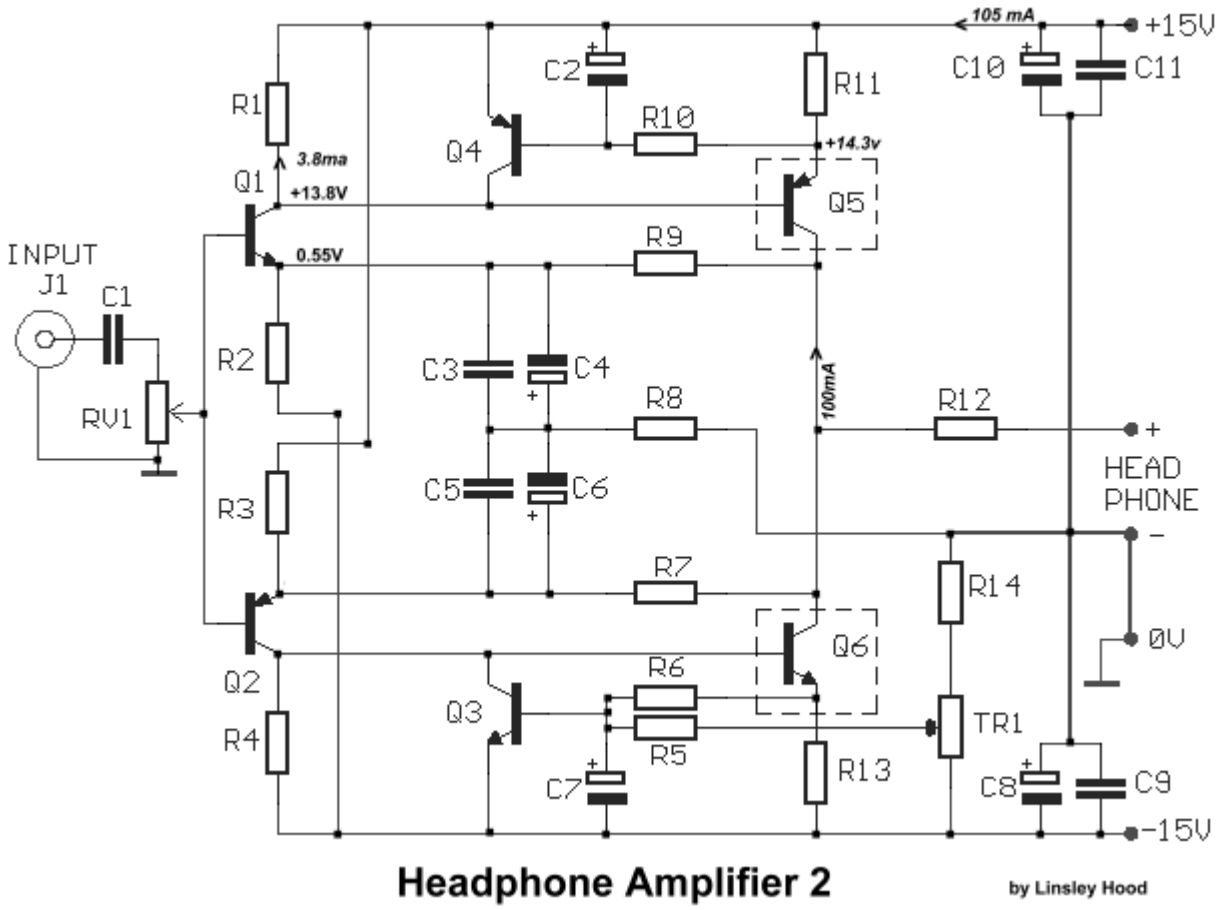
全對稱互補的 A 類耳機放大器

發表日期：2003年3月1日 出處：Sam Electronic Circuits 作者：L hood

電路圖如下：



元件的選擇：

R1-4= 1K2	R12= 4R7	C8-10= 470uF 25V
R2-3= 3K9	RV1= 10K Log. pot.	C9-11= 100nF 100V ceramic
R5-10= 10K	TR1= 10K Trimmer	Q1-3= **BC184**
R6=100K	C1= 4.7uF 63V MKT	Q2-4= **BC214**
R7-9= 2K2	C2-7= 100uF 25V	Q5= **BD136** or **BD538**
R8= 150R	C3-5= 100nF 100V MKT	Q6= **BD135** or **BD537**
R11-13= 6R8	C4-6= 100uF 16V	All resistors is 1/4W 1%

技術參數：

It is a very useful thing , to have a small headphone amplifier , capable of driving a couple of pairs phones. Fortunately, the headphone amp has a much easier job to do, in that neither the output power requirements nor the load characteristics are so severe, since headphones typically have a load,

impedance , higher of 50 ohm, (typical 600 ohm), and only require 1-2V RMS. max, for normal output. Since only a low power output is required, a Class A stage, is perfectly feasible. For adequate Class A operation the output transistors Q5-6, should pass say 100mA each. With ±15V supply this would mean 1.5Watts dissipation, so a smallish Heatsink, will be needed for each. With RV1 adjust input audio signal and Tr1 adjust the output DC Offset voltage for 0V (±30mV). For stereo application , you need two unit, of this amp. by L. Hood