**Electro-mechanical buzzer**

A buzzer is in the mechanical form of a small rectangular or cylindrical housing, with electrical connection for direct mounting on rigid printed circuit, or with electrical connection consisting of flexible electrical son. In the latter case, the buzzer has two small brackets. The loudness of such a component is about 85 dB / cm (note that it does not specify the sound level meter - as for HP, as a business perspective, it would seem probably too little power. As for sweets which are given the price per 100g and not for one kilogram).



It requires a DC voltage to operate, it should generally be between 3 V and 28 V, depending on the model. A buzzer designed to operate at 6 V generally works very well for any supply voltage between 4 V and 8 V, and a buzzer designed to operate at 12 V can work perfectly at a voltage between 6 V and 28 V (see characteristics given by the manufacturer for not making stupidity). There are also buzzers that work directly on the AC mains 230 V. This type of buzzer is convenient to use, because unlike piezoelectric buzzers simple (simple piezoelectric transducers without associated electronics), it has no work, except of course the eventual control stage which will enable it. He provides a simple DC voltage and presto, it sounds.

Simple Piezo-electric:- A buzzer (transducer) piezoelectric requires an AC voltage to operate, a few volts to several tens of volts (3V to 30V for example). It presents an optimal resonance frequency a few kHz (between 1 kHz and 5 kHz in general, eg, 2 kHz, 2.8 kHz or 3 kHz). It is this type of transducer that can be found on the back of the watch with an alarm function.