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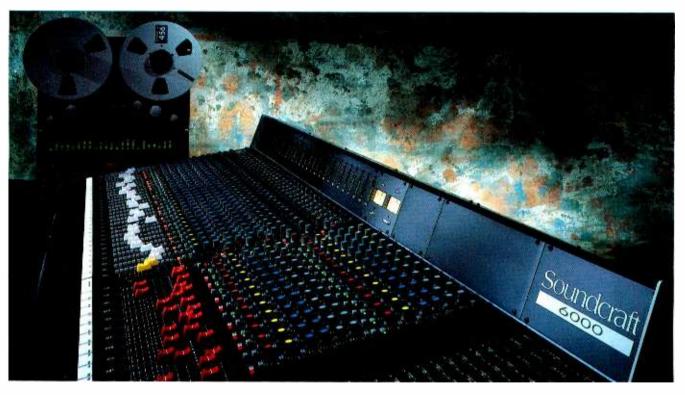
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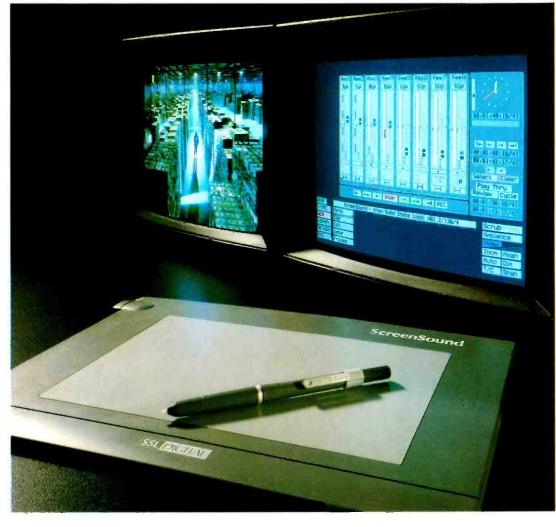




Producer Mike Hedges' home studio, see Vintage Recording

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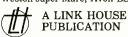
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We were lucky

Experience comes by learning from your mistakes. A professional is one who is experienced in a chosen profession. By inference a professional must therefore be someone who has either a great deal of learning or has made a lot of mistakes! As an industry we often seem to be diverted from the task in hand by the assumption that equipment gets cheaper and better in proportion, leading to the belief that somewhere just around the corner is the ultimate performer at a knockdown price.

This said we have, however, been very lucky. We were able to hijack two rather good consumer digital recording formats at what are, in pro terms, giveaway prices-and we learnt from them. The Sony PCM-F1 system that piggy-backed on a VCR was a curiosity and initially not a lot was expected of it. We learnt and profited finding that, with care, good results were possible. But there were problems-ask any mastering engineer.

A couple of years later along came DAT, a much trailed consumer format with a dedicated audio role that found itself with difficulties in the consumer market. The recording industry embraced it widely as it appeared to offer everything for next-tonothing. But it is far from quite such a simple situation. Over the past year we have had well known recording engineers speaking out against it for mechanical and sound reasons. We have critical reports from European broadcast institutions. We have caution recommended by the APRS Producers Guild suggesting that analogue copies of DAT should be held as back-up-and so on.

To counter this there are many users who have found positive benefits from DAT and use it heavily. Harman UK have run extensive tests on DAT reliability. Panasonic in the US have run booth demos at AES Conventions with a short section of recorded DAT material being cycled repeatedly and the drop-out rate countedplays of several thousand being achieved with no significant increase in error rate. We have two sides to this argument and, as in almost all aspects of digital audio, they are highly polarised.

There is nothing wrong with the DAT format. The only problem is with our expectations. Why should it be perfect? To my knowledge no one has claimed it to be perfect or to be a professional format. Sony have gone on record as saying that if they were designing a dedicated audio cassette professional format it would not have looked like DAT. In subsequent marketing of the new professional DAT players Sony have never claimed it to be a replacement for the 1630 mastering system. Among many manufacturers is the attitude that DAT was developed as a domestic format, turned out better than expected and the pros have adopted it. For many applications it is ideal and with care meets almost any expectation.

To criticise DAT for not being professionally suitable is wrong. Why criticise it for not being something it was never intended to be? To use DAT for its undoubted advantages in portability and low cost is wise. To depend on a low cost domestic format to provide a panacea for all pro problems is not an experienced attitude.

In Barry Fox's Business column (page 94) he refers to a recent US legal action against Sony by a collection of music publishing interests over the launch of DAT on the domestic market and how over the long term it could be good for the medium. I see a similar advantage for the pro market, whichever way the judgement should eventually go. If the case is thrown out there will be widespread marketing of DAT and hence more R&D with the subsequent spin-offs for the pros. Should it be upheld companies currently producing pro DAT equipment will have to decide if they can make it work just as a professional standard or start running it down and go back to the development that would have produced the format that would have been here without the sidetracking of DAT.

Time has elapsed and future formats may not be anything at all to do with tape. But we all know enough about digital audio now to guide manufacturers towards what we want and perhaps we will not go through the problems that have occurred with other formats. If we partake in the development then we can expect a suitable tool we will not need to question. With the right development from the pro manufacturers we will not need the lucky break of hijacking suitable domestic formats but we will have to come to terms with our experience as professionals that **Keith Spencer-Allen** tells us you don't get anything for nothing.

Cover: Focusrite Studio Console. Photography by Phil Dodds

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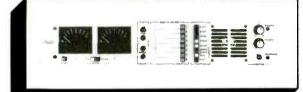
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# The Lansdowne Group and an Academy award

An award organised by the Royal Academy of Music in London and sponsored by the Lansdowne Group of companies has been presented to a third year student at the Royal Academy.

The award, the first of its kind, is called 'The Lansdowne Award' as the prize is a day recording at Lansdowne's CTS studios near Wembley Stadium. Dan Farrant, the third year winner, had to submit his own composition or an arrangement of another student's work. The composition had to be not more than 15 minutes long and the composer was required to organise an ensemble to perform the work on the day of recording.

The idea behind organising such a scheme comes from the Head of Rock and Commercial Music studies at the Royal Academy, Nick Ingman, who on the day produced the session.

"We wanted to give the students a taste of working in a real, pressurised commercial situation halfway through their course.

"Adrian Kerridge, chairman of the Lansdowne Group, said, "We've been closely involved with Nick Ingman for many years now and we are delighted that we will be able to

## 'Dick Tracy' uncovers digital debut

A new system for incorporating digital sound in the cinema has been used for the first time on the recent Touchstone Pictures film release *Dick Tracy*. Cinema Digital Sound or CDS has been developed jointly by Kodak and the Optical Radiation Corporation in America and produces CD quality 16 bit audio.

Most attempts, to date, to bring digital sound to cinemas have relied on synchronising CD players or digital video recorders with film projectors but have proved complex and less than ideal as there would be a chance that the soundtrack might contribute on a regular basis to the musical education of the students at the Royal Academy."

The Lansdowne Award is to be held as an annual event and is open to any Academy student at any level.



Keith Tomlin, resident organist playing the specially renovated Wurlitzer organ at the National Motorcycle Museum in Birmingham. Full story of the big organ that wanted to sound bigger in next month's issue

become separated from the film. CDS, however, records the digital audio optically and in the conventional position for optical soundtracks on 35 mm or 70 mm film.

The CDS system uses an 0.1 inch wide optical digital soundtrack capable of encoding five audio signals plus a sub-woofer channel. There's also a MIDI event stream, which can be used, for example, to select language tracks, dim the house lights, roll back curtains or fire off effects. Each of the six channels in the system features a custom digitally controlled analogue attenuator made by Apogee Electronics of California, these allow level information encoded on the

film's MIDI data stream to be used to adjust the channel output levels.

Compatibility with existing cinema systems shouldn't be a problem as the only adaptation needed is a CDS head on the projector and a CDS processor. The same projector can still show conventional films by automatically switching to the optical head.

Both Kodak and The Optical Radiation Corporation were working on their own digital systems before they joined forces in 1988. Now Optical Radiation is setting up a special facility in Hollywood where analogue sound will be converted to digital sound negatives; a similar facility will be provided in Europe. machines promote illegal home taping of music. The lawsuit seeks to block the importation and sale of the Sony DAT equipment, which have only recently gone on sale to the public in America.

Sony sued over domestic

**DAT** players

As we go to press we hear that music

class action lawsuit against the Sony

publishers in America, including

Sammy Cahn Music, have filed a

manufacturer's digital audio tape

Corporation, claiming the

Marvin Frankel, an attorney representing the music publishers, claimed, "This equipment was truly designed and intended for the purpose of infringing copyrights, virtually everybody who is likely to buy this equipment will be using it for infringement purposes." The suit alleges that Sony, although recent buyers of CBS music publishing, is actively promoting the ability of DAT recorders to make perfect digital copies of compact discs.

The announcement of the lawsuit's filing was made at the annual meeting of the National Music Publishers' Association. Ed Murphy, president of the organisation, said the group will offer assistance to the plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

# Guild warns on DAT

The British Record Producers Guild is warning the music recording industry to take care when mastering important material onto digital audio tape because the medium is still too new to be trusted. BRPG council member Tony Swain has been researching the viability of DAT as a mastering medium on behalf of the Guild and has spoken at length to tape manufacturers to determine DAT's safety for long term archiving.

As a result of his research he concludes that it is better to be safe than sorry, and that although DAT is absolutely fine in the short term, an analogue copy should always be made if recording is to be archived for any length of time. Swain also adds that the tape manufacturers he has spoken to admit even they don't know how reliable DAT tapes will be after 5 years. They know the metal particle tape will last up to 12 years but it is the mechanics of the actual cassette that are likely to cause problems.



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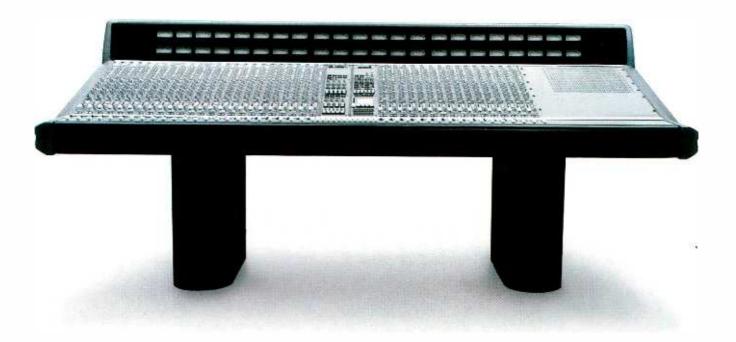
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## **News from the AES**

Our next evening meeting will be held on Tuesday September 11th, when the AES is the guest of the BBC for a combined lecture and technical visit to BBC Broadcasting House.

George Legg, Head of Studio and Network Resources (Radio), BBC, will start the meeting with a talk followed by a visit to various facilities including the Engineering Operations Centre, the new Radio 5 area and studios. Numbers for this meeting are strictly limited and visitors will need to obtain a ticket in advance from the AES Secretariat.

To help future planning, the dates, speakers and titles of our forthcoming monthly meetings are listed below (more details will be available on each nearer the time).

Sept 11th BBC Control Room at BH George Legg Oct 9th AGM & Annual Dinner Nov 13th Digital Audio in Professional Video Recorders John Watkinson Dec 11th Room & Loudspeaker Correction using Digital Equalisation Peter Craven

Also in the autumn one of the major audio events of the calendar takes place—the **US AES Convention**. This is being held in Los Angeles between 21st and 25th September 1990 at the Los Angeles Convention Center. A full programme of Papers and Workshops is promised, together with a large exhibition of the latest in audio technology.

The Papers are now available from the last AES UK Conference which was on the subject of Hard Disk Recording. This brings the number of Proceedings from AES UK Conferences to four. These are Sound with Pictures (May 1988), Sound Reinforcement (May 1989), AES-EBU Interface (Sept 1989) and Hard Disk Recording (May 1990). They are priced between £10 and f20

For further details on any of the above or information on joining the AES, please contact: Heather Lane, AES British Section, Lent Rise Road, Burnham, Slough SL1 7NY, UK. Tel: 0628 663725. Fax: 0628 667002.

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081-897 6388. Fax: 081-759 8268

(only Fax number changes).

Estate, Silver Jubilee Way, Parkway, Hounslow, Middlesex TW4 6NQ. Tel:

## **First meeting for PAD**

PAD, the new APRS off-shoot for the pressing and duplication industry, have held their first AGM in London. PAD was borne out of the new APRS initiative to produce specialised groups from the whole APRS membership. So far there is a group for pressers and duplicators, manufacturers and recording studios.

The first pressers and duplicators meeting was ostensibly to promote membership among an audience of mostly non-members and to cite reasons why the group should exist. Such reasons were to retain and in some cases improve standards of quality as competition and new

## Agencies

• DACS Ltd have become the sole UK distributor for the German mixer automation system *C-MIX* made by Jellinghaus Musik Systeme. Digital Audio and Computer Systems, Stonehills Complex, Shields Road, Pelaw, Tyne and Wear NE10 0HW, UK. Tel: 091-438 5585.

• EMO Systems have announced the appointment of two overseas distributors for their products. In Switzerland the distributor is Audio Rent and in Greece Athens-based Alpha Sound have been appointed. Contact for both companies is Audio Rent, Werbhollenstrasse 54, CH-4143 Dornach, Switzerland. Tel: 061 701 5515. Fax: 061 701 2947.

• ARX Systems of Victoria, Australia have announced the appointment of PACE (Pro Audio

## People

• Pete Wandless has joined Focusrite Audio Engineering, Bucks, UK, as sales manager, responsible for managing the Focusrite distribution network throughout Europe, Japan, Australasia and the US. Wandless was formerly with SSL and most recently with Harris, Grant Associates.

 Racom Broadcast Ltd, Berks, UK, manufacturer and supplier of the DAMS system have recently appointed Catherine Oates (formerly Claridge) as European sales manager.
 Patrick Stapley has been appointed production manager of Falconer Studios London UK. Stapley, formerly freelance after a long period

technology increases.

PAD also thought that joining the group would benefit those companies who were having problems with credit control, a kind of 'blacklist' could be built up to prevent unscrupulous companies winning credit from more than one member of PAD. There was also a feeling that as a group they could fight piracy and bootlegging hand in hand with the BPI.

Other subjects under the group's scrutiny are MCPS and the new Copyright Act, together with the new Codes of Conduct now being agreed by APRS with MCPS.

Consultants and Engineers) as their distributors for India. PACE Tel: 91 22 261 0766.

• Innovative Electronic Designs of Louisville, KY, have appointed the Sound Department as UK distributors. The Sound Department, Askew Crescent Workshops, Askew Crescent, London W12 9DP. Tel: 081-749 2124. Fax: 081-749 8789.

• TubeTech manufacturers of signal processing equipment, and MLE power amp manufacturers have appointed tc electronic as UK and Eire distributors. tc UK, 24 Church Street, Oswestry SY11 25P, UK. Tel: 0691 658550. Fax: 0691 658549.

• Soundtracs have announced the appointment of Audiatur AB as their exclusive distributor for their console range in Sweden. Carl-Eric Modin, Sales Manager, Audiatur AB, Box 1196, S-161 111 Bromma, Sweden. Tel: 8 262720. Fax: 8 800243.

at Abbey Road, is joined in a management restructuring by Chris Baker previously at the Chocolate factory, and Amanda Richardson moving from Westheath.

• Mike Reay has been appointed sales and marketing manager with EMO Systems, Durham, UK, manufacturer of professional audio equipment. Reay comes from a background in live music and the recording industry.

• Digidesign, CA, USA, have announced the appointment of M3 Sweatt as director of international sales and marketing. M3 comes from a similar position held at Opcode Systems.

• DAR have appointed John Wase sales executive covering the UK, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy and the Benelux countries.

## Address changes • Apogee Electronics Corp, 2108 offices. Full address is now Akai

• Apogee Electronics Corp. 2108 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90405, USA. Tel: (213) 399-2991. Fax: (213) 399-7665.

• Akai's Electronic Musical Instrument Division have moved

## **Exhibitions and conventions**

September 9th to 12th 90 Light and Sound Show, Olympia 2, London, UK. September 21st to 25th International Broadcasting Convention, Metropole Conference Centre, Brighton, UK. September 21st to 25th AES 89th Convention, Los Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA. September 24th to 25th Speech Intelligibility and Sound Reinforcement Systems, City University, London, UK. October 3rd to 9th Photokina, Cologne Fair Ground, West Germany. October 4th Sound Broadcasting

Equipment Show, Albany Hotel, Birmingham, UK. October 13th to 17th SMPTE, Los Angeles, CA, USA. November 7th to 9th InterBEE, Nippon Exhibition Centre, Makuhari, Japan.

#### 1991

February 19th to 22nd AES 90th Convention, Palais des Congres, Paris, France. April 15th to 18th NAB, Las Vegas. June 13th to 18th International Television Symposium, Centre de Congres, Montreux, Switzerland.

## Letter: Pinewood console

Dear Sir, Thank you for the interesting article on Pinewood Studios' new SSL film post-production console (*Studio Sound*, June 1990). It was gratifying to see mention of their last new console, built by Theatre Projects in 1981. If the customer is still satisfied, what more can one ask. It was certainly one of my most enjoyable projects working with Geoff Labram and others at Pinewood. However, most good jobs are not one man's effort but a result of teamwork. In this case we had an eminently sensible customer and the

## Contracts

• Video Village, Bristol, has commissioned a Soundcraft 3200 mixing console in its new video dubbing theatre.

 Clive Green & Co have announced the installation of its A type desk for the new Chicago production of Phantom of the Opera. This latest contract represents the seventh international production of the musical to use Cadac consoles. • Sam Therapy Studios, London, have announced the opening of their track laving/pre-production Studio Two. Equipment includes a 56-channel DDA DCM desk and Quested monitoring. Mersey TV have announced their decision to buy an AMS AudioFile system for use on the production of Brookside, Channel 4's leading soap opera. Other recent AudioFile contracts include Magmasters studios, London, who have ordered three systems, which brings their number at Magmasters to six. London film house DB Post Productions have taken delivery of a resulting console was a joint design effort between Dave Higton (now of Neutrik (UK) AG) and myself. Dave was in particular almost exclusively responsible for the circuit design. One other minor error was the cost. It was actually £115,000 for a totally bespoke 60-channel, 32-group automated console with six or more programmable panners. And we made a profit.

Sam Wise, Island Acoustics, 25 Crosfield Avenue, Cowes, Isle of Wight PO31 8HN, UK.

2 hr AudioFile system.

• Livingston studios, North London, have announced the completion of their first pre-production and programming suite. To be known as Suite One, the room is equipped with an Atari Mega 2 computer with C-Lab Unitor software and an Akai S1000HD sampler.

Amek have been awarded the contract for supply and installation of a 48-channel mixing console for the St Davids Hall in Cardiff, Wales.
 Lillie Yard studios, London, have recently bought a second Otari 24-track tape machine allowing synchronisation via Q.Lock of 48 tracks.

• Kajem Studios, Philadelphia, PA, have added an NED Synclavier to their studio.

• Recent completed studios by the Acoustics Design Group include the second phase of the Metropolis studios complex in London; a new music to picture audio postproduction studio for Eurosonic SA and the completion of the new Kyoto studio for Eurosonics in Madrid; reconstruction of No 1 studio at EMI Electrola's Maarweg studios in

## In-brief

• Isleworth, Middlesex: Southbrook Group has announced that it has purchased the assets and business of Isleworth Studios, 484 London Road, Isleworth, London. Isleworth Studios were placed into receivership on May 1st this year.

 Middlesex, UK: Akai have announced a price reduction on the DD1000 Digital Magneto Optical Disk Recorder. Due to lower component costs the price will be £7,750 excluding VAT.
 West Midlands, UK: The Systems People are a new company

Cologne, Germany. Seven major studio projects on Tokyo, one in Osaka and one in Seoul, Korea. Projects currently under construction include a new studio within a new residential complex for LA Sounds in Trinidad.

• RO Studios of Concord, CA, have announced the acquisition and installation of Otari's first Sound Workshop series 54 console. RO's series 54 is configured with 40 dual path modules automated by Otari's Diskmix 3 moving fader automation system.

• Recent Nexo sales through they Spanish distributor 220 include the sale of a large Nexo *PC Line* speaker system to government-sponsored La Compania Nacional de Teatro Clasico (National Classical Theatre Company) in Madrid, which will use the system on tour.

• Television and music production company, JSM in New York, USA, have bought a DDA AMR24 console to handle all their recording and mixing duties. The Trump Castle Entertainment Division have bought a Q series console to be installed in their Atlantic City Casino showroom. specialising in technical support to the pro audio/music industry. Their services range from wiring looms to total studio installation and technical support. For the sound reinforcement side services include pre/post tour rig checks, custom modifications and emergency support. Tel: 021-505 1684.

## Correction

In our June issue we said that Hans Zimmer had taken delivery of a Soundtracs 3200. In reality it was a Soundcraft 3200 console. Apologies to all concerned.

• The Virgin Group of studios have bought another Mitsubishi X-880 digital multitrack. The machine will be going into Olympic studios but will be available to all Virgin's other recording facilities including Townhouse, The Manor and the Manor Mobile.

• Recent contracts for Mitsubishi 20-bit ready X-86 machines were Ridge Farm and recording artist Enya.

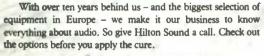
• Hire company Dreamhire have bought their second X-880 32-track digital recorder bringing their total of Mitsubishi multitracks to four.

• The new UK-based country and blues band The Notting Hillbillies recorded their debut album on the Soundtracs *IL 3632* production console.

• Entercom, Philadelphia, PA, have recently purchased four TAC Bullet compact-format mixing consoles, through Bruce Coffman at LD Systems, Houston, Texas. The consoles will be installed at KITS, San Francisco; KLXK/WAYL, Minnesota; KLDE, Houston and EXCR/WYUU, Clearwater, Florida, USA.

FOR RAPID RELIEF OF PRODUCTION HEADACHES

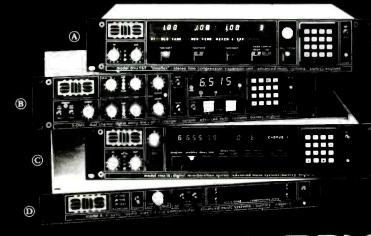
The sheer cost of purchasing new equipment is always a bitter pill to swallow. Add a fast-moving marketplace – and choosing the right technology becomes a major headache. Fortunately, a perfect antidote is now available: Hilton Sound's hire service.







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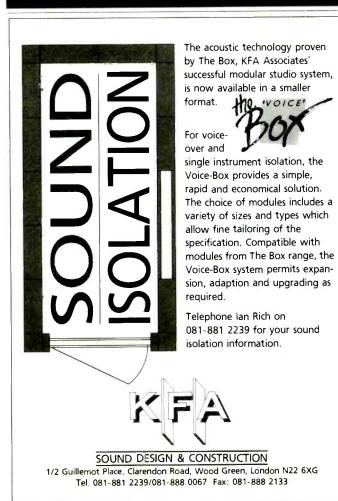
A/V Sync Auto Compensating Audio-for-Video Delay



(D)

For information and literature contact...

AMS Industries plc Billington Road, Burnley BB11 5ES, UK Tel: (0282) 57011 Fax: (0282) 39542 AMS Industries Inc 1180 Holm Road, Suite C, Petaluma, CA 94954, USA Tel: (707) 762 4840 Fax: (707) 762 4811



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Send for our questionna re which, when completed, enables us to post quotations by return.





## 360 Systems digital cart machine

360 Systems have launched a random titles with instantaneous start of a access, cart-style recorder/player based around a removable magnetic hard disk. The DigiCart will allow storage of up to 10 minutes of stereo audio in 16 bit with 15 kHz bandwidth or 20 minutes mono. The DigiCard is also able to record 20 kHz bandwidth at 44.1 or 48 kHz sampling rate.

The disks are housed in rigid cases similar in size to a CD 'jewel box'. Production features include non-

destructive editing and sequencing of

## Audio Animation Muse

Audio Animation now have the release version of The Muse digital mastering console in production. Featuring two stereo input channels each with 5-band EQ and dynamics processing mixing to a main stereo output. The Muse offers 24 to 56 bit realtime processing, over 80 minutes of automatic updating of control functions at 100 times/sec and high resolution graphics.

Audio Animation describe The Muse as having been designed for

sonic purity employing FIR filtering, proprietary architecture and algorithms. Other features include AES/EBU, SDIF-2 and RS-232 interfaces, variable sampling rates from 30 kHz to 100 kHz and automated faders.

cued title. Automation is possible via

available for internal fixed hard disk

time as well as a SCSI port for access

360 Systems, 18740 Oxnard Street,

Tarzana, CA 91356, USA, Tel: (818)

UK: Plasmec Systems Ltd, Weydon

Tel: 0252 721236. Fax: 0252 712718.

Lane, Farnham, Surrey GU9 8QL.

the rear EIA-232 port. An option is

with an hour of additional storage

of external hard disk drives.

342-3127.

Audio Animation Inc, 6632 Central Avenue Pike, Knoxville, TN 37912, USA. Tel: (615) 689-2500. Worldwide: Redwood Marketing Inc, PO Box 270007, Nashville, TN

37227-0007, USA. Tel: (615) 254-7400.

## tc 6032 remote controller

tc electronic are to market the TC6032 remote controller for the 1128 graphic equaliser that was developed in conjunction with Clair Brothers. Up to 32 units can be controlled and features are motorised linear faders for controlling and displaying settings on single or groups of equalisers. In addition to the fader bank, a CRT screen displays the curve of the 1128(s) selected and up to 100 settings can be stored into each unit.

Equalisers can be selected singly, in pile-on mode (ie added as required) or all together. Multiple modes allow quick overall settings to be made before fine-tuning individual units. tc electronic, Grimhojvej 3, DK-8220 Brabrand, Denmark. Tel: 86 26 28 00. Fax: 86 26 29 28. UK: tc UK, Oswestry. Tel: 0691 658550

USA: tc electronic USA Inc, North Hollywood, CA 91605. Tel: (818) 503-0404.

## Furman compact amps

Furman have introduced a compact half-rack stereo power amplifier. Rated at 20 W channel, the SP-20 may be switched for stereo, dualchannel mono or bridged 40 W mono. Features include stereo input level control, signal present and overload LEDs, headphone output with level control and speaker mute switch. Mechanically the unit meets the Half-Rack standard allowing two HR units to be mounted in 1 U rack space side by side.

Manufacturer's quoted specification

#### ASC Studio Traps Acoustic Sciences Corp have introduced a portable free-standing version of the Tube Trap acoustic baffle. This is a 9 inch diameter tube mounted on a tripod with a floating suspension for height and rotational adjustment. Acoustically half of the Studio Trap is midrange reflective with a sound diffusion panel active over 440 Hz while the other half is absorptive. Rotating the Trap turns these panels towards or away from the sound source changing the character of the sound field. Vertical adjustment of height is from 6 inches

## ARX signal processors

The Sixgate is a 6-channel noise gate with each channel featuring Release, Attenuation and Attack controls, Key input and Detector loop insert.

The Quadcomp is a 4-channel compressor/limiter, each channel being provided with Threshold, Ratio and Output controls and 10 LED gain reduction meter. Channels 3 and 4 can be switched for stereo link operation and each channel uses a class 'A' VCA.

The DI-6 combines the functions of 6-channel DI box with that of a 6/1 line mixer. Each channel features in/out ¼ inch jacks and balanced output via XLR together with earth (ground) lift switch and LED, a level control and clip LED. The Master section has a master level control and headphone output, together with balanced and unbalanced outputs.

The EC-1 Phase Correct electronic crossover can be used in stereo 2-way or mono 3-way modes and provides Linkwitz-Riley 4th order filtering. Each output has 6 dB of gain with level control and crossover frequencies selected by four resistors on the main circuit board.

includes THD of 0.01% at 1 kHz at full rated output and 0.05% THD from 20 Hz to 20 kHz. The unit also includes protection against thermal overload and short-circuit. Available as SP-20B with XLR balanced inputs with additional option of HRKIT-2 rackmounting kit. Furman Sound Inc, 30 Rich Street, Greenbrae, CA 94904, USA. Tel: (415) 927-1225.

UK: Shuttlesound Ltd, Unit 15, Osiers Estate, Osiers Road, London SW18 1EJ. Tel: 081-871 0966.

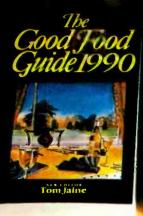
to 61/2 feet from the floor. ASC have suggested their use in groups for the creation of iso booths, acoustic screening or acoustic treatment in temporary control rooms, etc. Acoustic Sciences Corporation, PO Box 1189, Eugene, OR 97440, USA. Tel: (503) 343-9727. UK: Adrian Walker, Deltec Precision Audio Ltd, Unit 7, Éast Moors Business Park, East Moors Road, Cardiff CF1 5EE. Tel: 0222 482818. Europe: Sound & Music srl, Via Mazzarosa, 125-55100 Lucca, Italy. Tel: 0583 581327.

The Multi Q is a 6-channel parametric equaliser with each channel featuring Frequency, Q and Cut Boost controls, ×10 Frequency switch, EQ in/out switch and clip LED. An unusual feature is that each channel has its own in/out jacks allowing for various user configurations, eg six single-band EQs, two 3-band EQs or a 6-band equaliser. An 'Auto Patch' facility automatically links channels unless a lead is inserted.

The EQ 30 and EQ 60 are singleand dual-channel 30-band graphic equalisers with switchable 6/15 dB ranges. Other controls per channel include gain control ( $\infty$  to +6 dB), 30 Hz highpass filter, EQ in/out switch and clip LED. Inputs and outputs are balanced on XLR-type and ¼ inch connectors.

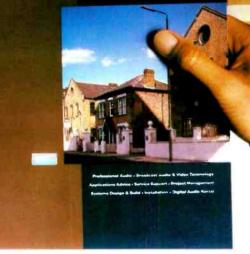
ARX Systems, Audio Research & Technology Pty Ltd, PO Box 15, Cheltenham 3192, Victoria, Australia. Tel: (03) 555 7859. Fax: (03) 555 6747.

UK: MTR Ltd, Ford House, 58 Cross Road, Bushey, Herts WD1 4DQ. Tel: 0923 34050. Fax: 081-671 7306.





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## ADT 5MT production system

The ADT 5MT production system is the latest version of the ADT recording console and is available in frame sizes of up to 56 input channels. The console is fully modular and features five different channel modules: 105-S, 105-AT, 105-B, 10-ST and 105-E.

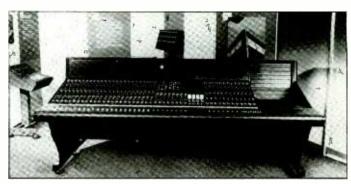
105-S features three inputs (mic/line/tape), 3-band parametric EQ and sweep highpass filter, six auxiliary sends plus stereo cue and independent record and tape replay paths. 105-AT features 4-band parametric EQ that can be split between the record and tape paths, sweep high- and lowpass filters, additional line input (switchable between tape return), dynamics section with comprehensive compressor and gate and side chain routing to the dynamics section from both the filter and EQ section. An extra stereo auxiliary with pan is also provided, which can be assigned as an extra output or input from or to the channel. 105-B is as the AT module but without the dynamics section. 105-ST is a stereo line input module with all facilities and a simplified EQ section. The 105-E is designated an 'economy' version of the 105-S module.

General features include fader reverse, optional VCA grouping and

#### automation, two mute buses, comprehensive insert points with switching for both channel paths, 24-track routing plus direct output and switchable audio subgrouping to record sends (SUB function).

The console can also be supplied with what is known as the AT master section, which provides further sophistication over the standard section such as fully routable stereo returns with EQ and auxiliaries, advanced talkback, master mix output with stereo dynamics and 'elliptical equaliser' and more monitor inputs.

The ADT 5MT console can be supplied with nine VCA groups and an SMPTE/EBU-based automation system (25-frame standard, 30-frame optional). Loosely described as a 'Console Management System', the AMC automation provides locator functions (Adams-Smith), multitrack control, automation of both the first and second faders (ie main and monitor/secondary) plus mutes and an information menu, which contains pages such as a Cue List Editor. track sheets, session details, etc. ADT, UNB Elektronik, Kolner Strasse 201-203, 5000 Koln 90, West Germany. Tel: 02203 16414. Fax: 02203 17108.



## Drake stereo TV console balanced busing and 12 stereo

Philip Drake Electronics have launched a console designed especially for production for stereo TV. The 2000 Production console is a flexible system that allows choice from a selection of modules such as mono or stereo inputs and multitrack in line types. The console also offers multiple clean feed system, internal linking to offer custom configuration.

## Cadac E-type software

Cadac have released a new software controlled system for the *E*-type theatre console featuring colour graphics, channel muting, VCA grouping, MIDI commands, events control, a programmable routing matrix and control of up to 128 motorised faders.

Cadac have also developed a MIDIcontrolled moving fader system, which can be used with the E-type theatre console or as a standalone package. Available in groups of eight

groups/outputs. Philip Drake Electronics Ltd. 37 Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL7 3AX, UK. Tel: 0707 333866. USA: RTS Systems Inc, 1100 West Chestnut Street, Burbank, CA 91506. Tel: (818) 566-6700, Fax: (818) 843-7953.

faders, the MIDI Fader Stream features touch sensitive fader knobs and is controlled by a MIDI sequencer to provide level automation for such applications as snapshot mixes, effects sequences, etc. Clive Green & Co Ltd, 1 New Street, Luton LU1 5DX, UK. Tel: 0582 404202.

Europe: Autograph Sales, 102 Grafton Road, London NW5 4BA. Tel: 071-485 3749. Fax: 071-485 0681.

## Sound Creators VMX console

Sound Creators Inc have launched the VMX series monitor console, which is designed to provide add-on monitoring where the studio console has run out of monitor channels or as an effects submixer. The console is divided into the audio rack and the fader block allowing the operator section of the console to be small and keeping the main electronics in the studio racking.

The input rack will accept up to 16 input modules plus a bus switching module while the master rack contains eight input modules plus the master and oscillator modules. The fader section is made up from fader block modules (eight in each) and the master module, which contains the output masters and oscillator. A mixer can be configured with eight to 56 inputs.

Each channel of the VMXcomprises of linear fader, solo and on/off switches, pan control, two auxiliary send controls and pre/post switches. The master module consists of four group masters, four auxiliary send masters, a 2T master fader and a 2T cue master, solo level control, monitor level controls, oscillator section and monitoring switches. The routing of the input channels is accomplished on the input modules in the audio racks, which also have switching to two direct output buses.

Other features include Solo Interlock with the main console and interface to console automation systems.

Sound Creators Inc, 4-7-6 Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 3 505 2071. Fax: 3 505 2203.

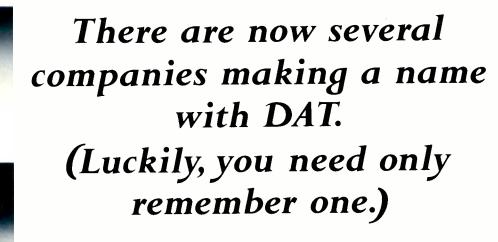
## In brief

• TAM CD ref system: Mastering facility TAM studio have developed their own CD reference system to provide one off CDs from any tape format. The system includes a Yamaha CD recorder from Philips IMS, Sony PCM 1610/1630 processors Expansion: Akai have announced and recorders together with specially modified equipment from Audio Design and others. TAM Studio, London, UK, Tel: 081-345 0033. • Electro-Voice have released the MTS-1 full range speaker system using manifold technology. The MTS-1 is intended for biamplification and employs two DH-1A HF drivers manifolded or to an HP940 constant directivity horn and two DL15X 15 inch (38 cm) LF drivers in a vented chamber. Frequency response is quoted as 53 Hz to 20 kHz. The loudspeaker is equipped with two Neutrik Speakon NLAMPR connectors per section and max recommended amplifier power is 300 W (HF) and 1000 W (LF) Electro-Voice Inc, MI, USA. Tel: (616) 695-6831.

Europe: Electro-Voice SA, CH-Ipsach, Switzerland. Tel: 032 51 68 33. Fax: 032 51 12 21. UK: Shuttlesound, London. Tel: 081-871 0966. Fax: 081-870 9300. • Akai Sampler Memory

that EXM-008 8 meg memory expansion boards for the S1000 series samplers are now available. Up to four EXM-008 boards can be installed giving 32 meg of memory allowing 3 minutes of stereo sampling time at 44.1 kHz and 61/2 mins in mono. The EXM-008 boards can also be used in conjunction with EXM-005 2 meg boards but Akai advise that it is not possible to use more than two EXM-005 boards in combination. • Fabritrak Fabrics have launched a new collection of fabrics used for internal finishing within the studio. All are flameproofed to Class 1 and are available in widths of 1680 mm and 2650 mm. Fabritrak Fabrics, Fabritrak House, 21 High Street, Redbourn, St Albans, Herts

AL3 7LE, UK. Tel: 0582 79462.



Take a closer look at some star performers from the world's foremost supplier of DAT equipment.

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detachable A to D convertor, European power supply and an English language manual.

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Sony's rugged TCD-D10 Pro is in great demand. Equipped with digital I/Os and XLR connectors, we can provide portable 'Pro' users with an exclusive 48 volt phantom power modification. The Technics portable DAT has already won wide acclaim for its excellent record quality, thanks largely to a unique 64 times oversampling 'MASH' A to D. The new 'A' version of the SV-260 not only features a refined tape transport, but a higher specification mic input.

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secure plentiful supplies, but every unit leaving HHB carries the company's famous

44.1 kHz modification. Underlining the versatility of the DTC-1000ES is the remarkable digital cart device, RS-DAT. Simple to operate and externally controllable, RS-DAT is now a firm favourite with our many broadcast and live sound clients.

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RS-DAT

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TCD is the new digital division of Thatched Cottage Audio based in a brand new 5,000 sq.ft. complex adjoining the present Royston site. Having become Europe's largest 8 and 16 track specialist, the time had to be right to move into the completely professional domain, whilst continuing to provide the same quality of friendly efficient service combined with a comprehensive range of equipment kept permanently in stock and on demonstration. You may have not realised that although we are not based in a major city we CAN deliver goods the same day anywhere in the UK. Why not give TCD a try? Regular clientele include Sarm West, PWL, Real World, Eel Pie, Swanyard, Bros. Erasure, Iron Maiden, UB40, and the Who - shouldn't you be on this list?

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Waldorf Microwave amazing analogue synth	£799
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Drawmer DS201 gate	£250
Yamaha SPX1000 multiprocessor	
Fostex 4030 synchroniser	£750
Aphex 612 Expander/Gate	£399
Korg M1	
Akai S1000 2 Meg expansion boards	£199
BSS DPR402 Compressor/Limiter/De-esser	£399
Tascam ATR60 2-track 1/2" inc. trolley, mint	£1500
Electrospace Time Matrix - 6 delays in one	
TC Electronic 2290	6999
Fostex 4010 Time code read/gen	£499
Fostex 4011 Character generator/VTSE unit	£399
TC Electronic 1210 Spatial expander/chorus	£399
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Yamaha KX88 mother keyboard	
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#### PACKAGES

At Thatched Cottage we have put together a number of packages based upon complete systems, each offering compatible items with substantial discounts (although it is possible to change them within a given package). Whole studio systems are available for 8, 16 and 24 track, and we have faxpaks on 4 & 8 recording, MIDI, our Thatched Cottage school and finally financial advice (loan and leasing schemes available). All the details are free - just give us a call.

#### DAT MACHINES

As well as Denon, Tascam, Technics and Aiwa DAT machines, we also sell the brand new Sony DTC55. A rack size, multi function DAT, with digital, audio and optical inputs and outputs, switchable 32 khz, 44:14 & 48 khz and all the functions of its big brother for an incredible £699 + VAT. Amazed? You should be! We have full details.

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Sony DTC55 £699
Revox PR99 £1499
Function Junction Plus
Alesis Microverb II
Alesis Midiverb III
Drawmer DS201 gates
(unbalanced) £250
EVS1 expander £259
All prices exclude VAT

IN BRIEF Recent agencies include TAC (look at the Magnum console), Amek, Neve. Tannoy professional. Focusrite and AMS. We are still waiting for the new Yamaha Digital Workstation, but the Akai Adam 12 track is selling well (we have deals on fully loaded S1000 + disk drives as well). We can package the Tascam MSR24 1" 24 track with most desks. Computerwise, C-Lab and Cubase are still most popular and the Proteus II full orchestra module

stunning Recent visitors to our 24 track studios include Ches Hawkes working on Sonys for his new film with Roger Daitrey and Nik Kershaw, and several new MIDI courses have been added to the school prospectus. Finally, last month's complete studio installations included Neneh Cherry, David Sylvian, Barry Upton (Brotherhood of Man). LA Mix and Amazon

#### ATARI SOUND TOOLS PACKAGE

Digidesign Sound Tools for Atari, Atari Mega 4 inc monitor and mouse. DAC 200 meg. R/M Hard drive (+ interface) ...... £3750 + VAT

#### AKAI MG140 - £1799 + VAT

A rack mount twelve track recorder, with an additional two tracks for synchronisation, the MG14D is a superb quality recording tool. Balance/(unbalanced connections, a full autoiccate/remote avail-able, and noise reductions built in, give totally professional quality at an amazing price (autoiocate/remote – £299 + VAT). Limited stocks available.

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## Kenwood recordable CD system

The Kenwood Corporation have recently introduced a CD recording system—they refer to it as the CD-WO (Write Once) system. The principal items are the DD-7200 CD Writer and the DA-7000 CD Encoder and requires the use of system controller in the form of a PC to run the system Programme Software. The system was demonstrated using Taiyo recording is completed. The system Yuden recordable blank CDs but is apparently capable of recording on other similar CD blanks that may come available due to the self calibrating recording laser system within the CD Writer.

The CD Encoder is a compact unit with Kenwood having managed to reduce the actual encoder section to a single LSI chip. This leaves room for three other boards within the unit. This means that following the availability of the necessary boards and the optional U-71 CD-ROM/I Formatter the same unit will be able to produce all the major CD formats

including the CD single and CD Graphics (when the Graphics generator is completed). There is also an optional A/D converter board.

In use the Encoder can feed up to 32 Writers as well as the ability to only partially record a CD-writing a temporary table of contents that will only be finalised when all the automatically generates Sub-Code information through the editing software although precise requirements would have to be entered manually.

The cost of the system quoted is under £13,000 (\$24,000) without the PC and Kenwood are targeting studios, broadcasters. etc, rather than mastering facilities. UK: Kenwood UK Ltd, Kenwood House, Dwight Road, Watford, Herts WD1 8EB. Tel: 0923 816444. USA: Kenwood US, 2201 E Dominguez Street, Long Beach, CA 90810. Tel: (213) 639-9000.

## SPL Procom headphone monitors

The SPL Procom professional headphone monitor system consists of a central 1U rack distribution unit and two satellite boxes, each satellite box handling two separate headphone feeds. In addition there are four auxiliary inputs (typically, aux sends from the console) with level controls and a microphone input for intercom purposes.

The system basically allows monitor and playback mixes to be

sent across a 4-way matrix together with the possibility of individual communications. The satellite boxes also enable musicians to adjust their individual headphone mix and overall level

SPL, Hauptstrasse 59A, D-4055, Niederkrüchten 1, West Germany. Tel: 02163 8761. Fax: 02163 83028. UK: Audio Design, Unit 3, Horseshoe Park, Pangbourne, Berks RG8 7JW, UK: Tel: 0734 844545.

## Intelix remote controls

The Intelix MIND Control system provides remote control, from one central point, for audio systems in installations such as theatres, broadcast and A/V complexes; broadcast routing systems; lighting systems and electrical installations.

The system comprises a central card frame controlling a number of remote control processors, the mainframe containing the CPU and standard control cards for audio gain, contact closure, matrix relay, voltage conversion, etc.

There are eight standard modules for the remote controllers and a version is available with an LCD for status readout and parameter.

The system is programmed via the serial port of any MS-DOS computer, including laptops.

Also from Intelix, the Studio Psychologist is a remote control studio and live performance matrix mixing system that permits musicians to make their own mixes via mix control units (beltpack or standmounted) that are connected to the audio mainframe. Channels are expandable from eight to 32 channels, mono or stereo.

The Intelix AutoCue adapts to any tape recorder and allows tapes to be cued up correctly at the end of each cue point separated by leader tape, eg sound effects tapes for broadcast and theatre. Once a cue has been played, the AutoCue sensor cues the tape up to the start of the next one and puts the machine into Stop mode

Intelix, 5618 Odana Road, Madison, WI 53719, USA. Tel: (608) 273-6333. Fax: (608) 273-5483. UK: Shuttlesound, Unit 15, Osiers Estate, Osiers Road, London SW18 1EJ. Tel: 081-871 0966. Fax: 081-870 9300



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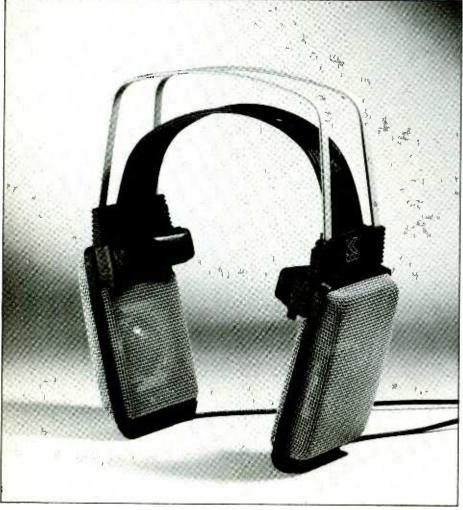
#### Specialists in miniature transformers

# **AES PREVIEW**

The 89th Convention of the Audio Engineering Society will be held at the Los Angeles Convention Center during September 21st to 25th, 1990. As usual the convention will consist of a wide range of technical papers with an associated exhibition. We have compiled this preview from details available to us at the time of writing

A

• AB International: range of power amplifiers and sound reinforcement equipment. • Accurate Sound Corp: tape duplication products. • ACO Pacific: several ranges of measurement and music recording microphones. • Acoustic Design Group: photographs and drawings of completed studio design projects, as well as drawings of current projects. • Acoustical Physics Labs: studio monitor systems. • ACT III Publishing: The Mix, US recording magazine. • Adams-Smith: among other products, the model 2600 A/V audio editing system, featuring full list management for MIDI operations, and varispeed synchronisation. Also featured will be the Zeta



AKG Acoustics K1000 reference listening system

loudspeaker systems. • AEG: tape duplication equipment. • Agfa: full range of audio, video and duplicating tape and cassette products. • Akai International Music Co: featured will be the DD1000 optical disk recording system. • AKG Acoustics: will be featuring the K1000 Reference Listening System. This headphone design allows personal listening with a natural acoustic perspective. They offer a claimed radical improvement over existing headphone designs. Also featured will be the K270 HC headset which combines the K270S headphones with the C410headset vocal mic. New products in the Micromic series include the C406 a hypercardioid mini gooseneck-mic. • Alesis: full range of digital signal processing, analogue processing, compact mixing console and MIDI based products. • Allen and Heath: featuring the SC series of consoles; Saber and Sigma consoles and Scepter rack mixers. • Alpha Audio: featuring the Boss/2 Automated Audio Editor; the DR-2 digital audio hard disk recorder and the DR-2 Edit Controller. • Amber Electro Design Inc: automated audio measurement systems. • Amek Systems & Controls/TAC: showing the Mozart console with Amek/Steinberg Supertrue automation; the Classic broadcast console; the BCII broadcast console and the G2520 console designed specifically for multitrack recording and video post-production. Also on show is the Amek Medici equaliser designed in conjunction with Rupert Neve featuring separate control paths each containing a 4-band parametric equaliser. TAC have new options for their Bullet consoles. Versions now available include a 30/4/2, a 28/8/2 and a free mounting 10/4/2. The AES will be the launch for the recording version of the Bullet specifically designed for 16-track work in 24/8/2+16. The ES8 serial interface is designed to work in conjunction with the Bullet 10/4/2 AFV. Also on show is the Magnum in-line recording console and Scorpion sound reinforcement console. The Magnum will demonstrate MICE, a 1U high rackmounting Multiple Interface Control Element used to control mute switches using MIDI codes to turn them on and off. • American Helix: details of their compact disc production and manufacturing services. • Ampex: full line of professional audio tape products including 456 Grand Master, 467 digital open reel and cassettes and 478 low print tape. • AMS: featuring the AudioFile Plus with faster operation, eight simultaneous inputs, 16 outputs and read/write optical drives. Also featured is the Logic 1 digital mixing console demonstrated with the AudioFile Plus; S-DMS stereo digital delay line; Timeflex time compression/expansion device; RMX 16 digital reverb; and the ST250 stereo mic. • Analog Devices: introducing a dual 18 bit D/A converter designed specifically for highperformance multichannel digital audio applications such as electronic musical instruments, CD players, digital mixing/editing systems and multimedia workstations. • Apex Machine Company: introducing their new CA-20 on-cassette printer using the new Apex 3000 print heads, which allows the operator to adjust rapidly the print heads for fine tune adjustment left and right and up and down, by the use of an automatic phasing device. • Aphex Systems: full range of audio processing equipment and interfaces. • Apogee Electronics: featuring D160 dithering module as part of Apogee's AD1000 analogue to digital converter. The D160 can operate as a standalone dithering system or part of an A/D conversion system; C384 low jitter

Three B synchroniser. 
 Adamson Acoustic

Design: featuring their range of concert



# ADVANCED MICROPHONE TECHNOLOGY

The CF47 comb. is one of a new generation of miniaturised microphones developed by AKG for professional recording purposes.

Although only the size of a pen overall, the C747's tuned acoustic tube, in front of the transducer, provides uniform frequency response and high sensitivity, and its hypercardioid polar pattern makes it an ideal microphone for spot recording of individual instruments.

In the studio, its compact design allows easy and varied adjustments for any recording situation. On stage the C747 is virtually invisible to the audience. As with all AKG miniaturised microphones, for the C747 small is beautiful, for the engineer, the performer and the audience.



AKG Acoustics Ltd., Vienna Court, Lammas Road, Catteshall Road, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1JG. Telephone: Godalming (048 68) 25732. Facsimile: (048 68) 28967. Telex: 859013 AKGMIC G.

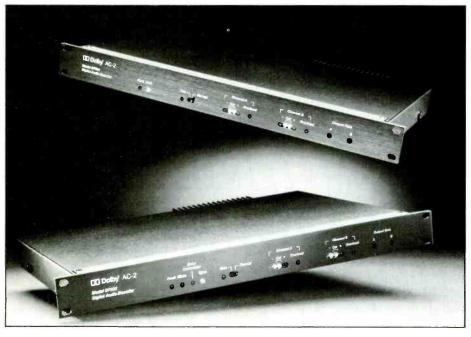
AKE C 747

www.americanradiohistorv.com

AKG Akustische u. Kino-Geräte, Gesellschaft m.b.H. Brunhildengasse 1, A-1150 Vienaa/AUSTRIA. Telephone: (222) 956517-0. Facsimile: (222) 956517-245. Telex: 131839 AKGAC A.



Amek Medici equaliser



#### Dolby AC-2 digital audio encoder/decoders

slaving clock regenerator delivering accurate timing for A/D and D/A converters. • Apogee Sound Inc: full range of loudspeaker products. • Archon: no information available. • Ariel Corporation: range of PC-related digital products for measurement, DSP and audio recording. • ARSonic: wide range of signal processing equipment. • ART: range of signal processing equipment. • Ashly Audio: wide range of signal processing equipment and power amplifiers. Audio Accessories: range of jackplugs, sockets and cords, plus range of prewired audio patch panels, either standard or custom built. • Audio Action: no information available. • Audio Animation: showing The Muse fully digital automated console designed for CD mastering and digital tape preparation. • Audio Control Industrial: realtime spectrum analyser. • Audio Precision: System One automated test system with latest software/hardware updates. • Audio Services Corp/Pro Sound: equipment supply

company. • Audio Technica: featuring the AT4031 cardioid capacitor microphone, designed to be phantom powered. Also the AT 4051 cardioid capacitor microphone which is a transformerless externally-polarised capacitor studio mic. • Audiotechniques/Tube Tech: TubeTech signal processing and products of their own manufacture. • Audio Teknology: no information available. • Audio Video Consultants: no information available. • Audix: musical instrument microphones. • Australian Monitor: range of power amplifiers for live sound applications.

#### В

• BASE: featuring their stereo sound processor, an audio spatial controller/enhancer that creates spatial dimension. • BASF: full range of magnetic tape products. • BEC Technologies: no information available. • Berklee College of Music: with details of their music recording courses. • BeyerDynamic: showing the MC 742 stereo condenser mic for applications including all stereo, mid-side and XY recording configurations. Offers five manually adjustable polar patterns. Also on show the M59 vocal dynamic microphone. • BGW: range of power amplifiers. • Bose: wide range of loudspeaker systems. • Brainstorm Electronics: display includes infra red remotes for talkback systems allowing the producer to activate the talkback system from anywhere in the room; an interface for the Sony JH-24 tape machine allowing its autolocator and a synchroniser to be used simultaneously; remotable talkback retrofit for Trident consoles.

• Broadcast Electronics: will display a fully operational broadcast studio featuring the Mix Trax 90 modular console, Phase Trak 90 cartridge machines and DV2A digital record/playback machine. • Bruel & Kjaer Pro-Audio: range of microphones and their portable digital R-DAT recording kit. • Bryston: range of power amps, preamps and crossovers. • BSS Audio: new products for AES are the DPR-901 Dynamic equaliser which effectively integrates parametric equalisation with dynamic expansion and compression processes. The TCS-803 Multitap Time Corrector, BSS's first digital product implements their own converter technology, also the TCS-804 Dual Time Corrector with stereo, dual-tap delay processing and automatic venue ambient temperature control; the DPR-404 4-channel compressor/de-esser. Display also includes the DPR-502 and DPR-504 dual and quad noise gates and AR-series of DI units and accessories.

С

• California Switch & Signal: no information available. • Cambridge Digital Tech: no information available. • Capri Digital Studios srl: no information available. • Carver: their range of power amplifiers and other pro products. Cerwin-Vega: sound reinforcement products. • Cipher Digital: introducing the CDI-328 Random Access Recorder. The 328, a digital recorder using hard and magneto-optical media, will be the first new product produced at Cipher Digital's new facility. The 328 is available in 2or 4-track versions and samples at 48, 44.1 and 32 kHz. • Clear-Com systems: no information available. • Community Light & Sound: new for the show are CSX loudspeakers that range in size from the compact CSX25 to the full-range CSX70. • Concept Design Electronics: will be showing the CD 9000 cassette loader; the DAAD Type R digital duplication system; and the QC Panel, a system which allows up to 10 playback sources to be connected to one output for monitoring. • Conneaut Technologies: wide range of products from mixing consoles to microphones. • Connectronics: wide variety of cable reels and range of patchbays, stagelinks systems and assemblies. Also the complete range of cables and ancillary hardware for pro-audio,



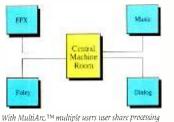
#### BSS Audio TCS-804 dual time corrector

## The Future. We've Been There Before.



The DSP Option, a 24-bit digital mixer/digital signal processor. This is not the first time we've introduced a revolutionary new digital audio product today with the promise of a long and profitable future.

As a matter of fact, as the company that started it all, we've made our share of promises. But a look at our track record (at right) shows we've delivered on those promises — and in the process changed the way the industry works. At the same time, customers who bought systems even way back in 1977 have



and storage resources from a central machine room

been able to upgrade every step of the way.

Take, for example, our latest breakthrough, the

#### DSP Option. It's a 24-bit, multitasking mixer/digital signal processor that provides 5band EQ, automated level control, multitrack digital I/O, plus sample rate conversion. And it's compatible with all current Synclavier and PostPro systems.

What's more, the new DSP Option eliminates the Achilles' heel of digital audio: back-up. Loading and saving can occur in the background while you continue working.

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#### 1977

We make history with the introduction of the first digital synthesizer/ sequencer — the Synclavier.®

#### 1980

A new Synclavier keyboard design accompanies powerful new features like sound layering and real-time digital effects.

#### 1982

New England Digital introduces the first commercially available disk recorder, Sample-to-Disk.®

#### 1985

Presenting the new polyphonic sampling Synclavier and the first multitrack disk recorder/editor, Direct-to-Disk<sup>TM</sup> — The Tapeless Studio!<sup>®</sup>

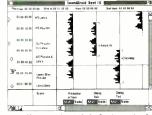
#### 1988

New England Digital goes Macintosh,<sup>®</sup> paving the way for new, easyto-use screens like our own EditView™ and third-party software like SoundDroid.<sup>™</sup>

#### 1990

Enhanced with the new DSP Option, today's Synclavier and PostPro<sup>™</sup> workstations revolutionize the industry again as multiuser systems. Our commitment to third-party software development ensures the widest variety of user interfaces. For example, with our EditView

window and Lucasfilm's new SoundDroid Audio Editing System, you now have your choice of tape- or filmstyle editing.



Lucasfilm's SoundDroid is the first in a series of third party user interfaces created for NED.

And here's a look at the future: because the DSP Option incorporates our new MultiArc platform, it provides for a true multiuser system tomorrow, where multiple users will share the same disk and processing resources.



Our AudiMation™ virtual mixer gives you fast, intuitive control over EQ levels, routing, and other system parameters.

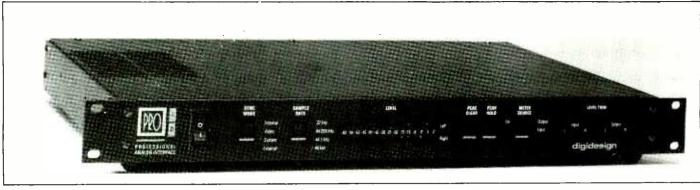
By investing today, you can take advantage of such powerful features as 24-bit signal processing and multitasking. What's more, your investment will be rewarded in the future, as true multiuser operation becomes a profitable reality.

To find out more, send for a complete brochure package on the DSP Option and MultiArc.



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## See us at IBC Brighton, England on Stand P22



#### DigiDesign Pro I/O professional analogue interface

music and broadcast applications. • Countryman Associates: Isomax series microphones; precision electret condenser mics. • Creation Technologies: no information available. • Crest Audio: wide range of power amplifiers. • Crown International: new for the show is the Macro Reference 750 W/ch amplifier featuring convection cooling, and bridged mono and parallel mono modes. • Crystal Semiconductor: featuring the *CS8401* AES/EBU Interface Line Driver used to encode and transmit audio data according to those standards. The *CS4328* 18 bit stereo D/A converter; and the *CS5336* 16 bit stereo A/D converter. • CST Manufacturing: cassette



... a foot or a meter and the new TC digital audio delays will give you precisely calculated delay times. Of course you can enter delay times as you would on any delay, choosing increments clear down to 5 microseconds. The group delay and Left-Right phase linearity are absolutely outstanding.



The TC 1280 (Stereo) and TC 1380 (3 Tap) delays are based on the technology that made the TC 2290 the most sought after delay unit in the recording industry. We have kept the superb frequency response, low distortion and noise free signal path and added the features most needed in critical applications.



Frequency response: 20-20 KHz + 0/-0.5 dB 25 KHz - 3 dB, Dynamic range: > 100 dB, THD: < 0.05 % 1 KHz, Analog group delay: 20-20 KHz (30 microS, Group delay linearity: 20-20 KHz +/-5 microS, Stereo synchronization: +/-1 microS (1280), Max output: +22 dBm.

... If you are a professional in the disc mastering, broadcasting, sound reinforcement or recording fields check out these latest additions to the TC family. Call for the location of your nearest TC dealer.



INTERNATIONAL HEADOFFICE: T.C. Electronic A/S, Grimbøjvej 3, DK-8220 Brabrand, Denmark, Ph. 45 86 262800, Fax 45 86 262928 + USA: T.C. Electronic USA Inc., North Hollywood, 818 503 0404 + UK: T.C. Electronic UK Ltd. Oswestry, 691 658 550 + GERMANY: T.C. Electronic of Denmark GmbH, Detmold 05231 32972 + AUSTRAL T.C. Electronic of Denmark GmbH, Detmold. 49 523 132972 + AUSTRALLA: East Goast Audio, Melbourne, 03 241 2244 + BELGIUM: James B. International, Lt Cap af Jjsel (HOLLAND). 0031 10 4588166 + CANADA: T.C. Electronic USA Inc., North Hollywood, 818 503 0404 + FINLAND; Studietec: Espoo. 90 592055 + FRANCE: Phase Acoustic, Marseille, 91 498728 - GREECE: Lyrikon, Athens, 3628541 + HONG KONG; Jolly Sound Ltd., Kowloon, 36202025 + HOLLAND; James B. International, Lt Cap af Jjsel, 010 4588166 TALY: CD Videosuono S.P.A., Milano, 02 50841 + JAPAN: Otaratec corp., Tokyo, 03 332 3211 - NORWAY: Musikk og Elektronikk A/S. Fonsberg 033 26798 - SINGAPORE: Team 108, Singapore, 748 9333 - SWEDEN: Elfa Sudio A8, Solna, 08 734 0750 + SPAIN: Ear Pro SA. Barcelona, 93 212 7050 + SWITZERLAND; Riverside Music, Losone, 093 352794 duplication products including labelling and printing equipment.

D • dbx Professional Products: featuring compressor/limiters, noise reduction units, gated compressors, de-essers, hiss reducers, graphic and parametric equalisers. • DDA: featuring the US debut of the DMR12 a new 24-track recording console aimed at the small 24-track studio, programming suite or private studio. It features 56 modules and patchbay that take up only 2.2 m (85 inches). Also an AES debut for the DCM224V, which is a development of the DCM232 aimed specifically at the post-production market. The console will be shown with the Alpha Audio BOSS 2 editor system. Other consoles on display include the AMR24, the S and D series, and the Arena sound reinforcement console. • DIC Digital: complete line of DAT (DAT and 8 mm video cassettes). • Digital Audio Research: will be introducing two new products at the show and will be demonstrating advances to the SoundStation II editing and production system. The SoundStation/DSP adds digital signal processing and audio parameter automation, allowing the user to assign settings for digital 4-band parametric EQ, gain and panning to every individual audio segment. The DASS 100 is a standalone, multifunction digital audio interface providing sampling frequency conversion, format conversion and other functions for connecting digital audio devices. • DigiDesign: featuring the Pro I/O Professional Analogue Interface, which is an option to the SoundTools system. The design includes oversampling converters with Apogee anti-aliasing filters. Also on display is DigiDesign's full range of software. • Digital Dynamics: showing the ProDisk-464 hard disk digital audio recording and editing system and accessories. Available in configurations from four to 64 tracks, the ProDisk-464 offers a multitrack mode and a cue editor/EDL mode. Recent enhancements include waveform editing and new erasable magneto-optical storage capabilities

• DLC Design: no information available. • DOD Electronics: display includes the *IPS 33B* Super Harmony Machine; 10 new Audio Logic products for studio, pro-audio, broadcast, and sound contractor markets; *MEQ 7*, *MEQ 14* and *MEQ 28* MIDI Programmable Graphic Equalisers; *RDS 1000, 2000* and *4000* Time Machines. • Dolby Electronics: featuring the *MT* series, up to 24 channels of switchable Dolby *SR* and *A*-type noise reduction; *DP501/502* 2-channel data compression encode/decoders for digital audio transmission. Also featured is the model *422* Reference Encoder/Decoder, which provides four channels of Dolby *B*-, *C*- and *S*-type noise reduction in a 1U high frame. • Doremi Labs: no information

available. • Dorrough Electronics: featuring the Dorrough Loudness Meter, which offers precise measurement of peak and average simultaneously. Scale adaptions have added two new meters to the Dorrough line, the Telecine Transfer Level meter model 40-C and the Digital Transfer Meter model 60-D. • D&R showing the Stylyx console, which can now be ordered with inline modules and a redesigned master section. New product is the Marilon series consoles, which has the same basic features as the old Davner series but with the addition of 24 buses, extended EQ features, slide faders in the monitor section and optional patchbay. Also new is the Avalon series which offers 32 bus, 4-band parametric EQ and automation. • Drawmer Distribution: new products for the AES are the DL241 auto compressor/limiter with many automatic functions like an auto-attack expander/gate, a full autoattack/release 'soft knee' compressor, and a peak level section providing 'zero overshoot' limiting; also the DS301 dual expander/noise gate with MIDI facilities. • Duplication Equip Brokerage: no information available.

• Duplitronics: master digital tape duplication equipment.• Dwight Cavendish: range of audio and video duplication equipment. • Dynacord: signal processing equipment and musical products.

## E

E-mu Systems: Emulator Three Digital Sound Production System and sound modules.
East-West Communications: no information available.
Eastern Acoustic Works: full range of loudspeaker systems for live sound applications.
Ediflex Systems: film editing systems.
Electronic Architecture Tech: no information available.
Electro-Voice: featuring the Vega T-89 handheld wireless microphone, offering a supercardioid pattern and designed specifically for concert applications; the Vega Pro Plus UHF system, which includes the R-662 receiver and T-677 transmitter; and the R-42A wireless microphone receiver.
Electro Sound: high speed audio tape duplicating equipment.

• Enterprise Corp of America: no information available. • Euphonix: the *Crescendo* digital mixing system. • Eventide: the *H3000* studio enhanced *Ultra-Harmonizer* and the new sampling option.

#### $\mathbf{F}$

• Fairlight: showing recent developments for the CMI system. • Feltway SA: no information available. • Ferrofluidics: no information available. • Focusrite: the new Studio Console featured on the stand is a 64-channel desk with GML automation, which after the show is headed for Conway Studios in LA. Also featured is Focusrite's range of ISA outboard modules and the launch of a new stereo compressor. • Fostex: featuring the entire range of products, including

the *D-20* DAT player with accessories. • Fuji: magnetic media products. • Full Sail Recorders: full details of their music technology and recording courses. • Furman Sound: full range of signal processors.

### G

• Gauss: full range of speaker systems and drivers. • Gefen Systems: Filemaster offering AudioFile remote capabilities for the M&E Organizer system; and the SoundTouch Music System, music selection for the playback of CDs. • Genelec: range of speaker systems for studio use. • Gentner Electronics: patch panels, audio distribution equipment and telephone interfaces. • Gepco International: no information available. • GML: the GML console automation system with latest hardware and software. • Goldline: range of products including 10-band <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>-octave realtime analysers, crossovers, gates, limiters and audio test sets. • Gotham: range of cables. • Gotham Audio Corp: featuring both their CDR 90 Reference system and the SPOT 90 compact disc production system. Also featuring the GFM-132 boundary layer mic from Neumann and latest products from Harmonia Mundi Acustica, Audio Design and SPL. • Goutam Elect Products: ranges of mixing consoles.

## Η

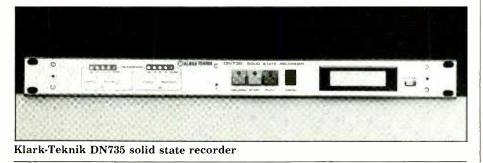
• The John Hardy Company: mic preamplifier specialists. • Harrison by GLW: featuring the SeriesTen console and introducing the Harrison ARS-9 Audio Routing Switcher which has been designed for multiroom recording, video post, broadcast and film. Also new is the Harrison PRO-790 console which includes 12 to 32 mono or stereo inputs, two stereo programmes as well as two aux sends with level trims. • HEDCO: no information available. • Hybrid Arts: featuring ADAP II hard disk based recording system. • Heino Ilseman: music cassette packaging equipment.

● ILP Manufacturing: audio amplifier modules and terminal transformers. ● Industrial Strength Industries: range of products including mixers, digital effects processors, parametric equalisers and power amps. ● Innovative Electronic Designs: computer controlled audio system designs for convention centres, airports and other large installations. ● Institute of Audio Research: recording technology school. ● Intelix: audio remote control systems.

L

### J

• Japan America Electronics: wide range of DAT players. • JBL: represented on the JBL



## TONY LARKING AUDIO SALES

## used consoles

Amek 2520 40 frame fitted 36 channels + Mastermix 2 yrs. Excellent <b>£POA</b>
Amek 2500 36 channels + mastermix £24,950
Allen & Heath Sigma 44 frame
fitted 32 channels NEW £15,950
Neve 8108 32 channels, 8 VCA sub groups
+ patchbay VGC <b>£29,950</b>
Neve 8068 32 frame fitted 28 channels
+ patchbay (2 available) @£29,950
Neve V-3 48 frame fitted 36 channels,
18 months VCG EPOA
Neve V-3 60 frame fitted 48 channels <b>EPOA</b>
SSL E-Series 40 channel EPOA
SSL 6000E 48 channel with G-Series computer
+ total recall <b>£POA</b>
Soundtracs IL48/32 96 line inputs with eq.
l years private use £23,950
<b>Soundtracs CMX4400</b> 32/24 + patchbay <b>£8,450</b>
Soundtracs PC MIDI 24 3 months use only,
as new £4,450
Soundcraft 600 24/8/16 unused, as new £4,950
TAC Matchless 26/24 + patchbay,
private use only, VGC £7,450
Trident A range 30/16/24 nice condition £19,950
Neve 5316 36 channel broadcast console.
Immaculate £POA

## used multitracks

Otari MTR90 Mk 2 24 track, SSL interface available, 1 owner, well maintained, VGC Otari MTR90 Mk 2 24 track, with remote/	£14,500
autolocate, one owner, well maintained, VGC	£16,950
Saturn 24 track, ex demonstration. VGC	£16,950
Sony 3324 24 track digital, remote/	
autolocate, service history	£39,500
Tascam ATR80 24 track, remote/	
autolocate, excellent condition	£14,950
Mitsubishi X850 32 track digital,	
2 1/2 years, refurbished	£59,950
Mitsubishi X86 2 track, ex demonstration	£7,950
Otari MTR12 with time code centre track.	
Unused!	£Offers

## used outboard

Focusrite 1154HD dual Eq, as new	£2,500
Drawmer 221 comp/limiter as new	£275
Sanken CU-41 Mic, as new	£900
Neumann U87 mic with shock mount as r	new.
(4 available)	@£900
Pultech EQ1A valve Eq (2 available)	@£1,495
Fairchild 670 dual valve compressor	£3,495





GRAND MASTER

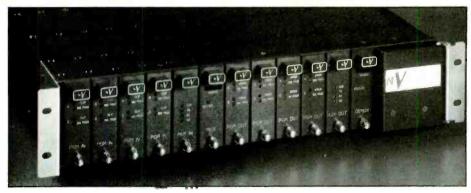
## SESSION AFTER SESSION,

## THRILL AFTER THRILL.

## On This You Can Rely.

Ampex Great Britain Limited Acre Road • Reading, Berkshire • RG2 OQR England

nericanradiohistory con



#### NVision NV2000 high definition audio system

stand will be products from JBL, Soundcraft, UREI, and Seck. JBL will be introducing the SR6600 series amplifiers featuring high frequency power conversion technology; ES series amplifiers; SR4700 series loudspeaker system portable sound reinforcement system with vented gap cooling; Control SB-1 and Control SB-5 subwoofers. Soundcraft will introduce the Delta series, a new 8 bus recording version will be shown. The Delta is available with up to 36 inputs with 4-band EQ and six discrete auxiliary sends along with 16 monitor returns. Also featured is the 3200 console with integrated moving fader automation. Also the 8000 production console will be shown with a specially designed control room output section for use in live TV and production applications. Seck will feature the model 1882 compact mixing console for recording and mixing purposes. • Jensen Transformers: full range of transformer products. 
 Josephson Engineering: range of microphones and accessories. • JRF Magnetic Sciences: will exhibit new additions to their TC-50 centre-track timecode conversion kits. New is the TC-50 with EC-BII option for easy conversion of the Otari MX5050 BII to timecode capability. JRF will also be showing a long awaited addition to their range of MRL Alignment Tapes. • JVC: digital mastering system, digital audio mixer, equaliser and DAT recorders.

## K

• KABA: duplication systems. • Kenwood USA: demonstrating their recordable CD system and other CD mastering equipment. • King Instrument: cassette loaders. • Klark-Teknik: exhibiting the recently launched series 500 dynamics including a Quad compressor limiter/expander, a dual compressor/limiter/ expander, a dual noise gate and a quad auto gate, each in only 1U of rack space. Also on show are series 700 digital delay lines and the DN735 Solid State Recorder which adds two tracks of digital audio to standard VTR machines. Being launched at the show is the Midas XL3 live performance console. • Klipsch: complete line of loudspeakers. • Korg: musical instrument and digital signal processing.

### L

• Lester Audio: fibre optic transmission systems. • Lexicon: introducing the 300 digital effects system. Features include oversampling techniques to minimise low level distortion. Dynamic MIDI is included for realtime performance control and effects automation. All parameters in the 300 can be patched to most MIDI controllers allowing full control from remote devices. • Lindos: range of test equipment. • Lone Wolf: MIDI Local Area Network system.

Μ

 Mag-Zon: Zonal magnetic recording products.
 Magnefax International: cassette duplication systems.
 Mark of the Unicorn: music software.
 Marshall Electronic: Quantec products and software controllers.
 Marshall Electronics: will be displaying the Mogami range of wire and cable products. New products will be the dual MIDI cable; snake cable directly assembled with bantam plugs at one end; variations of audio/video interconnection cable assembled with RCA phono plugs. • Martin America/Martin Audio: sound reinforcement speaker systems. • McCauley Sound: no information available. • Meyer Sound Labs: monitor systems including the HD-1 high definition monitor live sound speaker systems.

MicroAudio: automated equalisation systems.
 Minim Electronics: range of presenter clocks, studio clock systems and Ambisonic decoding systems.
 Monster Cable Products: range of cable and patch products.
 Morenz Development: no information available.

• Motionworks: introducing two new products for the show, the Midiworker a MIDI event controller aimed initially at SSL users and Perfectworker which is effectively a stripped down Motionworker. Midiworker allows event firing via the SSL Event software; Perfectworker offers Motionworker's virtual machine control which allows control of console automation systems from an external timecode or MIDI timecode source.

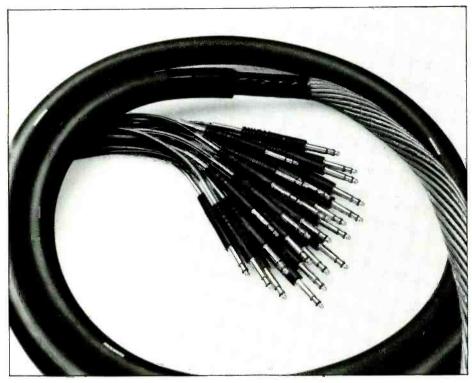
• Motorola Semiconductor: details of DSP and processing chips including the new 32 bit floating point *96002* chip.



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~Ir Ar J



Mogami range of wire and cable products from Marshall Electronics

N • Nady Systems: featuring 1200 VHF wireless system with claimed 120 dB dynamic range; and 650 VHF wireless system. • Nagra: featuring the

Digital Audio: Design for

Nagra D digital recorder. • Nakamichi: range of cassette and DAT players. • Neotek: will be introducing the new Encore console series for film dubbing and TV post-production. Available in both 4-track and 6-track formats with automation options. • Neutrik: wide range of audio connectors and test equipment. • Neve: new for AES is an uprated version of the Neve DTC-1. New EQ consists of two pairs of selections for LF and HF, with a full range of peak/shelf responses on both sections. New Neve A/D and D/A converters include special anti-aliasing and antiimaging filters resulting in claimed S/N ratio figures exceeding 102 dB. Also featured are the Neve VR60 series console with Flying Faders automation; Prism series of signal processor modules: Mitsubishi X-880 32-channel digital tape recorder; X-86 2-channel 20 bit ready digital tape recorder; and X-86 HS (High Sampling) 2-channel digital tape recorder. • New England Digital: introducing the new DSP Option for their line of PostPro and Synclavier workstation, featuring onboard mixing, multitasking and multitrack digital I/Os permitting realtime sample rate conversion. NED will also introduce the SoundDroid audio editing system, a computer-assisted editing software package for motion picture, video and TV production. Designed at Skywalker Sound by LucasArts, SoundDroid handles dialogue, effects and Foley applications, while automatically generating cuesheets, logs and other reports. • NVision: introducing the NV2000 High Definition Audio System, which offers an integrated approach to multichannel distribution. Up to 10 channels of 20 bit audio can be routed throughout a facility with the same switch and cable space required for one analogue channel. So one deck of a video routing switch can be used to carry all programme audio, timecode, and cue information. NV2000 also offers an optional fibre optic interface, channel pair assignability and a secondary AES/EBU output.

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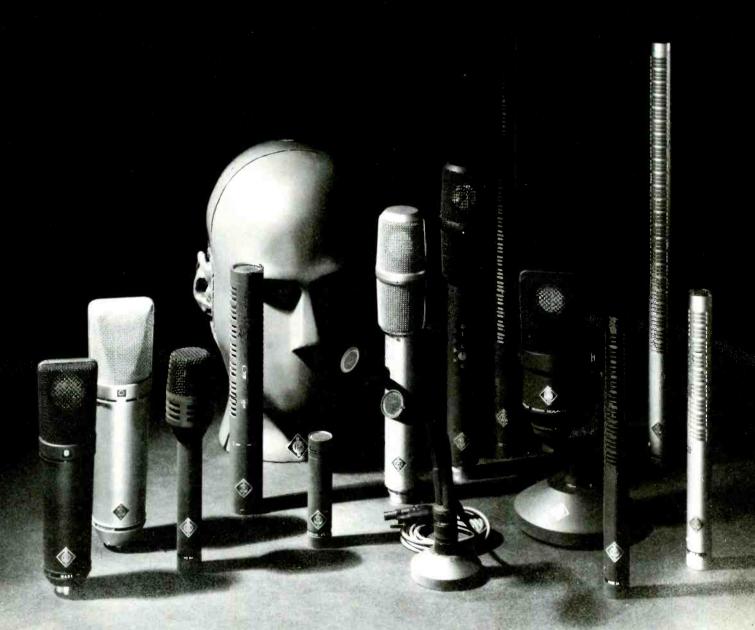
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## O

Opcode Systems: range of music software.
 Optical Disc Corporation: CD mastering equipment.
 Orban: range of signal processing.
 Otari: full range of tape machines, tape duplication equipment and mixing consoles with automation.
 Oxmoor: will be showing the MDA-16 and MDA-26 Distribution amplifiers; the RMX-44 and RMX-61 mixing matrix; the DCA-2 Digital Control Attenuator and RC-16 Remote Control; the 4×4 Buffer amplifier; and the DEQ-29 Programmable ½-octave equaliser.

### Ρ

• Paktec Automation: cassette packaging equipment. • Panasonic: range of DAT players and Ramsa products. • Passport Designs: music software. • Peavey: introducing a new software update for the SyncController, a SMPTE-based synchroniser with event control programming and MIDI capabilities. Full chase lock is now available along with tempo mapping to enhance available features. • Penny & Giles: complete range of studio faders and other audio/video controls. • Pinc Link: no information available. • Pioneer Electronics: no information available. • Precision Monolithics: range of processing chips. • Pro Co Sound: multichannel patchbay systems, a wide range of interface boxes, mic splitters, audio/visual interfaces, DI boxes and a wide range of cables. • Professional Audio Systems: range of studio monitoring systems. • Pygmy Computer Systems: no information available.

• QSC: range of power amps. • Quad Eight Electronics: range of mixing consoles. • Quested Monitoring: range of monitoring systems.

## R

• Radian: compact speaker systems. • Rane: introducing for the show for the Flex series will be the *FPL 44* Quad Limiter which like all *Flex* units conforms to the Half Rack (HR) standard. Each of the four limiter sections may be slaved to others so that if one limiter begins to attenuate others follow proportionately, useful when the product in use is connected to several outputs on



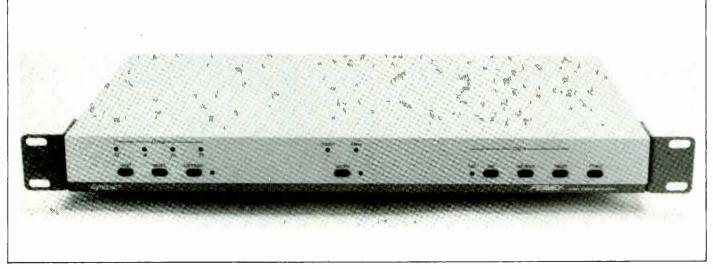
Nady 650 VHF wireless system

an active crossover. Also new for the show is the MPE software which will run on any IBM compatible computer and is designed for use with Rane's series of three MIDI programmable equalisers. The screen display shows conventional graphic EQ sliders on the lower portion of the screen and the resultant frequency response of the MPE on the upper. Communication with equalisers is through MIDI System Exclusive. • Recording Engineer Producer: US recording magazine. • Renkus-Heinz: introducing additions to the CM Series Cluster Module loudspeaker range. The new CM121 with a 12 inch woofer,  $\bar{1}$  inch high frequency driver and constant beamwidth horn. The CM61 is a 6.5 inch two-way speaker with a full range performance for application in boardroom, small clubs and the like. • Roland: musical instruments and digital signal processing. • Roldex Industries: audio cassette printing systems. • Rolls Corp: power amplifier, phantom power mic mixer, mic processor, spectrum analyser adapter. • RPG Diffusor Systems: will introduce a complete line of modular acoustical ceiling lay-in panels for

standard suspended ceiling systems. The modules include a 1-dimensional QRD Diffusor for controlled diffusion, a 2-dimensional QRD Diffusor for omnidirectional diffusion, an Abffusor for broad-bandwidth absorption with diffusion and an Absorber for broad-bandwidth absorption.

## S

• Saki Magnetics: replacement tape heads. • Samson/Soundtracs: Soundtracs will be showing the Quartz in-line console with computer mute automation of channels and auxiliaries; the new Sequel sound reinforcement console seeks to bridge the gap between the MX range and the SPA range; also new is the PC32 series console which is a follow on from the PC MIDI range providing 72 line inputs on mixdown with MIDI control of muting on inputs, monitors, auxiliaries and effects returns. • Sanken microphones/Dev Tech: will be featuring the lavalier microphone COS-11 with an overall size of 4×11.5 mm. The COS-11 is an electret condenser type suited for voice or instruments in live broadcasting, location



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Studer D820-48 DASH digital multichannel recorder

recording and studio applications.

• Schoeps/Posthorn Recordings: will introduce a miniature stereo microphone system with remote box. Any pair of Colette-series Schoeps capsules can be mounted by the user in a coincidental stereo configuration to form the pickup element. This connects to the remote box which amplifies the signals to line level and provides a mid-side matrix for use as an auxiliary output pair for stereo monitoring from the headphone jack. • Selco/Sifam: will be showing full spec vu and ppm meters. Also on display control collet and push-on knobs; new two colour soft touch knobs. • Sellmark: on the Sellmark stand Audiomation are introducing the 1000 moving fader automation system. Each channel fader has its own on-board microprocessor which increases individual channel facilities. Four SMPTE triggered switches on each channel; touch sensitive fader knobs; MIDI control; machine control; XT/AT compatible multi-tasking central computer; and as options individual channel noise gates and SSL & Neve data conversion. • Sennheiser: wide range of microphones and

 Sennheiser: wide range of microphones and headphones.
 Sescom: range of audio accessories including signal processing, audio transformers.
 Shure: showing the VP88 stereo microphone, the first model in a new line of video production mics. The VP88 is a single point stereo condenser mic using two independent mic elements to produce the MS stereo signal. Applications include heavy ENG work. • Singular Solutions: no information available. • Solid State Logic: showing ScreenSound, audio-for-video digital editor, mixing and recording system. ScreenSound machine control is allowing users to control multiple machines, from BVU and betacam VCRs to D1 and D2 mastering machines. Many US users are integrating ScreenSound with TEAC's laserdisc player and recorder for more rapid access to picture; also on show the SL 4000 Gseries console; G series computer; the Logic FX range of 1U 10 inch dual mic amplifier, equaliser and compressor; and APT-X 100 data compression system. • Sonex Acoustic: acoustic treatment products. • Sony: new for the show will be fourhead DAT products with timecode; two new mixers the MXP-210 and MXP-290; the BVG-200 portable timecode reader/generator and the MXP-2900 series console. Also showing the 24-track and 48-track digital multitracks; CD mastering equipment; the PCM-3402 digital 2-track recorder; the APR-5003V analogue 2-track recorder with centre-track timecode; wireless UHF/VHF mics. • Sound Ideas: showing examples of their sound effects libraries including the exclusive release of the Lucasfilm library. These CDs have been produced by the sound designers of Skywalker Sound out of Skywalker Ranch, the headquarters of Lucasfilm. This is the first time Lucasfilm have released their sound effects for commercial use. • Soundcraftsmen:

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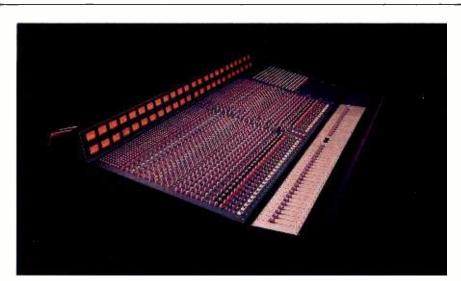
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signal processing equipment and amplifiers.
Soundmaster International: featuring the Soundmaster integrated audio editing system, which combines audio editing, machine control, random access digital editing and direct to disk recording, all in one system. The system runs on the Soundmaster CPU (Intel 386 based) or an IBM 286 based computer.
Soundtracker Pty: no information available.
SPARS: Society of Professional Audio Recording Studios.
Spatial Sound: Spatial Sound Processor for moving sound in stereo or with multi speaker systems.
Spectral Synthesis: no information available.
Spectrum Signal Processing: no information

• Spectrum Signal Processing: no information available. • Star Case: flight cases. • Stellavox: R-DAT portable tape recorder. • Stewart Electronics: range of products including distribution amps, line mixers, pre-amps etc. • Strand Magnetics: displaying their videocassette shell range. • Studer Revox: showing the Dyaxis digital recording system, now with overdub, multi-take record and programmable in/out. Also with new System Synchroniser and timecode options, Dyaxis can lock to SMPTE, EBU, VITC, video and film. There is also an integrated R-DAT subsystem that stores all soundfiles along with editing instructions so the user can effectively resume their project exactly where they left off; also on display are the D820-48 DASH digital multitrack; A829 and A827 24-track recorders. • Studio Magazine: UK recording studio news magazine. • Success Speciality Sales: no information available. • Summit Audio: valve/tube signal processing equipment. • Sunkyong Magnetic: will display their full range of duplication tape. • Swire Magnetics: duplication accessories. • Switchcraft: ranges of connectors and patchfields. • Symetrix: featuring the DPR-100 Digital Audio Workplace that provides multitrack recording and playback of 40 channels, in blocks of eight, with realtime level control, EQ compression, limiting and gating. The DPR-100 uses an Apple Mac II series and also an option of the Dedicated Control Surface which features eight moving faders, plus a stereo master, with solo, mute and pan controls for each channel. Also on display is a combination 4-track random access



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## Г

• tc electronics: range of signal processing equipment. • Tannoy-TGI: Tannoy's exhibit will centre on their new monitor range designed using modern CAD/CAM techniques and retaining the dual concentric design. The Monitor series range from the 215 DMT to the smallest the System 2 NFM. • Tape Automation: featuring their VHS Video Tape Loader range. • Tascam: wide range of tape machines, mixing consoles and DAT players. • TDK: wide range of tape and magnetic media products. • Techron: TEF family of acoustic analysers and room measurement systems. • Telex Communications: range of wireless microphones. • THAT Corp: signal processing ICs. • Theatre Crafts: no information available. • 3M: magnetic tape products and accessories. • 360 Systems: digital message repeaters and audio routing switchers.

 TimeLine: Lynx Keyboard Control unit, Lynx System Supervisor and Lynx timecode modules.
 TOA: digital signal processing system, Soari, consisting of DSP modules, EQ, for sound reinforcement and concert sound.
 Trident Audio: range of mixing consoles, including the Vector.
 21st Century: no information available.

## U

• UltraAnalog: range of A/D and D/A converters. • UREI: complete range of UREI products including monitor systems. • US Audio: full range of signal processing units.

## V

 Vacuum Tube Logic: range of products including power amplifiers, equalisers and microphones.
 Valentino: compact disc music library.
 Vega: full range of radio mic systems.
 Versadyne International: high speed cassette duplication systems.

## W

 WaveFrame: showing the AudioFrame workstation with latest software/hardware, and the CyberFrame film workstation.
 Westlake: full range of studio monitoring systems.
 Whirlwind: cables and cable accessory products.
 Wireworks: cables and cable accessories.

## Y/Z

• Yamaha: wide range of products including *DMR* digital recording/processing/mixing system using 8-track digital format. • Zoom: digital effects systems for musical instruments.

Studio Sound will be exhibiting at the convention with copies of the latest issue together with our sister publications One To One and Broadcast Systems International. Editorial and advertising staff will be in attendance at the stand or around the Convention and we look forward to meeting anyone who wishes to drop by.

## THE A-DAM CHOICE: ANDY LONGHURST

Andy Longhurst is a highly respected Producer and Engineer whose previous projects have included work with Womack & Womack, Maxi Priest, and Mike Oldfield. He is a recent convert to Akai's A-DAM multi-track recording system, and here he talks about his experience with it.

Having worked with Akai equipment in the past, Andy found that trying out the A-DAM system to see how it performed was a natural progression. His verdict: "It performed flawlessly".

His initial impressions of the system dealt mainly with the immediately noticeable sound quality. "I've used the Sony and Mitsubishi digital machines in the past, and I could discern, to all intents and purposes, no real difference in quality between A-DAM and these machines. The Akai is astoundingly good quality."

But this was not all: "The DL1200 auto-locator is one of the best I've ever used, and the transport is incredibly fast. One of the strange things was that at first I' thought it was taking a long time to rewind and wind forward. In actual fact, when I had it synchronised up with Otaris and such, I realised that the converse was true, it's just that I wasn't hearing any tape run on it.

It's also very, very user friendly; you can plug it in and you're ready to go almost immediately: everything on the front panel is patently clear, and you don't have to do a lot of reading of manuals. The tendency with technology at the moment is to really overcomplicate things, but this is a nice, simple package."

With more extended use of A-DAM, Andy was able to evaluate the system comprehensively in relation to both the digital and analogue machines he had worked with in the past. "A-DAM has lots



Producer and engineer Andy Longhurst with a 24 track A-DAM system.

of advantages over other multitrack machines, and although some might view the recording time as a limitation, I've never found it to be a problem. After all, over the last ten years, the emphasis has been on three or four minute singles, with maybe a seven or eight minute 12" remix; with that in mind, the 17 minute tape is fine.

"In terms of comparisons with other systems, I can't see the point of buying an analogue machine with this quality of digital sound at this price. And, to a great extent, there's a much bigger need for maintenance on analogue machines — which is fine in a professional recording studio situation, but for people working out of home or with very quick through-put productions, you don't want to have to worry about that. Digital is not the same; different people have different ideas about it, it's a very personal thing. Compared to other digital machines, there is very little difference in the quality of the sound — virtually none, in fact.

What is interesting is the delay on each channel available on the Akai. They're fabulous, especially in a live situation, or one in which you're having to work very fast, as with something I did on the machine for TVS during the ITV Telethon. But of course the major difference is in the cost. It's the old thing about affordability versus performance, and as far as that goes, A-DAM is streets ahead of anything else."

Perhaps the most telling comment Andy made about the system was the way in which many have viewed it over the last year. "One of the reasons why there has been a reluctance amongst some people to buy the machine is this perceived value for money. If there is a 32-track system on the market for about £130K, and which has all these great features, everyone thinks they must have one; it must be very good. Then if Akai bring out a 36track system, which costs around £45K, your first reaction is that this isn't quite right. People think that, for some reason, because it's cheaper, it can't be as good. It's a very grave underestimation of the system on their part."

Our interview was rounded off with a prophecy. "Professional studios, indeed the professional audio world generally, hasn't really taken A-DAM as seriously as it should have done, yet. I think that is going to change very, very shortly."

For more information on A-DAM contact Akai Digital Division on 081-897 6388. ike Hedges has always had a passion for both classic vintage equipment and new technology. Over the years he has built up a collection that started with a couple of vintage valve mics and has now grown to the extent that he is operating a mobile recording system and private home studio. At the time of writing the home studio has virtually taken over his North London home to the extent that he's acquiring a chateau in Normandy, northern France, where he intends to operate as a residential studio in the near future.

Until 18 months ago Hedges used his home

studio mainly for trying out various ideas and for experimentation with samplers, sequencers, signal processors and recording equipment. Since then the mobile system has been used to record The La's *Timeless Melody* single in a house in deepest Devon, The Creatures' *Boomerang* album in a bodega in Spain, and the well received A House album I Want Too Much in a small hotel on the remote Irish Atlantic island of Inishbofin. The latter was recorded using the mobile and mixed at Abbev Road.

During the past year most of his pre-production work has been carried out at the home studio. The only band he has produced working exclusively in

# VINTAGE RECORDING

Mike Hedges reveals why he has been surrounding himself with classic vintage recording equipment. By Ralph Denyer major studios is The Beautiful South.

During the '80s Hedges worked quite frequently at Abbey Road, developing a good working relationship with staff and engineers there. Senior engineer Haydn Bendall has worked on several Hedges' productions and the two have become close friends. And it was the two '70s EMI mixing consoles Mike bought from Abbey Road that turned his collection of favourite and useful pieces of equipment into the basis for two complete recording systems. Hedges: "The reason for buying the older

equipment was simply the love of the sound of it that a lot of people have. It has a sound that modern equipment doesn't seem to have Manufacturers have been so intent, over the past two decades or so I suppose, in making equipment with a clean as possible signal path, which also means as uncoloured as possible. Obviously the new equipment is technically better but the actual sound is not as good as the older pieces. Therefore lots of producers and engineers like to use older pieces of equipment in their signal paths; valve mics, valve preamps and, if they can get them, valve compressor/limiters. Everyone knows about the whole valve thing but some early transistor equipment sounds equally as great.

While working at Abbey Road using their SSL and Calrec consoles, Bendall introduced Hedges to



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TG1/TANNOY, 300 GAGE AVENUE, KITCHENER, ONTARIO, CANADA N2M 2c8. TEL: (519) 745 1158. FAX: (519) 745 2364.

or over a decade Mike Hedges has maintained a strength of commitment to music that has gained him a reputation as one of the UK's most individual record producers. He began working in pro-audio at Morgan Studios (now the site of Battery Studios and The Power Plant) as a house engineer. He moved into production working initially with the Cure. Robert Smith's connections with Siouxsie and the Banshees led to Hedges producing the Banshees spin off, The Creatures, and subsequently the Banshees themselves. The first Creatures tracks were recorded in the early '80s at Mike's own Andy Munro designed Playground Studio, an innovatively live studio for its day. Those first Creatures tracks themselves were fresh and new, consisting only of Siouxsie's vocals and Budgie playing an assortment of drums and percussion.

Hedges has sustained a long and musically successful relationship with the Banshees and The Creatures resulting in some classics such as The Creatures' *Miss the Girl* and The

EMI equalisers. Many had simply been removed from redundant cutting consoles and the like and housed in 3U rackmounting units.

"When we were after a particular sound-a warmer bass sound or something-Haydn would say: 'Oh, let's use one of the old EMI EQs,' got it out and the sound was far superior. So we'd get another one out of the store and use it on the vocal. I'd end up using racks of them."

Though highly regarded, the EMI equipment used at Abbey Road until the early '70s was custom made for EMI studios.

"I saw the console in one of the studios and just



Banshees' Peek-A-Boo, the latter being one of the cleverest record productions in recent years. With a list of credits that includes Marc Almond and The Associates, Mike gained an enviable reputation for producing acts whose music is far from tailored for a mass market

yet who still enjoy healthy album sales and frequent Top 20 singles chart placings. Then last year he produced the highly successful Welcome To The Beautiful South debut album for The Beautiful South. Three singles from the album charted, including Song for Whoever, which reached No. 2. Just when everyone tagged him as a producer of idiosyncratic and left-of-centre bands, he successfully produced an album in the Top 20 mainstream.

thought it was one of the most beautiful pieces of equipment I'd ever seen. It was the look of it that attracted me more than anything."

Most of the '70s EMI equipment that was replaced when studios were refitted was sold at knockdown prices to engineers and people who had worked at the studios. Hedges had seen an EMI TG1234 Mk II 28-channel console made for location recording, mainly of classical music but when he bought it a module and some wiring had gone missing so some replacement parts were needed.

It happened that there was another console in



EMI TG1234 Mk IV console at Mike Hedges' home studio

pieces in a garage at the back of Abbey Road with modules that would fit. It had been taken to pieces, unsuccessfully sent for sale and kept in storage for a year or two, and eventually brought back to Abbey Road. For a total of 7 years it had been in pieces and moved back and forth.

"I was very eager to get the second desk for spares and it was only when I saw it a little later that I realised it was the one from Studio Two. Because it was such a prestigious desk I had assumed it would have been sold either at *The Sale of the Century* at Abbey Road (a major clearout sale organised by Malcolm Jackson during the mid '80s where much '60s and '70s recording equipment was disposed of) or just as soon as it was for sale.

"It was much later that I discovered from Alan Parsons that the first album recorded on the Mk IV was Dark Side of the Moon which he engineered and is without question one of the best sounding albums ever."

Though, of course, Studio Two is generally known as 'The Beatles' studio,' as they made most of their records there, the console was installed early in the '70s just after the group broke up. But throughout most of the '70s and up to 1982 many of the most illustrious rock and pop albums recorded at Abbey Road were made using the EMI Mk IV 44-channel console. The modules were the same TG1234 series as used for the Mk II mobile desk. With the help of Ken Townsend, Phil Hancock, Haydn Bendall and others, Hedges has been able to bring both the Mk II and Mk IV up to working specification. The Mk II is used for the mobile system and the MkIV is still in his private home studio.

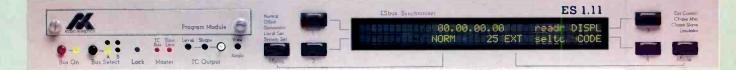
When he acquired the consoles Hedges was still only intending to use them during his own time in his own studio and not as major work tools.

"They were for a collection. I wanted these consoles because I love them. I like everything about them: the sound, the look of them, the smell of them, everything about them. Obviously they are beautifully built. To me the Mk IV is the most beautifully thought out console that I've ever worked on, even including the most modern consoles. It's just the way it was designed to be used.

"The design team's only idea on how it should sound was that in audio terms it should be as accurate as possible and therefore it's built like a piece of test equipment. The oscillator can be tapped into any of the channels to check that the input to the channels is exactly nought, and you can send that to any channel, to any of the tracks. And as long as the fader is on nought, the line gain on the channel is nought, then it will go to the track on nought. And you can send the signal through channel after channel and it doesn't compromise the signal at all. The level stays completely accurate. Obviously when you go through several channels the distortion starts to build up. I'm sure the distortion is measurable on a test instrument but you can't hear it."

Abbey Road Studios' reputation for maintenance has always been second to none and frequently equipment has been kept up to new specification during an exceptionally long working life. So Hedges was more than happy to buy two analogue Studer machines with Mk I 8-track heads as part of a package with the Mk II console. These two particular Studers were probably the best kept machines of their era. With their own flight cases they were actually used with the console mainly for location classical recordings. As these sessions involve symphony orchestras, top soloists and major concert venues, which can be booked up for months or even years, the machines had to be as

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reliable as humanly possible and more.

Hedges acquired *Mk I* 16-track heads and started to experiment.

"Because the equipment worked so well having been meticulously maintained and because it sounded so good I made a conscious decision that it had to be used. I prefer to use this equipment to anything else. It sounds better than anything I can find anywhere else. I didn't expect to become so addicted to the sound of the equipment or that after using it I would feel so let down by modern equipment."

He finds that the TG1234 series modules have proved surprisingly useful. He has not used outboard EQ or compression/limiting as the inbuilt facilities have always given him the sounds he wants. Initially the EQ may appear limited channel inputs are MIC GAINS -15 dB to +45 dB and the FINE LEVEL adjustment is in ½ dB steps, which Mike also has found more than adequate for dealing with any line level inputs. An AUXILIARY section has a series of highpass filters that go from LOW, which sounds to Hedges like a fixed 35 Hz option, and then 70, 160, 360 Hz plus a HIGHPASS. Then there is yet another bass EQ with narrow bandwidth, which gives a  $\pm 20$  dB at 70, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400 and 600 Hz. The *Mk IV* console has 44 channels, six echo sends and four returns, 16 monitor returns, 32-track routing with 44 compressor/limiters. The mobile *Mk II* has 28 channels, 16-track routing, and is configured to double up on all outputs to tape for live recording.

All this equipment was working rather well with Hedges' monitor system, which had been



Vintage Studer machines on location

marked BASS and PRESENCE BASS is wideband and  $\pm 10$  dB. PRESENCE is selectable frequency, preset curve and bandwidth,  $\pm 10$  dB. Selectable frequencies are 500, 800, 1.2k, 1.8k, 2.8k, 4.2k, 6.5k and 10k Hz. Though 10k may seem a bit on the low side Hedges says the bandwidth is quite wide. He estimates the spread being in the region of between 4k to 16k. He describes the console as having a tendency to, "take care of the higher frequencies" and so they don't use the 10k adjustment a great deal.

Also as the desk allows virtually any signal path routing, a sound can be processed through the EQ on several channels without significant or indeed noticeable degradation. The faders are the curved (radial) type, which adds greatly to the vintage feel of the console. And, ergonomically speaking, the general feel of the console controls is quite alluring. Compression and limiting work on the same switch and levels are shown on the input meter for the channel in question. The built and designed for him by Andy Munro during 1988. Hedges' specification for the system he required was simple in principle. He did not want any compromise in sound quality and the system had to be transportable for use in any recording environment. When he was working in the studio he would set up his own monitoring and also use the system at home. In short, a transportable nocompromise best that money can buy pro-audio monitor system.

The system had to be capable of delivering the highest sound level required with the lowest possible distortion, flattest response, fullest bandwidth, etc. In general the system had to be able to handle all the demands made on full size studio monitors, with all the cleanliness and fidelity of a small domestic or broadcast type of monitor setup at lower general working levels.

The end result—with a price approximately twice that of existing studio flush mounting monitor systems—was a 4-way 3 kHz (total peak power approx 3.6 kHz) 25 Hz to 20 kHz stereo midfield monitor system with quite complicated electronic control. Each side of the system consists of two separate speaker enclosures. The top cabinet is positioned at the normal midfield position, just above the top of the console. This is based on the Munro-designed Klark-Teknik Jade 2 midfield enclosure. With the 3K system, the Jade 2 two 8 inch bass speakers are just used for the upper part of the bass and the additional fourth crossover directs frequencies between 100 Hz and 25 Hz to the 15 inch subwoofer cabinet, which provides the bottom end power and movement of air.

Because the more usual 3-way electronic crossover unit is replaced by a 4-way, all the low end characteristics of the upper enclosure are different and it is tuned completely differently from the standard *Jade* 2. So the *3K* midfield enclosures have more efficient tuning and the subwoofer system has to deliver just two octaves basically from around 25 Hz to 100 Hz with maximum efficiency. The system is powered by four stereo Carver amplifiers. Every component in the system is modified or specially made to a Munro specification—hence the price tag.

So with a complete mobile system consisting of the EMI Mk II console, two 16-track Studers, the Munro 3K monitor system all fitting in flight cases, Mike began to see the commercial possibilities.

"Andy MacDonald at Go Discs was the catalyst in turning the whole thing into a commercial venture. He wanted to essentially get a '60s sound for The La's, a band on his label. He knew I had all the equipment and that the band had not functioned well in modern recording studios. They just didn't enjoy it. If it hadn't been for Andy MacDonald I doubt if I would have got the mobile off the ground."

Hedges had been operating all the equipment at home having cobbled together the wiring himself. Andy MacDonald said he would pay to get the equipment working 100% as a mobile. In return Hedges hired the equipment to him for a nominal low fee for The La's session in Devon.

With record company limitations on budgets for some projects, Hedges also saw the mobile allowing him to offer a better deal for some bands. They could spend several weeks track laying and doing basic recording in a location of their choice—providing a building with suitable acoustics could be located—and then spend say a couple of weeks mixing at a major studio stacked with racks of sound processing, delay and reverb units.

Of one thing Hedges was sure. To his ears, Studer 16-track Mk I head analogue 15 in/s recordings with Dolby SR sounded best, including the better known digital multitracks. Hedges had sought out Studer Mk I 16-track heads rumoured to sound better than Mk II or Mk III models. The word is that the Mk I heads were modified as the composite used was proving too hard-wearing on the oxide coating on tape. New heads were marketed using a softer composite, which were kinder to tape but didn't sound quite as good. However, 20 years on, tape manufacturing techniques having improved greatly, the Mk I heads were no longer problematic in this respect. But there was still a problem.

"I do find that the Mk I heads sound better than the Mk II or Mk III. But the Mk I headblocks do have a very large gap between the record and erase stack so you need a considerable gap in a musical performance when dropping in or out."

Though Hedges did not find this a problem for

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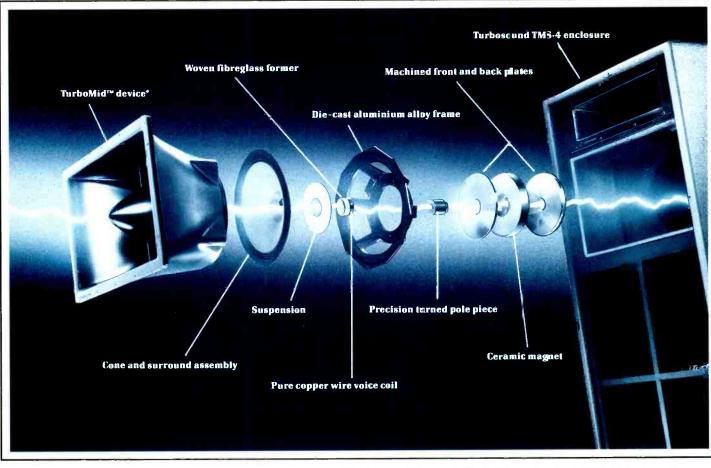
The result is a finished product that produces accurate, natural sound simply through the precise matching of its components. Which means that, more than ever, there is no need for external electronic compensation.

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ocals nd some instruments, when there is virtually continuous performance—as with live drums for example—drop-ins and outs were just not on. You end up with a clearly audible gap.

What to do? Hedges looked at various possibilities. A new Otari MX80 16-track analogue was light and sounded good. An attractively priced second-hand Sony 3324 24-track digital was a proposition being an accepted industry tool but could hardly be called easily transportable. He needed a machine that would overcome the drop-in question, would be transportable and would not rocket recording budget levels. Then he tried and subsequently bought an Akai A-DAM DR1200 12-track digital machine.

"A lot of digital machines sound digital; they have a digital 'zing' to them. And if, with the Sony for example, you put in Apogee filters it does actually sound better to me. Less digital and more acceptable. But like a lot of modern machines that are technically correct and technically near perfect, they don't necessarily sound any better than the old ones. And because of the tape saturation with 16-track analogue and the lack of crosstalk compared to 24-track analogue, 16-track analogue sounds better than any other machine to me. I love the fact that digital is hiss-free but analogue with Dolby SR is hiss-free as well and it sounds better.

"And so we tried the Akai and it didn't sound 'digital' at all. Why I don't know. I would agree with Pip Williams when he says that the original 3M digital system is still the best he's ever heard. The 3M had a warmer, less digital sound than any of the modern systems. The DR1200 is not very far off that. It has a warm digital sound if such a thing is possible."

Hedges is enthusiastic about the operational characteristics of the *DR1200* system. Not only does the machine overcome the drop-in problem for him, it out-performs every other digital multitrack in this respect. He describes the remote as, "incredibly sophisticated with several functions that you normally only get with the most expensive machines". The synchronisation duties are left to an Adams-Smith *Zeta 3* unit.

A method of recording Hedges employs is to record a basic backing track either on the Studer or the DR1200 and put a slave mix on to the other machine. If the track requires a lot of complicated drop-ins by the artist, it will always be the DR1200 machine. Using this system he can, and has eventually ended up with two analogue 16-track tapes and two digital 12-track tapes all with tracks for the same version of a song. The rule of thumb is never to go through more than one generation on the 16-track analogue. In practical terms he has not experienced any limitations regarding several generation takes on the DR1200. He generally hopes to end up recording submixes either on one 16-track analogue or one 12-track digital master from which to do the final mix.

Hedges uses compiling quite a lot so he can record say three takes of a vocal on his beloved Studer and then compile them into a stereo master vocal on the *DR1200* using the machine's editing facilities.

Hedges says he is not a fan of automated or multi-hands-on mixing and hopes that he will not have to automate his consoles in any way.

"I think there should just be one person mixing, not two. It's usually just the engineer I'm working with for the project. I work with high quality engineers and believe that if they're doing the mix, they're doing the mix. They should try and do the mix all themselves and it usually sounds better if they do.

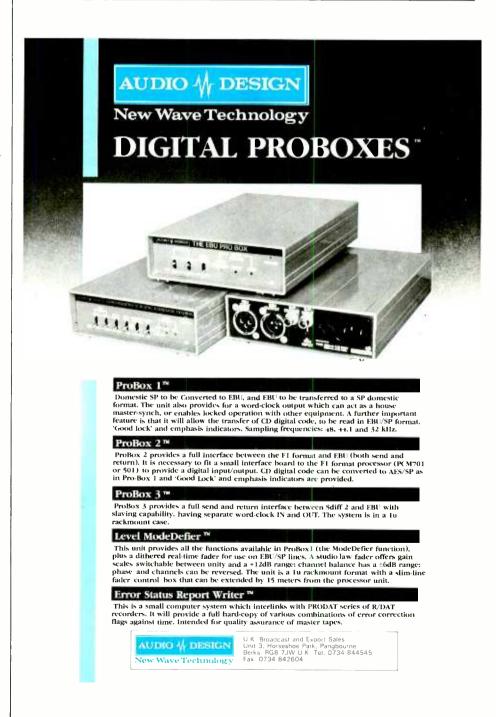
"We did still have the problem of ending up with several mixes of a song and wanting the intro from one, a verse from another and four bars from another. Obviously we could put it together using the old fashioned way of cutting and editing the analogue stereo master which is something we've been doing for years but that can be quite tedious, although that's not always true. It can also be fun.

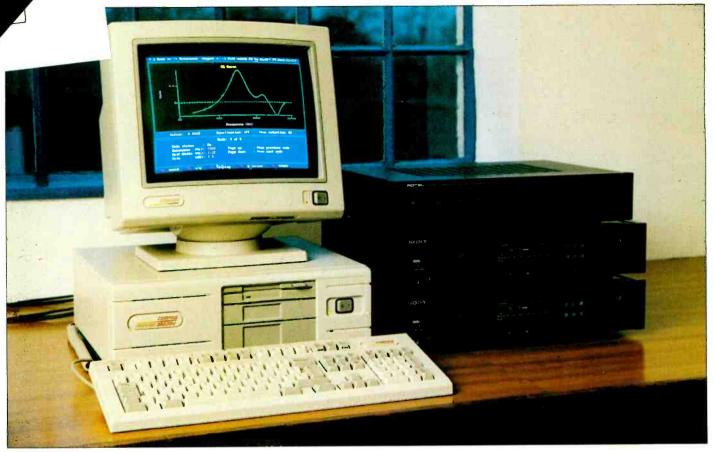
"We wanted a way of editing stereo mixes together and by chance some time ago I was put on to Digidesign's *SoundTools* hard disk editing system, by Curtis Schwartz, a friend of mine who also has a studio. He found that *SoundTools* was a perfect way round not having automation. You mix everything down to the *SoundTools* hard disk, tell it where your edit points are and instantly hear the results. Suddenly, we don't need automation."

#### Availability

At the time of writing Mike was in the middle of recording the new Beautiful South album and had not had time to fully consider hiring the chateau or the mobile other than to close friends and colleagues. He will, however, consider the possibility and interested parties might like to contact **Peter Hedges,** 4 Warrenwood Cottages,

4 Warrenwood Cottages North Chailey, Sussex, BN8 4JA, UK, Tel: 0825 723881. Fax: 0825 724157.





**CEDAR** System showing EQ curve

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Over the last couple of years we have been hearing about a process known as CEDAR, which claims to remove clicks and other non-musical events from old recordings and there has been some interesting discussion in *Studio Sound* recently (May and July 1990). This article will describe what CEDAR is and what it does, and give a personal impression on how well it performs. The precise details of how the process works involve high flying mathematics, which must wait for another day.

#### Applications

It will not have escaped anyone's attention that there is a sizable market for 'antique' recordings transcribed onto CD. It's a pity no-one thought of this when the CD specification was drawn up otherwise Philips and Sony might have included a mono standard to allow the discs to play for twice as long. These antique recordings date as far back as the acoustic gramophone and even back to cylinders, although mainly for their curiosity rather than musical value. There is a vast archive of material on acoustically and electrically produced 78 rpm records, which covers a very important period in the development of David Mellor investigates the method and operation of this digital noise processing system



Screen display of noise reduction menu

performance styles. Many of the artists involved in making these 78s had a very close musical connection either with the composers of 19th century repertoire, or people who followed closely in their musical tradition. As we move further and further away in time we inevitably lose perspective and old recordings provide a valuable educational resource.

Also on 78 rpm discs is an equally vast repertoire of jazz recordings. Jazz, more than any other type of music, is ephemeral in its nature unless captured in a recording. Once again, the catalogue of 78s holds important information, this time on the development of a musical style. These old recordings need to be available. Modern rerecordings may be technically perfect but can somehow never capture the excitement and vigour of the originals.

The application of some type of restoration process to scratched and noisy 78 rpm records is self evident. Slightly less so is the need to improve the quality of 331/3 rpm long playing records. After all, if you want to release '60s or '70s material on CD, it's best to go back to the original master tape if you can find it, and if it is still in a playable condition. It seems more and more horror stories concerning the longevity-or rather lack of it-of ¼ inch tapes are coming to light. If you have an old tape which sheds oxide, sticks to the heads or is otherwise difficult to play, the first course of action is to consult the tape's manufacturer who may have a fix. If the master tape cannot provide usable results, then the only thing to do is to find a good copy of the LP to transcribe onto CD.

Another source of noise-ridden dialogue and music is the optical film soundtrack. Once again, this is a very 'clicky' medium, any scratch on the film is interpreted as a noise impulse, and these scratches are bound to occur through repeated spooling of the film print.

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Screen showing noise reduction curve

#### Ethics

The restoration and enhancement of audio is as tricky an ethical problem as the colourisation of old black and white films. A modern film in full colour with Dolby *Stereo* is very much an interpretation of real life, and when the director has chosen to shoot in black and white that is part of his artistic interpretation. But there is a world of difference between restoration, which means making something as good as it once was, and enhancement, which means making it 'better'. CEDAR can do both and it is very important to make a distinction between the two processes.

If one is going to put the ethical position under a microscope, however, then it would be possible to say that it's not right to Transcribe an original 78 rpm recording onto another medium such as CD anyway. Maybe it should be played on the type of equipment it was made for. I had the opportunity of listening to several types of windup gramophone recently, and although by no stretch of the imagination was the sound high quality, it was very exciting sound and in some ways preferable to how it would be hearing the same recordings played over speakers.

Another point to be considered is whether or not there was ever any 'approved' version of a recording. Gradually in the history of recording techniques there has been a shift of emphasis from 'let's get the best recording we can', to a position where a producer, in conjunction with his engineer, put together a sound which is thought to be artistically good. In the former case, there is no 'correct' sound a restoration should aim to copy and a full effort can be applied to making the recording sound as good as possible to modern ears. In the second case the recording passed through a stage where its creator said 'it's right', and subsequent copies and restorations must aim to imitate that.

#### Preparation

The CEDAR process works from a digital copy of the recording to be restored or enhanced. This means that there is some work to be done before sending the material to Cambridge Sound Restoration, CEDAR Audio Ltd's subsidiary company, or running it through your own CEDAR processor.

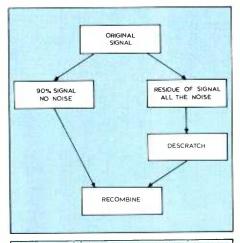
In the case of 78 rpm records, the first thing to do is get hold of the best possible copy of the recording. Obviously, it makes sense to start with as few problems as you can but even simply playing a 78 is not as straightforward as it might seem, not if you want to get the best results. Once you have a clean copy, the next problem is almost bound to be that the hole isn't central, causing wow. CEDAR can do nothing about this, so the disc has to be correctly centred on the turntable. Next question: At what speed should the turntable run? Unfortunately, 78 rpm is not always the correct answer and the label is not likely to be very informative on the subject. The speed could easily be 10% out and you'll have to judge it for yourself. If these problems are not enough, there's plenty of work left in finding the correct stylus to get the most music out of the disc with the least noise.

Once the optimum playing conditions have been found, the disc can be transcribed to a digital medium such as DAT. After this stage, things become more straightforward.

#### The system

The hardware part of the CEDAR system doesn't take up much desk space. In fact just enough for a Compaq *Deskpro* personal computer, monitor and keyboard, fitted with a large hard disk drive and the all-important CEDAR digital signal processing boards; the rest is in the software. The software currently has four modules, a one-pass scratch remover, a two-pass scratch remover, a 512 band equaliser (yes, 512 bands) and a noise reducer with equalisation of the noise-free signal.

The first step in restoring a recording is to load it in from a DAT master over the SPDIF digital interface (there is also AES/EBU). CEDAR includes a hard disk recorder, which stores audio segments as files on the disk. The presentation is very straightforward and I was able to operate it immediately. Once the file is on the disk, it can be Descratched to remove the major clicks. This is not a realtime process: the software looks at the material and builds up a model of what the music should be like, and then takes away anything it regards as not being music. The gaps where the



The screen displays shown are from the prototype version and following feedback from beta test sites have been changed in content. For example all four screens now appear on single screen but can be selected for whole screen display as required.



Screen display of logo

clicks had been are filled by interpolation, resynthesis or adaptive splicing. The two adjustable parameters are 'Order', which roughly speaking is the 'power' of the system, and 'Threshold', which represents the degree to which a noise must deviate from the 'model' of the music to be considered a candidate for removal. There are two ways to set these parameters: trialand-error and experience. Setting the Order is fairly simple because if you make it too high, all you lose is time-the process takes longer. If the Threshold is set too high, however, then the process may develop an appetite for music as well as scratches. After processing with the Descratcher, which might typically take twice as long as realtime, there should be no major clicks, although 'ticks', surface noise and hiss will remain.

The second level of operation is the two-pass process, which can be done after Descratching. This will remove all the remaining impulsive noises. How it actually works, it seems, is too mathematical to be fully comprehended by anyone with less than an infinite IQ, but Fig 1 describes the process. First the signal is split into two parts-one containing 90% of the signal and no noise, the other the remaining 10% of the signal and all the noise. This Splitter level is set by the operator while listening to the signal in realtime. It is not a critical operation as long as all the noise goes into the portion to be processed. In this portion, the noise is very much more prevalent than the signal so a Descratch process, similar to the original Descratch, can be applied to root out nearly all the noise. This final Descratching is incorporated into the Recombine procedure, which puts the two parts of the signal back together, hopefully resulting in all the signal that there ever was but with none of the noise. Like Descratch, there are two adjustable parameters: Order and Threshold.

After the one-pass and two-pass scratch removal procedures there should remain only the signal and non-impulsive noise. It's probably fair to say that up to this point CEDAR is purely attempting to restore the signal to its original state.

The next step along the road to enhancement is Dehiss, where the operator's judgement is critical to the results from the process. Fortunately, Dehiss works in realtime, so given a keen ear and



Mark Knopfler & Guy Fletcher pictured in their London studio

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## **FREEDOM OF CHOICE**



#### **Concept Series Modular Mixing Consoles**

Among the standard options available on the Concept series of mixing consoles are choices of: Eq type, frame size, subgroup type, number of aux sends, type of metering, degree of mute and fader automation. Special requirements can also usually be accommodated. The consoles can be configured for film or sound recording, theatre applications, broadcast and live sound reinforcement. You have the freedom of choice over the facilities you want. One thing is always standard however – the transparency of sound and technical excellence that the Concept series has become renowned for.



Hill Audio Ltd., Hollingbourne House Hollingbourne, Maidstone, Kent ME17 1QJ England. Telephone: (0622) 880555 Telex: 966641 Hill G. Fax: (0622) 880550) Hill Audio Inc., 5002B N, Royal Atlanta Dr, Tucker, GA 30084 USA, Telephone: (404) 934 1851. Fax: (404) 934 1840. Telex: 293827 HLAD a good acoustic environment it should be possible to find an optimum point where all the bath water has been thrown away but the baby has been wholly left behind.

Firstly, a 'fingerprint' is taken of the noise spectrum, from a section of the recording without signal. Then, during processing, the software decides on a moment-to-moment basis whether or not noise is present, and if it is, it is removed. Note that this is not done by equalising with the inverse of the noise curve. EQ in CEDAR is a separate process. There are two main parameters the operator must adjust correctly: the Multiplier, which sets the decision level, at which CEDAR will detect signal to noise, and the Attenuation, which defines the residual noise level after processing. Roughly speaking, Multiplier adjusts the effect between 'hissy' and 'dry', and Attenuation adjusts between 'Warbly' and 'sounds OK'. The range of defects it is possible for the process to produce is some way removed from the conventional boundaries of audio malaise so description is difficult but for any recording there should hopefully be a combination of parameters that has a solely beneficial effect.

Once Dehissed, the recording can be Equalised with CEDAR's 512-band EQ. Referring back to **Fig 1**, an interesting feature is the ability to split the signal into 90% signal/no-noise and 10% signal/100% noise components. If the portion that contains only the signal is equalised, then it is apparently possible to get 30 dB to 50 dB of noisefree equalisation!

#### Bureau service

Until recently CEDAR has been operated purely as a bureau service, and this facility is still available from Cambridge Sound Restoration. A potential user of this service may either send up a DAT cassette, which Cambridge Sound Restoration will Descratch using either the onepass or two-pass process. If the DAT is accompanied by an engineer, the Dehiss and EQ, which need subjective decisions, can also be done.

The environment in Cambridge Sound Restoration's headquarters is far removed from what a studio engineer might expect, appearing more like a cross between computer dealer and hi-fi demonstration room. For the standard unassisted bureau service the operator works with headphone monitoring which, although good for hearing clicks, is perhaps not entirely adequate for evaluation of audio quality. In the more normal audio domain it is well known that some things, such as pitch-related phenomena, while clearly audible on speakers are difficult to hear on headphones. Both the one-pass and two-pass scratch removal processes can have a damaging effect on the music if taken too far and correct judgement is essential.

Dehissing and EQ can be done using Cambridge Sound Restoration's monitoring system, which offers a choice of small Rogers loudspeakers or (original) Quad electrostatics in an, as yet, acoustically untreated space. I was disturbed that the left and right channels of one of my test pieces were treated with casually set different parameters, even though I was 'assured' that this would only result in a slight imbalance in the distortion in the two channels.

But despite these points, the proof of the pudding is in the eating and I was able to take home the CEDAR demo DAT and another DAT of some tracks that were processed during my visit. One of the most remarkable examples on the demo is a jazz 78, which had been broken and glued together—glued together amazingly well but still with some horrendous scratches. On this example, processing has wholly beneficial effects. Another example is a recording that had scratches, so I am told, occurring at a rate of around 2500/sec. There is no doubt that CEDAR can produce very listenable results from previously unlistenable discs.

When the scratches on a disc are less major, some possible doubts about CEDARisation might set in, such as that there might seem to be less top end, and there might appear to be some slight compression. This is very difficult to judge, one has to be very aware that the ear is so easily fooled into thinking that artifacts such as scratches and crackles are part of the music that taking them away inevitably results in a sense of loss. On balance, I think that for declicking 78 rpm records the system works well.

When it comes to Dehissing I was less happy. There are two very illuminating examples on the demo DAT. One is a fairly noisy recording of Schumann's *Piano Concerto*, probably 1950s, which after Dehissing is as silent as a modern digital recording, apart from a little modulation noise. Perhaps it's a matter of aural education but there is such a contradiction between the restricted frequency range of the recording combined with high distortion levels and the almost digital silence, that it somehow just doesn't sound right. Maybe it has been overprocessed and with a little noise left in it would have been OK. The other example is a stereo recording of Prokofiev's *Classical*  Symphony, which in its original form is very present and vivid but loses sparkle along with the noise in the processing. A very successful example, however, is a live recording that was rendered unusable by dimmer noise. CEDAR was able to eliminate this problem completely.

The last track on the demo DAT is a recording of Noel Coward which has been Descratched, Dehissed and EQ'ed. This presents a good opportunity to hear the effects of overprocessing. On the CEDAR version there is an effect very similar to the phasing of a poorly aligned NAB cartridge, which is definitely not on the original. If you get a chance to hear the demo it's very clear just after the words 'What avails the sceptred race'. (No blame is attached to Cambridge Sound Restoration's judgement on the degree of processing applied as the customer's engineer was present during the restoration.)

My tests on tracks I had taken along to Cambridge Sound Restoration confirmed that the demonstration tracks were typical examples of CEDAR at work and not tracks that had happened by chance to work particularly well. My personal conclusions are that Descratching is excellent and has a lot of potential. Dehissing definitely works but it is not without side effects and needs to be carried out with extreme care.

#### CEDAR for sale

Perhaps a better idea than using a bureau service for such a critical application as the restoration of artistically and commercially valuable archive material is the possibility of buying a CEDAR system. Installed in a studio with good acoustics and operated by an experienced sound engineer there is every possibility of excellent results. At present, CEDAR seems to be in a transitional phase between the theoreticians who devised the process, the computer experts who implemented the system and the sound engineers and other musically aware people who ought to be in charge of its use.

If CEDAR's past has not exactly been ideal in terms of a product launch, this is no reason to suppose that its future may not be very bright. Arguments about restoration and enhancement will no doubt continue but if CEDAR is placed in the hands of audio professionals and seen as a tool to be used rather than a total solution, then it has every chance of success.

CEDAR Audio Ltd, 5 Glisson Road, Cambridge CB1 2HA, UK. Tel: 0223 464117.

For your reference below is a list of some commercially available CEDAR processed recordings (some older releases are not up to CEDAR's current standard) Albert Lee Hiding (A&M 394750-2) The Best of the Big Bands Benny Goodman (CBS CK 45338) Glen Gray (CBS CK 45345) Woody Herman (CBS CK 45340Z) Les Brown (CBS CK 45344) Cab Calloway (CBS CK 45336) Kay Kyser (ČBS CK 45343) Hal Kemp (CBS CK 45346) **Columbia Jazz Masterpieces** Gene Krupa (CBS CK 45448) Billie Holliday Vol 6 (CBS CK 45449) Bix Beiderbecke (CBS CK 45450) Noel Coward Noel 1928-1938 (Conifer CDHD 168) Jack Buchanan This'll Make You Whistle (Conifer CMSCD 010) Elizabeth Schwarzkopf Recital (EMI CDH 7 63201 2)

Rudolf Serkin Bach/Beethoven (EMI CDH 7 63494 2) Dinu Lipatti Chopin/Grieg concerti (EMI CDH 7 63497 2) Pablo Casals Dvorak/Elgar/Bruch (EMI CDH 7 63498 2) Roger Whittaker Live at the Tivoli (Polygram Music Video 081 1843) Holst The Planets (NIXA CD6013) Various

The Bing Crosby Years (Reader's Digest Records RDCD 121-6) The George Formby Years (Grosvenor Records CDGRS 1224)

Unfortunately, while CEDAR Audio Ltd require the CEDAR logo to be included in the CD booklet, it is not always present on the cover, which is the only place it would be seen in the shop if the product were shrink-wrapped. Just as many people would be unhappy about buying a mono recording, which had been artificially processed into stereo, there is a distinct need for restoration and enhancement processes, CEDAR and others, to be identified so the customer has the opportunity of judging which process they think is best. Obviously, people who like what they hear will want to buy more, those who don't will vote with their wallets.

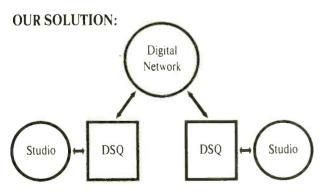
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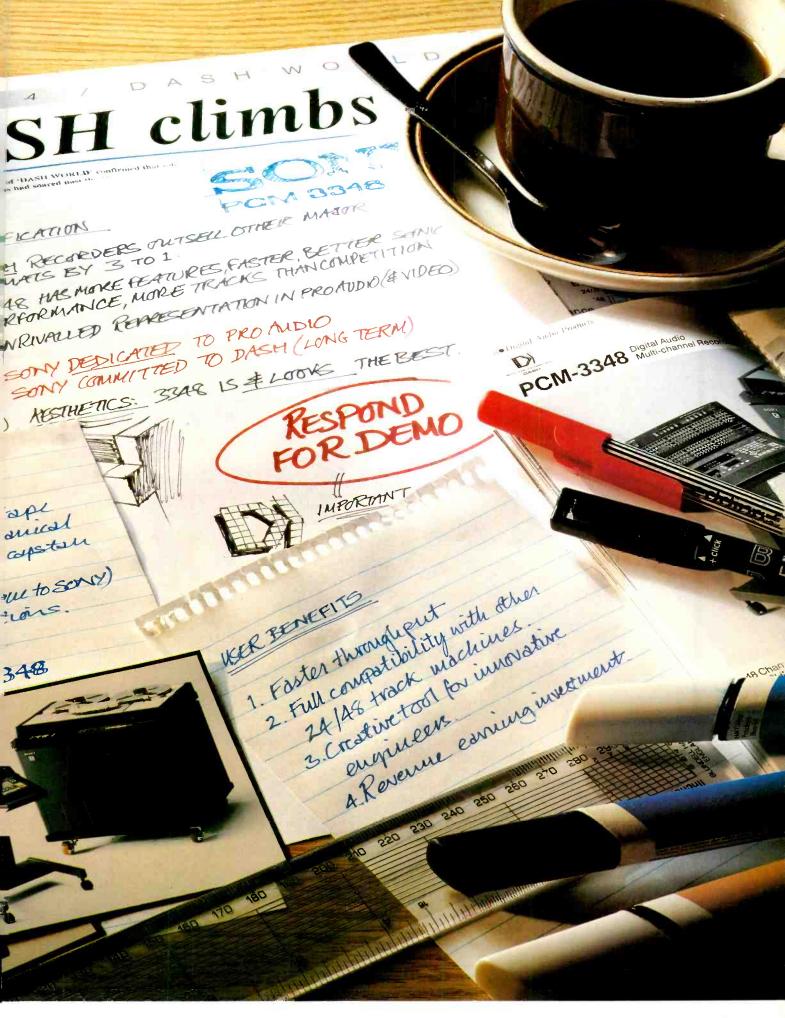
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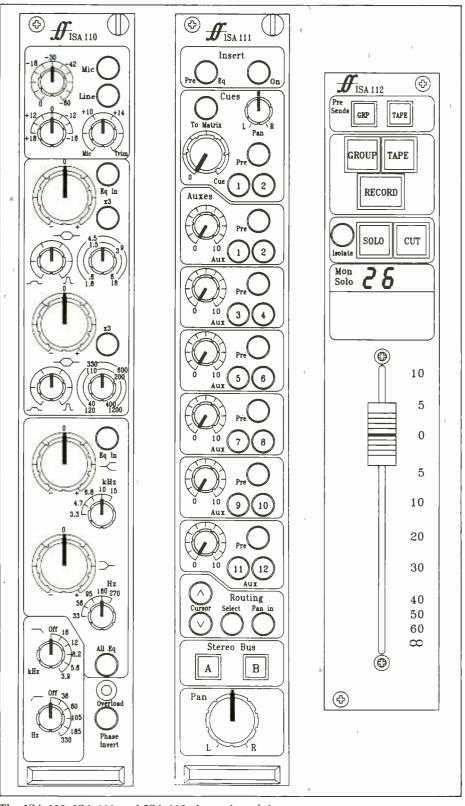


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# FOCUSRITE TRACKED

Patrick Stapley visits Focusrite and discusses the design of their new Studio Console



The ISA 110, ISA 111 and ISA 112 channel modules

ocusrite's new console on first appearances looks very similar to the old—with its vivid colour scheme, curved bays and castellated penthouse—however, it is soon obvious that the new company have been busy and the *Focusrite Studio Console* is very different to the *Forte* console.

When Phil Dudderidge took over the company in April last year, the first 6 months were taken up as a market research and fermentation period. Through exhaustive research the company built up an accurate idea of how potential clients worked and what they were looking for in a console, in terms of facilities and cost. Why wasn't it just a simple matter of continuing production of the original console that went to Master Rock in the UK and Electric Lady in the US? Focusrite's development director, Richard Salter explains:

"When the assets of the company were acquired we obviously looked seriously at the commercial viability of producing the console as it had been designed. It very quickly became obvious that we would have to re-engineer the logic if we were to produce the console at a realistic price. The principal reason for the company's original failure was attributed to a cash shortage due to development delays and the principal delay cited by Rupert Neve was the design of the logic and its architectural structure within the console, which was messy and, by Rupert's own admission, way outside his area of previous experience. We costed the true commercial price to manufacture the console as it stood doing it Rupert's way, and were astonished to find it in the region of £350,000 to £400,000. We then went and talked to a large number of studios and came to the very firm conclusion that there was not a market sufficiently large for that sort of console, at that kind of price, at the present time-it simply did not exist. The reason that there had been apparent interest in the console while the old company was trading was that the price was not sufficient to justify its commercial production.'

A fundamental philosophy of the new company was that no changes should be made that could degrade the quality or performance of the audio circuitry, which by any standards is exemplary, and the philosophy of good old fashioned engineering is still very much adhered to.

Through researching the ways engineers were using the big in-line consoles, it soon became clear that in the majority of cases the second signal path in the module was being grossly under-used. In-line consoles were in effect being set up in a split configuration and the secondary signal path was only being used once all the primary paths had been filled. This prompted the idea that the 'all singing all dancing' I/O module was not the way to proceed and perhaps the industry could do with something simpler.

We started off by looking at the things we had inherited that were of clear value and the first thing was the ISA 110 module with its amazing performance both in terms of EQ and amplification. Perhaps we should try structuring a console beginning with the 110 module as it stood, try and mimic the best of a split console but allowing the logic to provide the kind of flexibility people are used to on in-line consoles. We came up with what in an architectural sense is a cross between the two in terms of block layout and switching functions. All the channels are the same right across the board and have the ability to function as either an input or a monitor channel. They are grouped in bays of eight and each bay is logically one function-either an input bay or a monitor bay, in the traditional split



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view. Thus the desk can be configured to suit the user moving bays from place to place logically, allowing enormous flexibility."

The channel strip comprises three modules and a routing indicator, apart from the ISA 110 module there is the ISA 111 cue, aux, routing and pan module, and the ISA 112 fader and status module. The auxiliaries have been simplified to offer two buses per send by pushbutton selection, giving a total of 12 mono sends and two stereo cues. The routing is still cursor controlled but now offers a maximum of 48 groups rather than 32, plus two monitor buses. The familiar GROUP, TAPE and RECORD buttons are part of the 112 module but a new feature is the inclusion of two smaller GROUP and TAPE buttons that control the pre-send feed, which has been designed to separate the headphone mix from the monitor mix. Displays within the channel indicate whether it is acting as an input or a monitor and show the channel number, which will change depending on how the bays have been assigned. The audio circuits from the mic input through to the mix bus are identical to the equivalent stages in the original console, although they should perform slightly better as each module is now separately screened with a steel cover. A change has been made, though, to the routing electronics.

"In the early days of the new company we spent a lot of time examining the technical performance of the *Forte*, and we were quite surprised to discover that FETs had been used in the mix bus structure. We went back to the people involved in the design and discovered that the choice of FETs had been one of economics and space, and that there was in fact an original design that specified relays. All the other switching throughout the console is by relay, so we repeated the topology of the *Forte* circuit using relays rather than FETs with the effect of further improving the already impressive noise figures."

The front-to-back depth of the original console is vast, making for an awkward stretch to the furthest controls. This has now been reduced by making the buffer shallower, by the overall simplification of the channel strip, due to the absence of a secondary signal path and by the removal of the dynamics section.

Why had the dynamics section been left off?

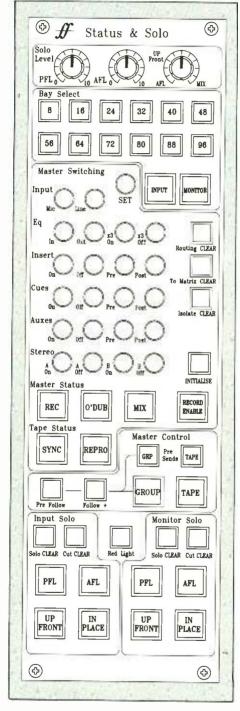
"Two major reasons—firstly, it appears that most people don't use built-in compressors and limiters very much, they tend to use gates more just to tidy up extraneous noise, so there didn't seem a great deal of point providing a comprehensive dynamics section on each channel. Secondly, the cost would have considerably bumped up the total price of the desk, so we decided it was preferable to provide insert switching to a bank of optional dynamics modules, sited either in the master bay of the desk or rackmounted."

Switching throughout the console is soft, and every switch has its unique function, never doubling up with other switches to produce a secondary function. Master switching is extremely comprehensive, providing the Input/Monitor switching for individual bays as well as master switching for individual functions in selected bays-so for example operations like switching all the cues on the input bays off, or switching in the EQ for a particular monitor bay, or clearing down the routing, can be done by simply pressing a few MASTER buttons, although care has been taken to ensure that accidents don't occur by building in a SET button, which makes the Master Switching active for just 3 seconds-important when one considers that the entire console can be reset by the INITIALIZE button. Other master controls are,

 ly, Group/Tape status, including separate control over the pre-send feeds, and masters for the input and monitor solo paths with four types of solo for each including the Focusrite 'Up Front' system, where a user determined proportion of the mix signal is mixed into the AFL path.
 An impressive selection of talkback and listen

facilities are provided in the communications module, along with two source matrices for CANS 1 and CANS 2. A nice touch has been built into the

Master status (REC, O'DUB, MIX), global control of



Status and solo module

talkback buttons, making them operate as momentary switches with a prolonged push, but as latching switches with a short hit.

Three sets of monitors are catered for-main, middle and mini-and each has a level and dim control pre the main gain pot to guard against level jumps or dips. The traditional arrangement of separate internal and external source selectors has been abandoned in favour of a combined panel, which apart from feeding the control room monitors also supplies the SLS and ELS circuits.

The two stereo buses, A and B, can be summed to the other or to the final bus F providing mix subgroups, or can be used as two discrete outputs. The 48 group trims are also sited in the master bay of the console along with the cue and aux masters.

Options that can be added to the master bay include a range of Focusrite mono or stereo signal processors, rev return modules and tape remote panels. Another option that has just recently become available is the factory installation of GML automation.

"We considered developing our own automation system but it seemed a bit like re-inventing the wheel and quite honestly the last thing people need at the moment is yet another automation system. GML have a very similar philosophy to their product as we do to ours and the two complement each other extremely well. We will also be working with GML on further developments to enhance the console automation system."

The curved shape of the console is certainly one of the features that make it visually interesting and very individual but it also has the operational advantage of helping to avoid parallax, and the acoustic advantage of creating a more diffuse surface than a conventionally shaped desk. Salter described how the construction has changed.

"A curved console is a nightmare for the draughtsman and the original desk was a curved console on a straight leg frame, which is very difficult to interface. Interlinking between bays, although mechanically sound, was very difficult and costly to implement, so we made a decision early on to build curved legs to match the top. We also decided to structure the bays so they were completely independent units, which could be built in a production line of bays-all connections between bays are via umbilicals at the back; it's not loomed together in the traditional sense, it's all connectorised. Because of this arrangement the console can be transported in sections making it extremely easy to install and, of course, re-install."

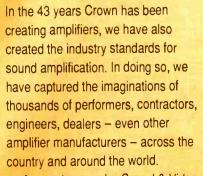
Although the Focusrite console has undergone radical changes since its takeover, the original philosophies still remain firmly intact.

"Pervading are two overriding features apart from the performance of the audio. Firstly, the standard of engineering: we never use PC mounted pots, etc—hand wiring costs more and takes longer but it's much more reliable. Secondly, we over-engineer wherever it makes sense, irrespective of whether we're designing a power supply or a console leg.

"If you look back to the days when in-line consoles were rare, the audio quality was the paramount concern of just about every manufacturer. The days of the early automated consoles seemed to bring about a change and we suddenly started seeing a lot of switch elements in the signal paths, with the result that the audio quality suffered. Of course, the ergonomics and slickness of use improved rapidly but the quality of the audio no longer seemed to be the main parameter. This, I think, has been the case for a long time. What the old company started and we're continuing is to say that all these facilities can be offered without degrading the audio-OK it costs a bit more and needs a bit of care but the end result is crystal clear audio."

Future plans are indeed positive: by the autumn Focusrite intend to be producing one desk each month!

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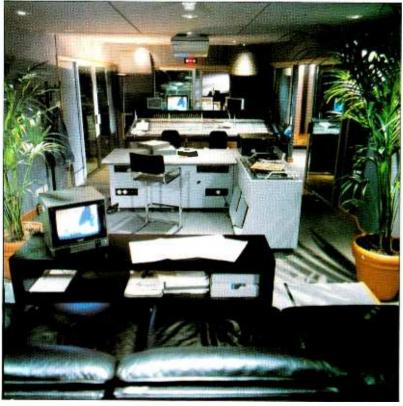
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nyone who has visited the *Royal Britain* exhibition at the Barbican, London (*Studio Sound*, December 1988), or seen the striking lighting of the nearby Lloyd's Building, or witnessed the spectacular illumination of the British Telecom Tower in May when the London telephone codes changed, has experienced work of Imagination.

The company began in 1978 with a staff of 15 handling exhibition and conference work from offices in London's Covent Garden. Major expansion followed a long term contract to handle product launches, motor shows and dealer relations presentations for the Ford Motor Company. It was about this time that Julian Scott came to Imagination. He had been a technical operator in BBC London Control Room, the main sound switching centre at Broadcasting House, beginning his career with 3 months training at the BBC Evesham engineering school. The following 3 years were spent working on balance and control in the network continuity suites, effectively on-air studios for Radio 1, 2, 3 and 4. Then, with a colleague, Neil Espley, he set up a company covering location recording and freelance studio work. Having delivered a hi-fi system to Imagination's founder and creative director Gary Withers, Scott was shown an audio-visual presentation on Imagination's work.

# **IMAGINATION**

UK design and communication company Imagination have had substantial in-house studios for several years but only last year began to offer them to outside clients. Tim Leigh Smith reports



The main control room with Harrison Series Ten desk

He felt he could improve the music track and did so. This led to more work for Imagination, typically using pop tracks where other people were still using library mood music.

Eventually Scott and Espley set up in-house facilities in the basement at Imagination with a Studer A80 8-track, an A80 2-track and two B67's, a full set of Dolby A, AKG BX15 spring reverb and a Raindirk Series 3 (18/16) console in a room about  $14 \times 7$  ft ( $4 \times 2$  m). Most of the work here was compiling prerecorded music, creating special effects and adding voices, radio style. Mics could be set up in the A/V programming room, which had minimal acoustic treatment or a 'broom closet' treated as a voice booth. "We put some baffle boxes in and we actually got a very acceptable voice sound in there. You'd never know it was recorded in a box," Julian Scott recalls.

A major Ford presentation at the Barbican Centre began with a live 60-piece orchestra playing to a clicktrack in sync with a visual presentation. Then came a ride through an exhibition in the car park on a miniature railway with an ITC cart machine in each vehicle, which automatically replayed a description of the exhibits it was passing. Every part of the exhibition had its own static sound system providing music and effects—a total of 168 channels of sound. One piece of music was played from 8-track so several exhibits shared the same theme and rhythm track but with different instrumentation for each part of the display.

In 1984 Imagination moved to larger premises nearby with more space for A/V programming, off-line video editing and sound recording studios.

The existing voiceover studio with its Raindirk desk was given proper space and about £200,000 was available for design, construction and equipment of a multitrack music studio. "We decided to blow nearly all the money on buying a desk because it's the most difficult thing to change." Neve was a promising contender but the decision went for SSL. Imagination ordered an  $SL \ 6000 \ E$  series post-production console just before SSL became a buzzword and flavour of the decade. "We prided ourselves on being the only 8-track SSL studio in the country because we hadn't been able to afford the 24-track."

Acoustic design by David Hawkins of Eastlake Audio was coordinated with the overall Imagination image by designer Tom Law.

At APRS '86 Dolby demonstrated Spectral Recording and Imagination ordered one of the first 24-track SR units to go with a brand new Studer A800 MkIII. There were a few teething troubles but Dolby soon got them sorted out.

"At that point we really changed from using pre-recorded music and started thinking about commissioning our own. Our budgets were getting bigger and bigger, which made an enormous difference, and within 3 years we were recording lots of music."

The company was still growing, 1985 had brought a major long term contract with British Telecom and 1987 one with truck makers Iveco Ford. By 1988 there were 160 staff handling a turnover of around £40 million and it was time to move again.

#### Old school

Imagination acquired a former Edwardian school in London's Bloomsbury area. After considerable structural work the building was occupied in late August 1989. 70,000 ft<sup>2</sup> ( $6,500 \text{ m}^2$ ) of space is in two blocks separated by an open courtyard. The front block is six storeys and the rear block, with five storeys, used to have a playground on its flat roof.

Architect Ron Herron enclosed the courtyard with a tent-like fabric roof to create a tall central atrium. The roof extends over the former playground, which now has glazed walls to become a bright roof gallery for exhibitions and presentations. The whole building is very attractive.

In the basement are a gymnasium, two A/V programming suites, photographic studio, model shop (many large projects are first modelled and photographed for client approval), video offline edit suite and two sound studios.

Once again studio installation was by Eastlake Audio with acoustic design by David Hawkins, the interior design again being integrated with the Imagination style for the rest of the building.

The proximity of Tottenham Court Road, which has heavy



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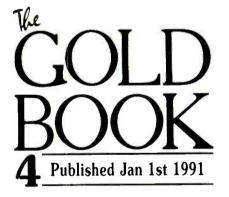
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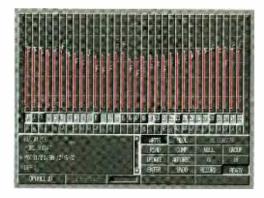
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traffic above and Northern Line tube trains below, required good isolation so each room is a floating box. Eastlake had recently done work at CBS Studios, also close to Tottenham Court Road, but Imagination was subject to much higher levels of impact noise as heavily laden rush-hour trains rattled over older rail joints below.

A conventional floating floor using a concrete mass on mineral fibre mounts is effective against middle frequency vibration but less so at lower frequencies. Rubber mounts are effective down to 100 Hz and below that spring mounts are needed. The Northern Line noise was centred around 42 Hz so the Imagination studios are mounted on springs.

The floor springs support a steel framework made of  $75 \times 50$  mm box section, which is loaded with two layers of concrete paving slabs with staggered joints and covered by tongue-and-groove chipboard. Paving slabs are much easier to remove than reinforced concrete if the studio is redeveloped in the future. The stud partition walls are mounted on springs, which also have to take the weight of the ceiling and the slight gap between floor and walls is plugged with rubber.

"The building moves, the movement is lost in the springs, the walls and the floor effectively stay still so there is absolutely no penetration anymore of 42 Hz vibration," Dave Hawkins reports. The effectiveness of a floating floor is determined by a combination of the size of air gap below and the mass above. The trick is keeping both to a minimum where there is limited headroom.

Studio time was always charged to in-house projects but with the new facilities it was felt that outside work could also be accommodated. The main difference being that for in-house sessions the studio books the artists whereas with outside artists it is the other way round. Larry Bartlett joined Imagination as studio manager to handle both aspects. His career began at Pye Recording Studios as a trainee tape op and he worked his way up to chief recording engineer. For 2 years he worked as writer/producer/artist with ATV Music. He spent 8 years at Marquee Studios as studio manager and a couple of years as a freelance engineer, including work on live television for ITN, before joining Imagination.

"With the expertise that Julian and I have, we can cover the whole spectrum," says Bartlett. Likewise the two studios can handle anything from speech for radio to a sizable orchestra for multitrack music to picture. There are literally thousands of short sessions for Imagination each year but bookings are taken on a first come, first served basis whether in-house or external.

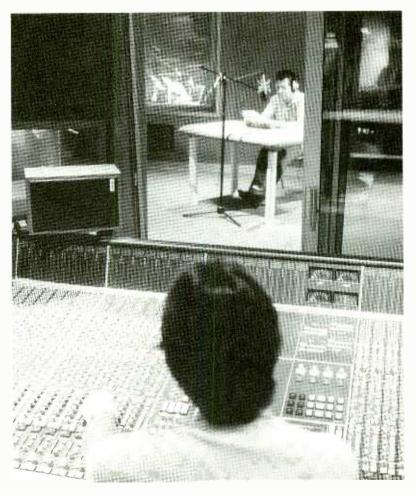
"Obviously short term outside work is easier to handle. Because of the commitment to Imagination taking a 3 week block booking has to be carefully planned, balancing one against the other." So Imagination has been doing theme music for TV shows and a lot of jingle sessions for the likes of McDonald's. This is an area Bartlett got to know well in the '80s. "In the punk era when the bottom just fell out of the recording studio industry we kept Marquee going on the jingle work."

Both Scott and Bartlett produce in-house sessions, sometimes engineering for each other. Scott has also composed and arranged music for several Imagination projects with the aid of an Atari computer running C-Lab Notator software. A theme played on a musical keyboard appears on screen on staves. Up to 32 parts can be scored and printed out for real live musicians to perform. The system also provides a MIDI controlled click or guide track.

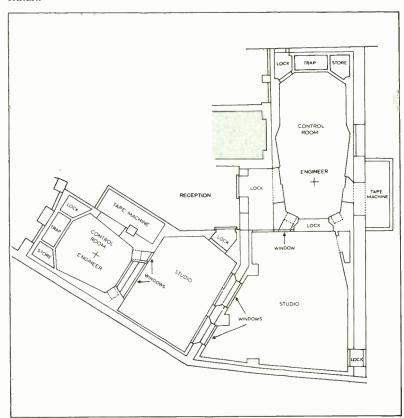
#### Room for Imagination

The larger studio is  $710 \text{ ft}^2$  (66 m<sup>2</sup>) with a bare wooden floor and a live acoustic. It has a Yamaha grand piano (well liked by users) and has been known to accommodate 27 string players in comfort. The smaller studio is 345 ft<sup>2</sup> (32 m<sup>2</sup>) and fully carpeted with a well padded narrator's table. It's designed mainly for speech but can take up to 10 musicians. Mics are the usual range, mainly condensers: AKG C414, C451 and C460 with CK1 and CK8 (shotgun) capsules, Calrec 1050, Neumann U89 and TLM170i ("a lovely microphone"); plus AKG D224 and Beyer M201 dynamics.

Wall panels provide 30 mic lines, 15 tie lines, three foldback, one playback and three video feeds in each studio and the air



lock entrance lobby to the main studio has a couple of mic lines for use as a separation booth. Either or both of the studios can work to either control room with video and headphone feeds changing on a single switch. A massive load-bearing wall between the studios contributes towards better than 80 dB separation although triple-glazed windows provide visual contact.





The smaller control room is 366 ft<sup>2</sup> ( $34 \text{ m}^2$ ) and has a double patio door air lock through to the smaller studio with the doors on the studio side leaning into the room at an angle to minimise reflexion for the dead acoustic. Main monitors on either side of these doors are the Rogers version of the BBC designed LS5/8 and nearfield monitors are LS3/5A. The console is the SSL SL 6000 E desk from the previous studio with 24 mono and eight stereo channels and eight VCA groups.

At present this area is used mainly for compilation of recorded material. There is a trolley fitted with two Studer A725 CD players and two A710 cassette machines plus space for outboard equipment. To the left of the console is a machine room enclosed by patio doors, which houses Dolby SR, a couple of 2-track Studer B67 and the trusty 8-track A80. A 24-track purchase is planned, not only for music but also for preparing 4-, 6- or 8-channel audio presentations and for video presentations that may have eight different language versions.

The larger control room is 680 ft<sup>2</sup> (63 m<sup>2</sup>), roughly three times as long as it is wide, with a double patio door air lock through to the larger studio. Above is a screen which lets down for pictures from a ceiling-mounted Sony 900 high resolution video projector. On either side is a Rogers *Studio Monitor* with twin bass drivers, 12 in mid-range and soft-dome tweeter. Nearfield monitors are Rogers *LS3/5A*.

The console is a Harrison SeriesTen, one of the first desks to combine analogue signal paths with digital control. Bartlett was involved in the initial design discussions for the SeriesTen while he was at Marquee and one of the first four was installed there in 1986. When the studio closed he arranged to buy the console for Imagination. "It's ideal for the way we work, short term jobs. Because of the total reset on the console our turnaround time is seconds, rather than having to spend hours resetting the desk."

Harrison total dynamic realtime automation covers every function on the desk: equalisation, dynamics, auxiliary sends, inserts, levels, muting, panning, routing and the 'slate' legend on each channel module. Most controls are pushbutton and a few rotary controls cover several functions so the status of any control can be shown on the slate alphanumeric display. Touch sensitive motorised faders by Penny & Giles allow instant override for level adjustments.

Each channel module is designed for stereo with a choice of three pairs of inputs (A, B and MT) but controls may be assigned to left or right for two separate mono signals. Thus Imagination has a 38-channel desk but 76 sets of inputs with mics on Left A, direct inject on Left B, and tape returns on Right B, leaving three inputs spare. Any channel may be used as a group and there are eight 'Remote' faders that function like 16 VCA groups.

Automation data is held on a Winchester hard disk for save/recall of basic configurations, or a sequence of snapshots for manually cued dynamic changes if there is no timecode available, or full timecode referenced dynamic automation. Long term data storage is on floppy disks.

The SeriesTen has distributed intelligence, high speed microprocessors in every channel module, so that saving the present settings and recalling a previous set up is very fast. "While I take a break for lunch, Larry could come in and do a voiceover session or a quick remix or whatever, calling up his

own settings. Sometimes the schedules are such that we have to do that," says Scott. "Imagination has got a reputation for doing huge jobs at very silly short notice."

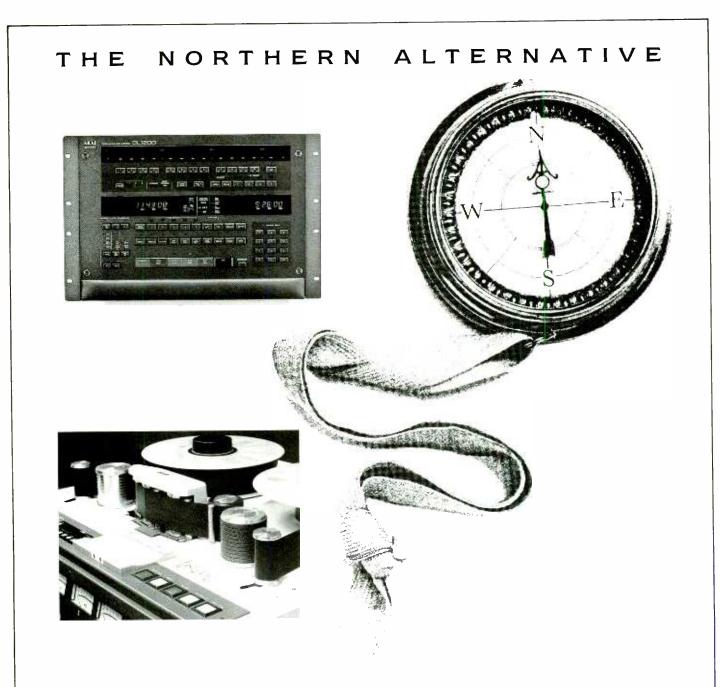
The Harrison allows total flexibility of track usage. For example an instrument that only makes isolated contributions to the orchestration can be dropped into unused sections on recorded tracks using completely different EQ, dynamics, etc. In mixdown the automation will instantly reset the channel for each instrument. When a complex mix is running the slate legends keep changing as different instruments, effects or voices pop up all over the desk.

Behind the console are trolleys, which form a producer's desk. One of these has outboard gear built into its front panel: Bel BD-2400 delay, Klark-Teknik DN60 realtime spectrum analyser, Lexicon PCM70 digital effects processor, Yamaha REV7 and a couple of SPX90s. Others carry source equipment: two Sony SL-HF100UB Betamax and PCM-501 digital audio processors, two EMT 948 turntable units, two Studer A725 CD players and two A710 cassette machines. Video comes from a Sony VO-5850 U-matic or on tie lines from the in-house video edit suite. Synthesisers can also be accommodated on top of these trolleys, which include a panel of DI sockets (to console Left B inputs).

Through patio doors to the left of the console is the machine room with 24 track Studer A800 MkIII plus 2-track A820 and A810, both with centre-track timecode, and 2-track A80. Dolby XP series provides 24-track Dolby SR and there are six Dolby 361 units with both A and SR cards. All machines can be locked to a central Time Line from an Audio Kinetics ES 1.11 ESbus synchroniser with ES Penta controller and autolocator.

The back of the room is arranged like a video edit suite having a raised dais with audio and video monitors where clients can sit and survey the scene well out of the way. If they want to get further away there is the well-equipped gym in the basement, or *Gary's*, the stylish self-service restaurant which opens onto the covered courtyard.

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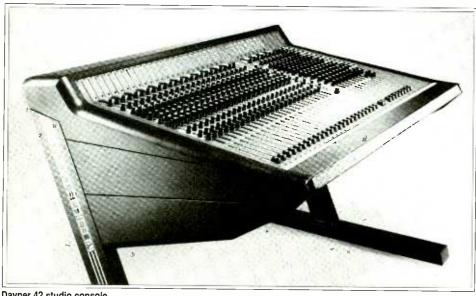
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# EVALUATING AUDIO OP AMPS PART THREE

Ben Duncan sets down the results of fundamental performance tests

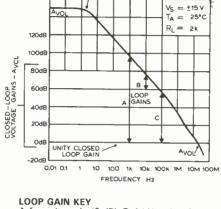
compact op-amp testbed complete with local, low noise power regulation, programmable gain and optimal conductor layout was arranged by adopting AOM, a Eurocard module that's part of a pro-standard preamplifier designed by the author and colleagues to demonstrate the capabilities of modern op-amps'. Measurements were carried out with Audio Precision's System One. Large amounts of negative feedback tends to make very different op-amp models perform almost identically for low gains at audio frequencies. High gain settings are needed to bring out the differences.

#### Bandwidth measure

It's a universal law that the gain produced by electronic devices is ultimately eroded with ascending frequency. In circuits employing NFB, it has to happen eventually, as inevitable stray reactances progressively shift the phase of the output at high frequencies, until the feedback eventually becomes positive. The high gains inherent in modern op-amps (typically  $500,000 \times$  for Bi-FET op-amps like *OP44* and AD845 and even higher, around 20 to 45 million, for LT1028 and TLE2037 respectively) are steadily reducing above a few 10s or 100s of Hz. Negative feedback pushes out the limits of HF roll-off Bandwidth is expanded in return for trading off most of this raw, open loop gain for the much smaller, friendly and conveniently-sized 'closed loop' gain needed for everyday audio purposes. To show the process at work, circuit designers can plot the bandwidth of various stage gains (AvcL) beside the curve of open-loop gain (A<sub>VOL</sub>), against frequency (Fig 1).

Gain Bandwidth Product (GBP or GBWP) is a standard op-amp parameter, prominently cited in every data sheet. It directly indicates the bandwidth when the operating gain is set at unity, while for any other gain setting, the bandwidth is reduced pro rata. GBWP also partially indicates the amount of feedback that's available for error correction. Fig 2 shows the test circuit. The DUT (Device Under Test) is set for a gain of +60 dB (×1000). A high gain is necessary to enable the op-amps with the highest GBWPs to be plotted using the Audio Precision test set, which is limited to 200 kHz. 60 dB is a realistic worst case condition for mic amps. It's also numerically convenient, as the -3 dB roll-off then directly converts into GBWP simply by reading kHz as MHz! Looking at Fig 3 some op-amps are rolling-off within the audio band. The results affirm the need for opamp GBWPs, which at first sight seem enormous ranging up to VHF frequencies. Well before it muffles the HF response, premature roll off means that error correction at mid to high audio frequencies is mediocre, while ultrasonic distortion is left wholly devoid of feedback correction. The majority of op amps, with less than 100 MHz GBWP, are frankly unsuited to use as high gain mic amps and in equalisers

The method used to derive the GBWP from the measured bandwidth relies on some assumptions about the open loop gain curve. For most op-amps, open loop gain starts falling off at between 10 and



OPEN-LOOP GAIN ROLL OFF BEGINS AT 3 Hz

A for unity gain (0 dB) @ 1 kHz = 95 dB B for + 60 dB gain @ 10 kHz = 15 dB C for unity gain (0 dB) @ 100 kHz = 55 dB

FIG 1: Assessing loop gain For high gains (>+30 dB), even a very high GBWP op-amp like the LT1028 shown here has only moderate loop gain at high frequencies (>20 kHz)

30 Hz, before the music even begins. A few designs (most notably the NE5534) retain their initial DC open loop gain figure up to nearly 1 kHz. Thus the 5534's open loop gain at 20 kHz can end up being higher than op-amps having a far higher initial gain (at DC), owing to the way the latter's gain rolls-off earlier. This explains the large discrepancy in the computed figures compared to the manufacturer's 10 MHz specification. SSM's 2016 GBWP (not measured) would also appear to be adrift because it relies partly on current feedback, which sidesteps the conventional gain-bandwidth relationship. Even higher GBWPs are possible with specialised current feedback devices like AD846. The remaining, much smaller differences reinforce the fact that GBW is quite a loose specification (±130% is typical). As one raison d'etre of op-amps is that unit-to-unit variations are smoothed out by employing large amounts of feedback, one can hardly complain.

times. The  $\mu A741$ 's GBWP was 1 MHz. The 100-fold increase in GBW over 20 years broadly means there's been a commensurate increase in the error correction that's available at any given frequency and gain setting. Except at the highest gain needed for mic amplifiers, circa +60 dB modern high specification opamps shouldn't produce any of the 'gritty', 'hard' or 'grainy' qualities caused by high order harmonic distortion and/or HF intermodulation—some of the attributes that initially gave IC op-amps a bad name.

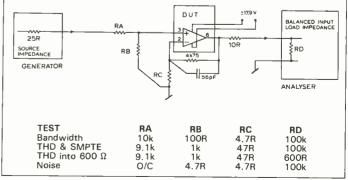
The table in Fig 2 shows how RA to D in the test circuit were adjusted to assess harmonic distortion (et seq for the subsequent tests). The DUT gain is judiciously set at 40 dB to be reasonably taxing without letting the inadequate bandwidth of some of the op-amps complicate the picture above 3 kHz. An input L pad attenuator network placed adjacent to the op-amp provides 20 dB of attenuation, so the unbalanced input drive can be reasonably high (0 dBu), which helps to overcome extraneous noise pickup, notably around 50/100 Hz. Drive at the DUT's input is -20 dBu. The test bed is expressly a noninverting configuration so that common mode distortion (a progressive kind of input malfunction that only afflicts op-amps with bi-polar input stages) is included. Output is +20 dBu, corresponding to rated worst case peak operating levels for line level equipment. The output is lightly loaded by  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$ . For best THD resolution, the AP's bandwidth is -3 dB at 22 kHz. Wider bandwidth settings obscured some of the differences between the best op-amps, by introducing noise.

The results are tabled in Fig 4 according to the highest THD in the audio band (in the third column), rather than the 1 kHz figure in the second column. While the differences will remain much the same, the absolute THD figures will be much lower in low gain circuits (most line stages) and somewhat higher in mic amps run at maximum gain. Fig 4 gives examples of the graphs from which the figures have been derived. Many of the op-amps display increasing THD+N towards the upper end of the audio band. The ultimate curve shape is disguised by the measurements' -3 dB roll-off at 22 kHz. For many opamps, even low noise types, some of the increase is '+N', ie down to an increasing noise density at frequencies above the audio range. For others, the rising THD is a reminder of the effects of incipient slew limiting. +20 dBu is almost 11 V, and allowing a conservative 1 V/µs per peak output volt at 20 kHz (five times more than the minimum theoretical figure), some op-amps with maximum slew rates under 15 V/us are seeing their limits approached if not encroached. Without exception, the lowest THD+N figures relate to quiet op-amps with bi-polar front ends. There are two clear reasons why this should be so. First, their '+N' contribution is less. Second, the much higher transconductance of bipolar input stages leads to loop gains that are one or two orders greater than Bi-FET types, giving more scope for overcoming a given amount of open loop distortion.

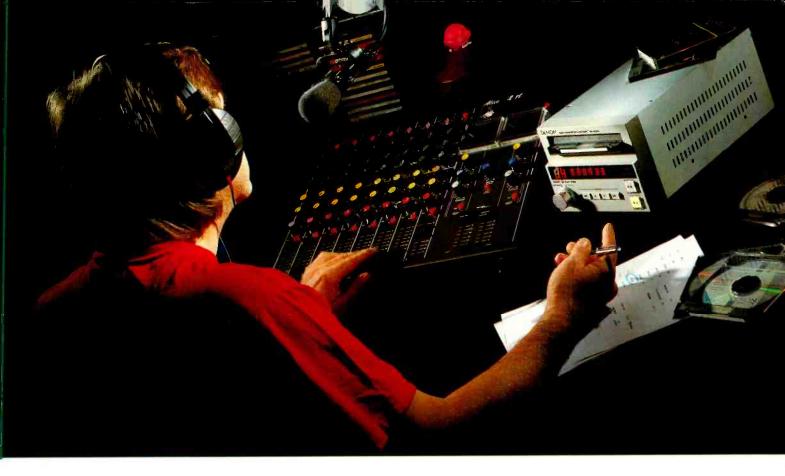
What do the THD figures all mean? Beyond the subjectivist vs objectivist divide, few would disagree that distortion is error and that significant distortion has no place in equipment that's ultimately used to archive, mass produce and broadcast (in the widest sense) speech and music. The dispute arises in knowing where and how to draw the line that divides



The difference between the open and closed loop gain plots in **Fig** 1 gives an immediate visual rendition of the loop gain—the 'spare gain' that's available for error correction. A loop gain of 20 dB (10 $\times$ ) broadly corresponds to an error reduction capacity of 10









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the acceptable from the unacceptable. By themselves, THD figures normally hide the harmonic structure, which has a large bearing on whether a given % THD is euphonic, objectionable, or plain inaudible. Traditionally, THD figures held below 0.1% across the audio band have been regarded as safe. But let's not forget that the valve (tube) powered equipment used to arrive at such conclusions employed small amounts of negative feedback and had no appreciable slewing limitations. With large amounts of Negative FeedBack (NFB), residuals are correspondingly very much smaller but very likely highly anti-euphonic. The majority of op-amps listed could be operated (as mic amps) at +60 dB while comfortably exceeding the traditional specification. And when used at or near unity gain (0 dB), all the devices tested would display THD figures two or three orders of magnitude better than the traditional minimum. At these levels, THD+N figures have little to say about which devices will sound OK and which won't. The only substantial, objective clue to sonic performance is the incipient sign of slew limiting or other large signal problems registered in the plots, which are rising with frequency

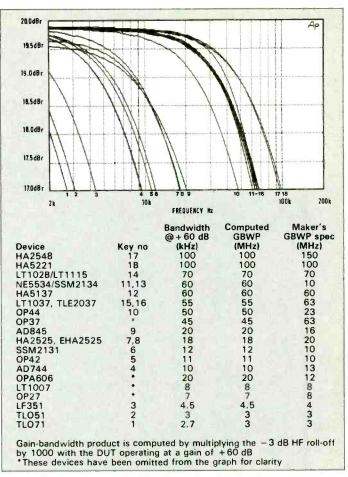
# Large signals, loads and outputs

The op-amps' THD was retested after loading their outputs with 600  $\Omega$  (Fig 2), a move designed to evaluate their load driving capability. More precisely, the test demonstrates the way their performance ranking changes with heavy loading at high drive levels. The distortion-raising effects of cable and equipment loading are especially important in op-amps driving multiple, paralleled crossover and EQ circuits, as well as outputs. Compared to the test, operating gains in equipment are almost always lower, usually between unity and +10 dB, so THD figures would be 30 to 100 × smaller in practice—always assuming all the other conditions were identical.

Even in their hypothetical open loop condition, the majority of op-amps have low output (source) impedances ranging between 20 and 70  $\Omega$ . Liberal use of NFB reduces source impedance to a tiny fraction, generally a few m $\Omega$  at DC, rising with increasing frequency. Across the audio range, and for gains of

+40 dB or less, most opamps' source impedance (Zo) is purely resistive and well below 1 Q. For low level signals, the output level is then almost independent of equipment and cable loading. Passing beyond the audio band, Zo ultimately reaches the open loop value at the unity gain frequency. Meanwhile, at moderate radio frequencies, the opamp's output is reasonably resistant to RFI, by virtue of its low impedance compared to the interference. What, happens when op-amp outputs are attacked by even higher RF frequencies is highly dependent on the equipment's circuit and layout design.

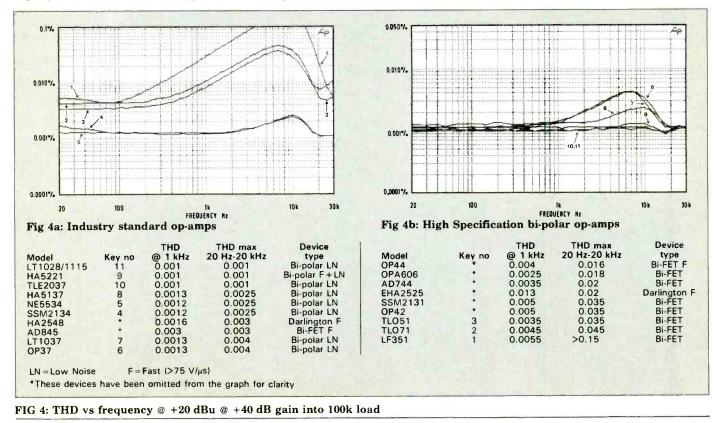
The output drive capability of op-amps is an altogether different matter from Zo. The minimum impedance an op-amp can drive is (as with power amplifiers) principally dependent on the phase angle of the load and the output transistors' dissipation limits. Capacitative loads are the toughest test Most op-amps are rated at between  $\pm 20$  and ±60 mA. Output stage protection is universal



#### FIG 3: Bandwidths +60 dB gain with 100k load

and prevents immediate damage when driven into shorted cables, though the resulting high temperatures may shorten the lifespan if abusive

loading is sustained. A factor that's seen increasing attention in more recent op-amp designs is thermal modulation, where programme-induced 'wiggles' in the output transistor's temperature set up a cascade of incremental changes in the remainder of the chip, as successive heat 'waves' spread. It's the kind of behaviour that severely confuses the servo'ing of the error correction, by introducing a parallel positive feedback loop. A tell-tale sign is increasing THD at low frequencies but near open loop conditions are needed to unveil the effect with steady state



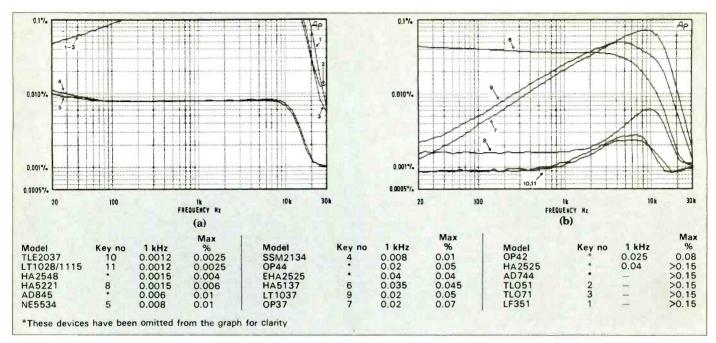


FIG 5: Industry standard op-amps-THD vs frequency into 600 Ω @ +20 dBu @ +40 dB gain

measurements. With everyday closed loop tests, THD in op-amp stages is normally solidly on the baseline in the DC-to-100 Hz region, as this is the loop gain's apogee.

The table in Fig 5 ranks the op-amps for lowest THD with the DUT driving a  $600 \Omega$  resistive load at +20 dBu, again with a gain of +40 dB. Although the ranking has changed, the leaders are still the bi-polar types with the highest GBWPs. Fig 5b shows some aspects of performance when compared to Fig 4b. The *LT1028*'s THD is scarcely affected, except the mild HF rise in Fig 4b is now much bigger. The *HA5137*'s THD has trebled but it's no longer rising around

TABLE 1 SM			~ 1100
Model	% IMD	Model	% IMD
HA5221	0.0016	AD744	0.005
LT1028/1115	0.0016	AD845	0.005
TLE2037	0.0016	OP44	0.01
LT1037	0.0016	TLO51	0.01
OP37	0.0016	SSM2131	0.013
SSM2134	0.002	TLO71	0.013
NE5534	0.002	OP42	0.015
HA2548	0.0025	LF351	0.02
HA5137	0.003	EHA2525	0.045
OPA606	0.004	HA2525	0.06

7 kHz and is clearly under control. The *LT1037* and *OP37*'s plots provide vivid contrast, rising steeply from the lowest frequencies, indicating that these devices aren't suited to driving 600  $\Omega$  (or highly capacitative cables), at least at high (+20 dBu) levels. It's the outcome of crossover distortion, as the devices switch into Class B operation above 20 mA output current. The modern *OP27* has 'mask revision' to correct this problem. Turning to the industry standard op-amps charted in **Fig 5a**. the clear upturn in the *NE5534* and *SSM2134*'s THD below 100 Hz is suggestive of thermal distortion.

# IM and noise comparisons

Table 1 ranks the op-amps for intermod distortion, using the industry standard and readily reproduced (if rather dated) SMPTE method. On balance, this is not an ideal choice for devices with very low residuals like op-amps, as measurements are restricted to frequencies above 3 kHz. Go much higher and noise and HF roll-off are apt to confuse the results. As a compromise, spot figures were taken at 3.5 kHz, irrespective of different rankings at much higher frequencies. In this arena, the high GBWP bi-polar devices (even OP37 and LT1037) retain their lead. Noise appears to handicap the Bi-FET types but there's evidence of a quantum step down in intermodulation nasties for some of the newer generation of FET-input op-amps, eg AD 744, 845 and OPA606.

The first IC op-amps were undeniably noisy. Some of the noise particularly at low frequencies, was down to imperfect processing. With cleaner processing (which also brings higher reliability and longevity), the fundamental physical mechanisms are left to dominate. For low impedance sources, lowest noise requires a high input stage current, which modern op amps can manage without excess bias currents and related DC inbalances. The quietest op-amps employs Bi-Polar Transistors (BJTs), and give their best performance when coupled to a low source impedance around 10 to 200  $\Omega$ , ie dynamic and ribbon mic capsules and moving-coil cartridges. Op-amps optimised for high speed employ J-FET or (bi-polar) Darlington inputs. These are noisier unless they're interfacing a high impedance source >30 k $\Omega$  eg guitar pickups, but for a minimum number of line level

stages working at unity gain or thereabouts, the amount of hiss they generate is barely audible, even over a high power (>120  $dB_{SPL}$ ) monitoring system in a quiet control room. The hiss from Bi-FET op-amps gets to be more of an embarrassment when a dozen or more are cascaded in an active crossover and/or other loudspeaker processing, upstream of the system's main fader.

The spectral characteristics of op-amp noise has long been neglected. The figures presented in **Table 2** centre on 1 kHz. This is fine for straight amplification, mixing and buffering, however, when op-amps are used in EQ circuits, particularly for pre-

	CMR		CMR
Model	(-dB)	Model	(-dB)
LT1007, LT1037	130	OPA606	85
OP27. OP37	110	HA2548	82
AD845	107	HA5221	78
LT1028, LT1115	100	HA5137	78
SSM2131	98	AD744	76
OP42, OP44	98	TLE2037	74
LF351	93		

and de-emphasis tasks (the sort of EQ you can't 'take out' if it proves too noisy) noise performance at one or other end of the spectrum will also need examining<sup>2</sup>. In particular, most Bi-FET op-amps and some nominally low-noise bi-polar units (notably the *NE5534*) become increasingly noisier in the 2½ octaves below 200 Hz, giving rise to a rumbling or burbling, especially when low frequencies are being boosted. The character of impure semiconductor noise and its subliminal psychoacoustic effects deserve more investigation. My own, very ad-hoc investigations have revealed that some chips used for power

used in a microphon	en from noise spectra ne amp, with a gain				Fig 2. The noise figure s subtracts the gain to de				
stage, independent Device	Input stage description	Noise (dBu)	EIN (dBu)	EIN (nV)	Device	Input stage description	Noise (dBu)	EIN (dBu)	EIN (nV)
SSM2016	BJT. LG	-96	-156	16	OP44 (OP42)	Bi-FET	-73	-133	220
LT1028	BJT, LG	-95	-155	18	OPA606	DI-FET	-72	-132	250
LT1037 (1007)	BJT, MG	-88	-148	40	EHA2525	BJT, D	-72	-132	250

M2016	BJT, LG	-96	-156	16	OP44 (OP42)	Bi-FET	-73	-133	220	
1028	BJT, LG	-95	-155	18	OPA606	DI-FET	-72	-132	250	1
(1007)	BJT, MG	-88	-148	40	EHA2525	BJT, D	-72	-132	250	
A5137	BJT, MG	-86	-146	50	AD744	Bi-FET	-70	-130	316	
P27. OP37	BJT, MG	-83	-143	71	HA2525	BJT, D	-68	-128	398	
E5534, SSM2134	BJT. MG	-82	-142	79	AD845	Bi-FET	-67	-127	442	
LO51, 71	Bi-FET	-73	-133	220	LF351N	Bi-FET	-66	-126	500	
obreviations IT=Bi-polar (Junctio	n) Transistor	Size MG=Mediun	n Geometry	Notes 500 nV=	0.5 µV					
Bi-polar Darlington		LG=Large G			vices are omitted, due to l	ate arrival				

HA OP: NE TLO

Abi BJT D= Bi-F

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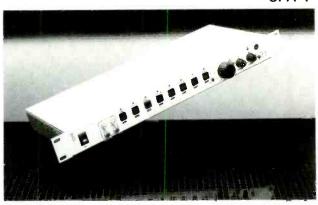
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regulation produce noises that sound like a primal howling Arctic wind, hardly a welcome addition if it ever surfaced in the quiet passages of a mix.

# CMR and PSR

Common mode rejection is a measure of the best rejection you can expect to get when the op-amp is configured as a simple balanced input stage. In practice, deficiencies in cables, short cuts in circuit design and manufacturing processes are liable to degrade the equipment's CMR below the op-amp's potential. Intrinsic CMR depends on the topology of the op-amp's input stage and the ability of the monolithic process to ensure precise, multidimensional matching between critical components. A good figure is made even better at low frequencies by high loop-gain. CMR's roll-off with increasing frequency commonly follows the open-loop gain curve. **Table 3** ranks CMR specifications at 10 kHz. If CMR falls below -40 dB by the upper reaches of the audio band, it becomes comparable to the effects of cable

balance and circuit implementation. This is clearly not a problem with IC opamps, though it might be with discrete circuitry.

PSR (Power Supply Rejection) is another dead ringer for the open-loop gain response. You can think of PSR as a special kind of CMR, aimed at cancelling garbage on the (symmetrical) power rails. When op-amps were first used for audio, power supply filtering requirements needed to obviate 100/120 Hz hums were all of a sudden less stringent. Even the lowliest op-amp built from discrete transistors can manage 40 dB of PSR at low frequencies enough to reduce ripple 100-fold. This feature has led to a false sense of security, as higher frequency supply garbage is much less well rejected and also less easily tracked down. Usually one or other supply rail has better rejection and holds it up to higher frequencies. Which rail depends on the op-amp's input stage topology. Table 4 cites rejection figures for both power rail inputs at 10 kHz, ranking the tested opamps in order of the highest weaker rejection figure of the pair.

# Slewing and settling

Whenever static audio distortion measurements fail to corroborate with sonic results, it's time to look at the DUT's dynamic characteristics. Slew rate (strictly a limit, as the *rate* of slew is a quality of the signal itself) indicates

the maximum acceleration of components in the signal beyond which error-correction breaks down. Walt Jung calls the unpleasant harmonic and intermod distortion produced by this event SID<sup>3</sup>, alias slewing induced distortion. NFB should make the slew limit a hard one (conceptually like an audio limiter) but the maximum slew rate for some op-amps has a 'soft-knee', meaning harmonic distortion begins to creep up well before the official limit (Fig 4a). Seeing that high level (>+10 dBu), high frequency (>20 kHz) signals are needed to approach or exceed the moderate (all 13 V/µs) slewing capabilities of the industry standard op-amps, it's easy to under-rate the relevance of SID. But what about when ultrasonic frequencies are boosted to high levels by carelessly designed equalisers? Or when a series of RF noise spikes received by the console frame are injected into the mixing bus, superimposing 200 mV steps at 10 MHz on the audio waveform? Or when a DAC spews out fast transitions ranging up to 100 mV at 10 MHz? Once slew limiting has corrupted the signal. the damage is so global that no amount of post processing or face paint can hide the deformity. For conservative slewing 'headroom', real-world operating

conditions like these seem to require slew limits that are an order of magnitude greater than the so called (and laughable) 'high' slew limit circa 2 to 10 V/ $\mu$ s cited by the industry standard devices. Monolithic opamps cable of slewing at 1000 V/ $\mu$ s have been available for some years but being largely intended for video, many of their parameters are optimised relative to 12 MHz+ bandwidths, leaving them with 'not so good' specs for audio use. At the time of writing, the latest conventional voltage feedback opamps with kosher audio specifications attain slew limits ranging between 100 and 200 V/ $\mu$ s, while current-mode types can reach to 450 V/ $\mu$ s.

Slewing performance of the tested op-amps is given in **Table** 1 part two (*Studio Sound*, August 1990). When comparing the figures, output drive capability has to be taken into account, as failings in this area—particularly into capacitative loads—doubly penalises the servo'ing accuracy by establishing a second point of rate-dependent current starvation. In recent years, veteran op-amp aficionado Walt Jung has promoted a simple formula that enables op-amp slewing limitations to be seen in the context of open-

TABLE	4 Power	supply	rejection at	10 kHz	
5.10	9953				

in the second second	(dB)		Rejection (dB)
Model	+ve/-ve	Model	+ve/-ve
HA5137	80/100	OP42/SSM2131	105/65
HA5221	80/90	AD845	65/80
HA2548	85/75	AD744	60/90
LT1028/1115	75/80	TLE2037	60/65
OP44	95/70	LT1007/1037	55/65
OPA606	90/70	OP27/37	55/60
HA2525	70/75	LF351	80/45

All dB figures are negative (-), typical and rounded down to the nearest 5 dB Ranking is in ascending order of the lowest of the figures for + and -ve NE5534, SSM2016, TLO51 and TLO71 omitted due to inadequate data

	Vth		Vth
Model	(V)	Model	(V)
AD845	1	OPA606	0.49
EHA2525, HA25	25 1	HA2548	0.13
TLO51	1	LT1007	0.05
AD744	0.96	OP27	0.05
OP44	0.86	HA5137	0.05
OP42	0.83	OP37	0.045
TLO71	0.72	HA5221	0.04
SSM2131	0.67	LT1028, 1115	0.036
LF351	0.54	NE5534*	0.036

TABLE 6 End-of-play scorebo Application	Foremost, Runner up
Quietest mic amp	SSM2016/2017, LT1028/ 1115
Fastest UGS buffer	AD845
Quietest UGS buffer	HA5221
Lowest THD op-amp	LT1028
Lowest THD line driver*	LT1028, HA5221, TLE2037
Highest Vth line level stage	AD845, EHA2525, HA2525, TLO51
*Driving into 600.0	

loop linearity, as a maximum differential input voltage he calls  $V_{th}^4$ .  $V_{th}$  is ideally computed by dividing the input stage's emitter current (I<sub>E</sub>) by its transconductance (g<sub>m</sub>). It can equally be calculated with reasonable accuracy and without any internal knowledge of the black box, by dividing the slew limit by the gain-bandwidth.

 $V_{th} = SR/(2 \times \pi \times GBWP)$ 

Table 5 shows what happens when op-amps are ranked by  $V_{th}$ . The high transconductance, bipolarinput types drop to the bottom of the list, with the Bi-FET types taking the lead. The ranking shows a strong correlation with successive subjective evaluations carried out by the author and colleagues over the past 7 years, notably when op-amps are driven at line (0 to +10 dBU) levels. Settling times are most significant in DACs. Most

Settling times are most significant in DACs. Most of the fast DACs employed for audio have current (I) outputs. They could very well have voltage outputs, except the monolithic processes needed to fabricate a good op-amp are very likely incompatible with the processing steps for a DAC. In turn, the hazards of accurate I-to-V conversion are shifted over to the circuit designer. Rapid settling op-amps invariably have fast slewing Bi-FET inputs. The best exponents (eg AD846) employ current feedback. Beyond this, the performance (and sonics) of the finished equipment is largely dependent on suitable RF/RADAR-based circuit design, layout and component choice.

# Conclusions

Most of the op-amps we've tested seem remote and esoteric to an industry obsessed for 13 years with the NE5534 and to a lesser extent, the *TLO71*. The opamps that have come to challenge it are, for the most part, presently more costly but they wouldn't be if they usurped the 5534 and were manufactured in high volumes. Snag 1 is knowing which device(s) to choose to be the standard for future equipment designs when there is no consensus on which (if any) of the conventionally measured parameters are relevant to sonic quality. Snag 2 is deciding on any standard amidst rapid technological change. The life of equipment designers (as well as buyers intent on the economies of volume) is made easiest by living

with one op-amp as a do-all device. This was an original reason for using opamps but it has yet to become a practical reality. The diversity of audio applications is too wide for blanket standardisation to be possible without serious compromises in one or other direction. With present technology at least two op-amp models will be needed. The measurements reinforce this, while unveiling the devices that excel in each category; all is revealed in the final scorecard in **Table 6**.

#### Abbreviations

GBWP: Gain Bandwidth Product Mask Revision: Revision to an IC's circuit NFB: Negative Feedback UGS: Unity Gain Stable Zo: Output Impedance

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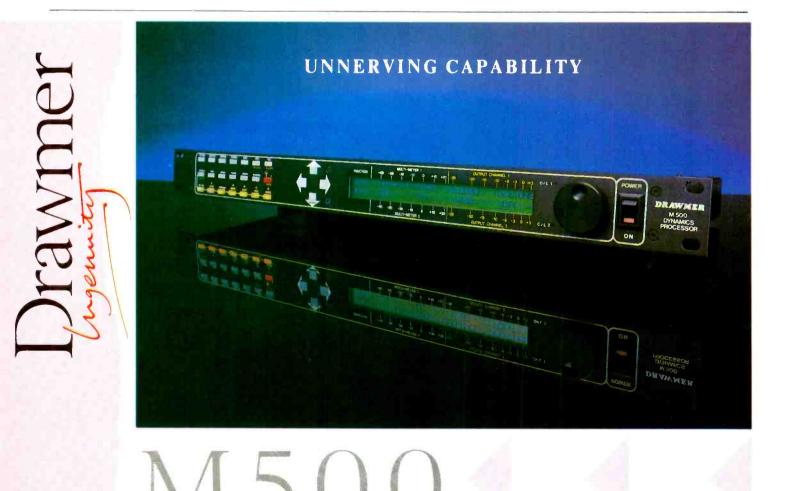
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# FIXING IT OUTSIDE THE MIX

There are times when there is no alternative to mastering from a faulty stereo recording. Michael Gerzon describes a collection of practical techniques with available equipment that improve your chances of success

t is surprising how often defective recordings need to be released commercially Perhaps it is a live stereo recording on cassette, or a straight-to-stereo digital recording with intermittent popping sounds, or the only surviving safety duplicate Japanese copy master of a long-lost classic recording that has developed a drop-out or flaky oxide on the right channel.

Maybe that classic once-in-a-lifetime performance only exists in a recording done on a personal stereo from the audience in a semi-illegal bootleg that the band was offered after the gig. Or an anonymous Dixon's cheapest cassette, in a misaligned domestic machine, taped from the PA desk as an afterthought. Or the technically beautiful stereo digital recording incorporating a technically perfect conversation on one side of the stereo image by a member of the audience about the outrageous price of beer at the venue during the climax of the gig.

Behind the industry facade of 48-track digital technical competence and solving all problems by expertise and wizardry, sad tales of sow's-ear recordings like this are commonplace. Often, such recordings are the ones that, for reasons of

historic importance, artistic excellence or uniqueness, need to be released on CD. Ask any mastering house how often such recordings are brought in needing a degree of 'fixing' to be acceptable for release and how often releases prove to be impossible. Fixing it in a mix is fine if one has a multitrack tape to mix from-but what about premixed stereo recordings with no multitrack fall-back in which the faults are inextricably already in the mix?

This article is about some techniques of fixing it outside the mix. Few mastering consoles are equipped with the facilities to do this properlylikewise most studios. Equipment designed for equalisation, processing and tinkering with multiple mono tracks is generally totally unsuitable for zapping faults buried in the middle of a complete stereo mix.

It is not my aim here to describe the use of well-known studio processes. Rather, we look at how to target faults that will respond to specific specialised treatments tailored to those faults Nearly all these treatments involve subtractive or cancellation methods that cancel out faulty information from one part of a stereo mix by information taken from another part of the mix.

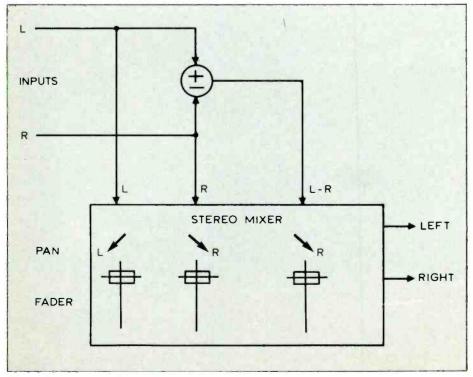


Fig 1: Processing a faulty right channel

# Dodgy channels

One of the most common types of faults is a stereo recording in which one channel is OK and one is, intermittently or partially, faulty. There is a simple, if drastic, fix for such recordings-use the 'good' channel, and feed it to both left and right outputs. The result will be a technically good recording with no stereo effect and losing sounds predominantly in the faulty channel.

If the dodgy channel were sufficiently bad the whole time, then maybe this is all that can be done but, in most cases, there is still useful information from the dodgy channel that can be used to rescue some degree of genuine stereo effect.

Basically, we want to bring down the level of any fault in the dodgy channel to the point where the results are acceptable, while still preserving both the centring of the stereo and as much of the original stereoism as we can rescue. Also, if a fault is present or audible only some of the time, we want to have the full genuine stereo the rest of the time, with the ability to 'fade in' and 'fade out' the fault-removing processing only when needed.

The basic philosophy is 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it'. Any processing applied should be only to parts of the sound that need fixing, everything else should be left alone.

Suppose the left (L) channel is OK but the right (R) channel has a part-time fault. Then we want to crossfade between two situations: one in which the output stereo Lout, Rout is the same as the input stereo, ie

Lout=L

R<sub>out</sub>=R

and the other in which the left input L is presented in mono at both outputs when R is totally unusable, ie

 $L_{out} = L$ 

 $R_{out}^{uu} = L$ 

In order to crossfade between these two situations we put Lout=L the whole time, and  $R_{out} = R + k(L - R)$ 

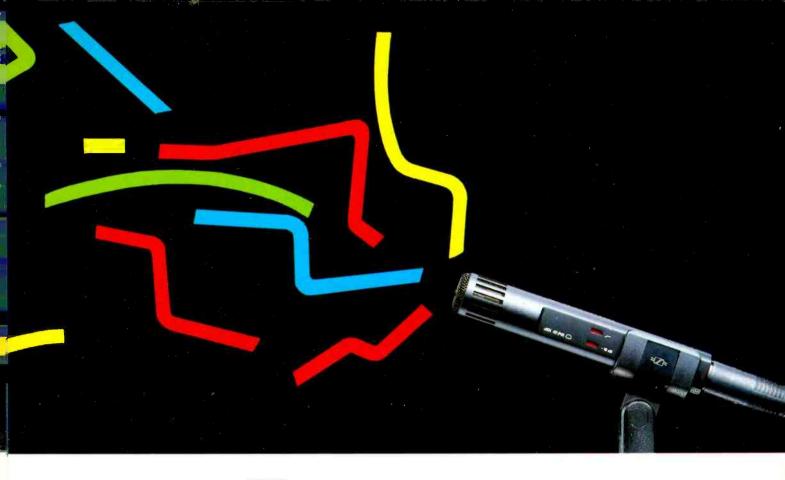
where k is a gain that can be varied from 0 (for the original stereo) to 1 (for mono from the L channel). Alternatively, we could put  $R_{out} = L + k'(R - L)$ 

where the gain k'=1-k varies from 1 to 0. The basic processing setup required to crossfade between mono from the left channel input and true stereo is shown in Fig 1. Essentially, the left input L is fed to a channel of a stereo mixer and panned to left, the right input R is fed to a second channel and panned to right, the difference signal L-R is derived by a subtraction network and fed to a third channel of the mixer, which is also panned to the right. The equalisers and faders on all three mixer channels are set to the same settings and levels. When the L-R fader is at the same level as the other two faders, the right output becomes

R+(L-R)=L

and mono from the left input appears at both outputs. As the L-R fader is pulled down, the output becomes the original true stereo.

Thus, varying the L-R channel fader between the full level and zero allows a continuous crossfade between mono from the left input and full stereo. Because L-R=0 for mono central



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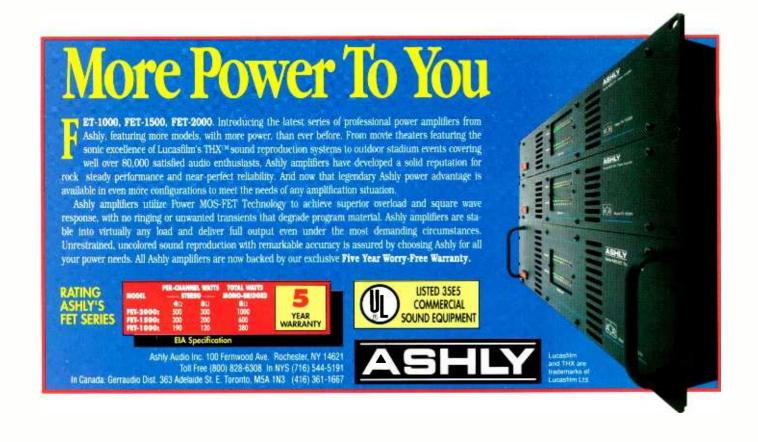
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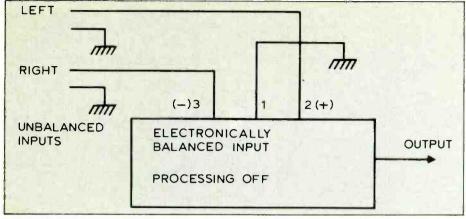


Fig 2: Use of equipment with an electronically balanced input as a subtraction network

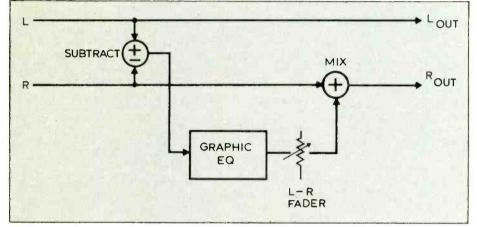


Fig 3: Inserting a graphic equaliser into the L-R path of Fig 1

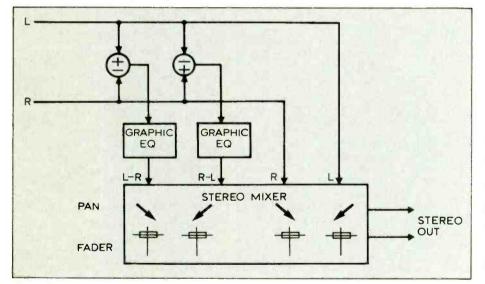


Fig 4: Processing for cancelling faults in the left or right channels

images at the input, operation of this fader has no effect whatsoever on the level or position of central mono images. Since most stereo programmes have the most important sound sources panned near centre, this means that operating the L-R fader gives minimal disturbances of the overall sound when crossfading is needed.

You may or may not realise it but your studio is likely to be full of subtraction networks that can be used in the arrangement of Fig 1. Every electronically balanced input to a piece of studio gear is effectively a subtraction network for the unbalanced signals going to the 'hot' and 'cold' sides of the balanced input. Thus, for example, the left input could be fed to pin 2 or the hot side of such an input, and the right input could be fed to pin 3 or the cold side of such an input (or *viceversa*, depending on the signal polarity of the equipment) with the processing of the piece of equipment switched off or bypassed. I use a spare channel of Symetrix 544 with the gate/expander switched out as a subtraction device (see Fig 2).

One may have to wire-up special leads or adaptors to derive the unbalanced feeds and to feed them to the two sides of an electronically balanced input. Also, one must use equipment that has unity gain and little phase shift in the audio band when its processing is switched out so the cancellation of L-R with R works well across the audio band. Also note that one should beware of 6 dB gain differences that can be caused in Fig 1 if some signals are fed to the mixer in unbalanced form and some in balanced form. The acid test is to ensure, with the L-R fader at the same level as the other two, that a right-only input is cancelled out at the right output. Otherwise, one has to use a '0 dB reference level' for the L-R fader that differs by 6 dB from the other two.

If a fault on the right input is intermittent, one can fade the L-R fader up shortly before the fault starts and down again after it ends to preserve stereo for as much of the time as possible. Also, if the fault is at a lowish level, by fading up the L-R fader to a slightly lower level, one can preserve some of the stereoism while reducing the level of the fault significantly. Since the fading action is smoothly continuous, one can control the degree of processing in realtime, rather than having to edit between two dubs. It helps to have the master being processed in a form that has a precision time read-out so that the crossfades can be rehearsed.

A rather more sophisticated version of this processing is possible if the faults on the right channel only affect some frequencies. For example, a recording might have excessive hiss or rumble only in the right channel, or the interference or unwanted audience noises might be concentrated over a fairly well-defined frequency range, or the drop-outs might only affect the higher treble frequencies with little effect on bass frequencies. These are all quite typical situations encountered with faulty material. All one does is insert an equaliser (eg a graphic equaliser) in the L-R signal path of Fig 1, giving the schematic in Fig 3.

The equaliser used should be such that, when set out flat, it should have virtually no effect on polarity, amplitude or in-band phase reponse on the audio signal passing through it. (Digital equalisers invariably incorporate large time delays and so are totally unsuitable here. Also beware of polarity-inverting equalisers and of equalisers incorporating non-switchable lowpass and highpass filters, since these spoil the phase response at the flat setting.)

When set to flat, the modification of the right channel works just as before but if one cuts some frequencies on the graphic equaliser, the processed output reverts to stereo at those frequencies. For example, if one wishes to 'monoise' faulty treble frequencies only, then the bass frequencies on the equaliser should be cut. In practice, graphic equalisers are particularly suited for 'tuning' quite precisely what frequencies are monoised from the left input and what are allowed to remain in true stereo.

In general, only the most audibly disturbing frequencies should be highly processed. For example, if the problem is excessive hiss in the right channel, it may be enough to use the graphic to allow through a narrowish frequency band around 8 kHz, leaving both lower and higher frequencies (which contribute less to the audibility of hiss) in true stereo. Also, in passages where the fault is absent or masked by the wanted information, the L-R fader can still be pulled down to restore the original stereo at all frequencies.

Fig 4 shows a version of the processing that can be used to 'tune out' faults in the left or the right channel, using an R-L signal path panned to the left to provide a similar cancellation when the faults are in the left channel. Although, in general, faults in both channels at the same time are much more difficult to deal with, Fig 4 does allow processing of faults in one frequency band on the left channel while other faults in a non-

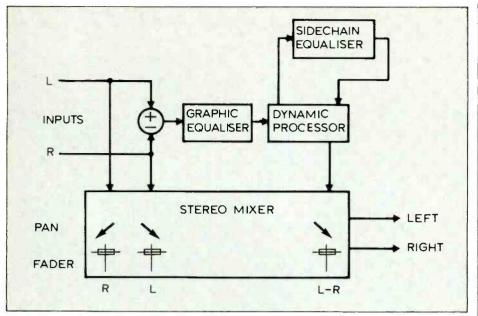


Fig 5: Removing R channel faults with dynamic processing of the L-R signal

overlapping frequency band occur on the right channel. This does not happen very often but **Fig 4** allows processing of recordings where faults occur in both channels at different times without the need for any switching or rewiring.

# More advanced stuff

The 'cancellation' processing for faults in one channel only as described above, where faults in say R are cancelled out by mixing it with variable amounts of L-R, can be extended to more sophisticated processing. For example, suppose that the fault is audible only at low levels and is masked by the wanted signal at higher levels. In this case, one wishes to switch out the processing at high levels. For example, one might have a low-level buzz, crackle, hum, rumble or hiss in the right channel that is masked when the music gets loud.

In this case the procedure is to insert a limiter in the L-R signal path of **Fig 1** or **Fig 3**, with the usual provisos about the limiter being noninverting with little phase shift in the audio band and having unity gain below the limiting threshold. Then, above the preset threshold level, the L-R signal is, in effect, attenuated, leaving a substantially full stereo effect without any cancellation. Only at low levels when L-R is below the threshold level will the partial (if a graphic is used) or total (if no graphic is used) cancellation of the R channel occur to a full extent.

This way, for example, one can tune the graphic equaliser to remove only the most audibly disturbing part of a buzz on the R channel, and then set the limiter threshold to remove the processing at higher music levels, leaving a minimally processed signal in which the buzz on the R channel is audibly suppressed. If the limiter is placed after the graphic equaliser, as in Fig 5, it will respond predominantly to music energy in the same frequency band as the frequencies of the buzz that is being suppressed, which are those components that will tend to mask the buzz best. An additional sidechain equaliser for the limiter, as shown in Fig 5, can emphasise the effect of those specific frequency components further-I have found that connecting the two channels of a consumer stereo graphic equaliser in series (with an attenuator between the two to prevent

overload) is necessary to achieve a sufficient boost of some frequencies and attenuation of others in such a sidechain equaliser, where emphasis of the desired band by up to 50 dB can be needed for best results.

The arrangement of Fig 5 can also be used to perform the reverse trick of getting rid of highlevel occasional thumps or bangs in the right channel but replacing the limiter by a noise gate. In this case, one wishes to switch off the L-Rsignal except when the thump occurs. This is done by using a noise gate with a rapid attack time in the L-R path with the threshold set so the gate is permanently in the 'off' state except when the high level thump signal occurs. Since any central mono information is absent in L-R, the musicsignal level it contains will often be quite low, making it easier to detect the presence of highlevel thumps or bangs.

When such thumps or bangs do not have a much higher level than the music signal this processing becomes more difficult but two things can help increase the chances of it working. One is to use a sidechain equaliser for the noise gate that is flat at most frequencies (so that the start of the transient of the bang or thump is responded to fast) but with the highest-energy music signal components, ie those below 1 kHz, attenuated. The other thing one can do is use an expander rather than a gate, which gives a smoother transition between stereo and mono from the left channel at high signal levels, at the expense of a tendency for the signal to monoise during high level music. However, this problem can be minimised by manually adjusting the expander threshold immediately before and after each thump or bang.

The above examples should by now have given a general idea of how faults in only one channel can be processed away and only at frequencies and signal levels at which they are troublesome. Obviously, I can't cover all possible faults of this kind that might be encountered, but the general principles of processing on/y the L-R signal to cancel out faults in the R channel should allow many other cases to be dealt with without any disturbance of the central part of the stereo stage. It does not seem generally realised by recording and mastering engineers that processing of the difference signal L-R or R-L is the way to deal with faults on only one of the two stereo channels—but any processing that is to avoid

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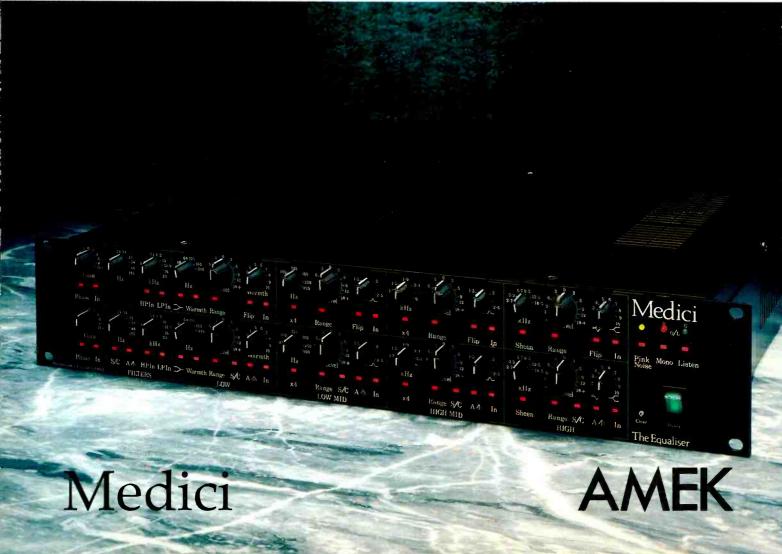
The Medici Equalizer is my newest creation. The curve shapes, slopes and turnover frequencies have been chosen most carefully, the result of many years experience, of listening to and serving the needs of top producers and engineers in the professional recording and music industry. My new Warmth control, as the name suggests, adds that elusive quality of fullness and presence without colouration.

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disturbing the centre of the stereo stage must process only that signal that is always zero for such central stage images. The trick in all this processing is in how the processed L-R signal is mixed back into the stereo.

The processing described so far is certainly not the end of the story—just the start. Before looking at still more advanced tinkering, let's have a look at what can go wrong with what I have described so far.

# Problems

The central images remain unaffected by the above processing because it only affects L-R, which equals zero for such images. However, this only applies if the two channels have substantially the same amplitude and phase response. With poorly adjusted analogue media, or with digital media without CTC correction, or with microphone techniques that are not precisely coincident or with mismatched microphones, this is not going to be the case. If there is a time delay between left and right, eg due to an azimuth error on tape or cassette, then L-R is no longer zero for central sounds and there will be some comb-filter colouration in the right output channel when the L-R gain k lies between 0 and 1.

One moral here is the need to adjust tape azimuth (and, in the case of copy tapes that may already incorporate recorded interchannel errors, the interchannel time delay) carefully before using the above processing, so as to maximise the cancellation of central sounds in the L-R signal. It should also go without saying that it is important to make sure that the two channels are not out-of-phase before processing. It helps to be able to monitor the L-R and L+R signals separately, or to examine the stereo signal on an XY oscilloscope display (or a similar display such as *The Box* or a phase meter).

Even when there are no interchannel gain or phase errors, a second problem is that the above processing causes a loss of stereo width, since whenever a fault occurs in the (say) right channel, the result tends towards mono derived from the left channel. In the extreme case when the right channel is being totally suppressed, such a reversion to mono is inevitable but there is no reason why we should accept the degree of loss of width that occurs when the right channel is only somewhat reduced rather than suppressed altogether.

Consider, for example, the case where a right channel defect is reduced by 6 dB rather than totally suppressed. This is the case for  $k = \frac{1}{2}$ , for which

L<sub>out</sub>=L

 $R_{out} = R + \frac{1}{2}(L - R) = \frac{1}{2}L + \frac{1}{2}R$ 

Here, any wanted sound on the right at the input still comes from the right (at a level of -6 dB) at the output, and any central sound L=R=M still comes from the middle (with unaltered level) at the output. However, a sound coming from the left at the input now emerges (at a level of about +1 dB) from the output panned only about a third of the way over to the left, since L<sub>out</sub>=L and R<sub>out</sub>=½L.

The subjective effect of this quite severe narrowing of the left side of the stereo image is a definite marked loss of stereo width. This loss of width can be compensated for by following the processing by a width control to increase the width again. Width control will be discussed more later but there is a simple trick to achieve an increase of width in the above situation without the use of any additional signal processing. The trick is to pan the position of the L-Rsignal in **Fig** 1 to a position between right and centre, rather than to hard right as shown. This has the effect of introducing some antiphase crosstalk of the right input onto the left output, which has the effect of increasing the width at the expense of preventing a complete cancellation of the R signal at the full L-R fader gain. The operation of the panning of the L-R signal to half-right is not altogether obvious without looking at a detailed worked example.

By way of example, suppose the panpot has a constant power law, and the L-R signal is panned to half-right. Then the L-R signal is fed to the left output with gain 0.38 k, and with gain 0.92 k to the right output, where, as before, k is the gain of the L-R fader. This gives

 $L_{out} = L + 0.38 k (L-R) = (1 + 0.38 k) L - 0.38 R R_{out} = R + 0.92 k (L-R) = 0.92 k L + (1 - 0.92 k) R$  For example, if the L-R fader gain is -5 dB (ie k=0.562), then

# $\substack{L_{out}=1.22L-0.22R\\R_{out}=0.52L+0.48R}$

which cuts the R gain by -5.6 dB and boosts the L gain by 2.4 dB. This also positions the L input rather further over to the left than before, and positions the R input beyond the right loudspeaker at the output due to the antiphase crosstalk of R onto the left output. This results in a wider overall image than before while still cutting the level of the R signal in the output.

Thus, although panning the L-R signal towards the centre prevents a complete cancellation of the R signal, it does allow an increased width when one only needs to reduce the R level to tame a fault rather than to eliminate it altogether. In general, when the L-R panpot is set to a position partway to the centre, the best subjective cancellation will be at a fader setting k less than the full gain k=1. For the half-right case considered above, setting k to a maximum of about -5 dB gives the best cancellation.

# Do You Know these terms?

**Monitor** — a reference loudspeaker system for the mixing and mastering of recorded music.

**Standard** — a reference from which qualitative judgements can be made.

**Tracks** — (noun) channels on a multi-track recorder (verb) accurately reproduces the audio qualities of another transducer.

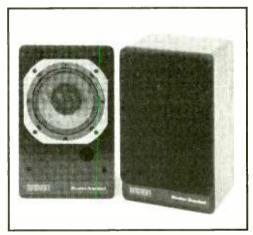
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One can still use all the techniques described varying the L-R fader setting and using a graphic equaliser or dynamic processor to fade the reduction of the R-channel fault in and out. While this will no longer permit a complete cancellation of any R channel fault, it does permit a reduction of the fault still without affecting central images (since L-R=0 for such images) and with a reduced effect on the stereo width as compared with the processing described earlier. One now sets the L-R panpot position to achieve the desired maximum degree of R cancellation before switching in the other processing.

There is a bonus in panning the L-R signal partway to the centre. Earlier, I mentioned that timing or phase errors between the two channels, which are inevitable with some microphone techniques, caused comb filter colourations when k lies between 0 and 1. However, the effect of putting some antiphase crosstalk of R onto L is to cause the comb filter colourations on the two channels to be complementary, ie frequencies cut on one channel are boosted on the other and viceversa, thereby making them much less audible. In particular, panning the L-R signal to half-right, and changing the L-R fader gain anywhere between zero  $(-\infty dB)$  and -5 dB causes little colouration even when applied to stereo made with microphones having a significant spacing.

Besides its use in reducing faults on one channel, this kind of processing is equally applicable to altering the level balance between the left and right sides of a stereo image without, affecting central images either in level or position. This kind of 'asymmetry control' is subjectively a better way of altering left/right level balance than ordinary balance controls when the problem is not caused by channel gain errors but by prior misjudged mixing decisions or by a natural imbalance of sound levels arriving at a well-adjusted stereo microphone. In particular, asymmetry control does not cause the 'lop-sided' ambience reproduction of natural acoustics when an ordinary balance control is used with a stereo microphone.

One application of asymmetry control is to reduce unwanted live sounds on one side of the stereo stage while still giving a reasonable portrayal of ambience.

To summarise the above, asymmetry control to reduce sounds from the right stereo channel can be achieved by using the arrangement of **Fig 1** but setting the L-R pan control to half-right position and the L-R gain between zero  $(-\infty dB)$ and -5 dB of the level of the left and right faders. Selective asymmetry control of only some frequencies can be achieved by inserting a (noninverting) equaliser in the L-R signal path.

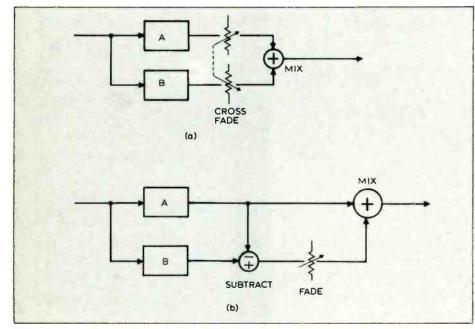


Fig 6: Two methods of crossfading between two different forms A and B of signal processing

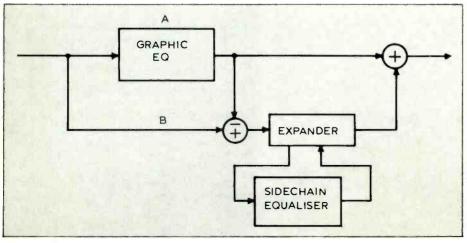


Fig 7: Fully adjustable dynamic filter based on Fig 6b

Faults on the left channel can be similarly controlled by using an R-L signal panned to half-left.

# Crossfade techniques

The above techniques of reprocessing faults in one stereo channel are special cases of more general 'crossfade' reprocessing techniques that have many other uses. To consider the general case, suppose that a mono or stereo signal is to be reprocessed in two possible ways, which I shall refer to as A and B. A might consist of no processing whatsoever, whereas B might, say, consist of equalisation or dynamic processing, or something more complicated such as feeding the left input to both stereo outputs. Then often we wish to be able to crossfade for results between those of processes A and B. One way of doing this, shown in Fig 6a, is to have two sets of faders, one for A and the other for B, carefully matched and ganged so that their combined gains add up to unity at all settings, and to mix the resulting outputs together. Especially for stereo signal processing, this involves a largish number of ganged faders.

The same result can be achieved rather more simply as shown in **Fig 6b**, using the fact that B=A+(B-A). Thus, as the fader gain k varies between 0 and 1 in **Fig 6b**, the output becomes A+k(B-A)=(1-k)A+kB,

which smoothly crossfades between process A and process B.

The technique of **Fig 6b** is widely useful for adjusting the degree of processing smoothly but does depend on processes A and B being generally matched in level polarity and phase so that the crossfading does not produce unwanted cancellations or comb-filter colourations. There are many different applications of the technique in **Fig 6b** that are useful in reprocessing and remastering applications, hopefully examples given will evoke other applications.

For example, if a signal requires a complicated equalisation for some of the time but should be flat at other times, then making A a straight-wire connection and B an equaliser (with the usual no inversion and no time-delay requirements satisfied) set to the required complicated equalisation allows a crossfade between flat (fader at zero) and full equalisation (fader at gain 1) without having to adjust 10 or 20 separate equalisation controls at the same time. This is very useful when a problem requiring corrective equalisation (eg hiss or an occasionally dominant badly-equalised instrument) varies in level from moment to moment, since one can continually vary the adjustment with one finger.

Also, the level adjustment need not be manual but can be via a dynamic signal processor. For example, in Fig 7, A is a graphic equaliser, B is a straight-wire connection, and the 'fader' is an expander with unit gain above its threshold. At low signal levels, when the expander acts as an 'off' switch, the output is the input passed through the graphic equaliser A, whereas at high signal levels, the gain k of the expander now equals one, so that the output equals the input passed through B, ie equals the unmodified input signal. Thus the circuit of Fig 7 acts as a completely adjustable dynamic filter for low level noise, tunable to any specific frequency band of noise. As earlier, the sidechain equaliser helps the chosen frequency band to more selectively operate the dynamic processing in order to aid masking.



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located in: Los Angeies, Montreal, Barcelona, Athens, Johannesburg, Hong Kong, Tokyo. Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Sydney, Aukland, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Caracas. This circuit works particularly well for dynamically filtering rumble noises, by cutting the graphic equaliser only in the bass and boosting the sidechain equaliser by up to 25 dB at the most audible rumble frequencies and cutting it by 25 dB at other frequencies.

The subtraction network in **Fig 7** may well already exist as the electronically balanced input of the expander. Thus, apart from some adaptors or Y splitter leads, **Fig 7** requires nothing not already present in most studios. Manufacturers of expanders should consider incorporating all this circuitry, apart from the equalisers, into their expanders with an extra insert point for an external graphic equaliser A. This way their products could be turned into infinitely adjustable dynamic filters by the addition of such an external equaliser.

Putting the graphic equaliser at B rather than A converts the dynamic filter into one that is flat at low levels and equalised at high levels above the threshold. Such a dynamic filter might be used, for example, to 'brighten up' high level sound without bringing up low level hiss. Thus, in this configuration, the dynamic filter can be used to add 'excitement' if required, although it could equally be used to strengthen high level bass without bringing up low level rumble. Incorporating a switch allowing the equaliser to be inserted either in the A or the B path allows the same equipment to be used for both low level and high level dynamic filtering. Equalising high level signals also permits, if required, high level distortion to be filtered without affecting the signal the rest of the time.

This kind of corrective dynamic noise filtering requires intelligent setting of the equaliser to minimise the tonal alteration of the wanted signal while taming any faults. The philosophy of 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it' applies here very strongly. For example, to tune out hiss, the naïve reaction of most engineers is to filter out the treble above a given frequency but this causes excessive damage to sound quality. It is usually better to cut a fairly narrow band of frequencies at which the hiss is subjectively most audible (often centred around 6 to 10 kHz, being higher for cassette than for reel-to-reel tape or FM tuner noise) and to boost neighbouring frequency bands slightly to minimise the overall tonal alteration away from the band that is cut.

With a graphic equaliser, this usually means boosting adjacent band sliders by about one quarter the amount that the rejected band is cut, depending on the equaliser design. With parametric equalisers, one can use a fairly high Q cut and a series low Q (say  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the high Q) boost by a small amount (say  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cut) centred at the same frequency. The aim is to achieve a frequency response somewhat as in Fig 8a. In such responses, if the cut is deep (say over 12 dB), then the measured boost adjacent to the cut band might be around 1.5 dB in order to preserve tonal quality, with a smaller boost adjacent to a shallower cut.

This kind of filtering strategy also reduces bass noises well with minimal tonal alteration. Even if it is necessary to cut the most extreme treble or bass frequencies, the general strategy of bringing the response up again beyond the maximally cut frequency band, as in **Fig 8b** for a hiss filter, still gives a better tonal quality than simply cutting out all the extreme frequencies. When used with the dynamic noise filter of **Fig 7**, these strategies achieve a reduction of the noise with a minimal audible effect on the wanted signal. Done carefully, the main effect of the dynamic noise filter is then on the noise and care in adjustment

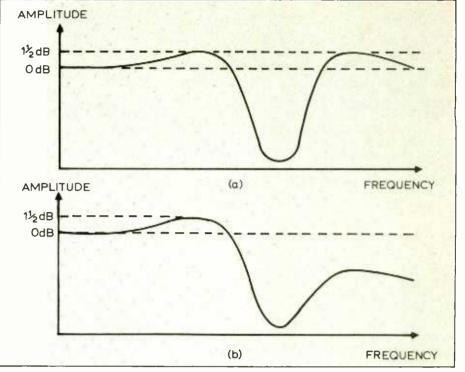


Fig 8: Typical preferred responses of noise filters

of thresholds, expansion ratios and sidechain equalisation is required to minimise the audible 'pumping' of noise levels.

The arrangement of Fig 7 can also be used for more specialised processing tasks. For example, in a live recording between musical numbers, a performer might speak 'off microphone'. Providing that the recording is on a low-noise medium (eg digital), such announcements can be brought up in level automatically by giving the graphic equaliser A a gain greater than one, possibly with a degree of hiss filtering to tame any resulting noise increase. This converts the expander to a device that brings up signals below the threshold level by a predetermined amount.

# Bandsplit methods

The schematic of Fig 6 can also be applied to processing on bandsplit signals, where the two

frequency bands are to be processed differently. If A is a graphic equaliser and B a straight-wire connection, then the outputs of A and of the subtraction network between them form a fully adjustable bandsplitting filter whose outputs sum back to the input signal.

For example, in the cancellation processing described earlier for reducing faults in (say) the right stereo channel, one can apply different degrees of processing in the two bands by putting an adjustable bandsplit in the L-R signal path, as shown in Fig 9. Different degrees of manual or dynamic control of faults can be done in the two frequency ranges, perhaps using a different setting of the L-R panpot controls in the two bands to obtain different compromises between maximum R rejection and width.

There is no need for either of the 'bands' in Fig 9 to be simple low- or highpass filters. For example, band 1 might well consist of all frequencies except those around the presence

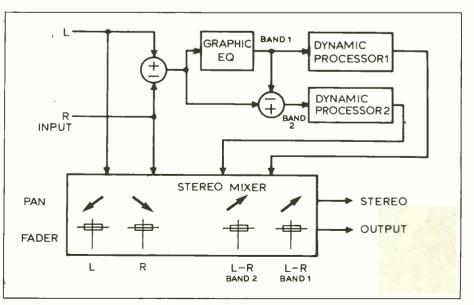


Fig 9: Example of use of bandsplitting for control of right channel faults

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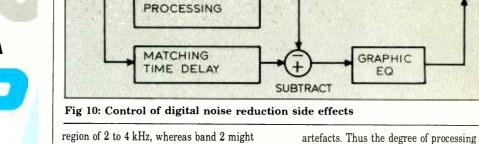
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consist just of the presence region. It is often best if the in-band sliders at the edges of the desired frequency band are slightly boosted (typically by 2 to 3 dB) above unity gain to compensate for the in-band effect of the 'cut' sliders just outside the band.

DIGITAL NOISE REDUCTION

One should also be aware that a non-flat equaliser will not have a flat phase response so the signal going through different processing in the two bands will have varying phase shifts, especially around the crossover frequencies between the two bands. When using bandsplitting to process stereo signals, this can cause some degradation of the resulting stereo effect due to the 'phasiness' of the results in the crossover region. More advanced 'phase compensated' bandsplitting filters, such as used in the Audio Design Filmex processor, or digital linear-phase bandsplitting filter, can avoid this problem, at the expense of increased cost, reduced flexibility and possibly undesirable phase distortions.

Once one starts using processing with this degree of sophistication, it is obviously essential that the engineer has a very good theoretical understanding of what he/she is doing and a fair degree of practical experience of the precise subjective effects of the processing.

# Noise reduction

Another application of the technique of Fig 6b is controlling the side effects of sophisticated digital single-ended processing and noise reduction systems such as CEDAR or NoNoise. These systems use expansion of the signal in a large number of narrow frequency bands and, like every dynamic filter expansion system, risk a degree of audible side effects. Although the user of such a system will make some of the subjective decisions about the trade-offs to be made at the time of processing, it is worth noting a technique of changing these trade-offs after the digital processing. One arranges that the processed and the unprocessed signals are recorded in precise time synchronism on parallel digital tracks. This can easily be done for mono source material using a stereo mastering medium but stereo source material requires the use of a 4-channel mastering medium.

One can then crossfade between the two signals either dynamically or in a frequency dependent way such as shown in Fig 10. This lets through the unprocessed signal when the graphic equaliser has unity gain with no phase shift but lets it through at frequencies where the equaliser has maximum cut. One starts by equalising the unprocessed signal until the noise is acceptably reduced (ignoring the effect on the wanted signal) and then inserts the same equaliser in the network of Fig 10.

The effect here is that only those frequencies that need the full processing have processing

artefacts. Thus the degree of processing and the trade-offs between audible faults and subtle side effects can be re-decided for different release markets, without having to re-do the digital processing each time.

MIX

This will work best if fully phase-compensated equalisers are used, and if the processing is used simply to reduce the annoyance value of noise, rather than to eliminate it altogether. I haven't been able to try out this proposal practically but it does suggest strongly that if processing of a type such as NoNoise is to be used for archiving historic mono material, it is wise to put the unprocessed source material in exact time synchronism on the other channel of a stereo mastering medium.

# Stereo manipulation

Another aspect of remastering substandard material is the use of linear stereo-to-stereo processing, which manipulates stereoism. The best known process is width control. This can be implemented in a large number of ways, the best known (due to Alan Blumlein in 1931) using sumand-difference processing as shown in Fig 11. Here the stereo is converted into sum-anddifference (or mid/side) form

- $\begin{array}{c} M = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}(L+R) \\ S = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}(L-R) \end{array}$

where the gain  $2^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -3 \text{ dB}$  is chosen for convenience, the gain of the difference or 'side' signal S is adjusted by a gain w (width) between 0 for mono and about 2.5 or 3 for superwide stereo, being 1 for ordinary stereo, and the modified stereo  $L_{\text{out}}$  and  $R_{\text{out}}$  is then derived by a second sum-and-difference operation

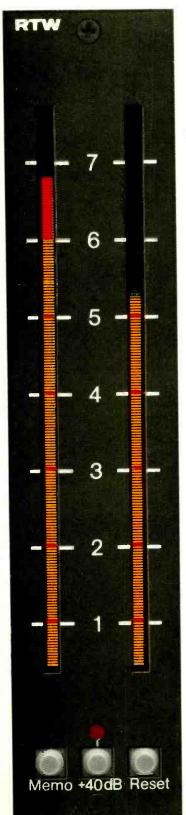
- $\begin{array}{c} L_{out} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M + wS) \\ R_{out} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M wS) \end{array}$

Such width controls often help to provide a more satisfactory width for recordings, widening (for w > 1) over-narrow recordings or narrowing (for w < 1) over-wide ones. They can be used to alter the level-balance between the middle and the edges of a stereo recording. Since the difference or 'side' signal S has no energy from central sounds, increasing its gain, and hence the width, increases the reproduced stereo level of edge sounds relative to central sounds. Thus the relative level of an over-dominant central sound can be reduced by increasing the width.

If, as in Fig 12, a graphic equaliser is inserted into both the sum M and difference S signal paths, this can allow a useful degree of adjustment of both width and of centre-to-edge level-balance at different frequencies, although care is needed to prevent the resulting sound from being excessively 'monoish', when the difference gain is too small, or excessively 'phasey', when the difference gain is too large.

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difference channel, such as rumble from vinyl record playback or wind noise from some stereo microphone systems, or hiss and interference on FM multiplex broadcast reception, by using a dynamic noise filter as described earlier with reference to Fig 7 in the difference channel S, without too much audible effect on the stereoism. Although it should be used with extreme care, a dynamic filter in the sum channel can sometimes help tame 'common-mode' sum noises in some stereo recordings, it should, however, be realised that excessive reduction of the sum gain can cause stereo that is largely out-of-phase at levels and frequencies at which such a filter is active.

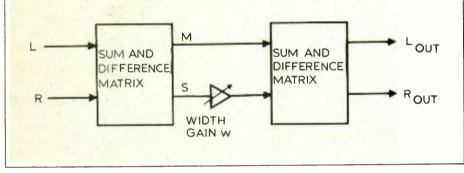
Width control has the defect that, when used with non-coincident stereo microphone techniques or with tapes with significant azimuth errors, it can cause a lot of comb filter colouration. In such a case', it may be expedient to confine the action of the width control to lower frequencies only (say below 700 Hz), where this problem is likely to be less

Besides width control, there are many other useful forms of stereo-to-stereo processing. I have 'rotation' of the stereo sound image. For  $\theta = 0^{\circ}$ , we have normal stereo, for  $\theta$  greater then zero, the stereo image is rotated to the left, and for  $\theta$  less than 0, the stereo image is rotated to the right, all without any alteration of any sound level whatsoever

In a practical stereo manipulation system, I have found it convenient to incorporate an adjustable bandsplitting of the input stereo as described earlier, so that the stereo-to-stereo processing can be separately adjusted for different frequency components of the sound. This enormously increases the ability to fine tune any corrective processing to different aspects of the input programme content.

# Ergonomics and system design

The range of remastering techniques possible with what has been described earlier is enormous, and the techniques described really are very useful for



#### Fig 11: Schematic of width control

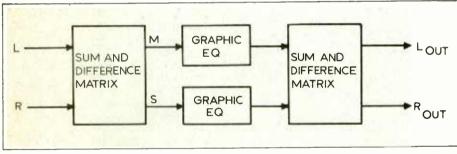


Fig 12: Frequency-dependent width control and edge-to-centre rebalancing system using graphic equalisers in the sum and difference channels

earlier described the use of asymmetry control to adjust left/right level-balance without altering central images. An opposite type of control is rotation control, which alters the centring of a stereo image without any alteration of the levelbalance. Such a control was developed and marketed by Telefunken in the 1950s but is now virtually unknown outside German stereo broadcast mixing desks. It is particularly useful for re-centring off-centre live recordings made with stereo microphones without any unacceptable effect on the ambience pick-up and can be used to rescue live recordings that have a 'lop-sided' direct sound pick-up due to performers being at unexpected locations relative to the microphone position and direction.

It would lengthen this article too much to go into the full practical implementation of a rotation control but is described by the mathematical formula

 $\begin{array}{l} L_{out} = L \, \cos \, \theta + R \, \sin \, \theta \\ R_{out} = R \, \cos \, \theta - L \, \sin \, \theta \end{array}$ 

where  $-45^{\circ} \leq \theta \leq 45^{\circ}$  describes the degree of

remastering work. Unfortunately, using all these possibilities can be a bit of a nightmare, because equipment has to be constantly repatched and replugged in all kinds of non-standard ways. Although I hope that the above techniques will prove practically useful problem-solvers for remastering engineers, I can't pretend that using them together in different combinations is always easy.

Because of the non-standard wiring involved, one is very liable to get a rat's nest of connections that make no immediately obvious sense, and the controls are liable to be equally non-obvious without detailed crib sheets to remind one of their functions. My own reprocessing system, which I have built up over 21/2 years, is still a rat's nest but I have found ways of organising the processing to make it much more ergonomic and easy to use.

Different kinds of processing interact with each other in different ways depending on which comes first. This necessitates a logical system design for organising the systems architecture of how the

processing is to be used. Such a system design is, in itself a major task. Suffice it to say that conventional studio signal processing architectures are specifically designed for the separate processing of multiple mono signals, with relatively little thought given either to stereo-tostereo processing or to cancellation or crossfade processing techniques.

No-one has yet designed a really appropriate stereo mastering console architecture to do this kind of reprocessing. I believe that one really does need a new architecture to cope with a wide range of problem recordings. In particular, one needs intuitive methods of setting up alternative signal flow architectures. This system design problem in some ways resembles that for early analogue synthesisers, where systems of patch cords or pin matrices were used to set up different configurations. In principle, digital mastering consoles could be reconfigurable under software control but designing such software is not the easiest of tasks.

The remastering problem is not confined to material in the form of mono or stereo masters, since even multitrack material often incorporates mono or stereo submixes that individually could be usefully reprocessed. A rethink of processing architectures could thus prove useful even in multitrack mixdown applications.

A good design of mastering console architecture requires a fundamental rethink to ensure an intuitive ease of control of several complex signalprocessing chains that interact with one another. Although I have given quite a lot of thought to such systems design over the last 3 years, I see little prospect of any commercial product being developed unless and until a manufacturer or people in the industry perceive a need for a new approach to remastering work. By looking at some of the signal processing involved in remastering, at least this article may have helped to clarify some of the reasons why a new approach might be needed.

The methods described can be improved in the future in two main respects: first, improved control ergonomics so altering the adjustment of complex processing is easier; second, improved subjective performance. The areas of technical improvement include improved dynamic signal processing laws for specific applications and the avoidance of the undesirable subjective side effects of equaliser phase shifts in the above processing algorithms.

In conclusion, good reprocessing involves making sure that the source material is the best available (and it is worth seeking out the earliestgeneration copies where possible, no matter how poor the basic recording quality) and is played back as carefully as possible, with attention paid to things like azimuth, speed, equalisation and noise reduction tracking-even if the source is a poor quality cassette recorded on a maladjusted domestic machine. No amount of clever reprocessing technology can properly compensate for carelessness in the original transcription of the source.

Ultimately, the results of any reprocessing involve the artistic judgement and 'golden ears' of the reprocessing engineer. All reprocessing ultimately involves a careful tailoring of the reprocessing to the original faults-and no magic 'automatic clean up' processing is ever likely to be developed-at least until machines develop intelligence and artistic judgement.

#### Reference

I Michael Gerzon, 'Stereo Shuffling: New Approach-Old Technique', Studio Sound July 1986, pages 122-130.

got my first ears- and hands-on demonstration of *CEDAR* at the APRS exhibition at London's Olympia. I also got clarification of CEDAR's pricing and sales policy and a note of some of the CDs now in the shops that have been processed using the *CEDAR* system.

The demonstration at Olympia was impressive and accompanied by a very clear technical explanation by one of CEDAR's sharp end engineers. But it was depressing to find that the engineers at CEDAR's sharp end had never even heard of my offer to visit their facility at Cambridge over a weekend. The offer was made when I was running out of time on preparing articles recently published and had still not been sent the demonstration tape promised by CEDAR's management.

APRS Olympia and a visit to Chop 'em Out in London to see how they were getting on with their NoNoise system, pointed out several things: the general similarity between the two technologies; the escalating price of CEDAR; and the difference in uses to which the systems are being put. Abbey Road now offers customers a choice of both. The Abbey Road system was built by EMI, rather than supplied by CEDAR, but after legal squables has been updated under licence. CEDAR has now sold two systems to Digipro for use in Brussels and Paris.

Both systems have moved on fast. When Sonic Solutions first started processing sound with *NoNoise* 2 years ago for the Philips record label, it used a Sun workstation computer. It took at least 10 minutes to process each minute's worth of music. Now Sonic use an Apple *Mac* computer and take 2 or 3× realtime to de-noise. But faced with CEDAR's demonstration at Olympia of realtime de-noising, Sonic promises realtime 'soon'. The *NoNoise* de-clicker works at a similar speed to CEDAR's, around 2× realtime. Both promise realtime de-clicking in the future but not at the same time as de-noising.

The real advantage of realtime processing is not so much the time saved but the freedom it gives the operator to tweak the controls while listening to the result. When processing takes longer than realtime, the snatches of music must be processed, then replayed, adjustments made, the music reprocessed, played again and so on.

When Sonic Solutions asked Chop 'em Out whether they wanted realtime de-noising, the answer came back loud and clear: 'Yes, please.' The compromise will be no background processing while the system is de-noising.

The penalty of CEDAR's move into rapid processing is a fast escalation of cost. The original concept was a low cost software package to runvery slowly-on a PC. "The price of a *CEDAR* processing system," wrote Gordon Reid, CEDAR's general manager in an article published in *Hillandale News*, February 1990, "is currently about £13,000."

Now the price of *CEDAR* hardware (Compaq 386 computer with 110 Mbyte hard disk drive (capable of storing 20 minutes of mono sound) is £12,000, plus £27,000 for two-pass scratch removal software, £21,000 for realtime noise reduction with equalisation, plus the cost of two professional DAT recorders (because, like

# **Barry Fox**

# Tracing the acceptance of CEDAR and NoNoise; DAT injunction

NoNoise, CEDAR does not have on-board converters), plus the £10,000 a year CEDAR charges for a maintenance contract with software updates. This makes a total package price of over £70,000, with £10,000 payable every year thereafter. More disk storage, to hold more music for instant access costs more again. Digipro paid £160,000 for their two CEDAR systems.

CEDAR's current pricing structure narrows the gap with Sonic Solutions' *NoNoise* system, as currently used by London studio Chop 'em Out. Sonic quotes around £90,000 with *Mac* and 2 hours stereo disk storage, plus around £3,000 a year maintenance for software updates. But the Sonic *No Noise* system includes the full Sonic digital editing system (costing on its own between £30,000 and £40,000), which allows the operator to edit compilations and add the PQ timecodes needed for CD pressing.

Says Bernard Spratt of Chop 'em Out: "I wouldn't use a DAT deck DAC if you beat me over the head with it." So Chop 'em uses a DCS ADC (around £3,000) and a Digilog (D/A) at around £500.

CEDAR offers a bureau service for processing up to an hour of mono material, at a price of 'from £1,500'. Chop 'em Out offers a similar service with its *NoNoise* system for between £2,000 and £5,000 per CD. The big difference is that because the Sonic system functions as a digital editor it allows Chop 'em to provide the PQ codes needed for CD mastering. Because *CEDAR* offers no edit facility and has no PQ coding, CEDAR's quote for the bureau service specifies 'without timecodes, etc'. The British Library now say CEDAR are 'considering' adding the edit and PQ coding facility in future versions of the system. CEDAR's price list promises editing software 'winter 1990' and 'spring 1991'.

The least bitchy of studios, Chop 'em Out cannot resist making the obvious point: "That really says it all-the people behind *CEDAR* may know about computing but they don't know what the record industry needs."

Chop 'em Out did a mail shot to potential NoNoise customers and found few interested in cleaning up old 78s. And in Chop 'em Out's pragmatic view there is not much money in the restoration market. With specialist CDs selling only around 500 copies a time it is not cost effective for the record producer to use NoNoise.

Chop 'em's mail shot showed more interest, and money, in solving 'contemporary problems'; location recordings shot by TV and film companies, which are blemished with unforeseen noise, for instance the sound of a wind machine motor intruding on actors' dialogue, noise from the engine of a boat on which drama scenes are shot and electrical interference (eg buzz on sound caused by lighting control circuits) and forensic work (eg removing background noise from bugging tapes needed for legal evidence).

Perhaps the supreme irony, Chop 'em Out even had to use the digital *NoNoise* system to remove a digital glitch from the master tape of recent Tears For Fears album *Seeds of Love*.

NoNoise was also used to remove the sound of crackle caused by a broken mic lead on the Doors Live video. A Thames TV recording of the Penguin Café Orchestra was badly undermodulated and thus needed de noising.

The London studio has done some work on cleaning up old 78s, but 'mainly out of curiosity'. One job was for the Icelandic Broadcasting Company, with very old scratched acetate discs. They are finding that one of the main problems is that when the noise is removed, it may expose the poor quality of the original recording which was previously masked. Chop 'em Out also processed an old Ink Spots recording for the Dennis Potter TV drama series *Black Eyes*.

In general, though, Chop 'em Out refers 78 clean up enquiries to CEDAR.

s widely predicted, the muddle over Philips' 'secret' Digital Compact Cassette has fouled up plans for a new law in the USA to enable the sale of DAT decks by making SCMS copy-limiting circuitry obligatory. The DAT Bill was put on ice, because senators would not legislate for technology that Philips would not talk about or demonstrate.

Sony went ahead and launched a DAT deck with SCMS. So the National Music Publishers Association went ahead and sued Sony. The NMPA, and talkative spokesman Ed Murphy, reject the idea of SCMS copy control unless it is tied to a tax on tape. That way starving composers get a fair share of the cake.

Whatever, the rights or wrongs of this argument, was it smart of the publishers to announce their law suit at a conference held in the Four Seasons Hotel in Beverly Hills? This hotel is described by a colleague of mine who redeyed to the conference from New York as "the most luxurious I have ever seen, and I've seen more than a few on press jollies".

The lawsuit names songwriter Sammy Cahn, composer of such classic works as *Love and Marriage* (which go together like a horse and carriage). Cahn, who has often been seen on TV chat programmes and in theatre shows, talking at length about himself, arrived in a fine car which looked a lot like a Rolls. Perhaps it would have been a bit smarter for the NMPA to wheel out a starving young newcomer.

As some of the less kind press later asked, "How many owners of DAT decks will use them to tape Sammy Cahn's songs?"

For the record, I reckon the publishers' lawsuit could be the best thing yet for DAT. The format had become a yawn as far as the public are concerned. What better way to rekindle public interest than to tell them it is so wonderful they shouldn't be allowed to buy it?





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10378 Halman Avenue LEONARDO Las Angeles, California 90024 PH: 213.277.5161 • FAX: 213.277.9086 ertain catchwords, supposed trends and several 'new directions' have been wending their selective way around the audio industry of late. Perhaps it is time to turn a jaundiced eye at this *pot-pourri* of business related impedimenta to clear the way for the real advances that will mark the '90s for the professional audio industry.

**PRSP** 

obody asked me but the current excitement about Eastern Europe has to be tempered with some common sense, at least as far as the audio aspects of 'Komrade Kapitalism' are concerned. The giddy euphoria of Western audio capitalists will pass quickly, we hope. "Oh wow! They are coming. The audio contingent from the East. So long talked about only in hushed whispers, the Wall has fallen and they are soon to be part of us. Just think of the advantages. Unlimited supplies of Bulgarian 1-channel mixing consoles. All the Soviet ppm meters with 22 lb battery power supplies you could possibly want (and that's the portable version). Analogue DAT recorders from Albania. Polish combination tape splicers and fish scalers." The mind boggles at the bounty yet to come from the East.

But seriously, folks, the reality is quite different from the current perceptions. If you take a long hard look. 'Glasnost' is all about a realistic appraisal of the entire Eastern bloc assuming an economic position in the world order, of a series of fourth world powers. This is especially true *vis-à-vis* the incredible economic engine that is China. Many observers sense that Gorbachev has simply recognised the extreme peril to the Soviet bloc, of a world order in the next century based on economic rather than military prowess. With that as a given fact, the realisation that the 'East' will consume far more audio hardware and software than it will contribute is not necessarily all that positive.

With the extraordinary 'softness' of the Soviet rouble and other Eastern bloc currencies, barter is the current standard of commerce. All you audio manufacturers out there, I sure hope you like sour cherry jam, canned hams, and dill pickles. If you think you are going to get paid in greenbacks-think again. Large scale trading ventures have been forced to create elaborate schemes involving third and fourth parties exchanging a broad range of tradable commodities to finally achieve cash payment. For example, a US speaker maker fields a \$100,000 order for stadium arrays. The speakers are built, shipped and delivered. Initial payment is made in roubles, which are used to buy bottles of potato soup. The potato soup is shipped to Poland where it is traded for dill-flavoured vodka, which is shipped to Britain and paid for in pounds sterling. If all the calculations have been done correctly, there is minimum spoilage and the shipping costs have remained reasonable-some profit from the original transaction may be had. If not, good luck!

This will all change as the East embraces capitalism with longevity as well as with lust. There will be a very large market for 'Western' studio equipment, mastering equipment and eventually for pressing facilities. That will create

# **Martin Polon**

# Our US columnist airs a few more poignant comments on the audio business

or succour a concommitant market for CD players, stereo systems and, of course, musical software that will in turn...etc. The soft currencies of today will eventually give way to harder and more stable units of exchange to make this all possible. But the economic priorities of bringing the East 'kicking and screaming' into the 21st century (let alone the 20th) will necessarily focus on major financial areas before such discretionary issues as home entertainment are confronted and an awful lot of canned hams, sour cherry jam and pickled pig's knuckles will have to flow like water under the economic bridge first.

obody asked me but why is it that the newest, sexiest digital audio products almost require an engraved invitation before you can receive information and, perish the thought, pricing. To actually buy, in addition to a verified position on the next Queen's list, you must be able to lay hands on one of the precious units. Finding a dealer who will be approved and permitted to carry the unit is a fascinating exercise in corporate dynamics all by itself. Availability is but another of the fascinating dynamics of new products announced somewhat prematurely. If babies were announced the way high technology devices are heralded, then little Jennifer would be enrolled at Oxford University at her date of conception. Then, about 3 months after the digital wonder's initial introduction, the company puzzles the fact that no one has bought their shiny new toy. Reason: nobody in that self-same company has placed the sales staff and the marketing staff into the same orbit.

Verily, and no question about it, the Trendex 16000 represents the latest technology for the recording studio of today. Never mind the fact that yesterday the product did not exist and that tomorrow some other new technology hybrid will take its place as the product of the hour; the hot button of the minute. It's sizzling now. Try to find one to buy at any price. Once you have it, see if you can get it serviced. And most difficult of all, see if you can find out from the manufacturer any kind of application information out of the ordinary.

obody asked me but must we beat the DAT horse to death yet again? DAT, oh little DAT, where are you little tape? Will you love me in the summer like you did last fall? I mean, really. Here is

virtually the same cast of characters shuffling hat in hand up to the US Congress to bend supplicant and beg for forgiveness for past sins and the legislation necessary to complete the current DAT concordat. Sounds like the plot for a new Ludlum thriller: 'The DAT Concordat'. Have we all forgotten the last arrogant charge at Congress made by the record industry 2 years ago? Ah, yes, the Copycode scanner. Last seen in an electronic surplus store in Cleveland. This time around we are supposed to have a consensus of the record industry via the international IFPI and the US contingent via the RIAA. The Japanese and European consumer hardware makers are all waiting for a stabilisation of the US marketplace through legislation. The SCMS (Serial Copy Management System) has been accepted as a reasonable compromise by most parties, we are told. Lo and behold our surprise then, to find that immediately following official introduction of House Bill No 4096, the Digital Audio Tape Recorder Act of 1990, the music writing and composing community took to the streets with blood in their collective musical eyes.

The writers of music are contending that the compromise now accepted by the 'Record Industry' as well as the 'Consumer Electronics Industry' will inevitably cost them income as the public ends up with free copies of their work; not just the currently accepted practice of free access. They are incensed by the way an SCMS-equipped DAT machine could be used to reproduce copies from a CD, again and again and again. They feel that the SCMS limiting copying of first generation digital DAT copies, just does not buy them significant protection. They are communicating to Congress their strong feelings. With the House of Representatives Bill currently residing only in the Energy and Commerce Committee and the companion Senate version resting in the Commerce, Science and Transportation Commitee, the songwriters and lyricists, operating under the blanket monicker of the Copyright Coalition, could well sway the outcome. Congress will also be influenced by the demands of an election year, in which members will want to avoid voting on any measure that could be construed as anti-consumer. The ugly visage of royalty payments is seen by some analysts as being part and parcel of the direction taken by the musical scribes.

Yet another lobby that could sway the proceedings on DAT legislation is the scientific and computer community, which could wave its billion billion dollar clout against the \$4 billion record industry. The concept of any controls being placed on current and developing technology is unlikely to sit well with the technocrats. The songwriters specifically spell out recording CDs as a developing technology to be regulated to prevent copyright abuse and use the terms equitable remuneration read 'royalties'. It is clear that the huge US computer marketplace would not like that one iota.

Last, but not least, you ask what has all this to do with the professional market in DAT machines that has flourished in most of the world's centres. One, the presence of a 'balls to the wall' consumer market in the US and elsewhere to

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drive the product development and maturation cycle is a must for the DAT system to continue to evolve fully. DAT is not going to happen unless there is product introduction in the US consumer marketplace—still the 'big coin' to the Japanese. Euro-consumers notwithstanding. Two, what happens in US markets can and will sway other

part of Federal regulators turning down the screws, credit ratings and past loan records have gone right out the window. This is especially true for any 'show biz' venture that looks to be less than rock solid. Even such lynch pins of the consumer finance scene as home equity loans and auto loans are being discouraged and/or called

## The recording studios have rarely enjoyed the unmitigated confidence of their loan manager and these days are unlikely to have any kind of credit clout at all

world law makers in terms of royalties and DAT legislation. So it is not an exaggeration to say that DAT's future really is riding on the US Congress. And let's not forget the Dolby S consumer version of SR, which could well settle the DAT issue *de facto*. Needless to say, watch these pages for still more news on the anything but dull DAT arena.

obody asked me but it appears that the current credit tightening around the world has made life that much more perilous for the audio businessespecially for the equipment maker, sound contractor and professional studio owner. In addition, it has left very little option for the small financially independent audio equipment maker who has always remained cash independent. The future of the audio business is very much in the hands of those who emphasise research and development and these days that takes very deep financial pockets indeed. That is one of the reasons that acquisition remains the most likely future for small and medium sized audio firms. The on-going consolidation of the professional audio marketplace can only continue as the need for cash to fill large orders and subsidise research continues. What is sad about all this is that in the past, manufacturers extended a kind of personal credit to well known studio owners and the studios in turn supported new product introduction by ordering everything that was made. But those were simpler, gentler times.

Today, as US banks try to cope with a combination of past poor judgement in real estate developments and a crisis of confidence on the back by the lender. Imagine the credit bargaining position of a major studio owner trying to negotiate with the bank. Noticed first of all for his colourful business style, the studio owner soon finds that if he had Aids, he could not be more welcome. It is true that even in the best of times, loan officers would develop a way of keeping a healthy distance from any financial activity involving a recording studio.

Unfortunately, the major parts houses are also quite likely to be the ones who deny credit to the studios-so cutting off repair parts, cables, connectors and most important of all the provision of blank recording mediums. With the coming of digital recording, the cost of tape alone could prove to be prohibitive during a major session, unless existing credit arrangements were respected. Or consider a 48-track digital recorder grounded for the temporary lack of a \$2,000 part despite the tape unit's unique position as a business stimulator. In short, the recording studios have rarely enjoyed the unmitigated confidence of their loan manager and these days are unlikely to have any kind of credit clout at all, due to the nationwide credit scare.

ast but certainly not least, let us look for a moment at the perilous 'progress' made by stereo television. Now, nobody asked me but it seems that, at least in the United States, we are moving backwards as fast as we were moving forwards 5 years ago. And for better or worse, Hollywood TV programming, like McDonald's hamburgers, is an American export destined for and desired by the world over.



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Despite the progress made by pioneering efforts under the aegis of producer Michael Mann-Miami Vice, Crime Story and several other similarly intentioned 'audio plus video' efforts from other sources-the view in the '90s is depressing at best. For stereo TV to work, the programming and its content has to have some redeeming social value. The current lamentations in the trade and public press about the loss of quality in films and television programmes, focuses on the 'deal' as the sole reason to produce anything today. One can only wonder what quality programming with stereo TV sound could do for the some 300 million 'kapitalistic' viewers in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who by the year 2000 will be viewing so much Hollywood product that TV and film production will become the number one US export, according to 'expert' predictions.

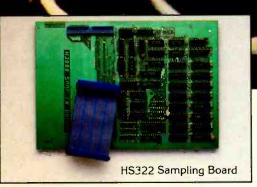
Consider these Hollywood TV pilots in stereo, already bought and paid for, being evaluated for the 1990's fall TV season by ABC, CBS, NBC and/or Fox:

Dad's A Dog (Universal) about a divorced actor with kids who portrays a dog (via voice) on a TV show. Good possibility of stereo dog barks. Cop Rock (20th TV) has been labelled by the producers as 'part opera, part rock concert and part intense police drama'. What a place for stereo TV! Just think, a cop car chases crooks down the freeway while the Los Angeles Philharmonic under the baton of this month's permanent conductor trails in a large truck playing the William Tell Overture. Excellent! Danger Team (Lorimar) a ½ hour drama focusing on detectives, which combines live action with clay animation. Some real opportunities for audio excellence here.

Hit Man (MGM/UA TV) about a kindly filmmaker who uses his special moviemaking magic to help people in distress. Sort of a cross between Steven Spielberg and Mother Teresa Broken Badges (Cannell Productions) a compelling drama about a crack (or is that cracked) police squad made up exclusively of officers who have been placed on psychological leave. Perhaps we could use some of Bernard Hermann's landmark themes from Hitchcock's classic Spellbound. Shangri-La Plaza (CBS) a ½ hour drama about the ebb and flow of life in a Los Angeles minimall, using music and dance exclusively to tell the stories. Boy oh boy, haul out the stereo surround encoders Martha, there will be a real LA ethnic hoedown tonight.

Poochinski (20th TV) the story of a big city cop and his dead partner, who has returned to life as a bulldog. The two fight crime and attempt to right the wrong done to the partner/bulldog. OK, dust off the theramin, add a diathermy machine and you have a sound track right from the veil of tears for this barnburner.

Honestly, I present these pilots to you just as they were listed recently in a TV/film industry publication. I have made some comments, primarily because I cannot keep a straight face every time I see the list. You can draw your own conclusions as to whether any of these will actually make it to the air and as to whether Jan Hammer should be warming up his synthesisers.



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Fostex D-20 editor Francis Rumsey reviews the Fostex

D-20 edit control software

ince DAT recorders first appeared there has been a degree of speculation concerning their true rôle. Was DAT to be the digital replacement for the domestic compact cassette, or was it to become a professional format? Since it has not yet done the former, some Japanese manufacturers have been concerning themselves with the latter, particularly Fostex, whose D-20 machine was the first fully professional DAT transport to appear on the market, having all the trappings of a professional tape recorder such as timecode implementation, a synchroniser interface, off-tape replay and punch-in/out facilities.

The question of whether DAT recordings would ever be able to be edited directly without copying to another format has refused to lie down (as one might have expected, considering the low price of DAT as a digital recording format). Fostex, not subject to the political difficulties of some of the larger Japanese companies, have shown that editing is possible with DAT, revealing their edit control system for the D-20 at recent exhibitions. This review assesses Fostex's approach to editing on DAT, using a pre-release beta version (1.0.7B) of 'DES', the D-20 Edit Control System. Fostex plan to sell the software from September so this beta version is very close to its final form.

# The D-20

The D-20 is a four-head DAT machine, allowing either for a second set of heads to 'read-afterwrite' in order to monitor a recording off-tape, or to 'read-modify-write' in order to allow for crossfading between old and new material at a punchin or -out. The heads are spaced apart at the distance required for off-tape data to be decoded. crossfaded and re-encoded, allowing for seamless joins between outgoing and incoming material with a fixed crossfade time of 15 ms. It is therefore clear that the D-20 has always been able to allow editing, since electronic editing of digital audio tapes involves the same process as punching-in. The only difference between a punchin and an electronic edit is the source of the new material to be recorded after the punch-in. In the

#### Hypercard version 1.2 or higher New Edit) OUT IN PREDIEW MODIFY ENECUTE 0UT ) ( New Edit (Slide D' 4 00 00:00 00 00 52:15 23 00 52:13 21

Fig 1: Main edit screen

case of an edit, the source of new material is digital audio transferred from a second player machine, synchronised to the master recorder using the D-20's timecode facility and an external synchroniser.

When the D-20 is in its edit mode, the read (replay) heads lead the write (record) heads. At a punch-in, the audio is replayed from the leading heads, via the standard decoding process and fed into a crossfader. The crossfader has two inputs, one from an external input (either derived from the analogue or digital audio inputs of the machine) and the other from the off-tape signal. The output of the crossfader is routed back to the lagging record heads to allow the re-recording of the processed audio from the replay heads at the original point on the tape, crossfading to the externally input material at the designated point. The crossfade can begin at any point within the DAT frame so the punch-in or edit-in point is not restricted by the resolution of DAT frames. At a punch-out point the reverse process takes place, with the newly recorded material being crossfaded back to the old material. This is the basis of the 'read-modify-write' process and is used in many rotary head digital audio systems, including the audio tracks of D-1 and D-2 video machines.

# Fostex editing

For editing between two D-20s, Fostex have chosen a 4030 synchroniser and an Apple Macintosh computer running custom designed software. The synchroniser deals with the locking and offsets between the DAT machines, as well as initiating record functions, monitoring modes and so forth, while an RS422 interface links the synchroniser with the Mac. Under command of the computer the synchroniser locks the DAT machines at the required offset and initiates both rehearsal and execute operations for any edits specified by the user. The Mac software is based around an environment called Hypercard, with which Mac users will be familiar, the DAT editing software simply being a Hypercard 'stack' and as such may be run on any Mac that has

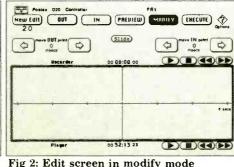


Fig 2: Edit screen in modify mode

In order to allow customised communication with the 4030 synchroniser, some additional Hypercard XFCN's (external functions) have been written which convert timecode values into a format usable by Hypercard, and also communicate with the 4030 in its own protocol. The programming side of the system has intentionally been left open-ended, so users can develop their own DAT-based applications on the Mac. The software as supplied comes in two parts: the 'D-20 Edit' stack and the 'Auto Conform' stack, which are both fully working applications requiring no further user-programming to make the system operational. This is important, since it should be made clear that the software is not just a set of development tools but a working edit control system. The stacks are being made available at low cost to encourage the widespread use of the system, thus the cost of the system is not in the software, but the purchase of two D-20s, a synchroniser and a Macintosh. The system will run on any Macintosh able to run Hypercard (it will just be a bit slow to respond on Macs such as the Plus and SE).

# D-20 edit stack

The D-20 edit stack is an application for controlling two D-20s in an editing pair, for conventional copy editing, either insert or assembly fashion. A first point to be made is that the Macintosh simply acts as a machine controller, it does not process or handle audio in any way. All the crossfading and rehearsal functions are attributes of the D-20, thus fixing the crossfade at 15 ms. This imposes a few limitations on the system when compared with some hard disk systems and the Sony DAE-3000 but one must remember the differences in cost. The main limitation is that of not being able to simulate 'reel-rocking' in order to locate edit points, these points being located by hitting a button on-the-fly and then being modified by nudging either way in small increments. Initially I found this annoying, being used to having the facility on more sophisticated editors but soon found that it was possible to manage without it. It should be remembered that all Decca's digital recordings for CD were edited in such a way until a few years ago, the operators having become increasingly skilled at anticipating their reaction times and knowing the effect of a certain number of ms offset on an edit point. After a day working with this system I was able to get the majority of edits in the right place at the first or second attempt without the need for modification, except the most difficult. More on this later.

The control screen is laid out in such a way as to show recorder and player controls each associated with a display that simulates tape motion over a period of time centred on the edit point (Fig 1). Both machines can be remotely controlled using conventional transport buttons, and the display shows arrows in the tape position to indicate whether the tape is playing, stopped, or fast winding. The resolution of the display can be altered to show between 60 secs and 1 frame, although I found that the standard 6 secs was normally adequate, since it is only a clue to the position and motion of the tape, and is a little too jerky (at least on a Mac SE) to be relied on for the visual estimation of the exact edit point.

Edit points are defined by selecting either IN or OUT points, playing the appropriate machine and hitting the mark button at the approximate point. The system then winds the machine back and plays again over the point selected, allowing the user to have another try if required, adding small arrows on the display at each point marked in this way. It is possible to select any one of the arrows as the point to be used as the current edit point, and then to modify it backwards and forwards using the modify button, which brings up controls for nudging the IN and OUT points backwards or forwards in small steps (default is 10 ms but can be made smaller or larger) (Fig 2). In practice I found that I hardly used the arrow selection facility because earlier attempts were nearly always worse than later ones and I simply tried a few times until I was happy, then nudged by a few ms either way.

Edit points can be previewed by playing either up to the edit point or from the edit point on either machine, as well as it being possible to do a full sync preview by running both machines locked together, with a dummy crossfade at the edit point. The modify function also allows for the edit point to be 'slid' either way, adjusting the point on both player and recorder at the same time to make the absolute edit point earlier or later. Since the edit can be previewed and modified infinitely until it is correct, there is no need to record anything until the last moment, getting round any worries people might have about dropping-in repeatedly at the same point on the tape (it can be found that repeated droppingin at the same point on DAT tape will cause a drop-out)

Execution of the edit is performed in the same way as a preview, except that the recorder drops into record at the edit point, continuing to record. from the player until told to stop. Audio is transferred between machines either via an AES/EBU digital link, or using analogue connections and the user is presented with the option to make the transfer using 'Digital Sync' (locked via wordclock) or using timecode lock. In the case of a digital sync transfer the machines are initially locked via timecode, switching over to wordclock after the edit point, for more stable speed lock. The pre-roll is variable over a wide range and I found that the machines locked extremely fast (often within a second), although working with a 3 sec pre-roll I found that there were occasions on which the first attempt at lock failed and it had to try again.

# EDL functions

Edits may be reviewed once again and all the timecode locations are stored in an Edit Decision List so they may be recalled and modified at any time. This is a very powerful feature, since a facility is provided for automatically executing any pre-stored EDL without user intervention, making it possible to modify an earlier edit and update the EDL to accommodate the possible effect that might ripple through the subsequent edits if the modification caused the edit out point to change (this might occur if a new take, having a slightly different length, were inserted into the middle of a finished master). In such a case it would be possible to re-do the edit, update the EDL for all the subsequent takes and then

instruct the system to compile a new master automatically from the source takes while the editor was at lunch (or this could be performed on a second system set aside specifically for this purpose to serve time).

As well as it being possible to modify edit points after they have been executed (provided that you don't mind having to automatically re-assemble the master), it is possible to attach comments to each edit in the list, giving cues as to the section of music or programme involved. The cues are then shown on the main edit screen when the edit is being worked on. EDLs may be saved as projects, for recall at another time.

# Timecode

It is necessary to pre-record timecode onto the recorder tape before editing can take place and this must be contiguous throughout the length of the tape otherwise problems with synchronisation and location arise. It is also preferable to have contiguous timecode throughout the length of the player tape as well, although I managed to work with discontiguous player timecode provided there was at least 10 secs of code prior to the in point to allow for pre-rolls, overshoots and location.

Matters of synchronisation between timecode and wordclock are also important for digital transfers, since the system switches from timecode lock after initial synchronisation to wordclock lock. This is in order that the speed of the machines remains as stable as possible during transfer, not being subject to the speed correction whims of the timecode synchroniser. If conflicts are not to arise between the timecode and wordclock then timecode should be striped onto both tapes with reference to a stable source. The important point is not that recorder and player are striped at the same time with the same timecode referred to the same sync reference but that the timecode on each tape does not drift in relation to the digital audio. In other words, a recorded second in terms of timecode should be exactly the same as a second in terms of audio samples. In the D-20, a timecode generator is not integral with the system and thus an external generator (such as the Fostex 4010) is required. There are advantages and disadvantages to this approach, since it is dangerous for timecode and digital audio not to be referenced to the same clock in editing systems, yet there may be other applications in which the user specifically wants to record asynchronous timecode on a tape. The Fostex approach has been to make the D-20 as similar to a ¼ inch analogue tape machine with centre timecode as possible, although it might be argued that this is not appropriate in a digital audio system because of the timing implications.

Sync between timecode and wordclock can be achieved in a number of ways depending on the operational situation. If the player and recorder tapes are being striped simultaneously then the two machines and the timecode generator could be locked to a source of video syncs (this will become a much more important factor in audio recording in the future). If the user is only worried about the relationship between the two tapes and not between timecode and wordclock, then he could use the wordclock output of the recorder to lock the player during striping, leaving the timecode generator to free-run but this is not ideal. If the

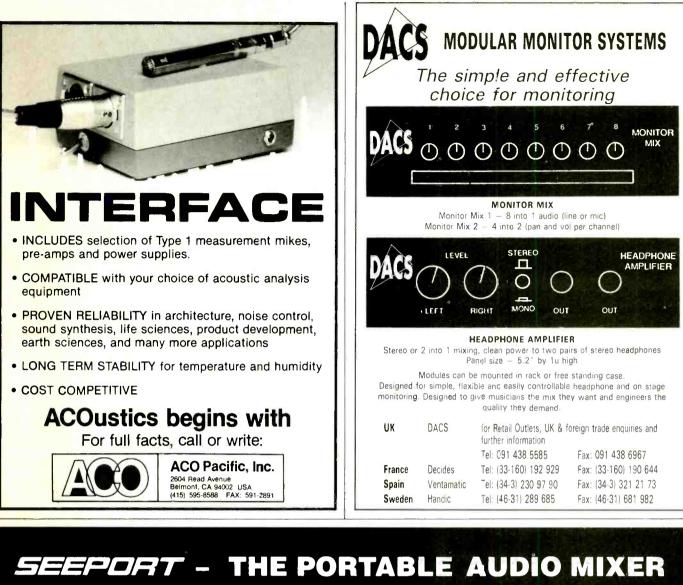
player tape is being made somewhere on location it is important that the timecode generator and the D-20 are referenced to a common sync source (possibly a portable video sync pulse generator) in order to ensure that the two do not drift.

During play mode the software on the computer displays a moderately smooth continuous update of timecode location, although during long locate operations when the system cannot read timecode, quite large discrepancies sometimes build up between the displayed and the actual positions, resulting in a jump in displayed time when the machine goes back into play. Normally this is not a serious problem but it can be troublesome when only a short pre-roll is available before an edit and a fast locate operation overshoots the start of the timecode.

# DES in action

Having worked with the system for a while, attempting to place it under considerable pressure, it is clear to me that it is possible to execute entirely musical edits, which can be made as inaudible as those performed on any other system, this naturally depending on the skill of the editor! This said, there are no gain correction facilities to allow for the adjustment of player level, an operation sometimes needed to match the levels of incoming and outgoing takes and to help in the manual 'hiding' of difficult edits. Furthermore, one cannot adjust the crossfade time, although the standard crossfade was acceptable in many cases. It is possible to adjust the location of the edit point in very small increments, this really only being limited by the accuracy with which the synchroniser can issue a record command to the D-20. The edit trim function allows for the user to enter any number in ms and fractions, although it becomes relatively meaningless to try changes of less than 1 ms since they are usually inaudible. Timecode values for commands can be issued to the synchroniser in hours, minutes, seconds, frames and a 16 bit hexadecimal extension to describe fractions of frames, thus the accuracy of the record command is only limited by the accuracy with which the timecode can be read by the synchroniser. There is a tendency in modern editing systems to allow editing accuracy down to one sample but users should question the real value of this, since it is probably more a case of 'specmanship' than necessity. One ms corresponds to a little over  $\frac{1}{100}$  inch on analogue tape at 15 in/s, and one would need a very sharp razor blade to be that accurate! One sample corresponds to 20.8 µs at 48 kHz sampling rate, which would correspond to 0.0003 inches at 15 in/s.

Although not as feature-packed as some of the hard disk systems or Sony's DAE-3000, the Fostex system would be suitable for moderately intensive assembly editing work in a studio, or perhaps as a cost-effective solution for the self-employed recording engineer. There will also be applications in broadcasting for editing DAT tapes made on location and for conforming timecode DAT tapes to video edits (see Auto Conforming). If I were a full-time editor, I think I might get a bit frustrated with the relative slowness in operation (although this is not a major limitation), the lack of audible edit point search, the lack of an immediate memory preview facility and the lack



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of level/crossfade control. People who make their money out of music editing have got used to being able to make edits where they might never have attempted them before, due to facilities on other systems such as variable crossfades (perhaps with out-slope different to in- and over several secs) and different crossfade laws (log, lin, cosine, etc). For such people, money tends not to be the primary factor, whereas creative flexibility and speed is more important. Fostex points out that they are not promoting the package as a fullblown 'editing system' but an 'edit control system'. It remains to be seen whether the customer will appreciate this semantic distinction!

During testing, which generally went very smoothly without the instances of software crashes and error messages that tend to plague new software, a few points arose that deserve comment. Firstly, during the execution of an edit the record machine drops into record at the chosen edit point but the computer display seems to wait about 3 secs before showing the message NOW RECORDING, which seemed a little too late for comfort. This message should really appear the instant after the drop-in. On termination of recording after an edit the user is presented with the possibility of setting up a new edit, the selection of which takes him back to the main edit screen and immediately starts playing the recorder from about 10 secs before the point at which the previous recording was stopped. This is fine if you are ready to hit the MARK OUT POINT button virtually immediately and provided that the next edit point is indeed within the last 10 secs but this is not always the case! The same happens when you try to mark the player in point, in that the player automatically begins to play from wherever it had stopped, which is rarely the place you want.

In terms of cueing and pre-rolling, the system is responsive and quite fast, since DAT transports can spool very quickly. The software is good at anticipating the next move in most cases, such that machines are re-cued to the pre-roll point without user intervention and one quickly gets used to what to expect. The display is good at keeping the user informed of the current action, such as LOCATING RECORDER, or LOCATING PLAYER, the only minor gripe being that the audio outputs of the machines are not muted during parking before pre-roll, resulting in bursts of loud music, which I would rather not hear. Because of the nature of a DAT transport, it is possible to go from play to slow wind in either direction and then back into play without a break for lacing and unlacing of tape (as would be the case with U-matic machines) and this can make for quick manual reviewing or cueing. There was the odd occasion when a button on the screen did not respond to a 'press' and I must assume that this is due to the relative slowness of Hypercard on the Mac SE

It is possible to work with a pre-roll as short as 3 secs, although on occasions at this setting the machines didn't lock before the edit point. A short pre-roll is useful when there isn't much timecode prior to the edit point. Working with discontiguous timecode also proves possible for single manual edits but is problematical, since when the machines go into fast wind they tend to overshoot the change in timecode and get lost when they go into play again. Provided you stay within a short distance of your edit point and don't go into the  $100 \times$  wind speed mode (two clicks on the wind buttons) it is possible for the system not to get lost. Location over distances is difficult with discontiguous timecode, requiring that you also use the counter on the DAT transport for an absolute indication of running time and some of the EDL functions and automatic assembly from the edit list will get confused if the timecode is not contiguous throughout the length of the tape.

Making up for some of the limitations of the system are the excellent revision, reviewing and auto editing facilities, which allow for a quick review of any collection of edits from the EDL by playing the short section around the edit and then skipping on to the next one in the list. Any of the edits can then be revised, whereon the system will re-display all the original information for that take, offering options to update all or some of the succeeding edits to accommodate changes in length of earlier takes. The revised EDL can then be automatically executed without user intervention. A further useful facility is the 'sync copy' option, which allows the user to avoid having to copy long sections in between edits at the time of editing. It allows for sections of player material to be copied onto the recorder at the appropriate offsets for each edit, so that the edits may be rehearsed and previewed quickly, leaving the system to perform the long-winded job of assembly automatically at a convenient time.

The EDL aspects of the system are not designed to cope with multiple reels of tape, making the automatic assembly facilities difficult to use in cases such as the editing of classical music sessions where the source takes may be on more than one reel but manual edits can still be made in the case of multiple reels.

Software for automatically conforming DAT source tapes to an edited video master is also provided on a separate stack, this being able to read CMX compatible EDL's compiled during video editing. It is becoming common for DAT machines to be used for recording separate sound with timecode alongside video productions and the auto conform stack allows for these DAT source recordings to be conformed to the edited video tape by taking the edit commands relating to the appropriate video source reels (which should have the same timecode as the associated DAT source reel) and using them to layback the original audio to the audio tracks of the video master, thus avoiding the multiple generations of audio copying, which sometimes result in video editing.

To use this software, a video transport should be interfaced to the 4030 synchroniser as the master machine and a D-20 with the source audio as a slave. The user then reads in the EDL from a disk file and selects the appropriate source reel and which edit commands are to be acted upon (eg video, audio 1 or audio 2) after which, the system automatically runs through locating the takes on the DAT tape and editing them together onto the audio tracks of the VTR. A multitrack option is also provided, which allows for the DAT audio to be recorded to a multitrack tape with the same timecode as the master VTR, under control of the EDL. The software allows for overlaps to be recorded such that source audio from different reels can be recorded onto different tracks for crossfading in post-production.

CMX EDLs can be transferred to the *Mac* in a number of ways, one being to connect a 5.25 inch

MS-DOS compatible disk drive to the external disk drive port and use Apple File Exchange to read in the file (this utility converts MS-DOS files to *Macintosh* format). Recent *Macs* can also read 3.5 inch MS-DOS disks directly in their internal drives.

# Suggestions

Since the design of software for this system is open-ended, it would be possible for me to begin to modify it to suit my needs by getting my nose into the Hypercard scripts and constructing my own system. This may appeal to some although third party developers may decide to produce other applications based around these tools.

If anything is to be changed, then, based on my week with the system, I would like to see a few things changed or corrected for music editing purposes. Firstly, I would like to be able to slide the edit point arrows backwards and forwards to adjust the edit point, rather than having to enter a number in ms, because there were times when I could see graphically where I wanted an edit (although the tape markers are a little too jerky particularly accurate visual estimation of edit points). Secondly, I would like the indication of record status to happen immediately at the edit point, just for a feeling of security! I would also like the MARK IN and MARK OUT buttons to disappear during previews, since they can't be pressed in this mode. Another thing that would be useful is for the transport buttons to remain highlighted to show the current transport status even though the tape markers have tiny arrows to show the status. I am used to looking at the transport status on transport buttons.

Two final adjustments might be the muting of audio outputs while searching and parking (already mentioned) and the possibility for entering a standard user reaction time for the MARK buttons, since this would increase the likelihood of marking the point correctly first time. I found that I was typically between 10 and 20 ms late, although I learnt to anticipate this.

# Conclusion

I remain very impressed with the D-20 Edit Control System, despite my few criticisms. It would not be right to say that it threatens established editing systems such as Sony's DAE-3000, since those who edit music for CDs every day would probably stick with this industry standard system, or opt for hard disk editor for operational flexibility, speed and ruggedness in a high pressure environment. This system is specifically for editing DAT tapes, and, considering that many people previously thought this impossible, it is a great thing to have. I have not spent long enough editing DAT tapes to comment on the long term reliability of edits made on such a system but it is possible to say that after a week of testing I have not experienced a single drop-out at an edit point, although I have experienced one timecode dropout and three audio drop-outs in other places.

It is likely, therefore that a DAT editor will open up the world of digital editing to a much larger number of people, rather than impacting established markets.





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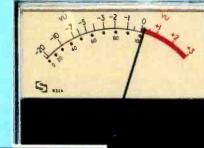
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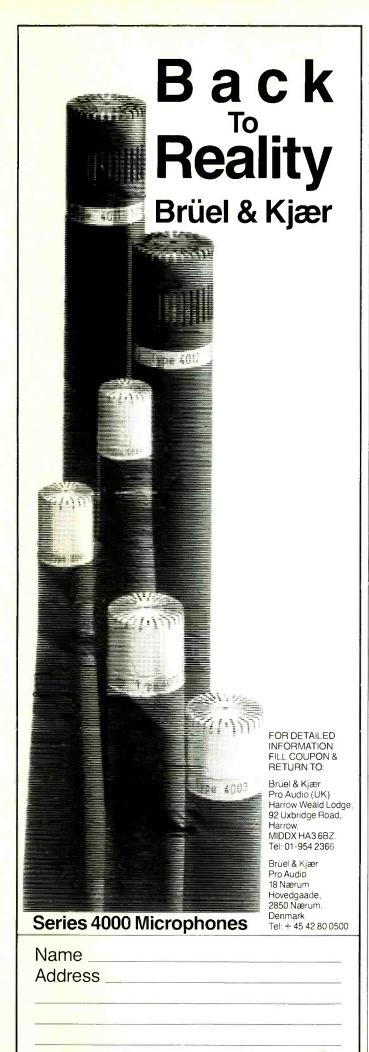
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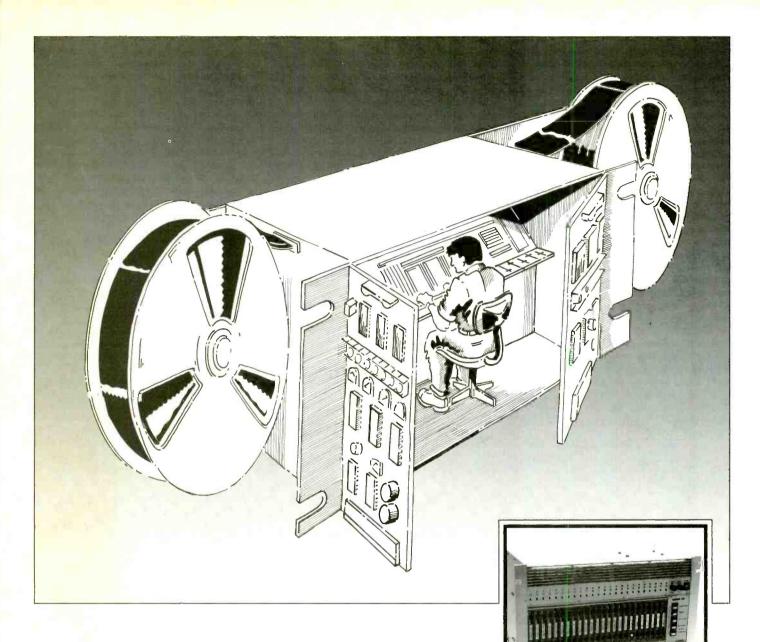
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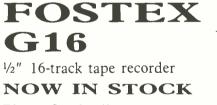
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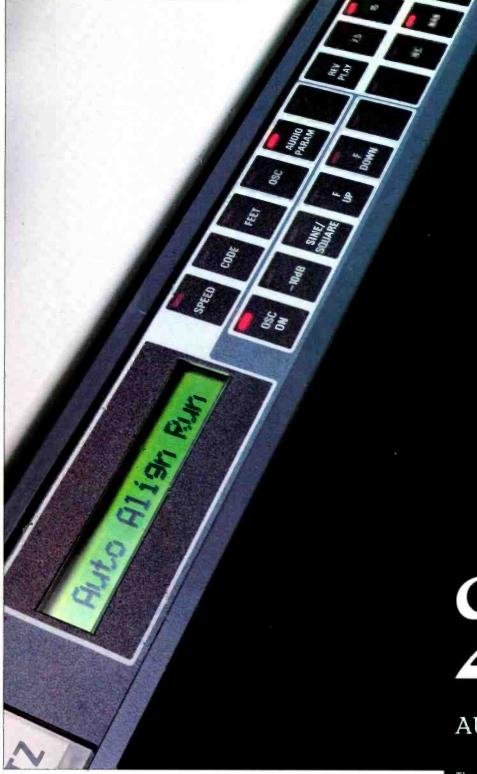


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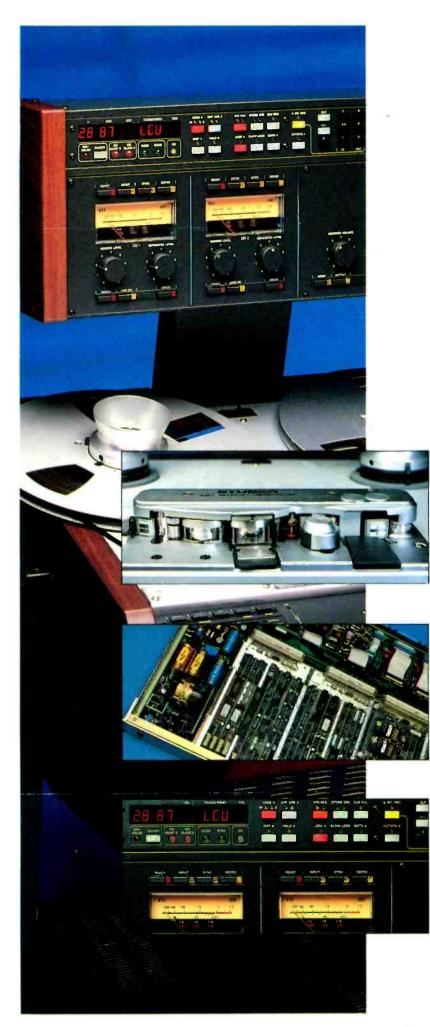
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