

QNAP

SSD

**TECHNOLOGY & APPLICATIONS
EXPLAINED**



QNAP SSD Application

All about QNAP Technology

1

Introduction of
SSDs

2

Performance Demo-
How much will the
SSD increase the
efficiency levels?

3

Related Product
introduction of
QNAP x SSD

4

QNAP Specific SSD
application software

There Are So Many Different SSDs On The Market



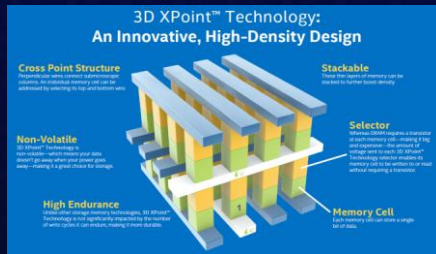
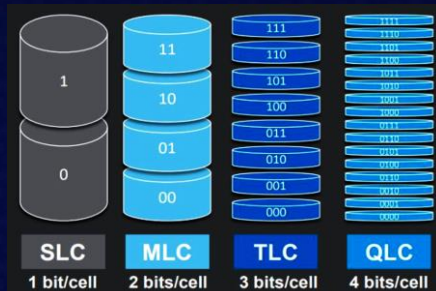
**How to choose the
right SSD for my
application?**

QNAP

SSD NAND Flash Types

SSDs are evolving to store more data.

NAND Flash	Single Level Cell (SLC)	Multi Level Cell (MLC)	Triple Level Cell (TLC)	Quad Level Cell (QLC)
Read/Write Cycles	90,000 – 100,000	8,000 – 10,000	500 - 1000	1000
Bit Per Cell	1	2	3	4
Capacity	★	★★	★★★	★★★★
Writing Speed	★★★★	★★★	★★	★★
Endurance	★★★★	★★★	★★	★★
Cost	★★★★	★★★	★★	★



SSD Evolution Trend

Since the SSD already has a high performance, the SATA Port and AHCI Interface still post a limitation to the SSD.

The NVMe Interface, PCIe, M.2, U.2 SSD, and latest technologies such as SSD Over-provisioning and Intel® Optane™ are all continuously contributing to the SSD evolution.

Type	SATA 3	M.2	U.2	PCIe
Speed	6Gbps	10/32Gbps	32Gbps	20/32Gbps
IOPS	60,000	100,000	300,000	1,000,000
Interface	AHCI	NVMe	NVMe	NVMe



2.5 inch

SATA

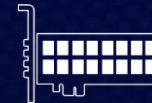
NVMe (U.2)



M.2

SATA

NVMe



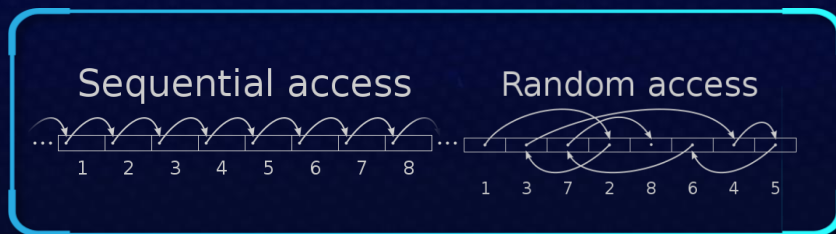
PCIe card

NVMe

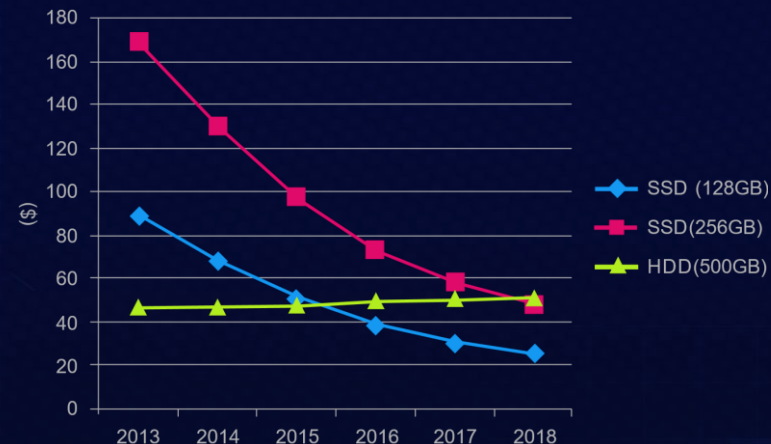
SSD Evolution Trend

As the SSD price keeps falling, smaller SSDs that have been purchased in the past can be replaced with larger SSD.

Disk Type	SW (MB/s)	RW (IOPS)
HDD	100	350
SSD	300	60000

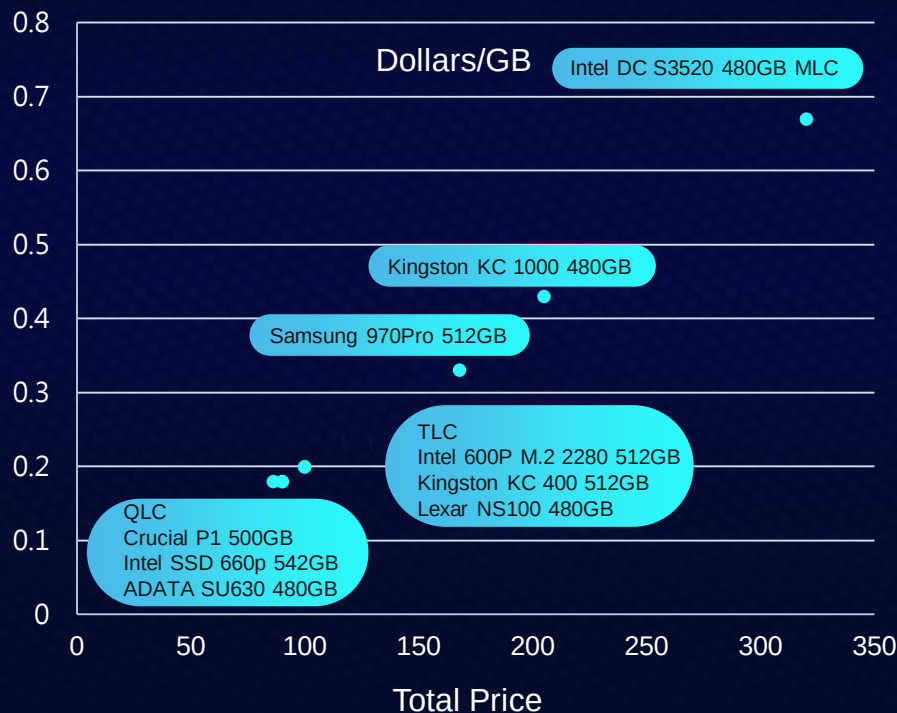


With modern applications it is required higher storage performance, SSD is becoming more popular and is being widely used.



SSD Cost Per GB

But even the same SSD type, price can have major difference.



SSD Type

Price Range

MLC

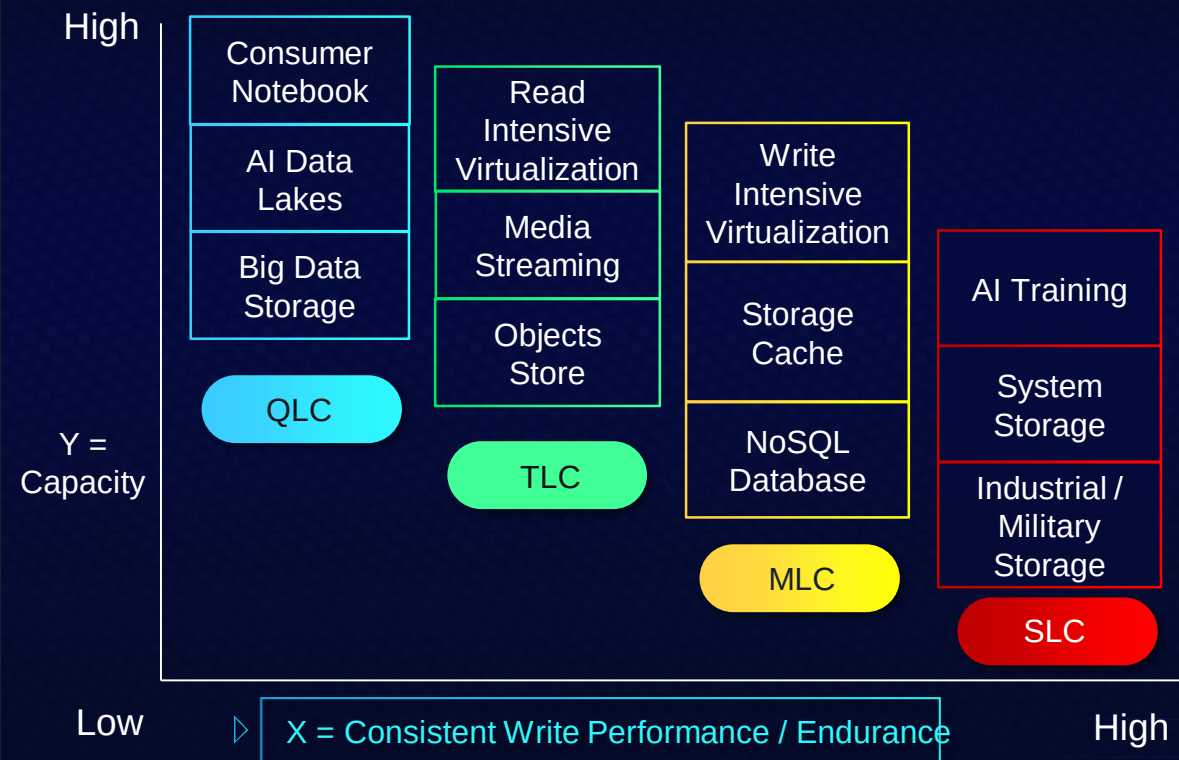
~50%

TLC/QLC

~40%

What has caused these different price levels on SSDs?

SSD Selection Based on Workload



To select the SSD, you need to understand your workload!

SSD Application

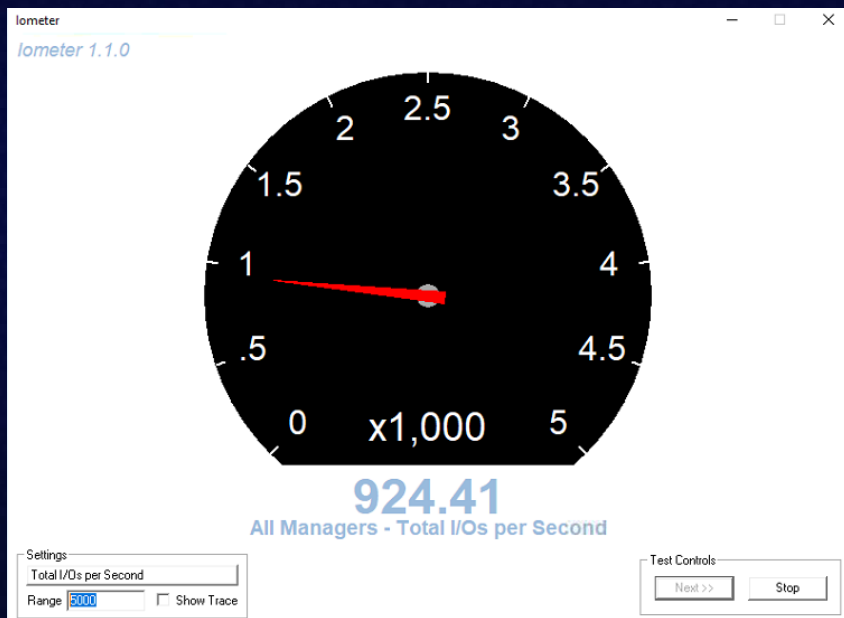
QNAP Is Better Than the Competition

SSD Application		QNAP QTS 4.4.1	Synology DSM 6.2.2
SSD External Over-Provisioning		Yes with Profiling Tool	None
Auto Tiering		Qtier : Auto tiering, Particular unit/LUN, Rebuilding Qtier	None
SSD Cache	Cache	3 types : Read-Only, Write-only, Read and Write	2 types : Read-Only, Write-only
	Global Settings	Support more than a volume /LUN at the same time	Every SSD Cache only supports one storage space
	Replace Online	No interruption of storage services	Need to suspend the storage service
	Health Monitor Tool	Yes	Yes
SSD Management	Reliability Monitoring	Yes	No
	Supported List Information	Yes	No
	SED encrypting drives	Support Samsung SSD	No
	Built-in support	M.2 SATA 、 M.2 NVMe 、 U.2 NVMe	NVMe
Hardware device	PCIe SSD Card	2~4 ports SATA/NVMe 、 Support 10GbE 、 Maximum PCIe Gen 3 x 8	2 ports SATA/NVMe 、 Support 10GbE Only PCIe 2.0 x 8
	SATA drive bay	Yes, Use two 2.5-inch SATA drives 、 1-2 M.2 NVMe To U.2 NVMe	No

The Difference Between Using SSD And Not Using SSD

Not Using SSD Cache

Using IOMeter to measure IOPS



Using QNAP SSD Global Cache

Using IOMeter to measure IOPS



Test Config.: TS-1283XU 16G 8* Seagate 1TB RAID 5, 4* Samsung SSD RAID 10
Windows 10 i7 64G with 10GbE Ethernet SMB. 4k Random Write, 32 Workers, 4 Outstanding

QNAP SSD

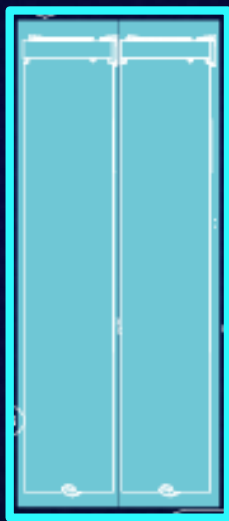
HARDWARE TECHNOLOGIES



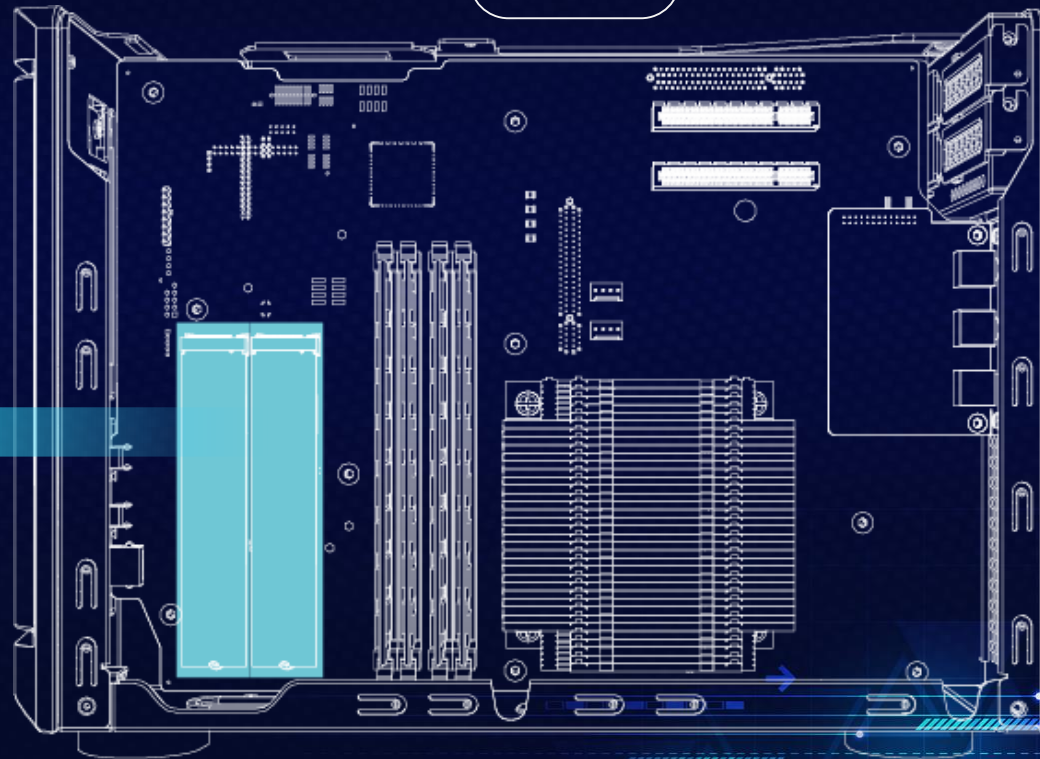
Build-in M.2 PCIe NVMe Slot

TVS-x72XT Series, TS-x73, TS-x77

TS-1277



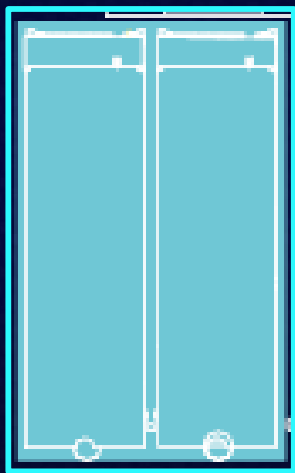
Supports SATA M.2 SSD with 22110, 2280, 2260 and 2242 form factors to provide the greatest flexibility in tiered storage configuration and enables cache acceleration.



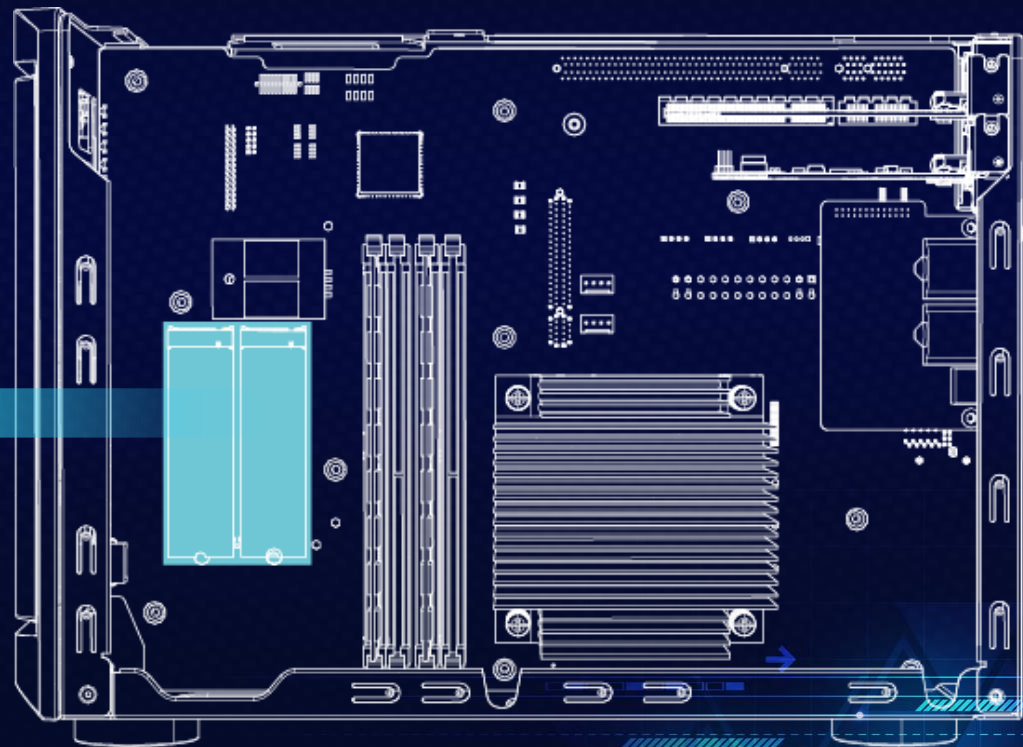
Build-in M.2 SSD SATA Slot

TVS-x82, TS-x73U, 453BT3, TS-1685

TVS-1282T



Supports SATA M.2 SSD with 2242, 2260, 2280 and 22110 form factors to provide the greatest flexibility in tiered storage configuration and enables cache acceleration.



Build-in U.2 PCIe NVMe Slot TS-2888X

QNAP
Technology

Built-in U.2 NVMe

8 x 3.5" / 2.5" SATA
6Gb/s HDD Slot

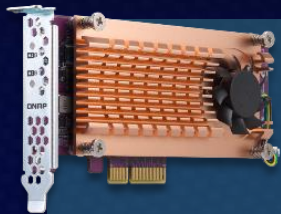
4 x 2.5" U.2 NVMe
Gen3 x4 SSD port

Use QDA-UMP or QDA-U2MP
to add up to 8 x M.2 2280
NVMe SSDs

16 x 2.5" SATA
6Gb/s SSD Slot



Select The QM2 Card You Need

M.2 SATA**M.2 PCIe Gen 2****M.2 PCIe Gen 3**

QM2-2S-220A

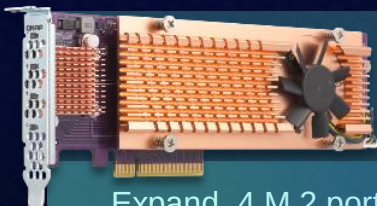
QM2-2P-244A

QM2-2P-344
QM2-2P-384

QM2-2S10G1TA

QM2-2P10G1TA

Support 10GBASE-T port



QM2-4S-240

QM2-4P-284

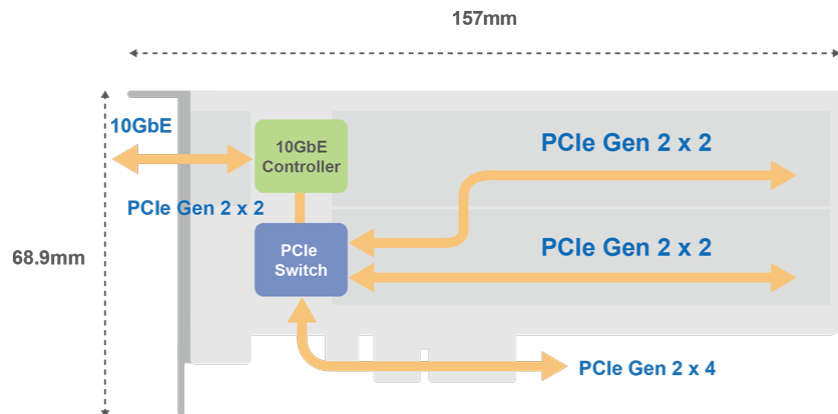
QM2-4P-342
QM2-4P-384

Expand 4 M.2 ports

SSD cache and 10GbE in one card

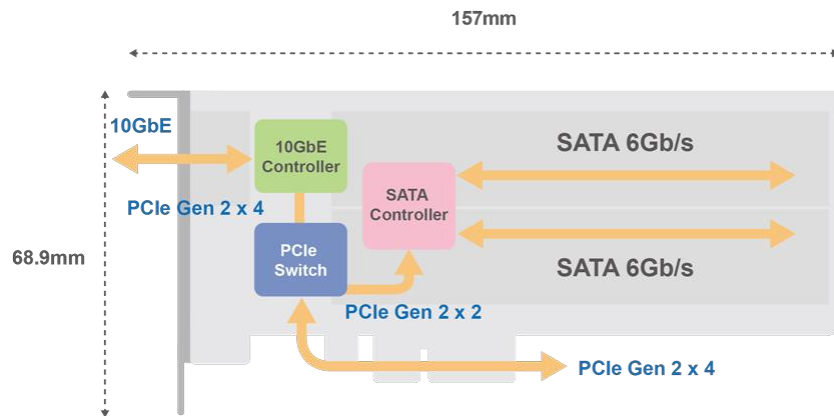
QM2-2P10G1TA

Supports maximum 2 x PCIe NVMe SSD (M-key), provides Gen2 x2 on each slot



QM2-2S10G1TA

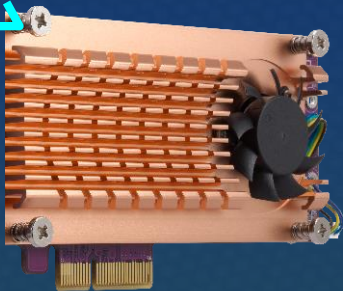
Supports maximum 2 x SATA M.2 SSD, provides 6Gb/s on each slot



3rd party operating system support

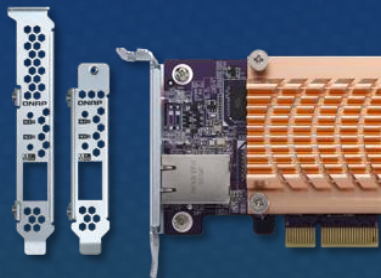
QNAP
Technology

Active
cooling module



Self-monitored with thermal sensors to control the speed of smart fan modules.

Compliant with
PCIe standards



Low-profile PCIe add-on cards,
bundled with full-height bracket.

AQC-107S



Linux & Windows
Dual platform supported



QNAP NAS don't need to install Driver, Windows/Linux platforms please
visit QNAP website to download the driver

Note: M.2 SSD compatibility and function supported depends on the hardware
design and platform. Please check with your motherboard manufacturer for details.

Leave the 3.5" slots for huge capacity HDDs

Without changing existing configurations



NAS

Freely upgrade a normal pool to a Qtier pool without starting over



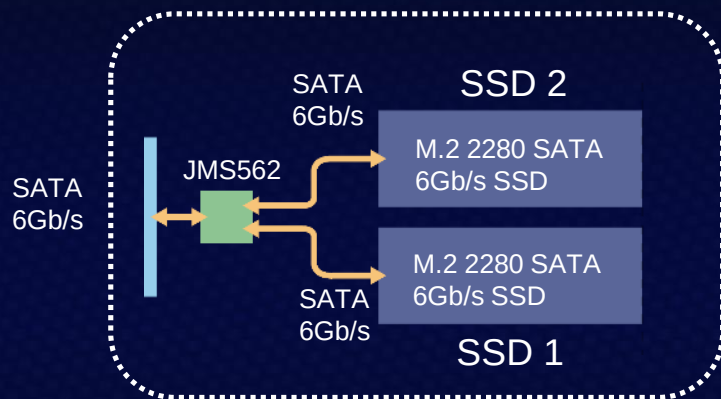
Install NVMe
for cache

Huge
capacity
storage

PC



2.5" SATA to dual M.2 SATA adapter QDA-A2MAR



	Individual	RAID 1 (default)	RAID 0	JBOD
NAS		✓	✓	✓
PC	✓	✓	✓	✓

Disk mode switch

Jmicron JMS562
SATA port multiplier
(RAID 0/1, JBOD, individual)

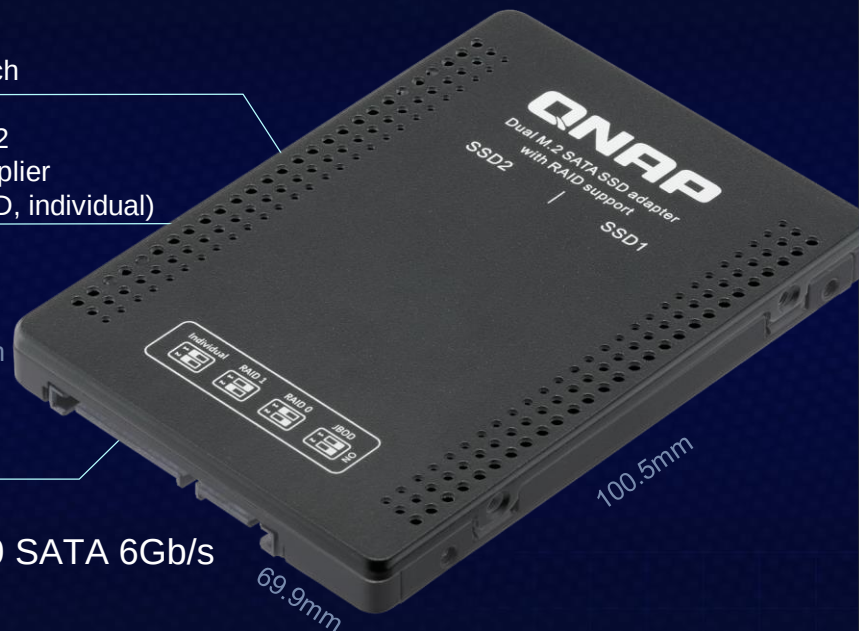
9.5mm

SATA 6Gb/s

2 x M.2 2280 SATA 6Gb/s

69.9mm

100.5mm

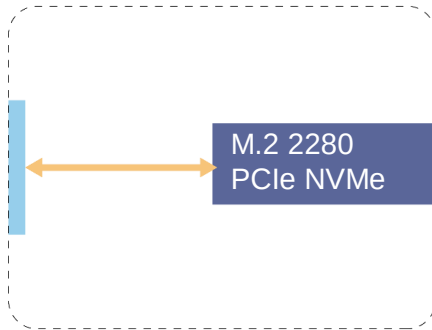


QDA hardware RAID disk mode switch : Creating or deleting RAID is only supported by the hardware-based disk mode switch.

U.2 NVMe to dual M.2 PCIe NVMe adapter

QDA-UMP

U.2 PCIe NVMe Gen3 x4



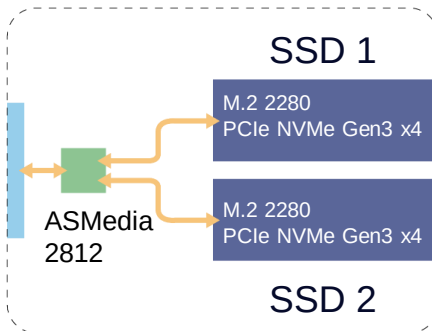
M.2 2280 PCIe NVMe Gen3 x4

U.2 PCIe NVMe Gen3 x4



QDA-U2MP

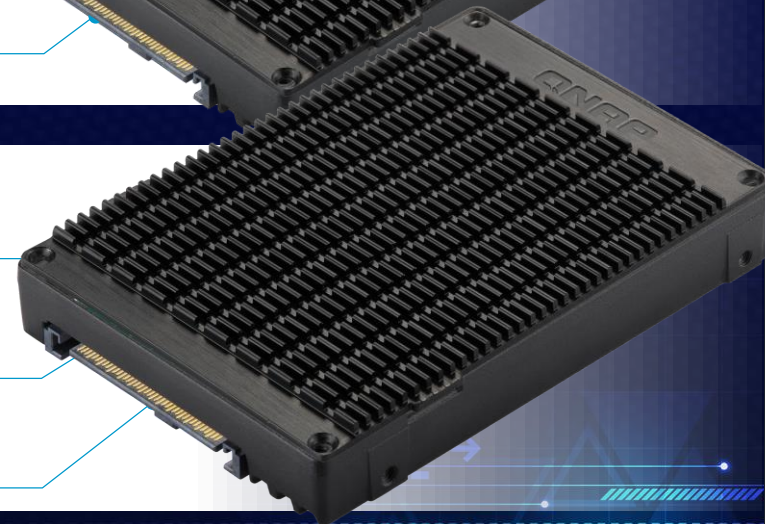
U.2 PCIe NVMe Gen3 x4



Asmedia 2812 Gen3 PCIe switch

2 x M.2 2280 PCIe NVMe Gen3 x4

U.2 PCIe NVMe Gen3 x4



Effects of Temperature on SSD Endurance

The SSD endurance specification can change dramatically when used at extreme temperatures such as those commonly seen in industrial and embedded applications.

$$\text{Acceleration Factor} = e^{(-E_a/k (1/T_2 - 1/T_1))}$$

Where

E_a = Activation energy (1.1 eV for SSD flash)

k = Boltzmann's constant (8.623×10^{-5} eV/°K)

T_1 = Baseline temperature (°K), typically 313°K

T_2 = Application storage temperature (°K)

Storage Temperature		Acceleration Factor	Max storage duration at end of drive life
(°C)	(°K)		
85	358	168	2 days
80	353	101	4 days
75	348	60	6 days
70	343	35	10 days
65	338	20	18 days
60	333	11.5	32 days
55	328	6.5	56 days
50	323	3.5	104 days
45	318	1.9	192 days
40	313	1	365 days
35	308	0.52	1.9 years
30	303	0.26	3.8 years
25	298	0.13	7.8 years
20	293	0.062	16 years
15	288	0.029	34 years
10	293	0.013	75 years

High Quality Metal Construction For Better Heat Dissipation

The included M.2 SSD thermal pads and **Aluminum-alloy Metal Frame** provide excellent heat induction and keeps the SSDs cooler.

Aluminum-alloy
top frame

SGCC bottom
frame

QDA-A2MAR

Aluminum-alloy
top frame



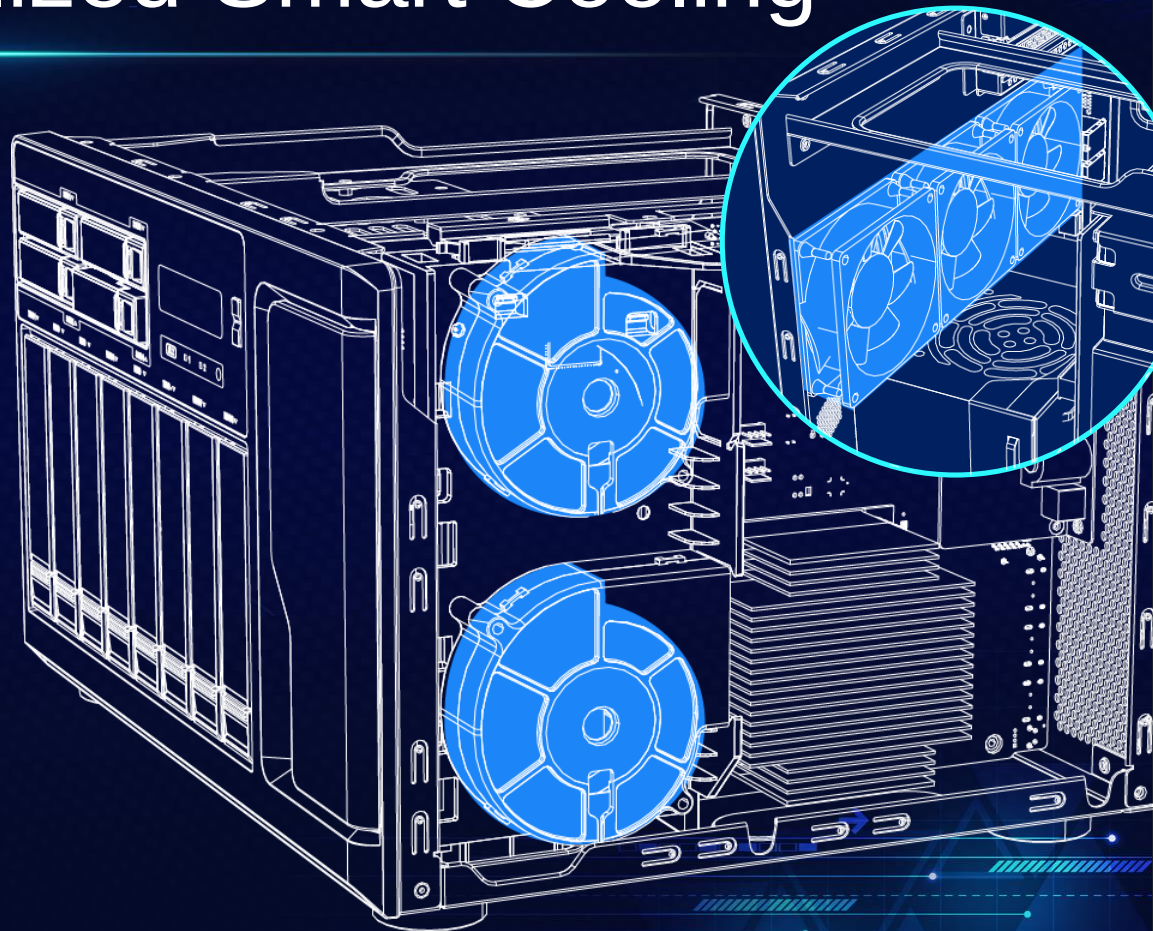
M.2 SSD
thermal pads
included

Aluminum-alloy
bottom frame

QDA-UMP & QDA-U2MP

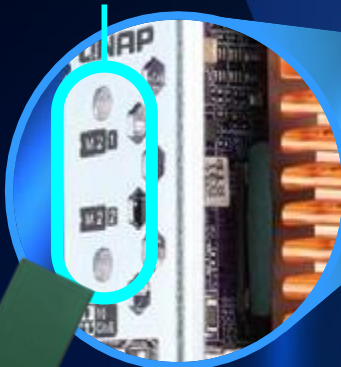
Compartmentalized Smart Cooling

QNAP NAS implements ventilation design and actively detect the SSD temperature to increase system fan speed when the SSD is reporting higher temperature.



Efficient cooling dissipation **QM2** *series*

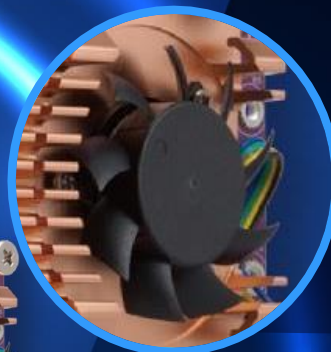
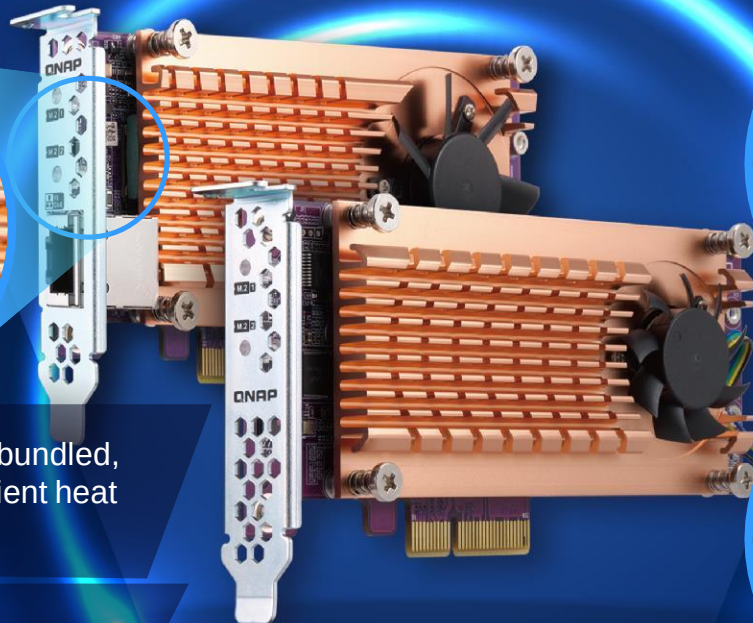
M.2 slots



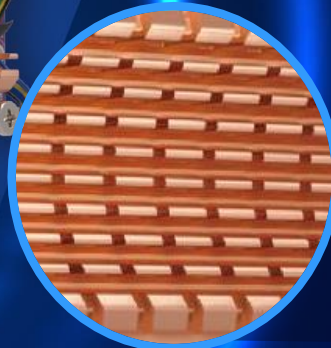
M.2 thermal pad is bundled, provides more efficient heat transfer



10GbE 10GBASE-T port



Active cooling fan



Fin array heatsink

QNAP

QNAP SSD

SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES



What is SSD Over-Provisioning

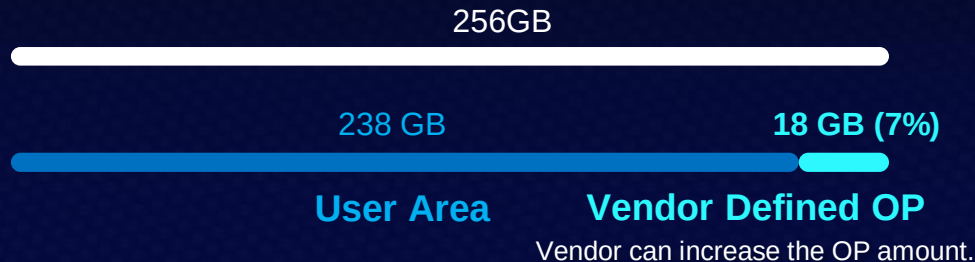
SSD as Flash storage, its capacity should be presented in Gibibyte (GiB)

$2^{30} = 1,073,741,824$ Bytes °

As storage device, SSD actually reports its capacity back with Gigabyte (GB)

$10^9 = 1,000,000,000$ Bytes °

Every GB in SSD contain 73,741,824 Bytes(7.37%) for the Garbage Collection operation, and enterprise SSD may reserved more.



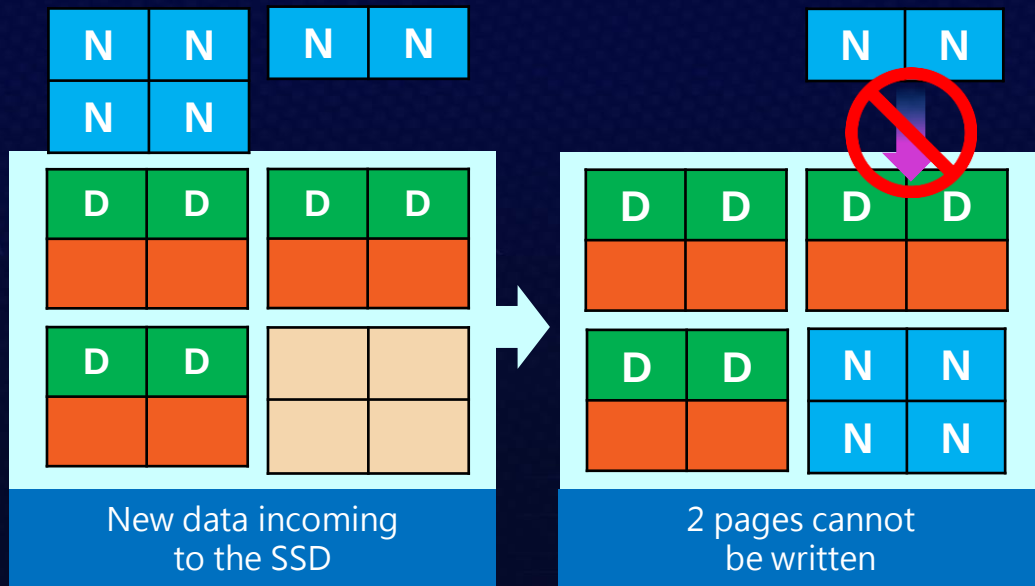
SSD actual size (GiB)	SSD present size (GB)	Vendor designed OP %	Actual internal OP %	Size show in the NAS (GiB)
256 GiB	256 GB	0%	7%	238 GB
256 GiB	240 GB	7%	15%	223 GB
256 GiB	200 GB	28%	37%	186 GB

How Over-provisioning can Affect SSD Performance and Endurance

Below: A simplified example, SSD contains 1 block as OP and 3 blocks contain both valid and invalid data.

If 4 pages of new data are directly written to the last OP block first, the remaining 2 pages cannot be written anymore.

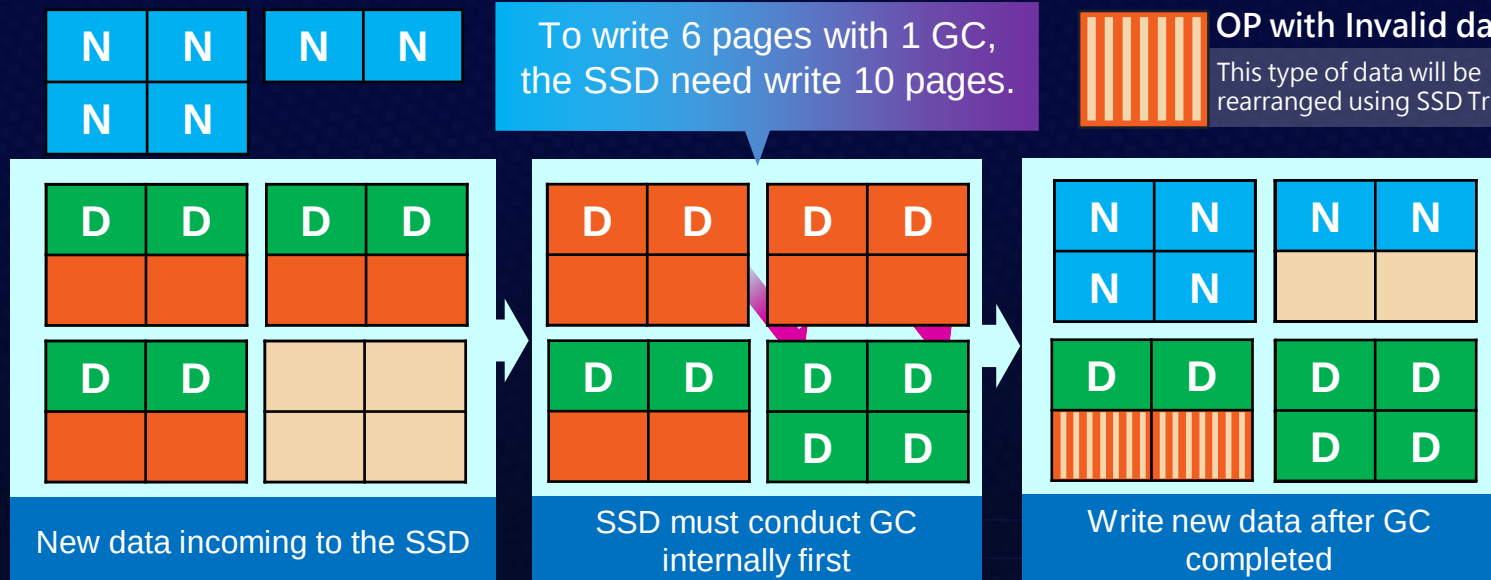
N	New data
D	Valid data
	Invalid data
	OP



How Over-provisioning can Affect SSD Performance and Endurance

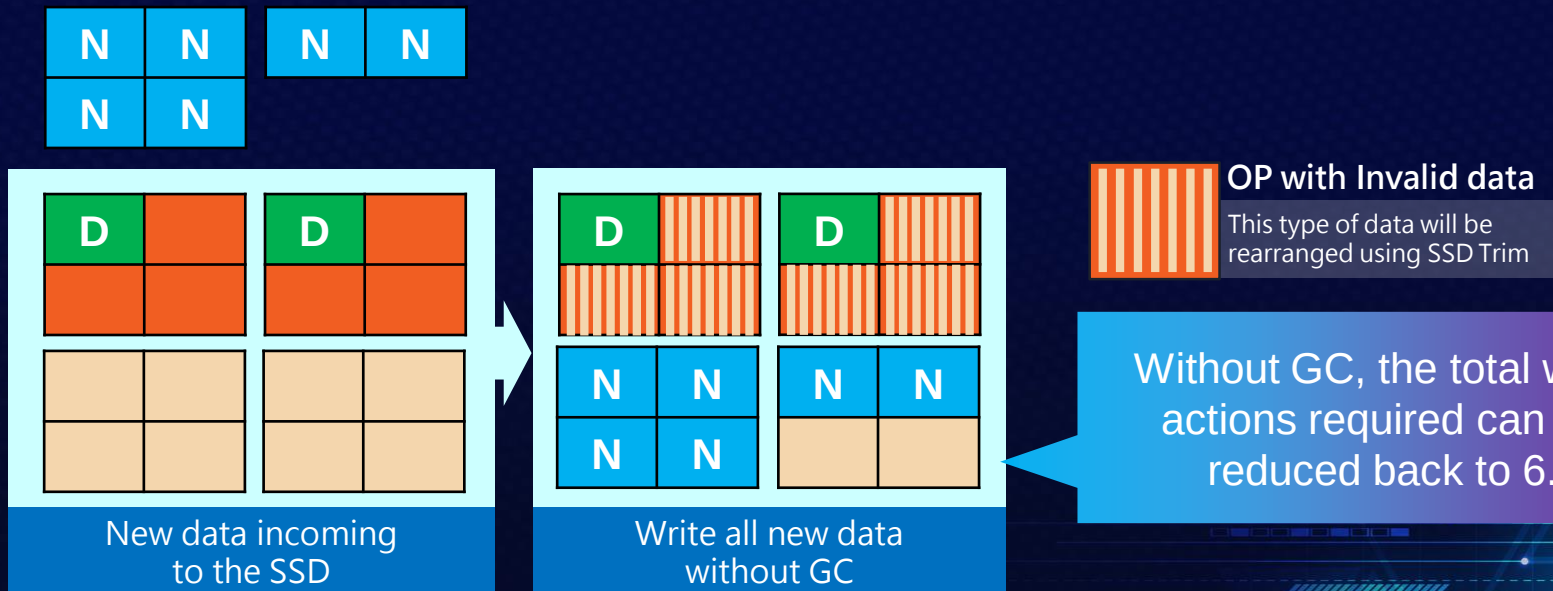
To write all new data into SSD, the SSD must conduct GC first. During the GC, more write actions need to be taken, and this is known as “Write Amplification.”

$$\text{WAF} = \frac{\text{Bytes written to NAND}}{\text{Bytes written from Host}}$$



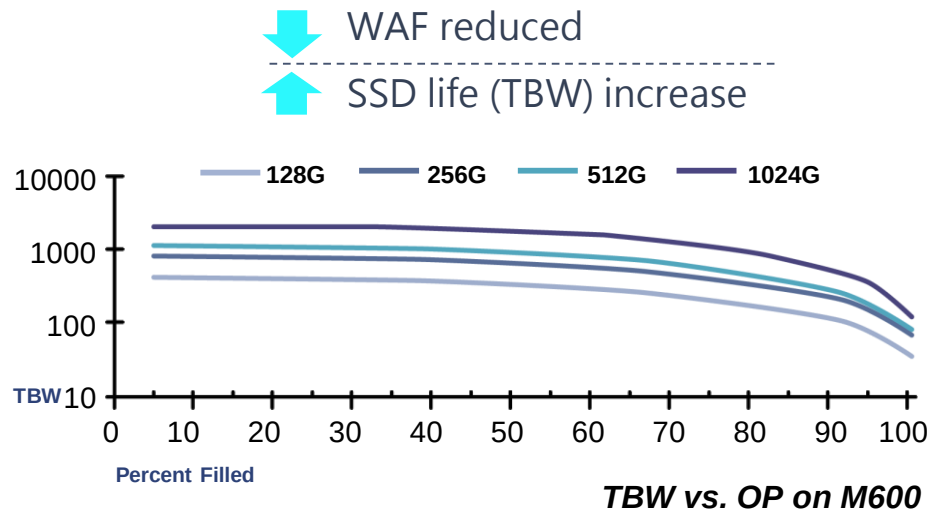
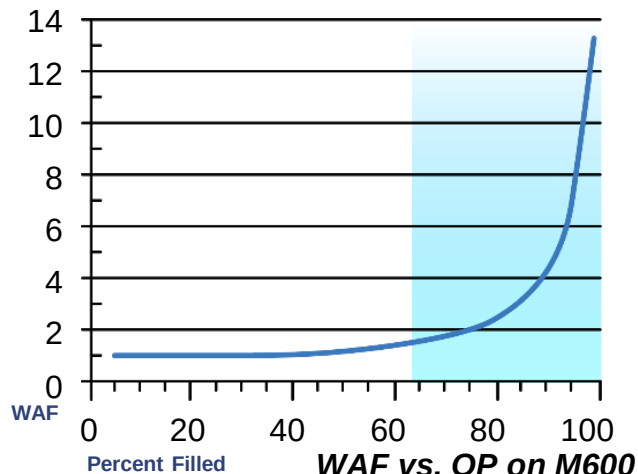
How Over-provisioning can Affect SSD Performance and Endurance

- When more space is reserved for Over-provisioning, data can be written directly without Garbage collection.
- Write Amplification has been reduced.



How Over-provisioning can Affect SSD Performance and Endurance

With the additional Over-provisioning, the Write Amplification can be reduced dramatically. And with reduced write actions, SSD's endurance can be increased.



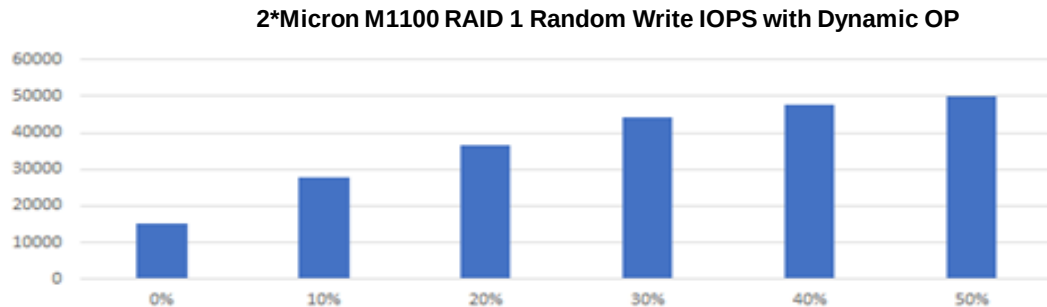
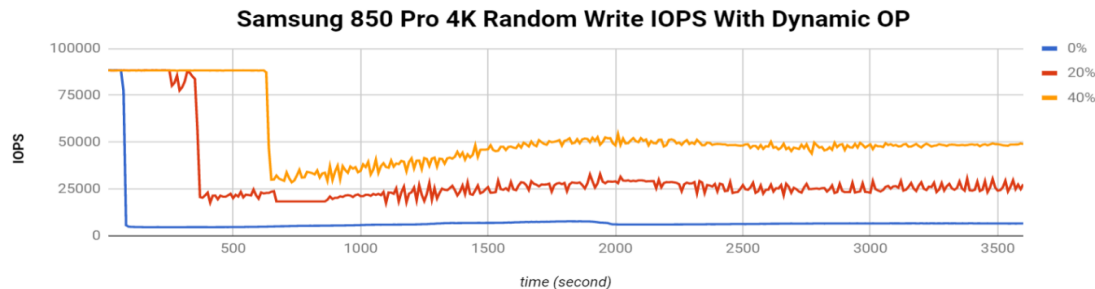
The Advantage of Software-defined SSD Extra Over-provisioning



- With QTS, users can allocate more space for OP (1%~60%) to the SSD RAID.
- At QNAP Lab, the effect of over-provisioning besides observing single consumer-level as with Samsung SSD gain the same performance as the data center SSD, but also be seen on SSDs as a RAID.

Above: Samsung 850 Pro as Single Disk
Below: Micron M1100 as RAID 1

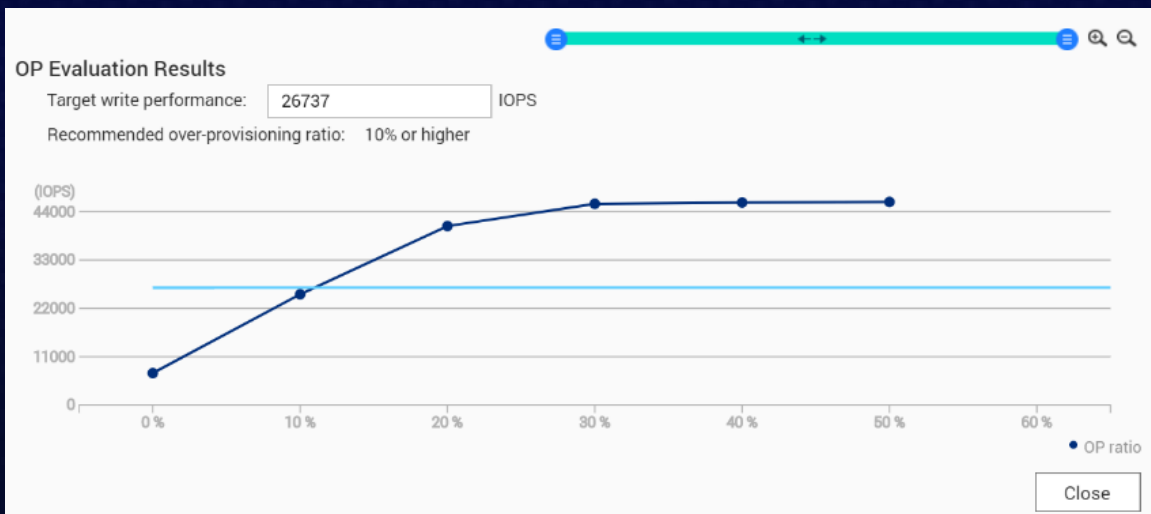
Test conditions:
FIO configuration: runtime=1800
ioengine=libaio direct=1 rw=randwrite
bs=4k numjobs=1 iodepth=32



Choosing an SSD is Difficult Choosing QNAP is Easy!

IT managers' biggest challenge in deploying SSD is to measure the SSD performance and how it can solve the storage bottleneck.

With QNAP SSD Profiling Tool, users can not only set OP, but further test SSD RAID performance with different OP amount.

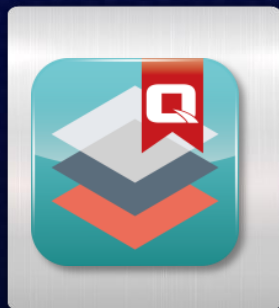


IT managers can decide
the best practice directly
on production site

Io-aware Feature Automatically Moves Data

Storage space and SSD caching

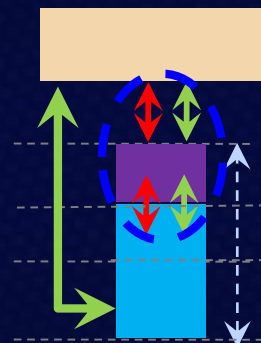
Keep flexibility for accelerating performance of key data and increase cost/performance ratio



I/O Aware

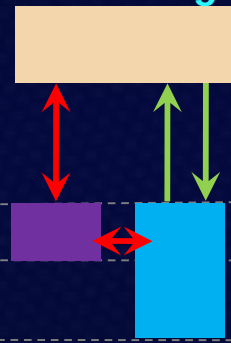
Tiering on Demand

Qtier 2.0



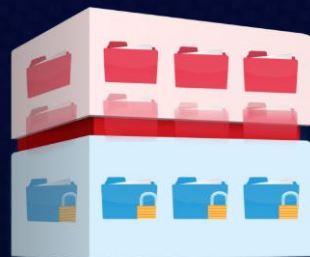
Total capacity= SSD + hard drives

Read / Write Caching



Total capacity=hard drives

- Sequential
- Random
- Application Layer
- HDD storage
- SSD storage



Hot data & Reserved block (Tier on Demand)

Cold data & Disable Qtier

Qtier 2.0 Tiering On Demand



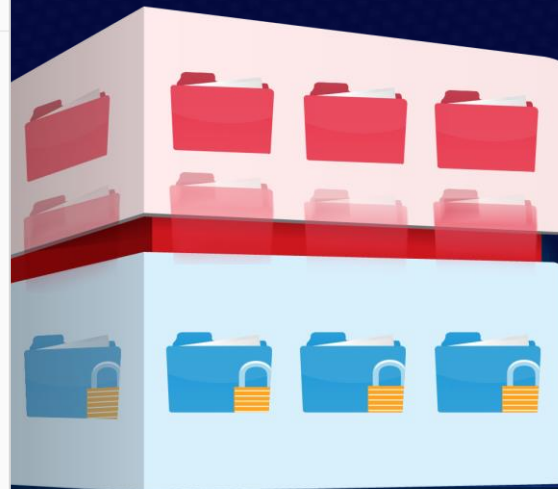
- SSD only has limited capacity that can be used on key applications
- Enable or disable auto-tiering for individual shared folder or iSCSI LUN

 **On Demand Allocation Priority** ✕

You can also adjust the shared folder settings at [File Station](#).

Name/Folder Name	Type	Capacity	Used/Allocated	Disable/Enable Tier...
 DataVol1 ▾	Thick volume	245.44 GB	43.04 GB	
Browser Station	Shared Folder	--	3.57 MB	☐
Container	Shared Folder	--	60.00 KB	☒
DJ2	Shared Folder	--	0 MB	☐
Download	Shared Folder	--	4.00 KB	☐
Multimedia	Shared Folder	--	169.66 MB	☒
Public	Shared Folder	--	78.80 MB	☒
QmailAgent	Shared Folder	--	0 MB	☐
SignageStation	Shared Folder	--	0 MB	☐
Web	Shared Folder	--	106.98 MB	☒
homes	Shared Folder	--	16.00 KB	☒

Note: If you customize the priority for a storage space or folder, the general data allocation priority will not be applied.



Hot data and
reserved block

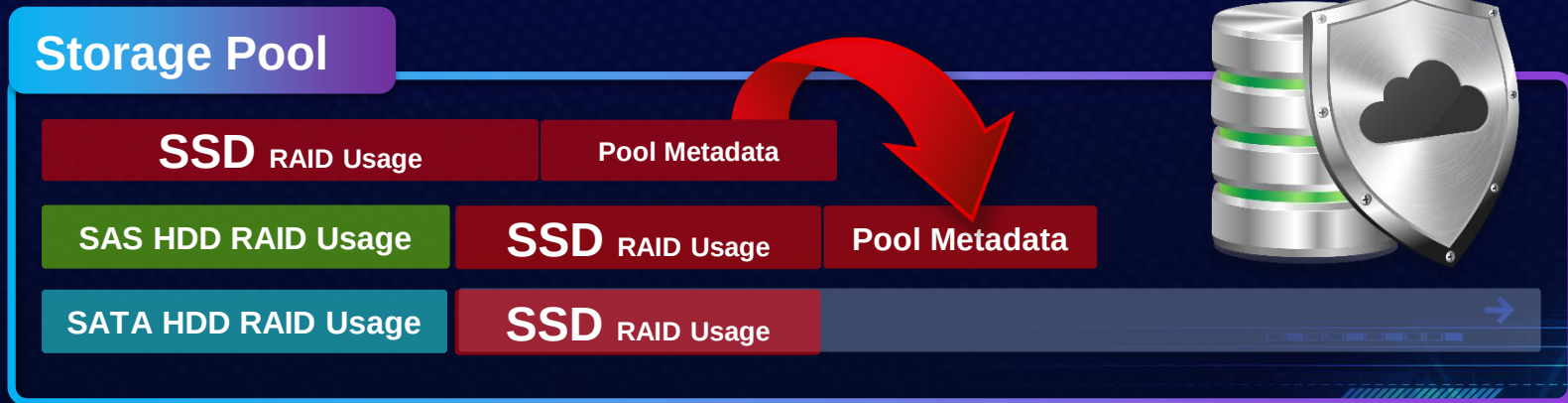
Cold and
archived data

QTS 4.4.1 Supports Rebuilding Qtier SSD Pool, **Upgrade Qtier capacity**



QNAP QTS 4.4.1 supports remove Qtier SSD Tier, the users can remove then re-create SSD tier as required.

When Removing SSD Tier, it will move data and metadata to the rest of the RAID's Group, and stop the pool's service. All the storage pool data will be retained.



QTS Supports Cache Acceleration

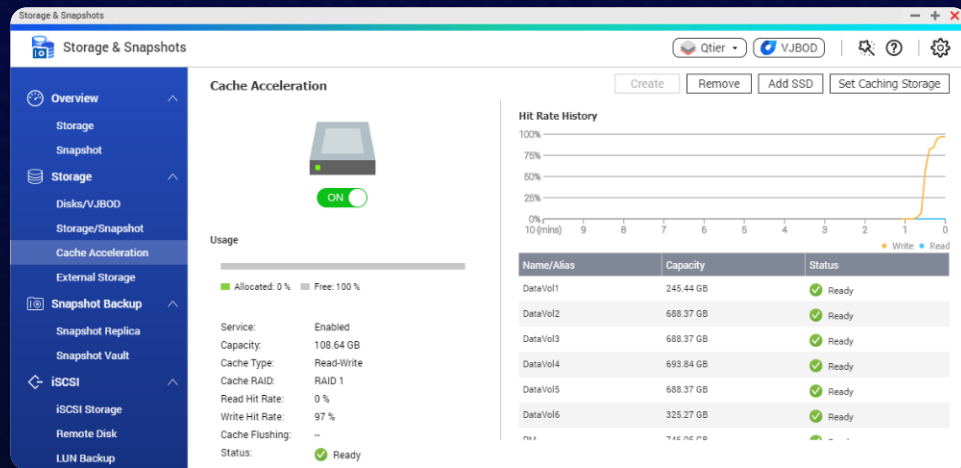
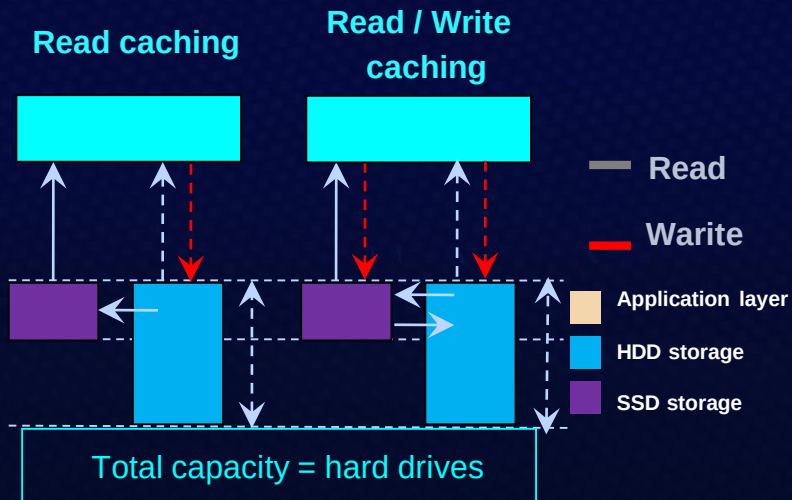


Reduce I/O latency

Accelerates IOPS performance

Global read-write cache

Applies SSD cache to all volumes and LUNs with a single setup process, or specified volumes only



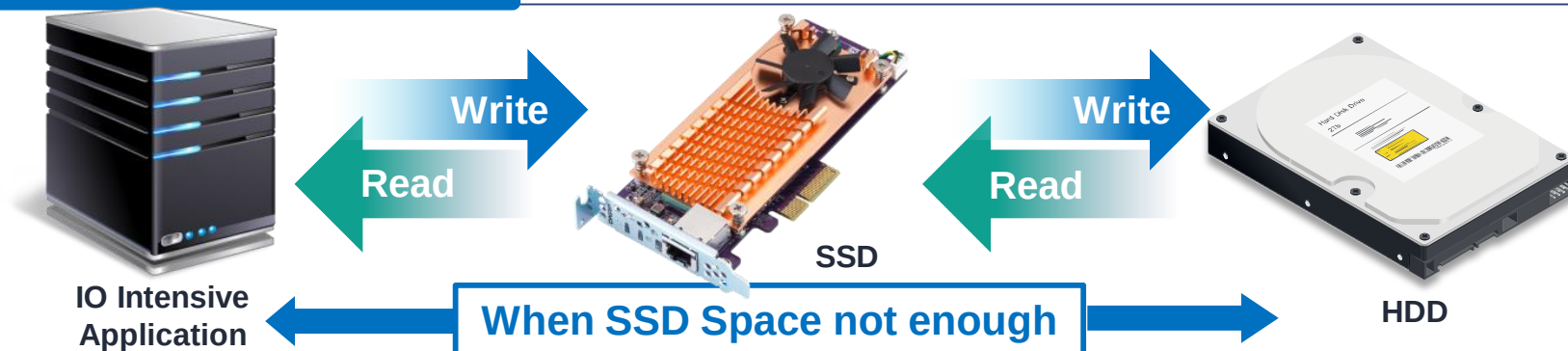
QNAP Global SSD Cache

The QNAP SSD Cache can be applied to multiple volume / LUN

- Cache Type:
 - Copy frequently used data to SSD (Read-Cache)
 - Not only copy data, new data can also be temporarily stored in SSD (Read-write Cache)
 - Only new data will be written into the cache (Write-Cache)
 - RAID configuration: Single, RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 10
 - SSD type: SATA, SAS, M.2, PCIe SSD

How Read-write Cache work

Data from clients and storage will both be cached



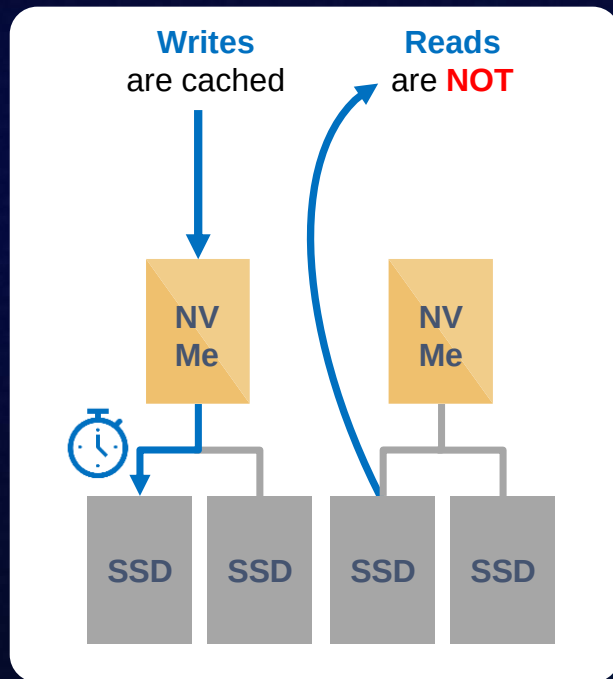
The Write-only Cache Increase ROI of SSD Cache with high Writing Demand

Write-only cache is promoted by Microsoft for endurance control.

The Write-only Cache can also increase the ROI of purchasing SSD in below scenario:

1. File Server focusing on write operations
2. Database with more write operation (Such as IoT monitoring server)
3. Use high endurance SSD (Intel Optane™) with other SSD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/understand-the-cache>



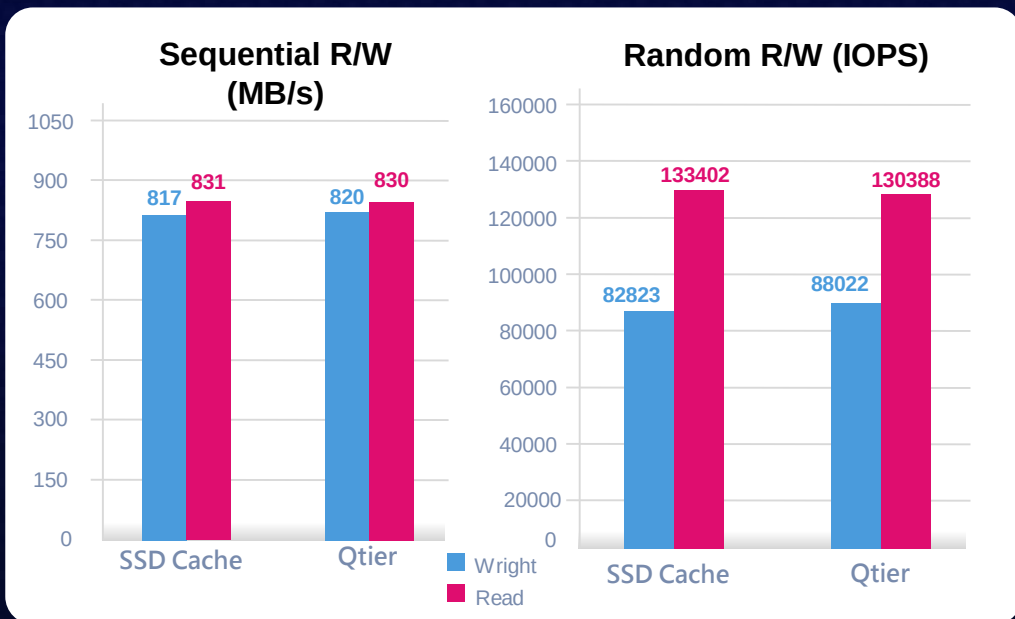
Seamless SSD Cache

- When configuring SSD Cache RAID, storage pool operations will not stop.
- When configuring Qtier, storage pool operations will not stop.



SSD Cache or Qtier™, Which is Better?

The best SSD configuration may only be measurable once it is configured. The SSD Cache and Qtier have different advantages.



Global SSD Cache

Real time performance boost

1. Burst read and write requirement such as news editing.
2. The cache can be disabled and adjusted at any time.

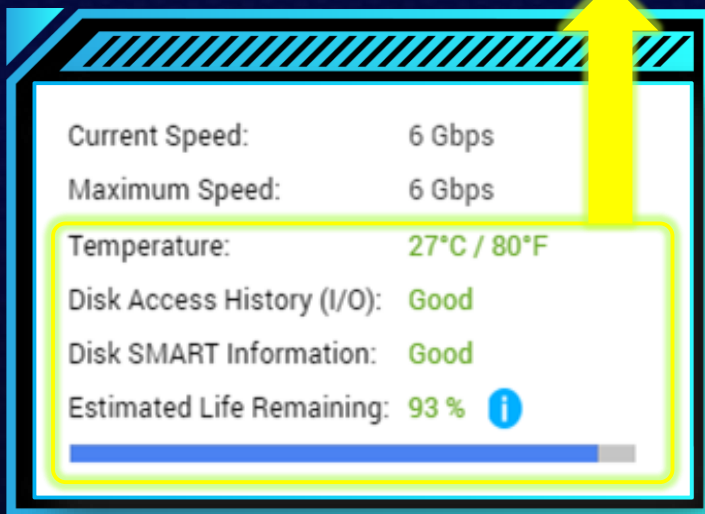
Qtier 2.0

Fully utilize the SSD capacity

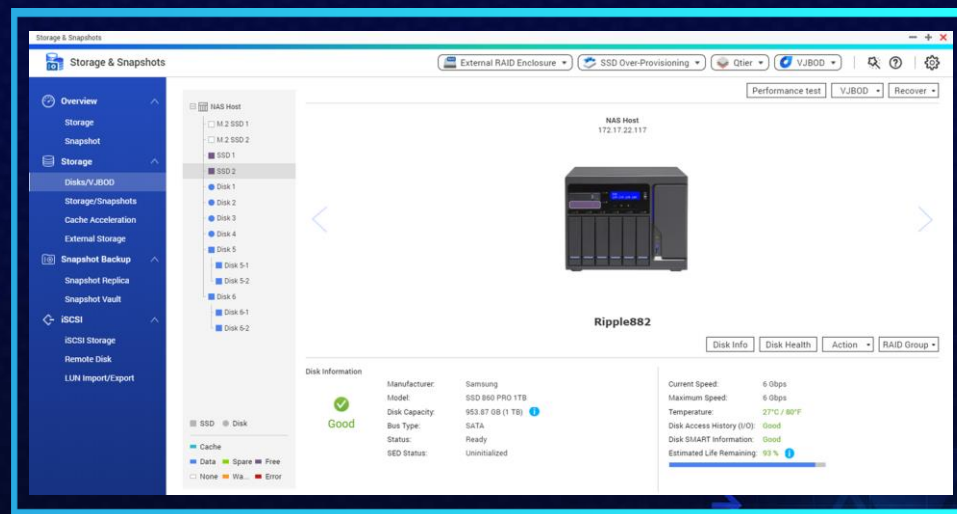
1. For data with hot and cold access pattern to conduct tiering
2. Pair with Qtier IO-aware can also be used on databases.

SSD Health Monitoring Tool

QTS tracks **the SSD Estimated Life Remaining** with Device Statistics Log (Log Address 04h Percentage Used Endurance Indicator) provided by the SSD.



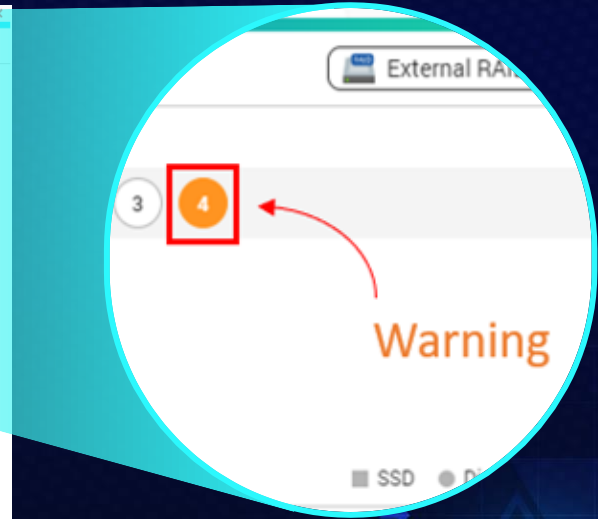
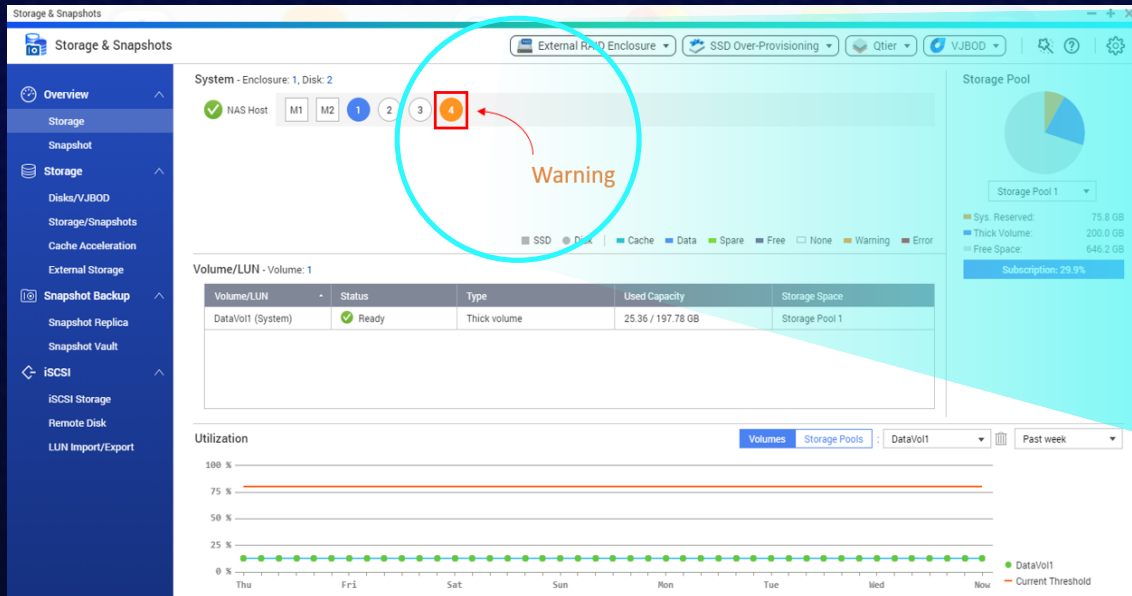
This log address is defined by American National Standard of Accredited Standards Committee in SSD ATA/ATAPI Command Set.



SSD Reliability Active Notification



When the SSD remaining life is 0, it does not mean the SSD can no longer be used. The system will issue notifications to warn the user. The system log will be further sent through email, SMS text message, Push notification, etc.



SSD Features Support List

The ATA/ATAPI Command Set can also be used to identify the SSD support features, which include S.M.A.R.T. monitoring, SSD Secure Erase, SSD Trim and Opal SED encryption.



Disk Health

Monitor disk health, temperature, and usage status using the disk S.M.A.R.T. mechanism.

NAS Host

SSD 2

Summary

SSD Features

SMART Information

Test

Settings

Disk model: Samsung SSD 860 PRO 1TB RVM01B6Q

Firmware version: RVM01B6Q

ATA version: 8

ATA standard: 94

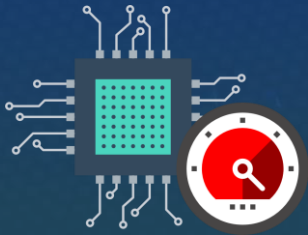
Feature	Status
S.M.A.R.T. Monitoring	Support
S.M.A.R.T. Self-Test	Support
SSD Secure Erase	Support
SSD Trim i	Support
SSD Estimated Life Remaining i	Support
Deterministic Zeros After Trim (DZAT) i	Support
SED i	Support

QNAP x Samsung SSD SED hardware encryption technology



The SED encrypting engine is in the ASIC controller, and each disk is with dedicated encrypting engine. The management function is built in the disk, the encrypting key is in the disk all the time.

**Hardware encryption
won't slow down the
performance**



Solve the problem caused by
software encryption

**You can decide not to
use password to protect
the SED pool**



While the data is not important
anymore, you can stop the
password protection.

**PSID Erase make sure
the data deleted
completely**



Solve the problem of
high costs on deleting data.

QNAP NAS with SSD Multiple Configurations

In addition to acting as a backup server, SSD Over-provisioning, Global Cache and Qtier let QNAP NAS be deployed as production server

Scenario	File Server	Web, Application, Virtualization Server	Synchroni- zation, Vi-deo Editing	Surveillance, Backup, Log Server	Business- Critical Database
SSD Config	Qtier™	Qtier™	Read-Write Cache	Write-Only Cache	SSD RAID
SSD RAID	RAID 6	RAID 10	RAID 5	RAID 10	RAID 10
SSD OP	10%	20%	20%	30%	30%

QNAP

QNAP

Is Your Best Choice

Fast

Safe

Easy



QNAP Is Your Best Choice

Fast

Safe

Easy

- Set up SSD OP to boost SSD performance
- 3 types : Read-Only 、 Write-only 、 Read and Write
- Qtier Auto Tiering
- Re-create Qtier
- PCIe SSD Card



QNAP Is Your Best Choice

Safe

Fast

Easy

- SSD OP Increases your SSD's Lifespan
- SED encrypting drives
- Health Monitor Tool
- Auto SSD Reliability Notification



QNAP Is Your Best Choice

Easy

Fast

Safe

- Support more than one Volume/LUN
- Replace online
- No interruption of storage service
- IO-aware feature automatically moves data
- Qtier Particular unit/LUN
- SSD drive bay
- PCIe SSD Card





QNAP

SSD

IS YOUR BEST CHOOSE

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