



Manufacturer: NI

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
135762A-001110L or later	PXIE-8822, NO OS, I3, TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135762A-301110L or later	PXIE-8822, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I3, TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135762A-302110L or later	PXIE-8822, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I3, CHINA TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135762A-400110L or later	PXIE-8822, LINUX RT, I3, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135762A-601110L or later	PXIE-8822, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I3, TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135762A-602110L or later	PXIE-8822, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I3, CHINA TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135763A-011110L or later	PXIE-8842, NO OS, I5, TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135763A-311110L or later	PXIE-8842, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I5, TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135763A-312110L or later	PXIE-8842, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I5, CHINA TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135763A-410110L or later	PXIE-8842, LINUX RT, I5, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135763A-611110L or later	PXIE-8842, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I5, TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135763A-612110L or later	PXIE-8842, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I5, CHINA TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
135764A-021120L or later	PXIE-8862, NO OS, I7, TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
135764A-321120L or later	PXIE-8862, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I7, TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
135764A-322120L or later	PXIE-8862, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I7, CHINA TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
135764A-420120L or later	PXIE-8862, LINUX RT, I7, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
135764A-621120L or later	PXIE-8862, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I7, TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
135764A-622120L or later	PXIE-8862, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I7, CHINA TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
135764A-321320L or later	PXIE-8862, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I7, TPM, REMOVABLE DRIVE, 2 SODIMM
135764A-420320L or later	PXIE-8862, LINUX RT, I7, NO TPM, REMOVABLE DRIVE, 2 SODIMM
135764A-621320L or later	PXIE-8862, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTI-LANGUAGE, I7, TPM, REMOVABLE DRIVE, 2 SODIMM



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>
Thunderbolt re-timer configuration*	Flash	1 MB	No	No	Yes	None
Power delivery controller configuration*	EEPROM	32 KB	No	No	Yes	None
PCIe re-timer configuration	EEPROM	2 KB	No	No	Yes	None
Device operation	CPLD	Lattice LCMXO2- 4000HC	No	No	Yes	None
BIOS configuration	Flash	32 MB	No	No	Yes	None
GPIB configuration*	EEPROM	256 B	No	No	Yes	None
Ethernet configuration - I225*	Flash (x2)	2 MB	No	No	Yes	None
Trusted platform module secured keys	TPM	NationsTech Z32H330TC or Infineon SLB9670 ²	No	No	Yes	Procedure 3
Primary storage	3D2	512+ GB	No			
- Operating System	TLC/QLC			Yes	Yes	Procedure 4
- User Data				Yes	Yes	Procedure 4

*Not present on some board assemblies, check Specifications document for details.

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

² Check board assembly part number using procedure 1 to identify TPM used on the PXIe controller. NationsTech TPM is exclusive for PXIe controller sold to China.



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: 13576#a-xyxxxL” where “#” is the model number (“2” is PXIe-8822, 3 is PXIe-8842 and 4 is PXIe-8862), “a” is the letter revision of the assembly (e.g. A, B, C...) and “xyxxx” has six digits that indicates the installed OS, storage options, TPM options and other misc. variants. “y” is the TPM option, 0 means no TPM, 1 means Infineon TPM is present and 2 means using China NationsTech TPM is present.

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 – Trusted Platform Module (TPM):

There are several alternatives for sanitizing the TPM contents. To sanitize the TPM, perform one of the following steps:

1. Clear the TPM using Operating System TPM tool.
2. Enter BIOS menu, under Advanced tab, select TPM configuration. Select Clear TPM option to clear TPM.

Procedure 4 – Primary Storage Solid-State Disk:

There are several alternatives for sanitizing the Primary Storage Magnetic Disk’s contents. To sanitize the drive, perform one of the following steps:

1. Clear the disk using a commercially available utility for overwriting 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.