RoHS Recast Compliant

Serial ATA Flash Drive

SAFD 25P-M Specifications

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Version 1.9



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Features:

Standard Serial ATA 2.6

- Serial ATA 2.6
- SATA II, 3.0 Gbps
- ATA-compatible command set
- ATA modes support

Capacities

- 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 GB

Performance*

Burst read/write: 300 MB/secSustained read: up to 260 MB/sec

- Sustained write: up to 220 MB/sec

Intelligent endurance design

- Built-in hardware ECC, enabling up to 16/24 bit correction per 1024 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
- MTBF (hours): >1,000,000

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: 872 mA@5.0 V

Idle mode: 203 mA@5.0 V

Form factor

2.5 inch (100 x 69.9 x 9.3, unit: mm)

Connector

- 7-pin SATA male connector
- 15-pin SATA power connector

Endurance***

- 16 GB: 9.39 TBW

- 32 GB: 18.78 TBW

64 GB: 37.57 TBW

- 128 GB: 75.15 TBW

- 256 GB: 150.30 TBW

- 512 GB: 300.50 TBW

Shock & Vibration

- Shock: 1500 G (non-operating)

Vibration: 15 G (non-operating)

RoHS Recast compliant****

^{*}Varies from capacities. The values presented for Performances and Power Consumption are typical and may vary depending on different configurations and platforms.

^{**}Only available in 32, 64, 128, 256 and 512GB capacities. For details, please see "Product Ordering Information".

^{***}Endurances of our SSD devices are estimated based on TBW (Terabytes Written) and measured by following JEDEC standard.

^{*****}Complies with 2011/65/EU standard



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1. Product Description

1.1 Introduction

Apacer's Serial ATA Flash Drive (SAFD) is a solid-state disk (SSD) drive that contains a controller, embedded firmware, and flash media along with a male connector. Using NAND flash memory devices, the drive transfers data between the host and the storage devices at a dramatically higher speed than traditional hard drives.

SAFD 25P-M drive is designed with a single-chip controller and provides full support for the SATA II high-speed interface standard. The device supports capacities up to 512GB and is able to operate at sustained access rates at an ideal speed up to 260 MB/s, which is much faster than any other traditional SATA-based hard disk drive currently available on the market. Though built with MLC, this SSD can work in highly demanding environment as it can withstand ambient temperature from -40 °C to +85 °C (for certain capacities).

In addition, SAFD 25P-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 25P-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

SAFD 25P-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.

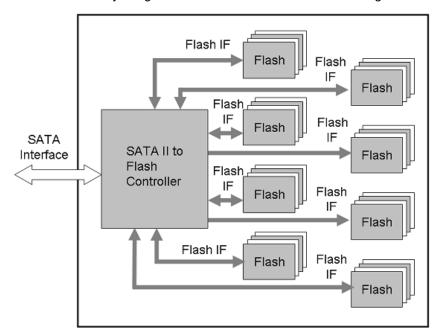


Figure 1-1 Apacer SAFD 25P-M block diagram



1.3 ATA Mode Support

SAFD 25P-M provides ATA mode support as follows:

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

1.4 Capacity Specification

Capacity specification of SAFD 25P-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**
16 GB	16,013,942,784	16383	16	63	31,277,232
32 GB	32,017,047,552	16383	16	63	62,533,296
64 GB	64,023,257,088	16383	16	63	125,045,424
128 GB	128,035,676,160	16383	16	63	250,069,680
256 GB	256,060,514,304	16383	16	63	500,118,192
512 GB	512,110,190,592	16383	16	63	1,000,215,216

^{*}Display of total bytes varies from file systems.

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 SAFD 25P-M is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Performance specifications

Performance Capacity	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	256 GB	512GB
Sustained Read (MB/s)	205	225	250	260	260	260
Sustained Write (MB/s)	50	50	100	150	220	180

Note:

- 1. Results may vary depending on host system configurations.
- 2. Sequential Read/Write: The read/write performances are measured by CrystalDiskMark under Windows XP operating system.

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

^{***}Notes: 1 GB = 1,000,000,000 bytes; 1 sector = 512 bytes.



1.6 Pin Assignments

Table 1-3 describes SAFD 25P-M signal segment, and Table1-4, its power segment.

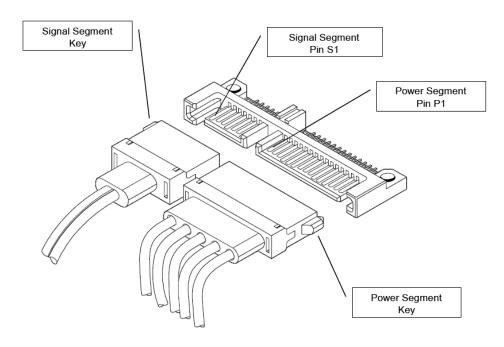


Table 1-3: Signal segment

Name	Туре	Description			
S1	GND				
S2	RxP	Coviel Data Bassiver			
S3	RxN	Serial Data Receiver			
S4	GND				
S5	TxN	Carial Data Transmittar			
S6	TxP	Serial Data Transmitter			
S7	GND				

Table 1-4: Power segment

Pin	Signal/Description
P1	Not used (3.3V)
P2	Not used (3.3V)
P3	Not used (3.3V)
P4	Ground
P5	Ground
P6	Ground
P7	5V Pre-Charge
P8	5V
P9	5V
P10	Ground
P11	Ground
P12	Ground
P13	Not used (12V Pre-Charge)
P14	Not used (12V)
P15	Not used (12V)



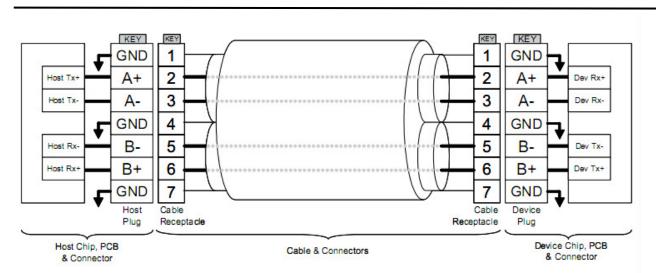


Figure 1-3 SATA Cable / Connector Connection Diagram

The connector on the left represents the Host with TX/RX differential pairs connected to a cable while 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 SAFD 25P-M.

Table 2-1: Command set (1 of 2)

Command	Code	FR ¹	SC ²	SN ³	CY ⁴	DH⁵	LBA ⁶
Check-Power-Mode	E5H	-	-	-	-	D ⁸	-
Execute-Drive-Diagnostic	90H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Flush-Cache	E7H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Identify-Drive	ECH	-	-	-	-	D	-
Idle	E3H	-	Υ	-	-	D	-
Idle-Immediate	E1H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Initialize-Drive-Parameters	91H	-	Υ	-	-	Υ	-
Read-DMA	C8H or C9H	-	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Read-Multiple	C4H	-	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Read-Sector(s)	20H or 21H	-	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Read-Verify-Sector(s)	40H or 41H	-	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Recalibrate	10H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Security-Disable-Password	F6H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Security-Erase-Prepare	F3H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Security-Erase-Unit	F4H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Security-Freeze-Lock	F5H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Security-Set-Password	F1H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Security-Unlock	F2H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Seek	7XH	-	-		Υ	Υ	
Set-Features	EFH	Y ⁷	-	-	-	D	-



Table 2-1: Command set (2 of 2)

Command	Code	FR ¹	SC ²	SN ³	CY ⁴	DH ⁵	LBA ⁶
Set-Multiple-Mode	C6H	-	Υ	-	-	D	-
Sleep	E6H	-	-	-	_	D	-
SMART	ВОН	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	D	
Standby	E2H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Standby-Immediate	E0H	-	-	-	-	D	-
Write-DMA	CAH	-	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Write-Multiple	C5H	-	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Write-Sector(s)	30H	-	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ

^{1.} FR - Features register

^{2.} SC - Sector Count register3. SN - Sector Number register

^{4.} CY - Cylinder registers5. DH - Drive/Head register

^{6.} LBA - Logical Block Address mode supported (see command descriptions for use)
7. Y - The register contains a valid parameter for this command.

^{8.} For the Drive/Head register:

Y means both the SAFD and Head parameters are used

D means only the SAFD parameter is valid and not the Head parameter



2.2 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 S.M.A.R.T. feature that complies with the ATA/ATAPI-7 specifications. Based on the SFF-8035i Rev. 2.0 specifications, S.M.A.R.T. 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 S.M.A.R.T. Utility running on the host, it analyzes and reports the disk status to the host before the device reaches in critical condition.



3. Flash Management

3.1 Error Correction/Detection

SAFD 25P-M implements hardware ECC scheme based on the BCH algorithm which can detect and correct up to 16 bits or 24 bits error in 1024 bytes.

3.2 Flash 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.

Note: The controller unit of this product model is designed with a DRAM as a write cache for improved performance and data efficiency. Though unlikely to happen in most cases, the data cached in the volatile DRAM might be potentially affected if a sudden power loss takes place before the cached data is flushed into non-volatile NAND flash memory.

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 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

SAFD 25P-M environmental specifications follow the US Military Standard MIL-STD-810F, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 SAFD 25P-M environmental specifications

Environment	Specification
T	0°C to 70°C (Operating – Standard); -40°C to 85°C (Operating – ET*)
Temperature	-40 °C to 100 °C (Non-operating)
Vibration**	Sine wave Frequency: 10-2000 Hz Acceleration : 15 G Direction : X, Y, Z axis
Shock**	Half sine wave Acceleration: 1,500 G Direction : $\pm X$, $\pm Y$, $\pm Z$ axis

^{*}Extended Temperature

Note: extended operating temperature specification is only available in 32, 64, 128, 256 and 512GB 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 SAFD 25P-M is more than 1,000,000 hours.

Notes about the MTBF:

The MTBF is predicated and calculated based on "Telcordia Technologies Special Report, SR-332, Issue 2" method.

4.3 Certification and Compliance

SAFD 25P-M drive complies with the following standards:

- CE EN55022/55024
- FCC 47CFR Part15 Class B
- RoHS
- MIL-STD-810F
- SATA II (SATA Rev. 2.5)
- Up to ATA/ATAPI-7 (including S.M.A.R.T.)

^{**}At non-operating conditions.



4.4 Endurance

Terabytes Written (TBW) is an endurance rating system that indicates the maximum number of terabytes written by the host to the drive. NAND flash has a limit on how many P/E cycles it can withstand before its data retention becomes unreliable. Thus, key factors, such as Write Amplifications and the number of P/E cycles, can influence the lifespan of the drive.

The TBW of the device are listed in the following table.

Capacity	TBW (TB)
16 GB	9.39
32 GB	18.78
64 GB	37.57
128 GB	75.15
256 GB	150.30
512 GB	300.60

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 SAFD 25P-M.

Table 5-1 SAFD 25P-M operating voltage

Parameter	Conditions
Supply voltage	5.0 V ±5% (4.75-5.25 V)

5.2 Power Consumption

Table 5-2 lists SAFD 25P-M power consumption.

Table 5-2 SAFD 25P-M power consumption (typical)

Performance Capacity	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	256 GB	512 GB
Active Mode (mA)	365	472	520	612	826	872
Idle Mode (mA)	180	194	198	203	203	203

Note: power consumption may vary depending on flash configurations or platforms. The results were tested at 5 V.



6. Physical Characteristics

6.1 Metal Housing

Figure 6-1 illustrates the overall dimensions of SAFD 25P-M w/Metal Housing, as listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 SAFD 25P-M w/Metal Housing dimensions

Dimension	Millimeters (mm)
Height	9.30 ± 0.20
Width	69.90 ± 0.15
Length	100.00 ± 0.15

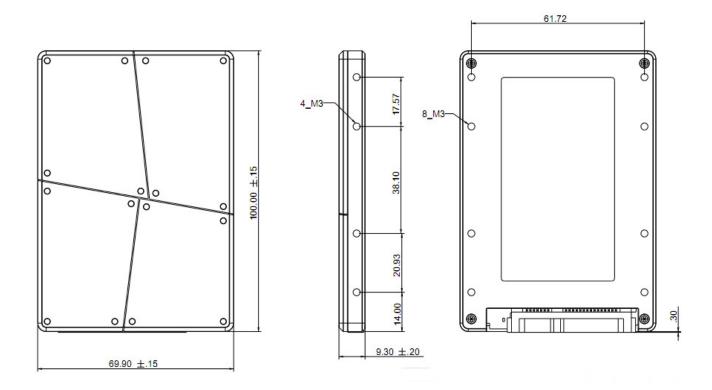
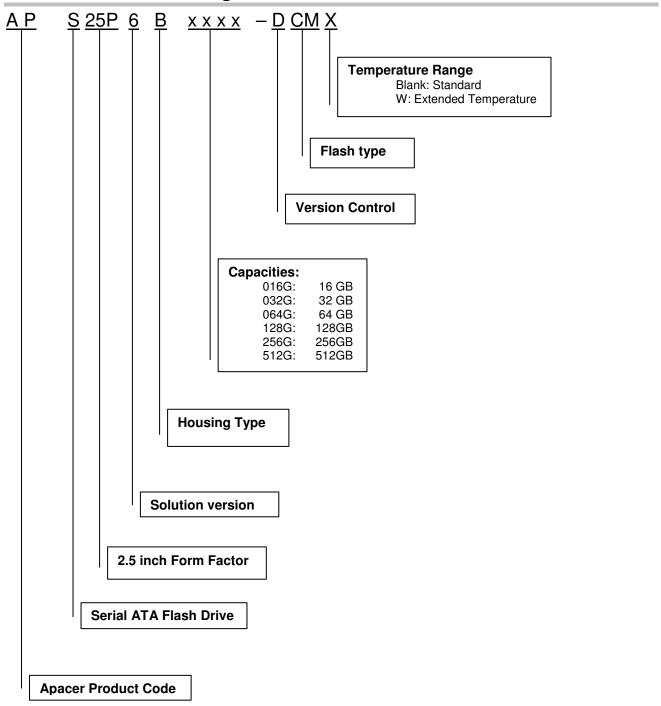


Figure 6-1 SAFD 25P-M w/Metal Housing physical dimensions



7. Product Ordering Information

7.1 Product Code Designations





7.2 Valid Combinations

Capacity	Standard	Extended Temperature
16 GB	APS25P6B016G-DCM	
32 GB	APS25P6B032G-DCM	APS25P6B032G-DCMW
64 GB	APS25P6B064G-DCM	APS25P6B064G-DCMW
128 GB	APS25P6B128G-DCM	APS25P6B128G-DCMW
256 GB	APS25P6B256G-DCM	APS25P6B256G-DCMW
512 GB	APS25P6B512G-DCM	APS25P6B512G-DCMW

Note: Please consult with Apacer sales representatives for availabilities.



Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Official release	08/16/2012
1.1	Updated Performance Specification and Power Consumption	06/09/2011
1.2	Updated Performance Specification and Power Consumption	06/27/2011
1.3	Added 512GB capacity	10/14/2011
1.4	Updated Performance & Power Consumptions	11/10/2011
1.5	Updated Product Ordering Information	11/30/2011
	Updated Temperature specifications	
	Added 16GB specifications	
1.6	Updated S.M.A.R.T Attribute IDs	03/20/2012
1.7	Added Endurance section	05/24/2012
	Revised Environmental specifications	
1.8	Updated Product Ordering Information due to firmware upgrade	11/09/2012
1.9	Extended operating temperature is available for 512GB	12/17/2012



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