

SAS-2.1 and SAS-3 Features for consideration

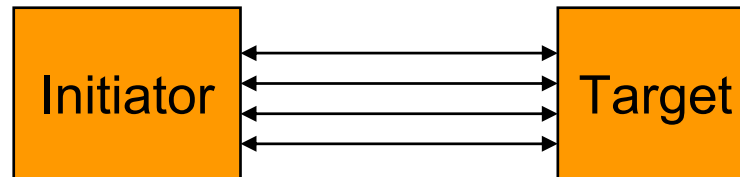
March 2008

SAS-2.1 and SAS-3

- SAS-2.1 delivers only protocol enhancements, no phy layer changes
 - 2009 completion.
 - Protocol enhancements
 - Bug fixes

- SAS-3 delivers 1200MBytes/s, and supporting protocol enhancements
 - Phy working group should start before SAS-2.1 completion
 - 2011 completion
 - 12Gbits/s line speed
 - Backwards compatible with previous generation physical rates
 - SAS-3 phys should function on SAS-2 interconnect

Wide port target support



- SAS-2 assumes targets are single port devices
- Where targets supports wide port operation then connection bandwidth should be aggregated for greater performance.
- Requires additional sequencing definitions
- Sequencing related exception and error cases

Power Management

- Power modes are not empirically defined for SCSI with the result that they are rarely used.
- Create power saving modes that will allow disk drives to park heads, idle and stop motor.
 - Target to save 2-10W per disk in slumber
 - Defined response time

Power Save mode	Response time	Est. Power Saved
SATA Partial Slumber	10uS	Phy shutdown ~100mW
SATA Slumber	10mS	Phy shutdown ~100mW
Park Heads	300mS *	1-2W
Slow spin	1S *	4-8W
Stop	3S *	4-12W

* These numbers are arbitrary and need to be refined

- Enable initiators to re-schedule open requests.
 - REJECT_RETRY (Slumber)

Active Cables

- Copper and optical active cables
- Define powered connectors for active cable support
- Active cables should be considered “end point” for signal integrity
- Active cables should support all SAS Phy features (e.g. SSC)
- Active cable characteristics
 - Tolerance of active cable delays may require reporting of characteristics.
 - Potential for extreme use cases
 - Active cable will impact SATA HOLD/HOLDA delay
 - Active cables connected to long traces
 - Cascaded active cables
 - Reporting should allow system to adapt/respond
- Define parameters for compliance of active cable

- Double bandwidth to 1200MBytes/s per link
- 12Gb/s line rate
 - Maintain 8b/10b encoding
 - Retains current primitives
 - Simplifies backwards compatibility
 - Adaptive transmitter to allow operability on SAS-2 infrastructure
 - **Recommended**
- Alternative : 9.90 Gb/s uses 64b/66b encoding
 - Primitives all change
 - Speed negotiation will require link layer primitive translation
 - Complex backward compatibility support
 - **Not recommended**
- Consider Native 12GHz Optical interface
 - Eliminate OOB for optical

Thank You



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