



7E10 SATA Product Manual

512n

Standard models

ST6000NM000B

ST4000NM000B

ST2000NM000B

512n

FIPS models

ST4000NM012B

512n

SED models

ST4000NM006B

ST2000NM006B

512n

ISE models

ST4000NM018B

ST2000MN012B

Document Revision History

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1.0 Introduction

This manual describes the functional, mechanical and interface specifications for the following:
Seagate® Exos™ 7E10 Serial ATA model drives:

512n models			
Standard	SED	FIPS	ISE
ST6000NM000B			
ST4000NM000B	ST4000NM006B	ST4000NM012B	ST4000NM018B
ST2000NM000B	ST2000NM006B		ST2000MN012B

These drives provide the following key features:

- 7200 RPM spindle speed.
- Full-track multiple-sector transfer capability without local processor intervention.
- High instantaneous (burst) data-transfer rates (up to 600MB per second).
- Native Command Queuing with command ordering to increase performance in demanding applications.
- Perpendicular recording technology provides the drives with increased areal density.
- PowerChoice™ for selectable power savings
- SeaTools™ diagnostic software performs a drive self-test that eliminates unnecessary drive returns.
- State-of-the-art cache and on-the-fly error-correction algorithms.
- Support for S.M.A.R.T. drive monitoring and reporting.
- Supports latching SATA cables and connectors.
- Tarnish-resistant components to help protect drive from environmental elements, increasing field reliability.
- Worldwide Name (WWN) capability uniquely identifies the drive.

Note

Seagate recommends validating the configuration with the selected HBA/RAID controller manufacturer to ensure use of full capacity is supported.

1.1 About the Serial ATA interface

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

The Serial ATA interface connects each disk drive in a point-to-point configuration with the Serial ATA host adapter. There is no master/slave relationship with Serial ATA devices like there is with parallel ATA. If two drives are attached on one Serial ATA 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.

Note

The host adapter may, optionally, emulate a master/slave environment to host software where two devices on separate Serial ATA 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 Serial ATA environment.

The Serial ATA 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 Serial ATA host adapter contains a set of registers that shadow the contents of the traditional device registers, referred to as the Shadow Register Block. All Serial ATA devices behave like Device 0 devices. For additional information about how Serial ATA emulates parallel ATA, refer to the “Serial ATA: High Speed Serialized AT Attachment” specification. The specification can be downloaded from www.serialata.org.

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 Exos 7E10 Serial ATA drive models.

2.1 Specification summary tables

The specifications listed in the following tables are for quick reference. For details on specification measurement or definition, see the appropriate section of this manual.

Table 1 Drive specifications summary

Drive specification	ST6000NM000B	ST4000NM000B ST4000NM006B ST4000NM012B ST4000NM018B	ST2000NM000B ST2000NM006B ST2000MN012B
Formatted (512 bytes/sector) [#]	6TB	4TB	2TB
Guaranteed sectors	(see Section 2.2)		
Heads	6	5	3
Discs	3		2
Bytes per logical sector	512		
Bytes per physical sector	4096		
Recording density, KBPI (Kb/in max)	2499		
Track density, KTPI (ktracks/in, 0 skew)	487		
Areal density, (Gb/in ² , @ 0 skew mid-disk)	1215		
Spindle speed (RPM)	7200		
Internal data transfer rate (Mb/s max)	2169		
Sustained data transfer rate OD (MiB/s max)	205 (215 MB/s)		
I/O data-transfer rate (MB/s max)	600		
ATA data-transfer modes supported	PIO modes 0–4 Multiword DMA modes 0–2 Ultra DMA modes 0–6		
Cache buffer	256MB (262,144KB)		
Weight: (maximum)	716g (1.58 lb)	650g (1.43 lb)	620g (1.37 lb)
Average latency	4.16ms		
Power-on to ready (sec) (typ/max)**	23/30		
Standby to ready (sec) (typ/max)	23/30		
Startup current (typical) 12V (peak)	2.5A		
Voltage tolerance (including noise)	5V ±5% 12V ±10%		
Operating drive temperature*	5° to 60°C (Drive Reported Temperature)		
Non-Operating temperature	–40° to 70°C (Ambient Temperature, see sections 2.6.1 and 2.10)		
Temperature gradient (°C per hour max)	20°C (operating) 20°C (nonoperating)		
Relative humidity*	5% to 95% (operating) 5% to 95% (nonoperating)		
Relative humidity gradient	20% per hour max		
Altitude, operating	–304.8 m to 3,048 m (–1000 ft to 10,000+ ft)		
Altitude, nonoperating (below mean sea level, max)	–304.8 m to 12,192 m (–1000 ft to 40,000+ ft)		
Operational Shock (max at 2 ms - typical)	Read 70 Gs / Write 40 Gs		

Drive specification	ST6000NM000B	ST4000NM000B ST4000NM006B ST4000NM012B ST4000NM018B	ST2000NM000B ST2000NM006B ST2000MN012B
Non-Operational Shock (max at 2 ms - typical)	300 Gs		
Linear Random Operating Vibration	5–500 Hz: 0.70 Grms		
Random Rotary Operating Vibration	20–1500Hz: 12.5 rads/s ²		
Linear Random Non-Operating Vibration	2–500 Hz: 2.27 Grms ref		
Drive acoustics, sound power (bels)			
Idle	2.8 (typical) 3.0 (max) During periods of drive idle, some offline activity may occur according to the SMART specification, which may increase acoustic and power to operational levels.		
Performance seek	3.2 (typical) 3.4 (max)		
Nonrecoverable read errors	1 sector per 1015 bits read		
Annualized Failure Rate (AFR)*	0.44% based on 8760 POH		
Maximum Rated Workload*	Maximum rate of <550TB/year Workloads exceeding the annualized rate may degrade the drive MTBF and impact product reliability. The Annualized Workload Rate is in units of TB per year, or TB per 8760 power on hours. Workload Rate = 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: www.seagate.com/support/warranty-and-replacements/ . From this page, click on the "Is my Drive under Warranty" link. The following are required to be provided: 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 (command controlled)	600,000		
Supports Hotplug operation per Serial ATA Revision 3.3 specification	Yes		

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

* See [Section 2.10, "Reliability"](#) for rated MTBF device operating condition requirements.

** See [Section 2.4, "Start/stop times"](#) for additional information.

2.2 Formatted capacity

ST models	Formatted capacity*	Guaranteed sectors	Bytes per logical sector
ST6000NM000B	6TB	11,721,045,168	512
ST4000NM000B, ST4000NM006B, ST4000NM012B, ST4000NM018B	4TB	7,814,037,168	
ST2000NM000B, ST2000NM006B, ST2000MN012B	2TB	3,907,029,168	

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

Note. LBA Counts for drive capacities greater than 8TB are calculated based upon the SFF-8447 standard publication. [ftp://ftp.seagate.com/sff/SFF-8447.PDF](http://ftp.seagate.com/sff/SFF-8447.PDF)

2.2.2 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 6.3.1, "Identify Device command"](#) (words 60-61 and 100-103) for additional information about 48-bit addressing support of drives with capacities over 137GB.

2.3 Recording and interface technology

Interface	Serial ATA (SATA)
Recording method	Perpendicular
Recording density, KBPI (Kb/in max)	2499
Track density, KTPI (ktracks/in, 0 Skew)	487
Areal density (Gb/in ² , @ 0 skew mid-disk)	1215
Spindle speed (RPM) ($\pm 0.2\%$)	7200
Internal data transfer rate (Mb/s max)	2169
Sustained data transfer rate (MiB/s max)	205 (215 MB/s max)
I/O data-transfer rate (MB/s max)	600 (Ultra DMA mode 5)

2.4 Start/stop times

Power-on to ready time is based on typical operating conditions, default full current spin-up profile, and clean shutdown prior to measurement. To ensure a clean shutdown a Flush Cache, Standby, or Standby Immediate command must be completed before removal of interface power.

Power-on to Ready (sec) (typ/max)	23/30
Standby to Ready (sec) (typ/max)	23/30
Ready to spindle stop (sec) (max)	20

An unexpected power loss event, spin up at cold or hot temperature extremes may cause the drive to exceed the typical and max time to ready by 5 to 20 seconds. Extended time to ready is dependent on cache state and environmental conditions prior to the unexpected power loss and during the subsequent power on.

2.5 Power specifications

The drive receives DC power (+5V or +12V) through a native SATA power connector. See [Figure 2 on page 20](#).

2.5.1 Power consumption

Power requirements for the drives are listed in [Table 2](#) through [Table 4](#). 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.*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..

Table 2 DC power requirements (6TB)

Voltage		6.0Gb mode		
		+5V	+12V	Watts
Regulation		± 5%		Total
Avg Idle Current *		0.317	0.356	5.86
Advanced Idle Current *				
	Idle_A	0.338	0.354	5.94
	Idle_B	0.188	0.296	4.49
	Idle_C	0.187	0.073	1.81
	Standby	0.153	0.003	0.80
Maximum Start Current				
	DC (peak DC)	0.827	2.225	
	AC (Peak DC)	0.912	2.52	
Operating current (random read 4K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.36	0.725	10.49
	Maximum DC	0.36	0.725	10.49
	Maximum DC (Peak)	0.986	1.853	
Operating current (random write 4K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.39	0.433	7.15
	Maximum DC	0.39	0.433	7.15
	Maximum DC (Peak)	0.927	2.013	
Operating current (sequential read 64K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.819	0.403	8.94
	Maximum DC	0.819	0.403	8.94
	Maximum DC (Peak)	1.01	0.546	
Operating current (sequential write 64K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.782	0.406	8.78
	Maximum DC	0.782	0.406	8.78
	Maximum DC (Peak)	0.898	0.535	
Power Governor Operating current (random read 4K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.361	0.611	9.14
	Maximum DC	0.361	0.611	9.14
	Maximum DC (Peak)	0.98	1.814	
Power Governor Operating current (random write 4K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.397	0.372	6.45
	Maximum DC	0.397	0.372	6.45
	Maximum DC (Peak)	0.90	1.728	
Power Governor Operating current (sequential read 64K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.818	0.401	8.91
	Maximum DC	0.818	0.401	8.91
	Maximum DC (Peak)	1.013	0.54	
Power Governor Operating current (sequential write 64K16Q)				
	Typical DC	0.783	0.40	8.71
	Maximum DC	0.783	0.40	8.71
	Maximum DC (Peak)	0.904	0.523	

* 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.

Table 3 DC power requirements (4TB)

Voltage	6.0Gb mode		
	+5V	+12V	Watts
Regulation	± 5%		Total
Avg Idle Current *	0.335	0.351	5.89
Advanced Idle Current *			
Idle_A	0.351	0.354	6.01
Idle_B	0.202	0.298	4.58
Idle_C	0.201	0.073	1.89
Standby	0.156	0.003	0.82
Maximum Start Current			
DC (peak DC)	0.802	2.234	
AC (Peak DC)	0.84	2.52	
Operating current (random read 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.366	0.692	10.14
Maximum DC	0.366	0.692	10.14
Maximum DC (Peak)	1.045	1.812	
Operating current (random write 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.388	0.498	7.92
Maximum DC	0.388	0.498	7.92
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.801	1.921	
Operating current (sequential read 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.787	0.389	8.60
Maximum DC	0.787	0.389	8.60
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.995	0.536	
Operating current (sequential write 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.772	0.388	8.51
Maximum DC	0.772	0.388	8.51
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.90	0.547	
Power Governor Operating current (random read 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.365	0.582	8.81
Maximum DC	0.365	0.582	8.81
Maximum DC (Peak)	1.10	1.802	
Power Governor Operating current (random write 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.393	0.468	7.58
Maximum DC	0.393	0.468	7.58
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.811	1.819	
Power Governor Operating current (sequential read 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.786	0.388	8.59
Maximum DC	0.786	0.388	8.59
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.984	0.539	
Power Governor Operating current (sequential write 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.77	0.386	8.49
Maximum DC	0.77	0.386	8.49
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.903	0.527	

* 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.

Table 4 DC power requirements (2TB)

Voltage	6.0Gb mode		
	+5V	+12V	Watts
Regulation	± 5%		Total
Avg Idle Current *	0.329	0.275	4.94
Advanced Idle Current *			
Idle_A	0.343	0.276	5.03
Idle_B	0.20	0.235	3.82
Idle_C	0.20	0.06	1.72
Standby	0.155	0.003	0.81
Maximum Start Current			
DC (peak DC)	0.775	2.215	
AC (Peak DC)	0.824	2.50	
Operating current (random read 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.362	0.615	9.19
Maximum DC	0.362	0.615	9.19
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.992	1.718	
Operating current (random write 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.385	0.415	6.90
Maximum DC	0.385	0.415	6.90
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.809	1.846	
Operating current (sequential read 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.759	0.30	7.39
Maximum DC	0.759	0.30	7.39
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.916	0.436	
Operating current (sequential write 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.768	0.297	7.41
Maximum DC	0.768	0.297	7.41
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.892	0.423	
Power Governor Operating current (random read 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.362	0.497	7.78
Maximum DC	0.362	0.497	7.78
Maximum DC (Peak)	1.042	1.721	
Power Governor Operating current (random write 4K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.39	0.391	6.64
Maximum DC	0.39	0.391	6.64
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.823	1.729	
Power Governor Operating current (sequential read 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.76	0.303	7.43
Maximum DC	0.76	0.303	7.43
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.918	0.436	
Power Governor Operating current (sequential write 64K16Q)			
Typical DC	0.768	0.299	7.43
Maximum DC	0.768	0.299	7.43
Maximum DC (Peak)	0.899	0.419	

* 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.

2.5.2 Typical current profiles

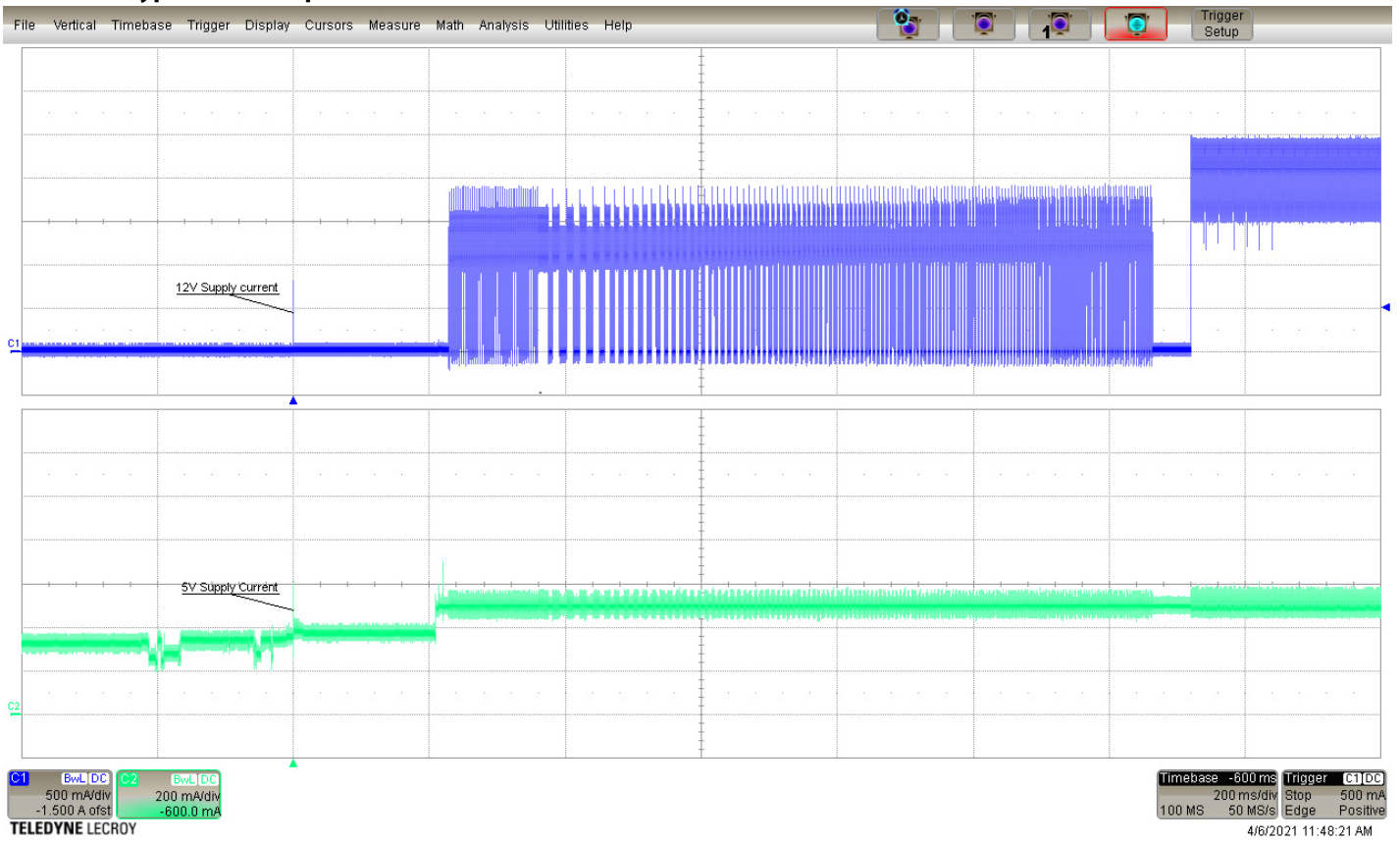


Figure 1. 6TB Typical startup and operation current profile

2.5.3 Conducted noise

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

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

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

2.5.4 Voltage tolerance

Voltage tolerance (including noise):

5V $\pm 5\%$ 12V $\pm 10\%$

2.5.5 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" subcommand 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	100 msec
Idle_b	2 min
Idle_c	4 min
Standby_z	15 min

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

2.6 Environmental limits

Temperature and humidity values experienced by the drive must be such that condensation does not occur on any drive part. Altitude and atmospheric pressure specifications are referenced to a standard day at 58.7°F (14.8°C).

NOTE To maintain optimal performance drives should be run at nominal drive temperatures and humidity.

See [Section 2.10, "Reliability,"](#) for rated MTBF device operating condition requirements.

2.6.1 Temperature

a. Operating

41°F to 140°F (5°C to 60°C) temperature range with a maximum temperature gradient of 36°F (20°C) per hour as reported by the drive.

The maximum allowable drive reported temperature is 140°F (60°C).

Air flow may be required to achieve consistent nominal drive temperature values (see [Section 3.4](#)). To confirm that the required cooling is provided for the electronics and HDA, place the drive in its final mechanical configuration, and perform random write/read operations. After the temperatures stabilize, monitor the current drive temperature using the SMART temperature attribute 194 or Device Statistics log 04h page 5.

b. Non-operating

–40° to 158°F (–40° to 70°C) package ambient with a maximum gradient of 36°F (20°C) per hour. This specification assumes that the drive is packaged in the shipping container designed by Seagate for use with drive.

2.6.2 Humidity

The values below assume that no condensation on the drive occurs. Maximum wet bulb temperature is 84.2°F (29°C).

2.6.2.1 Relative humidity

Operating:	5% to 95% non-condensing relative humidity with a maximum gradient of 20% per hour.
Nonoperating:	5% to 95% non-condensing relative humidity with a maximum gradient of 20% per hour.

2.6.2.2 Effective Altitude (sea level)

Operating:	–304.8 m to 3048 m (–1000 ft. to 10,000+ ft.)
Nonoperating:	–304.8 m to 12,192 m (–1000 ft. to 40,000+ ft.)

2.6.3 Shock and Vibration

Shock and vibration measurements specified in this document are made directly on the drive itself and applied in the X, Y, and Z axis at the drive mounting point locations.

2.6.3.1 Shock

a. Operating

The drive will operate without error while subjected to intermittent shock pulses not exceeding 70 Gs (read) and 40 Gs (write) at a maximum duration of 2ms.

b. Non-operating

The drive will operate without non-recoverable errors after being subjected to shock pulses not exceeding 300g at a maximum duration of 2ms.

2.6.3.2 Vibration

a. Linear Random Operating Vibration

The drive will operate without non-recoverable errors while being subjected to the random power spectral density noise specified below.

PSD of 5-500 Hz random noise at 0.70 g rms					
Frequency (Hz)	5	20	200	250	500
G ² /Hz	0.00025	0.00210	0.00210	0.00020	0.00020

b. Random Rotary Operating Vibration

The drive will exhibit greater than 90% throughput for sequential and random write operations while subjected to the shaped random power spectral density noise specified below.

PSD Profile 20-1500 Hz at 12.5 rad/sec ²				
Frequency (Hz)	20	200	800	1500
(rad/sec ²) ² /Hz	5.53E-02	5.53E-02	3.49E-01	6.14E-04

c. Linear Random Non-Operating Vibration

The drive will not incur physical damage or have non-recoverable errors after being subjected to the power spectral density noise specified below.

PSD Profile 2-500 Hz at 2.27 g rms				
Frequency (Hz)	2	4	100	500
G ² /Hz	0.001	0.030	0.030	0.001

2.7 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 = $0.4 / (\text{average latency} + \text{average access time})$)
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Table 5 Fluid Dynamic Bearing (FDB) motor acoustics

	Idle*	Performance seek
All models	2.8 bels (typ) 3.0 bels (max)	3.2 bels (typ) 3.4 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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 the following table:

Table 6 Radio frequency environments

Test	Description	Performance level	Reference standard
Electrostatic discharge	Contact, HCP, VCP: ± 4 kV; Air: ± 8 kV	B	EN 61000-4-2: 95
Radiated RF immunity	80 to 1000 MHz, 3 V/m, 80% AM with 1 kHz sine 900 MHz, 3 V/m, 50% pulse modulation @ 200 Hz	A	EN 61000-4-3: 96 ENV 50204: 95
Electrical fast transient	± 1 kV on AC mains, ± 0.5 kV on external I/O	B	EN 61000-4-4: 95
Surge immunity	± 1 kV differential, ± 2 kV common, AC mains	B	EN 61000-4-5: 95
Conducted RF immunity	150 kHz to 80 MHz, 3 Vrms, 80% AM with 1 kHz sine	A	EN 61000-4-6: 97
Voltage dips, interrupts	0% open, 5 seconds 0% short, 5 seconds 40%, 0.10 seconds 70%, 0.01 seconds	C C C B	EN 61000-4-11: 94

2.10 Reliability

2.10.1 Annualized Failure Rate (AFR) and Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

The production disk drive shall achieve an annualized failure-rate of 0.44% (MTBF of 2,000,000 hours) over a 5 year service life when used in Enterprise Storage field conditions as limited by the following:

- 8760 power-on hours per year.
- HDA temperature as reported by the drive $\leq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Ambient wet bulb temp $\leq 26^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Typical workload
- The AFR (MTBF) is a population statistic not relevant to individual units
- ANSI/ISA S71.04-2013 G2 classification levels and dust contamination to ISO 14644-1 Class 8 standards (as measured at the device)

The MTBF specification for the drive assumes the operating environment is designed to maintain nominal drive temperature and humidity. Occasional excursions in operating conditions between the rated MTBF conditions and the maximum drive operating conditions may occur without significant impact to the rated MTBF. However continual or sustained operation beyond the rated MTBF conditions will degrade the drive MTBF and reduce product reliability.

Nonrecoverable read errors	1 per 10^{15} bits read, max
Load unload cycles (command controlled)	600,000 cycles
Maximum Rated Workload	Maximum rate of <550TB/year Workloads exceeding the annualized rate may degrade the drive MTBF and impact product reliability. The Annualized Workload Rate is in units of TB per year, or TB per 8760 power on hours. Workload Rate = 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: www.seagate.com/support/warranty-and-replacements/ . From this page, click on the "Is my Drive under Warranty" link. The following are required to be provided: the drive serial number, model number (or part number) and country of purchase. The system will display the warranty information for the drive.
Preventive maintenance	None required.

2.11 HDD and SSD Regulatory Compliance and Safety

For the latest regulatory and compliance information see: www.seagate.com/support/ scroll down the page to the Compliance, Safety and Disposal Guide link.

2.11.1 Regulatory models

The following regulatory model number represent all features and configurations within the series:

Regulatory Model Numbers: STL018

2.12 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 hard disk drives are especially sensitive to the presence of sulfide, chloride, and nitrate contaminants. Sulfur is found to be the most damaging. 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.

Seagate recommends that data centers be kept clean by monitoring and controlling the dust and gaseous contamination. Gaseous contamination should be within ANSI/ISA S71.04-2013 G2 classification levels (as measured on copper and silver coupons), and dust contamination to ISO 14644-1 Class 8 standards, and MTBF rated conditions as defined in the Annualized Failure Rate (AFR) and Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) section.

2.14 Reference documents

Supported standards

Serial ATA Revision 3.3 specification

ANSI Documents

SFF-8301 3.5" Drive Form Factor with Serial Connector
INCITS 522-2014 SCSI Protocol Layer-4 (SPL-4) Rev. 08

Self-Encrypting Drives Reference Manual

Seagate part number: 100515636

Trusted Computing Group (TCG) Documents (apply to Self-Encrypting Drive models only)

TCG Storage Architecture Core Specification, Rev. 1.0
TCG Storage Security Subsystem Class Enterprise Specification, Rev. 1.0

Specification for Acoustic Test Requirement and Procedures

Seagate part number: 30553-001

In case of conflict between this document and any referenced document, this document takes precedence.

2.15 Product warranty

Beginning on the date of shipment to the customer and continuing for the period specified in the purchase contract, Seagate warrants that each product (including components and subassemblies) that fails to function properly under normal use due to defect in materials or workmanship or due to nonconformance to the applicable specifications will be repaired or replaced, at Seagate's option and at no charge to the customer, if returned by customer at customer's expense to Seagate's designated facility in accordance with Seagate's warranty procedure. Seagate will pay for transporting the repair or replacement item to the customer. For more detailed warranty information, refer to the standard terms and conditions of purchase for Seagate products on the purchase documentation.

The remaining warranty for a particular drive can be determined by calling Seagate Customer Service at 1-800-468-3472. Users can also determine remaining warranty using the Seagate web site (www.seagate.com). The drive serial number is required to determine remaining warranty information.

Shipping

When transporting or shipping a drive, use only a Seagate-approved container. Keep the original box. Seagate approved containers are easily identified by the Seagate Approved Package label. Shipping a drive in a non-approved container voids the drive warranty.

Seagate repair centers may refuse receipt of components improperly packaged or obviously damaged in transit. Contact the authorized Seagate distributor to purchase additional boxes. Seagate recommends shipping by an air-ride carrier experienced in handling computer equipment.

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.

Product repair and return information

Seagate customer service centers are the only facilities authorized to service Seagate drives. Seagate does not sanction any third-party repair facilities. Any unauthorized repair or tampering with the factory seal voids the warranty.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <i>only</i>.• 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.
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3.2 Configuring the drive

Each drive on the Serial ATA interface connects point-to-point with the Serial ATA 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 Serial ATA 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.

3.3 Serial ATA cables and connectors

The Serial ATA 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 in). See [Table 7](#) 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](#).

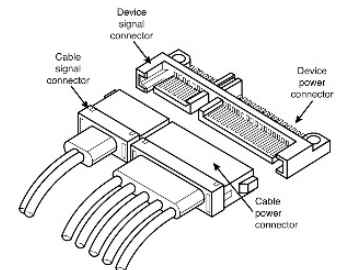


Figure 2. Attaching SATA cabling

Each cable is keyed to ensure correct orientation. Exos 7E10 Serial ATA drives support latching SATA connectors.

3.4 Drive mounting

Users can mount the drive in any orientation using four screws in the side-mounting holes or four screws in the bottom-mounting holes. See **Figure 3** for drive mounting dimensions. Follow these important mounting precautions when mounting the drive:

- Allow a minimum clearance of 0.030 in (0.76mm) around the entire perimeter of the drive for cooling.
- Use only 6-32 UNC mounting screws.
- The screws should be inserted no more than 0.140 in (3.56mm) into the bottom or side mounting holes.
- Do not overtighten the mounting screws (maximum torque: 6 in-lb).

3.4.1 Mechanical specifications

Refer to **Figure 3** for detailed mounting configuration dimensions. See **Section Figure 3.4**, "Drive mounting."

Weight:	6TB models	1.58 lb	716g
	4TB models	1.43 lb	650g
	2TB models	1.37 lb	620g

Note These dimensions conform to the Small Form Factor Standard documented in SFF-8301 and SFF-8323, found at www.sffcommittee.org

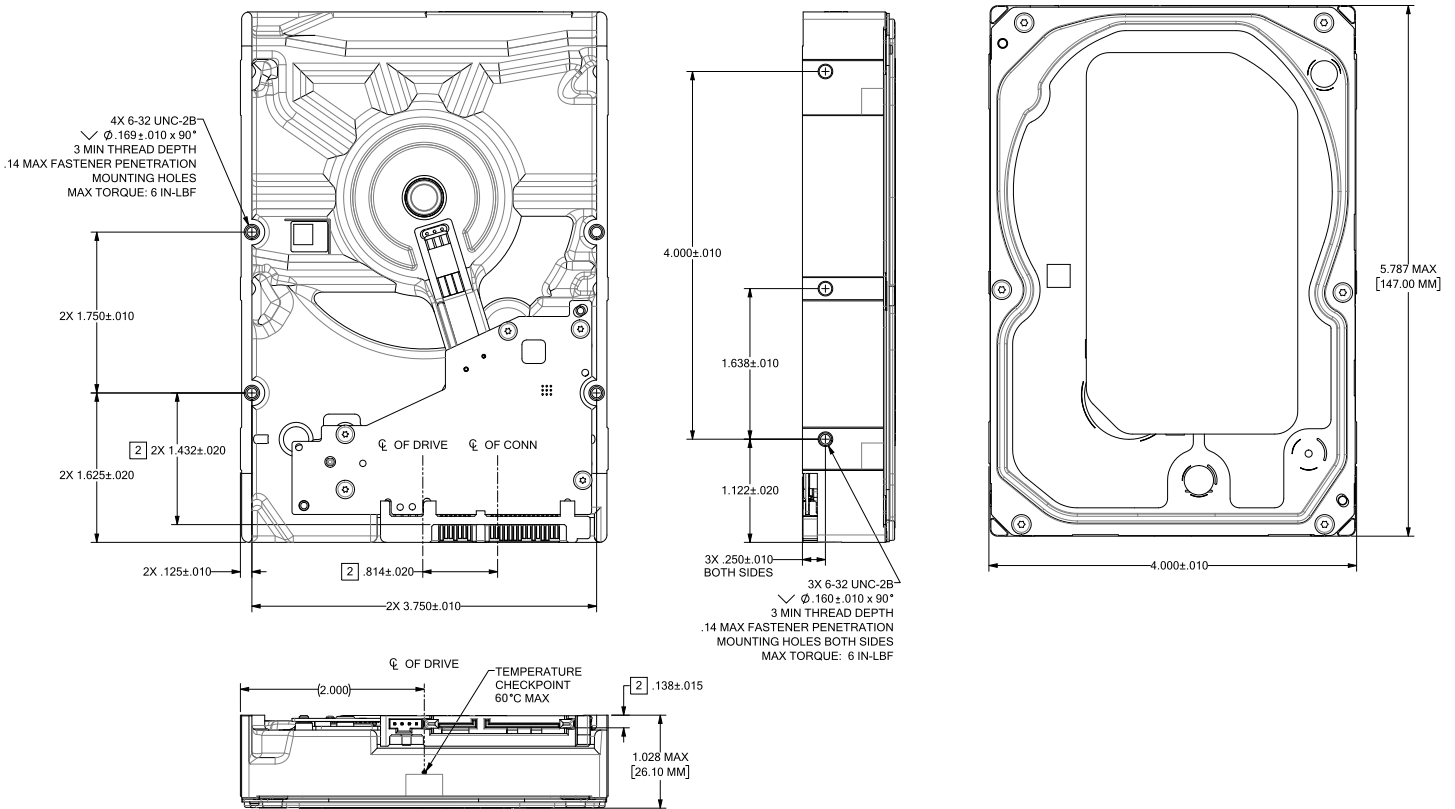


Figure 3. Mounting configuration dimensions 3-disk models

Note The image is for mechanical dimension reference only and may not represent the actual drive.

4.0 About self-encrypting drives

Self-encrypting drives (SEDs) offer encryption and security services for the protection of stored data, commonly known as "protection of data at rest." These drives are compliant with the Trusted Computing Group (TCG) Enterprise Storage Specifications as detailed in [Section 2.14](#).

The Trusted Computing Group (TCG) is an organization sponsored and operated by companies in the computer, storage and digital communications industry. Seagate's SED models comply with the standards published by the TCG.

To use the security features in the drive, the host must be capable of constructing and issuing the following two ATA commands:

- Trusted Send
- Trusted Receive

These commands are used to convey the TCG protocol to and from the drive in their command payloads.

4.1 Data encryption

Encrypting drives use one inline encryption engine for each port, employing AES-256 bit data encryption keys with AES-XTS mode to encrypt all data prior to being written on the media and to decrypt all data as it is read from the media. The encryption engines are always in operation and cannot be disabled.

The 32-byte Data Encryption Key (DEK) is a random number which is generated by the drive, never leaves the drive, and is inaccessible to the host system. The DEK is itself encrypted when it is stored on the media and when it is in volatile temporary storage (DRAM) external to the encryption engine. A unique data encryption key is used for each of the drive's possible 16 data bands (see [Section 4.5](#)).

4.2 Controlled access

The drive has two security providers (SPs) called the "Admin SP" and the "Locking SP." These act as gatekeepers to the drive security services. Security-related commands will not be accepted unless they also supply the correct credentials to prove the requester is authorized to perform the command.

4.2.1 Admin SP

The Admin SP allows the drive's owner to enable or disable firmware download operations (see [Section 4.4](#)). Access to the Admin SP is available using the SID (Secure ID) password or the MSID (Manufacturers Secure ID) password.

4.2.2 Locking SP

The Locking SP controls read/write access to the media and the cryptographic erase feature. Access to the Locking SP is available using the BandMasterX or EraseMaster passwords. Since the drive owner can define up to 16 data bands on the drive, each data band has its own password called BandMasterX where X is the number of the data band (0 through 15).

4.2.3 Default password

When the drive is shipped from the factory, all passwords are set to the value of MSID. This 32-byte random value can only be read by the host electronically over the interface. After receipt of the drive, it is the responsibility of the owner to use the default MSID password as the authority to change all other passwords to unique owner-specified values.

4.3 Random number generator (RNG)

The drive has a 32-byte hardware RNG that it uses to derive encryption keys or, if requested to do so, to provide random numbers to the host for system use, including using these numbers as Authentication Keys (passwords) for the drive's Admin and Locking SPs.

4.4 Drive locking

In addition to changing the passwords, as described in [Section 4.2.3](#), the owner should also set the data access controls for the individual bands.

The variable "LockOnReset" should be set to "PowerCycle" to ensure that the data bands will be locked if power is lost. In addition "ReadLockEnabled" and "WriteLockEnabled" must be set to true in the locking table in order for the bands "LockOnReset" setting of "PowerCycle" to actually lock access to the band when a "PowerCycle" event occurs. This scenario occurs if the drive is removed from its cabinet. The drive will not honor any data read or write requests until the bands have been unlocked. This prevents the user data from being accessed without the appropriate credentials when the drive has been removed from its cabinet and installed in another system.

When the drive is shipped from the factory, the firmware download port is unlocked.

4.5 Data bands

When shipped from the factory, the drive is configured with a single data band called Band 0 (also known as the Global Data Band) which comprises LBA 0 through LBA max. The host may allocate Band1 by specifying a start LBA and an LBA range. The real estate for this band is taken from the Global Band. An additional 14 Data Bands may be defined in a similar way (Band2 through Band15) but before these bands can be allocated LBA space, they must first be individually enabled using the EraseMaster password.

Data bands cannot overlap but they can be sequential with one band ending at LBA (x) and the next beginning at LBA (x+1).

Each data band has its own drive-generated encryption key and its own user-supplied password. The host may change the Encryption Key (see [Section 4.6](#)) or the password when required. The bands should be aligned to 4K LBA boundaries.

4.6 Cryptographic erase

A significant feature of SEDs is the ability to perform a cryptographic erase. This involves the host telling the drive to change the data encryption key for a particular band. Once changed, the data is no longer recoverable since it was written with one key and will be read using a different key. Since the drive overwrites the old key with the new one, and keeps no history of key changes, the user data can never be recovered. This is tantamount to an instantaneous data erase and is very useful if the drive is to be scrapped or redispositioned.

4.7 Authenticated firmware download

In addition to providing a locking mechanism to prevent unwanted firmware download attempts, the drive also only accepts download files which have been cryptographically signed by the appropriate Seagate Design Center.

Three conditions must be met before the drive will allow the download operation:

1. The download must be an SED file. A standard (base) drive (non-SED) file will be rejected.
2. The download file must be signed and authenticated.
3. As with a non-SED drive, the download file must pass the acceptance criteria for the drive. For example it must be applicable to the correct drive model, and have compatible revision and customer status.

4.8 Power requirements

The standard drive models and the SED drive models have identical hardware, however the security and encryption portion of the drive controller ASIC is enabled and functional in the SED models. This represents a small additional drain on the 5V supply of about 30mA and a commensurate increase of about 150mW in power consumption. There is no additional drain on the 12V supply. See the tables in [Section 2.5](#) for power requirements on the standard (non-SED) drive models.

4.9 Supported commands

The SED models support the following two commands in addition to the commands supported by the standard (non-SED) models as listed in [Table 8](#):

- Trusted Send (5Eh) or Trusted Send DMA (5Fh)
- Trusted Receive (5Ch) or Trusted Receive DMA (5D)

4.10 RevertSP

SED models will support the RevertSP feature which erases all data in all bands on the device and returns the contents of all SPs (Security Providers) on the device to their original factory state. In order to execute the RevertSP method the unique PSID (Physical Secure ID) printed on the drive label must be provided. PSID is not electronically accessible and can only be manually read from the drive label or scanned in via the 2D barcode.

4.11 ATA Security Erase Unit Command on SED SATA drives

The ATA SECURITY ERASE UNIT command shall support both the Normal and Enhanced erase modes with the following modifications/additions:

- Normal Erase: Normal erase shall be accomplished by changing the media encryption key for the drive followed by an overwrite operation that repeatedly writes a single sector containing random data to the entire drive. The write operation shall bypass the media encryption. On reading back the overwritten sectors, the host will receive a decrypted version, using the new encryption key, of the random data sector (the returned data will not match what was written).
- Enhanced Erase: Enhanced erase shall be accomplished by changing the media encryption key for the drive.

4.12 Sanitize Device - CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT

This command cryptographically erases all user data on the drive by destroying the current data encryption key and replacing it with a new data encryption key randomly generated by the drive. Sanitize Device is a command field B4h and Feature field 0011h (CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT).

The drive shall support the Sanitize Feature Set as defined in ANSI/INCITS ACS-2 with the exceptions and/or modifications described in this section.

The drive shall not support the OVERWRITE EXT and BLOCK ERASE EXT sub-commands.

Support of the SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT command shall be determined on a customer-specific basis. OEM drives shall support the command.

5.0 About FIPS

The Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication 140-3 is a U.S. Government Computer Security Standard used to accredit cryptographic modules. It is titled 'Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules (FIPS PUB 140-3)' and is issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Purpose

This standard specifies the security requirements that will be satisfied by a cryptographic module utilized within a security system protecting sensitive but unclassified information. The standard provides four increasing, qualitative levels of security: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and Level 4. These levels are intended to cover the wide range of potential applications and environments in which cryptographic modules may be employed.

Seagate Enterprise SEDs

The SEDs referenced in this Product Manual have been validated by CMVP and have been thoroughly tested by a NVLAP accredited lab to satisfy FIPS 140-3 Level 2 requirements. In order to operate in FIPS Approved Mode of Operation, these SEDs require security initialization. For more information, refer to 'Security Rules' section in the 'Security Policy' document uploaded on the NIST website. To reference the product certification visit - csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/documents/140-1/1401vend.htm and search for "Seagate".

Level 2 security

Security Level 2 enhances the physical security mechanisms of a Security Level 1 cryptographic module by adding the requirement for tamper-evidence, which includes the use of tamper-evident coatings or seals on removable covers of the module. Tamper-evident coatings or seals are placed on a cryptographic module so that the coating or seal must be broken to attain physical access to the critical security parameters (CSP) within the module. Tamper-evident seals are placed on covers to protect against unauthorized physical access. In addition Security Level 2 requires, at a minimum, role-based authentication in which a cryptographic module authenticates the authorization of an operator to assume a specific role and perform a corresponding set of services.

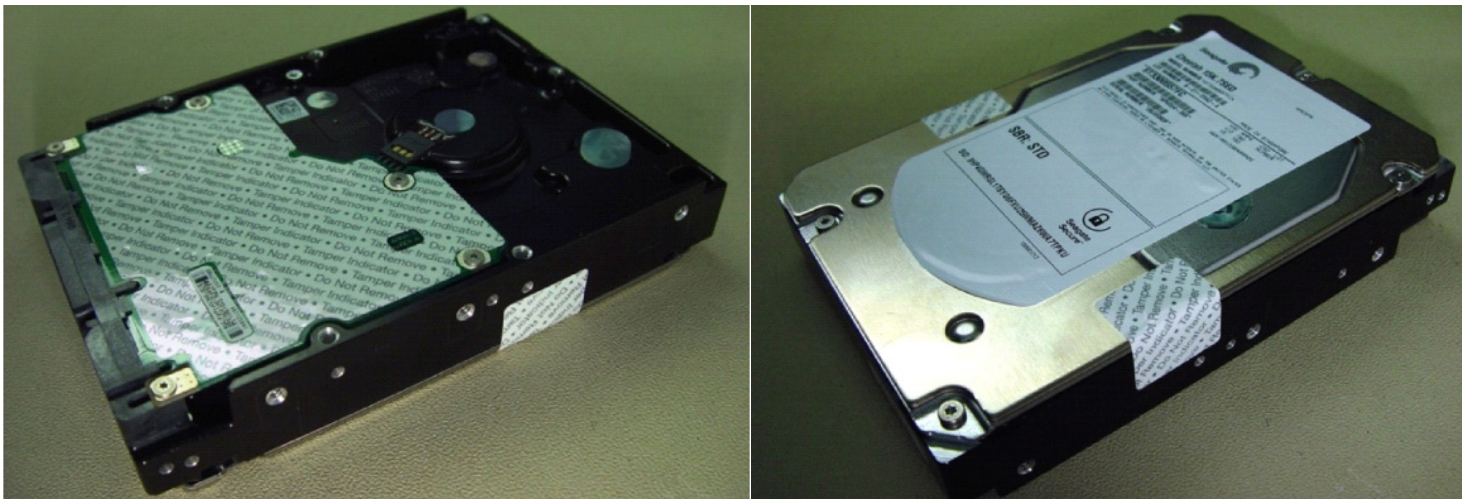


Figure 4. Example of FIPS tamper evidence labels.

Note Image is for reference only, may not represent actual drive

6.0 Serial ATA (SATA) interface

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

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

6.1 Hot-Plug compatibility

Exos 7E10 Serial ATA drives incorporate connectors which enable users to hot plug these drives in accordance with the Serial ATA Revision 3.2 specification. This specification can be downloaded from www.serialata.org.

Caution	The drive motor must come to a complete stop (Ready to spindle stop time indicated in Section 2.4) prior to changing the plane of operation. This time is required to insure data integrity.
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6.2 Serial ATA device plug connector pin definitions

Table 7 summarizes the signals on the Serial ATA interface and power connectors.

Table 7 Serial ATA 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 1.27mm (0.050”) 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.

6.3 Supported ATA commands

The following table lists Serial ATA standard commands that the drive supports. For a detailed description of the ATA commands, refer to the Serial ATA: High Speed Serialized AT Attachment specification. See [“S.M.A.R.T. commands” on page 34](#) for details and subcommands used in the S.M.A.R.T. implementation.

Table 8 Supported ATA commands

Command name	Command code (in hex)
Accessible Max Address Configuration	
Get Native Max Address Ext	78 _H / 0000 _H
Set Accessible Max Address Ext	78 _H / 0001 _H
Freeze Accessible Max Address Ext	78 _H / 0002 _H
Check Power Mode	E5 _H
Download Microcode	92 _H
Execute Device Diagnostics	90 _H
Flush Cache	E7 _H
Flush Cache Extended	EA _H
Identify Device	EC _H
Idle	E3 _H
Idle Immediate	E1 _H
NoP	00 _H
Read Buffer	E4 _H
Read Buffer DMA	E9 _H
Read DMA	C8 _H
Read DMA Extended	25 _H
Read FPDMA Queued	60 _H
Read Log DMA Ext	47 _H
Read Log Ext	2F _H
Read Multiple	C4 _H
Read Multiple Extended	29 _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
Request Sense Data Ext	0B _H
Sanitize Device - Overwrite Ext	B4 _H / 0014 _H
Sanitize Device - Freeze Lock Ext	B4 _H / 0020 _H
Sanitize Device - Status Ext	B4 _H / 0000 _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
Security Unlock	F2 _H

Command name	Command code (in hex)
Seek	70 _H
Set Date & Time Ext	77 _H
Set Features	EF _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
Trusted Send	5E _H (SED drives only)
Trusted Send DMA	5F _H (SED drives only)
Trusted Receive	5C _H (SED drives only)
Trusted Receive DMA	5D _H (SED drives only)
Write Buffer	E8 _H
Write Buffer DMA	EB _H
Write DMA	CA _H
Write DMA Extended	35 _H
Write DMA FUA Extended	3D _H
Write FPDMA Queued	61 _H
Write Log DMA Ext	57 _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

6.3.1 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 [Table 8](#) on [page 27](#). 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. [See Section 2.0 on page 6](#) for default parameter settings.

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

Table 9 Identify device command

Word	Description	Value
0	Configuration information: • Bit 15: 0 = ATA; 1 = ATAPI • Bit 7: removable media • Bit 6: removable controller • Bit 0: reserved	0C5A _H
1	Number of logical cylinders (obsoleted)	16,383
2	ATA-reserved	C837 _H
3	Number of logical heads (obsoleted)	16
4-5	Retired	0000 _H
6	Number of logical sectors per logical track: 63 (obsoleted)	003F _H
7-9	Retired	0000 _H
10-19	Serial number: (20 ASCII characters, 0000 _H = none)	Reported in ASCII
20-21	Retired	0000 _H
22	Obsolete	0000 _H
23-26	Firmware revision (8 ASCII character string, padded with blanks to end of string)	Reported in ASCII
27-46	Drive model number: (40 ASCII characters, padded with blanks to end of string)	Reported in ASCII
47	(Bits 7-0) Maximum sectors per interrupt on Read multiple and Write multiple (16)	8010 _H
48	Trusted computing feature set options	4000 _H
49	Standard Standby timer, IORDY supported and may be disabled	2F00 _H
50	ATA-reserved	4000 _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
54-58	Obsolete	xxxx _H
59	Number of sectors transferred during a Read Multiple or Write Multiple command	x5D10 _H
60-61	Total number of user-addressable LBA sectors available (see Section 2.2 for related information) *Note: The maximum value allowed in this field is: 0FFFFFFh (268,435,455 sectors, 137GB). Drives with capacities over 137GB will have 0FFFFFFh 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.	0FFFFFFh*
62	Retired	0000 _H
63	Multiword DMA active and modes supported (see note following this table)	x0007 _H
64	Advanced PIO modes supported (modes 3 and 4 supported)	0003 _H
65	Minimum multiword DMA transfer cycle time per word (120 ns)	0078 _H

Table 9 Identify device command

Word	Description	Value
66	Recommended multiword DMA transfer cycle time per word (120 ns)	0078 _H
67	Minimum PIO cycle time without IORDY flow control (120 ns)	0078 _H
68	Minimum PIO cycle time with IORDY flow control (120 ns)	0078 _H
69	Additional supported	000C _H
70–74	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
75	Queue depth	001F _H
76	Serial ATA capabilities	8D0E _H
77	Reserved for future Serial ATA definition	0044 _H
78	Serial ATA features supported	00CC _H
79	Serial ATA features enabled	0040 _H
80	Major version number	0FE0 _H
81	Minor version number	FFFF _H
82	Command sets supported	306B _H
83	Command sets supported	7561 _H
84	Command sets support extension (see note following this table)	6173 _H
85	Command sets enabled	3069 _H
86	Command sets enabled	B441 _H
87	Command sets enable extension	6173 _H
88	Ultra DMA support and current mode (see note following this table)	207F _H
89	Security erase time	81B4 _H
90	Enhanced security erase time	81B4 _H
92	Master password revision code	FFFE _H
93	Hardware reset value	xxxx _H
94	Obsolete	xxFE _H
95	Stream Minimum Request Size	0x1000 _H
96	Streaming Transfer Time	0x0000 _H
97	Streaming Access Latency	0x0000 _H
98-99	Streaming Performance Granularity	0x0000 2710 _H
100–103	Total number of user-addressable LBA sectors available (see Section 2.2 for related information). These words are required for drives that support the 48-bit addressing feature. Maximum value: 0000FFFFFFFFFh.	6TB 512n models = 11,721,045,168 4TB 512n models = 7,814,037,168 2TB 512n models = 3,907,029,168
104–105	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
106	Physical/Logical sector size	6003 _H
107	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
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.
112–118	ATA-reserved	0000 _H

Table 9 Identify device command

Word	Description	Value
119	Commands and feature sets supported	43DE _H
120	Commands and feature sets supported or enabled	409C _H
121-127	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
128	Security status	0021 _H
129–159	Seagate-reserved	xxxx _H
160–205	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
206	SCT Command Transport command set. If bit 0 is set to one, then the device supports SCT Command Transport. Bits 7:2 indicate individual SCT feature support.	xxBD _H
207-208	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
209	Alignment of logical blocks and physical blocks	4000 _H
210-221	Vendor specific	xxxx _H
222	Transport major version number	x11FF _H
223-254	ATA-reserved	0000 _H
255	Integrity word	xxA5 _H

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 logging 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.

6.3.2 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 10 Set Features command values

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
10 _H	Enable use of SATA features
55 _H	Disable read look-ahead (read cache) feature.
82 _H	Disable write cache
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.
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6.3.3 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:

www.seagate.com/support/downloads/seatools/.

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 11 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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