

### 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.