

Statement of Volatility – Dell Chromebook 11 CC11260

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

The Dell Chromebook 11 CC11260 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 Chromebook 11 CC11260 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)
Storage	eMMC (Flash module)	Non-volatile magnetic media, various sizes in GB. eMMC (Embedded Multimedia Card).	No	Low level format
System BIOS/EC	UCB1(16 MB) U49(2K)	Non-volatile memory, video BIOS for basic boot operation,	No	Not applicable
USB Type-C controller	UT301	Non-volatile memory	No	Not applicable
LCD Panel EEDID EEPROM	Part of panel assembly	Non-volatile memory, stores panel manufacturing information, displays configuration data	No	Not applicable
System Memory – LPDDR5x memory	Onboard LPDDR5X memory	Volatile memory in off (S5) state ⓘ NOTE: See power state definitions below. ⓘ NOTE: Two to four memory dies must be populated.	Yes	Power-off computer
Video memory – frame buffer	For UMA platform: Using system memory	Volatile memory in off (s5) state. UMA uses main system memory size allocated out of main memory.	No	Power-off computer
Intel ME Firmware	Combine on BIOS ROM	Non-volatile memory, Intel ME firmware for system configuration, security, and protection	No	Not applicable
Touch screen Embedded Flash	Not applicable	Non-volatile memory	No	Not applicable
Digital IMVP9 controller	PUZ1	Non-volatile memory	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

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, S0ix, S4, and S5):

- **S0** state is the working state where the dynamic RAM is maintained and is read/write by the processor.
- **S0ix** 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* 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 2. Power states supported by Dell Chromebook 11 CC11260

Computer model	S0	S0ix	S4	S5
Dell Chromebook 11 CC11260	Supported	Supported	Not supported	Supported