Manufacturer: NI

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

Part Number and Revision	Description
153289D-01L or later	**NI 9220 37 PIN DSUB 16 CHANNEL 10V ANALOG INPUT**
153289D-03L or later	**NI 9220 DSUB, CONFORMAL COATING, 16-CHANNEL SSH ANALOG INPUT, 37-PIN**
153287D-01L or later	**NI 9220 SPRING TERMINAL 16 CHANNEL 10V ANALOG INPUT**
143613B-06L or later	**NI 9220 SPRING TERMINAL, 16-CHANNEL SSH ANALOG INPUT**
143613B-07L or later	**SBRIO-9220 BOARD ONLY SPRING TERMINAL, 16 CHANNEL, THERMOCOUPLE INPUT**

Volatile Memory

Target Data	Type	Size	Battery Backup	User[1] Accessible	System Accessible	Sanitization Procedure
None						

Non-Volatile Memory (*incl. Media Storage*)

Target Data	Type	Size	Battery Backup	User Accessible	System Accessible	Sanitization Procedure
Module operation – Isolated logic	CPLD	Intel EPM570G / Lattice LCMXO2-2000ZE	No	No	Yes	None
Module operation – Non-isolated logic	CPLD	Intel 5M160Z / Lattice LCMXO2-2000ZE	No	No	Yes	None
Module ID and Calibration data[2]	EEPROM	1 KB	No	No	Yes	Procedure 2

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

[2] Calibration constants that are stored in device EEPROMs include information for the device's full operating range. Calibration constants do not maintain any unique data for specific configurations at which the device is used unless otherwise specified.

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: 1#####a-0#L" where "a" is the letter revision of the assembly (e.g. 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 2010 or later, NI-DAQmx version 9.6 or later that supports this model

The user-accessible areas of the Device Configuration EEPROM are exposed through a calibration Applications Programming Interface (API) in LabVIEW. To clear the calibration meta-data area, complete the following steps:

1. To change/clear the calibration password and user-defined information, kindly follow the instructions in KB 4GHLANQE (Clearing the User-Accessible EEPROM on an NI-DAQmx Supported Device)

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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.

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