



## **Rugged & Reliable Data Storage Solid-State Flash Disk overview**

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# Mechanical Disk

- ❑ High capacity
- ❑ Low cost
- ❑ Moving parts mechanism
- ❑ Commercial environmental specification
- ❑ Highest failure rate component !



# Rugged Mechanical Disk

- ❑ Mechanical disk sealed in a rigid cartridge
- ❑ Protecting from high humidity and altitude changes
- ❑ Advanced cartridges contain loop servo system:
  - Heating & cooling elements
  - External shock absorber



# Rugged Mechanical Disk

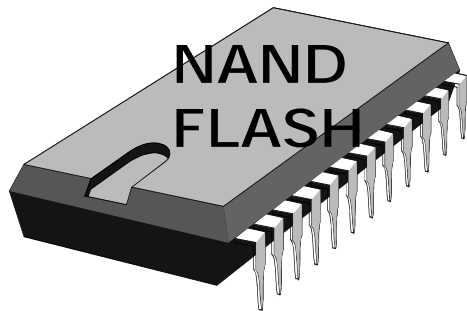
- ❑ Advantages
  - Better environmental specification than mechanical disk
- ❑ Disadvantages
  - Additional cost
  - Increasing solution size
  - Increasing solution weight
  - Does not fully comply with military environmental requirements



# Flash Disk Technology

## Flash: Non-volatile memory

- **NOR** : for **XIP** (code storage)
- **NAND** : for **data storage**



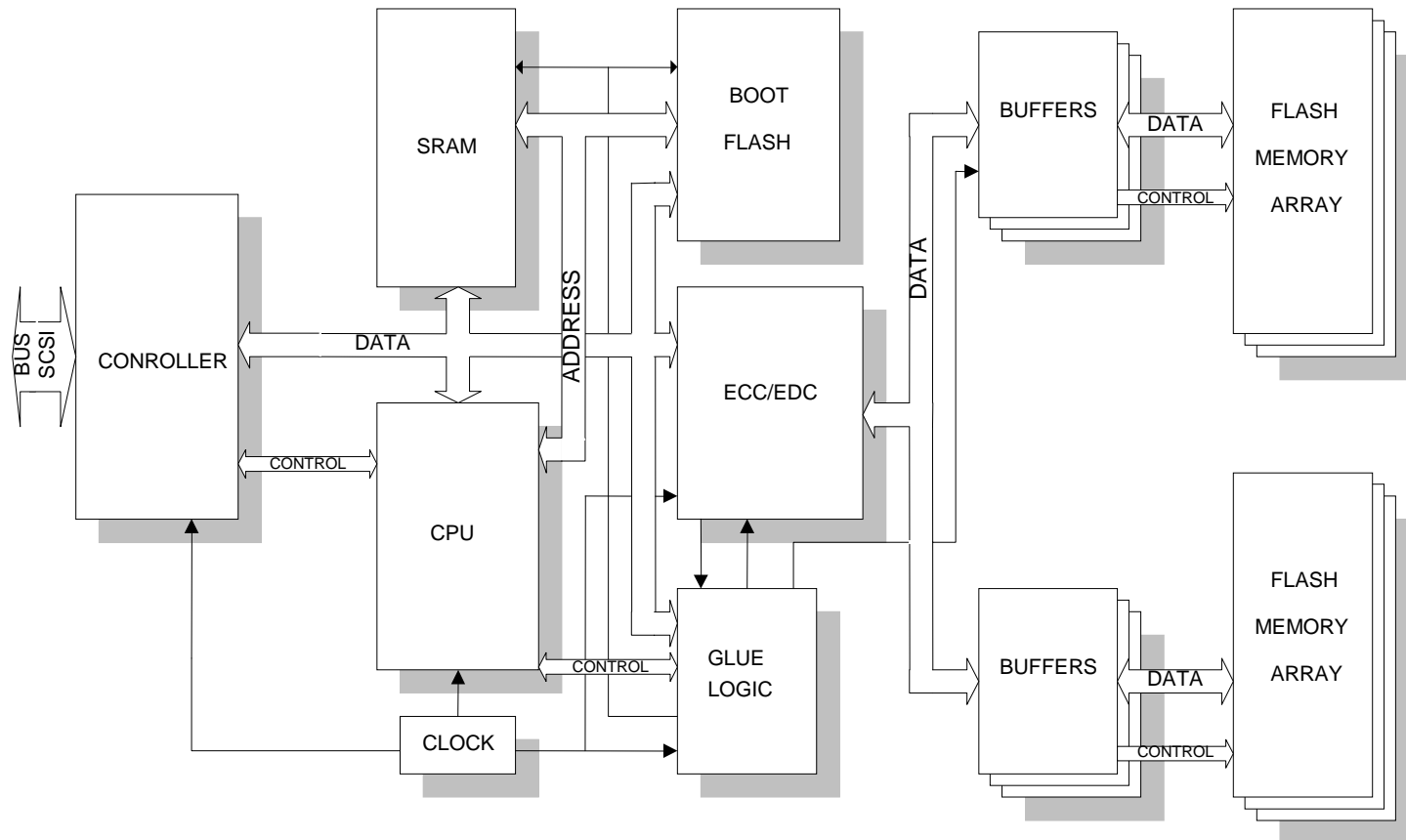
+

Disk  
Emulation  
& Flash  
management

=



# Flash Disk structure



# Flash Disk provides

- ❑ No moving parts
- ❑ Retains data when power is off
- ❑ Full disk operation
- ❑ “Drop-in replacement”  
for mechanical disks
  - Same mounting holes
  - Same form factor
  - Same interface



# Mechanical vs. Flash Disks

<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Mechanical Disks</b>	<b>Solid-State Flash Disk</b>
<b>Operating Temperature range</b>	<b>5°C to +55°C</b>	<b>-40°C to +85°C</b>
<b>Non-Operating Temperature range</b>	<b>-40°C to +70°C</b>	<b>-55°C to +95°C</b>
<b>Operating Shocks</b>	<b>20G~125G</b>	<b>1500G MIL-STD-810F</b>
<b>Operating Vibrations</b>	<b>0.5G~1G (22-500Hz)</b>	<b>16G (20-2000Hz) MIL-STD-810F</b>
<b>Humidity</b>	<b>5%~90%</b>	<b>5%~95%</b>
<b>Operating Altitude</b>	<b>10,000 ft</b>	<b>80,000 ft</b>
<b>Acoustics, Idle/ready</b>	<b>2.9(Bels)</b>	<b>0</b>



# Mechanical vs. Flash Disks

<b>Reliability</b>	<b>Mechanical Disks</b>	<b>Solid-State Flash Disk</b>
<b>MTBF</b>	<b>300,000~1,200,000</b>	<b>900,000~5,800,000</b>

<b>Power</b>	<b>Mechanical Disks</b>	<b>Solid-State Flash Disk</b>
<b>Power Idle</b>	<b>5.0~0.8 Watts</b>	<b>1.0~0.035 Watts</b>
<b>Power Read/Write</b>	<b>10.0~5.9 Watts</b>	<b>3.0~0.325 Watts</b>

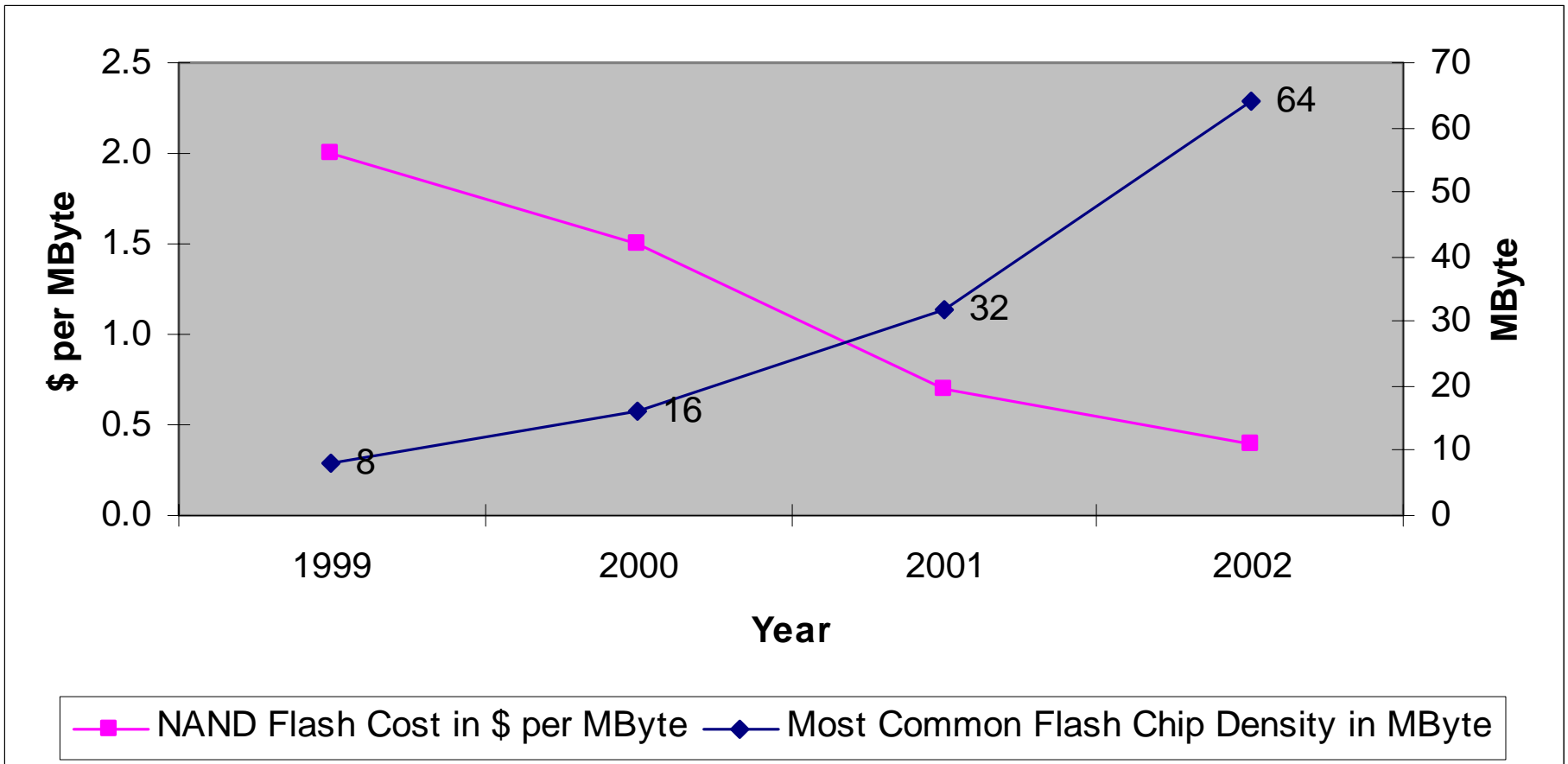
# Securing confidential data

## Deleting confidential data in emergency

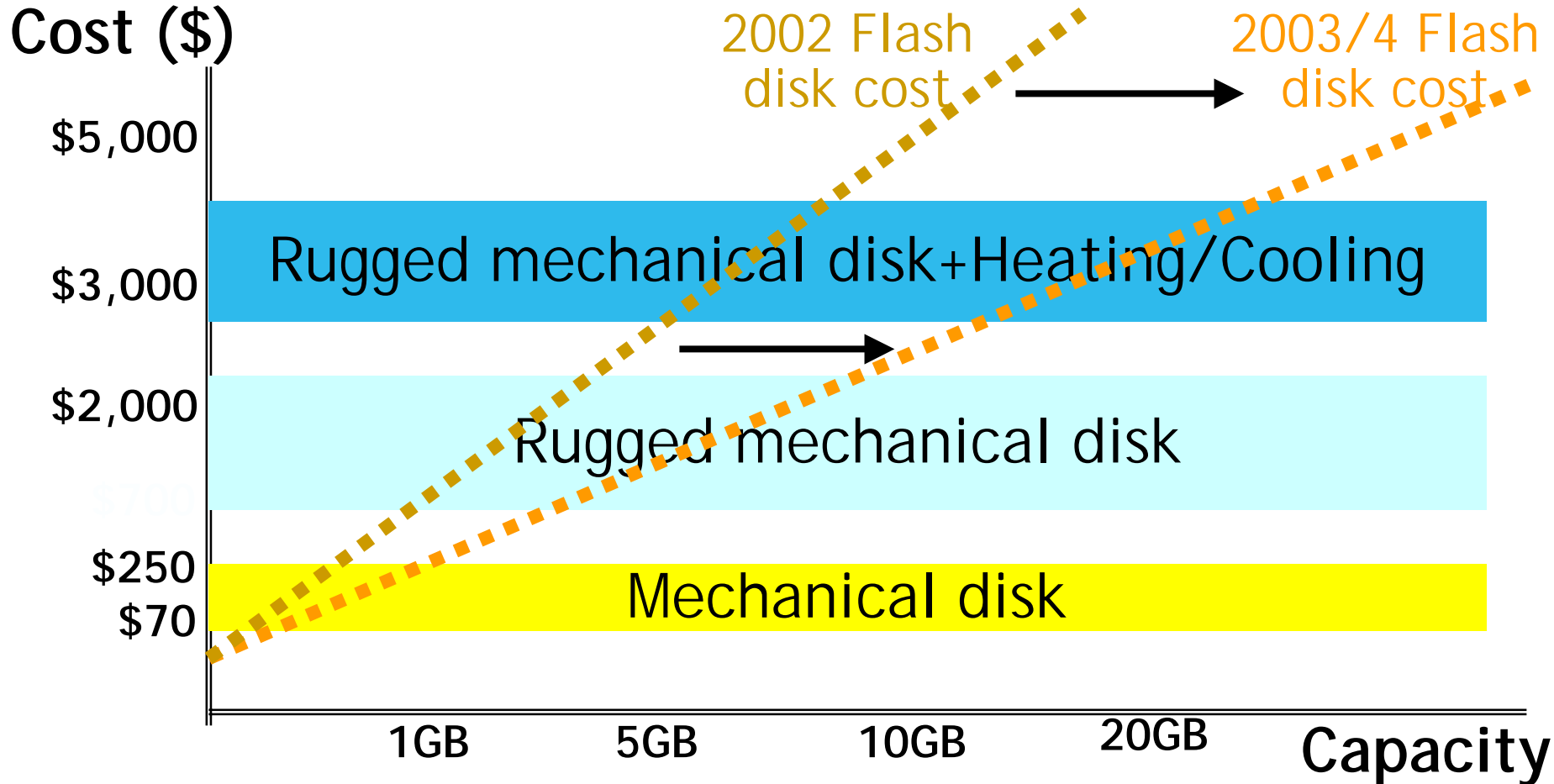
- ❑ Mechanical disk
  - Need >20 times disk format
  - Can still trace erased data
  
- ❑ Solid-State Flash Disk
  - 10-20 seconds (capacity dependant)
  - Irretrievable erased data



# NAND Flash Moore's law



# Flash Disk Cost/capacity trends



# Capacity Breakthrough

By end 2002 Solid-State Flash Disk provides

- ❑ 35GB in standard 3.5" case 1.6 inch height
- ❑ 20GB in standard 3.5" case 1.0 inch height
- ❑ 8GB in standard 2.5" case 17mm' case height
- ❑ 2GB in 2.5" case 8mm' case height

Doubling again the capacities in mid 2003



# Performance Breakthrough

Until 2000 Solid-State Flash Disk provided

- ❑ 8-bit interface
- ❑ Narrow SCSI
- ❑ Up to 3.0MB/s sustained read/write rate

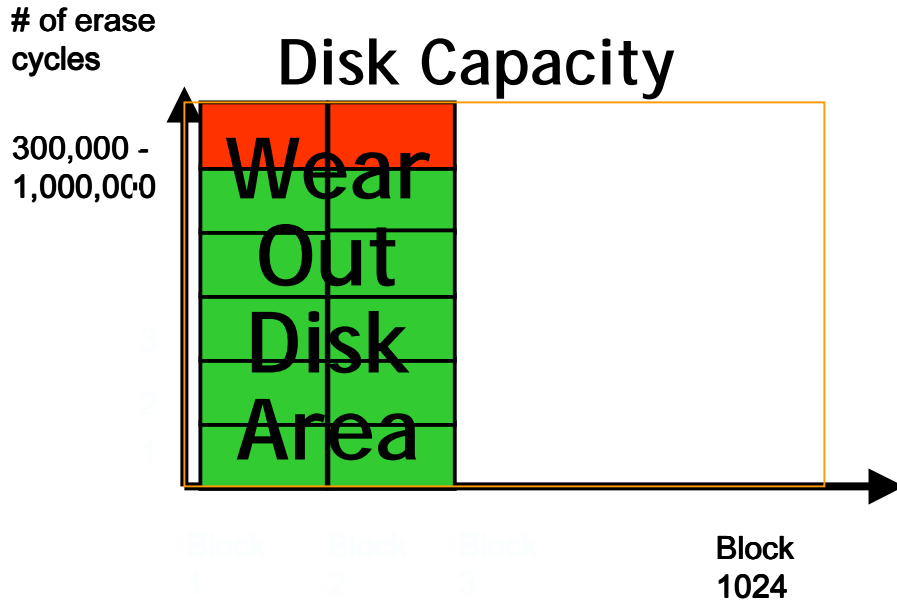
Since mid 2001

- ❑ 16-bit interface
- ❑ Sustained read/write rate: >20.0 Mbytes/sec

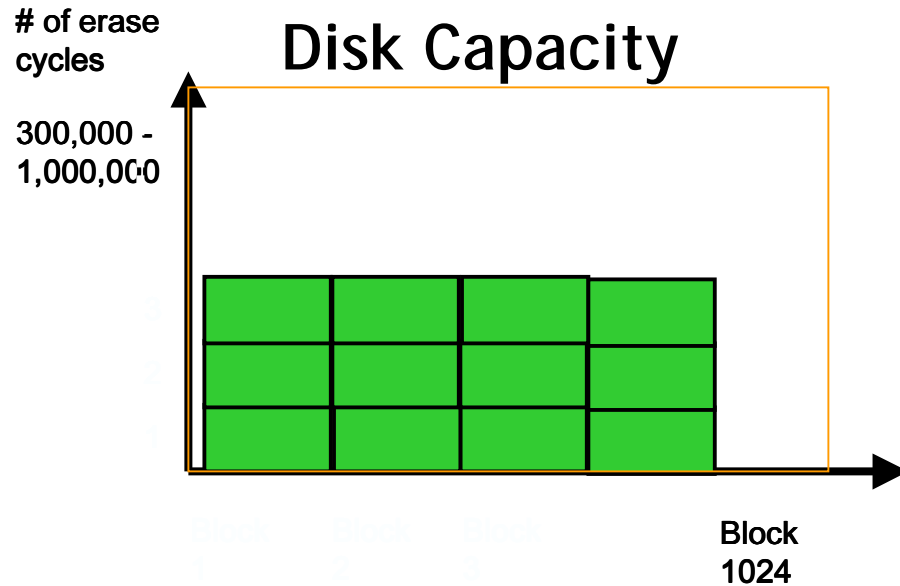


# Flash Endurance: Dynamic Wear leveling

Without Wear leveling



M-Systems TrueFFS®  
(True Flash File System)  
Dynamic Wear leveling

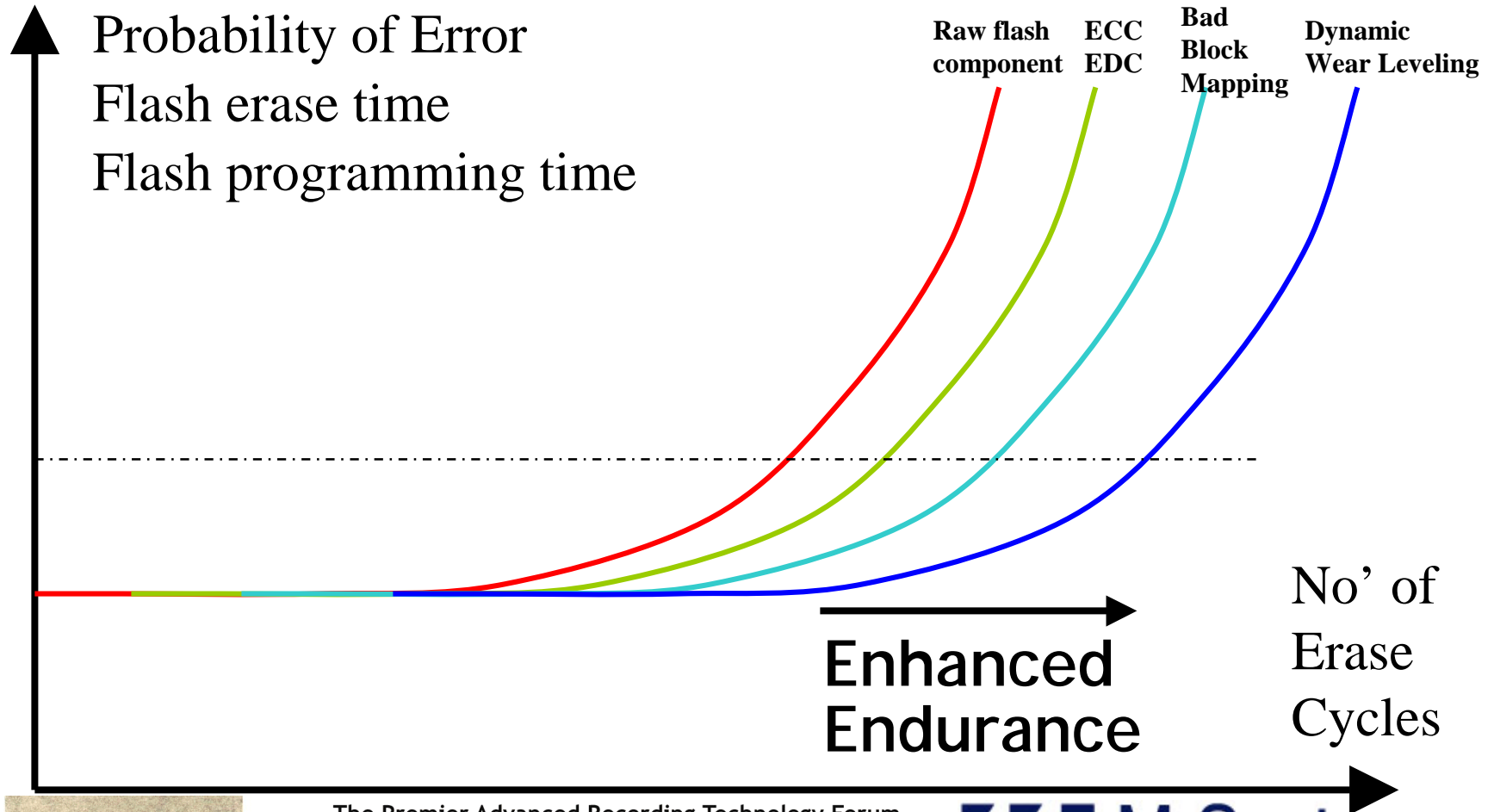


# Improves Flash Limitations

- ❑ Limited no' of erase cycles of 300,000 to 1,000,000  
->Dynamic Wear Leveling
- ❑ Accumulates bad blocks over time  
->Bad blocks Management+ pools of spares
- ❑ NAND Flash needs two bit error correction capabilities  
-> On the fly H/W + S/W EDC/ECC
- ❑ Must be erased before write in full blocks  
-> Flash Management "Garbage collection"



# Enhancing Flash Endurance



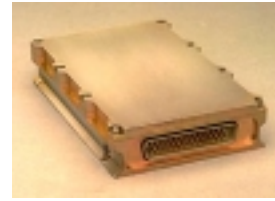
Probability of Error  
Flash erase time  
Flash programming time

Raw flash component  
ECC EDC  
Bad Block Mapping  
Dynamic Wear Leveling

Enhanced Endurance

No' of Erase Cycles

# Alternatives comparison



	Mechanical Disk	Rugged Mechanical Disk	Solid-State Flash Disk
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low cost</li> <li>-High capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced environmental specs than mechanical disk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Top reliability and Endurance</li> <li>- Military specification</li> <li>- Fast Security erase</li> </ul>
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Moving parts mechanism</li> <li>- Commercial specification</li> <li>- Does not meet military needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased size and weight</li> <li>- Still contains moving parts</li> <li>- Expensive for low capacities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expensive at high capacities (with cost trend decreases)</li> </ul>

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# Summary

- When **Reliability** counts
- When need to operate in **harsh conditions**
- When **your data** is **valuable**
- When **your data** is **sensitive**
- Where **service/maintenance** is difficult
- When you want to **‘Install and Forget’**



Solid-State Flash disk  
is now a cost effective COTS solution

# *Q&A*

*Thank You !*