

WOOFER 6W4P

6" Woofer with excellent performance in the mid frequency ranges. Its great efficiency in sound reproduction is due excellent combination of different components. This new design is capable of handling up to 200 Watts Continuous Music.

For sound reinforcement in nightclubs, dancing halls, auditoriums, bands and also for studio monitors. Its great efficiency in sound reproduction is due to the excellent combination of the different components.

The epoxy painted reinforced steel frame provides the array with high mechanical resistance, an impregnated foam surround, impregnated long fiber paper cone, give the array great stability, high yield and low distortion.

The 6W4P woofer incorporates a magnetic assembly, of 115mm, of high density of magnetic flux combined with the characteristics above its check to the product high sensibility.



Nominal diameter	mm (in)
Nominal impedance	
Minimum impedance @ 300 Hz 7.0	
Power handling	
Peak	W
Continous Music ¹	W
NBR ² 100	W
AES ³ 100	W
Sensitivity (2.83V@1m) averaged from 80 to 9,000 Hz 91	dB SPL
Power compression @ 0 dB (nom.power)	dB
Power compression @ -3 dB (nom.power)/21.9	dB
Power compression @ -10 dB (nom.power)/100.3	dB
Frequency response @ -10 dB 80 to 9,000	Hz

¹ Power handling specifications refer to normal speech and/or music program material, reproduced by an amplifier producing nomore than 5% distortion. Power is calculated as true RMS voltage squared divided by the nominal impedance of the loudspeaker.

NBR Standard (10,303 Brasilian Standard).

AES Standard (100 - 1000 Hz).

THIELE-SMALL PARAMETERS	
Fs76	Hz
Vas8 (0.28)	l (ft³)
Qts	
Qes	
Qms6.7	
o (half space)	%
Sd	$m^2 (in^2)$
Vd (Sd x Xmax)	cm ³ (in ³)
Xmax (max. excursion (peak) with 10% distortion) 2.3 (0.09)	mm (in)
Xlim (max.excursion (peak) before physical damage)10.6 (0.42)	mm (in)
Atmospharia conditions at TC narameter massuraments.	
Atmospheric conditions at TS parameter measurements:	°C (°F)
Temperature	- ()
Atmospheric pressure	mb %
Humidity56	70

Thiele-Small parameters are measured after a 2-hour power test using half AES power.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

L	1111
Flux density	T
Voice coil diameter	mm (in)
Voice coil winding length9.6 (31.5)	m (ft)
Wire temperature coefficient of resistance () 0.00342	1/°C
Maximum voice coil operation temperature250 (482)	°C (°F)
vc (max.voice coil operation temp./max.power) 2.50 (4.82)	°C/W(°F/
Hvc (voice coil winding depth)	mm (in)
Hag (air gap height)	mm (in)
Re5.9	,
Mms	g (lb)
Cms3 20	m/N
Rms	kg/s
NON-LINEAR PARAMETERS	
Le @ Fs (voice coil inductance @ Fs) 0.948	mΗ
Le @ 1 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 1 kHz) 0.569	mΗ
Le @ 20 kHz (voice coil inductance @ 20 kHz)0.322	mΗ
Red @ Fs	
Red @ 1 kHz	
Red @ 20 kHz	
Krm0.9	m
Kxm	mΗ
Erm	



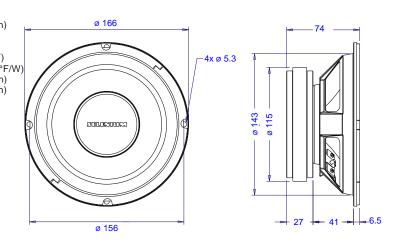
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Magnet material		Di	anum remie	
Magnet weight	5	560 (19.75)	g (oz)	
Magnet diameter x depth	. 115 x 14 (4	.42 x 0.55)	mm (in)	
Magnetic assembly weight	1	,520 (3.35)	g (lb)	
Frame material			Steel	
Frame finish		E	Black epoxy	
Voice coil material			. Copper	
Voice coil former material				
Cone material		Lor	ig fiber pulp	
Volume displaced by woofer		. 1.5 (0.06)	I (ft ³)	
Net weight	1	,700 (3.75)	g (lb)	
Gross weight	1	,800 (3,96)	g (lb)	
Carton dimensions (W x D x H) 1	7.5 x 18 x 9 (6	5.9 x 7 x 3.5)	cm (in)	

MOUNTING INFORMATION

Number of poil-floies		
Bolt-hole diameter	5 .3 (0.20)	mm (in)
Bolt-circle diameter	156 (6.14)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (front mount)	149 (5.86)	mm (in)
Baffle cutout diameter (rear mount).		mm (in)
Connectors	Push	on terminals
Polarity	Positive voltage applied to the positive	
	terminal (red) gives forward	cone motion

Minimum clearance between the back of the magnetic assembly and the

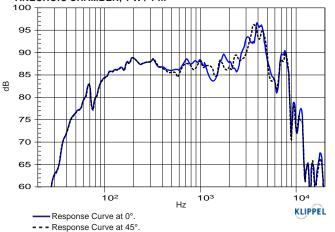


Dimensions in mm.



WOOFER

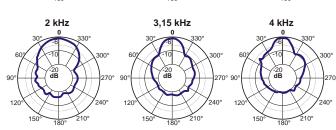
RESPONSE CURVES (0° AND 45°) IN A TEST ENCLOSURE INSIDE AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1 W / 1 m



POLAR RESPONSE CURVES

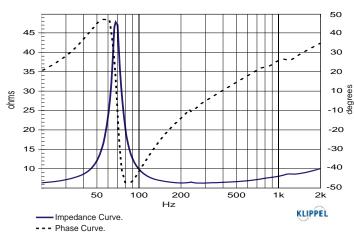






Polar Response Curve.

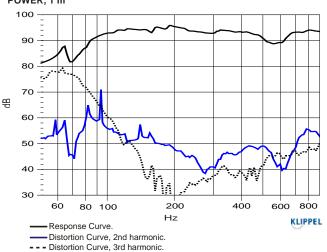
IMPEDANCE AND PHASE CURVES MEASURED IN FREE-AIR



HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier must be ableto supply twice the RMS driverpower. 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.

HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES MEASURED AT 10% AES INPUT POWER, 1 m



FINDING VOICE COIL TEMPERATURE

It is very important to avoid maximum voice coil temperature. Since moving coil resistance (R_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:

$$T_B = T_A = \frac{R_B}{R_A} = 1 \quad T_A = 25 \quad \frac{1}{25}$$

 T_A , T_B = voice coil temperatures in °C.

 R_A , R_B = voice coil resistances attemperatures T_A and T_B , respectively.

= 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.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

For additional project suggestions, please accessour website.

TEST ENCLOSURE Closed box, with volume of 455 liters.

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