

## PROFESSIONAL LINE - Compression Driver D4400Ti

2" (50 mm) exit compression driver for high sensitivity, low distortion and smooth extended frequency response applications. Its pure titanium diaphragm was especially designed based on the extremely light and structurally strong snowflake crystal, utilizing an ultra light flat copper clad aluminum wire voice coil. That leads the D4400Ti driver to deliver top performance, top quality and top value for the pinnacle in sound reinforcement applications.

It combines a stable structure for mid-frequency reproduction and a low mass that enables high frequency reproduction virtually linear to 20 kHz.

Its construction features include:

- ferrofluid (Ferrosound®) loaded gap reducing heat build-up and offering consistent results over long-term demanding concert usage;
- voice coil is made of high temperature wire wound on Kapton® former to withstand high operating temperatures;
  - injected aluminum housing;
- precisely engineered diaphragm structure and alignment mechanism allows for easy, reliable and cost effective repair in case of diaphragm failure.



#### **DRIVER x HORN CONNECTION**

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Nominal impedance8	12
Minimum impedance @ 3,450 H z 6.5	Ω
Power handling	
Musical Program(w/ xover 800 Hz 12 d B / oct) <sup>1</sup> 200	W
Musical Program(w/ xover 1,200 Hz 12 dB / oct) <sup>1</sup> 250	W
Sensitivity	
On horn,1W @ 1m, on axis <sup>2</sup>	dB SPL
On plane-wave tube,1mW <sup>3</sup> 117	dB SPL
Frequency response @ -10 dB 400 to 20,000	Hz
Throat diameter	mm (in)
Diaphragm material	Titanium
Voice coil diameter	mm (in)
Re	Ω
Flux density	T
Minimum recommended crossover (12 dB / oct)800	Hz

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Specifications to handle normal speech and music program material with 5% maximum acceptable distortion on amplifier, with the recommended passive crossover connected. Power is calculated taking into account the true RMS voltage at amplifier output along with transducer nominal impedance.

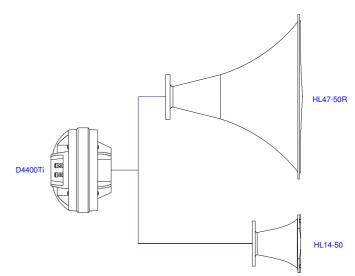
Musical Program=  $2 \times W$  RMS.  $^2$  Measured with HL47-50R horn, 800 - 3,000 Hz average.

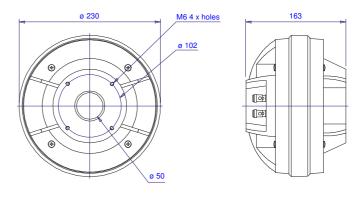
## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Magnet material		Barium ferrite
Magnet weight	3,440 (120)	g (oz)
Magnet diameter x depth	. 220 x 24 (8.66 x 0.95)	mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight	9,240 (20.37)	g (lb)
Housing material		Aluminum
Housing finish		. Black epoxy
Magnetic assembly steel finish		. Zinc-plated
Voice coil material		Flat CCAW
Voice coil former material	Polyim	ide (Kapton®)
Voice coil winding length	6.0 (19.7)	m (ft)
Voice coil winding depth	2.0 (0.08)	mm (in)
Wire temperature coefficient of resistar		
	ice (α25)0.00404	1/°C
Volume displaced by driver		1/℃ I (ft³)
	5.0 (0.177)	
Volume displaced by driver		I (ft³)

## MOUNTING INFORMATION

Horn connection	
Number of holes	4 (M6) equally spaced threaded holes
Threaded holes diameter	
Connectors	Silver-plated push terminals
Polarity	Positive voltage applied to the positive terminal
•	(red) gives diaphragm motion toward the throat



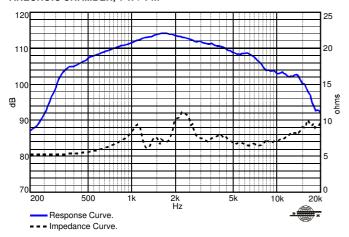


Dimensions in mm.

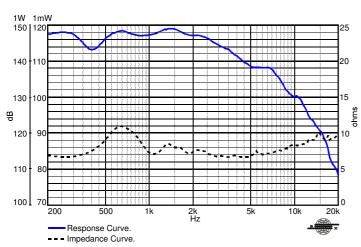
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The sensitivity represents the SPL in a 25 mm terminated tube, 800 - 3,000 Hz average.

# $\begin{array}{c} \text{PROFESSIONAL LINE - Compression Driver} \\ \hline \textbf{D4400Ti} \end{array}$

RESPONSE AND IMPEDANCE CURVES W/ HL47-50R HORN INSIDE AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1 W / 1 m  $\,$ 

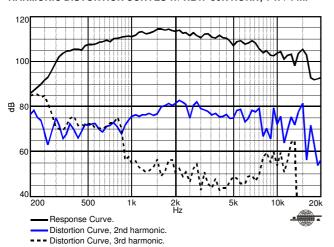


#### RESPONSE AND IMPEDANCE CURVES W / PLANE-WAVE TUBE, 1 mW

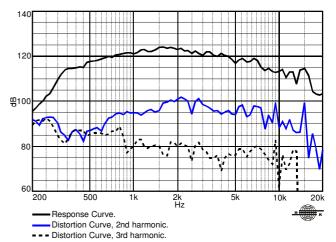


Frequency response and impedance curves measured with 50 mm terminated plane-wave tube, with sensitivity referenced to a 25 mm tube.

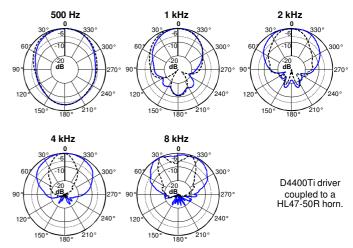
### HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES W/ HL47-50R HORN, 1 W / 1 m.



## HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES W / HL47-50R HORN, 10 W / 1 m.



#### **POLAR RESPONSE CURVES**



- Polar Response Curve, Horizontal.
- ----- Polar Response Curve, Vertical.

#### HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier must be able to supply twice the RMS driver power. This 3 dB headroom is necessary to handle the peaks that are common to musical programs. When the amplifier clips those peaks, high distortion arises and this may damage the transducer due to excessive heat. The use of compressors is a good practice to reduce music dynamics to safe levels.

## FINDING VOICE COIL TEMPERATURE

It is very important to avoid maximum voice coil temperature. Since moving coil resistance ( $R_{\scriptscriptstyle E}$ ) varies with temperature according to a well known law, we can calculate the temperature inside the voice coil by measuring the voice coil DC resistance:

$$T_{\rm B} = T_{\rm A} + \left(\frac{R_{\rm B}}{R_{\rm A}} - 1\right) \left(T_{\rm A} - 25 + \frac{1}{\alpha_{25}}\right)$$

 $T_A$ ,  $T_B$ = voice coil temperatures in °C.

 $R_{A}$ ,  $R_{B}$ = voice coil resistances at temperatures  $T_{A}$  and  $T_{B}$ , respectively.

 $\alpha_{25}$ = voice coil wire temperature coefficient at 25 °C.