Electronic Components Active Devices

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Active Devices

- Active Devices typically differentiated from passive as:
- 1. Made from a semi-conductor material:
 - Silicon (most common)
 - Germanium (older, not very common)
 - Others.... Gallium Arsenide (LED's)

2. Provide Gain (amplification) or can switch signals (digital)

Three most common active devices: Diodes, Transistors, Integrated Circuits

Diodes:

Allow the flow of current in one direction



Through hole (power)

Signal (low current) Surface mount:

Diodes

Often numbered with the JEDEC (Joint) Electronic Devices Council) system For example, power diodes: ■ 1N4001 ■ The "4" represents a current of 1 amp The "001" represents a PIV rating of 50 volts ■ 1N5404: 3 amps, 400 volts

Transistors:

Switch / Amplify signals



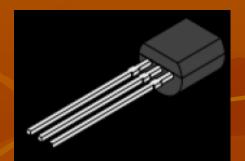


Through hole package
 Small signal

Through hole package Power Transistor Surface mount

Transistor Packages

"TO" stands for <u>Transistor Outline</u>
Typical through hole packages vary by power rating:



TO-92 Low power





TO-3 High Power

TO-220 Medium power

TO-92 / TO-220

- Watch out for pin numbering not consistent!
- Example: 2N3904 common transistor part number (P/N)
- To find out specific information we need to look at the data sheet of the component.

"TO"?? Watch out!!

Do all TO packages contain transistors??
NO! Can also package resistors, diodes or other devices.

Check part number to verify.



Integrated Circuits:

 Many components packaged in a single device: Lots of different applications! (we'll get into these later...)



Through hole (DIP)



Surface mount: LOTS of different package types

IC's – what categories?

Digital Basic Logic Gates Microcontrollers Linear Op-amps – used to amplify or condition signals Voltage Regulators – keep voltage constant Comparators – compare two voltages