

BRU™ Backup and Recovery Solutions

LTO - Big, Fast, and Cheap

Unlike what many disk drive storage providers would have you believe, LTO tape is both fast and cheap when you examine all the costs associated with retaining archived data for extended periods. Once data is written onto tape, the storage of that data no longer requires power or specialized cooling. This means that along with being more cost effective from a power consumption standpoint, tape storage is also the greenest large capacity storage mechanism available in the world of computing to date.

Additionally, the newer LTO-5 and LTO-6 drives are capable of writing and reading data faster than normal, non-RAID hard drives.

	LTO-4	LTO-5	LTO-6
Native Capacity	800GB	1.5TB	2.5TB
Native Performance	80MB/sec HH 120MB/sec FH	140MB/sec	160MB/sec
Average Media Cost*	\$23	\$23	\$51

LTO Native Capacity and Performance (non-compressed data)

Compatibility

One very important question that comes up concerning LTO tape is compatibility with older generations - i.e.: LTO-6 with regard to LTO-4 media.

Each generation of LTO has one major design requirement - It must be read and write compatible with the previous generation media and read compatible with the generation 2 times removed. The literal translation is as follows:

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	LTO-2 Tape	LTO-3 Tape	LTO-4 Tape	LTO-5 Tape	LTO-6 Tape
LTO-2 Drive	R/W	-	-	-	-
LTO-3 Drive	R/W	R/W	-	-	-
LTO-4 Drive	R	R/W	R/W	-	-
LTO-5 Drive	-	R	R/W	R/W	-
LTO-6 Drive	-	-	R	R/W	R/W

LTO Backward Compatibility

As we move forward to LTO-7 and 8, the same design rule will apply.

This then leaves us with the question of how to read older tapes as we move forward beyond the backwards read capability. Do we keep an old LTO-2 drive around just in case? While retaining an old drive in your collection is one solution, it is also important to understand that LTO-1 drives are still available under special order from HP (at least) even 13 years after LTO-1 was introduced. Current indications are that all the current LTO organization members will continue to provide LTO-3 devices for another 6-8 years or longer.

What about 25 or 50 years from now?

While no one can say with certainty what the status of computer-based tape drives will be 50 years from now, there are mechanisms available to help you migrate archived data from one technology level or type to another. The method that most people readily understand is to restore the old archived data onto a standby system and then recreate the archives with the latest versions of the archive software and most advanced devices available at the time. Another is to use tools that will directly copy the archives from one type of mechanism to the newer type - for example, from VXA-2 to LTO-5 - directly.

In many larger operations, retaining a system capable of reading and recovering the old media is already part of the archival guidelines. This means buying one or more computers, archival software licenses and tape drives required to read and restore the archival media along with either an agreement with the manufacturer(s) to provide spare parts and support for an extended period or buying such spare parts yourself. These "legacy" systems are then stored and maintained to insure that the archives are recoverable for a period required to support the organization's needs.

As shown, LTO technology provides a very robust, high capacity, and cost effective solution for long term asset archival. One final word, unlike older analog tapes that can exhibit degradation in the quality of the video or sound on the tape, digital media retains the data in a digital format that remains the same 25 years from now as it was when it was written.

* Average Media cost is current as of 7/2014