PHYS Lab Transistor, Breadboard, and Measuring e/k Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

0. [Fundamental constants](http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/tables/funcon.html) are used extensively in the sciences. Can you name the one we already measured in one of the labs this semester?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
In this lab we will measure the ratio of two fundamental constants, namely e/k, using a transistor.

1. Watch the following video for an introduction of [Transistor](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IcrBqCFLHIY).

2. hFE (or β) of a transistor: (<http://www.learningaboutelectronics.com/Articles/What-is-hfe-of-a-transistor>)

hFE of a transistor is the current gain or amplification factor of a transistor.

hFE (which is also referred to as β) is the factor by which the base current is amplified.

A transistor works by feeding a base current into the base of the transistor. The base current is then amplified by hFE to yield its amplified current. The formula is: IC= hFEIB=βIB

So if 1mA is fed into the base of a transistor and it has a hFE of 100, the collector current will be 100 mA. Every transistor has its own unique hFE. The hFE is normally seen to be a constant value, normally around 10 to 500, but it may change slightly with temperature and with changes in collector-to-emitter voltage.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bipolar_junction_transistor> |  |
|  |

Identify E, B, and C of the transistor and measure the hFE (or β) of the given PNP transistor, as shown below, using the blue digital multimeter (DMM).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | hFE = β = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Activity 3: Identifying the internal connections of the holes in a breadboard, using the breadboard to connect resistors, and measure their equivalent resistance.

Apparatus: Breadboard, connecting wires, 2-alligator clips, 2-resistors, and DMM.

[Solder-less breadboards](http://www.ladyada.net/learn/arduino/lesson3.html) are important in electronics. They allow us to make quick circuits, test out ideas before making a more permanent circuit. They often look like the one shown below on the right. Although you can't see it, inside the breadboard are many strips of metal that connect some of the rows and columns together. The metal strips are springy so that when you poke a wire into the hole, the clips grab onto it.

3a. In this activity the holes that are connected internally will be identified. Use a DMM and connect two holes to the COM and Ω, as shown below. Move the dial to continuity test (). If a sound is created, then they are connected. Draw a line along the connected holes, in the breadboard diagram.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

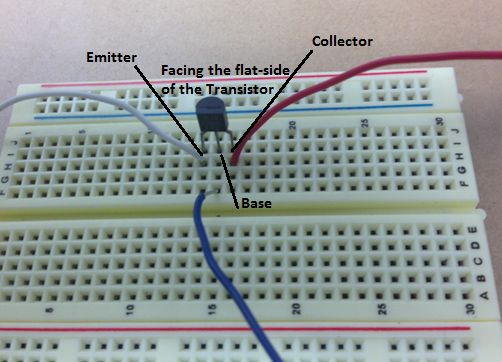
3b. For the given two resistors, first measure their values individually. Then, connect them in series using the breadboard, and measure the equivalent resistance. Also, calculate this resistance. Finally, connect them in parallel using the breadboard, and measure the equivalent resistance. Also, calculate this resistance.

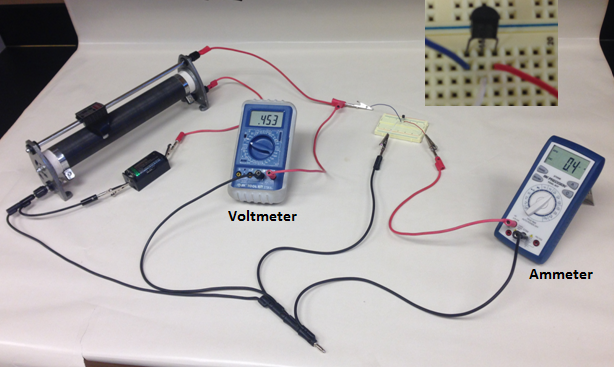
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| R1 |  | |
| R2 |  | |
|  | Measured | Calculated |
| R1 and R2 in Series |  |  |
| R1 and R2 in Parallel |  |  |

4. Purpose: Experimentally measure e/k, where e is the electronic charge and k is the Boltzmann’s constant, and compare it with the accepted value.

Apparatus: Temperature sensor, PNP transistor, proto-board, 2-digital-multimeters (A and V), rheostat, D-cell battery w/holder, 3 proto-board wires, 5 alligator clips, 4 red banana plug wires, and 4 black banana plug wires.

The figure below shows how to insert and connect a transistor in a breadboard.



The figure below shows the circuit diagram to measure the emitter-base voltage, V [0.453 V] and collector- current, I [0.4 µA]. 

Procedure:

1. Set up the above circuit. V: 2V DC, A: DC µA, and slider at the bottom.   
2. Slide up the control in the rheostat until the ammeter reads a very low current, say 0.5 µA.   
3. Record the voltage, V and current, I in an Excel data table.  
4. Increase the current and collect I and V data. [About 30 set of data, evenly spread with the voltage, until the current reaches 500 µA].   
5. The current (*I*) and the voltage (*V*) are related by the following equation: (where *k* is the Boltzmann constant, *e* is the electronic charge, and *T* is the temperature)  
   
6. Plot I *versus* V, fit the data with an appropriate Trendline, and obtain e/kT from the trendline equation.   
7. Manipulate the above equation and identify the variables for a linear plot.

8. Calculate the new variables and plot the linear graph, and obtain e/kT from the slope.  
9. Measure the room temperature and use it with the above slope, and calculate e/k.  
10. Write a conclusion.

DATA: Room temperature = T= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_0C = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_K  
Magnitude of electron charge = e = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Boltzmann constant = k = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | e/kT | e/k | | % Error |
| Measured | Accepted |
| From I VS. V graph |  |  |  |  |
| From linear graph |  |  |  |  |