



Manufacturer: NI

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
115066A-03L or later	USB-6423, MIO-32CH
115066A-04L or later	USB-6421, MIO-16CH

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>
Device Data	USB	512 kB	No	No	Yes	Cycle Power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Device configuration IO acquire data 	Controller					
Device Data	FPGA	AMD	No	No	Yes	Cycle Power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Device configuration IO acquire data 		XC7A50T				

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	16 MB	No			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bootloader code Device information USB controller firmware FPGA configuration Calibration metadata Calibration data² 				No	Yes	None
PD controller configuration	EEPROM	2 Mb	No	No	Yes	None

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

² 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 laser marking on the surface of the PCB. The Assembly Part Number should be formatted as “115066a-0#L”, where “a” is the letter revision of the assembly (eg. A, B, C...) and “#” is the number that identifies the model from the Board Assembly Part Number table.

Procedure 2 - Device Configuration Flash (Calibration Metadata):

Requirements: LabVIEW version 2021 or later, DAQmx version 24.6 or later that supports this model.

The user-accessible areas of the Device Configuration Flash can be cleared using the NI DAQmx API. For instruction on how to clear these areas, go to ni.com/info and enter info code DAQmxLOV.



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.