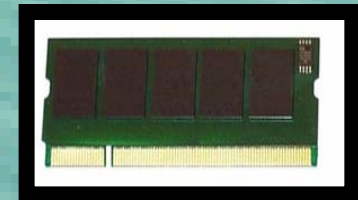
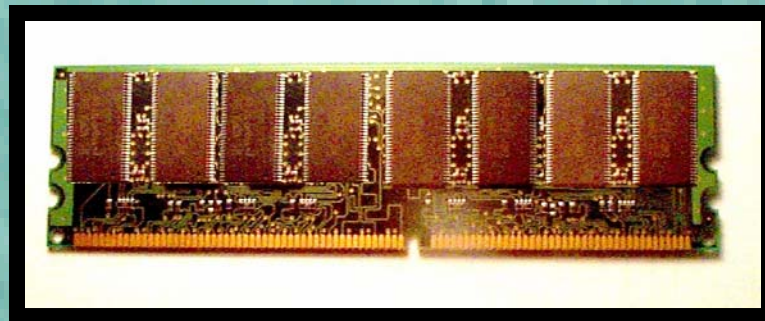
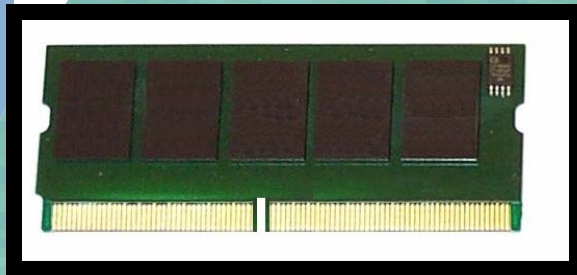
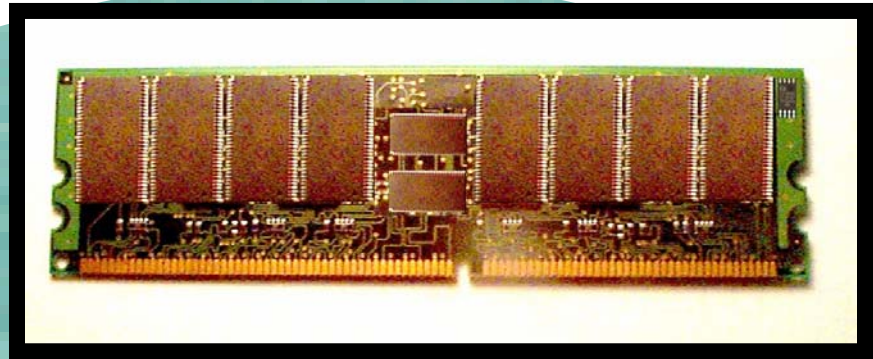


DRAM Module Market Overview



Bill Gervasi
Vice President, DRAM Technology
SimpleTech

Many Applications, Many Configurations



Agenda

- Terminology review
- DRAM Market Factors
- Market: Personal Computers
- Market: Servers & Workstations
 - FB-DIMM or RDIMM?
- Market: Routers & Communications
- Market: Peripherals

DDR2 Speed Grading

Clock Speed	Chip Bin	Data Rate	Module Bin
200 MHz	DDR2-400	400 MT/s	PC2-3200
266 MHz	DDR2-533	533 MT/s	PC2-4200
333 MHz	DDR2-667	667 MT/s	PC2-5300
400 MHz	DDR2-800	800 MT/s	PC2-6400

X64/x72 bit data
bus * chip speed

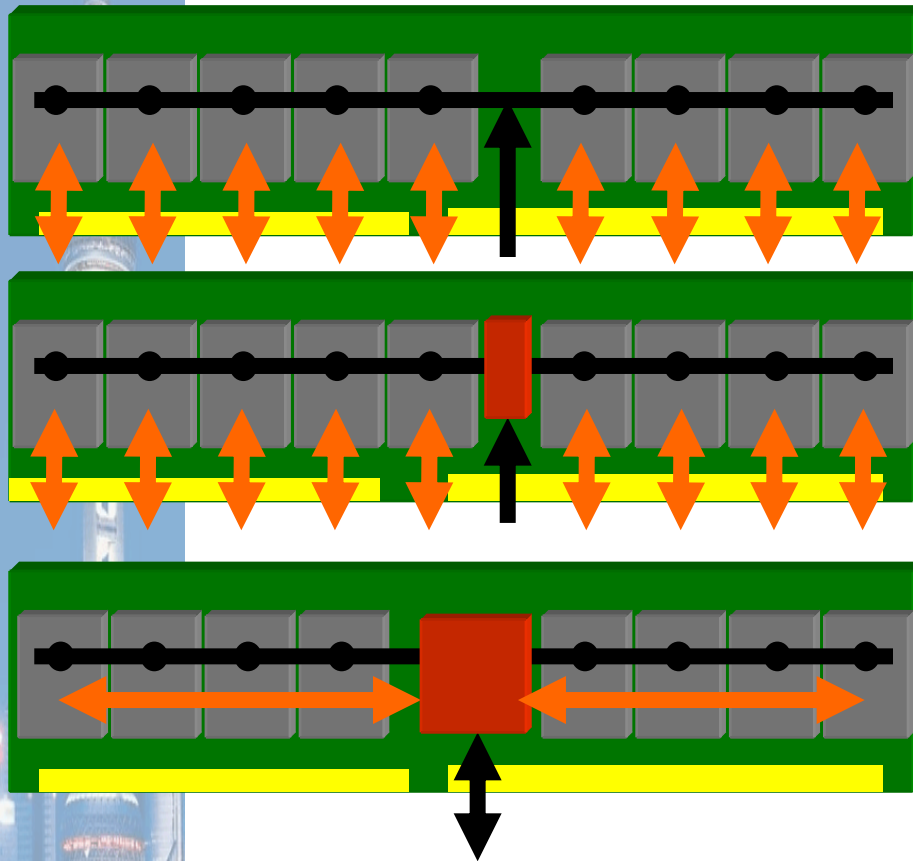
DDR3 Speed Grading

Clock Speed	Chip Bin	Data Rate	Module Bin
400 MHz	DDR3-800	800 MT/s	PC3-6400
533 MHz	DDR3-1066	1066 MT/s	PC3-8500
667 MHz	DDR3-1333	1333 MT/s	PC3-10600
800 MHz	DDR3-1600	1600 MT/s	PC3-12800

X64/x72 bit data
bus * chip speed

Terminology

DIMM = Dual Inline Memory Module



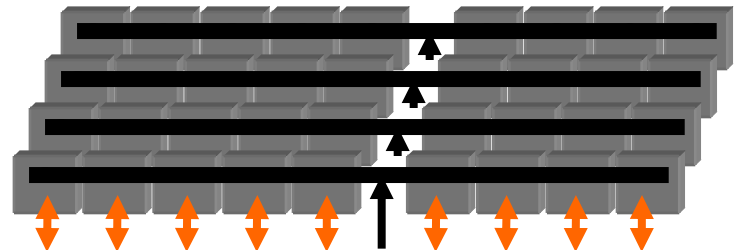
- UDIMM = Unbuffered: Address bus connected directly to DRAMs, limited to 18 chips per DIMM, 2 slots
- RDIMM = Registered: Address bus redriven to DRAMs, enables 72 DRAMs per DIMM, 2 slots
- FB-DIMM = Fully Buffered: Address and data buses packetized and redriven to DRAMs, enables 36 DRAMs per DIMM, 8 slots

Terminology

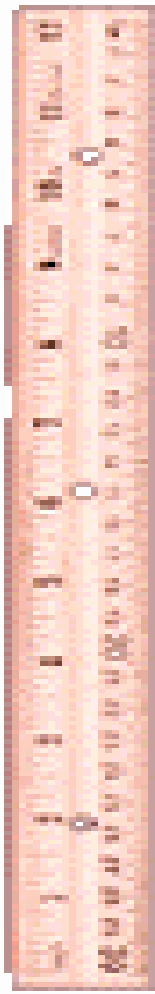
- ECC = Error Correction Code
- Chip Kill (also SDDC) = enhanced variant of ECC
- Rank = DRAMs sharing a select line



- 1 rank of x8 DRAMs = 8 chips for x64 bus
9 chips for x72 bus (ECC)
- 1 rank of x4 DRAMs = 18 chips for x72 bus
- 2Rx4 = 36 DRAMs
- 4Rx4 = 72 DRAMs



English or Metric?



	SDRAM	DDR1	DDR2 & DDR3
DIMM	5.25 x 1.7"	5.25 x 1.2"	133.35 x 30mm
VLP	n/a	5.25 x 0.72"	133.35 x 18.3mm
SO-DIMM	2.66 x 1.25"	67.6 x 31.75mm	67.6 x 30mm

Metric conversion finally complete...

Module Configurations

DDR1	Registered DIMM (4 rank) Unbuffered DIMM SO-DIMM	Micro-DIMM 32b-DIMM 16b-SO-DIMM
DDR2	Registered DIMM (4 rank) Mini-RDIMM (4 rank) Unbuffered DIMM FB-DIMM	SO-DIMM Micro-DIMM 16b/32b-SO-DIMM 72b-SO-RDIMM (4 rank)
DDR3	Registered DIMM Mini-RDIMM (4 rank) Unbuffered DIMM FB-DIMM	SO-DIMM Micro-DIMM 16b/32b-SO-DIMM



DRAM Market Overview & Impact on Memory Modules

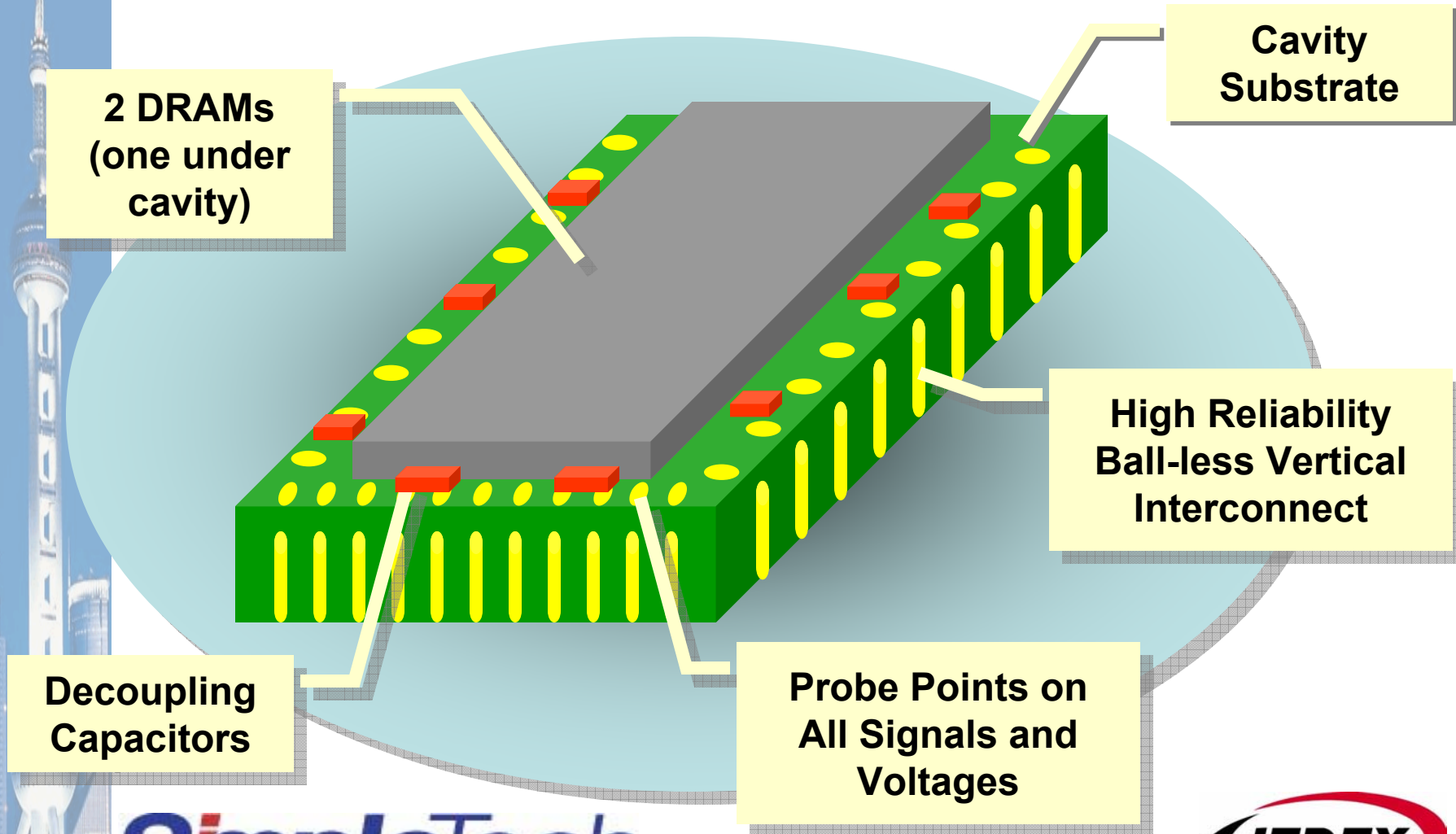
DRAM Density

- 
- 1Gb transition hindered by the Perfect Storm
 - DDR1/DDR2 split on suppliers & designs
 - 110 → 90nm transition difficulties
 - 10% die penalty for 8 banks
 - 512Mb DRAM will be the sweet spot through 2006!
 - Implications include 2GB/slot for 2Rx4
-
- 4 Rank Modules will increase market share
 - Stacking will be the lowest cost path to 4GB

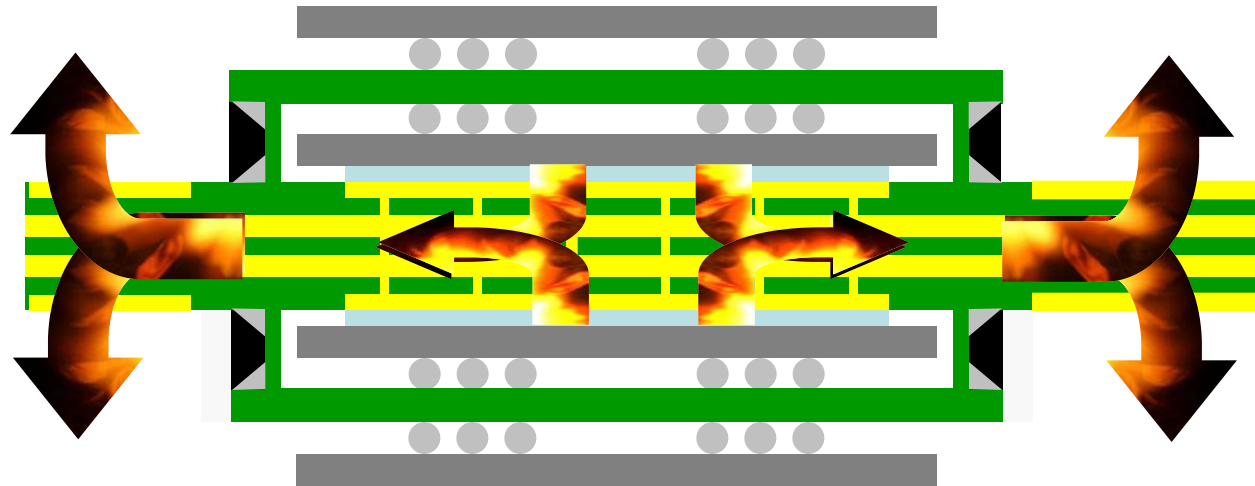
SimpleTech Postage Stamp BGA Stack



Postage Stamp Features



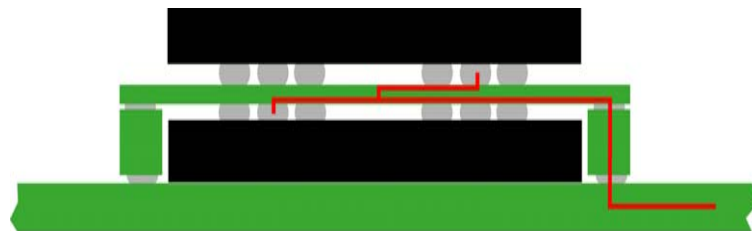
Postage Stamp Thermal Improvements



**Thermal path to all ground planes then to
surface copper flood – entire DIMM becomes a
heat spreader**

Designing for Performance

SimpleTech
Postage
Stamp stack



Planar single sided

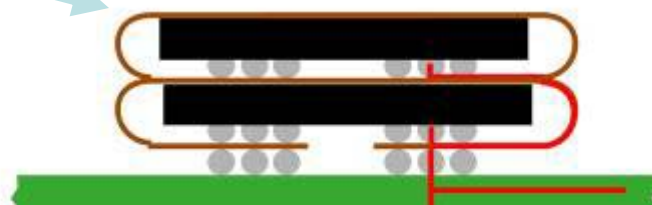


Equal Trace
Lengths

Unequal
Trace Lengths




Planar
double sided



Transmission
line stack

Module Markets: Desktop & Mobile

PC Market: Unified View

	2005	2006	2007
Desktop PC	DDR2-667 UDIMM 2 Rank	DDR2-800 UDIMM 2 Rank	DDR3-1066 UDIMM 2 Rank
			DDR3 Transition 
Notebook PC	DDR2-667 SO-DIMM 2 or 4 Rank	DDR2-800 SO-DIMM 2 or 4 Rank	DDR3-1066 SO-DIMM 2 or 4 Rank
Subnotebook PC	DDR2-667 Micro-DIMM 2 or 4 Rank	DDR2-800 Micro-DIMM 2 or 4 Rank	DDR3-1066 Micro-DIMM 2 or 4 Rank

Why SO- and Micro-DIMM?

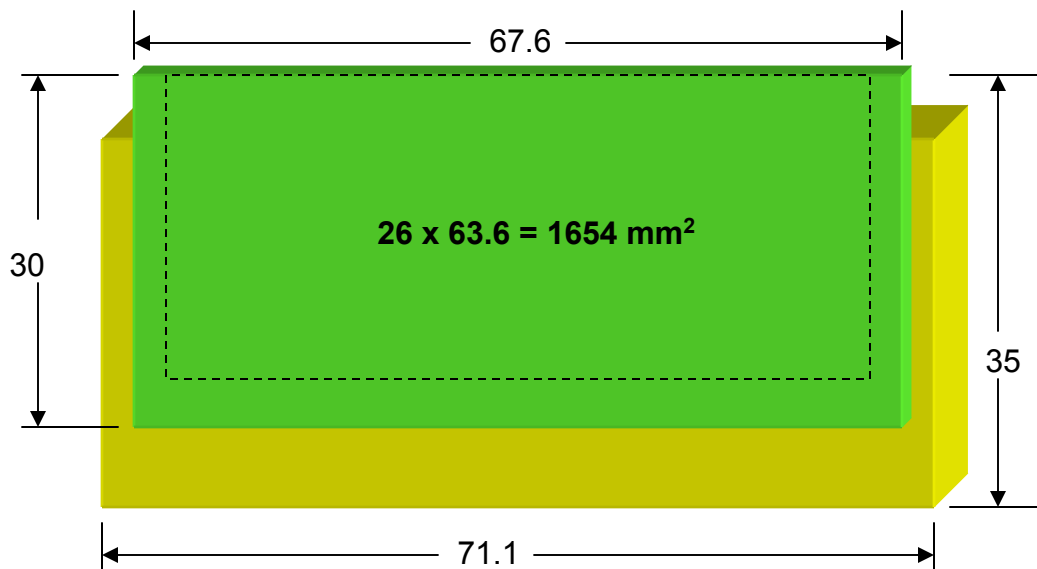
DDR2 SO-DIMM with Edge Connector Socket

Thickness = 5.2 mm

2D Layout efficiency =

$1654 / 2489 = 66\%$

1GB \rightarrow 79KB/mm³



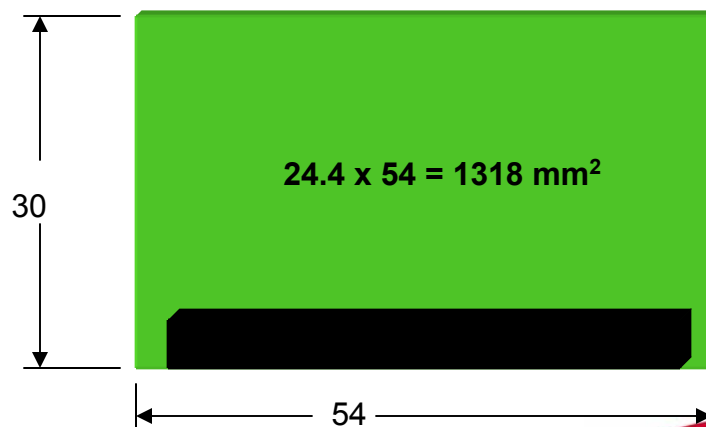
**142% cubic density
ratio advantage using
Micro-DIMM versus
SO-DIMM**

Thickness = 5.65 mm

2D Layout efficiency =

$1318 / 1620 = 81\%$

1GB \rightarrow 112KB/mm³



DDR2 Micro-DIMM with Mezzanine Connector

Module Markets: Servers & Workstations

Fragmentation

Diverging views in server segment

1. RDIMM → FB-DIMM in all segments;
DDR2 FB-DIMM a huge success
2. DDR2 → DDR3 RDIMM;
FB-DIMM not “real” until DDR3 if at all

JEDEC roadmaps support either path

Server Market View #1

	2005	2006	2007	
HE Server	DDR2-400 RDIMM 2 Rank	DDR2-533 FB-DIMM	DDR2-667 FB-DIMM	DDR3-800 FB-DIMM
Mid Server	DDR2-400 RDIMM 2 Rank			
LE Server	DDR2-400 RDIMM 2 Rank			
HPC	DDR2-533 UDIMM 2 Rank	DDR2-667 UDIMM 2 Rank	DDR3-1333 UDIMM 2 Rank	

“RDIMM is obsolete next year”

Server Market View #2

	2005	2006	2007
HE Server	DDR1-266 RDIMM 4 Rank	DDR2-533 RDIMM 4 Rank	FB-DIMM in 2008?
Mid Server	DDR1-333 RDIMM 4 Rank	DDR2-667 RDIMM 4 Rank	DDR3-1333 RDIMM 4 Rank
LE Server	DDR1-400 RDIMM 4 Rank	DDR2-667 RDIMM 4 Rank	DDR3-1333 RDIMM 4 Rank
HPC	DDR1-400 UDIMM 2 Rank	DDR2-667 UDIMM 2 Rank	DDR3-1333 UDIMM 2 Rank

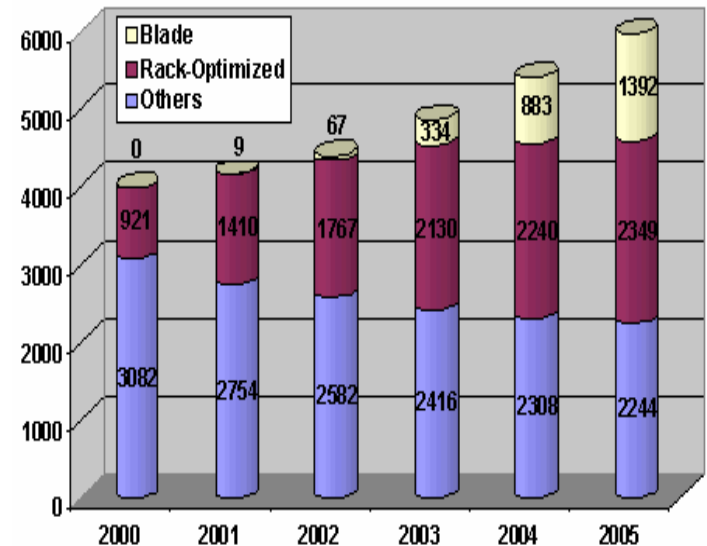
Form Factor Wars



- 1.2" (30mm) standard chosen in 1999 based on 1U server market projections

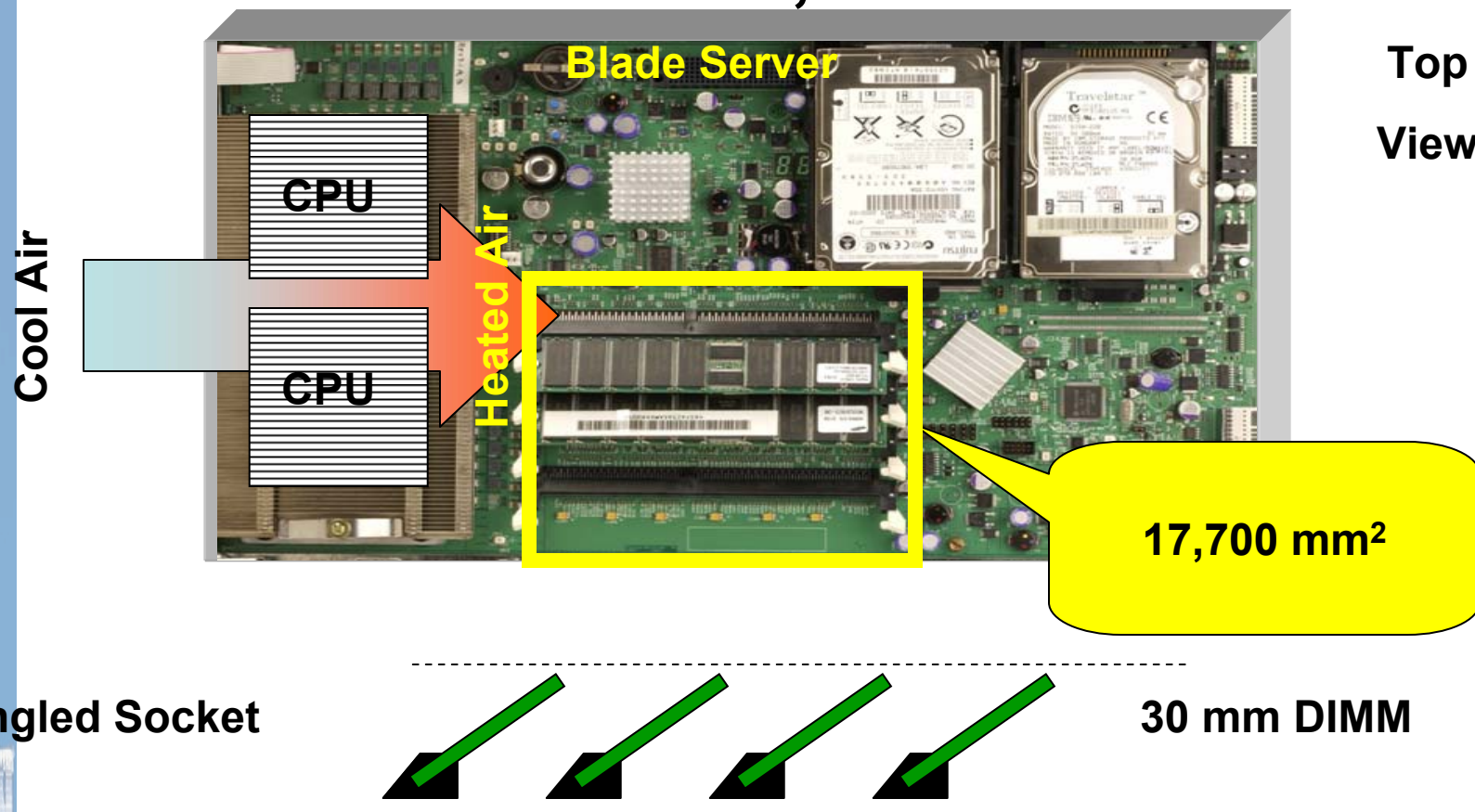
HP First to Reach Milestone of 100,000 Blade Servers Sold

- But, market fragmenting
 - Blade needs 18.3mm (VLP)
 - 1U needs 30mm (LP)
 - 2U can use 38mm or taller

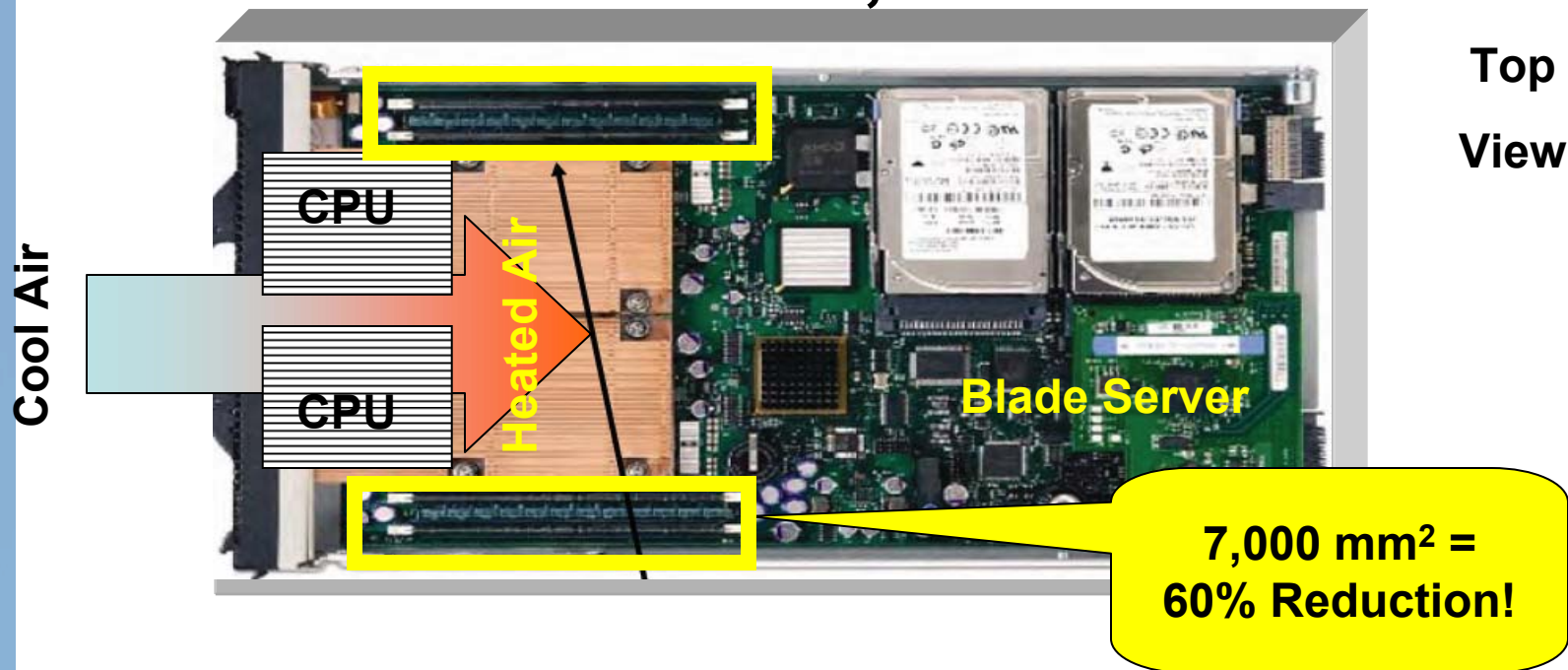


- OEMs “demand” one size fits all ... but ...

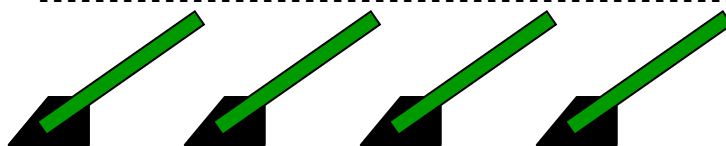
Blade Server, 1.2" Module



Blade Server, VLP DIMM



Angled Socket



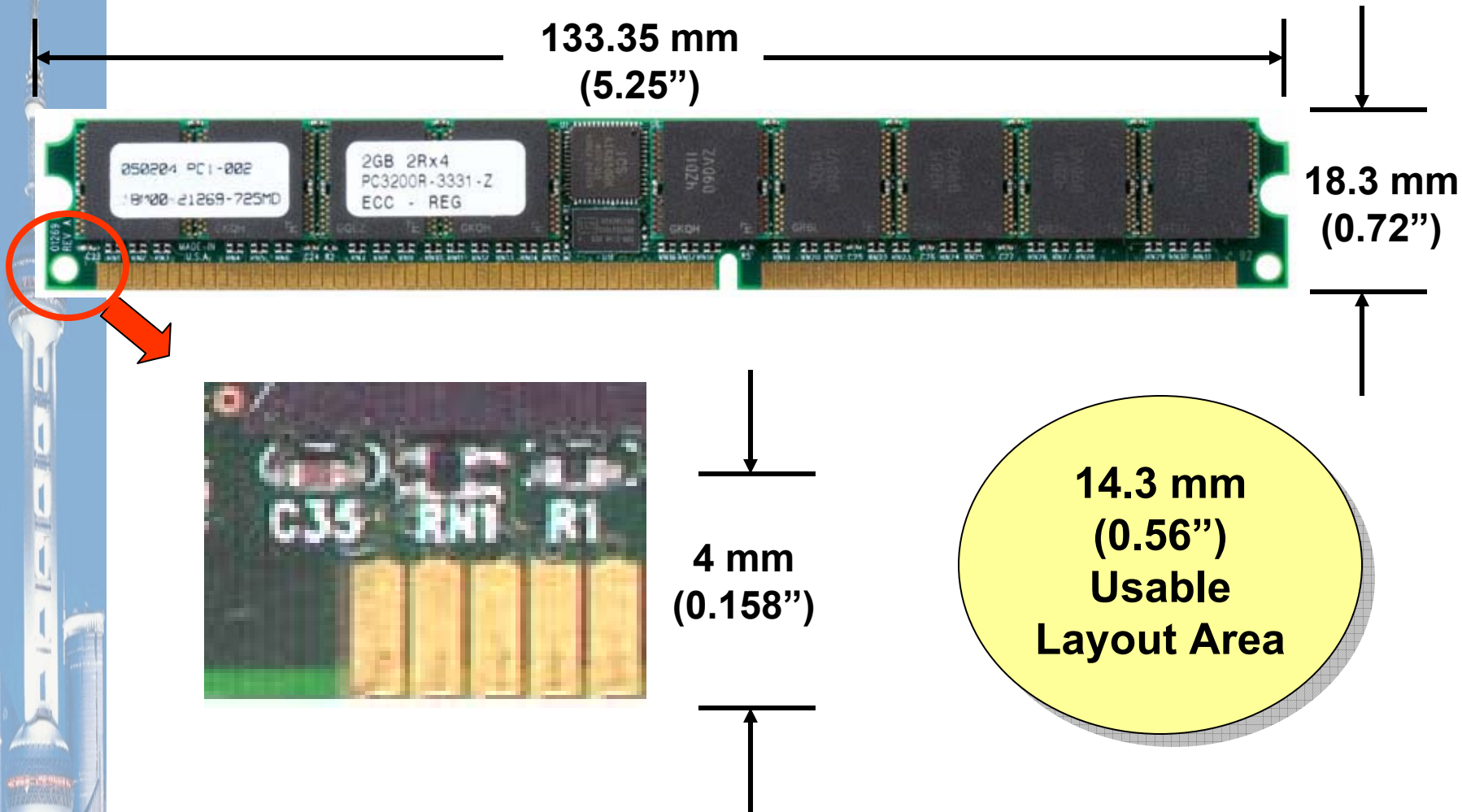
30 mm DIMM

Vertical Socket

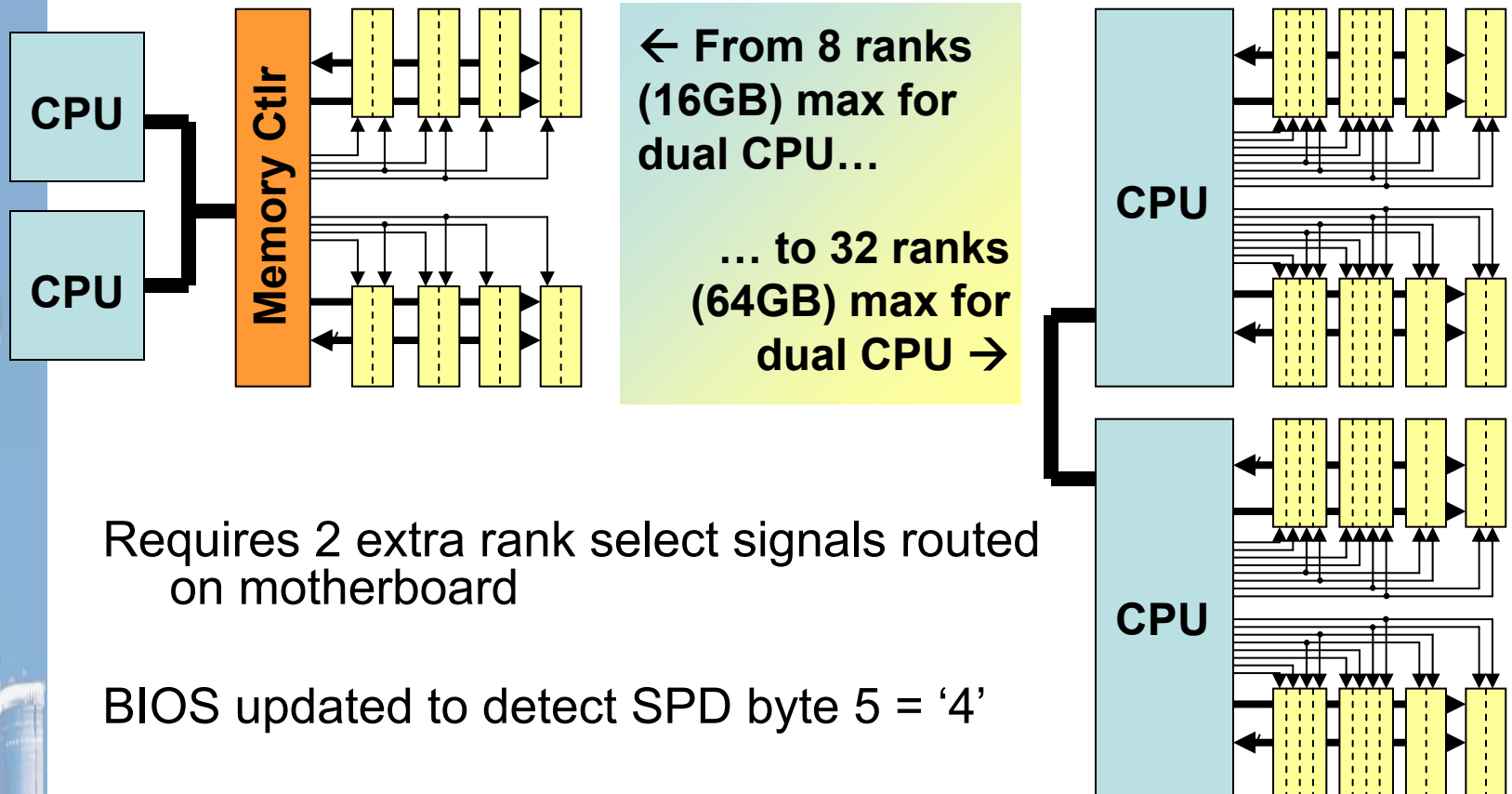


18.3 mm DIMM

The VLP Form Factor



4 Rank RDIMM



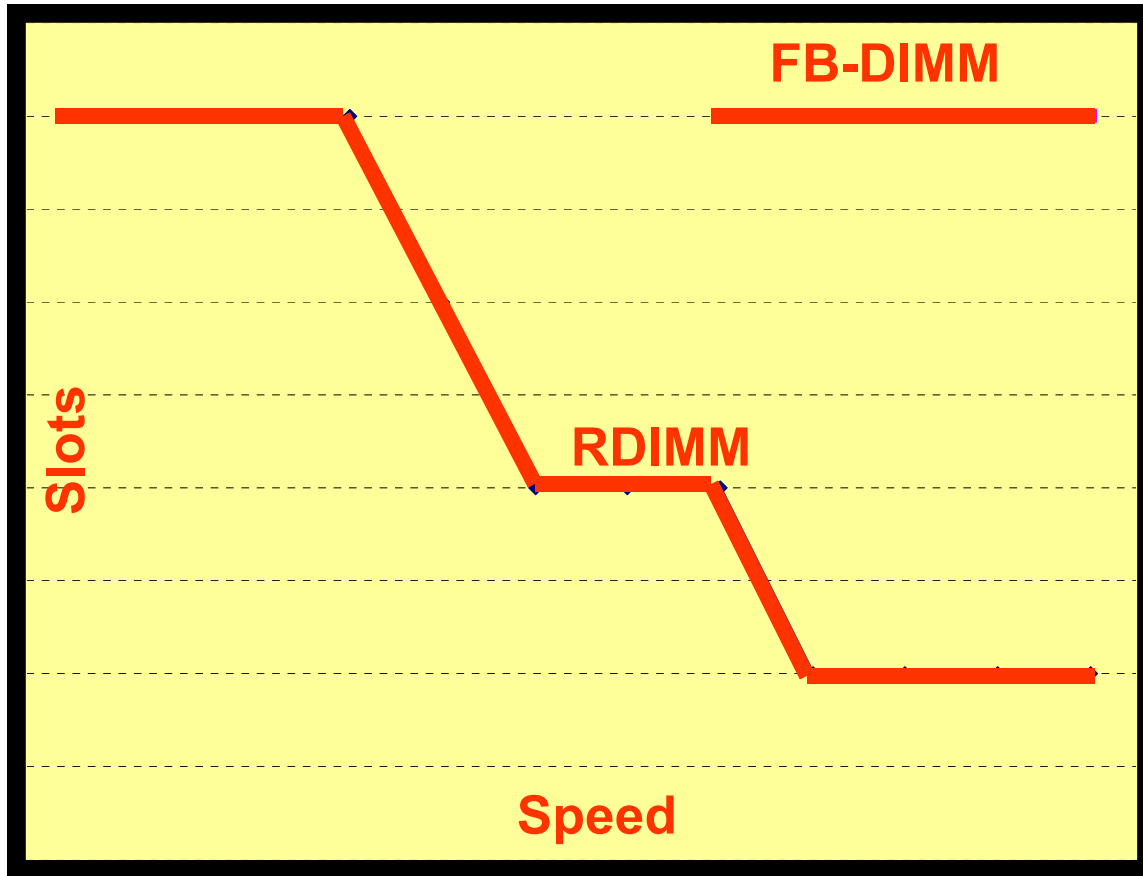
Requires 2 extra rank select signals routed on motherboard

BIOS updated to detect SPD byte 5 = '4'

DDR1 & DDR2 4 rank specs approved

Fully Buffered DIMM

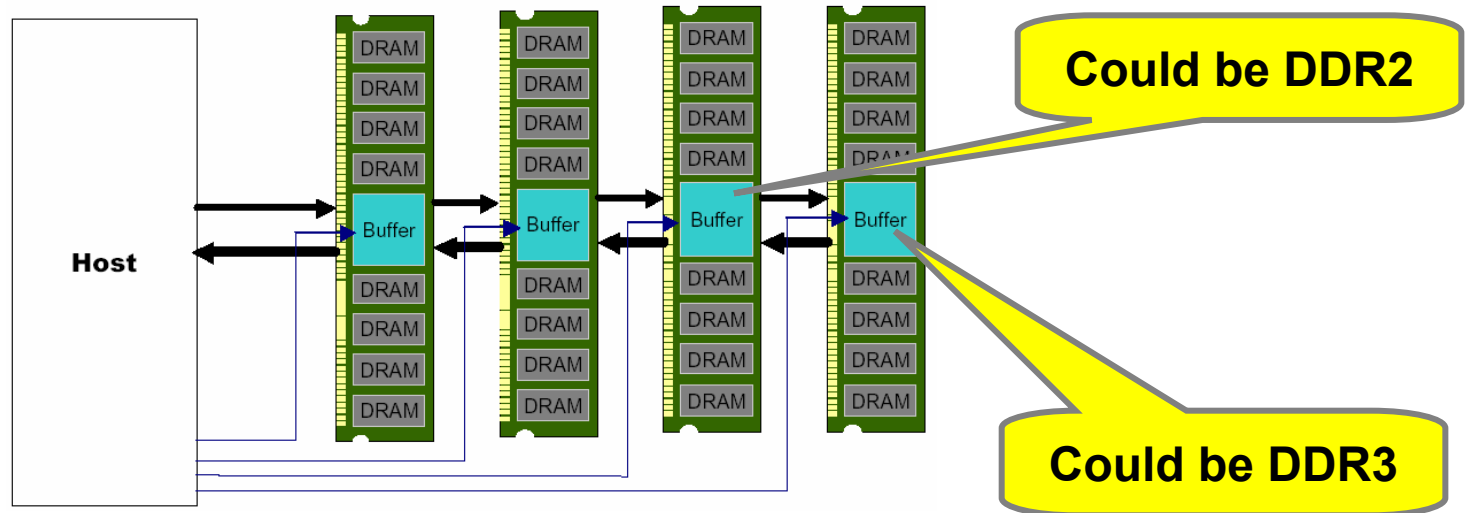
Motivation for FB-DIMM



FB-DIMM
supports 8 slots
per channel at
any speed

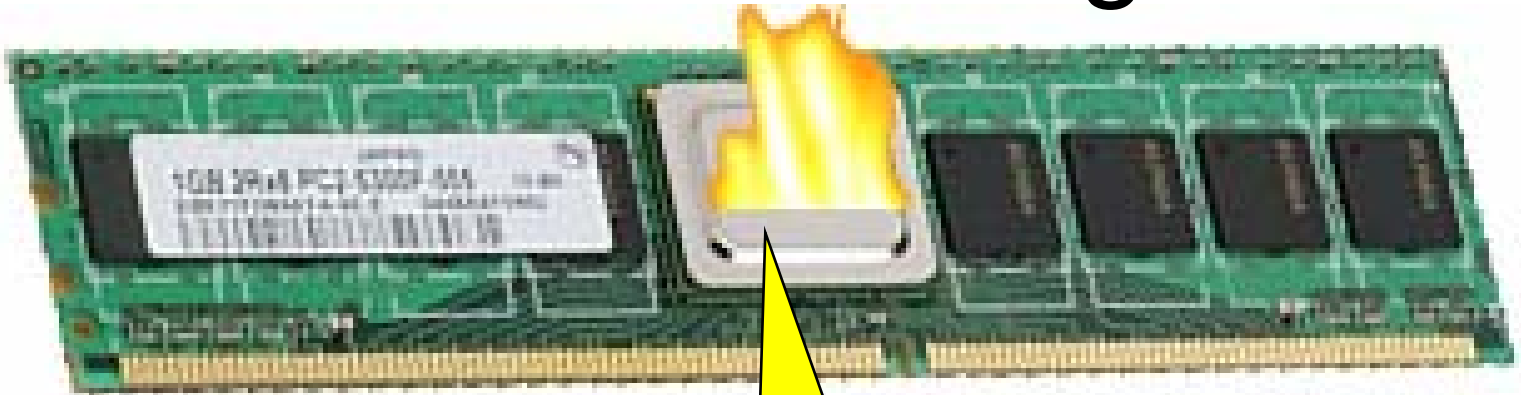
As speeds
increase, the
number of
RDIMMs per
channel
decrease

Fully Buffered DIMM



- ☺ Solves stub bus timing challenges
- ☺ 16GB per channel (8 DIMMs per channel)
- ☺ Eases DDR2 → DDR3 transition
- ☹ Cost and thermal issues may limit use
- ☹ Single DIMM failure can cause channel failure
- ☹ Intellectual property questions delay approval

FB-DIMM Design



4.8GHz → 9.6GHz

5-7W of power

**Center of module –
no good direction
for cooling**

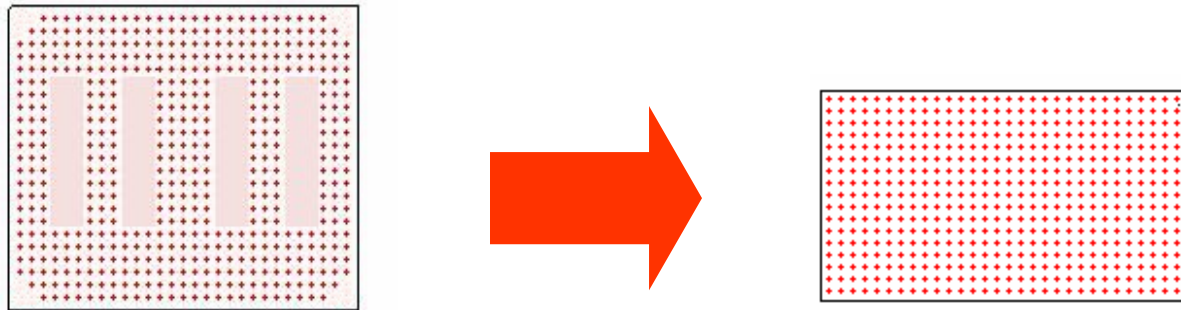
**Constantly draining
power through
termination**

**Expensive 655 ball
BGA package**

Requires heat sink

**Very tricky thermal
design challenge**

Under Consideration

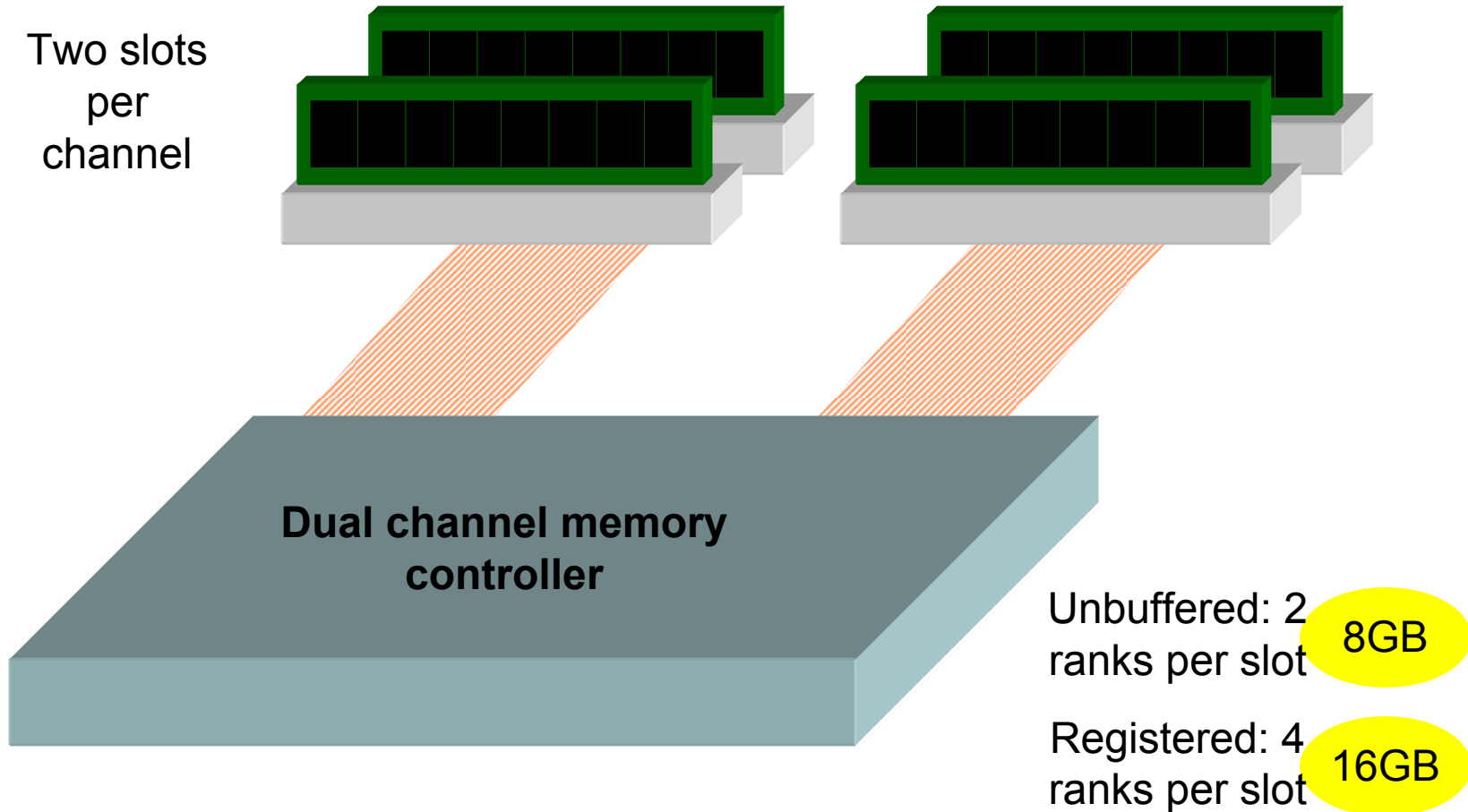


- VLP FB-DIMM
 - Repackaging the AMB to 14mm for VLP
- 4 Rank support
 - 4GB per slot → 8GB per slot
- Spare bit lane
 - Increased reliability for non-stop mission critical systems

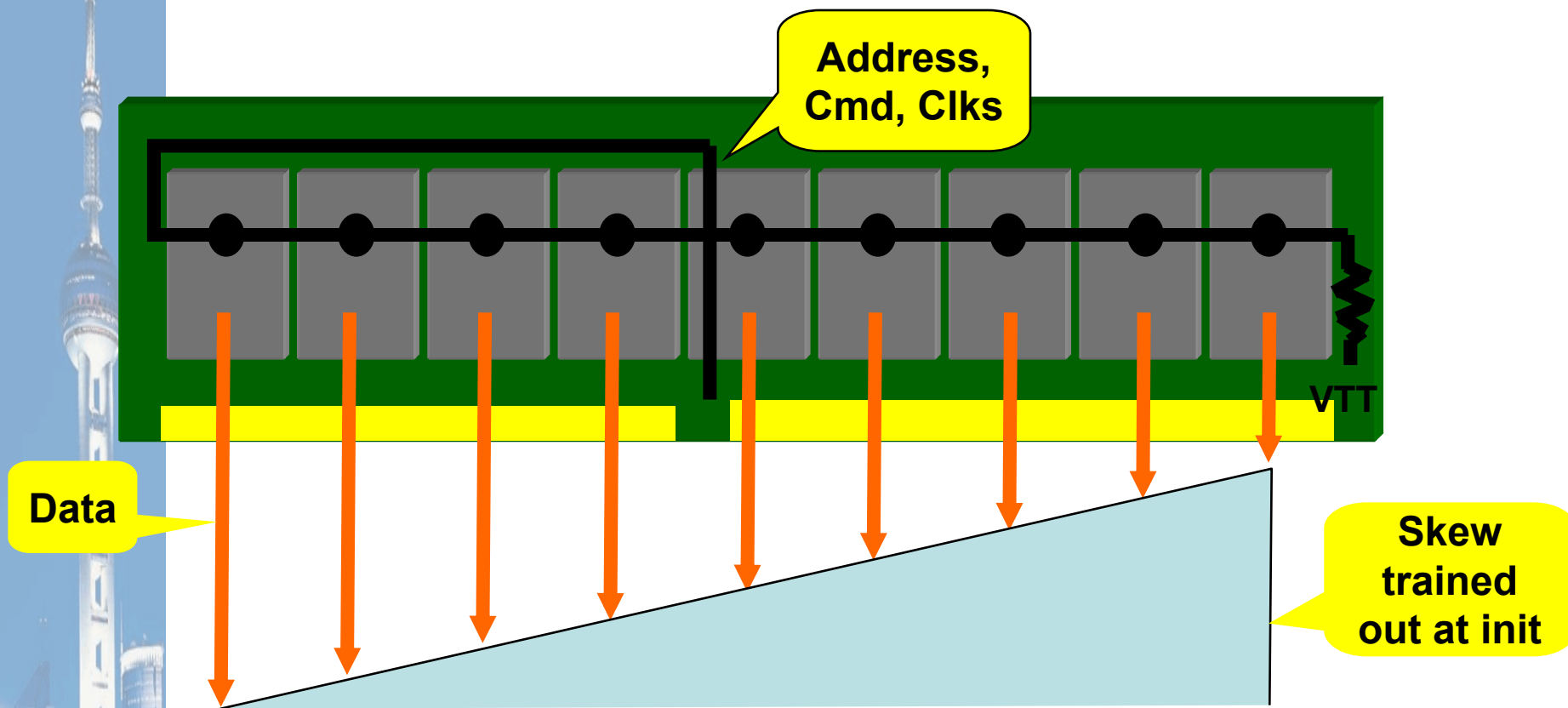
Unbuffered & Registered DIMMs

Typical System Configuration

Two slots
per
channel

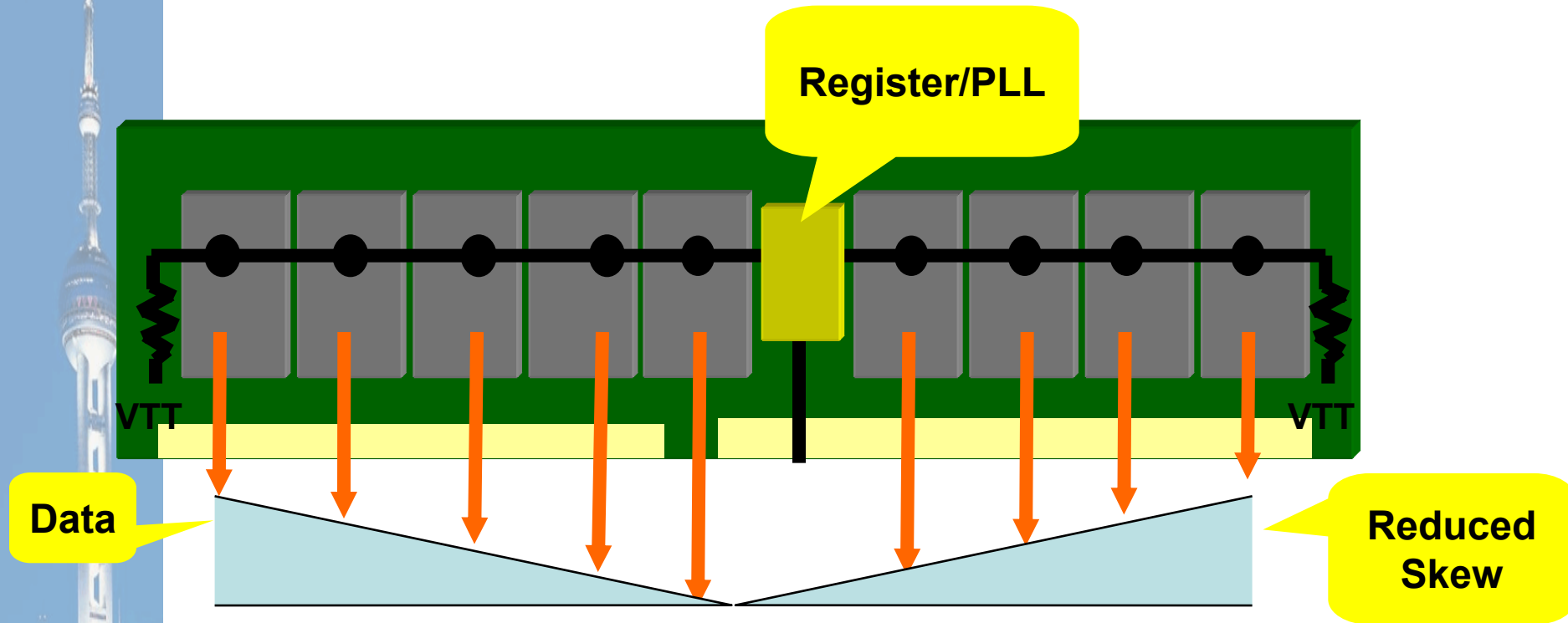


DDR3 Unbuffered Modules



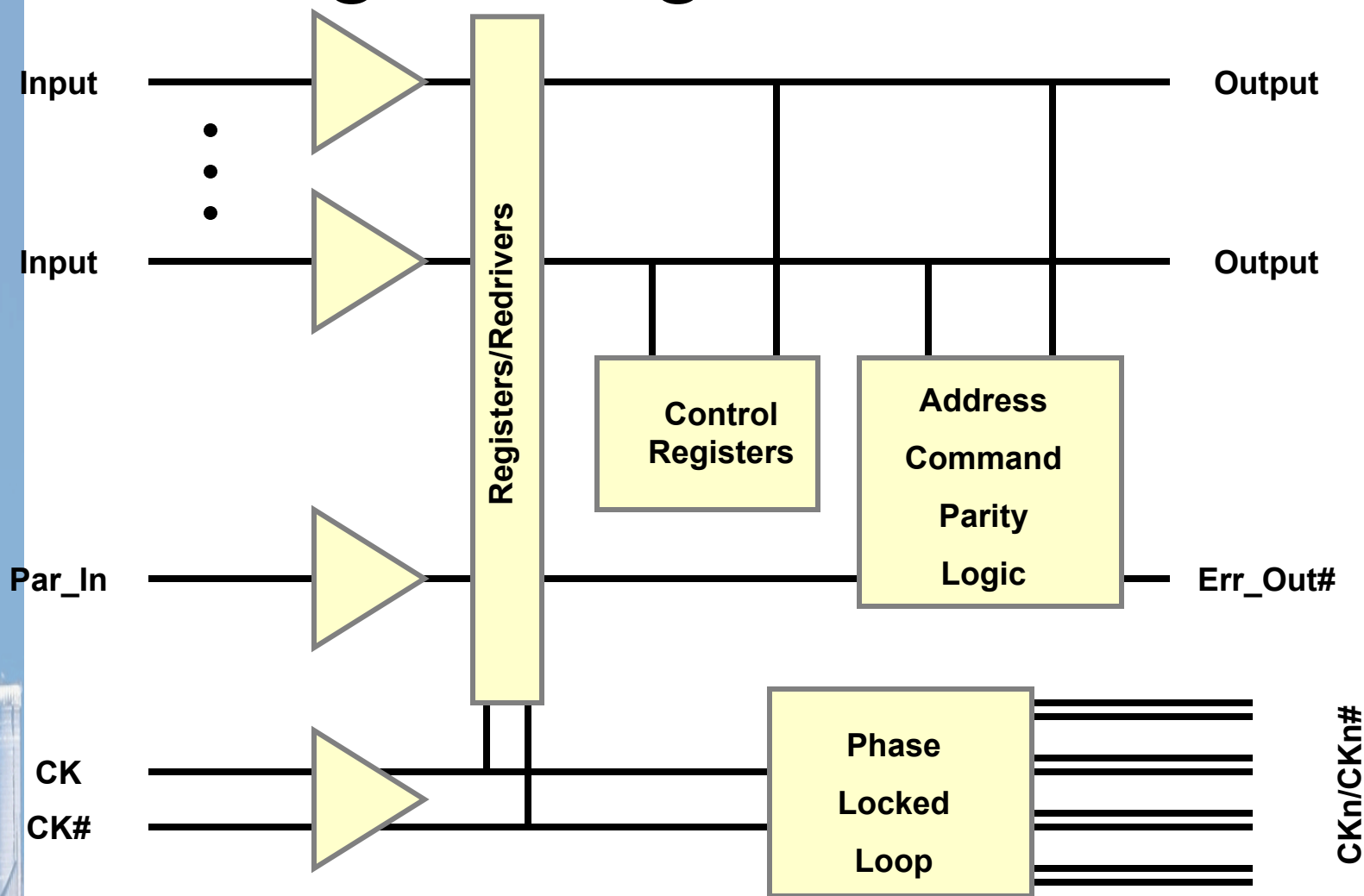
VLP Form Factor Impractical!!!

DDR3 RDIMM Fly-By



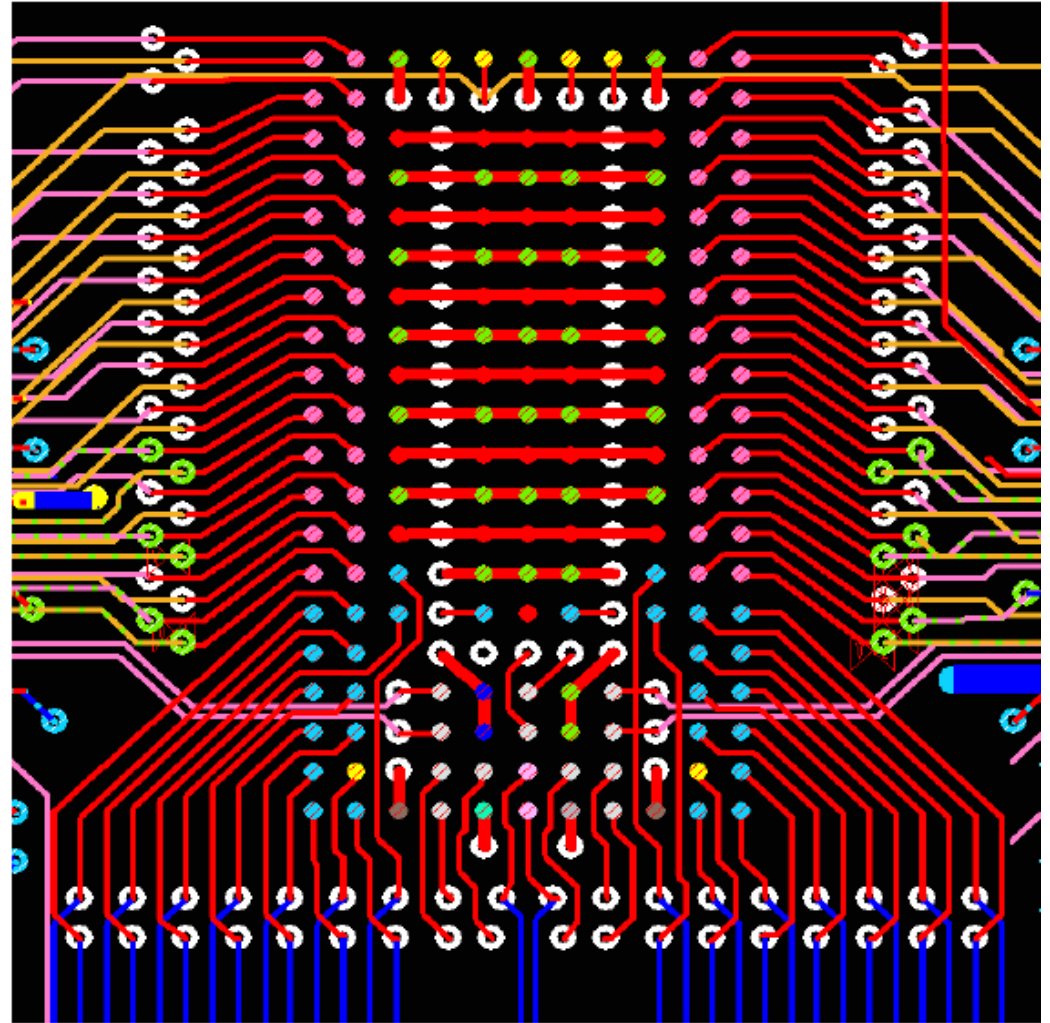
Support for 2 ranks (36 DRAMs)
and 4 ranks (72 DRAMs) – VLP enabled

Registering Clock Driver

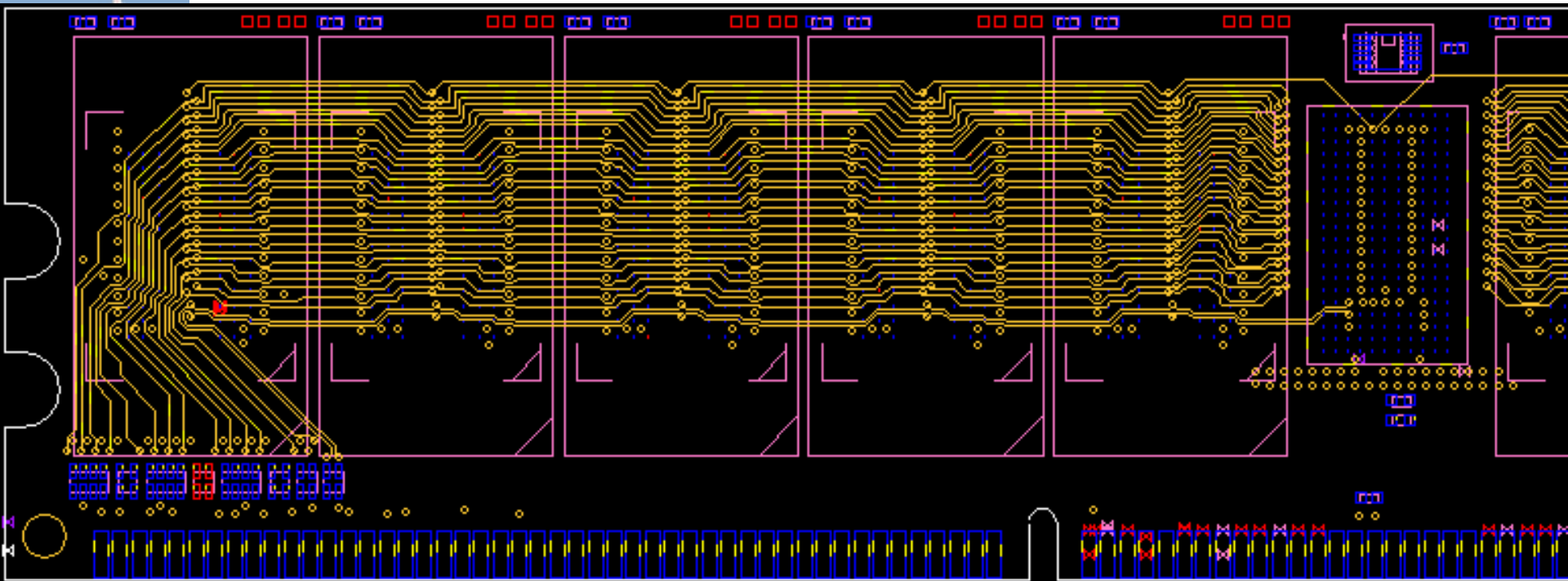


DDR3 RDIMM

Register/PLL
ballout
defined for
clean routing



Address Bus Routing



So clean it's beautiful!

DDR3 RDIMM Summary

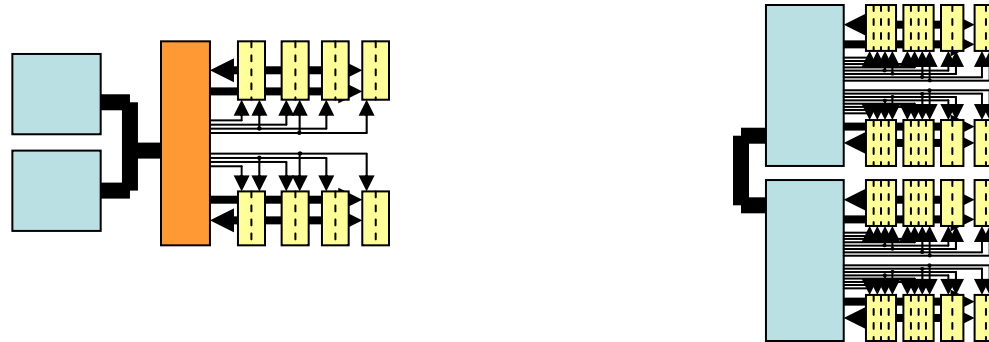
- Compatible with UDIMM controller
 - Eases adoption for existing controllers
- Single low pin count register/PLL
 - Lower cost
 - Simpler layout
 - Size enables VLP (18.3mm) RDIMM
- Integrated PLL with only 4 output pairs
 - Lower power
- 4 rank support designed in

Industry Wide Support

Raw card A: 1Rx8 (1-4 GB)	Micron
Raw card B: 2Rx8 (2-8 GB)	Samsung
Raw card C: 1Rx4 (2-8 GB)	Elpida
Raw card D: 2Rx4 (4-16 GB) – Stacked	SimpleTech
Raw card E: 2Rx4 (4-16 GB) – Planar	Infineon

What Happens in Server & Workstation Market?

FB-DIMM or RDIMM?



8 DIMM
X 2GB
= 16GB

**Too early to determine
which will be the next
mainstream server
memory.**

channel
IMM
channel
ount

- Low
- High
- High

Bigger volume to the end user



Router/Networking Markets

Router & Networking

	2005	2006	2007
High End Routers	DDR1 RDIMM	DDR2 Mini-RDIMM	DDR3 Mini-RDIMM
		72b-SO-RDIMM (4 rank)	
Low End Routers	DDR1 SO-DIMM	DDR2 SO-DIMM	DDR3 SO-DIMM

- Split between those that need ECC and those that don't need ECC
- FB-DIMM not a fit for this market

Mini-RDIMM Form Factor

**82mm versus 133mm =
40% reduction in size
versus full size RDIMM**



- JEDEC ballot in process to add:
 - Support for address/command parity
 - Support for 4 ranks of memory
- Task group for DDR3 Mini-RDIMM

New! 72b-SO-RDIMM



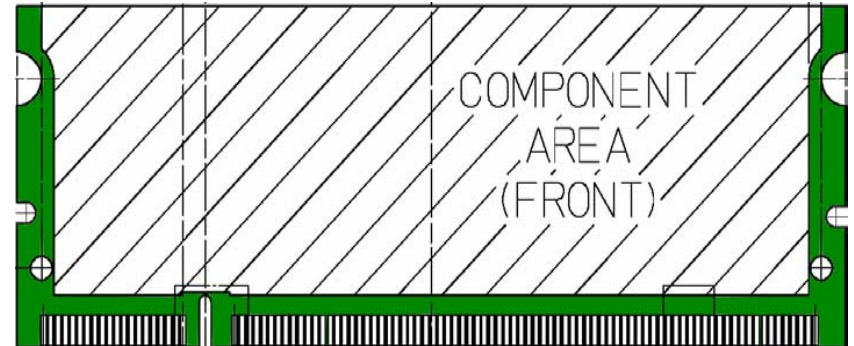
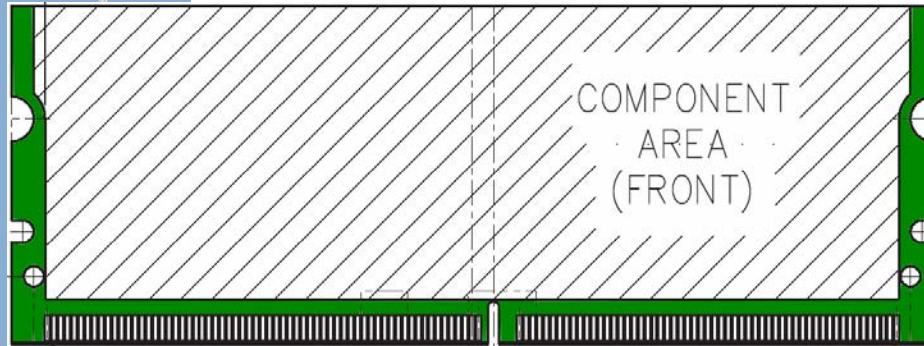
- SO-DIMM sized module with 72 bit bus
- Reuse existing mobile sockets (right angle) with no voltage key change
- Performance to DDR2-667
- 512MB/1GB sweet spot, 2GB capable

72b-SO-RDIMM Pinout

Pin #	Front Side	Pin #	Back Side	Pin #	Front Side	Pin #	Back Side	Pin #	Front Side	Pin #	Back Side	Pin #	Front Side	Pin #	Back Side
1	V _{REF}	2	V _{SS}	51	DQ18	52	V _{SS}	101	V _{DD}	102	A3	151	V _{SS}	152	V _{SS}
3	DQ0	4	DQ4	53	DQ19	54	DQ28	103	A5	104	A1	153	DQS5	154	DM5
5	V _{SS}	6	DQ5	55	V _{SS}	56	DQ29	105	A4	106	V _{DD}	155	DQS5	156	V _{SS}
7	DQ1	8	V _{SS}	57	DQ24	58	V _{SS}	107	A2	108	A0	157	V _{SS}	158	DQ46
9	DQS0	10	DM0	59	DQ25	60	DM3	109	V _{DD}	110	BA1	159	DQ42	160	DQ47
11	DQS0	12	V _{SS}	61	V _{SS}	62	V _{SS}	111	A10 / AP	112	RAS	161	DQ43	162	V _{SS}
13	V _{SS}	14	DQ6	63	DQS3	64	DQ30	113	BA0	114	V _{DD}	163	V _{SS}	164	DQ52
15	DQ2	16	DQ7	65	DQS3	66	DQ31	115	WE	116	S0	165	DQ48	166	DQ53
17	DQ3	18	V _{SS}	67	V _{SS}	68	V _{SS}	117	V _{DD}	118	ODT	167	DQ49	168	V _{SS}
19	V _{SS}	20	DQ12	69	DQ26	70	CB4	119	CAS	120	V _{DD}	169	V _{SS}	170	DM6
21	DQ8	22	DQ13	71	DQ27	72	CB5	121	S1	122	A13	171	DQS6	172	V _{SS}
23	DQ9	24	V _{SS}	73	V _{SS}	74	V _{SS}	123	V _{DD}	124	V _{SS}	173	DQS6	174	DQ54
25	V _{SS}	26	DM1	75	CB0	76	DM8	125	NC/ S3	126	CK	175	V _{SS}	176	DQ55
27	DQS1	28	V _{SS}	77	CB1	78	V _{SS}	127	V _{SS}	128	CK	177	DQ50	178	V _{SS}
29	DQS1	30	DQ14	79	V _{SS}	80	CB6	129	DQ32	130	V _{SS}	179	DQ51	180	DQ60
31	V _{SS}	32	DQ15	81	DQS8	82	CB7	131	DQ33	132	DQ36	181	V _{SS}	182	DQ61
33	DQ10	34	V _{SS}	83	DQS8	84	V _{SS}	133	V _{SS}	134	DQ37	183	DQ56	184	V _{SS}
35	DQ11	36	DQ20	85	V _{SS}	86	CB2	135	DQS4	136	V _{SS}	185	DQ57	186	DM7
37	V _{SS}	38	DQ21	87	CKE	88	CB3	137	DQS4	138	DM4	187	V _{SS}	188	DQ62
39	DQ16	40	V _{SS}	89	NC/ S2	90	V _{SS}	139	V _{SS}	140	V _{SS}	189	DQS7	190	V _{SS}
41	DQ17	42	RESET	91	NC/ A14	92	A12	141	DQ34	142	DQ38	191	DQS7	192	DQ63
43	V _{SS}	44	DM2	93	V _{DD}	94	A9	143	DQ35	144	DQ39	193	DQ58	194	SDA
45	DQS2	46	V _{SS}	95	BA2	96	A8	145	V _{SS}	146	V _{SS}	195	V _{SS}	196	SCL
47	DQS2	48	DQ22	97	A11	98	V _{DD}	147	DQ40	148	DQ44	197	DQ59	198	SA1
49	V _{SS}	50	DQ23	99	A7	100	A6	149	DQ41	150	DQ45	199	V _{DD} SPD	200	SA0

Not pin compatible with 64bit SO-DIMM, but no damage occurs on accidental mismatch

Mini-RDIMM vs 72b-SO-RDIMM



- Module = 82 x 30mm
 - Component area = 78 x 26mm
 - 244 pins, 0.6 mm pitch
- Module = 67.6 x 30mm
 - Component area = 63.6 x 26mm
 - 200 pins, 0.6 mm pitch

Key Differences

Mini-RDIMM

- X4 DRAM supported
- 4 rank supported (proposed)
- 8GB max
- 3 clock pairs → unbuffered supported
- Address/command parity supported (proposed)

72b-SO-RDIMM

- X4 DRAM not supported
- 4 rank supported
- 4GB max
- One clock pair → PLL needed
- Address/command parity not possible (no pins)

Peripheral Markets

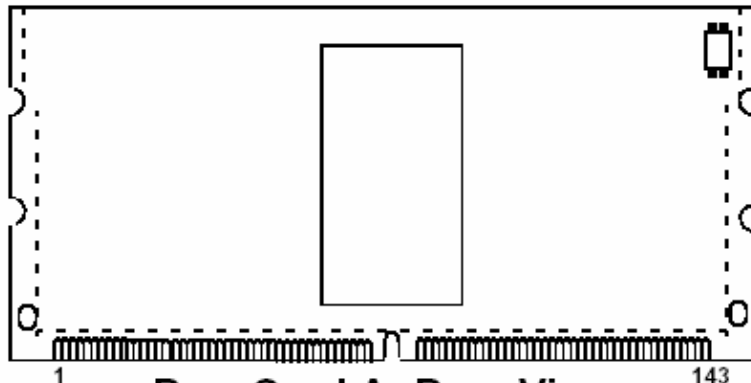
Peripherals

	2005	2006	2007
Peripherals	DDR1 32b-DIMM	DDR1 16b-SO-DIMM	DDR2 16b-SO-DIMM
			DDR2 32b-SO-DIMM

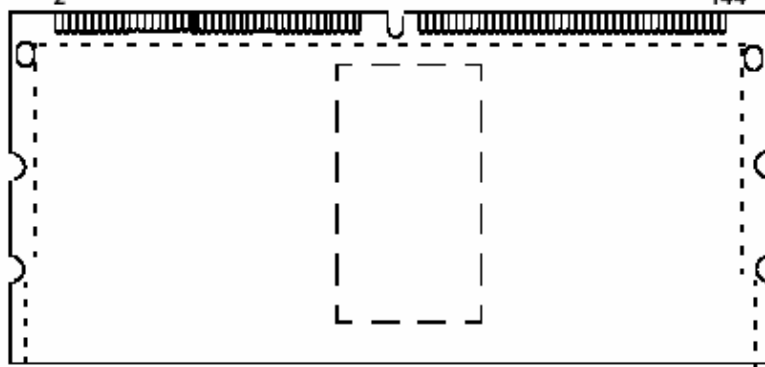
- Devices that need smaller granularity
 - A single 512Mb chip contains 64MB of data!
- Small footprint is desirable
 - 1 to 4 DRAMs typical
- Reuses SDRAM 144-pin SO-DIMM form
- Common pinout for DDR1/2/3 and 16/32 bits

Modules for Peripherals

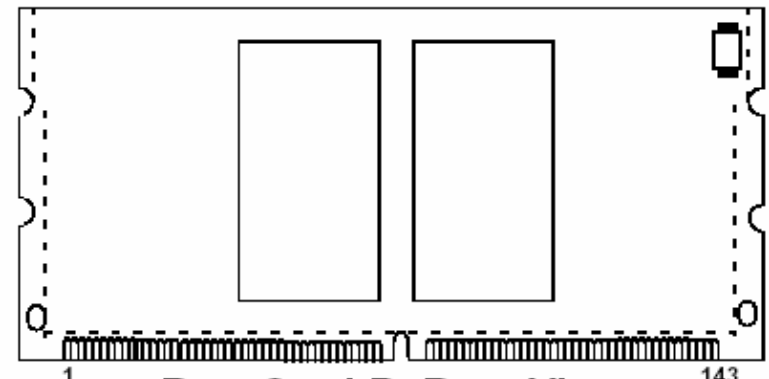
Raw Card A, Front View



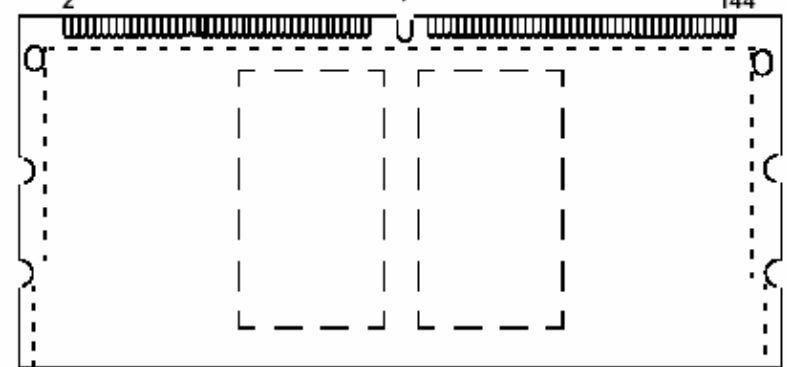
Raw Card A, Rear View



Raw Card B, Front View



Raw Card B, Rear View



Memory Module Summary

- DDR2 transition under way, DDR3 coming
- PC market form factors fairly stable
 - UDIMM, SO-DIMM, Micro-DIMM
 - DDR1 → DDR2 → DDR3
- Server market fragmenting
 - RDIMM → FB-DIMM or RDIMM → RDIMM?
 - Module height = 30mm? 18.3mm?
- Networking: Mini-RDIMM **72b-SO-RDIMM (4 rank)**
- Peripherals: 16b-SO-DIMM

Thank You

Questions?