Apacer

RoHS Compliant

CFast 2.0

Industrial SV25P-CFast BiCS5 Product Specifications

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Version 1.1

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Specifications Overview:

- **Compliance with SATA Revision 3.2**
  - SATA 6 Gb/s interface
  - Backward compatible with SATA 1.5 and 3 Gb/s interfaces
  - ATA-8 command set
- **Capacity**
  - 120, 240, 480, 960 GB
- **Performance**[1]
  - Burst read/write: 600 MB/sec
  - Sequential read: Up to 560 MB/sec
  - Sequential write: Up to 505 MB/sec
  - Random read (4K): Up to 56,000 IOPS
  - Random write (4K): Up to 71,000 IOPS
- **Flash Management**
  - Low-Density Parity-Check (LDPC) Code
  - Global Wear Leveling
  - Flash bad-block management
  - Flash Translation Layer: Page Mapping
  - S.M.A.R.T.
  - Device Sleep
  - ATA Secure Erase
  - TRIM
  - Hyper Cache Technology
  - Over-provisioning
  - DataRAID™[2]
  - SMART Read Refresh™
- **NAND Flash Type:** 3D TLC (BiCS5)
- **MTBF:** >3,000,000 hours
- **Endurance (in drive writes per day: DWPD)**
  - 120 GB: 2.13 DWPD
  - 240 GB: 1.99 DWPD
  - 480 GB: 2.02 WPD
  - 960 GB: 1.40 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 (Max.): 300 mA
  - Idle mode: 70 mA
- **Connector Type**
  - 7 + 17 pin female connector
- **Security**
  - AES 256-bit hardware encryption
- **Reliability**
  - CorePower
  - Thermal Sensor
  - End-to-End Data Protection
- **Physical Characteristics**
  - Form factor: CFast
  - Dimensions: 42.80 x 36.45 x 3.60, unit: mm
  - Net weight: 9.25g ± 5%
- **Write Protect Switch (optional)**
- **RoHS Compliant**

Notes:
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.
2. Not supported on 120GB

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1. General Description

Apacer SV25P-CFast, utilizing 3D NAND for higher capacity up to 960GB and providing more power efficiency than 2D NAND, is the latest enhancement of conventional CFast form factor that delivers various technological advantages. This new flash memory card comes with SATA 6 Gb/s interface for exceptional performance with data transfer rates up to 560 MB/s in sequential access and 71,000 IOPS in 4KB random access, 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, SV25P-CFast ensures data integrity by preventing data loss during a sudden power outage.

SV25P-CFast 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. Featuring CorePower technology, SV25P-CFast guarantees data integrity and stability of data transmission in the event of an unexpected power loss by implementing backup power supply with tantalum capacitors that allow sufficient time to move all cached data to NAND flash. Furthermore, SV25P-CFast 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. Operating under 6 Gb/s interface, SV25P-CFast is provided with Apacer latest S.M.A.R.T. that is primarily oriented for the latest SATA interface SSD, for drive lifetime monitoring and analysis. For highly-intensive applications, End-to-End Data Protection ensures that data integrity can be assured at multiple points in the path to enable reliable delivery of data transfers.

Security-wise, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) ensures data security and provides users with peace of mind knowing their data is safeguarded against unauthorized use at all times. SV25P-CFast also adopts the latest page mapping file translation layer and comes with various implementations including flash block management, wear leveling, TRIM, Hyper Cache technology, over-provisioning, DataRAID, SMART Read Refresh, and power saving modes.

With exceptional performance, trustable reliability, and enhanced data protection, SV25P-CFast 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 SV25P-CFast 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.

Note: The actual number of NAND flash used on Apacer SV25P-CFast varies from capacities. The illustration is for reference only.

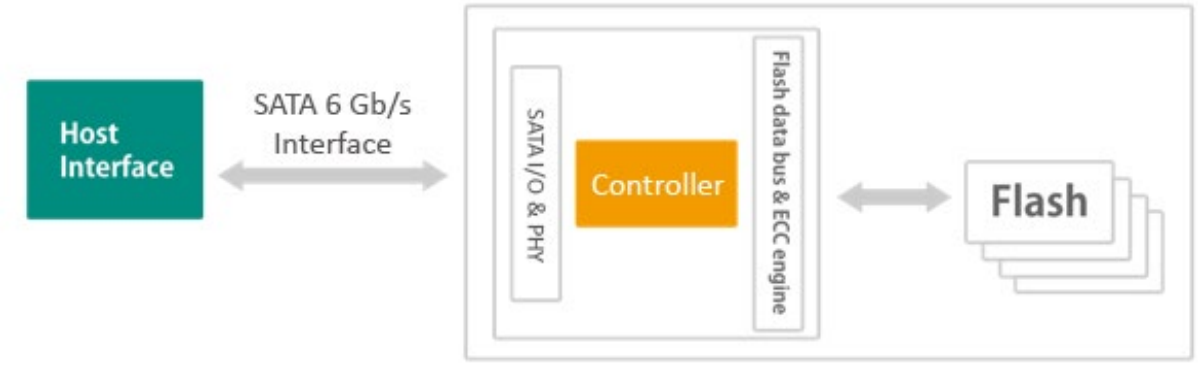

Figure 2-1 Functional Block Diagram

3. Pin Assignments

Table 3-1 describes SV25P-CFast signal segment, and Table 3-2, its power segment.

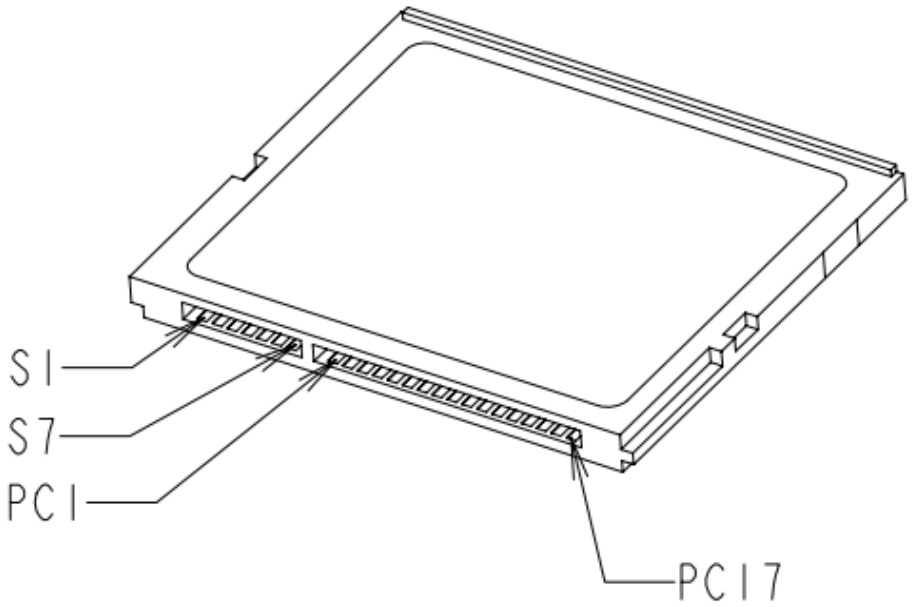

Figure 3-1 Pin Assignment

Table 3-1 Signal Segment

Pin	Definition	Description
S1	GND	Ground
S2	A+	SATA Differential Signal Pair A
S3	A-	
S4	GND	Ground
S5	B-	SATA Differential Signal Pair B
S6	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	DEVSLP card input	DEVSLP enable
PC4	No connect	Not available	Reserved
PC5	No connect	Not available	Reserved
PC6	No connect	Not available	Reserved
PC7	PGND	Device GND	Device GND
PC8	LED1	LED Output	Power indicator
PC9	LED2	LED Output	Access indicator
PC10	No connect	Not available	Reserved for Apacer use only[1]
PC11	No connect	Not available	Reserved for Apacer use only[1]
PC12	IFDet	GND	Reserved for Apacer use only[1]
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

Note:
1. Reserved by Apacer, please do not connect to a host.

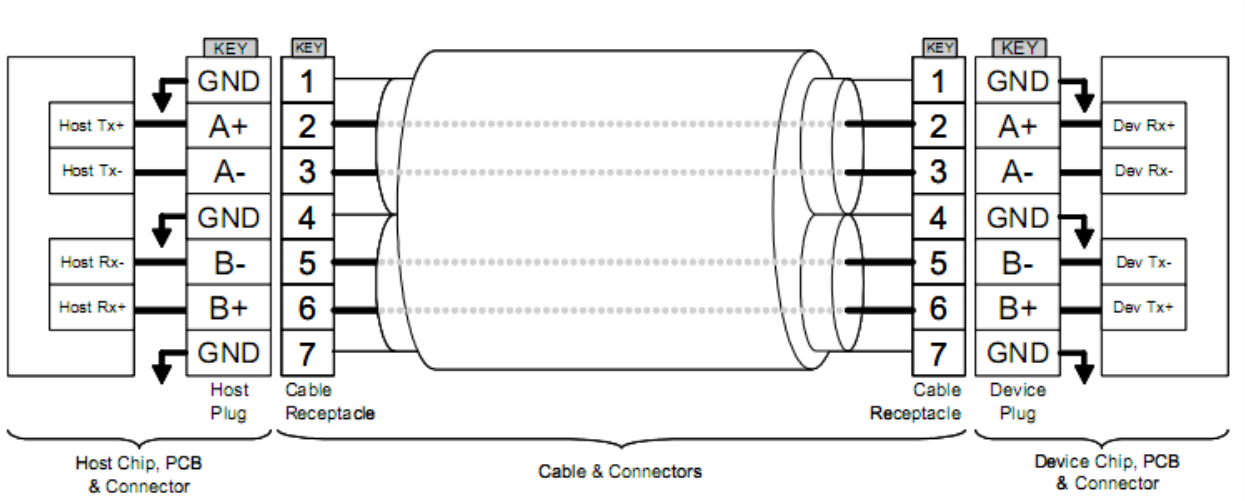

Figure 3-2 SATA Cable / Connector Connection Diagram

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 SV25P-CFast 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
120 GB	120,034,123,776	16,383	16	63	234,441,648
240 GB	240,057,409,536	16,383	16	63	468,862,128
480 GB	480,103,981,056	16,383	16	63	937,703,088
960 GB	960,197,124,096	16,383	16	63	1,875,385,008

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 SV25P-CFast product family is available as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Performance Specifications

Capacity / Performance	120 GB	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB
Sequential Read (MB/s)	560	560	560	560
Sequential Write (MB/s)	220	380	500	505
4K Random Read (IOPS)	16,000	36,000	56,000	51,000
4K Random Write (IOPS)	48,000	71,000	70,000	67,000

Notes:
- Results may differ from various flash configurations or host system setting.
- Sequential read/write is based on CrystalDiskMark 8.0.4 with file size 1,000MB.
- Random read/write is measured using IOMeter with Queue Depth 32.

4.3 Environmental Specifications

Environmental specifications of SV25P-CFast 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 SV25P-CFast. Serving as statistical reference, the prediction result for SV25P-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

SV25P-CFast complies with the following standards:

- CE
- UKCA
- 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
120 GB	2.13
240 GB	1.99
480 GB	2.02
960 GB	1.40

Notes:

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

5. Flash Management

5.1 Error Correction/Detection

SV25P-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 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 Hyper Cache Technology

Apacer proprietary Hyper Cache technology uses a portion of the available capacity as SLC (1bit-per-cell) NAND flash memory, called Hyper cache mode. When data is written to SSD, the firmware will direct the data to Hyper Cache mode, providing excellent performance to handle various scenarios in industrial use.

5.8 Over-provisioning

Over-provisioning (OP) is a certain portion of the SSD capacity exclusively for increasing Garbage Collection (GC) efficiency, especially when the SSD is filled to full capacity or performs a heavy mixed-random workload. OP has the advantages of providing extended life expectancy, reliable data integrity, and high sustained write performance.

5.9 DataRAID™

Apacer's DataRAID algorithm applies an additional level of protection and error-checking. Using this algorithm, a certain amount of space is given over to aggregating and resaving the existing parity data used for error checking. So, in the event that data becomes corrupted, the parity data can be compared to the existing uncorrupted data and the content of the corrupted data can be rebuilt.

5.10 SMART Read Refresh™

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.

5.11 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.

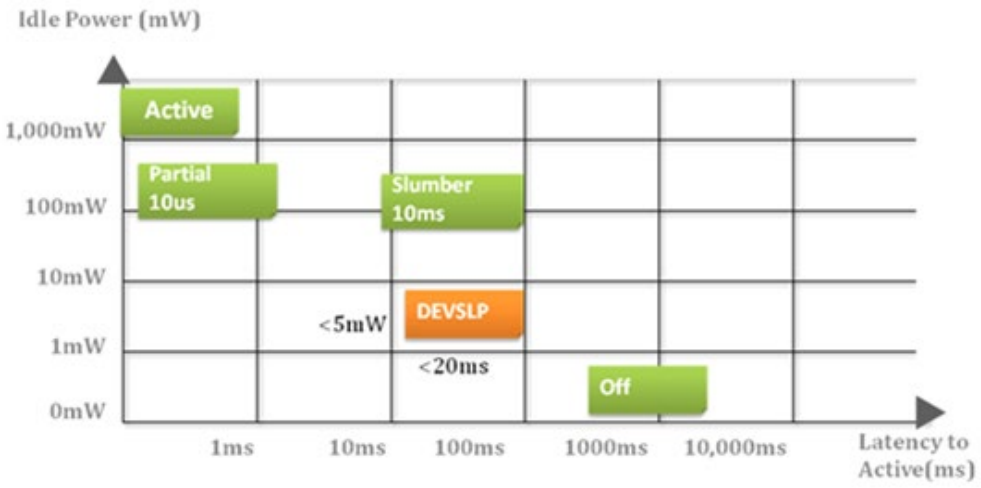

Figure 5-1 Device Sleep

5.12 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.

6. Security and Reliability Features

6.1 CorePower

If the voltage supply is cut, for instance, accidental power off or sudden blackout, the data would be shortly lost. To protect SSD data integrity from this disastrous scenario, Apacer has developed the hardware-based technology named Apacer CorePower. The CorePower equips SSDs with tantalum capacitors that can deliver urgent power current so that the flash controller can take this extended moment to flush cached data and essential metadata into NAND Flash blocks.

In addition to tantalum capacitors which guarantee SSD data integrity, an inbuilt IC detector also serves the same purpose as well as ensures the stability of data transmission. The detector is designed to take proactive measures for the aforementioned disastrous scenario. When supply voltage drops below a minimum threshold, the detector will send out signals to the flash controller notifying it to stop operating to prevent poor performance or erratic operation. In the meanwhile, signals will also be sent to DRAM to have cached data flushed into NAND Flash blocks so as to avoid data loss, similar to the function performed by tantalum capacitors.

SV25P-CFast is equipped with tantalum capacitors which have lower power leakage, higher operating temperature and higher volume-efficiency (high capacitance in small volume) than many other types of capacitors. The compact size and the high reliability are ideal for embedded computing systems.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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

This section defines the software requirements and the format of the commands the host sends to SV25P-CFast. Commands are issued to SV25P-CFast 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		

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

8. Electrical Specifications

8.1 Operating Voltage

Table 8-1 lists the supply voltage for SV25P-CFast.

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 SV25P-CFast.

Table 8-2 Power Consumption

Capacity / Mode	Unit	120 GB	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB
Active (Max.)	mA	270	275	290	300
Idle		70	70	70	70

Notes:
- All values are typical and may vary depending on flash configurations or host system settings.
- Power consumption is measured using CrystalDiskMark 8.0.4 with file size 1,000MB.

9. Mechanical Specifications

9.1 Physical Dimensions

Table 9-1 Physical Information

Parameter	Unit	120 GB	240 GB	480 GB	960 GB
Length	mm	42.80 ± 0.10			
Width		36.45 + 0.10/- 0.20			
Height (Max.)		3.60			
Weight	g ± 5%	8.57	9.01	9.09	9.25

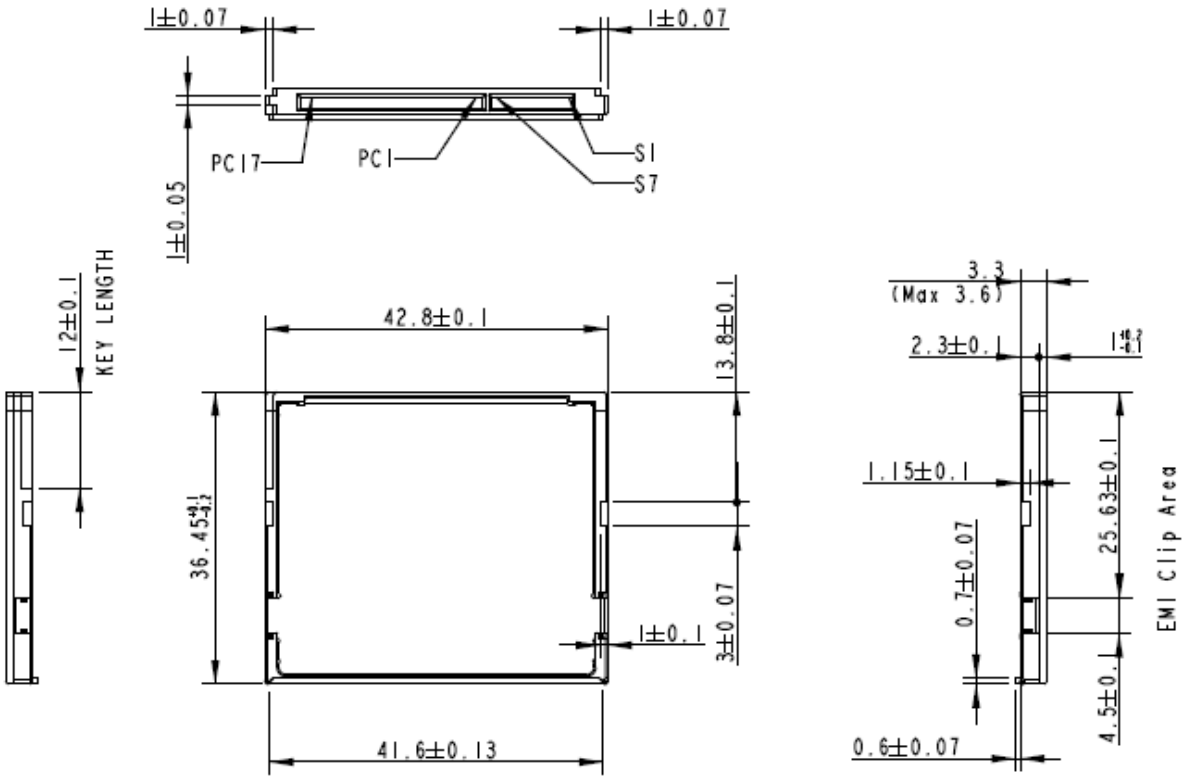

Figure 9-1 Physical Dimensions

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.

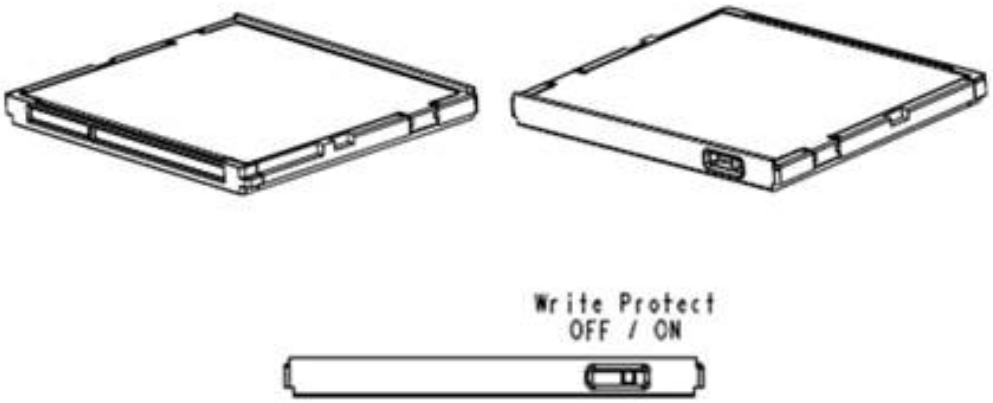

Figure 9-2 Write Protect Switch

10. Product Ordering Information

10.1 Product Code Designations

Apacer's SV25P-CFast SSD is available in different configurations and densities. See the chart below for a comprehensive list of options for the SV25P-CFast series devices.

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

Code 1-3 (Product Line & Form Factor)	MDC+CFS
Code 5-6 (Model/Solution)	SV25P
Code 7-8 (Product Capacity)	5H: 120GB 5J: 240GB 5K: 480GB 5L: 960GB
Code 9 (Flash Type & Product Temp)	G: 3D TLC Standard Temperature H: 3D TLC 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)	Thermal Sensor DEVSLP OP

10.2 Valid Combinations

The following tables list the available models of the SV25P-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
120GB	AA2.P15HGA.001GD	AA2.P15HHA.001GD
240GB	AA2.P15JGA.001GD	AA2.P15JHA.001GD
480GB	AA2.P15KGA.001GD	AA2.P15KHA.001GD
960GB	AA2.P15LGA.001GD	AA2.P15LHA.001GD

10.2.2 With Write Protect Switch (optional)

Capacity	Standard Temperature	Wide Temperature
120GB	AA2.P15HGB.001GD	AA2.P15HHB.001GD
240GB	AA2.P15JGB.001GD	AA2.P15JHB.001GD
480GB	AA2.P15KGB.001GD	AA2.P15KHB.001GD
960GB	AA2.P15LGB.001GD	AA2.P15LHB.001GD

Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
0.1	Preliminary release	9/26/2022
1.0	Official release	9/29/2022
1.1	- Added a note to DataRAID on Specifications Overview page - Updated Performance, Endurance, and Power Consumption on Specifications Overview page and Table 4-2, 4-4, and 8-2 - Corrected electrolytic capacitors to tantalum capacitors at 6.1 CorePower - Updated 10. Product Ordering Information due to firmware change	2/2/2024

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