



Statement of Volatility – Dell OptiPlex 3011 AIO


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

The Dell OptiPlex 3011 AIO contains both volatile and non-volatile (NV) components. Volatile components lose their data immediately after power is removed from the component. Non-volatile (NV) components continue to retain their data even after power is removed from the component. The following NV components are present on the Dell OptiPlex 3011 AIO's 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 lose data)
Embedded Flash memory in embedded controller SMSC SCH5555	U20	Non Volatile:8042 Controller: 2k Bytes of Program ROM MCU ROM: 96K Bytes of Program ROM Volatile: 8042 Controller: 256k Bytes of Data RAM MCU ROM: 8k Bytes of Data RAM	No	N/A
System BIOS	U18+U22	Non Volatile memory, 64Mbit+32Mbit (8MB+4MB), System BIOS and Video BIOS for basic boot operation, PSA (on board diags.)	No	N/A
Ethernet Controller Embedded Efuse REALTEK RTL8151GD	U25	256 bytes in non-volatile memory, which stores driver information and the system MAC address	No	N/A
System Memory – DDR3 DIMM memory	Connectors : DIMM1, DIMM2	Volatile memory in OFF state (see state definitions later in text) One or two modules will be populated. System memory size will depend on DIMM modules and will be between 2GB to 4GB.	No	Power off system
System memory SPD EEPROM	On memory DIMM(s) – one, two, three, or four present	Non-Volatile EEPROM memory. 2Kbit (256 bytes) One Device present on each DIMM. Stores memory manufacturer data and timing information for correct operation of system memory.	No	N/A

Description	Reference Designator	Volatility Description	User Accessible for external data	Remedial Action (action necessary to lose data)
RTC CMOS	BATTERY	Volatile Battery back-backed CMOS memory 256 bytes Stores CMOS information	No	Removing the on board Coin Cell battery
Video memory – type – see next column	UMA architecture-uses system DDR3.	Volatile memory in off state. UMA uses main system memory size allocated out of main memory.	No	Enter S3-S5 state below.
	GPU architecture-gDDR3.	Volatile memory in off state. GPU uses only. Four modules will be populated. System memory size is 1 GB.	No	Enter S3-S5 state below.
Hard drive	User replaceable	Non Volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB	Yes	Low level format
CD-ROM/RW/ DVD/ DVD+RW/ Diskette Drives	User replaceable	Non Volatile optical/magnetic media	Yes	Low level format / erase

 **CAUTION:** All other components on the system board lose data if power is removed from the system. Primary power loss (unplugging the power cord and removing the battery) destroys all user data on the memory (DDR3, 1067 MHz). Secondary power loss (removing the on-board coin-cell battery) destroys system data on the system configuration and time-of-day information.

In addition, to clarify memory volatility and data retention in situations where the system is put in different ACPI power states the following is provided (those ACPI power states are S0, S1, S3, S4 and S5):

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 (CPU 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 systems will be able to go to S3 if the OS and the peripherals used in the system supports S3 state.

S4 is called “suspend to disk” state or “hibernate” mode. There is no power. In this state, the dynamic RAM is not maintained. If the system has been commanded to enter S4, the OS will write the system context to a non-volatile storage file and leave appropriate context markers. When the system is coming back to the working state, a restore file from the non-volatile storage can occur. The restore file has to be valid. Dell systems will be able to go to S4 if the OS and the peripherals support S4 state.

S5 is the “soft” off state. There is no power. The OS does not save any context to wake up the system. No data will remain in any component on the system board, i.e. cache or memory. The system will require a complete boot when awakened. Since S5 is the shut off state, coming out of S5 requires power on which clears all registers.

The following table shows all the states supported by Dell OptiPlex 3011 AIO:

Model Number	S0	S1	S3	S4	S5
Dell OptiPlex 3011	X		X	X	X

© 2012 Dell Inc.

Trademarks used in this text: Dell™, the DELL logo, OptiPlex™ are trademarks of Dell Inc. Intel®, Pentium®, Xeon®, Core™ and Celeron® are registered trademarks of Intel Corporation in the U.S. and other countries. Microsoft®, Windows® are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries.