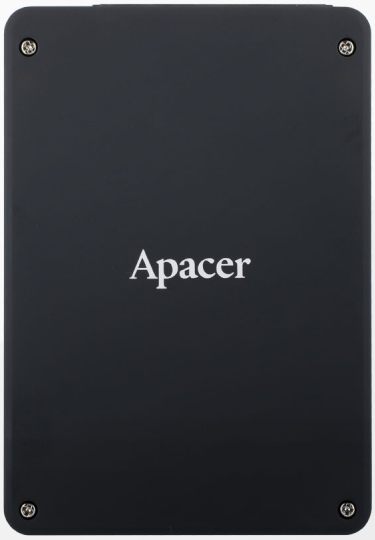
Apacer

RoHS Compliant

Serial ATA Flash Drive

SV24E-25 BiCS5 Product Specifications (Enterprise SSD Series)



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Apacer Technology Inc.
1F, No.32, Zhongcheng Rd., Tucheng Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C
Tel: +886-2-2267-8000 Fax: +886-2-2267-2261
www.apacer.com

Apacer

Specifications Overview:

- **Compliance with SATA Revision 3.2**
  - SATA 6 Gb/s interface
  - Backward compatible with SATA 1.5/3 Gb/s interfaces
  - ATA command set-4 (ACS-4)
- **Capacity**
  - 240, 480, 960, 1920 GB
- **Performance**[1]
  - Burst read/write: 600 MB/sec
  - Sequential R/W: Up to 560/510 MB/sec
  - Random R/W (4K): Up to 94K/80K IOPS
  - Sustained R/W: Up to 530/530 MB/sec
  - Sequential R/W latency: 49/38 µs
  - Random R/W latency: 66/43 µs
  - Random R/W QoS: 0.42/10 ms
- **DRAM Cache for Enhanced Random Performance**
- **Flash Management**
  - Low-Density Parity-Check (LDPC) Code
  - Global Wear Leveling
  - Flash bad-block management
  - Flash Translation Layer: Page Mapping
  - S.M.A.R.T.
  - ATA Secure Erase
  - Device Sleep
  - TRIM
  - Hyper Cache Technology
  - Over-provisioning
  - SMART Read Refresh™
- **Enterprise Features**
  - CorePower
  - AES 256-bit hardware encryption
  - Thermal Sensor
- **Temperature Range**
  - Operating: 0°C to 70°C
  - Storage: -55°C to 100°C
- **Supply Voltage**
  - 5V ± 10%
- **Power Consumption**[1]
  - Active mode: 2.96 W
  - Idle mode: 0.47 W
  - Inrush current: 1.944 A
- **SATA Power Management Modes**
- **NAND Flash Type:** 3D TLC (BiCS5)
- **Reliability**
  - MTBF: >3,000,000 hours
  - Warranty: 5 years
  - Data Retention: 10 years
  - Endurance
    - 240 GB: 1.32 DWPD
    - 480 GB: 1.35 DWPD
    - 960 GB: 1.32 DWPD
    - 1920 GB: 1.21 DWPD
- **Connector Type**
  - 7-pin SATA signal connector
  - 15-pin SATA power connector
- **Form Factor**
  - 2.5”
  - Dimensions: 100.00 x 69.85 x 6.90, unit: mm
  - Net weight: 70g ± 5%
- **RoHS Compliant**

Note:
1. Varies from capacities. The values for performances and power consumptions presented are typical and may vary depending on flash configurations or platform settings. The term idle refers to the standby state of the device.

Table of Contents

1. General Description

Apacer's SV24E-25 is a high performance and high endurance solid-state drive designed as the standard 2.5" form factor for enterprise applications. Utilizing 112-layer 3D TLC NAND Flash with the DDR4 for higher capacity up to 1920GB and providing more power efficiency, SV24E-25 delivers outstanding, stable performance up to 560 MB/s for sequential read and 510 MB/s for sequential write and ultra-low latency with optimized QoS. SV24E-25 also presents low power consumption compared with traditional hard drives, extended lifespan and all the advantages of NAND Flash management technologies to ensure data integrity and highest levels of reliability, making it the ideal solution for read-intensive, mixed-use server applications.

SV24E-25 features enterprise-class reliability features implemented on both hardware and firmware levels. On the hardware level, SV24E-25 is built with a powerful SATA controller that supports on-the-module ECC as well as LDPC (Low Density Parity Check) ECC engine to extend SSD endurance and increase data reliability. In addition, SV24E-25 supports CorePower technology which guarantees data integrity and stability of data transmission in the event of an unexpected power loss by implementing backup power supply with tantalum capacitors that allow sufficient time to move all cached data to NAND flash. On the firmware level, SV24E-25 is designed with built-in thermal sensor to monitor the temperature of the SSD via S.M.A.R.T health monitoring to prevent overheating.

In addition to data reliability, SV24E-25 also incorporates a variety of cutting-edge technologies featuring multiple approaches to data security and integrity. SV24E-25 provides exceptional performance by offloading computational tasks to a dedicated processor with AES 256-bit hardware encryption and with the hardware-based technology, SV24E-25 offers data security to safeguard the drive against unauthorized access at all times. To add an additional level of protection, SV24E-25 supports SMART Read Refresh, developed particularly for read-intensive applications, to avoid read disturb errors from occurring to ensure health status of all blocks of NAND flash.

SV24E-25 is an enterprise-class SSD designed for server applications that require consistent performance, low latency and continuous large file transfers for 24/7 uptime and reliability. With superior performance, instant responsiveness, advanced power loss protection technology and highest standard of reliability – whether in terms of data security, data integrity and data protection, SV24E-25 is an ideal solution for enterprise servers, data centers and cloud service providers.

2. Functional Block

Apacer SV24E-25 includes a single-chip controller designed with a DRAM and flash media. The controller integrates the flash management unit to support multi-channel, multi-bank flash arrays. Figure 2-1 shows the functional block diagram.

Note: The actual number of NAND flash used on Apacer SV24E-25 varies from capacities. The illustration is for reference only.

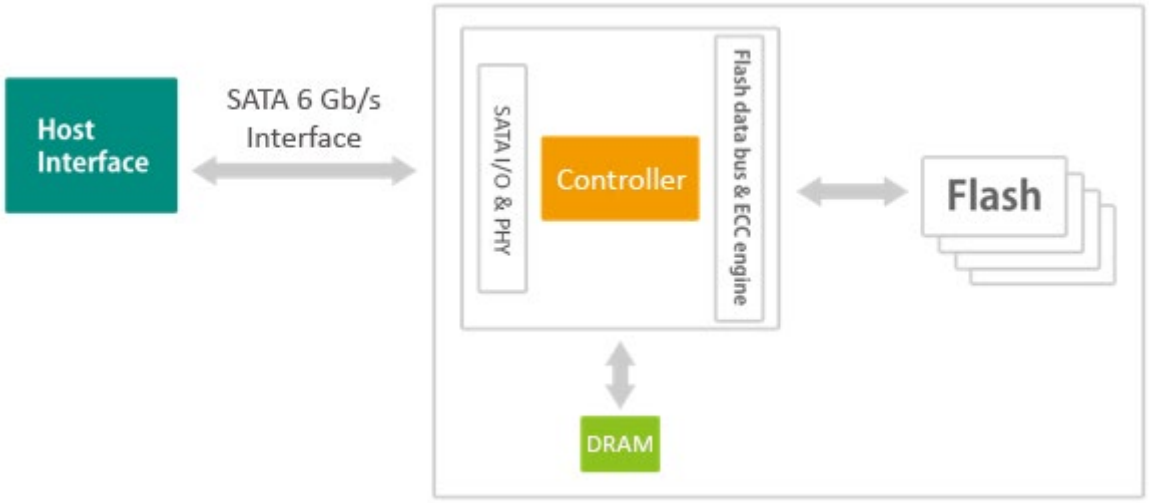

Figure 2-1 Functional Block Diagram

3. Pin Assignments

Table 3-1 describes the signal segment, and Table 3-2, power segment.

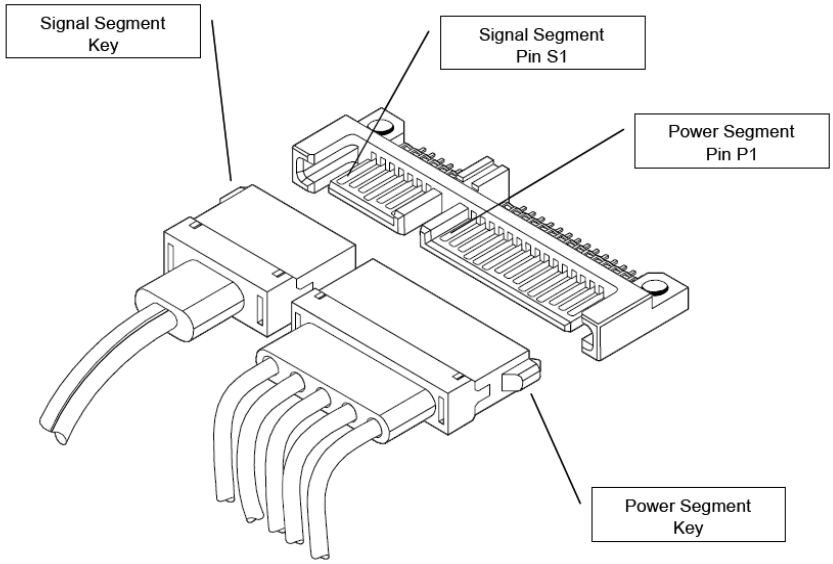

Figure 3-1 SATA Connectors

Table 3-1 Signal Segment

Pin	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 3-2 Power Segment

Pin	Signal/Description
P1	Unused (3.3V)
P2	Unused (3.3V)
P3	Device Sleep
P4	Reserved for Apacer use only[1]
P5	Ground
P6	Ground
P7	5V
P8	5V
P9	5V
P10	Ground
P11	Reserved for Apacer use only[1]
P12	Ground
P13	Unused (12V)
P14	Unused (12V)
P15	Unused (12V)

Note:
1. Reserved by Apacer, please do not connect to a host.

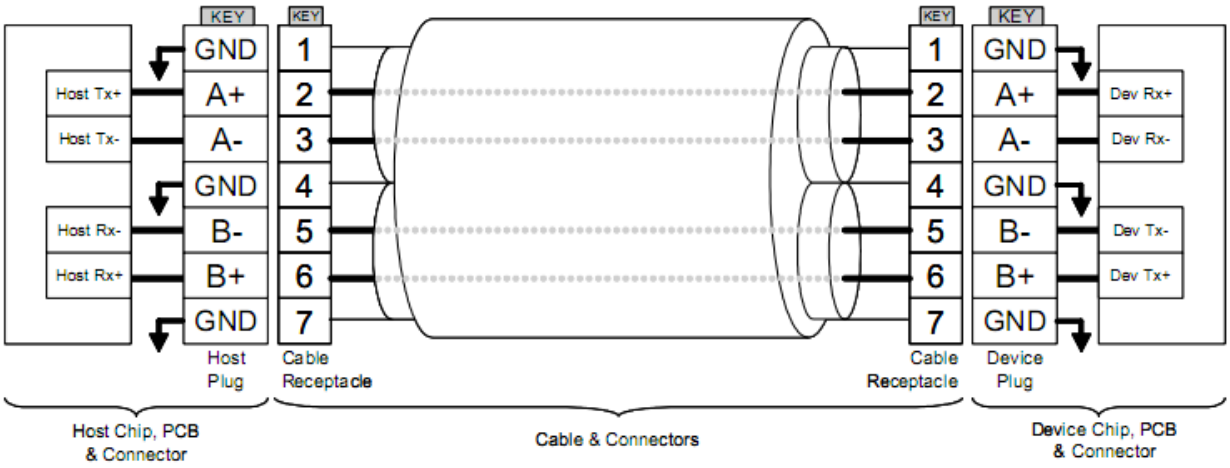

Figure 3-2 SATA Cable/Connector Connection Diagram

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.

4. Product Specifications

4.1 Capacity

Capacity specifications of SV24E-25 are available as shown in Table 4-1. It lists the specific capacity and the default numbers of heads, sectors and cylinders for each product line.

Table 4-1 Capacity Specifications

Capacity	Total bytes	Cylinders	Heads	Sectors	Total LBA
240 GB	240,057,409,536	16,383	16	63	468,862,128
480 GB	480,103,981,056	16,383	16	63	937,703,088
960 GB	960,197,124,096	16,383	16	63	1,875,385,008
1920 GB	1,920,383,410,176	16,383	16	63	3,750,748,848

Notes:
- Display of total bytes varies from operating systems.
- 1 GB = 1,000,000,000 bytes; 1 sector = 512 bytes.
- 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.

4.2 Performance

Performance of SV24E-25 is listed below in Table 4-2 and 4-3.

Table 4-2 Performance Specifications

Performance	Unit	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB	1920 GB
Sequential Read	MB/s	555	555	555,	560
Sequential Write		480	500	510	510
4KB Random Read	IOPS	60,000	94,000	94,000	94,000
4KB Random Write		54,000	79,000	80,000	79,000

Notes:
- Performance may differ from various flash configurations or host system setting.
- Sequential read/write is based on CrystalDiskMark 8.0.4 with file size 1,000MB.
- Random read/write is measured by using IOMeter with Queue Depth 32.

Table 4-3 Sustained Performance

Performance	Unit	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB	1920 GB
Sequential Read	MB/s	530	365	530	530
Sequential Write		220	530	480	475

Note: Sustained performance is measured by using the SNIA SSS (Solid State Storage) PTS (Performance Test Specification) with 128KB and 1024KB of data transfer size in Queue Depth 32 by 1 worker.

4.3 Latency

Table 4-4 Latency

Performance	Unit	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB	1920 GB
Sequential Read	µs	49	48	41	42
Sequential Write		38	27	25	24
Random Read		66	56	39	36
Random Write		43	29	24	24

Note: Latency is measured by using IOMeter and 4KB transfer size with Queue Depth 1 by 1 worker.

4.4 Quality of Service (QoS)

Table 4-5 Quality of Service (QoS)

Quality of Service (99.9%)	Unit	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB	1920 GB
Random Read	ms	0.11	0.20	0.42	0.18
Random Write		10	6	0.14	0.17

Notes:
- QoS is measured by using StorScore with Queue Depth 1 on 4KB random read and write.
- QoS is measured as the round-trip time taken for 99.9% of commands to host.

4.5 Environmental Specifications

Environmental specifications of SV24E-25 product are shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Environmental Specifications

Parameter	Type	Specifications
Temperature	Operating	0°C to 70°C
	Non-operating	-55°C to 100°C
Vibration	Operating	7.69 GRMS, 20~2000 Hz/random (compliant with MIL-STD-810G)
	Non-operating	4.02 GRMS, 15~2000 Hz/random (compliant with MIL-STD-810G)
Shock	Operating	Acceleration, 50(G)/11(ms)/half sine (compliant with MIL-STD-202G)
	Non-operating	Acceleration, 1500(G)/0.5(ms)/half sine (compliant with MIL-STD-883K)

Note: This Environmental Specification table indicates the conditions for testing the device. Real world usages may affect the results.

4.6 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in SV24E-25. The prediction result for SV24E-25 is more than 3,000,000 hours.

Note: The MTBF is predicated and calculated based on “Telcordia Technologies Special Report, SR-332, Issue 3” method.

4.7 Certification and Compliance

SV24E-25 complies with the following standards:

- CE
- UKCA
- FCC
- RoHS
- MIL-STD-810G

4.8 Endurance

The endurance of a storage device is predicted by Drive Writes Per Day 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.

Table 4-7 Endurance Specifications

Capacity	Drive Writes Per Day
240 GB	1.32
480 GB	1.35
960 GB	1.32
1920 GB	1.21

Notes:
- This estimation complies with JEDEC JESD-219, Enterprise endurance workload of random data with payload size distribution.
- Flash vendor guaranteed 3D NAND TLC P/E cycle: 3K
- WAF may vary from capacity, flash configurations and writing behavior on each platform.
- 1 Terabyte = 1,024 GB
- DWPD (Drive Write Per Day) is calculated based on the number of times that user overwrites the entire capacity of an SSD per day of its lifetime during the warranty period. (3D NAND TLC warranty: 5 years)

4.9 Data Retention

Table 4-8 Data Retention

NAND Flash P/E Cycle	Value
100	10 years
3,000	1 year

Note: Data retention was evaluated at the temperature of 40°C.

5. Flash Management

5.1 Error Correction/Detection

SV24E-25 implements a hardware ECC scheme, based on the Low Density Parity Check (LDPC). LDPC is a class of linear block error correcting code which has apparent coding gain over BCH code because LDPC code includes both hard decoding and soft decoding algorithms. With the error rate decreasing, LDPC can extend SSD endurance and increase data reliability while reading raw data inside a flash chip.

5.2 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. Since bad blocks are inevitable, the solution is to keep them in control. Apacer flash devices are programmed with ECC, page 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.

5.3 Global 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. Global wear leveling is an important mechanism that levels out the wearing of all blocks so that the wearing-down of all blocks can be almost evenly distributed. This will increase the lifespan of SSDs.

5.4 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.

5.5 TRIM

TRIM is a SATA command that helps improve the read/write performance and efficiency of solid-state drives (SSD). The command enables the host operating system to inform SSD controller which blocks contain invalid data, mostly because of the erase commands from host. The invalid will be discarded permanently and the SSD will retain more space for itself.

5.6 Flash Translation Layer – Page Mapping

Page mapping is an advanced flash management technology whose essence lies in the ability to gather data, distribute the data into flash pages automatically, and then schedule the data to be evenly written. Page-level mapping uses one page as the unit of mapping. The most important characteristic is that each logical page can be mapped to any physical page on the flash memory device. This mapping algorithm allows different sizes of data to be written to a block as if the data is written to a data pool and it does not need to take extra operations to process a write command. Thus, page mapping is adopted to increase random access speed and improve SSD lifespan, reduce block erase frequency, and achieve optimized performance and lifespan.

5.7 Device Sleep (DevSleep or DEVSLP) Mode

Device Sleep is a feature that allows SATA devices to enter a low power mode by designating a particular pin as DEVSLP signal with an aim to reducing power consumption.

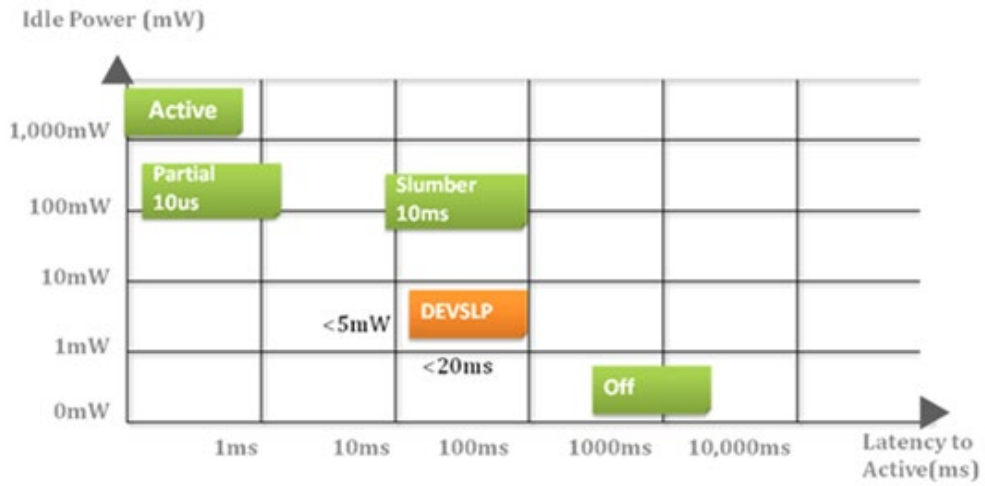

Figure 5-1 Device Sleep

5.8 Hyper Cache Technology

Apacer proprietary Hyper Cache technology uses a portion of the available capacity as SLC (1bit-per-cell) NAND flash memory, called Hyper cache mode. When data is written to SSD, the firmware will direct the data to Hyper Cache mode, providing excellent performance to handle various scenarios in industrial use.

5.9 Over-provisioning

Over-provisioning (OP) is a certain portion of the SSD capacity exclusively for increasing Garbage Collection (GC) efficiency, especially when the SSD is filled to full capacity or performs a heavy mixed-random workload. OP has the advantages of providing extended life expectancy, reliable data integrity, and high sustained write performance.

5.10 SATA Power Management

By complying with SATA 6 Gb/s specifications, the SSD supports the following SATA power saving modes:

- ACTIVE: PHY ready, full power, TX & RX operational
- PARTIAL: Reduces power, resumes in under 10 µs (microseconds)
- SLUMBER: Reduces power, resumes in under 10 ms (milliseconds)
- HIPM: Host-Initiated Power Management
- DIPM: Device-Initiated Power Management
- AUTO-SLUMBER: Automatic transition from partial to slumber.
- Device Sleep (DevSleep or DEVSLP): PHY powered down; power consumption ≦ 5 mW; host assertion time ≦ 10 ms; exit timeout from this state ≦ 20 ms (unless specified otherwise in SATA Identify Device Log).

Note: The behaviors of power management features would depend on host/device settings.

5.11 SMART Read Refresh™

Apacer's SMART Read Refresh plays a proactive role in avoiding read disturb errors from occurring to ensure health status of all blocks of NAND flash. Developed for read-intensive applications in particular, SMART Read Refresh is employed to make sure that during read operations, when the read operation threshold is reached, the data is refreshed by re-writing it to a different block for subsequent use.

6. Enterprise Features

6.1 CorePower

If the voltage supply is cut, for instance, accidental power off or sudden blackout, the data would be shortly lost. To protect SSD data integrity from this disastrous scenario, Apacer has developed the hardware-based technology named Apacer CorePower. The CorePower equips SSDs with electrolytic capacitors that can deliver urgent power current so that the flash controller can take this extended moment to flush cached data and essential metadata into NAND Flash blocks.

In addition to electrolytic capacitors which guarantee SSD data integrity, an inbuilt IC detector also serves the same purpose as well as ensures the stability of data transmission. The detector is designed to take proactive measures for the aforementioned disastrous scenario. When supply voltage drops below a minimum threshold, the detector will send out signals to the flash controller notifying it to stop operating to prevent poor performance or erratic operation. In the meanwhile, signals will also be sent to DRAM to have cached data flushed into NAND Flash blocks so as to avoid data loss, similar to the function performed by electrolytic capacitors.

SV24E-25 is equipped with Tantalum Capacitors which have lower power leakage, higher operating temperature and higher volume-efficiency (high capacitance in small volume) than many other types of capacitors. The compact size and the high reliability are ideal for embedded computing systems.

6.2 Advanced Encryption Standard

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is a specification for the encryption of electronic data. AES has been adopted by the U.S. government since 2001 to protect classified information and is now widely implemented in embedded computing applications. The AES algorithm used in software and hardware is symmetric so that encrypting/decrypting requires the same encryption key. Without the key, the encrypted data is inaccessible to ensure information security.

Notably in flash memory applications, AES 256-bit hardware encryption is the mainstream to protect sensitive or confidential data. The hardware encryption provides better performance, reliability, and security than software encryption. It uses a dedicated processor, which is built inside the controller, to process the encryption and decryption. This enormously shortens the processing time and makes it efficient.

6.3 Thermal Sensor

Apacer Thermal Sensor is a digital temperature sensor with serial interface. By using a designated pin for transmission, storage device owners are able to read temperature data.

7. Software Interface

7.1 Command Set

This section defines the software requirements and the format of the commands the host sends to SV24E-25. Commands are issued to SV24E-25 by loading the required registers in the command block with the supplied parameters, and then writing the command code to the Command register.

Table 7-1 Command Set

Code	Command	Code	Command
E5h	CHECK POWER MODE	F4h	SECURITY ERASE UNIT
06h	DATA SET MANAGEMENT	F5h	SECURITY FREEZE LOCK
92h	DOWNLOAD MICROCODE	F1h	SECURITY SET PASSWORD
90h	EXECUTE DEVICE DIAGNOSTIC	F2h	SECURITY UNLOCK
E7h	FLUSH CACHE	70h	SEEK
EAh	FLUSH CACHE EXT	EFh	SET FEATURES
ECh	IDENTIFY DEVICE	C6h	SET MULTIPLE MODE
E3h	IDLE	E6h	SLEEP
E1h	IDLE IMMEDIATE	B0h	SMART
91h	INITIALIZE DEVICE PARAMETERS	E2h	STANDBY
E4h	READ BUFFER	E0h	STANDBY IMMEDIATE
C8h	READ DMA	E8h	WRITE BUFFER
25h	READ DMA EXT	CAh	WRITE DMA
60h	READ FPDMA QUEUED	35h	WRITE DMA EXT
C4h	READ MULTIPLE	3Dh	WRITE DMA FUA EXT
29h	READ MULTIPLE EXT	61h	WRITE FPDMA QUEUED
2Fh	READ LOG EXT	3Fh	WRITE LOG EXT
47h	READ LOG DMA EXT	57h	WRITE LOG DMA EXT
20h	READ SECTOR	C5h	WRITE MULTIPLE
24h	READ SECTOR EXT	39h	WRITE MULTIPLE EXT
40h	READ VERIFY SECTORS	CEh	WRITE MULTIPLE FUA EXT
42h	READ VERIFY SECTORS EXT	30h	WRITE SECTOR
10h	RECALIBRATE	34h	WRITE SECTOR EXT
F6h	SECURITY DISABLE PASSWORD	45h	WRITE UNCORRECTABLE EXT
F3h	SECURITY ERASE PREPARE		

7.2 S.M.A.R.T.

SMART, an acronym for Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology, is an open standard that allows a hard disk drive to automatically detect its health and report potential failures. When a failure is recorded by SMART, users can choose to replace the drive to prevent unexpected outage or data loss. Moreover, SMART can inform users of impending failures while there is still time to perform proactive actions, such as copy data to another device.

Table 7-2 SMART Subcommand Set

Code	SMART Subcommand
D0h	READ DATA
D1h	READ ATTRIBUTE THRESHOLDS
D2h	ENABLE/DISABLE ATTRIBUTE AUTOSAVE
D4h	EXECUTE OFF-LINE IMMEDIATE
D5h	SMART READ LOG
D6h	SMART WRITE LOG
D8h	ENABLE OPERATIONS
D9h	DISABLE OPERATIONS
DAh	RETURN STATUS

Table 7-3 General SMART Attribute Structure

Byte	Description
0	ID (Hex)
1 – 2	Status Flag
3	Value
4	Worst
5*-11	Raw Data

*Byte 5: LSB

Table 7-4 SMART Attribute ID List

ID (Hex)	Attribute Name
9 (0x09)	Power-on Hours
12 (0x0C)	Power Cycle Count
163 (0xA3)	Maximum Erase Count
164 (0xA4)	Average Erase Count
166 (0xA6)	Total Later Bad Block Count
167 (0xA7)	SSD Protect Mode (Vendor Specific)
168 (0xA8)	SATA PHY Error Count
171 (0xAB)	Program Fail Count
172 (0xAC)	Erase Fail Count
175 (0xAF)	Bad Cluster Table Count
192 (0xC0)	Unexpected Power Loss Count
194 (0xC2)	Temperature
231 (0xE7)	Lifetime Left
241 (0xF1)	Total Sectors of Write

8. Electrical Specifications

8.1 Operating Voltage

Table 8-1 lists the supply voltage for SV24E-25.

Table 8-1 Operating Range

Item	Range
Supply Voltage	5V ± 10%

8.2 Power Consumption

Table 8-2 lists the power consumption for SV24E-25.

Table 8-2 Power Consumption

Mode	Unit	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB	1920 GB
Read	W	1.99	2.15	2.43	2.42
Write		1.96	2.51	2.96	2.75
Idle		0.42	0.42	0.46	0.47

Notes:
- All values are typical and may vary depending on flash configurations or host system settings.
- Power consumption is measured using CrystalDiskMark 8.0.4.

8.3 Inrush Current

Table 8-3 Inrush Current

Inrush Current	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB	1920 GB
5V	< 1.944A			

Note: The measurement result of inrush current is based on 1920GB.

9. Mechanical Specifications

Table 9-1 Physical Information

Parameter	Unit	240GB	480GB	960GB	1920GB
Length	mm	100 ± 0.20			
Width		69.85 ± 0.20			
Height		6.90 + 0.10/-0.40			
Weight	g ± 5%	63.16	64.66	69.63	70

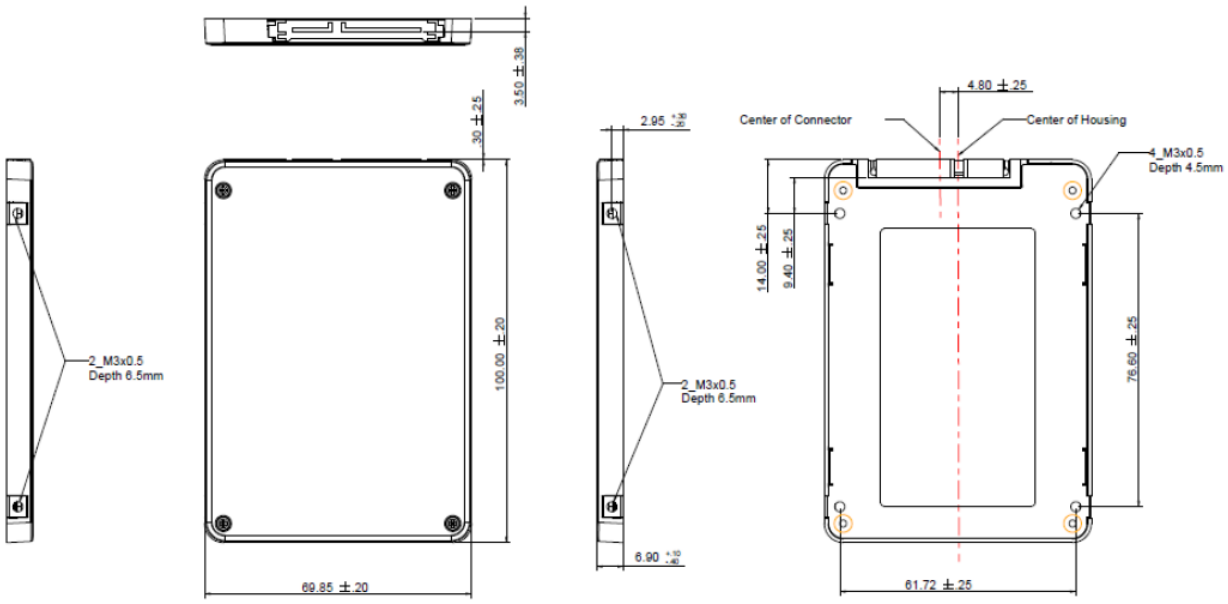

Figure 9-1 Physical Dimensions

10. Product Ordering Information

10.1 Product Code Designations

Apacer's SV24E-25 SSD is available in different configurations and densities. See the chart below for a comprehensive list of options for the SV24E-25 series devices.

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A	1	2	.	P	2	5	X	G	C	.	0	0	3	6	4

Code 1-3 (Product Line & Form Factor)	SATA 2.5" SSD
Code 5-6 (Model/Solution)	SV24E-25
Code 7-8 (Product Capacity)	5J: 240GB 5K: 480GB 5L: 960GB 5M: 1920GB
Code 9 (Flash Type & Product Temp)	3D TLC standard temperature
Code 10 (Product Spec)	2.5" 7mm plastic housing
Code 12-14 (Version Number)	Random numbers generated by system
Code 15-16 (Firmware Version)	Thermal Sensor DEVSLP OP

10.2 Valid Combinations

The following table lists the available models of the SV24E-25 series which are in mass production or will be in mass production. Consult your Apacer sales representative to confirm availability of valid combinations and to determine availability of new combinations.

Capacity	Valid Combination
240GB	A12.P25JGC.00364
480GB	A12.P25KGC.00364
960GB	A12.P25LGC.00364
1920GB	A12.P25MGC.00364

Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Initial release	4/26/2023
1.1	Removed DataRAID support	4/28/2023

Global Presence

Taiwan (Headquarters)
Apacer Technology Inc.
1F., No.32, Zhongcheng Rd., Tucheng Dist.,
New Taipei City 236, Taiwan R.O.C.
Tel: 886-2-2267-8000
Fax: 886-2-2267-2261
amtsales@apacer.com

U.S.A.
Apacer Memory America, Inc.
46732 Lakeview Blvd., Fremont, CA 94538
Tel: 1-408-518-8699
Fax: 1-510-249-9551
sa@apacerus.com

Japan
Apacer Technology Corp.
6F, Daiyontamachi Bldg., 2-17-12, Shibaura, Minato-Ku,
Tokyo, 108-0023, 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: 31-40-290-0686
sales@apacer.nl

China
Apacer Electronic (Shanghai) Co., Ltd
Room D, 22/FL, No.2, Lane 600, JieyunPlaza,
Tianshan RD, Shanghai, 200051, China
Tel: 86-21-6228-9939
Fax: 86-21-6228-9936
sales@apacer.com.cn

India
Apacer Technologies Pvt Ltd,
1874, South End C Cross, 9th Block Jayanagar,
Bangalore-560069, India
Tel: 91-80-4152-9061/62
Fax: 91-80-4170-0215
sales_india@apacer.com