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M.2 SSDs: Big Performance Comes in Small Packages

Solid state drives

(SSDs) released in recent years have become faster and more capable of handling large amounts of data. Their full capabilities, however, are being hindered or limited by the interfaces they are connected to. Serial ATA 3rd generation interfaces, designed for the much slower mechanical hard disk drives, run with a maximum native transfer rate of 6 Gb/s.

The Mini-SATA (mSATA) interface, though designed specifically to provide the smallest form factor for SSDs, is limited by the SATA 6 Gb/s link. The M.2 standard, a specification for internally mounted computer add-in cards, was created to address the limitations of mSATA and provide more options for small form factor cards, including SSDs in different sizes and with different capacities. M.2 was originally called the Next Generation Form Factor (NGFF), and then formally renamed to M.2 in 2013. M.2 improves on the mSATA standard, which uses the PCI Express® Mini Card physical card layout and connectors. As mSATA's "successor," M.2 provides higher performance and capacity while minimizing module footprint.

An M.2 SSD module is connected to a host

either through a SATA interface or via a PCI Express (PCIe) lane. Though M.2 supports both SATA and PCIe, an M.2 module may only be inserted in either one of the two interfaces, so check your motherboard documentation to make sure that your module fits and works with the corresponding socket on the motherboard.

Differences Between an M.2

and mSATA SSD

Both are high-performance SSDs designed for small devices such as laptops and tablets. The mSATA interface used to provide the smallest form factor for SSDs. However, it is limited by the SATA 3.0 link speed of 6 Gb/s and 1 TB maximum capacity. The M.2 form factor was borne out of the need for multiple options for small form factor cards, including SSDs in different sizes and with different capacities, and possibilities for extending capacities even further. M.2 provides higher performance while minimizing module footprint. M.2 SSDs come in longer modules and with double-sided component population, enabling larger storage capacities within minimal spaces. It requires no power or data cables, making installation complete without the

need for cable management.

M.2 SSDs support both SATA and PCIe interfaces. The SATA revision 3.2 specification, in its gold revision as of August 2013, standardizes the SATA version of M.2 as a new format for storage devices and specifies its hardware layout. For the PCIe version, details are included in the PCI-SIG M.2 Specification Rev. 1.1.

Physically, they look different and cannot be plugged into the same sockets. The pictures below show ATP M.2 and mSATA SSDs.

SATA or NVMe?

SATA remains one of the most widely used interfaces in industrial and enterprise applications, so M.2 SATA modules are optimal choices for those who want compatibility with existing systems as well as the convenience of hot-swapping and hot-plugging. M.2 modules designed for a SATA interface will perform according to the latest SATA 3rd generation standard, which is up to 6 Gb/s.

Enterprises and client systems with a greater need for speed can take advantage of the Non-Volatile Memory Express or NVM Express® (NVMe™), an interface specification developed specifically for NAND flash and next-generation SSDs. NVMe leverages existing PCIe technology to efficiently support the growing bandwidth needs of enterprise and client systems. An NVMe-based M.2 SSD module installed on a PCIe x2 lane will run at 15.75 Gb/s, while a module installed on a PCIe x4 lane will run at 31.5 Gb/s – a massive leap in speed and performance.

An M.2 SSD module is designed only for either a SATA or PCIe interface, not both at the same time, although some systems may have M.2 sockets that will support either one or both interfaces.

ATP offers both M.2 SATA and PCIe solutions. ATP NVMe SSDs are designed for a PCIe 3.0 x4 interface.

Size Matters

M.2 modules come in different sizes and can also be utilized for Wi-Fi, WWAN, Bluetooth, GPS, and NFC.

M.2 SSDs typically come in three dimensions, which may be deduced from the card name —2242, 2260, and 2280 — "22" represents the width in millimeters (mm), while the next two digits represent the length, also in mm. The longer the drive, the more NAND flash chips can be mounted; hence, more capacity.

In choosing the right size, one has to consider how many SSDs can be packed into a chassis, as well as thermal management issues, which may be a significant factor for sustained performance. If the area for dissipating heat is insufficient, it may result to poor performance and instability in the long run.

The picture below shows ATP M.2 SSDs in different lengths.

Keys and Sockets

An M.2 SSD is "keyed" to prevent insertion of a card connector (male) to an incompatible socket (female) on the host. The M.2 specification identifies 12 key IDs on the module card and socket interface but M.2 SSDs typically use three common keys: B, M, and B+M. You will find the key type labeled on or near the edge connector (or gold fingers) of the SSD. Before deploying M.2 SSDs, determine the type of socket on the host and check the module connector keying, as each connector should be inserted only in the appropriate socket.

ATP M.2 SATA SSDs are B+M-keyed (can fit in sockets for B-keyed and M-keyed modules), while M.2 NVMe SSDs for PCIe 3.0 x4 lane are M-keyed.

Key ID Pin Location Interface A 8-15 2x
PCIe x1 / USB 2.0 / I2C /
DP x4 B 12-19 PCIe x2 / SATA /USB 2.0 / USB 3.0 / HSIC / SSIC
/ Audio / UIM / I2C C 16-23 Reserved for Future Use D 20-27 Reserved for Future Use E
24-31 2x PCIe x1 / USB 2.0 / I2C / SDIO /
UART / PCM F 28-35 Future Memory Interface
(FMI) G 39-46 Not Used for M.2; for Custom/Non-Standard Apps H 43-50 Reserved for
Future Use J 47-54 Reserved for Future Use K 51-58 Reserved for Future Use L 55-62
Reserved for Future Use M 59-66 PCIe x4 / SATA
Table 1. Module key IDs, pin locations
and interfaces.
Source: "All About M.2 SSDs," Storage Networking Industry Association
(SNIA). 2014.
M.2 connectors on the host are called "sockets." Each socket has a unique
mechanical key, and modules are not interchangeable between sockets. According to PCI
Express M.2 Specifications Rev. 1.1, the sockets are distinguished as follows:
Socket 1
: Connectivity socket for Wi-Fi ® , Bluetooth ® , NFC (near-field communication) or
Wi-Gig.
Socket 2 : WWAN/SSD/Other Socket that will support various WWAN+GNSS (global
navigation satellite system) solutions, various SSD and SSD Cache configurations, and
other yet-undefined solutions. (If the motherboard has a Socket 2 for a WWAN card and
 it is not in use, the socket may accommodate a B+M-keyed small M.2 SSD. Please refer to
your motherboard documentation for details).
Socket 3 : SSD Drive Socket with SATA or
up to four PCIe lanes.
Important Notes:
Please refer to your motherboard documentation
to make sure that your M.2 module fits and works with the corresponding socket on the
motherboard.
M.2 modules are neither hot-swappable nor hot-pluggable. Performing
hot-swap or hot-plug may damage the modules and cause harm to the person performing
this .
Conclusion
As SSDs continue to revolutionize the way enterprises handle data,
choosing the right storage media in the right form factor and their corresponding
interfaces will be critical. M.2 SSDs offering smaller, faster and more efficient
storage enlarge the range of choices and solutions to match workloads with price and
performance.
For more information on ATP's M.2 SSDs, visit the ATP website or contact
an ATP Distributor/Representative in your area.

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No mundo dos jogos de azar, é importante entender os diferentes tipos de apostas oferecidas.
Neste artigo, vamos falar sobre 0 a aposta X1 em relação à vaquejada, um esporte popular no
Brasil. Antes de começarmos, é fundamental esclarecer algumas dúvidas 0 sobre o termo "X1"

nas apostas desportivas.

A aposta X1 é um tipo de enxergue em que você ganhará se a 0 equipe da casa vencer ou se o jogo terminar empatado. Da mesma forma, um "2X" significa que você está apostando 0 em uma vitória da equipe visitante ou em um empate.

Agora que entendemos melhor o significado de "X1", vamos nos aprofundar 0 um pouco mais na vaquejada e como fazer uma aposta neste esporte no Brasil.

Vaquejada: O Esporte Nacional no Qual Você 0 Pode Apostar

A vaquejada é um tradicional esporte equestre no Brasil, nas quais touros são soltos enquanto os vaqueiros tentam derrubá-los. 0 Muito popular no Nordeste brasileiro, a vaquejada atrai milhares de turistas e fãs de todos os cantos do país a 0 cada ano. Essa atividade também é um bom negócio para os apostadores, já que é possível realizar apostas legais nas 0 competições de vaquejada no Brasil.

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Donald Trump enfrenta un juicio criminal en Nueva York

Donald Trump, quien una vez se jactó de poder disparar a alguien en la Quinta Avenida y no perder ni un solo votante, ha eludido durante años cantidades increíbles de malversación.

Engañó e insultó e mintió su camino a la Casa Blanca, avergonzó a la nación mientras era presidente, se negó a aceptar su derrota ante Joe Biden en 2024 y luego incitó a un motín en el Capitolio de los EE. UU. cuando intentaba anular la elección.

Sin embargo, mantuvo su agarre de hierro en el Partido Republicano y conservó la adulación de sus admiradores con gorras rojas.

Pero ahora, en una sala de audiencias en Manhattan, Trump está descubriendo que hay un límite. Se está haciendo historia; este es el primer juicio penal de un expresidente de EE. UU. Esa sola es una humillación.

Y cada día, debe sentarse allí y escuchar un recuento de sus fechorías (aunque a veces se queda dormido en su lugar). El juez supremo de Nueva York, Juan Merchan, quien ha tratado casos de Trump en el pasado y sabe cómo se las gasta, está considerando castigar a Trump por violar las reglas contra atacar a testigos, jurados, abogados y funcionarios judiciales.

Tal vez Trump sea finalmente declarado culpable de los delitos asociados con el dinero entregado a la actriz porno Stormy Daniels para comprar su silencio es desconocido. Sin embargo, el proceso diario está brindando una medida de responsabilidad.

Coloca, front y centro para el público, los hechos del caso, que están impregnados de suciedad. Para recapitular: antes de las elecciones de 2024, Trump hizo que su abogado pagara a Daniels para que guardara silencio sobre un presunto asunto sexual. Después le pagó a ese abogado, Michael Cohen, y continuó mintiendo en los registros comerciales que los pagos eran comisiones legales, no dinero para comprar el silencio.

Es un delito en el estado de Nueva York falsificar documentos comerciales con fines políticos, y aunque algunos quieran representarlo como una simple equivocación en la contabilidad, no lo es.

Este caso es "el origen de los esfuerzos de Trump para falsificar durante las elecciones", según Joyce Vance, profesora de derecho y exfiscal federal.

Siempre he pensado que sería una justicia poética si este caso fuera el que derribara a Trump.

La vulgaridad lo hace un ajuste perfecto; ilustra quién es Trump-desde su jactancia de acosar a mujeres por debajo de la cintura hasta su amor por todas las cosas doradas.

Elegantes, no lo es.

La ubicación también forma parte de la adecuación. Los neoyorquinos conocen exactamente quién es Trump-un hombre de negocios que no paga sus cuentas y cuyas empresas prodigadas a los cielos a menudo fracasan, y un bribón que nunca conoció una estafa que no amara.

En días recientes, ha estado promocionando Biblias "Dios bendiga a los EE. UU." Por R$59.99 y su esposa, Melania, está vendiendo un barato trinket de Día de la Madre de R$245 (no, una porción de estos ingresos no *se* va a caridad).

Este caso "es la mejor oportunidad hasta ahora para garantizar alguna responsabilidad para el expresidente y proteger al país de cometer más delitos", según Noah Bookbinder, presidente de Ciudadanos por la Responsabilidad y la Ética en Washington.

Según él, una condena demostraría, una vez por todas, que Trump *no* es el político normal que muchos en los medios y sus aliados políticos continúan tratando como si lo fuera.