TO: Membership of X3T10 X3T10/94-061r5

FROM: L. Lamers / J. Lohmeyer

SUBJECT: Fast-20 SCSI proposal for working draft

DATE: June 9, 1994

This revision (5) incorporates the revisions agreed to at the June 2, 1994 FAST-20 Study Group.

# 1 Connecting devices

## 1.1 Connecting devices with single-ended transceivers

The maximum cumulative length of the signal path from terminator to terminator when using single-ended transceivers shall be 3,0 meters with 4 SCSI devices and 1,5 meters with 8 SCSI devices. The SCSI devices shall be evenly spaced on the bus. The signal path shall be a controlled impedance environment with the following characteristic impedance:

90 ohms +/- 6 ohms for the REQ and ACK signals
90 ohms +/- 10 ohms for all other signals

The stub length shall not exceed 0,1 meter. The stub length is measured from the transceiver to the connection to the mainline SCSI bus. The spacing of devices on the mainline SCSI bus shall be at least three times the stub length to avoid stub clustering.

The maximum number of SCSI devices attached is dependant on the cumulative bus length. There shall be no more than 8 devices connected to a SCSI bus with a length of 1.5 meters. There shall be no more than 4 devices connected to a SCSI bus with a length of 3 meters. The bus width shall be constant (i.e., 8-bit and 16-bit wide devices cannot be mixed on the same bus).

The maximum ground offset voltage shall be maintained at or below 50 mV.

## 1.2 Connecting devices with differential transceivers

Twisted-pair cable (either twisted-flat or discrete wire twisted pairs) should be used with differential transceivers.

The maximum cumulative cable length shall be 25 meters.

The stub length shall not exceed 0,2 meter. The stub length is measured from the transceiver to the connection to the mainline SCSI bus. The spacing of devices on the mainline SCSI bus shall be at least three times the stub length to avoid stub clustering.

# 2 SCSI parallel interface electrical characteristics

The SPI-2 parallel interface can use one of two transceiver alternatives:

a) single-ended drivers and receivers, in which one conductor of the each signal pair is active and one is grounded;
b) differential drivers and receivers, in which both conductors of each signal pair are active.

The single-ended and differential alternatives are mutually exclusive.

SCSI devices shall not include termination.

## 2.1 Single-ended alternative

### 2.1.1 Single-ended termination

All SCSI bus signals are common among all devices connected to the bus. All signal lines shall be terminated at both ends with a terminator that is compatible with the type of transceivers used in the SCSI devices. The termination points define the ends of the bus. These termination points may be internal to an SCSI device.

All single-ended signals not defined as RESERVED, GROUND, or TERMPWR shall be terminated exactly once at each end of the bus. The termination of each signal shall meet these requirements:

a) the terminators shall be powered by the TERMPWR line.
b) each terminator shall source current to the signal line whenever its terminal voltage is below 2,5 V d.c. and this current shall not exceed 24 mA for any line voltage above 0,2 V d.c.;
c) the terminator shall not source current to the signal line whenver its terminal voltage is above 3.24 V d.c..
d) the voltage on all realeased signal lines shall be at least 2,5 V d.c.;
e) these conditions shall be met with any legal configuration of targets and initiators as long as at least one device is supplying TERMPWR;
f) the terminator at each end of the SCSI bus (see clause 6) shall add a maximum of 25 pF capacitance to each signal.

Terminators employing a 220 ohm resistor to 5 Volts and a 330 ohm resistor to ground on each signal shall not be used.

### 2.1.2 Single-ended output characteristics

Single-ended signals shall use active-negation drivers. Active-negation drivers have three states: asserted, negated, and high-impedance. Each signal sourced by an SCSI device shall have the following output characteristics when measured at the SCSI device's connector:

a) $V_{OL}$ (low-level output voltage) = 0,0 to 0,5 V d.c. at $I_{OL}$ = 48 mA (signal asserted);
b) $V_{OH}$ (high-level output voltage) = 2,5 to 3,7 V d.c. (signal negated).
c) $V_{OH}$ (high-level output voltage) = 2,0 to 3,24 V d.c. at $I_{OH}$ = 7 mA (signal negated);
d) $V_{OH}$ (high-level output voltage) < 3,0 V d.c. at $I_{OH}$ = 20 mA (signal negated).
e) $I_{OH}$ (high-level output current) > 22 mA (signal negated) @ $V_{OH}$ < 2,0 V d.c..

NOTE: In words, these expressions mean: If the driver is negated and loaded at 7 mA, then the output voltage is between 2,0 and 3,24 V d.c. If the current is 20 mA, the voltage is less than 3,0 V d.c. If the driver is negated and the voltage is less than 2,0 V d.c. the current is greater than 22 mA.

All single-ended drivers shall maintain the high-impedance state during power-on and power-off cycles.

SCSI devices should meet the following specifications for all signals when measured on the test circuit shown in figure 1 with a load capacitor ($C_L$) of 15 pF +/- 5%:

a) $t_{rise}$ (rise rate) = 540 mv per ns maximum (0.7 V d.c. to 2.3 V d.c.);
b) $t_{fall}$ (fall rate) = 540 mv per ns maximum (2.3 V d.c. to 0.7 V d.c.).

All other output timing specifications shall be measured with the test circuit shown in figure 1 with a load capacitor ($C_L$) of 200 pF +/- 5%.

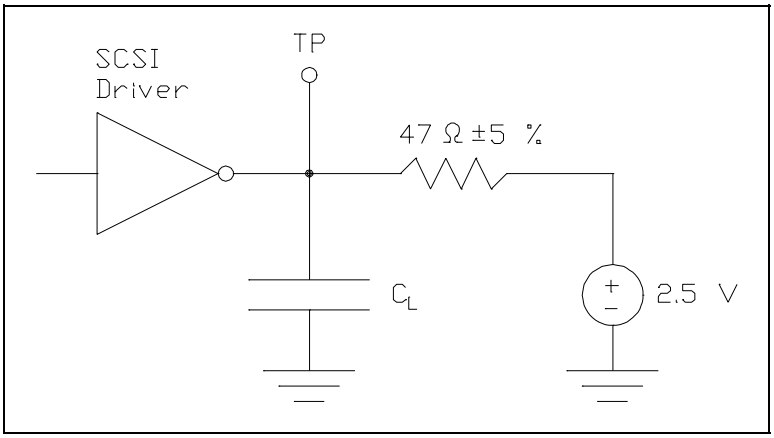


**Figure 1 - Single-ended test circuit**

### 2.1.3 Single-ended input characteristics

SCSI devices with power-on shall meet the following electrical characteristics on each signal (including both receivers and disabled drivers):

a) $V_{IL}$ (Low-level input voltage) = 1,0 V d.c. maximum (signal true);
b) $V_{IH}$ (High-level input voltage) = 1,9 V d.c. minimum (signal false);
c) $I_{IL}$ (Low-level input current) = +/- 20 uA at $V_I$ = 0,5 V d.c.;
d) $I_{IH}$ (High-level input current) = +/- 20 uA at $V_I$ = 2,7 V d.c.;
e) Minimum input hysteresis = 0,3 V d.c.

The transient leakage current that may occur (e.g. with some ESD protection circuits) at the time of physical insertion of an SCSI device is an exponentially decaying current that does not exceed the following specifications:

a) $I_{IH.HP}$ (hot-plug high-level input current peak value) = + 1.5 mA at $V_I$ = 2.7 V d.c.;
b) $T_{HP}$ (transient current duration to 10% of peak value) = 20 us maximum.

SCSI devices with power-off should meet the above $I_{IL}$ and $I_{IH}$ electrical characteristics on each signal, except at time of physical insertion, when $I_{IH.HP}$ and $T_{HP}$ prevail.

The nominal switching threshold should be 1.4 V d.c. to achieve maximum noise immunity and to assure proper operation with complex cable configurations.

IMPLEMENTATION NOTE: Due to the tighter voltage thresholds for FAST-20 the power supply should have a maximum +/- 5% tolerance.

### 2.1.4 Single-ended input and output characteristics

The single-ended signals shall have the following characteristics when measured at the SCSI device's connector:

a) $I_L$ (Leakage current) = -20 uA to +20 uA at $V_I$ = 0,0 to 3,7 V d.c. (high-impedance state);
b) Maximum signal capacitance = 20 pF, measured at the beginning of the stub (see annex E).

IMPLEMENTATION NOTE: Devices with a careful board design using the latest silicon can lower the lumped capacitance to 15 pF. Devices without a switchable terminator can reduce this node capacitance even further. A decrease in lumbped capacitance of the node and a uniform increase of the impedance along the SCSI bus towards 90 ohms improves the margin and allows for a greater number of attached devices. Backplane designs give the implementor the possibility to increase the margins and connect a greater number of devices to the bus.

## 2.2 Differential alternative

### 2.2.1 Differential termination

All SCSI bus signals are common among al devices connected to the bus. All signal lines shall be terminated at both ends with a terminator that is compatible with the type of transceivers used in the SCSI devices. The termination points define the ends of the bus.

All differential signals consist of two lines denoted +SIGNAL and -SIGNAL. A signal is true when +SIGNAL is more positive than -SIGNAL, and a signal is false when -SIGNAL is more positive than +SIGNAL. All assigned differential signals described in 5.3 except TERMPWR, RESERVED, and GROUND shall be terminated at each end of the cable with a terminator network as shown in figure 2. Resistor tolerances in the terminator network shall be ±5% or less. The characteristic impedance of differential terminators is 122 ohms.

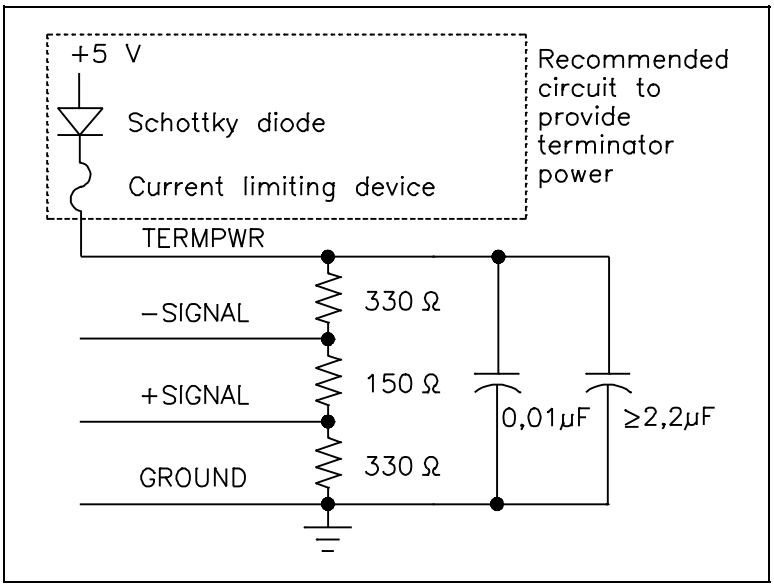


**Figure 2 - Termination for differential devices**

### 2.2.2 Differential output characteristics

The electrical characteristics of the drivers shall conform to EIA RS-485 (ISO 8482-1982 TIA TR30.2) and all differential drivers shall maintain a high output impedance during power-on and power-off cycles.

### 2.2.3 Differential input characteristics

The input characteristics of each differential signal pair, when measured at the SCSI device's connector, shall
a) conform to EIA RS-485 (ISO 8482-1982 TIA TR30.2),
b) exhibit at least 35 mV of hysteresis, and
c) measure no more than 25 pF of capacitance.

### 2.2.4 Single-ended driver protection

The DIFFSENS signal is a single-ended signal that is used as an active high enable for the differential drivers. If a single-ended device or terminator is inadvertently connected, this signal is grounded, disabling the differential drivers to protect the single-ended drivers (see figure 3).

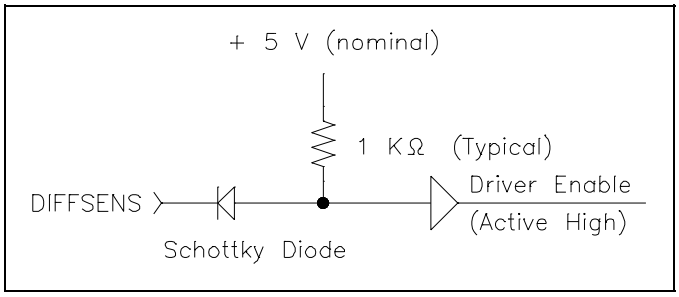


**Figure 4 - Single-ended driver protection circuit**

**Table 1 - SCSI bus timing values**

| Timing description | Timing values | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **fast-20** | **fast** | **slow** | **asynch** |
| Arbitration Delay | 2.4 us | 2.4 us | 2.4 us | 2.4 us |
| Bus Clear Delay | 800 ns | 800 ns | 800 ns | 800 ns |
| Bus Free Delay | 800 ns | 800 ns | 800 ns | 800 ns |
| Bus Set Delay | 1.8 us | 1.8 us | 1.8 us | 1.8 us |
| Bus Settle Delay | 400 ns | 400 ns | 400 ns | 400 ns |
| Cable Skew Delay (note 1) | **3 ns** | 4 ns | 4 ns | 4 ns |
| Data Release Delay | 400 ns | 400 ns | 400 ns | 400 ns |
| Receive Assertion Period. | **11 ns** | 22 ns | 70 ns | n/a |
| Receive Hold Time (note 2). | **11.5 ns** | 25 ns | 25 ns | n/a |
| Receive Negation Period | **11 ns** | 22 ns | 70 ns | n/a |
| Receive Setup Time (note 2) | **6.5 ns** | 15 ns | 15 ns | n/a |
| Reset Hold Time | 25 us | 25 us | 25 us | 25 us |
| Selection Abort Time | 200 us | 200 us | 200 us | 200 us |
| Selection Time-out Delay (note 3) | 250 ms | 250 ms | 250 ms | 250 ms |
| System Deskew Delay | **15 ns** | 20 ns | 45 ns | 45 ns |
| Transmit Assertion Period | **15 ns** | 30 ns | 80 ns | n/a |
| Transmit Hold Time (note 2) | **16.5 ns** | 33 ns | 53 ns | n/a |
| Transmit Negation Period. | **15 ns** | 30 ns | 80 ns | n/a |
| Transmit Setup Time (note 2) | **11.5 ns** | 23 ns | 23 ns | n/a |

Notes -
1) This time does not apply at the SCSI device connectors.
2) See Annex A for examples of how to calculate setup and hold timing.
3) This is a recommended time. It is not mandatory.

# Annex A
(informative)

## Setup and hold timing

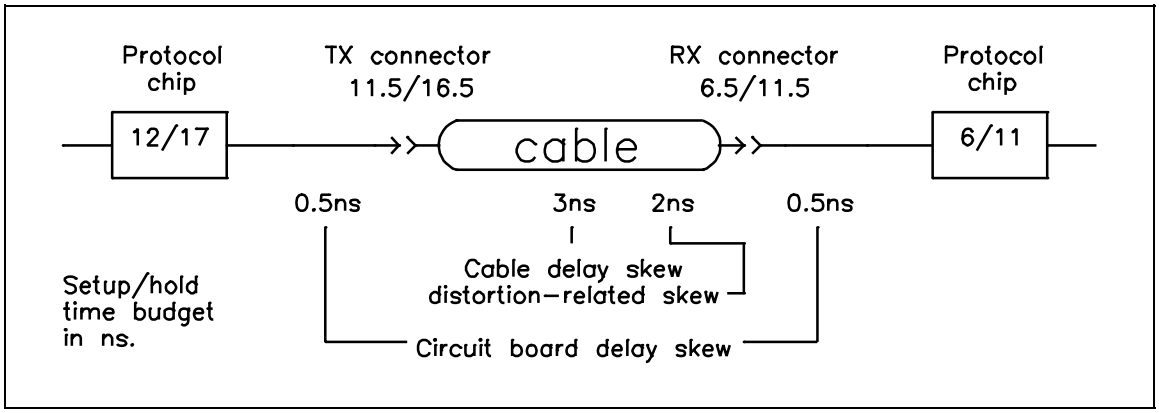


**Figure A1 - Fast-20 setup and hold times for single-ended applications**

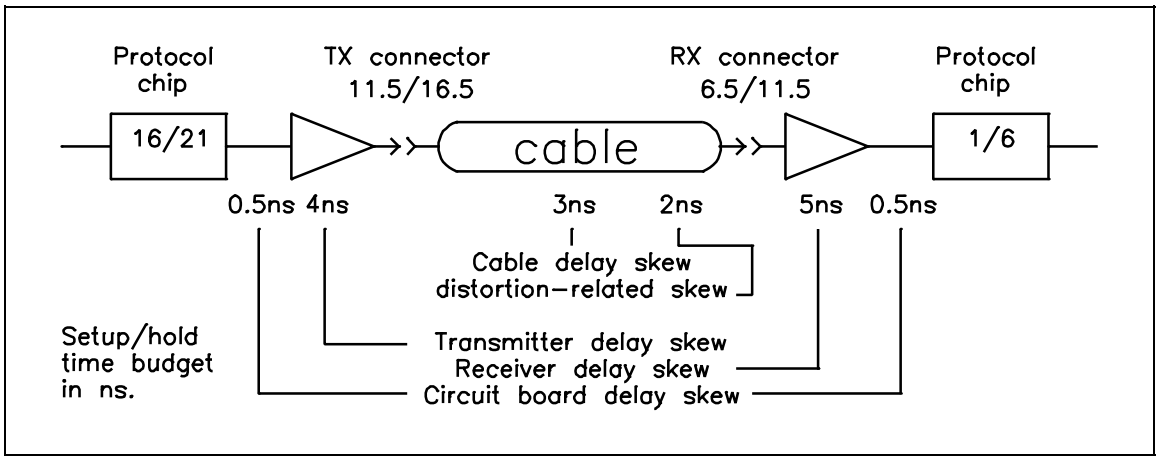


**Figure A2 - Fast-20 setup and hold timing for differential applications**

The receiver delay skew is the maximum difference in propagation delay time between any two receivers on the REQ, REQQ, ACK, ACKQ, DATA BUS, or parity signals of the same bus when external receivers are used.

The transmitter delay skew is the maximum difference in propagation delay time between any two transmitters on the REQ, REQQ, ACK, ACKQ, DATA BUS, or parity signals of the same bus when external transmitters are used.

In systems with external transceivers, the total skew budget is 15 ns.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Transmitter chip | 16 ns setup/21 ns hold | |
| Foil | 0.5 ns | ┐ |
| External driver | 4 ns (recommended) | ‖ |
| ---------- TX connector ---------- | | ‖ |
| 25 meter cable | 3 ns | ‖ |
| Distortion | 2 ns | 15 ns |
| ---------- RX connector ---------- | | ‖ |
| External Receiver | 5 ns | ‖ |
| Foil | 0.5 ns | ┘ |
| Receiver chip | 1 ns setup/6 ns hold | |

At its connector, the transmitting SCSI device should:

1) drive data no less than 11.5 ns before asserting the REQx or ACKx signal;
2) keep that data valid for no less than 16.5 ns following the assertion of the REQx or ACKx signal.

The receiving device shall be able to latch the data at its connector when:

1) data is valid no more than 6.5 ns prior to the false-to-true transition of the REQx or ACKx signal;
2) data is valid no more than 11.5 ns following the false-to-true transition of REQx or ACKx signal.

When 4.5 ns is added to the transmit device timing for transmitter skew and skew due to foil delays, the transmitting SCSI chip setup and hold timings are 16 ns and 21 ns, respectively. Similarly, when 5.5 ns is subtracted from the skew budget of the receiving device, 1 ns and 6 ns are left for the receiving SCSI chip setup and hold, respectively.

In the case of fast-20 timing with no external transceivers over a 3 m signal path, the total skew budget is 6 ns, compared to 15 ns. The 9 ns difference is used to relax the timing at the SCSI protocol chips (4 ns for the transmitting chip, and 5 ns for the receiving chip).

NOTE: Component vendors may require that differential drivers and receivers be operated within restricted voltage and temperature differences to achieve the specified transmitter and receiver delay skew values.

# Annex B
(informative)

## Measurement of fast-20 timings

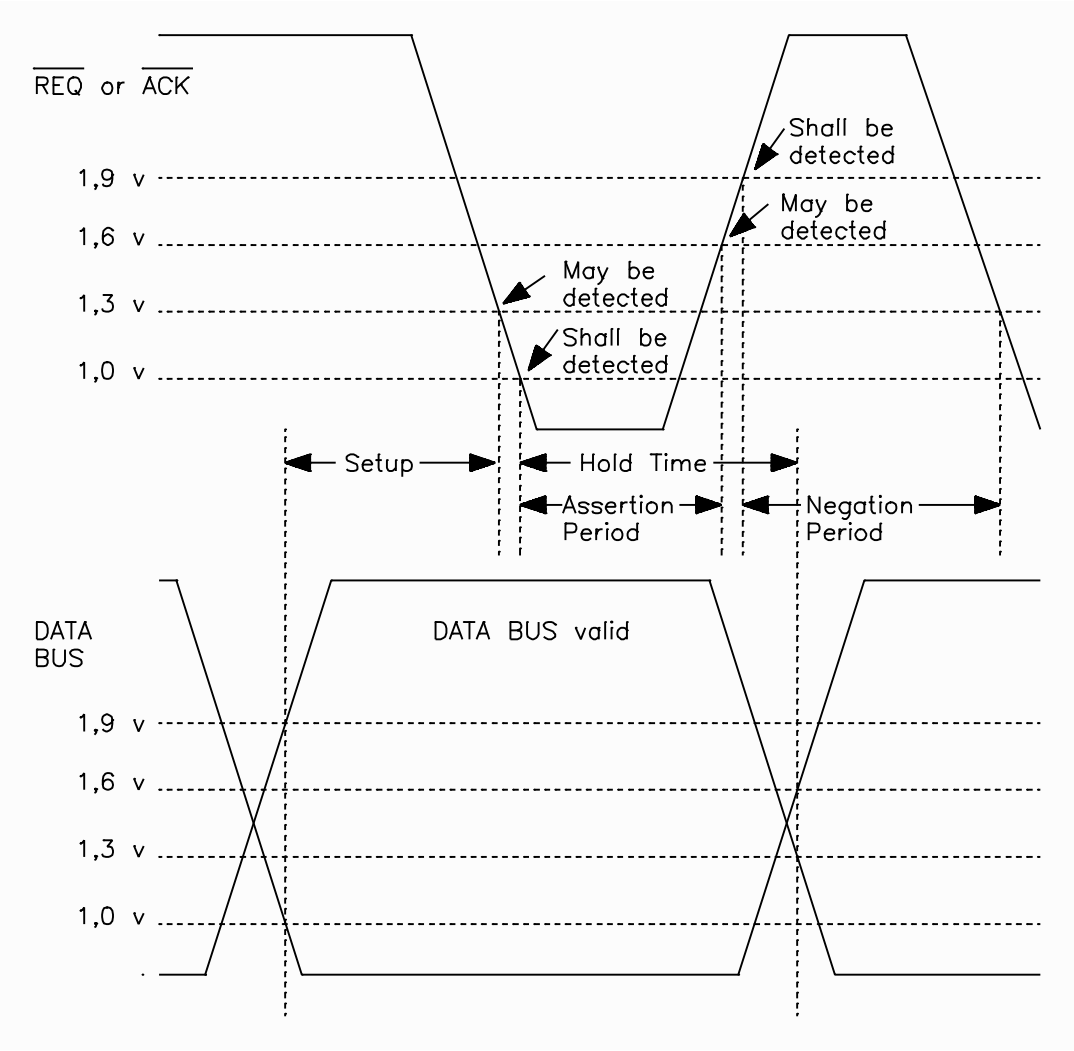


**Figure B2 - Fast-20 timing measurements**

# Annex C
(informative)

## Transmission line considerations

[To be included. Kevin Gingerich accepted an action item to develop this annex to describe the affects of node capacitance, stub spacing, and device location on the bus.]