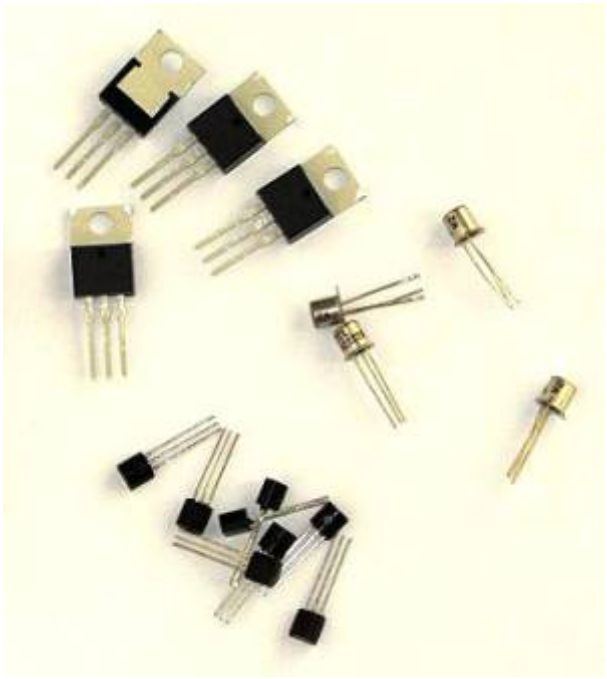
Transistor



Introduction

A Transistor is a device composed of semiconductor material that **amplifies a signal or opens or closes a circuit**, like a switch.

It can cause changes in a large electrical output signal by small changes in a small input signal. That is, a weak input signal can be amplified (made stronger) by a transistor. For example, very weak radio signals in the air can be picked up by a wire antenna and processed by transistor amplifiers until they are strong enough to be heard by the human ear.

A transistor consists of three layers of silicon or germanium semiconductor material. Impurities are added to each layer to create a specific electrical positive or negative charged behavior. “P” is for a positive charged layer and “N” is for a negative charged layer.

Transistors are either **NPN** or **PNP** in the configuration of the layers.

BC547 / **BC557** / **BC337** are useful costless references to test with

Transistor Specifications

- Polarity: NPN, PNP
- Vce
- Wattage Dissipation

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Last update: **2016/06/15 12:35**