Subwoofer & Full-Range Alignment
Topics

1) Impulse response of high passed & low passed devices
2) Alignment & misalignment of IRs
3) Arrival time differences
4) Where to put the measurement mic
5) Minimizing response variation through the crossover region at different locations
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Perfect impulse at time t=0
**What to Look for in the Impulse Response**

Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4\textsuperscript{th} Order, 1 kHz

**Impulse Response**

- LP – Red
- HP – Blue

**Magnitude Response (Frequency)**

- LP – Red
- HP – Blue
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4th Order, 1 kHz

Initial energy arrivals aligned

Peak energy arrival

Initial energy arrival

LP – Red
HP – Blue

Impulse Response (zoomed in)
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Summation of Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4th Order, 1 kHz

Impulse Response

Magnitude Response (Frequency)
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4th Order, 1 kHz

Peak energy arrivals aligned

Initial energy arrival

Peak energy arrival

HP signal delayed 0.46 ms

LP – Red
HP – Blue
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4th Order, 1 kHz

Peak energy arrivals aligned

LP – Red
HP – Blue
LP+HP – Green (summation)

HP signal delayed 0.46 ms
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4th Order, 1 kHz

Peak energy arrivals aligned

Large cancellation due to time domain misalignment

HP signal delayed 0.46 ms

LP – Red
HP – Blue
LP+HP – Green (summation)
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4\textsuperscript{th} Order, 100 Hz

Impulse Response

Magnitude Response (Frequency)

LP – Red;  HP – Blue
What to Look for in the Impulse Response

Linkwitz-Riley LP & HP Filters – 4th Order, 100 Hz

Impulse Response (zoomed in)

LP – Red
HP – Blue
Measurement & Determining Arrival Time

It can help to allow as much HF energy output from the subwoofer as possible

Disengage LP filter or raise it to a very high frequency

More HF energy in the signal from a device increases our ability to resolve smaller time increments, \( \Delta t = 1/\Delta f \)

Period = 1/frequency

- \( P_{20\text{kHz}} = 0.05 \text{ ms} \)
- \( P_{1\text{kHz}} = 1.0 \text{ ms} \)
- \( P_{100\text{Hz}} = 10 \text{ ms} \)
Measurement & Determining Arrival Time

Apparent time gap in the LP response is not due to a pure, broadband delay but rather a lack of high frequency energy content and the necessary phase shift of the low frequency energy content.
Measurement & Determining Arrival Time

Time Alignment in SysTune
Goals for Arrival Time

Energy from adjacent pass bands (Subs & Full-Range) need to arrive at the listener at the same time

Ideally, locate the Subs and the Full-Range units very close to each other to minimize arrival time differences

1) **All Ground Stacked**
   In many situations this is not desirable for audience coverage and other reasons

2) **All Flown**
   While possible, and can yield very good results, it may not always be practical due to size and weight constraints

3) **Flown Full-Range and Ground Stacked Subs**
   Very commonly seen configuration
   Worse case for timing differences
Goals for Arrival Time

Energy from adjacent pass bands (Subs & Full-Range) need to arrive at the listener at the same time

Physically separated Subs and Full-Range

**Less than 1 dB variation**
Adjacent pass bands must not be out-of-phase by more than 55°
At 100 Hz this is 1.53 ms

**Less than 2 dB variation**
Adjacent pass bands must not be out-of-phase by more than 75°
At 100 Hz this is 2.08 ms
At 112 Hz this is 1.86 ms

**Less than 3 dB variation**
Adjacent pass bands must not be out-of-phase by more than 90°
At 100 Hz this is 2.50 ms

Note: Above the crossover frequency the outputs from the filters are within 10 dB of each other and the wavelengths/periods are shorter. Arrival time constraints must be based on slightly higher frequency. For the Linkwitz-Riley 4th order response in our example this will be approximately 1/6 octave.
Recap & Putting It All Together

1) We know that to properly align devices we must align the initial energy arrivals, not the peak energy arrivals.

2) We know what to look for to determine the initial energy arrival time from full-range and low frequency band-limited loudspeakers.

3) We have a criterion for maximum arrival time variation (time domain) from separated sources in order to keep the overall response variation (frequency domain) below a selected level.
Example System in a Non-Reflective Room

8 Box Line Array
8.6 ft (2.67 m) total height

3 Subwoofers
6.0 ft (1.83 m) total height

100 ft (30.5 m)
200 ft (61 m)

25.0 ft (7.62 m)
200 ft (61 m)

16.5 ft (5.0 m)
16.5 ft (5.0 m)

16.5 ft (5.0 m)
16.5 ft (5.0 m)

3.0 ft (0.91 m)
Arrival Time Difference Map

For the majority of the audience area the arrival time difference ranges from 4 to 10 ms (> 90% of house-right)
For 2 dB Summation Uniformity

For this example, the smallest arrival time difference is in the back of the room.

1) Look at the area(s) of smallest arrival time difference
2) Delay the first signal arrival by this time plus 2 ms (approx. 6 ms)
3) Examine new arrival time differences
For 2 dB Summation Uniformity

Subs Delayed 6 ms

For this example, the smallest arrival time difference is in the back of the room.

1) Look at the area(s) of smallest arrival time difference

2) Delay the first signal arrival by this time plus 2 ms (approx. 6 ms)

3) Examine new arrival time differences
   a) Areas greater than 1.9 ms (75°) will vary by more than 2 dB
   b) Areas greater than 2.3 ms (90°) will vary by more than 3 dB

Positive denote the subwoofer arrives later than the full-range.

Negative denote the subwoofer arrives earlier than the full-range.
SPL Map – 100 Hz

Array Only

93 dB
90 dB
88 dB
84 dB
81 dB

Subs Only

99 dB
92 dB
89 dB
86 dB
82 dB

No LP or HP filters applied
SPL Map – 100 Hz

*Using 100 Hz Linkwitz-Riley filters, no delay on Subs

This would be very similar to aligning the peak arrivals of the loudspeakers and applying 4th order Linkwitz-Riley filters to them without taking their inherent response into account

Cancellations of 6 – 11 dB over a large area
SPL Map – 100 Hz

Array Only

- 93 dB
- 90 dB
- 88 dB
- 84 dB
- 81 dB

Subs (no delay) & Array*

- 98 dB
- 84 dB
- 81 dB
- 82 dB
- 80 dB

Alignment Method
Subs (6 ms) & Array

- 96 dB
- 93 dB
- 89 dB
- 89 dB
- 82 dB

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SPL Map (100 Hz & Frequency Response)

Frequency Response at Location 1

Note increased SPL below 125 Hz due to being much closer to ground-stacked subs than flown array.
Frequency Response at Location 2

*Slightly increased SPL below 100 Hz due to being closer to ground-stacked subs than flown array*
SPL Map (100 Hz & Frequency Response)

Frequency Response at Location 3

96 dB
93 dB
89 dB
85 dB
82 dB
SPL Map (100 Hz & Frequency Response)

Frequency Response at Location 4
SPL Map (100 Hz & Frequency Response)

Frequency Response at Location 5
Frequency Response

Very even coverage and response with no more than 2 dB deviation in the crossover region.

Increased SPL below 125 Hz at Location 1 is due to being much closer to ground-stacked subs than flown array.
Horizontal Offset Between Devices

We learned from the example of vertically offset loudspeakers that the measurement mic needs to be where the difference in the arrival time has the smallest value.

Apply the same principal to the horizontal location of the measurement mic.
Modeling & Investigation with Focus 3
Full-Range Overlapping Subs

Extending LF output of full-range array to overlap the output from the subs

Full-Range new filtering:
- HP - 75 Hz, 2nd order Butterworth
- AP - 10 Hz, 1st order
- AP - 80 Hz, 1st order

Subs – Red
Full-Range original filtering— Blue
Full-Range with new filtering— Green
Full-Range Overlapping Subs

We must still maintain matching phase response of the subs & the full-range system through the crossover region

Full-Range new filtering:
HP - 75 Hz, 2nd order Butterworth
AP - 10 Hz, 1st order
AP - 80 Hz, 1st order

Subs – Red
Full-Range original filtering – Blue
Full-Range with new filtering – Green
Full-Range Overlapping Subs

The overlapping response of the full-range array with the subwoofers results in a +3 dB bump in the combined system response.
SPL Map – 100 Hz

Subs (6 ms) & Overlapping Array

Alignment Method
Subs (6 ms) & Array

The summation is still very good throughout the area.

The overlapping neither significantly helps nor hurts the coverage.

It just increases the overall level a bit, but only in the crossover region.

This could have easily been achieved with system EQ.
Frequency Response

Subs (6 ms delay) & Overlapping Array

Similar response to original filtering but with increased SPL in the 50 – 150 Hz region
Frequency Response

Comparison of the loudspeakers at the same locations with the original filtering and with the full-range array overlapping the sub.
Conclusions

For the most consistent response over a relatively large area:

When one device always arrives early throughout the audience areas

1) Chose a measurement location where the difference in arrival time from the subs & the full-range system should be the smallest.

2) Determine the difference in initial energy arrival times for the subwoofer and the full-range loudspeakers at this location.

3) Add 2 ms to the measured arrival time difference & apply that delay time to the device with the earlier arrival.

4) When time aligning loudspeakers, work in the time domain.
Conclusions

For the most consistent response over a relatively large area:

If one device arrives early in some audience areas, but the other device arrives early in other audience areas (i.e. arrival time switch)

1) Chose a measurement location where the arrival times have switched (typically farther back in the venue) and the difference in arrival time from the subs & the full-range system is the largest.

2) Determine the difference in initial energy arrival times for the subwoofer and the full-range loudspeakers at this location.

3) If the difference in arrival times is less than 2 ms, add the required delay so that the later arriving device is 2 ms after the earlier device at that location.

4) If the difference in arrival times is already more than 2 ms, there is nothing more that can be done.

5) When time aligning loudspeakers, work in the **time domain**.