

PRODUCT BRIEF

Intel® SSD D7-P5500 and Intel® SSD D7-P5600 Series
Data Center, PCIe (PCIe), 96-Layer TLC Intel® 3D NAND



Enterprise Inspired. Performance Optimized.

Designed to meet today's increasingly I/O-intensive requirements across a wide range of workloads while improving IT efficiency.



Architected with 96-layer TLC, Intel® 3D NAND technology, Intel® SSD D7-P5500 and Intel® SSD D7-P5600 Series offer optimized performance and capacity for all-TLC arrays and are designed to advance IT efficiency and data security. The Intel® SSD D7-P5500 and Intel® SSD D7-P5600 include an all new Intel PCIe Gen4 controller and firmware that bring low latency, enhanced management capabilities, scalability and critical new NVMe features for Enterprise and Cloud environments.

Available in the U.2 15mm form factor, these SSDs offer 1.92 TB, 3.84 TB, and 7.68 TB at 1 Drive Write per Day (DWPD) and 1.6 TB, 3.2 TB, and 6.4 TB at 3 DWPD.

Unlock the Value of Stored Data

The Intel SSD D7-P5500 and Intel SSD D7-P5600 deliver predictably fast, high performance and can greatly accelerate all-TLC storage arrays. Compared to previous-gen Intel® SSDs, the capacity-optimized D7-P5500 delivers up to 2x sequential performance¹ and the performance-optimized D7-P5600 brings up to 44% higher random mixed-workload performance.² Both drives also offer improvements to tail latencies, including up to 80% lower 4KB Random Read Quality of Service (QoS) for 99.99999% (7 9s) of transactions.³

Firmware enhancements such as prioritizing host workloads and enabling updates without reset further elevate application performance.

Advanced Features for Drive Performance, IT Efficiency, and Data Security

The Intel SSD D7-P5500 and Intel SSD D7-P5600 include numerous firmware enhancements specifically designed to improve IT efficiency and data security in an increasingly data-centric world.

- **Dynamic namespace management** delivers the flexibility to enable more users and scale deployment.
- Additional security features like **TCG Opal 2.0** and a built-in **AES-XTS 256-bit encryption engine**, which are required by some secure platforms.
- Enhanced **SMART monitoring**, which reports drive health status without disrupting I/O data flow using an in-band mechanism and out-of-band access.
- **Telemetry 2.0** makes a wide range of stored data accessible and includes intelligent error tracking and logging. This increases the reliability of finding and mitigating issues and supports accelerated qualification cycles — all of which can result in increased IT efficiency.
- **Optimized TRIM architecture** now runs as a background process without interference to workloads, improving performance and QoS during concurrent TRIMs. The TRIM process is improved for high-density drives, with reduced write amplification that helps drives meet their endurance goal.

- A **Power-Loss imminent (PLI)** protection scheme with built-in self-testing, guards against data loss if system power is suddenly lost. Coupled with end-to-end data path protection scheme, PLI features also enable ease of deployment into resilient data centers where data corruption from system-level glitches is not tolerated.

Extending NAND Technology Leadership

Intel's 96-layer 3D NAND technology delivers industry-leading areal density and data retention⁴, enabling enterprise customers to confidently scale storage arrays to meet their growing needs. The swift adoption of software-defined and hyperconverged infrastructures increases the requirement to maximize efficiency, revitalize existing hardware, and increase server agility—all while maintaining operational reliability.

Meeting the demand of increasingly I/O-intensive workloads, including [AI and Analytics](#), has become a core element for any enterprise strategy. Top enterprise server manufacturers have responded by embracing PCIe/NVMe-based SSDs with scalable performance, low latency, and continuous innovation.

Features At-a-Glance		
Model	Intel® SSD D7-P5500	Intel® SSD D7-P5600
Capacity and Form Factor	U.2 15mm: 1.92 TB, 3.84 TB, 7.68 TB	U.2 15mm: 1.6 TB, 3.2 TB, 6.4 TB
Interface	PCIe 4.0 x4, NVMe 1.3c	PCIe 4.0 x4, NVMe 1.3c
Media	Intel® 3D NAND Technology, 96-layer, TLC	Intel® 3D NAND Technology, 96-layer, TLC
Performance	128K Sequential R/W up to 7,000/4,300 MB/s Random 4KB R/W up to 1M/130K IOPS	128K Sequential R/W up to 7,000/4,300 MB/s Random 4KB R/W up to 1M/260K IOPS
Endurance	1 DWPD (up to 14 PBW)	3 DWPD (up to 35 PBW)
Reliability	UBER: 1 sector per 10^{17} bits read MTBF: 2 million hours	UBER: 1 sector per 10^{17} bits read MTBF: 2 million hours
Power	Max Avg. Active Write: 20W Idle: 5W	Max Avg. Active Write: 20W Idle: 5W
Warranty	5-year limited warranty	5-year limited warranty

Learn more now at intel.com/ssd



1. Comparing Intel® SSD D7-P5600 and Intel® SSD DC P4610 performance. See Intel SSD DC P4610 Product Brief: <https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/docs/memory-storage/solid-state-drives/data-center-ssds/dc-p4610-p4618-series-brief.html>

2. Source – Intel. Comparing measured performance for 4KB (4096 Bytes) 70/30 Random Read/Write QD256 (32x8w) performance between the Intel® SSD D7-P5600 6.4TB and Intel® SSD DC P4610 6.4TB. Test and System Configuration: CPU: Intel® Xeon® Gold 6139 @ 2.30GHz, BIOS: SE5C620.86B.00.01.0014.070920180847, RAM: 96GB, RAM Model: DDR4 2666MHz, Chipset: Intel® C624 Chipset, Hyper-Threading: Disabled, CPU Governor (through OS): Performance Mode, OS: CentOS 7.2, Kernel: 4.8.6. Measured performance was 520K IOPS and 360K IOPS for the D7-P5600 and DC P4610, respectively. Measurements are performed on a full Logical Block Address (LBA) span of the drive once the workload has reached steady state but including all back-ground activities required for normal operation and data reliability. Power mode set at PMO.

3 Tail latencies refer to response times in a worst-case scenario; lower latencies at 99.99% (49s) mean that the slowest transaction out of every 10,000 transactions will improve. Source – Intel. Comparing measured performance for 4KB 100% Random Read QD1 latencies at 99.99999% (79s) availability between the Intel® SSD D7-P5600 6.4TB and Intel® SSD DC P4610 6.4TB. D7-P5600 and DC P4610 were measured on each drive's latest production firmware, "10019" and "1047E", respectively. Measured latency was 0.48ms and 2.57ms for the D7-P5600 and DC P4610, respectively. Performance for both drives measured using FIO Linux CentOS 7.2 kernel 4.8.6 with 4KB (4096 bytes) of transfer size with Queue Depth 1 (1 worker). Measurements are performed on a full Logical Block Address (LBA) span of the drive once the workload has reached steady state but including all back-ground activities required for normal operation and data reliability. Power mode set at PMO.

4. Source: IEEE International Solid State Circuits. ISSCC 2015, J. Im; ISSCC 2017 R Yamashita; ISSCC 2018; H. Maejima; ISSCC 2019 C. Siau. Measurements were performed on components from SSDs using floating gate and charge trap flash technology. Measurement platform used was Teradyne Magnum 2 Memory test systems, and programming using random patterns and margins were quantified using customer commands. Data measured in 08/2019.

Software and workloads used in performance tests may have been optimized for performance only on Intel microprocessors. Performance tests, such as SYSmark and MobileMark, are measured using specific computer systems, components, software, operations and functions. Any change to any of those factors may cause the results to vary. You should consult other information and performance tests to assist you in fully evaluating your contemplated purchases, including the performance of that product when combined with other products. For more complete information visit www.intel.com/benchmarks.

Performance results are based on testing as of the date shown in configurations and may not reflect all publicly available updates. See backup for configuration details. No product or component can be absolutely secure.

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