Apacer

RoHS Recast Compliant

Serial ATA Flash Drive

Industrial SM210-M280 Product Specifications

March 5, 2024

Version 1.1

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Specifications Overview:

- **Standard SATA Interface Compliance**
  - Serial ATA Revision 3.2 compliance
  - SATA 6 Gb/s interface
  - ATA-8 command set
- **Capacity**
  - Single-sided: 32, 64, 128, 256 GB
  - Double-sided: 512 GB
- **Performance**[1]
  - Burst read/write: 600 MB/sec
  - Sequential read: Up to 560 MB/sec
  - Sequential write: Up to 485 MB/sec
  - Random read (4K): Up to 80,000 IOPS
  - Random write (4K): Up to 76,000 IOPS
- **DRAM Cache for Enhanced Random Performance**
- **Flash Management**
  - Built-in hardware ECC
  - Global Wear Leveling
  - Flash bad-block management
  - S.M.A.R.T.
  - Power Failure Management
  - Device Sleep
  - ATA Secure Erase
  - TRIM
- **NAND Flash Type:** MLC
- **MTBF:** >3,000,000 hours
- **Endurance (in Terabytes Written: TBW)**
  - 32 GB: 61 TBW
  - 64 GB: 129 TBW
  - 128 GB: 276 TBW
  - 256 GB: 586 TBW
  - 512 GB: 1,142 TBW
- **Temperature Range**
  - Operating:
    - Standard: 0°C to 70°C
    - Wide: -40°C to 85°C
  - Storage: -55°C to 100°C
- **Supply Voltage**
  - 3.3V ± 5%
- **Power Consumption**[1]
  - Active mode (Max.): 975 mA
  - Idle mode: 105 mA
- **Connector Type**
  - 75-pin SATA-based M.2 module pinout
- **Reliability**
  - Thermal Sensor
- **Physical Characteristics**
  - Form factor:
    - Single-sided M.2 2280-S2-B-M
    - Double-sided M.2 2280-D2-B-M
  - Dimensions (unit: mm):
    - Single-sided: 80.00 x 22.00 x 2.23(max.)
    - Double-sided: 80.00 x 22.00 x 3.58(max.)
- **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 Descriptions

Apacer SM210-M280 is the next generation Solid State Drive (SSD) with compact size and great performance. Designed in SATA 6 Gb/s interface, SM210-M280 provides full compliance with the latest SATA Revision 3.1 interface specifications and delivers exceptional read/write speed. For data efficiency, the internal controlling unit of the SSD is engineered with DRAM for enhanced random performance, making it the leading add-in storage solution for future host computing systems.

SM210-M280 is built with a powerful SATA controller that supports on-the-module ECC as well as efficient wear leveling scheme to extend SSD endurance and increase data reliability. Since it is operating under SATA 6 Gb/s interface, SM210-M280 is provided with Apacer latest S.M.A.R.T. that are primarily oriented for the latest SATA interface SSD, for drive lifetime monitoring and analysis. Furthermore, SM210-M280 is equipped with a built-in thermal sensor to monitor the temperature of the SSD via S.M.A.R.T commands to prevent overheating.

In terms of flash management, SM210-M280 also adopts the latest page mapping file translation layer and comes with various implementations including flash block management, ATA secure erase, power failure management, TRIM, Device Sleep, and power saving modes.

With exceptional performance and enhanced reliability, SM210-M280 is definitely the ideal storage or cache solution for a variety of applications ranging from industrial, imaging, computing to enterprise markets.

2. Functional Block

Apacer SM210-M280 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 SM210-M280 varies from capacities. The illustration is for reference only.

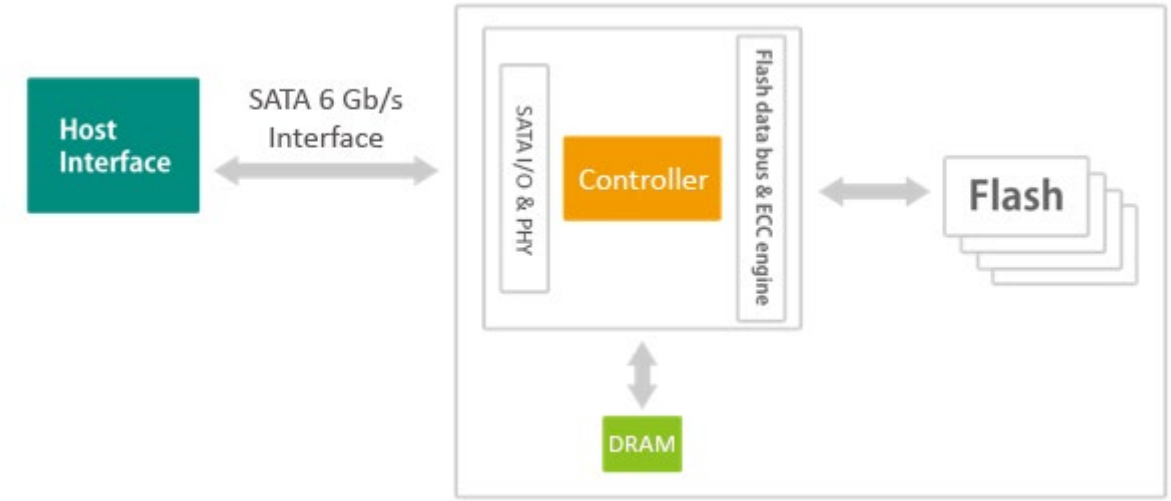


Figure 2-1 Functional Block Diagram

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3. Pin Assignments

This connector does not support hot plug capability. There are a total of 75 pins. 12 pin locations are used for mechanical key locations; this allows such a module to plug into both Key B and Key M connectors.

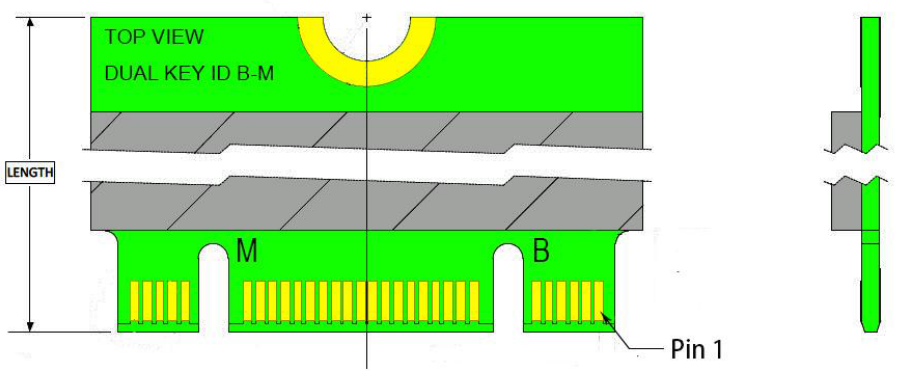


Figure 3-1 Pin Connectors

Table 3-1 Pin Assignments

Pin No.	Type	Description
1	CONFIG_3	Ground (according to M.2 configurations for SSD-SATA definition)
2	3.3V	Supply Pin, 3.3V
3	GND	Ground
4	3.3V	Supply pin, 3.3V
5	No connect	No connect
6	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
7	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
8	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
9	No connect	No connect
10	DAS/DSS	Device Activity Signal/Disable Staggered Spin-up
11	No connect	No connect (used for other purposes)
12	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
13	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
14	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
15	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
16	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
17	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
18	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
19	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch B
20	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
21	CONFIG_0	Ground (according to M.2 configurations for SSD-SATA definition)
22	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)

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Table 3-1 Pin Assignments

Pin No.	Type	Description
23	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
24	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
25	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
26	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
27	GND	Ground
28	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
29	PERn1	Not used
30	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
31	PERp1	Not used
32	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
33	GND	Ground
34	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
35	PETn1	Not used
36	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
37	PETp1	Not used
38	DEVSLP	Device Sleep, input. If driven high the host is informing the SSD to enter a low power state
39	GND	Ground
40	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
41	SATA-Rx+	Host receiver differential signal pair
42	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
43	SATA-Rx-	Host receiver differential signal pair
44	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
45	GND	Ground
46	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
47	SATA-Tx-	Host transmitter differential pair
48	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
49	SATA-Tx+	Host transmitter differential pair
50	PERST#	Not used
51	GND	Ground
52	CLKREQ#	Not used
53	REFCLKN	Not used
54	PEWAKE#	Not used
55	REFCLKP	Not used
56	MFG1	Manufacturing pin. Use determined by vendor (no connect on a host)
57	GND	Ground
58	MFG2	Manufacturing pin. Use determined by vendor (no connect on a host)
59	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M
60	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M
61	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M
62	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M

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Table 3-1 Pin Assignments

Pin No.	Type	Description
63	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M
64	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M
65	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M
66	(removed for key)	Mechanical notch M
67	Not available	No connect (used for other purposes)
68	SUSCLK	Not used
69	CONFIG_1	Ground
70	3.3V	Supply pin, 3.3V
71	GND	Ground
72	3.3V	Supply pin, 3.3V
73	GND	Ground
74	3.3V	Supply pin, 3.3V
75	CONFIG_2	Ground

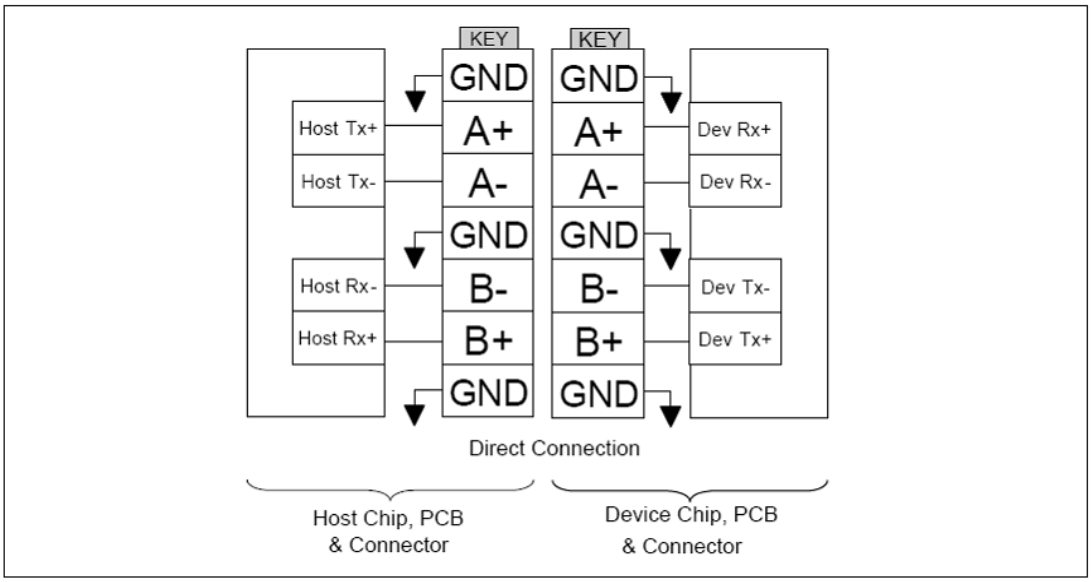


Figure 3-2 Direct Connection between the Host and Device

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4. Product Specifications

4.1 Capacity

Capacity specifications of SM210-M280 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	Toal LBA
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
512 GB	512,110,190,592	16383	16	63	1,000,215,216

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 SM210-M280 is listed below in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Performance Specifications

Performance \ Capacity	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	256 GB	512 GB
Sequential Read (MB/s)	415	400	540	535	560
Sequential Write (MB/s)	100	90	175	350	485
4K Random Read (IOPS)	48,000	44,000	75,000	80,000	56,000
4K Random Write (IOPS)	24,000	22,000	43,000	76,000	29,000

Notes:
- Results may differ from various flash configurations or host system setting.
- Sequential read/write is based on CrystalDiskMark 5.2.1 with file size 1,000MB.
- Random read/write is measured using IOMeter with Queue Depth 32.
- 512GB adopts 8K mapping algorithm.

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4.3 Environmental Specifications

Environmental specifications of SM210-M280 product are shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Environmental Specifications

Parameter	Type	Specifications
Temperature	Operating	0°C to 70°C (Standard); -40°C to 85°C (Wide)
	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.

4.4 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in SM210-M280. The prediction result for SM210-M280 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

SM210-M280 complies with the following standards:

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

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4.6 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 3-4 Endurance Specifications

Capacity	TeraBytes Written
32 GB	61
64 GB	129
128 GB	276
256 GB	586
512 GB	1,142

Notes:

- The measurement assumes the data written to the SSD for test is under a typical and constant rate.
- The measurement follows the standard metric: 1 TB (Terabyte) = 1,000 GB.
- This estimation complies with JEDEC JESD-219, enterprise endurance workload of random data with payload size distribution.

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5. Flash Management

5.1 Error Correction/Detection

SM210-M280 implements a hardware ECC scheme, based on the BCH algorithm. It can detect and correct up to 72 bits error in 1K bytes.

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 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.

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5.6 TRIM

TRIM, though in capital letters usually, is a memory computation command rather than an abbreviation. It is mainly a SATA command that enables the operating system to inform the SSD (Solid State Drive) which blocks of previously stored data are no longer valid, due to erases by the host or operating system, such as file deletions or disk formatting. Once notified, SSD will begin the discard of the invalid LBAs and retain more space for itself, in fact, the discarded is no longer recoverable.

When an LBA is replaced by the operating system, as with overwrite of a file, the SSD is informed that the originally occupied LBA is determined as no longer in use or invalid. The SSD will not save those blocks in garbage collected sectors. Noticeably, a file deletion command by host or operating system never actually erases the actual content, but marks the file as deleted. This issue is even specifically noticeable for flash based memory devices, such as SSDs. In fact, an SSD will keep garbage collecting the invalid, previously occupied LBAs, if it is not informed that these LBAs can be erased. Thus, the SSD would experience a significant performance downfall.

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.

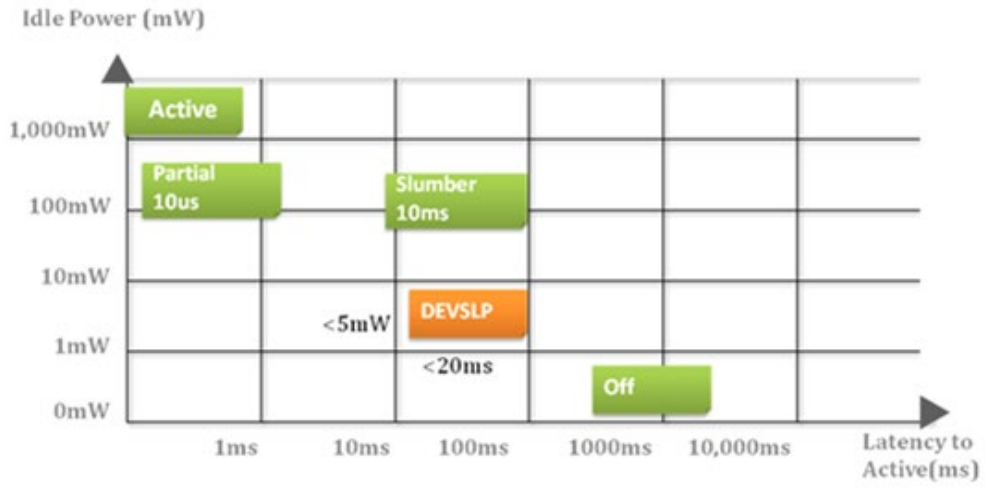


Figure 5-1 Device Sleep

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5.8 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.

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6. Reliability Features

6.1 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.

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7. Software Interface

7.1 Command Set

This section defines the software requirements and the format of the commands the host sends to SM210-M280. Commands are issued to SM210-M280 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		

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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

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8. Electrical Specifications

8.1 Operating Voltage

Table 8-1 lists the supply voltage for SM210-M280.

Table 8-1 Operating Range

Item	Range
Supply Voltage	3.3V ± 5% (3.135-3.465V)

8.2 Power Consumption

Table 8-2 lists the power consumption for SM210-M280.

Table 8-2 Power Consumption

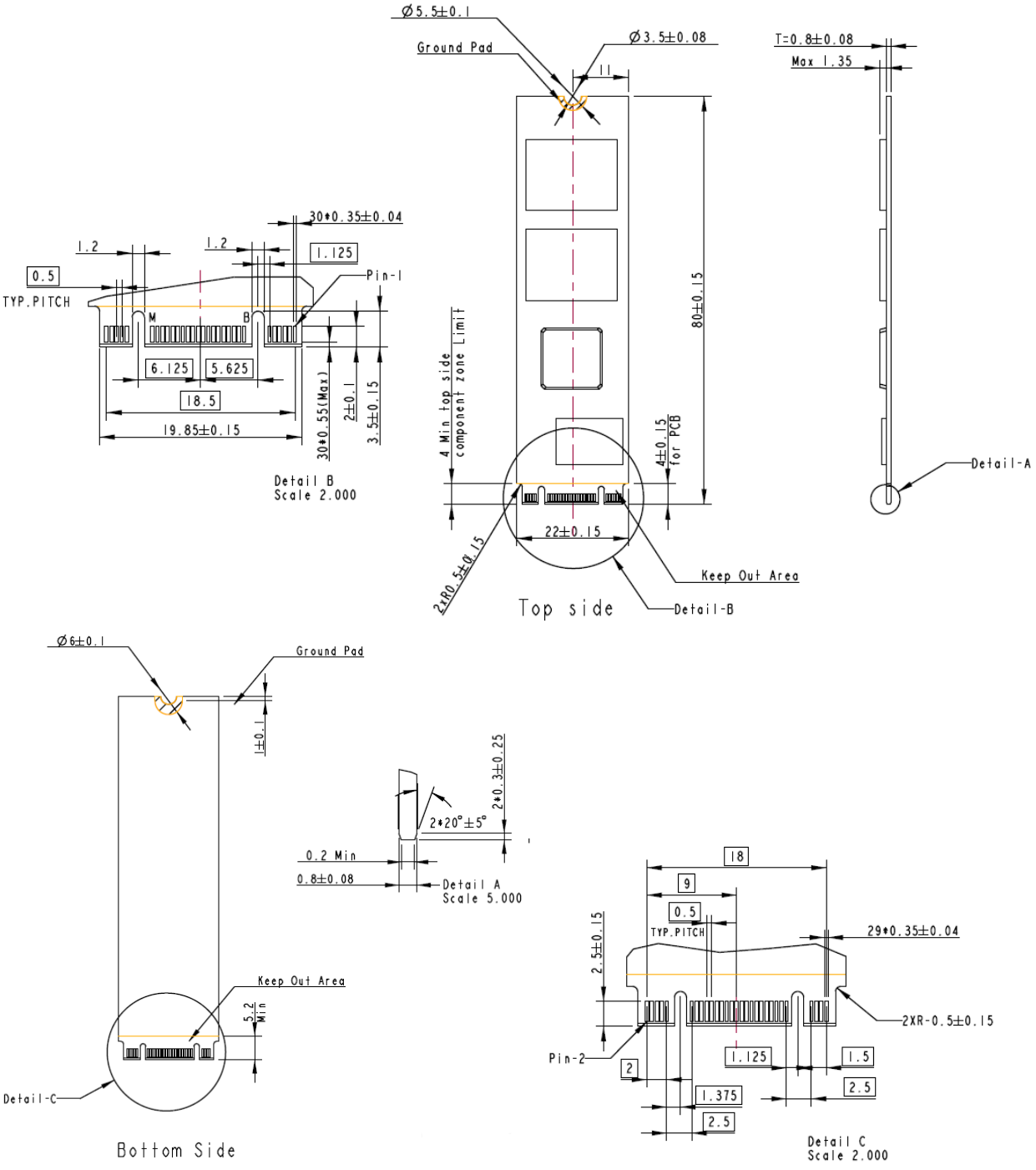
Capacity / Mode	Unit	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	256 GB	512 GB
Active (Max.)	mA	305	340	465	725	975
Idle		75	80	80	80	105

Notes:
- All values are typical and may vary depending on flash configurations or host system settings.
- Power consumption is measured using CrystalDiskMark 5.2.1 with file size 1,000MB.

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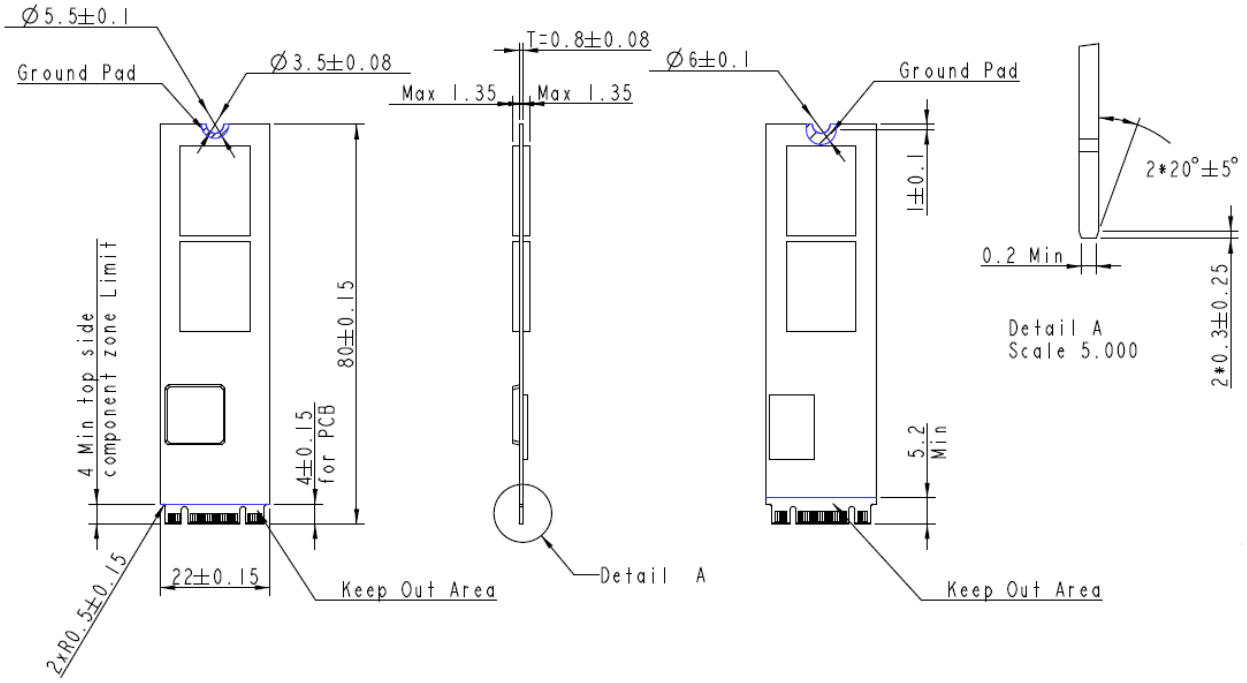
9. Mechanical Specifications

9.1 Single-sided Dimensions



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9.2 Double-sided Dimensions

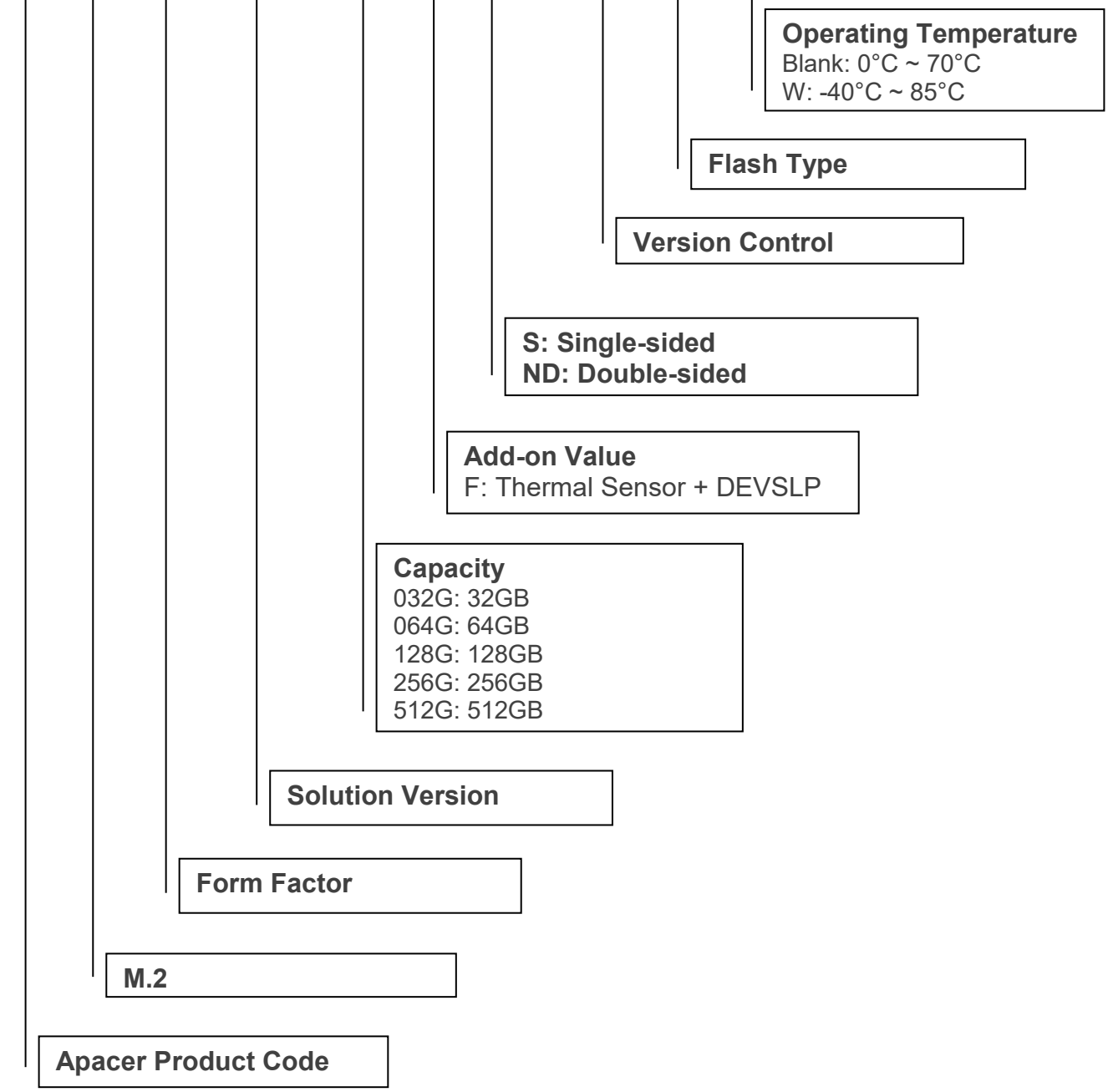


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10. Product Ordering Information

10.1 Product Code Designations

AP M2 T80 SM21 xxxG F XX – 7B TMG X



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10.2 Valid Combinations

The following table lists the available models of the SM210-M280 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	Standard Temperature	Wide Temperature
32GB	APM2T80SM21032GFS-7BTMG	APM2T80SM21032GFS-7BTMGW
64GB	APM2T80SM21064GFS-7BTMG	APM2T80SM21064GFS-7BTMGW
128GB	APM2T80SM21128GFS-7BTMG	APM2T80SM21128GFS-7BTMGW
256GB	APM2T80SM21256GFS-7BTMG	APM2T80SM21256GFS-7BTMGW
512GB	APM2T80SM21512GFND-7BTMG	APM2T80SM21512GFND-7BTMGW

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Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Official release	12/27/2019
1.1	- Updated MTBF to >3,000,000 hours on Specifications Overview and 4.4 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) - Updated storage temp to -55°C to 100°C on Specifications Overview and Table 4-3 Environmental Specifications - Updated single- and double-sided form factor to S2 and D2 respectively on Specifications Overview - Added UKCA to 4.5 Certification and Compliance - Updated Table 7-1 Command Set - Updated 10. Product Ordering Information due to firmware change	3/5/2024

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Global Presence

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