

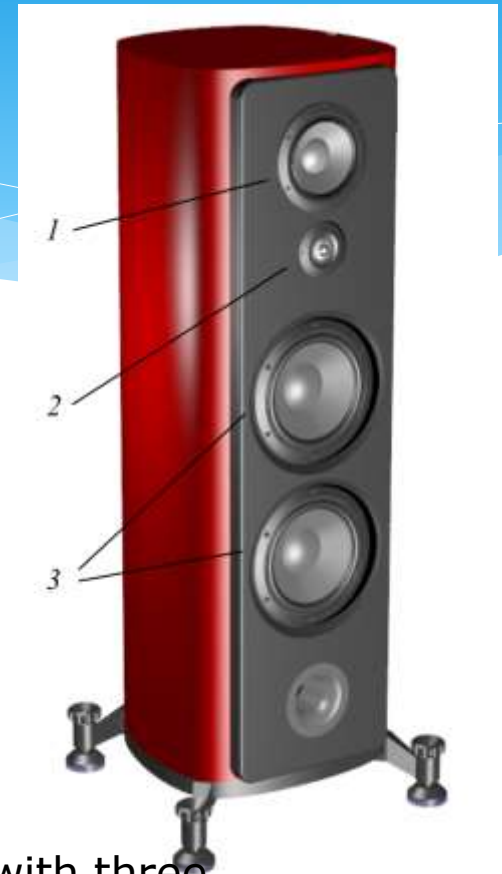


Dynamic Loudspeaker

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loudspeaker

- * A **loudspeaker** (or **loudspeaker** or **speaker**) is an electroacoustic transducer; a device which converts an electrical audio signal into a corresponding sound.
- * The most widely used type of speaker in the 2010s is the **dynamic speaker**, invented in 1925 by Edward W. Kellogg and Chester W. Rice.
- * The dynamic speaker operates on the same basic principle as a dynamic microphone, but in reverse, to produce sound from an electrical signal.



Loudspeaker for home use with three types of dynamic drivers

1. driver
2. Tweeter
3. Woofers

The hole below the lowest woofer is a port for a bass reflex system.

- * When an alternating current electrical audio signal is applied to its voice coil, a coil of wire suspended in a circular gap between the poles of a permanent magnet, the coil is forced to move rapidly back and forth due to Faraday's law of induction, which causes a diaphragm (usually conically shaped) attached to the coil to move back and forth, pushing on the air to create sound waves.



- * Speakers are typically housed in a [speaker enclosure](#) or speaker cabinet which is often a rectangular or square box made of wood or sometimes plastic. The enclosure's materials and design play an important role in the quality of the sound.
- * Where [high fidelity](#) reproduction of sound is required, multiple loudspeaker transducers are often mounted in the same enclosure, each reproducing
- * In this case the individual speakers are referred to as "drivers" and the entire unit is called a loudspeaker. Drivers made for reproducing high audio frequencies are called [tweeters](#), those for middle frequencies are called [mid-range](#) drivers, and those for low frequencies are called [woofers](#).

Micro phones

