

**Manufacturer:** National Instruments

**Board Assembly Part Numbers** (Refer to Procedure 1 for identification procedure):

Part Number and Revision	Description
156521A-111L or later	NI PXIe-8880, Win 7 (64-bit)
156521A-112L or later	NI PXIe-8880, Win 7 (64-bit) w/o TPM
156521A-011L or later	NI PXIe-8880, Localized OS
156521A-012L or later	NI PXIe-8880, Localized OS w/o TPM
156521A-211L or later	NI PXIe-8880, Win 10 Pro (64-bit)
156521A-281L or later	NI PXIe-8880, Win 10 Pro (64-bit), Korean
156521A-252L or later	NI PXIe-8880, Win 10 Pro (64-bit), Simplified Chinese w/o TPM

### Volatile Memory

<i>Target Data</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Battery Backup</i>	<i>User<sup>1</sup> Accessible</i>	<i>System Accessible</i>	<i>Sanitization Procedure</i>
Controller RAM	DDR4 SDRAM	8+ GB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle power
PCH CMOS	CMOS RAM	256 B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Procedure 2
Graphics RAM	E6460 GPU	520 MB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle power

### Non-Volatile Memory (*incl. Media Storage*)

<i>Target Data</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Battery Backup</i>	<i>User Accessible</i>	<i>System Accessible</i>	<i>Sanitization Procedure</i>
Ethernet port firmware	SPI Flash	2 Kb	No	No	Yes	None
Power sequence/watchdog	SPLD	1280 LUTs	No	No	No	None
GPIB configuration	PLD	2 Kb	No	No	Yes	None
I210 Ethernet	SPI Flash	8 Mb	No	No	Yes	None
BIOS configuration	SPI Flash	128 Mb	No	No	Yes	None
CPU CPLD (trigger routing)	BGA	240 LE	No	No	No	None
CPU regulation	PLD	Unknown	No	No	Yes	None
Primary Storage	SSD	240 GB	No	Yes	Yes	Procedure 3

<sup>1</sup> Refer to *Terms and Definitions* section for clarification of *User* and *System Accessible*

## Procedures

### **Procedure 1 – Board Assembly Part Number identification:**

To determine the Board Assembly Part Number and Revision, refer to the label applied to the surface of your product. The Assembly Part Number should be formatted as “P/N: #####a-##L.

### **Procedure 2 – PCH CMOS RAM:**

To clear the battery-backed PCH CMOS RAM, complete the following steps:

1. Remove the battery.
2. Unplug master power for at least 5 minutes.

### **Procedure 3 – Primary Storage Solid-State Disk:**

There are several alternatives for sanitizing the Primary Storage Solid-State Disk’s contents. To sanitize the disk, perform one of the following steps:

1. Clear the disk using a commercially available utility for overwriting magnetic disk drives.
2. Remove the disk and apply sanitization procedures acceptable to your organization. You can also replace the disk with a removable CompactPCI (cPCI) hard drive carrier/interface so that the stored data can be disassociated from the controller at any time.

## Terms and Definitions

### **Cycle Power:**

The process of completely removing power from the device and its components and allowing for adequate discharge. This process includes a complete shutdown of the PC and/or chassis containing the device; a reboot is not sufficient for the completion of this process.

### **Volatile Memory:**

Requires power to maintain the stored information. When power is removed from this memory, its contents are lost. This type of memory typically contains application specific data such as capture waveforms.

### **Non-Volatile Memory:**

Power is not required to maintain the stored information. Device retains its contents when power is removed. This type of memory typically contains information necessary to boot, configure, or calibrate the product or may include device power up states.

### **User Accessible:**

The component is read and/or write addressable such that a user can store arbitrary information to the component from the host using a publicly distributed NI tool, such as a Driver API, the System Configuration API, or MAX.

### **System Accessible:**

The component is read and/or write addressable from the host without the need to physically alter the product.

### **Clearing:**

Per *NIST Special Publication 800-88 Revision 1*, “clearing” is a logical technique to sanitize data in all User Accessible storage locations for protection against simple non-invasive data recovery techniques using the same interface available to the user; typically applied through the standard read and write commands to the storage device.

### **Sanitization:**

Per *NIST Special Publication 800-88 Revision 1*, “sanitization” is a process to render access to “Target Data” on the media infeasible for a given level of effort. In this document, clearing is the degree of sanitization described.