

DRIVING THE FUTURE OF AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS

Anytime, anywhere connectivity has extended to the vehicle. Advanced driver assist features and infotainment systems enhance the experience but place a greater demand for in-vehicle memory solutions.

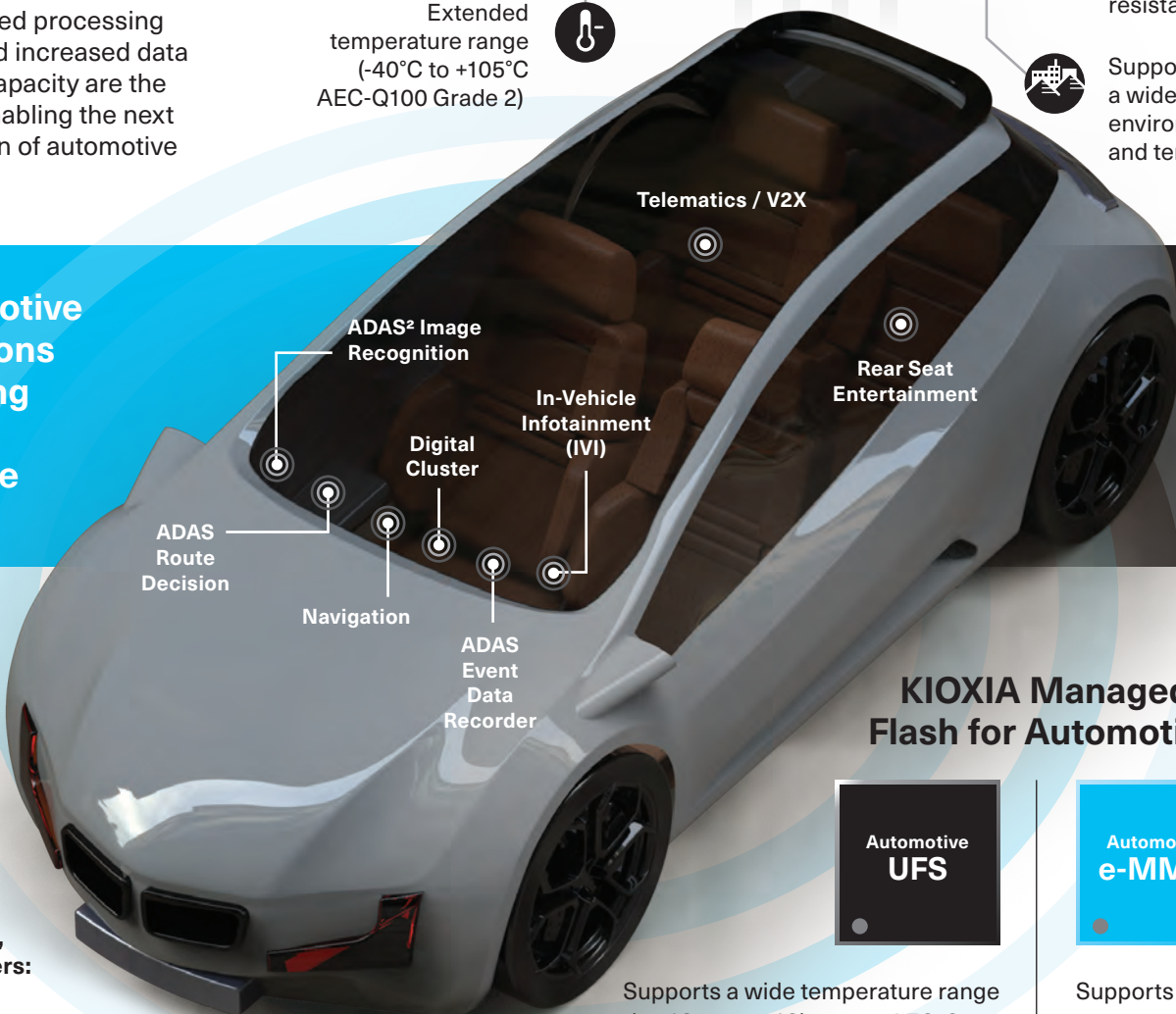
Accelerated processing power and increased data storage capacity are the keys to enabling the next generation of automotive systems.

- Fast and reliable
- Compatible with industry-standard interfaces and specifications, such as AEC- Q100
- Extended temperature range (-40°C to +105°C AEC-Q100 Grade 2)

- Store large quantities of data
- Wide density range (8GB-512GB)
- Shock and vibration resistant
- Support a wide range of environments and temperatures



Automotive Functions Needing Flash Storage



Why UFS?

When compared to e-MMC, UFS delivers:

- Higher performance for reads and writes⁴
- Faster boot times
- Better power efficiency
- Support for full duplexing
- Added functions such as thermal control, extended diagnostics
- Higher density offerings
- An improved user experience

KIOXIA Managed Flash for Automotive



Supports a wide temperature range (-40°C to +105°C), meets AEC-Q100 Grade2 requirements, contains advanced features such as Refresh, Thermal Control and Extended Diagnosis, and offers enhanced reliability capabilities.



Supports a wide temperature range (up to 105°C), meets AEC-Q100 Grade 2 requirements and features enhanced reliability.

DENSITIES⁵

16GB	32GB	64GB	8GB	16GB
128GB	256GB	512GB	32GB	64GB

KIOXIA delivers flash-based products for next-generation storage applications.

Having invented NAND flash over 30 years ago, KIOXIA is now one of the world's largest flash memory suppliers – and continues to move the technology forward.

[1] Electrical component qualification requirements defined by the AEC (Automotive Electronics Council).
 [2] Advanced Driving Assistant System.
 [3] e-MMC is a product category for a class of embedded memory products built to the JEDEC e-MMC Standard specification.
 [4] Read and write speed may vary depending on the host device, read and write conditions, and file size.
 [5] Product density is identified based on the density of memory chip(s) within the Product, not the amount of memory capacity available for data storage by the end user. Consumer-usable capacity will be less due to overhead data areas, formatting, bad blocks, and other constraints, and may also vary based on the host device and application. For details, please refer to applicable product specifications. The definition of 1Gb = 2³⁰ bits = 1,073,741,824 bits. The definition of 1GB = 2³⁰ bytes = 1,073,741,824 bytes.
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