



System Administration

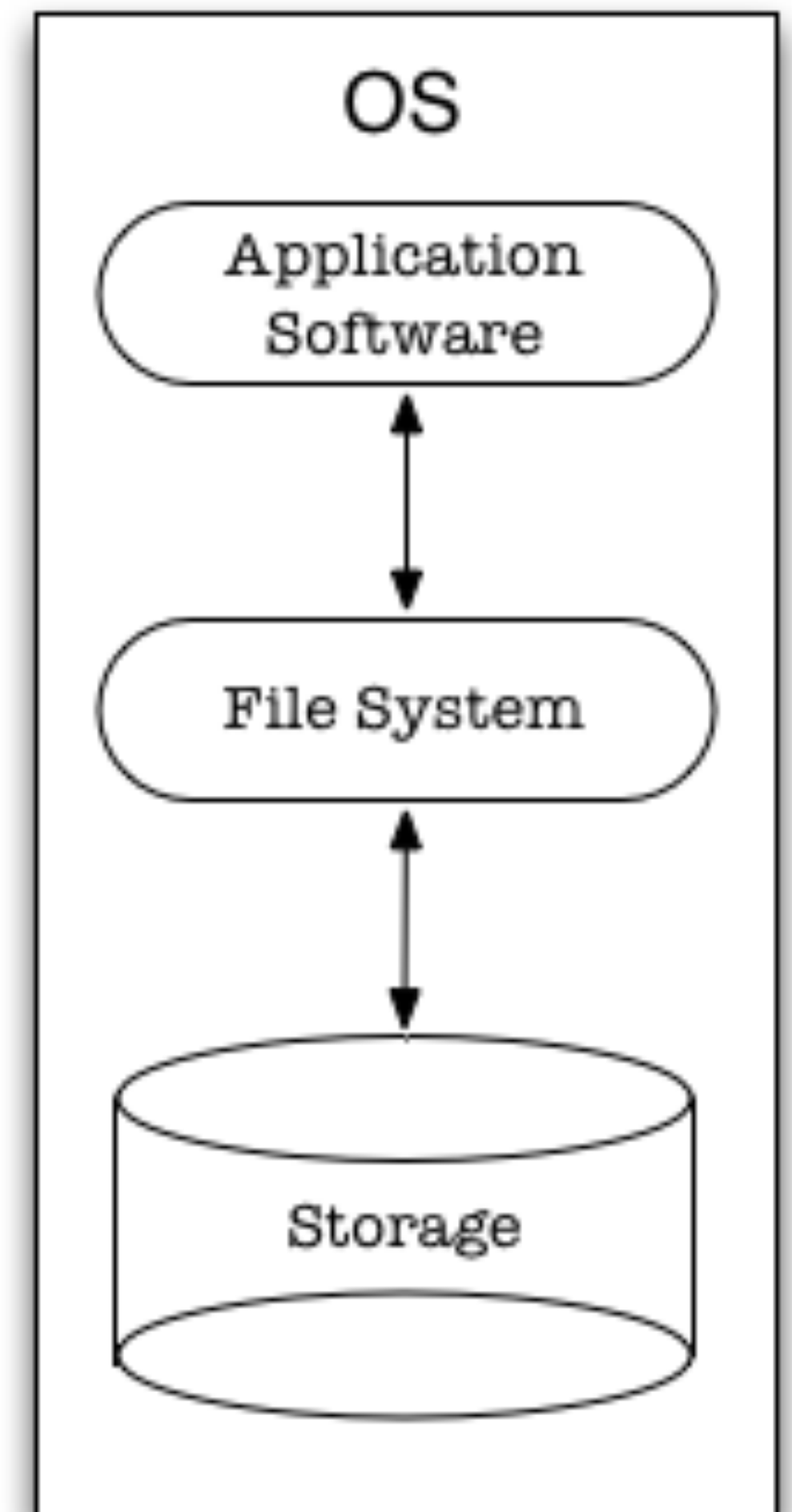
Week 02, Segment 4

Physical Disk Structure

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<https://stevens.netmeister.org/615/>

Direct Attached Storage (DAS)





Magnetic Platter

Sector

Track

Read/Write Head

Cylinder

Actuator Arm

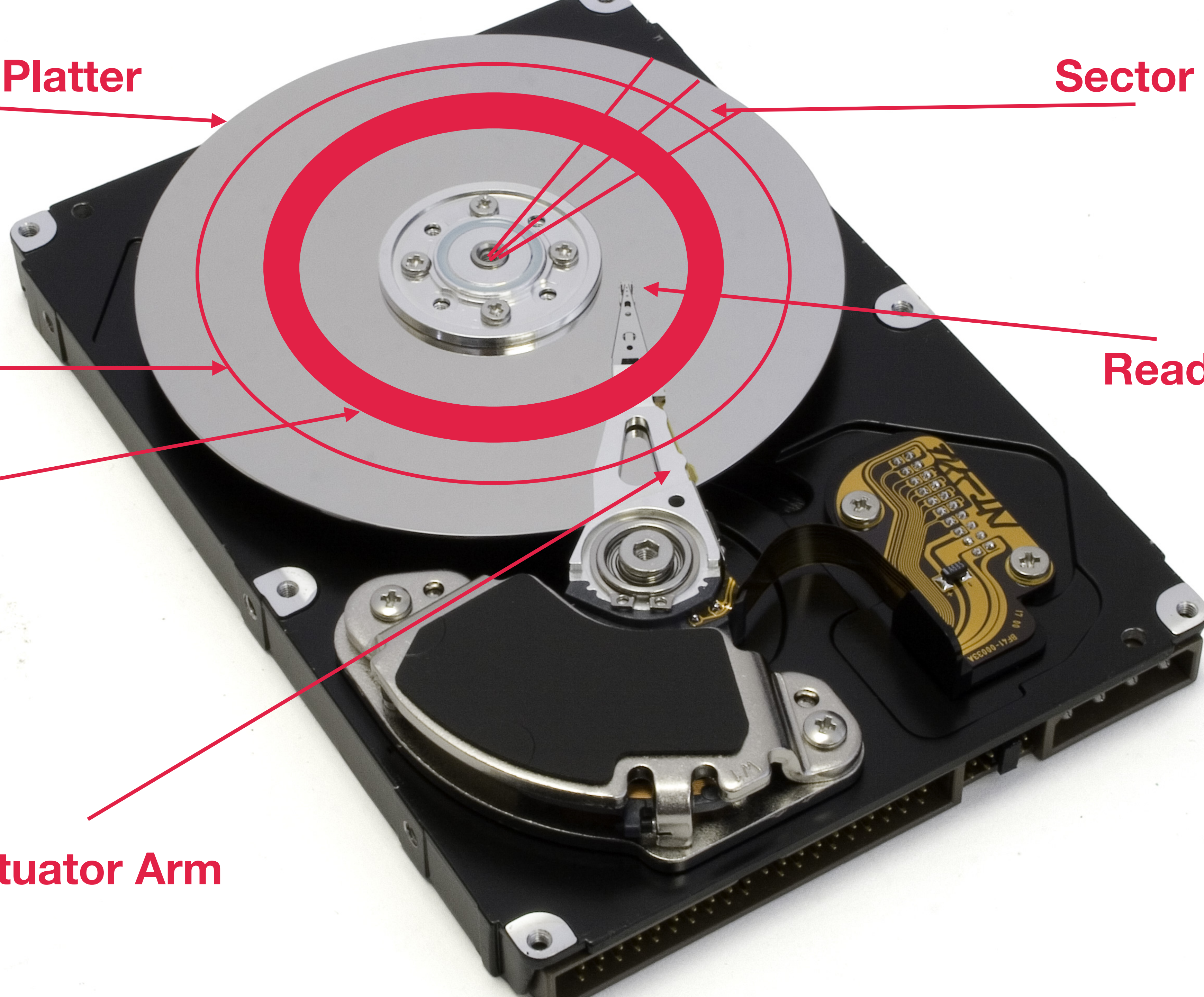




Photo Credit: Eric Gaba, Wikimedia Commons user Sting

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Seagate_ST33232A_hard_disk_inner_view.jpg

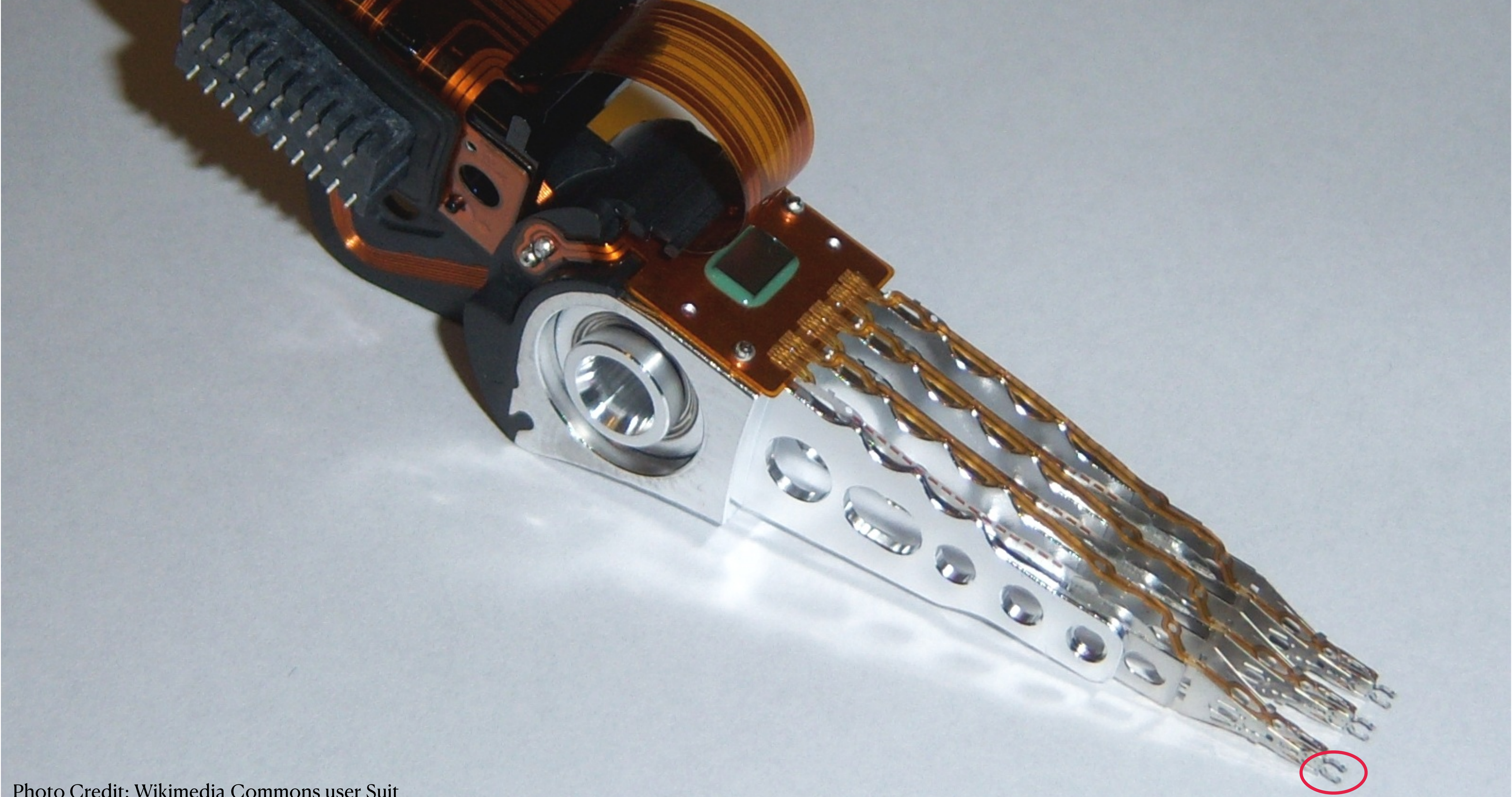
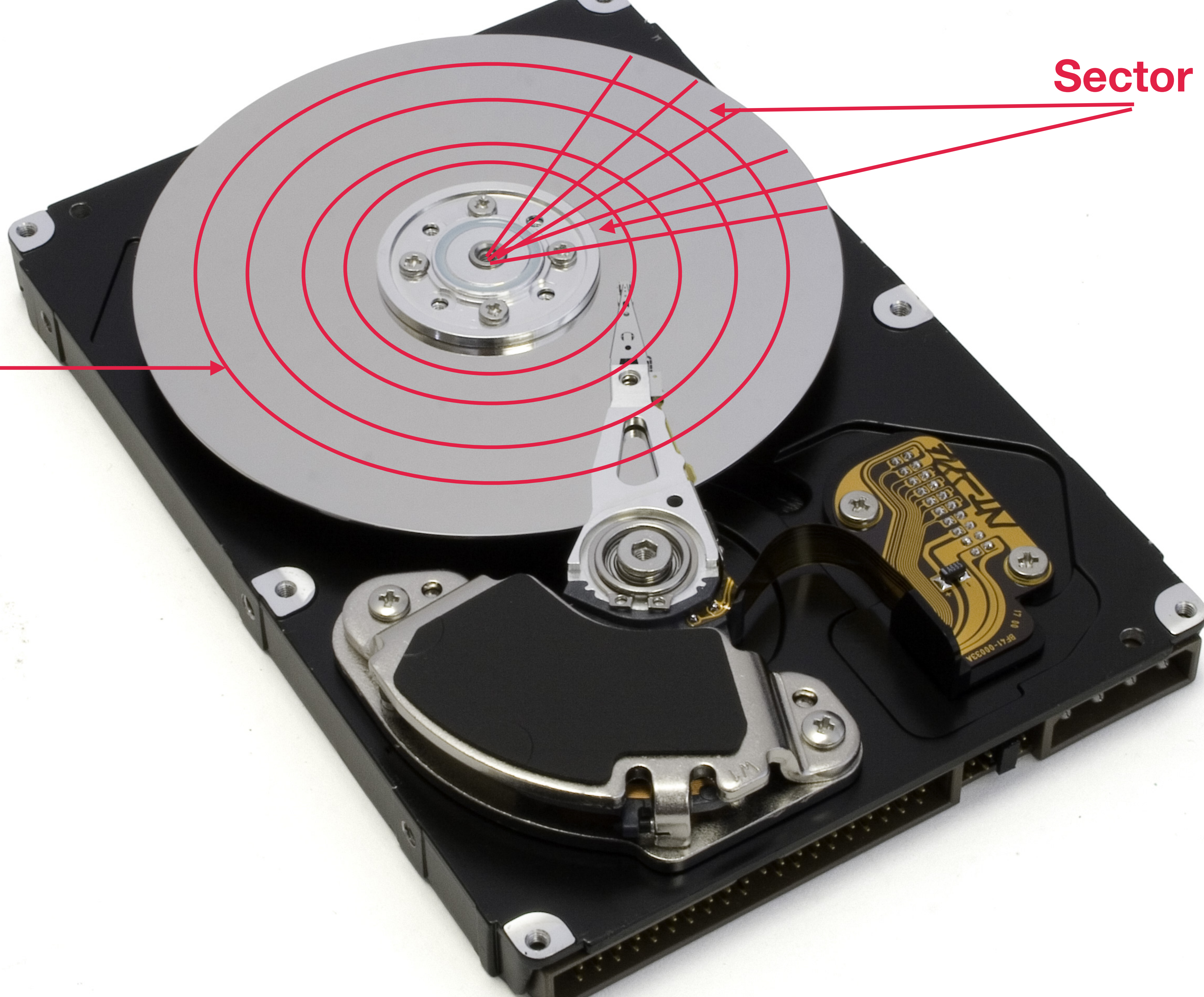


Photo Credit: Wikimedia Commons user Suit

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kopftraeger_WD2500JS-00MHB0.jpg

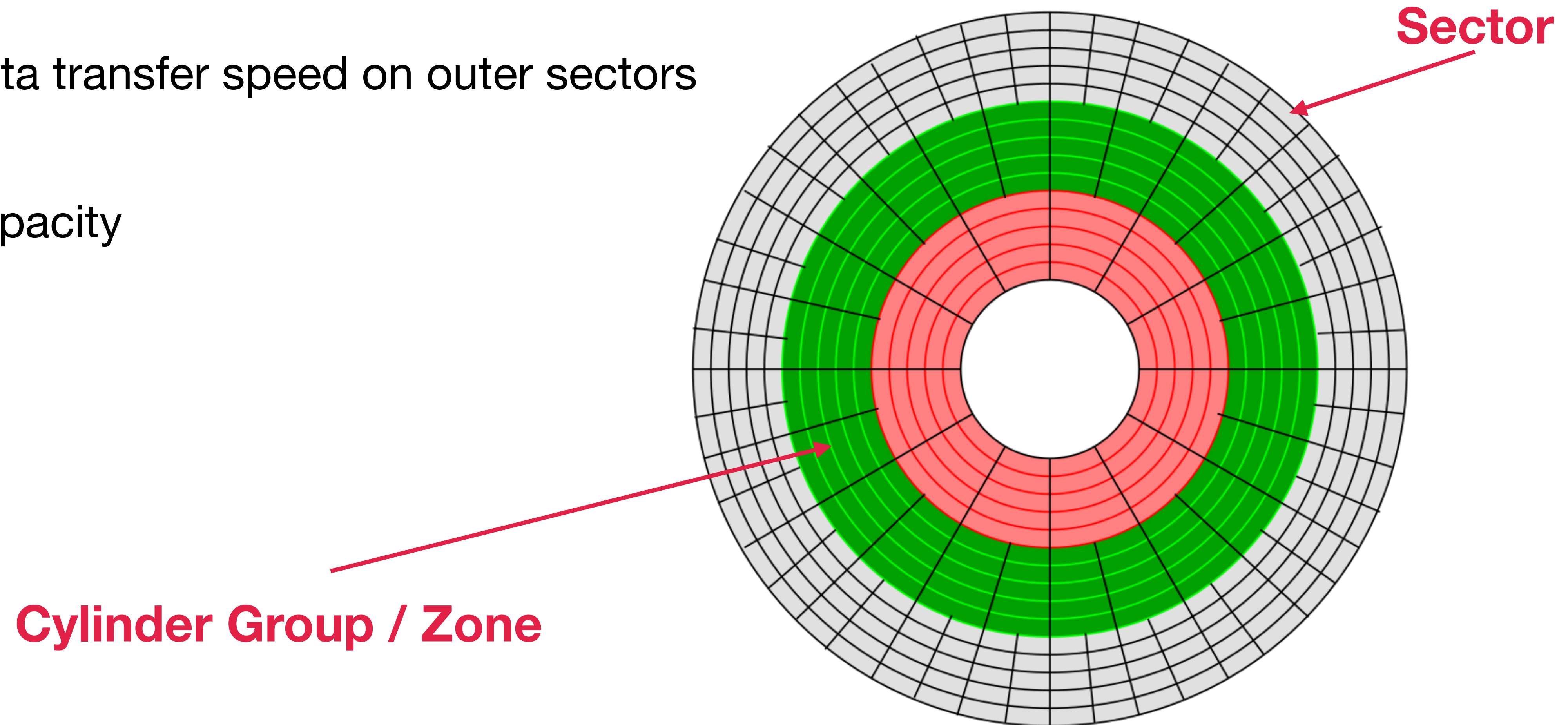
Track

Sector



Zone Bit Recording

- Increased data transfer speed on outer sectors
- Increased capacity



Hard Drive Performance

- transfer rate
- seek time
- rotational latency
- a few other negligible factors (external data rate, command overhead, access time, etc.)



Hard Drive Capacity

- Cylinder-head-sector (CHS)
- ATA Specification

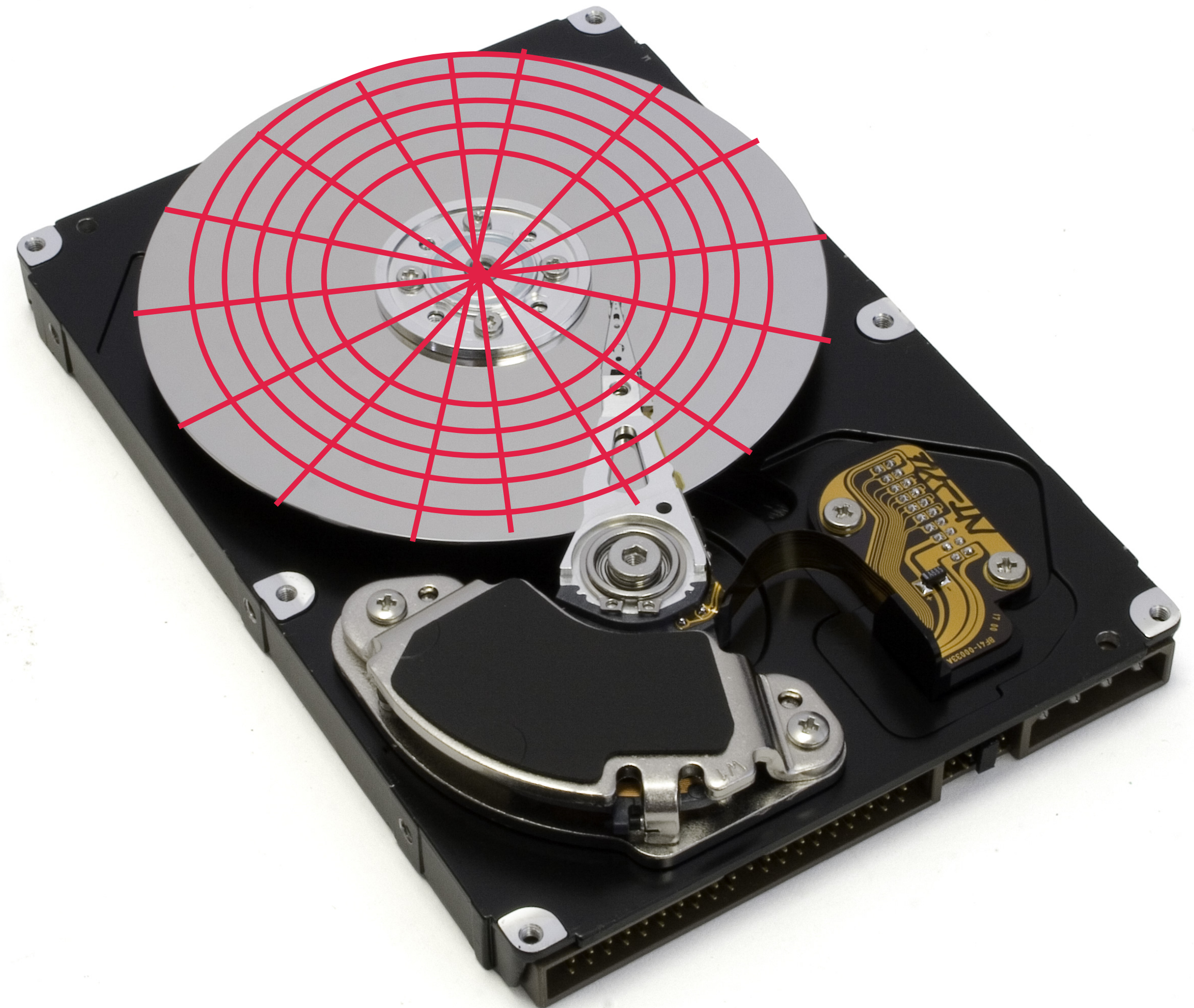
65536 cylinders x

16 heads x

255 sectors/track x

512 bytes/sector

=> ~ 137 GB



Hard Drive Capacity

- Cylinder-head-sector (CHS)
- ATA Specification (65536 C, 16 H, 255 S)
- BIOS limit:

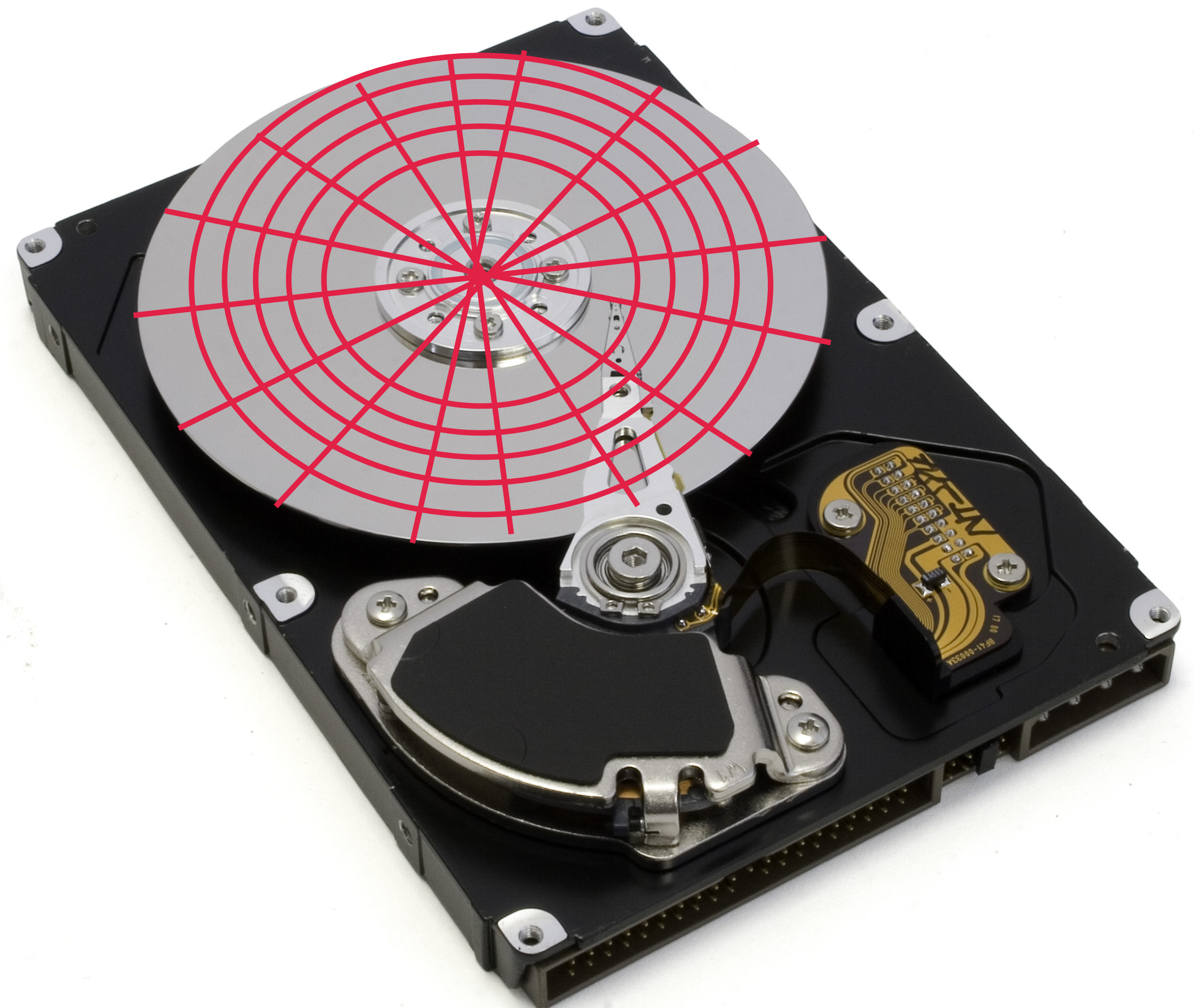
1024 cylinders x

256 heads x

63 sectors/track x

512 bytes/sector

=> ~ 8.5 GB



Hard Drive Capacity

- Cylinder-head-sector (CHS)
- ATA Specification (65536 C, 16 H, 255 S)
- BIOS limit: (1024 C, 256 H, 63 S)

- Combined:

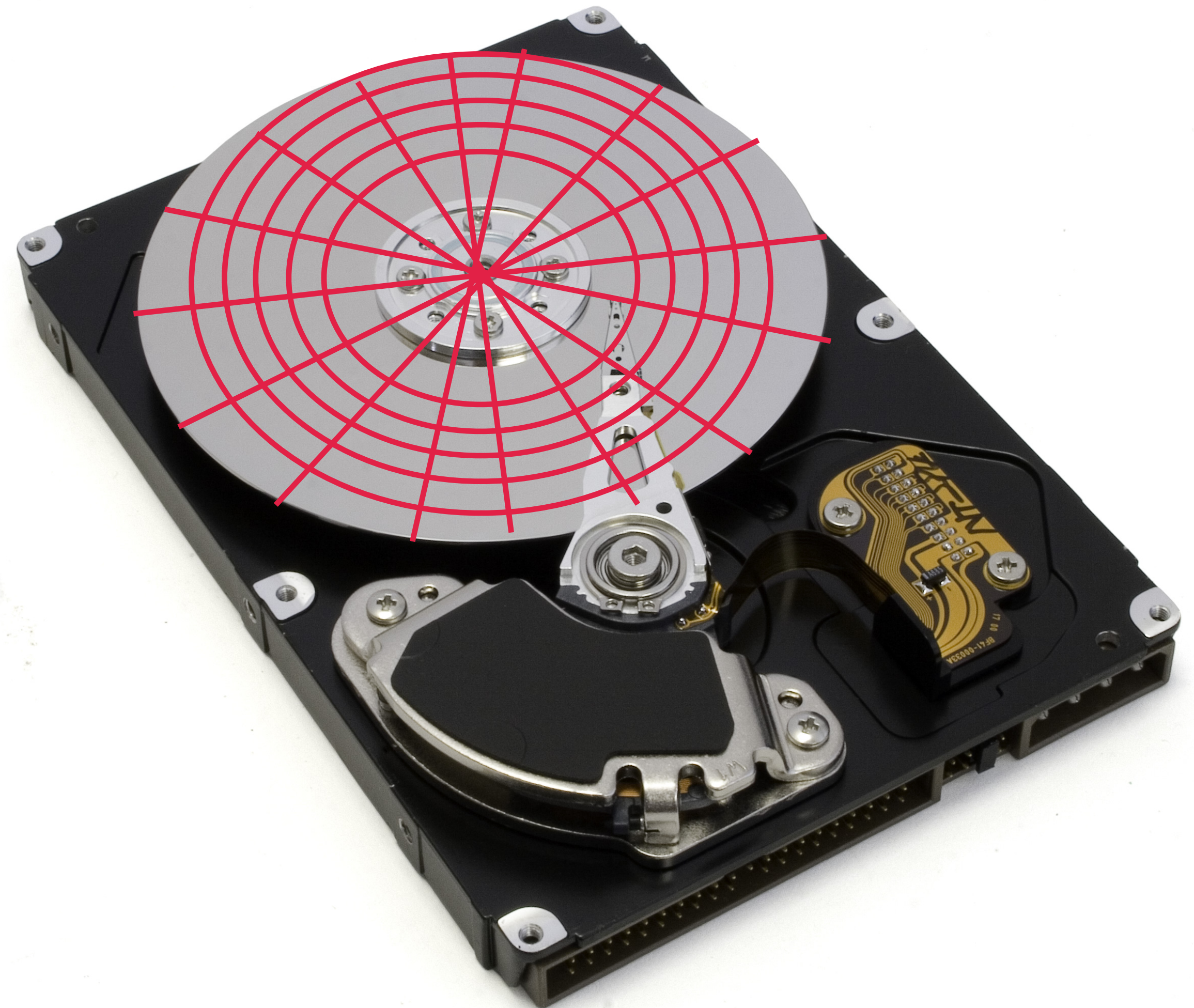
1024 cylinders

16 heads x

63 sectors/track x

512 bytes/sector

=> ~528 MB



Hard Drive Capacity

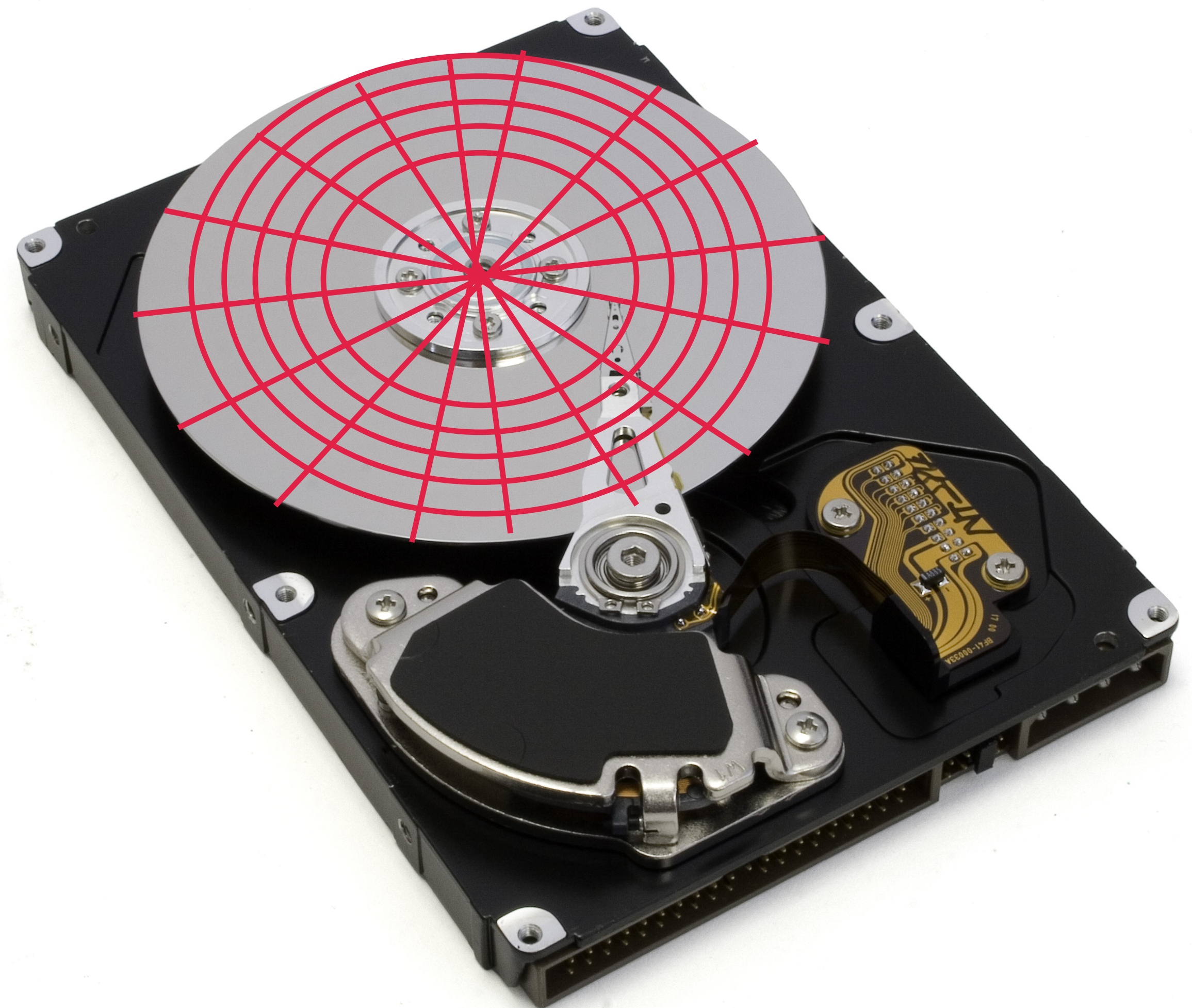
- Logical Block Addressing (LBA)

28-bit LBA in ATA-1: $2^{28} * 512 = \sim 137 \text{ GB}$

48-bit LBA in ATA-6: $2^{48} * 512 = \sim 144 \text{ PB}$

MBR uses 32-bit sector numbers, so limits to
 $2^{32} * 512 = \sim 2.1 \text{ TB}$

GPT uses 64-bit sector numbers $\Rightarrow \sim 9.4 \text{ ZB}$



Summary

The physical disk structure dictates the smallest storage unit as a 512-byte block.

Physical arrangements contributed to initial limits on disk space.

Choice of data types nowadays limit theoretical disk space.

Rotational latency and *seek time* affect disk performance.

The alignment of cylinder groups and the arrangements of the read-write heads together with those factors direct the physical arrangements of *partitions*.

Links

File Systems and Storage Models:

<https://www.netmeister.org/book/04-file-systems.pdf>

Hard Drive Teardown:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Harddrive-engineerguy.ogv>

History of BIOS and IDE limits:

<https://www.win.tue.nl/~aeb/linux/Large-Disk-4.html>

Hard Disk Drive:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_disk_drive