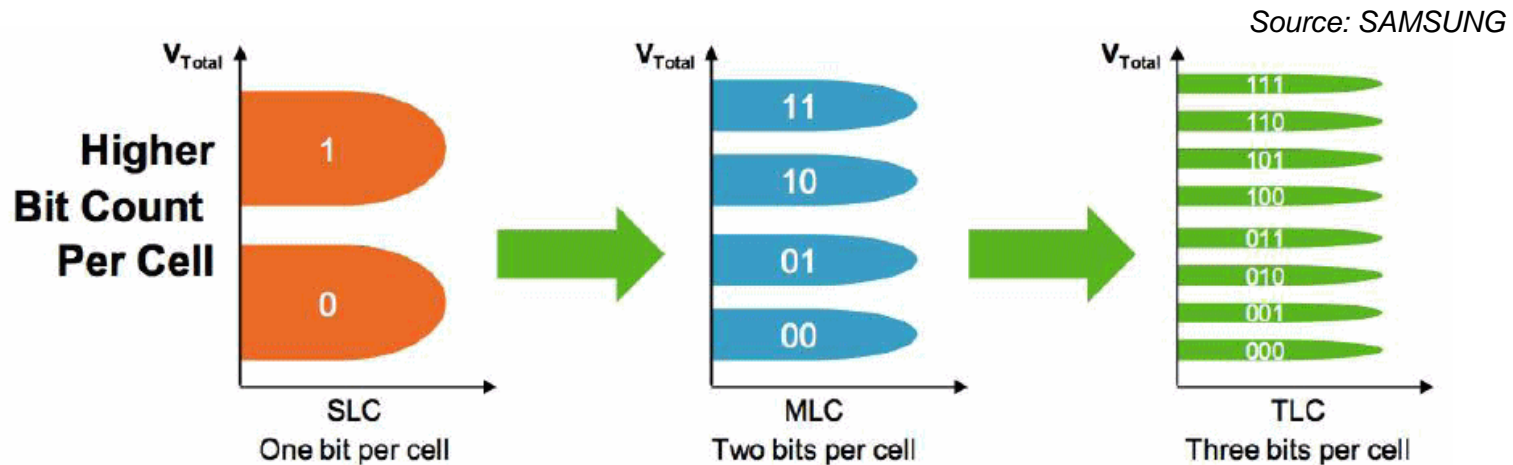


NAND-Flash Type



- SLC = Single Level Cell: Highest endurance; Highest performance; Most expensive
- MLC = Multi Level Cell: Moderate cost; Read intense apps; Web server
- eMLC = Enterprise MLC: Higher security at moderate cost; Database apps
- TLC = Triple Level Cell: Low cost; High density; Consumer Electronics

Endurance SSD – Example Server Database

Endurance Flash Chips is device related but predictable:

$$\frac{\text{Capacity} \times \text{Write Capacity}}{\text{Write Bandwidth}}$$

SLC:

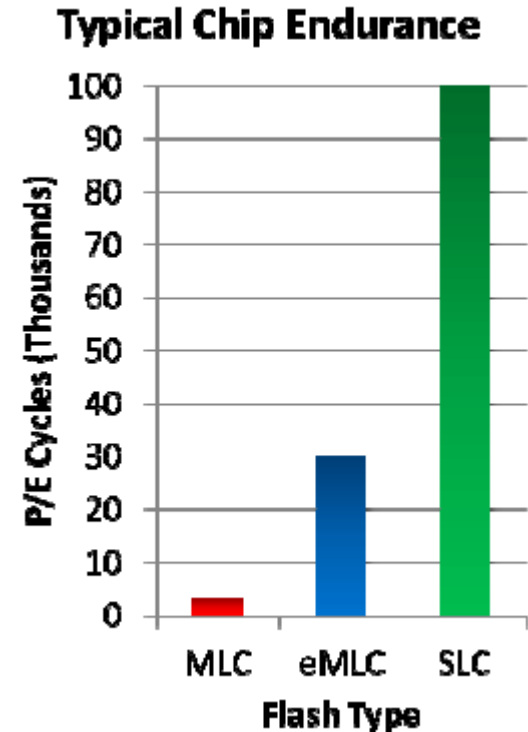
» $(1\text{TB} \times 100.000 / 500\text{MBps}) = 6,3 \text{ years}$

eMLC

» $(1\text{TB} \times 30.000 / 500\text{MBps}) \sim 2 \text{ years}$

MLC

» $(1\text{TB} \times 3.000 / 500 \text{ MBps}) < 1 \text{ year}$



Source: Kurt Gercke, IBM Storage

SSD in a Server Environment

Not Ideal

- High transactions
- Massive write processes:
transaction server,
database server

> 1000 GB/day

OK

- Application server

Some 100 GB/day

Good

- System storage
- Delivery server:
Web-Server, File-
Server, Media Server
- VM Hosts, Small
Business Server

< 100 GB/day