



Statement of Volatility – Dell Precision 7760

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

The Dell Precision 7760 contains both volatile and non-volatile components. Volatile components lose 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 Precision 7760 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 prevent loss of data)
Panel EEDID EEPROM	Part of panel assembly	Non-volatile memory, 128bytes.	No	Part of panel assembly
System BIOS/EC	UH3	Non-volatile memory, 256 Mbit (32 MB), System BIOS, embedded controller and Video BIOS for basic boot operation, PSA (on board diags), PXE diags.	No	NA
System Memory – DDR4 memory	Four SODIMM connectors: JDIMM1,2,3,4 present	Volatile memory in OFF state One to Four modules must be populated. System memory size will depend on SODIMM modules and up to 128 GB.	No	Power off system
System memory SPD EEPROM	On System memory SODIMM(s) JDIMM1,2,3,4 present	Non-volatile memory 512 Bytes. Stores memory manufacturer data and timing information for correct operation of system memory.	No	NA
RTC CMOS – BBRAM (battery backed up)	JRTC1	Non-volatile memory, 256 Bytes. Stores CMOS information.	No	Remove the onboard coin cell battery
Video memory – frame buffer	For SG mode sharing system DDR4 For DSC mode using DGFF VRAM	Volatile memory in off state. SG mode uses main system memory size allocated out of main memory. Discrete graphics mode: 4 GB GDDR6 for nVidia QN20-P1 MaxP 6 GB GDDR6 for nVidia QN20-E1 MaxP 8 GB GDDR6 for nVidia QN20-E3 MaxP 16 GB GDDR6 for nVidia QN20-E5 MaxP	Yes	No Enter S3-S5 State below.
Security Controller Serial Flash Memory	U1 (up-sell USH daughter board)	Non-volatile memory, 128 Mbit (16 Mbyte)	No	NA
Hard drive(s)	User replaceable	Non-volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB. May also be SSD (solid state flash drive).	No	Low level format
TPM Controller	UZ12	Non-volatile memory, 24K bytes flash memory	No	N/A

Description	Reference Designator	Volatility Description	User Accessible for external data	Remedial Action (Action necessary to prevent loss of data)
TYPE C PD FW embedded in PD controller	UT5	128 KB of embedded Flash memory for PD controller	No	N/A
Thunderbolt controller FW	UT2	Non-volatile memory, 8 Mbit (1 MB), Thunderbolt/type C operation	No	N/A

⚠ 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 (DDR4, 3200 MHz std / 3466 MHz XMP config). 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 (Linux only), 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. Win8 support 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 nonvolatile 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. Win8 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.

Table 2. The following table shows all the states supported by Dell Precision 7760:

Model Number	S0	S1/S3	Modern Standby /suspend to sleep (Linux)	S4	S5
Dell Precision 7760	X		X	X	X