Amplifier Types Comparison

Amplifier type	What it does	Typical use
Mini mixer amplifier	Compact unit that mixes microphone and music inputs and powers speakers.	Small shops, cafés and classrooms.
Classical mixer amplifier	Conventional PA amplifier with front-panel controls for microphone, line input and master volume.	Counter-operated or rack-mounted PA systems.
Zone mixer amplifier	Controls speaker areas separately for on/off, paging or volume, depending on the model. Zones may share one audio mix and power rating.	Shared background music with selective paging.
Integrated mixer amplifier	Combines a mixer and power amplifier. Some models also include USB, FM or Bluetooth playback.	All-in-one music and announcements.
In-wall amplifier	Wall-mounted controls and built-in amplification for local speakers. Some models add a touchscreen and streaming.	Ceiling speakers in a single room.
Stereo mini amplifier	Compact amplifier with separate left and right channels, typically for low-impedance speakers.	A pair of ceiling or bookshelf speakers.
Power amplifier	Takes an audio signal from a mixer, preamp or processor and drives passive speakers.	Systems with separate mixing or routing equipment.
Class D power amplifier	Uses an efficient switching output stage, typically allowing a smaller chassis and less heat.	Multi-channel racks and compact installations.
Matrix amplifier	Routes multiple audio sources independently to different zones and powers their speakers.	Music in a dining room and TV audio in a bar at the same time.

Zone vs matrix. Check whether each area can play a different source simultaneously and whether output power is rated per zone or shared.

DSPPA amplifier product range