

# AES 115<sup>th</sup> Convention Tutorial Session

## All About Equalizers (for live sound use)

Dennis Bohn  
*Rane*

Don Pearson  
*Ultrasound*

Bruce Jackson  
*Lake*



# Equalizer Designs & Choices



Dennis Bohn  
Rane Corporation

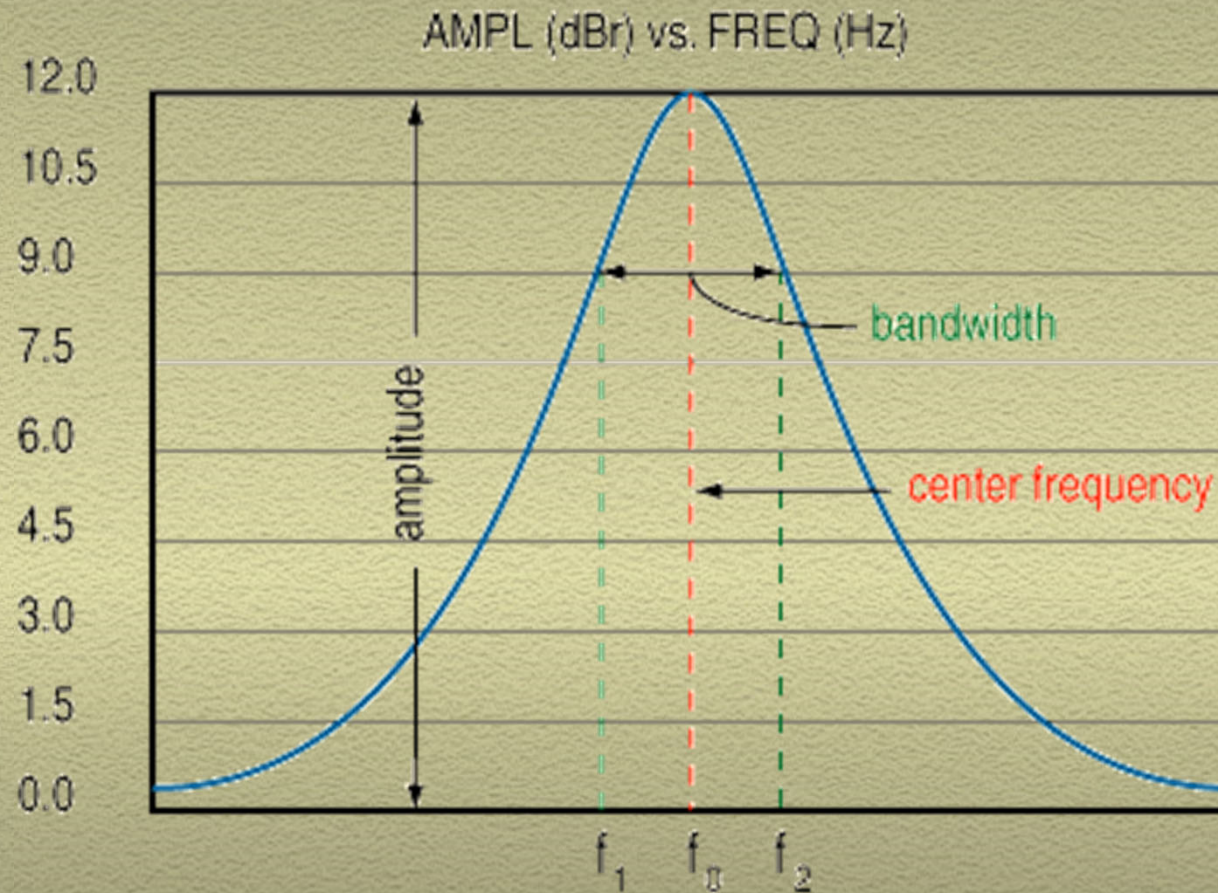


# Changing Face of EQ Choices

- 1988: 33 EQ Mfgs
- 2003: 68 EQ Mfgs (if you count software plug-ins, then 100 mfgs!)
- Gone are passive, real inductors, cut-only, & slider-operated parametrics.
- New are digital EQs (28 mfgs vs. 1 in 1988), combo graphic+parametric, & true response graphics.

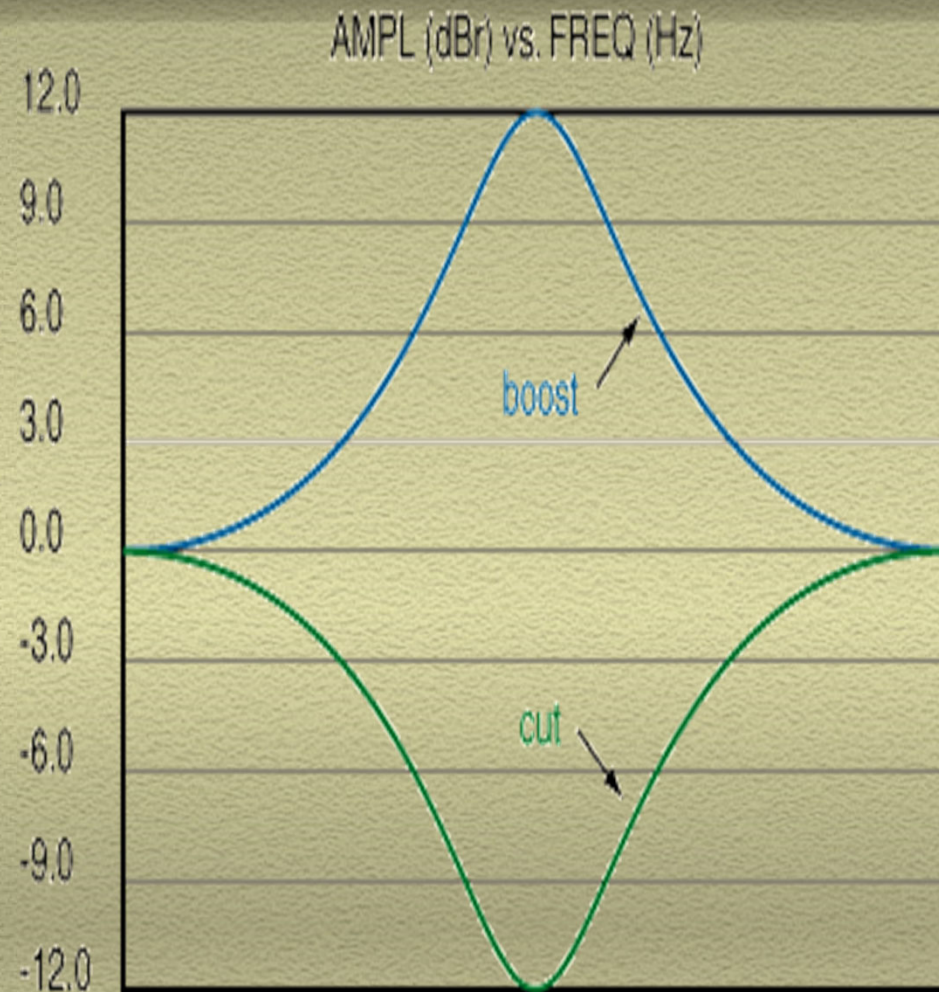


# Bandpass Filter Parameters





# EQ Filter Terminology





# Equalizer Terminology

- **Bandwidth Frequencies:**  $-3$  dB points = half power points labeled as  $f_H$  and  $f_L$
- **Center Frequency:**  $f_C = \sqrt{f_H f_L}$  (geometric mean)
- **Bandwidth** = reciprocal of **Q** (Selectivity Factor)

$$Q = \frac{f_C}{f_H - f_L} = \frac{f_C}{BW}$$



# Why 1/3-Octave Centers?

- 1/3-octave approximately represents the smallest region humans reliably detect change. (Note:  $2^{1/3} \text{ oct} = \times 1.26$ )
- Relates to *Critical Bands*: a range of frequencies where interaction occurs; an *auditory filter*.
- About 1/3-octave wide above 500Hz (latest info says more like  $\sim 1/6$ -oct); 100 Hz below 500 Hz



# Types of Equalizers

## Graphic

- Fixed Center Frequency
- Fixed Bandwidth
  - $1/3$ -Octave
  - $2/3$ -Octave
- Adjustable Boost/Cut
- Many Bands (27-31)

## Parametric

- Adjustable Frequency
- Adjustable Bandwidth
- Adjustable Boost/Cut
- Analog: Few Bands (3-6)
- Digital: Many Bands (10-20, or infinite if arbitrary magnitude design)

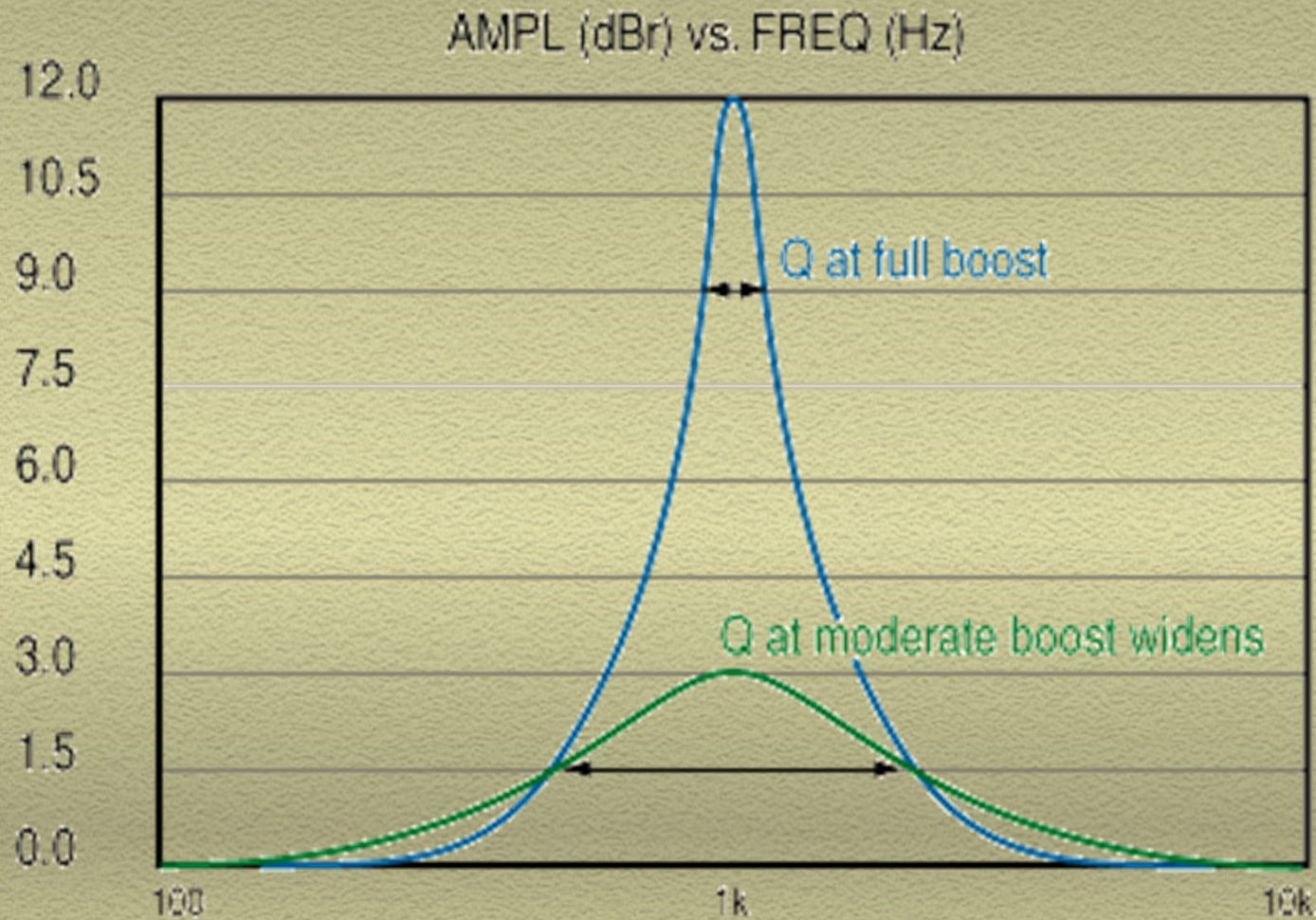


# Graphic EQ Technologies

- Proportional- or Variable-Q
  - Bandwidth varies as a function of boost/cut
- Constant-Q
  - Bandwidth varies much less than above
- True Response
  - Bandwidth does not vary with boost/cut, i.e., true WYSIWYG

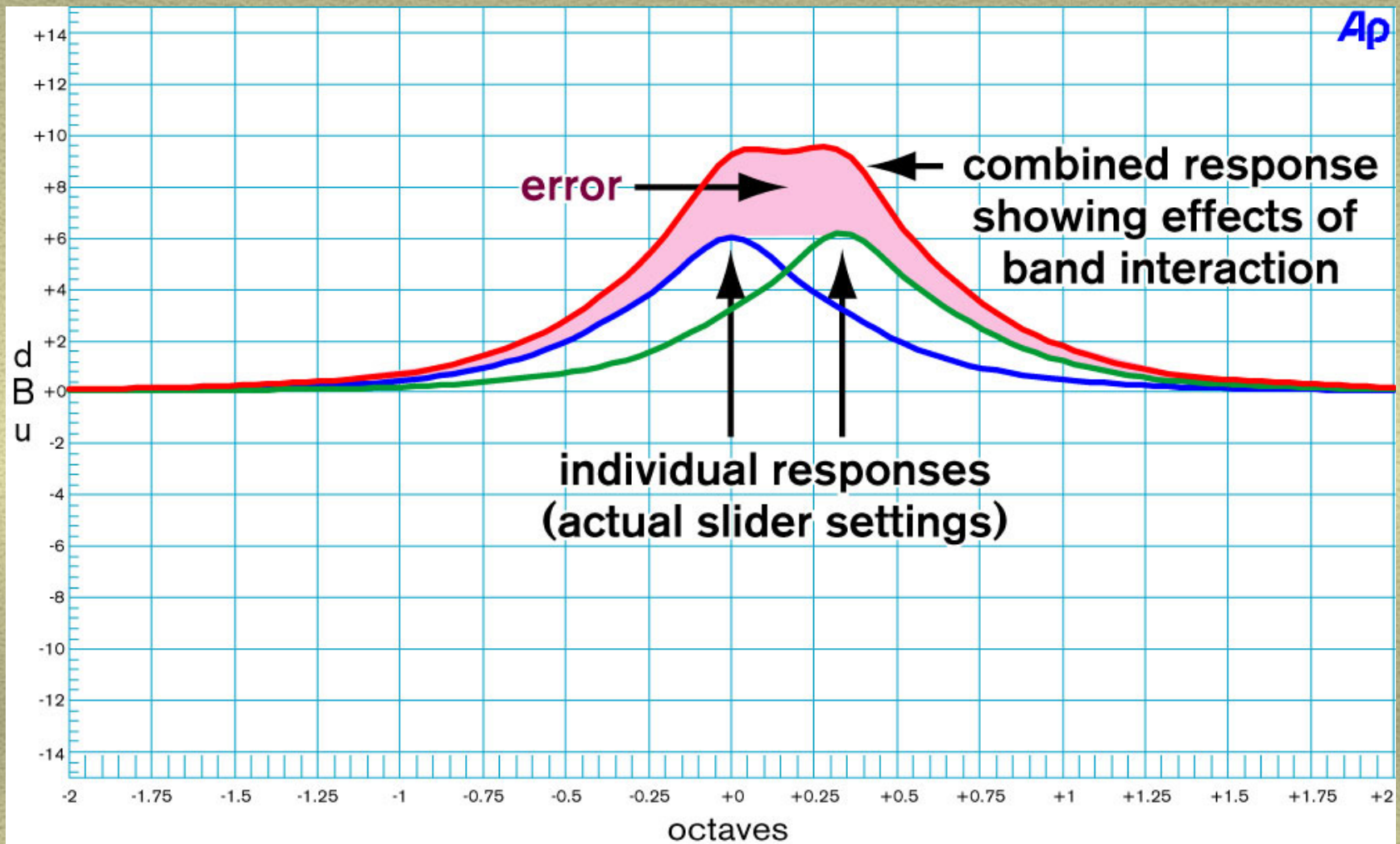


# Proportional- or Variable-Q



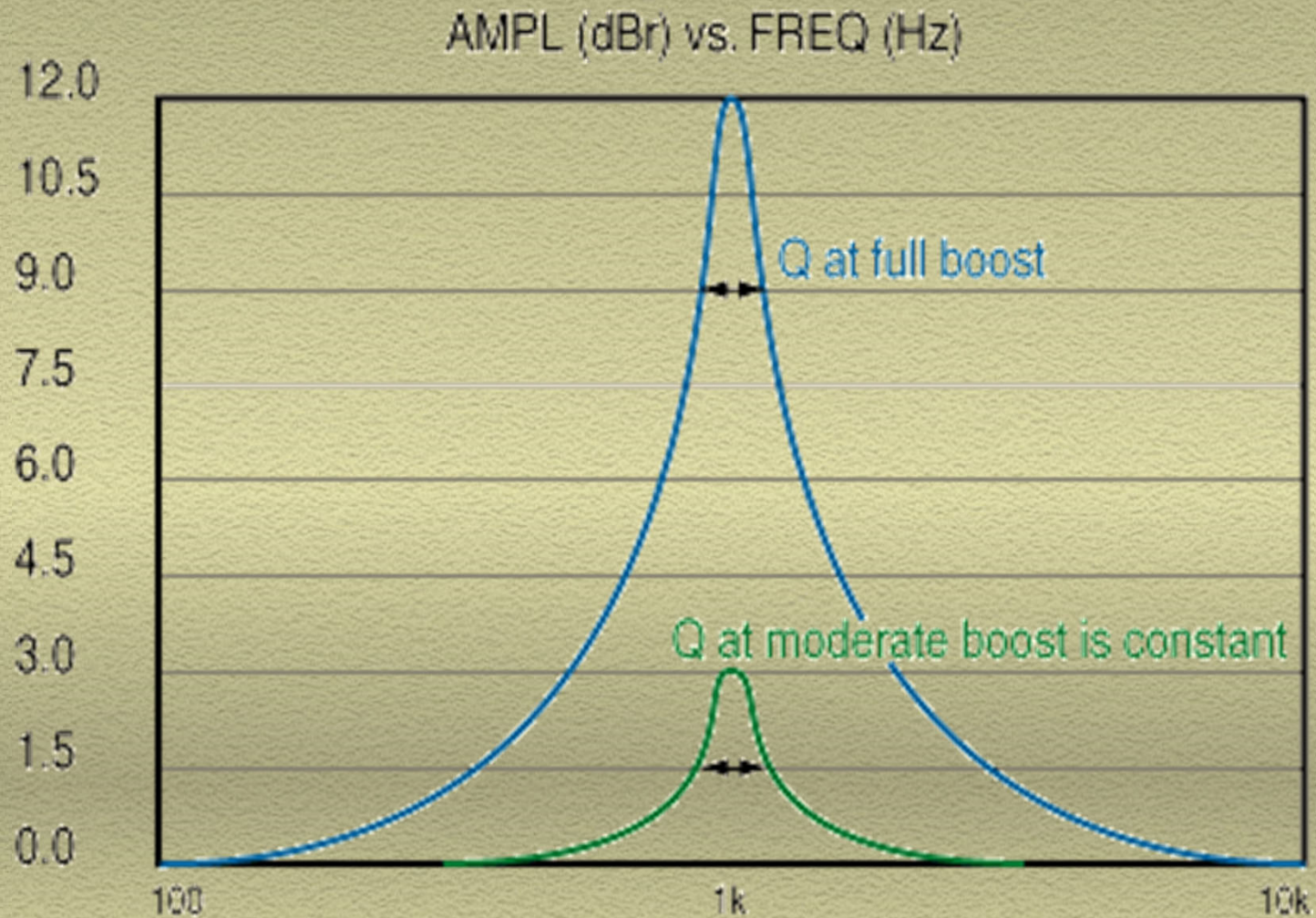


# Proportional-Q Response



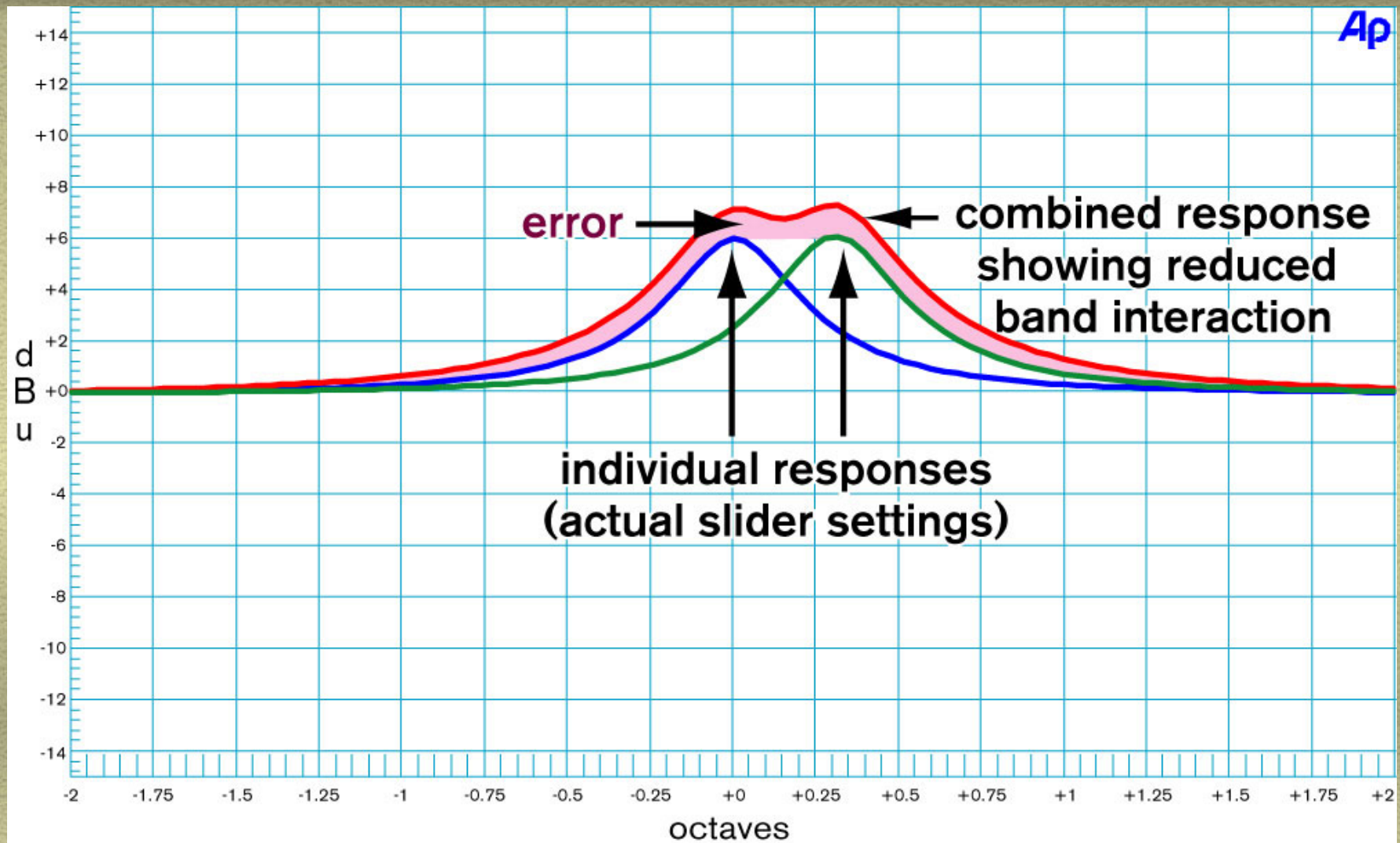


# Constant-Q



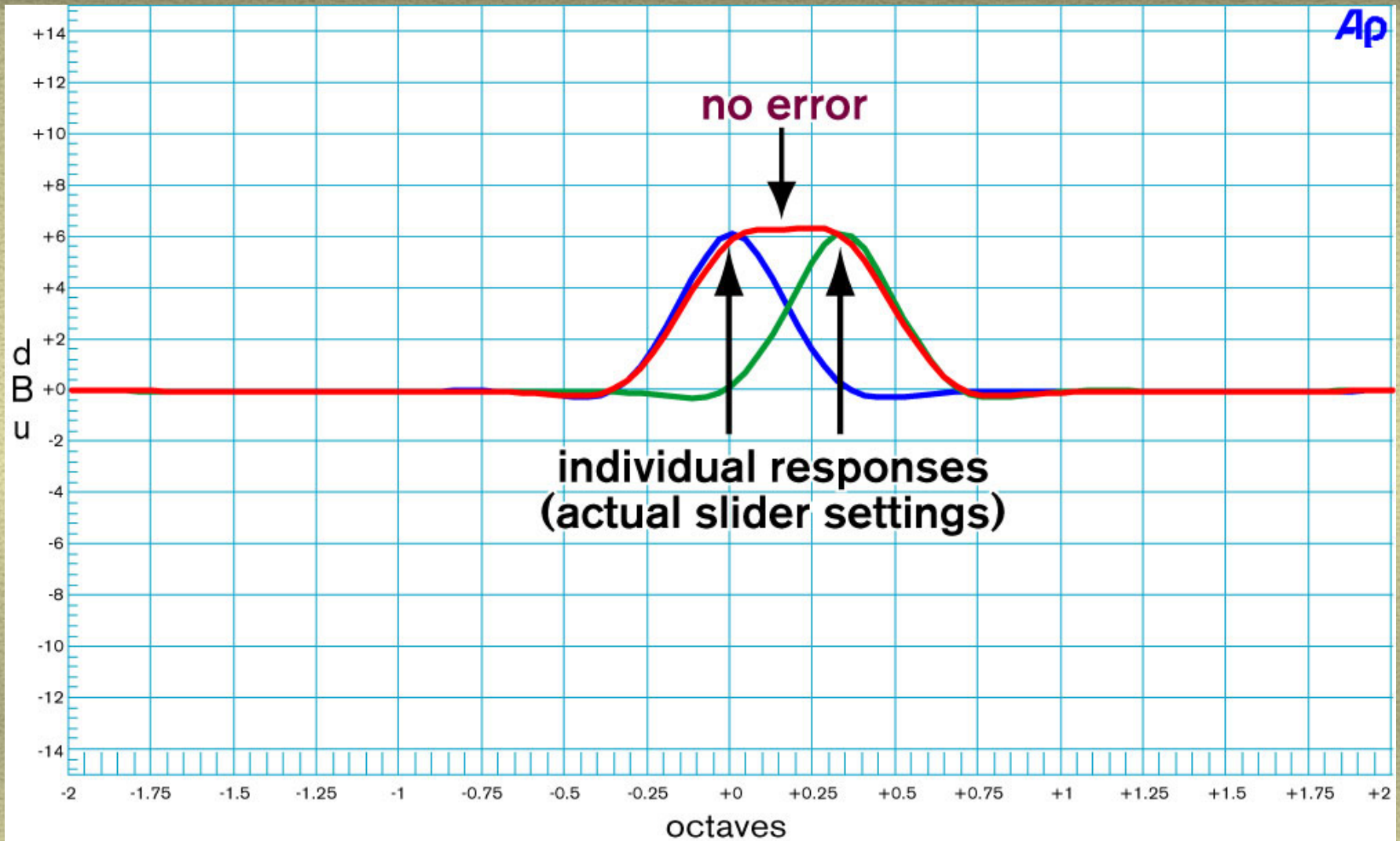


# Constant-Q Response



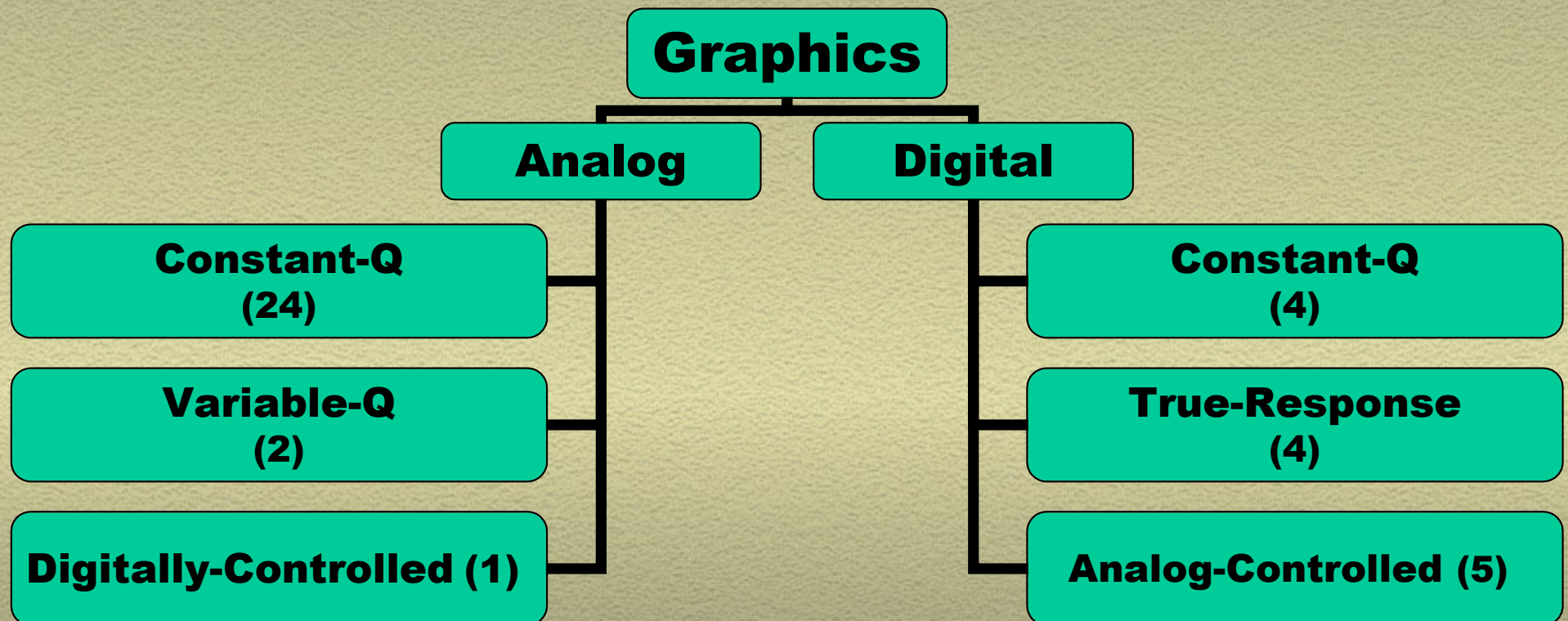


# True Response



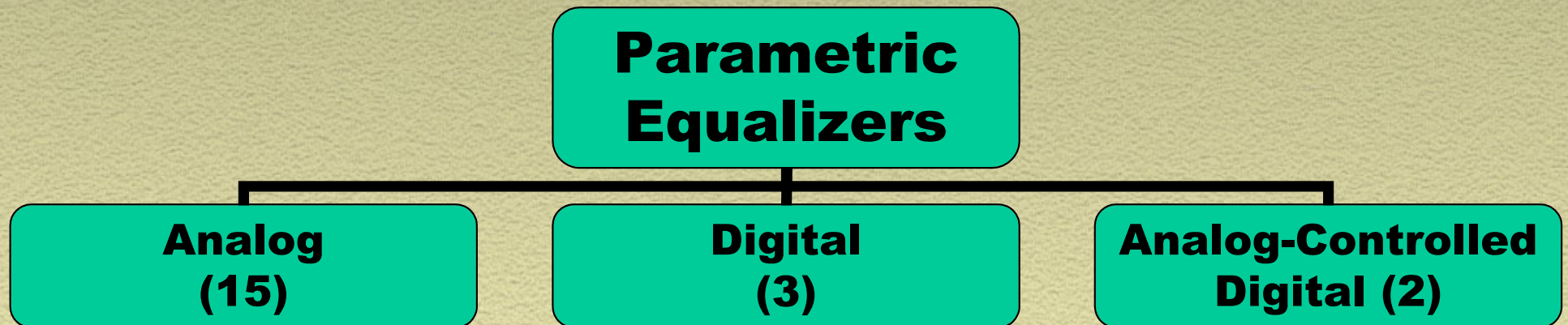


# Graphic EQ Choices



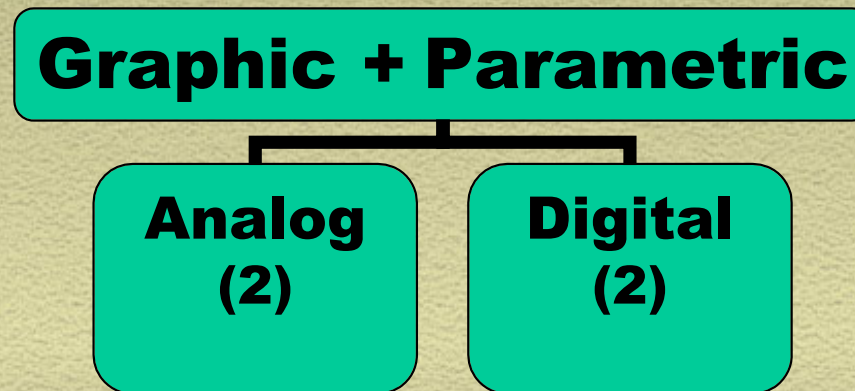


# Parametric EQ Choices





# Graphic + Parametric Choices





# Digital EQ Multiprocessors

**Digital EQ  
Multiprocessors  
(22)**



# Digital EQ Multiprocessors

- Combine Digital Graphics & Parametrics
- Notch Filters
- High- & Low-Cut Adj. Filters
- Real Time Analyzers & Signal Sources
- Room Correction Algorithms
- Compressors & Limiters
- Noise Gates
- Crossovers, Delay, etc.



# Digital Filters and DSP

Allow circuit designers to do new things. We can go back and solve old problems ... like the truth-in-slider-position bugaboo of graphic equalizers:

- Proportional-Q is good
- Constant-Q is better
- True Response is best



# True Response Equalizers

- True WYSIWYG Response – What You See Is (Really) What You Get
- Output exactly matches front panel or GUI settings
- Eliminates Band Interaction & Overload
- Independent Band Adjustment
- Constant Bandwidth For All Slider Settings
- Minimum-Phase Response

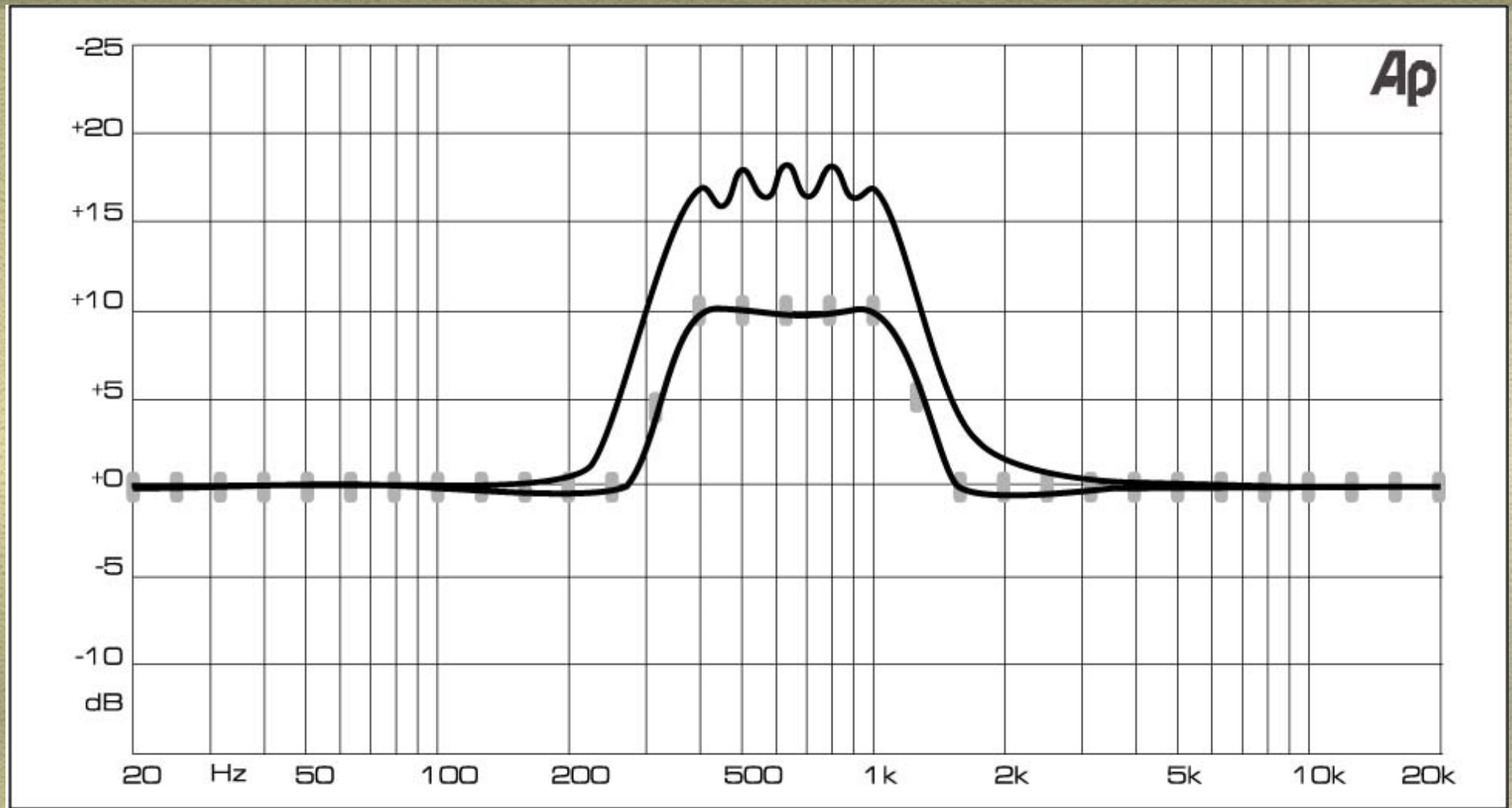


# True Response EQ History

- Digitally-Controlled Analog:
  - 1987 ART IEQ *Smartcurve*<sup>™</sup> (U.S. Patent 4,939,782)
  - 1987 TC Electronic TC 1128 (*still available*)
- Analog:
  - 1988 TDM Designs 30GE-1 (*newly reissued as TDM Audio products*)
- DSP Solutions
  - 1988 Motorola DSP Graphic (U.S. Patent 5,687,104)
- Today Affordable DSP Solutions Exist From Behringer, Lake and Rane.

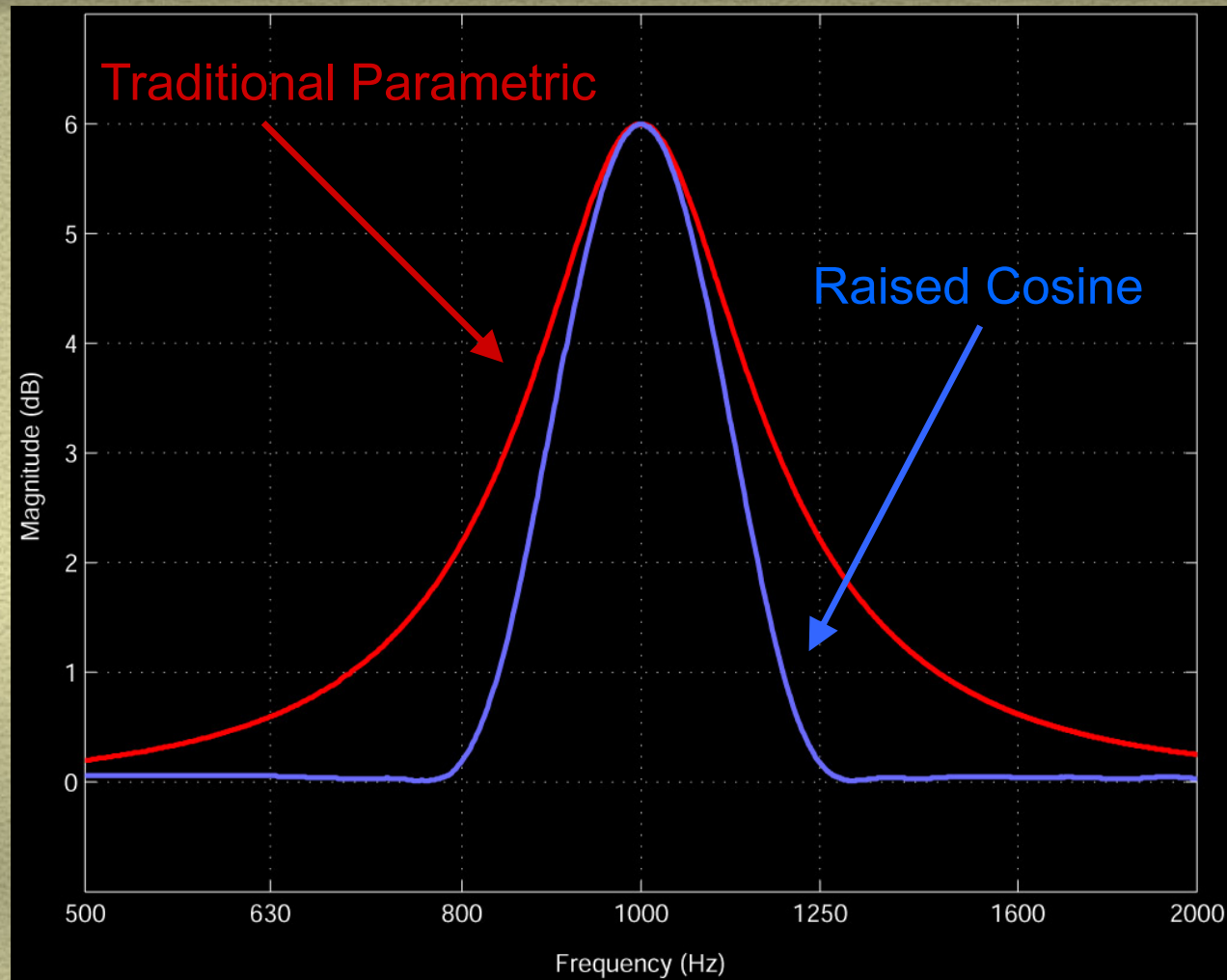


# Behringer Ultra-Curve™



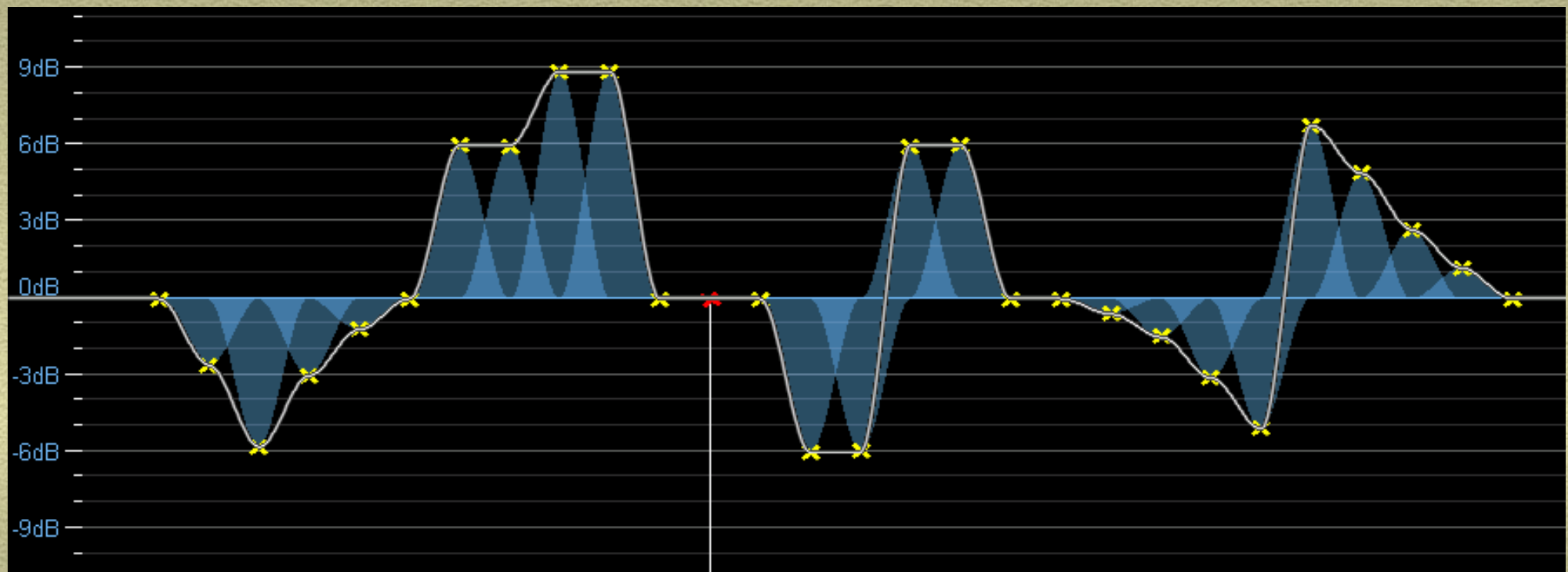


# Lake's Raised Cosine Response



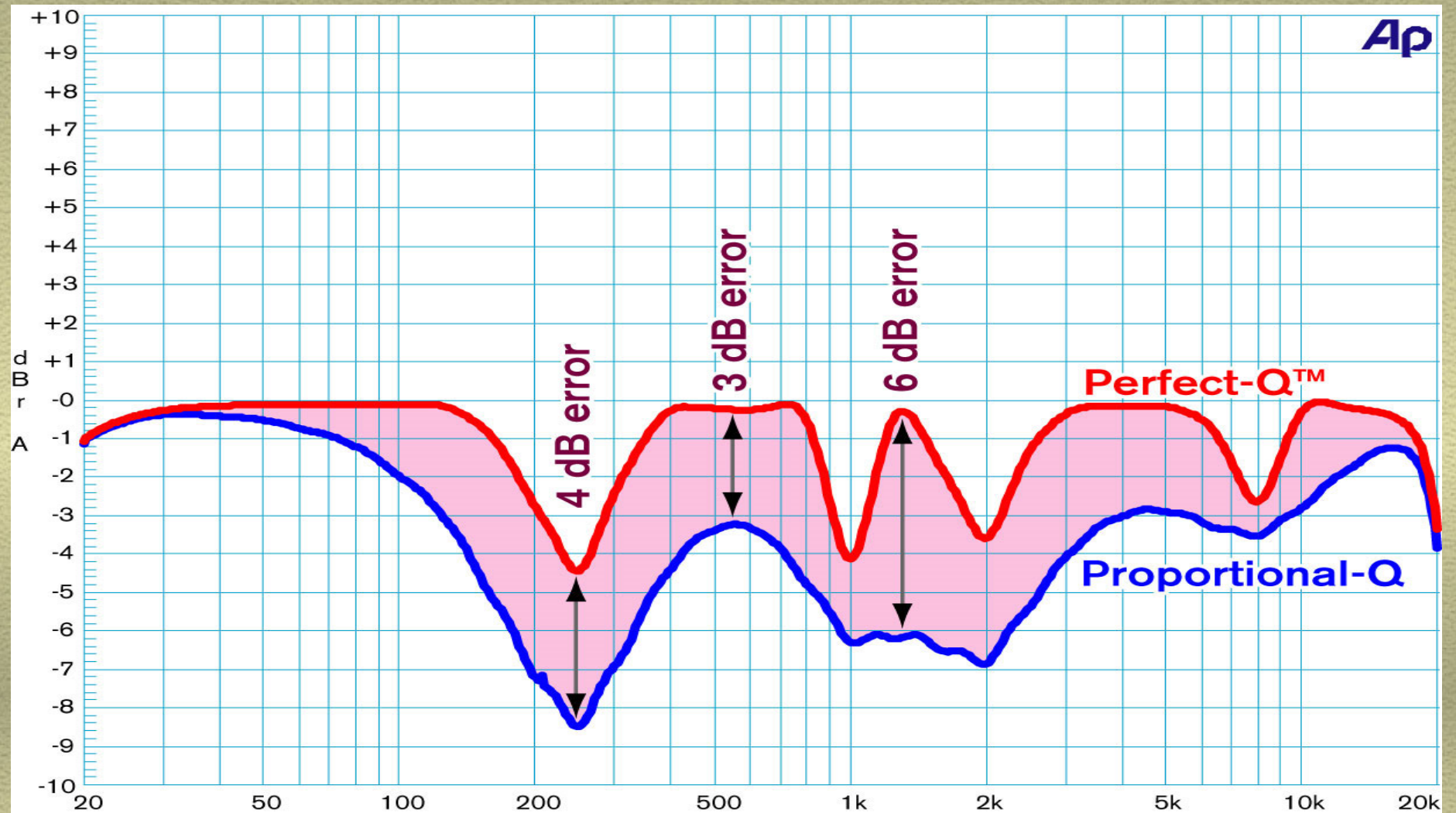


# Lake Contour™





# Rane Perfect-Q™





# Importance of True Response

- Advantages yield more than an accurate picture
- Provide a degree of adjustment never before possible.
- Crucial subtle refinements of frequency response are possible
- Allows an unequaled ease of operation and clarity of sound reproduction.
- Changing a 1/3-octave setting changes **only** that setting.
- Finally true 1/3-octave graphic equalizers exist.

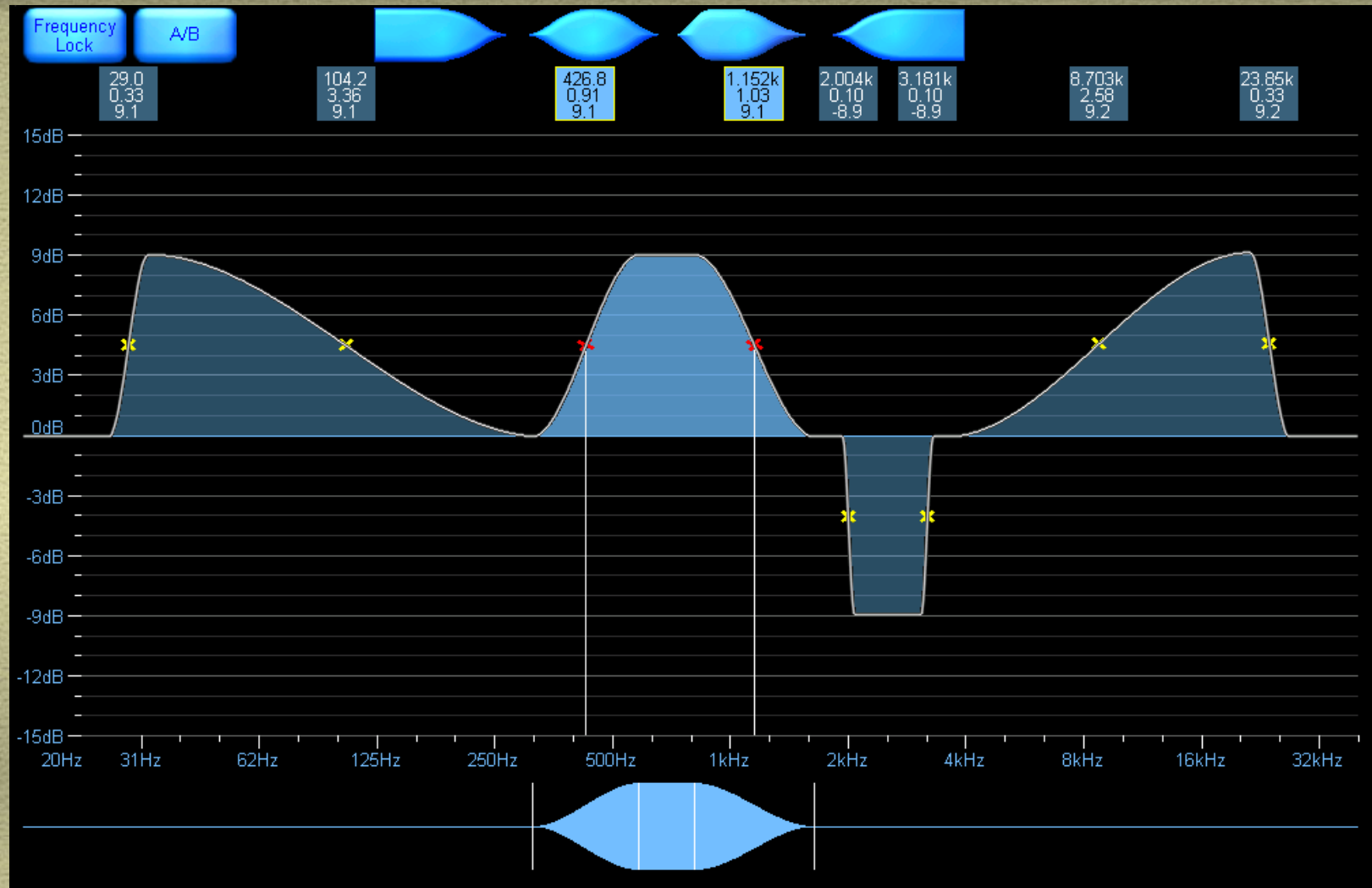


# Lake Mesa Filter

- New technology based on arbitrary magnitude response – acts like infinite filters
- Capable of creating any magnitude response to about  $1/12$ -octave resolution
- Allows asymmetric adjustment of parametric filters, i.e., adjust each side separately, change center frequencies and adjust slopes independently
- Possible to match asymmetric loudspeaker responses



# Lake Mesa Filter





**Next Up:**

**EQ Applications with**

**Don Pearson**

**Ultrasound/Pro Media**

**and**

**Bruce Jackson**

**Lake Technology**