International Standard ISO 5653

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Information processing — Interchangeable magnetic twelve-disk pack (200 Mbytes)

Traitement de l'information — Chargeur magnétique interchangeable à douze disques (200 mégaoctets)

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 5653 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Computers and information processing*, and was circulated to the member bodies in August 1978.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Brazil	Mexico	United Kingdom
Bulgaria	Netherlands	USA
Czechoslovakia	Poland	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Romania	Yugoslavia
France	South Africa, Rep. of	
Germany, F. R.	Spain	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Information processing — Interchangeable magnetic twelve-disk pack (200 Mbytes)

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the general, physical, and magnetic characteristics and the pre-initialization for the physical interchange of 200 Mbytes magnetic twelve-disk packs, for use in electronic data processing systems.

NOTE — The original design of the subject of this International Standard was made using the Imperial measurement system. Some later developments, however, have been made using the SI measurement system. In the process of conversion into the alternative system, values may have been rounded. Therefore, they are consistent with but not exactly equal to each other. Either system may be used, but the two shall be neither mixed nor reconverted.

2 References

ISO/R 80, *Rockwell hardness test (B and C scales) for steel.*

ISO 646, *7-bit coded character set for information processing interchange.*

ISO 1302, *Technical drawings — Method of indicating surface texture on drawings.*

ISO 2022, *Code extension techniques for use with the ISO 7-bit coded character set.*

ISO 5864, *ISO inch screw threads — Allowances and tolerances.*

Section one — General description

3 General description

3.1 General figures

A typical twelve-disk pack is represented in figures 6 to 11 :

- figure 6 shows an exploded view;
- figure 7 shows a vertical cross-section;
- figure 8 shows, at an enlarged scale, the relationship between the top cover and the bottom protective disk;
- figure 9 shows a schematic cross-section of part of the disk pack;
- figure 10 shows a schematic cross-section of the spindle lock;
- figure 11 shows an enlarged view of the edge of a disk.

3.2 Main elements

The main elements of this twelve-disk pack are :

- the top cover;
- the hub;
- the spindle lock;
- the protective disks;
- the recording disks;
- the servo surface;
- the bottom cover.

Other elements shown in the drawings are for better understanding of the figures only and are not part of the standard.

3.3 Direction of rotation

The disk pack shall rotate counter-clockwise when viewed from the top.

3.4 Pack capacity

A gross information capacity of 200 million 8-bit bytes is achieved in this 12-disk pack by the use of 19 data disk surfaces. Data are recorded on 808 tracks per data surface. The track spacing gives approximately 15 tracks per millimetre, each containing a maximum of 13 030 8-bit bytes of information. The recording density varies between outer and inner tracks and reaches a maximum of 159 bpmm on the innermost track.

Section two — Mechanical and physical characteristics

4 General requirements

4.1 Operation and storage environment

4.1.1 Operation

The operating temperature — measured within the disk pack area of the drive — shall be within the range 15 °C (59 °F) to 57 °C (135 °F) at a relative humidity of 8 to 80 %. The wet bulb reading shall not exceed 26 °C (79 °F). Before a disk pack is placed into operation, it shall be conditioned within its covers for a minimum of 2 h in the same environment as that in which the disk drive is operating.

The time of acclimatization is dependent on the difference between the disk pack temperature and the environmental temperature of the disk drive. The minimum time may be calculated using a temperature gradient of 10 °C (18 °F) per hour.

The range specified above does not necessarily apply to the disk drive.

4.1.2 Storage

The storage temperature shall be within the range −40 °C (−40 °F) and + 65 °C (+ 150 °F), the wet bulb reading not exceeding 30 °C (86 °F). For wet bulb temperatures between 0,5 °C (33 °F) and 30 °C (86 °F) the disk pack shall be able to withstand a relative humidity of 8 to 80 %.

It is recommended that the pack should not be stored under the extreme conditions of the above range. A temperature gradient of more than 10 °C (18 °F) per hour should be avoided.

The ambient stray magnetic field intensity shall not exceed 4 000 A/m.

4.2 Test conditions

Unless otherwise stated, measurements shall be carried out at 23 ± 3 °C (73,4 ± 5 °F), 40 % to 60 % relative humidity after 24 h of acclimatization. Tests shall be carried out with the disk pack in the upright position, unless otherwise stated.

4.3 Shock and vibration

The disk pack should withstand exposure to shock and/or vibration during normal operator usage and still meet all dimensional and functional requirements of this International Standard. Protection against shock and vibration during transportation and storage shall be subject to agreement between supplier and user.

4.4 Material

Unless otherwise stated, the disk pack shall be constructed from any suitable material in order that the dimensional, inertial and other functional requirements of this International Standard are complied with. The coefficient of thermal expansion of all the recording disks shall be the same.

5 Dimensional characteristics

5.1 Reference plane

Unless otherwise stated, all dimensions are referred to a given reference plane. This is the surface, perpendicular to the axis of the pack, on which the pack rests with its three rest buttons.

5.2 Overall external dimensions

5.2.1 Overall height (see figure 7)

The overall height of the disk pack with top and bottom cover shall be

$h_1 \leqslant 180$ mm (7.09 in).

5.2.2 Overall diameter (see figure 7)

The overall diameter of the disk pack with top and bottom cover shall be

$d_1 \leqslant 381$ mm (15.0 in).

5.3 Top cover (see figure 8)

5.3.1 Outer radius, pack-centreline relationship

When measured with reference to the hub centreline the outside radius of the top cover shall be

183,65 mm (7.230 in) $< r_1 <$ 185,42 mm (7.300 in).

5.3.2 Vertical distance

The vertical distance of the lower edge of the top cover below the reference plane shall be

h_2 = 3,56 ± 1,47 mm (0.140 ± 0.058 in).

5.4 Hub (see figure 9)

5.4.1 Diameter of the flexure pads

The diameter of the three hub flexure pads shall be

d_2 = 44,432 ± 0,005 mm (1.749 3 ± 0.000 2 in)

measured at 20 ± 0,5 °C (68 ± 1 °F).

5.4.2 Height of the flexure pads

The height of the hub flexure pads shall be

h_3 = 1,91 ± 0,13 mm (0.075 ± 0.005 in).

5.4.3 Finish of the flexure pads

The finish shall be of class N5, i.e. 0,4 µm (16 µin) (arithmetical mean deviation; see ISO 1302.)

5.4.4 Relief of the flexure pads

The hub flexure pads shall be relieved to

d_3 = 44,478 ± 0,015 mm (1.751 1 ± 0.000 6 in)

measured at 20 ± 0,5 °C (68 ± 1 °F).

5.4.5 Vertical distance of flexure pads from the reference plane

The vertical distance of the flexure pads from the reference plane shall be

h_4 = 1,40 ± 0,30 mm (0.055 ± 0.012 in).

5.4.6 Radial compliance of flexure pads

The radial compliance of each flexure pad shall be 0,1 ± 0,2 µm (40 ± 8 µin) per 4,5 N (1 lbf) radial force located at the collet flexure pad with d_2 expanded to 44,450 0 ± 0,002 5 mm (1.750 0 ± 0.000 1 in).

5.4.7 Rest buttons

5.4.7.1 Location

The three rest buttons shall be equally spaced on a circle of diameter

d_4 = 139,70 ± 0,13 mm (5.500 ± 0.005 in).

5.4.7.2 Diameter and shape

The diameter of the rest buttons shall be

d_5 = 11 ± 1 mm (0.43 ± 0.04 in).

Their rest surface shall be spherical with a radius

r_2 = 110 ± 15 mm (4.33 ± 0.59 in).

5.4.7.3 Roughness and hardness

The finish of the rest surfaces shall be of class N 4, i.e. 0,2 µm (8 µin) arithmetical mean deviation; see ISO 1302. The hardness shall be 55 to 60 HRC (Rockwell scale C); see ISO/R 80.

5.5 Spindle lock (see figure 10)

5.5.1 Thread of the spindle lock

The thread of the spindle lock shall be a double lead thread of type 24 UNF-2A; see ISO 5864.

5.5.2 Diameter of the lower part of the spindle lock

The diameter of the lower part of the spindle lock shall be

d_6 = 9,37 ± 0,13 mm (0.369 ± 0.005 in).

5.5.3 Minimum full thread length

The full thread length of the spindle lock shall be

h_5 > 7,14 mm (0.281 in)

from the lower end of the spindle lock.

5.5.4 Chamfer

The lower end of the spindle lock shall be chamfered from an inner diameter

d_7 = 8,00 ± 0,13 mm (0.315 ± 0.005 in)

and an angle

γ = 45 ± 2°.

5.5.5 Location of the shoulder of the spindle lock

The shoulder of the spindle lock shall be at a distance from the reference plane of

$h_6 = 13{,}51 \,^{+\,0{,}23}_{-\,0{,}30}$ mm $(0{,}532 \,^{+\,0.09}_{-\,0.012}$ in).

5.5.6 Length of the lower part of the spindle lock

The length of the lower part of the spindle lock shall be

h_7 = 19,15 ± 0,076 mm (0.754 ± 0.003 in)

from the shoulder of the spindle lock.

5.5.7 Maximum diameter of the lower part of the spindle lock

The diameter of the lower part of the spindle lock with the safety balls expanded shall be

d_8 = 10,7 ± 0,1 mm (0.421 ± 0.004 in).

The safety balls shall not expand before the lockshaft pin is at a distance of

h_8 < 15,14 mm (0.596 in)

from the shoulder of the spindle lock. The safety balls shall cease to expand when the lockshaft pin is at a distance of

$h_9 > 12{,}98$ mm (0.511 in)

from the shoulder of the spindle lock.

The diameter with relaxed balls shall be

$d_9 < 9{,}53$ mm (0.375 in).

5.5.8 Location of the safety balls

The centres of the safety balls shall be at a vertical distance of

$h_{10} = 9{,}00 \pm 0{,}32$ mm (0.354 ± 0.013 in)

from the spindle lock shoulder.

5.5.9 Hole for the penetration of the lockshaft pin

The diameter of the hole for the penetration of the drive spindle lockshaft pin into the spindle lock shall be

$d_{10} = 5{,}16 \, {}^{+\,0.13}_{-\,0{,}02}$ mm $(0.203 \, {}^{+\,0.005}_{\;\;\,0.001}$ in).

5.5.10 Depth of penetration of the lockshaft pin

The clearance for the penetration of the drive spindle lockshaft pin into the spindle lock shall extend to a distance of

$h_{11} < 11{,}81$ mm (0.465 in)

from the shoulder.

5.5.11 Removal of the top cover

It shall be possible to remove the top cover when the lockshaft has penetrated into the spindle lock to a distance of

$h_{12} < 12{,}71$ mm (0.500 in)

from the shoulder.

5.5.12 Hardness

The hardness in the thread area of the spindle lock shall be 55 to 60 HRC (Rockwell scale C); see ISO/R 80.

5.6 Bottom protective disk (see figure 9)

5.6.1 Diameter

The diameter of the bottom protective disk shall be

$d_{11} = 360{,}37 \pm 0{,}25$ mm (14.188 ± 0.010 in).

5.6.2 Thickness

The thickness of the bottom protective disk shall be

$e_1 = 1{,}30 \pm 0{,}08$ mm (0.051 ± 0.003 in).

5.7 Disk supports (see figure 9)

The radius of all disk supports shall be

$r_3 \leqslant 90{,}9$ mm (3.58 in).

5.8 Recording disks

5.8.1 Diameter (see figure 9)

The diameter of all recording disks shall be

$d_{12} = 356{,}25 \pm 0{,}15$ mm (14.025 ± 0.006 in).

5.8.2 Thickness (see figure 11)

The thickness of all recording disks shall be

$e_2 = 1{,}905 \pm 0{,}025$ mm (0.075 ± 0.001 in).

5.8.3 Disk edge chamfer (see figure 11)

For a distance of

$0 < b < 1{,}3$ mm (0.05 in).

from the outside edge of the disk, the disk contour shall be relieved within the extended boundaries of the disk surfaces.

5.9 Top protective disk (see figure 9)

5.9.1 Diameter

The diameter of the top protective disk shall be

$d_{12} = 356{,}25 \pm 0{,}25$ mm (14.025 ± 0.010 in).

5.9.2 Thickness

The thickness of the top protective disk shall be

$e_3 = 1{,}27 \pm 0{,}05$ mm (0.05 ± 0.002 in).

5.10 Location of the disks (see figure 9)

The disks shall be located with regard to the reference plane as described in 5.10.1 to 5.10.3.

5.10.1 Bottom protective disk

The vertical distance between the reference plane and the lower surface of the bottom protective disk shall be

$h_{13} = 0{,}56$ to $1{,}41$ mm (0.022 to 0.056 in).

5.10.2 Recording disks

The vertical distances above the reference plane to the recording disks shall be

h_{14} = 10,478 ± 0,203 mm (0.412 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{15} = 20,003 ± 0,203 mm (0.787 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{16} = 29,258 ± 0,203 mm (1.162 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{17} = 39,053 ± 0,203 mm (1.537 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{18} = 48,578 ± 0,203 mm (1.912 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{19} = 58,103 ± 0,203 mm (2.287 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{20} = 67,628 ± 0,203 mm (2.662 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{21} = 77,153 ± 0,203 mm (3.037 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{22} = 86,678 ± 0,203 mm (3.412 5 ± 0.008 in),

h_{23} = 96,203 ± 0,203 mm (3.787 5 ± 0.008 in).

5.10.3 Top protective disk

The distance between the reference plane and the lower surface of the top protective disk shall be

h_{24} = 105,982 ± 0,432 mm (4.172 5 ± 0.017 in).

5.11 Location of the lowest element

The lowest element of the disk pack shall not extend outside an annular space defined by a distance below the reference plane of

$h_{25} \leqslant$ 7,6 mm (0.30 in)

and inner and outer radii of

r_4 = 78,0 mm (3.07 in),

r_5 = 96,5 mm (4.84 in).

5.12 Height without covers

The overall height of the disk pack, without covers, above the reference plane shall be

$h_{26} <$ 123,0 mm (4.84 in).

5.13 Hub/disk relationship

5.13.1 Axial position limits of disk surfaces

With the disk pack revolving at any rotational frequency from 2 500 to 3 700 min^{-1}, the axial runout of the recording disks and the top and bottom protective disks (defined by stacking dimension h_{13} through h_{24} in figure 9) shall remain within the axial position limits (plus and minus tolerances) given for each surface in 4.10. This requirement shall apply to the annular area of all disk surfaces between an outer radius of 175,08 mm (6.893 in) minimum and an inner radius of 98,42 mm (3.875 in) maximum.

5.13.2 Axial runout of disks

The axial runout of any disk at any rotational frequency up to the maximum allowable rotational frequency (see 6.3) shall not exceed

0,15 mm (0.006 in) for the recording disks,

0,51 mm (0.020 in) for the protective disks,

total indicator reading.

5.13.3 Acceleration of axial runout

With the disk pack revolving at 3 600 ± 72 min^{-1}, the acceleration of the axial runout of the recording disk surfaces (measured with a high frequency cut-off defined by the flat response/high frequency asymptote intercept of 5,0 kHz and a high frequency fall-off of 18 dB per octave) shall not exceed a peak acceleration from the base line of ± 102 m/s^2 (± 4 000 in/s^2) in the annular area between an outer radius of 175,08 mm (6.893 in) minimum and a inner radius of 98,42 mm (3.875 in) maximum.

5.13.4 Horizontal runout of disks

The horizontal runout shall not exceed a total indicator reading of 0,25 mm (0.010 in) for the recording disks, and 0,51 mm (0.020 in) for the top and bottom protective disks with respect to the centreline of the disk pack hub.

5.13.5 Angular shift between disks and hub

After the disk pack has experienced a positive or negative acceleration during normal operation, the angular shift between disks and hub shall remain equal to zero.

5.14 Location of magnetic surfaces

The area of the magnetic surface of the recording disks shall extend from an inner diameter of 190,5 mm (7.50 in) maximum to an outer diameter of 352,0 mm (13.86 in) minimum.

6 Physical characteristics

6.1 Moment of inertia

The moment of inertia of the disk pack without covers shall not exceed

107 gm^2 (365.6 $lbin^2$).

6.2 Balance

The disk pack shall be dynamically balanced. Residual unbalance shall be less than 100 gmm (0.14 ozin) when measured at 3 600 min^{-1} in each of two planes parallel to the disk surface at 5,84 ± 1,3 mm (0.23 ± 0.05 in) above the upper surface of the top protective disk and below the lower surface of the bottom protective disk, respectively.

6.3 Maximum rotational frequency

The disk pack shall be capable of withstanding the effect of stress at a rotational frequency of 3 700 min^{-1} counterclockwise as viewed from the top.

6.4 Locking pull

The disk pack shall be held to the disk drive spindle by a force of 1 700 to 2 000 N (380 to 450 lbf), exerted by the downward pull of the disk drive lockshaft on the disk pack spindle lock.

6.5 Ambient air

6.5.1 Filtered air

The filtered air in the immediate area of the disk pack shall be of air cleanliness class 100 (see annex A).

6.5.2 Pressure

The static pressure in the immediate area of the disk pack shall be 25 Pa (0.1 inH_2O) minimum above the environment of the drive.

6.6 Thermal time constant

The thermal time constant is the time required to reduce an initial temperature difference between the pack and the drive by 2/3. The disk pack thermal time constant shall not exceed 1 min when measured with the disk pack rotating at 3 600 ± 72 min^{-1} and within the specified operating environment and conditions.

6.7 Electrical earthing

The disk pack shall provide a discharge path from the magnetic media to the drive spindle through the hub mechanism.

6.8 Physical characteristics of magnetic surfaces

6.8.1 Surface roughness

The finished magnetic surface shall have a surface roughness less than 0,038 µm (1.5 µin), arithmetic average, with a maximum deviation in height of 0,38 µm (15 µin) from average, when measured with a 2,5 µm (0.000 1 in) stylus and a 750 µm (0.03 in) cut-off range.

6.8.2 Durability of magnetic surfaces

6.8.2.1 Resistance to chemical cleaning fluid

The magnetic surface of recording disks shall not be adversely affected by a 91 % solution of isopropyl alcohol (made from reagent grade isopropyl alcohol mixed with 9 % distilled or deionized water by volume) when used for cleaning.

6.8.2.2 Coating adhesion

The nature of the coating shall be such as to ensure wear resistance under operating conditions and maintenance of adhesion and abrasive wear resistance.

6.8.2.3 Abrasive wear resistance

The coating shall be able to withstand operational wear.

Section three — Magnetic characteristics

7 Track and recording information — Data surfaces

7.1 General geometry, surfaces and heads

Head and surface details shall be as in figures 12 and 18.

Track locations shall be referred to a Cartesian co-ordinate system, axes X and Y, with its origin on the axis of rotation of the disk pack.

7.2 Track geometry

7.2.1 Number of tracks

There shall be 815 discrete concentric tracks per data surface.

7.2.2 Width of tracks

The recorded track width on the data surface shall be

0,051 ± 0,004 mm (0.002 00 ± 0.000 15 in).

The method of testing whether the head to be used meets this requirement is given in annex B.

7.2.3 Track location

The centreline of any track shall lie within

± 0,003 mm (0.000 12 in)

of its corresponding data track centreline as defined in 11.1.5.3.

The incremental head movement and its tolerance are defined by the servo track information and shall correspond to the servo track spacing (see 11.1.5.4).

7.2.4 Location of the lines of access

There shall be two groups of heads each having a line of access A and B respectively. These lines of access shall be parallel to the X axis and shall have the ordinate

Y_A = + 7,772 mm (0.306 in),

Y_B = + 7,772 mm (0.306 in).

7.2.5 Recording offset angle

At the instant of writing or reading a magnetic transition, the transition shall have an angle not exceeding

± 30′

with respect to the line of access.

7.2.6 Identification of data tracks

For the purposes of testing data tracks, the identifying system specified in 7.2.6.1 to 7.2.6.4 is used.

7.2.6.1 Data track identification

Data track identification shall be a three-digit decimal number (000 to 814) which numbers data tracks consecutively starting at the outermost data track of each data surface.

7.2.6.2 Data surface identification

The data surfaces shall be numbered from 00 to 18 to correspond with the head numbers (see figure 12).

7.2.6.3 Cylinder

A cylinder is the set of data tracks on the data surfaces having the same data track identification.

7.2.6.4 Data track address

A five-digit decimal number shall be used for data track address with the three most significant digits defining the cylinder address and the remaining two digits defining the data surface address.

8 Test conditions and equipment — Data surfaces

8.1 General conditions

8.1.1 Rotational frequency

The rotational frequency shall be 3 600 ± 36 min^{-1} in any test period. Rotation shall be counter-clockwise when viewed from above.

8.1.2 Temperature

The temperature of the air entering the disk pack area shall be

27 ± 2 °C (81 ± 4 °F).

8.1.3 Relative humidity

The relative humidity of the air entering the disk pack shall be between 30 and 70 %.

8.1.4 Conditioning

Before starting measurements, the disk pack shall be conditioned for 24 h in the same environment as that in which the test equipment is operating.

8.2 Standard reference data surface

8.2.1 Characteristics

The standard reference data surface shall be characterized at the innermost and outermost track. When recorded at $1f$ (see 8.8), using a data test head, the track average amplitude (see 8.7) shall be :

3,8 mV at track 000,

2,2 mV at track 814.

When recorded at $2f$ (see 8.8), using a data test head, the track average amplitude (see 8.7) shall be

3,0 mV at track 000,

1,7 mV at track 814.

8.2.2 Secondary standard reference data surface

This shall be a surface whose output is related to the standard reference data surface via calibration factors C_{D1} at $1f$ and C_{D2} at $2f$.

$$C_D = \frac{\text{Standard reference data surface output}}{\text{Secondary standard reference data surface output}}$$

To qualify as a secondary standard reference data surface, the calibration factor C_D for such disks shall satisfy

$0,90 < C_D < 1,10$

at both measured tracks and at both frequencies.

8.3 Data test head

8.3.1 Description

Disk measurement shall be taken with a suitable test head[1]. The test head shall be calibrated to the standard reference data surface and used for amplitude and data testing of the data surfaces.

8.3.2 Gap width

The width of the recording gap (measured optically) shall be

50,0 ± 2,5 µm (1 970 ± 100 µin).

8.3.3 Gap length

The length of the recording gap shall be

2,54 ± 0,51 µm (100 ± 20 µin).

8.3.4 Offset angle

The angle between the read gap in the ferrite core and the line of access shall be

0° ± 30′.

8.3.5 Flying height

When flying over track 814, the test head shall have a flying height at the gap of

0,89 ± 0,05 µm (35 ± 2 µin).

8.3.6 Inductance

The total head inductance shall be 23 ± 2,3 µH measured in air at 1 MHz. Each leg shall have an inductance of 6 ± 0,6 µH.

8.3.7 Resonant frequency

As measured at the head cable connector, the resonant frequency of the head shall be

10,7 ± 1,3 MHz.

8.3.8 Resolution

The test head resolution shall lie between 73 % and 83 % at track 000, and between 71 % and 81 % at track 814. Resolution is defined as

$$\frac{2f \text{ amplitude}}{1f \text{ amplitude}} \times 100\ \%$$

8.3.9 Head loading force

The net head loading force shall be such as to achieve the flying height given in 8.3.5 and shall be within the limits

3,4 ± 0,4 N (0.76 ± 0.09 lbf).

8.3.10 Calibration factor

The data test head calibration factors C_{H1} at $1f$ and C_{H2} at $2f$ shall satisfy

$0,90 < C_H < 1,10$.

1) Information on suitable test heads may be obtained from the Secretariat of ISO/TC 97, or from the ISO Central Secretariat.

C_H is defined by

$$C_H = \frac{\text{Standard reference data surface output}}{\text{Actual head voltage measured}}$$

when measured on a standard reference data surface, or by

$$C_H = \frac{\text{Standard reference data surface output}}{(\text{Actual head voltage measured}) \times C_D}$$

when measured on a secondary standard reference data surface.

8.3.11 Overwrite capability

The overwrite capability of the head shall meet the following requirement.

Write with $1f$ on track 000 of a standard reference data surface and measure the average amplitude of the $1f$ signal with a frequency-selective voltmeter. Without DC erase, overwrite once at $2f$ and measure the average amplitude of the residual $1f$ signal.

The ratio :

$$\frac{\text{Average amplitude of selectively measured } 1f \text{ signal after overwrite with } 2f}{\text{Average amplitude of selectively measured } 1f \text{ signal before overwrite with } 2f}$$

shall be -48 ± 3.

8.4 Conditions for measurements using the data test head

8.4.1 Write current

The $2f$ write current shall conform to figure 8. The current amplitude measured at the head termination connector shall be varied at seven levels as presented below :

Data tracks	Write current amplitude ($I_{w1} + I_{w2}$)	
0 to 127	130 mA	tolerance ± 1 %
128 to 255	123 mA	
256 to 383	115 mA	
384 to 511	108 mA	
512 to 639	100 mA	
640 to 767	93 mA	
768 to 814	90 mA	

The differences between the positive and negative amplitudes of the quiescent write current shall be $I_{w1} - I_{w2} < 2$ mA.

$T_R = 70 \pm 5$ ns,
$T_F = 70 \pm 5$ ns.

Overshoot : $(3{,}5 \pm 1{,}5)$ % of $I_w = \dfrac{I_{w1} + I_{w2}}{2}$

Two consecutive half periods T_1, T_2 shall not differ from

$$\frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

by more than 2 %.

8.4.2 DC erase current

The DC erase current supplied to one of the two read/write coils when DC erase is specified shall be :

Data tracks	DC erase current	
0 to 127	65,0 mA	tolerance ± 1 %
128 to 255	61,5 mA	
256 to 383	57,5 mA	
384 to 511	54,0 mA	
512 to 639	50,0 mA	
640 to 767	46,5 mA	
768 to 814	45,0 mA	

8.5 Read channel

8.5.1 Input impedance

The differential input impedance of the read channel shall be $1\,200 \pm 60\ \Omega$ in parallel with 15 ± 3 pF, including the amplifier input impedance and all other distributed and lumped impedance measured at the head termination connector.

8.5.2 Frequency and phase characteristics

The frequency and phase characteristics are defined by the following :

a) the frequency response shall be flat within ± 0,25 dB from 0,1 MHz to 6,45 MHz (0,06f to 4f);

b) the − 3 dB roll-off point shall be at 9,675 MHz (6f);

c) the attenuation above 9,675 MHz shall not be less than that given by a line drawn through zero at 9,675 MHz with a slope of − 18 dB/octave;

d) the phase shift shall be less than ± 5° between 0,1 MHz and 6,45 MHz (0,06f and 4f).

8.5.3 Transfer characteristics

For inputs between 0,3 mV and 10,0 mV the transfer characteristic shall be linear within ± 3 % or 50 µV, whichever is larger.

8.6 Automatic gain controlled amplifier

The AGC-amplifier shall produce an output voltage V_{AGC} constant to within ± 2 % for input voltages from

$V_{IN,\,min} = 0{,}3$ mV to $V_{IN,\,max} = 10{,}0$ mV (see figure 14).

Its response time shall be 3,4 µs. All frequencies below 10 kHz shall be attenuated at a rate of 6 dB/octave.

8.7 Track average amplitude V_{TA}

The track average amplitude V_{TA} is the average of the peak-to-peak values of the signals over one revolution of the disk measured at the output of the data test head when electrically loaded as in 8.5.

8.8 Test signals

The recording frequencies specified as $1f$ and $2f$ shall be :

$1f = (3\,225 \pm 3{,}225) \times 10^3$ transitions/s,

$2f = (6\,450 \pm 6{,}450) \times 10^3$ transitions/s.

8.9 Use of DC erase

Unless otherwise specified, all write operations shall be preceded by a DC erase operation.

9 Functional testing — Data surfaces

9.1 Surface tests

9.1.1 Amplitude test

9.1.1.1 Procedure

Write on any part of the data surface at $2f$, read back and measure the V_{TA}.

9.1.1.2 Result

The upper limit of V_{TA} corrected by C_H for the data test head shall be 2,2 mV peak-to-peak at data cylinder 814 and shall increase linearly to a value of 4,0 mV peak-to-peak at data cylinder 000. The lower limit for the data track average amplitude shall be 1,2 mV peak-to-peak at data cylinder 814 and shall increase linearly to a value of 2,2 mV peak-to-peak at data cylinder 000 (see figure 15).

9.1.2 Resolution test

9.1.2.1 Procedure

Write on any part of the data surface at $1f$, read back and measure the V_{TA}. Then DC erase, write at the same position at $2f$, read back and again measure the V_{TA}.

9.1.2.2 Result

In all cases the ratio

$$\frac{\text{Average track amplitude of } 2f \text{ signal}}{\text{Average track amplitude of } 1f \text{ signal}}$$

shall be 0,75 ± 0,15.

9.1.3 Overwrite test

9.1.3.1 Procedure

Write on track 000 at $1f$ and measure the average amplitude of the $1f$ signal with a frequency-selective voltmeter. Without DC erase, overwrite once at $2f$. Measure the average amplitude of the residual $1f$ signal with the frequency-selective voltmeter.

9.1.3.2 Result

The ratio

$$\frac{\text{Average amplitude of } 1f \text{ signal after overwrite}}{\text{Average amplitude of } 1f \text{ signal before overwrite}}$$

shall be less than −40.

9.1.4 Residual noise test

9.1.4.1 Procedure

DC erase a 5-track band with data track 814 in its middle. Write at data track 814 at $2f$, read back and measure the RMS value (V_{RMS}), using a true RMS-voltmeter with a bandwidth of 10 MHz at the −6 dB point.

Then DC erase once, read back and measure the RMS value (V_{DCRMS}), unload the head and measure the RMS value of the noise due to all other noise sources (V_{NRMS}).

9.1.4.2 Result

The ratio

$$\sqrt{\frac{V^2_{DCRMS} - V^2_{NRMS}}{V_{RMS}}}$$

shall be less than 0,05.

9.2 Track quality test

9.2.1 Positive modulation test

9.2.1.1 Procedure

Write on each track at $2f$, read back and measure the V_{TA}. With a delay of $t_d = 1{,}55 \pm 0{,}15$ µs after detecting a read pulse exceeding 125 % of $0{,}5V_{TA}$, count all such further pulses during a time period of $t_{pm} = 3{,}10 \pm 0{,}15$ µs (see figure 16).

9.2.1.2 Result

Positive modulation occurs if the number of counted pulses exceeds 16.

9.2.2 Negative modulation test

9.2.2.1 Procedure

Write on each track at $2f$, read back and measure the V_{TA}. With a delay of $t_d = 1{,}55 \pm 0{,}15$ µs after detecting a read pulse not reaching 75 % of 0,5 V_{TA}, count all such further pulses during a time period $t_{nm} = 60 \pm 1$ µs (see figure 16).

9.2.2.2 Result

Negative modulation occurs if the number of counted pulses exceeds 256.

9.2.3 Missing pulse test

9.2.3.1 Procedure

Write on each track at $2f$ and read back using the AGC-amplifier.

9.2.3.2 Result

A missing pulse is any read pulse whose amplitude is less than 45 % of the AGC output voltage V_{AGC}.

9.2.4 Extra pulse test

9.2.4.1 Procedure

Write on each track at $2f$, read back and measure the V_{TA}. Then DC erase once and read back over one revolution.

9.2.4.2 Result

An extra pulse is any spurious read pulse exceeding 40 % of 0,5 V_{TA}.

10 Acceptance criteria for data surfaces

10.1 Surface test criteria

The disk pack shall meet the requirements of all tests specified in 9.1.

10.2 Track quality criteria

10.2.1 Modulation criteria

Positive or negative modulation as defined in 9.2 shall not occur in any track.

10.2.2 Errors on data tracks

10.2.2.1 Single error

A single error is the occurrence of a missing pulse (see 9.2.3) or of an extra pulse (see 9.2.4).

10.2.2.2 Correctable error

A correctable error occurs when all single errors on a data track lie within an envelope of 9 bit periods (see 12.1.1).

10.2.2.3 Uncorrectable error

An uncorrectable error occurs when all single errors on a data track do not lie within an envelope of 9 bit periods (see 12.1.1).

10.2.2.4 Error criteria

There shall be neither correctable nor uncorrectable errors in the tracks having the addresses 00000 and 00001. There shall be no uncorrectable errors in each track from 93 µs to 233,12 µs following the index.

For the purposes of data interchange there shall be no uncorrectable errors on at least 15 352 data tracks. If more data tracks without uncorrectable errors are required, this shall be subject to agreement between the supplier and the user.

11 Servo surface

11.1 General description

11.1.1 Location

The servo surface shall be the upper surface of the 6th recording disk from the top. It shall be located between data surface 10 and data surface 9 (see figure 12).

11.1.2 The servo surface and its task

The servo surface shall be used as a geometrical and timing reference for all other surfaces of the disk pack. The servo surface shall provide the means to implement the following features :

- head positioning and track following;
- write timing (write clock);
- index sensing;
- rotational position sensing.

11.1.3 Rotational frequency

For the following dibit timing relationships a nominal rotational frequency of 3 600 min^{-1} is assumed.

11.1.4 Recorded servo tracks

11.1.4.1 Two-byte interval

Each recorded servo track shall be divided into 6 720 equal intervals, called 2-byte intervals (or dual intervals). Each 2-byte interval shall correspond in time t_1 to two data bytes on any data surface.

$t_1 = 2\,480$ ns nominal.

11.1.4.2 Dibit

The read signal of a recorded servo track shall consist of pairs of pulses called dibits. Each dibit consists of a pulse of one polarity followed closely by a pulse of the opposite polarity. The time interval t_2 between these two pulses shall be small compared with $t_1/2$ (see figure 17) and its value shall be

at track 000 : t_2 = 250 ns nominal,

at track 814 : t_2 = 320 ns nominal,

measured at the point on the leading edge of the pulse amplitude which equals 50 % of the AGC reference amplitude (see 11.2.4).

11.1.4.3 Plus-odd servo track

A plus-odd servo track shall be recorded so that its read signal consists of plus-dibits occurring in the first half of the 2-byte intervals. A plus-dibit shall consist of a positive pulse followed by a negative pulse (see figure 17).

11.1.4.4 Minus-even servo track

A minus-even servo track shall be recorded so that its read signal consists of minus-dibits occurring in the second half of the 2-byte intervals. A minus-dibit shall consist of a negative pulse followed by a positive pulse (see figure 17).

11.1.4.5 Polarity of the servo read signal

The polarity of the read signal of a recorded servo track is defined by the condition that the outermost recorded servo track (track − 22,5 in the outer guard zone; see 11.1.5.7) is a plus-odd servo track (see 11.1.4.3).

11.1.4.6 Direction of magnetization

Figure 17 shows the relationship between direction of magnetization of the disk and the polarity of the two types of dibits.

11.1.5 Servo head positions and servo track geometry

11.1.5.1 Line of access and alignment of servo head

The read-gap of the servo head shall move along the line of access A (see 7.2.4 and figure 18). The centreline of the servo head gap shall coincide with the line of access to the accuracy given in 7.2.5.

11.1.5.2 Servo tracking centreline

The servo tracking centreline for each cylinder is given by the centre of the servo head gap (with the servo head positioned on the line of access) when the read signal contains equal amplitudes of the leading peaks of plus-dibits and minus-dibits. This read signal (see figure 19) is produced by adjacent plus-odd and minus-even servo tracks (see also figure 20).

The centrelines of the written data tracks of each cylinder are determined by the corresponding servo tracking centreline and the accuracy of alignment of data heads with respect to the servo head.

11.1.5.3 Co-ordinates of reference track

The nominal location of all data track centrelines and all servo track edges shall be calculated from the nominal co-ordinates of the centreline of data track 496 :

X_{496} = 129,487 mm (5.097 9 in),

Y = 7,772 mm (0.306 0 in).

11.1.5.4 Servo track spacing

The nominal spacing S between the centrelines of the servo tracks along the line of access shall be

S = 68,58 µm (2 700 µin).

This spacing S is also the nominal spacing between the data track centrelines along the line of access.

11.1.5.5 Servo track numbering (see figure 21)

The servo tracks are consecutively numbered starting at the outermost track :

− 22,5; − 21,5; ... − 0,5; + 0,5; ... + 848,5.

This numbering system has been chosen because the centrelines of the servo tracks + 0,5 to 813,5 shall be spaced nominally half-way between the data track centrelines of tracks 000 to 814.

11.1.5.6 Servo zone (see figure 21)

The servo zone shall contain 816 servo tracks alternating between plus-odd and minus-even, from servo track − 0,5 to 814,5.

11.1.5.7 Guard zones (see figure 21)

The outer guard zone shall consist of 22 plus-odd servo tracks, from servo track − 22,5 to − 1,5. The inner guard zone shall consist of 34 minus-even servo tracks, from servo tracks 815,5 to 848,5. The nominal radii (see figure 18) calculated from the values given in 11.1.5.3 and 11.1.5.4 shall be :

R_{-23} = 165,26 mm (6.506 3 in),

R_{-1} = 163,76 mm (6.447 2 in),

R_{+815} = 107,89 mm (2.247 6 in),

R_{+849} = 105,56 mm (4.155 9 in).

11.1.5.8 Head loading zone (see figures 18, 21)

The head loading zone shall extend from

R_{HL} = 175,07 mm (6.892 5 in) to

R_{-23} = 165,26 mm (6.506 3 in).

It shall be erased using AC- or DC-erase.

11.1.6 Index

11.1.6.1 Definition

The index is the point which defines the beginning and the end of a track. At the instant of having detected the index pattern (see 11.1.6.2), the index for each data track is under the corresponding read/write gap on its line of access.

11.1.6.2 Index pattern

The index pattern is the pulse sequence :

d d d d d o d o d d o d

In the servo zone "d" is a pair of dibits and "o" is an omitted pair of dibits (see figure 22).

In the guard zone "d" is a single dibit and "o" is a single omitted dibit.

11.1.6.3 Index geometry

The index pattern (see 11.1.6.2) shall be recorded on all servo tracks from −22,5 to 848,5. All corresponding dibits shall coincide in the X-direction on the line of access (see figure 18).

11.2 Measurement conditions

11.2.1 Rotational frequency

The rotational frequency shall be 3 600 ± 72 min^{-1}. For the timing measurements (see 11.3.1) a rotational frequency of 3 600 ± 36 min^{-1} is required.

11.2.2 Environmental conditions

Before measurements commence, the disk pack shall be conditioned for 24 h in the same environment as that in which the test equipment is operating and shall be run on the drive used for measurement for at least 15 min.

The testing shall be conducted under the following conditions :

- input air flow : 6 ± 1 m^3/min (210 ± 35 ft^3/min);
- air cleanliness : class 100 (see annex A);
- relative humidity : 40 to 60 %.

The pack input air temperature shall be 23 ± 3 °C (68 ± 5 °F). For the measurement of servo track locations, however, the air temperature (measured between disk surfaces 9 and 10, see figure 7) shall be 20 ± 0,25 °C (68 ± 0,5 °F).

11.2.3 Requirements for the measurement spindle

The following measurements shall be taken with the disk pack measurement drive spindle revolving at 3 600 ± 36 min^{-1}. The measurements taken in 11.2.3.3 and 11.2.3.4 are made with a high frequency cut-off defined by the flat response/high frequency asymptote intercept of 2 200 Hz and a high frequency fall-off of 18 dB per octave.

11.2.3.1 Radial runout

The total indicated radial runout measured where the spindle contacts the hub flexure shall not exceed 0,635 µm (25 µin).

11.2.3.2 Axial runout

The total indicated axial runout shall not exceed 1,27 µm (50 µin).

11.2.3.3 Acceleration of radial runout

The acceleration of radial runout shall not exceed

± 12,7 m/s^2 (± 500 in/s^2).

11.2.3.4 Acceleration of axial runout

The acceleration of axial runout shall not exceed

± 12,7 m/s^2 (± 500 in/s^2).

11.2.3.5 Test spindle diameter

The diameter of the cylinder to locate the flexure pads of the disk pack shall be

44,450 0 ± 0,002 5 mm (1.750 0 ± 0.000 1 in).

11.2.4 Read channel for servo testing

The electrical termination of the servo test head shall be 1 200 ± 60 Ω in parallel with 15 ± 3 pF, including the preamplifier input impedance and all other stray and external impedances.

The read channel shall have a frequency response flat within ± 3 dB and a phase shift within ± 7,5° from 250 kHz to 6 000 kHz.

The servo AGC-amplifier shall produce an output voltage constant to within 1 % for input voltages from $V_{IN,\ min}$ = 0,3 mV to $V_{IN,\ max}$ = 10,0 mV (see figure 14). The gain to achieve the AGC reference level V_{SAGC} shall be based upon the average of the preceding 250 two-byte intervals.

11.2.5 Servo track average amplitude V_{STA}

The servo track average amplitude V_{STA} is the average of the peak-to-peak values of the signals over one revolution of the disk measured at the output of the servo test head when electrically loaded as in 11.2.4.

11.3 Standard reference servo surface

11.3.1 Characteristics

The standard reference servo surface shall be characterized at the innermost and outermost servo tracking positions as well as at the inner and outer guard zones.

When recorded with the servo pattern shown in figures 19 and 23, using a servo test head, the V_{STA} shall be

2,4 mV at track 000,

1,5 mV at track 814,

4,8 mV at track −012 (outer guard zone),

3,0 mV at track 832 (inner guard zone).

The time interval between the 50 % V_{SAGC} levels of the two pulses of one dibit (T_1 to T_2 and T_3 to T_0 in figure 23) shall be

at track 000 : 250 ns nominal,

at track 814 : 320 ns nominal.

11.3.2 Secondary standard reference servo surface

This is a surface whose output is related to the standard reference servo surface via a calibration factor C_{SD}.

The calibration factor C_{SD} is defined as

$$C_{SD} = \frac{\text{Standard reference servo surface output}}{\text{Secondary standard reference servo surface output}}$$

To qualify as a secondary standard reference servo surface,

a) the calibration factor C_{DS} for such disks shall satisfy $0{,}90 \leqslant C_{SD} \leqslant 1{,}10$ at the measured tracks;

b) the dibit pulse width (T_1 to T_2 and T_3 to T_0 in figure 23) shall be

at track 000 : 250 ± 20 ns,

at track 814 : 320 ± 20 ns.

11.4 Servo test head

11.4.1 Description

Disk measurements shall be taken with a suitable test head[1]. The test head shall be calibrated to the standard reference servo surface.

11.4.2 Gap width

The width of the read gap (measured optically) shall be

62,2 ± 2,5 µm (2 450 ± 100 µin).

11.4.3 Gap length

The test head ferrite core shall have a gap length of

2,54 ± 0,51 µm (100 ± 20 µin).

11.4.4 Offset angle

The angle between the read gap in the ferrite core and the line of access shall be 0° ± 30′.

11.4.5 Flying height

When flying over track 814, the test head shall have a flying height at the gap of

0,89 ± 0,05 µm (35 ± 2 µin).

11.4.6 Inductance

The total head inductance shall be 25 ± 2,5 µH measured in air at 1 MHz.

11.4.7 Resonant frequency

As measured at the head cable connector, the resonant frequency of the head shall be 10,5 ± 1,5 MHz.

11.4.8 Calibration factor

The calibration factor C_{SH} shall satisfy

$0{,}90 \leqslant C_{SH} \leqslant 1{,}10.$

C_{SH} is defined by

$$C_{SH} = \frac{\text{Standard reference servo surface output}}{\text{Servo test head output}}$$

1) Information on suitable test heads may be obtained from the Secretariat of ISO/TC 97, or from the ISO Central Secretariat.

when measured on a standard reference servo surface, or by

$$C_{SH} = \frac{\text{Standard reference servo surface output}}{(\text{Servo test head output}) \times C_{SD}}$$

when measured on a secondary standard reference servo surface.

11.4.9 Dibit pulse width

The time interval between the 50 % V_{SAGC} levels (see 11.2.4) of the two pulses of one dibit (T_1 to T_2 and T_3 to T_0 in figure 23) shall be

at track 000 : 250 ± 40 ns,

at track 814 : 320 ± 40 ns.

when measured on a standard reference servo surface.

11.5 Servo surface signal requirements

11.5.1 Servo signal timing

Figure 23 shows the servo signal with the servo head in the servo tracking centreline position. All timing measurements shall be made at 50 % V_{SAGC} (see 11.2.4).

11.5.1.1 Requirements for time intervals

The time of each two-byte interval shall be

time interval T_1 to next T_1 = 2 480 ± 80 ns.

The time of each byte interval shall be

time interval T_1 to T_3 = 1 240 ± 80 ns

and

time interval T_3 to T_1 = 1 240 ± 80 ns.

The time intervals T_1 to T_2 and T_3 to T_0 between the two pulses of one dibit shall increase steadily from 250 ± 80 ns at track 000 to 320 ± 80 ns at track 814.

11.5.1.2 Cumulative timing error

To ensure reliable operation of the servo track phase locked oscillator it is necessary to limit sudden changes in the positions of the T_1 and T_3 edges.

Either of the two following criteria may be agreed between the interchange parties :

a) With the exception of the allowable missing dibits, every T_1 and T_3 edge shall be within ± 40 ns of its theoretical position. The theoretical position is that location where each and every timing edge is equally spaced with respect to the preceding and following edge. (This requirement is directed at limiting any frequency modulation discrepancies of the servo data.)

b) Eight consecutive dibits shall be such that the algebraic sum of the timing differences between their actual positions (T_1, T_3) and their predicted positions does not exceed 150 ns. The predicted positions shall be based on the average of 100 intervals immediately preceding the eight dibits being examined.

11.5.1.3 Guard zone timing

The dibits on two adjacent servo tracks within the guard zones shall coincide with each other within 150 ns.

11.5.2 Servo signal amplitude

11.5.2.1 Average amplitude in servo zones

The maximum V_{STA} corrected by C_{SH} measured at the servo test head shall be 3,35 mV at track 000 and 2,10 mV at track 814.

The corresponding minimum amplitude shall be 1,45 mV at track 000 and 0,9 mV at track 814.

11.5.2.2 Average amplitude in guard zones

The V_{STA} corrected by C_{SH} measured at the servo test head shall be between 1,8 mV and 4,2 mV in the inner guard zone and between 2,9 mV and 6,7 mV in the outer guard zone.

However, these limits may be violated for periods up to 25 µs. Such periods shall be separated by not less than 1 ms.

11.5.2.3 Leading pulse amplitude

The amplitude of the leading pulses of the dibits in the servo zones shall not exceed 130 % of V_{SAGC}. The amplitudes shall be measured after the servo AGC-amplifier.

11.5.2.4 Missing dibits

If the leading pulse amplitude of a dibit in the servo zone is less than 70 % of V_{SAGC}, this dibit is considered missing. Missing dibits shall not occur

a) in consecutive two-byte intervals;

b) in the index pattern (see figure 22);

c) in more than four non-consecutive two-byte intervals per servo tracking centreline.

11.5.3 Servo surface noise

11.5.3.1 Noise limits for two-byte intervals

Between the positive going pulses of the dibit pattern, read in the servo tracking centreline, no positive signal shall exceed 25 % of V_{SAGC} for a time of t_3 = 330 ns and t_4 = 930 ns (see figure 23).

Between the negative going pulses of the dibit pattern, read in the servo tracking centreline, no negative signal shall exceed 25 % of V_{SAGC} for a time of t_5 = 930 ns and t_6 = 330 ns (see figure 23).

Any positive or negative signal not meeting the above requirements during a two-byte interval shall be considered one count of noise. On any servo tracking centreline the count shall not exceed four. In any pair of consecutive two-byte intervals the noise count shall not exceed one.

11.5.3.2 Noise limits for the index pattern

Between the positive going pulses of the dibits adjacent to the omitted dibits of the index pattern, no positive signal shall exceed 25 % of V_{SAGC} for a time of t_7 = 3 410 ns (see figure 24).

Between the negative going pulses of the dibits adjacent to the omitted dibits of the index pattern, no negative signal shall exceed 25 % of V_{SAGC} for a time of t_8 = 2 810 ns (see figure 24).

11.5.3.3 Noise limits for head loading zone

Continuous noise shall not exceed 0,1 mV base-to-peak, measured at the servo test head. Bursts of noise exceeding the continuous noise threshold shall have a maximum duration of 100 µs and be separated from each other by at least 2 ms.

11.6 Servo surface track locations

11.6.1 Spacing of servo tracking centrelines

The spacing between any two adjacent servo tracking centrelines (see 11.1.5.2) when measured along the line of access and averaged over one revolution at 20 ± 0,25 °C (68 ± 0,5 °F) shall be

68,6 ± 1,0 µm (2 700 ± 40 µin).

11.6.2 Co-ordinates of the reference track

The co-ordinates of the centreline of data track 496 at 20 °C (68 °F) shall be :

X_{496} = 129,487 ± 0,025 mm (5.097 9 ± 0.00 1 in),

Y = 7,772 ± 0,051 mm (0.306 0 ± 0.002 in).

11.6.3 Position of data tracks 000 and 814

The distance of the centreline of data tracks 000 and 814 from that of data track 496 measured along the line of access at 20 °C (68 °F) shall be :

$X_0 - X_{496}$ = 34,016 ± 0,051 mm (1.339 ± 0.002 in),

$X_{496} - X_{814}$ = 21,808 ± 0,025 mm (0.859 ± 0.001 in).

11.6.4 Runout of servo tracking centrelines

The runout of the servo tracking centrelines shall not exceed 5,1 µm (200 µin), total indicator reading.

11.6.5 Index pattern location

The corresponding dibits of the index patterns of all servo tracks shall pass the line of access within ± 80 ns.

Section four — Pre-initialization

12 Data track pre-initialization

12.1 General requirements

12.1.1 Data write clock

The data write clock shall be derived from the servo information prerecorded on the servo surface of the disk pack (see also clause 11), so that variation in rotational frequency does not cause variation in bit recording density. The nominal bit period shall be 155 ns, which is 0,125 of the nominal byte interval (see 11.5.1.1).

12.1.2 Mode of recording

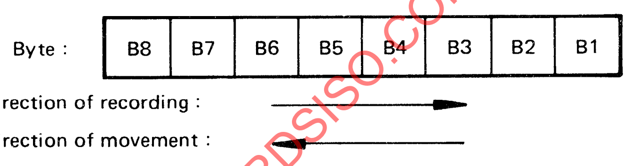
The mode of recording shall be modified frequency modulation (MFM) for which the conditions are : a flux transition shall be written at the centre of each bit cell containing a ONE and at each cell boundary between consecutive bit cells containing ZEROS.

12.1.3 Index

See 11.1.6.

12.1.4 Byte

A byte is a group of eight bits recorded along a track numbered B8 to B1 in order of recording.



12.1.5 Hexadecimal notation

Hexadecimal notation is used hereafter to denote a number of bytes frequently used in this International Standard :

(00) for (B8 to B1) = 0000 0000

(01) for (B8 to B1) = 0000 0001

(02) for (B8 to B1) = 0000 0010

(08) for (B8 to B1) = 0000 1000

(12) for (B8 to B1) = 0001 0010

(19) for (B8 to B1) = 0001 1001

(FF) for (B8 to B1) = 1111 1111

12.1.6 Error correcting code (ECC)

This data checking method shall be capable of detecting single bursts of all errors up to 22 bits in length and correcting single bursts of errors up to 11 bits in length. The 7 ECC-bytes shall be hardware-generated by shifting serially the relevant bits, specified later in this International Standard, through a 56 bit shift register with feedback described by the generator polynomial :

$$x^{56} + x^{55} + x^{49} + x^{45} + x^{41} + x^{39} + x^{38} + x^{37} + x^{36} + x^{31} + x^{22} + x^{19} + x^{17} + x^{16} + x^{15} + x^{14} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{9} + x^{5} + x^{1} + 1$$

They shall be appended to each part of the track (i.e. home address, count and data block of record 0) written on the disk pack. For a possible implementation of an error correcting code (ECC) see annex C.

12.1.6.1 Correctable errors

An error is correctable when the erroneous bits are within a part of the track subjected to ECC checking as described in 12.3 (i.e. in the home address, count and data block of record 0) and when the error extends over no more than 11 consecutive bits. For a possible implementation of an error correcting code (ECC) see annex C.

12.1.6.2 Uncorrectable errors

An error is uncorrectable when the erroneous bits are within a part of a track not subjected to ECC checking or when the error extends over more than 11 consecutive bits.

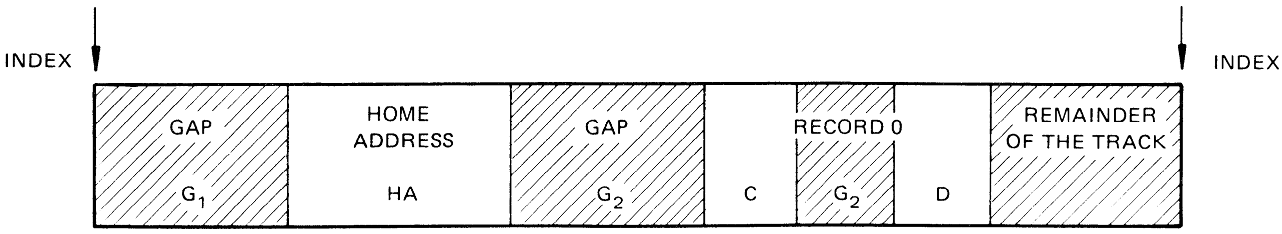


Figure 1 — Track layout of an initialized data track

12.2 Track layout of an initialized data track

The different parts of this layout shall be as defined in 12.2.1 to 12.2.3.

12.2.1 Gap (G_1)

A gap is the space between the different fields of the track.

12.2.2 Home address (HA)

The home address contains information which defines the physical location and characteristics of a track.

12.2.3 Record zero

Record 0 is the only record on the track. On cylinders 000 to 807 it contains information to allocate alternative tracks, if any. On cylinders 808 to 814 it contains information to allocate the corresponding defective track, if any.

12.3 Detailed description of an initialized data track

12.3.1 Index gap (G_1)

This is a gap preceding the home address. At writing 83 (00)-bytes shall be recorded with no tolerance from the index up to the start of the home address.

12.3.2 Home address (HA)

The home address shall comprise 24 bytes. As a result of interchange, the start of the home address is located 83 ± 2 bytes from the index when reading, due to alignment tolerances of the read-write heads with regard to the servo head.

The structure of the home address shall be as shown in figure 2.

12.3.2.1 Synchronization

This field shall comprise

— 7 (00)-bytes,

— 2 (19)-bytes.

These two (19)-bytes serve to identify the start of the actual information.

12.3.2.2 Physical address (PA)

This field shall comprise 2 bytes; it defines the physical address of the track. The significance of the bits in the bytes shall be :

— the first byte shall indicate the low order cylinder address, i.e. it shall represent the numbers 0 to 255 in binary notation;

— in the second byte :

the bit in position B8 shall always be ZERO;

the bit in position B7 shall indicate the high order cylinder address 512;

the bit in position B6 shall indicate the high order cylinder address 256;

the bits in positions B5 to B1 shall indicate the head addresses 0 to 18 in binary notation, the bit in position B5 being the most significant bit.

12.3.2.3 Flag (F)

This field shall comprise one single byte; it indicates defective and alternative tracks :

— the bits in position B8 to B3 shall always be ZERO;

— the two-bit combinations in position B2, B1 shall have the significance shown in table 1.

SYNCHRONIZATION		PA	F	C	H	ECC	END
7 bytes (00)	2 bytes (19)	2 bytes	1 byte	2 bytes	2 bytes	7 bytes	1 byte (FF)

Figure 2 — Structure of home address

Table 1 — Significance of two bit combinations in position B2, B1

B2, B1	Cylinders	Meaning
00	000 to 807	Good original track
	808 to 814	Good unassigned alternative track
01	000 to 807	Shall not occur in these cylinders
	808 to 814	Good assigned alternative track
10	000 to 807	Defective original track, a good alternative track being assigned in one of cylinders 808 to 814
	808 to 814	Shall not occur in these cylinders
11	000 to 807	Shall not occur in these cylinders
	808 to 814	Defective track, no alternative track allocated

12.3.2.4 Cylinder (C)

This field shall comprise 2 bytes which specify in binary notation the address of the cylinder. The first byte shall contain the high order cylinder addresses 256 and 512. The bits in position B8 to B3 shall always be ZERO. The bits in positions B2 and B1 can be ZERO or ONE.

If the first byte is a (00)-byte, a (01) or a (02) byte, the second byte shall represent in binary notation a value in the range 0 to 255. If the first byte is a (03)-byte, the second byte shall represent in binary notation a value in the range 0 to 46.

12.3.2.5 Head (H)

This field shall comprise two bytes. They shall specify the address of a track within a cylinder :

- the first byte shall always be a (00)-byte;
- the second byte shall represent in binary notation a value in the range 0 to 18.

12.3.2.6 Error correcting code (ECC)

These bytes shall be generated as defined in 12.1.6 using the bytes of HA beginning with the second (19)-byte of the synchronization field (see 12.3.2.1) and ending with the head address.

12.3.2.7 End of home address

The home address shall end with one (FF)-byte.

12.3.3 Intermediate gap (G_2)

A gap G_2 of 39 (00)-bytes shall be recorded between the home address and the start of the first field of record 0.

12.3.4 Record 0

This field shall comprise three parts :

- the count of record 0;
- the gap;
- the data block of record 0.

12.3.4.1 Count of record 0 (CR)

This field shall comprise 28 bytes (see the diagram below). It shall contain information which defines the physical location and characteristics of record 0 or, for a defective track, the physical location of an allocated alternative track. For an alternative track, if assigned, this field shall contain the information defining the physical location of the defective track, to which this alternative track is assigned.

SYNCHRONIZATION		PA	F	C and H	R	KL	DL	ECC	END
7 bytes (00)	2 bytes (19)	2 bytes	1 byte	4 bytes	1 byte (00)	1 byte (00)	2 bytes (00) (08)	7 bytes	1 byte (FF)

Figure 3 — Count of record 0

12.3.4.1.1 Synchronization

This part shall contain the 9 bytes described in 12.3.2.1.

12.3.4.1.2 Physical address

This part shall contain the 2 bytes described in 12.3.2.2.

12.3.4.1.3 Flag

This part shall contain the byte described in 12.3.2.3.

12.3.4.1.4 Cylinder and head

This part shall contain the 4 bytes described in 12.3.2.4 and 12.3.2.5, with two exceptions :

— on a defective track in cylinder 000 to 807, C and H contain cylinder and head number of the alternative track replacing this defective track;

— on an assigned alternative track in cylinders 808 to 814, C and H contain cylinder and head number of the defective track being replaced by this alternative track.

12.3.4.1.5 Record (R)

This part shall contain one single (00)-byte. It identifies records on the track.

12.3.4.1.6 Key length (KL)

This part shall contain one single (00)-byte.

12.3.4.1.7 Data length (DL)

This part shall specify the number of information bytes in the data block. It shall comprise two bytes, a (00)-byte and a (08)-byte.

12.3.4.1.8 Error correcting code (ECC)

This part shall comprise 7 bytes generated as defined in 12.1.6, using all the bytes of the count of record 0, beginning with the second (19)-byte of the synchronization field (see 12.3.4.1.1) and ending with the DL bytes (see 12.3.4.1.7).

12.3.4.1.9 End of count

The count of record 0 shall end with one (FF)-byte.

12.3.4.2 Intermediate gap (G_2)

A gap of 39 (00)-bytes shall be recorded between the end of the count and the start of the data block.

12.3.4.3 Data block of record 0

The data block shall comprise 25 bytes as shown in figure 4.

12.3.4.3.1 Synchronization

This part shall comprise the 9 bytes described in 12.3.2.1.

12.3.4.3.2 Information

This part shall comprise 8 (00)-bytes as specified in the DL part of the count (see 12.3.4.1.7).

12.3.4.3.3 Error correcting code (ECC)

This part shall comprise 7 bytes generated as defined in 12.1.6, using all the bytes of the data block starting with the second (19)-byte of synchronization (see 12.3.4.3.1) and ending with the last information byte (see 12.3.4.3.2).

12.3.4.3.4 End of the data block

The data block shall end with one (FF)-byte.

12.3.5 Remainder of the track

The remainder of the track up to the index shall be filled with approximately 13 200 (00)-bytes.

SYNCHRONIZATION		INFORMATION	ECC	END	REMAINDER OF THE TRACK (INDEX)
7 bytes (00)	2 bytes (19)	8 bytes (00)	7 bytes	1 byte (FF)	

Figure 4 — Data block of record 0

12.3.6 Summary of pre-initialized data track

The above clauses can be summarized by figure 5.

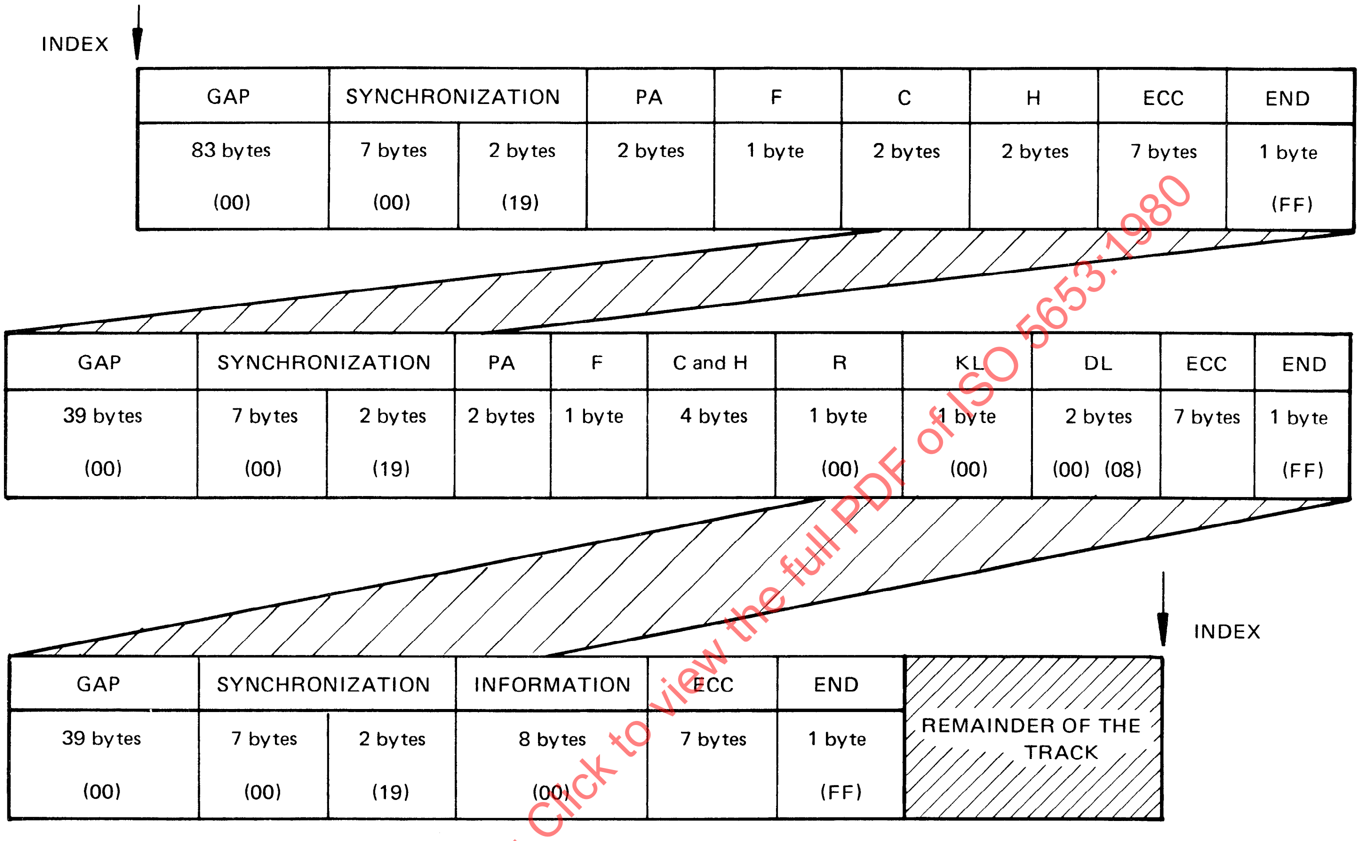


Figure 5

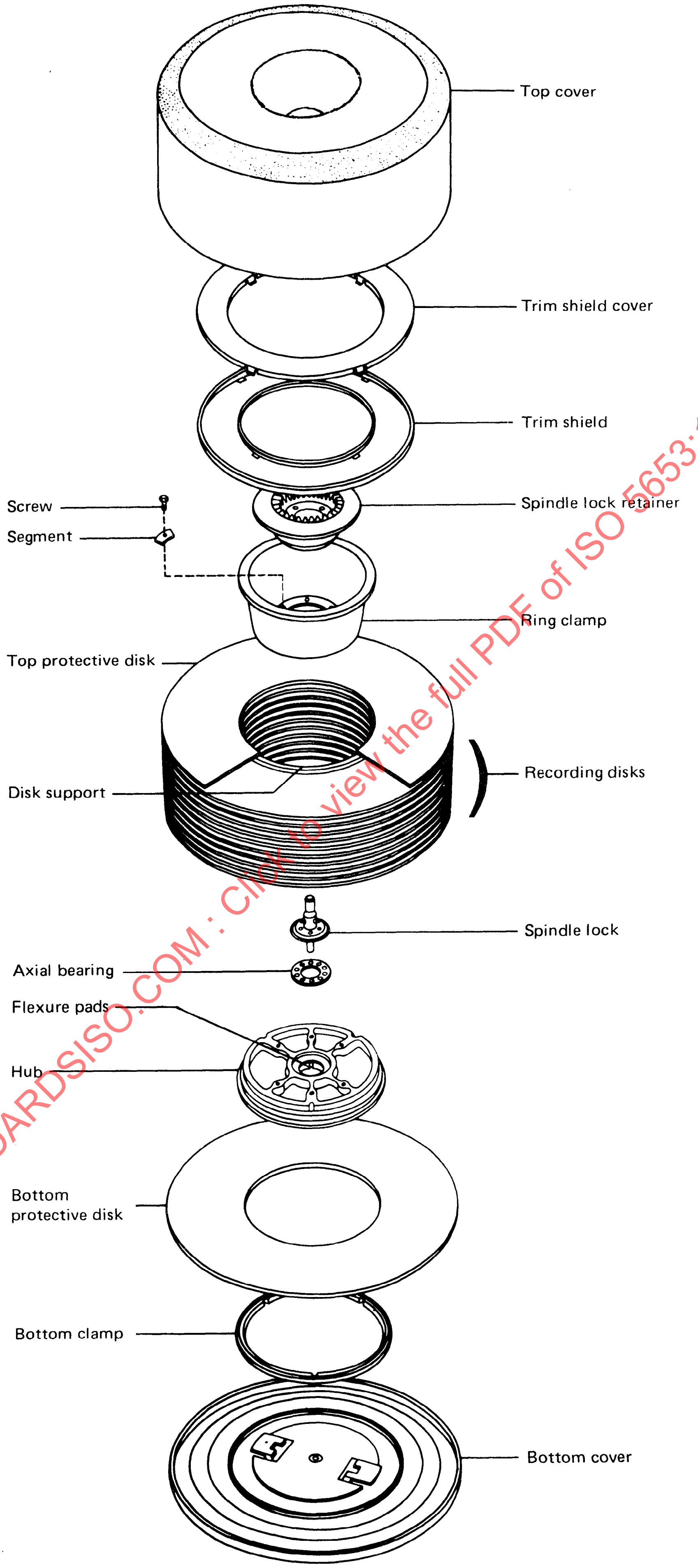


Figure 6 — Disk pack, exploded view

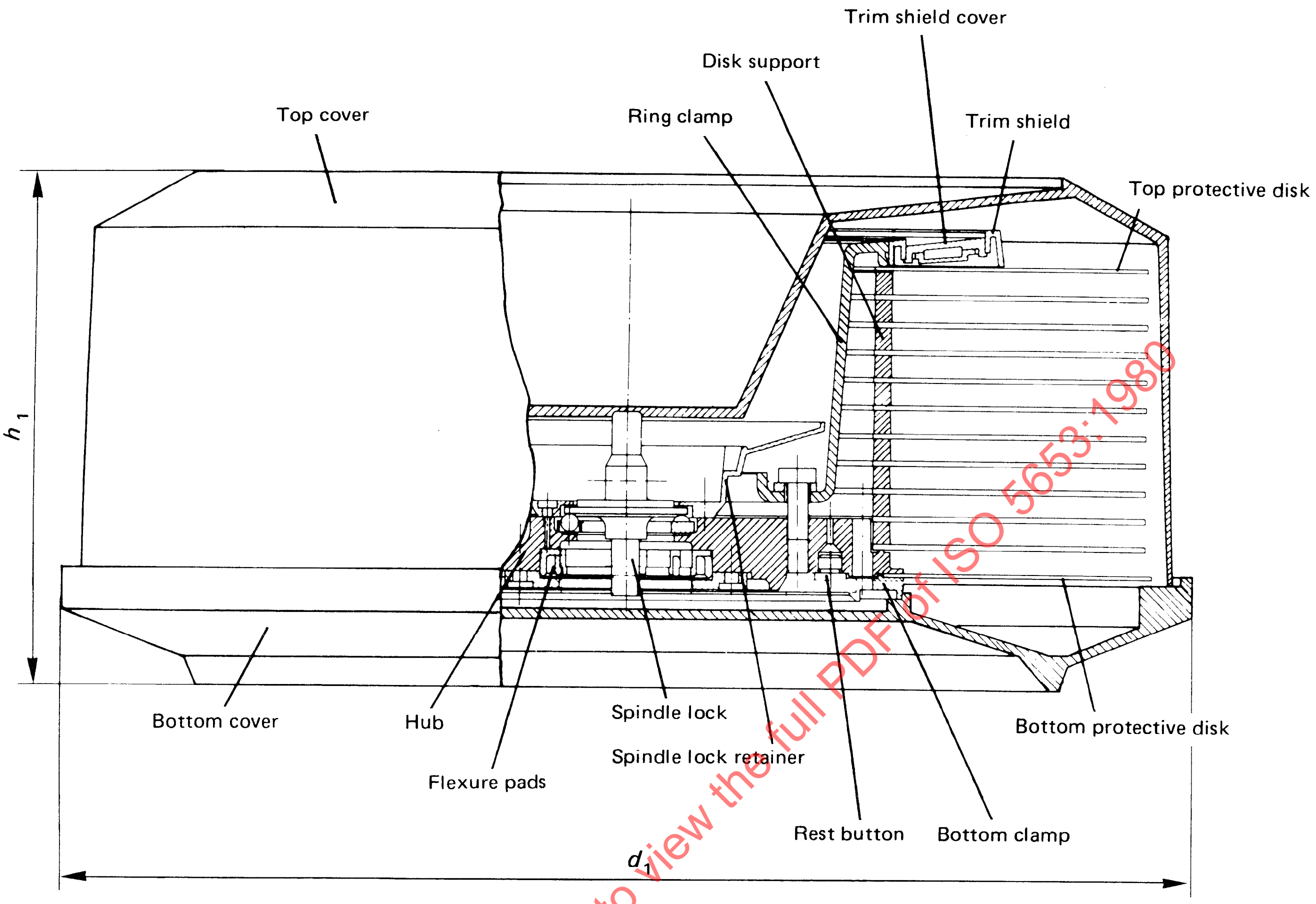


Figure 7 — Part sectional view of disk pack with covers

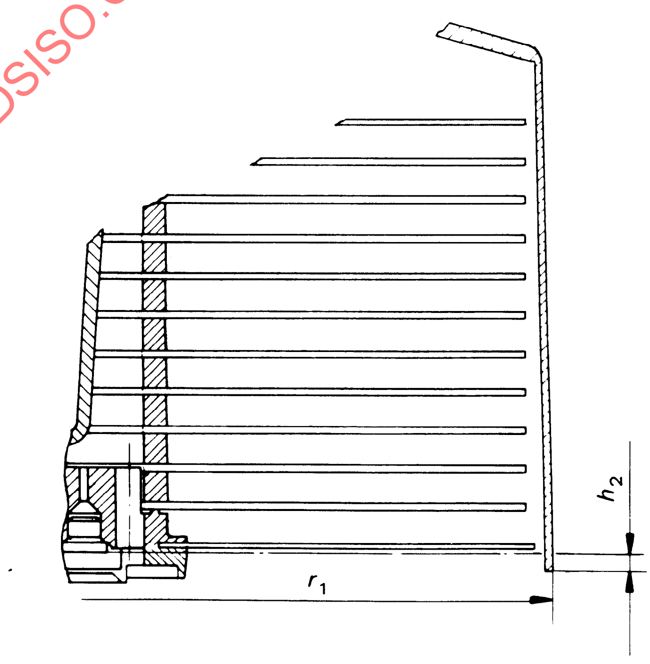


Figure 8 — Top cover/ pack centreline relationship

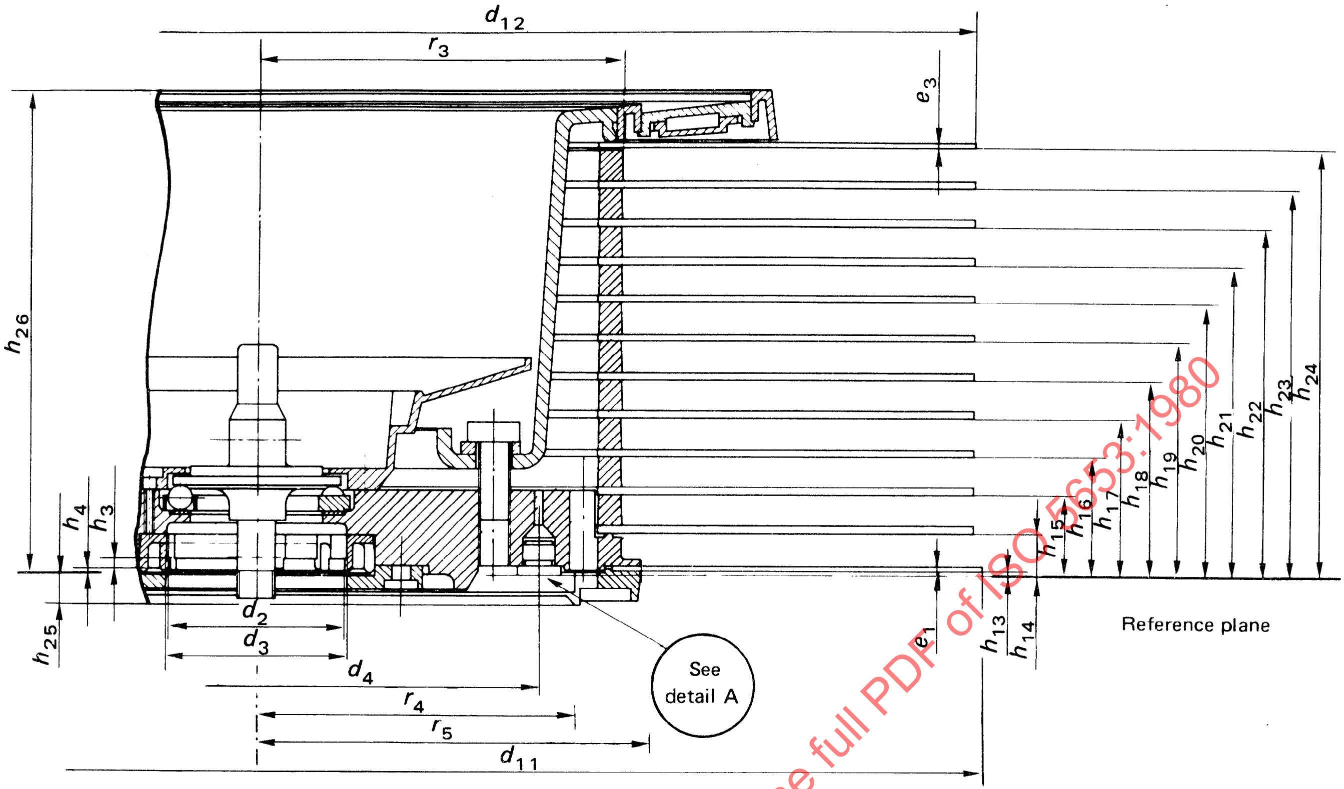


Figure 9 — Partial cross-section of disk pack

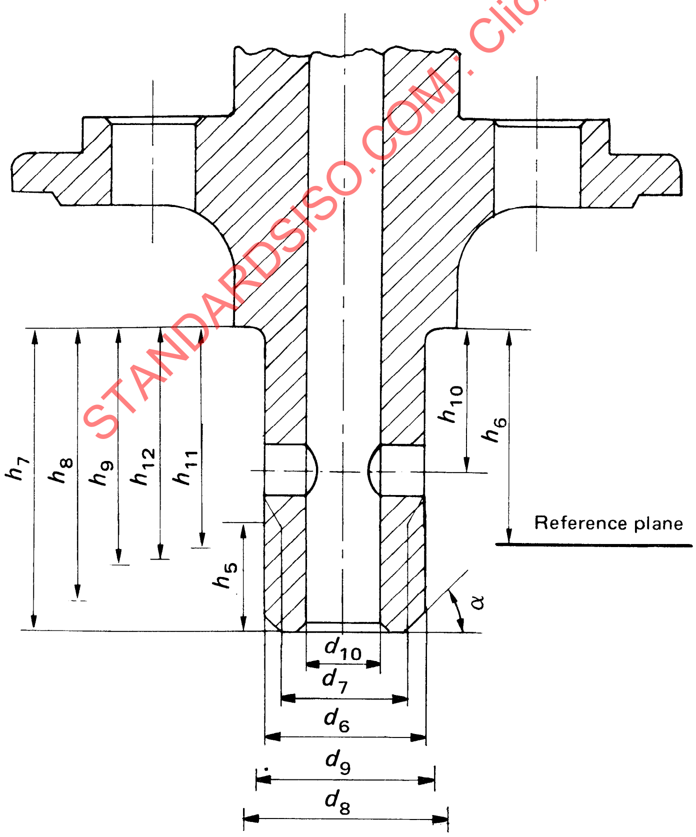
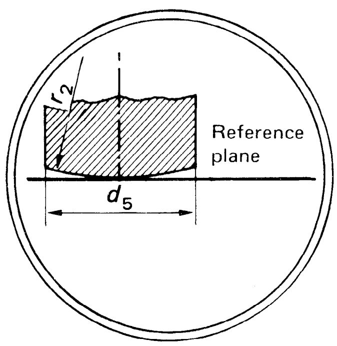


Figure 10 — Part detail of spindle lock



Detail A

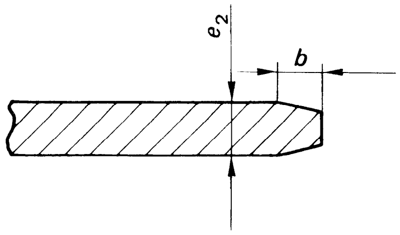


Figure 11 — Disk edge chamfer

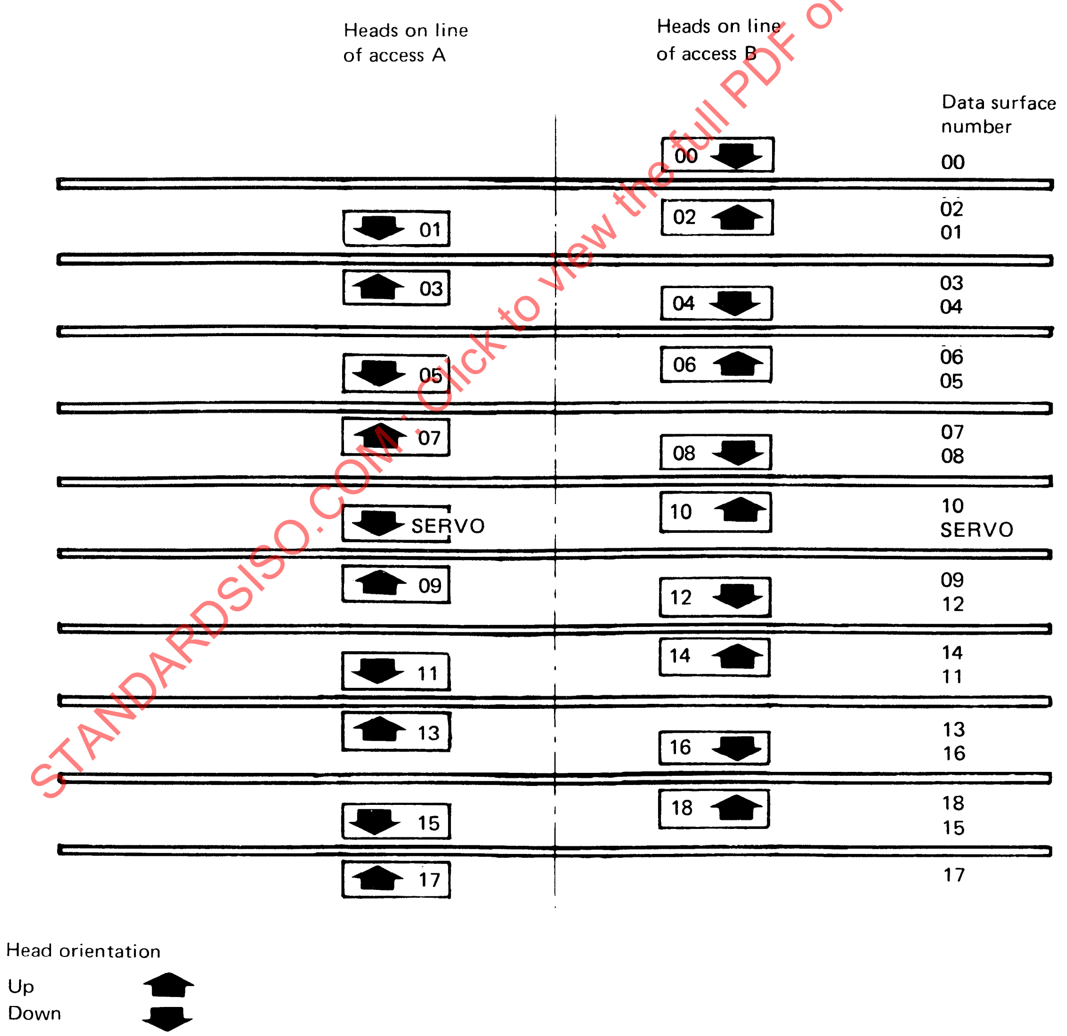


Figure 12 — Location of heads and surfaces

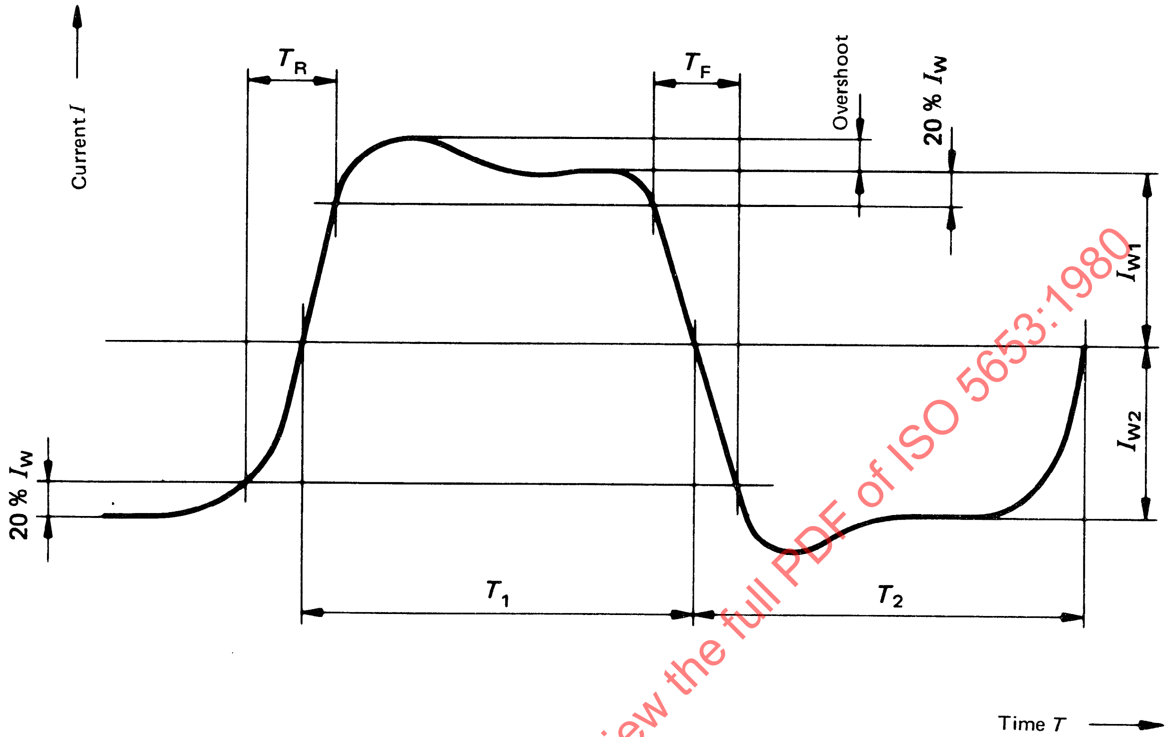


Figure 13 — Write current waveform

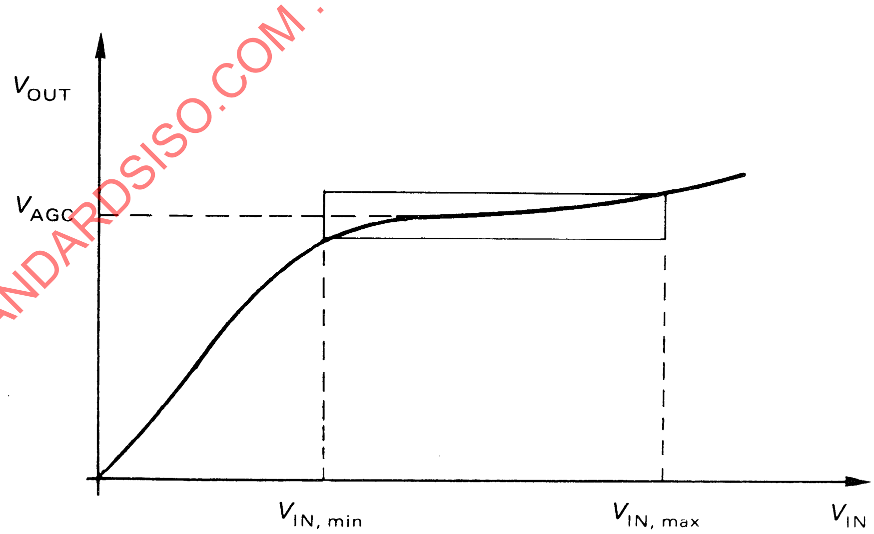


Figure 14 — AGC-amplifier characteristics

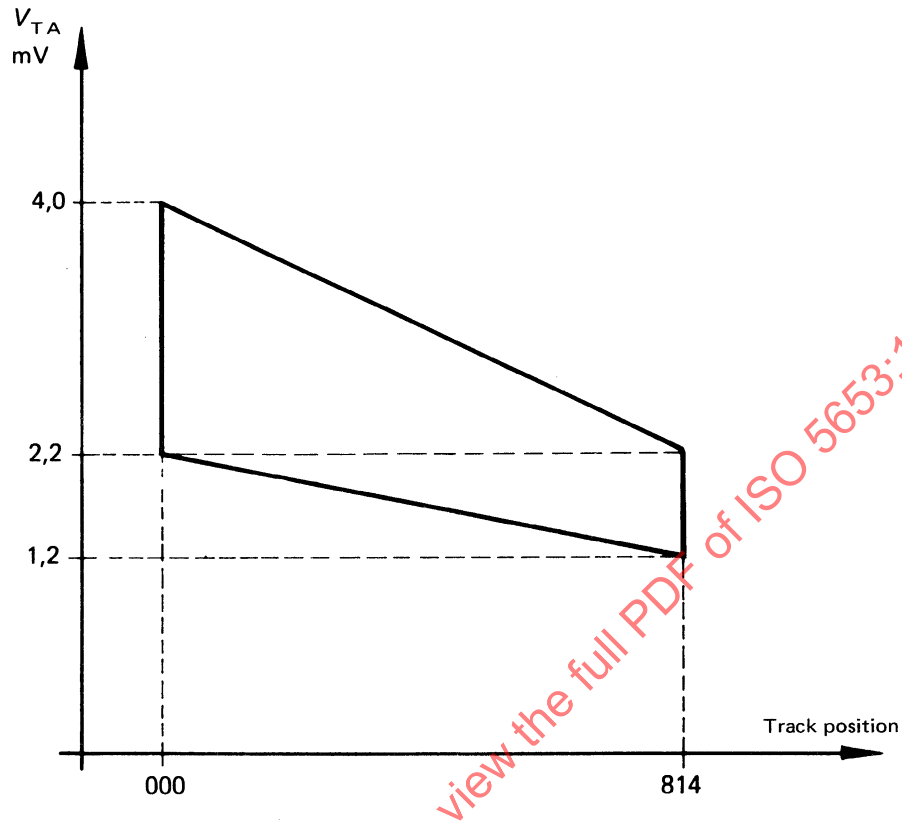


Figure 15 — Track average amplitude

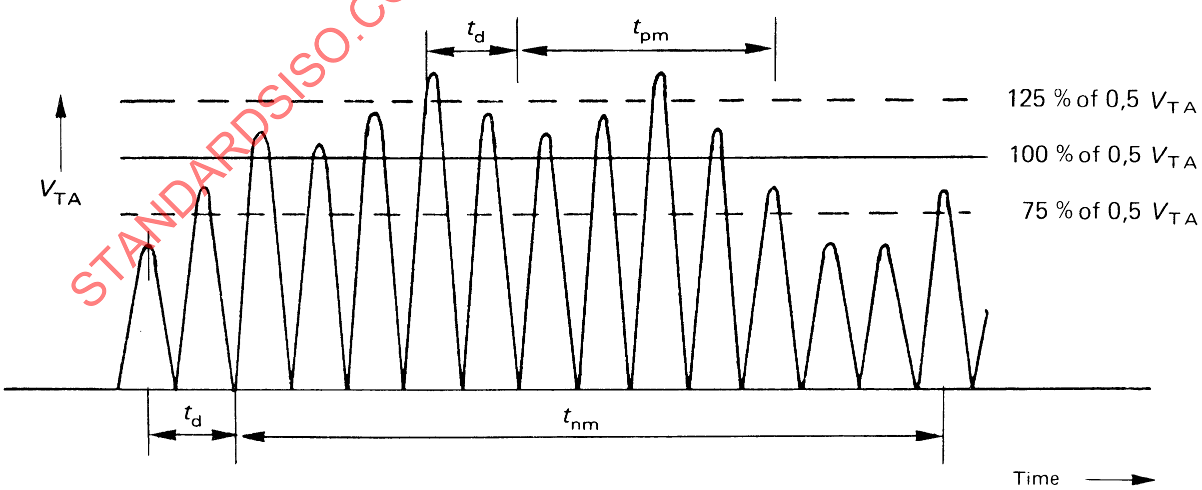


Figure 16 — Modulation tests

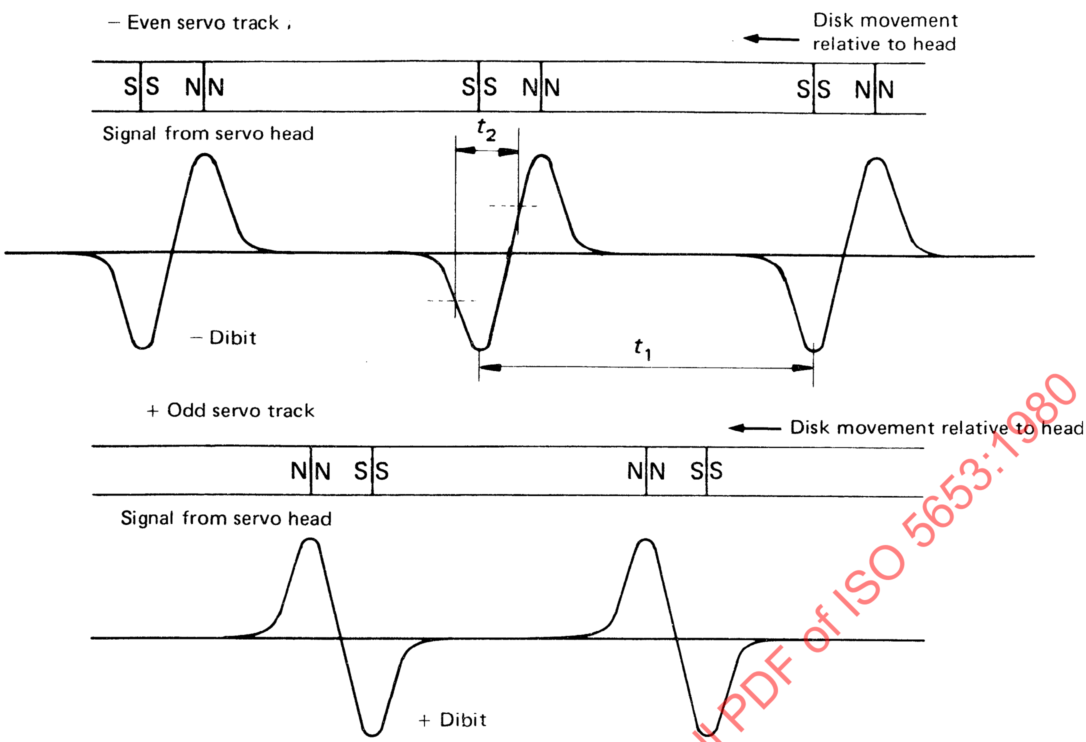


Figure 17 — Minus-even and plus-odd tracks

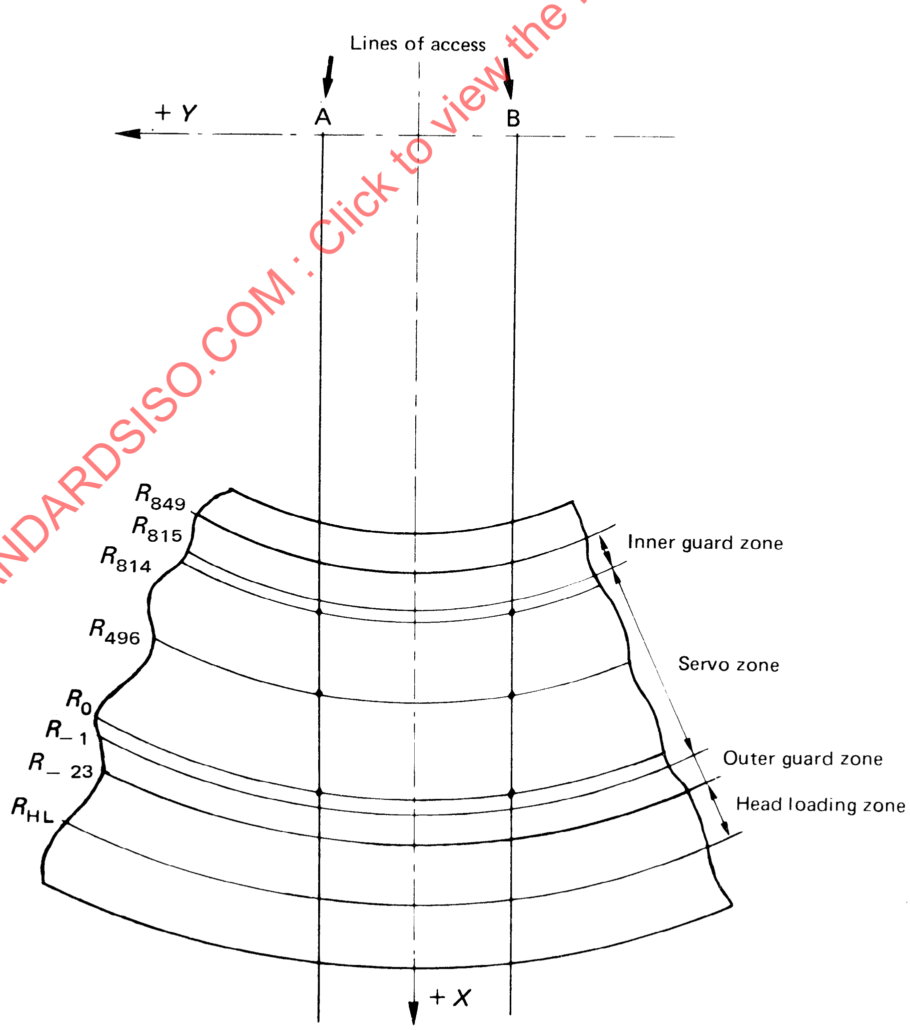


Figure 18 — Servo track geometry

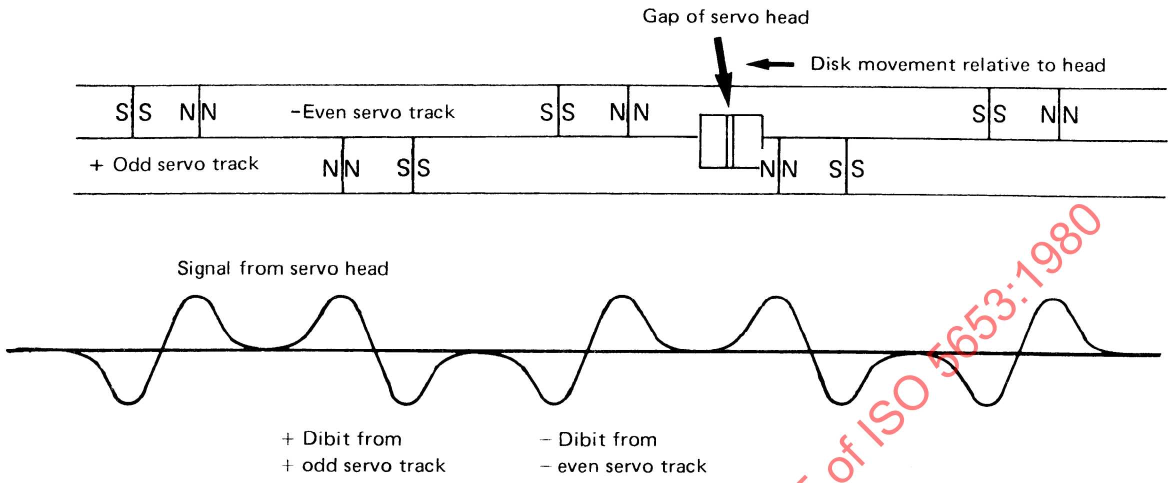


Figure 19 — Servo head signal at servo tracking centreline

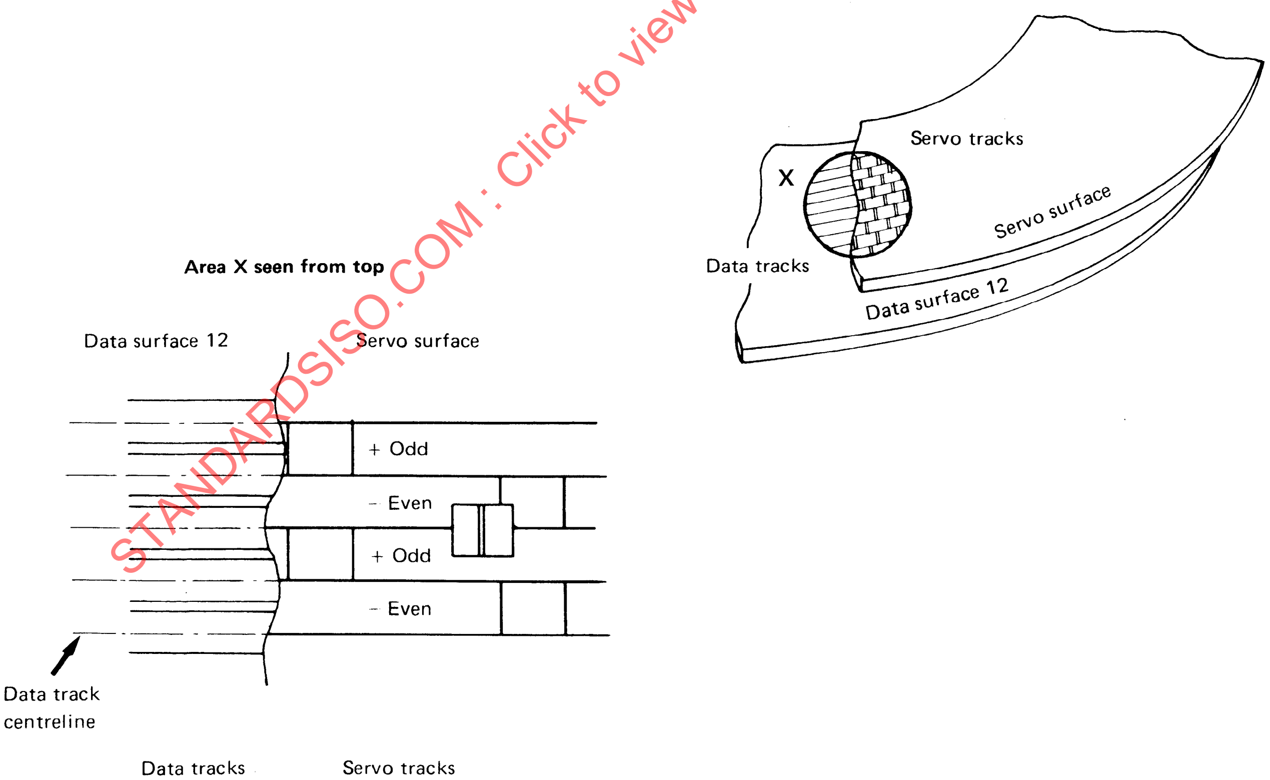


Figure 20 — Servo head positioning

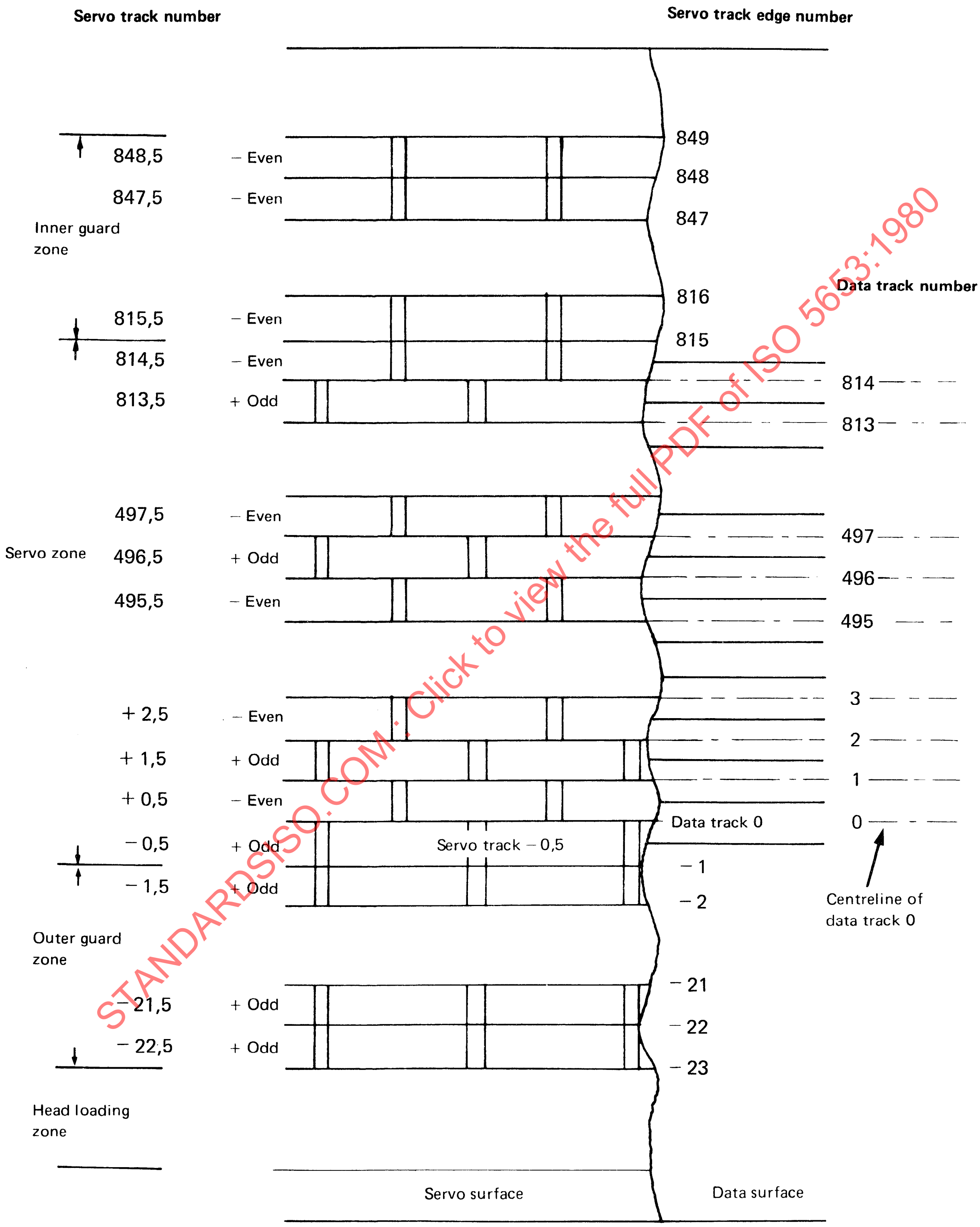


Figure 21 — Relationship between tracks on servo and data surfaces

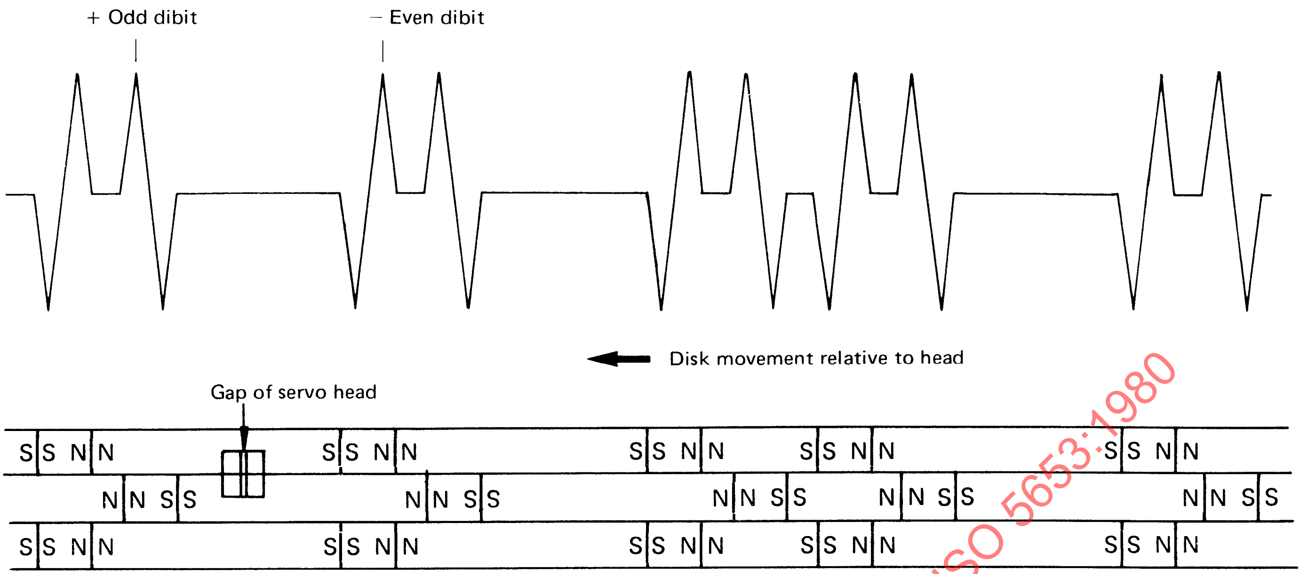


Figure 22 — Index pattern

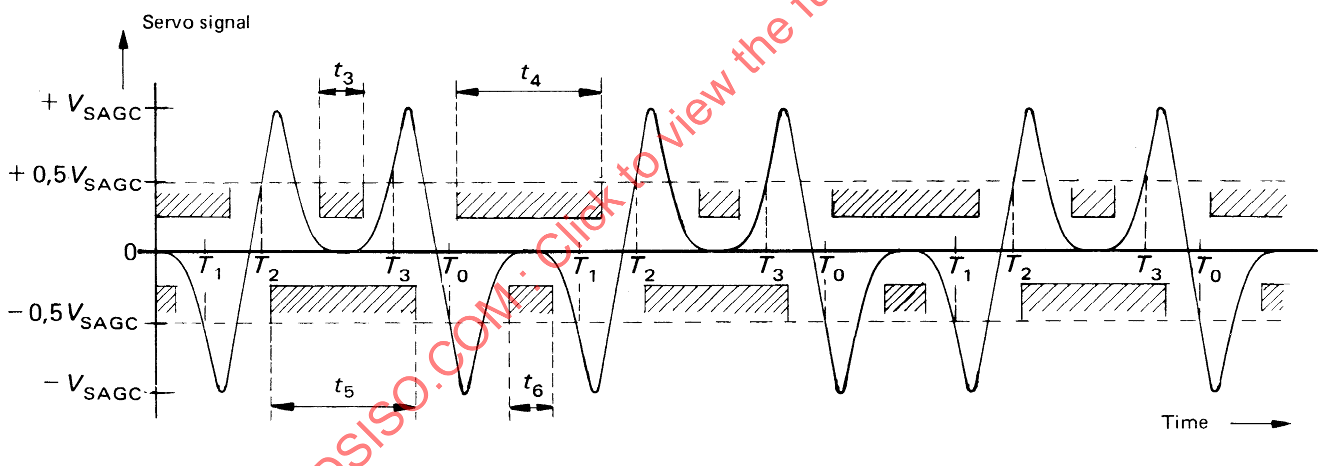


Figure 23 — Timing, amplitude and noise constraints for servo signal

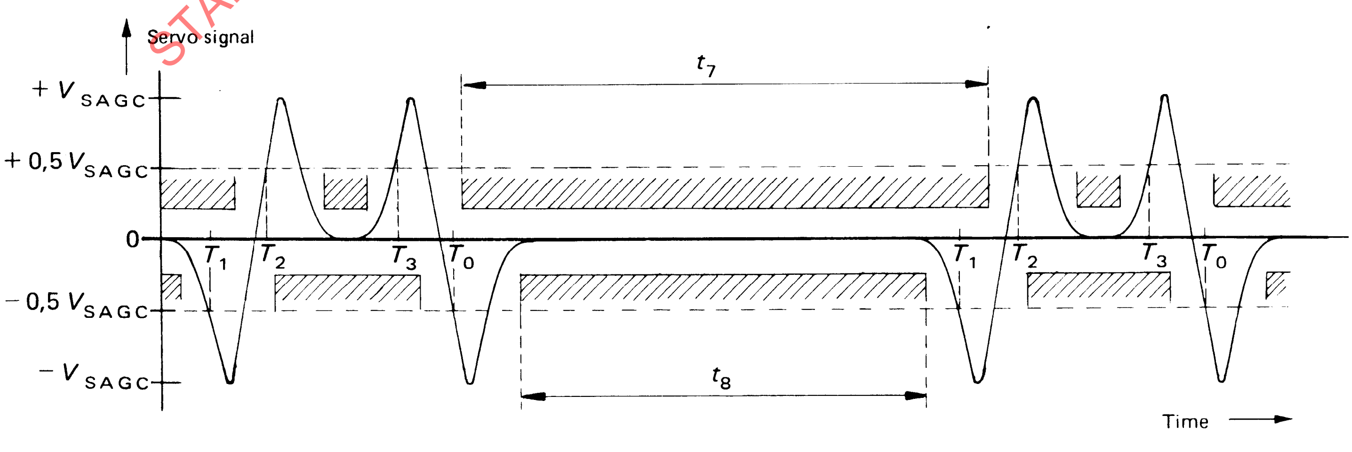


Figure 24 — Noise constraints for index pattern

Annex A

Air cleanliness class 100[1)]

Classification of air cleanliness is based on particle count with a maximum allowable number of specified minimum sized particles per unit volume and on statistical average particle size distribution.

It should be recognized that single sample distribution may deviate from this curve because of local or temporary conditions. Counts below 0,35 particles per litre are unreliable except when a large number of samplings is taken.

A.1 Definition[2)]

Class 100 is defined as follows :

Particle count not to exceed a total of 3,5 particles per litre (100 particles per cubic foot) of size 0,5 µm and larger.

The statistical average particle size distribution is given with figure 25. Class 100 means that 3,5 particles per litre (100 particles per cubic foot) of a size 0,5 µm are allowed, but only 0,035 particles per litre (1 particle per cubic foot) of a size 4,0 µm.

A.2 Test method[3)]

For particles in the 0,5 to 5,0 µm size range, equipment employing light-scattering principles shall be used. The air in the controlled environment is sampled at a known flow rate. Particles contained in the sampled air are passed through an illuminated sensing zone in the optical chamber of the instrument. Light scattered by individual particles is received by a photodetector which converts the light pulses into electrical current pulses. An electronic system relates the pulse height to particle size and counts the pulses such that the number of particles in relation to particle size is registered or displayed.

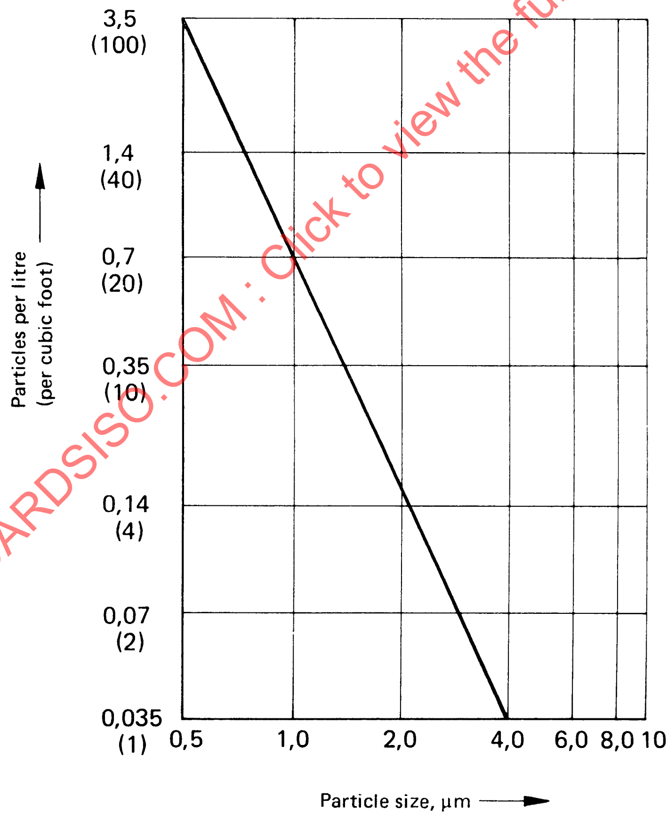


Figure 25 — Particle size distribution curve of air cleanliness class 100

1) See 6.5.1.

2) USA Federal Standard 209 B, available from the General Services Administration, Specifications Activity, Printed Materials Supply Division, Building 197, Naval Weapons Plant, Washington, DC 20407, USA.

3) ASTM Standard F 50, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, USA.

Annex B

Measurement of track width[1]

DC erase a 7-track wide band with track 800 in the centre of the band. Write with $1f$ frequency in track 800 using the head to be tested, then read back. The read back signal amplitude in this position is called 100 %.

Move the head along its line of access over the disk in increments not greater than 0,005 mm (0.000 2 in) to the left or to the right of track 800 until the read back signal becomes zero.

Determine the read back signal amplitude at each incremental move and plot the relative amplitude (y axis) versus the displacement (x axis).

See figure 26 for reading track width.

The fringing of the curve at the low level end of the curve shall be ignored for determining the track width.

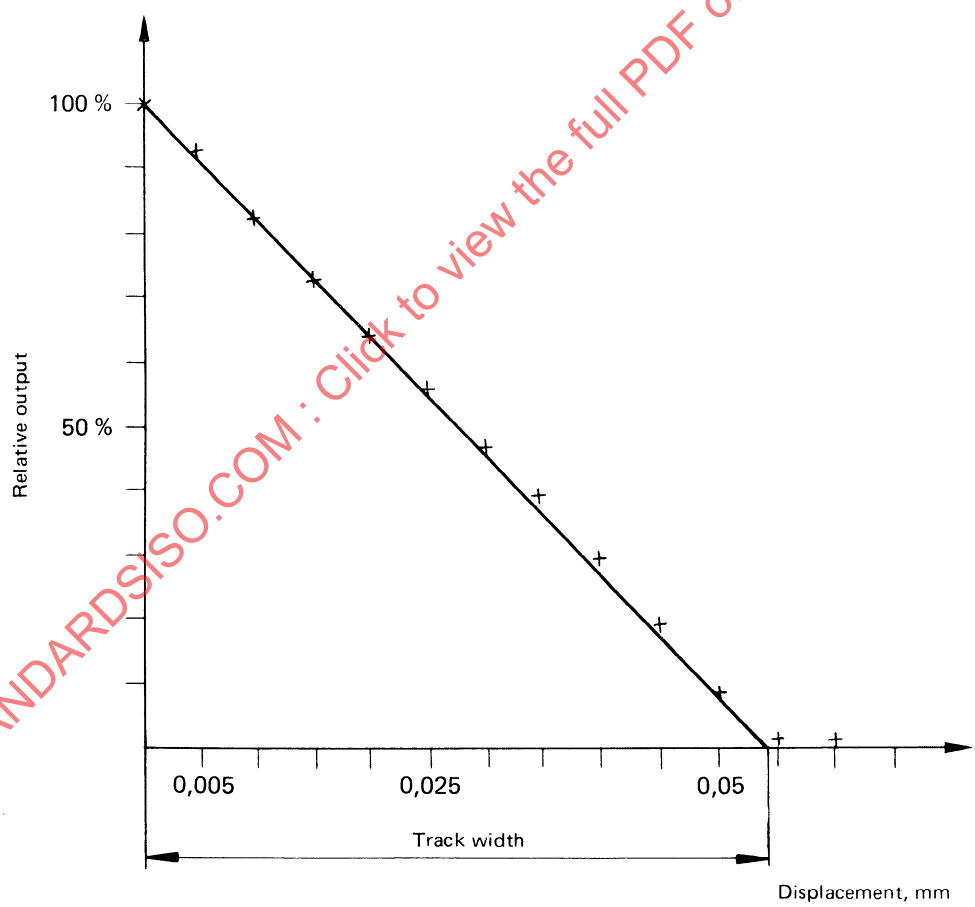


Figure 26 — Track width diagram

1) See 7.2.2.

Annex C

(Not part of the standard)

ECC implementation

Figure 27 shows the feedback connections of a 56-position shift register which may be used to generate the ECC bytes.

Prior to the operation, the shift register is set to ZERO. Input data are added (exclusive OR) to the contents of position 55 of the register to form a feedback.

This feedback is in its turn added (exclusive OR) to the contents of positions 0, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 44, 48, 54.

On shifting, the outputs of the exclusive OR gates are entered respectively into positions 0, 4, 8, etc.

After the last data bit has been added, the register is shifted once more as specified above.

The register then contains the ECC bytes.

If further shifting is to take place during the writing of the ECC bytes, the control signal inhibits exclusive OR operations. To check for errors when reading, the data bits are entered into the shift register in exactly the same manner as they were during writing. After the data, the ECC bytes are also entered into the shift register as if they were data. After this operation the shift register contents will be all ZERO if the record does not contain errors.