
Subject: F_s is the biggest concern.

Posted by [Bill Fitzmaurice](#) on Sun, 12 Sep 2004 13:11:47 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

The F_s is pushed downward by a horn to a different spec that I refer to as $F_s(h)$, the resonance of the driver/horn combination. How much it goes down is dependant on the acoustic impedance of the horn; it can be anywhere from a few Hz to as much as 1/2 the F_s . The effect is quite similar to that of a dual chamber reflex box. Model a driver in a sealed box, then model it again with that same size rear chamber plus a vented front chamber and see how the passband (and the impedance peak that denotes the F_b) goes lower. The best way to account for this is to measure the $F_s(h)$ with the driver in place and the rear chamber open to air; the best horn performance will be realized if the $F_s(h)$ is the same as the horn F_c . Reactance annulling via a small rear chamber can push the system F up to around the F_c , but if you start with a driver that has an F_s equal to or lower than the F_c you may have trouble making the rear chamber small enough. I haven't bothered to go in to the mathematics of it, but the F_s to $F_s(h)$ shift can be predicted. I just try to start with a driver with a higher F_s than F_c , though in the case of sub drivers that can be problematic.
