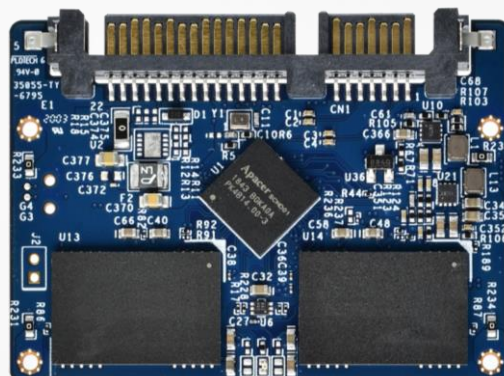


## RoHS Recast Compliant Serial ATA Flash Drive

### ST250-297 Product Specifications



February 24, 2022

Version 1.3



**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](http://www.apacer.com)

## Specifications Overview:

- **Compliance with SATA Revision**
  - Serial ATA Revision 3.2
  - SATA 6 Gb/s
  - ATA-8 command set
  - Backward compatible with SATA 1.5 and 3 Gb/s interfaces
- **Capacity**
  - 256, 512 GB
  - 1, 2 TB
- **Performance<sup>1</sup>**
  - Burst read/write: 600 MB/sec
  - Sequential read: Up to 560 MB/sec
  - Sequential write: Up to 510 MB/sec
  - Random read (4K): Up to 50,000 IOPS
  - Random write (4K): Up to 71,000 IOPS
- **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.
  - DataDefender™
  - Device Sleep
  - ATA Secure Erase
  - TRIM
  - Hyper Cache Technology
  - DataRAID™
  - SMART Read Refresh™
- **NAND Flash Type: 3D TLC (BiCS5)**
- **MTBF: >3,000,000 hours**
- **Temperature Range**
  - Operating: 0°C to 70°C
  - Storage: -55°C to 100°C
- **Supply Voltage**
  - 5.0 V ± 5%
- **Power Consumption<sup>1</sup>**
  - Active mode: 380 mA
  - Idle mode: 60 mA
- **Connector Type**
  - 7-pin SATA signal connector
  - 15-pin SATA power connector
- **Form Factor**
  - JEDEC MO-297
  - Dimensions: 54.00 x 39.80 x 4.00, unit: mm
  - Net Weight: 7.46g ± 5%
- **Security**
  - AES 256-bit hardware encryption
- **Reliability**
  - Thermal Sensor
  - End-to-End Data Protection
- **Endurance (in drive writes per day: DWPD)**
  - 256 GB: 3.42 DWPD
  - 512 GB: 3.32 DWPD
  - 1 TB: 3.68 DWPD
  - 2 TB: 3.02 DWPD
- **LED Indicators for Drive Behavior**
- **RoHS Recast Compliant (Complies with 2011/65/EU Standard)**

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

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## 1. General Description

Apacer’s ST250-297 (JEDEC MO-297) utilizes 3D NAND for higher capacity up to 2TB and provides more power efficiency than 2D NAND with compact form factor and great performance. Designed in SATA 6 Gb/s interface, the MO-297 SSD is able to deliver exceptional read/write speed, making it the ideal companion for heavy-loading embedded or server operations with space constraints for host computing systems.

Regarding reliability, ST250-297 is implemented with LDPC (Low Density Parity Check) ECC engine to extend SSD endurance and increase data reliability. In addition, the drive comes with various implementations including power saving modes, global wear leveling, flash block management, S.M.A.R.T., TRIM, power failure management, Hyper Cache technology, DataRAID™ and DataDefender™.

In terms of security, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) ensures data security and provide users with a peace of mind. Furthermore, with End-to-End Data Protection, data integrity can be assured at multiple points in the path to enable reliable delivery of data transfers.

## 2. Functional Block

Apacer ST250-297 includes a single-chip controller 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.

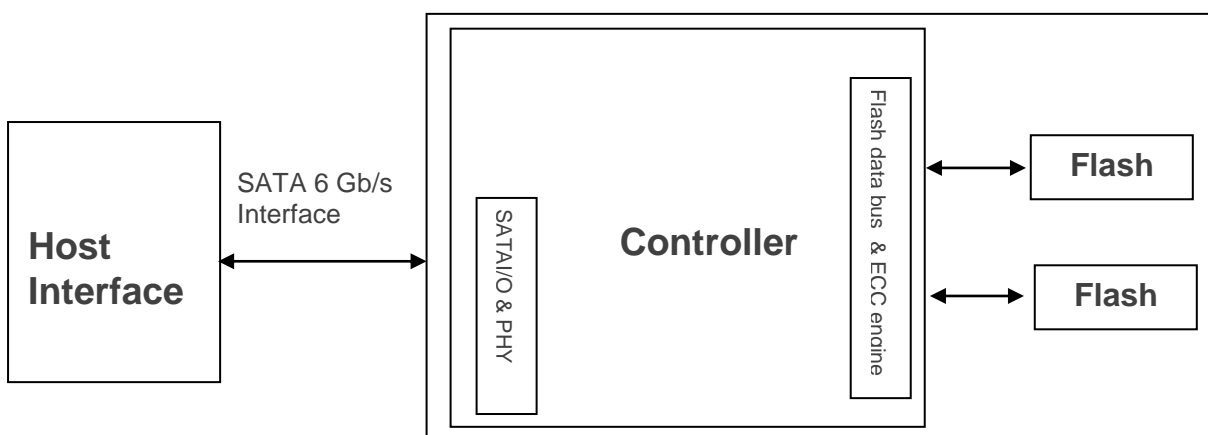


Figure 2-1 Block Diagram

### 3. Pin Assignments

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

Figure 3-1 SATA Connectors

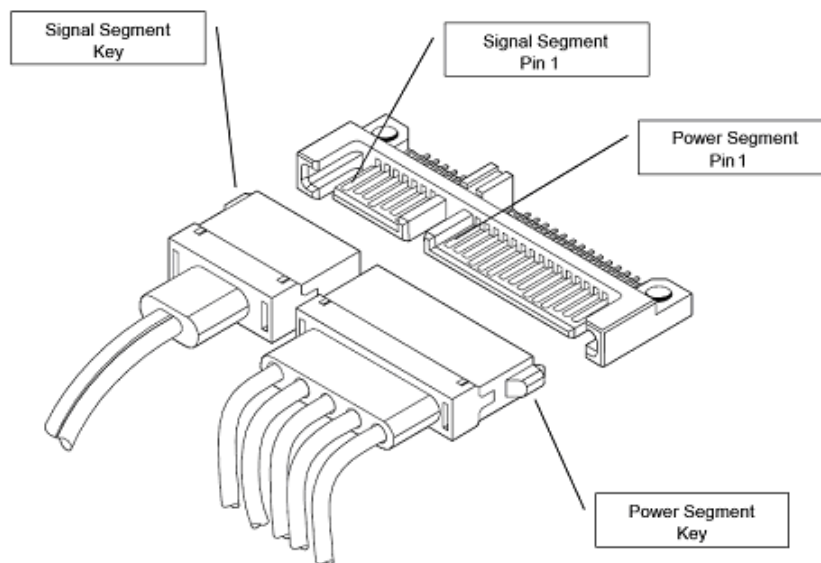
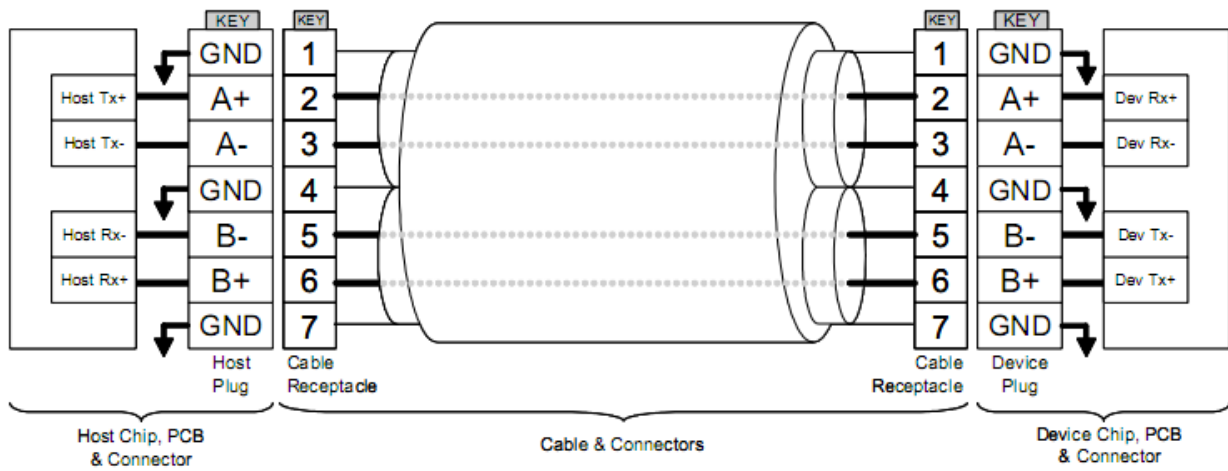


Table 3-1 Signal Segment

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

Table 3-2 Power Segment

Pin	Signal/Description
Pin1	Unused (3.3V)
Pin2	Unused (3.3V)
Pin3	Device Sleep
Pin4	Ground
Pin5	Ground
Pin6	Ground
Pin7	5V
Pin8	5V
Pin9	5V
Pin10	Ground
Pin11	DAS
Pin12	Ground
Pin13	Unused (12V)
Pin14	Unused (12V)
Pin15	Unused (12V)



**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 ST250-297 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
256 GB	240,057,409,536	16,383	16	63	468,862,128
512 GB	480,103,981,056	16,383	16	63	937,703,088
1 TB	960,197,124,096	16,383	16	63	1,875,385,008
2 TB	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 ST250-297 is listed below in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 Performance Specifications**

Capacity \ Performance	256 GB	512 GB	1 TB	2 TB
<b>Sequential Read (MB/s)</b>	560	560	560	555
<b>Sequential Write (MB/s)</b>	505	510	505	510
<b>Random Read IOPS (4K)</b>	32,000	50,000	46,000	46,000
<b>Random Write IOPS (4K)</b>	71,000	68,000	65,000	66,000

Notes:

- 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.

### 4.3 Environmental Specifications

Environmental specifications of ST250-297 product are shown in Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3 Environmental Specifications**

Item	Specifications
Operating temp.	0°C to 70°C
Non-operating temp.	-55°C to 100°C
Operating vibration	7.69 GRMS, 20~2000 Hz/random (compliant with MIL-STD-810G)
Non-operating vibration	4.02 GRMS, 15~2000 Hz/random (compliant with MIL-STD-810G)
Operating shock	50G, 11ms
Non-operating shock	1500G, 0.5ms (compliant with MIL-STD-883K)

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

### 4.4 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in ST250-297. The prediction result for ST250-297 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.

### 4.5 Certification and Compliance

ST250-297 complies with the following standards:

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

## 4.6 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 4-4 Drive Writes Per Day

Capacity	Drive Writes Per Day
256 GB	3.42
512 GB	3.32
1 TB	3.68
2 TB	3.02

Notes:

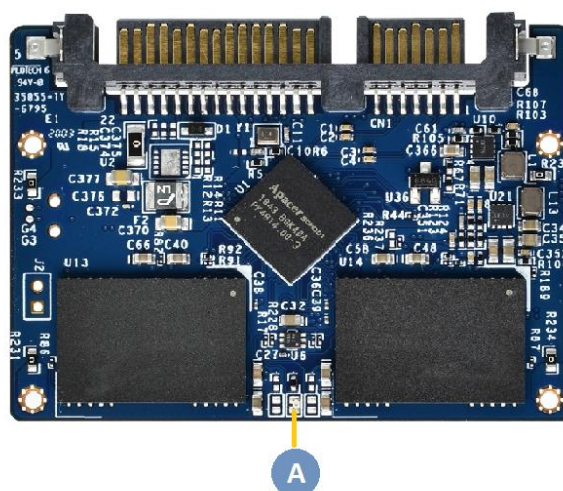
- This estimation complies with JEDEC JESD-219, Enterprise endurance workload of random data with payload size distribution.
- Flash vendor guaranteed 3D NAND TLC P/E cycle: 3K
- WAF may vary from capacity, flash configurations and writing behavior on each platform.
- 1 Terabyte = 1,024 GB
- DWPDP (Drive 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: 2 years)

## 4.7 LED Indicator Behavior

The behavior of the ST250-297 LED indicators is described in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 LED Behavior

Location	LED	Description
LED A	HDDA	LED blinks when the drive is being accessed



## 5. Flash Management

### 5.1 Error Correction/Detection

ST250-297 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 DataDefender™

Apacer's DataDefender is an advanced technology of power failure management which combines both firmware and hardware mechanisms to ensure data integrity. When power disruption occurs, the low voltage detector will be triggered. When this happens, the SSD's protection mechanism is activated and cuts off data transmission from the host. Once the power supply is resumed, the firmware protection mechanism will ensure the integrity of the firmware as well as the data already written into the NAND flash media.

### 5.5 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.

## 5.6 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.

## 5.7 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.

## 5.8 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

## 5.9 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.

## 5.10 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  $\mu$ 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: 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.

## 5.12 DataRAID™

Apacer's DataRAID™ algorithm applies an additional level of protection and error-checking. Using this algorithm, a certain amount of space is given over to aggregating and resaving the existing parity data used for error checking. So, in the event that data becomes corrupted, the parity data can be compared to the existing uncorrupted data and the content of the corrupted data can be rebuilt.

## 6. Security and Reliability Features

### 6.1 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.

### 6.2 Thermal Sensor

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

### 6.3 End-to-End Data Protection

End-to-End Data Protection is a feature implemented in Apacer SSD products that extends error control to cover the entire path from the host computer to the drive and back, and ensure data integrity at multiple points in the path to enable reliable delivery of data transfers. Unlike ECC which does not exhibit the ability to determine the occurrence of errors throughout the process of data transmission, End-to-End Data Protection allows SSD controller to identify an error created anywhere in the path and report the error to the host computer before it is written to the drive. This error-checking and error-reporting mechanism therefore guarantees the trustworthiness and reliability of the SSD.

## 7. Software Interface

### 7.1 Command Set

This section defines the software requirements and the format of the commands the host sends to ST250-297. Commands are issued to ST250-297 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.

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.

**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)	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
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 ST250-297.

**Table 8-1 Operating Range**

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

### 8.2 Power Consumption

Table 8-2 lists the power consumption for ST250-297.

**Table 8-2 Power Consumption**

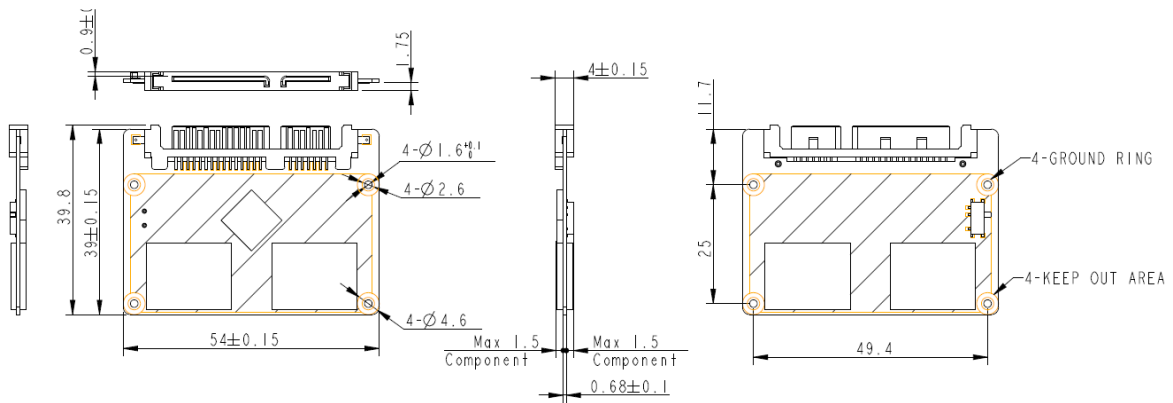
Mode \ Capacity	256 GB	512 GB	1 TB	2 TB
<b>Active (mA)</b>	250	250	255	380
<b>Idle (mA)</b>	40	40	40	60

Notes:

- 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.

## 9. Mechanical Specifications

### 9.1 Dimensions



Unit: mm

Figure 9-1 Physical Dimensions

### 9.2 Net Weight

Table 9-1 Net Weight

Capacity	Net Weight (g $\pm$ 5%)
256GB	6.38
512GB	8.15
1TB	7.55
2TB	7.46

## 10. Product Ordering Information

Apacer's ST250-297 SSD is available in different configurations and densities. See the chart below for a comprehensive list of options for the ST250-297 series devices.

### 10.1 Product Code Designations

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

<b>Code 1-3 (Product Line &amp; Form Factor)</b>	SATA MO297
<b>Code 5-6 (Model/Solution)</b>	ST250-297
<b>Code 7-8 (Product Capacity)</b>	CJ: 256GB CK: 512GB CL: 1TB CM: 2TB
<b>Code 9 (Flash Type &amp; Product Temp)</b>	3D TLC Standard temperature
<b>Code 10 (Product Spec)</b>	MO297
<b>Code 12-14 (Version Number)</b>	Random numbers generated by system
<b>Code 15-16 (Firmware Version)</b>	Thermal Sensor DEVSLP

## 10.2 Valid Combinations

The following table lists the available models of the ST250-297 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 Combinations
256GB	A92.25CJGA.002D8
512GB	A92.25CKGA.002D8
1TB	A92.25CLGA.001D8
2TB	A92.25CMGA.001D8

## Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Initial release	10/28/2021
1.1	Updated the description of 5.4 DataDefender™	12/20/2021
1.2	Updated endurance on Specifications Overview page and Table 4-4	2/8/2022
1.3	Added 2TB support	2/24/2022

## 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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:sales@apacer.com.cn)

### India

#### Apacer Technologies Pvt Ltd,

1874, South End C Cross, 9<sup>th</sup> Block Jayanagar,  
Bangalore-560069, India  
Tel: 91-80-4152-9061/62  
Fax: 91-80-4170-0215  
[sales\\_india@apacer.com](mailto:sales_india@apacer.com)