

**Manufacturer:** National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
130187A-02L or later	PXIE-5163,1GS/S,2CH
158569B-01L or later	PXIE-5164,1GS/S,2CH

### 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>
FPGA programming	SDRAM	16 MB	No	Yes	Yes	Procedure 2
Waveform data	DRAM	2 Gb (x6)	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle Power
PCI communication	FPGA	Xilinx	No	No	Yes	Cycle Power
Board control		XC7K410T				

### 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>
Board configuration	FLASH	512 MB	No	No	Yes	None
Device information	EEPROM	1 Mb	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Product identification</li> <li>• Manufacturing data</li> <li>• Factory data</li> <li>• Self-calibration data</li> <li>• External cal. metadata<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>				No	Yes	None
Front end control	CPLD	Intel EPM240	No	No	Yes	None
FPGA programming	CPLD	Lattice MACHX02- 1200HC	No	No	Yes	None

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

<sup>2</sup> Calibration constants that are stored on the device include information for the device's full operating range.

## 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: 130187a-02L” or as “P/N: 158569a-01L” where ‘a’ is the letter revision of the assembly (e.g. A, B, C...).

### **Procedure 2 – FPGA Reconfiguration**

For NI-SCOPE applications, the “niScope Initialize.vi” calls the FPGA reconfiguration method. For RIO applications, using “Open FPGA VI Reference” will allow the user to load a custom FPGA Image.

## 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.