

Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
187123C-01 through 187123F-01	PXI-4472
187611C-01 through 187611E-01	PCI-4472
189545A-01	PCI-4474

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>
Digital logic and board control	FPGA	Xilinx XC2S100	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 bitstream	EEPROM	97,652 bytes	No	No	Yes	None
Device information	Flash	8 KB	No	No	Yes	None
Device configuration	EEPROM	256 bytes	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration metadata • Calibration data² 				Yes No	Yes Yes	Procedure 2 None

¹ Refer to *Terms and Definitions* section for clarification of *User* and *System Accessible*

² Calibration constants that are stored on the device include information for the device's full operating range. Any implications resulting from partial self-calibration can be eliminated by running the full self-calibration procedure.

Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
187123G-01	PXI-4472
187123G-02	PXI-4472B
189545C-01	PCI-4474

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>
Digital logic and board control	FPGA	Xilinx XC2S100	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 bitstream	EEPROM	97,652 bytes	No	No	Yes	None
Device information	Flash	8 KB	No	No	Yes	None
Device configuration	EEPROM	512 bytes	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration metadata • Calibration data² 				Yes No	Yes Yes	Procedure 2 None

¹ Refer to *Terms and Definitions* section for clarification of *User* and *System Accessible*

² Calibration constants that are stored on the device include information for the device's full operating range. Any implications resulting from partial self-calibration can be eliminated by running the full self-calibration procedure.

Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
187123H-01(L) and later	PXI-4472
187123H-02(L) and later	PXI-4472B
187611H-01(L) and later	PCI-4472
187611J-03L and later	PCI-4474

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>
Digital logic and board control	FPGA	Xilinx XC3S1000	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 bitstream	CPLD	Altera EPM7032	No	No	No	None
Device information	Flash	512 KB	No	No	Yes	None
Device configuration	EEPROM	512 bytes	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration metadata • Calibration data² 				Yes No	Yes Yes	Procedure 2 None

¹ Refer to *Terms and Definitions* section for clarification of *User* and *System Accessible*

² Calibration constants that are stored on the device include information for the device's full operating range. Any implications resulting from partial self-calibration can be eliminated by running the full self-calibration procedure.

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 - Device Configuration Flash (Calibration Metadata):

The user-accessible areas of the Device Configuration Flash are exposed through a calibration Applications Programming Interface (API) in LabVIEW. To clear the calibration meta-data area, complete the following steps:

1. To clear the calibration password, overwrite the existing **Calibration Password** twice with non-sensitive password using the *DAQmx Change External Calibration Password* function in the NI-DAQmx Calibration API.
2. To clear the user-defined information, overwrite the existing **User-Defined Information** twice with non-sensitive information using the *User-Defined Information* property in the NI-DAQmx Calibration API

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.