



Manufacturer: NI

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
149259A-010241L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, NO OS, W-2245, NO TPM, UPGRADE SSD, 4 SODIMM, CUSTOM CONTROLLER (CI Update)
149259A-011120L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, NO OS, W-2245, TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
149259A-020240L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, NO OS, W-2295, NO TPM, UPGRADE SSD, 4 SODIMM, CUSTOM CONTROLLER
149259A-410120L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, LINUX RT, W-2245, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
149259A-301110L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT ENGLISH, W-2225, TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
149259A-310120L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT ENGLISH, W-2245, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
149259A-311120L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT ENGLISH, W-2245, TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
149259A-321140L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT ENGLISH, W-2295, TPM, BASE SSD, 4 SODIMM
149259A-500110L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT SIMPLIFIED CHINESE, W-2225, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 1 SODIMM
149259A-510120L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT SIMPLIFIED CHINESE, W-2245, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
149259A-520140L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 10 IOT 64-BIT SIMPLIFIED CHINESE, W-2295, NO TPM, BASE SSD, 4 SODIMM
149259A-611120L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTILANGUAGE, W-2245, TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
149259A-612120L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, WIN 11 IOT 64-BIT MULTILANGUAGE, W-2245, CHINA TPM, BASE SSD, 2 SODIMM
149259J-011240L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, NO OS, W-2245, TPM, UPGRADE SSD, 4 SODIMM
149259J-012240L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, NO OS, W-2245, CHINA TPM, UPGRADE SSD, 4 SODIMM
149259J-021240L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, NO OS, W-2295, TPM, UPGRADE SSD, 4 SODIMM
149259J-022240L or later	MODULE ASSY, PXIE-8881, NO OS, W-2295, CHINA TPM, UPGRADE SSD, 4 SODIMM

Volatile Memory

Target Data	Type	Size	Battery Backup	User ¹ Accessible	System Accessible	Sanitization Procedure
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)

Target Data	Type	Size	Battery Backup	User Accessible	System Accessible	Sanitization Procedure
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¹ Refer to *Terms and Definitions* section for clarification of *User* and *System Accessible*



GPIB configuration	EEPROM	256 B	No	No	Yes	None
Ethernet configuration – I210	EEPROM	1 MB	No	No	Yes	None
BIOS configuration / Ethernet configuration – I219	EEPROM	32 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 (x2)	No	No	Yes	None
Primary storage	3D2 TLC	480+ GB	No			
• Operating System				Yes	Yes	Procedure 3
• User Data				Yes	Yes	Procedure 3



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: 149259a-xxxxxxL” where “a” is the letter revision of the assembly (e.g. A, B, C...) and “xxxxxx” has six digits 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 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.