

21.4: Types of Transmission Lines

Two common types of transmission line are **coaxial line** (Figure 21.4.1) and **microstrip line** (Figure 21.4.2). Both are examples of *transverse electromagnetic* (TEM) transmission lines. A TEM line employs a single electromagnetic wave “mode” having electric and magnetic field vectors in directions perpendicular to the axis of the line, as shown in Figures 21.4.3 and 21.4.4 TEM transmission lines appear primarily in radio frequency applications.

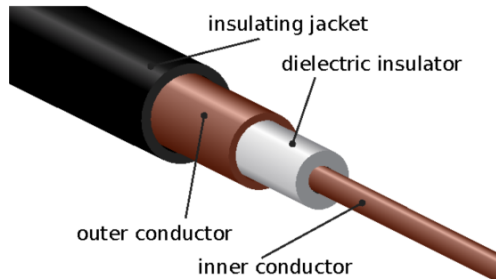


Figure 21.4.1 Structure of a coaxial transmission line. (CC BY 3.0 (modified)).

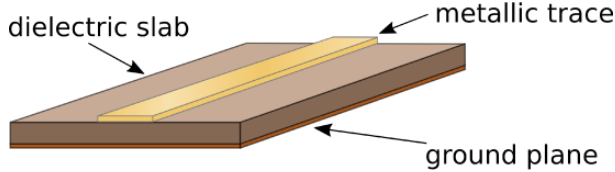


Figure 21.4.2 Structure of a microstrip transmission line. (CC BY SA

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TEM transmission lines such as coaxial lines and microstrip lines are designed to support a single electromagnetic wave that propagates along the length of the transmission line with electric and magnetic field vectors perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

Not all transmission lines exhibit TEM field structure. In non-TEM transmission lines, the electric and magnetic field vectors that are not necessarily perpendicular to the axis of the line, and the structure of the fields is complex relative to the field structure of TEM lines. An example of a transmission line that exhibits non-TEM field structure is the waveguide (see example in Figure 21.4.5). Waveguides are most prevalent at radio frequencies, and tend to appear in applications where it is important to achieve very low loss or where power levels are very high. Another example is common “multimode” optical fiber (Figure 21.4.6). Optical fiber exhibits complex field structure because the wavelength of light is very small compared to the cross-section of the fiber, making the excitation and propagation of non-TEM waves difficult to avoid. (This issue is overcome in a different type of optical fiber, known as “single mode” fiber, which is much more difficult and expensive to manufacture.)

Higher-order transmission lines, including radio-frequency waveguides and multimode optical fiber, are designed to guide waves that have relatively complex structure.

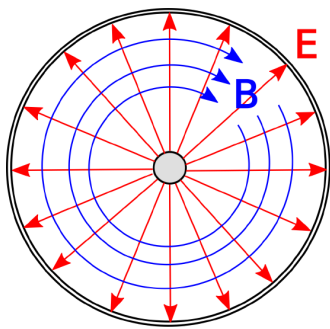
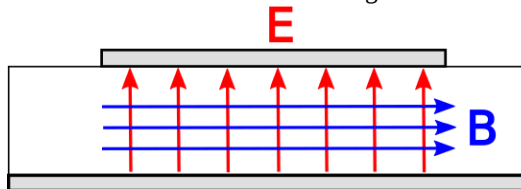


Figure 21.4.3 Structure of the electric and magnetic fields within coaxial line. In this case, the



wave is propagating away from the viewer.

Figure 21.4.4 Structure of the electric and magnetic fields within microstrip line. (The fields *outside* the line are possibly significant, complicated, and not



shown.) In this case, the wave is propagating away from the viewer. (CC BY SA 3.0 Unported).

Figure 21.4.5 A network of radio frequency waveguides in an air traffic control radar. (CC BY SA 2.0 Germany)

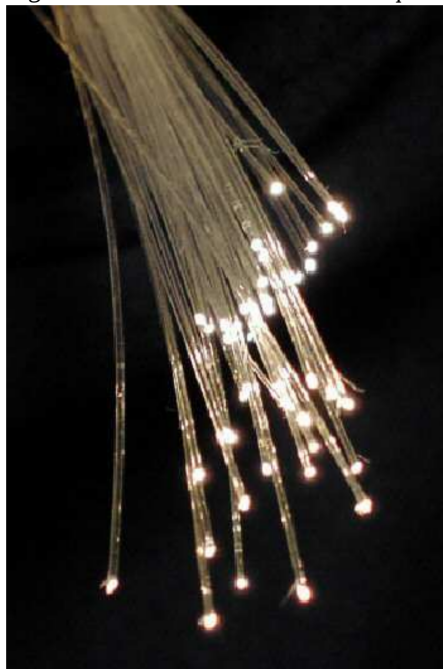


Figure 21.4.6 Strands of optical fiber.

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