Apacer

RoHS Compliant

Serial ATA Flash Drive

SS210-25 Product Specifications



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Version 2.6

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Specifications Overview:

- **Compliance with SATA Revision 3.1**
  - Serial ATA Revision 3.1
  - SATA 6 Gb/s interface
  - Backward compatible with SATA 1.5 and 3 Gb/s interfaces
  - ATA-8 command set
- **Capacity**
  - 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 240 GB
- **Performance***
  - Burst read/write: 600 MB/sec
  - Sequential read: Up to 530 MB/sec
  - Sequential write: Up to 445 MB/sec
  - Random read (4K): Up to 82,000 IOPS
  - Random write (4K): Up to 76,000 IOPS
- **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:** SLC
- **MTBF:** >2,000,000 hours
- **Endurance (in Terabytes Written: TBW)**
  - 8 GB: 339 TBW
  - 16 GB: 612 TBW
  - 32 GB: 1,348 TBW
  - 64 GB: 2,819 TBW
  - 128 GB: 6,000 TBW
  - 240 GB: 12,122 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: 475 mA
  - Idle mode: 75 mA
- **Connector Type**
  - 7-pin SATA signal connector
  - 15-pin SATA power connector
- **Form Factor**
  - 2.5”
  - Dimensions with 7mm enclosure: 100.00 x 69.85 x 6.90, unit: mm
  - Dimensions with 9.5mm enclosure: 100.00 x 69.84 x 9.30, unit: mm
- **SATA Power Management Mode**
- **Reliability**
  - Thermal Sensor
- **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.

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1. General Descriptions

1.1 Introduction

Apacer's SS210-25 is a well-balanced solid-state disk (SSD) drive with standard form factor and great performance. Designed in SATA 6 Gb/s interface, the SSD is able to deliver exceptional read/write speed, making it the ideal companion for heavy-loading industrial or server operations. 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 SS210-25 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	Total 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
240 GB	240,057,409,536	16,383	16	63	468,862,128

*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 SS210-25 is listed below in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Performance Specifications

Capacity / Performance	8 GB	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	240 GB
Sequential Read* (MB/s)	135	135	530	530	530	320
Sequential Write* (MB/s)	105	115	270	440	445	440
Random Read IOPS (4K)**	25,000	26,000	81,000	82,000	82,000	51,000
Random Write IOPS (4K)**	6,000	17,000	62,000	73,000	76,000	74,000

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.

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1.4 Pin Assignments

Table 1-3 describes the SFD signal segment, and Table1-4, power segment.

Figure 1-1 SATA Connectors

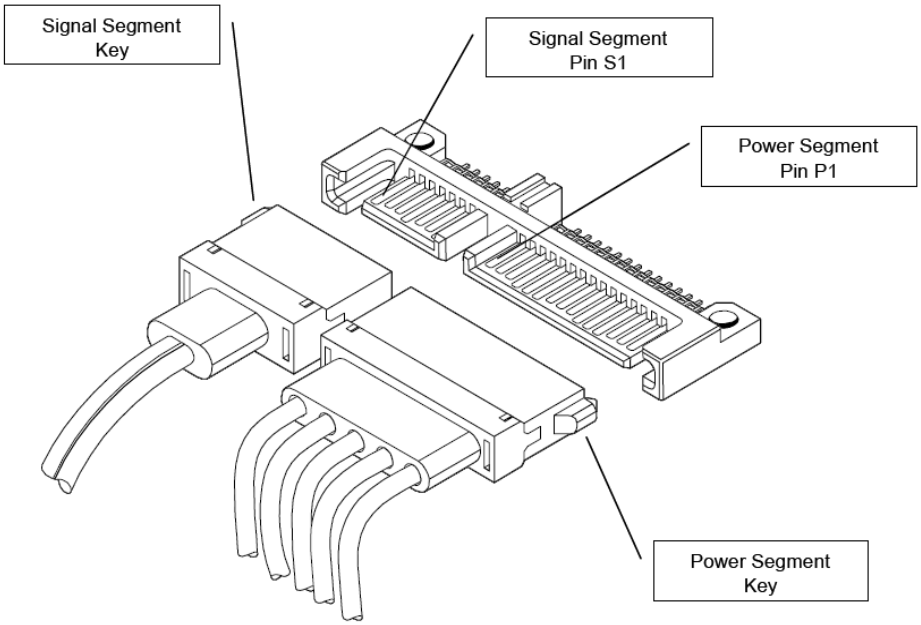


Table 1-3 Signal Segment

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 1-4 Power Segment

Pin	Signal/Description
P1	Unused (3.3V)
P2	Unused (3.3V)
P3	Device Sleep
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)

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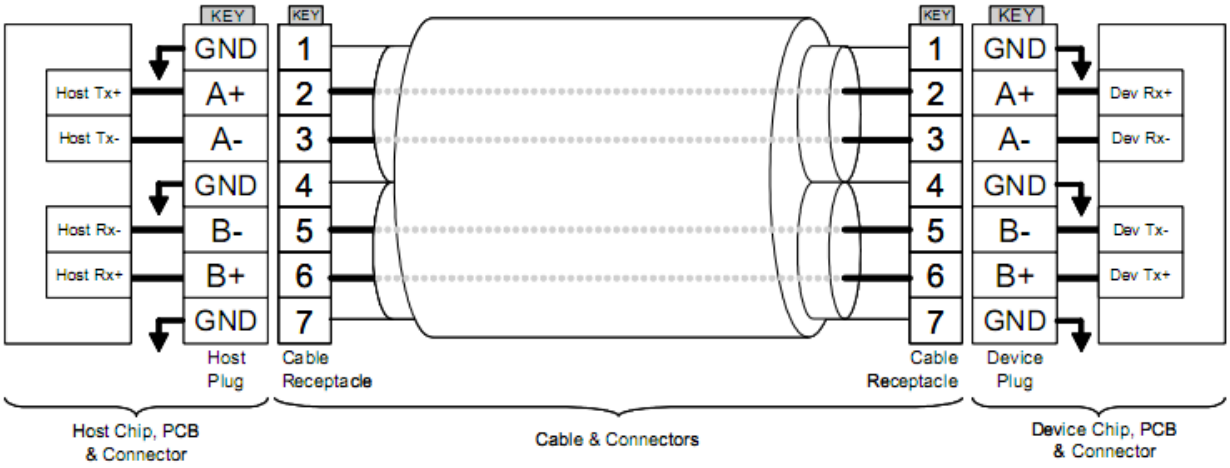


Figure 1-2 SATA Cable/Connector Connection Diagram

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.

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2. Software Interface

2.1 Command Set

Table 2-1 summarizes the ATA commands supported by SS210-25.

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.

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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	SMART READ LOG
D6h	SMART WRITE LOG
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
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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3. Flash Management

3.1 Error Correction/Detection

SS210-25 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. Since bad blocks are inevitable, the solution is to keep them in control. Apacer flash devices are programmed with ECC, block 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 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.

3.5 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.

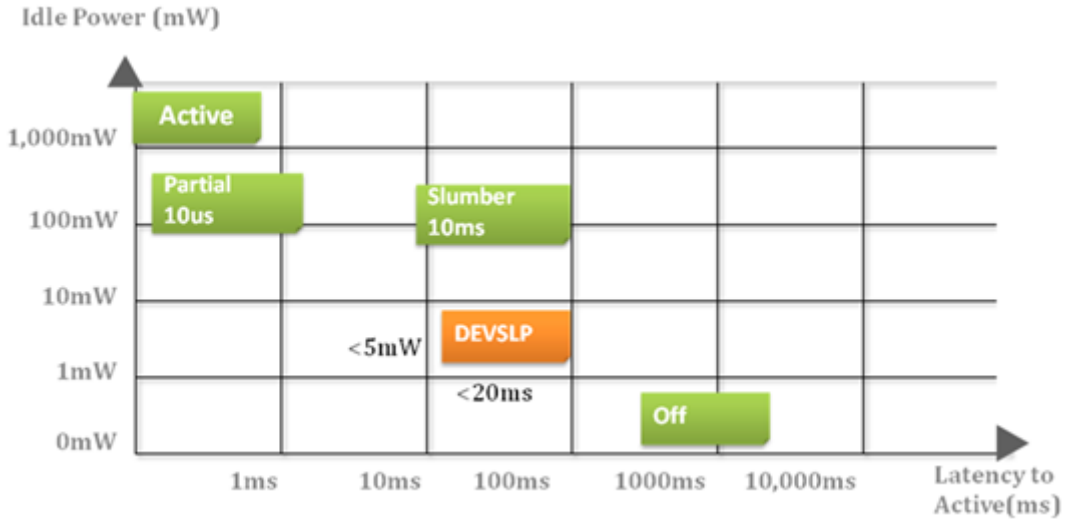
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3.6 TRIM

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.

3.7 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.



3.8 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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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.

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5. Reliability Specifications

5.1 Environmental

Environmental specifications of SS210-25 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-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)

5.2 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in SS210-25. The prediction result for SS210-25 is more than 2,000,000 hours.

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

5.3 Certification and Compliance

SS210-25 complies with the following standards:

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

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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	339
16 GB	612
32 GB	1,348
64 GB	2,819
128 GB	6,000
240 GB	12,122

Note:

- This estimation complies with JEDEC JESD-219, enterprise endurance workload of random data with payload size distribution.
- Flash vendor guaranteed SLC P/E cycle: 60K
- WAF may vary from capacity, flash configurations and writing behavior on each platform.
- 1 Terabyte = 1,024GB.

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6. Electrical Specifications

6.1 Operating Voltage

Table 6-1 lists the supply voltage for SS210-25.

Caution: **Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings –** Applied conditions greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Stress Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these conditions or conditions greater than those defined in the operational sections of this data sheet is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum stress rating conditions may affect device reliability.

Table 6-1 Operating Range

Item	Range
Supply Voltage	5V ± 5% (4.75-5.25V)

6.2 Power Consumption

Table 6-2 lists the power consumption for SS210-25.

Table 6-2 Power Consumption

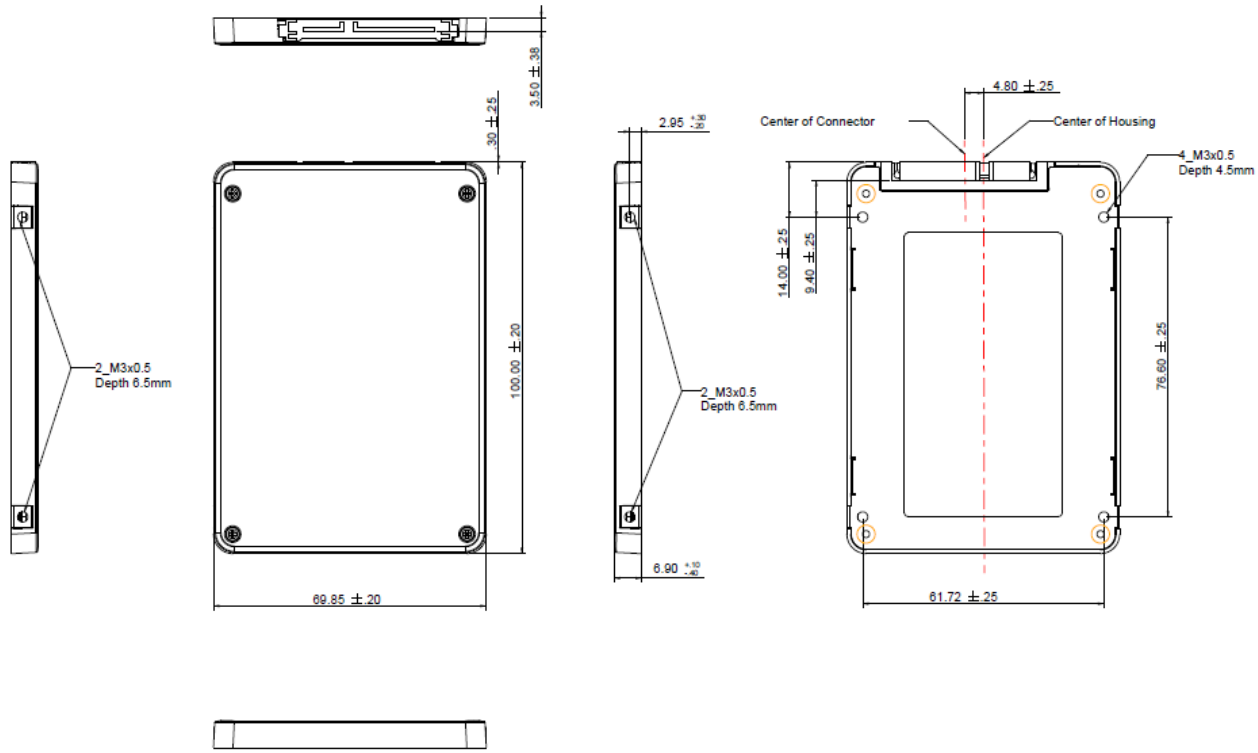
Capacity / Mode	8 GB	16 GB	32 GB	64 GB	128 GB	240 GB
Active (mA)	275	190	305	440	470	475
Idle (mA)	70	75	75	70	70	75

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.

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7. Physical Characteristics

7.1 7mm Type Dimensions

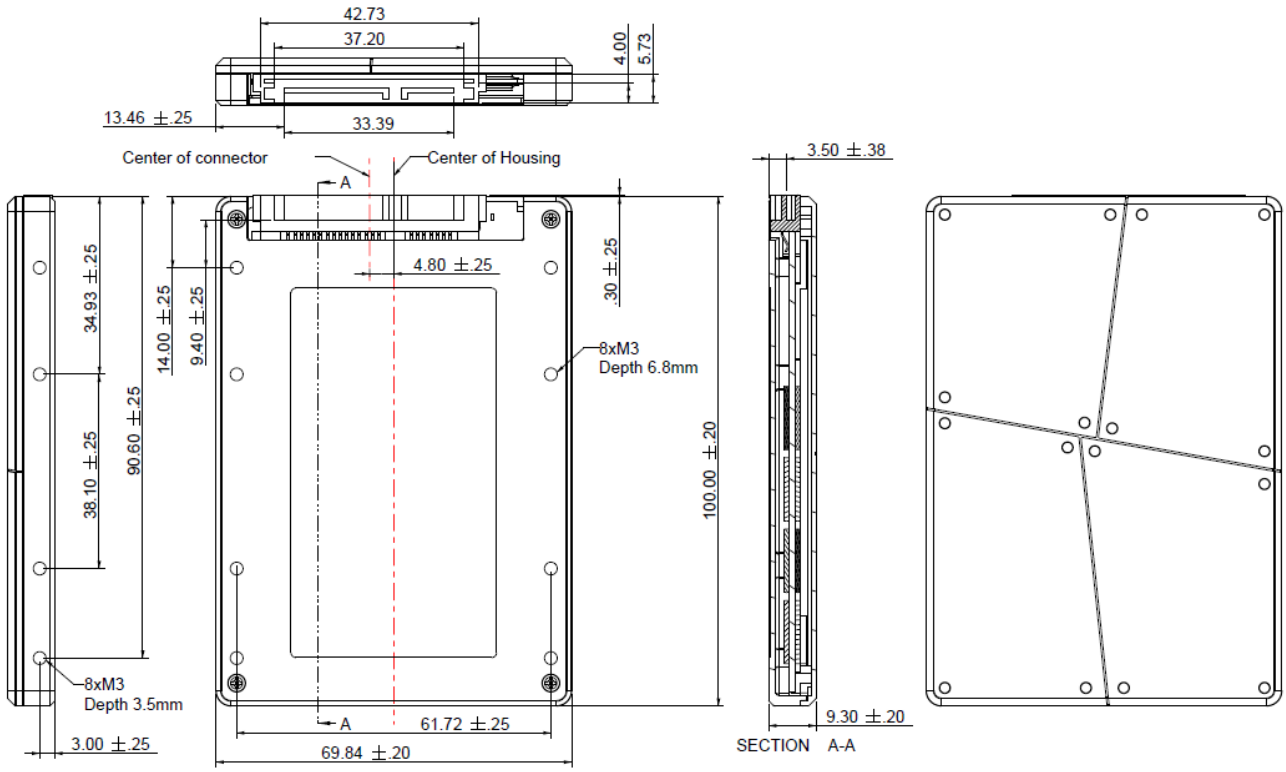


Unit: mm
Tolerance: ± 0.2

Figure 7-1 Physical Dimensions

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7.2 9.5mm Type Dimensions



Unit: mm
Tolerance: ± 0.2

Figure 7-2 Physical Dimensions

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8. Product Ordering Information

8.1 Product Code Designations

AP S 25A F X xxxG – 6X T X T

Features
T: Thermal Sensor

Temperature Range
Blank: Standard Temperature
W: Wide Temperature

Flash Type

Version Control

Capacity
008G = 8GB
016G = 16GB
032G = 32GB
064G = 64GB
128G = 128GB
240G = 240GB

Housing Type
B= 9.5mm
7= 7mm

Solution Version

2.5 inch Form Factor

Serial ATA Flash Drive

Apacer Product Code

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8.2 Valid Combinations

8.2.1 9.5mm Metal Housing

Capacity	Standard Temperature	Wide Temperature
8GB	APS25AFB008G-6BTT	APS25AFB008G-6BTWT
16GB	APS25AFB016G-6BTT	APS25AFB016G-6BTWT
32GB	APS25AFB032G-6BTT	APS25AFB032G-6BTWT
64GB	APS25AFB064G-6BTT	APS25AFB064G-6BTWT
128GB	APS25AFB128G-6BTT	APS25AFB128G-6BTWT
240GB	APS25AFB240G-6FTT	APS25AFB240G-6FTWT

8.2.2 7mm Housing

Capacity	Standard Temperature	Wide Temperature
8GB	APS25AF7008G-6BTT	APS25AF7008G-6BTWT
16GB	APS25AF7016G-6BTT	APS25AF7016G-6BTWT
32GB	APS25AF7032G-6BTT	APS25AF7032G-6BTWT
64GB	APS25AF7064G-6BTT	APS25AF7064G-6BTWT
128GB	APS25AF7128G-6BTT	APS25AF7128G-6BTWT
240GB	APS25AF7240G-6FTT	APS25AF7240G-6FTWT

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.

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Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Official release	11/4/2016
1.1	Updated the capacity of 256GB to 240GB	1/25/2017
1.2	Updated product ordering information	2/22/2017
1.3	Updated 7.2.2 7mm Housing by removing “Metal”	3/31/2017
1.4	Updated product ordering information for 240GB	4/6/2017
1.5	Added 8-16GB support	6/1/2017
1.6	Removed altitude spec from 4.1 Environmental	11/7/2017
1.7	- Updated 5.2 Power Consumption - Updated 7. Product Ordering Information due to FW change	6/20/2018
1.8	Corrected the typo at 7.2.1 from 9mm Metal Housing to 9.5 Metal Housing	6/28/2018
1.9	Added Thermal Sensor support	7/9/2018
2.0	- Renamed Power Failure Management to DataDefender at Flash Management on Specifications Overview page and 3.5 section and updated the technology description - Added Endurance to Specifications Overview page and 5.4 Endurance	11/23/2018
2.1	Completed endurance rating for 8GB at Endurance on Specifications Overview page and 5.4 Endurance	2/21/2019
2.2	Updated shock and vibration specs for Table 5-1 Environmental Specifications	7/12/2019
2.3	Changed DataDefender back to Power Failure Management	11/13/2019
2.4	- Added product photo to the cover page - Updated Performance and Power Consumption on Specifications Overview page - Updated performance for 240GB at 1.3 Performance - Updated idle power consumption for all capacities and active power consumption for 240GB at 6.2 Power Consumption - Updated 8. Product Ordering Information due to FW change	11/15/2019
2.5	Updated part number for 64GB with wide temperature at 8.2.1 section	1/3/2020
2.6	- Changed SATA 6.0 Gbps to SATA 6 Gb/s in accordance with SATA naming guidelines - Updated Table 1-1 by changing max LBA to total LBA, total bytes and total LBA for 240GB - Capitalized every letter for commands at 2.1 Command Set and SMART subcommand at 2.2 S.M.A.R.T.	1/26/2021

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Revision	Description	Date
	- Updated the description of 3.2 Bad Block Management - Modified 256GB to 240GB at Table 5-2	

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Global Presence

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