

What is the Best Approach to Persistent Memory Today and Tomorrow

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We Have a Great Panel of Experts

- Rahul Advani, Netlist, VP Marketing
- Bill Leszinske, Retired Corporate VP from Intel NVM Solutions Group
- Arthur Sainio, Smart Modular, Director Product Marketing
- Pankaj Bishnoi, Everspin, Director of Business Development



A Persistent Memory Definition

- It's persistent ... No need to worry about loss
- It's accessed like memory on memory bus
- Speed: system less than 1us latency (I can do storage at 6-10us)
- Endurance "good enough" to meet needs required by application
- Used for data being worked on and addressed by programs. Not primarily used as cold or warm storage
- It's a billion dollar market in 2019 and growing rapidly



What's Shipping Today?

- NVDIMM-N is "classic" version of persistent memory DIMM
 - Addressed just like DRAM in a DIMM
 - Backed to NAND periodically or when power lost
 - Typical NVDIMM is 16G DRAM plus 32G of SLC NAND with control and capacitor/battery
 - Appears as 16GB of DRAM at DRAM speed
 - Has been selling for years now in a variety of applications
- NEW: Intel Optane DC Persistent Memory
 - App direct mode is the "classic" PM we want! Up to 512GB DIMMS
 - Memory mode acting as large main memory with DRAM cache



Intel DC Persistent Memory

- 128, 256, 512GByte DIMMS
- System Speed is listed at 350ns Read Latency, Write is "higher"
 - Slower than DRAM, much faster than NAND
- No cycling limit in applications
- Ability to support TBs of addressable memory... and its persistent
- Servers shipping from multiple OEMS today. HPE, Dell, Lenovo, Supermicro, etc.
- Requires Cascade Lake CPU, but is supported on majority of SKUs.
- TBs of addressable memory that meets our definition of PM shipping to people who want it.



Questions