Statement of Volatility – Dell Pro Max 18 Plus MB18250

⚠ CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or erasure of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

The Dell Pro Max 18 Plus MB18250 contains both volatile and non-volatile components. Volatile components erase their data immediately after power is removed from the component. Non-volatile components continue to retain their data even after power is removed from the component. The following non-volatile components are present on the Dell Pro Max 18 Plus MB18250 system board.

Table 1. List of non-volatile components on system board

Description	Reference designator	Volatility description	User accessible for external data	Remedial action (action necessary to erase data)
Panel EEDID EEPROM	Part of panel assembly	Non-volatile memory stores panel manufacturing information. Displays configuration data.	No	Not applicable.
System BIOS/ME/ISH	UH3	Non-volatile memory, 512 Mb (64 MB) System BIOS, embedded controller, and video BIOS for basic boot operation, PSA (onboard diagnostics), PXE diagnostics.	No	Not applicable.
System Memory – DDR5 memory	Option1: CAMM2 DC connector. Option2: CAMM2 SC connector. Option2: Two SODIMM connectors: JDIMM1, 2.	Volatile memory in off (S5) state. **NOTE**: See power-state definitions below. One to two modules must be populated. System memory size depends on option up to 256 GB.	No	Turn off the computer.
System memory – SPD EEPROM	On System memory CAMM2/SODIMM(s) JDIMM1, 2 and CAMM2 module.	Non-volatile memory, 1024 bytes (1 MB). Stores memory manufacturer data and timing information for correct operation of system memory.	No	Not applicable.
RTC CMOS	UH1	Non-volatile memory, Non-volatile memory, 256 bytes. Stores CMOS information.	No	Not applicable.
Video memory – frame buffer	For Switchable Graphics (SG) mode, sharing system DDR5. For DSC mode using DGFF VRAM	Volatile memory in off state. SG mode uses main system memory size that is allocated out of main memory. Discrete graphics mode: Volatile memory in off state. SG mode uses main system memory size that is allocated out of main memory. Discrete graphics mode: NVIDIA® RTX™ Pro 1000 8 GB GDDR7 NVIDIA® RTX™ Pro 2000 8 GB GDDR7 NVIDIA® RTX™ Pro 3000 12 GB GDDR7 NVIDIA® RTX™ Pro 4000 16 GB GDDR7 NVIDIA® RTX™ Pro 5000 24 GB GDDR7	No	Enter S3-S5 state.
Security Controller Serial Flash Memory	UK251 (upsell USH daughter board)	Non-volatile memory, 128 Mb (16 MB).	No	Not applicable.
SSD drives	User replaceable	Non-volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB. May also be SSD (solid state flash drive).	Yes	Low-level format.

TPM controller	UK101	Non-volatile memory, 328 Kb ROM.	No	Not applicable.
Type-C PD firmware embedded in PD controller	UT20, UT22	128 KB of embedded flash memory for PD controller	No	Not applicable.
Thunderbolt controller firmware	UT9, UT4	Non-volatile memory, 16 Mb (2 MB), and 8 Mb (1 MB), Thunderbolt/Type-C operation	No	Not applicable.
Digital IMVP9.2 controller	PUZ1	Non-volatile memory, 1204 bits. Digital IMVP9.2 controller. Total 162 index, each index 0/4/8 bits.	No	Not applicable.
Camera ISP Flash	On camera module	Non-volatile memory, 4 Mb/8 Mb by different camera module option.	No	Not applicable.

△ CAUTION: All other components on the system board lose data if power is removed from the computer. Primary power loss (unplugging the power cable and removing the battery) destroys all user data on the memory (DDR5, 6400 MT/s at 128 GB and 6400 MT/s at 64 GB/32 GB/16 GB configuration).

The Power states are defined as follows:

- **S0** state is the working state where the dynamic RAM is maintained and is read/write by the processor.
- **S1** state is a low wake-up latency sleeping state. In this state, no system context is lost (processor or chip set) and hardware maintains all system contexts.
- **S3** is called suspend to RAM state or stand-by mode. In this state, the dynamic RAM is maintained. Dell computers can enter S3 if the operating system and peripherals support S3.
- **S4** is called suspend to disk or hibernate mode. There is no power in this state and dynamic RAM is not maintained. If the computer is commanded to enter S4, the operating system writes the system context to a non-volatile storage file and leaves appropriate context markers. When the computer returns to the working state, a restore file from the non-volatile storage can occur. The restore file must be valid. Dell computers can enter S4 if the operating system and peripherals support S4 state.
- **S5** is the soft-off state and there is no power. The operating system does not save any context to wake up the computer. No data remains in any component on the system board, for example, cache or memory. The computer requires a complete boot when awakened. Since S5 is the shut off state, coming out of S5 requires a power-on, which clears all registers.

Table 2. Power states supported by Dell Pro Max 18 Plus MB18250

Model Number	S0	Modern Standby	S4	S5
Dell Pro Max 18 Plus MB18250	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported

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