it does not allow me to put a higher voltage bias than 204v. Can anyone explain this/Help me? Thanks upfront My other specs: processor: Ryzen 5 2600 Motherboard: Gigabyte B450 Aorus Elite Ram: 2x8gb LPX Месть 3000 SSD/HDD: 128gb Кингстон ssd, HDD 1tb 7.2k GPU: RX580 PSU: PSU: Chassis STP-650 PSU: Phanteks Eclipse P400 OS: Win 10 If 4.1 and 1.425 is stable in Ryzen, just move them to Bios settings, the default 2600 is 3400 mHz, just look at Ryzen Master and see what the voltage is on, 1.425 - v Ryzen Master - your offset - make sure to make sure that you have a Vcore processor to the normal add bias under the dynamic Vcore (DVID) according to the pre-frequency settings put the Watch Ratio to 41 save and restart - I don't have that board, I just looked at the bio screens , I do not think that 4.1 all the core will be stable under the stress of !!! 0 well I have 1600x, which clocks a little worse, than the 2nd generation, the tdp is similar to the same 1600x mine clock when oced up to 4.1ghz on all cores with 1.375v vCore and 75mV offset (1.450v) will go during stress testing at a good 180vw power draw (55-60C temperature with 240 mm radiator with 440 mm at low speed) Page 3 is good so basically when I came home today around 2pm I saw a video that showed how to disperse the core 2 quad core q6600 (my processor), the guy did it in a biography here's a detailed video: I did exactly what the guy did. Did. I saved it, the PC restarted I expected it to load the windows normally with some performance enhancement, but suddenly fans started to rotate much louder and Windows 10 was on the download screen, then it popped up bug, saying that my computer ran into a problem and needed a restart and that it has a mistake INACCESIBLE BOOT DEVICE I did restart several times, but it did nothing. I reset the windows completely through the advanced button settings and made a bootable usb drive that works just fine on the laptop, I tried it on the PC, but it didn't work and the procceses were so slow and at the end of the installation crashed and automatically restarted the PC. I managed to lower the fan's volume buy to put it on silent in the windows settings and I put the processor shaped like 1.7v to 1.4v. But still I can't manage to solve it I reset my biography 2 times through it and tried to get the battery once, it did reset the bios, but nothing helped. When the PC starts I get a message saying jmicron technology corp pcie-to-sataii/ide raid controller bios v1.06.79 Detection Drives: Made: No drives found. That is basically it, please help me solve this problem and finally my computer specifications: Intel core 2 quad-core q6600 Nvidia GTX 750 gigabyte oc 1gb graphics card 4x2gb 800 mHz ram and motherboard p5ql-e Asus with LGA 775 sockets. Help me. 0 And how do I do that? By the way, I don't have a system on my hard drive right now. 0 I've done it, but so far nothing. Page 4 PC freezing after low voltage on the acceleration So I'm the first time PC builder and overclocker, so basically I tried to disperse my Ryzen 3 1200 with a stock of ghost stealth cooler and Gigabyte Ab350m games 3 motherboard. I went into bios and set the clock ratio to 38 or 3.8Ghz from the original 3.1. But my voltage settings looked different than the video, so it was just labeled the Core Voltage processor and they changed it to 1.35V from Auto. But mine said: Dynamic Vcore (DVID). I could only change it from auto to normal, -0.300v to 0.300v so not knowing what to do, I put it at 0.120 euros. After I saved and came out of it downloaded just fine. After that I ran HWMonitor, the processor - z, and Aida64 and everything seemed fine. The maximum rate was about 69oC and everything seemed fine, with no lag or a blue screen or anything. But then during my last test in The Intel Burn Test it was 13/15, and suddenly my computer froze. I couldn't do anything and I waited about 10 minutes then forcible to reset it. After that it loaded again and I went back to the biography and set the tension for the auto thinking it was too high. (Remember, I couldn't dial 1.35 or anything just -0.300v to 0.300v) after I set the voltage for I clicked save and get out and my computer went into shit. As soon as I clicked to save and exit my computer reboot and got a frozen download on the motherboard screen telling Gigabyte to push for rugged I waited 5 minutes, then the force restarted it again. He froze again. I rebooted it again and he said prepare automatic repairs and froze there too. After that I I surrendered and turned off my computer and turned off the psu switch on my back. And now they're here typing this help question on my old laptop. If you need more information, please let me know as I begin to seriously worry. 0 Sniffing the mother's battery for a minute or two, then reinstalling it. If we hope to clear this matter. 0 Have you tried to clean CMOS? 0 Sniffing the mother's battery for a minute or two, then reinstalling it. If we hope to clear this matter. 0 PC freezing after low voltage on acceleration So I'm the first time PC builder and overclocker, so basically I tried to disperse my Ryzen 3 1200 with a stock of ghost stealth cooler and Gigabyte Ab350m games 3 motherboard. I went into bios and set the clock ratio to 38 or 3.8Ghz from the original 3.1. But my voltage settings looked different than the video, so it was just labeled the Core Voltage processor and they changed it to 1.35V from Auto. But mine said: Dynamic Vcore (DVID). I could only change it from auto to normal, -0.300v to 0.300v so not knowing what to do, I put it at 0.120 euros. After I saved and came out of it downloaded just fine. After that I ran HWMonitor, the processor - z, and Aida64 and everything seemed fine. The maximum rate was about 69oC and everything seemed fine, with no lag or a blue screen or anything. But then during my last test in The Intel Burn Test it was 13/15, and suddenly my computer froze. 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If we hope to clear this matter. page 19, shows you how to reset the default biography Page 5 Hello Everything, I've had a custom loop for some time that was dedicated only to the processor. I just got a block of water for The GTX 1080ti AMP Extreme and I'm wondering if the loop will be adequate with the addition of a GPU in the mix. XSPC RX240 Kit I think I might need another RAD or maybe a better pump, but if it can handle it I would prefer not to Spend money on upgrading 0 Also fin density issues just as much for the radiator. You have a thin, thick, high airflow, sub-800 rpm ones. I think one of my 360mm is rated at 600watts. He kept 2x 1080Ti within the mind. The radiator got very warm after a few weeks folding@home 24/7, but that's what these things are meant to do. 0 Who sells the extreme water block? Either way I don't know anything about that XSPC pump. I know that my D5 can handle the 480 Rad CPU-GPU GPU just fine. So if you can find a comparison of the X2O 750 12V pump d5, that might help. As for the RAD its probably only good for 250 W. So the GPU alone would eat it up. XSPC does shit. I'd like to give it a go and start over honestly. I had a similar kit from XSPC when I first started. Than a few years later I got the hardware labs Rad and D5 Pump and Alphacool Rez. Not only did it look better, temps dropped

a good 10c. 0 Funny that you asked that. I actually had the same question and searched everywhere but couldn't find anything. I almost gave up but posted a thread, and someone came up with the same conclusion, but pointed me to something from AliExpress. It seems to be custom crafted from one of those underground market companies in China but I thought it was worth trying it out as it got someone positive reviews. I'm fully aware of this just a solid piece of metal, but it seemed interesting to me. Waterblock If you have one 480 Rad I find that about the same surface area as the double 240. That's what I have, so it might work, correct me if I'm wrong. Pump I can agree with you. This is just the standard anything special pump they sold with the kit. Everyone who buys XSPC kits back in the day is always told to upgrade to D5. Can I change the XSPC pump to the D5 using the same tank? 0 BYKSKI is starting to pop up in the US. I think the reservoir has a different accommodation so you can't change. 0 Also, fin density matters just as much for the radiator. You have a thin, thick, high airflow, sub-800 rpm ones. I think one of my 360mm is rated at 600watts. He kept 2x 1080Ti within the mind. The radiator got very warm after a few weeks folding@home 24/7, but that's what these things are designed for. Page 6 OK, A Heres my create i7-8700k (works in stock 3.7ghz) 16GB (2x8gb) , Patriot Memory (PDP Systems) 2800 C16 Series (XMP Enabled) Asus Prime z390-A EVGA CLC 280mm EVGA GTX 1080 FTWNY CS1311 120GB SD SD evo 500gb so basically im trying to learn and understand how everyone in my computer should work and how they assume it will be created for better performance so I've read some recently and I've been reading some that asus motherboard was this thing called MCE MCE The boost that raises my CPU to 4.7ghz on all cores when needed and uses high voltage, which they said its not very good. so I turn it off and I read somewhere that you have to install your vcore to adaptive, which I did. Then I run a stress test for 10 minutes using prime95 2.66 and aida 64 and these are the results. so now my question is, did I do the right thing by turning off my mce and installing vcore for adaptive? would I still get my cpu to boost to 4.7ghz when needed? as well as trying to learn to hot manually dispersing my CPU because they said that if you use ai dispersal it uses high voltage, which is not good. so if anyone can please help me learn or guide on how to disperse my CPU, what would be great and don't ram the question when it comes to breaking up? I have a 16gb 2133mhz ram but I have xmp on and its currently running at 2800mhz im just a beginner sorry if they don't have something wrong or say something stupid. I just want to know how it works. if I leave everything by default, then I know nothing about my computer and I would be just like everyone else where they all do when it comes to their computer to use it... arissoriano, It is refreshing to allow the member to outwardly express genuine interest to learn about how and why taking a methodical and sensible approach to dispersal. Too often users will blindly blunder forward based on hastily collected quick and dirty answers, without any desire to understand and understand the process of dispersal. Inevitably they end up getting themselves in over their heads, and/or damaging their rigs. Here are a few reference sources to help you achieve your acceleration goals: The Beginners Guide to Speeding Up Your CPU (with explicit testing guidelines) - The Intel Temperature Guide - It's always a pleasure to help members who want to learn. CT 0 is ok, and Heres my create i7-8700k (works in stock 3.7ghz) 16GB (2x8gb) , Patriot Memory (PDP Systems) 2800 C16 Series (XMP Enabled) Asus Prime z390-A EVGA CLC 280mm EVGA GTX 1080 FTW PNY CS1311 12011 GB SSD and Samsung 860 evo 500gb so basically im trying to learn and understand how everyone in my computer should work, and as they suggest, to be created for better performance so I've been reading some, Motherboard asus was this thing called MCE Multinuclean Enhancement, which raise my CPU to 4.7 gs on all cores when needed, and uses high voltage which they said is not very good. so I turn it his and I read somewhere that you have to install your vcore to adaptive, which I did. Then I run a stress test for 10 minutes using prime95 2.66 and aida 64 and these are the results. so now my question is, did I do the right thing by turning off my mce and installing vcore to boost to 4.7ghz when needed? 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Must handle most tasks well. 0 OK, A Heres мой создать i7-8700k (работает на складе 3.7ghz) 16GB (2x8gb) , Патриот памяти (PDP Systems) 2800 C16 серии (XMP Enabled) Asus Prime z390-A EVGA CLC 280mm EVGA GTX 1080 FTW PNY CS1311 12011 GB SSD и Samsung 860 evo 500gb так в основном им пытается узнать и понять, как все в моем компьютере должны работать, и как они предполагают, чтобы быть созданы для лучшей производительности так Ive читал в последнее время, и я читал некоторые, что asus материнской платы была эта вещь называется MCE Multi-Core Enhancement, которые повышают мою CPU до 4,7 гз на всех ядрах, когда это необходимо, и использует высокое напряжение, которое они сказали, что это не очень хорошо. so I turn it off and I read somewhere that you have to install your vcore to adaptive, which I did. Then I run a stress test for 10 minutes using prime95 2.66 and aida 64 and these are the results. so now my question is, did I do the right thing by turning off my mce and installing vcore for adaptive? would I still get my cpu to boost to 4.7ghz when needed? as well as trying to learn to hot manually dispersing my CPU because they said that if you use ai dispersal it uses high voltage, which is not good. so if anyone can, please help me find out or about how to disperse my CPU, what would be great and don't ram the question when it comes to breaking up? I have a 16gb 2133mhz ram but I have xmp on and its currently running at 2800mhz im just a beginner sorry if they don't have something wrong or say something stupid. I just want to know, I mean to be honest, why not just leave everything on Options? Did you get high temperatures or something? If you don't have any problems, just set everything back by default and then turn on the xmp profile. 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I scored 1400 and my pace went down to 10-15 im not planning to disperse it anytime soon I'll just probably research one before I do, and the reason I might want to disperse this is to see if my set can handle certain GHz on the CPU and see if I'd like to get a good temperature, which doesn't make sense. Mce's trip should not raise your cinebench score. Multi-core enhancement usually makes it so all the core processor reach the top speed of the turbo processor while if you disable it you are left with a stock Intel turbo-boosting, which usually only raises 1-2 cores leaving others at a lower frequency. Yes, it will increase stress, but it also improves performance. If you don't have problems with it at (your pace that you listed is good for stress testing) I would just leave it included. If you download a hardware monitor and run a stress test you can check your vcore voltage and see how much it overvolting. I think by default it's probably not for much. 0 OK, a Heres мой создать i7-8700k (работает на складе 3.7ghz) 16GB (2x8gb) , Патриот памяти (PDP Systems) 2800 C16 серии (XMP Enabled) Asus Prime z390-A EVGA CLC 280mm EVGA GTX 1080 FTW PNY CS1311 120GB SSD и Samsung 860 evo 500gb так в основном им пытается узнать и понять, как все в моем компьютере должны работать, и как они предполагают, чтобы быть созданы для лучшей производительности так Ive читал в последнее время, и я читал некоторые, что asus материнской платы была эта вещь называется MCE Multi-Core Enhancement, которые повышают мою CPU до 4,7 гз на всех ядрах, когда это необходимо, и использует высокое напряжение, которое они сказали, что это не очень хорошо. so I turn it off and I read somewhere that you have to install your vcore to adaptive, which I did. 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High voltage I've got the default is 1,304v on all cores, I don't know if it's good or not and my cinebench is at 1377, but with mce disabled ive got 1404... trying to learn and understand how everyone in my computer should work, and how they tend to be configured for better performance... I just want to find out... I want to know how it works. if I leave everything by default, then I don't know know about my computer and I would be just like everyone else where they all do when it comes to their computer to use it... arissoriano, It is refreshing to allow the member to outwardly express genuine interest to learn about how and why taking a methodical and sensible approach to dispersal. Too often users will blindly blunder forward based on hastily collected quick and dirty answers, without any desire to understand and understand the process of dispersal. Inevitably they end up getting themselves in over their heads, and/or damaging their rigs. Here are a few reference sources to help you achieve your acceleration goals: The Beginners Guide to Speeding Up Your CPU (with explicit testing guidelines) - The Intel Temperature Guide - It's always a pleasure to help members who want to learn. CT 0 Thanks for your information, read them poorly as soon as I get the chance. Just a quick question though, is it always advisable to deli your CPU when planning a crackdown?. Because my i7-8700k right now is idle at 30c and goes up to 60-65c in the prime stress test. So you think I should do this before I accelerate? 0 .. Is it always advisable to deli your CPU when planning a crackdown?. Because my i7-8700k right now is idle at 30c and goes up to 60-65c in the prime stress test. So you think I should do this before I accelerate? Acceleration is always limited to two factors; voltage and temperature. There are no two identical processors; each of them is unique in its tolerance for stress, thermal behavior and acceleration potential, which is often called the silicon lottery. Vcore is above 1,400 volts and a core temperature above 85 degrees Celsius is not recommended. Although deling is not necessary, it will allow you to achieve a higher acceleration within voltage and thermal limits. So it all depends on how far you are willing to push it. Details in Temp Guide: Section 4 - Main Temperature Section 8 - Crackdown and Voltage Section 9 - TIM Problem CT CT