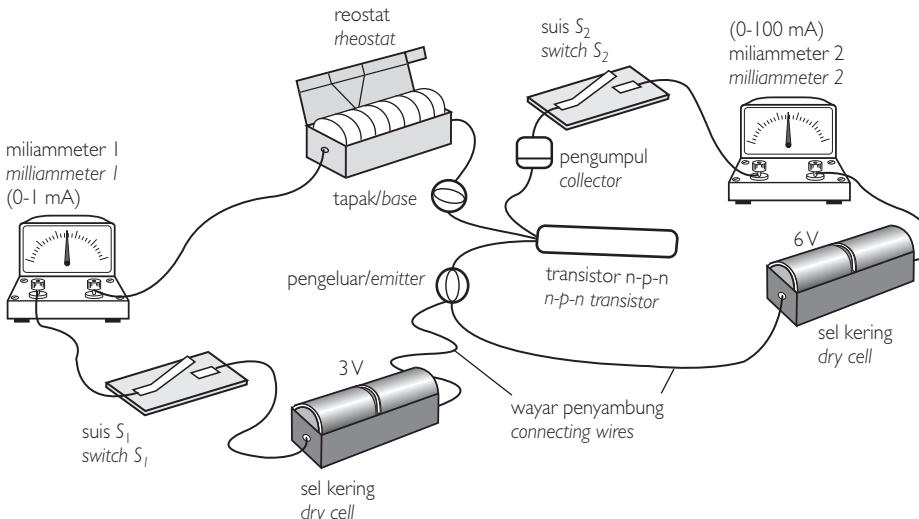


EKSPERIMENT KENDIRI**7****TRANSISTOR SEBAGAI AMPLIFIER ARUS**

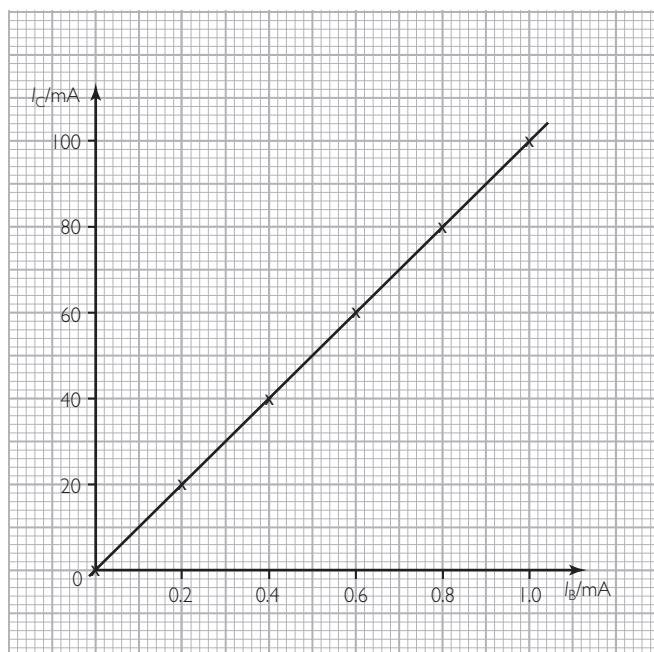
Buku Teks: BAB 4 m.s. 217 – 219

Tujuan Aim	Untuk mengkaji hubungan antara arus tapak, I_B , dengan arus pengumpul, I_C . <i>To investigate the relationship between the base current, I_B, and collector current, I_C.</i>
Pernyataan masalah Problem statement	Bagaimanakah <u>arus tapak</u> mempengaruhi <u>arus pengumpul</u> ? <i>How does the <u>base current</u> affect the <u>collector current</u>?</i>
Hipotesis Hypothesis	Arus pengumpul bertambah apabila arus tapak bertambah. <i>The collector current increases when the base current increases.</i>
Pemboleh ubah Variables	(a) Dimanipulasikan: Arus tapak, I_B <i>Manipulated : The base current, I_B</i> (b) Bergerak balas : Arus pengumpul, I_C <i>Responding : The collector current, I_C</i> (c) Dimalarkan : Jenis transistor <i>Constant : The type of transistor</i>
Bahan dan radas Material and apparatus	Transistor n-p-n, dua suis, 6 sel kering, reostat, miliammeter (0 – 1 mA), miliammeter (0 – 100 mA) dan wayar penyambung <i>n-p-n transistor, two switches, 6 dry cells, rheostat, milliammeter (0 – 1 mA), milliammeter (0 – 100 mA) and connecting wires</i>
Prosedur Procedure	 <p>1 Susunkan radas-radas seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah. <i>Set up the apparatus as shown in the diagram.</i></p> <p>2 Tutup suis S_1 dan selaraskan reostat supaya miliammeter 1 menunjukkan bacaan sifar. <i>Close switch S_1 and adjust the rheostat so that milliammeter 1 shows a zero reading.</i></p> <p>3 Tutup suis S_2 dan catatkan bacaan miliammeter 2. <i>Close switch S_2 and record the reading of milliammeter 2.</i></p> <p>4 Ulang eksperimen dengan bacaan miliammeter 1 menjadi 0.2 mA, 0.4 mA, 0.6 mA, 0.8 mA dan 1.0 mA. <i>Repeat the experiment with milliammeter 1 readings of 0.2 mA, 0.4 mA, 0.6 mA, 0.8 mA and 1.0 mA.</i></p> <p>5 Catatkan bacaan-bacaan yang sepadan daripada miliammeter 2. <i>Record the corresponding readings from milliammeter 2.</i></p> <p>6 Jadualkan nilai-nilai I_B dan I_C. <i>Tabulate the values of I_B and I_C.</i></p> <p>7 Plotkan graf I_C melawan I_B. <i>Plot a graph of I_C against I_B.</i></p>

Pemerhatian
Observation

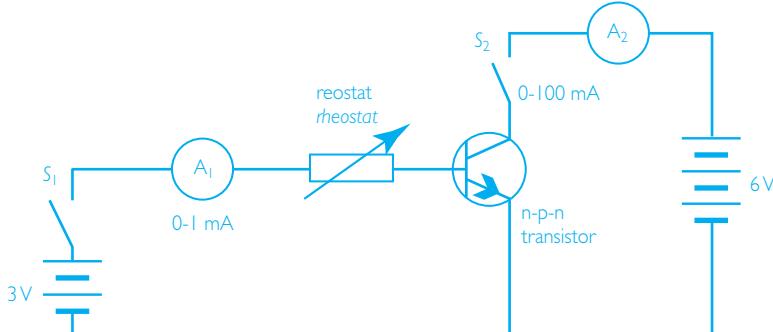
I_B/mA	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
I_C/mA	0	20	40	60	80	100

Graf I_C melawan I_B
A graph of I_C against I_B



Perbincangan
Discussion

- 1 Lukis suatu rajah litar bagi litar transistor itu.
Draw a circuit diagram of the transistor circuit.



- 2 Berapakah bacaan miliammeter apabila
What are the milliammeter readings when

(a) S_1 ditutup dan S_2 dibuka?
 S_1 is closed and S_2 is opened?

$$I_B = \text{sebarang bacaan di antara } 0 - 1 \text{ mA}, I_C = \underline{\hspace{2cm} 0 \text{ mA}}.$$

$$I_B = \text{any reading between } 0 - 1 \text{ mA}, I_C = \underline{\hspace{2cm} 0 \text{ mA}}.$$

(b) S_1 dibuka dan S_2 ditutup?
 S_1 is opened and S_2 is closed?

$$I_B = 0 \text{ mA}, I_C = \underline{\hspace{2cm} 0 \text{ mA}}$$

Perbincangan <i>Discussion</i>	<p>3 Apakah yang dapat anda deduksikan tentang I_B dan I_C daripada bacaan yang diperoleh di 2? <i>What can you deduce about I_B and I_C from the readings obtained in 2?</i> Arus pengumpul, I_C, ditentukan oleh arus tapak, I_B. Walau bagaimanapun, arus tapak, I_B, <u>tidak ditentukan</u> oleh arus pengumpul, I_C. <i>The collector current, I_C, is determined by the base current, I_B. However, the base current, I_B, is <u>not determined</u> by the collector current, I_C.</i></p> <p>4 Dari pada graf, hitung amplifikasi arus bagi transistor itu. <i>From the graph, calculate the current amplification of the transistor.</i></p> <p>Amplifikasi arus/Current amplification = $\frac{I_C}{I_B}$ = kecerunan graf/gradient of the graph = $\frac{100}{1.0}$ = 100</p>
Kesimpulan <i>Conclusion</i>	<p>I_C berkadar <u>langsung</u> dengan I_B. <i>I_C is <u>directly</u> proportional to I_B.</i></p>

EKSPERIMENT KENDIRI



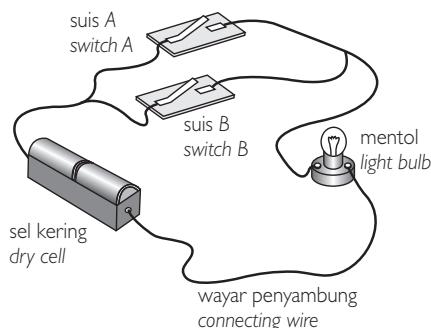
GET LOGIK

Buku Teks: BAB 4 m.s. 223 – 227

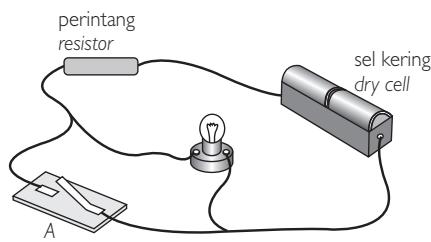
Prosedur
Procedure

- 4 Ulang aktiviti-aktiviti dengan memasangkan radas-radas seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah (b), (c), (d) dan (e) dan catatkan pemerhatian anda dalam jadual-jadual yang berikut.

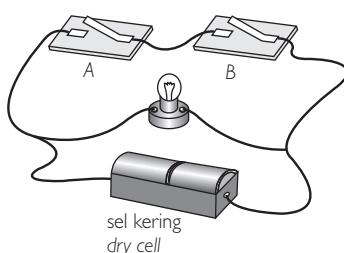
Repeat the activity by setting up the apparatus as shown in Diagrams (b), (c), (d) and (e) and record your observations in the following tables.



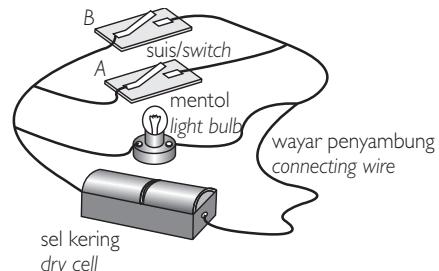
Rajah (b)/Diagram (b)



Rajah (c)/Diagram (c)



Rajah (d)/Diagram (d)



Rajah (e)/Diagram (e)

Pemerhatian
Observation

Rajah (a)/Diagram (a)

Input		Output
A	B	X
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Rajah (d)/Diagram (d)

Input		Output
A	B	X
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Rajah (b)/Diagram (b)

Input		Output
A	B	X
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

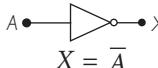
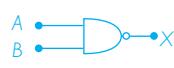
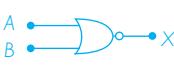
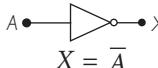
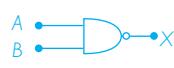
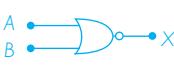
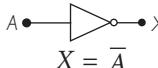
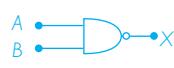
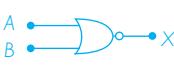
Rajah (e)/Diagram (e)

Input		Output
A	B	X
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

Rajah (c)/Diagram (c)

Input		Output
A		X
0		1
1		0

Perbincangan
Discussion

	<p>1 Namakan get-get logik yang diwakili oleh setiap rajah itu. <i>Name the logic gates represented by each diagram.</i></p> <p>Rajah (a)/Diagram (a): Get DAN/AND gate Rajah (b)/Diagram (b): Get ATAU/OR gate Rajah (c)/Diagram (c): Get TAK/NOT gate Rajah (d)/Diagram (d): Get TAKDAN/NAND gate Rajah (e)/Diagram (e): Get TAKATAU/NOR gate</p> <p>2 Lukis simbol dan nyatakan persamaan Boole bagi setiap get logik yang diwakili oleh: <i>Draw the symbols and state the Boolean equations for the logic gates represented by:</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="492 544 1407 1018"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="492 544 809 769"> Rajah (a)/Diagram (a) Get DAN/AND gate  $X = A \cdot B$ </td><td data-bbox="809 544 1126 769"> Rajah (b)/Diagram (b) Get ATAU/OR gate  $X = A + B$ </td><td data-bbox="1126 544 1407 769"> Rajah (c)/Diagram (c) Get TAK/NOT gate  $X = \bar{A}$ </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="492 769 809 1018"> Rajah (d)/Diagram (d) Get TAKDAN/NAND gate  $X = \overline{A \cdot B}$ </td><td data-bbox="809 769 1126 1018"> Rajah (e)/Diagram (e) Get TAKATAU/NOR gate  $X = \overline{A + B}$ </td><td data-bbox="1126 769 1407 1018"></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Rajah (a)/Diagram (a) Get DAN/AND gate  $X = A \cdot B$	Rajah (b)/Diagram (b) Get ATAU/OR gate  $X = A + B$	Rajah (c)/Diagram (c) Get TAK/NOT gate  $X = \bar{A}$	Rajah (d)/Diagram (d) Get TAKDAN/NAND gate  $X = \overline{A \cdot B}$	Rajah (e)/Diagram (e) Get TAKATAU/NOR gate  $X = \overline{A + B}$	
Rajah (a)/Diagram (a) Get DAN/AND gate  $X = A \cdot B$	Rajah (b)/Diagram (b) Get ATAU/OR gate  $X = A + B$	Rajah (c)/Diagram (c) Get TAK/NOT gate  $X = \bar{A}$					
Rajah (d)/Diagram (d) Get TAKDAN/NAND gate  $X = \overline{A \cdot B}$	Rajah (e)/Diagram (e) Get TAKATAU/NOR gate  $X = \overline{A + B}$						

Kesimpulan
Conclusion

Setiap tindakan get logik boleh diuraikan dalam bentuk [jadual kebenaran](#) dan [ungkapan algebra Boole](#).
Each action of logic gates can be described by [truth table](#) and [Boolean algebra expression](#).