

ThinkSystem P5520 Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 SSDs

Product Guide

The ThinkSystem P5520 Read Intensive NVMe SSDs are general-purpose yet high-performance drives with a PCIe 4.0 x4 interface. They are designed for greater performance and endurance in a cost-effective design, and to support a broader set of workloads. Now with SED encryption as standard, these drives help ensure data security, even when the drive is removed from the server.

The P5520 SSDs are based on Intel-developed controller, firmware, and 144-layer TLC Intel 3D NAND technology. Rigorous qualification and compatibility testing by Lenovo ensures a highly reliable SSD.

SED support: All drives listed in this product guide include SED drive encryption. Our naming convention for new drives doesn't include SED in the name.



Figure 1. ThinkSystem P5520 Read Intensive NVMe SSDs (without the ThinkSystem hot-swap tray)

Did You Know?

The P5520 SSDs are part of the growing family of PCIe 4.0 SSDs that match the performance of the ThinkSystem V2 family of servers. By having a Gen 4 host interface, sequential performance is doubled compared to Gen 3 SSDs. The NVMe host interface also maximizes flash storage performance and minimizes latency. The P5520 SSDs drives offer 40% and 60% improvements in latency over SAS and SATA SSDs respectively.

Lenovo Read Intensive SSDs like the P5520 SSDs are suitable for read-intensive and general-purpose data center workloads, however their NVMe PCIe interface means the drives also offer high performance. Overall, these SSDs provide outstanding IOPS/watt and cost/IOPS for enterprise solutions.

Part number information

The following table lists the ordering part numbers and feature codes for the P5520 SSDs.

Table 1. Ordering information

Part number	Feature	Description
2.5-inch hot-swap drives		
4XB7A13941	BMGD	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
4XB7A13942	BMGE	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
4XB7A13943	BNEF	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 7.68TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
4XB7A13631	BNEQ	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 15.36TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
3.5-inch hot-swap drives		
4XB7A13632	BNES	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
4XB7A76777	BNET	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
4XB7A76778	BNEU	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 7.68TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
4XB7A76779	BNF0	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 15.36TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD
Trayless drives		
4XB7A76780	BKT4	ThinkSystem 2.5" 15mm U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 Trayless SSD
4XB7A17124	BA7P	ThinkSystem 2.5" 15mm U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 Trayless SSD

The part numbers for the drives include the following items:

- One drive with a hot-swap tray attached
- Publication package

Features

Non-Volatile Memory Express (NVMe) is PCIe high performance SSD technology that provides high I/O throughput and low latency. NVMe interfaces remove SAS/SATA bottlenecks and unleash all of the capabilities of contemporary NAND flash memory. Each NVMe PCI SSD has direct PCIe x4 connection, which provides at significantly greater bandwidth and lower latency than SATA/SAS-based SSD solutions. NVMe drives are also optimized for heavy multi-threaded workloads by using internal parallelism and many other improvements, such as enlarged I/O queues.

The P5520 SSDs have the following key characteristics:

- Based on the Solidigm D7-P5520 SSDs (formerly known as the Intel D7-P5520 SSDs)
- PCIe 4.0 connection for each NVMe drive
- Also supports PCIe 3.0 host connection for servers with first and second-generation Intel Xeon Scalable processors or with PCIe 3.0 NVMe switch adapters
- Compliant with Trusted Computing Group Opal 2.01 Security Subsystem Class cryptographic standard (TCG Opal 2.01 SSC)
- Intel 144 layer TLC 3D NAND Flash Memory
- Ultra-low I/O latency, with a read latency as low as of 10 μ s and write latency as low as 12 μ s
- Suitable for read-intensive workloads
- Available in capacities up to 15.36 TB

- Variable sector size and end-to-end data-path protection
- Enhanced power-loss data protection
- Thermal throttling and monitoring
- SMART health reporting

The key metric for solid state drives is their endurance (life expectancy). SSDs have a huge, but finite, number of program/erase (P/E) cycles, which determines how long the drives can perform write operations and thus their life expectancy. Write Intensive SSDs have better endurance than Mixed Use SSDs, which in turn have better endurance than Read Intensive SSDs.

SSD write endurance is typically measured by the number of program/erase cycles that the drive can incur over its lifetime, which is listed as TBW in the device specification. The TBW value that is assigned to a solid-state device is the total bytes of written data that a drive can be guaranteed to complete. Reaching this limit does not cause the drive to immediately fail; the TBW simply denotes the maximum number of writes that can be guaranteed.

A solid-state device does not fail upon reaching the specified TBW, but at some point after surpassing the TBW value (and based on manufacturing variance margins), the drive reaches the end-of-life point, at which time the drive goes into read-only mode. Because of such behavior, careful planning must be done to use SSDs in the application environments to ensure that the TBW of the drive is not exceeded before the required life expectancy.

For example, the 3.84 TB P5520 drive has an endurance of 7,000 TB of total bytes written (TBW). This means that for full operation over five years, write workload must be limited to no more than 3,836 GB of writes per day, which is equivalent to 1.0 full drive writes per day (DWPD). For the device to last three years, the drive write workload must be limited to no more than 6,393 GB of writes per day, which is equivalent to 1.7 full drive writes per day.

The benefits of drive encryption

All ThinkSystem P5520 Read Intensive NVMe SSDs support drive encryption.

Self-encrypting drives (SEDs) provide benefits in three main ways:

- By encrypting data on-the-fly at the drive level with no performance impact
- By providing instant secure erasure (cryptographic erasure, thereby making the data no longer readable)
- By enabling auto-locking to secure active data if a drive is misplaced or stolen from a system while in use

The following sections describe the benefits in more details.

Automatic encryption

It is vital that a company keep its data secure. With the threat of data loss due to physical theft or improper inventory practices, it is important that the data be encrypted. However, challenges with performance, scalability, and complexity have led IT departments to push back against security policies that require the use of encryption. In addition, encryption has been viewed as risky by those unfamiliar with key management, a process for ensuring a company can always decrypt its own data. Self-encrypting drives comprehensively resolve these issues, making encryption both easy and affordable.

When the self-encrypting drive is in normal use, its owner need not maintain authentication keys (otherwise known as credentials or passwords) in order to access the data on the drive. The self-encrypting drive will encrypt data being written to the drive and decrypt data being read from it, all without requiring an authentication key from the owner.

Drive retirement and disposal

When hard drives are retired and moved outside the physically protected data center into the hands of others, the data on those drives is put at significant risk. IT departments retire drives for a variety of reasons, including:

- Returning drives for warranty, repair, or expired lease agreements
- Removal and disposal of drives
- Repurposing drives for other storage duties

Nearly all drives eventually leave the data center and their owner's control. Corporate data resides on such drives, and when most leave the data center, the data they contain is still readable. Even data that has been striped across many drives in a RAID array is vulnerable to data theft because just a typical single stripe in today's high-capacity arrays is large enough to expose for example, hundreds of names and bank account numbers.

In an effort to avoid data breaches and the ensuing customer notifications required by data privacy laws, companies use different methods to erase the data on retired drives before they leave the premises and potentially fall into the wrong hands. Current retirement practices that are designed to make data unreadable rely on significant human involvement in the process, and are thus subject to both technical and human failure.

The drawbacks of today's drive retirement practices include the following:

- Overwriting drive data is expensive, tying up valuable system resources for days. No notification of completion is generated by the drive, and overwriting won't cover reallocated sectors, leaving that data exposed.
- Methods that include degaussing or physically shredding a drive are expensive. It is difficult to ensure the degauss strength is optimized for the drive type, potentially leaving readable data on the drive. Physically shredding the drive is environmentally hazardous, and neither practice allows the drive to be returned for warranty or expired lease.
- Some companies have concluded the only way to securely retire drives is to keep them in their control, storing them indefinitely in warehouses. But this is not truly secure because a large volume of drives coupled with human involvement inevitably leads to some drives being lost or stolen.
- Professional disposal services is an expensive option and includes the cost of reconciling the services as well as internal reports and auditing. Transporting of the drives also has the potential of putting the data at risk.

Self-encrypting drives eliminate the need to overwrite, destroy, or store retired drives. When the drive is to be retired, it can be cryptographically erased, a process that is nearly instantaneous regardless of the capacity of the drive.

Instant secure erase

The self-encrypting drive provides instant data encryption key destruction via cryptographic erasure. When it is time to retire or repurpose the drive, the owner sends a command to the drive to perform a cryptographic erasure. Cryptographic erasure simply replaces the encryption key inside the encrypted drive, making it impossible to ever decrypt the data encrypted with the deleted key.

Self-encrypting drives reduce IT operating expenses by reducing asset control challenges and disposal costs. Data security with self-encrypting drives helps ensure compliance with privacy regulations without hindering IT efficiency. So called "Safe Harbor" clauses in government regulations allow companies to not have to notify customers of occurrences of data theft if that data was encrypted and therefore unreadable.

Furthermore, self-encrypting drives simplify decommissioning and preserve hardware value for returns and repurposing by:

- Eliminating the need to overwrite or destroy the drive
- Securing warranty returns and expired lease returns
- Enabling drives to be repurposed securely

Auto-locking

Insider theft or misplacement is a growing concern for businesses of all sizes; in addition, managers of branch offices and small businesses without strong physical security face greater vulnerability to external theft. Self-encrypting drives include a feature called auto-lock mode to help secure active data against theft.

Using a self-encrypting drive when auto-lock mode is enabled simply requires securing the drive with an authentication key. When secured in this manner, the drive's data encryption key is locked whenever the drive is powered down. In other words, the moment the self-encrypting drive is switched off or unplugged, it automatically locks down the drive's data.

When the self-encrypting drive is then powered back on, it requires authentication before being able to unlock its encryption key and read any data on the drive, thus protecting against misplacement and theft.

While using self-encrypting drives just for the instant secure erase is an extremely efficient and effective means to help securely retire a drive, using self-encrypting drives in auto-lock mode provides even more advantages. From the moment the drive or system is removed from the data center (with or without authorization), the drive is locked. No advance thought or action is required from the data center administrator to protect the data. This helps prevent a breach should the drive be mishandled and helps secure the data against the threat of insider or outside theft.

Technical specifications

The following table present technical specifications for the P5520 SSDs. Note that the performance data and power consumption is based on a PCIe 4.0 host interface.

Table 2. Technical specifications

Feature	1.92 TB drive	3.84 TB drive	7.68 TB drive	15.36 TB drive
Interface	PCIe 4.0 x4	PCIe 4.0 x4	PCIe 4.0 x4	PCIe 4.0 x4
Capacity	1.92 TB	3.84 TB	7.68 TB	15.56 TB
SED encryption	TCG Opal	TCG Opal	TCG Opal	TCG Opal
Endurance (total bytes written)	3.5 PB	7.0 PB	14.0 PB	28.0 PB
Endurance (drive writes per day over 5 years)	1 DWPD	1 DWPD	1 DWPD	1 DWPD
Data reliability	< 1 in 10 ¹⁷ bits read	< 1 in 10 ¹⁷ bits read	< 1 in 10 ¹⁷ bits read	< 1 in 10 ¹⁷ bits read
MTBF, hours	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
IOPS read (4 KB blocks)	700,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
IOPS write (4 KB blocks)	114,000	200,000	220,000	200,000
Sequential read rate	5.3 GBps	6.7 GBps	7.1 GBps	7.1 GBps
Sequential write rate	1.9 GBps	3.6 GBps	4.2 GBps	3.7 GBps
Read access latency sequential*	10 µs	10 µs	10 µs	10 µs
Write access latency sequential*	13 µs	13 µs	13 µs	13 µs
Read access latency random*	75 µs	75 µs	75 µs	75 µs
Write access latency random*	15 µs	15 µs	15 µs	20 µs
Shock, operating	1,000 G (Max) at 0.5 ms	1,000 G (Max) at 0.5 ms	1,000 G (Max) at 0.5 ms	1,000 G (Max) at 0.5 ms
Vibration, max, operating	2.17 G _{RMS} (5-700 Hz)	2.17 G _{RMS} (5-700 Hz)	2.17 G _{RMS} (5-700 Hz)	2.17 G _{RMS} (5-700 Hz)
Average power (Active Read / Active Write)	15 W / 15 W	15 W / 15 W	18 W / 18 W	25 W / 25 W

* Latency measured using 4 KB transfer size with queue depth = 1 on a random workload.

Server support

The following tables list the ThinkSystem servers that are compatible.

Table 3. Server support (Part 1 of 2)

Part Number	Description	Edge		1S Intel V2		2S Intel V2				AMD				Dense V2				4S V2	8S		
		SE350 (7Z46 / 7D1X)	SE450 (7D8T)	ST50 V2 (7D8K / 7D8J)	ST250 V2 (7D8G / 7D8F)	SR250 V2 (7D7R / 7D7Q)	ST650 V2 (7Z75 / 7Z74)	SR630 V2 (7Z70 / 7Z71)	SR650 V2 (7Z72 / 7Z73)	SR670 V2 (7Z22 / 7Z23)	SR635 (7Y98 / 7Y99)	SR655 (7Y00 / 7Z01)	SR645 (7D2Y / 7D2X)	SR665 (7D2W / 7D2V)	SD630 V2 (7D1K)	SD650 V2 (7D1M)	SD650-N V2 (7D1N)	SN550 V2 (7Z69)	SR850 V2 (7D31 / 7D32)	SR860 V2 (7Z59 / 7Z60)	SR950 (7X11 / 7X12)
2.5-inch hot-swap drives																					
4XB7A13941	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4XB7A13942	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4XB7A13943	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 7.68TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ¹	Y ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4XB7A13631	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 15.36TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ¹	Y ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3.5-inch hot-swap drives																					
4XB7A13632	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A76777	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A76778	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 7.68TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y ¹	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A76779	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 15.36TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y ¹	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Trayless drives																					

Part Number	Description	Edge		1S Intel V2		2S Intel V2				AMD				Dense V2				4S V2	8S		
		SE350 (7Z46 / 7D1X)	SE450 (7D8T)	ST50 V2 (7D8K / 7D8J)	ST250 V2 (7D8G / 7D8F)	SR250 V2 (7D7R / 7D7Q)	ST650 V2 (7Z75 / 7Z74)	SR630 V2 (7Z70 / 7Z71)	SR650 V2 (7Z72 / 7Z73)	SR670 V2 (7Z22 / 7Z23)	SR635 (7Y98 / 7Y99)	SR655 (7Y00 / 7Z01)	SR645 (7D2Y / 7D2X)	SR665 (7D2W / 7D2V)	SD630 V2 (7D1K)	SD650 V2 (7D1M)	SD650-N V2 (7D1N)	SN550 V2 (7Z69)	SR850 V2 (7D31 / 7D32)	SR860 V2 (7Z59 / 7Z60)	SR950 (7X11 / 7X12)
4XB7A76780	ThinkSystem 2.5" 15mm U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 Trayless SSD	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4XB7A17124	ThinkSystem 2.5" 15mm U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 Trayless SSD	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

1. Only available as a field upgrade; Not currently available in CTO factory orders (22C)

Table 4. Server support (Part 2 of 2)

Part Number	Description	1S Intel V1				2S Intel V1								Dense V1				4S V1		
		ST50 (7Y48 / 7Y50)	ST250 (7Y45 / 7Y46)	SR150 (7Y54)	SR250 (7Y52 / 7Y51)	ST550 (7X09 / 7X10)	SR530 (7X07 / 7X08)	SR550 (7X03 / 7X04)	SR570 (7Y02 / 7Y03)	SR590 (7X98 / 7X99)	SR630 (7X01 / 7X02)	SR650 (7X05 / 7X06)	SR670 (7Y36 / 7Y37)	SD530 (7X21)	SD650 (7X58)	SN550 (7X16)	SN850 (7X15)	SR850 (7X18 / 7X19)	SR850P (7D2F / 2D2G)	SR860 (7X69 / 7X70)
2.5-inch hot-swap drives																				
4XB7A13941	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A13942	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A13943	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 7.68TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A13631	ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 15.36TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3.5-inch hot-swap drives																				
4XB7A13632	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A76777	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A76778	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 7.68TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A76779	ThinkSystem 3.5" U.2 P5520 15.36TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Trayless drives																				
4XB7A76780	ThinkSystem 2.5" 15mm U.2 P5520 1.92TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 Trayless SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4XB7A17124	ThinkSystem 2.5" 15mm U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 Trayless SSD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Storage controller support

NVMe PCIe SSDs require a NVMe drive backplane and some form of PCIe connection to processors. PCIe connections can take the form of either an adapter (PCIe Interposer or PCIe extender/switch adapter) or simply a cable that connects to an onboard NVMe connector.

PCIe 3.0 support: The P5520 SSDs offer a PCIe 4.0 host interface, however they are backward compatible with a PCIe 3.0 host interface. Note however that servers with a PCIe 3.0 host interface will not see the same performance levels (especially sequential read and write rates). Some ThinkSystem NVMe switch adapters also provide a PCIe 3.0 host interface to attached drives.

Consult the relevant server product guide for details about required components for NVMe drive support.

Operating system support

The P5520 SSDs support the following operating systems:

Tip: These tables are automatically generated based on data from [Lenovo ServerProven](#).

Table 5. Operating system support for ThinkSystem 2.5" U.2 P5520 3.84TB Read Intensive NVMe PCIe 4.0 x4 HS SSD, 4XB7A13942

Operating systems	SD630 V2	SN550 V2	SR630 V2	SR650 V2	SR670 V2	ST650 V2	SR635	SR645	SR655	SR665
Microsoft Windows Server 2016	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Microsoft Windows Server 2019	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Microsoft Windows Server 2022	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.6	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.8	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.1	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Ubuntu 20.04 LTS	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ubuntu 22.04 LTS	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
VMware vSphere Hypervisor (ESXi) 6.5 U3	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
VMware vSphere Hypervisor (ESXi) 6.7 U3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VMware vSphere Hypervisor (ESXi) 7.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VMware vSphere Hypervisor (ESXi) 7.0 U1	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VMware vSphere Hypervisor (ESXi) 7.0 U2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VMware vSphere Hypervisor (ESXi) 7.0 U3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

IBM SKLM Key Management support

To effectively manage a large deployment of SEDs in Lenovo servers, IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager (SKLM) offers a centralized key management solution. Certain Lenovo servers support Features on Demand (FoD) license upgrades that enable SKLM support.

The following table lists the part numbers and feature codes to enable SKLM support in the management processor of the server.

Table 6. FoD upgrades for SKLM support

Part number	Feature code	Description
Security Key Lifecycle Manager - FoD (United States, Canada, Asia Pacific, and Japan)		
00D9998	A5U1	SKLM for System x/ThinkSystem w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/1Yr S&S
00D9999	AS6C	SKLM for System x/ThinkSystem w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/3Yr S&S
Security Key Lifecycle Manager - FoD (Latin America, Europe, Middle East, and Africa)		
00FP648	A5U1	SKLM for System x/ThinkSystem w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/1Yr S&S
00FP649	AS6C	SKLM for System x/ThinkSystem w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/3Yr S&S

The IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager software is available from Lenovo using the ordering information listed in the following table.

Table 7. IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager licenses

Part number	Description
7S0A007FWW	IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager Basic Edition Install License + SW Subscription & Support 12 Months
7S0A007HWW	IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager For Raw Decimal Terabyte Storage Resource Value Unit License + SW Subscription & Support 12 Months
7S0A007KWW	IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager For Raw Decimal Petabyte Storage Resource Value Unit License + SW Subscription & Support 12 Months
7S0A007MWW	IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager For Usable Decimal Terabyte Storage Resource Value Unit License + SW Subscription & Support 12 Months
7S0A007PWW	IBM Security Key Lifecycle Manager For Usable Decimal Petabyte Storage Resource Value Unit License + SW Subscription & Support 12 Months

The following tables list the ThinkSystem servers that support the FoD upgrades for SKLM support.

Table 8. IBM SKLM Key Management support (Part 1 of 2)

Part Number	Description	Edge		1S Intel V2		2S Intel V2				AMD			Dense V2			4S V2	8S				
		SE350 (7Z46 / 7D1X)	SE450 (7D8T)	ST50 V2 (7D8K / 7D8J)	ST250 V2 (7D8G / 7D8F)	SR250 V2 (7D7R / 7D7Q)	ST650 V2 (7Z75 / 7Z74)	SR630 V2 (7Z70 / 7Z71)	SR650 V2 (7Z72 / 7Z73)	SR670 V2 (7Z22 / 7Z23)	SR635 (7Y98 / 7Y99)	SR655 (7Y00 / 7Z01)	SR645 (7D2Y / 7D2X)	SR665 (7D2W / 7D2V)	SD630 V2 (7D1K)	SD650 V2 (7D1M)	SD650-N V2 (7D1N)	SN550 V2 (7Z69)	SR850 V2 (7D31 / 7D32)	SR860 V2 (7Z59 / 7Z60)	SR950 (7X11 / 7X12)
A5U1	SKLM for System x w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/1Yr S&S	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AS6C	SKLM for System x w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/3Yr S&S	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 9. IBM SKLM Key Management support (Part 2 of 2)

Part Number	Description	1S Intel V1				2S Intel V1								Dense V1				4S V1		
		ST50 (7Y48 / 7Y50)	ST250 (7Y45 / 7Y46)	SR150 (7Y54)	SR250 (7Y52 / 7Y51)	ST550 (7X09 / 7X10)	SR530 (7X07 / 7X08)	SR550 (7X03 / 7X04)	SR570 (7Y02 / 7Y03)	SR590 (7X98 / 7X99)	SR630 (7X01 / 7X02)	SR650 (7X05 / 7X06)	SR670 (7Y36 / 7Y37)	SD530 (7X21)	SD650 (7X58)	SN550 (7X16)	SN850 (7X15)	SR850 (7X18 / 7X19)	SR850P (7D2F / 2D2G)	SR860 (7X69 / 7X70)
A5U1	SKLM for System x w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/1Yr S&S	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
AS6C	SKLM for System x w/SEDs - FoD per Install w/3Yr S&S	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Warranty

The P5520 SSDs carry a 1-year, customer-replaceable unit (CRU) limited warranty. When installed in a supported Lenovo server, these drives assume the system's base warranty and any warranty upgrade.

Solid State Memory cells have an intrinsic, finite number of program/erase cycles that each cell can incur. As a result, each solid state device has a maximum amount of program/erase cycles to which it can be subjected. The warranty for Lenovo solid state drives (SSDs) is limited to drives that have not reached the maximum guaranteed number of program/erase cycles, as documented in the Official Published Specifications for the SSD product. A drive that reaches this limit may fail to operate according to its Specifications.

Physical specifications

The P5520 SSDs have the following physical dimensions and weight:

- Height: 15 mm (0.6 in.)
- Width: 70 mm (2.8 in.)
- Depth: 100 mm (4.0 in.)
- Weight: 146 g (5.15 oz)

Operating environment

The P5520 SSDs are supported in the following environment:

- Temperature (operational): 0 to 70 °C (32 to 158 °F) at 0 to 3,048 m (0 to 10,000 ft)
- Relative humidity: 5 to 90% (non-condensing)
- Maximum altitude (operational): 3,048 m (10,000 ft)
- Shock: 1,000 G (Max) at 0.5 ms
- Vibration: 2.17 G_{RMS} (5-700 Hz)

Agency approvals

The P5520 SSDs conform to the following regulations:

- FCC Title 47, Part 15B, Class B
- CA/CSA-CEI/IEC CISPR 22:02
- EN 55024: 1998
- EN 55022: 2006
- EN-60950-1 2nd Edition
- UL/CSA EN-60950-1 2nd Edition
- Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC
- C-Tick: AS/NZS3584
- BSMI: CNS 13438
- KCC Article 11.1
- RoHS DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU
- WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC

Related publications and links

For more information, see the following documents:

- Storage Options for ThinkSystem Servers
<https://lenovopress.com/lp0761-storage-options-for-thinksystem-servers>
- ServerProven
<https://serverproven.lenovo.com/>
- Solidigm D7 Series product page
<https://www.solidigm.com/en/products/data-center/ssd-d7-series>

Related product families

Product families related to this document are the following:

- [Drives](#)

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This document, LP1588, was created or updated on August 23, 2022.

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