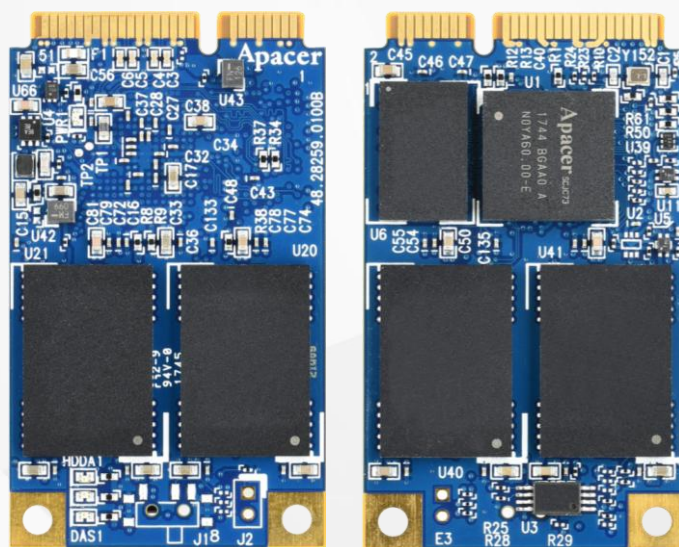


RoHS Compliant

Serial ATA Flash Drive

SU210-300 Product Specifications
(Toshiba 15nm)



December 25, 2019

Version 1.4



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Specifications Overview:

- **Compliance with SATA Interface**
 - 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 555 MB/sec
 - Sequential write: Up to 465 MB/sec
 - Random read (4K): Up to 73,000 IOPS
 - Random write (4K): Up to 76,000 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
 - ATA Secure Erase
 - TRIM
 - SLC-lite Technology
- **Endurance (in Terabytes Written: TBW)**
 - 8 GB: 72 TBW
 - 16 GB: 141 TBW
 - 32 GB: 272 TBW
 - 64 GB: 518 TBW
 - 128 GB: 882 TBW
 - 256 GB: 1,750 TBW
- **Temperature Range**
 - Operating:
 - Standard: 0°C to 70°C
 - Wide: -40°C to 85°C
 - Storage: -40°C to 100°C
- **Supply Voltage**
 - 3.3 V ± 5%
- **Power Consumption***
 - Active mode: 770 mA
 - Idle mode: 85 mA
- **Form Factor**
 - JEDEC MO-300
 - Dimensions: 50.80 x 29.85 x 3.80, unit: mm
- **Shock & Vibration****
 - Shock: 1,500 G
 - Vibration: 15 G
- **NAND Flash Type:** MLC
- **Firmware Version:** SLC-lite
- **MTBF:** >1,000,000 hours
- **Reliability**
 - Thermal Sensor***
- **DRAM Cache for Enhanced Random Performance**
- **SATA Power Management Modes**
- **Write Protect Switch (optional)**
- **LED Indicators for Drive Behavior**
- **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. The term idle refers to the standby state of the device.

**Non-operating

***Built-in feature for extended temperature products; optional feature for standard temperature products.

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1. General Descriptions

1.1 Introduction

Apacer SU210-300 is a well-balanced solid-state disk (SSD) drive with compact form factor (JEDEC MO-300) and great performance. Designed in SATA 6.0 Gbps interface, the mSATA 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. For data efficiency, the internal controlling unit of the mSATA SSD is engineered with DRAM for enhanced random performance. With Apacer's SLC-lite technology, the mSATA SSD performs with higher number of P/E cycles up to 20,000 times and comes with various implementations including powerful hardware ECC engine, power saving modes, wear leveling and flash block management.

1.2 Capacity

Capacity specifications of SU210-300 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 | 15525 | 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 SU210-300 is listed below in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Performance Specifications

| Capacity | 8 GB | 16 GB | 32 GB | 64 GB | 128 GB | 256 GB |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Performance | | | | | | |
| Sequential Read* (MB/s) | 200 | 340 | 350 | 555 | 555 | 550 |
| Sequential Write* (MB/s) | 70 | 140 | 125 | 260 | 455 | 465 |
| Random Read IOPS** (4K) | 21,000 | 40,000 | 37,000 | 68,000 | 73,000 | 73,000 |
| Random Write IOPS** (4K) | 7,000 | 25,000 | 29,000 | 60,000 | 74,000 | 76,000 |

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

Pin assignment of the SU210-300 is shown in Figure 1-1 and described in Table 1-3.

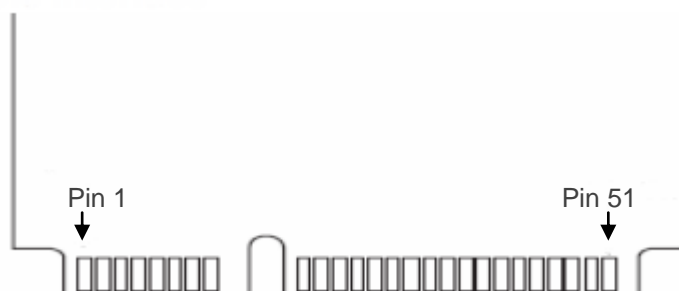


Figure 1-1 Pin Assignment

Table 1-3 Pin Assignment Description

| Pin | Type | Description | Pin | Type | Description |
|-----|----------|--|-----|-------------|--|
| 1 | Reserved | No Connect | 27 | GND | Ground |
| 2 | +3.3V | 3.3V source | 28 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 3 | Reserved | No Connect | 29 | GND | Ground |
| 4 | GND | Ground | 30 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 5 | Reserved | No Connect | 31 | -A | Host Transmitter Differential Signal Pair |
| 6 | Reserved | No Connect | 32 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 7 | Reserved | No Connect | 33 | +A | Host Transmitter Differential Signal Pair |
| 8 | Reserved | No Connect | 34 | GND | Ground |
| 9 | GND | Ground | 35 | GND | Ground |
| 10 | Reserved | No Connect | 36 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 11 | Reserved | No Connect | 37 | GND | Ground |
| 12 | Reserved | No Connect | 38 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 13 | Reserved | No Connect | 39 | +3.3V | 3.3V source |
| 14 | Reserved | No Connect | 40 | GND | Ground |
| 15 | GND | Ground | 41 | +3.3V | 3.3V source |
| 16 | Reserved | No Connect | 42 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 17 | Reserved | No Connect | 43 | Device Type | No Connect |
| 18 | GND | Ground | 44 | DEVSLP | Device Sleep, input. If driven high the host will inform the SSD to enter a low power state. |
| 19 | Reserved | No Connect | 45 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 20 | Reserved | No Connect | 46 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 21 | GND | Ground | 47 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 22 | Reserved | No Connect | 48 | Reserved | No Connect |
| 23 | +B | Host Receiver Differential Signal Pair | 49 | DAS/DSS | Device Activity Signal/Disable Staggered Spin-up |
| 24 | +3.3V | 3.3V Source | 50 | GND | Ground |
| 25 | -B | Host Receiver Differential Signal Pair | 51* | Detect | 0 ohm |
| 26 | GND | Ground | 52 | +3.3V | 3.3V source |

*Note about Pin51: It is a presence detection pin that shall be connected to GND by a 0 ohm to 220 ohm Resistor on device. Please see the diagram below.



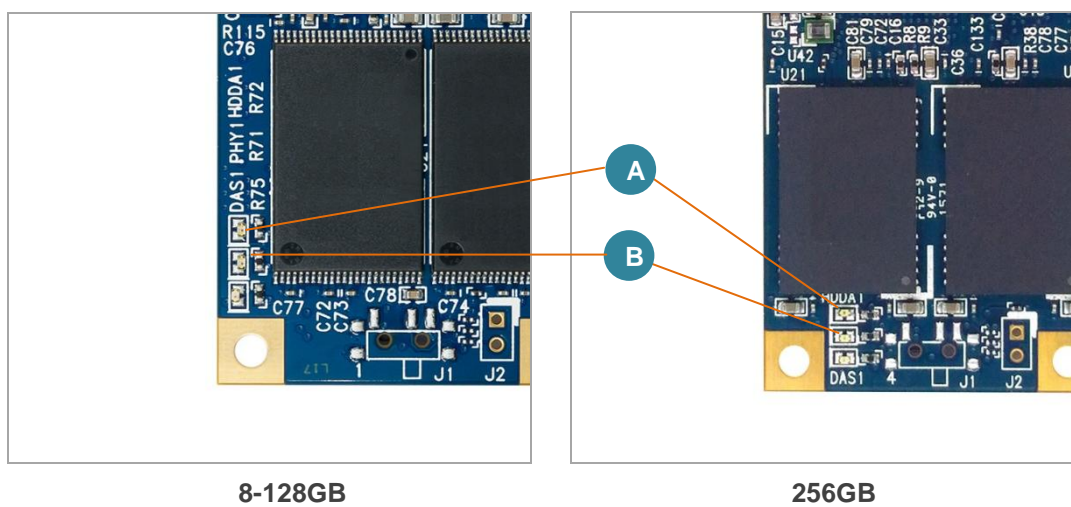
BI-directional host-side Implementation of P51 for compatibility with non-mSATA devices (Informative)

1.5 LED Indicator Behavior

The behavior of the SU210-300 LED indicators is described in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 LED Behavior

| Location | Status | Description |
|----------|----------|--|
| LED A | Blinking | Accessing drive |
| | Static | Write Protect is enabled (only available for models supporting write protection) |
| LED B | Static | PHY is connected |



2. Software Interface

2.1 Command Set

Table 2-1 summarizes the ATA commands supported by SU210-300.

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

SU210-300 implements a hardware ECC scheme, based on the BCH algorithm. It can detect and correct up to 40 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 SLC-lite Technology

SLC-lite is Apacer's proprietary technology that strikes a cost-performance balance between MLC and SLC flash types and it is an ideal alternative solution for mission-critical embedded or industrial applications. It utilizes the infrastructure of MLC flash together with the special firmware to simulate the performance and durability of industrial grade flash SLC, which enable the maximum endurance, retention and performance but lower cost.

3.9 SATA Power Management

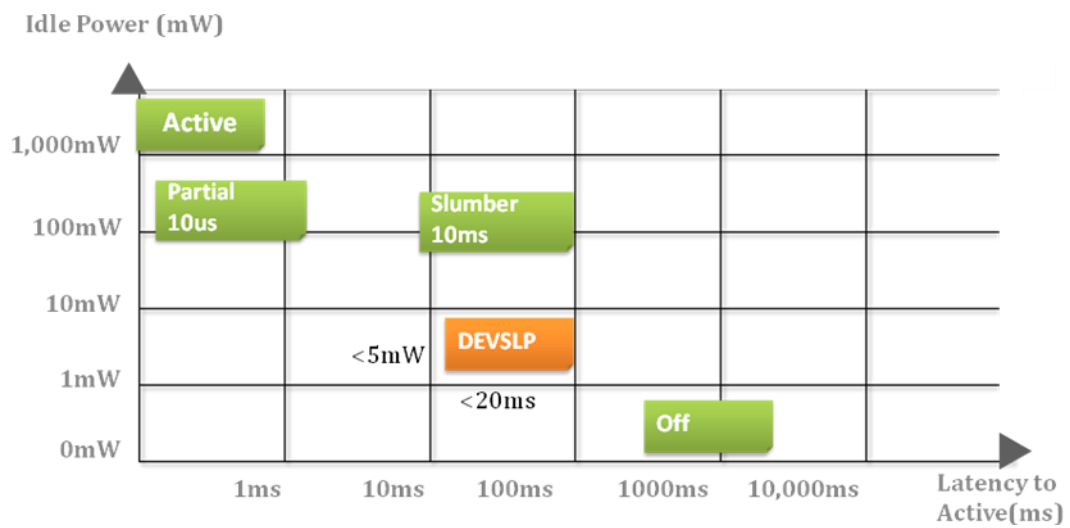
By complying with SATA 6.0 Gb/s specifications, the SSD supports the following SATA power saving modes:

- ACTIVE: PHY ready, full power, Tx & Rx operational
- PARTIAL: Reduces power, resumes in under 10 μ 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.

3.10 DEVSLP (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.



4. Reliability Features

4.1 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.

5. Reliability Specifications

5.1 Environmental

Environmental specifications of SU210-300 product are shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Environmental Specifications

| Environment | Specifications |
|-------------|---|
| Temperature | 0°C to 70°C (Standard); -40°C to 85°C (Wide) |
| | -40°C to 100°C (Non-operating) |
| Vibration | Non-operating: Sine wave, 15(G), 10~2000(Hz), Operating: Random, 7.69(GRMS), 20~2000(Hz) |
| Shock | Non-operating: Acceleration, 1,500 G, 0.5 ms Operating: Peak acceleration, 50 G, 11 ms |

5.2 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in SU210-300. The prediction result for SU210-300 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.

5.3 Certification and Compliance

SU210-300 complies with the following standards:

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

5.4 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 5-2 Endurance Specifications

| Capacity | TeraBytes Written |
|----------|-------------------|
| 8 GB | 72 |
| 16 GB | 141 |
| 32 GB | 272 |
| 64 GB | 518 |
| 128 GB | 882 |
| 256 GB | 1,750 |

Note:

- 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) = 1,000 GB.
- The estimated values are based on JEDEC Enterprise endurance workload comprised of random data with the payload size distribution with sequential write behavior.

6. Electrical Specifications

6.1 Operating Voltage

Table 6-1 lists the supply voltage for SU210-300.

Table 6-1 Operating Range

| Item | Range |
|----------------|-----------|
| Supply Voltage | 3.3V ± 5% |

6.2 Power Consumption

Table 6-2 lists the power consumption for SU210-300.

Table 6-2 Power Consumption

| Mode \ Capacity | 8 GB | 16 GB | 32 GB | 64 GB | 128 GB | 256 GB |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Active (mA) | 260 | 330 | 350 | 515 | 755 | 770 |
| Idle (mA) | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 85 | 80 |

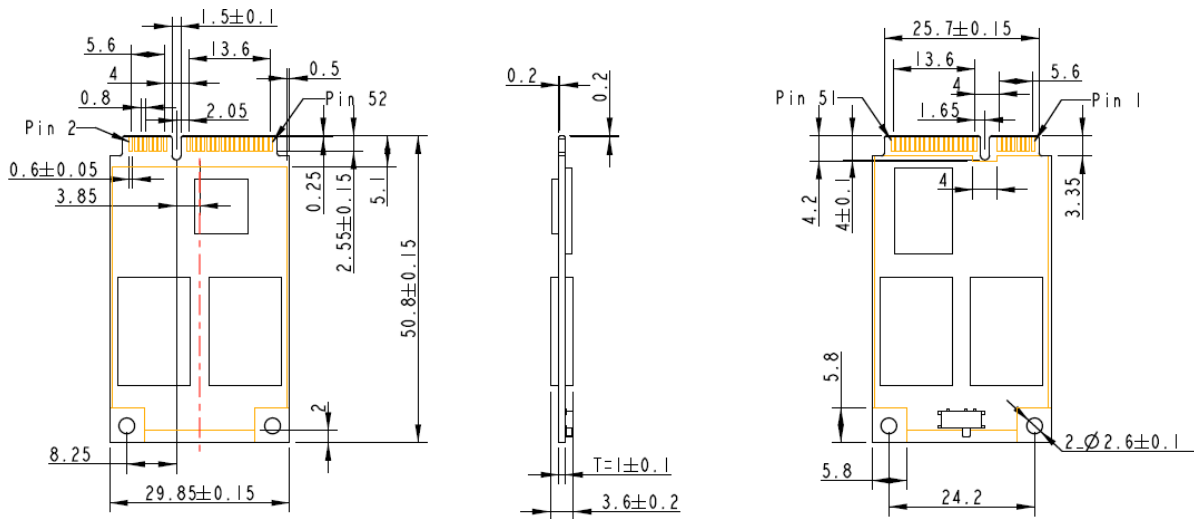
Note:

*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.

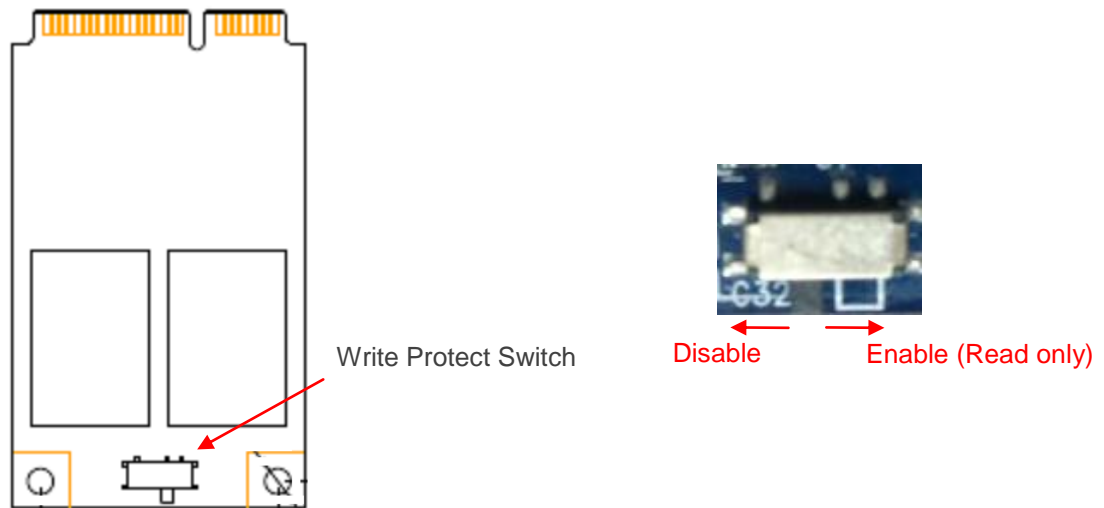
7. Physical Characteristics

7.1 Dimensions



7.2 Write Protect Switch (optional)

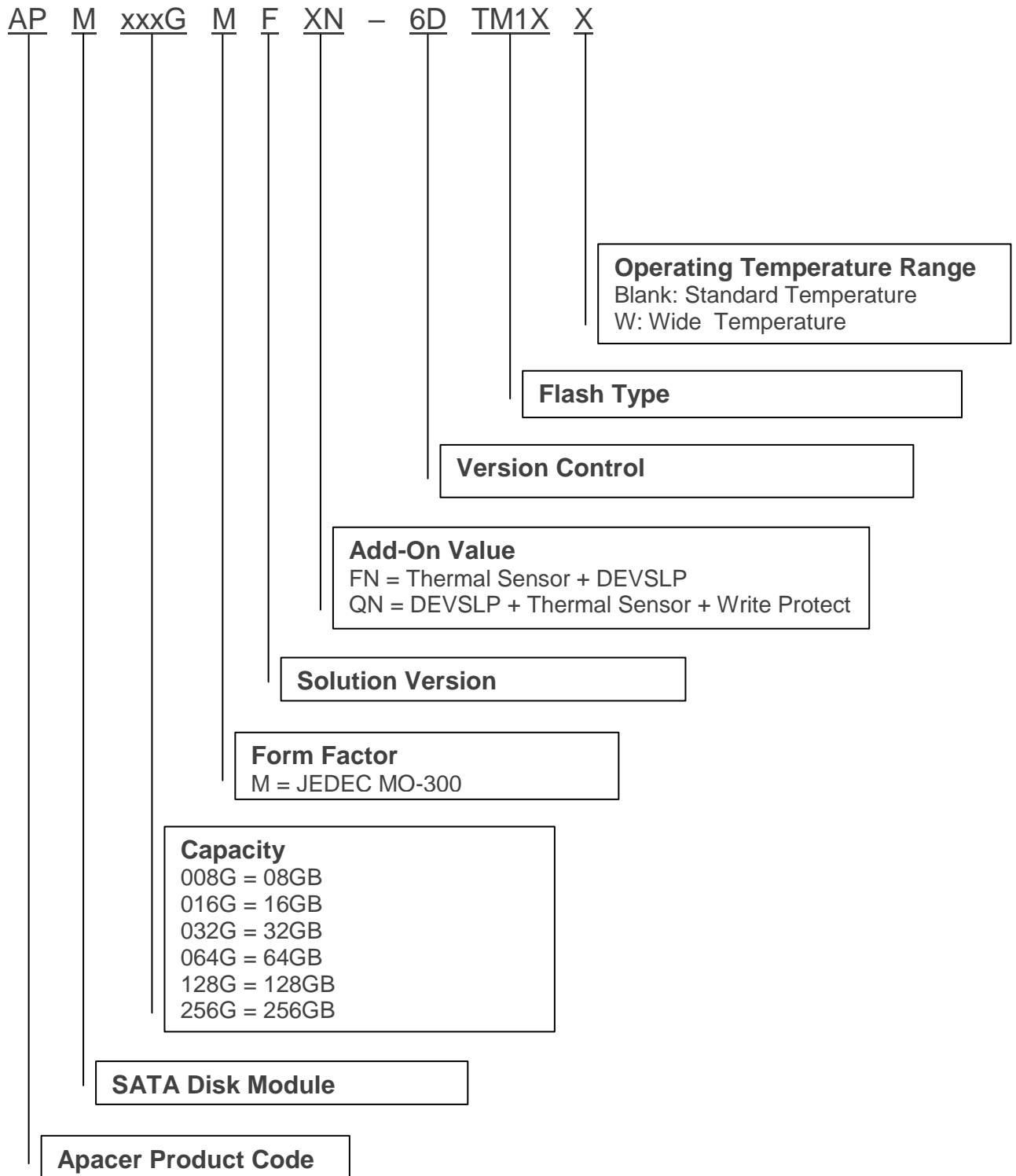
Apacer implements the Virtual Write scheme that allows write commands to go through the flash controller and data temporarily stored, but no data has been actually written into the flash. Once the system is reset and rebooted, the temporarily stored data will be lost and nowhere to be found in the system. Since the Virtual Write scheme runs at device level, it requires no software or driver installation and is independent from the host OS.



Note: Write Protect is optional and the image is for reference only.

8. Product Ordering Information

8.1 Product Code Designations



8.2 Valid Combinations*

8.2.1 Default

| Capacity | Standard Temperature | Wide Temperature** |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 8GB | APM008GMFFN-6DTM1 | APM008GMFFN-6DTM1W |
| 16GB | APM016GMFFN-6DTM1 | APM016GMFFN-6DTM1W |
| 32GB | APM032GMFFN-6DTM1 | APM032GMFFN-6DTM1W |
| 64GB | APM064GMFFN-6DTM1G | APM064GMFFN-6DTM1GW |
| 128GB | APM128GMFFN-6DTM1G | APM128GMFFN-6DTM1GW |
| 256GB | APM256GMFFN-6DTM1G | APM256GMFFN-6DTM1GW |

8.2.2 With Write Protect (optional)

| Capacity | Standard Temperature | Wide Temperature** |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 8GB | APM008GMFQN-6DTM1 | APM008GMFQN-6DTM1W |
| 16GB | APM016GMFQN-6DTM1 | APM016GMFQN-6DTM1W |
| 32GB | APM032GMFQN-6DTM1 | APM032GMFQN-6DTM1W |
| 64GB | APM064GMFQN-6DTM1G | APM064GMFQN-6DTM1GW |
| 128GB | APM128GMFQN-6DTM1G | APM128GMFQN-6DTM1GW |
| 256GB | APM256GMFQN-6DTM1G | APM256GMFQN-6DTM1GW |

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.

** With built-in thermal sensor.

Revision History

| Revision | Description | Date |
|----------|--|------------|
| 1.0 | Official release | 6/14/2018 |
| 1.1 | Updated 4.1 Thermal Sensor | 7/9/2018 |
| 1.2 | Updated product photos on the cover page | 8/3/2018 |
| 1.3 | - Modified Form Factor on Specifications Overview page - Renamed extended temperature to wide temperature | 5/7/2019 |
| 1.4 | - Updated Performance and Power Consumption on Specifications Overview page - Updated 1.3 Performance and 6.2 Power Consumption - Updated 8. Product Ordering Information due to FW change | 12/25/2019 |

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