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Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
144152A-01L	ATCA-3671

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>
FPGA User DRAM (8 DIMMs)	DRAM	8x8 GB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle Power
FPGA Bitstream	FPGA	28 MB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle Power
Controller DRAM	DRAM	512 MB	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle Power
Controller FPGA Bitstream	FPGA	250 KB	No	No	No	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>
Controller configuration	Flash	512 MB	No			
• Bootloader				No	Yes	None
• FPGA bitstream				No	Yes	None
Programming CPLD	CPLD	6.8 KB	No	No	Yes	None
FPGA EEPROMs (4 ICs)	EEPROM	4x8 KB	No	No	Yes	None
PMBus regulator scratch reg	On-chip	1 B	No	No	Yes	None
Power sequencer	On-chip	1 KB	No			
• Sequencing configuration				No	Yes	None
• Board information				No	Yes	None
MicroSD card	Flash Media	32 GB	No	Yes	Yes	Procedure 2

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 product label attached to the bottom of the module.

Procedure 2 – MicroSD Card Media Storage:

To clear the MicroSD Card Media Storage, complete the following steps:

1. Clear the flash using a commercially available utility for overwriting flash drives.

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.