

**Manufacturer:** National Instruments

**Assembly Part Numbers: PXIe-5672 (RF Vector Signal Generator)**

<b>Part Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
779900-01	NI PXIE-5672 2.7 GHZ RF VECTOR SIGNAL GENERATOR (32 MB)
779900-02	NI PXIE-5672 2.7 GHZ RF VECTOR SIGNAL GENERATOR (256 MB)
779900-03	NI PXIE-5672 2.7 GHZ RF VECTOR SIGNAL GENERATOR (512 MB)

**Volatile and Non-Volatile Memory**

This device is composed of two (2) independent hardware models. Refer to the Letter of Volatility for each individual model listed below by going to [ni.com/info](http://ni.com/info) and typing in the appropriate Info Code.

<b>Model and Description</b>	<b>Info Code</b>
NI PXI-5610 (ROHS), 2.7 GHz RF UPCONVERTER	exaxcb
NI PXIE-5442, WAVEFORM GENERATOR, 32MB S130	exgnxu
NI PXIE-5442, WAVEFORM GENERATOR, 256MB S130	exgnxu
NI PXIE-5442, WAVEFORM GENERATOR, 512MB S130	exgnxu

## 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.