

**RoHS Compliant**  
**Serial ATA Flash Drive**  
SM210-25M Product Specifications

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**Version 1.2**



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## Specifications Overview:

- **Compliance with SATA Revision 3.1**
  - SATA 6.0 Gbps interface
  - Backward compatible with SATA 1.5 and 3.0 Gbps interfaces
  - ATA-8 command set
- **Capacity**
  - 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256 GB
- **Performance\***
  - Burst read/write: 600 MB/sec
  - Sequential read: Up to 540 MB/sec
  - Sequential write: Up to 350 MB/sec
  - Random read (4K): Up to 83,000 IOPS
  - Random write (4K): Up to 79,000 IOPS
- **Flash Management**
  - Built-in hardware ECC
  - Global Wear Leveling
  - Flash bad-block management
  - Flash Translation Layer: Page Mapping
  - S.M.A.R.T.
  - Power Failure Management
  - Device Sleep (optional)
  - ATA Secure Erase
  - TRIM
- **Endurance (in Terabytes Written: TBW)**
  - 8 GB: 13 TBW
  - 16 GB: 22 TBW
  - 32 GB: 66 TBW
  - 64 GB: 140 TBW
  - 128 GB: 297 TBW
  - 256 GB: 604 TBW
- **Temperature Range**
  - Operating:
    - Standard: 0°C to 70°C
    - Wide: -40°C to 85°C
  - Storage: -40°C to 100°C
- **Supply Voltage**
  - 5.0 V ± 5%
- **Power Consumption\***
  - Active mode: 500 mA
  - Idle mode: 75 mA
- **Connector Type**
  - 7-pin SATA signal connector
  - 15-pin SATA power connector
- **NAND Flash Type:** MLC
- **MTBF:** >1,000,000 hours
- **Form Factor**
  - Half-size of SATA 2.5"
  - Dimensions: 70.00 x 48.66 x 9.25, unit: mm
  - Net Weight: 44.83 g
- **Shock & Vibration\*\***
  - Shock: 1,500 G
  - Vibration: 50 G
- **DRAM Cache for Enhanced Random Performance**
- **SATA Power Management**
- **RoHS Compliant**

\*Varies from capacities. The values for performances and power consumptions presented are typical and may vary depending on flash configurations or platform settings.

\*\*Non-operating

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# 1. General Descriptions

## 1.1 Introduction

Apacer's SM210-25M is a well-balanced solid-state disk (SSD) drive with standard form factor and great performance. Designed in SATA 6.0 Gbps interface, the SSD is able to deliver exceptional read/write speed, making it the ideal companion for heavy-loading industrial or server operations.

For data efficiency, the internal controlling unit of the SSD is engineered with DRAM for enhanced random performance. In regard of reliability, the drive comes with various implementations including powerful hardware ECC engine, power saving modes, wear leveling, flash block management, S.M.A.R.T., TRIM, and power failure management.

## 1.2 Capacity

Capacity specifications of SM210-25M are available as shown in Table 1-1. It lists the specific capacity and the default numbers of heads, sectors and cylinders for each product line.

**Table 1-1** Capacity Specifications

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	128,035,676,160	16,383	16	63	250,069,680
256 GB	256,060,514,304	16,383	16	63	500,118,192

\*Display of total bytes varies from file systems, which means not all of the bytes can be used for storage.

\*\*Notes: 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.

## 1.3 Performance

Performance of SM210-25M is listed below in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2** Performance Specifications

Performance	Capacity	8 GB	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	256 GB
	<b>Sequential Read* (MB/s)</b>		120	225	400	375	540
<b>Sequential Write* (MB/s)</b>		25	50	100	90	180	350
<b>Random Read IOPS** (4K)</b>		15,000	26,000	48,000	45,000	77,000	83,000
<b>Random Write IOPS** (4K)</b>		3000	10,000	24,000	22,000	43,000	79,000

Note:

Results may differ from various flash configurations or host system setting.

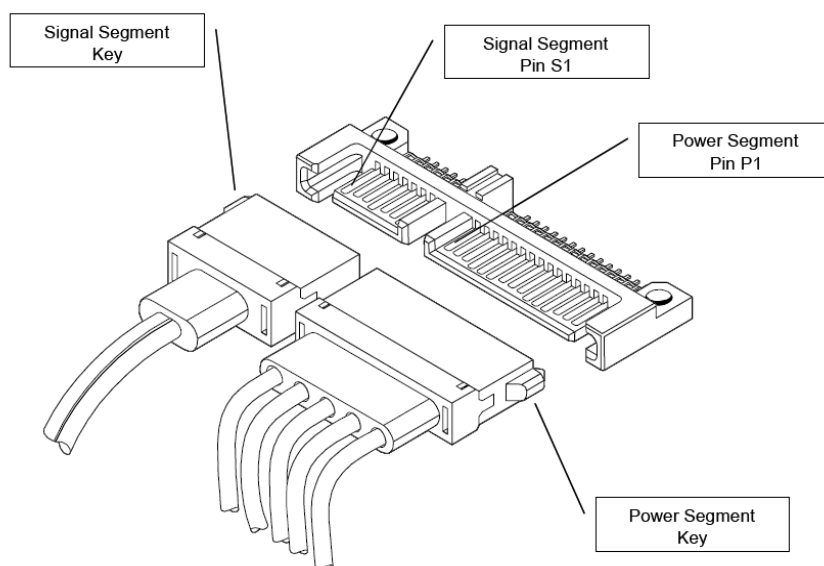
\*Sequential performance is based on CrystalDiskMark 5.2.1 with file size 1,000MB.

\*\*Random performance measured using IOMeter with Queue Depth 32.

## 1.4 Pin Assignments

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

**Figure 1-1** SATA Connectors



**Table 1-3** 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 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	DAS
P12	Ground
P13	Unused (12V)
P14	Unused (12V)
P15	Unused (12V)



**Figure 1-2** 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.

## 2. Software Interface

### 2.1 Command Set

Table 2-1 summarizes the ATA commands supported by SM210-25M.

**Table 2-1** Command Set

Code	Command	Code	Command
E5h	Check Power Mode	F6h	Security Disable Password
90h	Execute Diagnostics	F3h	Security Erase Prepare
E7h	Flush Cache	F4h	Security Erase Unit
ECh	Identify Device	F5h	Security Freeze Lock
E3h	Idle	F1h	Security Set Password
E1h	Idle Immediate	F2h	Security Unlock
91h	Initialize Device Parameters	7Xh	Seek
C8h	Read DMA	EFh	Set Features
25h	Read DMA EXT	C6h	Set Multiple Mode
60h	Read FPDMA Queued	E6h	Sleep
47h	Read Log DMA EXT	B0h	S.M.A.R.T.
2Fh	Read Log EXT	E2h	Standby
C4h	Read Multiple	E0h	Standby Immediate
20 or 21h	Read Sector(s)	CAh	Write DMA
40 or 41h	Read Verify Sector(s)	35h	Write DMA EXT
10h	Recalibrate	61h	Write FPDMA Queued
57h	Write Log DMA EXT	3Fh	Write Log EXT
C5h	Write Multiple	30h or 31h	Write Sector(s)

### 2.2 S.M.A.R.T.

S.M.A.R.T. is an abbreviation for Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology, a self-monitoring system that provides indicators of drive health as well as potential disk problems. It serves as a warning for users from unscheduled downtime by monitoring and displaying critical drive information. Ideally, this should allow taking proactive actions to prevent drive failure and make use of S.M.A.R.T. information for future product development reference.

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 specifications. S.M.A.R.T. Attribute IDs shall include initial bad block count, total later bad block count, maximum erase count, average erase count, power on hours 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.

Note: Attribute IDs may vary from product models due to various solution design and supporting capabilities.

Apacer memory products come with S.M.A.R.T. commands and subcommands for users to obtain information of drive status and to predict potential drive failures. Users can take advantage of the following commands/subcommands to monitor the health of the drive.

Code	SMART Subcommand
D0h	READ DATA
D1h	READ ATTRIBUTE THRESHOLDS
D2h	Enable/Disable Attribute Autosave
D4h	Execute Off-line Immediate
D5h	Read Log (optional)
D6h	Write Log (optional)
D8h	Enable Operations
D9h	Disable operations
DAh	Return Status

### General SMART attribute structure

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

\*Byte 5: LSB

### SMART attribute ID list

ID (Hex)	Attribute Name
9 (0x09)	Power-on hours
12 (0x0C)	Power cycle count
163 (0xA3)	Max. erase count
164 (0xA4)	Avg. erase count
166 (0xA6)	Total later bad block count
167 (0xA7)	SSD Protect Mode (vendor specific)
168 (0xA8)	SATA PHY Error Count
175 (0xAF)	Bad Cluster Table Count
192 (0xC0)	Unexpected Power Loss Count
194 (0xC2)	Temperature
241 (0xF1)	Total sectors of write

## 3. Flash Management

### 3.1 Error Correction/Detection

SM210-25M implements a hardware ECC scheme, based on the BCH algorithm. It can detect and correct up to 72 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, 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.

### 3.3 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.

### 3.4 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.

### 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 Power Failure Management

Power Failure Management plays a crucial role when power supply becomes unstable. Power disruption may occur when users are storing data into the SSD, leading to instability in the drive. However, with Power Failure Management, a firmware protection mechanism will be activated to scan pages and blocks once power is resumed. Valid data will be transferred to new blocks for merging and the mapping table will be rebuilt. Therefore, data reliability can be reinforced, preventing damage to data stored in the NAND Flash.

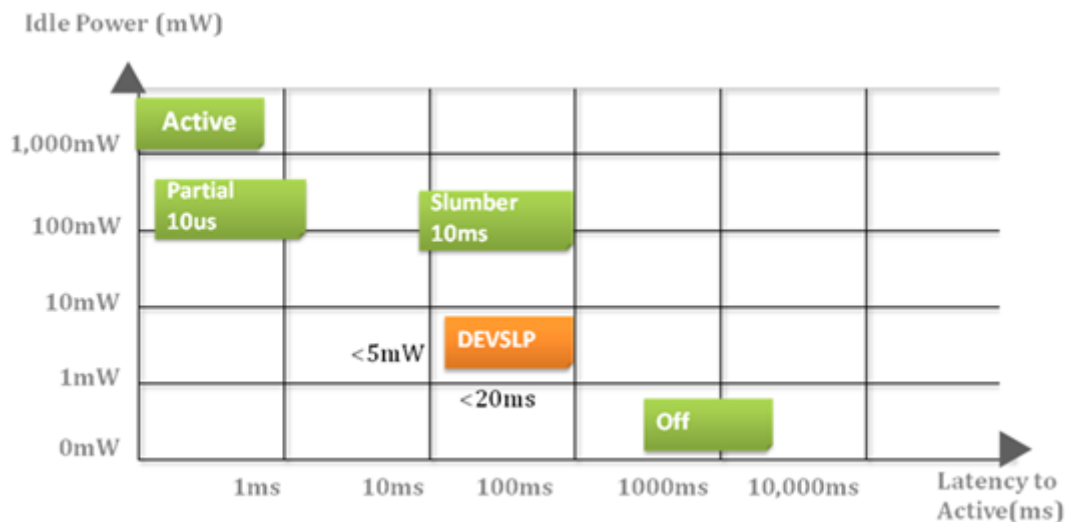
Note: The controller unit of this product model is designed with a DRAM as a write cache for improved performance and data efficiency. Though unlikely to happen in most cases, the data cached in the volatile DRAM might be potentially affected if a sudden power loss takes place before the cached data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

### 3.7 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.

### 3.8 DEVSLP (DevSleep or DEVSLP) Mode (optional)

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.



### 3.9 SATA Power Management

By complying with SATA 6.0 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  $\mu$ s (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  $\leq$  5 mW; host assertion time  $\leq$  10 ms; exit timeout from this state  $\leq$  20 ms (unless specified otherwise in SATA Identify Device Log).

Note:

1. The behaviors of power management features would depend on host/device settings.
2. Device Sleep mode is optional depending on product ordering selections.

## 4. Reliability Specifications

### 4.1 Environmental

Environmental specifications of SM210-25M product are shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1** Environmental Specifications

Environment	Specifications
Temperature	0°C to 70°C (Standard); -40°C to 85°C (Wide)
	-40°C to 100°C (Non-operation)
Vibration	Operation: 7.69(Grms), 20~2000(Hz)/random (compliant with MIL-STD-810G) Non-operation: 4.02(Grms), 15~2000(Hz)/random (compliant with MIL-STD-810G)
Shock	Operation: Acceleration, 50(G)/11(ms)/half sine Non-operation: Acceleration, 1,500(G)/0.5(ms)/half sine (compliant with MIL-STD-883K)

### 4.2 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in SM210-25M. The prediction result for SM210-25M is more than 1,000,000 hours.

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

### 4.3 Certification and Compliance

SM210-25M complies with the following standards:

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

## 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.

**Table 4-2** Endurance Specifications

Capacity	TeraBytes Written
8 GB	13
16 GB	22
32 GB	66
64 GB	140
128 GB	297
256 GB	604

Note:

- This estimation complies with JEDEC JESD-219, enterprise endurance workload of random data with payload size distribution.
- Flash vendor guaranteed MLC P/E cycle: 3K
- WAF may vary from capacity, flash configurations and writing behavior on each platform.
- 1 Terabyte = 1,024GB

## 5. Electrical Specifications

### 5.1 Operating Voltage

Table 5-1 lists the supply voltage for SM210-25M.

**Table 5-1** Operating Range

Item	Range
Supply Voltage	5V $\pm$ 5% (4.75-5.25V)

### 5.2 Power Consumption

Table 5-2 lists the power consumption for SM210-25M.

**Table 5-2** Power Consumption

Mode \ Capacity	8 GB	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	256 GB
<b>Active (mA)</b>	145	175	210	210	310	500
<b>Idle (mA)</b>	75	75	70	75	70	75

Note:

\*All values are typical and may vary depending on flash configurations or host system settings.

\*\*Active power is an average power measurement performed using CrystalDiskMark with 128KB sequential read/write transfers.

## 6. Physical Characteristics

### 6.1 Dimensions

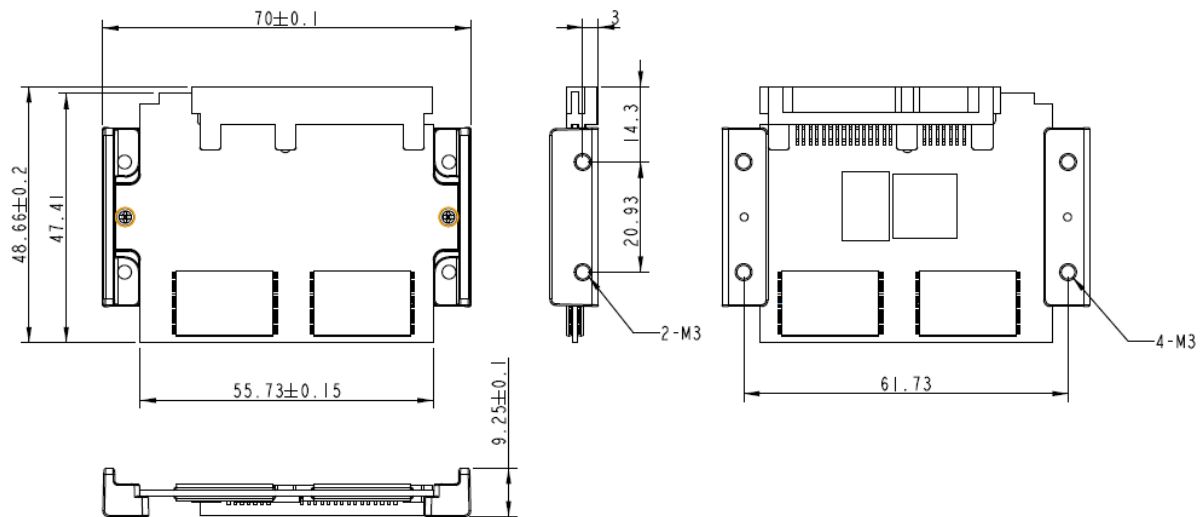


Figure 6-1 Physical Dimensions

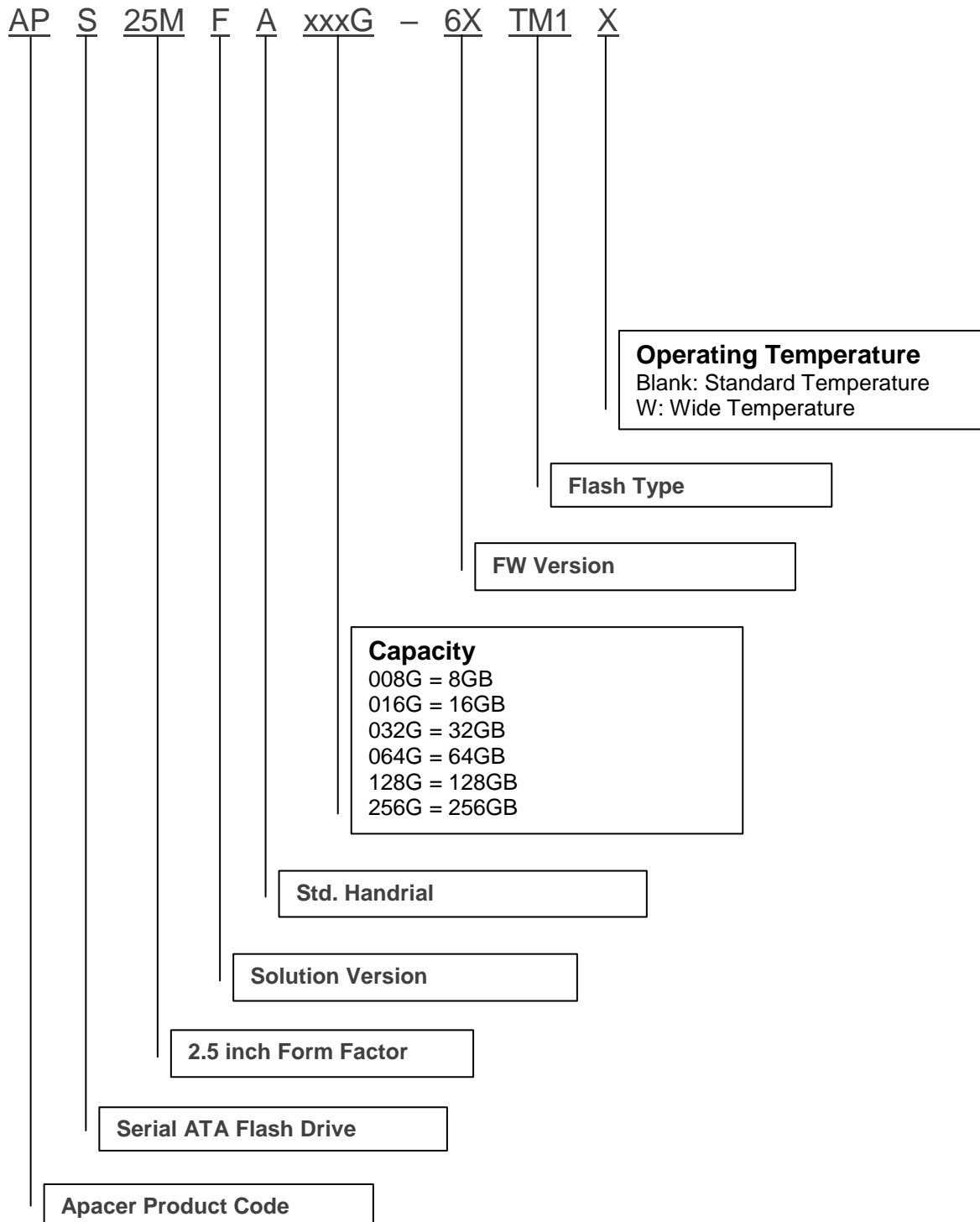
### 6.2 Net Weight

Table 6-1 Net Weight

Capacity	Net Weight (g)
8GB	44.20
16GB	44.33
32GB	44.33
64GB	44.57
128GB	44.83
256GB	44.83

## 7. Product Ordering Information

### 7.1 Product Code Designations



## 7.2 Valid Combinations

### 7.2.1 Standard Temperature

Capacity	No DEVSLP	DEVSLP
8GB	APS25MFA008G-6ATM1	APS25MFA008G-6BTM1
16GB	APS25MFA016G-6ATM1	APS25MFA016G-6BTM1
32GB	APS25MFA032G-6ATM1	APS25MFA032G-6BTM1
64GB	APS25MFA064G-6ATM1	APS25MFA064G-6BTM1
128GB	APS25MFA128G-6ATM1	APS25MFA128G-6BTM1
256GB	APS25MFA256G-6ATM1	APS25MFA256G-6BTM1

### 7.2.2 Wide Temperature

Capacity	No DEVSLP	DEVSLP
8GB	APS25MFA008G-6ATM1W	APS25MFA008G-6BTM1W
16GB	APS25MFA016G-6ATM1W	APS25MFA016G-6BTM1W
32GB	APS25MFA032G-6ATM1W	APS25MFA032G-6BTM1W
64GB	APS25MFA064G-6ATM1W	APS25MFA064G-6BTM1W
128GB	APS25MFA128G-6ATM1W	APS25MFA128G-6BTM1W
256GB	APS25MFA256G-6ATM1W	APS25MFA256G-6BTM1W

**Note:** Valid combinations are those products 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.

## Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Official release	10/9/2018
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Renamed extended temperature to wide temperature</li><li>- Added 3.8 DEVSLP (DevSleep or DEVSLP) Mode section</li><li>- Updated shock and vibration specs for Table 4-1 Environmental Specifications</li></ul>	7/15/2019
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Updated idle power consumption at 5.2 Power Consumption</li><li>- Updated 7. Product Ordering Information due to FW change</li></ul>	11/19/2019

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