

# Statement of Volatility – OptiPlex Small Form Factor 7020

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

The Dell OptiPlex 7020 Small Form Factor contains both volatile and non-volatile components. Volatile components lose their data immediately upon removal of power from the component. Non-volatile components continue to retain their data even after the power has been removed from the component. The following volatile and NV components are present on the Dell OptiPlex Small Form Factor 7020 motherboard.

**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)
Embedded Flash memory in embedded controller Microchip DEC1515H-D0-I/Z2	EC1	256K bytes Code/Data SRAM (224KB optimized for code performance, 32KB optimized for code performance), 64 bytes Battery Power Storage SRAM	No	N/A
System BIOS	U2502	Non-volatile memory, 256Mbits (32MB), System BIOS and Video BIOS for basic boot operation, ePSA (on board diagnostics.)	No	N/A
	U2504	Non-volatile memory, 128Mbits(16MB), System BIOS and Video BIOS for basic boot operation, ePSA (on board diagnostics.)	No	N/A
System Memory – DDR5 DIMM Memory	Connectors: DIMM1, DIMM2,	Volatile memory in OFF state (see state definitions later in the text)  One to four modules will be populated. System memory size will depend on DIMM modules and will be between 8GB to 64GB.	Yes	Power off system.
System memory SPD EEPROM	On memory DIMM(s)	Non-volatile EEPROM memory (256 bytes). One Device present on each DIMM.  Stores memory manufacturer data and timing information for correct operation of system memory.	No	N/A
TPM	U9101	32448-bytes non-volatile memory located in the TPM module.	No	N/A
RTC CMOS	RTC	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 memory.	Volatile memory in off state.  UMA uses main system memory size allocated out of main memory.	No	Enter S3(Mods)-S5 state below.
M.2 Solid State Disk	User replaceable	Non-volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB.	Yes	Low level format.

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Hard drive	User replaceable	Non-volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB.	Yes	Low level format.
<u>CD-ROM/RW/ DVD/ DVD+RW/ Diskette Drives</u>	User replaceable	Non-volatile optical/magnetic media.	Yes	Low level format/erase.

**⚠ 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 (DDR5, 4400 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(Mods), 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(Mods) 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(Mods) if the OS and the peripherals used in the system supports S3(Mods) state. Linux and Windows11 support S3(Mods) 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. Windows11 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 that are supported by Dell OptiPlex SFF 7020.

Model Number	S0	S1	S3(Mods)	S4	S5
Dell OptiPlex SFF 7020	X		X	X	X