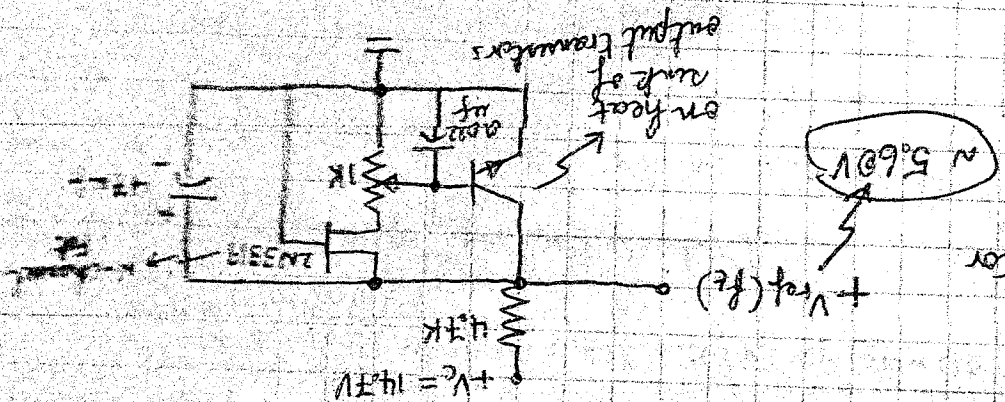
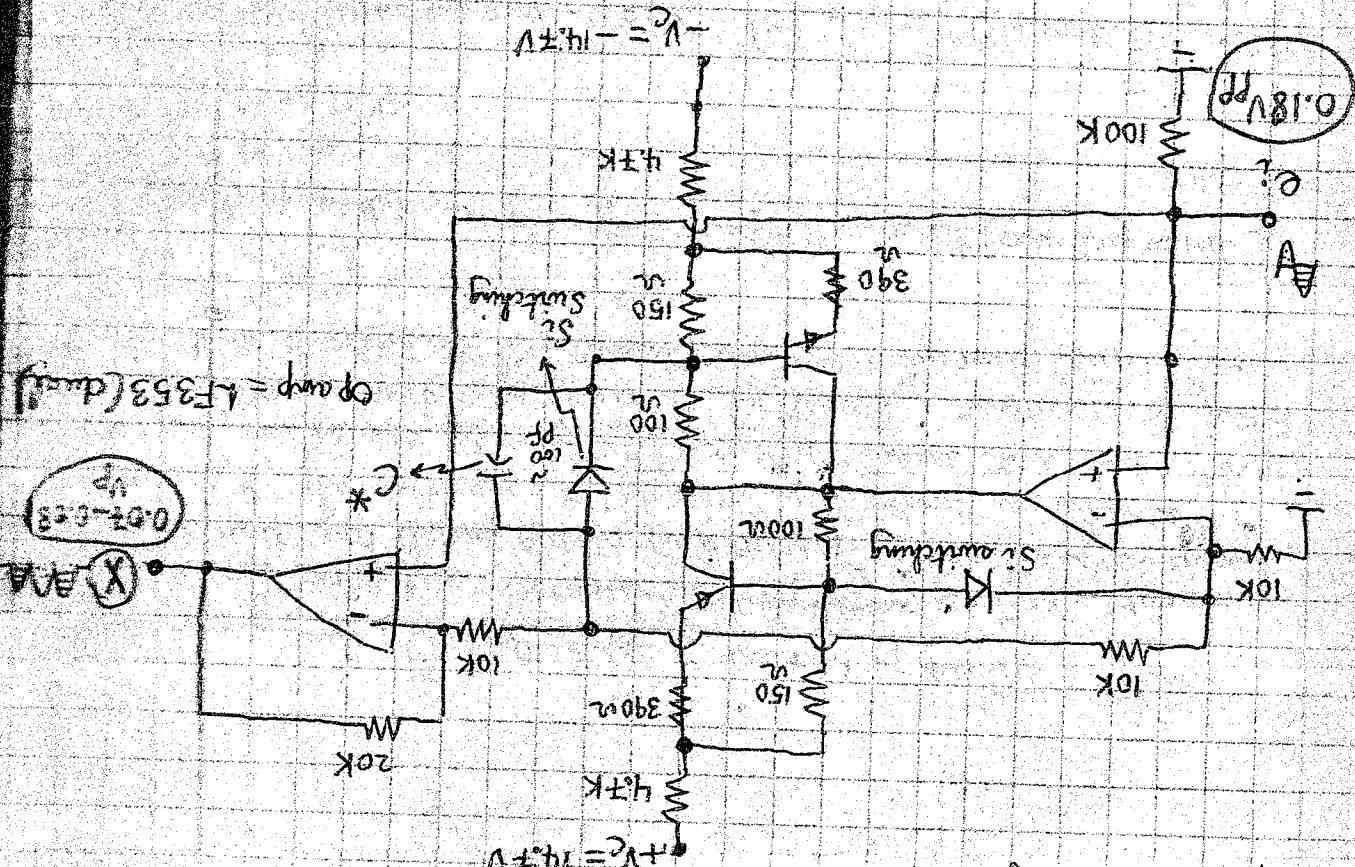


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To restore the amplitude voltage for case 2 = 4V. The message here is that the amplifier of case 3 (also cases 1 & 2) will deliver the appropriate output A power, i.e. that required by the load which for a speaker is normally a fraction of frequency (p. 41, yellow). Load amplifier is enabled to be a dynamic load & amplifier by permitting the signal levels of A and B to be the load as a contrast.

The following is the schematic of the Case 0 amplifier. It was around 1980 and found to have an impressive performance. It is in 3 parts, 1) the precision rectifier, 2) the temperature/bias regulator and the amplifying unit.

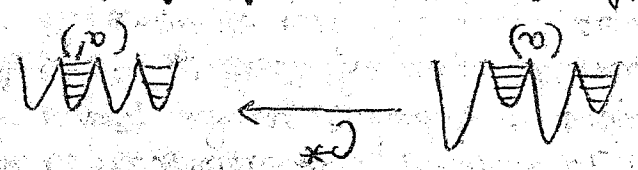
1) The precision rectifier:



2) The bias regulator

Bias Regulator. 4.7K load resistor was used instead of a current load. N-channel JFET made regulator quite sensitive. Note that the bias regulator is not part of the amplifying unit i.e. out of the signal path. As the temperature of the heat sink they decreases to lower the conduction of Q_1 , Q_2 and Q_3 , Q_4 will be carried through to the output transistors and to keep them at a preset constant conduction at a temperature or lower at a higher load and temperature. Minimum prevent thermal runaway of the output

either e_1 was unsymmetrical or the rectifier without C^* generated an asymmetrical waveform (a) with a symmetrical e_2 input and needed symmetrising with C^*



Power rectifier schematic from "Applications of Operational Amplifiers" by Gerald Greene/Burr Brown p. 122, and p. 131. The capacitor C was used to symmetrize the full wave rectified wave form as follows