

**THIC Inc.**

## 2002 NSIC Tape Roadmap

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Center for Atmospheric Research**

**Boulder CO 80305-5602**

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## Outline

- **NSIC Overview**
- **The storage hierarchy**
- **Tape roadmap team and approach**
- **Tape applications and systems conclusions**
- **Technical roadmap review**
- **Technical challenges**
- **Conclusions**

# NSIC (National Storage Industry Consortium) Overview

- **Founded in 1991**
- **Membership:**
  - 20 storage companies
  - 32 universities and government labs
- **Activities**
  - Create an information storage industry technology roadmap and research strategy
  - Work with government to gain support for the information storage industry
  - Foster the establishment of pre-competitive joint research projects, involving collaboration among its members

## NSIC Project Overview

- *Extremely High Density Recording* - 6 Companies, 15 Universities - began 11/96 - Sponsored by Companies and NSF
- *Network Attached Storage Devices* - 5 Companies, 1 University - 1/97 to 12/99 - Sponsored by Participants
- *Multiple Optical Recording Enhancements* - 3 Companies, 2 Universities - 11/97 to 2/02 - Government Sponsor: NIST/ATP
- *Advanced Magnetic Tape Storage Technology* - 6 Companies, 4 Universities - began 12/99 - Sponsored by Companies
- *Heat Assisted Magnetic Recording* - 4 Companies, 2 Universities - began 11/01 - Government Sponsor: NIST/ATP

# NSIC Roadmap Activity

## **1993-94: Storage Technology Roadmaps**

Workshops:  
Report:

April 1993; March 1994; April 1994  
September 1994

## **1996-97: Optical Disk Storage**

Workshop:  
Report:

April 1996  
June 1997

## **1997: Hard Disk Drive Technology**

Workshop:  
Report:

February 1997  
Incorporated in July 1997 Proposal

## **1997-98: Magnetic Head Metrology**

Workshop:  
Report:

June 1997  
February 1998

## **1997-98: Magnetic Tape Storage**

Workshop:  
Report:

September 1997  
June 1998

## **1999: International Workshop on Holographic Data Storage**

Workshop:  
Executive Report:

March 1999  
December 1999

## **1999-2000: Optical Disk Storage**

Workshop:  
Report:

November 1999  
February 2000

## **2001-2002: Magnetic Tape Storage**

Workshop:  
Report:

June 2001  
February 2002

## 2002 NSIC Tape Roadmap

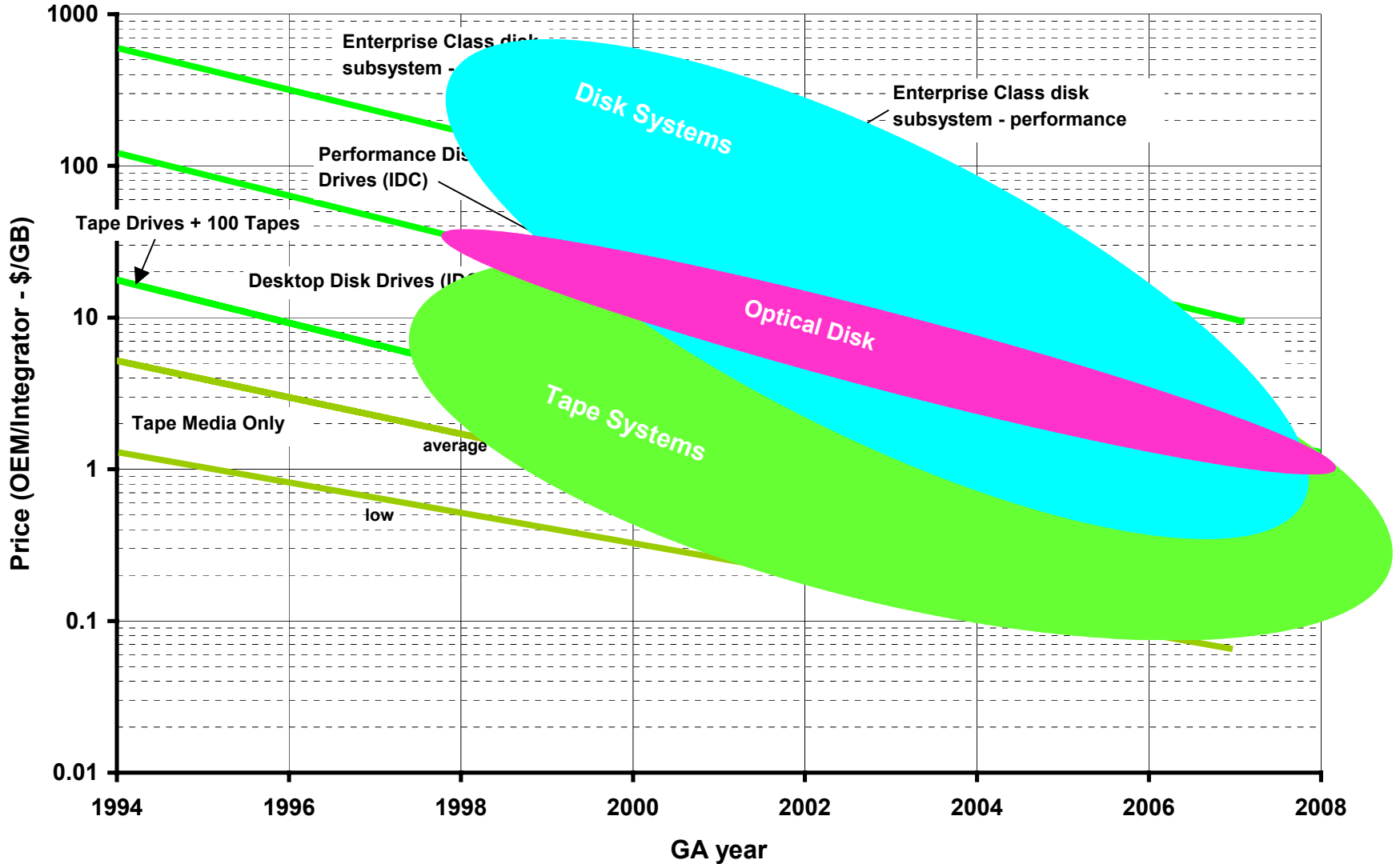
### Team Leaders

<b>NSIC:</b>	<b>C. Denis Mee, Barry Schechtman</b>
<b>Applications Section:</b>	<b>Bill Phillips</b>
<b>Technology Section:</b>	<b>Bob Raymond (StorageTek)</b>
<b>Heads:</b>	<b>Richard Dee (StorageTek), Jim Bain (CMU)</b>
<b>Media:</b>	<b>Mike Sharrock (Imation)</b>
<b>Channel:</b>	<b>Richard Barndt (HP)</b>
<b>Drive:</b>	<b>Durkee Richards (Imation)</b>
<b>Helical:</b>	<b>John Woelbern (SONY)</b>



### Storage Subsystem Price Trends

(OEM price/equiv. unless otherwise noted; no capacity compression or utilization factors)



## 2001 NSIC Tape Roadmap

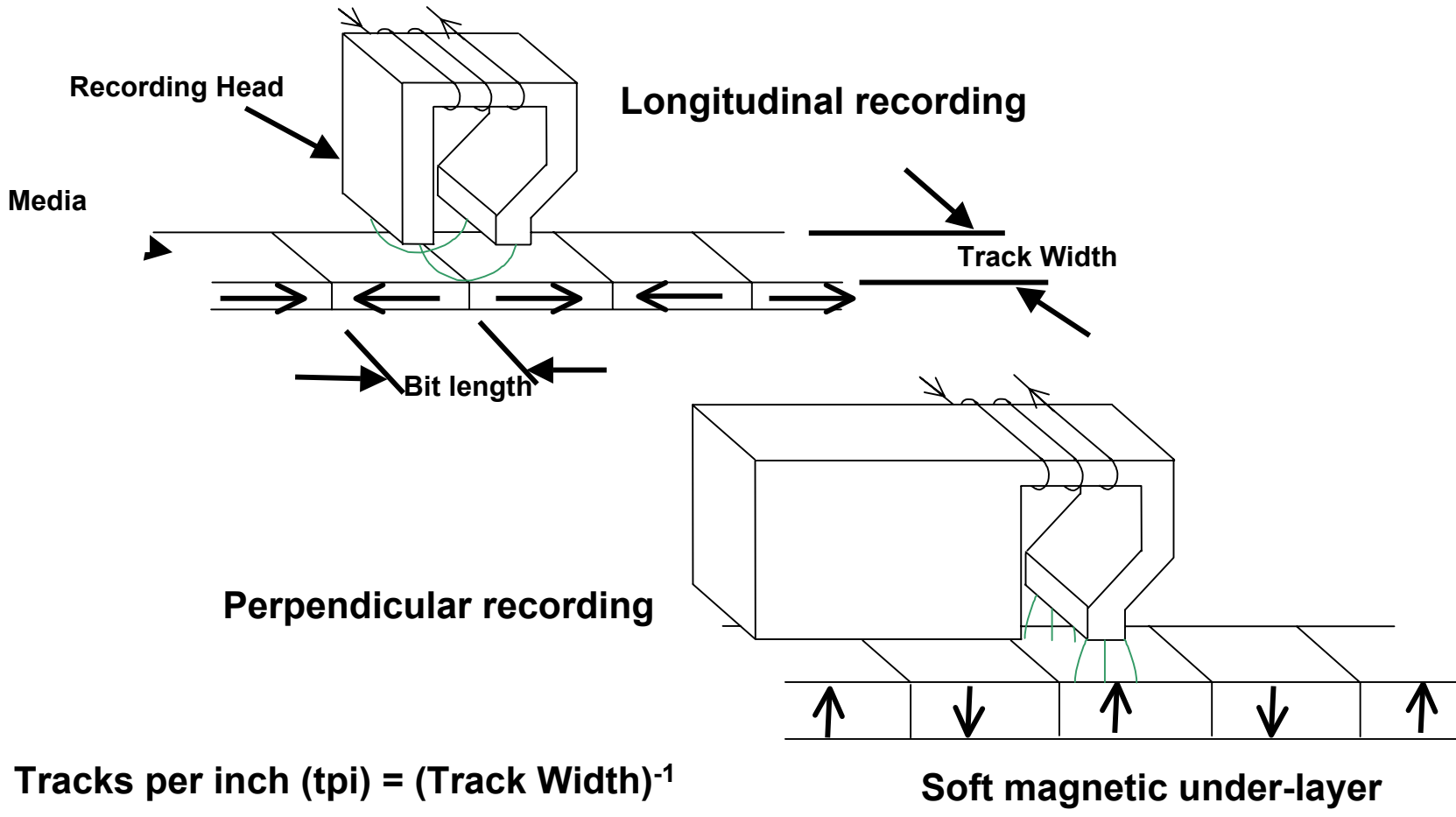
- 10 year roadmap.
- Consensus of over 40 researchers
  - Representing virtually every large tape drive manufacturer, tape media and substrate supplier, many of the leading research universities.
- Primarily focused on linear tape (helical section by Sony).
- Goal to remain competitive with disk (\$/MB) *and* be technically feasible.
- Keep the ratio of the capacities of a tape cartridge to a single 3 1/2 disk platter constant. (Ratio = 3.3 at time of roadmap)
- Assume:
  - Disk capacity growth will be 60%/year
  - Disk data rate growth will be 26%/year



# Tape Applications and Systems Conclusions

- **Tape use is migrating away from the desktop to the data center.**
- **The most prevalent applications for high capacity high data rate tape are backup and restore as well as archive in an automated open systems environment.**
- **In these applications tape must continue to remain cost competitive to magnetic disk.**

# Magnetic Recording Definitions



$$\text{Tracks per inch (tpi)} = (\text{Track Width})^{-1}$$

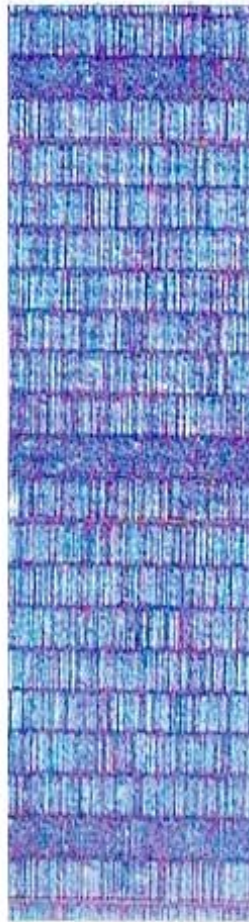
$$\text{Bits per inch (bpi)} = (\text{Bit Length})^{-1}$$

$$\text{Areal density} = (\text{Tracks per inch}) \times (\text{Bits per inch})$$

# Typical Tape Data Tracks



288 LINEAR TRACKS



196X

## Will Disk Areal Density Growth Slow

### ■ Super-paramagnetic effect

- Limit  $\sim 1\text{Tbit/inch}^2$  \*

### ■ Disk

- Disk is at  $\sim 0.050\text{Tbit/inch}^2$  today
- **14 inch<sup>2</sup> recording area on 3 ½ inch platter**
- At 60%/yr growth the limit will be reached in about 7 years
- => Disk capacity growth will slow down over the next 10 years as the limit is approached and new technologies must be developed.

### ■ Tape

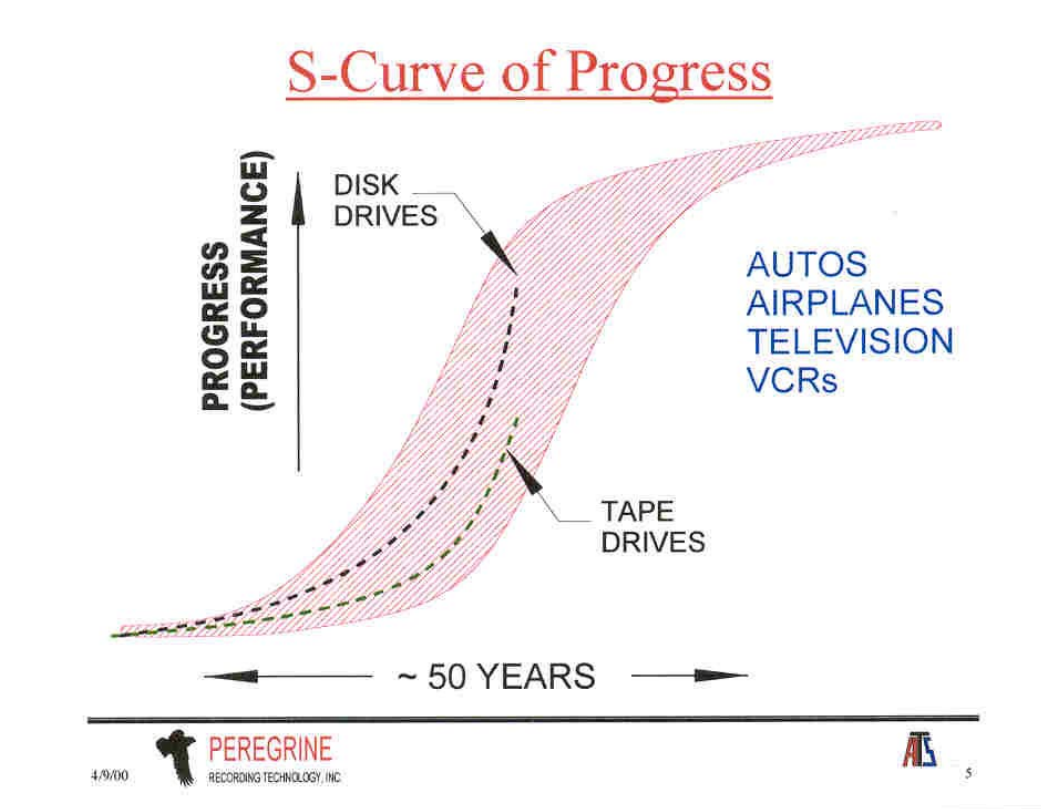
- Tape is at  $\sim 0.0001\text{Tbits/inch}^2$  today
- **14,000 inch<sup>2</sup> recording area on ½ inch cartridge**
- At 60%/yr capacity growth tape will reach  $0.005\text{Tbits/inch}^2$  in 10 years
- => Tape will not reach any fundamental limits

Advantage of  
Tape



\*"A Hard Disk Drive Using Magnetic Recording at One Terabit Per Square Inch," Roger Wood (IBM), presented at the NSIC Alternative Storage Technologies Symposium, June 26, 2001. Proceedings are available from NSIC, nsic@nsic.org or 858-279-7230.

# Tape technology is accelerating to head them off at the pass!

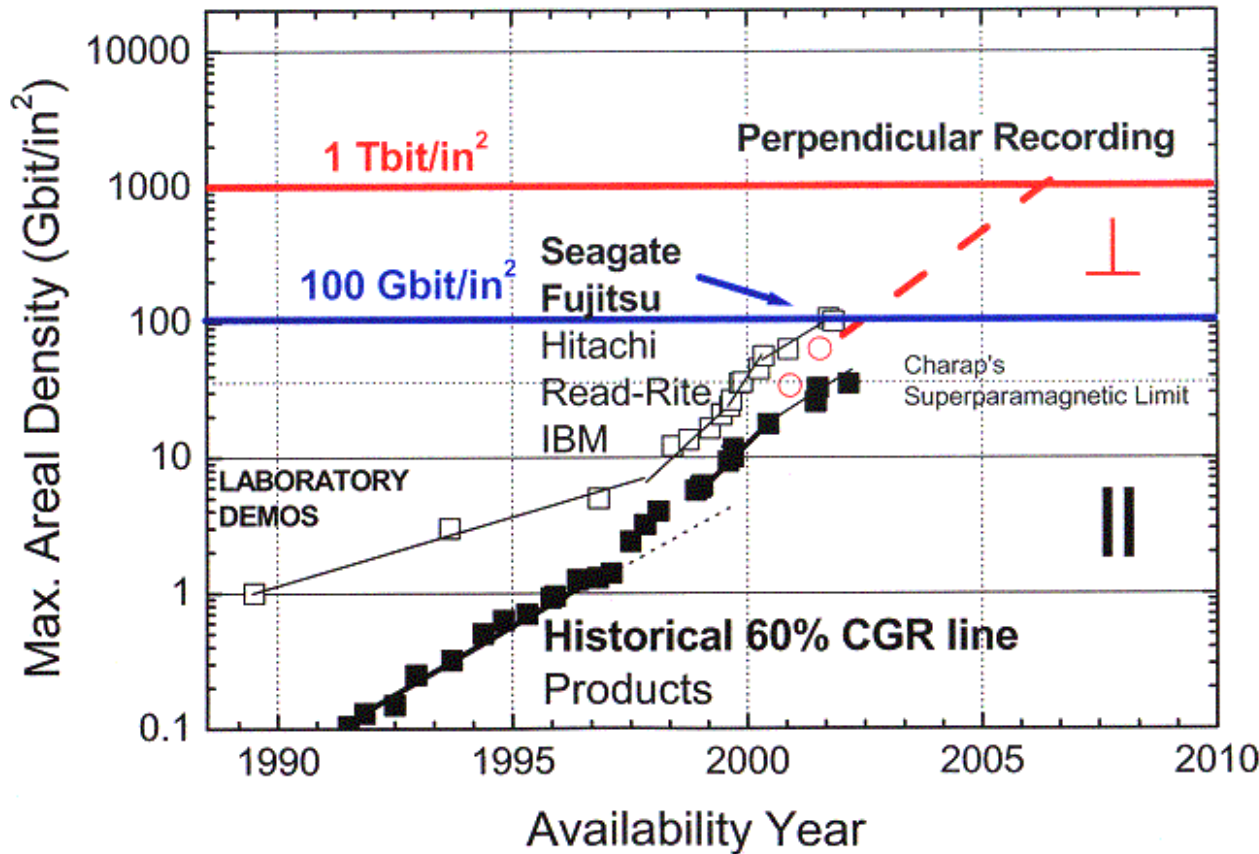


From “Magnetic tape as the mass storage medium” T. Schwarz,  
IEEE/NASA Goddard Mass Storage Systems Conference (2000)



# Areal Density Perspective

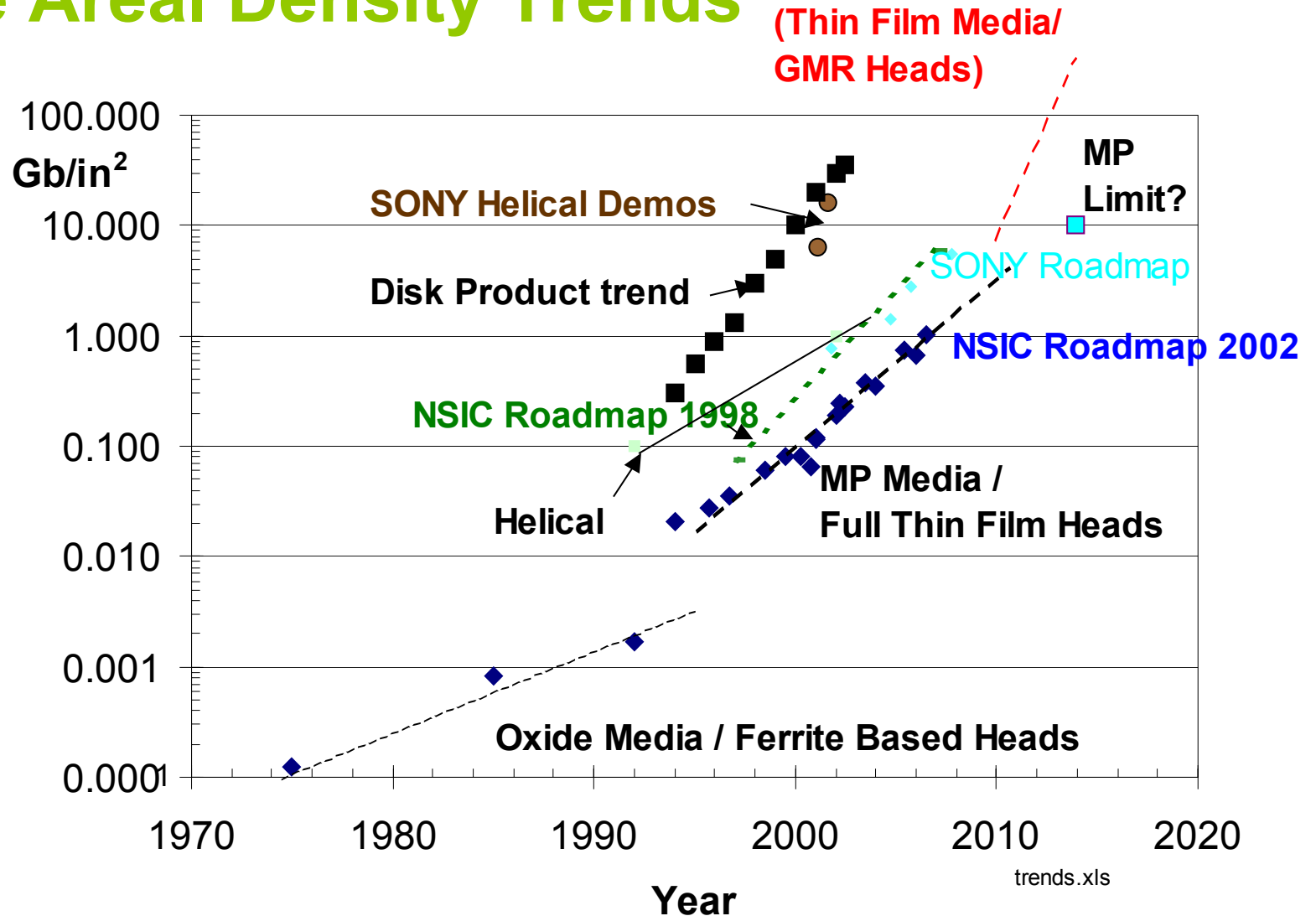
20-42 Tbit/in<sup>2</sup> Single Particle Superparamagnetic Limit



**Demos:**  
 ~100 Gbps  
 ~ 64 Gbps

**Products:**  
 ~35 Gbps

# Tape Areal Density Trends



## Capacity and Data Rates

$$\textit{Capacity} \sim (t\textit{pi})(b\textit{pi})WL\varepsilon$$

$$\textit{DataRate} \sim n(b\textit{pi})v\varepsilon$$

***tpi*** = track density, ***bpi*** = bit density, ***L*** = length of tape,

***W*** = width of tape,  **$\varepsilon$**  = efficiency, ***n*** = number of channels,

***v*** = tape speed



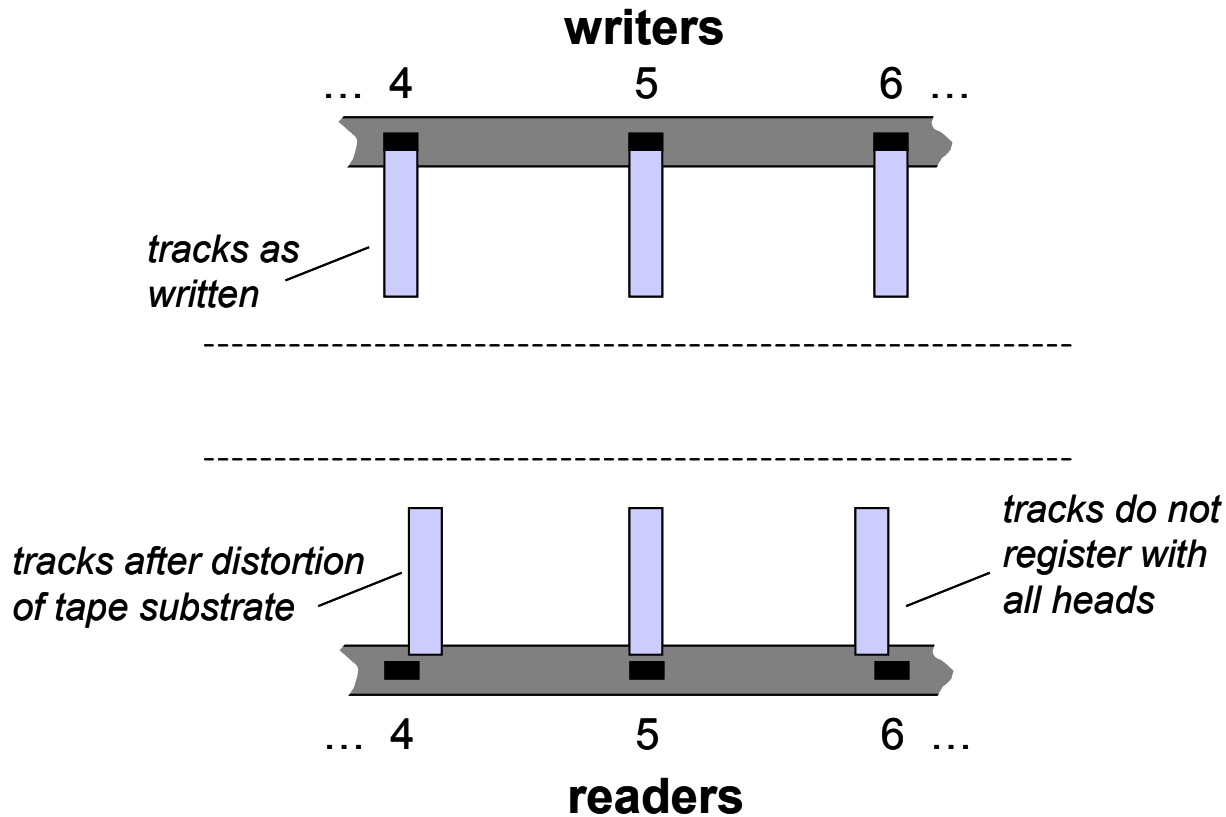
## 2001 NSIC Tape Roadmap

<b>Year</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Tape Cartridge Capacity (User*)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>TB</b>
Tape Thickness	8.8	5.3	3.8	μm
Approx. Length of Tape	600	1000	1400	m
Linear Tape Track Density	900	2700	9800	TPI
Linear Tape Bit Density	125	250	500	Kbpi
Tape Speed	4	6.5	10	m/s
Data Rate/Channel (Raw)	2.5	8	25	MB/s
Data Rate/Channels (User*)	1.7	6	18	MB/s
* Assumes 15% Servo/Trk Layout OH and 29% ECC/Format OH				
<b>Disk Drive Single Platter Capacity</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>TB</b>
Disk Drive Data Rate	74	227	855	MB/s
Capacity Ratio (Tape/Disk)	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Data Rate Ratio (Disk/Tape)	30	29	34	

# Technical Challenges Summary

- **Media improvements are key**
  - Particulate
    - ◆ Smaller particles
    - ◆ Thinner substrates
    - ◆ Improved stability
  - Evaporated thin-film
    - ◆ Thinner layers (beyond 30 nm)
  - Sputtered
    - ◆ Best long term potential, but new research needed.
- **Tape paths**
  - Higher speeds with thinner tape
- **Recording channels**
  - New techniques for higher errors (turbo codes)
- **Heads**
  - Technology is place with disk, must apply it to tape (GMR heads)
  - Reduce head media spacing 70nm -> 20nm
- **New environmental issues**

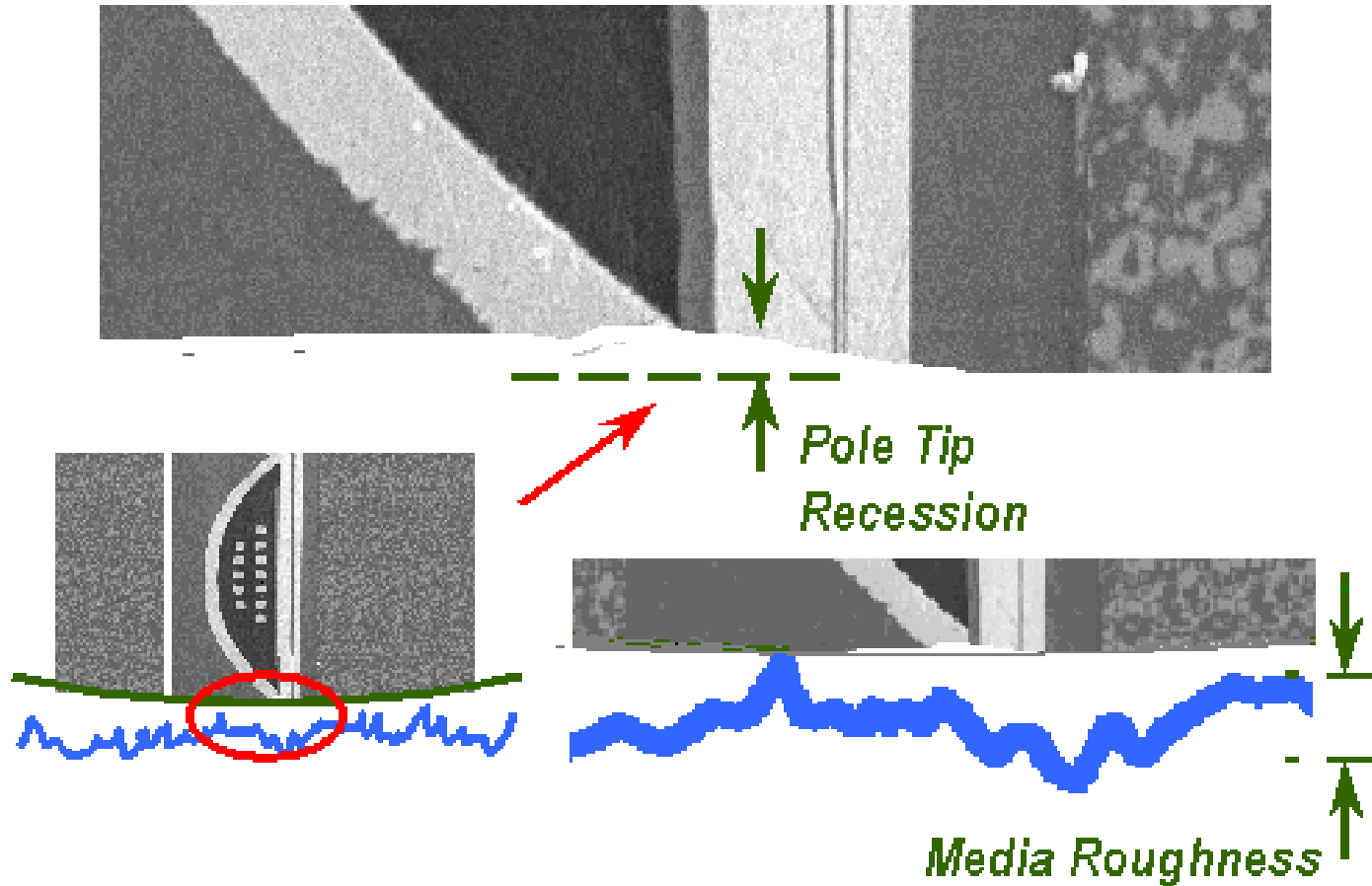
# Media Stability



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# Head Media Spacing Challenge



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## Conclusions

- **Tape can continue to remain the cost competitive solution over disk**
  - NSIC roadmap illustrates this competitiveness
  - Roadmap is doable with helical and linear tape demos showing feasibility
- **Disk is expected to slow its capacity growth over the 100% per year trend.**

## The NSIC Magnetic Tape Storage Roadmap (February 2002)...

- **Is available for purchase from NSIC:**
  - call Barbara Brittain at: **(858) 279-7230**
  - e-mail: [barbara@nsic.org](mailto:barbara@nsic.org)
  - or FAX: **(858) 279-8591**