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cRIO-9803

Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
148208A-01L or later	cRIO-9803, Solid State Drive Expansion Module for cRIO, SLC
148208A-02L or later	cRIO-9803, Solid State Drive Expansion Module for cRIO, MLC
148208A-11L or later	cRIO-9803, Solid State Drive Expansion Module for cRIO, empty

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>
None						

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 configuration	Flash	1 MB	No	No	Yes	None
Primary storage (-01L version only)	SLC SSD	64 GB	No	Yes	Yes	Procedure 2
Primary storage (-02L version only)	MLC SSD	480 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 the label applied to the surface of your product. The Assembly Part Number should be formatted as “P/N: 148208a-01L” for the SLC module, “P/N: 148208a-02L” for the MLC module, or “P/N: 148208a-11L” for the empty module, where “a” is the letter revision of the assembly (e.g. A, B, C...).

Procedure 2 – Primary Storage SLC/MLC Solid State Drive:

There are several alternatives for sanitizing the Primary Storage SLC/MLC Solid State Drive’s contents. To sanitize the drive, perform one of the following steps:

1. Clear the disk using a commercially available utility for overwriting solid state disk drives.
2. Remove the disk and apply sanitization procedures acceptable to your organization.

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.