

Architectural Agility for Flash SSD

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Flash SSD Changes the Economics of Storage

Access Density Service more customers Flash SSD IOPS >20-40x over best-in-class Enterprise HDD

Areal Density TeraBytes per CuFt Flash SSDs packages offer high volumetric efficiency

Power Density Watts per CuFt per TeraByte Flash SSD <25% of HDD power requirements

Service Life Reliability Support per TeraByte Optimize defect management for Enterprise Service Life

DTRON[™] Smart Storage, Smart People."

Shift in Economics Driving Flash SSD Market



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Early Adopters In Enterprise Applications



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Flash SSD in "full depth rack" FF



Enterprise Market





One Size Doesn't Fit All

Flash SSD architecture complexity tradeoffs

- Random write performance measured by IOPS
- Read data throughput of large block transfers
- Service life achieved with lowest cost flash
- Data integrity overhead of wear and error management
- Different applications have different requirements
 - Transaction Processing (high IOPS)
 - Streaming Data (high sustained performance)



Transaction Processing

Operating characteristics

- Small block size with fast access (high IOPS)
- Data integrity demands multi-level EDC/ECC
- 70% Read, 30% Write activity
- 24x7 operation
- Flash SSD characteristics
 - Intelligent (small) block management
 - Optimized cache to overcome flash latency
 - High write endurance to meet service life
 - Additional embedded ECC to match Enterprise HDD





Streaming Data

• Operating characteristics

- Large record size with high read bandwidth
- 95% Read, 5% Write activity
- 24x7 operation
- Flash SSD characteristics
 - Parallel memory arrays optimized for sustained read rates
 - Low access time adequate with flash
 - Service life achievable with SLC/MLC technology





Summary

- Enterprise market is shifting towards Flash SSD
- Flash SSD architecture either optimized for
 - Transaction Processing (high IOPS)
 - Streaming data (sustained throughput)
- Architecture will have trade offs between
 - Cost (cache size, controller complexity, S/W algorithm)
 - Service life (MLC/SLC)
 - Performance (IOPS/Sustained)
 - Reliability (EDC/ECC)
 - Additional features (SMART, encryption)

