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Information technology — AT attachment

Part 103: ATA/ATAPI Command Set — 3 (ACS-3)

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**Information technology – AT attachment –
Part 103: ATA/ATAPI Command Set - 3 (ACS-3)**





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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	16
INTRODUCTION	18
1 Scope	20
2 Normative references	20
3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, and conventions	21
3.1 Terms and definitions	21
3.2 Symbols and abbreviations.....	30
3.2.1 Abbreviations	30
3.2.2 Units:	31
3.2.3 Mathematical operators:	31
3.2.4 Other Symbols	31
3.3 Conventions.....	31
3.3.1 Overview	31
3.3.2 Precedence	32
3.3.3 Lists	32
3.3.4 Keywords	33
3.3.5 Numbering	34
3.3.6 Bit conventions	35
3.3.7 Number range convention	35
3.3.8 State diagram conventions	35
3.3.9 Byte, word, DWord, QWord, and DQWord Relationships	37
3.3.10 ATA string convention	38
3.3.11 Offset Convention	39
4 Feature set definitions	40
4.1 Overview.....	40
4.1.1 Feature set summary	40
4.1.2 Capacity reporting	41
4.2 General feature set	42
4.3 The PACKET feature set	42
4.3.1 Overview	42
4.3.2 Identification of PACKET feature set devices	43
4.3.3 Signature for ATAPI devices	43
4.3.4 The PACKET command	43
4.4 48-bit Address feature set.....	43
4.5 Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set	44
4.5.1 Overview	44
4.5.2 SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT description	44
4.5.3 Device Statistics data	44
4.6 Advanced Power Management (APM) feature set	44
4.7 CompactFlash Association (CFA) feature set.....	45
4.8 Device Statistics Notification (DSN) feature set.....	45
4.8.1 Overview	45
4.8.2 DSN notifications	46
4.8.3 DSN notifications setup	46
4.9 Extended Power Conditions (EPC) feature set.....	47
4.9.1 Overview	47
4.9.2 Power conditions	47
4.9.3 Power condition timers	47
4.9.4 Interaction with resets, commands, and other features if the EPC feature set is enabled	48

4.10	Free-fall Control feature set	49
4.11	General Purpose Logging (GPL) feature set	49
4.12	Long Logical Sector (LLS) feature set	50
4.13	Long Physical Sector (LPS) feature set.....	51
4.14	Native Command Queuing (NCQ) feature set	53
4.14.1	Overview	53
4.14.2	Priority	54
4.14.3	Unload with NCQ commands outstanding	54
4.14.4	Command Phases	54
4.15	Power Management feature set.....	55
4.15.1	Overview	55
4.15.2	Power management commands	55
4.15.3	Standby timer	56
4.15.4	Power Management states and transitions	57
4.16	Power-Up In Standby (PUIS) feature set.....	60
4.16.1	Overview	60
4.16.2	Interactions with IDENTIFY DEVICE and IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE commands	60
4.16.3	PUIS feature set device spin-up subcommand	60
4.17	Sanitize Device feature set	61
4.17.1	Overview	61
4.17.2	Sanitize operation scope	61
4.17.3	Sanitize commands	61
4.17.4	Sanitize operations	61
4.17.5	Command processing during sanitize operations	62
4.17.6	Sanitize Operation Completed Without Error value	62
4.17.7	Failure Mode Policy value	62
4.17.8	Sanitize Antifreeze value	63
4.17.9	Sanitize Device state machine	63
4.18	Security feature set.....	66
4.18.1	Overview	66
4.18.2	Disabling and enabling the Security feature set	66
4.18.3	Passwords	66
4.18.4	Master password capability	67
4.18.5	Frozen mode	67
4.18.6	Commands	67
4.18.7	Security initial setting	67
4.18.8	Password Rules	67
4.18.9	Password attempt counter and SECURITY COUNT EXPIRED bit	68
4.18.10	Master Password Identifier feature	68
4.18.11	Security states	69
4.19	Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART) feature set	78
4.19.1	Overview	78
4.19.2	Device SMART data structure	78
4.19.3	Background data collection	78
4.19.4	Off-line/Captive mode data collection	78
4.19.5	Threshold exceeded condition	79
4.19.6	SMART feature set commands	79
4.19.7	SMART operation with power management modes	79
4.19.8	SMART device error log reporting	79
4.20	Sense Data Reporting feature set	79
4.21	Software Settings Preservation (SSP) feature set.....	80
4.22	SATA Hardware Feature Control.....	81
4.23	Streaming feature set	82
4.23.1	Streaming feature set overview	82
4.23.2	Streaming commands	82
4.24	Trusted Computing feature set	83
4.25	Write-Read-Verify feature set	84

5 ATA protocols	85
6 Normal and Error Output field descriptions	86
6.1 Overview	86
6.2 STATUS field	86
6.2.1 Overview	86
6.2.2 ALIGNMENT ERROR bit	86
6.2.3 BUSY bit	87
6.2.4 CHECK CONDITION bit	87
6.2.5 DATA REQUEST bit	87
6.2.6 DEFERRED WRITE ERROR bit	87
6.2.7 DEVICE FAULT bit	87
6.2.8 DEVICE READY bit	87
6.2.9 ERROR bit	87
6.2.10 SENSE DATA AVAILABLE bit	88
6.2.11 STREAM ERROR bit	88
6.2.12 Transport Dependent bits and fields	88
6.3 ERROR field	89
6.3.1 Overview	89
6.3.2 ABORT bit	89
6.3.3 COMMAND COMPLETION TIME OUT bit	89
6.3.4 END OF MEDIA bit	89
6.3.5 ID NOT FOUND bit	89
6.3.6 ILLEGAL LENGTH INDICATOR bit	90
6.3.7 INTERFACE CRC bit	90
6.3.8 SENSE KEY field	90
6.3.9 UNCORRECTABLE ERROR bit	90
6.4 INTERRUPT REASON field	90
6.4.1 Overview	90
6.4.2 COMMAND/DATA bit	90
6.4.3 INPUT/OUTPUT bit	90
6.5 COUNT field	90
6.5.1 Overview	90
6.5.2 Contiguous stream logical sectors that contain potentially bad data	90
6.5.3 NCQ Tag	91
6.6 SACTIVE field	91
6.7 SATA STATUS field	91
6.8 LBA field	91
6.8.1 Overview	91
6.8.2 LBA of First Unrecoverable Error	91
7 Command descriptions	92
7.1 Command description introduction	92
7.1.1 Overview	92
7.1.10 Command Code Usage	96
7.2 Accessible Max Address Configuration	97
7.2.1 Accessible Max Address Configuration overview	97
7.2.2 GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT – 78h/0000h, Non-Data	97
7.2.3 SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT – 78h/0001h, Non-Data	98
7.2.4 FREEZE ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT – 78h/0002h, Non-Data	99
7.3 CHECK POWER MODE – E5h, Non-Data	100
7.4 CONFIGURE STREAM – 51h, Non-Data	101
7.5 DATA SET MANAGEMENT – 06h, DMA	103
7.6 DEVICE RESET – 08h, Device Reset	106
7.7 DOWNLOAD MICROCODE – 92h, PIO Data-Out/Non-Data	107
7.8 DOWNLOAD MICROCODE DMA – 93h, DMA	120
7.9 EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC – 90h, Execute Device Diagnostic	121

7.10	FLUSH CACHE – E7h, Non-Data	123
7.11	FLUSH CACHE EXT – EAh, Non-Data	124
7.12	IDENTIFY DEVICE – ECh, PIO Data-In	125
7.13	IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE – A1h, PIO Data-In	162
7.14	IDLE – E3h, Non-Data	182
7.15	IDLE IMMEDIATE – E1h, Non-Data	184
7.16	NCQ QUEUE MANAGEMENT – 63h, Non-Data	186
7.16.8	ABORT NCQ QUEUE – 63h/0h, Non-Data.....	188
7.16.9	DEADLINE HANDLING – 63h/1h, Non-Data	191
7.17	NOP – 00h, Non-Data	194
7.18	PACKET – A0h, Packet	195
7.19	READ BUFFER – E4h, PIO Data-In	198
7.20	READ BUFFER DMA – E9h, DMA	199
7.21	READ DMA – C8h, DMA	200
7.22	READ DMA EXT – 25h, DMA	201
7.23	READ FPDMA QUEUED – 60h, DMA Queued	202
7.24	READ LOG EXT – 2Fh, PIO Data-In	204
7.25	READ LOG DMA EXT – 47h, DMA	206
7.26	READ MULTIPLE – C4h, PIO Data-In	207
7.27	READ MULTIPLE EXT – 29h, PIO Data-In	208
7.28	READ SECTOR(S) – 20h, PIO Data-In	209
7.29	READ SECTOR(S) EXT – 24h, PIO Data-In	210
7.30	READ STREAM DMA EXT – 2Ah, DMA	211
7.31	READ STREAM EXT – 2Bh, PIO Data-In	214
7.32	READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) – 40h, Non-Data	215
7.33	READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) EXT – 42h, Non-Data	216
7.34	RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED – 65h, DMA Queued	217
7.35	REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT – 0Bh, Non-Data	219
7.36	Sanitize Device	220
7.36.2	BLOCK ERASE EXT – B4h/0012h, Non-Data	221
7.36.3	CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT – B4h/0011h, Non-Data.....	224
7.36.4	OVERWRITE EXT – B4h/0014h, Non-Data.....	226
7.36.5	SANITIZE ANTIFREEZE LOCK EXT – B4h/0040h, Non-Data	229
7.36.6	SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT – B4h/0020h, Non-Data	231
7.36.7	SANITIZE STATUS EXT – B4h/0000h, Non-Data	232
7.37	SECURITY DISABLE PASSWORD – F6h, PIO Data-Out	234
7.38	SECURITY ERASE PREPARE – F3h, Non-Data	236
7.39	SECURITY ERASE UNIT – F4h, PIO Data-Out	237
7.40	SECURITY FREEZE LOCK – F5h, Non-Data	239
7.41	SECURITY SET PASSWORD – F1h, PIO Data-Out	240
7.42	SECURITY UNLOCK – F2h, PIO Data-Out	242
7.43	SEND FPDMA QUEUED – 64h, DMA Queued	244
7.43.4	SFQ DATA SET MANAGEMENT – 64h/00h, DMA Queued.....	246
7.44	SET DATE & TIME EXT – 77h, Non-Data	248
7.45	SET FEATURES – EFh, Non-Data	249
7.45.6	SET FEATURES subcommands	250
7.45.7	Enable/disable volatile write cache	252
7.45.8	Set transfer mode	253
7.45.9	Enable/disable the APM feature set	254
7.45.10	Enable/disable the PUIS feature set	254
7.45.11	PUIS feature set device spin-up	254
7.45.12	Enable/Disable Write-Read-Verify feature set	255
7.45.13	Set Maximum Host Interface Sector Times	256
7.45.14	Enable/disable read look-ahead	256
7.45.15	Enable/disable reverting to defaults	256
7.45.16	Enable/Disable the Free-fall Control feature set	257
7.45.17	Enable/Disable SATA feature	257

7.45.18 Enable/Disable the Sense Data Reporting feature set	259
7.45.19 Long Physical Sector Alignment Error Reporting Control	259
7.45.20 Extended Power Conditions subcommand	260
7.45.21 Enable/Disable the DSN feature set	270
7.46 SET MULTIPLE MODE – C6h, Non-Data	271
7.47 SLEEP – E6h, Non-Data	273
7.48 SMART	274
7.48.2 SMART DISABLE OPERATIONS – B0h/D9h, Non-Data	275
7.48.3 SMART ENABLE/DISABLE ATTRIBUTE AUTOSAVE – B0h/D2h, Non-Data	276
7.48.4 SMART ENABLE OPERATIONS – B0h/D8h, Non-Data	278
7.48.5 SMART EXECUTE OFF-LINE IMMEDIATE – B0h/D4h, Non-Data	279
7.48.6 SMART READ DATA – B0h/D0h, PIO Data-In	283
7.48.7 SMART READ LOG – B0h/D5h, PIO Data-In	288
7.48.8 SMART RETURN STATUS – B0h/DAh, Non-Data	289
7.48.9 SMART WRITE LOG – B0h/D6h, PIO Data-Out	290
7.49 STANDBY – E2h, Non-Data	291
7.50 STANDBY IMMEDIATE – E0h, Non-Data	292
7.51 TRUSTED NON-DATA – 5Bh, Non-Data	293
7.52 TRUSTED RECEIVE – 5Ch, PIO Data-In	295
7.53 TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA – 5Dh, DMA	302
7.54 TRUSTED SEND – 5Eh, PIO Data-Out	303
7.55 TRUSTED SEND DMA – 5Fh, DMA	305
7.56 WRITE BUFFER – E8h, PIO Data-Out	306
7.57 WRITE BUFFER DMA – EBh, DMA	307
7.58 WRITE DMA – CAh, DMA	308
7.59 WRITE DMA EXT – 35h, DMA	309
7.60 WRITE DMA FUA EXT – 3Dh, DMA	310
7.61 WRITE FPDMA QUEUED – 61h, DMA Queued	311
7.62 WRITE LOG EXT – 3Fh, PIO Data-Out	313
7.63 WRITE LOG DMA EXT – 57h, DMA	315
7.64 WRITE MULTIPLE – C5h, PIO Data-Out	316
7.65 WRITE MULTIPLE EXT – 39h, PIO Data-Out	317
7.66 WRITE MULTIPLE FUA EXT – CEh, PIO Data-Out	319
7.67 WRITE SECTOR(S) – 30h, PIO Data-Out	321
7.68 WRITE SECTOR(S) EXT – 34h, PIO Data-Out	322
7.69 WRITE STREAM DMA EXT – 3Ah, DMA	323
7.70 WRITE STREAM EXT – 3Bh, PIO Data-Out	326
7.71 WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT – 45h, Non-Data	327
8 SCT Command Transport	329
8.1 Introduction	329
8.1.1 Overview	329
8.1.2 SCT command interactions with ATA commands	330
8.1.3 Resets	330
8.2 Processing SCT commands	331
8.2.1 Processing SCT commands overview	331
8.2.2 SCT capability identification	331
8.2.3 SCT Command transfer	331
8.2.4 SCT data transfer	336
8.2.5 SCT status	342
8.3 SCT Command Set	348
8.3.1 Overview	348
8.3.2 SCT Write Same command	349
8.3.3 SCT Error Recovery Control command	354
8.3.4 SCT Feature Control command	356
8.3.5 SCT Data Table command	360

9 Normal and Error Outputs	364
9.1 Overview	364
9.2 Normal Outputs	364
9.3 Error Outputs	380
Annex A (normative) Log Definitions	409
A.1 Overview	409
A.2 General Purpose Log Directory (GPL Log Address 00h)	412
A.3 SMART Log Directory (SMART Logging Log Address 00h)	412
A.4 Comprehensive SMART Error log (Log Address 02h)	413
A.5 Device Statistics log (Log Address 04h)	414
A.5.1 Overview	414
A.5.2 List of Supported Device Statistics log pages (log page 00h)	416
A.5.3 Free Fall Statistics (log page 02h)	417
A.5.4 General Statistics (log page 01h)	419
A.5.5 General Errors Statistics (log page 04h)	423
A.5.6 Rotating Media Statistics (log page 03h)	425
A.5.7 Solid State Device Statistics (log page 07h)	430
A.5.8 Temperature Statistics (log page 05h)	431
A.5.9 Transport Statistics (log page 06h)	439
A.5.10 Reserved (log page 08h..FFh)	441
A.6 Device Vendor Specific logs (Log Addresses A0h-DFh)	441
A.7 Extended Comprehensive SMART Error log (Log Address 03h)	441
A.8 Power Conditions log (Log Address 08h)	445
A.8.2 Idle power conditions (log page 00h)	445
A.8.3 Standby power conditions (log page 01h)	446
A.8.4 Power Conditions log descriptor	446
A.9 Extended SMART Self-Test log (Log Address 07h)	449
A.10 Host Specific logs (Log Addresses 80h-9Fh)	451
A.11 IDENTIFY DEVICE data log (Log Address 30h)	452
A.11.1 Overview	452
A.11.2 List of Supported IDENTIFY DEVICE data log pages (Page 00h)	452
A.11.3 Copy of IDENTIFY DEVICE data (page 01h)	453
A.11.4 Capacity (page 02)	453
A.11.5 Supported Capabilities (page 03h)	456
A.11.6 Current Settings (page 04h)	469
A.11.7 Strings (page 05h)	477
A.11.8 Security (page 06h)	478
A.11.9 Parallel ATA (page 07h)	484
A.11.10 Serial ATA (page 08h)	496
A.12 LBA Status log (Log Address 19h)	502
A.12.1 Overview	502
A.12.2 Number of LBA Valid Ranges log page (Page 0000h)	503
A.12.3 LBA Status log pages	503
A.12.4 LBA Status Descriptor	504
A.13 LPS Mis-alignment log (Log Address 0Dh)	505
A.14 NCQ Command Error log (Log Address 10h)	507
A.14.1 Overview	507
A.14.2 NCQ TAG field	507
A.14.3 NQ bit	507
A.14.4 UNL bit	508
A.14.5 Return Fields	508
A.14.6 NCQ Autosense	508
A.14.7 Checksum	508
A.15 Read Stream Error log (Log Address 22h)	509
A.16 SATA Phy Event Counters log (Log Address 11h)	510
A.17 SATA NCQ Queue Management log (Log Address 12h)	512

A.17.1	Overview	512
A.17.2	SUPPORTS ABORT NCQ QUEUE bit	512
A.17.3	SUPPORTS ABORT ALL AT bit	512
A.17.4	SUPPORTS ABORT STREAMING AT bit	512
A.17.5	SUPPORTS ABORT NON-STREAMING AT bit	513
A.17.6	SUPPORTS ABORT SELECTED TTAG AT bit	513
A.17.7	SUPPORTS DEADLINE HANDLING bit	513
A.17.8	SUPPORTS WDNC bit	513
A.17.9	SUPPORTS RDNC bit	513
A.18	SATA NCQ Send and Receive log (Log Address 13h)	514
A.18.1	Overview	514
A.18.2	SFQ DATA SET MANAGEMENT SUPPORTED bit	514
A.18.3	SFQ DATA SET MANAGEMENT SUPPORTS TRIM bit	514
A.19	Selective Self-Test log (Log Address 09h)	515
A.20	SMART Self-Test log (Log Address 06h)	517
A.21	Summary SMART Error log (Log Address 01h)	518
A.22	Write Stream Error log (Log Address 21h)	521
A.23	Current Device Internal Status Data log (Log Address 24h)	522
A.23.1	Overview	522
A.23.2	Current Device Internal Status Data header page	523
A.23.3	Current Device Internal Status data pages	525
A.23.4	Examples of data area usage	525
A.24	Saved Device Internal Status Data log (Log Address 25h)	527
A.24.1	Overview	527
A.24.2	Saved Device Internal Status Data header page	527
A.24.3	Current Device Internal Status data pages	528
A.25	Device Statistics Notifications log (Log Address 0Ah)	528
Annex B (informative)	Command Set Summary	532
Annex C (informative)	How to Use SCT Commands	559
C.1	How to Use SCT Commands Overview	559
C.2	Examples of Log Page Command Sequences	561
C.3	Issuing an SCT Command to a Device	566
C.3.1	Step 1 – Build a Key Page	566
C.3.2	Step 2 – Issue the SCT command	567
C.3.3	Step 3 – Transfer Data if Required	568
C.3.4	Step 4 – Final Status/SCT Command Completion	569
Annex D (informative)	Implementation Guidelines for 1 024- and 4 096-Byte Sector Sizes	570
D.1	General	570
D.2	Overview	570
D.3	Implementation	572
D.3.1	4 096-Byte Physical Sector Size Implementation	572
D.3.2	Reporting Alignment (512-Byte LBA Only)	572
D.3.3	RMW operations (512-Byte LBA Only)	573
D.4	Implementation Issues (512-Byte LBA Only)	573
D.4.1	Overview	573
D.4.2	Drive Partitioning	574
D.4.3	File System Formatting	575
D.4.4	Virtual Memory accessing	575
D.4.5	Bootting	575
Bibliography		576

Numbering conventions	34
ATA string byte swapping	39
FIRMWARE REVISION field example	39
Feature set summary	40
IDENTIFY DEVICE capacity reporting	41
Words Transferred Per COUNT Field Unit by Command	50
PRI0 field	54
Summary of Security States and Security Characteristics	69
Security Command Actions	70
Security page settings for the SEC1: Security Disabled/Not Locked/Not Frozen state	74
Security page settings for the SEC2: Security Disabled/Not Locked/Frozen state	75
Security page settings for the SEC4: Security Enabled/Locked/Not Frozen state	76
Security page settings for the SEC5: Security Enabled/Not Locked/Not Frozen state	77
Security page settings for the SEC6: Security Enabled/Not Locked/Frozen state	78
Preserved Feature Sets and Settings	81
STATUS field	86
ERROR field	89
INTERRUPT REASON field	90
COUNT field use for NCQ Tag	91
Example Command Structure	93
Example Normal Output	94
Example Error Output	95
Command Code Usage Matrix	96
Accessible Max Address Configuration FEATURE field values	97
GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT command inputs	97
SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command inputs	98
FREEZE ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command inputs	99
CHECK POWER MODE command inputs.	100
CONFIGURE STREAM command inputs	101
DATA SET MANAGEMENT command inputs	103
Trim related interactions	104
LBA Range Entries	105
DEVICE RESET command inputs	106
DOWNLOAD MICROCODE SUBCOMMAND field	108
DOWNLOAD MICROCODE command inputs	118
COUNT field output for DOWNLOAD MICROCODE requesting the offset transfer method	119
DOWNLOAD MICROCODE DMA command inputs	120
EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC command inputs	121
Diagnostics codes	122
FLUSH CACHE command inputs	123
FLUSH CACHE EXT command inputs	124
IDENTIFY DEVICE command inputs	125
IDENTIFY DEVICE data	126
Specific configuration	146
Minor version number	151
Transport minor version number	161
IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE command inputs	162
IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data	163
IDLE command inputs	182
Standby timer periods	182
IDLE IMMEDIATE command inputs	184
IDLE IMMEDIATE with Unload feature command inputs	185
NCQ QUEUE MANAGEMENT command inputs	186
NCQ QUEUE MANAGEMENT Subcommands	187
ABORT NCQ QUEUE command inputs	189
ABORT NCQ QUEUE Abort Types	190
DEADLINE HANDLING command inputs	192

NOP command inputs 194
NOP Subcommand Code 194
PACKET command inputs 195
READ BUFFER command inputs 198
READ BUFFER DMA command inputs 199
READ DMA command inputs 200
READ DMA EXT command inputs 201
READ FPDMA QUEUED command inputs 202
READ LOG EXT command inputs 204
READ LOG DMA EXT command inputs 206
READ MULTIPLE command inputs 207
READ MULTIPLE EXT command inputs 208
READ SECTOR(S) command inputs 209
READ SECTOR(S) EXT command inputs 210
READ STREAM DMA EXT command inputs 211
READ STREAM EXT command inputs 214
READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) command inputs 215
READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) EXT command inputs 216
RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED command inputs 217
RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED Subcommands 217
REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT command inputs 219
Sanitize Device FEATURE field values 220
BLOCK ERASE EXT command inputs 222
CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command inputs 224
OVERWRITE EXT command inputs 227
SANITIZE ANTIFREEZE LOCK EXT command inputs 229
SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT command inputs 231
SANITIZE STATUS EXT command inputs 232
SECURITY DISABLE PASSWORD command inputs 234
SECURITY DISABLE PASSWORD data content 235
SECURITY ERASE PREPARE command inputs 236
Erase Mode characteristics 237
SECURITY ERASE UNIT command inputs 238
SECURITY ERASE UNIT data content 238
SECURITY FREEZE LOCK command inputs 239
SECURITY SET PASSWORD command inputs 241
SECURITY SET PASSWORD data content 241
SECURITY UNLOCK command inputs 243
SECURITY UNLOCK data content 243
SEND FPDMA QUEUED command inputs 244
SEND FPDMA QUEUED Subcommands 244
SFQ DATA SET MANAGEMENT command inputs 246
SET DATE & TIME EXT command inputs 248
SET FEATURES command inputs 249
SET FEATURES command subcommand codes 250
Transfer modes 253
APM levels 254
Write-Read-Verify modes 255
Maximum Host Interface Sector Times 256
SATA features 257
Hardware Feature Control Reset Responses 258
EPC subcommands 260
POWER CONDITION ID field 260
Restore Power Condition Settings inputs 261
Go To Power Condition inputs 262
Set Power Condition Timer inputs 264
Set Power Condition State inputs 266

Enable the EPC feature set inputs 267
Disable the EPC feature set inputs 268
Set EPC Power Source inputs 269
DSN feature set subcommands 270
SET MULTIPLE MODE command inputs 272
SLEEP command inputs 273
FEATURE field values 274
SMART DISABLE OPERATIONS command inputs 275
SMART ENABLE/DISABLE ATTRIBUTE AUTOSAVE command inputs 276
SMART ENABLE OPERATIONS command inputs 278
SMART EXECUTE OFF-LINE IMMEDIATE Subcommands 279
SMART EXECUTE OFF-LINE IMMEDIATE command inputs 282
SMART READ DATA command inputs 283
Device SMART data structure 284
Off-line data collection status byte values 285
Self-test execution status values 286
Offline Data Collection Capabilities 286
SMART READ LOG command inputs 288
SMART RETURN STATUS command inputs 289
SMART WRITE LOG command inputs 290
STANDBY command inputs 291
STANDBY IMMEDIATE command inputs 292
TRUSTED NON-DATA command inputs 293
TRUSTED RECEIVE command inputs 296
TRUSTED RECEIVE SECURITY PROTOCOL field 296
Security Protocol 00h SP SPECIFIC field 297
TRUSTED RECEIVE parameter data for SP Specific=0000h 298
TRUSTED RECEIVE parameter data for SP Specific=0001h 299
TRUSTED RECEIVE parameter data for SP Specific=0002h 300
Compliance Descriptor Type 300
Compliance Descriptor Header 300
Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules descriptor 301
TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA command inputs 302
TRUSTED SEND command inputs 303
TRUSTED SEND – SECURITY PROTOCOL field 304
TRUSTED SEND DMA command inputs 305
WRITE BUFFER command inputs 306
WRITE BUFFER DMA command inputs 307
WRITE DMA command inputs 308
WRITE DMA EXT command inputs 309
WRITE DMA FUA EXT command inputs 310
WRITE FPDMA QUEUED command inputs 311
WRITE LOG EXT command inputs 313
WRITE LOG DMA EXT command inputs 315
WRITE MULTIPLE command inputs 316
WRITE MULTIPLE EXT command inputs 317
WRITE MULTIPLE FUA EXT command inputs 319
WRITE SECTOR(S) command inputs 321
WRITE SECTOR(S) EXT command inputs 322
WRITE STREAM DMA EXT command inputs 323
WRITE STREAM EXT command inputs 326
WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT command inputs 328
Summary of SCT Command Transport logs 329
Summary of ATA commands used by the SCT Command Transport 329
Fields to send an SCT Command using SMART WRITE LOG 331
Fields to send an SCT Command using GPL write logs 332
Successful SCT Command response 333

SCT Command error response 334
EXTENDED STATUS CODE field 335
SCT data transfer using the SMART feature set 336
SCT data transfer using the GPL feature set 337
Successful SMART SCT data transfer response 338
Successful GPL SCT data transfer response 339
SMART SCT data transfer error response 340
GPL SCT data transfer error response 341
SCT status request using the SMART feature set 342
SCT status request using the GPL feature set 343
Successful SMART SCT status response 344
Successful GPL SCT status response 345
Format of SCT status response 346
SMART and GPL SCT status error response 347
SCT command basic key page structure 348
ACTION CODE field 348
SCT Write Same command key page 352
SCT Write Same command status response 353
SCT Error Recovery Control command 354
SCT Error Recovery Control command status response 355
SCT Feature Control command key page 356
Feature Code list 357
Options Flags for each Feature Code 358
SCT Feature Control command status response 359
SCT Data Table command 360
TABLE ID field 360
HDA Temperature History table 361
SCT Data Table command status response 363
Generic Normal Output (No LBA Return Value) for Normal Output 364
Download Microcode Normal Output 365
Check Power Mode Normal Output 366
Stream Normal Output 368
Device Signatures for Normal Output 369
IDLE Unload Normal Output 370
ATAPI Normal Output 371
SMART Off-Line Immediate Normal Output 372
SMART Return Status Normal Output 373
Generic Extended Normal Output 374
NCQ Command Acceptance Normal Output 375
NCQ Normal Output 376
REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT Normal Output 377
GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT Normal Output 378
Sanitize Device Normal Output 379
Unsupported Command Error 381
Check Power Mode Abort Error 382
Generic Abort wo/ICRC Error 383
Generic Abort Error 384
Trusted Abort Error 385
Configure Stream Error 386
Flush Cache Error 387
Flush Cache Ext Error 388
Read DMA Ext Error 389
Read Log Ext Error 390
Read PIO Error 391
Read Stream Error 392
Write Log Error 393
Write Log Ext Error or Data Set Management Error 394

SMART Error 395
Write Extended Error 396
Write Stream Error 397
NOP Error 398
PACKET command Error 399
SMART Read Log/SMART Read Data Error 400
Read PIO Extended Error 401
SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT Error 402
Write Error 403
Write DMA Error 404
NCQ Command Acceptance Error 405
NCQ Write Command Aborted Error 406
NCQ Read Command Aborted Error 407
Sanitize Device Error 408
Example Log Structure 409
Log address definition 410
General Purpose Log Directory 412
SMART Log Directory 412
Comprehensive SMART Error log 413
Defined Device Statistics log pages 414
Device Statistic format 415
DEVICE STATISTIC FLAGS field 415
List of supported Device Statistics log pages 417
Free Fall Statistics 418
General Statistics 419
General Error Statistics 424
Rotating Media Statistics 425
Solid State Device Statistics 430
Temperature Statistics 431
Transport Statistics 439
Extended Comprehensive SMART Error log 441
Extended Error log data structure 442
Command data structure 443
Error data structure 444
State field values 444
Idle Power Conditions log page 445
Standby Power Conditions log page 446
Power Conditions log descriptor 446
Extended Self-test log data structure 450
Extended Self-test log descriptor entry 451
Defined IDENTIFY DEVICE data pages 452
List of supported IDENTIFY DEVICE data pages 452
Capacity 453
Supported Capabilities 456
Nominal Media Rotation Rate 466
NOMINAL FORM FACTOR field 467
World wide name format (word-based view) 468
IDENTIFY DEVICE data WWN format (word-based view) 468
IDENTIFY DEVICE data WWN format (byte-based view) 469
Current Settings 469
POWER SOURCE field 473
Strings 477
Security 478
Short format ENHANCED SECURITY ERASE TIME field 481
Extended format ENHANCED SECURITY ERASE TIME field 481
Short format NORMAL SECURITY ERASE TIME field 482
Extended format NORMAL SECURITY ERASE TIME field 482

Parallel ATA 484
PATA device number detected coded values 492
Serial ATA 496
CURRENT NEGOTIATED SERIAL ATA SIGNAL SPEED field 501
Defined LBA Status log pages 503
Number of Valid LBA Ranges log page 503
LBA Status log page 504
LBA Status Descriptor 504
LPS Mis-alignment log (log page 0) 505
LPS Mis-alignment log (log pages 1..x) 506
NCQ Command Error log 507
Read Stream Error log 509
Stream Error Log Entry 510
SATA Phy Event Counters log Format 511
SATA NCQ Queue Management log (log page 00h) 512
SATA NCQ Send and Receive log (log page 00h) 514
Selective Self-Test log 515
FEATURE FLAGS field 516
Self-test log data structure 517
Self-test log descriptor entry 517
Summary SMART Error log 518
Error log data structure 519
Command data structure 520
Error data structure 520
State values 521
Write Stream Error log 522
Current Device Internal Status Data header (page 0) 523
Current Device Internal Status Data (pages 1..n) 525
Saved Device Internal Status Data header (page 0) 527
Saved Device Internal Status Data (pages 1..n) 528
Device Statistics Notifications pages 528
Summary Page of the Device Statistics Notifications log 529
DSN Match Entry 529
Definition pages of the Device Statistics Notifications log 530
DSN CONDITION FLAGS field 531
Command codes (sorted by command code) 532
Command codes (sorted by command name) 537
Historical Command Assignments 540
Historical SET FEATURE Code Assignments 549
SCT command using SMART WRITE LOG command 567
SCT command using WRITE LOG EXT command 568

ATA document relationships	18
State diagram convention	35
Byte, word, DWord, QWord, and DQWord relationships	37
LLS and LPS Example	52
Alignment 0	52
Alignment 1	52
Alignment 3	53
Power management state diagram	57
Sanitize Device state machine	64
Security state diagram	73
DOWNLOAD MICROCODE State Machine	110
Selective self-test span example	281
Example of a Device Internal Status log with data in all three data areas	525
Example of a Device Internal Status log with no data	526
Example of a Device Internal Status log with mixed data areas	526
Example flowchart for SCT commands	560
Example sequence for foreground write same with a repeating write pattern	561
Example sequence for foreground write same with a repeating pattern	561
Example sequence for writing data using an SCT command with no background activity	562
Example sequence for reading data using an SCT command with no background activity	562
Example sequence for a Non-Data SCT command with no background activity	563
Example sequence for writing data using an SCT command with background activity	564
Example sequence for writing data using multiple write data transfers	565
Example sequence for a Non-Data SCT command with background activity	566
System Dependency Chain	570
Mapping Proposals	571
Logical Sector to Physical Mapping	571
Uncorrectable Error Handling	573
Typical HDD Layout Using A Master Boot Record	574

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – AT ATTACHMENT –

Part 103: ATA/ATAPI Command Set - 3 (ACS-3)

FOREWORD

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- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this document. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this document.

International Standard ISO/IEC 17760-103 was prepared by subcommittee 25: Interconnection of information technology equipment, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology.

The list of all currently available parts of the ISO/IEC 17760 series, under the general title *Information technology – AT Attachment*, can be found on the IEC and ISO web sites.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, except as described in 3.3.

The text of this document is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
JTC1-SC25/3012/FDIS	JTC1-SC25/3021/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this document can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

IMPORTANT - The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This document encompasses the following:

- Clause 1 describes the scope.
- Clause 2 provides normative references for the entire standard.
- Clause 3 provides definitions, abbreviations, and conventions used within the entire standard.
- Clause 4 describes the general operating requirements of the command layer.
- Clause 5 describes the ATA protocols used by the commands in this standard.
- Clause 6 describes Normal and Error Output fields.
- Clause 7 describes commands.
- Clause 8 describes the SCT Command Transport.
- Clause 9 describes command normal and error outputs.
- Annex A describes logs.
- Annex B provides command summaries.
- Annex C provides a tutorial on how to use SCT.
- Annex D provides implementation guidelines for 1 024/4 096 byte sectors.

The set of AT Attachment standards consists of this document and the ATA implementation standards described in AT Attachment - 8 ATA/ATAPI Architecture Model (ATA8-AAM). Figure 1 shows the relationship of this document to the other standards and related projects in the ATA and SCSI families of standards and specifications.

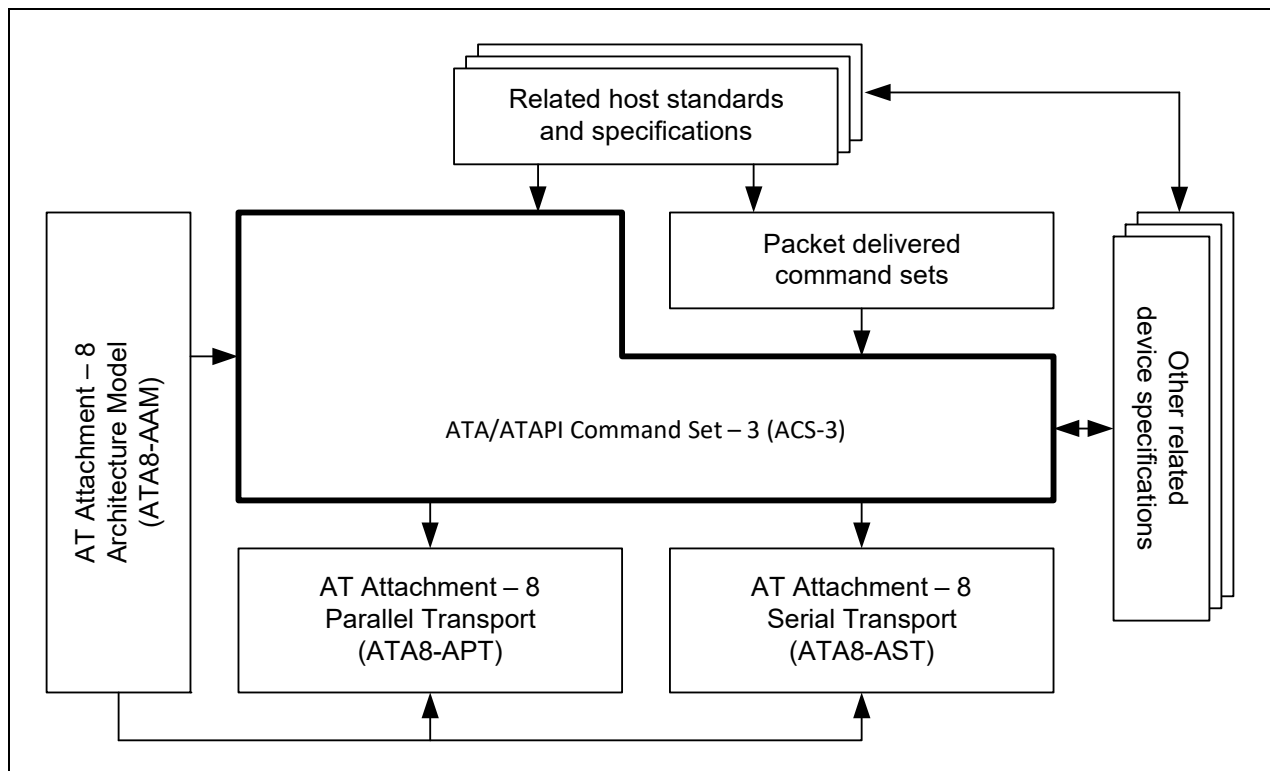


Figure 1 — ATA document relationships

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – AT ATTACHMENT –

Part 103: ATA/ATAPI Command Set - 3 (ACS-3)

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 17760 specifies the command set host systems use to access storage devices. It provides a common command set for systems manufacturers, system integrators, software suppliers, and suppliers of intelligent storage devices.

This standard maintains compatibility with the ACS-2 standard, ISO/IEC 17760-102, while providing additional functions.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 646, *Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange* ¹

ISO 7779, *Acoustics – Measurement of airborne noise emitted by information technology and telecommunications equipment*

ISO/IEC 14776-454, *Information technology - Small computer system interface (SCSI) - Part 454: SCSI Primary Commands - 4 (SPC-4)*

ISO/IEC 17760-102, *Information technology – AT Attachment - Part 102: ATA/ATAPI Command Set - 2 (ACS-2)*

INCITS 451, *Information Technology - AT Attachment-8 ATA/ATAPI Architecture Model (ATA8-AAM)*

INCITS 493, *Information Technology - AT Attachment-8 - Serial Transport (ATA8-AST)*

INCITS 524, *Information Technology - AT Attachment 8 – ATA/ATAPI Parallel Transport (ATA8-APT)*

Serial ATA revision 3.1 (SATA 3.1) ²

RFC 5280, Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, IETF, 2008. ³

RFC 5755, An Internet Attribute Certificate Profile for Authorization, IETF, 2010 ³

IEEE 1667-2015 – Standard Protocol for Authentication in Host Attachments of Transient Storage Devices ⁴

FIPS PUB 140-2 – Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules, May 25, 2001 ⁵

FIPS PUB 140-3 – Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules, March 22, 2019 ⁵

1. INCITS 4-1986 (R2002), *Information Systems – Coded Character Sets – 7-Bit American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (7-Bit ASCII)*.

2. Serial ATA specifications are available from the Serial ATA International Organization (see <http://www.sata-io.org>).

3. RFCs are available from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) (see <http://www.ietf.org/>).

4. IEEE documents are available from the IEEE (see <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/>).

5. FIPS standards are available from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (see <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/>).

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviations, and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

28-bit command

command that uses the FEATURE field (7:0), COUNT field (7:0), LBA field (27:0), DEVICE field (15:8) and COMMAND field (7:0) to specify its arguments

3.1.2

48-bit command

command that uses the FEATURE field (15:0), COUNT field (15:0), LBA field (47:0), DEVICE field (15:8) and COMMAND field (7:0) to specify its arguments

3.1.3

accessible max address

maximum LBA that is accessible by read commands and write commands that return command completion without error

3.1.4

Active mode

power condition specified by the PM0: Active state (see 4.15.4)

3.1.5

additional sense code

combination of ADDITIONAL SENSE CODE field and ADDITIONAL SENSE CODE QUALIFIER field (see 7.35 and A.14)

3.1.6

administrator

person who is responsible for the administration of one or more devices (e.g., the establishment of passwords in the Security feature set (see 4.18))

3.1.7

application client

object in the host that is the source of commands and device management functions

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.8

ASCII character

byte containing a 7-bit ASCII pattern in bits 6:0 with bit 7 cleared to zero

Note 1 to entry: See ISO/IEC 646.

3.1.9

ATA device**AT Attachment device**

device that implements the General feature set (see 4.2)

3.1.10

ATA string

set of ASCII characters (see 3.1.8) in the format specified in 3.3.10

3.1.11

ATAPI**AT Attachment Packet Interface device**

device that implements the PACKET feature set (see 4.3)

3.1.12**background activity**

activity initiated by a command that occurs after command completion has been reported

3.1.13**BIOS**

application client, whose primary function is to initialize various components (e.g., storage devices), that is run when power is applied

3.1.14**byte**

sequence of eight contiguous bits considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.3.9.

3.1.15**cache**

data storage area outside the area accessible by application clients that may contain a subset of the data stored in the non-volatile media

3.1.16**CFA-APT device**

device that implements the CFA feature set

Note 1 to entry: CFA-APT devices implement the ATA8-APT transport, and not the ATA8-AST transport.

Note 2 to entry: See 4.7

3.1.17**circular buffer**

buffer that is filled starting at the first byte continuing to the last byte and then wrapping to store data in the first byte of the buffer again

3.1.18**command aborted**

command completion with the ERROR bit set to one in the STATUS field and the ABORT bit set to one in the ERROR field

3.1.19**command acceptance**

positive acknowledgement of a command being received by a device

3.1.20**command completion**

completion by the device of processing in which the device:

- a) completes the action requested by the command or terminates the command with an error; and
- b) sets the appropriate bits in the ERROR field and the STATUS field

3.1.21**command packet**

data structure transmitted to the device during the processing of a PACKET command

Note 1 to entry: A command packet includes the command and command parameters.

3.1.22**COMRESET**

commanded hardware reset in the Serial ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AST.

3.1.23**device**

data storage peripheral

EXAMPLE - A disk drive is an example of a device.

Note 1 to entry: See 3.1.9 and 3.1.11.

3.1.24**DMA****direct memory access data transfer**

means of data transfer between device and host memory without application client intervention

3.1.25**DRQ data block****data request data block**

number of logical sectors with available status when using either the PIO Data-In command protocol or the PIO Data-Out command protocol

3.1.26**DQWord**

sequence of 16 contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.3.9.

3.1.27**DWord**

sequence of four contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.3.9.

3.1.28**FIS**

frame structure used by the Serial ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AST.

3.1.29**flush command**

command that flushes the volatile write cache

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are flush commands: the FLUSH CACHE (see 7.10) command and the FLUSH CACHE EXT (see 7.11) command.

3.1.30**free-fall**

vendor specific condition of acceleration

3.1.31**hardware reset**

routine performed by a device after a hardware reset event as defined in ATA8-AAM

3.1.32**host**

object that originates commands and device management functions

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.33**host interface**

service delivery subsystem

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.34**ID Not Found error**

command completion with the ID NOT FOUND bit set to one

Note 1 to entry: See 6.3.5.

3.1.35**Idle mode**

one or all of the power conditions associated with the PM1: Idle state (see 4.15.4)

3.1.36**Invalid LBA**

LBA that is greater than or equal to the largest value reported in IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 60..61 (see 7.12.7.22), the ACCESSIBLE CAPACITY field (see A.11.4.2), or IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 230..233 (see 7.12.7.87)

3.1.37**LBA**

value used to reference a logical sector

3.1.38**logical block****logical sector**

set of words accessed and referenced as a unit (see IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 118..117 (see 7.12.7.61)) that contain user data and are referenced by LBA (see 3.1.37)

3.1.39**log**

named sequence of one or more log pages

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A.

3.1.40**log address**

numeric value that a log command uses to identify a specific log

3.1.41**log command**

SMART READ LOG command (see 7.48.7), SMART WRITE LOG command (see 7.48.9), or GPL feature set (see 4.11) command

3.1.42**log page**

512-byte block of data associated with a log

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A.

3.1.43**least significant bit****LSB**

bit or bit position with the smallest numerical weighting in a group of bits that, when taken as a whole, represent a numerical value

EXAMPLE - In the number 0001b, the bit that is set to one.

3.1.44

media

material on which user data is stored

3.1.45

media access command

command that causes the device to access non-volatile media

3.1.46

most significant bit

MSB

bit or bit position with the largest numerical weighting in a group of bits that, when taken as a whole, represent a numerical value

EXAMPLE - In the number 1000b, the bit that is set to one.

3.1.47

native max address

LBA that a device reports by GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT command (see 7.2.2) and the maximum LBA accepted by a device using the SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command (see 7.2.3)

3.1.48

NCQ command

command in the NCQ feature set

Note 1 to entry: See 4.14.

3.1.49

non-volatile media

physical storage media that retains user data written to it through all reset events (e.g., power-on reset)

3.1.50

Organizationally Unique Identifier

OUI

numeric identifier that is assigned by the IEEE such that no assigned identifiers are identical

Note 1 to entry: The IEEE maintains a tutorial describing the OUI at <https://standards.ieee.org/content/dam/ieee-standards/standards/web/documents/tutorials/eui.pdf>.

3.1.51

partition

range of LBAs specified by an application client

3.1.52

PATA device

Parallel ATA device

device that implements the parallel ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-APT.

3.1.53

physical sector

one or more contiguous logical sectors that are read from or written to the device media in a single operation

3.1.54

PIO

data transfers performed using PIO commands and protocol

3.1.55**power condition**

PM0: Active state (see 4.15.4), PM3: Sleep state (see 4.15.4), or one of the following power management substates: Idle_a, Idle_b, Idle_c, Standby_y or Standby_z

Note 1 to entry: See 4.9.

3.1.56**power cycle**

period of time from when power is removed from a host or device until the subsequent power-on event

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.57**power-on reset**

host specific routine performed by the host or the routine performed by a device after detecting a power-on event

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.58**queued command**

NCQ command that has reported command acceptance but not command completion

3.1.59**QWord**

sequence of eight contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.3.9.

3.1.60**read command**

command that causes the device to transfer user data from the device to the host

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are read commands: the READ DMA command, READ DMA EXT command, READ DMA QUEUED command, READ FPDMA QUEUED command, READ MULTIPLE command, READ MULTIPLE EXT command, READ SECTOR(S) command, READ SECTOR(S) EXT command, READ STREAM EXT command, READ STREAM DMA EXT command, READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) command, and READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) EXT command.

3.1.61**read stream command**

command that causes the device to transfer user data from the device to the host

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are read stream commands: the READ STREAM EXT command and READ STREAM DMA EXT command.

3.1.62**SATA device****Serial ATA device**

device implementing the serial ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AST.

3.1.63**SCSI CDB**

structure used to communicate a SCSI command

Note 1 to entry: See SPC-4.

3.1.64**SCT Command**

command that writes to the SCT command/status log

Note 1 to entry: See clause 8.

3.1.65**SCT Status**

command that reads from the SCT command/status log

Note 1 to entry: See clause 8.

3.1.66**SEND FPDMA QUEUED****SFQ**

prefix that identifies a subcommand of the SEND FPDMA QUEUED command (see 7.43)

3.1.67**sense data**

sense key and additional sense code (see 3.1.5)

3.1.68**Serial ATAPI device**

device that implements the Serial ATA transport (see ATA8-AST) and the PACKET feature set

3.1.69**signature**

unique set of values placed in the return parameters used to distinguish device types (e.g., ATA device, ATAPI device)

Note 1 to entry: See table 204.

3.1.70**signed**

value that is encoded using two's complement

3.1.71**Sleep mode**

power condition specified by the PM3: Sleep state

Note 1 to entry: See 4.15.4.

3.1.72**software reset**

routine performed by a device after a software reset event as defined in ATA8-AAM.

Note 1 to entry: The software reset routine includes the actions defined in ATA8-AAM, this standard, and the applicable transport standards.

3.1.73**spin-down**

process of bringing a rotating media device's media to a stop

3.1.74**spin-up**

process of bringing a rotating media device's media to operational speed

3.1.75**Standby mode**

one or all of the power conditions associated with the PM2: Standby state

Note 1 to entry: See 4.15.4.

3.1.76**stream**

set of operating parameters specified by a host using the CONFIGURE STREAM command (see 7.4) to be used for subsequent read stream commands and write stream commands

3.1.77**transport**

mechanism used to communicate with a device

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-APT and ATA8-AST.

3.1.78**unaligned write**

write command that does not start at the first logical sector of a physical sector or does not end at the last logical sector of a physical sector

3.1.79**unrecoverable error**

error that causes the device to set either the ERROR bit or the DEVICE FAULT bit to one in the STATUS field at command completion

3.1.80**user data**

data that is transferred between the application client and the device using read commands and write commands

3.1.81**user data area**

area of the media that is addressable from LBA 0 to the native max address if the Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set is supported or LBA 0 to the maximum value defined in table 5 if the Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set is not supported

3.1.82**volatile cache**

cache that does not retain data through power cycles

3.1.83**word**

sequence of two contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.3.9.

3.1.84**write command**

command that causes the device to transfer user data from the host to the device

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are write commands: the SCT Write Same command, WRITE DMA command, WRITE DMA EXT command, WRITE DMA FUA EXT command, WRITE FPDMA QUEUED command, WRITE MULTIPLE command, WRITE MULTIPLE EXT command, WRITE MULTIPLE FUA EXT command, WRITE SECTOR(S) command, WRITE SECTOR(S) EXT command, WRITE STREAM DMA EXT command, and WRITE STREAM EXT command.

3.1.85**write stream command**

command that causes the device to transfer user data from the host to the device

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are write stream commands: the WRITE STREAM DMA EXT command and WRITE STREAM EXT command.

3.1.86**World Wide Name****WWN**

64 bit worldwide unique name based upon a company's IEEE OUI

Note 1 to entry: The WWN is reported in IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 108..111 (see 7.12.7.58) and IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data words 108..111 (see 7.13.6.44)

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

3.2.1 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACS	ATA/ATAPI Command Set
APM	Advanced Power Management
ASC	Additional Sense Code
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASCQ	Additional Sense Code Qualifier
ASR	Asynchronous Signal Recovery
ATA	AT Attachment
ATAPI	AT Attachment with Packet Interface
ATA/ATAPI	AT Attachment with Packet Interface Extension
ATA8-AAM	AT Attachment - 8 - ATA/ATAPI Architecture Model (see clause 2)
ATA8-ACS	AT Attachment - 8 - ATA/ATAPI Command Set (see clause 2)
ATA8-APT	AT Attachment - 8 - Parallel Transport (see clause 2)
ATA8-AST	AT Attachment - 8 - Serial Transport (see clause 2)
BIOS	Basic Input/Output System
CCTL	Command Completion Time Limit (see 7.4.3.4 and 7.30.3.2)
CDB	Command Descriptor Block (see SPC-4)
CFA	CompactFlash™ Association (see www.compactflash.org)
CFA-CF	CompactFlash specification (see bibliography)
CFast™	CompactFlash ATA Serial Transport (see bibliography)
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DRQ	Data ReQuest
DSN	Device Statistics Notification
EPC	Extended Power Conditions
EXT	Command that uses the extended (48-bit LBA) format parameters
FIS	Frame Information Structure
FUA	Forced Unit Access
GPL	General Purpose Logging
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission (see www.iec.ch)
INCITS	InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (see www.incits.org)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization (see www.iso.org)
LBA	Logical Block Address
LLS	Long Logical Sector
LPS	Long Physical Sector
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MSB	Most Significant Bit
NCQ	Native Command Queueing
OUI	Organizationally Unique Identifier
PATA	Parallel ATA
PIO	Programmed Input/Output
PUIS	Power-Up In Standby
RMW	Read-Modify-Write

Abbreviation Meaning

SATA	Serial ATA
SATA-IO	Serial ATA International Organization (see www.sata-io.org)
SCT	SMART Command Transport (see clause 8)
SFQ	SEND FPDMA QUEUED
SMART	Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology
SPC-4	SCSI Primary Commands - 4 (see clause 2)
SSP	Software Settings Preservation
T10	INCITS Technical Committee T10
TCG	Trusted Computing Group (see www.trustedcomputinggroup.org)
VS	Vendor Specific
WWN	World Wide Name

3.2.2 Units:**Unit Meaning**

h	hour (unit of time)
min	minute (unit of time)
ma	milliampere
ms	millisecond (i.e., 10^{-3} seconds)
ns	nanosecond (i.e., 10^{-9} seconds)
s	second (unit of time)
µs	microsecond (i.e., 10^{-6} seconds)
V	volt

3.2.3 Mathematical operators:**Mathematical****Operator Meaning**

+	added to
×	multiplied by
/	divided by
<	less than
≤	less than or equal to
>	greater than
≥	greater than or equal to

3.2.4 Other Symbols**Symbol Meaning**

®	registered trademark
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3.3 Conventions**3.3.1 Overview**

Lowercase is used for words having the normal English language meaning. Certain words and terms used in this standard have a specific meaning beyond the normal English language meaning. These words and terms are defined either in clause 3 or in the text where they first appear.

The names of abbreviations, commands, fields, and acronyms used as signal names are in all uppercase (e.g., IDENTIFY DEVICE). Fields containing only one bit are usually referred to as the “name” bit instead of the “name” field. (See 3.3.6 for the naming convention used for naming bits.)

Names of device fields begin with a capital letter (e.g., Count).

Names of fields are in small uppercase (e.g., DRAT SUPPORTED). Normal case is used when the contents of a field are being discussed. Fields containing only one bit are usually referred to as the NAME bit instead of the NAME field.

The expression “word n” or “bit n” shall be interpreted as indicating the content of word n or the content of bit n.

3.3.2 Precedence

If there is a conflict between text, figures, and tables, the precedence shall be tables, figures, then text.

3.3.3 Lists

3.3.3.1 Lists overview

Lists are associated with an introductory paragraph or phrase, and are numbered relative to that paragraph or phrase (i.e., all lists begin with an a) or 1) entry).

Each item in a list is preceded by an identification with the style of the identification being determined by whether the list is intended to be an ordered list or an unordered list.

If the item in a list is not a complete sentence, the first word in the item is not capitalized. If the item in a list is a complete sentence, the first word in the item is capitalized.

Each item in a list ends with a semicolon, except the last item, which ends in a period. The next to the last entry in the list ends with a semicolon followed by an “and” or an “or” (i.e., “...; and”, or “...; or”). The “and” is used if all the items in the list are required. The “or” is used if only one or more items in the list are required.

3.3.3.2 Unordered lists

An unordered list is one in which the order of the listed items is unimportant (i.e., it does not matter where in the list an item occurs as all items have equal importance). Each list item shall start with a lower case letter followed by a close parenthesis. If it is necessary to subdivide a list item further with an additional unordered list (i.e., have a nested unordered list), then the nested unordered list shall be indented and each item in the nested unordered list shall start with an upper case letter followed by a close parenthesis.

The following is an example of an unordered list with a nested unordered list:

The following are the items for the assembly:

- a) a box containing:
 - A) a bolt;
 - B) a nut; and
 - C) a washer;
- b) a screwdriver; and
- c) a wrench.

3.3.3.3 Ordered lists

An ordered list is one in which the order of the listed items is important (i.e., item n is required before item n+1). Each listed item starts with a Western-Arabic numeral followed by a close parenthesis. If it is necessary to subdivide a list item further with an additional unordered list (i.e., have a nested unordered list), then the nested unordered list shall be indented and each item in the nested unordered list shall start with an upper case letter followed by a close parenthesis.

The following is an example of an ordered list with a nested unordered list:

The following are the instructions for the assembly:

- 1) remove the contents from the box;
- 2) assemble the item;
 - A) use a screwdriver to tighten the screws; and
 - B) use a wrench to tighten the bolts;and
- 3) take a break.

3.3.4 Keywords

3.3.4.1

expected

keyword used to describe the behavior of the hardware or software in the design models assumed by this standard

Note 1 to entry: Other hardware and software design models may also be implemented.

3.3.4.2

mandatory

keyword indicating items to be implemented as defined by this standard

3.3.4.3

may

keyword that indicates flexibility of choice with no implied preference

3.3.4.4

N/A

keyword that indicates a field is not applicable and has no defined value

Note 1 to entry: A field defined as N/A should not be checked by the host or device.

3.3.4.5

obsolete

keyword indicating that the designated bits, bytes, words, fields, and code values that may have been defined in previous standards are not defined in this standard and shall not be reclaimed for other uses in future standards

Note 1 to entry: Some degree of functionality may be required for items designated as “obsolete” to provide for backward compatibility.

Note 2 to entry: Obsolete commands should not be used by the host.

Note 3 to entry: Commands defined as obsolete may return command aborted by devices conforming to this standard. However, if a device does not return command aborted for an obsolete command, then the device shall return command completion for the command.

3.3.4.6

optional

keyword that describes features that are not required by this standard

Note 1 to entry: If any optional feature defined by the standard is implemented, the feature shall be implemented in the way defined by the standard.

3.3.4.7

prohibited

keyword indicating that an item shall not be implemented by an implementation

3.3.4.8

reserved

keyword indicating reserved bits, bytes, words, fields, and code values that are set aside for future standardization.

Note 1 to entry: The use and interpretation of reserved bits, bytes, words, fields, and code values may be specified by future extensions to this or other standards.

Note 2 to entry: A reserved bit, byte, word, or field shall be cleared to zero, or in accordance with a future extension to this standard.

Note 3 to entry: The recipient shall not check reserved bits, bytes, words, or fields.

Note 4 to entry: Receipt of reserved code values in defined fields shall be considered a command parameter error and reported by returning command aborted.

3.3.4.9**retired**

keyword indicating that the designated bits, bytes, words, fields, and code values that had been defined in previous standards are not defined in this standard and may be reclaimed for other uses in future standards

Note 1 to entry: If retired bits, bytes, words, fields, or code values are used before they are reclaimed, they shall have the meaning or functionality as described in previous standards.

3.3.4.10**shall**

keyword indicating a mandatory requirement

Note 1 to entry: Designers are required to implement all such mandatory requirements to ensure interoperability with other products that conform to this standard.

3.3.4.11**should**

keyword indicating flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred alternative

Note 1 to entry: This keyword is equivalent to the phrase "it is recommended".

3.3.4.12**vendor specific**

keyword indicating that specification of the referenced item (e.g., a bit, byte, field, code value) is determined by the device vendor

Note 1 to entry: Vendor specific bits, bytes, fields, and code values are not described in this document, and implementations may vary among vendors.

3.3.5 Numbering

A binary number is represented in this standard by any sequence of digits consisting of only the Western-Arabic numerals 0 and 1 immediately followed by a lower-case b (e.g., 0101b). Underscores or spaces may be included between characters in binary number representations to increase readability or delineate field boundaries (e.g., 0 0101 1010b or 0_0101_1010b).

A hexadecimal number is represented in this standard by any sequence of digits consisting of only the Western-Arabic numerals 0 through 9 and/or the upper-case English letters A through F immediately followed by a lower-case h (e.g., FA23h). Underscores or spaces may be included between characters in hexadecimal number representations to increase readability or delineate field boundaries (e.g., B FD8C FA23h or B_FD8C_FA23h).

A decimal number is represented in this standard by any sequence of digits consisting of only the Arabic numerals 0 through 9 not immediately followed by a lower-case b or lower-case h (e.g., 25). This standard uses the following conventions for representing decimal numbers:

- a) the decimal separator (i.e., separating the integer and fractional portions of the number) is a period;
- b) the thousands separator (i.e., separating groups of three digits in a portion of the number) is a space; and
- c) the thousands separator is used in both the integer portion and the fraction portion of a number.

Table 1 shows some examples of decimal numbers using various numbering conventions.

Table 1 — Numbering conventions

French	English	This standard
0,6	0.6	0.6
3,141 592 65	3.14159265	3.141 592 65
1 000	1,000	1 000
1 323 462,95	1,323,462.95	1 323 462.95

A decimal number represented in this standard with an overline over one or more digits following the decimal point is a number where the overlined digits are infinitely repeating (e.g., $666.\overline{6}$ means $666.666\ 666\ldots$ or $666\ 2/3$, and $12.\overline{142\ 857}$ means $12.142\ 857\ 142\ 857\ldots$ or $12\ 1/7$).

3.3.6 Bit conventions

Name (n:m), where n is greater than m, denotes a set of bits (e.g., Feature (7:0)). n:m where n is greater than m denotes a bit range in a table.

3.3.7 Number range convention

p..q, where p is less than q, represents a range of numbers (e.g., words 100..103 represents words 100, 101, 102, and 103).

3.3.8 State diagram conventions

All state diagrams use the notation shown in Figure 2.

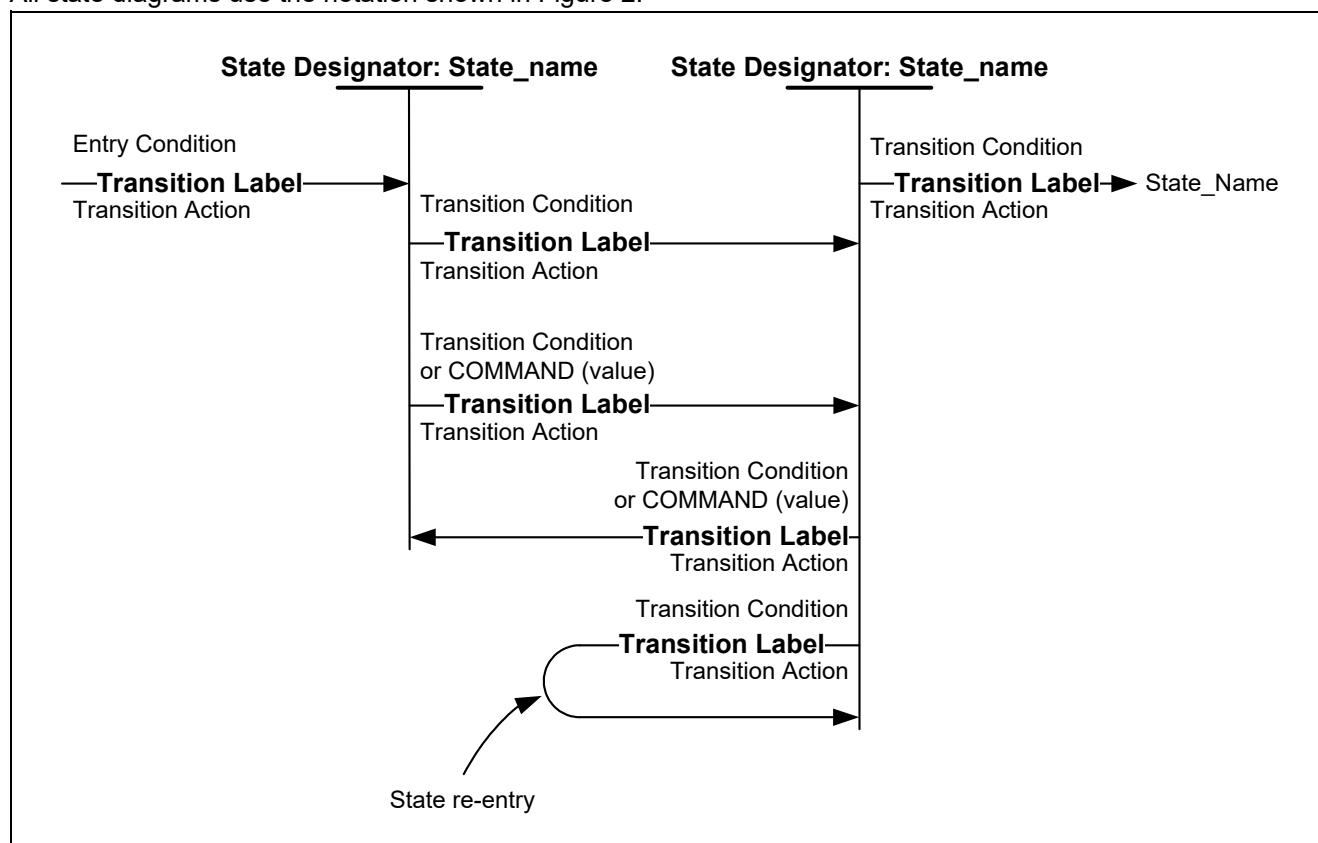


Figure 2 — State diagram convention

Each state is identified by a state designator and a state name. The state designator is unique among all states in all state diagrams in this standard. The state designator consists of a set of letters that are capitalized in the title of the figure containing the state diagram followed by a unique number. The state name is a brief description of the primary action taken during the state, and the same state name may appear in other state diagrams. If the same primary function occurs in other states in the same state diagram, then the primary functions are designated with a unique letter at the end of the name. Additional actions may be taken while in a state and these actions are described in the state description text.

Each transition is identified by a transition label, a transition condition, and optionally by a transition action. The transition label consists of the state designator of the state from which the transition is being made followed by the state designator of the state to which the transition is being made. The transition to enter or exit a state diagram may come from or go to a number of state diagrams, depending on the command being processed. In this case, the state designator is labeled State_name. The transition condition is a brief description of the event

or condition that causes the transition to occur. A transition action may be included, indicated in italics, that is taken when the transition occurs. This action is described in the transition description text.

Upon entry to a state, all actions to be processed in that state are processed. If a state is re-entered from itself, all actions to be processed in the state are processed again.

Each state machine is instantiated based on the Entry Conditions. An Entry Condition is a transition based on an action occurring outside of the state machine.

All transitions shall be instantaneous.

The notation **COMMAND (value)**, as a transition condition, refers to the device receiving the command with a specific value or values. For example:

- a) **CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT (failure exit allowed)** means the device processes a CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command with the FAILURE MODE bit set to one; or
- b) **CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT (hard failure required)** means the device processes CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command with the FAILURE MODE bit cleared to zero.

If the (value) notation is not present on a transition, then the transition occurs for any parameter combination of the command.

3.3.9 Byte, word, DWord, QWord, and DQWord Relationships

Figure 3 illustrates the relationship between bytes, words, DWords, QWords, and DQWords.

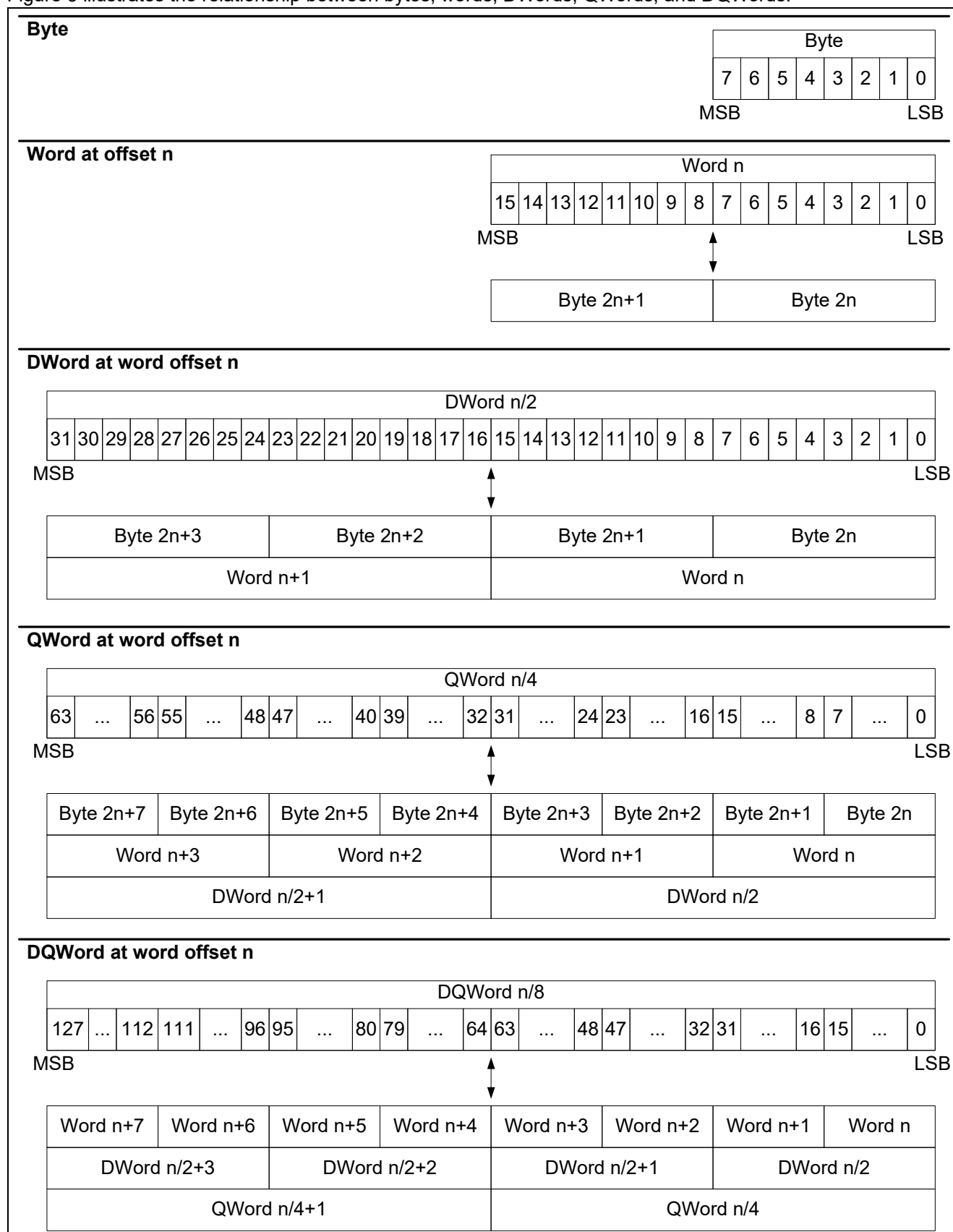


Figure 3 — Byte, word, DWord, QWord, and DQWord relationships

Unless stated or defined otherwise, in a field containing a multi-byte value (e.g., a word, DWord, or QWord), the byte containing the LSB is stored at the lowest offset and the byte containing the MSB is stored at the highest offset. For example:

EXAMPLE 1 - if the two-byte field (i.e., word) in SCT command (see table 186) word 0 contains 0007h, then:

- a) byte 0 contains 07h; and
- b) byte 1 contains 00h.

EXAMPLE 2 - if the four-byte field (i.e., DWord) at IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 60..61 (see table 43) contains 8001_0203h (i.e., 2 147 549 699), then:

- a) byte 120 contains 03h;
- b) byte 121 contains 02h;
- c) byte 122 contains 01h; and
- d) byte 123 contains 80h.

EXAMPLE 3 - if an eight-byte field (i.e., QWord) in the WRITE SAME command words 2..5 (see table 188) contains 0000_0504_0302_0100h, then:

- a) byte 4 contains 00h;
- b) byte 5 contains 01h;
- c) byte 6 contains 02h;
- d) byte 7 contains 03h;
- e) byte 8 contains 04h;
- f) byte 9 contains 05h;
- g) byte 10 contains 00h; and
- h) byte 11 contains 00h.

Exceptions to this convention include:

- a) each field containing an ATA string (e.g., the IDENTIFY DEVICE data and IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data Serial number, Firmware revision, and Model number fields) is considered to be an array of bytes, not a multi-byte value, and is handled as described in 3.3.10;
- b) the IDENTIFY DEVICE data and IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data World Wide Name field consists of four word fields rather than one QWord field and is handled as described in 7.12.7.58;
- c) the command packet in the PACKET command (see 7.18) is formatted as defined by the applicable command standard; and
- d) parameter data in the TRUSTED RECEIVE command (see 7.52), TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA command (see 7.53), TRUSTED SEND command (see 7.54), and TRUSTED SEND DMA command (see 7.55) is formatted as defined in those sections or in the standard defining the security protocol.

3.3.10 ATA string convention

ATA strings (e.g., the MODEL NUMBER field (see A.11.7.4)) are sequences of bytes containing ASCII graphic characters in the range of 20h-7Eh. ATA strings shall not contain values in the range of 00h-1Fh or 7Fh-FFh.

Each pair of bytes in an ATA string is swapped as shown in table 2.

Table 2 — ATA string byte swapping

Word	Offset	Character in string
0	0	Second character
	1	First character
1	2	Fourth character
	3	Third character
...	...	...
n	2n	Last character
	2n+1	Second-to-last character

Using the ATA string that contains firmware revision information as an example, table 3 shows the contents of the FIRMWARE REVISION field (see A.11.7.3) in the Strings page (see A.11.7) in IDENTIFY DEVICE data log (see A.11). In this example, the firmware revision string is “abcdefg”, including one padding space character at the end of the string. Table 3 also shows the copy of the FIRMWARE REVISION field that uses the word format of the IDENTIFY DEVICE input from device to host data structure (see 7.12.7).

Table 3 — FIRMWARE REVISION field example

Strings page ^a offset	Value	Copy of FIRMWARE REVISION field in IDENTIFY DEVICE data ^b		
		Offset	Word	Value
32	62h (i.e., “b”)	46	23	6162h (i.e., “ba”)
33	61h (i.e., “a”)	47		
34	64h (i.e., “d”)	48	24	6364h (i.e., “dc”)
35	63h (i.e., “c”)	49		
36	66h (i.e., “f”)	50	25	6566h (i.e., “fe”)
37	65h (i.e., “e”)	51		
38	20h (i.e., “ ”, the space character)	52	26	6720h (i.e., “ g”)
39	67h (i.e., “g”)	53		

^a See Strings page (see A.11.7) in IDENTIFY DEVICE data log (see A.11).

^b See table 43.

3.3.11 Offset Convention

An offset is a byte value used as an index into a larger data structure.

4 Feature set definitions

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Feature set summary

Table 4 lists the feature sets in alphabetical order and shows whether a feature set is mandatory, optional, or prohibited for ATA devices and ATAPI devices.

Table 4 — Feature set summary

Feature set	ATA devices	ATAPI devices
48-Bit Address feature set (see 4.4)	O	P
Accessible Max Address Configuration (see 4.5)	O	P
Advanced Power Management (APM) feature set (see 4.6)	O	O
CompactFlash Association (CFA) feature set (see 4.7)	O	P
Device Statistics Notifications (DSN) feature set (see 4.8)	O	P
Extended Power Conditions (EPC) feature set (see 4.9)	O	P
Free-fall Control feature set (see 4.10)	O	P
General feature set (see 4.2)	M	P
General Purpose Logging (GPL) feature set (see 4.11)	M	O
Long Logical Sector (LLS) feature set (see 4.12)	O	P
Long Physical Sector (LPS) feature set (see 4.13)	O	P
Native Command Queuing (NCQ) feature set (see 4.14)	O	P
PACKET feature set (see 4.3)	P	M
Power Management feature set (see 4.15)	M	O
Power-Up In Standby (PUIS) feature set (see 4.16)	O	O
Sanitize Device feature set (see 4.17)	O	P
SATA Hardware feature control (see 4.22)	O	P
Security feature set (see 4.18)	O	Obsolete
Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART) feature set (see 4.19)	O	P
Sense Data Reporting feature set (see 4.20)	O	P
Software Settings Preservation (SSP) feature set (see 4.21)	O	P
Streaming feature set (see 4.23)	O	P
Trusted Computing feature set (see 4.24)	O	P
Write-Read-Verify feature set (see 4.25)	O	P
Key: M – Mandatory, O – Optional, P – Prohibited		

4.1.2 Capacity reporting

If the ATA device supports the Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set (see 4.5) and the host issues a SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command (see 7.2.3), then IDENTIFY DEVICE data words and the Capacity page (see A.11.4) of the IDENTIFY DEVICE data log may be affected as shown in table 5.

Table 5 — IDENTIFY DEVICE capacity reporting

Device Settings		Current Capacity Settings		Reported Capacities			
IDENTIFY DEVICE data word 83 bit 10 (48-bit support)	IDENTIFY DEVICE data word 69 bit 3	accessible max address ≤ 0FFF_FFFFh	accessible max address ≤ FFFF_FFFFh	IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 60..61	IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 100..103	IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 230..233	ACCESSIBLE CAPACITY field ^a
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	accessible max address + 1	reserved	reserved	accessible max address + 1
1	0	yes	yes	accessible max address + 1	accessible max address + 1	reserved	accessible max address + 1
1	0	no	no	0000_0000_0FFF_FFFFh	accessible max address + 1	reserved	accessible max address + 1
1	0	no	yes	0000_0000_0FFF_FFFFh	accessible max address + 1	reserved	accessible max address + 1
1	1	yes	yes	accessible max address + 1	accessible max address + 1	accessible max address + 1	accessible max address + 1
1	1	no	no	0000_0000_0FFF_FFFFh	less than or equal to accessible max address + 1 ^b	accessible max address + 1	accessible max address + 1
1	1	no	yes	0000_0000_0FFF_FFFFh	less than or equal to accessible max address + 1 ^b	accessible max address + 1	accessible max address + 1

^a The ACCESSIBLE CAPACITY field is defined in A.11.4.2.
^b IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 100..103 may be limited to ≤ 0000_0000_FFFF_FFFFh

A device shall not change the content in the ACCESSIBLE CAPACITY field (see A.11.4.2), IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 60..61, or IDENTIFY DEVICE data words 230..233, during the processing of all resets (e.g., a power-on reset).

4.2 General feature set

The General feature set is the base feature set for ATA devices that conform to this standard.

The following commands are mandatory for devices that implement the General feature set:

- a) EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC (see 7.9);
- b) IDENTIFY DEVICE (see 7.12); and
- c) SET FEATURES (see 7.45).

The following commands are optional for devices that implement the General feature set:

- a) DATA SET MANAGEMENT (see 7.5);
- b) DOWNLOAD MICROCODE (see 7.7);
- c) DOWNLOAD MICROCODE DMA (see 7.8);
- d) FLUSH CACHE (see 7.10);
- e) NOP (see 7.17);
- f) READ BUFFER (see 7.19);
- g) READ BUFFER DMA (see 7.20);
- h) READ DMA (see 7.21);
- i) READ MULTIPLE (see 7.26);
- j) READ SECTOR(S) (see 7.28);
- k) READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) (see 7.32);
- l) SET DATE & TIME (see 7.44);
- m) SET MULTIPLE MODE (see 7.46);
- n) WRITE BUFFER (see 7.56);
- o) WRITE BUFFER DMA (see 7.57);
- p) WRITE DMA (see 7.58);
- q) WRITE MULTIPLE (see 7.64);
- r) WRITE SECTOR(S) (see 7.67); and
- s) WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT (see 7.71).

The following commands are prohibited for devices that implement the General feature set:

- a) DEVICE RESET (see 7.6);
- b) IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE (see 7.13); and
- c) PACKET (see 7.18).

The following logs are mandatory for devices that implement the General feature set:

- a) IDENTIFY DEVICE data log (see A.11).

4.3 The PACKET feature set

4.3.1 Overview

The PACKET feature set is the feature set implemented by ATAPI devices.

ATAPI devices transfer SCSI CDBs via the PACKET command and respond in ways that differ from ATA devices.

The following commands are mandatory for devices that implement the PACKET feature set:

- a) DEVICE RESET (see 7.6);
- b) EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC (see 7.9);
- c) IDENTIFY DEVICE (see 7.12);
- d) IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE (see 7.13);
- e) NOP (see 7.17);
- f) PACKET (see 7.18);
- g) READ SECTOR(S) (see 7.28); and
- h) SET FEATURES (see 7.45).

The content of command packets delivered during processing of the PACKET command are defined in the standard indicated by IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data word 0 bits 12:8 (see 7.13.6.2) and are not described in this standard.

For ATAPI devices, the IDENTIFY DEVICE command (see 7.12) and the READ SECTOR(S) command (see 7.28) are command aborted and return the ATAPI device signature (see table 204).

The following commands are optional for devices that implement the PACKET feature set:

- a) FLUSH CACHE (see 7.10);
- b) READ LOG DMA EXT (see 7.25);
- c) READ LOG EXT (see 7.24);
- d) WRITE LOG DMA EXT (see 7.63); and
- e) WRITE LOG EXT (see 7.62).

The following commands are prohibited for devices that implement the PACKET feature set:

- a) DATA SET MANAGEMENT (see 7.5);
- b) FLUSH CACHE (see 7.10);
- c) READ BUFFER (see 7.19);
- d) READ BUFFER DMA (see 7.20);
- e) READ DMA (see 7.21);
- f) READ MULTIPLE (see 7.26);
- g) READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) (see 7.32);
- h) SET MULTIPLE MODE (see 7.46);
- i) WRITE BUFFER (see 7.56);
- j) WRITE BUFFER DMA (see 7.57);
- k) WRITE DMA (see 7.58);
- l) WRITE MULTIPLE (see 7.64);
- m) WRITE SECTOR(S) (see 7.67); and
- n) WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT (see 7.71); and
- o) commands for feature sets that are prohibited for ATAPI devices in table 4.

4.3.2 Identification of PACKET feature set devices

The IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE command (see 7.13) is used by the host to get identifying parameter information for a device that implement the PACKET feature set. Devices the implement the PACKET feature set process IDENTIFY DEVICE commands (see 7.12) as described in 7.12.5.

4.3.3 Signature for ATAPI devices

ATAPI devices return a signature in the Normal Outputs that differentiate them from other device types (see table 204).

4.3.4 The PACKET command

The PACKET command (see 7.18) allows a host to send a command to the device via a SCSI CDB packet.

The protocol for handling the transmission of the PACKET command and associated data is transport specific.

4.4 48-bit Address feature set

The 48-bit Address feature set allows devices:

- a) with capacities up to 281 474 976 710 655 logical sectors (i.e., up to 144 115 188 075 855 360 bytes for a 512-byte logical block device); and
- b) to transfer up to 65 536 logical sectors in a single command.

The following commands are mandatory for devices that implement the 48-bit Address feature set:

- a) FLUSH CACHE EXT (see 7.11);
- b) READ DMA EXT (see 7.22);
- c) READ MULTIPLE EXT (see 7.27);
- d) READ SECTOR(S) EXT (see 7.29);
- e) READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) EXT (see 7.33);
- f) WRITE DMA EXT (see 7.59);
- g) WRITE DMA FUA EXT (see 7.60);
- h) WRITE MULTIPLE EXT (see 7.65);

- i) WRITE MULTIPLE FUA EXT (see 7.66); and
- j) WRITE SECTOR(S) EXT (see 7.68).

Devices that implement the 48-bit Address feature set may also implement commands that use 28-bit addressing. 28-bit commands and 48-bit commands may be intermixed (see 7.1.3).

Devices that implement the 48-bit feature set shall indicate support of the 48-bit Address feature set by setting the 48-BIT SUPPORTED bit (see A.11.5.2.16) to one.

4.5 Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set

4.5.1 Overview

The Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set provides a method for a host to discover the native max address and control the accessible max address.

The following commands are mandatory for devices that support the Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set:

- a) GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT (see 7.2.2);
- b) SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT (see 7.2.3); and
- c) FREEZE ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT (see 7.2.4).

ATA devices indicate support for this feature set by setting the AMAX ADDR SUPPORTED bit (see A.11.5.2.34) to one.

4.5.2 SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT description

The SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command (see 7.2.3) limits read commands and write commands to LBAs from zero to the LBA specified by the last SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command that returned command completion without an error. The accessible max address is the native max address unless a SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command has been completed without error.

The contents of a user data area made not accessible through the use of the SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command are indeterminate if that user data area is made accessible again.

4.5.3 Device Statistics data

ATA devices supporting this feature set may alter device statistics after a SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command (see 7.2.3) returns completion without an error.

4.6 Advanced Power Management (APM) feature set

The APM feature set is a feature set that allows the host to select a power management level in a device. The power management level (see table 104) is specified using a scale from the lowest power consumption setting of 01h to the highest power consumption of FEh (i.e., maximum performance level). Device performance may increase with increasing power management levels. Device power consumption may increase as the power management setting numerically increases.

A device may implement one APM method for two or more contiguous power management levels (e.g., a device may implement one APM method from level 80h to A0h and a higher performance, higher power consumption method from level A1h to FEh). APM levels 80h and greater do not permit a device with rotating media to spin down as a result of an APM method.

The APM feature set uses the following subcommands:

- a) a mandatory enable APM subcommand of the SET FEATURES command (see 7.45.9) that allows the host to set the APM level; and
- b) an optional disable APM subcommand of the SET FEATURES command (see 7.45.9).

The APM feature set is independent of the Standby timer (see 4.15.3). If the APM feature set is enabled and the Standby timer is enabled, then the device shall go to the PM:2 Standby state if:

- a) the Standby timer expires; or
- b) a vendor specific APM algorithm indicates that the PM:2 Standby state should be entered.

The device shall indicate:

- a) feature set support in the APM SUPPORTED bit (see A.11.5.2.19) and IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data word 83 bit 3 (see 7.13.6.34);
- b) feature set enabled in the APM ENABLED bit (see A.11.6.2.11) and IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data word 86 bit 3 (see 7.13.6.35); and
- c) APM level in the APM LEVEL field (see A.11.6.3.2) and (see 7.12.7.45) and IDENTIFY PACKET DEVICE data word 91 (see 7.13.6.39).

See 4.9.4 for interactions between the APM and EPC feature sets.

4.7 CompactFlash Association (CFA) feature set

The CompactFlash™¹⁾ Association (CFA) feature set provides support for devices that implement the CFA specifications (e.g., CFA-CF, CFast™¹⁾).

4.8 Device Statistics Notification (DSN) feature set

4.8.1 Overview

The DSN feature set allows the host to configure a device to monitor device statistics and allows a device to notify the host that a change in a device statistic has triggered a configured DSN Condition Definition.

Each device statistic in the Device Statistics log (see A.5) indicates support for device statistics notifications and if the monitored DSN Condition Definition for that device statistic is met (see table A.8).

In the Device Statistics Notifications log (see A.25), the Definition log pages (see table A.77) allow the setting of DSN CONDITION FLAGS field (see table A.78) that include device statistic threshold comparison conditions and device statistic validity conditions. Device statistic threshold comparison values are specified in the same format and units as the referenced device statistic.

The Summary log page (see table A.75) of the Device Statistics Notifications log contains a list of the active device statistics notifications (i.e., notifications of monitored device statistics with test conditions that are met when the page is read).

The Definition log pages of the Device Statistics Notifications log are not affected by the processing of a power-on reset (see ATA8-AAM).

The DSN feature set is enabled by a SET FEATURES Enable DSN function (see 7.45.21) that returns command completion without an error. This feature set may be disabled by a SET FEATURES Disable DSN function (see 7.45.21) that returns command completion without an error.

Devices that implement this feature set shall support the:

- a) General Purpose Logging feature set (see 4.11);
- b) Sense Data Reporting feature set (see 4.20);
- c) Device Statistics Notifications log (see A.25);
- d) Device Statistics log (see A.5); and
- e) SET FEATURES command with the FEATURE field set to 63h (see 7.45.21).

If the DSN feature set is enabled, then the DSN feature set shall:

- a) be disabled upon processing a power-on reset (see ATA8-AAM); and
- b) remain enabled across all other resets (e.g., hardware reset, software reset).

4.8.2 DSN notifications

Device statistics are evaluated against the DSN Condition Definition during updates of the device statistic. Each DSN Condition Definition is evaluated independently. Each DSN Condition Definition is evaluated on updates to the monitored device statistic.

1) CompactFlash and CFast are trademarks of the CompactFlash Association. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC or ISO of the product named.

The device sets the SENSE DATA AVAILABLE bit (see 6.2.10) in the STATUS field to one in the normal outputs and error outputs for a command, if:

- a) the referenced device statistic supports DSN (see table A.8);
- b) a DSN Condition Definition (see table A.77) is configured for that device statistic;
- c) the DSN Condition Definition for that device statistic is met; and
- d) the Sense Data Reporting feature set (see 4.20) is enabled.

If the device is reporting changes based on DSN Condition Definitions that have been met in response to a REQUEST SENSE EXT command, then the normal outputs shall contain:

- a) the SENSE KEY field set to NO SENSE (i.e., 0h); and
- b) the additional sense code set to WARNING – DEVICE STATISTICS NOTIFICATION ACTIVE (i.e., 0Bh/09h).

The contents of the Summary page (i.e., 00h) of the Device Statistics Notifications log (see A.25) are always valid while the DSN ENABLED bit (see A.11.6.2.2) is set to one. The validity of the Device Statistics Notifications log is not affected by the value of the SENSE DATA ENABLED bit (see A.11.6.2.6) or the value of the NCQ AUTOTENSE SUPPORTED bit (see A.11.10.2.21). The host may read the Summary page to check for notification status changes. The Summary page shall not be changed by:

- a) a READ LOG EXT command (see 7.24) or READ LOG DMA EXT (see 7.25) command addressing the:
 - A) Summary page of the Device Statistics Notifications log (see A.25); or
 - B) NCQ Command Error log (see A.14);
 or
- b) a REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT command (see 7.35).

4.8.3 DSN notifications setup

The host requests specific device statistics notifications by writing to the Definition pages (see table A.77) of the Device Statistics Notifications log (see A.25). In each Definition page, the host may write one or more pairs of QWords with each pair forming one device statistic notification entry as follows:

- 1) a Device Statistics Location QWord that specifies a device statistic in the Device Statistics log (see A.5) that is to be tested for the device statistics notification; and
- 2) a Device Statistics Condition Definition QWord that specifies the test to be made.

Each device statistic notification entry is independent of other device statistic notification entries.

If any Definition page being written Device Statistics Notifications log contains a device statistic notification entry that:

- a) refers to a device statistic that is not supported (see table A.8);
- b) refers to a device statistic that does not support device statistic notification (see table A.8);
- c) contains a threshold value that is out of range for the referenced device statistic (see table A.78); or
- d) contains a Comparison Type that is reserved (see table A.78),

then:

- 1) none of the Definition pages being written to the Device Statistics Notifications log shall be saved by the device; and
- 2) the command shall return command aborted (see table 228).

4.9 Extended Power Conditions (EPC) feature set

4.9.1 Overview

The Extended Power Conditions feature set provides a host with methods to control the power condition of a device. These methods include:

- a) defining power conditions (i.e., Idle_a, Idle_b and Idle_c) within the PM1: Idle state in the Power Management feature set (see 4.15);
- b) defining power conditions (i.e., Standby_y and Standby_z) within the PM2: Standby state in the Power Management feature set;