### Amplifier, Product Design

Choose one component from the amplifier circuit and investigate technical, theory and mathematical information related to your chosen component. This work will be completed over the next seven weeks and presented to the rest of the class. Your method of presentation may be by hand or using ICT.

My chosen co	mponent is:	
	Name: Date:	
	T. <i>G</i> p	
	My attainment Target	

#### Draw components and circuit symbols

Speaker Driver

**Printed Circuit Board** 

Battery connector

**Polarised Capacitors** 

**Jack Socket** 

Red Light Emitting Diode

Power switch

47n non polarised capacitor

100nf non polarised capacitor

Ceramic non polarised capacitor

10uf polarised capacitor

Integrated Circuit (IC)

Chip Holder

Resistors



#### Marking

Tick the 'what I have done' box <u>only</u> if you have done what is needed. The level you get must have all of the boxes above it ticked

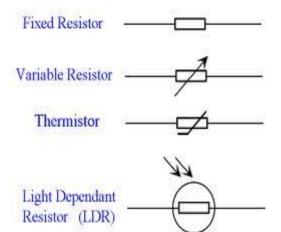
What I have done:	What is needed:	TA	
	You can name most of the components being used		
	You can describe what the components look like		
	You can name all the components being used		3
	You can match the components with their correct circuit symbol		
	You can explain the benefits when using ICs		_
	You have shown you understand how the circuit works		5
	You can describe in detail how the circuit works.		
	You can make suggestion on alternative methods		
	Have you used information from at least three different sources (including the product analysis)?		6
	Have you listed the different production processes that could be used to make the product?		
	Have you explained the needs of different groups of users?		
	Have you identified the trends or patterns in existing products or solutions?	•	7

Name:	 Date:	
vame.	 Dare	

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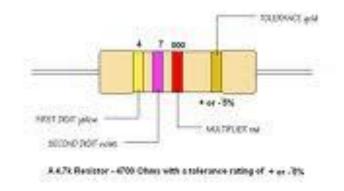
Example: An LED requires 2Volts. If we use a 9 volt Battery, How many volts must we loose? .....V. We place a Resistor in Series. The coloured bands around the resistor are there to tells us the value. The system is known as the Colour Code. This value is measured in Ohms

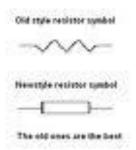
#### Circuit symbol



Resistor

Main function is to protect other components by absorbing unwanted voltage





Polarised capacitors behave like a rechargeable battery. They charge up to the value shown on the side of the barrel. Capacitance is measured in Farads. Pico, Nano and Micro

Long leg is positive +

High Voltage
polarised capacitors
can be very
dangerous and must
be short circuited
before touching!
Circuit symbol

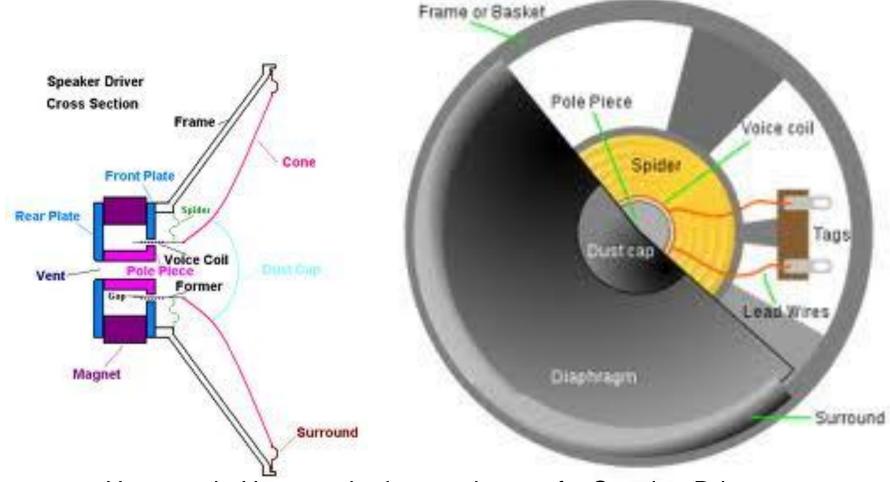
Short leg is Negative -

C1 C2 + VC3 - SpF + SpF + Non Polarised Polarised Variable

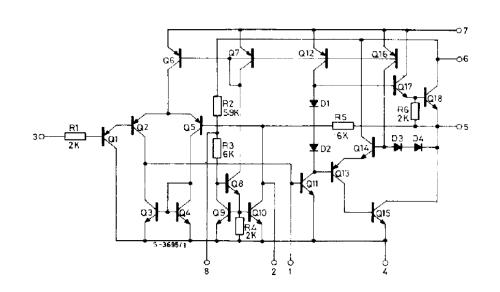
Non polarised are designed to absorb unwanted energy. The do not have positive or negative priority and therefore can be placed either way round.

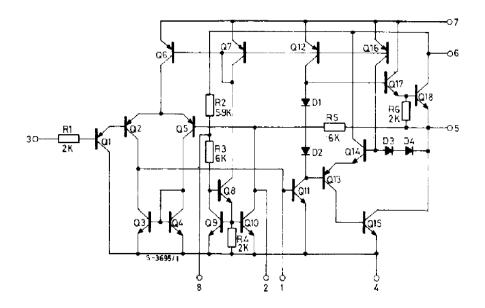


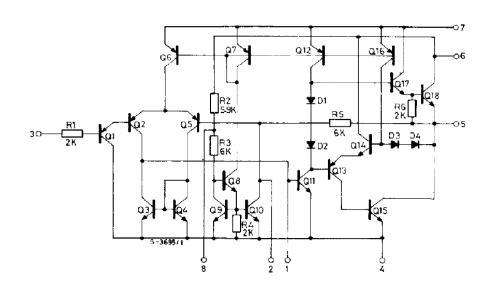
### Speaker Driver

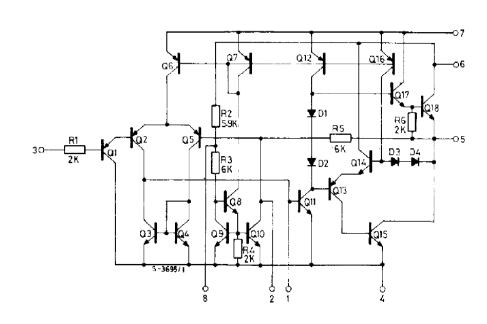


Homework: Homework: draw a picture of a Speaker Driver And explain how it works





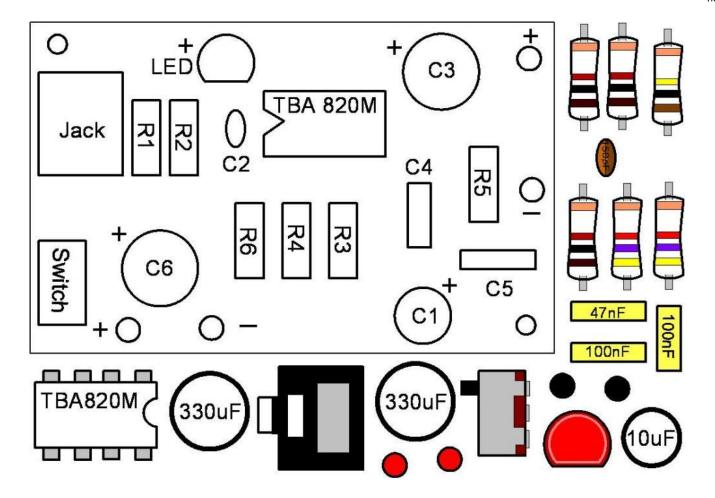




### Cut out components and place onto paper PCB



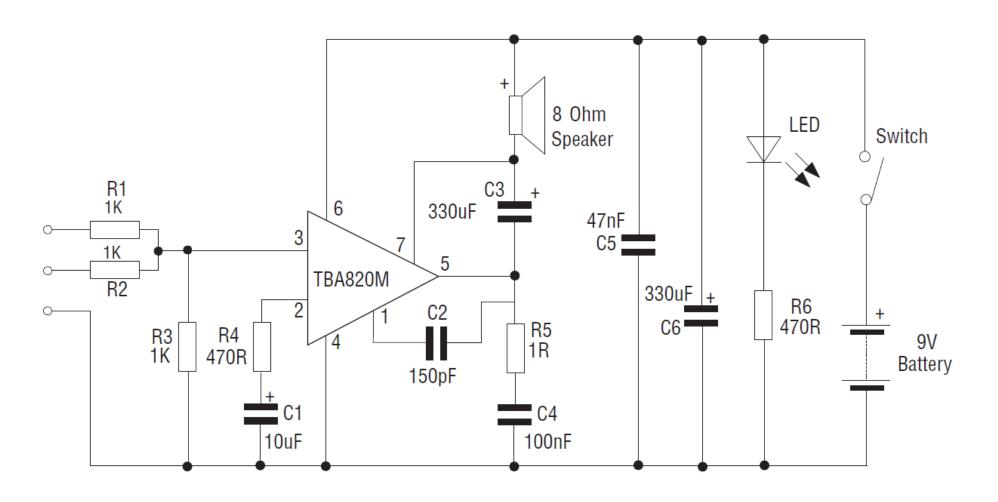
**Marking**Tick the 'what I have done' box <u>only</u> if you have done what is needed. The level you get must have all of the boxes above it

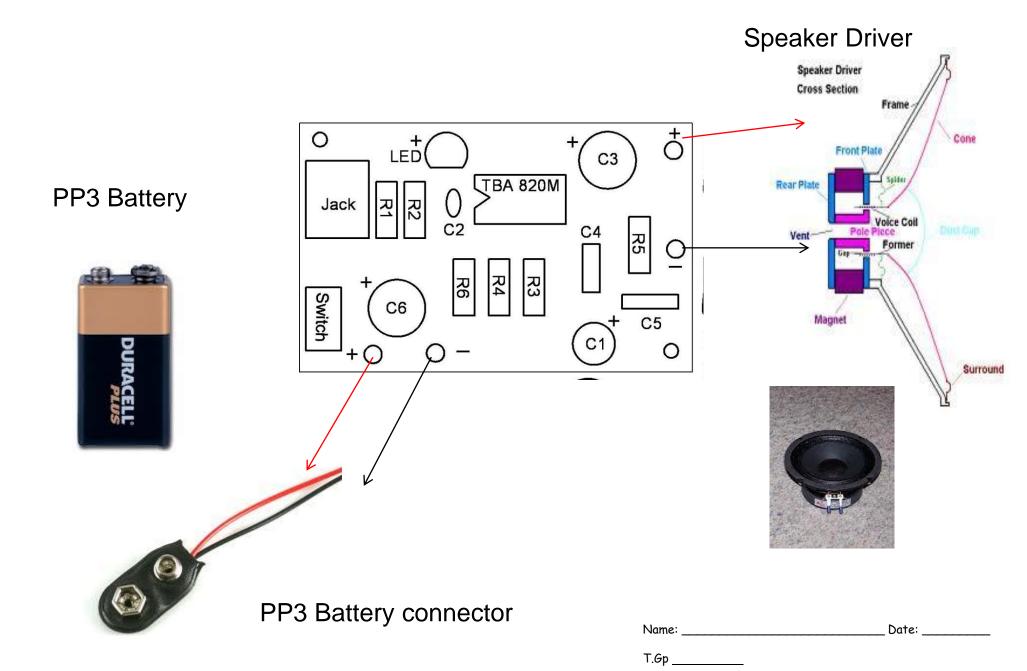


용별동		TA	
What I have done:	What is needed:	17	
	Have you explained what you need the product to do?		
	Have you investigated how the product can meet your needs?		2
	Have you investigated the users' views about aesthetics?		Э
	Have you investigated the users' views about how the product should function?		4
	Have you carried out a Product Analysis for at least 2 products?		
	In the Product Analysis, have you explained why these products were designed like this?	•	5
	In the Product Analysis, have you given reasons for the form (shape, size, etc.) of the products?		
	In the Product Analysis, have you given reasons for the way that the products function or work?		
	Have you used information from at least three different sources (including the product analysis)?	•	6
	Have you listed the different production processes that could be used to make the product?		
	Have you explained the needs of different groups of users?		
	Have you identified the trends or patterns in existing products or solutions?		7

Name: D	)ate:
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### Annotate naming components Circuit Layout



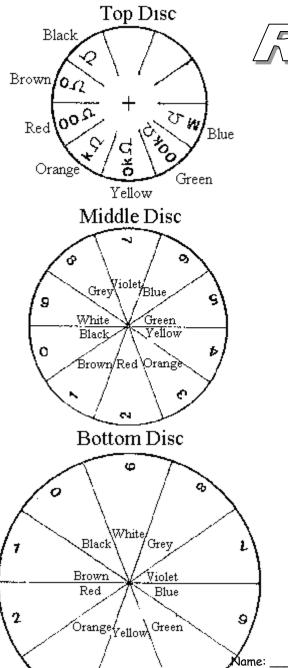


# Identify components

- Brown, Black, Red = 1000 ohms R1, R2, R3
- Yellow, Violet, Brown = 470 ohms R4, R6
- Brown, black, gold, gold= R5
- 330uF = C3, C6
- 10uF = C1
- 47nF =
- 100nF=
- 150pF= C2
- LED =

## How to calculate resistance value using the colour code wheel

Band A	Band B	Band C	Gold 5%+/-	Value Ω	Tolerance +/-





#### Marking

Tick the 'what I have done' box <u>only</u> if you have done what is needed. The level you get must have all of the boxes above it ticked

What I have done:	What is needed:	TA	
	Have you explained what you need the product to do?		
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	Have you identified the trends or patterns in existing products or solutions?		E

\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_

T.*G*p \_\_\_\_\_

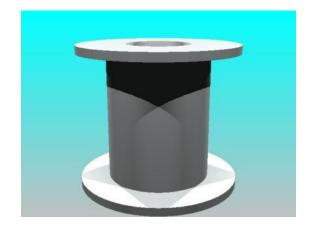
# Manufacturing

## How to solder components:

Description



Description



Capillary action
Oxidisation
Tin

Draw a flow chart to explain the process of setting up and soldering your circuit.

The first stage will be to collect the soldering iron, stand, soldering board, switching on the iron and waiting for it to heat up.

## Flow chart symbols you could use:

Flow Chart

Start / Stop

Process

Decision



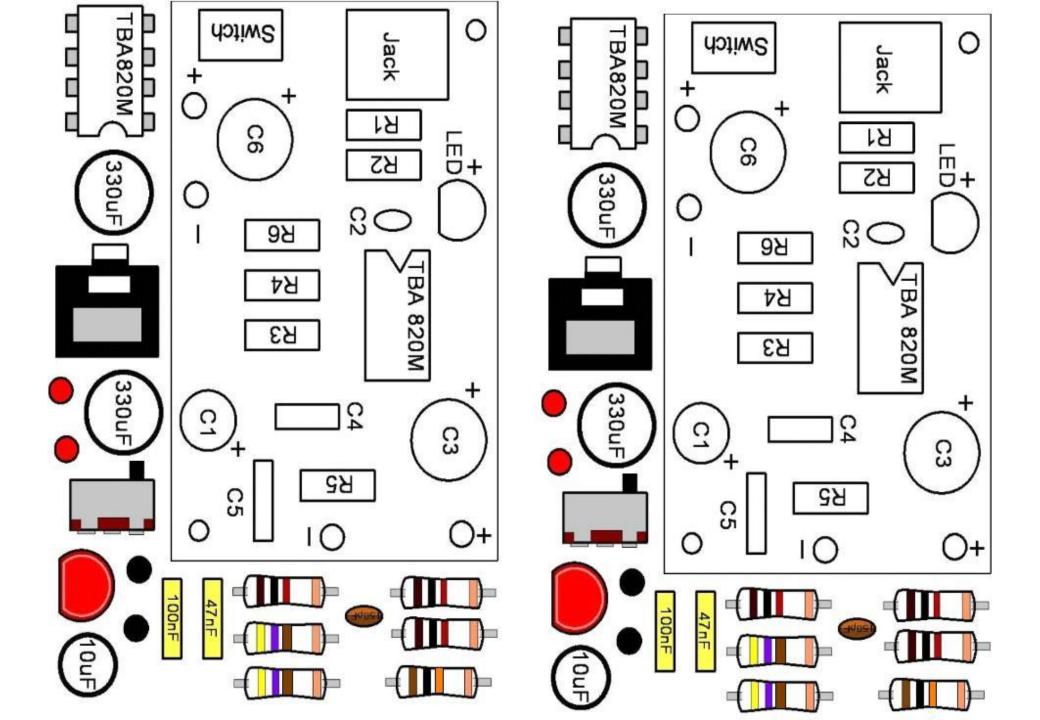
List of components and equipment needed

## Production Plan

#### Marking

Tick the 'what I have done' box <u>only</u> if you have done what is needed. The level you get must have all of the boxes above it ticked.

	What I have done:	What is needed:	TA	
		Have you made a list of the parts and materials needed to make the product?		
		Does this list include the quantities (or sizes) needed?		
		Have you written down the things that you must do to make the product?		2
		Is the list of things to do in the right order?		4
		Have you listed the tools needed for every task?	•	5
		Is the list of tools to use correct?		
		Are there safety notes for each task, where needed?	•	6
		Have you listed the tools or processes that could be used if your first choice is not available?	•	7
		Have you listed the tools or processes that could be used if you had to make large quantities of your product?		
Name:		Have you included the times needed to carry out the main stages?  Date:		_
Gn	-		•	



#### Year 9 - Electronic Products

#### **Amplifier Circuit**

#### Homework Tasks

1)	Research Task: Speaker Drivers. How are they assembled and how do they work. What products would you find them in?
2)	Learn the names and functions of the components that will be used in the Amplifier Circuit.
3)	Health and Safety Task. (Poster related to Soldering activity)
4)	Learn the circuit symbols of the components that will be used in the Amplifier Circuit
5)	Resistance Calculation: Using the resistance colour wheel, calculate the resistance value of each resistor.
6)	Revise Key Words and Technical Definitions used in the project so far.
7)	Produce flowchart for the manufacture of the circuit. Include all components in correct order, Quality Control measures, Health and Safety. Must be produced using Microsoft Office or similar.
8)	Revise for end of unit test.
9)	Complete Project Evaluation.