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AES PREVIEW



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February 1991 Volume 33 Number 2 ISSN 0144 5944

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NEWSTRADE DISTRIBUTION (UK) UMD, 1 Benwell Road, London N7 7AX, UK. Tel: 071-700 4600. Fax: 071-607 3352.

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Origination by Lawrence Allen (Colour Printers) Ltd, Gloucester Street, Weston-super-Mare, Avon BS23 1TB.

Printed in England by Andover Press Ltd, Telford Gate, West Portway Industrial Estate, Andover, Hants SP10 3SF.



Studio Sound and Broadcast Engineering incorporates Sound International and Beat Instrumental

Studio Sound is published on the third Friday of the month preceding the cover date. The magazine is available on a rigidly controlled requested basis, only to qualified personnel (see classified advertisement for terms)



When it's spring again

The next European AES Convention is in Paris in mid-February. The following year's European AES Convention will be in Vienna and marks a break in the rotation of sites for the European Convention that lasted most of the '80s. The next Convention on the US West Coast will be in '92 in San Francisco not in Los Angeles. The Spring AES Conference of 1991 will be in Detroit but more importantly it is a joint Conference with SMPTE, something that, with the title of Television Sound, Today and Tomorrow, makes a great deal of sense.

Whatever the reasons for these changes-whatever pressures, whatever unavailability of venues has led to them-we should welcome them positively, particularly those in Europe. Over the last couple of years there have been many opinions expressed about suitable venues and the suggestion that maybe a permanent site would be preferable. Permanent sites obviously have the attraction of repeatability and the fact that all the positives and negatives are known in advance. In the US it may be that the static nature of shows is important and that being based in a major centre of the media industries is essential (although the NAB in Las Vegas may disprove this to a degree).

In Europe we definitively have different stages of development throughout the continent. In Western Europe we have countries such as Spain that are building and expanding a recording and broadcasting infrastructure as fast as they can. At the other side of the continent, we have numerous ex-Eastern Bloc countries with enormous 'wants lists' but as yet little purchasing ability. Changes within many other countries in Europe have led to increased broadcasting activity and demand for programming and hence recording facilities. It is clear that whatever developments are currently taking place in Europe they are not restricted to just a few centres.

For what I can only assume are airline politics and governmental support for national carriers there are some locations in Europe that are difficult to get to from certain other points. This has an immense effect on the spread of nationalities that visit a Convention. We notice this particularly from the magazine's point of view when we attract new subscriptions for the magazine. Paris attracts many visitors from Africa, Spain and Italy, which is to be expected, but perhaps less expected is the presence of Turks, Eastern Europeans and, for some reason, many Norwegians. Hamburg has the expected mid Europeans but also a large number of Scandinavians and Poles.

The siting of the Convention, therefore, has interesting side effects other than just the particular chosen locale. I look forward with great interest to the next few European Conventions-Vienna in '92, Berlin in '93 and Amsterdam in '94 and to see how they shape up as venues. If at the end of this 'round' it is felt that a permanent site is still a desired choice, then so be it, but without a doubt something would be lost in the changing nature of the shows and their variety.

If on the other hand the results on both the AES's and exhibitors' sides seem positive, then how about looking at locations in Spain, Italy, Scandinavia and then maybe even small conferences or 'regional shows' in Hungary, Czechoslovakia or further afield. While the current economic climate is not suitable for costly experiments in location there will hopefully be a time when the effort of a Convention in a promising but unproven location will be seen as a positive investment for the future.

Enjoy Paris.

Keith Spencer-Allen

Cover: Photography by Tony Petch

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Sennheiser buy Neumann New service agency for 3M

Sennheiser have announced their take over of Neumann, the Berlinbased microphone, mixing console and mastering equipment manufacturer. According to Sennheiser's head of sales Dr Burkardt Schwaebe, there will be no conflict of interest caused by the takeover and both companies will benefit. Schwaebe commented, "We shall be looking to the synergy effect that a combining of forces will bring in R&D. We are particularly happy about Neumann mixing desks, which are the sort of products that Sennheiser has been looking for."

At this stage there don't seem to be any plans for structural changes within Neumann or plans to move Neumann from their Berlin production base.

Georg Neumann, a developer of the condenser microphone, founded the company in 1928. Today Neumann employ 210 people and achieved a DM 22 million (approx $f7\frac{1}{2}$ million) turnover in 1989. In the same year Sennheiser, who currently employ 1200 people, had a turnover of DM 130 million (£45 million), a figure which is expected to grow to DM 149 million (£52 million) in 1990.

Levell bought by AET

Levell Electronics have recently joined the Advanced Electronic Technologies Group. Levell have been established manufacturers of test and measurement equipment for nearly 30 years. Their core products are RC oscillators, insulation testers and AC/DC voltmeters, which are sold into a wide range of markets. Other Levell products include capacitance meters, multimeters and thermometers.

Levell will continue to manufacturer these products and the substantial investment being injected by AET promises more new products will be launched in the future. Sister companies in the AET Group include Digitron instrumentation Ltd.

Since joining, Levell have moved to the AET headquarters at Technology House, Mead Lane, Hertford, Herts. The new sales manager is Nick Bebbington and he can be contacted on 0992 501231.



A custom ordered Neumann mixing console being assembled at their factory in Berlin, Germany

In brief

• Redwood City, CA, USA: APRS system for Ampex: An audio tape labelling system, approved for use by the Association of Professional Recording Services and similar to a design widely used in Europe is now being made available in the US by Ampex Recording Media Corporation and the APRS.

• Wembley, UK: JVC plans major video market shake-up: JVC Professional Products (UK) Ltd are planning a major shake-up of the professional video market in the UK and Irish Republic through the creation of an elite group of JVC Professional dealers who will seek to raise the standards of customer service and satisfaction. The dealers will form one part of the JVC PRO-S Club.

• Menlo Park, CA, USA: DigiDesign number 315 in business mag: The December 1990 issue of *Inc.* magazine has ranked DigiDesign number 315 on its 1990 list of the 500 fastest growing privately held companies in America. Rankings are based on the percentage increase in sales from 1985 through 1989. Companies had to show at least \$100,000 but no more than \$25 million in sales for 1985 and had to register a sales increase between 1988 and 1989.

• London, UK: Royal Academy permit digital pianos: The Royal Audio Solutions, based in Ealing West London, have become the new service agent for 3M tape machines in the UK and effectively the whole of Europe. Audio Solutions will be providing back-up mainly for the M79 machine but still expect to carry some spares for the M56 and M23, although their expertise with these machines is limited.

Audio Solutions hope to be able to provide a minimum of 95% spares by return of post as well as a board repair service, loan of extenders and on-site maintenance. The company is also publishing a newsletter for 3M tape machine owners and asked people to share their knowledge of 3M machines by writing articles in the newsletter. Audio Solutions have some hand-outs that 3M gave their staff on service courses, and will be running these as introductions to the more complex parts of the circuitry.

Audio Solutions Ltd, 9b Ashbourne Parade, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London W5 3QS, UK. Tel: 081-998 8127. Fax: 081-997 0608.

Digital audio seminars

Beginning in February 10 digital audio lectures and seminars are to be presented by John Watkinson, Richard Salter of Focusrite and David Pope of Cambridge Audio. Contact Media Production Services, Bon Marche Building, Ferndale Road, London SW9 8EJ, UK. Tel: 071-737 7152.

Academy of Dancing is to permit the use of approved digital pianos for its examinations in the UK and in 45 overseas countries—the first time an instrument other than the traditional piano has been allowed in its 70 year history.

The first digital piano approved is the *Clavinova*, manufactured by Yamaha, which is currently being used at the Academy's London headquarters alongside Yamaha's *Disklavier*, a traditional acoustic piano with the added benefit of a digital record and playback facility.

The Academy has identified instant and accurate playback and tempo changes without pitch change as the main benefits in relation to its own particular needs.

Master Rock could rock-on

At the time of writing Master Rock studios in Kilburn, London, had been put up for sale by their receivers after calling them in late last year. Master Rock hope that a buyer can be found for the whole studio and its contents to avoid an auction situation, which wouldn't realise the studio's true worth.

The studio found itself with problems as a result of their bank calling in a loan. It was ironic that in the current dismal climate for studio business Master Rock's problem was not lack of work, they were in fact booked solid for 4 months and are still receiving booking enquiries.

• We have just heard of a major Los Angeles studio that is also in difficulties. Soundworks West, who after 6 months of operation were boasting a client list that included Bruce Springsteen, Tiffany and John Denver, have filed a petition of voluntary reorganisation under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Laws.

Soundworks commented that even with all their success, the size, sophistication and cost of the Soundworks West facility put a severe financial strain on their parent corporation, Soundworks West Ltd, a Californian corporation. Soundworks services will continue uninterrupted and their location at 7317 Romaine Street shall remain open for business as usual during the pendency of this proceeding.

E-mu receive venture capital

E-mu Systems, the American electronic musical instrument company, have closed a \$2 million financing package with Matrix Partners of Menlo Park, California. Joseph Rizzi, a principal in Matrix Partners, commented that E-mu's innovative applications of their proprietary custom VLSI technology was key to the musical instrument firm being included in their portfolio of emerging technology-orientated companies. Rizzi further stated that he and partner Rick Fluegel will gain seats on E-mu's board of directors and that their firm's investment is designed to fuel the next phase of E-mu's growth.

Address changes

• Eela Audio are moving to Parmentierweg 3, 5657 EH, Eindhoven. Tel: 040 510484.

• The telephone and fax numbers of **Arup**'s Winchester office have been amended to 0962 869111 and 0962 867270 respectively. The address is

unchanged.

London UK.

UK.

• Harris Grant Assoc have relocated to The Property Building, Pinewood Film Studios, Pinewood Road, Iver, Bucks SLO ONH, UK. Tel: 0753 631022. Fax: 0753 651528.

Congres, Montreux, Switzerland.

June 25th to 27th Multimedia 91

conference & exhibition, Olympia 2,

July 10th to 12th Pro Audio Asia

91, World Trader Centre, Singapore.

July 10th to 14th The International

Music Show, Olympia 2, London UK.

Sound Show 91, Olympia 2, London

September 8th to 11th Light &

Exhibitions and conventions

February 19th to 22nd AES 90th Convention, Palais des Congrès, Paris, France.

April 8th to 10th Cable & Satellite Exhibition 1991, Olympia, London UK.

April 15th to 18th NAB, Las Vegas, USA.

June 5th to 7th APRS, Olympia 2, London UK.

June 13th to 18th International Television Symposium, Centre des News from the AES

Tuesday February 26th and will be given by Floyd E Toole on Loudspeakers, Rooms and Listeners - An Overview. Many years of trial and error, along with a few scientific investigations, have yielded a relatively coherent picture describing the physical and perceptual events in concert halls. Only recently has the corresponding attention been applied to the stereophonic reproduction of sound in homes and control rooms. In both fields there are domains of fact and folklore. This presentation is a review of the physical factors involved in the replication of satisfactory sound and stereo-image quality in listening rooms. Where possible, the relationship between measurements and perceptions will be presented. Part of the discussion will, of necessity, touch on the issue of what individual listeners regard as satisfactory. Comments and questions from the audience will be welcomed, so come prepared.

The lecture will be held at the IBA, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3. The IBA is opposite Harrods and Knightsbridge Underground, between the Nationwide Anglia Building Society and Boots. The evening starts with coffee at 6.30pm followed by the lecture at 7.00pm.

To help future planning, the date, speaker and title of the following meeting is listed below (more details will be available next month).

People

• Tannoy Goodmans International have announced the appointment of Richard Gainsborough to their export team as export sales manager.

 Focusrite Audio Engineering have announced the appointment of Rodger Bain to develop Focusrite's marketing of recording studios in the UK. Under this exclusive agreement Bain will be responsible for developing market awareness of the Focusrite Studio console and other Focusrite products as well as maintaining customer liaison.
 Martin Cook has been appointed

• Martin Cook has been appointed general manager of **Fostex UK**. Cook has a strong background of sales and March 12th Digital Audio Broadcasting E Meier-Engelen

And now is the time to start planning for the next AES European Convention, which will be held at the Palais des Congrès in Paris between February 19th and 22nd, 1991. With a wealth of papers, workshops and technical visits and the largest exhibition of pro-audio equipment to be seen in Europe in 1991, it is the event not to be missed.

The next event to note is that the AES British Section will be organising a conference on the subject Will You be Legal?-Implications of 1992 to Audio and Video Engineers on Tuesday March 19th, 1991. This will cover the effects of legislation to be implemented on January 1st, 1992. This legislation affects manufacturers, designers and installers of professional audio and video equipment and systems. It is intended to reveal the extent and scope of the legislation and will be discussing the strategies for coping with both the legal and engineering consequences of the European performance standards which are involved. Ignorance of the law is, we are advised, no defence.

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.

marketing in the professional audio and video fields and comes to Fostex from Video Time where he was MD. • Altec Lansing have announced the appointment of Mark Bird to the position of marketing manager for Dynacord products in the US. • DAR have announced the expansion of the company's sales team to include Gillian Blackburn in the position of pro-audio sales. • Following the opening of Sennheiser's UK office, Paul Whiting has been appointed sales and marketing manager and John Willett is technical manager.

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Agencies

 EMO Systems have announced the appointment of five new distributors for their products. In Japan the distributor will be the Tokyo based Matsuda Trading Company. Tel: 03 295 4731; in Korea the Seoul Sound Trading Group. Tel: 02 584 4313; in Eire Control Techniques, Ireland. Tel: 966866/966464; Northern Ireland Sound Control. Tel: 0232 772491; in Finland, Nores Oy who are based in Espoo. Tel: (90) 520 311.
 Celestion have won the distribution rights of the Foster line of heid forguments.

distribution rights of the Foster line of high frequency horns and tweeters. Celestion International, Foxhall Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP3 8JP, UK. Tel: 0473 723131. Fax: 0473 729662. • Australian company Freedman Electronics will now distribute the complete range of Carlsbro PA systems in Australia. Freeman Electronics, 89-91a Liverpool Road, Summer Hill, NSW 2130, Australia. Tel: 612 797 9941.

• Carlsbro have appointed More Music in Belgium as their new Benelux distributor of the Carlsbro range of bass, lead and keyboard combos; loudspeaker enclosures, monitors, power amplifiers, powered mixing consoles and full range PA systems. More Music, Hovesteenseweg, 2450 Meerhout, Belgium. Tel: 14 30 32 30. • Bruel & Kjaer have appointed Professional Equipment SRL to represent the range in Italy. Professional Equipment, 20142 Milano, V Le Famagosta 37. Tel: 02 81 36 032.

• Italian sound reinforcement and pro-audio equipment designers and manufacturers, **db Technologies** have appointed AKG Acoustics to handle distribution of their products throughout the UK. AKG Acoustics, Vienna Court, Catteshall Wharf, Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU17 1JG. Tel: 04868 25702. • Canford Audio have recently been appointed sole UK agents for **Illsonic** acoustic tiles. This new arrangement ensures a ready stock availability

from Canford's Washington warehouse. Canford Audio plc, Washington, Tyne & Wear NE38 0BW, UK. Tel: 091 417 0057. • Tape Automation are looking to appoint agents for their X-L Minor audio cassette loader. Potential agents should have a background in audio engineering sales and technology. As well as making new sales contacts and organising demos, all agencies are expected to provide local support in the customer's own language both before and after sale. Contact Ray Worth at Tape Automation on 0242 676792 (UK). • Clair Bros, the touring sound company, recently announced their intention to enter the installations market and have now appointed Elliott Bros (Audio Systems) Ltd. to represent their systems services in Europe. Elliott Bros, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ER, UK. Tel: 0865 798000. Fax: 0865 792062 • Audiomation Systems, Sudbury, MA, USA, have made several appointments for the distribution of the Uptown moving fader console

automation system, in the US and another in Canada. Redwood Marketing has North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia; Audio Systems covers Oregon and Washington; Phil Reddish Sound has Ohio; and Adcom Electronics operates throughout Canada.

In Australasia, Arley Communications in Victoria will represent them in Australia and New Zealand; the K2 Corporation in Tokyo will cover all Japan; and Linfair Engineering & Trading in Taipei in Taiwan. For Europe Trans European Music will represent in the Benelux countries; Lydrommet will cover Norway; Tal & Ton have Sweden: SC Sounds for Denmark: SCV in France; and Audio Equipment in Italy. • tc electronic have recently signed an agreement with Sterling do Brasil, in Rio de Janeiro, for exclusive distribution of tc products in Brazil.

In brief

• London, UK: Dreamhire and MCC join forces: Audio rental company Dreamhire and the Mac Consultancy Company (MCC) have formed a partnership to launch and promote *Prometheus*, a brand new multimedia workstation. Although the applications of *Prometheus* extend to all areas of multimedia, MCC and Dreamhire will use the system specifically to merge the separate areas of audio and video postproduction into a single discipline.

• London, UK: ITV sound training win award: The 1990 National Training Award has been given to the Independent Television Association for the training initiative they and the ITV companies developed to ensure that stereo TV transmissions began successfully in the Autumn of 1989.

• Middlesex, UK: BSkyB still on Marcopolo: British Sky Broadcasting have announced that they intend to continue to broadcast the full BSkyB service of five channels on the Marcopolo satellite for an indefinite period, subject to the franchise being withdrawn by the IBA. Upon the withdrawn of the BSB franchise, everyone who has installed BSB receiving equipment for their private use will be offered Astra satellite TV equipment and



Dreamhire's Nick Dimes and Jim Baker of MCC with the Prometheus multimedia workstation

installation free of charge.
Basingstoke, UK: The Sony tour: The Sony Broadcast & Communications DAT team have conducted a promotional tour covering 23 countries across Europe and Africa. The group have been addressing invited audiences of broadcasters and audio professionals, discussing a wide spectrum of DATrelated issues. All sessions included a demonstration of the new Sony *PCM-7000* professional DAT products.
Chessington, UK: DAR Guide: The 1991 SoundStation Product Guide is now available from Digital Audio Research. Compiled in response to increasing requests from broadcast, film and post-production professionals, the 12 page colour booklet provides an overview of the features and capabilities of DAR's *SoundStation* digital audio production system along with recent enhancements and product options. Hatfield, UK: **Macca's live on the** X-880: 300 hours of music; 102 concerts; 520 miles of tape; 3,320,000 Mbytes of storage; one X-880. The Mitsubishi X-880 32-track digital recorder bought by Paul McCartney towards the end of 1989 was used to record all the material for the recent triple album Tripping the Live Fantastic.

• London, UK: National Transcommunications set-up: Broadcasting minister Peter Lloyd has announced the setting up of a new company, National Transcommunications Limited (NTL) and the transfer to it of the Independent Broadcasting Authority's engineering assets and liabilities. Over the past year the IBA's engineering operation has seen extensive restructuring to pave the way for the formation of the new company and its subsequent privatisation. The assets and liabilities being transferred to NTL consist mainly of the IBA's television and radio transmission networks. The technical research and development facilities of the IBA are also being transferred to the NTL. The Government intend that NTL, which is to be temporarily owned by the Crown, will be sold by private tender as soon as practicable in 1991. • London, UK: Transco raise £1,270 for DEAF: In the absence of a DEAF dinner-dance last year Transco, the London based audio and video tape distributors, held a Christmas party and raised £1,270 for the DEAF charity.

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Every audio professional knows that the DAT format is ideal for portable recording. But at HHB we believe it need not cost the earth.

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up to three

hours on conventional dry cell batteries. Meanwhile, a multi-voltage transformer and a NiCad battery pack – together with a selection of useful professional accessories including a wired remote controller – are supplied as standard. Since it weighs in at under \pounds 1,000 and less than a kilogram, picking up an HHB1 Pro from the world's number one DAT centre just couldn't be easier.

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FINLAND: Tehtaantie 17, SF-74100 lisalmi, tel. 77-13311 fax 77-12267, AUSTRIA: Audio Sales tel. 02236-26123, BELGIUM: Hes Electronics tel. 02-466 81 80, KOREA: Seoul Sound Technology tel. 2-584 4311, FRANCE: Publison Audio Professional tel. 1-43608464, GREECE: Kem Electronics tel. 081-687 8514, HONG KONG: Power Source Development tel. 3-7456189, ITALY: Audio Equipment S.R.L. tel. 039-2000312, JAPAN: Claritec Corporation tel. 03-332 3211, THE NETHERLANDS: Audioscript B.V. tel. 02155-20400, NORWAY: Siv. Ing. Benum A/S tel. 02-145460, SPAIN: Promovisa tel. 081-535 20 17, SWEDEN: Intersonic AB tel. 08-7445850, SWITZERLAND: RTG Akustik AG tel. 061-231912, TURKEY: Omer Trade & Representation tel. 90(4)-1380296, UK: SSE Marketing tel. 071-387 1262, USA: Quest Marketing tel. 617-964 9466, WEST GERMANY: Audio Export Georg Neumann & Co. GmbH tel. 07131-62470. • A completely refurbished Ampex ATR.102 tape machine has been sold to Oxford Digital, the engineering consultancy based in Eynsham, Oxfordshire, by **Arny's Shack** in the UK, who service and hold spares for all Ampex machines made since the 1950s.

• FWO Bauch have announced that Magmasters studio in London has become the first facility in the world to have had two **Harrison** Series Ten consoles installed.

• A new recital hall has been built at La Mortella, the home of the late British composer, Sir William Walton, on Ischia, Bay of Naples. **Marek Pytel**, an independent London-based sound and video system designer has chosen the equipment for recording there. The list includes two B&K 4006 omnis and two B&K 4011 cardioid mics; an 8-channel Soundtech series A mixing desk and a Technics SV260A DAT recorder.

• Recent US Studer contracts include A827 24-track recorders to Village Production in Tornilla, Texas; SAS Productions in San Antonio, Texas; Music Annex in Menlo Park, California; The Bakery studio, Sunset Sound and Sunset Sound Factory, and Conway Recording all in Hollywood.

• TŠC, London, have recently completed a new studio for producer/writer Peter Vale in purpose built West London premises. Equipment includes a Soundtracs *Quartz* console, Otari *MX80* tape machine and Acoustic Energy monitors.

• The Lansdowne Group, London, UK, have upgraded their digital editing facilities by investing in a Sonic Solutions CD Mastering System. The system, supplied by FWO Bauch, has been installed in the completely refurbished digital editing suite at CTS Studios, along with new ATC monitors and Sony DMR 4000, 1630 and 1610 machines.

• Pro-Bel, Reading, UK, have installed a 128×128 high density video and dual audio assignment switcher in the new master control room of Sky Television. The Pro-Bel Matrix, which is currently equipped with modules for 64 inputs and 64 outputs on each level, will add extra facilities to the new master control room the enlarged Sky operation now requires.

• Pilchner Associates planners and contractors of Ontario, Canada, have announced the completion of the new



Walter Becker with his new Soundtracs IL 4832

Winfield Sound recording studios. The studios have been designed by Pilchner and feature a fully floating Reflection Free Zone control room and incorporates the third installation of the RPG Diffractal made by RPG Diffusor systems. The control also features a 40-input Solid State Logic 4000 G series console with Studer tape machines with Dolby SR.

• Walter Becker, founder member of Steely Dan, has bought a Soundtracs *IL 4832* console to install in his recording studio, on the Island of Maui.

• tc Electronic of Denmark have recently delivered 15 of their 1280 stereo delay lines to PKE Ltd, Kewdale, Australia, for use as a broadcast telephone obscenity delay. • Sony Broadcast &

Communications have been awarded a major contract by Radio Romania in Bucharest to re-equip the station's audio facilities, worth DM 900,000 (approx £312,000). Major items included in the contract are an *APR-24* multitrack recorder plus nine *APR-5000* series 2-track recorders, one *MXP-3036E* production console, and two *MXP-2916* broadcast consoles.

• Studer have recently completed an installation for a post-production studio at the BOP Radio in Bophuthatswana. The system consists of a Studer A820 24-track recorder, two A820 ¼ inch master recorders all with integrated Dolby SR/A and a JVC PR 900 U-matic. All machines are provided with Studer TLS4000 synchronisers. Also supplied is an SSL 4000 G series console with synchroniser controller. • CBS Network in New York recently completed installation of Studer's 963 console in Control Room 45. The console is currently being used for production of the

nationally televised Joan Rivers show. The console is configured with 36 inputs, which enables multiple sources in either stereo or mono to be brought in, and various separate feeds to be sent out to accommodate the show. CBS engineers customised the console with their own communications system.

• Ocean Sound, the Portsmouth, UK. area commercial radio station, have installed a 32-input Saber console in a new production studio. A large frame Saber was chosen to allow for extra inputs to be added. • The Boxer 5 monitoring system, from Harris Grant Associates, has already won four European customers. One of the first clients for the new 5 is The Hit Factory, London, UK. Other contracts include The Strongroom in London, Sound Studio 'N' in Cologne and Chateau du Pape Studios in Hamburg. • Recent UK projects for Harris Grant Associates include the complete technical and acoustical refurbishment of The Hit Factory, London and the PPS1 post-production studio in Eldon Street for BBC Radio. The consultancy have also been commissioned by producer Jazzie B of Soul II Soul to manage the acoustic design and technical spec for two studios and control rooms at his new recording facility in Camden.

• Recent orders for NED systems from broadcasting companies include WDR, Germany's largest broadcaster who have chosen a Synclavier 9600; Nippon Television in Tokyo who have purchased a PostPro SD; and Video London who have ordered an 8-track PostPro.

• Advantage Audio, Los Angeles, have announced their recent acquisition of an **Otari** Sound Workshop series 54 console. Advantage's series 54 is configured with 46 dual-path faders and outfitted with Otari's *DiskMix 3* moving fader automation system.

• The Music Palace, Long Island, have upgraded their 56-input Neve 8128 console with Flying Faders automation. Soundcastle, Los Angeles, have remodelled their Studio One to accommodate a new 72-channel Neve VRP with Flying Faders.

• Ravensbourne College have purchased an Audio Kinetics ES.Lock machine control and synchronisation system for their TV department. The ES.Lock system now installed comprises two ES.Lock 1.11 synchronisers and one ES.Lock Penta five-machine controller.



Adrian Kerridge (seated) with Lansdowne's new Sonic Solutions System

Fostex G-24S 24-track tape machine

Fostex have recently launched the G-24S 24-track 1 inch tape machine. This is equipped with an integral synchroniser, VTR control and Dolby S-type noise reduction. Fostex have placed much emphasis on systems integration with the G-24S and to this end there is provision for MIDI transport control and integral SMPTE-MTC conversion, which will allow close interfacing with music sequencing software. The built-in chase synchroniser allows SMPTE control as a slave transport with all operating controls on the front panel, which in turn can be tilted or removed for remote control. An RS422 serial port allows direct connection to VTR equipment using the Sony 9-pin protocol for control.

Dolby S-type noise reduction is fitted as standard (as in the Tascam *MSR-24S*). S-type was originally

designed for narrow track recording such as compact cassette use and employs techniques derived from other Dolby pro and domestic formats including SR. Other features include jog shuttle and spot erase; programmable meters; SMPTE timecode generator; master transport control mode; programmable record in/out; and wide range of automation features including 10-point memory, preroll, autolocate, autoplay, autoreturn and zone limiting. UK: Fostex UK Ltd, 1 Jackson Way, Great Western Industrial Park. Southall UB2 4SA. Tel: 081-893 5111

USA: Fostex Corporation of America, 15431 Blackburn Avenue, Norwalk, CA 90650. Tel: (213) 921-1112.





Crown CM-30 miniature mic

Crown (Amcron outside USA) have introduced a miniature supercardioid with particular application for suspension over choirs or orchestras. The CM-30 requires 12-48 V phantom power and incorporates electronics that attach to an electrical plate for installation into a ceiling electrical box. The mic has a sensitivity of 13.5 mV/Pa and an impedance of 150 Ω . A strain relief will clamp the mic cable at the desired length. Crown International, PO Box 1000, Elkhart, IN 46515, USA. Tel: (219) 294-8000.

UK: (as Ameron) Shuttlesound Ltd, 4 The Willows Centre, Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4NX. Tel: 081-640 9600. Fax: 081-640 0106. UK: HHB Communications Ltd, 73-75 Scrubs Lane, London NW10 6QU. Tel: 081-960 2144.

Dyaxis new features

Studer Editech have announced a new software release, *MacMix 3.1*, for the *Dyaxis* bringing improvements in the editing of data, a new digital equaliser and the entry of numeric values. *MacMix 3.1* introduces a Cut/Copy/Paste function, which can be used as a means of transferring information between Mix and Tracklists in any combination and in either direction. The equaliser offers EQ windows for parametric and graphic EQs with the addition of gain control. Timecode values can now be entered with a new type-in Editor function for the track window Studer Revox America Inc, 1425 Elm Hill Pike, Nashville, TN 37210, USA. Tel: (615) 254-5651. UK: FWO Bauch Ltd, 49 Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 4RZ. Tel: 081-953 0091.





Summertone timecode monitor

The Summertone timecode monitor is a freestanding unit designed to check timecode from tape, generators, etc, for faults such as jumps, holds and dropouts, etc. Each check can be individually switched on or off and in certain cases acceptable tolerances set before registering a fault. Errors can trigger an audible alarm as well as being stored in memory with the timecode reference point at which the error was detected. The log of errors can be output to a printer when required.

UK: Raper & Wayman, Unit 3, Crusader Industrial Estate, 167 Hermitage Road, London N4 1LZ. Tel: 081-800 8288.

T ake a close look at 3G mixing consoles, amplifiers and signal processors and you will see a range of products designed with extraordinary attention to detail and hand built to the highest specification by British craftsmen. It is this uncompromising commitment to quality that confidently allows 3G to offer a 3 Year Guarantee on all products.

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For further information complete the coupon below.



Postcode



Aiwa HHB1 Pro DAT

The result of a collaboration between Aiwa and UK company HHB Communications, the HHB1 Pro DAT recorder has been introduced through HHB. The unit is based on an existing Aiwa portable but significantly reworked for professional applications. The unit weighs under 1 kg and has balanced mic/line input as well as both AES/EBU and SPDIF digital I/Os. It is supplied with a wired remote controller, XLR splitter lead and a switchable illuminated LCD display making it suitable for location uses. The machine stripes tape with 'absolute time' information as it records enabling users to see a

display of exactly where they are on the tape.

HHB say they see the HHB1 Pro as being a useful tool particularly when partnered with the Sony PCM-7000 range of studio DAT recorders as they are capable of editing to absolute time as well as timecode. Powered on dry cell batteries, the HHB1 can record for 3 hours although a multivoltage transformer and NiCad battery pack are supplied as standard.

UK: HHB Communications Ltd, 73-75 Scrubs Lane, London NW10 6QU. Tel: 081-960 2144. (Also available through HHB appointed agents in Europe.)

Opcode Film Music Software

Opcode Systems have released Version 3.0 of CUE-The Film Music System for the Apple Mac. CUE is a set of programs that allows composers and music editors working to picture to store and organise soundtrack data as well as automating paperwork and calculations for synchronisation. Features of the software include Cue Sheet for entering cue point timings; several means of calculating tempos to match 'hits'; Custom Score Paper layout for sketching music cue;

Rane FPL 44

The Rane Corporation have added a 4-channel FPL 44 Quad Program Limiter to their Flex series of halfrack width modular processors. The FPL 44 features a 'Servo Lock' used in the DC 24 where each channel can be switched to Auto Slave. This links the sidechains of the selected automatic production summaries for creating master cue lists, performing rights cue lists and spotting notes; MIDI events triggers for sound FX; realtime and SMPTE lock features including Streamers and Punches, Click Track playback, tempo tap, MIDI playback and MIDI clock output. Version 3.0 has upgrades in almost all areas of operation. Opcode Systems Inc, 3641 Haven Drive, Suite A, Menlo Park, CA 94025-1010, USA. Tel: (415) 369-8131.

channels so that they all follow the limiting action of any one channel. Each channel also has a bypass switch and threshold control. **Rane Corporation**, 10802 47th **Avenue West, Everett, WA** 98204-3400, USA. Tel: (206) 347-7757. UK: Music Lab, 72-76 Eversholt Street, London NW1 1BY. Tel:

071-388 5392.

New 3M mastering products

3M launched a new analogue mastering tape during the LA AES. 3M 996 is described by 3M as able to record at +9 dB over NAB level while still improving on print characteristics. 996 is bias compatible with 3M 226. The production process is claimed to involve 100% laser scanning of the tape to maintain quality. Limited quantities of the tape will be available this year with all major formats and lengths being supported during the first quarter of 1991.

996 is supplied with a *TapeCare* library box, which is an impact resistant, lightweight plastic casing also resistant to dust and humidity. Mouldings in the casing allow tapes to be stacked without slipping while the design also includes a carrying handle. The hub support system allows the reel to rotate freely in the case giving greater protection to the reel and the tape. The design includes space for the tracksheets and labelling and the box can be marked with chinagraph pencil. 3M will also be using the case for 275, 800 and the logging tapes.

Lastly, 3M have introduced a longer digital audio U-matic cassette in the form of the AUD 80+, which has a playing time of 83.5 mins. 3M Professional A/V, 223-5N-01, 3M Center, St Paul, MN 33144, USA. Tel: (612) 733-3888. UK: 3M UK, PO Box 1, Bracknell, Berks RG12 1JU. Tel: (0344) 26726.

Leader 300 portable oscilloscope

While not an exclusive audio product, the new model 300 portable digital storage oscilloscope from Leader Instruments would appear to have some useful applications. The display is a large LCD (60×113 mm) its size rendering it unaffected by nearby electromagnetic fields and the complete unit is $240 \times 165 \times 44$ mm weighing under 1 kg. The 300 has a sampling rate of 30 million samples/sec and a bandwidth of 10 MHz permitting the display of signals into video frequencies.

In addition to 2-channel oscilloscope functions there is digital storage capacity with memory back-up for 10 displayed waveforms on each channel plus 40 waveforms per channel on non-volatile slot-in memory cards. Other features include a pre-trigger function that allows capture of part of a waveform occurring before the trigger as well as facilities for analysis of logic timing.

The 300 incorporates a digital multimeter function, separate from the oscilloscope sections, that allows full autoranging on six measurements that can be made and displayed simultaneously on the waveform on display. All operations are linked to a data logging function with a clock facility and provide a print-out of long timespan operations via a dedicated printer.

Leader Instruments Corp. 380 Oser Avenue, Hauppauge, NY 11788, USA. Tel: (516) 231-6900. UK: Leader Instruments (Europe) Ltd, Raglan House, 8-24 Stoke Road, Slough SL2 5AG. Tel: 0753 38022.





SCREENSOUND EXCLUSIVE

ScreenSound has been the subject of a whole series of refinements by SSL. Its new capabilities as a powerful digital audio post-production centre have to be experienced to be believed. Massive offline storage on optical disc is now complemented by 'Sound Net'. This major system enhancement allows multiple ScreenSound users to share, copy and backup work. As a result, ScreenSound can now offer 56 channel audio playback, and 48 hours of instantly retrievable audio on hard disk. Available exclusively from HHB From around £50.000

NEVE MODULES

You don't have to own a Neve console to access the famous Neve sound. HHB now distributes the Prism series of Dynamics and Equaliser modules and the 33609-12 range of Limiter-Compressors. Prism EQ Module: £368 Prism Input & Dynamics Module: £525 33609-12 Limiter Compressors. From £1,830.

NEWS FROM EUROPE'S DAT CENTRE

According to Sony's Roger Lagadec, HHB has been responsible for more than 25% of all professional DAT sales worldwide. Be that as it may, the company's principal objective has always been to provide customers

with a range of practical, costeffective solutions each of



SONY TCD-D3 which offers superb performance. It had to happen. As ever, our DAT range is backed by the most experienced and wellcomplete with equipped service team in the detachable power industry.

SONY DTC-55ES

The first official consumer DAT recorder, the DTC-55ES is also packed with useful features. This includes the ability to automatically record sub-code data, and a long play facility. HHB can confidently recommend this SCMS-equipped model to professional users for a wide range of playback applications. £477.

PANASONIC SV-3700

Great value, professional recorder with balanced XLRs, AES/EBU and SPDIF digital I/Os, 4 digit error-rate display, head-hour counter, jog shuttle control and rack kit. Just £949.

SONY DTC-1000ES The Industry Standard. The

AKAI DD1000 TAKES OFF

Now in stock at HHB, the Akai DD1000 is a four channel hard disk recorder providing up to an hour of 16 bit audio. Capable of digital track bouncing, the DD1000 can function as a low-cost multi-track device. It's also ideal for use in any midi-based production environment. Applications include radio programme and jingle production as well as digital editing. The DD1000 can also perform as a highly efficient on-air cart machine or be triggered to play back live backing tracks. £7.750.

STEREO MIC FEVER!

What is it with you people? Why have you suddenly gone made for stereo microphones? Could it be all those portable DAT recorders you're buying? Our hottest selling stereo mics are all Sony models: the ECM-979 at £210 and the remarkable ECM-MS5 at £695. We now have the ECM-959 - a superb mic normally packaged with the TCD-D10 portable. Just £122.

excellent build quality and no-

generation Sony equipment has

helped to make the DTC-1000ES a

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Featuring our legendary 44.1 kHz

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model has been upgraded by Aiwa

with 1-bit oversampling A/D

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PORTABLES IN THE PIPELINE.

introduction of the Aiwa HHB 1 Pro

in early 1990, followed later by the

launch of the much-anticipated -

and highly modular – Stelladat.

HHB's Portable DAT range is set

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and D/A convertors. SCMS

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AIWA HD-S1

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KENWOOD'S AFFORDABLE CD-R

Now recordable compact disc - to the red book standard - is an affordable reality. For broadcasters and audio-post production specialists, that means instantly accessible jingles and SFX libraries. For recording studios, it allows CDs of different mixes to be supplied to record company clients on demand. HHB



APOGEE A/D ARRIVES AT LAST

When it comes to optimising the performance of digital audio systems, be it for CD Mastering or for broadcast uplinks/downlinks, Apogee leads the way We're delighted to offer the Californian company's latest A/D and D/A conversion technology on an exclusive basis in the UK. The no-compromise A/D 1000 is a stereo, 19 bit, portable processor that incorporates Apogee's remarkable 'PSD' dither technology. Digital outputs to all formats plus word clock at £1,395. Another portable device - the 18 bit A/D 500 - offers similar features (minus the dither and some digital outputs) at just £795. Apogee's D/A converter, the D/A 1000, is the finest yet devised, incorporating new dual 20 bit, 8x

oversampling converters that offer a substantial improvement on previous 1 bit designs. Available from HHB at £1,195.

is delighted to offer the Kenwood CD-WO (Write Once) system, which is also CD-ROM and CD+Graphics/PQ compatible. The Kenwood CD-WO can function with any IBM PC and blank media costs are surprisingly low. Now available in the UK from HHB, the CD-WO starts at around £15.000

SAMPLING ROLAND'S LATEST

The S770, with its full bandwidth and 24voice capability, usually comes with 2Mb of RAM. It is supplied by HHB with a further 14Mb of RAM free of charge (normally an extra £1,000). The device has an integral 40Mb hard disk for massive off-line storage of samples and programmes. It's proving as popular with our broadcast customers as it is with recording studios. Comprehensive range of both digital and analogue inputs and outputs as well as SCSI interface to CD ROM and optical disk drives. From HHB, the 16Mb Roland S770 is just £4,347.

NO-COMPROMISE NEAR-FIELDS

The excitement surrounding ATC monitors is fully justifiable. The superb performance of the SCM 50A and SCM 100A models is already legendary, but the new SCM 20 is following in the footsteps of its bigger brothers. The '20' is quite simply the first near-field design to provide the transparency that professionals require for the monitoring of high quality digital sources. The briefest look at the standard of workmanship and the quality of the components confirms this is no-compromise British speaker design at its best. Listen and you'll understand the enthusiasm. No faddish colouration, just the source as it was recorded. Available exclusively from HHB. £1.150



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20 Studio Sound, February 1991

Overall limiting

- Multiple Clean Feed

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PRODUCT SUMMARY 1991



ALICE AIR 2000[™] BROADCAST MIXER

The AIR 2000 is the latest in the range of high specification modular on-air consoles designed specifically for heavy duty use by professional broadcasters.

A high level of flexibility allows the user to specify various main-frame and module options, so that the console can be tailored to individual requirements. Channel modules may be arranged in virtually any order and the universal bus system allows the user to reconfigure the layout to suit changing applications.

Microphone and Stereo line input channels, with or without EQ, are available as is a sophisticated Telco module (two may be fitted for conference calls). Inputs, insert points and main outputs are active balanced for ease of installation.

All input modules use world renowned P&G plastic conductive faders and incorporate VCA control to improve stereo matching and optimise fader life.

Comprehensive opto-coupled logic for remote control of turntables, CD machines, cartridge machines etc, is standard.

Studio to transmitter selection and phone-in delay equipment can be easily controlled from the AIR 2000 in conjunction with an Alice Studio Router (MTX3).

Each frame size includes 1 x Output Module, 1 x Control Monitor Module, 3 x VU or PPM Meters, 1 x Dual Timer Module and 19" Rack Mounting 3U Power Supply.

	Price £
Alice AIR 2000 12 Module Main Frame	2362.00
Alice AIR 2000 16 Module Main Frame	2466.00
Alice AIR 2000 20 Module Main Frame	2571.00
Alice AIR 2000 24 Module Main Frame	2675.00
Alice AIR 2000 28 Module Main Frame	2780.00
Alice AIR 2000 32 Module Main Frame	2884.00
Alice AIR 2000 8 Module Width Script Tray	176.00
Alice AIR 2000 Blank Module – Single Module Width	20.00
Alice 2001 Dual Microphone Input Module	347.00

Price £ Alice 2001 Dual Microphone Input Module with EQ 388.00 Alice 2002 Dual Stereo Line Input Module 361.00 Alice 2102 Dual Stereo Line Input Module with EQ 413.00 Alice 2003 Telco Input Module (for external hybrid) 322.00 Alice 2005 Studio Monitor Module 429.00 Alice 2008 Eight Way Stereo Remote Input Selector 277.00 Alice 2009 Triple Tape Remote Control Module 325.00 Alice 2010 Ten Station Talkback Module 457.00 (Suitable for use with Alice TLK 10 Talback System)

ALICE MONITOR UNIT MSU-10



This 2U rack unit is intended to allow monitoring of 10 stereo or mono line-level sources, and features built-in 10+10 watt power amplifiers to drive 8 ohm loudspeakers. A headphone jack is also provided with a separate level control. A loudspeaker mute input allows the unit to be used in areas with live microphones.

Unity gain balanced line-level outputs permit the MSU10 also to function as a source pre-select unit. Level meters may be either PPM or VU type. Line level audio connections are via XLR's and are active balanced.

MSU10 VU £ 927.00 MSU10 PPM £1094.00

ALICE STATION OUTPUT ROUTER MTX3



This 2U rack unit allows logic control and audio switching of up to three stereo studios to on-air, and controls the station's profanity delay unit. Solid state audio switching is used eliminating unreliable relays.

On-air routing is via two illuminated push buttons per studio on an offer-accept basis. A further two illuminated push buttons allow control of a profanity delay system (push buttons not supplied but are fitted as standard to the Alice AIR 2000 mixer).

Audio inputs and outputs are active balanced via XLR connectors. Control inputs from each studio are via 9 way D connectors.

MTX3 £925.00

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ALICE SALES 0444-248071

ALICE PPM DRIVE CARDS

Suitable for use with Sifam peak programme meters. Single channel cards have mounting slots to match meter studs spaced 25.4mm (1") and 38.1mm (1.5"). The dual channel 704 card is designed to fit the Sifam 74 twin movement meter. Cards are supplied calibrated and with matching connector. Suitable Sifam PPM meters can be supplied if required – call for details.



PPM301



PPM704

PPM301:

Balanced input drive card with PPM6 LED drive capability. Size: $60 \times 75 \times 20$ mm Power requirements: Dual rail DC in the ± 9 to ± 18 volts range. Sensitivity: Adjustable in the range -8db to ± 10 db

PPM301 £41.00

PPM306:

Unbalanced input drive card. Size: 69 x 56 x 20mm Power requirements: Dual rail DC in the range ±9 to ±18 volts. Sensitivity: Adjustable in the range -6dB to +10dB. Appearance similar to PPM301.

PPM306 £31.00

PPM704

Balanced input dual drive card. Features metering of 'left and right', 'sum and difference' and 'sum and difference +20dB' selectable by an external switch (not supplied). Capable of driving two individually adjustable PPM6 LED indicators.

Size: 100 x 92 x 20mm

Power requirements: Dual rail DC in the range ± 9 to ± 18 volts. Sensitivity:

Adjustable in the range -6dB to +10dB.

PPM704 £99.00

MATCHAMP[™] ULTRA LOW NOISE MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER





The Matchamp XTX131 is a state of the art balanced microphone amplifier module which achieves a noise performance within 0.5dB of theoretical with 60dB maximum gain and 150-200 ohm microphones.

The device requires few external components and offers excellent frequency response, noise performance, distortion, signal handling and common mode rejection.

The unit is an extremely small (30 x 20 x 15mm) PCB mounting module with 0.1'' spaced pins.

Also available as a ready-built mic amp card, with connections via an 8 pin Molex type connector (mating connector and 4k7 reverse log gain pot supplied). Gain range 10dB to 60dB. Dimensions 55mm (w) x 38mm (d) x 20mm (h).

MATCHAMP MODULE ONLY £34.00 MATCHAMP MIC AMP CARD £41.00

ALICE INPUT EXTENDERS IPX10-2 AND IPX12-2



Dual interlocking push button banks select line level stereo sources to two channels on a mixing console thus allowing cross fading from source to source. Inputs are balanced on multi-way connectors.

Stereo balanced outputs are on XLR connectors. The unit also provides routing of the mixers remote start pair to the selected source. Jackfield style legend strips allow inputs to be labelled.

IPX10-2 (10 stereo inputs) £330.00 IPX12-2 (12 stereo inputs) £335.00

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EDA8-1

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Ribbon cables fitted with connectors can be supplied to special order. The system is fully compatible with the Alice Air 2000 broadcast mixer.

TALKBACK STATION TLK 10 £688.00 CONNECTION UNIT TLK CCU £161.00

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Delta C

	Price £
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> Prices are Pounds Sterling and are subject to Value Added Tax where applicable and Carriage. Certain products may only be available through Alice Soundtech Dealers. www.americanradiohistory.com

Software

• Opcode have released a Mac editor/librarian for the Kurzweil K1000 that allows sounds to be created and edited on the synth and stored with enhanced programme manipulation on disk. In common with other librarians packages from the company features include graphic editing of all envelopes, all changes transmitted immediately to the K1000, built-in sequencer for monitoring changes, exporting of patch names to Opcode's Vision sequencer, editing of voices from any bank or library, comparison of edited and original sounds and bundling of patch types in one document.

Additionally the program expands on the K1000's layering abilities and envelopes can be edited from the Layer Window. A Master Editor shows channel numbers, volume, pan, polyphonic limitations and note limitations and these are adjusted with sliders, buttons and pop-up menus. Velocity maps and custom tunings can also be controlled. • Aside from C-Lab's highly

acclaimed Version 3.0 of Notator/Creator, which adds a number of powerful editing options and a manual that surpasses all others to what was already an impressive program, the company have released three educationoriented software packages.

Intended as an introduction to MIDI, composing, arranging and editing, Notator Alpha integrates notation and sequencing. Midia attempts to make MIDI understandable to the beginner and demonstrates the interaction between the program and an instrument with screen action and text. The program's graphic tools include footswitches, pedals, faders, a screen keyboard and the program also includes a MIDI event list, byte calculator, input filters and a universal dump utility. Finally, Aura is an ear and rhythm training program featuring interval listening exercises, scale training, melody dictation and rhythm dictation/training.

Samplers

• Syco have sole UK distribution on a 70 Mbyte+ proprietary library for Roland's S770 sampler available on Sony optical or 48 Mbyte Syquest cart. Sounds already include rock and ethnic percussion, orchestras and guitars. The collection will be added to over a 12 month period.

Yamaha's breakthrough box-the TG33

of 32 on a two-element sound. The

automatically to occur each time a

recorded into a sequencer. This in

key is pressed, or be played live and

itself increases the palette of sounds

obtainable from the TG33 manifold

and is something of a breakthrough

16 multiplay memories, which are

configurations of sounds that each

have their own MIDI channel, level,

pan, note shift, output assignment

(two pairs of stereo outputs) and

adjustable attack and release, the

derived via MIDI allowing live

sources to enjoy a degree of

(617) 576-3609.

automation from a sequencer.

devices can be stacked. All control is

Mark of the Unicorn, Cambridge,

MA, USA. Tel: (617) 576-2760. Fax:

UK: Sound Technology plc, London.

For multitimbral use the unit offers

element detune or level via a joystick

module offers vector control of

and this can be programmed

in its price bracket.

Set to cause as big a stir in the middle market as Roland's MT32 and later D110 did with their multitimbral accessibility and immediately appealing sounds, Yamaha's TG33 tone generator is a flat top module that can also be rackmounted. Based on the synthesis principles of the company's SY77 flagship, the TG33 combines 128 AWM waveforms with 256 FM waveforms into 128 presets and 64 user locations with additional support from memory cards.

Elements, ie FM and AWM waveforms, can be combined in twos or fours with a maximum polyphony

DI Mixer 7s

Software specialists Mark of the Unicorn have entered into hardware manufacturing with the 1U stereo MIDI Mixer 7s. Offering seven stereo inputs each with bass, treble, pan and two effects sends, plus a stereo aux input and master noise gate with Tel: 0462 480000.

Ensoniq EPS16 Plus

Ensonig have added the EPS16 Plus sampling workstation to their list of products. This features 16 bit sampling, 24 bit effects and an upgraded sequencer over its predecessor. Effects include reverb,

chorus, delay and distortion and the improved sequencer allows MIDI automated mixdown. A user programmable Flashbank memory option is now also available.



global control of effect type (there are 16 on board), send levels and balance. Dynamic voice allocation is included to avoid note stealing and the module comes with a comprehensive collection of drum sounds.

Yamaha makes much of the TG33's openness to programming and with features like the global editing of attack and release envelopes of all sounds combined under vector control this would seem to be the case. All told, a very important development.

Studio Sound's Music News is compiled by Zenon Schoepe

E-mu orchestral expansion kit

E-mu have released a 4 Mbyte orchestral expansion kit for the Proteus/1. This doubles the amount of memory in the machine and 30 16 bit orchestral instruments have been included from the Proteus/2. Each of these has been multisampled and 46 additional digital waveforms add to the sound creation possibilities of the unit. Derived from the new orchestral samples, 128 new ROM presets include woodwinds, brass, percussion, ensembles, keyboards, bass, textures and sound effects. The kit can be installed by authorised E-mu service centres

All Emax IIs will now come with stereo sampling as standard at no extra charge. This provides true phase coherency, $64 \times$ oversampling, digital anti-aliasing filters, and automatic ADC calibration. The company have also doubled the internal RAM of Turbo Emax IIs to 8 Mbyte and reduced the price of Emax 4 Mbyte machines and 2 Mbyte expansion kits.



JBL amplifiers and loudspeakers

Several new product lines from JBL include *SR4700*, 8300, 2100 series loudspeakers and *SR* and *ES* ranges of power amplifiers.

The SR4700 series loudspeakers consists of six models that follow on in the tradition of the *Cabaret* series. New features include lighter cabinet design coupled with higher strength, bi-radial horns with titanium drivers and vented gap cooling low frequency drivers.

The SR series power amplifiers are designed for sound reinforcement with a low feedback-low distortion design philosophy. The three models are SR6615 (150 W/channel), SR6630 (300 W/channel) and the SR6650 (500 W/channel).

The ES series power amplifiers meet the requirements of sound contracting applications. Five models are available ranging in power from 75 W/channel into 4 Ω (20 Hz to 20 kHz, both channels driven) to 600 W/channel.

The 8300 series of flushmount wall speakers includes the 8305 and 8306 2-way models. The units are suitable for all sound contracting applications as well as more specialist situations such as theatres and cinemas. In order to help installers, a separate installation kit is available that allows the fittings to be installed

without unpacking the loudspeakers. The 2100 series of coaxial speakers consists of the 2142H, 2152H and 2155H. The 2142H combines a 12 inch low frequency section together with a 1% inch titanium dome high frequency section and features more uniform directivity above 1 kHz and bi-amp terminals. The 2152H and 2155H combine 12 inch and 15 inch LF drivers respectively with titanium dome compression drivers coupled to specially developed flat-front bi-radial horns. Special attention has been paid to dispersion above 8 kHz in order to maintain even coverage and power response.



Electro-Voice catalogue

A new catalogue featuring the full line of Electro-Voice music equipment offers detailed information, specifications and photographs of E-V's, line of electronics, stage systems, microphones, components

and acessories. The catalogue marks the first time that all music products are listed in one source. To obtain a copy of the catalogue, wrte to Electro-Voice at 600 Cecil Street, Buchanan, MI 49107, USA, or their agents.

Rolls PM50 and ADB2 stage boxes

The Rolls Corp have released two handy boxes, the *PM50* personal monitor system and the *ADB2* active direct box.

The *PM50* allows performers to mix their own microphone signal with the main programme signal as required. The box is fitted with monitor and microphone level controls, microphone input/output connectors, two headphone jacks and monitor-in jack. The *PM50* can be powered

jack. The PM50 can be powered separately or by phantom power (9 to 25 VDC) through the monitor jack.

A 6-channel distribution

Nexo contracts in Europe

Nexo have announced further contracts for their range of speaker systems. In France the Lagoona Group worked with a 50 kW prerelease of the new Nexo touring system, which will officially be launched at AES Paris. Radio France have placed an order for the *S12000* system. French chef Paul Bocuse has chosen a Nexo system for installation at his new venue in Lyon, the Abbaye de Paul Bocuse, which will

be used for receptions and corporate meetings. In Havana,

Cuba, the National Opera have installed a system featuring the Nexo PC Line range. Spanish Nexo distributors 220 have supplied PC212 systems to the opera company 'El Gran Teatro Del Liceo' of Barcelona, and as a touring system to the theatre company 'La Cuadra de Sevilla'.

Mark IV VP

Roger Gaines has recently been named a vice-president of Mark IV Audio. Gaines will primarily be responsible for overseeing management of manufacturing operations for all the companies in the Mark IV Audio Group. Gaines has been promoted from within the company. amplifier/power supply is also available to configure large systems.

The ADB2 direct box accepts signals from -10 to +40 dB and is phantom powered (9 to 48 V). Bandwidth is quoted as 1 Hz to 50 kHz with S/N of 100 dB. Output is -10 to +2 dB balanced.

Facilities include two ¹/₄ inch jacks, XLR-type output connector and input attenuator switch with 0 dB/20 dB/40 dB positions. Rolls Corp, 7023 S 400 W, Midvale, UT 84047, USA. Tel: (801) 562-5628. Fax: (801) 562-5655.

Klipsch KP-320 loudspeaker

The KP-320 compact loudspeaker enclosure is designed for sound reinforcement. Housing a 15 inch LF driver, a hybrid Tractrix horn/compression driver and a 12 inch passive radiator, the cabinet size is approximately 40% smaller than a typical 2-way system. It has just a 15 inch speaker due to the passive radiator, which permits lower cabinet tuning without long vents. The passive system also helps prevent over-excursion of the woofer when the cabinet is overdriven.

The horn design is based on the new Tractrix equation, which means that the horn characteristics vary from exponential at the throat through to conical for the mid section and hyperbolic for the mouth. Benefits include higher output with less distortion, good polar response and better transition to the woofer.

The system is also fitted with the KLiP tweeter protection circuit, which allows all the usable output of the speaker on peaks and does not degrade the sound quality.

The KP-320 may be stand-mounted separately or used in combination with the KP-115-SW subwoofer. For special systems, both enclosures can be rackmounted in 32U.

Specifications include a frequency response of 49 Hz to 15 Hz \pm 4 dB, sensitivity of 101 dB SPL at 1 metre and a maximum continuous output of 124 dB/1 metre with 225 W input. Nominal impedance is 8 Ω .

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MAINTAINING DIGITAL AUDIO OUALITY Francis Rumsey looks at some of the

Francis Rumsey looks at some of the factors that can affect digital audio quality in the recording chain

igital audio is not 'pure perfect sound for ever', as was once suggested, but it can offer a more transparent recording and reproduction path than analogue audio, provided engineers are aware of the factors that may affect sound quality. Many myths exist concerning what can and cannot affect sound quality in a digital audio system and the following article is intended to air some questions and provide some possible answers.

Boundaries

Before starting, some boundaries must be laid down. Firstly detailed aspects of converter design will be excluded since this is a highly specialised area and one over which few practising audio engineers have any control. Secondly, we shall consider only conventional linear PCM (as used in nearly all recording systems), as opposed to nonlinear systems such as NICAM, or data compression systems such as apt-X and Dolby Adaptive Transform Coding, since these are systems designed for the specific purpose of squeezing a lot of audio into a small bandwidth, and thus involve deliberate trade-offs between effects on sound quality and bandwidth reduction. Thirdly, this is not really going to be a 'digital vs analogue' article, since that subject is too wide and too plagued with subjective prejudices.

We shall look specifically at how sound quality can be maintained through a recording and reproduction system, as well as when copying signals from one system to another, and investigate the likely points at which the quality could be affected. It would also be good to look at such factors as whether digital interfaces can affect sound quality (as was recently suggested) and whether expensive outboard converters are worth the money. If you disagree with anything that is said, please write in and start a dialogue, since it is only by free exchange of views that the subject as a whole moves forward.

Finally, it would be good if we could start from the fundamental premise that the A/D and D/A conversion process is capable of accurate sampling, quantisation and subsequent reconstruction of an audio signal within the limits dictated by the sampling rate, timing accuracy and number of bits per sample. There are still those who believe that this process is fundamentally flawed and that a system representing a smooth audio signal in terms of little staircases can never be as good a curvaceous-old analogue. We can spend a lot of time discussing how to make this conversion and reconstruction process closer to the ideal but we should accept that it works in principle. A reconstructed audio signal, after it has been D/A converted and lowpass filtered, is not a staircaselike waveform, even if examined under a microscope. The error in quantisation (and any error in the timing axis due to clock jitter) manifests itself as random noise provided the signal has been correctly dithered at the A/D conversion stage.

Signal chain

Apart from in the transducers (microphones and

loudspeakers), which both analogue and digital systems require to communicate with our analogue ears, it is in the recording or transmission process that the greatest potential for degradation of the signal lies in an analogue system. In the case of analogue AC-biased magnetic tape recording there is potential for harmonic distortion, IM distortion, phase distortion, frequency response errors, variations in speed (wow and flutter), hum, noise, compression, drop-out and modulation noise. The sound quality of the signal chain is affected by all these artefacts of the recorder and will depend on the state of alignment of the tape machine, as well as the cleanliness and state of the heads, type of tape and age of the machine. Despite these points, the analogue tape recording process, like the internal combustion engine, has been developed to a point where it is capable of high performance, due to careful optimisation.

Considering for a moment the case of a vinyl record as the recording medium, it is clear that similar comments apply. A piece of dirt in the groove directly affects the sound that comes out of the loudspeakers, since the reproducing stylus and subsequent amplifier cannot distinguish between a movement of the stylus due to a genuine deviation of the groove and a movement caused by the piece of dirt. Similarly, any slight roughness in the plastic of the record will be turned into noise on the audio output and any vibrations of the turntable will be heard by mechanical transfer via the stylus to the output. Any speed variations in the turntable will be translated into variations in the output pitch.

The point of listing the artefacts of the storage device that affect sound quality in an analogue system example is to contrast the situation with that of the digital system, where the artefacts of the storage or transmission process may not necessarily be directly reflected in the sound output. When a recording/replay or transmission/reception system is designed, one of the fundamental goals is to ensure that the binary data recorded may be recovered with reasonably low error rate on replay or reception and then an error correction system capable of dealing with errors at the anticipated rate is built. A digital recording system relies for its success on the premise that the difference between a binary 1 and a binary 0 will be discernible in the replay process. Fig 1 shows the factors that may mitigate against this. Timing





Fig 2: Relative performances of analogue and digital audio in the face of an increasingly poor signal chain

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errors affect the system's decision because they may result in confusion over when an event occurred and amplitude errors can affect the decision because they may result in confusion over whether the datum was a 1 or a 0. Noise and distortion in the recording or replay chain can affect both timing and amplitude of the signal.

Errors occur in replayed data when the timing or amplitude of a signal is so badly affected that a particular bit is reproduced in the incorrect sense (ie a 1 is detected as a 0 or vice versa). Error detection mechanisms are incorporated within the audio data to check for the presence of errors and these are used to signal the presence and location of an error to the error correction circuits that follow. Fig 2 shows conceptually how typical digital and analogue recording systems compare in the face of increasing noise and distortion in the signal path. The digital system's sound quality remains unaffected as the quality of the signal path gets worse, up to a point where the error correction system becomes unable to cope with the resulting number of random errors.

Effects of data errors

Typically, the types of phenomena that affect replayed sound quality in an analogue system (drop-outs, dirty heads, etc) result in replay errors in a digital system. Whether or not these errors then go on to manifest themselves as changes in sound quality depends on how good the error correction system is at coping with them. In a well-designed system, performing as it was intended, replay errors are fully corrected in normal operation and it is only occasionally that errors occur that are beyond the correction capacity of the system.

In disk-based or 'tapeless' systems the situation with errors is rather different, since the disk drives and controllers that are used as stores handle their own error correction. These drives have come from the computer industry, where any error in data could be fatal, and thus the effective error rate tends to be extremely low. Disks are mapped by the disk controller to avoid writing data in any so-called 'bad blocks' and thus data tends only to be stored in error-free locations. There can be no such thing as 'interpolation' or 'hold' in a computer system used for, say text processing, since an ASCII character is either correct or it is not. It is not normally possible to interpolate between the letters of a word to guess the missing letter!

Indication of errors: Most professional recording systems indicate error status to some extent and it is important to know how to interpret these indicators. Common labelling for error correction indicators shows lights in order of seriousness of the error. For example, the Sony DMU-30 digital meter unit, which may be attached remotely to the PCM-1630, displays in the order CRC, Parity, Average, Hold, Mute. In many cases the lights are coloured green, orange and red, again to indicate the seriousness of the error. The panel opposite describes this in more detail. Often these error status lights have an artificial 'permanence' that keeps them alight for a second or so, even if the error only lasts a millisecond. A short 'hold' on the light does make errors easier to see but holding too long may hide the true state of affairs and make it difficult to tell the difference between indicator hold and prolonged error conditions.

Most professional or 'professionalised' DAT machines have been equipped with only two lights to indicate error status: red and green. The red light usually indicates an error likely to affect the audio output (a serious one, in other words), while the green light indicates an error that has been fully corrected. The front panel of Sony's *PCM-1630* only shows 'Mute' and 'CRC' states, although the intervening states may be seen by removing the front panel. This is true of many systems, which do not always show the full error status on the main display preferring not to worry users unless they decide to invite worry by removing the cover over the error status lights.

Some systems have optional error analysers or counters, such as the Sony *DTA-2000* and the new Panasonic DAT machines, for displaying or printing the number, type and location of errors on a recording. These can be useful in qualitycontrolled environments when it is vital that tapes are either error-free or only contain correctable errors. Such a printed analysis also provides an insurance policy in the event of a tape being damaged by someone, or not replaying correctly in another location, since it is then possible to state (in time-honoured tradition) that the tape itself was alright when it left you.

Effects and interpretation of errors: Only true correction will result in an unaffected audio output, since true correction restores erroneous samples to their original state perfectly, in which case there is no difference between a corrected sample and the equivalent original sample. Some professional systems have been designed to either correct perfectly or mute the output, and sound or show a warning. In this way a master recording being checked could not pass if it contained any



uncorrectable errors. This is a good approach in cases where perfection is important but there may be instances where being able to replay a tape is more important than the precise fidelity with which it is replayed. Some systems may be switched between these two states in order to allow the replay of erroneous tapes without muting (this mode is called 'PB Muting Off' on Sony EIAJ-format PCM adaptors such as the *PCM-701*).

In most consumer systems (eg, CD players), error correction status is not shown, since presumably it would result in too many complaints about faulty hardware or software! In such systems interpolation and holding is often allowed, since it is assumed that replay of some sort is preferable to a muted output. For this reason, errors in consumer digital systems are often audible on the system output as spits and clicks, or even broken-up audio in bad cases.

The regularity and seriousness of errors is an important indicator of the state of replay, the state of the tape and the state of the replay machine. Prolonged periods of interpolation-type errors should be regarded with concern, since the audio bandwidth will be halved during a prolonged bout of interpolation. If such errors continue on every tape that is replayed, it may indicate that heads are dirty or worn. If the errors only accompany particular recordings then the fault clearly lies with the tape and may indicate a worn or faulty tape. Errors that accompany particular tapes may also be the result of differences in mechanical alignment between the record machine and the replay machine. Prolonged periods of 'green', correctable errors (CRC, Parity) will not affect the quality of the audio output but still should give cause for

concern, since a correctly working system should only show the occasional flash of 'green' error during normal operation.

Minimising error rates: Error rates can be minimised in a number of ways, some depending on the tape machine and some depending on the tape. It has also been shown that the environment in which the machine and tape are housed can affect error conditions.

Any physical handling of a digital tape will cause fingerprints to be left on the surface and although these might be considered unimportant, they are in fact a good sticking-point for dirt and represent a considerable contamination at the wavelengths involved. Fingerprints can result in replay errors of varying seriousness and should be avoided. It is sometimes possible to clean a tape (especially the open reel varieties) by carefully wiping the recording surface with a slightly moist cloth around the area of the fingerprint and this has been shown to reduce the resulting errors in many cases. This technique also helps around difficult splice edits, where the tape has been handled and glue from the splicing tape may have caused dirt to stick, resulting in a poor join. Splice-edits on both DASH and PD machines may sometimes be made to play in cases where previously they did not in this way.

Cigarette smoke and other such airborne contamination is not helpful to any recording system where fine tolerances and short wavelengths are involved, since the particles of smoke represent a considerable obstacle in comparison to the dimensions involved in digital recording.

Machine alignment is paramount to good performance, just as it is in analogue systems, and many people forget this fact of studio life once they start using digital equipment. Mechanical alignments may need to be performed regularly, using manufacturers' test jigs and test tapes, in order to keep the error rates low on digital recorders. It is not so necessary to align the system electronics regularly, since such adjustments as bias and EQ are not required in the same way in digital systems. The mechanical tolerances required for good performance in a digital system are much finer than those required in analogue recording.

Head and guide cleaning is an important aspect of regular maintenance, as it is in analogue recording, although greater care is usually required than with analogue machines. Each manufacturer may recommend particular cleaning materials and it is wise to use these. Isopropyl alcohol is not good for cleaning digital heads and guides, since it is slightly greasy but ethyl alcohol or freon sprays are usually reliable. Any cleaning cloths or wipes should be free from stray fluff or anything else that might contaminate the mechanism. It is not wise to use much pressure when cleaning the heads, or to scrub them at all, since they are more delicate than analogue heads.

It is also possible that tapes from other machines may not replay so well as recordings made on the machine itself, and this again is normally the fault of poor mechanical alignment of one or both of the machines. Just as one adjusts the azimuth of the replay head to optimise the replay of tapes from other machines, using tones at the start of the tape, so it may be necessary to adjust the alignment of a digital machine to accommodate a poorly-aligned recording, although it must be admitted that no standard procedure has been adopted for this purpose and that there is still some way to go in



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defining the alignments that most affect replay. In systems using VTRs as the recorder (EIAJ format, JVC format and *PCM-1610/1630* format), tracking adjustments are often required to minimise replay errors, since the tracking affects how accurately the replay head scans the recorded track. The only solution in the case of incompatible tapes may be to replay the recording on the machine on which it was recorded and make a digital copy onto a properly aligned machine.

The Sony *PCM-1630* system in conjunction with its *DMR-4000* recorder offers read-after-read facilities, which involves the reading of each helically scanned track twice, offering additional protection against replay errors by automatically deciding what data to use in the event of errors from one of the heads.

Humidity and temperature may also affect the rate of replay errors although many recorders have built-in 'dew' indicators to show when the humidity or condensation level is too high for them to operate (they usually prevent themselves from being turned on in such situations). Some users have found that digital tape recording equipment appears to perform better in a cold environment although the precise reason for this has not been discovered. It may be because static electricity and high humidity are not so prevalent in these conditions. Although tape type does not directly affect sound quality, as it does in analogue systems, the principal measure of a digital tape's performance is its error rate.

Effect of timing errors

Concerning timing errors in replayed or received data, it is important to show that these need not be reflected in wow and flutter in the resulting audio (which would indeed affect sound quality). It



Fig 3: A RAM timebase corrector may be used to reclock audio data with reference to a stable source

is possible to use a short-term memory store to 'iron-out' any speed variations in the replay or reception of digital audio data by reclocking the data according to a suitably stable reference (see Fig 3). Even if, for example, the audio data replayed from a tape or CD has speed variations, it may be written temporarily into such a shortterm store and read out a fraction of a second later at a steady rate, controlled by a crystal oscillator whose stability can be measured as a few parts per million (in other words, wow and flutter can be made undetectable). Provided that the order in which the data is read out of the store is the same as the original order of the audio samples, and the timing of those samples is as steady as, or steadier than, that used in the original conversion process, the sound will not have been affected. This concept of reclocking or timebase-correction of digital audio is vital to the maintenance of high sound quality

As digital audio conversion becomes more sophisticated and gains higher resolution, the criteria for stable clock sources will become more rigorous. Digital audio can suffer as much from errors in the time domain as it can from errors in

Stages of error correction

True correction

Up to a certain random error rate or burst error duration, an error correction system will be able to reconstitute erroneous samples perfectly. Such corrected samples are indistinguishable from the originals and sound quality will not be affected. Such errors are usually signalled by green lights showing 'CRC' or 'Parity' failure.

Interpolation

When the error rate exceeds the limits for perfect correction, an error correction system may move to a process involving interpolation between good samples to arrive at a value for a missing sample. The interpolated value is the mathematical average of the foregoing and succeeding samples, which may or may not be correct. This process is also known as concealment or averaging and the audible effect is not unpleasant although it may result in aliasing of audio frequencies above one quarter of the sampling rate and a reduction in audio bandwidth. Interpolation is usually signalled by an orange indicator to show that the error condition is fairly serious. In most cases the duration of such concealment is very short but prolonged bouts of concealment should be viewed warily, since

sound quality will be affected. This will usually point to a problem such as dirty heads or a misaligned transport and action should be taken.

Hold

In extreme cases, where interpolation is impossible (when there are not two good samples either side of the bad one), a system may 'hold'. In other words it will repeat the last correct sample value. The audible effect of this will not be marked in isolated cases but is still a severe condition. Most systems will not hold for more than a few samples before muting. Hold is normally indicated by a red light.

Mute

When an error correction system is completely overwhelmed it will usually effect a mute on the audio output of the system. The duration of this mute may be varied by the user in some systems. The alternative to muting is to hear the output, regardless of the error. Depending on the severity of the error, it may sound like a small 'spit', click, or even a more severe break-up of the sound. In some cases this may be preferable to muting. the amplitude domain and this is often ignored. In addition to the control of the nominal sampling rate of digital audio signals, it is necessary to consider the effects of short term timing errors on signals affecting the positions of significant instants of the digital signal. This is known as 'jitter'. Jitter can arise through external interference, random noise and crosstalk between signals, and if not corrected may adversely affect the audio in a number of ways. Firstly, a larger number of errors may result during decoding due to the difficulty in determining the positions of bit edges, and secondly the audio quality of D/A conversion may be affected because timing variations result in modulation of the analogue signal. The effect of this is very similar to the effect of quantising error, ie increased low level noise and distortion.

From a systems point of view, devices should be able to lock to an incoming signal with a degree of jitter and clock modulation. In order to eliminate the subsequent effects of jitter on the audio signal it is important that each device 'dejitterises' the incoming signal clock using a suitably filtered phase locked loop at the sync separation stage to reclock the signal. Clock dejitterisers, such as that recently introduced by Apogee, are becoming available with extremely high specifications to suit the requirements of modern high resolution converters, with the added advantage of a moderately wide lock-in range.

The AES have specified in their draft recommendation on signal synchronisation that sample clock modulation should be limited to less than ± 1 ns, sample-to-sample, at all modulation frequencies above 40 Hz, to make wow and flutter insignificant, and that jitter should be less than ± 0.1 ns per sample clock period to keep noise modulation below acceptable limits in a 16 bit system. Jitter tolerance should be made even tighter *pro rata* in the case of systems operating to resolutions greater than 16 bits. Fig 4 shows this diagrammatically and it can be seen that if we want a 20 bit converter to perform as such, the requirement for clock stability if very tight indeed.

It should be remembered that consumer or semipro digital audio equipment may not operate to the same standards of timing accuracy as professional equipment so digital audio signals from such devices should be treated with care. Such devices should not normally be used as clock references unless the clock accuracy can be verified and tests have proven that the clock frequency error of such equipment regularly exceeds 50 parts per million. Furthermore, the standalone D/A converters used in expensive hi-fi systems do not always do anything to reclock the incoming signal before it is converted and this may lead to severe phase modulation of the audio,





resulting in noise or distortion. It is wise to consider passing the digital audio from consumer equipment through a signal synchroniser, such as DAR's DASS-100, before contribution to a professional system and such a device should reference audio to a more stable clock. Further responsibility for clock stability should lie with the converter itself.

Role of converters

It is with the converters of a digital audio system that the responsibility for sound quality lies. Here, and only here, provided that the rest of the system has faithfully carried through the audio data without corrupting it or modifying it, is it possible for the 'sound' of a digital audio system to be adversely affected. Naturally, the sound can be intentionally modified between the converters, but here we are discussing the problems of unwanted and unintentional degradation of the signal. (Digital signal processing between the A/D and D/A converters, such as often exists in digital audio systems, may intentionally modify the audio data samples due to such operations as mixing, filtering, equalisation and effects, and in such cases it is possible for sound quality to be adversely affected if the processing operation does not preserve the accuracy and integrity of the audio signal).

The A/D converters that first 'digitise' the analogue signal are responsible for the 'sound quality' of the data to be subsequently recorded, processed or transmitted, and the D/A converters that finally return this signal to the analogue world are responsible for the eventual quality of what is replayed. Since it is not possible to extract information from a signal that was never there in the first place, it follows that the replayed sound quality can only ever be as good as that of the A/D stage of the chain. This suggests that the quality of A/D conversion is paramount to good system performance, since nothing can be done at the D/A stage to make up for deficiencies in a preceding A/D converter. Distortions introduced at the A/D conversion stage become inherent in the signal.

There is a current trend in the hi-fi world to attach expensive D/A converters to CD players

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and DAT machines in an attempt to improve sound quality and it may be possible to achieve this improvement in some cases. It is also claimed that with the same high quality D/A converter, different CD players sound different, or even that different digital interfaces between CD player and converter sound different, and this would appear to be impossible given the above argument unless uncorrectable errors were being carried through, or timing jitter in the digital signal were being passed on to the converter. It has been shown in some such cases that the error rates (which could have been suspected as the cause of differences in sound quality) are not markedly different between CD players but that expensive outboard D/A converters do not all reclock or dejitterise the digital signal before conversion, rather using the clock derived directly from the digital input of the converter to control the conversion process. It is not surprising in this case that differences are apparent between sources, since the degree of jitter each produces will vary depending on the type of interface and the state of the source itself.

Digital data should always be timebase corrected before conversion to preserve sound quality and it might be suggested it is properly the rôle of the converter to achieve this, since it is reasonable to expect a converter to furnish itself with a clock of suitable stability for the resolution claimed. A converter claiming to be 18 bit accurate will only be so if the clock is stable within certain limits (see Fig 4). There is little point in attaching esoteric high resolution converters to systems with unstable clocks, unless the user can be sure that the clock used for the conversion process itself is not just the clock derived from the incoming digital input.

Cables and sound quality

Cables and other interconnections carrying digital signals need have no effect on digital audio sound quality, provided again that timing and data errors are corrected. This contrasts with the situation in an analogue system in which interconnections may have a noticeable effect on sound quality, there being a considerable market

for highly priced pieces of wire that lay claim to improved audio fidelity.

There is a danger when discussing sound quality in digital audio of attributing the cause of degradation to the wrong part of the system. For example, a user may replay two different DAT recorders via an external D/A converter, connecting them to the converter using the consumer SPDIF interface. He may say that they sound different and thus that DAT machine A is better than DAT machine B, when in fact the sound quality difference was actually due to the lack of retiming in the converter and that DAT machine A's SPDIF output had some jitter on it. Conversely, he may compare interconnecting just one DAT machine to the converter with both SPDIF and AES/EBU interfaces in turn, and say that the AES/EBU interconnect sounds better. Again this would most likely be due to the converter not retiming the data, since the cheaper, unbalanced SPDIF might suffer worse clock degradation than the professional AES/EBU.

Clearly it is difficult to decide exactly what is at fault, since the interface should incur as little degradation as possible but perhaps, as suggested above, it is the job of the converter stage to correct such things prior to conversion, since timing and data errors are normally correctable in digital audio, whereas they are not in analogue audio, and the converter is the last possible stage in the system at which timing errors could be removed. We should decide where the 'clean-up our clocks' campaign is to be targeted.

It is possible for random data errors to be introduced by poor digital interconnects or by interconnection over long distances but in normal operation this is rare. There is little in the way of error correction in any of the digital interface standards, the most being simple even parity, and thus if there are errors they will usually be heard as 'spits' or 'ticks' on the audio output of the system. Such errors will not normally manifest themselves as a gradual degradation in sound quality and any artefacts of this kind are more likely to be caused by uncorrected timing problems.

Recording levels and sound quality

The dynamic range of a linear PCM system is governed principally by the number of bits per sample and is limited at high signal levels by the sudden onset of distortion resulting from clipping when the converters run out of headroom. Just below this clipping point the distortion of a 16 bit linear PCM system is very low (it is at its lowest level in relation to the audio signal) and there is a sudden audible transition from a very clean signal to a very distorted signal as the overload point is exceeded.

There is a fixed maximum level of quantising noise (referred to the clipping point described above) in a non-oversampling linear PCM system, and, provided that the system is correctly dithered this noise will be of a broadband nature, not correlated with the signal. Modern oversampling A/D converters exhibit noise and distortion levels that fall slightly as the signal level falls, such that in one example of a commercial 20 bit converter (the UltraAnalog ADC 20048) the large signal THD+N (Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise) measurement is -98 dB FS, while the small signal THD+N figure is -108 dB FS. Noise shaping is now often used to shape the noise spectrum such that it is the least subjectively

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annoying, and thus the noise spectrum is not flat with frequency.

The trend, nonetheless, is for distortion and noise (as a proportion of the signal) to get smaller as signal level rises, until the clipping point is reached, thus it might be suggested (at least on systems of 16 bits and lower) that one should control the recording level so that the highest level signal comes as close to clipping (0 dB FS) as possible without actually exceeding it, although normally a number of dB of headroom would be allowed for unexpected peaks. There is no gradual onset of distortion as recording level increases in a digital system. In this way the maximum dynamic range of a digital recording may be obtained within the constraints of a system's performance.

Now that resolution greater than 16 bits is available on some systems it will become possible to leave a useful headroom margin for operational convenience, without incurring the penalty of unacceptable noise. The EBU and AES are working on the standardisation of relationships between electrical input and output levels and 0 dB FS, since there is the distinct possibility that users of 20 bit systems will record well below 0 dB FS once they have 120 dB of dynamic range to play with, while 16 bit users will have to record nearer the top in order to achieve maximum dynamic range. The problem would thus arise that systems adjusted so that 0 dB FS always replayed at a fixed electrical level (say +24 dBu) would typically replay 16 bit recordings louder than 20 bit recordings. Proposals exist for there being three electrical output level standards for 0 dB FS on 16, 18 and 20 bit systems, being respectively +12, +18 and +24 dBu.

Digital interfacing pitfalls

Level relationships: As indicated above, one may run into problems when considering where 'peak recording level' lies in relation to 0 dB FS (Full Scale or 'peak bits'). This may be a problem electrically when interfacing in the analogue domain, but it may also be a problem digitally when copying via interfaces such as the AES/EBU

As already suggested, now that 18 and 20 bit recordings are feasible, users will be freer to use the 100 to 120 dB of available dynamic range without needing to control the recording level in order to peak near full scale. Consequently higher resolution recordings may peak perhaps 10 to 12 dB below 0 dB FS, whereas 16 bit recordings may peak very near to 0 dB FS in order to make maximum use of the available dynamic range. If a 20 bit recording peaking 12 dB below 0 dB FS is copied digitally to a 16 bit device, using the convention of keeping the MSB (Most Significant Bit) at the old resolution as the MSB at the new, the 16 bit result will be seriously under-recorded and thus will sound noisy. Clearly some form of digital level correction would be required between the devices in order to raise the level of the 20 bit example described above so that it peaked near the top of the 16 bit scale. A digital fader with optimal redithering at the output resolution may be used for this purpose and some of the interface processors described below perform this function. Interface format processors and converters: A certain amount of intervention may be required between devices when interconnecting them digitally. This may be in order to modify status flags to suit a purpose or to correct the status of

certain flags to match the signal. It may also be necessary to perform operations on the audio signal, such as de-emphasis and gain correction, or to convert the signal from one interface format to another. One way of doing some of these things is to pass the signal through a full-blown digital mixer but this may not be necessary in most cases and a mixer may not allow the format conversion or flag modification. For this reason a number of devices have been introduced that allow various degrees of modification to signals emanating from the standard digital interfaces.

The ADT FC-1 will dither the digital signal optimally for one of three possible output resolutions (16, 18 or 20 bits), for conversion of signals between systems of different resolutions, ensuring the maintenance of sound quality when copying high resolution signals to lower resolution systems. A number of other functions are also offered, such as DC-blocking (important for removing DC offsets introduced by badly aligned A/D converters), digital highpass filters, coincident time correction, channel phase and L/R reversal

Another example of an advanced device in this vein is the Digital Audio Research DASS-100. It takes the important step of offering sample rate conversion between any of the standard rates (32, 44.1 and 48 kHz, $\pm 2\%$), as well as compensating for varispeed inputs of up to $\pm 10\%$ of these frequencies. There are optional interfaces to virtually every possible format (AES/EBU, SPDIF, SDIF-2, ProDigi, Yamaha DMP-7D and Sony 50-pin SDIF) and inputs may be mixed together with gain correction. Other features include the synchronisation of inputs to a reference clock (see above), the variable delay of signals, the generation of a system sync signal from one of a number of sources, the pre- or de-emphasis of signals in the digital domain and the generation of audio test waveforms in the digital domain. Sample rate conversion may affect sound quality, depending on how well and how accurately it is done, but most modern devices quote noise due to the rate conversion process as being well below the typical floor of most converters. For example, the DASS-100 is quoted as introducing distortion and noise at -105 dB ref 1 kHz at 0 dB FS (equivalent to 18 bit noise performance).

Conclusion

Some potential areas of concern regarding the maintenance of sound quality in digital audio systems have been highlighted. It would be good to continue the debate and to encourage informed discussion (as opposed to simple subjective preference for one system or converter over another). We must become as good at maintaining high sound quality throughout the digital audio signal chain as we are in the analogue world.

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A

• Adams-Smith: exhibiting audio-for-video editing, tape synchronising, VTR emulation, timecode and MIDI equipment for audio and postproduction studios. • AD Systeme: introducing the Previewer for the film dubbing and audio visual market. The Previewer is designed to eliminate the problem of remembering multiple cues, by giving the user 7 seconds warning of up coming cues. This standalone device will display tracks on a CGA/RGB monitor in 16 different colours so, for instance you can easily differentiate between music and dialogue by choosing different colours. AD Systeme will also be launching a tape machine controller for their *Optifile* 3D automation system. • AEQ: exhibit includes the portable broadcast mixer MP-10 featuring universal dialling system for communications using standard telephone line exchanges; BC-1000 broadcast modular mixing system; and the Systel-3000 digital telephone system. • AESD: will be showing their range of monitors including new products the Monitor Fifteen, Bass 12 and Bass 18 units. Main exhibit includes Monitor 157 19 inch rackmount stereo audio monitor for applications in video/film postproduction and Monitor 159 1U rackmount bandpass filter unit. • AGAP: will be exhibiting their SYGAR system, a radio broadcasting network automatic management system. It is specially designed to control operations within each local station by digital data transmission. The AGAP GAETAN system is a digital audio local programmes management system, which features a PC-compatible based traffic and local event schedule software. • Akai: showing the DD 1000 magneto optical disk-based audio recording system including the unit's Mac software for editing of all functions on screen using windows, mouse and graphics; the DL 1000 full remote for up to seven DD 1000s controlled as one; DR1200 digital multitrack recorder; S1100 high-end sampler; and digital patchbay. • AKG: will be showing the full range of microphones, headphones and signal processors. New products from the US division include the Orban 4000A transmission limiter, which has been designed for control of peak modulation levels for transmission; the Orban 290Rx adaptive enhancement processor uses a three-step process: harmonic restoration with patented distortion-cancelling circuitry adding second harmonic energy without adding intermodulation distortion; spectral restoration, which improves definition by dynamically analysing the spectral balance of the programme

and re-equalising as necessary; and single ended noise reduction. New dbx products include the 363X dual noise gate; dbx 160XT compressor/limiter, which is an update to the previous model with the addition of XLR connectors and balanced input and output; the dbx 1531X graphic equaliser mono 31-band or dual-band 15-channel. Also on display is the DSE 7000 RAM-based digital sound editor. • Alphaton: will display active and passive DI boxes, active and passive mic and line splitters, an impedance matcher and matching links. Also shown will be a new 10-input active DI box, SM-6000, an acoustic and electronic phase checker, PC-100, and a digital cable tester, which identify faults in balanced and unbalanced cables. The new HCU headphone monitoring system allows up to 25 headphone stations to be interconnected. • Altec Lansing: featuring VIR-Vari intense horn, electronics, speaker systems, amplifier ranges, computer-aided time delay. • Amek/TAC: AES will be the first showing of Amek's new machine control option, which interfaces the Amek/Steinberg Supertrue automation with the Motionworker synchroniser controller. The combination allows the engineer to control a number of tape machines from the console itself using switches such as GOTO, GOTO AND PLAY, SET, CYCLE and HEAR ONCE in conjunction with the interactive cuelist already available on Supertrue. Also premiered at AES is Amek's dynamics package, which allows each Mozart channel to be fitted with a software controlled compressor, limiter and gate. Several types of gate and compressor can be selected for each channel from a variety of screen displays. Main exhibit includes the B2520 console, which is the broadcast version of Amek's G2520 upgraded by the addition of eight stereo subgroups as well as 24 multitrack buses; the Amek Medici equaliser; Amek Classic broadcast console system; and BCII broadcast console system. AES sees the European launch of TAC's new professional compact mixing console the B_2 . The new 4-bus console has been designed for smaller sound reinforcement and video post-production applications and features electronically balanced inputs, busing and outputs, 4-band semi-parametric EQ, six discrete auxiliary sends and four stereo effects returns. Video post-production versions are available with both serial and parallel AFV interfaces to video edit controllers, eight 2-track returns to the monitor section are provided to cater for the trend towards larger numbers of mastering machines required. Main exhibit includes the Bullet range of consoles; the Magnum recording console; the MICE MIDI interface; Scorpion and SR9000 live

desks. • Amfon: will be showing the first two versions in their Blue Line series of microphones: BL-9 condenser (48 V phantom powered) and BL-3 dynamic. Features of the two mics include the Amfon BL-920 low noise wide band amplifier; claimed less noise, up to 10× greater bandwidth and more precise handling of dynamics and Amfon's 10-year warranty. • Ampex: new product on show is the 478 low print mastering tape, also on show for the first time will be the new accessory line designed solely for the professional market. Main exhibits include 456 Grand Master analogue recording tape, 467 digital open-reel and U-matic cassettes. • AMS: exhibiting AudioFile PLUS hard disk editor/recorder with eight inputs/outputs and 16 outputs; Logic 1 full digital automated mixing desk to interface AudioFile; ST250 stereo microphone. • Apex: new products on show include three new equalisers the GE 215 ^{2/3}-octave stereo (2×15 bands); GE130 ½-octave mono (1×30 bands); and *GE230* $\frac{1}{3}$ -octave (2×30 bands); all units have balanced in and outputs and variable high and lowpass filters. Also new is the MP-2 mic preamplifier and the STC-1 Studio controller, which is aimed at radio stations and based on a DCF decoder and a realtime clock. Up to 36 machines can be controlled, be it tape recorders, CD players or cart machines. • Aphex Systems: showing the full line of Aphex signal processing equipment including the 720 Dominator II. • Ariel: will be showing a signal processing workstation based on the NeXT computer. The principal components of the workstation are a high-speed calculation engine, a realtime

operating system and a utility for using dynamic graphical user interfaces. The workstation is being developed and marketed in conjunction with IRCAM, the French research institute. • ATB: displaying spring pads, single or in-reel, with or without bosses; coloured leader tape; Inox pins.

• Audio Developments: their comprehensive range of professional sound mixers and ancillary equipment. The AD062 and AD145 ranges include edit mixers designed to interface with a range of edit controllers. Also on display is the AD150 series of microphone amplifiers and equalisers. • Audio Kinetics: launch of AK's new emulation software for the ES.Lock control and synchronisation products. The new package enables the 1.11 synchroniser to work with any



AESD Monitor Twelve

serial command protocol. This in turn enables video editors to drive the 1.11s, and will suit any applications where audio or film transports might be used in conjunction with a video editing system. Digital workstations, like ScreenSound, AudioFile and SoundStation II, which are able to drive transports using Sony serial, can now be tied into a 1.11-based control system. The full range of ES.Lock products will be presented, including Penta and Eclipse controllers, together with automation systems MasterMix II and Reflex. • Audiomation Systems: demonstrating the latest developments in the Uptown moving fader console automation system. This provides full control of the mixing process in the studio by replacing fader modules with microprocessor controlled motorised faders that allow instant recall of any mix. Parent company Sellmark will also be demonstrating the new slimline version of the Omnitrac linear motorised fader and the CPA range of conductive plastic tracked faders, which can now incorporate flexible leads, overpress and microswitches. • Audio Precision: new products include the Portable One audio test set for field service, studio maintenance and bench testing. Portable One is a self-contained test set featuring full 2-channel architecture for realtime amplitude balance, gain/loss, crosstalk and phase measurements, in addition to THD+N, SINAD, optional IMD, wow and flutter, noise, frequency and new AC mains check and generator load impedance measurement features. New features for System One include new DSP software for simultaneous multitone signal generation and analysis, enabling frequency response, harmonic and intermodulation distortion measurements in 1 to 2 seconds. • Audio-Technica: displaying their range of microphones and accessories. Audiomatic: cassette duplication production.

• Audiopak: complete range of broadcast tape cartridges with redesigned shells for easier identification. • Audioscope: exhibiting the series 9000 system that includes different functions like curve tracer, spectrum analyser, ppm/vu level metering function. VCA automation display and a reverberation time analyser. The system is controlled via a PC and is provided with a disk drive to store data, a serial/parallel out for printout and to communicate with an external computer for automated measuring procedures. • Audix Broadcast: featuring ACC series audio mixers employing one module per function so you select only the facilities you want. Different versions are available for continuity, production and editing applications: AAT series of assignable audio mixers with memory retrieval facilities

enabling complete desk state storage and fully automated recall; ARM series of rackmounting amplifier modules including microphone, distribution, line send and line receive amplifiers.
Augan: optical multitrack recorder/editors Go-oP 204P and Go-oP 408AV. The 204P is a 4-track and the 408AV an 8-track machine. Both machines offer syncing to SMPTE and MIDI and two AES/EBU and two SPDIF outputs. The 204P can be uprated to eight channels and both machines can be linked to work together.
Autograph Sales: exhibiting the Studio series products and sound reinforcement range from Meyer Sound.

B

• Barco-EMT: display includes the EMT 442 digital PA processor for electronic suppression of feedback disturbances in PA systems, working on the principle of adjustable, programme-controlled frequency shifting; the EMT 448 E spot reproducer and non-volatile EPROM memory EMT 246 digital reverberator and the EMT 445 digital audio delay unit for signal processing. • BASF: displaying bulk audio tape, bulk video tape, calibration and alignment tapes and cassettes, loopbin mastering tapes. • Beyer Dynamic: dynamic, condenser and wireless microphones, dynamic headphones and headsets, gooseneck/microphones and mic accessories. • BFE Fernmelde & Elektronik KG: no information received. • BGW Systems: displaying their full range of power amplifiers including signal processing, professional, T-series and Grand Touring amplifiers.

Broadcast Electronics: will be exhibiting the Phase Trak 90, Dura Trak 90A and Splice Trak 90 cart machines; DV-2A digital recorder/playback unit; and FX50 50 W FM exciter. • Bruel & Kjaer: introducing a new equalisation system for the 4003 and 4006 omnidirectional microphones. Also featured are the type 4012 cardioid microphone and the type 5930 head and torso simulator, HATS. • Bryston Audio: featuring their full range of amplifiers. • BSS Audio: launching a



D&R Marilon

hand-held remote controller for the TCS-804 dual time corrector. The FPC-800 provides a complete functional extension of the TCS-804 front panel facilities, interfaced via a standard radio mic link or XLR tie-line so that time-alignment and distance correction adjustments can be made from any location around a concert arena or install site. The unit can address a system of up to 16 TCS-804 units, independently controlling all delay time, level and mute parameters plus memory store and recall functions.

\mathbf{C}

• Cabasse: three ranges of speaker systems: active, passive and active, and servo-controlled speakers. • Canford Audio: new products to be shown at AES include the Canford universal 3-way splitter for Neutrik connectors, battery headphone amplifiers, *Trouper* cable crossovers, recessed floor and wall connector boxes, uninterruptible power supplies, rack fans and *Polysand* jack plug cleaner. • Cavendish Developments: duplication systems.

• Community Light & Sound: European debut of their new processor-controlled trapezoidal speaker system, the RS220. The RS220 has found service in theatres, churches and live sound reinforcement. Also exhibited are the RS880 processor controlled concert system with related subwoofers, the M4 compression mid range loudspeaker and other components for large voiceannounce systems, and the CSX range of musical reinforcement loudspeakers. • Crest Audio: professional amplifiers, sound reinforcement consoles, modular amplifiers, computer control systems. • CRL: no information received. • Crown International: featuring the Macro Reference 750 W/channel amplifier featuring convection cooling and bridged mono and parallel mono modes. • CST Manufacturing: showing the PP 2000 audio cassette printer, PP 2000V video cassette imprinter, 'O' card insert machine and rotary cassette printer.

D

• D&R: will be showing their entire range of consoles including the Stylyx and its new sister console the Styline, which can be ordered with in-line modules having split EQ and six aux sends. All the original Stylyx input modules can be used in the Styline console too; the Marilon console has been designed with a maximum amount of inputs in a small space (three inputs per module). For the first time at an AES is the Avalon series featuring 32 bus, full 4-band parametric EQ and eight auxes per module. • Dalet Digital Media Systems: displaying their range of software for radio stations in areas of automation, integration as in the automatic planning, an interactive generation of the broadcast logs, and on-air digital playback • DDA: new product for the show is the Profile 24-bus mixing console, designed around a similar concept to the DMR12 desk. Profile features 56 modules in a 2.4 metre frame, offering 32 mic inputs with 24-track monitoring, all modules have 4-band fully parametric EQ, 10 auxiliary buses with a direct aux out feature and 24-bus routing. This concept allows monitoring and mixdown to be performed from the same position on the desk, eliminating crosspatching and switching, and resetting of EQs. An automation package is offered with full colour graphics, VCA faders, noise gates and cue list editing. Also featured will

LISTEN



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be the DCM224V post console with the Uptown moving fader system. • DIC: complete line of DAT (DAT and 8 mm video cassettes). • Digigram: showing direct-to-disk recording system for use with PCAT compatible computers. PCX3 is capable of realtime data compression and decompression resulting in the ability to store 1 minute of CD quality mono audio per Mbyte of hard disk memory space. Applications include digital tape recorder and jukebox for radios, TV, recording studios. Also on show XTRACK, software to run with one or more PCX3 cards. XTRACK allows you to run two, four, six or eight independent audio tracks within the same computer. • Digital Audio Research: European launch of DAR's SoundStation DSP and DASS 100. DAR will also be demonstrating enhancements to SoundStation II. SoundStation DSP adds segment-based digital signal processing and audio parameter automation to SoundStation II. DASS is a standalone, multifunction digital audio interface, which provides sampling frequency conversion, format conversion and other essential functions for digital audio devices. • Digital Audio Technologies: featuring the StellaDat portable R-DAT machine. • Digitec: the complete $\dot{D}S$ range of digital audio equipment and systems including the DS P audio processing unit and mixing console, the DS-C series of converters, the DS-M routing switchers, the DS-PPM multipeak meter; also on show, the digital audio broadcast systems from Numisys, and the ABAC-Rustin analogue post-production console. • Dolby:

MT-2 Manifold Technology concert sound system; studio microphones; horns and drivers.

• Estemac Electronic: tape testing equipment: the TMC torque test meter for audio cassette and the DOC/110 drop-out counter for the evaluation of video tape. Also their range of audio cassette duplication tape. • Estudios Gema: audio cassettes C-0 range; audio/video duplication; record pressing; CD manufacturing. • Eventide: featuring the H3000SE Ultra-Harmonizer with 19 algorithms, including vocoder, reverb II, multishift, band delay, string modeller, instant phaser, stutter and patch factory along with all 11 original H3000 algorithms, 200 factory presets, function generator and soft functions. Also featuring the HS395 internal sampler board option for all Ultra-Harmonizers 47.5 seconds stereo, 95 seconds mono, 16 bit 44.1 kHz sampling. VR240 digital voice-logging recorder records up to 180 hours of voice-quality audio on as many as 24 channels using compact DAT cassettes. Also available in play-only version.

F

• Fairlight: European debut of the Fairlight *MFX* (music and FX), which is a 24-track disk recorder for audio post-production. This is based around a hardware user console providing dedicated controls for track selection and non-destructive editing functions. *MFX* provides integrated control for external video and audio



DAR DASS100

featuring Dolby SR for recording, broadcast and video post-production, Dolby Surround and Dolby AC-2 digital audio coding technology for transmission systems. • Dorrough Electronics: displaying the stereo signal test set, which allows dynamic measurement of level, balance, crosstalk, phase and S/N. • Drawmer: new for the show is the DS404 quad gate offering the choice of hard or soft gating. Soft gating using programme adaptive techniques makes the unit a versatile expander capable of handling vocals and submixes. Chain linking allows all four gates to be linked if required. Also, making its European debut is the *DL241* auto-compressor, incorporating many automatic functions. A full auto attack/release compressor combines the smoothness of the 'soft knee' principle with the precision of a 'ratio' control. An expander/gate features Drawmer's new 'programme adaptive expansion' circuitry that eliminates 'chatter' on or around threshold. • Dynacord: featuring processor-controlled amplifiers, time delays, equalisers, mixers, speaker systems, ELA-Electronics.

E

• Eela Audio: featuring the *Reportophone*; and various consoles for broadcast and audio follows video (AFV). • Electro-Voice: showing the *DeltaMax* electronically-controlled speaker system;

machines. A fully featured autolocator with looping, marked timecode points and automatic punch in/out is provided. Multiple tracks can be edited at the same time and the range of editing operations include slipping, cut and paste, fades and crossfades, level control and track bounce. MFX can also perform all the functions of the Fairlight Series III CMI (sampling, waveform processing, sequencing) with the addition of any MIDI music keyboard. Up to 32 Mbytes of waveform RAM can be installed in the system. Up to 20 hours of on-line hard disk storage can be provided. • Feltway: featuring a range of professional powered monitors. • Fidelipac: displaying their range of broadcast audio endless loop cartridge recorders; reproducers; eraser/splice finders; bulk erasers; cartridge alignment equipment; cartridge storage systems; on-air and recording lights, and accessories. • FM Acoustics: featuring the FM 801A high power amplifier based on the FM Acoustics proprietary Class A input voltage gain circuitry. The new driver and output stages and the refined power supply allow a claimed increased dynamic range. Also on show is the FM 236 and FM 236/4 precision electronics crossovers and the complete range of Forcelines cables. • Focusrite: The AES is the venue for the first showing in continental Europe of the Focusrite Studio Console. • For.A: featuring the Sirius designed as a solution to the completely automated radio station. The heart of the system is the memory, which can be expanded "I need to trim mutes in frames - without running tape all the time"



T he DCM224V makes more efficient use of studio time, with one-pass editing.

An off-line editing mode allows any or all of the 24 switch functions per channel, including mutes and effects sends, to be modified in single frame steps, without having to run tape.

For a demonstration of this remarkably flexible console call DDA, or Stirling Audio Systems in the UK.



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up to 8 hours of 16 bit stereo playing time. The memory can be controlled from a number of playback and/or record/playback operation units. Each operation unit can supply a transmitter channel or can be used to record audio into the memory. All units can work completely in parallel so it is possible to transmit totally different or totally identical audio from all channels, as well as use all channels for simultaneous recording. Also on show is the AFV-500 audio-for-video mixer and the AM-100 audio follows video mixer. • Fostex: will be launching the G-24S, the new 1 inch 24-track recorder, which incorporates the new Dolby S type noise reduction. Full MIDI implementation provides for desktop multitracking and enables complete integration with music sequencing software. A built-in chase synchroniser means that the machine is SMPTE controllable as a slave transport and an RS422 serial port enables the machine to link directly to video tape recording equipment. Also on the stand will be a demonstration of the 9-pin RS422 protocols now implemented in the D20, and hands-on demos of DES the new edit control system for the D20. • Fougerolle: exhibiting the Melody mono/stereo recorder/player with removable disk.

G

• Gauss: exhibiting full range of speaker components. • Genelec: will be demonstrating their full range of active monitoring speakers, and for the first time at a European AES the new model 1033A will be shown. The 1033A active monitor is a smaller version of the 1034A and designed for use in small and medium sized control rooms. A Directivity Control Waveguide (DCW) has been included to decrease the system's overall directivity and to optimise its free field and reverberant. • Ghielmetti: will be showing the range of studio quality audio signal distribution boards. • Giese Electronic: will be showing audio recording systems; timecode equipment; video, audio, film synchronisers; and ADR systems. • Gotham AG: range of professional audio cables. • Goutam: will be showing their new monitor desk Aries Astrid Monitor 40/8/2 in a 40-channel version. Also shown will be Apollo 8-bus console and Artemis 12-bus for studio recording. • GTS Fabrications: no information received.

Η

• Harmonia Mundi Acustica: will be showing their graphical user interface, a high resolution integrated graphic system providing SMPTE timecode control of all functions. • Harrison: featuring the Series Ten console and introducing the Harrison ARS-9 audio routing switcher, which has been designed for multiroom recording, video post, broadcast and film. Also featured is the PRO-790 console, which includes 12 to 32 mono or stereo inputs, as well as two aux sends with level trims. • Haufe: will be featuring their compact active input and output modules. Also shown will be the 100-70V audio transformers. • Heil: will be exhibiting the DCM-111 dynamic control monitor with integrated amplifier; CH-207 speaker system for vocals and surround effects; CH-112 compact sound diffusion system; MTD compact size sound reinforcement system with dedicated controller and amplifiers; and incremental, high power arrayable sound reinforcement system for indoor and outdoor use;



Genelec 1033A

medium throw and long throw applications. • HES Electronics: exhibiting the HDTB intercom system, which will be shown for the first time at the AES. The HDTB outstations are designed around a front-panel extrusion which forms the basis of a compact unit with a frontal area of 128×204 mm and only 75 mm deep. The system runs on an AT PC built into the matrix rack. The configuration software is provided on floppy disk and is designed to configure off-line each customer's specific operational and hardware requirements. Also shown will be HES engineering audio modules for broadcast applications; integrated broadcast telephone system, which includes a series of modules for custom-builds. • Heyna: range of duplication equipment. • HHB Communications: their full range of DAT recording hardware; signal processing and monitoring products. HHB will also introduce Kenwood's CD 'Write Once' system and the European premiere of Apogee's new A/D and D/A conversion technology.

Ι

• ICM: cassette duplication supplies. • IED: Innovative Electronic Designs: exhibiting a broad range of professional computer-controlled audio equipment designed to provide the architect, contractor, consultant and end user with an audio system tailored to specific needs. Applications include stadia, arenas, exhibition halls, courtrooms, etc. • Ilsemann range of labelling, packaging and foil wrapping machines for compact and video cassettes. • INA: no information received. • IRP-Knowles: range of signal processing products.

Κ

• King Instrument: displaying their full range of audio and video cassette loaders. • Klark-Teknik: new for a European AES are the DN735 solid state recorder and the Midas XL3 live performance console. The DN735 has been specifically designed to solve the problems experienced with editing programmes in stereo. Adding two extra tracks of audio to standard VTR machines, it simplifies editing when audio is required to crossfade from scene to scene. The Midas XL3 can double as a FOH desk and a monitoring console. Also on show will be the new, optional, rackmounting outboard Midas Matrix, which has been designed to complement the XL series consoles. Main exhibit features series 500 dynamics; series 700 digital delay line; DN780 digital reverberation system; series 300 graphic equalisers; DN60 realtime spectrum analyser; and Jade One Mk II active monitoring system.



Fostex G-24S

Klein & Hummel: displaying their range of speaker systems, amplifiers and equalisers.
Klotz Digital Audio: will be exhibiting their Oak Link system, which is a fully digital audio transmission and distribution system based using fibre-optic cables to connect transmitters with an unlimited number of receivers. Oak Link supports up to 64 analogue and digital inputs and outputs.

L

• Lafont Audio: will be exhibiting the XL 600 console, 32-group, automation ready; XL 800 32-group automated console with built-in dynamics and parametric equalisation; and the XL1000 large automated film console. • Lester Audio Laboratories: featuring the DAS-2000 digital audio transmission system with 64 channels, 16 return lines, through fibre-optic cable. • Lexicon: introducing new software for the Opus and Opus/e digital audio workstation. Version 3.0 features Automix, CPEX time compression/expansion and machine control. Also featured is the LXP-15 multi-effects processor; and the LFI-10 digital format interface. Lindos: showing the LA100 audio analyser, an audio measurement system comprising the LA101 synthesised oscillator and the LA102 measuring set. • Lone Wolf: showing the MIDITap, a fibreoptic LAN connectivity system incorporating the new protocol MediaLink. • Loughborough Sound Images: introducing two new PC plug-in boards particularly suited to audio processing. The 50 Mflops DSP96002 system board which features a multimaster connector bus and a large on-board memory configuration of 5 Mbytes of SRAM; and the TMS320C30 processor board, which has a prototyping area onto which users can integrate their own custom designed I/O interfaces. • LTM: no information received. • Lydkraft: featuring the new Tube-Tech PA 6

headphone amplifier. Using vacuum tube design the *PA* 6 can be used in the studio control room for high quality headphone monitoring, and also as the power amplification to drive the cue system in the studio. Here the *PA* 6 replaces the customary power amplifiers used with most studio cue systems. Also showing on the Lydkraft stand will be NLE Elektronic who are showing the *NLE* 1000 professional power amplifier. • Lyrec: showing their range of tape recorders and duplication equipment.

Μ

• MBI Broadcast Systems: in addition to the 12, 16 and 24 series mixers, MBI will be launching two new ranges; the series 20 designed for use in live on-air broadcast applications and the series 30 for use in programme production and network continuity. • Media Touch Systems: displaying Media Touch control system.

Medien Bulletin: German broadcasting publication. • Meyer Sound Labs: exhibiting their full line of sound reinforcement and recording products, including the HD-1 and MSL-10A, the VX-1 stereo programme equaliser and the DS-2 arrayable midbass loudspeaker. • Milab: to be found on the Klark-Teknik stand, Milab will be introducing the new LSR 2000 microphone. This condenser microphone has been designed for live use with a claimed SPL of 133 dB before saturation. The LSR 2000 will also operate on 12 to 52 V phantom power. • Minim Electronics: will be showing their range of Ambisonic surround sound equipment for recording and playback in professional situations. Clock systems, including the Presenter's Clock will also be shown. • Mitsubishi: will be showing their complete range of digital recorders including the X-880 32-track; 20 bit X-86; and new products that will be announced at the show itself. • Mosses & Mitchell: range of audio and video jacks and jackfields together with a range of accessories. • Musicbox: will exhibit C-0s sonic welded, C-0s screwed, library cases, endless loop cassettes, short-time cassettes, V-0 VHS cassettes, blank cassettes.

N

• Nagra Kudelski: displaying their range of tape recorders including the Nagra D helical scan digital machine. • New England Digital: European debut of NED's new software and interface options for their PostPro and PostPro SD recorder/editors, including an enhanced version of EditView, a tape style software editing package that allows users to manipulate disk and Synclavier RAM samples simultaneously, while



EditView software from NED

offering BVH/BVU and VPR-3 machine control for edit-to-picture applications. LucasFilm's SoundDroid offers a film-style interface allowing editors to manipulate sounds from a screen-based cuesheet. • Neumann: will be showing their range of microphones and consoles. • Neutrik: introducing the new R series XLR-sockets; new bantam-type 'tiny telephone' plug for easy assembly; the A1 test and service instrument with an RS232 interface and TS03 software package; Neutricon N, a robust circular connector system with push-pull locking and up to eight contacts, user definable, in crimps, hardwire or PCB-mount versions. • Neotek: the Encore, Neotek's postproduction console, will be making its European debut. Also on display will be the *Elite* console. • Neve: new products for the show include the Neve 44 series of consoles for broadcast or audio editing applications; stereo high resolution 20 bit AD/DA converters; and a special stereo module for use with the V series range of consoles. Neve will also focus on Flying Faders automation, following modifications that enable the system to be retrofitted to a wide variety of consoles. The Neve VRP console will be on show for the first time at a European AES. • Nexo: featuring the new TS2400 touring system, the first enclosure from the new top of the line range from Nexo. Features include compact design $(1022 \times 791 \times 597 \text{ mm})$; the most powerful Nexo system available using the new 3 inch diaphragm neodymium treble drivers; enclosure has six separate flying points with Aeroquip track for ease of flying and angling. Also featured Nexo's new LSub range designed to provide high power servo-controlled low and very low frequencies, to augment new or existing systems when extended bass response is required. • NTP: making its AES debut, the new NTP 612 analogue audio switcher; the new 477-100 ppm, which is a new and high precision, microprocessor controlled peak programme meter. Established products include NTP control systems; full range ppm and vu meters; phase meters and oscilloscopes and microphone pre-mixer.

0

• OD&ME: featuring the Monoliner MkII, the



Prefer CPA-8200 fader

new improved version of the *Monoline* technique for CD manufacture.

Ρ

• Pastega: will be showing their full range of wireless microphone systems. • Penny & Giles: displaying the full range of professional studio faders and precision controllers. • Philip Drake: new products include the PD 5040 automatic stereo corrector, which provides detection, indication and correction of time delay, phase inversion and signal level errors in the stereo audio signal path: PD 5050A A/D and D/A converter; PD 600 series in-band radio talkback; PD 2000 series broadcast stereo console. • PHL Audio: a new French company manufacturing high efficiency loudspeakers. Products introduced at the show will be a 6½ inch midrange driver for direct radiation or for horn mounting; a 15 inch bass driver, with 3 inch or 4 inch voice coil. • Plasmec: on show for the first time is Plasmec's ADAS, the stereo hard disk recorder compatible with the Atari ST range. Also on display will be the Mosses and Mitchell range of professional jacks, jackfields and accessories; and the Lone Wolf MIDITap system, a new generation of 4-in, 4-out MIDI processor featuring the Medialink protocol. The 1U rackmounted unit gives control over a MIDI system, providing long range and interference-free operation via fibreoptic cable. • Precision Devices: showing their range of drivers for Turbosound and other speaker manufacturers including the new 21 inch and 24 inch bass drivers. • Prefer: will be showing the CM-48 Mini Pro-Mix mixer suitable for some audio-visual applications, sound recording and discotheques. Also showing the plastic carbon fader CPA-8200 and 2CPA-8200. • Publison: will be demonstrating the latest developments of the Infernal Machine workstation 4000.

Q

• Quad Electroacoustics: will be exhibiting their range of professional power amplifier products and the ESL-63P loudspeakers. The 520F series offers 180 W/channel into 4 Ω ; the 510 model features a multitap output transformer and is ideally suited to 100 V line output operation. The recently introduced 240 offers 75 W/channel in a 1U package and will be shown along with the first of its VCA options. • Quantee: introducing their new 2400 low noise microphonepreamplifier featuring the molecular noise floor principle. The 19 inch 1U rackmount unit contains two amplifiers and is mains powered. All gain settings, highpass filter and phantom power switchings are controlled clickfree by a microprocessor, which can be remotely controlled. • Quested: showing the new H208 monitoring system for A/V post-production and home studio environments. Also details of their active and passive monitoring systems.

R

• Ranson Audio: will be exhibiting their touchscreen control surface for use in radio stations as a live assist and/or automation system. Various other associated hardware products will be exhibited such as Sony *CDK006* CD jukeboxes, Inovonics 250FM computer-controlled stereo FM audio processor, *Vigilante* stereo FM processor. Ranson Audio will also be launching their own

Fred says, if it's worth recording it's worth



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Console



Rack-mounted



Portable



Table-top

Mozart

66 AMEK has achieved a goal which has always eluded me: cost-effective production of mixing consoles of the highest quality.

MOZART, with its combination of advanced signal paths and revolutionary automation, integrated to an unusual depth in the console, impresses me greatly.

The possibilities offered by MOZART are completely new.

During 1989 AMEK invited me to make my own contribution to the MOZART system.

Within the framework of signal flow and automation specified by AMEK, I have designed my own input module which features circuitry built entirely

to my specifications. This has resulted in a version of the MOZART which could, as it were, bear my signature.

A new microphone amplifier bas been designed which combines the integrity and sonic quality of the highest grade transformer designs with new circuitry which overcomes the fundamental problem of low frequency distortion encountered in even the best of the classic designs.

Similarly, a very high grade line input stage has been developed which, again, combines the proven qualities of the best transformer with the state-ofthe-art performance now achievable. The input device, in fact, behaves much like a transformer and I have called it the T.L.A. (Transformer-Like Amplifier).

Equalization bas often been a compromise in the past because it has been expensive in terms of space and component cost to provide the audio quality and completeness of control which

> might be found in the best outboard equalizers. But this is exactly what I have done in my version of MO-ZART... achieved the best possible audio performance and within a realisticallypriced console input channel.

This unique combination of engineering bas, for the first time, brought my designs within reach of a greater range of producers, engineers and studios than

was ever possible before.

My work with AMEK thus opens up a new era of collaboration in the industry which I hope will help set new standards in console design and introduce a new concept of value. 99



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digital audio hard disk storage system. This will be shown working with the Media Touch control software and also a standalone system. • Rebis Audio: range of modular audio processors • Renkus-Heinz Europe: will be featuring the EASE (Electro-Acoustic Simulation for Engineers) computer program. The English version of this CAAD program is distributed worldwide by Renkus-Heinz. Also on show will be the CM range of cluster modules from the Smart and Pro-Guard ranges of processor-controlled loudspeakers; examples from the range of compression drivers, horns and custom enclosures from Renkus. • Rohde & Schwarz: range of standards converters. • RTW: will be exhibiting the 1190 DMS metering system, tailored to interface with the Sony PCM-3324 digital multitrack. Also on display will be the model 1195 programme timer; and RTW's full range of phase meters and peak programme meters.

S

• Saki Magnetics: will be displaying their complete line of long life ferrite heads, including 1 inch heads for Ampex, MCI-Sony, 3M Mincom, Otari, Revox, Scully and Studer recorders. Also on show will be their line of 24-track 2 inch metal and playback heads for recorders made by Ampex, MCI-Sony, 3M Mincom, Otari and Studer. A recent new product is a long life ferrite head for the *BVII* series Sony 1 inch video machines. • Sanken: range of professional microphones.

• Saturn Research: will be showing for the first time their new 24-track recorder, the Saturn 624. Based on the Saturn 824, the 624 retains the same transport. The standard remote control

features track and master monitor selection, ±50% varispeed, as well as return-to-zero and return-to-last-play positions. Saturn will be showing the 624 with fully automatic record alignment and a new remote bargraph metering system with alignment zoom facility. • SAV: French audio dealer displaying products from Orban, ITC, Harrison, DAR, Videotek and Pesa. • Schneider: showing their audio C-0 cassettes, audio and video reels and their video hubs. Empty reels and cannisters for film and computer tapes. • Schoeps: will be exhibiting the Colette Programme, a modular condenser microphone system, which comprises 16 different mics with different frequency response and directional patterns, CMC amplifiers for various demands and active accessories that fit in between capsule and amplifier. • SCV Audio: range of sound reinforcement and broadcast products. • Seem Audio: display includes the Seeport, 8-input portable audio mixer. The mixer fits a 19 inch rack; Seesam 2, 8- to 24-input compact broadcast audio mixer; EH018 for remote control of a tape recorder via a phone line. • Sennheiser: range of microphones, headphones and accessories.

Sescom: new products include eight new handheld test instruments for the studio professional called *Field-Pro*. There is also a new series of inline audio transformers and pads. ● Shure: featuring VP88 MS stereo microphones, L series wireless systems; FP series portable mixers and amplifiers; AMS automatic mic mixers.
 Siemens: their range of communications systems. ● Sig Tech: no information received.
 Solid State Logic: featuring ScreenSound digital audio editing, mixing, recording system for off-line video and film post-production and audiofor-video editing applications. ScreenSound

interfaces with VTRs/VCRs and film reproducers with full machine control; SoundNet is designed to work in conjunction with multiple ScreenSound system. It enables users to share, copy and backup work without compromising system power and performance; SL 4000 G series master studio system; G series studio computer; Logic FX range of 1U 19 inch rack mounting units containing Gseries electronics; SL 5000 M series audio production system: SL 5000 M series film postproduction system; and Instant Reset, a proprietary computer system that can be interfaced with the SL 5000 M series. Allows all switch settings on every cassette to be stored and reset. • Sonifex: will be introducing the DISCART digital audio system for radio broadcasting. The DISCART system is a compact, inexpensive 16-bit digital stereo system expandable to 6 hours airplay. Current products include the μHSX series NAB cartridge machines and CQ series compact cart machines.

• Sonosax: full range of mixers including the new version of the SX-S mixer which comes with a new frame to stand up to harsh treatment and conditions. • Sony Broadcast: new products on display will include TCD-10 PROII DAT recorder with absolute time recording; PCM-2700 low cost 4-head DAT machine; PC-based error verification system for DAT; DSP-D7 digital delay unit; DSP-R7 digital reverb unit; MXP-2900 series of broadcast and video post-production consoles. Current equipment includes the full range of professional DAT machines; VSP-8000 digital audio mixer for video post-production; and CD mastering equipment. • Soundcraft: worldwide debut of a new in-line recording console. The new console is designed to be the closest thing to an "SSL in the bedroom". A combined I/O module



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CONSOLES

AMEK 2500 36 channels+Mastermix, 1 owner from new	
HARRISON 40 CHANNEL 24 SERIES VCA subs, 6 a	UXS,
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NEVE 8068 32 channels, p bay	VGC £29,950
NEVE 5316 36 channel broadcast console	VGC £24,950
NEVE BCM10/2	VGC £POA
SOUNDTRACS QUARTZ 3200 32 channels. 64 line	
inputs with EQ, midi muting, only 2 months use.	
new purchase price £17,900 SAVE £4,905	As new £12,995
SOUNDTRACS CP6800 40 channels, 24 monitors.	
p/bay, 64 line inputs in remix. automated routig.	
mating VG	C Bargain £15,000
SOUNDTRACS CM4400 32/24 p/bay. CMS2 automation	VGC £6,995
SOUNTRACS CM4400 32/24 external GPO patchbay	Bargain £5,500
SOUNDTRACS IL4832 with Tracmix fader automation	VGC £29,500
Above console without automation	£22,000
SOUNDTRACS MRX 26/8/16+p/bay	Ex demo £6,450
SOUNDCRAFT 600 24/8/16 unused	As new £4,500
SOUNDTRACS 16/8/16 34 line inputs in remix	VGC £1.500
DDA AMR24 36/24 p/bay, installed approximately 6 mo	nths VGC £25,995
DDA AMR24 44 frame, fitted with 28 channels In	maculate £25,995

MULTITRACKS

AKAI ADAM 24 track digital system (2×DR1200, may split)	
with remote, private use only	VGC £POA
AKAI MGI4D with autolocator, little used	As new £1.850
MCI 24 track with remote, an early 2" recorder looking	
for a good home	Bargain £2,995
MITSUBISHI X850 very low hours	VGC LPOA
OTARI MTR90 MK2 24 track, remote/auto, low hours	VGC £15,995
SATURN 24 track, remote auto	VGC £15.995
STUDER A80 MK2/3 24 track, MK3 headblock conversion	
remote/auto, one careful owner from new, maintained by	
FWO BAUCH	VGC £11.995
STUDER A80 MK3 24 track, remote auto, one owner.	100 011000
2.600 hours	VGC £POA
STUDER A80 16 track, remote, only 3,200 hours	VGC £3.995
STUDER A810 2 track recorders (2 available)	As new £POA
STUDER B67 various machines available, phone for detail	
STUDER A80 MK1 2 track, less than 500 hours use	VGC OFFERS
SOUNDCRAFT 24 track, 9 memory autoremote.	
nice condition	£5.500
SOUNDCRAFT MK3 24 track with autolocate.	
private use only	VGC £7,995
SONY 3324 24 track digital recorder	VGC £29,500
FOSTEX E16	VGC £POA

VARIOUS

V V	ARIOUS	
NEUMANN U47 valve mic w	ith PSU	£1.600
NEUMANN U67 valve mic w	rith PSU	£995
FOSTEX 4030 SYNCHRON	ISER with 4035 remote	VGC £995
DOLBY SP24 24 channels D	olby A	VGC £4,750
DOLBY M24H 24 channels I		VGC £2,995
EMT 140 stereo transistor eci	ho plate with remote, 1 owner	VGC £POA
BEL 24 CHANNEL NOISE	REDUCTION simultaneous	
encode/decode 30db noise ree		VGC £500
SOUNDCRAFT 2" 16 track	head block	New £750
AMCRON DC300A power an	np	VGC £395
SENNHEISER MKE212/3 be	oundary mic (2 available),	
boxed	As n	ew £275 each
PULTEC ME5 valve EQ		VGC £995
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Soundtracs Sequel

gives access to dual signal paths, one for monitoring and the other for recording, each fitted with individual noise gates, splittable 4-band EQ and six aux sends, available with 24, 32, 40 or 48 inputs, which can be either dual line or in-line (I/O). • Soundtracs will be displaying the new Quartz production console. The console is an in-line design with computer mute automation of channels and auxiliaries; the new Sequel sound reinforcement console bridges the gap between the SPA console and the MX range. The input channels of the Sequel feature a 4-band parametric equaliser with highpass filter; the new PC 32 series console is an extension of the range of PC- MIDI 24 and 16, fitted with 32 input/output channels with 72 line inputs on mixdown. • Start: recordable CD system. • Steenbeck: film related audio products.

• Studer: new for AES is the remote digital sound memory developed for the D820-48 digital multitrack. The sound memory board has 40 seconds total capacity $(4 \times 10; 3 \times 13; 2 \times 20 \text{ or})$ 1×40 ; also featured is the new digital telephone hybrid; and the new digital broadcast mixing console Studer D920, which processes digital and analogue signals, switched together with an existing analogue console free of feedback; the new active 2-way monitor speaker Studer A623 for nearfield monitoring applications. • Summit Audio: vacuum tube signal processing equipment. Equalisers, compressor/limiters, mic and instrument preamplifiers. • Sunkyong Europe: complete range of audio pancake duplicating cassette tapes. • Switchcraft: range of connectors and patchfields. • Symetrix: featuring the DPR-100 and DPR-44 recording and editing workstations. Both systems feature realtime level control, EQ settings, compression, limiting and compression. Both systems use an Apple Mac II series but have the option of using a unique dedicated control surface, which features moving faders, stereo master, with solo, mute and pan controls for each channel.

\mathbf{T}

• Tannoy: will be displaying their complete range of studio monitors. Also featured will be their range of *Contractors* PA loudspeakers, supplemented by the *CPA 15.2* bass bin and the *CPA 15FM* on-stage monitor. • Tape Automation: audio and video cassette tape loaders. • Tapematic: range of tape loading and duplication equipment. • Tascam/TEAC: the

with Dolby S-type noise reduction. • tc Electronic: new products for the show include tc 2390 dynamic digital delay/sampler; tc 1280CU remote; and the 8201 AES/EBU test generator/analyser. The tc 1280CU offers profanity delay for radio talk shows by holding 7 seconds of audio within the device until you want to delete a comment. • TFT: no information received. • TOA: Saori integrated digital sound reinforcement processor; AX-1000 automatic microphone mixer, a new line of 'Engineered Sound' loudspeakers, which include 14 speaker systems, five components and three mounting brackets. • Trident: will be exhibiting the Vector 432 console complete with Trident machine control systems and moving faders. Standard features include 32 group outputs, four matrixed stereo buses, eight aux sends and a stereo bus compressor. Also on show are the series 80 and 16/24 consoles. • Turbosound: featuring their new Flashlight system and the new TFM 250 and 350 floor monitors.

V

• VDB: exhibiting a complete range of carbon and glassfibre microphone boom poles. VDB are also displaying the Audio Limited range of *RMS 2000* radio microphone systems.

Y-Z

• Yamaha: will be showing the DMR8 digital mixer/recorder, an integrated digital recording system offering a 28/32 bit 24-channel digital mixer with total automation, an 8-track 20 bit digital recorder, three digital effects and a synchroniser; DRU8 digital recorder, 8-track 20 bit digital recorder; DMC1000 digital mixing console, which offers a total of 22 inputs with eight programme buses, one stereo bus, four aux buses, 100 mm touch-sensitive motorised faders and total automation capability; S1520S speaker system with the Yamaha Y20 active servoprocessor and the C20 digital system controller. • Wolke: range of test equipment and heads. • Zonal: new products include 700 series high dynamic range studio mastering tape available in ¼ inch, ½ inch, 1 inch and 2 inch; and 750 series loopbin mastering tape available in ¼ inch, ½ inch and 1 inch.□

The latest issues of *Studio Sound* will be found on Stand N45 along with sister publications *Broadcast Systems International* and *One To One*. Editorial and advertisement staff look forward to seeing you on the stand or around the exhibition.





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o you remember how, around a year ago, Sony unveiled Micro DAT? It was a miniature DAT recorder that used a postage-stamp sized cassette with greatly simplified rotary head mechanism. Anyone who really believed that Sony really planned to take the business world by storm with a broadcast quality dictation machine needed their heads testing—especially as Sony talked about the Micro DAT recorder incorporating SCMS copy protection.

A lot of people inside the industry reckoned that Sony saw Micro DAT as a fall-back for R-DAT. If R-DAT failed on the domestic market, Sony would offer Micro DAT as a next generation *Walkman*. It is still far too early to say whether R-DAT will succeed or fail, so it is too early to predict whether Micro DAT will become a consumer product.

But already Sony has adapted the clever technology used to keep the mechanics of Micro DAT simple and keep the price low. The technology is called NT, short for No Track. It is being used in the new generation of Sony R-DAT car players, due to go on sale in the US this winter and in Europe in the spring.

Although Sony have not kept the use of NT in its R-DAT players a secret, the company certainly haven't made any fuss about it either. In Europe the technical explanation of the mechanics in the car player was so garbled ('a proprietary tracking system utilising large scale RAM data processing') that the significance passed unnoticed. In Japan, Sony gave more technical details but it took a while for anyone to click.

It can only be a question of time before Sony builds No Track into portable R-DAT players. These can eventually be as small as a packet of cigarettes and probably not much more expensive than a good quality conventional *Walkman*. This could pull the rug from under Philips' DCC system, which uses stationary heads to record on a cassette the same size as a conventional analogue cassette.

But note well that the benefits of NT apply just to playback-only machines.

To put NT in perspective, remember that R-DAT recorders rely on a rapidly rotating drum carrying tiny heads that scan the tape obliquely. During recording, the heads lay down parallel, helical tracks (like the threads of a screw), which are less than 14 μ m wide—one quarter of the width of a human hair. On playback an electronic servo system must steer the heads over the track pattern with micrometre accuracy. The servo must compensate for changes in the tape, caused by temperature or stretching and for alignment errors between different machines. The tight mechanical tolerances necessary make DAT expensive.

Philips' DCC system uses stationary heads, which lay down 16 parallel tracks (two pairs of eight) along the length of the tape. Because there is no rotating drum or servo, it is cheaper to make. But the cassettes only play for 90 minutes (with autoreverse half way), compared to 4 hours (at half speed) from a much smaller DAT cassette. In an NT deck (whether Micro DAT or R-DAT) no attempt is made to follow the tracks accurately

Barry Fox

No Track in car stereos; audio for video editing

on playback. Instead the size of the R-DAT drum is halved, from 30 mm to 15 mm, its rotational speed doubled from 2000 RPM to 4000 RPM and the tape wrap doubled from 90° to 180°. The playback heads sweep over the general area of the tracks, reading at least four at a time, twice over. So the same data is read several times over. All the data read is temporarily stored in solid state RAM memory, where it is re-assembled in correct order and redundant data discarded. There is time to do this because the drum is reading at twice the speed of recording. So the system accurately re-constructs the recorded signal from only a rough reading.

All the No Track electronics are built into two chips. So electronic complexity, which is cheap, replaces mechanical precision, which is expensive.

The car unit combines a DAT deck, radio tuner and control electronics for a CD player in a single unit no larger than a conventional car cassette deck. This can cope with the vibration from bumpy roads, which might defeat the servo system of a conventional DAT recorder. So Sony is already well on the way to making a very small DAT Walkman.

he public still believe that only pop music recordings are edited. In his autobiography, *Long Time Gone*, Dave Crosby tells how the track 'Lee Shore' from the *Crosby-Nash Live* album was part recorded at Central Park in New York City and part in the Syria Mosque in Pittsburgh, because the engineers in Record Plant's mobile had a stand up, fall down fight during the NY gig.

Any imperfection in a concert performance often passes with the moment; if captured in a recording it will soon grate on the ears. Hence Decca make no bones about the fact that a typical classical recording lasting an hour has, on average, an edit every 10 seconds and takes up to 100 hours to finish.

There is a nice example of this on recent Decca recording *Top Tenors*. During the World Cup, Europe's three most famous tenors Jose Carreras, Placido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti, forgot their rivalry for the sake of soccer and performed on the same outdoor stage in Rome. During Carreras' first song, *Lamento di Federico* by Francesco Cilea, a jet aeroplane flew low over the concert stage. Being a live concert, there was no chance of a re-take. Although 50 microphones were in use, with Mitsubishi 32-track digital recorders (there were two full orchestras and over 200 musicians), all the mics picked up the same plane sound.

Back in London Decca engineers did a crossfade between the evening concert, the afternoon rehearsal and the evening concert again, much like the Crosby-Nash edit. The result is a seamless join with virtually no aircraft sound.

Unfortunately Carreras had jokingly blown a kiss at the aircraft as it passed overhead and this was captured by the TV cameras. Decca is releasing *Top Tenors* on video disc and tape as well as audio, so their engineers have had to work separately on the video soundtrack and leave just enough of the aircraft noise audible for Carreras' kiss to the air to make sense. The 'original' TV version, shown by Channel 4, was wholly unedited and thus makes an interesting reference for comparison.

It's worth remembering that Decca was the first European company, in 1978, to make digital sound recordings. Tony Griffith's team, who had been working on the ill-fated Teldec video disc, modified IVC 1 inch reel-to-reel video recorders to record digital stereo sound. Although Decca now has a couple of 3M and a couple of Mitsubishi multitracks, most recordings are still made straight to 2-track. At Decca there is an all-digital policy. None of the 2-track material ever goes back to the analogue domain. Over the last decade Decca has built up a library of nearly 20,000 reels of digital tape, all now made on location because, since the Philips buy out, Decca has had no recording studios of its own.

Tony Griffiths' policy is "no error concealment tolerated". All tape copies are made under monitor control of a computer, which monitors errors and flags anything that cannot be corrected. The error detection circuit is hooked to the tape stop button.

Decca was also first to build an editing unit that can control three digital stereo recorders, two playing back and one copying, all running in synchrony to give seamless crossfades between takes. Since 1981 Decca have quietly been building their own digital editing machines.

Decca do not use magnetic hard disks for editing. Operas are too long. Everything stays on tape. To avoid wear and tear on the video tape machines, caused by constantly rewinding to edit points, a 10 second section of sound around the point to be cut and joined is temporarily stored in RAM. Like the original prototype 3M digital editing system, a graphic trace of the sound is also displayed on screen to help find the exact point to cut and join.

From Day One, back in 1978, the Decca recorders had the capability to put 18 bit code, sampled at 48 kHz, on tape. But back then only 16 bit converters (running at around 15.5 bits) were available. It is only now that Decca feels safe to upgrade to 18 bit recording, using ganged 4 bit Delta modulation chips from dbx. These give 19.5 bit resolution, which is rounded down to 18 bit for recording. Currently Decca has over 50 2 track digital recorders, which have all been converted.

Tony Griffiths has built up a demo tape of classic classical edits. Apart from the World Cup Carreras join, there is a nice point where a top note sung by Luciano Pavarotti in *Rigoletto* was found to be spoiled by the sound of a car revving outside the hall. Crossfades between three takes did the trick.





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H e is arguably one of the greatest record producers and musical arrangers. His CV reads like an epic and his abilities seem widely spread. Among his achievements, he played trumpet with Billie Holiday, led the Basie Band, was a top record company executive, has composed around 40 film scores and produced *Thriller*; the highest selling album ever. Not content with that he is now producing films.

During a rare break in his hectic schedule there was an opportunity to find out what he's really like. And for the man himself, it was a chance to vent his frustration at the way technology and commercialism have taken over the industry.

Looking at him now, there are no physical or mental legacies from the two aneurisms that almost took his life in the '70s. He came through two delicate brain operations in which the odds for survival were stacked heavily against him, and looks fit and relaxed as he sprawls in the comfort of his hotel room.

"I have a different attitude towards life and my health now; I put a little more focus on it. But I'd be lying if I said I'd really slowed down. I'm just better at having fun," he says, with a smile that suggests he knows how to party.

And he's learnt to take time for holidays instead of going from project to project. "Any time I see a hole where there's time for relaxation I have to jump right into it because I know I'm going to get my brains beat out for the rest of the time. Phone calls, meetings...it never stops.

"I'm forced to organise my time very systematically because I have to concentrate on a lot of diverse things. I learnt from Steven Spielberg to dissect the process of production and see exactly where I am needed. Everyone's got 10 million questions and they're trying to get his attention, but he won't have it. He doesn't let

CONVERSATION WITH OUT OF A CONVERSATION OF A CONVERSATION Corinne Simcock interviews musician, arranger, composer and producer

anybody dilute his time."

Quincy Jones

So it doesn't come as a surprise to learn that Jones has no further plans to work with Michael Jackson despite the success of *Thriller*, which spawned an unprecedented seven top 10 singles.

"We did *Thriller* in just 2 months. There was no messing around, we just had to get it finished. Your intuition takes over under pressure and some beautiful things happen when you just blast it out.

"That album sells 40 million records, so then we've got to take 14 months to do *Bad. 14 months!* It was the dullest thing. And now it's all about clothes deals and merchandising and stuff before the album's even made."

He blames technology...or rather, the overuse of it: "People get locked into technology and everything's on computer. You can sit around in the studio for 5 hours like an idiot just waiting for them to fix it. Whatever you want to do, someone says, 'No you can't do that, it's on the computer, man.'

"Even my own engineer started giving me that shit. You just want to scream, 'Well take it off the goddamn computer and put it on something else,' you know?"

As he points out: "If everything's on the computer and it's the computer making the records, well, let's just go home and let the computer make the records then."

These days he's extremely selective. He'll deal with artists on his own label—like Oscar Peterson and Herbie Hancock—as executive producer, and just be there when he's really needed. "There's no point sitting around in the studio 18 hours a day 'til your ears have gone and you can't hear a thing. I can't be promiscuous with my time any more, I have to make every minute count.

"I got sick of technology taking over the industry, to tell you the truth. Look at the way most producers work now. They're in their own home with their Linn 9000, they got the D50 and they got the M1. They never see another human being.

"Well I think it's really boring. I don't care how it sounds, it's boring. So one day I said, 'Man, I don't give a shit how dated it is, I want a live rhythm section. I want a Fender Rhodes, a straight Fender bass, John Robinson on drums and Steve Lukather on guitar.'

And they did it. All the instruments were 20 years old but the audience didn't know the difference. "They loved the song and it was a number one hit on Secret Garden. It was a great feeling, because we could change the feel from bar to bar, we could get

inside it and be more sensual instead of just bum, chan, bubum programming and quantising something to a 16th.

"Sure I use samplers and synths. But I spent half of my life studying orchestration from Rimski Korsakov to Ravel and I know what it is all about. I don't have to have a machine come up and tell me.

Quincy, of course, learnt the hard way: "We used to have to write DDLs in our scores because we didn't have the technology to do it. And we didn't have a multitrack when we worked with Lesley Gore, we had to synchronise a mono tape over here to join up with that one over there, because we were the first people to stack records.

"But once you've learnt what the principles are, the technology doesn't delude you. Then you're on top and it becomes just another instrument. "I used the first synth the public had ever

heard on the soundtrack to Ironside. To me, a synth is just like adding seven more letters to the alphabet. I'm not going to give up a string section, or flugal horns or flutes.

"Synths should be like seasoning. They don't replace any of those instruments. Yet I've seen kids who don't know what a drum kit is when they see one. They honestly thought it was a little machine.

"Music has changed so radically over the last few decades. I don't think it has the capacity to change that radically again. I mean, It takes a long time to develop from pure individuals like

Louis Armstrong through to Motown.

'There'll always be a brilliant musical mind...there'll always be a Stevie Wonder or a Charlie Parker. But with technology the way it is now, they're removing the biggest workshop there is."

He's talking about jam sessions-remember them? The interfacing of musicians in the true sense of the word: face-to-face. "The communal thing's gone now, instead everyone's got these

I got sick of technology taking over the

industry, to tell you the truth. Look at

the way most producers work now.

They never see another human being

"Like the Pushkin film, for instance. I'm determined to get that film on the screen the way I see it. I'm calling it a rock 'n' roll epic, and I'm not going to let anyone alter my vision.

"In Russia even today, any 18-year-old will tell you their biggest hero is Pushkin and it's very unusual to have a poet of Ethiopian descent become a prime architect of a culture the way he did. He was a wild man.'

Now Jones is to produce the film as a co-venture

with the Soviet Union and even has permission to shoot in the Kremlin. He's rightly proud of his achievements but not arrogant. "I'm proud of lots of things, not least the transition from records to film. I'm proud of Michael's success, of We Are The

little industrial units in their houses

"Each is on his own tiny island and musicians don't get the chance to look each other in the eye. Consequently, all the music is sounding basically the same.

And he bemoans the fact that the motivation is mainly money: "The goals are now success and fame orientated and I think that's the wrong place to come from. I have guys come crying to me when they're 25 years old saying, 'Man, it's almost over for me. I'm not rich yet and I haven't had a hit record.'

'We never ever thought about that shit. Hit record? What is that? It never occurred to me to have a hit record...I couldn't have cared less. It was about wanting to learn about all the different kinds of music, everything from classical to funk.

'Driven by success and fame? Balls. I think that's really sad. The important thing is to have that pure spirit . . . just to be good and to love

At the age of 57, Quincy has a lot of ambitions left. He produced his first film-The Color Purple-in 1985, and the word 'retirement' doesn't chance in the next 20 years to be able to realise some of my dreams. There's a lot of crazy things

From the new feature film depicting his life story, Quincy Jones meets the younger generation in his old neighbourhood of Chicago's South Side

World-America's answer to Live Aid-of The Color Purple...lots of things stand out in my mind.

'But so does being raised with Ray Charles, or working with Basie and Sinatra. It's a lifetime experience of things you never forget. Each has different dynamics on your life but they're all very strong.

In fact, he's extraordinarily humble about his success, "Oh, I've just been around a long time."

But so have a lot of other people, and none of them has matched him?

'They're just not as nosey as me I'm curious about everything and as long as you're curious, you always discover things. I'm at the height of my career now, so I must have done something right to still be going.'

As a tribute to a living legend, Warner Brothers have made a feature-length documentary focusing on his life and covering four generations of American culture with a montage of memories and music.

The extraordinary cast of *Listen Up* features interviews with jazz giants such as Miles Davis, Ella Fitzgerald, Ray Charles and Sarah Vaughan in what tragically was to be her final film appearance.

Even Frank Sinatra, Barbra Streisand and Michael Jackson agreed to take part, though the latter refused to appear on camera and even insisted the lights were off.

It takes guts for a man to put himself under the microscope and reveal his true self to the world, warts and all. And though guts is something Jones has never been short of, his first reaction when asked to do the film was fear. "It was the thought of having all my dirty linen washed in public: I hadn't exactly lived like a monk," he savs.

But he was persuaded by film producer Courtney Sale Ross, a close friend he'd met at one of Stephen Spielberg's dinner parties. For her, the inspiration for Listen Up wasn't just Quincy Jones the musician, it was Quincy Jones the man.

And since, when it comes to praise, Quincy is the last to blow his own trumpet, the final words go to Ross:

"He has a genuine warmth, a way of relating to people that makes them feel instantly at ease, as if they were longtime friends. Whether he is talking to top musicians or somebody on a street corner, he gives people a consideration and respect that makes them feel good about themselves," she says.

'To me, that is the mark of a great human being; one with the capacity to bring out the best in others."



what you do."

figure in his vocabulary. "I just hope I get a I'd like to do... preposterous, really.'

Like what? He looks bashful.

"Oh...lots of things."

"He gets a burst of courage and decides to elucidate.

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SOUNDING OUT D-2

Post-production house Wild Tracks have been working with audio on the D-2 digital video standard. MD Paul Headland tells how they work it

s video sound dubbing was always to be the major part of Wild Tracks' business, we established a principle from the outset: buying VTRs was to be essential to our studios to provide a comprehensive service to clients. In February 1987 when we started the facility, 1 inch was the predominant format so we bought a machine straight away. Betacam rapidly became more important, especially when the SP machines appeared, so we bought our BVW-75P in April 1989. At around the same time we also



Wild Tracks' video transfer bay-D-2 machine centre foreground rack

purchased a second 1 inch machine to cover down time on our first machine and to allow copies and laydowns/laybacks to both of our 24-track dubbing studios. We often deal with 1 hr programmes and waiting for a free 1 inch is not to most clients liking! It is now apparent that a second Betacam will be needed before the turn of the year.

This brings us to the current position on standards. Our feelings are that it will be some while before we see 'the wonder, component, cheap (well cheaper than D-1)' format.

Our latest purchase, in January 1990, was a Sony *DVR-10P* D-2, which we believe made Wild Tracks the first independent UK audio postproduction house to install a D-2 machine. Initially work was slow but we now regularly receive tapes from five or six edit houses with no compatibility problems, either inserting sections of audio or replacing any of the audio tracks complete. It is, of course, important to set up the tracking for each tape before editing audio, which in practice is very easy and takes only a few seconds using the displays provided on the control panel.

From the audio perspective there are three specific areas where the D-2 provides added value. Firstly, where clients demand higher sound quality than can be provided by either 1 inch or Betacam analogue tracks; secondly, where the project requires stereo; and finally, it's ideal for foreign language productions.

Taking these in order, there are programmes that will always be subject to multiple generations due to their complexity. It is fairly obvious that the degradation experienced with Betacam and 1 inch will be completely removed when working with the four digital audio tracks of the D-2 format. This often means enormous savings through not having to replay the original material from the rushes tapes. Very helpful when today's producers' budgets are already severely strained.

When editing stereo programmes on D-2, the stereo overlaps on shot changes are simplified, leaving the mix to be completed later in the audio session. This can only be achieved on a VTR with four fully editable audio tracks, which the D-2 provides. This also makes possible a stereo mix and a stereo music and effects mix on the same cassette. Essential for foreign sales.

With foreign language versions, four languages can be recorded on the same cassette, with possibly the English mix (for reference only) on the reduced quality analogue cue track. Less submasters are needed and the quality of the submasters are exactly as good as the master.

We have noticed that when editors are working from Betacam SP to D-2, they are more likely to use rushes audio from the AFM tracks. This immediately improves the whole audio quality as

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Chris Porter Engineer and Producer

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Graham Lee TVS Southampton

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Freddy Hansson Sweet Silence Studios, Copenhagen

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Mark Knopfler & Guy Fletcher pictured in their London studio

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Studio Two with SoundStation DSP

the AFM tracks are a considerable improvement over the regular analogue tracks. If only they would use the AFM tracks more often!

There are several functions that increase the all round capabilities of the D-2. A multipoint autolocator function provides fast and reliable access to specific points within any programme, a built in two-machine editor and the Read-Before-Write process, which allows operators to play back the audio tracks, process them and then re-record them in synchronisation with the original audio in one operation. This must, of course, be used with caution because the original audio will be lost. The menu-driven display system is extremely comprehensive, with built-in diagnostics. Operators can save the machine's setup to memory, allowing fast and easy retrieval as and when required.

It should also be mentioned that the cassettes have several 'lock-out' plugs, including one that prevents control track and video recording. This is great for an audio house, by engaging the 'orange plug' there is no risk of accidentally erasing the pictures or control tracks—something that will put all producers' minds at ease.

Our next move is to interface the D-2 to our 16-output SoundStation DSP, which we have recently installed. This will improve quality by keeping all audio recording in the digital domain. We have bought a DASS100 interface unit from Digital Audio Research to allow sample rate conversion from 48 kHz to 44.1 kHz and back for the laydown/laybacks.

To make life easier with the ever-increasing number of formats and therefore machines, we have installed a 16×16 six-level routing switcher. This allows everything to be wired into video, 4-track audio and timecode configuration and makes laydowns/laybacks and copies much faster. This way we can give the maximum flexibility to our clients.

With the inevitable move towards digital systems we see the D-2 as a major step in bringing 4-track digital audio to both broadcast and corporate programme makers alike. When linked to our DAR *SoundStation DSP* system the audio remains in the digital domain, which will itself become increasingly important as broadcasters move over to NICAM digital stereo transmissions and D-MAC, with its enhanced sound capabilities for satellite transmissions.



kipper' Jackson had 12 years of audio experience under his proverbial belt. He had been the driving force behind Hit Formula Studios until he had been bought out by his partners. He had gone on to be chief engineer and head mixer at half a dozen other studios in town. He had been out of work before. He would be out of work again. No sweat. But today, having picked up his 10th weekly unemployment cheque of \$65.00 from the Staterun Department of Human Resources, he now had an obligatory interview appointment with a jobsearch counsellor.

10.10

The woman who would be talking to him seemed pleasant enough. She was in her mid-40s but seemed quite hip and he thought to himself that he might even enjoy this experience. He sat down in the comfortable chair in front of her desk and awaited the interview.

"Hello, I'm Ms Evans and I will be talking to you today. I specialise in the entertainment industry.

"Well, I never really thought of myself as being in the entertainment industry. I always felt I was in the audio industry," Skip replied.

"You are 35 years of age, is that correct?" the

woman asked. "Yes, I am," replied Skip.

"Why do they call you Skip or Skipper?" The woman look querulous.

"Because I am a take-charge kind of a guy in a session," he responded.

"By session, you mean a 'session' in a recording studio," Ms Evans sighed.

'That is absolutely correct," he said.

"You have written down your occupation as audio engineer," she continued.

"That's because it is what I do, what I am and what I have been for the last 12 years," he replied.

"Where did you go to get an engineering education?" Ms Evans asked.

"I never went to an engineering school, per se," Skip answered nervously.

"If you never went to an engineering school, how can you call yourself an audio engineer?" Ms Evans seemed puzzled.

"Because I 'engineer' recording sessions that lay down the tracks to make CD records of music that people like yourself buy in record stores," Skipper nervously elucidated.

"Where did you go to school and what did you study?" she asked suspiciously.

"I went to the University of California at Berkeley and I received a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology," Skip testified proudly.

"Mr Jackson, that is all well and good but in this state it is a misdemeanor punishable by both fine and jail sentence to represent yourself as an engineer when, in fact, you really aren't one. In this state as in many others, you must register as a professional graduate of a recognised institution of engineering higher education to receive a permit to practise your profession. Isn't it more accurate to call yourself a 'mixer' or a 'technician'?

She ended on a particularly strong note, Skip thought.

"I am a full member of the Audio Engineering

Martin Polon

Who are we? Our US columnist with the audio engineer's identity crisis

Society with international offices in New York City!" Skip protested angrily. "I have been so for the last 12 years," he ended.

"I am a member of the United States Kennel Club but that does not make me either a dog or a kennel," retorted his interviewer turned tormentor.

"Lady, your job title is probably counsellor but that doesn't stop you from being a professional busybody. You probably have a licence for it." With that, Skip stood up and marched out of the

room-quite sure that his unemployment cheque would stop since it was clearly obvious that he was neither beast nor fowl. He was only an audio engineer. Or was he?

ith apologies to all the employment counsellors in the world who have been hoisting audio engineers up to be released painfully onto this or similar petards, I can only say that the confusion over what we are really called and what that relationship to what we do might be-is about as clearly defined as the obvious world standards on high versus low-pin 2 or pin 3-when wiring XLR Cannon-type connectors.

The basic question has been asked before. 'Who are we?' Who are those of us who toil in the services of the electronic and/or acoustical enhancement of the musical muse? The question has become much more important these days as audio professionals are facing lower pay scales and inconsistent job status than is probably appropriate because of lack of a consistent definition of 'who we are?'

Below you will find a condensation of some of the descriptions used by audio practitioners themselves as well as at personnel or 'human resource' departments in companies or within government entities. Audio job descriptions are also used at employment agencies and in unemployment offices. Labour unions add their own set of descriptions as do certain professional guilds. In short, it indicates what a jumbled hodge-podge of job descriptions we have in the audio business.

Are we engineers?

We are if we have graduated from a recognised and accredited four year school of engineering. If not, we frequently continue to refer to ourselves as 'audio' or 'sound' or 'balance' or 'mastering' or 'PA' engineers. This despite the fact that the rest of the universe does not always recognise that distinction. In fact, the appellation 'Engineer'

may be illegal to use without appropriate certification in many jurisdictions. It is a curiosity that of those who call themselves audio engineers in the Western World, only about 20% are truly graduates of an engineering education. It is equally curious that audio engineering is the only branch of engineering where non-engineering educated practitioners use the title of engineer along with those who really are. Have you ever heard of anyone calling themselves 'computer engineers' or 'mechanical engineers' or even 'electrical engineers' who have never been to engineering school?

Are we technicians?

We are if we are doing work that is technical in nature and generally involves repair as well as operational evolutions.

Are we electro-acousticians?

We are if we have graduated from a recognised four year institution with a degree in physics and/or engineering. This title is sometimes used by those without degree accreditation.

Are we mixers?

We are if our work involves the setting of levels, balancing sounds and making qualitative judgements on the control of various sound sources for music recording, broadcasting, film, concert reinforcement, general sound reinforcement. etc.

Are we recordists or re-recordists?

We are if we are involved in any part of the direct chain of making an original recording or of re-recording an original recording or of repackaging an existing recording.

Are we operators?

Similar to 'mixers' and sometimes to 'recordists'. Frequently called a 'board operator'. Generally, those who operate sound or recording systems but usually in non-union, governmental or corporate environments.

Are we Tonmeisters?

We are if we are graduates of less than a handful of schools in the European Community that offer four year higher education 'Tonmeister' programmes producing recording Major Domos; combining a technical education with a musical one. This title is again one of those much abused by those who use it without justification.

Are we sound men or sound persons?

We are if we work for an organisation or agency that uses outdated labour classifications to categorise personnel and their payment for services. The generic 'sound man' was in many ways a kind of acoustical repair man, who would operate and fix sound systems in schools and institutions.

Are we soldiers, sailors or marines?

We are if we are currently supplying British and American military forces with broadcast music, news and information via the British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) or the Armed Forces





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Are we police officers?

We most frequently are if we perform tasks as forensic audio specialists, analysing recordings authorised by recognised authority and made surreptitiously. Other duties include analysis of recordings made by answering machines, police despatch logging recorders, etc. Such work is regularly performed for the UK's Special Branch, the American FBI, the Canadian RCMP and for city police forces.

Are we cinema audio specialists?

We are if we record and re-record movie sound at the major film studios and related facilities; and we happen to belong to a Guild called the Cinema Audio Society (CAS). This organisation serves the same purpose as the film industry's professional cinematographers' society (ASC) and others.

Are we theatrical stage employees?

We are if we operate

sound systems in auditoria or arenas, mix or rerecord sound used in the production of motion pictures or television programmes, or run projectors at movie palaces—and belong to the international union for theatrical and stage employees, IATSE.

Are we electricians?

We are if we mix or record sound at recording studios or television networks such as CBS or network affiliated or independent television stations or install sound systems—and belong to any one of several international electricians' unions such as the IBEW.

Are we broadcast employees?

We are if we operate, mix or record or re-record sound at television networks such as the BBC or NBC or ABC and at affiliated or independent television stations around the country-and belong to a broadcast employees' and technicians' union such as the NABET.

Are we custodians and janitors?

We are if we operate, mix or record sound at hotels and resorts—and belong to a union of hotel technical, repair and custodial employees.

Are we audio-visual technicians? We are if we work with audio-visual and other To gauge some of the effects of such industrywide identification anarchy, it is only necessary to turn to anecdotal evidence. One former manager of audio services and audio-visual activities at a major US educational institution identified the problem this way. "For over 10 years I fought the personnel department both at the campus level and at the statewide level to pay our audio people a comparable wage to that earned by outside professionals. Unfortunately, all our people were classified only as sound technicians and could not

be compensated properly. The personnel department

that sound 'people' were not professionals, were

not well educated in their field, had no professional

work area and had to be

considered as belonging

rather than as belonging

category. They always

justified their position

by copying articles

on sound people from personnel magazines. I always asked if they had

any articles on unsound

people but they always

ignored my questions. They also continued to view

audio people as jacks of all trades but never as

To further the confusion, remember that in

belong to the AES (Audio Engineering Society),

terms of professional affiliations, audio people can

masters of any particular one.'

to a 'trade' category

to a 'practitioner'

kept telling us

journals in their

The reality is that there are over 100 job categories involving audio in use today around the world...the current confusion and multiplicity of identifications for the performance of virtually the same job is costing audio professionals in many cases, a realistic living wage

multimedia and utilise audio equipment as part of our mission.

wish I could say that this massive list is complete. It is not. It would push this article into filling the entire magazine; not to mention becoming more than a little boring. Yet the reality is that there are over 100 job categories involving audio in use today around the world. What is wrong with that, you ask? The problem is that the industry-wide status of employees in audio and the concommitant issue of their pay ranges depends on projecting an image of professionalism the world over. The current confusion and multiplicity of identifications for the performance of virtually the same job is costing audio professionals in many cases, a realistic living wage.

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as well as the respect of employers and managers. The title I would recommend (and have done before), is that of audio practitioner. It is universal enough to cover the multitude of tasks that can be performed and it conjures up a level of professionalism sadly lacking in many of the titles in use today. With it, or for that matter some other standard descriptor acceptable to the audio industry, those working in the business of audio will have a tool to provide a justification for fair salary levels and an upgrading of on-the-job status. We are all professionals working in an industry with a demanding and complex technology. It is high time that audio people receive the same breaks as say computer professionals.

The first step is the hardest but it is time to take it. \Box

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Main post-production room with Eclipse keypad and screen built into the mixing console

ESBUS APPLICATIONS IN FINNISH BROADCASTING

FBC are pioneers and large-scale users of Audio Kinetics ESbus machine control systems with over 60 units in use. Tim Frost reports on how and why

ike most broadcasters, FBC have to work with a wide range of source material formats, with a heavy reliance on film. When plans for the audio production side of TV were being implemented, the head of TV sound operations Pauli Vellonen, was looking for a way to make all the audio sources work together. Whether stereo or multitrack tape, video, sep mag, workstations, or anything else the industry could come up with, he wanted the audio hardware to integrate into the editing process with the minimum of effort from the engineers.

Finnish equipment distributor Studiotec introduced FBC to the possibility of the, then not quite finalised, Audio Kinetics ESbus

Finnish TV and radio started regular TV transmissions in the late '50s from an existing AM transmitter building in Helsinki. As the stations grew, they moved to a new facility outside the capital, which was later further expanded. But the organisation outgrew its inherited buildings and an adjacent greenfield site was allocated for a completely new transmission centre. The centre was opened in 1986 bringing all the operations of the organisation together under one roof. The 12,000 m² floor space over five floors encompasses the three TV stations, radio, studios, international control centre postproduction and engineering facilities, as well as the 140 metre antenna tower.

synchroniser. This opened the possibility of a distributed intelligence system where every machine could be operated using exactly the same connectors and controllers, offering a simple and reliable way of controlling machines and locking the whole of the complex to the same master timecode.

Five years on, FBC are one of the biggest single users of the AK ESbus, with over 60 units at their Helsinki headquarters and Tampere regional studio site, 150 km north of the capital.

Although workstation systems were becoming an option when Vellonen was looking for audio systems, it was too early to move away from the traditional technology. He chose an unproven package because it offered the ability to reduce a wide range of existing and future machine formats down to a single control interface.

"If we had workstations from the outset, we could do all the synchronisation within the workstation but as there is no disk archive format, you need to transfer back to tape of some type, with sync code. "As long as we are running tape, we have very

"As long as we are running tape, we have very large tape archives and we have to deal with a lot of other broadcasters and production houses where we cannot specify what format the material comes in on—we had to have a system which could do the work quickly, in sync.

"We designed the audio editing and postproduction rooms to be entirely self contained, but with additional access to multitracks and other equipment like sep mags, in a central machine room." They created three pairs of audio postproduction rooms and currently they are adding pre-production rooms for effects spotting. Engineers at FBC stay with a project from start to finish, moving through the different production and post-production areas, so it was important that the rooms all have a similar operational feel.

The busiest rooms are used for basic everyday functions of adding soundtracks to their own programmes and adding Finnish narration to imported programming. The larger rooms are used for editing and cutting.

Although the TV side do have their own music studios, they can use the larger facilities offered by Finnish radio, onthe same site.

Vellonen, with the help of AK and Christer Hämelin from Studiotec, defined a control and synchroniser system centred on each of the control rooms but with access to the universal house sync.

The house video sync is fed via a distribution amp to the AK 'Systems Services Unit' mounted in a rack in each of the rooms. The SSU takes the house video sync and then locks its own internal time line generator to it. That locally generated timecode is then sent out to on a multiway to sockets throughout the room, as a very local network. For each wall outlet there is an audio multiway, which includes fader start connections, a technical mains and 25-pin D connector for the ESbus. Although only 15 pins are needed, the 25-pin D connector is used for its extra physical reliability.

Every tape machine and automation system is fitted with an *ES1.11* synchroniser which is controlled directly from the SSU.

Since the multiway carries audio and the timecode lines, simply by plugging the machine into the wall connectors, the engineer has all the audio signals he needs coming up on the patchbay and full control over the machine. He also knows the machine is locking to a timecode that is frame accurately matched to the code going to every other machine in the complex.

If a recorder goes down then it can be replaced by simply wheeling in another machine and plugging it in. Also since, any of the *ES1.11*s can be switched over to be a time line master, then in the unlikely event of an SSU going down in the middle of a session, the engineer can switch over a spare 1.11 to give him house sync and be back up and running in a matter of minutes.

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Machine room housing sep mags and telecine



DAR SoundStation in main post-production room

As far as the engineer is concerned it doesn't matter what the format of the audio machine is, as the ES1.11 creates a universal interface. The only machines that aren't moved around between the rooms are the multitracks, FBC have Studer 24-track analogue and Sony 3324s, and the sep mag film units, which are all located in the machine room two floors above the main audio floor.

These are physically patched when needed, using a multipin patchbay in the machine room wired to the patch panel in each of the audio rooms.

All the machine controls come up on the AK *Eclipse* keypad built into the control desk in each room, which in turn is linked to an IBM *PC*.

Studiotec modified the *Eclipse*, separating the keyboard, screen and electronics. Hämelin had to be careful about the system wiring to make sure the longer cabling did not create problems.

"The hardware is in a 1U box, with just a reset button. AK were doubtful about splitting the display from the keyboard, like IBM who also do not recommend long leads on their keyboards. We tried it out ourselves, putting the display on a ribbon cable; providing you know what you are doing it can work perfectly well."

One of the other problems not experienced

generally in the UK, is a high level of static caused by the heating needed during the very cold winters. Hämelin added extra earthing to avoid system crashes.

"Here, during the winter, the static electricity is a lot higher than you get in UK. You are always getting little shocks and sparks and, of course, static can kill the computer systems.

"Here we have a separate ground track so that

the keyboards are directly connected to earth; that way the spike will go directly to earth rather than down the interface cable into the keyboard multiplexer. During the installation we tested out how much the system can take, and we know that it can cope with the normal static surges."

At the time the system was ordered, the ES was still under development and it was difficult for Vellonen and AK to define what the final system would be. The minimum specification was the earlier AK Q.Lock 4.10 system and in fact, Q.Locks were installed initially, later to be replaced by the Eclipse units.

For Vellonen, once the overall principle of distributing the control/synchroniser intelligence had been established, the important parameters became the range of use and ruggedness of the system.

The controller had to work easily at a basic level while allowing sophisticated use by engineers who really get into the system.

Training on systems like the *Eclipse* is taken very seriously, with fully equipped training rooms where the engineers work in groups or individually.

Vellonen commented: "We have approximately 90 engineers and generally they are at various levels of expertise on the system, but they all need to be familiar with the essential control.

"One of the features of the *Eclipse* is its multilevel working, it doesn't shut out the basic user and as the appetite grows you can work in a more rewarding way.

"We have the specialised guys with specific expertise. For the more skilled guy, the *Eclipse* gives him better opportunities to work at different levels. He can build up complicated sequences and tie into the desk automation. If he is clever and understands the system fully, he can do what he likes."

Reliability of software updates is of especial concern, particularly for a large user pushing the system to its limit. With each software update, and FBC are just about to run up the new *Level Three* software, Vellonen gains the new features he has been asking for, but then there is some proving time for the system.

"We were originally lacking some features which didn't work quite the way we wanted. We have discussed a lot of these features with AK and at the moment we are on a special release which is just for us.

"When the new *Level Three* software is put in it, we can't put it on just one or two machines, it has to be put in across the board, into every part of the FBC—so it has to work. With new versions, you get the features you want but sometimes you lose the robustness.

"Obviously we also work differently to users in



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Sony and Studer 24-tracks



The Finlux flat screen, high resolution display is ideal for audio use because of its low noise

the UK and have different priorities, for example in the UK they don't work so much with film."

FBC are heavy users of film. The local regions have a preference for 16 mm over video for origination, and film is considered the prime interchange format between Finnish Broadcasting and other countries including bordering Sweden and the USSR where they have joint productions. The machine room has 10 sep mag transports, which are also controlled by the ES1.11 format. The 1.11 generates bi-phase to control the transport, which is also locked to the house video sync. So to the engineers, the sep mag transports are simply another audio source controlled in the same way as any other unit.

Foreign film material is transferred to 1 inch video for adding Finnish language. Few programmes are fully dubbed, foreign programmes like documentaries have their commentaries replaced with Finnish ones but the rest of the soundtrack is left untouched, with subtiling doing the majority of the translation work.

This does not apply so much on children's programmes, where a lot of the output has to be dubbed. FBC were just completing the redub of a 26-part Disney animation series, using 13 actors for 250 voice parts. This was recorded directly to the Sony digital multitrack taking two months to complete.

The audio for this particular project was being put together in a main editing room with a GML fader-equipped Studer and a DAR *SoundStation*.



Typical multiway power, audio and ESbus outlets making machine replacement easy

The SoundStation is also locked to an ES1.11 and the room's video source is S-VHS because it offers good picture quality for editing and, more importantly, locates and locks up very quickly. Directly under the video monitors are lights set up as a 'traffic light' system to show the editors when the machines are all locked together. The controls for these come from the events relays on the local SSU unit.

Here, as in the other areas, *Eclipse* software is loaded onto an IBM *PC* for off-line work. One new item was a neat flat screen display developed in Finland by Finlux, Europe's third largest TV manufacturer. The high resolution display, which can be used on audio systems because it produces very low electrical noise, is mounted on a movable arm and takes up almost zero desk space.

The computer also runs the *Digifind* library software developed by Swedish broadcasting. *Digifind* logs all the effects tracks available on CD and is a purely passive system loaded just on the computer in the room.

The FBC complex is already wired for computer networking, which is used in a fairly limited way for work scheduling and for booking the production and editing units. The plan is eventually to have centralised library call-up on the network and, further in the future, calling up audio from a central audio store as and when the hardware becomes available.

Most of the audio eventually ends up on the Sony 3324 multitrack and apart from maintaining high audio quality, Vellonen explained that a main function for the machine room Sony 3324, one of the three owned by FBC, is as an archive unit.

"We have to do so many separate mixes for a programme. We can do the final international and national mixes on the 3324 and archive whole tape and then you are archiving everything, including your source material. As our international sales can come in 2 years after making programmes, we need an efficient storage format and the 3324 takes a quarter the space of analogue 24-track. The machine costs around the same price as analogue with noise reduction, and I believe it is actually easier technology for the users."

The Finns have been transmitting in NICAM for some years and the complex is fully stereo equipped. At the moment, the stereo programming accounts for 2 to 3 hours a day, mostly music, light programmes and sport but this output is slowly being increased.

"It is very much more complicated and expensive to do things like drama in stereo as it needs more time in planning and in the field; but in light entertainments, music and sport it is much easier. Because the complex is fully equipped for stereo, we will produce these programmes in stereo even if they are to be transmitted in mono, so that we have a stock of stereo programming for use in the future."

NICAM is also used for dual language transmissions, transmitting in Swedish to the 6% of the population for whom it is their first language.

The one big seller in the UK for stereo TV are the big movies. Although 35 mm prints come with stereo soundtracks, FBC does not transmit films in stereo as it is yet to install either stereo heads or a Dolby decoder.

Unlike the UK, where both the BBC and ITV have held back promoting NICAM until at least 70% of the country can receive it, the Finns have got used to partial coverage. Reception of each of the three TV channels grew first around the main cities and then spread to cover the whole country. This is accepted to the degree that they have a stepped licence fee, depending where you live in the country and how much of the 'national' service can be picked up in that area.

The future holds further expansion. FBC transmit three channels, TV1, 2 and 3. The third channel started 'provisional' transmissions in 1986 and is developing its national coverage.

Eventually the new commercial station MTV, whose offices are on the same campus as FBC and connected to it via underground walkways, will take over the third channel. At the moment MTV has transmission slots on the other channels, mixing public and private broadcasting on each station. New studios are now being planned, with work commencing in '91.

Having established the ES control, Vellonen is happy to wait until all the new hardware possibilities have been fully developed before considering any radical change.

"The studio rebuild project will probably take at least 2 years. We have the overall plan but the hardware is undecided. The ES will integrate into the new studios and exactly how, will determine what kind of working methods we will adopt.

"We are working now in the traditional way, with the audio separate from video. But in the future with digital video machines, it may become much more integrated.

"But there are so many open questions which are going to take a decade to sort out, and we have to make programmes now."



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SOUND FOUNDATION

Educational and world music projects form just part of the repertoire of the ex Manor Mobile now renamed and based in Wales

> ounder Andre Ktori originally came to Wales as a singer-songwriter to record some demos for Warner Bros using a small mobile run by Solar Sound, a Welsh language record label. Cenfyn Evans, the owner, was setting up a studio to record backing tracks as part of an educational package based on computer music. He invited Ktori to join him to manage the studio but the scheme could not survive cuts in education funding and it folded in 1987.

> Ktori decided not to return to London but to buy the equipment and run his own studio. He acquired a 2 inch 16-track MCI and a Soundtracs desk. The first year was very successful, recording male voice choirs and orchestras as well as pop music but there were problems attracting bands to a quiet part of mid-Wales without proper residential facilities.

Although there were tempting alternatives such as a large farmhouse and castle in 100 acres near Bantry Bay in the south of Ireland for less than £60,000 (\$117,500) market research suggested the best bet was going mobile even though record companies in England expressed little interest in another mobile unless it meant lower rates.

The Welsh national television service, Sianel Pedwar Cymru (Channel Four Wales), carries programmes in Welsh made by BBC Wales, HTV Wales and many independent production companies. Being a musical nation there are programmes featuring all types of music requiring an audio mobile. The BBC Wales sound control vehicle had been taken out of service leaving only two units based in the area: an HTV Wales sound truck and the elegant Black Mountain Mobile from Derwen Television Facilities working for television, radio and CD Video.

Ktori was planning to design and build a truck when he discovered that Virgin was selling the old Manor Mobile, built in a $20 \times 8 \times 8$ ft (6 m×2.4 m²) air conditioned freight container carried on a flat semi-trailer with air suspension. "Rather than

go through all the headaches of how to build it and what sort of suspension to put on it, here was one that was tried and tested."

The truck had been on the road for 18 years and had an impressive track record. It came at a reasonable price with its venerable 40-channel Helios desk.

In the new livery of the Sound Foundation mobile, the truck is now based at Andre Ktori's home/studio just outside Lampeter where it is used for mixdowns when not otherwise occupied. At present, engineers are hired for particular jobs but the plan is to take on a full-time balance engineer as work increases Bookings are handled by studio manager Sian Welsh, who came from the original Lampeter studio, and the truck is looked after by assistant engineer Wyn Jones. Maintenance support is by Otto Garms who is something of a local legend, looking after Rockfield Studios in Monmouth and the Black Mountain Mobile, among others. Will Shapland, Manor Mobile's chief engineer, was very helpful with spares and diagrams for the truck.

Container contents

The tailboard accepts three sets of 27-way multicore cables for a total of 81 lines between venue and truck. The main patchbay has ¼ inch break jacks normalled to route 40 mic lines to the desk channels.

Quite a bit of mobile recording history is preserved in the Helios desk, which began life with 30 channels routing to eight group faders and was extended with the extra 10 channels and routing to 24 tracks. It has three-band EQ with HF ± 10 dB peaking at 10 kHz, eight-position MF from 700 Hz to 6 kHz, four position LF from 60 Hz to 300 Hz, plus a 50 Hz roll-off selectable to 3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 dB and a highpass filter operating at 40 Hz or 80 Hz. The unusual thing is that it is passive EQ. "The 10 k is sweet and quiet," enthuses Ktori. "I love this

"The 10 k is sweet and quiet," enthuses Ktori. "I love this desk, the sound is superb."

Channels have two foldback (pre-fader) and two echo sends (switchable pre/post) but this is being altered so foldback is switchable pre/post and echo is post-fader to provide more postfader sends for mixdown effects. Each channel also has two switchable insert points on the outboard patchbay.

The 30 main channels have rotary switches for routing output via the eight group faders for tracks 1 to 8 and direct to tracks 9 to 24. Panpots can be switched in to send stereo to pairs of group faders. The extra 10 channels are on a rackmounted panel beside the main console with full input, EQ and aux sends but no routing. Ten individual mono outputs and a mixed stereo pair fed from the panpots are available on the outboard/ multitrack patchbay.

The console has 24 vu meters and a stereo ppm for broadcasters who do not believe in vu. Speakers are Tannoy *SRM 15X* dual concentrics driven by Amcron *DC300*, and Yamaha *NS 10* nearfield driven by Quad *303*. Rackmounted to the right of the console is a separate 24-channel monitor mixer with aux sends, switching for sync head or solo and curious fiveposition pan switches. "I like that monitor board, it's nice and simple. You don't mess around, it's just for listening."

The multitrack patchbay is wired for two 24-track machines, normalled for parallel operation and overpluggable for 48-track. Initially the truck made use of the MCI 16-track ("which I really loved") but this had to go in favour of a pair of 3M *M*79 2 inch 24-track machines at a very good price from Don Larking along with a 3M 16-track. "We're deciding whether to use that as spares or get it up and going. I would like to have kept the 16-track MCI and had a 24-track beside it but it's the market that controls what we have in here. People don't want to be bothered with a 16-track headblock."

A useful switch panel allows a selection of tones from 50 Hz to 15 kHz to be fed to any track on either machine and monitored without involving the console. Twenty-four keys select output of each track from either machine to the monitor mixer. Bel *BC3* noise reduction is used for in-house projects and the multitrack lines include a set of Edac connectors for the insertion of hired dbx or Dolby.

For stereo there is a Sony *DTC-1000ES* DAT machine and two Studer *B67* ¼ inch 2-tracks with their own tone source and vu meters for line up. Cassettes are catered for by a Denon *DRM700* three-head and a couple of *DRM500* Dolby *HX Pro* twohead machines. The plan is to move the tape machines up front,

All in one.





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J COTTAGE DIGITAL IHAII

1 N BRIEF

Recent agencies include TAC (look at the magnum console), Amek, Neve, Tannoy professional, Focusrite and AMS. We are still waiting for the Yamaha Digital Workstation, but the Akal Adam12 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 is simply stunning. Recent visitors to our 24 track studios include Ches

Hawkes and Nik Kershaw working on a soundtrack for a new film with Roger Daltrey, and several new MIDI courses have been added to the school prospectus. Finally, last month's complete studio installations included Neneh Cherry, David Sylvian, Adamski, LA Mix and Amazon

ATARI SOUND TOOLS PACKAGE

Digidesign Sound Tools for Atari. Atari Mega 4 inc monitor and mouse. DAC 200 meg.R/MHard Drive (+ interface).

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between the Tannoy monitors, adding a VCR with Audio Kinetics *Pacer* synchroniser and a colour video monitor for mixdown to picture. A second colour monitor will replace the present monochrome CCTV link.

Overboard outboard

There is a large range of outboard gear since the truck is used for mixdown as well as tracklaying. Four A&D F760 compressor/limiters that came with the desk, Alesis XT digital reverb, ART pitch transposer, Bel BD80 digital delay, Drawmer LX 20 dual expander/compressor, DS 201 dual gate and three DL 221 dual compressor/limiters, Klark-Teknik graphic equalisers, Lexicon PCM41 digital delay processor, Montarbo R16 multi effects processor ("because we like the delay on it"), six Roger Mayer noise gates to shut down unused mic channels on live gigs, a couple of Rebis racks with two RA201 and two RA222 gates, an RA202 de-esser, four RA203 and an RA223 compressor/limiters, two RA204 parametric EQ and an RA206 oscillator, Yamaha REV7 digital reverb and SPX90II.

Unusual effects include an IQ-Systems stereo clarifier "like an *Aural Exciter* but instead of having just the one harmonic it's got three—basically it's a fryer, it just frazzles any vocal or acoustic guitar", and a Roland *DSP-2000* digital audio high presence processor "made originally for the nutty hi-fi enthusiast with lots of money, but it's really nice high presence digital reverb" for that extra zing on snare drums or a sizzle on the vocals. It even has motorised remote control.

For stage mic splits Britannia Row supplied a useful unit, which includes 32 channels of SCV active mic splitter. Inputs have switchable phantom power, zero or +20 dB gain switch and three sets of outputs with separate ground (earth) lifts. Any channel can be selected to a monitor panel with LED meter and headphone socket "so we can check if it's the PA end or our end very quickly". The unit also has two sets of 32 passive Y-splits. A Clear-Com CS-100 base station in the truck provides intercom with buzzer and light signals to stage crew belt packs. Microphones from AKG, Neumann, Shure and Sennheiser, and spare Tannoy SRM 12X monitors, etc, are carried in a belly box beneath the trailer.

Foundation courses

Sound Foundation is still involved in educational work with a foundation course in sound (hence the name), which makes use of the truck as a mobile control room. Dave Ward of Gateway, London, helped out with ideas and information.

"Training is becoming a real issue," Ktori contends. "The industry is starting to recognise that they want trained people although some still prefer to train their own. There is a need to train people who are interested in the industry: either to put them off and get rid of all the glamour or to give them foundation knowledge."

Five course modules cover basic sound recording, the physics of sound, music technology from MIDI to digits, effects and processing, mixing and production. Modules have been presented for the Carmarthenshire College of Technology and Art course in Theatre and Media Technicians' Skills at Gelli Aur. Next year there will be MIDI weekends for Afan College at Margam Park in South Wales.

As a mobile control room the truck carries a wide range of MIDI equipment: Akai S950 digital sampler with numerous disks full of sounds and ME30PII MIDI programmable patchbay, Bokse SM-1 timecode generator with SMPTE to MIDI converter and US-8 universal synchroniser, which can handle clicktrack or pre-MIDI drum machines, Roland S-330 digital sampler and D-110 multitimbral synth module, all linked to a Cheetah touch sensitive master keyboard and Atari 1040ST computer with software packages such as Pro 24, Cubase and Notator.

World Music

The mobile's first major outing was to Glastonbury in June for



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the annual music festival organised on behalf of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). The idea being to put the truck through its paces and to produce a record of the event, which the organisers could sell at next year's festival. BBC Transcription covered the main stage so Sound Foundation took the World Music stage with a wide range of performers and some unfamiliar instruments. Will Shapland returned to the familiar desk as engineer.

At the time the truck had only the MCI 16-track tape machine so rapid changeovers were required. "While Wyn was taking one tape off, Will was putting another tape on. Wyn would grab the end of that to bring the leader round and it would be going in seconds. And it was all without saying a word to each other," Sian Welsh reports.

There were the usual sorts of problems such as getting power from a generator that was also feeding the catering areas so the truck supply dipped every time the freezers started up.

Stage sound was by Audiotech using mainly Shure SM57 dynamic cardioid mics. A feed of the intercom between the main PA desk and the stage monitor desk proved invaluable for keeping track of stage mic splits. The stage crew readily agreed to use Sound Foundation's condenser mics, so the grand piano was covered by a couple of AKG C414 and there were C451 overhead mics on the drum kit. WOMAD organisers provided some useful advice on how to approach the more exotic instruments. Sennheiser MKH 816 shotgun mics picked up audience ambience for the recording.

With almost no sound checks the pattern was to record several items from the middle of each set. Even then the exuberant performance of some African drumming bands like Ythingo and Kariakoo created a problem as they danced around the stage while playing. This was solved with another pair of Sennheiser shotgun mics on stage. Stand still or we fire?

Back at Lampeter some 50 tracks were mixed in the truck by Ktori with producer Geoff Haslam. The final selection features music from Africa, Asia, South America...all around the world. "It's a bizarre collection but there's a nice album there, it's very tasty," claims Ktori, who might be biased.

Another recent project was a Christmas single for the Kerland Foundation, a charity that works to improve the quality of life for people who suffer brain damage. Rhythm tracks were laid down at Lampeter then a 100-voice choir was added at St Giles Church in Wrexham and finally the tapes went to Mark Angelo Studio in London where various celebrities who support the Kerland Foundation contributed their vocals prior to final mixdown in the truck at Lampeter.

Meanwhile there are Cardiff-based television production companies like Criw Byw (Live Crew), making *Fideo Naw* (Video *Nine*) for S4C featuring live Welsh pop music from a different location each week, and Greeneye Productions, making *Live and Direct* which likewise travels, with plans to go into Europe in 1992 for a broader spectrum of Celtic music from Scotland, Ireland and Brittany in Northern France.

Country mansion music

In recent years quite a few albums have been recorded at some stately home or country cottage. Sound Foundation have negotiated packages for residential recording at several "really spectacular places", which can be turned into temporary studios with first class catering and accommodation. "It's quite exciting really," Ktori confesses. "We like to travel with the mobile and we like the studio type of work as well as doing the live recording."

There are many attractive locations in Wales and Ireland (Lampeter is about an hour from Fishguard for ferries to Rosslare) ranging from secluded cottages to town houses in Cardiff or Dublin. Anyone would be tempted to record at the curious holiday village of Portmeirion in North Wales where the cult TV series *The Prisoner* was filmed. Other venues are available in England, Scotland, France, Spain, Italy and further afield.

The aim is to take over an entire establishment to avoid conflict with other residents. The Sound Foundation crew are visiting possible locations to check that acceptable acoustics and noise levels can be achieved with the aid of screens and close mics where necessary. Rates should be competitive with residential studios. Package prices include hire, haulage and any ferry costs for the mobile plus transport for the band and their gear as well as accommodation. Ideal for those who want to record in their chosen location with a Helios desk. Sound Foundation, Felin Denys, Silian, Lampeter, Dyfed SA48 8LX, Wales. Tel: 0570 422877.



Ben Duncan updates his VCA series

his update covers SSM's new 2018 VCA, which is the upgrade of the 2014 device measured in the original series¹. VCA Associates' *MTA1537* has also been retested. (Readers may recall² that VCA weren't aware that we needed sample devices, owing to some obsfuscation in the chain of communication.) This report should be read in conjunction with parts 3 and 4, in the August and September 1989 issues. Tests began by evaluating four samples of each IC, to check for conformity and to be sure that the DUT was typical. (Abbreviations P82.)

SSM 2018

Released in September 1990, the 2018 is a direct, plug-in upgrade of the SSM 2014, now four years old. The 2018 is best appreciated as a Mk2 version of the 2014; SSM cite lower distortion in Class A-B, narrowing the differences between the Class A and A-B modes of operation. The 2018 is also said to need less compensation for stability, which should enhance HF sonics. The punchline is that the new part will be about 15% cheaper.

All the other VCAs that have been looked into are operated open-loop; there is no global feedback. SSM's VCA family is different. Their OVCE configuration Fig 1 looks like an op-amp to the outside world. It has differential inputs, and before the VCA can be used, feedback networks have to be wrapped around the overall circuit. This allows a wide range of possibilities, enabling the VCA element to be 'embedded' in filters, equalisers, panners and other circuits, so they can be controlled remotely and/or by digital means. In the original series of tests, the 2014 was operated in the inverting mode (Fig 2). However, the noninverting mode (Fig 3) is more likely to be preferred by equipment designers, as WCOIWWI. Are there any differences? To answer this, the 2018 has been evaluated in two configurations, in both Class A and Class A-B modes.

Bandwidth

The 2018 showed a slightly rising HF response of +1 dB and +0.5 dB at 200 kHz in the inv and non-inv modes respectively due to interaction with the Audio Precision's load reactance. The 20 kHz squarewave response showed nothing serious but to be sure there wouldn't be any RF oscillation (a recurring problem with the 2014), significant series output resistors of 470 Ω and 1k were fitted to the inv and non-inv test circuits respectively to stand-off the load reactance. SSM actually recommend 1k for AP measurements with the 2014. A smaller resistor could be used for the inverting mode, as it's possible to add a small lead compensation capacitor Cc (Fig 2) to control stability. Response for both test circuits was then

respectable, being substantially flat beyond the audio band, with the $-1\,\rm dB$ point placed between 100 and 200 kHz, depending on the gain command.

Noise

Table 1 summarises the 2018's noise across the matrix of operating conditions. As might be expected, the non-inverting condition gives the lowest noise for both A and A-B modes. In this condition, Class A-B is 10 dB quieter. The unity inverting configuration (comparable to the 2014 tests) is 2 and 7 dB noisier for Class A-B and A respectively (Fig 4). At -50 dB, the difference narrows proportionately, with Class A being an all but imperceptible 2 dB noisier than A-B in the inverting mode, while in the non-inv condition. Class A may be taken to be identical to A-B, considering the average difference (1/2 dB) is smaller than the measurement uncertainty of ± 1 dB. As for environmental noise, all the results were at least 12 dB above the test setup's residual.

An error correction

Initial comparisons to the 2014 noise data revealed an historic measurement error arising from the 1k series resistor that SSM had fitted to the output of the assembled test circuit they supplied. This sets up a significant attenuation against the 150 Ω termination, employed to minimise environmental noise pickup. At first sight, the noise figures can be corrected by simply deducting the attenuation, assuming it to be invariant over the audio band. However, the moderate source impedance (around 130 Ω) created in one side of the interconnect acts to unbalance the







FIG 3: Non-inverting VCA

78 Studio Sound, February 1991





	TABLE 1 No Signal Noise 1 kHz spot noise figure 1 kHz					
Mode SSM 2018	l Class A A-B	Condition inv inv	Gain command 0 dB 0 dB	Noise figure -96 dB -111 dB	between	corner
	A A-B	non-inv non-inv	0 dB 0 dB	-103 dB -113 dB	10 dB	120 Hz 120 Hz
	A A-B	inv inv	-50 dB -50 dB	$^{-119}_{-117\ dB} \}$	2 dB	_
	A A-B	non-inv non-inv	-50 dB -50 dB	$\left. \begin{array}{c} -117 \ dB \\ -117 \ dB \end{array} \right\}$	0 dB	-
MTA 1537	A A		0 dB -50 dB	-116 dB -126 dB		100 Hz 200 Hz



line. In turn, magnetic noise spectra (in particular) are magnified. Fortunately, there aren't any of these at 1 kHz, the main test frequency. However, the net error in the noise figure is still indeterminate, due to noise pickup in the cable. To make a valid comparison in one direction, the 2018's noise was retested in the same test circuit as the 2014, with the 1k output resistor *in situ*. At unity gain, the 2018's Class A midband noise was 4 dB higher. In Class A-B, it was virtually the same, at 1 dB higher. The 2014 and 2018 were then recompared without the series resistor. The results showed that the 2018 had lower noise but again, the

difference is indeterminate because of mild RF oscillation in the 2014. The 2018 was between 6 and 18 dB quieter in all modes except Class A-B non-inv, where it actually read 6 dB noisier.

Overall the 2018's absolute noise isn't in question, while in comparison to its predecessor, it seems generally quieter in most configurations, although exact comparison is frustrated by different compensation requirements. Meanwhile, the noise figures published in the original series' for the 2014 in the inverting mode are approximately 15 to 20 dB optimistic—for which we apologise.

About the Twenty-Eighteen

Doug Frey is professor of electronic engineering at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. He was also responsible for the unusual, original circuitry that became SSM's 2014 and related VCA ICs. Here he talks about the engineering challenges presented by the 2018. It should serve to make readers aware that any remaining imperfections in VCAs as experienced behind the console aren't down to any lack of diligence on behalf of the manufacturers!

"The purpose of creating the 2018 was to redo the 2014 in full custom. The engineering problems involved in implementing our OVCE architecture monolithically, are very serious. Looking at the 2014 in retrospect, it amazes me that we were able to turn out such a good part as we did.

"Our first objective was to redo the 2014 in such a way that it would be user friendly, not requiring so many RC compensation networks. Stability was enhanced by redesigning the output amplifiers and internally compensating them for unity gain. The unity gain compensation allows one to band-limit the output in a VCA application, by paralleling the main feedback resistor with any sized capacitor you want. So the stability and oscillation anomalies that equipment designers sometimes noticed shouldn't occur.

"My next objective was to implement the core transistor circuitry in such a way that it would be immune to internal and external thermal gradients. These problems manifest themselves as an increase in distortion at low frequencies and a temperature dependence on the symmetry (distortion) trim setting. Connoisseurs of VCAs will know that core asymmetries can cause the trim point to be dependent on signal level and gain-command. These issues mainly relate to Class A-B operation, although there is a fundamental relationship between Class A-B 2nd harmonic distortion and Class A control feedthrough.

'I used what I believe is a unique circuit design concept, coupled with a carefully contrived geometry, to cancel out thermal gradients appearing in the various orientations possible on the die. The result has impressed even me! There is virtually no low frequency increase in distortion at any signal level and virtually no shift in the symmetry (distortion) null point with temperature. I had an ulterior motive for this conquest of the core layout problem. I dream of an internally trimmed VCA. This can only be manufactured practically after this kind of performance has been achieved. Unfortunately, there are still some more engineering problems to be solved but internally trimmed 2018 ICs may appear in the not too distant future.

"Another objective related to the core design was to improve the Class A-B distortion. In order to have any hope of doing this in a mass produced part, the core first had to be improved to eliminate the anomalies discussed above. I then needed to redesign the distortion correction circuitry. The 2014 demonstrated that my approach (as described in the patent) could work but it could not correct distortion reliably over process variations, to better than 0.05% at best (for +12 dBu signals). The 2018 includes extra circuitry, which not only cancels distortion products effectively but also tracks excellently over process (hence batch) variations. The result

TABLE 2 Modulation noise +2.75 V applied to input (see Fig 2, Sept 1989) Control port shorted Figures express noise in excess of no signal residual, with input shorted					
Model SSM 2018	Α	Condition inv inv	ion Description <2 dB at all frequencies 4 dB at 20 Hz rising to 8 dB at 1 kHz and above		
MTA1537		_	3 dB at 20 300 Hz	Hz, falling to nil	above
TABLE 3 THD vs frequencyUnity gain setting+10 dBu drive100 k load at output					
Model SSM 2018	Cla A A-B	inv	ndition	THD+N% at 1 kHz 0.01% 0.006%	THD+N% at 20 kHz 0.01% 0.06%
	A A-B		-inv -inv	0.0045% 0.006%	$0.0055\%\ 0.045\%$
MTA1537	_			0.002%	0.002%

Turning to modulation noise **Table 2**, the extra noise created by applying +2.75 V to the input was effectively no different to the 2014, with negligible extra noise in Class A and only a modest amount in Class A-B.

Harmonic distortion

Table 3 displays THD+N at two frequencies, across the matrix of operating conditions. By

is that we're seeing a typical THD of 0.01% in Class A-B, bringing Class A-B into the range of Class A VCA designs. The minimum THD for Class A-B is now the same as for Class A, since ultimately noise and the linearity of the rest of the circuitry become dominant. However, at the present time I think the 2018 is about at the limits of monolithic performance for this parameter. With some real sweating, I think I could get it down to 0.005% but there's a law of diminishing returns, which any manufacturer must consider.

"A final major goal was to improve the noise if possible. It would take many pages to describe all the factors involved here. Mainly, I redesigned anything I could in the context of the main development, which has resulted in a few dB of noise reduction. The Class A noise has come down significantly due to the optimised core transistors, approaching the state-of-the-art for Class A-B noise for monolithic circuits. The theoretical limit is still a few dB away and, as always, is tied directly to a tradeoff with distortion and power dissipation.

"Overall, the design (and redesign) of the OVCE has involved a fascinating combination of theoretical and engineering issues. In order to get the THD down to 0.01% in Class A-B, one must be able to characterise the distortion mechanisms almost perfectly, right down to the second order effects. Then in order to verify and specify the resulting mathematical models, you have to pay unusually close attention to the magnitude and phase spectrum of the distortion products over gain, signal level and operating condition. The determination of diverse and simultaneous distortion phenomena in the 2014 was the most challenging engineering problem I have ever solved. Even so, the quest for perfection goes on!"

Manufacturer's addendum

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to have Ben Duncan evaluate the SSM-2018 VCA. However, there were some discrepancies in his evaluation circuit that led to substantially decreased SSM-2018 performance.

An original design goal of the 2018 was to have pin-for-pin compatibility with the earlier implementation of the Frey topology, the 2014. In fact, the 2018 preliminary data sheet states that it 'upgrades existing SSM-2014 sockets'. While this is true, using a 2014 application circuit does not permit realisation of the 2018's full virtues. As he did not have the benefit of an SSM-2018 evaluation fixture and for the sake of consistency in the original article, Duncan used the 'outboard OVCE' circuit on the SSM-2014 evaluation PCB, which we now know appears to cause the most trouble for the 2018. The final data sheet on the 2018, which is expected to be available shortly, will contain a section on upgrading 2014 sockets. Additionally, an evaluation PCB optimally laid out for the 2018 is being prepared.

Specifically, there were two problems, with Duncan's evaluation circuits:

• The 2018, when operated as Class A-B in

the 2014 outboard OVCE configuration, exhibits an oscillation at the signal's zero crossing. This results in an increase in distortion and noise.

• The Class A circuit shows a 10 k Ω resistor for R_B, which results in an overbiased gain core and increased noise. Correspondence has revealed that just such a 10k resistor could have been inadvertently fitted to the ready-built test circuit we supplied for the 2014 VCA tests last year. Readers should be aware that this value has never been recommended; for proper biasing of both VCAs, the data sheet recommends a minimum value of 33k.

It should be noted that a dramatic improvement in Class A-B distortion made by the 2018 is not reflected in this article since measurements were not taken at medium gain or attentuation settings, such as ± 20 dB. The 2018 produces roughly five times better distortion figures than its predecessor at these settings.

The reviewer was kind enough to provide us with detailed documentation of his measurements prior to publication. We have included data from our bench tests under the same conditions to provide what we believe to



be a more accurate representation of the 2018's potential. We would encourage readers to perform their own evaluation of the SSM-2018 in a recommended application circuit and advise any discrepancies to us at Analog Devices.

TABLE 1 No Signal Noise1 kHz spot noise figure

A-B

A A-B inv

non-inv

non-inv

	pot noise ngui	Gain	1 kHz		
Class	Condition	command	Noise figure		
A	inv	0 dB	-103 dB		
A-B	inv	0 dB	-112 dB		
А	non-inv	0 dB	-103 dB		
А-В	non-inv	0 dB	-113 dB		
A	inv	-50 dB	-117 dB		
A-B	inv	-50 dB	-118 dB		
A	non-inv	-50 dB	-118 dB		
A-B	non-inv	-50 dB	-119 dB		
TABLE 3 THD vs frequency Unity gain setting +10 dBu drive 100 k load at output					
Class A	Condition	THD+N% at 1 kHz 0.0056	THD+N% at 20 kHz 0 0065		

themselves, the figures can be misleading. The Class A 'distortion' is almost exclusively noise. Also, in Class A mode, the THD+N plot vs frequency is completely flat, up to 50 kHz. The Class A-B THD+N is mainly distortion with a bit of noise, showing the usual kind of spikey but fairly symmetrical residue. Also, the distortion rises sharply above 3 kHz, reaching 10 times the 1 kHz figure just above the audio band.

0.0055

0.0045

0.005

0.056

0.0045 0.03

Compared to the 2014 at 1 kHz in the inv mode and with unity gain, THD+N (quite spikey stuff) is at least an order lower in Class A-B, whereas the Class A residue is all noise and unchanged. At 20 kHz, Class A THD+N is nearly an order

FIG 5: MTA1537 test circuit (part of Hill Audio Concept series mixer module)



FIG 6: Updated test circuit for MTA1537 VCA



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lower. As the 2018's residual is still all noise at this frequency, and assuming the noise performance is mostly unchanged, the improvement suggests a commendable reduction in distortion. Turning to the non-inv circuit (Fig 3), and comparing it to the 2014, the 2018's unitygain command THD+N in Class A is 6 dB down (half) at 1 kHz, and a whole order lower for Class A-B. Again, at 20 kHz, the tables are turned: Class A-B residue is slightly less while the Class A residue is an order lower. Once the lower noise of the non-inv mode is accounted for, as well as the appearance of common mode distortion in the associated NE5532 op-amps (owing to noninverting condition) then the relative differences in THD+N between the inv and non-inv modes are small under practical operating conditions.

In common with other VCAs that require external trimming, THD testing was complicated by the interactive nature of the trim process. Even with the (expensive) multiturn preset fitted to SSM's demonstration PCB, Class A-B trimming was unusually sensitive, requiring nudges to a

fraction of a turn to get 'best possible' residual readings, enough to see consistent differences between the operating modes. Such precision is unlikely to be realised in mass production without adjustments to the trim range and/or some preselection. Also in common with some other makers' VCAs, the optimum THD trim depends on the operating mode (A is different to A-B). It also varies with frequency; the null points at 1 kHz and 3 kHz are quite different.

Overall, the 2018 has less distortion than the 2014. In common with another maker's Class A-B VCA, the performance and sonics of the 2018 in Class A-B mode will depend to a great extent on the sympathies of the designer who integrates it into an equipment design and the quality of postproduction THD trimming.

VCA MTA 1537

VCA Associates supplied a ready assembled evaluation PCB, following the circuit in Fig 6.

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Abbreviations & acronyms

DUT:	Device Under Test
Inv:	Inverting—so signal polarity is
	flipped
Non-Inv:	Non-inverting
Order:	Difference factor of 10 times (less
	or more)
OVCE:	Operational Voltage Controlled
	Element
WCOIWWI:	Equivalent to word-processist's
	WYSIWYG for sound engineers:
	What Comes Out Is What Went In

Compared to Fig 5 the new circuit has been developed over the past 2 years to get the best signal-to-noise ratio out of the MTA1537, while minimising common mode distortion in the surrounding op-amps. Two control range modes are available, one requiring a +6 dB gain in the output stage and a control voltage spanning from -V to (small) +V. This latter configuration enhances dynamic range and slightly reduces the apparent equivalent input noise, by 1 to 2 dB. To avoid introducing any extra variables, the normal, unity gain mode was chosen (switch open).

Bandwidth, noise and distortion

The test circuit's bandwidth was fine as supplied (Fig 6), being about -0.3 dB at 100 kHz with unity gain command and almost the same at the -50 dB command. Looking at Table 1, the noise performance is now 8 dB and 9 dB better at unity and the -50 dB gain command respectively.

Befitting a pure Class A device, modulation noise was almost non-existent, as in the original test. The slight reading (below 2 dB) at low frequencies is probably not mod noise but a combination of $\frac{1}{f}$ ('flicker') noise from the DC source and the surrounding NE5532 op-amps, aggravated by the increasing temperature and thermal feedback, as the 5532's output stage warms up. The same consideration applies to the SSM 2018 in Class A mode.

The MTA1537's unity gain THD+N residuals were nearly an order of magnitude lower. This squares with the 8 to 9 dB reduction in noise, ie the residue is overwhelmingly noise. Overall, the MTA1537 is the quietest Class A VCA IC to be measured, at some 4 to 5 dB quieter than its nearest rival, depending on configuration. Harmonic residues are below the noise at the extreme audio frequencies and gain settings, and modulation noise is effectively negligible, if there is any at all. The only people it won't completely satisfy are the makers of console automation systems, who would always like just a little less noise for the worst case summation-when dozens of channels are open simultaneously.

References

¹Ben Duncan, 'VCAs Investigated', Parts 1 to 4, Studio Sound, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep 1989 ²'VCAs Investigated' (letter), Studio Sound, Nov 1989

Postscript VCA Associates have become exclusive worldwide distributors of Aphex's VCA-1001 VCA

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MONITORING SYSTEMS DIFFERENT PRIORITIES PART 10

Phil Newell continues his series

onitoring design is still a combination of art and science: the art allows for the adjustment of those parameters for which the science has, as yet, no solution; while the science provides the solid base from which those adjustments can be made. In a paper' presented to the 8th AES

Conference on *The Sound of Audio* in Washington DC (May 1990) Floyd Toole made the following statements in the opening section of his presentation: "Stereophonic reproduction attempts to

"Stereophonic reproduction attempts to reconstruct, in the minds of listeners, replicas of the timbral and spatial effects of acoustical events that have occurred at earlier times and other

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places...assuming that the necessary information has been properly encoded in the recording, the replication can be successful only to the extent that the loudspeakers are capable of reproducing the appropriate sounds and that listening rooms are capable of conveying those sounds to the ears of listeners...In practice, much of the musical pleasure survives the gauntlet but it is clear that there are arbitrary variations in the record/reproduce process that should not be there.

"Stereophony is an encode/decode process. When a listener sits in front of a pair of loudspeakers in a room, the sounds arriving at the ears are the only information that the perceptual system has to work with. If the sounds are different in different circumstances, the perceptions will be different.

"The only real solution is to control these variations and, ultimately, to standardise the important factors. At present, there are no industry standards for either loudspeakers or rooms, the design objectives are inconsistent and methods of control are not uniform...

"Some of the difficulty stems from the restriction to two channels. This limits the directional and spatial effects that can be presented to a group of listeners...

"Conventional stereo cannot recreate all of the directional impressions that may have been part of an original live performance, unless the original 'performance' was a studio creation monitored through a pair of loudspeakers in a control room...

"Another difficulty with stereo reproduction is that the eyes see an acoustic space that is not consistent with the auditory illusion presented by the recording. The awareness of an incompatibility between what is seen and what is heard is difficult to ignore.

"At the emotional level, there is the lack of a sense of occasion. One is at home, instead of at an elegant concert hall (or jazz club, or rock concert), dressed up, surrounded by similarly motivated strangers, experiencing a performance by real artists on a stage—whom one can see." Prof Toole's statements outline very clearly many of the limitations of the studio monitoring and subsequent domestic reproduction processes.

Variables

Lack of standardisation through the recording chain stems from the fact that the market supports an industry that has no common source or destination. There are three factors that continue to sustain this state of affairs, namely:

Anti-trust laws—Back in the '30s and '40s, cinemas were generally owned or licensed by the major film studios, only showing the films from those studios to which they were affiliated. Cinemas and film dubbing theatres were designed to correlate well and films were optimised for presentation in appropriate theatres. Some time

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around the '50s, anti-trust (monopoly) laws forced the demise of this state of affairs to allow free enterprise such that any cinema was free to show any film.

Standardisation was lost and optimisation for the different systems was no longer practical. In the world today, free enterprise and market forces seem to be the spreading philosophy. Under such circumstances, imposition by anyone of standards for music recording and reproduction would be unthinkable in any mandatory way. Free enterprise tends to create diversity rather than commonality and it is almost certain that whoever was losing out from any standardisation would surely take legal action for supposed restriction of ability to trade.

Tail chasing-The capacity for the evolution of self-fulfilling prophecies has been great. A typical example of tail chasing would be that for whatever reason, a certain monitor system becomes popular in the early stages of the recording industry. A range of microphones with complementary deficiencies becomes widely used as the subjective effects of the combination are deemed to be acceptably natural. The use of those microphones becomes so widespread that some subsequent monitoring systems are deemed in turn to be unnatural by virtue of the playback of recordings made by the earlier combination. Monitor systems that are deemed to be acceptable often tend to have similar complementary defects. New microphones, as with the new loudspeakers are generally forced to toe the original erroneous line.

Such errors are not gross, or very simple measurement would have cried foul at a much earlier stage, but they have occurred and there are many who would say they have led to gross repercussions on quality.

There are unacceptably wide spectral differentials in the recorded sounds that reach the music buying public. Some of the deviation is between company and company, where each have had large-selling albums for whatever reason. All too often the magic selling point has been attributed to the sound, so subsequent releases by that company are tailored to match. Some differences exist in mixes from one studio to another, which given their disparity is understandable. Other differences exist from country to country, often reflecting local trends. An enormous section of the industry will follow whatever sonic trend is selling well at any particular time regardless of any reference to accuracy or neutrality.

Personal preferences—Who hears what, is as enigmatic now as ever. In the classical world alone, whether producers opt for Blumlein pairs, M+S microphones, coincident pairs, spaced pairs, Soundfield microphones, stereo pairs with spot microphones, close microphone multichannel recording with ambient pairs, or whatever other microphone system anybody would choose to use, is almost inevitably to some degree down to a personal preference. There is no doubt that some choices are forced by suitability due to restrictions in the recording environment but, nonetheless, subjective tastes have their very strong say in the matter.

Quite simply, some people gain more enjoyment from the dynamics and presence of close microphone techniques, some wallow in the spaciousness of stereo pairs, while others opt for just about all points in between. I do not believe that anything can, or even should be done about this. People listen to music for their own personal pleasure. The problem for the recording industry is that no one combination of loudspeakers, amplifiers, crossovers or rooms, can be optimised for the most lifelike sensory illusions for all the choices of recording technique. When one adds to that equation the idioms and technical demands of the electronic/rock music industry, then have pity on the designers of reproduction systems, which are required to be all things to all people.

Current dilemmas

We do not have the technology to produce such all-encompassing systems.

The classical concept of studio monitoring design has been to achieve 'the closest approach to the original sound', as the Acoustical Manufacturing Company so aptly stated in their advertising literature shortly after World War II. Unfortunately, only the absolute, definitive re-creation of the original soundfield would be free of compromise and even then, it may not ultimately achieve its objective. As this goal is neither achievable now, nor likely to be achieved in the foreseeable future, compromises must be made. It is these compromises that lead to endless subjective argument in the hi-fi press as to which loudspeakers or amplifiers are 'the best'; the lack of correlation between measured and perceived response only serving to fan the flames of the debate. Ironically, in order to achieve a realistic perspective on the problem, it would seem prudent to begin with something tantamount to a conclusion.

The 'absolute' goal of the re-creation of the original soundfield need not necessarily lead to the ultimate monitoring system for the following three reasons. First, the very introduction of the listener into that soundfield would disturb it in such a way as to render it no longer original. Second, with much modern, electronically generated music, an original soundfield never existed. Third, other sensory cues such as vision can have a very great bearing on overall perception such that what may be accurate, may not always be perceived as real. It is reality as opposed to pure accuracy that must be the goal of efforts to achieve practical monitoring designs. Reality in this sense being the overall transmission of an illusion that the producer intended to create.

A magazine editor asked me, jokingly, if I were implying that an odour of camel sweat would be desirable when listening to dance music from nomadic Arab tribes. I answered, "Probably", but that this would depend on whether the listener had previously experienced such smells in the context of the music. If so, then it is possible that a less definitively accurate system could 'sound' more natural and realistic with the addition of the odour, than a more definitively accurate system without.

Sensory integration

While we deem ourselves to be 'listening' to a monitor system, in reality tactile senses are usually playing a relatively large part in our perception of events. The inability of headphones to vibrate one's chest cavity is a serious drawback in their ability to 'accurately' portray rock music or the proximity to the bass drum of a marching band. In a concert hall with what may be generally accepted to be a good acoustic, it would be very difficult if blindfolded, to locate with any degree of accuracy the position of a violin on stage from a listening position half way down the hall. Visual cues can 'lock-in' our auditory localisation in such a way that ears alone cannot achieve. Herein lies one of the major caveats in monitor design: whose reality are we dealing with?

A well known studio designer was somewhat bemused to find that a control room he had built with a $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$ dB $\frac{1}{2}$ -octave pressure amplitude accuracy was not being as well received as an earlier room, with the same amplifier/ loudspeaker configuration but with only a ±3 dB ¹/₃-octave pressure response. He could not understand why this should be the case, especially as the new room definitely sounded better to him. Caipura and Deutsch² published findings on the use of monitor equalisation that have a great bearing on this designer's dilemma. They suggested that experience can allow us to expect certain characteristics from certain shapes, sizes and surface treatments in any given room. Upon entering a room, the brain can put a correction curve on to our perception in order to accommodate the anticipated effect of the room. Electronically superimposing the inverse of the room response upon the loudspeaker system with monitor equalisers will 'double correct' for the room; once electronically and once by the brain itself. The result would be the perception of an equalised sounding monitor system, which nevertheless offered a relatively flat response to a conventional analysing system.

The 1½ and 3 dB rooms discussed earlier were of a design in which virtually all the visual surfaces, other than the floor and the front walls, were fabric-covered frames concealing a great depth of acoustic 'trapping'. The rooms as seen by the eye were most definitely not the rooms as perceived by the ear. It is highly probable that in the two rooms referred to, the visual cues for the ±3 dB room more closely matched the auditory expectation from that space than did the $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$ dB room, which contained considerably more complex acoustic treatment behind the scenes in order to achieve its very creditable pressure amplitude response. Indeed, the room had been built as an acoustical 'non-environment', which could initially fool the brain, especially as such things do not occur in nature.

Listening blindfold under similar circumstances, it is feasible that the 1½ dB room could be rightfully perceived as more sonically accurate than the 3 dB room but this raises some very interesting questions. If a person's sight began to fail over a course of months as opposed to years, then assuming the listener's hearing remained constant, would the preferred working environment shift from one studio to another as the visual relevance of the design became a lesser proportion of the overall sensory stimulus?

Arbitrary nature of compromise

Given the aforementioned interrelationships of the senses, a wedge is immediately driven between certain of the compromise decisions that must inevitably be made when designing monitor systems for recording say, an electronically based rock band or a chamber orchestra in an auditorium. The latter generates a complex soundfield within its performing environment. Any attempt at capturing the 'natural' sensation of being there, will almost inevitably involve some form of binaural recording, where the positional cues for the listener, either live or recorded, are essentially relying on inter-aural time and phase differentials. Spot miking of any instruments to be highlighted, or at the extreme, close microphone multitracking of the entire ensemble, would immediately destroy any attempt to re-create or capture an original soundfield. No such integrated soundfield ever existed! One would need to be a very strange animal indeed with a couple of dozen ears on long antennae in order to hear simultaneously what is going on 6 ft from every instrument or section in the ensemble, which is after all what the microphones are picking up. To help to make this unreality somewhat more plausible, overall pairs of ambience microphones may be used in an attempt to weld the whole thing together. Beautiful it may well sound but accurate it most certainly is not. Reproduced music is only an illusion.

The spot microphones, which may be used to highlight an instrument in an orchestral mix, will usually be panned into the overall mix by the ubiquitous panpot. The left/right positioning is largely based on amplitude differentials between the two channels and less on the phase and time cues of the main stereo pair. At the absolute extreme from the pair of microphones on the chamber orchestra is the entirely electronic generation of sounds for certain modern bands. These 'sounds' never actually exist as anything other than waveforms in a computer until they are first heard over the monitor system. The overwhelmingly vast majority of these sounds will be amplitude panned into the overall mix, after any amount of external ancillary processing has been carried out.

The ideal monitoring system would have a frequency response from DC to infinity with neither linear distortion (phase and amplitude)

nor non-linear distortions (harmonic, intermodulation, rattles) and would be sited in an acoustically neutral environment. The sound source would almost certainly not comprise two loudspeakers as is conventional today. As this ultimate goal is way beyond the technology of the 1990s, we must inevitably compromise our results. The very wide disparity in sound sources as discussed above, together with the consumer reproduction systems ranging from headphones, motor vehicle systems, conventional domestic hi-fi and audiophile systems, not to mention the myriad of other reproduction systems, render many of the design compromise points mutually exclusive. If quality were all important, it would seem more prudent to mix for 'hi-fi' and make compensations within the equipment of car stereos and the like, rather than compromise at the mixing stages. Unfortunately, this would involve extra cost in a very cost conscious consumer equipment market, and also involve the fitting of a switch for older, non-compensated recordings, with the attendant risk of consumer confusion. Commercial concerns are the problems here. No one system can be truly representative of the wide range of domestic systems and environments and no system designed for the phase and time subtleties of stereo pair pick-ups from an orchestra would be capable of delivering the earth shaking low end demanded by reggae artists, synthesiser bands or film soundtracks. We are faced with multiple systems for reference.

Hidden objectives

In another paper³ presented to the 8th AES Sound of Audio Conference in Washington DC, David Moulton pointed out very strongly an underlying shift in a large portion of studio monitoring usage: the generally unacknowledged fact that certainly for a large percentage of the time, the monitoring system of a modern recording studio has become an extension of the sound production process, an extension of the computer-based instrumentation. That the loudspeaker itself has become, without formal recognition, the predominant musical instrument of our time. Music is being created on loudspeakers for playback by loudspeakers. There is no reality, there is no reference other than what is perceived in the mix, in the studio of origination. Given the disparity in monitor systems, that reference must be arbitrary.

Even the usual stereo pair of loudspeakers is following a pragmatic convention. It is relatively easy to site a pair of loudspeakers in roughly symmetrical locations in most rooms. Much of the commercial failure of quadraphony was due to the fact that most rooms have a door in at least one corner, or a window in the centre of a wall, each precluding a permanent symmetrical location for a four loudspeaker set up. Having said this, however, there is no magical reason why twospeaker stereo should be capable of the ultimate audiophile's Utopia. It cannot! Among others, Michael Gerzon⁴ has been strongly pushing the concept of three-speaker stereo as a greatly superior format. Much loudspeaker evolution has been dominated by the constraints of the possibilities from the two grooves of a vinyl disc. A third channel is easily realisable from a threechannel digital storage medium so, unshackled, we may soon begin to see moves towards multi-loudspeaker systems for the 'high end' of the market. Indeed, Gerzon's ingenious proposals







Fig 1: Classic Fletcher and Munson contours of equal loudness for pure tones, clearly showing higher levels being required for equal loudness as the SPL falls. In other words, at 110 dB SPL, 100 Hz, 1 kHz and 10 kHz would all be perceived as roughly equal in loudness. At 60 dB, however, 10 kHz and 100 Hz would require a 10 dB boost, in order to be perceived as equally loud to the 1 kHz tone.

would allow for total inter-format compatibility from three-channel stereo masters.

Capturing the illusion

Music is essentially a medium for transmitting emotions from one being to another. The emotion or sentiment can be between persons, between a person and a place, a thing, or whatever. Music has little meaning if it carries no emotional content, so the ability of a monitor system to reproduce or aid in the creation of the music's emotional content is a very high priority in its design. A technically poor loudspeaker will rarely fulfil the demands of full emotional transmission, vet a technically excellent loudspeaker may not faithfully carry the intended illusion and feeling.

Two monitor systems, remarkably similar when measured in terms of conventional performance parameters, may be markedly different in their ability to deliver the nuances of an artistic performance. It is in this area where we run into the real conflicts of opinions. In previous pages, we discussed the possibility of a person with gradually failing sight changing his or her preference between two control rooms as the visual input into the total sensory equation gradually reduced. In a different way, two measurably similar loudspeaker systems may be deemed better or worse, one to the other, entirely down to the fact that one listener may have a preference for the subtle timbral characteristics of one of the two, especially when reproducing the music and instruments to which that person usually listens. Ironically, should that listener proceed to listen to music of a type they would typically avoid it is not inconceivable that the decision would be reversed in terms of subjective timbral neutrality.

Let us suppose a listener's preference in music were for recordings of string quartets using stereo microphone pairs. Time and phase accuracy would be fundamental performance requirements for the reproduction of the string quartet in order to

achieve timbral neutrality and spatial discrimination from the stereo pair recording. Reproduction of such a performance may have to be achieved at the expense of the generation of high sound pressure levels and some bass extension. Anyhow, there is no need in terms of definitive accuracy to be capable of reproducing music at any level above that which can be achieved by the real thing. A violin at 120 dB could not possibly be accurate because a violin can never generate 120 dB in real life. Reproduction at higher levels will, as a function of our hearing responses, cause us to perceive the instrument to be top and bottom heavy at larger than life SPLs. The classic Fletcher-Munson curves in Fig 1 illustrate this point well.

In order to approximate more closely to a coincident source, thus enabling time and phase accuracy over a reasonable listening area, the loudspeaker unit may have to be reasonably small, which in turn will place limitations on the maximum SPL, particularly at low frequencies. So this system may well, in an appropriate room, sound remarkably neutral while reproducing the string quartet but what of the rock band with heavily predominant bass guitar and bass drum? Almost certainly, the recording would be via a close microphone technique with positional imaging being panned in a purely amplitude domain. Phase and time performance characteristics would still be important for timbral neutrality but any subtle degradation in mid-range tonality may well be a very small price to pay for the powerful bass extension at the naturally high SPLs of some rock music. In order to recreate the sensation of sitting 10 ft in front of a drum kit in an ambient room, a very high SPL capability is essential for a suitable loudspeaker's performance characteristics.

In terms of true accuracy, the natural amplitude of reproduction is just as important as any other parameter. Just as absurd as a solo violin at 120 dB is a close microphone recording of a full drum kit at 70 dB. Neither can be considered natural. Given the imperfections in the systems, the compromise points for reproducing different music can be forced to very different locations due

to some of the mutually exclusive constraints of the real world. High SPLs demand large physical size, while time/phase accuracy demands small size, to enable compact location of the drivers for a coincident source approximation. The larger systems can, of course, be optimised for time/phase coherence but only for one point in space, elsewhere, alignment errors will normally be greater than those for a well aligned, physically smaller system.

If listeners favour a certain genre of music then they may well choose a loudspeaker system that is more desirably 'accurate' than another. A differing musical programme, however, may change that decision and here there is full justification for one person using two different monitoring systems depending on the type of music being recorded.

Specialist systems

Purists may grimace at the 'different monitors for different music' concept but we must be aware of all of the underlying reasons. The enormously wide range of end user systems will ensure that whatever subtleties lie within a mix, on disparate systems, some will be highlighted and some degraded. The main object of the monitoring environment is to allow the producers, engineers and artists to be aware of the existence of as many subtleties as possible in order to make them available to the creative process, in the sure and certain knowledge that they will not all be manifest on any one domestic system. It is now effectively de rigueur to take home the final mixes for assessment on several systems before the recording is available for general release.

There are certain limitations common to all loudspeakers. Much modern studio-created music will be heard only over loudspeakers: the total overall performance never existed in real life. There has been an insidious acceptance of loudspeaker limitations, which has led to such limitations even being exploited to advantage in the recording/reproducing processes. Music-created on loudspeakers for performance by loudspeakers.

Summing up

We therefore, have differences of opinion on musical type, musical performances, relative balances, dynamic close microphones or spacious pairs, and even almost immeasurably small subtleties of texture, which may be of great significance to one listener while totally escaping another. Standardisation of the major parameters is a very worthwhile goal but absolute agreement upon the order of priorities will probably not exist until either human beings are cloned, or until loudspeakers and rooms can be produced with responses several octaves beyond conventional audio limits, and power response errors in the region of one part in 10^{12}

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