

Compare speed of connection standards

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Your computer (including desktop and laptop) has many different types of connectors. These connections could be USB 2.0, USB 3.0, eSATA, Thunderbolt, Firewire and Ethernet all designed for devices at the present time. You wonder what connection has the biggest speed and which connection needs to be most noticeable when you buy a new device such as an external hard drive. Let's join the socialization point through characteristics as well as the speed of the above connected standards.

USB 2.0 standard



USB 2.0 connectivity standards become popular so you can connect multiple external devices and drives to computers running Windows and Mac at the same time. Although standard USB 3.0 connectivity is already in use, many computers and other devices are still manufactured with USB 2.0 connections. Devices like the iPod also do not use USB 3.0 standards but use Thunderbolt connection standards. This is explained by the USB 2.0 standard that meets all the tasks of the job as well as the many devices that do not require too fast speeds such as computer mouse and keyboard. The speed of standard USB 2.0 connection is 480Mbps (converting 1000Mbps to about 1Gbps).

USB 3.0 standard



USB 3.0 connectivity standard is the next generation of USB 2.0 standard, the speed of USB 3.0 standard increased about 10 times compared to USB 2.0 standard. Standard USB 3.0 connection with 5Gbps speed.

ESATA standard



ESATA standard stands for **external SATA** and SATA is a standard form of hard drive connection directly to a computer. Inside the desktop and laptop computer is the hard drive, in most cases the hard drive connects to the motherboard using standard SATA connection. With eSATA, an external hard drive can be used in the same way as the connection type and technology to connect to your computer. The internal hard drive is faster than a standard external hard drive using a USB 2.0 connection. The eSATA standard has speeds from 3Gbps and 6Gbps.

Thunderbolt standard



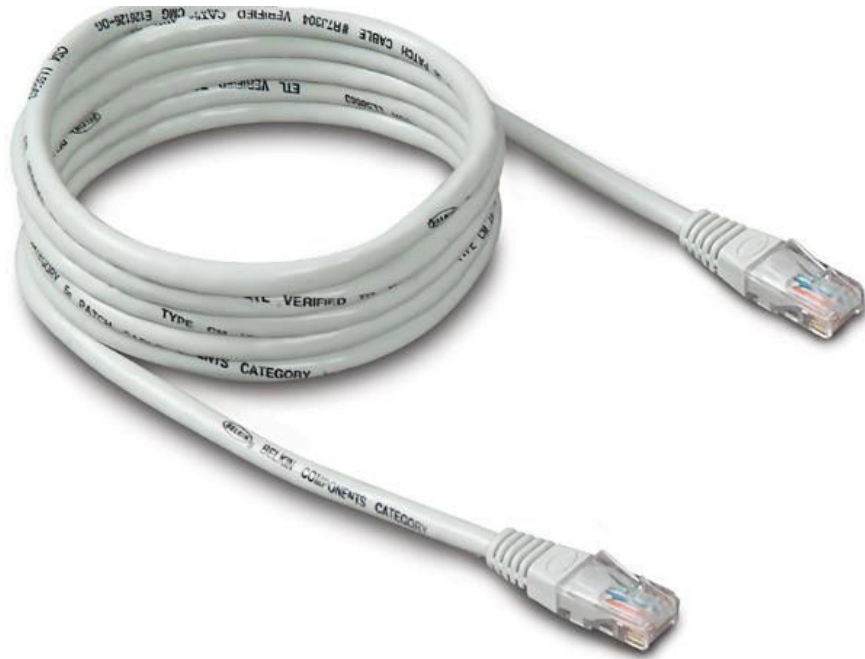
Thunderbolt is the latest connectivity standard in the connectivity standards mentioned in the article. The original code name of this standard is **Light Peak**. Thunderbolt is a technology originally developed by Intel but distributed for the first time to users by Apple. This connection standard helps increase the connection speed of Mac devices, making Apple one of the first companies to adopt the technology. Thunderbolt standards are more capable than other connections. Thunderbolt standard has 10Gbps speed for each exchange channel.

Firewire standard



The Firewire or **IEEE 1394** standard is a standard " *silent* " connection for a while. However, USB and USB 2.0 standards slow down the popularity of the Firewire standard. The products are manufactured using more USB standards than the Firewire standard. Even so, Firewire 400 and 800 outperform older USB standards (the USB 3.0 standard is the exception). Firewire has speeds of 3Gbps (400) and 6Gbps (800).

Ethernet standard



The **Ethernet** standard is the primary connection standard for networking purposes, so it is not designed for speed itself. However, Ethernet standards can be used to transfer computer data. Ethernet has a speed of 100 Mbit / s.

With the above assessments, we can have a ranking of standards connecting with high to low speeds

1. Thunderbolt
2. USB 3.0
3. eSATA
4. Firewire
5. USB 2.0
6. Ethernet

Note: The above results are not necessarily correct in all cases, can depend and configure as well as other objective issues.

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