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Part 105: ATA Command Set — 5 (ACS-5)

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Contents

Page

Contents..... i

Tables xii

Figures xx

Foreword xxi

Introduction xxiv

1 Scope 1

2 Normative references 2

3 Definitions, abbreviations, and conventions 3

 3.1 Definitions 3

 3.2 Symbols and abbreviations 9

 3.2.1 Abbreviations 9

 3.2.2 Units 11

 3.2.3 Symbols 11

 3.2.4 Mathematical operators 11

 3.3 Keywords 11

 3.4 Conventions 12

 3.4.1 Overview 12

 3.4.2 Precedence 13

 3.4.3 Lists 13

 3.4.4 Numbering 14

 3.4.5 Bit conventions 14

 3.4.6 Number range convention 14

 3.4.7 State diagram conventions 15

 3.4.8 Byte, word, DWord, QWord, and DQWord Relationships 17

 3.4.9 ATA string convention 18

 3.4.10 Offset Convention 19

4 Feature set definitions 20

 4.1 Overview 20

 4.1.1 Feature set summary 20

 4.1.2 Capacity reporting 21

 4.2 General feature set 22

 4.2.1 Overview 22

 4.2.2 Unexpected power removal 22

 4.2.3 Interactions with volatile caches 23

 4.3 48-bit Address feature set 24

 4.4 Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set 25

 4.4.1 Overview 25

 4.4.2 SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT description 25

 4.4.3 Interactions with device statistics data 25

 4.5 Advanced Background Operation feature set (ABO) 26

 4.5.1 Overview 26

 4.5.2 Host-initiated advanced background operations 26

 4.5.3 Device-initiated advanced background operations 27

 4.6 Advanced Power Management (APM) feature set 28

 4.7 Command Duration Limits feature set 29

 4.7.1 Overview 29

4.7.2	COMMAND DURATION LIMITS INDEX field	30
4.7.3	Command duration limits operation	30
4.7.4	High Priority Enhancement feature	31
4.8	Device Statistics Notification (DSN) feature set	33
4.8.1	Overview	33
4.8.2	DSN notifications	33
4.8.3	DSN notifications setup	34
4.9	Extended Power Conditions (EPC) feature set	35
4.9.1	Overview	35
4.9.2	Power conditions	35
4.9.3	Power condition timers	35
4.9.4	Interaction with resets, commands, and other features if the EPC feature set is enabled	36
4.10	Free-fall Control feature set	38
4.11	General Purpose Logging (GPL) feature set	39
4.12	Hybrid Information feature set	40
4.12.1	Hybrid Information feature overview	40
4.12.2	Syncing	42
4.12.3	Interactions with ATA power management	42
4.12.4	Other Hybrid conditions	43
4.13	Long Logical Sector (LLS) feature set	45
4.14	Long Physical Sector (LPS) feature set	47
4.15	Native Command Queuing (NCQ) feature set	49
4.15.1	Overview	49
4.15.2	Priority	49
4.15.3	Unload with NCQ commands outstanding	50
4.15.4	Command Phases	50
4.15.5	NCQ command processing order requirements	51
4.15.6	ATA device commands encapsulated in NCQ feature set commands	51
4.15.7	Returning sense data for successful NCQ feature set commands	51
4.16	Out Of Band Management Interface	53
4.17	Power Management feature set	55
4.17.1	Overview	55
4.17.2	Power management commands	55
4.17.3	Standby timer	55
4.17.4	Power Management states and transitions	56
4.18	Power-Up In Standby (PUIS) feature set	60
4.18.1	Overview	60
4.18.2	Interactions with the IDENTIFY DEVICE command	60
4.18.3	PUIS feature set device spin-up subcommand	60
4.19	Rebuild Assist feature set	61
4.19.1	Overview	61
4.19.2	Enabling the Rebuild Assist feature set	61
4.19.3	Using the Rebuild Assist feature set	61
4.19.4	Disabling the Rebuild Assist feature set	63
4.19.5	Testing the Rebuild Assist feature set	63
4.20	Sanitize Device feature set	64
4.20.1	Overview	64
4.20.2	Sanitize operation scope	64
4.20.3	Sanitize commands	64
4.20.4	Sanitize operations	64
4.20.5	Interactions of the Sanitize Device feature set and Security feature set	65
4.20.6	Command processing during sanitize operations	65
4.20.7	Sanitize Operation Completed Without Error value	66
4.20.8	Failure Mode Policy value	66
4.20.9	Sanitize Antifreeze value	67
4.20.10	Sanitize Device state machine	67
4.21	SATA Hardware Feature Control feature set	70

4.22 Security feature set	71
4.22.1 Overview	71
4.22.2 Disabling and enabling the Security feature set	71
4.22.3 Passwords	71
4.22.4 Master password capability	71
4.22.5 Frozen mode	72
4.22.6 Commands	72
4.22.7 Security initial setting	72
4.22.8 Password Rules	72
4.22.9 Password attempt counter and SECURITY COUNT EXPIRED bit	72
4.22.10 Master Password Identifier feature	73
4.22.11 Security states	73
4.23 Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART) feature set	85
4.23.1 Overview	85
4.23.2 Background data collection	85
4.23.3 Off-line/Captive mode data collection	85
4.23.4 Threshold exceeded condition	85
4.23.5 SMART feature set commands	85
4.23.6 SMART operation with power management modes	85
4.23.7 SMART device error log reporting	85
4.24 Sense Data Reporting feature set	87
4.24.1 General	87
4.24.2 Current information sense data and deferred error sense data	88
4.25 Software Settings Preservation (SSP) feature set	89
4.26 Storage Element Depopulation feature set	90
4.26.1 Overview	90
4.26.2 Status change notification	90
4.26.3 Repurposing Depopulation	91
4.26.4 Repurposing Depopulation Restoration	92
4.26.5 Effects of storage depopulation commands on other commands	93
4.26.6 Interactions with logs	94
4.26.7 Interactions with caches	94
4.27 Streaming feature set	95
4.27.1 Streaming feature set overview	95
4.27.2 Streaming commands	95
4.28 Trusted Computing feature set	97
4.29 User Data Initialization feature set	98
4.29.1 Overview	98
4.29.2 User data initialization operation	98
4.29.3 MUTATE EXT command	100
4.30 Write-Read-Verify feature set	101
5 ATA protocols	102
6 Normal and Error Output field descriptions	103
6.1 Overview	103
6.2 STATUS field	103
6.2.1 Overview	103
6.2.2 ALIGNMENT ERROR bit	103
6.2.3 BUSY bit	103
6.2.4 DATA REQUEST bit	104
6.2.5 DEFERRED WRITE ERROR bit	104
6.2.6 DEVICE FAULT bit	104
6.2.7 DEVICE READY bit	104
6.2.8 ERROR bit	104
6.2.9 SENSE DATA AVAILABLE bit	104
6.2.10 STREAM ERROR bit	105

6.2.11 Transport Dependent bits and fields	105
6.3 ERROR field	105
6.3.1 Overview	105
6.3.2 ABORT bit	105
6.3.3 COMMAND COMPLETION TIME OUT bit	106
6.3.4 ID NOT FOUND bit	106
6.3.5 INTERFACE CRC bit	106
6.3.6 UNCORRECTABLE ERROR bit	106
6.4 COUNT field	106
6.4.1 Overview	106
6.4.2 Contiguous stream logical sectors that contain potentially bad data	106
6.4.3 NCQ Tag	106
6.5 SACTIVE field	106
6.6 SATA STATUS field	107
6.7 LBA field	107
6.7.1 Overview	107
6.7.2 LBA of First Unrecoverable Error	107
6.8 Sense code definitions	107
6.8.1 Overview	107
6.8.2 ACCESS DENIED - NO ACCESS RIGHTS	108
6.8.3 COMMAND SEQUENCE ERROR	109
6.8.4 COMMAND TIMEOUT BEFORE PROCESSING	109
6.8.5 COMMAND TIMEOUT DURING PROCESSING	109
6.8.6 DATA CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE	109
6.8.7 DEPOPULATION FAILED	109
6.8.8 DEPOPULATION IN PROGRESS	109
6.8.9 DEPOPULATION RESTORATION FAILED	109
6.8.10 DEPOPULATION RESTORATION IN PROGRESS	109
6.8.11 FAILURE PREDICTION THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	109
6.8.12 INFORMATION UNIT iuCRC ERROR DETECTED	109
6.8.13 INITIATOR RESPONSE TIMEOUT	109
6.8.14 INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES	109
6.8.15 INTERNAL TARGET FAILURE	110
6.8.16 INVALID COMMAND OPERATION CODE	110
6.8.17 INVALID FIELD IN CDB	110
6.8.18 INVALID FIELD IN PARAMETER LIST	110
6.8.19 LOGICAL BLOCK ADDRESS OUT OF RANGE	110
6.8.20 LOGICAL UNIT FAILED SELF-TEST	110
6.8.21 LOGICAL UNIT NOT READY, FORMAT IN PROGRESS	110
6.8.22 LOGICAL UNIT NOT READY, INITIALIZING COMMAND REQUIRED	110
6.8.23 LOGICAL UNIT NOT READY, MICROCODE ACTIVATION REQUIRED	110
6.8.24 LOGICAL UNIT NOT READY, POWER CYCLE REQUIRED	110
6.8.25 LOGICAL UNIT NOT READY, SANITIZE IN PROGRESS	110
6.8.26 MEDIUM FORMAT CORRUPTED	110
6.8.27 MULTIPLE READ ERRORS	111
6.8.28 MULTIPLE WRITE ERRORS	111
6.8.29 NO ADDITIONAL SENSE INFORMATION	111
6.8.30 NO DEFECT SPARE LOCATION AVAILABLE	111
6.8.31 OVERLAPPED COMMANDS ATTEMPTED	111
6.8.32 READ ERROR - LBA MARKED BAD BY APPLICATION CLIENT	111
6.8.33 UNRECOVERED READ ERROR	111
6.8.34 WARNING – DEVICE STATISTICS NOTIFICATION ACTIVE	111
6.8.35 WRITE ERROR	111
7 Command descriptions	112
7.1 Command description introduction	112
7.2 Accessible Max Address Configuration	119

7.2.1 Accessible Max Address Configuration overview	119
7.2.2 GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT – 78h/0000h, Non-Data	120
7.2.3 SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT – 78h/0001h, Non-Data	121
7.2.4 FREEZE ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT – 78h/0002h, Non-Data	123
7.3 CHECK POWER MODE – E5h, Non-Data	124
7.4 CONFIGURE STREAM – 51h, Non-Data	125
7.5 DATA SET MANAGEMENT – 06h, DMA	127
7.6 DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL – 07h, DMA	131
7.7 DOWNLOAD MICROCODE – 92h, PIO Data-Out/Non-Data	133
7.8 DOWNLOAD MICROCODE DMA – 93h, DMA/Non-Data	147
7.9 EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC – 90h, Execute Device Diagnostic	148
7.10 FLUSH CACHE – E7h, Non-Data	150
7.11 FLUSH CACHE EXT – EAh, Non-Data	151
7.12 GET PHYSICAL ELEMENT STATUS – 12h, DMA	152
7.13 IDENTIFY DEVICE – ECh, PIO Data-In	157
7.14 IDLE – E3h, Non-Data	191
7.15 IDLE IMMEDIATE – E1h, Non-Data	193
7.16 MUTATE EXT - 96h, Non-Data	195
7.17 NCQ NON-DATA – 63h, Non-Data	197
7.18 NOP – 00h, Non-Data	221
7.19 READ BUFFER – E4h, PIO Data-In	222
7.20 READ BUFFER DMA – E9h, DMA	223
7.21 READ DMA – C8h, DMA	224
7.22 READ DMA EXT – 25h, DMA	225
7.23 READ FPDMA QUEUED – 60h, DMA Queued	227
7.24 READ LOG EXT – 2Fh, PIO Data-In	229
7.25 READ LOG DMA EXT – 47h, DMA	231
7.26 READ SECTOR(S) – 20h, PIO Data-In	233
7.27 READ SECTOR(S) EXT – 24h, PIO Data-In	234
7.28 READ STREAM DMA EXT – 2Ah, DMA	235
7.29 READ STREAM EXT – 2Bh, PIO Data-In	238
7.30 READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) – 40h, Non-Data	239
7.31 READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) EXT – 42h, Non-Data	240
7.32 RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED – 65h, DMA Queued	241
7.33 REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE – 7Ch, Non-Data	243
7.34 REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT – 0Bh, Non-Data	245
7.35 RESTORE ELEMENTS AND REBUILD – 7Dh, Non-Data	246
7.36 Sanitize Device	248
7.36.1 Sanitize Device Overview	248
7.36.2 BLOCK ERASE EXT – B4h/0012h, Non-Data	249
7.36.3 CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT – B4h/0011h, Non-Data	252
7.36.4 OVERWRITE EXT – B4h/0014h, Non-Data	255
7.36.5 SANITIZE ANTIFREEZE LOCK EXT – B4h/0040h, Non-Data	258
7.36.6 SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT – B4h/0020h, Non-Data	261
7.36.7 SANITIZE STATUS EXT – B4h/0000h, Non-Data	263
7.37 SECURITY DISABLE PASSWORD – F6h, PIO Data-Out	265
7.38 SECURITY ERASE PREPARE – F3h, Non-Data	267
7.39 SECURITY ERASE UNIT – F4h, PIO Data-Out	268
7.40 SECURITY FREEZE LOCK – F5h, Non-Data	271
7.41 SECURITY SET PASSWORD – F1h, PIO Data-Out	272
7.42 SECURITY UNLOCK – F2h, PIO Data-Out	275
7.43 SEND FPDMA QUEUED – 64h, DMA Queued	278
7.43.8 HYBRID EVICT – 64h/1h, DMA Queued	280
7.44 SET DATE & TIME EXT – 77h, Non-Data	284
7.45 SET FEATURES – EFh, Non-Data	285
7.45.1 Introduction	285
7.45.2 SET FEATURES subcommands	286

7.45.3 Enable/disable volatile write cache	288
7.45.4 Set transfer mode	289
7.45.5 Enable/disable the APM feature set	290
7.45.6 Enable/disable the PUIS feature set	290
7.45.7 PUIS feature set device spin-up	290
7.45.8 Enable/Disable Write-Read-Verify feature set	291
7.45.9 Enable/disable device life control	292
7.45.10 Enable/Disable Command Duration Limits feature set	292
7.45.11 Set Maximum Host Interface Sector Times	294
7.45.12 Set rate basis	294
7.45.13 Enable/disable read look-ahead	294
7.45.14 Enable/disable reverting to defaults	295
7.45.15 Enable/Disable the Free-fall Control feature set	295
7.45.16 Enable/Disable SATA feature	295
7.45.17 Enable/Disable the Sense Data Reporting feature set	299
7.45.18 Enable/Disable sense data return for successful NCQ commands	299
7.45.19 Long Physical Sector Alignment Error Reporting Control	300
7.45.20 Extended Power Conditions subcommand	301
7.45.21 Enable/Disable the DSN feature set	312
7.45.22 Advanced Background Operation Control	312
7.46 SET SECTOR CONFIGURATON EXT – B2h, Non-Data	315
7.47 SLEEP – E6h, Non-Data	318
7.48 SMART	319
7.48.1 Overview	319
7.48.2 SMART READ LOG – B0h/D5h, PIO Data-In	320
7.48.3 SMART RETURN STATUS – B0h/DAh, Non-Data	321
7.48.4 SMART WRITE LOG – B0h/D6h, PIO Data-Out	322
7.49 STANDBY – E2h, Non-Data	324
7.50 STANDBY IMMEDIATE – E0h, Non-Data	325
7.51 TRUSTED NON-DATA – 5Bh, Non-Data	326
7.52 TRUSTED RECEIVE – 5Ch, PIO Data-In	328
7.53 TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA – 5Dh, DMA	335
7.54 TRUSTED SEND – 5Eh, PIO Data-Out	336
7.55 TRUSTED SEND DMA – 5Fh, DMA	338
7.56 WRITE BUFFER – E8h, PIO Data-Out	339
7.57 WRITE BUFFER DMA – EBh, DMA	340
7.58 WRITE DMA – CAh, DMA	341
7.59 WRITE DMA EXT – 35h, DMA	342
7.60 WRITE DMA FUA EXT – 3Dh, DMA	343
7.61 WRITE FPDMA QUEUED – 61h, DMA Queued	345
7.62 WRITE LOG EXT – 3Fh, PIO Data-Out	347
7.63 WRITE LOG DMA EXT – 57h, DMA	349
7.64 WRITE SECTOR(S) – 30h, PIO Data-Out	351
7.65 WRITE SECTOR(S) EXT – 34h, PIO Data-Out	352
7.66 WRITE STREAM DMA EXT – 3Ah, DMA	353
7.67 WRITE STREAM EXT – 3Bh, PIO Data-Out	356
7.68 WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT – 45h, Non-Data	357
7.69 ZERO EXT – 44h, Non-Data	360
8 SCT Command Transport	362
8.1 Introduction	362
8.1.1 Overview	362
8.1.2 SCT command interactions with ATA commands	363
8.1.3 NCQ accesses to the SCT logs	363
8.1.4 Resets	363
8.2 Processing SCT commands	364
8.2.1 Processing SCT commands overview	364

8.2.2 SCT capability identification	364
8.2.3 SCT Command transfer	364
8.2.4 SCT data transfer	369
8.2.5 SCT status	375
8.3 SCT Command Set	382
8.3.1 Overview	382
8.3.2 SCT Write Same command	383
8.3.3 SCT Error Recovery Control command	388
8.3.4 SCT Feature Control command	393
8.3.5 SCT Data Table command.....	397
9 Log Definitions	401
9.1 Overview	401
9.2 General Purpose Log Directory (GPL Log Address 00h)	404
9.3 SMART Log Directory (SMART Logging Log Address 00h)	405
9.4 Comprehensive SMART Error log (Log Address 02h)	406
9.4.1 Overview	406
9.4.2 SMART error log version	406
9.4.3 Error log index	406
9.4.4 Error log data structure	406
9.4.5 Device error count	407
9.4.6 Data structure checksum	407
9.5 Device Statistics log (Log Address 04h)	408
9.5.1 Overview	408
9.5.2 FEATURE field for GPL commands	410
9.5.3 List of Supported Device Statistics log pages (log page 00h)	411
9.5.4 Command Duration Limits Statistics (log page 09h)	411
9.5.5 Free Fall Statistics (log page 02h)	419
9.5.6 General Statistics (log page 01h)	421
9.5.7 General Errors Statistics (log page 04h)	428
9.5.8 Rotating Media Statistics (log page 03h)	431
9.5.9 Solid State Device Statistics (log page 07h)	436
9.5.10 Temperature Statistics (log page 05h)	436
9.5.11 Transport Statistics (log page 06h)	444
9.5.12 Vendor Specific Statistics (log page FFh)	445
9.6 Device Vendor Specific logs (Log Addresses A0h-DFh)	447
9.7 Extended Comprehensive SMART Error log (Log Address 03h)	448
9.7.1 Overview	448
9.7.2 SMART error log version	448
9.7.3 Error log index	448
9.7.4 Extended Error log data structure	448
9.7.5 Device error count	452
9.7.6 Data structure checksum	452
9.8 Power Conditions log (Log Address 08h)	453
9.8.1 Overview	453
9.8.2 Idle power conditions (log page 00h)	453
9.8.3 Standby power conditions (log page 01h)	453
9.8.4 Power Conditions log descriptor	454
9.9 Host Specific logs (Log Addresses 80h-9Fh)	458
9.10 IDENTIFY DEVICE data log (Log Address 30h)	459
9.10.1 Overview	459
9.10.2 List of Supported IDENTIFY DEVICE data log pages (Page 00h)	460
9.10.3 Copy of IDENTIFY DEVICE data (page 01h)	460
9.10.4 Capacity (page 02)	461
9.10.5 Supported Capabilities (page 03h)	464
9.10.6 Current Settings (page 04h)	490
9.10.7 Strings (page 05h)	498

9.10.8 Security (page 06h)	499
9.10.9 Parallel ATA (page 07h)	504
9.10.10 Serial ATA (page 08h)	515
9.11 Command Duration Limits log (Log Address 18h)	525
9.11.1 Command Duration Limits log overview	525
9.11.2 Command Duration Limits Descriptor	527
9.12 LBA Status log (Log Address 19h)	532
9.12.1 Overview	532
9.12.2 Number of LBA Valid Ranges log page (Page 0000h)	532
9.12.3 LBA Status log pages	532
9.12.4 LBA Status Descriptor	533
9.13 LPS Mis-alignment log (Log Address 0Dh)	535
9.14 NCQ Command Error log (Log Address 10h)	537
9.14.1 Overview	537
9.14.2 NCQ TAG field	538
9.14.3 NQ bit	538
9.14.4 UNL bit	538
9.14.5 Return Fields	539
9.14.6 NCQ Autosense	539
9.14.7 FINAL LBA IN ERROR field	539
9.14.8 Checksum	539
9.14.9 WRITE POINTER VALID field	539
9.14.10 WRITE POINTER[0..31] fields	540
9.14.11 WRITE POINTER CHECKSUM field	540
9.15 Read Stream Error log (Log Address 22h)	541
9.16 SATA Phy Event Counters log (Log Address 11h)	543
9.16.1 Overview	543
9.16.2 Counter x Identifier	543
9.16.3 Counter x Value	543
9.16.4 Counter x Length	543
9.16.5 Checksum	543
9.17 SATA NCQ Non-Data log (Log Address 12h)	544
9.17.1 Overview	544
9.17.2 SUPPORTS ABORT NCQ QUEUE bit	546
9.17.3 SUPPORTS ABORT ALL AT bit	546
9.17.4 SUPPORTS ABORT STREAMING AT bit	546
9.17.5 SUPPORTS ABORT NON-STREAMING AT bit	546
9.17.6 SUPPORTS ABORT SELECTED TTAG AT bit	546
9.17.7 SUPPORTS DEADLINE HANDLING bit	546
9.17.8 SUPPORTS WDNC bit	546
9.17.9 SUPPORTS RDNC bit	546
9.17.10 SUPPORTS HYBRID DEMOTE BY SIZE bit	547
9.17.11 SUPPORTS HYBRID CHANGE BY LBA RANGE bit	547
9.17.12 SUPPORTS HYBRID CONTROL bit	547
9.17.13 QUEUED SET FEATURES SUPPORTED bit	547
9.17.14 QUEUED ZERO EXT SUPPORTED bit	547
9.17.15 SUPPORTS ZAC MANAGEMENT OUT bit	547
9.17.16 SUPPORTS DURABLE/ORDERED WRITE NOTIFICATION bit	547
9.17.17 SUPPORTS D/OW bit	547
9.18 SATA NCQ Send and Receive log (Log Address 13h)	548
9.18.1 Overview	548
9.18.2 QUEUED DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL SUPPORTED bit	548
9.18.3 SUPPORTS HYBRID EVICT bit	549
9.18.4 QUEUED DATA SET MANAGEMENT SUPPORTED bit	549
9.18.5 QUEUED DATA SET MANAGEMENT SUPPORTS TRIM bit	549
9.18.6 QUEUED READ LOG DMA EXT FEATURE FIELD SUPPORTED bit	549
9.18.7 SEQUENTIAL QUEUED READ LOG DMA EXT SUPPORTED bit	549

9.18.8 QUEUED READ LOG DMA EXT SUPPORTED bit	549
9.18.9 SEQUENTIAL QUEUED WRITE LOG DMA EXT SUPPORTED bit	549
9.18.10 QUEUED WRITE LOG DMA EXT SUPPORTED bit	549
9.18.11 SUPPORTS ZAC MANAGEMENT IN bit	550
9.18.12 SUPPORTS ZAC MANAGEMENT OUT bit	550
9.19 Hybrid Information log (Log Address 14h)	551
9.19.1 Hybrid Information log overview	551
9.19.2 Hybrid Information Header	552
9.19.3 Hybrid Information Descriptor	555
9.20 Rebuild Assist log (Log Address 15h)	557
9.20.1 Overview	557
9.20.2 MANAGE REBUILD ASSIST ENABLED bit	558
9.20.3 PHYSICAL ELEMENT LENGTH field	558
9.20.4 DISABLED PHYSICAL ELEMENT MASK field	558
9.20.5 DISABLED PHYSICAL ELEMENTS field	558
9.21 Selective Self-Test log (Log Address 09h)	559
9.21.1 Overview	559
9.21.2 REVISION NUMBER field	559
9.21.3 Test span starting LBA and ending LBA	559
9.21.4 CURRENT LBA UNDER TEST field	559
9.21.5 CURRENT SPAN UNDER TEST field	560
9.21.6 FEATURE FLAGS field	560
9.21.7 SELECTIVE SELF-TEST PENDING TIME field	560
9.21.8 CHECKSUM field	560
9.22 Summary SMART Error log (Log Address 01h)	561
9.22.1 Overview	561
9.22.2 SMART error log version	561
9.22.3 Error log index	561
9.22.4 Error log data structure	561
9.22.5 Device error count	564
9.22.6 Data structure checksum	564
9.23 Write Stream Error log (Log Address 21h)	565
9.24 Current Device Internal Status Data log (Log Address 24h)	566
9.24.1 Overview	566
9.24.2 Current Device Internal Status Data header page	567
9.24.3 Current Device Internal Status data pages	568
9.24.4 Examples of data area usage	569
9.25 Saved Device Internal Status Data log (Log Address 25h)	571
9.25.1 Overview	571
9.25.2 Saved Device Internal Status Data header page	571
9.25.3 Current Device Internal Status data pages	572
9.26 Device Statistics Notifications log (Log Address 0Ah)	573
9.27 Pending Defects log (Log Address 0Ch)	577
9.27.1 Overview	577
9.27.2 Detection of an uncorrectable media error	577
9.27.3 Adding descriptors to the Pending Defects log	577
9.27.4 Removing descriptors from the Pending Defects log	577
9.27.5 Contents of the Pending Defects log	577
9.27.6 NUMBER OF LOG DESCRIPTORS field	578
9.27.7 Pending Defects descriptor format	578
9.28 Sense Data for Successful NCQ Commands log (Log address 0Fh)	579
9.28.1 Overview	579
9.28.2 SENSE DATA VALID field	580
9.28.3 Successful Sense Data descriptor	581
9.29 Sector Configuration log (Log Address 2Fh)	582
9.29.1 Overview	582
9.29.2 Sector Configuration descriptors (log page 00h)	582

9.30 Mutate Configurations log (Log Address 42h)	584
9.30.1 Overview	584
9.30.2 Zero padding	584
9.30.3 Mutate Configurations header	584
9.30.4 Mutate Configuration descriptor	585
9.31 Concurrent Positioning Ranges log (Log Address 47h)	591
9.31.1 Concurrent Positioning Ranges log overview	591
9.31.2 Concurrent Positioning Ranges header	591
9.31.3 LBA range descriptor	591
9.31.4 Padding	592
9.31.5 Example Concurrent Positioning Ranges log	592
9.32 Sense Data log (Log Address 53h)	594
9.32.1 Overview	594
9.32.2 DEFERRED ERROR bit	595
9.32.3 Return Fields	595
9.32.4 SENSE KEY field, ADDITIONAL SENSE CODE field, and ADDITIONAL SENSE CODE QUALIFIER field	595
9.32.5 FINAL LBA IN ERROR field	595
9.32.6 Checksum	595
9.33 Out Of Band Management Control log (Log Address 16h)	596
9.33.1 Out Of Band Management Control log overview	596
9.33.2 NUMBER OF VALID DESCRIPTORS field	596
9.33.3 REPORTING ENABLED bit	596
9.33.4 VOLATILE bit	597
9.33.5 PROTOCOL REVISION CODE field	597
9.33.6 Attribute Control Descriptor	597
9.33.7 Temperature attribute control descriptor format	599
10 Normal and Error Outputs	602
10.1 Overview	602
10.2 Normal Outputs	602
10.3 Error Outputs	617
Annex A (informative) Command Set Summary	645
Annex B (informative) How to Use SCT Commands	672
B.1 How to Use SCT Commands Overview	672
B.2 Examples of Log Page Command Sequences	674
B.3 Issuing an SCT Command to a Device	679
B.3.1 Step 1 – Build a Key Page	679
B.3.2 Step 2 – Issue the SCT command	680
B.3.3 Step 3 – Transfer Data if Required	681
B.3.4 Step 4 – Final Status/SCT Command Completion	682
Annex C (informative) Implementation Guidelines for 1 024- and 4 096-Byte Sector Sizes	683
C.1 Scope	683
C.2 Overview	683
C.3 Implementation	685
C.3.1 4 096-Byte Physical Sector Size Implementation	685
C.3.2 Reporting Alignment (512-Byte LBA Only)	685
C.3.3 RMW operations (512-Byte LBA Only)	686
C.4 Implementation Issues (512-Byte LBA Only)	686
C.4.1 Overview	686
C.4.2 Drive Partitioning	687
C.4.3 File System Formatting	688
C.4.4 Virtual Memory accessing	688
C.4.5 Booting	688

Annex D (informative) The DATA SET MANAGEMENT command with Trim 689

 D.1 Overview 689

 D.2 Trim interaction with volatile caches 690

Annex E (informative) Using repurposing depopulation..... 692

Bibliography 693

Tables

	Page
Table 1 - Numbering conventions	14
Table 2 - ATA string byte swapping	18
Table 3 - FIRMWARE REVISION field example	19
Table 4 - Feature set summary	20
Table 5 - IDENTIFY DEVICE capacity reporting	21
Table 6 - Command Duration Limits descriptor selection	30
Table 7 - Caching Priority	40
Table 8 - Power Source interactions	43
Table 9 - Words transferred per COUNT field unit by command	45
Table 10 - PRIO field	50
Table 11 - Summary of Security States and Security Characteristics	73
Table 12 - Security Command Actions	74
Table 13 - Security page settings for the SEC1: Security Disabled/Not Locked/Not Frozen state	79
Table 14 - Security page settings for the SEC2: Security Disabled/Not Locked/Frozen state	80
Table 15 - Security page settings for the SEC4: Security Enabled/Locked/Not Frozen state	81
Table 16 - Security page settings for the SEC5: Security Enabled/Not Locked/Not Frozen state	82
Table 17 - Security page settings for the SEC6: Security Enabled/Not Locked/Frozen state	83
Table 18 - Preserved Feature Sets and Settings	89
Table 19 - STATUS field	103
Table 20 - ERROR field	105
Table 21 - COUNT field use for NCQ Tag	106
Table 22 - Sense Codes	108
Table 23 - Example Command Structure	113
Table 24 - Example Normal Output	114
Table 25 - Example Error Output	115
Table 26 - Summary of commands	116
Table 27 - Accessible Max Address Configuration FEATURE field values	119
Table 28 - GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT command inputs	120
Table 29 - SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command inputs	121
Table 30 - FREEZE ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT command inputs	123
Table 31 - CHECK POWER MODE command inputs	124
Table 32 - CONFIGURE STREAM command inputs	125
Table 33 - DATA SET MANAGEMENT command inputs	127
Table 34 - DSM FUNCTION field	128
Table 35 - Data returned for trimmed logical sectors	128
Table 36 - LBA Range Entry page format	129
Table 37 - SEND FPDMA QUEUED command encapsulation for the subcommand specific inputs from a DATA SET MANAGEMENT command	130
Table 38 - DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL command inputs	131
Table 39 - XL LBA Range Entry page format	132
Table 40 - SEND FPDMA QUEUED command encapsulation for the subcommand specific inputs from a DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL command	132
Table 41 - SUBCOMMAND field	134
Table 42 - DOWNLOAD MICROCODE command inputs	145
Table 43 - COUNT field output for DOWNLOAD MICROCODE requesting the offset transfer method	146
Table 44 - DOWNLOAD MICROCODE DMA command inputs	147
Table 45 - EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC command inputs	148
Table 46 - Diagnostic codes	149
Table 47 - FLUSH CACHE command inputs	150
Table 48 - FLUSH CACHE EXT command inputs	151
Table 49 - GET PHYSICAL ELEMENT STATUS command inputs	152
Table 50 - FILTER field	153
Table 51 - REPORT TYPE field	153

Table 52 - GET PHYSICAL ELEMENT STATUS input from device to host	154
Table 53 - Physical element status descriptor	155
Table 54 - PHYSICAL ELEMENT TYPE field	155
Table 55 - PHYSICAL ELEMENT HEALTH field	156
Table 56 - IDENTIFY DEVICE command inputs	157
Table 57 - IDENTIFY DEVICE data	158
Table 58 - Specific configuration	175
Table 59 - Minor version number	181
Table 60 - Transport minor version number	190
Table 61 - IDLE command inputs	191
Table 62 - STANDBY TIMER PERIOD field	191
Table 63 - IDLE IMMEDIATE command inputs	193
Table 64 - IDLE IMMEDIATE with the Unload feature command inputs	194
Table 65 - MUTATE EXT command inputs	195
Table 66 - NCQ NON-DATA command inputs	197
Table 67 - NCQ NON-DATA Subcommands	198
Table 68 - HYBRID DEMOTE BY SIZE - Number of logical sectors affected	199
Table 69 - HYBRID DEMOTE BY SIZE command inputs	200
Table 70 - HYBRID INFORMATION field	201
Table 71 - Interactions with the requested caching priority level	202
Table 72 - Cache Behavior	206
Table 73 - HYBRID CHANGE BY LBA RANGE command inputs	208
Table 74 - HYBRID CONTROL command inputs	211
Table 75 - ABORT NCQ QUEUE command inputs	214
Table 76 - ABORT NCQ QUEUE Abort Types	215
Table 77 - DEADLINE HANDLING command inputs	216
Table 78 - DURABLE/ORDERED WRITE NOTIFICATION command inputs	219
Table 79 - NOP command inputs	221
Table 80 - READ BUFFER command inputs	222
Table 81 - READ BUFFER DMA command inputs	223
Table 82 - READ DMA command inputs	224
Table 83 - READ DMA EXT command inputs	225
Table 84 - READ FPDMA QUEUED command inputs	227
Table 85 - READ LOG EXT command inputs	229
Table 86 - READ LOG DMA EXT command inputs	231
Table 87 - RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED command encapsulation for the subcommand specific inputs from a READ LOG DMA EXT command	232
Table 88 - READ SECTOR(S) command inputs	233
Table 89 - READ SECTOR(S) EXT command inputs	234
Table 90 - READ STREAM DMA EXT command inputs	235
Table 91 - READ STREAM EXT command inputs	238
Table 92 - READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) command inputs	239
Table 93 - READ VERIFY SECTOR(S) EXT command inputs	240
Table 94 - RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED command inputs	241
Table 95 - RECEIVE FPDMA QUEUED Subcommands	242
Table 96 - REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command inputs	243
Table 97 - REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT command inputs	245
Table 98 - RESTORE ELEMENTS AND REBUILD command inputs	246
Table 99 - Sanitize Device FEATURE field values	248
Table 100 - BLOCK ERASE EXT command inputs	250
Table 101 - CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command inputs	253
Table 102 - OVERWRITE EXT command inputs	256
Table 103 - SANITIZE ANTIFREEZE LOCK EXT command inputs	258
Table 104 - SANITIZE FREEZE LOCK EXT command inputs	261
Table 105 - SANITIZE STATUS EXT command inputs	263
Table 106 - SECURITY DISABLE PASSWORD command inputs	265
Table 107 - SECURITY DISABLE PASSWORD data content	266

Table 108 - SECURITY ERASE PREPARE command inputs	267
Table 109 - Erase Mode characteristics	268
Table 110 - SECURITY ERASE UNIT command inputs	269
Table 111 - SECURITY ERASE UNIT data content	270
Table 112 - SECURITY FREEZE LOCK command inputs	271
Table 113 - SECURITY SET PASSWORD command inputs	273
Table 114 - SECURITY SET PASSWORD data content	274
Table 115 - SECURITY UNLOCK command inputs	276
Table 116 - SECURITY UNLOCK data content	277
Table 117 - SEND FPDMA QUEUED command inputs	278
Table 118 - SEND FPDMA QUEUED Subcommands	279
Table 119 - HYBRID EVICT command inputs	281
Table 120 - Output from the host for the HYBRID EVICT command	282
Table 121 - SET DATE & TIME EXT command inputs	284
Table 122 - SET FEATURES command inputs	285
Table 123 - NCQ NON-DATA command encapsulation for the subcommand specific inputs from a SET FEATURES command	286
Table 124 - SET FEATURES command subcommand codes	286
Table 125 - Transfer modes	289
Table 126 - APM levels	290
Table 127 - Write-Read-Verify modes	291
Table 128 - Enable/Disable Command Duration Limits parameters	292
Table 129 - CDL ACTION field	293
Table 130 - Maximum Host Interface Sector Times	294
Table 131 - SATA features	295
Table 132 - Extended Uses of Hardware Feature Control	297
Table 133 - EPC subcommands	301
Table 134 - POWER CONDITION ID field	301
Table 135 - Restore Power Condition Settings inputs	302
Table 136 - Go To Power Condition inputs	304
Table 137 - Set Power Condition Timer inputs	306
Table 138 - Set Power Condition State inputs	308
Table 139 - Enable the EPC feature set inputs	309
Table 140 - Disable the EPC feature set inputs	310
Table 141 - Set EPC Power Source inputs	311
Table 142 - DSN feature set subcommands	312
Table 143 - SET FEATURES fields for Advanced Background Operation Control	312
Table 144 - ABO CONTROL field	313
Table 145 - SET SECTOR CONFIGURATION EXT command inputs	316
Table 146 - SLEEP command inputs	318
Table 147 - FEATURE field values	319
Table 148 - SMART READ LOG command inputs	320
Table 149 - SMART RETURN STATUS command inputs	321
Table 150 - SMART WRITE LOG command inputs	322
Table 151 - STANDBY command inputs	324
Table 152 - STANDBY IMMEDIATE command inputs	325
Table 153 - TRUSTED NON-DATA command inputs	326
Table 154 - TRUSTED RECEIVE command inputs	329
Table 155 - TRUSTED RECEIVE SECURITY PROTOCOL field	330
Table 156 - Security Protocol 00h SP SPECIFIC field	331
Table 157 - TRUSTED RECEIVE parameter data for SP Specific=0000h	331
Table 158 - TRUSTED RECEIVE parameter data for SP Specific=0001h	332
Table 159 - TRUSTED RECEIVE parameter data for SP Specific=0002h	333
Table 160 - Compliance Descriptor Type	333
Table 161 - Compliance Descriptor Header	333
Table 162 - Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules descriptor	334
Table 163 - TRUSTED RECEIVE DMA command inputs	335

Table 164 - TRUSTED SEND command inputs.....	336
Table 165 - TRUSTED SEND – SECURITY PROTOCOL field.....	337
Table 166 - TRUSTED SEND DMA command inputs.....	338
Table 167 - WRITE BUFFER command inputs.....	339
Table 168 - WRITE BUFFER DMA command inputs.....	340
Table 169 - WRITE DMA command inputs.....	341
Table 170 - WRITE DMA EXT command inputs.....	342
Table 171 - WRITE DMA FUA EXT command inputs.....	343
Table 172 - WRITE FPDMA QUEUED command inputs.....	345
Table 173 - WRITE LOG EXT command inputs.....	347
Table 174 - WRITE LOG DMA EXT command inputs.....	349
Table 175 - SEND FPDMA QUEUED command encapsulation for the subcommand specific inputs from a WRITE LOG DMA EXT command.....	350
Table 176 - WRITE SECTOR(S) command inputs.....	351
Table 177 - WRITE SECTOR(S) EXT command inputs.....	352
Table 178 - WRITE STREAM DMA EXT command inputs.....	353
Table 179 - WRITE STREAM EXT command inputs.....	356
Table 180 - WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT command inputs.....	358
Table 181 - ZERO EXT command inputs.....	360
Table 182 - NCQ-NON-DATA command encapsulation for the subcommand specific inputs from a ZERO EXT command.....	361
Table 183 - Summary of SCT Command Transport logs.....	362
Table 184 - Summary of ATA commands used by the SCT Command Transport.....	362
Table 185 - Fields to send an SCT Command using SMART WRITE LOG.....	364
Table 186 - Fields to send an SCT Command using GPL write logs.....	365
Table 187 - Successful SCT Command response.....	366
Table 188 - SCT Command error response.....	367
Table 189 - EXTENDED STATUS CODE field.....	368
Table 190 - SCT data transfer using the SMART feature set.....	369
Table 191 - SCT data transfer using the GPL feature set.....	370
Table 192 - Successful SMART SCT data transfer response.....	371
Table 193 - Successful GPL SCT data transfer response.....	372
Table 194 - SMART SCT data transfer error response.....	373
Table 195 - GPL SCT data transfer error response.....	374
Table 196 - SCT status request using the SMART feature set.....	375
Table 197 - SCT status request using the GPL feature set.....	376
Table 198 - Successful SMART SCT status response.....	377
Table 199 - Successful GPL SCT status response.....	378
Table 200 - Format of SCT status response.....	379
Table 201 - SMART STATUS field.....	380
Table 202 - SMART and GPL SCT status error response.....	381
Table 203 - SCT command basic key page structure.....	382
Table 204 - ACTION CODE field.....	382
Table 205 - SCT Write Same command key page.....	386
Table 206 - SCT Write Same command status response.....	387
Table 207 - SCT Error Recovery Control command key page.....	389
Table 208 - SCT Error Recovery Control command status response.....	391
Table 209 - SCT ERROR RECOVERY CONTROL RETURNED VALUE field.....	392
Table 210 - SCT Feature Control command key page.....	393
Table 211 - Feature Code list.....	394
Table 212 - Options Flags for each Feature Code.....	395
Table 213 - SCT Feature Control command status response.....	396
Table 214 - SCT Data Table command.....	397
Table 215 - TABLE ID field.....	397
Table 216 - HDA Temperature History table.....	398
Table 217 - SCT Data Table command status response.....	400
Table 218 - Log address definition.....	401

Table 219 - General Purpose Log Directory	404
Table 220 - SMART Log Directory	405
Table 221 - Comprehensive SMART Error log	406
Table 222 - Defined Device Statistics log pages	408
Table 223 - Device Statistic format	408
Table 224 - DEVICE STATISTIC FLAGS field	409
Table 225 - FEATURE field for READ LOG EXT and READ LOG DMA EXT	410
Table 226 - List of supported Device Statistics log pages	411
Table 227 - Command Duration Limits Statistics	412
Table 228 - Free Fall Statistics	419
Table 229 - General Statistics	421
Table 230 - Workload Utilization device statistic	426
Table 231 - RATE VALIDITY field	426
Table 232 - RATE BASIS field	427
Table 233 - Utilization Usage Rate values	427
Table 234 - Random write resources values	428
Table 235 - General Error Statistics	429
Table 236 - Rotating Media Statistics	431
Table 237 - Solid State Device Statistics	436
Table 238 - Temperature Statistics	437
Table 239 - Transport Statistics	444
Table 240 - Vendor Specific Statistics	445
Table 241 - Extended Comprehensive SMART Error log	448
Table 242 - Extended Error log data structure	449
Table 243 - Command data structure	450
Table 244 - Error data structure	451
Table 245 - State field values	451
Table 246 - Idle Power Conditions log page	453
Table 247 - Standby Power Conditions log page	453
Table 248 - Power Conditions log descriptor	454
Table 249 - Defined IDENTIFY DEVICE data log pages	459
Table 250 - List of supported IDENTIFY DEVICE data log pages	460
Table 251 - Capacity	461
Table 252 - Supported Capabilities	464
Table 253 - Nominal Media Rotation Rate	479
Table 254 - NOMINAL FORM FACTOR field	479
Table 255 - World wide name format (word-based view)	480
Table 256 - IDENTIFY DEVICE data WWN format (word-based view)	481
Table 257 - IDENTIFY DEVICE data WWN format (byte-based view)	481
Table 258 - LOGICAL BLOCK MARKUPS SUPPORTED field	482
Table 259 - SCSI Block Commands logical block markup descriptor format	482
Table 260 - Operating system file logical block markup descriptor values	483
Table 261 - UTILIZATION TYPE field	484
Table 262 - UTILIZATION UNITS field	484
Table 263 - UTILIZATION INTERVAL field	485
Table 264 - Current Settings	490
Table 265 - POWER SOURCE field	494
Table 266 - ABO STATUS field	497
Table 267 - Strings	498
Table 268 - Security	499
Table 269 - Short format ENHANCED SECURITY ERASE TIME field	502
Table 270 - Extended format ENHANCED SECURITY ERASE TIME field	502
Table 271 - Short format NORMAL SECURITY ERASE TIME field	502
Table 272 - Extended format NORMAL SECURITY ERASE TIME field	503
Table 273 - Parallel ATA	504
Table 274 - PATA device number detected coded values	512
Table 275 - Serial ATA	515

Table 276 - CURRENT NEGOTIATED SERIAL ATA SIGNAL SPEED field	522
Table 277 - Command Duration Limits Log (page 0)	525
Table 278 - PERFORMANCE VERSUS COMMAND DURATION GUIDELINES field	526
Table 279 - Command Duration Limits Descriptor	527
Table 280 - INACTIVE TIME LIMIT POLICY field	527
Table 281 - ACTIVE TIME LIMIT POLICY field	528
Table 282 - COMMAND DURATION GUIDELINE POLICY field	528
Table 283 - COMMAND DURATION LIMITS STATISTIC SELECTOR field	530
Table 284 - Defined LBA Status log pages	532
Table 285 - Number of Valid LBA Ranges log page	532
Table 286 - LBA Status log page	533
Table 287 - LBA Status Descriptor	533
Table 288 - LPS Mis-alignment log (log page 0)	535
Table 289 - LPS Mis-alignment log (log pages 1..x)	536
Table 290 - NCQ Command Error log	537
Table 291 - Read Stream Error log	541
Table 292 - Stream Error Log Entry	542
Table 293 - SATA Phy Event Counters log Format	543
Table 294 - SATA NCQ Non-Data log (log page 00h)	544
Table 295 - SATA NCQ Send and Receive log (log page 00h)	548
Table 296 - Hybrid Information Log data	551
Table 297 - Hybrid Information Header	552
Table 298 - ENABLED field	553
Table 299 - HYBRID HEALTH field	553
Table 300 - SUPPORTED OPTIONS field	554
Table 301 - Hybrid Information Descriptor	555
Table 302 - Rebuild Assist log (log page 00h)	557
Table 303 - MANAGE REBUILD ASSIST bit	558
Table 304 - Selective Self-Test log	559
Table 305 - FEATURE FLAGS field	560
Table 306 - Summary SMART Error log	561
Table 307 - Error log data structure	561
Table 308 - Command data structure	562
Table 309 - Error data structure	563
Table 310 - State values	563
Table 311 - Write Stream Error log	565
Table 312 - Current Device Internal Status Data header (page 0)	567
Table 313 - Current Device Internal Status Data (pages 1..n)	568
Table 314 - Saved Device Internal Status Data header (page 0)	571
Table 315 - Saved Device Internal Status Data (pages 1..n)	572
Table 316 - Device Statistics Notifications pages	573
Table 317 - Summary page of the Device Statistics Notifications log	574
Table 318 - DSN Match Entry	574
Table 319 - Definition pages of the Device Statistics Notifications log	575
Table 320 - DSN CONDITION FLAGS field	576
Table 321 - Pending Defects log (page 0)	577
Table 323 - Pending Defects descriptor format	578
Table 322 - Pending Defects log (page 1..n)	578
Table 324 - Sense Data for Successful NCQ Commands log pages 0 and 1	579
Table 325 - Successful Sense Data descriptor format	581
Table 326 - Sector Configuration descriptors (log page 00h)	582
Table 327 - Sector Configuration descriptor	582
Table 328 - Mutate Configurations log	584
Table 329 - Mutate Configurations header	584
Table 330 - Mutate Configuration descriptor	585
Table 331 - CONFIGURATION IDENTIFIER field	586
Table 332 - SCHEMA TYPE field	587

Table 333 - Host aware zones schema type specific information	588
Table 334 - Host managed zones schema type specific information	588
Table 335 - Zone domains and zone realms schema type specific information	590
Table 336 - Concurrent Positioning Ranges log	591
Table 337 - Concurrent Positioning Ranges header	591
Table 338 - LBA range descriptor	592
Table 339 - Sense Data log	594
Table 340 - Out Of Band Management Control Log	596
Table 341 - Attribute control descriptor format	597
Table 342 - DESCRIPTOR IDENTIFIER field	598
Table 343 - Temperature attribute control descriptor format	599
Table 344 - TEST MODE field	601
Table 345 - Generic Normal Output (No LBA Return Value) for Normal Output	602
Table 346 - Download Microcode Normal Output	603
Table 347 - Check Power Mode Normal Output	604
Table 348 - Stream Normal Output	606
Table 349 - Device Signatures for Normal Output	607
Table 350 - IDLE Unload Normal Output	608
Table 351 - SMART Return Status Normal Output	609
Table 352 - Generic Extended Normal Output	610
Table 353 - NCQ Command Acceptance Normal Output	611
Table 354 - NCQ Normal Output	612
Table 355 - REQUEST SENSE DATA EXT Normal Output	613
Table 356 - GET NATIVE MAX ADDRESS EXT Normal Output	614
Table 357 - Sanitize Device Normal Output	615
Table 358 - Restore Physical Elements Normal Output	616
Table 359 - Unsupported Command Error	618
Table 360 - Check Power Mode Abort Error	619
Table 361 - Generic Abort wo/ICRC Error	620
Table 362 - Generic Abort Error	621
Table 363 - Trusted Abort Error	622
Table 364 - Configure Stream Error	623
Table 365 - Flush Cache Error	624
Table 366 - Flush Cache Ext Error	625
Table 367 - Read DMA Ext Error	626
Table 368 - Read Log Ext Error	627
Table 369 - Read PIO Error	628
Table 370 - Read Stream Error	629
Table 371 - Write Log Error	630
Table 372 - Write Log Ext Error or Data Set Management Error	631
Table 373 - Write Extended Error	632
Table 374 - Write Stream Error	633
Table 375 - Non-Data Write Extended Error	634
Table 376 - NOP Error	635
Table 377 - SMART Read Log	636
Table 378 - Read PIO Extended Error	637
Table 379 - SET ACCESSIBLE MAX ADDRESS EXT Error	638
Table 380 - Write Error	639
Table 381 - Write DMA Error	640
Table 382 - NCQ Command Acceptance Error	641
Table 383 - Generic NCQ Command Aborted Error	642
Table 384 - NCQ Read Command Aborted Error	643
Table 385 - Sanitize Device Error	644
Table A.1 - Command Code Usage Matrix	645
Table A.2 - Command codes (sorted by command code)	646
Table A.3 - Command codes (sorted by command name)	651
Table A.4 - Historical Command Assignments	654

Table A.5 - Historical SET FEATURE Code Assignments..... 663

Table B.1 - SCT command using SMART WRITE LOG command 680

Table B.2 - SCT command using WRITE LOG EXT command..... 681

Figures

	Page
Figure 1 - ATA document relationships.....	1
Figure 2 - State diagram convention	15
Figure 3 - Byte, word, DWord, QWord, and DQWord relationships	17
Figure 4 - LLS and LPS Example	47
Figure 5 - Alignment 0.....	47
Figure 6 - Alignment 1.....	48
Figure 7 - Alignment 3.....	48
Figure 8 - Power management state diagram.....	56
Figure 9 - Sanitize Device state machine	67
Figure 10 - Security state diagram.....	78
Figure 11 - DOWNLOAD MICROCODE State Machine	136
Figure 12 - Example of a Device Internal Status log with data in all three data areas.....	569
Figure 13 - Example of a Device Internal Status log with no data	570
Figure 14 - Example of a Device Internal Status log with mixed data areas.....	570
Figure 15 - Example for Concurrent Positioning Ranges log with 4 LBA ranges.....	593
Figure B.1 - Example flowchart for SCT commands.....	673
Figure B.2 - Example sequence for foreground write same with a repeating write pattern.....	674
Figure B.3 - Example sequence for foreground write same with a repeating pattern	674
Figure B.4 - Example sequence for writing data using an SCT command with no background activity	675
Figure B.5 - Example sequence for reading data using an SCT command with no background activity.....	675
Figure B.6 - Example sequence for a Non-Data SCT command with no background activity	676
Figure B.7 - Example sequence for writing data using an SCT command with background activity	677
Figure B.8 - Example sequence for writing data using multiple write data transfers.....	678
Figure B.9 - Example sequence for a Non-Data SCT command with background activity	679
Figure C.1 - System Dependency Chain	683
Figure C.2 - Mapping Proposals	684
Figure C.3 - Logical Sector to Physical Mapping	684
Figure C.4 - Uncorrectable Error Handling.....	686
Figure C.5 - Typical HDD Layout Using A Master Boot Record.....	687

Foreword (This foreword is not part of American National Standard INCITS 558-2021.)

This standard is designed to maintain a high degree of compatibility with the ACS-4 standard.

Requests for interpretation, suggestions for improvement and addenda, or defect reports are welcome. They should be sent to the INCITS Secretariat, ITI, 700 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20001.

This standard was processed and approved for submittal to ANSI by the InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS). Committee approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval. At the time of its approval this standard, INCITS had the following members:

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Introduction

This standard 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 feature set definitions.
 - 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 logs.
 - Clause 10 describes command normal and error outputs.
-
- Annex A provides command summaries.
 - Annex B provides a tutorial on how to use SCT.
 - Annex C provides implementation guidelines for 1 024/4 096 byte sectors.
 - Annex D provides a tutorial on how to use the DATA SET MANAGEMENT command with Trim.
 - Annex E provides a tutorial on how to use repurposing depopulation.
 - Annex F, Bibliography, is the bibliography for this standard.

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American National Standard
for Information Technology –

ATA Command Set - 5 (ACS-5)

1 Scope

The set of AT Attachment standards consists of this standard and the ATA implementation standards described in AT Attachment - 8 ATA/ATAPI Architecture Model (ATA8-AAM). This standard specifies the command set that host systems use to access storage devices. This standard provides a common command set for systems manufacturers, system integrators, software suppliers, and suppliers of intelligent storage devices. Figure 1 shows the relationship of this standard to other ATA standards as well as related device and host standards and specifications (e.g., SCSI standards and SATA-IO specifications).

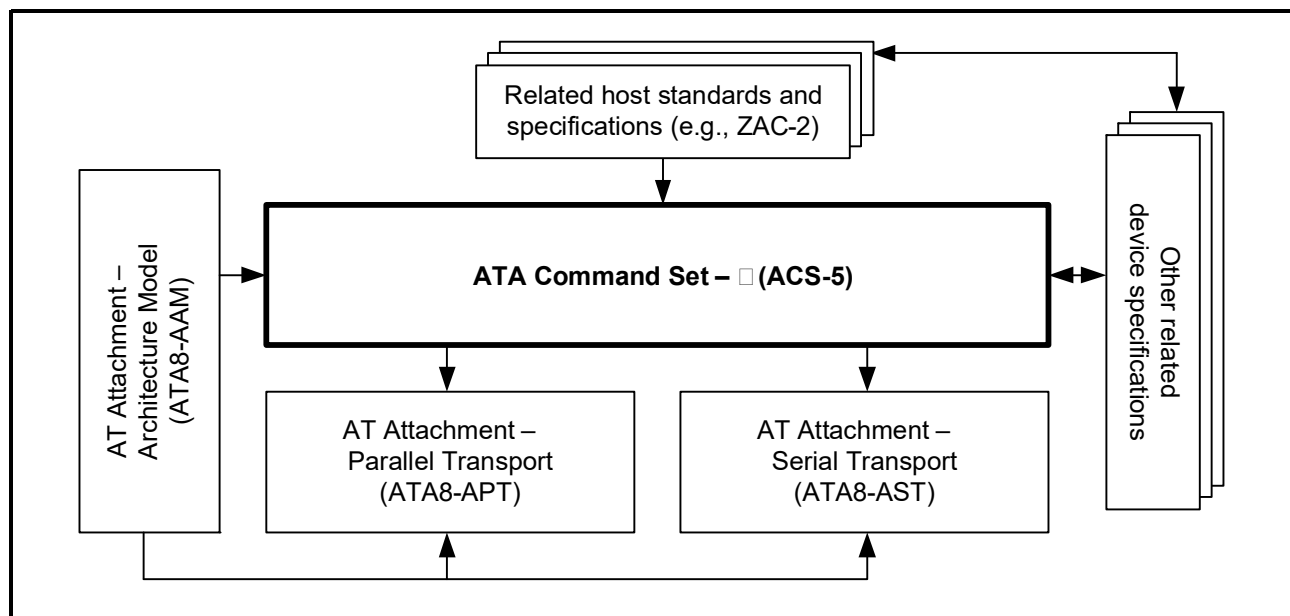


Figure 1 — ATA document relationships

This standard maintains compatibility with the ACS-4 standard, INCITS 529-2018, while providing additional functions.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

INCITS 4-1986 (R2012), *Information Systems – Coded Character Sets – 7-Bit American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (7-Bit ASCII)*

ISO 7779:1999, *Acoustics – Measurement of airborne noise emitted by information technology and telecommunications equipment*

INCITS 451-2008, *AT Attachment-8 – ATA/ATAPI Architecture Model (ATA8-AAM)*

INCITS 493-2012, *AT Attachment-8 – Serial Transport (ATA8-AST)*

INCITS 502-2019, *SCSI Primary Commands – 5 (SPC-5)*

T10/INCITS BSR 506, *SCSI Block Commands – 4 (SBC-4)* (under consideration)

INCITS 524-2016, *AT Attachment-8 – Parallel Transport (ATA8-APT)*

T13/INCITS BSR 549, *Zoned-device ATA Command Set - 2 (ZAC-2)* (under consideration)

Serial ATA revision 3.5 (SATA 3.5) ¹

RFC 3280, *Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure: Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile*, IETF, 2002 ²

RFC 3281, *An Internet Attribute Certificate: Profile for Authorization*, IETF, 2002 ²

FIPS PUB 140-2, *Security Requirements For Cryptographic Modules*, May 25, 2001 ³

FIPS PUB 140-3, *Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules*, March 23, 2019 ³

SFF-8447 LBA Count for Disk Drives ⁴

SFF-8609 Specification for Management Interface for Drive Conditions, Rev 1.0, July 07, 2017 ⁴

1. For more information on Serial ATA international Organization, see <http://www.sata-io.org/>.

2. For more information on IETF publications, see <http://www.ietf.org/>.

3. For more information on National Institute of Standards and Technology publications, see <http://www.nist.gov/>.

4. For more information on SFF specifications contact the SFF committee at <http://www.snia.org/sff/specifications>.

3 Definitions, abbreviations, and conventions

3.1 Definitions

3.1.1 28-bit command

command that uses the FEATURE field (7:0), COUNT field (7:0), LBA field (27:0), ICC field (7:0), AUXILIARY field (31:0), 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), ICC field (7:0), AUXILIARY field (31:0), 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

Note 1 to entry: See 4.17.4.

3.1.5 additional sense code

combination of the ADDITIONAL SENSE CODE field and the ADDITIONAL SENSE CODE QUALIFIER field

Note 1 to entry: See 7.34 and 9.14.

3.1.6 administrator

person who is responsible for the administration of one or more devices

Note 1 to entry: For example, the person who establishes passwords in the Security feature set (see 4.22).

3.1.7 advanced background operations

background processing that may impact device response time to affected LBAs and may include garbage collection operations

3.1.8 AOI (Administered Organizational Identifier)

24-bit organizational identifier that is administered by the IEEE

Note 1 to entry: The IEEE Administered Organizational Identifier is described in

<https://standards.ieee.org/content/dam/ieee-standards/standards/web/documents/tutorials/eui.pdf>.

Note 2 to entry: The IEEE defines multiple formats of AOI values, including 24-bit AOI values. Only 24-bit AOI values are used by this standard (i.e., the MA-L values and CID values described by the document referenced in note 1 to entry).

Note 3 to entry: The IEEE administration of the MA-L and CID values is defined such that values in each group are mutually unique with respect to each other as described by the document referenced in note 1 to entry.

Note 4 to entry: AOI values are available from the IEEE-SA Registration Authority (see

<https://standards.ieee.org/products-services/regauth/index.html>).

3.1.9 ASCII character

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

Note 1 to entry: See INCITS 4-1986.

3.1.10 ATA device

device that supports the General feature set

Note 1 to entry: See 4.2.

3.1.11 ATA string

set of ASCII characters in the format specified in 3.4.9

3.1.12 background activity

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

3.1.13 BIOS (Basic Input/Output System)

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

3.1.14 byte

sequence of eight contiguous bits considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.4.8.

3.1.15 cache

data storage area outside the area accessible by hosts

Note 1 to entry: The cache may contain a subset of the data stored in the non-volatile media.

3.1.16 caching priority level

a measure of the relative importance of keeping a copy of user data in non-volatile cache

3.1.17 CFA-APT device

device that supports the CFA feature set (see ACS-3), the ATA8-APT transport, and not the ATA8-AST transport

3.1.18 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

3.1.19 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

3.1.20 command acceptance

positive acknowledgement of a command being received by a device

3.1.21 command completion

completion by the device of processing the command

Note 1 to entry: As part of command completion 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.

3.1.22 COMRESET

commanded hardware reset in the Serial ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AST.

3.1.23 depopulate

process by which a device removes the capability of a storage element to store logical block data

3.1.24 depopulated

property associated with a physical element that results in the element being unable to store logical block data

3.1.25 depopulation operation

process by which a device removes the capability of a storage element to store user data

3.1.26 device

data storage peripheral

Note 1 to entry: An example of a device is a disk drive.

Note 2 to entry: see 3.1.10.

3.1.27 device configuration changing command

command that is able to change the configuration of the logical sector to physical sector mapping

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are the device configuration changing commands: MUTATE EXT (see 7.16), SET SECTOR CONFIGURATION EXT (see 7.46), REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE (see 7.33), and RESTORE ELEMENTS AND REBUILD (see 7.35).

3.1.28 dirty data

user data in a non-volatile cache that is newer than the corresponding data in the primary medium

3.1.29 DMA data transfer

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

3.1.30 DRQ 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

3.1.31 DQWord

sequence of 16 contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.4.8

3.1.32 DWord

sequence of four contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.4.8

3.1.33 evict

a process within the device to remove user data from the non-volatile cache

3.1.34 FIS

frame structure used by the Serial ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AST.

3.1.35 flush command

command that flushes the volatile write cache

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

3.1.36 free-fall

vendor specific condition of acceleration

3.1.37 garbage collection operation

process that prepares resources for future allocation

3.1.38 GPL command

command that is associate with the General Purpose Logging feature set

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are the GPL commands: READ LOG EXT, READ LOG DMA EXT, WRITE LOG EXT, and WRITE LOG DMA EXT.

3.1.39 hardware reset

routine performed by a device after a hardware reset event

Note 1 to entry: See the Device Management protocol in ATA8-AAM.

3.1.40 host

object that originates commands and device management functions

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.41 host interface

service delivery subsystem

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.42 hybrid device

a device that contains a primary medium and a non-volatile cache

3.1.43 ID Not Found error

command completion with the ID NOT FOUND bit set to one (see 6.3.4)

3.1.44 Idle mode

one or all of the power conditions associated with the PM1: Idle state (see 4.17.4)

3.1.45 LBA

value used to reference a logical sector

3.1.46 LBA mapping resource

resource (e.g., a physical block or a data structure associated with tracking resource usage) that enables storage upon media

3.1.47 LBA resource

resource (e.g., a physical block) used for storing user data

3.1.48 log

named sequence of one or more log pages

Note 1 to entry: See clause 9.

3.1.49 log address

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

3.1.50 log command

SMART READ LOG command (see 7.48.2), SMART WRITE LOG command (see 7.48.4), or GPL feature set (see 4.11) command

3.1.51 log page

512-byte block of data associated with a log

Note 1 to entry: See clause 9.

3.1.52 logical block

synonym for logical sector

Note 1 to entry: See 3.1.53.

3.1.53 logical sector

set of words accessed and referenced as a unit (see 9.10.4.4) that contain user data and are referenced by LBA (see 3.1.45)

3.1.54 logical sector size

size in words of logical sectors on the device

Note 1 to entry: If the LOGICAL SECTOR SIZE SUPPORTED bit (see 9.10.4.3.2) is cleared to zero, the device logical sector size is 256 words. If the LOGICAL SECTOR SIZE SUPPORTED bit is set to one, the device logical sector size is indicated by the contents of the LOGICAL SECTOR SIZE field (see 9.10.4.4).

3.1.55 mapping resource

a vendor specific mechanism that may be used by the device internally to describe the physical location and attributes of user data

3.1.56 media

material on which user data is stored

3.1.57 media access command

command that causes the device to access non-volatile media

3.1.58 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)

3.1.59 NCQ command

command in the NCQ feature set

Note 1 to entry: See 4.15.

3.1.60 non-volatile media

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

3.1.61 partition

range of LBAs specified by an application client

3.1.62 PATA device

device that implements the parallel ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-APT.

3.1.63 physical element

subcomponent of an ATA device

3.1.64 physical sector

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

3.1.65 PIO

data transfers performed using PIO commands and protocol

3.1.66 power condition

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.

3.1.67 power cycle

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

Note 1 to entry: See the Device Power-on protocol in ATA8-AAM.

3.1.68 power-on reset

routine performed by a device after detecting a power-on event

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AAM.

3.1.69 primary medium

the medium to which all user data is synchronized

3.1.70 queued command

NCQ command that has reported command acceptance but not command completion

3.1.71 QWord

sequence of eight contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.4.8.

3.1.72 read command

command that causes the device to retrieve user data

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are the read commands: the READ DMA command, READ DMA EXT command, READ FPDMA QUEUED 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.

3.1.73 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 the read stream commands: the READ STREAM EXT command and READ STREAM DMA EXT command.

3.1.74 SATA device

device implementing the serial ATA transport

Note 1 to entry: See ATA8-AST.

3.1.75 SCT Command

command that writes to the SCT command/status log

Note 1 to entry: See clause 8.

3.1.76 SCT Status

command that reads from the SCT command/status log

Note 1 to entry: See clause 8.

3.1.77 Secure Content Storage Association

organization that develops specifications for protecting digital media content

Note 1 to entry: See <https://www.vidity.com/> for information on the Secure Content Storage Association.

3.1.78 sense data

combination of the DEFERRED ERROR bit (see 4.24.2), sense key (see 3.1.79), and additional sense code (see 3.1.5)

3.1.79 sense key

contents of the SENSE KEY field in the sense data

Note 1 to entry: See SPC-5.

3.1.80 signature

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

Note 1 to entry: See table 349.

3.1.81 signed

value that is encoded using two's complement

3.1.82 Sleep mode

power condition specified by the PM3: Sleep state

Note 1 to entry: See 4.17.4.

3.1.83 software reset

routine performed by a device after a software reset event

Note 1 to entry: See the Device Management protocol in ATA8-AAM.

3.1.84 solid state device

a device which uses non-volatile memory to store user data

3.1.85 spin-down

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

3.1.86 spin-up

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

3.1.87 Standby mode

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

Note 1 to entry: See 4.17.4.

3.1.88 storage depopulation command

command associated with the storage element depopulation feature set (see 4.26)

Note 1 to entry: The following commands are the storage depopulation commands: the REMOVE ELEMENT AND TRUNCATE command and the RESTORE ELEMENTS AND REBUILD command.

3.1.89 storage element

physical element that provides non-volatile storage for an associated group of logical blocks (see 4.19)

3.1.90 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

3.1.91 sync

a process within the device where dirty data in the non-volatile cache is written to the primary medium

3.1.92 transport

mechanism used to communicate with a device

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

3.1.93 trim command

DATA SET MANAGEMENT command with the TRIM bit set to one or DATA SET MANAGEMENT XL command with the TRIM bit set to one

3.1.94 trimmed

property associated with a logical sector that affects the data returned by read commands

3.1.95 trimmed logical sector

logical sector that has been affected by a command that has the TRIM bit set to one

Note 1 to entry: Commands that request logical sectors to be trimmed may not affect all specified logical sectors.

3.1.96 truncate operation

process by which a device reduces its native capacity

3.1.97 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

3.1.98 unrecoverable error

error for which a device is unable to read a logical block or write a logical block

3.1.99 user data

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

3.1.100 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

3.1.101 volatile cache

cache that does not retain data through power cycles

3.1.102 word

sequence of two contiguous bytes considered as a unit

Note 1 to entry: See 3.4.8.

3.1.103 write FUA command

write command that specifies that the device store user data to non-volatile media before reporting command completion

Note 1 to entry: The WRITE FPDMA QUEUED command with the FUA bit set to one, and the WRITE DMA FUA EXT command are the write FUA commands.

3.1.104 write command

command that causes the device to store user data

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

3.1.105 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 the write stream commands: the WRITE STREAM DMA EXT command and WRITE STREAM EXT command.

3.1.106 WWN (World Wide Name)

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

Note 1 to entry: See 9.10.5.8.

Note 2 to entry: The WWNs defined by this standard are based on the Name_Identifiers defined in FC-FS-6 (see Bibliography).

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations**3.2.1 Abbreviations**

Abbreviations used in this standard:

Abbreviation	Meaning
ABO	Advanced Background Operation
ACS	ATA Command Set
AOI	Administered Organizational Identifier
APM	Advanced Power Management
ASC	Additional Sense Code

Abbreviation	Meaning
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASCQ	Additional Sense Code Qualifier
ASR	Asynchronous Signal Recovery (see SATA 3.5)
ATA	AT Attachment
ATA8-AAM	AT Attachment-8 - ATA/ATAPI Architecture Model (see clause 2)
ATA8-ACS	AT Attachment-8 - ATA/ATAPI Command Set (see Bibliography)
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 7.28.3.2)
CFA	CompactFlash Association (see www.compactflash.org)
CFast	CompactFlash ATA Serial Transport (see clause 2)
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DAS	Device Activity Signal (see SATA 3.5)
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DRQ	Data ReQuest (see ATA8-APT)
DSN	Device Statistics Notification
DSS	Disable Staggered Spinup (see SATA 3.5)
EPC	Extended Power Conditions
EXT	Command that uses the extended (48-bit LBA) format parameters
FC-FS-6	Fibre Channel Framing and Signaling - 6 (see Bibliography)
FIS	Frame Information Structure
FUA	Forced Unit Access
GPL	General Purpose Logging
ISO	Organization for International Standards
LBA	Logical Block Address
LLS	Long Logical Sector
LPS	Long Physical Sector
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MSB	Most Significant Bit
NVM	Non-Volatile Memory
NCQ	Native Command Queuing
PATA	Parallel ATA
PCIe	PCI Express®
PIO	Programmed Input/Output
PUIS	Power-Up In Standby
RMW	Read-Modify-Write
SATA	Serial ATA
SATA-IO	Serial ATA International Organization (see www.sata-io.org)
SBC-4	SCSI Block Commands - 4
SCSA	Secure Content Storage Association
SMART	Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology
SPC-5	SCSI Primary Commands - 5 (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
ZAC-2	Zoned Device ATA Command Set - 2 (see clause 2)

3.2.2 Units

Units used in this standard:

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)
μ s	microsecond (i.e., 10^{-6} seconds)
V	volt

3.2.3 Symbols

Symbols used in this standard:

Symbol	Meaning
©	copyright
®	registered trademark
™	unregistered trademark

3.2.4 Mathematical operators

Mathematical operators used in this standard:

Mathematical Operator	Meaning
+	added to
×	multiplied by
/	divided by
^	power of
<	less than
≤	less than or equal to
>	greater than
≥	greater than or equal to

3.3 Keywords

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 mandatory

keyword indicating items to be implemented as defined by this standard

3.3.3 may

keyword that indicates flexibility of choice with no implied preference

3.3.4 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.

3.3.5 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, the device shall return command completion for the command.

3.3.6 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.

3.3.7 prohibited

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

3.3.8 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 set 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.

3.3.9 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.

3.3.10 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.

3.3.11 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”.

3.3.12 vendor specific

something (e.g., a bit, field, code value) that is not defined by this standard

Note 1 to entry: Specification of the referenced item is determined by the device vendor and may be used differently in various implementations.

3.4 Conventions

3.4.1 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 3.4.5 for the naming convention used for naming bits.)

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.

3.4.2 Precedence

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

3.4.3 Lists

3.4.3.1 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.

3.4.3.2 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:

EXAMPLE - 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.

3.4.3.3 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:

EXAMPLE - 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.

3.4.4 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., 666.6 means 666.666 666... or 666 2/3, and 12.142 857 means 12.142 857 142 857... or 12 1/7).

3.4.5 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.

3.4.6 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).

3.4.7 State diagram conventions

All state diagrams use the notation shown in Figure 2.

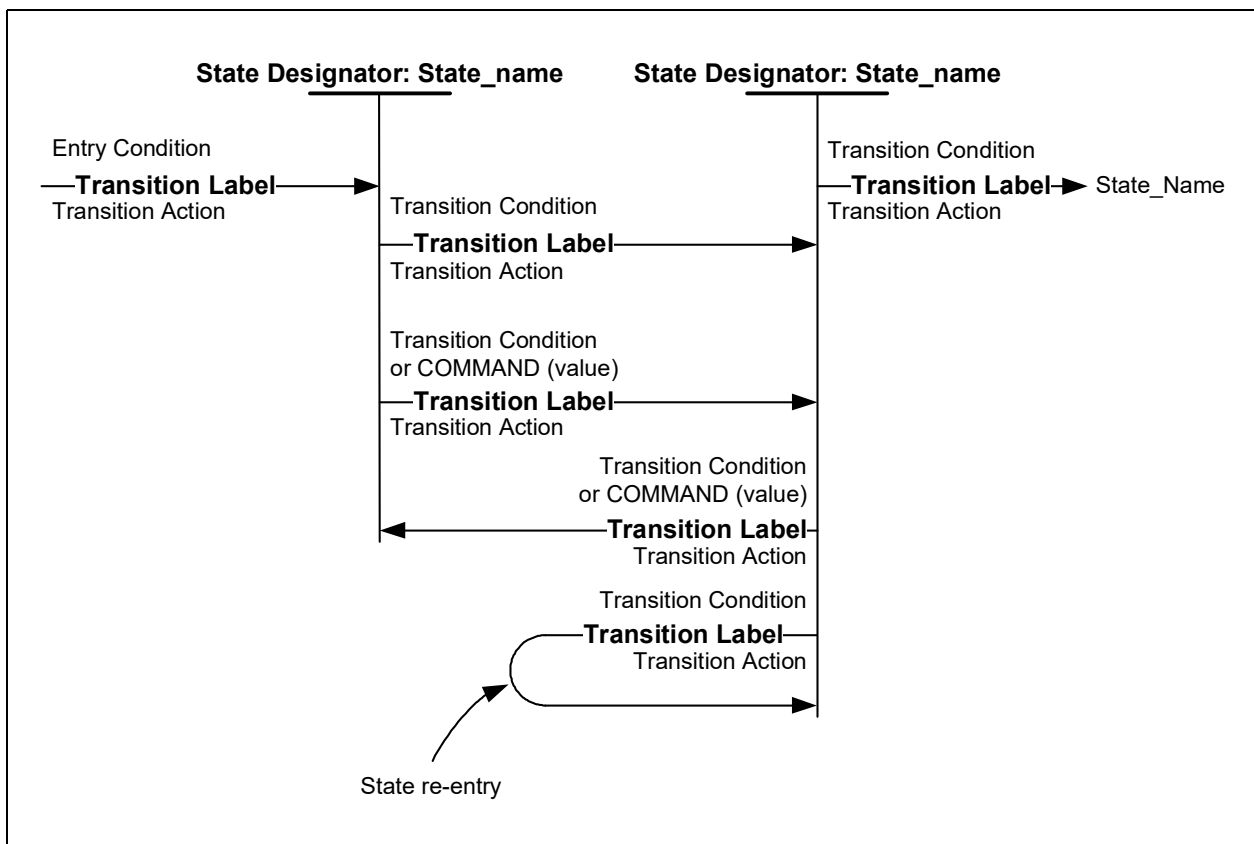


Figure 2 — State diagram convention

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:

INCITS 558-2021

- 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.

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

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

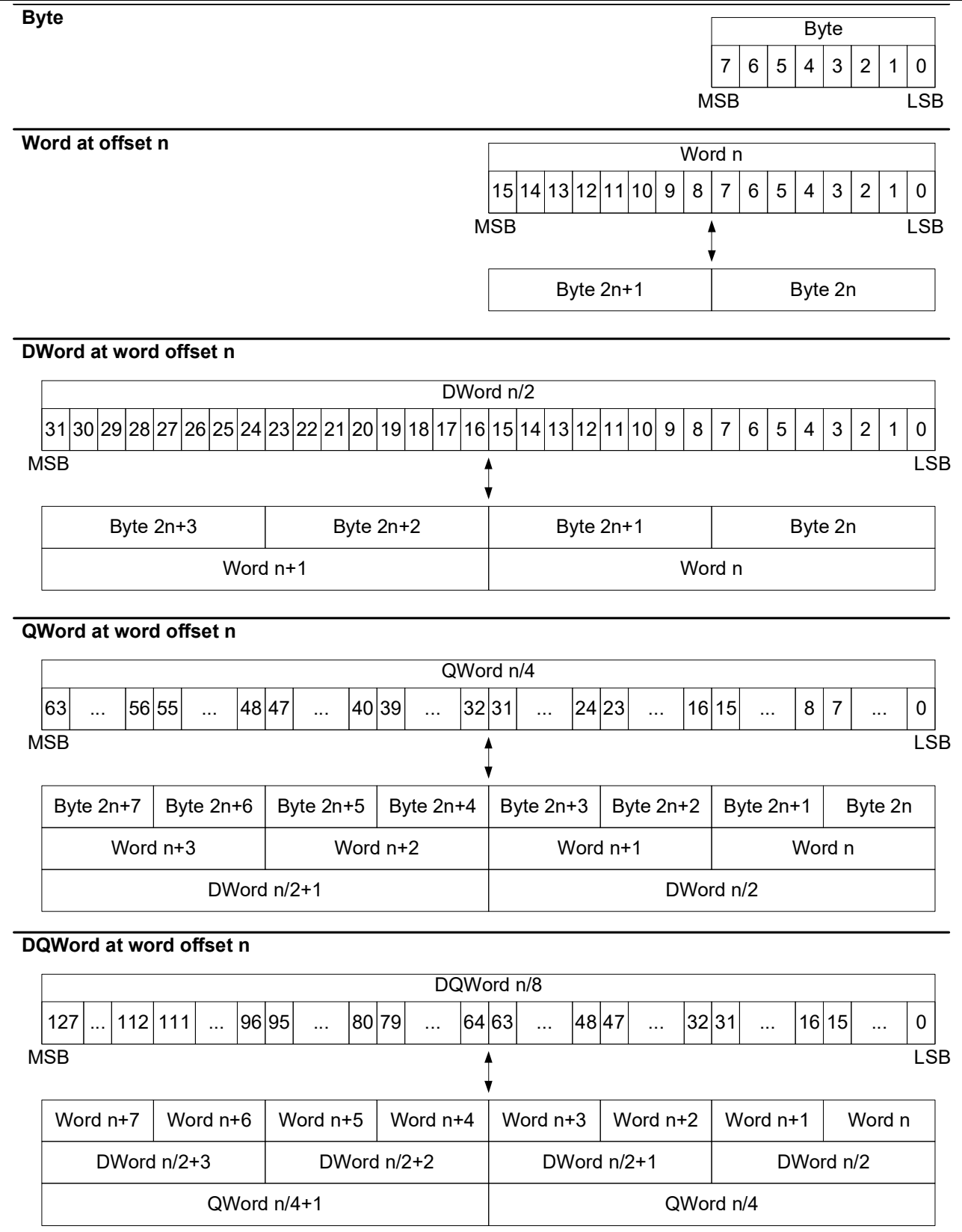


Figure 3 — Byte, word, DWord, QWord, and DQWord relationships

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.

EXAMPLE 1 - If the two-byte field (i.e., word) in SCT command (see table 203) 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 57) 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 SCT Write Same command words 2..5 (see table 205) 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., fields in the ATA Strings log page (see 9.10.7)) is considered to be an array of bytes, not a multi-byte value, and is handled as described in 3.4.9;
- b) the IDENTIFY DEVICE data World Wide Name field consists of four word fields rather than one QWord field and is handled as described in 7.13.6.58; and
- c) 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 subclauses or in the standard defining the security protocol.

3.4.9 ATA string convention

ATA strings (e.g., the MODEL NUMBER field (see 9.10.7.4)) 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 9.10.7.3) in the Strings page (see 9.10.7) in IDENTIFY DEVICE data log (see 9.10). 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 7.13.6).

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 9.10.7) in IDENTIFY DEVICE data log (see 9.10). ^b See table 57.				

3.4.10 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.

Table 4 — Feature set summary

Feature set	ATA devices
48-bit Address feature set (see 4.3)	O
Accessible Max Address Configuration feature set (see 4.4)	O
Advanced Background Operation feature set (ABO) (see 4.5)	O
Advanced Power Management (APM) feature set (see 4.6)	O
Command Duration Limits feature set (see 4.7)	O
Device Statistics Notifications (DSN) feature set (see 4.8)	O
Extended Power Conditions (EPC) feature set (see 4.9)	O
Free-fall Control feature set (see 4.10)	O
General feature set (see 4.2)	M
General Purpose Logging (GPL) feature set (see 4.11)	M
Hybrid Information feature set (see 4.12)	O
Long Logical Sector (LLS) feature set (see 4.13)	O
Long Physical Sector (LPS) feature set (see 4.14)	O
Native Command Queuing (NCQ) feature set (see 4.15)	O
Out Of Band Management Interface (see 4.16)	O
Power Management feature set (see 4.17)	M
Power-Up In Standby (PUIS) feature set (see 4.18)	O
Rebuild Assist feature set (see 4.19)	O
Sanitize Device feature set (see 4.20)	O
SATA Hardware Feature Control feature set (see 4.21)	O
Security feature set (see 4.22)	O
Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART) feature set (see 4.23)	O
Sense Data Reporting feature set (see 4.24)	O
Software Settings Preservation (SSP) feature set (see 4.25)	O
Storage Element Depopulation feature set (see 4.26)	O
Streaming feature set (see 4.27)	O
Trusted Computing feature set (see 4.28)	O
User Data Initialization feature set (see 4.29)	O
Write-Read-Verify feature set (see 4.30)	O
Key: M – Mandatory, O – Optional	