



Logic Model Number Explanation & Decoder

White Paper 293

Logic // Embedded Product Solutions
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Abstract

This White Paper exists as a brief explanation of Logic's model numbering method, product identification, and reasons for undergoing a model number change; the paper also offers decoders for the model number format.

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REVISION HISTORY

REV	EDITOR	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE
A	James Wicks	Release	HAR	05/25/05
B	James Wicks	Updated doc with RoHS Compliance Details	HAR	06/14/05
C	James Wicks	Added RoHS info to Custom SOMs and SBCs	JAW	06/20/05
D	Jed Anderson	Added Model # Revision info; Removed "pre-release" modifier for Development Kits	JCA	03/23/06
E	Jed Anderson	Added dash after Project Code and removed Model # Revision character in Custom SOM format; Added Custom Silicon Defined format	ELH	08/09/06
F	Jed Anderson	Reformatted document—added Introduction; Added i.MX Model Number Format; Added Legacy Model Number Format	JCA	11/16/07
G	Jed Anderson	Section 5.2: Removed "touch" from the peripheral options description for letter J	JCA	05/02/08
H	Jed Anderson	Updated Section 1; Added Sections 2–4; Section 5.2: Added Memory option 9, NAND option 8, Peripheral option P; Specified COM Express form factor as Type I	JMC & JCA	09/11/08

1 Introduction

Sections 2–4 of this White Paper will discuss the different methods to identify a Logic product, give a brief description of how and why a product undergoes a form/fit/function change, and explain how the customer is notified of that change. This paper is only meant to be a broad overview of the process and should not be confused with an actual procedure document.

Sections 5–7 of this White Paper explain how to decode Logic’s model numbers in order to understand the specific component configuration of each product.

In August of 2007, changes to the model number format were implemented in order to make the model number more consistent across form factors. These changes will affect new products and new configurations of existing products; board revisions of current configurations will continue with the legacy model number conventions (see Section 7).

2 Identifying Your Product

2.1 Identifying Your Development Kit

1. Look on the outside of the box and find the label that looks like this:



Figure 2.1: Development Kit Box Identifying Label

2. On the big label, the line that begins with “(1P) MPN:” tells you the model number of your development kit. In the picture above, the model number is: **MCIMX31LITEKITC**.
3. The line that begins with “(2F) REV:” tells you the revision of your development kit’s model number. In the picture above, the revision is: **0A** (this is more commonly referred to as just “revision A”).
4. On the small label below the big label, the number above the barcode tells you the part number of your development kit (the part number is also sometimes referred to as the assembly number). In the picture above, the part number is: **1008129**.

5. Immediately following the part number of your development kit, you will find the revision of that part number. In the picture above, the part number revision is: **A**.
6. On the small label, the number below the barcode tells you the serial number of your kit. In the picture above, the serial number is: **5107M00453**.
7. The first four digits of the serial number represent the “date code” of your development kit (the date it was manufactured). The first two digits represent the week it was manufactured and the last two digits represent the year. In the picture above, the date code tells you that your development kit was manufactured during the 51st week of 2007.
8. The letter in the middle of the serial number represents the manufacture location of the development kit. The last five digits of the serial number represent the unique identifier of this particular item; for example, the kit above was the 453rd Logic product built at manufacturer M during the 51st week of 2007.

2.2 Identifying Your SOM

1. Inside the box, you will find the SOM included with your development kit. Just like your development kit, the SOM has a model number, part number, and serial number to help identify it. (Be aware that the numbers will be different since one set identifies the development kit and the other identifies just the SOM). Your SOM will look similar to the picture below:

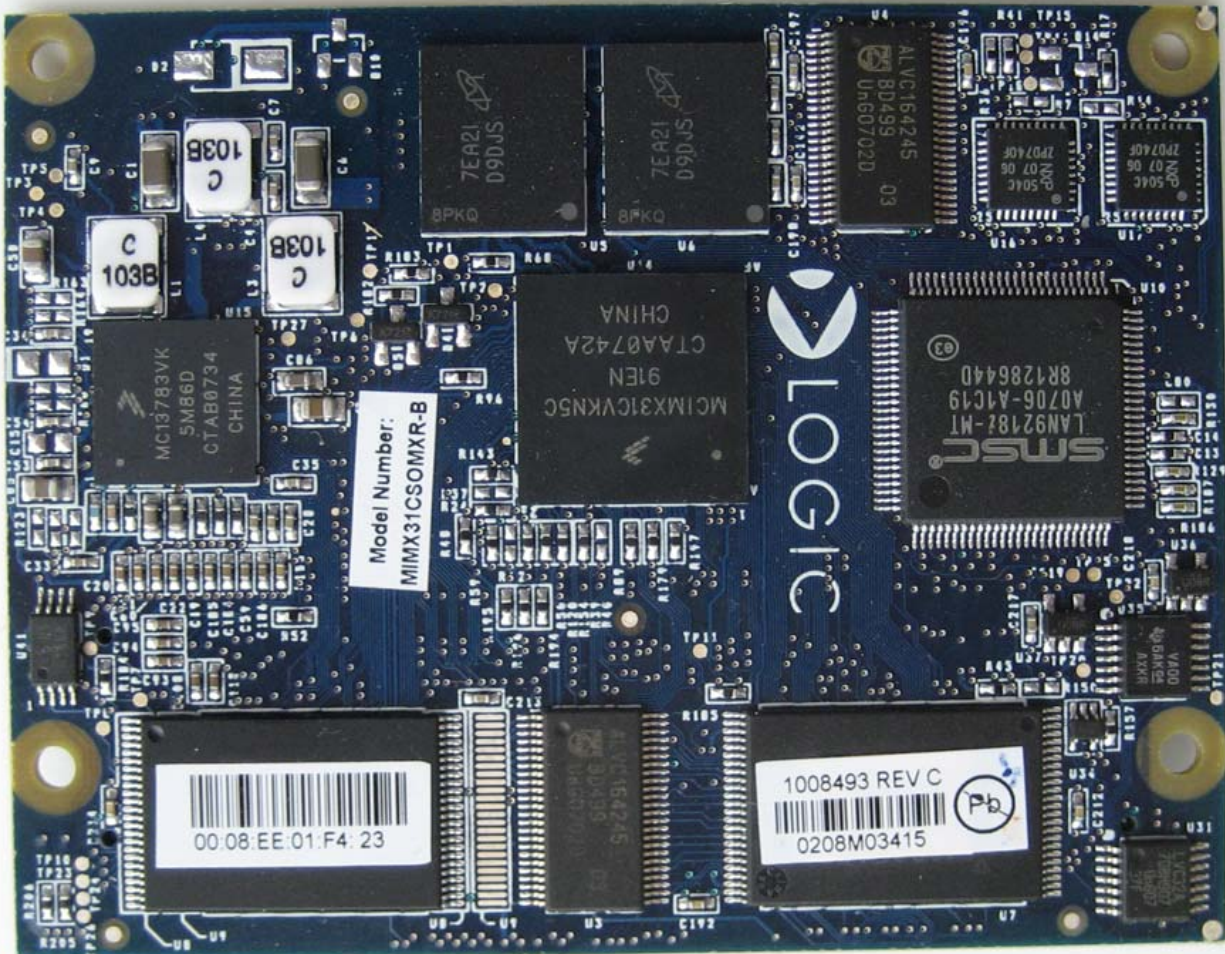


Figure 2.2: SOM Identifying Labels

2. Look for the label that specifies “Model Number:” this will tell you the model number of your SOM (sometimes this label may be on the bottom of the SOM; also, sometimes this label may not have the words “Model Number:” stated on it). In the picture above, the model number is: **MIMX31CSOMXR-B**.
3. Notice that the model number ends with **-B**. This indicates the revision of the model number. Sometimes the revision may be a number, and not a letter. Also, sometimes the model number will not have a revision associated with it.
4. Look for the label that looks like the label in the lower right of the picture above. This label tells you the part number, part number revision, and serial number of your SOM (notice that this label follows a format very close to the same label on the outside of the box). In the picture above, the part number is: **1008493**, the part number revision is: **C**, and the serial number is: **0208M03415**.
5. Remember that the serial number also includes the date code (the first four digits) that tells you when your SOM was manufactured. In the picture above, the SOM was manufactured in the 2nd week of 2008 since the first four digits are: **0208**.
6. Other labels may appear on your SOM, but they are not important when identifying your SOM.

Note about examples above: The development kit box and SOM used in the pictures were each chosen at random; it should not be assumed that the SOM in the examples above was part of the development kit in the examples above.

3 How are model numbers and part numbers related?

From this point on, we will just use SOMs as examples, but understand that the same rules apply to development kits. Models are made up of an assembly of parts; therefore, every model has a model number that is tied to an assembly number (also referred to as a part number). In the SOM example above, the model number **MIMX31CSOMXR-B** is tied to the part number **1008493 Rev C**.

3.1 Model Number

The model number represents the unique configuration for that SOM and is used when ordering the SOM and for means of identification. Usually, the model number is somewhat descriptive of the SOM. For instance, the model number shown above (**MIMX31CSOMXR-B**) makes it clear that we are referring to an i.MX31 SOM since those identifiers are included in the model number. The other letters also mean specific things about the configuration. You can review Sections 5–7 of this document to see what those letters mean, but for current purposes, just notice that the model number is more descriptive than the numerical part number.

3.2 Part (Assembly) Number

The part number (also referred to as an assembly number) represents the specific assembly of parts that make up the model. This number takes consists of 7-digits and a revision number or letter. For instance, the part number of the SOM pictured above is **1008493 Rev C**.

3.3 Revision Letter vs. Revision Number

For both model numbers and part numbers, the revision can be indicated using either a number or a letter. A number is used to indicate Alpha, Beta, and Pilot development phases; a letter is used once the product has reached the Production development phase.

4 When do model numbers and part numbers change?

When Logic needs to change something on the product, the first thing that is determined is if this change will impact your use of the product. This is determined by following the rule of “form/fit/function”. If the change is minor and will not impact the form, fit, or function of the product

as you use it, then the change will not require the model number or part number to be altered and will likely only result in changing the revision of the part number (e.g., from Rev A to Rev B). An example of this is if Logic needs to modify documentation on the Bill of Materials (BOM); the change does not impact the product’s functionality, but this change still requires a method to track when it occurred.

If the change may impact the form, fit, or function of the product, then the 7-digit part number will be altered to a different number and the model number will receive a new revision at the end of the number string. An example of this is if the processor silicon undergoes a revision change that could impact custom software or a custom baseboard design. Figure 4.1, below, gives a graphical representation of a change’s impact on the model number and part number.

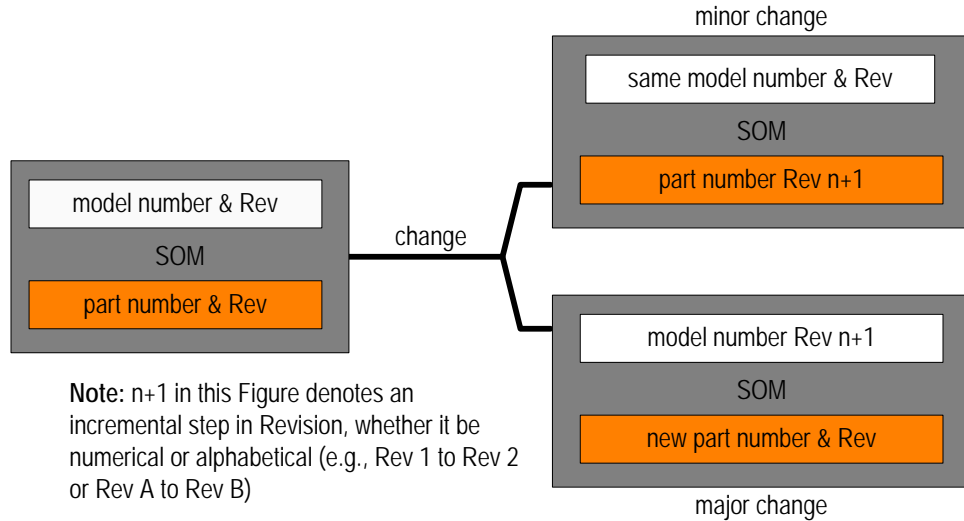


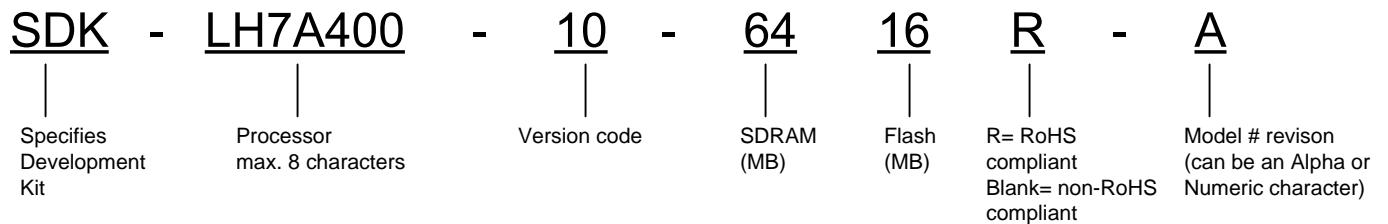
Figure 4.1: How a change impacts model and part numbers

4.1 Product Change Notifications

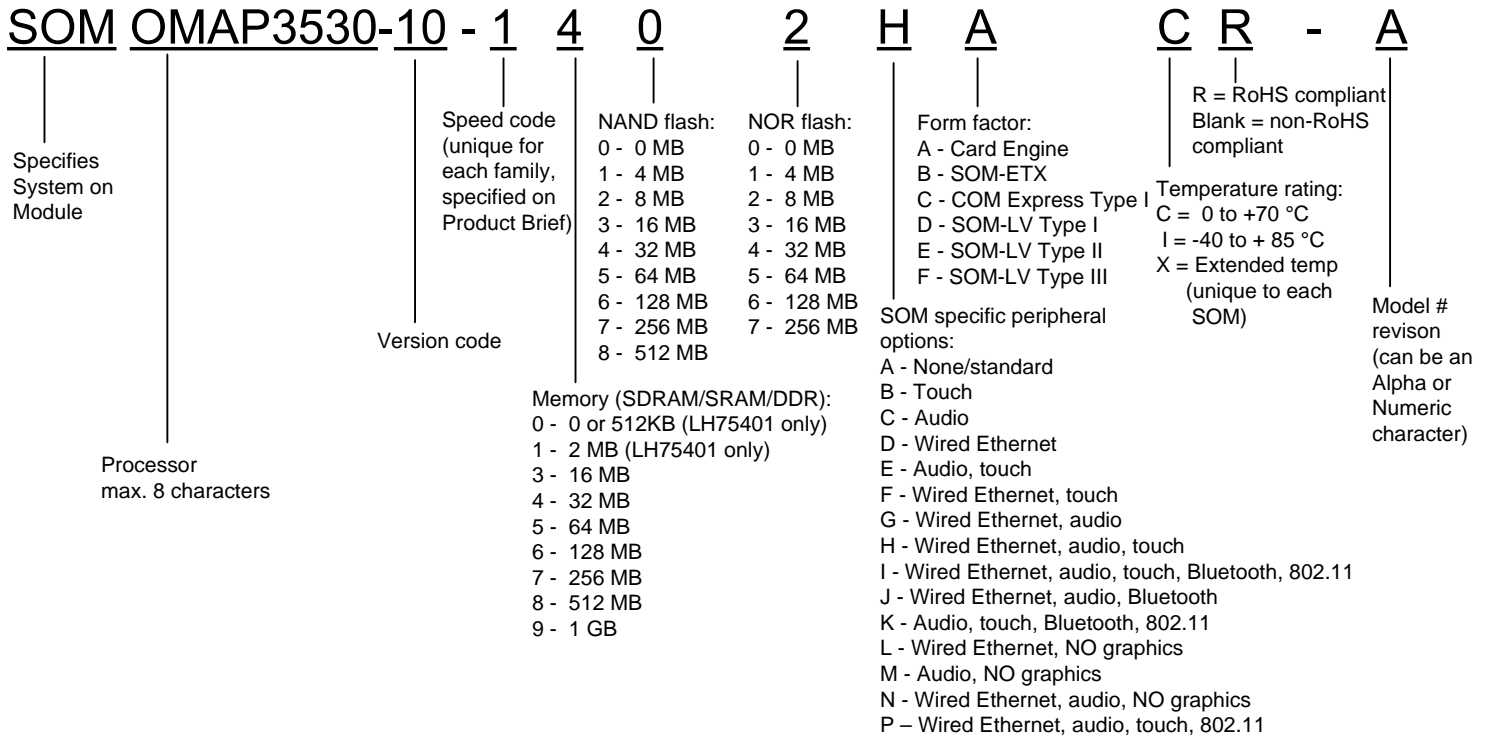
When a major change occurs, triggering a new part number and a revision increase to the model number, Logic will write a Product Change Notification (PCN) document to detail exactly what changed and the possible impact on custom designs or software. This PCN document will then be posted to the Logic website and made available to customers with registered products.

5 Logic Controlled Model Number Formats

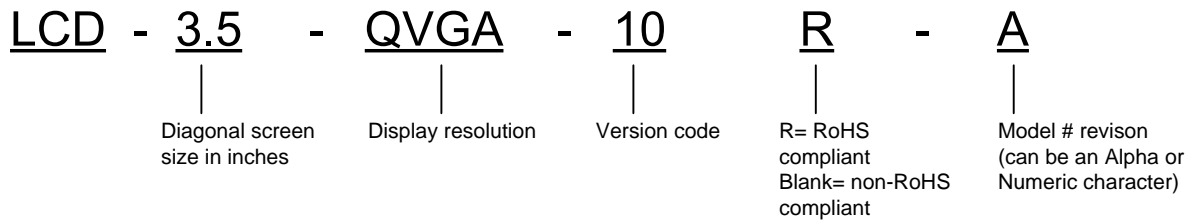
5.1 Logic Development Kit Model Number Format



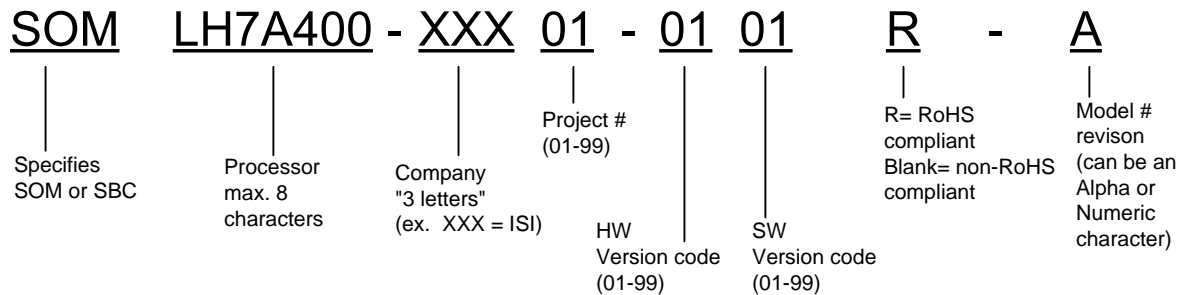
5.2 Logic Standard SOM Model Number Format



5.3 Logic Display Kit Model Number Format

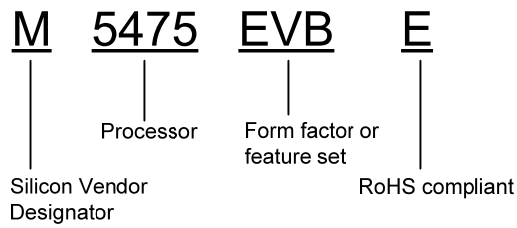


5.4 Custom (Customer) SOM/SBC Model Number Format

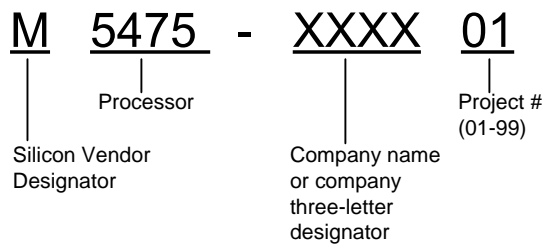


6 Silicon Partner Controlled Model Number Formats

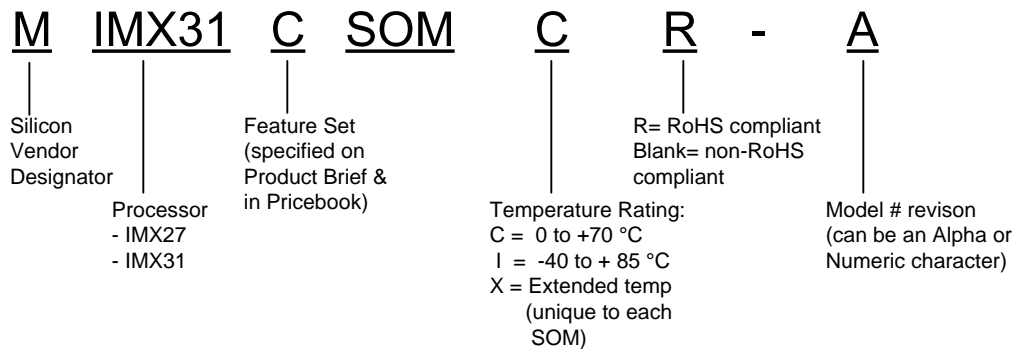
6.1 Silicon Defined Development Kit Model Number Format



6.2 Custom (Customer) Silicon Defined Model Number Format

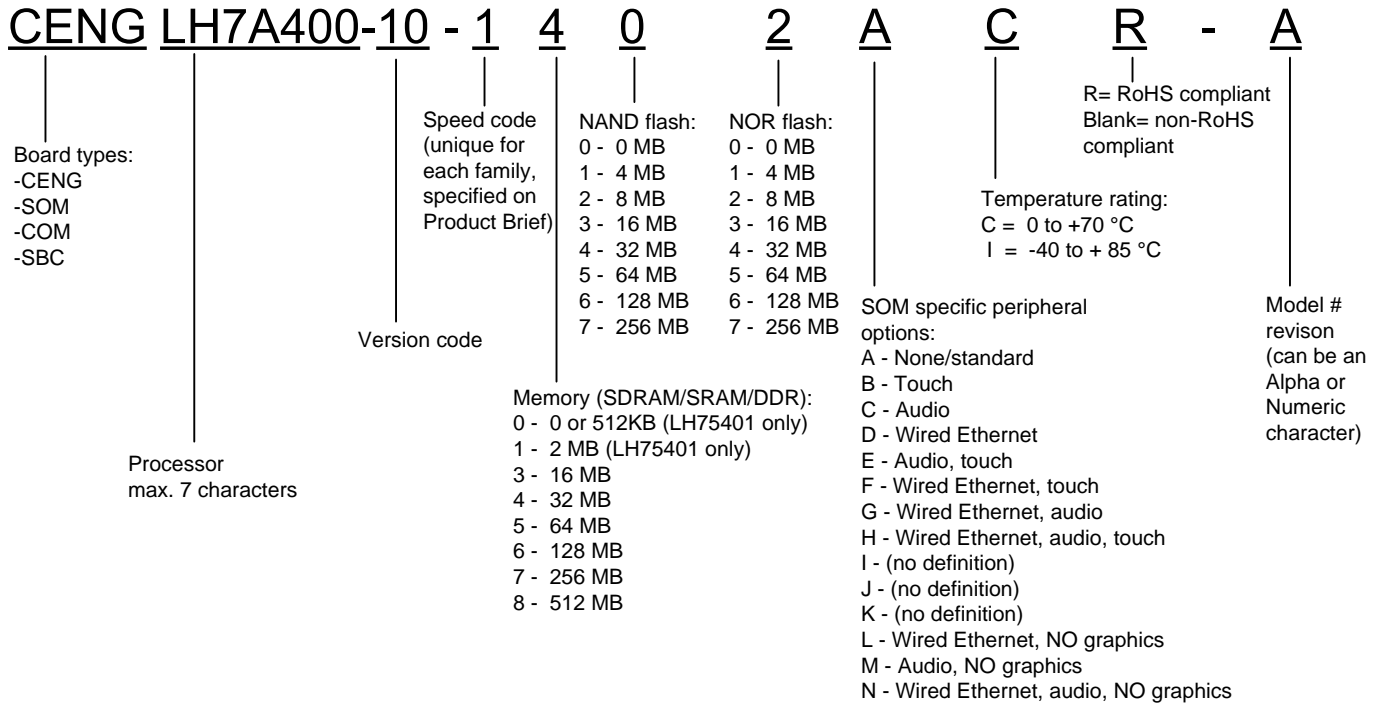


6.3 Standard i.MX-Based SOM Model Number Format



7 Legacy Model Number Formats

7.1 Legacy Logic Standard SOM Model Number Format



7.2 Legacy Custom SOM Model Number Format

