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Developments in Media "The Revival of Optical Storage"

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Alphabet Soup Definitions

- Disk -> Magnetic Hard Disk Drive
- Disc -> Optical Storage Media
- ODD -> Optical Disc Drive
- □ CD -> Compact Disc
- DVD -> Digital Versatile Disc
- □ BD -> Blu-ray Disc
- Blu-ray Disc eXtra Large
- DOTS -> Digital Optical Technology System
- Write Once, Read Many (true WORM)
- WORMED -> Write Once, Read Many, Eventually Delete



JRM) Illy Delete

Optical Recording Throughout History – Digital Data

- □ The first commercially available audio CD is *Billy Joel's "52nd Street"* released in Japan on October 1st, 1982
 - That's almost 31 years ago
- □ 50 titles were also released on CD in those first early years including Pink Floyd's "Dark Side of the Moon" in May of 1983
- Still plays today on the latest devices supporting the newest formats



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Research Emphasis on Extremely Long-term Data Preservation

- □ All Optical-based Technologies
 - ★○ 50 100 Yr. BDXL Media, (100 & 128 GB)
 - * Next Gen Blu-ray, (300 500 GB)
 - Holographic Storage, (1 − 12 TB)
 - M-Disc 1,000 year media, (Blu-ray)
 - DOTS Digital Optical Technology System
 - Sapphire Hard Disc 1M yrs
 - 5D Optical Nano-glass memory 1M yrs
 - Quartz glass plate storage technology 100M yrs







Optical Data Storage Benefits

□ Beyond Speeds & Feeds – the Intangibles





Compatibility

Since BD can be read on general purpose PCs with consumer devices, there is less possibility that media and data will be inaccessible due to obsolete devices.

Survivability

Only data stored on optical discs survived hurricane Katrina.

Optical Data Storage Benefit

□ Beyond Speeds & Feeds – the Intangibles

Non-Magnetic

2 recording technologies are needed for a sound data preservation strategy, with magnetic recording being considered as one.





Reliable

Since device and media are separated, reliability and replacement of devices doesn't affect the reliability of media.





Ubiquitous

Several industries use optical devices which supports a mass volume industry and maintains compatibility. UHD?

Green

Almost no electricity nor special environmental condition is needed to store media for a long time.

Not All Optical Media are Created Equal

- □ Low-to-High LTH low cost, organic dye based
 - Dye Change Recording **NOT FOR LONG TERM ARCHIVING!**
 - Gives Optical technology a bad name
- High-to-Low Normal Blu-ray characteristic
 - Phase Change Recording using an in-organometallic compound
 - Basis for long-term optical archiving
- □ True WORM Media not WORMED
 - Hard concept to grasp
 - Other flaws
- Zero-space race









Source: http://www.myce.com/news/french-research-avoid-blu-ray-lth-discs-for-data-archival-64265/

Long-term Data Preservation Strategies

- \Box 321 == 3 copies, 2 sites and 1 other technology, or visa versa
- 322 = 3 copies, 2 sites and 2 technologies
- Several long-term data preservation strategists are coming to consensus that the 2 recoding technologies used today, hard disks and tape, are considered the same technology – magnetic
 - Similar vulnerabilities
- Long-term TCO is still a key goal
 - Life of the company
 - Life of the republic
 - Life that spans republics







Summary and Points to Takeaway

- Commercial optical storage is over 30 years old and still compatible today in modern mass produced equipment.
- Attempting to break or elongate the migration cycle.
- More R&D and investment is happening with optical storage technologies
- Enterprise archive media life in the 50, 100 to 1,000 year timeframe
- Different value proposition
- Careful, all media are not created equally
- Who here subscribes to the notion that magnetic recording with tape and disk, is the same technology?

