

RoHS Recast Compliant

Serial ATA Flash Drive

SAFD25M4 -M Product Specifications

December 20th, 2012

Version 1.6



Apacer Technology Inc.

4th Fl., 75 Hsin Tai Wu Rd., Sec.1, Xizhi, New Taipei City, Taiwan 221

Tel: +886-2-2698-2888 Fax: +886-2-2698-2889

www.apacer.com

Features:

- **Standard Serial ATA 2.6 (Gen. 2)**
 - Serial ATA 2.6 (Gen. 2)
 - SATA II, 3.0 Gbps
 - ATA-compatible command set
- **Capacities**
 - 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 GB
- **Performance***
 - Burst read/write: 300 MB/sec
 - Sustained read: up to 145 MB/sec
 - Sustained write: up to 80 MB/sec
- **Intelligent endurance design**
 - Built-in hardware ECC, enabling up to 16/24 bit correction per 1K bytes
 - Static wear-leveling scheme together with dynamical block allocation to significantly increase the lifetime of a flash device and optimize the disk performance
 - Flash bad-block management
 - S.M.A.R.T.
 - Power Failure Management
 - ATA Secure Erase
 - TRIM
- **NAND Flash Type: MLC**
- **Endurance**
 - 8GB: 13 TBW
 - 16GB: 27 TBW
 - 32GB: 54 TBW
 - 64GB: 108 TBW
 - 128GB: 216 TBW
- **Temperature ranges**
 - Operation:
 - Standard: 0°C to 70°C (32 ~ 158°F)
 - Extended: -40 ~ +85°C (-40° ~ 185°F)**
 - Storage: -40°C to 100°C (-40° ~ 212°F)
- **Supply voltage**
 - 5.0 V \pm 5%
- **Power consumption (typical)***
 - Active mode: 310 mA
 - Idle mode: 86 mA
- **Form factor**
 - 2.5 inch" (70.00 x 48.66 x 9.25***, unit: mm)
- **Connector**
 - 7-pin SATA signal connector
 - 15-pin SATA power connector
- **Shock & Vibration******
 - Shock: 1500 G
 - Vibration: 15 G
- **RoHS Recast compliant**
 - Complies with 2011/65/EU standard
- **Write Protect (optional)**
 - Enabled by onboard hardware switch

*Varies from capacities. The values addressed for Performance and Power consumptions are typical and may vary depending on settings and platforms.

**Only available in 16, 32, 64 and 128GB capacities. For details, please see "Product Ordering Information".

***Including the width of the side bracket. Please see "Physical Characteristics" for details.

****Non-operating

Notes about TBW: TBW is the abbreviation of Terabytes Written and it serves as an endurance indicator, though results may change due to external factors in real world applications.

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1. Product Description

1.1 Introduction

Apacer's Serial ATA Flash Drive (SAFD) is a non-volatile SATA solid-state drive (SSD) that serves as the ideal boot drive or mass storage device. Compliant with SATA II standard, the drive conforms to most mainstream host system platforms with SATA-compliant interfaces, making it the primary storage solution for replacing traditional hard disk drive.

SAFD 25M4 drive is designed with a powerful controller, offering capacities of up to 128 gigabytes and providing full support for the SATA II high-speed interface standard. It can operate at sustained access rates up to 145 megabytes per second, while power consumption remains at minimal level. Regarding data integrity and memory efficiency, the controller unit of the device handles wear leveling, ECC, bad block management and power management in urgent situations.

In addition, SAFD 25M4-M adopts the global wear-leveling scheme to allow uniform use of all storage blocks, ensuring that the lifespan of a flash media can be significantly increased and the disk performance is optimized as well. SAFD 25M4-M provides the S.M.A.R.T. feature that follows the SATA Rev. 2.6, ATA/ATAPI-7 specifications and uses the standard SMART command B0h to read data from the drive. This feature protects the user from unscheduled downtime by monitoring and storing critical drive performance.

1.2 Functional Block Diagram

SAFD25M4-M drive includes a single-chip SATA II Controller and the flash media, as well as the SATA standard interface. The controller integrates the flash management unit with the controller itself to support multi-channel, multi-bank flash arrays. Figure 1-1 shows the functional block diagram.

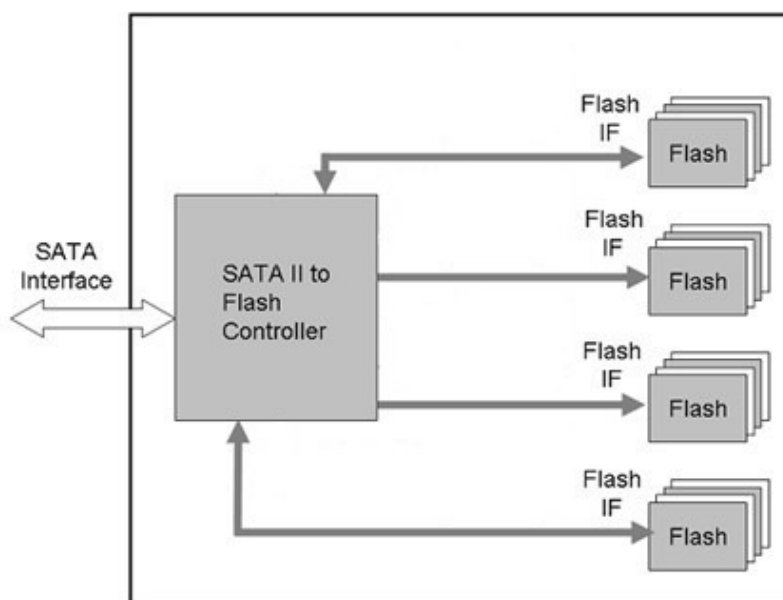


Figure 1-1 Apacer SAFD25M4-M block diagram

1.3 ATA Mode Support

SAFD25M4-M provides ATA mode support as follows:

- Up to PIO mode-4
- Up to Multiword DMA mode-2
- Up to UDMA mode-5

1.4 Capacity Specification

Capacity specification of SAFD25M4-M product family is available as shown in Table 1-1. It lists the specific capacity, the default numbers of logical cylinders and heads, and the number of logical sectors per track for each product line.

Table 1-1 Capacity specification

Capacity	Total Bytes*	Cylinders	Heads	Sectors	Max LBA*
8 GB	8,012,390,400	15,525	16	63	15,649,200
16 GB	16,013,942,784	16,383	16	63	31,277,232
32 GB	32,017,047,552	16,383	16	63	62,533,296
64 GB	64,023,257,088	16,383	16	63	125,045,424
128 GB	126,718,694,912	16,383	16	63	247,497,451

*Display of total bytes varies from file systems.

**Cylinders, heads or sectors are not applicable for these capacities. Only LBA addressing applies.

LBA count addressed in the table above indicates total user storage capacity and will remain the same throughout the lifespan of the device. However, the total usable capacity of the SSD is most likely to be less than the total physical capacity because a small portion of the capacity is reserved for device maintenance usages.

1.5 Performance

Performance of SAFD25M4-M is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Performance specification

Capacity Performance	8 GB	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB
Sustained Read (MB/s)	115	115	135	145	145
Sustained Write (MB/s)	26	26	40	80	80

Note: Performance varies from flash configurations or host system settings.

1.6 Pin Assignments

Table 1-3 describes the SAFD signal segment, and Table 1-4, power segment.

Figure 1-2 SATA Connectors

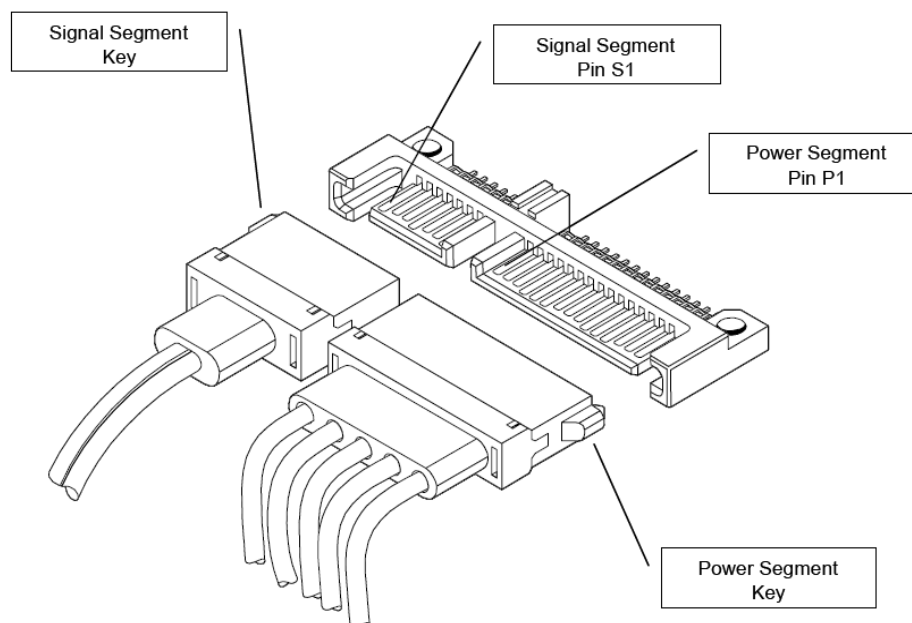


Table 1-3: Signal segment

Name	Type	Description
S1	GND	
S2	RxP	+ Differential Receive Signal
S3	RxN	- Differential Receive Signal
S4	GND	
S5	TxN	- Differential Transmit Signal
S6	TxP	+ Differential Transmit Signal
S7	GND	

Table 1-4: Power segment

Pin	Signal/Description
P1	Unused (3.3V)
P2	Unused (3.3V)
P3	Unused (3.3V)
P4	Ground
P5	Ground
P6	Ground
P7	5V
P8	5V
P9	5V
P10	Ground
P11	Reserved/Ground
P12	Ground
P13	Unused (12V)
P14	Unused (12V)
P15	Unused (12V)

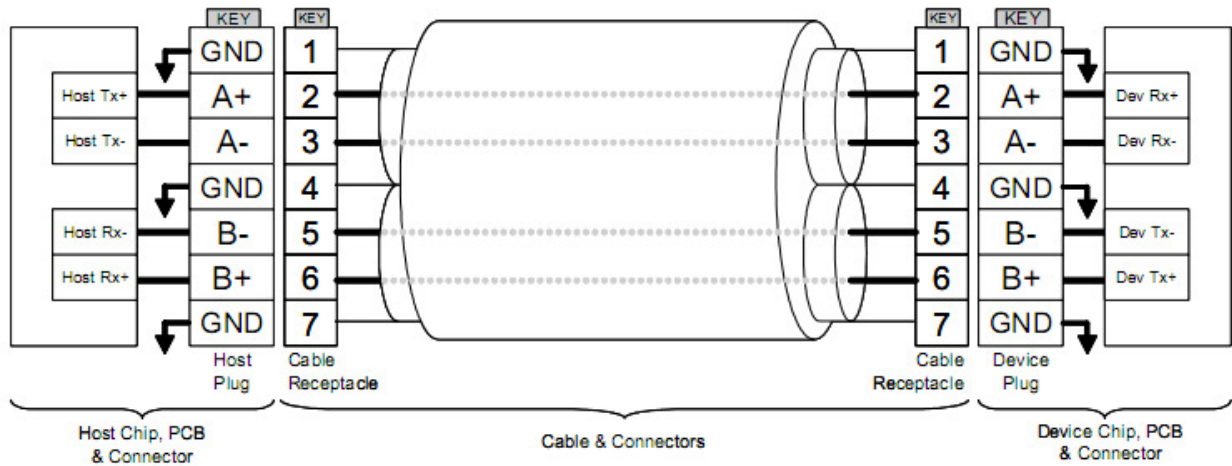


Figure 1-3 SATA Cable/Connector Connection Diagram

The connector on the left represents the Host with TX/RX differential pairs connected to a cable. The connector on the right shows the Device with TX/RX differential pairs also connected to the cable. Notice also the ground path connecting the shielding of the cable to the Cable Receptacle.

2. Software Interface

2.1 Command Set

Table 2-1 summarizes the ATA commands supported by SAFD25M4-M.

Table 2-1: Command set

Code	Command	Code	Command
E5h	Check Power Mode	F3h	Security Erase Prepare
06h	Data Set Management	F4h	Security Erase Unit
90h	Execute Device Diagnostic	F5h	Security Freeze Lock
E7h	Flush Cache	F1h	Security Set Password
EAh	Flush Cache EXT	F2h	Security Unlock
Ech	Identify Device	70h	Seek
E3h	Idle	Efh	Set Features
E1h	Idle Immediate	C6h	Set Multiple Mode
91h	Initialize Device Parameters	E6h	Sleep
C8h	Read DMA	B0h	SMART
25h	Read DMA EXT	E2h	Standby
C4h	Read Multiple	E0h	Standby Immediate
29h	Read Multiple EXT	Cah	Write DMA
20h	Read Sector	35h	Write DMA EXT
24h	Read Sector EXT	C5h	Write Multiple
40h	Read Verify Sectors	39h	Write Multiple EXT
42h	Read Verify Sectors EXT	30h	Write Sector
10h	Recalibrate	34h	Write Sector EXT
F6h	Security Disable Password		

3. Flash Management

3.1 Error Correction/Detection

SAFD25M4-M implements a hardware ECC scheme, based on the BCH algorithm. It can detect and correct up to 16 bits or 24 bits error in 1K bytes.

3.2 Bad Block Management

Current production technology is unable to guarantee total reliability of NAND flash memory array. When a flash memory device leaves factory, it comes with a minimal number of initial bad blocks during production or out-of-factory as there is no currently known technology that produce flash chips free of bad blocks. In addition, bad blocks may develop during program/erase cycles. When host performs program/erase command on a block, bad block may appear in Status Register. Since bad blocks are inevitable, the solution is to keep them in control. Apacer flash devices are programmed with ECC, block mapping technique and S.M.A.R.T to reduce invalidity or error. Once bad blocks are detected, data in those blocks will be transferred to free blocks and error will be corrected by designated algorithms.

3.3 Wear Leveling

Flash memory devices differ from Hard Disk Drives (HDDs) in terms of how blocks are utilized. For HDDs, when a change is made to stored data, like erase or update, the controller mechanism on HDDs will perform overwrites on blocks. Unlike HDDs, flash blocks cannot be overwritten and each P/E cycle wears down the lifespan of blocks gradually. Repeatedly program/erase cycles performed on the same memory cells will eventually cause some blocks to age faster than others. This would bring flash storages to their end of service term sooner. Wear leveling is an important mechanism that level out the wearing of blocks so that the wearing-down of blocks can be almost evenly distributed. This will increase the lifespan of SSDs. Commonly used wear leveling types are Static and Dynamic.

3.4 Power Failure Management

Power Failure Management plays a crucial role when experiencing unstable power supply. Power disruption may occur when users are storing data into the SSD. In this urgent situation, the controller would run multiple write-to-flash cycles to store the metadata for later block rebuilding. This urgent operation requires about several milliseconds to get it done. At the next power up, the firmware will perform a status tracking to retrieve the mapping table and resume previously programmed NAND blocks to check if there is any incompleteness of transmission.

3.5 ATA Secure Erase

ATA Secure Erase is an ATA disk purging command currently embedded in most of the storage drives. Defined in ATA specifications, (ATA) Secure Erase is part of Security Feature Set that allows storage drives to erase all user data areas. The erase process usually runs on the firmware level as most of the ATA-based storage media currently in the market are built-in with this command. ATA Secure Erase can securely wipe out the user data in the drive and protects it from malicious attack.

3.6 S.M.A.R.T.

S.M.A.R.T. is an acronym for Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology, an open standard allowing disk drives to automatically monitor their own health and report potential problems. It protects the user from unscheduled downtime by monitoring and storing critical drive performance and calibration parameters. Ideally, this should allow taking proactive actions to prevent impending drive failure.

Apacer devices use the standard SMART command B0h to read data out from the drive to activate our SMART feature that complies with the ATA/ATAPI-7 specifications. Based on the SFF-8035i Rev. 2.0 specifications, SMART Attribute IDs shall include Initial bad block count, Bad block count, Spare block count, Maximum erase count, Average erase count and Power cycle. When the SMART Utility running on the host, it analyzes and reports the disk status to the host before the device reaches in critical condition.

3.6 TRIM

TRIM, though in capital letters usually, is a memory computation command rather than an abbreviation. It is mainly a SATA command that enables the operating system to inform the SSD (Solid State Drive) which blocks of previously stored data are no longer valid, due to erases by the host or operating system, such as file deletions or disk formatting. Once notified, SSD will begin the discard of the invalid LBAs and retain more space for itself, in fact, the discarded is no longer recoverable.

When an LBA is replaced by the operating system, as with overwrite of a file, the SSD is informed that the originally occupied LBA is determined as no longer in use or invalid. The SSD will not save those blocks in garbage collected sectors. Noticeably, a file deletion command by host or operating system never actually erases the actual content, rather, just the file is marked as deleted. This issue is even specifically noticeable for flash based memory devices, such as SSDs. In fact, an SSD will keep garbage collecting the invalid, previously occupied LBAs, if it is not informed that these LBAs can be erased. Thus, the SSD would experience a significant performance downfall.

4. Environmental Specifications

4.1 Environments

SAFD25M4-M environmental specifications follow the US Military Standard MIL-STD-810F

Table 4-1 SAFD25M4 environmental specifications

Environment	Specification
Temperature	0 °C to 70 °C (Operating – Standard), -40 °C to 85 °C (operating-extended)
	-40 °C to 100 °C (Non-operating)
Vibration	Non-operating: Sine wave, 10~2000(Hz), 15(G), X, Y, Z axis
	Operating: Random, 20~2000(Hz), 7.69 G rms, X, Y, Z axis
Shock	Non-operating: Half sine wave 1500 (G), ±X, ±Y, ±Z axis
	Operating: Half sine wave, 50 G, ±X, ±Y, ±Z axis

Note: extended operating temperature specifications are only available in 16, 32, 64 and 128GB capacities.

4.2 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in SAFD drive. The prediction result for the SAFD25M4-M is more than 1,000,000 hours.

Notes about MTBF:

The prediction is based on Bellcore analysis method by assuming device failure rate can be generated by the sum of failure rates in each component.

4.3 Certification and Compliance

SAFD25M4-M complies with the following standards:

- CE
- FCC
- RoHS
- MIL-STD-810F

4.4 Endurance

The endurance of a storage device is predicted by TeraBytes Written based on several factors related to usage, such as the amount of data written into the drive, block management conditions, and daily workload for the drive. Thus, key factors, such as Write Amplifications and the number of P/E cycles, can influence the lifespan of the drive.

Capacity	TeraBytes Written
8 GB	13
16 GB	27
32 GB	54

Serial ATA Flash Drive APS25M5Xxxxx-CCMX



64 GB	108
128 GB	216

Notes:

- The measurement assumes the data written to the SSD for test is under a typical and constant rate.
- The measurement follows the standard metric: 1 TB (Terabyte) = 1000 GB.

5. Electrical Characteristics

5.1 Operating Voltage

Table 5-1 lists the supply voltage for SAFD25M4-M.

Table 5-1 SAFD25M4-M operating voltage

Parameter	Conditions
Supply voltage	5V \pm 5% (4.75-5.25 V)

5.2 Power Consumption

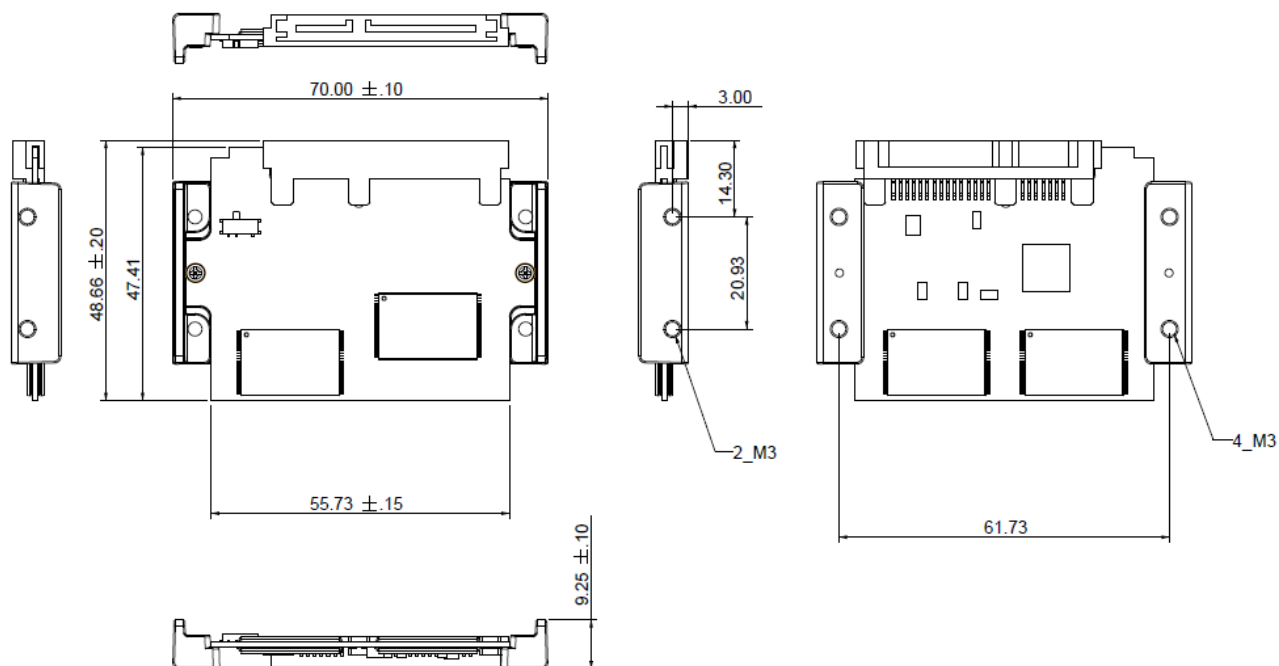
Table 5-2 Power consumption (typical)

Mode \ Capacity	8 GB	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB
Active (mA)	200	190	210	280	310
Stand By (mA)	70	75	83	83	86

Note: Power consumptions may vary depending on settings and platforms

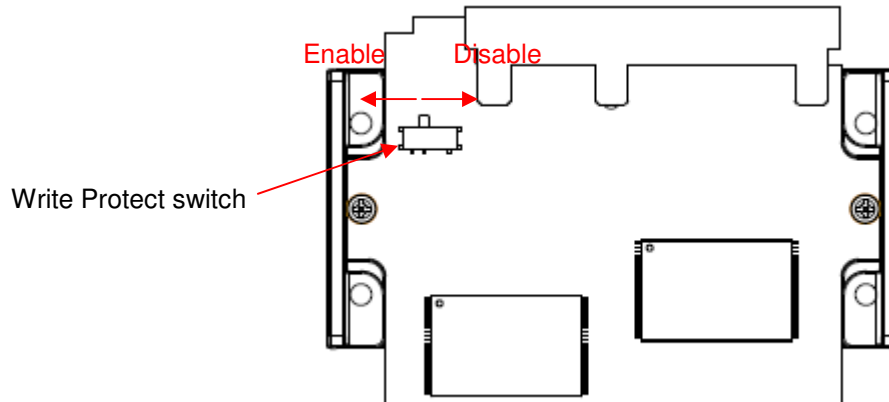
6. Physical Characteristics

6.1 Dimensions



Unit: mm

6.2 Write Protect Switch (optional)

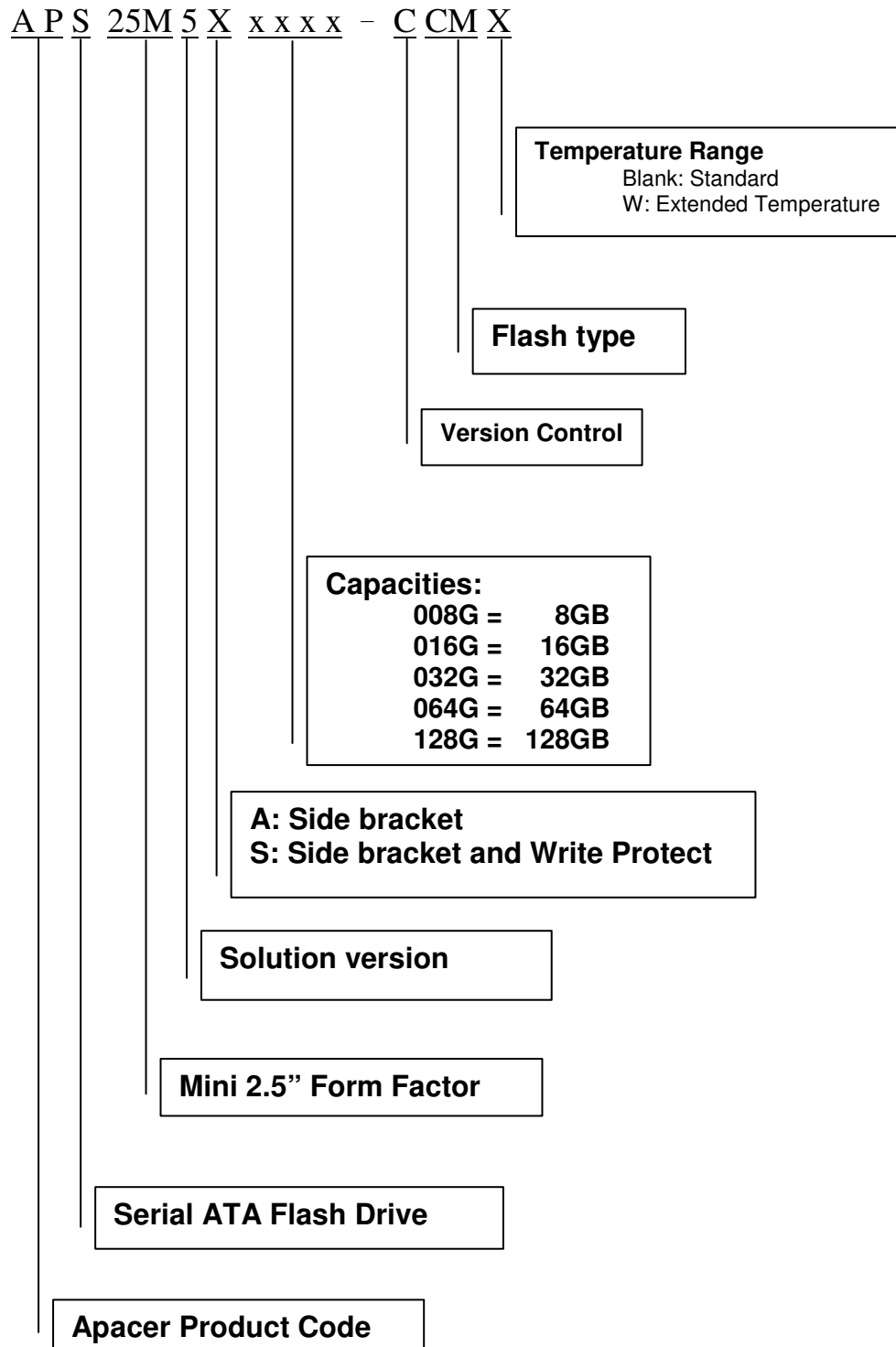


Description of Apacer Write Protect:

Apacer implements the Virtual Write scheme that allows write commands to go through the flash controller and data temporarily stored. The OS can then function normally and no data has been actually written into the flash. Since the Virtual Write scheme runs at device level, it requires no software or driver installation and is independent from the host OS.

7. Product Ordering Information

7.1 Product Code Designations



7.2 Valid Combinations

SAFD25M4-M

Capacity	Standard	Extended Temperature
8GB	APS25M5A008G-CCM	--
16GB	APS25M5A016G-CCM	APS25M5A016G-CCMW
32GB	APS25M5A032G-CCM	APS25M5A032G-CCMW
64GB	APS25M5A064G-CCM	APS25M5A064G-CCMW
128GB	APS25M5A128G-CCM	APS25M5A128G-CCMW

SAFD25M4-M with Write Protect

Capacity	Standard	Extended Temperature
8GB	APS25M5S008G-CCM	--
16GB	APS25M5S016G-CCM	APS25M5S016G-CCMW
32GB	APS25M5S032G-CCM	APS25M5S032G-CCMW
64GB	APS25M5S064G-CCM	APS25M5S064G-CCMW
128GB	APS25M5S128G-CCM	APS25M5S128G-CCMW

Note: Please consult Apacer sales representatives for availability.

Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
0.1	Preliminary Release	11/17/2011
1.0	Official release	11/18/2011
1.1	Updated operating temperature range Updated address of our European branch	11/29/2011
1.2	Revised capacity information	1/20/2012
1.3	Updated S.M.A.R.T. information Added Endurance section	07/13/2012
1.4	Updated Product Ordering Information due to firmware upgrade	08/24/2012
1.5	Added Write Protect option	11/02/2012
1.6	Extended operating temperature is available for 128GB	12/20/2012

Global Presence

Taiwan (Headquarters)

Apacer Technology Inc.
4th Fl., 75 Hsin Tai Wu Rd., Sec.1
Xizhi, New Taipei City
Taiwan 221
R.O.C.
Tel: +886-2-2698-2888
Fax: +886-2-2698-2889
amtsales@apacer.com

U.S.A.

Apacer Memory America, Inc.
386 Fairview Way, Suite102,
Milpitas, CA 95035
Tel: 1-408-518-8699
Fax: 1-408-935-9611
sa@apacerus.com

Japan

Apacer Technology Corp.
5F, Matsura Bldg., Shiba, Minato-Ku
Tokyo, 105-0014, Japan
Tel: 81-3-5419-2668
Fax: 81-3-5419-0018
jpservices@apacer.com

Europe

Apacer Technology B.V.
Science Park Eindhoven 5051 5692 EB Son,
The Netherlands
Tel: 31-40-267-0000
Fax: 31-40-267-0000#6199
sales@apacer.nl

China

Apacer Electronic (Shanghai) Co., Ltd
1301, No.251,Xiaomugiao Road, Shanghai,
200032, China
Tel: 86-21-5529-0222
Fax: 86-21-5206-6939
sales@apacer.com.cn

India

Apacer Technologies Pvt Ltd,
535, 1st Floor, 8th cross, JP Nagar 3rd Phase,
Bangalore – 560078, India
Tel: 91-80-4152-9061
sales_india@apacer.com