

# COMPUTER COMPONENTS AND TEMPERATURE



## CHASSIS

If your chassis isn't designed to maximize airflow, it will hinder hot air from escaping. Pick a chassis that's designed with thermals in mind.



## PSU

An inefficient power supply will spew hot air into the chassis. Pick an efficient PSU to minimize the thermal impact on your system.



## RE-DRIVERS

It's best to have fans directed at re-drivers to keep them cool since they are usually located close to the CPU(s).



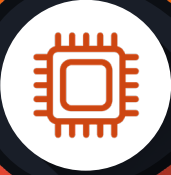
## ETHERNET

If you can get by with a 1GbE vs. a 10GbE port or higher, you'll save yourself a lot of heat dissipation. Otherwise, cool this area appropriately.



## PCH

Your PCH gets hot, the one thing to keep in mind here is to not let hot air linger around it. Ensure proper airflow is constant and cool.



## SWITCHES

PCIe Switches cause a lot of heat due to the traffic they moderate. The fewer switches, the cooler your system can be.



## I/O

Depending on how many I/O options you have, it can also be a cause for concern. Only get what you need or must have.



## BMC

The BMC monitors the physical state of your computer. Get the hot air around it cooled quickly so that it can function without problems.



## MEMORY

Frequencies keep getting better and better. Also, hotter and hotter. If you can sacrifice performance on RAM, it can help cool your system down.



## CPU

By far one of the highest contributing factors to temp inclines. If thermals are an issue, try to opt for a smaller CPU that will deliver almost identical performance but without all the heat.

