



# **Chapter 7 Transmission Media**

Figure 7.1 Transmission medium and physical layer

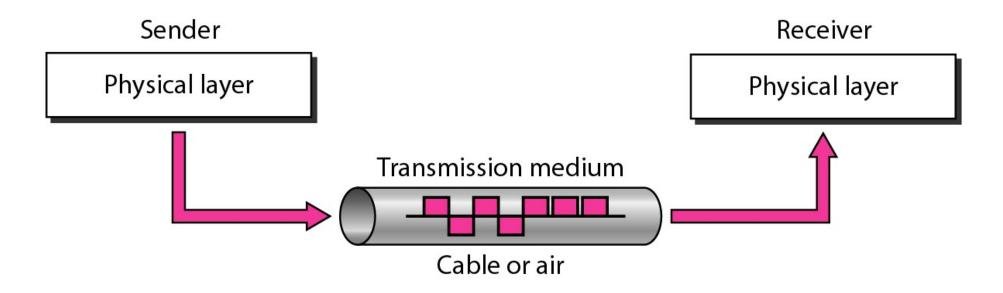
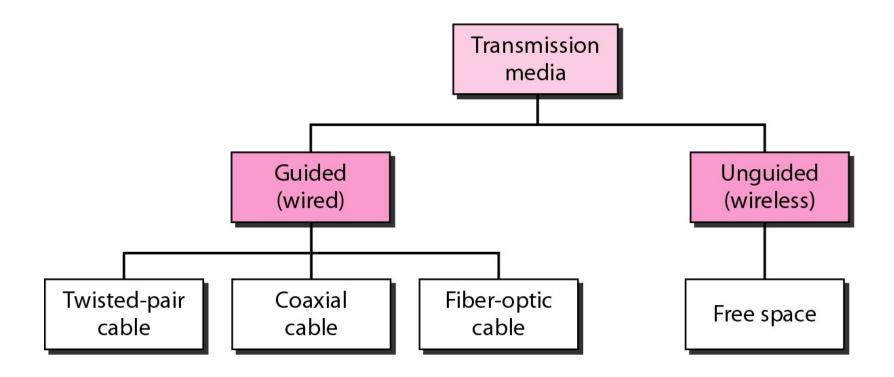


Figure 7.2 Classes of transmission media



#### 7-1 GUIDED MEDIA

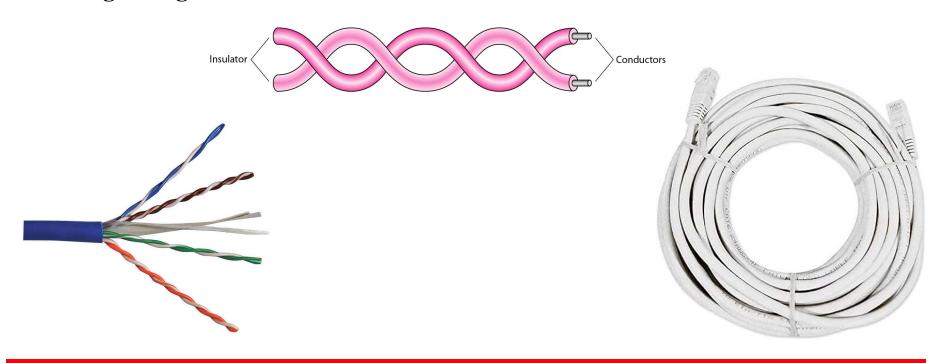
Guided media, which are those that provide a conduit from one device to another, include twisted-pair cable, coaxial cable, and fibre-optic cable.

# Topics discussed in this section:

Twisted-Pair Cable Coaxial Cable Fiber-Optic Cable

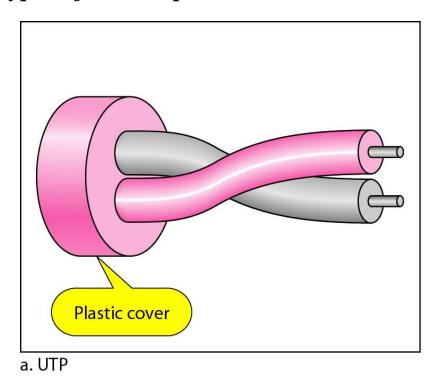
#### Figure 7.3 Twisted-pair cable

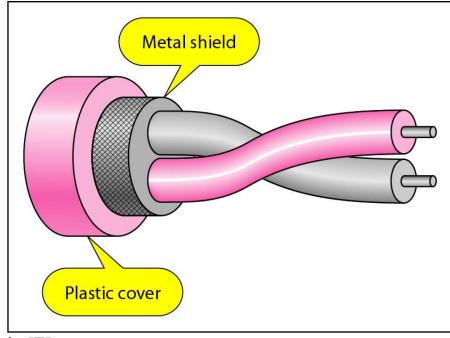
- Twisted pair cable is a type of electrical cable consisting of pairs of insulated wires twisted together.
- It is commonly used in telecommunications and networking to transmit analog and digital signals.



#### Figure 7.4 UTP and STP cables

UTP (Unshielded Twisted Pair) and STP (Shielded Twisted Pair) are two common types of twisted pair cables used in networking and telecommunications:





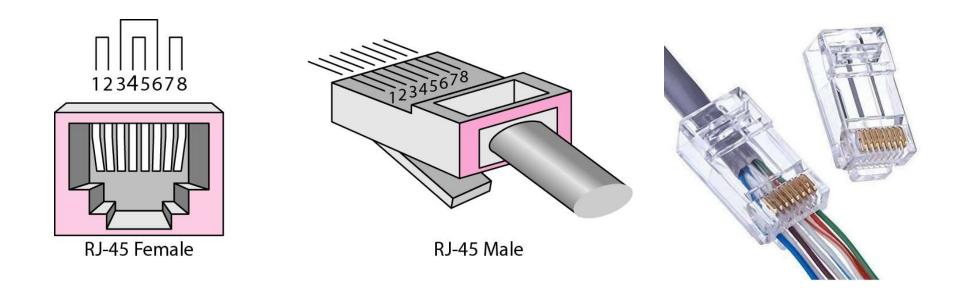
b. STP

 Table 7.1
 Categories of unshielded twisted-pair cables

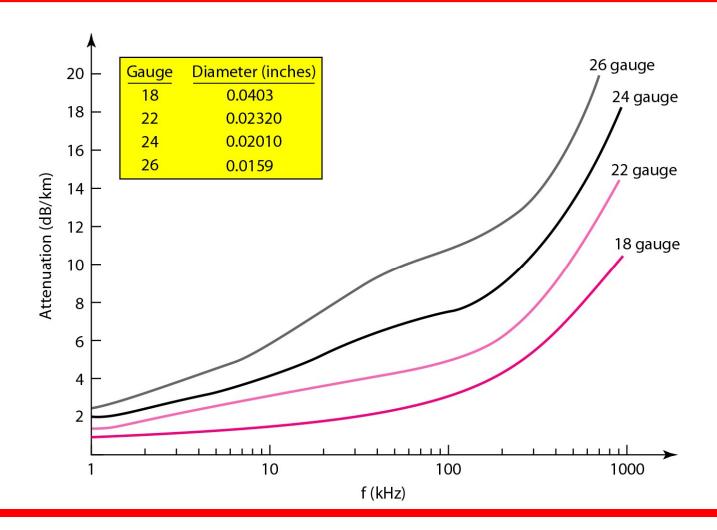
Category	Specification	Data Rate (Mbps)	Use
1	Unshielded twisted-pair used in telephone	< 0.1	Telephone
2	Unshielded twisted-pair originally used in T-lines	2	T-1 lines
3	Improved CAT 2 used in LANs	10	LANs
4	Improved CAT 3 used in Token Ring networks	20	LANs
5	Cable wire is normally 24 AWG with a jacket and outside sheath	100	LANs
5E	An extension to category 5 that includes extra features to minimize the crosstalk and electromagnetic interference	125	LANs
6	A new category with matched components coming from the same manufacturer. The cable must be tested at a 200-Mbps data rate.	200	LANs
7	Sometimes called SSTP (shielded screen twisted-pair). Each pair is individually wrapped in a helical metallic foil followed by a metallic foil shield in addition to the outside sheath. The shield decreases the effect of crosstalk and increases the data rate.	600	LANs

### Figure 7.5 UTP connector

• A UTP (RJ-45 connector) connector refers to a type of connector commonly used with UTP cables, which are widely employed in Ethernet and other networking applications.



# Figure 7.6 UTP performance



#### Figure 7.7 Coaxial cable

 A coaxial cable is a type of electrical cable known for its cylindrical shape and layered design.

Commonly used in various applications, including cable television (CATV),

telecommunications, etc.

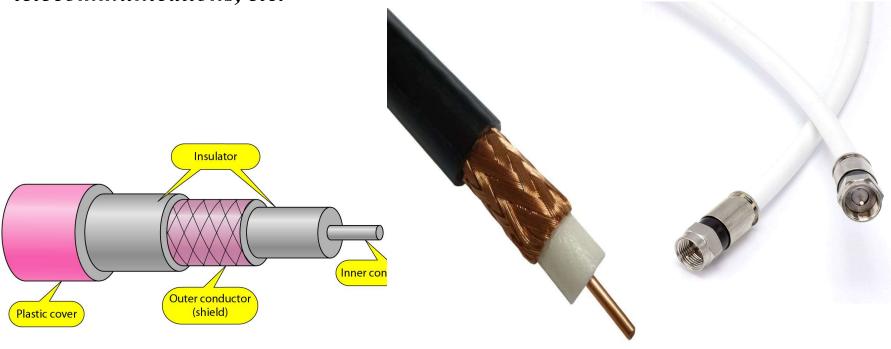


 Table 7.2
 Categories of coaxial cables

Category	Impedance	Use
RG-59	75 Ω	Cable TV
RG-58	50 Ω	Thin Ethernet
RG-11	50 Ω	Thick Ethernet

#### Figure 7.8 BNC connectors

• A BNC connector, is a type of electrical connector commonly used in electronics and telecommunications for connecting coaxial cables.



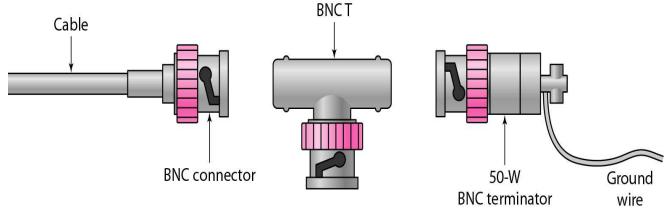
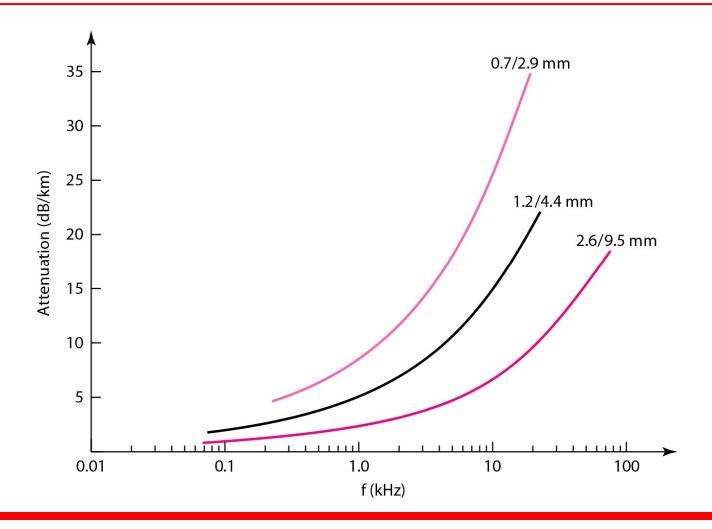
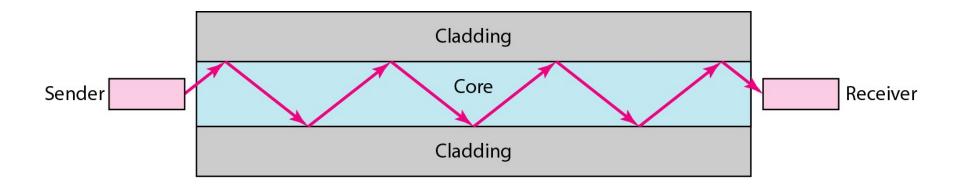


Figure 7.9 Coaxial cable performance

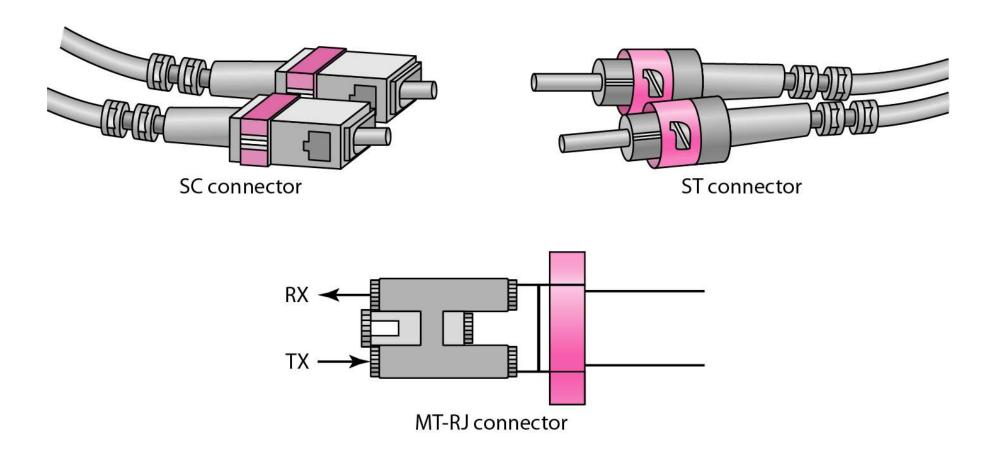


#### Figure 7.11 Optical fiber

 Optical fiber is a super faster that carries information using light, allowing information to travel over long distances with very little loss or interference.



# Figure 7.15 Fiber-optic cable connectors



## 7-2 UNGUIDED MEDIA: WIRELESS

Unguided media transport electromagnetic waves without using a physical conductor. This type of communication is often referred to as wireless communication.

# Topics discussed in this section:

Radio Waves Microwaves Infrared

Figure 7.17 Electromagnetic spectrum for wireless communication

The electromagnetic spectrum refers to the range of all types of electromagnetic radiation.

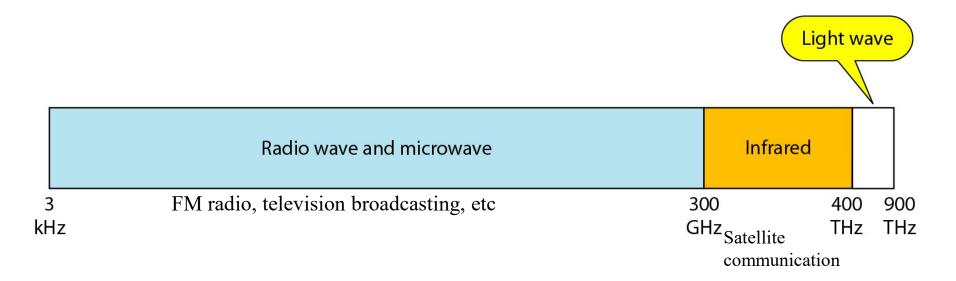
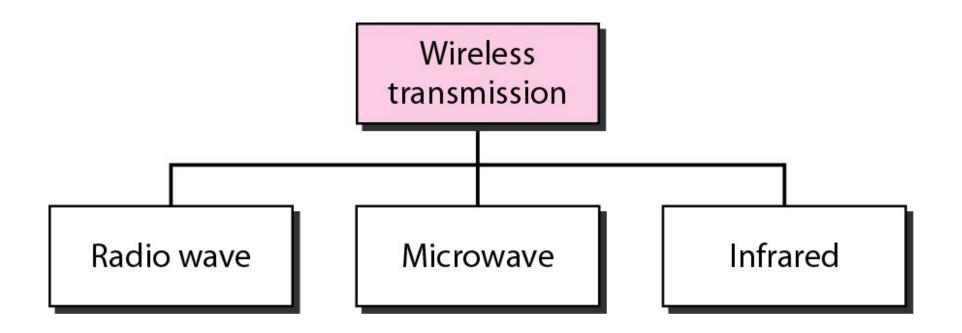
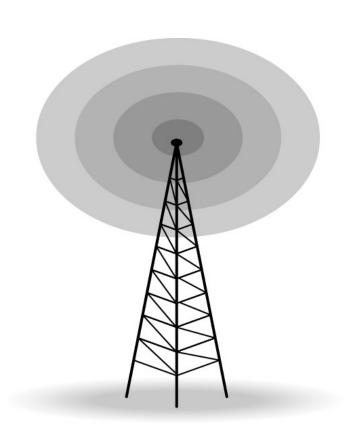


Figure 7.19 Wireless transmission waves



### Figure 7.20 Omnidirectional antenna

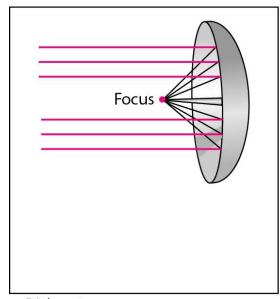
Radio waves are used for multicast communications, such as radio and television.



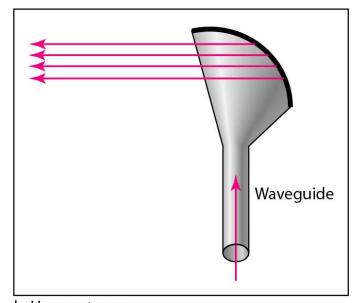


# Microwaves are used for unicast communication such as cellular telephones, satellite networks, and wireless LANs.

#### Figure 7.21 Unidirectional antennas



a. Dish antenna



b. Horn antenna



Note

Infrared signals can be used for shortrange communication such as infrared data transfer between devices.