
LVD SCSI Assertion and Negation Currents

Richard S. Moore

Adaptec

Purpose

Define an operating region for driver assertion and negation currents (I_A and I_N) that will provide adequate DC voltage levels, incident wave voltage levels, and reflected wave voltage levels. I_A and I_N are defined such that both are positive quantities.

Constraints

- DC voltage levels:
 - » $V_A \geq 130 \text{ mV}$
 - » $V_N \leq -130 \text{ mV}$
- AC voltage levels (first transition):
 - » $V_+ \geq 150 \text{ mV}$
 - » $V_- \leq -150 \text{ mV}$
- Cable impedence:
 - » $85 \text{ ohms} \leq Z_L \leq 135 \text{ ohms}$

Constraints (continued)

- Termination:
 - » $100 \text{ mV} \leq V_B \leq 130 \text{ mV}$
 - » $100 \text{ ohms} \leq R_T \leq 115 \text{ ohms}$
 - » $0.87 \text{ mA} \leq I_T \leq 1.3 \text{ mA}$ (derived)
- Leakage and number of nodes:
 - » $-20 \text{ uA} \leq I_L \leq 20 \text{ uA}$
 - » $2 \leq N \leq 16$

DC Assertion Level

- $V_A \geq 130 \text{ mV}$
- $(I_A - 2 * I_T - N * I_L) * R_T / 2 \geq 130 \text{ mV}$
- $I_A \geq 2 * (130 \text{ mV} + V_B) / R_T + N * I_L$
- Maximum V_B , N , and I_L ; minimum R_T :
 $I_A \geq 5.52 \text{ mA}$

-
- $V_N \leq -130 \text{ mV}$
 - $-(I_N + 2 * I_T + N * I_L) * R_T / 2 \leq -130 \text{ mV}$
 - $I_N \geq 2 * (130 \text{ mV} - V_B) / R_T - N * I_L$
 - Minimum V_B , I_L , and R_T ; maximum N :
 $I_N \geq 0.92 \text{ mA}$

Incident Wave Assertion

- $V_+ \geq 150 \text{ mV}$
- $V_N + (I_A + I_N) * Z_L / 2 \geq 150 \text{ mV}$
- $I_A + I_N \geq$
 $(300 \text{ mV} + (I_N + 2 * I_T + N * I_L) * R_T) / Z_L$

Incident Wave Assertion (cont.)

- $I_A \geq$

$$\frac{300 \text{ mV} + I_N * (R_T - Z_L) + 2 * V_B + N * I_L * R_T}{Z_L}$$

- Maximum R_T , minimum Z_L :

$$I_A \geq 7.02 \text{ mA} + .35 * I_N$$

Reflected Wave Assertion

- $V_{R+} \geq 130 \text{ mV}$
- Let $Z_P = R_T * Z_L / (R_T + Z_L)$
- $V_N + (I_A + I_N) * Z_P \geq 130 \text{ mV}$
- $I_A + I_N \geq$
 $(130 \text{ mV} + (I_N + 2 * I_T + N * I_L) * R_T / 2) / Z_B$

- $I_A \geq$

$$\frac{130 \text{ mV} + I_N * (R_T/2 - Z_P) + V_B + N * I_L * R_T/2}{Z_P}$$

- Minimum R_T and Z_L :

$$I_A \geq 6.01 \text{ mA} + .09 * I_N$$

- Maximum R_T , minimum Z_L :

$$I_A \geq 5.69 \text{ mA} + .18 * I_N$$

Reflected Wave Assertion (cont.)

- Superposition of both reflected waves --

$$\text{let } Z_R = 2 * Z_P - Z_L / 2$$

- $I_A \geq$

$$\frac{130 \text{ mV} + I_N * (R_T/2 - Z_R) + V_B + N * I_L * R_T/2}{Z_R}$$

- Maximum Z_L , minimum R_T :

$$I_A \geq 5.83 \text{ mA} + .055 * I_N$$

Incident Wave Negation

- $V_- \leq -150 \text{ mV}$
- $V_A - (I_A + I_N) * Z_L / 2 \leq -150 \text{ mV}$
- $I_A + I_N \geq$
 $((I_A - 2 * I_T - N * I_L) * R_T + 300 \text{ mV}) / Z_L$

Incident Wave Negation (cont.)

- $I_N \geq$

$$\frac{I_A * (R_T - Z_L) - 2 * V_B - N * I_L * R_T + 300 \text{ mV}}{Z_L}$$

- Minimum Z_L , maximum R_T :

$$I_N \geq 1.61 \text{ mA} + .35 * I_A$$

Reflected Wave Negation

- $V_{R-} \leq -130 \text{ mV}$
- $V_A - (I_A + I_N) * Z_P \leq -130 \text{ mV}$
- $I_A + I_N \geq$
 $((I_A - 2 * I_T - N * I_L) * R_T / 2 + 130 \text{ mV}) / Z_P$

Reflected Wave Negation (cont.)

- $I_N \geq$

$$\frac{I_A * (R_T/2 - Z_P) - V_B - N * I_L * R_T / 2 + 130 \text{ mV}}{Z_P}$$

- Minimum Z_L , maximum R_T :

$$I_N \geq 0.99 \text{ mA} + .18 * I_A$$

Reflected Wave Negation (cont.)

- Superposition of both reflected waves

- $I_N \geq$

$$\frac{I_A * (R_T/2 - Z_R) - V_B - N * I_L * R_T / 2 + 130 \text{ mV}}{Z_R}$$

- Minimum R_T , maximum Z_L :

$$I_N \geq 0.97 \text{ mA} + .055 * I_A$$

Ideal Asymmetric Drivers

- $V_A = -V_N$
- $(I_A - 2 * I_T) * R_T / 2 = (I_N + 2 * I_T) * R_T / 2$
- $I_A = I_N + 4 * I_T$
- I_T (mid-range) = 1.05 mA
- $I_A = I_N + 4.2$ mA

Symmetric and Asymmetric Drive

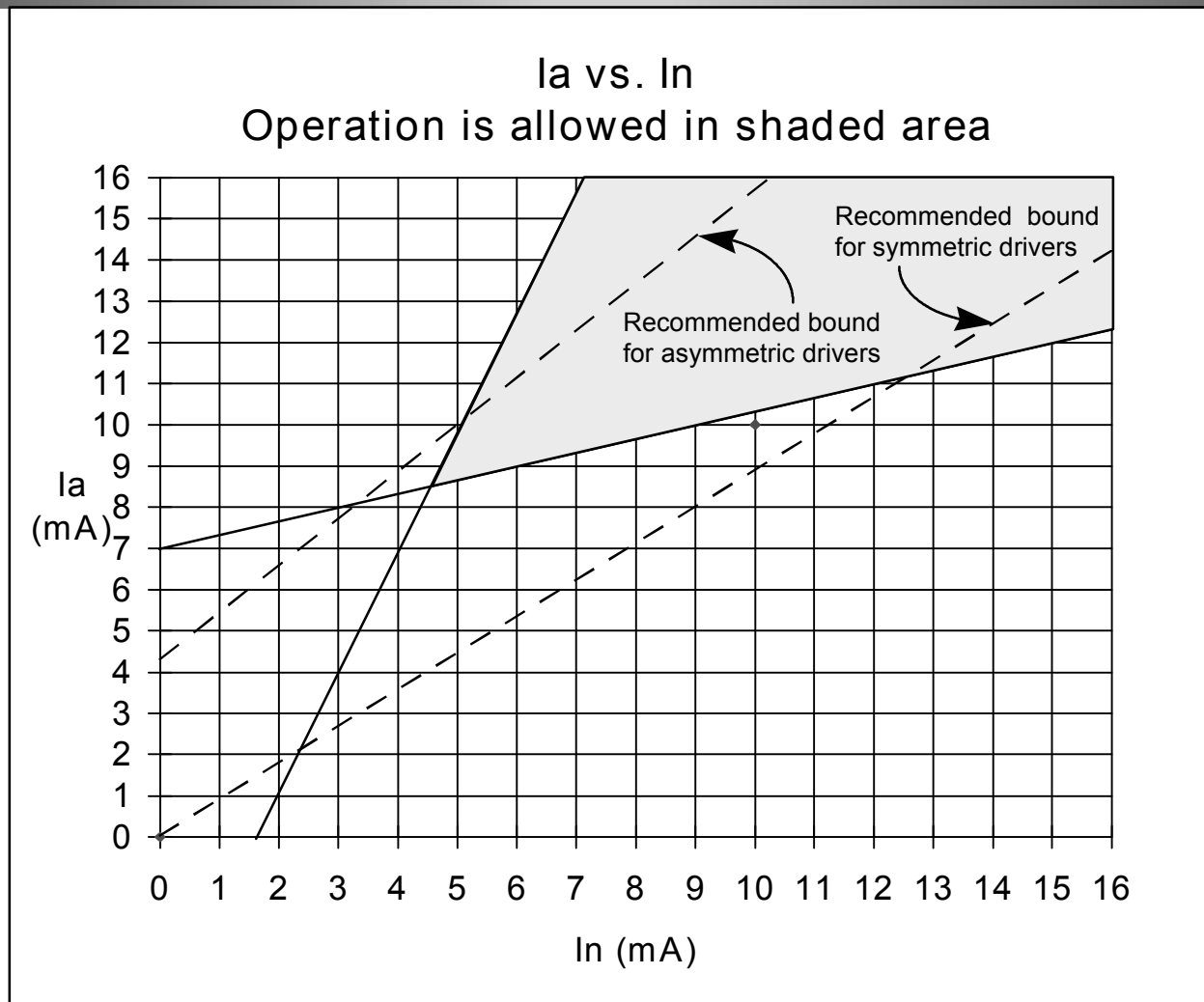
- Symmetric drivers with 10% mismatch:

$$I_A \geq 0.9 * I_N$$

- Asymmetric drivers with 10% mismatch:

$$I_A \leq 1.1 * I_N + 4.6 \text{ mA}$$

Allowed Region of Operation



Comments

- Analysis is for current-mode drivers and neglects driver and load impedances; i.e., $R_S \gg Z_L$ and $R_L \gg Z_L$.
- A simple current source model for leakage is used. A better model would be a diode bridge with a current source.

Comments

- Worst case conditions arise from lowest loaded cable impedance combined with highest termination resistance.
- Incident wave amplitude is the dominant constraint for both assertion and negation drivers.

Comments

- Tightening range of R_T would provide relief by relaxing driver design constraints.
- If minimum negation current for DC conditions is positive, does this mean that the terminator bias is insufficient?