



Open Source Flash *The Next Frontier*

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Lead Technologist - Flash Memory



Flash for the Enterprise

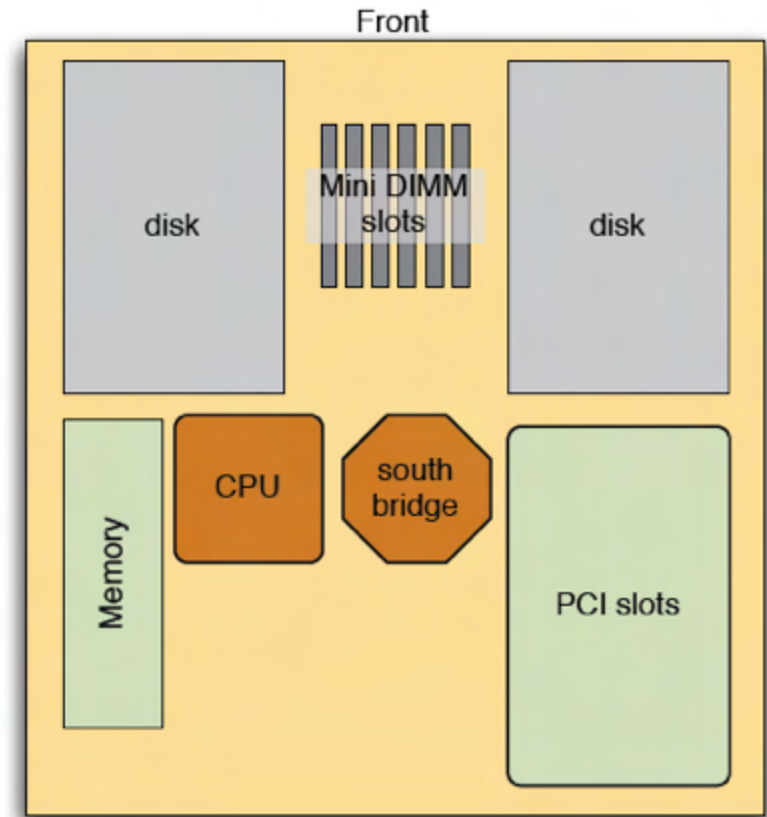
A year after the great hype



- **Market Seen Too Small**
 - > Consumer is priority by NAND Suppliers
- **ASPs too High**
 - > SSDs cost more than systems they go into
- **Near Monopolistic**
 - > Economic issues
 - > Lack of execution from startups

Re-designing the Storage Element

- Most Efficient Footprint
 - > Every square millimeter matters
- Minimum flash required for performance
 - > Cost critical for adoption
- Leveraged Unused Chipset SATA Channels
 - > Free Host Controllers
- Aggregate at the channel level using software
- Focus on reliability and robustness of flash for 7x24 applications



Original Open Flash Module Concept

Shrinking the IOP



Hard Disk Assembly

- 110MB/sec Read/Write
- 350 IOPS Read/Write
- 10 Watts
- 7502 mm²



NAND Flash Die

- 40MB/sec Read/Write
- 7000 IOPs Read/146 IOPs Write
- 50 mWatts
- 165 mm²

Open Flash Module

Next Generation in Server Storage

- First Server SSD designed for dense computing applications
- Minimum Size for Maximum Performance
- Leverages Existing Interfaces SATA/SAS
 - > Reserved PCI-e in Pinout
- Released as an Open Standard to the Industry - JEDEC
- Supports optional backup power system



Evolution of Server-based Storage



2000

3.5" 15K HDD
16 Watts



2004

2.5" 10K HDD
8 Watts



2009

Open Flash Module
2 Watts

Modern Server Design

Pushing Thermal Limits to the Extreme

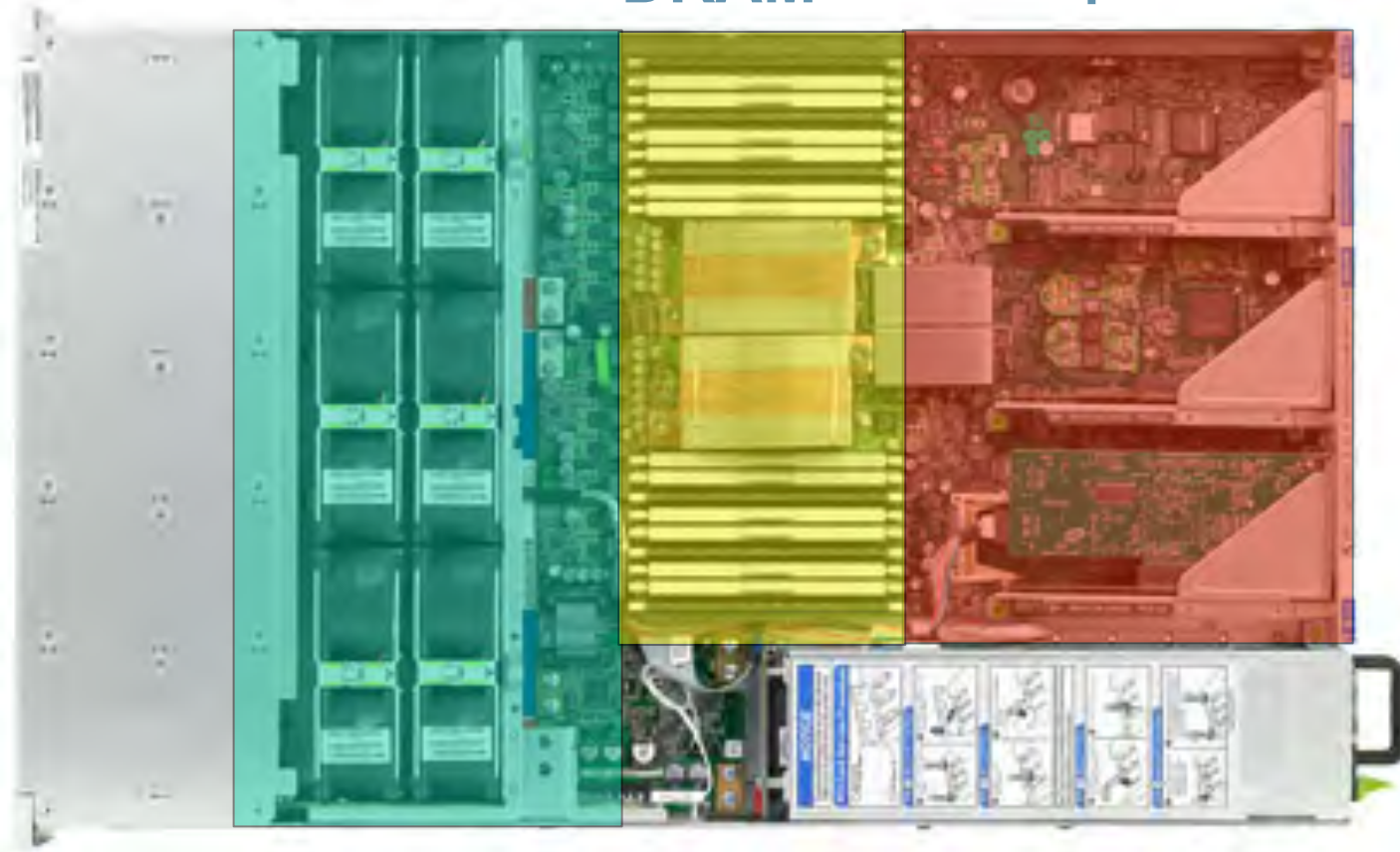
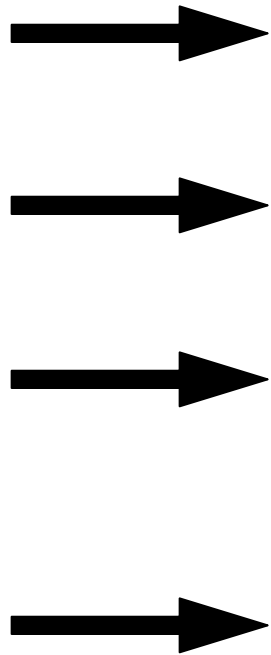
CPU

DRAM

I/O Expansion

Airflow

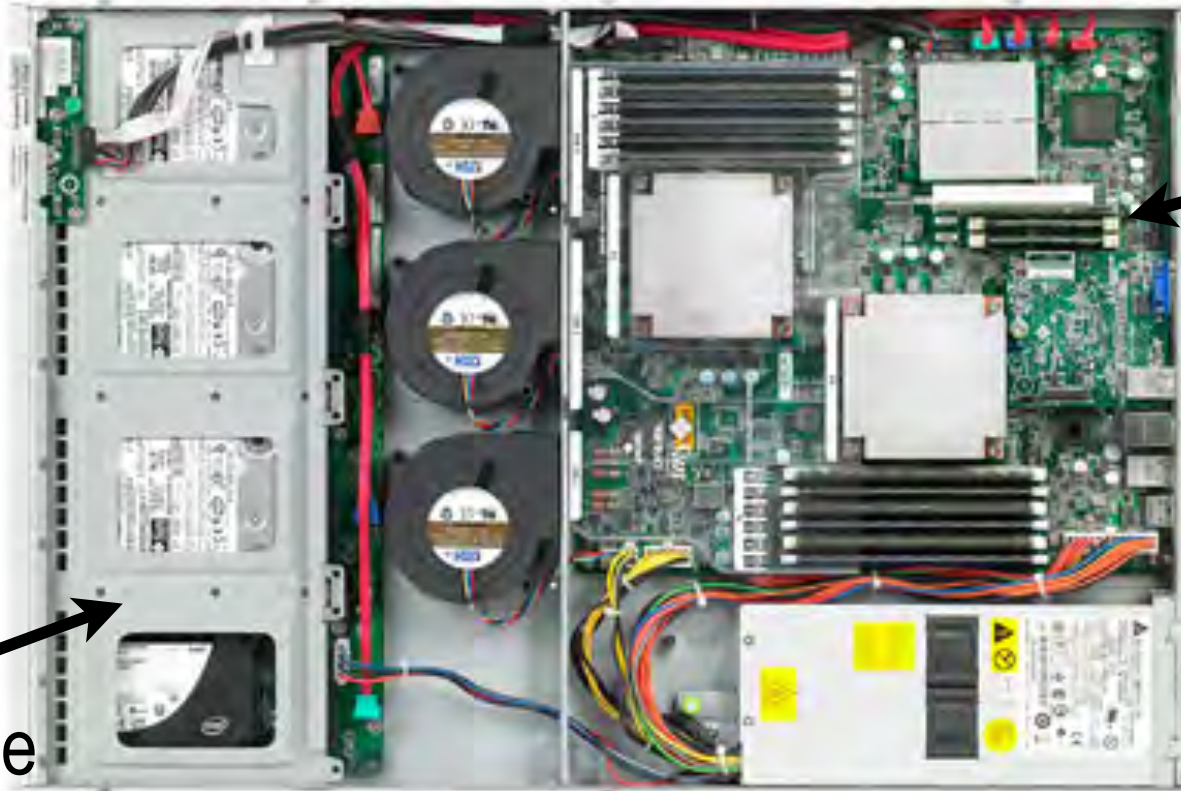
Fans



New Server Architecture

Flash Integration

- ▶ Flash inside for storage performance



- ▶ HDD inside for storage capacity

Open Supply Chain Model



- Source components independently
- No mark-up on components
- Tightly controlled manufacturing process
- Completely consumer defined

The \$30 HDD



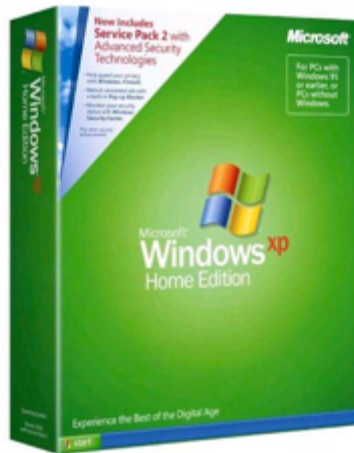
- Cheapest HDD to build
 - > 1 Head / 1 Platter
- Follows HDD Bit Density Growth
- Applications
 - > Game Consoles
 - > Netbooks/Low-end Laptops
 - > Cheap Desktop PC
- Price comparison today for \$30
 - > HDD: 120GB (\$0.25/GB)
 - > SSD: 16GB
- Technology Roadmap for 10-30x storage density

The Optical Drive



- Optical drives are included in systems today mostly to support software install and backup
 - > Tens of dollars in cost to system design
 - > Precious system design space
- Several Systems today don't include ODDs (*i.e netbooks*)

Software Distribution

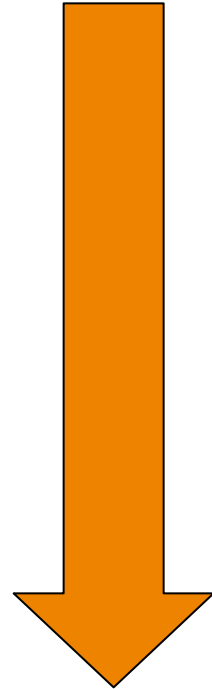


- Distribute Software as a read-only device
 - > No Viruses
- O/S and Bios already support optical drives
 - > 100% emulation of CD/DVD drive
- Less packaging
- Perfect Application for 3/4bit MLC
- <\$5 unit cost

The Lithography Dead March

Compromising the Value of NAND for Cost

- As NAND Manufacturers chase Cost per GB it is coming at a cost
 - > Endurance - 1/10th of 3 years ago
 - > Write Speed - 1/4 performance of 2 years ago
 - > Read Speed - 1/6 performance of 2 years ago
- NAND will have higher latency than HDD in 2 Generations
- Very few sub-50nm designs capable of supporting Enterprise applications
 - > Non-endurance failures biggest issue



Non-Volatile DRAM

NAND backed DRAM Solutions

- Leverages Performance of DRAM with Non-volatility of NAND
- Attaches to existing high speed, low latency DRAM interfaces
- Applications Today
 - > Industrial / Military Applications
 - > RAID / Storage Controllers
- Requires software awareness of non-volatility
- Move towards high capacity PCI-e implementations in future



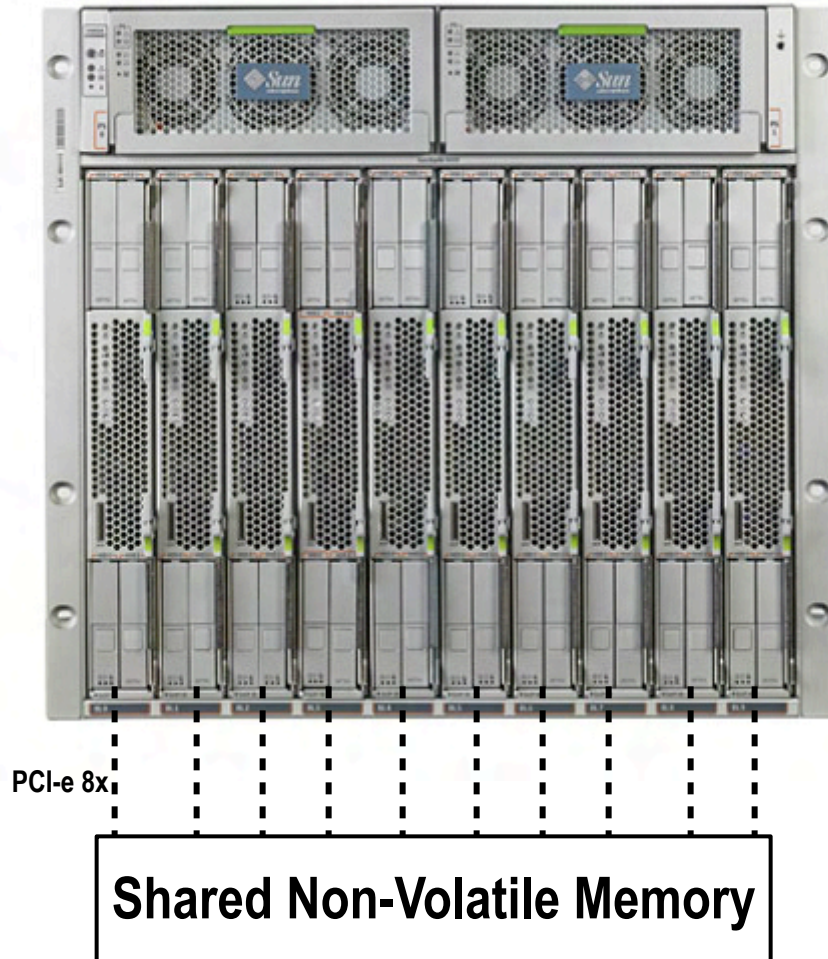
NV-DRAM Memory Module

NVMHCI - Enterprise Extensions

- Non-Volatile Memory Host Controller Interface
 - > Fresh take on interface for SSDs and caches
 - > Significantly lower latency than legacy disk interfaces
- Enterprise Features
 - > Hot-plug Support
 - > Multi-path Interface
 - Active/Active failover
 - > Port Virtualization
 - > NV-RAM capability
- True Replacement for SAS/Fiber Channel for Solid State

NVMHCI - Enterprise Extensions

Chassis Based Shared Memory



- PCI-e Interconnect
 - > Multi-path
 - > I/O Virtualization
- Tiered Memory Architecture
 - > 100's GB of NV-DRAM
 - > 10's TB of NAND
- Shared Programming Model exists Today
 - > memcached, OpenMP, VMCI
- Based on Open Standards



Thank you

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