You're right.

The closer output impedance comes to zero, the closer the amplifier becomes a pure current source. So most focus on that. It's an obvious requirement for very high-power amplifiers.

Also, some circuits use a feedback signal that modifies voltage output slightly to compensate for any impedance fluctuations in the output circuit. That's another method to achieve the goal, in circuits where output current is more modest. But this can make the circuit vulnerable to instability, especially when the amplifier is driven near its limits. When the output voltage reaches the power supply limit, there is no way for the output signal to be increased, so feedback drives it harder into clipping.

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