

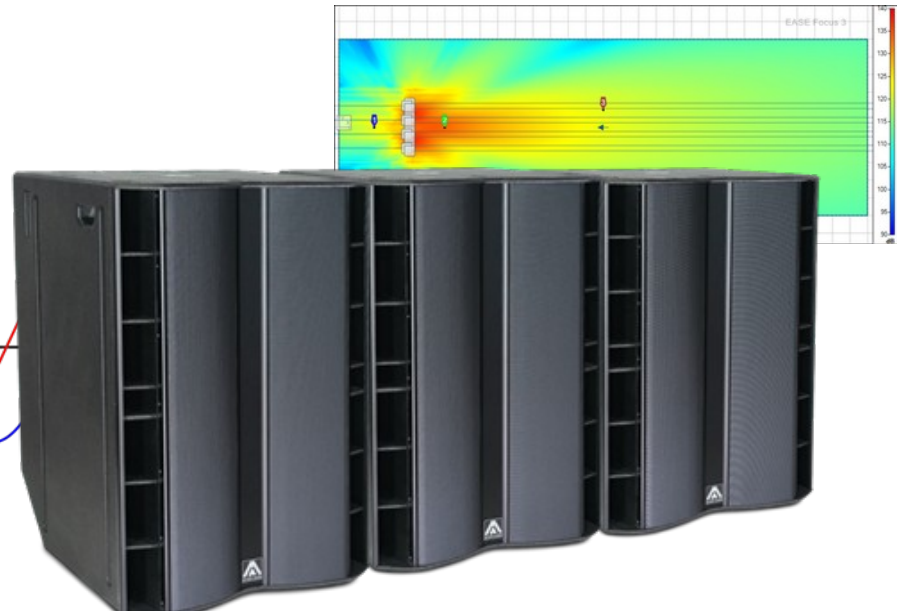
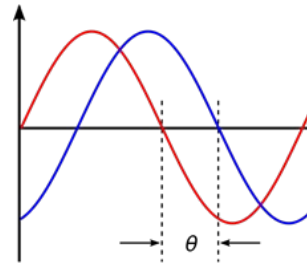
# Product application Webinar

## Subwoofer arrays using X218WF

*April 30, 2020*

Joan Amate, R&D Manager

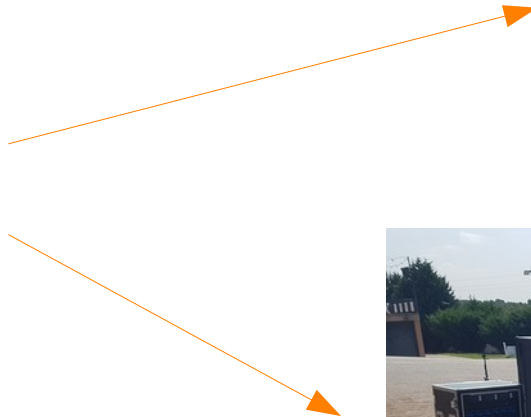
Adrian Ramos, R&D Application Engineer



# Contents

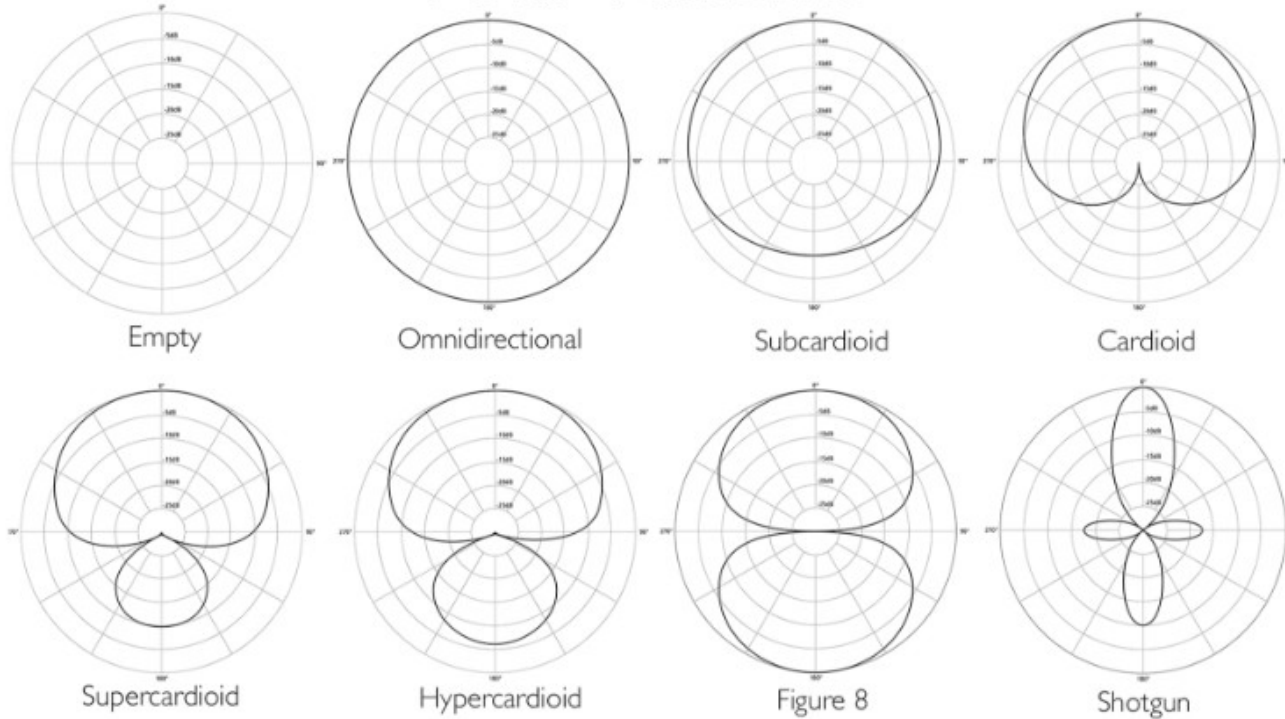
1. Introduction to subwoofer arrays
2. Essential acoustics concepts
3. EASE Focus 3 Project
4. Basic cardioid subwoofer configuration
5. Advanced subwoofer configurations

# Introduction to subwoofer arrays



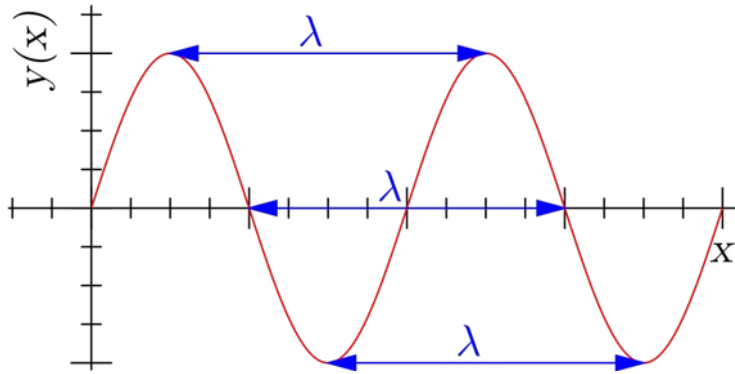
# Essential acoustics concepts

## Polar Patterns

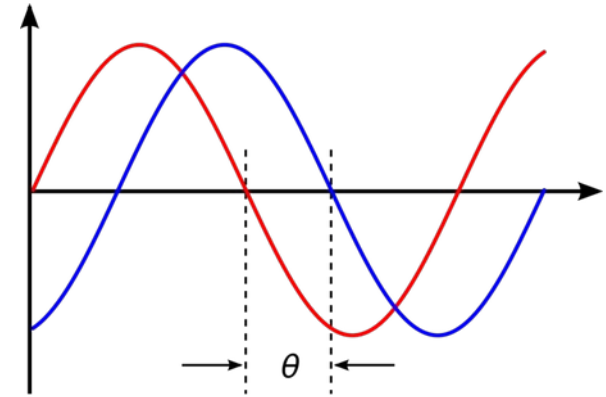


# Essential acoustics concepts

$\lambda$  = Wavelength = distance = meters

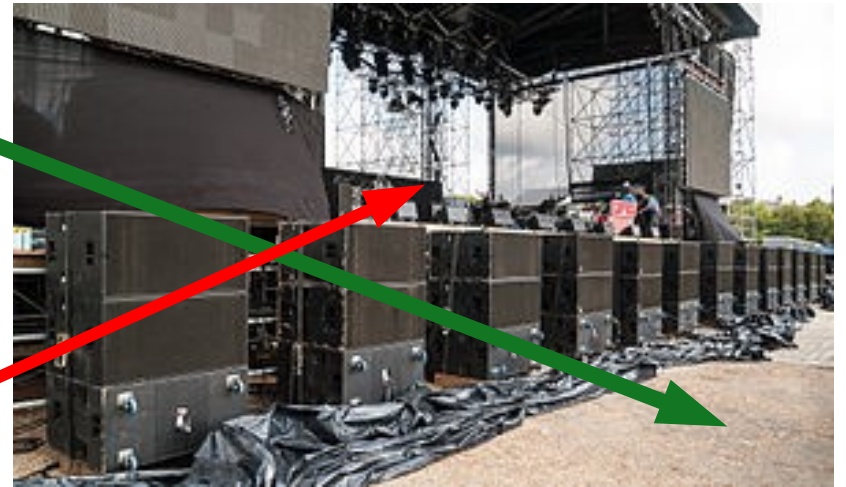
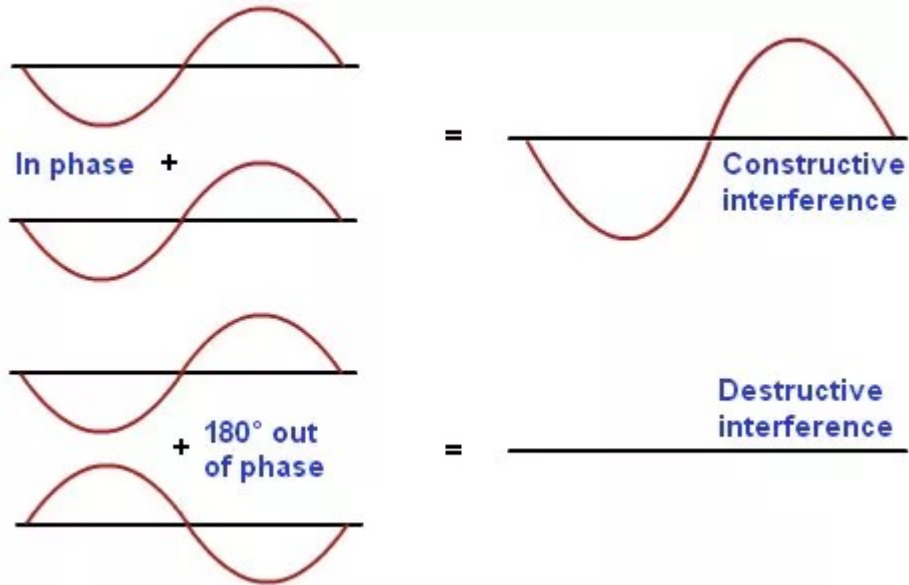


$\theta$  = Phase = time difference = seconds

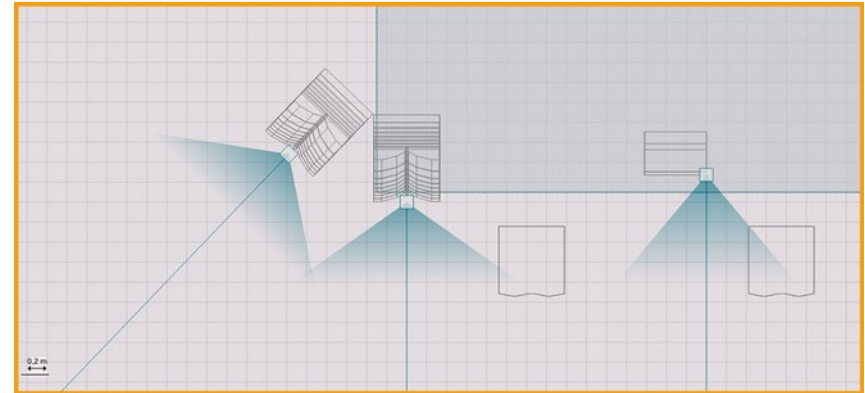
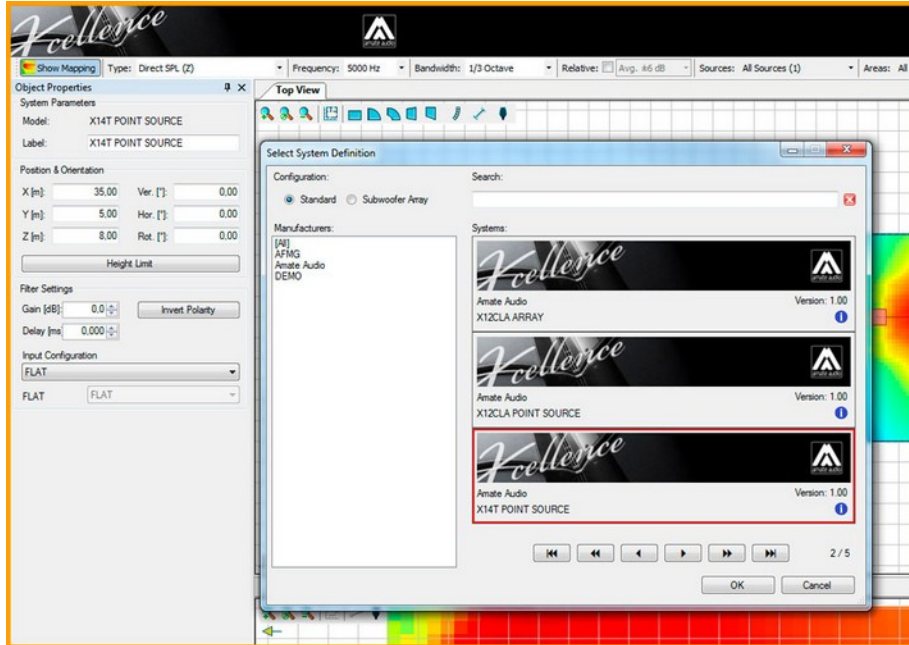


$$\lambda = \frac{\text{speed of sound}}{\text{frequency}} = \frac{331.4 + 0.6 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}{\text{frequency}} = (331.4 + 0.6 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}) \cdot T$$

# Essential acoustics concepts

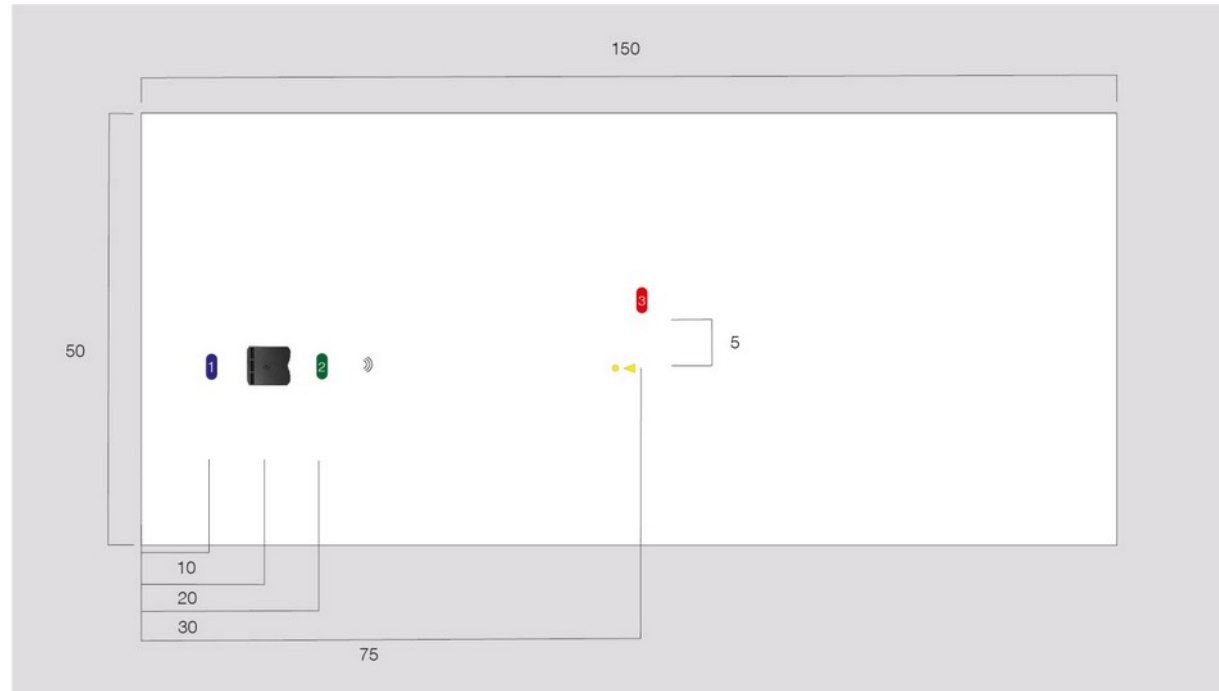


# EASE Focus 3 Project



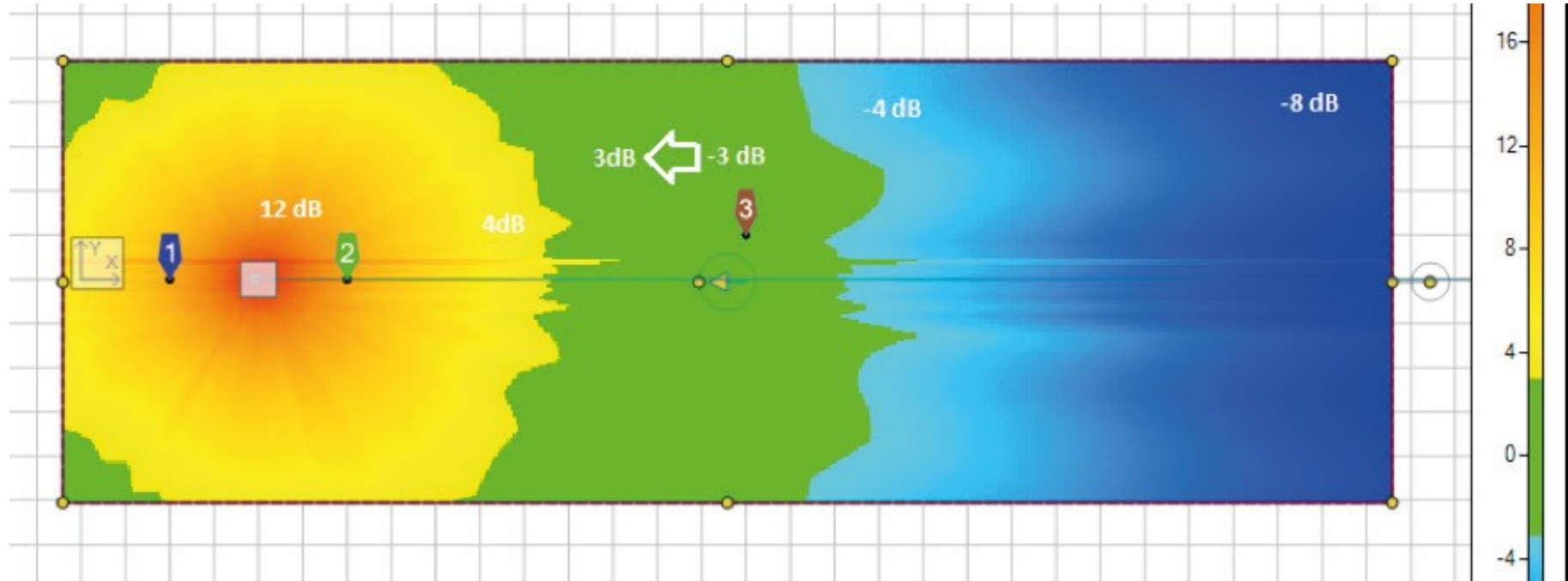
EASE Focus 3 + Amate Audio speaker library: [download](#)

# EASE Focus 3 Project



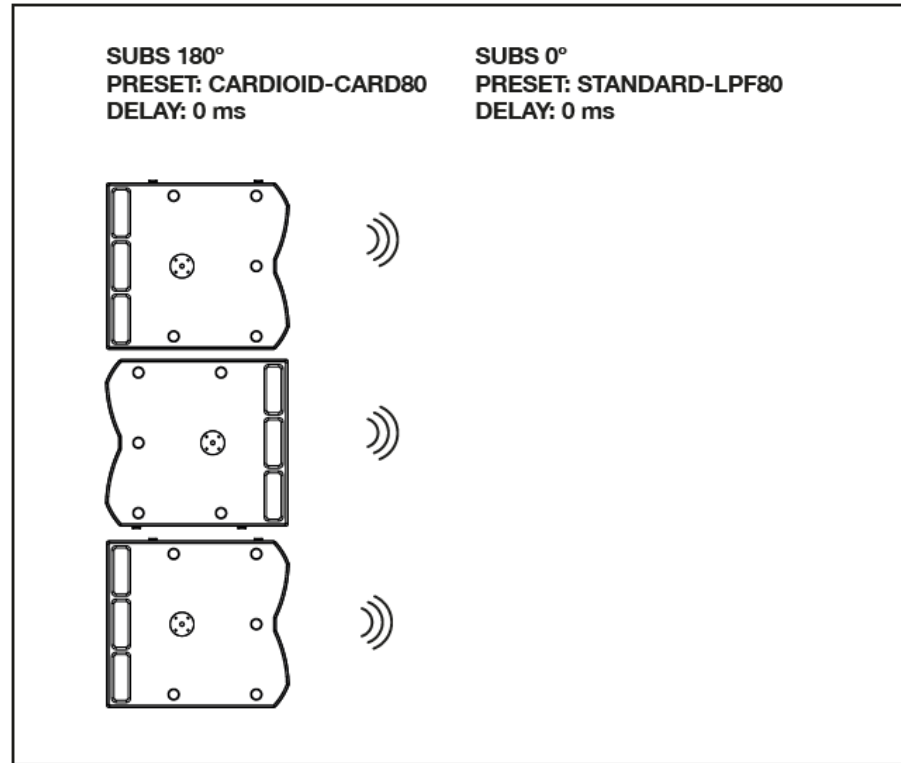


# EASE Focus 3 Project

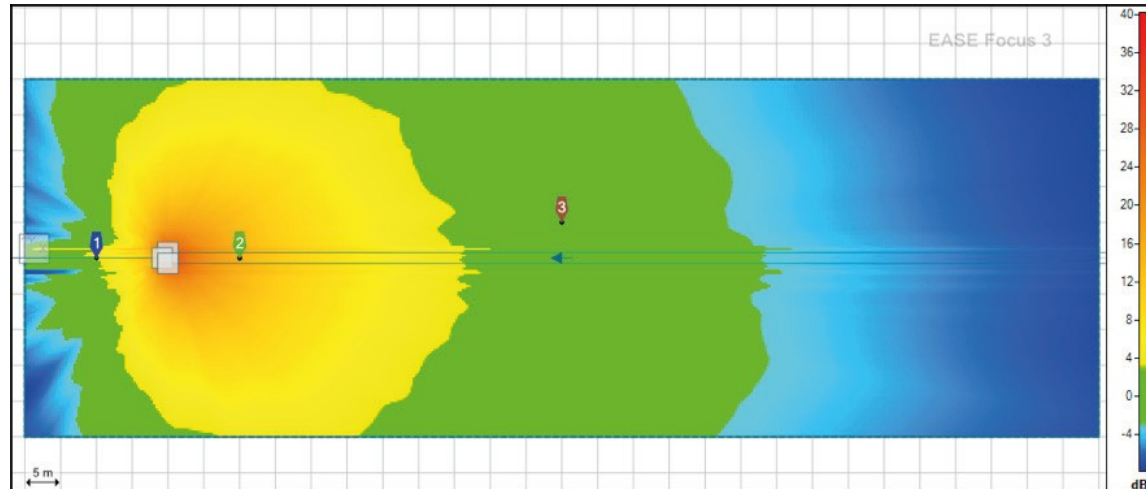
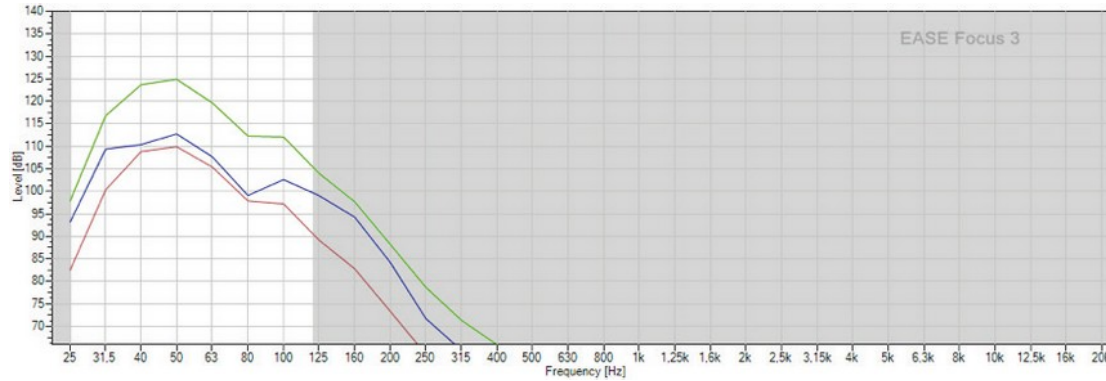


# Basic cardioid subwoofer configurations

3 X218WF Using brand presets:



# Basic cardioid subwoofer configurations



# Advanced subwoofer configurations

2 x 6 subwoofer bi-directional

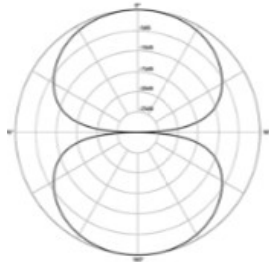
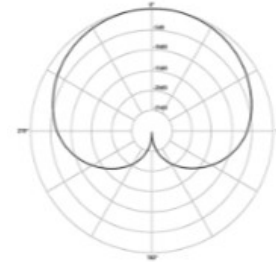


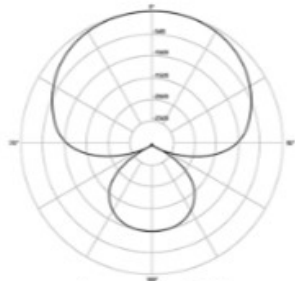
Figure 8

2 x 6 subwoofer cardioid & supercardioid



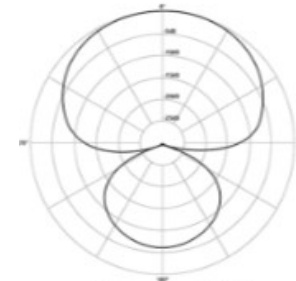
Cardioid

2 x 6 subwoofer L-R cardioid



Supercardioid

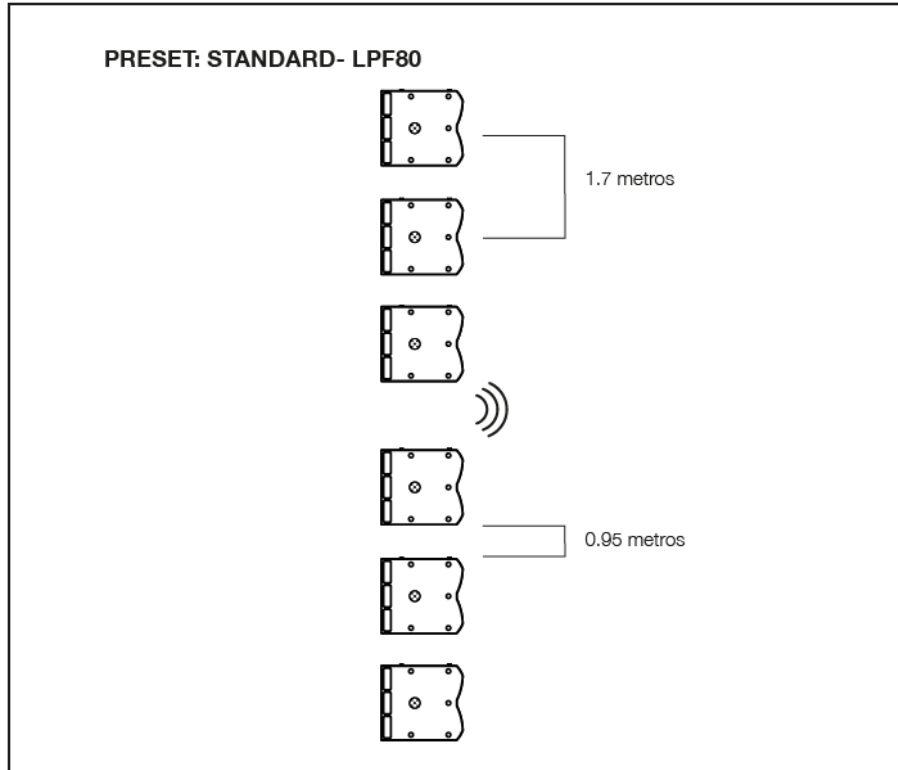
12 subwoofer bi-directional & hypercardioid



Hypercardioid

# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer bi-directional:



Spacing: 1.7 meters between subs  
Delay: 0ms

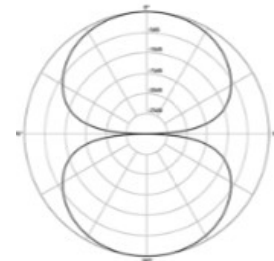


Figure 8

# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer bi-directional

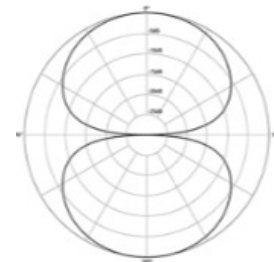
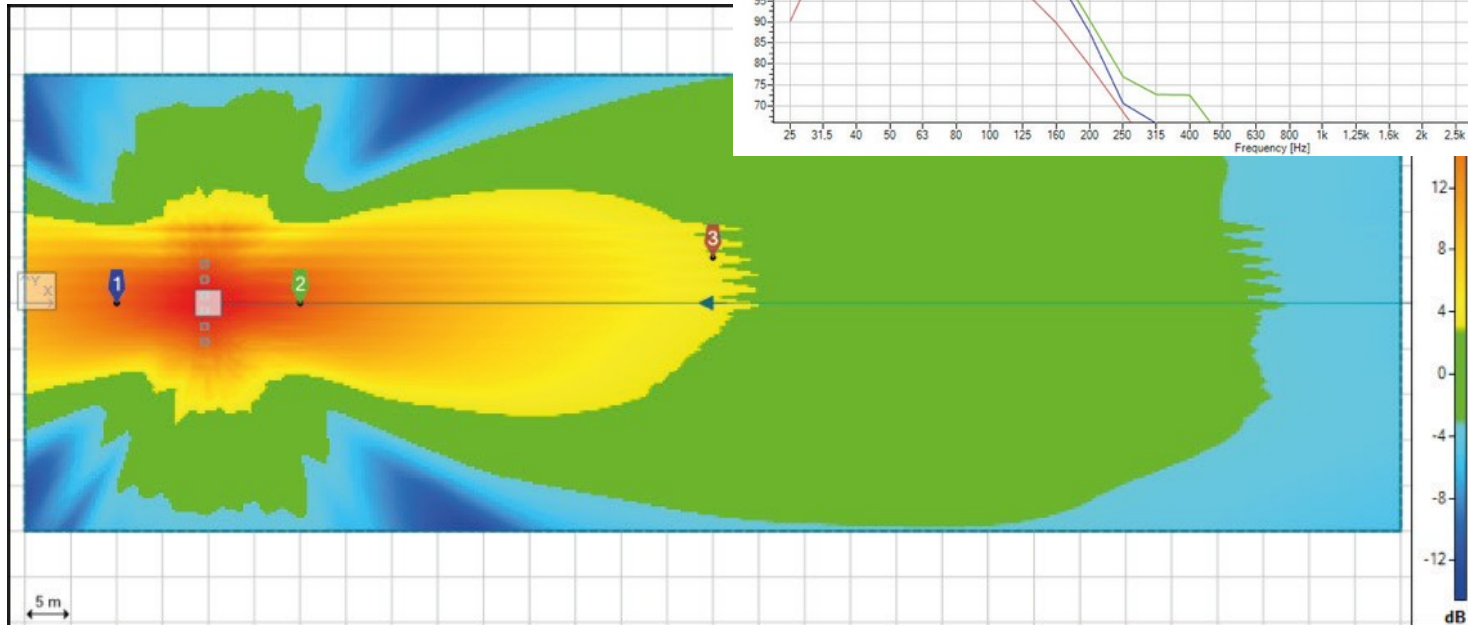
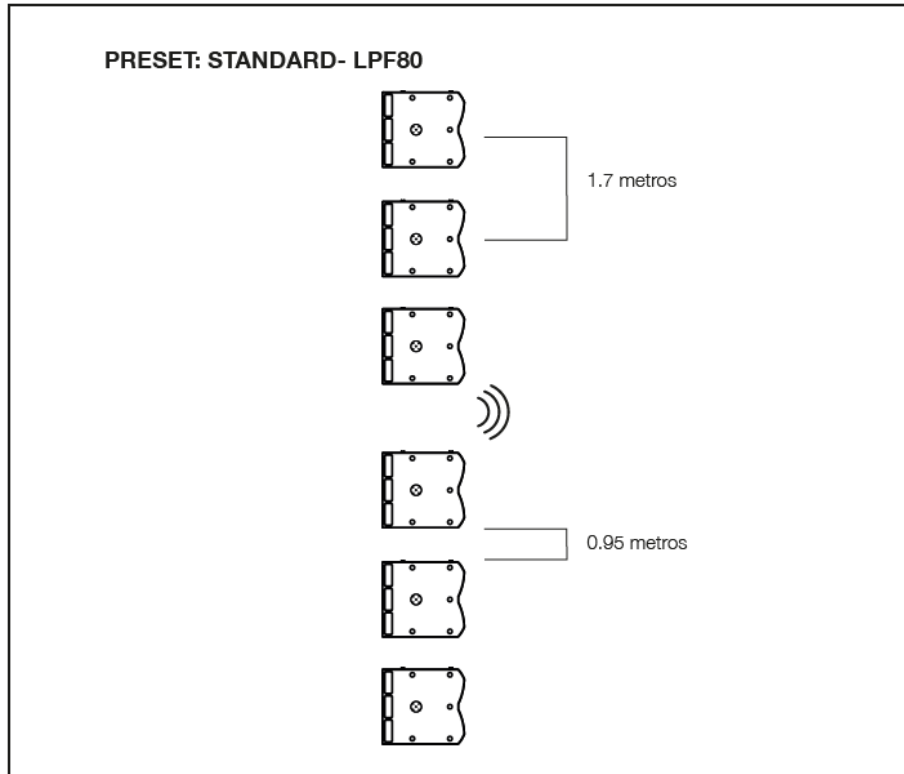


Figure 8

# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer bi-directional (Arc configuration)



Spacing: 1.7 meters between subs  
Delay for a 60° coverage:

Box Locations & Delays

#	X [m]	Y [m]	Z [m]	Delay [ms]	Total Delay [ms]
1	0,00	-4,25	0,00	3,3	3,3
2	0,00	-2,55	0,00	0,7	0,7
3	0,00	-0,85	0,00	0,0	0,0
4	0,00	0,85	0,00	0,0	0,0
5	0,00	2,55	0,00	0,7	0,7
6	0,00	4,25	0,00	3,3	3,3

Filter Settings

Input Configuration

STANDARD

XOVER

LPF80

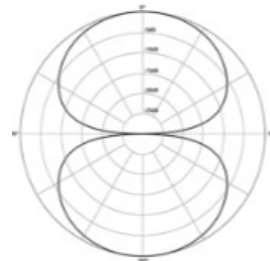


Figure 8

# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer bi-directional (Arc configuration)

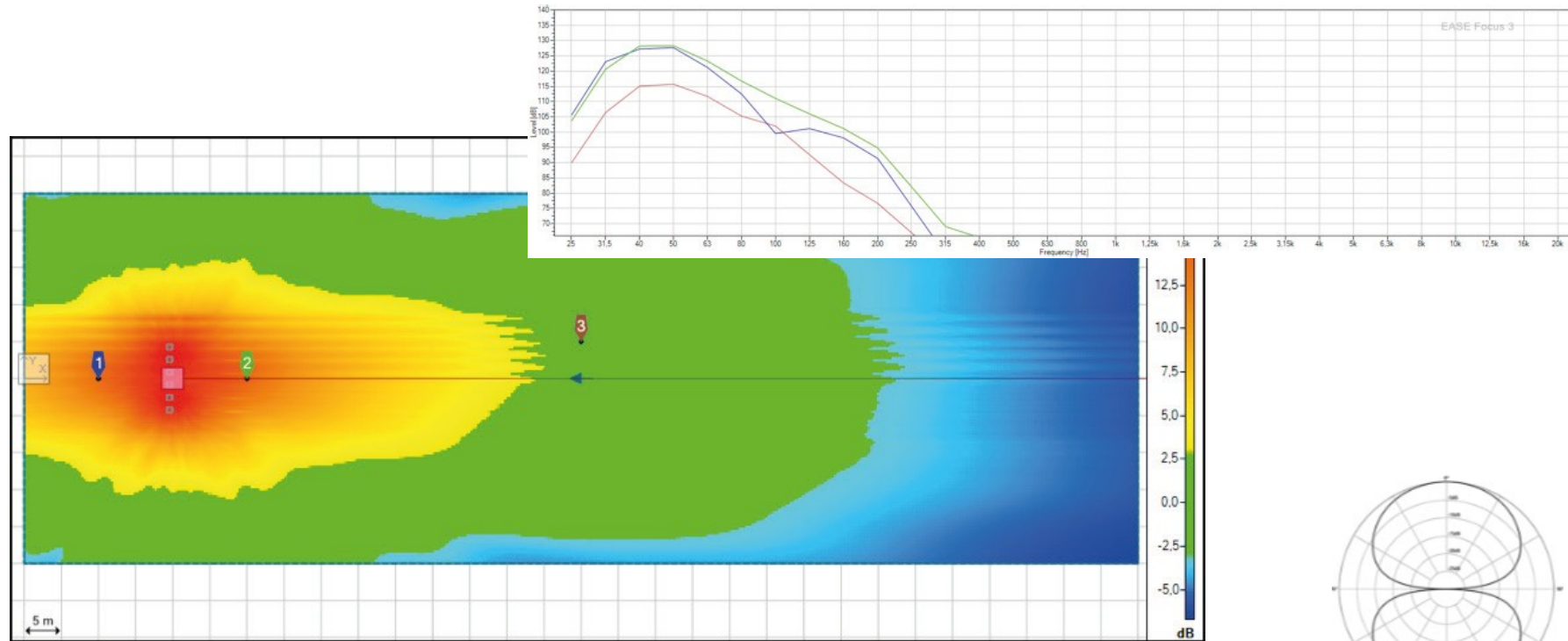
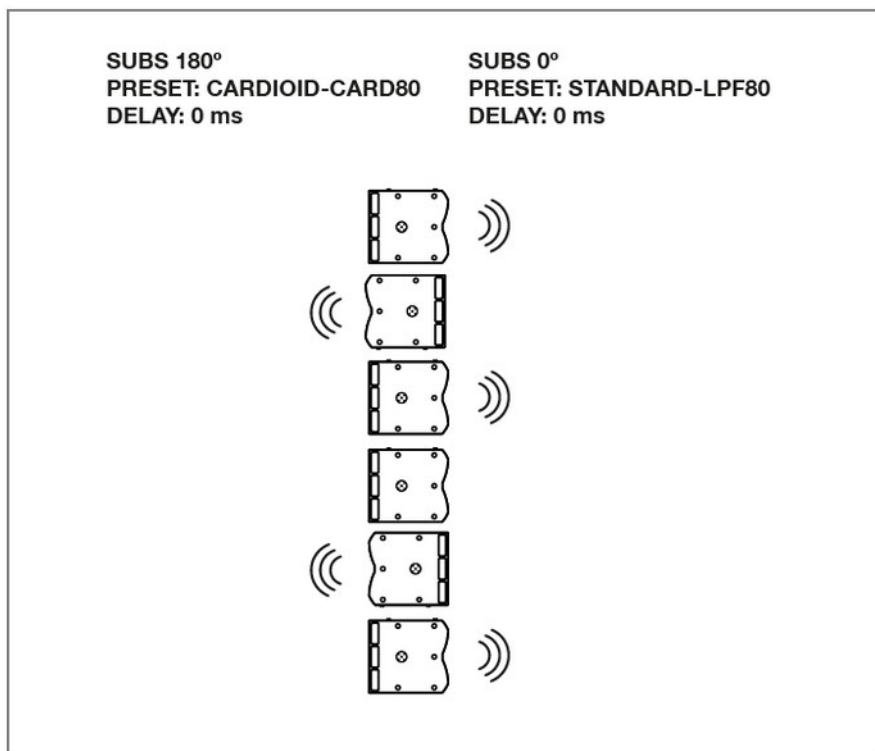


Figure 8

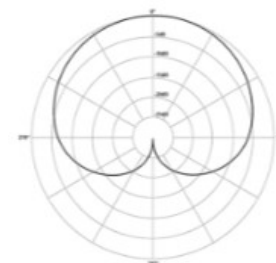


# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer cardioid

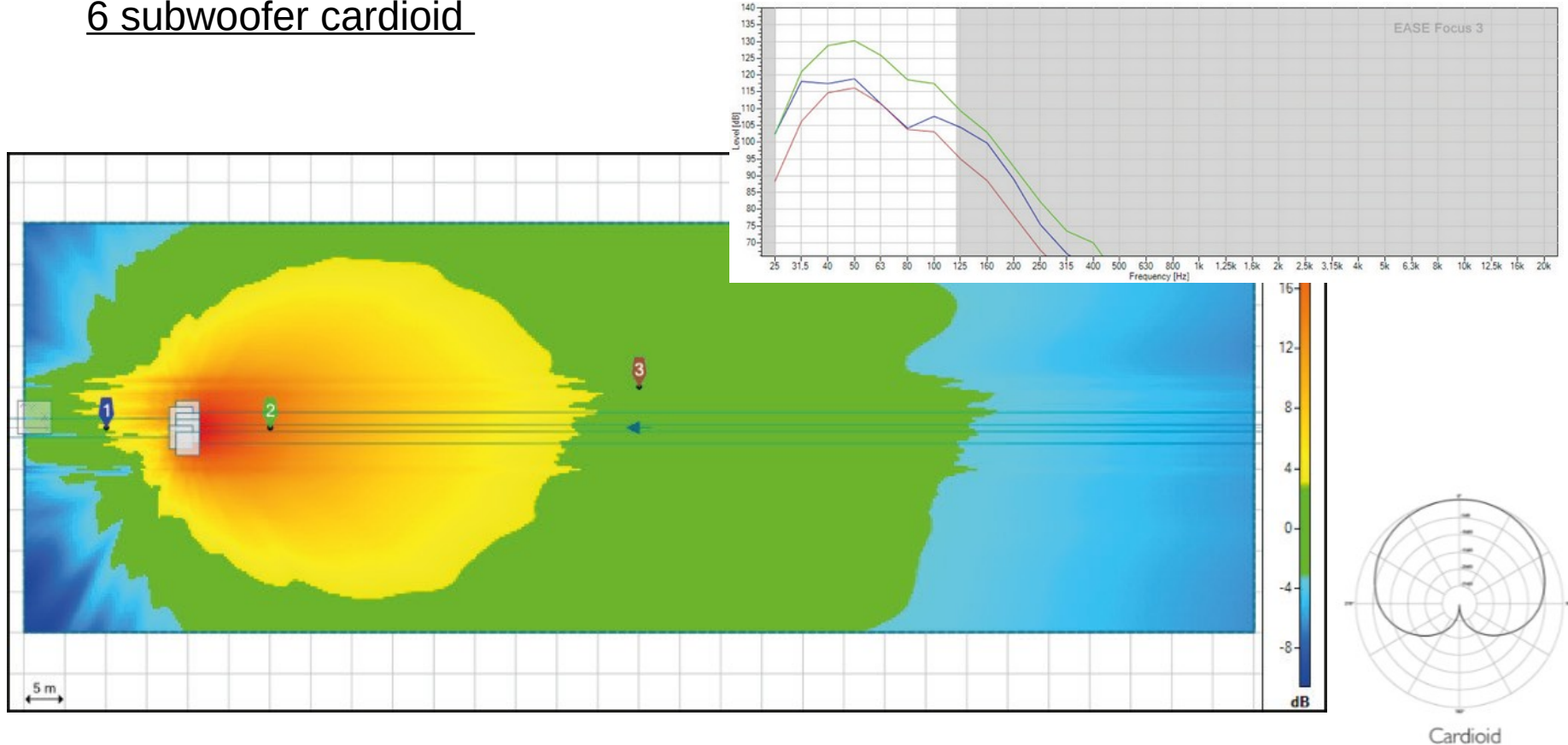


Extended version of the basic 3 subwoofer cardioid array



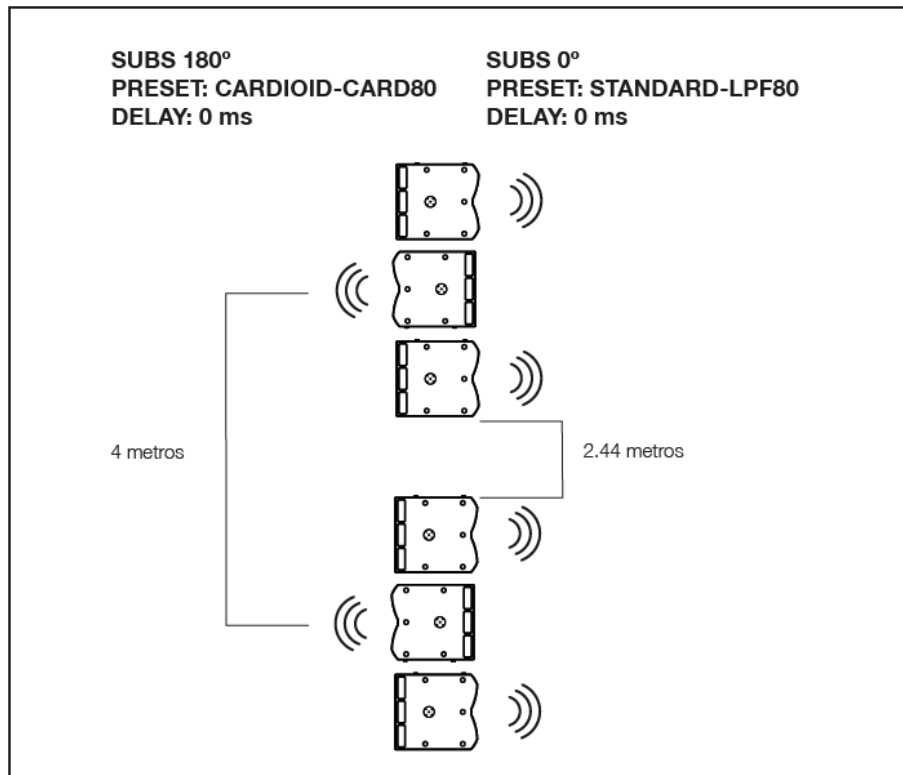
# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer cardioid

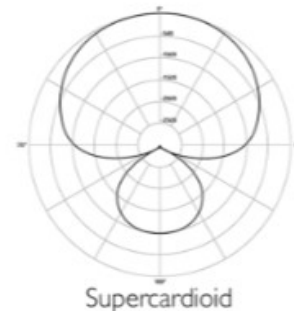


# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer spaced supercardioid

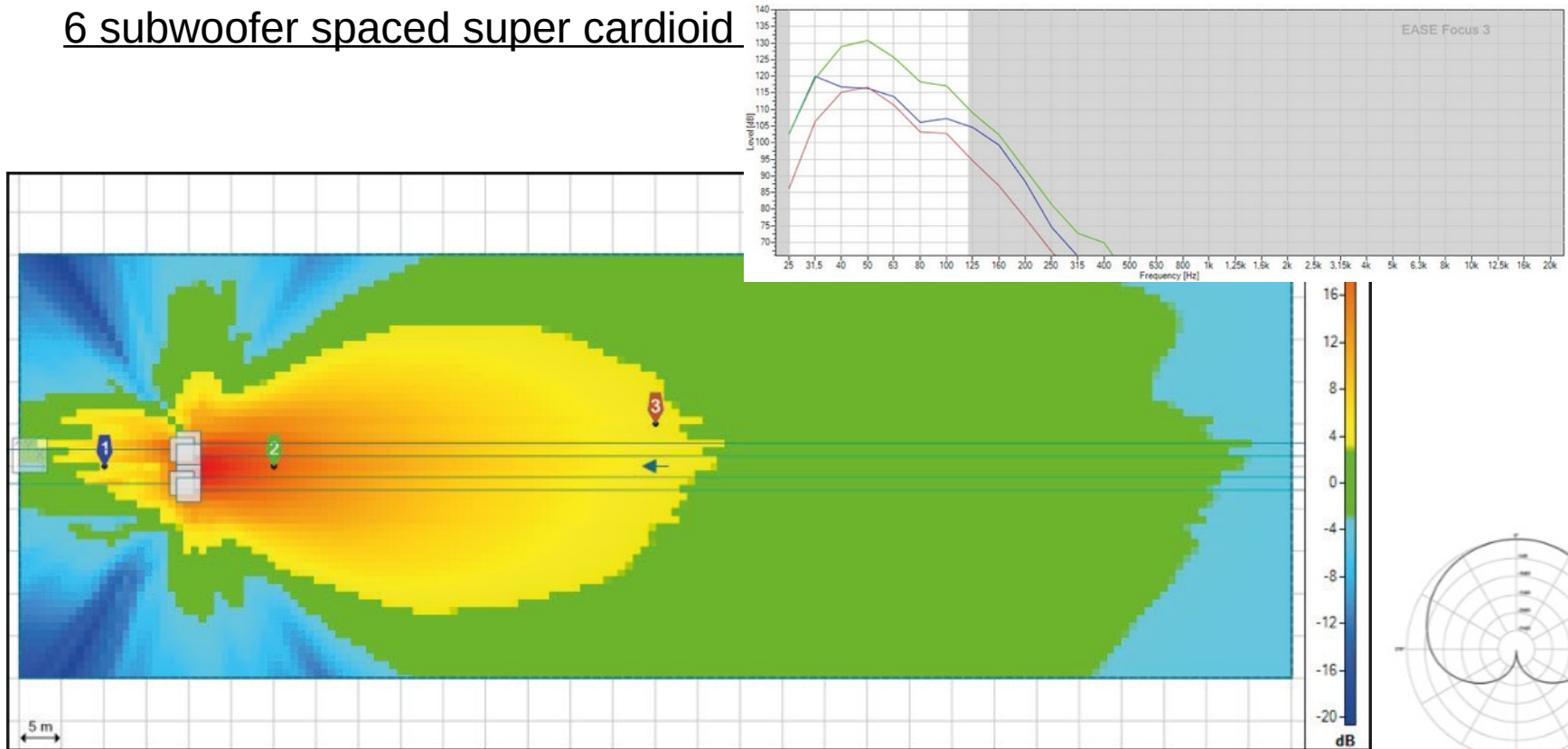


Keeping a **maximum** space of 2.44 meters between the subwoofers changes the polar pattern



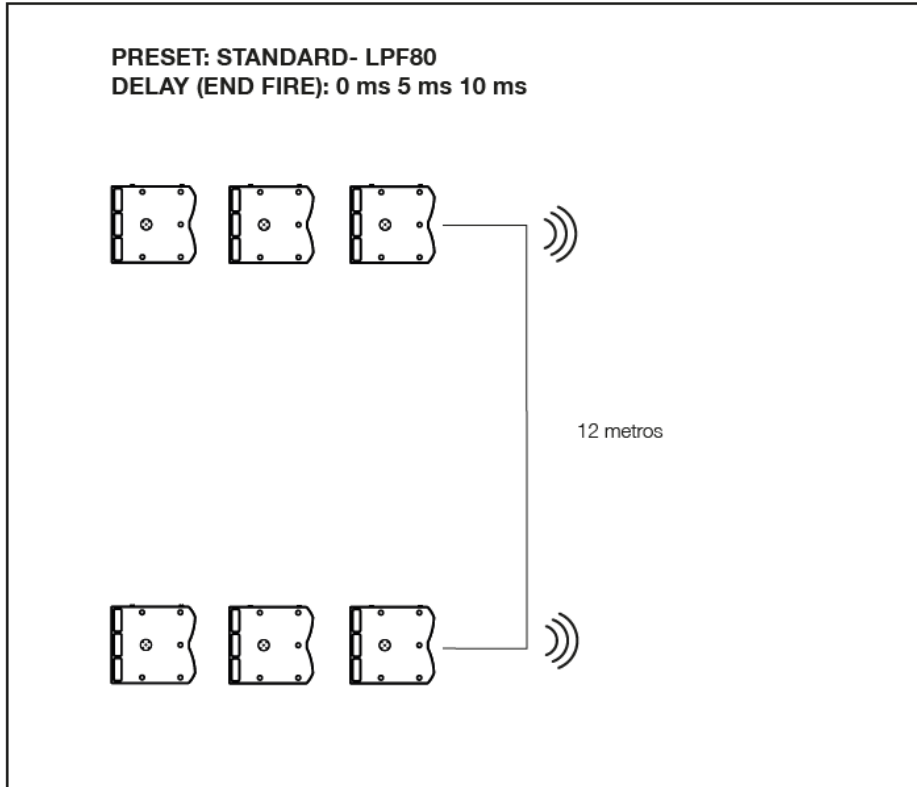
# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer spaced super cardioid



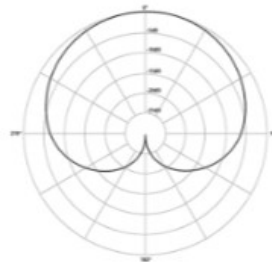
# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer L-R end-fire



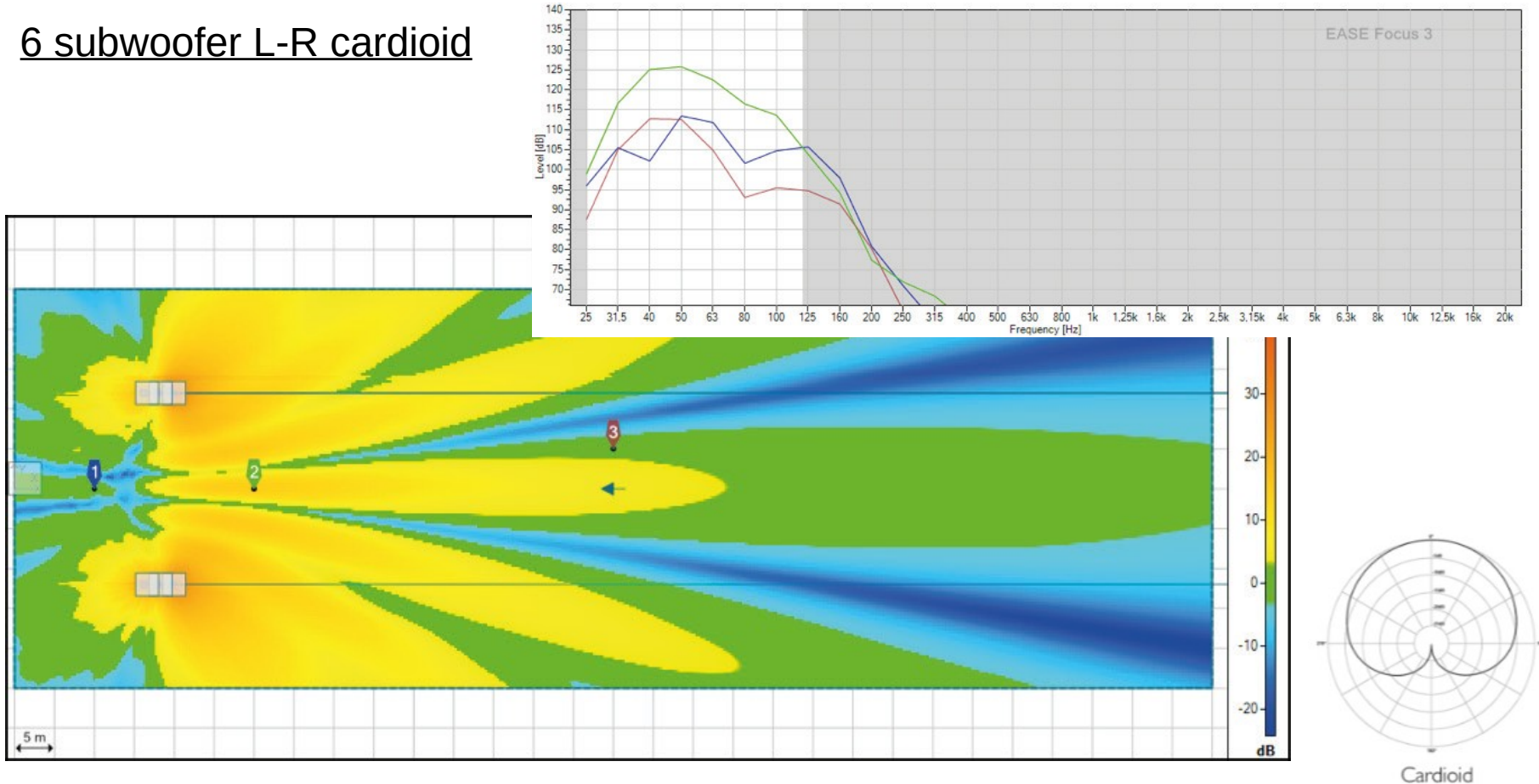
Ok so, why not using cardioid configurations in L-R?

Let's see what happens...



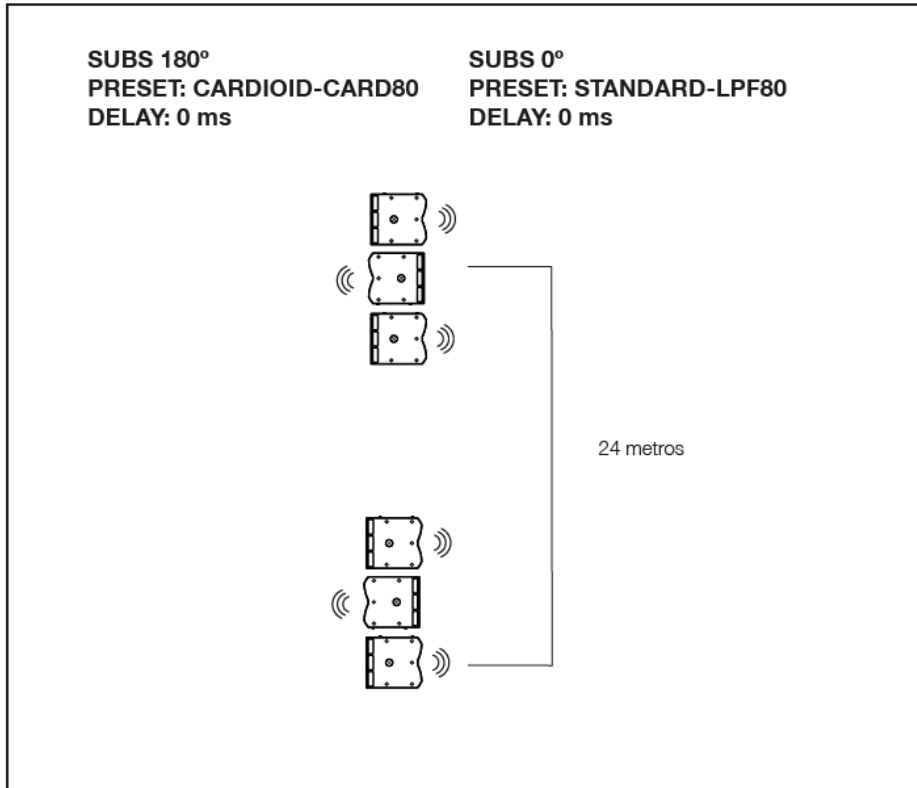
# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer L-R cardioid

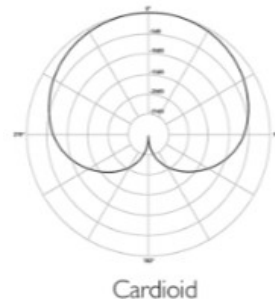


# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 6 subwoofer L-R cardioid

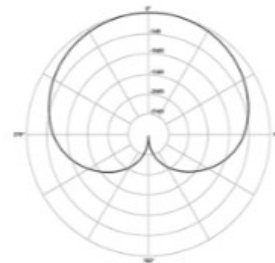
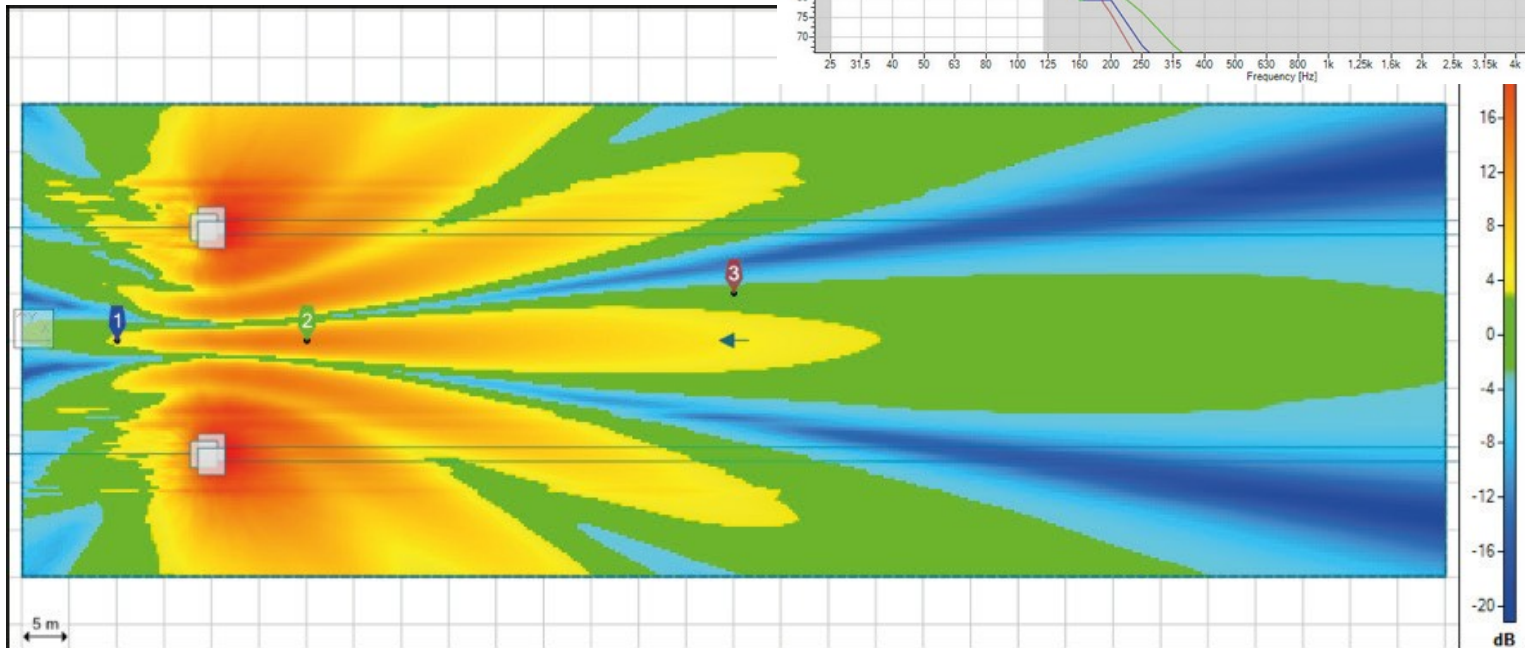
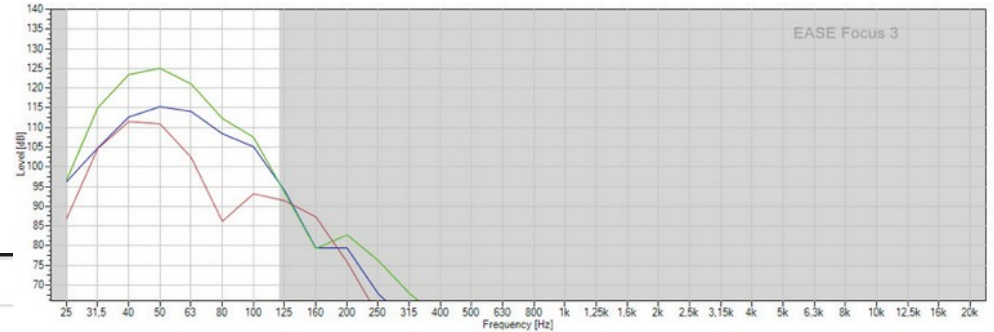


Even keeping 24 meters of separation the resulting frequency response is odd



# Advanced subwoofer configurations

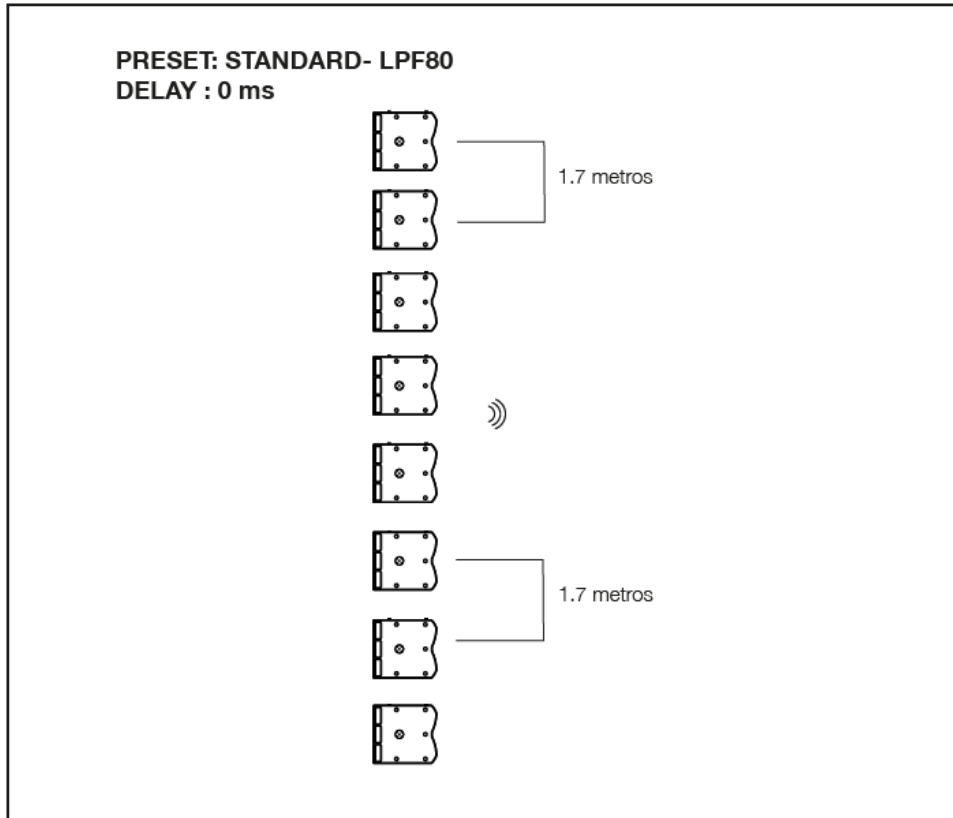
## 6 subwoofer L-R cardioid





# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 12 subwoofer bi-directional



Adding subwoofers in a horizontal array **with a maximum separation of 1.7 meters** results in a narrower directivity!

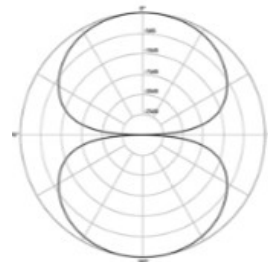
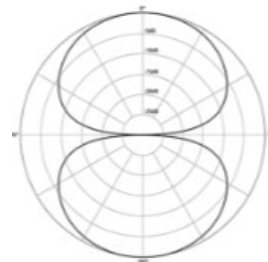
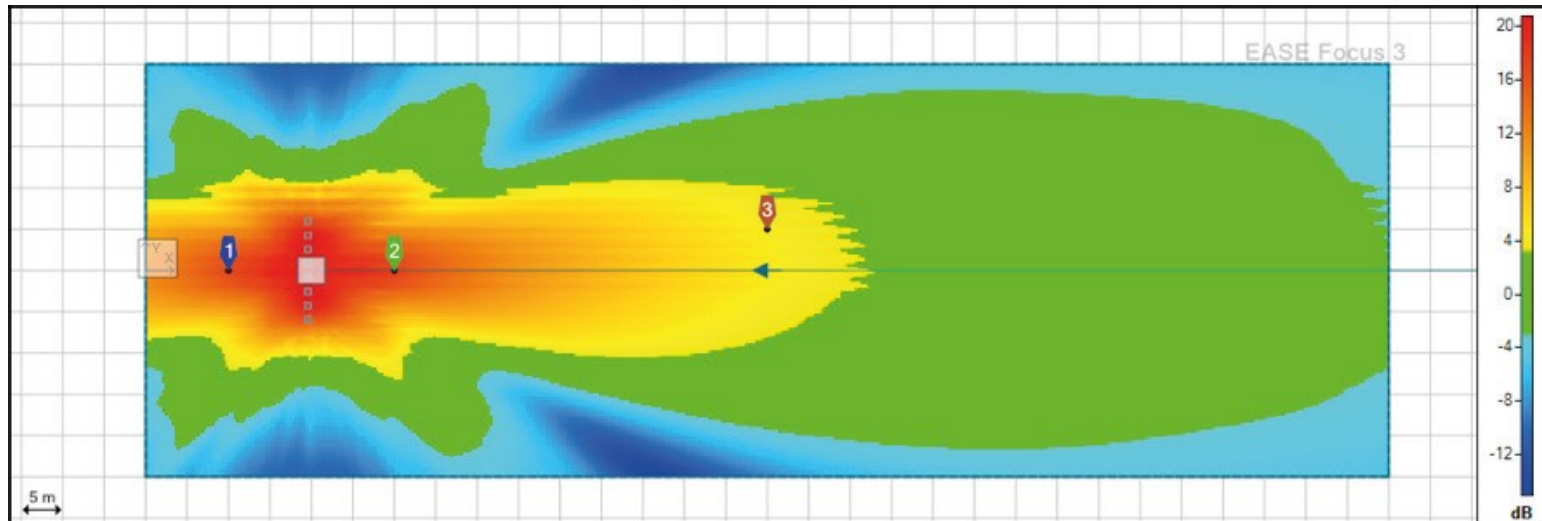
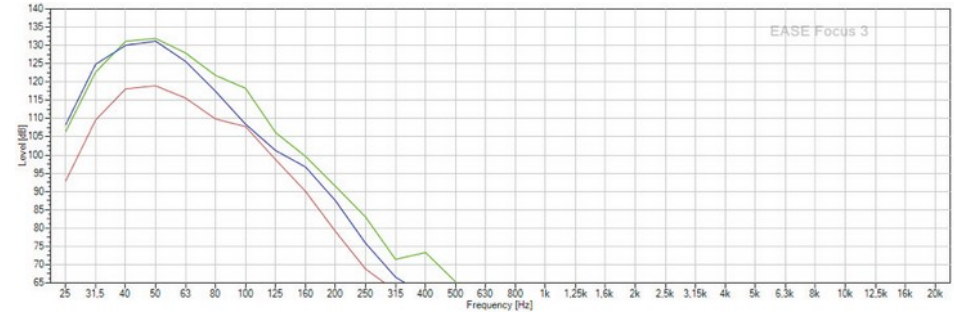


Figure 8

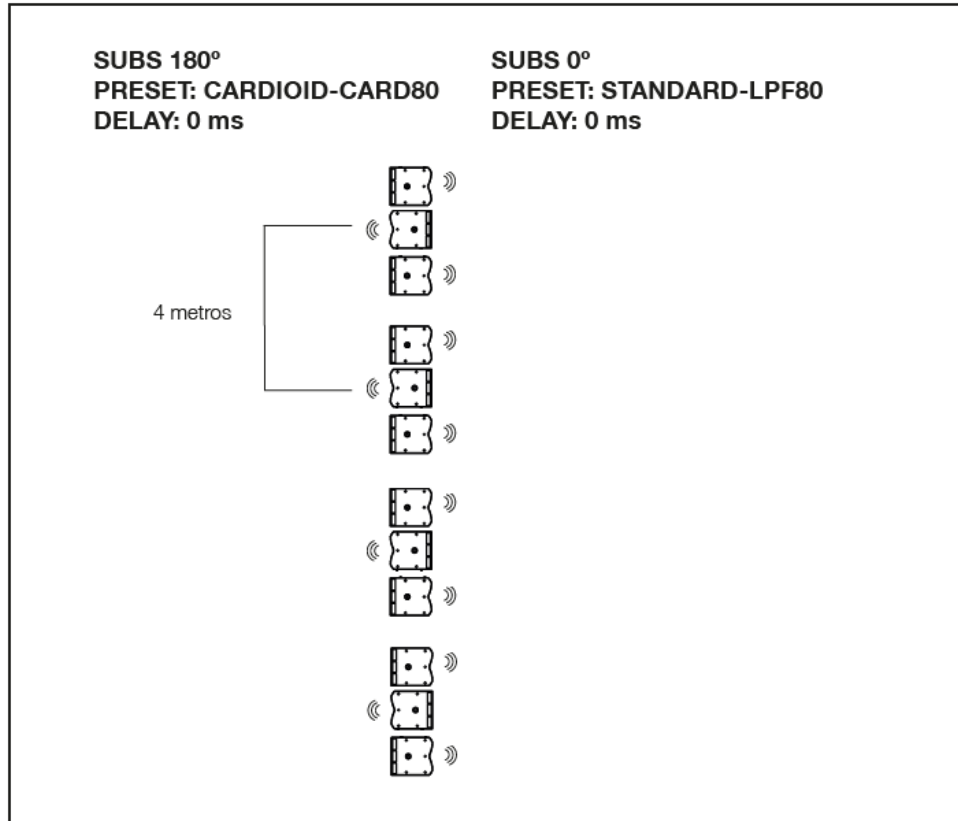
# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 12 subwoofer bi-directional



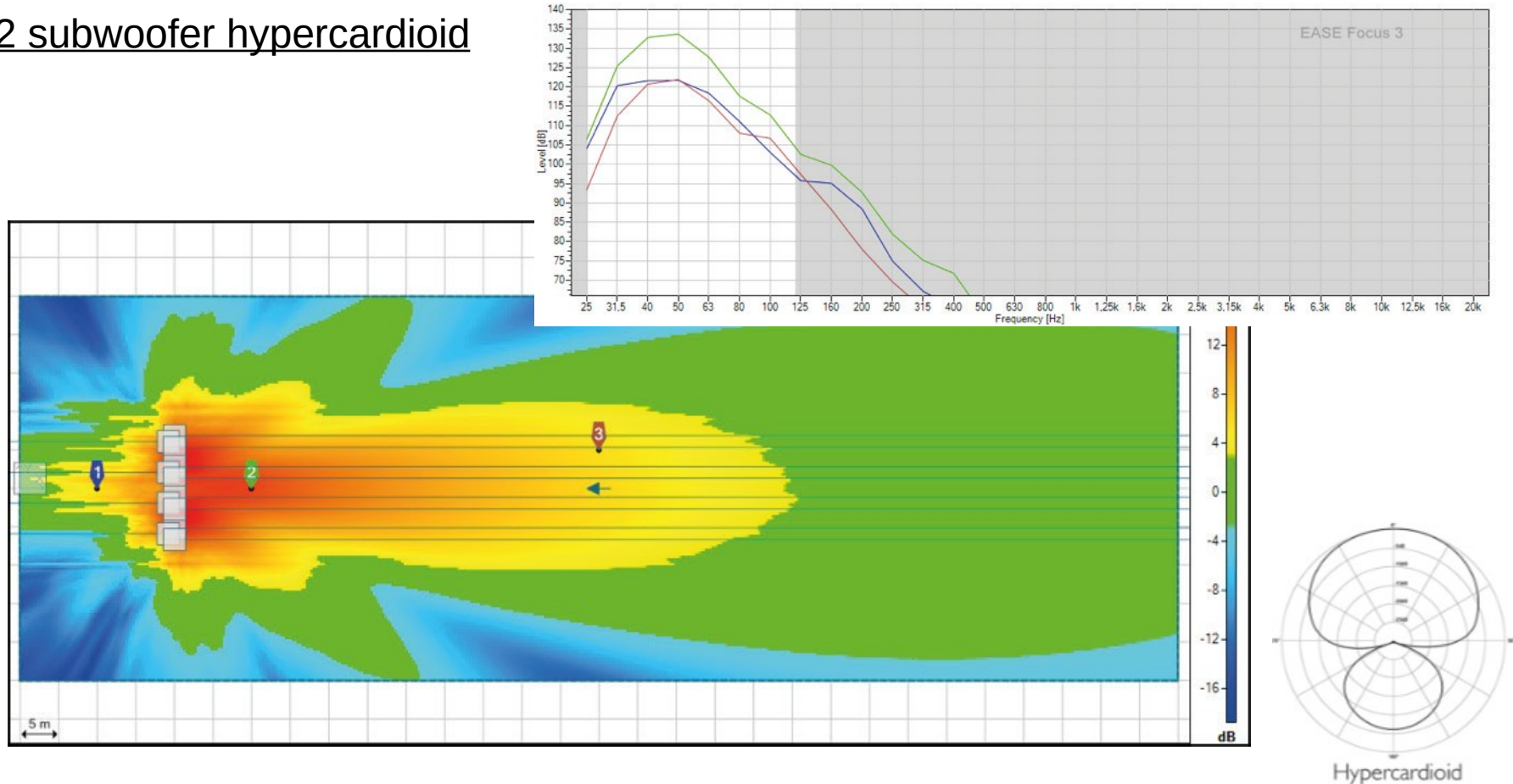
# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 12 subwoofer hypercardioid



# Advanced subwoofer configurations

## 12 subwoofer hypercardioid



# Conclusions (I)

- ✓ When several subwoofers are deployed side by side, keeping the same distance between them, we have a “Subwoofer array”
- ✓ Keep in mind that the longer your subwoofer array, the more directional it will be (to the front and to the back!)
  - ✓ Workaround: add delays to change the directivity of the subwoofer array
- ✓ Keep the distance between subwoofers below 1.7m (between centres)

# Conclusions (II)

- ✓ Use a cardioid configuration when you need to avoid low frequency behind the subwoofers (stage, wall, etc.)
- ✓ Using the CARDIOID preset in the “Looking back” subwoofers is all you need to create a cardioid with Amate Audio subwoofers
- ✓ Modifying the distance between each cardioid “triplet” can make hypercardioid configurations
- ✓ More information in the “Subwoofer Array Application Guide” that will be released after the seminar



# Reminder: best practices

- ✓ Always avoid “stereo” subwoofer configurations
- ✓ (One more time!) Keep the distance between subwoofers below 1.7m
- ✓ Whenever possible, use an independent signal send on your mixing desk to independently control the subwoofer level
- ✓ Use EASEFocus 3 to predict subwoofer performance in advance