maxRAID

Save money with maxRAID.

RAID was built for hard drives. On SSDs it multiplies writes — so you buy more drives than you need, then replace them early. maxRAID writes every update as part of a full, sequential stripe: RAID-10 speed with the efficiency of RAID-5 and RAID-6.

$40K vs $141K

Five-year SSD cost for 120 TB usable: maxRAID vs RAID-10[1]

7 vs 16

SSDs for 120 TB usable: maxRAID vs RAID-10[2]

5+ years

With no SSD replacements. RAID-5 wears its SSDs out in about 20 months[1]

Five-year SSD cost, 120 TB usable[1]



Faster than RAID-10.

3.2 million random writes per second, vs 1.0 million for RAID-10 on the same drives.[3]

Less written to every drive.

For each 1 GB you write, maxRAID-5 writes 1.15 GB to the SSDs. RAID-10 writes 2 GB.

Compression built in.

Blocks are compressed before they're written — more usable capacity, and even less wear.

More protection, if you want it.

Choose 1 to N-1 parity drives, including 3- and 4-drive parity.

Try it on your own hardware.

Free for 120 days, on arrays up to 100 TB. A Linux kernel module that presents a standard block device.

wildfire-storage.com/trial
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1. Modeled: 120 TB usable from 15 TB SSDs over five years, under the same heavy-write workload. 36-month baseline drive life for RAID-10, about 20 months for RAID-5. maxRAID with one parity drive and no compression. Drive costs only.
2. Modeled: 120 TB usable on 15 TB SSDs, with typical data that compresses by 30%. With no compression, maxRAID needs 9 SSDs; with highly compressible data (60%), 5.
3. Measured: 4K random writes on six 3.75 TB NVMe SSDs. maxRAID-5 and RAID-5 with five data drives and one parity drive.

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