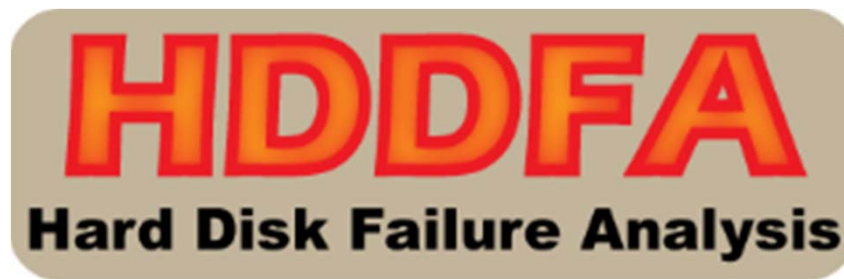


Why



?

By Ron Dennison, CTO, HDDFA



Why  ?

Poor Quality = Poor \$ales

- BUT Only Tier 1 OEMs get factory FA
- Must understand failure root cause to improve system quality
- **HDDFA** provides root cause FA (RCFA)
→ BETTER System QUALITY

Better Quality = Better \$ales





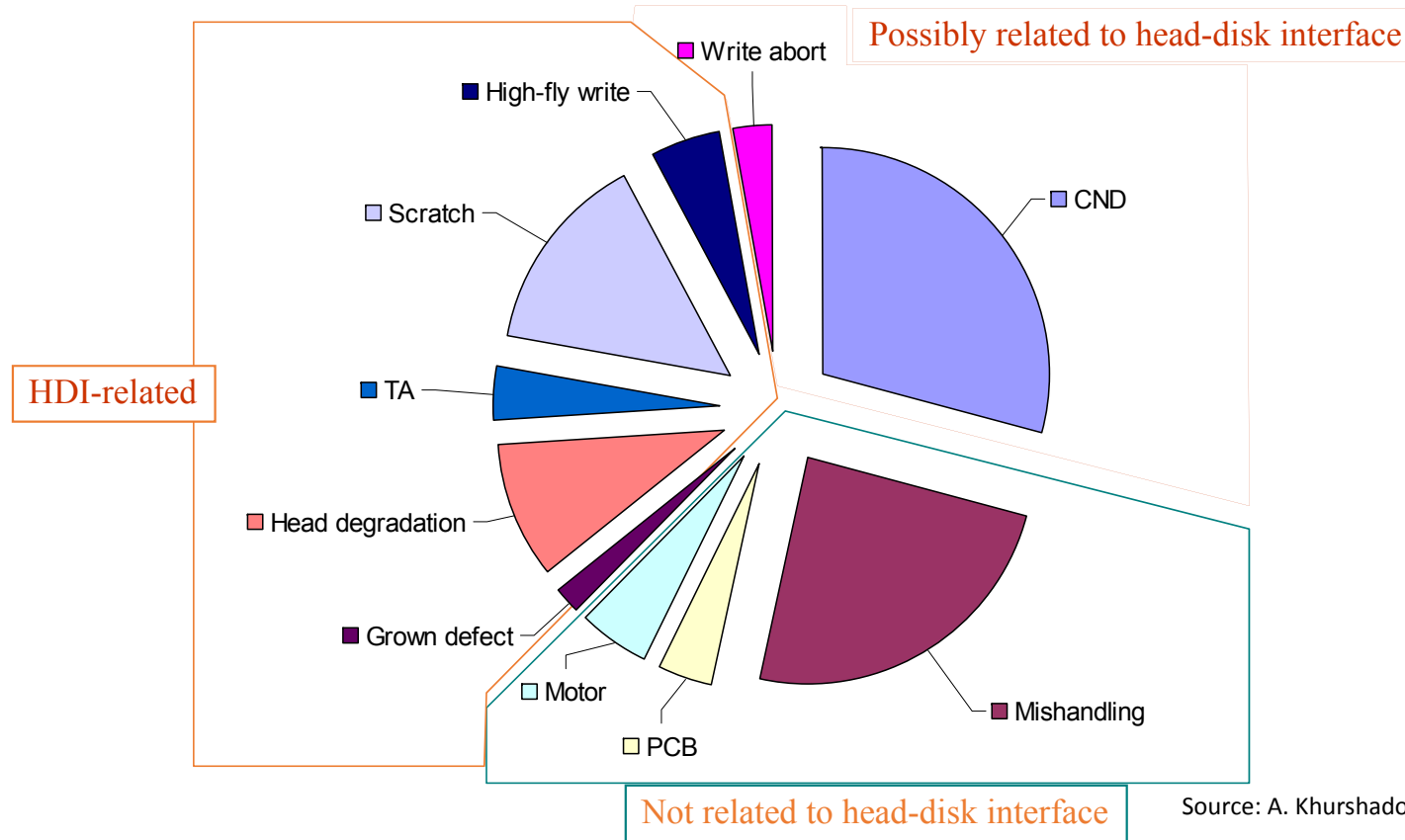
Services

- **Root Cause FA coupled with**
- **Design Improvement Services**
 - **Selection (The RIGHT HDD/SSD)**
 - **Thermal Design (Hottest drive <45C)**
 - **Vibration/Shock Design ($RV < 12.5 \text{ rad/s}^2$)**
 - **Redundancy (Best RAID/Erasure Code, Logical to Physical Shelf/System, FRU)**



Why Do Drives Fail?

A generic HDD Failure Mode Pareto



Source: A. Khurshadov, Samsung

While the “generic Pareto” remains the same, the specific distribution of failures is a strong function of the operating conditions

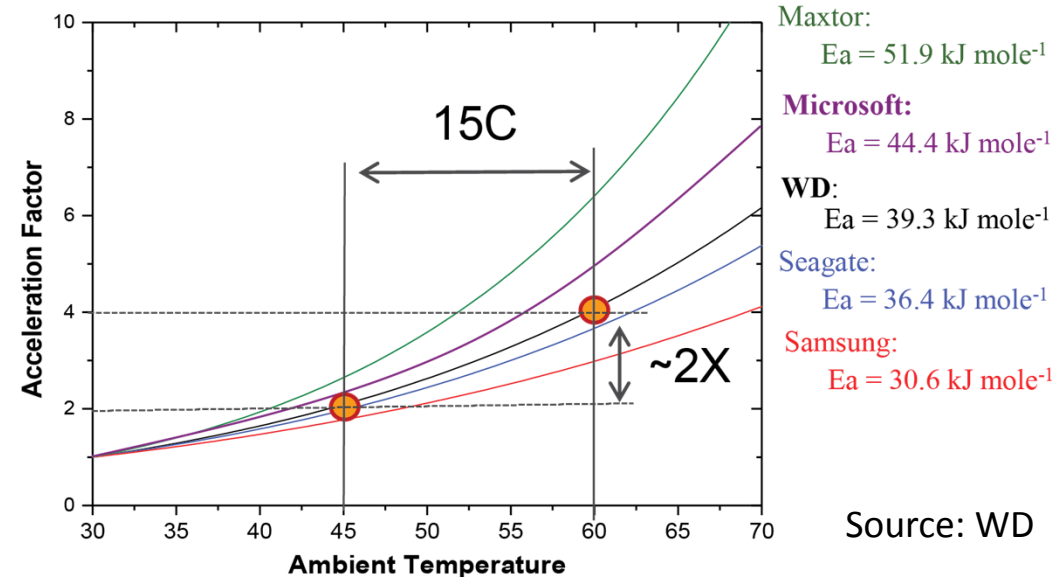
Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Wrong Environmental Specifications**

- **Temperature**
- Humidity
- Altitude
- Shock/Vibration

- **Wrong Workload Specifications**

- Duty Cycle
- Workload
- Combinations



- HDD reliability **decreases** with increasing temperature.
- **Temperature is a major factor impacting reliability**

Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Wrong Environmental Specifications**

- Temperature

- **Humidity**

- Altitude

- Shock/Vibration

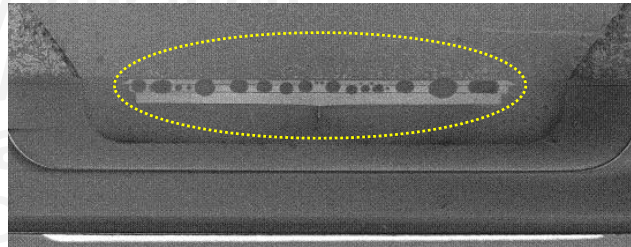
- **Wrong Voltage Specifications**

- Duty Cycle

- Workload

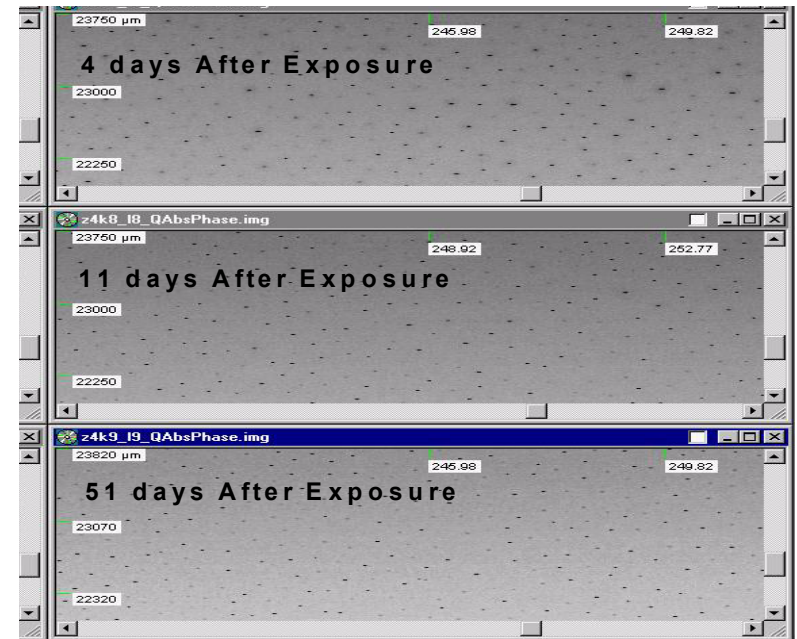
- Combination of factors

Moisture/Lube deposition on Slider



Courtesy: G. Tyndall (Samsung)

Moisture/Lube deposition on Disk



Courtesy: G. Tyndall (Samsung)

Humidity impacts PCB and penetrates inside the drive and can be a major cause of failure in both PC and CE environments

Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Wrong Environmental Specifications**

- Temperature
- **Humidity**
- Altitude
- Shock/Vibration

- **Wrong Workload Specifications**

- Duty Cycle
- Workload
- Combinations

Corrosion



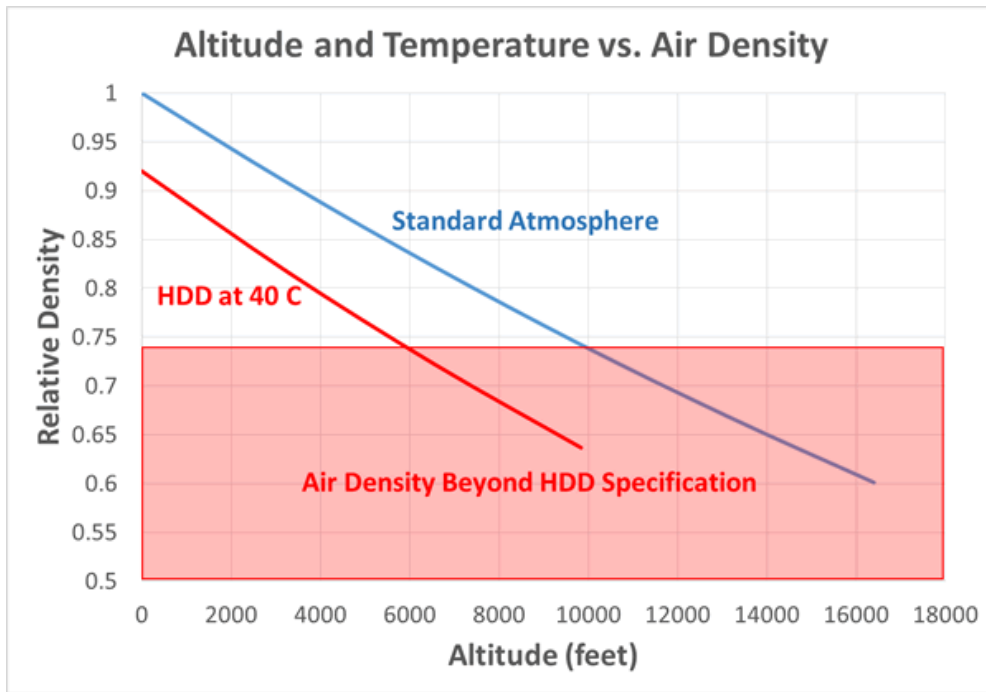
**HDA Connector
Corrosion**

Stiction



**Head Stuck
to Disk**

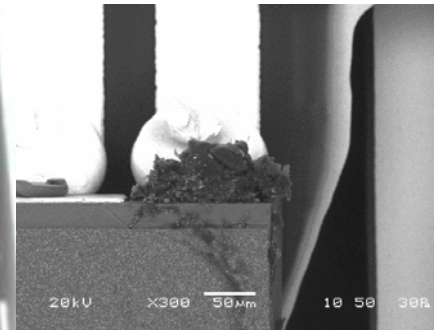
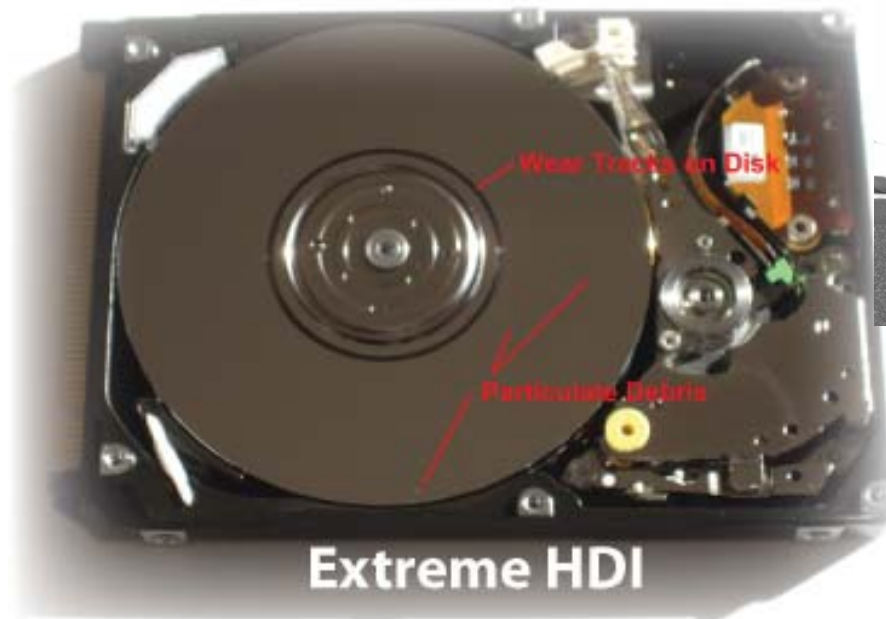
Why Do Drives Fail?



- All HDDs Limited to 10,000 ft or 3,000 m
- **BUT** Higher Altitude = Lower Air Density = Lower Head Flying Height
- Lower Flying Height = Higher Incidence of Head-Disk-Interference = Higher Annualized Failure Rate (AFR)

Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Wrong Environmental Specifications**
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Altitude
 - **Shock/Vibration**
 - **Wrong Workload Specifications**
 - Duty Cycle
 - Workload
 - Combinations
- #1 Cause of Field Failures
 - Shock/Vibe → HDI → Failure



**Debris on
Trailing Edge
of Head Slider**

Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Wrong Environmental Specifications**

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Altitude

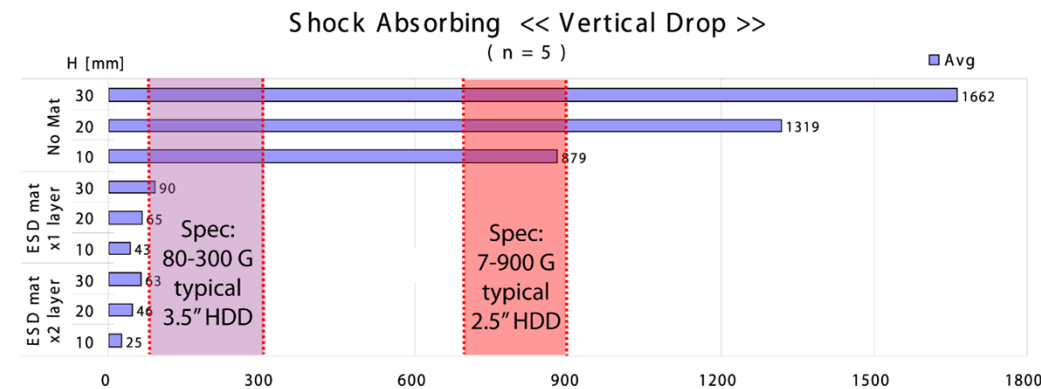
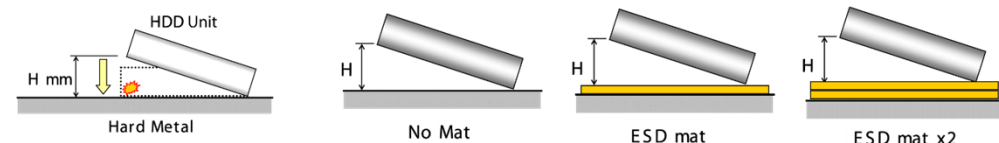
- **Shock/Vibration**

- **Wrong Workload Specifications**

- Duty Cycle
- Workload
- Combinations

- **#1 Cause of Field Failures**

- **Shock/Vibe → HDI → Failure**



Source: Hitachi HDD Manufacturing Engineering, Fujisawa



Why  ?

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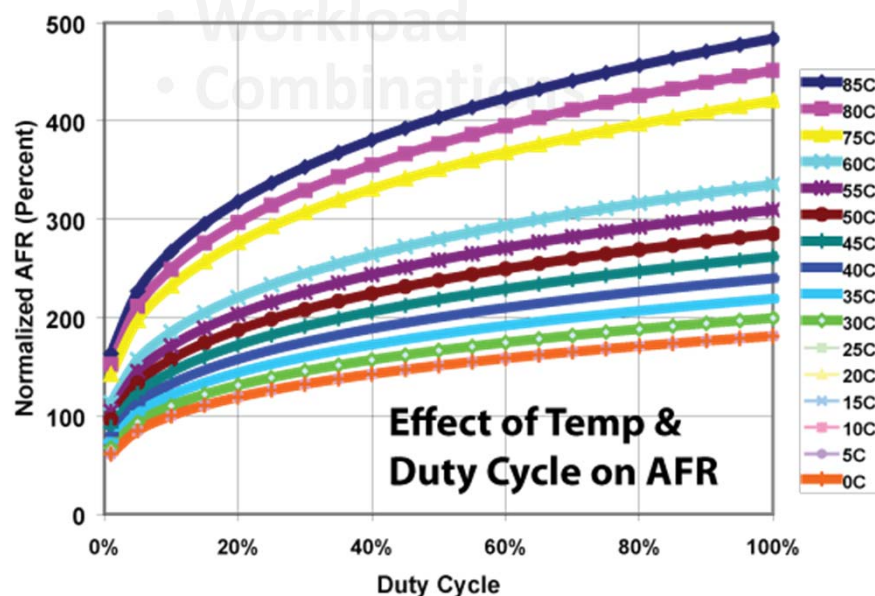
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Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Wrong Workload Specifications**
 - **Duty Cycle**

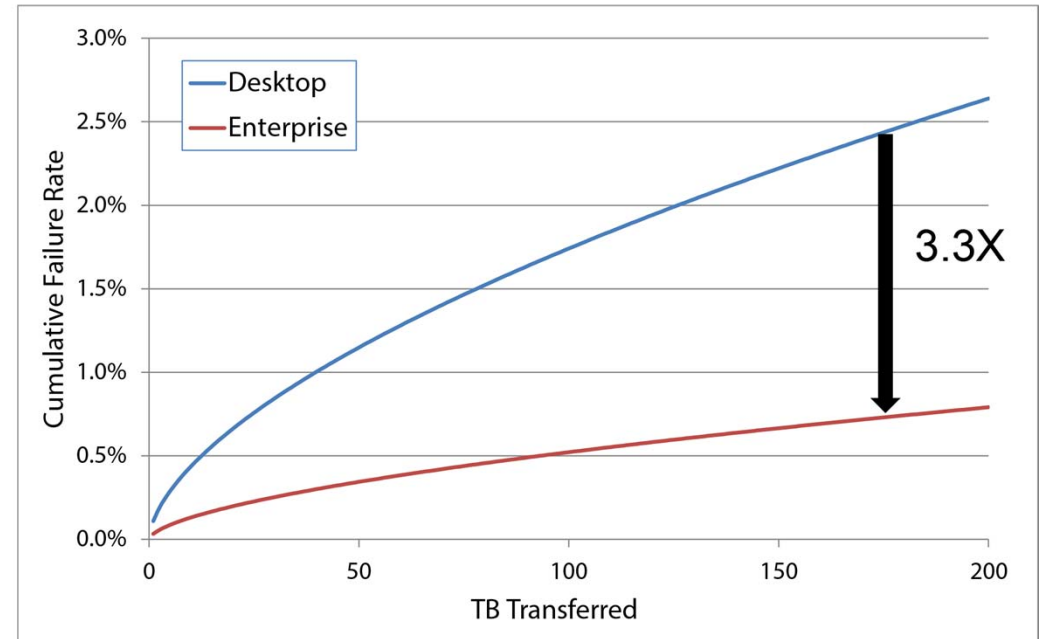


Source: Seagate

- Consumer HDDs rated for 8/5 operation or 2,000 hours/year.
- Consumer HDD AFRs calculated on 2k hours/year.
- Enterprise HDDs rated for 24/7 operation or 8,760 hours/year.
- Enterprise HDD AFRs calculated on 8,760 hours/year.
- ➔ **4X AFR Delta Enterprise/Client**

Why Do Drives Fail?

- Wrong Environmental Specifications
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Altitude
 - Shock/Vibration
- **Wrong Workload Specifications**
 - Duty Cycle
 - **Workload**
 - Combinations

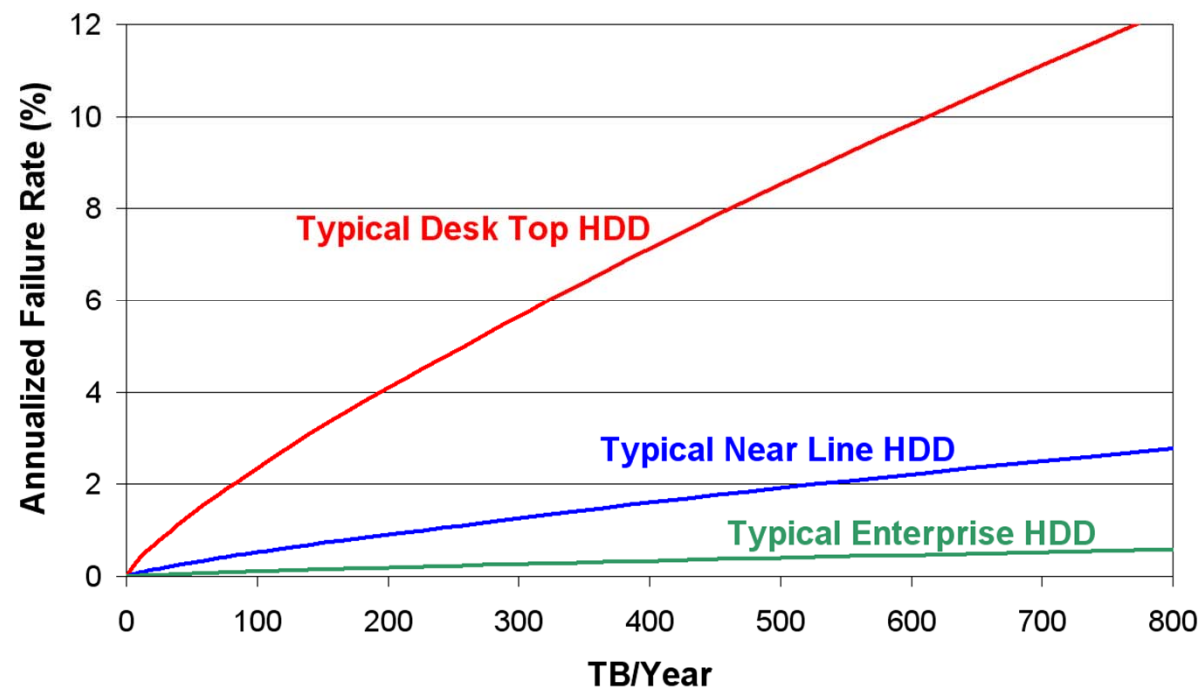


Source: WD

Why Do Drives Fail?

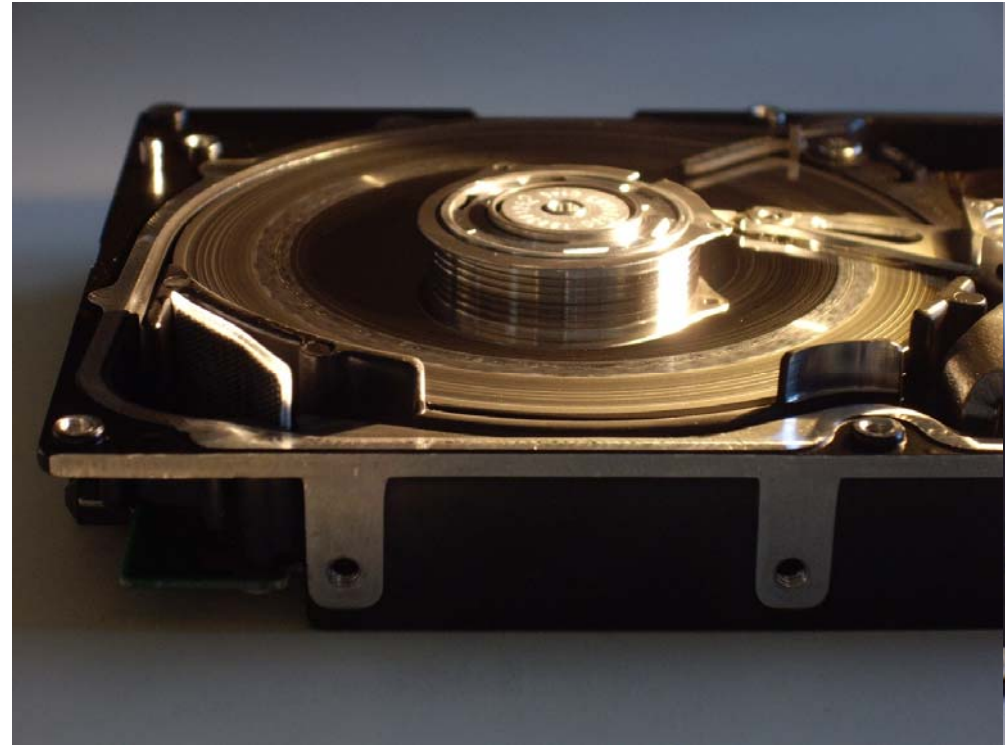
- Wrong Environment Specifications
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Altitude
 - Shock/Vibration
- Wrong Workload Specifications
 - Duty Cycle
 - Workload
 - Combinations

HDD AFR vs. Workload Specifications



Why Do Drives Fail?

- Wrong Environmental Specifications
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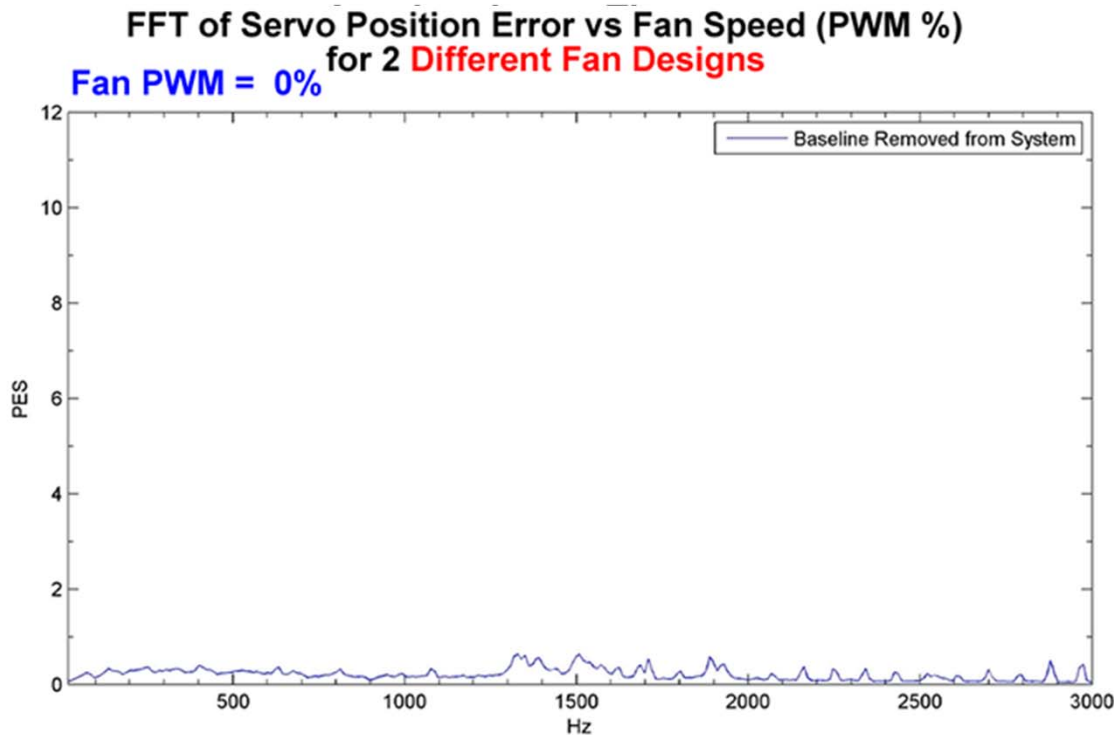
- Poor System Design

- Thermal



Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Poor System Design**
 - Thermal
 - Shock/Vibration



Why Do Drives Fail?

- **Wrong Environmental Specifications**
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Altitude
 - Shock/Vibration
- **Wrong Workload Specifications**
 - Duty Cycle
 - Workload
 - Combinations
- **Poor System Design**
 - Thermal
 - Shock/Vibration

Why Do Drives Fail?

Annualized Failure Rates

HDD AFR 1-2% Normal

HDD AFR > 3% Need



Typical Early HDI Failure: “The Click of Death”

- Head/Media Damage Prevents Reading Servo Information
- Drive Loads Head, Makes Several Attempts to Find Servo Data, Parks Head
- Drive Unable to Complete POST



HDI Due to Ramp Damage/Wear



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