



Archive HDD

v2 SATA Product Manual

ST8000AS0022

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When referring to drive capacity, one gigabyte, or GB, equals one billion bytes and one terabyte, or TB, equals one trillion bytes. Your computer's operating system may use a different standard of measurement and report a lower capacity. In addition, some of the listed capacity is used for formatting and other functions, and thus will not be available for data storage. Actual quantities will vary based on various factors, including file size, file format, features and application software. Actual data rates may vary depending on operating environment and other factors. The export or re-export of hardware or software containing encryption may be regulated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (for more information, visit www.bis.doc.gov), and controlled for import and use outside of the U.S. Seagate reserves the right to change, without notice, product offerings or specifications.

Contents

Seagate® Technology Support Services	4
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1.0 Introduction	5
1.1 About the SATA interface	5
1.2 Zone Structure	6

2.0 Drive Specifications	7
2.1 Formatted capacity	9
2.1.1 LBA mode	9
2.2 Default logical geometry	9
2.3 Recording and interface technology	9
2.4 Physical characteristics	10
2.5 Seek time	10
2.6 Start/stop times	10
2.7 Power specifications	11
2.7.1 Power consumption	11
2.7.2 Conducted noise	12
2.7.3 Voltage tolerance	12
2.7.4 Extended Power Conditions - PowerChoice™	13
2.8 Environmental specifications	15
2.8.1 Temperature	15
2.8.2 Temperature gradient	15
2.8.3 Humidity	15
2.8.4 Altitude	15
2.8.5 Shock	16
2.8.6 Operating vibration	16
2.8.7 Non-operating vibration	16
2.9 Acoustics	16
2.9.1 Test for Prominent Discrete Tones (PDTs)	16
2.10 Electromagnetic immunity	17
2.11 Reliability - Mean Time Between Failure	17
2.12 Warranty	17
2.12.1 Storage	17
2.13 Agency certification	18
2.13.1 Safety certification	18
2.13.2 Electromagnetic compatibility	18
2.13.3 FCC verification	18
2.14 Environmental protection	19
2.14.1 European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive	19
2.14.2 China Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive	19
2.15 Corrosive environment	19

3.0 Configuring and Mounting the Drive	20
3.1 Handling and static-discharge precautions	20
3.2 Configuring the drive	20
3.3 SATA cables and connectors	20
3.4 Drive mounting	21

4.0 SATA Interface	22
4.1 Hot-Plug compatibility	22
4.2 SATA device plug connector pin definitions	23
4.3 Supported ATA commands	24
4.3.1 ZAC Supported Capabilities log page	26
4.3.2 Identify Device command	27
4.3.3 Set Features command	31
4.3.4 S.M.A.R.T. commands	32

Figures

Figure 1	Typical 5V & 12V - 6Gb/s startup and operation current profiles	12
Figure 2	Attaching SATA cabling.....	20
Figure 3	Mounting dimensions	21

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1.0 Introduction

This manual describes the functional, mechanical and interface specifications for the following Seagate® Archive HDD model drives:

Standard model

ST8000AS0022

Note

Previous generations of Seagate Self-Encrypting Drive models were called Full Disk Encryption (FDE) models before a differentiation between drive-based encryption and other forms of encryption was necessary.

These drives provide the following key features:

- Host aware, optimized for SMR performance and capable of ZAC command support
- High instantaneous (burst) data-transfer rates (up to 600MB per second).
- Streaming video optimization - consistent command completion times & ERC support
- Idle3 power mode support
- TGMR recording technology provides the drives with increased areal density.
- State-of-the-art cache and on-the-fly error-correction algorithms.
- Native Command Queuing with command ordering to increase performance in demanding applications.
- Full-track multiple-sector transfer capability without local processor intervention.
- Seagate AcuTrac™ servo technology delivers dependable performance, even with hard drive track widths of only 75 nanometers.
- Seagate SmartAlign™ technology provides a simple, transparent migration to Advanced Format 4K sectors
- Quiet operation.
- Compliant with RoHS requirements in China and Europe.
- SeaTools diagnostic software performs a drive self-test that eliminates unnecessary drive returns.
- Support for S.M.A.R.T. drive monitoring and reporting.
- Supports latching SATA cables and connectors.
- Worldwide Name (WWN) capability uniquely identifies the drive.

1.1 About the SATA interface

The Serial ATA (SATA) interface provides several advantages over the traditional (parallel) ATA interface. The primary advantages include:

- Easy installation and configuration with true plug-and-play connectivity. It is not necessary to set any jumpers or other configuration options.
- Thinner and more flexible cabling for improved enclosure airflow and ease of installation.
- Scalability to higher performance levels.

In addition, SATA makes the transition from parallel ATA easy by providing legacy software support. SATA was designed to allow users to install a SATA host adapter and SATA disk drive in the current system and expect all of the existing applications to work as normal.

The SATA interface connects each disk drive in a point-to-point configuration with the SATA host adapter. There is no master/slave relationship with SATA devices like there is with parallel ATA. If two drives are attached on one SATA host adapter, the host operating system views the two devices as if they were both “masters” on two separate ports. This essentially means both drives behave as if they are Device 0 (master) devices.

The SATA host adapter and drive share the function of emulating parallel ATA device behavior to provide backward compatibility with existing host systems and software. The Command and Control Block registers, PIO and DMA data transfers, resets, and interrupts are all emulated.

The SATA host adapter contains a set of registers that shadow the contents of the traditional device registers, referred to as the Shadow Register Block. All SATA devices behave like Device 0 devices. For additional information about how SATA emulates parallel ATA, refer to the “Serial ATA International Organization: Serial ATA Revision 3.2”. The specification can be downloaded from www.sata-io.org.

Note

The host adapter may, optionally, emulate a master/slave environment to host software where two devices on separate SATA ports are represented to host software as a Device 0 (master) and Device 1 (slave) accessed at the same set of host bus addresses. A host adapter that emulates a master/slave environment manages two sets of shadow registers. This is not a typical SATA environment.

1.2 Zone Structure

Archive HDD models use SMR (Shingled Magnetic Recording Technology), physically formatted containing two types of zones. 64 “Conventional Zones” which are not associated with write pointer, and the media is non-SMR and 29808 Sequential Write preferred Zones which are SMR media. For the sequential write referred zones there is a write pointer to indicated preferred write location. For the conventional zone writes can occur randomly for any block size. New commands which report zonal structure, resetting zonal write pointers, as well as managing zonal properties are available for sequential write preferred zones through ZAC commands.

Archive HDD Conventional Zone Structure

- There are 64 256 MiB Conventional Zones. (ie. Not Shingled)
- The conventional zone is located at the outer diameter and is 16GB.
- Sequential Read and Writes to this zones will perform at similar data rates.
- Random Write commands can be issued in any order without any performance delay.
- Zone designed specifically for random writes data. For example: logs and meta data.

There are 29808 Sequential Write Zones

- Each zone is 2e19 logical blocks in size or 256 MiB each.
- Each zone is a shingled zone.
- To achieve best performance use of ZAC commands is required.
- Re-setting write pointers for each zone is required before reuse.

Optimal number of open sequential write preferred zones

- Advised - the largest number of zones that should be open for best performance, is reported in Identify Device Data log 0x30 page 0x00h

Optimal number of non-sequentially written sequential write preferred zones

- Advised - the largest number of write preferred zones that should be randomly written for best performance, is reported in identify device data log 0x30 page 0x00h

T-13 standards define the new ZAC commands; REPORT ZONES EXT to query the drive on what zones exist and their current condition, RESET WRITE POINTER EXT to reset the write pointers, OPEN ZONE EXT, CLOSE ZONE EXT, and FINISH ZONE EXT to Open, Close, and Finish zones. To achieve optimal performance, an SMR-aware Host driver will need to write sequentially to all sequential write referred zones.

See the T13 Web Site at <http://www.t13.org> for ACS-4, T13/BSR INCIT 529 for command details.

2.0 Drive Specifications

Unless otherwise noted, all specifications are measured under ambient conditions, at 25°C, and nominal power. For convenience, the phrases *the drive* and *this drive* are used throughout this manual to indicate the following drive models:

Standard model

ST8000AS0022

Specification summary tables

The specifications listed in [Table 1](#) are for quick reference. For details on specification measurement or definition, refer to the appropriate section of this manual.

Table 1 Drive specifications summary

Drive Specification*	ST8000AS0022
Formatted capacity (512 bytes/sector)**	8000GB (8TB)
Guaranteed sectors	15,628,053,168
Heads	12
Disks	6
Bytes per sector	512
Recording density (max)	1950 KFCI
Track density (avg)	435 KTPI
Areal density (avg)	848 Gb/in ²
Internal data transfer rate (max)	1900 Mb/s
Maximum sustained data rate, OD read (MB/s)	190 MB/s
ATA data-transfer modes supported	PIO modes: 0 to 4 Multiword DMA modes: 0 to 2 Ultra DMA modes 0 to 6
I/O data-transfer rate (max)	600MB/s
Cache buffer	128MB
Height (max)	26.1mm / 1.028 in
Width (max)	101.6mm/4.0 in (± 0.010 in)
Length (max)	146.99mm / 5.787 in
Weight (typical)	780g / 1.72 lb
Average latency	5.5ms
Power-on to ready (max)	30.0s
Standby to ready (max)	25.0s
Average seek, read (typical) Average seek, write (typical)	<12.0ms <12.0ms
Startup current (typical) 12V	2.0A
Voltage tolerance (including noise)	5V ±5% 12V ±10%
Non-Operating (Ambient °C)	-40 to 70
Operating temperature (drive case min °C)	0
Operating temperature (drive case max °C)	60
Temperature gradient	20°C per hour max (operating) 30°C per hour max (nonoperating)
Relative humidity	5% to 90% (operating) 5% to 95% (nonoperating)
Relative humidity gradient (max)	30% per hour
Wet bulb temperature (max)	26°C max (operating) 29°C max (nonoperating)
Altitude, operating	-61 m to 3048m (-200 ft to 10,000 ft)

Table 1 Drive specifications summary

Drive Specification*	ST8000AS0022
Altitude, non-operating (below mean sea level, max)	-61m to 12,192m (-200ft to 40,000+ ft)
Operational shock (max)	70 Gs (read) and 40 Gs (write) at 2ms
Non-operational shock (max)	250 Gs at 2ms
Vibration, operating	2Hz to 22Hz: 0.25 Gs, Limited displacement 22Hz to 350Hz: 0.50 Gs 350Hz to 500Hz: 0.25 Gs
Vibration, non-operating	5Hz to 500Hz: 3.0 Gs
Drive acoustics, sound power	
Idle***	2.7 bels (typical) 2.8 bels (max)
Seek	2.8 bels (typical) 2.9 bels (max)
Non-recoverable read errors	1 per 10 ¹⁵ bits read
Rated workload	Average rate of <180TB/year. The AFR specification for the drive assumes the I/O workload does not exceed the average annualized workload rate limit of 180TB/year. Workloads exceeding the annualized rate may degrade the drive AFR and impact product reliability. The average annualized workload rate limit is in units of TB per year, or TB per 8760 power-on hours. Workload rate limit = TB transferred × (8760/recorded power-on hours).
Warranty	To determine the warranty for a specific drive, use a web browser to access the following web page: http://www.seagate.com/support/warranty-and-replacements/ From this page, click on "Is my Drive under Warranty". Users will be asked to provide the drive serial number, model number (or part number) and country of purchase. The system will display the warranty information for the drive.
Load/unload cycles (25°C, 50% rel. humidity)	300,000 at 25°C, 50% rel. humidity
Supports hotplug operation per the Serial ATA Revision 3.2 specification	Yes

*All specifications above are based on native configurations.

** One GB equals one billion bytes and 1TB equals one trillion bytes when referring to hard drive capacity. Accessible capacity may vary depending on operating environment and formatting.

*** During periods of drive idle, some offline activity may occur according to the S.M.A.R.T. specification, which may increase acoustic and power to operational levels.

2.1 Formatted capacity

Model	Formatted capacity*	Guaranteed sectors	Bytes per sector
ST8000AS0022	8000GB	15,628,053,168	512

*One GB equals one billion bytes and 1TB equals one trillion bytes when referring to hard drive capacity. Accessible capacity may vary depending on operating environment and formatting.

2.1.1 LBA mode

When addressing these drives in LBA mode, all blocks (sectors) are consecutively numbered from 0 to $n-1$, where n is the number of guaranteed sectors as defined above.

See Section 4.3.2, "Identify Device command" (words 60-61 and 100-103) for additional information about 48-bit addressing support of drives with capacities over 137GB.

2.2 Default logical geometry

- Cylinders: 16,383
- Read/write heads: 16
- Sectors per track: 63

LBA mode

When addressing these drives in LBA mode, all blocks (sectors) are consecutively numbered from 0 to $n-1$, where n is the number of guaranteed sectors as defined above.

2.3 Recording and interface technology

Interface	SATA
Recording method	TGMR
Recording density (KFCI)	1950
Track density (Ktracks/inch avg)	435
Areal density (Gb/in ²)	848
Internal data transfer rate (Mb/s max)	1900
Maximum sustained data transfer rate, OD read (MB/s)	190
I/O data-transfer rate (MB/s max)	600

2.4 Physical characteristics

Maximum height	26.11mm / 1.028 in
Maximum width	101.6mm / 4.0 in (\pm 0.010 in)
Maximum length	146.99mm / 5.787 in
Typical weight	780g / 1.72 lb
Cache buffer	128MB

2.5 Seek time

Seek measurements are taken with nominal power at 25°C ambient temperature. All times are measured using drive diagnostics. The specifications in the table below are defined as follows:

- Track-to-track seek time is an average of all possible single-track seeks in both directions.
- Average seek time is a true statistical random average of at least 5000 measurements of seeks between random tracks, less overhead.

Typical seek times (ms)	Read	Write
Track-to-track	1.0	1.2
Average	<12.0	
Average latency	5.5	

Note

These drives are designed to consistently meet the seek times represented in this manual. Physical seeks, regardless of mode (such as track-to-track and average), are expected to meet the noted values. However, due to the manner in which these drives are formatted, benchmark tests that include command overhead or measure logical seeks may produce results that vary from these specifications.

2.6 Start/stop times

The start/stop times are listed below.

Power-on to ready (in seconds)	30 (max)
Standby to ready (in seconds)	30 (max)
Ready to spindle stop (in seconds)	12 (max)

Time-to-ready may be longer than normal if the drive power is removed without going through normal OS powerdown procedures.

2.7 Power specifications

The drive receives DC power (+5V or +12V) through a native SATA power connector. Refer to [Figure 1 on page 12](#).

2.7.1 Power consumption

Power requirements for the drives are listed in [Table 2](#). Typical power measurements are based on an average of drives tested, under nominal conditions, using 5.0V and 12.0V input voltage at 35°C ambient temperature.

Table 2 DC power requirements

		6.0Gb mode	
		+5V	+12V
Voltage			
Regulation		±5%	±10%
Avg Idle Current *		0.18	0.33
Advanced Idle Current *			
	Idle_A	0.14	0.34
	Idle_B	0.13	0.29
	Idle_C	0.14	0.14
	Standby	0.12	0.01
Maximum Start Current			
	DC (peak DC)	0.33	1.42
	AC (peak DC)	0.49	2.11
Peak operating current (random read):			
	Typical DC	0.22	0.61
	Maximum DC	0.22	0.63
Peak operating current (random write)			
	Typical DC	0.49	0.32
	Maximum DC	0.49	0.40
Peak operating current (sequential read)			
	Typical DC	0.46	0.39
	Maximum DC	0.47	0.40
Peak operating current (sequential write)			
	Typical DC	0.37	0.40
	Maximum DC	0.37	0.41

* During periods of drive idle, some offline activity may occur according to the S.M.A.R.T. specification, which may increase acoustic and power to operational levels.

2.7.1.1 Typical current profiles

Archive HDD current profiles

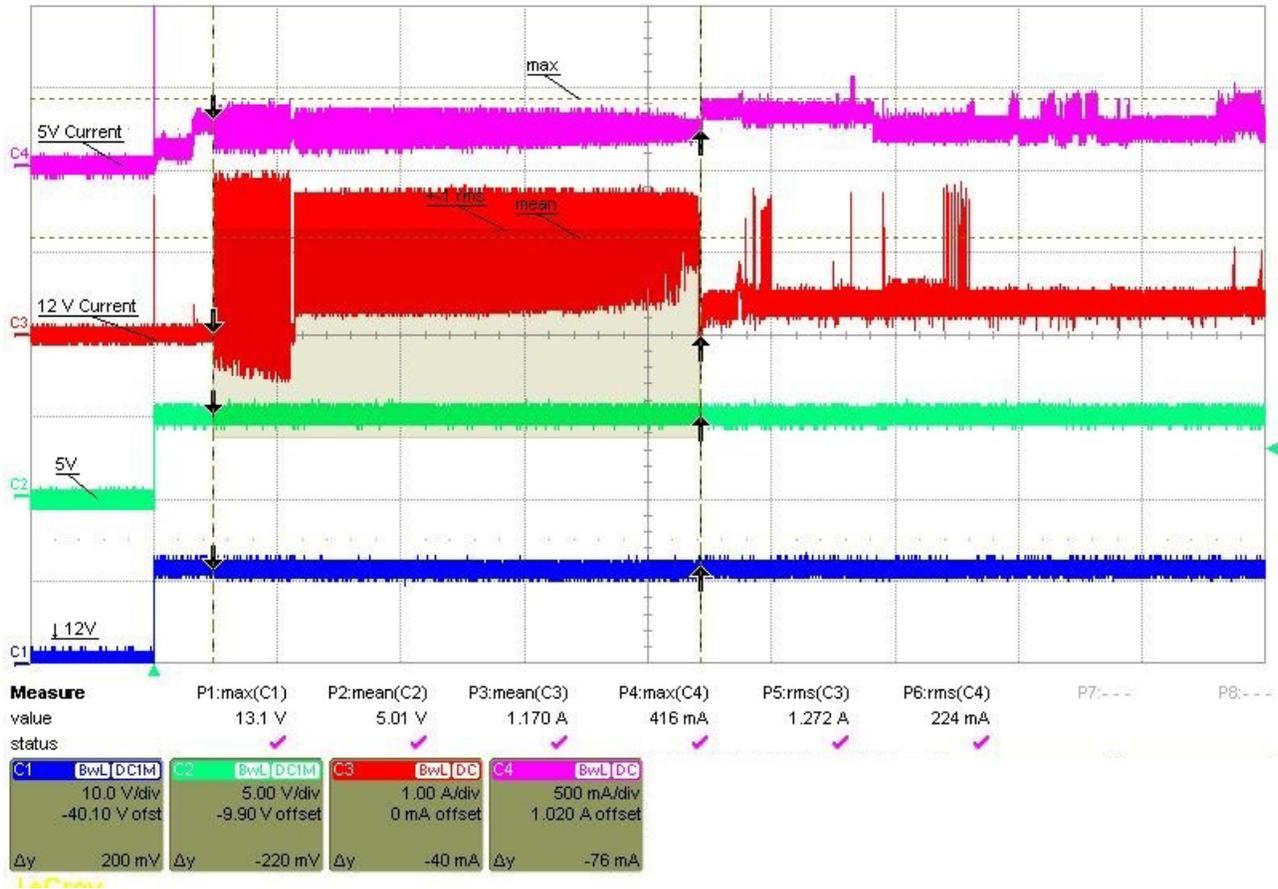


Figure 1 Typical 5V & 12V - 6Gb/s startup and operation current profiles

2.7.2 Conducted noise

Input noise ripple is measured at the host system power supply across an equivalent 80-ohm resistive load on the +12 volt line or an equivalent 15-ohm resistive load on the +5 volt line.

- Using 12-volt power, the drive is expected to operate with a maximum of 120 mV peak-to-peak square-wave injected noise at up to 10MHz.
- Using 5-volt power, the drive is expected to operate with a maximum of 100 mV peak-to-peak square-wave injected noise at up to 10MHz.

Note Equivalent resistance is calculated by dividing the nominal voltage by the typical RMS read/write current.

2.7.3 Voltage tolerance

Voltage tolerance (including noise):

- 5V ±5%
- 12V ±10%

2.7.4 Extended Power Conditions - PowerChoice™

Utilizing the load/unload architecture a programmable power management interface is provided to tailor systems for reduced power consumption and performance requirements.

The table below lists the supported power conditions available in PowerChoice. Power conditions are ordered from highest power consumption (and shortest recovery time) to lowest power consumption (and longest recovery time) as follows: Idle_a power >= Idle_b power >= Idle_c power >= Standby_z power. The further users go down in the table, the more power savings is actualized. For example, Idle_b results in greater power savings than the Idle_a power condition. Standby results in the greatest power savings.

Power Condition Name	Power Condition ID	Description
Idle_a	81 _H	Reduced electronics
Idle_b	82 _H	Heads unloaded. Disks spinning at full RPM
Idle_c	83 _H	Heads unloaded. Disks spinning at reduced RPM
Standby_z	00 _H	Heads unloaded. Motor stopped (disks not spinning)

Each power condition has a set of current, saved and default settings. Default settings are not modifiable. Default and saved settings persist across power-on resets. The current settings do not persist across power-on resets. At the time of manufacture, the default, saved and current settings are in the Power Conditions log match.

PowerChoice is invoked using one of two methods

- Automatic power transitions which are triggered by expiration of individual power condition timers. These timer values may be customized and enabled using the Extended Power Conditions (EPC) feature set using the standardized Set Features command interface.
- Immediate host commanded power transitions may be initiated using an EPC Set Features "Go to Power Condition" sub-command to enter any supported power condition. Legacy power commands Standby Immediate and Idle Immediate also provide a method to directly transition the drive into supported power conditions.

PowerChoice exits power saving states under the following conditions

- Any command which requires the drive to enter the PM0: Active state (media access)
- Power on reset

PowerChoice provides the following reporting methods for tracking purposes

Check Power Mode Command

- Reports the current power state of the drive

Identify Device Command

- EPC Feature set supported flag
- EPC Feature enabled flag is set if at least one Idle power condition timer is enabled

Power Condition Log reports the following for each power condition

- Nominal recovery time from the power condition to active
- If the power condition is Supported, Changeable, and Savable
- Default enabled state, and timer value
- Saved enabled state, and timer value
- Current enabled state, and timer value

S.M.A.R.T. Read Data Reports

- Attribute 192 - Emergency Retract Count
- Attribute 193 - Load/Unload Cycle Count

PowerChoice Manufacture Default Power Condition Timer Values

Default power condition timer values have been established to assure product reliability and data integrity. A minimum timer value threshold of two minutes ensures the appropriate amount of background drive maintenance activities occur. Attempting to set a timer values less than the specified minimum timer value threshold will result in an aborted EPC "Set Power Condition Timer" subcommand.

Power Condition Name	Manufacturer Default Timer Values
Idle_a	1 sec
Idle_b	5 min
Idle_c	30 min (Default value set - not enabled)
Standby_z	60 min (Default value set - not enabled)

Setting power condition timer values less than the manufacturer specified defaults or issuing the EPC "Go to Power Condition" subcommand at a rate exceeding the default timers may limit this products reliability and data integrity.

PowerChoice Supported Extended Power Condition Feature Subcommands

EPC Subcommand	Description
00 _H	Restore Power Condition Settings
01 _H	Go to Power Condition
02 _H	Set Power Condition Timer
03 _H	Set Power Condition State
04 _H	Enable EPC Feature Set
05 _H	Disable EPC Feature Set

PowerChoice Supported Extended Power Condition Identifiers

Power Condition Identifiers	Power Condition Name
00 _H	Standby_z
01 - 80 _H	Reserved
81 _H	Idle_a
82 _H	Idle_b
83 _H	Idle_c
84 - FE _H	Reserved
FF _H	All EPC Power Conditions

2.8 Environmental specifications

This section provides the temperature, humidity, shock, and vibration specifications for Archive HDD. Ambient temperature is defined as the temperature of the environment immediately surrounding the drive. Above 1000ft. (305 meters), the maximum temperature is derated linearly by 1°C every 1000 ft. Refer to [Section 3.4 Drive mounting](#) for base plate measurement location.

2.8.1 Temperature

Non-operating (Ambient)	-40° to 70°C (-40° to 158°F)
Operating (Drive case min °C)	0
Operating (Drive case max °C)	60

2.8.2 Temperature gradient

Operating	20°C per hour (36°F per hour max), without condensation
Non-operating	30°C per hour (54°F per hour max)

2.8.3 Humidity

2.8.3.1 Relative humidity

Operating	5% to 90% non-condensing (30% per hour max)
Nonoperating	5% to 95% non-condensing (30% per hour max)

2.8.3.2 Wet bulb temperature

Operating	26°C / 78.8°F (rated)
Non-operating	29°C / 84.2°F (rated)

2.8.4 Altitude

Operating	-61m to 3048m (-200 ft. to 10,000 ft.)
Non-operating	-61m to 12,192m (-200 ft. to 40,000+ ft.)

2.8.5 Shock

All shock specifications assume that the drive is mounted securely with the input shock applied at the drive mounting screws. Shock may be applied in the X, Y or Z axis.

2.8.5.1 Operating shock

These drives comply with the performance levels specified in this document when subjected to a maximum operating shock of 70 Gs (read) and 40 Gs (write) based on half-sine shock pulses of 2ms during read operations. Shocks should not be repeated more than two times per second.

2.8.5.2 Non-operating shock

The non-operating shock level that the drive can experience without incurring physical damage or degradation in performance when subsequently put into operation is 250 Gs based on a non-repetitive half-sine shock pulse of 2ms duration.

2.8.6 Operating vibration

The maximum vibration levels that the drive may experience while meeting the performance standards specified in this document are specified below.

2Hz to 22Hz	0.25 Gs (Limited displacement)
22Hz to 350Hz	0.50 Gs
350Hz to 500Hz	0.25 Gs

All vibration specifications assume that the drive is mounted securely with the input vibration applied at the drive mounting screws. Vibration may be applied in the X, Y or Z axis. Throughput may vary if improperly mounted.

2.8.7 Non-operating vibration

The maximum non-operating vibration levels that the drive may experience without incurring physical damage or degradation in performance when subsequently put into operation are specified below.

5Hz to 500Hz	3.0 Gs
--------------	--------

2.9 Acoustics

Drive acoustics are measured as overall A-weighted acoustic sound power levels (no pure tones). All measurements are consistent with ISO document 7779. Sound power measurements are taken under essentially free-field conditions over a reflecting plane. For all tests, the drive is oriented with the cover facing upward.

Note	For seek mode tests, the drive is placed in seek mode only. The number of seeks per second is defined by the following equation: (Number of seeks per second = $0.4 / (\text{average latency} + \text{average access time})$)
-------------	--

Table 3 Fluid Dynamic Bearing (FDB) motor acoustics

	Idle*	Seek
8TB model	2.7 bels (typical) 2.8 bels (max)	2.8 bels (typical) 2.9 bels (max)

*During periods of drive idle, some offline activity may occur according to the S.M.A.R.T. specification, which may increase acoustic and power to operational levels.

2.9.1 Test for Prominent Discrete Tones (PDTs)

Seagate follows the ECMA-74 standards for measurement and identification of PDTs. An exception to this process is the use of the absolute threshold of hearing. Seagate uses this threshold curve (originated in ISO 389-7) to discern tone audibility and to compensate for the inaudible components of sound prior to computation of tone ratios according to Annex D of the ECMA-74 standards.

2.10 Electromagnetic immunity

When properly installed in a representative host system, the drive operates without errors or degradation in performance when subjected to the radio frequency (RF) environments defined in [Table 4](#).

Table 4 Radio frequency environments

Test	Description	Performance level	Reference standard
Electrostatic discharge	Contact, HCP, VCP: ± 4 kV; Air: ± 8 kV	B	EN61000-4-2: 95
Radiated RF immunity	80MHz to 1,000MHz, 3 V/m, 80% AM with 1kHz sine 900MHz, 3 V/m, 50% pulse modulation @ 200Hz	A	EN61000-4-3: 96 ENV50204: 95
Electrical fast transient	± 1 kV on AC mains, ± 0.5 kV on external I/O	B	EN61000-4-4: 95
Surge immunity	± 1 kV differential, ± 2 kV common, AC mains	B	EN61000-4-5: 95
Conducted RF immunity	150kHz to 80MHz, 3 Vrms, 80% AM with 1kHz sine	A	EN61000-4-6: 97
Voltage dips, interrupts	0% open, 5 seconds 0% short, 5 seconds 40%, 0.10 seconds 70%, 0.01 seconds	C C C B	EN61000-4-11: 94

2.11 Reliability - Mean Time Between Failure

The product will achieve a Mean Time Between Failure Rate (MTBF) of 1,000,000 hours when operated in an environment of ambient air temperatures of 25°C. Operation at temperatures outside the specifications shown in Section 2.8 may decrease the product MTBF. MTBF is a population statistic that is not relevant to individual units.

- MTBF specifications are based on the following assumptions for NAS environments:
- 8760 power-on hours per year
- 10,000 average motor start/stop cycles per year
- Operations at nominal voltages
- Temperatures outside the specifications in Section 2.8 may reduce the product reliability.

Operation at excessive I/O duty cycle may degrade product reliability. The NAS environment of power-on hours, temperature, and I/O duty cycle affect the product MTBF. The MTBF will be degraded if used in an enterprise application.

2.12 Warranty

To determine the warranty for a specific drive, use a web browser to access the following web page:

<http://www.seagate.com/support/warranty-and-replacements/>

From this page, click on "Is my Drive under Warranty". Users will be asked to provide the drive serial number, model number (or part number) and country of purchase. The system will display the warranty information for the drive.

2.12.1 Storage

Maximum storage periods are 180 days within original unopened Seagate shipping package or 60 days unpackaged within the defined non-operating limits (refer to environmental section in this manual). Storage can be extended to 1 year packaged or unpackaged under optimal environmental conditions (25°C, <40% relative humidity non-condensing, and non-corrosive environment). During any storage period the drive non-operational temperature, humidity, wet bulb, atmospheric conditions, shock, vibration, magnetic and electrical field specifications should be followed.

2.13 Agency certification

2.13.1 Safety certification

These products are certified to meet the requirements of UL60950-1, CSA60950-1 and EN60950 and so marked as to the certify agency.

2.13.2 Electromagnetic compatibility

Hard drives that display the CE mark comply with the European Union (EU) requirements specified in the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (2004/108/EC) as put into place 20 July 2007. Testing is performed to the levels specified by the product standards for Information Technology Equipment (ITE). Emission levels are defined by EN 55022, Class B and the immunity levels are defined by EN 55024.

Drives are tested in representative end-user systems. Although CE-marked Seagate drives comply with the directives when used in the test systems, we cannot guarantee that all systems will comply with the directives. The drive is designed for operation inside a properly designed enclosure, with properly shielded I/O cable (if necessary) and terminators on all unused I/O ports. Computer manufacturers and system integrators should confirm EMC compliance and provide CE marking for their products.

Korean RRL

If these drives have the Korean Communications Commission (KCC) logo, they comply with paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Electromagnetic Compatibility control Regulation and meet the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Framework requirements of the Radio Research Laboratory (RRL) Communications Commission, Republic of Korea.

These drives have been tested and comply with the Electromagnetic Interference/Electromagnetic Susceptibility (EMI/EMS) for Class B products. Drives are tested in a representative, end-user system by a Korean-recognized lab.

Australian RCM Compliance Mark

Models displayed with the RCM compliance mark, comply with the mandatory standards as per the Australian Communications and Media Authority (AMCA) Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) regulatory arrangement.

2.13.3 FCC verification

These drives are intended to be contained solely within a personal computer or similar enclosure (not attached as an external device). As such, each drive is considered to be a subassembly even when it is individually marketed to the customer. As a subassembly, no Federal Communications Commission verification or certification of the device is required.

Seagate has tested this device in enclosures as described above to ensure that the total assembly (enclosure, disk drive, motherboard, power supply, etc.) does comply with the limits for a Class B computing device, pursuant to Subpart J, Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation with non-certified assemblies is likely to result in interference to radio and television reception.

Radio and television interference. This equipment generates and uses radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may cause interference to radio and television reception.

This equipment is designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference in a residential installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television, which can be determined by turning the equipment on and off, users are encouraged to try one or more of the following corrective measures:

- Reorient the receiving antenna.
- Move the device to one side or the other of the radio or TV.
- Move the device farther away from the radio or TV.
- Plug the computer into a different outlet so that the receiver and computer are on different branch outlets.

If necessary, users should consult the dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for additional suggestions. Users may find helpful the following booklet prepared by the Federal Communications Commission: *How to Identify and Resolve Radio-Television Interference Problems*. This booklet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Refer to publication number 004-000-00345-4.

2.14 Environmental protection

Seagate designs its products to meet environmental protection requirements worldwide, including regulations restricting certain chemical substances.

2.14.1 European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive

The European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive, restricts the presence of chemical substances, including Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, Hexavalent Chromium, PBB and PBDE, in electronic products, effective July 2006. This drive is manufactured with components and materials that comply with the RoHS Directive.

2.14.2 China Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 中国限制危险物品的指令

This product has an Environmental Protection Use Period (EPUP) of 20 years. The following table contains information mandated by China's "Marking Requirements for Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products" Standard.



该产品具有20年的环境保护使用周期（EPUP）。下表包含了中国“电子产品所导致的污染的控制的记号要求”所指定的信息。

Name of Parts 部件名称	Toxic or Hazardous Substances or Elements有毒有害物质或元素					
	Lead 铅 (Pb)	Mercury 汞 (Hg)	Cadmium 镉 (Cd)	Hexavalent Chromium 六价铬 (Cr6+)	Polybrominated Diphenyl 多溴联苯 (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether 多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
PCBA	X	O	O	O	O	O
HDA	X	O	O	O	O	O

"O" indicates the hazardous and toxic substance content of the part (at the homogeneous material level) is lower than the threshold defined by the China RoHS MCV Standard.

“O”表示该部件（于同类物品程度上）所含的危险和有毒物质低于中国RoHS MCV标准所定义的阈值。

"X" indicates the hazardous and toxic substance content of the part (at the homogeneous material level) is over the threshold defined by the China RoHS MCV Standard.

“X”表示该部件（于同类物品程度上）所含的危险和有毒物质超出中国RoHS MCV标准所定义的阈值。

2.15 Corrosive environment

Seagate electronic drive components pass accelerated corrosion testing equivalent to 10 years exposure to light industrial environments containing sulfurous gases, chlorine and nitric oxide, classes G and H per ASTM B845. However, this accelerated testing cannot duplicate every potential application environment. Users should use caution exposing any electronic components to uncontrolled chemical pollutants and corrosive chemicals as electronic drive component reliability can be affected by the installation environment. The silver, copper, nickel and gold films used in Seagate products are especially sensitive to the presence of sulfide, chloride, and nitrate contaminants. Sulfur is found to be the most damaging. In addition, electronic components should never be exposed to condensing water on the surface of the printed circuit board assembly (PCBA) or exposed to an ambient relative humidity greater than 95%. Materials used in cabinet fabrication, such as vulcanized rubber, that can outgas corrosive compounds should be minimized or eliminated. The useful life of any electronic equipment may be extended by replacing materials near circuitry with sulfide-free alternatives.

3.0 Configuring and Mounting the Drive

This section contains the specifications and instructions for configuring and mounting the drive.

3.1 Handling and static-discharge precautions

After unpacking, and before installation, the drive may be exposed to potential handling and electrostatic discharge (ESD) hazards. Observe the following standard handling and static-discharge precautions:

Caution

- Before handling the drive, put on a grounded wrist strap, or ground oneself frequently by touching the metal chassis of a computer that is plugged into a grounded outlet. Wear a grounded wrist strap throughout the entire installation procedure.
- Handle the drive by its edges or frame *only*.
- The drive is extremely fragile—handle it with care. Do not press down on the drive top cover.
- Always rest the drive on a padded, antistatic surface until mounting it in the computer.
- Do not touch the connector pins or the printed circuit board.
- Do not remove the factory-installed labels from the drive or cover them with additional labels. Removal voids the warranty. Some factory-installed labels contain information needed to service the drive. Other labels are used to seal out dirt and contamination.

3.2 Configuring the drive

Each drive on the SATA interface connects point-to-point with the SATA host adapter. There is no master/slave relationship because each drive is considered a master in a point-to-point relationship. If two drives are attached on one SATA host adapter, the host operating system views the two devices as if they were both “masters” on two separate ports. Both drives behave as if they are Device 0 (master) devices.

SATA drives are designed for easy installation. It is usually not necessary to set any jumpers on the drive for proper operation; however, if users connect the drive and receive a “drive not detected” error, the SATA-equipped motherboard or host adapter may use a chipset that does not support SATA speed auto-negotiation.

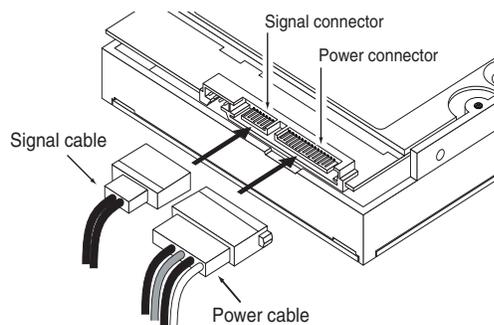
3.3 SATA cables and connectors

The SATA interface cable consists of four conductors in two differential pairs, plus three ground connections. The cable size may be 30 to 26 AWG with a maximum length of one meter (39.37 inches). See [Table 5](#) for connector pin definitions. Either end of the SATA signal cable can be attached to the drive or host.

For direct backplane connection, the drive connectors are inserted directly into the host receptacle. The drive and the host receptacle incorporate features that enable the direct connection to be hot pluggable and blind mateable.

For installations which require cables, users can connect the drive as illustrated in [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2 Attaching SATA cabling



Each cable is keyed to ensure correct orientation. Archive HDD drives support latching SATA connectors.

4.0 SATA Interface

These drives use the industry-standard Serial ATA (SATA) interface that supports FIS data transfers. It supports ATA programmed input/output (PIO) modes 0 to 4; multiword DMA modes 0 to 2, and Ultra DMA modes 0 to 6.

For detailed information about the SATA interface, refer to the “Serial ATA: High Speed Serialized AT Attachment” specification.

4.1 Hot-Plug compatibility

Archive HDD drives incorporate connectors which enable users to hot plug these drives in accordance with the SATA Revision 3.2 specification. This specification can be downloaded from www.serialata.org.

A Standby Immediate command should be issued and allowed to complete, and no more commands issued, prior to removing power from a drive. Consequences of not completing a Standby Immediate command and subjecting the drive to an unexpected power loss include the following:

- potentially longer time to ready on the subsequent power up; and
- if the drive was actively writing there may be unrecoverable sectors.

The existence of unrecoverable sectors may result in long command completion times for subsequent reads and writes in the vicinity of the LBAs that were actively being written when power was unexpectedly lost.

4.2 SATA device plug connector pin definitions

Table 5 summarizes the signals on the SATA interface and power connectors.

Table 5 SATA connector pin definitions

Segment	Pin	Function	Definition
Signal	S1	Ground	2nd mate
	S2	A+	Differential signal pair A from Phy
	S3	A-	
	S4	Ground	2nd mate
	S5	B-	Differential signal pair B from Phy
	S6	B+	
	S7	Ground	2nd mate
Key and spacing separate signal and power segments			
Power	P1	V ₃₃	3.3V power
	P2	V ₃₃	3.3V power
	P3	V ₃₃	3.3V power, pre-charge, 2nd mate
	P4	Ground	1st mate
	P5	Ground	2nd mate
	P6	Ground	2nd mate
	P7	V ₅	5V power, pre-charge, 2nd mate
	P8	V ₅	5V power
	P9	V ₅	5V power
	P10	Ground	2nd mate
	P11	Ground or LED signal	If grounded, drive does not use deferred spin
	P12	Ground	1st mate.
	P13	V ₁₂	12V power, pre-charge, 2nd mate
	P14	V ₁₂	12V power
	P15	V ₁₂	12V power

Notes

- All pins are in a single row, with a 1.27 mm (0.050 in) pitch.
- The comments on the mating sequence apply to the case of backplane blindmate connector only. In this case, the mating sequences are:
 - the ground pins P4 and P12.
 - the pre-charge power pins and the other ground pins.
 - the signal pins and the rest of the power pins.
- There are three power pins for each voltage. One pin from each voltage is used for pre-charge when installed in a blind-mate backplane configuration.
 - All used voltage pins (V_x) must be terminated.

4.3 Supported ATA commands

The following table lists SATA standard commands that the drive supports.

For a detailed description of the ATA commands, refer to the Serial ATA International Organization: Serial ATA Revision 3.2 (<http://www.sata-io.org>).

See "S.M.A.R.T. commands" on page 32 for details and subcommands used in the S.M.A.R.T. implementation.

Table 6 SATA standard commands

Command name	Command code (in hex)
Check Power Mode	E5 _H
Device Configuration Freeze Lock	B1 _H / C1 _H
Device Configuration Identify	B1 _H / C2 _H
Device Configuration Restore	B1 _H / C0 _H
Device Configuration Set	B1 _H / C3 _H
Device Reset	08 _H
Download Microcode	92 _H
Execute Device Diagnostics	90 _H
Flush Cache	E7 _H
Flush Cache Extended	EA _H
Format Track	50 _H
Identify Device	EC _H
Idle	E3 _H
Idle Immediate	E1 _H
Initialize Device Parameters	91 _H
Read Buffer	E4 _H
Read DMA	C8 _H
Read DMA Extended	25 _H
Read DMA Without Retries	C9 _H
Read Log Ext	2F _H
Read Multiple	C4 _H
Read Multiple Extended	29 _H
Read Native Max Address	F8 _H
Read Native Max Address Extended	27 _H
Read Sectors	20 _H
Read Sectors Extended	24 _H
Read Sectors Without Retries	21 _H
Read Verify Sectors	40 _H
Read Verify Sectors Extended	42 _H
Read Verify Sectors Without Retries	41 _H
Recalibrate	10 _H
Security Disable Password	F6 _H
Security Erase Prepare	F3 _H
Security Erase Unit	F4 _H
Security Freeze	F5 _H
Security Set Password	F1 _H

Table 6 SATA standard commands (continued)

Command name	Command code (in hex)	
Security Unlock	F2 _H	
Seek	70 _H	
Set Features	EF _H	
Set Max Address	F9 _H	
Note: Individual Set Max Address commands are identified by the value placed in the Set Max Features register as defined to the right.	Address:	00 _H
	Password:	01 _H
	Lock:	02 _H
	Unlock:	03 _H
	Freeze Lock:	04 _H
Set Max Address Extended	37 _H	
Set Multiple Mode	C6 _H	
Sleep	E6 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Disable Operations	B0 _H / D9 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Enable/Disable Autosave	B0 _H / D2 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Enable Operations	B0 _H / D8 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Execute Offline	B0 _H / D4 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Read Attribute Thresholds	B0 _H / D1 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Read Data	B0 _H / D0 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Read Log Sector	B0 _H / D5 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Return Status	B0 _H / DA _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Save Attribute Values	B0 _H / D3 _H	
S.M.A.R.T. Write Log Sector	B0 _H / D6 _H	
Standby	E2 _H	
Standby Immediate	E0 _H	
Write Buffer	E8 _H	
Write DMA	CA _H	
Write DMA Extended	35 _H	
Write DMA FUA Extended	3D _H	
Write DMA Without Retries	CB _H	
Write Log Extended	3F _H	
Write Multiple	C5 _H	
Write Multiple Extended	39 _H	
Write Multiple FUA Extended	CE _H	
Write Sectors	30 _H	
Write Sectors Without Retries	31 _H	
Write Sectors Extended	34 _H	
Write Uncorrectable	45 _H	
ZAC Management In command template *	4A _H / 00 _H	
ZAC Management Out command template *	9F _H / 01 _H , 02 _H , 03 _H , 04 _H	

* For specific ZAC command reference refer to the following documentation: T13 INCITS BSR 537, Zoned-device ATA Command Set (ZAC) (planned as ISO/IEC 17760-171)

4.3.1 ZAC Supported Capabilities log page

The Supported Capabilities log page (log 30, pg03h) provides a mechanism for the device which defines support for ZAC.

Offset	Type	Content	
112 - 119	QWord	Supported ZAC Capabilities	
		Bit	Meaning
		63	Contents of the QWord are valid
		62.5	Reserved
		4	Non-Data Reset Write Pointers Ext Supported bit
		3	Non-Data Finish Zone Ext Supported bit
		2	Non-Data Close Zone Ext Supported bit
		1	Non-Data Open Zone Ext Supported bit
		0	Reset Zones Ext Supported bit
120 - 511		Reserved	

*Additional detail defined by T13 INCITS BSR 537, Zoned-device ATA Command Set (ZAC) (planned as ISO/IEC 17760-171)

4.3.2 Identify Device command

The Identify Device command (command code EC_H) transfers information about the drive to the host following power up. The data is organized as a single 512-byte block of data, whose contents are shown in on page 24. All reserved bits or words should be set to zero. Parameters listed with an “x” are drive-specific or vary with the state of the drive.

The following commands contain drive-specific features that may not be included in the SATA specification.

Table 7 Identify Device commands

Word	Description	Value
0	Configuration information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit 15: 0 = ATA; 1 = ATAPI • Bit 7: removable media • Bit 6: removable controller • Bit 0: reserved 	0C5A _H
1	Number of logical cylinders	16,383
2	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
3	Number of logical heads	16
4	Retired	0000 _H
5	Retired	0000 _H
6	Number of logical sectors per logical track: 63	003F _H
7–9	Retired	0000 _H
10–19	Serial number: (20 ASCII characters, 0000 _H = none)	ASCII
20	Retired	0000 _H
21	Retired	0400 _H
22	Obsolete	0000 _H
23–26	Firmware revision (8 ASCII character string, padded with blanks to end of string)	x.xx
27–46	Drive model number: (40 ASCII characters, padded with blanks to end of string)	
47	(Bits 7–0) Maximum sectors per interrupt on Read multiple and Write multiple (16)	8010 _H
48	Reserved	0000 _H
49	Standard Standby timer, IORDY supported and may be disabled	2F00 _H
50	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
51	PIO data-transfer cycle timing mode	0200 _H
52	Retired	0200 _H
53	Words 54–58, 64–70 and 88 are valid	0007 _H
54	Number of current logical cylinders	xxxx _H
55	Number of current logical heads	xxxx _H
56	Number of current logical sectors per logical track	xxxx _H
57–58	Current capacity in sectors	xxxx _H
59	Number of sectors transferred during a Read Multiple or Write Multiple command	xxxx _H

Table 7 Identify Device commands (continued)

Word	Description	Value
60–61	Total number of user-addressable LBA sectors available (see Section 2.1 for related information) *Note: The maximum value allowed in this field is: 0FFFFFFFh (268,435,455 sectors, 137GB). Drives with capacities over 137GB will have 0FFFFFFFh in this field and the actual number of user-addressable LBAs specified in words 100-103. This is required for drives that support the 48-bit addressing feature.	0FFFFFFFh*
62	Retired	0000 _H
63	Multiword DMA active and modes supported (see note following this table)	xx07 _H
64	Advanced PIO modes supported (modes 3 and 4 supported)	0003 _H
65	Minimum multiword DMA transfer cycle time per word (120 nsec)	0078 _H
66	Recommended multiword DMA transfer cycle time per word (120 nsec)	0078 _H
67	Minimum PIO cycle time without IORDY flow control (240 nsec)	0078 _H
68	Minimum PIO cycle time with IORDY flow control (120 nsec)	0078 _H
69	Zoned ATA Feature support	0001 _H
70–74	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
75	Queue depth	001F _H
76	SATA capabilities	xxxx _H
77	Reserved for future SATA definition	xxxx _H
78	SATA features supported	xxxx _H
79	SATA features enabled	xxxx _H
80	Major version number	01F0 _H
81	Minor version number	0028 _H
82	Command sets supported	364B _H
83	Command sets supported	7F09 _H
84	Command sets support extension (see note following this table)	4163 _H
85	Command sets enabled	30xx _H
86	Command sets enabled	BE09 _H
87	Command sets enable extension	4163 _H
88	Ultra DMA support and current mode (see note following this table)	xx7F _H
89	Security erase time	0039 _H
90	Enhanced security erase time	0039 _H
92	Master password revision code	FFFE _H
93	Hardware reset value	xxxx _H
94	Automatic acoustic management	8080 _H
95–99	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
100–103	Total number of user-addressable LBA sectors available (see Section 2.1 for related information). These words are required for drives that support the 48-bit addressing feature. Maximum value: 0000FFFFFFFFFh.	ST8000AS0022 = 1,953,506,646
104–107	ATA-reserved	0000 _H

Table 7 Identify Device commands (continued)

Word	Description	Value
108–111	The mandatory value of the world wide name (WWN) for the drive. NOTE: This field is valid if word 84, bit 8 is set to 1 indicating 64-bit WWN support.	Each drive will have a unique value.
112–127	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
128	Security status	0001 _H
129–159	Seagate-reserved	xxxx _H
160–254	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
255	Integrity word	xxA5 _H

Note	Advanced Power Management (APM) and Automatic Acoustic Management (AAM) features are not supported.
-------------	---

Note	See the bit descriptions below for words 63, 84, and 88 of the Identify Drive data.
-------------	---

Description (if bit is set to 1)		
	Bit	Word 63
	0	Multiword DMA mode 0 is supported.
	1	Multiword DMA mode 1 is supported.
	2	Multiword DMA mode 2 is supported.
	8	Multiword DMA mode 0 is currently active.
	9	Multiword DMA mode 1 is currently active.
	10	Multiword DMA mode 2 is currently active.
	Bit	Word 84
	0	SMART error login is supported.
	1	SMART self-test is supported.
	2	Media serial number is supported.
	3	Media Card Pass Through Command feature set is supported.
	4	Streaming feature set is supported.
	5	GPL feature set is supported.
	6	WRITE DMA FUA EXT and WRITE MULTIPLE FUA EXT commands are supported.
	7	WRITE DMA QUEUED FUA EXT command is supported.
	8	64-bit World Wide Name is supported.
	9-10	Obsolete.
	11-12	Reserved for TLC.
	13	IDLE IMMEDIATE command with IUNLOAD feature is supported.
	14	Shall be set to 1.
	15	Shall be cleared to 0.

	Bit	Word 88
	0	Ultra DMA mode 0 is supported.
	1	Ultra DMA mode 1 is supported.
	2	Ultra DMA mode 2 is supported.
	3	Ultra DMA mode 3 is supported.
	4	Ultra DMA mode 4 is supported.
	5	Ultra DMA mode 5 is supported.
	6	Ultra DMA mode 6 is supported.
	8	Ultra DMA mode 0 is currently active.
	9	Ultra DMA mode 1 is currently active.
	10	Ultra DMA mode 2 is currently active.
	11	Ultra DMA mode 3 is currently active.
	12	Ultra DMA mode 4 is currently active.
	13	Ultra DMA mode 5 is currently active.
	14	Ultra DMA mode 6 is currently active.

4.3.3 Set Features command

This command controls the implementation of various features that the drive supports. When the drive receives this command, it sets BSY, checks the contents of the Features register, clears BSY and generates an interrupt. If the value in the register does not represent a feature that the drive supports, the command is aborted. Power-on default has the read look-ahead and write caching features enabled. The acceptable values for the Features register are defined as follows:

Table 8 Set Features command

02 _H	Enable write cache (<i>default</i>)
03 _H	Set transfer mode (based on value in Sector Count register) Sector Count register values:
	00 _H Set PIO mode to default (PIO mode 2)
	01 _H Set PIO mode to default and disable IORDY (PIO mode 2)
	08 _H PIO mode 0
	09 _H PIO mode 1
	0A _H PIO mode 2
	0B _H PIO mode 3
	0C _H PIO mode 4 (<i>default</i>)
	20 _H Multiword DMA mode 0
	21 _H Multiword DMA mode 1
	22 _H Multiword DMA mode 2
	40 _H Ultra DMA mode 0
	41 _H Ultra DMA mode 1
	42 _H Ultra DMA mode 2
	43 _H Ultra DMA mode 3
	44 _H Ultra DMA mode 4
	45 _H Ultra DMA mode 5
	46 _H Ultra DMA mode 6
06 _H	Enable the PUIS feature set
07 _H	PUIS feature set device spin-up
10 _H	Enable use of SATA features
55 _H	Disable read look-ahead (read cache) feature
82 _H	Disable write cache
86 _H	Disable the PUIS feature set
90 _H	Disable use of SATA features
AA _H	Enable read look-ahead (read cache) feature (<i>default</i>)
F1 _H	Report full capacity available

Note

At power-on, or after a hardware or software reset, the default values of the features are as indicated above.

4.3.4 S.M.A.R.T. commands

S.M.A.R.T. provides near-term failure prediction for disk drives. When S.M.A.R.T. is enabled, the drive monitors predetermined drive attributes that are susceptible to degradation over time. If self-monitoring determines that a failure is likely, S.M.A.R.T. makes a status report available to the host. Not all failures are predictable. S.M.A.R.T. predictability is limited to the attributes the drive can monitor. For more information on S.M.A.R.T. commands and implementation, see the *Draft ATA-5 Standard*.

SeaTools diagnostic software activates a built-in drive self-test (DST S.M.A.R.T. command for D4_H) that eliminates unnecessary drive returns. The diagnostic software ships with all new drives and is also available at: <http://seatools.seagate.com>.

This drive is shipped with S.M.A.R.T. features disabled. Users must have a recent BIOS or software package that supports S.M.A.R.T. to enable this feature. The table below shows the S.M.A.R.T. command codes that the drive uses.

Table 9 S.M.A.R.T. commands

Code in features register	S.M.A.R.T. command
D0 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Read Data
D2 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Enable/Disable Attribute Autosave
D3 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Save Attribute Values
D4 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Execute Off-line Immediate (runs DST)
D5 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Read Log Sector
D6 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Write Log Sector
D8 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Enable Operations
D9 _H	S.M.A.R.T. Disable Operations
DA _H	S.M.A.R.T. Return Status

Note

If an appropriate code is not written to the Features Register, the command is aborted and 0x04 (abort) is written to the Error register.



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