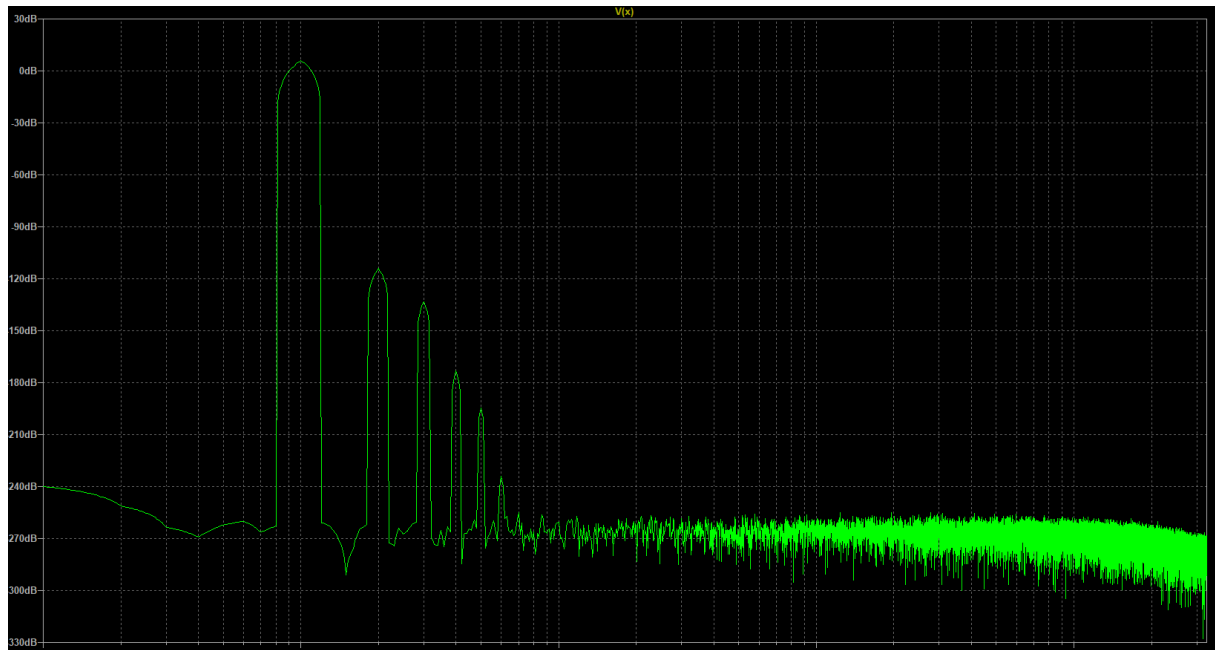
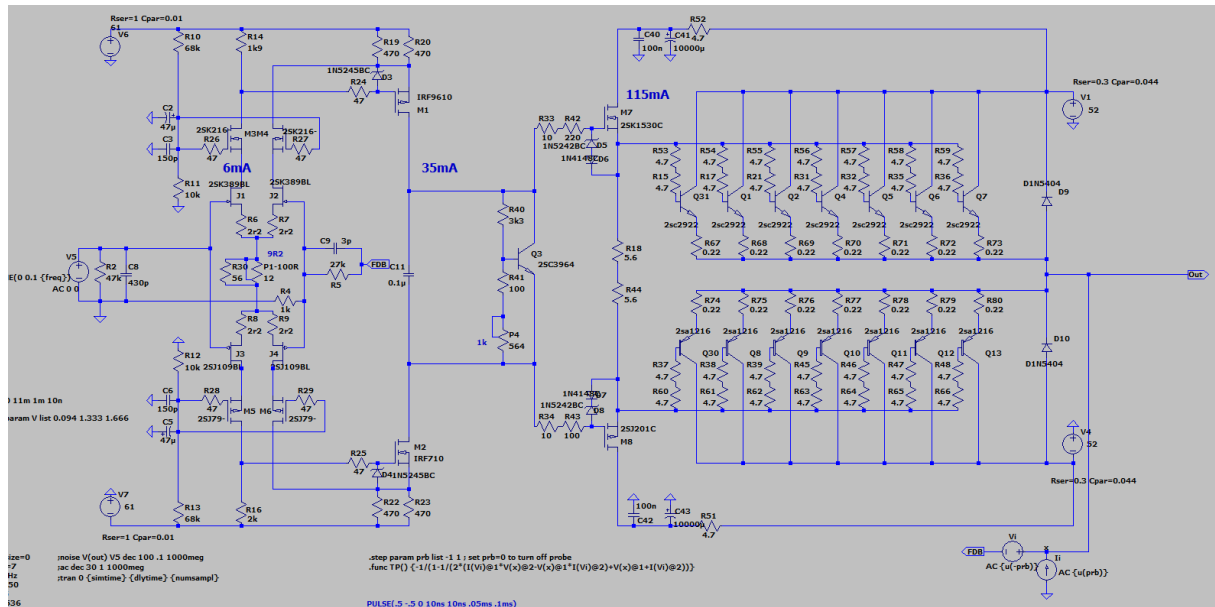
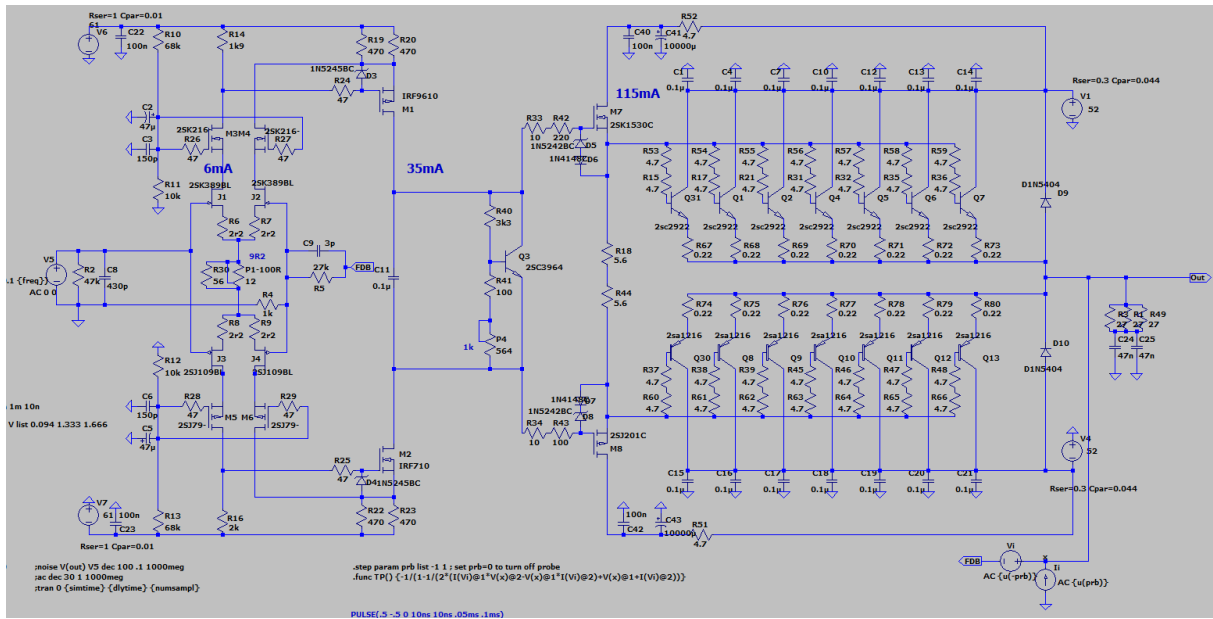


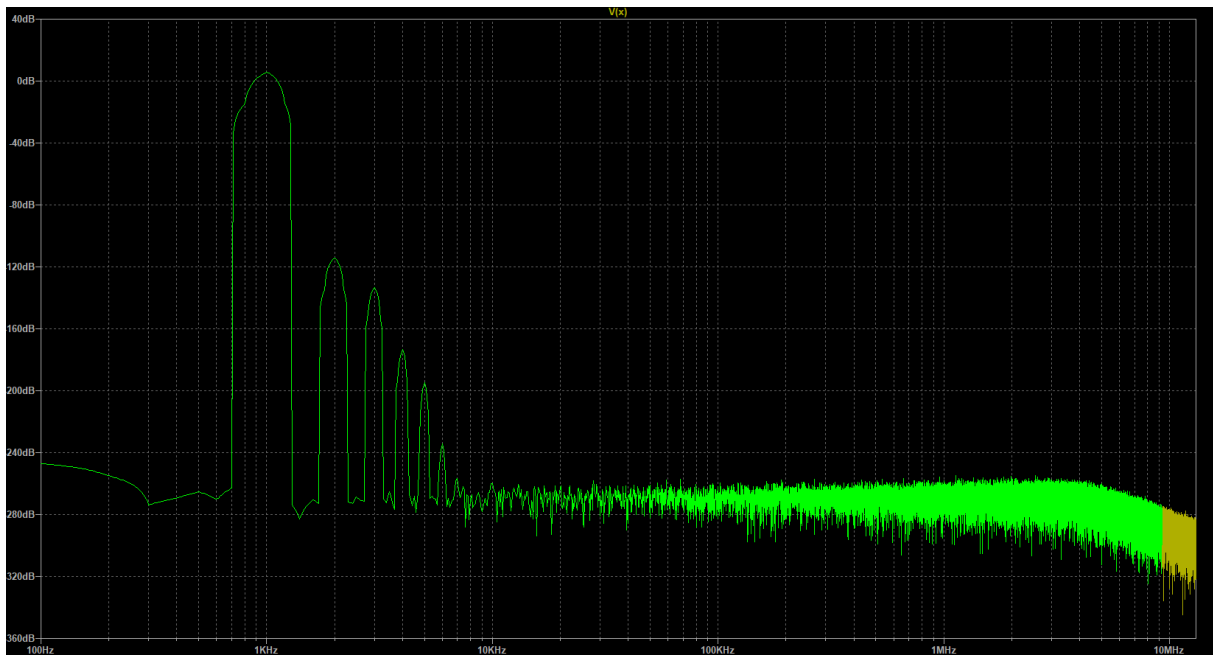
With GNFB – no load, no zobel and boucherot, no PSU decoupling ,no input HP filter



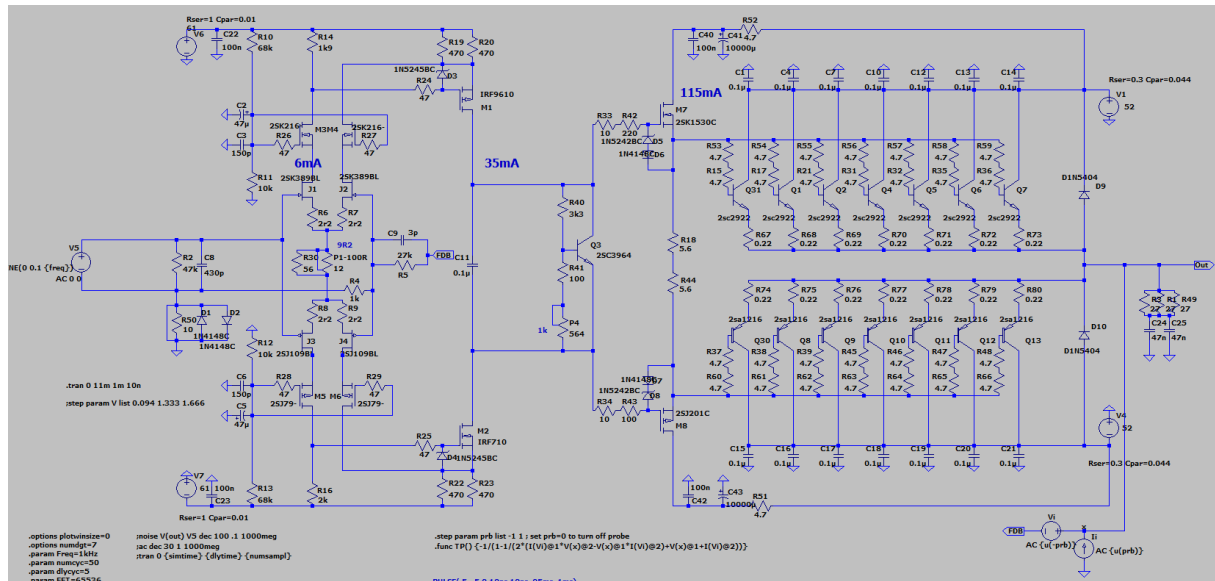
With GNFB – zobel and PSU decoupling added



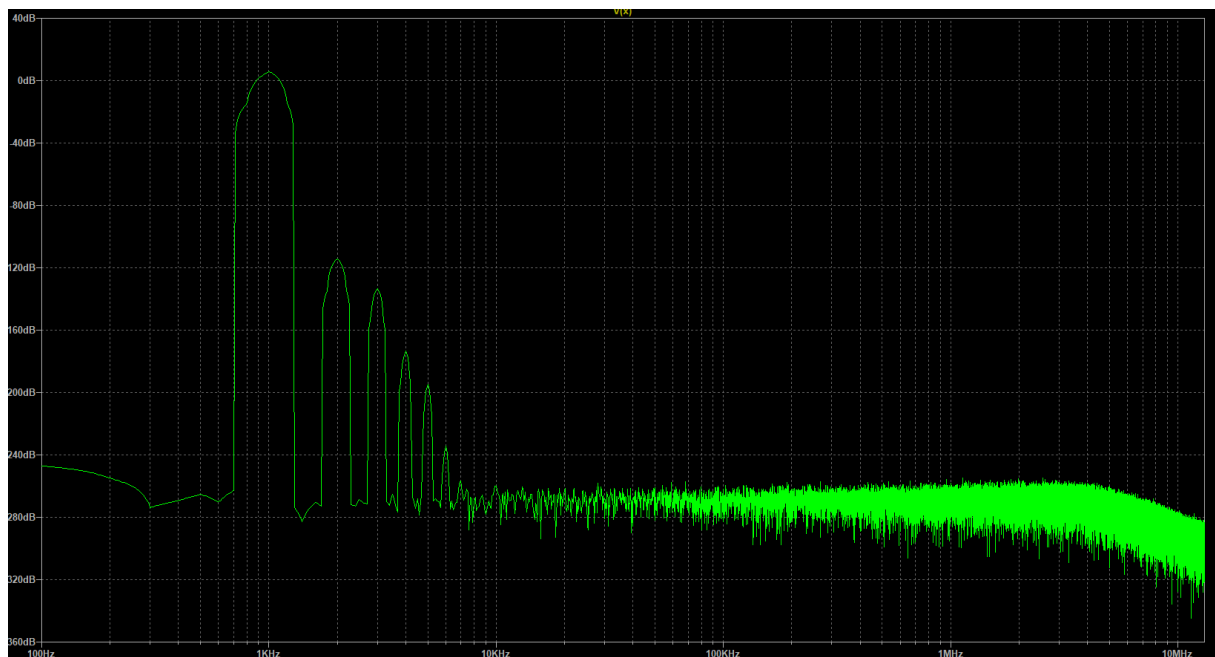
⇒ Noise floor dropped 5...10dB



With GNFB – signal ground lift added



⇒ Identical as previous sim

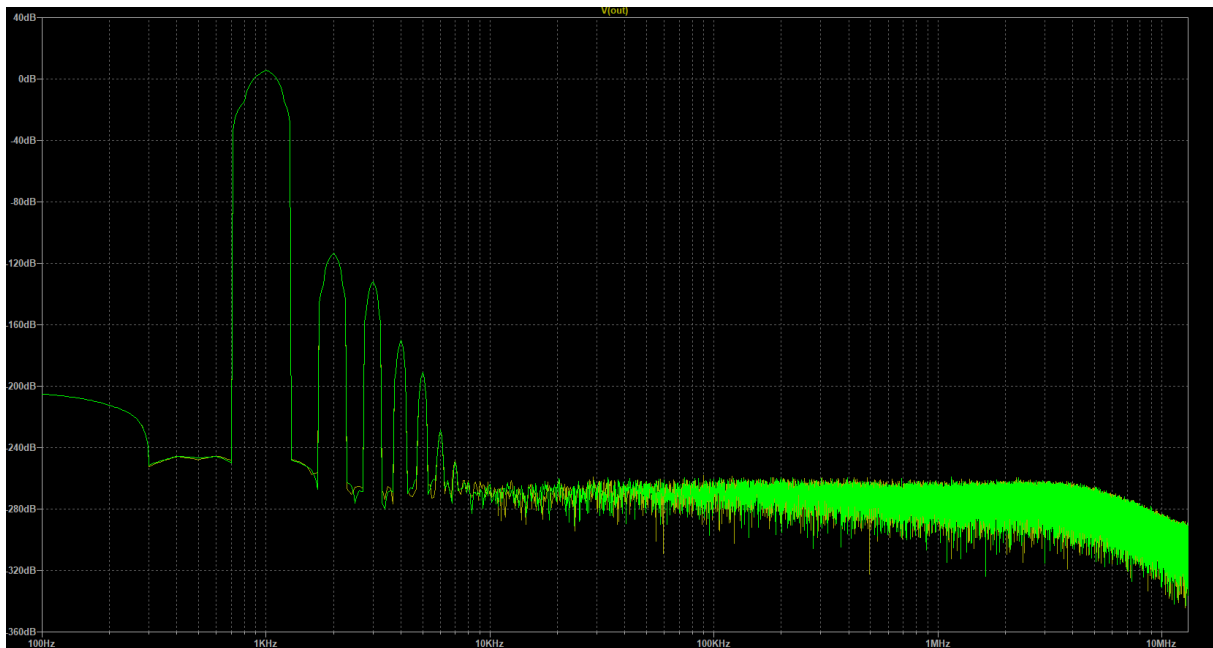
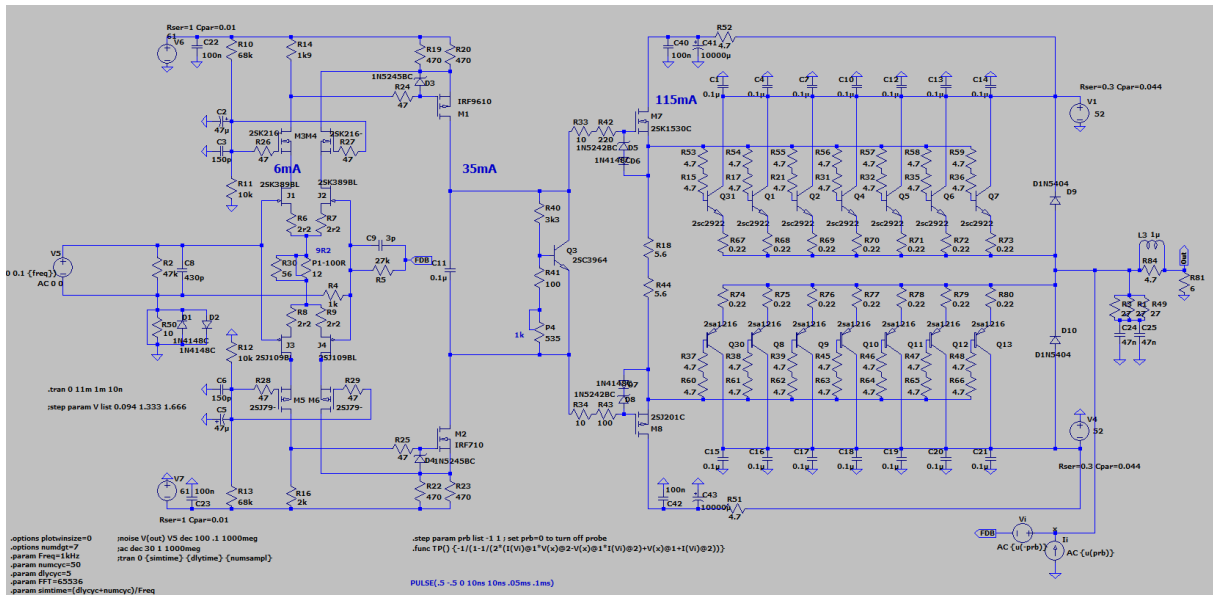


The plot displays the magnitude response of a system. The x-axis represents frequency on a logarithmic scale from 100 Hz to 10 MHz. The y-axis represents the magnitude in decibels (dB) on a linear scale from 360 dB to 300 dB. The response shows several distinct features: a broad peak around 1 kHz reaching approximately 305 dB, a sharp dip followed by a smaller peak around 2 kHz, and a series of smaller peaks and dips between 3 kHz and 5 kHz. Beyond 100 kHz, the response becomes highly noisy and levels off around 295 dB, with a slight downward trend towards 10 MHz.

The Bode magnitude plot displays the system's response across a frequency range from 100 Hz to 10 MHz. The magnitude starts at approximately -120 dB at 100 Hz and decreases with a slope of -20 dB/decade. There are several resonance peaks: a large one at ~1 kHz (~10 dB), and smaller ones at ~2 kHz (~-120 dB), ~3 kHz (~-140 dB), ~4 kHz (~-160 dB), and ~5 kHz (~-180 dB). Beyond 10 kHz, the response becomes noisy and levels off around -270 dB.

Frequency (Hz)	Magnitude (dB)
100	-120
1000	-100
1500	10
2000	-120
3000	-140
4000	-160
5000	-180
10000	-270
10000000	-300

With GNFB – without input filter, resistive 6R load instead of speaker load



Without GNFB – without input filter, resistive 6R load

