

Transmission medium

High tension lines that transmit electricity

A **transmission medium** is something ([solid](#), [liquid](#), [gas](#), or [plasma](#)) that can [transmit energy](#). For example, the transmission medium for [sounds](#) is usually air. But sound can also be transmitted through solids and liquids. A [wire](#) can transmit [electrons](#) in the form of [electricity](#). There are [advantages](#) and [disadvantages](#) to every transmission medium.^[1] These can be things such as [cost](#), [bandwidth](#) (or how much of something can be transmitted), the [speed](#) of the transmission and [scope](#).

Telecommunications

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Twisted pair cable

Physical mediums: are actually [wires](#) or [cables](#) used to connect two or more [devices](#). These can be [twisted pair](#), [coaxial](#) and [fiber optic](#) cables. Twisted pair cables were [traditionally](#) used in [telephone](#) wire lines and cables. But they are still widely used in [networks](#) and other uses. They are called *twisted pair* cables because they have many small thin insulated wires twisted around each other in a [balanced circuit](#). Twisted pair cables can contain up to 4200 pairs of wires.^[2]

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- [Luminiferous aether](#)

References

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1. [↑] Gilbert Held, *Ethernet Networks: Design, Implementation, Operation, Management* (London; New York: Wiley, 2003), p. 22
2. [↑] Tamara Dean, *Network+ Guide to Networks* (Cambridge, MA: Course Technology, Thomson Learning, 2000), p 100

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