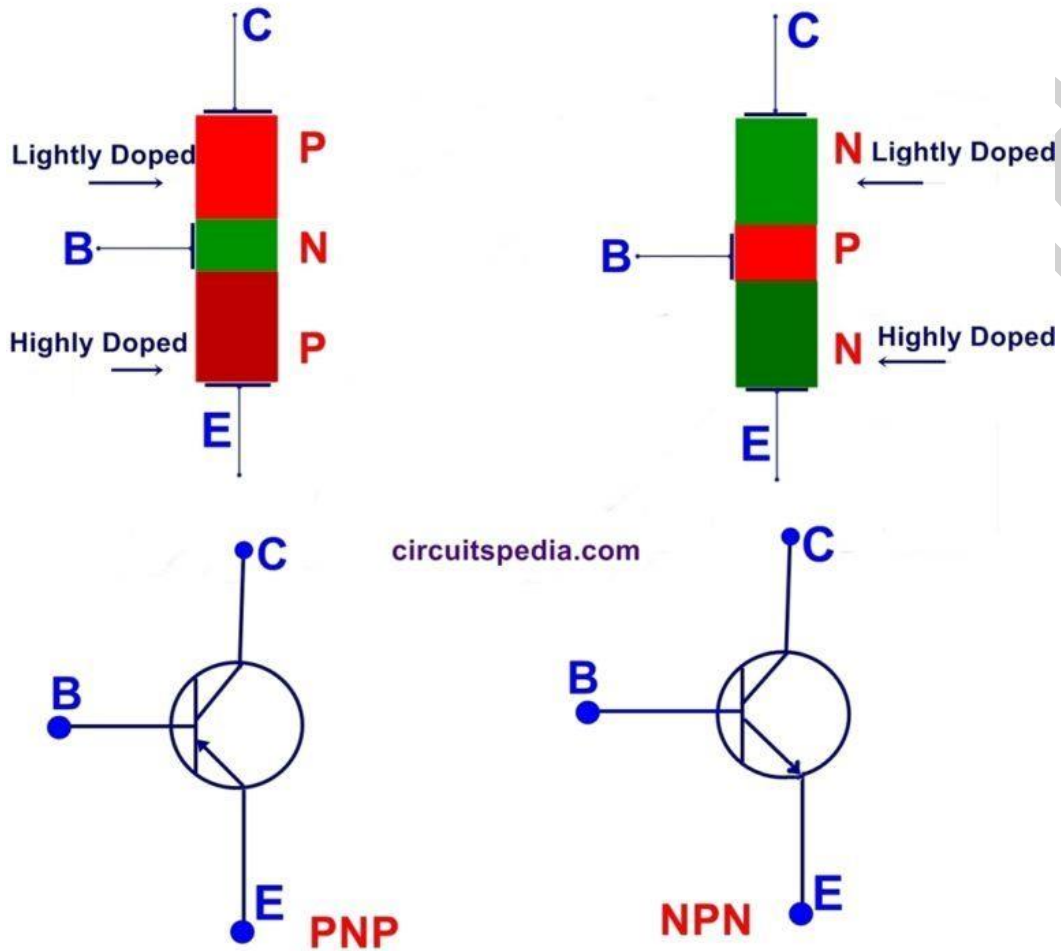
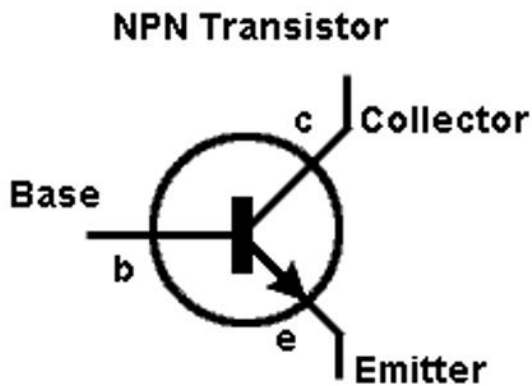


Transistors

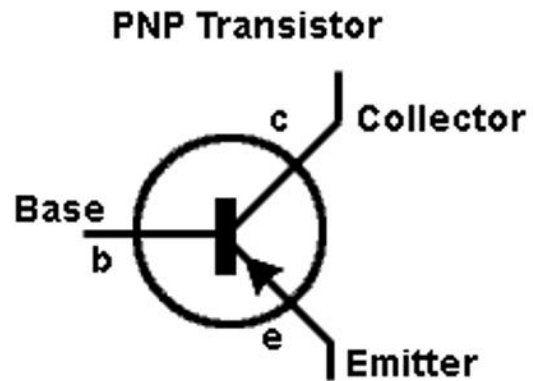
- 1) pnp transistors are made by keeping a semiconductor between two semiconductors.
- 2) npn transistors are made by keeping a semiconductor between two semiconductors.



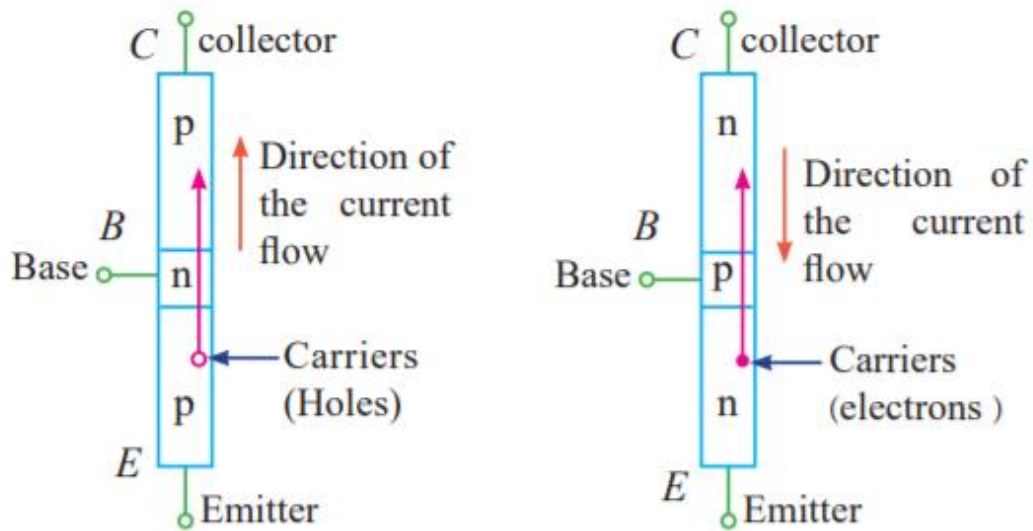
3. Carriers (..... or) are emitted from the
4. Carriers (..... or) are collected by the
5. Carriers flowing from the to are controlled by the
6. An arrow head is used to identify the
7. If the arrow is pointing out, then it is transistor.
8. If the arrow is pointing in, then it is the transistor.



N Never
P Points
N iN



P Points
N iN
P Permanently



(a) Layout of semiconductors

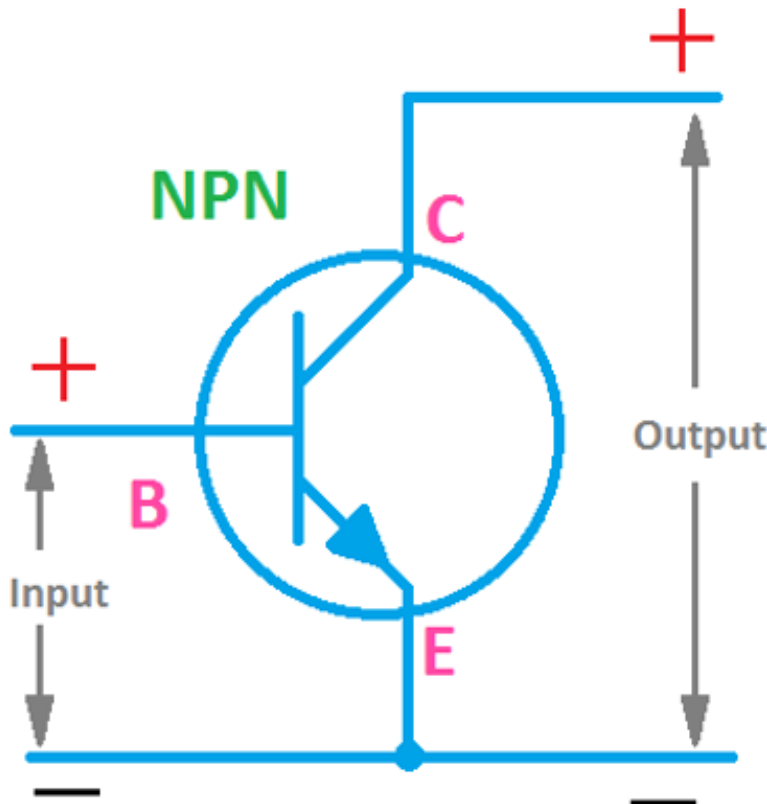


(b) Standard symbols

9. In npn transistors, the carriers are the charged
10. These charged are emitted from the to the
11. Therefore flows from the to the
12. Therefore the end of a battery should be connected to the and the end of the battery should be connected to the
13. The and the should be given the same potential difference.
14. Therefore the also should be connected to the terminal of another battery.
15. Base – emitter junction should be the bias.
16. Base – collector junction should be the bias.

17. Circuit connecting the emitter & the base is known as the

18. Circuit between the emitter & the collector is known as the



19. In pnp transistors, the carriers are the charged

20. These charged are emitted from the to the

21. Therefore flows from the to the

22. Therefore the end of a battery should be connected to the and the terminal of the battery should be connected to the

23. The and the should be given the same potential difference.

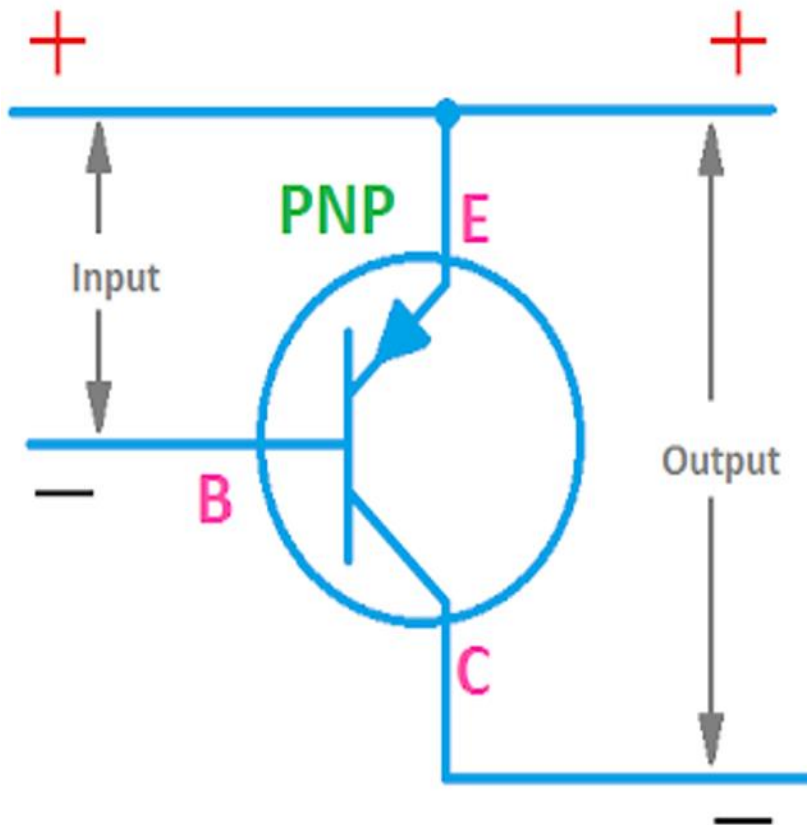
24. Therefore the also should be connected to the terminal of another batter.

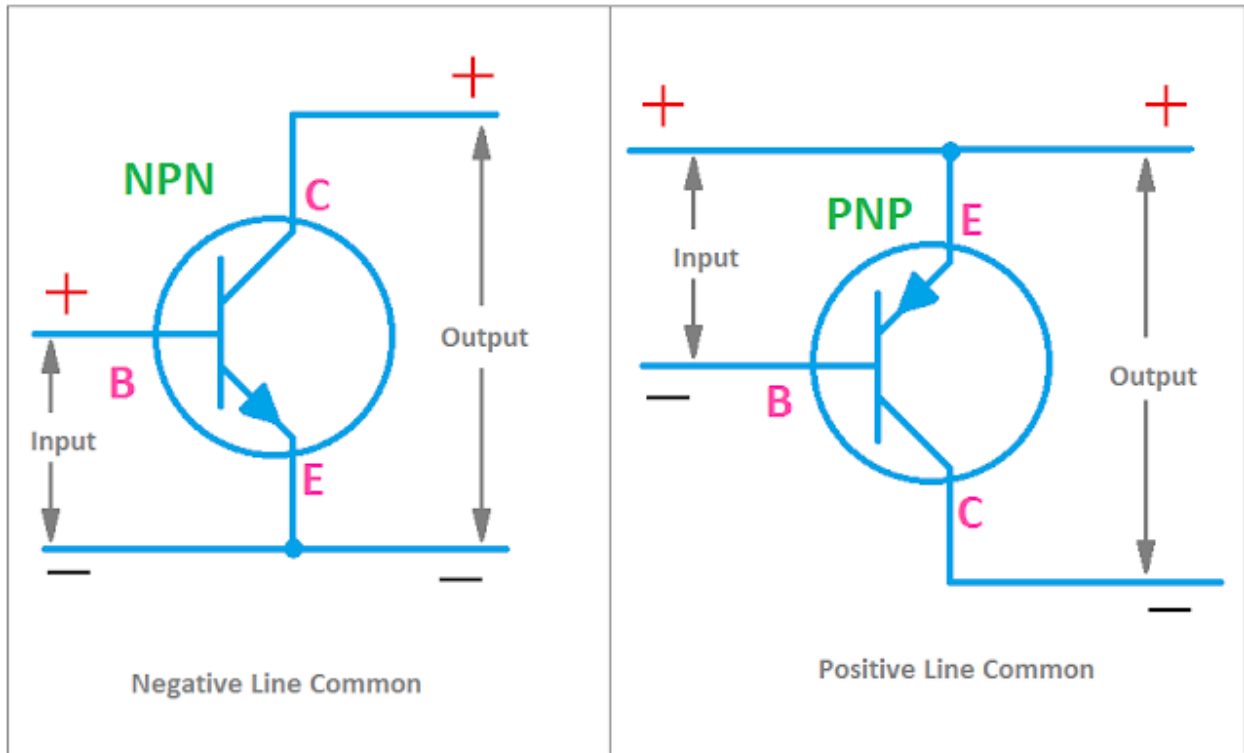
25. Base – emitter junction should be the bias.

26. Base – collector junction should be the bias.

27. Circuit connecting the emitter & the base is known as the

28. Circuit between the emitter & the collector is known as the





Channa