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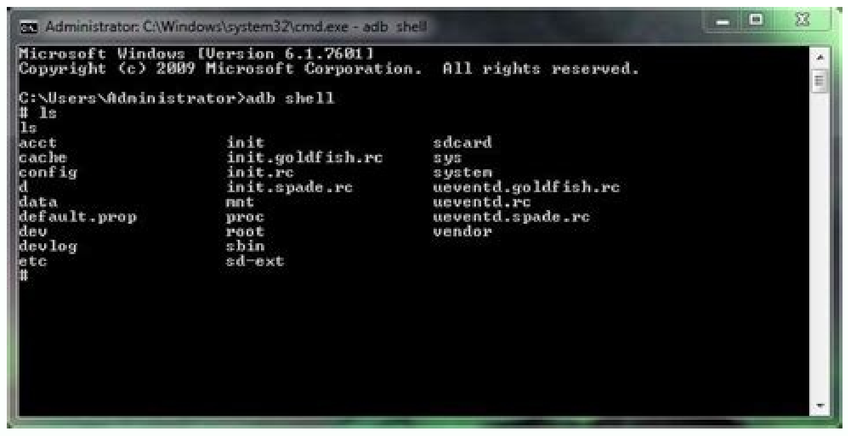

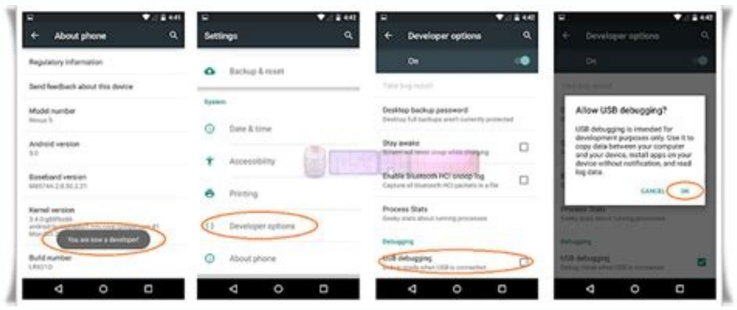

Also referred to as Hi-Speed USB, USB 2.0 is an external bus that supports data rates up to 480Mbps. USB 2.0 is an extension of USB 1.1. USB 2.0 is fully compatible with USB 1.1 and uses the same cables and connectors. Hewlett-Packard, Intel, Lucent, Microsoft, NEC and Philips jointly led the initiative to develop a higher data transfer rate than the 1.1 specification to meet the bandwidth demands of developing technologies. The USB 2.0 specification was released in April 2000. Also called SuperSpeed USB, USB 3.0 is the latest version of the Universal Serial Bus external bus standard that supports data transfer rates of up to and beyond 5GB/s (gigabytes per second). In addition to the increase in speed, UBS 3.0 is also optimized for low power and improved protocol efficiency. USB 3.0 ports and cabling are backward-compatible standard with previous USB technologies. The USB 3.0 technology is developed by Intel, HP, Microsoft Corporation, NEC Corporation, NXP Semiconductors and Texas Instruments. Products supporting USB 3.0 first debuted in late 2009, with widespread availability occurring in 2010. USB 3.1 Ups Data Transfer Rates over USB 3.0 USB 3.0 has been succeeded by USB 3.1, which increases maximum data transfer rates from 5.0 Gbit/s to 10 Gbit/s in the second generation of the USB 3.1 standard. The USB Implementers Forum first announced the USB 3.1 standard in 2013, with products first appearing in 2015. See also USB, USB 2.0, and USB 3.1 Parts Required:- micro USB power cable- Three (3) 2.3V rated 50 Farad Supercapacitors (this design omits balancing resistors as it relies upon capacitor leakage. If low leakage caps are used, balancing resistors are advised) - One (1) 10kOhm resistor - One (1) 4.7V Super Bright LED - Soldering Iron - Vinyl Tape The three supercapacitors were connected in series effectively creating a 6.9V rated 16.33F capacitor and then the LED in series with the resistor were connected in parallel with that. Be mindful of polarity of the LED and the supercaps. Reverse voltage applied to the supercaps and quickly destroy them. Next a normal usb power cable is cut in the center and the overall jacket and/or shield is striped back two inches on both ends revealing four (4) individual insulated conductors. The red insulated conductor is +Vdc and the black insulated conductor is -Vdc. The blue and white conductors are signal wire. Solder the striped ends of the two red conductors (one from each half of the usb cable) to the positive (long lead side) of the supercap circuit and the two black ends to the negative (short lead side) of the circuit. Tape or reconnect the blue and white conductors. Solder each connection then wrap each bare conductor and the whole assembly in electrical tape except leaving only the LED exposed. Then the device is complete. Connect it as you would any normal usb power cable (this is not recommended for devices that use both the signal and the power conductors). Note that there can be quite a lag between the time the cable is connected and it is able to power a device, it may take up to a minute or so for the capacitors to charge up to 5V, the LED will provide indication of charge on the capacitors. Another note: If the fully charged cable is disconnected from power (i.e. unplugged) the LED will remain on until the stored potential drops below its shutoff threshold, this could be quite some time, but is nothing to be concerned about. USB, short for Universal Serial Bus, is a standard type of connection for many kinds of devices. Generally, USB refers to the types of cables and connectors used to connect these many types of external devices to computers. The Universal Serial Bus standard has been extremely successful. USB ports and cables are used to connect hardware such as printers, scanners, keyboards, mice, flash drives, external hard drives, joysticks, cameras, monitors, and more to computers of all kinds, including desktops, tablets, laptops, netbooks, etc. In fact, USB has become so common that you'll find the connection available on nearly any computer-like device such as video game consoles, home audio/visual equipment, and even in many automobiles. Before USB, many of those devices would attach to a computer over serial and parallel ports, and others like PS/2. Many portable devices, like smartphones, eBook readers, and small tablets, use USB primarily for charging. USB charging has become so common that it's now easy to find replacement electrical outlets at home improvement stores with USB ports built in, negating the need for a USB power adapter. There have been several major USB standards, USB4 being the newest: USB4 2.0: Release is pending for USB4 Version 2.0, which supports 80 Gbps (81,920 Mbps). USB4: Based on the Thunderbolt 3 specification, USB4 supports 40 Gbps (40,960 Mbps). USB 3.2 Gen 2x2: Also known as USB 3.2, compliant devices are able to transfer data at 20 Gbps (20,480 Mbps), called Superspeed+ USB dual-lane. USB 3.2 Gen 2: Previously called USB 3.1, compliant devices are able to transfer data at 10 Gbps (10,240 Mbps), called Superspeed+. USB 3.2 Gen 1: Previously called USB 3.0, compliant hardware can reach a maximum transmission rate of 5 Gbps (5,120 Mbps), called SuperSpeed USB. USB 2.0: USB 2.0 compliant devices can reach a maximum transmission rate of 480 Mbps, called High-Speed USB. USB 1.1: USB 1.1 devices can reach a maximum transmission rate of 12 Mbps, called Full Speed USB. Most USB devices and cables today adhere to USB 2.0, and a growing number to USB 3.0. The parts of a USB-connected system, including the host (like a computer), the cable, and the device, can all support different USB standards so long as they are physically compatible. However, all parts must support the same standard if you want it to achieve the maximum data rate possible. A number of different USB connectors exist, all of which we describe below. The male connector on the cable or flash drive is typically called the plug. The female connector on the device, computer, or extension cable is typically called the receptacle. USB Type C: Often referred to simply as USB-C, these plugs and receptacles are rectangular with four rounded corners. Only USB 3.1 Type C plugs and receptacles (and thus cables) exist, but adapters for backward compatibility with USB 3.0 and 2.0 connectors are available. This latest USB connector has finally solved the problem of which side goes up. Its symmetrical design allows it to be inserted in the receptacle in either fashion, so you never have to try again (one of the biggest peeves about earlier USB plugs). These are being widely adopted on smartphones and other devices. USB Type A: Officially called USB Standard-A, these plugs and receptacles are rectangular and are the most commonly seen USB connectors. USB 1.1 Type A, USB 2.0 Type A and USB 3.0 Type A plugs and receptacles are physically compatible. USB Type B: Officially called USB Standard-B, these plugs and receptacles are square shaped with an extra notch on top, most noticeable on USB 3.0 Type B connectors. USB 1.1 Type B and USB 2.0 Type B plugs are physically compatible with USB 3.0 Type B receptacles but USB 3.0 Type B plugs are not compatible with USB 2.0 Type B or USB 1.1 Type B receptacles. A USB Powered-B connector is also specified in the USB 3.0 standard. This receptacle is physically compatible with USB 1.1 and USB 2.0 Standard-B plugs, and of course, USB 3.0 Standard-B and Powered-B plugs as well. USB Micro-A: USB 3.0 Micro-A plugs look like two different rectangular plugs fused together, one slightly longer than the other. USB 3.0 Micro-A plugs are only compatible with USB 3.0 Micro-AB receptacles. USB 2.0 Micro-A plugs are very small and rectangular, resembling in many ways a shrunken USB Type A plug. USB Micro-A plugs are physically compatible with both USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 Micro-AB receptacles. USB Micro-B: USB 3.0 Micro-B plugs look almost identical to USB 3.0 Micro-A plugs in that they appear as two individual, but connected, plugs. USB 3.0 Micro-B plugs are compatible with both USB 3.0 Micro-B receptacles and USB 3.0 Micro-AB receptacles. USB 2.0 Micro-B plugs are very small and rectangular, but the two corners on one of the long sides are beveled. USB Micro-B plugs are physically compatible with both USB 2.0 Micro-B and Micro-AB receptacles, as well as USB 3.0 Micro-B and Micro-AB receptacles. USB Mini-A: The USB 2.0 Mini-A plug is rectangular, but one side is more rounded. USB Mini-A plugs are only compatible with USB Mini-AB receptacles. There is no USB 3.0 Mini-A connector. USB Mini-B: The USB 2.0 Mini-B plug is rectangular with a small indention on either side, almost looking like a stretched out piece of bread when looking at it head-on. USB Mini-B plugs are physically compatible with both USB 2.0 Mini-B and Mini-AB receptacles. There is no USB 3.0 Mini-B connector. Just to be clear, there are no USB Micro-A or USB Mini-A receptacles, only USB Micro-A plugs and USB Mini-A plugs. These "A" plugs fit in "AB" receptacles. Using a USB device is usually pretty straightforward: just plug it in. Unfortunately, it's not always that simple. Some brand-new USB-connected hardware need special device drivers to fully function. Other times, a USB device that's been working normally for years might suddenly stop working without an obvious reason why. Follow this guide on What to Do When Your USB Ports Aren't Working, or this fix-it guide for What to Do When a USB Device Isn't Recognized in Windows, if one of those is the issue you're experiencing. Typically, though, the best troubleshooting advice is going to be specific to whatever device you're using. Use the search bar at the top of this page to find additional help, whether it be for your phone, streaming stick, or some other USB device. FAQ Who created the USB standard? USB was developed collaboratively between Compaq, DEC, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Nortel. The USB standard is maintained by the USB Implementers Forum (USB-IF). What is the current USB standard? Since 2019, USB4 has been the current USB standard. Only USB-C connectors (rather than traditional mini/micro-USB) can support USB4. What does 2.0 and 3.0 mean on a flash drive? If you see a number like 2.0 or 3.0 on your flash drive, it refers to the version of USB that the device supports. Flash drives that support USB 3.0 can transfer data slightly faster, but it doesn't matter too much since most ports are backward compatible. What are the advantages of USB over EIA-232F? EIA-232F is an older connection standard that was replaced by USB. The USB standard is faster and consumes less power, making it much more efficient. Thanks for letting us know! Get the Latest Tech News Delivered Every Day Subscribe Tell us why!

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