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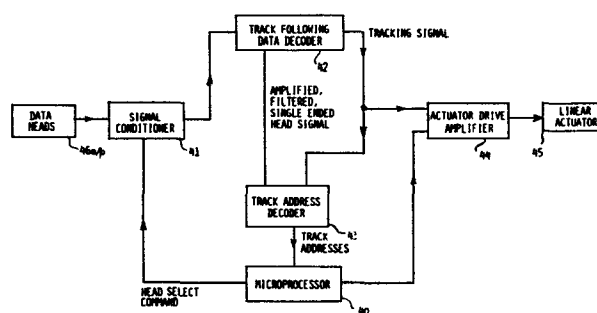
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54 **Apparatus for controlling the movement of the data head in a moving-head data recording system.**

57 Two servoing functions, both operating from the data reading and recording transducer, are performed in a high performance movinghead disc drive. One servo rapidly moves the head from its current track to any other track utilizing absolute track identifying addresses recorded in the inter-sector gap between data sectors. Once located on a track, the other servo maintains head location precisely over the center of that track while data is being read or recorded employing track following information also recorded in the inter-sector gap. The resolution of transducer location is enhanced by secondary use of the track following information.



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In a typical prior art moving-head disc drive, the data reading and recording transducer, hereinafter referred to as the data head or head, is moved from one track to another under servo control to ensure that the data head will stop directly over the target track (e.g. US patent 35 34 344). Given practical acceleration limitations, the data head carrier or actuator is typically accelerated at the maximum level possible until half the total distance has been traveled, then decelerated until it is stopped over the target track. An open-loop head position system is impractical because electrical and mechanical perturbations will result in over-shoot and under-shoot of the target track.

The acceleration, velocity and position profiles of such a conventional system are shown in Figure 1. Combining the velocity and position curves, it is clear that the velocity at any instant in time is proportional to the square root of the distance yet to be traveled. Such proportionality is the principle of many conventional track locating servos such as the one shown in Figure 2. Such servos typically include one register for containing the target track information and another for containing current track location, the latter being updated as the head moves. Update information is obtained by counting track crossings from a glass encoder or dedicated, continuous servo surface. The informational difference between these two registers represents the distance yet to be traveled and is converted to an analog voltage which is proportional to the distance to the target track. The desired velocity of the carrier is obtained by taking the square root of the analog voltage which is then compared to the actual velocity to derive a current proportional to the difference between the two velocities for driving the motor.

For the conventional track locating system diagrammed in Figure 2, the position transducer is a pulse generator which produces a pulse to increment or decrement the up/down counter (or current

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track register) whenever a track center is crossed. Track centers are obtained by detecting lines on a glass encoder attached to the structure for moving the head, or by detecting specially written tracks on a dedicated surface of the disc pack which is read by a separate servo head. However, such systems require a dedicated servo surface or position transducers other than the data head itself. Moreover, such systems define the relative position of the servo head to servo track, not of the data head to data track. Other prior art systems use encoders on the head carriage. In addition to expense, however, encoder systems define the relative position of the casting to head carriage, not of the data head to data track.

The system shown in U.S. Patent 3 924 268 is typical of more recent prior art moving head disc track locating systems. It describes a system, having track following information recorded in the inter-sector gap between data sectors and read by the data head, which is dependent on sensing the velocity of the transducer carriages while moving to another track. In this case there is a primary and a low-mass secondary carriage for supporting and translating the data head. The position of transducer carriages is determined with respect to a reference plane by servo circuitry which includes a register for storing a commanded track position, a counter which is incremented or decremented relative to the reference plane as the transducer moves across data tracks and a comparator for comparing the contents of the counter and register. The low-mass secondary carriage to which the head is actually coupled, is used for fast response movement to follow, for example, the radial runout of the track, such movement typically being limited to a single track width.

Conventional track following systems, such as the one shown in Figure 3, employ rate and position feedback in a continuous null-seeking analog servo system. The rate information is obtained from a velocity transducer, and the position information from one of several possible transducers.

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Position transducers may consist of an optical or magnetic encoder attached to the same moving structure as the head, or a separate head which reads magnetic transitions on the surface of the disc pack dedicated to servo information (servo surface). A continuous,
5 linear voltage-versus-distance signal (with zero volts at track center) is derived from the encoder or separate head output.

In most prior art track following systems, the object is to center a data head over a data track based on reference information derived from servo data written on another servo surface. Thus,
10 these systems depend on the stability, fidelity and integrity of the mechanical linkages between the reference- and data tracks for assuring that the data head are over data track centers. Such mechanical linkages are inadequate at best owing to misalignments, uncompensated temperature coefficients and spindle runout.

15 A track locating servo constructed according to the present invention servos on the position profile of Figure 1 rather than on the velocity profile. Hence, the need for an expensive velocity transducer is eliminated. Data relating to the current track, the target, and maximum actuator acceleration and deceleration levels, is provided
20 to a microprocessor which mathematically generates a characteristic curve of position-versus-time.

The desired position is compared to the actual position. The error signal representing the difference between the actual and desired position is processed by digital signal processing circuitry which
25 determines the linear actuator motor current, since no direct velocity feedback is used.

No encoder or dedicated servo head and surface is required in the present invention since position information for track locating is provided by the data head reading track identifying addresses
30 recorded on the data surface. Track identification data, in the form of coded track addresses, are pre-recorded on the surfaces of the disc in the gap between the sectors of data on each

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track (inter-sector gap hereafter). The track addresses are sampled and stored and are updated as each inter-sector gap is read by the data head.

5 For track following, again no remote reference exists since magnetic transitions detected by the data head, to produce a tracking signal, also have been written on the data surface. These transitions are written in the inter-sector gaps but separate from track addresses. The tracking signal is updated by reading the magnetic transitions at each inter-sector gap. Again, the velocity transducer has been
10 eliminated and, for this mode, replaced by analog lead networks to compensate the servo loop. In addition, the resolution of data head position is enhanced by adding data, derived from the tracking signal produced by the track following servo, for determining which side of and the distance from a track's center the data head is
15 located to the coded track address data produced by the track locating servo.

The microprocessor used in the present invention is located in the disc controller, and otherwise would be idle while the drive is in track locating mode. Since the present invention has no dedicated
20 servo surface, data storage capacity is maximized. The present system also has no velocity transducers or decoders, thus reducing manufacturing cost.

Figure 1 shows the acceleration, velocity and position profiles for conventional disc drive head positioning systems.
25 Figure 2 is a block diagram of a typical track locating servo used in a conventional disc drive head positioning system.
Figure 3 is a block diagram of a typical track following servo used in a conventional disc drive head positioning system.
Figure 4 is an overall block diagram of a moving-head disc drive
30 head positioning system constructed according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

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Figure 5 is a block diagram of the signal conditioner used in the head positioning system of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a block diagram of the track following data decoder used in the head positioning system of Figure 4.

5 Figure 7 is a diagram of the track following and track address data as recorded in the inter-sector gap of a disc used in the head positioning system of Figure 4.

Figure 8 is a block diagram of the track address decoder used in the head positioning system of Figure 4.

10 Figure 9 is a block diagram of the actuator drive amplifier used in the head positioning system of Figure 4

Figure 10 is a diagram of the tracking signal showing the points thereon corresponding to track centers, and showing points thereon at which the recorded track addresses change code.

15 Figure 11 is a diagram of the tracking signal of Figure 10 showing points thereon at which the extended precision information changes.

Figures 12A-12C are flow charts of the algorithms used by the micro-processor of the positioning system of Figure 4 to compute the position profile according to the present invention.

20 Figure 13A is a characteristic curve of position-versus-time showing settling time over target track in the positioning system of Figure 4 uncorrected for steady-state track locating error.

Figure 13B is a characteristic curve of position-versus-time showing settling time over target track in the positioning system of Figure 4 corrected for steady-state track locating error.

Referring to Figures 4 and 5, the disc drive servos of the present invention comprise microprocessor 40, signal conditioner 41, track following data decoder 42, track address decoder 43, actuator drive amplifier 44, and data heads 46a and 46b carried by linear actuator 45. 30 Magnetic transitions, recorded in the inter-sector gap as shown, for example at 71, in Figure 7, are detected by data head 46a and 46b as the inter-sector gap passes beneath them. The differential signals produced by the data heads are amplified by preamps 411a and 411b and one of the signals, as selected by head selector switch 35

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412 in response to a head select command from microprocessor 50, is transmitted to track following data decoder 42 via buffer 413 and filter 414.

5 In Figure 6, track following data decoder 42 comprises voltage-controlled-gain amplifier 421 for receiving the differential head signal from signal conditioner 41, signal converter 422 for converting input signal from a differential signal to a single-ended signal, that single-ended signal hereinafter referred to as the head signal, and pulse detector 423 for initiating time base 424
10 in cooperation with GAP command from microprocessor 40. The GAP command is timed to activate time base 424 circuitry to process the head signal at and during the time the inter-sector gap passes beneath the data head. Synchronization (sync) pulse detector 423 detects a first sync pulse derived from magnetic transition 74 on
15 the head signal. Peak detectors 425 and 426, the input to which being controlled by time base 424 via switches S_1 and S_2 , respectively, transmits the head signal to summing and difference networks 427 and 429 in response to control signals from time base 424. Summing network 427 in turn controls the gain of amplifier 421 via
20 AGC (automatic gain control) 428 and difference network 429 transmits a signal, hereinafter referred to as the tracking signal, to track address decoder 43 and actuator drive amplifier 44.

Referring now to Figures 7 and 8, coded track identifying data are recorded in the form of magnetic transitions (or lack thereof) at
25 regularly spaced intervals, designated $W_1 - W_n$ and referred to hereafter as address intervals 73 in the inter-sector gap. Window time base 433 generates "bit windows" synchronously timed with disc rotation speed to correspond to detection of address intervals 73 by one of the data heads, 46a or 46b, in response to a second sync
30 pulse derived from magnetic transition 72. Transition 72, also recorded in the inter-sector gap, is located just ahead in sequence,

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of the coded track identifying data. Window time base 433 automatically terminates bit window generation at the end of bit window W_n .

The presence of a magnetic transition recorded in an address
5 interval $W_1 - W_n$ causes a pulse to be transmitted on the head
signal. That pulse is interpreted by multiplexer 434 at a "one"
in the corresponding bit window generated by window time base 433.
The absence of a magnetic transition in an address interval is
conversely interpreted as a "zero". The cumulative result of bit
10 window data is a coded track address.

If the data head is moving to another track and crosses more than
one track as the inter-sector gap passes beneath it, the data head
will sense all "ones" common to all track addresses sensed. The
decoded track address, however, can be resolved to $\pm 1/2$ track
15 maximum simply by using the address coding scheme described later
in this specification and by suitably limiting the length of the
track address code. Thus, track addresses should be limited in
length so that the head travels over parts of no more than two
such addresses at maximum translation velocity of the head and
20 rotation speed of the disc.

According to Figure 8, track address decoder 43 comprises pulse
detector 431, flip flop 432, multiplexer 434, window time base 433
and analog-to digital (A/D) converter 435. Pulse detector 431
actuates window time base 433 upon detection of the second sync
25 pulse representing magnetic transition 72. Flip flop 432 is set by
pulses representing magnetic transitions in intervals $W_1 - W_n$. Flip
flop 432 is reset by window time base 433 at the end of each data
window. If no pulse appears in a data window, flip flop 432 remains
reset. Thus, the output of flip flop 432 is coded address data,
30 hereinafter referred to as the track address, uniquely identifying
each track, and derived from the head signal for the time period
during which the intersector gap passes beneath the data head. Flip

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flop 434 ignores the third sync pulse and pulse detector 431 is insensitive to interval pulses.

5 Multiplexer 434 combines the track address data from flip flop 432 with two additional bits of data from A/D converter 435 in accordance with the timing of bit windows received from window time base 433 to produce an extended precision track address as explained later in this specification with respect to Table I. A/D converter 435 produces the additional data from the tracking signal as also described in connection with Table I later in this
10 specification.

Among the features of the present invention is the method used to determine data head location while it is moving to another track. Track addresses are written in the inter-sector gap as shown in
15 Figure 7 at 70 for tracks 0 - 7, together with track following magnetic transitions shown at 71 which are used by the track following servo described elsewhere in this specification. As the inter-sector gap passes beneath the data head, it detects at least one track address for processing into position information by microprocessor 40. Since a track address is available only at
20 inter-sector gaps, track following data decoder 42 produces tracking signal 100 as shown in Figure 10, which is similar to a position signal produced by "sampling" the output signal of a servo head detecting transitions on a dedicated servo disc surface.

25 In Figure 10 V in the tracking signal resulting from the data head being at position X at the time an inter-sector gap passes under the head. N is the approximate distance over which unit distance code address "N" is read by the data head. V_{MAX} is the maximum tracking signal amplitude produced when the data head is exactly between two data tracks.

30 Referring also to Figure 7, each magnetic transition at 71 is centered between tracks such that slightly less than one-half of

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two serially disposed transitions for each track is on a track. The other half of the two transitions are disposed approximately equally to each side of each track. Thus, if the data head is exactly at center track, the tracking signal amplitude is zero; if the data head is off track center, the tracking signal amplitude increases toward $\pm V_{MAX}$ as the center of a magnetic transition is approached. At $\pm V_{MAX}$, the data head is exactly between tracks.

At high head velocities and track densities, as many as 10 tracks may be crossed between "samples" taken at each gap in the present invention. A track address according to the present invention, therefore, is written in absolute form and formatted to minimize decoding errors if the data head is instantaneously positioned between tracks when the inter-sector gap passes beneath it.

Decoding errors are limited to $\pm 1/2$ track in the present invention by writing the track addresses in a unit distance code. Track locating resolution is improved to at least $\pm 1/8$ track by addition of two bits of track locating data generated from processing of track following data as explained later in this specification. Track addresses in the preferred embodiment of the present invention are written in a unit distance code known as the Gray code. The Gray code is described in detail in U.S. Patent 2 632 058 which is incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein. In a unit distance code, consecutive binary numbers differ by only one bit of digital data. Therefore, the addresses of neighboring tracks differ by only one data bit. Hence, if the head is between two adjacent tracks and reads a part of the address of both, the ambiguity is limited to $\pm 1/2$ track.

In the unit distance code addressing scheme of the present invention, the address of the track over which the data head is located is read as the inter-sector gap passes under the head. Again, this address could be as much as $1/2$ track in error, simply because the same address is produced even if the head is up to $1/2$ track to either

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side of the track center. However, in this invention, the resolution of data head position is improved by using the tracking signal produced by track following data decoder 42 to determine which side of and the distance from track center the data head is located. The tracking signal is processed by A/D converter 435 to provide bits A and B which are added to the track address produced by the track locating servo. A single, unit distance code having greater precision is thus produced.

Referring to Figure 11, the A/D converter 435 outputs two bits according to the following criteria:
Bit A is high if the track following position signal is negative.
Bit A is low if the track following position signal is positive.
Bit B is high if the magnitude of the track following position signal (V) is less than $1/2 V_{MAX}$.
Bit B is low if the magnitude of the track following position signal (V) is greater than $1/2 V_{MAX}$.

Table I summarizes the resulting sequence of increased precision bits of track locating data code as the radial position of the data head is increased. It should be noted that the points at $\pm V_{MAX}$ on the waveform represent the midpoint between tracks, but also the points at which the track address code changes.

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Increasing X		A	B	Final Bits of Track Address Unit Distance Code
5	Track 0 Center	1	1	00
		1	0	00
		1	0	01
		1	1	01
10	Track 1 Center	0	1	01
		0	0	01
		0	0	11
		0	1	11
15	Track 2 Center	1	1	11
		1	0	11
		1	0	10
		1	1	10
	Track 3 Center	0	1	10
		0	0	10

Table I X

The sequence is itself a unit distance code. Thus, the precision of the track locating servo system has been increased to at least $\pm 1/8$ track.

Referring now to Figure 9, actuator drive amplifier 44 comprises odd/even track inverter 441, servo compensation network 442, digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 443, mode selector 444 and output amplifier 445. Linear actuator 45 is driven by output amplifier 445 which is powered by the tracking signal or a track locating power signal as determined by mode selector 444 in response to appropriate command from microprocessor 40. Compensated error signals, representing the difference between actual head position and the computed position profile for a given target track, are derived by microprocessor 40 in the form of digital control words in accordance with the algorithm shown in Figures 12A - 12C, utilizing track addresses detected by the data head as it moves in the track

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locating mode. Digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 443 then converts the control words into track locating power signals for driving actuator 45. The computed position profile then converges on the target track.

5 Referring also to Figure 11, track 0 center is identified at A on the signal waveform. Similarly, track 1 center is identified at B, track 2 center is at C, and so on. While each track center is at zero, the slope of the signal is of opposite polarity for adjacent tracks, such as tracks 0 and 1, and the slope is the same for every
10 other track, such as tracks 0 and 2. Thus, if the head were slightly off-center to the left on track 0, the polarity of the signal required to move it back to center track might be, for example, positive, but negative for the same error on track 1. Therefore, odd/even track inverter 441 arbitrarily inverts the tracking
15 signal for every other track so that the head moves in the same direction relative to track center for every track in response to the tracking signal.

Servo compensation network 442 comprises lead and lag networks well known to those skilled in system technology to provide loop stability,
20 noise reduction and resistance to steady-state forces on the actuator. These, as well as other specific circuits which perform the functions described in Figures 4-6, 8 and 9 are well known to those skilled in the art. Since such circuits form no part of the present invention, they are not detailed in this specification.

25 The track following and track locating servos of the present invention rely on a sampled servo signal rather than a continuous servo signal. For that reason the band-width and the servo loop gain are less than the bandwidth and the servo loop gain of a conventional track locating system. Thus, the track locating servo
30 of the present invention inherently includes a steady-state error of several tracks, where conventional

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systems have steady-state errors of only a fraction of a track. To compensate for this large error and reduce settling time of the actuator at the target track, microprocessor 40 actually computes a positive profile for several tracks short of the target track.
5 The profile generated then "jumps" when the true target is finally approached as shown in Figure 13B. The steady-state error is controlled, primarily by compensation network 442.

This method of reducing settling time requires that short track locating seeks be considered as special cases -i.e., seeks shorter
10 than the steady-state error. Thus, for short seeks in the present invention, the position profile is essentially set equal to the target tracks for the entire duration of the seek.

Single track seeks must be as fast as possible to facilitate repaid transfer of large segments of data. Therefore, a one track seek
15 is performed entirely "open loop" whereby the arm is accelerated, then decelerated, for the required amounts of time to step over one track. The track following servo is then initiated immediately.

A complete listing of the routines and subroutines of instructions, including all constants, employed by the head positioning system
20 of the present invention is given below.

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INTRODUCTION

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***** LSEEK04 *****3/9/77,1050*****
*
* LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE
*
* THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS AN INTERFACE BETWEEN THE SEEK COMMAND
* PROCESSOR AND THE PHYSICAL SEEK ROUTINE. IT ACCEPTS A LOGICAL
* TARGET TRACK ADDRESS, PERFORMS HOUNDS CHECKING, SETS UP THE NEW
* ICW VALUE, COMPUTES THE PHYSICAL TARGET ADDRESS, AND INVOKES THE
* PHYSICAL SEEK ROUTINE. IT THEN SETS UP THE TERMINATION STATUS
* AND RETURNS.
*
* AT ENTRY: TARG CONTAINS THE TARGET TRACK NUMBER (LOGICAL)
*          CTRK HAS THE CURRENT TRACK # (PHYSICAL*) IF ON TRACK
*          THSEC CONTAINS THE TARGET HEAD/SECTOR ADDRESS
*          FINE SERVO CONTROL IS RESTORED
*          REGISTER 2 CONTAINS SFFK TERMINATION STATUS
*          0 FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION
*          1 FOR HOUNDS VIOLATION (CYLINDER OR HEAD/SECTOR)
*          -1 FOR UNSUCCESSFUL SEEK ATTEMPT (SEEK FAILURE)
*          REGISTER 1 CONTAINS RESULT STATUS OF REGISTER 2
*          ALL OTHER REGISTERS ARE VOLATILE
*          CICW IS UNCHANGED FOR A ROUNDS VIOLATION, OTHERWISE IT
*          HAS THE FINE SERVO ICW VALUE AT THE TARGET TRACK.
*          CTRK IS UNCHANGED FOR A ROUNDS VIOLATION, OTHERWISE IT
*          HAS THE VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL TARGET TRACK * 4.
*
*****

```

31. F800 ORG IS F800

00031000

0000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE DEFINITION OF CONSTANTS

```

33 *****
34 **
35 **
36 ** THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE VARIABLES STORED IN THE RAM.
37 ** THE FIRST VARIABLE (TARG) IS THE VALUE OF THE LOGICAL TARGET
38 ** TRACK NUMBER. THIS VARIABLE IS SET UP BY THE SEEK COMMAND
39 ** INTERPRETER BEFORE THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED (SEE ABOVE). THE
40 ** SEEK ROUTINE DOES NOT CHANGE THIS VALUE.
41 ** THE SECOND VARIABLE (FCNT) IS A TIMEOUT INDEX THAT IS
42 ** DECREMENTED EVERY SAMPLE TIME AND GOES TO ZERO IF THE SEEK
43 ** DOES NOT COMPLETE WITHIN 200 MILLISECONDS (320 SAMPLE TIMES).
44 ** IF DECREMENTED TO ZERO, THE SEEK ABORTS AND RETURNS AN ERROR
45 ** STATUS.
46 ** THE THIRD VARIABLE (CTRK) CONTAINS THE PHYSICAL ADDRESS OF THE
47 ** CURRENT TRACK (TIMES 4). THIS VALUE IS ASSUMED TO HAVE BEEN SET
48 ** BY THE PREVIOUS SEEK AND IS SET BY THIS ROUTINE FOR THE FOLLOWING
49 ** SEEK. IF THE OFF TRACK FLAG IS SET THEN ALL RETS ARE OFF AND THE
50 ** CURRENT TRACK VALUE WILL BE OBTAINED BY TRACK SAMPLING.
51 ** THE FOURTH VARIABLE (CICW) IS THE CURRENT VALUE OF THE ICW AND
52 ** IS UPDATED BY THIS ROUTINE TO REFLECT THE VALUE AT THE TARGET.
53 ** THE FIFTH VARIABLE (THSEC) IS THE HEAD AND SECTOR ADDRESS OF
54 ** THE SEEK TARGET. THE HIGH BYTE SPECIFIES THE HEAD (SURFACE) AND
55 ** THE LOW BYTE SPECIFIES THE SECTOR.
56 *****

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00033000
00034000
00035000
00036000
00037000
00038000
00039000
00040000
00041000
00042000
00043000
00044000
00045000
00046000
00047000
00048000
00049000
00050000
00051000
00052000
00053000
00054000
00055000
00056000

```

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58 0009      TARG IS      0069      * TARGET TRACK
59 0008      FCNT IS      0068      * SEEK TIMEOUT COUNT
60 0060      CTRK IS      0066      * CURRENT TRACK # SAVE LOCATION
61 0064      CICW IS      0064      * CURRENT ICW VALUE
62 0060      THSEC IS      0060      * TARGET HEAD/SECTOR VALUE

```

```

00058000
00059000
00060000
00061000
00062000

```

0000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE DEFINITION OF CONSTANTS

```

64 *****
65 *
66 *   THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE CONSTANTS USED BY THE SEEK ROUTINE.
67 *   OFFSET IS THE TRACK OFFSET BETWEEN PHYSICAL TRACK NUMBERS AND
68 *   LOGICAL TRACK NUMBERS. TMOUT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLE
69 *   TIMES ALLOWED FOR ANY SINGLE SEEK. MAXTR IS THE MAXIMUM LOGICAL
70 *   TARGET TRACK VALUE. QUAD IS THE NUMBER OF TRACKS IN A QUADRANT.
71 *   MXSEC IS THE MAXIMUM SECTOR ADDRESS.
72 *
73 *****
0064000
0065000
0066000
0067000
0068000
0069000
0070000
0071000
0072000
0073000

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```

75 *****
76 *   PHYSICAL TRACK OFFSET IS 15 TRACKS
77 *   SEEKS TIME OUT IN 320 SAMPLE TIMES (200 MSEC)
78 *   THE MAXIMUM LOGICAL TRACK NUMBER IS 748
79 *   QUADRANTS ARE 167 TRACKS WIDE
    *   THE MAXIMUM SECTOR ADDRESS IS 31
000F 15
0140 320
02EC 748
0068 167
001F 31

```

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE CURRENT TRACK DETERMINATION

```

81      PORG  ORG+100
82      DORG  *
      00081000
      00082000

84      *****
85      *
86      * THE FOLLOWING CODE INITIALIZES THE SFCK TIMEOUT INDEX (FCNT)
87      * AND DETERMINES THE CURRENT TRACK. THE FIRST INSTRUCTION TESTS
88      * THE NOT READY FLAG AND THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION CALLS THE DRIVE
89      * RECOVERY ROUTINE IF THE NOT READY FLAG IS SET. THIS ROUTINE WILL
90      * BRING THE ARM TO THE OUTSIDE CRASH STOP AND CLEAR THE NOT READY
91      * FLAG (THE ROUTINE DOES NOT WAIT FOR THE DRIVE TO BECOME READY).
92      * THE FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS SET FCNT TO THE SEEK TIMEOUT VALUE
93      * (TMOUT). THIS VALUE DETERMINES WHEN THE SEEK WILL TIMEOUT AND IS
94      * RETAINED IN R3 FOR SUBSEQUENT USE. THE NEXT INSTRUCTIONS LOADS R6
95      * WITH THE VALUE OF CTRK. THE FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS TEST THE
96      * OFF TRACK FLAG AND BRANCH TO LS02 IF ITS CLEAR WHICH INDICATES
97      * THAT CTRK (AND THUS R6) SHOULD CONTAIN THE CORRECT CURRENT TRACK
98      * VALUE (PHYSICAL*).
99      * IF THE OFF TRACK FLAG IS SET THEN THE CURRENT TRACK VALUE IS
100     * OBTAINED BY HEADING A TRACK SAMPLE WHICH IS PERFORMED BY THE NEXT
101     * INSTRUCTION. THE FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS SET R6 TO THIS VALUE
102     * ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST TRACK+1/2. THE CODE THEN DROPS TO THE
103     * FOLLOWING BLOCK OF CODE WHICH PERFORMS A REDUNDANT CALL TO THE
104     * TRACK SAMPLING ROUTINE TO CHECK FOR A POSSIBLE SAMPLING ERROR.
105     *
106     *****
      00084000
      00085000
      00086000
      00087000
      00088000
      00089000
      00090000
      00091000
      00092000
      00093000
      00094000
      00095000
      00096000
      00097000
      00098000
      00099000
      00100000
      00101000
      00102000
      00103000
      00104000
      00105000
      00106000

```

```

108     LSEK  BIST  R2 = XR4(13)      * TEST NOT READY FLAG
109     CALL  RECONV IF <>             * CALL RECOVERY ROUTINE IF NOT READY
110     LLIT  R3 = TMOUT                * R3 := TIMEOUT COUNT
      00108000
      00109000
      00110000

111     STOK  FCNT = R3                * INITIALIZE TIMEOUT COUNT
      00111000

112     LOAD  R6 = CTRK                * R6 := PHYSICAL CURRENT TRACK VALUE
      00112000

113     BIST  R7 = XR4(14)             * TEST OFF TRACK FLAG
114     GOTU  LS02 IF =                * BRANCH IF ON TRACK
115     CALL  LGAP,1                    * HEAD TRACK ADDRESS
116     BSET  R6 = R2(14)              * ROUND TO TRACK + 1/2
117     BCLM  R6(15)
      00113000
      00114000
      00115000
      00116000
      00117000

```

00000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE CURRENT TRACK DETERMINATION

```

119 *****
120 *
121 *      AT ENTRY INTO THE FOLLOWING CODE R6 CONTAINS A CURRENT TRACK
122 *      VALUE THAT HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM A TRACK SAMPLING. THIS CODE
123 *      CHECKS THE TRACK VALUE FOR A POSSIBLE SAMPLING ERROR. THE FIRST
124 *      INSTRUCTION PERFORMS A REDUNDANT TRACK SAMPLING. THE FOLLOWING
125 *      INSTRUCTION SETS R2 WITH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THIS SAMPLE AND R6.
126 *      THE FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS YIELD THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THIS
127 *      DIFFERENCE. THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS TEST THIS VALUE AND BRANCH
128 *      TO LS02 IF IT IS LESS THAN FOUR (1 TRACK). OTHERWISE THE NEXT
129 *      TWO INSTRUCTIONS TEST THE TIMEOUT INDEX AND BRANCH BACK TO LS01
130 *      IF ITS GREATER THAN TWO. IF THE TIMEOUT INDEX IS TWO OR LESS, A
131 *      TIMEOUT ERROR IS ASSUMED AND THE FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS SET
132 *      R2 TO ZERO (INDICATING A SEEK FAILURE) AND BRANCH TO LS04.
133 *****
134
00119000
00120000
00121000
00122000
00123000
00124000
00125000
00126000
00127000
00128000
00129000
00130000
00131000
00132000
00133000
00134000

```

19

```

136 *****
137 *      TEST WITH REDUNDANT TRACK SAMPLING
138
139 CALL IGAP,I
140 R2 = R6-R2
141 *+2 IF >=
142 *R2 = -R2
143 *R2 = R2-4
144 *LS02 IF <=
145 *R3 = R3-2
146 *LS01 IF >
147 *R2 = 0
148 *LS04
149
00136000
00137000
00138000
00139000
00140000
00141000
00142000
00143000
00144000
00145000

```

0000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE: TARGET TRACK ROUNDS CHECK

```

147 *****
148 *
149 * THE FOLLOWING CODE TESTS FOR A TRACK BOUNDS VIOLATIONS ON THE
150 * TARGET TRACK TRACK AND COMPUTES THE QUADRANT BITS FOR THE ICW.
151 * THE FIRST INSTRUCTION SETS R2 TO TWO WHICH INDICATES A BOUNDS
152 * VIOLATION. THE FOLLOWING SIX INSTRUCTIONS SET R7 TO THE LOGICAL
153 * TARGET TRACK VALUE AND BRANCH TO LS05 IF IT IS LESS THAN ZERO OR
154 * GREATER THAN MAXTR (MAXIMUM TRACK VALUE). THESE SIX INSTRUCTIONS
155 * UNOP THROUGH WITH R4 CONTAINING THE NEGATIVE VALUE TARGET-MAXTR.
156 * THE NEXT INSTRUCTION LOADS R3 WITH THE ICW VALUE FOR NOP, RUN,
157 * AND FINE SERVO. THE NEXT FOUR INSTRUCTIONS SIT IN A LOOP THAT
158 * INCREMENTS R4 BY THE QUADRANT WIDTH (SEE DESCRIPTION OF QUAD)
159 * UNTIL IT REACHES ZERO, EACH TIME INCREMENTING THE QUADRANT FIELD
160 * (BITS 12-15) OF THE ICW MASK (R3). THE CODE EXITS TO LS03 WITH
161 * R3 CONTAINING THE PROPER QUADRANT BITS FOR THE TARGET TRACK.
162 *****
163 *****
00147000
00148000
00149000
00150000
00151000
00152000
00153000
00154000
00155000
00156000
00157000
00158000
00159000
00160000
00161000
00162000
00163000

```

```

165 *****
166 * R2 INDICATES BOUNDS VIOLATION
167 * R7 := LOGICAL TARGET TRACK VALUE
168 *
169 * TEST LOGICAL TRACK VALUE
170 * EXIT IF NEGATIVE
171 * R4 := MAXIMUM TRACK VALUE
172 *
173 * R4 := TARGET - MAXIMUM
174 * EXIT IF TARGET > MAXIMUM
175 * R3 := ICW MASK (FINE SERVO)
176 *
177 * TEST TARGET QUADRANT
178 * BRANCH IF QUADRANT BITS RIGHT
179 * DECREMENT QUADRANT FIELD
180 * LOOP UNTIL QUADRANT BITS OK
00165000
00166000
00167000
00168000
00169000
00170000
00171000
00172000
00173000
00174000
00175000
00176000

```

0000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE TARGET TRACK OFFSETTING

```

178 *****
179 *
180 *      AT *!
181 *      R0 := LSEEK RETURN ADDRESS
182 *      R2 := 2 (BOUNDS VIOLATION INDICATOR)
183 *      R3 := ICW MASK
184 *      R4 := SCRATCH
185 *      R5 := SCRATCH
186 *      R6 := CURRENT TRACK VALUE (PHYSICAL*4)
187 *      R7 := TARGET TRACK VALUE (LOGICAL)
188 *
189 *****
00178000
00179000
00180000
00181000
00182000
00183000
00184000
00185000
00186000
00187000
00188000
00189000

```

```

191 *****
192 *
193 *      THE FOLLOWING CODE COMPUTES THE PHYSICAL TARGET TRACK VALUE
194 *      AND SETS UP THE EVEN/ODD HIT OF THE ICW MASK (R3). THE FIRST
195 *      INSTRUCTION ADDS THE LOGICAL TRACK OFFSET TO R7 LEAVING IT WITH
196 *      THE PHYSICAL TARGET TRACK NUMBER. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION SHIFTS
197 *      THIS VALUE LEFT ONE PLACE (MULTIPLIES BY 2). THE FOLLOWING TWO
198 *      INSTRUCTIONS EXTRACT THE LSB OF THE INTEGER PART OF R7 (BIT 14)
199 *      AND USE IT TO SET THE EVEN/ODD HIT OF THE ICW MASK (R3(14)).
200 *      (1 FOR EVEN, 0 FOR ODD). THE NEXT INSTRUCTION AGAIN SHIFTS R7 TO
201 *      THE LEFT ONE PLACE LEAVING IT WITH FOUR TIMES THE PHYSICAL TARGET
202 *      TRACK NUMBER.
203 *
204 *****
00191000
00192000
00193000
00194000
00195000
00196000
00197000
00198000
00199000
00200000
00201000
00202000
00203000
00204000

```

```

206 *****
207 *      R7 := R7+ODDSET
208 *      LSL R7,F
209 *      BTSI R4 := R7(14)
210 *      R3 := R3 XOR R4
211 *      LSL R7
212 *      R7 := TARGET*4
00206000
00207000
00208000
00209000
00210000

```

0000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE HEAD/SECTOR BOUNDS CHECK

212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226

```
*****
*
*   THE FOLLOWING CODE PERFORMS A BOUNDS CHECK OF THE HEAD/SECTOR
*   ADDRESS AND SETS UP THE SURFACE BIT OF THE ICW MASK (R3). THE
*   FIRST INSTRUCTION LOADS R4 WITH THE TARGET HEAD/SECTOR ADDRESS.
*   THE FOLLOWING THREE INSTRUCTIONS TEST THE HEAD ADDRESS BIT AND
*   SET THE SURFACE BIT IN THE ICW MASK (R3(10)) IF SURFACE 1 IS THE
*   ADDRESSED SURFACE, OTHERWISE LEAVING THE BIT CLEAR.
*   THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION CLEARS THE SURFACE BIT FROM R4 WHICH
*   SHOULD RESULT IN R4 CONTAINING JUST THE SECTOR ADDRESS. THE NEXT
*   THREE INSTRUCTIONS WILL BRANCH TO L505 IF THESE REMAINING BITS
*   ARE NEGATIVE OR GREATER THAN MXSEC WHICH WOULD INDICATE A BOUNDS
*   VIOLATION.
*****
```

00212000
00213000
00214000
00215000
00216000
00217000
00218000
00219000
00220000
00221000
00222000
00223000
00224000
00225000
00226000

228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235

```
F92B    C004 12    LOAD    R4 = THSEC    * R4 != TARGET HEAD/SECTOR VALUE
F92C    0060
F92D    2D74 7    BTST    R5 = R4(7)    * TEST SURFACE HIT
F92E    8230 6    GOTO    *+2    IF =    * SKIP IF SURFACE 0
F92F    18A3 7    BSET    R3(10)    * SET ICW MASK TO SURFACE 1
F930    0C74 7    BCLM    R4(7)    * CLEAR SURFACE BIT
F931    843E 6    GOTO    L505    IF <    * EXIT IF HEAD/SECTOR BOUNDS ERROR
F932    0C1F 6    R4 = R4-MXSEC    * TEST HEAD/SECTOR VALUE
F933    813E 6    GOTO    L505    IF >    * EXIT IF HEAD/SECTOR BOUNDS ERROR
```

00228000
00229000
00230000
00231000
00232000
00233000
00234000
00235000

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE PHYSICAL SEEK INVOCATION

```

237 *****
238 *
239 *      AT #1
240 *      H0 := LSEEK RETURN ADDRESS
241 *      K2 := SCHAICH
242 *      K3 := FINE SERVO ICW VALUE FOR TARGET
243 *      K4 := SCHAICH
244 *      K5 := SCHAICH
245 *      R6 := CURRENT TRACK VALUE (PHYSICAL*4)
246 *      K7 := TARGET TRACK VALUE (PHYSICAL*4)
247 *
248 *****
00237000
00238000
00239000
00240000
00241000
00242000
00243000
00244000
00245000
00246000
00247000
00248000

```

```

250 *****
251 *
252 *      THE FOLLOWING CODE SETS UP AND INVOKES PSEEK (PHYSICAL SEEK
253 *      ROUTINE). THE FIRST INSTRUCTION SETS K2 TO THE SEEK ICW VALUE.
254 *      THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION STORES THE TARGET'S ICW VALUE INTO CICW
255 *      (CURRENT ICW LOCATION). THE NEXT INSTRUCTION STORES THE PHYSICAL
256 *      TARGET TRACK VALUE (R7) INTO CTRK (CURRENT TRACK LOCATION). THE
257 *      FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION INVOKES THE PHYSICAL SEEK ROUTINE (PSEEK).
258 *      FOLLOWING THE RETURN FROM THE PHYSICAL SEEK ROUTINE, THE NEXT
259 *      INSTRUCTION TESTS THE COMPLETION STATUS. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION
260 *      WILL BRANCH TO LS05 FOR A SUCCESSFUL SEEK COMPLETION; OTHERWISE,
261 *      THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION WILL TEST THE NOT READY FLAG, AND THE
262 *      NEXT INSTRUCTION WILL CALL THE DRIVE RECOVERY ROUTINE IF THE FLAG
263 *      INDICATES THAT THE DRIVE IS READY. THIS WILL LEAVE THE ARM AT
264 *      THE OUTSIDE CRASH STOP. NOTE THAT IF THE DRIVE IS NOT READY, THE
265 *      RECOVERY ROUTINE IS NOT CALLED AND THE ARM IS LEFT LATCHED UP.
266 *
267 *****
00250000
00251000
00252000
00253000
00254000
00255000
00256000
00257000
00258000
00259000
00260000
00261000
00262000
00263000
00264000
00265000
00266000
00267000

```

0000946

269	F934	3A93	7	HCPL R2 = R3(9)	* R2 != SEEK ICW VALUE	00269000
270	F935	0003	12	STOR C1CW = R3	* C1CW != FINE SERVO ICW FOR TARGET	00270000
	F936	0064				
271	F937	0007	12	STOR C1HK = R7	* C1HK != PHYSICAL TARGET TRACK VALUE*4	00271000
	F938	0066				
272	F939	9F52	9	CALL ISEEK.1	* CALL SFFK ROUTINE	00272000
273	F93A	6200	6	R2 = R2+0	* TEST COMPLETION STATUS	00273000
274	F93B	813E	6	GOTO LS05 IF >	* BRANCH IF SEEK SUCCESSFUL	00274000
275	F93C	2DDC	8	BTST H5 = XR4(13)	* TEST NOT READY FLAG	00275000
276	F93D	9243	9	CALL RECONV IF =	* CALL DRIVE RECOVERY IF DRIVE READY	00276000

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE EXIT CODE & DELAY ROUTINE

```

278 *****
279 *
280 * AT LS05, R2 CONTAINS A 2 IF A BOUNDS VIOLATION WAS DETECTED IN
281 * THE ABOVE CODE, R2 CONTAINS A 1 FOR A SUCCESSFUL SEEK COMPLETION,
282 * AND R2 CONTAINS A 0 IF A SEEK FAILURE OCCURED. THE INSTRUCTION
283 * THEN DECREMENTS R2 THUS SETTING R2 AND R1 TO THE APPROPRIATE EXIT
284 * VALUES. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION RETURNS TO THE CALLING PROGRAM.
285 *
286 *****
00278000
00279000
00280000
00281000
00282000
00283000
00284000
00285000
00286000

```

```

288 F93E 6A01 6      LS05      R2 = R2-1      * SET TERMINATION STATUS
289 F93F B100 10      RTN      * RETURN
00288000
00289000

```

- 25 -

```

291 *****
292 *
293 * THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE PERFORMS A DELAY BY DECREMENTING THE
294 * DELAY INDEX (R2) UNTIL IT REACHES ZERO. THE DELAY OBTAINED IS
295 * 4.5125*2.85*(R2) MICROSECONDS FOR (R2)>0. THE DELAY IS ABOUT
296 * .187 SECONDS FOR (R2)=0.
297 *
298 *****
00291000
00292000
00293000
00294000
00295000
00296000
00297000
00298000

```

```

300 F940 6A01 6      S0LAY      R2 = R2-1      * DECREMENT DELAY INDEX
301 F941 B540 6           * -1 IF <>      * LOOP UNTIL INDEX=0
302 F942 B100 10      RTN      * RETURN
00300000
00301000
00302000

```

0000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE DRIVE RECOVERY ROUTINE

```

304 *****
305 *
306 * THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE IS CALLED IN ORDER TO BRING THE ARM OUT
307 * OF THE LANDING ZONE AND CLEAR THE NOT READY FLAG. THE FIRST TWO
308 * INSTRUCTIONS SET R3 TO AN ICW VALUE WITH THE RUN BIT DISSASSED
309 * AND R2 TO THE SAME ICW VALUE WITH THE RUN BIT ASSERTED. USING
310 * THESE TWO VALUES, THE NEXT INSTRUCTION DISSASSETS THE RUN SIGNAL
311 * AND THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION IMMEDIATELY REASSETS RUN. THIS
312 * HAS THE EFFECT OF RELEASING THE ARM FROM THE LATCH. THE NEXT
313 * INSTRUCTION SETS THE SCW TO APPLY A SLIGHT OUTWARD FORCE TO THE
314 * ARM IN ORDER TO MOVE IT TO THE OUTSIDE CRASHSTOP. THE FOLLOWING
315 * INSTRUCTION CLEARS THE NOT READY FLAG AND THE NEXT INSTRUCTION
316 * SETS THE CURRENT ICW MEMORY VALUE TO THE VALUE IN R2. THE NEXT
317 * FIVE INSTRUCTIONS LOOP FOR ABOUT 1.5 SECONDS TO ALLOW THE ARM TO
318 * REACH THE OUTSIDE CRASHSTOP FOLLOWING WHICH THE ROUTINE RETURNS.
319 * THE ROUTINE EXITS WITH R2=R3=0 WHICH IS USED BY SOME CALLS.
320 *
321 *****
00304000
00305000
00306000
00307000
00308000
00309000
00310000
00311000
00312000
00313000
00314000
00315000
00316000
00317000
00318000
00319000
00320000
00321000

```

```

323 RECOV LLIT R3 = JHFD2 * R3 != ICW VALUE (RUN DISSASSED)
324 *
325 * DISSASSET THE RUN SIGNAL
326 * R2 != ICW VALUE (RUN ASSERTED)
327 * REASSET RUN (RELEASE LATCH)
328 * SET SCW TO APPLY OUTWARD FORCE
329 * CLEAR NOT READY FLAG
330 * SET CURRENT ICW LOCATION
331 *
332 * CLEAR R2 (DELAY INDEX)
333 * SET R3 != A (LOOP INDEX)
334 * DELAY (APPROX. 0.187 SECONDS)
335 * DECREMENT LOOP INDEX
* LOOP ON DELAY (END WITH R2=R3=0)
* RETURN
00323000
00324000
00325000
00326000
00327000
00328000
00329000
00330000
00331000
00332000
00333000
00334000
00335000

```

0000946

LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE EXTERNAL LINKS

```

337 *****
338 *
339 *      THE FOLLOWING CODE PROVIDES THE LINKS TO THE EXTERNAL ROUTINES
340 *      REFERENCED IN THIS PROGRAM.  ISFEK IS A LINK TO THE PHYSICAL
341 *      SEEK ROUTINE.  IGAP IS A LINK TO SGAP (TRACK SAMPLING ROUTINE).
342 *      THE IGAP LINK IS ONLY REFERENCED BY THIS CODE SINCE EVEN THOUGH
343 *      IT RESIDES ON THIS MEMORY PAGE, IT IS ACTUALLY DEFINED IN THE
344 *      PHYSICAL SEEK PROGRAM.
345 *
346 *****
00337000
00338000
00339000
00340000
00341000
00342000
00343000
00344000
00345000
00346000

```

```

348 F952 F800 ISEEK DATA PSEEK * LINK TO PHYSICAL SEEK ROUTINE
349 F95F F800 IGAP IS .ONG+115F * LINK TO SGAP
350 F800 PSEEK IS UMG * ADDRESS OF PHYSICAL SEEK ROUTINE
00348000
00349000
00350000

```

- 27 -

```

352 *****
353 *
354 *      END OF LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE
355 *
356 *****
00352000
00353000
00354000
00355000
00356000

```

```

358 END
00358000

```

0000946

CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

CICW	100	LIT (61)	329	270
CTRK	102	LIT (60)	271	112
FCNT	104	LIT (59)	111	
IGAP	-1097	LIT (349)	136	115
ISFEK	F952	ROM (348)	272	
LS01	F90A	ROM (115)	143	
LS02	F917	ROM (165)	141	114
LS03	F926	ROM (200)	174	
LS04	F93C	ROM (275)	145	
LS05	F93E	ROM (208)	274	235
LSFEK	F900	ROM (108)		171
MAXTH	748	LIT (77)	169	168
MXSEC	31	LIT (79)	234	
OFSET	15	LIT (75)	200	
ORG	-2048	LIT (31)	350	349
PSEEK	-2048	LIT (350)	346	81
QUAD	187	LIT (78)	173	
RECOV	F943	ROM (323)	270	109
SDLAY	F940	ROM (300)	332	
TARG	105	LIT (58)	166	
THSEC	96	LIT (62)	228	
THOUT	320	LIT (76)	110	

NUMBER OF PASS 2 ERRORS=0
NUMBER OF PASS 2 WARNINGS=0

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78, 79	Seek Routine	Model Computation Routine
80	Seek Routine	End of Routine

SEEK ROUTINE DEFINITION OF CONSTANTS

```

30 *****
31 *
32 * THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE VARIABLES STORED IN THE RAM.
33 * THE FIRST VALUE (M) IS THE MODEL POSITION WHICH IS COMPUTED
34 * IN THE SERVO LOOP TO DETERMINE SERVO ERROR. (EIGHTHS OF A TRACK)
35 * THE NEXT TWO VALUES (ETA2 AND ETASQ) ARE FUNCTIONS OF THE
36 * ESTIMATED TIME TO ARRIVAL AT THE TARGET TRACK (ETA). THESE TWO
37 * VALUES ARE INITIALIZED IN THE SINIT ROUTINE AND USED TO COMPUTE
38 * THE MODEL POSITION (M). ETA2 IS EQUAL TO ETA TIMES 2 AND ETASQ
39 * IS EQUAL TO ETA SQUARED. (TIME IS IN SAMPLE TIMES WHICH EQUAL
40 * THE TIME BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE SAMPLES, 625 MICROSECONDS)
41 * THE FOURTH VARIABLE (FCNT) IS A TIMEOUT INDEX THAT IS
42 * DECREMENTED EVERY SAMPLE TIME AND GOES TO ZERO IF THE SEEK
43 * DOES NOT COMPLETE WITHIN 200 MILLISECONDS (320 SAMPLE TIMES).
44 * IF DECREMENTED TO ZERO, THE SEEK ABORTS AND RETURNS AN ERROR
45 * STATUS (SEE NOTE ABOVE).
46 * THE FIFTH VARIABLE (PTARG) IS THE ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE. THIS
47 * IS A COMPUTED VALUE THE MODEL MUST CONVERGE TO IN ORDER TO HAVE
48 * THE ACTUAL HEAD POSITION COME INTO THE ACTUAL TARGET TRACK. (SEE
49 * THE EXPLANATION GIVEN IN SINIT).
50 * THE SIXTH VARIABLE (CTRK) IS THE PHYSICAL TARGET TRACK VALUE
51 * AND IS SET PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO THIS ROUTINE. THE SEEK ROUTINE
52 * DOES NOT CHANGE THIS VALUE.
53 * THE SEVENTH VARIABLE (CICW) IS THE CURRENT ICW VALUE. IT IS
54 * SET UP BY THE CALLING PROGRAM, AND DURING THE SEEK IT CONTAINS
55 * THE VALUE OF THE ICW FOR FINE SERVOING AT THE TARGET TRACK.
56 *
00030000
00031000
00032000
00033000
00034000
00035000
00036000
00037000
00038000
00039000
00040000
00041000
00042000
00043000
00044000
00045000
00046000
00047000
00048000
00049000
00050000
00051000
00052000
00053000
00054000
00055000
00056000

```

```

57 * THE FINAL VARIABLE (SSLIM) IS THE SEEK SERVO LIMITS CODE
58 * WORD. IF ANY OF THE LOWER 15 BITS OF THE WORD IS A ONE THEN,
59 * DURING THE SERVO PORTION OF THE SEEK, THE CURRENT COMMAND IS
60 * ALLOWED TO VARY OVER THE ENTIRE RANGE (-1 AMP TO +1 AMP); THIS
61 * IS ALLOWED ONLY WHEN THE SEEK MODEL HAS REACHED THE TARGET
62 * TRACK. PRIOR TO THIS, THE CURRENT IS ALLOWED TO VARY OVER
63 * ONLY HALF OF THE ENTIRE RANGE. IF RIT(0)=0 AND RITS(1-15)=0
64 * (SSLIM=0) THEN THE CURRENT IS ALLOWED TO VARY WITHIN THE RANGE
65 * -1 AMP TO 0 AMPS. IF HIT(0)=1 AND RITS(1-15)=0 (SSLIM=18000)
66 * THEN THE CURRENT IS ALLOWED TO VARY WITHIN THE RANGE 0 AMPS TO
67 * +1 AMP. THIS VALUE IS KEPT IN R0 RATHER THAN A MEMORY LOCATION,
68 * BUT ITS USE IS COMPLICATED ENOUGH TO REQUIRE SOME EXPLANATION AT
69 * THIS POINT.
70 *****

```

```

72 M IS 1006C
73 ETI2 IS 10068
74 ETASQ IS 10064
75 FCNT IS 10068
76 PIANG IS 10067
77 CIRK IS 10066
78 CICW IS 10064
79 SSLIM IS R0

```

```

* MODEL POSITION
* ESTIMATED TIME TO ARRIVAL TIMES 2
* ESTIMATED TIME TO ARRIVAL SQUARED
* SEEK TIMEOUT COUNT
* ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE
* TARGET TRACK (PHYSICAL*4)
* TARGET FINE SERVO ICW VALUE
* MINIMUM/MAXIMUM SCW SERVO VALUES

```

```

00072000
00073000
00074000
00075000
00076000
00077000
00078000
00079000

```

```

00057000
00058000
00059000
00060000
00061000
00062000
00063000
00064000
00065000
00066000
00067000
00068000
00069000
00070000

```


SEEK ROUTINE DEFINITION OF CONSTANTS

```

81 *****
82 *
83 *   THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE CONSTANTS USED BY THE SEEK ROUTINE.
84 *   THE FIRST FOUR CONSTANTS ARE VALUES USED TO SET UP THE SCW.
85 *   MAXV IS EQUAL TO THE MAXIMUM VELOCITY THAT THE ARM CAN REACH
86 *   DURING A SEEK.  THE VALUE IS GIVEN IN QUARTER TRACKS.  SCMX IS
87 *   THE MAXIMUM VALUE THAT THE SCW CAN BE SET TO (MAGNITUDE ONLY).
88 *   FVAL IS THE ICW VALUE THAT IS SET FOR A SEEK FAILURE.
89 *   TCNT1 AND TERR1 ARE TWO TERMINATION PARAMETERS THAT DETERMINE
90 *   WHEN THE SEEK TURNS CONTROL OVER TO FINE SERVO.  THIS OCCURS
91 *   WHEN THE MUDEL HAS ARRIVED ON TARGET AND THE SEEK SERVO HAS HELD
92 *   THE HEAD ON TRACK WITH A MAXIMUM ERROR OF TERR1 FOR TCNT1 SAMPLE
93 *   TIMES.  LINEWISE, TCNT2 AND TERR2 ARE TWO TERMINATION PARAMETERS
94 *   THAT DETERMINE WHEN THE SEEK ROUTINE EXITS.  THIS OCCURS WHEN THE
95 *   FINE SERVO HAS HELD THE HEAD ON TRACK WITH A MAXIMUM ERROR OF
96 *   TERR2 DURING WHICH TIME TCNT2 SEQUENTIAL SAMPLES ARE READ WITHOUT
97 *   AN OFF TRACK CONDITION OCCURRING.
98 *   DLY1 AND DLY2 ARE TWO DELAY INDEXES THAT COME INTO PLAY DURING
99 *   A ONE TRACK SEEK.  FOR A ONE TRACK SFKE, THE HEAD IS ACCELERATED
100 *   TOWARDS THE TARGET TRACK FOR A TIME DETERMINED BY DLY1 AND IS
101 *   THEN DEACCELERATED FOR A TIME DETERMINED BY DLY2 AFTER WHICH THE
102 *   CODE DROPS INTO THE SERVO LOOP.
103 *****
104 *
00081000
00082000
00083000
00084000
00085000
00086000
00087000
00088000
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00099000
00100000
00101000
00102000
00103000
00104000

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0000946

0000946

106	001F	SCW31 IS	31	* ACCELERATE UP VALUE FOR INWARD SEEKS	00106000
107	003F	SCW63 IS	63	* ACCELERATE UP VALUE FOR OUTWARD SEEKS	00107000
108	0000	SCW0 IS	0	* NO ACCELERATION VALUE	00108000
109	0010	SCW16 IS	16	* HALF ACCELERATION VALUE TOWARDS LANDING ZONE	00109000
111	003C	MAXV IS	60	* MAXIMUM VELOCITY EQUALS 15 TRACKS/SAMPLE TIME	00111000
112	AFFE	FVAL IS	1AFFE	* SEEK FAILURE ICW VALUE	00112000
113	001F	SCWMX IS	31	* SCW MAXIMUM MAGNITUDE I= 31 (5 BITS)	00113000
114	0003	TCNT1 IS	3	* SERVO TERMINATION COUNT I= 3	00114000
115	0002	TERM1 IS	2	* SERVO TERMINATION ERROR I= 2 EIGHTHS OF A TRACK	00115000
116	0008	TCNT2 IS	8	* FINE SERVO TERMINATION COUNT I= 8	00116000
117	0004	TERM2 IS	4	* FINE SERVO TERM. ERROR I= 4 EIGHTHS OF A TRACK	00117000
118	0198	DLY1 IS	10198	* TRACK-TO-TRACK DELAY INDEX 1 I= 408 (1.16 MSEC)	00118000
119	022C	DLY2 IS	1022C	* TRACK-TO-TRACK DELAY INDEX 2 I= 556 (1.58 MSEC)	00119000

0000946

SEEK ROUTINE INITIAL SETUP

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122

PORG ORO
DORG *

00121000
00122000

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*****
*
* THE SEEK ROUTINE BEGINS BY PUSHING THE RETURN ADDRESS ONTO
* THE STACK. THIS FREES R0 FOR COMPUTATIONAL USE. THE FOLLOWING
* TWO INSTRUCTIONS PLACE THE TERMINATION COUNT IN THE STACK. THE
* TERMINATION COUNT IS AN INDEX VALUE THAT DECREMENTES TO ZERO WHILE
* THE SERVO HOLDS THE HEAD ON TARGET. UPON REACHING ZERO, FINE
* SERVO IS INVOKED AND THE TERMINATION COUNT IS SET TO A NEGATIVE
* VALUE FROM WHERE IT IS INCREMENTED TO ZERO UPON WHICH THE SEEK
* EXITS.
* THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS INITIALIZE THE SSLIM VALUE (R0) AND
* THE SCW ACCELERATE UP VALUE (R4) FOR AN OUTWARD SEEK.
* TRACKS ARE NUMBERED BEGINNING WITH 0 AT THE OUTSIDE EDGE AND
* INCREASING TO JUST ABOUT R00 AT THE INSIDE EDGE THEREFORE, FOR
* INWARD SEEKS, THE CURRENT TRACK IS LESS THAN THE TARGET TRACK,
* AND FOR OUTWARD SEEKS THE CURRENT TRACK IS GREATER THAN THE
* TARGET TRACK. THE FOLLOWING CODE SAVES THE TARGET TRACK NUMBER
* IN R3. R7 THEN GETS THE OUTWARD SEEK DISTANCE (CURRENT TRACK -
* TARGET TRACK). THIS VALUE IS ZERO FOR A SEEK SELF (TO CURRENT
* TRACK). IT IS NEGATIVE IF THE SEEK IS INWARD AND POSITIVE IF THE
* SEEK IS OUTWARD. FOR AN OUTWARD SEEK, A BRANCH TO SK02 OCCURS.
* A BRANCH TO SK01 OCCURS FOR AN INWARD SEEK, AND FOR A SEEK SELF
* CONTROL DROPS THROUGH TO THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS WHICH SET THE
* ICW TO THE APPROPRIATE VALUE, WAIT TWO SAMPLE TIMES TO ALLOW THE
* ELECTRONICS TO SETTLE OUT, AND BRANCH TO SK07.
*****
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00124000
00125000
00126000
00127000
00128000
00129000
00130000
00131000
00132000
00133000
00134000
00135000
00136000
00137000
00138000
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00140000
00141000
00142000
00143000
00144000
00145000
00146000
00147000
00148000
00149000
00150000

0000946

152	F800	8000	8	SEEK	PUSH	H0			* SAVE RETURN ADDRESS	00152000
153	F801	E303	6			R3 = TCNT1			* TERMINATION COUNT = 3	00153000
154	F802	8003	8		PUSH	R3			* SAVE TERMINATION COUNT	00154000
155	F803	8000	6		LLIT	R0 = 18000			* R0 (SS:IM) = 18000	00155000
	F804	8000								
156	F805	E43F	6			R4 = SCW63			* SCW ACCELERATE UP VALUE (OUTWARD)	00156000
157	F806	5327	7			R3 = R7			* R3 = TARGET TRACK	00157000
158	F807	7F26	7			R7 = R6-H7			* R7 = CURRENT TRK - TARGET TRK	00158000
159	F808	B112	5		GOTO	SK02 IF >			* BRANCH IF SEEK OUTWARD	00159000
160	F809	840F	6		GOTO	SK01 IF <			* BRANCH IF SEEK INWARD	00160000
161	F80A	3B92	7		HCPL	R3 = R2(9)			* R3 = FINE SERVO ICM VALUE FOR TARGET	00161000
162	F80B	5823	8			X0 = R3			* SET ICM (FINE SERVO)	00162000
163	F80C	970D	9		CALL	SGAP			* WAIT FOR SECTOR GAP	00163000
164	F80D	970D	9		CALL	SGAP			* WAIT FOR SECTOR GAP	00164000
165	F80E	B7A1	6		GOTO	SK07			* BRANCH (SEEK SELF)	00165000

0000946

SEEK ROUTINE INITIAL SETUP

```

167 *****
168 *
169 * AFTER DETERMINING THE SEEK DIRECTION, SOME SET UP IS REQUIRED
170 * BEFORE THE SEEK BEGINS. FIRST OF ALL SSLIM MUST BE SET (SEE
171 * DESCRIPTION OF SSLIM). THE SEEK STARTS BY SUPPLYING FULL CURRENT
172 * ACCELERATING THE ARM TOWARDS THE TARGET TRACK UNTIL REACHING A
173 * SWITCHPOINT WHERE THE CURRENT IS REVERSED AND SUPPLIES A VARIABLE
174 * AMOUNT OF BRAKING FORCE TO THE ARM FOLLOWING A MATHEMATICALLY
175 * COMPUTED APPROACH TO THE TARGET TRACK. POSITIVE CURRENT SUPPLIES
176 * INWARD ACCELERATION; THEREFORE, DURING THE BRAKING PORTION OF AN
177 * OUTWARD SEEK SSLIM SHOULD BE 18000 TO ALLOW THE CURRENT TO VARY
178 * FROM 0 TO +1 AMP. LIKEWISE, IN THE BRAKING PORTION OF AN INWARD
179 * SEEK, SSLIM SHOULD BE 0 LIMITING THE CURRENT FROM 0 TO -1 AMP.
180 * THE SCW REGISTER CONTROLS THE CURRENT. IT IS A SIGN/MAGNITUDE
181 * VALUE WITH A 5 BIT MAGNITUDE ALLOWING THE CURRENT TO BE SET TO A
182 * 1/32 AMP RESOLUTION. THE CURRENT IS NEGATIVE FOR A SIGN (BIT 10)
183 * OF 1 AND IS POSITIVE FOR A SIGN OF 0. THE MAXIMUM SERVO VALUE IS
184 * THE VALUE OF THE SCW THAT SUPPLIES FULL BRAKING CURRENT TO THE ARM
185 * DURING THE SERVO PORTION OF THE SEEK. THIS VALUE IS PLACED IN
186 * THE SCW AT THE SWITCHPOINT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ACCELERATE UP
187 * PHASE OF THE SEEK. SINCE THE ACCELERATE UP SCW VALUE PROVIDES
188 * FULL CURRENT ACCELERATING, THE MAXIMUM SERVO VALUE IS THIS VALUE
189 * WITH THE SIGN HIT (BIT 10) COMPLEMENTED.
190 * TO START--THE SEEK AT FULL CURRENT REQUIRES THE SCW RE SET TO
191 * b3 (31+SIGN) FOR AN OUTWARD SEEK AND 31 FOR AN INWARD SEEK.
192 * THE FOLLOWING CODE IS ENTERED AT SK01 FOR AN INWARD SEEK. THE
193 * CODE SETS UP THE SEEK DISTANCE (R7), THE SSLIM VALUE (R0), AND
194 * THE ACCELERATE UP SCW VALUE (R4). AT SK02, THESE REGISTERS HAVE
195 * THE APPROPRIATE VALUES REGARDLESS OF SEEK DIRECTION. THE MAXIMUM
196 * SERVO VALUE (R5) IS THEN COMPUTED FROM R4 (ACCELERATE UP VALUE).
197 *****
198 *

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00167000
00168000
00169000
00170000
00171000
00172000
00173000
00174000
00175000
00176000
00177000
00178000
00179000
00180000
00181000
00182000
00183000
00184000
00185000
00186000
00187000
00188000
00189000
00190000
00191000
00192000
00193000
00194000
00195000
00196000
00197000
00198000

```

200 F80F B337 6 SK01 R7 = -R7 * R7 != SEEK DISTANCE
201 F810 E000 0 R0 = 0 * R0 (SSLIM) != 0
202 F811 E41F 6 R4 = SCW31 * ACCELERATE UP VALUE = 31
203 F812 3DA4 7 SK02 BCPL R5 = R4(10) * R5 != MAXIMUM SERVO VALUE

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00200000
00201000
00202000
00203000

INITIAL SFTUP

```
00205000  
00206000  
00207000  
00208000  
00209000  
00210000  
00211000  
00212000  
00213000  
00214000  
00215000  
00216000
```

```
*  
*****  
AT FOLLOWING CODE:  
  
R0 := SSLIM VALUE  
R2 := SEEK - ICW VALUE  
R3 := TARGET TRACK  
R4 := ACCELERATE UP SCW' VALUE  
R5 := MAXIMUM SERVU VALUE  
R6 := CURRENT TRACK  
R7 := POSITIVE SEEK DISTANCE  
  
*****  
STACK:  
  
TERMINATION COUNT  
SEEK RETURN ADDRESS  
  
*****  
00205000  
00206000  
00207000  
00208000  
00209000  
00210000  
00211000  
00212000  
00213000  
00214000  
00215000  
00216000
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21H *****
219 *****
220 *****
221 *****
222 *****
223 *****
224 *****
225 *****
226 *****
227 *****
228 *****

*****
*
* THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS SAVE THE MAXIMUM SERVO VALUE (R5) ON
* THE STACK FOR SUBSEQUENT USE, PLACES THE ACCELERATE UP VALUE (R4)
* IN THE SCW (XR1), AND THEN SETS THE ICW (XR0) WITH SEEK ICW VALUE
* (R2). THIS TAKES THE DISC OUT OF THE FINE SERVO MODE AND STARTS
* THE ARM ACCELERATING TOWARDS THE TARGET TRACK.
* THE CODE THEN TESTS THE POSITIVE SEEK DISTANCE (R7) AND IF THE
* DISTANCE IS ONE TRACK (4 QUARTERS OF A TRACK), BRANCHES TO SK06.
*
*****
002180000
002190000
002200000
002210000
002220000
002230000
002240000
002250000
002260000
002270000
002280000

```

ADDRESS	INSTR	OPERANDS	COMMENT	HEX
230	FB13	B005	H	00230000
231	FB14	5924	B	00231000
232	FB15	9FFA	B	00232000
233	FB16	5822	H	00233000
234	FB17	9FF8	B	00234000
235	FB18	A704	B	00235000
236	FB19	8298	B	00236000

SEEK ROUTINE SWITCHPOINT INITIALIZATION CODE

```

238 *****
239 *
240 *      AT SINIT:
241 *      R0 := SSLIM VALUE
242 *      R2 := SCRATCH
243 *      R3 := TARGET TRACK ADDRESS
244 *      R4 := SCRATCH
245 *      R5 := SCRATCH
246 *      R6 := CURRENT TRACK ADDRESS
247 *      R7 := POSITIVE SEEK DISTANCE
248 *
249 *****
00238000
00239000
00240000
00241000
00242000
00243000
00244000
00245000
00246000
00247000
00248000
00249000

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251 *****
252 *
253 *      THE PURPOSE OF THE SINIT IS TO INITIALIZE THE MODEL PARAMETERS
254 *      AND THE SWITCHPOINT VALUE. AT THE END OF THIS CODE, THE MODEL
255 *      POSITION IS CONTAINED IN MEMORY LOCATION M, THE ETA SQUARED VALUE
256 *      IS CONTAINED IN ETASQ, ETA TIMES 2 IS IN ETA2, THE SWITCHPOINT
257 *      VALUE IS IN R5, AND THE ADJUSTED MODEL TARGET IS IN PTARG. ALL
258 *      REGISTERS ARE VOLATILE (EXCEPT FOR R0 AND R5).
259 *      THE SEEK SERVO ALGORITHM DEVELOPES A STEADY STATE SERVO ERROR
260 *      OF ABOUT 3.75 TRACKS. THIS MEANS THAT THE ACTUAL ARM WILL TEND
261 *      TO LEAD THE MODEL BY ABOUT 3.75 TRACKS AND THUS WHEN THE MODEL
262 *      REACHES THE TARGET TRACK, THE ACTUAL ARM WILL HAVE OVERSHOT BY
263 *      3.75 TRACKS. THE SEEK ROUTINE COMPENSATES FOR THIS BY HAVING
264 *      THE MODEL CONVERGE 3.75 TRACKS SHORT OF THE ACTUAL TARGET TRACK,
265 *      AND THEN JUMPING THE MODEL POSITION TO THE TARGET TRACK AFTER THE
266 *      MODEL ETA HAS REACHED 0. THIS SCHEME HAS THE DISADVANTAGE THAT
267 *      FOR SHORT SEEKS THE MODEL NEVER REACHES ITS STEADY STATE SERVO
268 *      ERROR. TO REMEDY THIS PROBLEM, THE SEEK ROUTINE REDUCES THE SEEK
269 *      DISTANCE BY ONLY ONE TRACK (INSTEAD OF 3.75) IF THE ACTUAL SEEK
270 *      DISTANCE IS LESS THAN 6 TRACKS (EXCEPT 0 OR 1 TRACK SEEKS WHICH
271 *      ARE DEALT WITH SEPARATELY).
00251000
00252000
00253000
00254000
00255000
00256000
00257000
00258000
00259000
00260000
00261000
00262000
00263000
00264000
00265000
00266000
00267000
00268000
00269000
00270000
00270000

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272 * IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THIS DISTANCE OFFSETTING, THE ROUTINE
273 * USES THE THREE CONSTANTS DUFF1, DUFF2, & DUFF3 (DEFINED BELOW).
274 * THE ROUTINE SUBTRACTS 6 (DUFF1) FROM THE SEEK DISTANCE AND IF
275 * THIS IS NEGATIVE THEN IT ADDS 2.75 (DUFF2) TO THE DISTANCE NEXT,
276 * 2.25 (DUFF3) IS ADDED TO THE SEEK DISTANCE REGARDLESS OF LENGTH.
277 * THEREFORE, FOR 2,3,4, OR 5 TRACK SEKS THE SEEK DISTANCE OFFSET
278 * IS DUFF2+DUFF3-DUFF1 = -1 TRACK. FOR SEKS OF 6 TRACKS OR LONGER
279 * THE SEEK DISTANCE OFFSET IS DUFF3-DUFF1 = -3.75 TRACKS. NOTE
280 * THAT ALL VALUES ARE COMPUTED IN QUARTER TRACKS.
281 *
282 *****

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00271000
00272000
00273000
00274000
00275000
00276000
00277000
00278000
00279000
00280000
00281000
00282000

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0018 DUFF1 IS 24 * DISTANCE OFFSET 1 IS 6.00 TRACKS
0006 DUFF2 IS 11 * DISTANCE OFFSET 2 IS 2.75 TRACKS
0009 DUFF3 IS 9 * DISTANCE OFFSET 3 IS 2.25 TRACKS

```


SEEK ROUTINE SWITCHPOINT INITIALIZATION CODE

```

288 *****
289 *
290 * THE FOLLOWING CODE PERFORMS THE SEEK DISTANCE OFFSETTING (SEE
291 * THE ABOVE DESCRIPTION) AND STORES THE ADJUSTED RESULT IN PTARG.
292 * THE FIRST INSTRUCTION SUBTRACTS DOFF1 OFF THE SEEK DISTANCE (R7).
293 * IF THE SEEK DISTANCE IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL DOFF1 THEN THE NEXT
294 * INSTRUCTION BRANCHES; OTHERWISE, THE THIRD INSTRUCTION ADDS DOFF2
295 * TO THE PARTIALLY ADJUSTED SEEK DISTANCE (R7). REGARDLESS OF THE
296 * SEEK DISTANCE, THE NEXT INSTRUCTION ADDS DOFF3 LEAVING R7 WITH
297 * THE FULLY ADJUSTED SEEK DISTANCE FOR USE IN THE ETA CALCULATIONS
298 * BELOW. PTARG IS THE ADJUSTED MODEL TARGET. FOR OUTWARD SEEKS,
299 * PTARG EQUALS THE CURRENT TRACK LOCATION MINUS THE DISTANCE WHICH
300 * EQUALS R6-R7. FOR INWARD SEEKS, PTARG EQUALS MINUS THE CURRENT
301 * TRACK LOCATION MINUS THE DISTANCE WHICH EQUALS -R6-R7. NOTE THAT
302 * PTARG IS NEGATIVE FOR INWARD SEEKS. THESE TWO EQUATIONS DIFFER
303 * ONLY IN THE SIGN OF R6; THEREFORE, THE NEXT THREE INSTRUCTIONS
304 * TEST THE SEEK DIRECTION AND NEGATE R6 IF THE SEEK IS OUTWARD.
305 * THUS THE EQUATION FOR PTARG REDUCES TO -(R6+R7) REGARDLESS OF THE
306 * DIRECTION. THE NEXT THREE INSTRUCTIONS PERFORM THIS OPERATION
307 * LEAVING THE RESULT IN R3. THIS VALUE IS IN QUARTER TRACK UNITS
308 * THEREFORE, THE NEXT INSTRUCTION SHIFTS R3 LEFT 1 PLACE TO YIELD
309 * PTARG IN EIGHTHS OF A TRACK. THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION STORES
310 * THIS VALUE IN PTARG.
311 *****
312 *****

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00288000
00289000
00290000
00291000
00292000
00293000
00294000
00295000
00296000
00297000
00298000
00299000
00300000
00301000
00302000
00303000
00304000
00305000
00306000
00307000
00308000
00309000
00310000
00311000
00312000

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314	F81A	6F18	6	SINIT		R7 = R7-DUFF1	* R7 I= SEEN DISTANCE - DUFF1	00314000
315	F81B	B11D	6			*+2 IF >	* BRANCH IF > 0	00315000
316	F81C	670B	6			R7 = R7+DUFF2	* ADJUST SEEK DISTANCE (ADD DUFF2)	00316000
317	F81D	6709	6			R7 = R7+DUFF3	* R7 I= FULLY ADJUSTED SEEK DISTANCE	00317000
318	F81E	2623	7			R3, R6	* TEST DIRECTION OF SEEK	00318000
319	F81F	D121	6			*+2 IF >	* SKIP ON INWARD SFFK	00319000
320	F820	B336	6			R6 = -R6	* R6 I= - CURRENT TRACK (OUTWARD SEEK)	00320000
321	F821	5327	7			R3 = R7	* R3 I= ADJUSTED SEEK DISTANCE	00321000
322	F822	7326	7			R3 = R3+R6	* R3 I= - ADJUSTED TARGET	00322000
323	F823	B333	6			R3 = -R3	* R3 I= ADJUSTED TARGET (*4)	00323000
324	F824	B703	6			R3	* R3 I= ADJUSTED TARGET (*8)	00324000
325	F825	D003	12			PIANG = R3	* STORE ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE	00325000
326	F826	0067						

SEEK ROUTINE

SWITCHPOINT INITIALIZATION CODE

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359

```
*****
*
* THE MODEL COMPUTATIONS ARE BASED ON A TIME VALUE WHICH IS THE
* ESTIMATED TIME TO ARRIVAL AT THE TARGET TRACK. THIS VALUE IS
* COMPUTED FROM THE EQUATION  $T = \sqrt{2AX/A}$  WHERE X IS THE DISTANCE
* TRAVELED BY THE MODEL AND A IS THE MODEL ACCELERATION. THE ETA
* IS THEN ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER SO THAT THE MODEL
* WILL CONVERGE EXACTLY TO THE (ADJUSTED) TARGET TRACK. FROM THIS
* ROUNDED VALUE THE MODEL PARAMETERS ETAC AND ETASQ ARE COMPUTED.
* IN THE EQUATION  $T = \sqrt{2AX/A}$ , X IS EQUAL TO THE DISTANCE FROM
* THE SWITCHPOINT TO THE ADJUSTED TARGET WHICH EQUALS  $D*20/37$  WHERE
* D IS THE ADJUSTED DISTANCE WHICH IS CONTAINED IN R7. THUS THE
* EQUATION REDUCES TO  $T = \sqrt{2R7(R7)*SQRT(2*(4/7)/A)}$ . THE FOLLOWING
* CODE COMPUTES  $SQRT(R7)$ . THE ADJUSTED TARGET (R3) IN INVOLATILE.
* THE FIRST TWO INSTRUCTIONS CLEAR R2 AND R5. R2 WILL CONTAIN
* THE OPERAND MINUS THE ROOT SQUARED (ERROR INDICATION) AND R5 WILL
* CONTAIN THE ROOT. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION SETS R6 TO 9 WHICH IS THE
* ITERATION INDEX (THE PROGRAM WILL LOOP 9 TIMES). THE NEXT FOUR
* INSTRUCTIONS SHIFT (R2,R7) LEFT TWO PLACES. THIS MULTIPLIES THE
* OPERAND BY FOUR BRINGING IN TWO NEW BITS. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION
* SHIFTS THE ROOT (R5) LEFT ONE PLACE. THE EFFECT OF THESE LAST 5
* INSTRUCTIONS IS THAT THE OPERAND HAS BEEN MULTIPLIED BY 4 AND THE
* ROOT BY 2. THE NEXT 3 INSTRUCTIONS SET R4 TO  $2*ROOT+1$  WHICH IS
* THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN  $ROOT**2$  AND  $(ROOT+1)**2$ . THE FOLLOWING
* INSTRUCTION TESTS THIS VALUE. IF IT IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE
* OPERAND MINUS THE  $ROOT**2$  THEN THE NEXT INSTRUCTION BRANCHES;
* OTHERWISE THE NEXT 3 INSTRUCTIONS INCREMENT THE ROOT (R5) AND
* UPDATE R2 BY SUBTRACTING R4. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION DECREMENTS THE
* INDEX (R6) AND THE NEXT INSTRUCTION LOOPS BACK TO SINT1 IF NOT 0;
* OTHERWISE, THE ROUTINE DROPS THROUGH WITH R5 HAVING THE SQUARE
* ROOT OF THE SEEK DISTANCE IN  $1/4$  TRACK UNITS.
*****
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00327000
00328000
00329000
00330000
00331000
00332000
00333000
00334000
00335000
00336000
00337000
00338000
00339000
00340000
00341000
00342000
00343000
00344000
00345000
00346000
00347000
00348000
00349000
00350000
00351000
00352000
00353000
00354000
00355000
00356000
00357000
00358000
00359000

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361 F827 E200 6 R2 = 0
362 F828 E500 6 R5 = 0
363 F829 E609 6 R6 = 9
364 F82A B707 6 SIM1) LSL R7
365 F82B B722 6 RRL R2,C
366 F82C B707 6 LSL R7
367 F82D B722 6 RRL R2,C
368 F82E B705 6 LSL R5
369 F82F E401 6 R4 = 1
370 F830 7425 7 R4 = R4+R5
371 F831 7425 7 R4 = R4+R5
372 F832 2224 7 CMP R4,R2
373 F833 H137 6 GOTU SIMT2 IF >
374 F834 6501 6 R5 = R5+1
375 F835 7A24 7 R2 = R4-R2
376 F836 B332 6 R2 = -R2
377 F837 6E01 6 SIMT2 GOTU
378 F838 B12A 6 R6 = R6-1
                                SIMT1 IF >

* R2 IS OPERAND - SQUARE
* R5 IS ROOT
* R6 IS INDEX
* SHIFT (R2,R7) LEFT TWO BITS
* THIS BRINGS TWO NEW BITS
* INTO R2
* SHIFT ROOT LEFT ONE BIT
* R4 = ROOT+ROOT+1
* IF ?*ROOT+1 > OPERAND-ROOT**2
* THEN GOTO SIMT2
* ELSE ROOT = ROOT+1
* AND R2 = OPERAND-ROOT**2
* DECREMENT INDEX
* LOOP TILL DONE
00361000
00362000
00363000
00364000
00365000
00366000
00367000
00368000
00369000
00370000
00371000
00372000
00373000
00374000
00375000
00376000
00377000
00378000

```

SEEK ROUTINE SWITCHPOINT INITIALIZATION CODE

```

380 *****
381 *
382 * AT ENTRY INTO THE FOLLOWING CODE, R3 HAS THE ADJUSTED TARGET
383 * VALUE AND R5 CONTAINS THE SORT(D) WHERE D IS THE ADJUSTED SEEK
384 * DISTANCE. SINCE THE ETA IS EQUAL TO SORT(D)*SQRT(2*(4/7)/A),
385 * R5 MUST BE MULTIPLIED BY SORT(2*(4/7)/A) WHICH IS A CONSTANT
386 * EQUAL TO APPROXIMATELY 2.515625. THE FOLLOWING CODE THEREFORE
387 * MULTIPLIES THE SORT(D) BY 2.515625.
388 * THE MULTIPLICATION IS DONE BY THE FIRST EIGHT INSTRUCTIONS.
389 * THE SINT4 ROUTINE PERFORMS A SHIFT AND ADD OPERATION, THE SHIFT
390 * ONLY IS DONE EXPLICITLY. SINCE THE SORT(D) CONTAINED IN R5 WAS
391 * EXPRESSED IN QUARTER TRACK UNITS AND SINCE THE ROUTINE PERFORMS
392 * SIX SHIFTS IN ADDITION TO THE MULTIPLY BY 2.X SHIFT, THE RESULT
393 * LEFT IN R6 AFTER THE EIGHTH INSTRUCTION HAS THE INTEGER PART IN
394 * THE HIGH BYTE. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION ROUNDS THE VALUE BY ADDING
395 * 1/2 AND THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION TRUNCATES THE RESULTING VALUE
396 * BY MOVING DOWN THE HIGH BYTE. THIS CODE EXITS WITH THE INTEGER
397 * VALUE OF THE ETA CONTAINED IN R6.
398 *
399 *****

```

```

00380000
00381000
00382000
00383000
00384000
00385000
00386000
00387000
00388000
00389000
00390000
00391000
00392000
00393000
00394000
00395000
00396000
00397000
00398000
00399000

```

```

401 F839 5625 7      * R6 = R5
402 F83A B705 6      * R6 := R5*2.515625 := ETA
403 F83B B705 6      LSL R5
404 F83C B705 6      LSL R5
405 F83D B705 6      LSL R5
406 F83E 9706 9      CALL SINT4
407 F83F B705 6      LSL R5
408 F840 9706 9      CALL SINT4
409 F841 6680 6      R6 = R6+180
410 F842 --5625 7      R6 = R6(H0)
                        * ROUND OFF
                        * MOVE DOWN INTEGER PART

```

```

00401000
00402000
00403000
00404000
00405000
00406000
00407000
00408000
00409000
00410000

```

SEEK ROUTINE SWITCHPOINT INITIALIZATION CODE

```

412 *****
413 *
414 *
415 * AT ENTRY INTO THE FOLLOWING CODE, R6 CONTAINS THE ETA AND R3
416 * CONTAINS THE ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE. USING THESE VALUES THIS CODE
417 * COMPUTES THE SWITCHPOINT AND THE INITIAL VALUES FOR THE MODEL
418 * PARAMETERS ETASQ, ETA2, AND M.
419 *
420 * (THE ETA SQUARED PARAMETER (ETASQ) IS COMPUTED BY SQUARING THE
421 * ETA (R6). THE FIRST 3 INSTRUCTIONS SET UP THE LOOP INDEX (R2),
422 * THE PRODUCT (R4) AND THE MULTIPLIER (R5). THE NEXT INSTRUCTION
423 * DOUBLES THE PRODUCT (R4) (INITIALLY ZERO). THE FOLLOWING TWO
424 * SHIFT UP A NEW MULTIPLIER BIT AND SKIP IF THE BIT IS ZERO. THE
425 * NEXT INSTRUCTION WILL ADD THE ETA VALUE (R6) TO THE PRODUCT (R4)
426 * IF THE MULTIPLIER BIT WAS A ONE. THE FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS
427 * DECREMENT THE INDEX VALUE (R2) AND LOOP BACK TO SIN13 UNTIL THE
428 * INDEX GOES TO ZERO. THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION STORES THE SQUARED
429 * VALUE IN ETASQ.
430 *
431 * THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS COMPUTE THE ETA TIMES 2 VALUE (ETA2)
432 * BY SHIFTING ETA (R6) LEFT ONE PLACE AND THEN STORING THE VALUE IN
433 * ETA2.
434 *
435 * AT THIS POINT R3 CONTAINS THE ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE AND R4 HAS
436 * THE ETASQ VALUE. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION CALLS THE MCOMP ROUTINE
437 * WHICH COMPUTES THE MODEL LOCATION PARAMETER FROM THESE VALUES AND
438 * STORES IT IN M (IN EIGHTHS OF TRACKS). THE CODE EXITS WITH THIS
439 * INITIAL MODEL VALUE IN R5.
440 *
441 * THE SWITCHPOINT IS THE SAME AS THE INITIAL MODEL VALUE EXCEPT
442 * IT IS EXPRESSED IN QUARTER TRACKS. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION SHIFTS
443 * INITIAL MODEL VALUE (R5) RIGHT ONE PLACE AND THE MODEL INITIALIZE
444 * ROUTINE THEN RETURNS WITH THE SWITCHPOINT IN R5 (QUARTER TRACKS).
445 *
446 *****
447 *
448 *
449 *
450 *
451 *
452 *
453 *
454 *
455 *
456 *
457 *
458 *
459 *
460 *
461 *

```

```

00412000
00413000
00414000
00415000
00416000
00417000
00418000
00419000
00420000
00421000
00422000
00423000
00424000
00425000
00426000
00427000
00428000
00429000
00430000
00431000
00432000
00433000
00434000
00435000
00436000
00437000
00438000
00439000
00440000
00441000

```

443	F843	E207	6	SINT3	LSL	R4	H2 = 7	* R2 = LOOP INDEX	00443000
444	F844	E400	6			H4 = 0	* CLEAR R4	00444000	
445	F845	5516	7			H5 = H6(H41)	* H5 = MULTIPLIER (HIGH BYTE)	00445000	
446	F846	B704	6			H4 = R4*2	* H4 = R4*2	00446000	
447	F847	B705	6			H5	* SHIFT UP NEXT MULTIPLIER BIT	00447000	
448	F848	B34A	6			H+2	* SKIP IF BIT = 0	00448000	
449	F849	7426	7			H4 = R4+H6	* ADD MULTIPLICAND (R4)	00449000	
450	F84A	6A01	6			H2 = R2-1	* DECREMENT INDEX	00450000	
451	F84B	B146	6			SINT3 IF >	* LOOP TILL DONE	00451000	
452	F84C	D004	12			STOH	* STORE FTA SQUARED VALUE	00452000	
	F84D	006A							
453	F84E	B706	6			LSL	* R6 = ETA TIMES 2	00453000	
454	F84F	D006	12			STOH	* STORE ETA TIMES 2 VALUE	00454000	
	F850	006B							
455	F851	9FD9	9			CALL	* COMPUTE MODEL LOCATION	00455000	
456	F852	B545	6			LSR	* R5 = SWITCHPOINT (QUARTER TRACKS)	00456000	

SEEK ROUTINE ACCELERATE UP PHASE

```

458 *****
459 *
460 * THE FOLLOWING CODE LOOPS ON ITSELF UNTIL THE ACTUATOR REACHES
461 * THE SWITCHPOINT. AT ENTRY INTO THE CODE, R5 CONTAINS THE VALUE
462 * OF THE SWITCHPOINT (QUARTER TRACKS), R4 CONTAINS THE ACCELERATION
463 * SERVO VALUE, AND R0 CONTAINS THE SSLIM VALUE (THE SSLIM VALUE AT
464 * THIS POINT IS EITHER 0 FOR INWARD SPEK OR 1000 FOR AN OUTWARD
465 * SPEK). DURING THIS PHASE A SINGLE FREQUENT TRACK SAMPLE IS NOT
466 * ALLOWED TO PREMATURELY INDICATE SWITCHPOINT ARRIVAL. THIS IS
467 * ACHIEVED BY TESTING THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TRACK SAMPLE WHICH
468 * APPEARS TO HAVE REACHED THE SWITCHPOINT AND THE PREVIOUS SAMPLE.
469 * IF THIS DISTANCE IS GREATER THAN THE MAXIMUM VELOCITY (MAXV) THEN
470 * THE SAMPLE IS IGNORED AND THE CODE EXECUTES ANOTHER SAMPLE READ.
471 * THE FIRST INSTRUCTION POPS THE STACK TO GET THE MAXIMUM SERVO
472 * VALUE (M4). THE NEXT INSTRUCTION PROVIDES A SECTOR TIME DELAY IN
473 * ORDER TO SYNC THE ROUTINE TO THE GAP AND ALLOW THE ELECTRONICS
474 * TIME TO SETTLE OUT.
475 * THE NEXT INSTRUCTION READS A TRACK SAMPLE INTO R2. THIS SETS
476 * UP THE LOOP. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION TRANSFERS THE PREVIOUS TRACK
477 * SAMPLE TO R3 AND THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION READS A NEW TRACK
478 * SAMPLE INTO R2. THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS SET R6 WITH THE VALUE
479 * OF THE SWITCHPOINT - THE CURRENT TRACK SAMPLE. THE SIGN OF THIS
480 * VALUE INDICATES TO WHICH SIDE OF THE SWITCHPOINT THE TRACK SAMPLE
481 * LIES. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION EXCLUSIVE ORS R6 WITH THE SSLIM VALUE
482 * WHICH HAS THE EFFECT OF COMPLEMENTING THE SIGN BIT IF AND ONLY IF
483 * THE SEEK IS OUTWARD. THIS THE SIGN OF R6 NOW INDICATES WHETHER
484 * OR NOT SWITCHPOINT HAS BEEN PASSED. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION LOOPS
485 * BACK TO SK03 IF THE R6 IS POSITIVE INDICATING THE SWITCHPOINT HAS
486 * NOT YET BEEN REACHED.

```

```

00458000
00459000
00460000
00461000
00462000
00463000
00464000
00465000
00466000
00467000
00468000
00469000
00470000
00471000
00472000
00473000
00474000
00475000
00476000
00477000
00478000
00479000
00480000
00481000
00482000
00483000
00484000
00485000
00486000

```



```

487 * THE NEXT THREE INSTRUCTIONS SET R3 WITH THE DISTANCE BETWEEN 00487000
488 * THE LAST TWO TRACK SAMPLES (ABSOLUTE VALUE). THIS VALUE IS THEN 00488000
489 * COMPARED TO THE MAXIMUM VELOCITY BY THE NEXT INSTRUCTION, AND THE 00489000
490 * FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION LOOPS BACK TO SK03 IF THE DISTANCE IS TOO 00490000
491 * LARGE (INDICATING A TRACK SAMPLING ERROR). 00491000
492 * WHEN THE SWITCHPOINT HAS BEEN REACHED, THE SERVO ERROR (R6) IS 00492000
493 * SET TO ZERO AND THE CODE THEN BRANCHES INTO THE SERVO LOOP AT THE 00493000
494 * POINT WHERE THE SCW VALUE IS SET (FROM R4). 00494000
495 * 00495000
496 ***** 00496000

F853 POP R4 * R4 := MAXIMUM SERVO VALUE 00498000
F854 CALL SGAP * * WAIT ONE SECTOR TIME DELAY 00499000
F855 CALL SGAP * R2 := TRACK SAMPLE (QUARTER TRACKS) 00500000
F856 SK03 R3 = R2 * R3 := OLD TRACK SAMPLE 00501000
F857 CALL SGAP * R2 := NEW TRACK SAMPLE 00502000
F858 R6 = R2 * R6 := NEW TRACK SAMPLE 00503000
F859 R6 = R5-R6 * R6 := DISTANCE FROM SWITCHPOINT 00504000
F85A 3620 R6 = R6 XUR R0 * * TEST DIRECTION FROM SWITCHPOINT 00505000
F85B 8156 SK03 IF > * LOOP IF NOT PAST SWITCHPOINT 00506000
F85C 7822 R3 = R2-R3 * R3 := NEW SAMPLE - OLD SAMPLE 00507000
F85D 835F *+2 IF >= * SKIP IF POSITIVE 00508000
F85E 6333 R3 = -R3 * R3 := ABS(NEW SAMPLE - OLD SAMPLE) 00509000
F85F 433C R3,MAXV * TEST DISTANCE BETWEEN SAMPLES 00510000
F860 8156 SK03 IF > * LOOP IF TRACK SAMPLE READ ERROR 00511000

F861 7A25 R2 = R5-R2 * ANALYSTS PATCH 00512000
F862 8732 R2,F * ANALYSTS PATCH 00513000
F863 9FFC CALL ERSET,I * ANALYSIS PATCH 00514000
F864 2600 R6 = 0 * SET INITIAL ERROR TO ZERO 00515000
F865 8784 GOTO SK05 * BRANCH INTO SERVO LOOP 00516000

```

0000946

548	* SINCE Z IS EQUAL TO 7/8, R4 MUST BE SET EQUAL TO -(7/8)*K*E0.	* 00548000
549	* THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THREE CALLS TO ZMULT. ZMULT DIVIDES R6	* 00549000
550	* BY TWO AND ADDS THE RESULT TO R4. PRIOR TO THE CALLS TO ZMULT,	* 00550000
551	* R4=0 AND R0=-K*E0. AFTER THE FIRST CALL TO ZMULT, R4=R6=-K*E0/2.	* 00551000
552	* AFTER THE SECOND ZMULT CALL, R4=- (3/4)*K*E0 AND R6=- (1/4)*K*E0.	* 00552000
553	* AFTER THE THIRD CALL TO ZMULT, R4=- (7/8)*K*E0 WHICH IS THE SECOND	* 00553000
554	* TERM OF THE SERVO EQUATION. (R4,R7)=- (1/8)*K*E0.	* 00554000
555	* *****	* 00555000
556	* *****	* 00556000
558	SK04	00558000
559	HTSI	00559000
560	R6 = -R6	00560000
561	R3 = R6(0)	00561000
562	R4 = 0	00562000
563	CALL ZMULT	00563000
564	CALL ZMULT	00564000
565	BTST R2 = R6(15)	00565000
	CALL ZMULT	
	R4 = R4+R2	
	R2 = LSR OF R6	
	R4 = R6*7/8	
	R3 = SIGN RIT	
	R6 = -K*E0	
	* ROUND OFF R4	

SEEK ROUTINE SERVO LOOP

```

507 *****
508 *
509 *
510 *   HAVING COMPUTED THE SECOND TERM OF THE SERVO EQUATION IN THE
511 *   ABOVE CODE, THERE REMAINS THE FIRST TERM (K*E1) TO BE COMPUTED.
512 *   THE FIRST STEP TO ACCOMPLISH THIS IS TO COMPUTE THE SERVO ERROR
513 *   WHICH IS THE MODEL POSITION MINUS THE ACTUAL POSITION. THE ACTUAL
514 *   POSITION IS READ FROM A TRACK SAMPLING WHICH YIELDS TWO BINARY
515 *   PLACES; HOWEVER, THE FOUR STATES REPRESENTED BY THESE TWO BITS
516 *   (00,01,10,11) CORRESPOND TO 1/8, 3/8, 5/8, AND 7/8 RESPECTIVELY.
517 *   THE ERROR IS THEREFORE COMPUTED TO THREE BINARY PLACES (EIGHTHS).
518 *   TO COMPUTE THE ERROR, THE MODEL POSITION IS FIRST LOADED FROM
519 *   ITS MEMORY LOCATION (M). (M IS IN EIGHTHS OF TRACKS)
520 *   THE NEXT INSTRUCTION CALLS THE SGAP ROUTINE WHICH WAITS FOR A
521 *   SECTOR GAP AND THEN READS THE TRACK ADDRESS SAMPLE. THIS VALUE
522 *   IS RETURNED IN R2 WITH A 2 BIT FRACTION. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION
523 *   SHIFTS THE VALUE LEFT ONE PLACE, SHIFTING A 1 INTO THE LSB, THUS
524 *   LEAVING R2 WITH THE ACTUAL POSITION AND A FRACTIONAL PART OF 1/8,
525 *   3/8, 5/8 OR 7/8. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION SETS R2 TO THE SERVO ERROR
526 *   (MODEL POSITION - ACTUAL POSITIONS) TO AN EIGHTH OF A TRACK.
527 *   THE NEXT THREE INSTRUCTIONS SET R6 TO K*E1 WHERE K=32 AND E1
528 *   IS IN K2 (IN EIGHTHS). SINCE R2 IS IN EIGHTHS R6 SHOULD BE SET
529 *   EQUAL TO K*(R2)/8 = (R2)*K/8 = (R2)*4. THIS IS PERFORMED BY THE
530 *   TWO SHIFTS.
531 *   THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION ADDS R6 (K*E1) TO R4 (-Z*K*E0) WHICH
532 *   LEAVES R4 WITH (K*E1)-(Z*K*E0) WHICH IS THE SERVO EQUATION. THE
533 *   NEXT THREE INSTRUCTIONS RESULT IN R5 BEING SET TO THE SIGN OF THE
534 *   RESULT AND R4 IS SET TO THE MAGNITUDE OF THE RESULT.
535 *****

```

```

00567000
00568000
00569000
00570000
00571000
00572000
00573000
00574000
00575000
00576000
00577000
00578000
00579000
00580000
00581000
00582000
00583000
00584000
00585000
00586000
00587000
00588000
00589000
00590000
00591000
00592000
00593000
00594000
00595000

```

0000946

597	F06E	C003	12	LOAD	R3 = M	* R3 := MODEL POSITION * 8	00597000
	F06F	006C					
598	F070	97DD	9	CALL	SGAP	* R2 := ACTUAL POSITION * 4	00598000
599	F071	B732	6	LSL	R2=F	* R2 := ACTUAL POSITION * 8	00599000
600	F072	7A23	7		R2 = R3-R2	* R2 := FRR-R * 8	00600000
601	F073	9FFC	9	CALL	EMSET,I	* ANALYSIS PATCH	00601000
602	F074	5622	7		R0 = R2	* R6 := K+E1	00602000
603	F075	B706	6	LSL	R0		00603000
604	F076	B706	6	LSL	R6		00604000
605	F077	7426	7		R4 = R4+R6	* R4 := (K+E1)-(Z*K+E0)	00605000
606	F078	2D04	7	B151	R5 = R4(0)	* R5 := SIGN HIT OF R4 (SCH)	00606000
607	F079	B27B	6	GOTO	*+2 IF =	* SKIP IF R4 POSITIVE	00607000
608	F07A	D334	6		R4 = -R4	* R4 := ABSOLUTE VALUE (R4)	00608000

SEEK ROUTINE SERVO LOOP

```

010 *****
011 *
012 *
013 *
014 *
015 *
016 *
017 *
018 *
019 *
020 *
021 *****

    AT FOLLOWING CODE:
    M0 := SSLIM VALUE
    M2 := SERVO ERROR VALUE (EIGHTHS)
    M3 := SCRATCH
    M4 := NEW SCW VALUE (MAGNITUDE)
    M5 := SIGN OF NEW SCW VALUE (MSR)
    M6 := K*(SERVO ERROR)
    M7 := SCRATCH
    *****

    STACK:
    TERMINATION COUNT
    SEEK RETURN ADDRESS
    *****
00610000
00611000
00612000
00613000
00614000
00615000
00616000
00617000
00618000
00619000
00620000
00621000
*****

    THE FOLLOWING CODE HOUNDS CHECKS THE NEW SCW VALUE, ADJUSTS
    THE VALUE IF NECESSARY, AND OUTPUTS IT TO THE SCW REGISTER (XR1).
    DEPENDING ON THE CONTENTS OF SSLIM (R0), THE SCW (XR1) BOUNDS ARE
    EITHER -SCWX TO 0, 0 TO SCWX, OR -SCWX TO SCWX. REGARDLESS,
    THE SCW CANNOT EXCEED SCWX. THE FIRST INSTRUCTION COMPARES THE
    MAGNITUDE OF THE SCW (R4) WITH SCWX. THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS
    WILL SET THE SCW MAGNITUDE TO SCWX (LARGEST VALUE IN BOUNDS) IF
    IT EXCEEDS THIS HOUND. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION TESTS THE SIGN OF
    THE SCW VALUE (R5). THE FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS SET THE SCW
    SIGN BIT IN M4 (BIT 10) IF THE SCW SHOULD BE NEGATIVE.
*****
00623000
00624000
00625000
00626000
00627000
00628000
00629000
00630000
00631000
00632000
00633000
00634000
*****

```

```

0635 00635000
0636 00636000
0637 00637000
0638 00638000
0639 00639000
0640 00640000
0641 00641000
0642 00642000
0643 00643000
0644 00644000
0645 00645000
0646 00646000
0647 00647000
0648 00648000
0649 00649000
0650 00650000

* THE RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING XOR INSTRUCTION HAS ITS LOW ORDER
* 15 BITS EQUAL TO THE 15 LOW ORDER BITS OF SSLIM (R0). THESE BITS
* ARE ALL ZERO IF THE SCW RANGE IS SIGNED (EITHER -SCWX TO ZERO OR
* ZERO TO SCWX). IF THE RANGE IS UNSIGNED (-SCWX TO SCWX) THEN
* AT LEAST ONE OF THESE BITS WILL BE A ONE. THE SIGN BIT OF THE
* EXCLUSIVE OR RESULT IS THE EXCLUSIVE OR OF THE SIGN OF THE SCW
* VALUE (R5) AND THE SIGN OF SSLIM (R0). IF THE RANGE IS SIGNED
* THEN THIS BIT IS A ZERO ONLY IF THE SCW VALUE HAS THE WRONG SIGN.
* THEREFORE, THE 16 BIT RESULT WILL BE ZERO ONLY IF THE SCW VALUE
* SET THE SCW VALUE TO ZERO IF IT HAS AN INAPPROPRIATE SIGN BIT.
* AT THIS POINT THE SCW VALUE (R4) HAS BEEN PROPERLY BOUNDED AND
* THE NEXT INSTRUCTION OUTPUTS IT TO THE SCW. THIS INSTRUCTION IS
* ALSO THE POINT AT WHICH THE SERVO LOOP IS ENTERED FROM THE
* ACCELERATE UP PHASE AFTER THE SWITCHPOINT HAS BEEN REACHED.
*****

```

```

052 00652000
053 00653000
054 00654000
055 00655000
056 00656000
057 00657000
058 00658000
059 00659000
060 00660000
061 00661000
062 00662000

F07B A41F 6
F07C B67E 6
F07D E41F 6
F07E 6500 6
F07F B2B1 6
F080 1CA4 7
F081 3520 7
F082 B5B4 6
F083 E400 6
F084 5924 8
F085 9FFA 9

CMP R4,SCWX
GOTO *+2 IF <=
R4 = SCWX
R5 = R5+0
GOTO *+2 IF =
HSET R4(10)
R5 = R5 XOR R0
GOTO *+2 IF <>
R4 = 0
XM1 = R4
SK05
CALL SCWST,I

* TEST MAGNITUDE OF R4 (SCW)
* SKIP IF LESS THAN OR EQUAL SCWX
* ELSE SET TO SCWX
* TEST SIGN OF SCW (R5)
* SKIP IF POSITIVE
* ELSE SET SIGN OF R4 (SCW)
* TEST SERVO LIMITS
* SKIP IF IN BOUNDS
* SET R4 = 0 (SCW)
* SCW I = R4
* ANALYSTS PATCH

```

SEEK ROUTINE SERVO LOOP

004
005
006
007
008
009
010
011
012
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015
016
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018
019
020
021
022
023
024
025
026
027
028
029
030
031

```

*****
*
*   THE FOLLOWING CODE UPDATES THE MODEL PARAMETERS: AT ENTRY INTO
*   THIS CODE, THE MODEL PARAMETERS ETA2, ETASQ, AND M CONTAIN THE
*   APPROPRIATE VALUES FOR THE SERVO PASS JUST COMPLETED.  AT EXIT
*   FROM THIS CODE THESE VALUES MUST BE SET APPROPRIATELY FOR THE
*   NEXT PASS THROUGH THE SERVO LOOP.  (ETA = ETA-1)
*
*   THE FIRST INSTRUCTION LOADS THE ETA TIMES 2 PARAMETER (ETA2)
*   INTO R4.  THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS WILL CAUSE A BRANCH TO SK09
*   IF ETA2 IS ZERO WHICH INDICATES THAT THE MODEL HAS COMPLETED THE
*   APPROACH AND IS NOW AT TARGET.
*
*   SINCE (X-1)**2 = X**2 - 2*X + 1 = X**2 - 2*(X-1) - 1, THE
*   PARAMETER BY SUBTRACTING 2 FROM IT.  IF THIS CAUSES THE VALUE TO
*   GO TO ZERO THEN THE MODEL HAS ARRIVED AT TARGET AND THE FOLLOWING
*   INSTRUCTION DOES A BRANCH TO SK08 WHERE THE MODEL IS PROPERLY
*   TERMINATED.  OTHERWISE THE NEXT INSTRUCTION STORES THE NEW ETA2.
*
*   THE NEXT INSTRUCTION LOADS THE ETA SQUARED VALUE (ETASQ) INTO
*   R5.  SINCE (X-1)**2 = X**2 - 2*X + 1 = X**2 - 2*(X-1) - 1, THE
*   ETASQ VALUE IS UPDATED BY THE NEXT TWO VALUES WHICH SUBTRACT THE
*   UPDATED ETA2 VALUE (=2*(X-1)) AND SUBTRACTING 1.  THE FOLLOWING
*   INSTRUCTION STORES THE UPDATED ETASQ.
*
*   THE NEXT INSTRUCTION SETS UP A CALL TO MCOMP BY LOADING THE
*   PTARG VALUE INTO R3.  THE NEXT INSTRUCTION CALLS MCOMP WHERE THE
*   NEW MODEL POSITION IS COMPUTED AND STORED IN M.  (SEE DESCRIPTION
*   OF MCOMP).  THE LAST INSTRUCTION BRANCHES BACK TO THE START OF
*   THE SERVO LOOP.
*
*****

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00664000
00665000
00666000
00667000
00668000
00669000
00670000
00671000
00672000
00673000
00674000
00675000
00676000
00677000
00678000
00679000
00680000
00681000
00682000
00683000
00684000
00685000
00686000
00687000
00688000
00689000
00690000
00691000

693	F4H6	C004	12	LOAD	R4 = ETA2	* R4 := ETA TIMES 2	00693000
	F4H7	006B					
694	F4H8	6400	6		N4 = R4+0	* TEST ETA	00694000
695	F4H9	82AE	6	GOTO	SK09 IF =	* BRANCH IF ETA = 0	00695000
696	F4RA	6C02	6		N4 = R4-2	* UPDATE ETA TIMES 2	00696000
697	F4RB	86A5	6	GOTO	SK08 IF <=	* BRANCH IF NEW ETA = 0	00697000
699	F48C	D004	12	STOR	ETA2 = R4	* STORE UPDATED ETA TIMES 2	00698000
	F4HD	006B					
699	F4RE	C005	12	LOAD	R5 = ETASQ	* R5 := ETA SQUARED	00699000
	F4RF	006A					
700	F490	7C25	7		R4 = R5-R4	* UPDATE ETA SQUARED	00700000
701	F491	6C01	6		N4 = R4-1	* R4 := NEW ETA SQUARED	00701000
702	F492	D004	12	STOR	ETASQ = R4	* STORE UPDATED ETA SQUARED	00702000
	F493	006A					
703	F494	C003	12	LOAD	R3 = PTAR8	* R3 := ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE	00703000
	F495	0067					
704	F496	9FD9	9	CALL	ICOMP,1	* COMPUTE M0DEL POSITION VALUE	00704000
705	F497	8766	6	GOTO	SK04	* BRANCH TO START OF SERVO LOOP	00705000

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0000946

741	F898	B802	6	SK06	LLIF	R2 = DLY1	* R2 := DELAY INDEX	00741000
	F899	0198						
742	F89A	97DA	9		CALL	SDLAY	* CALL DFLAY ROUTINE	00742000
743	F89B	B902	9		POP	R2	* R2 := MAXIMUM SERVO VALUE	00743000
744	F89C	5922	8			XN1 = R2	* SCW I= R2	00744000
745	F89D	B802	6		LLIT	R2 = DLY2	* R2 := DELAY INDEX	00745000
	F89E	022C						
746	F89F	97DA	9		CALL	SDLAY	* CALL DFLAY ROUTINE	00746000
747	F8A0	9FFA	9		CALL	SCWST,1	* ANALYSIS PATCH	00747000
748	F8A1	B902	9	SK07	POP	R2	* R2 := TERMINATION COUNT	00748000
749	F8A2	E201	6			R2 = 1	* SET TERMINATION COUNT := 1	00749000
750	F8A3	B002	8		PUSH	R2	* SAVE TERMINATION COUNT	00750000
751	F8A4	E200	6			R2 = 0	* CLEAR R2 (SERVO ERROR)	00751000

0000946

SEEK ROUTINE MODEL TERMINATION PHASE

```

753 *****
754 *
755 *
756 *
757 *
758 *
759 *
760 *
761 *
762 *
763 *
764 *
765 *****
766
767 *****
768 *
769 *
770 *
771 *
772 *
773 *
774 *
775 *
776 *
777 *
778 *
779 *
780 *****

```

AT SK08:
 K0 I= SCRATCH
 K2 I= CURRENT SERVU ERROR
 K3 I= SCRATCH
 K4 I= SCRATCH
 K5 I= SCRATCH
 K6 I= SCRATCH
 K7 I= SCRATCH

STACK:
 TERMINATION COUNT
 SEEK RETURN ADDRESS

00753000
 00754000
 00755000
 00756000
 00757000
 00758000
 00759000
 00760000
 00761000
 00762000
 00763000
 00764000
 00765000

00767000
 00768000
 00769000
 00770000
 00771000
 00772000
 00773000
 00774000
 00775000
 00776000
 00777000
 00778000
 00779000
 00780000

THE FOLLOWING CODE IS EXECUTED ONLY ONCE DURING A SEEK. IT IS
 ENTERED EITHER AT THE START OF A SEEK SELF (0 TRACK SEEK). JUST
 AFTER THE OPEN LOOP PORTION OF A ONE TRACK SEEK, OR WHEN THE
 ESTIMATED TIME TO ARRIVAL REACHES ZERO DURING ANY OTHER SEEK.
 THE FIRST THREE INSTRUCTIONS SET THE MODEL POSITION PARAMETER
 (M) TO THE ACTUAL TARGET TRACK. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION SETS THE
 SSIM VALUE (R0) SUCH THAT THE SERVU RANGE EXTENDS FROM -SCMX TO
 SCMX (FULL RANGE). THE NEXT INSTRUCTION CLEARS THE SERVU ERROR
 TERM (R6). THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION SETS THE ESTIMATED TIME TO
 ARRIVAL TO ZERO (ETA2) TO INDICATE ARRIVAL AT TARGET.

00782000
 00783000
 00784000
 00785000
 00786000
 00787000

FRA5 C005 12 SK08 LOAD R5 = CTRK * R5 I= TARGET TRACK (PHYSICAL**)
 FRA6 0066
 FRA7 6705 6 LSL R5 * R5 I= TARGET TRACK * R
 FRA8 0005 12 STON M = R5 * SET MODEL TO TARGET TRACKS (EIGHTHS)
 FRA9 006C
 FRAA 0001 6 R0 = R0+1 * SET SSIM MIN = -311 MAX = 31
 FRAH 6600 6 R6 = 0 * CLEAR SERVU ERROR TERM
 FRAC 0000 12 STON ETA2 = R6 * CLEAR ETA2
 FUAD 006B

00000946

B34	F6AE	5522	7	SK09		H5 = R2	* H5 I= FRROR * 8	00834000
B35	FRAF	43B1	6	GOTU	+2 IF >=		* SK1P IF POSITIVE	00835000
B36	F6B0	B335	6		H5 = -R5		* R5 I= ARS(FRROR*8)	00836000
B37	F6B1	B902	9	POP	R2		* R2 I= TERMINATION COUNT	00837000
B38	F6H2	6200	6		R2 = H2+0		* TEST TERMINATION COUNT	00838000
B39	F6B3	B4BE	6	GOTU	SK10 IF <		* BRANCH IF NEGATIVE	00839000

SEEK ROUTINE SEEK TERMINATION TESTS

```

041 *****
042 *
043 *
044 *
045 *
046 *
047 *
048 *
049 *
050 *
051 *
052 *
053 *
054 *
055 *
056 *
057 *
058 *
059 *
060 *
061 *
062 *
063 *
064 *
065 *****

    AT ENTRY INTO THE FOLLOWING CODE, R2 CONTAINS THE TERMINATION
    COUNT (>0), AND R5 CONTAINS THE SERVO ERROR (>0).  SEEK SERVO IS
    IN EFFECT AND THE TERMINATION SEQUENCE IS IN ITS FIRST PHASE.

    THE FOLLOWING CODE BEGINS BY COMPARING THE SERVO ERROR WITH
    TERR1.  IF THE SERVO ERROR IS GREATER THAN TERR1, THE FOLLOWING
    INSTRUCTION WILL BRANCH TO SK13 WHERE THE TERMINATION COUNT WILL
    BE RESET TO TCNT1. OTHERWISE, THE TERMINATION COUNT (R2) WILL BE
    DECREMENTED BY THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION.  IF THE COUNT HAS NOT
    YET REACHED ZERO, THE NEXT INSTRUCTION WILL BRANCH TO SK14 WHERE
    THE TERMINATION COUNT WILL BE PUT BACK ON THE STACK AND CONTROL
    PASSED BACK TO THE SERVO LOOP.

    IF THE TERMINATION COUNT HAS REACHED ZERO THEN THE FIRST PHASE
    OF THE TERMINATION SEQUENCE IS ENDED.  THE NEXT INSTRUCTION GETS
    THE FINE SERVO ICW VALUE FROM CICW WHICH WAS SET UP PRIOR TO
    ENTERING THIS ROUTINE.  THE NEXT INSTRUCTION OUTPUTS THIS VALUE
    TO THE ICW THUS INVOKING FINE SERVO.  THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION
    SETS THE TERMINATION COUNT (R2), WHICH IS CURRENTLY ZERO, TO THE
    NEGATIVE VALUE OF ICNT2 BY SUBTRACTING (0-TCNT2=-TCNT2).  THE
    NEXT INSTRUCTION BRANCHES TO SK14 FOLLOWING WHICH THE TERMINATION
    COUNT IS PUSHED ONTO THE STACK AND CONTROL GIVEN BACK TO THE
    SERVO LOOP.

*****

```

00841000
00842000
00843000
00844000
00845000
00846000
00847000
00848000
00849000
00850000
00851000
00852000
00853000
00854000
00855000
00856000
00857000
00858000
00859000
00860000
00861000
00862000
00863000
00864000
00865000

```

067 *****
068 *
069 *
070 *
071 *
072 *
073 *
074 *
075 *****

    TEST ERROR#R
    BRANCH IF > TERR1
    DECREMENT TERMINATION COUNT
    BRANCH IF > 0
    R5 I= FINE SERVO ICW

    SET ICW (WITH FINE SERVO)
    ANALYSIS PATCH
    SET FINE SERVO TERM COUNT
    BRANCH

    CMP      R5,TERR1
    GOTO     SK13 IF >
    R2 = R2-1
    GOTO     SK14 IF >
    LOAD     R5 = CICW

    X00 = R5
    SKCLR,I
    R2 = R2-TCNT2
    GOTO     SK14

    F8B4 M502 6
    F8B5 B1CF 6
    F8B6 6A01 6
    F8B7 B1D0 6
    F8B8 C005 12
    F8B9 0064
    F8BA 5B25 8
    F8BB 9FF9 9
    F8BC 6A0B 6
    F8BD B7D0 6

```

00867000
00868000
00869000
00870000
00871000
00872000
00873000
00874000
00875000

0000946

911	FHRE	A504	6	SK10	CMP	H5,TERR2	* TEST ERROR#A	00911000
912	FMBF	B1CA	6		GOTO	SK12 IF >	* BRANCH IF > TERR2	00912000
913	FHC0	2CEC	H		BTSF	R4 = XR4(14)	* TEST OFF TRACK FLAG	00913000
914	FHC1	B2CC	6		GOTO	SK11 IF =	* BRANCH IF ON TRACK	00914000
915	FHC2	E200	6			R2 = 0	* CLEAR R2*(TERMINATION COUNT)	00915000
916	FHC3	BA08	6			R2 = R2-TCNT2	* R2 1= -TERMINATION COUNT	00916000
917	FHC4	EA06	7			XK2 = 6	* CLEAR OFF TRACK FLAG	00917000
918	FHC5	87D0	6		GOTO	SK14	* BRANCH	00918000
919	FHC6	6201	6	SK11		R2 = R2+1	* INCREMENT TERMINATION COUNT	00919000
920	FHC7	84D0	6		GOTO	SK14 IF <	* BRANCH IF NOT DONE	00920000
921	FHC8	E201	6			R2 = 1	* SET STATUS FOR SUCCESSFUL SEEK	00921000
922	FHC9	87F6	6		GOTO	EXIT	* BRANCH TO EXIT CODE	00922000

SEEK ROUTINE SEEK TERMINATION TESTS

```

924 *****
925 *
926 *
927 *
928 *
929 *
930 *
931 *
932 *
933 *
934 *
935 *
          AT SK12, SK13, OR SK14:
          H0 := SSLIN VALUE (FULL RANGE)
          H2 := TERMINATION COUNT
          R3 := SCRAICH
          R4 := SCRAICH
          H5 := SCRAICH
          H6 := K*SERVO ERROR
          H7 := SCRAICH
          *
          *****
          STACK:
          SEEK RETURN ADDRESS
          *****
00924000
00925000
00926000
00927000
00928000
00929000
00930000
00931000
00932000
00933000
00934000
00935000

```

- 66 -

```

937 *****
938 *
939 *
940 *
941 *
942 *
943 *
944 *
945 *
946 *
947 *
948 *
949 *
950 *
951 *
952 *
953 *
954 *
955 *
956 *
          AT SK12, FINE SERVO IS IN EFFECT AND THE TERMINATION SEQUENCE
          IS IN ITS SECOND PHASE, BUT THE SERVO ERROR HAS EXCEEDED TERR2.
          THEREFORE, THE CODE MUST REINITIALIZE THE TERMINATION SEQUENCE.
          THE FIRST STEP IN DOING THIS IS TO REINVOKE THE SEEK SERVO. THE
          FIRST INSTRUCTION GETS THE FINE SERVO ICW VALUE FROM CICW. THE
          FOLLOWING TWO INSTRUCTIONS SET THE SEEK BIT IN THE ICW VALUE (R5)
          AND OUTPUT THIS VALUE TO THE ICW THUS INVOKING SEEK SERVO.
          AT SK13, SEEK SERVO IS IN EFFECT (EITHER JUST SET IN THE PRIOR
          INSTRUCTIONS OR FROM THE FIRST PHASE OF THE TERMINATION SEQUENCE)
          BUT THE SERVO ERROR HAS EXCEEDED THE ERROR BOUND (TERR1 OR TERR2)
          AND THEREFORE, THE TERMINATION COUNT (R2) MUST BE RESET TO TCNT1.
          THIS IS DONE BY THE INSTRUCTION AT SK13.
          AT SK14, THE APPROPRIATE SERVO VALUE IS IN THE ICW AND THE
          APPROPRIATE TERMINATION COUNT IS IN R2. THESE TWO INSTRUCTIONS
          PUT THE TERMINATION COUNT (R2) BACK ONTO THE STACK AND BRANCH TO
          SK04 THUS REEXECUTING THE SERVO LOOP.
          *****
00937000
00938000
00939000
00940000
00941000
00942000
00943000
00944000
00945000
00946000
00947000
00948000
00949000
00950000
00951000
00952000
00953000
00954000
00955000
00956000

```

0000946

0000946

95A	FBCA	C005	12	SK12	LOAD	R5 = CICW	* R5 != FINE SERVO ICW	00958000
	FBCB	0064						
959	FBCB	3095	7		BCPL	R5(9)	* SET SEEK BIT OF ICW MASK	00959000
960	FBCD	5825	H			AK0 = R5	* SET ICW (WITH SEEK)	00960000
961	FBCD	9FF8	9		CALL	SKSET,1	* ANALYSIS PATCH	00961000
	FBCF	E203	6	SK13		R2 = ICNT1	* RESET TERMINATION COUNT	00963000
963	FBCF	E203	6	SK13		R2 = ICNT1		
964	FBD0	0002	6	SK14	PUSH	R2	* SAVE TFRMINATION COUNT	00965000
966	FBD1	8766	6		GOTO	SK04	* LOOP	00966000

SEEK ROUTINE SPECIAL MULTIPLICATION ROUTINE (Z)

```

968 *****
969 *
970 *          AT ZMULTI
971 *      M0 := ZMULTI RETURN ADDRESS
972 *      M2 := SCAIACH
973 *      M3 := SIGN BIT OF M6
974 *      M4 := Z*K*E0
975 *      M5 := SCAIACH
976 *      M6 := SERVU FRHOR * K (K*F0)
977 *      M7 := SCAIACH
978 *
979 *** NOTE *** K := COMPERISATION GAIN
980 *
981 *****
00968000
00969000
00970000
00971000
00972000
00973000
00974000
00975000
00976000
00977000
00978000
00979000
00980000
00981000

```

```

983 *****
984 *
985 *      THE ZMULT ROUTINE IS USED IN THE SERVU LOOP TO MULTIPLY BY Z
986 *      (Z = 7/H). TO PERFORM THIS OPERATION ZMULT IS CALLED 3 TIMES.
987 *      THE PURPOSE OF ZMULT IS TO DIVIDE M6 BY TWO AND ADD THIS TO R4.
988 *      THUS IN CALLING ZMULT 3 TIMES WITH R6 BEING DIVIDED BY TWO EACH
989 *      TIME, R4 IS SET AS FOLLOWS: R4 = R4 + M6/2 + R6/4 + R6/8. THUS,
990 *      SINCE R4 IS INITIALLY ZERO, R4 IS SET TO R6*7/8.
991 *      THE FIRST INSTRUCTION SHIFTS R6 RIGHT ONE PLACE, BUT THIS
992 *      CLEARS THE MSB OF M6; THEREFORE, THE NEXT INSTRUCTION ADDS THE
993 *      SIGN BIT (M3) TO M6 THUS PROPAGATING THE SIGN. THE FOLLOWING
994 *      INSTRUCTION ADDS R6 TO R4 AND THE LAST INSTRUCTION RETURNS TO THE
995 *      SERVU LOOP.
996 *
997 *****
00983000
00984000
00985000
00986000
00987000
00988000
00989000
00990000
00991000
00992000
00993000
00994000
00995000
00996000
00997000

```

```

999 *****
1000 *
1001 *      ZMULT LSK      M0      M2 = M6+M3
1002 *      F8D2 4540 6    M4 = R4+R0
1003 *      F8D3 7623 7    M4M
1004 *      F8D4 7420 7
1005 *      F8D5 0100 10
1006 *
1007 *****
00999000
01000000
01001000
01002000

```

```

* R6 := R6/2
* R4 := PARTIAL SUM
* RETURN

```

SEEK ROUTINE SPECIAL MULTIPLICATION ROUTINE (7)

```

1004 *****
1005 *
1006 * THE SIN14 ROUTINE IS USED IN THE SIN14 ROUTINE TO PERFORM A
1007 * SHIFT AND ADD OPERATION (SHIFT R5 AND ADD TO R6).
1008 * ICOMP IS AN INDIRECT LINK TO THE MCOMP ROUTINE WHICH COMPUTES
1009 * THE MODEL VALUE M.
1010 *
1011 *****
01004000
01005000
01006000
01007000
01008000
01009000
01010000
01011000

```

```

1013 F8D6 R705 6 SIN14 LSL R5 * R5 := R5*2
1014 F8D7 7025 7 R6 = R6+R5 * ADD TO PRODUCT (R6)
1015 F8D8 B100 10 HTRN * RETURN
01013000
01014000
01015000

```

```

1017 F8D9 F960 ICOMP DATA MCOMP * LINK TO MCOMP ROUTINE
01017000

```

0000946

SEEK ROUTINE SECTOR GAP ROUTINE

```

*****
    THE SGAP ROUTINE SERVES THE TRIPLE PURPOSE OF (1) WAITING FOR
FOR A SECTOR GAP TO OCCUR, THUS KEEPING TIME DEPENDENT PROCESSES
SUCH AS THE SERVO LOOP IN STEP; (2) READING THE TRACK ADDRESS OUT
OF THE SPIBF FOLLOWING EOG (END OF GAP); AND (3) MONITORING THE
NUMBER OF SAMPLE TIMES SINCE THE SEEK BEGAN AND ABORTING THE SEEK
AFTER A SPECIFIED GROSS TIMEOUT. THIS ROUTINE DOES NOT ALTER THE
CONTENTS OF ANY REGISTER EXCEPT R2 IN WHICH IT RETURNS THE TRACK
ADDRESS SAMPLE.
    THE ROUTINE BEGINS BY WRITING A 7 TO THE FLAG REGISTER (XR2).
THIS CLEARS THE EOG FLAG (END OF GAP). THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS
TEST THE EOF FLAG AND LOOPS UNTIL IT SETS, THUS WAITING FOR THE
END OF THE SFCIOR GAP TO ARRIVE BEFORE CONTINUING. THE FOLLOWING
INSTRUCTION LOADS THE FAILURE COUNT (FCNT) INTO R2. FCNT IS A
IS A VALUE THAT WAS INITIALIZED TO TWOUT AT THE START OF THE SEEK
AND IS DECREMENTED EACH TIME THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED (ONCE EACH
SAMPLE TIME); IF IT EVER REACHES ZERO BEFORE THE SEEK COMPLETES,
THE SEEK IS ABORTED. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION DECREMENTS THE FAILURE
COUNT (R2) AND THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION BRANCHES TO THE FAILURE
CODE IF THE COUNT HAS REACHED ZERO; OTHERWISE, THE FAILURE COUNT
IS STORED BACK INTO MEMORY BY THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION.
    THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS LOAD R2 WITH A DELAY INDEX AND CALL
THE DELAY ROUTINE. THIS SHORT DELAY IS NECESSARY TO INSURE THAT
THE TRACK ADDRESS SAMPLE HAS BEEN LOADED INTO THE SPIBF (XR3)
BEFORE THE REGISTER IS PFAD. THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION LOADS
THE GROUND TRUE TRACK ADDRESS INTO R2 FROM THE SPIAF (XR3). THE
NEXT INSTRUCTION COMPLEMENTS R2 LEAVING IT WITH HIGH TRUE DATA.
    THE TRACK ADDRESS SAMPLE AS READ FROM THE SPIBF HAS THE TRACK
ADDRESS VALUE IN THE HIGH ORDER 14 BITS WITH GARBAGE IN THE TWO
LOW ORDER BITS. THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS THEREFORE SHIFT OUT
THE GARBAGE BITS LEAVING R2 WITH THE TRACK ADDRESS SAMPLE. THE
NEXT INSTRUCTION RETURNS TO THE CALLING CODE.
*****

```


SEEK ROUTINE SEEK FAILURE CODE

```

1109 *****
1110 *
1111 *
1112 *
1113 *
1114 *
1115 *
1116 *
1117 *
1118 *
1119 *
1120 *****

                AT SFAIL!
                R0 := SGAP RETURN ADDRESS
                R2 := 0
                R3 := SCRATCH
                R4 := SCRATCH
                R5 := SCRATCH
                R6 := SCRATCH
                R7 := SCRATCH

                STACK!
                SSLIM VALUE
                TERMINATION COUNT
                SEEK RETURN ADDRESS

01109000
01110000
01111000
01112000
01113000
01114000
01115000
01116000
01117000
01118000
01119000
01120000

```

- 73 -

```

1122 *****
1123 *
1124 *
1125 *
1126 *
1127 *
1128 *
1129 *
1130 *
1131 *
1132 *
1133 *
1134 *
1135 *
1136 *
1137 *
1138 *
1139 *
1140 *
1141 *****

                THE FOLLOWING CODE IS ENTERED FROM THE SGAP ROUTINE IF THE
                SEEK FAILS TO COMPLETE WITHIN 200 MSEC. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CODE
                IS TO PUT THE HEAD IN THE LANDING ZONE, TURN OFF CURRENT IN THE
                ARM, RETURN R2 EQUAL TO ZERO IN ORDER TO REPORT SEEK FAILURE, AND
                RESTORE THE STACK BEFORE RETURNING TO THE CALLING PROGRAM.
                THE FIRST INSTRUCTION LOADS R7 WITH A SEEK ICW VALUE. THE
                FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION OUTPUTS THIS VALUE TO THE ICW THUS INVOKING
                SEEK SERVO AND ENABLING THE SCW TO MOVE THE ARM TO THE LANDING
                ZONE. THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION LOADS THE SCW WITH A VALUE THAT
                ACCELERATES THE ARM TOWARD THE LANDING ZONE AT HALF MAXIMUM
                ACCELERATION. THE NEXT INSTRUCTION CALLS THE DELAY ROUTINE WHICH
                (SINCE THE DELAY INDEX (R2) = 0) DELAYS FOR ABOUT 107 MSEC. THIS
                IS SUFFICIENT TIME FOR THE ARM TO REACH THE LANDING ZONE. THE
                NEXT INSTRUCTION OUTPUTS A ZERO TO THE SCW WHICH TURNS OFF THE
                CURRENT IN THE ACTUATOR. THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS REMOVE THE
                TOP TWO ITEMS IN THE STACK (SSLIM AND THE TERMINATION COUNT).

01122000
01123000
01124000
01125000
01126000
01127000
01128000
01129000
01130000
01131000
01132000
01133000
01134000
01135000
01136000
01137000
01138000
01139000
01140000
01141000

```

0000946

0000946

1143	F8EE	H807	6	SFAIL	LLIT	K7 = FVAL	* R7 := ICW VALUE FOR SEEK FAILURE	01143000
	F8EF	AFFE						
1144	F8F0	5827	0			XK0 = K7	* SET ICW	01144000
1145	F8F1	E910	7			XK1 = SCW16	* SET SCW TO HALF INWARD CURRENT	01145000
1146	F8F2	97DA	9		CALL	SPLAY	* DELAY = APPROX. 167 MSEC.	01146000
1147	F8F3	E900	7			XK1 = SCW0	* SET SCW TO 0 (NO ACCELERATION)	01147000
1148	F8F4	B900	9		POP	R0	* R0 := SSI IM VALUE	01148000
1149	F8F5	B900	9		POP	R0	* R0 := TERMINATION COUNT	01149000

SEEK ROUTINE SEEK EXIT CODE

```

1151 *****
1152 *
1153 *
1154 *           AT EXIT:
1155 *   R0 := SCRAICH
1156 *   R2 := SEEK TERMINATION STATUS
1157 *   R3 := SCRAICH
1158 *   R4 := SCRAICH
1159 *   R5 := SCRAICH
1160 *   R6 := SCRAICH
1161 *   R7 := SCRAICH
1162 *****

*****
*
*
*           STACK:
*
*           SEEK RETURN ADDRESS
*
*****
01151000
01152000
01153000
01154000
01155000
01156000
01157000
01158000
01159000
01160000
01161000
01162000

```

- 75 -

```

1164 *****
1165 *
1166 *           AT ENTRY INTO THE FOLLOWING CODE, EITHER THE SEEK HAS BEEN
1167 * SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED AND THE HEAD IS LATCHED UP ON THE TARGET
1168 * TRACK (R7=0) OR THE SEEK FAILED AND THE HEAD IS IN THE LANDING
1169 * ZONE (R7 NOT EQUAL 0). THE PURPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING CODE IS TO
1170 * RESTORE THE STACK AND RETURN TO THE CALLING PROGRAM.
1171 *   THE FIRST INSTRUCTION RESTORES THE STACK BY POPPING THE SEEK
1172 * RETURN ADDRESS BACK TO THE TOP OF THE STACK (R0). THE FOLLOWING
1173 * INSTRUCTION THEN RETURNS TO THE CALLING PROGRAM.
1174 *****
1175 *****
01164000
01165000
01166000
01167000
01168000
01169000
01170000
01171000
01172000
01173000
01174000
01175000

```

```

1177 F8F6 0900 9  EXIT POP R0      * R0 := SEEK RETURN ADDRESS
1178 F8F7 0100 10 RETURN FROM SEEK

```

0000946

0000946

SEEK ANALYSIS PATCHES

```

1160 *****
1161 *
1162 * THE FOLLOWING DATA VALUES PROVIDE THE LINK BETWEEN THE SEEK
1163 * ROUTINE- ANALYSIS HOOKS AND THE DATA EXTRACTION ROUTINES IN THE
1164 * SEEK CONTROL PROGRAM.
1165 *
1166 *****
01180000
01181000
01182000
01183000
01184000
01185000
01186000

*****
* LINK TO SKSFT ROUTINE
* LINK TO SKCLR ROUTINE
* LINK TO SCWST ROUTINE
* LINK TO THSET ROUTINE
* LINK TO FMSFT ROUTINE
01188000
01189000
01190000
01191000
01192000

```

1194	SEEK ROUTINE	LINK TO SGAP ROUTINE	
1195		POPG ORG+115F	01194000
		DORG *	01195000
1197		*****	01197000
1198		*	01198000
1199		* LINK TO SGAP ROUTINE (USED IN LOGICAL SEEK ROUTINE)	01199000
1200		*	01200000
1201		*****	01201000
1203	F95F F8DU	IGAP DATA SGAP * LINK TO SGAP ROUTINE	01203000

SEEK ROUTINE MODEL COMPUTATION ROUTINE

```

1205 *****
1206 *
1207 *
1208 *
1209 *
1210 *
1211 *
1212 *
1213 *
1214 *
1215 *
1216 *
1217 *
1218 *
1219 *
1220 *
1221 *
1222 *
1223 *
1224 *
1225 *
1226 *
1227 *
1228 *
1229 *
1230 *
1231 *
1232 *
1233 *
1234 *

    THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES THE MODEL POSITION FROM THE ETASQ VALUE
    AND THE MODEL ACCELERATION.  AT ENTRY INTO THIS ROUTINE, ETASQ IS
    CONTAINED IN R4 (THE ETA SQUARED VALUE), AND THE PTARG VALUE IS
    CONTAINED IN R3.  PTARG IS THE ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE FOR MODEL
    COMPUTATIONS; IT IS POSITIVE FOR OUTWARD SEEKS AND NEGATIVE FOR
    INWARD SEEKS.

    THE MODEL POSITION IS COMPUTED USING THE PTARG VALUE AND THE
    EQUATION  $X=A*T**2/2$ , WHERE X IS DISTANCE, A IS ACCELERATION, AND
    T IS TIME.  IN THIS EQUATION IF  $T**2$  IS EQUAL TO ETASQ AND A IS
    EQUAL TO THE MODEL ACCELERATION, THEN X WILL BE THE DISTANCE
    FROM THE MODEL TARGET (PTARG).  SINCE THE MODEL POSITION IS TO BE
    COMPUTED IN FIFTHS OF TRACKS, THE EQUATION MUST BE MULTIPLIED BY
    EIGHT TO YIELD  $X=4*A*ETASQ$  (IN EIGHTHS OF TRACKS).  ACCELERATION
    OF THE MODEL IS EQUAL TO 75% OF THE FULL ACCELERATION OF THE ARM.
    THIS VALUE IS A CONSTANT EQUAL TO .1796875 TRACKS/SAMPLE**2.  THE
    VALUE OF 4*A IS THEREFORE EQUAL TO .71875 TRACKS/SAMPLE**2.  THE
    EQUATION IS THEREFORE  $X=ETASQ*.71875$ .  THIS COMPUTATION IS DONE
    BY THE FIRST TEN INSTRUCTIONS WHICH MULTIPLY FTASQ (R4) BY THE
    VALUE .71875 AND LEAVE THE ROUNDED RESULT IN R5.

    THE NEXT INSTRUCTION ADDS THIS VALUE TO PTARG.  FOR OUTWARD
    SEEKS THIS VALUE IS  $PTARG+X$  WHICH EQUALS THE MODEL POSITION AND
    FOR INWARD SEEKS THIS VALUE IS  $-(ABS(PTARG)-X)$  WHICH EQUALS THE
    NEGATIVE MODEL POSITION.  THE NEXT TWO INSTRUCTIONS CONVERT THE
    MODEL POSITION TO A POSITIVE VALUE WHICH IS STORED IN M BY THE
    FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION.  THE ROUTINE THEN RETURNS WITH THE MODEL
    POSITION IN R5.
*****

```

```

01205000
01206000
01207000
01208000
01209000
01210000
01211000
01212000
01213000
01214000
01215000
01216000
01217000
01218000
01219000
01220000
01221000
01222000
01223000
01224000
01225000
01226000
01227000
01228000
01229000
01230000
01231000
01232000
01233000
01234000

```

1236	F960	B524	7	MCOMP		R5 = R4		* R5 := R4*.71875 := M*B	01236000
1237	F961	B545	6		LSR	R5			01237000
1238	F962	7524	7			R5 = R5+R4			01238000
1239	F963	B545	6		LSR	R5			01239000
1240	F964	7524	7			R5 = R5+R4			01240000
1241	F965	B545	6		LSR	R5			01241000
1242	F966	B545	6		LSR	R5			01242000
1243	F967	7524	7			R5 = R5+R4			01243000
1244	F968	B545	6		LSR	R5			01244000
1245	F969	B225	6		ADDC	R5		* ROUND TO NEAREST EIGHTH OF A TRACK	01245000
1246	F96A	7523	7			R5 = R5+R3		* ADD ADJUSTED TARGET VALUE	01246000
1247	F96B	B160	6		0010	*+2 IF >		* SKIP IF POSITIVE	01247000
1248	F96C	B335	6			R5 = -R5		* R5 := MODEL POSITION * 8	01248000
1249	F96D	B005	12		STOR	M = R5		* STOR NEW MODEL POSITION VALUE	01249000
	F96E	B06C							
1250	F96F	B100	10		RTN			* RETURN	01250000

ICW	LIT	78J	95d	871
100	LIT	78J	95d	871
102	LIT	77J	782	
408	LIT	118J	741	
556	LIT	119J	745	
24	LIT	284J	314	
11	LIT	285J	316	
9	LIT	286J	317	
FRFC	RUM	1192J	601	514
107	LIT	73J	787	698
108	LIT	74J	702	699
F8F6	RUM	1177J	922	
104	LIT	75J	1099	1096
-204H2	LIT	1112J	1143	
F8D9	RUM	11017J	704	455
F95F	RUM	1203J		
108	LIT	72J	1249	784
80	LIT	111J	510	597
F960	RUM	1236J	1017	
-2048	LIT	28J	1194	1192
103	LIT	76J	703	325
0	LIT	1108J	1147	
16	LIT	1109J	1145	
31	LIT	1106J	202	
83	LIT	1107J	156	
31	LIT	1113J	654	652
F8FA	RUM	1190J	747	662
FRUA	RUM	11052J	1146	1101
FR00	RUM	1152J		
F8EE	RUM	11143J	1098	
FRDD	RUM	11093J	1203	594
F81A	RUM	1314J		
F82A	RUM	1364J	378	
MAXV				
MCMP				
OR6				
PTIARG				
SCW0				
SCW16				
SCW31				
SCW63				
SCWMX				
SCWST				
SDLAY				
SEEFK				
SFMAIL				
SGAP				
SINIT				
SINT1				

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SINT2	F837	RUM	[377]	373		
SINT3	F846	RUM	[446]	451		
SINT4	F8D6	RUM	[1013]	408	406	
SK01	F80F	RUM	[200]	160		
SK02	F812	RUM	[203]	159		
SK03	F856	RUM	[501]	511	506	
SK04	F866	RUM	[558]	966	705	
SK05	F8d4	RUM	[661]	516		
SK06	F89b	RUM	[741]	236		
SK07	F8A1	RUM	[748]	165		
SK08	F8A5	RUM	[782]	697		
SK09	F8AE	RUM	[834]	695		
SK10	F8BE	RUM	[911]	839		
SK11	F8C6	RUM	[919]	914		
SK12	F8CA	RUM	[958]	912		
SK13	F8CF	RUM	[963]	868		
SK14	F8D0	RUM	[965]	920	918	870
SKCLR	F8F9	RUM	[1189]	873		
SKSET	F8F8	RUM	[1188]	961	234	
SSLIM	NO	REG	[79]			
TCNT1	3	LIT	[114]	963	153	
TCNT2	8	LIT	[116]	916	674	
TERR1	2	LIT	[115]	867		
TERR2	4	LIT	[117]	911		
TRSET	F8F8	RUM	[1191]	1106		
ZMULT	F8D2	RUM	[999]	564	562	561

NUMBER OF PASS 2 ERRORS=0
NUMBER OF PASS 2 WARNINGS=0

Int. Re: Case 1205
Hewlett-Packard Company

22th August 1978

C L A I M S :

1. Apparatus for controlling the movement of the data head in a moving-head data recording system, characterized by:
signal conditioner (41) for receiving electronic signals representing data from the data head (46 a/b), said data including
5 informational data recorded along tracks on a recording medium, and track following data and track addresses recorded at regular intervals in the informational data along the tracks;
track following means (42) coupled to the signal conditioner (41) for guiding the data head (46 a/b) along a track of
10 recorded data in response to electronic signals representing track following data received from the signal conditioner (41);
and
track locating means (43, 44, 45) coupled to the signal conditioner (41) and track following means (42) for moving the data head from
15 one data track to another in response to the electronic signals representing track addresses and track following data received from the signal conditioner (41).
2. Apparatus as in claim 1, characterized in that the track following means (42) includes means for producing additional track locating
20 data from the electronic signals representing track following data received from the signal conditioner (41).
3. Apparatus as in claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the informational data is recorded in sectors on magnetic recording medium,
and
25 the track following data and track addresses are recorded in the inter-sector gap between informational data sectors.

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4. Apparatus as in any of claims 1 through 3, characterized in that the track addresses are recorded in a unit distance code format.
5. Apparatus as in any of claims 1 through 4, characterized in that the track following data for each track comprises two magnetic transitions serially disposed along the data track each extending from approximately the midpoint of the track to approximately the midpoint of the distance between tracks.
6. Apparatus as in claim 4 or 5, characterized in that the unit distance code format is a Gray code.

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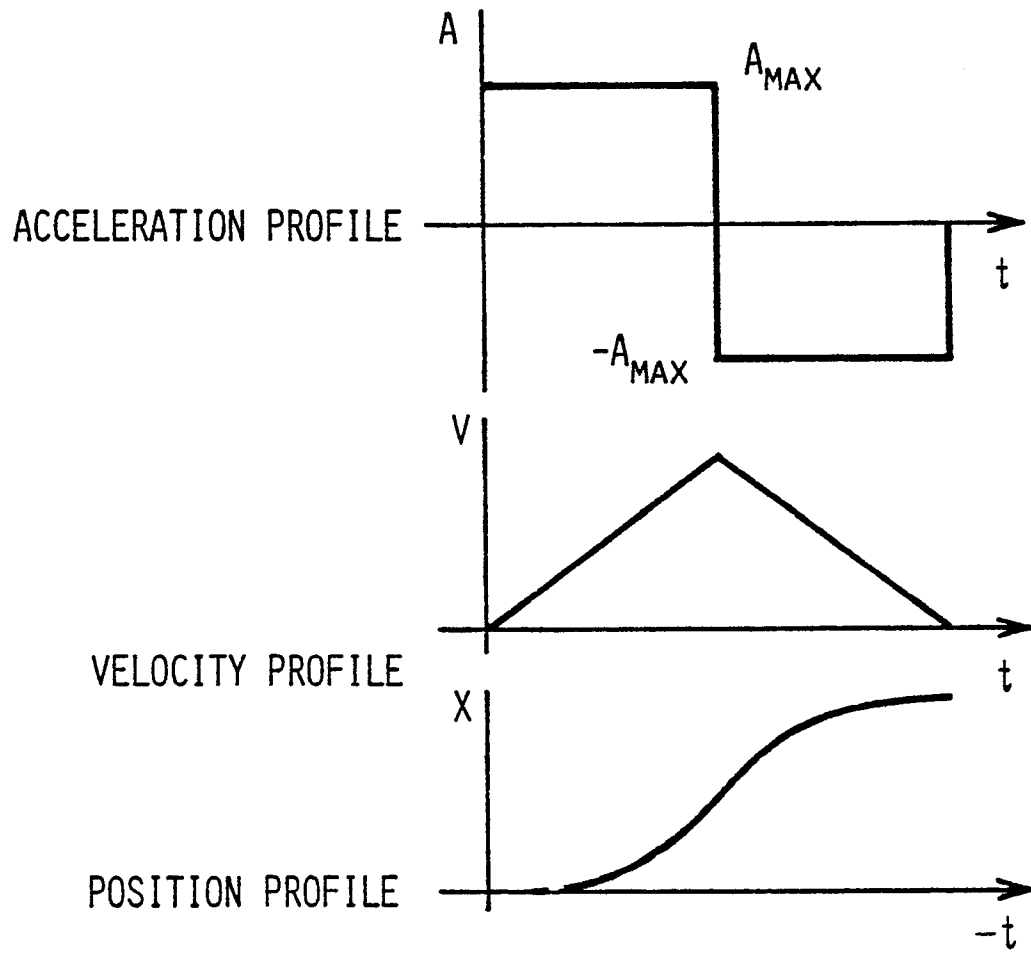


Figure 1

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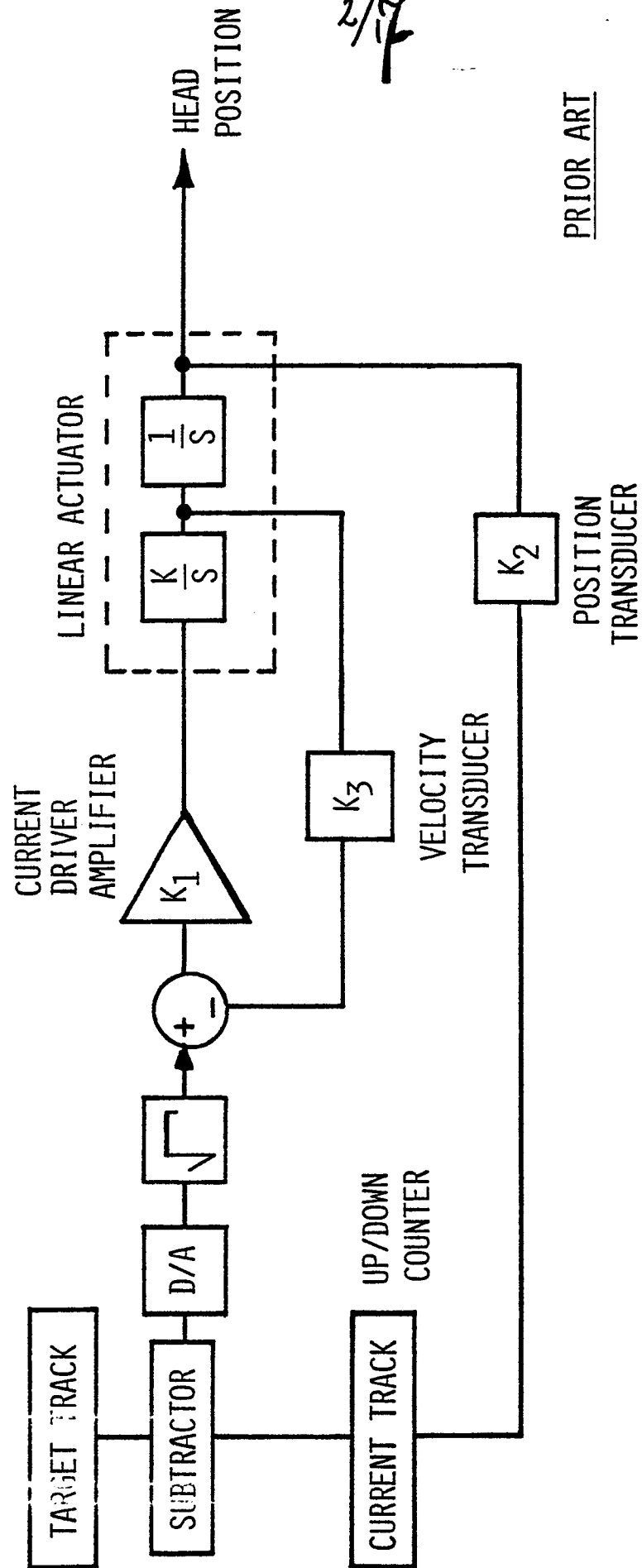


Figure 2

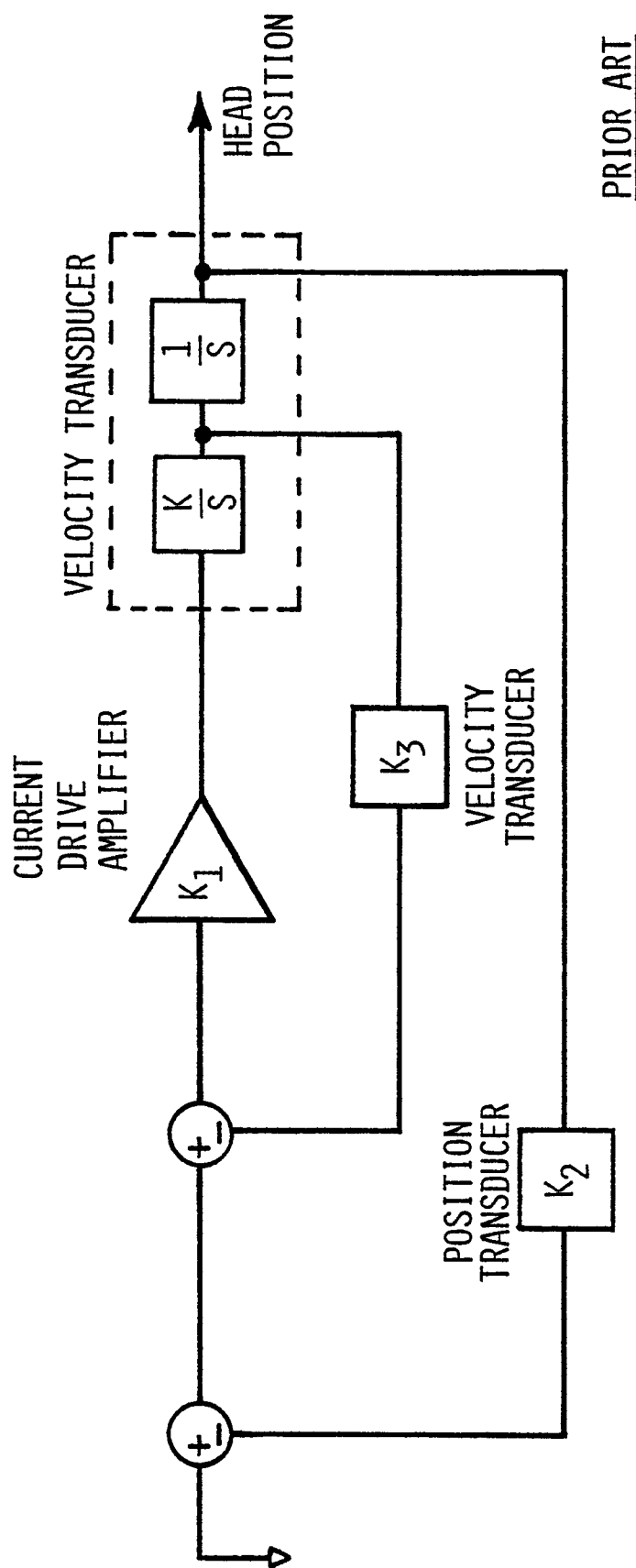


Figure 3

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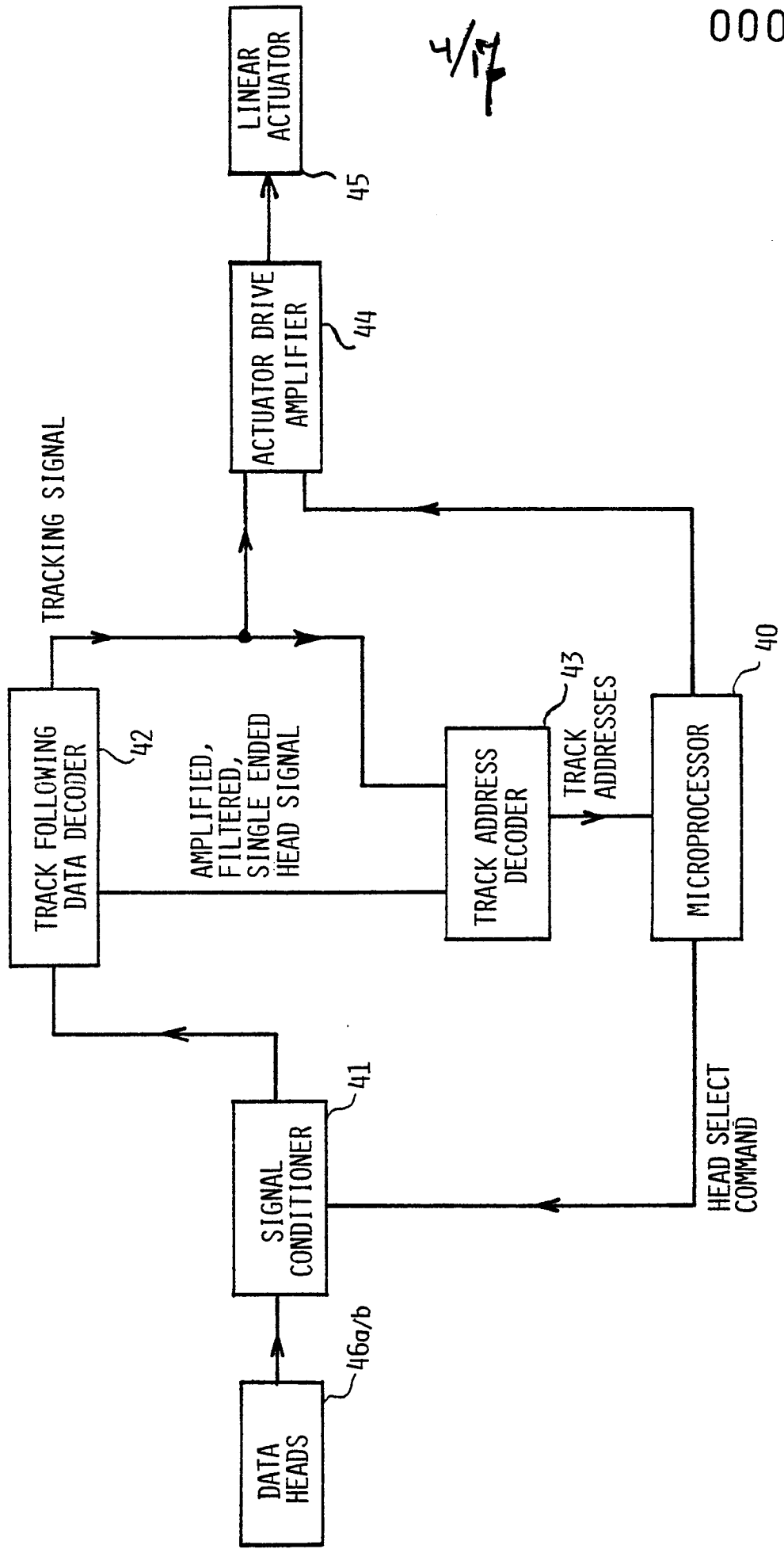
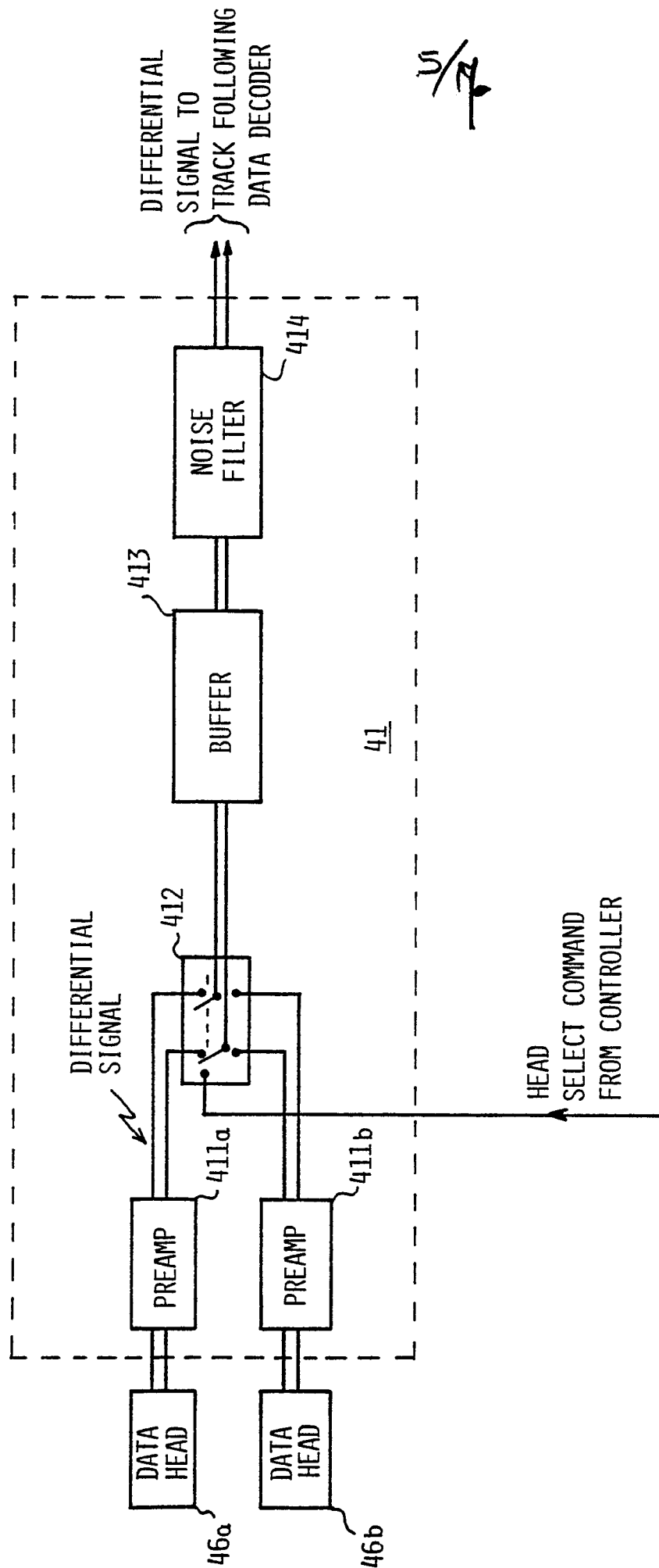


Figure 4



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Figure 5

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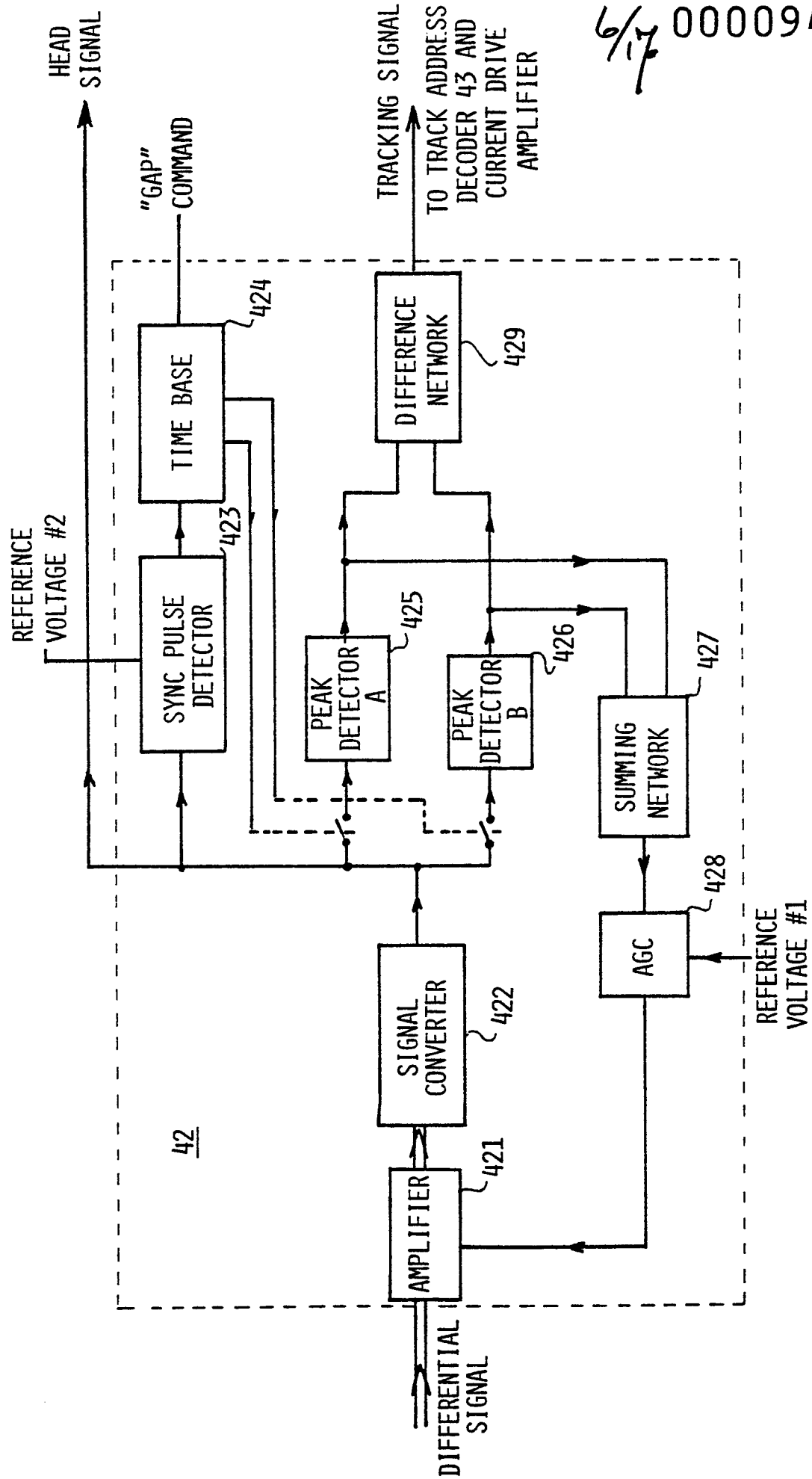


Figure 6

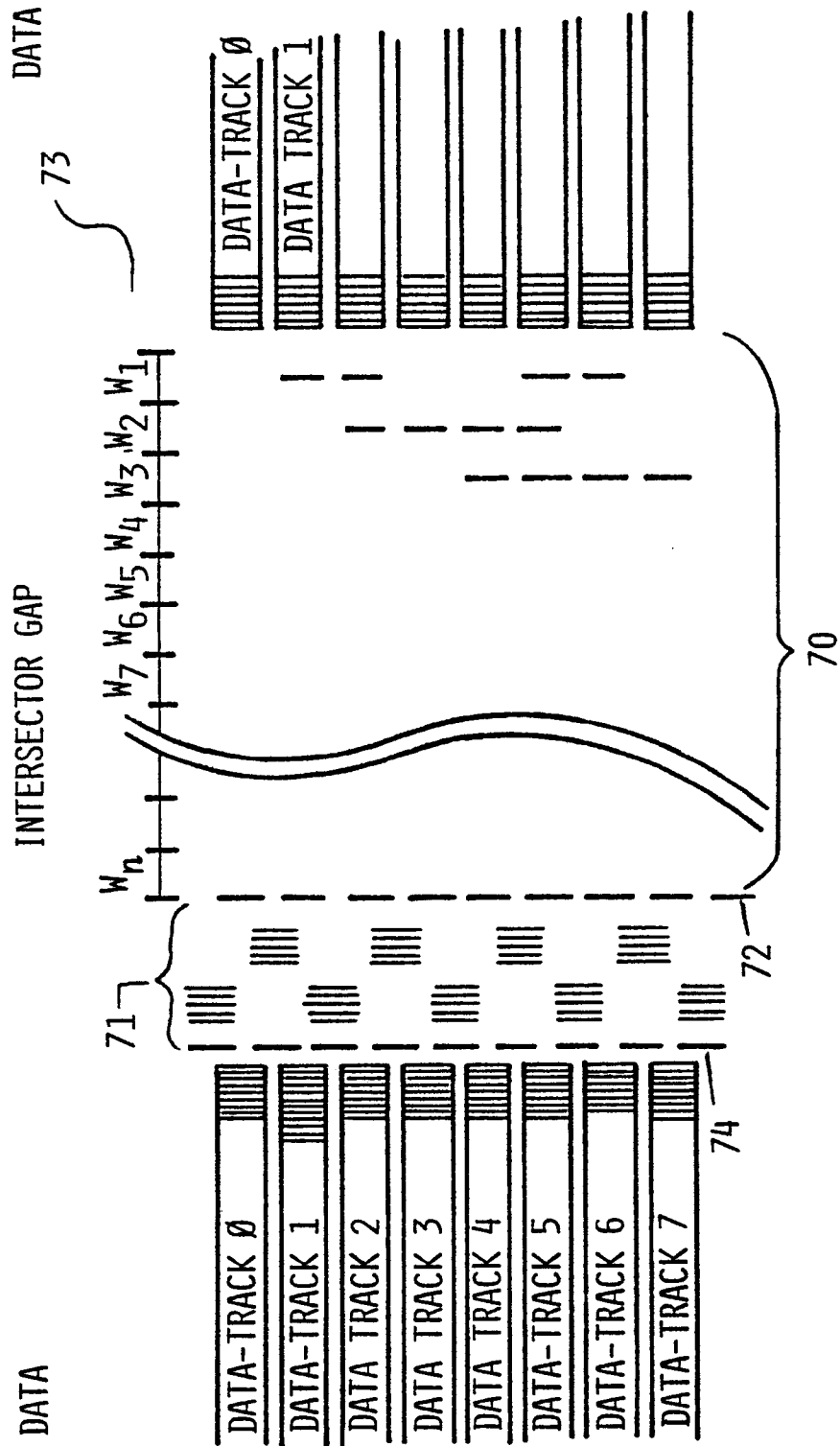


Figure 7

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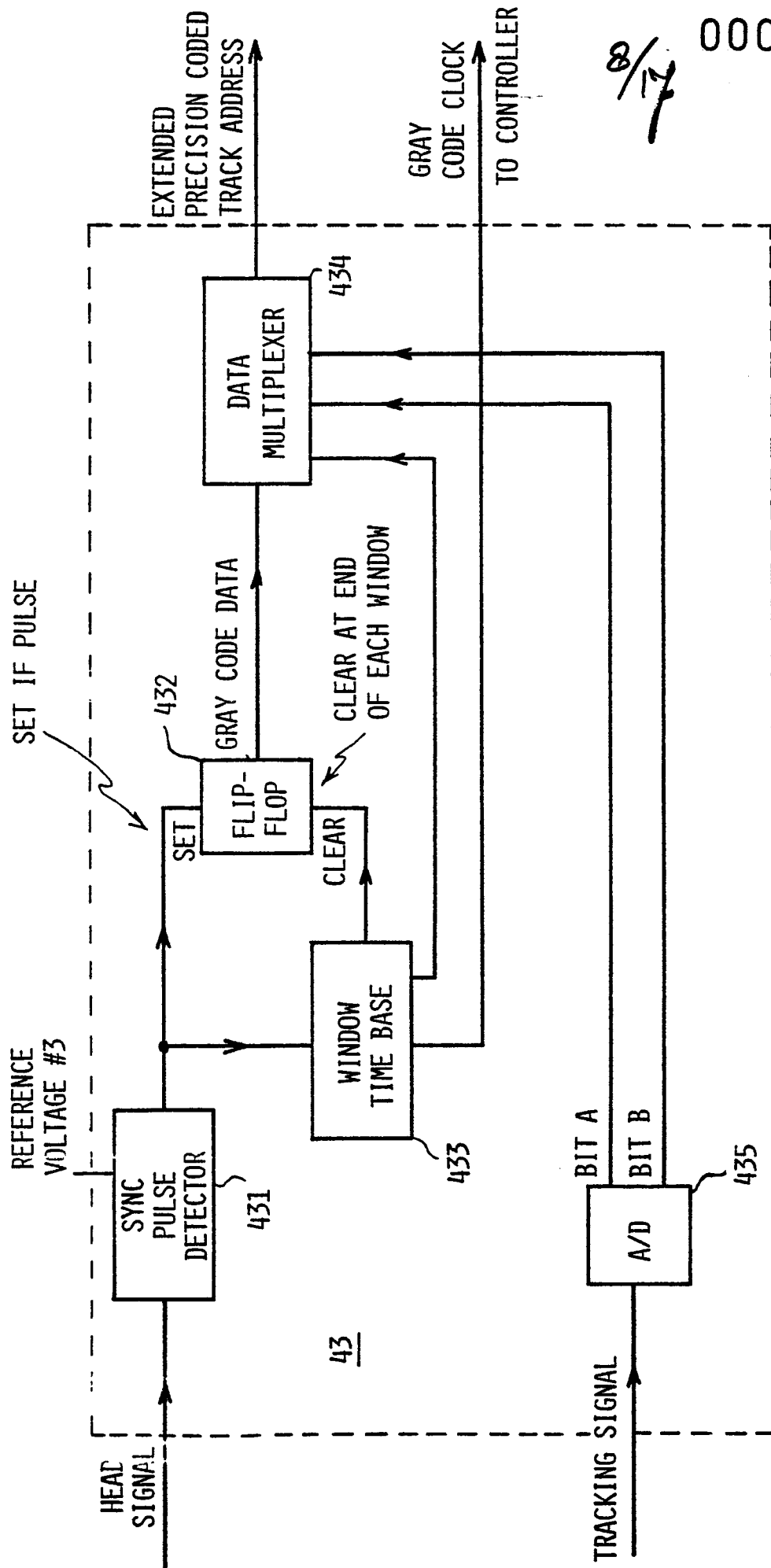


Figure 8

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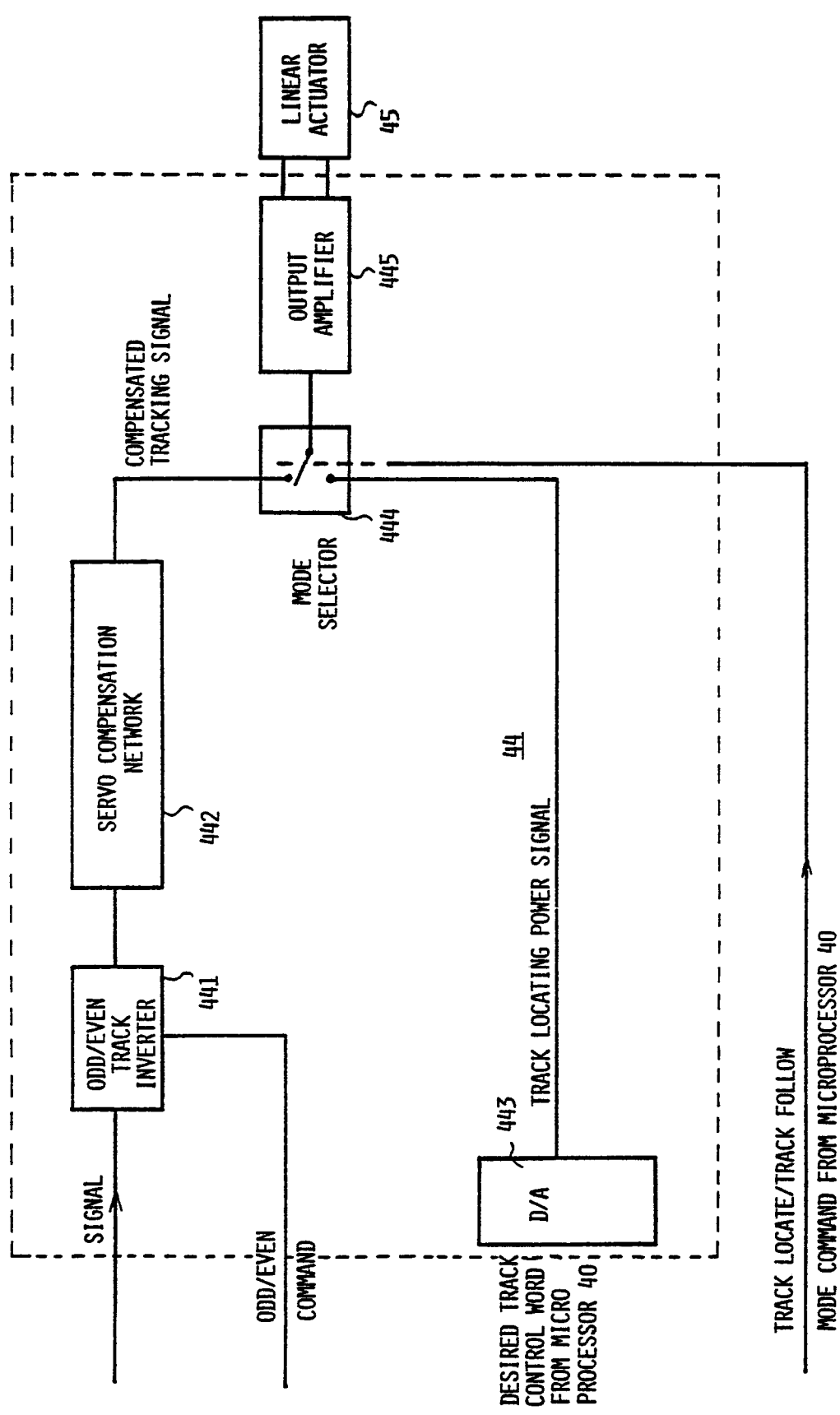


Figure 9

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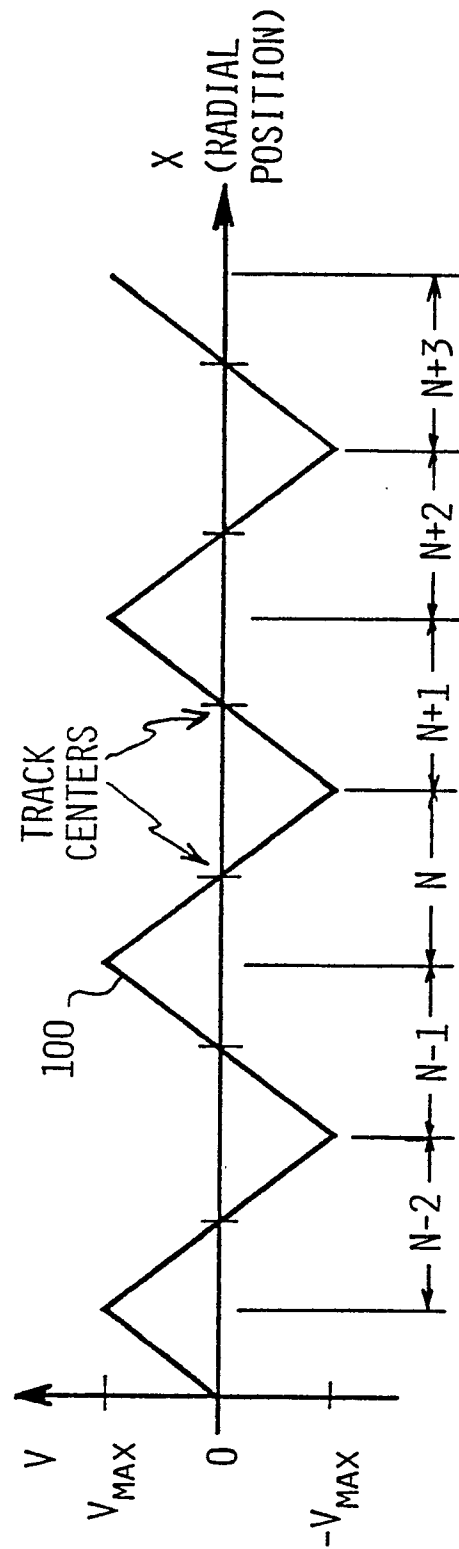


Figure 10

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Figure 11

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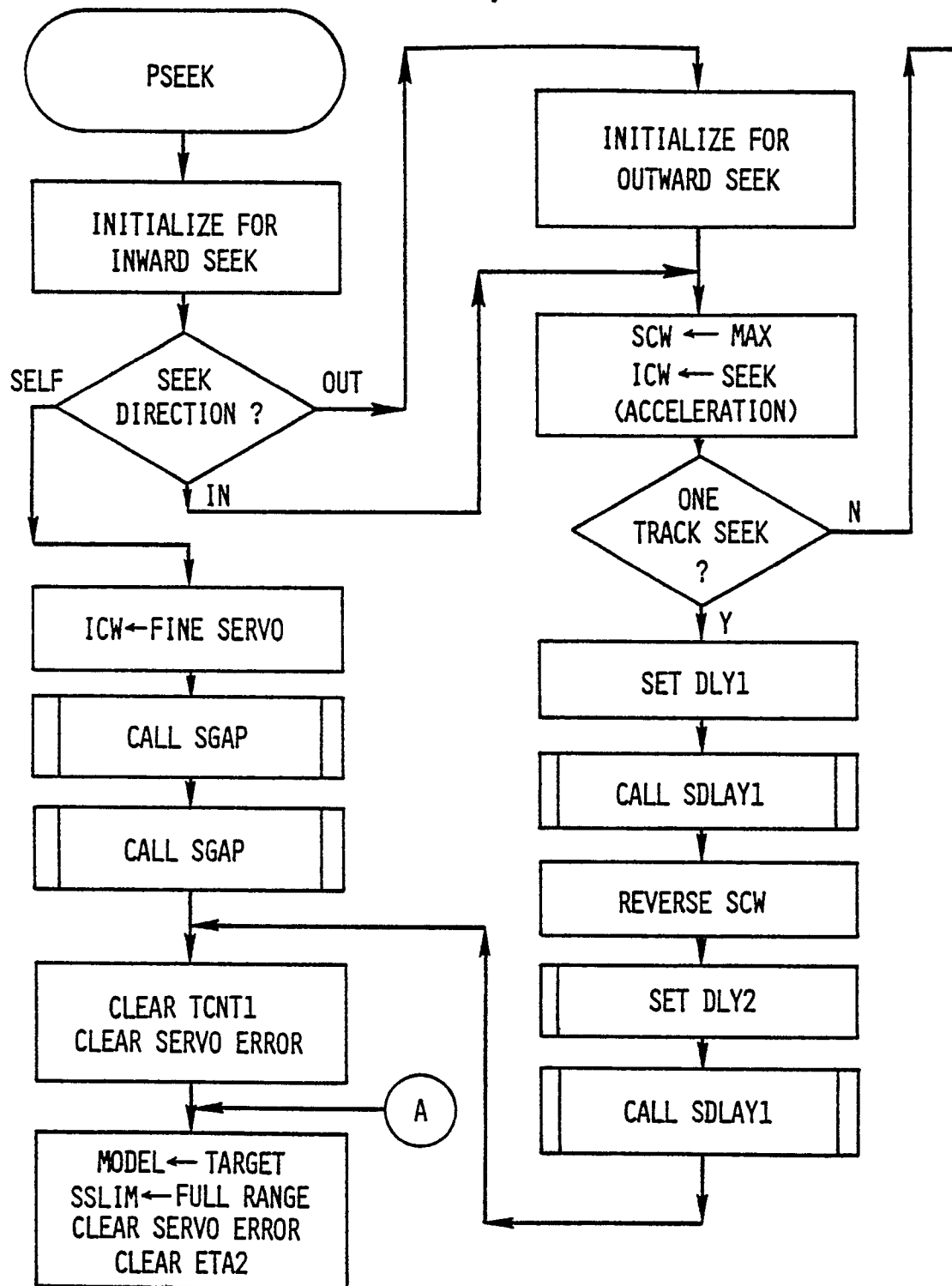


Figure 12A-1

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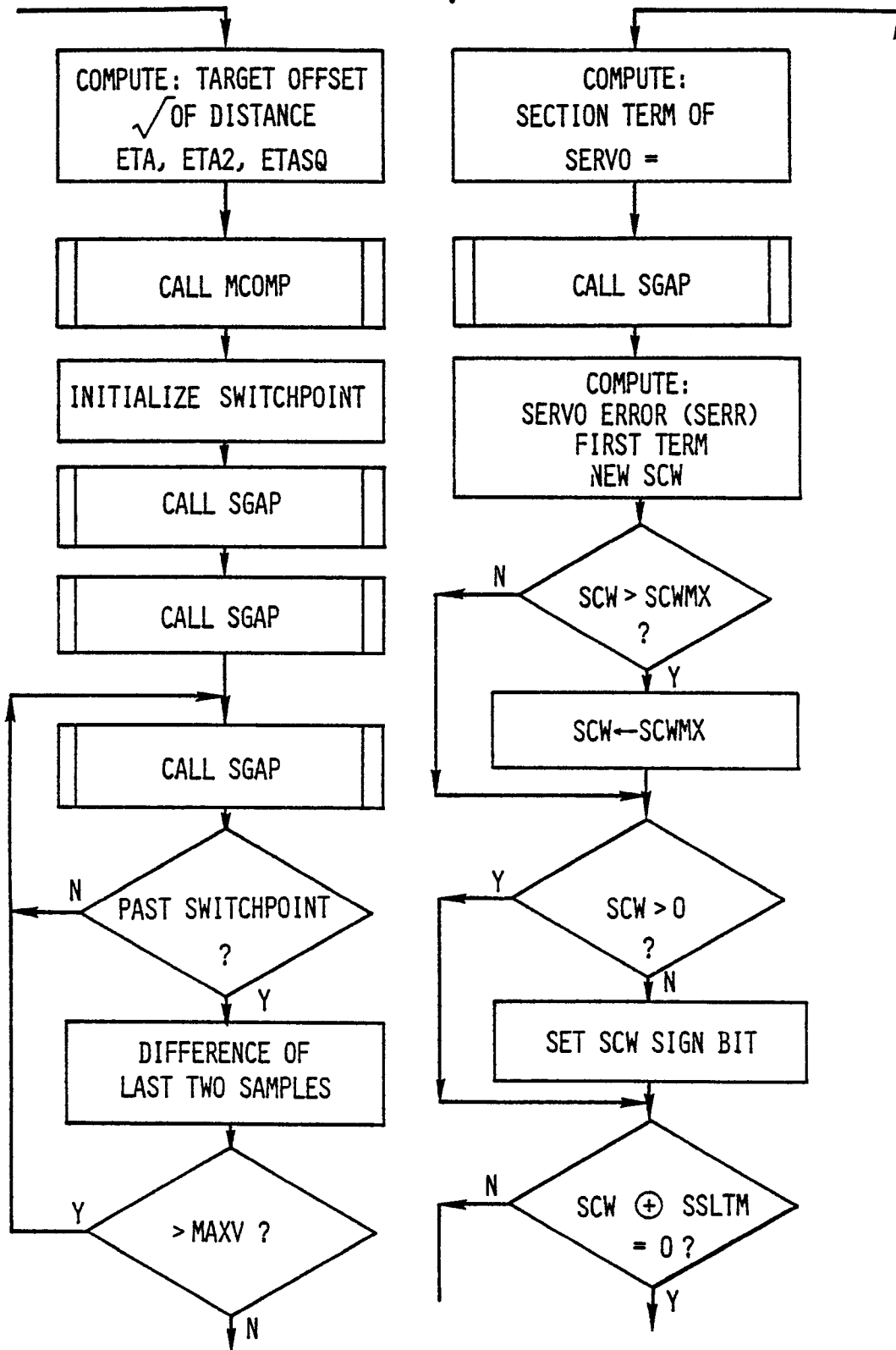


Figure 12 A-2

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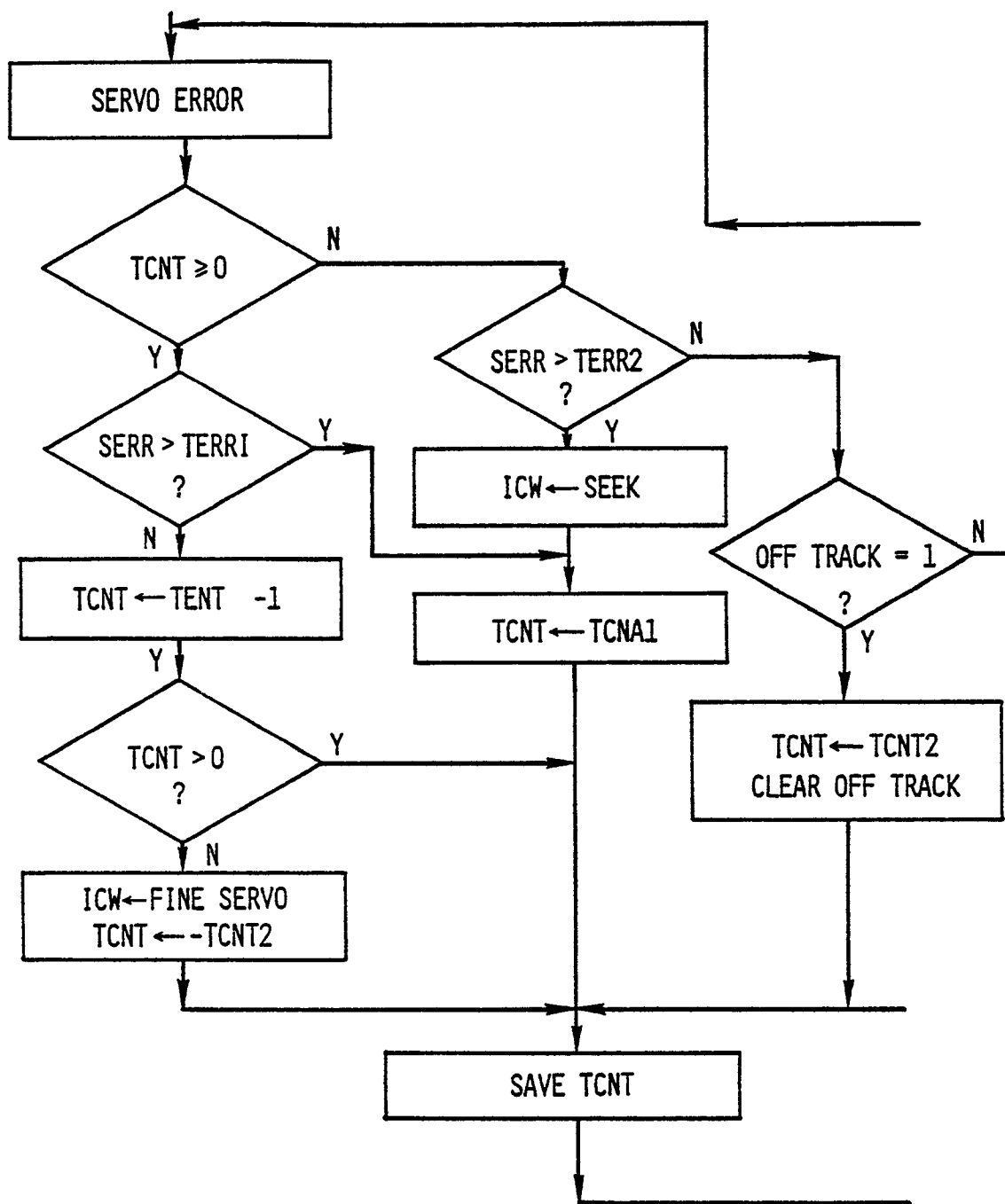


Figure 12A-3

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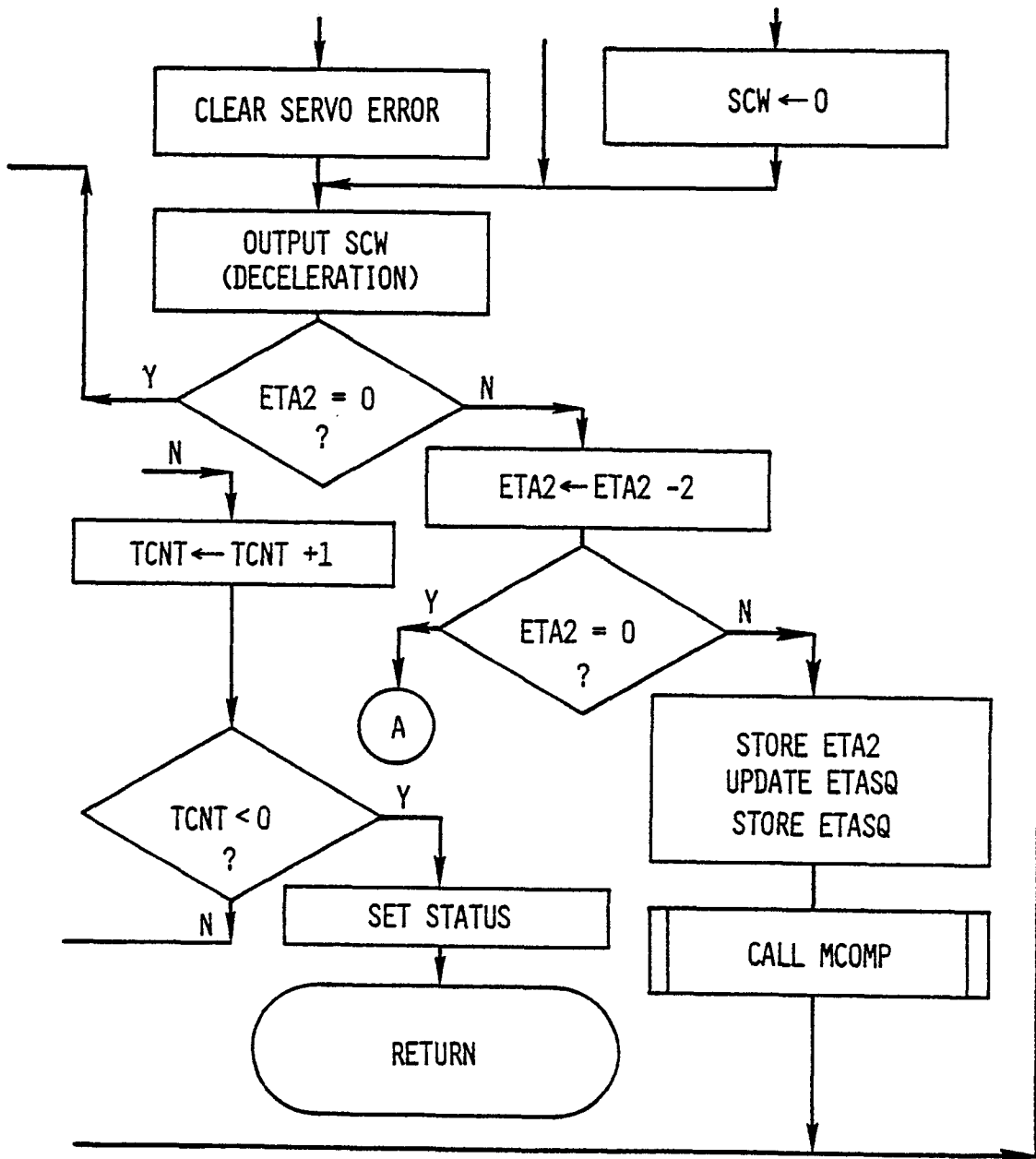


Figure I2A-4

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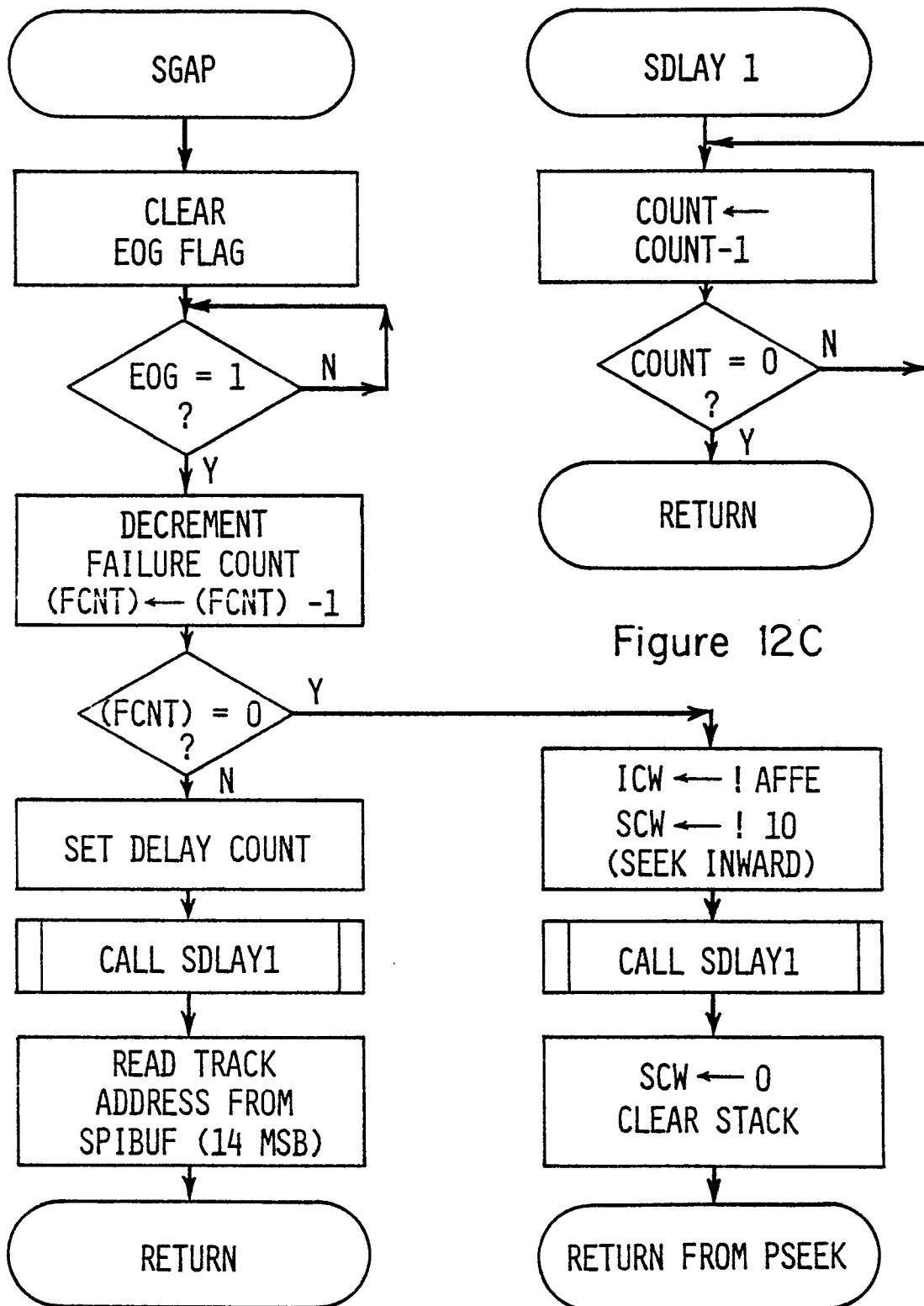


Figure 12C

Figure 12B

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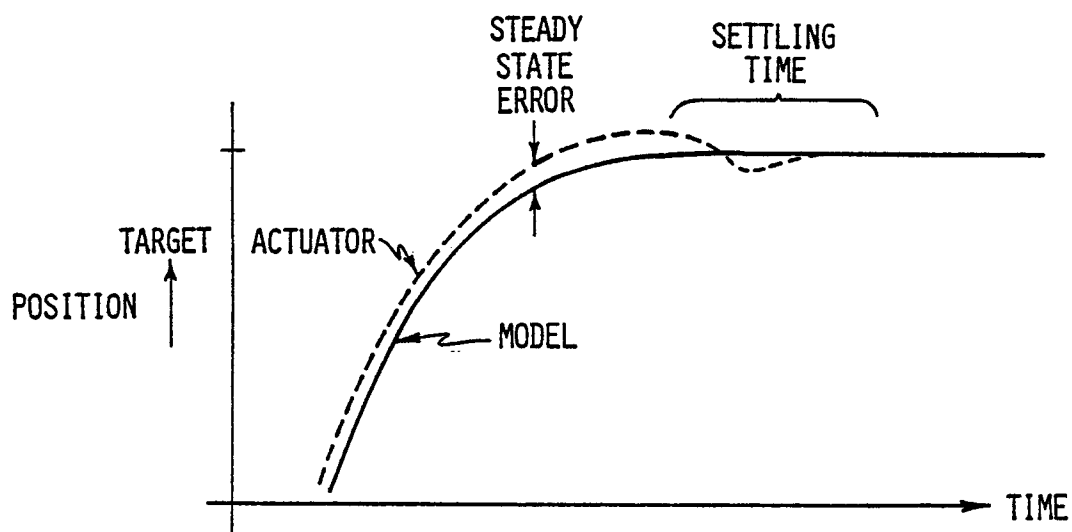


Figure 13A

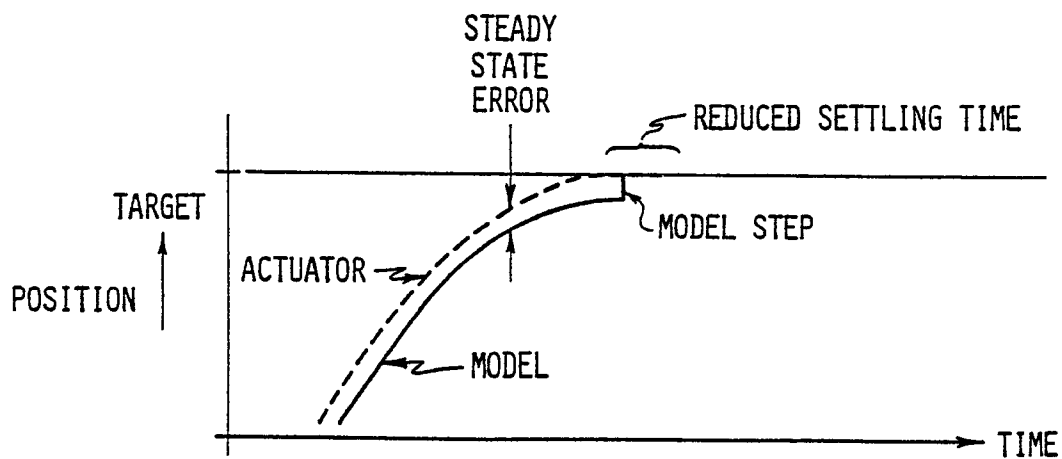


Figure 13B