DELLTechnologies

Statement of Volatility – Latitude 5340

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

The Latitude 5340 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 Latitude 5340 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 drive(s)	M.2 - 2230	Non-Volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB. SSD (solid-state flash drive).	No	Low-level format
System BIOS/EC	U2401 (EC MEC5200M) BIOS vPro: U2502 (16MB) U2501 (32MB) non-vPro: U2501 (32MB)	EC: Volatile memory 384KB/ Data SRAM (320KB code/ 64KB Data optimized for performance) Non-Volatile memory, Video BIOS for basic boot operation, PSA (on board diags), PXE diags.	No	NA
Thunderbolt EEPROM	U7103	Non-Volatile memory, 8 Mbit (1 MB) (Thunderbolt FW)	No	NA
LCD Panel EEDID EEPROM	Part of panel assembly	Non-Volatile memory, Stores panel manufacturing information, display configuration data	No	NA
RTC CMOS	CPU1 (PCH)	Non-Volatile memory 256 bytes Stores CMOS information	No	NA
Intel ME Firmware	Combine on BIOS ROM	Non-Volatile memory, Intel ME firmware for system configuration, security, and protection	No	N/A
Security Controller Serial Flash Memory	Combine on USH ROM	Non-Volatile memory	No	N/A
TPM Controller	U9101	Non-Volatile memory, 43K bits ROM	No	N/A
Touch screen Embedded Flash	PU4601/ RAA225000	Non-Volatile memory	No	N/A
Digital IMVP8 controller	PU602	Non-Volatile memory, 13344 bits (full config size) Digital IMVP9.1 controller (OTP space supports up to 4 full configs)	No	N/A
Camera ISP Flash ROM	On-Camera module	Non-Volatile memory, 4M-bit	No	N/A

⚠ CAUTION: All other components on the system board erase 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. 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, Modern standby, S4 and S5):

- S0 state is the working state where the dynamic RAM is maintained and is read/write by the processor.
- Modern standby is a standby mode state that is different from S3 mode. In this state, the dynamic RAM is maintained.
- 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 Latitude™ 5340:

Model Number	S0	Modern standby	S4	S5
Dell Latitude 5340	V	V	V	V