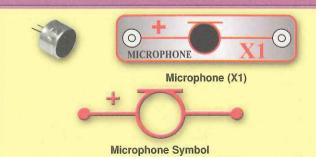
5-7 Microphone

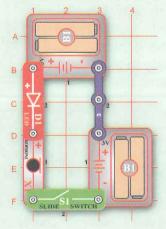
Introducing New Parts



This part acts like a resistor that changes when exposed to sound waves. This change in resistance will change the current through a circuit when sound waves apply pressure to its surface. This action is similar to squeezing a garden hose and watching the water through it decrease. The side with a "+" mark should always be placed toward the higher voltage.

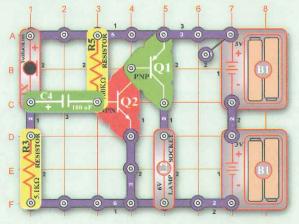
Experiments

Consider this circuit (which is project 273):



If you blow on the microphone, the LED brightness changes.

Consider this circuit (which is project 109):



Current flows through the $100K\Omega$ resistor to turn on the transistors and lamp. Blowing on the microphone diverts current away from the transistors and the lamp shuts off briefly.

Summary

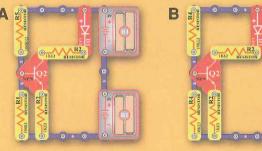
Summary of Chapter 5:

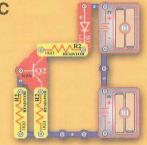
- 1. The resistance of semiconductors may be controlled by their operating conditions.
- 2. Semiconductors have a turn-on level (0.7V for silicon), after which the resistance becomes very low in one direction.
- 3. Transistors have three connection points, called the emitter, base, and collector.
- 4. The transistor is a current amplifier, it uses a small amount of current to control a large amount of current.
- 5. When a small current flows into the base and out of the emitter in an NPN transistor, a larger current flows into the collector and out of the emitter. In a PNP transistor, current flows into the emitter and out of the base and collector.
- 6. A microphone is a resistor that changes when exposed to sound. This change in resistance will change the current through a circuit when sound waves apply pressure to its surface.

Quiz

Chapter 5 Practice Problems

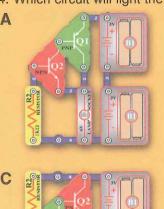
- will have the most 1. In a transistor, the current flowing through it.
 - C. Collector A. Emitter B. Base
 - D. Vacuum tube
- 2. The following are advantages of transistors except . .
 - A. they can be miniaturized.
 - B. they can amplify signals.
 - C. their resistance can be changed by adjusting the voltage in the circuit.
 - D. it has tiny resistance under certain operating conditions.
- 3. Which circuit will light the LED?



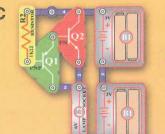


D All three.

4. Which circuit will light the lamp?







D All three.

Answers: 1. A, 2. D, 3. B, 4. B