

# SA4600 Fixed Disk Controller

OEM Manual

# SA4600

# Fixed Disk Controller

OEM Manual

# Table of Contents

---

1.0	Introduction . . . . .	2
2.0	Specification Summary . . . . .	2
3.0	SA4000 Drive Interface Description . . . . .	2
4.0	Host CPU Interface Description . . . . .	3
4.1	Reset . . . . .	3
4.2	Controller Select . . . . .	3
4.3	Address . . . . .	3
4.4	Read . . . . .	4
4.5	Write . . . . .	4
4.6	Data Bus 0–7 . . . . .	4
4.7	DMA Request . . . . .	5
4.8	DMA Acknowledge . . . . .	5
4.9	Interrupt . . . . .	5
5.0	Host CPU Interface Register Description . . . . .	6
5.1	Command Register . . . . .	6
5.2	Parameter Register . . . . .	6
5.3	Status Register . . . . .	7
5.3.1	Command Busy and Command Reg Full . . . . .	7
5.3.2	Parameter Reg Full . . . . .	7
5.3.3	Result Reg Full . . . . .	8
5.3.4	Interrupt . . . . .	8
5.4	Result Register. . . . .	8
5.4.1	Result Byte Description . . . . .	10
5.4.1.1	Good Completion. . . . .	10
5.4.1.2	Sub System Error. . . . .	10
5.4.1.3	Operator Intervention . . . . .	11
5.4.1.4	Command Error . . . . .	11
6.0	Command Description . . . . .	11
6.1	Control Commands . . . . .	11
6.1.1	Initialize . . . . .	11
6.1.1.1	Sector Interleave Code. . . . .	12
6.1.2	Recalibrate . . . . .	13
6.1.3	Seek. . . . .	13
6.1.4	Terminating Sector Request. . . . .	13
6.2	Read/Write Commands . . . . .	13
6.2.1	Format Cylinder . . . . .	14
6.2.2	Write ID . . . . .	14
6.2.3	Write Data . . . . .	14
6.2.4	Write Data Special . . . . .	14
6.2.5	Read ID . . . . .	14
6.2.6	Read Data . . . . .	14
6.2.7	Read Data and Special . . . . .	14
6.2.8	Search Data Equal . . . . .	14
6.2.9	Search Data Equal and Special. . . . .	15
6.2.10	Search Data High or Equal . . . . .	15
6.2.11	Search Data High or Equal and Special. . . . .	15
6.2.12	Search Data Low or Equal . . . . .	15
6.2.13	Search Data Low or Equal and Special. . . . .	15

# Table of Contents

---

6.2.14	Verify Data . . . . .	15
6.3	Control Read/Write . . . . .	15
6.3.1	Read Diagnostic . . . . .	15
6.3.2	Write Buffer . . . . .	15
7.0	Command Procedure . . . . .	15
8.0	Optional Host CPU Interface Configurations . . . . .	16
8.1	R and W Jumper Description . . . . .	16
8.2	RQ and A Jumper Description . . . . .	17
8.3	F Jumper Description . . . . .	17
9.0	SA4000 Drive Option Description . . . . .	17
9.1	Control PCB . . . . .	17
9.1.1	Drive Select . . . . .	17
9.1.2	Byte Clock/Sector Mark . . . . .	18
9.1.3	Miscellaneous . . . . .	18
9.1.4	Sector Counter Options . . . . .	18
9.1.5	Cable Termination Description . . . . .	18
9.2	Data Separator PCB . . . . .	18
10.0	Format Description . . . . .	18
11.0	Error Retry . . . . .	19
12.0	Physical Description . . . . .	19
12.1	PC Board . . . . .	19
12.2	Connectors . . . . .	20
12.2.1	50 Pin Connectors . . . . .	20
12.2.2	20 Pin Connectors . . . . .	20
12.2.3	Power Connector . . . . .	20
Appendix A	— General Microcode Flowchart . . . . .	22
Appendix B	— Schematics . . . . .	24

# List of Illustrations

---

1.	SA4600 Interface Block Diagram . . . . .	3
2.	Pin Assignments for J1 and J2 Thru J5 . . . . .	4
3.	Pin Assignments for Host CPU I/O (J6) . . . . .	5
4.	Host CPU Control Interface Timing . . . . .	6
5.	Host CPU DMA Interface Timing . . . . .	7
6.	Optional Host CPU Interface Connection . . . . .	16
7.	RQ Jumper Option Timing (Read Mode) . . . . .	17
7.1	A Jumper Option Timing (Write Mode) . . . . .	17
8.	SA4600 Format . . . . .	19
9.	P.C.B. Physical Layout Drawing . . . . .	20
10.	50 Pin Connector Drawing . . . . .	21
11.	20 Pin Connector Drawing . . . . .	21
12.	DC Connector Drawing . . . . .	21

# List of Tables

---

1.	Interface Register Map . . . . .	4
2.	Command Code Chart . . . . .	8
3.	Parameter Description . . . . .	9
4.	Status Register Map . . . . .	9
5.	Result Register Map . . . . .	10
6.	Initialize Parameter Map . . . . .	12
7.	Interleave Code . . . . .	13
8.	Sector Counter Options . . . . .	18



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The SA4600 Disk Controller is a complete preprogrammed microprocessor based controller for the Shugart SA4000 series disk drives and SA800/850 Floppy Disk Drive.

The SA4600 Disk Controller is designed to perform asynchronous data transfers between the SA4000 and a host CPU.

The SA4600 features a general purpose DMA type interface designed to easily adapt to commercially available DMA controller chips.

Several optional configurations also make this interface adaptable to virtually any type of mini or micro computer. Some main features of this controller are as follows:

- A) Control of one to four SA4000 drives and one to four SA800/850 Floppy Disk Drives.
- B) Asynchronous DMA transfer with full sector buffering.
- C) Four user selectable formats – 32 sectors of 512 bytes, 60 sectors of 256 bytes, 104 sectors of 128 bytes, or 26 sectors of 256 bytes (Floppy option only).
- D) Overlap seek operation (up to four drives).
- E) Single five volt supply.

## 2.0 SPECIFICATION SUMMARY

### Environmental Limits

Ambient temperature = 0°C to 50°C

Relative humidity = 20% to 80%

### DC Voltage Requirements

+5 VDC  $\pm$  5% 7.0A typical 7.5 maximum (with floppy option)

Heat Disipation = 120 BTU/hr. typical

### Mechanical Dimensions (reference Figure 8)

Length = 18" (45.72cm)

Width = 12.5" (31.75cm)

Height = 1" (2.54cm)

## 3.0 SA4000 DRIVE INTERFACE DESCRIPTION (Reference Figure 1)

The SA4000 drives are interfaced through connectors J1, J2, J3, J4 and J5.

J1 is a 50 pin ribbon cable type edge connector which connects the SA4000 drives in a daisy chain configuration. Up to four drives may be bussed together on this cable. This cable should not exceed 20 feet (6 meters). Refer to section 9.1.5 – Cable Termination Description.

J2 through J5 are 20 pin ribbon cable type edge connectors which are the radial connectors for up to four drives. J2 is the radial connector for Drive 1. J3 is the radial connector for Drive 2, etc. These cables should not exceed 20 feet (6 meters). Refer to Figure 2 for a diagram of the pinouts for J1 and J2 through J5.

Refer to section 12.2 for Connector Physical Description.

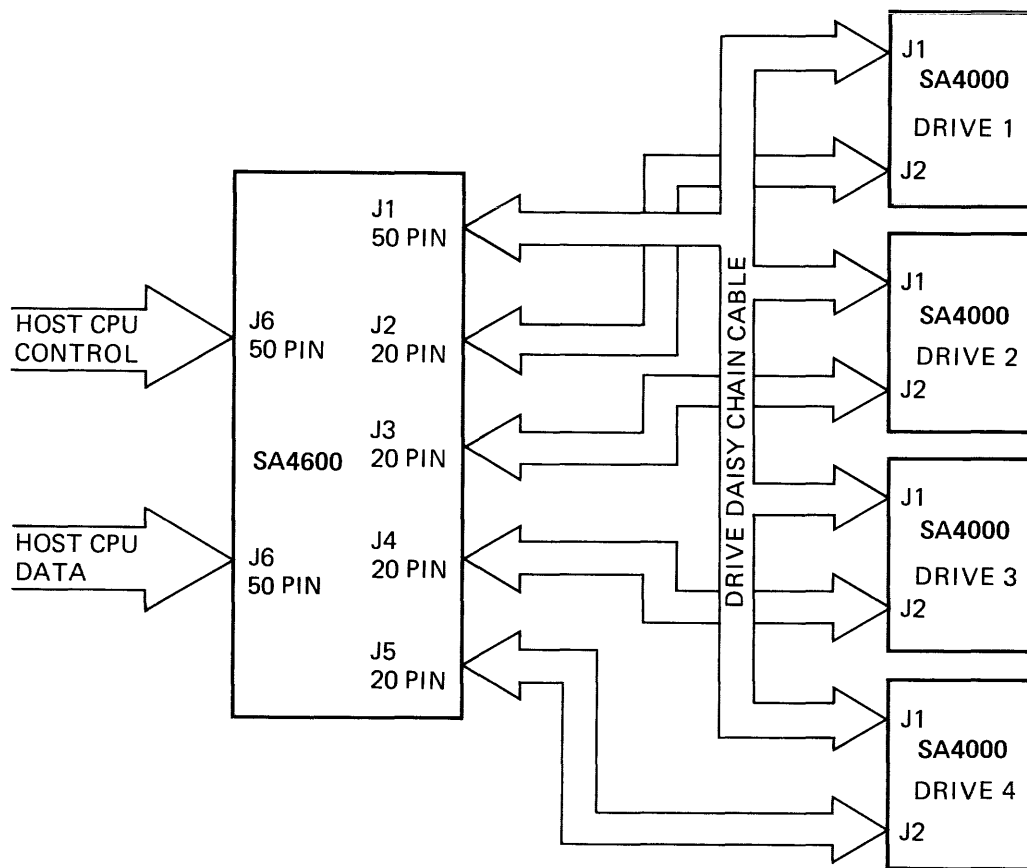


Figure 1. SA4600 Interface Block Diagram

#### 4.0 HOST CPU INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

The SA4600 host CPU interface is a general purpose DMA type interface which is accomplished through connector J6. J6 is a 50 pin ribbon type cable edge connector. Refer to Figure 3 for pin assignments. All signals to the CPU interface are TTL negative true, 48MA. This cable should not exceed 10 feet (3 meters).

A description of the CPU interface lines follows:

##### 4.1 Reset

This line will cause the controller to cease all operation, clear local ram memory, reset the command, status, and result registers, and go into a normal wait loop. A reset during a write operation may cause improper data to be written. The RESET pulse width must be at least 200 nanoseconds. The SA4600 will not accept a command for 3 milliseconds after a reset. The host CPU must time out for 3 ms.

##### 4.2 Controller Select

This signal functions as a device select and should only be active when one of the four registers in the controller are to be operated on.

##### 4.3 Address

The address line selects which register will be read/written. See Table 1.



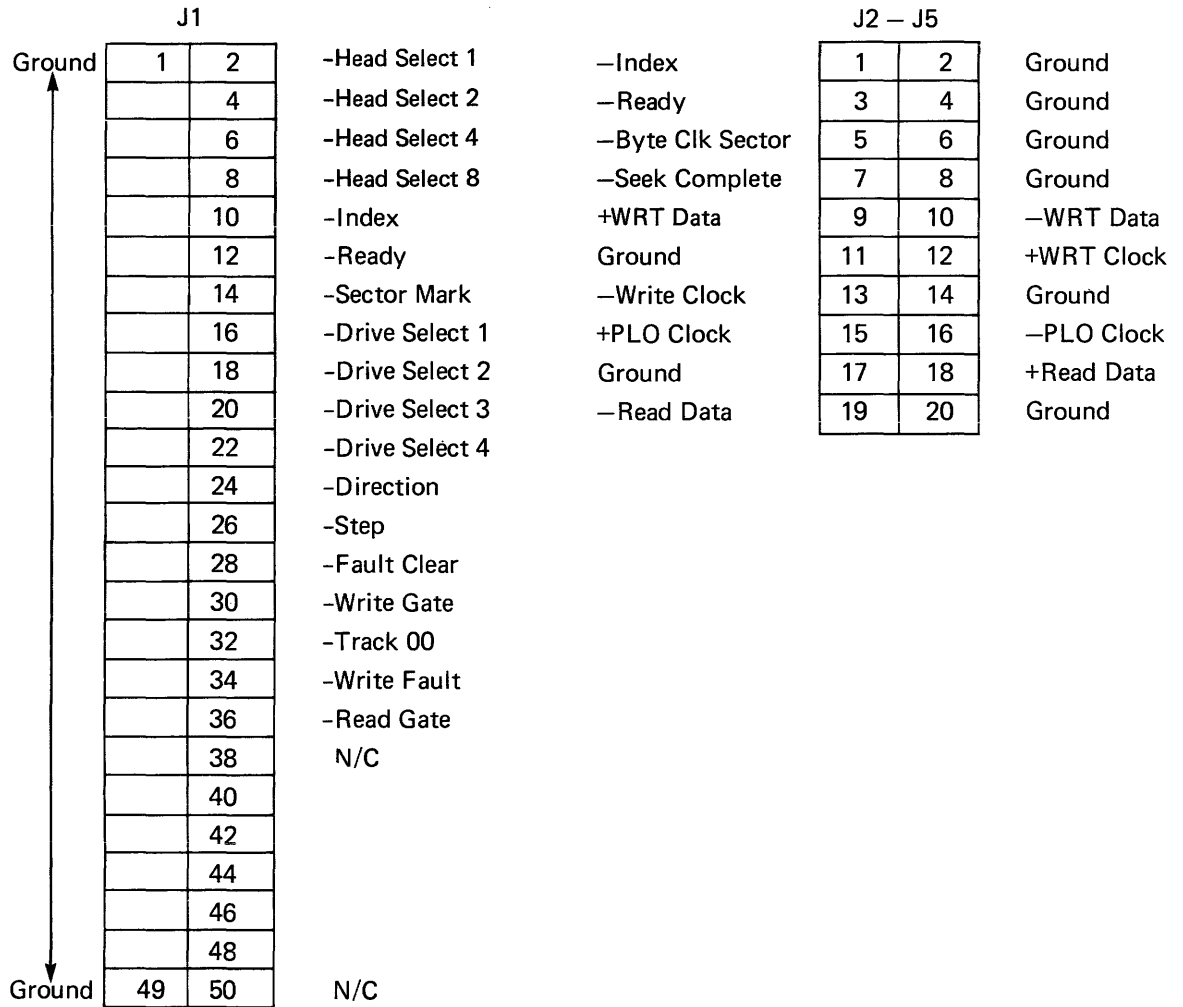


Figure 2. Pin Assignments for J1 and J2 Thru J5

#### 4.4 Read

When this line is active along with controller select, one of two read only registers will be read onto the data bus. See Table 1 and host interface timing, Figure 4.

#### 4.5 Write

When this line is active along with controller select, one of two write only registers will be written to from the data bus. See Table 1 and Figure 4.

#### 4.6 Data Bus 0-7

The data bus consists of 8 bit bi-directional tri-state lines with data bus bit 0 being the least significant bit. See Section 8.0 for an optional configuration.

Table 1. Interface Register Map

	READ ONLY REGISTERS	WRITE ONLY REGISTERS
-ADDRESS = 1	STATUS	COMMAND
-ADDRESS = 0	RESULT	PARAMETER

Ground	1	2	ADDRESS
		4	READ
		6	WRITE
		8	CONTROL SELECT
		10	INTERRUPT
		12	DMA REQUEST
		14	DMA ACKNOWLEDGE
		16	RESET
		18	—
		20	DATA 0
		22	DATA 1
		24	DATA 2
		26	DATA 3
		28	DATA 4
		30	DATA 5
		32	DATA 6
		34	DATA 7
		36	— *
		38	— *
		40	— *
		42	— *
		44	— *
		46	— *
		48	— *
Ground	49	50	— *

*All signals are negative true.  
\*See Section 8.0 for optional configuration.*

**Figure 3.** Pin Assignments for Host CPU I/O (J6)

#### 4.7 DMA Request

After a data transfer command has been received and data is ready to be transferred, the controller will make this line active to request a memory cycle. Refer to Figure 5 (DMA timing). See Section 8.0 for optional configuration.

#### 4.8 DMA Acknowledge

This signal is made active by the host CPU to indicate that a memory cycle has been granted, and that data is either present on the data bus or data has been written into memory from the data bus. The data bus is active during acknowledge for either a read or write operation. Refer to Figure 5 (DMA timing). See Section 8.0 for optional configuration.

#### 4.9 Interrupt

This signal is made active by the controller to indicate that an operation has terminated and it is in need of service for presenting the ending result byte. The interrupt is reset when the result register is read. All commands end with an interrupt.

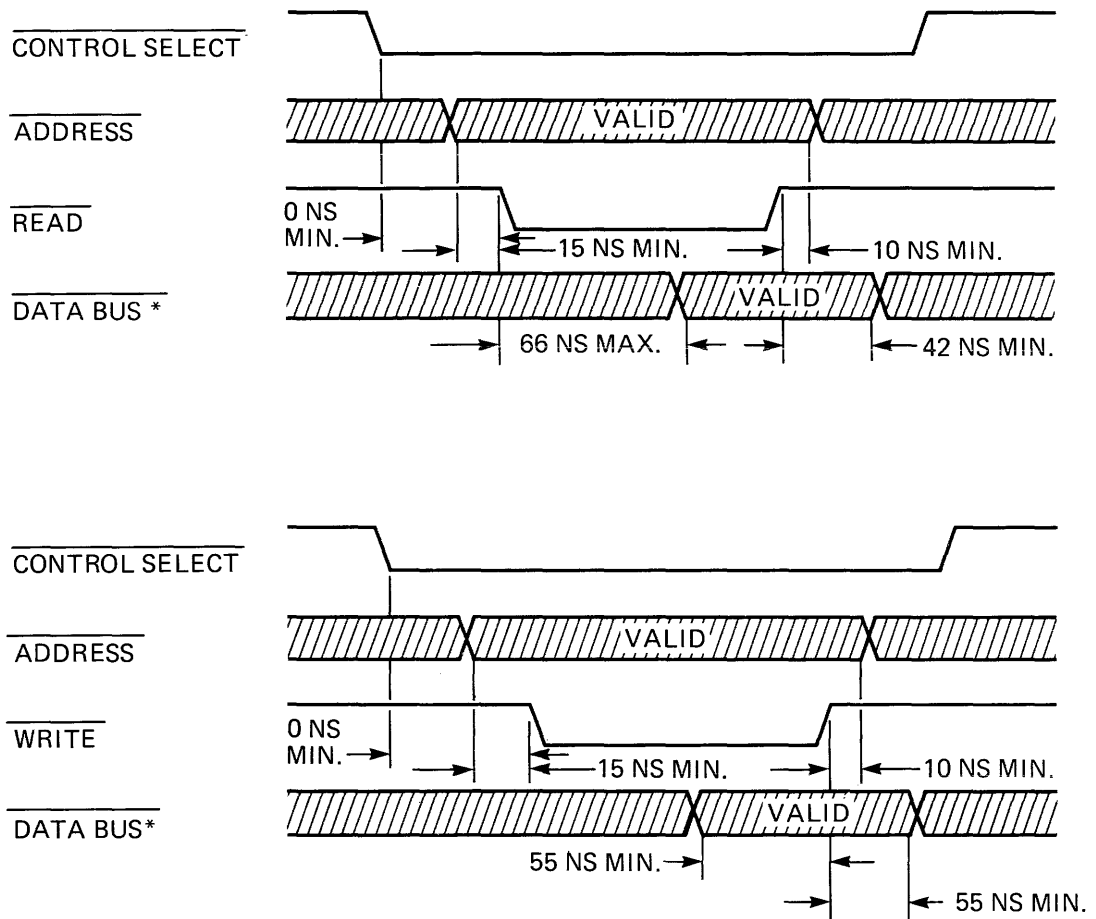


Figure 4. Host CPU Control Interface Timing

## 5.0 HOST CPU INTERFACE REGISTER DESCRIPTION

There are four registers in the controller (shown in Table 1) that provide the control functions. They are the command, parameter, status, and result registers. These registers are available on the data bus when the associated read, write, and address lines are activated (see Figure 4).

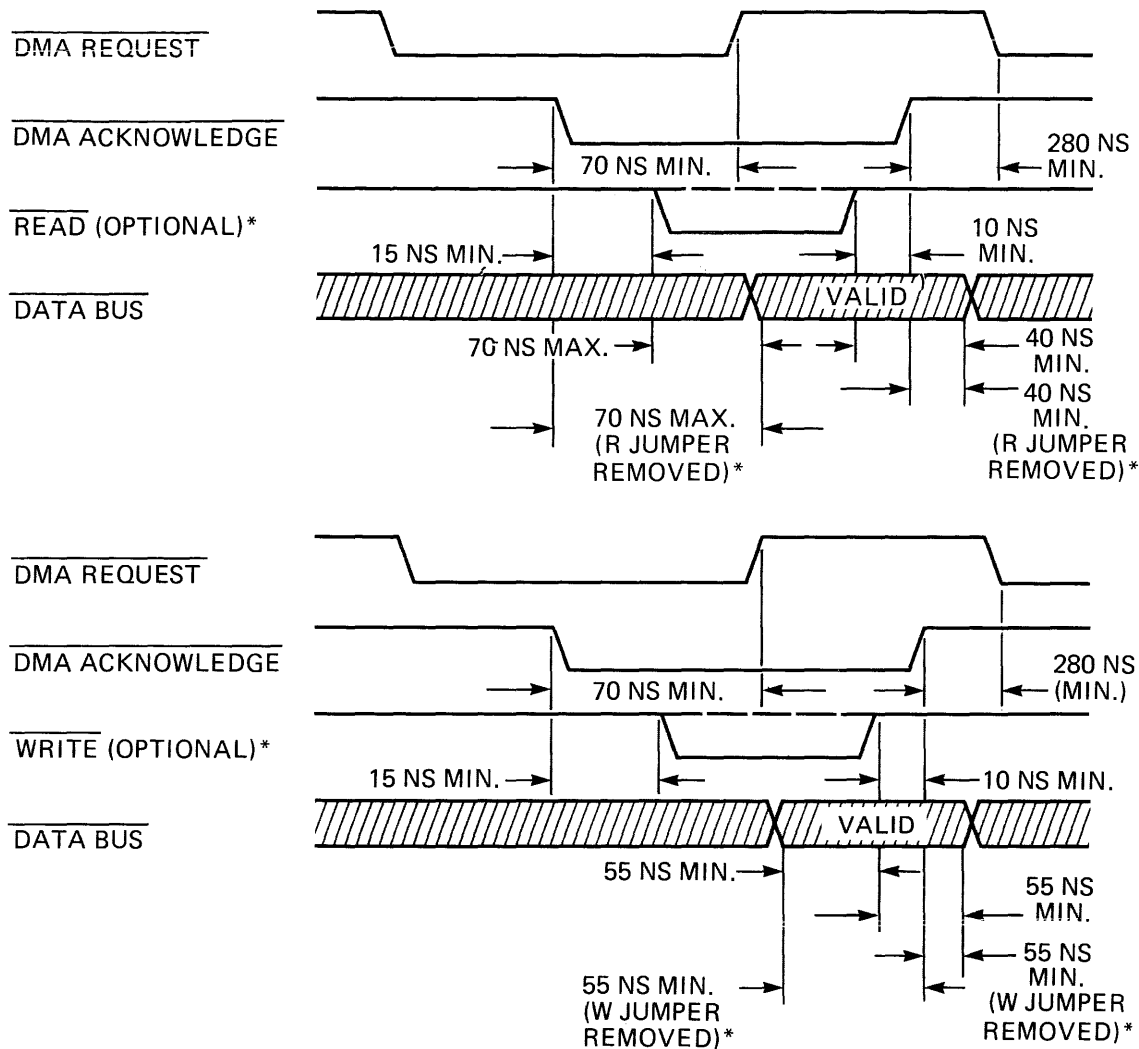
### 5.1 Command Register

This is a 8 bit write only register that when loaded signifies the beginning of a command sequence. This register may not be reloaded until a result has been presented to the host CPU. Table 2 lists the commands executed by the controller and their binary bit patterns. Section 6.0 describes each command in detail.

### 5.2 Parameter Register

All commands issued to the controller require additional data to be executable. The parameter register is a 8 bit write only register that serves to transfer the parameter data to the controller. Table 2 lists the number of parameter bytes required for each command and Table 3 describes the usage for each of the four possible parameters.

Commands will not be executed until the last parameter byte has been transferred.



\* Refer to Section 8.0 for Optional Configurations.

Figure 5. Host CPU DMA Interface Timing

### 5.3 Status Register

The status register provides the means for control information to be passed between the host CPU and the controller. Contents of the status register is not valid during DMA transfer. The status register bit assignment is as follows:

#### 5.3.1 Command Busy and Command Reg Full

When the Host CPU sets a command into the command register, both the command full and command busy bits will be set. When the controller reads the command and begins execution, it will reset the command register full bit. During execution, the command busy bit remains set. The controller will then set interrupt at the completion of the command sequence and reset command busy after the result register has been read. The exception to this rule is the seek command where command busy is reset when the seek is implemented so that overlapped seeks may be performed.

#### 5.3.2 Parameter Reg Full

When the Host CPU loads a byte into the parameter register this bit will be set. The controller will reset this bit after the parameter register has been read, at which time the Host CPU may send the next parameter byte.

Table 2. Command Code Chart

	MSB		BIT				LSB		# Parameter
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
1. Read ID	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2. Read Diagnostic	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
3. Verify Data	X	X	X	0	0	0	1	0	3-4
4. Verify Data and Special	X	X	X	0	0	0	1	1	3-4
5. Seek	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
6. Recalibrate	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
7. Terminating Sector Request	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
8. Read Data	X	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	3-4
9. Read Data and Special	X	X	X	0	1	0	0	1	3-4
10. Search Data Equal	X	X	X	0	1	0	1	0	3-4
11. Search Data Equal and Special	X	X	X	0	1	0	1	1	3-4
12. Search High or Equal	X	X	X	0	1	1	0	0	3-4
13. Search High or Equal and Special	X	X	X	0	1	1	0	1	3-4
14. Search Low or Equal	X	X	X	0	1	1	1	0	3-4
15. Search Low or Equal and Special	X	X	X	0	1	1	1	1	3-4
16. Write ID	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
17. Format Cylinder	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
18. Initialize	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3 (SPECIAL)
19. Write Data	X	X	X	1	1	0	0	0	3-4
20. Write Special Data	X	X	X	1	1	0	0	1	3-4
21. Write Buffer	0	X	0	1	1	0	1	0	3-4

Inhibits Retry When Set ———→

Multiple Sector Op. When Set ———→

Inhibits Imbedded Seek When Set ———→

### 5.3.3 Result Reg Full

This bit is set at the completion of a command sequence to indicate that the Host CPU must read the result register. This bit is reset when the result register is read by the Host CPU. The result register is only valid when this bit is set.

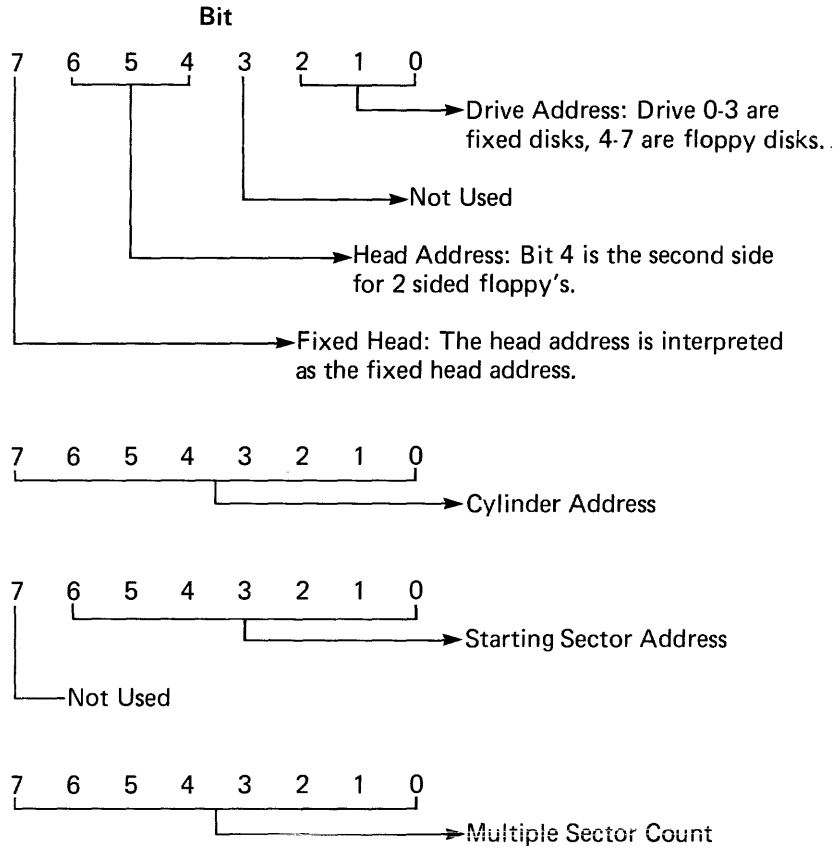
### 5.3.4 Interrupt

The controller will set this bit when it requires service. This bit will also activate the interrupt line (Figure 3). The interrupt bit and line will be reset when the result register is read by the Host CPU.

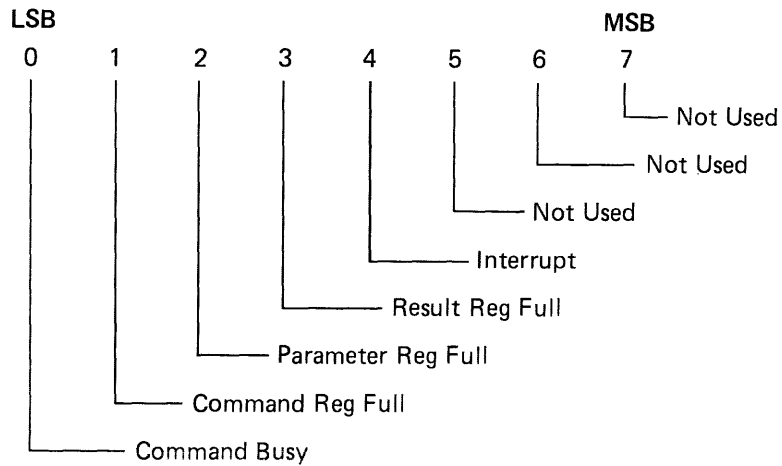
## 5.4 Result Register

The result is loaded after the completion of a command sequence. Its content indicates any abnormal occurrence during the execution of the command. Certain commands may be retried if an error occurs (see Section 11.0). If a retry was successful, only the good completion result will be sent. However, if after 2 retries (3 attempts including the initial execution) the error still exists, the error result is sent. See Table 5 for the result byte configuration.

**Table 3. Parameter Description**



**Table 4. Status Register Map**



### 5.4.1 Result Byte Description

There are four types of result bytes that are further broken down to give more specific information. These are shown by the completion codes (bits 6, 5, and 4 respectively). Refer to Table 5.

#### 5.4.1.1 Good Completion (Completion Type 00)

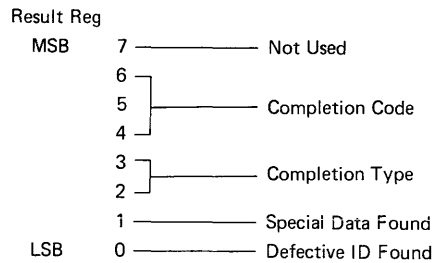
- 000 – Command completed without error.
- 001 – Srch Not Met – The specified argument and the specified sector(s) did not satisfy the search command.
- 010 – Srch Met Equal – The argument and the sector contents are identical where specified.
- 011 – Srch Met High or Low – The unequal search was satisfied.
- 100 thru 111 – Seek complete – Result byte issued after a seek command is complete and drive is ready to read or write.

#### 5.4.1.2 Sub-System Error (Completion Type 01)

This type of error indicates an error occurred in the drive or control unit.

- 000 – Seek Error – Posted only for imbedded seeks when the control unit cylinder or head register does not match the cylinder or head address read off the disk in the ID field of a sector. The control unit will re-calibrate and re-seek the head arm if retry is not inhibited before posting this result.
- 001 – CRC Error ID Field – The control unit detected a CRC error in an ID field.

**Table 5. Result Register Map**



Completion Code	Completion Type		Completion Code	
	00 Good Completion	01 Sub-System Error	10 Operator Intervention	11 Command Error
000	Good Completion	Seek Error*	Drive Not Ready	Illegal Length
001	Srch Not Met	CRC Error ID* Field	Write Protection Check (floppy only)	Record Not Found*
010	Srch Met Equal	CRC Error* Data Field	Restore Error	Invalid Command
011	Srch Met High or Low	Sector Error	Write Fault	Late DMA
100	Seek Complete Drive 1	ID Sync Err*		
101	Seek Complete Drive 2	Data Sync Err*		
110	Seek Complete Drive 3			
111	Seek Complete Drive 4			

\*With inhibit retry bit in command not set these error conditions are retried 2 times before result is sent. With seek inhibit set in the command these errors will not be retried.

- 010 – CRC Error Data Field – The controller was unable to read the data field. If retry is inhibited this result will be sent after the DMA transfer of the data in error has been sent. When retry is enabled the controller will attempt to read the data twice and if this is not successful the result will be posted before any DMA transfer of data takes place.
- 011 – Sector Error – The controller has determined that the time between sectors does not agree with the maximum sector code sent in the initialize command.
- 100 – ID Sync Error – The controller was unable to find the sync byte for an ID field within a 4 byte tolerance.
- 101 – Data Sync Error – The controller was unable to find the sync byte for a data field within a 4 byte tolerance.

#### **5.4.1.3 Operator Intervention (Completion Type 10)**

This type of error cannot be resolved without outside help.

- 100 – Drive Not Ready – The ready line from the disk is not active after the drive is selected.
- 101 – Write Protection Check – This error can only occur on a floppy disk write operation when the diskette is write protected.
- 110 – Restore Error – While stepping the maximum number of cylinders during a recal command the controller was unable to detect track 00 line active.
- 111 – Write Fault – The write fault line was active at the end of a write operation. The controller will reset the write fault at the beginning of a new command.

#### **5.4.1.4 Command Error (Completion Type 11)**

This type of result is sent when the control unit cannot execute the command as specified.

- 000 – Illegal Length – The parameters for the command exceed the maximum cylinder, head or sector capacity of the drive as specified by the initialize command for that drive.
- 001 – Record Not Found – The specified sector did not occur in any of the ID fields read from the track. Cylinder and head numbers did match.
- 010 – Invalid Command – The command code is undefined.
- 011 – Late DMA – Can only occur on a write operation where the host DMA has not supplied a byte of data before it was required. The data field does not contain the desired data and should be re-written.

## **6.0 COMMAND DESCRIPTION**

The commands are organized into three groups: (1) control, (2) read/write and (3) control read/write. There are three optional bits set with the certain command codes: Inhibit retry, multiple sector and inhibit imbedded seek. Refer to table 2. If retry is inhibited, controller will only try operation for one revolution, instead of three. If imbedded seek is inhibited, the controller will not accept a new head address, but will use the head address from the previous command.

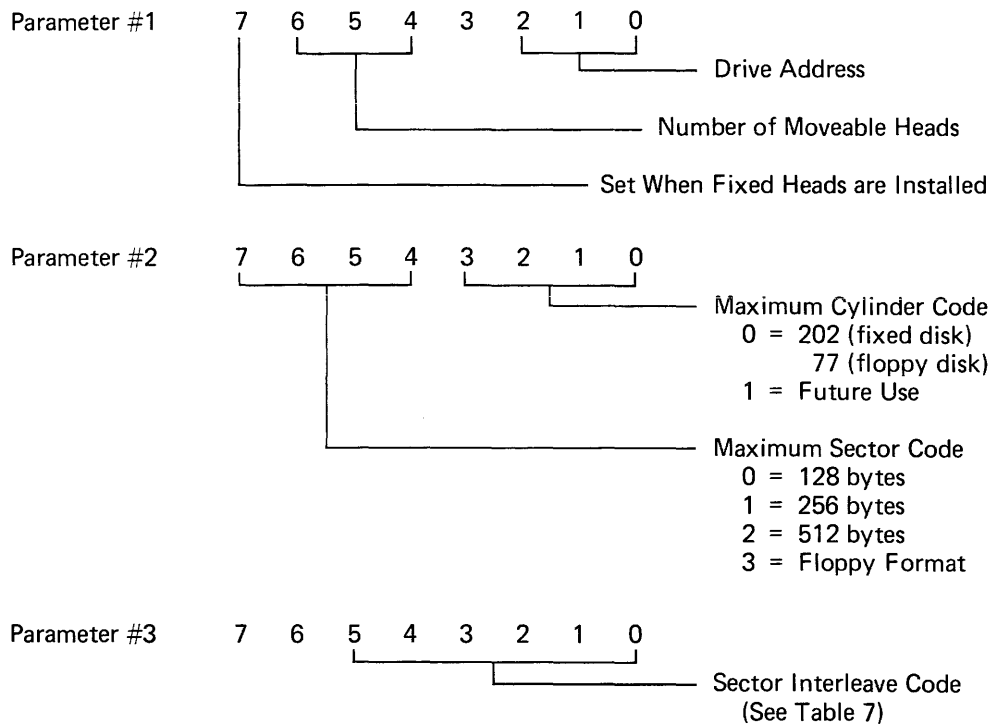
### **6.1 Control Commands**

#### **6.1.1 Initialize**

The initialize command is used by the system to specify to the controller what the physical characteristics of the drives are at each address. This command has different parameters than those used for all other commands. They are listed in table 6.



**Table 6. Initialize Parameter Map**



The initialize command must be issued to each drive attached to the controller after a power on or a reset. The sector interleave code is specified by this command and is discussed in Section 6.1.1.1. The sector interleave codes allow for slow DMA transfer of data to take place without waiting for a complete revolution of the disk on a multiple sector operation. Care should be taken to insure that the code issued for the initialize command matches that on the disk when a reformat of disk is not going to be done.

### 6.1.1.1 Sector Interleave Code

A sector interleave code must be specified during an initialize command allowing for multiple sector reads or writes to occur without having to wait one revolution of the disk for each sector transfer. Sequential sector transfers are not possible due to timing limitations of the controller firmware:

The sector interleave code specifies the spacing between logical sectors. The following example shows an interleave code of 7 with a 32 sector format:

Physical Sector: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Logical Sector: 0 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17  
 24 31 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27

Note that this interleave code has 4 sectors between consecutive sectors at the beginning of the track but only 3 toward the end. This example is given to show that the interleave code must be chosen carefully.

Several codes for each sector size option that give a constant number of interleaved sectors are shown in the following table:

Table 7. Interleave Code

<u>Sectors/Track</u>	<u>Interleave Code</u>	<u>Interleave</u>
32	16	1
32	11	2
32	8	3
60	30	1
60	20	2
60	15	3
60	12	4
104	52	1
104	35	2
104	26	3
104	21	4

### 6.1.2 Recalibrate

A recalibrate will step the head arm towards track 00 until the drive sends the track 00 indication. After each step the controller waits for seek complete. This is different than a seek to zero in that the controller does not calculate and then issue the required number of step pulses. The controller will reset its cylinder register with this command. An interrupt is set upon completion of a recalibrate.

### 6.1.3 Seek

A seek command will move the head arm assembly the required number of cylinders to position over the addressed track and select the desired head. A seek command will not read an ID field to verify operation, however, track 00 switch is monitored for errors.

After issuing a seek on a fixed disk drive the controller will drop command busy and is free to accept a command to another drive. An interrupt is set upon completion of the seek with a seek complete result byte. Note that command busy bit is not set with this interrupt.

### 6.1.4 Terminating Sector Request

This command is valid after a read, write, search or verify data command. There are seven bytes DMA transferred to the CPU memory. The first three bytes are the cylinder, head and sector for the last sector the controller operated on. If an error occurred that was associated with the ID field for that sector, the last four bytes transferred are the flag, cylinder, head and sector bytes read from the disk. Note that the last four bytes are only valid after a defective ID found, an ID CRC error, or a seek error.

The first three bytes are used to determine:

- A) At what sector a search was met.
- B) At what sector an error occurred on a multiple sector command.

After DMA is complete an interrupt is sent and a good completion result is set.

## 6.2 Read/Write Commands

Read and write commands transfer data to or from CPU memory via DMA transfer. A full sector buffer (512 bytes) is used in the controller to avoid data overruns. Two CRC bytes with a generator polynomial of  $X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$  are appended to all records on the track for error detection.

All read/write commands, unless otherwise specified, will perform a seek to the specified cylinder and head and search for the desired sector before attempting to read or write the data field. Any errors encountered during this procedure cause a retry (maximum of two) before the error is posted. Retry may be inhibited with a bit in the command code. Read/write operations may be single or multiple sector transfers. An interrupt is set after DMA transfer is complete.

### **6.2.1 Format Cylinder**

A seek to the specified cylinder will be performed by the controller and the ID fields written according to the interleave code specified in the initialize command. All heads in that cylinder are formatted. Data fields are not written. With the fixed head bit set all fixed heads are formatted.

### **6.2.2 Write ID**

A write ID command will orient to the field specified in the parameters according to the interleave code and write the ID field with the DMA data. The data field will not be changed.

For the fixed disk drives, a flag, cylinder, head and sector byte must be transferred. See Section 10.0 for flag byte definition. For a floppy disk four bytes are required; cylinder, head, sector, and a record size byte. Refer to Section 10.0 track formats. An interrupt is set when command is complete.

### **6.2.3 Write Data**

This command will write the data field of the length specified in the initialize command. Data transfer from memory will begin filling the sector buffer before the sector is under the read/write head and DMA overrun will be checked during the write operation.

### **6.2.4 Write Data Special**

This command operates the same as a write data except a unique address mark is written at the beginning of the data field.

### **6.2.5 Read ID**

A Read ID will transfer the first ID field encountered back to the CPU. This command will not perform an imbedded seek. This command is intended as a diagnostic and for alternate sector assignment.

### **6.2.6 Read Data**

The specified data is DMA transferred to memory. If a special sync byte is encountered, no data for that sector is transferred and the special data found bit is set in the result. After DMA transfer is complete for all sectors an interrupt is sent and result reg full is set. See Section 11.0 for retry conditions.

### **6.2.7 Read Data and Special**

This command operates the same as a write data except a special sync byte is written at the beginning of the data field

### **6.2.8 Search Data Equal**

This command will read the specified sector(s) and compare this data with the data in memory. Once the data in memory is DMA transferred to the sector buffer no further transfer is required. Any hex 'FF' byte will not be compared; all others will be compared for equivalence. Special data fields will be ignored.

### **6.2.9 Search Data Equal and Special**

Special data will also be compared.

### **6.2.10 Search Data High or Equal**

A comparison where data on the disk is of greater binary value or equal to that in memory will satisfy this search.

### **6.2.11 Search Data High or Equal and Special**

Special data will also be compared.

### **6.2.12 Search Data Low or Equal**

This search is satisfied if data on the disk is of lower binary value or equal to data in memory.

### **6.2.13 Search Data Low or Equal and Special**

Special data is included in the search.

### **6.2.14 Verify Data**

No DMA transfer of data will occur, however, data will be read into the sector buffer and the CRC checked for errors.

## **6.3 Control Read/Write**

### **6.3.1 Read Diagnostic**

This command is used when an ID field is unreadable. When issued the controller will orient to the specified track and sector then skip over the ID field, and transfer the data field to memory.

### **6.3.2 Write Buffer**

This command provides the system with the capability to copy a sector on one drive to an equal length sector on the same or different drive without transferring data through memory. The sector address specified in this command will be a physical sector address.

The write buffer command writes the present contents of the sector buffer to the specified sector. The sector buffer may be filled with a read data, write data or verify data command.

## **7.0 COMMAND PROCEDURE**

The controller operates on one command at a time except in the case of a seek where all 4 drives may be seeking. In general the following description gives the sequence of events for a command. The controller is designed to be used with DMA logic located at the CPU.

- A) The CPU sets up its DMA logic for the transfer of data if the command calls for it.
- B) The CPU then checks the status reg for a zero condition and initiates the command, the controller in turn sets the command full and busy bits in the status register.
- C) The controller will read the command and reset the command full bit.
- D) The CPU will then send the required number of parameters for the particular command. Each time a parameter is sent, the parameter full bit in the status is set. After the controller reads the parameter it will reset this bit.

- E) When the last parameter is read the controller operates on the command and DMA transfers data if required, or if an error condition occurs before DMA an interrupt is set with the result. Minimum time from last parameter to DMA transfer is 100 microseconds.
- F) After DMA transfer is complete the controller sets an interrupt after loading the result reg and setting the result full bit.
- G) The interrupt is acknowledged by the CPU by reading the result register which in turn resets the interrupt.
- H) When the CPU reads the result, the command busy and result full bits in the status will be reset and the command is complete.

## 8.0 OPTIONAL HOST CPU INTERFACE CONFIGURATIONS

The 4600 has cut trace options that provide a separate 8 bit input bus and an 8 bit output bus. In addition there are 4 jumper options that provide different DMA data transfer techniques.

The data bus option is accomplished by cutting 8 traces that remove the bi-directional tri-state data bus signals from even pins 20 through 34 and adding 8 jumper plugs that connect the data bus outputs to even pins 36 through 50. Input data is now received on even pin 20 through 34. See Figure 6. (Also see Appendix B/Schematics).

### 8.1 R and W Jumper Description

The DMA request and DMA acknowledge along with read and write accomplish data transfer directly to host CPU memory as described in Section 4.0 and timing diagram, Figure 5. There are two jumpers (R and W) on the SA4600, that when removed, the request and acknowledge are the only signals required to transfer data. In this case, data going to the host CPU is enabled during acknowledge and data from the host CPU is latched in the controller on the trailing edge of acknowledge.

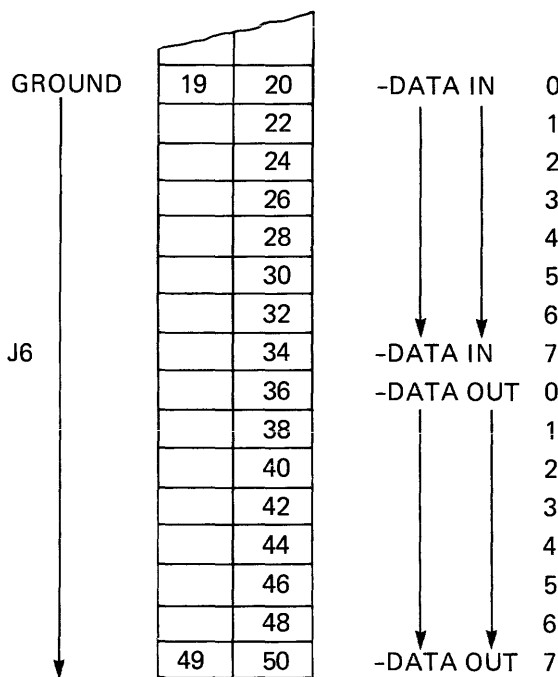


Figure 6. Optional Host CPU Interface Connection

## 8.2 RQ and A Jumper Description

There are two additional jumpers that provide further interface modification (RQ and A). In the normal configuration data transferred to/from the controller is latched on the trailing edge of acknowledge. (Refer to Figure 5.)

The data being transferred may be accomplished on the leading edge of acknowledge by cutting the trace underneath the RQ and A jumpers and installing the jumper plug in the alternate position. (See Figure 7 and Figure 7.1)

## 8.3 Jumper Description

Jumper F must be installed for proper operation.

## 9.0 SA4000 DRIVE OPTION DESCRIPTION

To achieve proper operation from the SA4000 interfaced to the SA4600, certain jumper options on the SA4000 drive must be set. They are as follows:

### 9.1 Control PCB

#### 9.1.1 Drive Select

The Jumper X must be opened and *one* of the four drive select lines (DS 1, 2, 3, 4) must be jumpered. DS 1 corresponds to the controller drive 0.

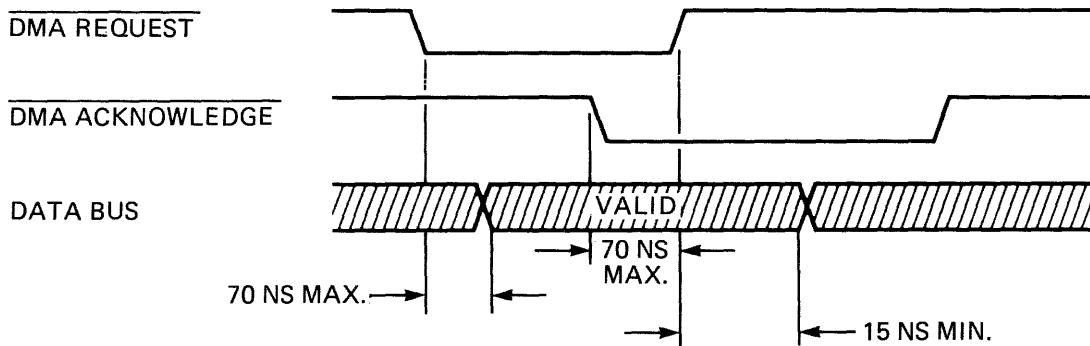


Figure 7. RQ Jumper Option Timing (Read Mode)

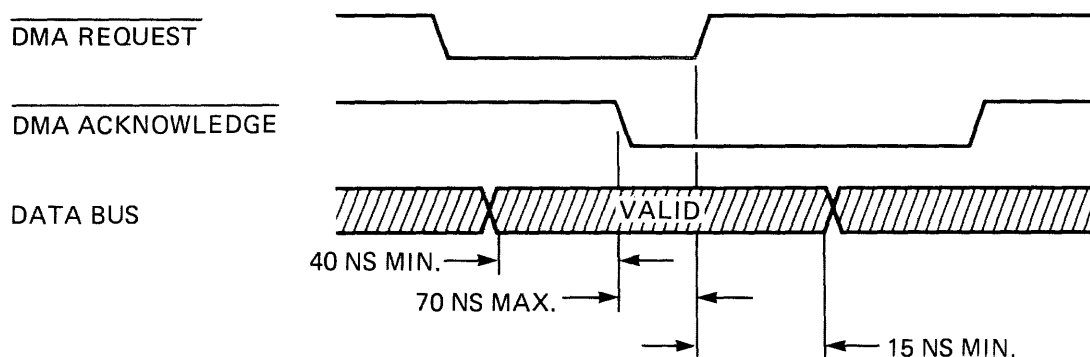


Figure 7.1 A Jumper Option Timing (Write Mode)

### 9.1.2 Byte Clock/Sector Mark

Jumper ST must be jumpered. SC must be jumpered. BC must be open.

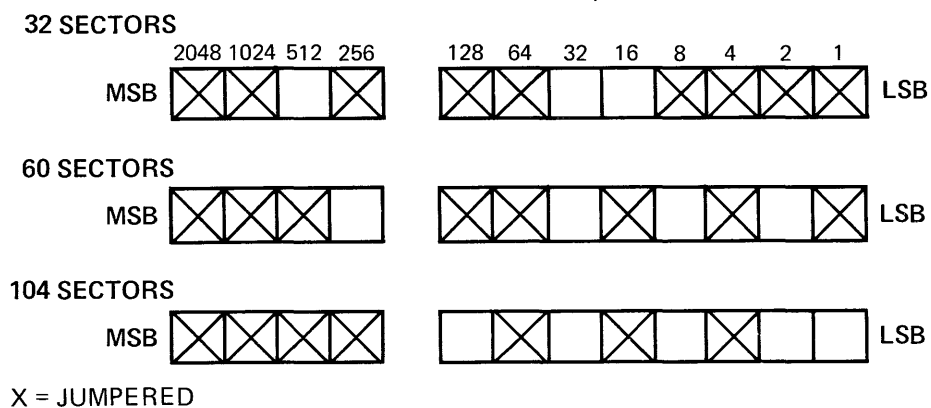
### 9.1.3 Miscellaneous

Jumper RY (ready) must be jumpered. Jumper IX (index) must be jumpered. Jumper T (bypass warmup) should be installed. Jumper D must be jumpered. Jumper E must be open. Jumper C (seek complete) must be open. Jumper S2 (index delete) must be jumpered. Jumper S1 (index add) must be open.

### 9.1.4 Sector Counter Options

The SA4600 has three possible formats which are described in Section 10.0 (format). Depending on the format selected by the user, the sector counter option must be set accordingly. Use the following table 8 to select sector size.

Table 8. Sector Counter Options



### 9.1.5 Cable Termination Description

In a multiple drive system, only the last drive on the J1 daisy chain cable should be terminated. A 220/330 OHM terminator pack is located at location 3H. Removal of 3H undermines the drive. In a single drive system, 3H must be in place.

### 9.2 Data Separator Board

Jumper C (sync up on 0's) must be jumpered. Jumper D (sync on 1's) must be open.

All other jumpers must be configured for the host system's individual requirements. Refer to the SA4000 OEM manual part number 39005.

## 10.0 FORMAT DESCRIPTION

As mentioned in the introduction, the SA4600 is capable of formatting four different formats. Only the three formats for the SA4000 will be discussed. Each track is divided up into data block or sectors. Each sector may contain 128, 256 or 512 Bytes. A full sector buffer is provided so that the host interface may transfer data at a rate compatible with its own timing requirements.

Each sector (Data Field) is preceded by an identification field (ID Field). The ID Field contains four Bytes of information. The first byte is a flag byte which contains a defective sector bit (LSB) which is set by the host system when using the write ID command. If a sector is read with this bit set, bit 0 of the result byte will be set. (Refer to Table 5.) The remaining 7 bits may be used by the host CPU for special purpose flags.

The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th bytes are cylinder, head and sector bytes. These bytes are used by the controller to verify correct location of the data field and are also available to the host CPU by using the read ID command.

At the end of the ID Field and Data Field, there are two bytes known as CRC (cyclic redundancy check). This 16 bit binary number is a polynomial generated from the contents of the ID field or Data Field and is used to verify the data during a read.

At the beginning of the ID field is a unique character known as a sync byte. The sync byte is used to flag the beginning of the ID field and data fields. It is also used by the controller to align Byte Boundries.

A gap of 15 bytes of zero's is placed between the end of the ID field and the beginning of the data field to provide a VFO lock on area since when a write data operation is performed, only the data field is changed—not the ID field.

Two types of sync marks are used to flag the beginning of the data field. A Hex '0D' is the normal sync byte data pattern. A Hex '0B' is used to flag special data fields (user defined).

Refer to Figure 8 for a layout of the SA4600 format.

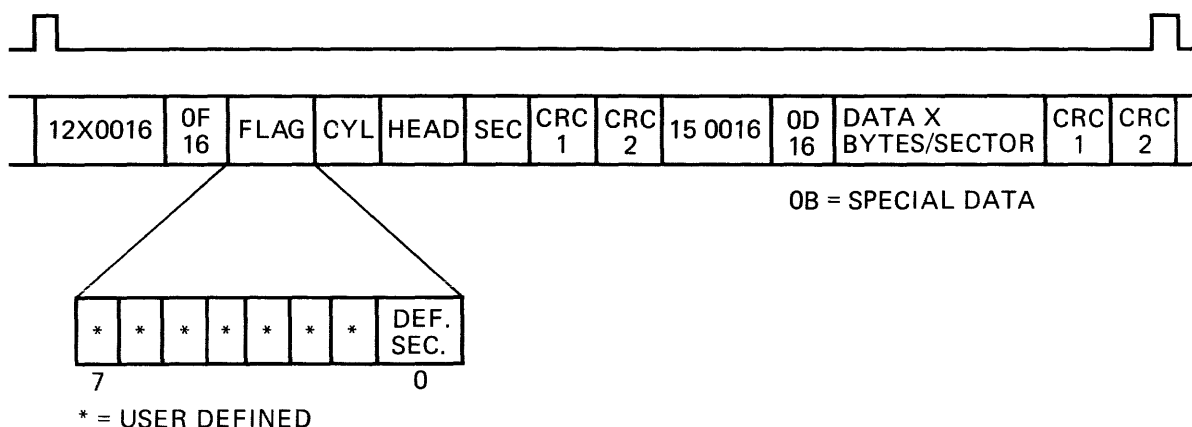


Figure 8. SA4600 Format

## 11.0 ERROR RETRY

The controller will retry certain error conditions two times before posting an error in the result register. The types of errors are:

- A) Any CRC error on an ID or data field.
- B) Unable to find a sync byte for an ID or data field.
- C) The imbedded seek on read or write operations where the ID field must be read. The retry may be inhibited with a bit in the command.

## 12.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### 12.1 P.C. Board

The SA4600 will control four SA4000 fixed disk drives and four SA800/850 floppy disk drives, and consists of a single 12.5" x 18" PCB.

Connection to the disk drives and the CPU is made via card edge connectors.



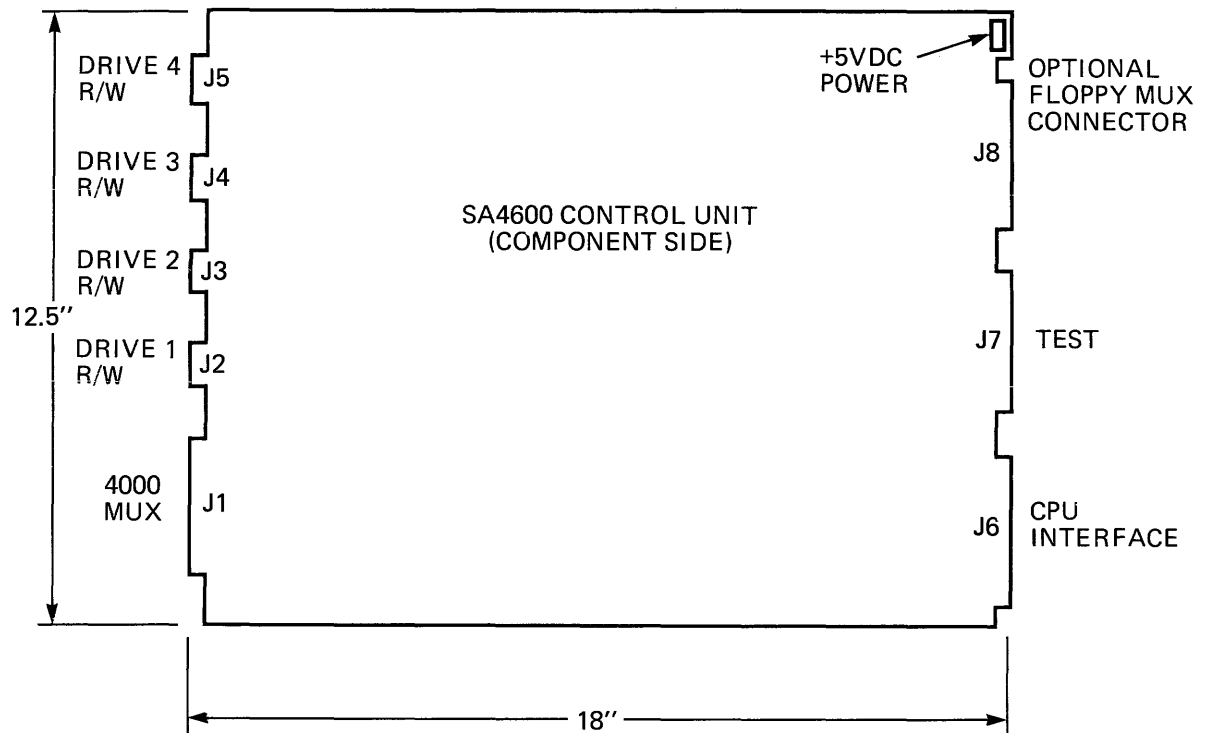


Figure 9. P.C.B. Physical Layout Drawing

## 12.2 Connectors

Three types of connectors are required: A 50 pin edge connector, a 20 pin edge connector and a 4 pin plug for power.

### 12.2.1 50 Pin Connectors

50 contact edge connectors are provided for the SA4000 multiplex cable, the SA800/850 interface and the CPU interface. The dimensions for these connectors are shown in Figure 10. The pins are numbered 1 through 50 with the even pins on the component side of the board. The recommended mating connector is Scotchflex ribbon connector P/N 3415-0001 or Amp twin-leaf printed circuit connector P/N 583717-1 utilizing Amp contacts P/N 1-583616-1.

### 12.2.2 20 Pin Connectors

These edge connectors match those read/write connectors on the SA4000 series drive. The dimensions are shown in Figure 11. The recommended mating plug is Scotchflex ribbon connector P/N 3461-0001 or Amp P/N 581717-1 with Amp contacts P/N 1-683616-1.

### 12.2.3 Power Connectors

The control unit uses +5VDC power with a socket mounted on the board. The mating plug for this socket is AMP P/N 1-480424-0 with pins P/N 61473-1. Figure 12 shows the pin configuration with pins 1 and 4 being ground and pin 2 and 3 the +5VDC.

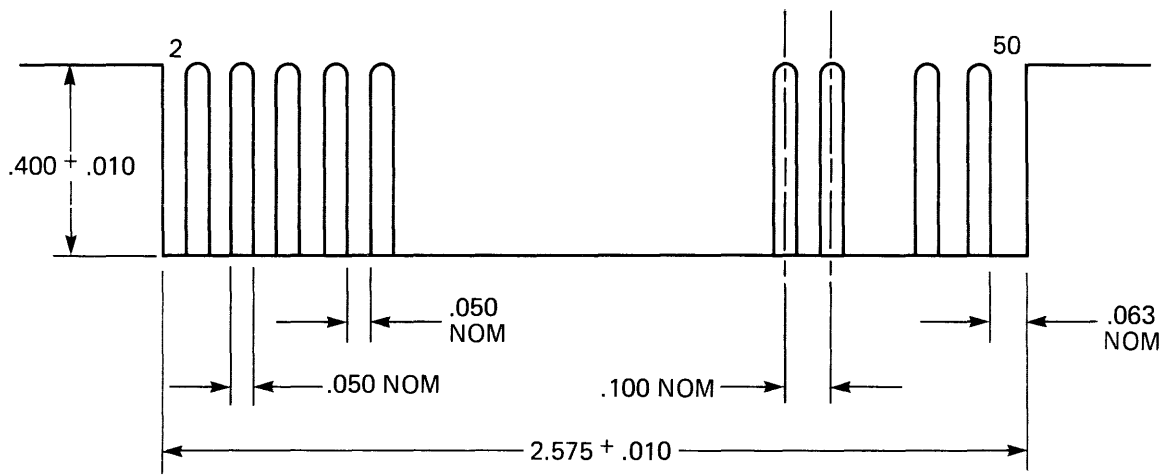


Figure 10. 50 Pin Connector Drawing

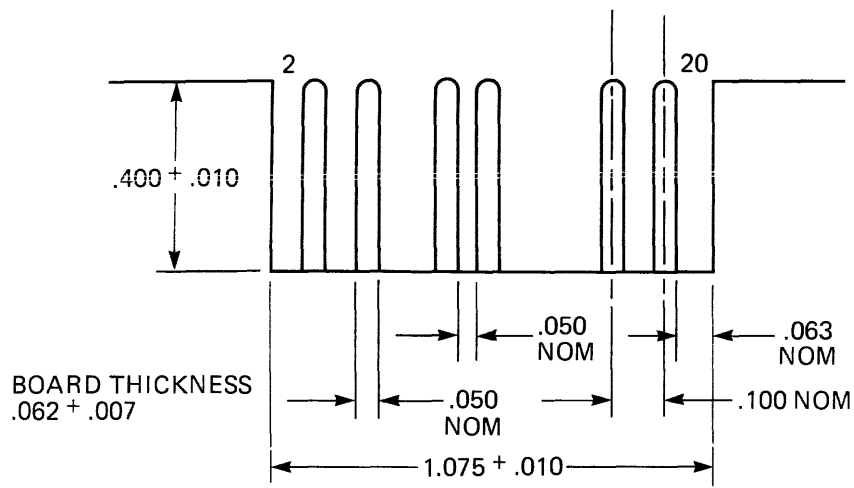


Figure 11. 20 Pin Connector Drawing

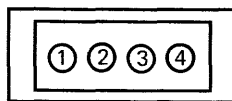
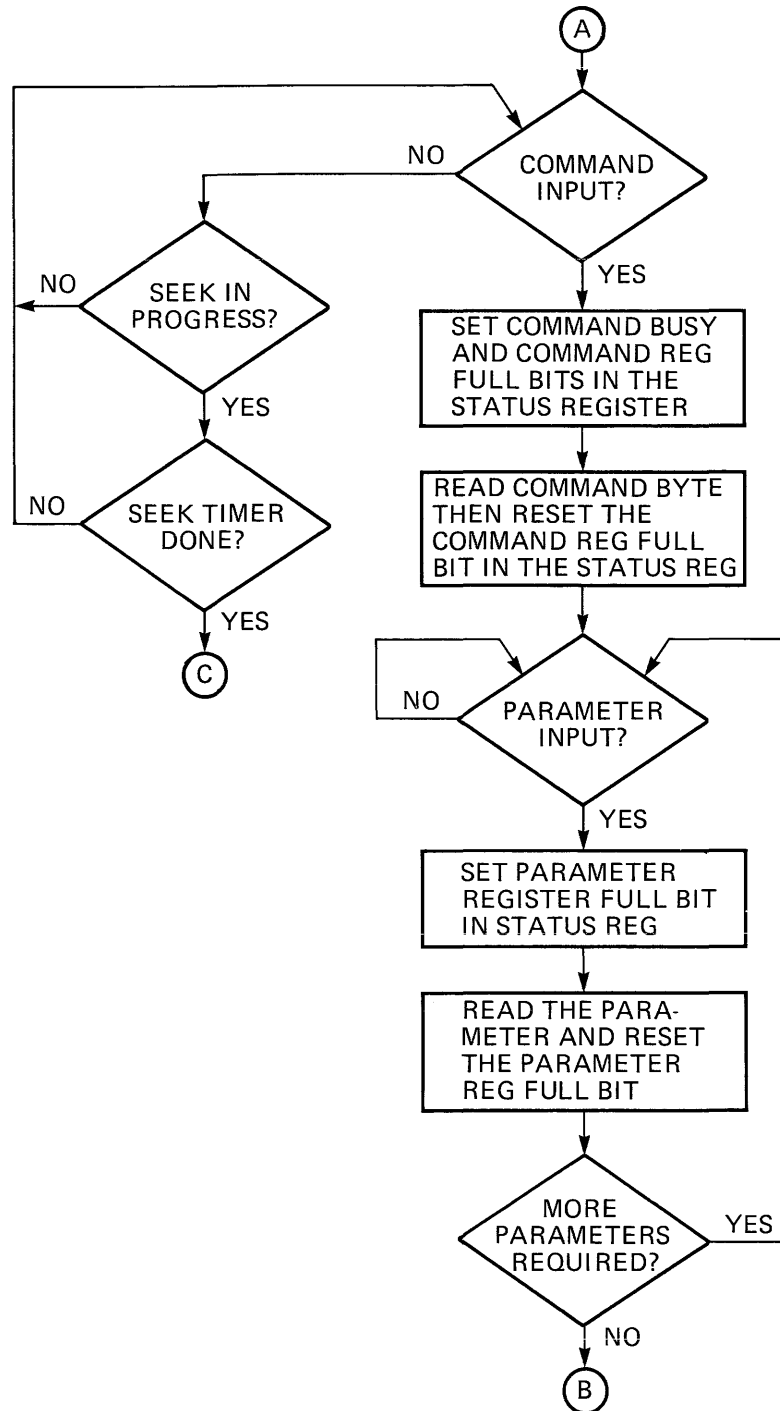
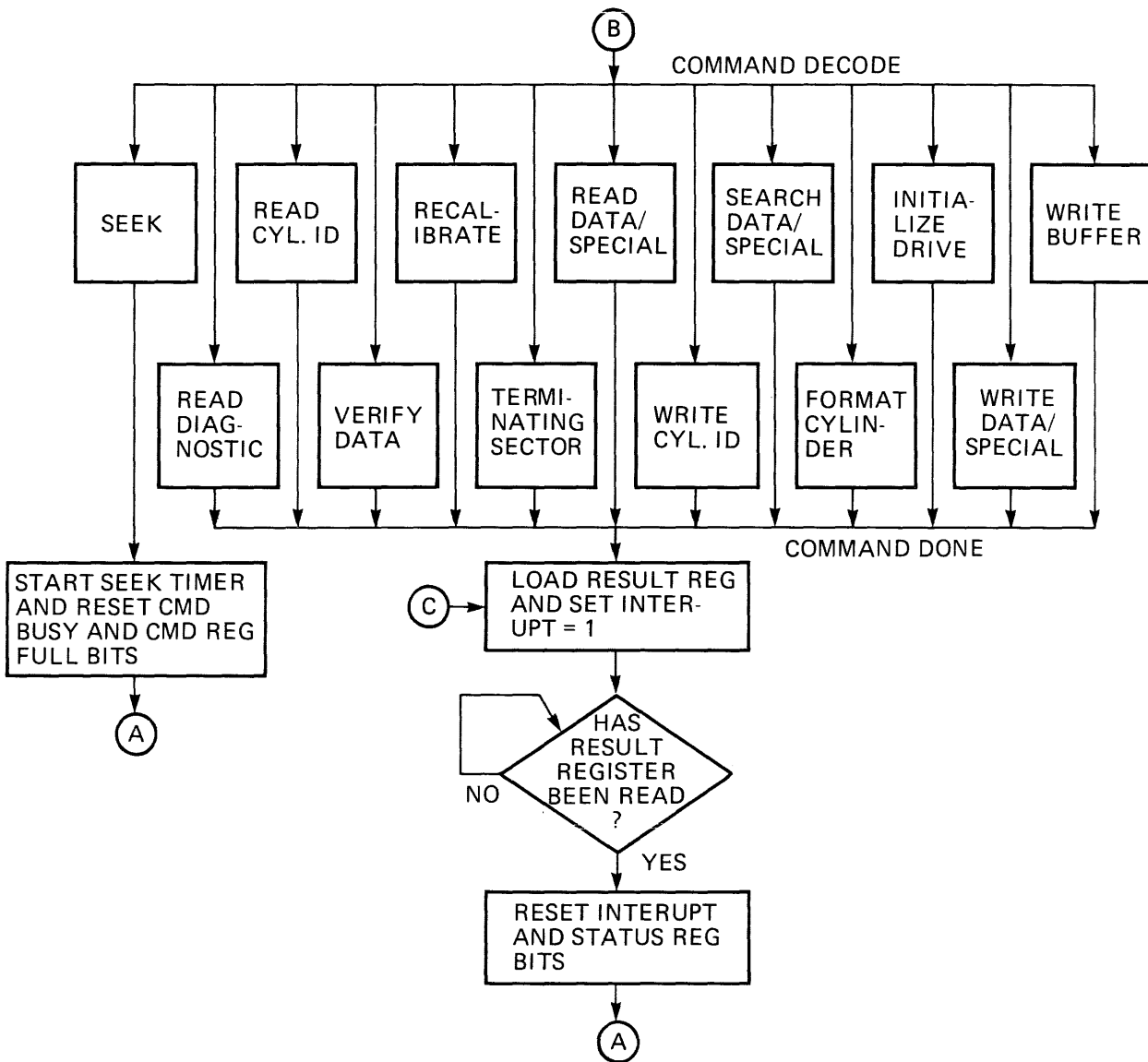


Figure 12. DC Connector Drawing

# Appendix A



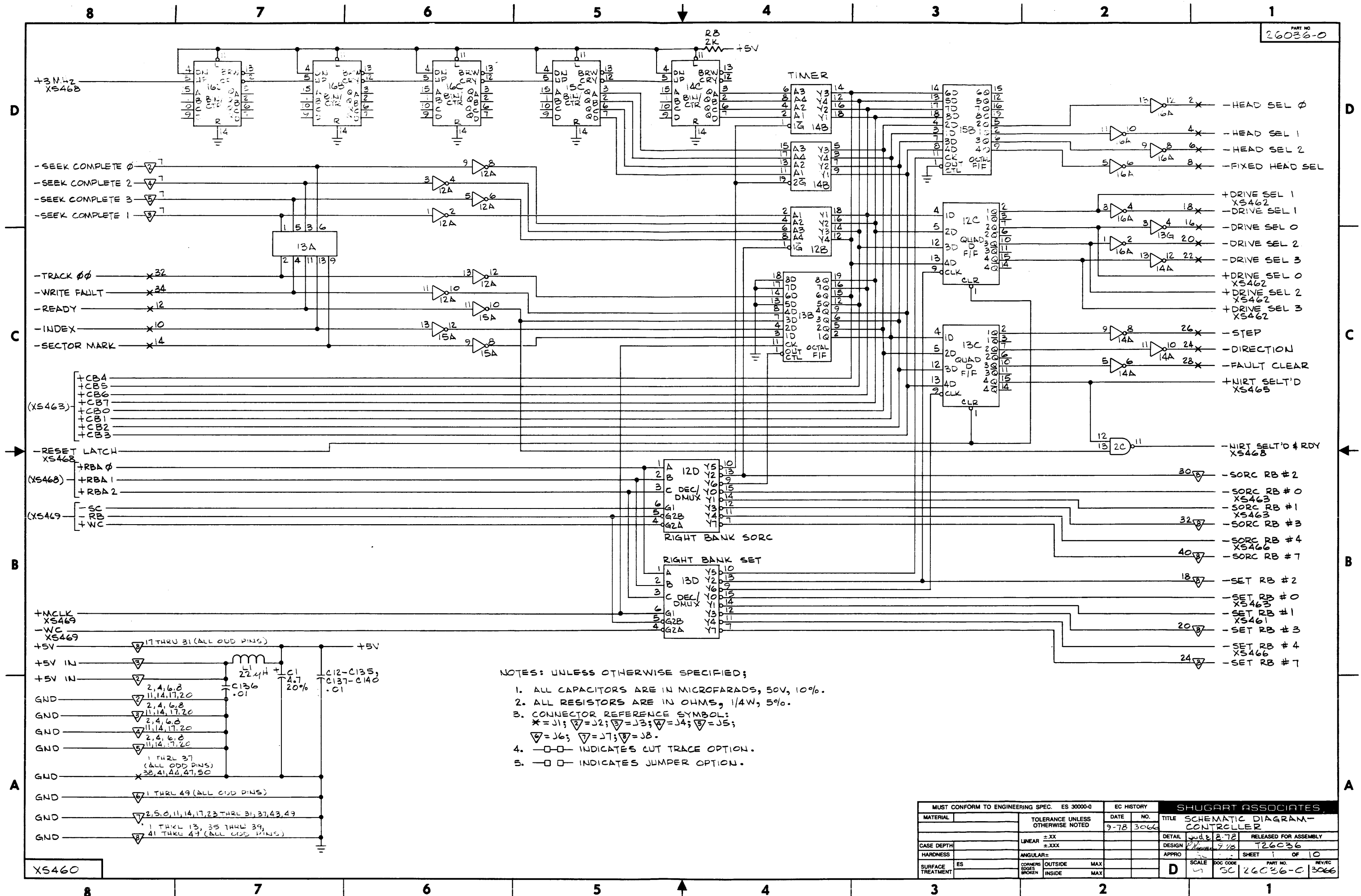
Basic Command Process Flowchart (Sheet 1)



Basic Command Process Flowchart (Sheet 2)

# Appendix B/Schematics

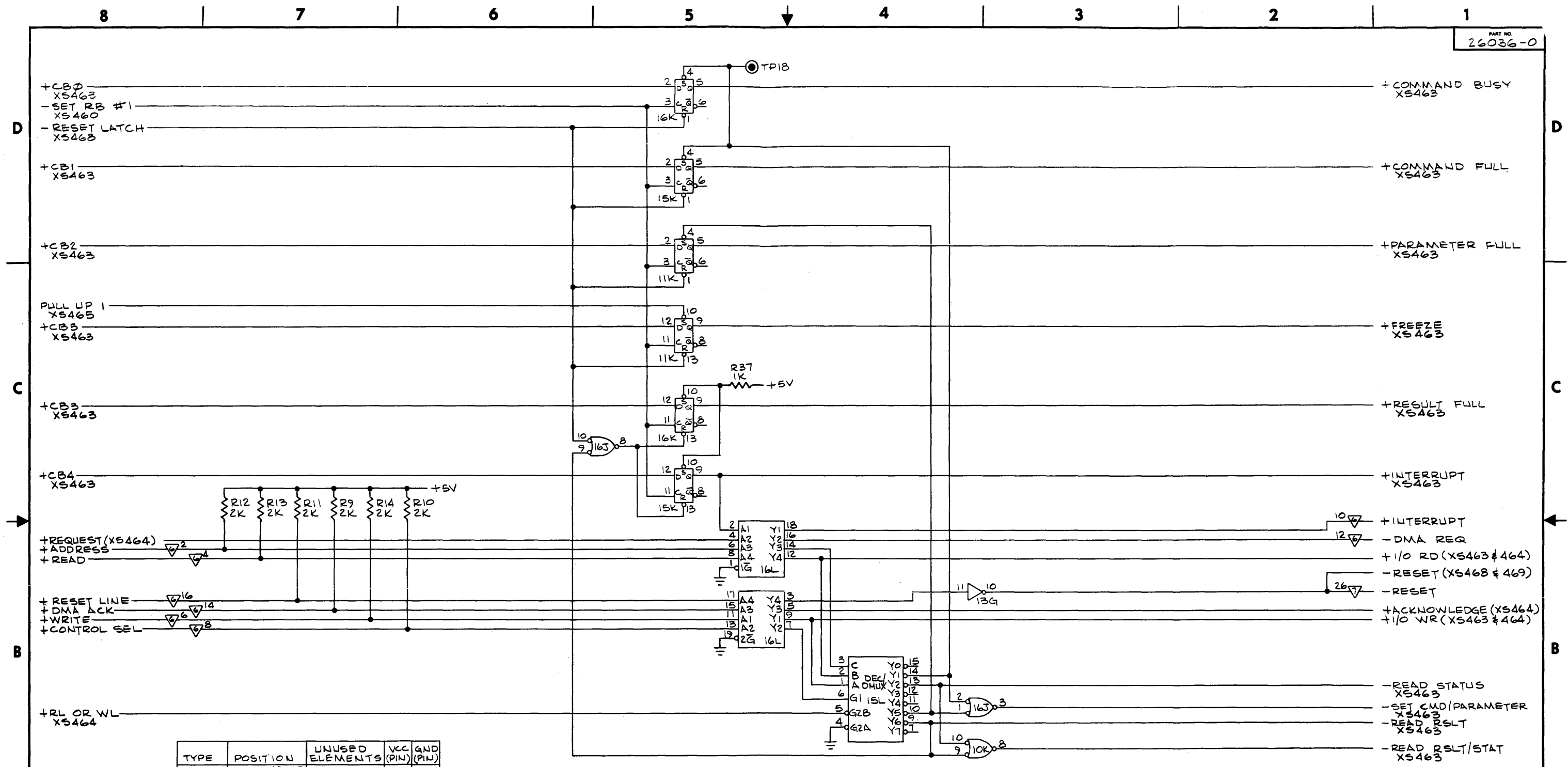
---



- NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED;
1. ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN MICROFARADS, 50V, 10%.
  2. ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS, 1/4W, 5%.
  3. CONNECTOR REFERENCE SYMBOL:  
 \* = J1; ▽ = J2; ▽ = J3; ▽ = J4; ▽ = J5;  
 ▽ = J6; ▽ = J7; ▽ = J8.
  4. □ □ INDICATES CUT TRACE OPTION.
  5. □ □ INDICATES JUMPER OPTION.

MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 3000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM-CONTROLLER
		9-78	3066	DESIGN	JWB 8-78 RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
CASE DEPTH	LINEAR ±.XX			APPRO	9/18 T26036
HARDNESS	ANGULAR ±.XXX			SCALE	1 OF 10
SURFACE TREATMENT	CORNERS EDGES BROKEN OUTSIDE MAX INSIDE MAX			DOC CODE	3C
				PART NO.	26036-0
				REV/EC	3066

XS460

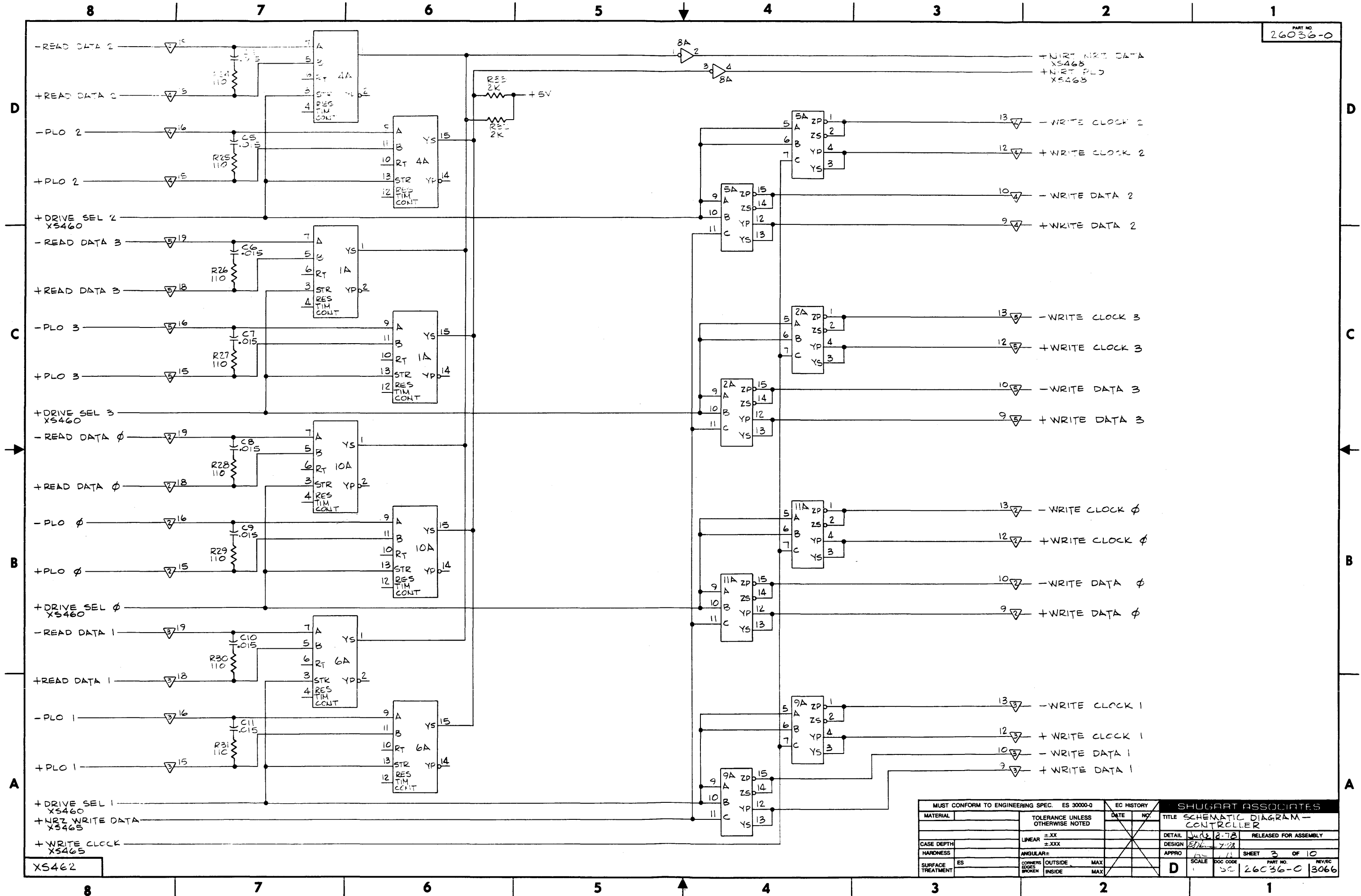


TYPE	POSITION	UNUSED ELEMENTS	VCC (PIN)	GND (PIN)
7400	2C, 15D, 14E, 16F, 14G, 11J, 12J	2C1, 14E3	14	7
74500	8C		14	7
7402	15H	15H1	14	7
74504	8A, 11E, 13F, 12H, 10J	8A3, 6	14	7
7406	14A, 16A, 13G	13G1	14	7
74508	9D, 15E, 16J, 10K	9D2, 3	14	7
7410	14D, 1E, 16G, 15J		14	7
7414	12A, 15A	15A1, 2, 3	14	7
7474	9B, 2E, 16E, 15G, 16H, 14J, 11K, 12K, 15K, 16K		14	7
74525	1C, 5C, 1F, 2F, 4F		16	8
74LS86	9E			
745124	6E		15, 16	8, 7
745133	4C, 6C, 11H		16	8
745138	12D, 13D, 4E, 5E, 13H, 15L		16	8
74175	12C, 13C, 12E, 13E		16	8
74173	16B, 14C, 15C, 16C, 16D, 1G, 2G, 4G, 5G, 6G, 1H, 14H		16	8

TYPE	POSITION	UNUSED ELEMENTS	VCC (PIN)	GND (PIN)
745240	11F, 12F, 14K, 16L, 12M		20	10
74LS244	12B, 14B, 10C, 4D, 10D, 11D, 13K		20	10
745257	9C, 5F, 6F, 2H		16	8
745299	11C		20	10
74LS314	10B, 11B, 13B, 15B, 10D, 2D, 5D, 6D, 11G, 12G, 12L, 13L, 14L, 13M, 14M		20	10
75114	2A, 5A, 9A, 11A		16	8
75115	1A, 4A, 6A, 10A		16	8
9401	13J		14	7
93L425	1B THRU 8B		16	8
93A53	2H THRU 10H		18	9
8x300	9G		37	12
220/330	13A		-	-

MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - CONTROLLER
	LINEAR ±.XX ±.XXX			DETAIL	WJS, B-78
CASE DEPTH	ANGULAR ±			DESIGN	7-78 T26036
HARDNESS	CORNERS EDGES BROKEN			APPRO	SHEET 2 OF 10
SURFACE TREATMENT	OUTSIDE MAX INSIDE MAX			SCALE	DOC CODE
				D	SC 26036-0 3066

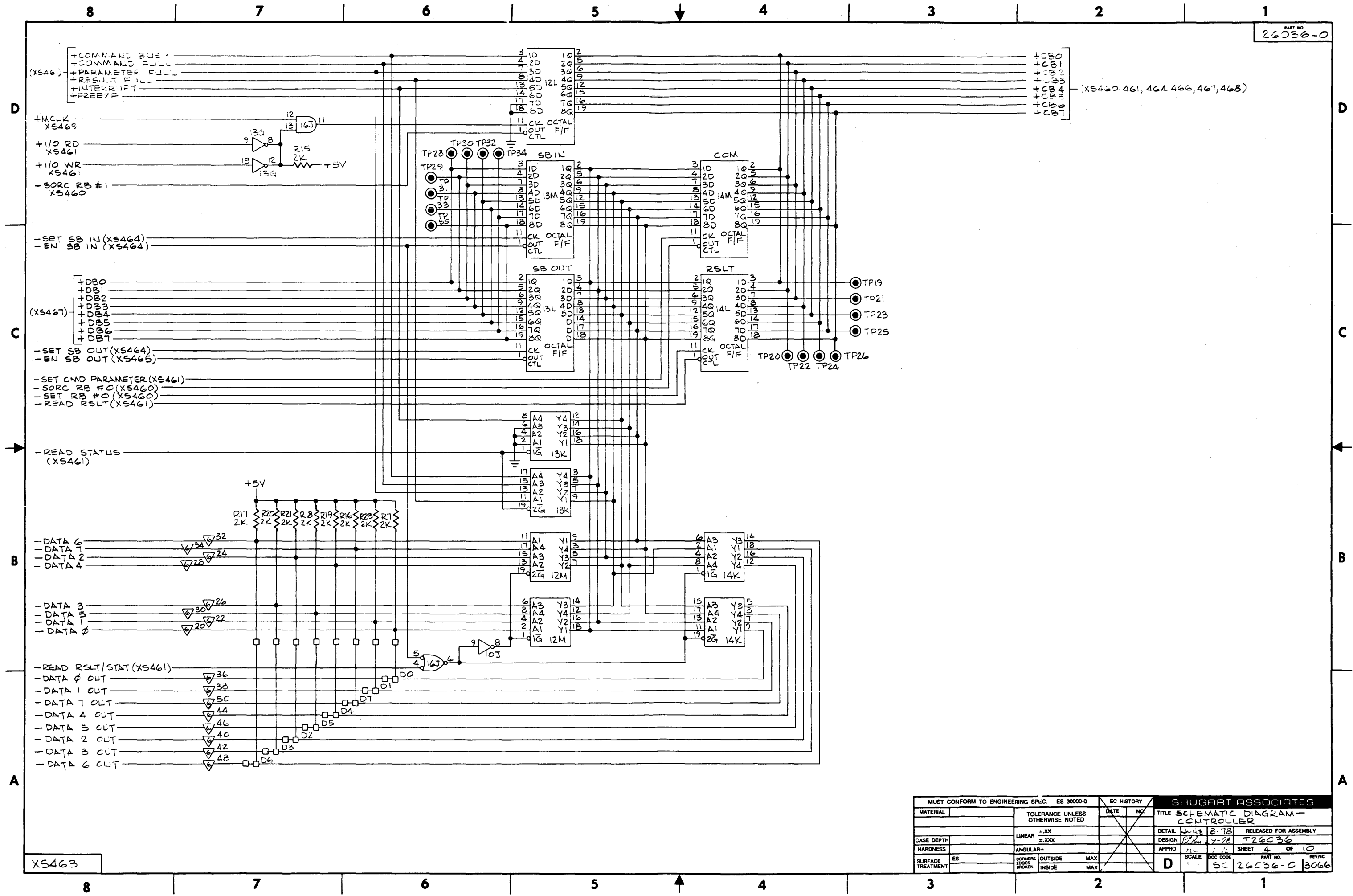
X5461



MATERIAL		TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED		DATE		NO.		TITLE	
		LINEAR ±.XX ±.XXX						SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - CONTROLLER	
CASE DEPTH		ANGULAR ±		APPRO		SCALE		SHEET 3 OF 10	
HARDNESS		CORNERS BROKEN		ES		DOC CODE		PART NO. 26036-0	
SURFACE TREATMENT		OUTSIDE MAX INSIDE MAX		D		REV/EC		3066	

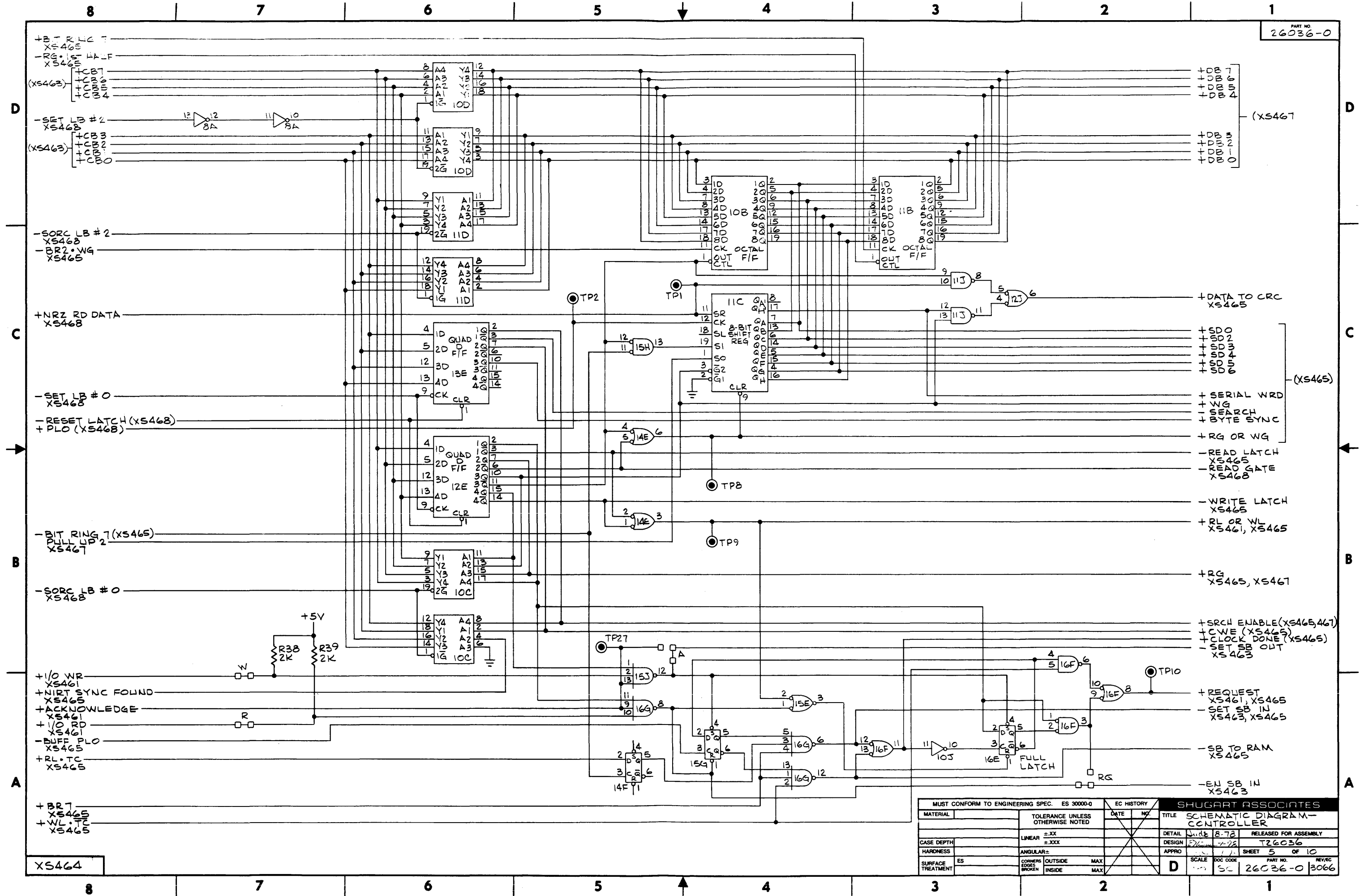
XS462





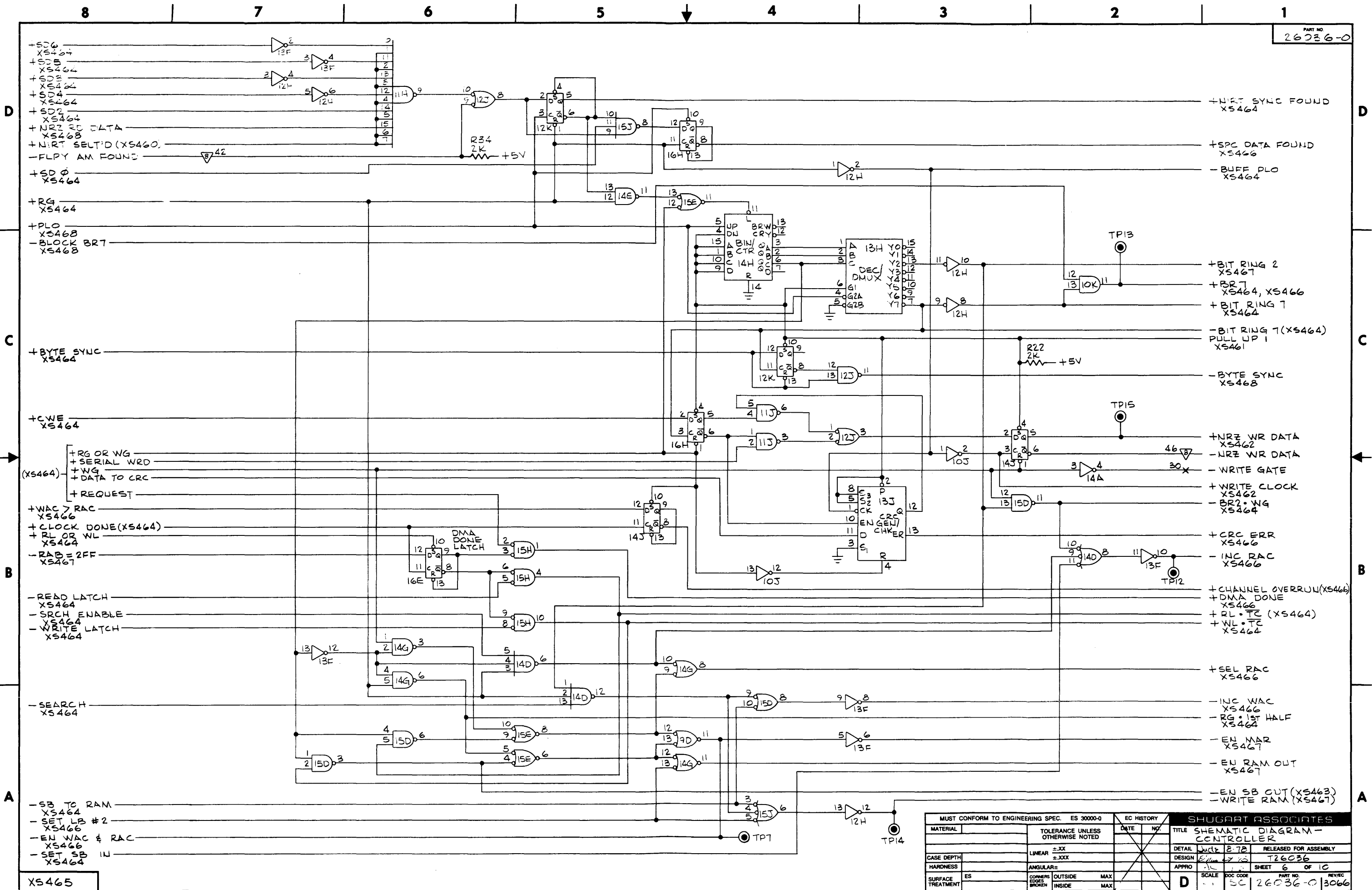
XS463

MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - CONTROLLER	
				DETAIL	DATE 8-78 RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
CASE DEPTH	LINEAR ±.XX ANGULAR ±.XXX			DESIGN	DATE 7-78 T26036
HARDNESS	ANGULAR ±			APPRO	SHEET 4 OF 10
SURFACE TREATMENT	ES			SCALE	DOC CODE PART NO. REV/EC
	CORNERS BROKEN OUTSIDE MAX INSIDE MAX			D	SC 26036-0 3066



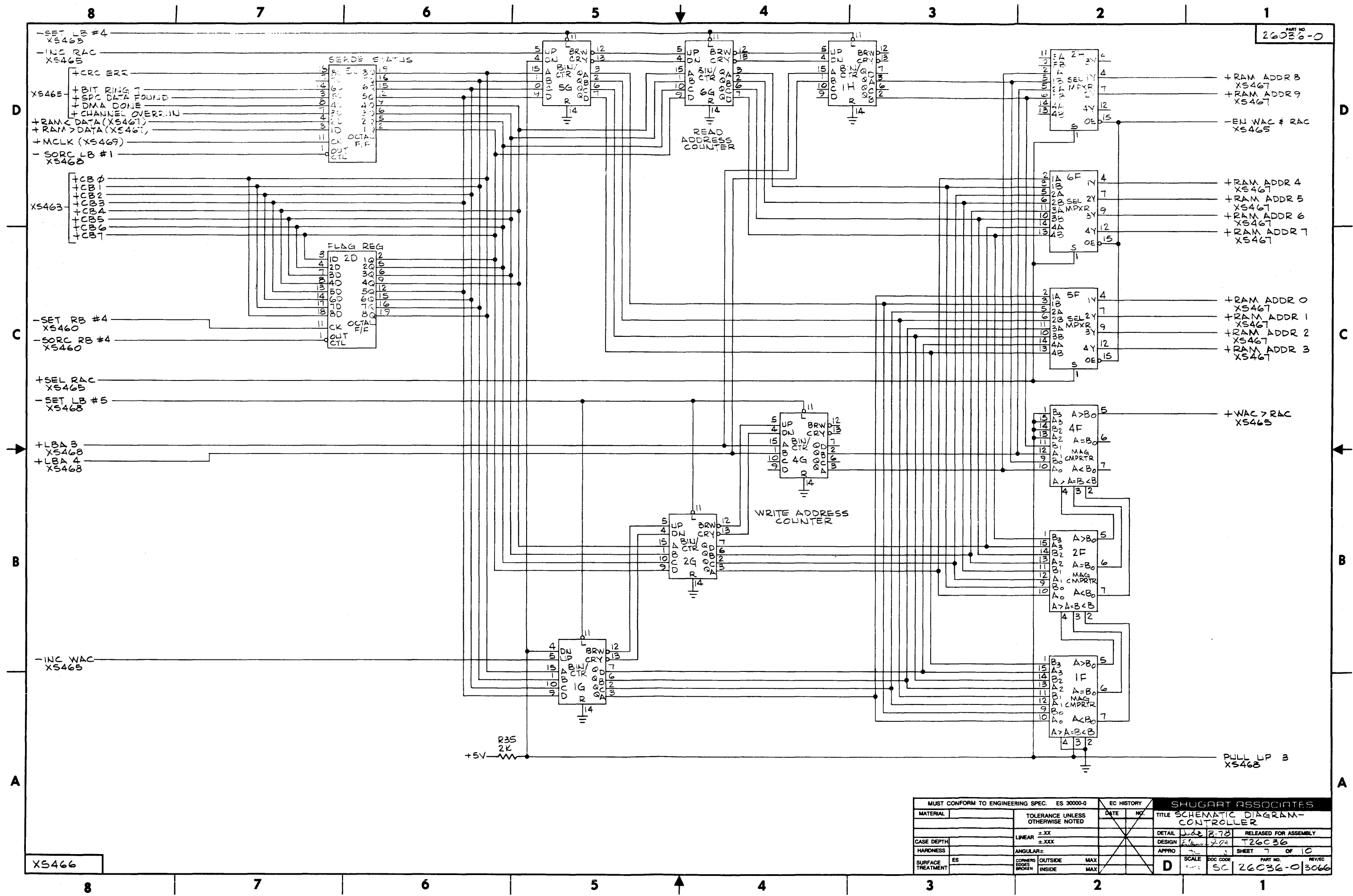
MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - CONTROLLER
CASE DEPTH	LINEAR ±.XX ±.XXX			DETAIL	DATE 8-72 RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
HARDNESS	ANGULAR ±			DESIGN	DATE 7-72 T26036
SURFACE TREATMENT	CORNERS OUTSIDE MAX EDGES BROKEN INSIDE MAX			APPRO	SHEET 5 OF 10
				SCALE	DOC CODE PART NO. REV/EC
				D	SC 26036-0 3066

XS464



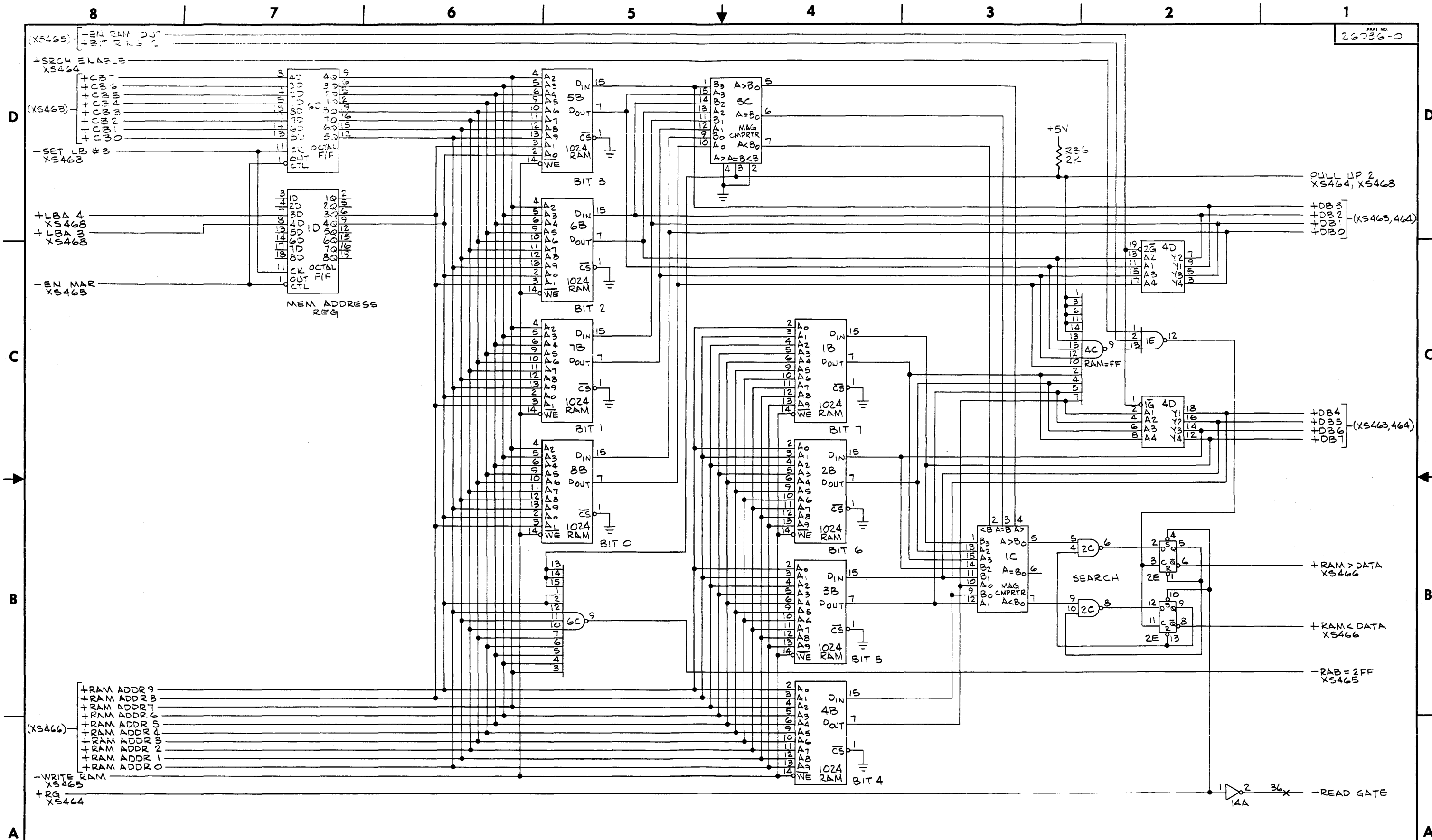
MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE	RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
	LINEAR ±.XX			DETAIL	7-78
CASE DEPTH	±.XXX			DESIGN	26036
HARDNESS	ANGULAR ±			APPRO	SHEET 6 OF 10
SURFACE TREATMENT	CORNERS EDGES BROKEN			SCALE	DOC CODE
	OUTSIDE MAX			D	26036-0
	INSIDE MAX				3066

XS465

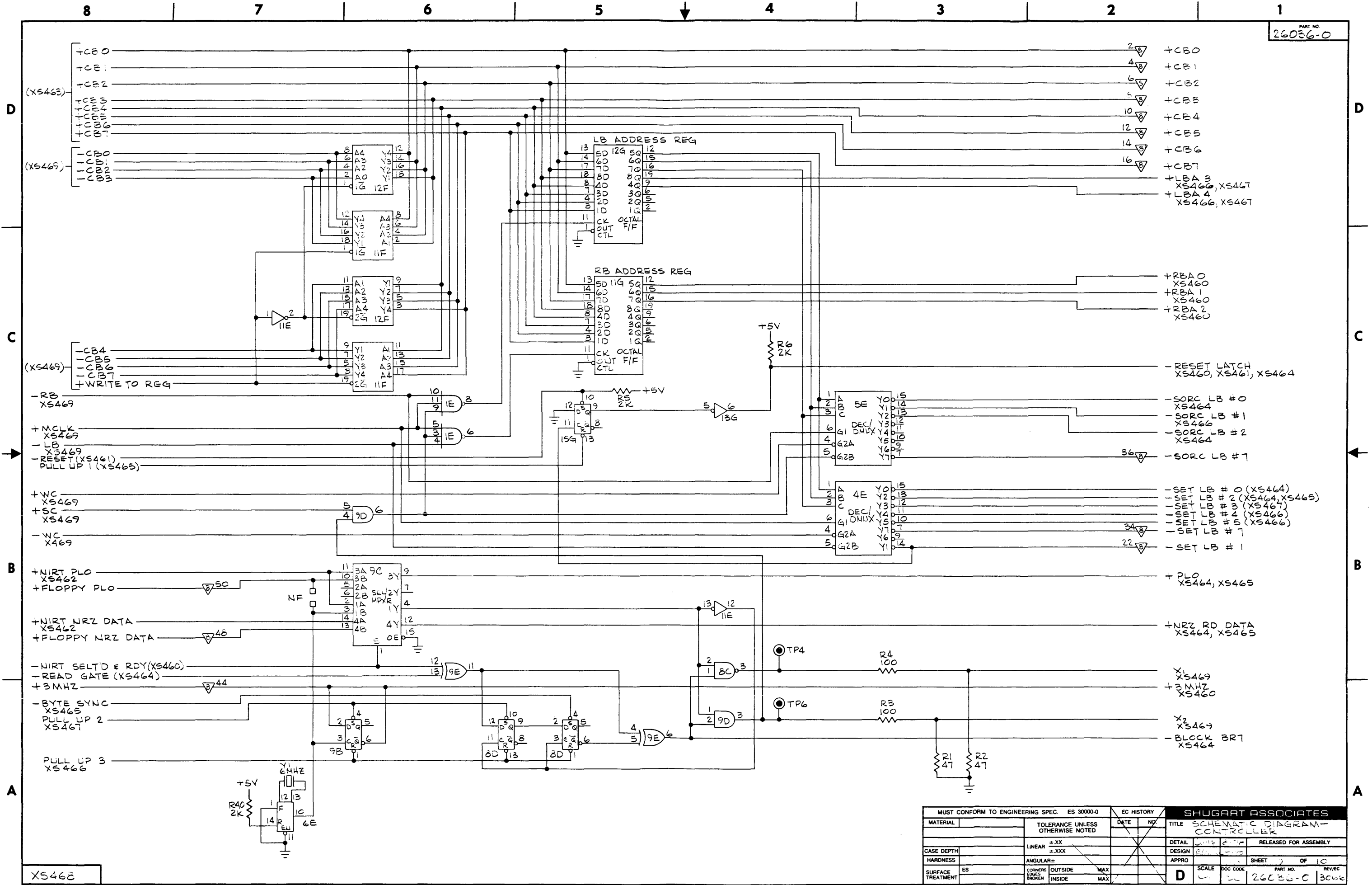


MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM-CONTROLLER	
	LINEAR ±.XX ANGULAR ±.XXX			DETAIL	RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
CASE DEPTH				DESIGN	T26036
HARDNESS				APPRO	SHEET 7 OF 10
SURFACE TREATMENT	ES			SCALE	PART NO. 26036-0
	CORNERS BROKEN	OUTSIDE INSIDE	MAX MAX	DOC CODE	REV/EC 3066

XS466

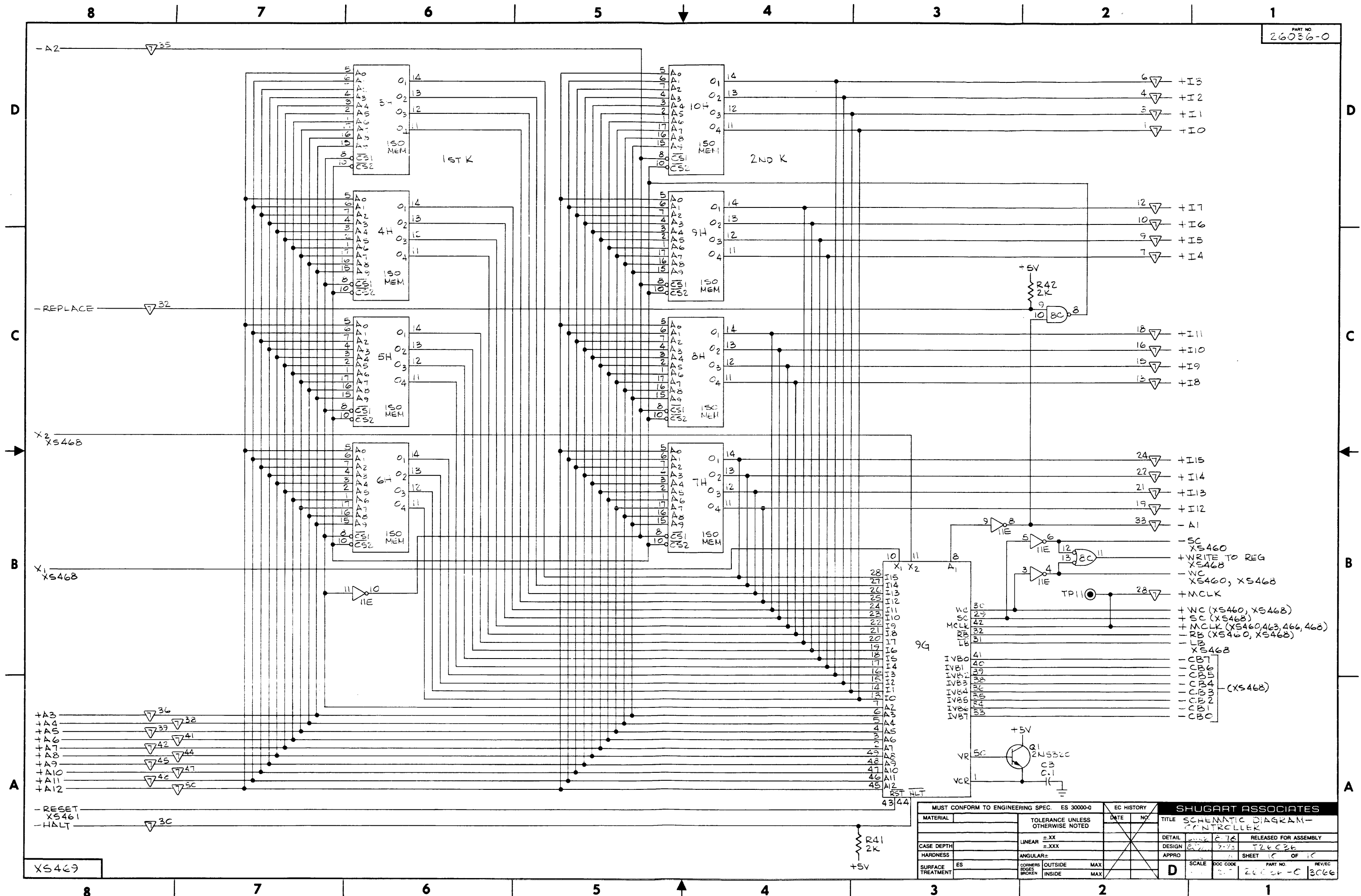


MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE	REVISION
				SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - CONTROLLER	
CASE DEPTH	LINEAR ±.XX ±.XXX			DETAIL	RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
HARDNESS	ANGULAR ±			DESIGN	T26036
SURFACE TREATMENT	CORNERS EDGES BROKEN	OUTSIDE MAX INSIDE MAX		APPRO	SHEET 8 OF 10
				SCALE	PART NO. 26036-0
					REV/EC 3066



MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE	RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
	LINEAR ±.XX ±.XXX			SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - CONTROLLER	
CASE DEPTH				DESIGN	
HARDNESS	ANGULAR ±			APPRO	
SURFACE TREATMENT	CORNERS ± EDGES ± BROKEN	OUTSIDE MAX	INSIDE MAX	SCALE	SHEET 7 OF 10
				DOC CODE	PART NO. REV/EC
				D	26036-C 3046

X5462



-A2  
-REPLACE  
X2 XS468  
X1 XS468  
+A3  
+A4  
+A5  
+A6  
+A7  
+A8  
+A9  
+A10  
+A11  
+A12  
-RESET XS461  
-HALT

XS469

9G  
WC 3C  
SC 29  
MCLK 42  
RB 32  
LB 31  
IVB0 41  
IVB1 40  
IVB2 39  
IVB3 38  
IVB4 37  
IVB5 36  
IVB6 35  
IVB7 34  
+SC XS460, XS468  
+WRITE TO REG XS468  
-WC XS460, XS468  
+MCLK XS460, 463, 466, 468  
-RB XS460, XS468  
XS468  
-CB7  
-CB6  
-CB5  
-CB4  
-CB3  
-CB2  
-CB1  
-CB0 (XS468)

MUST CONFORM TO ENGINEERING SPEC. ES 30000-0		EC HISTORY		SHUGART ASSOCIATES	
MATERIAL	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	DATE	NO.	TITLE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - CONTROLLER	
CASE DEPTH	LINEAR ±.XXX			DETAIL	RELEASED FOR ASSEMBLY
HARDNESS	ANGULAR ±			DESIGN	T26C36
SURFACE TREATMENT	ES			APPRO	SHEET 10 OF 10
	CORNERS ROUNDED EDGES BROKEN	OUTSIDE MAX	INSIDE MAX	SCALE	DOC CODE
				D	PART NO. 26036-0 REV/EC 3066



435 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, California 94086  
Telephone: (408) 733-0100 TWX: 910 339 9355 SHUGART SUVL