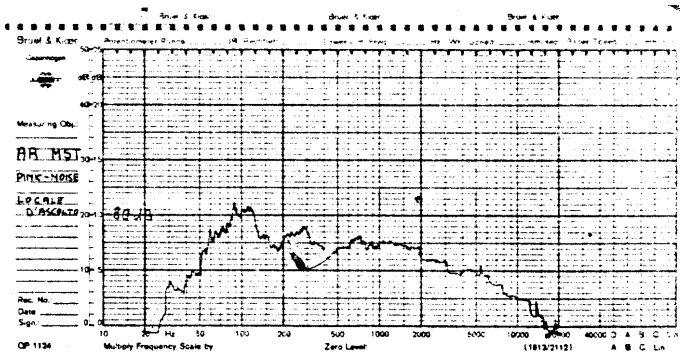
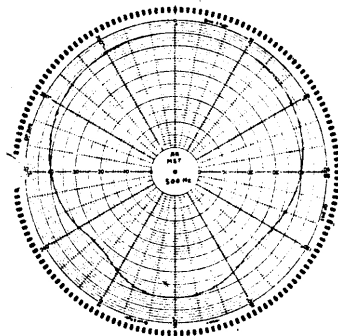


Risposta in frequenza in camera anecoica.

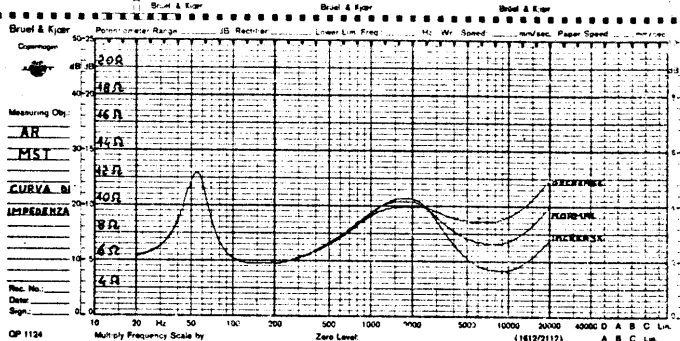


Risposta in camera d'ascolto rilevata con « rumore rosa » attraverso filtri a terzi d'ottava.

500 Hz

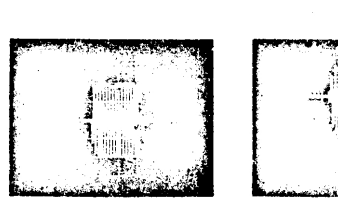


Diagrammi polari

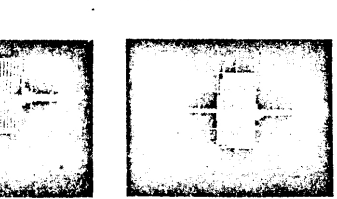


Curva d'impedenza.

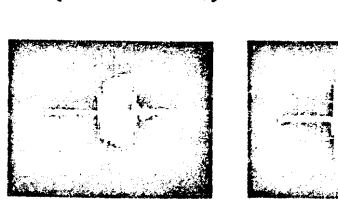
2.000 Hz



8.000 Hz



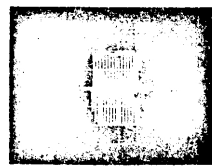
16.000 Hz



20.000 Hz



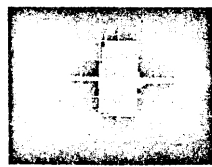
RISPOSTA AI TRANSITORI (TONE-BURSTS)



1.000 Hz



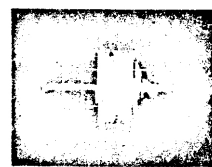
2.000 Hz



4.000 Hz



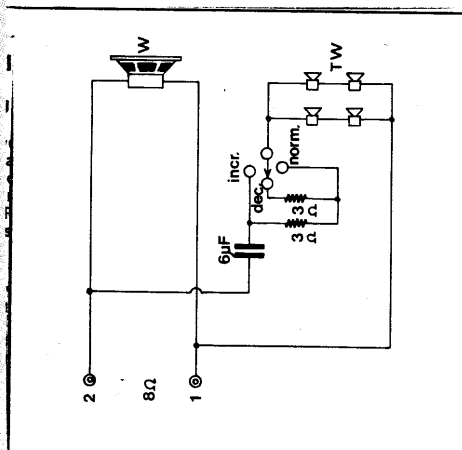
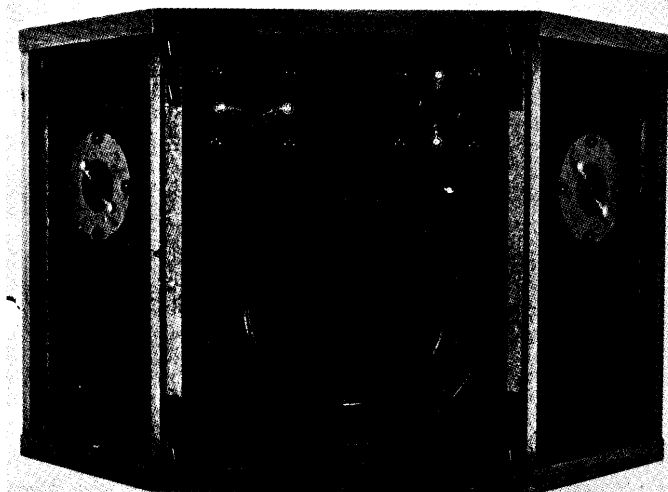
8.000 Hz



16.000 Hz



20.000 Hz



Lo schema è dei più elementari: woofer diretto e tweeter con condensatore passante (6 dB/Ottava) e in più eventuali resistenze attenuatrici inseribili in serie.

...ene sia sor-
...un « ultrapo-
...npono prepo-
...sorbenti.
... » con bassi
...naturale.
... non comune
... in posizione
... con in più il
...ione angolare.
...freddo, che