3.2.8 EJECT

Setting EJECT to a one causes the disk to be ejected from the drive. The EJECT must be a one for 750 msec +/-25 msec to eject a disk. When the drive is disabled (/ENBL high), the EJECT is set to a zero.

3.2.9 SIDES

This status bit is read as a zero if the drive is single-sided, or a one if the drive is double-sided.

3.2.10 /DRVIN

This status bit is read as a zero only if the selected drive is actually connected to the host system.

3.2.11 RDDATA

RDDATA is the actual data read from the disk.

3.2.12 /PWM

The /PWM signal is used by the host computer to adjust the speed of the drive motor. This TTL level signal transmits timing information in the form of a fixed pulse rate of from 20 KHz to 40 KHz. The duty cycle of each pulse is defined as the percentage of time the signal is at a logic zero level. The disk motor speed control is specified to operate at the correct speed for duty cycles between 10% and 90%. One implementation of the speed control uses a PWM rate of 22 KHz, and gains extra resolution by "dithering" the pulse duty cycle such that each set of 10 successive pulses varies in duty cycle. This method increases the resolution by a factor of 10 but also results in decreasing the effective frequency of the control signal to 2.2 KHz.

3.2.13 CA0, CA1, CA2, SEL

These signals are used to multiplex inputs from the drive to the RD line during a read operation. During a command write operation these signals select addressable latches in the drive (except for EJECT). CA2 serves the special purpose of selecting a one or a zero to be set into the addressable latches during a write. SEL is used as "Head Select" for a double sided drive during a read.