

PROFESSIONAL LINE - Mid-Bass 10MB1P

10" woofer for mid-bass 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 10MB1P is a versatile high performance mid-bass.

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

mm (in)
Ω
Ω
W
W
dB SPL
dB
dB
dB
Hz

¹ Specifications to handle normal speech and music program material with 5% maximum acceptable distortion on amplifier. Power is calculated taking into account the true RMS voltage at amplifier output along with transducer nominal impedance. ² AES Standard (200 - 2,000 Hz).

75 Hz

mb

THIELE-SMALL PARAMETERS

15	112
Vas	l (ft³)
Qts	. ,
Qes	
Qms10.26	
ηο (half space)	%
Sd	m² (in²)
Vd (Sd x Xmax)	cm³ (in³) mm(in)
Xlim (max.excursion (peak) before physical damage). 7.0 (0.30)	mm(in)
Atmospheric conditions at TS parameter measurements:	
	°C (°F)

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

Humidity.....

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

Flux density Voice coil diamovoice coil windi Wire temperatu Maximum voice θvc (max.voice Hvc (voice coil voice coil	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tm T mm (in) m (ft) 1/°C °C (°F) °C/W(°F/W) mm (in) mm (in)
Re		Ω g (lb) μm/N kg/s
Le @ 1 kHz (vo Le @ 20 kHz (v Red @ Fs Red @ 1 kHz Red @ 20 kHz Krm	PARAMETERS coil inductance @ Fs)	$\begin{array}{l} \text{mH} \\ \text{mH} \\ \text{mH} \\ \Omega \\ \Omega \\ \Omega \\ \text{m} \\ \Omega \\ \text{mH} \end{array}$

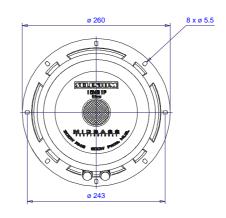
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

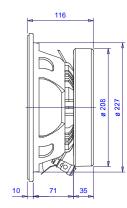
Magnet material		Barium ferrite
Magnet weight	2,440 (86)	g (oz)
Magnet diameter x depth	. 200 x 19 (7.87 x 0.75)	mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight	6,120 (13.49)	g (lb)
Frame material		Aluminum
Frame finish		. Black epoxy
Magnetic assembly steel finish		. Zinc-plated
Voice coil material		Aluminum
Voice coil former material		
Cone material	Lo	ong fiber pulp
Volume displaced by woofer	4.6 (0.162)	I (ft ³)
Net weight	6,800 (14.99)	g (lb)
Gross weight		g (lb)
Carton dimensions (W x D x H) . 28.5 x 28.	5 x 17 (11.2 x 11.2 x 6.7)	cm (in)

MOUNTING INFORMATION

Number of bolt-holes		
Bolt-hole diameter	5.5 (0.22)	mm (in)
Bolt-circle diameter	243 (9.57)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (front mount) .	225 (8.86)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (rear mount)		mm (in)
Connectors	Silver-platedp	ush 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



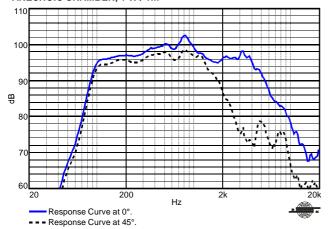


Dimensions in mm.

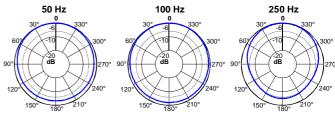


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RESPONSE CURVES (0° AND 45°) IN A TEST ENCLOSURE INSIDE AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1 W / 1m



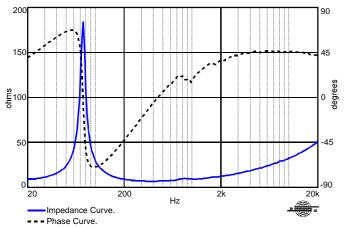
POLAR RESPONSE CURVES







IMPEDANCE AND PHASE CURVES MEASURED IN FREE-AIR

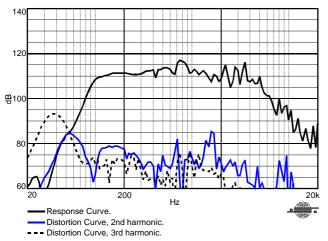


HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT AMPLIFIER

Polar Response Curve

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.

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_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:

$$T_{_{B}} \; = \; T_{_{A}} \; + \Biggl(\frac{R_{_{B}}}{R_{_{A}}} \; - \; 1\Biggr) \Biggl(T_{_{A}} \; - \; 25 \; + \; \frac{1}{\alpha_{_{25}}}\Biggr)$$

 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_{2s} = 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 nonlinear modeling parameters Krm, Kxm, Erm, 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 web site.

TEST ENCLOSURE