

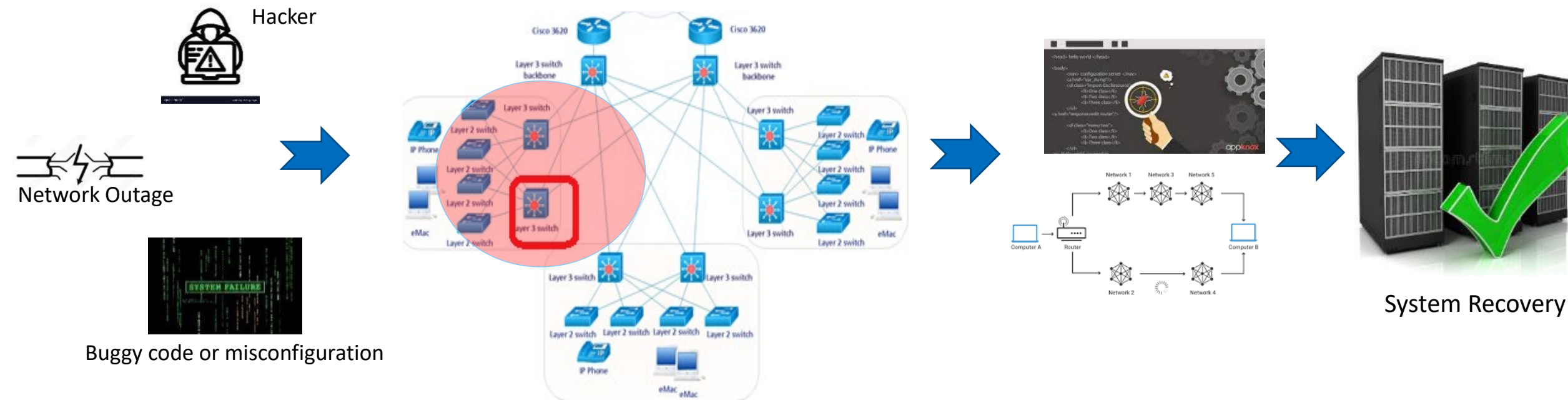


Flash Memory Summit

Persistent Memory Architectures: Improving system resilience and recovery

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(SMART Modular Technologies)

Reducing System Downtime



- Detect Failure
- Limiting the Blast Radius
- Rollback or commit intermediate transaction
- Activate back up
- Distribute load

- Root causing failure
- Patch, Repair or Fix
- Retest the system

Revenue Loss

- Preserve Error logs and security events in real time.
- Preserve transactions in flight.
- Reduce time to retrieve backed up Data.


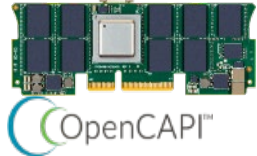

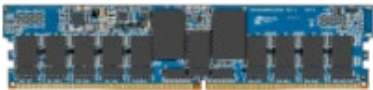

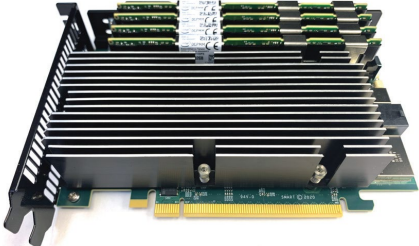







Time to Recover Data Depends on its Location

Keep in Mind

Make a Note

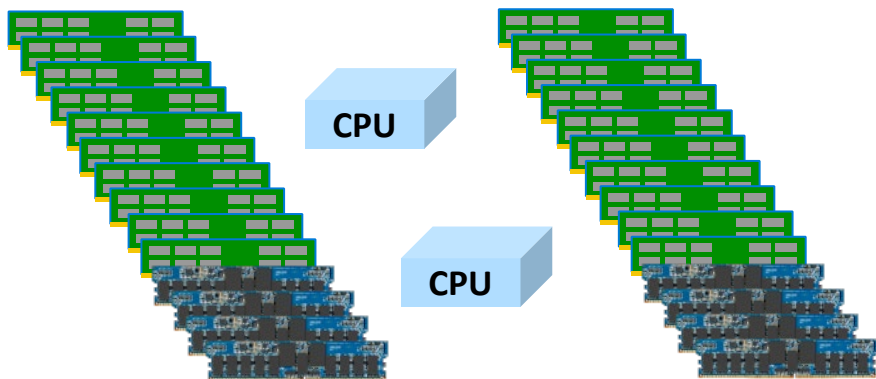
Store in a File Binder

	(Volatile) Memory	Persistent Memory	Storage
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Frequently used.Granular access.Can be regenerate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Frequently used.Granular access.Difficult to regenerate or reconstruct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Infrequently accessed or rarely updated.Large bulk Data.Difficult to regenerate or recover.
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporal DataData structures, Packet buffersCached instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Intermediate DataIntermediary results, status, or metadata.Error, security or telemetry logs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Permanent DataImages, Videos, maps, audio files, etc.Application code. Database objects.
Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low latency (in 10s of ns)Byte-level access.High reliability (low DPPM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Low latencyByte-level access.High reliabilityData retention across power-cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High throughput.Block level accessData retention across power-cyclesLow cost
	   CXL Memory module	 NVDIMM-N  Intel Optane™ PMem 	    

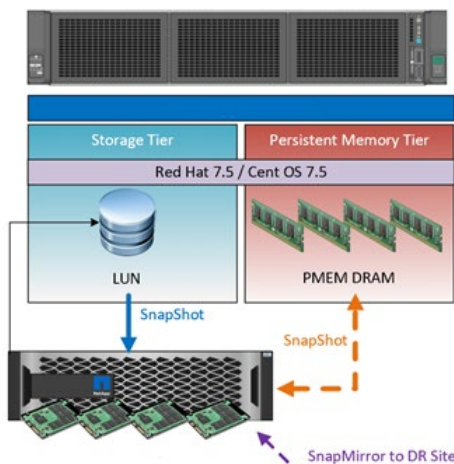
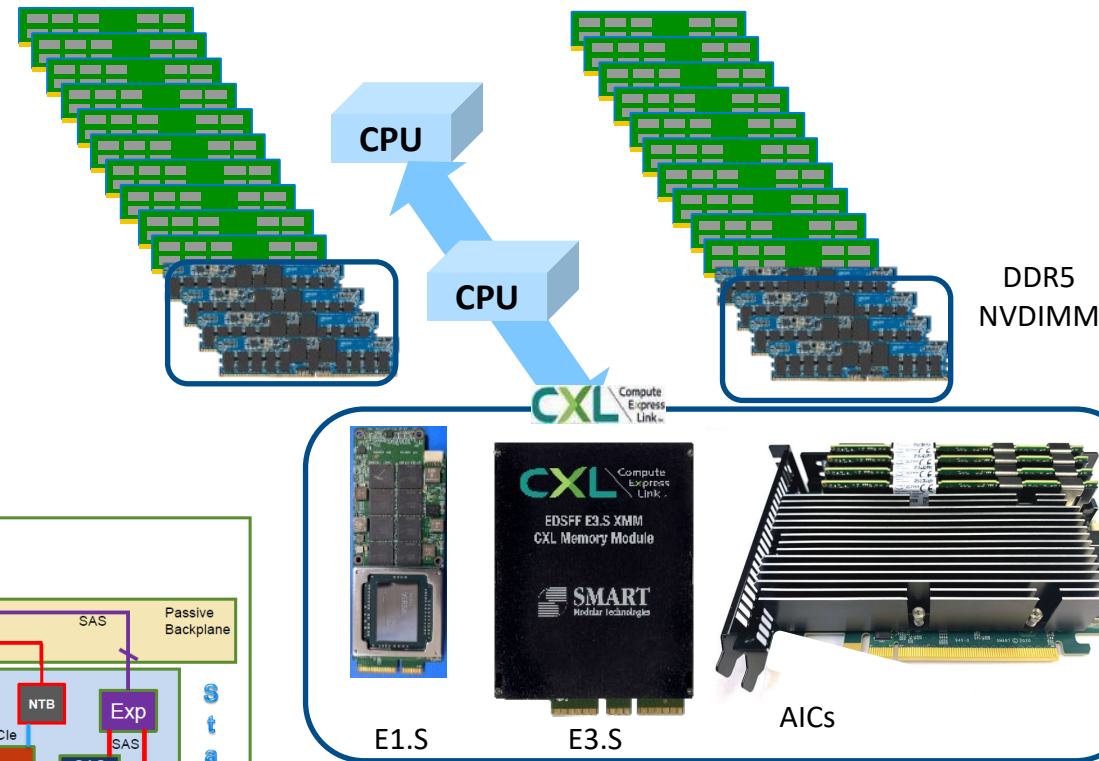


Persistent Memory Improves Latency & Resilience

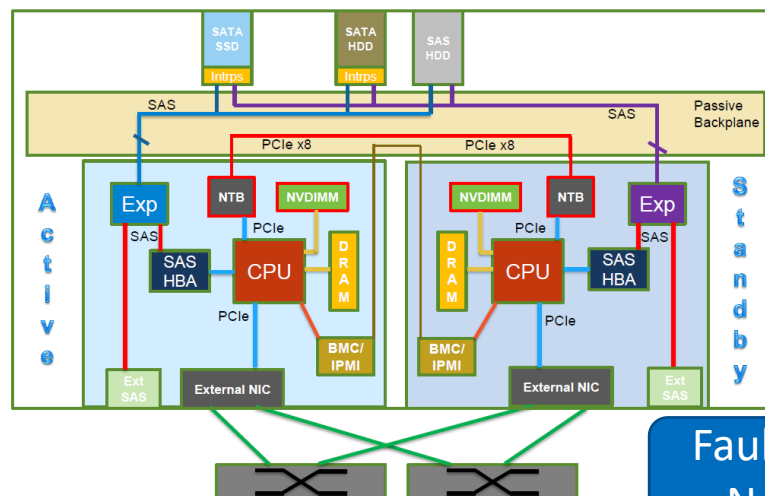
Current Gen Systems
DDR4 and NVDIMM-N



Next Gen Systems
DDR5 NVDIMM-N and CXL NV-XMM

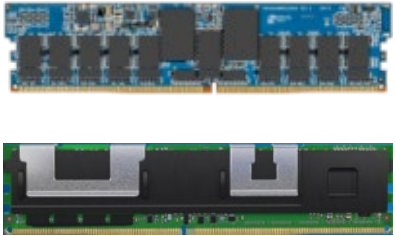


As Storage cache



Fault tolerant, Byte Addr.
Non-volatile Memory

Form-factors for Persistent Memory



Persistent Memory in DIMM form-factor

- Low latency as directly attached to processor bus
- CPU and Platform dependent.
- Memory capacity limited by Thermal and PCB.
- May bring down the performance of entire DDR channel if not running at speed with other DIMM.



Persistent Memory in EDSFF (E1.S or E3.S)

- CPU and Platform Agnostic
- Scalable and Hot pluggable. Improves serviceability
- Capacity limited by Thermal and PCB space constrains



Persistent Memory in PCIe CEM form-factor

- CPU and Platform Agnostic
- Very High Memory capacity. (In Tera Bytes)
- Enables multi sourcing of DIMM and Technology.
- Limited serviceability. Hot Plugging not supported

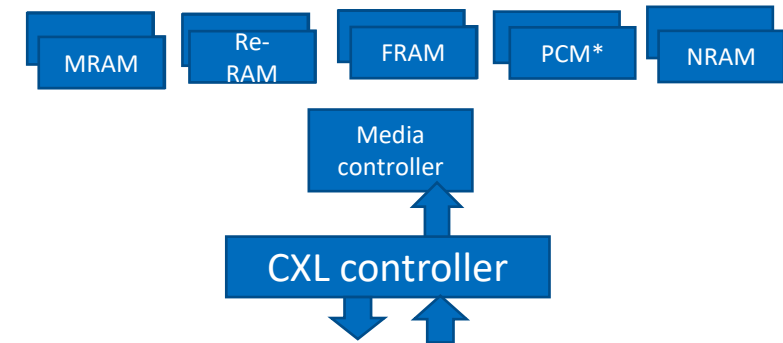
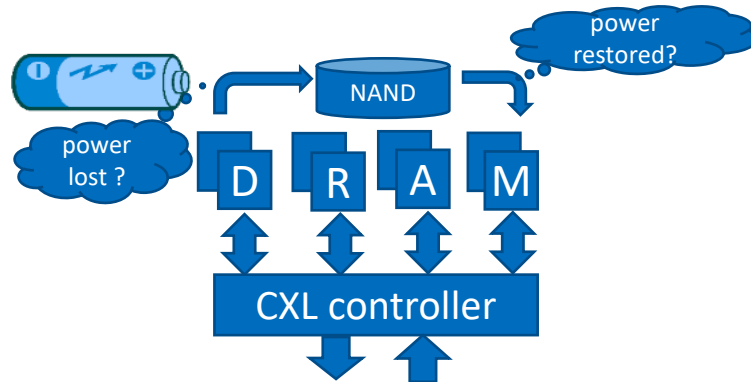


Comparing Persistent Memory Architectures

Persistent Memory with DRAM with backup power (like NVDIMM-N)

Persistent Memory with Non-volatile proprietary media (like Intel Optane™ PMem DIMM)

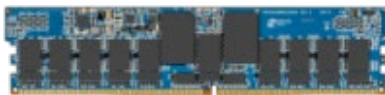
Architecture



* PCM: Phase Change Memory

Examples

NVDIMM-N



NV-XMM

Intel Optane™ PMem DIMM



Kestral Add-in-card

Features

- Byte addressable
- Data retention
- Low latency (RTT < 50ns)
- High endurance
- Limited capacity

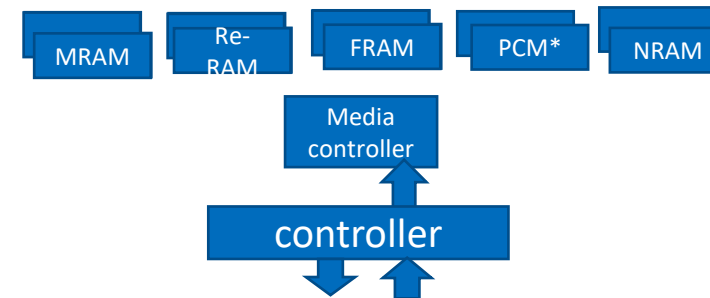
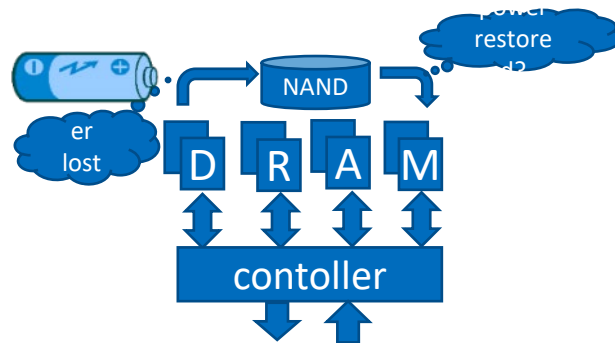
- Byte addressable
- Data retention
- High capacity
- Moderate latency
- Limited endurance

Takeaways

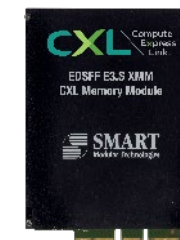


Flash Memory Summit

- Persistent Memory preserves critical data in flight
 - Reduces recovery time
 - Limits blast radius
- Selecting right Persistent Memory architecture determine benefits like Latency, Capacity and Endurance



- CXL™ is enabling Persistent Memory in new form-factors





Q/A