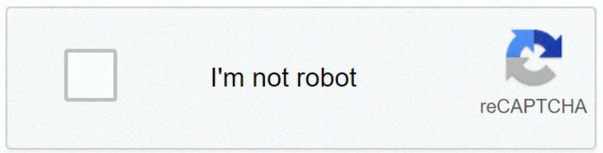

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To plan and plan what kind of field I needed I used Google Sketchup to shape it after work, what volume and size of the door/length I needed in WinISD. This gives the woofer a used extension down to around 32Hz, while the box is a nice 35cm/13.7 cube casing. As you see the door has as in this, it's not an idea, but well worth it to get the lowest possible answerWho is looking for in WinISD is a flat response with the lowest response you can get. It's a pretty advanced program, so you're the best off watching some videos online. Remember that the volume of the port is excluded from the volume of the field (Add the volume of the port and the volume of the field together then calculate the dimensions) ResourcesWinISD - To use this, you need to know all thiele small parameters (T/S) of your speaker For some reading on the speakers box and highlighted //www.the12volt.com/caraudio/boxcalcs.asp#por...As the wall comments It is necessary to take exceptions the thickness of the port, or i hard volume rating for 5.1 channel for home cinema, but not part of WinISD's Box Volume, dat greeting you, after a couple of gruelling days with a copy of the 5.1-channel home cinema project with Ggainclone power amplif, It finally has satisfied results. There is no doubt that the Gainclone amplifier is working, I use LM1875 IC in this project, as well as LM3886. Number of IC to use 5 pieces LM1875 and also 2 pieces LM3886. Where is LM1875 IC for front speaker control, rear and center. IC LM3886 I use to control subwoofer speakers. Some of the components for making this pet-made home project are not small. There are several amplifier support components, such as stereo and mono tone control, subwoofer module, and also USB soundcard separation audio output from laptop/computer into 6 channel: Front left, Front right, Rear left, Back right, Bass/Subwoofer and Center. First I am working a set of power amplifier LM3886 and LM1875 I have prepared all the necessary components for the diagram of the circuit you can visit this page: LM1875 Gainclone Amplifier Circuit LM3886 Gainclone Amplifier Some components are ready for assembly, for a more complete gainclone amplifier you can visit the connection above. IC LM1875 and also IC LM3886 can be purchased on www.utsource.net and also other components can be purchased away at a relatively cheap price and good service. I bought ic gainclone in utsource, very safe and comfortable to buy there and do not hesitate to buy it I guarantee the original. You can visit this link to buy IC: Buy LM3886 Original Buys LM1875 Original For purchase you can register first on utsource.net if you feel confusion you can ask customer service is very friendly. After that the components are ready to assemble on the PCB and ready to solder, remember to pay attention to the first PCB line path is correct, what not Soldering. If you feel ready to solder. Soldering amplifier Gainclone After soldering and ready to assemble with tone control and power. Wired circuit amplifier 5.1 Gainclone Home Theatre After good soldering and a proven power amplifier. I have set tone control, subwoofer filter, and also power. I use the power supply in switch mode instead of the normal transformer. To compose the tone control you can visit this link: Stereo tone control TL084 & Mono Tone Control 4558 And also the power supply can visit this connection: DIY SMPS 10A 20-50V CT CT Left / Right left / Right channel from TL084 stereo tone control to LM1875 stereo amplifier circuit Channel rear left / right from TL088 4 stereo tone control to LM18 75 stereo amplified channel center from Mono Tone Control 4558 to LM1875 mono amplifier Channel bass/Subwoofer from 4558 Subwoofer module to LM 3886 stereo Most Amplifier power supply IC LM1875 Give napon 25DCV CT, I'm giving 30VDC CT to the 30VDC CT. 5.1. The amplier of the home cinema A frame for the ampliff frame also moisturizes myself using šterwood , aluminium and acrylic as material. Add guide to dry the input terminals box I just added an output terminal with a normal terminal, you can upgrade it yourself. Chanel FR, FL, RR, RL and Center Gainclone LM1875 and Channel Bass/Subwoofer output from LM3886 Gainclone Power Amplifier. USB Soundcard/ Decoder 5.1 Channel This 5.1 channel decoder is needed to create 6 different channel signals for this home cinema amplifier input I take from the USB sound card I bought in the online store at a relatively good price. But the disadvantages can only play music from your computer or laptop because it's like a soundcard. To install, directly connect this USB sound card to your laptop and install the driver on your computer or laptop, then install the app as shown below. Just select the image with the number of 6 speakers to exit 6 channel and connect the output to each input amplifier. Speaker Placement 5.1 Home Theatre Amplifier Prepare the speakers for installation, such as the above image, after normal examination of the amplifier, to get the sound quality alive. Under the video assay from my home theatre amplifier. Wired Circuit [Video Test] 5.1 Home Theatre with Gainclone Power Amplifier Upgrade to subwoofer channel with Yiroshi Audio Amplifier project This project Sponsored : OurPCB How to make home subwoofer amplifier home cinema stereo integrity hs 24 passive low government How to make a home subwoofer amplifier How to make a home subwoofer amplifier Tda7222 Ap You Home Theater Stereo Integrity Hs 24 Subwoofers Diy Build And Excursion Demos Insane Bass You Home Theater Design The Passive Subwoofer Amplifier Our Project Ideas How Make It Subwoofer Amplifier You Building A Diy Closed Subwoofer Audioholics Aiyima Power Subwoofer Amp amplifiers Audio board 1200w Amplificador Diy For Bass Speaker Car System Home Cinema Sho Malaysia READ Class seats For Speech Students Aiyima Subwoofer Bluetooth Amplating Board Car Amplifieres Diy Sound System Speaker Home Theater For 5 10inch Sho Malaysia Dx 2 1 Large Power Audio Amplifier Board Channel High Subwoofer Dual Home Theater Ac18v 24v Diy Supplies Canada Home Theater Subwoofer Ing Guide Quality High Power Subwoofer Amplifiers Audio Board 12v 600w Amplificador Diy For Bass Speaker Car System Home Cinema Lazada READ Couches For Less Liver Home Cinema Stereo Integrity Hs 24 Subwoofers Diy Build and Outing Demos Crazy Bass You Ultimate Home Theatre SubWoofer Designs Carlton Bale Com How to Design Build Your Diy Subwoofer Turbofuture Technology Home Theater Stereo Integrity Hs 24 Subwoofers Diy Build And Excursion Demos Insane Bass You Diy Subwoofer First Build 2 18 With Home Theater Forum And Systems READ Leather Self-sufficient and chaise Aiyima Tda7498e Subwoofer Amplifi Amplifi Amplifi Audio Board 160wx2 220w 2 1 Amplificador Power Speaker Home Sound Theater Diy Btl Lazada Ph Aiyima Tda7498 Subwoofer Amplifier Board 150 w Mono Power Amplifiers Home Audio Amp Sound Theatre Diy Sho Singapore Dx 2 1 Large Power Audio Amplifier Board Channel High Subwoofer Dual Home Theater Ac18v 24v Diy Supplies Canada How to make a home subwoofer amplifier tda7222 ap you home theater stereo integrity hs 24 subwooofers diy build and outing demos crazy bass you home cinema design passive low low woofer amplifier our project ideas how to make a home subwoofer amplifier youWhat people look for in this blog:Diy Home Cinema low pressure amplifier Here at Audioholics, we have a lot of affinity for bass. Unfortunately, a fair amount of cash is usually required to obtain a deep bass. However, if you're comfortable with a little woodworking, there's a cheaper alternative: DIY. Here we will look at how to design and build a DIY closed subwoofer. Closed subwoofers have some important advantages for DIYer. First and foremost, they are relatively easy to build compared to a rash box or a more exotic alignment, such as a taped horn or a transmission line. The closed settlement is also relatively tolerant to minor changes in the volume of the box and changes in the driver's production to the driver. Finally, they need less protection than port subsystems, which can quickly overload under their tuning point. On the down side, with no door to increase system output, you need a meat driver to achieve a solid deep bass. Three basic components are required for the construction of a closed subwoonder: driver, housing and amplifier. The construction of a successful subwoonder requires some project work in Matching the driver with the housing and fixing the amplifier to provide sufficient output for your needs, without the risk of smoking a voice coil or lowering the driver. In the good old days, this job was no small thing. Today, with modeling software like WinISD, real global data from sites like data-bass, and few tips, it's much less complicated. So, where do we start? Driver The first step in building any low-key is to select a driver, as this will determine how big a space you need, as well as what you need in terms of reinforcement. You can find a dizzying box of raw drivers from companies such as Parts Express and Madisound, as well as from smaller stores such as iST and Stereo Integrity. Choosing a driver is all about what you want to achieve. If you want deep enough bass to chat about your grandfather's dentures, you'll need a lot of eviction, which is a fancy way to say a big driver with a large zone area (a.k.a. Sd) and a linear trip (otherwise known as Xmax). If you live in an apartment where a high SPL is a sure way to get an eviction notice, 10 - 12 driver might be more appropriate. Fun fact: The 18 driver has slightly more than a dual zone range comparable to the 12 model, meaning he is able to make an extra 6dB+ output when everything else is the same. As an additional bonus, sensitivity will be quoted as higher, while the distortion is tinged to the lower. The Dayton low-to-be driver Ultimax 18 Of course is much more than just size. The basic frequency response is one of the important considerations that can make or interrupt the sound quality of your subwoonder. Tiele/Small parameters such as Fs (resonant frequency), Qt (total Q driver at Fs) and Vas (equivalent volume of compliance) will also determine how the driver will perform in any box. Sensitivity and impedance are also critical thinkers, as these will help determine your amplification requirements. Note that some drivers use dual voice updates that allow the end user to change the driver's impedance as seen by the amplifier. For example, if the driver has a pair of 2 ohm coils, wire them in the series gives you an impedanco 4 ohms, while the wired coils in parallel grinds give you 1 ohm load. We recommend that you avoid burning for a lower impedance (<3 ohms), as this will put a heavy strain on the partner amplifier. At this point, you may have eyes on a few drivers who look like they are fit for the task. Now is the time for the tire to learn about the road and simulate the operation of our driver with modeling software. Regardless of the specific program you are using, you enter the T/S parameters from a special driver sheet into the software and allow it to work with its magic. Now is the time for some actual design. Simulated data for driver X in 0.5, 0.707 and 1.0 Above is a sample driver, modelled on three different sizes of boxes, giving Qtc 0.5 (~7.75 cubic feet), 0.707 (2.7 cubic feet) and 1.0 (1.15 cubic feet). If I look at these graphs, some things stick out. Starting with Qtc 1.0, the first point of note is that the frequency response develops a demonstrated train, which can be further exacerbated if the woofer you choose also has a native peaky response. The smaller box also has a much lower sensitivity in deep bass, a function of Hoffman's Iron Law, which means more EQ and the power to achieve a flat-in-room response. What hasn't been seen here is that Qtc 1.0 will have some ringing associated with its humped frequency response profile. The distortion will also be higher in the deep bass relative to the larger enclosure. We can all see the problems associated with building a box that is too young. At the other end of the spectrum, we have qtc 0.5. The first thing that should attract your attention is the size of the paddock; By most standards, 7.75 cubic metres worth of working volume for a driver is absolutely enormous. On the other hand, some dividends are linked to large ones. The Qtc 0.5 is expected to be critically ted, meaning the driver will not ring forward and onwards. Hoffman also imposes that the large box will equal better low-end sensitivity, which is reflected in the response graphs. However, in addition to size, there is an additional page to keep in mind. As a result of being more efficient down low, the driver of the trip needs to go up for a certain power entry relative to the higher Qtc box. To put it another way, the large box protects the driver less, so high-powered transitions at very low frequencies have a greater potential for damage. Luckily, low-temperature builders have a happy medium to choose from Qtc 0.707. This alignment is usually called maximum flat, as it provides the most widespread response before the system starts to repel. The volume of the housing of 2.7 cubic feet is in no way ultra-compact, but even for the refrigerator would not be replaced. Not as effective in deep bass as a larger box, again blames Hoffman, but the payout here is that the driver is at far less risk of over-ing as well. In the end, although the design is not critically soaked, the ringing is nonetheless reasonably well controlled given the high Qtc box. Now is the time to check reality. Simulations are an excellent starting point in understanding how Thiele/Small parameters and box size will affect performance. However, in the real world, nothing ever works quite like simulations suggest they should. Some of this can be explained by changes in production or by producers fulfilling their specifications. Some of this comes down to the reality that when you push the driver on their The non-lineano behavior angers in throwing off math. This is where the real world data comes in. We recommend that everyone contemplates dabbling in DIY to visit the data-bass, led by bassaholic extraordinary Josh Ricci. The site is, as the name suggests, a database containing detailed measurements of a wide range of subwoofers, including a number of raw drivers in test enclosures. Raw drivers are also tested to see exactly how closely they comply with their estimated specifications. Housing With the selected driving machine and familiar with the internal volume needed to achieve the desired Qtc, the next step is actually to build the housing. As with any other speaker, your subwoofer housing will be an ideal inert structure that doesn't add or subtract from the output of your wool. This means a reasonably thick cabinet (>0.75 MDF or high quality, void free Baltic Breza works well) and a reasonable amount of inter-locking bracing and stuffing. Remember that the inner splint will also deduct the volume that the driver sees when designing the box, while the stuffing will help raise the apparent volume that the driver sees. We also recommend a double-thick front baffle, as this will improve the stiffness of the cabinet, as it also allows you to inhale the driver flange for a cleaner look. If you're using an external amplifier, you'll need either a pair of high-quality binding fasts that accept a heavy measuring wire or speakon connector. Finally, you will also need an extra wire to connect the driver internally, as well as spikes or rubber feet. Pro Tip: It's always easier to build a box a little bigger than you need and pad it down than to find that the box you've built is too small and needs to start from scratch. For those who are only interested in woodworking, flat packages sold by Parts Express and others are also a spent option. The flat packaging is that subwoofers what ikea is for furniture. You get a bunch of precipped pieces to build a fence you put together at home. Needless to say, this can save you a lot of time and effort, but it may not meet your exact requirements, i.m. building a high, shallow subwoofer compared to a basic cube. The flat-pack cabinet, available in Parts Express, designed for Dayton lowton driver Ultimax 18 More power! On the face of it, the choice of amplifier seems to be a simple task; More power is better than less, isn't it? However, this is an area where there is a lot of concern to be taken into account, as too much power can literally break your low pressure device, either by burning the driver's voice coil or beating the driver to death via an excessive trip. At the same time, the amplifier must be strong enough to reach the exit you're looking for to reach the impedance your driver represents. This levelled action is the key to increasing performance without giving your investment on This is also an area where commercial subwoofers have a significant advantage; Using customized DSP limiters, you can keep the woofer out of trouble while still having the ship load power on the tap. Getting the right balance means understanding the limitations of the subwooger you're building. Some of it is relatively straightforward. Through the excursion graphs listed in the modelling section above, you can get an idea of how much power it takes to achieve the driver's rated Xmax (the largest linear trip) and Xmech (the biggest physical trip of the driver before injury). Needless to say, if you have enough power on the tap to exceed the driver's estimated xmech, there should be a lot of concern with playback. Also, as mentioned above, too many woofer driving is often much easier with low Qtc alignment, compared to Qtc 0.707 or higher. An important consequence of this is that due to the bridnder of limited power management low Qtc housing, the upper bass output is also limited relative to the higher Qtc box. Pro Tip: If you're looking for a power sub or six with thousands of watts of amplifier, dedicated circuits with the appropriate amperazem are required accessories. The other side of the equation is the driver's thermal handling, where there is a slightly more gray area. Yes, most drivers have an energy management rating, but most of the raw drivers we've seen tested can carry much more than estimated power for short periods of time. Given the dynamic nature of real world content, it's something you can take advantage of. To put it in real terms, pumping 4kW through a driver who is estimated to take 1kW for a fraction of a second can't cause any damage. On the other hand, the 4kW value of the sine waves for a few minutes is a great way to end up with a melted voice coil. We cannot stress this enough: great responsibility comes with great power. 700W plate amplifier from ThePower In addition to raw power, another aspect of the amplifier's performance is its effective bandwidth. So, what's here? As it turns out, some manufacturers of amplifiers include a fixed high pass filter around ~20Hz. In many cases this can be useful because the high-pass filter works to remove ultra low frequencies that most systems are poorly equipped to produce, while reducing the load on the amplifier at the same time. Win-win, right? In the case of a subwoomer, this high permeable filter will have the effect of neutering performance in the infrasonic range. Depending on your performance goals, it may not be a big deal. On the other hand, if you want to achieve an extension in the room down into a single-digit, amplifier with a fixed high pass filter is not bueno. In addition, poorly executed filters can lead to ringing and phase anomalies, which can negatively affect sound quality. Go over the amplifier must take into account another question: do you want a plate amplifier or an external amplifier? While panel boosters have the benefits of allowing an all-in-one box solution, there are plenty of reasons to consider an external amplifier. First and foremost, you can buy a lot of power for cheap in the form of a pro-style outdoor amp. If you're building more low-key, burning is much easier because you don't need an outlet at every low temperature. Finally, it is much easier to replace the external amplifier, as a new/different panel amplifier may require different dimensions of the cutouts in your case. Accessories As mentioned, the DIY subwoofer consists mainly of a driver, pen and amplifier. Of course, there are some extra ingredients that are worth considering as well. Measuring apartments such as Dayton's Omnimic or XTZ Room Analyzer, along with a sophisticated EQ system such as a miniDSP, will allow you to design your lowtons' response. This is especially important when it's time to actually use your subwoofer in the room. Without any kind of EQ, even the best low-woofer will have ugly peaks in response, which are a recipe for bumast bass. EQ will also allow you to design a low end of your system; Depending on the amount of space to gain your exhibition space, you may be able to achieve a flat response well below 20Hz with a little more than a low filter shelves. However, caution should be exercised in strengthening the system's response, as this requires more amplifier power and a trip from the driver. Remember, the 6dB boost has 4 times the power and 2 times the driver trip, making it easier to run out of head in a hurry. XTZ's Room Analyzer II Measurement System Recommendations & Resources So now the question becomes a little simpler: what the hell do you buy? Fortunately, there are quite a few solid drivers in all sizes out there from a wide range of brands. Excellent performance can be achieved with woofers from Dayton Reference HO and Ultimax lines, stereo integrity products and iST among other popular brands. The ideal driver will have a lot of linear mint (xmax), power handling, low distortion, and a reasonably flat frequency response up to at least 200Hz. In practical terms, this usually means a driver with a fairly large, multi-layered voice coil, as well as faraday/shortening rings to improve linearity. Reasonably low Qt (>0,5) is also desirable, as the Q (Qtc as described above) cannot jump under the Qta driver. When it comes to power, again there is no shortage of high-quality amplifiers, especially with pro-manufacturers such as Crown, Crest, QSC, etc. To amplify the discs, we nod to The Power Speaker, which is an OEM supplier for Reaction Sound, Power Sound Audio, and JTR among others. As already mentioned, flat packaging from Parts Express can also place a pen much less hardworking. For firing we recommend no less than 12AWG cable, although lower better for high applications. How much does it cost? The flat pack/Ultimax 18 is currently priced at $400 on Parts Express. If you use external amplification instead of the amp plate shown above, the Behringer iNuke NU3000 amp can be bridged to a remarkable 3kwatt top output in 4 ohm load running $345 retail, but the street price is less ($230 at Sweetwater). If you could make $7-800 for things like paint for a very good 18-sealed submarine. Cutting your own wood is maybe a little cheaper, but not enough to make it really important (especially if you're making mistakes). It would be hard to press to find a commercially available sub with this success rate at this price. Conclusion You are a serious bassaholik on a tight budget? Diy subwoofer is perhaps just a correction you're looking for. For not a lot of money it is possible to build a sub that can compete with the best subwoofers on the market. In addition, you will have pride in knowing that you have built an integral part of your house wall, and the knowledge that you have a unique piece of equipment that Joe Sixpack can't just pick up at the local big shop. However, the realisation of the DIY value proposal requires great concern, both in terms of obtaining the design right and implementation. Don't forget the age tip: measure twice, cut once. Are you a Diy subwoop fan? Share on our forums, including pictures of your construction. Build.