



<http://wiki.homerecz.com>

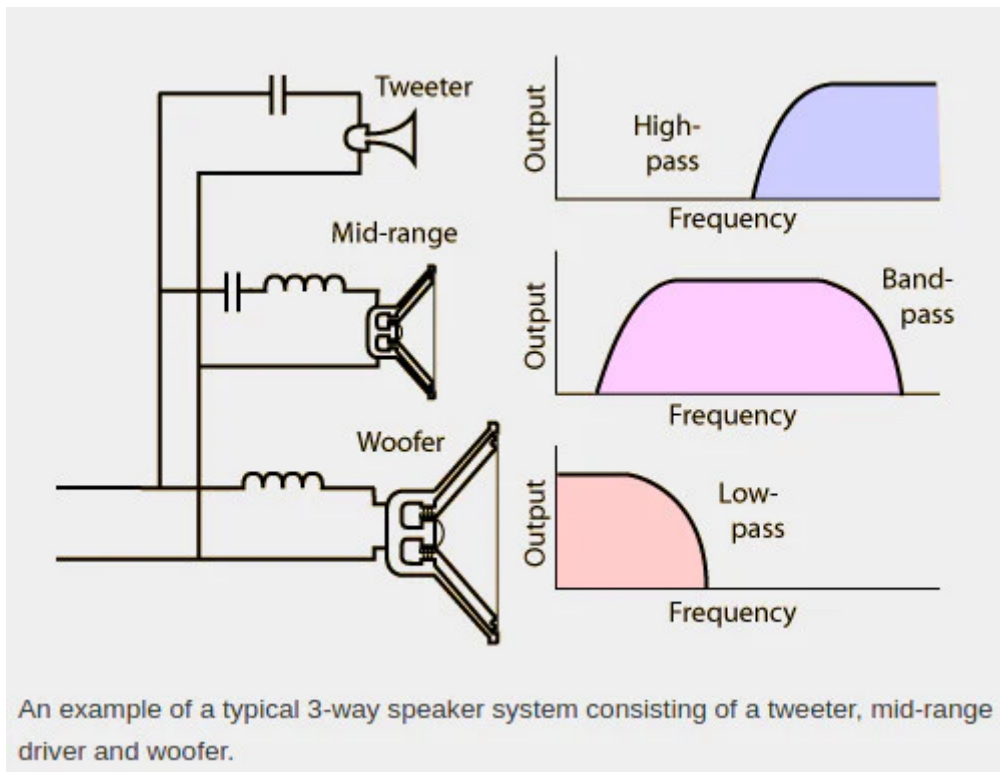


---

.....	1
.....	1
.....	1
.....	1
.....	5
<b>Crossover Network</b> .....	5
.....	6
.....	8
.....	11
.....	11
.....	12
IIR .....	13
FIR .....	13
<b>FIR</b> .....	14
YAMAHA FIR-X .....	14
<b>Reference</b> .....	15
.....	16
.....	16
.....	16
.....	16



가 2-way 3-way 가 가 가  
 , , , 가 가  
 가  
 가 가  
 , THD 가  
 가 가



## Crossover Network

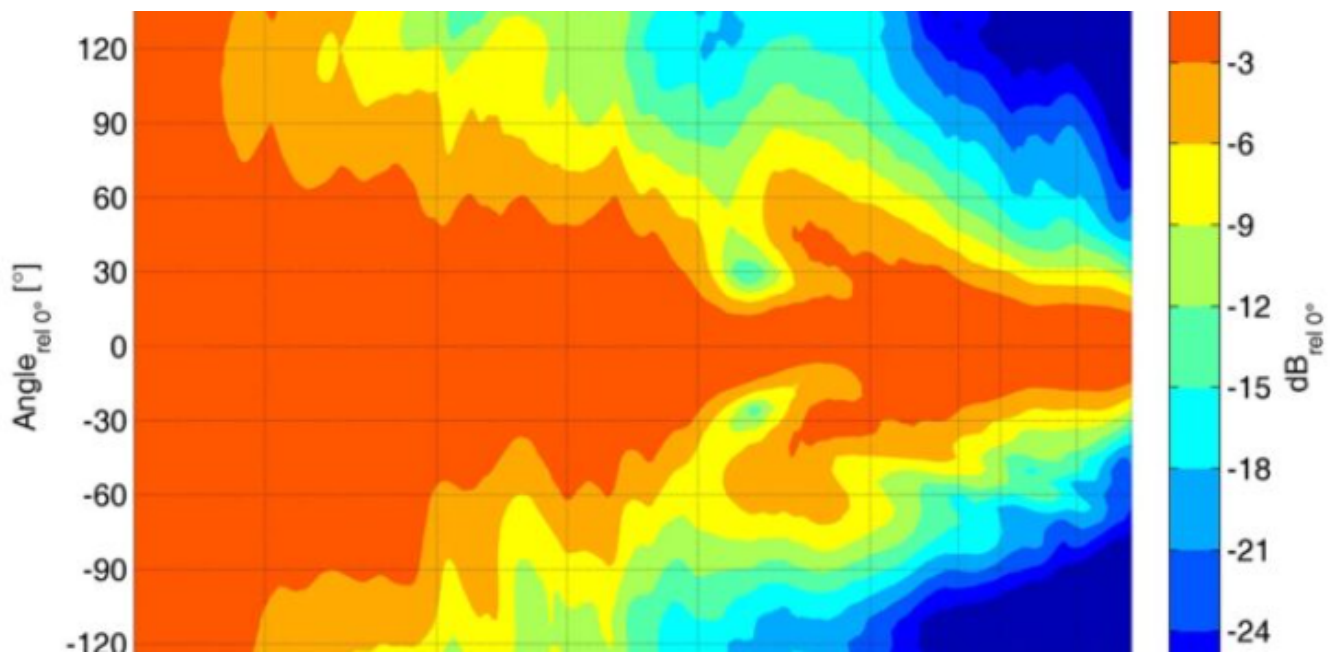
A **Crossover Network**, in the context of 2-way or 3-way speaker systems rather than full-range speakers, is a device responsible for dividing the audio signal into separate frequency bands that are best suited for each speaker unit with different sizes, such as the tweeter, midrange, woofer, subwoofer, etc.

The crossover network also plays a role in managing the LFE (Low-Frequency Effects) for subwoofers.

If a speaker were to reproduce frequencies that are too high or too low for its capabilities, it could result in undesirable effects such as unit breakup or unintended vibrations, leading to harmonic distortion (THD) or unwanted noise. Therefore, these excessively high or low frequencies are filtered out in advance through a crossover network, ensuring that only the frequency range within the speaker's safe operating capabilities is directed to each unit.

1/4

)          1kHz          = 34cm/4 = 8.5cm          ,          1  
+ 5          = 6          (15cm)



가 가 가

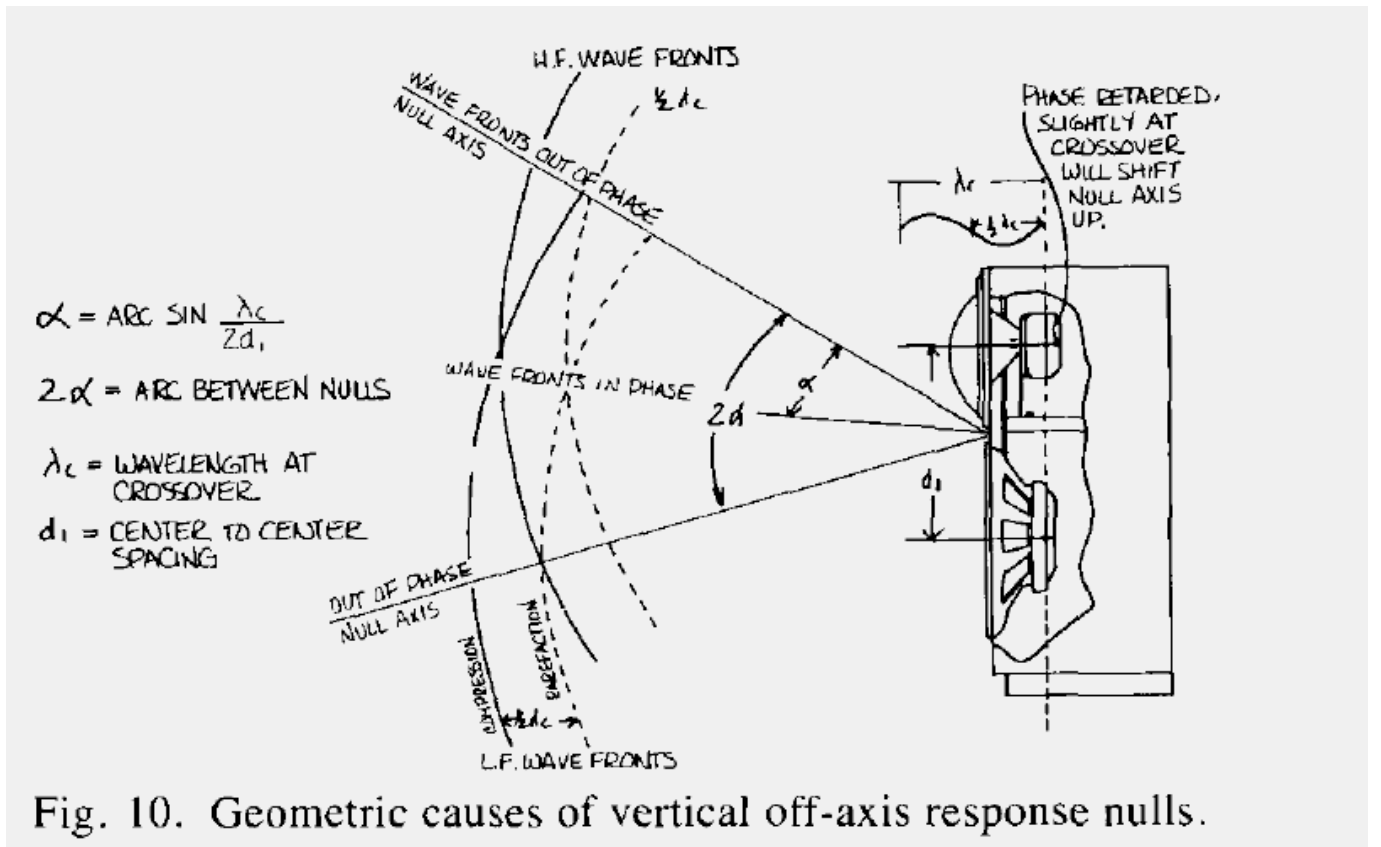


Fig. 10. Geometric causes of vertical off-axis response nulls.

Crossover nulls that appear at off-axis angles are an inevitable consequence of the finite driver spacing. In noncoaxial designs the spacing is usually in the vertical plane, and it causes the woofer-to-listener and tweeter-to-listener distances to vary as the system axis is tilted. Linkwitz [7] shows that the angle between nulls is roughly defined by the wavelength of sound at the crossover frequency and the vertical spacing (see Fig. 10). It is given by

$$\alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda_c}{2d_1}\right)$$

where

$\alpha$  = half-angle between nulls

$\lambda_c$  = wavelength at crossover frequency

$d_1$  = center-to-center spacing (vertical array assumed)

For example, a 1000-Hz crossover frequency and a spacing of 0.4 m yields

$$d_1 = 0.4 \text{ m (16 in)}$$

$$\lambda_c = 0.34 \text{ m (13.5 in)}$$

$$\alpha = 25^\circ \text{ or } 2\alpha = 50^\circ \text{ (arc between nulls)}$$

[7] S. H. Linkwitz, "Active Crossover Networks for Noncoincident Drivers," *J. Audio Eng. Soc.*, vol. 24, pp. 2–8 (1976 Jan./Feb.).



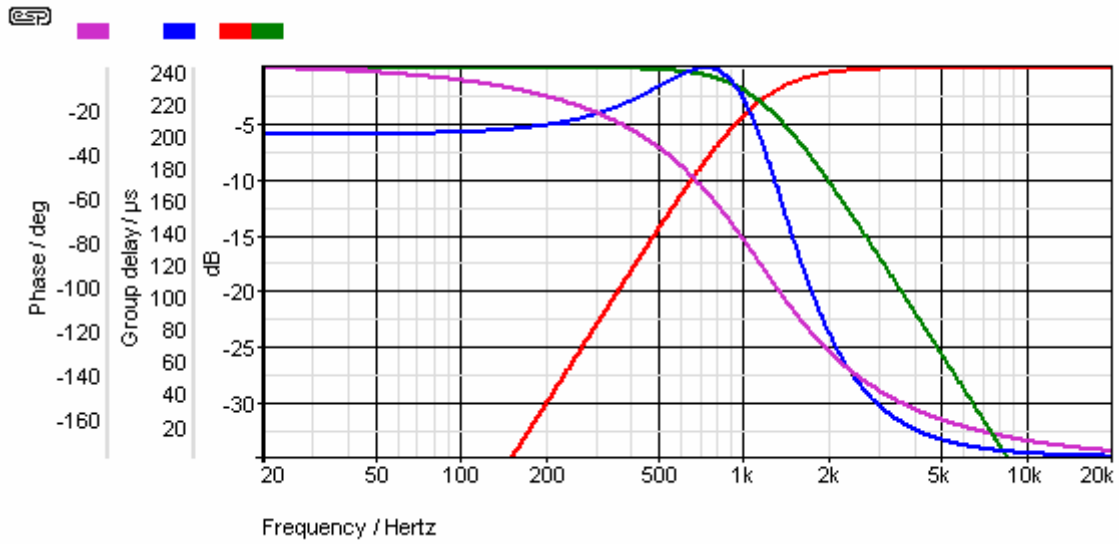
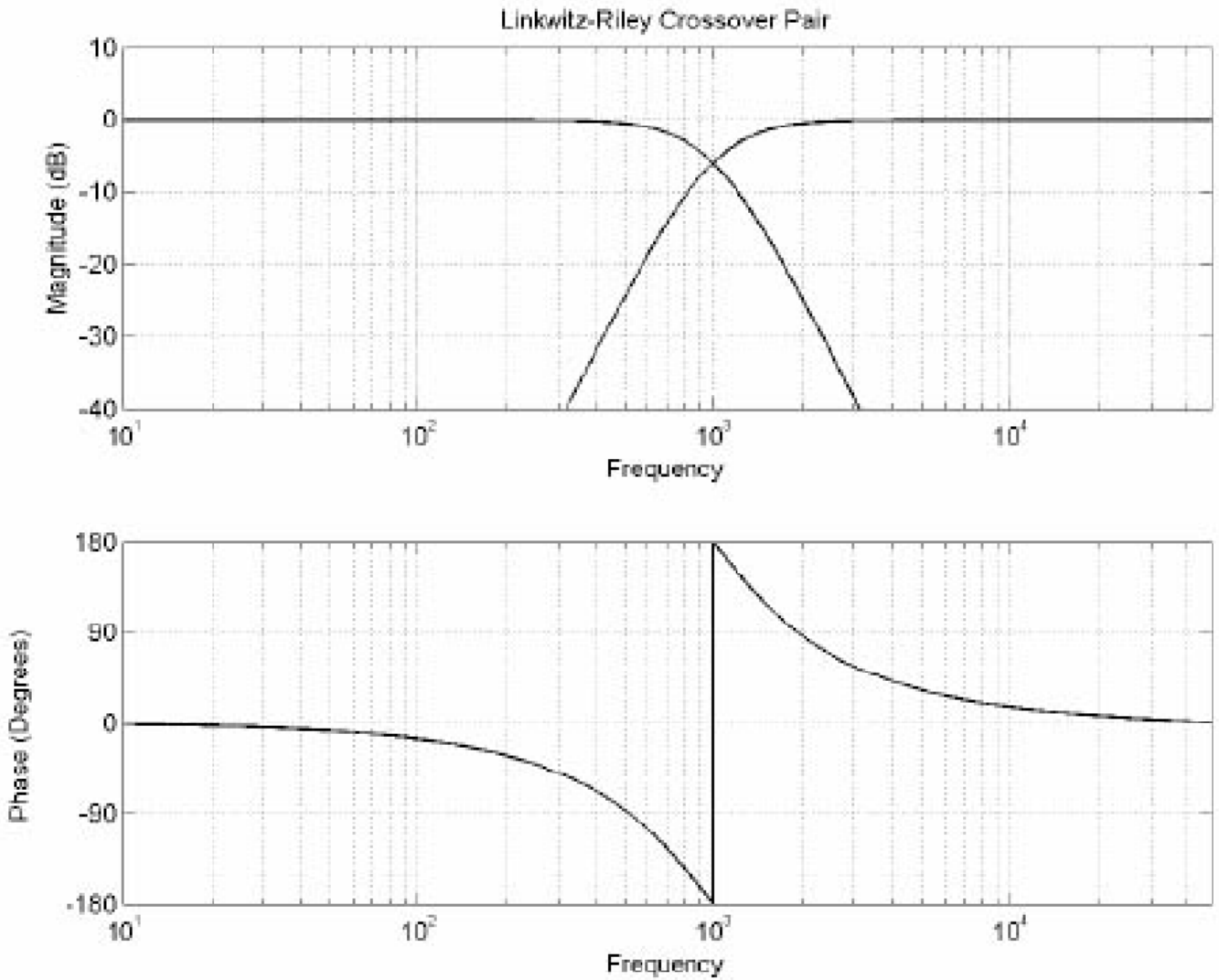


Figure 2 – Linkwitz-Riley crossover pair applied to simple sources H and L:



가

가

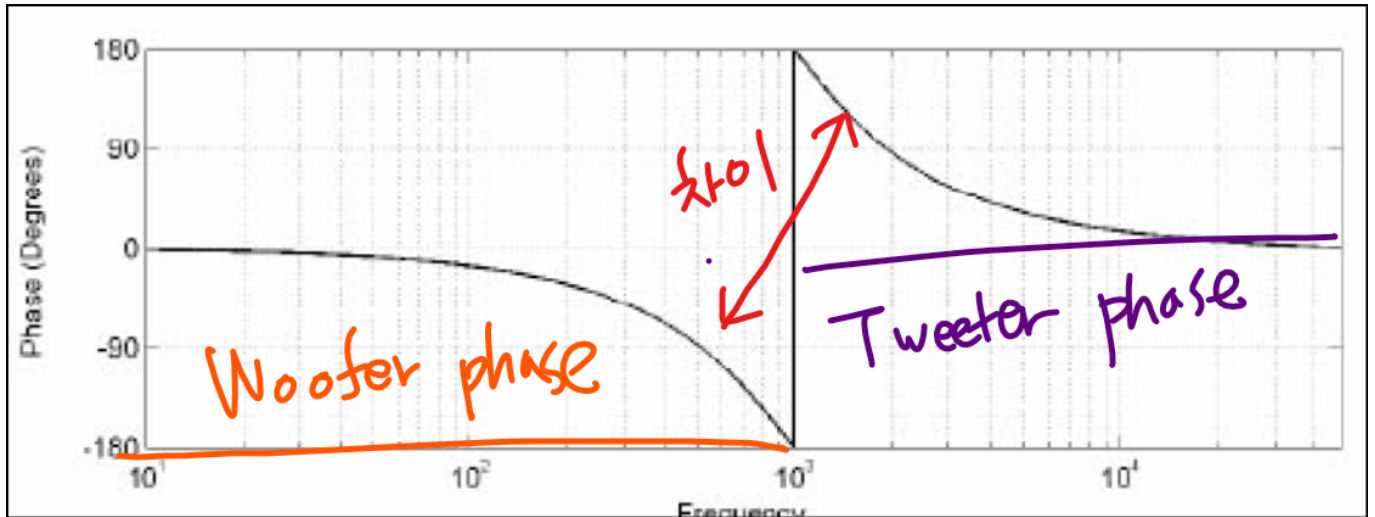
가

가

2

가

가



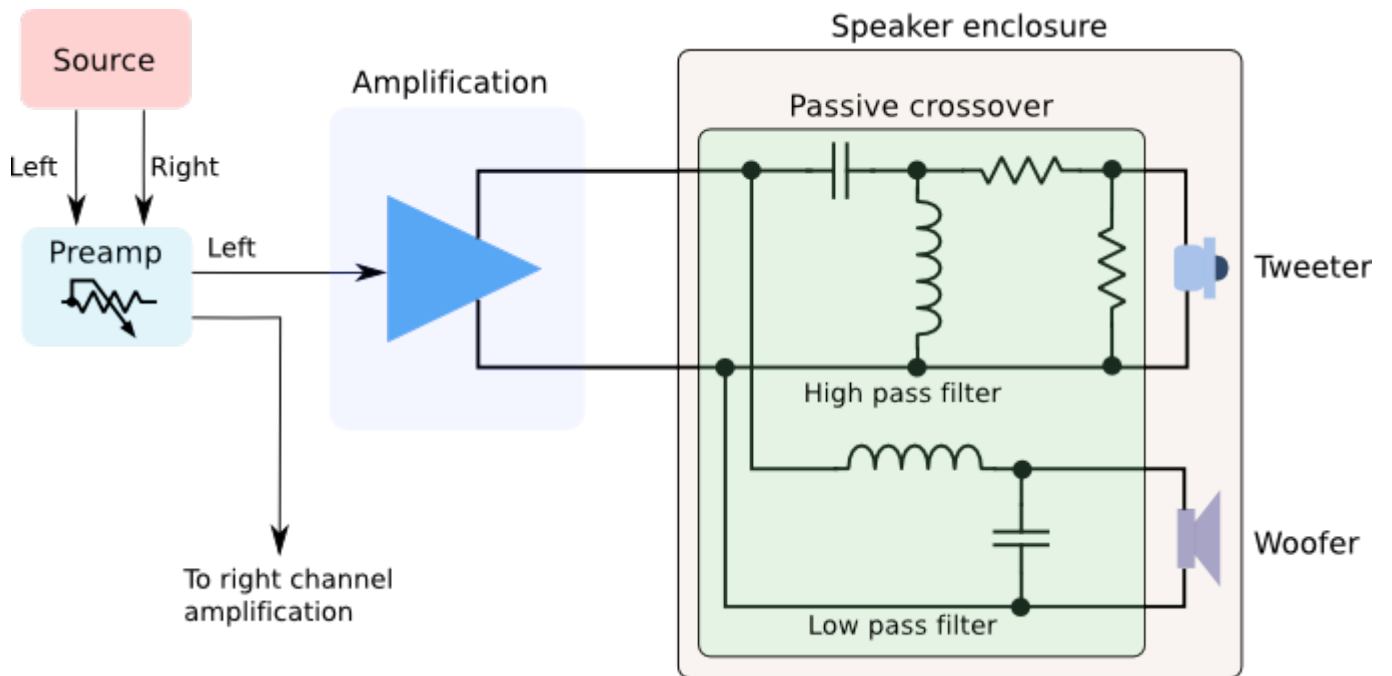
가 , 가 , 가 , 가

1)

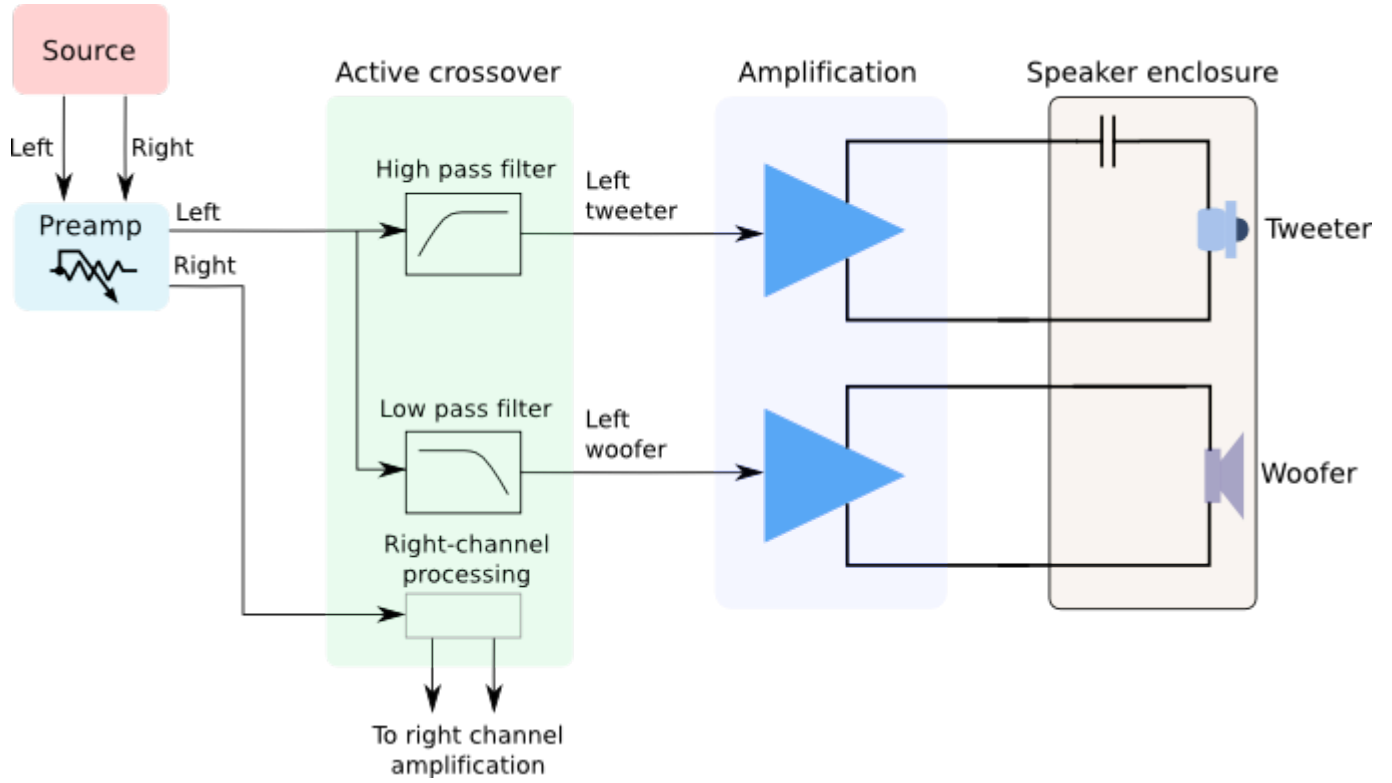




# Video



RLC

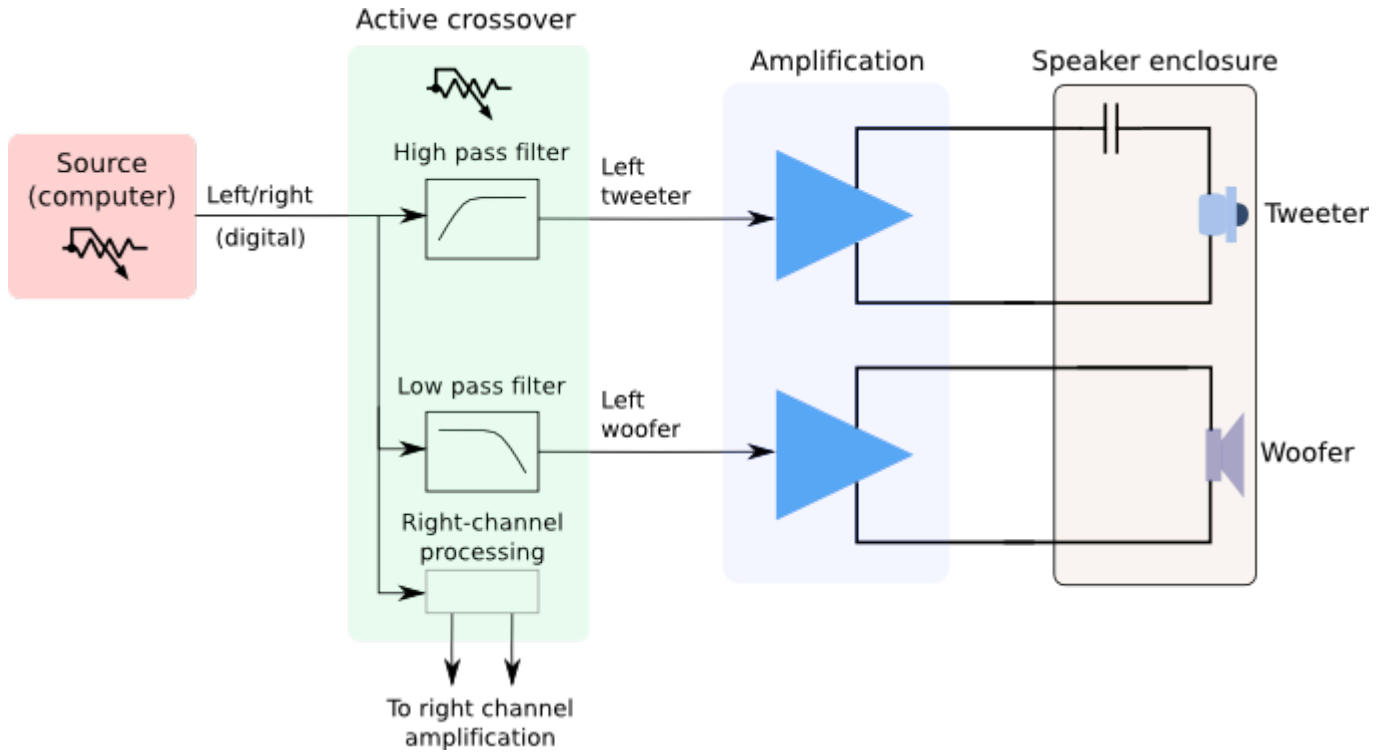


가 가

2-Way

(Bi-Amping), 3-way

(Tri-Amping)



A/D

D/A

2)

# IIR

IIR

가

가

가 가

IIR

가

가

가

# FIR

FIR

FIR

가

가  
가

가

FIR

# FIR

## YAMAHA FIR-X

Yamaha DBR, DHR, DZR

FIR-X

FIR

가

Yamaha

3)

All full range models feature Yamaha's proprietary FIR-X tuning™ utilizing linear phase FIR\* filters for the crossover network. FIR-X tuning™ simultaneously optimizes frequency and phase response while adjusting the time alignment between the HF and LF transducers. This creates a very smooth response around the crossover point, providing much better clarity and imaging than what is possible with typical crossovers.

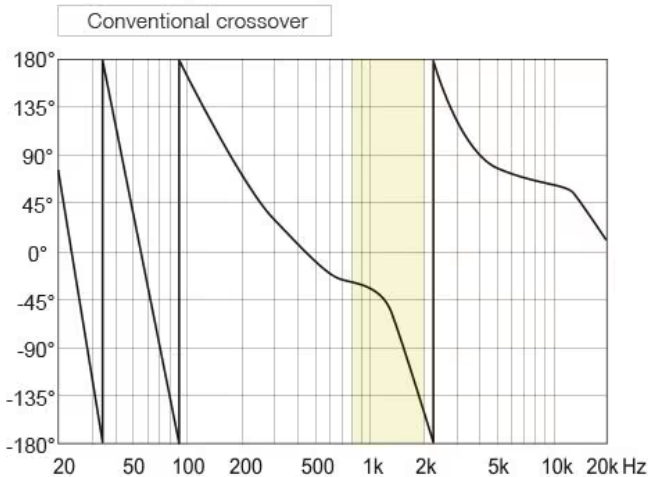
All signals are precisely processed by a high-performance processor for high definition sound quality. All full-range models employ high-precision 24bit discrete A/D and D/A converters with superior S/N ratio and dynamic range.

Yamaha  
FIR\*      FIR-X™      HF      LF

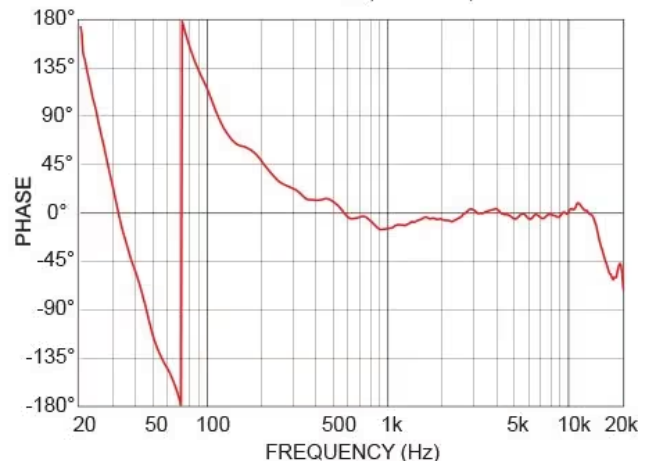
가

S/N      24      A/D      D/A

### Phase Response Comparison



### Advanced FIR-X Tuning (DZR315)



# Reference

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audio\\_crossover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audio_crossover)

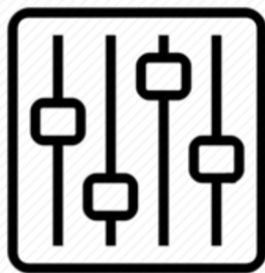
1)

2)

AES3 MADI  
A/D 가 .

3)

<https://usa.yamaha.com/products/proaudio/speakers/dhr/features.html>



<http://wiki.homerecz.com>

From:  
<https://wiki.homerecz.com/> -

Last update: **2025/02/13**

: (admin@homerecz.com)