MIDBASS 10MB3P

10" woofer for midbass professional sound reinforcement.

Offering high power capacity, outstanding mid range response and exceptional long-term performance, this transducer is ideal for compact enclosures (closed, vented or horns). This transducer exhibits excellent acoustics with work horse construction. Designed for smaller enclosures, the 10MB3P is a versatile high performance midbass.

General construction includes a sturdy cast frame, impregnated cloth surround, stable spider and a large central vent channel for reducing long-term heat build-up.

SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal diameter	255 (10)	mm (in)
Nominal impedance	8	Ω
Minimum impedance @ 375 Hz	5.9	Ω
Power handling		
Musical program[1]	600	W
AES[2]	300	W
Sensitivity (2.83V@1m) averaged from 400 to 5,000 Hz	100	dB SPL
Power compression @ 0 dB (nom. power)	3,4	dB
Power compression @ -3 dB (nom. power)/2	2,1	dB
Power compression @ -10 dB (nom. power)/10	0,7	dB
Frequency response @ -10 dB	150 to 12,000	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 (200 - 2,000 Hz).

THIELE-SMALL PARAMETERS

Fs	80	Hz
Vas	23 (0.81)	l (ft^3)
Qts	0.46	
Qes	0.47	
Qms	16.45	
ηo (half space)	2.35	%
Sd	0.0363 (56.2)	m^2 (in^2)
Vd (Sd x Xmax)	21.8 (1.33)	cm^3 (in^3)
Xmax (max. excursion (peak) with 10% distortion)	0.6 (0.02)	mm (in)
Xlim (max.excursion (peak) before physical damage)	13.5 (0.53)	mm (in)

Atmospheric conditions at TS parameter measurements:

Temperature	25 (77)	°C (°F)
Atmospheric pressure	1,022	mb
Humidity	50	%

Thiele-Small parameters are measured after a 2-hour power test using half AES power . A variation of ±15% is allowed.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

βL	13.6	Tm
Flux density	1.32	T
Voice coil diameter	75 (3.0)	mm (in)
Voice coil winding length	11.8 (38.7)	m (ft)
Wire temperature coefficient of resistance (α25)	0.00395	1/°C
Maximum voice coil operation temperature	287 (548)	°C (°F)
θvc (max.voice coil operation temp./max.power)	0.956 (1.82)	°C/W(°F/W)
Hvc (voice coil winding depth)	9.2 (0.36)	mm (in)
Hag (air gap height)	8.0 (0.32)	mm (in)
Re	5.3	Ω
Mms	32.8 (0.0723)	g (lb)
Cms	1 20	µm/N
Rms	1.02	kg/s

NON-LINEAR PARAMETERS

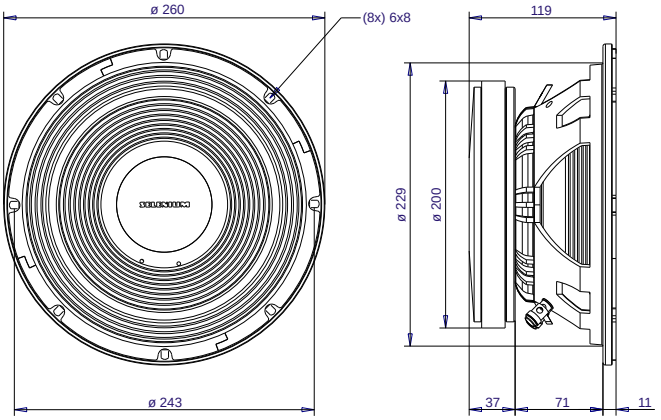
Le @ Fs (voice coil inductance @ Fs)	1.211	mH
Le @ 1 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 1 kHz)	0.596	mH
Le @ 20 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 20 kHz)	0.258	mH
Red @ Fs	0.204	Ω
Red @ 1 kHz	1.468	Ω
Red @ 20 kHz	15.19	Ω
Krm	1.6	mΩ
Kxm	6.9	mH
Erm	0.78	
Exm	0.72	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Magnet material	Barium ferrite	
Magnet weight	2,570 (90)	g (oz)
Magnet diameter x depth	200 x 19 (7.87 x 0.75)	mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight	5,980 (13.18)	g (lb)
Frame material	Aluminum	
Frame finish	Black epoxy	
Voice coil material	Aluminum	
Voice coil former material	Polyimide (kapton)	
Cone material	Long fiber pulp	
Volume displaced by woofer	2.5 (0.088)	l (ft^3)
Net weight	6,480 (14.25)	g (lb)
Gross weight	6,980 (15.38)	g (lb)
Carton dimensions (W x D x H)	27 x 27 x 17 (10.6 x 10.6 x 6.7)	cm (in)

MOUNTING INFORMATION

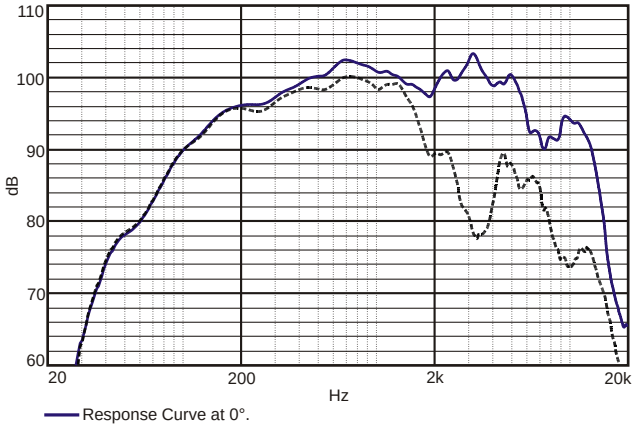
Number of bolt-holes	8	
Bolt-hole dimension	6 x 8 (0.23 x 0.31)	mm (in)
Bolt-circle diameter	243 (9.5)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (front mount)	231 (9.10)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (rear mount)	225 (8.86)	mm (in)
Connectors	Silver-plated push terminals	
Polarity	Positive voltage applied to the positive terminal (red) gives forward cone motion	
Minimum clearance between the back of the magnetic assembly and the enclosure wall	75 (3)	mm (in)



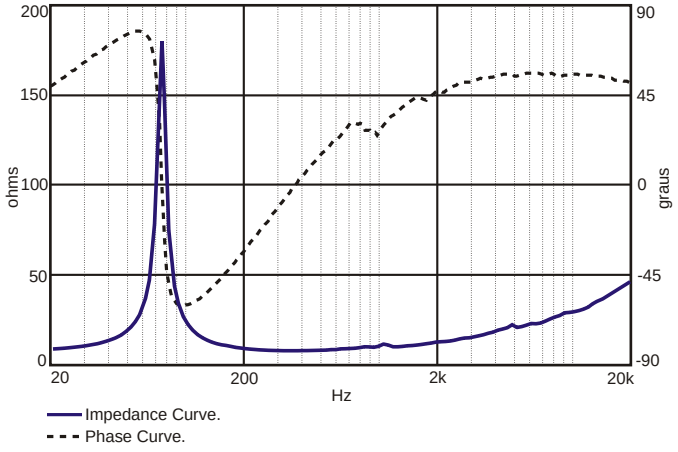
Dimensions in mm.

MIDBASS 10MB3P

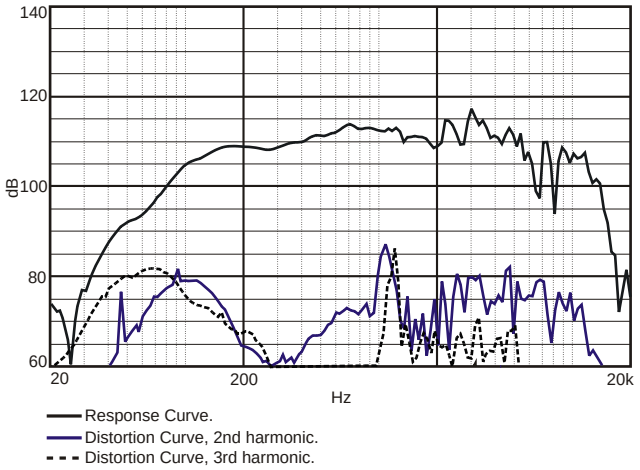
RESPONSE CURVES (0° AND 45°) IN A TEST ENCLOSURE INSIDE AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1 W / 1m



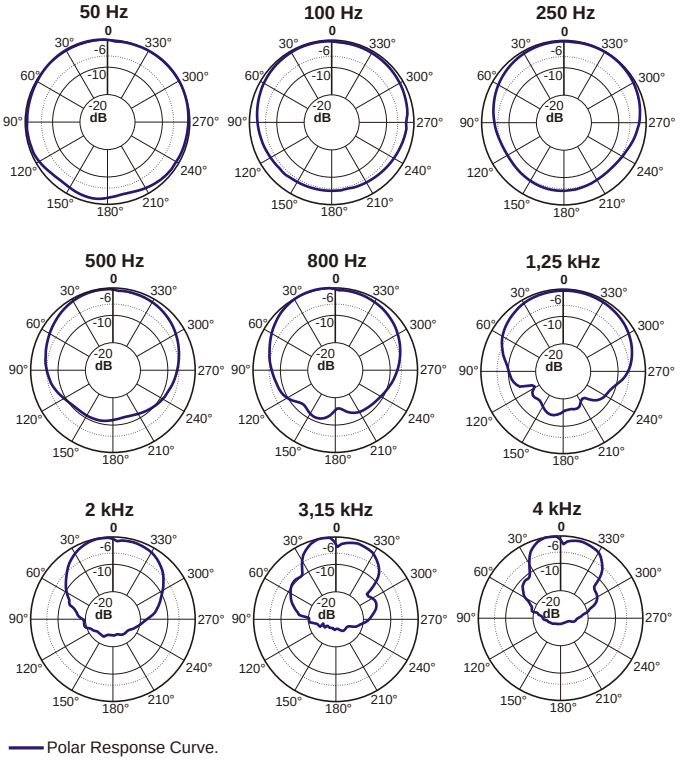
IMPEDANCE AND PHASE CURVES MEASURED IN FREE-AIR



HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES MEASURED AT 10% AES INPUT POWER, 1 m



POLAR RESPONSE CURVES



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_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:

$$T_B = T_A + \left(\frac{R_B}{R_A} - 1\right)(T_A - 25) + \frac{1}{\alpha_{25}}$$

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_{25}= voice coil wire temperature coefficient at 25 °C.

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

CB10MB1A VB10MB-A1 D1505A1 PAS2MA2 PAS3MA3 PAS3MA4 PAS6MA1
For additional project suggestions, please access our website.

TEST ENCLOSURE

27-liter volume, sealed box.