

Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
154062A-01L or later	NI USRP-2922, 400 MHz to 4.4 GHz
154062A-02L or later	NI USRP-2921, 2.4 to 2.5 GHz and 4.9 to 5.9 GHz
154062A-03L or later	NI USRP-2920, 50 MHz to 2.2 GHz

Volatile Memory

<i>Target Data</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Battery Backup</i>	<i>User¹ Accessible</i>	<i>System Accessible</i>	<i>Sanitization Procedure</i>
Distributed data storage	FPGA LUTRAM	47 KB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle Power
Data storage during VI execution	FPGA Block RAM	284 KB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle Power
External data storage	SRAM	1152 KB	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>
FPGA Configuration	FLASH	4 MB	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPGA Image • Configuration Data 				No	Yes	None
Motherboard Configuration Data	EEPROM	256 B	No	No	Yes	None
Daughterboard Configuration Data	EEPROM	256 B	No	No	Yes	None
Daughterboard Configuration Data	EEPROM	256 B	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: 154062x-#L” where “x” is the letter module revision and “#” determines whether the module is a USRP-2920, USRP-2921, or USRP-2922 (refer to the Board Assembly Part Numbers table).

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.