

The diagram illustrates a 100W Class D amplifier circuit. Key components and their connections include:

- Input Stage:** The input signal (IN) is coupled through a 1kΩ resistor (R10) to the gate of a 2N5565 JFET. The JFET's source is grounded, and its drain is connected to the base of a BC182 B transistor (T5). The BC182 B transistor's emitter is grounded, and its collector is connected to the base of another BC182 B transistor (T6).
- Pre-amplifier Stage:** The BC182 B transistors (T5 and T6) form a push-pull pair. Their emitters are grounded, and their collectors are connected to the bases of MPSA43 and MPSA93 transistors (T9 and T8, respectively).
- Offset Adjust:** A section labeled "OFFSET ADJUST" includes resistors R1 (3K), R2 (3K), R3 (75), R4 (75), R5 (3K), R6 (33K), R7 (51K), and R8 (220). It is used to adjust the biasing of the output stage.
- Power Supply:** The circuit is powered by a 60V AC supply. The primary winding of a transformer (T21) is connected to the AC supply. The secondary winding provides a +80V supply for the output stage and a 60V AC supply for the power supply section.
- Output Stage:** The output stage consists of a push-pull pair of MOSFETs (MPSA43 and MPSA93) and BJTs (BD249 C and BD250 C). The MOSFETs are driven by the pre-amplifier stage. The BJTs are used to drive the MOSFETs. The output of the MOSFETs is connected to the speaker (SP) through a 4μH inductor (L1) and a 0.22/3W resistor (R36).
- Passive Components:** The circuit includes various resistors (R1-R39) and capacitors (C1-C39) for biasing, coupling, and filtering. Diodes (D1-D8) are used for rectification and protection.

The circuit is designed to deliver 100W of power to an 8Ω speaker. The power supply section includes a transformer (T21) and a rectifier (D8) to provide the necessary DC supply for the output stage.