

WOOFER 8W4P

8" Woofer with excellent performance in the mid frequency ranges. Its great efficiency in sound reproduction is due excellent combination of different components. This new design is capable of handling up to 300 Watts Continuus Music.

For sound rendoles from the land to the continuum of the continuum

auditoriums, bands and also for studio monitors. Its great efficiency in sound reproduction is due to the excellent combination of the different components.

The epoxy painted reinforced steel frame provides the array with high mechanical resistance, an impregnated fabric surround, impregnated long fiber paper cone, give the array great stability, high yield and low distortion.

The 8W4P woofer incorporates a magnetic assembly, of 147mm, of high density of magnetic flux combined with the characteristics above its check to the product high sensibility.



Nominal diameter	mm (in)
Nominal impedance8	
Minimum impedance @ 325 Hz 6.5	
Power handling	
Peak600	W
Continous Music ¹ 300	W
NBR ² 150	W
AES ³ 150	W
Sensitivity (2.83V@1m) averaged from 100 to 6,500 Hz 96	dB SPL
Power compression @ 0 dB (nom.power)3.7	dB
Power compression @ -3 dB (nom.power)/22.6	dB
Power compression @ -10 dB (nom.power)/101.	dB
Frequency response @ -10 dB 100 to 6,500	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 NBR Standard (10,303 Brasilian Standard).

³ AES Standard (100 - 1000 Hz).

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THIELE-SMALL PARAMETERS	
Fs	Hz
Vas	I (ft ³)
Qts	. ,
Qes	
Qms13.2	
o (half space)	%
Sd	$m^2(in^2)$
Vd (Sd x Xmax)	cm³ (in ³)
Xmax (max. excursion (peak) with 10% distortion) 2.0 (0.08)	mm (in)
Xlim (max.excursion (peak) before physical damage) . 16 (0.63)	mm (in)
Atmospheric conditions at TS parameter measurements:	
Temperature	°C (°F)
Atmospheric pressure	mb
Humidity	%
	, 0

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

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ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

<u> </u>	,0 1111
Flux density	08 T
Voice coil diameter	1) mm (in)
Voice coil winding length	5) m (ft)
Wire temperature coefficient of resistance () 0.0034	1/°C
Maximum voice coil operation temperature 200 (39)	2) °C (°F)
vc (max.voice coil operation temp./max.power) 1.33 (2.6	1) °C/W(°F
Hvc (voice coil winding depth)	7) mm (in)
Hag (air gap height)	1) mm (in)
Re5	
Mms	
Cms	25 m/N
Rms)8 kg/s
NON-LINEAR PARAMETERS	
Le @ Fs (voice coil inductance @ Fs) 1.18	36 mH
Le @ 1 kHz (voice coilinductance @ 1 kHz) 0.78	
Le @ 20 kHz (voice coilinductance @ 20 kHz)0.45	
Red @ Fs	
Red @ 1 kHz	
Red @ 20 kHz	
Krm	
Kxm	
Erm	



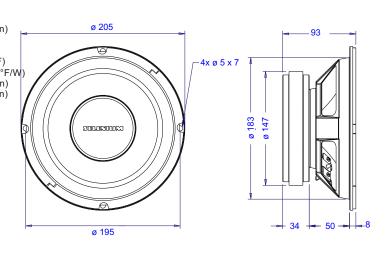
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Magnet material	Barium ferrite
Magnet weight	g (oz)
Magnet diameter x depth 147 x 18 (5.78 x 0.71) mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight) g (lb)
Frame material	Steel
Frame finish	. Black epoxy
Voice coil material	Copper
Voice coil former material	Polyimide
Cone material	ong fiber pulp
Volume displaced by woofer) I (ft³)
Net weight	g (lb)
Gross weight	g (lb)
Carton dimensions (W x D x H) 22.5 x 23 x 13.5 (8.85 x 9 x 5.3)) cm (in)

MOUNTING INFORMATION

Nullipel of poll-libles	
Bolt-hole diameter	5 x 7 (0.19 x 0.27) mm (in)
Bolt-circle diameter	
Baffle cutout diameter (front mount)	
Baffle cutout diameter (rear mount).	177 (6.96) mm (in)
Connectors	Push on terminals
Polarity Positive voltage applied to the positive	
	terminal (red) gives forward cone motion

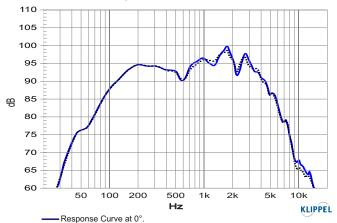
Minimum clearance between the back of the magnetic assembly and the



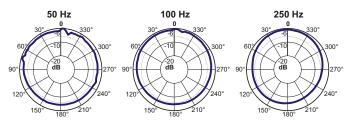


WOOFER 8W4P

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



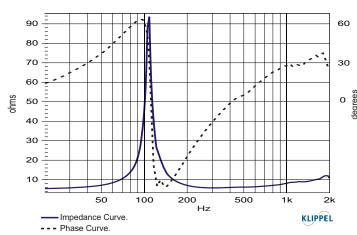
POLAR RESPONSE CURVES





IMPEDANCE AND PHASE CURVES MEASURED IN FREE-AIR

- - Response Curve at 45°



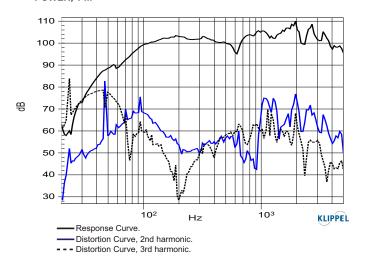


HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT AMPLIFIER

Polar Response Curve.

The power amplifier must be ableto supply twice the RMS driverpower. 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.

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



FINDING VOICE COIL TEMPERATURE

It is very important to avoid maximum voice coil temperature. Since moving coil resistance (R_{ϵ}) 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:

$$T_B = T_A = \frac{R_B}{R_A} = 1 \quad T_A = 25 \quad \frac{1}{25}$$

 T_A , T_B = voice coil temperatures in °C.

 R_A , R_B = voice coil resistances attemperatures T_A and T_B , respectively.

= 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

For additional project suggestions, please accessour website.

TEST ENCLOSURE Closed box, with volume of 455 liters.

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