

RoHS Compliant

Serial ATA Flash Drive

Specifications for SAFD 255

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Version 1.2



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Features:

- **Standard Serial ATA 2.6 (Gen. 2)**
 - Serial ATA 2.6 (Gen. 2)
 - SATA II, 3.0 Gbps
 - ATA-compatible command set
- **Capacities**
 - 8, 16, 32, 64 GB
- **Performance***
 - Burst read/write: 300 MB/sec
 - Sustained read: up to 230 MB/sec
 - Sustained write: up to 175 MB/sec
- **Intelligent endurance design**
 - Built-in hardware ECC, enabling up to 14/28 bit correction per 1K bytes
 - Static wear-leveling scheme together with dynamical block allocation to significantly increase the lifetime of a flash device and optimize the disk performance
 - Flash bad-block management
 - S.M.A.R.T.
 - Power Failure Management
 - ATA Secure Erase
 - Trim
- **NAND Flash Type: SLC**
- **Zero power data retention**
 - No battery required for data storage
- **Temperature ranges**
 - Operation:
 - Standard: 0°C to 70°C
 - Extended Temperature: -40°C to 85°C
 - Storage: -40°C to 100°C
- **Supply voltage**
 - 5.0 V $\pm$ 5%
- **Low power consumption***
 - Active mode: 535 mA@5.0 V
 - Idle mode: 94 mA@5.0 V
- **Form factor**
 - 2.5 inch
- **Connector**
 - 7-pin SATA male connector
 - 15-pin SATA power connector
- **RoHS compliant**

*Varies from capacities.

Table of Contents

1. Product Description	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	3
1.3 ATA Mode Support.....	4
1.4 Capacity Specification.....	4
1.5 Performance	4
1.6 Pin Assignments	5
2. Software Interface	7
2.1 Command Set	7
3. Flash Management	8
3.1 Error Correction/Detection.....	8
3.2 Bad Block Management.....	8
3.3 Wear Leveling	8
3.4 Power Failure Management.....	8
3.5 ATA Secure Erase	8
3.6 S.M.A.R.T.....	9
3.7 TRIM.....	9
4. Environmental Specifications	10
4.1 Environments	10
4.2 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)	10
4.3 Certification and Compliance	10
5. Electrical Characteristics	11
5.1 Operating Voltage	11
5.2 Power Consumption	11
6. Physical Characteristics.....	12
6.1 Plastic Housing	12
6.2 Metal Housing.....	13
7. Product Ordering Information	14
7.1 Product Code Designations	14
7.2 Valid Combinations.....	15

1. Product Description

1.1 Introduction

Apacer's Serial ATA Flash Drive (SAFD) 255 is a solid-state disk (SSD) drive that contains a controller, embedded firmware, and flash media along with a male connector. Using single-level cell (SLC) NAND flash memory devices, the SAFD 255 interfaces with the host allowing data to be seamlessly transferred between the host and the flash devices.

The SAFD 255 is designed with a single-chip controller, offering capacities of up to 64 gigabytes and providing full support for the SATA II high-speed interface standard. It can operate at burst access rates of up to 300 megabytes per second, which is much faster than any other solid-state or traditional SATA drive currently available on the market.

In addition to buffer management through dynamical allocation, the SAFD 255 adopts the Apacer-specific static wear-leveling scheme to allow uniform use of all storage blocks, ensuring that the lifetime of a flash media can be significantly increased and the disk performance is optimized as well. The SAFD 255 provides the S.M.A.R.T. feature that follows the SATA Rev. 2.6, ATA/ATAPI-7 specifications and uses the standard SMART command B0h to read data from the drive. This feature protects the user from unscheduled downtime by monitoring and storing critical drive performance.

1.2 Functional Block Diagram

The SAFD 255 includes a single-chip SATA II Controller and the flash media, as well as the SATA standard interface. The controller integrates the flash management unit with the controller itself to support multi-channel, multi-bank flash arrays. Figure 1-1 shows the functional block diagram.

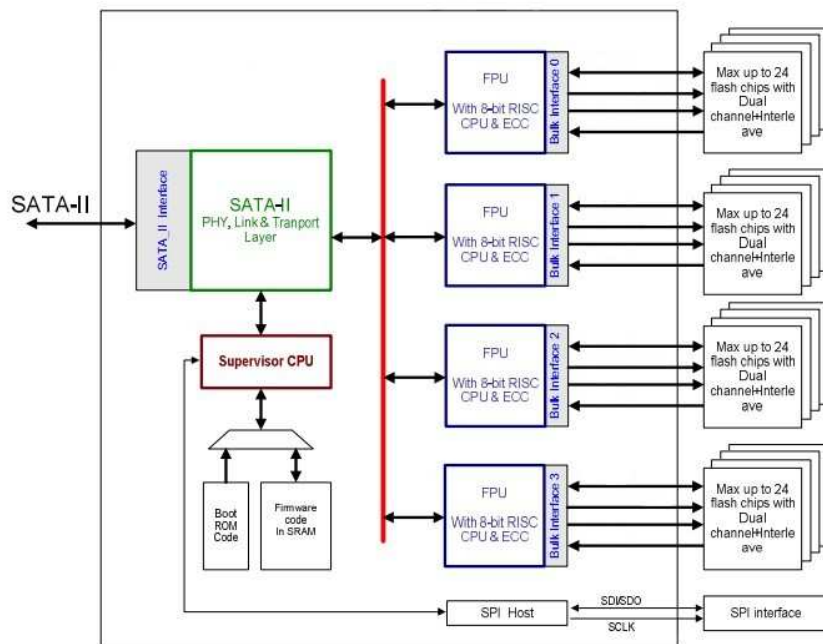


Figure 1-1 Apacer SAFD 255 block diagram

1.3 ATA Mode Support

The SAFD 255 provides ATA mode support as follows:

- Up to PIO mode-4
- Up to Multiword DMA mode-2
- Up to UDMA mode-5

1.4 Capacity Specification

Capacity specification of the SAFD 255 product family is available as shown in Table 1-1. It lists the specific capacity, the default numbers of logical cylinders and heads, and the number of logical sectors per track for each product line.

Table 1-1 Capacity specification

Capacity	Total Bytes*	Cylinders	Heads	Sectors	Max LBA**
8 GB	7,913,816,064	15,334	16	63	15,456,672
16 GB	15,842,017,280	16,383	16	63	30,941,440
32 GB	31,675,645,952	16,383	16	63	61,866,496
64 GB	63,351,160,832	16,383	16	63	123,732,736

*Display of total bytes varies from file systems.

**Cylinders, heads or sectors are not applicable for these capacities. Only LBA addressing applies.

1.5 Performance

Performance of the SAFD 255 is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Performance specification

Capacity	8GB	16GB	32GB	64GB
Performance				
Sustained Read (MB/s)	230	230	230	230
Sustained Write (MB/s)	85	180	170	175

Note: Performance varies from flash configurations.

1.6 Pin Assignments

Figure 1-2 illustrates the SAFD 255 signal pins, and Table 1-3 describes its power pins.

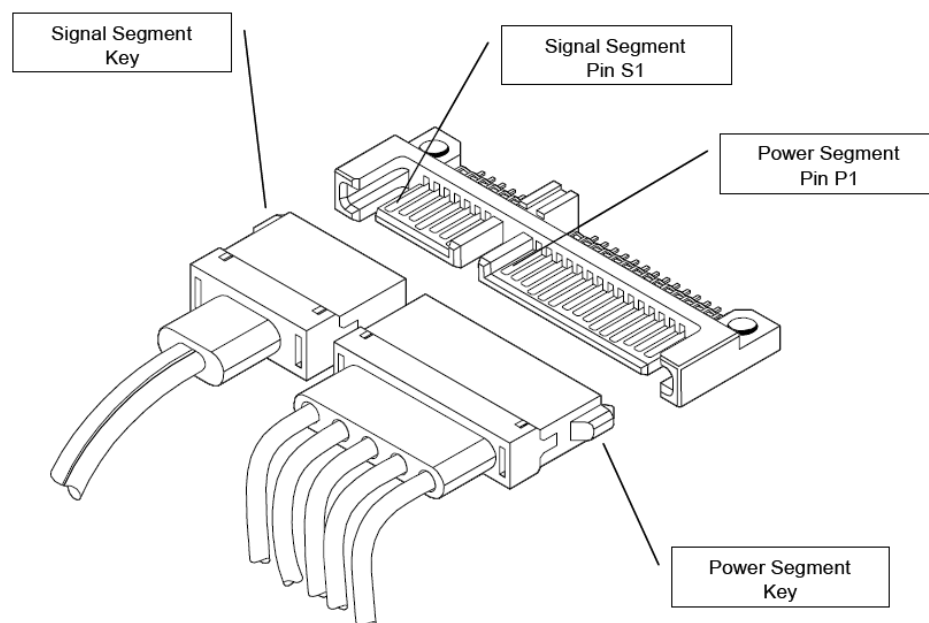


Figure 1-2 Pin Assignments

Table 1-3: Signal segment

Name	Type	Description
S1	GND	Serial Data Receiver
S2	RxP	
S3	RxN	
S4	GND	Serial Data Transmitter
S5	TxN	
S6	TxP	
S7	GND	

Table 1-4: Power segment

Pin	Signal/Description
P1	Not used (3.3V)
P2	Not used (3.3V)
P3	Not used (3.3V)
P4	Ground
P5	Ground
P6	Ground
P7	5V Pre-Charge
P8	5V
P9	5V
P10	Ground
P11	Ground
P12	Ground
P13	Not used (12V Pre-Charge)
P14	Not used (12V)
P15	Not used (12V)

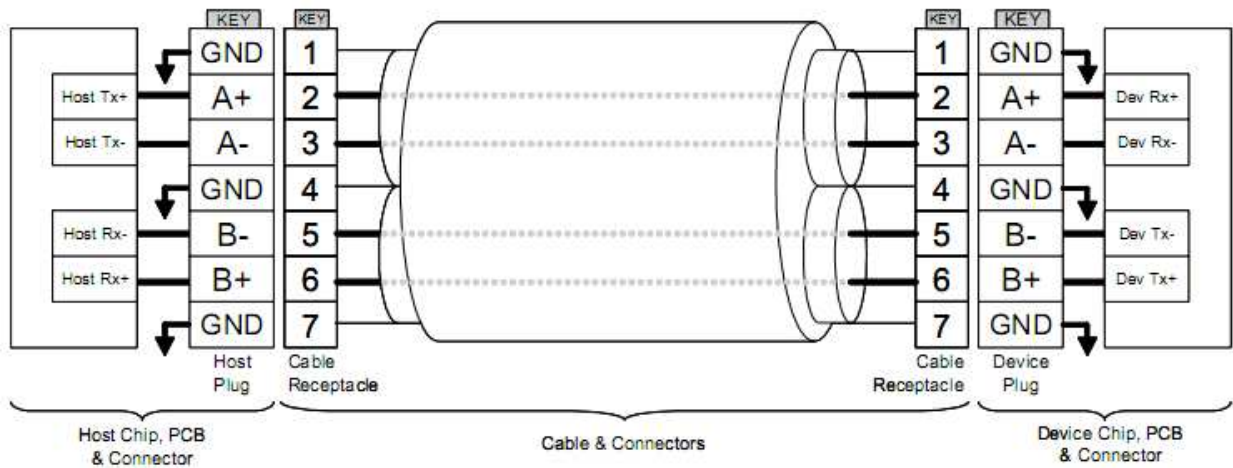


Figure 1-3 SATA Cable/Connector Connection Diagram

The connector on the left represents the Host with TX/RX differential pairs connected to a cable. The connector on the right shows the Device with TX/RX differential pairs also connected to the cable. Notice also the ground path connecting the shielding of the cable to the Cable Receptacle.

2. Software Interface

2.1 Command Set

Table 2-1 summarizes the ATA commands supported by the SAFD 255.

Table 2-1: Command set

Code	Command	Code	Command
E5h	Check Power Mode	F3h	Security Erase Prepare
06h	Data Set Management	F4h	Security Erase Unit
90h	Execute Device Diagnostic	F5h	Security Freeze Lock
E7h	Flush Cache	F1h	Security Set Password
EAh	Flush Cache EXT	F2h	Security Unlock
ECh	Identify Device	70h	Seek
E3h	Idle	EFh	Set Features
E1h	Idle Immediate	C6h	Set Multiple Mode
91h	Initialize Device Parameters	E6h	Sleep
C8h	Read DMA	B0h	SMART
25h	Read DMA EXT	E2h	Standby
C4h	Read Multiple	E0h	Standby Immediate
29h	Read Multiple EXT	CAh	Write DMA
20h	Read Sector	35h	Write DMA EXT
24h	Read Sector EXT	C5h	Write Multiple
40h	Read Verify Sectors	39h	Write Multiple EXT
42h	Read Verify Sectors EXT	30h	Write Sector
10h	Recalibrate	34h	Write Sector EXT
F6h	Security Disable Password		

3. Flash Management

3.1 Error Correction/Detection

The SAFD 255 implements a hardware ECC scheme, based on the BCH algorithm. It can detect and correct up to 14 bits or 28 bits error in 1K bytes.

3.2 Bad Block Management

Although bad blocks on the flash media are already identified by the flash manufacturer, they can also be accumulated over time during operation. The SAFD 255's controller maintains a table that lists those normal blocks with disk data, the free blocks for wear leveling, and bad blocks with errors. When a normal block is detected broken, it is replaced with a free block and listed as a bad block. When a free block is detected broken, it is then removed from the free block list and marked as a bad block.

During device operation, this ensures that newly accumulated bad blocks are transparent to the host. The device will stop file write service once there are only two free blocks left such that the read function is still available for copying the files from the disk into another.

3.3 Wear Leveling

The NAND flash devices are limited by a certain number of write cycles. When using a FAT-based file system, frequent FAT table updates are required. If some area on the flash wears out faster than others, it would significantly reduce the lifetime of the whole SSD, even if the erase counts of others are far from the write cycle limit. Thus, if the write cycles can be distributed evenly across the media, the lifetime of the media can be prolonged significantly. This scheme is called wear leveling.

Apacer's wear-leveling scheme is achieved both via buffer management and Apacer-specific static wear leveling. They both ensure that the lifetime of the flash media can be increased, and the disk access performance is optimized as well.

3.4 Power Failure Management

The Low Power Detection on the controller initiates crucial data saving before the power supplied to the device is too low. This feature prevents the device from crash and ensures data integrity during an unexpected power-off.

3.5 ATA Secure Erase

Accomplished by the Secure Erase (SE) command, which added to the open ANSI standards that control disk drives, "ATA Secure Erase" is built into the disk drive itself and thus far less susceptible to malicious software attacks than external software utilities. It is a positive easy-to-use data destroy command, amounting to electronic data shredding. Executing the command causes a drive to internally completely erase all possible user data. This command is carried out within disk drives, so no additional software is required. Once executed, neither data nor the erase counter on the device would be recoverable, which blurs the accuracy of device lifespan. The process to erase will not be stopped until finished while encountering power failure, and will be continued when power is back on.

3.6 S.M.A.R.T.

S.M.A.R.T. is an acronym for Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology, an open standard allowing disk drives to automatically monitor their own health and report potential problems. It protects the user from unscheduled downtime by monitoring and storing critical drive performance and calibration parameters. Ideally, this should allow taking proactive actions to prevent impending drive failure.

Apacer SAFD 255 uses the standard SMART command B0h to read data from the drive for SMART feature as the SATA Rev.2.6 ATA/ATAPI-7 specifications. Based on the SFF-8035i Rev. 2.0 specifications, Apacer SMART defines vendor-specified SMART Attribute IDs (A0h, A1h, A2h, A3h, A4h-A5h) in the SAFD 255. They represent initial bad block count, bad block count, spare block count, maximum erase count, and average erase counts respectively. When the Apacer SMART Utility running on the host, it analyzes and reports the disk status to the host before the SAFD 255 is in critical condition.

3.7 TRIM

Made of millions of NAND flash cells, SSD can be written into groups called pages in 4K size generally, but can only be erased in larger groups called blocks of 128 pages or 512KB. These stipulations are partially the source of many performance issues. Until an address gets used again, the SSD has to keep track of every last bit of data that's written on it. The ATA-TRIM instruction tilts the balance in favor of the SSD. TRIM addresses a major part of the performance degradation issue over time that plagues all SSDs. A TRIM enabled drive running an OS with TRIM support will stay closer to its peak performance over time.

4. Environmental Specifications

4.1 Environments

The SAFD 255 environmental specifications follow the US Military Standard MIL-STD-810F, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 SAFD 255 environmental specifications

Environment	Specification
Temperature	0°C to 70°C (Operating – Standard); -40°C to 85°C (Operating – ET*)
	-40°C to 100°C (Non-operating)
Humidity	5% to 95% RH (Non-condensing)
Vibration	Sine wave: 10~2000(Hz), 15(G) Random: 20~2000(Hz), 7.7(Grms)
Shock	operating: 50(G), 11(ms) non-operating: 1500(G), 0.5(ms)

*Extended Temperature

4.2 Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) is predicted based on reliability data for the individual components in the SAFD 255. Although many component MTBFs are given in databases and often these values are not really accurate, the prediction result for the SAFD 255 is more than 2,000,000 hours.

4.3 Certification and Compliance

The SAFD 255 complies with the following standards:

- CE – EN55022/55024
- FCC 47CFR Part15 Class B
- RoHS
- MIL-STD-810F
- SATA II (SATA Rev. 2.6)
- Up to ATA/ATAPI-7 (including S.M.A.R.T.)

5. Electrical Characteristics

5.1 Operating Voltage

Table 5-1 lists the supply voltage for SAFD 255.

Table 5-1 SAFD 255 operating voltage

Parameter	Conditions
Supply voltage	5.0 V $\pm$ 10% (4.5-5.5 V)

5.2 Power Consumption

Table 5-2 lists the SAFD 255 power consumption.

Table 5-2 SAFD 255 power consumption

Capacity Performance	8GB	16GB	32GB	64GB
Active Mode (mA)	357	486	532	535
Idle Mode (mA)	95	90	87	94

6. Physical Characteristics

6.1 Plastic Housing

Figure 6-1 illustrates the overall dimensions of the SAFD 255 w/Plastic Housing, as listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 SAFD 255 w/Plastic Housing dimensions

Dimension	Millimeters (mm)
Height	9.30 ± 0.10
Width	69.85 ± 0.10
Length	100.00 ± 0.10

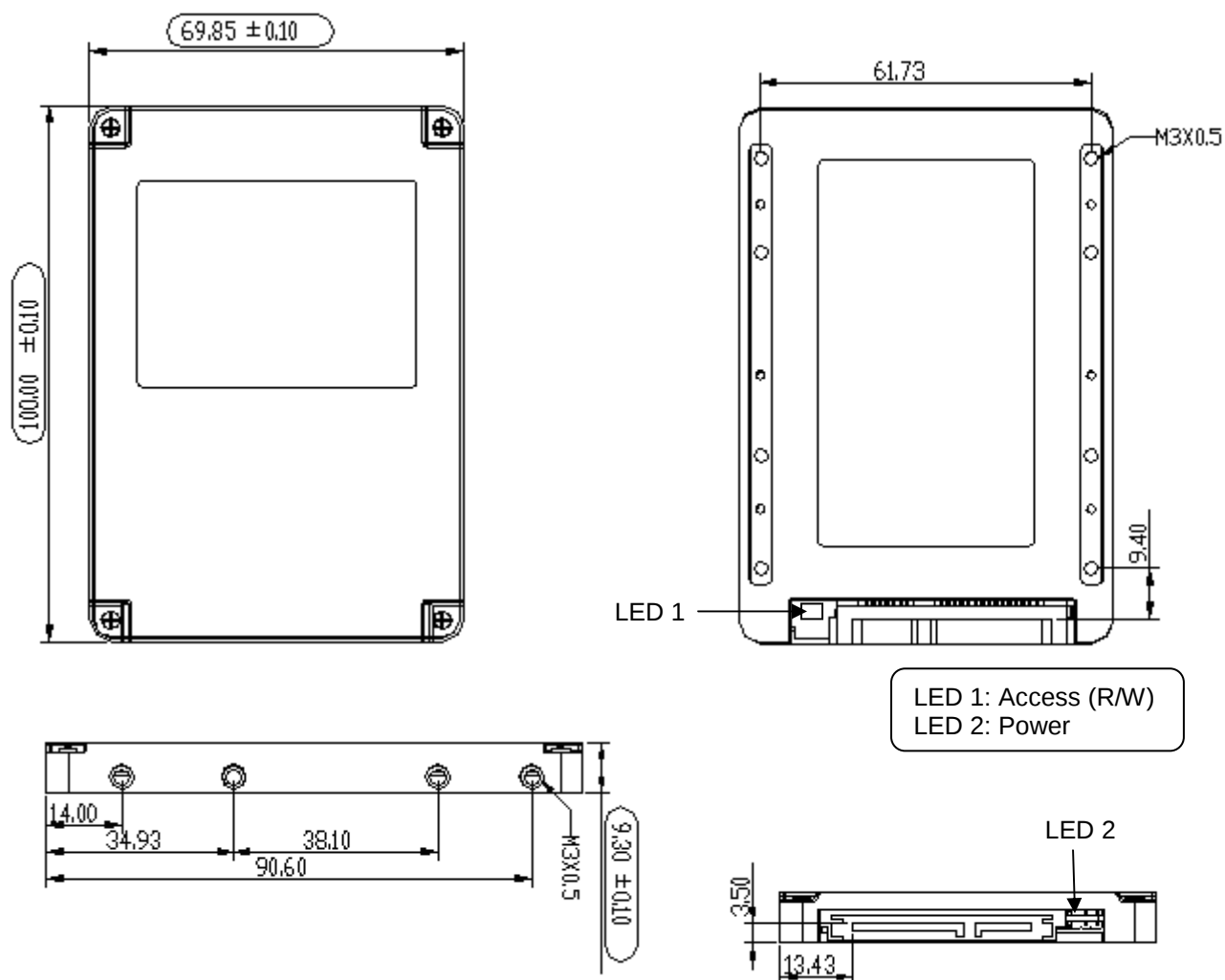


Figure 6-1 SAFD 255 w/Plastic Housing physical dimensions

6.2 Metal Housing

Figure 6-2 illustrates the overall dimensions of the SAFD 255 w/Metal Housing, as listed in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 SAFD 255 w/Metal Housing dimensions

Dimension	Millimeters (mm)
Height	9.30 ± 0.20
Width	69.90 ± 0.15
Length	100.00 ± 0.15

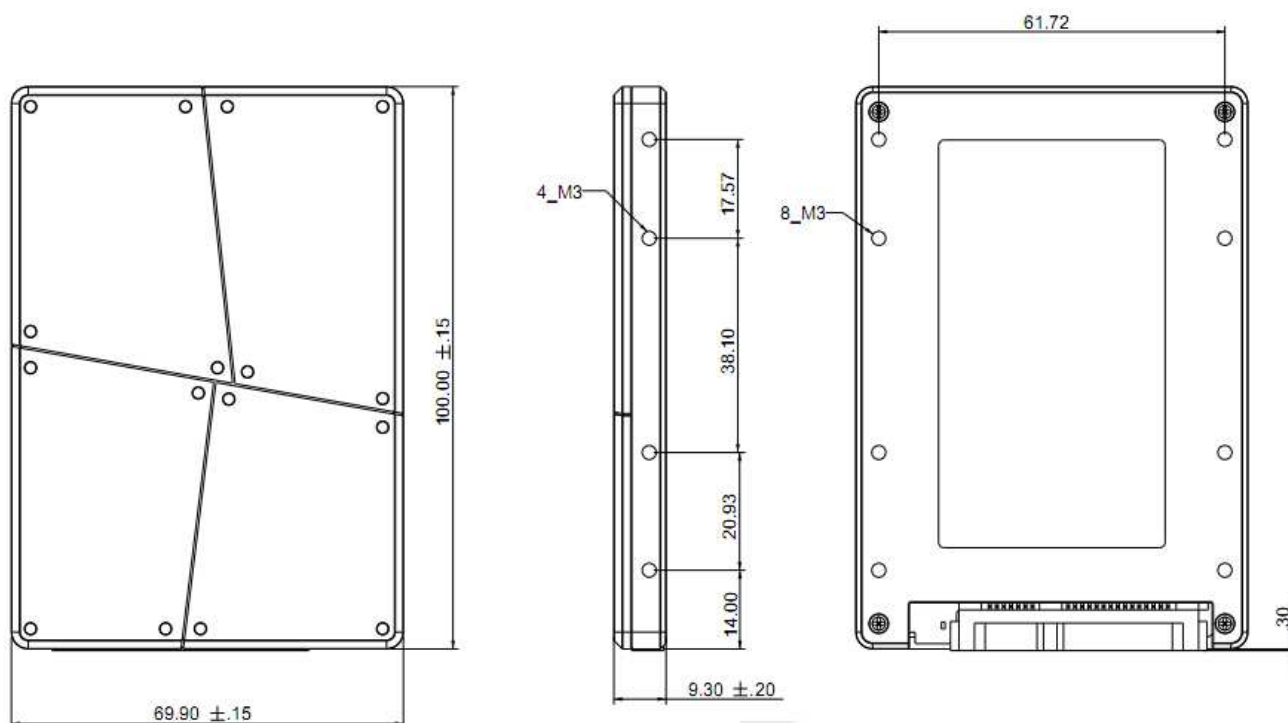
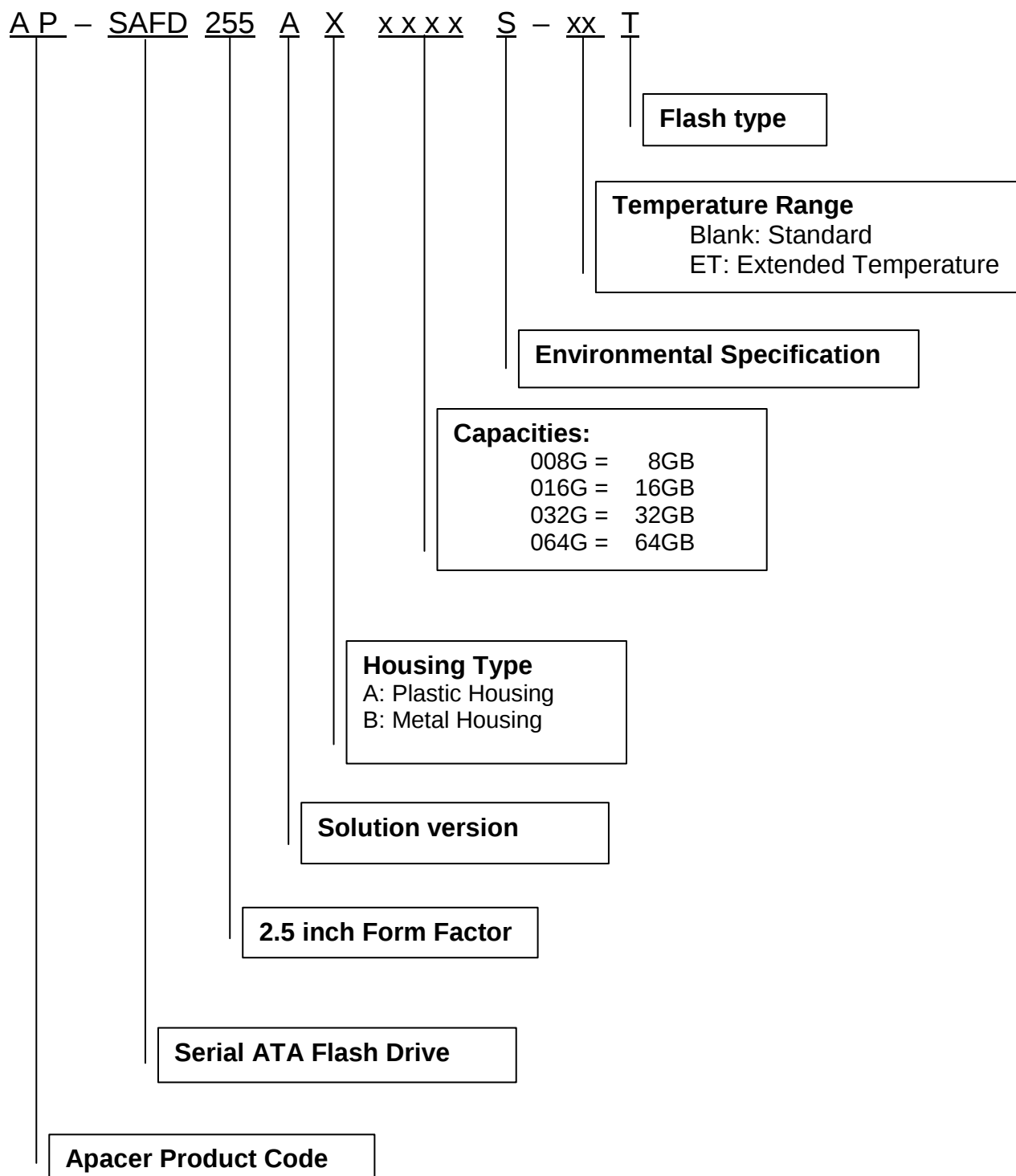


Figure 6-2 SAFD 255 w/Metal Housing physical dimensions

7. Product Ordering Information

7.1 Product Code Designations



7.2 Valid Combinations

A. Plastic Housing

Capacity	Standard	Extended Temperature
8GB	AP-SAFD255AA008GS-T	AP-SAFD255AA008GS-ETT
16GB	AP-SAFD255AA016GS-T	AP-SAFD255AA016GS-ETT
32GB	AP-SAFD255AA032GS-T	AP-SAFD255AA032GS-ETT
64GB	AP-SAFD255AA064GS-T	AP-SAFD255AA064GS-ETT

B. Metal Housing

Capacity	Standard	Extended Temperature
8GB	AP-SAFD255AB008GS-T	AP-SAFD255AB008GS-ETT
16GB	AP-SAFD255AB016GS-T	AP-SAFD255AB016GS-ETT
32GB	AP-SAFD255AB032GS-T	AP-SAFD255AB032GS-ETT
64GB	AP-SAFD255AB064GS-T	AP-SAFD255AB064GS-ETT

Note: Valid combinations are those products in mass production or will be in mass production. Consult your Apacer sales representative to confirm availability of valid combinations and to determine availability of new combinations.

Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
0.1	Preliminary release	07/09/2010
0.2	Updated command set, trim information, and global presence	08/17/2010
1.0	Formal release	02/23/2011
1.1	Updated Performance Specifications & Power Consumption	04/01/2011
1.2	Updated Environmental Specifications	04/14/2011

Global Presence

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