



SECURE ERASE in NAND-Based Solid State Drives (SSDs)

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SECURE ERASE in NAND-Based SSDs

- ATA specification requires that SECURE ERASE deletes all user, partition, and OS data irretrievably
- Some methods for SECURE ERASE were inherited from HDD industry
- More correctly, SSD should use erase features native to NAND



SECURE ERASE in NAND-Based SSDs

- Micron SECURE ERASE methodology:
 - SECURE ERASE command from host initiates NAND-level BLOCK ERASE command to all NAND devices
 - Execute with as much parallelism as possible within power supply limit
 - Erase all user accessible areas, including user data, OS, and partition; areas used for over-provisioning are erased, as is the FTL page table (which is subsequently rebuilt)



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- C400: SECURE ERASE can be completed in 60 seconds for a 512GB drive

- What is not erased?
 - Firmware copies
 - SMART data
 - Bad block tables



SECURE ERASE in NAND-Based SSDs

- How secure is SECURE ERASE?
 - Very!
 - While there may be stray electrons remaining in cell after erase, it is statistically impossible to tell the difference between a previous 1 or 0
 - SECURE ERASE may be interrupted by POWER cycle, but will restart on next power-up
 - Drive cannot return 50 status until SECURE ERASE successfully completes



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Some concerns remain

- Bad blocks due to erase failure:
 - Drive makes every effort to erase data even in retired blocks
 - If block returns erase fail status, erase cannot be guaranteed
 - Typically, the erase fail affects several bits; observations show that >90% of bits in block are successfully erased
 - Bad blocks remain inaccessible through interface



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Some concerns remain

- SECURE ERASE of individual files:
 - No standard method exists
 - Data pages cannot be erased until garbage collection arranges deleted areas in contiguous blocks



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- Other security steps can be taken
 - Self-encrypted drive (SED); AES hardware encryption
 - If encryption key security is maintained, reading back NAND component will yield nonsensical data
 - ATA CRYPTO ERASE command
 - Delete (and erase) the encryption key
 - SECURE ERASE for good measure
 - Non-interface ERASE commands
 - Destructive erase



SECURE ERASE in NAND-Based SSDs

- Questions?

Revisit the Micron FMS presentations at www.micron.com/fms



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- Applications Engineering, NAND Solutions Group, SSD Product Marketing, Micron Technology, Inc.
- Facilitates new product integration and qualifications for notebook and desktop applications
- Data storage experience in HDD and solid state industries in manufacturing, new product and process development, quality/reliability, and applications
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