

Electrical Engineering
Department
CS and comm. program

Stereo Audio Amplifier Project

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By : Group 7

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Introduction :

In this project, we embark on a journey to design and construct a stereo audio amplifier from scratch, delving into the fundamentals of amplifier theory, component selection, and circuit layout to achieve simple and effective design.

Circuit description:

The circuit is mainly separated into 3 parts: 1- inputs (DC & audio signal) 2- amplification stage 3- output signal.

The DC input comes from a 12 v DC adapter with a green Led as indicator and a switch and a capacitor is connected to make dc more stable .The audio comes from aux cable that can connect to devices with aux audio jack (ex: mp3 player, phones etc ...).

The input signal to ic is taken form ceramic capacitors to remove dc signals. To amplify the signal we used 2 lm 386 ic one for right signal and the other is for the left (since the ic only take single channel signal and we want to create a stereo system). The capacitor is connected in pin 7 as bypass and gain pins (1 & 8) aren't used

Lastly for the output a Low pass filter was used to transmit signals of lower frequencies and block signals of higher frequencies. A high farad capacitor is placed and connected to a resistor to increase derived power along with resistance of speakers.

A 50k variable resistor is used to control volume of both ics.

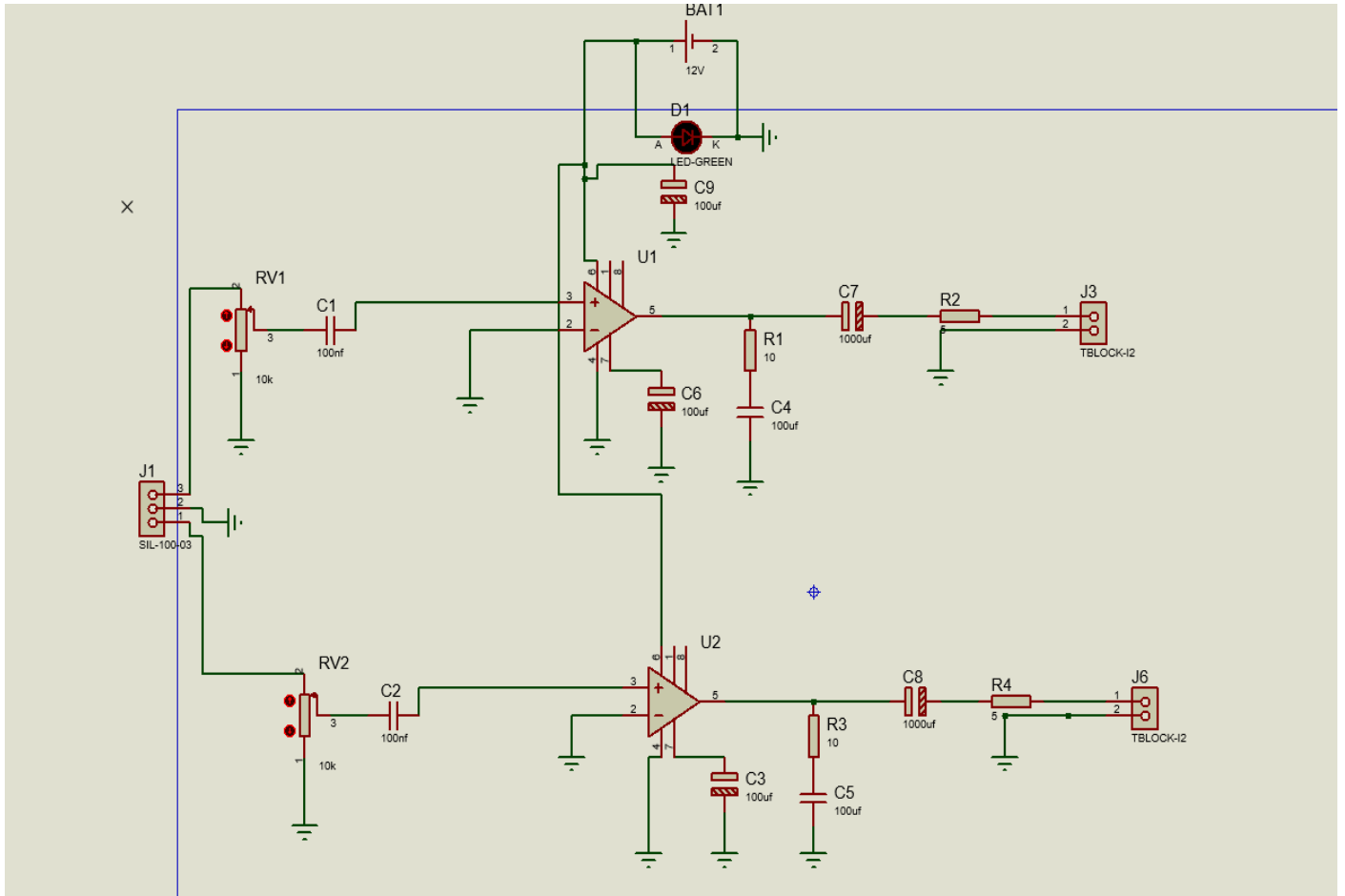
Bill Of Materials for Im386stereo audio amplifier

Design Title	Im386stereo audio amplifier
Design Created	Monday, March 18, 2024
Design Last Modified	Sunday, April 14, 2024
Total Parts In Design	21

Category	Quantity	References	Value
Capacitors	2	C1,C2	100nf
Capacitors	5	C3,C4,C5,C6,C9	100uf
Capacitors	2	C7,C8	1000uf
Resistors	2	R1,R3	10
Resistors	1	RV1	50k
Resistors	2	R2, R4	5
Integrated Circuits	2	U1,U2	Im 386
Diodes	1	D1	LED-GREEN
Miscellaneous	1	DC ADAPTER	12V
		12 V	
Miscellaneous	1	J1	input connector
Miscellaneous	2	J2,J6	output connector

Category	Quantity
Capacitors	9
Resistors	5
Integrated Circuits	2
Diodes	1
Miscellaneous	4
Total	21

Circuit Diagram:

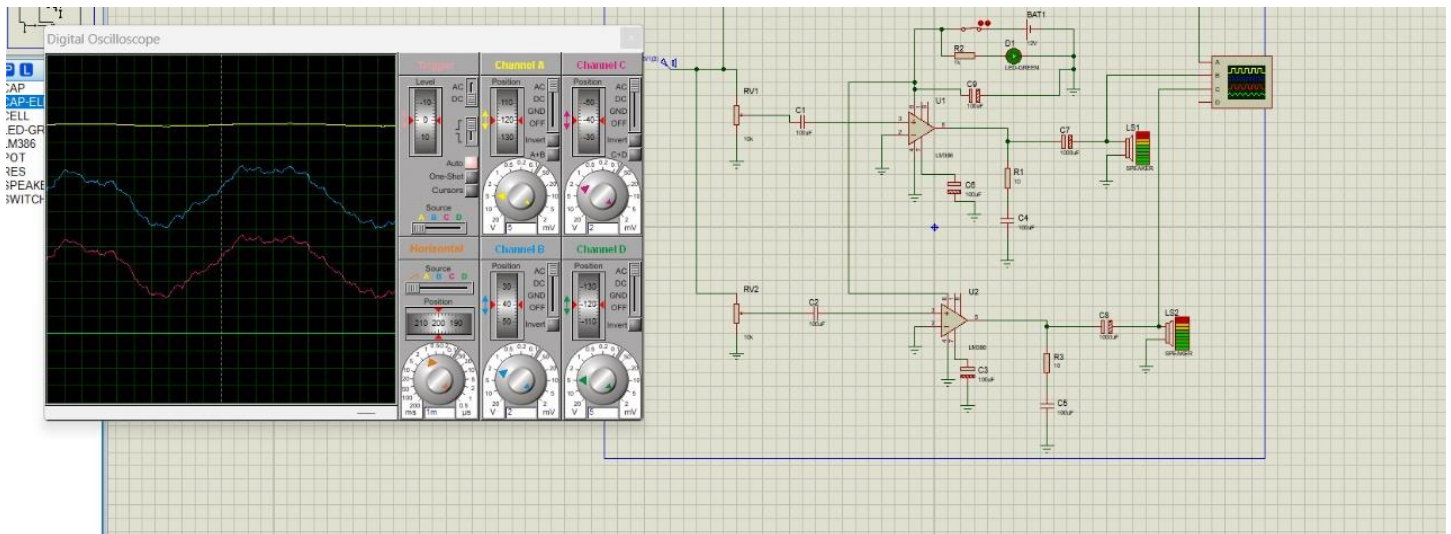
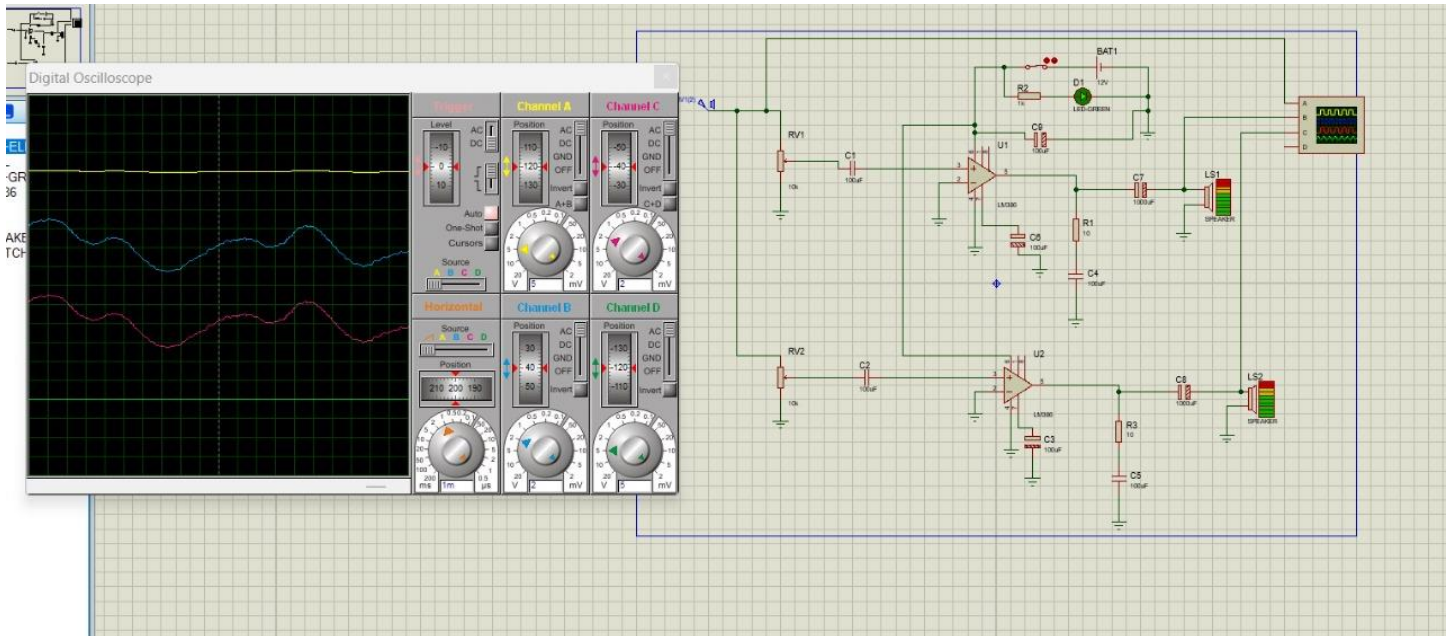


Note:

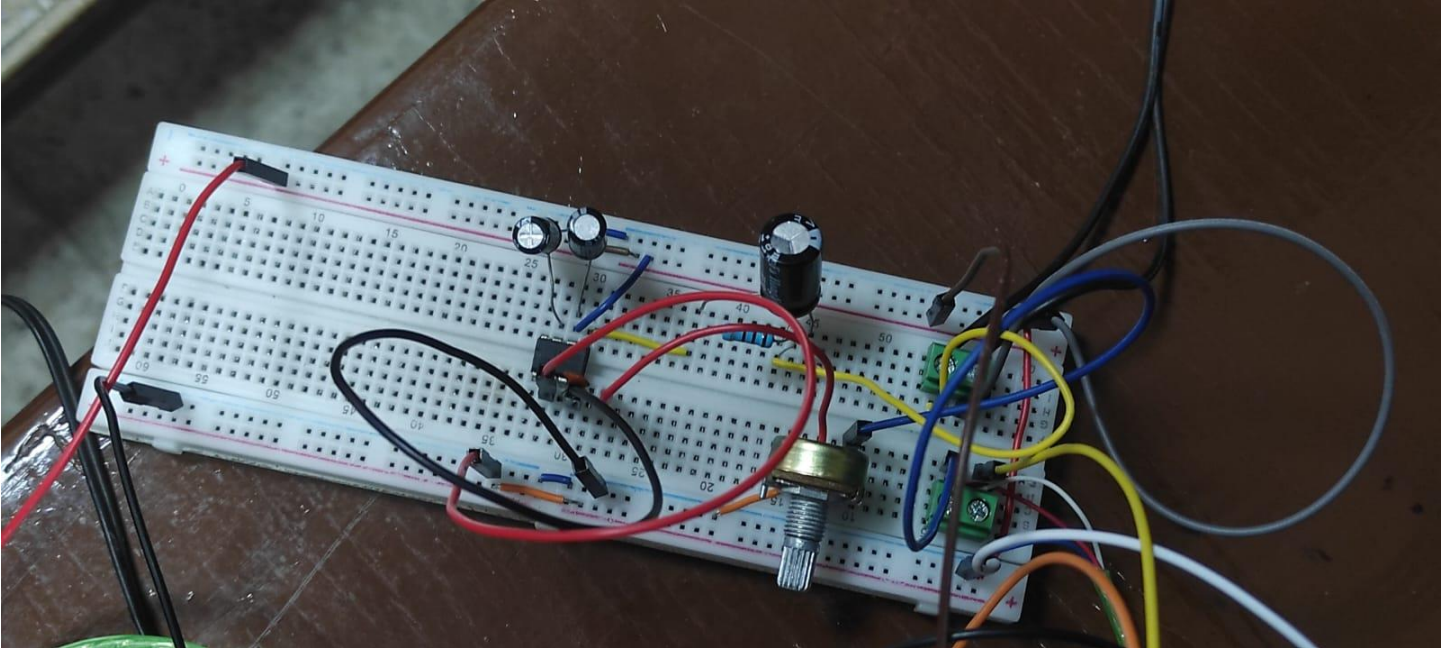
In the simulation we used 2 10k potentiometers but in finishing we used 1 50k 6pin potentiometer to control volume of both ics

Simulation Results:

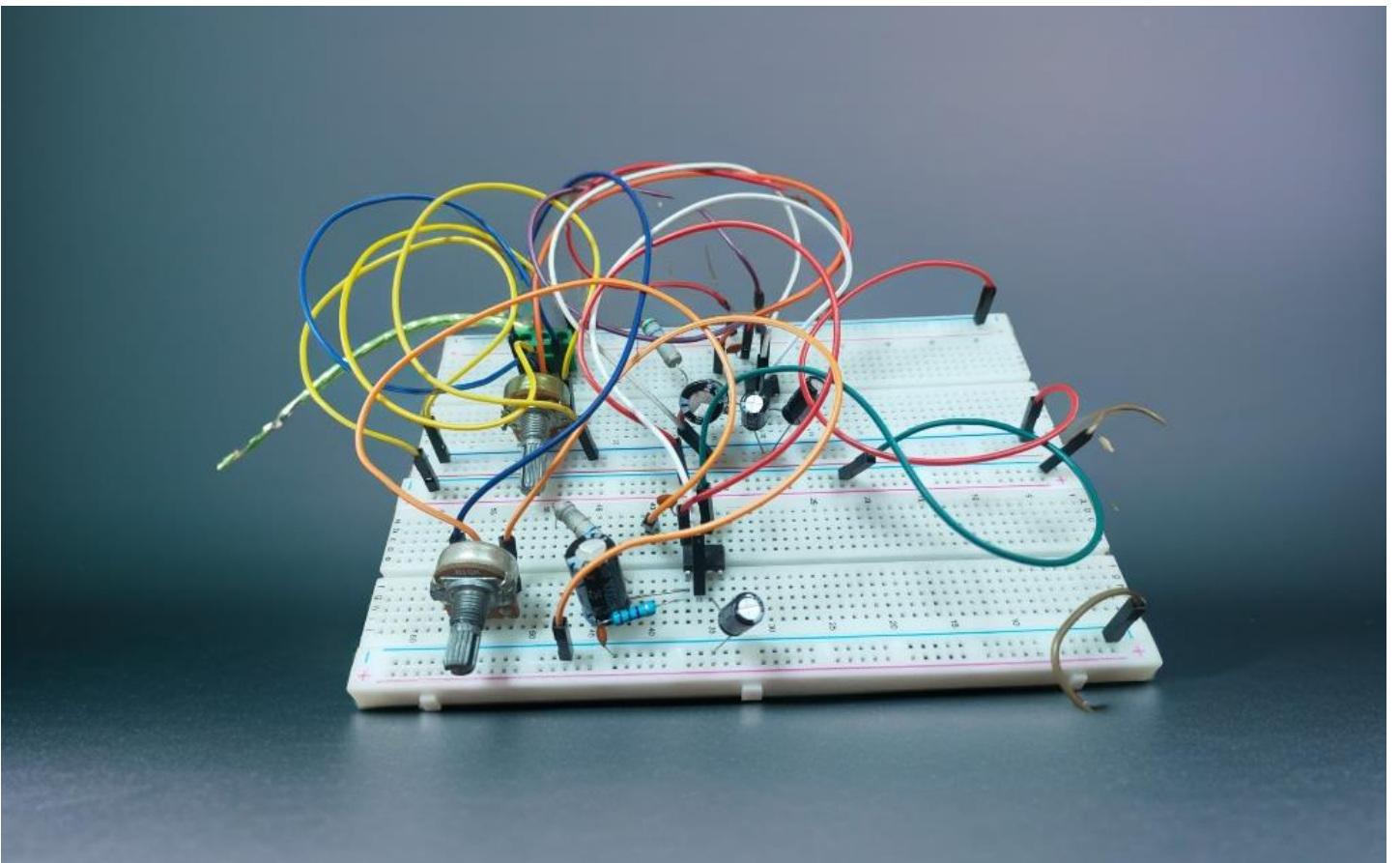
- Output of Some samples:-



Breadboard Implementation:

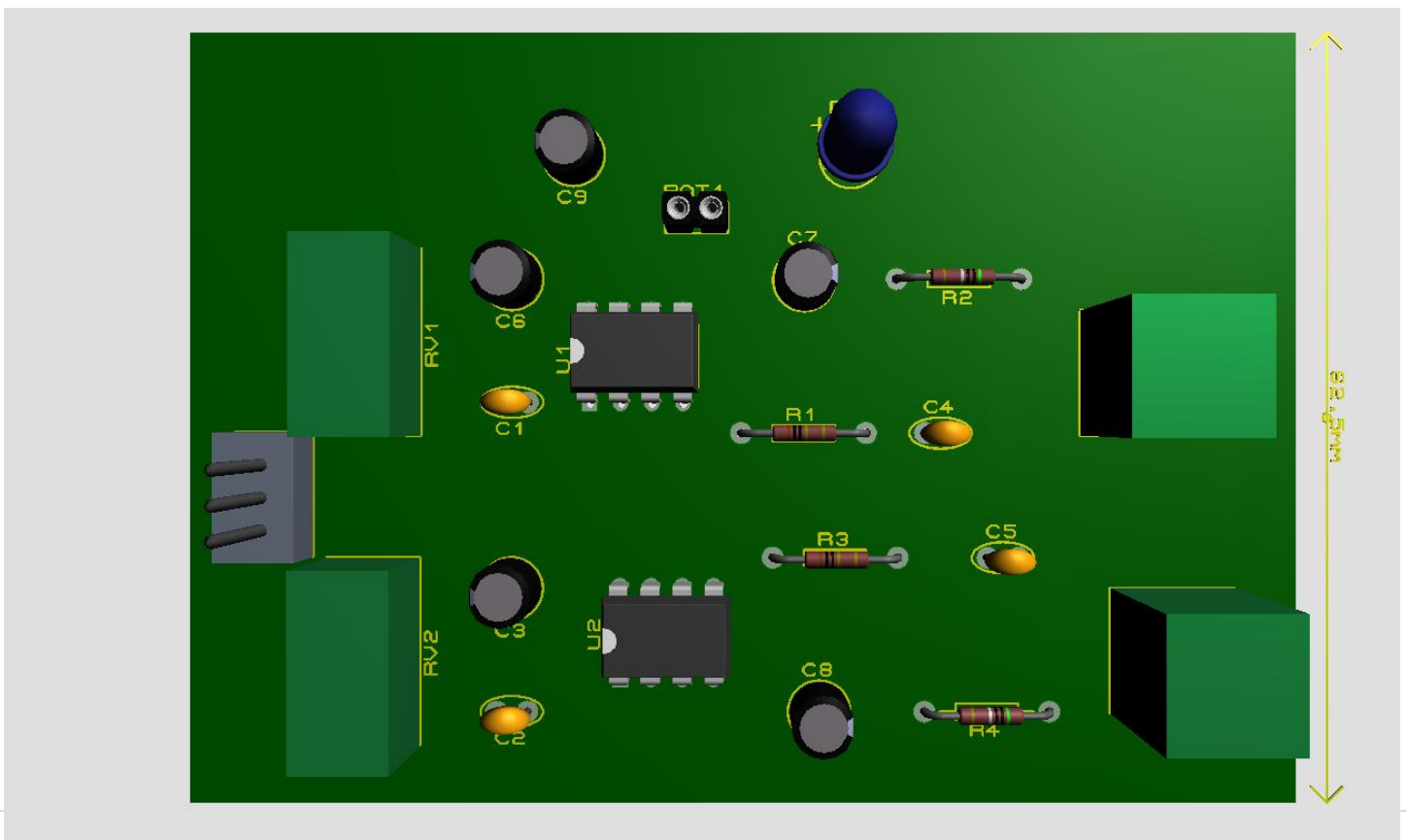
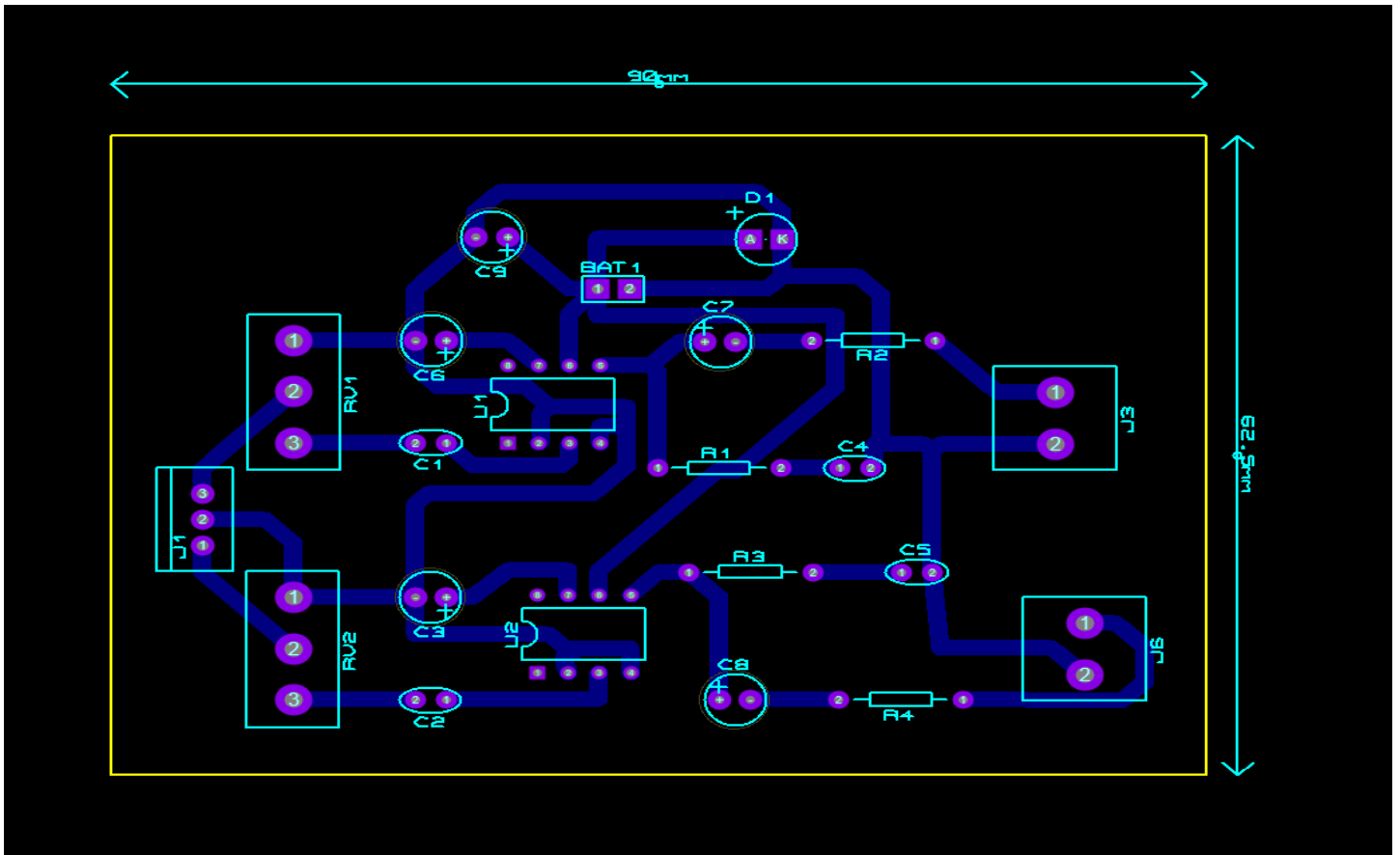


Single signal amplification Implementation

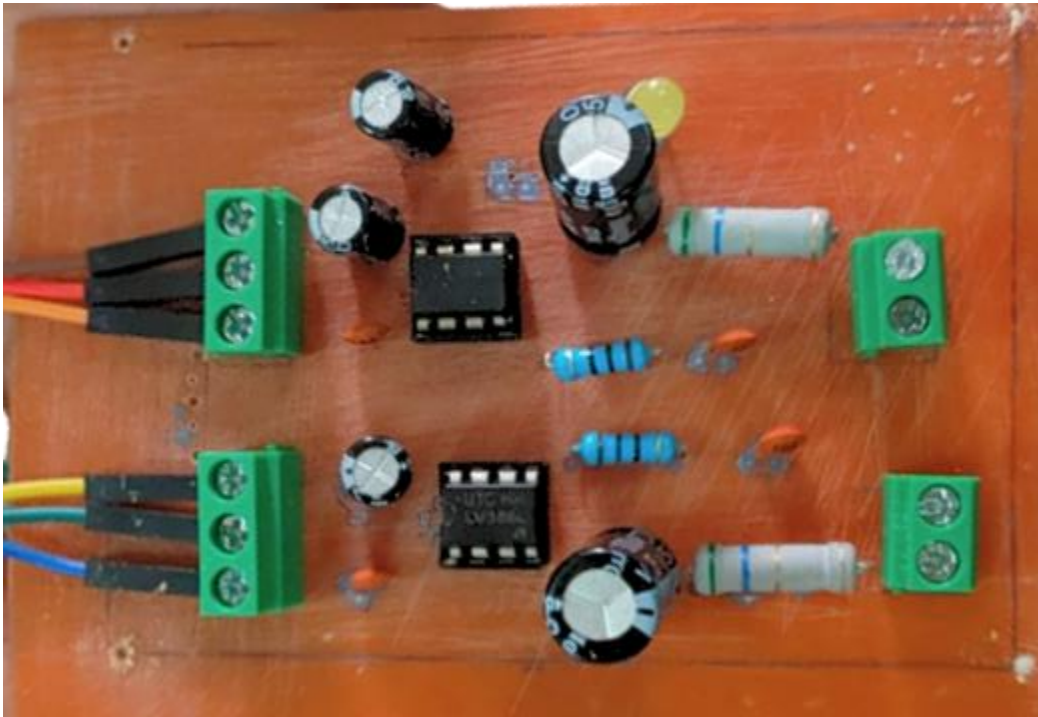


full circuit Implementation

PCB layout & 3D view:



Soldering and Finishing:





The final form

Conclusion

The circuit was an overall success, but things did not turn out as originally planned.

The initial intention was to build an stereo audio amplifier using TDA, but satisfactory performance could not be achieved conclusion, the process of designing and creating a stereo amplifier involved meticulous planning, thorough research, and innovative engineering. Through a combination of circuit design, component selection, and testing, we achieved a high-quality audio output that meets the desired specifications. This project underscores the importance of attention to detail and the application sound engineering principles in the development of audio equipment

LM386

Low Voltage Audio Power Amplifier

General Description

The LM386 is a power amplifier designed for use in low voltage consumer applications. The gain is internally set to 20 to keep external part count low, but the addition of an external resistor and capacitor between pins 1 and 8 will increase the gain to any value from 20 to 200.

The inputs are ground referenced while the output automatically biases to one-half the supply voltage. The quiescent power drain is only 24 milliwatts when operating from a 6 volt supply, making the LM386 ideal for battery operation.

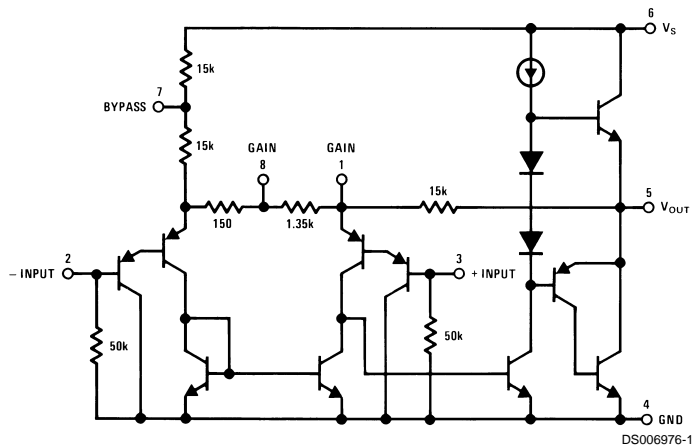
Features

- Battery operation
- Minimum external parts
- Wide supply voltage range: 4V–12V or 5V–18V
- Low quiescent current drain: 4mA
- Voltage gains from 20 to 200
- Ground referenced input
- Self-centering output quiescent voltage
- Low distortion: 0.2% ($A_V = 20$, $V_S = 6V$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, $P_O = 125mW$, $f = 1kHz$)
- Available in 8 pin MSOP package

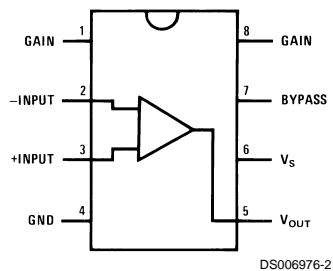
Applications

- AM-FM radio amplifiers
- Portable tape player amplifiers
- Intercoms
- TV sound systems
- Line drivers
- Ultrasonic drivers
- Small servo drivers
- Power converters

Equivalent Schematic and Connection Diagrams



Small Outline,
Molded Mini Small Outline,
and Dual-In-Line Packages



Top View
Order Number LM386M-1,
LM386MM-1, LM386N-1,
LM386N-3 or LM386N-4
See NS Package Number
M08A, MUA08A or N08E

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 2)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage	
(LM386N-1, -3, LM386M-1)	15V
Supply Voltage (LM386N-4)	22V
Package Dissipation (Note 3)	
(LM386N)	1.25W
(LM386M)	0.73W
(LM386MM-1)	0.595W
Input Voltage	±0.4V
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature	0°C to +70°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Soldering Information	

Dual-In-Line Package	
Soldering (10 sec)	+260°C
Small Outline Package (SOIC and MSOP)	
Vapor Phase (60 sec)	+215°C
Infrared (15 sec)	+220°C
See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.	
Thermal Resistance	
θ_{JC} (DIP)	37°C/W
θ_{JA} (DIP)	107°C/W
θ_{JC} (SO Package)	35°C/W
θ_{JA} (SO Package)	172°C/W
θ_{JA} (MSOP)	210°C/W
θ_{JC} (MSOP)	56°C/W

Electrical Characteristics (Notes 1, 2)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Operating Supply Voltage (V_S)					
LM386N-1, -3, LM386M-1, LM386MM-1		4		12	V
LM386N-4		5		18	V
Quiescent Current (I_Q)	$V_S = 6\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 0$		4	8	mA
Output Power (P_{OUT})					
LM386N-1, LM386M-1, LM386MM-1	$V_S = 6\text{V}$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, THD = 10%	250	325		mW
LM386N-3	$V_S = 9\text{V}$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, THD = 10%	500	700		mW
LM386N-4	$V_S = 16\text{V}$, $R_L = 32\Omega$, THD = 10%	700	1000		mW
Voltage Gain (A_V)	$V_S = 6\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ 10 μF from Pin 1 to 8		26 46		dB dB
Bandwidth (BW)	$V_S = 6\text{V}$, Pins 1 and 8 Open		300		kHz
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	$V_S = 6\text{V}$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, $P_{OUT} = 125\text{ mW}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, Pins 1 and 8 Open		0.2		%
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)	$V_S = 6\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $C_{BYPASS} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ Pins 1 and 8 Open, Referred to Output		50		dB
Input Resistance (R_{IN})			50		k Ω
Input Bias Current (I_{BIAS})	$V_S = 6\text{V}$, Pins 2 and 3 Open		250		nA

Note 1: All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.

Note 2: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.

Note 3: For operation in ambient temperatures above 25°C, the device must be derated based on a 150°C maximum junction temperature and 1) a thermal resistance of 107°C/W junction to ambient for the dual-in-line package and 2) a thermal resistance of 170°C/W for the small outline package.

Application Hints

GAIN CONTROL

To make the LM386 a more versatile amplifier, two pins (1 and 8) are provided for gain control. With pins 1 and 8 open the 1.35 k Ω resistor sets the gain at 20 (26 dB). If a capacitor is put from pin 1 to 8, bypassing the 1.35 k Ω resistor, the gain will go up to 200 (46 dB). If a resistor is placed in series with the capacitor, the gain can be set to any value from 20 to 200. Gain control can also be done by capacitively coupling a resistor (or FET) from pin 1 to ground.

Additional external components can be placed in parallel with the internal feedback resistors to tailor the gain and frequency response for individual applications. For example, we can compensate poor speaker bass response by frequency shaping the feedback path. This is done with a series RC from pin 1 to 5 (paralleling the internal 15 k Ω resistor). For 6 dB effective bass boost: $R \approx 15$ k Ω , the lowest value for good stable operation is $R = 10$ k Ω if pin 8 is open. If pins 1 and 8 are bypassed then R as low as 2 k Ω can be used. This restriction is because the amplifier is only compensated for closed-loop gains greater than 9.

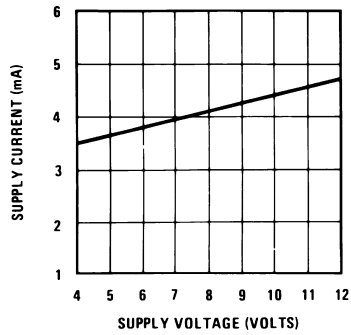
INPUT BIASING

The schematic shows that both inputs are biased to ground with a 50 k Ω resistor. The base current of the input transistors is about 250 nA, so the inputs are at about 12.5 mV when left open. If the dc source resistance driving the LM386 is higher than 250 k Ω it will contribute very little additional offset (about 2.5 mV at the input, 50 mV at the output). If the dc source resistance is less than 10 k Ω , then shorting the unused input to ground will keep the offset low (about 2.5 mV at the input, 50 mV at the output). For dc source resistances between these values we can eliminate excess offset by putting a resistor from the unused input to ground, equal in value to the dc source resistance. Of course all offset problems are eliminated if the input is capacitively coupled.

When using the LM386 with higher gains (bypassing the 1.35 k Ω resistor between pins 1 and 8) it is necessary to bypass the unused input, preventing degradation of gain and possible instabilities. This is done with a 0.1 μ F capacitor or a short to ground depending on the dc source resistance on the driven input.

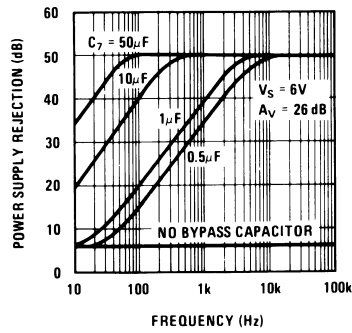
Typical Performance Characteristics

Quiescent Supply Current
vs Supply Voltage



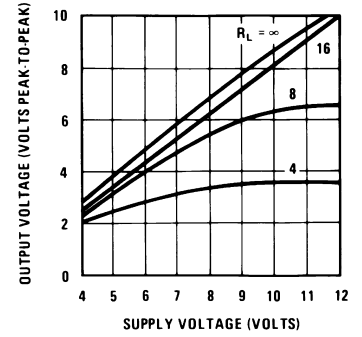
DS006976-5

Power Supply Rejection Ratio
(Referred to the Output)
vs Frequency



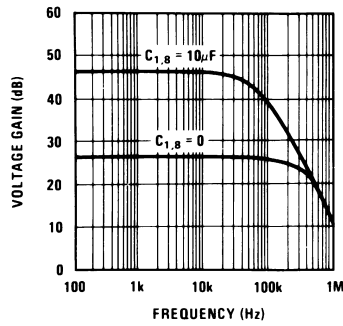
DS006976-12

Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage
Swing vs Supply Voltage



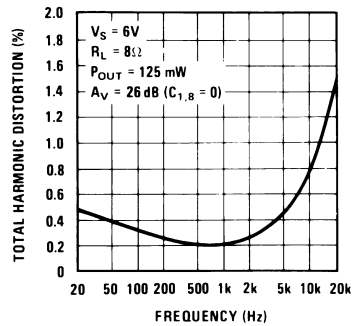
DS006976-13

Voltage Gain vs Frequency



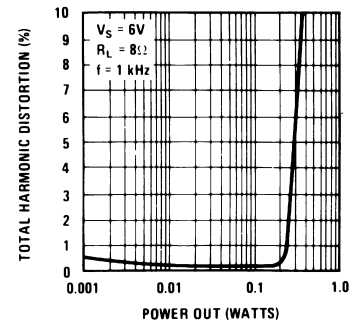
DS006976-14

Distortion vs Frequency



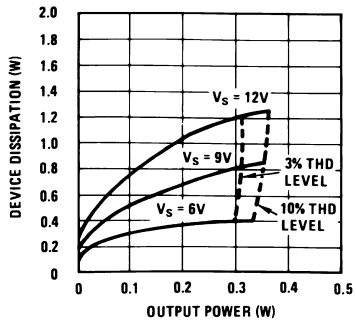
DS006976-15

Distortion vs Output Power



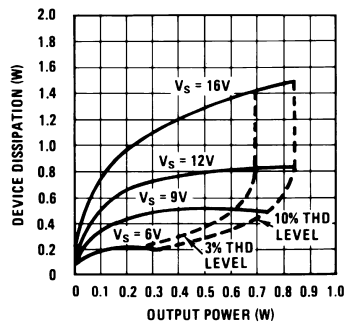
DS006976-16

Device Dissipation vs Output
Power—4Ω Load



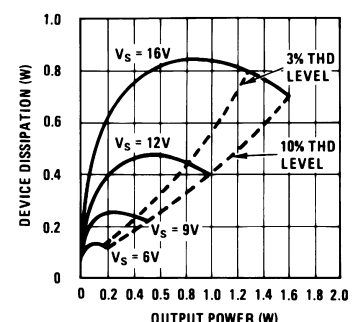
DS006976-17

Device Dissipation vs Output
Power—8Ω Load



DS006976-18

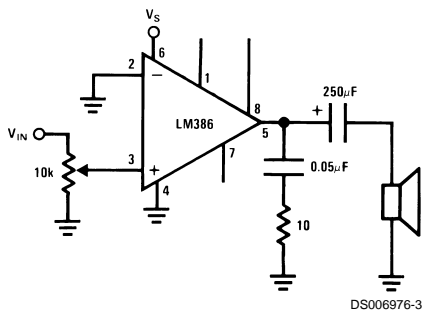
Device Dissipation vs Output
Power—16Ω Load



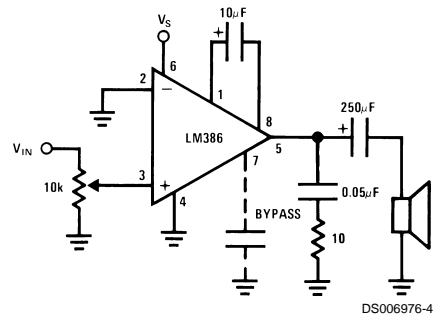
DS006976-19

Typical Applications

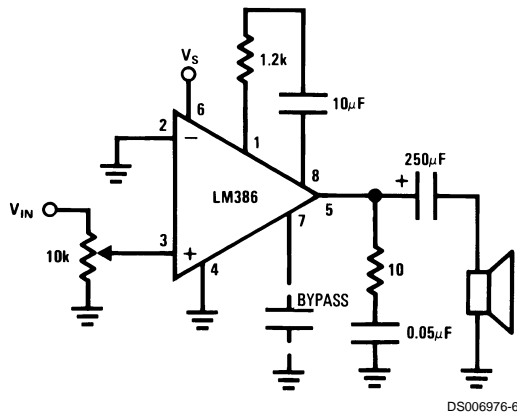
**Amplifier with Gain = 20
Minimum Parts**



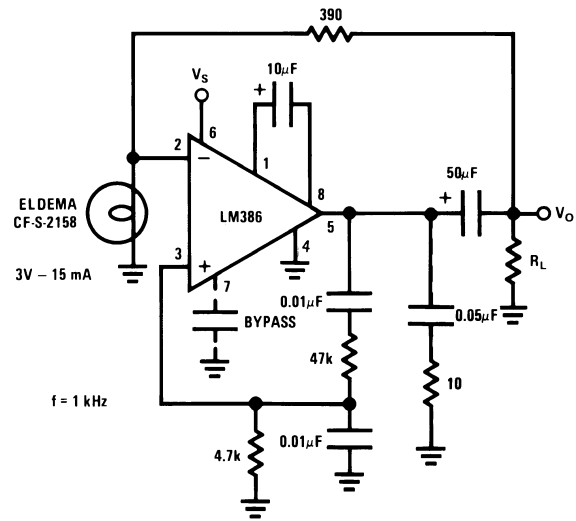
Amplifier with Gain = 200



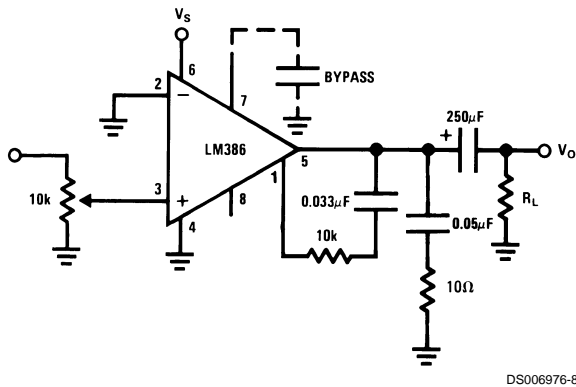
Amplifier with Gain = 50



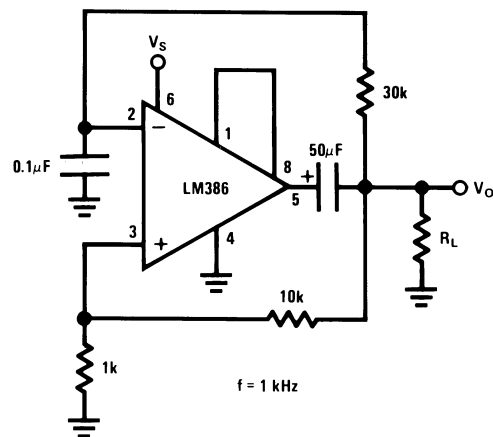
Low Distortion Power Wienbridge Oscillator



Amplifier with Bass Boost

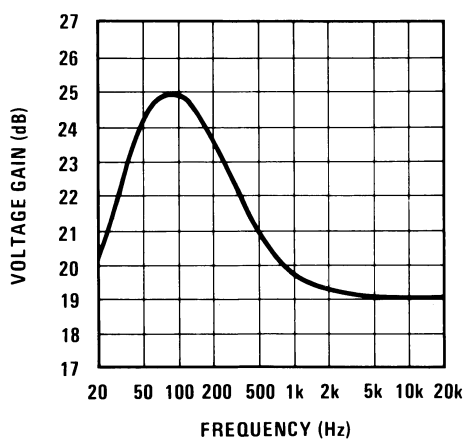


Square Wave Oscillator



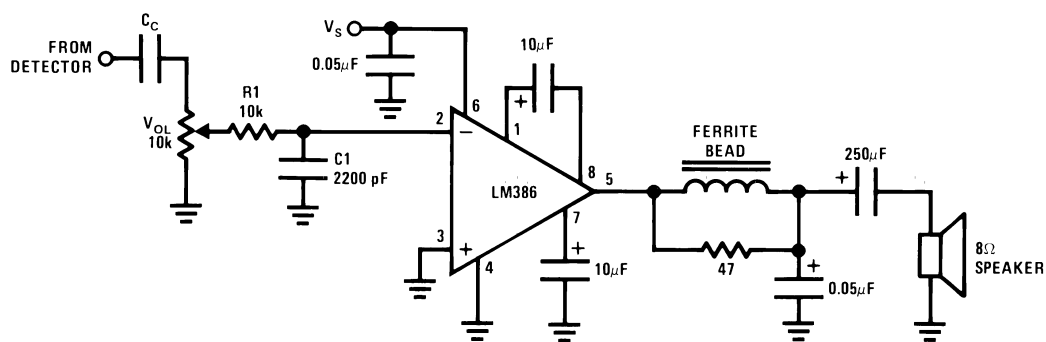
Typical Applications (Continued)

Frequency Response with Bass Boost



DS006976-10

AM Radio Power Amplifier



DS006976-11

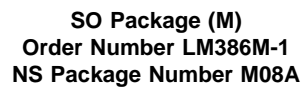
Note 4: Twist Supply lead and supply ground very tightly.

Note 5: Twist speaker lead and ground very tightly.

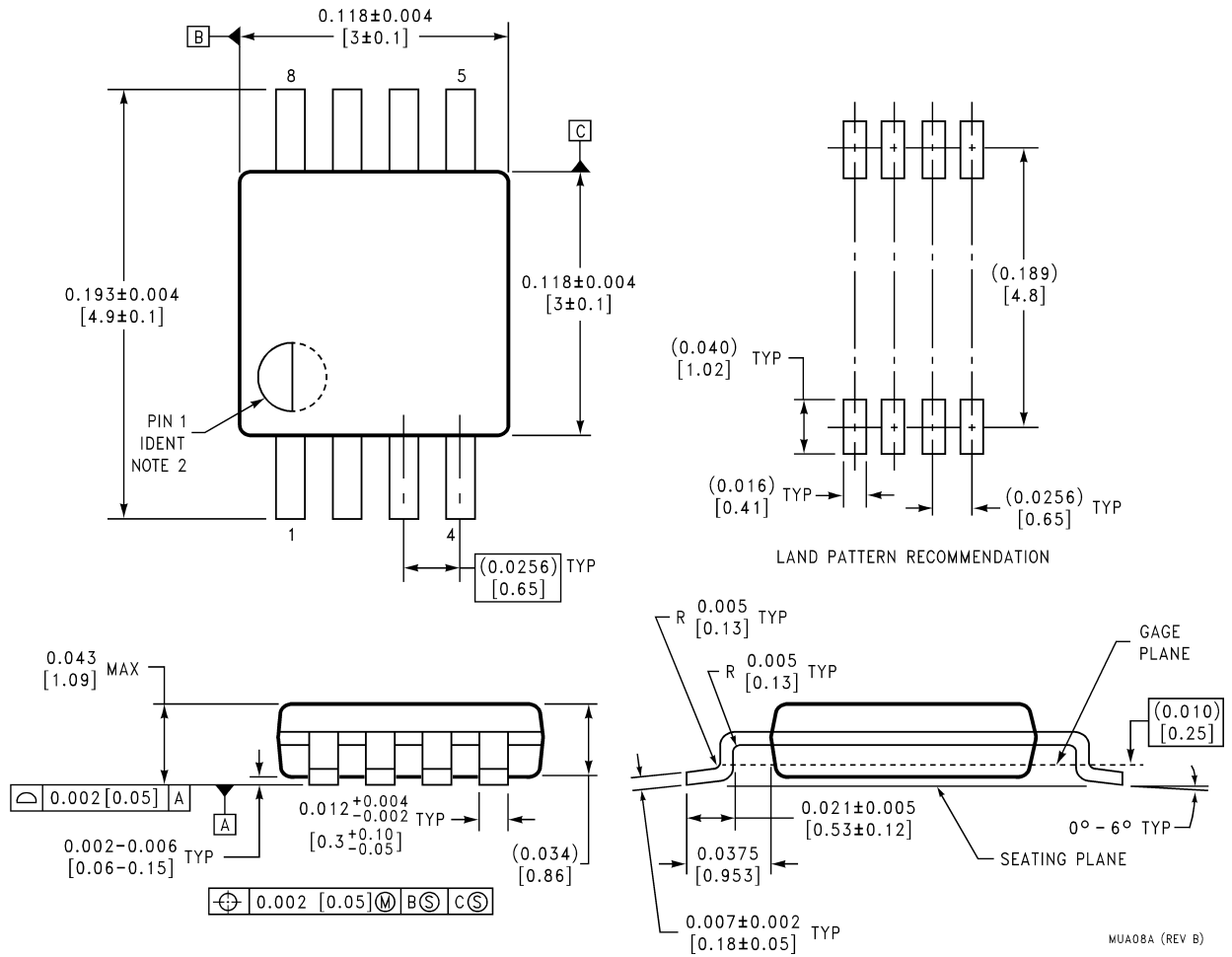
Note 6: Ferrite bead in Ferroxcube K5-001-001/3B with 3 turns of wire.

Note 7: R1C1 band limits input signals.

Note 8: All components must be spaced very closely to IC.

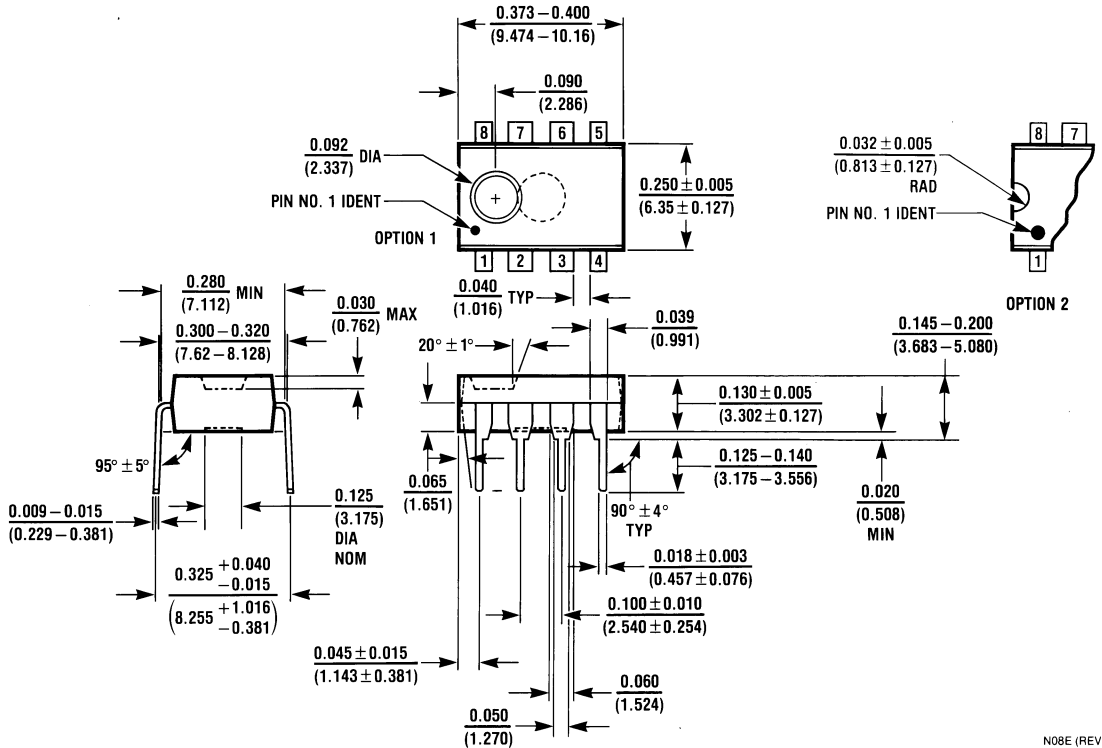


Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



8-Lead (0.118" Wide) Molded Mini Small Outline Package
Order Number LM386MM-1
NS Package Number MUA08A

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



N08E (REV F)

Dual-In-Line Package (N)
Order Number LM386N-1, LM386N-3 or LM386N-4
NS Package Number N08E

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