Apacer

RoHS Compliant

CFast 2.0

SH250-CFast 2.0 Product Specifications

April 1, 2022

Version 1.5

Specifications Overview:

- **Compliance with SATA Revision 3.2**
  - SATA 6 Gb/s interface
  - ATA-compatible command set
  - Backward compatible with SATA 1.5/3 Gb/s

- **Capacity**
  - 10, 20, 40, 80, 160 GB

- **Performance[1]**
  - 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 60,000 IOPS
  - Random write (4K): Up to 70,000 IOPS

- **Flash Management**
  - Low-Density Parity-Check (LDPC) Code
  - Global Wear Leveling
  - Flash bad-block management
  - Flash Translation Layer: Page Mapping
  - DataDefender™
  - S.M.A.R.T.
  - Device Sleep
  - ATA Secure Erase
  - TRIM
  - SMART Read Refresh™
  - SLC-liteX (P/E cycle: 100K)

- **NAND Flash Type:** 3D TLC (BiCS3)

- **MTBF:** >3,000,000 hours

- **Endurance (in drive writes per day: DWPD)**
  - 10 GB: 35.87 DWPD
  - 20 GB: 40.3 DWPD
  - 40 GB: 37.96 DWPD
  - 80 GB: 36.53 DWPD
  - 160 GB: 29.37 DWPD

- **Temperature Range**
  - Operating:
    Standard: 0°C to 70°C
    Wide: -40°C to 85°C
  - Storage: -55°C to 100°C

- **Power Consumption[1]**
  - Supply voltage: 3.3V
  - Active mode: 420 mA
  - Idle mode: 75 mA

- **Form Factor**
  - CFast
  - Dimensions: 42.80 x 36.45 x 3.60, unit: mm
  - Net Weight: 9.33g ± 5%

- **Connector Type**
  - 7 + 17 pin female connector

- **Security**
  - AES 256-bit hardware encryption

- **Reliability**
  - Thermal Sensor
  - End-to-End Data Protection

- **Write Protect Switch (optional)**

- **RoHS Compliant**

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.

Table of Contents

1. General Description

Apacer SH250-CFast 2.0 is the latest enhancement of conventional CFast form factor that delivers various technological advantages. It utilizes 3D NAND for higher capacity up to 160GB and provides more power efficiency than 2D NAND. This new flash memory card comes with SATA 6 Gb/s interface for higher performance and consists of SATA-based 7-pin signal segment and 17-pin for power and control purposes. Designed without DRAM on the internal controlling unit, SH250-CFast ensures data integrity by preventing data loss during a sudden power outage.

For data efficiency, SH250-CFast 2.0 delivers data transfer rates up to 560MB/s in sequential access and 70,000 IOPS in 4KB random access. In addition, Apacer CFast cards come with S.M.A.R.T. for lifetime monitoring. With Apacer's SLC-liteX technology, SH250-CFast 2.0 performs with higher number of P/E cycles up to 100,000 times. Moreover, SH250-CFast 2.0 guarantees reliability of applications in harsh environments by implementing intelligent Flash Management algorithms and LDPC (Low Density Parity Check) ECC engine to extend SSD endurance and increase data reliability.

In terms of security, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) ensures data security and provides 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 SH250-CFast 2.0 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.
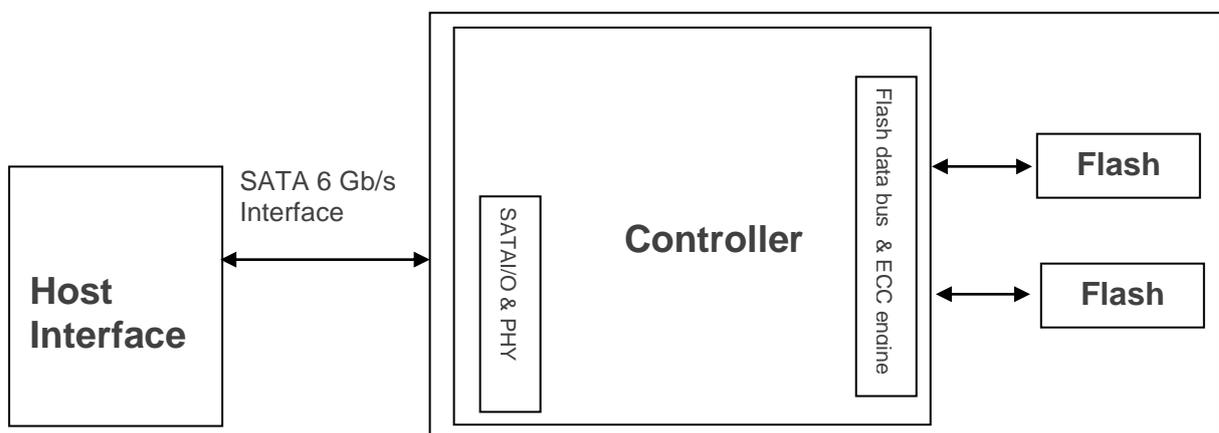
Figure 2-1 Functional Block Diagram

3. Pin Assignments

Table 3-1 describes SH250-CFast 2.0 signal segment, and Table 3-2, its power segment.

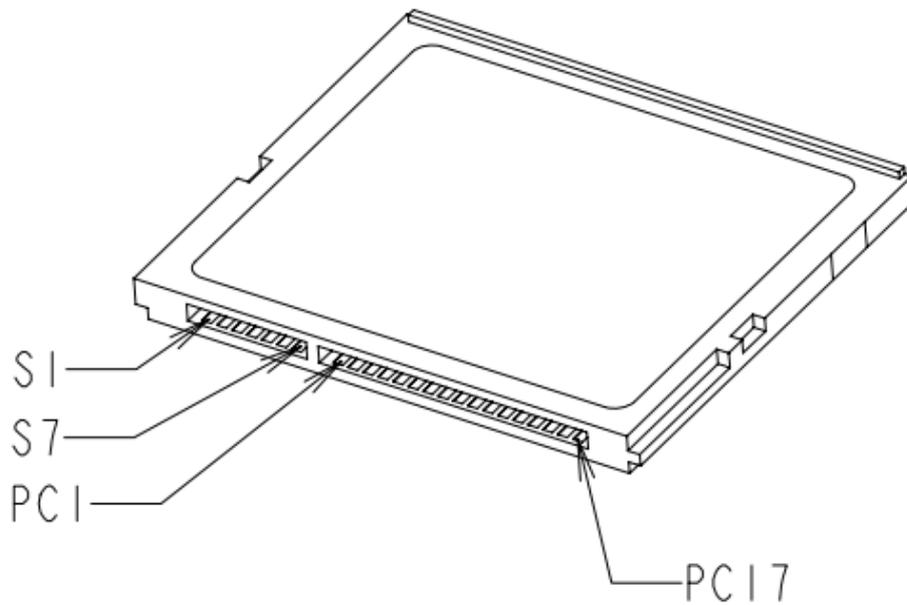**Figure 3-1 Pin Assignment**

Table 3-1 Signal Segment

Pin	Definition	Description
S1	GND	Ground
S2	A+	SATA Differential
S3	A-	Signal Pair A
S4	GND	Ground
S5	B-	SATA Differential
S6	B+	Signal Pair B
S7	GND	Ground

Table 3-2 Power Segment

Pin	Definition	Type	Description
PC1	CDI	Input	Card Detect In
PC2	PGND	Device GND	Device GND
PC3	DEVSLP[1]	DEVSLP card input	DEVSLP enable
PC4	No connect[2]	Not available	Reserved
PC5	No connect[2]	Not available	Reserved
PC6	No connect[2]	Not available	Reserved
PC7	PGND	Device GND	Device GND
PC8	LED1	LED Output	Power indicator
PC9	LED2	LED Output	Access indicator
PC10	No connect[2]	Not available	Reserved
PC11	No connect[2]	Not available	Reserved
PC12	IFDet	GND	Card output, connect to PGND on card
PC13	PWR	3.3V	Device power (3.3V)
PC14	PWR	3.3V	Device power (3.3V)
PC15	PGND	Device GND	Device GND
PC16	PGND	Device GND	Device GND
PC17	CDO	Output	Card Detect Out

Notes:
1. Optional
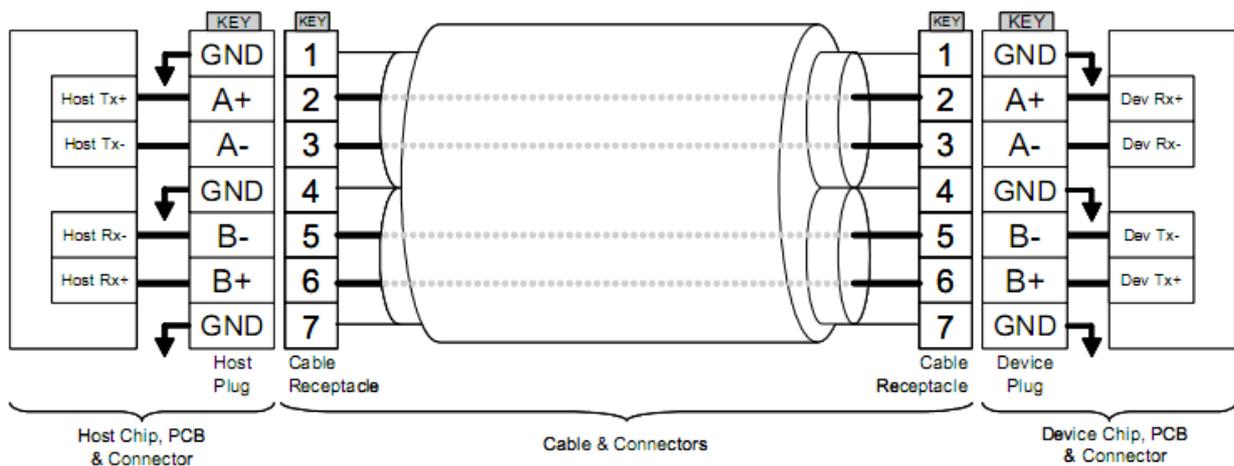2. Reserved by Apacer, please do not connect to a host.

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 while 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 the SH250-CFast 2.0 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
10 GB	10,012,778,496	16,383	16	63	19,556,208
20 GB	20,014,718,976	16,383	16	63	39,091,248
40 GB	40,018,599,936	16,383	16	63	78,161,328
80 GB	80,026,361,856	16,383	16	63	156,301,488
160 GB	160,041,885,696	16,383	16	63	312,581,808

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 SH250-CFast 2.0 product family is available as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Performance Specifications

Performance \ Capacity	10 GB	20 GB	40 GB	80 GB	160 GB
Sequential Read (MB/s)	210	430	560	560	560
Sequential Write (MB/s)	120	260	480	500	510
Random Read IOPS (4K)	9,800	14,000	33,000	57,000	60,000
Random Write IOPS (4K)	31,000	58,000	70,000	70,000	70,000

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.

4.3 Environmental Specifications

Environmental specifications of SH250-CFast 2.0 are shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Environmental Specifications

Item	Specifications
Operating temp.	0°C to 70°C (Standard); -40°C to 85°C (Wide)
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 SH250-CFast 2.0. Serving as statistical reference, the prediction result for SH250-CFast 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

SH250-CFast 2.0 complies with the following standards:

- CE
- FCC
- RoHS
- 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 Endurance Specifications

Capacity	Drive Writes Per Day
10 GB	35.87
20 GB	40.3
40 GB	37.96
80 GB	36.53
160 GB	29.37

Notes:
- This estimation complies with JEDEC JESD-219, enterprise endurance workload of random data with payload size distribution.
- Flash vendor guaranteed 3D SLC-liteX P/E cycle: 100K
- WAF may vary from capacity, flash configurations and writing behavior on each platform.
- 1 Terabyte = 1,024GB
- DWPD (Drive Writes 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 SLC-liteX warranty: 5 years)

5. Flash Management

5.1 Error Correction/Detection

SH250-CFast 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 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.

5.7 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.

5.8 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.
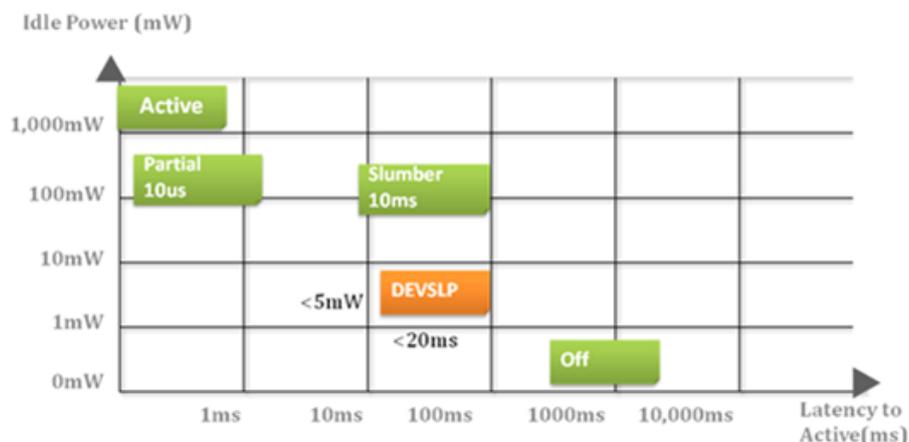
5.9 SATA Power Management

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 $\leqq$ 5 mW; host assertion time $\leqq$ 10 ms; exit timeout from this state $\leqq$ 20 ms (unless specified otherwise in SATA Identify Device Log).

Note: The behaviors of power management features would depend on host/device settings.

5.10 SLC-liteX

Apacer's 3D NAND SLC-liteX technology breaks through the limitations of existing technology and provides up to 100,000 P/E cycles, which is over 33 times more than MLC or industrial 3D TLC. Powered by carefully selected NAND components, the firmware structure is specifically optimized to enhance NAND flash stability during daily operations, and the error handling algorithm is significantly improved to avoid any unexpected ECC errors. The longest lifespans are therefore available at reasonable cost.

5.11 SMART Read Refresh^{TM}

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.

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

Table 7-1 summarizes the ATA commands supported by SH250-CFast.

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 SH250-CFast 2.0.

Table 8-1 Operating Range

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Type	Max	Units
Power Supply	Vcc	3.135	3.3	3.465	V

8.2 Power Consumption

Table 8-2 lists the power consumption for SH250-CFast 2.0.

Table 8-2 Power Consumption

Capacity / Mode	10 GB	20 GB	40 GB	80 GB	160 GB
Active (mA)	245	325	370	420	415
Idle (mA)	70	70	70	75	70

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.
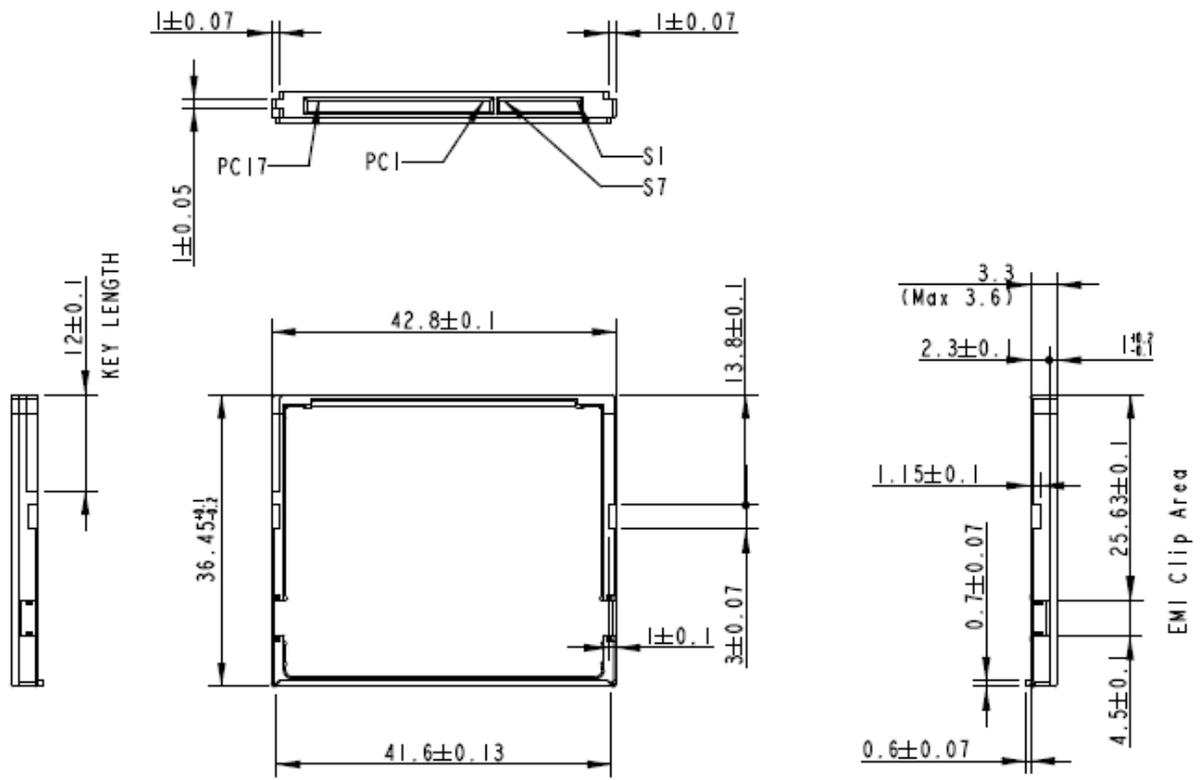
9. Mechanical Specifications

9.1 Dimensions

Figure 9-1 Physical Dimensions Unit: ㎜

9.2 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.
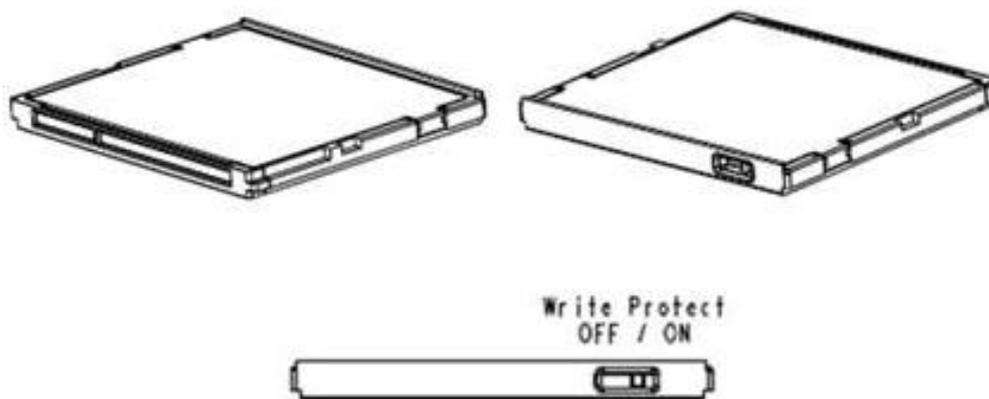

Figure 9-2 Write Protect Switch

9.3 Net Weight

Table 9-1 Net Weight

Capacity	Net Weight (g ± 5%)
10GB	7.72
20GB	8.23
40GB	9.32
80GB	9.33
160GB	9.32

10. Product Ordering Information

10.1 Product Code Designations

Apacer's SH250-CFast SSD is available in different configurations and densities. See the chart below for a comprehensive list of options for the SH250-CFast series devices.

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A	A	2	.	2	5	9	X	X	X	.	0	0	1	E	9

Code 1-3 **(Product Line & Form Factor)**	MDC+CFS
Code 5-6 **(Model/Solution)**	SH250
Code 7-8 **(Product Capacity)**	9F: 10GB 9G: 20GB 9H: 40GB 9J: 80GB 9K: 160GB
Code 9 **(Flash Type & Product Temp)**	Y: 3D SLC-lite standard temperature Z: 3D SLC-lite wide temperature
Code 10 **(Product Spec)**	A: STD without Write Protect Switch B: With Write Protect Switch
Code 12-14 **(Version Number)**	Random numbers generated by system
Code 15-16 **(Firmware Version)**	SLC-liteX Thermal Sensor DEVSLP

10.2 Valid Combinations

The following tables list the available models of the SH250-CFast 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.

10.2.1 Without Write Protect Switch

Capacity	Standard Temperature	Wide Temperature
10GB	AA2.259FYA.001E9	AA2.259FZA.001E9
20GB	AA2.259GYA.001E9	AA2.259GZA.001E9
40GB	AA2.259HYA.001E9	AA2.259HZA.001E9
80GB	AA2.259JYA.001E9	AA2.259JZA.001E9
160GB	AA2.259KYA.001E9	AA2.259KZA.001E9

10.2.2 With Write Protect Switch (optional)

Capacity	Standard Temperature	Wide Temperature
10GB	AA2.259FYB.001E9	AA2.259FZB.001E9
20GB	AA2.259GYB.001E9	AA2.259GZB.001E9
40GB	AA2.259HYB.001E9	AA2.259HZB.001E9
80GB	AA2.259JYB.001E9	AA2.259JZB.001E9
160GB	AA2.259KYB.001E9	AA2.259KZB.001E9

Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Initial release	1/17/2020
1.1	- Changed SATA 6.0 Gbps to SATA 6 Gb/s in accordance with SATA naming guidelines - Updated operating/non-operating vibration spec at Table 4-3 Environmental Specifications - Capitalized every letter for commands at 7.1 Command Set and SMART subcommand at 7.2 S.M.A.R.T.	3/18/2020
1.2	Added MIL-STD-810G to 4.5 Certification and Compliance	3/20/2020
1.3	- Updated MTBF from >1,000,000 hours to >3,000,000 hours - Updated Table 4-1 by changing max LBA to total LBA - Updated the description of 5.2 Bad Block Management	6/22/2020
1.4	Removed Hyper Cache Technology support	1/10/2022
1.5	- Removed over-provisioning support - Updated Performance, Endurance and Power Consumption on Specifications Overview page - Updated Tabled 4-2, 4-4, 7-1 and 8-2 - Changed storage temp. from -40°C ~100°C to -55°C ~100°C - Changed P/E cycle from 30K to 100K - Updated the description of 5.10 SLC-liteX - Updated 10. Product Ordering Information by changing product temp. (code 9) and firmware version (code 15-16)	4/1/2022

Global Presence

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