

## Re: DRIVER\_POWER\_STATE\_FAILURE

**Source:**

[http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/WinXP/microsoft.public.windowsxp.help\\_and\\_support/2004-08/2590.html](http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/WinXP/microsoft.public.windowsxp.help_and_support/2004-08/2590.html)

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**From:** WinGuy (*no\_spam\_at\_nomail.bot*)

**Date:** 08/09/04

Date: Mon, 09 Aug 2004 15:17:27 GMT

"Stef :-)" <Stef@discussions.microsoft.com> wrote in message  
news:8FB114BB-5FB3-4D13-88EB-17EF6EA44C38@microsoft.com...

> Hello

>

> Just got a fast Intel 865-based PC with 4 GB RAM and 2x SATA disks. The XP  
> System runs on a 10GB IDE drive. It is used solely for music production.

>

> All has been well for about a week, but suddenly XP seems to have lost its  
> paging file. I've seen the recommended fix with Intel's IAA, but this  
> software does not work with the 865 chipset. I've tried resetting the page  
> file size, but every time XP boots the same error message appears - "No  
> paging file or pagefile too small"

>

> Also, when I try to turn off the computer, I get a blue screen with the  
> following error message:

>

> DRIVER\_POWER\_STATE\_FAILURE

>

> and this technical information:

>

> \*\*\* STOP: 0x0000009F (0x00000500, 0x00000002, 0x8A21C830, 0x8A1B89E0)

>

> The computer seems to run fine when it's booted, but this is of course  
very

> annoying...

This article explains the probable problem for the 0x9F related BSOD:

<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/Windows/XP/all/reskit/en-us/Default.asp?url=/resources/docume>

As you've already surmised, this is probably a driver vs power shutdown  
problem. You can try these things:

In Control Panel Power Options, try turning off hibernation. Hibernation  
being enabled in non-laptop computers is a problem I've seen over and over  
again (and I even see it in laptops from time to time). That will likely  
cure your problem (let us know!) Since you have such a lightning fast  
computer, there might be a timing problem. Try turning off all power related

options, and make sure they are disabled in BIOS too (you might later want to re-enable it in BIOS such that a power off actually also turns off the power supply). You could also try shutting down programs before doing the power off or reboot, a utility that will do that, named EndItAll2, can be found (scroll down a ways, you also might find it elsewhere via Google) at: <http://66.102.7.104/search?q=cache:GYqCDs6IbzwJ:www.infopackets.com/gazette/20040729.htm+enditall2&hl=en> That utility itself is configurable for command-line usage. You can further automate the run of that utility with another utility found at: <http://209.95.106.186/products.htm#LastChance>

You might also try flushing your HDD cache at shutdown using that last above link utility, with another utility found here: <http://www.sysinternals.com/ntw2k/source/misc.shtml#sync>

It may be that HDD cache is being written (you have a LOT of memory!) for too long a time period during shutdown. I assume you've a nice fast HDD and really don't need HDD caching, so you might be able to turn it off. Go into Device Manager, Disk Drives, right-click each drive and select Properties and then Disk Properties and clear the check mark option. On reboot, check to make sure the setting remains (some drivers will not remember this setting). Note that an Event Viewer log entry will probably show up at boot indicating that the cache was disabled (obviously, ignore the message from now on).

Lastly, set your swapfile (uh, pagefile) manually to be a minimum and a maximum of 999 (just enter three 9's in each of the 2 boxes) so that you have 1gig of static pagefile space. That will speed things up since Windows will not need to dynamically adjust the size of that file. I assume you have a 100gig HDD, not the 10gig one your post mentioned! You can clear the pagefile manually from time to time.

If that still doesn't do it then you probably need a better driver for the chipset you are using on your motherboard, maybe they have one at their website (the above microsoft article link relates to that).