



# 4TR4A

Selenium Multi System consists on a three-way 4"pair of speakers developed to reproduce the whole range of audio frequencies: low, midbass and high frequencies. Whenever used with the right adaptor (if necessary), the three-way is the most indicated loudspeaker to be used in the original car places, avoiding any further work to assemble it. It presents the followings features:

- Polypropylene injected cones with the vacuum plating treatment to provide a bold apeareance like brushed steel.
- The rubber surround design, without a mechanical break, allowing a linear displacement in both directions assuring low distortion.
- Copper Clad Aluminum (CCAW) voice coil, with the aluminum bobbin for a better heat sink and dumping action, as well as speciall resines to support high temperatures.
- Steel stamped frame/basket, with a reinforced design and black epoxy
- Dynamic tweeter with PEI (Polyeter imida) diaphragm/cone and neodymium magnet assure a high performance product.

  The Piezoelectric tweeter has high efficiency at high frequency
- 100 W Max power is a big jump from the original low power speakers.



### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Nominal diameter	mm (in)
Nominal impedance	Ω
Minimum impedance @ 405 Hz 3.52	Ω
Power handling	
MAX <sup>1</sup> 100	W
AES <sup>2</sup> 50	W
Sensitivity (2.0 V@1m) averaged from 90 to 20,000 Hz87	dB SPL
Power compression @ 0 dB (nom. power) 4.2	dB
Power compression @ -3 dB (nom. power)/2 3.6	dB
Power compression @ -10 dB (nom. power)/101.3	dB
Frequency response @ -10 dB90 to 20,000	Hz

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Power handling specifications refer to normal speech and/or music program material, reproduced by an amplifier producing no more than 5% distortion. Power is calculated as true RMS voltage squared divided by the nominal impedance of the loudspeaker.

## AES Standard (100 - 1000 Hz).

### THIELE-SMALL PARAMETERS

I TIELE-SWALL PARAWETERS	
Fs98	Hz
Vas	I (ft³)
Qts	. ,
Qes	
Qms	
ηο (half space)	%
Sd	$m^2 (in^2)$
Vd (Sd x Xmax)	cm <sup>3</sup> (in <sup>3</sup> )
Xmax (max. excursion (peak) with 10% distortion) . 1.75 (0.068)	mm (in)
Xlim (max.excursion (peak) before physical damage). 7.0 (0.27)	mm (in)
Atmospheric conditions at TS parameter measurements:	
Temperature	°C (°F)
Atmospheric pressure	mb
Humidity	%
Temperature	

Thiele-Small parameters are measured after a 2-hour power test using half AES power. A variation of ± 17% is allowed.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS	
$\begin{array}{lllll} \beta L & 3.50 \\ Flux density & 0.87 \\ Voice coil diameter & 31.7 (1.24) \\ Voice coil winding length. & 6.0 (19.68) \\ Wire temperature coefficient of resistance ($\alpha 25$) & 0.00372 \\ Maximum voice coil operation temperature & 190 (374) \\ Hvc (max.voice coil operation temp./max.power) & 1.9 (3.74) \\ Hvc (voice coil winding depth) & 7.5 (0.29) \\ Hag (air gap height) & 4.0 (0.16) \\ Re & 3.7 \\ Mms & 5.4 (0.012) \\ Cms & 480.0 \\ Rms & 0.959 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Tm} \\ \text{T} \\ \text{mm (in)} \\ \text{m (ft)} \\ \text{1/°C} \\ \text{°C (°F)} \\ \text{°C/W(°F/W} \\ \text{mm (in)} \\ \text{mm (in)} \\ \Omega \\ \text{g (lb)} \\ \mu\text{m/N} \\ \text{kg/s} \end{array}$
NON-LINEAR PARAMETERS         Le @ Fs (voice coil inductance @ Fs)       0.256         Le @ 1 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 1 kHz)       0.192         Le @ 20 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 20 kHz)       0.130         Red @ Fs       0.038         Red @ 1 kHz       0.286         Red @ 20 kHz       4.3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{mH} \\ \text{mH} \\ \text{mH} \\ \Omega \\ \Omega \\ \Omega \end{array}$
Vrm 0.1	m()

Kxm......0.9 

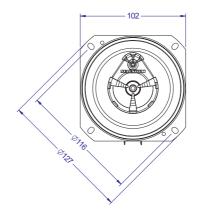
### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

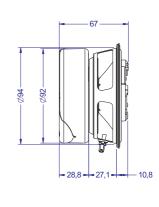
Magnet material		Barium ferrite
Magnet weight	340 (12.0)	g (oz)
Magnet diameter x depth	85 x 15 (3.34 x 0.59)	mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight	680 (1.5)	g (lb)
Frame material		. Steel
Frame finish		. Black epoxy
Voice coil material	Copper clad aluminum	(CCAW)
Voice coil former material		Aluminum
Cone material		olypropylene
Volume displaced by woofer	0.15 (0.0053)	I (ft <sup>3</sup> )
Net weight	840 (1.85)	g (lb)
Gross weight	1,780 (3.924)	g (lb)
Carton dimensions (W x D x H) 27x26.	5x26.5 (10.6x10.4x10.4)	cm (in)

### MOUNTING INFORMATION

Number of bolt-holes	
Bolt-hole dimension 3.2 (0.12) and 5x6.3 (0.19x0.24) (ears)	mm (in)
Bolt-circle diameter 107 (4.21) and 114(4.49) (ears)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (front mount) 100 (3.93)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (rear mount)	mm (in)
Connectors Pus	sh on terminals
PolarityPositive voltage applied to the positive	
(+) terminal gives forwa	rd cone motion

Minimum clearance between the back of the magnetic assembly and the 



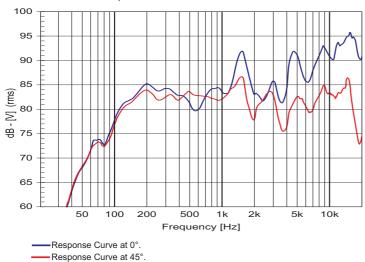




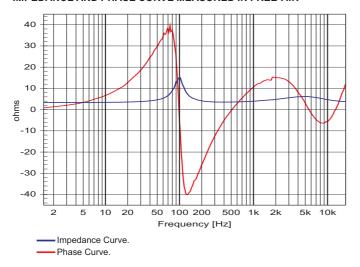


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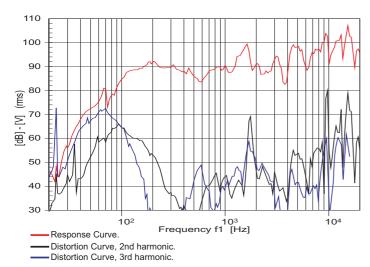
# RESPONSE CURVE (0° AND 45°) IN A TEST ENCLOSURE INSIDE ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1W / 1 m $\,$



#### IMPEDANCE AND PHASE CURVE MEASURED IN FREE-AIR



# HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES MEASURED AT 10% AES INPUT POWER , 1 $\mbox{m}$



### TEST ENCLOSURE

Closed box with 455 I.

Rev.: 00-03/06

#### **HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT AMPLIFIER**

The power amplifier must be able to supply twice the RMS driver power. This 3 dB headroom is necessary to handle the peaks that are common to musical programs. When the amplifier clips those peaks, high distortion arises and this may damage the transducer due to excessive heat. The use of compressors is a good practice to reduce music dynamics to safe levels.

### FINDING VOICE COIL TEMPERATURE

It is very important to avoid maximum voice coil temperature. Since moving coil resistance  $(R_{\scriptscriptstyle E})$  varies with temperature according to a well known law, we can calculate the temperature inside the voice coil by measuring the voice coil DC resistance:

$$T_B = T_A + \left(\frac{R_B}{R_A} - 1\right) \left(T_A - 25 + \frac{1}{\alpha_{25}}\right)$$

 $T_A$ ,  $T_B$ = voice coil temperatures in °C.

 $R_A$ ,  $R_B$  = voice coil resistances at temperatures  $T_A$  and  $T_B$ , respectively.  $\alpha_{25}$  = voice coil wire temperature coefficient at 25 °C.

### **POWER COMPRESSION**

Voice coil resistance rises with temperature, which leads to efficiency reduction. Therefore, if after doubling the applied electric power to the driver we get a 2 dB rise in SPL instead of the expected 3 dB, we can say that power compression equals 1 dB. An efficient cooling system to dissipate voice coil heat is very important to reduce power compression.

### NON-LINEAR VOICE COIL PARAMETERS

Due to its close coupling with the magnetic assembly, the voice coil in electrodynamic loudspeakers is a very non-linear circuit. Using the non-linear modeling parameters Krm, Kxm, Erm and Exm from an empirical model, we can calculate voice coil impedance with good accuracy.