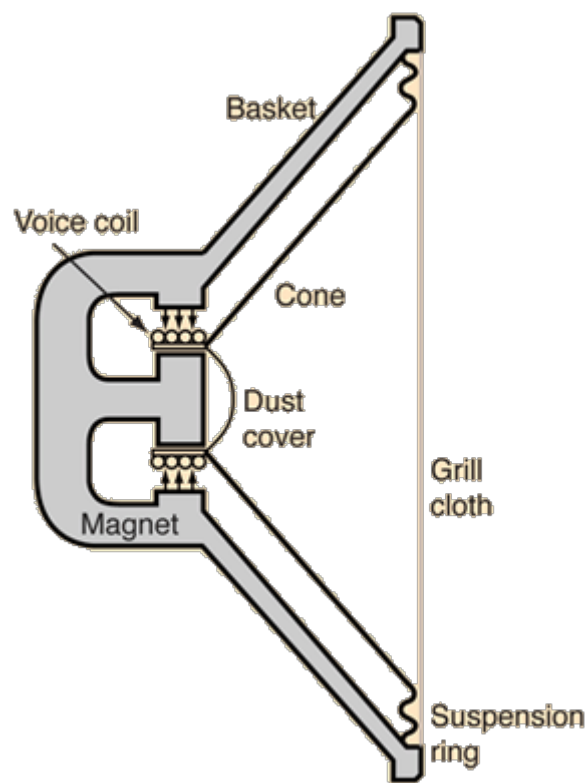




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1. (Diaphragm): 가
2. (Coil):
3. (Magnet):
4. (Suspension):



- -
 - ()
 -
 -
- Altec lancing Duplex 604
 - Auratone 5C Cube
 - BBC LS3/5
 - BBC LS5/1
- -
 - (GENELEC+)
 - KRK GoAux3()

- DSP
- MaxSPL()
- Thiele/Small
- BBC LS5/5, LS5/6
- Edifier MR4
- EVE SC305
- Yamaha HS5+
- ICloud Micro Monitor
- JBL 4310
- JBL 4311
- JBL 4320
- JBL D50
- JBL L-100
- KRK Goaux3
- Tannoy Dual Concentric
- UREI 813
- Yamaha HS5
- Yamaha NS-10M

Speaker

A **speaker** is a device that converts electrical signals into audible sound, known as a transducer. It comes in various sizes and designs and is primarily responsible for taking audio signals and generating vibrations to produce sound.

Some of the key components of a **speaker** include:

1. **Diaphragm:** This is one of the most crucial parts of the **speaker** and is responsible for vibrating when it receives electrical signals. Typically made of thin plastic or paper, it vibrates to create sound.
2. **Voice Coil:** Wrapped around the diaphragm, the coil receives electrical signals and creates a magnetic field. This magnetic field interacts with the coil to move the diaphragm and produce sound.
3. **Magnet:** Powerful magnets exist within the **speaker** and interact with the coil to generate the force that moves the diaphragm.
4. **Suspension:** This component is responsible for centrally positioning the diaphragm. It is a critical part that determines the quality and performance of the **speaker**.

Speakers play a vital role in audio systems and find applications in various fields, including electronics, audio systems, car audio, and more. They take in electrical signals and reproduce music,

voice, or other sounds vividly, with sound quality and performance varying depending on the **speaker's** design and quality.

Reference

<https://product.kyobobook.co.kr/detail/S000001519043>

01 .

- 1.1.
- 1.2. (phonograph)
- 1.3. (electrostatic transducer)
- 1.4. (loud**speaker**)

02 . 가

- 2.1. 가?

03 .

- 3.1.
- 3.2.
- 3.3.
- 3.4.

04 .

- 4.1.
- 4.2.
- 4.4.
- 4.5.

05 .

- 5.1. (plane wave) (spherical wave)
- 5.2. (transverse wave) (longitudinal wave)
- 5.3. (**frequency**, f) (wavelength, λ)
- 5.4. (wave number, k) (angular **frequency**, Ω)
- 5.5. (sound pressure, p)
- 5.6. (sound pressure **level**, **SPL**) (decibel)

- 5.7. (sound intensity, I_{ac}) (power, W)
- 5.8. (sound velocity, c)
- 5.9. (particle velocity, u)
- 5.10. (resonance frequency, f_s f_o)
- 5.11. (impedance, Z)
- 5.12. (near field) (far field)
- 5.13. (spectrum)
- 5.14. (directivity)
- 5.15. (frequency response)
- 5.16. (dynamic range)

06 .

- 6.1.
- 6.2. (efficiency)
- 6.3. (directivity)
- 6.4.
- 6.5. (phase property)
- 6.6. (transient response)
- 6.7. (distortion)
- 6.8. (maximum displacement)
- 6.9. (sensitivity)
- 6.10.
- 6.11. (rated power) (maximum power)
- 6.12. () (thermal power compression)
- 6.13. (thermal time constant, duration effect)
- 6.14.
- 6.15. (power handling)

07 .

- 7.1.
- 7.2.
- 7.3.
- 7.4.
- 7.5. (Bl)
- 7.6.
- 7.7.
- 7.8.
- 7.9.
- 7.10.
- 7.11. 가
- 7.12.

08 . 가

- 8.1.
- 8.2.
- 8.3. - 가
- 8.4. - 가
- 8.5. - - 3 가
- 8.6. 가
- 8.7. 가

09 .

- 9.1.
- 9.2.
- 9.3. (input [impedance](#))
- 9.4. 가 (Thevenin equivalent circuit)

10 .

- 10.1.
- 10.2.
- 10.3.
- 10.4. (ring source)
- 10.5. (ring source)

11 .

- 11.1.
- 11.2.
- 11.3.
- 11.4.
- 11.5.

12 .

- 12.1.
- 12.2.
- 12.3.
- 12.4.
- 12.5.
- 12.6.

13 .

- 13.1. , ,
- 13.2.
- 13.3.
- 13.4.

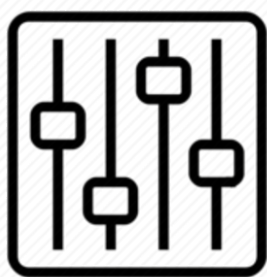
14 .

- 14.1. (Baffle)
- 14.2.
- 14.3.
- 14.4.
- 14.5.
- 14.6.
- 14.7.
- 14.8.

15 . - (Thiele-Small)

- 15.1. (resonance frequency, fs)
- 15.2. Q^{TS}
- 15.3. 가 (VAS)
- 15.4. - (Thiele-Small)
- 15.5. -
- 15.6. -

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: (admin@homerecz.com)