System Design and Implementation

A. AUDIO ANALYSIS.

- 1. Logarithmic analysis (old RTA), Human perception.
- 2. Linear analysis (FFT), Narrow Bandwidth.
- 3. FFT's parameters: a. Sampling Rate.
 - b. Register of Time/ FFT size.
 - c. Function window/ Smoothing window.
- 4. Advantage and disadvantage of Linear.
- 5. Combining the best of...
- Fix point per octave/ (Bob McCarthy method)
- 6. Transfer function (3 channels)
 - a. Ch. 1 Mixer.
 - b. Ch. 2 Processor.
 - c. Ch. 3 Microphone
 - d. F1 Speaker.
 - e. F2 Processor.
 - f. F3 Speaker and Processor.

B. IMPULSE RESPONSE.

- 1. Amplitude.
- 2. Time.
- 3. Polarity.
- 4. Group Delay.
- 5. Reflections/ Echoes.

C. PHASE.

- 1. Time Period.
- 2. Wavelength.
- 3. Phase equation.
- 4. Interference pattern.
- 5. Example: P.A. vs. Subs.
- 6. Phase Summation.
 - a. The Davinci Code™.
 - b. The Cylinder.
 - c. Phase graph reading.
 - d. Time fingerprint according to Phase display.
 - e. Polarity vs. Phase.
 - f. Examples of Phase summation.

D. FILTERS.

- 1. Simplex:
- a. Butterworth.
- b. Linkwitz- Riley.
- c. Bessel (Standard/ Rectified).

2. Complex:

- a. Chebichev Type I.
- b. Chebichev Type II.
- c. Elliptic.
- d. Wiseworks.

- 3. Order Slope (Roll off vs. Phase shift vs. Impulse response vs. Group delay).
 - a. 1st Order.
 - b. 2nd Order.
 - c. 3rd Order.
 - d. 4th Order.
 - e. 5th Order.
 - f. 6th Order.
 - g. 7th Order.
 - h. 8th Order.
- 4. Crossover summation (Butterworth, Linkwitz-Riley, Besselstandard/ rectified).
- 5. Alignment.
- a. Speaker sensitivity (1W/1mt).
- b. Amplifier voltage gain (dB or X).
- c. Amplitude matching.
- d. Phase :
- i. by delay electronically.
- ii . by filter slope.
- iii . practical examples.
- 6. Blending systems.
 - a. Phase compatibility/ Group delay match.
 - b. Phase equalizer:
 - i . how it works.
 - ii . parameters (Order, Q).
 - c. Practical examples.

E. SUBWOOFER INTEGRATION.

- 1. Level modification.
- 2. To Aux or not to Aux (L-R vs. Aux ... William Phasespeare)

F. SUMMATION OF CORRELATED AND UNCORRELATED SINGALS.

- 1. Correlated 20xlog.
- 2. Uncorrelated 10xlog.
- 3. Practical example.

G. ROOM SUMMATION (ADDITION).

1. Inverse square law (20xlog).

a. Practical example.

- 2. Directivity vs. Frequency.
- 3. Absorptive coefficient vs. Frequency.
- 4. Flat in the near field vs. flat at the mid field (to EQ flat or not to EQ flat?).

H. CONSTANT Q (PRE LINE ARRAY) vs. PROPORTIONAL Q (LINE ARRAYS).

- 1. Directivity plots.
- 2. Principles of splay:
 - a. Constant splay (Constant Q).
 - b. Progressive splay (Proportional Q).
 - c. Splaying vs. Directivity (low frequency coupling vs. high frequency isolation).
- 3. Principles of tapering (shading).
 - a. Gain change (is it a sin???).
 - b. High frequency EQ (is it forbidden???).
- 4. Low frequency built up correction.
- 5. Array at -3 (10xlog) or -6 (20xlog) ? (Breaking the inverse square law J.P)
- 6. Advance splay techniques.
 - a. Progressive splay.
 - b. 606 splay.
- I. PLAN YOUR JOURNEY WITH A MAPP AND A COMPASS.
 - 1. Please Preinstall...
 - 2. Mapp on line pro and Compass at glance.
 - 3. Mapp on line Pro:
 - a. Data base.
 - i . the truth beyond the myth.
 - b. Your personal anechoic chamber.
 - c. Introducing your venue to Mapp on line pro.
 - d. Having fun.
 - e. Practical examples.

4. Compass:

- a. Blue or Red pill.
- b. Signal flow.
- c. Short cuts.
- d. Grouping.
- e. Copy and Paste.
- f. EQ in three flavors.
- g. Array correction, High frequency correction.
- h. Snapshot and Project.
- i. EQ in or EQ out?
- j. Unity gain compensation.
- k. Practical examples.

J. BACK TO THE FUTURE (MEET HARRY OLSON).

- 1. Directivity control by straight lines.
- 2. Directivity control by curvilinear lines.
 - a. Physical.
 - b. Electronic.
- 3. The end Fired !!!
- 4. The true cardioid (gradient).
- 5. The other cardioid.
- 6. Mixing all together (Flown or stacked/ Horizontal or Vertical).
- 7. Geometry of room vs. 1-2-3.
- 8. Practical examples.
- 9. Pro and Cons of ... Technicolor (....1-2-3).
- 10. Phase align to the P.A.