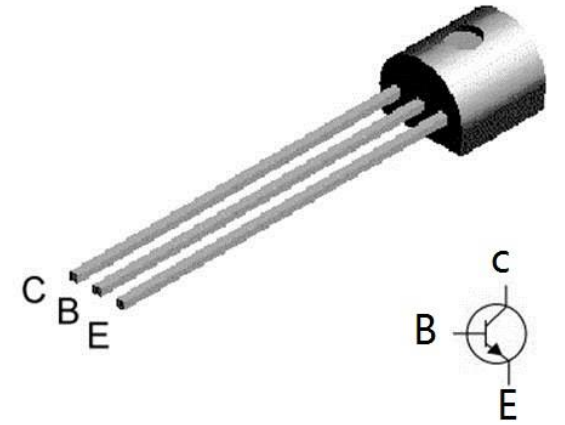
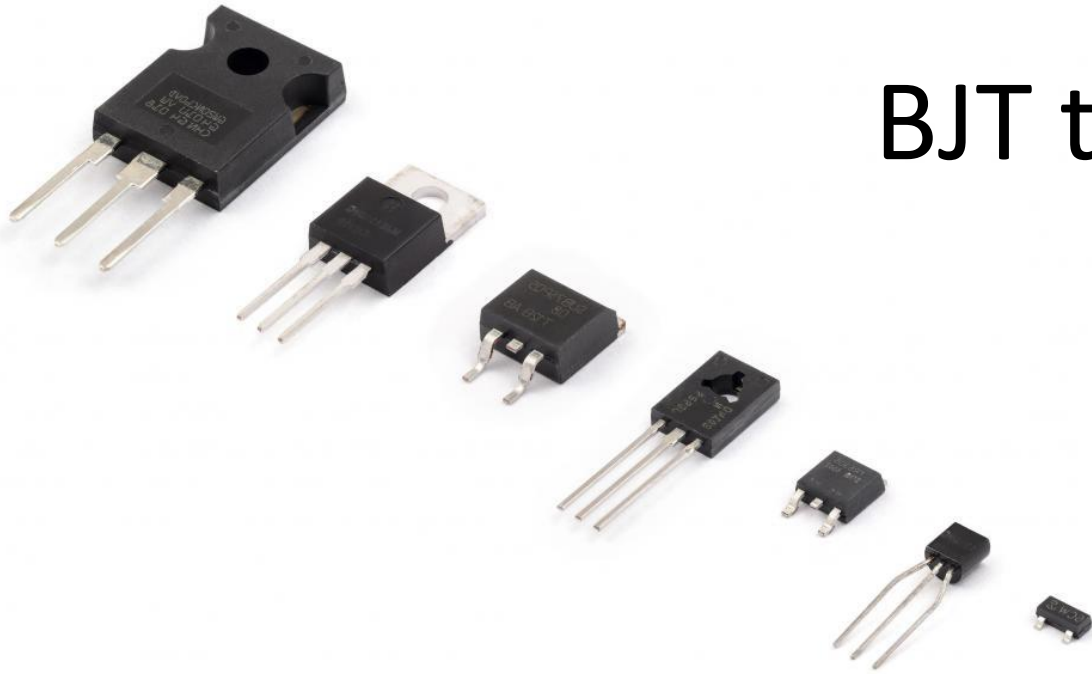


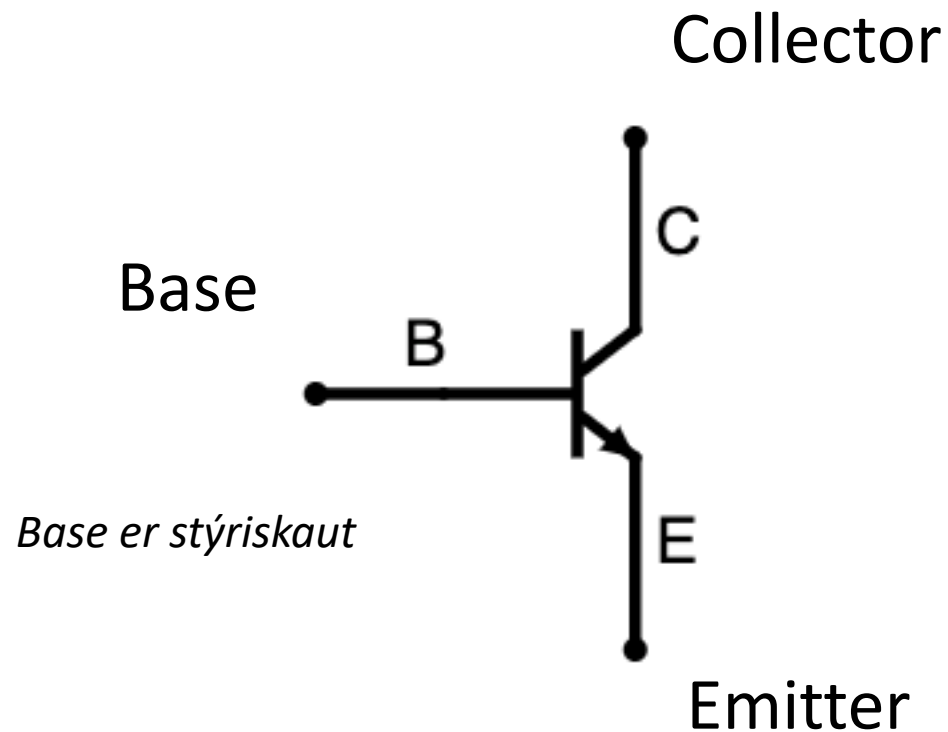
Transistor

BJT transistor



BJT – Bipolar Junction Transistor

Tákn og skaut



Þrjú skaut/lappir/tengipunktur : **B**ase, **C**ollector, **E**mitter

Transistor : **Smári** á íslensku

BJT – Bipolar Junction Transistor

Hús - TO - Pinout

Skautinn **B**ase, **E**mitter, **C**ollector

Eru ekki alltaf eins á tranistorum

Hvernig þau raðast fer eftir TO húsinu sem þeir eru í.

Íhlutamælirinn ykkar getur mælt þetta og það er hægt fletta þessu upp á netinu.

Leita t.d. **BC 547** pinout

TO-92A



TO-92B



TO-92C



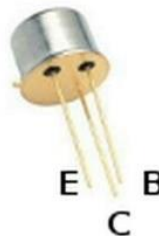
TO-126



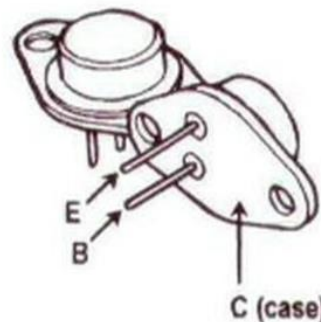
TO-220



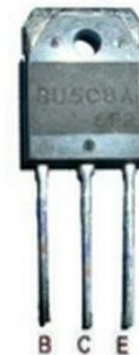
TO-18
TO-39



TO-3



TO-3P(N)

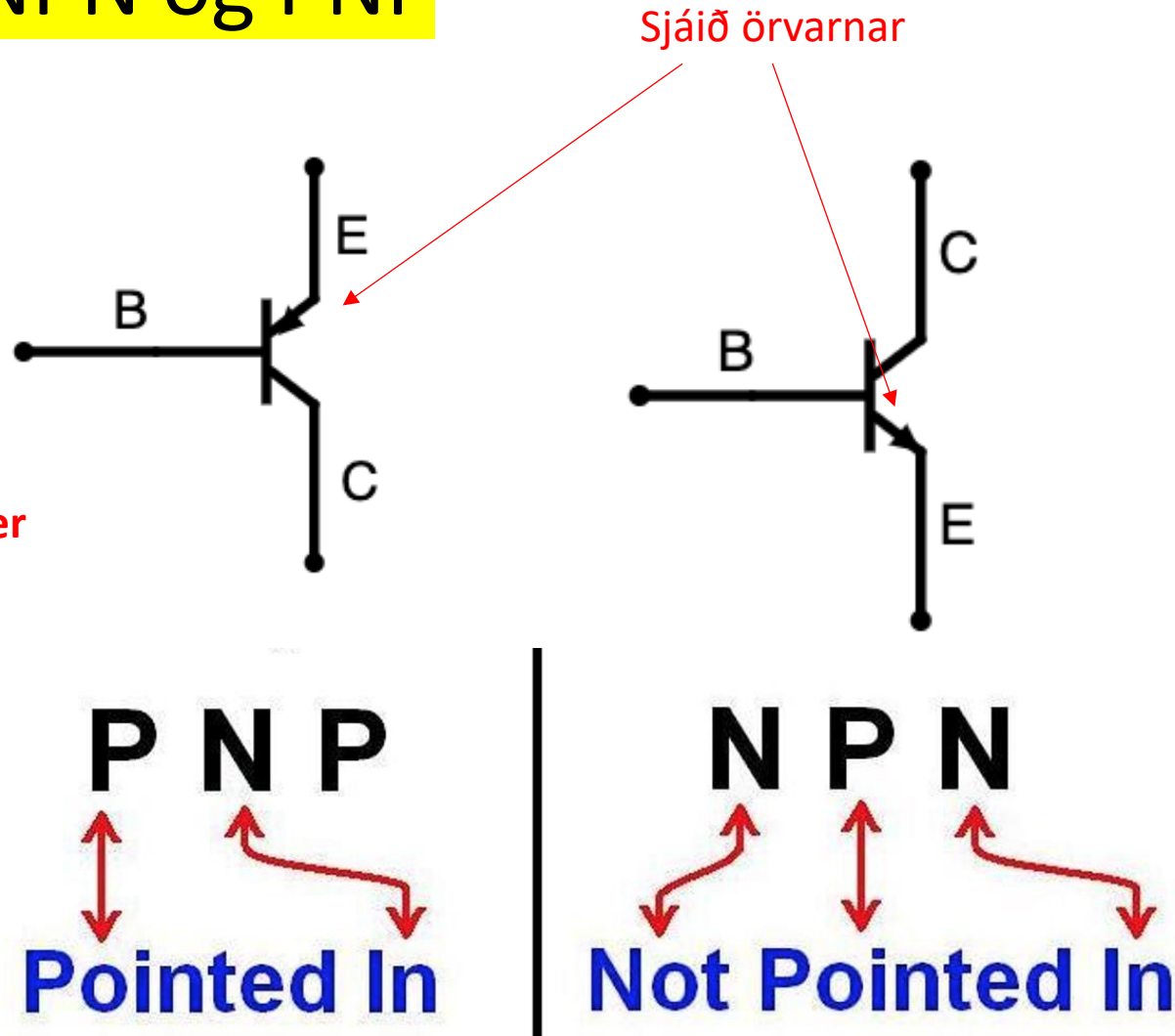


TO stendur fyrir "Transistor Outline"

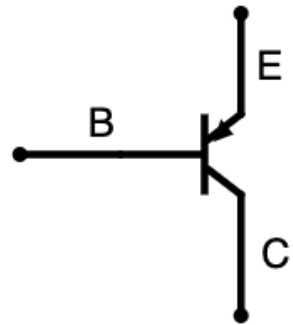
BJT – Bipolar Junction Transistor

Tvær gerðir NPN og PNP

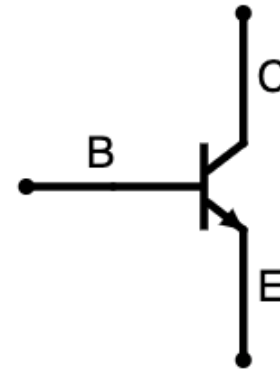
- Örin eru alltaf á **Emitter**
- Vísar út á NPN
- Vísar inn á PNP



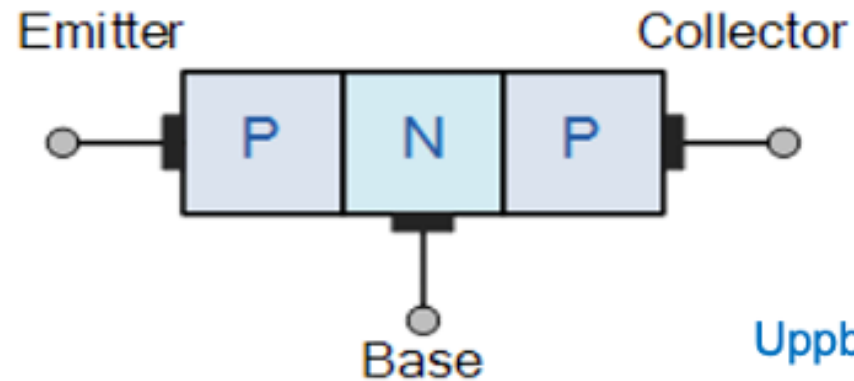
BJT – Bipolar Junction Transistor



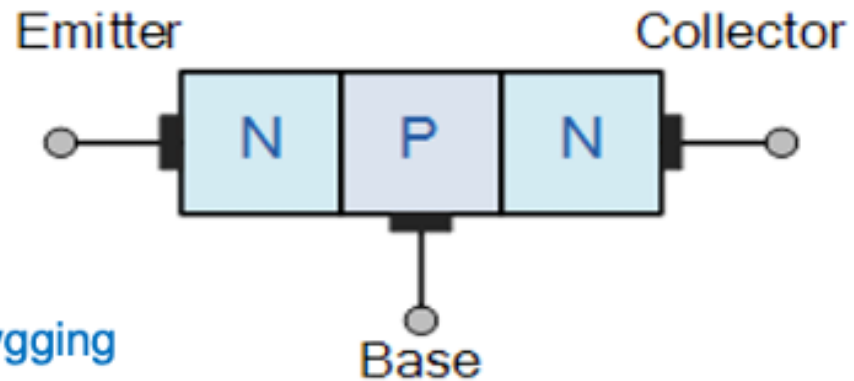
PNP Transistor



NPN Transistor



Uppbygging



PNP og NPN samlokur

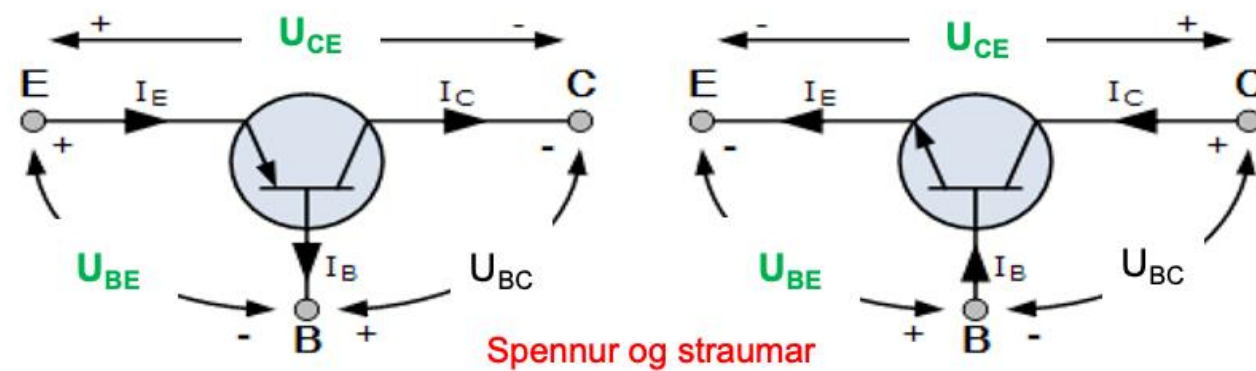
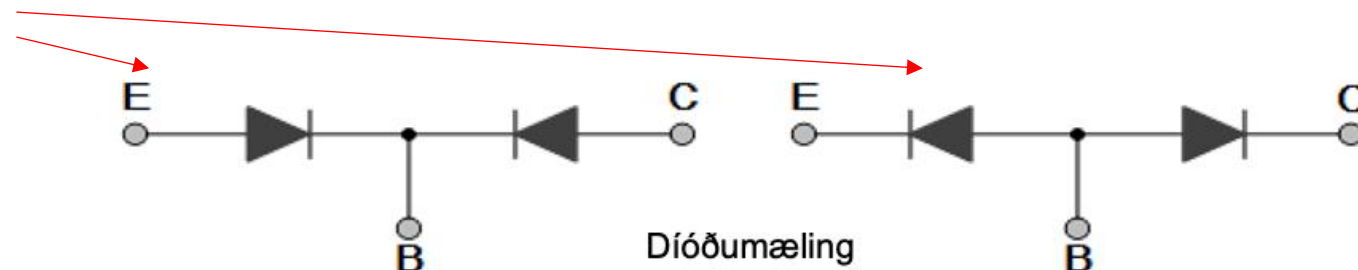
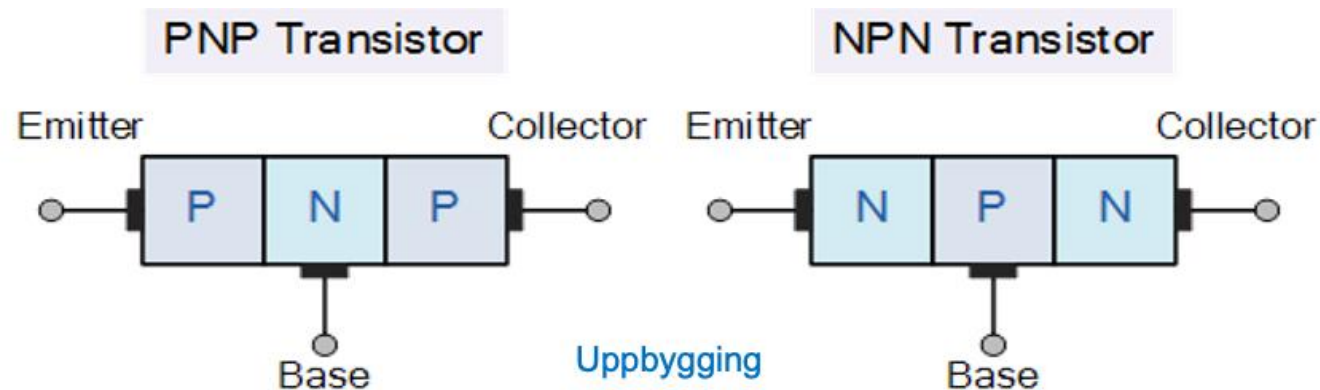
BJT – Bipolar Junction Transistor

Mælingar



Þegar við notum **fjölsviðsmæli** þá stillum við á **díóðumælingu** og þá mælast tvær díóður. Sem stefna að (PNP) eða frá (NPN) base.

Svo betum við mælt transistor með ihlutamælinum og þá fáum við meiri upplýsingar.



Spennumælingar og stærðir

Hér er teikning sem sýnir hvernig við tengjum spennumæli (Volt DC) inn á transistor.

Plús mælipinni + =

Mínus mælipinni - =

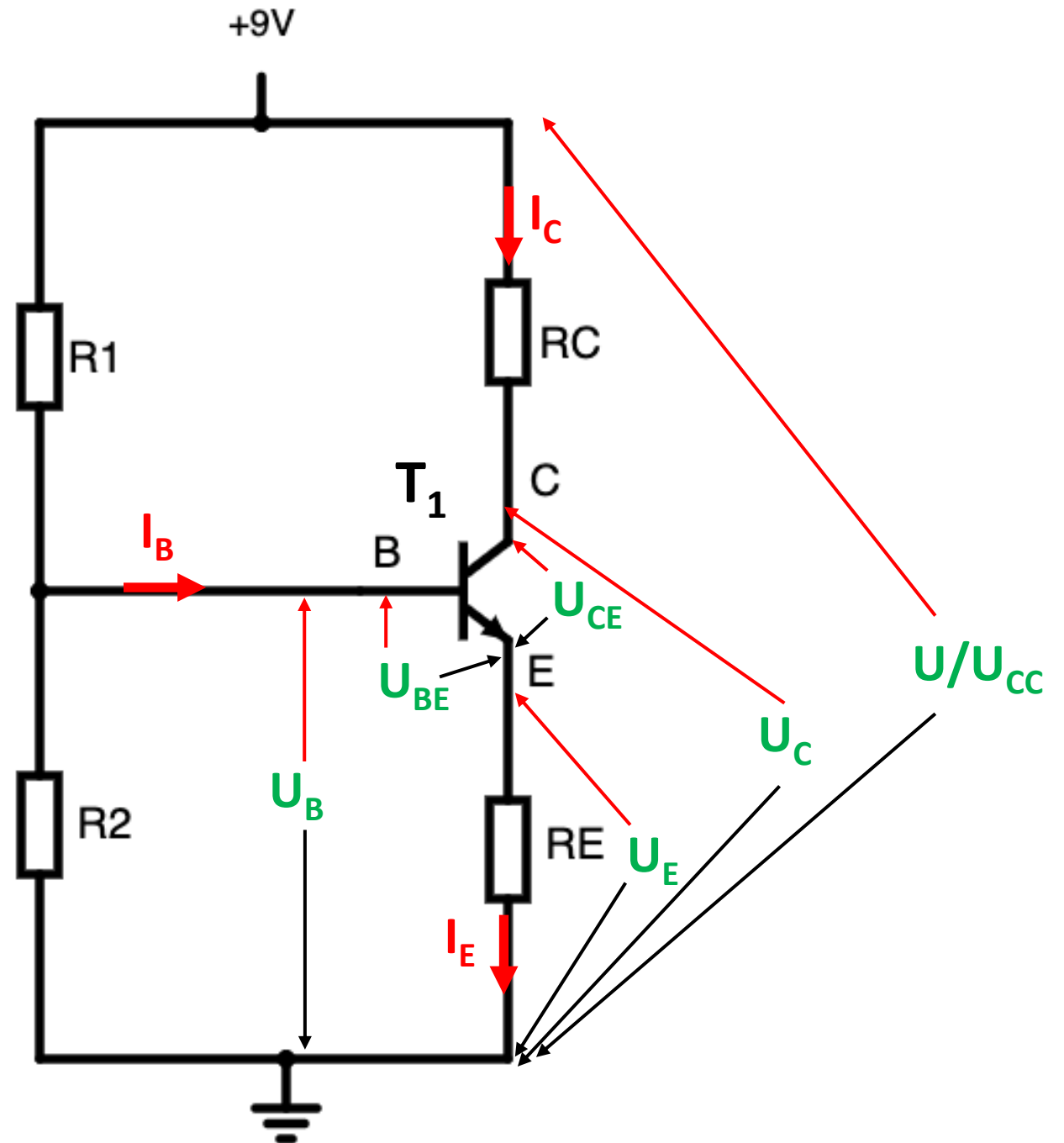
Mikilvægustu mælingarnar:

$U/U_{CC} \Rightarrow$ vinnsluspennan inn á kerfið

$U_{BE} \Rightarrow$ ef 0,7 volt þá er T_1 forspenntur

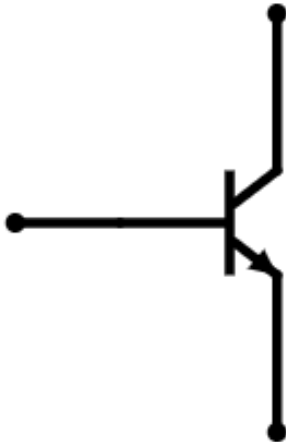
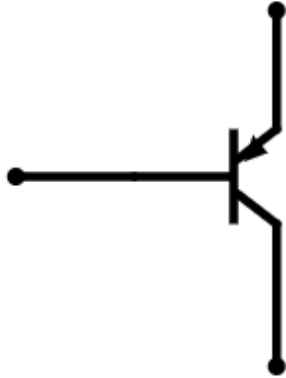
$U_{CE} \Rightarrow$ ef 0,1 volt, T_1 er opin, leiðir - mettun (SAT)

$U_{CE} \Rightarrow$ ef 9V (U_{CC}), T_1 er lokaður, leiðir ekki (CutOff)



- <https://tinyurl.com/2my4q3tp>

Merkið skaut og NPN/PNP



Teiknið díóðumyndir

