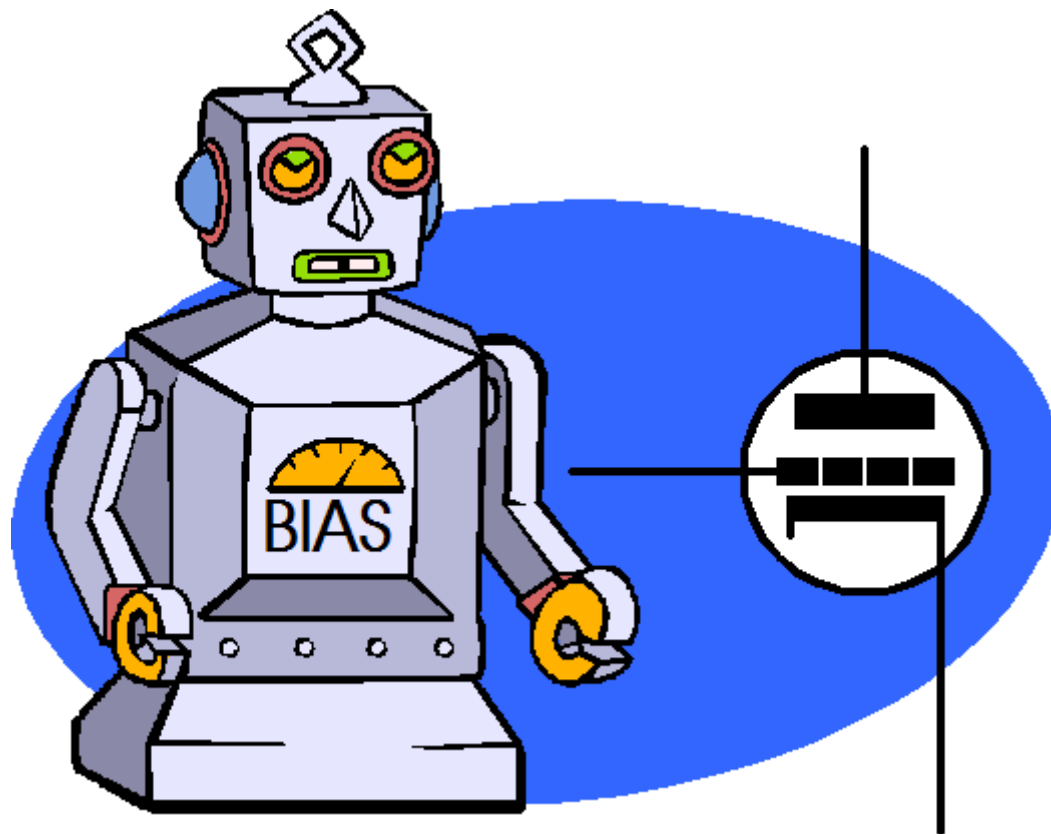


29 April 2005

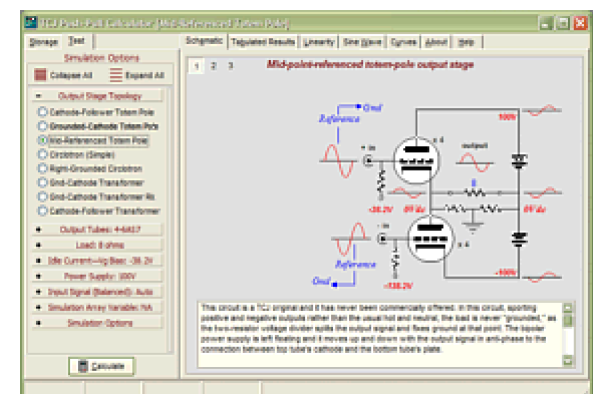
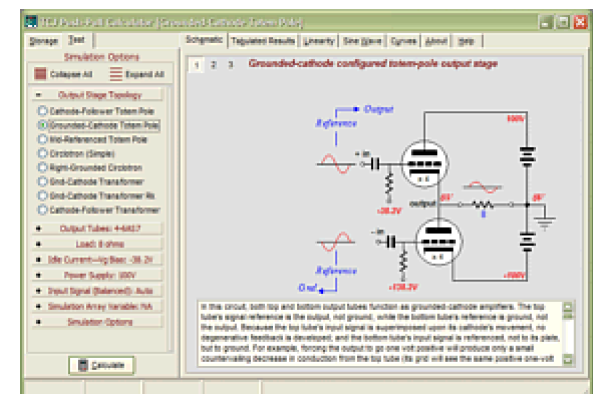
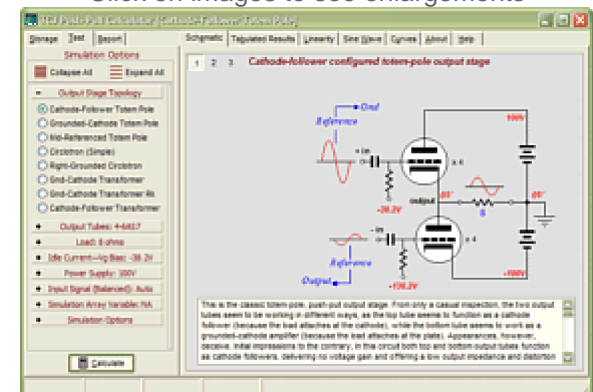


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Version 2

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April and Eliot

Thomas Sterns Eliot was right—well, at least when it comes to April and cruelty. For the first half of the month, I and my family have been ill with the flu, the mega flu, a flu of solid-state-like cruelty. For the second half of the month, we have been moving, which was almost as nasty as the flu.

How I envy those who can load their car with all their belongings and move as easily as Paris Hilton changes boyfriends. After packing and unloading hundreds of CDs, magazines, electronic parts, tubes, and books, lots of books, I wish I had been brought up a Buddhist. Well, that's at least up to and during the move and while unpacking, but once settled, I cannot imagine not having a good-sized library. Yet, many—maybe most—are happy to own no more than a few books: a few coffee-table books filled with glossy pictures, a few self-help titles and cookbooks, a sci-fi novel that was never finished, the Ann Rice novel that was read twice, well, at least the good bits were read twice.

Upon entering a nearly book-free house, I feel like the doctor who performs an autopsy on a body and discovers that it is missing a brain; and we both ask ourselves the same question: How could anyone live that way? Yet, I know many intelligent folks that don't own more than a handful of books. If you are thinking that web access eliminates the need for books, this excuse cannot cover that much, as these folks didn't own any books prior to easy web navigation. In fact, I understand that the percentage of heavy readers has fallen to an all time low, yet

more books are sold today than ever. How are those two outcomes compatible?

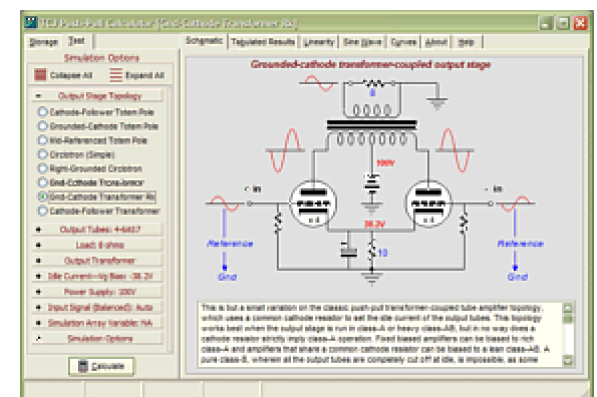
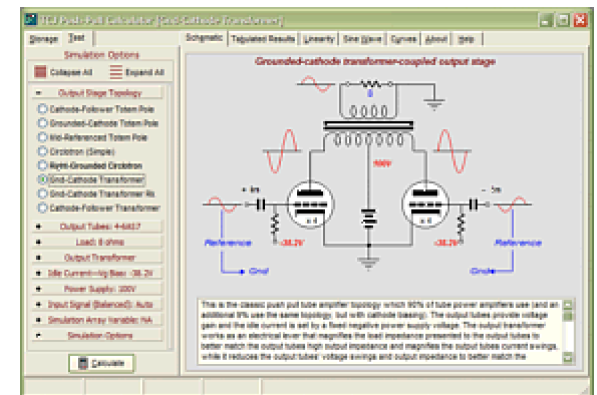
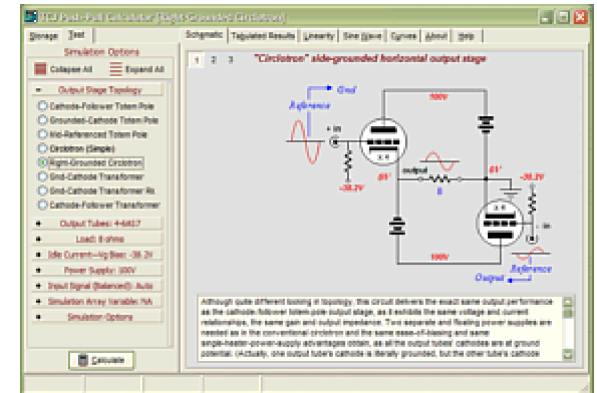
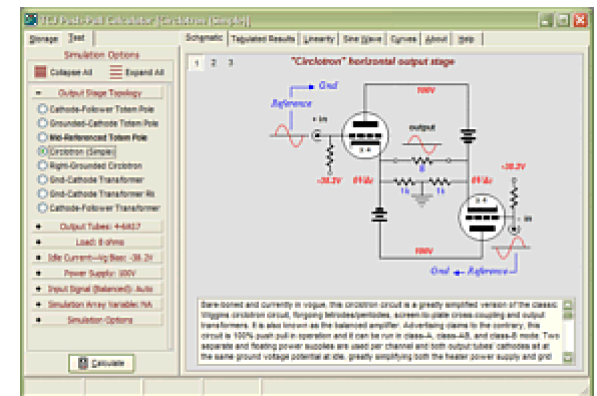
Something like this occurs with audiophiles. Too many times I have seen \$20,000 stereos systems supporting only twenty albums, shoddy albums at that: mostly test records, a few greatest hits collections, and several of the audiophile sanctioned group of pop albums played at stereo shows and audio salon showrooms. On the other hand, I have know committed music lovers that own thousands of records, tapes, CDs, and have spent no more than a few hundred dollars on their stereo. One college friend owned over 800 Beethoven record albums, which held at least a dozen different renditions of Beethoven's 5th symphony; when he was tested by playing a small excerpt from one of the recordings, he would always guess the right conductor. [Glenn Howard owns over a quarter million albums](#) and I have never been able to stump him on an obscure LP; he just rattles off the list of songs on albums so rare that I thought that he might not own a copy. Glenn is not an audiophile. He doesn't worry about his power cords being broken in or his cartridge not being the current absolute. He just loves music.

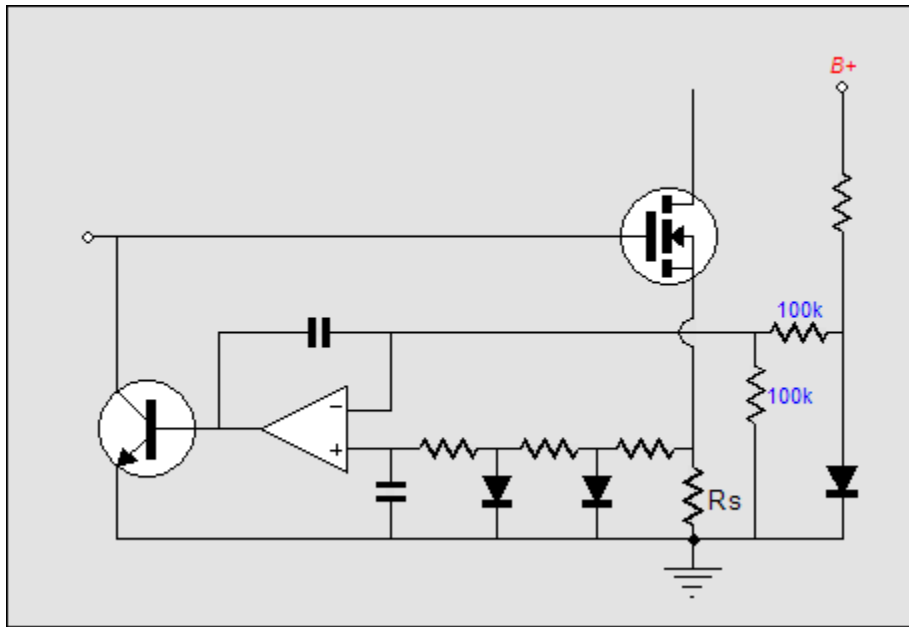
Thus, I have come up with Broskie's Rule: your audio system should never cost more than your music collection.

Class-AB auto-bias circuits

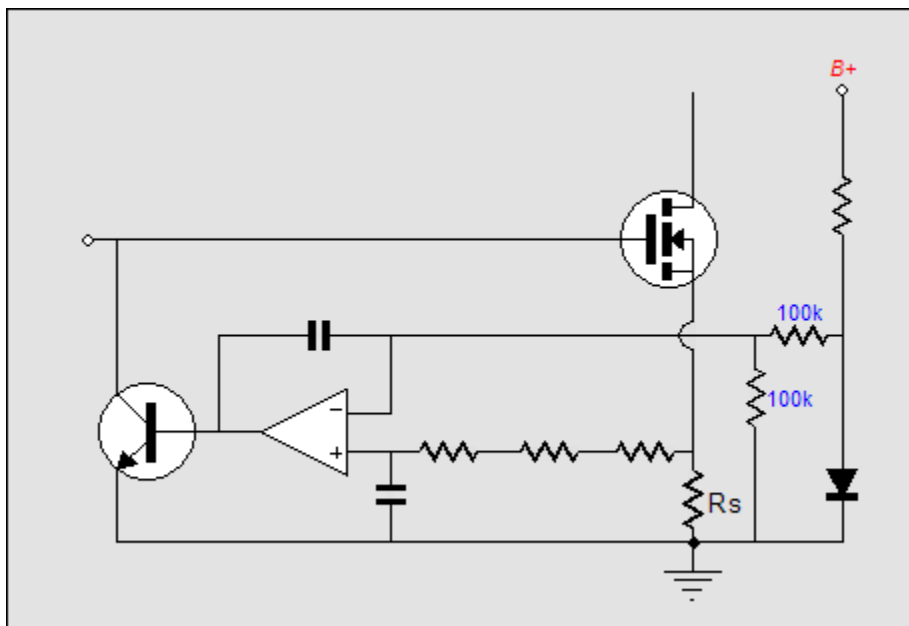
If the usual DC-servo auto-bias circuit did not work perfectly with a class-A amplifier, an amplifier operating mode that seems a perfect candidate for a simple DC servo circuit, what hope do we have for an auto-bias circuit for class-AB amplifiers? Well, a few techniques have been tried.

At the complex end, we could build a circuit that only sampled the bias current when no signal was present or a circuit that ignored error signals beyond the class-A mode of operation. The first approach would work best with a small microprocessor-based circuit that would monitor the current at startup, while the input was shorted to ground, and then would lock the bias via digital potentiometer until the amplifier was turned off. Of course, some amplifiers never are turned on and remain on for months and idle current can drift over a relatively short amount of time. The alternative technique—throwing away error correction signals that occur beyond class-A operation—is much simpler to implement, as it only requires a few extra diodes.

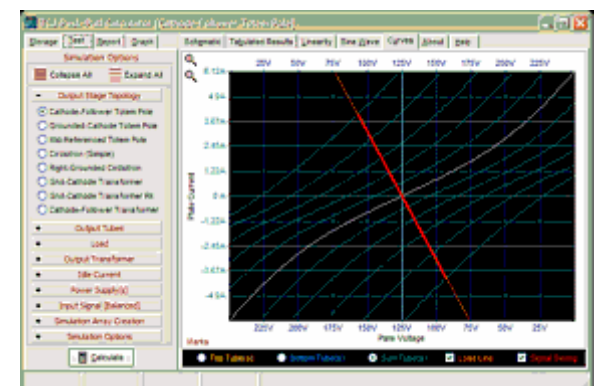
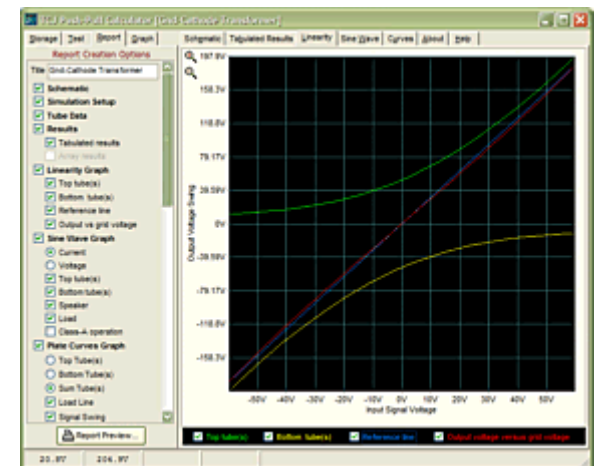
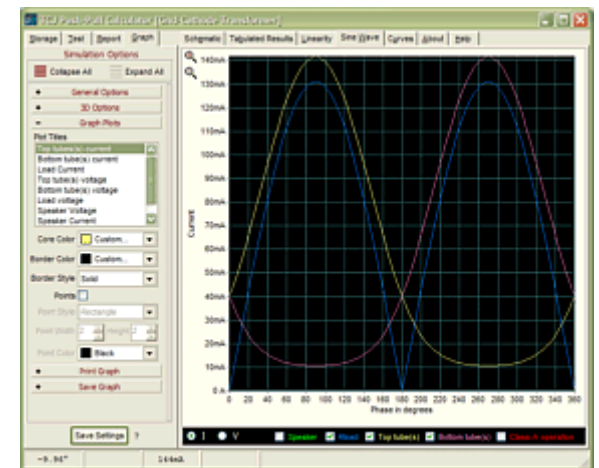




How does it work altogether? Since class-A operation ends when the output stage current exceeds twice the idle current, we need a reference voltage that bisect the clipping voltage produced by the shunting diodes. Thus, the voltage reference is derived from halving the voltage drop across the diode at the extreme right. The two 100k resistors define a 50% voltage divider that yields exactly half of the clipping voltage as the reference voltage. The diode's voltage drop defines the clipping voltage. Therefore, as long as the amplifier is run in class-A, the shunting diodes never become forward biased and, thus, never conduct, effectively falling out of the circuit. Under these conditions, in other words, under class-A operation, the DC servo strives to maintain an average idle current equal to the reference voltage divided by resistor R_s .



When the amplifier is called upon to produce more than a small fraction of a watt (when it falls out of class-A), the shunting diodes become forward biased and conduct, clipping the maximum voltage that can be presented to the OpAmp's non-



TCJ PPC Version 2 Improvements

- Rebuilt simulation engine
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- More Graphs 2D/3D*
- Help system added
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- Redesigned array creation
- Transformer primary & secondary
- RDC inclusion
- Save user-defined transformer definitions
- Enhanced result display
- Added array result grid

inverting input. Since the clipping voltage is twice the reference voltage, won't the capacitor at the OpAmp's non-inverting input become charged to that value?

*User definable

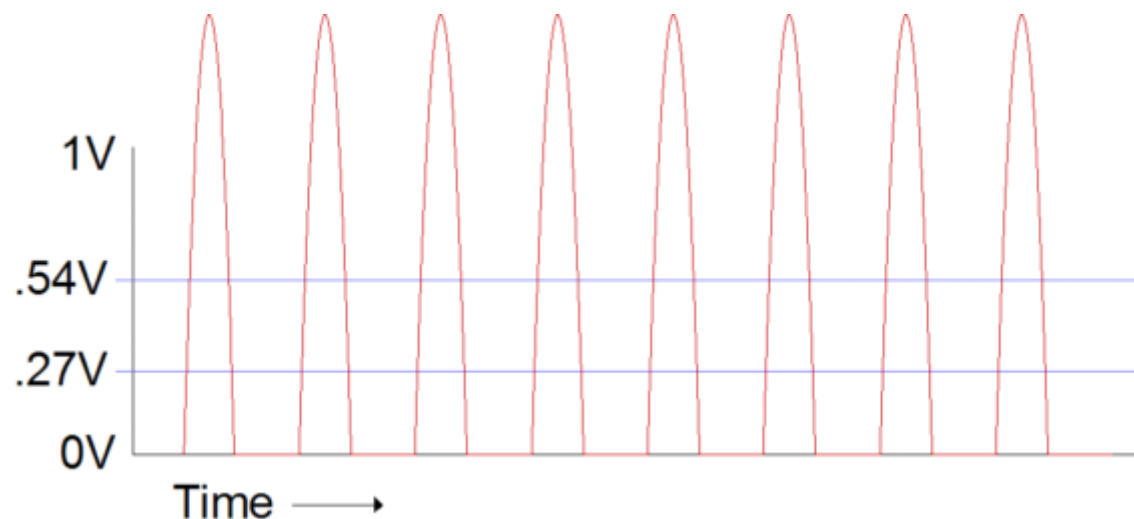
TCJ Push-Pull Calculator has but a single purpose: to evaluate tube-based output stages by simulating eight topologies' (five OTL and three transformer-coupled) actual performance with a specified tube, power supply and bias voltage, and load impedance. The accuracy of the simulation depends on the accuracy of the tube models used and the tube math model is the same True Curves™ model used in GlassWare's SE Amp CAD and Live Curves programs, which is far more accurate than the usual SPICE tube model.

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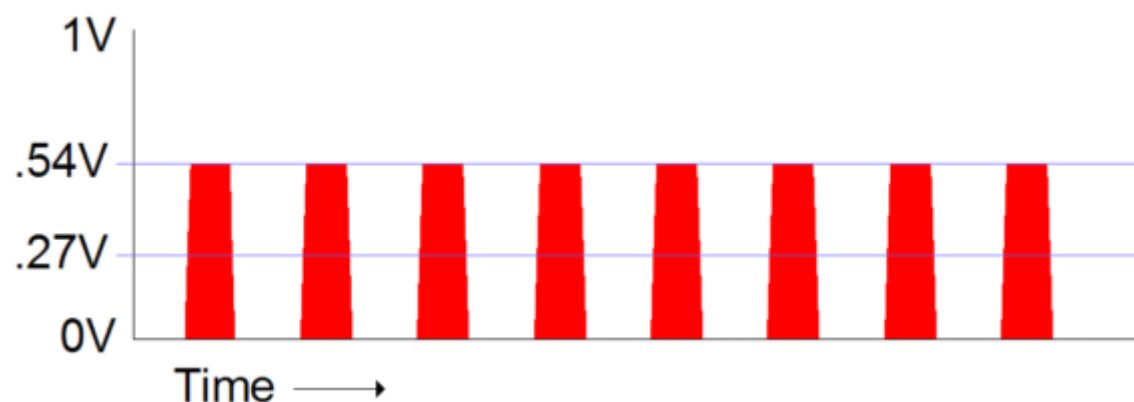
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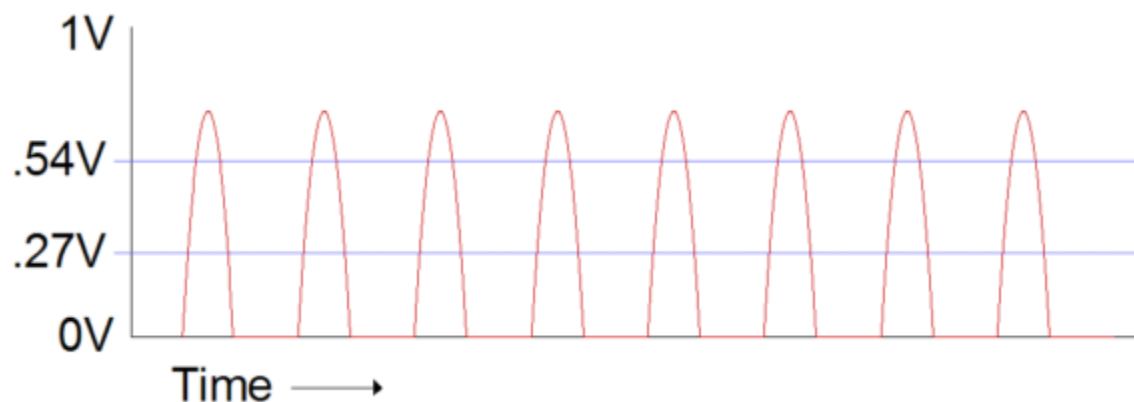
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No, it cannot; as the input signal presented to it looks like a square wave with a peak magnitude equal to twice the reference voltage, as shown below, which averages out to close to the voltage reference.



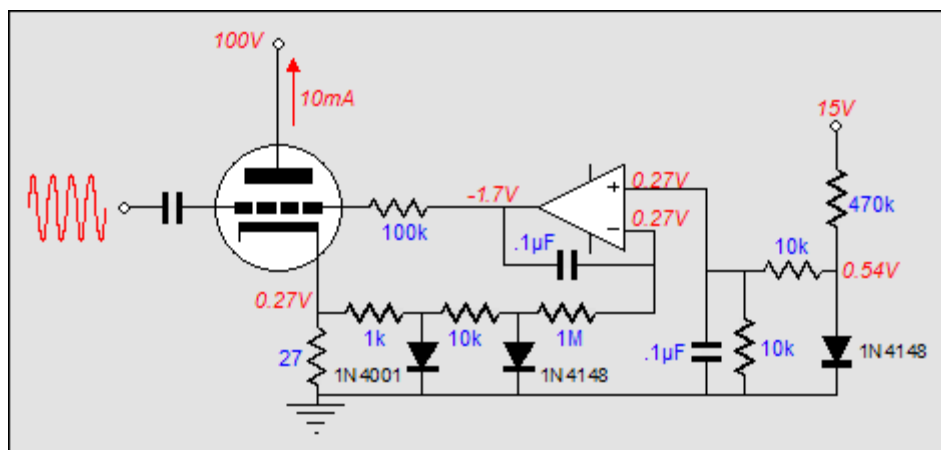
Interestingly enough, this circuit works best when the amplifier is putting out almost all of its potential power, as at lower signal levels the square wave looks more like half-wave rectified sine waves, as shown below.



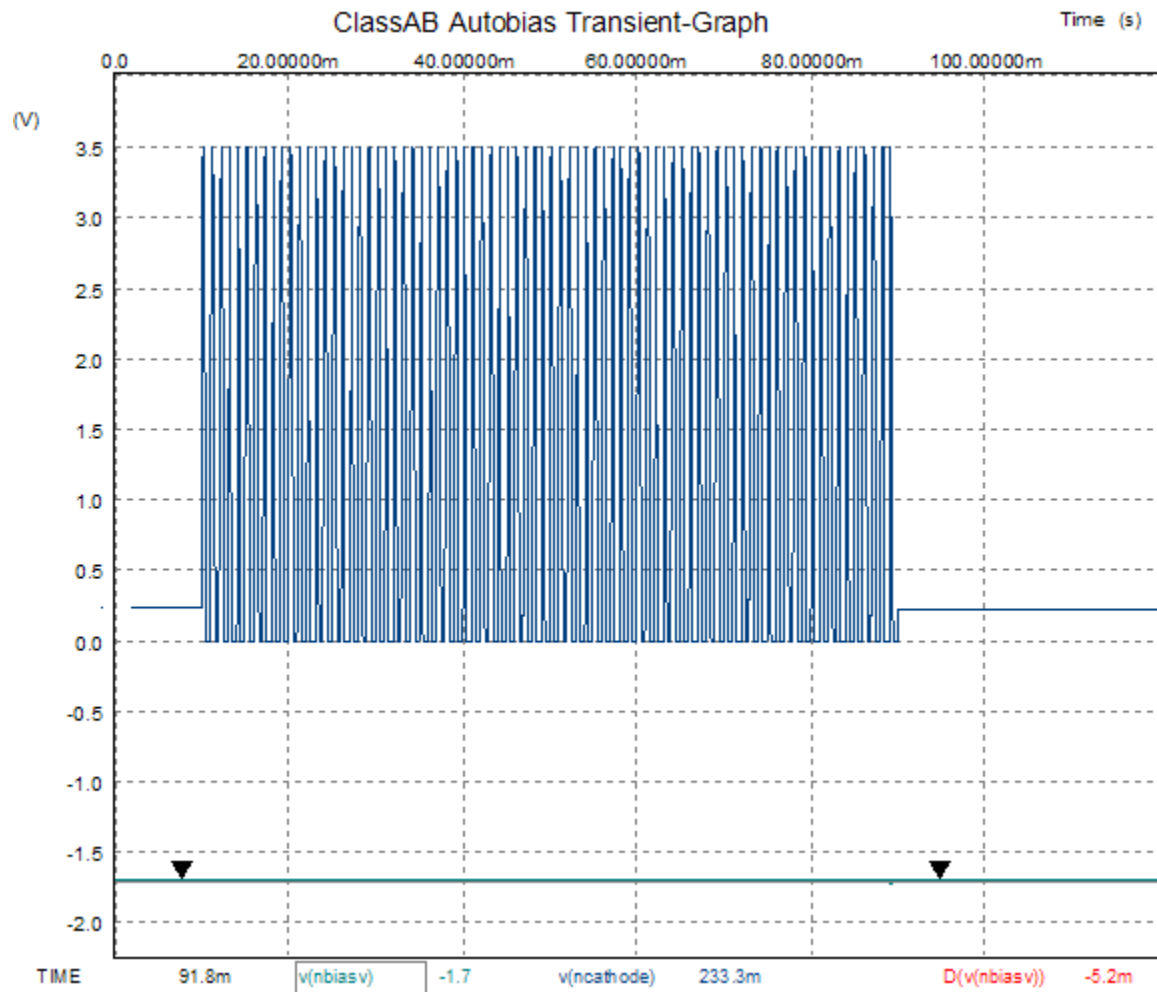
So, how well does this circuit work? Not that bad, after some tweaking. The bias voltage does drift during prolonged signal bursts, but with careful selection of the resistors feeding the shunting diodes, the rate of drift can be reduced substantially.

Enough already with MOSFETs! What about tubes?

The same circuit can easily be used with triodes, tetrodes, pentodes, FETs, IGBTs, and transistors—after suitable bias arrangements have been made, such as a negative bias voltage for the tubes and FETs. The circuit below works quite well and only uses one OpAmp.

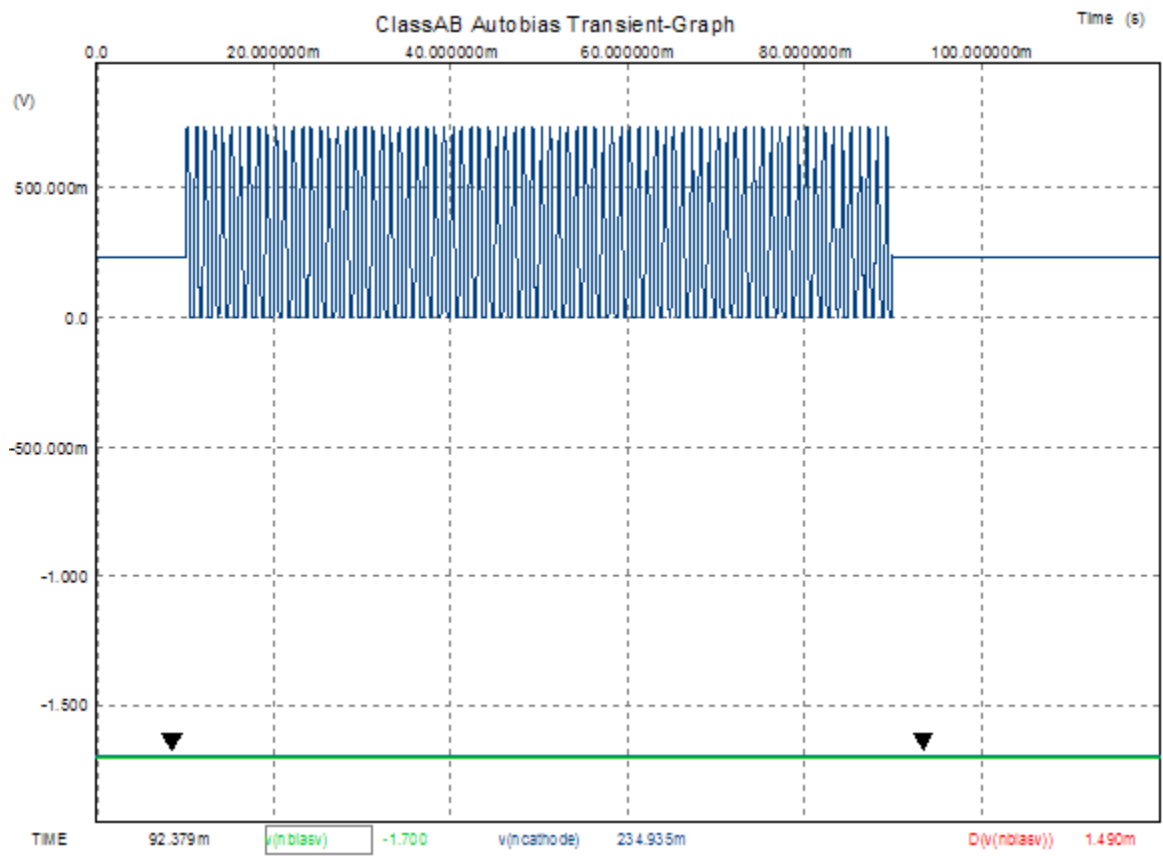


Not perfect, but definitely usable. Below is a SPICE simulation of the above circuit, with a 6DJ8.

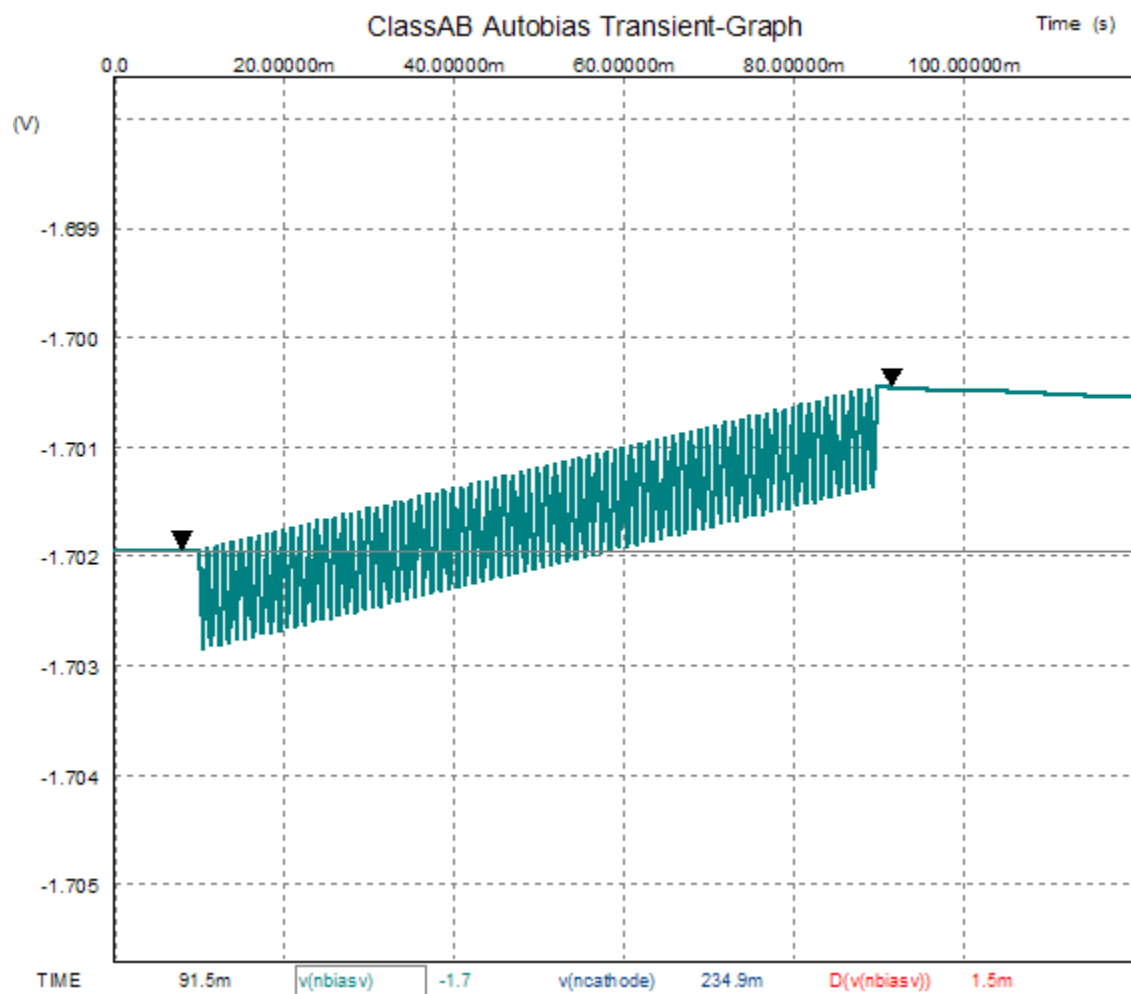


10Vpk, 1kHz tone burst

Not too bad: the bias voltage drifted by only 5.2mV after the 10Vpk, 1kHz tone burst. A 2Vpk tone burst throws the bias voltage off by 1.5mV. Of course, the longer the burst, the greater the bias error.

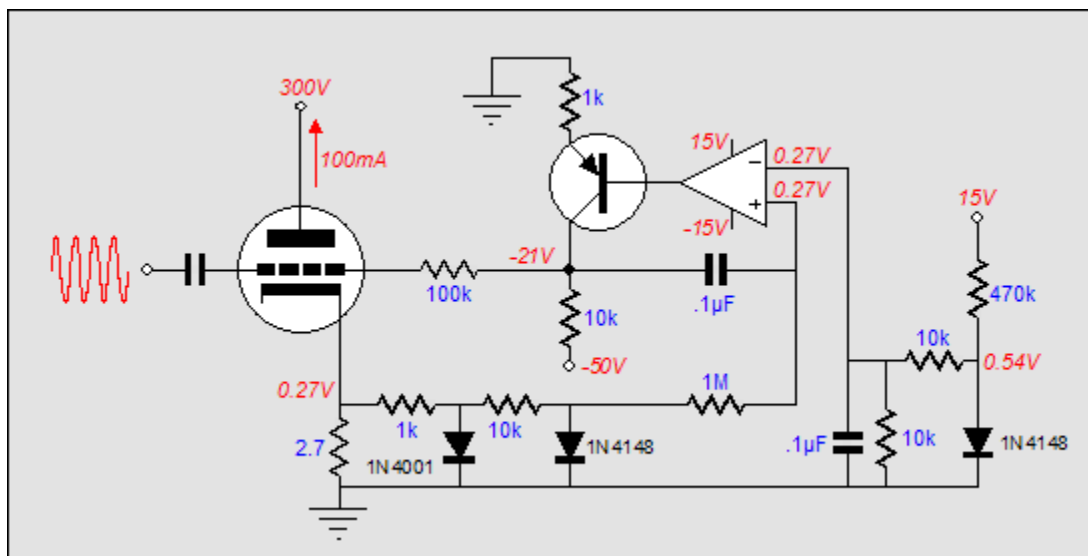


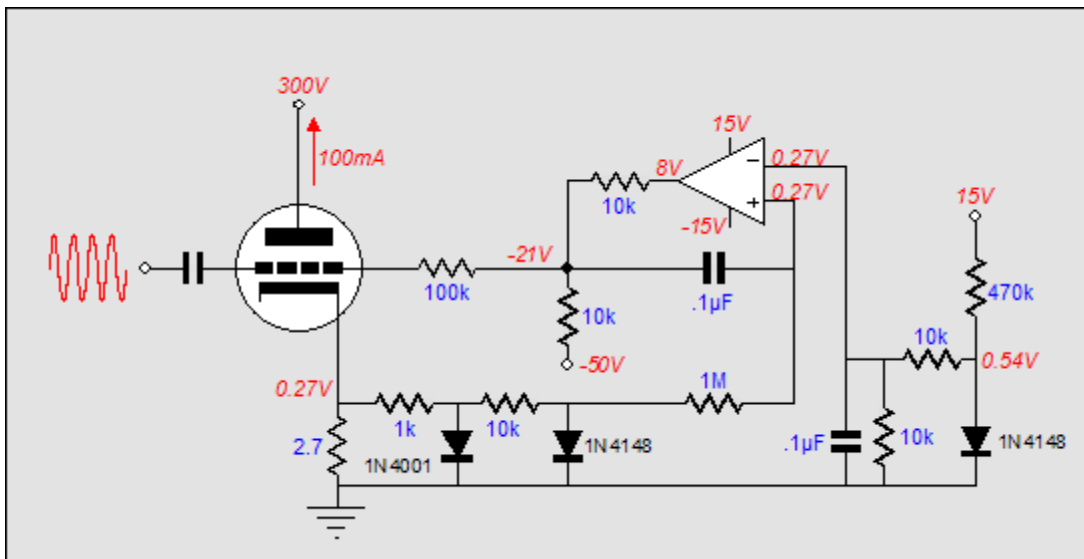
2Vpk, 1kHz tone burst



2Vpk, 1kHz tone burst

As shown, the circuit can only provide a negative bias voltage down to the OpAmp's negative rail voltage (well, close to it). Two workarounds present themselves: add a PNP transistor or add an extra resistor to the output.

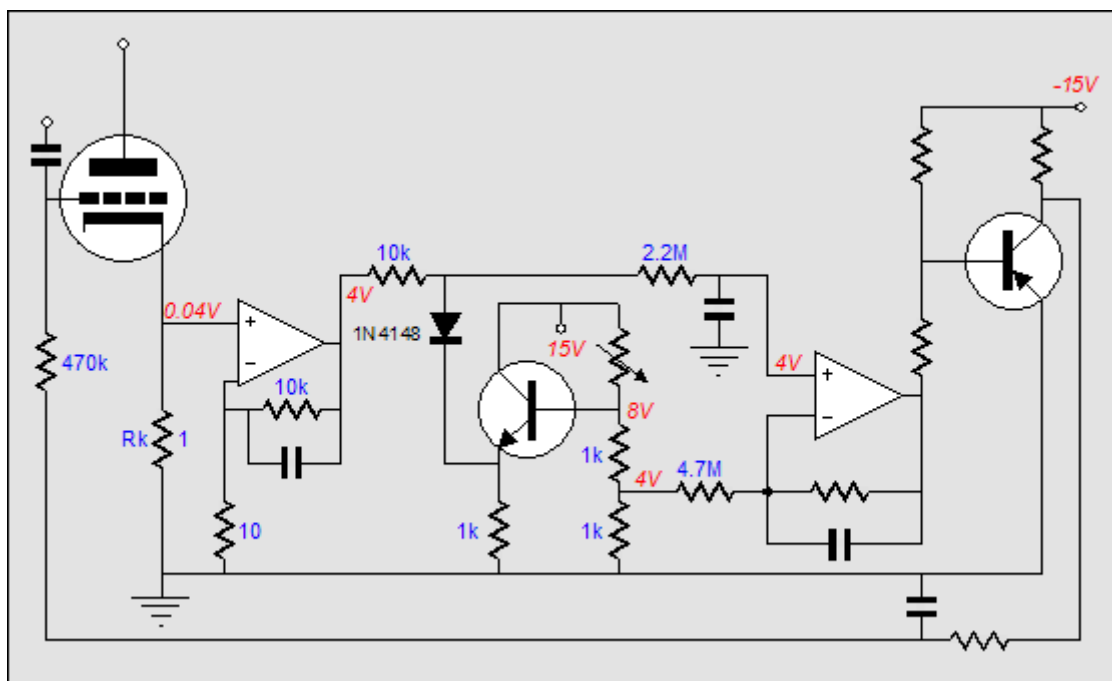




In both cases, an extra negative power supply will be needed. Note the 2.7-ohm resistor at the cathode and the 300V plate voltage; these examples are no longer using a 6DJ8.

Morgan Jones' class-AB auto-bias circuit

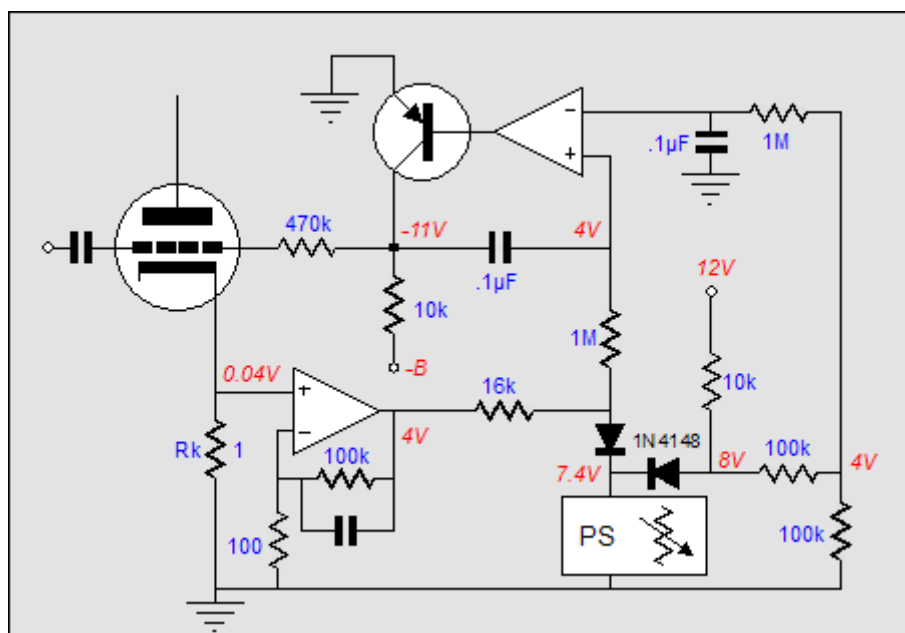
Over ten years ago, Morgan Jones created an extremely clever class-AB auto-bias circuit specifically for tubes that works on the same principle of clipping the error signal. His circuit uses an OpAmp to amplify the voltage across a 1-ohm cathode resistor by a hundredfold. This magnified signal is then clipped at an adjustable level and fed back into an OpAmp that feeds a grounded-emitter amplifier, which inverts the voltage. Very slick, however, I wasn't able to get the circuit to work in SPICE, so I cannot evaluate bias drift under sustained signal bursts; my guess is that it would perform similarly to the fixed-voltage auto-bias circuit.



Morgan Jones Auto-Bias Circuit

(By the way, I have been meaning to review Jones' *Valve Amplifiers, 3rd Edition*, for some time now, but I haven't finished reading it yet. I will, however, let the 6SN7 out of the box and urge you to buy it, even if you already own the previous edition. His book makes an excellent overview of not only tube electronics, but audio electronics in general, with good, solid information on capacitors, resistors, power supplies, and plenty more. And I mean plenty more; he covers many small topics that will inform the most experienced tube fancier. If you like this journal, you are going to like his book. Buy it.)

I would do his circuit a bit differently, of course, as I even do my own circuits differently the next time I build them. As shown below, I would include the PNP grounded-emitter amplifier in the OpAmp's AC feedback loop, which would simplify the design slightly and improve stability.



The future: a non-clipping auto-bias circuit

We have covered two auto-bias circuits for class-AB. Both circuits worked by clipping the error signal fed to an OpAmp. What if we could use all of the error signal? Such a circuit exists. But it will have to wait until the next blog entry, as once again I am way over my typing limit.

//JRB

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