



SAS-2 SSC Investigation (06-064r1)

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Revision History

Rev 0 – Initial Release

Rev 1 – Added pages 13 to 16



SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Objectives

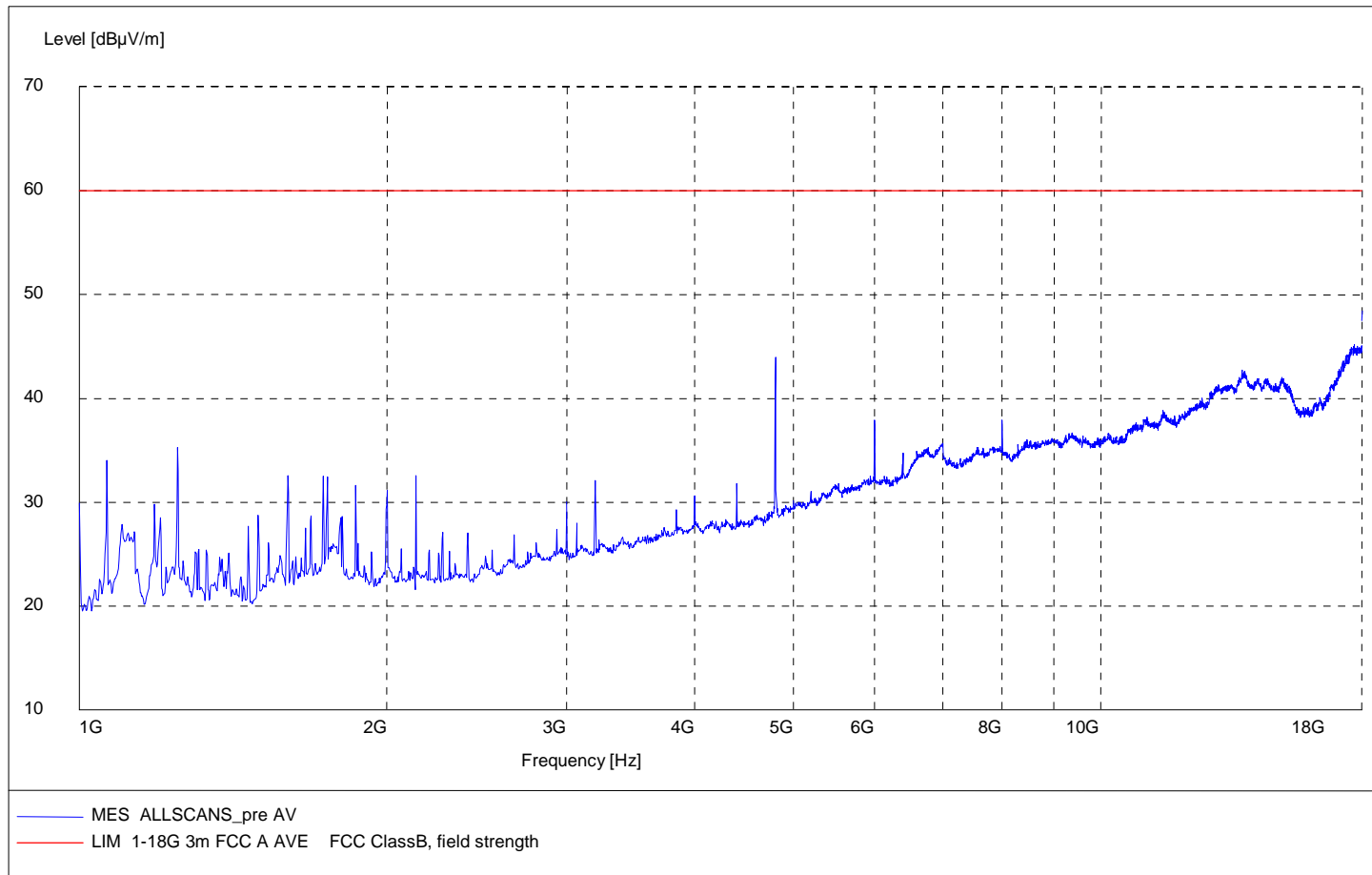
- At the last face-to-face, hp was requested to provide data demonstrating that SSC lowers emissions levels
- Discuss issue with hp's EMC test experts. Understand how tests are performed and get opinions on level of noise reduction to be expected.
- To compare results with and without SSC, calculate the difference in dB. This number is a ratio of the noise levels and is an indicator of the effectiveness of SSC. Also note that it is independent of the absolute noise level.



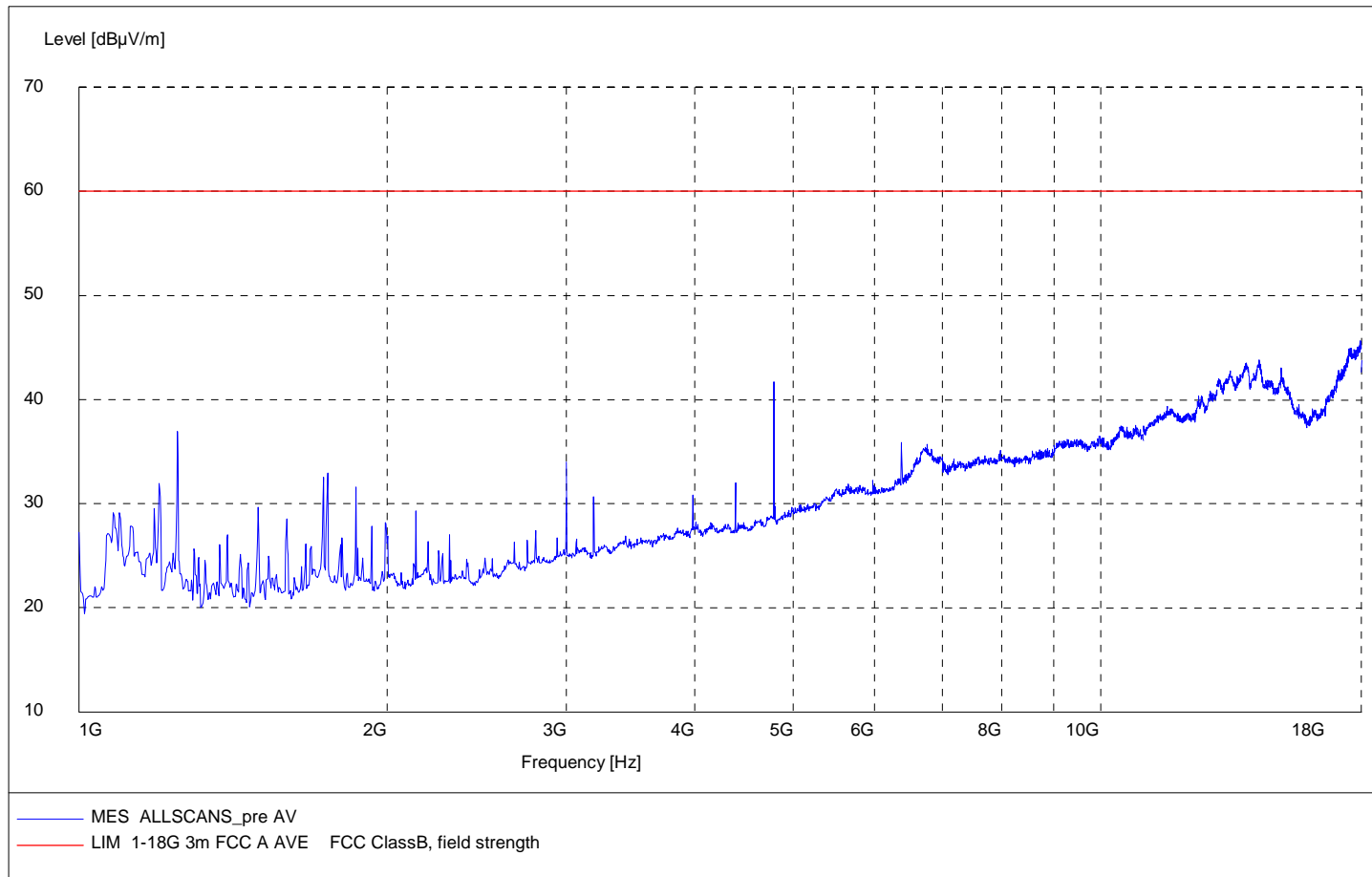
SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Test Platform #1

- Intel based server with SSC on the memory bus.
- Frequency of interest is 4.8 GHz
- FCC test method is two part process
 - Perform automated preliminary scan and graph results
 - Perform manual scan to locate physical position and orientation with highest peak value

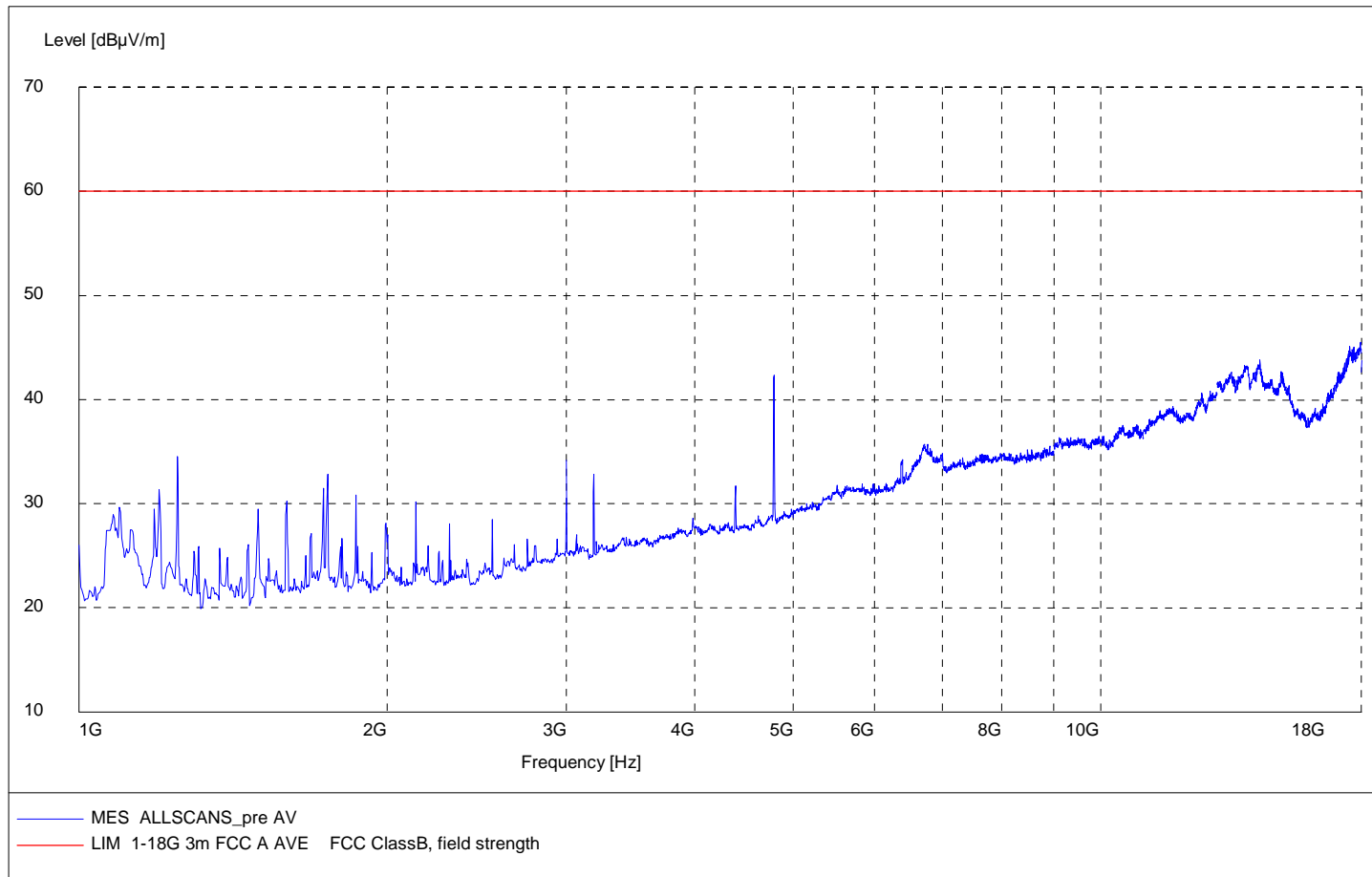
SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Platform #1 – Memory SSC Disabled



SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Platform #1 – Memory SSC Enabled (0.04%)



SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Platform #1 – Memory SSC Enabled (0.15%)





SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Platform #1 – Manual Scan Results

- Although the automated scan shows minimal improvement the manual scan shows a large improvement
- With SSC disabled the 4.8 GHz component is 63.0 dB μ V/m
- With SSC enabled and an SSC span of 0.04% of the center frequency (Serial ATA is 0.25%), the 4.8 GHz component is 54.3 dB μ V/m
- With a span of 0.15%, the 4.8 GHz component is 45.8 dB μ V/m
- Reduction in emissions is 17 dB μ V/m



SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Test Platform #2

- Intel based motherboard in business class PC with one Serial ATA Gen II drive
- Host chip set has SSC enabled for all tests
- System level tests performed with SSC enabled and SSC disabled
- Disk drive SSC is the only variable
- Frequencies of interest are 3 GHz and 6 GHz



SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Platform #2 – Manual Scan Results

- With SSC disabled, the 3 GHz component is 37.8 dB μ V/m and the 6 GHz component is 44.3 dB μ V/m
- With SSC enabled, both components fell to below 30 dB μ V/m
- Reduction is at least 8 dB μ V/m for 3 GHz and 14 dB μ V/m for 6 GHz



SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Other Points

- Measured data correlates with hp's EMC experts position that 10 to 20 dB reduction is typical
- CISPR (European) specifies no levels above 6GHz. FCC class A is 54 dB μ V/m
 - New CISPR requirements will be 6dB tighter than FCC
- Experts say shielding apertures need to be no more than 1/20 of a wavelength to be effective.
 - This is 2.5mm for 3GHz and 1.25mm for 6GHz



SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Other Points

- Server market continues to migrate to lower cost designs with packaging similar to a PC
 - See IDC Market Analysis Report, “Worldwide and U.S. Server 2005-2009 Forecast”

SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Conclusions

- Measured data correlates with experience of EMC experts
- Feedback from OEM's at last face-to-face demonstrate that emissions are a serious issue
- SSC has provided 10 to 20 dB reduction in manual scan of emissions where used
- With increasing speeds and tighter emissions specs the problem is getting worse

SAS-2 SSC Investigation – PPM Variation



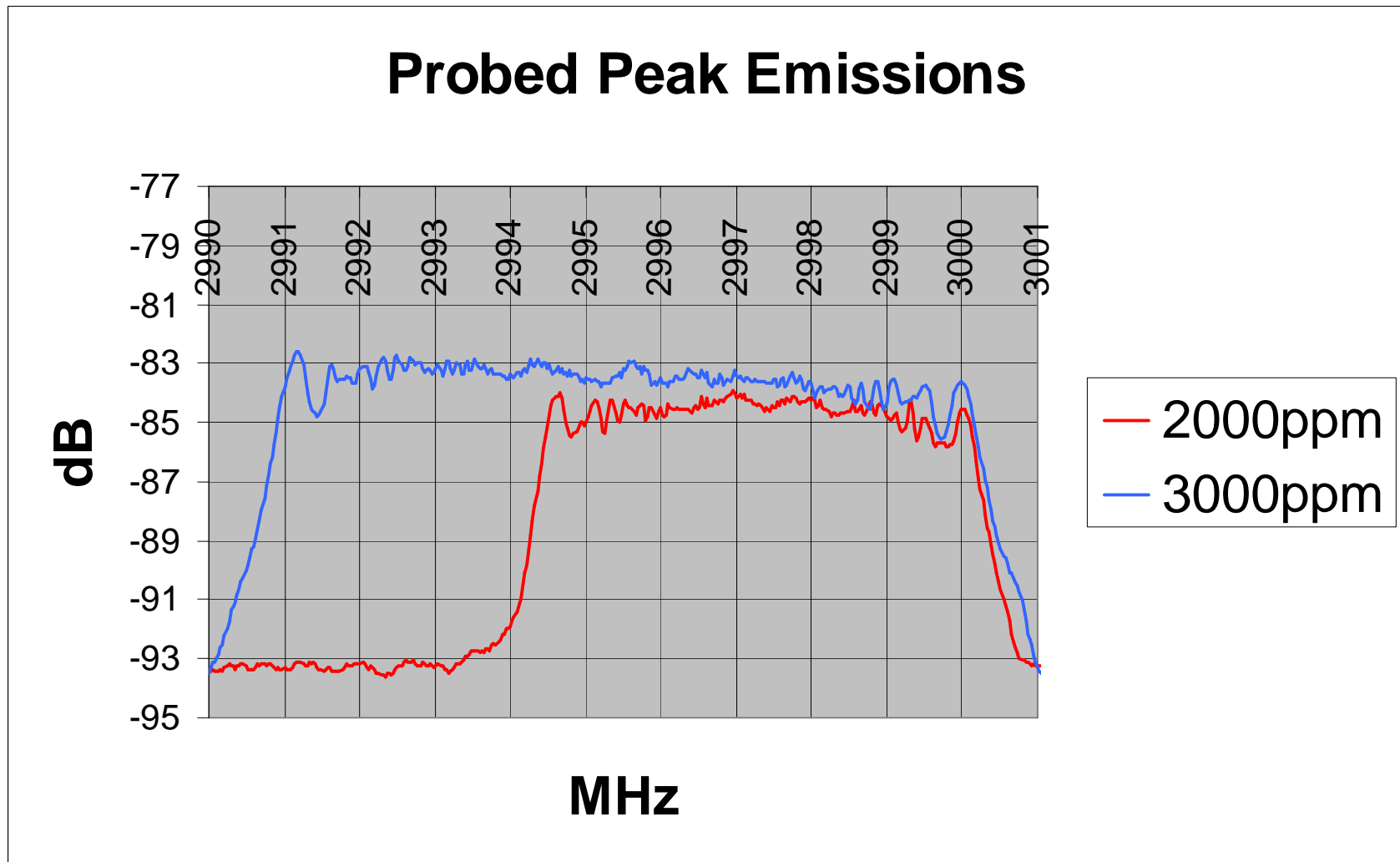
- Objective is to characterize relationship between SSC spread level (specified in PPM) and emissions reduction expected (dB)
- Test matrix to include second generation Serial ATA drives from multiple suppliers with multiple PPM specifications
- Identical PC platform used

SAS-2 SSC Investigation – System Test (FCC)



- Vendor A provided 3 drive samples with varying levels of SSC (Off, 2000 PPM and 3000 PPM)
- At this time, data is not available for the “off” configuration
- The 3000 PPM sample yielded a 4.64 dB reduction over the 2000 PPM sample at 3 GHz
- Results based on energy within a 1MHz window
- Additional data to be provided as samples are available

SAS-2 SSC Investigation





SAS-2 SSC Investigation – Comparing FCC to Peak Levels

- Given a triangular SSC distribution, energy density at 3000 PPM is 66% of what is observed using 2000PPM. That ratio implies a 3.5 dB reduction.
- Actual test results obtained a semi-Anechoic chamber were 4.64dB
- Vendor A results appear to correlate



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