

Important

SSDs need to be correctly configured in the host system BIOS with the SATA mode set to AHCI, the SATA cables need to be SATA 6 versions and without kinks / bends and they should be connected to a native SATA port on the motherboard.

Next before they can be utilised, the SSDs have to first be initialised into either MBR (Master Boot Record) or GPT (Guid Partition Table) and then formatted to hold at least one drive partition through the Disk Management (Windows) or Disk Utility (Apple Mac) menu before they can be used to store data.

Lastly, the performance of the SSD often depends on the type of driver used to control it. You can use either the native MSAHCI (Microsoft AHCI) driver or better the RST (Rapid Storage Technology) driver provided by either INTEL or AMD depending on the type of system platform.