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Manufacturer: National Instruments

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
198219B-04L or later	PXI-7841R
198219B-05L or later	PXI-7842R
198219B-02L or later	PXI-7851R
198219B-01L or later	PXI-7852R

Volatile Memory

			Battery	User ¹	System	Sanitization
Target Data	Туре	Size	Backup	Accessible	Accessible	Procedure
Data storage during	FPGA	32 x 36 Kbits (-02, -04)	No	Yes	Yes	Cycle Power
VI execution	Block	48 x 36 Kbits (-01, -05)				
	RAM					

Non-Volatile Memory (incl. Media Storage)

			Battery	User	System	Sanitization
Target Data	Туре	Size	Backup	Accessible	Accessible	Procedure
Device configuration	Flash	2M x 8 bits	No			
• Device information				No	Yes	None
• FPGA bitstream				Yes	Yes	Procedure 2
Calibration metadata				Yes	Yes	Procedure 3
Calibration data ²				No	Yes	None

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

¹ 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 (FPGA bitstream):

You can use the NI-RIO Device Setup utility to erase the FPGA bitstream data. For more details, visit ni.com/info and enter the infocode fpgaflashclr.

Procedure 3 - 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. For more details, visit ni.com/info and enter the infocode rseriescalclr.



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.