

PCI-SIG[®] Educational Webinar Series 2020

Emerging Form Factors: EDSFF Overview

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Meet the Presenters





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PCI-SIG[®] Snapshot



Organization that defines the PCI Express[®] (PCIe[®]) I/O bus specifications and related form factors.

800+ member companies located worldwide. Creating specifications and mechanisms to support compliance and interoperability.

PCI-SIG member companies support the following industries

- Virtual reality
- Automotive
- Artificial intelligence
- Enterprise servers



PCIe[®] Technology: One Interconnect, Infinite Applications







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PCI-SIG[®] Roadmap





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PCIe Form Factor (Units)

Data Center / Enterprise PCIe SSD Units

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Source: Forward Insights, Q1'20

PCI Express[®] Form Factors



M.2







CEM Add-incard



42, 80, and 110mm lengths, smallest footprint of PCIe connector form factors, use for boot, for max storage density, for PXI/AXIe ecosystem

2.5in makes up the majority of SSDs sold today because of ease of deployment, hotplug, serviceability, and small form factor Single-Port x4 or Dual-Port x2 Add-in-card (AIC) has maximum system compatibility with existing servers and most reliable compliance program. Higher power envelope, and options for height and length



AIC / CEM - Generic

M.2 – Consumer

2.5in Form Factor







Good: High-performance, general compatibility	Good: Small and Modular	Good: Hot-plug, Storage features
Bad: need PCIe [®] AIC slots for other devices, limited hot-plug	Bad: Low capacity, no hot-plug	Bad: Mechanical design descended from HDD
Ugly: consumes lots of space	Ugly: limited power and thermal scaling for data center use	Ugly: Blocks airflow to the hottest components in server

Today's Challenges



Capacity Scaling



Density: Drive ease of expansion and optimize costs

Performance Scaling



Scale low latency bandwidth to the media

Thermally Efficient



Optimized for airflow to maximize cooling

Future Proofing

Support current and future interfaces, memory and devices





Flexibility: Drive consistency across family of devices

What is EDSFF?

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- Enterprise and Data Center SSD Form Factor
- Improved thermals, power, and scalability
- High-speed common connector, pinout scalable to faster speed PCIe
- Integrated serviceability, hot-plug support
- Built in LEDs, carrier-less design
- Customizable latch for toolless serviceability



The ESDFF WG/SNIA Form Factors

- Family of form factors and standards for data center devices
- E1.S for scalable & flexible performance
- E1.L for high capacity storage
- E3 for 2U higher power/performance or 1U horizontal





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How To Make an EDSFF Device



Features	Related Org. or Standard	Specification
Electrical, PHY, Channel, Link, Retimers, Transaction, Config	PCI-SIG [®]	PCle [®] Base Specification
Command Set	NVMe, CXL	NVMe CXL Specification Specification
Pinout, Power	SNIA SFF-TA	SFF-TA 1009 Pin/Signal Spec
Connector	SNIA SFF-TA	SFF-TA 1002 Connector Spec
Form Factor	SNIA SFF-TA	SFF-TA 1006SFF-TA 1007SFF-TA 1008E1.S MechanicalE1.L MechanicalE3 Mechanical

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Connector Ecosystem





Ecosystem Work







Storage is driving the new form factor

- Every major SSD vendor supporting EDSFF (all have E1.S designs)
- Volume being generated from multiple system manufacturers
- SSD & system and thermal level collaboration happening at OCP
- EDSFF WG disbanded, all working being done in SNIA SFF



E1.L: Storage Reimagined





Power	Length	Width	Thickness
25W max	318.75mm	38.4mm	9.5mm
40W max	318.75	38.4mm	18mm

Scalable, thermally efficient, and dense, E1.L is designed for high capacity storage with superior serviceability

System Designs for E1.L



E1.L optimized for lowest TCO on QLC NVMe technology





E1.L optimized for TB/rack unit & performance. High capacity per drive and system



E1.S: SFF-TA-1006 Industry Standard Form Factor

Vision:

Create a smaller, high density solid state drive standard that is optimized for the data center

E1.S (EDSFF 1U Short):

- Mainstream NVMe[™] drive
- Compact, modular form factor
 - Vertical fit in 1U height (44.45mm)
 - Fits in depth of 2.5" drive
- High Performance and Capacity
- Supports hot-plug and enterprise feature set
- +12V main power for reduced system cost
- LEDs on-drive for lower cost and easier integration



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EDSFF 1U Short (E1.S) - Key System Benefits





50.0

• Key benefits:

- Much smaller enabling high density storage
- Significantly improved system airflow and thermal solution
- Most efficient modular scaling of NVMe capacity and performance
- Enhanced feature set in **space-constrained** servers
- Lower base system infrastructure and drive costs (high volume, common building block)



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E1.S Options: Dimensions and Power





Enclosure Parameter	5.9mm Device	Device with Heat Spreader (8.01mm)	Device with Symmetric Enclosure (9.5mm)	Device with Asymmetric Enclosure (15mm)	Device with Asymmetric Enclosure (25mm)
Recommended sustained power (W)	12	16	20	20	25
Enclosure Max Inlet air temperature, 950 m to 3050 m (° C)	35 - (1° C for 175 m of elevation gain)	35 - (1° C for 175 m of elevation gain)	35 - (1° C for 175 m of elevation gain)	35 - (1° C for 175 m of elevation gain)	35 - (1° C for 175 m of elevation gain)
Add in card to add in card pitch (mm)	9	11	13	17	26
Recommended Fan Pressure loss across device (Pascal)	83	52	64	40	21
Airflow, average min per device (CFM). 1 CFM = 1.7 m3/h)	1.41 – (0.01 CFM for every 1° C below 35° C inlet temp)	1.71 – (0.06 CFM for every 1° C below 35° C inlet temp)	2.02 - (0.02 CFM for every 1° C below 35° C inlet temp)	1.5 - (0.02 CFM for every 1° C below 35° C inlet temp)	4.10 - (0.04 CFM for every 1° C below 35° C inlet

E1.S Future Use Cases



- E1.S is ideal with its versatility as a common, high volume building block FF across systems and use cases
- In addition to scaling resources in datacenter use, edge and IoT use cases are also ideal to leverage its small, modular form factor
- Optimal future use focuses on system scaling of devices with low to moderate power (6-25W)
- Future uses beyond NVMe storage include DRAM memory, Persistent Memory, computational storage, PCIe[®] accelerators and Ethernet NICs



E3 Options: Dimensions and Power



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- NVMe[™] SSD devices with very high capacity and performance are possible due to larger package size, 16 lanes and increased power -also-
- Persistent memory devices using E3 will appear with the coming PCIe[®] 5.0 platforms
- GPUs up to 70W are possible
- 400GB NICs

E3 Opportunity in Servers



Potential Reasons to Move Away From U.2







- Once NVMe controllers with 16 lanes of PCIe[®] technology are available, they will have superior burst transfer rates
- PM (Persistent Memory) cards in E3 would replace PM in DDR slots
- PCIe 5.0 architecture is essential for 400G NICs

EDSFF Device Solutions



Capacity Scaling



E1.L: 3x more capacity than U.2, 4x the drives in system of U.2 E1.S: 2x more capacity than M.2, 3-4x the drives in system of U.2

Performance Scaling



EDSFF Connector Support for x4, x8, x16. Up to 112Gbps signaling E3: 2x+ higher power support and performance than U.2

Thermally Efficient



E1.L: Up to 2x less airflow required per drive vs. U.2 15mm E1.S: Up to 3x less that U.2 7mm

Future Proofed



PCIe 4.0[®] and 5.0 specification ready - enabling scalability & Interoperability to be the innovation form factor for the next 20 years



E1 and E3; low, med, and high power; case and caseless designs





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