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# How to realize the design of high fidelity head

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## 1 Introduction

In the **high-fidelity** audio circuit, the tube **amplifier** has been favored by the majority of audio enthusiasts because of its unique charm and years, high-fidelity **headphones** have been favored by more and more audiophiles because of their convenience and relatively low price. In this family, the headphone impedance is distributed from low resistance, low resistance: AI's 271S rated impedance is  $48\Omega$ , Beyerdynamic's Dt48 rated impedance is  $16\Omega$ , Sennell's HD580, HD600, HD650 The rated impedance is  $300\Omega$  and so on. For high impedance, a special matching circuit is usually required to show its performance. Compared with the speaker unit used for the speaker, the earphone has its driving circuit performance index. Compared with the transistor, the tube has a high voltage and a large internal resistance, and is more suitable for outputting a large swing and a small current. This feature makes the tube suitable for driving high fidelity headphones with high quality requirements but low power requirements.

In the audio preamplifier, the Shunt Regulated Push-Pull (SRPP) circuit is a common circuit.