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Amplifier song 320kbps

This amplifier is simple but very powerful, it uses only one MOSFET transistor. MOSFET transistor IRF540N (you can use similar N-channel MOSFET)47K 0.25W or 0.125W (it's not critical, you can have a 10K - 100K resistance)12 Volt 21 Watt bulb. The light bulb acts as a strong resistance. It's hard to find, for example, a 21W resistance, so I use a light bulb instead. You can use 1W - 40W bulb. The stronger the bulb, the stronger the amplifier. But for a powerful amplifier, you'll also need a powerful power source and a large heatsink.4.7uF capacitor. (2.2uF for 10uF capacitors will work well too)1000uF capacitor. (470uF to 2200uF capacitors will work well as well. Both capacitors must be 16 V or higher! Audio jack Heatsink Wires The power source can be a 12 V battery or a 12 V DC power supply. If you have a 21W light bulb, you can use the power supply to get at least 2A of electricity. Once connected to the power supply, the light bulb must be switched on. Involved in the first-time author Though it doesn't look like this, the circuit in this instructable is so simple that anyone with even incredibly basic electronic skills can do so. The following circuit is actually 2 mono amplifiers (the mono single channel, for those who do not know). You don't even need to know how to solder and almost all parts can be purchased from the nearest RadioShack. P.S. The camera I'm using, old and close-ups are blurry. Also the microphone on the camera sucks, so the circuit seems to be horrible sounding, but it actually sounds good when you play in the room or anywhere. What you will need: 2- LM386 audio amplifier IC 2- 220uF larger capacitors 2- 0.1uF polyester capacitors 6-jumper wires 1- 1/8 stereo headset jack 2- speakers 1- 9-15 V battery 1-connector battery 1- breadboxIt is the outlines of one channel. Build two of these. On your connector, you need to know what the signal wires are and what your foundations are. In the next step I will try to show you where to make connections (how breadboard the circuit). It's all together. Use the pictures as I put the notes on them. 1) Put the chips. 2) Put on polyester caps, as you can see. 3) Connect jumpers from needle 2 to pin 4 on each chip. 4) Connect the jumpers to needle 6 to the positive side of the power supply. 5) Connect the 220uF caps as shown in the figure. 6) Connect the headset connector connections. 7) Top view of the previous image. 8) Attach a jumper from needle 4 to the negative side of the power supply on each chip. 9) Add the battery connector to observe polarity. 10) Connect the speakers. 11) Add battery and check contacts 12) Yay! It's done. Here's a video of the circuit in action. As I said at the beginning of this instructables, the microphone on my camera sucks, so the sound quality of the video will be horrible too, but in real life the sound quality of the circuit is very good. AVI car amplifiers suffer from the off out of the mind's influence. You don't need to be a car sound expert or even be particularly attentive to pointing to the car's stereo or speaker grille. The same is not true of amplifiers, which are often associated with a high-performance car audio. The truth, however, is that each car audio system definitely needs an amplifier. Most car audio systems don't include a separate amplifier, and even the simplest car audio updates skip the amplifier. But the fact is that each car's audio system actually includes an amplifier, even if it's just a weak built-in amplifier, and stereo literally wouldn't work without it. Most car audio systems have built an amplifier into the head unit. The catch is that it's usually not very good. valentinrussanov / E+ / Getty Images In both home and car audio systems, the amplifier is a device that literally picks up and amplifies a weak sound signal. The signal in the amplifier is too weak to power the speakers, while the coming signal can do the work. This amplification process is a necessary part of each home and car audio system, and the power of an amplifier dictates how loud and distortion-free that sound will be. Each system has at least one amp, even if it has a built-in head unit, and some even contain more than one. For example, it's quite common for a dedicated car audio amplifier to drive a subwoofer. Most head units have a built-in amplifier, but they're usually not very strong. Head units that contain powerful amplifiers tend toward the expensive end of the spectrum, at which time it's often a better choice to just pair a head unit that has preamp outputs to a dedicated amplifier anyway. There are several reasons to add a separate amplifier component to your car's audio system, and you definitely need one if you want: Louder sound without distortion: One of the most important features of good amplifiers is that it allows you to increase the volume without simultaneously increasing distortion. If you experience distortion at the desired volume, you probably need an amplifier. To power a subwoofer: When you add a subwoofer to an in-car audio system, you almost always need to add an amplifier at the same time. If your car radio doesn't have a specially designed connection to the sub, plan to add a subwoofer amplifier. To get the most out of new speakers: Add new speakers to your factory car audio system to improve sound quality, but a new head unit and a separate amplifier offer a lot more options for installed speakers. If you don't mind a little distortion and don't crave to crank the head unit, you can probably skip the amplifier and focus on the head unit and speakers. Some head units have enough power to provide relatively distortion-free sound, and adding a high-passing crossover can help clarify things. Another factor to consider is that the head unit preamplifying outputs. outputs. the outputs bypass the built-in amplifier and send a clear signal to an external amplifier. If the head unit does not have a preamplifying output, it must find an amplifier with speaker-level inputs. The other option is to use a speaker-line level converter. Although both methods tend to introduce noise or distortion, the only other option is to buy a new head unit. While upgrading the head unit before adding an amplifier doesn't involve spending more money, it provides the best results. If you are working with a decent head unit to start with, finding the right car amplifier is a much easier process. One of the main differences between factors amplifiers is how many channels there are. They are available in a variety of configurations, from mono to six channels, each of which is best suited for different speaker settings. Each speaker requires at least one channel, but more than one amplifier can be used in an in-car audio system. For example, a 4-channel amplifier can turn on four coaxial speakers, and a separate mono amplifier can be used for the subwoofer. There are also different channel configurations that work best with each speaker, so all amplifiers need to be connected to the system to make it work with electricity. Some amplifiers have low-through or high-through-strength filters built in, which make them perfectly suitable for power woofers or tweeters. Other amplifiers have variable filters, bass enhancements, and other features. The strength of the amplifier refers to the power that you can send to the speakers. Since the essence of the amplifier is to increase the strength of the audio signal, the strength of the amplifier is one of its most important statistics. The most important value here is RMS, but there is no specific number you want to look for. The RMS of the amplifier must be coordinated with the performance management of the speakers, which differs in all car audio systems. The optimal rate to shoot an RMS is that somewhere between 75 and 150 percent of the power that the speakers can handle and defeating the speakers is a little better than severely underpowering them. This instruction describes how to make a simple audio headphone amplifier. It can be used on a variety of devices - MP3 players, Walkmans, Radios, etc. It can also be used in its designs - it can be connected to analog outputs for audio DAC, outputs for self-made radios (such as TDA7000, or TA7642) or other gadgets. Compared to other instructables, it does not give precise instructions on how to do the job, but gives you the idea and shows, for example, how to implement a particular case. The success of the project relays your imagination and abilities ... The main idea here is why you make something out of nowhere if it exists... Where can I buy an existing audio amplifier? The answer - an error computer CD-R, W, DVD-R, W reader, burner, ROM drive. All they have is audio output headphones that are almost always in the When these burst, usually the fault is always the mechanics, the laser system, the optics, but I think never the audio headphone amplifier. Where can I find the error drive? You choose - in the junkyard, on the site you were company throw away broken equipment recycling, some garage sale to ask your friends, eBay ... Let's say we found our faulty drive. Let's take the first step. The first step is to disassemble the drive. The audio amplifier board is usually located directly behind the front of the drive. Pcb in most cases has a long narrow shape. A flat cable connection is made between the audio amplifier board and the main board of the drive. Not from the main board. It may be used if necessary. Do not forget to extract also the laser diodes and electric motors - they can be used in other instructables. In the pictures you can see the extracted board, which is behind the front panel and contains the audio amplifier. The second step is to investigate what you have. It is good practice to take a picture on the forum with a digital camera macro modus, the site, if possible, on the A3 tab and try to understand the structure of the board. You can see that some additional electrical components are placed on the board - switches, LEDs for read/write operations. Etc. You need to decide what to use - you need a light signal of the supply presence, you need volume control.. In general, due to the low noise level, the audio amplifier occupies a compact area that needs to be identified. In this case, it is about 1/3 of the total PCB area at the end of the board where the chip is mounted. The next step is to mark the part of the board that should be used in such a way that signal routes and the supply of audio amplification bands must be kept safe. There are always tracks that connect switches, sensors, LEDs on the other side of the board and can be cut without affecting the performance of the audio amplifier. I used a dark marker to mark it. Now the board can be cut. For this purpose, I use the usual scissors. It is necessary to cut the board carefully a few distances from the marker line - because of the cracks that appear during the cut. After cutting the board, it should be shaped - all sharp edges should be polished. Sandpaper can be used for this purpose. The real research is about to begin. We need to determine which chip to use for the audio amplifier to find the technical data (the data sheet) and track all connections. In this case, it is easy to see that the chip comes from the APA3541 (product of the ANPEC product). With Google, the listing is very simple. The APA3541/4 is an integrated AB class stereo headphone drive included in a so-8 or DIP-8 plastic package with mute function. For us the most interesting information, can be found in the datasheet: 1)the block diagram is the function pin 2) the typical power supply - in this case it is 5V; 3) possible driven load (can be 16 Ohms). The task is now to connect the amplifier properly. I removed the flat wire. I depicted the image of the PCB on the metal tracks to view an A3 sheet - that is easy to follow on any track and connection. You can use markers of different colors for each mark. Let's start with the ground faucet - usually the ground is the fattest wire in the PCB. Using Ohmmeter you #4 can check this. A suitable place should be found where the grounded cable (the battery -) should be soldered. There is a lack of green to be removed from the PCB. I'm going to scratch it with a big needle. For the ground cable, you need to drill a hole. The next step is to ensure that the chip is properly powered. We found that the chip should be delivered from 5V sources. These types of items are not often seen. It is better to use a voltage regulator that provides the necessary voltage. Most appropriately, I found that the regulator of the type 78L05 - it has 3 pins and small package. You practically don't need external parts. To mount on pcb, you need to scratch the green gap again in the right places and drill 3 holes for the pins. After that we can connect the regulator, solder it and bridge the ground line. On the data sheet was shown that the audio amplifier is a muting pin - the decision : You can use a switch to mute the amplifier or connect the faucet hard to the power line for continuous operation. I tied it directly to the supply line. Since the existing LED - I decided to connect the power indicator. Two connections must be made for this purpose :- the resistance limits the current through the LED to be connected to the power line, the cathode of the LED must be connected to the ground line now remains to connect the inputs of the amplifier. I used a cable full of stereo phones. Depending on how the amplifier is used, different cable connections can be implemented. After the input numbers using the ohmmeter (the inputs of the audio amp chip connected to the volume control potentiometer, followed by the electrolyte capacitors) I identified the pads of the flat cable where the input signals come from. Two holes in the left and right audio signals, and an additional hole in the ground cable wire were made there. The sound and power cables have been soldered. In case you want to connect the amplifier to a mono audio signal source, it is better to short the two inputs together. It's good to find the right box for the amplifier and battery. It can be plastic or metal - in the second case, an insulation should be placed between the inner walls of the box and pcb to prevent short. You have to cut a hole for the volume control. I used a plastic box suitable for small radio, where a special space for the 9V (6LR61type) battery was reserved. I added an ON /OFF micro switch on the cable to the battery -. I holes in the sidewall of the box for the volume control, audio connector, LED and microswitch button with a dremel-like tool. Finally I fixed the board using 3 small screws. I connected the battery, turned on the amplifier... The sound was really good... Enjoy it, you enjoy it. To!

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