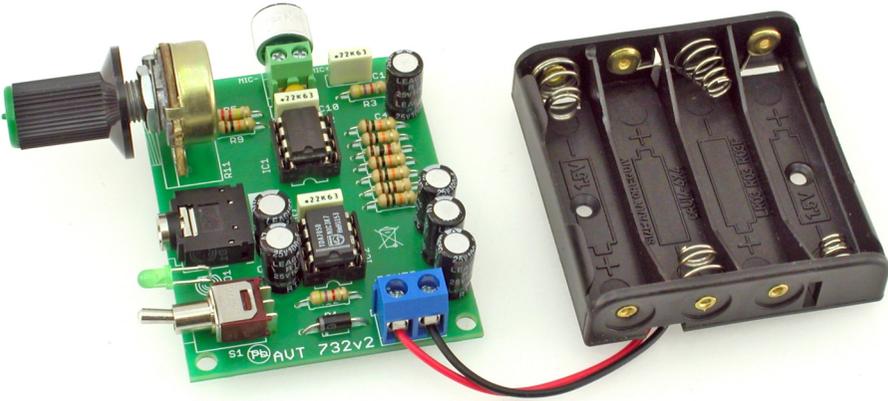


AVT 732

Whisper detector High sensitive wire bug



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The kit makes an incredible impression on the user. Low-pitched whispers or sounds, normally undetected by human hearing get amplified several-fold. The sound effects the user gets are unforgettable.

The kit is ideal for a variety of experiments related to amplifying different sounds. It may be of some use to people with hearing problems. It will probably turn out to be indispensable as a monitor of infant sleep. We hope it will also be highly appreciated by nature lovers.

Specifications

- built-in microphone
- headset or loudspeaker output
- smooth gain regulation
- frequency characteristics shaping
- battery-fed power supply
- power supply: 3-6V DC

Functional description

The M1 electret microphone signal drives the U1A non-inverting amplifier. The gain set by the R5 and R6 resistors is constant and amounts to 23x (27dB). The pre-amplified signal is delivered to the inverting amplifier with the U1B IC. The negative value gain is determined by the ratio of the PR1 potentiometer and R2 resistances. It can be adjusted within the 0...1 range. The circuit is powered by single voltage while the R7, R8 and C5 components constitute a floating ground circuit. The C9, R2, C6 power supply

filtering components as well as R1 and C4 are necessary at high gain and they protect the circuit from self-oscillating caused by signals penetrating through power lines. The popular U2 TDA 7050 power amplifier is used. It works in the typical application mode as a 2-channel amplifier with gain fixed at 20x (26dB).

Whisper detector
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DIFFICULTY
LEVEL



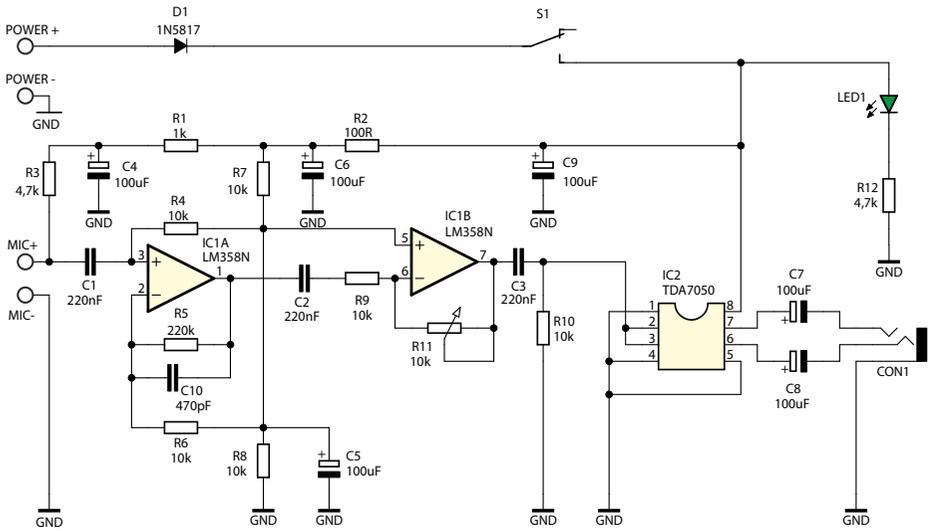


Figure 1. Schematic diagram

Assembly and test

The circuit schematic and the PCB layout is shown in figures 1 and 2. Start off by soldering the printed circuit elements in order from smallest to largest. During assembly a lot of attention should be paid to the correct polarity of the components when soldering them in namely, the electrolytic capacitors, transistors and diodes. The pin 1 mark on the socket and IC must correspond to the component layout printed on the PCB. The electret microphone can be connected by short links of wire leads. This can also be done with the help of a long cable. In each case the correct polarity of the parts used must be observed (see the schematic and PCB). The negative terminal inside the microphone is connected to the metal can. After assembling the circuit it must be thoroughly checked that the components

used have not been reversely soldered, that they are in their correct places and that the solder pads do not touch each other as this might lead to short circuits. After checking the correctness of assembly both the headset and the circuit can be plugged in. Once properly assembled, the amplifier will work instantly. Before using the circuit the potentiometer knob should be set at low volume (by turning it anti-clockwise) and then it should be gradually turned clockwise in order to increase volume. Too high gain will cause the circuit to oscillate (in the headset-to-microphone path) and screech unbearably. The circuit should operate when powered by the two AA or AAA batteries or even by a single 3V Li-Ion battery. It can also be powered from four batteries or from the 4.5...6V plug-type power supply.

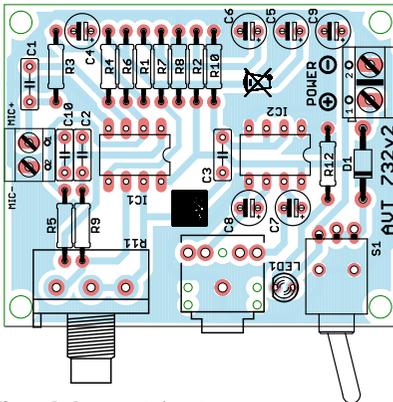


Figure 2. Components layout



Component list

Resistors:

- R1:.....1k Ω (brown-black-red-gold)
- R2:.....100 Ω (brown-black-brown-gold)
- R3, R12:.....4,7k Ω (yellow-purple-red-gold)
- R5:.....220k Ω (red-red-yellow-gold)
- R4, R6-R10:.....10k Ω (brown-black-orange-gold)
- R11:.....rotary potentiometer 100k Ω

Capacitors:

- C1-C3:.....220nF (also marked as 224)
- C10:.....470pF (also marked as 471)
- C4-C9:.....100 μ F !

Semiconductors:

- D1:.....1N5817 or similar !
- IC1:.....LM358 with 8-pin IC socket !
- IC2:.....TDA7050 with 8-pin IC socket !
- LED1:.....LED diode !

Others:

- S1:.....switch
- CON1:.....stereo headphone jack
- POWER, MIC: ..2-pin terminal block connector

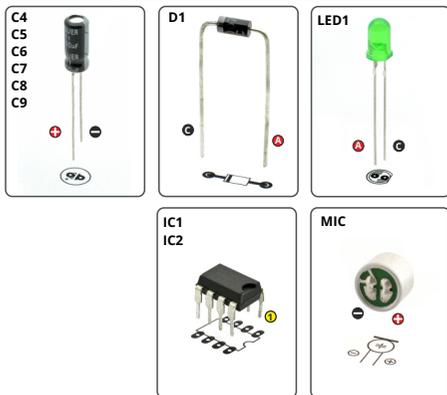


While assembling the components marked with an exclamation mark attention should be paid to their polarity. Symbols of the components on the PCB as well as photos of assembled sets may come in useful. To access high-resolution images, download the PDF file.

<http://bit.ly/2lw96Pe>



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ATTENTION: The supply voltage should never exceed 6V



Start off by soldering the printed circuit elements in order from smallest to largest. The unit assembled flawlessly, using the supplied components will operate immediately after switching on the power supply.

Assembly in 4 steps

