

D3305Ti DPD

The D3305Ti DPD® model is an ultra high quality compression driver for professional use wherever high SPL and low distortion are of great concern.

Pure titanium specially designed diaphragm with IPF® (Impregnated Polymer Fiber) surround, for high sensitivity, low distortion and smooth extended frequency response

The D3305Ti DPD® is recommended for use in arenas, stage monitors, side fills and sound reinforcement systems.

Optimized aluminum injected phase plug avoids phase cancellation problems.

High flux density magnetic assembly.

Protection circuit DPD® (Driver Protection Device). This circuit uses a PTC and a HPCCR resistor assuring more reliability under overload condition.

The flat wire voice coil (copper clad aluminum) uses a high temperature Kapton® former.

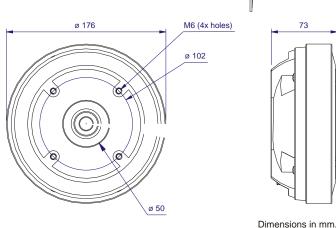
Precisely engineered diaphragm structure and alignment mechanism allow for easy, reliable and cost effective repair in case of diaphragm failure.

In the rare case a repair (model RPD3300Ti) may be necessary, please read carefully the instructions supplied and be sure to correctly follow the items step by step.

With a 2" exit throat and standard bolt pattern, it directly couples to Selenium horns with (50 mm) throats.



DRIVER x HORN CONNECTION HL4750-SLF D3305Ti DPD HM3950-SLF HM4750-SLF



SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal impedance	
Power handling	
Musical Program(w/ xover 800 Hz 12 dB / oct) ¹ 150	W
Sensitivity	
On horn, 2.83V@1m, on axis ²	dB SPL
On plane-wave tube, 0.0894V ³ 116	dB SPL
Frequency response @ -10 dB 500 to 20,000	Hz
Throat diameter	mm (in)
Diaphragm material	Titanium
Voice coil diameter	mm (in)
Re4.8	
Flux density	T
Minimum recommended crossover (12 dB / oct)800	Hz

¹ Power handling specifications refer to normal speech and/or music program material, reproduced by an amplifier producing no more than 5% distortion. Power is calculated as true RMS voltage squared divided by the nominal impedance of the loudspeaker. This voltage is measured at the input of the recommended passive crossover when placed between the power amplifier and loudspeaker.

Musical Program= 2 x W RMS.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Magnet material 1,600 (57) Magnet weight 1,600 (57) Magnet diameter x depth 169 x 19 (6.65 x 0.75)	g (oz) mm (in)
Magnetic assembly weight4,520 (9.97)	
Housing material	
Housing finish	Black
Magnetic assembly steel finish	Zinc-plated
Voice coil material	Flat CCAW
Voice coil former material Polyin	nide (Kapton®)
	ao (apo)
Voice coil winding length4.7 (15.4)	\ I /
Voice coil winding length	m (ft)
	m (ft) mm (in)
Voice coil winding depth	m (ft) mm (in) 1/°C
Voice coil winding depth	m (ft) mm (in) 1/°C
Voice coil winding depth	m (ft) mm (in) 1/°C I (ft³) g (lb) g (lb)

MOUNTING INFORMATION

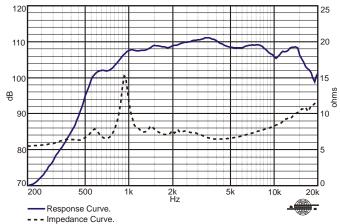
Horn connection
Number of holes 4 (M6) equally spaced threaded holes
Threaded holes diameter
Connectors Push terminals
Polarity Positive voltage applied to the positive terminal
(red) gives diaphragm motion toward the throat

Measured with HL14-50 horn, 2,000 -17,000 Hz average.
 The sensitivity represents the SPLin a 25 mm terminated tube, 800 - 3,000 Hz average.

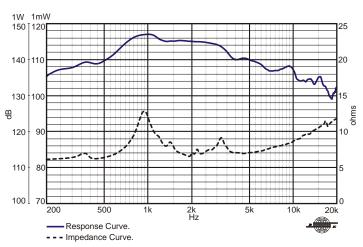
PROFESSIONAL LINE - Compression Driver

D3305Ti DPD

RESPONSE AND IMPEDANCE CURVES W/ HL14-50 HORN INSIDE AN ANECHOIC CHAMBER, 1 W / 1 m

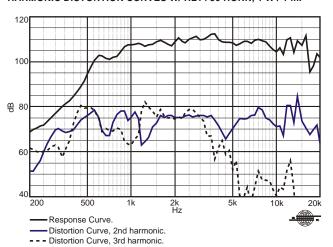


RESPONSE AND IMPEDANCE CURVES W/ PLANE-WAVE TUBE. 1 mW

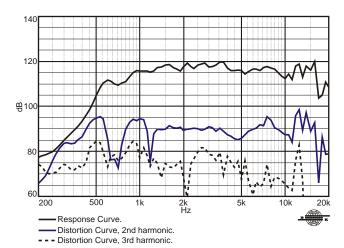


Frequency response and impedance curves measured with 50 mm terminated plane-wave tube, with sensitivity referenced to a 25 mm tube.

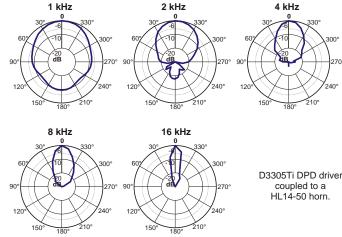
HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES W/ HL14-50 HORN, 1 W / 1 m.



HARMONIC DISTORTION CURVES W/HL14-50 HORN, 7.5 W / 1 m.



POLAR RESPONSE CURVES



---- Polar Response Curve.

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 safelevels.

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:

$$T_B = T_A = \frac{R_B}{R_A} = 1 \quad T_A = 25 \quad \frac{1}{25}$$

 T_A , T_B = voice coil temperatures in °C.

 $R_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$, $R_{\scriptscriptstyle B} =$ voice coil resistances attemperatures $T_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$ and $T_{\scriptscriptstyle B}$, respectively.

= voice coil wire temperature coefficient at 25 °C.