

3 November 2008

By: Ionut Arghire, Hardware Editor



Samsung unveiled the greenest SSDs on the market
cdinfo

Samsung Unveils the Greenest SSDs on the Market

The new SSD used only 25 percent of the power needed by a 2.5-inch 15k SAS HDD

Samsung has recently announced the introduction of new solid state drives specifically designed for the enterprise server market. The new storage devices unveiled by Samsung use the company's single-level-cell (SLC) technology and are said to be capable of providing as twice the read/write performance of the maker's standard 32GB and 64GB SLC SSDs.

According to the company, the new Enterprise SSDs can be considered the greenest drives on the market. They only need 1.25 watts of power when in active mode and as low as 0.3 watts when in idle mode. Compared to the energy needs of a 2.5-inch 15k SAS HDD, the power consumption of the new Samsung drives is lowered by more than 75 percent.

"Our SSDs give IT managers the best in high-performance, high-endurance storage for servers, with markedly less energy consumption. Now being considered by virtually all major PC OEMs, the proven technology of enterprise SSDs provides a compelling combination of price, performance and longevity for many medium-sized businesses as well as large corporations," stated Jim Elliott, Samsung VP of memory marketing.

The maker announced that its new SLC SSDs can offer sequential read speeds of 100MB per second and write speeds of 80MB/s. According to Samsung, the performance in I/O per second is 100 times greater than that of a normal 15K SAS HDD. The company also stated that the SLC SSDs would be made available worldwide starting with this month. Samsung has already started mass production on its 128GB multi-level-cell SSDs, which are also available on the market. The MLC SSD offers read speeds of up to 90MB/s and write speeds of up to 70MB/s.

As many of you already know, the solid state technology can offer more than increased performance to the administrators of large high-demand servers. The costs are considerably reduced since SSDs use less power than HDDs, while also generating less heat, meaning that they can be cooled down in a cheaper way.