

SUBWOOFER 15SW2P / 15SW2P-SLF*

The 15SW2P / 15SW2P-SLF is a high-power 15-inch subwoofer, designed for use in professional applications. It is specifically designed to reproduce the range of 40 to 200 Hz in a 2.4 to 4.2 cubic foot (70-120 liter) vented box.

The 15SW2P / 15SW2P-SLF is capable of handling up to 600 watts RMS (AES

or 1,200 watts continuous program power).

A bumped and undercut T-yoke assures a minimum of magnetic rectification

A bumped and undercut 1-yoke assures a minimum of magnetic rectification (off-centering) and a compatible maximum displacement (Xmax). The magnetic circuit was optimized by finite element software. Special attention was given to the driver's behavior under mechanical overload conditions, meaning that all but the most severe abuse will be tolerated - without failure.

The 15SW2P / 15SW2P-SLF employs a 4" (100mm) diameter 4-layer copper voice-coil using over 80 grams of copper. This is wound on a fiberglass-composite former, twice the thickness of typical formers, to drive the moving assembly with great rigidity.

The non-pressed-long-fiber-pulp cone has the necessary mass and stiffness to withstand the tremendous accelerating forces required, and is precisely centered by two counter-balancing, distortion canceling, polyester-cotton-fiber spiders.

A reinforced aluminum frame is highly effective in withstanding mechanical shocks and vibration. It also acts as a heat-sink for the motor, without removing energy from the loudspeakers intended magnetic gap. The aluminum frame includes six vents that allow air exchange between the spider and the top-plate. This helps to reduce top-plate temperature, in turn cooling the voice-coil. The magnetic-circuit also employs a multi-cooling system (patent pending) consisting of a large diameter center hole, surrounded by six smaller holes that forces cool air across the voice-coil. These features insure an extremely efficient heat transfer from voice-coil to surroundings, resulting in very high thermal power handling.

*15SW2P-SLF: Product without Selenium logo printed on the dust cap.

SPECIFICATIONS

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Power handling 1,200 Musical program¹ 1,200 AES² 600 Sensitivity (2.83V@1m) averaged from 55 to 100 Hz 93 Power compression @ 0 dB (nom. power) 3,1 Power compression @ -3 dB (nom. power)/2 2,4 Power compression @ -10 dB (nom. power)/10 0,1 Frequency response @ -10 dB 40 to 1,200	W W dB SPL dB dB dB Hz

¹ Power handling specifications refer to normal speech and/or music program material, reproduced by an amplifier producing no more than 5% distortion. Power is calculated as true RMS voltage squared divided by the nominal impedance of the loudspeaker. ² AES Standard (60 - 600 Hz).

THIELE-SMALL PARAMETERS

I TIELE-SWALL PARAMETERS	
Fs39	Hz
Vas	I (ft ³)
Qts	
Qes	
Qms	
ηο (half space)	%
Sd	$m^2(in^2)$
Vd (Sd x Xmax)	cm³ (in³)
Xmax (max. excursion (peak) with 10% distortion) 6.5 (0.26)	mm (in)
Xlim (max.excursion (peak) before physical damage)24.5 (0.96)	mm (in)
Atmospheric conditions at TS parameter measurements:	
Temperature	°C (°F)
Atmospheric pressure	mb
Humidity	%

Thiele-Small parameters are measured after a 2-hour power test using half AES power.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tm T mm (in) m (ft) $1/^{\circ}C$ $^{\circ}C$ ($^{\circ}F$) $^{\circ}C/W$ ($^{\circ}F/W$) mm (in) mm (in)
Mms	g (lb)
Cms	μm/N
Rms2.97	kg/s
NON-LINEAR PARAMETERS	
Le @ Fs (voice coil inductance @ Fs) 8.9	mH
Le @ 1 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 1 kHz) 4.3	mH
Le @ 20 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 20 kHz) 2.2	mH
Red @ Fs	Ω
Red @ 1 kHz	Ω
Red @ 20 kHz	Ω
Krm	Ω
Kxm. 30.917 Erm. 0.952	mH



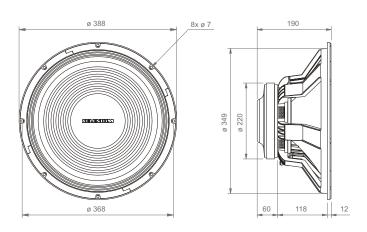
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Magnet material		Barium ferrite
Magnet weight	3,440 (120)	g (oz)
Magnet diameter x depth	. 220 x 24 (8.66 x 0.95)	mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight	8,600 (18.96)	g (lb)
Frame material		. Aluminum
Frame finish		. Black epoxy
Voice coil material		. Copper
Voice coil former material		. Fiberglass
Cone material	Non pressed le	ong fiber pulp
Volume displaced by woofer	7.2 (0.254)	I (ft³)
Net weight	10,400 (22.92)	g (lb)
Gross weight	11,600 (25.57)	g (lb)
Carton dimensions (W x D x H) 43 x 4	13 x 23 (16.9 x 16.9 x 9.0)	cm (in)

MOUNTING INFORMATION

Number of bolt-holes		
Bolt-hole diameter	7.0 (0.27)	mm (in)
Bolt-circle diameter		mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (front mount)		mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (rear mount).		mm (in)
Connectors	Silver-plated p	ush terminals
Polarity	Positive voltage applied t	o the positive
	terminal (red) gives ferwers	Loono motion

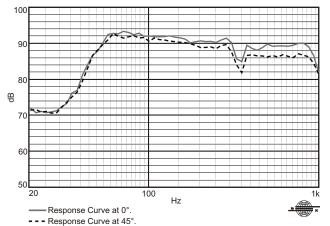
Minimum clearance between the back of the magnetic assembly and the





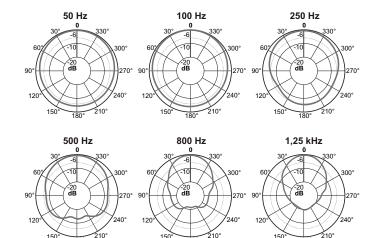
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RESPONSE CURVES (0° AND 45°) IN A TEST ENCLOSURE ON GROUND PLANE AND OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT, 1 W / 1m $\,$



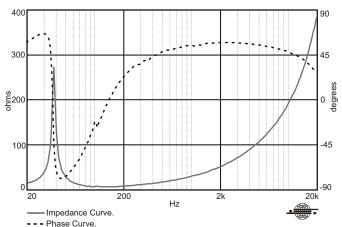
Response curves measured on ground plane and outdoor environment with the subwoofer installed in a test enclosure, 1 W / 1 m. This curves was decreased 6 dB to compensate the ground plane gain.

POLAR RESPONSE CURVES



Polar Response Curve.

IMPEDANCE AND PHASE CURVES, MEASURED IN FREE-AIR



HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier must be able to supply twice the RMS driver power. This 3 dB headroom is necessary to handle the peaks that are common to musical programs. When the amplifier clips those peaks, high distortion arises and this may damage the transducer due to excessive heat. The use of compressors is a good practice to reduce music dynamics to safe levels.

FINDING VOICE COIL TEMPERATURE

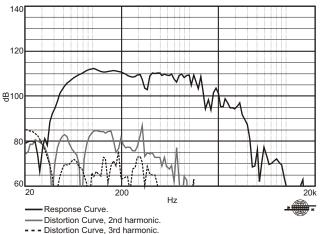
It is very important to avoid maximum voice coil temperature. Since moving coil resistance ($R_{\scriptscriptstyle E}$) varies with temperature according to a well known law, we can calculate the temperature inside the voice coil by measuring the voice coil DC resistance:

$$T_{_{\rm B}} \; = \; T_{_{\rm A}} \; + \left(\frac{R_{_{\rm B}}}{R_{_{\rm A}}} \; - \; 1\right) \! \left(T_{_{\rm A}} \; - \; 25 \; + \; \frac{1}{\alpha_{_{25}}}\right) \label{eq:TB}$$

 T_A , T_B = voice coil temperatures in °C.

 R_A , R_B voice coil resistances at temperatures T_A and T_B , respectively. α_{3} = voice coil wire temperature coefficient at 25 °C.

HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES MEASURED AT 10% AES INPUT POWER IN A TEST ENCLOSURE INSIDE AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1 m $\,$



POWER COMPRESSION

Voice coil resistance rises with temperature, which leads to efficiency reduction. Therefore, if after doubling the applied electric power to the driver we get a 2 dB rise in SPL instead of the expected 3 dB, we can say that power compression equals 1 dB. An efficient cooling system to dissipate voice coil heat is very important to reduce power compression.

NON-LINEAR VOICE COIL PARAMETERS

Due to its close coupling with the magnetic assembly, the voice coil in electrodynamic loudspeakers is a very non-linear circuit. Using the non-linear modeling parameters Krm, Kxm, Erm and Exm from an empirical model, we can calculate voice coil impedance with good accuracy.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

HB 1505 D1 HB 1502 B1 PAS 3G2 HB 1505 C1

For additional project suggestions, please access our website.

TEST ENCLOSURE

100-liter volume with 3 ducts ø 4" by 4.72" length.

Cod.: 151532 Rev.: 01- 01/05