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## microSD Card

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The microSD format was created by SanDisk. It is the smallest memory card available commercially; at  $15 \times 11 \times 1$  mm (about the size of a fingernail), it is about a quarter the size of a standard-sized SD card. TransFlash and microSD cards are the same (each can be used in devices made for the other), except that microSD adds support for SDIO mode, enabling non-memory cards like Bluetooth, GPS, and Near Field Communication devices.

microSD cards with a memory capacity larger than 2 GB are microSDHC, which uses the exact same technology as SDHC, just in the smaller microSD size. The "HC" stands for "high capacity."

- Small Size (15mm x 11mm)
  - High Storage Capacity (SDHC)
  - High performance (SD Class 6)
  - Can use 4-bit SD or SPI access modes
  - Full boot capability
  - Automatic wear leveling
  - Hot Swappable
  - Cost effective solution
  - Low power consumption (near zero when idle, typically 45mA during transfers, max of about 100mA)
  - Compatible with all of EMAC boards using a SD/MMC Socket
  - Compatible with all Embedded Operating Systems such as EMAC Linux/Real Time Linux, DOS, WinCE, and XP Embedded.
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