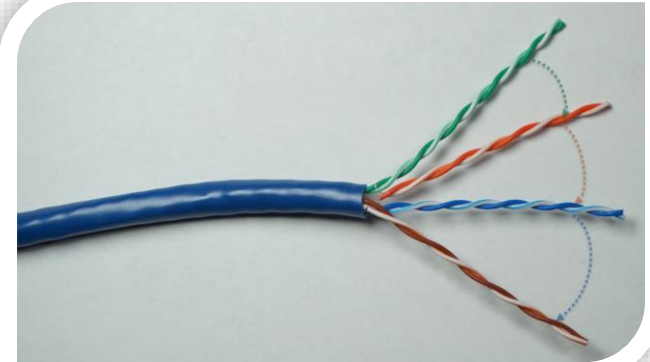


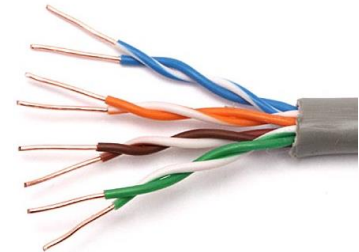
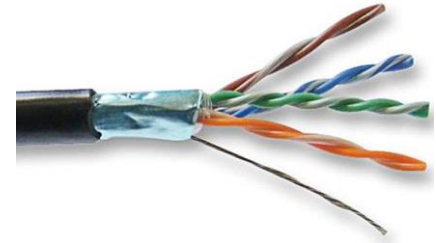
Twisted Pair Copper Cabling

- 4 Twisted Pairs of Wires with RJ-45 Connector
- Balanced pair operation
 - + & - Signals
 - Equal & Opposite Signal
- Why are they twisted?
 - To Help Reduce Interference
 - Crosstalk
 - Noise (Electromagnetic Interference)
- Security concerns
 - Signal Emanations
- 100 Meters Maximum Distance
 - Signal Attenuation



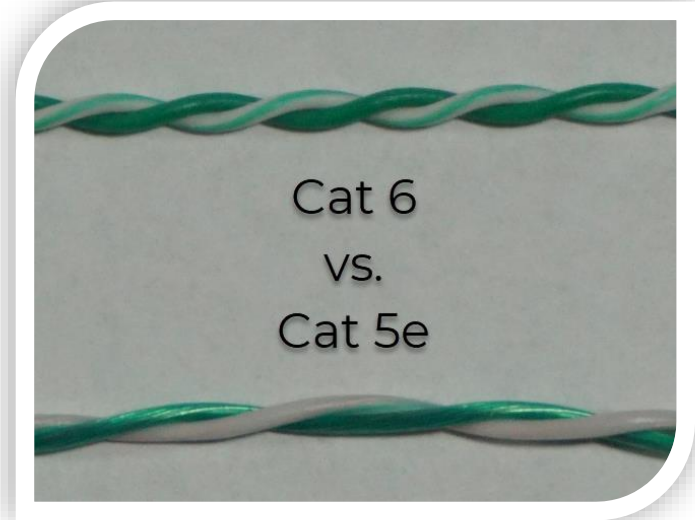
Shielded vs. Unshielded & EMI

- **Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)**
 - More susceptible to electromagnetic interference (EMI).
- **Shielded Twisted Pair (STP)**
 - Less susceptible to EMI & Crosstalk (if each pair shielded).
- **Electromagnetic Interference**
 - The disruption of an electronic device's operation when it's in the vicinity of an electromagnetic field caused by another electronic device (manufacturing equipment, microwave ovens, etc.).



Roles of Twists

- Increased twists per inch:
 - Reduces Crosstalk
 - Increases Signals
 - Supports Faster Speeds



Twisted Pair Standards

Cat	Network Type	Ethernet Standard	Speed	Max. Distance	Frequency
Cat 3	Ethernet	10Base-T	10Mbps	100 meters	16 MHz
Cat 5	Fast Ethernet	100Base-TX	100Mbps	100 meters	100 MHz
Cat 5e	Gigabit Ethernet	1000Base-T	1Gbps	100 meters	100 MHz
Cat 6	Gigabit Ethernet	1000Base-T	1Gbps	100 meters	250 MHz
	10 Gigabit Ethernet	10GBase-T	10Gbps	55 meters	
Cat 6a	10 Gigabit Ethernet	10GBase-T	10Gbps	100 meters	500 MHz
Cat 7	10 Gigabit Ethernet	10GBase-T	10Gbps	100 meters	600 MHz

Cat: Copper Cabling Standard.

Other Copper Cable Connectors

RJ-11

- 4-pin connection used for telephone connections.



DB-9

- 9-pin connection used for serial connections on networking devices



DB-25

- 25-pin connection previously commonly used for serial printer connections.

