DELL Technologies

# Statement of Volatility – Dell Pro Micro Thin Client Q9M1260

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

The Dell Pro Micro Thin Client Q9M1260 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 Micro Thin Client Q9M1260 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) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSD/UFS drive(s) | M.2 – 2230 SSD1 | • Non-Volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB.<br>• Solid-state flash drive (SSD).<br>• Universal Flash Storage (UFS). | Yes | Low-level format |
| System BIOS/EC | U2504 (32 MB) RPMC + U2501 (16 MB)-Non-RPMC | • Non-Volatile memory, 256 Mbits (32 MB).<br>• System BIOS and Video BIOS for basic boot operation, ePSA (onboard diags), PXE diags. | No | Not applicable |
| System memory – DDR5 memory | One SO-DIMM on board DDR5 memory: DM1 | • Volatile memory in OFF state (see state definitions later in the text)<br>• One module is populated.<br>• System memory size depends on DIMM modules and ranges between 8 GB to 16 GB. | Yes | Turn off computer |
| System memory - SPD EEPROM | On memory DIMM(s) | • Non-volatile EEPROM memory - 512 bytes.<br>• One device is present on each DIMM.<br>• Stores memory manufacturer data and timing information for correct operation of system memory. | No | Not applicable |
| RTC CMOS | BATTERY | • Non-Volatile memory 256 bytes<br>Stores CMOS information. | No | Removing the onboard coin-cell battery. |
| Video memory – frame buffer | For UMA platform: Using system memory | • Volatile memory in off state.<br>• UMA uses main system memory size allocated out of main memory. | No | Enter S3-S5 state below. |
| Intel ME firmware | Combine on BIOS ROM | Non-Volatile memory, Intel ME firmware for computer configuration, security, and protection. | No | Not applicable |
| TPM Controller NPCT760JAEYX | U9101 | • Non-Volatile memory,<br>• The NV_MENORY_SIZE is 32,448 Bytes. | No | Not applicable |
| Embedded Flash memory in embedded controller NUVOTON NPCX487DA1DX | U2406 | NPCX487DA1 supports internal flash ROM (512 KB) and internal RAM (400 KB). | 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. Secondary power loss (removing the onboard coin-cell battery) destroys system data on the system configuration and time-of-day information.

## Power-state definitions

- **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 S3.
- **S5** is the *soft-off* state and there is no power. The operating system does not save any context to wake up the system. 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 power-on which clears all registers.

**Table 1. Power states supported by Dell Pro Micro Thin Client Q9M1260**

| Computer model | S0 | S1 | S3 | S4 | S5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dell Pro Micro Thin Client Q9M1260 | Supported | Not supported | Supported | Supported | Supported |

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