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RMX-4126

Manufacturer: Kikusui Electronics Corp.¹

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
750565-01	RMX-4120
750569-01	RMX-4121
750495-01	RMX-4122
750570-01	RMX-4123
750576-01	RMX-4124
750572-01	RMX-4125
750573-01	RMX-4126
750574-01	RMX-4127

Volatile Memory

<i>Target Data</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Battery Backup</i>	<i>User² Accessible</i>	<i>System Accessible</i>	<i>Sanitization Procedure</i>
Digital Logic	SRAM	256 kB	No	No	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>
Device Information	EEPROM	4kB (x2)	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Device Information Calibration data 				No Yes	Yes Yes	None Procedure 2

¹ Support for this product is provided by National Instruments

² 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: #####-##”.

Procedure 2 - Calibration data EEPROM (Calibration Data):

Requirements: NI-VISA 15.0 or later, Visual C++ 2008 Runtime Engine, Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0 or later, NI RMX-412x Calibration Utility (available from ni.com/info and using code *rmxcal*)

The user-accessible areas of the Calibration data are exposed through the NI RMX-412x Calibration Utility. To overwrite the Calibration data, complete the following steps:

1. Run the NI RMX-412x calibration utility executable with administrator privileges (pxs_cal.exe)
2. Select your connected device
3. Select each calibration attribute and set the desired value

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.