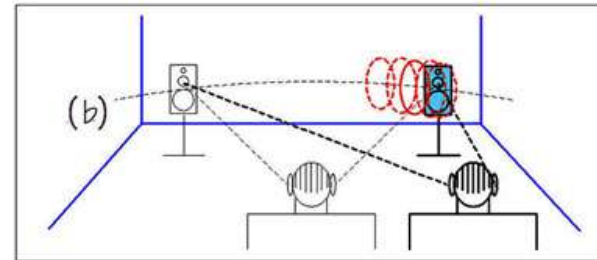
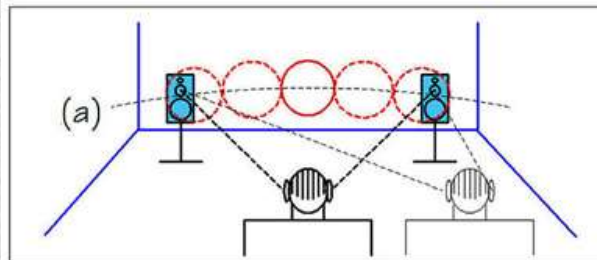
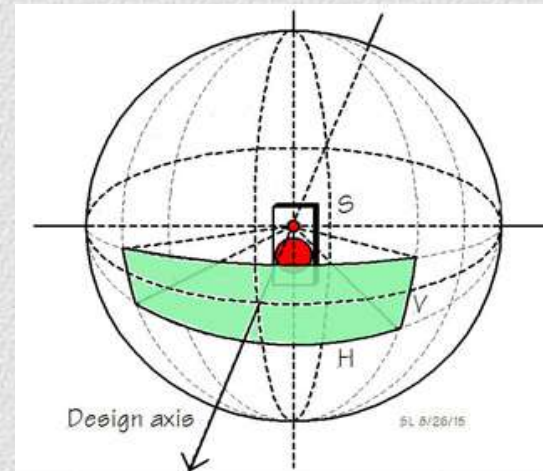
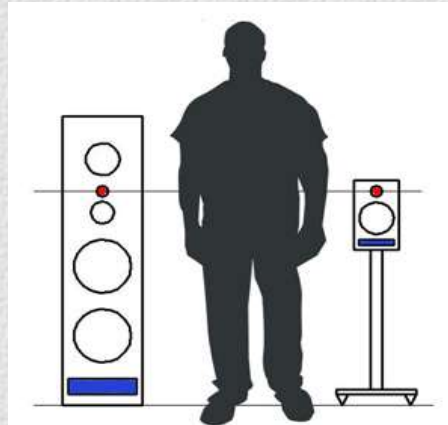


Baffle design, Diffraction, Radiation pattern, and Stereo imaging



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Light source – Light Reflection - Spatial Perception -



Radiation pattern

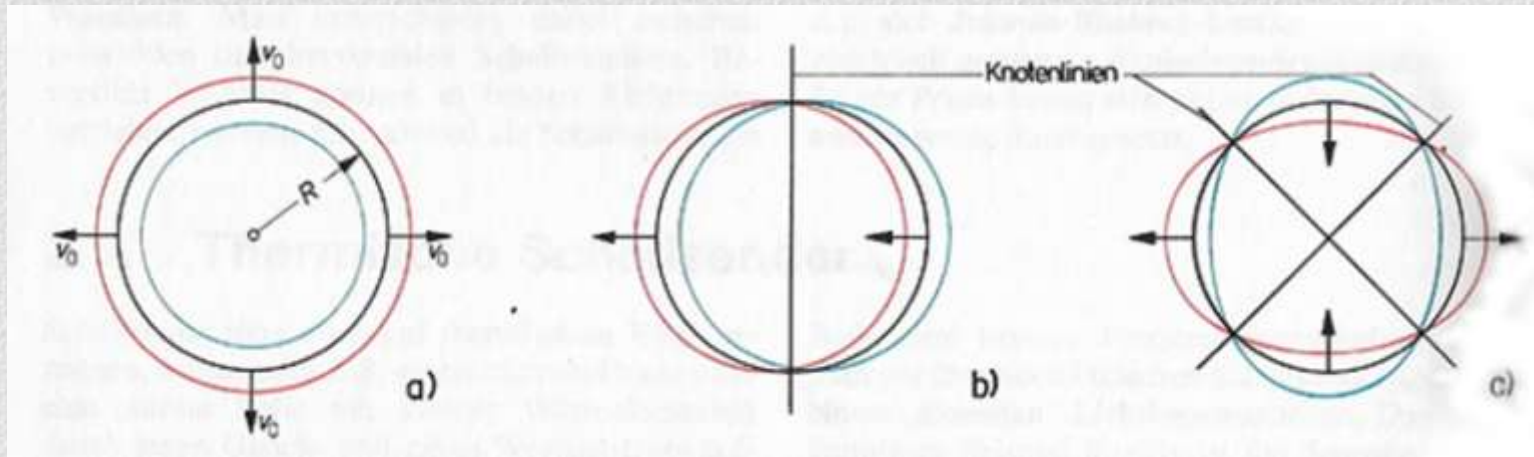


Omni-directional



Controlled directivity

Spherical Acoustics / Harmonics k

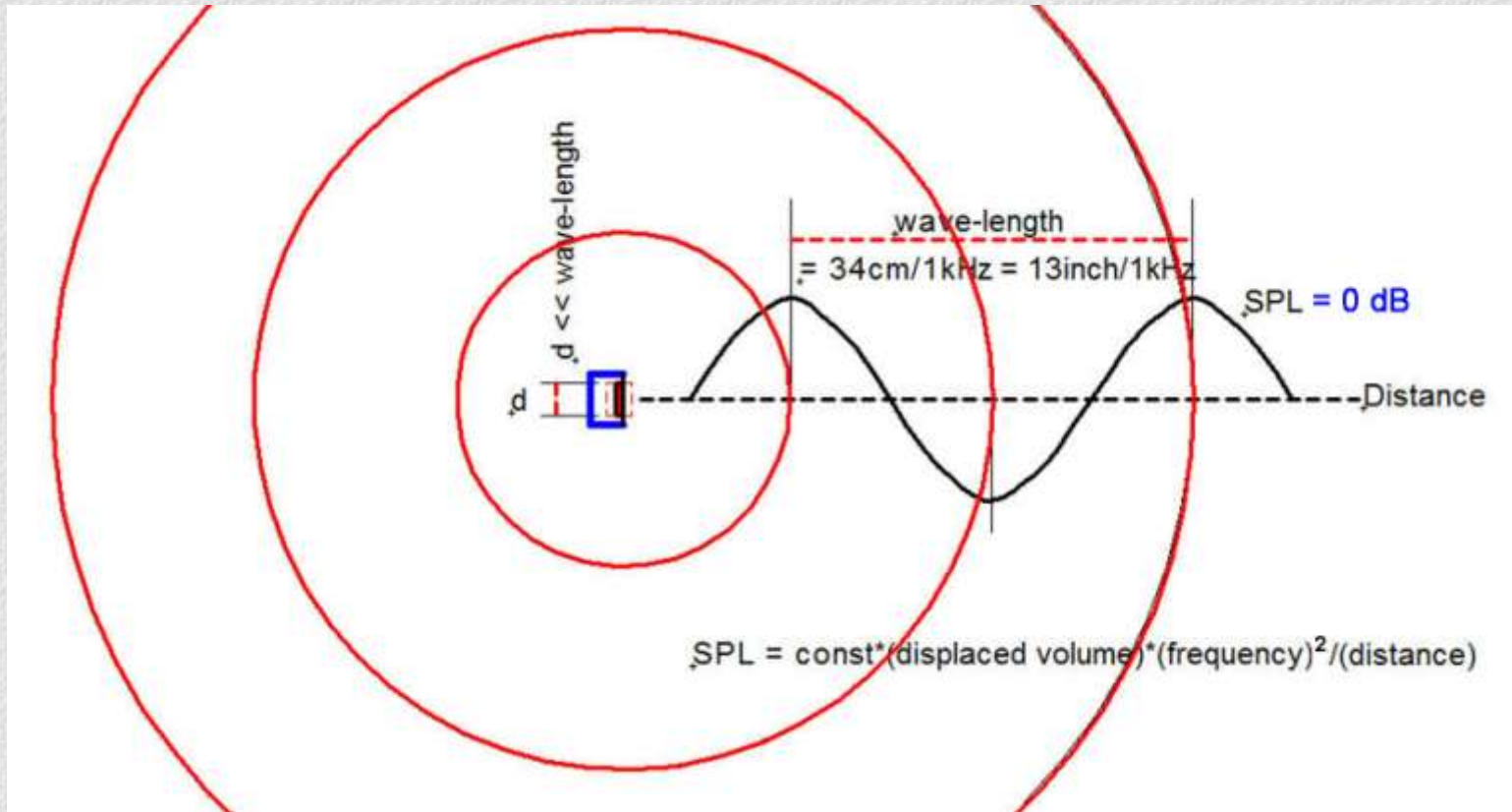


Breathing Sphere
Monopole
= Omni-directional
 k_0

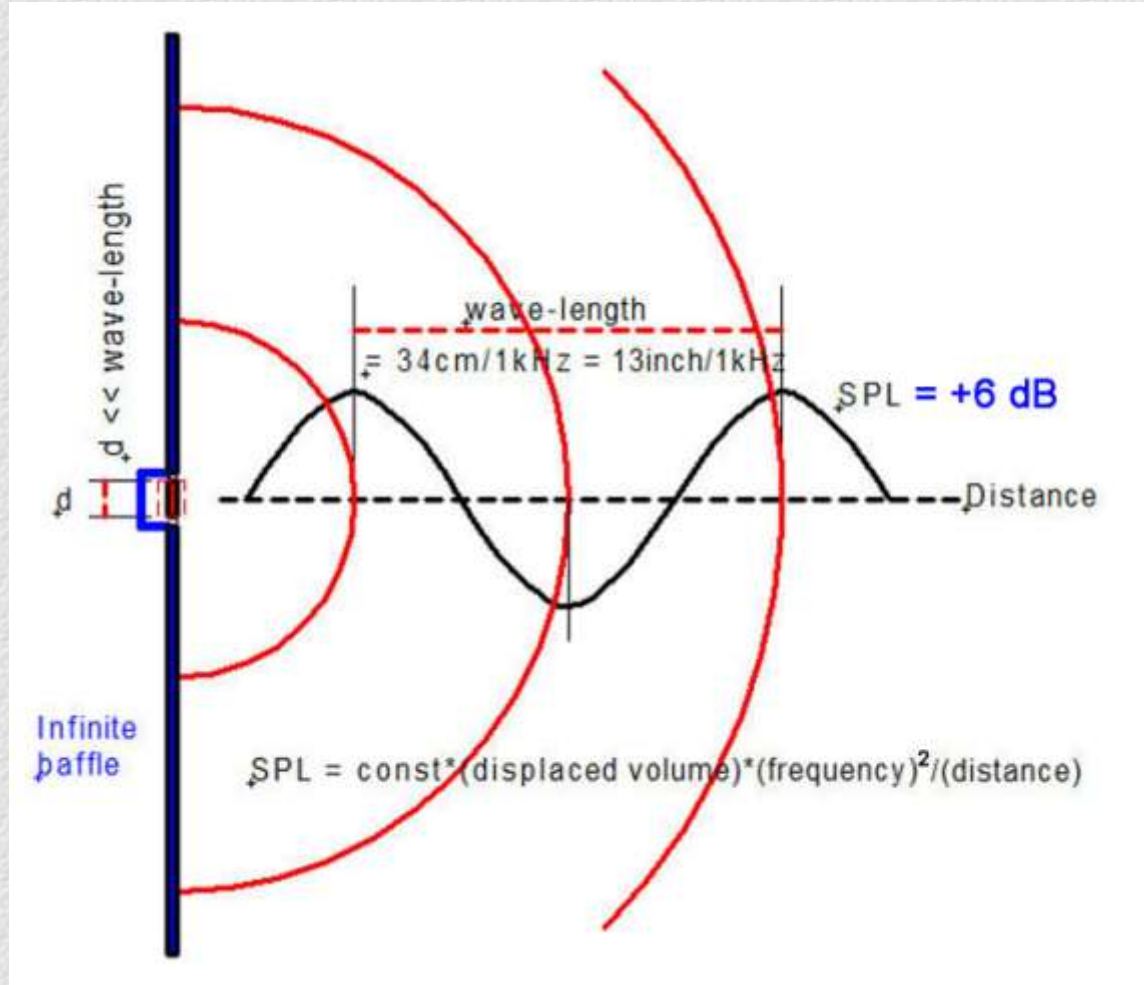
Oscillating Sphere
Dipole
= Bi-directional
 k_1

??
= Multi-directional
 k_2

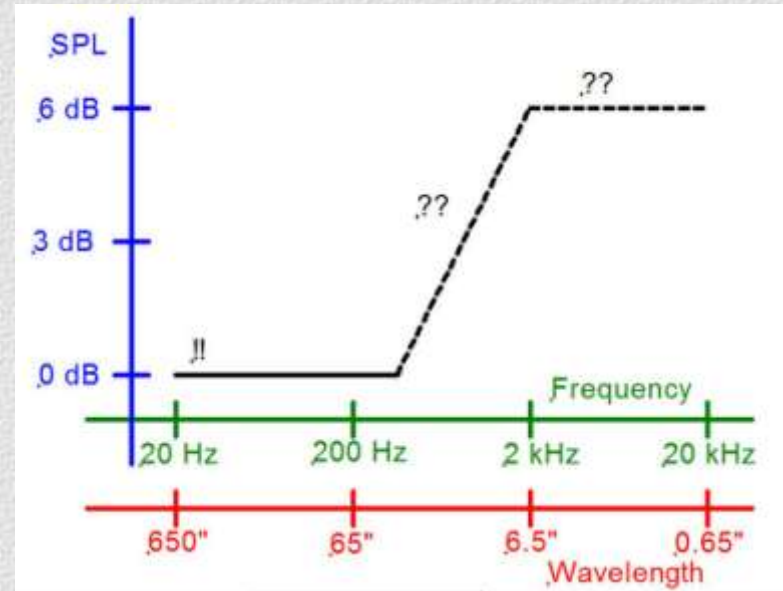
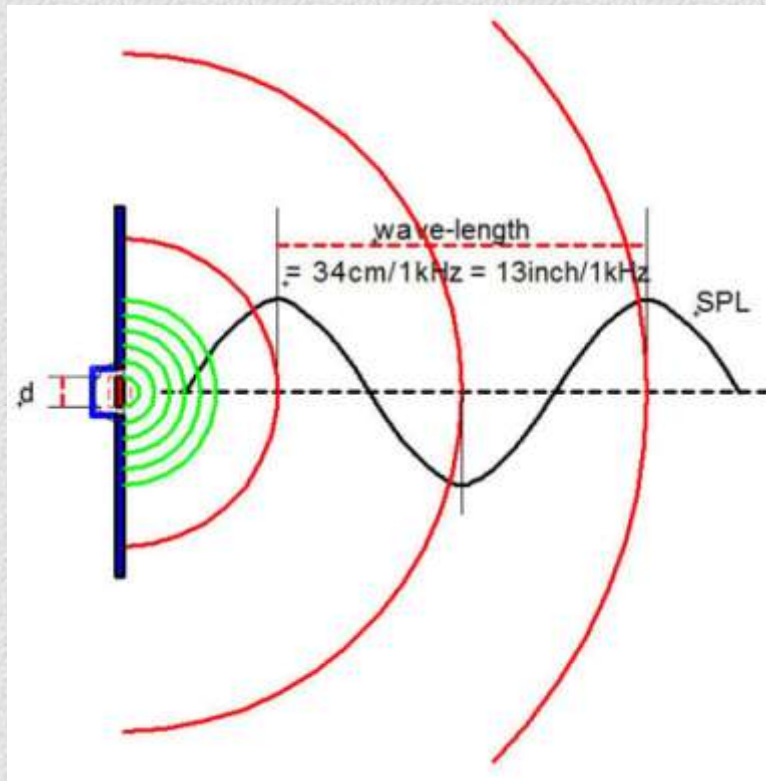
Omni-radiation, if d and box \ll radiated wavelength



Same radiation into half-space adds 6 dB SPL



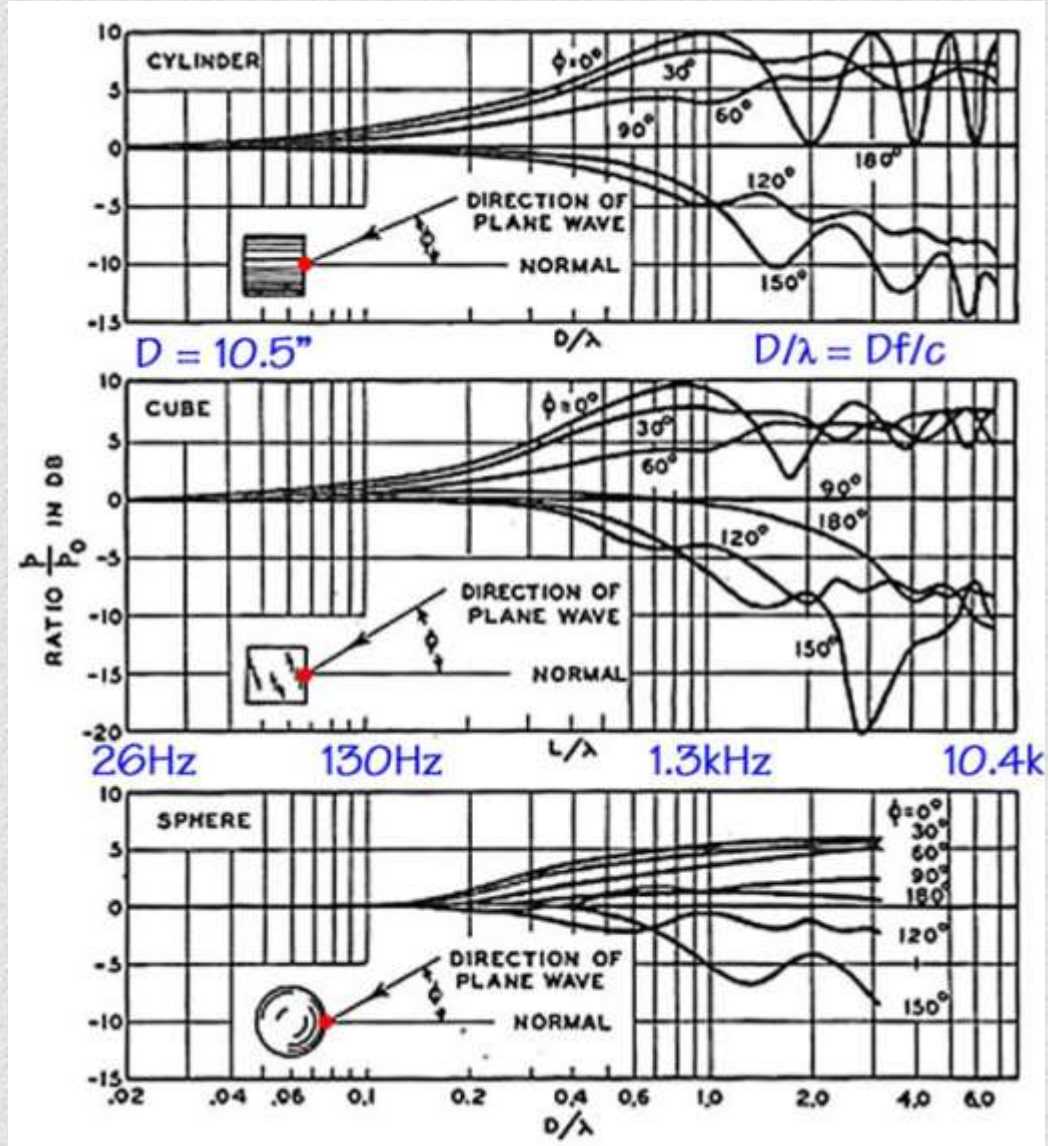
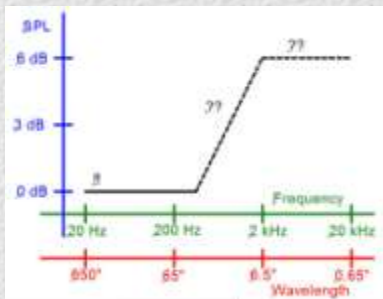
SPL for wave lengths << baffle size ??



“Baffle step”

Bell Labs
JASA, 1938

G. G. Muller
R. Black
T. E. Davis

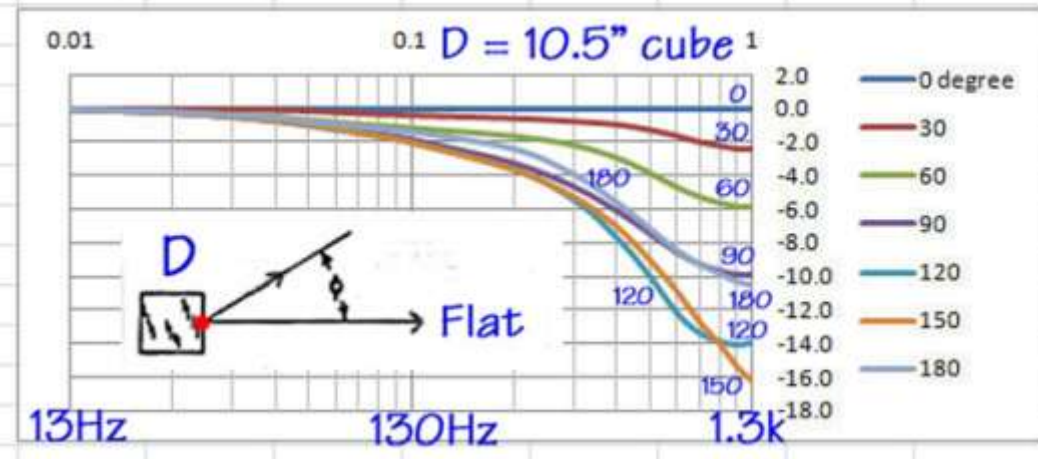
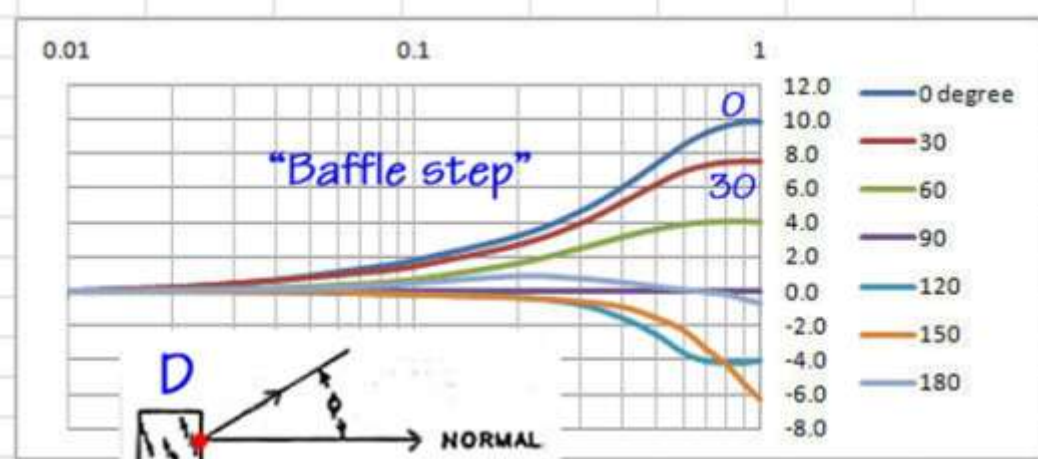
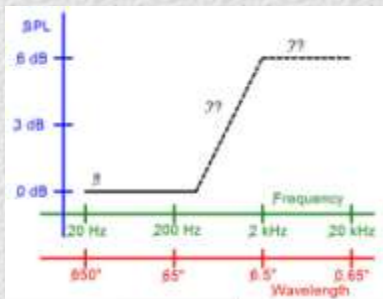


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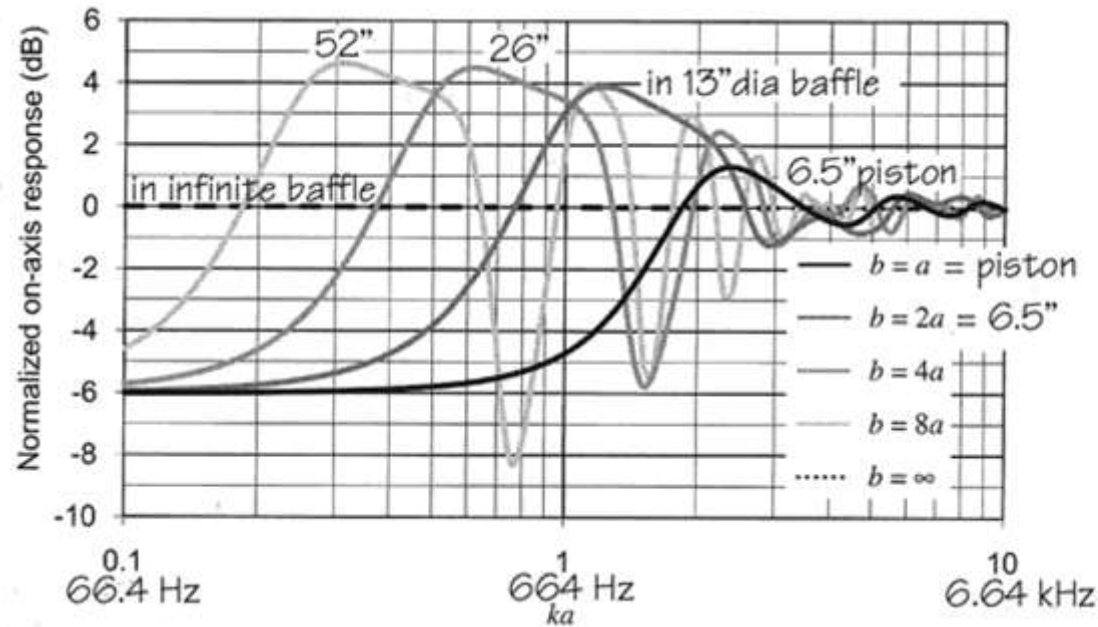
Bell Labs JASA, 1938

G. G. Muller
R. Black
T. E. Davis



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On-axis response

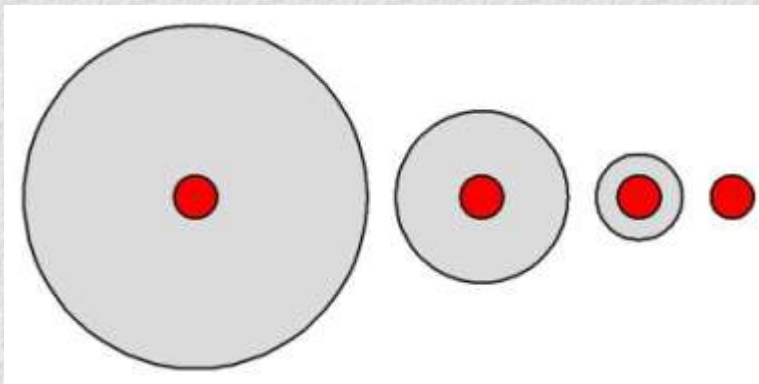
Woofer

$$S_d = 214 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$a = 8.25 \text{ cm} = 3.25 \text{ inches}$$

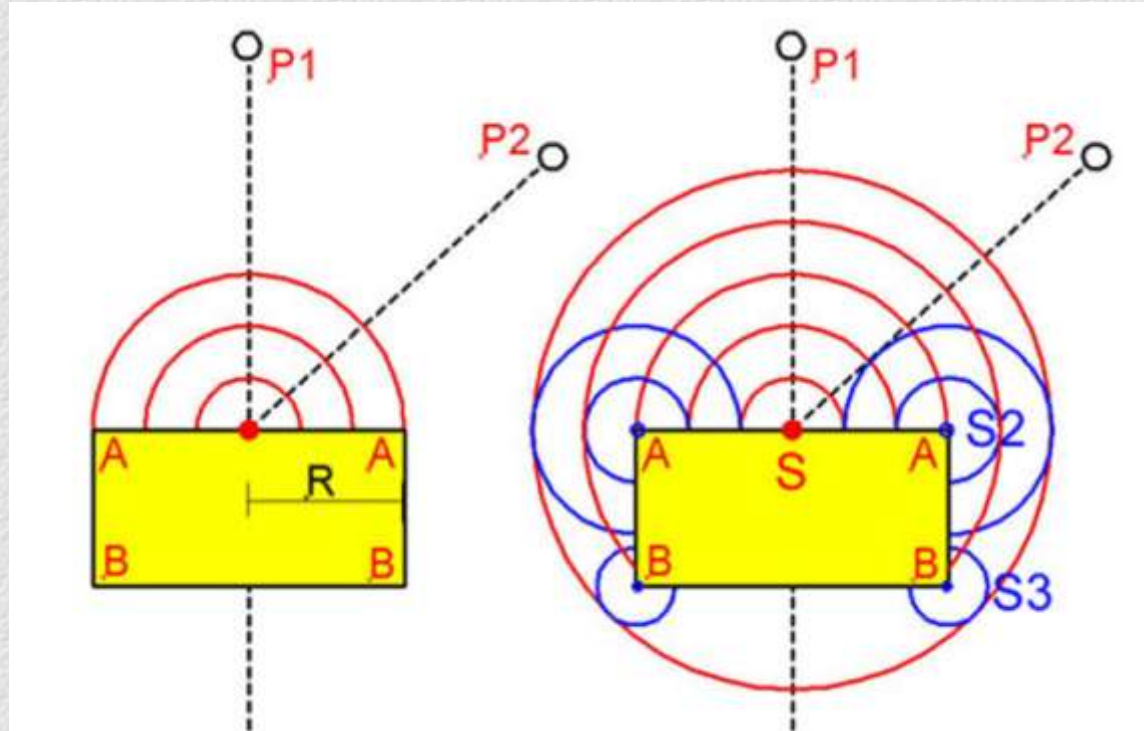
$$ka = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot 8.25 / 34400$$

$$f = (ka) \cdot 664 \text{ Hz}$$



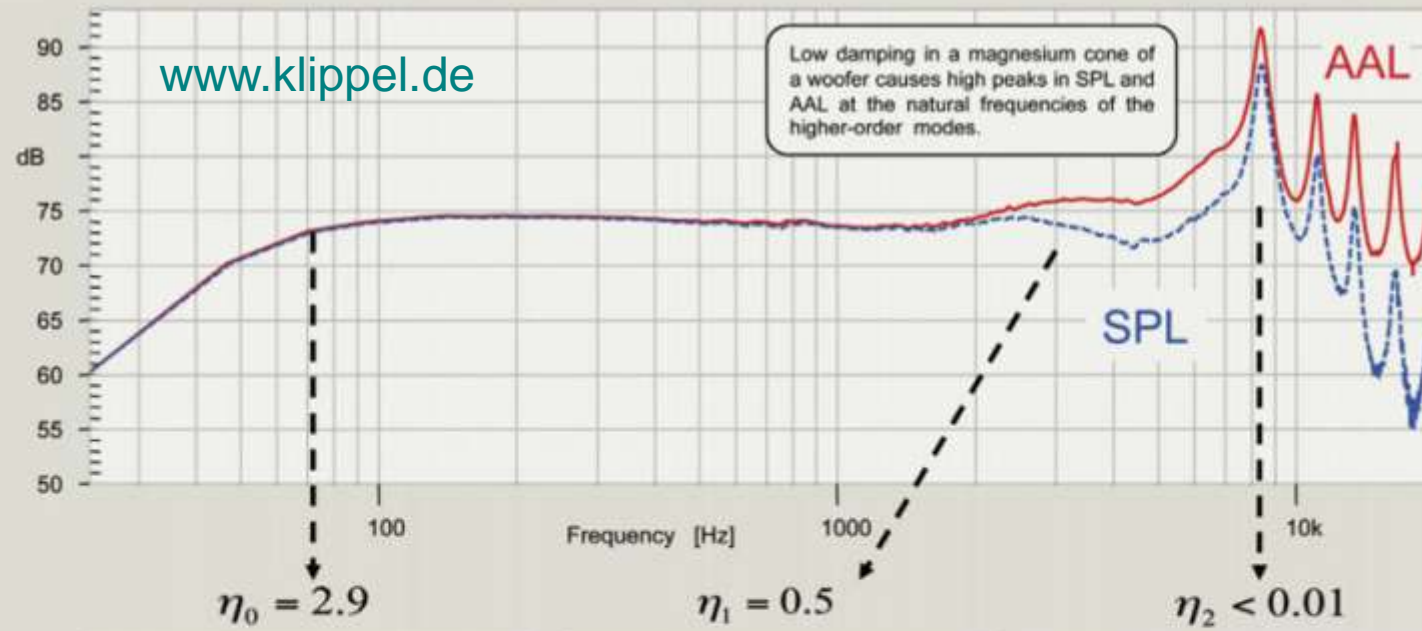
Leo L. Beranek &
Tim J. Mellow,
"Acoustics –
Sound Fields and
Transducers"
2012

Diffraction

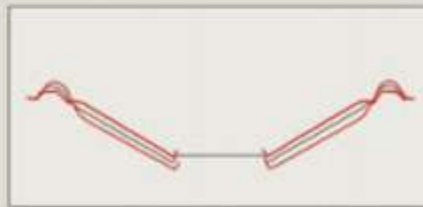


and Cone Breakup ...

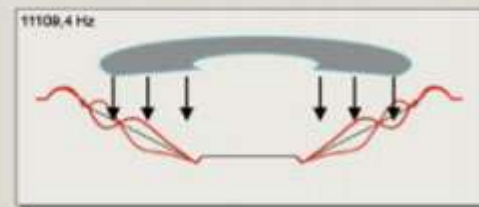
Cone Breakup



The electrical damping by BF/R_e dominates the total loss factor



Vibrating rubber surround provides sufficient losses



Cone requires damping!

Omni experiment – “Watson”

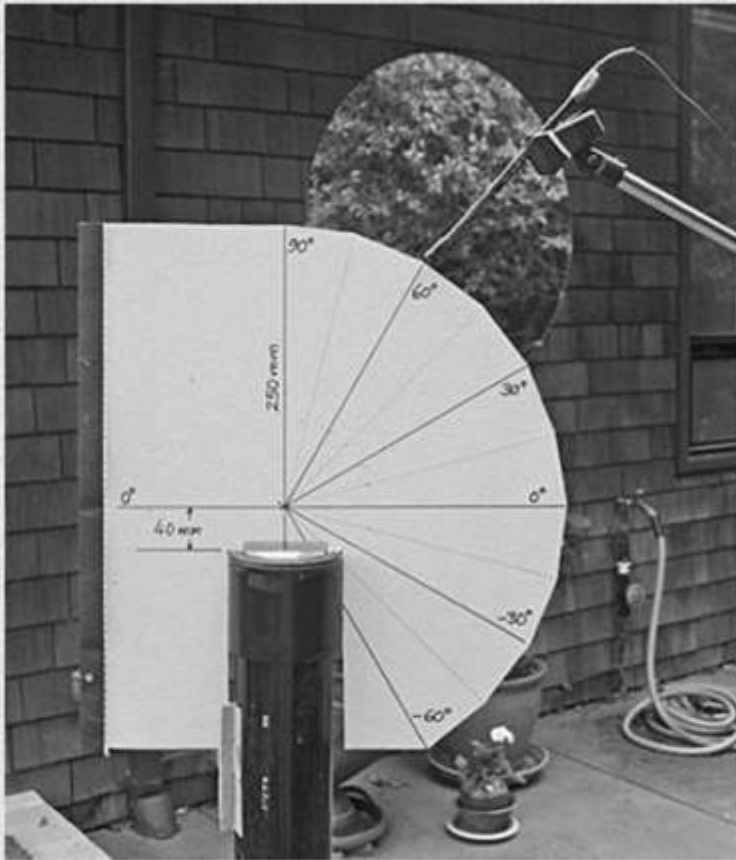


Figure 3: Template for microphone positioning to measure the frequency response in the vertical plane

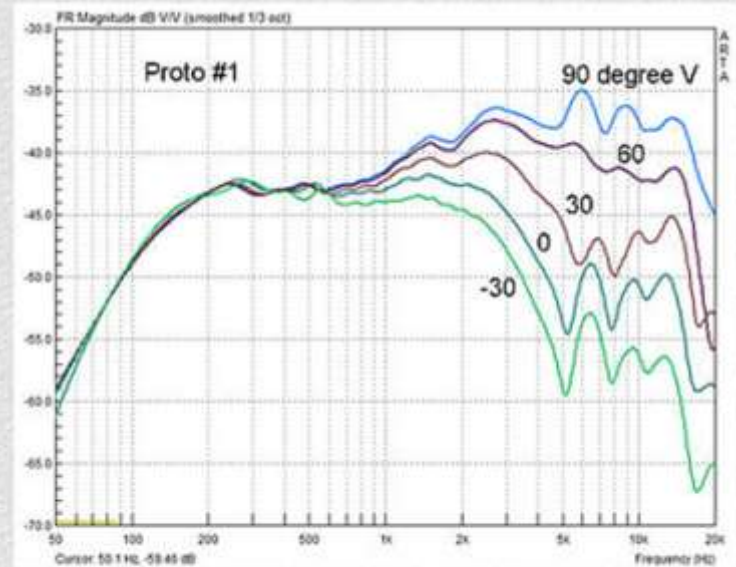
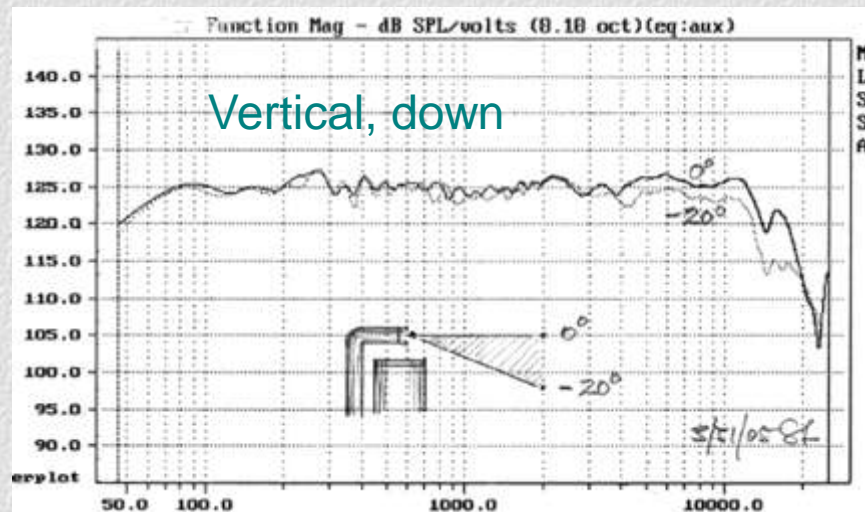
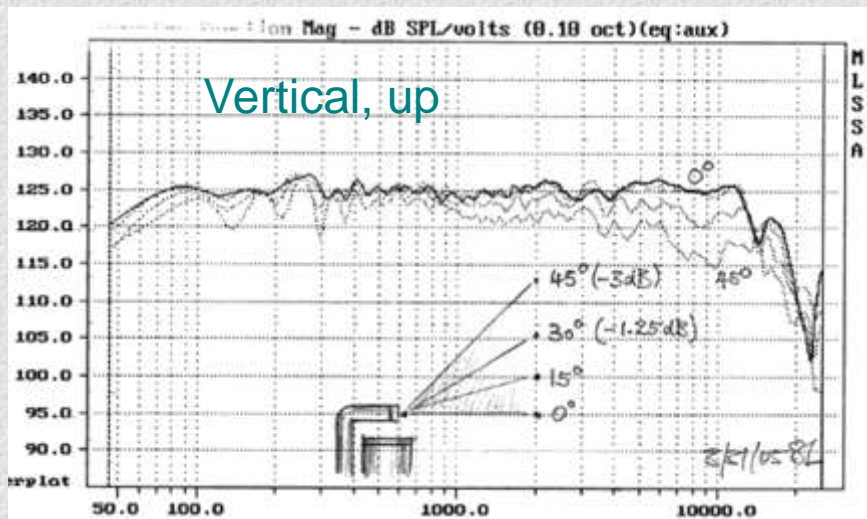
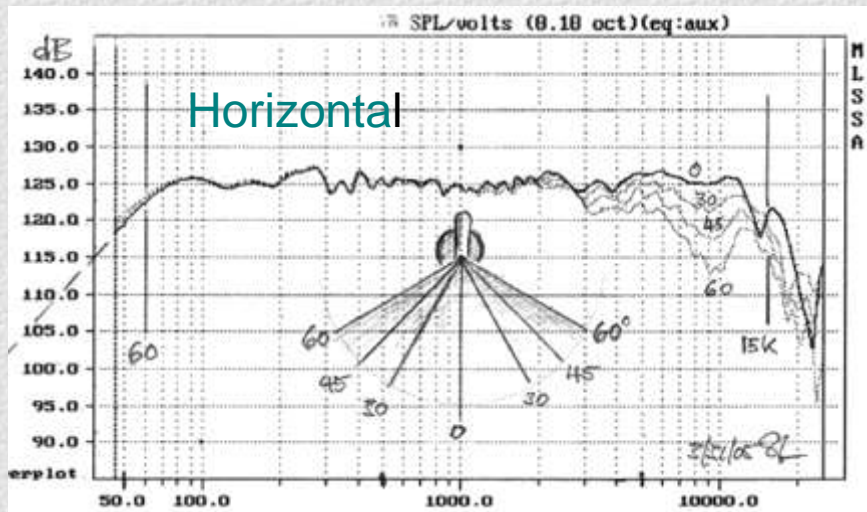


Figure 2: Frequency response in the vertical plane. $D/l = 1$ at 3.4 kHz.



Figure 1: Loudspeaker setup in an equilateral triangle with the listener's head.

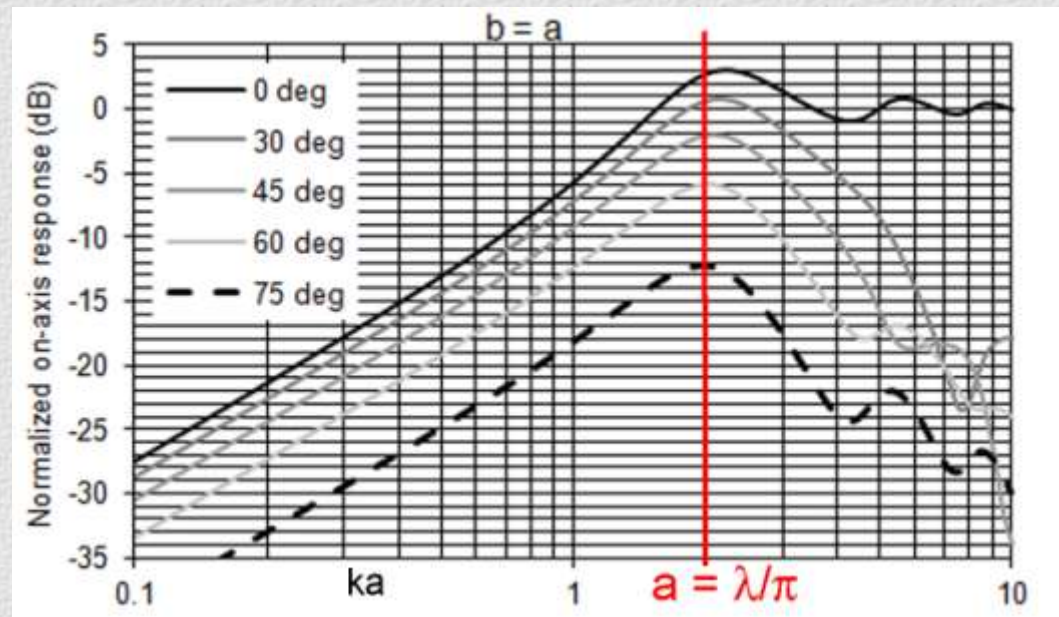
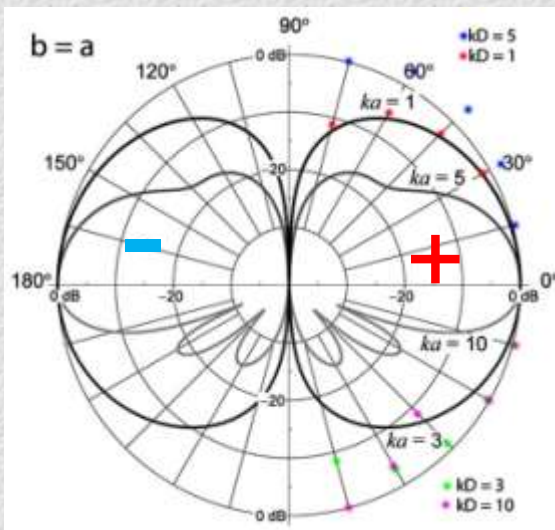
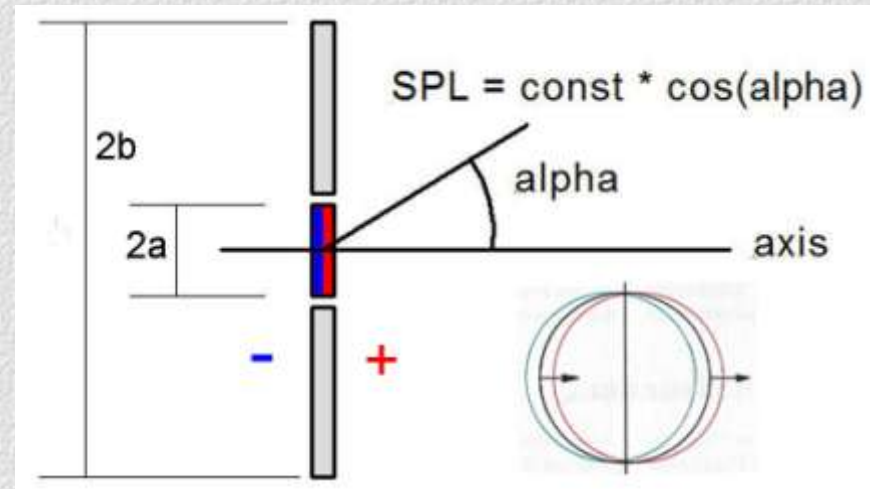
PLUTO – “omni”



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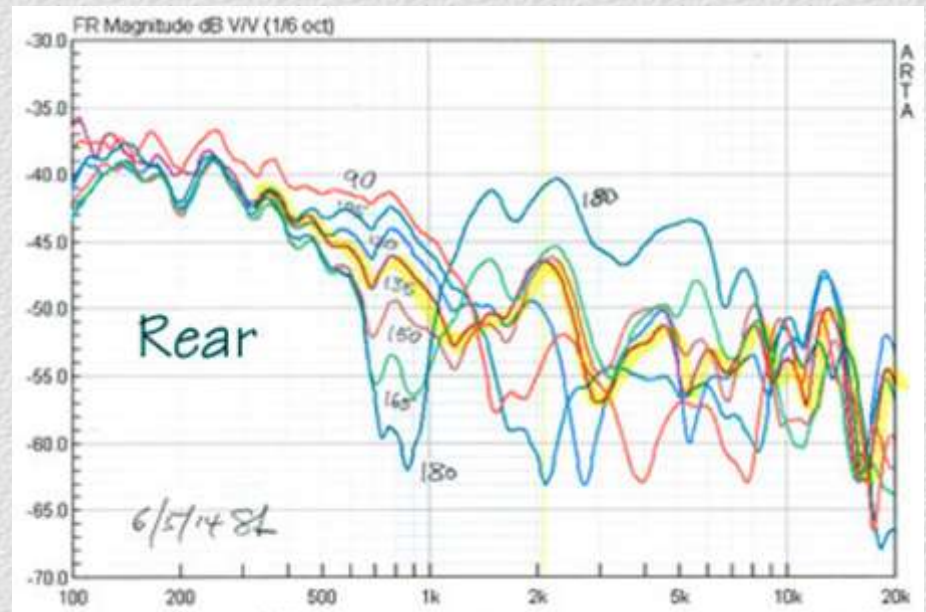
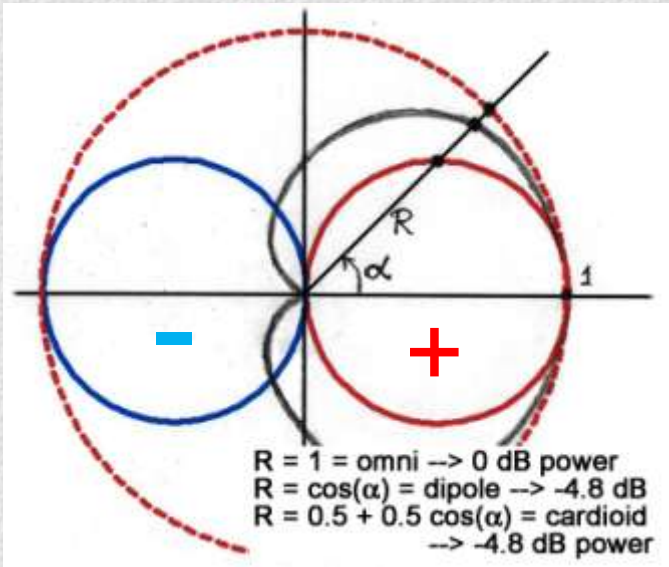
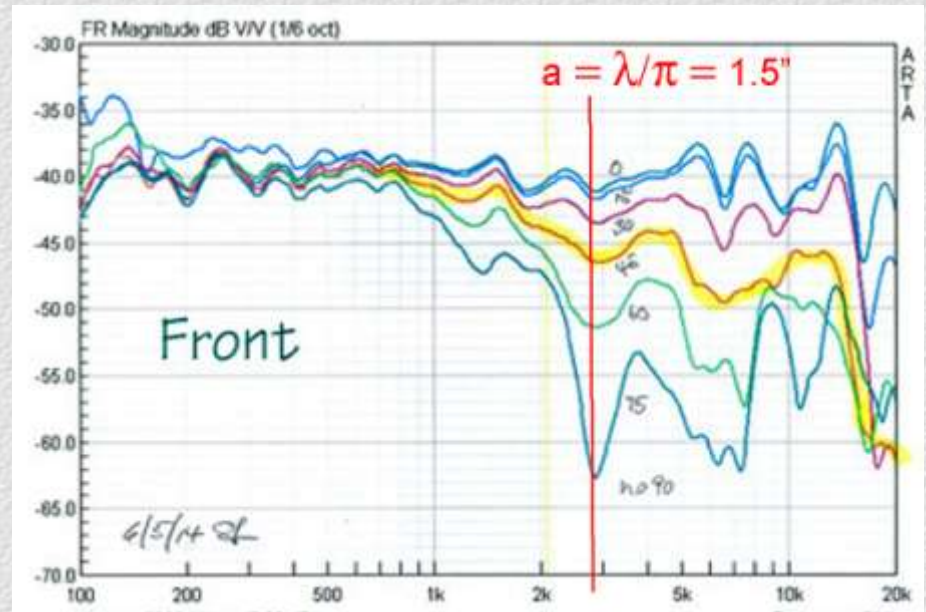
Lxmini – “hybrid”



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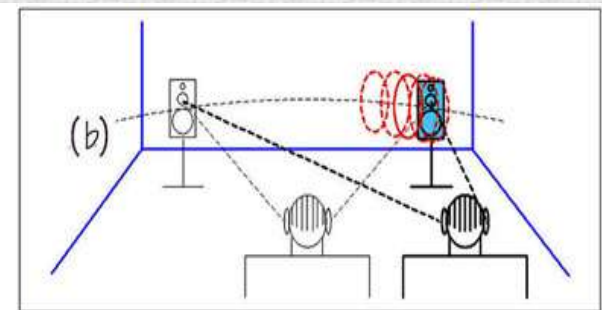
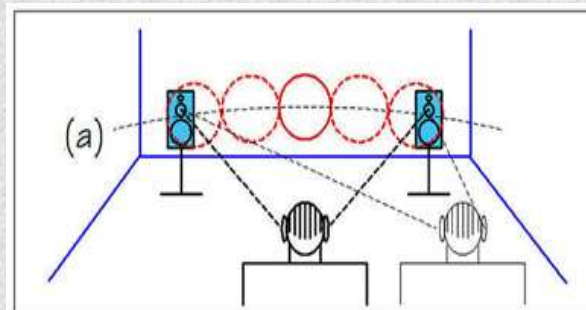
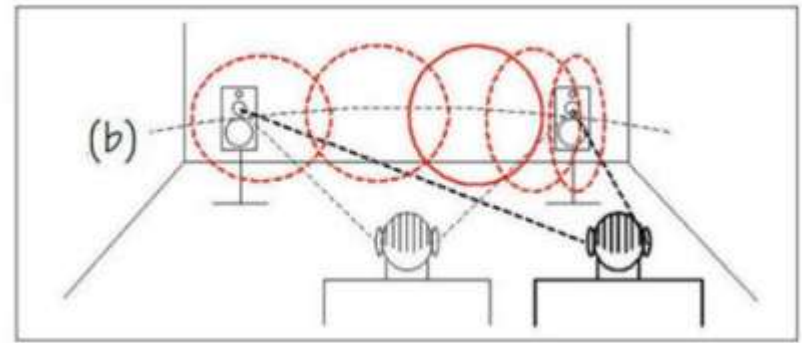
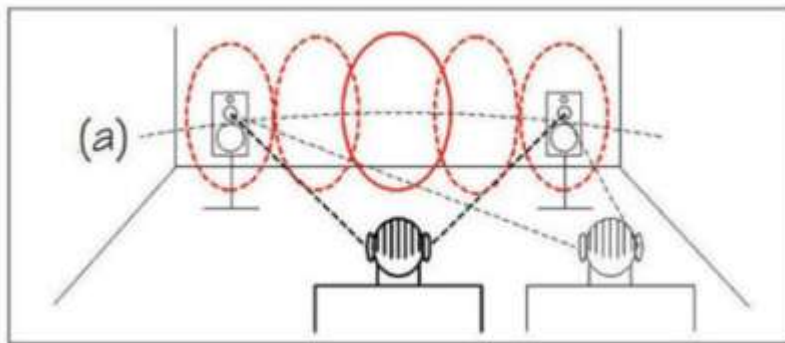
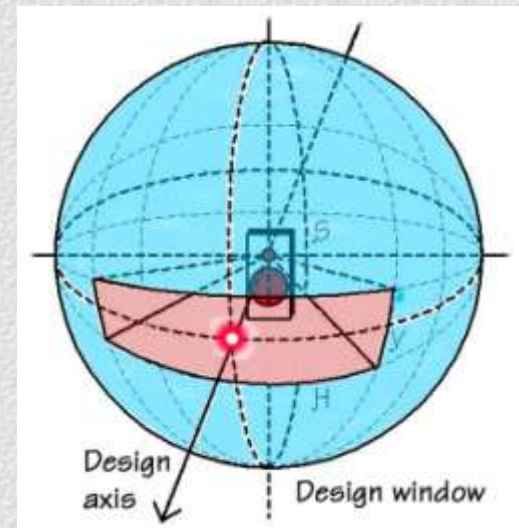
Lxmini – “hybrid”



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Wide & neutral dispersion of sound radiation & >1 m reflections



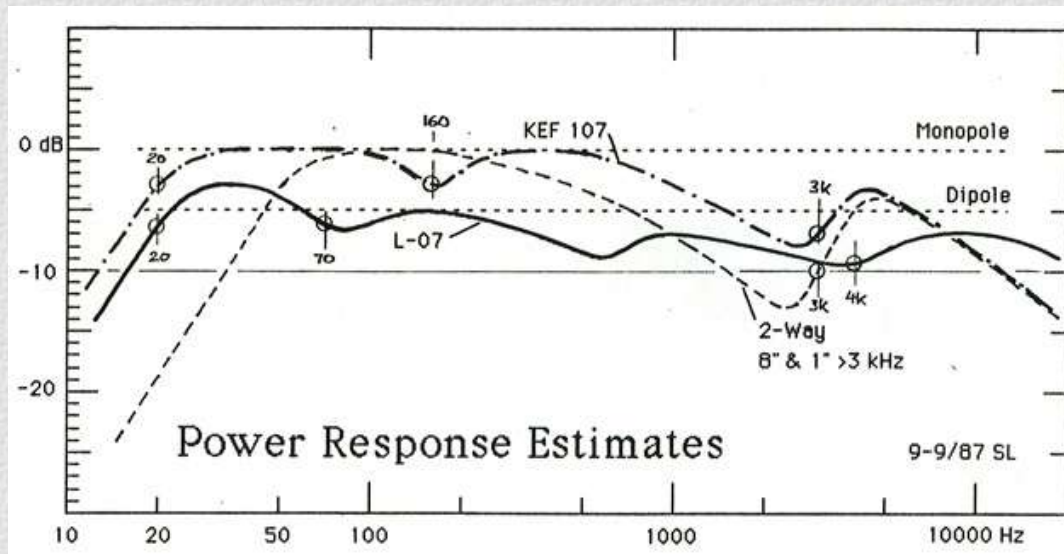
Thank you for your attention

QUESTIONS?

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Earlier Dipole Loudspeaker Design



- 4-way System
- 3-way Dipole
LM-UM-T-UM-LM
- 2π -Woofer, L&R summed

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LX521 - dipole



- Full range, acoustically small dipole
- Form Follows Function

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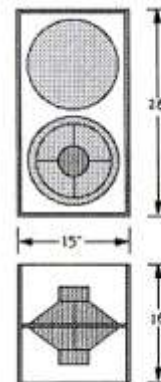
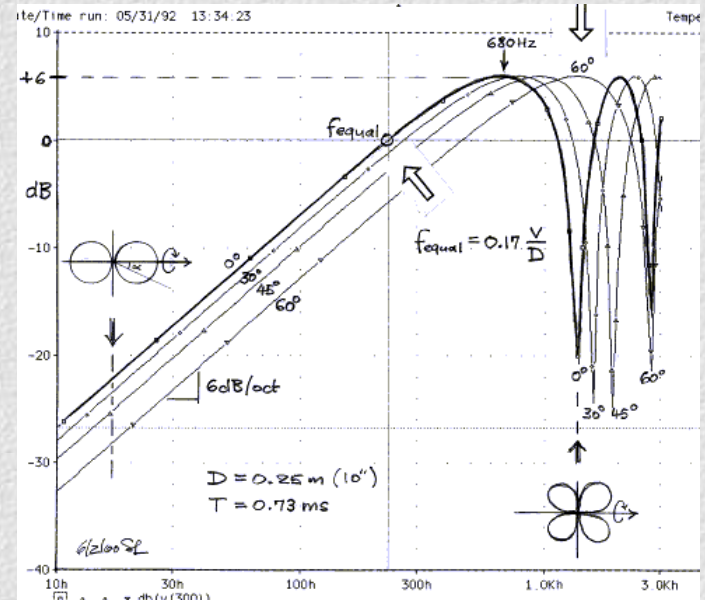
Sensible Recording and Rendering of Acoustic Scenes

H-frame Dipole Woofer



Brian Elliott

- Compact, symmetrical baffle
- Large excursions
- Reduced even-order distortion



0 dB rel. output at:
 $f = 0.17 \frac{v}{D}$
 $f = (0.17)(13000 \text{ in/s}) / (16 \text{ in})$
 $f = 138 \text{ Hz}$

Rel. excursion at 30 Hz:
 $(138 \text{ Hz}) / (30 \text{ Hz}) = 4.6$