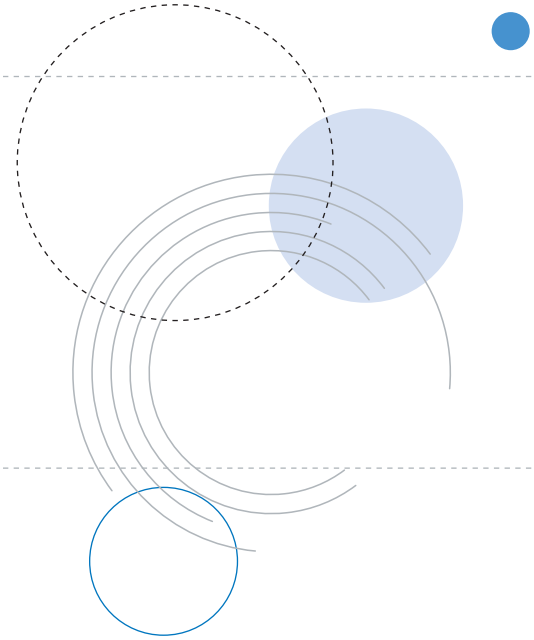


Product Manual

DB35 Series™

ST3400832ACE
ST3300831ACE
ST3250823ACE
ST3200826ACE

100347671
Rev. D
August 2007

Publication number: 100347671, Rev. D
August 2007

Contents

List of Figures

1.0 Introduction

This manual describes the functional, mechanical and interface specifications for the following Seagate® DB35 model drives:

DB35 Series

- ST3400832ACE
- ST3300831ACE
- ST3250823ACE
- ST3200826ACE

These drives provide the following key features:

- Minimal acoustics for consumer storage usage profile.
- Bedroom quiet performance.
- Optimized power for consumer storage devices.
- Spinup current limited to a maximum of 2 amps.
- 7,200-RPM spindle speed
- 8-Mbyte buffer on: ST3400832ACE, ST3300831ACE, ST3250823ACE and ST3200826ACE.
- High instantaneous (burst) data transfer rates (up to 100 Mbytes per second) using Ultra DMA mode 5.
- Tunneling Magnetoresistive (TMR) recording heads.
- State-of-the-art cache and on-the-fly error-correction algorithms.
- Full-track multiple-sector transfer capability without local processor intervention.
- 350 Gs nonoperating shock.
- Support for S.M.A.R.T. drive monitoring and reporting.
- Support for Read Multiple and Write Multiple commands.
- Support for autodetection of master/slave drives that use cable select (CSEL).
- SeaTools diagnostic software performs a drive self-test that eliminates unnecessary drive returns.
- The 3D Defense System™, which includes Drive Defense, Data Defense, and Diagnostic Defense, offers the industry's most comprehensive protection for disc drives.

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 ST3400832ACE, ST3300831ACE, ST3250823ACE and ST3200826ACE model drives.

2.1 Specification summary table

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

Table 1: Drive specifications

Drive specification	ST3400832ACE	ST3300831ACE	ST3250823ACE	ST3200826ACE
Formatted Gbytes (512 bytes/sector)*	400	300	250	200
Guaranteed sectors	781,422,768	586,072,368	488,397,168	390,721,968
Bytes per sector	512			
Default sectors per track	63			
Default read/write heads	16			
Default cylinders	16,383			
Recording density, BPI (bits/in max)	763,000			
Track density, TPI (tracks/in max)	120,000			
Areal density, (Mbits/in^2 max)	91,560			
Spindle speed (RPM)	7,200			
Internal data transfer rate OD (Mbytes/sec max)	95			
Sustained data transfer rate OD (Mbytes/sec)	65			
I/O data-transfer rate (Mbytes/sec max)	100			
ATA data-transfer modes supported	PIO modes 0–4 Multiword DMA modes 0–2 Ultra DMA modes 0–5			
Cache buffer	8 Mbytes (8,192 kbytes)			
Height (mm max)	26.11 mm (1.028 inches)			
Width (mm max)	101.85 mm (4.010 inches)			
Length (mm max)	146.99 mm (5.787 inches)			
Weight (typical)	635 grams (1.39 lb.)			
Average latency (msec)	4.16			
Power-on to ready (sec max)	15.5 sec			
Standby to ready (sec max)	14.0 sec			

Drive specification	ST3400832ACE	ST3300831ACE	ST3250823ACE	ST3200826ACE
Track-to-track seek time (msec typical)	0.8 (read), 1.0 (write)			
Average seek (msec typical)	18 (read), 20 (write)			
Startup current (typical) 12V (peak)	2.0 amps			
Seek power (typical)	8.6 watts			
Operating (Consumer Storage Profile)	7.2 watts			
Idle mode (typical)	6.9 watts			
Standby mode (typical)	0.80 watts			
Sleep mode (typical)	0.80 watts			
Voltage tolerance (including noise)	5V ± 5% 12V ± 10%			
Ambient temperature	0° to 60°C (operating) –40° to 70°C (nonoperating)			
Temperature gradient (°C per hour max)	20°C (operating) 30°C (nonoperating)			
Relative humidity	5% to 90% (operating) 5% to 95% (nonoperating)			
Relative humidity gradient	30% per hour max			
Wet bulb temperature (°C max)	37.7 (operating) 40 (nonoperating)			
Altitude, operating	–60.96 m to 3,048 m (–200 ft. to 10,000+ ft.)			
Altitude, nonoperating (below mean sea level, max)	–60.96 m to 12,192 m (–200 ft. to 40,000+ ft.)			
Operational Shock (Gs max at 2 msec)	63			
Non-Operational Shock (Gs max at 2 msec)	300 Gs			
Vibration, operating	0.25 G acceleration			
Vibration, nonoperating	0.25 G (5–22 Hz) 5.0 Gs (22–350 Hz)			
Drive acoustics, sound power				
Idle** (bels)	2.6 (typical) 2.8 (max)	2.4 (typical) 2.7 (max)		
Operational (bels)	2.8 (typical) 3.0 (max)	2.8 (typical) 3.0 (max)		
Nonrecoverable read errors	1 per 10^{14} bits read			
Service life	5 Years			
Contact start-stop cycles (25°C, 50% rel. humidity)	50,000			

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

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

2.2 Formatted capacity

Model	Formatted capacity*	Guaranteed sectors	Bytes per sector
ST3400832ACE	400 Gbytes	781,422,768	512
ST3300831ACE	300 Gbytes	586,072,368	512
ST3250823ACE	250 Gbytes	488,397,168	512
ST3200826ACE	200 Gbytes	390,721,968	512

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

2.2.1 LBA mode

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

See Section 4.1.2, "Identify Device command" (words 60-61 and 100-103) for additional information about 48-bit addressing support of drives with capacities over 137 Gbytes.

2.3 Recording and interface technology

Interface	ATA
Recording method	16/17 EPRML
Recording density BPI (bits/inch max)	763,000
Track density TPI (tracks/inch max)	120,000
Areal density (Mbits/inch^2 max)	91,560
Spindle speed (RPM) (± 0.2%)	7,200
Internal data-transfer rate OD (Mbytes/sec max)	95
Sustained data transfer rate OD (Mbytes/sec max)	65.0
I/O data-transfer rate (Mbytes/sec max)	100 (Ultra DMA mode 5)
Interleave	1:1
Cache buffer ST3400832ACE, ST3300831ACE, ST3250823ACE and ST3200826ACE	 8 Mbytes (8,192 kbytes)

2.4 Physical characteristics

Drive specification	
Maximum height	
(mm) (inches)	26.11 1.028
Maximum width	
(mm) (inches)	101.85 4.010 ± 0.010
Maximum length	
(mm) (inches)	146.99 5.787
Typical weight	
(grams) (pounds)	635 1.39

2.5 Seek time

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

- Track-to-track seek time is an average of all possible single-track seeks in both directions.
- Average seek time is a true statistical random average of at least 5,000 measurements of seeks between random tracks, less overhead.

Table 2: Typical seek times

Typical seek times (msec)	Read	Write
Track-to-track	0.8	1.0
Average	18	20
Average latency:	4.16	4.16

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

2.6 Start/stop times

Power-on to Ready (sec)	15.5 (max)
Standby to Ready (sec)	14.0 (max)
Ready to spindle stop (sec)	10 (max)

2.7 Power specifications

The drive receives DC power (+5V and +12V) through a four-pin standard drive power connector.

2.7.1 Power consumption

Power requirements for the drives are listed in the table on page 7. Typical power measurements are based on an average of drives tested, under nominal conditions, using +5.0V and +12.0V input voltage at 25°C ambient temperature.

- **Spinup power**

  Spinup power is measured from the time of power-on to the time that the drive spindle reaches operating speed.

- **Seek mode**

  During seek mode, the read/write actuator arm moves toward a specific position on the disc surface and does not execute a read or write operation. Servo electronics are active. Seek mode power represents the worst-case power consumption, using only random seeks with read or write latency time. This mode is not typical and is provided for worst-case information.

- **Operating power and current**

  Operating power is measured using a standard Consumer Storage Profile.

- **Idle mode power**

  Idle mode power is measured with the drive up to speed, with servo electronics active and with the heads in a random track location.

- **Standby mode**

  During Standby mode, the drive accepts commands, but the drive is not spinning, and the servo and read/write electronics are in power-down mode.

Table 3: DC power requirements

Power dissipation (watts) Example: ST3400832ACE	Average (watts, 25° C)	5V typ amps	12V typ amps
Spinup	—	—	2.0 (peak)
Idle	6.9	0.353	0.519
Operating (Consumer Storage Profile)	7.2	0.500	0.400
Seeking	8.6	0.318	0.585
Standby	0.80	0.045	0.013
Sleep	0.80	0.045	0.013

2.7.1.1 Typical current profile

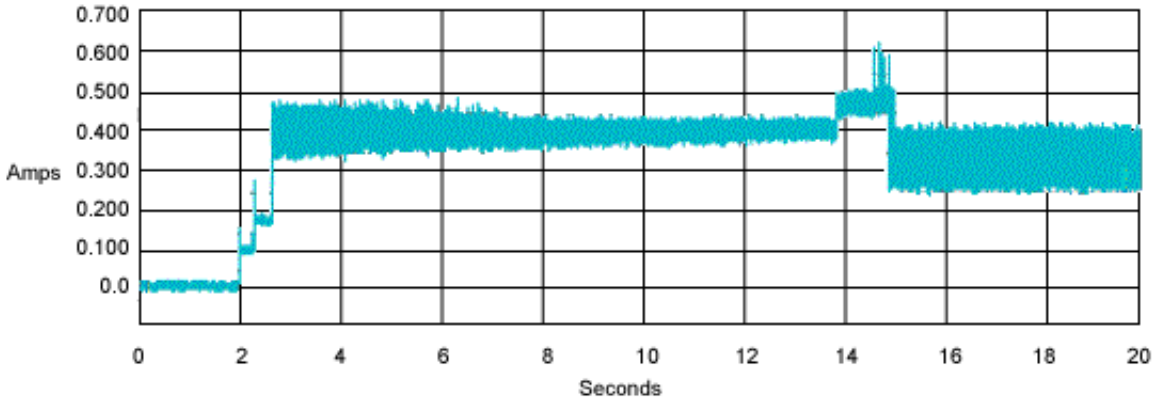


Figure 1 Typical 5V startup and operation current profile

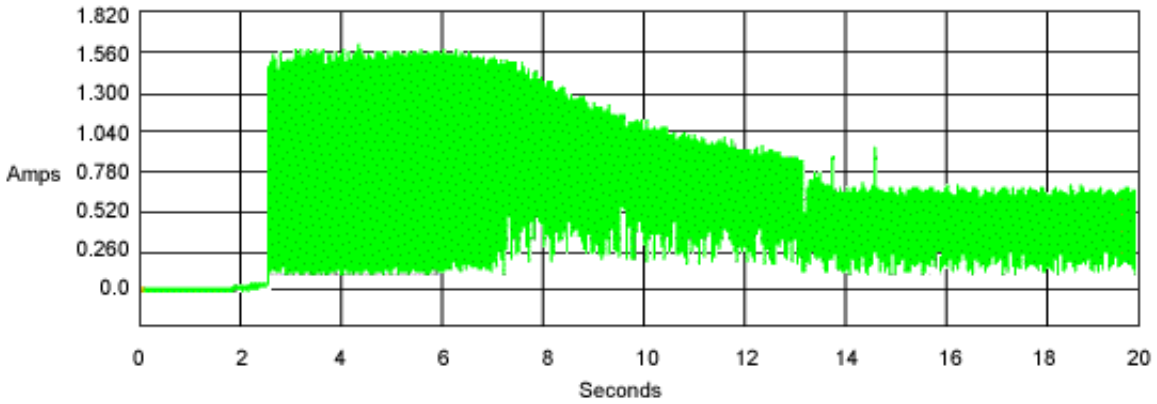


Figure 2 Typical 12V startup and operation current profile

2.7.2 Conducted noise

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

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

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

2.7.3 Voltage tolerance

Voltage tolerance (including noise):

5V ± 5%
12V ± 10%

2.7.4 Power-management modes

The drive provides programmable power management to provide greater energy efficiency. In most systems, you can control power management through the system setup program. The drive features the following power-management modes:

Power mode	Heads	Spindle	Buffer
Active	Tracking	Rotating	Enabled
Idle	Tracking	Rotating	Enabled
Standby	Parked	Stopped	Enabled
Sleep	Parked	Stopped	Disabled

- **Active mode**

  The drive is in Active mode during the read/write and seek operations.

- **Idle mode**

  The buffer remains enabled, and the drive accepts all commands and returns to Active mode any time disc access is necessary.

- **Standby mode**

  The drive enters Standby mode when the host sends a Standby Immediate command. If the host has set the standby timer, the drive can also enter Standby mode automatically after the drive has been inactive for a specifiable length of time. The standby timer delay is established using a Standby or Idle command. In Standby mode, the drive buffer is enabled, the heads are parked and the spindle is at rest. The drive accepts all commands and returns to Active mode any time disc access is necessary.

- **Sleep mode**

  The drive enters Sleep mode after receiving a Sleep command from the host. In Sleep mode, the drive buffer is disabled, the heads are parked and the spindle is at rest. The drive leaves Sleep mode after it receives a Hard Reset or Soft Reset from the host. After receiving a reset, the drive exits Sleep mode and enters Standby mode with all current translation parameters intact.

- **Idle and Standby timers**

  Each time the drive performs an Active function (read, write or seek), the standby timer is reinitialized and begins counting down from its specified delay times to zero. If the standby timer reaches zero before any drive activity is required, the drive makes a transition to Standby mode. In both Idle and Standby mode, the drive accepts all commands and returns to Active mode when disc access is necessary.

2.8 Environmental specifications

2.8.1 Ambient temperature

Ambient temperature is defined as the temperature of the environment immediately surrounding the drive. Actual drive case temperature should not exceed 69°C (156°F) within the operating ambient conditions for standard models. Recommended measurement locations are shown in See Figure 6 on page 19.

Above 1,000 feet (305 meters), the maximum temperature is derated linearly to 44°C (112°F) at 10,000 feet (3,048 meters).

Operating:	0° to 60°C (32° to 140°F)
Nonoperating:	–40° to 70°C (–40° to 158°F)

2.8.2 Temperature gradient

Operating:	20°C per hour (68°F per hour max), without condensation
Nonoperating:	30°C per hour (86°F per hour max)

2.8.3 Humidity

2.8.3.1 Relative humidity

Operating:	5% to 90% noncondensing (30% per hour max)
Nonoperating:	5% to 95% noncondensing (30% per hour max)

2.8.3.2 Wet bulb temperature

Operating:	37.7°C (99.9°F max)
Nonoperating:	40°C (104°F max)

2.8.4 Altitude

Operating:	–60.96 m to 3,048 m (–200 ft. to 10,000+ ft.)
Nonoperating:	–60.96 m to 12,192 m (–200 ft. to 40,000+ ft.)

2.8.5 Shock

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

2.8.5.1 Operating shock

These drives comply with the performance levels specified in this document when subjected to a maximum operating shock of 63 Gs based on half-sine shock pulses of 2 msec. Shocks should not be repeated more than two times per second.

2.8.5.2 Nonoperating shock

The nonoperating shock level that the drive can experience without incurring physical damage or degradation in performance when subsequently put into operation is 300 Gs based on a nonrepetitive half-sine shock pulse of 2 msec duration.

2.8.6 Vibration

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

2.8.6.1 Operating vibration

The following table lists the maximum vibration levels that the drive may experience while meeting the performance standards specified in this document.

5–350 Hz	0.25 G acceleration (zero to peak)

2.8.6.2 Nonoperating vibration

The following table lists the maximum nonoperating vibration that the drive may experience without incurring physical damage or degradation in performance when subsequently put into operation.

5–22 Hz	0.25 G
22–350 Hz	5.0 Gs

2.9 Acoustics

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

Note. For seek mode tests, the drive is placed in seek mode only. The number of seeks per second is defined by the following equation:

(Number of seeks per second = 0.4 / (average latency + average access time)

Table 4: Operating acoustics

Acoustic mode		
Models	**Idle**	**Operational**
ST3400832ACE	2.6 bels (typ) 2.8 bels (max)	2.8 bels (typ) 3.0 bels (max)
ST3300831ACE ST3250823ACE ST3200826ACE	2.4 bels (typ) 2.7 bels (max)	2.8 bels (typ) 3.0 bels (max)

2.10 Electromagnetic immunity

When properly installed in a representative host system, the drive operates without errors or degradation in performance when subjected to the radio frequency (RF) environments defined in the following table:

Table 5: 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 1,000 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

2.11 Reliability

Nonrecoverable read errors	1 per 10^{14} bits read, max.
Contact start-stop cycles	50,000 cycles (at nominal voltage and temperature, with 60 cycles per hour and a 50% duty cycle)
Service Life	5 Years
Preventive maintenance	None required

2.12 Agency certification

2.12.1 Safety certification

The drives are recognized in accordance with UL 1950 and CSA C22.2 (950) and meet all applicable sections of IEC950 and EN 60950 as tested by TUV North America.

2.12.2 Electromagnetic compatibility

Hard drives that display the CE mark comply with the European Union (EU) requirements specified in the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (89/336/EEC). Testing is performed to the levels specified by the product standards for Information Technology Equipment (ITE). Emission levels are defined by EN 55022, Class B and the immunity levels are defined by EN 55024.

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

Korean RRL

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

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

- EUT name (model numbers): ST3400832ACE, ST3300831ACE, ST3250823ACE and ST3200826ACE.
- Certificate numbers:

ST3400832ACE	E-H011-04-4534 (B)
ST3300831ACE	E-H011-04-4534 (B)
ST3250823ACE	E-H011-04-4533 (B)
ST3200826ACE	E-H011-04-4533 (B)

- Trade name or applicant: Seagate Technology
- Manufacturing date: November 2004
- Manufacturer/nationality: Singapore and China

Australian C-Tick (N176)

If these models have the C-Tick marking, they comply with the Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS3548 1995 and meet the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Framework requirements of the Australian Communication Authority (ACA).

2.12.3 FCC verification

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.13 Environmental protection

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

European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)

The European Union Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive restricts the presence of chemical substances, including Lead (Pb), in electronic products effective July 2006.

A number of parts and materials in Seagate products are procured from external suppliers. We rely on the rep-resentations of our suppliers regarding the presence of RoHS substances in these parts and materials. Our supplier contracts require compliance with our chemical substance restrictions, and our suppliers document their compliance with our requirements by providing material content declarations for all parts and materials for the disc drives documented in this publication. Current supplier declarations include disclosure of the inclusion of any RoHS-regulated substance in such parts or materials.

Seagate also has internal systems in place to ensure ongoing compliance with the RoHS Directive and all laws and regulations which restrict chemical content in electronic products. These systems include standard operat-ing procedures that ensure that restricted substances are not utilized in our manufacturing operations, labora-tory analytical validation testing, and an internal auditing process to ensure that all standard operating procedures are complied with.

2.14 Corrosive environment

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

3.0 Configuring and mounting the drive

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

3.1 Handling and static discharge precautions

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

Caution:

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

3.2 Breather filter hole precautions

This section contains information regarding the precautions which should be taken regarding the breather filter hole in Seagate hard disc drives. Proper precautions should be taken to ensure full functionality and prevent possible damage to the drive.

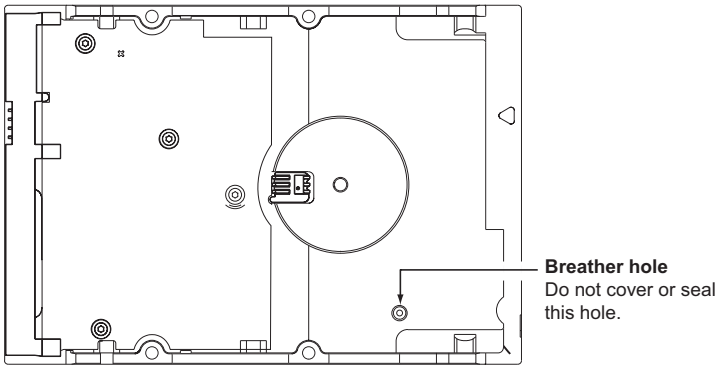


Figure 3 Breather filter hole location

Caution: Do not cover, seal, or insert any object into this hole.

This hole has two purposes:

- To allow condensation inside the hard disc to escape
- To allow air pressure inside the hard disc to equalize with ambient pressure

Note. If this hole is covered, sealed, or penetrated by any object, drive reliability may be compromised and could lead to permanent damage—doing so voids the warranty.

3.3 Jumper settings

3.3.1 Master/slave configuration

The options jumper block shown in Figure 4 is used to configure the drive for operation. It is the 8-pin dual header between the interface connector and the power connector. Use the following settings to configure the drive as a master or a slave.

Master or single drive. The drive is configured at the factory for a master or single-drive operation with a jumper set on pins 7 and 8.

Drive as slave. Remove all jumpers.

Drive as master with a non-ATA-compatible slave.
Use this jumper setting *only* if the drive does not work as a master with no jumpers installed.

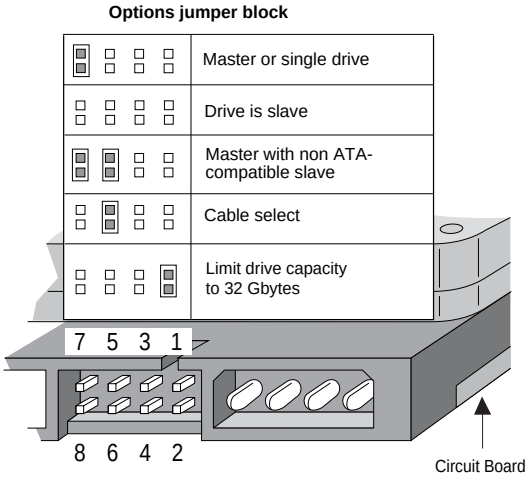


Figure 4 Master/slave jumper settings

3.3.2 Cable-select option

Computers that use cable select determine the master and slave drives by selecting or deselecting pin 28, CSEL, on the interface bus. Master and slave drives are determined by their physical position on the cable. To enable cable select, set a jumper on pins 5 and 6 as shown in Figure 4. Refer to your computer manual to determine whether your computer supports this option.

3.3.3 Alternate capacity jumper

Some older computers may “hang” at startup if their BIOS detects a disc drive with a capacity greater than 32 Gbytes. This limits the drive’s capacity to 32 Gbytes when the alternate capacity jumper is used. To access the full capacity of the drive, you can:

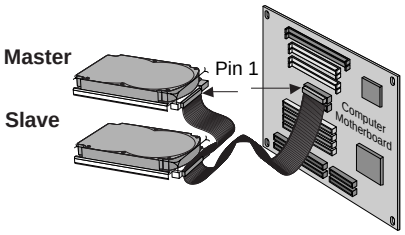
- Update the BIOS
- Use third-party software such as DiscWizard™ or Disk Manager
- Use a third-party host adapter

For drives with capacities greater than 32 Gbytes, the alternate capacity jumper changes the total available LBA sectors to 32 Gbytes to solve issues with some BIOS during power on. The ATA Set Features subcommand “$F1_H$ Report Full Capacity Available” causes Identify Data words 60 and 61 to report the full capacity. See Section 4.1.3 on page 27 for more details on the Set Features command.

Windows XP, Windows Me, Windows 98 or newer versions are needed to support drives with capacities greater than 32 Gbytes.

3.3.4 Ultra ATA/100 cable

An 80-conductor 40-pin cable is required to run Ultra DMA mode 3, mode 4 and mode 5. This cable uses even-numbered conductors connected to the ground pins to improve signal integrity.



Note. If you are using a 40-pin, 80-conductor cable, attach the blue connector to the motherboard, the black connector to the master drive, and the gray connector to the slave.

Figure 5 Ultra ATA cable connectors

Note. The drive supports both host and drive cable detection. The host detects the 80-conductor cable by sampling pin 34, CBLID–, on the interface bus. The drive detects the 80-conductor cable by sensing a capacitor at the host side through the CBLID– signal. The result is reported in a Fast Rise Detected bit (bit 13 of word 93 in the Identify drive parameter block).

3.4 Drive mounting

You 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 6 for drive mounting dimensions. Follow these important mounting precautions when mounting the drive:

- Allow a minimum clearance of 0.030 inches (0.76 mm) around the entire perimeter of the drive for cooling.
- Use only 6-32 UNC mounting screws.
- Do not overtighten the mounting screws (maximum torque: 6 inch-lb.).
- Do not use a drive interface cable that is more than 18 inches long.

Notes:

1. Dimensions are shown in inches (mm).

2 Dimensions per SFF-8301 specification.

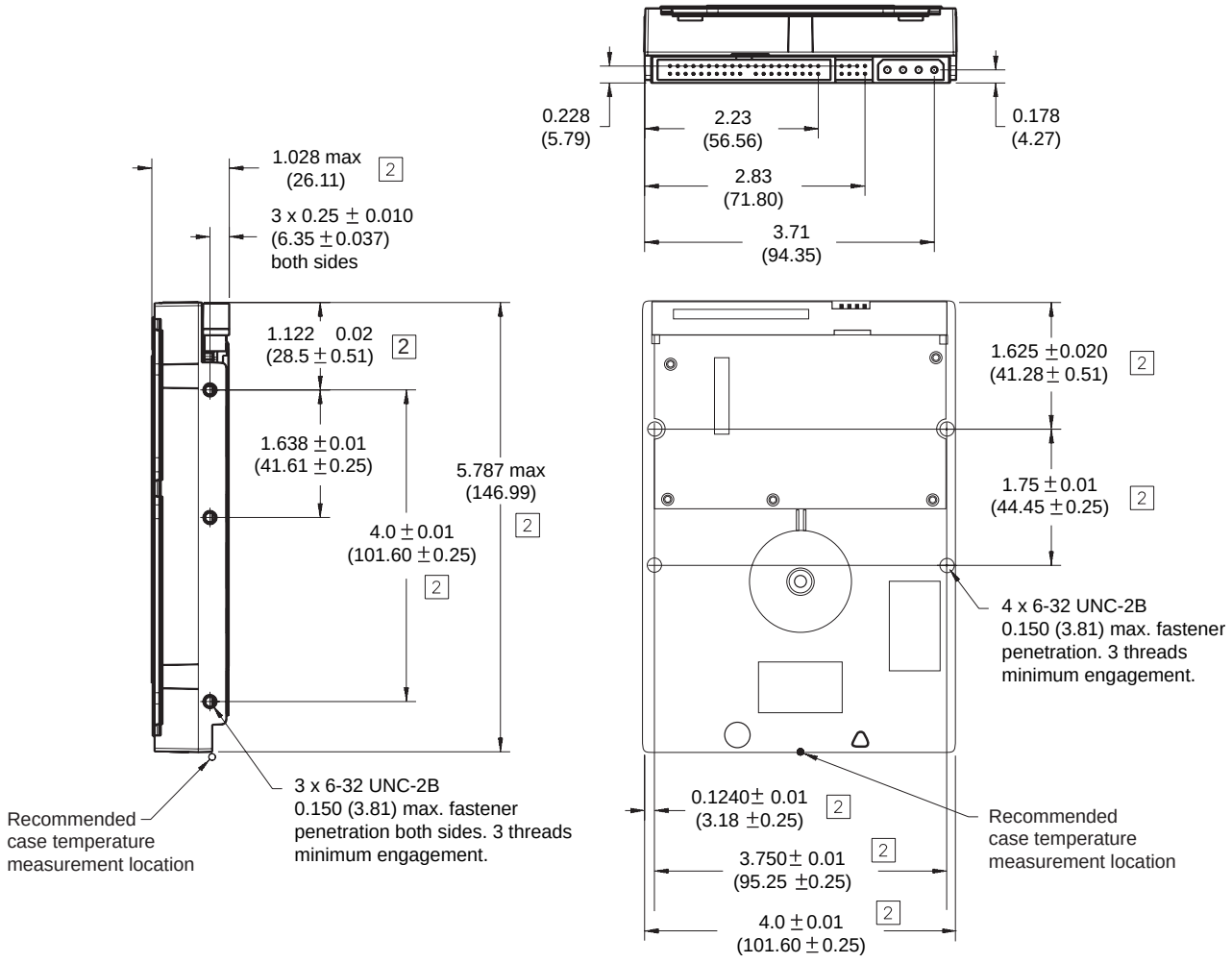


Figure 6 Mounting dimensions—top, side and end view

4.0 ATA interface

These drives use the industry-standard ATA task file interface that supports 16-bit data transfers. It supports ATA programmed input/output (PIO) modes 0–4; multiword DMA modes 0–2, and Ultra DMA modes 0–5. The drive also supports the use of the IORDY signal to provide reliable high-speed data transfers.

You can use a daisy-chain cable to connect two drives to a single AT host bus. For detailed information about the ATA interface, refer to the draft of *AT Attachment with Packet Interface Extension (ATA/ATAPI-7), NCITS T13 1410D,* subsequently referred to as the *Draft ATA-7 Standard*.

4.1 ATA interface signals and connector pins

Figure 7 summarizes the signals on the ATA interface connector that the drive supports. For a detailed description of these signals, refer to the *Draft ATA-7 Standard.*

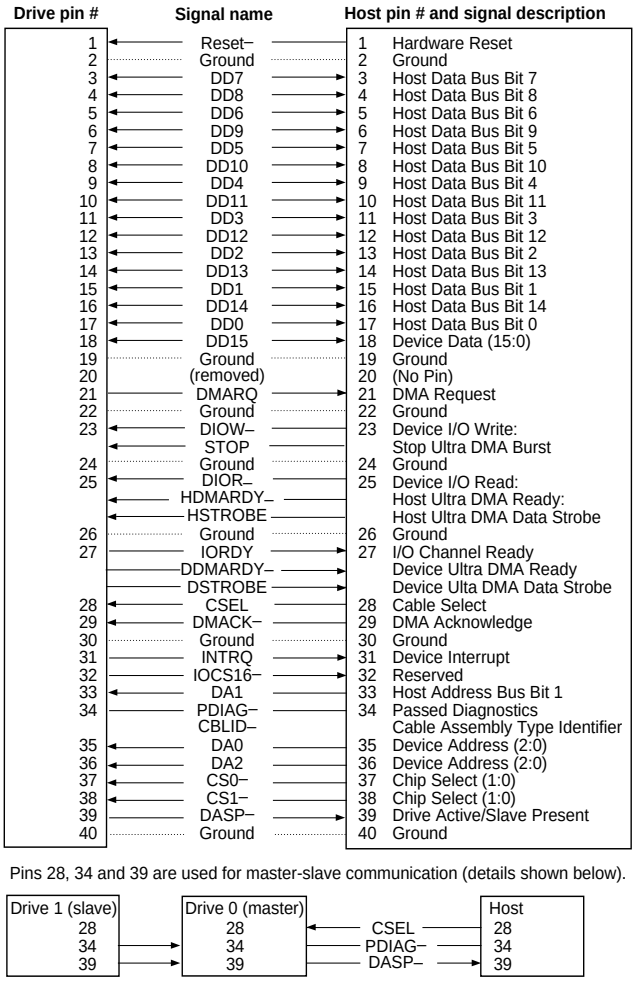


Figure 7 I/O pins and supported ATA signals

4.1.1 Supported ATA commands

The following table lists ATA-standard commands that the drive supports. For a detailed description of the ATA commands, refer to the *Draft ATA-7 Standard.* See “S.M.A.R.T. commands” on page 27 for details and sub-commands used in the S.M.A.R.T. implementation.

Table 6: Supported ATA commands

Command name	Command code (in hex)
Check Power Mode	98_H or $E5_H$
Device Configuration Freeze Lock	$B1_H$ / $C1_H$
Device Configuration Identify	$B1_H$ / $C2_H$
Device Configuration Restore	$B1_H$ / $C0_H$
Device Configuration Set	$B1_H$ / $C3_H$
Device Reset	08_H
Download Microcode	92_H
Execute Device Diagnostics	90_H
Flush Cache	$E7_H$
Flush Cache Extended	EA_H
Format Track	50_H
Identify Device	EC_H
Idle	97_H or $E3_H$
Idle Immediate	95_H or $E1_H$
Initialize Device Parameters	91_H
Read Buffer	$E4_H$
Read DMA	$C8_H$
Read DMA Extended	25_H
Read DMA Without Retries	$C9_H$
Read Log Ext	$2F_H$
Read Multiple	$C4_H$
Read Multiple Extended	29_H
Read Native Max Address	$F8_H$
Read Native Max Address Extended	27_H
Read Sectors	20_H
Read Sectors Extended	24_H
Read Sectors Without Retries	21_H
Read Verify Sectors	40_H
Read Verify Sectors Extended	42_H
Read Verify Sectors Without Retries	41_H
Recalibrate	10_H

Command name	Command code (in hex)
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	$F2_H$
Seek	70_H
Set Features	EF_H
Set Max Address Note: Individual Set Max Address commands are identified by the value placed in the Set Max Features register as defined to the right.	$F9_H$ Address: 00_H Password: 01_H Lock: 02_H Unlock: 03_H Freeze Lock: 04_H
Set Max Address Extended	37_H
Set Multiple Mode	$C6_H$
Sleep	99_H or $E6_H$
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	96_H or $E2_H$
Standby Immediate	94_H or $E0_H$
Write Buffer	$E8_H$
Write DMA	CA_H
Write DMA Extended	35_H
Write DMA Without Retries	CB_H
Write Log Extended	$3F_H$
Write Multiple	$C5_H$
Write Multiple Extended	39_H
Write Sectors	30_H

Command name	Command code (in hex)
Write Sectors Without Retries	31_H
Write Sectors Extended	34_H

4.1.2 Identify Device command

The Identify Device command (command code EC_H) transfers information about the drive to the host following power up. The data is organized as a single 512-byte block of data, whose contents are shown in the Table 6 on page 22. 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 3 for default parameter settings.

The following commands contain drive-specific features that may not be included in the *Draft ATA-7 Standard.*

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	16,383
2	ATA-reserved	0000_H
3	Number of logical heads	16
4	Retired	0000_H
5	Retired	0000_H
6	Number of logical sectors per logical track: 63	$003F_H$
7–9	Retired	0000_H
10–19	Serial number: (20 ASCII characters, 0000_H = none)	ASCII
20	Retired	0000_H
21	Retired	0400_H
22	Obsolete	0000_H
23–26	Firmware revision (8 ASCII character string, padded with blanks to end of string)	x.xx
27–46	Drive model number (40 ASCII characters, padded with blanks to end of string)	ST3400832ACE ST3300831ACE ST3250823ACE ST3200826ACE
47	(Bits 7–0) Maximum sectors per interrupt on Read multiple and Write multiple (16)	8010_H
48	Reserved	0000_H
49	Standard Standby timer, IORDY supported and may be disabled	$2F00_H$
50	ATA-reserved	0000_H
51	PIO data-transfer cycle timing mode	0200_H
52	Retired	0200_H
53	Words 54–58, 64–70 and 88 are valid	0007_H

Word	Description	Value
54	Number of current logical cylinders	*xxxx*$_H$
55	Number of current logical heads	*xxxx*$_H$
56	Number of current logical sectors per logical track	*xxxx*$_H$
57–58	Current capacity in sectors	*xxxx*$_H$
59	Number of sectors transferred during a Read Multiple or Write Multiple command	*xxxx*$_H$
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: 0FFFFFFFh (268,435,455 sectors, 137 Gbytes). Drives with capacities over 137 Gbytes will have 0FFFFFFFh in this field and the actual number of user-addressable LBAs specified in words 100-103. This is required for drives that support the 48-bit addressing feature.	ST3400832ACE = 0FFFFFFFh* ST3300831ACE = 0FFFFFFFh* ST3250823ACE = 0FFFFFFFh* ST3200826ACE = 0FFFFFFFh*
62	Retired	0000$_H$
63	Multiword DMA active and modes supported (see note following this table)	*xx*07$_H$
64	Advanced PIO modes supported (modes 3 and 4 supported)	0003$_H$
65	Minimum multiword DMA transfer cycle time per word (120 nsec)	0078$_H$
66	Recommended multiword DMA transfer cycle time per word (120 nsec)	0078$_H$
67	Minimum PIO cycle time without IORDY flow control (240 nsec)	00F0$_H$
68	Minimum PIO cycle time with IORDY flow control (120 nsec)	0078$_H$
69–74	ATA-reserved	0000$_H$
75	Queue depth	0000$_H$
76–79	SATA-reserved	xxxx$_H$
80	Major version number	007E$_H$
81	Minor version number	0000$_H$
82	Command sets supported	346B$_H$
83	Command sets supported	7D01$_H$
84	Command sets support extension	4003$_H$
85	Command sets enabled	34*xx*$_H$
86	Command sets enabled	3xxx$_H$
87	Command sets enable extension	4003$_H$
88	Ultra DMA support and current mode (see note following this table)	*xx*3F$_H$
89	Security erase time	0000$_H$
90	Enhanced security erase time	0000$_H$
92	Master password revision code	FFFE$_H$
93	Hardware reset value (see description following this table)	*xxxx*$_H$
95–99	ATA-reserved	0000$_H$

Word	Description	Value
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: 0000FFFFFFFFFFFFh.	ST3400832ACE = 781,422,768 ST3300831ACE = 586,072,368 ST3250823ACE = 488,397,168 ST3200826ACE = 390,721,968
104–127	ATA-reserved	0000_H
128	Security status	0001_H
129–159	Seagate-reserved	$xxxx_H$
160–254	ATA-reserved	0000_H
255	Integrity word	$xxA5_H$

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

Note. See the bit descriptions below for words 63, 88, and 93 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 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.
	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.
	Bit	**Word 93**
	13	1 = 80-conductor cable detected, CBLID above V_{IH} 0 = 40-conductor cable detected, CBLID below V_{IL}

4.1.3 Set Features command

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

02_H	Enable write cache *(default).*	
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 *(default)*
	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
55_H	Disable read look-ahead (read cache) feature.	
82_H	Disable write cache.	
AA_H	Enable read look-ahead (read cache) feature *(default).*	
$F1_H$	Report full capacity available	

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

4.1.4 S.M.A.R.T. commands

S.M.A.R.T. provides near-term failure prediction for disc 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-7 Standard.*

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

This drive is shipped with S.M.A.R.T. features disabled. You 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.

Code in features register	S.M.A.R.T. command
$D0_H$	S.M.A.R.T. Read Data
$D1_H$	Vendor-specific
$D2_H$	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
$D7_H$	Vendor-specific
$D8_H$	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 0*x*04 (abort) is written to the Error register.

5.0 Seagate Technology support services

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For information regarding Seagate products and services, visit www.seagate.com. Worldwide support is available 24 hours daily by email for your questions.

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Index

S

T

U

V

W

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