

Chapter 7

Transmission Media

Figure 7.1 *Transmission medium and physical layer*

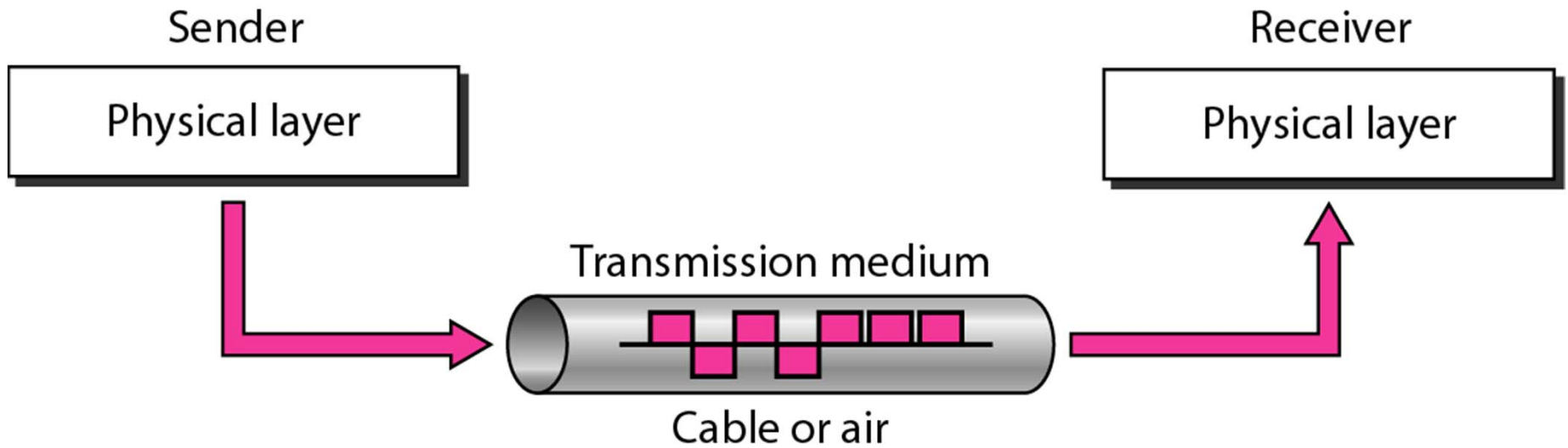


Figure 7.2 *Classes of transmission media*

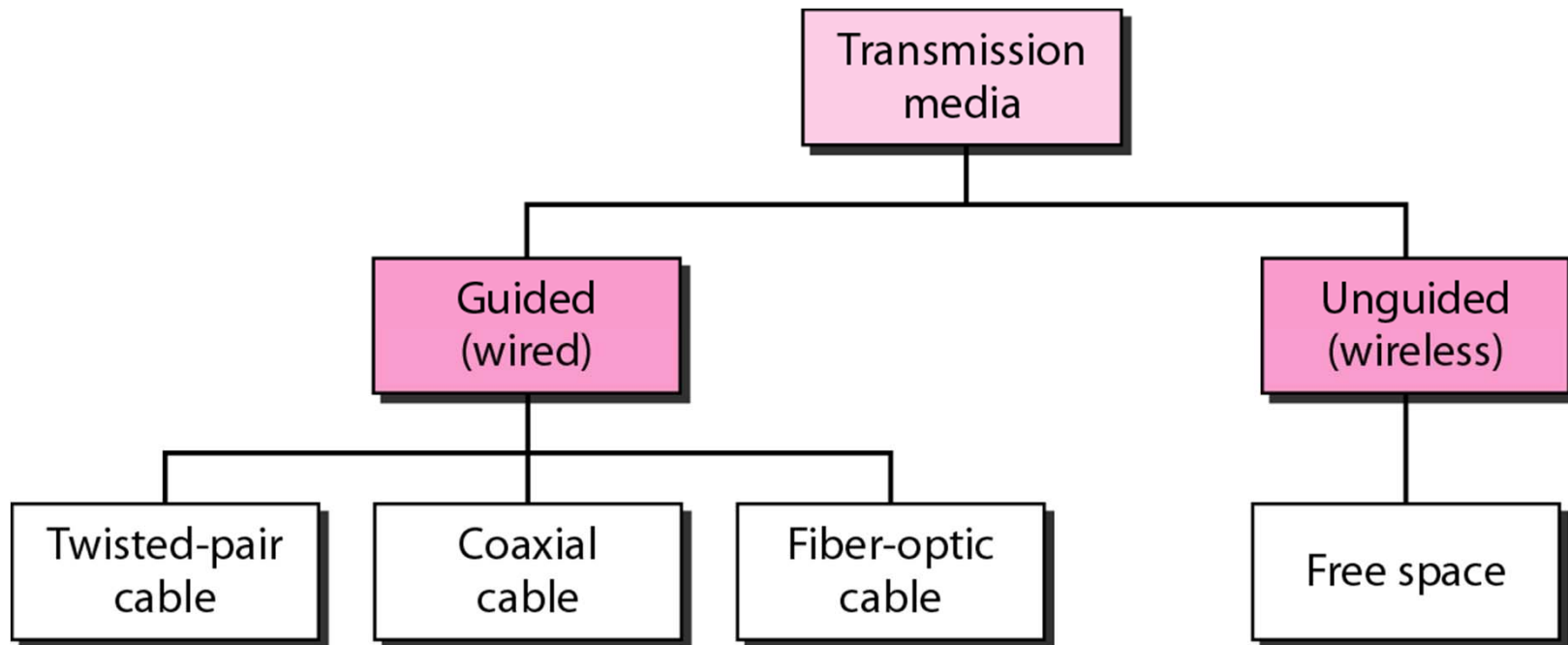


Figure 7.3 *Twisted-pair cable*

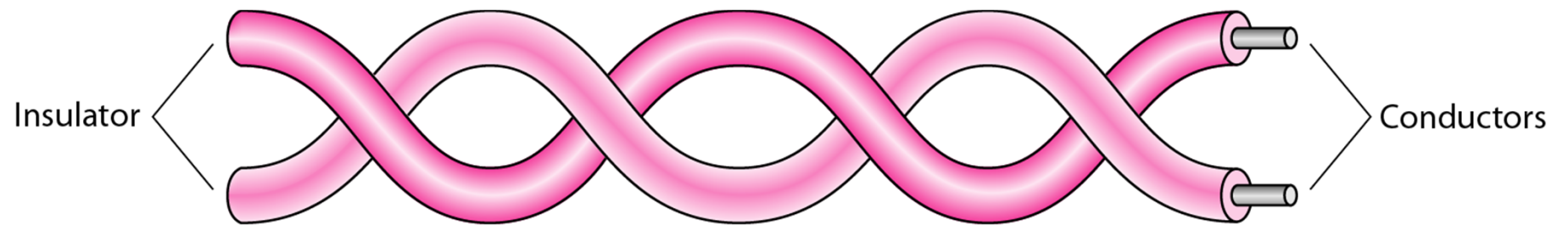
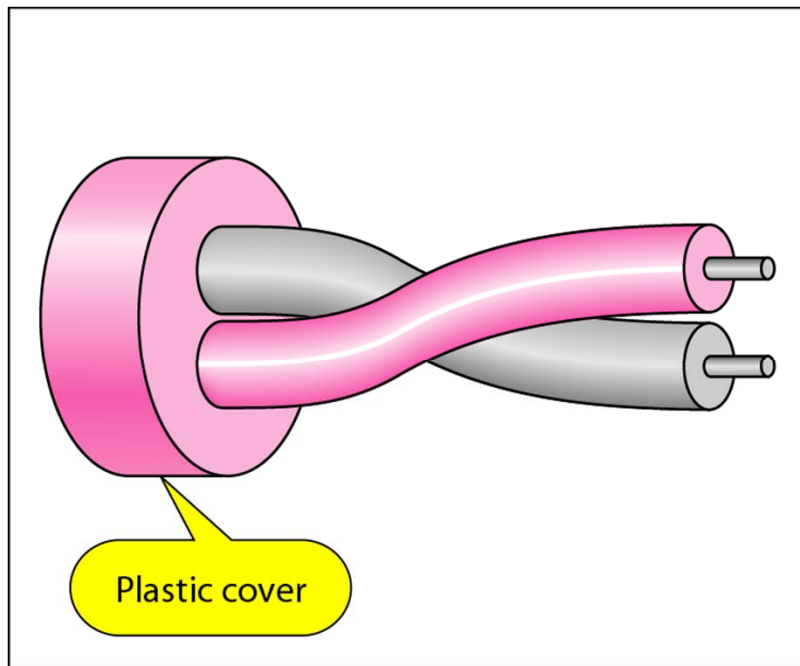
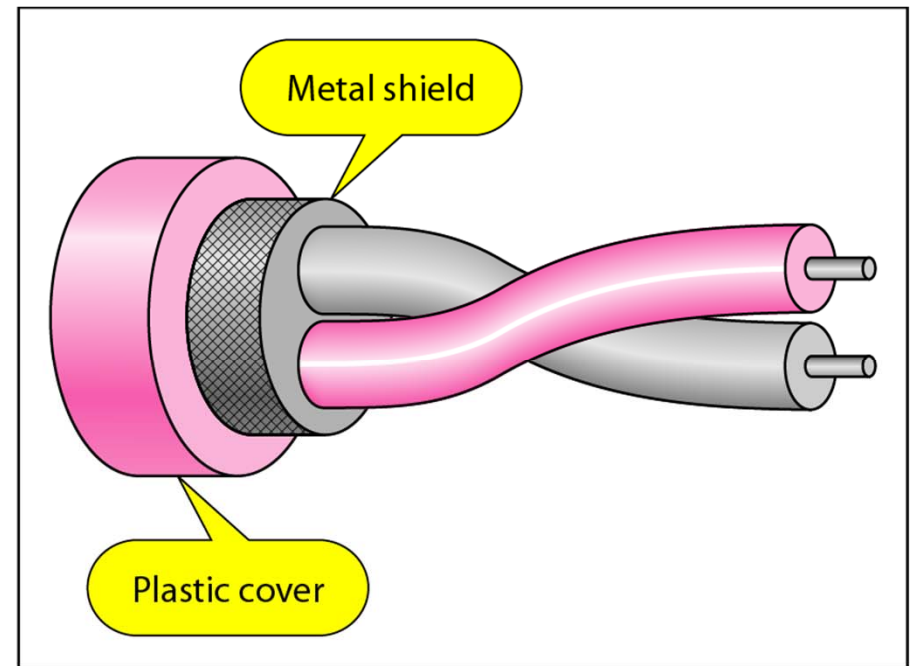


Figure 7.4 *UTP and STP cables*



a. UTP



b. STP

Table 7.1 *Categories of unshielded twisted-pair cables*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Data Rate (Mbps)</i>	<i>Use</i>
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*

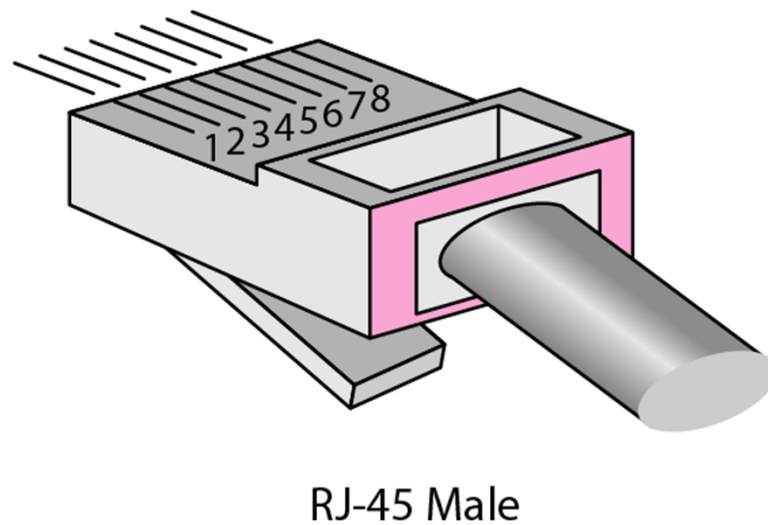
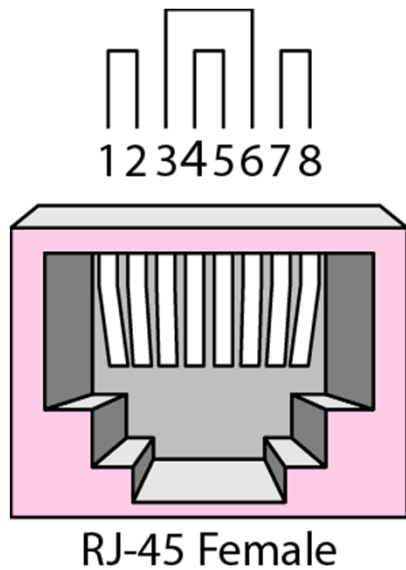


Figure 7.7 *Coaxial cable*

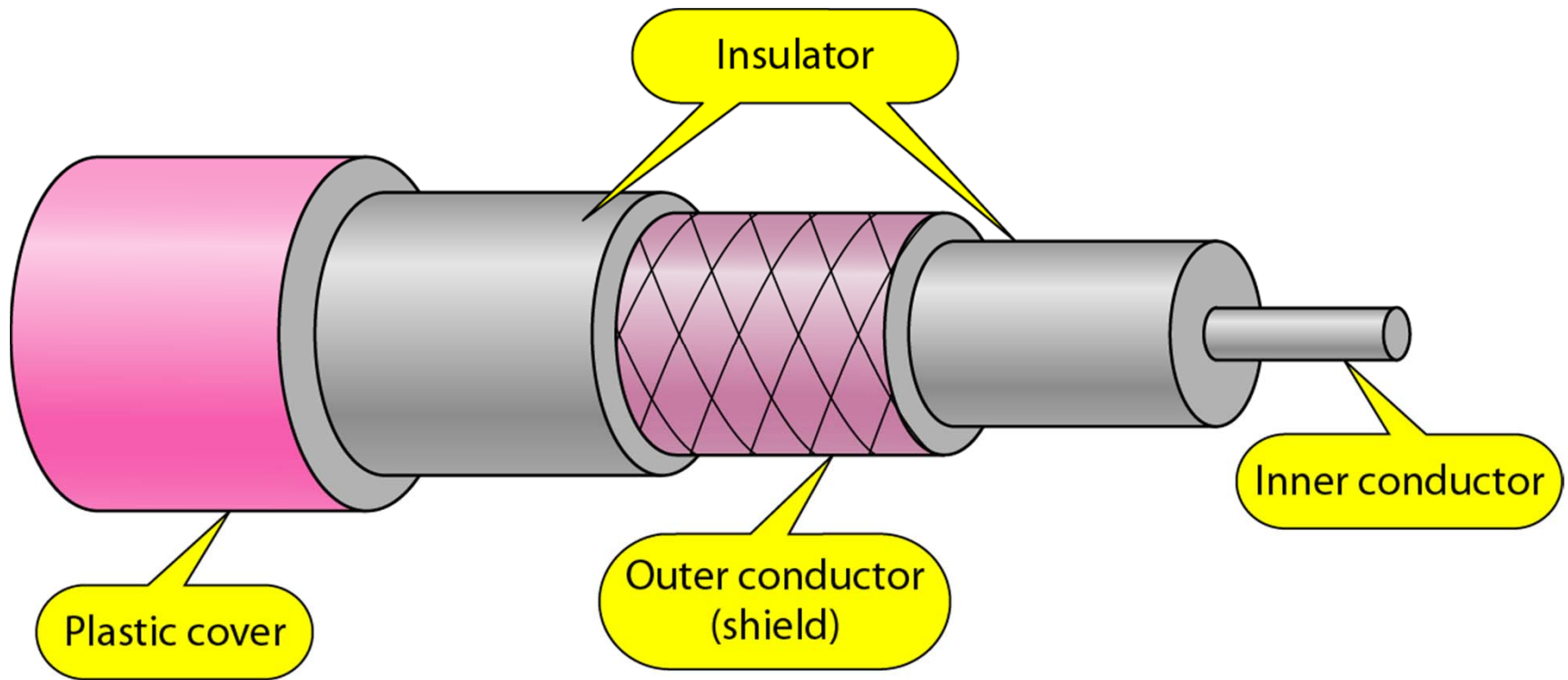


Figure 7.8 *BNC connectors*

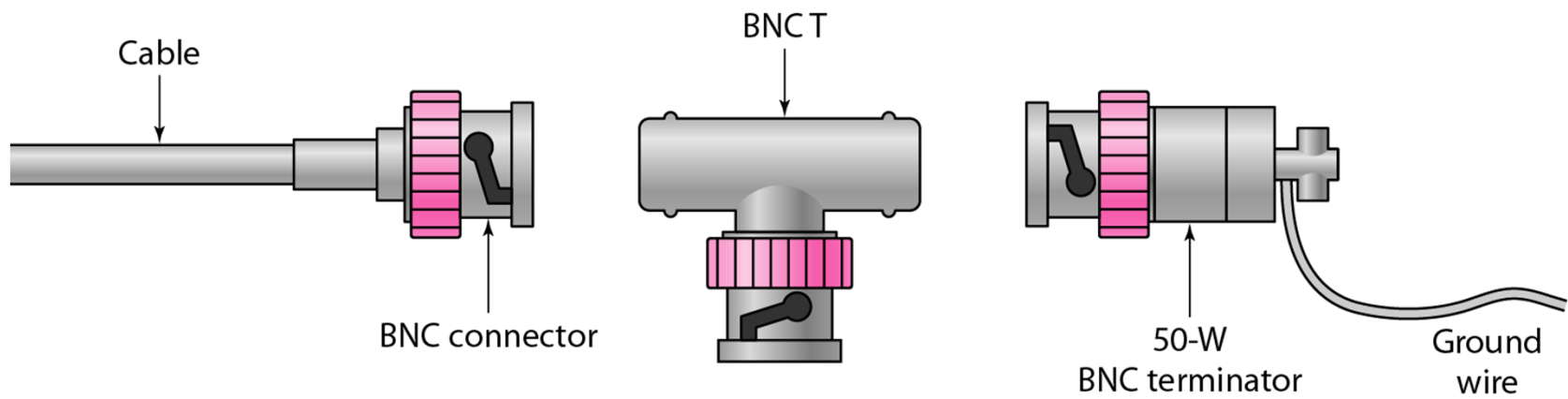


Figure 7.11 *Optical fiber*

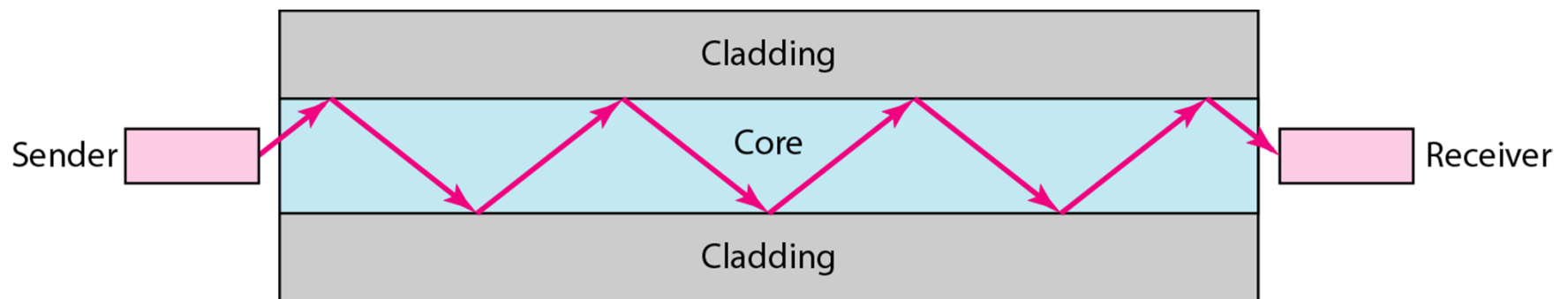


Figure 7.12 *Propagation modes*

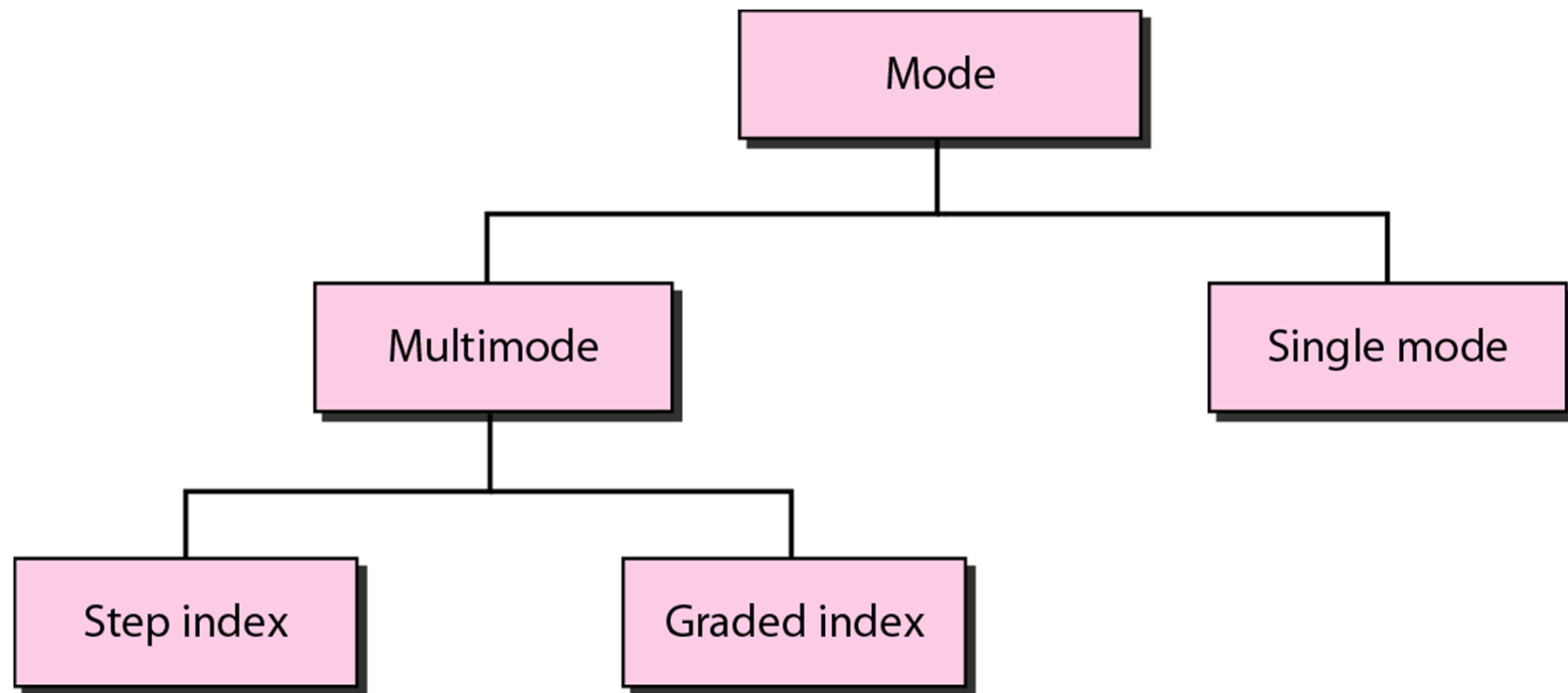
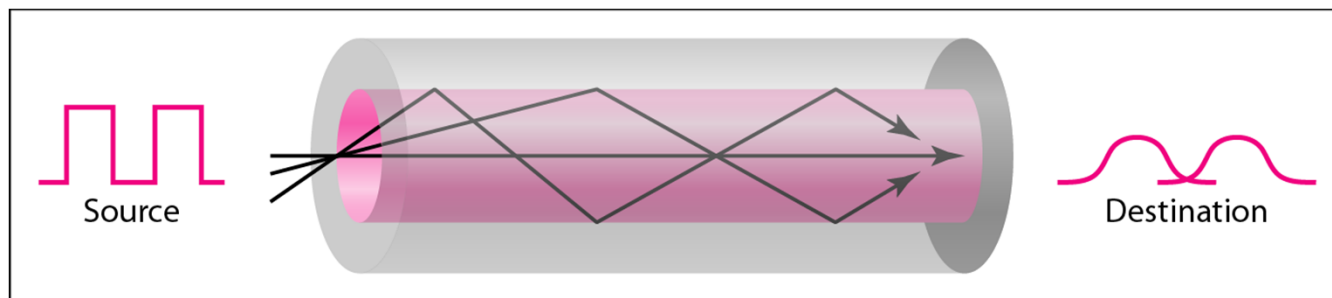
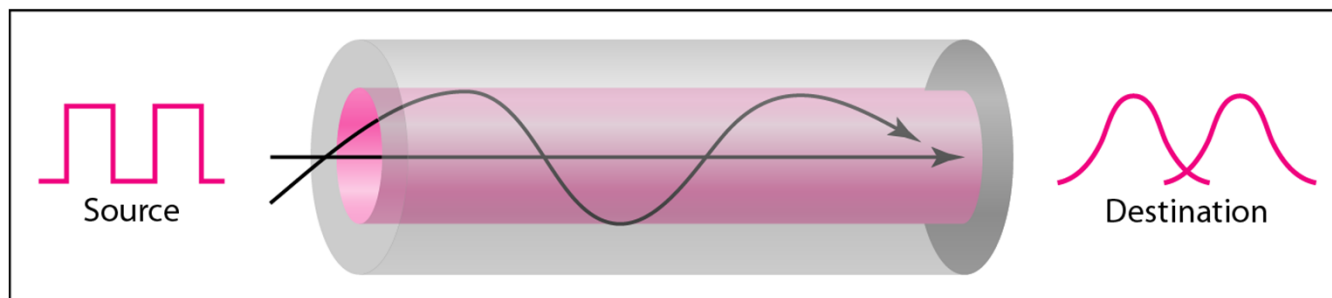


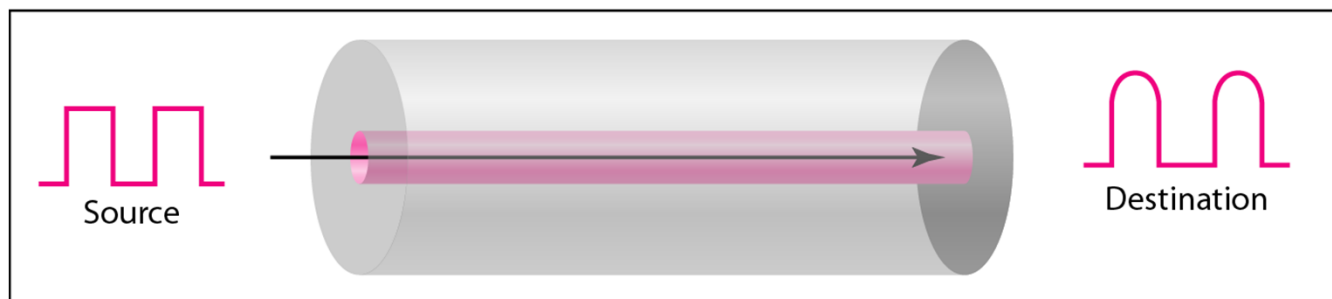
Figure 7.13 Modes



a. Multimode, step index



b. Multimode, graded index



c. Single mode

Figure 7.14 *Fiber construction*

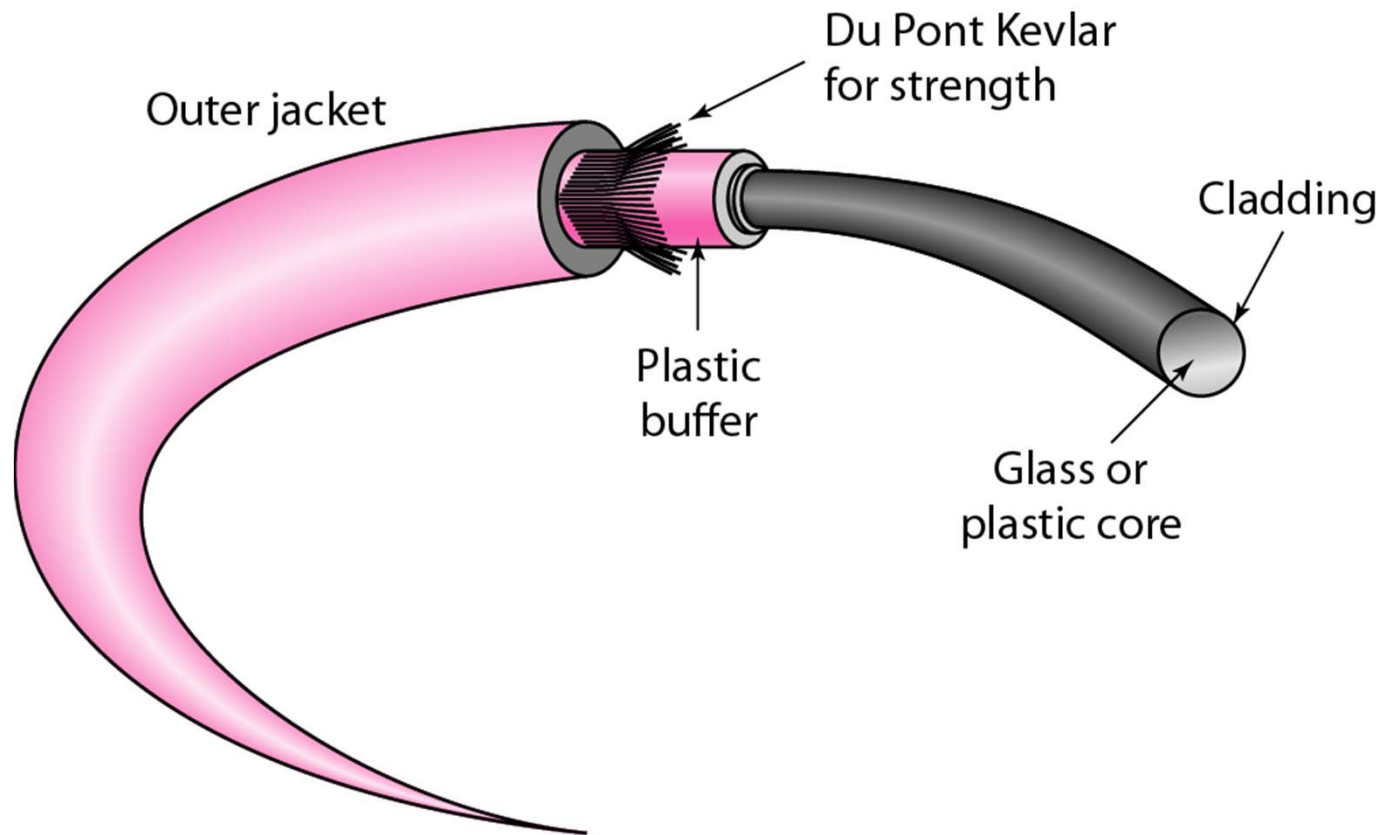
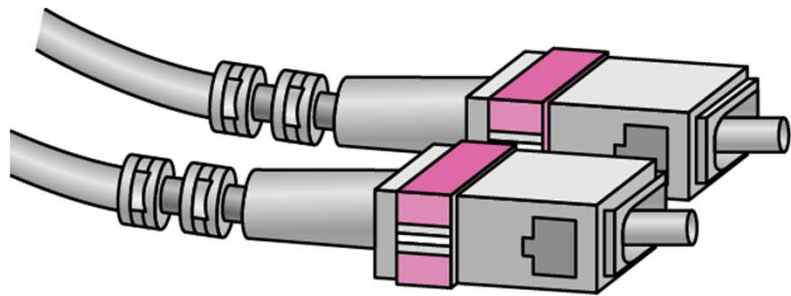
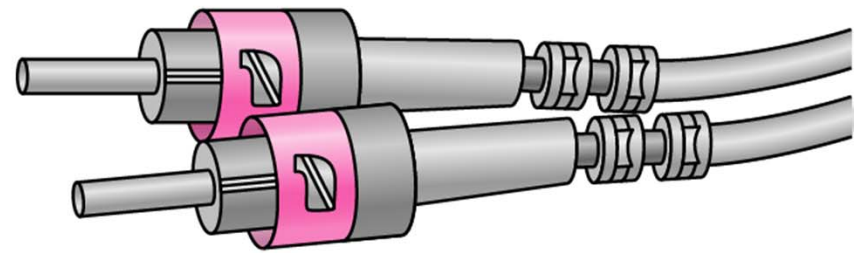


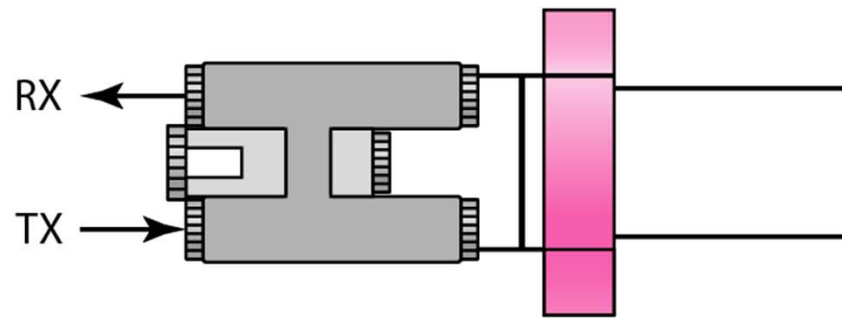
Figure 7.15 *Fiber-optic cable connectors*



SC connector



ST connector



MT-RJ connector

UNGUIDED MEDIA: WIRELESS

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

Figure 7.18 *Propagation methods*

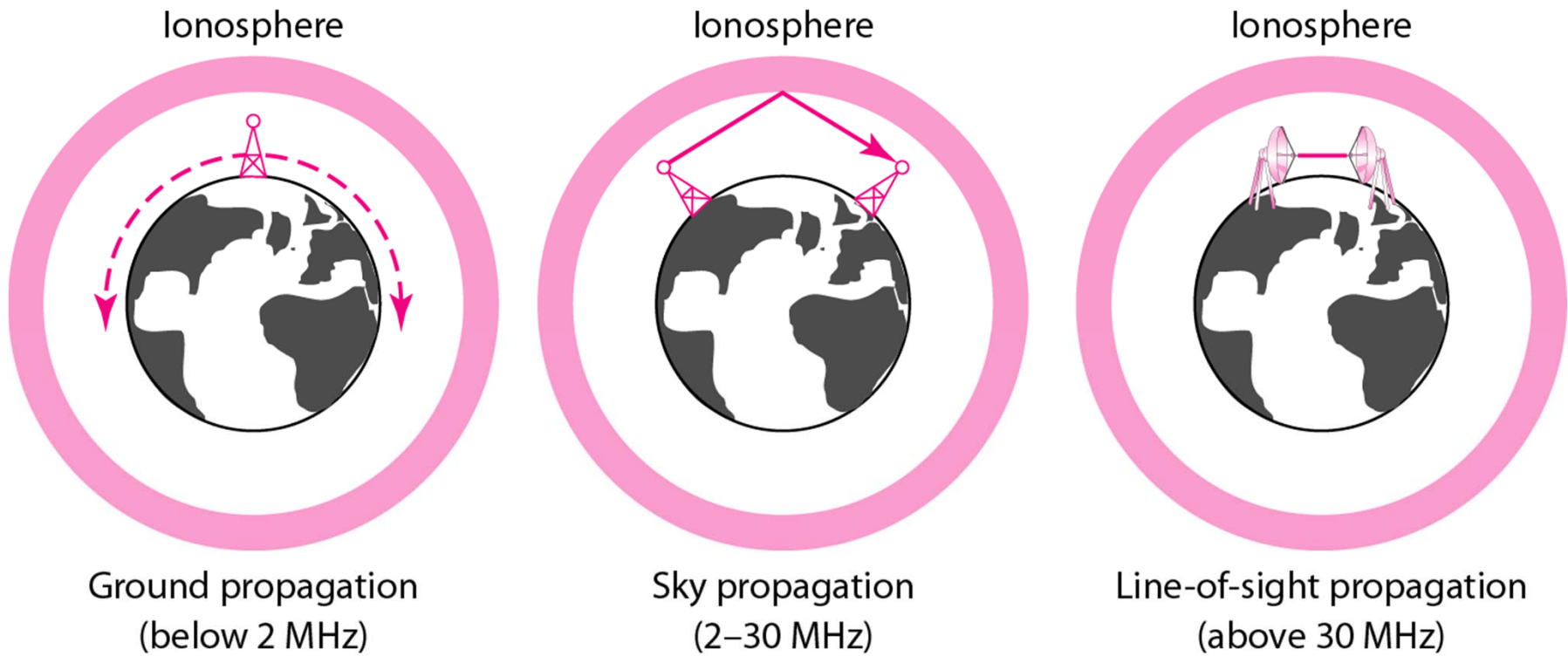


Table 7.4 *Bands*

<i>Band</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Propagation</i>	<i>Application</i>
VLF (very low frequency)	3–30 kHz	Ground	Long-range radio navigation
LF (low frequency)	30–300 kHz	Ground	Radio beacons and navigational locators
MF (middle frequency)	300 kHz–3 MHz	Sky	AM radio
HF (high frequency)	3–30 MHz	Sky	Citizens band (CB), ship/aircraft communication
VHF (very high frequency)	30–300 MHz	Sky and line-of-sight	VHF TV, FM radio
UHF (ultrahigh frequency)	300 MHz–3 GHz	Line-of-sight	UHF TV, cellular phones, paging, satellite
SHF (superhigh frequency)	3–30 GHz	Line-of-sight	Satellite communication
EHF (extremely high frequency)	30–300 GHz	Line-of-sight	Radar, satellite

Figure 7.19 *Wireless transmission waves*

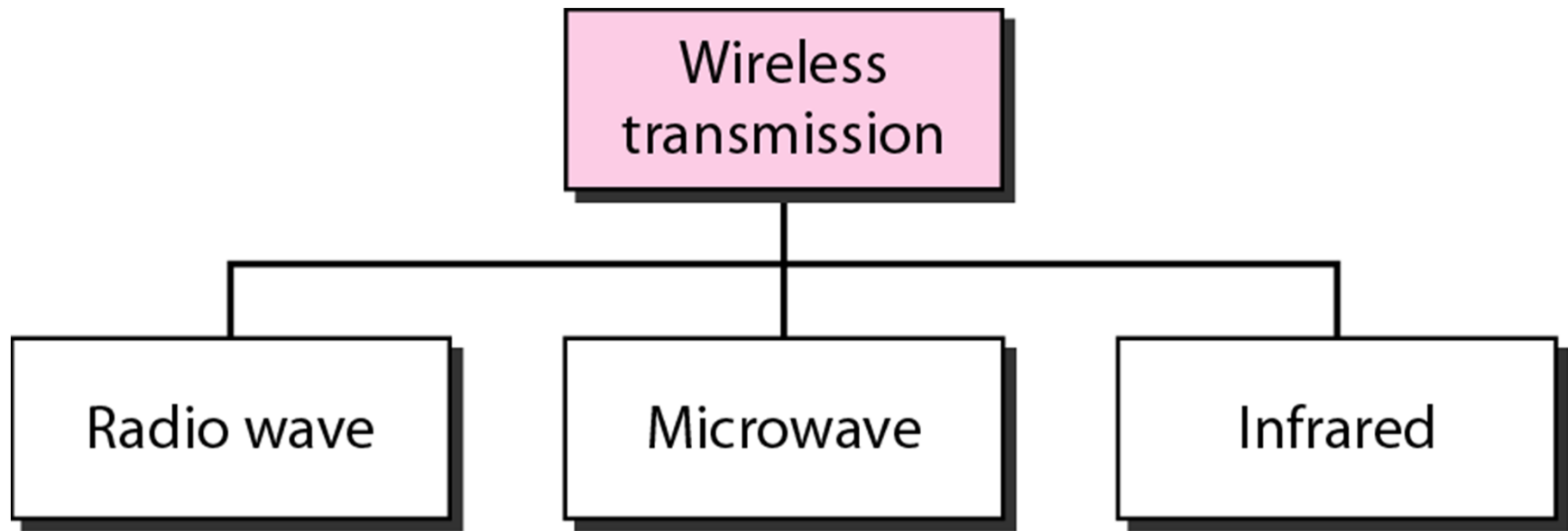
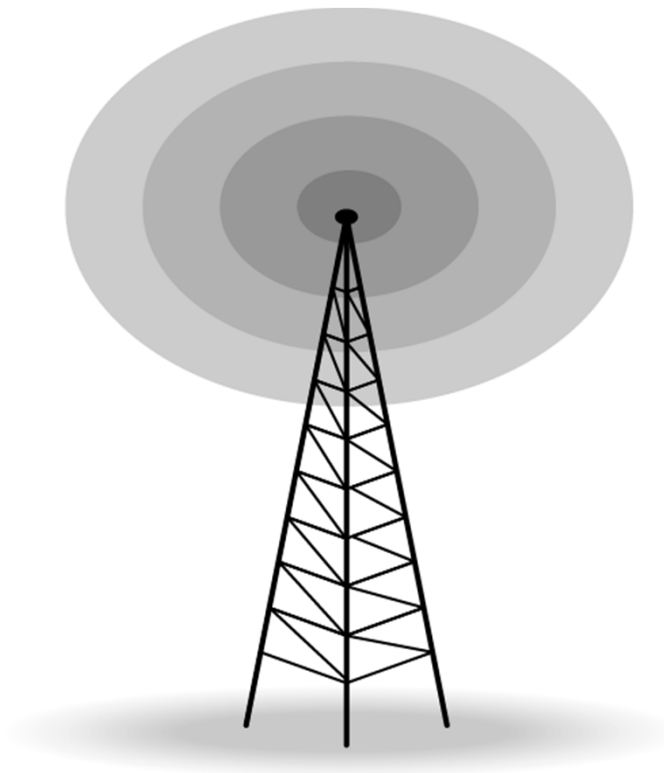
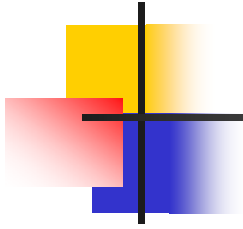


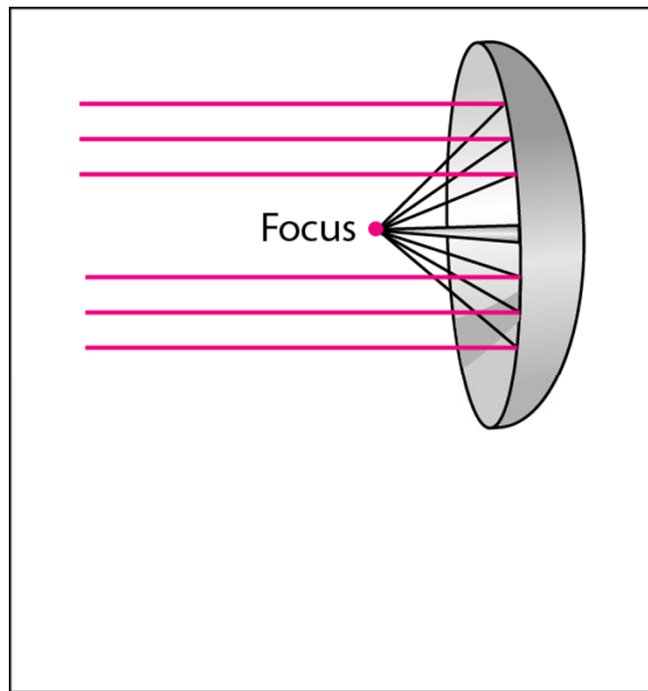
Figure 7.20 *Omnidirectional antenna*



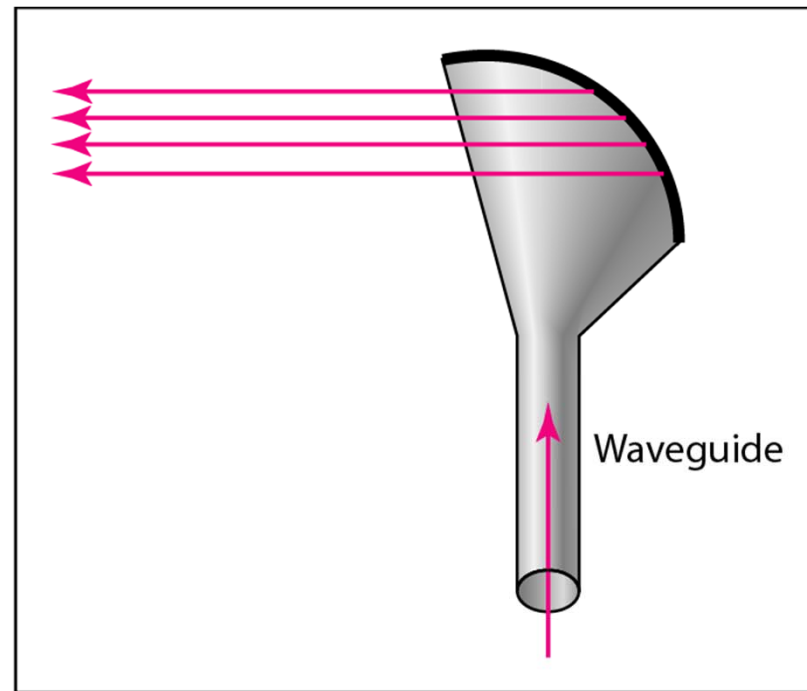


Radio waves are used for multicast communications, such as radio and television, and paging systems.

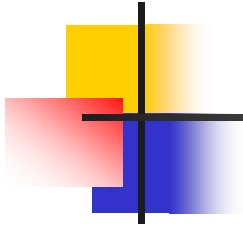
Figure 7.21 *Unidirectional antennas*



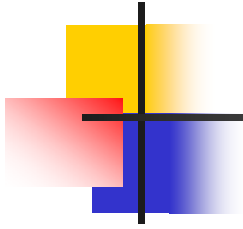
a. Dish antenna



b. Horn antenna



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



Infrared signals can be used for short-range communication in a closed area using line-of-sight propagation.