

AA-1D Super Snooper Big Ear SPECIFICATIONS

- Operates on 5 to 9v DC
- Will drive a small speaker
- Provides up to 1 watt of audio power
- Distortion > 0.2%
- Voltage Gain up to 46 dB
- Size: 1" x 1.95"



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SUPER SNOOPER BIG EAR

Audio
Amplifier
AA-1D



This kit teaches how amplifiers take a small signal and “magnify” it to drive a small speaker or headphone. It’s based on the LM386 Low Voltage Power Amplifier. This chip is not a toy; it’s designed to be used in a variety of consumer-electronics applications such as AM-FM radio amplifiers, portable tape or CD players, intercom’s, TV sound systems, etc. Provides up to 1 watt of low-distortion audio power. Harmonic distortion is 0.2%; voltage gain up to 46dB.

RAINBOW  **KITS**

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THEORY OF OPERATION

This kit is based on the LM1458 Dual Operational Amplifier chip.

GENERAL THEORY: WHAT PREAMPLIFIERS DO

If you've ever hooked a microphone directly up to a speaker and expected to hear anything, you know such a setup won't work. And we're not talking about just microphones! Lots of electronic devices produce small signals, and to drive a power amplifier these signals need to be *amplified* - that is, increased.

SPECIFIC THEORY: THE AA-1D AUDIO AMPLIFIER

There are two kinds of "amplifiers," *preamps* and *power amps*. Preamps take *tiny* signals and amplify them enough to drive a power amp; power amps generally drive speakers. You'd feed a microphone into a preamp and the preamp output into a power amp.

This preamp section is based on a 1/2 of a Dual Operational Amplifier, or "Op-Amp." What is an op-amp? Basically it's a linear amplifier with two inputs [Inverting (-) and Non-Inverting (+)] and one output. If a signal is applied to the Inverting input, its polarity is reversed at the output; if applied to the Non-inverting input, output polarity remains the same. In this circuit, C1 capacitively couples the signal to the input pin through a couple of resistors (more on them in a moment).

The amount any amplifier increases the input signal is called "Gain." An Op-Amp's gain depends upon a *Feedback Resistor* that funnels some of the amplified output signal back to the **Inverting** Input, thus reducing the gain. Gain is independent of supply voltage, and in the AA-1D Audio Preamp, it's determined as follows:

$$\text{GAIN} = \text{FEEDBACK RESISTOR} / \text{INPUT RESISTOR}$$
$$\text{GAIN } R3/R2 = 10,000 \text{ Ohms} / 1000 \text{ Ohms} = 10$$

Usually, op-amps require a "Dual power supply" [Positive and Negative voltages with "Ground" (or common") at 0 volts in between them.] However, if the Non-Inverting input has an applied voltage of 1/2 the positive supply voltage,

a "single sided" power supply can be used (+ and ground).

(We recommend a well-filtered and regulated +7 to +15 volts, which can be obtained from the EBPS-4 or EBPS-5 kits or a 9v battery)

In our circuit, the "1/2 positive supply voltage" (called the "Bias" voltage) is obtained from a voltage divider consisting of R4 and R5. C5 filters this "bias" point. R1 supplies power to the microphone.

Finally, potentiometer R6 acts as a volume control. The LM386 is an audio power amplifier IC used to drive a small speaker or headphones. C3 couples the audio signal to the speaker.

REAL WORLD ENGINEERING: POWER OUTPUT

We have to be realistic about power output! What is "power?" Well, electromotive force (or "voltage") by itself does no work. But if an electrical conductor (a "load") is hooked up across a voltage source, electrons *move* in the conductor; this movement is called *current*, measured in *amperes*. The product of the electrical pressure (voltage) and movement (amperes) does accomplish work. *Power* is the way we measure the rate of doing work, and we measure it in *watts*. One volt causing one amp to flow in a conductor produces one watt of power. The formula is: POWER=VOLTS X AMPERES. So, for example, 5 volts causing 0.2 amperes of current produces one watt (POWER=5 Volts X 0.2 Amps).

Here's the thing: the LM386N-1 Audio Power Amplifier chip has a typical power output of 325 milliwatts, or 325 *thousandths* of a watt (0.325 watts). Doesn't sound like much, does it? The truth is, this is plenty for driving headphones or a small speaker. But, as stated above, we've got to be realistic. If you have a big speaker, designed to be driven by a 30 watt or 60 watt stereo amplifier, the AA-1D will *not* make it work (and, in fact, trying to drive such a speaker would probably cause the chip to overheat. Remember, "watts=heat." And in electronics, excessive heat is no good.) This kit is designed to drive a "portable-radio-sized" speaker, and it does that very well. Just don't overdo it and try to drive those "king-sized" speakers in your living room; it won't work!

PARTS LIST

AA-1D

Super Snooper Big Ear

Resistors:

- () 1 R1 3.3K Ohm Resistor (org,org,red)
- () 1 R2 1K Ohm Resistor (brn,blk,red)
- () 1 R3 10K Ohm Resistor (brn,blk,org)
- () 2 R4,R5 10K Ohm Resistor (brn,blk,org)
- () 1 R6 5K or 10K Ohm Trim Pot (Vertical)

Capacitors:

- () 2 C1,C2 .1uF Capacitor
- () 1 C3 47uF Capacitor
- () 2 C4,C5 4.7uF Capacitor

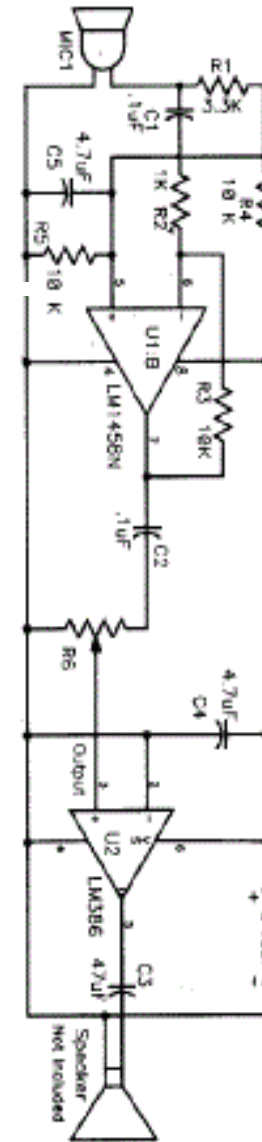
Semiconductors:

- () 1 U1 LM1458 IC Audio Output IC
- () 1 U2 LM386N-1 IC Audio Output IC

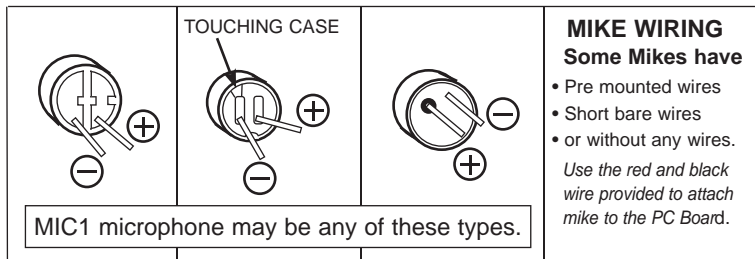
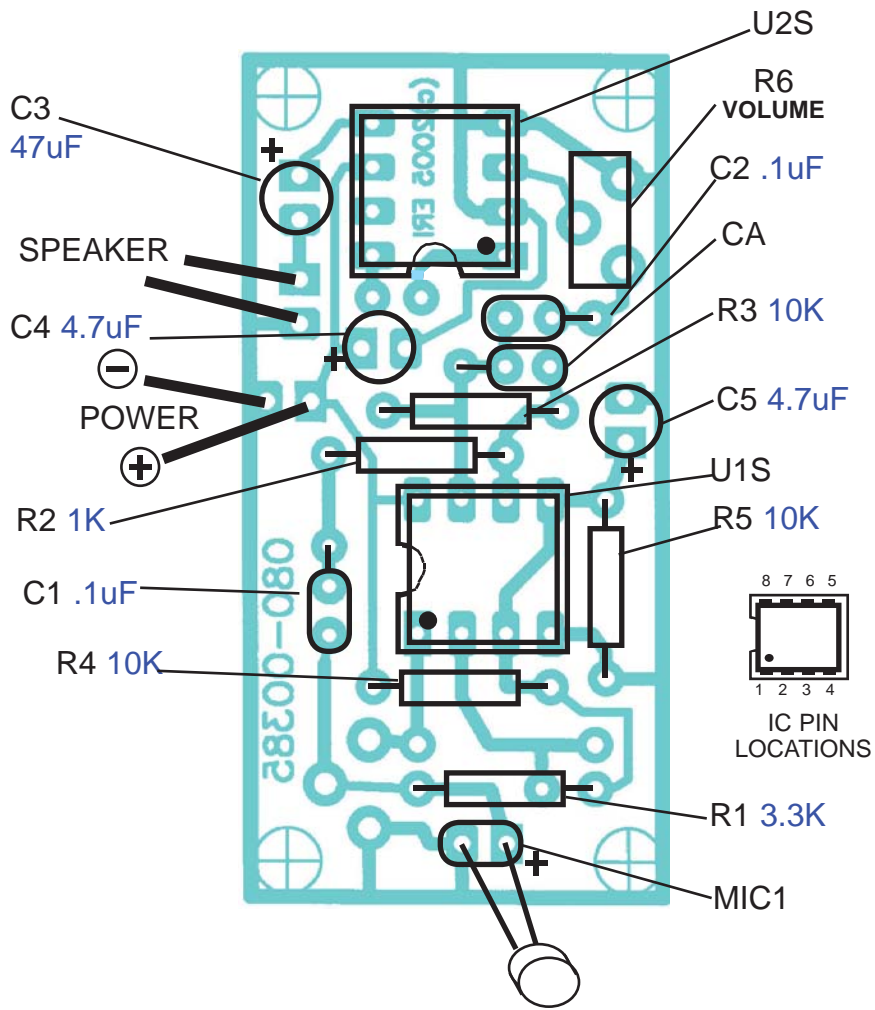
Miscellaneous:

- () 1 U1S 8 Pin IC Socket
- () 1 U2S 8 Pin IC Socket
- () 1 MIC1 Electret Microphone
- () 1 9v Battery Snap
- () 1 PCB # 080-00385

SCHEMATIC



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ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Separate and identify each component in your kit. Our instructions will lead you through the assembly process in the most logical manor, the parts that are the lowest to the board - up to the parts that would be in the way.

FOR EACH STEP:

1. Find the proper component.
2. Insert the leads so the part is flush with the Printed Circuit Board (PCB).
3. Solder and cut off excess leads.
4. Check off and proceed to the next step.

Insert and solder all parts

Resistors:

- () Insert R1 3.3K Ohm Resistor (org,org,red)
- () Insert R2 1K Ohm Resistor (brn,blk,red)
- () Insert R3 10 K Ohm Resistor (brn,blk,org)
- () Insert R4,R5 10K Ohm Resistor (brn blk org)
- () Insert R6 10K Ohm Trim Pot (vertical)

Capacitors:

- () Insert C1,C2 .1uF Cap
- () Insert C3 47uF Capacitor (watch polarity)
- () Insert C4,C5 4.7uF Capacitor (watch polarity)

Miscellaneous:

- () Insert U1S 8 Pin IC Socket (watch orientation)
- () Insert U2S 8 Pin IC Socket (watch orientation)
- () Insert MIC1 Insert and solder microphone (watch polarity)
- () Insert 9v Battery Snap (watch polarity)

Check your work very carefully for good soldering practice, check for cold soldering, shorts, and solder bridges, see if you have all parts in the proper place. It's always best to let someone else look it over as well.

ATTENTION KIT BUILDERS

Before soldering board, make sure that you have the ability to completely assemble this kit properly.

RETURN POLICY:

Rainbowkits.com LLC will refund the purchase price on any unopened kit LESS postage and a 15% restocking fee.

NO REFUNDS WILL BE MADE ON ANY KITS THAT HAVE BEEN TOUCHED WITH SOLDER.

Rainbowkits.com LLC will repair most kits sent back for the following costs, which includes return postage to the customer:

NO REPAIR WILL BE LOOKED AT UNTIL REPAIR COST IS RECEIVED.

THE COST TO REPAIR YOUR AA-1D IS \$15.00

It doesn't work – now what?

If assembled properly all kits work. ALMOST all of the kits we receive for repair have assembly errors.

Here are some of the more common errors we find.

- 1. Parts in the wrong holes.**
- 2. Solder shorts.**
- 3. Parts in backwards.**
- 4. Parts which are not soldered or have cold solder joints.**
- 5. Wires which are "frayed" and touching other parts.**

It is very difficult to objectively check your own work. Have some one else look over your completed kit. This can save a lot of time, frustration and money. If you need technical assistance you are welcome to call or write.

For repair send your kit to:

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If you must return your kit for repair we must charge for our technicians time. If a part is defective, your repair fee will be refunded. However we cannot warrant the kit builders ability, only the parts.