

Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
159572A-112L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, Windows 10
159572A-113L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, Windows 10, 2X16GB SODIMM
159572A-013L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, No OS, 2X16GB SODIMM
159572A-311L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, Windows IoT
159572B-312L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, Windows IoT, Without TPM
159572B-352L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, Windows IoT (Simplified Chinese)
159572B-411L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, Linux RT
159572B-000L or later	NI PXIe-8861, Skylake H, Removable Hard-drive Option

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>
Controller RAM	DDR4 SDRAM	8+ GB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle power
CMOS	CMOS	256 B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Procedure 2

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>
GPIB configuration	EEPROM	256 B	No	No	Yes	None
PCIe switch configuration	EEPROM	32 kB	No	No	Yes	None
Ethernet configuration – I210	EEPROM	1 MB	No	No	Yes	None
BIOS configuration / Ethernet configuration – I219	EEPROM	16 MB	No	No	Yes	None
Thunderbolt configuration	EEPROM	1 MB	No	No	Yes	None
ASIC configuration	ASIC	512 kB	No	No	Yes	None
Device operation	CPLD	Lattice LCMXO2- 4000HC	No	No	Yes	None
Primary storage	3D2 TLC	512+ GB	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating System • User Data 				Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Procedure 3 Procedure 3

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: 159572a-xxxL” where “a” is the letter revision of the assembly (e.g. A, B, C...) and “xxx” is a three-digit number that indicates the installed OS, storage options, and other misc. variants.

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.