COMPUTER AIDED POWER CONVERSIONS, FILTER DESIGNS, TIME/ENERGY/FREQUENCY ANALYSIS
INTRODUCING DIGITAL-READY COMPONENTS.

FROM THE PEOPLE WHO BROUGHT YOU THE DIGITAL DISC, DIGITAL PLAYER, DIGITAL PROCESSOR, DIGITAL MIXER, DIGITAL REVERBERATOR, DIGITAL RECORDER, DIGITAL EDITOR, DIGITAL DISC MASTERING.
When the history of music is written, the chapter on digital will read like a list of accomplishments from just one company—Sony.

And now, to meet the stringent demands of their digital creations, Sony engineers have developed an entirely new line of high-fidelity components: The ES Series.

To handle the phenomenal dynamic range of the new CDP-701 ES compact disc player and PCM-701 ES digital audio processor, ES features what Stereo Review calls a "truly exceptional" integrated amp. One that offers "the highest dynamic headroom of any amplifier we have yet measured."

The patented Accurate Pistonic Motion (APM) speaker design has been engineered to handle prodigious quantities of power without distortion. Even the tuner's Direct Comparator has been designed to complement the improved FM broadcast signals that result from digital source material.

Furthermore, because no innovation, no matter how remarkable, should force you to discard your present music collection, ES also includes a LaserAmorphous™ 3-head cassette deck and linear tracking Biotracer turntable—worthy challengers to anything on the market today.

To find out the name of your nearest ES dealer, call Sony toll-free at 1-800-222-SONY.

SONY
THE LEADER IN DIGITAL AUDIO
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SANSUI DOESN’T CLAIM TO HAVE THE WORLD’S ONLY DISTORTION-FREE RECEIVER. NOW WE HAVE FOUR.

Unlike most high fidelity companies, Sansui doesn’t reserve its most advanced technology exclusively for the top-of-the-line model. That’s why every model in our new “Z” Quartz Synthesizer Compu Receiver line (Z-9000X, Z-7000X, Z-5000X, Z-3000X) is distortion-free.

Sansui puts its best Super Feedforward

Some competitive receivers herald the fact that they eliminate audible distortion. But only Sansui, with its highly acclaimed and exclusive Super Feedforward DC power amplifier system, banishes every conceivable type of audible and inaudible distortion—THD, TIM, intermodulation, envelope, switching, crossover, etc. And this unique distortion-destroying circuitry is built into every new Sansui “Z” receiver.

The super intelligence of microprocessor control

Similarly, all models incorporate a high degree of automation, thanks to microprocessor control. One-touch Simul Switching simultaneously turns on the power and one input—turntable, tape deck or AM, FM broadcast. The microprocessor also controls the Quartz PLL digital synthesized tuning that presets 8 FM and 8 AM stations. The drift-free tuning, whether auto scan or manual, is so precise that in congested areas even the weakest station sounds as if it’s just around the corner.

There’s also a programmable digital quartz timer/clock with three daily independent memory functions. You can awaken to FM, fall asleep to cassette music, and arrive home to hear your favorite record.

The top-of-the-line Z-9000X makes listening even more pleasurable with a 7-band graphic equalizer, a built-in reverb amp, preset volume control, plus preamps for MC and MM cartridges.

More music control across the board

Combine all this with power handling capability ranging from 130 to 55 watts, and you can appreciate why no other collection of receivers gives you so much control over your music.

Maybe you’re wondering why Sansui doesn’t give you less technology and fewer features, as others do. It’s because we never compromise when it comes to music. And neither should you.

Watts per channel

Minimum RMS, 20-20KHz, both channels driven into 8 ohms, 20-20KHz, both channels driven into 8 ohms, rated Total Harmonic Distortion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>THD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z-9000X</td>
<td>130 w</td>
<td>.006%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-7300X</td>
<td>100 w</td>
<td>.005%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-5300X</td>
<td>70 w</td>
<td>.007%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-3300X</td>
<td>55 w</td>
<td>.008%</td>
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</tbody>
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Putting more pleasure in sound
**DON'T MISS OUT!**

On Sale November 15 at your local newsstand.
30 years ago Harman Kardon introduced the world's first high fidelity receiver. It was built on the philosophy that quality audio must evolve from creative, quality thinking. Over the years, Harman Kardon continued to introduce original audio theories that were truly "state-of-the-mind", each proving so successful that they were immediately absorbed into the marketplace as "state-of-the-art".

For example, in 1958, Harman Kardon developed the first stereo receiver. A state-of-the-mind theory that instantaneously became state-of-the-art.

Harman Kardon, in 1970, saw the need for a noise reduction system for recording tapes and became the first company to use Dolby in a cassette deck.

Now, Harman Kardon's most important state-of-the-mind concept, High Current Capability, has turned state-of-the-art. A recently published paper states that in order for an amplifier to properly drive loudspeakers it must have the High Current Capability to instantaneously generate as much as 6 times its rated power into a 1.33 Ohm load. Harman Kardon has consistently used High Current Capability in all of our receivers and amplifiers.

The HK870 100 Watt power amplifier our newest product, names this philosophy even further. The HK870 has an exceptional 50 Amps of High Instantaneous Current Capability and maintains a negative feedback level of "only" 12dB.

The HK870 is matched by the HK825 preamplifier. The HK825 offers dual RIAA equalization circuitry in the phono section, a discrete Moving Coil head amplifier and Ultra-widebandwidth of 4 Hz to 180 kHz delivering extremely pure, transparent sound.

So, while other manufacturers continue to pile on unnecessary features and performance reducing gimmicks, Harman Kardon continues to fine tune the basics and develop "fundamentally advanced" audio equipment.

1. Dolby is the registered trademark of Dolby Laboratories Inc.
2. "Input Current Requirements of High Quality Loudspeaker Systems", published and presented to the AES by Dr. Matti Oittia. For a copy of the paper, write to Harman Kardon.

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From lasers that play digital records to computerized tape decks that make digital recordings, nobody delivers the startling realism of digital sound like Technics.

The challenge: to eliminate the audible differences between live music and its recorded counterpart.

The solution: Technics digital audio technology.

Technics digital technology is not a conventional (analog) process of music reproduction as in ordinary turntables and tape decks. Instead, music that is recorded in the digital process is electronically translated into a numerical (digital) code. So sound is not only immune to the scratching and physical damage that can affect conventional records and tapes. But also to distortion that can ruin music.

When you play back a digital disc or tape, the numerical code is translated back into music. And the sound is indistinguishable from the original.

With all of this digital technology Technics has emerged as the only manufacturer to bring you not one, but three digital components. For both tape and disc formats.

First there is the extraordinary Technics SL-P10 Compact Disc Player.

The SL-P10 uses a standard 4 7/8-inch grooveless, digitally encoded disc. This compact disc (CD) is not played in the conventional sense with a tracking stylus that can damage a record. Instead it is scanned by a computerized laser system. There is no wear on the disc, and the music is reproduced with a purity that could only be digital.

And the SL-P10 can be programmed to find a specific cut, play a series of cuts in any order or play a cut repeatedly.

Then there is the Technics SV-P100. The world's first compact, fully self-contained digital cassette recorder. It is a computerized marvel that uses ordinary video cassettes to record, store and play back the astonishing realism of digitally encoded music.

If you already have a video cassette recorder, the ingenious Technics SV-100 Digital Audio Processor connects to your VCR. This endows it with the same kind of computerized digital capability as our digital cassette recorder.

And whatever the future of audio holds, digital and beyond, Technics is committed to leading you to it.
Enter No. 3 on Reader Service Card.
As I listened to concert after concert in Silva Hall, the new electronically assisted large concert space in Eugene, Oregon (described last month), I developed a strong first-hand feeling as to what this remarkable new kind of sonic architecture can do for the listener in his seat and the live performance on a stage—in a sweeping variety of music, speech, opera, ballet, drama, lectures, pop shows and what have you. At a far remove, I'm already thinking, could not this approach also work in our own little concert halls, the better to fit our living rooms for recorded and broadcast music? Why not Assisted Resonance, the other AR, has it well in hand, as a beginning.

The music of the 1983 Oregon Bach Festival was, of course, all classical. Even so, an astonishing variety of shapes and sizes of music were accommodated though the Festival audiences mostly took it all for granted. Just think: We heard in that space, full-size, everything from the monumental Bach B minor Mass to that feeble instrument, a solo harpsichord. And, along the way, there were violin and cello sonatas, trios, quartets with piano (Brahms), an evening of late-Baroque concerti and another for small chamber groups (C. P. E. Bach). Also, there was a solo lied recital for soprano, very intimate in intent, and a series of Bach cantatas—with spoken comment—ranging from the smallest, a few faint solo instruments (gamba, recorder) and a tiny chorus, to Bach's biggest public music complete with a trio of trumpets.

In terms of sheer volume, then, both in the sound and the required space, this suggests roughly a 200:1 relationship, whether in decibels or cubic feet. The hall was stretched to its widest capacity even within the strict classical category. Unobtrusively, it was serving the functions of maybe a dozen separate and very different locales, ideally speaking, each suitable for a much narrower range of performance. As my Bach program book said, "From Symphony to Rock, from Broadway to Ballet, they're all at the Hult Center." True. Even as Bach unfolded in two weeks of glory, Harry Belafonte and troupe came through Eugene and occupied Silva Hall on a free evening.

The all-purpose hall isn't exactly new. Ever since the precedent-setting Jazz at Carnegie Hall series of a generation ago, we have been adapting old halls, building new ones, to solve the all-in-one problem. The whole apparatus of mechanically shifting wall panels, screens, hanging clouds, unfoldng drapes and more was developed in the attempt to make these halls sonically variable and good in the listening for many uses. Or we have simply ignored the problem and used the halls anyway. Long ago I heard a solo harpsichord recital in Carnegie, unassisted—Landowska in her last years of public performing. The place was packed, the audience sound-absorbing, and you could not hear a pin drop as the great little lady came on the stage. Alas, you could not hear the harpsichord either. I listened reverently to pages of silence, not even a cough. Only the loudest segments, all the strings coupled in high gear, came through as a faint shimmering. Great just to see such a famous artist in the flesh, and no regrets! But...

Now we can tactfully, expertly, enhance such instruments and others with close-up mikes and discreet amplification, scarcely noticeable to most listeners. This indeed is a subtle and still-developing art in itself. It is even used in Silva Hall, exactly as it is elsewhere.

But in Silva (and perhaps a scant dozen halls in the world) we are dealing with an utterly different concept. As I have said, this is not sound reinforcement but hall reinforcement. The electronic systems are a part of the hall itself in acoustic terms. Silva Hall is the first to be predesigned from the start for this dual acoustic structure, electronic and architectural elements permanently joined and working as one—with variability. The actual physical hall cannot be used by itself minus electronics, a bold innovation.

A sudden flash occurred to me the other day. Silva's unique look (as described last month) may not be entirely for technical reasons nor for architectural novelty. There's a better thought. We often find it anachronistically uncomfortable to listen to loud pop music in the traditionally austere spaces of, say, Carnegie Hall or the equally formal setting of many modern halls. Similarly, we are ill at ease hearing loud, non-sacred music in a church concert, though all of these contradictions are commonplace. Ears and eyes, our
POWER ON DEMAND

THE SOUNDCASTMEN A2801 POWER MOSFET STEREO AMPLIFIER

Ordinary Recordings—even so-called "audiophile discs"—are often so limited in their dynamic range that even small, lightweight, low-powered amplifiers and receivers can reproduce their musical information without serious problems.

However, Digital, dbx and CX-encoded records have changed all that. Where 20 to 40 watts once was acceptable, not even double and triple that power is enough to reproduce these new recordings without severe "clipping" distortion!

Designed specifically for this new technology, the A2801 produces 140 watts per channel continuously with 8-ohm loads and 205 watts per channel continuously with 4-ohm loads and huge power reserves of more than 700 watts are always available to reproduce the tremendous Digital dynamic "peaks" with absolutely effortless clarity. More than enough for these new wide-range Program Sources.

Featuring the latest POWER MOSFET circuitry, the A2801 offers power, sonic purity and unmatched reliability at only $549.00.

CONVENTIONAL RECORD

Oscilloscope photo shows music playing at normal listening level. Only 1 watt of power is required for average level, but 16 watts are needed to produce "peaks."

DIGITAL AUDIO DISC

Oscilloscope photo shows same music playing at same normal listening level. Again only 1 watt is required for average level, but 500 watts are needed to produce the... "digital/dynamic peaks" without distortion!

The World's Finest Stereo Components Are Still..MADE IN U.S.A.!
"You can change the effect, change the hall itself, with just a few computer keys. Devilishly ingenious! Also devilishly tricky."

sense of place (and suitability) are at odds, though we do go along. What we need for a multi-purpose listening place is neutrality. But how?

Silva—that extraordinary upside down basket-weave thing—is very positively neutral! There is nothing else like it. Who ever heard of listening inside a giant green fruit basket? It has its formal aspects but also much whimsy and informality—it's okay for anything. Was that the architects' idea? Anyhow, it works.

Last month, I briefly described one of the two interlocking electronic systems that power the Silva acoustics; AR, Assisted Resonance, with its 90 tuned microphones and 90 loudspeakers, all located on two high catwalks above the hall's floor. Each of these 90 sharply resonant channels, as they were called, cover a band only a few Hertz wide, not far from a pure tone. I should add that the 45 amp systems that link each mike and speaker combination, a pair of channels per amp, adjust the signals so that mike and speaker are exactly in phase, for a very smooth and sophisticated feedback loop, 90 separate loops, controlled with enormous finesse. This allows the ambient sound-slice in each narrow band to be selectively amplified and, more important, selectively adjusted for die-away time or reverb, frequency by frequency, via the controlled feedback. Thus, not only the overall reverb time is adjusted but the coloration too, dynamically changing with time. The reverb you hear in the hall depends on the combined sound of these dynamic feedback loops, and the original natural acoustical reverb—you cannot tell them apart, they are one. But you can change the effect, change the hall itself, with no moving parts except a few computer keys and such. Devilishly ingenious!

Also devilishly tricky, if you know about feedback instability. Gremlins by the thousands, just waiting to produce howls, squeals, unimaginable chaos. How would you like to have that much near-instability in your public system? A horrid thought. Sanity is maintained in Silva, I gather, via the central computer that controls everything. Sometimes those little gadgets with the keys and the screens can be quite useful.

The second system in this array, linked and cooperating, is entirely different in purpose and operation. It is known at the moment as ERES (terms for all this gear are still a bit unstable), signifying Electronic Reflected Energy System, basically a complex digital delay. We have similar, if rudimentary, systems in our various home-based synthetic reverb units, AR being the reverb control and ERES hall size or equivalent.

Up to a point AR and ERES share many qualities. Both work at surprisingly low levels, never above the live stage sound to the point of conscious awareness. In the hall, you simply do not hear either one. Both use smallish speakers and low power; in both, the speakers and microphones are entirely hidden and completely unidentifiable. After two weeks I still could not visually locate a single speaker out of the hundreds plus in that hall, and no microphone other than the stage mikes.

The entire sound pickup of both AR and ERES is strictly at a distance, like ambience mikes; there is absolutely no differentiation between sources on the stage—even when that includes conventional sound reinforcement. The mikes are high above in both systems, and so are most of the speakers, on the happy principle that our vertical directionality is vague when we are not aware of the source location and cannot see it. It works—I never could pinpoint any trace of sound coming from above me, even though I stared at those catwalks where I knew some of the speakers lived.

You can appreciate the difference between AR and ERES by their radically different equipment. In contrast to AR's 90 mikes, ERES uses only one, normally hung at the top of the sound-transparent proscenium, 50 feet above the stage. (Other, similar locations serve varying needs.) The ERES speakers, used to define space, are strategically located in various parts of the hall, tied to various delays, creating calculated sound reflections that simulate solid architecture—instantly movable, of course. ERES in particular provides that mystical 20-mS delay for first reflections that has been found to provide presence, vibrancy, realism, as well as spaciousness in good halls, especially large ones. Hence those long, narrow rectangular shapes in the
Maxell XL I-S and XL II-S are the ultimate ferric oxide cassette tapes. Precision engineered to bring you a significant improvement in dynamic range.

XL I-S provides exceptionally smooth linear performance characteristics with high resolution of sound and lower distortion.

While XL II-S has a greater saturation resistance in higher frequencies resulting in an excellent signal to noise ratio.

How did we achieve this?

**IMPROVED EPITAXIAL PARTICLES.**

Maxell engineers have managed to improve the Epitaxial magnetic particles used on both tapes.

By developing a crystallization process that produces a more compact, smoother cobalt ferrite layer on the gamma ferric oxide core, they've been able to pack the particles more densely and with greater uniformity on the tape surface.

This increases maximum output level and reduces AC bias noise which in turn expands the dynamic range.

So you get a better signal to noise ratio, greater resolution of sound and higher output levels.

Of course, greater dynamic range isn't the only reason to buy Maxell high bias XL II-S or our normal bias equivalent XL I-S.

Both tapes have more precise tape travel and greatly reduced distortion levels.

You'll see both these improvements covered in detail in future Audiophile Files. In the meantime, we suggest you listen to them.

For technical specification sheets on the XL-S series, write to Audiophile File, Maxell Corporation of America, 60 Oxford Drive, Moonachie, New Jersey 07074.
"ERES aims to bring that mystical, 20-mS delay of first reflection to all parts of the house, and further delay bass for a sense of warmth."

best of the old halls, where the close-in sides do this job, also such newer, scientifically designed halls as Boston's (the first, around 1900) and the recent reconstruction of Avery Fisher Hall in New York.

ERES is supposed to bring that 20-mS reflection to every part of Silva Hall. And in addition it further delays the lower bass (still unobservable as a separate echo), for a sense of warmth and amleness. This and much, much more. Sonic walls can be moved, even the ceiling (maybe), creating many sizes and shapes for differing purposes, both smaller and larger, if I am right, than Silva's actual dimensions.

Both systems, remember, were designed into the hall itself. Accordingly, for AR the architectural acoustics were intentionally deadened (in the basketwork)—AR brings them up again, variably. The very shape of the hall was designed for ERES. The space is daringly wide, the stage deep, the sides and top rounded, depending on ERES to compensate (variably!) for the severe penalties such a shape would otherwise involve—poorly defined, distant music, a lack of immediacy of presence, a generally blurred and ineffective ensemble of musical sound, as though the performers were somewhere else, not right down in front. In Silva, this is heightened by the muffled, dead acoustic of the hall minus AR.

The eyes, my experience tells me, are not at all confused by AR's variable reverb and coloration, which does not change during the music unless by emergency. ERES's variable shapings are potentially more of a problem, with eye-walls and ear-walls that do not coincide, but I was never really bothered by any falsity. After all, what we hear in such places is the entertainment on stage; that is quite conscious. All the rest is subliminal, if important, walls and all.

And there's that third system, the regular or house system! It has power! It's plastered with JBL 15-inchers in the dozens, mids and tweeters to match, a huge central cluster, front-fill, side-fill, monitor systems, and three operating boards. Wow—it's loud. But AR and ERES between them, so puny in volume, absolutely inaudible as separate sound sources, are what really matter in Silva Hall.

Design integrity. Formerly, audiophiles seeking uncompromised sonic performance from separate components had to sacrifice either construction quality and flexibility or spend an inordinate amount of money.

Denon, through intelligent and efficient circuit design and newly developed manufacturing processes, now offers the PRA-1000 Preamplifier (Sug. Ret. $495) and the POA-1500 Power Amplifier (Sug. Ret. $695) with sound quality, control flexibility and craftsmanship formerly unavailable at anything less than three times the cost!

Denon America, Inc., 27 Law Drive, Fairfield, New Jersey 07006

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- ASK any hi-fi salesman what he uses at home.
- ASK any FM broadcaster.
- ASK any designer of speakers which amp he uses to drive them.
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A better amp and pre-amp simply cannot be built. Or bought.

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Also:

Best of the old halls, where the close-in sides do this job, also such newer, scientifically designed halls as Boston's (the first, around 1900) and the recent reconstruction of Avery Fisher Hall in New York.

ERES is supposed to bring that 20-mS reflection to every part of Silva Hall.

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The other day one of our engineers made an interesting observation. He was trying to illustrate how much better the new ADS speakers sound.

"Think of the speaker as a camera lens," he said. "What we've done is improve resolution, extend depth of field, magnify detail, produce a finer image."

Not a bad analogy we thought, and asked him to go on.

"We've done it with a lot of new technology," he explained, "but precision is critical. Take voice coil gaps. Ours are no thicker than your business card. About twice as fine as the gaps in most drivers, which has a lot to do with improving efficiency and reducing high end distortion.

"We've developed a new Linear Drive, long-voice-coil woofer which really improves bass response. The cone is Stifflite, an expensive, low-mass material used only by ADS. The result is a woofer with very high force-to-mass ratio, which means it goes lower, is more accurate and has more dynamic range."

As you read this, new ADS speakers are on their way to an ADS dealer near you. For his name write us: Analog & Digital Systems, Inc., 221 Progress Way, Wilmington, MA 01887. Or call toll free: 800-824-7888 (in CA 800-852-7777) and ask for Operator 483. They're truly magnificent speakers. Sneak your own preview soon.

**ADS Audio apart.**
OUT ON A LAMBDA

Thirty-three years ago, I was a sales executive and music director of Magnecord, the Chicago-based company which, along with Ampex, pioneered the development and manufacture of professional magnetic tape recorders.

By 1950, the Magnecord PT-6, a 7½ or 15 ips, quarter-inch full-track recorder, was well-established as the workhorse of the broadcast industry. Needless to say, this was a monophonic machine, but the winds of change were already blowing even in those early days. We received a request from the U.S. Navy Special Devices Center in Sands Point, New York for a Magnecorder that could record two channels of data from underwater sonar experiments. Almost at the same time, there was a request from General Motors for a two-channel recorder for the study of interior noise in their cars.

There was no such thing as a stacked two-channel magnetic head in those days, so Magnecord took an expedient step. They used two half-track heads, with their magnetic gaps separated by 1¼ inches, thus achieving the necessary track isolation for the two independent recording channels.

Having made several of these two-channel Magnecorders with what came to be known as staggered heads, we recalled the binaural hearing experiment with "Oscar, the dummy," a popular feature at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. This showed how the time of arrival and intensity of sound give us our directional cues in the normal hearing process.

All this led to our first experiments in the binaural recording of music, using two microphones spaced 6 to 8 inches apart. We would record in this mode or with a baffle board between the microphones to simulate the human head's shadow.

Binaural recordings were played back via headphones. In those days, we didn't have the wide choice of high-quality headphones we have now. In fact, the best headphones we could come up with, made by a company called Permoflux, actually had been made for military pilots during World War II. They were heavy and clumsy, and still had those bright yellow cham- ois ear pads. Wearing them, you felt like you were heading out on a bomb- ing mission! As you can appreciate, frequency response wasn't the greatest, with response dropping like a stone at about 7 to 8 kHz. Nevertheless, the Permoflux phones served well to introduce many people to binaural recording. Few ever forget the incredible thrill of listening to true binaurally recorded music for the first time.

I was soon very involved with making binaural recordings and would go anywhere and do almost anything to record binaural music. I recall bootlegging the U.S. Navy Band through a pair of mikes surreptitiously lowered from a crawl space above the ceiling of a high school auditorium in suburban Chicago! On another occasion, I recorded Woody Herman and his Thundering Herd at the Blue Note nightclub in Chicago. The day after the recording was St. Patrick's Day, and I invited Woody and 14 of his band members to a friend's house for dinner and to listen to what we had recorded. I cooked up a huge vat of corned beef and cabbage, and we had copious quantities of Guinness stout on hand. At Magnecord we had made up some multi-output jack boxes so that several sets of headphones could be used simultaneously. I had brought enough multi-jack boxes for 16 sets of phones, and after we were all well-fed with the corned beef and well-lubricated with the Guinness, we started our listening session. You can imagine what a sight this was— all of us sitting in a circle on the floor of the living room, each wearing the Permoflux headphones with the bright yellow ear pads, the tangle of connecting cords to the jack boxes, and the binaural Magnecorder in the center. Of course, there was no sound of music in the room, but everyone was swaying and gyrating, and shouting comments to each other about their performance the previous night. To a stranger walking into the room, it would have looked like some strange tribal ritual.

I still have those Woody Herman binaural tapes, as well as similar recordings I made in the Blue Note with Stan Kenton and Benny Goodman. After more than 30 years, without any special care in storage, the tapes are still in good condition, with only a slight amount of "cupping"—a longitudinal curvature—due to the gradual drying of the plasticizer in the tape.

Magnecord also produced a standard PT-6 BN binaural recorder, and many of my recordings were demonstrated at the Audio Fairs of that time. I received a request for, and supplied a
binaural Magnecorder to, one Edward Tannall Canby of Audio Engineering magazine, who duly reported on his experiments with this recorder.

I soon moved on to stereo, and in 1951 made my first such recording with Leopold Stokowski, Monteverdi's Vesper Mass of 1610. I also had the pleasure of working with the late Bob Fine. He was making his superb monophonic Olympian Series recordings for Mercury with the Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis Symphony Orchestras, while I was experimentally recording them in stereo.

All of the foregoing is a preface to the main thrust of this column—to wit, how far technology has advanced headphone design from those primitive Permalux phones to the sophisticated, high-quality headphones of today. In this digital era, the headphone is finding an increasingly important role, and it is obvious that listening to music through headphones is a very widespread practice these days. I don't mean just the Walkman phenomenon, though that too seems to be spreading, but rather listening through good-quality headphones to a home stereo system. There are innumerable people living in apartments who simply cannot play their loudspeakers at high levels for fear of bringing down the wrath of neighbors. Others wish to retreat into private musical worlds and escape the nondrop TV of their kiddles.

It is also generally acknowledged that, despite the many very high-quality dynamic headphones on the market, electrostatic headphones offer the highest fidelity of reproduction.

One of the companies preeminent in electrostatic headphone design is Stax Kogyo of Japan. Their various models have generally found a good deal of favor among audiophiles, but one which is particularly well regarded is the Stax Lambda headphones—or "earspeakers" as Stax calls them.

The Stax Lambda's large, elliptical diaphragm entirely covers the ear. It is ultra-thin, only 2 microns thick, and is made of a high-polymer film. This almost massless diaphragm permits near-instantaneous acceleration, so transient response is lightning fast. The diaphragm is said to be essentially free of internal resonances, and thus tonal colorations are absent. Frequency response is claimed to be a phenomenal 8 Hz to 35 kHz, and the maximum output is said to be 100 dB SPL!

I can testify that the dynamic range is extremely wide, and the sound quality is outstanding, utterly clean, transparent, and oh so effortlessly produced. These phones are tonally accurate to an incredible degree and can ruthlessly expose the shortcomings of any type of program material.

The SR Lambda earspeaker is optically driven by the SRM-1/MK2 Class-A amplifier, which provides 210 volts in a direct-drive configuration, thus eliminating the need for coloration-producing coupling transformers. The SR Lambda earspeakers and the SRM-1/MK2 are a formidable combination and have enjoyed a reputation as the most critical monitoring system extant.

This is a view also held by none other than Daimler-Benz, the German manufacturer of the prestigious Mercedes automobiles. Now history repeats itself: Just as General Motors was studying car interior noises 33 years ago, Daimler-Benz is conducting similar research today. This time around, the research is an even more highly sophisticated effort. It appears that most car noise presently lies in a very low frequency range, and is produced at very high levels. The extended low-frequency response of the Stax Lambda earspeakers (8 Hz) was just what the Daimler-Benz engineers needed, but there was not sufficient output from the phones.

The car maker thus asked Stax to make a special Lambda earspeaker that would satisfy their requirements, and Stax responded with the Lambda Professional System. To produce low frequencies at higher output levels, the phones needed a larger spacing between the electrostatic elements and the electrodes on either side, to permit greater excursions of the element. The electrode gap was thus changed from the 0.3 mm of the standard Lambda to 0.5 mm on the new Lambda Professional. However, this wider spacing of the electrostatic element caused a weaker electrostatic field, necessitating a redesign of the direct-drive amplifier. Voltage was increased more than 2½ times—to 580 volts. The greater excursion of the diaphragm and the higher voltage drive enabled

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Daimler-Benz to get their desired high-output bass response.

Stax decided to make the Lambda Professional System available to audiophiles, pricing it at $780. The lightweight units weigh only 325 grams and they are equipped with a connecting cord with a specially polarized plug.

The SRM-1/MK2 Professional Class-A direct-drive amplifier has a polarized receptacle for one pair of Lambda Professional earspeakers and another for a pair of the standard Lams. A volume/balance control is on the front panel of the amplifier, which measures 150 mm W x 87 mm H x 370 mm D.

Other side benefits resulted from the work on the Lambda Professional. The already very low distortion was reduced a further 10%, while maximum SPL increased 5 dB and sensitivity 2 dB.

I have been using a Lambda Professional System for some months now, and it is truly incredible, really quite extraordinary. If only a loudspeaker could sound as clean, detailed, transparent and open, and distortionless as these earspeakers, we would be in hi-fi heaven! If you want to find out how everything really sounds in your system up to the point of amplifier output, listen via the Lambda Professional System and all will be starkly revealed.

If you want the ultimate in sound quality, just hook up the output of a CD player to the input on the rear of the SRM-1/MK2 Professional amplifier, put on the Lambda Professional earspeakers, and play a well-recorded CD. The result can be magical—an incredibly detailed sound with absolute tonal purity, ultra-wide frequency response and dynamic range, and without a trace of noise! This Lambda Professional System is so exacting, so critical a monitor, that it is ideal for auditioning CDs. Believe me, if it sounds poor on the earspeakers, with even the slightest stridency on high strings, it will sound awful through your loudspeakers. It's a truly great sound—but there are several caveats. Just remember the Compact Discs (those that are not compressed) and the Lambda Professional System are capable of more than 90 dB dynamic range. One must be absolutely certain the volume control is turned way down before commencing to listen—each of us has only one pair of ears. It also must be noted that all of the music heard through headphones has been recorded for playback through loudspeakers. Thus, when listening through headphones, the effect can be quite pleasing and even spectacular, but in truth it is a distortion of perspective. What is needed is a return to true binaural recordings, ones made specially for headphone listening. It would not be expensive to run a parallel digital recorder to accept binaural sounds, and there is a huge headphone market to justify the release of such recordings. Digital binaural! Wow!

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Indeed, the authors to be published by the Society in the coming months have accounted for seven Pulitzer and five National Book Awards. There will be a harrowing mystery that delves into the nature of evil, by award-winning author Joyce Carol Oates. A biographical novel by Irving Stone. And eagerly awaited new books by such best-selling authors as Irwin Shaw, Theodore H. White, Walker Percy, Gore Vidal, Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and Robert Penn Warren.

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Info on Print-Through

Q. Is it possible to get print-through on 1-mil and 1.5-mil tapes if they are played infrequently, say every six months or yearly? Does print-through occur on C-60 or C-90 cassette tapes?—T.K. Dukes, Columbus, Ga.

A. Yes, print-through is possible in all the cases you mention. The thinner the tape (e.g. 1-mil instead of 1.5-mil or C-90 instead of C-60), the more likely audible print-through is to occur. For example, print-through tends to be about 3 dB greater on 1-mil tape than on 1.5-mil.

Print-through tends to increase logarithmically with time. To illustrate, about as much print-through occurs during days 2 to 11 of storage as occurs during day 1, and about as much occurs again during days 12 to 111. The higher your recording level, the more likely that you will get audible print-through.

The tape oxide tends to decrease its signal primarily to the next layer above it. Thus, if you leave a tape in the played condition (tail-out), print-through will tend to occur as a post-echo, which usually is less objectionable than pre-echo—which occurs when the tape is stored in the recorded condition (head-out). If you leave the tape tail-out and rewind just before playing, you may accomplish something like a 6 dB reduction in apparent print-through.

Multiple Signal Processors

Q. Is it possible to connect two signal processors (such as a tape noise-reduction unit and an equalizer) to one set of tape jacks in an amplifier? If yes, please explain how.—John Chan, Long Island City, N.Y.

A. Ordinarily one can connect more than one signal processor to an audio system. These devices usually contain tape-in and tape-out jacks to replace the ones they preempt in the amplifier or receiver. Thus, two or more signal processors can often be "daisy-chained" to each other. Another tactic is to introduce a signal processor, such as an equalizer, between the preamp and the power amp if these are separate units (or if the receiver or integrated amplifier separates its preamp and power amp sections, with output jacks for the former and input jacks for the latter).

I cannot give you specific details for doing the above, as it may vary according to what components are employed. Consult the hookup instructions of the signal processors, and if these aren't adequate, consult your audio dealer. Perhaps you should pick your dealer on the basis of his being able to provide proper help.

Riding Gain

Q. Is it practical for an amateur home recordist to try to ride gain when making a tape from a disc?—Philip Leak, Roseville, Cal.

A. Apparently, your intention is to vary the gain so as to maximize dynamic range, by reducing gain on low-level signals and increasing gain on high-level signals. I think that this tends to be impractical. First, you need a tape deck with excellent signal-to-noise ratio, probably at least 70 dB, in order to have a substantial margin over the dynamic range of a high-quality phono disc. Second, you must have the music well memorized, or be able to read a score before you, in order to successfully anticipate the passages that you wish to emphasize or de-emphasize. However, if you can meet both requirements, you may be able to achieve your objective.

Recording Levels

Q. Should the recording level be higher when recording from tapes or when recording from discs?—Philip Leak, Roseville, Cal.

A. Generally speaking, recording level should be about the same when recording from tuner, phono disc, or tape. All these sources generally suppress strong transients—which could saturate the tape. However, if you have a superior source with superior dynamic range, such as a state-of-the-art phono disc, it may be desirable to back down a few dB in recording level to allow for strong transients. This is all the more advisable when recording live material that has strong transients, such as guitar or piano. Obviously, judgment and experience must be

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brought to bear in setting recording level so as to maximize signal-to-noise ratio without incurring noticeable distortion. Fortunately, modern noise-reduction systems (such as dbx and Dolby C) can achieve noise reduction so great that one can afford to under-record a bit in order to avoid distortion yet maintain excellent S/N.

Dolby Noise Reduction

Q. Using Dolby C, how much noise reduction is there in a no-signal situation and in a 148-Hz signal situation? Also, is S/N (signal-to-noise ratio) always measured at 1,000 Hz?—Réal La Branche, Granby, Que., Canada

A. Inasmuch as Dolby C achieves about 18 to 20 dB of noise reduction (on a weighted basis), presumably this would be the amount of noise reduction in a no-signal situation. Such NR becomes effective around 150 Hz, so that the amount of noise reduction at 148 Hz would be roughly 3 dB.

Today, S/N is customarily measured on the basis of a 315-Hz signal recorded at a level that produces 3% harmonic distortion. Noise in the audio range is generally measured on a weighted basis, to reflect the ear's varying sensitivity to different frequencies; thus more weight is given to mid-range frequencies than to bass and treble ones.

Changing to a Different Tape

Q. I have recorded hundreds of tapes on my open-reel deck, using Scotch 150, now phased out. I am changing to Scotch 207 and believe that the bias and equalization of my deck will have to be adjusted for the new tape. If I do this, won't it unfavorably affect the playback of my earlier hundreds of recordings?—John Sabett, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. No. To obtain optimum performance from the tape you now plan to use, your deck should be checked and adjusted as necessary for proper bias (at least), and desirably also for proper record equalization. The objectives should be wide, flat frequency response and suitably low distortion.

But this will not affect playback of previously recorded tapes. The adjustments outlined apply only to recording. Playback equalization does not change; bias plays no part in playback.
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Julian D. Hirsch, STEREO REVIEW (December, 1982)

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Leonard Feldman, AUDIO (December, 1982)

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Range Expanders and Noise Reduction

Q. Would a good dynamic range expander provide as much reduction in high-frequency annoyances as a good noise filter? Does a range expander reduce audible rumble?—Roger Ross, Peshastin, Wash.

A. A range expander is used for enhancing the dynamic range of suitable program sources. Because the device is single-ended (not involving the recording of the signal), it is really not designed to act as a noise reduction aid.

But, as you will see, it can do so under some circumstances.

If you use the range expander and keep your loudest listening to its present level, the soft passages will be heard at a lower volume. This will mean that, along with the reduction in loudness of the softer passages, the noise will be lowered proportionately.

The problem is that most listeners want their loud music even louder, and the softer passages to remain at their present volume levels. This will not result in audible reduction of noise, including rumble. For this purpose we can consider that the rumble is a part of overall noise.

Channel Separation

Q. What is channel separation? How is it measured? What factors tend to degrade it?—S. Untermyer, Lisle, Ill.

A. Let us assume that we are feeding a signal into only the left channel of a device. This signal will appear, of course, at the output corresponding to the left-channel input. Unfortunately, since nothing is perfect, some signal will also appear at the right-channel output. This unwanted signal is known as crosstalk. If the amount of signal appearing at the left-channel output is measured and compared to that measured at the right-channel output, we would obtain a ratio between these two signals, called separation, which we then express in dB.

We try for the greatest possible channel separation. Experts have made studies, however, which tend to support the idea that 12-dB channel separation is all that is really required in order to produce flawless stereo.

What tends to degrade separation? This depends on the nature of the device we are considering. In a power amplifier, common coupling in the power supply is the likely cause of lost channel separation. In tape recorders, channel separation is limited by the degree to which the heads have been shielded against inductive and/or capacitive pickup between channels. Phonograph systems are limited because of both the geometry and the elasticity of the grooves. Cartridges also degrade channel separation by the very nature of their mechanisms. Both channels share a common stylus, and when it vibrates, its motion is not absolutely accurate. This will result in the translation of some energy into the "wrong" channel.

Regulated Power Supplies

Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a regulated power supply?—B. Meichan, Toronto, Ont., Canada

A. In a power amplifier, the advantage of a regulated supply is that the power delivered to an external load by each channel will be constant, regardless of whether one or both channels are driven. The amplifier will not have a higher output for a single channel than for that same channel with the second one driven. This means a more linear output curve can be realized, thus lowering distortion.

The question in my mind is that, once this has been achieved, can the listener determine a difference between the regulated and the unregulated system? I do not have an answer.

A disadvantage of regulated power supplies is inefficiency. In order for the regulator to operate, it must be fed by a voltage which is considerably higher than the voltage actually required. The difference between the unregulated and the regulated voltages can be used to calculate the power losses in the system. The power transformer must also be somewhat husker for a regulated system. "Switching" power supplies eliminate such power losses and thereby improve the efficiency of the regulated power supply.
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SPEEDWAY: South PRODUCTION: Carmel

Iowa
AUDIO EMPIRE: Sioux City
AUDIO LABS: Des Moines
AUDIO ODYSSEY OF IOWA CITY: Iowa City

Kansas
CUSTOM SOUND: Wichita
RIVER CITY RADIO: Lawrence

Kentucky
HI FI BUYS: Louisville

Louisiana
ART COLLEYS AUDIO SPECIALITIES: Baton Rouge
DOLBY FIDELITY: Shreveport
AUDIO SYSTEMS: Lafayette
STEREO VILLAGE: Metairie

Maryland
GRAMOPHONE, Lutherville
HUNT AUDIO & ASSOCIATES: Hagerstown
MYER EMCO: Rockville

Massachusetts
NATURAL SOUND: Framingham
ARCH'S CAR TUNES: Woburn
SOUNDTRACK AUDIO: Brockton
TWEETER, ETC: Boston, Bourton, Cambridge, Chestnut Hill, Danvers, Dedham
WALTHAM CAMERAS & SOUND: Waltham

Michigan
ARGUS SOUND: Ann Arbor, Royal Oak
ALMAS HI FI: Dearborn
BIRMINGHAM AUTO-SOUND: Birmingham
HI FI BUYS: Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo

Minnesota
AUDIO KING: Minneapolis

Mississippi
AUTOMOTIVE AUDIO: Jackson
IDEO ACoustics: Starkville
SOUND ADVICE: Gulfport

Missouri
AUTO EAR-OTIC: Saint Louis
BRAND'S MART: Kansas City

Montana
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HI FI: Great Falls
THIRSTY EAR II: Butte

Nebraska
CUSTOM ELECTRONICS: Omaha
STEREO WEST: Omaha

Nevada
O AUDIO: Reno
SOUND EMPIRE: Las Vegas

New Hampshire
TWEEVER, ETC: Manchester, Nashua, Newington

New Jersey
AUDIOTRONICS: North Plainfield
BRYN MAWR STEREO: Maple Shade
CONKINS W. Wyckoff
HAL'S RADIO: Paramus
SOUND-PRO: West Caldwell
SOUNDWAVES: Northfield, Torr Riviers

New Mexico
SOUND IDEAS: Albuquerque

New York
A B CAR STEREO: Huntington, Manhasset
AUDIONY: Lake Grove
AUDIONYGENESIS: Glen Falls
AUTO SOUND SYSTEMS: Latham

North Carolina
ATLANTIC AUDIO: Wilmington
DASHBOARD STEREO: Durham
HIGHWAY FIDELITY: Raleigh
SOUND SYSTEMS: Charlotte, Fayetteville, Greensboro

North Dakota
PACIFIC SOUND: Bismark

Ohio
AUDIODESIGN: Cleveland, Fairlawn, Middletown Heights, Westlake
CARL IN AUDIO: Dayton

Oklahoma
GRAMOPHONE: Norman
IMPERIAL SOUND: Tulsa
SOUND ROOM: Altus, Norman

Oregon
CHELSEA AUDIO: Beaverton, Portland
PENNINGTON'S AUDIO: Coos Bay
STEREO TO GO: Coos Bay

Pennsylvania
SOUND HOUSE STEREO: Bryn Mawr
Frazer, Jenkintown, Quakertown
WES, INC: State College

Rhode Island
TWEEVER, ETC: Providence

Tennessee
HI FI BUYS: Nashville, South Madison
HI-FI HOUSE: Knoxville
MODERN MUSIC AUDIO: Memphis
MICHISON'S STEREO: Nashville

Texas
ARNSLL & MORGAN: Dallas, Garland
AUDIODESIGN: Austin
AUDIO CONCEPTS, San Antonio
AUDIO SYSTEMS: Laredo
AUDIOTOY: College Station
CAR AUDIO: Lubbock, Nacogdoches
CUSTOM CAR STEREO: Houston
EL CENTRO SOUND CENTER: McAllen, Pharr
ERMAIRK: Addison
ELECTRONIC SERVICE CENTER: Odessa, Midland
HIGH FIDELITY: Austin
HI FIDELITY OF LUBBOCK: Lubbock
HILLCREST HIGHT FIDELITY: Dallas
HOME ENTERTAINMENT: Houston
MARVIN ELECTRONICS: Fort Worth
MUSIC SYSTEMS: El Paso
SOUND ROOM OF SOUTHWEST MUSIC: Amarillo
TAPE TOWN: Corpus Christi

Utah
AUDIOWORKS: Salt Lake City
AUTO SPECIALITIES: Provo

Vermont
AUDIODEN: South Burlington

Virginia
GARY'S STEREO: Richmond
MAY INC: Falls Church

Washington
HAL'S STEREO: Spokane
NATIONAL AUTO: H. Bellvue, Lynnwood, Seattle
STEREO: Bellevue, Mount Vernon, Oak Harbour
STEREO-CRAFT: Walla Walla, Yakima, Ellensburg

Washington D.C.
MYER EMCO

West Virginia
EME AUDIO SYSTEMS: Charleston

Wisconsin
WHITE MANSION: Wausau

Wyoming
HAL'S AUDIO: Casper, Lander

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COMPUTER-AIDED FILTER
The multiple-feedback filter is a useful design, offering a number of advantages over other types of active filters. But the design is neither simple nor straightforward, and requires tedious calculation. This computer program eliminates the chore of computation, allowing the designer to quickly evaluate many design alternatives and choose those best suited to his application. This program was written for the Apple II+, but with a minimum amount of translation will run on any machine equipped with BASIC.

A major advantage of the multiple-feedback filter is that it runs in the inverting mode. This reduces common-mode errors, resulting in less noise. Smaller capacitors than in other designs can often be used; such caps are more readily available and cost less. The gain of this filter can be set independently of other parameters, and so gain need not be set elsewhere in the system.

**The Filter Circuit**

Figure 1 shows a low-pass multiple-feedback filter. The associated design formulas are:

- Passband gain = \( H_0 = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \)
- High cutoff frequency = \( f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_2 R_3 C_1 C_2}} \)
- \( C_2 = \frac{C_1}{4Q^2(H_0 + 1)} \)
- \( R_1 = \frac{R_2}{H_0} \)
- \( R_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi f_c Q C_2} \)
- \( R_3 = \frac{1}{4\pi f_c Q^2 C_2 (H_0 + 1)} \)

The usual procedure is to choose a likely value for \( C_1 \), then calculate the values for the other components. If these values are not practical (the resistors often come out too large or too small), then choose another value for \( C_1 \) and start over. This is tedious and frustrating, even with a scientific calculator.

Multiple-feedback filters offer several advantages over other active types, and their tedious design can be rapidly solved with this computer program.

**Figure 2** shows the corresponding high-pass filter. Its parameters are:

- Passband gain = \( H_0 = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \)
- Low cutoff frequency = \( f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_2 C_3}} \)
- \( C_2 = \frac{C_1}{H_0} \)
- \( C_3 = C_1 \)
- \( R_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c Q C_1 (2 + \frac{1}{H_0})} \)
- \( R_2 = \frac{Q (2H_0 + 1)}{2\pi f_c C_1} \)

The design procedure is similar to the low-pass filter's.
A major advantage of the multiple-feedback filter is that it runs in inverting mode, reducing common-mode error and thus noise.

**THE PROGRAM**

```
010 REM "MULTIPLE FEEDBACK FILTER"
020 INPUT "INPUT "GAIN"?
030 PRINT "R1=",R1
040 PRINT "C2=",C2
050 PRINT "R2=",R2
060 PRINT "C1=",C1
070 PRINT "HIGHPASS(H), LOWPASS(L), OR BOTH(B):" INPUT RSP$:
080 IF RSP$="H" THEN GOTO 310
090 IF RSP$="L" THEN GOTO 310
100 IF RSP$="B" THEN GOTO 310
110 IF RSP$="N" THEN 130
120 PRINT "HIGH PASS VALUES OK? (Y OR N) " :ANS$:
130 IF ANS$="Y" THEN 130
140 IF ANS$="N" THEN 130
150 PRINT "WHAT IS THE VALUE OF Q?
160 PRINT "INPUT "GAIN"?
170 PRINT "THE CAPACITOR VALUE F
180 PRINT "MICROFARADS (M):"
190 PRINT "PICOFARADS (PF):"
210 PRINT "LF = 1 / (2 * 3.1416 * FC * C2)"
220 PRINT "LF = 1 / (2 * 3.1416 * FC * C2)"
230 R3 = 1 / (4 + 3.1416 * FC + Q + C2 *(HO + 1))
240 IF RSP$ = "N" THEN GOTO 350
250 PRINT "WHAT IS THE FILTER FREQUENCY?
260 INPUT "F" IN HERTZ"
270 PRINT "R2=",R2
280 PRINT "R1=",R1
290 PRINT "C2=",C2
300 PRINT "C1=",C1
310 PRINT "WHAT IS THE FILTER FREQUENCY?
320 PRINT "INPUT "GAIN"?
330 PRINT "THE CAPACITOR VALUE F
340 PRINT "MICROFARADS (M):"
360 PRINT "PICOFARADS (PF):"
370 PRINT "LF = 1 / (2 * 3.1416 * FC * C2)
380 PRINT "LF = 1 / (2 * 3.1416 * FC * C2)
390 PRINT "ARE THESE VALUES OK? (Y OR N) " :ANS$:
400 IF ANS$ = "N" THEN 130
410 IF ANS$ = "Y" THEN 5
420 IF ANS$ = "N" THEN 130
430 PRINT "DO YOU LIKE TO DESGIN ANOTHER FILTER? " :ANS$:
440 IF ANS$ = "N" THEN 130
450 PRINT "BYE!"
460 PRINT "END"
```

**Using the Filter**

The filter should be buffered, since the input network could react unfavorably with the signal source. An inverting buffer is shown in Fig. 3, the result will be correct absolute phase, if the rest of the system is noninverting. The values of the resistors are not critical, but they must match; 5% or better tolerance is desired. The input impedance equals the resistor value chosen. Any value between 10 and 100 kilohms will work well with the majority of modern audio circuits.

The resistors for the filter should preferably be within the same range of values, though resistances as low as 1 kilohm or as high as 1 megohm are acceptable, if such values prove necessary to keep capacitor values reasonable. The capacitors should be plastic-film types or silver mica, ceramic disc and electrolytics are unacceptable. Ten-percent tolerance resistors will keep the system flat within

**Fig. 2—High-pass, multiple-feedback filter.**

**Fig. 3—Inverting buffer for use with filters.**

1 dB for second- and third-order filters, though 5% tolerance is preferable.

**Filter Order and Q**

The order of a filter determines its rate of attenuation; multiple feedback via R2 and C2 makes this a second-order circuit, with an attenuation rate of 12 dB/octave. Q is a dimensionless parameter that determines the "peakiness" of the filter's response near cut-off. The best value of Q for a second-order filter is generally 0.707; this gives a "Butterworth" response.

The attenuation of third-order filters is 18 dB/octave, making them superior for high-pass and subsionic filters. For speaker crossover networks, third-order networks offer better phase coher-
ency, smoother pressure response, less interference between drivers, and reduced demands on the tweeter. The proper value of Q for a third-order network is 1. The third-order network consists of the multiple-feedback filter with a simple first-order filter substituted for the inverting buffer of Fig. 3. Inverting first-order networks are shown in Fig.

\[ F = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \]

This can easily be programmed in BASIC, an exercise that will be left to the reader. (Note lines 120 to 185 for determining how many zeros are needed for the capacitor value.) For a 2.5-kHz cutoff, R = 56 kilohms and C = 1.100 pF. There will be no problem driving a pair of these in parallel from a preamp if you want to bi-amplify your system.

**Using the Program**

Filter design with this program should be self-explanatory. The sample run shown here is for the design of a speaker crossover for bi-amplification, using a third-order network at 2.5 kHz. The high-pass values are calculated first, at a 2.5-kHz crossover frequency. Q = 1, with unity gain. A 1.000-pF capacitor (0.001 µF) is tried, but the value for R2 is a little high, so 1.800 pF is entered. Working with a 5% tolerance, 12 kilohms can be used for R1. R2 can be built up by 100 and 5.8 kilohms in series. This design is satisfactory.

Next, 1,800 pF is tried for the low-pass filter, but the resistor values are too high and are awkward to obtain. A value of 4,700 pF is better. 56 kilohms can be used for R1 and R2; the difference from the calculated value is less than 5%. A 27-kilohm resistor for R3 is a standard value. Capacitor C2 can be built up from 470 and 100 pF in parallel.

More information on different types of filters you can build using multiple-feedback circuits can be found in the many books available on active filter design.
COMPUTER-AIDED CALCUL
have finally succumbed! After resisting the temptation to get involved with computers for several years, I finally admitted to myself that I’d better learn a little about computers or be left out in the cold. So, after much agonizing and mind-changing about what to buy, I ended up with a dual-disc-drive, CP/M-based unit equipped with a 9-inch CRT, 64K of RAM, and lots of ready-to-run software. (See how quickly I’m learning the jargon?) Actually, this is my second computer. The first cost only $100 and was used primarily as a learning tool on which to do homework as I took a couple of courses in elementary (and then not so elementary) programming.

Not content with just the computer package as it came, I also decided to purchase some “peripherals,” as they say in the computer game. To start with, I bought a good-quality dot-matrix printer and a modem, for future communications with publishers who can accept manuscripts by wire (Editor’s Note: Including Audio, eventually), and for accessing those data bases that I keep seeing advertised everywhere.

After getting all this stuff home, I quickly discovered that, compared with computer and software manuals, audio equipment manuals are veritable masterpieces of lucidly clear prose. The ones I got with certain of my software discs were written by and for computer scientists with at least two (and possibly more) Ph.D. degrees in the subject. Since I don’t even possess one such degree, I hurried out to my local library and then to my not-so-local bookstore to purchase a somewhat more decipherable book on CP/M (the operating system of my computer). After several frustrating weeks of effort, I had gotten to the point where I could begin to do some elementary programming on my fancy computer—albeit in BASIC, which I am told is not the most efficient or fastest language to use. Nonetheless, it is a language I now understand how to “speak” and use, and it’s also the language built into most lower cost computers, especially those which don’t use disc drives like mine but which store programs on cassette tapes.

I suspect that there are thousands of you out there who, after following pretty much the same course that I did, suddenly are faced with the question of what to do with the new home computer. To be sure, I thought, the software supplied with it would be great for creating an inventory of everything I possess, for filing names and addresses of all my friends and relatives, for creating “what if” business spreadsheets and more. If I become proficient enough, I may even be able to save some time in calculating my income taxes once a year with this dandy machine. But surely, I figured, there must be some tasks associated with my daily work that can be eased with the aid of this not inexpensive adult toy.

Back to the library again, and to the book shops, to discover that there are any number of great (and elaborate) programs written for electronic circuit designers. There are complex programs for Fast Fourier Transform analysis of transient pulses (great for measuring speaker frequency response in non-anechoic environments). I ran across a program (actually a fairly simple one) for calculating the optimum speaker cabinet enclosure, given certain parameters of the driver to be used, all based on the famous Thiele/Small equations. Unfortunately, while these programs are certainly well conceived, they are of little use to me, since I haven’t been involved in the design of speakers or audio electronics for some years.

Mostly, my job is to measure performance. To do that, I use relatively few formulas which, until recently, were all stored in my Hewlett-Packard printing/programmable calculator. The problem had always been the slow speed with which the H-P executed those pro-
Nothing is as unforgiving of typos or incorrect punctuation as a computer, so the program listing is a reproduction of the original printout. All parts should work—if you enter it correctly.

grams, and the fact that I could never remember which code number applied to which program without looking at a scrap of paper I had pasted to the back cover of the calculator. When you have to convert a bunch of voltage readings to power across a known impedance, or a bunch of microvolt sig-

nal levels to dBf, all of that can become pretty tedious and time-consuming. So, I decided that my first use of my new computing power would be to create an all-in-one program to take care of my daily (if simple) electrical calculations in the lab. As the program became more and more refined, I became so excited about it that I decided to share it with readers of Audio—with no license or royalty fees expected.

Before we get to the program itself, let me state up front that I’m certain there are a bunch of computer freaks out there who will be tempted to write and tell me that I wasted a lot of memory and could have written the program in a much more sophisticated manner. My answer to them is, “The program works!” and is simple enough for any neophyte (such as myself) to understand and use. There’ll be time for fancier programs later, I’m sure.

The Program

Figure 1 is a copy of the “menu” that appears on my CRT when I call for the program to be run. Basically, it gives me a choice of nine calculations which I have to make practically every time I work at the lab bench on audio equipment. You select which calculation you need by typing in the appropriate numeral (1 through 9). If you type in a zero (meaning that you’ve changed your mind and don’t want to do any audio calculations after all), the program ends with a courteous message. If you try to outsmart the computer and type a number greater than 9, the computer simply questions your entry and waits for you to stop fooling around and enter a legal number.

Figure 2 is what appears on my printer (and on the CRT of my computer) when I run programs 1 through 9. (I added the numerals at the left of each program run later, just to identify the program. They will not appear in your printout or on your CRT.) After each calculation has been completed, the program asks the user if he or she wishes to return to the menu. Typing the letter “y” (for “yes”), in lower case letters, causes the menu of Fig. 1 to reappear on the screen. You are now ready to have the computer do another calculation—either the same type, or a new type if you now select another number.

After you are through using the program, when the computer asks you if you want to return to the menu, you simply type a lower case “n” (for “no”). This terminates the program, and the message “Happy to have been of service! SEE YOU LATER!” appears on your screen (and, if you have a printer connected, prints out as well). Pretty neat, eh?

Actually, I wrote two versions of the program. The one published here, as Fig. 3, is intended for use with a system that also has a printer hooked up to the computer. A simpler one omits all the printing steps; I use it in the lab when it isn’t important to make a hard copy of all the calculations and their results. If your computer has no printer, all you have to do when you type in the program is to omit every step that begins with the word LPRINT. That’s the BASIC command for most computers that sends whatever follows to your line printer. For example, if you don’t own a printer or don’t want the program to send data to your printer, you would omit lines 340, 360, 390, 400, 430, etc. Should you elect to omit the LPRINT lines, I would suggest that you not re-number all the other lines in the program, but keep the number order.

**PROGRAM MENU**

**Fig. 1**—Audio lab program “menu,” as it appears on the computer’s CRT when a program run has been called up.

**AUDIO LAB PROGRAM**

Select the program you require from the following menu:

(0) Exit from the program. (Changed my mind)

(1) Calculate power, given voltage and impedance.

(2) Calculate voltage, given power and impedance.

(3) Calculate the dB ratio of two voltages.

(4) Calculate the dB ratio of two power values.

(5) Change percent (%) to dB.

(6) Change dB to percent (%).

(7) Calculate dBf, given a number in microvolts.

(8) Calculate microvolts, (μV), given dBf.

(9) Damping factor of an amplifier, with 8-ohm loads.

ENTER THE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE AND PRESS RETURN.
shown in Fig. 3. That way, if you do run into problems and the program needs debugging, your computer will refer to "problem" lines using the same numbers appearing in Fig. 3—and you'll have an easier time finding your typing or syntax mistakes.

Not All BASICs Are Identical

Unlike audio equipment, which is almost always completely compatible with other audio equipment, there are differences between computers and even between the versions of the BASIC language which they understand. Not all computer keyboards are alike either. As a result, you may find that some of the numbered command lines shown in the complete program of Fig. 3 cannot be entered as written on your particular computer. Or, in some cases, if they can be entered as shown, they won't run properly and the program will "hang up" at a given line.

The BASIC language that I use on my computer is known as Microsoft BASIC, and it's one of the more popular versions of BASIC around. Still, here are some possible keyboard problems you may encounter in trying to type in and run the program.

In line 270 I used the BASIC command "ON GOTO ###, ###, ###, etc." where "###" represents a variable (in this case, C) and the "###s" represent line numbers. There

**SAMPLE RUN**

Fig. 2—A sample run of all nine parts of the program. All indented numerals are user entries.

To calculate POWER, enter the voltage.  
20 volts.  
Now enter the impedance, in ohms.  
8 ohms.  
Power equals 50 watts.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To calculate VOLTAGE FOR A GIVEN POWER, ENTER POWER IN WATTS.  
100 watts.  
Now enter the load impedance in ohms.  
4 ohms.  
Voltage for that power equals 20 volts.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To calculate the dB ratio of two voltages, enter larger voltage.  
100 volts.  
Now enter the smaller voltage.  
10 volts.  
The voltage ratio, in decibels, is 20 dB.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To determine the dB ratio of two powers, enter larger power.  
100 watts.  
Now enter the smaller power value.  
10 watts.  
The power ratio, in dB, is 10 dB.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To change percent to dB, enter the percentage (numerals only).  
.5 %  
The equivalent decibel ratio is 46.0206 dB.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To change dB to percent, (%), enter the value in dB.  
30 dB.  
The equivalent percentage is 3.16228 %.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To convert microvolts (µV) to dBf, enter value in µV.  
2.1 µV.  
For a 300-ohm input, the dBf value is 11.6371 dBf.  
If the input impedance is 75-ohm, the dBf value is 17.6371 dBf.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To convert dBf to microvolts (µV), enter the number of dBf.  
65 dBf.  
For a 300-ohm input, the microvolt value is 978.054 µV.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
Y  
To calculate damping factor of an amplifier working into 8-ohm loads, ENTER VOLTAGE UNDER NO-LOAD CONDITIONS.  
1.025 no-load volts.  
Now ENTER VOLTAGE WHEN LOAD IS APPLIED.  
1 volts, under load.  
The damping factor for the amplifier is 40.  
Do you wish to return to the menu? (y/n...lower case letters.)  
N  
Happy to have been of service! SEE YOU LATER!!

Audio/November 1983
are a few computers which do not recognize this useful command. If yours does not, you can substitute the following individual line numbers:

270 IF C = 1 GOTO 290
271 IF C = 2 GOTO 420
272 IF C = 3 GOTO 550
273 IF C = 4 GOTO 680
274 IF C = 5 GOTO 810
275 IF C = 6 GOTO 900
276 IF C = 7 GOTO 990
277 IF C = 8 GOTO 1110
278 IF C = 9 GOTO 1220

That will use up a tiny bit more computer memory, but the program will work just as well. With all of the above command lines, as well as in lines 260 and 260, some computers will require the word "THEN" with the "IF" command. In such computers, these lines would have to be written, to give an example, as:

260 IF C = 0 THEN GOTO 1430, etc.

In line 370, an upward-pointing arrow stands for exponent—in other words, P = V raised to the second power divided by R. Some computers use a double asterisk (**) to denote exponents, instead of the upward-pointing arrow. For such computers, line 370 would read:

370 LET P = V**2/R.

Incidentally, many forms of BASIC (including mine) do not require the word "LET" when setting up a variable or an equation. Because so many others do, however, I have chosen to include the word "LET" in all lines involving variable identification or equation defining.

If you are familiar with the various formulas involving decibel (dB) calculations, you may be wondering why, in lines 630 and 760, for example, it is necessary to divide the logarithm expression by the logarithm of 10. That's because, while most computers using BASIC are able to calculate loga-

THE PROGRAM

Fig. 3—Complete listing of the nine-part audio lab program. If you don't need a printout of the program runs, program length can be reduced by omitting all "LPRINT" lines.

10 REM Audio Lab Program
20 PRINT TAB(10) "AUDIO LAB PROGRAM"
25 REM -------Menu-------
30 PRINT "Select the program you require from the following menu:" 
40 PRINT
50 PRINT TAB(10) "(1) Calculate power, given voltage and impedance." 
60 PRINT
70 PRINT TAB(10) "(2) Calculate voltage, given power and impedance." 
80 PRINT
90 PRINT TAB(10) "(3) Calculate the dB ratio of two voltages." 
100 PRINT
110 PRINT TAB(10) "(4) Calculate the dB ratio of two power values." 
120 PRINT
130 PRINT TAB(10) "(5) Change percent (1%) to dB." 
140 PRINT
150 PRINT TAB(10) "(6) Change dB to percent (1%)." 
160 PRINT
170 PRINT TAB(10) "(7) Calculate dB, given a number in microvolts." 
180 PRINT
190 PRINT TAB(10) "(8) Calculate microvolts, loud, given dB." 
200 PRINT
210 PRINT TAB(10) "(9) Decibel factor of an amplifier, with same loads." 
220 PRINT
230 PRINT TAB(10) "ENTER THE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE AND PRESS 'RETURN'" 
240 PRINT
250 INPUT C
260 IF C = 1 GOTO 1450 REM (Exit)
270 ON C GOTO 290, 420, 550, 680, 810, 900, 1110, 1220
280 IF C = 2 GOTO 1220
285 REM -------Power/Voltage-------
290 PRINT "To calculate POWER enter the VOLTAGE."
300 PRINT "If you enter the IMPEDANCE, enter POWER."
310 PRINT
320 LPRINT "V: volts."
330 PRINT "Now enter the impedance, in ohms."
340 LPRINT "You enter the impedance, in ohms."
350 INPUT R
360 LPRINT R: ohms."
370 LET P = V*R/R
380 PRINT "Power equals 'P' watts."
390 LPRINT "Power equals 'P' watts."
400 LPRINT
410 GOTO 1370 REM (Again? or Exit Program?)
420 PRINT "To calculate VOLTAGE, for a given power, enter POWER, in watts."
430 LPRINT "To calculate VOLTAGE, for a given power, enter POWER, in watts."
440 INPUT P
450 LPRINT P: watts."
460 PRINT "Now enter the load impedance, in ohms."
470 LPRINT "Now enter the load impedance, in ohms."
480 INPUT Z
490 LPRINT Z: ohms."
500 LET V = G/R*(P+Z)
510 PRINT "Voltage for that power equals 'V' volts."
520 PRINT "Voltage for that power equals 'V' volts."
530 LPRINT
540 GOTO 1370
545 REM -------dB/Voltage ratios-------
550 PRINT "To calculate the dB ratio of two voltages, enter larger voltage."
560 LPRINT "To calculate the dB ratio of two voltages, enter larger voltage."
570 INPUT V1
580 LPRINT V1: volts."
590 PRINT "Now enter the smaller voltage." 
600 LPRINT "Now enter the smaller voltage."
610 INPUT V2
620 LPRINT V2: volts."
630 LET DP=2LOG(20)(V1/V2)*20
640 PRINT "The voltage ratio, in decibels, is "20: dB."
650 LPRINT "The voltage ratio, in decibels, is "20: dB."
660 LPRINT
670 GOTO 1370
675 REM -------dB/Power ratios-------
680 PRINT "To determine the dB ratio of two powers, enter larger power."
690 LPRINT "To determine the dB ratio of two powers, enter larger power."

36 AUDIO/NOVEMBER 1983
If you try to outsmart the computer, it simply questions your entry and waits for you to stop fooling around.
In the fall of 1967, an important chapter in the history of audio measurements began with the unveiling of Time Delay Spectrometry (TDS) at the 33rd Convention of the Audio Engineering Society by its inventor, Richard C. Heyser [1].

TDS allowed the response of loudspeakers, and other systems that are noisy and reverberant, to be quickly and accurately analyzed in situ. Each signal, ranging in time from the direct sound to the reverberated, could be studied independently of all other signals having different propagation delay times.

Audio readers have been privileged to have numerous loudspeaker reviews by Dick Heyser. TDS and other ingenious techniques have revealed much about speaker behavior [2 to 7]. A simple conceptualization of TDS is that of an FM transmitter of variable frequency scanning the band of interest, with a precisely delayed receiver tracking the transmitter and observing the transmission's response.

TDS can also be visualized with the aid of Fig. 1. The line AB extending from \((t_1, f_1)\) to \((t_2, f_2)\) represents the sinusoidal test sweep signal. Delayed in time by \(t_d\), a narrow-band receiver tracks the test signal to observe any

Crown
System 10
TEF computer
signal that appears with a delay of tₐ. This is represented by line CD. The dashed lines which parallel AB and CD represent delayed responses of the system under test to the stimulus AB. These signals, except the one at CD, are all rejected by the analyzer.

An implementation of the measuring apparatus is shown in Fig. 2. This would typically be made by modifying a commercial spectrum analyzer, adding some external circuitry, and using a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) analyzer, storage oscilloscope, phase meter, and frequency synthesizer.

When the JAES published the paper on TDS, I studied the paper and the possibilities of implementing such instrumentation. Unfortunately, the required instrumentation was at that time very expensive and well beyond the means of most of its potential users.

This was not to deter a few determined individuals. Having obtained a license to make the measurement (the measurement is patented and held by Cal. Tech. and Jet Propulsion Laboratory), these individuals modified and interconnected the needed instruments. As much as $50,000 worth of complex equipment was often required for a fully implemented TEF (Time, Energy, Frequency) measurement.

Some might ask, why make such expenditures if all that is needed is to program a microprocessor to pulse the system and then Fourier analyze the system output at progressive delays? This technique is well known and can be cheaply implemented with microprocessors plus analog-to-digital conversion hardware.

The answer is that such simple techniques perform well in textbooks but rarely so in the real world. Noise and distortion are not easily overcome in such systems, and valid measurements take very large amounts of test averaging and test time. Clearly, some insight into the problems of real-world measuring is required.

Scientific observations may be classified as either passive or active measurements. In a passive system, no deliberate disturbance to the system being measured is provided except for the extraction of the amount of energy necessary to activate the observation's sensors.

TDS is an active measurement that provides a stimulus (external energy input) to the system under observation. Active measurements are preferred to passive measurements if the energy needed to perturb a system is safely and reasonably available. For example, it is not possible to test theories of stellar composition by extracting a core sample from the center of the sun.

The quality of an active measurement can be classified by the degree of success obtained in the following:

- The stimulus energy should be directed at the desired characteristics of the system you wish to study. For example, the response of an elephant to a tiger cannot be ascertained by presenting a kitten (or even 500 pounds of kittens) to the elephant.
- The greater the amount of such well-directed energy that can be delivered to a system without altering its nature (i.e. breaking it, making it perform in a nonlinear manner), the larger the valid observed effects can be.
- The more the observation (analysis) is able to distinguish the results of the stimulus from other activities of the system (noise and distortion), the more valid the observation, i.e. the greater its signal-to-noise ratio.

If a measuring technique is deficient in any of these aspects, the loss of observational quality cannot be recovered by any means other than possibly increasing the amount of testing, and thus the total energy used to test.

The success of TDS is a direct result of its excellence in all of the above areas [9].

- Audio systems are characterized by their useful bandwidth when using frequency-domain models. This means that audio systems should be subjected to energy which stimulates different frequencies desired for study and no

Gerald R. Stanley is Head of Research and Resources for Crown International, which makes the System 10 TEF computer, a dedicated unit for Time Delay Spectrometry (TDS) measurements.
Fig. 1—TDS on the frequency-time plane.

![Diagram showing TDS on the frequency-time plane.](image)

Dashed lines are delayed system responses.

Fig. 2—TDS implementation by traditional means.

![Diagram showing TDS implementation by traditional means.](image)

Fig. 3—Block diagram of the TEF 10.

other. In TDS, a linear FM sinusoidal sweep is used as a stimulus, and the resulting frequency range covered is the range swept.

- TDS presents the test stimulus throughout the entire observation time and thus accumulates a large total amount of energy, all of which is useful to the test. The test signal also presents the system a low crest factor (peak to rms ratio) of the test signal. High crest-factor signals evoke increasingly nonlinear behavior in many systems, such as loudspeakers, and may make the observations invalid as observations of supposed linear behavior.

- The TDS observation system has a matched receiver which is tuned to accept the desired stimulus and simultaneously reject noise and undesired distortion products. (Note that the distortion can be selected and the linear responses rejected in TDS systems if so programmed.)

Acoustic test environments are noisy. Even in an anechoic environment (not permissible if the object of the test is a listening space), the noise of the microphones is non-trivial if dynamics equivalent to human hearing are required.

It is not unusual to make TDS measurements in noisy areas with equipment running and people talking without any need to average multiple measurements. The consequence is fast and accurate analysis in the real world.

In 1978, Don Davis of Synergistic Audio Concepts, who was actively involved in licensing and training TDS users, approached Crown International and myself to develop a cost-effective TDS analyzer. He was not then aware of my previous interest in TDS and the (by then) bulging file of Dick Heyser's papers in my file cabinet [1 to 8].

It has been rightly said that inspiration is more perspiration than revelation. The development both of TDS by Dick Heyser and of the TEF System 10 computer are both cases in point. What is now obvious to the casual observer was not so at the beginning.

The first design attempts were directed along the lines of previous implementations. Not only must the proposed instrument be less expensive than its forebears, it must be in one portable box small enough to fit under
an airline seat and flexible enough to support a variety of computations, such as Hilbert and Fourier transforms. The future demands on an emerging technology dare not be excessively confined by hardware constraints.

It soon became clear that a general-purpose computer system with a large amount of mass storage was required. Only with software and floppy disks was the requisite flexibility and storage possible. The standard densities used in home computer disks would not be adequate, however, as some measurements would store over 64K (65,536) bytes with each task. Subsequently, 1-megabyte mini-floppies were chosen.

It is necessary to perform a 1,024-point, 16-bit FFT computation to produce what is known as the Energy Time Curve, or ETC. The ETC is the magnitude of the impulse response and doublet (a figure derived by a Hilbert transform of the impulse response). To be user-acceptable, the computation must be done in less than 2 seconds. By using an LSI math processor in conjunction with a 4-MHz, Z80A microprocessor, it has been possible to do the FFT in approximately 0.6 second. (Z80 is a registered trademark of Zilog Inc.)

The solution is shown in Fig. 3. Not one but three Z80As are used to implement the TEF analyzer. The test signal and analyzer signals are each created at the actual frequencies of use by digitally computing the instantaneous phase 70,175 times per second. Sixteen-bit computations of phase are performed using downloaded programs which create linear FM sweeps. The analyzer is d.c.-coupled and can measure from d.c. to 31.6 kHz. By using two sweeps (in quadrature), it is possible to accurately measure response at d.c. This capability was not available previously without computing capacity.

The computer implementation is very flexible in that the phase angle between test and analyzer oscillator signals, as well as the time delay, can be programmed.

The needed time delay between test signal and analyzer signal is provided by software routines which are executed before the oscillator routines begin. Time delay is adjustable in 1-microsecond steps from 0 to 240 seconds. This constitutes a much wider range of delay than had been previously possible.

The intermediate frequency (i.f.) amplifiers are not the band-pass amplifiers of traditional spectrum analyzers, which do not allow sufficiently narrow bandwidths for high time-resolution, slow-sweep measurements. Instead, they are low-pass filters. Very narrow, Gaussian-shaped bandwidths are possible without using difficult-to-control, temperature-compensated crystal band-pass filters or multiple conversion techniques. The functional Q of Fig. 2's filters would otherwise need to be in the millions to construct a bandwidth of 0.115 Hz, which is the minimum bandwidth of the TEF 10. The TEF's maximum Gaussian bandwidth is 20 kHz.

The analyzer is truly portable, as it contains batteries and a charger. Operation can continue for 15 minutes after power loss, making the unit both brownout-proof and useful for quick measurements in environments where there is no external power. In vehicles, or wherever else 12-V d.c. is available, the unit may be powered from that instead of a.c.

The TEF System 10 computer is not organized like traditional instruments. Internal switching and adjustments are all computer-controlled. Operator control is via a QWERTY (typewriter-like) keyboard. A standard disk operating system, CP/M, is used, which also allows the TEF 10 to use a wide variety of common programs, including word-processing and several computer languages. (CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research Inc.)

The TEF software uses a menu-directed approach, so "controls" not relevant to the present mode of operation

Fig. 4.—An Energy-Time Curve (ETC).

Fig. 5.—Energy vs. time and frequency, with early arrivals in front (A) and late arrivals in front (B).
are not visible to confuse the beginning operator. An operator's manual is available online. Every menu has a help file which may be read and edited if desired.

The data is documented automatically. Data and settings are saved with each measurement. Setups may be loaded from disk and, upon beginning measurement, the last settings used are restored from disk. The operator may add text remarks to the measurements by using a built-in screen editor.

If calculations are needed, an RPN (Reverse Polish Notation) calculator program may be brought on screen.

The graphic data display has a resolution of 256 by 512 pixels (picture elements) on a high-resolution 7-inch green CRT. Data on the screen can be output to a dot-matrix printer to yield hard copy, as shown in Figs. 4 to 6. (Figures 4 to 6 are reproduced half of original size, one inch here is two inches on original drawing.)

Figure 4 is an Energy Time Curve of a stereo system. The display is of energy (shown in dB on the vertical axis) versus time (on the horizontal axis). The highest feature is the direct signal arrival. To the right are reverberant signals, with the dominant reflected signal being from the floor. A small, pre-direct-arrival signal appears to the left of the main signal arrival, approximately 30 dB down. This was caused by an unintentional padding of the test signal into the undriven stereo channel, whose speaker was about 11 inches closer to the listening position than the test channel's speaker. This signal is clearly seen, due to the ETC's large dynamic range.

Data may be displayed in a variety of ways. Figure 5A shows energy versus time and frequency for the system of Fig. 4. The horizontal axis is frequency, and the depth axis is time, with early arrivals shown in front. Figure 5B is of the same data with the time axis reversed. Note that comb-filtering effects are clearly seen when reverberant signals are combined in common time slices. The pre-direct-arrival signal, which is also seen as ripples on the front of the direct-arrival response. Any one of the 32 sweeps which compose this display may be shown individually.

Figures 6A to 6C show individual interpretations of a single sweep of the direct-arrival signal from one tested system. They include energy-versus-frequency, Nyquist (real-versus-imaginary), and phase-versus-frequency displays, respectively. The frequency axis may be shown as log frequency; however, linear display is more often diagnostic in allowing the recognition of periodic (comb-filter) behavior.

Equalization of sound systems has historically been done by using third-octave real-time analysis. Such methods equalize the averaged response of the direct and reverberant sound fields and not the more pertinent direct-arrival response. The total time-blindness of such methods has sometimes produced results where the system sounded better without the equalization. At no time was it possible to rapidly quantify the contributions of multi-pathed acoustic signals. It is no longer necessary to accept these measuring limitations.

The marriage of TDS and a computer have made real-world, time-frequency domain analysis more than a gleam in the eye of a theoretician. After 16 years, TDS has arrived.

References
For years you have been fed some pretty tall stories about cassette tape. Denon only makes one claim for DX-Series Cassette. We don’t say they will play on the noon, we don’t say they will survive being baked in ovens. We hope that they won’t tip over your chair or shatter your stereo. We only say that Denon DX-Series Cassette Tape will sound more like real music than any other brand on the market.

"YOU DON’T LISTEN TO SPECIFICATIONS; YOU LISTEN TO MUSIC!"

Most cassette tape advertising tries to impress you with specifications. The trouble is that specifications do not necessarily equate to musicality. Most manufacturers' specifications are based on static measurements, the tape's response to steady test tones. Denon DX-Series Cassette Tape goes one step further: it also minimizes Dynamic Distortion, the distortion created by actual musical signals.

"DENON WILL BECOME 'THE AUDIOPHILES CASSETTE TAPE'"

True audiophiles realize the A-B testing is not the real gauge of sound quality. Only extended listening can tell you if a component— or a tape— is superior.

Perform this test for yourself. Make a recording on Denon DX-Cassette Tape first listening to the source. Then playback your DX-Tape recording and compare the two experiences. The message is in the music.

"YOU WILL DISCOVER A CASSETTE TAPE THAT SOUNDS LIKE REAL MUSIC."
### BLANK TAPE

#### CASSETTE TAPE TYPE CODE
- I — Normal Ferric
- II — Chrome/Chrome Equivalent
- III — Ferrichrome
- IV — Metal Particle

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| **SON OF DIRECTORY**

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44 AUDIO/NOVEMBER 1983
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**Source:** AUDIO/NOVEMBER 1983
WHY BUY "BUDGET" LOUDSPEAKERS, WHEN FOR THE SAME PRICE YOU CAN OWN KEF?

Today many speaker companies are offering budget loudspeakers, but which of them has ever produced products of the calibre of KEF's world-acclaimed Reference Series?

Which of them can draw from this Reference technology to produce affordable products that do not compromise sound quality?

Only KEF, manufacturers of the world's most thoroughly engineered loudspeakers.

The new "Standard Series" represents one of KEF's most significant accomplishments—solid and attractively built loudspeakers that deliver true KEF performance, yet have a suggested retail price per pair of $300 (Coda), $500 (Carina) and $750 (Carlton).

The new KEF "Standard Series." For people with higher standards.

KEF
The Speaker Engineers
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<td>Advanced Audio Systems</td>
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<td>P.O. Box 664, Woodinville, Wash. 98072</td>
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You've got what it takes.

Salem Spirit

Share the spirit. Share the refreshment.

Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health.
MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Response: 5 Hz to 20 kHz.
Dynamic Range: More than 90 dB.
Signal-to-Noise Ratio: More than 90 dB.
THD: Less than 0.01% (5 Hz to 20 kHz).
Channel Separation: More than 70 dB (5 Hz to 20 kHz).
Wow and Flutter: Below measurable limits.
Output Level: 1.5 volts, fixed; 0 to 1.5 volts, variable.
Access Time: 3 seconds average.
Power Requirements: 120 V, 50/60 Hz, 48 watts.
Dimensions: 16.93 in. (43 cm) W x 5.9 in. (15 cm) H x 14.17 in. (36 cm) D.
Weight: 26.4 lbs. (12 kg).
Price: $1,300.00
Company Address: 1401 West Estes Ave., Elk Grove Village, Ill. 60007.
For literature, circle No. 90
Although exact circuit details for this CD player were not made available to me, I suspect that NEC's approach to Compact Disc decoding and playback is more like that of Philips (and in the U.S. of Magnavox) than, say, of Sony. NEC has paid considerable attention to pre- and post-D/A conversion filters which cut off frequencies above 20 kHz. In the case of the CD-803E, the designers say they have developed what they call ND (non-delay) filters which, to quote them, results in "the reproduction of sound" that "is clear and utterly devoid of phase distortion throughout the entire audible frequency range. This high-performance filter can extract and reproduce faithfully all of the musical information stored on the Compact Discs, down to the subtlest nuance." I'll have more to say about sonic nuances, subtle and otherwise, later on.

Some of the most obvious (and less subtle) features of the CD-803E include a "search and play" system which allows you to search backwards for the beginning of a selection you're currently listening to, or forwards for that of the next selection. Up to 99 selections can be programmed into the player's memory, via a numeric keypad, for playback in any order. Repeat play of selections is also possible. An elaborate display area offers a wealth of information, such as elapsed time since the beginning of the current selection, total elapsed time from the beginning of the disc, remaining time to the end of the current selection, and total remaining time to the end of the disc. Additional displays show the program number of the selection being played, whether the disc being played was recorded (and is being played) with pre-emphasis/de-emphasis, and whether a programming error has been made.

Variable and fixed sets of output jacks are provided, so one set can be connected to the rest of your audio system while another set might conceivably be connected directly to a tape deck for dubbing or copying discs onto tape. Headphone listening is also possible, and headphone output level is adjustable.

Front Panel Layout

The power switch, disc compartment open/close switch, and headphone jack are located near the left edge of the front panel. NEC elected to use the swing-out door type of disc holder which we have already seen from Technics, Hitachi and several other manufacturers. The disc is simply dropped vertically into the slot along the top edge of the swing-out door. When the door switch is touched a second time, the disc slides down into the door as it closes. I find it difficult to extract a disc from this type of loading door without getting fingerprints on the outer edge of the disc, since the arrangement makes it impossible to grasp the disc across the entire diameter, as I am able to do with the sliding drawer units like the Sony or exposed spindle arrangements such as the Magnavox or Yamaha.

The various illuminated displays already described are located just to the right of the disc compartment door, while further to the right are all of the operating and programming controls for this player. A "Time" selector selects the desired mode of time display referred to earlier. A "Memory List" key causes the numbers of the pre-programmed selections to appear in the order in which they were entered. A
"If I were to judge a CD player on its square waves (which I don’t), I would have to give NEC the highest grade."

Fig. 1—Frequency response, left (top) and right channels, at 0 dB level.

Fig. 2—Separation vs. frequency.

Fig. 3—THD vs. frequency at levels of (from top to bottom) -30 dB, -24 dB and 0 dB (*see text).

keypad numbered 0 through 9 is used to program the player. Near it is a “Sub” key which allows the user to program not only by track number but by index numbers within a long track. (So far I have run across only a very few discs, all classical, which use this sub-indexing system, but since indexing within a track is “built into” the CD Standard, such indexing is likely to appear commonly on future discs.) Laser-pickup transport buttons include play, fast forward, reverse, stop, and pause. If either the fast forward or reverse button is touched and then the play and “Search” keys are activated together, playback will start from the next selection or restart from the beginning of the current selection. A “Repeat” key, a “Memo” key (for entering into memory the desired programs after they have been keyed in by number), a “Memo Play” key (for initiating playback of pre-programmed selections in order), and a “Clear” key (for erasing any program information stored in memory) complete the front-panel layout.

A battery-powered, infrared, wireless remote-control unit duplicates many of the controls found on the front panel. Specifically, all the pickup transport buttons and the number, “Sub” (index), “Memo,” “M Play,” “Repeat,” “Search,” and “Clear” keys are all available on the tiny remote-control unit, which operates over an angle of up to about 30° off-axis from the player and at distances of up to 15 feet or so.

The rear panel of the CD-803E is equipped with two sets of output jacks (fixed-level and variable), an output level control for the latter pair, a headphone output level control, a voltage selector switch, and an “Auto Start” switch for use in conjunction with an external timer. Setting this switch to “On” will cause playback to start automatically when power is applied via the external timer.

**Measurements**

Using my standard Philips test disc, I plotted frequency response for both channels of the NEC CD player. Results are shown in Fig. 1. Note that the vertical scale of this graph has been expanded to 2 dB per division so as to show up even small deviations from absolutely flat response. At 20 kHz, response in the left channel was down only 0.2 dB, while attenuation in the right channel was 0.4 dB. The slight ripple effect in response noticeable at the high end may well be caused by the special “no delay” filters which NEC has developed for this product, but since no circuit details were provided, I can only conjecture about this.

I then switched to a new Sony test disc (their number YEDS-7) which, incidentally, contains spot frequencies at 20 and 40 Hz. You may recall that my earliest tests of CD players showed response only down to 100 Hz, because at that time the only test disc I had, from Sony, did not contain lower frequencies. In this instance, however, I did not use the new Sony disc for frequency-response checking, but rather for checking separation. The Philips disc does have separate left and right spot frequencies, which I use for checking harmonic distortion versus frequency, but I find it a bit faster and more convenient to use the new Sony test disc for making separation measurements. A plot of separation versus frequency (for four significant spot frequencies only) is shown in Fig. 2, for both channels. Slight but insignificant differences in separation were noted for the left-to-right channels.
right versus right-to-left measurements, though separation at mid- and low frequencies measured well over 70 dB.

Figure 3 is a plot of total harmonic distortion versus frequency. The higher than claimed values shown for the "0 dB" output level in these plots are not actually the result of out-of-spec levels of harmonic distortion. Rather, I observed a sort of random "hash"-like noise which was the main contributing factor to the higher than normal readings. Actual harmonic distortion, if I could have isolated it from the rest of the output products that were not harmonics of the test signals, was probably well below the 0.01% claimed by NEC. At lower signal levels (the -24 dB test signal level), where we would normally expect an increase in true harmonic distortion of about 10 to one, you will note that the distortion figures are only slightly higher than they were for the 0 dB level, confirming my suspicion that the results obtained for the 0 dB level signals were not really made up entirely of harmonic distortion.

Output linearity was accurate to within 0.5 dB from 0 dB down to -80 dB signal levels. A signal on my test disc at -90 dB was played back at a level of -86.5 dB, which I attribute not so much to nonlinearity as to my bench test setup, minute amounts of noise pickup, and residual noise level of the player and test instruments themselves.

SMPTE-IM distortion measured 0.55% at 0 dB output levels, but dropped to an insignificant 0.04% at -20 dB playback levels. Signal-to-noise ratio measured 92.5 dB (relative to a 0 dB maximum output signal level) unweighted, and 98.5 dB using an A-weighting filter.

Figure 4 is a scope photo of a 1-kHz square wave as recovered from the test disc. The waveshape is distinctly different from that obtained from players using conventional sharp-sloped filters and is, again, reminiscent of the wave shape I obtained when I tested the Magnavox, Kyocera, and Phase Linear players; these three use a more "gentle" analog filter approach at the input to their final analog audio output stages. If I were to judge a CD player on the basis of its ability to reproduce accurate square waves (which I definitely am not doing), I would have to give the NEC player the highest grades of all.

As you can see from Fig. 5, the single-pulse test (a single sample at full scale output, followed by 127 samples of zero amplitude), NEC's unique approach to filtering results in a reproduced pulse having far less ringing and overshoot than is typically observed from units having more traditional filter designs.

The phase check signals, consisting of a 2-kHz tone on one channel and a 20-kHz tone on the opposite, were used to determine phase delay for this player. In Fig. 6, low-frequency crossing of the zero axis in a positive direction is supposed to correspond with high-frequency zero-axis crossing in the same direction. As near as I could figure it, the phase delay for the 20-kHz signal, compared with the 2-kHz signal, was no more than about 4.1 µS—nothing to get really upset about!

What did concern me a bit was the rather poor showing of this player when it was subjected to my error-correction test disc. Using this disc (with its opaque wedge, black dot dust simulations and fingerprint smudge simulation), I noted that the player began to "miss" and occasionally mute for brief

"I find it difficult to extract discs from swing-out loading doors without getting fingerprints on them."
"My few criticisms are not with the sound quality (which can’t be faulted), but with the NEC’s front-panel complexity and error correction."

periods when traversing the opaque wedge at its 700-micrometer width. As for the dust simulations, I detected failure to properly correct or mask missing data for the smallest of the black dots inscribed on the surface of the test disc, the one measuring only 300 microns in diameter. The player had no problem playing through the entire fingerprint smudge simulation, but I was, frankly, disappointed at its performance when attempting to play through the other built-in defects in the test disc.

Use and Listening Tests

My listening tests confirmed what I have believed for many years, that measurements alone don’t tell the whole story. To put it succinctly, the sound quality delivered by the NEC unit was excellent; certainly as good—in every nuance—as that of any CD player I have tested thus far. My collection of CDs keeps growing, and besides playing some of the earliest discs in my collection because of familiarity with them and how they sounded on other CD players, I’m gradually introducing newer discs into my listening routine. I’m happy to report that software is getting better and better, as so many of us said it would be. I was particularly thrilled with my new copies of the Bach Brandenberg Concertos (on two Philips discs) and of Mozart’s Piano Concertos, Nos. 15 and 21 (also on a Philips/Polygram disc) obtained during my recent trip to Philips and Polgram. These discs, played on a CD player such as the NEC CD-803E, ought to silence these analog die-hards who still insist that digital discs are not all they’re cracked up to be.

What little criticism I have of the NEC player has to do not with its sound quality (which cannot be faulted in any way) but with its front panel complexity and its failure to accomplish the same degree of error correction that other players have managed. I found it somewhat exasperating to try to use the fast-forward and reverse features of the system. For one thing, operation of these features was sometimes erratic. On occasion, when I wanted to advance to the next track, the laser pickup insisted on bouncing back to the track currently being played. Search and scanning features did not operate quite as quickly as claimed, and programming, though certainly more elaborate (and capable of handling more tracks) than any other machine tested to date, was a bit too complicated for my taste. The same functions have been incorporated into other machines and, somehow, seem simpler to use. The unit is also extremely large and heavy compared with other players which offer essentially the same playing and programming features. If space is not at a premium, the size of the CD-803E will not pose a problem, but I wondered why it had to be quite so large and so heavy.

I don’t want to leave you with the impression that the NEC unit is not worth its asking price. Its sound is superb and if you have the patience to master its front panel buttons and lights, so are its programming features. And many prospective purchasers of CD players will prefer the rugged, somewhat bulky look of this player over some smaller configurations. After all, if each of us favored exactly the same designs in all products, all audio components would look alike and have exactly the same buttons and switches. Then people like me would be out of a job! Leonard Feldman

The numeric keypad allows up to 99 selections to be programmed into memory, in any order. The lower display shows what selection’s playing.
THE REVERSE IS ALSO TRUE.

Most audio manufacturers don’t provide for automatic azimuth adjustment in their auto reverse cassette decks. So side B never sounds as good as side A. Yamaha doesn’t do things like most audio manufacturers. Introducing the K-700 auto reverse cassette deck. The only one that sounds as good as a Yamaha – in both directions.

To insure reproduction accuracy, we developed a special high-precision rotating head mechanism that permits precise, independent adjustment of head azimuth in both directions. And the head itself is the same pure Sendust type used in our top-of-the-line deck. The result is uncompromised sound quality with auto reverse convenience.

But that’s just the beginning of the K-700’s convenience. During recording, the K-700 counts down remaining tape time, automatically fades out at the end of the tape, then automatically fades back in after the tape is reversed and continues recording. Another fader button allows professional sounding fade-ins or fade-outs at any point during recording. You can also preprogram up to 15 selections to be recorded or played back in any order.

Then there’s Intro Scan, Search, Blank Skip, Repeat, Auto Source Change, Auto Tape Selector, Dolby* B and C, Real-time Digital Counter, and an optional remote control unit.

How much for all this? Much less than you’d expect to pay for this much deck. The K-700. It’s all true. Find out at your Yamaha dealer. Or write for complete information: Yamaha Electronics Corporation, USA, P.O. Box 6660, Buena Park, CA 90622.

*Dolby is a registered trademark of Dolby Labs, Inc.
LINN SONDEK LP12 TURNTABLE

Manufacturer's Specifications
Speed: 33⅓ rpm.
Drive Type: Belt.
Rumble: -70 dB unweighted.
Wow and Flutter: 0.02%.
Speed Accuracy: ±0.02%.
Dimensions: 17 ½ in. (44.5 cm) W x 14 in. (35.6 cm) D x 5 ½ in. (14.0 cm) H.
Price: $995.00.
Company Address: Audiophile Systems, 6842 Hawthorn Park Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46220.
For literature, circle No. 91.

Back in 1972, while working as a tool maker in his father's engineering company, Ira Tiefenbrun decided to build a turntable for his personal use. One thing led to another and Linn Products, Ltd. was formed in 1973 to manufacture the Sondek LP12 turntable as its first product. The company is located in Scotland and has expanded its products to include tonearms, phono cartridges and loudspeakers. Ira Tiefenbrun, the Managing Director of Linn Products, has become known as an iconoclast as far as turntables are concerned. His ideas about the importance of the turntable in extracting information from recordings, while first received with skepticism, have caused a lot of rethinking on the part of turntable designers. He was able to demonstrate what he termed "Loss Of Information" (LOI) from other turntables when compared to the Sondek LP12.

Ira's approach to the problems of LOI seems to consist of looking at what a turntable is meant to do from a different perspective than that of the past. For example, if you consider that a 60 dB dynamic range from a recording means that the groove modulation for the softest signal is about one millionth of an inch, you can see that very small vibrations can tend to obscure detail. The LP12 is designed with such things in mind. Also, since he was realistic enough to know that every detrimental vibration could not be totally eliminated, he designed the LP12 so that such vibrations would occur where they would cause the least LOI.

The Linn Sondek LP12 gives the appearance of being a very simple design, which belies its many, very carefully executed design factors. Only a single 33⅓ rpm speed is offered as standard, although a special pulley and drive belt are available for 45 rpm. Since the latest versions of the turntable feature electronic motor drive, you might expect the speed to be electronically selectable; however, the policy of Linn Products has always been to make any improvements to the LP12 available to owners of earlier versions. Retrofitting an electronic speed control switch would have been a difficult task and, in the interests of uniformity, it was decided not to offer electronic speed selection. The electronic-drive retrofit kit is still available for older versions of the LP12 and is called the Valhalla kit. Another revision which is incorporated in all new LP12 turntables is called the Nirvana kit and consists of suspen-
tion parts which improve the isolation of the motor and platter suspension. Both of these retrofits can be installed on older LP12 turntables by Linn dealers.

As you might gather from the above, Linn shows a high regard for their turntables and the customers who have bought them. If you decide to buy the LP12, the Linn dealer should set up and adjust the turntable for you and install the tonearm and cartridge which you select. For, while the technical manual (available on request) is excellent and very detailed, the dealer's experience in adjusting the turntable/tonearm/cartridge combination for optimum performance is very valuable. Of course, this is true of any combination which you might buy, but the adjustments necessary to obtain optimum performance from the LP12 are particularly fussy.

Features

The main bearing of the LP12 is a conically machined point on a hardened tool-steel shaft. This tiny point rides on a steel thrust plate which is machined, hardened, ground and then lapped to a mirror finish. The shaft is oil lubricated and is supported by two low-friction plastic bearing inserts in the side of the bearing well. The platter is made as two concentric pieces, the inner being driven by a belt, much the same as the old AR turntable designed by Ed Villchur back in the early '60s. The platter is machined on all surfaces to within 0.001 inch (0.025 mm) from a zinc-aluminum alloy casting. The flat drive belt is made of chloroprene rubber and couples the drive from a pulley on the 24-pole, 300-rpm synchronous motor. The drive pulley is machined from the same material as the turntable platter to within 0.0004 inch (0.01 mm), which causes the coefficient of expansion to be the same for both. This means that the speed will remain constant with changes in temperature. The motor mounting is adjustable to provide the correct tension for the belt between the pulley and the turntable hub. This not only provides the proper speed and isolates the motor vibrations from the platter, it also tunes the resonance of the belt compliance and the platter mass to a frequency high enough to minimize flutter oscillations, which can be caused by dynamic groove modulation drag effects. A felt mat is provided, which will be discussed later.

The electronic speed control is meant primarily to provide a source of undistorted a.c. power to drive the motor. As time goes on, the difficulty of obtaining undistorted a.c. power becomes more difficult, and in many places the power line to which you connect your audio system is far from clean. This can be a definite problem, especially for turntable and tape-machine drive motors. While more people are becoming aware of the problems which can result from distorted a.c. power lines (mainly due to the widespread use of computers, which are easily affected by power-line surges and spikes), the problem is really not new.

I remember a story told to me by Bob Fine, who engineered the pace-setting Mercury Living Presence recordings of the '50s-'60s era and who died just recently. He told me that he and George Piros, one of the unsung heroes of the disc cutting art, were doing a tape-to-disc transfer one day and noticed that the sound was really "grungy." They checked out everything and found that the power line waveform was distorted. The power company was not able to cure the problem, so Bob called Larry Scully, the designer and manufacturer of the famous Scully disc-cutting lathe. Larry came down from Bridgeport, Conn. to Fine Studios in New York City, and between them, they installed a power-conditioning interface for the drive motors on the lathe. This cleaned up the sound of the disc master.

The effect of distorted a.c. power can vary from one brand of turntable to another, and I always monitor the a.c. power when testing or auditioning them. The LP12 should be little affected by a.c. power problems but since I have, at present, no way to supply the motor with distorted a.c. power, I can't positively verify this with a controlled laboratory test.

The platter/bearing assembly and tonearm board are mounted on a steel subchassis which is isolated from the motor and main chassis by three conically wound springs. The springs have rubber inserts at each end, and their tension can be adjusted to achieve a low-Q resonance at about 5 to 6 Hz. The base plate is made of nonmagnetic stainless steel which acts as shield for motor hum and as an absorber of motor vibrations. The arm mounting board is three-ply and is designed to absorb vibrations from the tonearm in the region around 200 Hz to 1 kHz. The LP12 is sold with an integral mounting base made of seasoned hardwood, which means that stress-causing warps, which

MEASURED DATA

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AUDIO/NOVEMBER 1983
"This is the turntable that set the trend for improved performance which other designers have tried to match or beat."

![Spectral plot of wow and flutter](image1)

**Fig. 1—Computer plot of wow and flutter spectrum, from 0 to 100 Hz.** Spectral components are evenly distributed and very low in level, both excellent.

![Speed drift graph](image2)

**Fig. 2—Speed drift over a 41.5-second period.** The variation at 5.6 Hz is related to one revolution at 33 1/3 rpm. The drift varies between +0.32% and -0.27%.

![Speed stability graph](image3)

**Fig. 3—Speed stability referenced to 3,150-Hz tone on B & K 2010 test record.** The speed tends to vary on the fast side.

Measurements and Listening Tests

As in past reports, I will try to relate the listening panel's comments about the sound quality to the data gathered from the technical measurements, presenting them simultaneously. There is a continuing debate over relative merits of technical measurements versus listening evaluations, but I think that the issue is over-worked and I contend that both have validity and are complementary if done properly.

The effect upon sound quality of a very small amount of wow and flutter can be extremely subtle and hard to detect. This is certainly the case with the LP12 turntable. The measured numbers for wow and flutter in the table are excellent. This single-number way of rating wow and flutter is fairly crude however, and therefore very hard to correlate with effects upon sound quality. Figure 1 shows the spectrum of the wow and flutter and is more revealing. The wow (that is, the cyclical variations in turntable speed occurring at a rate of 10 times per second or less) was very low and fairly evenly distributed. This means that slow, wavering effects should be inaudible, and this was confirmed by the listening panel: No one made any comments about this, even when they were listening for such effects, particularly during piano selections. The flutter (variations in speed at a rate higher than 10 times per second) was a possible cause for the comments made by one panel member about the lack of clarity in the sound of the piano as compared to our reference turntable. I have some doubt that this is the sole cause for the comment, as we shall see later.

Figure 2 shows the cyclical variation in speed of the LP12 over a 41-second period. The main variation occurred at 1.8 seconds per cycle; this is directly related to the speed of the turntable at 33 1/3 rpm, since 1.8 seconds is the time for one complete revolution. There is evidence of some uncertainty in the electronic speed control as it tended to correct for the slowing down of the turntable. (Positive values indicate that the speed is faster than 33 1/3 rpm and negative values indicate that the speed is slower than 33 1/3.) This cogging was much less than I have measured for most electronic speed-control turntables. The value of the electronic speed control in isolating the turntable from dirty a.c. power lines far outweighs this minor effect and is certainly worthwhile. This measurement was obtained from the Drift output of the wow and flutter meter, while the number read from its Drift meter is listed in the table as Drift (short term).

A very high resolution measurement of speed variations is shown in Fig. 3. The shift in frequency of the 3150-Hz wow and flutter test signal on the B & K 2010 test record is shown as it varied over a long period of time. The change in frequency was converted to a speed variation and is shown as Drift (long term) in the Measured Data table. The average...
speed as indicated by Fig. 3 was 3154 Hz or 0.13% fast. This was then used as the center frequency for the Drift (long term) calculation which is ± 0.2%. I have measured at least one turntable with ±0.1%, but this is extremely rare and the LP12 has to be ranked very high in this regard. Those listeners with sensitivity to long-term pitch variations should have no problem using the LP12.

The measurement of rumble can be extremely frustrating if it is done without a clear understanding of the factors which contribute to the final number. I have long felt that a simple rumble specification number for a turntable can be quite misleading. I therefore sympathize with turntable manufacturers who must, out of long standing tradition, provide such a number. The simple, unweighted rumble number I measured is shown in the Measured Data table as −58.6 dB. This is 1.4 dB worse than specified by Linn but is relatively meaningless. The spectrum of the rumble shown in Fig. 4 indicates that most of the energy is centered at 12.5 Hz which is the frequency of the tonearm/cartridge resonance. This means that it was the tonearm/cartridge resonance which provided most of the energy which produced the final rumble number! The rumble actually caused by the turntable itself is much lower than either the Linn specification or my measurement indicates, and the rumble measurement would give different results for different tonearm/cartridge combinations. As might be expected, no comments were made by any listening panel members which would indicate that rumble was a problem.

Since the effects of turntable mats and clamping systems are so pronounced, and because Linn eschews the use of clamps and weights, I decided not to use any clamping system or weights on either the LP12 or reference turntable during the listening evaluations. After all, it is the turntable that is being evaluated, and the effects of various vacuum or mechanical record-clamping systems and weights should be evaluated separately from the effects of the basic turntable. I am convinced, though, that the removal of stored energy in the record by the use of correctly adjusted clamping devices is truly worthwhile. (However, I must admit that I apparently confused the issue in a recent report. The very slight additional brightness attributed to the SOTA turntable by listening panel members was due to the fact that the reference turntable had a highly effective clamping system while the SOTA did not. I understand that SOTA is now offering a vacuum clamping system and perhaps we will be able to report on it.)

Figure 5 shows the spectrum of the energy caused by a mechanical impulse applied to the edge of a stationary record with the stylus in a quiet groove. The absorption of energy was quite uniform, with a slope indicating that the felt mat was more effective in removing energy from the record at higher frequencies than at lower ones. However, the energy picked up by the stylus was quite high, and there are peaks of energy at 100 and 200 Hz. The output versus time produced by the mechanical impulse is shown in Fig. 6. This also indicates that the LP12 gave a smooth performance in energy control but with a high level of lower frequency energy. Comments made by listening-panel members correlated well with the data in these figures. The LP12 produced more upper-bass sound when reproducing such recordings as Dark Side of the Moon by Pink Floyd.

"The effect on sound quality of a very small amount of wow and/or flutter can be extremely subtle."
"The measurement of rumble can be frustrating if done with no clear understanding of the contributing factors."

while the reference turntable produced a more-solid low-frequency output for symphonic recordings with 36-inch bass drum. Apparently, the energy storage at 100 and 200 Hz is heard as an increase in output in this range. At higher frequencies, the delayed energy, which was not removed, was most probably responsible for the comments by the listening panel about a very slight lack of clarity or blurring of the piano sound, rather than the extremely low amount of flutter mentioned earlier. This delayed energy was most likely responsible for the comments that classical guitar sounded just a tiny bit more harsh with the LP12 than with the reference turntable.

Figures 7 and 8 show the output versus frequency spectrum and the output versus time response of the LP12 suspension caused by a mechanical impulse applied to the massive platform upon which the turntable rested during the technical measurements. The stylus is still in a quiet groove of a stationary record. The suspension shows resonances at 75 to 87.5 Hz and at 150 Hz, which would also tend to cause upper-bass response to be reinforced a bit as heard by the listening panel.

Figure 9 shows the output-versus-frequency spectrum of the LP12 caused by a 100-dB SPL acoustic field at the position of the cartridge, with the stylus still in a quiet groove of a stationary record. This is one aspect of performance in which the LP12 excels. The LP12 could be operated in very high-intensity sound fields with little effect upon the quality of sound reproduction, as long as it was well isolated from mechanically transmitted energy.

Conclusions

I realize that, like me, the majority of people who read reports such as this go right to the last part, hoping to find a capsule summary. If you have done this, I would like to tempt you to read the complete report by saying that I have made some comments about rumble measurements and energy-storage effects which you should find interesting. I would also caution you that anything I say in this section must be tempered by what I have said above in the body of the report. After all, you must remember that the panel members are being asked to compare turntables which have an exceptional level of performance compared with the vast majority of available turntables. The panel’s ability to hear tiny differences is remarkable. The fantastic resolution of the technical measurements should also be appreciated. Figure 3 is a good example; the center frequency is 3150 Hz while the total window for the measurement is 80 Hz wide and each data point represents 0.2 Hz! We can see a change in frequency of 0.0063%! With this kind of resolution, we can see truly minuscule defects.

So what can we say about the LP12 which will put all this in perspective? The balance of design and performance aspects is very good to excellent. This is the turntable that set the trend for improved performance which other designers have tried to match or beat. The LP12 will improve the sound of the majority of music reproducing systems, but at this price level only you can determine its value for the money. I can say that there are few turntables which can legitimately claim to be as good, and even fewer that can legitimately claim to beat it.

Edward M. Long
Camel Lights.
Low tar. Camel taste.

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Jeep® is a registered trademark of Jeep Corporation.
Manufacturer's Specifications
Equalizer Section
Frequency Response: 3 Hz to 100
kHz, ±0.75 dB.
Distortion: 0.035%.
Hum and Noise: -90 dB re: 1 V,
-96 dB re: 2 V.
Maximum Input/Output: 5 V.
Impedances: Input, 100
kilohms; output, 68 ohms.
Filter Control: ±12 dB at
31.5, 63, 125, 250 and 500 Hz
and 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 kHz.
Subsonic Filter: -18 dB/octave
below 20 Hz.

Analyzer Section
Display Range: ±8 or ±16 dB (2 or
4 dB/step).
Input Impedance: 100 kilohms.
Pink-Noise Generator Output
Level: 100 mV.

Microphone Frequency Re-
sponse: 30 Hz to 16 kHz.
Directionality: Omnidirectional.
Dimensions: 19 in. (483 mm) W x
5.22 in. (133 mm) H x 8.36 in. (212
mm) D.
Weight: 8.4 lbs. (3.8 kg).
Price: $399.95.
Company Address: 1185 Chess
Dr., Suite G, Foster City, Cal. 94404.
For literature, circle No. 92

The AudioSource EQ-One adds to the growing number of
components which combine an octave-band equalizer with
a real-time analyzer (RTA) and pink-noise generator. The
pairing is a good one, as the RTA and noise generator help
the user get the best results from the equalizer section.
The RTA display at the left of the front panel consists of 10
LED columns corresponding to the center frequencies of
the 10 analyzer filters. Each column is nine LEDs high, with
a switch selecting ranges of -8 to +8 dB at 2 dB/step, or
-16 to +16 at 4 dB/step. Small LEDs under the vertical scales at the left of the display show which calibration is in use. The LEDs in the analyzer itself are red, except for those at "0," which are green—a handy reference.

Six pushbutton switches select scaling (2 or 4 dB/step),
display decay (slow or fast), display condition (continuous
or "Pause," which holds the reading on the display), indica-
tion on the left-most analyzer column (31.5 Hz or average
level for all bands), and two which select left or right line
inputs to the RTA. When both of these are in, left and right
inputs are summed to drive the display; when both are out,
the display is fed from the front-panel microphone jack (a
microphone is supplied). The "Pause" switch is momentary-
contact, which makes it difficult to copy down the RTA
reading, if that is desired. A level-adjust pot controls the
vertical position of the spectrum levels on the display in all
modes.
There are 10 vertical sliders for each equalizer channel. They are labelled “Bass” (31.5, 63, 125 and 250 Hz), “Mid” (500 Hz, 1 and 2 kHz) and “Treble” (4, 8 and 16 kHz). There are also four vertical, 2 dB/line scales for each channel. Both of these features are aids to practical use.

Four pushbutton switches choose EQ in/bypass, subsonic filter in/out, tape monitor in/out and “EQ Rec” on/off. With “EQ Rec” switched in, any equalization that is set by the sliders affects the signal from the preamp (or receiver) that is fed to the tape recorder connected to the back-panel jacks. When the pink-noise generator is activated by its pushbutton switch, its output is connected to both line outputs of the equalizer. The power on/off switch has a good-sized red button, and the display-range LED just above also serves as a power-on indicator. As mentioned above, and as usual for equalizer-RTAs, the stereo-pair phono jacks for line in/out and tape recorder in/out are all on the back panel.

Most of the circuitry was contained on two p.c. boards, one for the EQ filters and pink-noise generator and the other for the RTA. The two boards for the vertical sliders and the RTA display were much simpler. Soldering was fairly good, with flux residue noted at many spots. All of the parts were identified on the two main cards, with interconnections made with multi-conductor cabling and a number of single wires. There was one fuse in a clip. The back panel was springy without the enclosing side and top cover, and the chassis provided very limited support for rack mounting: The EQ-One should, therefore, only be rack-mounted when used in stable, nonmovable systems.

**Equalizer Measurements**

The frequency responses were very flat and extended, with responses at 20 Hz and 20 kHz within 0.14 dB with EQ switched in (sliders in detent) and within 0.03 dB with EQ bypassed. The 3-dB points were at 1.7 Hz and 200 kHz with EQ in, and at 0.6 Hz and about 2.3 MHz with it out. Figure 1 shows the frequency responses of each filter section at its maximum positions and with all sections at the extremes. The subsonic filter response was plotted on the same figure, and the 18-dB/octave slope below 20 Hz is clearly demonstrated. The filter outputs combine quite well, as shown by the relatively small ripple at the extremes, but there are inconsistencies in filter shape and in the spacing of the center frequencies. Most of these were within 7.0% of the specification, which is good, but the 8-kHz filter was 15.8% high at 9.26 kHz, which is just fair. The maximum boosts and cuts were all at least 12.0 dB, and the total spread in values (1.6 dB) was quite acceptable.

With the 500-Hz filter, a non-ringing limit of Q = 1 was reached with a boost of +7.7 dB. The exact point was difficult to find because of the touchiness of the slider. This characteristic is further evidenced in Fig. 2, which shows the responses of the 63-Hz and 2- and 4-kHz filters set by the unit’s scale for 2-dB steps from -12 to +12 dB. The changes up to ±8 were much less than indicated graphically. In the region between ±8 and ±12, however, the amount of boost or cut changed greatly with small shifts in the position of the slider(s). There are further comments on this excessive sensitivity and graphical inaccuracy later.

The changes in level between EQ in and bypass were 0.1 dB or less for both channels. There is no direct method for in-out gain matching when the sliders are out of detent, but some practice with the RTA, perhaps with the left-most display column set to show overall level instead of level in the 31.5-Hz band, would provide some guidance. The maximum input/output voltage for 20 Hz to 20 kHz was 7.0 V open-circuit, dropping very slightly to 6.8 V with a 10-kilohm load. The input impedance dropped steadily with increasing frequency: 55 kilohms at 20 Hz, 24 kilohms at 1 kHz, and 16 kilohms at 20 kHz, somewhat low for use with some preamps. The output impedance changed similarly with frequency, but it was a low 104 ohms, even at 20 Hz.

The distortion was 0.0032% or less from 20 Hz up over...
"Flattening out the simulated speaker curve became a fussy task, mainly because of the sliders' touchiness."

much of the band, but rose to 0.027% at 20 kHz (all figures for 2 V). These figures are excellent, and I should note that noise is included. Slow-rate limiting did not appear until the frequency of the 2-V test signal was increased to 60 kHz, fairly good. The signal-to-noise ratio was 99.7 dBA relative to 1 V, 93.7 dBA relative to 0.5 V. Checks with various slider positions established that 87 dBA relative to 0.5 V would be more likely in practice, still excellent.

Analyzer Measurements

The center frequencies of the RTA filters were all within 5.1% or less (good) with the exception of the 500-Hz filter at 540 Hz (+8.0%), which was still close enough for audiophile purposes. The peak responses were very consistent from filter to filter, with a total spread of only 1.2 dB. With a test tone centered in the 500-Hz filter, the level in the adjacent bands was down 15 dB, lower than in many such units. The crossovers (equal levels in adjacent bands) were down about 9 dB, also lower than many other RTAs. The design makes for good rejection of out-of-band energy, but the in-band response shape was more pointed than is desirable. With a pink-noise input and a flat indication on all bands, the 31.5-Hz column indicated about 2 dB high when switched to "Level," acceptable as a rough indicator.

The turn-on thresholds of the display LEDs were accurate enough to be quite acceptable at 2 dB/step, but at 4 dB/step there was confusion in the testing I had difficulty finding the thresholds because as many as three LEDs (vertical) would be flickering with the test tone. The steps appeared to be acceptably accurate from -4 to +16, but there was noticeable compression below -4, with the threshold for -16 just 8 dB below the zero reference. A change from 2 to 4 dB/step caused the displayed spectrum to jump upward unless it was already close to the top. I would have much preferred the no-shift level at the green center LEDs. For a 20-dB change in displayed level, the tone-burst-on time in "Fast" was 200 ms for 31.5 Hz, falling to 110 ms at 16 kHz. For "Slow," the required on-time was 330 ms across the band. For a 20-dB drop in level, the off-times were 0.8 s for last and about 7 s for slow.

The pink-noise generator output level was 170 mV rms. The spectrum was within ±1 dB except for the bands on all kHz up, which were all about 2 dB too high. This is shown similarly both on the reference Ivie IE-30A and the EQ-One's own display.

The supplied microphone was typical of those of inexpensive design: Quite flat in a reverberant field, but with about 6 dB of peaking at the highest frequencies if pointed at a loudspeaker source. Flatter response was secured with the microphone close to grazing (with its axis about 75° from the speaker). Checks with the Ivie revealed that at least 70 dB SPL was required for an acceptable display. This is very good performance, as at least 80 dB would normally be required to adequately raise responses out of background noises.

The input sensitivities for a 0-dB indication, with both channels driven, were 18 mV for a single test tone and 62 mV for pink noise, with "Fast" speed and 2 dB/step. Just about half these levels were required for zero indication with 4 dB/step.

Fig. 3—System equalization. One-third octave simulated speaker response (top); response after analysis and equalization (middle); actual equalization introduced (bottom). Lab analyzer set to 5 dBA/div. vertical and 1/3-octave horizontal, from 25 Hz to 20 kHz.

Use and Listening Tests

The instruction manual is just six pages long, too brief to cover the many facets of an equalizer/RTA. The basic guidelines were only fair, and the recommendation to start the procedure with 31.5 Hz must be questioned. The instructions did not mention that it is possible to monitor the equalized tape playback and also to equalize the playback itself. The space used for schematics would be better used for more information pertinent to the general user.

All of the controls and switches were completely reliable throughout the testing. The combinations possible made for a good deal of flexibility in using the equalizer—much better than indicated by the limited instructions. There was a slow decay in the display when using "Pause," but that did not bother me as much as did the fact that the button would not latch in for easier note taking. Relatively dim lighting was best for easy viewing of the display. As would be expected, 4 dB/step and "Fast" were best for music monitoring and 2 dB/step and "Slow" were the preferred combination for equalizing.

A simulated speaker response (used in previous profiles) was created with an MXR 1/3-octave equalizer. With a pink-noise test source, the EQ-One was used to smooth the response. This task was rather fussy, mostly because of the touchiness of the sliders. I also concluded that a longer charge time in "Slow" would have made a steadier and easier-to-correct display. Figure 3 shows the simulated response (top), the resulting response after correction (middle) and the EQ that was inserted (bottom) to make the corrections. The corrected response is certainly better, but greater smoothness would provide sonic benefits. For music monitoring, I found the response in "Fast" rather slow, and I missed the LED column-type display provided by some other units.

The AudioSource EQ-One equalizer and spectrum analyzer is a good combination of basic facilities, and it does have good responses and low noise and distortion. The touchy action of the sliders, however, could make it difficult to exactly obtain a particular equalization. The RTA display's dynamic responses also limited one's use of the device's electronic capabilities. The price is attractive, but the unit should be used for a trial period, to make certain that its limitations are acceptable.

Howard A. Roberson
It took a touch of genius to fill this house with music.

As you might expect, the curators of Mozart's residence in Salzburg, Austria, attach considerable importance to the quality of music reproduction in the museum. Their overriding concern is the faithful re-creation of Mozart's works.

They chose JBL loudspeakers.

JBL engineers share the concerns of the curators. JBL loudspeakers deliver not only the notes but the spirit of great musical performances. From wax cylinders to the latest digital and advanced analog recordings, JBL loudspeakers will help you appreciate musical genius.

For a demonstration, visit the audio specialists at your nearest JBL dealer. Or the Mozart museum in Salzburg.

JBL incorporated, 8500 Balboa Boulevard, P.O. Box 2200, Northridge, California 91329 U.S.A.
EQUIPMENT PROFILE

JVC R-X80 RECEIVER

Manufacturer's Specifications

**FM Tuner Section**

**Usable Sensitivity:** Mono, 10.3 dBf (1.8 µV/300 ohms).

**50-dB Quieting Sensitivity:** Mono, 14.6 dBf (3.0 µV/300 ohms); stereo, 37.2 dBf (40 µV/300 ohms).

**S/N:** Mono, 83 dB; stereo, 74 dB.

**Amplifier Section**

**Power Output:** 70 watts per channel, 8-ohm loads, both channels driven, 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

**Rated THD:** 0.008%.

**SMPTE IM:** 0.008%.

**Damping Factor:** 45 at 8 ohms, 1 kHz.

**Sensitivity for Rated Output:**

- **High level:** 240 mV; MM, 2.5 mV; MC, 250 µV.
- **Frequency Response:** Phono, RIAA ±0.5 dB; high level, 5 Hz to 50 kHz, +0. –1.0 dB.
- **S/N:** High level, 75 dB; MM, 80 dB.

**Graphic Equalizer Center Frequencies:** 63 Hz, 250 Hz, 1 kHz, 4 kHz, and 16 kHz.

**Graphic Equalizer Control Range:** ±12 dB.

**Loudness Control:** +7 dB at 50 Hz, +4 dB at 10 kHz, at -40 dB volume control setting.

**General Specifications**

**Power Requirements:** 120 V a.c., 60 Hz.

**Dimensions:** 17½ in. (43.5 cm) W x 4½ in. (11.7 cm) H x 15-11/16 in. (39.8 cm) D.

**Weight:** 20.9 lbs. (9.5 kg).

**Price:** $570.00.

**Company Address:** 41 Slater Dr., Elmwood Park, N.J. 07407.

For literature, circle No. 93.

**THD:** Mono, 0.1% at 1 kHz; stereo, 0.15% at 1 kHz.

**Frequency Response:** 30 Hz to 15 kHz, +0.5, –0.8 dB.

**Alternate Channel Selectivity:** 75 dB.

**Capture Ratio:** 1.5 dB.

**Image Rejection:** 80 dB.

**I.f. Rejection:** 60 dB.

**Distortion:** 0.5%.

**S/N:** Mono, 83 dB; stereo, 74 dB.

**Frequency Response:** Phono, RIAA ±0.5 dB; high level, 5 Hz to 50 kHz, +0. –1.0 dB.

**S/N:** High level, 75 dB; MM, 80 dB.

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For literature, circle No. 93.
JVC was promoting the idea of graphic equalizers long before this type of tone control refinement appeared as a consumer product in component form, and certainly long before integrated amplifiers or receivers with built-in graphic equalizers appeared. It's still an unusual feature to be found in a receiver, let alone a unit with a suggested retail price under $600, but this top-of-the-line receiver has one. JVC, however, insists on calling it an "S.E.A." equalizer, which stands for "Sound Effects Amplifier," believe it or not. There are other advanced features about this receiver worth noting. The tuner section uses quartz-PLL, digital frequency-synthesized tuning with eight FM and eight AM presets. The R-X80 employs a high-gain equalizer that accepts both moving-magnet and moving-coil cartridges. Other features are a motor-assisted volume control and large fluorescent displays for power output, tuner frequency, signal level, stereo reception, and source selection. A wired remote-control unit is supplied, and it allows you to control program source selection, select the tape 1 monitor loop, adjust volume, and tune up/down for AM or FM stations.

**Control Layout**

JVC was, to the best of my recollection, the first company to come up with a receiver control panel completely free of projecting rotary knobs, which made for a very handsome and clean-looking design. Happily, they have continued that approach in this latest model. The five-band graphic equalizer's calibrated slide levers are located at the left end of the panel, and just below them there is a power on/off pushbutton and two speaker-selector pushbuttons. One or two sets of speakers may be activated at one time. The headphone jack, also in this area, is concealed by a flip-up plastic cover—an aesthetic touch, I suppose, designed so a phone jack hole would not gape on the otherwise uninterrupted panel expanse.

A muting switch, slider balance control, S.E.A. record switch (which places the graphic equalizer circuitry ahead of the record-out jacks), tape 2 monitor switch, loudness switch, mode/scan switch (which selects automatic or manual step-by-step scanning during tuning and also mono or stereo reception), MM/MC phono switch, up/down tuning buttons, and a memory button are all arranged along the lower edge of the front panel. A bit higher up, below the major display area of the panel, are a volume up/down rocker bar, the tape 1 selector, and four additional program selector buttons (video/AUX, phono, FM and AM). Selected volume level is indicated by a series of fluorescent bar indicator lights in the display area, which also incorporates a three-step signal-strength meter, a power-output meter (calibrated in dB below rated output), the digital frequency indicator (which also tells you whether you are listening to AM or FM), and an assortment of other indicators (source, stereo, tape, and memory). When the "memory" indicator illuminates, the tuner is ready to preset frequency information for future instant recall of desired stations.

The rear panel of the JVC R-X80 receiver is equipped with the usual phono and high-level input jack pairs, tape-output jacks, antenna-input terminals (300- and 75-ohm for FM, ground and AM for external AM), polarized speaker terminals for connection of two pairs of speaker systems, a pair

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**Fig. 1**—FM quieting and distortion, mono and stereo.

**Fig. 2**—Distortion vs. frequency for stereo and mono FM.

**Fig. 3**—FM frequency response (top trace) and separation vs. frequency.
"I was pleased that the loudness circuit uses relatively small amounts of bass and treble boost. Some makers overdo it."

of auxiliary a.c. outlets, and a multi-pin socket for connection of the wired remote-control unit. An AM loopstick is installed in a universal ball joint so that it can be positioned at any angle for best AM reception. An AM channel-spacing switch is also found on the rear panel. Many European countries have adopted 9-kHz spacing between AM channels, whereas the countries of the Western Hemisphere, including the U.S. and Canada, maintain 10-kHz spacing. Since the AM section of this receiver tunes by discrete channel increments, it was necessary to provide a switch for selection of the appropriate channel spacings. Tuning for FM, incidentally, is in 100-kHz increments for the U.S. version of the receiver, even though our channel spacing is at 200-kHz intervals. Some cable systems are positioning their optional FM signals at even-numbered 100-kHz increments (101.2, 101.4, etc.), while broadcast FM stations are all assigned odd-numbered 100-kHz increments (101.1, 101.3, etc.). Therefore, JVC’s decision to have the frequency-synthesized tuner progress in 100-kHz increments was a wise one in my view. A line fuseholder completes the rear panel.

The R-8X0’s amplifier section utilizes JVC’s “Super-A” amplifier circuitry which has been discussed in reviews of earlier JVC components. Super-A, JVC’s low-distortion amplifier technology, utilizes an active or dynamic bias circuit. This circuit varies the bias current applied to the output transistors of the power-amplifier section in accordance with the input level, reducing switching distortion and increasing amplifier efficiency. The circuit is a variation on the dynamic bias circuitry incorporated in many recent low-distortion amplifiers from several manufacturers, each claiming its approach is better than that of its competitors. I suppose if ultra-low, statically measured distortion is the criterion by which these circuits are judged, then JVC’s version is among the best.

**FM Measurements**

Usable FM sensitivity in mono measured 10.8 dBf (1.9 µV/300 ohms), close enough to the claimed 10.3 dBf (1.8 µV) so that I won’t quibble. Stereo threshold occurred at 25 dBf, making that signal strength the effective stereo usable sensitivity. Fifty-dB quieting in mono measured 13.5 dBf (1.6 µV/300 ohms); for stereo, the 50-dB figure was 38.0 dBf (43.7 µV/300 ohms). Under strong-signal conditions, signal-to-noise ratio increased to 80 dB in mono, 74 dB in stereo. I consider these to be very good results for a frequency-synthesized tuner section of such a moderately priced receiver. Total harmonic distortion for a 1-kHz modulating signal was an amazingly low 0.04% in mono and an even more impressive 0.04% in stereo. Quieting and mid-frequency distortion, as a function of input-signal strength, are plotted in Fig. 1. Figure 2 shows graphic plots of harmonic distortion versus modulating frequency for mono and stereo operation of the FM tuner section. In mono, THD figures were 0.07% at 100 Hz and 0.15% at 6 kHz.

Figure 3 is a scope photo of a logarithmic frequency sweep made with a spectrum analyzer, from 20 Hz to 20 kHz. The upper trace represents stereo frequency response at the output of the modulated left channel, while the lower trace shows crosstalk, or separation, as measured at the output of the opposite (right) channel. At the specific test frequencies called for by the EIA Tuner Measurement Standards (100 Hz, 1 kHz and 10 kHz), I obtained separation figures of 51.5, 50.5, and 34 dB for the left channel and 49.0, 50.5, and 32 dB for the right channel.

Figure 4 shows what happened when I applied a 5-kHz modulating signal to one channel of the FM generator at 100% modulation level. The tall spike, seen at the left in this linear (0 Hz to 50 kHz) sweep, represents the desired signal. A second sweep was made while observing the opposite (unmodulated) channel output. It shows separation at 5 kHz (the short spike nestled within the taller one at the left) as well as such crosstalk components as harmonic distortion, residual 19-kHz output, and 38-kHz output.

Capture ratio measured 1.5 dB, as claimed. Alternate-channel selectivity was 78 dB, somewhat better than claimed. Image rejection measured 85 dB, while i.f. rejection measured in excess of 100 dB. Although not specified by JVC, AM suppression measured an acceptable 58 dB. Spurious-response rejection was a very high 98 dB.
"JVC was promoting the idea of graphic equalizers long before anyone else. It's still an unusual feature in a receiver."

Figure 5 is a plot of frequency response for the AM tuner section. It is not particularly impressive, but it is a bit better than that found on many other receivers, with the -6 dB cutoff point occurring at just over 3 kHz.

Power Amplifier and Preamplifier Measurements

The power-amplifier section of the JVC R-X80 receiver delivered just over 75 watts per channel for its rated THD of 0.008% when a 1-kHz test signal was applied. At the frequency extremes, however, power output was limited to the rated 70 watts per channel for that same level of distortion. Figure 6 is a plot of harmonic distortion as a function of power output, for test frequencies of 1 kHz, 20 Hz and 20 kHz. Damping factor measured just slightly higher than the 45 specified, but I measure this parameter at a frequency of 50 Hz (with an 8-ohm load), while JVC's specification refers to a 1-kHz test signal (also with 8 ohms).

Compared with some recently measured amplifiers, dynamic headroom was on the low side. It measured 0.83 dB, which means that for short-term signal peaks the amplifier can be expected to produce as much as 85 watts per channel without evidence of peak signal clipping. CCIF-IM distortion measured a minute 0.003%, while IF HFM measured exactly 0.03% at rated output. SMPTE-IM distortion at rated output was 0.008%, exactly as specified by JVC.

Figure 7 is a 'scope photo showing the boost and cut characteristics of each of the R-X80's five graphic equalizer controls. Center frequencies for each control were extremely accurate, as was the amount of available boost and cut for each control, which measured almost precisely ±12 dB. Figure 8 is a plot of response at various settings of the volume control, with the loudness circuit activated. I was pleased to see that relatively small amounts of bass and treble boost are used in this circuit. Some manufacturers tend to overdo these fixed loudness-compensation settings, perhaps to make sure that the user will hear a big change in sound when the loudness switch is depressed.

Input sensitivity was 0.24 mV for the moving-magnet phono inputs, 0.024 mV (24.0 µV) for the moving-coil inputs, and 25 mV for the high-level inputs. All of these measurements were made with respect to 1-watt output rather than rated output. RIAA equalization was accurate within ±0.6 dB at the high end and to within 0.3 dB at the bass. Frequency response via the high-level inputs was flat within 1 dB from 5 Hz to 50 kHz, and with 3 dB from 3 Hz to 110 kHz.

Signal-to-noise ratio for the MM phono inputs measured 78 dB, referred to a 5-mV input signal and 1 watt of power output. For the MC inputs, S/N measured 73 dB, while for the high-level inputs, signal-to-noise measured 80 dB, referenced to 0.5-V input and -10-watt output. Residual noise, with the volume control turned down to minimum, was 85 dB below 1 watt. Phono overload was on the low side, though marginally acceptable, measuring 100 mV for the MM inputs. Overload figure was proportionately better for the MC input, measuring 15 mV.

Use and Listening Tests

I particularly liked the action of the five-band graphic equalizer in this receiver. It is far more effective than any combination of bass and treble controls or even bass, treble and midrange controls. Even the purists among us will have to admit that there are instances when program sources (not to mention speaker systems and listening rooms) need a bit of help at the extreme bass and treble ends. The 63-Hz and 16-kHz controls of JVC's graphic equalizer are a tremendous aid here; they don't mess up tonal balance anywhere else in the spectrum.

FM reception was excellent, and I found the tuning to be precise, with minimum distortion always occurring when the frequency shown on my FM signal generator agreed with that shown on the display of the R-X80. I used the generator in a closed-circuit arrangement to listen to music via FM, and results were outstandingly good. This method eliminates the "unknowns" inherent in trying to test FM tuners using over-the-air material.

As for the amplifier section, it delivered extremely clean sound, particularly at low listening levels where some receiver amps tend to become a bit muffled or raspy in the sound they deliver to loudspeakers. Using speakers of medium to high efficiency, I think most listeners will find that the power output of the R-X80 is adequate, even when listening to Compact Discs with their wide dynamic ranges. If you own low-efficiency speakers, however, the 70 watts provided by the R-X80 (coupled with its relatively low dynamic headroom figure) may be a bit too low. Much will depend upon the level at which you play such discs.

My overall reaction to the R-X80 is one of wonder at how much JVC is able to offer for the under-$600.00 price that, just a few years ago, would have delivered a low-powered set, with a conventional analog tuning system and dial, ordinary tone controls, and few, if any, of the useful displays which abound on the front panel. All this and good cosmetics besides make the R-X80 a receiver worth looking into—and listening to.

Leonard Feldman
Electroacoustic Systems Building, a manufacturing company just outside Rome, has been building quality loudspeakers under the ESB label for almost 12 years. Only recently introduced into the United States, the flagship of their fleet of high-quality loudspeakers has been the Series 7 line. The second model in this line, the ESB 7/06, is specifically intended for the home environment.

Utilizing what ESB calls their "Distributed Spectrum" technology, the ESB 7/06 stands an imposing 140 cm in height and covers the audible range with a geometric configuration of a four-way system. These drivers are vertically aligned in order to maintain the same azimuth of radiation centers and to minimize destructive interference for off-axis listening positions. In addition, the drivers are mounted such that an off-axis listening position is intended to produce a change in the direct-sound frequency response which compensates for that change in position. If, for example, one sits directly on the line of center between a stereo pair of ESB 7/06s, the responses from the left-channel and right-channel speaker are the same. If one then moves his listening position toward the right of center, so as to sit more nearly in front of the right speaker, the higher frequency direct response from this right speaker is actually reduced slightly, while the left-channel high-frequency response is correspondingly increased. This, according to ESB, compensates for the fact that one is closer to the right-channel speaker, and, rather than perceive a stereo image shift with change in position, the listener perceives the same stereo illusion over a wide range of positions. An interesting concept.

Bass response is handled by a 320-mm woofer operating in a closed system. A 200-mm mid-bass cone, a 51-mm mid-high dome, and a 26-mm dome cover the rest of the
range between 25 Hz and 20 kHz. In the system tested, the top three drivers have individual equalizer switches behind the grille. Each has six switched positions, though the current version has continuously variable controls. On the system tested, the equalizers are labelled “Mid-Low,” “Mid-High,” and “High-Range,” with reference positions of “Norm,” “Norm,” and “Lab. Ref.,” respectively. Each of these three drivers has a separate fuse mounted on the front next to the equalizer switches; furthermore, each of these fuses has an indicator light to show if an overcurrent has occurred. A single 4-amp fuse is mounted adjacent to the speaker connector on the rear of the enclosure and protects the woofer. Obviously, ESB is accustomed to purchasers who play music “pedal to the floor.” The system is rated at 6 ohms impedance and is claimed to handle amplifiers of up to 250 watts per channel into 8 ohms.

The construction is sturdy, the cabinet is beautiful, and the system has a business-like appearance, but there are two precautions I must pass along. The shipping container, as we received it, is marginal in its structural rigidity, and the loudspeaker, particularly its grille, can be damaged unless care is taken to remove it properly from the container. The system is far too heavy (48 kg) to be lifted from the box, unless, of course, one is an Olympic weight lifter. It’s better to first place the box flat on the floor with its back downward; open the long side to expose the ESB, and then carefully remove the rather fragile wood-frame grille assembly; finally, tip the box on its side and slide the ESB out of the container. Do not under any circumstance attempt to remove the speaker from an upright container position.

The second comment I feel obligated to make is that the center of mass is too high, and the bottom support pedestal is too small, to allow safe placement on a carpeted floor. Not only will this tall enclosure emulate another famous Italian structure to the north of Rome, but it will take only a modest nudge from a toddler or pet to cause this unit to topple. This speaker must be placed on a solid flat surface in a location well away from inquisitive toddler hands or away from places where it may be bumped accidentally.

**Measurements**

The ESB 706 provides six positions of control in each of its three equalization ranges. As with most speaker systems, the actual impedance presented to a power amplifier will depend upon the particular equalization setting selected by the user. Figure 1 is the measured impedance for two particular equalizer combinations. The curve marked “Normal” is taken for all controls set to the reference position. The curve marked “0 dB” is taken for all controls in the maximum position and corresponds to the lowest net impedance presented to a power amplifier. Figure 2 is the complex impedance plot for the “Normal” position of equalizer settings.

Although rated by ESB as a 6-ohm system, I recommend that it be considered a 4-ohm system from the standpoint of amplifier and cable hookup. Following a principal resonance of 36 Hz, the impedance quickly drops to slightly above 4 ohms at 100 Hz, then rises for frequencies above this value. Although the level of impedance again drops to moderate values at higher frequencies, the associated capacitive phase angle remains less than 30° throughout the usable audio frequency range. This means that the ESB presents a load which most power amplifiers can handle near their maximum voltage drive levels without the difficulties that might otherwise exist were they to drive a highly reactive load.

The one-meter frequency response is plotted in Figs. 3 and 4. Because of the substantial spacing between drivers in this system, and of the intent that the listening axis be essentially aligned with the upper cluster of drivers, the measurement was taken at greater than one meter distance along the listening axis recommended by ESB and corrected for spherical loss to give the proper one-meter SPL. The listening test had demonstrated the desirability of removing the grille assembly for smoother sound and, accordingly, Figs. 3 and 4 were taken with the grille removed.

Bass response extends down to around 38 Hz and then...
"Crown's System 10 let me show just the difference in response between two equalizer settings."

Fails uniformly below that frequency, approaching an asymptotic frequency slope of 12 dB per octave. There is a modest bass rise at 80 Hz and shallow dip at 400 Hz, with a rising characteristic of 4 dB per decade that begins at 800 Hz and extends to the high-frequency cutoff of 18 kHz. The dip in response at 700 Hz is due to phase cancellation between the low-frequency and midrange drivers. This is accompanied by a 180° rapid change of phase at 700 Hz.

The phase measurement of Fig. 4 is taken in two parts in order to correct for the arrival time difference between midrange and tweeter elements. Tweeter measurements are corrected for an equivalent time delay of 3.0093 mS for a microphone placed one meter in front of the loudspeaker. The midrange phase measurements are corrected for an equivalent time delay of 3.5322 mS. The difference of 0.5229 mS corresponds to a time delay offset between the tweeter and midrange driver for this measurement position.

![Graph](image)

Fig. 3—One-meter on-axis sound pressure level for a constant-voltage drive corresponding to 1 average watt into 4 ohms.

Several of the newer computer audio measurement methods are discussed elsewhere in this issue. I thought it might be of interest to readers of Audio to see the application of one of these computer devices for a slightly more detailed analysis of the ESB 7/06 loudspeaker. Figures 5 and 6 show changes in frequency response caused by altering the equalizer controls from the "Normal" position. I first measured the one-meter SPL with the Tecron System 10 TDS computer. I put all controls in their indicated "Normal" positions and left the grille in place for this one-meter measurement. Because I wanted to see what changed when the equalizer settings are altered, I put this first frequency response in memory. Then I removed the grille, increased the mid-bass presence control to its "0" position, and replaced the grille. Then I duplicated the frequency measurement and asked the computer to print only that part of the frequency response that changed. The result is the plot of Fig. 5. In this plot, the difference in amplitude is plotted vertically (3 dB/division, 24 dB full scale), and the frequency is plotted horizontally, though it is on a linear scale (d.c. to 20 kHz). In the unlikely event there were no amplitude changes at all between the two settings of the equalizer control, we would then see only a dotted horizontal line halfway up the amplitude scale.

It can be seen that changing the mid-bass control from "Normal" to "0," while keeping the "Mid-High Presence" and "High Range Cleanness" controls (as ESB labels them) at "Normal," causes an increase in response at 700 Hz by 2 dB, with virtually all of its effective range below 2.6 kHz. What is technically significant about this measurement is the fact that the actual free-field response, measured by the microphone, and stored in memory, is fluctuating at least ±6 dB over this range and would look like an Alpine mountain range on this scale. What we see in Fig. 5 is how the sound will change when we change the equalizer. Incidentally, measurement repeatability in this case was checked at slightly better than ±0.15 dB, including background noise and grille replacement.

![Graph](image)

Fig. 4—One-meter on-axis anechoic phase response corrected for midrange time delay of 3.5322 mS and tweeter time delay (T) of 3.0093 mS.

Figure 6 is the change in response from the "Normal" to "0" positions of the "High Range Cleanness" equalizer control. The scales, 3 dB per vertical division, and from d.c. to 20 kHz full scale, are the same as for Fig. 5.

During the earlier listening test, I had felt that the grille assembly detracted from the quality of reproduction which could be obtained from the ESB 7/06. Figure 7 is a Tecron System 10 measurement which verifies this subjective feeling. This time the grille was removed and the one-meter anechoic frequency response measured by TED. Then the grille was replaced and the difference which this causes in the sound was plotted. The grille frame assembly is a rather complicated unit on which to support fabric; sound scatters not only from the interstices of the fabric but also from the supporting structure. Figure 7 is the change which the grille assembly causes on the first 10 mS of sound; the deviations from perfection are of the order of +1.2, −3 dB. Note that the fabric is essentially transparent to sound, even at 20 kHz, causing less than 1 dB loss on average; the culprit is reverberation, not loss. I recommend removing the grille assembly from the ESB 7/06 for more accurate sound.

The three-meter room response is shown in Fig. 8. The
left-channel speaker is properly identified by ESB and definitely has a more uniform frequency response when placed in a left-channel listening position. This measurement displays the frequency spectrum of the first 13 mS of sound which reaches a listening position that is three meters away and one meter above a carpeted floor. The wide vertical dispersion pattern of the higher frequency drivers leads to a modest amount of upper register raggedness due to sound which reflects off the ceiling of the measurement room which has a 2.5-meter floor-to-ceiling height. As is our custom, the data of these measurements is displaced 10 dB on the scale of Fig. 13 to allow ease of interpretation. On average, the room response of the ESB is very uniform.

Measured horizontal and vertical polar-energy dispersion patterns are shown in Figs. 9 and 10, respectively. These were made on the left-channel speaker with the grille in place. Sound is launched slightly upward and toward the traditional listening position for stereo reproduction. Horizontal dispersion is smooth, with no apparent beaming. Vertical dispersion is somewhat more directed because of the vertically stacked configuration of loudspeaker elements. This loudspeaker should be placed well away from large objects, either to the side or above, in order to preserve the uniformity of early sound.

Harmonic distortion for the tones of E1, A2, and A4 is shown in Fig. 11. With the exception of the second harmonic of E2, this loudspeaker has very low harmonic distortion over most of the usable range up to average powers of 100 watts. It is also significant that the distortion rises uniformly with increase in power level, which is subjectively more acceptable than distortion products that, for example, decrease with increasing power and, hence, have few counterparts in natural sound.

During the listening test I sensed an upper mids-range harshness that "came on" at higher sound levels and which seemed concentrated in a relatively narrow pitch range. I went looking for this later during the measurement session and found it at 1.1 kHz. Whereas all tones within several octaves of this frequency had less than a quarter percent total distortion at 10 watts, the 1.1-kHz tone exhibited 4.08% second-harmonic distortion and 0.3% third-harmonic distortion. At 2.5 watts, the 1.1-kHz tone exhibited 2.6% second and 0.27% third. Much like a "wolfnote" in a stringed instrument, this maverick discord was distinctly audible only at robust listening levels. Both loudspeakers had, to me, the same subjective problem, but, in fairness, I must point out that I only used one speaker for this distortion measurement. A brief word on this particular measurement is also in order, since it used another measurement device. I used a Brüel & Kjær Model 2033 FFT Analyzer to find this wolfnote. With its large digital

Fig. 5—Measurement with Crown TEF System 10 computer system showing "difference data" from "Norm" to "0 dB" equalizer settings of "Mid-Low Presence" control.

Fig. 6—Measurement as in Fig. 5 but "High-Range Clearness" control from "Norm" to "0 dB."
"On average, the room response of the ESB is very uniform. I take the measurement at three meters and use only the first 13 mS of sound."

memory and nearly 80 dB of dynamic range, this particular FFT made the job duck soup. Exciting the speaker with a short duration tone burst, I digitally captured the signal from the measuring microphone, then stepped through the "time bins" with the FFT analysis portion of the instrument. This reduces the spectral smear which might otherwise be caused by analyzing tone fragments containing the turn-on and turn-off transients. It also allows inspection of the change of distortion components as a function of time duration following the tone's sudden application to the speaker at a power level which, if maintained at steady state, would fry the voice-coil. This is a valid test because, after all, this is how we listen to the speaker.

The intermodulation distortion induced on a tone of \( A_2 \) by a superimposed tone of \( E_1 \) is plotted in Fig. 12. As with harmonic distortion, the IM distortion is quite low over most of the usable dynamic range of this speaker. IM distortion at levels below 50 average watts is principally due to phase modulation of \( A_2 \) caused by \( E_1 \). An additional property that comes into play at very high sound levels is a small displacement of the average position of the sound source away from the listening position. This implies that the arrival time of higher pitched instrument is very slightly retarded during substantial bass passages. The actual retardation is quite small, amounting to a phase shift of the order of \( 5^\circ \) on 440 Hz at 100 average watts. This is probably not audible.

Acoustic transfer with gain is within 0.1 dB of perfect for the test tones of \( A_2 \), Middle C, and \( A_4 \) up to 30 average watts and for single bursts of one second duration or less. The ESB exhibits a progressive gain-transfer compression for longer duration tones above 10 average watts. The result is a hysteretic property in acoustic gain transfer such that loud sustained passages will cause quiet passages which follow them to be reproduced at slightly lower level than they would have been if the loud passage had not been present. This effect persists for a brief time before subsequent quiet passages come up to their proper level. At 40 average watts, a 50% duty cycle consisting of one second of loud followed by one second of soft sound, with this sequence repeated twice, produces a 1-dB compression on Middle C; a duty cycle of one second of loud followed by three seconds of soft, repeated twice, has less than 0.05-dB compression. I did not sense this effect during the earlier listening test, although it does show prominently in the measurements.

The same tones of \( A_2 \), Middle C, and \( A_4 \) show less than a 0.1-dB change in level when a sudden broadband noise of 20 dB higher average power is suddenly superimposed.

Taken together, these two distortion measurements imply that the ESB 7/06 will reproduce orchestral dynamics very well, with no change in stereo localization or depth during crescendo, but heavy sustained passages may cause temporary lateral shift for instruments whose stereo position is near the far left or right.

The one-meter on-axis energy-time cure (ETC) for the ESB 7/06 is shown in Fig. 13. This measurement was made with the grille in place. The first sound, which occurs at 3.0 ms, contains the frequencies between 2 and 20 kHz. The frequencies below 2 kHz arrive at around 3.5 ms, but due to the combined effect of, one, containing only 10% of the full 20-kHz energy spectrum, and, two, the upper and lower frequency roll-off of the Hamming weight used to get this ETC, their arrival is obscured by the reverberation pattern caused by the grille assembly. Signals at about 3.2, 3.25, 3.4, and 3.6 ms are principally due to reflections and scatter from the grille fabric and the frame which holds that cloth. This measurement also implies that more accurate transient reproduction will result if the grille assembly is removed. Even with the acoustic problems caused by the grille, the ESB 7/06 has a very good transient response.

Use and Listening Tests

I cannot urge too strongly that, in my opinion, the ESB 7/06 is structurally top-heavy and should not be placed directly on a deep pile carpet. Simple experience showed that the ESB could topple if placed directly on the carpeted floor of my listening room. This condition was eliminated by placing the speakers on 30-cm-square wood base plates which I cut from conventional wood shelfboards. These provided a stable base without acoustic interaction, al-
"With the exception of the second harmonic of 41.2 Hz, the ESB has very low harmonic distortion over the useful range of input."

Fig. 8—Three-meter room test for left-channel unit, with plots separated 10 dB for clarity.

though they did increase the furniture-moving aspects of trying the ESBs in various room locations. These loudspeakers must not be placed in or near a corner. Bass response, which is reasonably balanced if these speakers are placed flat against a wall, can become excessively dominant if corner positioning is chosen. When the ESBs are placed against a wall, there still is a mild bass dominance, to my ears. Lower registers are well reproduced, with no apparent need for a sub-bass augmentation on even the lowest notes.

It was apparent early in the listening test that the grille assembly was causing a small problem in the sound. When seated in a position symmetrically located with respect to the left and right channels, the sound was not substantially altered by removal of the grille. But walking through the

Fig. 9—Horizontal polar-energy response for the left-channel unit.

Fig. 10—Vertical polar-energy response for the left-channel unit.

Fig. 11—Harmonic distortion for the tones $E_1$, or 41.2 Hz, $A_2$ or 110 Hz, and $A_4$ or 440 Hz.
Piano and human voice, the two most difficult sources, are accurately reproduced, with no change in sound balance over the range around middle C.

listening position and noting the difference with and without the grille in place, it became apparent that the grille changed the stereo illusion and slightly modified instrumental timbre. All subsequent listening was done with the grille removed.

Piano and human voice, the two most difficult sources, are accurately reproduced, with no change in sound balance over the important frequency range which covers the octave below Middle C through the octave above Middle C. Spectral response in the frequencies above this range suffer from small irregularities, but, on the whole, these frequencies are reproduced well.

I tried various combinations of the three equalizer settings, and I believe that the best overall spectral balance is obtained with the reference positions identified by ESB as “Normal.”

This system can handle very high sound pressure levels with ease, but I sensed a tendency for certain program material to get “blasty” at high levels; female vocal and horn seemed to be the most bothered by this problem, in my opinion. Subsequent technical measurements revealed this to be the equivalent of a “wolf tone” about two octaves above Middle C. (This is discussed under “Measurements.”)

Stereo imaging is excellent, and the stereo illusion remains intact at all reproduction levels—soft to extremely loud. I cannot say whether ESB’s “Distributed Spectrum” concept was the cause, but the stereo image is solid and not materially influenced by where one sits.

I was favorably impressed by the sound of the system when I first heard it at the January 1983 CES, and remained impressed when given the opportunity to run it through its paces. If one places it on a firm platform, so it will not readily topple, and throws the grille away, the sound is excellent.

Richard C. Heyser

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TANDBERG
TPT 3001A TUNER and TIA 3012 AMP

Manufacturer's Specifications
TPT 3001A Tuner
(Note: All specifications are listed for wide/normal/narrow i.f. settings.)
50-dB Quieting Sensitivity: Mono, 11.3/10.3/9.3 dBf, stereo, 32.1/32.1/32.1 dBf
S/N at 65 dBf: Mono, 95/95/95 dB; stereo, 82/82/82 dB.

Muting Threshold: 1 µV to 3 mV, variable (all i.f. bandwidth settings).
Stereo Threshold: 5 µV (all i.f. bandwidth settings).
Frequency Response: Mono and stereo, 30 Hz to 15 kHz, +0.2, −0.5 dB, all i.f. bandwidth settings.
Distortion at 65 dBf, Mono: 0.03%/0.06%/0.12% at 100 Hz; 0.03%/0.06%/0.25% at 1 kHz; 0.03%/0.06%/0.45% at 6 kHz
Distortion at 65 dBf, Stereo: 0.04%/0.05%/0.08% at 100 Hz; 0.04%/0.05%/0.2% at 1 kHz; 0.1%/0.25%/1.0% at 6 kHz
IM Distortion: Mono, 0.1%/0.15%/0.5%; stereo, 0.1%/0.15%/0.8%
Capture Ratio: 0.4/1.0/3.0 dB
Adjacent Channel Selectivity: 3/12/40 dB
Alternate Channel Selectivity: 30/90/90 dB
AM Suppression: 70 dB (all i.f. bandwidth settings).
I.F. Rejection: 135 dB (all i.f. bandwidth settings).
Spurious Response Rejection: 135 dB (all i.f. bandwidth settings).
Stereo Separation: 60/60/55 dB at 100 Hz, 70/60/55 dB at 1 kHz, 50/45/35 dB at 10 kHz
Subcarrier Product Rejection: 95 dB (all i.f. bandwidth settings).
Power Consumption: 34 watts.
Dimensions: 17¾ in. (43.5 cm) W x 13¾ in. (35 cm) D x 3¼ in. (8.3 cm) H.
Weight: 15.3 lbs. (7 kg).
Price: $1,195.00.

TIA 3012 Integrated Amplifier
Power Output: 100 watts continuous average power per channel, 8-ohm loads, 20 Hz to 20 kHz.
Rated THD: 0.02%
Dynamic Headroom: 0.35 dB.
Frequency Response: Linear inputs, 5 Hz to 100 kHz, +0, −3 dB; MM and MC phono inputs, RIAA 20 Hz to 20 kHz, ±0.2 dB.
Input Sensitivity: MC phono, 16 µV; MM phono, 190 µV, high level, 15 mV.
S/N: MC phono, 73 dB; MM phono, 78 dB; high level, 84 dB.
Maximum Input Signal: MC phono, 20 mV; MM phono, 250 mV; D.D. and AUX, greater than 20 V; tuner and tape, 5 V.
Dimensions: 17¾ in. (43.5 cm) W x 3¼ in. (8.3 cm) H x 13¼ in. (35 cm) D.
Weight: 22 lbs. (9.7 kg).
Price: $995.00.

Company Address: Labriola Court, Armonk, N.Y. 10504.
For literature, circle No. 95
I had the good fortune of visiting the Tandberg factories in Norway a few years ago. During that factory-sponsored junket I was shown some magnificent prototypes of audio components, each of which had been painstakingly designed by Tandberg's dedicated staff of engineers. These prototypes were later to become the 3000 series of components, of which the TPT 3001A tuner and the TIA 3012 integrated amplifier are the latest examples. Since these two units are so obviously made for each other, Audio's editors thought it would be a good idea to evaluate them as a pair, and I heartily agree. That's not to suggest for a moment that each of these magnificent examples of Scandinavian craftsmanship doesn't deserve its own detailed test report and analysis. The new 3001A tuner is, in my opinion, one of the finest FM tuners I have ever tested, while the 3012 integrated amplifier was obviously designed to take into account the demands of new and better program sources, such as Compact Discs. Further, it incorporates the latest thinking concerning the influence of components on ultimate sound quality, the desirability of eliminating protection circuitry components from the signal path, the superiority of MOS-FET output devices and much, much more.

Tuner Layout

The front panel bespeaks the simple elegance typical of Tandberg products. At the upper left are eight small station preset buttons. Below these are a power switch and an output level control, plus a "Store Program" button. A small display area nearby shows either an F (for manual tuning on the main FM dial scale), a P (for programming a preset station) or a number from 1 to 8 (indicating which of the preset buttons has been depressed). The signal-strength meter just to the right is an auto-ranging type, providing accurate signal-strength readings in millivolts (across 75 ohms). If signal strength exceeds 1,000 µV, a light comes on, telling you to multiply all readings by 1,000. A second meter, just to the right of the signal-strength meter, serves either as a center-of-channel tuning indicator (top scale) or as a frequency meter (lower scale), when using the preset mode of tuning. The manual frequency scale and dial pointer are further to the right, with a large, machined tuning knob to its right. Two indicator lights are located just below the left edge of the tuning dial. The first lights when approaching proper center-tuning of a station, telling the user that the center-tune function of the dual-purpose meter is now operative. The second indicator is the usual stereo multiplex light.

Four pushbuttons below the main tuning dial handle mono/stereo selection, automatic noise-cancelling circuit activation, a.f.c. (which Tandberg prefers to call "Servo"), and muting on/off. A continuously variable muting control knob sets desired muting threshold over a very wide range. Finally, a three-position bandwidth selector offers choices of wide, normal or narrow i.f. response to meet the precise requirements of any reception condition or environment.

The rear panel of the 3001A is equipped with a 75-ohm coaxial cable connection. Since there are no 300-ohm antenna terminals, Tandberg supplies a 75/300-ohm matching transformer for those who prefer to use 300-ohm twin-lead transmission lines. In addition to a fixed and a variable pair

of audio output jacks, the rear panel also houses a pair of horizontal and vertical output jacks intended for connection to an oscilloscope for observation of multipath effects. A detector output jack delivers a signal ahead of any de-emphasis network and ahead of the built-in multiplex decoder. It might find application in the future for some sort of four-channel decoding, should such discrete multi-channel broadcasting ever become a reality in this country. A three-position de-emphasis selector switch (25, 50 or 75 µS), line fuseholder, and detachable power cord complete the rear panel layout.

Tuner Circuit Highlights

The varactor diodes used in the tuning circuitry of the 3001A are equivalent to an 8-gang tuning circuit. Dual-gate MOS-FETs are used in the r.f. and mixer stages. The pre-tuning circuitry used for the eight station presets is based upon the voltage-synthesis principle combined with a fast analog servo loop, which Tandberg feels is a better approach to achieving high S/N ratios and frequency stability than the more familiar frequency synthesizing circuits.

The i.f. system includes phase-linear block filters and pure LC filters. Tandberg uses a decoder consisting of discrete components, rather than the usual single IC chip. The chief advantage of their design is the great reduction in
"I measured an S/N of 90 dB for this tuner in mono and 84 dB in stereo—the highest (for mono) I’ve ever read."

beats observed when treble tones are received in the stereo mode. Tandberg attributes this improvement in part, at least, to the use of C-MOS technology. An automatic noise-cancelling circuit comes into play during weak signal reception, improving signal-to-noise ratios at the expense of stereo separation, which then drops to around 10 dB.

The servo tuning system uses a type of frequency feedback to lock the tuning to station frequency after the incoming signal has been properly tuned in. This servo action is automatically disabled when you touch the tuning knob.

Tuner Measurements

I was actually able to measure a signal-to-noise ratio of 90 dB for this tuner in mono and 84 dB in stereo. I strongly suspect that these measurements were limited by my signal generator, since they are the highest (for mono) that I have ever read for any tuner. While signal-to-noise characteristics did not vary much as I switched from wide, through normal, to narrow i.f. bandwidth, distortion did increase as I switched to the narrower bandwidths, as is to be expected. Plots of noise and distortion versus input for mono operation are shown in Fig. 1, while stereo performance with respect to noise and mid-frequency distortion is plotted in Fig. 2, for the sake of clarity. In the wideband mode, I measured the lowest distortion I have ever recorded for any tuner: 0.02% in mono and 0.03% in stereo for a 1-kHz modulating test signal. While distortion rose when I switched to the narrow bandwidth setting, it was still quite acceptable, with readings of 0.25% in mono and 0.35% in stereo for a 1-kHz test signal.

More significant differences in tuner performance show up when a high-frequency modulating signal is used (see Fig. 3). With a 5-kHz modulating signal, THD in the stereo mode measured only 0.06% in the wide setting, but increased to 0.5% when the bandwidth was switched to the narrow mode. That, however, is still far better than I often measure for tuners having only one bandwidth setting. Bear in mind, too, that in the narrow setting it is actually possible to separate stations that are only a single channel (200 kHz) apart, thanks to the high adjacent-channel selectivity, which I measured at 42 dB as against Tandberg’s 40 dB claim.

Figure 4 is a spectrum-analysis multiple-sweep ‘scope photo in which the upper trace represents frequency response of the desired, modulated stereo channel, while the three lower curves show separation versus frequency. As you might have guessed, the highest separation (lowest trace on the photo) was achieved with the wide setting, with somewhat poorer separation occurring in the normal mode and some further decrease in separation (particularly at the higher frequencies) occurring in the narrow-bandwidth setting. In the wide-bandwidth mode, I measured a separation of 62 dB at mid-frequencies, 50 dB at 100 Hz, and 48 dB at 10 kHz: Figure 5 shows what happens when signal levels are decreased sufficiently for the automatic noise-cancelling circuit to take over. The lower curve is identical to that obtained for the normal bandwidth setting shown in Fig. 4, while the curve midway between the desired channel output response and the normal separation shows the sacrifice in separation that occurs when this noise-cancelling circuit is operating. Typically conservative, Tandberg stated that

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Fig. 3—Distortion vs. frequency, TPT-3001A tuner.

Fig. 4—Tuner frequency response and stereo separation.

Fig. 5—Action of automatic noise-cancelling circuit. Center curve is separation with noise-canceller activated.
separation would be reduced to something around 10 dB. In fact, separation remained greater than 20 dB (my 'scope photos here have a vertical sensitivity scale of 10 dB per division). Furthermore, unlike many simple blend circuits (which this definitely is not), channel separation remains virtually constant over the entire frequency range from 30 Hz to 15 kHz.

Figures 6 and 7 show crosstalk and distortion products observed at the output of the unmodulated right channel when a 5-kHz signal is used to modulate the left channel 100%. In Fig. 6, the tuner was set to its wide-bandwidth mode, while in Fig. 7, the narrow setting was employed. These two photos demonstrate most dramatically. I think the advantages of using a wideband tuner where reception circumstances permit. The undesired crosstalk and distortion products emanating from the output of the unmodulated channel are often audible since they are not masked by other sounds coming from that same loudspeaker when the primary program content is coming from the opposite channel.

Trying to measure capture ratio while in the wide mode was next to impossible. When capture ratio gets this low, I find that I have difficulty getting the same results twice in a row. Suffice it to say that capture ratio under those conditions was well under 1.0 dB, though I was able to confirm a consistent 1.0 dB for the normal mode and a 2.8 dB figure for the narrow mode.

I measured AM suppression slightly higher than the 70 dB claimed by Tandberg, as high as I have ever measured for any tuner. As usual, I could not confirm the claim of 135 dB for i.f., image, and spurious response rejection, since 100 dB is about the best I can measure in my lab. Nor could I confirm subcarrier product rejection, except to say that it was superb, and below the 84 dB noise floor imposed by my signal generator. SCA rejection was better than 70 dB.

As for sensitivity, I suspect that the matching transformer supplied by Tandberg introduces a couple of dB of loss. Unfortunately, since my generator has a 50-ohm output and is coupled to a 50/300-ohm transformer, it was necessary to use Tandberg's 300/75-ohm transformer to get a correct match to their antenna connector. As a result, I was unable to precisely verify sensitivity and 50-dB quieting figures. I can state, however, that if you allow about 2 to 3 dB for transformer losses, Tandberg's figures come out right on the money. Of course, once full limiting is achieved, the slight amount of loss induced by those transformers becomes negligible, so you can take Figs. 1 and 2 as being essentially accurate above around 15 dB.

**Amplifier Layout**

The front panel layout of Tandberg's 3012 integrated amplifier blends nicely with the 3001A tuner. The on/off power switch and a headphone jack are located at the left, with a four-position rotary speaker-selector knob nearby. Further to the right are a pair of peak clipping indicators, one for each channel. A tone control defeat button comes next, followed by a bass turnover selector (100 or 200 Hz), the bass control itself, a treble control, a treble turnover selector (3 or 6 kHz), and a loudness control button. Separate five-position record and program selector knobs come

"To handle high input levels, the special digital-disc input has no amplification before the volume control and power amp."

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**Fig. 6—Crosstalk for a 5-kHz modulating signal, wide i.f.-bandwidth setting.**

**Fig. 7—Crosstalk for a 5-kHz modulating signal, narrow i.f.-bandwidth setting.**

**Fig. 8—Power output vs. THD, TIA 3012 amplifier.**
next, allowing the user to record one program source while listening to another. At the extreme right are concentrically mounted balance and volume controls.

The rear panel of this amplifier is equipped with the usual array of input and tape output jacks. Two tape monitor circuits are provided. Separate pairs of jacks for MM and MC phono cartridges are located at the extreme left of the rear panel, together with chassis ground terminals. There is no front-panel switch to select the correct (MM or MC) phono preamp circuit. Color-coded binding posts are supplied for two pairs of speaker systems; switched and unswitched convenience a.c. receptacles, a line fuseholder, and a detachable power cord make up the balance of the rear panel layout.

Amplifier Circuit Highlights

Tandberg's engineers, in a white paper issued recently, discussed the design philosophy behind this newest amplifier of theirs. They cited a series of design steps and features which they feel distinguish this amplifier from other units which might offer similar or identical bench measurements.

Because MOS-FET power transistors are used in the 3012, there is no need for current or voltage limiting of the output, and therefore, the 3012 is very suitable for use with electrostatic speakers, which often trigger such limiting devices and cause audible distortion.

Direct current must never be allowed to appear at an amplifier's output. In the 3012, d.c. voltage is controlled by Tandberg's new "Thermic Servo Loop" (pat. pend.), which utilizes heat-difference sensing devices to detect d.c. offset voltage and to adjust operating parameters so as to eliminate any d.c. voltage at the output. This system, unlike any other, has no direct connection to the audio signal path and therefore it cannot degrade sound quality.

The tone control circuitry of the 3012 is passive, with 1% calibrated resistors providing 2-dB steps and switchable turnover; these controls can be totally bypassed. The loudness compensation function increases bass response by up to 6 dB at low volume settings. The phono preamplifiers employ semi-passive RIAA equalization and conform with the new recommendations for phono equalization of IEC Amendment 4, 1976, specifying a roll-off of at least 12 dB per octave below 20 Hz. There are very good reasons for this modified equalization curve since part of the signal of a phono cartridge is produced by record warps and center-hole offset, and such signals in the infrasonic region carry no music program information. They can, however, load down a power amplifier, limit its usable output power, and cause in-band intermodulation products which are audible.

In addition to causing problems within the amplifier's power stages, the infrasonic content of this cartridge signal has a tendency to force the woofer's voice-coil out of its linear operating region, causing increased intermodulation and harmonic distortion. The addition of an infrasonic (or subsonic) filter avoids these problems.

The MC and MM sections of the 3012 have three stages. First, there is a linear stage with moderate gain, to optimize the signal-to-noise ratio and overload margin. This is followed by the 18 dB/octave subsonic filter. Finally, a passive 75-μS RIAA treble equalization section, followed by an amplifier with active RIAA bass and midrange equalization, completes the system. The first linear stage is automatically matched to the MM or MC cartridge. It has a low impedance push-pull output to minimize distortion and effectively drive the subsonic filter which follows. The high-level tuner and tape inputs have separate input buffers with low-impedance push-pull outputs to prevent crosstalk or bleed-through from one program source to another. The special digital-disc input, however, has no amplification at all before the volume control and power amplifier. Furthermore, it can handle the extremely high input signal levels such as are likely to occur with digital program sources having extremely high dynamic ranges.

Amplifier Measurements

The 3012 delivered just under 109 watts of power per channel at mid-frequencies into an 8-ohm load for its rated THD of 0.02%. At 20 kHz, output for this level of THD reached 106 watts while at 20 Hz, the amplifier delivered just a bit over its rated 100 watts per channel. The stiff power supply did, indeed, limit dynamic headroom, but I measured a full 1.0 dB for this parameter as opposed to Tandberg's conservative claim of only 0.35 dB. Figure 8 is a graphic plot of power output versus distortion for 20 Hz, 1-kHz and 20-kHz test signals. CCIF (twin tone) IM measured a negligible 0.0086%, while IHF-IM was less than 0.01% (the lowest level I am able to detect using my spectrum analyzer, which has a dynamic range of 80 dB). SMPTE-IM measured 0.06% at rated output and decreased rapidly at lower power output levels.

Overall frequency response, using the high-level inputs, extended from 3 Hz to 105 kHz for the "-3 dB cutoff points and from 6 Hz to 55 kHz for a -1 dB roll-off. My own inverse RIAA filter does not incorporate the new IEC subsonic roll-off characteristic. As a result, though the phono response was absolutely flat (to within 0.1 dB) above 100 Hz and all the way out to 20 kHz, I did measure a deviation of -0.7 dB at 30 Hz, which is just about what you'd expect when a preamplifier employs the modified IEC version of the RIAA curve.

Input sensitivity measured 0.17 mV for the MM phono...
inputs, 15 µV for the MC inputs, and 16 mV for the high level inputs. I should point out that Tandberg is one of a very few companies that conforms in every last detail to the EIA standards for specifying amplifier performance. I don't have to apologize, therefore, for any difference in reference levels between my readings and their published specs; they are one and the same. making it simple to compare their claims with my measured results. Other companies who continue to ignore these standards, please take note!

Signal-to-noise measurements turned out to be consistently better than claimed. I measured 83 dB for the MM phono inputs, 79 dB for the MC inputs, 84 dB (as claimed) for the high level inputs, and 91 dB for minimum settings of the volume control. All S/N measurements are with respect to 1-watt output levels. The carefully configured tone control characteristics are shown in the multiple frequency sweeps of the spectrum analyzer display in Fig. 9. Loudness control action was extremely minimal and affected only bass tones.

Use and Listening Tests
At a recent digital audio seminar which I presented, the Tandberg 3012 integrated amplifier was specifically chosen by the management of the audio dealership as the amplifier to use when demonstrating Compact Discs. Having now had an opportunity to listen extensively to this remarkable amplifier, I can see why that choice was made. The amp delivers an open sound that is ideally suited to the new, noise-free, wide dynamic range Compact Discs. Where I disagreed with the recording engineers' ideas of sweetening, the simple but versatile tone control arrangement on the 3012 allowed me to adjust tonal balance without upsetting half the audio spectrum. Certainly, there may be instances where 100 watts per channel will not be enough to handle the dynamics of CDs (especially if you own an inefficient set of loudspeakers, as I do), but so long as you keep levels below clipping (the 3012 warns you about this with a reliable indicator for each channel), you're not likely to find an integrated amplifier that delivers cleaner, more accurate sound. Tandberg has never been known as a company that grinds out new models year after year, in a big hurry. In the case of the 3012, the long gestation period was justified. It's a top-performing amplifier well worth its price.

As for the 3001A tuner, here the answers are not all that simple. I think $1,195.00 is a lot of money to pay for any FM tuner—especially when there are some superb FM tuners around which sell for less than half that price (Sony, Carver and NAD, to name just a few). Certainly, the Tandberg has a few more things going for it than any of the above-named lower cost tuners, but the question is, will these extra features result in audibly better FM reception or sound quality? Are there enough listeners with FM stations around to justify such an expenditure? I asked these questions of Joel Rosenblatt, Director of Sales and Marketing for Tandberg, and, as is typical of Tandberg people, he gave me a very honest answer. with absolutely no hype attached. He pointed out that a Mercedes or a Rolls-Royce can't get you through rush-hour traffic any faster than a lower cost automobile and yet, as he put it, there are some people who just have to have the best there is, no matter what it costs, even if there's no way to avail themselves of all its inherent benefits. Evidently enough people feel that way about this new tuner to make it worthwhile for Tandberg to produce and sell it. Being a dedicated FM listener, I wouldn't mind owning one of these Norwegian tuner masterpieces myself. I'm willing to wait until station practice catches up with it!

Leonard Feldman

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Executive VP/General Manager
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Marche Slav & Other Russian Favorites: The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Slatkin.  
Telarc CD-80072, $17.95.

This potpourri of orchestral showpieces is another winner from Telarc!  This time we have the up-and-coming Leonard Slatkin conducting the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, and the recording venue was their own Powell Symphony Hall.

Once again Jack Renner, of Telarc, has positioned his three Schoeps omnidirectional mikes in spaced array to good advantage. The spacious acoustics of Powell Hall lend a warm ambience to the well-defined orchestral sound. A realistic perception of depth is readily apparent in the recording.

The "Marche Slav" and the "Russian Easter Overture" are sonic blockbusters, especially the finale of the "Marche Slav" with its massive outpourings of brass and thunderous accents of bass drum. The overall sound is very clean and transparent, with high strings having a lovely sheen, free of any stridency. Dynamic range is very wide indeed. Rumors have been circulating that some classical CD recordings have had their dynamic range reduced to about 45 to 50 dB. Such an idea is totally alien to Jack Renner and Bob Woods, who have personally assured me that they do not indulge in such musically emasculating practices.

Slatkin's performances are quite good, although his "Russianian and Ludmila" is a bit tame compared to the free-wheeling, frenetic pace of the Solti/London Symphony version.

Be advised that playback of this CD, at good room-filling levels, will require a big amplifier and speakers capable of high input capacity.

Musically and sonically a very exciting CD, certainly one of the very best currently available.  

Bert Whyte


From the high-C bassoon opening passage all the way to the crashing final section, this is one of the most gripping recordings of recent years. There is absolutely no artificial high-lighting of musical details—yet they are all there. This is a tribute to fine engineering in a sympathetic acoustical environment and, of course, to the masterful combination of conductor and orchestra.

As good as Telarc's LPs of the larger orchestral works are, their CDs are glorious. In their LPs, there were often traces of edginess, due to the rather high transfer levels. But, of course, this problem does not exist in CD, and the high end is as smooth and natural as you could ask for. Another bonus is the bottom end; it is even tighter and more solid than you remember from the LPs.

Since there is no compression of the dynamic range, average levels on this CD are lower than usual to preserve headroom for the occasional really big peaks that come along. So, raise the playback level just a little bit—and be prepared for a rare listening experience!

John M. Eargle

Friday Night in San Francisco: Al DiMeola, John McLaughlin, Paco DeLucia.  
CBS/Sony DP 9.

This was recorded on an analog tape recorder during a concert by Al DiMeola, John McLaughlin, and Paco DeLucia in 1980. These gentlemen are considered among the foremost virtuosos of the guitar on the current scene.
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 upsetting they blow up quite a hard-driving, punchy brand of jazz. There is heavy emphasis on Fender bass and drums, which are very cleanly reproduced on this CD. Miles plays a muted trumpet on most of the selections on this recording. In fact, he uses open trumpet in just one number.

Good overall sound, robed in selective reverb, and while dynamic range is limited, it does serve to hide the residual hiss of the analog original. A treat for devotees of Davis. Bert Whyte

Getz/Gilberto: Music of Antonio Carlos Jobim.
Verve 801 048-2.

Dating from 1963, this is the classic recording that ushered in the Bossa Nova era in pop-jazz. This was a refreshing trend, and many of its elements are still with us today. You may remember this series on Verve because of the flashy, Rouault-like paintings of Olga Albizu which were used as cover art.

There is a refreshing simplicity to the music-making; nothing seems planned or studied. The 20-year-old engineering holds up remarkably well. Congratulations to Polygram for putting this landmark recording out on CD. May there be others, please?

John M. Eargle

Mozart: Symphonies Nos. 40 & 41.
The Bavarian State Radio Orchestra, Kubelik.
CBS/Sony 38DC 5.

The warm, glowing sound of this recording should dispel the notion still held by many audiophiles that digital does something bad to strings. The balance between the orchestra and the room is just about ideal, and Kubelik's easygoing approach is appreciated in this age of so much frantic Mozart playing.

John M. Eargle

Handel: The Water Music (complete).
The Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, Schwarz.
Delos D/CD 3010.

All three suites are presented here in the accepted Schwarz style: Brisk without being rushed, and not a trace of anything academic. The ensemble...
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"Many of the major labels who have tried Carmina Burana in recent years will hang their heads in shame when they hear this CD."

is lean, and intonation is impeccable. Courtesy of the conductor, we hear a good bit of ornamentation in the brass instruments that will come as a pleasant surprise to many listeners. My personal taste runs to this kind of playing of baroque music, as opposed to the performances by early groups who make use of instruments of the period. This is often the excuse for faulty, less-than-virtuoso playing and a studied approach to the music. With Schwarz and the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, you will always hear it with vigor and accuracy. The recording was made in the

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John M. Eargle

Orff: Carmina Burana. The Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus. Robert Shaw. With the Atlanta Boy Choir; Judith Blegen, soprano; Hakan Hagegard, baritone; William Brown, tenor.
Telarc CD 80056.
This is doubtless the finest Carmina available. As I understand, the choral resources were separately miked at their position behind the orchestra, but this in no way runs counter to Telarc's basic three-microphone preference. The result is a balance of chorus and instrumental resources that is perfectly natural and in which all details are clear. Many of the major labels who have tried their hands at this work in recent years will hang their heads in shame after they hear Telarc's CD. This one wins hands down, primarily for Shaw's choral professionalism and the quality of soloists. There is an added bonus. You might recall that the LP version required two discs, because of the length. Here, the playing time of about 55 minutes is comfortably contained on one CD.

John M. Eargle

Beethoven: Symphony No. 5. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa.
Telarc CD-80060, $17.95.

Beethoven: Symphony No. 5. The Staatskapelle Berlin, Otmar Suitner.
Denon C37-7001, $17.95.

Two contrasting views of the Beethoven 5th Symphony. I would rate Ozawa and the Boston Symphony at 100 proof, while Suitner and the Staatskapelle Berlin are a somewhat less potent 86 proof.
In the first and second movements, Ozawa and Suitner are within seconds of each other in respect to tempo. However, in the two allegro movements of the "Finale," which are played without pause, Suitner's performance is much slower paced, being more than five minutes longer than that of Ozawa. Thus, Suitner takes a more structured and traditional view of this great work, while Ozawa opts for the more dynamic approach, and his propulsive momentum is only possible
with a superstar orchestra. The Staatskapelle Berlin is a fine orchestra, but it can't quite match the Boston Symphony in refinement of playing, especially in respect to intonation. The Denon recording is quite good, with warm, spacious acoustics coupled with good orchestral definition. String tone is clean, albeit slightly on the bright side. There are some marvelously hushed pianissimos in the pizzicato sections of the first allegro of the "Finale." Telarc has the splendid acoustics of Boston Symphony Hall. Here the sound is slightly more close-up, with plenty of definition. String tone is very clean, but also a tad on the bright side. Telarc's tympani are better focused, cleaner, and more articulate than on the Denon recording. On the other hand, those fiendishly difficult contrabass passages in the third movement are well delineated in the Denon recording, and the playing is of very high order in both orchestras. The Telarc sound is very clean, orchestral balances are excellent, and dynamic range is very wide. Ozawa gives a taut, exciting reading, and with the precision and elan of the Boston playing, this is great music making. The overture to Egmont is a bonus filler on this CD, and this piece receives a bravura treatment. Suitner's performance is very well done, and will appeal to those who like a more traditional approach to this music. Bert Whyte


Playing this CD recording of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo & Juliet" and the "Nutcracker Suite" is a sheer delight and is extremely reassuring. How so? Because the quality is so high, the sound so splendid, that it lays a convincing mantle of credibility over the whole CD process.

Yes, it is that good! Telarc's Jack Renner found that magic combination which makes for a great recording. The reverberation time of Masonic Auditorium in Cleveland allowed for a most judicious placement of the orchestra in the hall. The precise positioning of the three spaced-array omnidirectional Schoeps microphones completed the equation. These three elements combined synergistically to produce that elusive blend of warm, spacious acoustics and orchestral definition which most closely simulates the concert-hall listening experience.

In "Romeo & Juliet," and in the "Nutcracker Suite," the string sound is smooth, sweet, and musical without a trace of edginess. Not a hint of coarseness mars the smoothness of the woodwinds. Brass is what brass should be—bright, brazen, richly sonorous and well-projected. Percussion is crisp, clean, and controlled, with great weight and impact. Dynamic range is given full expression and, in "Romeo &

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"Typical Santana—a plethora of percussion, heavily oriented to the Latin style, with spirited and upbeat playing."

Juliet," the noiseless pianissimos are as impressive as the orchestra in full cry, with thunderous punctuations of the bass drum. With the intelligent use of the three mikes, the various parts of the score are well delineated. A harp can be heard in its proper perspective—no need to assign a separate mike to it. Similarly, the dark sonority of the contrabasses comes through without the aid of spotlighting microphones. Perspectives stay natural and the sense of reality is heightened.

As a bonus to all this, there are the excellent performances of Maazel, and the superlative playing of the great Cleveland Orchestra. Bert Whyte

Shango: Santana.
CBS CK38122.

Here is a typical Santana recording—a plethora of percussion, heavily oriented to the Latin style. As usual, the playing is very spirited and upbeat with emphasis on the rhythmic aspects.

Also, as usual with rock, the music is new to me.
For some reason, the title piece, "Shango," is the last number on the disc. The sound is a good example of a contrived studio product—in this case, the work of the well-known Automat in San Francisco. Every number has lots of punch, sharp transients, and selective reverb and EQ, which makes for some interesting effects. However, the arrangements make frequent use of the fuzz-box, something that is anathema to me. I still insist that eliminating this noxious instrument would make pop/rock music more accessible.

Bert Whyte

Tchaikovsky: 1812 Overture, Capriccio Italien, Cossack Dance from Mazeppa. The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kunzel.
Telarc CD-80041.

Well, at least your tracking problems are over. The laser won't skip, but your amplifiers might clip or do something worse. Watch the playback setting carefully on this one; the average levels are low, and there will be a tenden-

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cy to crank up your system. But follow the label's warning and do this in steps. If you have the headroom in your loudspeakers, along with adequate power, you'll hear those cannon shots as never before.

The LP version has not lost its appeal over the years as a demo disc at various audio shows, etc. and the CD version will give the music new life for this application, inasmuch as everyone will now have access to the digital original. John M. Eargle

Music of Holst, Bach and Handel.
The Cleveland Symphonic Winds, Fennell.
Telarc CD-80039.

Many of you will remember this as the recording which introduced Telarc to the world back in 1978. In particular, the beginning of the March movement of Holst's Suite in E-flat created quite a stir with its whopping bass drum whack, which most major labels would have mercilessly attenuated. This disc was followed shortly by the famous Atlanta recording of the "Firebird," and Telarc was off and running.

The music holds up extremely well and is played with the panache which Fennell has always given to wind music, from the early Mercury Eastman recordings onward. John M. Eargle

Denon 38C37-7011, $17.95.

Here is another in the series of Beethoven symphonies recorded by Denon with the Staatskapelle Berlin conducted by Otmar Suitner.

This is one of a very puzzling group of recordings. One would presume that the same recording engineer and the same techniques would be employed for the entire series, but the inconsistency between the various symphonies is considerable. As reviewed in past months, the Beethoven 5th and 6th Symphonies were excellent recordings, with generally good balances and clean sound. However, the Beethoven 7th was not at all satisfactory, and I wondered if the engineering team was different from that used on the 5th and 6th Symphonies.

This "Eroica" has many faults, not the least of which is rather thin, quavery-sounding first and second violins with a decidedly unpleasant edginess. There were times when I detected obvious distortion in the strings and in the woodwinds as well. The acoustic perspective on this CD also seemed compressed as compared to the 5th and 6th Symphonies. Too bad, because once again the relatively unknown Mr. Suitner turns in a really worthwhile performance.

"Too bad about the engineering, because once again Suitner turns in a really worthwhile performance."
TURNTABLEAUX

Word Jazz: Ken Nordine and The Fred Katz Group
MCA-1551, $5.98.

Sound: A-  Performance: A+

Reissues seldom merit notice in these pages, but this one sure does. Word Jazz, first issued in 1957 and decades out of print, features Ken Nordine, perhaps the greatest artist of the skewed and bizarre world of television and radio commercials. His voice, usually coupled with strange and dazzling visuals, has, for many years, sold you Levi's, Taster's Choice coffee, Gallo wines, Fab detergent, and countless other products.

There were four Word Jazz albums on Dot Records back then. In that space Ken had the opportunity to give his whimsy and imagination an open throttle, and he spun some incongruous, often funny, sometimes sad tableaux. "The Sound Museum," for instance, takes you on a visit to a museum of sound paintings, each one behind a colored door that Ken describes just before opening it to let us hear what is beyond. He also gives some insights about the purported artists of the paintings. (Special mention must go to engineer James Cunningham, who crafted the sound collages. Ken credits him by name during the bit, and he richly deserves it.) "What Time Is It?" is the story of a practical joke victim. Someone calls up at 2:00 a.m. to ask what time it is, and when the calls stop coming, the victim has to wake up and blurt out "It's 2:00 a.m." before he can sleep. Then he discovers his true obsession with time and well, more would be telling. "Hunger is from" is about getting hungry in the middle of the night (I especially love when Ken eats the leaves of the celery). Perhaps best of all is the parable about fame, "Flibberty Jib," which years later became the basis for Ken's first spot for Levi's, the one that started "One day a pair of blue jeans came into our town..."

The musical backings to Ken's words came from the wonderfully creative Fred Katz Group, which included the very young Paul Horn on woodwinds.

But this is Ken Nordine's album. His voice is an awesome instrument of amazing emotional range, from light-hearted to gravely sonorous. His vision is startling and fresh, even more than 25 years after these recordings were made.

In fact, how well Word Jazz wears the mantle of time is the most surprising aspect of the reissue. Most spoken-word albums, especially comedy, lose a lot when separated from the times which produced them. Nordine's Word Jazz is remarkably free of references to things lost in time. It really is timeless material. And finding this treasure back in print, with original liner notes intact, is wonderful. Now, MCA, the gauntlet is thrown for you to do your stuff on the other three albums.

By the way, Ken, how are things in your town?

Lawyers in Love: Jackson Browne
Asylum 60268-1, $8.98.

Sound: B  Performance: C-

I had already completed my review of Lawyers In Love when, during a subsequent listening, a line from Jackson Browne's "The Pretender" came rocking back at me, changing my whole perception of this album. It was that line about the missing colors in paint-by-numbers dreams, and I thought, "Darn, this album is paint-by-numbers songs."

What I had written about as typically sincere/austere songs, look, through the looking glass of that line, like formula constructions, not a whole lot unlike Journey. Jackson Browne has always focused songs on the turning points of relationships, the moments when commitment is either made or broken. And he is still doing it on Lawyers In Love, with songs about the day you fall in love and the day your heart is so broken you want to cut it out, all stuff covered extensively in his previous album, Hold Out.

What is new this time is the energy Jackson brings to the album's side-closers. "For a Rocker" and the city-scape song "Downtown." These two show more spunk and punch and fun than anything else on the record. And as a satire, that title song is still somewhere between silly and inane but is fun in a goofy, clunky way.

The production of the album by Browne and long-time collaborator/engineer Greg Ladanyi is standard California squeaky clean, but with more bite than Jackson usually allows. Especially much more than the very mannered sound of Hold Out.

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Jackson Browne

into that muse that lets you wildly spew out songs as a youth. It happened to Bob Dylan after his celebrated motorcycle accident following Blonde on Blonde. He has said that he had to learn to do consciously what he had always done instinctively until that time. Something similar might have happened to Jackson Browne.

And then there are times when, muse or no, you just don’t have a lot to say. I think Lawyers in Love is one of those albums. Michael Tearson

The Principle of Moments: Robert Plant
Atlantic 7-90101, $8.98.

When Led Zeppelin died, it seemed highly unlikely that Robert Plant would rise like a phoenix from the ashes and become the world’s foremost hard-rock singer, but indeed he has. Zeppelin had seemed to belong to Jimmy Page, since he’d been the man in charge of production, songwriting, choir on the lead instrument, and group business. You would have expected that Page would have been the one to continue the Zeppelin lineage. Instead, Page has strayed from the limelight, indulging in the occasional soundtrack and jam, while Plant has assembled a group which seems to have little trouble creating a rock sound not far removed from that of Led Zeppelin’s Physical Graffiti days. This is no small accomplishment; it took Billy Squier four albums.

With nary a nod to the so-called new music (and for that we’re grateful), Plant does his best to approximate the good of Led Zepp sound. Despite a few handicaps—the drums by Phil Collins are nowhere near Bonham’s and the songs are structurally weak—this LP still delivers The Voice and an imitation of The Guitar so that the entire sound isn’t far removed from its now-outdated model.

Robbie Blunt does a cleaned-up Page impression, heavy on the Eastern scales, that’s longer on technique and shorter on fire than the standard whose shoes he’s trying to fill. But Blunt’s fluid playing is an apt backdrop for Plant’s crooning. No screaming blues on this album. In fact, side two gets nearly contemplative in mood, with its Spanish guitar flourishes, minor chord progressions, and meandering vocal melodies. Still, rock ‘n’ rollers should be happy with the more driving numbers, “In the Mood,” “Messianin’ with the Mecon,” and “Wreckless Love,” which show that Plant isn’t too old to crank it out. The Principle of Moments is a successful musical outing that proves the man’s instincts—to explore the context of his tried-and-true sound rather than attempting a flight at current musical styles. Right on the mark, and on the money, judging by the record-buying public.

Hearing this sound again, one is reminded of Zeppelin’s greatness—no matter what chord structures were dictated, they would throw in the weird note. Regardless of how heavy they played, they would be making a musical statement. The problem with most current heavy-metal groups is that they strictly adhere to form but have no content. Plant has enough sense to continue to push the borders of rock music. Of all the Jimmy Page students, Robert has done his homework the most dutifully. This first-hand transfer of information has no substitute, and Plant might even get an A next time.

Jon & Sally Tiven

Back It Up; Robin Trower
Chrysalis FV 41420, $8.98.
Wonderland; Nils Lofgren
Backstreet BSR-5421, $8.98.

These two tellers come from an age when the lead-guitar player was every young musician’s model. But that era has come and gone, and Trower and Lofgren have both faded in popularity.
Their flirtations with less straight-ahead rock and semi-obscure projects turned their audiences over to the next contenders. Although these guys are still respected vets on a dying scene, they've got to try extra hard to remain the reigning Stratocaster Masters. Each of them is now aiming his power trio at the heart of Middle America; perhaps this is why each of these albums is so good—they sound a little hungry.

Trower has been dismissed as a mere Hendrix copycat, and the resemblance of their tonality is more than mere accident. However, the sound of the Trower Band—fronted by Paul Rodgers-clone Jim Dewar—has a distinctive characteristic that rates a place of its own. Trower's guitar technique has grown over the years, and this album features some of his best playing since Broken Barricades. His songwriting isn't always the greatest—too often he's merely paying tribute to Cry of Love period Jimi—but on a song like "River," the band can stretch out and sound positively inspired. As far as being a showcase for his guitar work, Back It Up could well be his best album to date, certainly miles ahead of his collaborations with Jack Bruce.

Nils Lofgren is of a slightly more recent vintage, as his guitar rabbi is Keith Richard. He's also absorbed some of the more mainstream British influences (such as The Pretenders' late, great, and underrated Jim Honeymoon Scott) and is a bit more serious about his songwriting. Whereas Trower seems to approach writing as something one has to do to finish a record, or a jam that a singer can throw lyrics onto later, Lofgren tries to make the songs themselves count. After a bevy of truly stinko albums, Nils has made a record worthy of his guitar ability. He still isn't the world's greatest singer, but he's better than bearable, and his band (featuring legendary drummer Andy Newmark) rocks their arses off. Songs like "Across the Tracks," his version of "It's All Over Now," and "I Want For You" show that he's still got something special inside him. Lofgren really makes the guitar scream—few know their way around the guitar's harmonics the way he does—and he projects a positive persona without being too sticky. We had almost given up on this guy, but right now he sounds like he's just waiting to happen, and we hope it ain't too late. Jon & Sally Tiven

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"It's hard to conceive of Asian setting out to make music this bombastic and boring when they have the talent to do otherwise."

Alpha: Asia
Geffen GHS 4008, $8.98.

Sound: C+ Performance: D-

Incorporating the worst elements of today's corporate-rock bands, Asia sounds like Brian May's worst nightmare of what Queen would sound like if they got any more ponderous and pretentious. By comparison, Boston is street-level, gut-wrenching punk rock.

In all fairness, Asia owes more to Barry Manilow than anybody else, as John Wetton's plaintive vocals are somewhere in between Greg Lake and That Man Manilow.

Wetton's former compatriots (from King Crimson, Family, and a host of other well-respected Britbands) must be falling down laughing at this stuff, whilst kicking themselves in the pants for not putting the guy up front and taking the money.

Second most heinous offender is keyboardist Geoff Downes, who left The Buggles (a relatively progressive pop band) to co-write this synthetically orchestrated dreck. Carl Palmer was heavily in debt pre-Asia, so one can pardon his participation or at least understand his motivation. Steve Howe, on the other hand, is a talented and respected player who shouldn't have to condense like this just to pay the bills—unless he got totally screwed while in Yes, which is a possibility.

We'd hope that Palmer and Howe are gritting their teeth and counting their money more carefully this time.

As for how Alpha stacks up, no one could do worse lyrics than on their debut—but they've come close. "I would never leave you, I would never go, I would never leave you, Never in a million, Never in a million, NEVER IN A MILLION YEARS" (capitalization not our own). There's no trace of any musical influence by any new music, black music, or, for that matter, any other good music. The album is more of a testament to how bad mass-appeal music can get.

It's hard to conceive of someone setting out to make music this bombastic and boring when they have the talent to do otherwise. But Asia isn't a band that's about music, but a band that's in business. And business usually isn't much fun to listen to. Jon & Sally Tiven

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The Final Cut: Pink Floyd
Columbia QC 38243.

Sound: A Performance: D

The Final Cut has brilliant production values, astonishing sound replete with Holophonics by Zucarelli Labs, and the most turgid, least memorable cycle of songs Pink Floyd has ever done. For the last, place the blame squarely on Roger Waters, writer of The Wall. The Final Cut is an anti-war tract that is so depressive and oppressive it makes The Wall seem like a garden party in May.

Technologically the album is abso-
"The Final Cut is an anti-war tract that is so depressive and oppressive it makes The Wall seem like a garden party in May."

lutely state of the art, as Pink Floyd albums traditionally are. The sound is extra clean and, with the Holophonic, more than feels "in the room." Occasionally it gives some feeling of added depth of field. Special effects take on excellent verisimilitude as well, things like the shattering explosion at the opening of side two and the almost subliminal spoken passages of news broadcasts hidden in the mix. A fact sheet notes that the Holophonic are lost in FM broadcast transmission due to the compression most FM stations use to process their sound, and thus to be heard properly the album must be played in the home. All this makes The Final Cut a wonderful album on which to test a system.

What it isn't is a satisfying and engaging musical experience. Waters' music is virtually devoid of melody and energy. No song leaps out from the flow until "Not Now John," placed next to last on side two, and for radio this song faces severe language problems, such as repeated profanities. The Wall may have been awfully depressing, but at least it was full of memorable songs sprinkled liberally throughout four sides. The Final Cut is quite free of them.

Obviously, the reports of Pink Floyd's final demise have not proved true. One member, Richard Wright, has departed due to "musical differences," the band has announced intentions of a more active posture - more frequent albums and even touring, which surely gladdens longtime fans.

As a "comeback" album, however, The Final Cut is a surefire, long-term dud. Michael Tearson

Joey Harris & The Speedsters
MCA 39006, $6.98.

Sound: B+ Performance: B

Joey Harris' debut album manages to convey a fair amount of earnest emotion and talent, and it could easily be the most interesting debut album by an MCA artist, with the possible exception of Elton John.

Though musicians aren't properly credited, it's the same bass, drums, keys, and vocals/guitar setup that you find in many contemporary rock
bands. Harris’ most noticeable influence in terms of singing style and songwriting is Elvis Costello, but his approach is much more mainstream and better focused than recent Elvis. Lyrical, he isn’t nearly as thoughtful, but songs like "Two People Talking" and "Do You Want To" show a knack and a style with much promise. Besides, he’s an Australian, and America’s current love for Aussie-rock shows no sign of dropping off.

Jon & Sally Tiven

**Punch the Clock:** Elvis Costello & The Attractions

*Columbia FC 38897.

Sound: C — Performance: C

Okay, Elvis has failed to come up with the goods from time to time (witness *Trust*) because he’s continually looking for a hit in America. When you get down to it, this search for the Top 40 success is the major conflict in this guy’s life. He makes album after album that the critics love, but the public buys in only modest amounts. His decision to chuck his buddy Nick Lowe as producer resulted in his best album in years (*Imperial Bedroom*). But we’ve seen him shift from Stax-Volt reincarnate to country crooner without making much more of a dent in the American market than previous albums. The guy looks like a twerp, is stuck with a handle worthy of a novelty act, has a chip on his shoulder that gets both his audiences and record company peeved with him, refuses to tour regularly, and he expects to connect with R.E.O. Speedwagon-country? Surely he jests.

So, for this album, he’s recruited Dexys Midnight Runners producers (Clive Langer and Alan Winstanley), a bunch of horn players, and came up with a mess. Many of the songs sound as if they were finished only so that he wouldn’t have to deal with them anymore. The few that have any kind of bite to them—"Pills and Soap," "Shipbuilding," and "Everyday I Write the Book"—are hampered by the production or lack of it. The usually steady beat of Pete Thomas falters from time to time, bassist Bruce Thomas seems to be fighting his way out from behind the brass section, and Steve Nieve (who absolutely shone on the last LP) is just going through the motions. Elvis only succeeds when his introversion, self-pity, and contempt for the human race can focus into some meaningful statement about his own life; here he’s just out to impress. These 13 songs are as empty and unmemorable as any of the dinosaurs he’s trying to replace.

Is Elvis still New Music, or is he bound for the same extinction that the crop of singer/songwriters he sought to displace have now found? It seems Deke McManus is completely out of touch with himself, the contemporary music reality, and the five or six great albums he has created. Fortunately, lapses like this are to be expected from those who don’t wait for the muse in order to be prolific. Hopefully, by the next album Elvis will come to his senses, chuck it all away, and come up with something completely different. Because *Punch the Clock* bites.

Jon & Sally Tiven

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Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique. Utah Symphony Orchestra, Varujan Kojian
Reference Recordings RR-11, two discs, 45 rpm.

This unusual recording of the Symphonie Fantastique is a joint venture between Reference Recordings, a small San Francisco-based label, and Varese Sarabande Records of Los Angeles. Keith Johnson was the engineer, and the Reference Recording version, reviewed here, was recorded on Johnson's own focused-gap analog tape recorder. Transfer to 45-rpm discs was done by Doug Sax at the Mastering Lab, and metal work was done at KM Recorders. The pressings were made in Japan by JVC.

By comparison, the Varese Sarabande release was recorded digitally on Soundstream, and the finished product will be contained on one 33⅓-rpm disc. Comparisons will be inevitable, but are really beside the point, since there are too many variables.

In any event, we are examining here a product which is analog all the way, and enough care has been lavished on it to make it truly state of the art.

Johnson kept things quite simple, beginning with the mike placement. Essentially, it is an array of three or four microphones across the front of the orchestra, and the delineation of instrumental resources, left-to-right, as well as front-to-back, is just about as natural as it is possible to realize. The recording was made in the Utah Symphony's new home, and the concert hall produces a nice and not excessive ambience. The texture of the recording is natural and seamless, with only a slight edge to the massed strings, something that can be easily corrected with a downward nudge of the treble control.

The first three movements of the work occupy the first two sides, while the last two movements, "March to the Scaffold" and "Witches' Sabbath," occupy the third. The spare side is a repeat of side three, giving the buyer in effect an extra copy of the last two movements. These will undoubtedly get played most often because of their eminent suitability as demo material.

The bottom end on this release has to be heard to be believed. It is not just full—it is awesome. The bass drum sounds like some gigantic battering ram from the netherworld, but it is always in proper proportion to the music.

Pressing quality is excellent in all respects but one. There is too much groove echo, and many of the big attacks are heard three and four turns ahead of time. This is nothing that can't be lived with, however.

There is no doubt in my mind that this production represents analog, in every way, just about as well as it can be done, and the producers of these discs are making their own statement about the virtues of analog in a marketplace which is inexorably shifting to digital. Thus, the real comparison to be made here is between this product and a future Compact Disc version made via the Soundstream master, bypassing altogether the 33⅓-rpm LP version.

I hope that Varese Sarabande has such a project in their plans. The superb quality of the recording deserves to see the light of day on Compact Disc as well as its present form.

John M. Etgar

Backwater: The Tony Rice Unit Rounder 0167, digitally mastered, $8.98.

Sound: A Performance: A+

Tony Rice is a former member of the celebrated David Grisman band that crystallized the fusion of bluegrass and jazz which has come to be known as Dawg Music. Here, with his own band, Rice has made a shimmering, positively brilliant album of flat-out great playing and amazingly translucent, digitally mastered sound.

The best indication I can give of Backwater's musical direction is to cite two covers included: A John Coltrane arrangement of "My Favorite Things" and a Miles Davis-flavored run-through of "On Green Dolphin Street." Besides Rice on guitar, the band includes Todd Phillips on bass, John Reischman on mandolin, brother Wyatt Rice on rhythm guitar, and Fred Carpenter and Richard Greene sharing violin spots and a duet on "Green Dolphin Street." There is no percussion.

Backwater is an album I've been playing a lot at home, especially for periods of solitude and introspection. It lets me feel at peace with the world for a while.

Michael Tarsen

Moeran: Symphony in G minor. The English Sinfonia Orchestra, Neville Dilkes
Mobile Fidelity MFSL 1-524, $17.00.

I doubt that many readers of this review have ever heard of the English composer Ernest John Moeran. I first heard this work on 78s in 1950, the
year Moeran died, but the piece did not find its way into my record collection until this version came out. A comparison of the old EMI pressing with the present one shows the obvious improvements we have come to expect of Mobile Fidelity's treatment of original master tapes. As with most of their classical releases, I feel the need to roll off a little high end for most satisfactory spectral balance.

Moeran's musical vocabulary is largely modal and draws from folk sources. You might think of him as a lighter-weight Vaughan Williams, but there is always a disarming freshness to his writing.

The recording presents a natural perspective on the orchestra, and there is especially good fore- aft imaging. This is an odd choice musically for Mobile Fidelity's classical catalog, but it is an excellent one sonically. Highly recommended.

John M. Earle

Schubert: Sonata in D Major, "Arpeggione," D. 821; Berg: Four Pieces, Opus 5; Douglass: Improvisations III and Vajra. Peter Serkin, piano; Richard Stoltzman, clarinet; Bill Douglass, piano

Sine Qua Non Seven Star Series 79009, cassette, $6.98.

Performance A+ Process: C -
Recording: C +

These are superb performances, with exquisite cooperation on the part of the performers—not surprising, since they were among the founding members of the famous group Tashi. The Schubert is an adaptation of the famous "Arpeggione Sonata," done for the clarinet by Stoltzman himself. It actually adapts surprisingly well and adds an interesting color to a well-known piece. The Berg is rather unlike most of Berg's compositions; it's more akin to the compositions of the late Romantic period. Incidentally, Bill Douglass substitutes in his own compositions for Serkin, but the performances are excellent, nevertheless.

The recording is very close-up, too much so, and it appears that the piano is predominantly on one channel while the clarinet is on the other, almost like two mono recordings. The dynamic range in the original appears to be very wide. The cassette itself had the

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C. Victor Campos

Vivaldi: The Four Seasons, Opus 8, Nos. 1 to 4, The Cambridge Chamber Orchestra, Emanuel Borok, violin
Sine Qua Non Seven Star Series 79003, cassette, $6.98.

Performance: B+
Processing: D+
Recording: B–

This is a very good performance with some excellent playing, particularly on Borok’s violin parts—not strange, considering Borok is Assistant Concert Master of the Boston Symphony and the staff of this orchestra is made up of Boston Symphony players. Nevertheless, the ensemble playing gets a little plodding in the tutti, and the recording and processing do not help clarity. For my money, though, the microphone pick-up is too close, imparting an unnatural shrillness to the strings.

C. Victor Campos

De Falla: El Amor Brujo (1915); Nights in the Gardens of Spain (1909–1915). The Orquesta Sinfonica Del Estado de Mexico, Enrique Batiz
Sine Qua Non Seven Star Series 79027, cassette, $6.98.

Performance: B Processing: C+ Recording: A–

Funny thing! Although this cassette does contain “Nights in the Gardens of Spain,” no mention is made of this piece anywhere on the packaging. It’s sort of a surprise when you look on side two. Also, no credit is given to the pianist, nor is the mezzo-soprano identified (which is too bad because she sings superbly), and to finish, the word Orquesta is misspelled throughout the copy on the cassette.

C. Victor Campos

The Varese-Sarabande recording appears to be very good, although the just-fair processing makes it difficult to evaluate. The performance of “El Amor Brujo” is outstanding, with such unique Spanish flavor that one can almost taste it. The “Nights” on the other hand, suffers by comparison. It’s a good performance but not up to the level of the lead piece. Not a bad deal, overall.

C. Victor Campos

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<th>Sefel SEFD 5001, $15.98 (150 Simcoe St., Toronto, Canada M5H 3G4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahms: Symphony No. 4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tchaikovsky: Romeo &amp; Juliet Overture-Fantasy; Theme &amp; Variations from Suite No. 3</td>
<td>Sefel SEFD 5003, $15.98.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravel: Daphnis &amp; Chloé, Suite No. 2; Pavane pour une Infante Defunte; Boléro</td>
<td>Sefel SEFD 5004, $15.98.</td>
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</table>

Sefel is a relatively new Canadian record company. While most labels begin on a shoestring and work their way up from there, Sefel has begun very near the top. These four records are full-blown digital productions of the London Symphony Orchestra. In matters of packaging, the records are first-rate. The albums are printed on the finest coated stock, and the liner notes are concise but informative. All details of graphic design have been well attended to, but this degree of care has not been extended to the label copy on the discs themselves. There are no diacritical marks, and there are sequencing errors in both the Ravel and Brahms label copy.

Sefel Records seems to have been created for Arpad Joó, the young Hungarian conductor of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra. Both the back liner and a loose-leaf insert with each record carry very arty pictures of him. All in all, he gets more attention than either the music or the orchestra. Maestro Joó should consider himself indeed fortunate to have this relationship with Sefel Records. There are doubtless scores of competent young conductors who would gladly make a pact with the devil for such an opportunity!

The well-known engineer-producer Brian Culverhouse was responsible for making these recordings. There is a remarkable consistency about his approach in these four discs; they sound as if they were made in successive recording sessions with few if any mixing changes in between. Culverhouse's multi-mike approach is a restrained one, maintaining a good front-to-back perspective on the orchestra. Balances are quite musical throughout all the records. Those listeners with subwoofers may note an occasional emphasis of low string bass lines (notably when the low-C extension is used) which give an organ-like underpinning to the orchestra.

Subsequent disc transfers were made at IAM in Irvine, Cal., and the excellent pressings were made by KM Records in Burbank, Cal., on Teldec vinyl.

The Kodály-Janaček album is probably the most successful record of the set. Both composers' works are given distinctive readings, and in the Janaček, Joó does not allow the motivic, fragmented writing to detract from the

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"Brian Culverhouse, the engineer-producer, shows a remarkable consistency in his approach to these Sefel discs."

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"The real winner here is 'Theme & Variations.' What a lovely work it is, and one not played nearly enough."

overall form of the work. These are pieces Joó knows very well. The last movement of the Janaček has always been difficult to transfer to disc because of high woodwind and string figures, which give ample opportunity for intermodulation distortion to show up. I doubt that any analog disc will ever avoid this problem completely, but this one comes as close as any.

The Brahms has a competent but not exceptional reading. There are certainly more masterful versions in the Schwann Catalog. Maestro Joó romps through the loud sections of the "Romeo & Juliet Overture" with more boom and tizz than anyone since Bernstein; but then, isn't that what this piece is about? The real winner here is the "Theme & Variations." What a lovely work it is, and one not played nearly enough! Joó's rollicking Polonaise finale has all the exuberance it needs.

"Daphnis & Chloe" lacks the Gallic touch necessary to make it soar. As with the Brahms, the competition in the Schwann Catalog is fierce. The "Pavane" drags too much and is not helped by an out-of-tune horn solo at the start. The "Bolero" builds nicely, and its dynamics are well handled in the disc transfer. John M. Earnle

Moussorgsky: Pictures at an Exhibition; Chopin: Andante Spianato and Grande Polonaise, Opus 22. Paul Schenly, piano
Sine Qua Non Seven Star Series 79004, cassette. $6.98

Performance: B- Processing: D Recording: C

The interesting part of this recording is that I am convinced two different pianos were used to make it. Each of the two pianos seems to be used for different pictures. Paul Schenly appears to be a very talented pianist, but his interpretation of "Pictures" is rather shallow, maybe indicating that it is just not his cup of tea. There certainly are better performances of this music on cassettes with better processing.

It's difficult to describe the timbre of the piano(s) because of definitely erratic frequency response on the copy. There were also great gulps and ticks at the beginning of the cassette (when the slave went into record), and the level on side two was lower than that of
"Try listening, in 'Alborada,' for an array of inner voices which you may never have been aware of before."

side one, perhaps to accommodate the dynamics in "The Great Gates of Kiev." There was a great deal of flutter on this tape, particularly during the end of "Pictures," imparting an unpleasant watery sound to the piano.

The "Andante Spianato" is very nicely played, and its volume level was higher than "Pictures' end; the flutter was still evident. The "Grande Polonaise," however, was a disappointment, perhaps because Mr. Schenky excels in predominantly lyrical music.

C. Victor Campos

Music for Guitar & Mandolin: Beethoven, Vivaldi, Bartok, Carulli, Barber and Others. Marilyn Mair, mandolin; Mark Davis, guitar

Sine Qua Non Seven Star Series 79007, cassette, $6.98.

Performance: B+ Process: C+ Rec: A-

This is what appears to be a very good Varese-Sarabande original recording of music some people will enjoy tremendously. Here, it gets a good reading and the musical values emerge clearly. Gerhardt has been doing similar work for years for RCA and Reader's Digest, among others. The National Philharmonic is a house name, which can stand for any of the well-known London orchestras. The balances are quite good in the recording, although the 20th Century-Fox theme at the beginning seems to have come from an optical soundtrack rather than magnetic-strip-on-film.

The cassette had no extreme top end. It was very dull-sounding and only provided a glimpse of what the original must be like.

C. Victor Campos

Ravel: La Valse; Rhapsodie Espagnole; Bolero; Alborada del Gracioso. Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Charles Dutoit

London LDR 71059, digital.

While the world hardly needs another "Bolero," however well performed, the remainder of the works on this disc represent a high point in interpretation, recording, and quality of playing. A sticker on the front of the album quotes a Gramophone review of the orchestra, calling it "... the finest French orchestra today..." This may well be true, since the orchestra, under Dutoit, speaks with a true Gallic accent—but with the streamlined precision of the better American ensembles.

Dutoit does magical things with these works, bringing out details that normally remain hidden. He produces a fabric which is detailed and cohesive at the same time. Try listening, in "Alborada," for an array of inner voices of which you may never have been aware before.

Producer Ray Minshull and engineer John Dunkerley must take their share of credit for the superb sound of this record, which is, I am happy to say, scheduled for Compact Disc release in the near future.

John M. Eargle

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See our ads in April-May audioQUEST.

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AD INDEX

Firm (Reader Service No.)Page

Audio (31) 101
Adcom (35) 107
Acoustical (35) 100
ADS (19) 13
Allison Acoustics (27) 95
Alpine Luxman (23) 86 & 87
AMC Jeep (29) 62 & 63
Apt (7) 12
Audiophile Systems (26) 92
Audio-Technica (19) 78
B&K Components (16) 25
B&W Loudspeakers (9) 16
BASF (12) 20
Bryson Manufacturing (36) 108
Camel (14) 61
Carver Corp. (14) 23
Custom Woodworking & Design (22)
D'Ascanio (39) 110 dbx 94
Delco/Bose (103)
Denon (6,17,40) 12, 17, Cov II
Design Acoustics (32) 102
Direct Sound (37) 108
Discwasher Cov IV
Fisher (28) 97
Franklin Mint 18 & 19
Harman/Kardon 5, 99
IMF Electronics (20) 85
Jack Daniels (105)
J&R Music World (38) 110
JBL (21) 67
JVC (22) 79
KEF (18) 47
LaBelle 109
 McIntosh (13) 22
Magnapan (8) 15
Maxell (5) 11
NAD (41) 93
Nakamichi 26 & 27
Proton 91
Revox (34) 106
Salerns 49
Sansui (2) 3
Signet (25) 90
Sony (1) Cov II & Pg 1
Soundcraftsmen (30) 9
Spica (11,15,29) 21, 24, 98
Studer-Revox (34) 106
Tandberg (4) 10
TDK (10) 17
Technics (3) 6 & 7
WARNER/ELEKTRA/ATLANTIC (24) 89
Yamaha 55
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