Signal Processor Help Commands <u>File Menu</u> Crossover Menu Windows Configure Menu Windows Parametric Window Plot Window Glossary

Defined Terms

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Plot Window

The Plot Window displays the selected frequency versus amplitude curve. This window may be sized, which is useful for viewing extra detail and for printing high resolution screen captures. The x (frequency) and y (gain) coordinates of the mouse cursor are displayed in this window as an additional aid in the equalization process.

Parametric Window

The Parametric Window controls \underline{SX} , \underline{PX} , \underline{PEQ} , or the \underline{SPX} equalizer and can emulate up to 24 bands of equalization.

Filter Select scroll bar

The equalizer filter is selected by this scroll bar.

Frequency Scroll Bar

The filter frequency is controlled by this scroll bar.

<u>Gain Scroll Bar</u>

The filter gain is controlled by this scroll bar.

<u>Q Scroll Bar</u>

The filter Q is controlled by this scroll bar.

<u>Eq Type Group Box</u>

These radio buttons select <u>SX</u>, <u>PX</u>, <u>SPX</u>,or <u>PEQ</u> product characteristics. <u>Plot Mode Group Box</u>

These check boxes set the <u>Keep old</u>, <u>Ivie</u>, <u>Equalize</u>, <u>Use Ref</u>, and Smooth

functions.

Plot Group Box

These push buttons cause the parametric equalizer or <u>spectrum</u> curves to be plotted. Double clicking the left mouse button or single clicking the right mouse button also causes the curves to be plotted.

For additional information, see Parametric Window Overview

Glossary

<u>Bandwidth</u> Boost Butterworth Center Frequency Constant Q Crossover Cut <u>Decibel</u> <u>Equalize</u> <u>Filter</u> Frequency <u>Gain</u> Imaging Linkwitz Riley <u>Octave</u> Over Sampling **Parametric** <u>Phase</u> <u>Q</u> <u>Spectra</u> <u>Tandem</u>

Bandwidth

The bounding two frequencies where the signal level has dropped 3 \underline{dB} with respect to a reference frequency and level. In the case of an equalizer filter, the reference frequency is the filter <u>center frequency</u>.

Boost

The level of a signal, usually measured in <u>decibels</u>, above a reference level.

Butterworth

Butterworth defines the slope and <u>phase</u> characteristics of a <u>crossover</u>. This crossover has a faster roll off but poorer phase response than a <u>Linkwitz-Riley</u> crossover.

Center Frequency The frequency where a <u>filter</u> reaches its maximum or minimum signal level.

Constant Q The Q of a constant Q equalizer <u>filter</u> remains fixed as the filter <u>gain</u> is changed.

Crossover

A crossover is a circuit which divides the audio <u>spectrum</u> into two or more spectrums.

Cut

The level of a signal, usually measured in <u>decibels</u>, below a reference level.

Decibel

The relative level of an audio signal, measured in a logarithmic fashion. A 3 dB increase requires a 100% increase in power.

Equalize

The processing of an audio signal to adjust the relative levels across the frequency <u>spectrum</u> to achieve a desired response. In the context of this program the equalize check box causes the system response to be equalized according to the settings of the equalizer filters.

Filter

A circuit that adjusts level in a frequency dependent way. When used in context of an equalizer, filter is synonymous with band.

Frequency In audio systems, a tone.

Gain

A change in signal level. An increase in gain is often referred as "<u>boost</u>", a decrease in level is referred as "<u>cut</u>".

Imaging

The ability of an audio system to reproduce the original studio designated or live musical positions. Imaging is often degraded by phase error introduced by poorly designed <u>crossovers</u> and equalizers. Further degradation of imaging is caused by reflected signals and poor speaker placement.

Interpolate

To insert additional data points between finite data points in a digital system. Many algorithms exist for this technique, each with advantages and disadvantages. Also called curve fitting.

Linkwitz-Riley

Linkwitz-Riley defines the <u>slope</u>, <u>phase</u>, and <u>damping</u> characteristics of a <u>crossover</u>. This crossover has a slower initial roll off but better phase response than a <u>Butterworth</u> crossover. This crossover is said to have better <u>imaging</u> than the Butterworth crossover.

Octave The interval between two frequencies where one frequency is twice that of the other.

Over Sampling The term "over sampling" is a misnomer. There is only a finite amount of data available in a digital audio system. The correct term would be to <u>interpolate</u> or <u>curve fit</u>.

Parametric

When used in the context of parametric equalizer, the meaning is that all three parameters (<u>Frequency</u>, <u>Gain</u>, and <u>Q</u>) of an equalizer <u>filter</u> are adjustable.

Phase This term refers to the angular relationship of one wave to another. Phase is measured in degrees or radians. Phase errors introduced by improper crossovers, speaker or equalizers degrade the system imaging.

Q refers to the <u>bandwidth</u> of a filter. It is inversely proportional to bandwidth.

Q

Spectrum, Spectra

An array or series of frequencies that comprise a more complex waveform. An audio system is often stimulated with pink noise which represents all frequencies of interest in the audio system.

Tandem

When used in the context of Zapcos' <u>SPX</u>, tandem controls both channels simultaneously.

Parametric Window Overview

The parametric equalizer is controlled by up to 24 filters, and can emulate a variety of Zapco products. <u>Frequency</u>, <u>Gain</u>, & <u>Q</u> are controlled by their corresponding vertical scroll bars. The <u>Filter Select</u> horizontal selects the filter.

The Eq Type group box selects the <u>PX</u>, <u>SPX</u>, <u>SX</u>, or <u>PEQ</u> product characteristics. The Plot group box selects <u>Keep old</u>, Ivie, <u>Equalize</u>, or <u>Use Ref</u> check box.

Pushing the Parametric button or clicking the right mouse button plots the equalizer response.

If the <u>Equalize</u> button is not checked:

Pushing the <u>Spectrum</u> button or double clicking the left mouse button plots the input data.

If the <u>Equalize</u> button is checked:

Pushing the <u>Spectrum</u> button or double clicking the left mouse button plots the equalized input data

Spectrum Push Button This button causes the filters to be plotted according to the parameters read in by an <u>input file</u> or manually adjusting <u>frequency</u>, <u>gain</u>, and <u>Q.</u>

Keep Old check box Previous plots will remain if this box is checked.

Ivie check box

Plots in the bar graph style as seen in many audio analyzers.

Equalize check box Causes the input response to equalized according to the equalizer filter settings and plotted.

Smooth push button

The causes the input response to be <u>interpolated</u> for additional data points. This process smooths the data, more accurately reflecting the original response.

Use Ref check box

Causes the input response to be compared to another reference system response. For example, one may measure a known "good sounding system" and input this data under the Open Ref command. The system may then be equalized to the reference system. This method also eliminates errors introduced by the microphone, if this microphone is the same one used to measure the reference system.

Eq Type group box

One of four different products may be emulated by the Audio3.0:

1. The <u>SX</u>, is a din size 5 band parametric equalizer / crossover. 2. The <u>PX</u> is a 4 band parametric equalizer / crossover 3. The <u>SPX</u> is a 12 band laboratory rack mount programmable parametric equalizer / crossover

4. The <u>PEQ</u> is a 9 band graphic equalizer

The PX is a 4 band parametric equalizer and electronic crossover.

Specifications: Signal to Noise > 107dB T.H.D.+ noise < .005% Crossover frequency Variable, 70-1,200 Hz Crossover levels Variable Filter Frequency &Q Settable, via modules

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SX

The SX is a Din sized, 5 band parametric equalizer and electronic crossover with an electro-luminescent display.

Specifications:					
Signal to Noise	<u>("A" weighed)</u>				
Front & rear channels, full range	> 107 dB				
Front & rear channels, highpass	> 105 dB				
Subwoofer channels	> 110 dB				
Harmonic Distortion + Noise					
Front & rear channels, full range	< .003%, Typ0007%				
Front & rear channels, highpass	< .003%, Typ0009%				
Subwoofer channels	< .002%, Typ0008%				
Highpass Crossover					
Slope	6 or 12 dB/octave				
Damping	Bessel (Linkwitz-Riley response)				
Crossover frequency	Variable in two ranges: 30-660Hz, 330-7200Hz				
Lowpass Crossove	<u>r</u>				
Slope	12 or 24 dB/octave				
Damping	Bessel or Butterworth				
Crossover frequency	Variable in two ranges: 30-660Hz, 330-7200Hz				
Phase	0 or 180 degrees, selectable				
<u>Outputs</u>					
Front	Highpass, full range or blend mode				
Rear	Highpass, full range, center, or variable blend				
Low	Stereo or monaural				
<u>Front Panel</u>	(10)Volume (5), Equalizer gain (+/-20 dB),				
	front-rear fader, lowpass frequency,				
highpass frequency, frequency balance.					
<u>l/O Unit</u>					
Control	Battery, Ground, Mute, Dash				
Input sensitivity	2, 1, .5, or .25 Vrms				
Maximum output level	7 Vrms				
Location	Remote via shielded ribbon differential cable				
Dimensions					
SX main	(1/2 Din) 6.75" wide x .93" high x 4.6" deep				
Sx supply/line driver	3.125" wide x 1.75" high x 5.690" deep				

SPX

The SPX is a 12 band programmable rack mount laboratory equalizer and electronic crossover. This product may be controlled remotely by IEEE-488, RS232 or a Hewlett Packard 48SX calculator for extensive audio systems analysis.

Specifications:

Signal to Noise	> 98dB
T.H.D.+ Noise	< .0075%
Crossovers	Stereo low pass & stereo high pass
Crossover frequencies	Programmable, 20-20,000 Hz
Crossover levels	Programmable, 20-20,000 Hz
Crossover slopes (dB/octave	e) 6, 12 (Butterworth), 12 (Linkwitz-Riley) 18, 24
Filter frequency	Programmable, 20-20,000 Hz
Filter Q	Programmable, .5-7.0
Filter gain	Programmable, 15 to -15 dB
I/O connectors	Balanced XLR, Cannon & RCA
Digital interface	IEEE-488 (GPIB), RS232
Display	40 character VFD

PEQ

The PEQ is a 9 band graphic equalizer.

Filter Select Scroll Bar

The <u>Frequency</u>, <u>Gain</u>, & <u>Q</u> scroll bars affect the filter selected by the Filter Select scroll bar.

Frequency Scroll Bar The Frequency scroll bar controls the parametric equalizer filter frequency in the range of 20 Hz to 20kHz.

Gain Scroll Bar The Gain scroll bar controls the parametric equalizer filter gain in the range of 20 dB to -20 dB.

Q Scroll Bar The \underline{Q} scroll bar controls the parametric equalizer filter Q in the range of .5 to 7.0.

File Menu

The File menu includes commands that enable you to open and save equalization parameter files.

For more information, select the file menu command name: <u>File Open Eq</u> <u>Open Spectra</u> <u>Open Ref</u> <u>Save Eq</u> <u>Exit</u>

Crossover Menu

The Crossover menu includes commands that enable you to configure the crossover. All of the crossover modes of the <u>SX</u> and the <u>PX</u> may be plotted.

For more information, select the crossover menu command name: <u>Select Slope</u> <u>Select Frequency</u>

Select Slope

This command selects 6, 12, 18 or 24 dB/octave slopes for the crossover. <u>Linkwitz-Riley</u> or <u>Butterworth</u> characteristics may be selected for the 12 dB/octave slopes.

Select Frequency

The select frequency command selects the cut off frequency of the low pass and high pass crossovers.

Windows Menu

This menu allows you to reopen the parametric equalizer dialog box or the plot window, should they be closed.

Configure Menu

This menu includes commands that configure the number of filters for each product and the maximum and minimum frequency and gain plotting parameters.

File Exit Command

This topic explains the File menu's Exit command.

File Format

The input spectra file format is compatible with Audio Precision's audio analyzer files. This file may also be created via an editor or word processor.

There are three required fields, which must be delimited by commas and a space or tab. The third field is reserved for future use. A 1/3 octave data file example:

Frequency	Gain		OFF	
20.0,	-3.4,		0	
25.198,		-2.8,		0
31.748,		-2.2,		0
40.0,	-2.1,		0	
50.397,		-2.4,		0
63.496,		-2.5,		0
80.0,	-2.5,		0	
100.79,		-2.2,		0
127.0,	-1.3,		0	
160.0,	0.0,		0	_
201.59,		1.8,		0
253.98,		3.9,	-	0
320.0,	6.9,		0	
403.17,		10.8,		0
507.97,		12.3,	•	0
640.0,	4.1,	1.0	0	•
806.35,		1.6,		0
1015.9,		2.8,		0
1280.0,		2.1,		0
1612.7,		1.6,		0
2031.9,		.9,		0
2560.0,		.6,		0
3223.4,		0.0,		0
4003.7,		4, 1 E		0
5120.0,		-1.5,		0
0400.8,		-3.9,		0
0127.5,		-0.0,		0
10240.0,		-5.0,		0
16255 0		-1.0,		0
20000 0		ש, סס		0
20000.0,		-Z.ð,		U

File Open Eq Command

Opens the equalizer data file. The <u>Frequency</u>, <u>Gain</u>, and <u>Q</u> scroll bars will now reflect the contents of this file.

File Open Spectra Command

Opens the Input Spectra data file Related Topics <u>File Format</u>

File Open Ref Command

Opens a reference file which will be used as a reference system response. The plot will then reflect the difference between the current system and the reference system.

File Save Eq Command

Save the Parametric Equalizer filter settings.