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### Room modes,

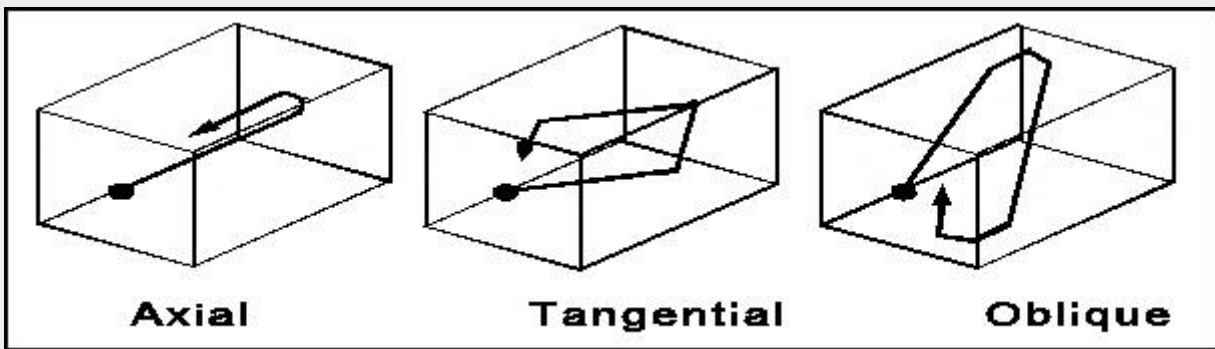
Room

X =

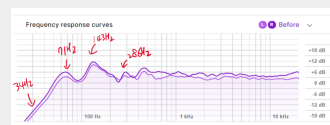
가

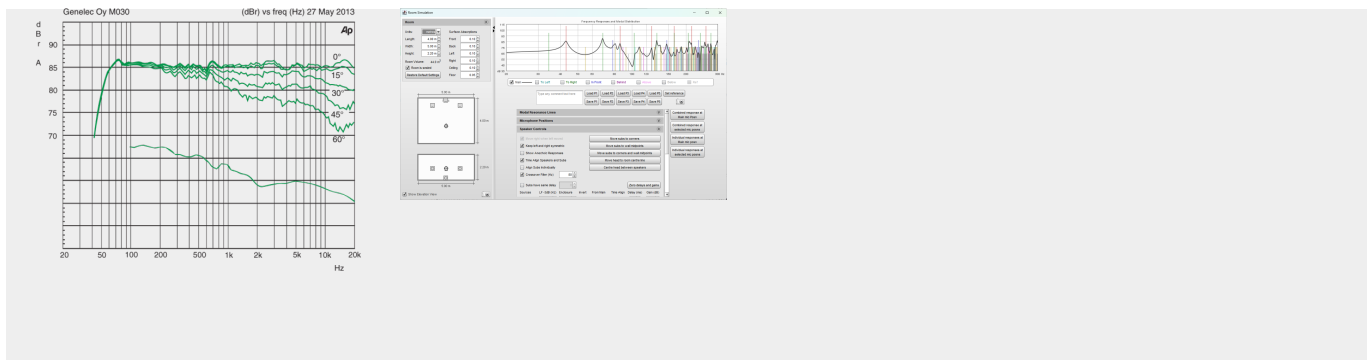
가

가



✖





# Room modes

Room modes are resonances caused by the reflection of specific frequencies due to the shape of a room. The [frequency response](#) of a speaker unit is altered by these room responses, resulting in the final sound reproduction characteristics in an actual space.

Speaker [frequency response](#) × Room modes = Acoustic frequency characteristics of the space

Room modes refer to acoustic phenomena that occur within a room, where sound waves interfere with each other based on the size and shape of the space. Sound waves that bounce between the walls and reflective surfaces of a room can interfere with each other, leading to amplification or attenuation of specific frequencies.

Room modes primarily manifest in the low-frequency range because the wavelength of low-frequency sound is relatively long compared to the room's size. Reflected sound waves that interact with each other can reinforce or cancel each other out at specific locations, resulting in emphasized and attenuated frequency ranges in the [frequency response](#).

Room modes are a crucial factor that affects sound system design and room acoustics control. When room modes occur, certain frequency bands may be excessively amplified or suppressed, causing the [frequency response](#) to become uneven and non-smooth. This can compromise the listening experience and accuracy of sound reproduction.

Various methods are used to manage room modes and optimize room acoustics. For example, acoustic treatment devices can be used to correct room modes, and acoustic panels, absorbers, diffusers, etc., can be used to control sound wave reflection and interference. Additionally, room design can take into account factors like room size, shape, and furniture placement to minimize the impact of room modes.

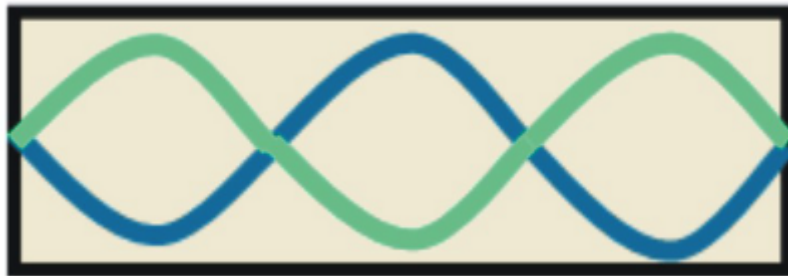
$$F = \frac{C}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{q}{W}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{r}{H}\right)^2}$$

- F : frequency

- C : (340m/s)
- L, W, H : Length, Width, Height, Room
- p, q, r : (1, 2, 3 ..)  $\frac{1}{2}$  ( ) 1

# Modes

## Standing Wave



가 가 ( ),

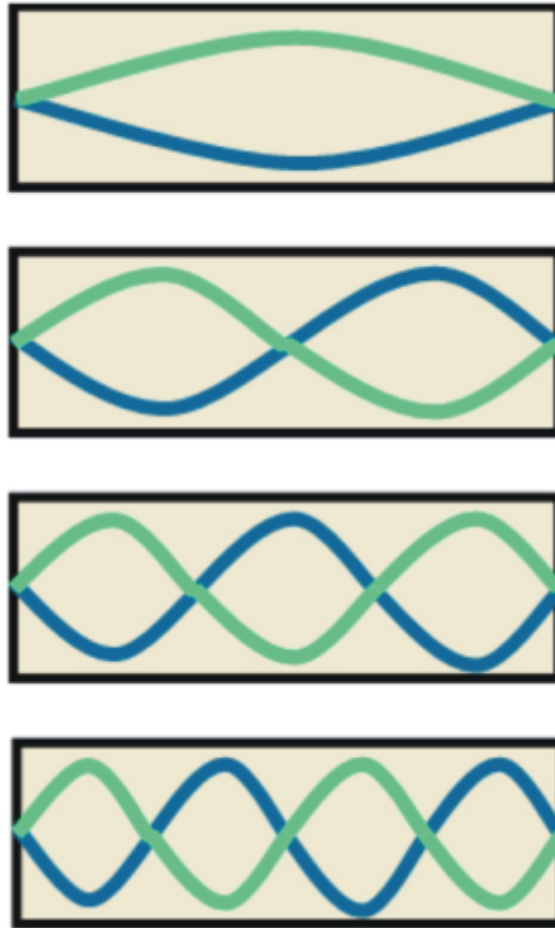
3.4m (1

$$F = \frac{340}{2} \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3.4}\right)^2} = 49.99999999 Hz$$

3.4m 50Hz

1 , 2 , 3 ...4 ...5 ..

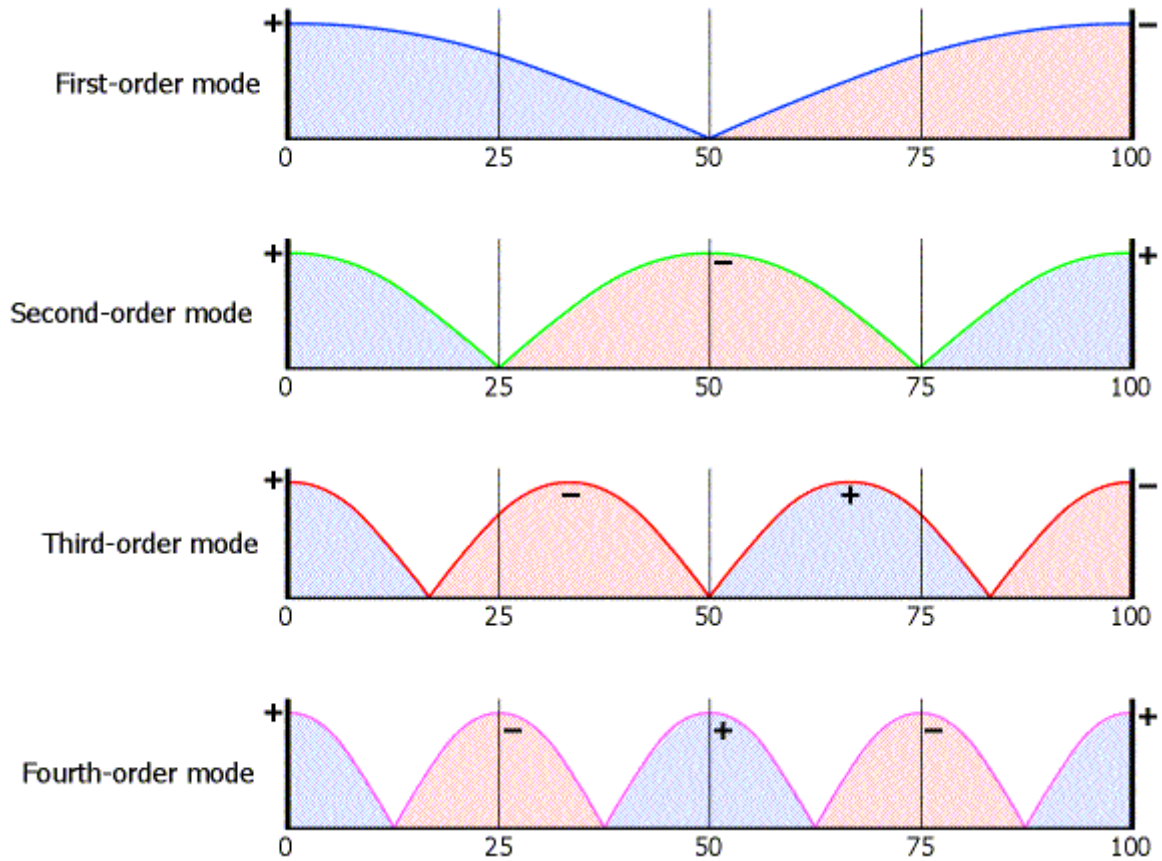
100Hz, 150Hz, 200Hz...



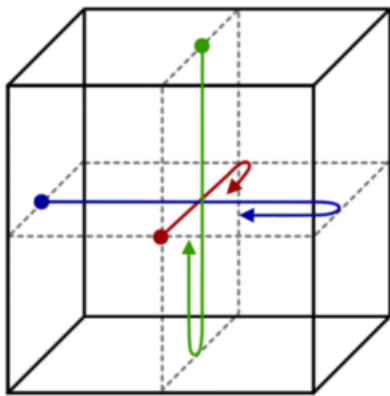
1 , 2 , 3 ... Mode  
Modes .

Modes .





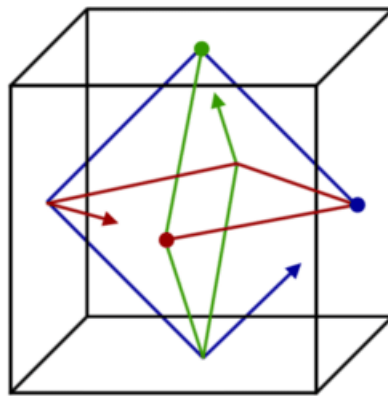
### 3가



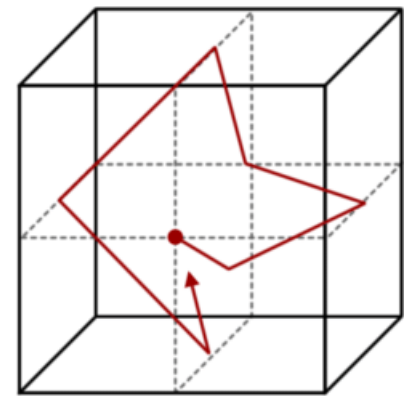
Axial modes: 2 boundaries

### Axial Modes

2



Tangential modes: 4 boundaries



Oblique modes: 6 boundaries

가 3가 1)

가

### Tangential Modes

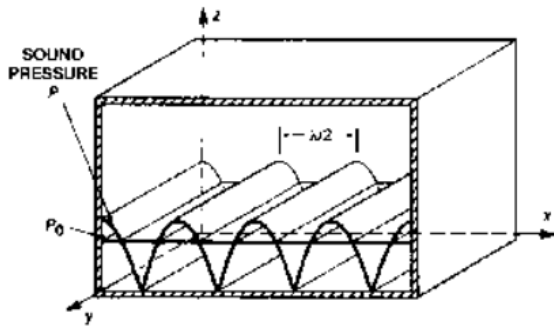
4

. Axial Modes

-3dB



### Axial Room Modes

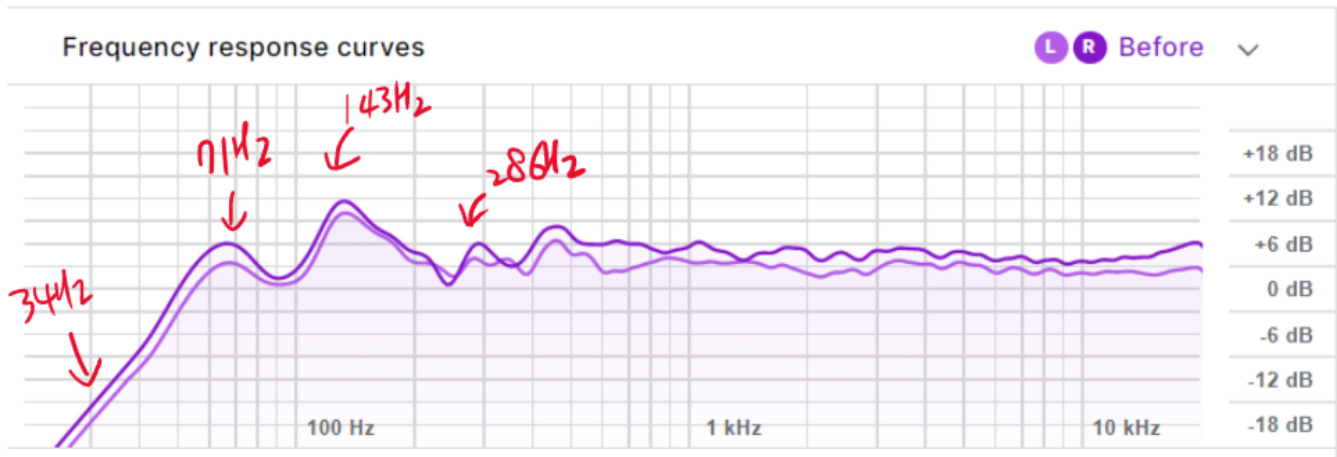


143.33333 Hz	34.4 Hz	71.666666 Hz	286.66666 Hz	68.8 Hz	143.33333 Hz
430 Hz	103.2 Hz	215 Hz	573.33333 Hz	137.6 Hz	286.66666 Hz
716.66666 Hz	172 Hz	358.33333 Hz	860 Hz	206.4 Hz	430 Hz
1003.3333 Hz	240.79999 Hz	501.66666 Hz	1146.6666 Hz	275.2 Hz	573.33333 Hz
1290 Hz	309.6 Hz	645 Hz			

Axial Modes 가

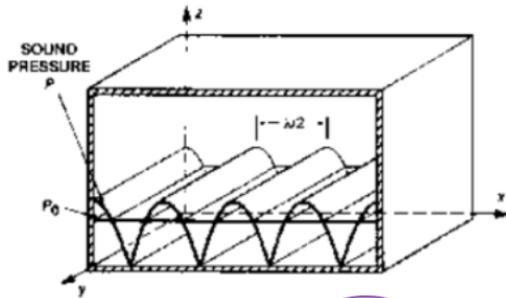
3가 가 143Hz, 34Hz, 71Hz

1



Axial Modes

### Axial Room Modes

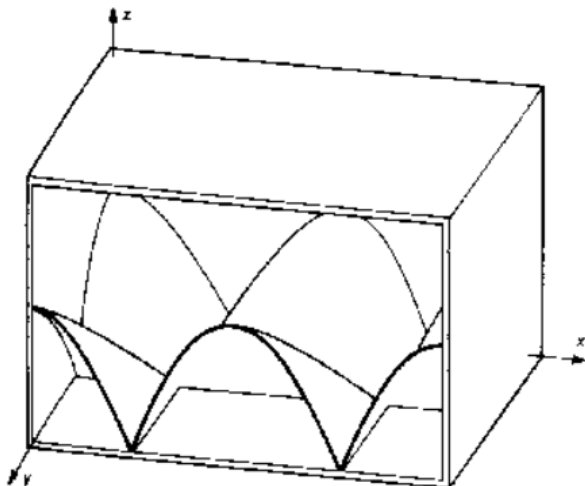


143.33333 Hz	34.4 Hz	71.666666 Hz	286.66666 Hz	68.8 Hz	143.33333 Hz
430 Hz	103.2 Hz	215 Hz	573.33333 Hz	137.6 Hz	286.66666 Hz
716.66666 Hz	172 Hz	358.33333 Hz	860 Hz	206.4 Hz	430 Hz
1003.3333 Hz	240.79999 Hz	501.66666 Hz	1146.6666 Hz	275.2 Hz	573.33333 Hz
1290 Hz	309.6 Hz	645 Hz			

### Tangential Modes

#### Tangential Room Modes

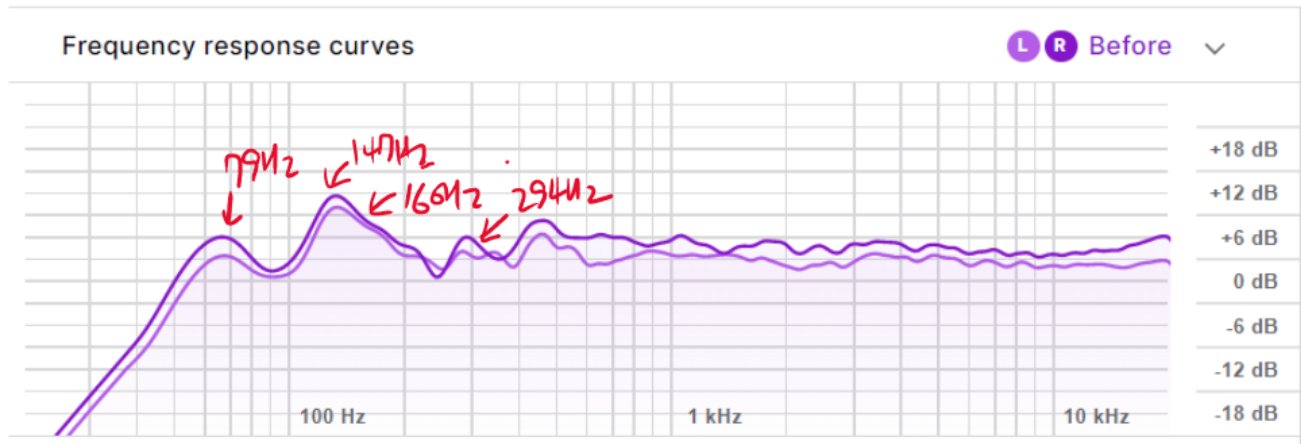
Tangential room modes have 1/2 of the energy of axial modes (-3dB). This calculator only plots tangential modes of the same order for each reflection in each plane (eg: 1,1,0: 1,0,1: 0,1,1: 2,2,0: 2,0,2: 0,2,2 etc.) which will not cover all possible modes. This is strictly a limitation in the file size of the javascript calculator and output plotting ability. If you want to find every possible mode, you'd need to take a more rigorous approach.



147.40354 Hz	160.25153 Hz	79.495101 Hz	294.80708 Hz	320.50307 Hz	158.99020 Hz
442.21062 Hz	480.75461 Hz	238.48530 Hz	589.61417 Hz	641.00615 Hz	317.98040 Hz
737.01771 Hz	801.25769 Hz	397.47550 Hz	884.42125 Hz	961.50923 Hz	476.97060 Hz
1031.8247 Hz	1121.7607 Hz	556.46570 Hz	1179.2283 Hz	1282.0123 Hz	635.96080 Hz
1326.6318 Hz	1442.2638 Hz	715.45591 Hz			

Tangential Modes    Axial Modes    (-3dB)

4가 147Hz, 160Hz, 79Hz 294Hz, Axial Modes  
가 .

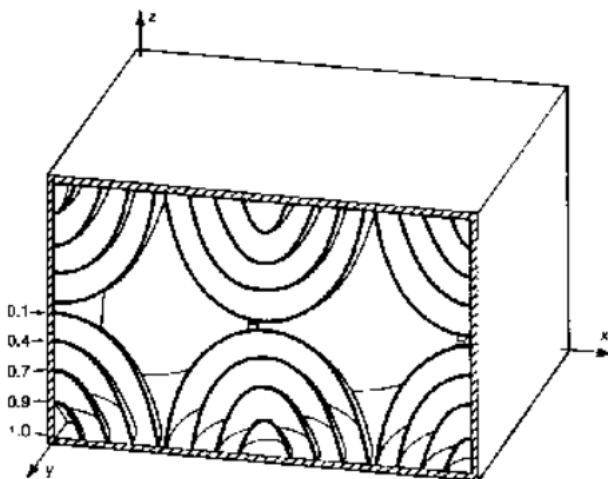


. Axial Modes 가 Tangential Modes 가

## Oblique Modes

### Oblique Room Modes

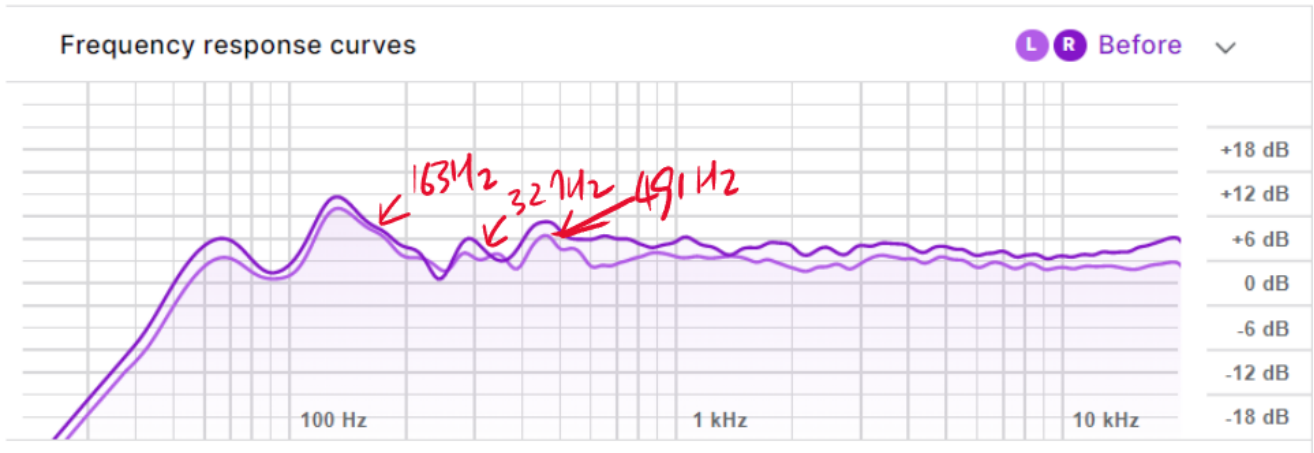
Oblique room modes have 1/4 of the energy of axial modes (-6dB). This calculator only plots oblique modes of the same order for each reflection in each configuration (eg: 1,1,1: 2,2,2: 3,3,3: 4,4,4 etc.) which will not cover all possible modes like 1,2,1 or 2,3,4 etc.. This is strictly a limitation in the file size of the javascript calculator and output plotting ability. If you want to find every possible mode, you'd need to take a more rigorous approach.



163.90215 Hz 327.80430 Hz 491.70645 Hz 655.60860 Hz 819.51076 Hz 983.41291 Hz  
 1147.3150 Hz 1311.2172 Hz 1475.1193 Hz

Oblique Modes . (Axial Modes -6dB)

4가 163Hz, 327Hz, 491Hz .



# Reference

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standing\\_wave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standing_wave)

1)

2)

3가



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