D-28

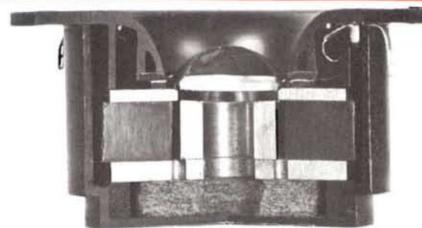
TECHNOLOGY UNLIMITED

APPLICATIONS

1.1 inch (28 mm) soft dome tweeter for 2- and 3-way systems with supertweeter also in 4- and 5-way systems mobile hifi commercial and PA



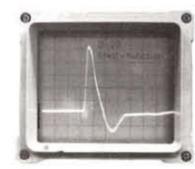
soft roll-off suspension vented magnet motor aperiodically damped Hexacoil technique Magnaflex cooling / damping flexible connector wires high power handling dynamic range more than 127 dB - no compression very high efficency very low THD



The D - 28 has the most advanced tweeter technology. Regularly improvements have secured this position for many years. Professional users value the enormyous dynamic range of more than 127 dB SPL without compression which is important with todays high class high power electronic. The exceptional shape eases the time alignment and improves the efficency without any horn characteristic.



The rise time of a speaker is measured by means of a STEP-FUNCTION. The total is set to be 100 %, then 10 % and 90 % are marked. The first 10 % is the phase of acceleration, the last 10 % is the deceleration phase of the diaphragm. The 80 % between both marks are defined as the movement of the diaphragm. The time needed for this phase is called the rise time. The step function of the D-28 often is used as a scientific example because of its linearity.

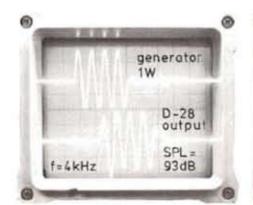


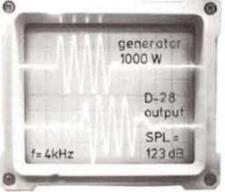
TONE BURSTS

Tone bursts are the best way to obtain an accurate picture of overall acoustic performance. Regrettably they are mostly used only to test rise-time and ringing - which shows much more clearly with a step function test! With a tone burst, all the moving parts of a speaker can be loaded without burning the voice coil. With a given frequency the SPL should be 30 dB higher at 1000 W input when compared with a 1 W input, if the output is linear. This test shows the driver's ability to reproduce the transients without compression. The right picture shows that even a 1000 W input is not the limit: the dynamic

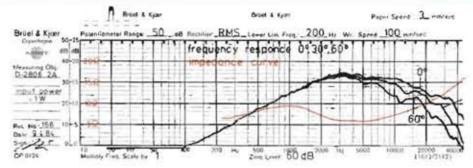
response is absolutely linear. Data given in catalogues (and even test reports) normally are calculated figures and not measured values.

This compression effect is either under-rated or ignored very often. That is why many speakers do not produce SPL's above 100 dB, in spite of higher theoretical specifications. However this test exposes such anomalies between calculations and actual measurements.

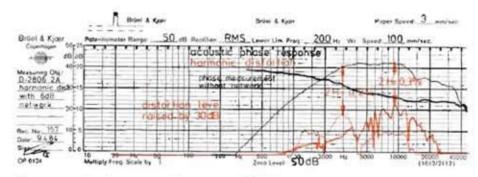




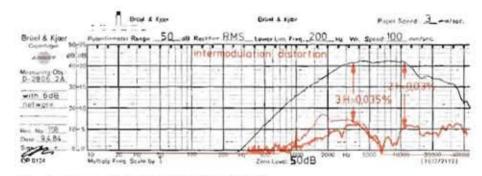




The 30° and 60° off-axis curves prove clearly that the special house construction has no directional/horn effect at all.



The acoustic phase runs linear up to 50 kHz.



What other system has datas like these? Intermodulation distortion level had to be raised by 40 dB.

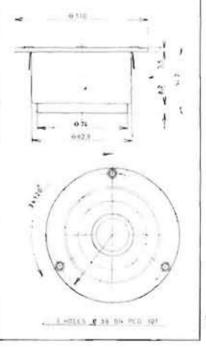
Compliance:				Overall dimensions:	Ø 110	0 x 55 mm
suspension	Cms	12		Power handling:		
acoustic	Cas	17		*nominal	DIN	300 W
equivalent volume	Vas			· music	DIN	1200 W
Cone:				transient	10 ms	1000 W
eff. cone area	SD	8,5	cm ²	Q-factor:		
moving mass	Mms	0,51	9	mechanical	Oms	0.61
tin, vol. displacement	Vd	6.0	cm ³	electrical	Oes	1,11
mech resistance	Rms			total	Ois	0.39
lin. excursion P-P	Xmax	0,7	mm	Resonance frequency free air	1s	700 Hz
max excursion P-P		3,2	mm	Sensitivity'	1 W / 1 m	93 d8
*Frequency response 1200 / 25000 Hz				Voice coil:		
Harmonic distortion		0.3	96	diameter	d	28 mm
Intermodulation distortion	٦.	- 0.035	96	length	h	3,2 mm
Magnelsystem:				layers	n	2
total gap flux		340	µ Wb	inductance (1 kHz)	Le	0.09 mH
flux density		1,52	Tesla	nom impedance	Zvc	8 ()
gap energy		156	mWs	min impedance	Zmln	6.4 Q
force factor	BKL	4.2	Tin	DC resistance	Re	5,3 -0
airgap volume Vg		0.16	cm ³	Data given are as after 30 hours of running		
air gap height		2.5	mm	con green are as ance do notes of forming		
air gap width		0,75	mm			

Thiole/Small parameters are measured not statically but dynamically

0.6

DYNAUDIO tweeter and midrange domes are always made of special soft cloth. This is important for the resolution and the precision of the response of the high end.

A certain bending pattern is unavoidable to the dome material whileforcing it back and forwards. With soft material this effect is not audible. The harder the diaphragm materials is (i.e. plastic, aluminium, titanium, beryllium etc.) the more this bending effect is heard and measured as the distortion potential.



All specifications subject to change without notice

Net weight