



Characterization of High-end Audio Components

OMICRON Lab Webinar Nov. 2015

Webinar Hints

Activate the chat function

The screenshot displays the Cisco WebEx Meeting Center interface. The main content area shows a presentation slide featuring an OMICRON Bode 100 instrument. The interface includes a top menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Share', 'View', 'Audio', 'Participant', 'Meeting', and 'Help'. Below the menu, there are tabs for 'Quick Start', 'Meeting Info', and 'OMICRON C...'. A toolbar contains icons for 'New Whiteboard', 'Participants', 'Chat', and 'Notes'. The 'Participants' panel on the right lists 'Speaking: Bernhard Baumgartner, Doc Brown' and includes controls for 'Doc Brown (me)', 'OMICRON Customer Trainings (Host)', and 'Bernhard Baumgartner'. The 'Chat' panel shows a private message from Bernhard Baumgartner to Doc Brown. A 'Send' button is visible at the bottom of the chat window. The bottom status bar shows 'Connected'.

We will record the presentation such that you can view it later

Please mute yourself by clicking on this icon!

Send questions via the chat function

Agenda

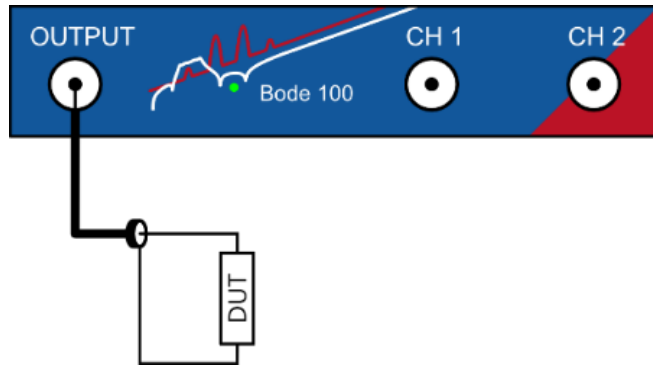
- Audio Amplifier
 - In- & output impedance measurement
 - How to measure the amplifier gain
- Audio crossover
 - Measure the transfer function
 - Compare measurement with simulation
- Loudspeaker
 - Impedance of tweeter and mid-range



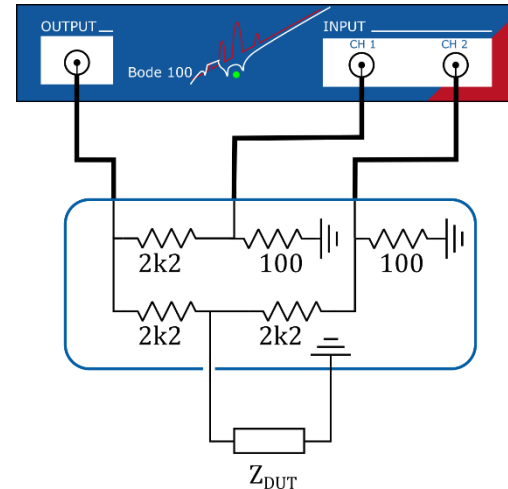
Input Impedance

- Input impedance is typically measured at 1 kHz
- It needs to be $>10\text{ k}\Omega$ (typ. $10\text{ k}\Omega - 100\text{ k}\Omega$)

Possible measurement setups:



Recommended for $0.5\ \Omega - 10\text{ k}\Omega$



High impedance
bridge

Recommended up to a few $\text{M}\Omega$

Output Impedance

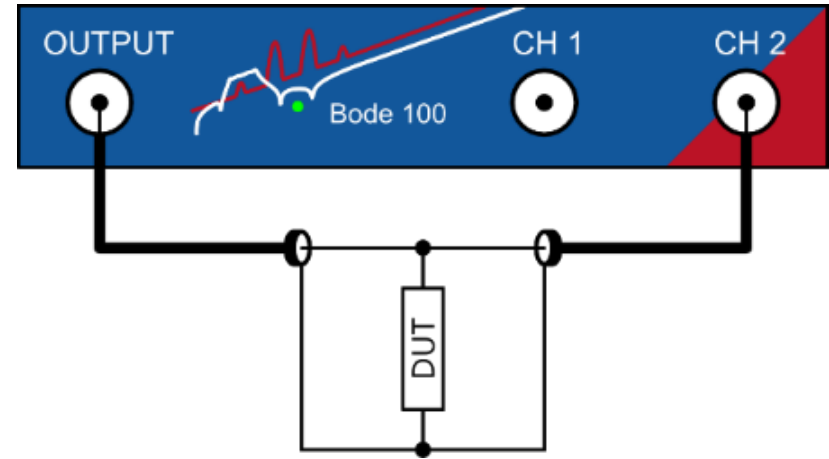
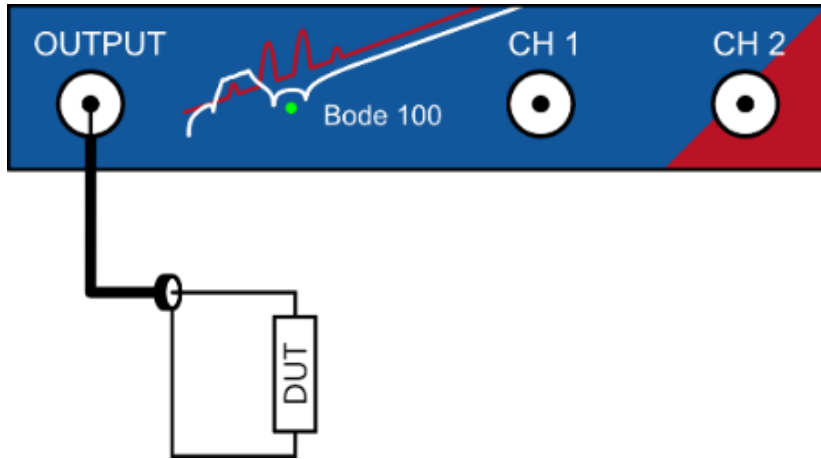
- Attention:
Markings on amplifier
 - Recommended speaker impedance
 - Not the amplifier output impedance



- Typical amplifier output impedance @ 1kHz: 20 mΩ to 2 Ω
 - No impedance matching ($Z_{\text{Amp}} = Z_{\text{Speaker}}$)
 - Just bridging ($Z_{\text{Amp}} \ll Z_{\text{speaker}}$)

Output Impedance

Possible measurement setups:



Recommended from 0.5Ω – $10 \text{ k}\Omega$

Recommended from $1 \text{ m}\Omega$ – 10Ω

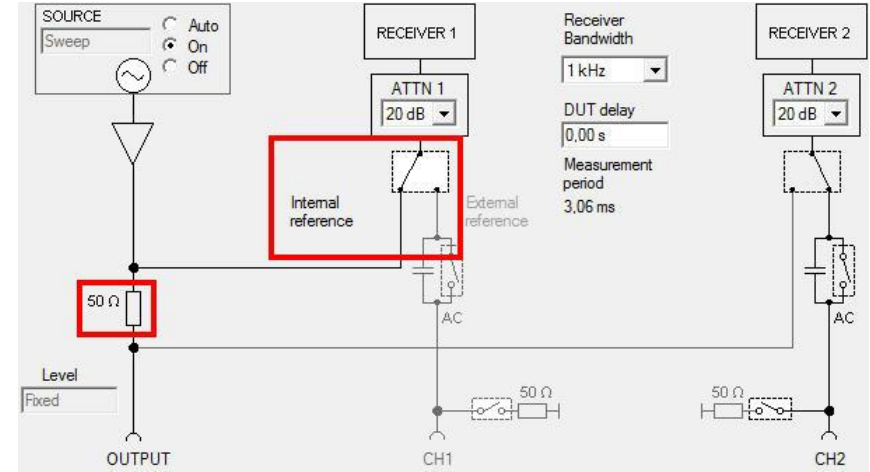
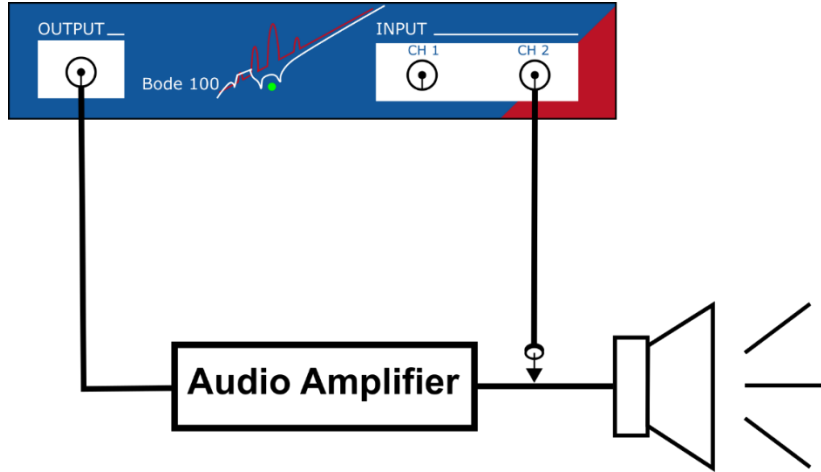
 Output of audio amplifier must be **ZERO** during this measurement!

Live Measurements



- Input- & output impedance of an audio amplifier

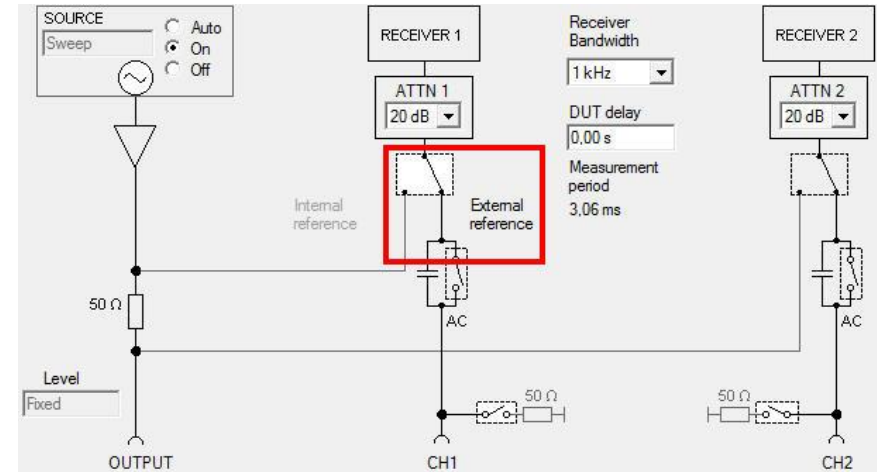
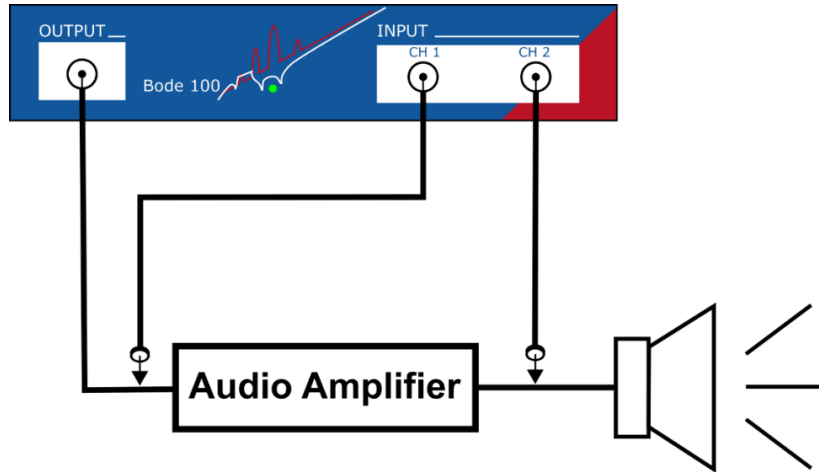
Gain Measurement – Internal Reference



- Internal reference:

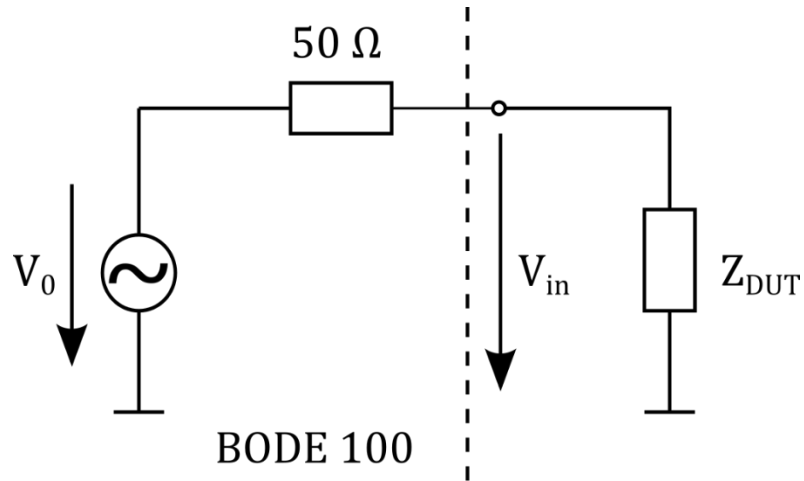
- Internal reference signal is $V_{CH1} = \frac{V_0}{2}$
- $Z_{outBode100} = 50 \Omega$
- Error introduced since $Z_{inAmp} \neq 50 \Omega$

Gain Measurement – External Reference



- External reference:
 - Reference signal measured at amplifier input
 - $V_{CH1} = V_{inAmp}$
 - No error introduced

Error Calculation for internal reference



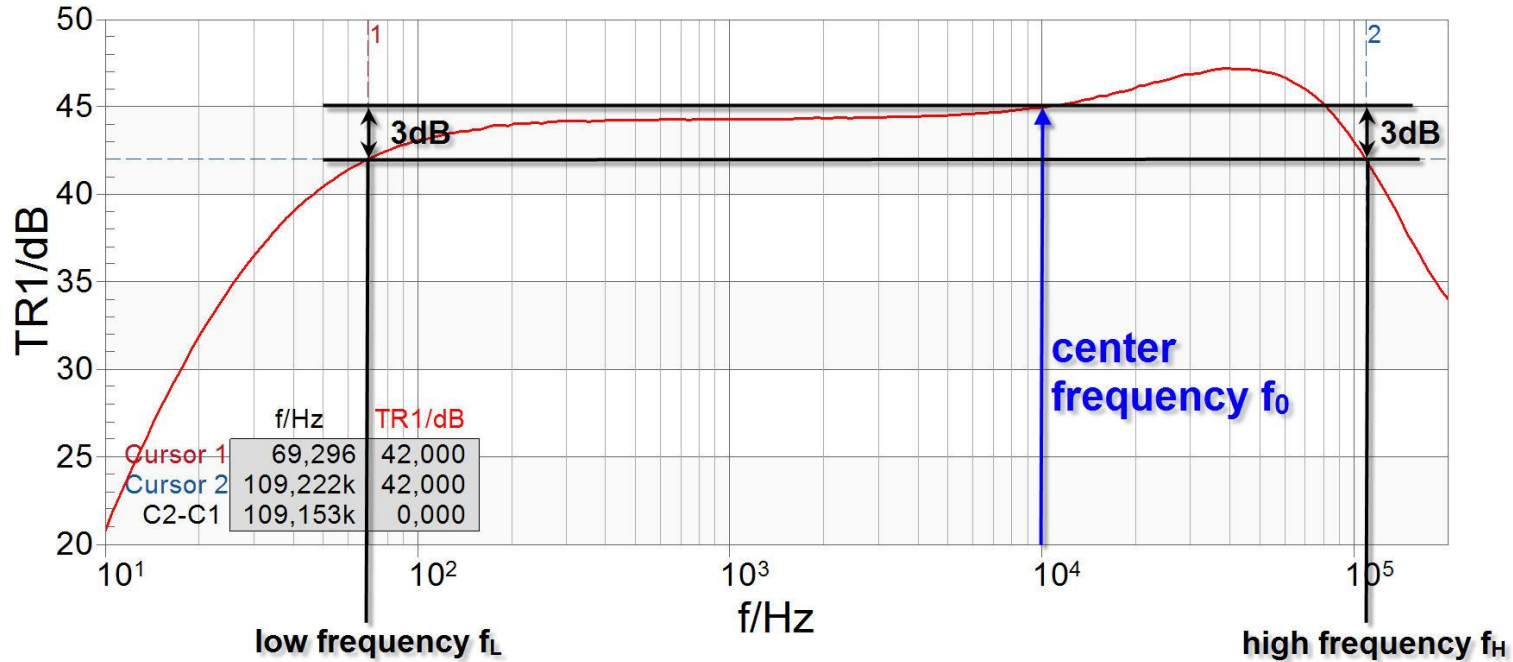
- Internal reference
 - V_{Ref} derived from V_0
 - V_{in} depends on Z_{DUT} (Voltage divider)

$$V_{in} = V_0 \cdot \frac{Z_{DUT}}{Z_{DUT} + 50\ \Omega} = V_0 \cdot \frac{10\ \text{k}\Omega}{10\ \text{k}\Omega + 50\ \Omega} = V_0 \cdot 0.995 \rightarrow 0.5\%$$

Introduced error is only 0.5%

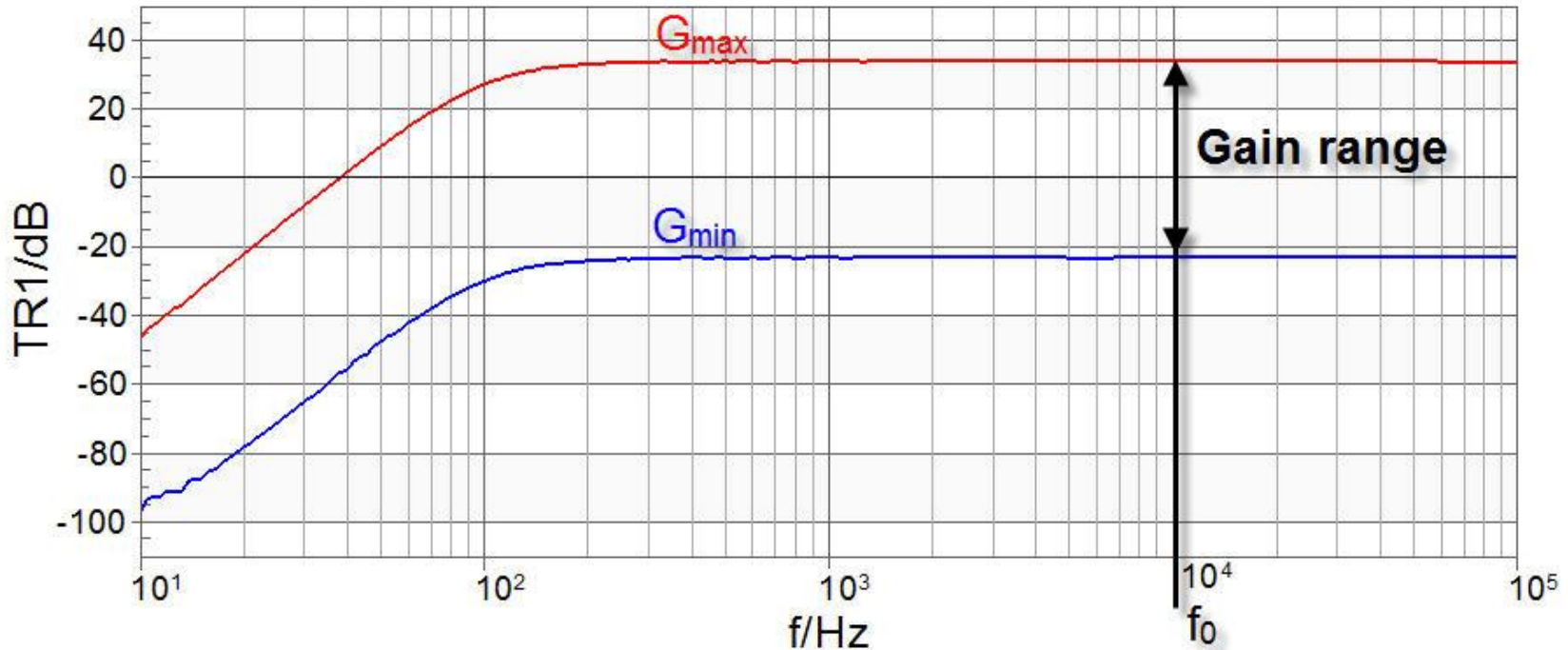
→ Internal reference can be used to measure Gain

3 dB Bandwidth



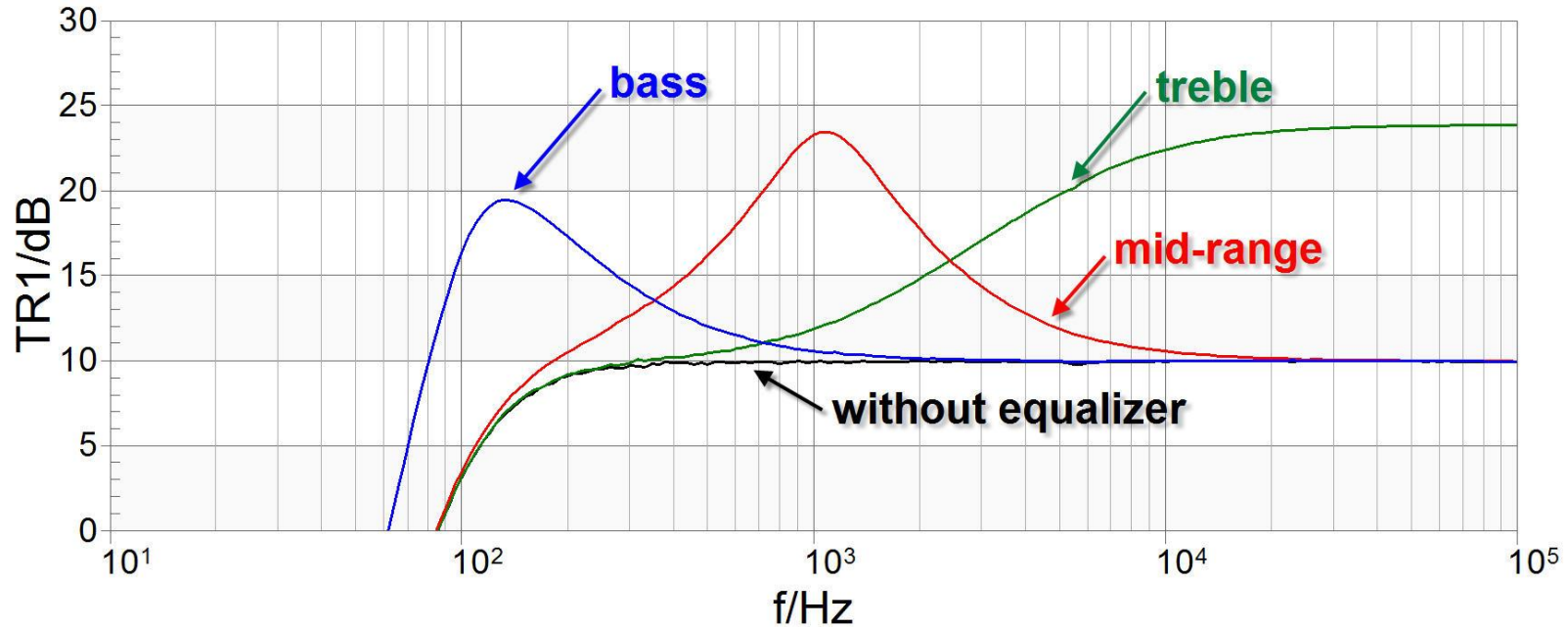
Audible frequencies range from 20 Hz to 20 kHz
→ center frequency f_0 @ 10 kHz chosen

Gain Range of the Audio Amplifier



- Gain range = $G_{max} - G_{min}$
- Measured at f_0

Equalizer Influence



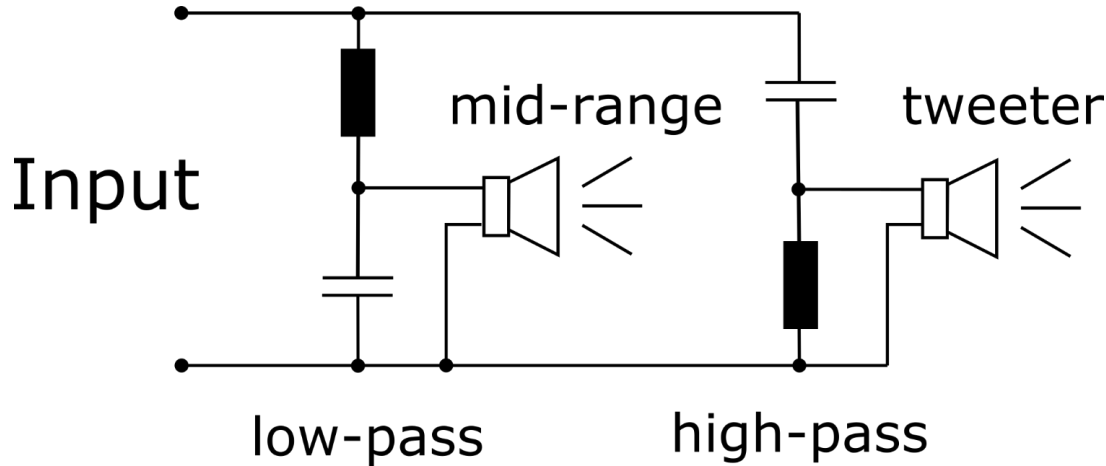
- Measured equalizer has three frequency bands (bass, mid-range and treble)
- Allows amplification or attenuation

Live Measurements



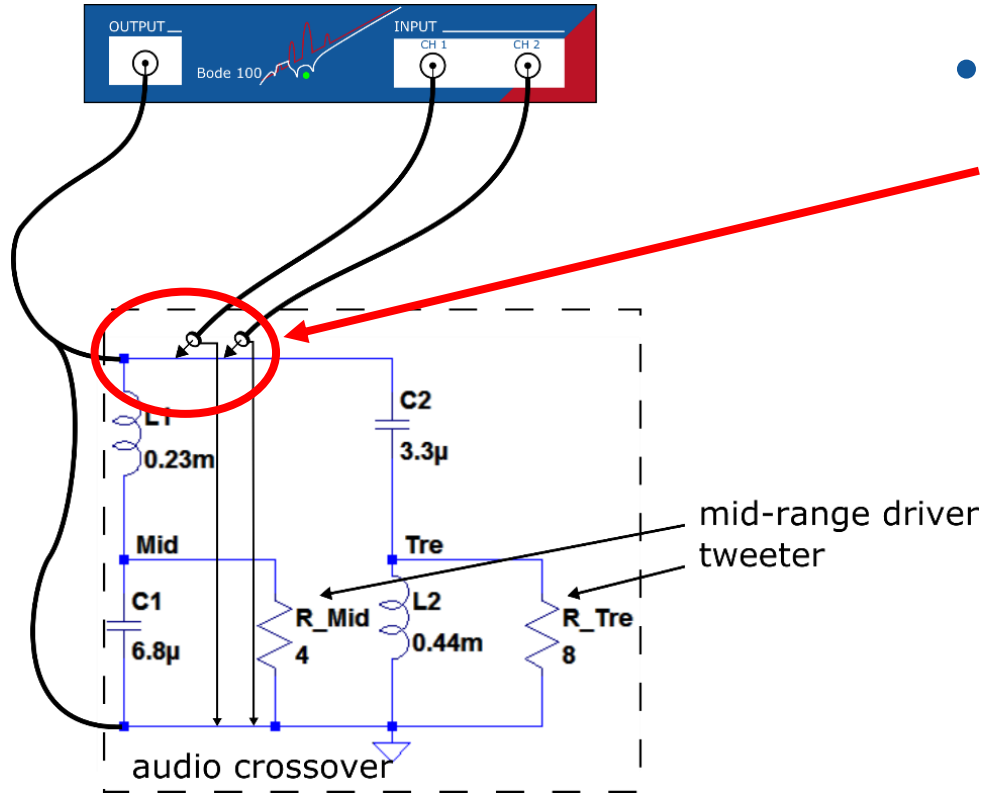
- 3 dB Bandwidth
- Gain range
- Equalizer influence

Audio Crossover



- Simple combination of a LC-low and LC-high pass
- Low frequencies go to the mid range driver
- High frequencies go to the tweeter

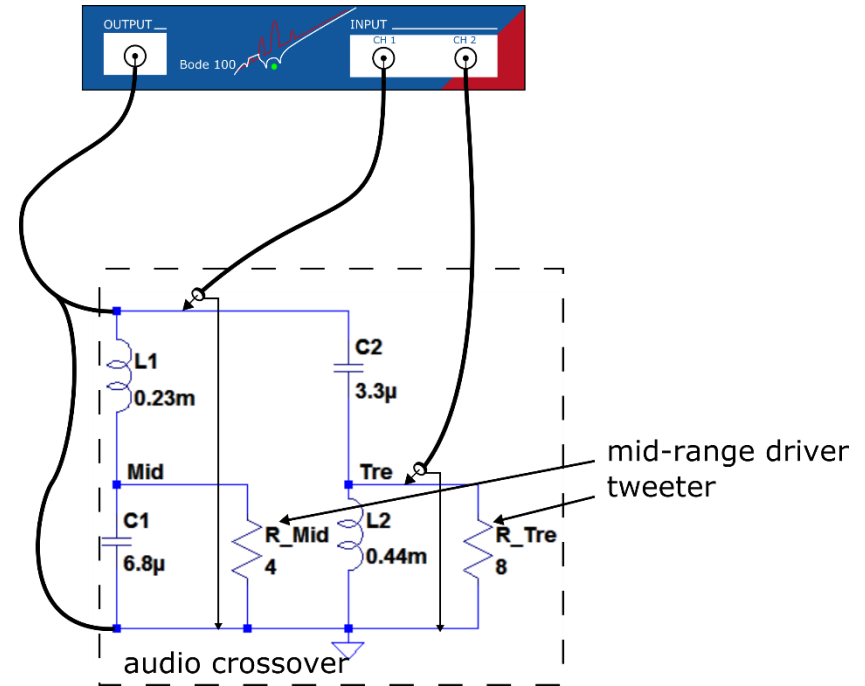
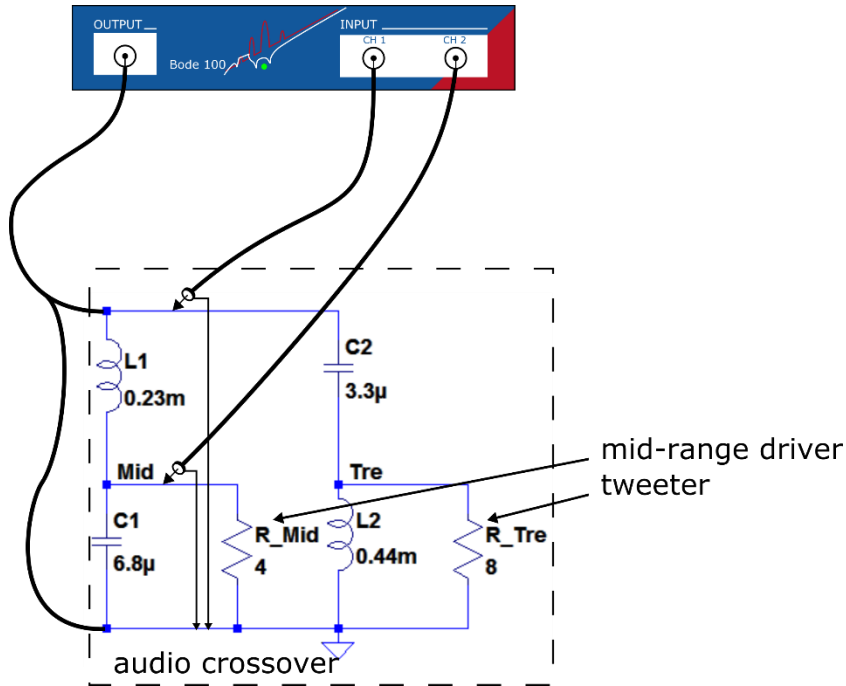
Calibration Setup



- THRU Calibration

- Both channels connected to same point on DUT
- Need to receive signal from Bode 100

Measurement Setup



$$G_{mid} = \frac{CH2}{CH1} = \frac{\text{output midrange}}{\text{input crossover}}$$

$$G_{tweet} = \frac{CH2}{CH1} = \frac{\text{output tweeter}}{\text{input crossover}}$$

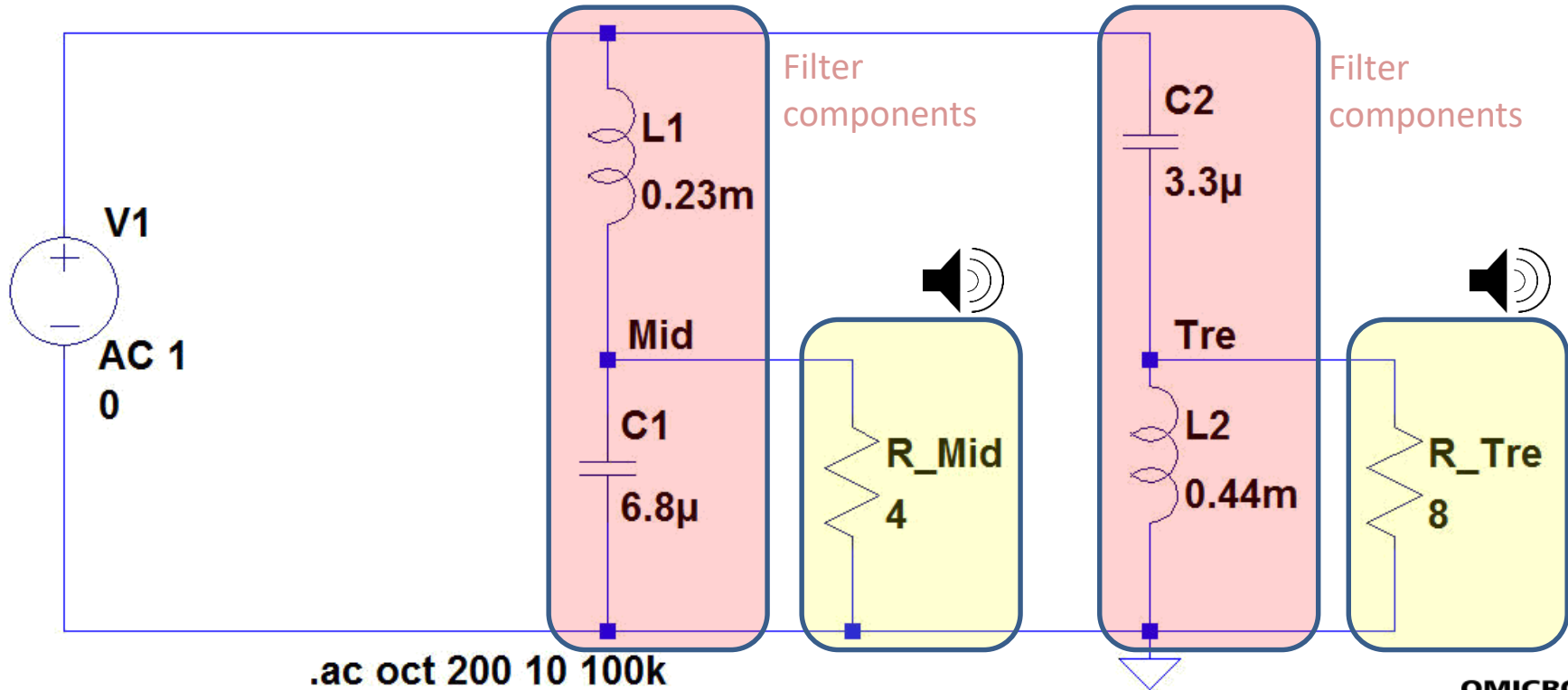
Live Measurements



- Each path and overall transfer function of an audio crossover

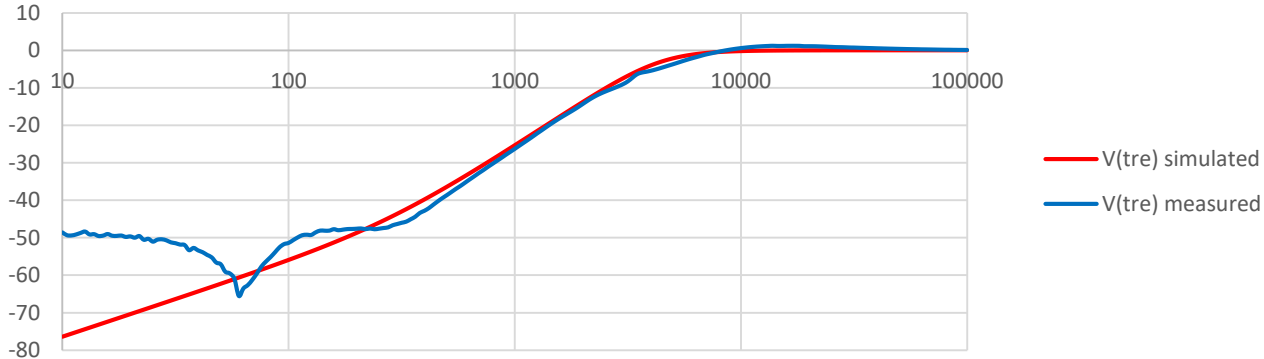
LTspice Simulation

Schematic that is used in the simulation:

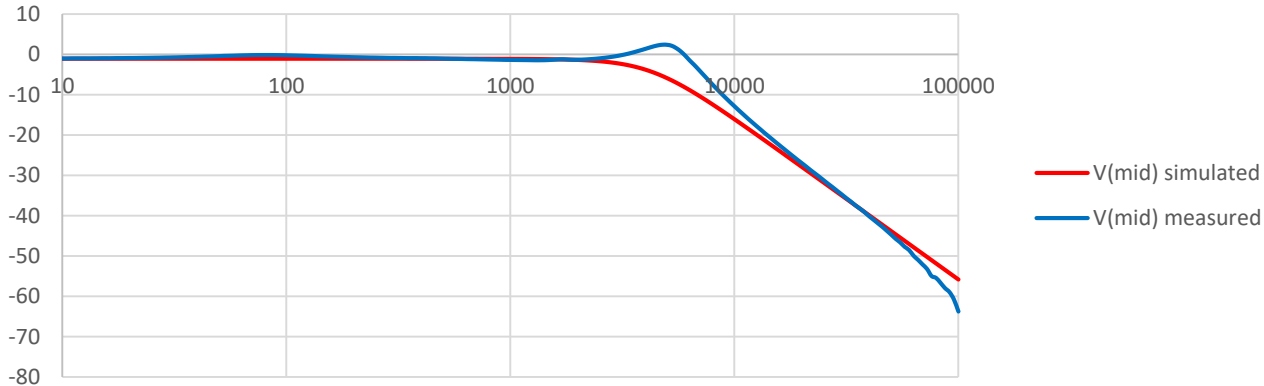


Comparison of Measurement & Simulation

Treble path

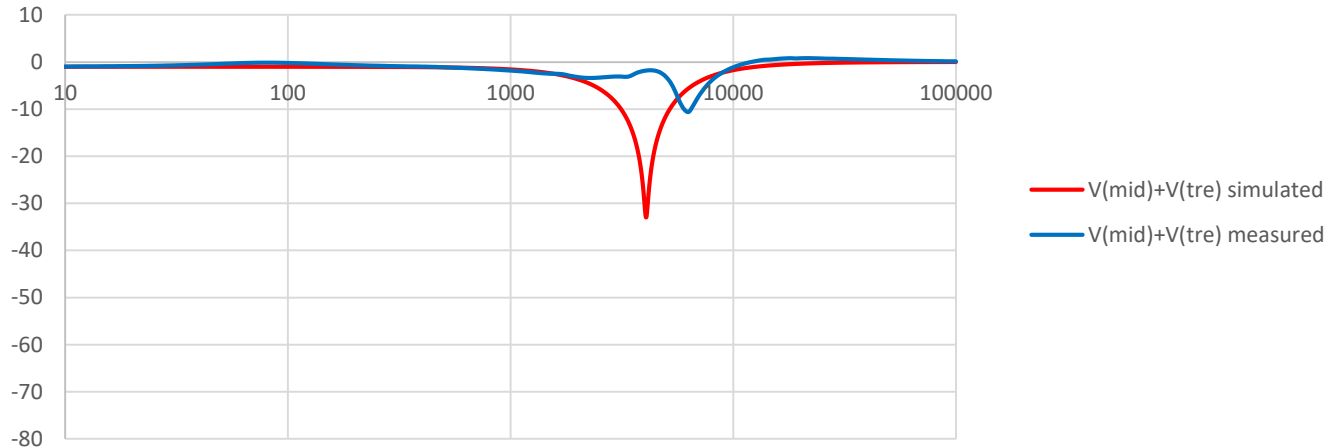


Mid-range driver path



Comparison of Measurement & Simulation

Treble + mid-range path



Comparison diagrams created in Excel[®] by copying the trace data from the BAS and exporting the LTspice simulation curves.



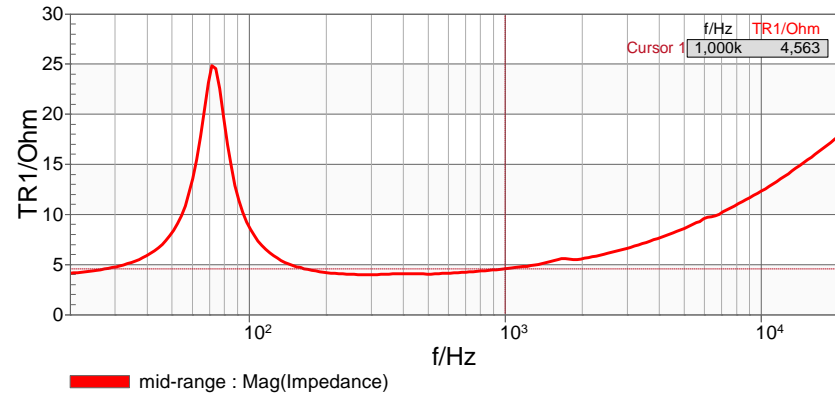
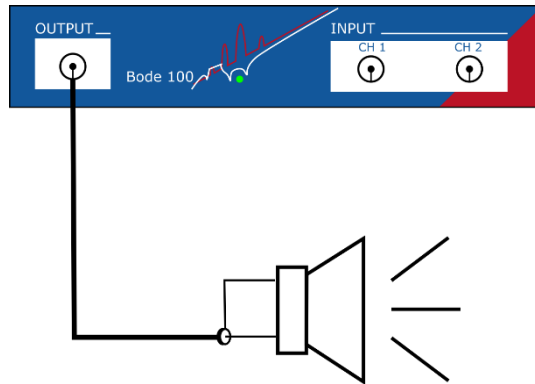
see Application Note:

Audio Systems Measurement – Loudspeaker Audio Crossover Measurements

<https://www.omicron-lab.com/application-notes/>

Loudspeaker Impedance

- Loudspeaker impedance typically between 2 and 16 Ω
- Specified impedance usually measured at 1 kHz
- Loudspeaker impedance changes over frequency



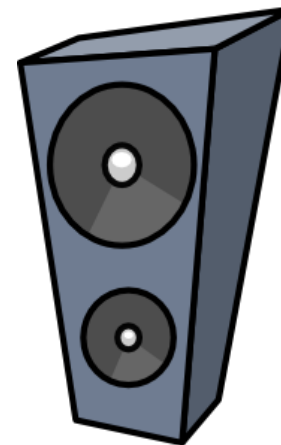
Live Measurements



- Loudspeaker impedance

Summary

- Bode 100 has perfect frequency domain
- Allows to assess the quality
- Measure gain & impedances with one device
- Easy way to measure transfer function of filters
- Visualize speaker nonlinearities





Feel free to ask questions via the chat function...

If time runs out, please send us an e-mail and we will follow up.

You can contact us at: info@omicron-lab.com

Thank you for your attention!