



# Enterprise SSDs & NAND

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In the beginning...

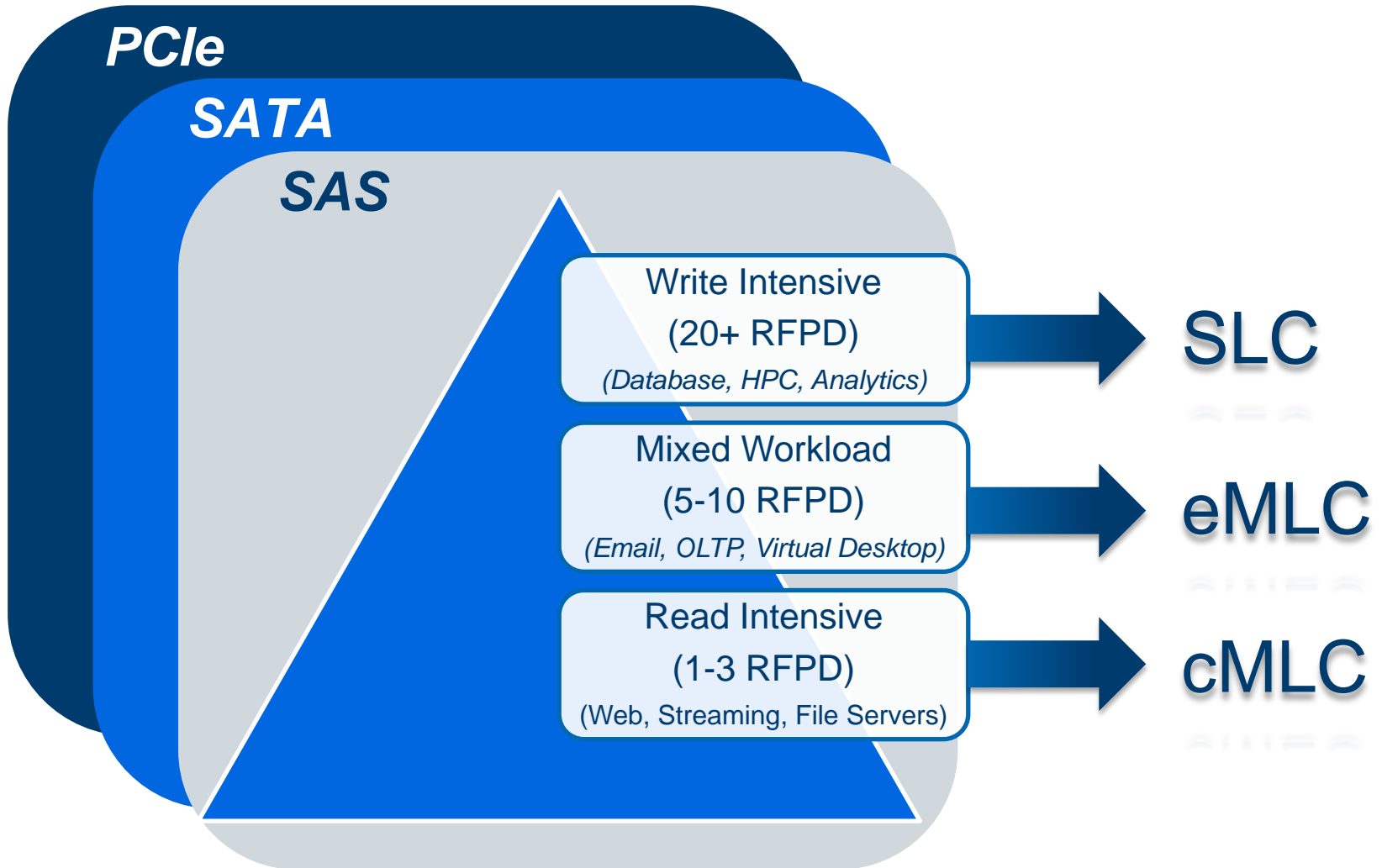
How is the landscape changing?

Challenges & Solutions

Summary



# In the Beginning...



# What Changed?

# 1. The Rise of the Cloud



## VOLUME

- 37% of 2016 servers  
12% in 2010 (IDC)
- WW growth
- Evolving business models

## VELOCITY

- Technical:  
Speed/Latency
- Business: Qual &  
Deployment
- Business Velocity

## VARIETY

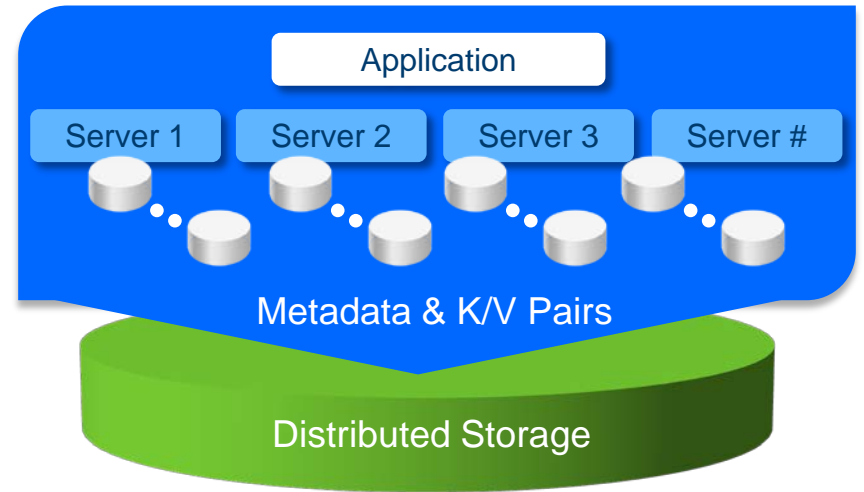
- Shorter life cycles
- Hybrid Pools  
*Hot, Warm, Cold*
- Scalability  
*TB → PB → EB → ZB*



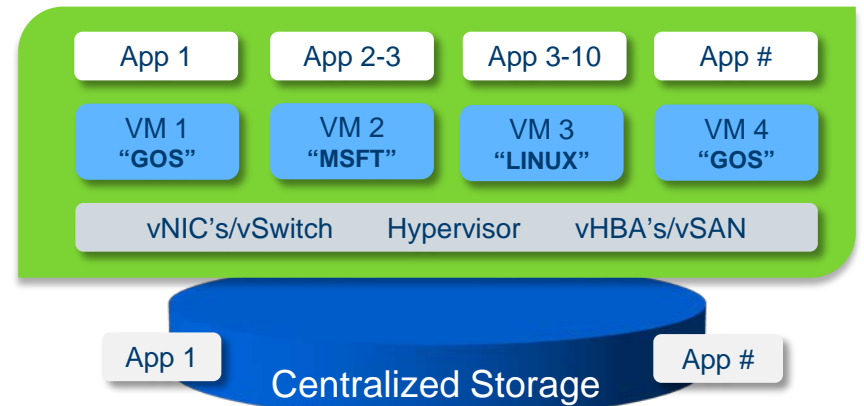
## 2. The Big Data Revolution



### “COMPUSTORE”



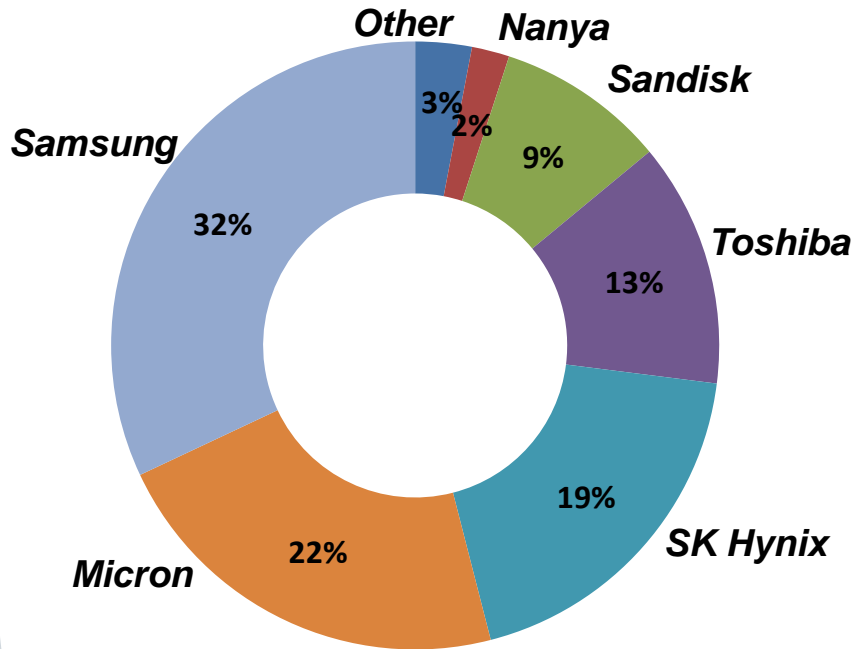
### “Server Virtualization & IAAS”



# 3. The Memory Industry Changed

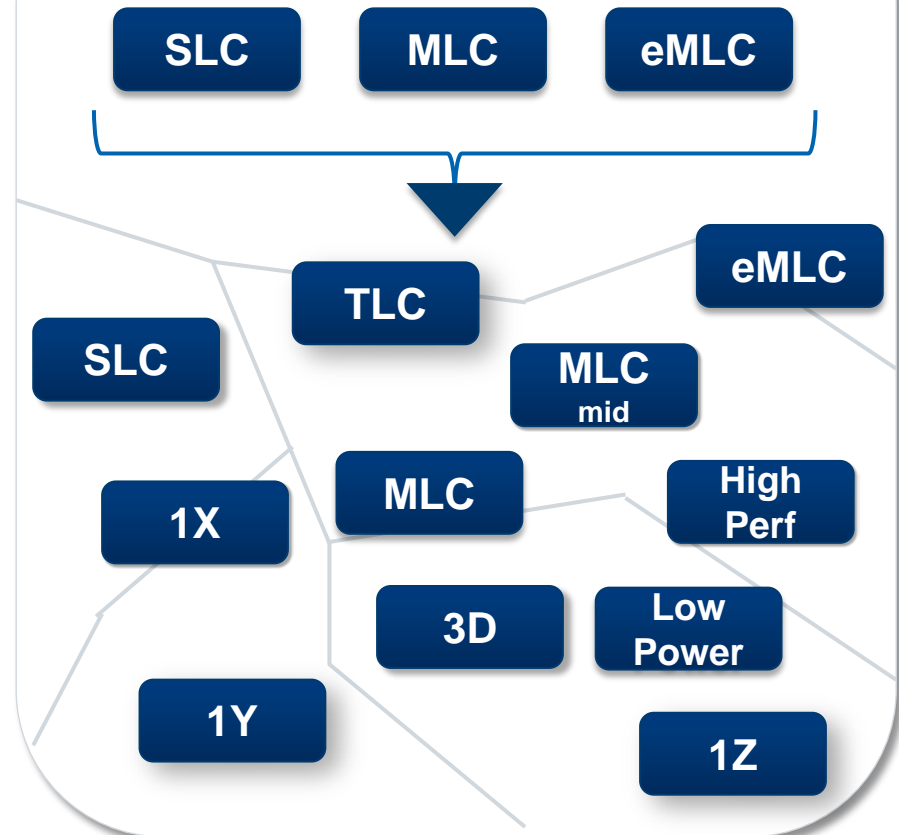
## Consolidation

### Memory Industry (Revenue)



**Consolidation has changed  
Memory Industry dynamics**

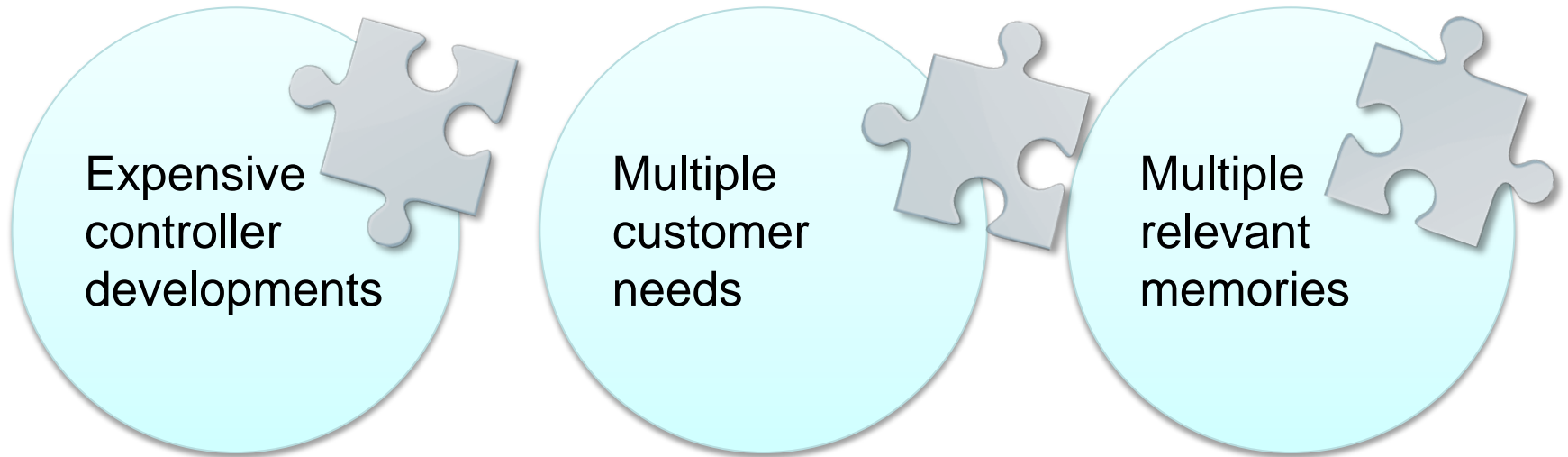
## ... and Fragmentation



# Challenges & Solutions

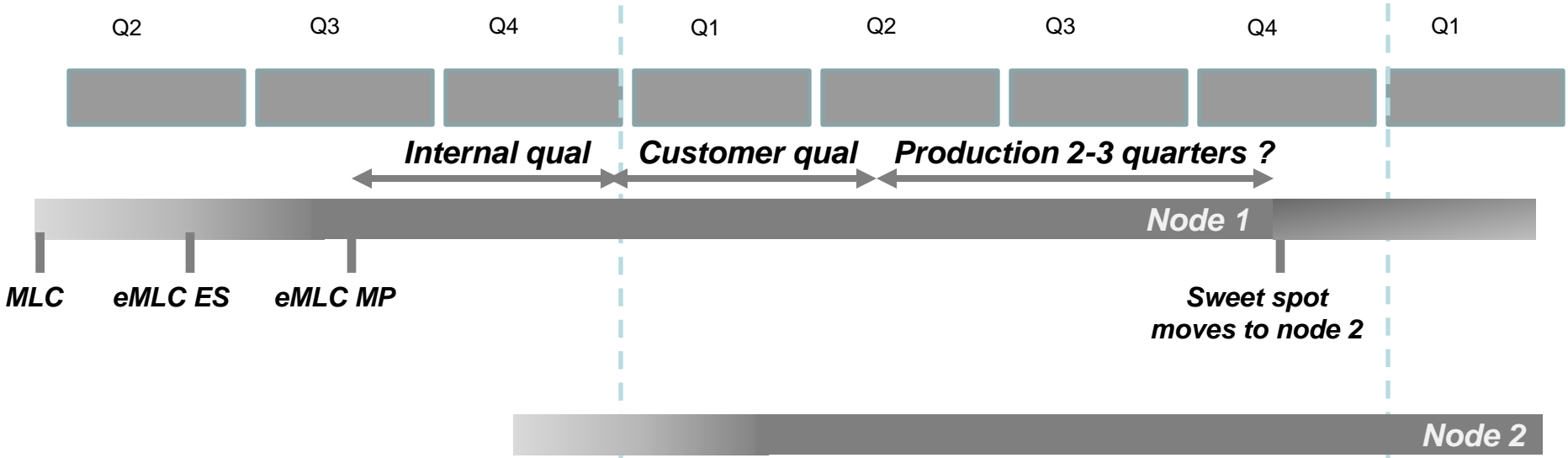


# The Fundamental Challenge



**How to satisfy customer needs cost effectively?**

# Challenge: NAND & enterprise cycles

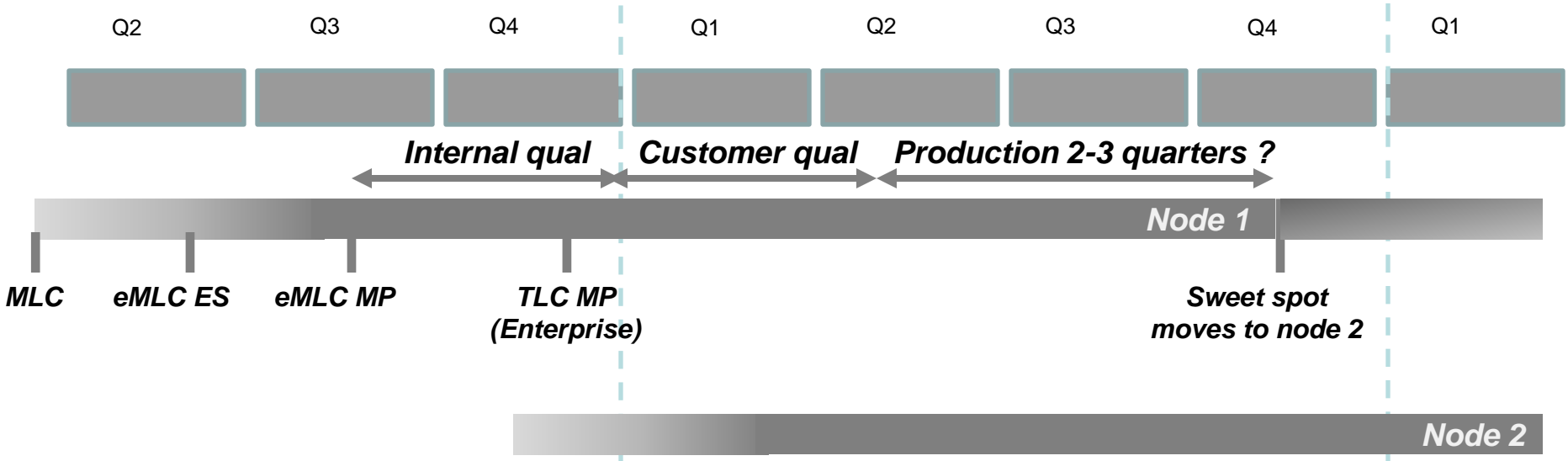


**Long  
Enterprise  
Cycles**



**Fast  
Memory  
Cycles**

# Challenge: TLC even more difficult...



TLC used in enterprise as cost differential declines versus node 2 MLC

	Performance	Endurance	Cost	Schedule
<b>TLC</b> (vs MLC)	~ 50% or lower	~ 25% or lower	0.8 (N1) ~1 (N2)	+ 2-3 quarters (BGA, ODP+)

# Solution: Software Defined Flash

## Platform “Knobs”

Applications	Power Used	DRAM Density	Flash Density	Flash Type/Cost	Host I/F BW
Cold Storage	○	○	●	○	◐
2.5” SSD (SAS/PCIe)	○	◐	◐	◐	◐
Low/Mid PCIe SSD	◐	◐	◐	◐	●
Enterprise PCIe SSD	●	●	●	●	●
Caching Adapter	●	●	○	●	●

○ Low

◐ Medium

● High

***Software Defined Flash Requires a Flexible Architecture***

# Solution: Standards-based, Interoperable, Flexible Controllers



## Standards-based & Interoperable

(RoCs, IoCs, Expanders; RAID, HBA)



## Strong Efficient ECC

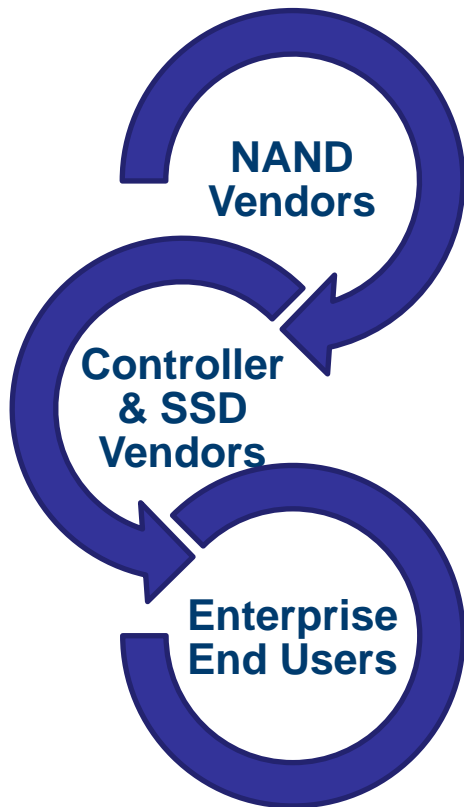
(Supports TLC, MLC, eMLC; Planar, 3D)



## Flexible Architecture

(Firmware, Channels, Power, Capacity)

# Solution: Memory Alignments & Alliances



- Compatibility modes: consistent interface for controllers
  - Skip nodes: early and elongated availability of specific
  - Architectural: enterprise consistent interface (standards)
- 
- Develop with early NAND
  - Drive shorter internal/joint customer quals
  - Use of Characterization data
- 
- Memory 'mini-quals'
  - Qualify technologies and not just products

***Success between the three is intertwined and dependent on working together to define solutions***

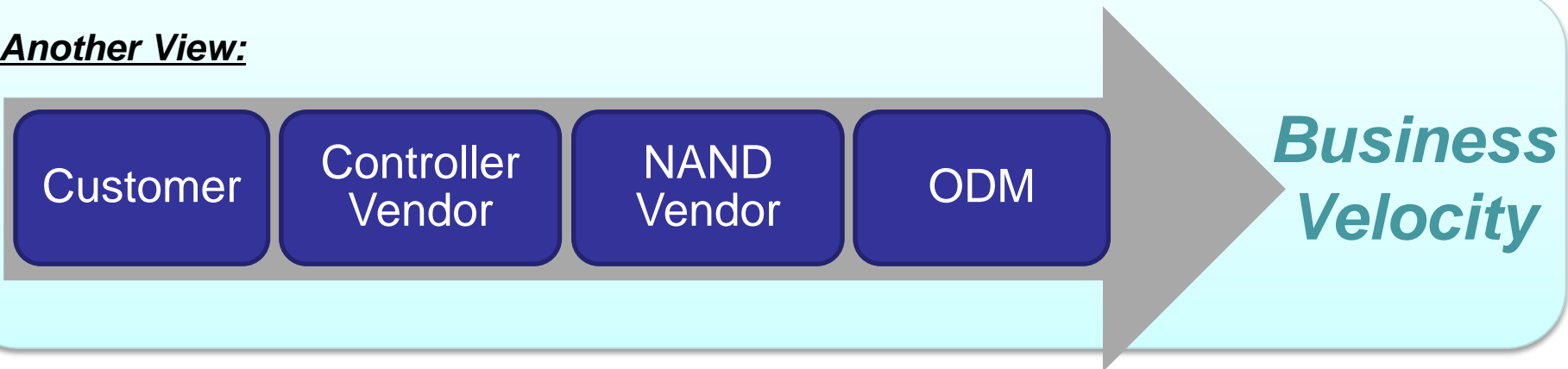
# Solution: Business Velocity & TLC

*Status: significant discussion in the industry around TLC in enterprise, but only a few point solutions*

## One View:

- TLC use expected to rise in 3D generation
- LDPC use to extend usage
- Hyperscale markets will lead → timelines & process need to be aligned

## Another View:



# Summary



Efficiency

## Software Defined Flash

- Flexible Si controller architectures
- Software defined differentiation
- Standard, custom, semi-custom, enterprise, hyperscale

Alignment

## Memory Alignments & Alliances

- NAND vendors → 'compatibility' modes; skip nodes
- SSD vendors → develop with early NAND, memory 'mini-quals', use of char data
- End users → memory 'mini-quals', qualify technologies

TLC

## Business Velocity & TLC

- Is the goal low cost or TLC?
- Does the product timeline align to TLC?
- Does the business have the velocity (shorter lifecycles, application specific qual cycles)?

# Thank You!



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