

#### Reliable Flash-Backed Cache Using SuperCaps

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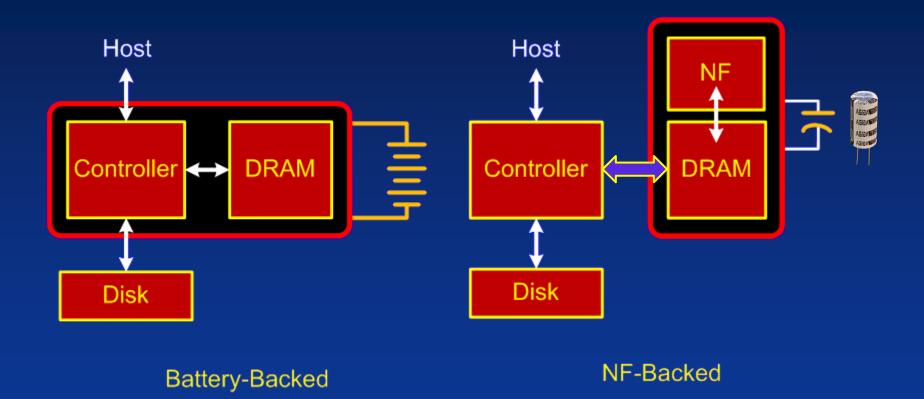
Santa Clara, CA August 2010



- NV cache methods
  - Battery-Backed DRAM
  - NAND Flash (NF)-backed DRAM
- New power source: UltraCaps
  - How they work (+Demo)
  - Test Data
- In-System Advantages
  - Ultracap charge/discharge curves
  - Unmanaged NF
- Summary



## Battery-Backed RAM and Flash-Backed RAM





#### **Capacitor Evolution**

#### 33 Farad



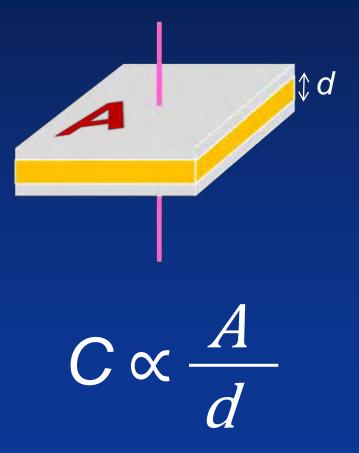


~4X Volume... 33,000X Capacitance

### How is this possible?

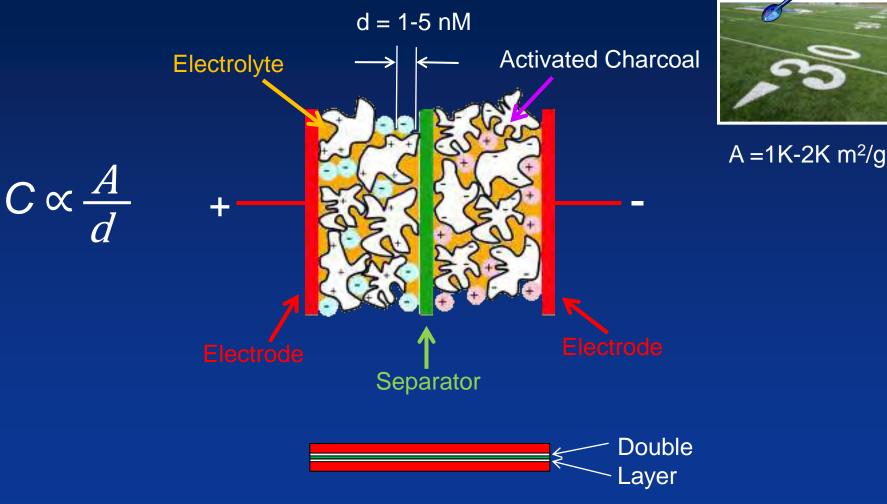








### Electrochemical Double-Layer Capacitor (UltraCap)

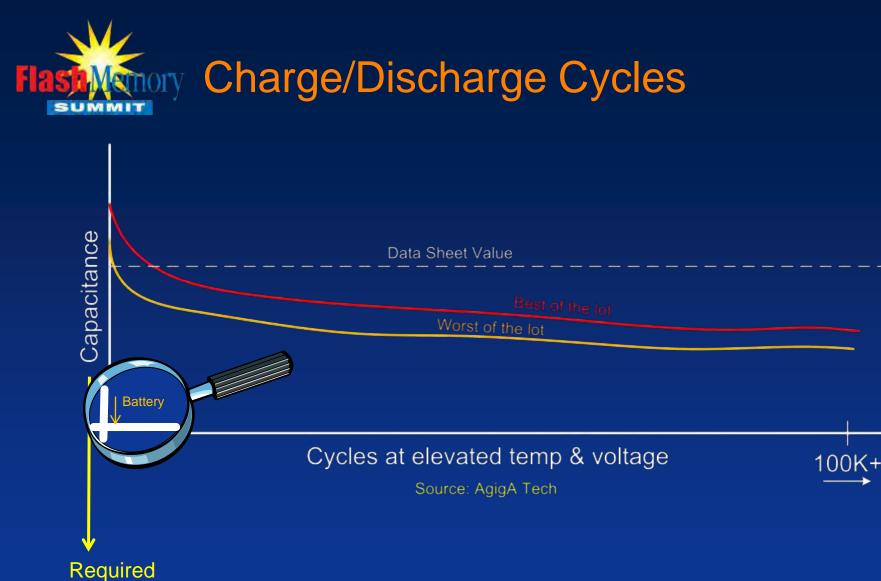






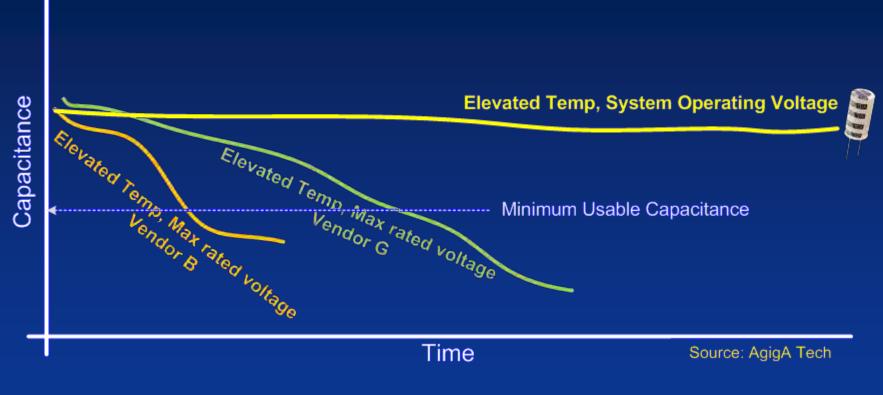






Capacitance

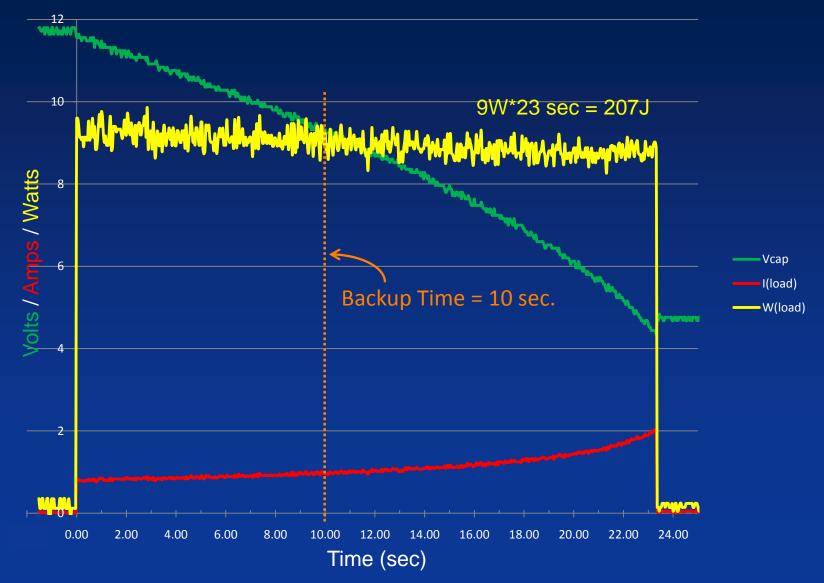




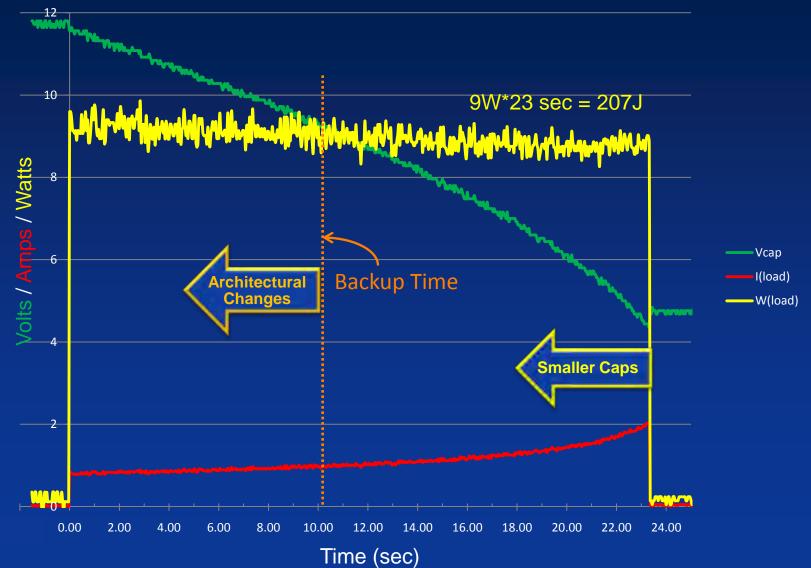
All date taken at same elevated temp, well above spec limit.

# FlashMemory

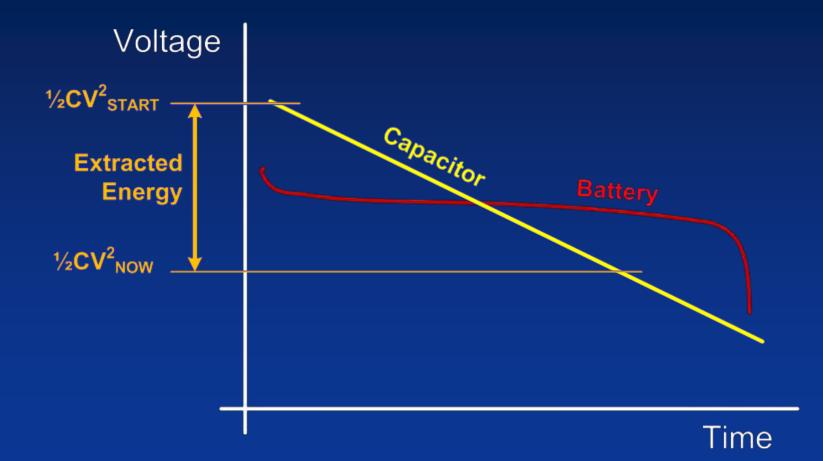
#### In-System PowerGEM<sup>™</sup> Energy Measurement











## ASTANT Other Reliability Issues

- Unmanaged Flash Has Advantages
  - Low-level visibility can give early warning
  - Wear tracking can be made available to host
  - Trending over service lifetime
- SuperCap-powered system remains powered when host loses power
  - Safety Interlock Signals
    - Host can glitch signals during power up/down
    - Qualifiers (Enables) require normally-operating host
  - Complex system readiness reduced to single GTG (Good To Go) signal
    - Multiple readiness factors readable over I<sup>2</sup>C registers



- NF-backed SDRAMS make excellent reliable powerloss protected caches
  - High densities, e.g 1GB-8GB
- UltraCaps are ideally suited to this application
- UltraCaps wear, but not a system issue if properly selected, sized and rated
- Fine control over system "internals" like managing the NF allows precise health monitoring and tracking
- Special attention is required to operate a powered system while its "master" loses power