Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
142095A-01L or later	**cDAQ-9185**
142143B-01L or later	**cDAQ-9189**

Volatile Memory

Target Data	*Type*	*Size*	*Battery Backup*	*User[1] Accessible*	*System Accessible*	*Sanitization Procedure*
System on Chip Memory	DRAM	256 MB	No	No	Yes	Cycle Power
DMA Adapter	SRAM	1 KB	No	Yes	No	Cycle Power
Cartridge Controller Instruction	SRAM	4k x 18-bit	No	No	No	Cycle Power
Cartridge Controller Data	SRAM	8 KB	No	Yes	No	Cycle Power

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

Target Data	*Type*	*Size*	*Battery Backup*	*User Accessible*	*System Accessible*	*Sanitization Procedure*
System on Chip Configuration	Flash	256 MB	No			
• Firmware				No	Yes	None
• User Configuration				Yes	Yes	Procedure 2
CPU Firmware	Flash	1 MB	No	No	Yes	None

[1] 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 – System on Chip Configuration Flash (User Configuration):
The user-accessible areas of the System on Chip Configuration Flash may be cleared by performing a factory reset once. To perform a factory reset, complete the following steps:

1. Press and hold the reset button on the chassis for five seconds or longer until the STATUS LED lights up.
2. Release the reset button. After the reset button is released, the chassis reboots into factory default mode, which returns the chassis User Configuration to the factory-set defaults.

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.