

# Genelec 1031A Bi-amplified Monitoring System

Data sheet



### 1031A Bi-amplified Active Monitoring System



#### **APPLICATIONS**

Near Field Monitoring Broadcast Monitoring TV Control Rooms Mobile Vans Video Post Production Project Studios Digital Workstations

#### SYSTEM

The Genelec 1031A is a two-way active monitor system, consisting of a vented enclosure with a multiple amplifier unit set into the back. The amplifier unit contains a low signal level active crossover, two power amplifiers and overload protection for each driver. This design provides high output, low coloration and broad bandwidth. The system's excellent dispersion and precise imaging together with its compact size make it ideal for near field monitoring, broadcast and TV control rooms, mobile vans, home studios and travelling engineers.

Genelec's unique Directivity Control Waveguide (DCW) Technology is used to provide excellent stereo imaging and frequency balance, even in difficult acoustic environments. This is enhanced by the versatile crossover controls, which allow the precise matching of the speaker system to its surroundings. It is capable of producing peak acoustic levels of over 120 dB SPL at 1m. The system can be used in both vertical and horizontal orientation.

#### INTEGRATED CONSTRUCTION

The only connections to the system are the mains supply and the input signal, making it very easy to use. The cabinet, constructed from veneered MDF, is heavily braced and carefully damped to eliminate resonances, and the effects of port ringing, found in conventional designs, have been eliminated by using non resonant



The block diagram showing active crossover filters, power amplifiers and driver units.



Two channel amplifier is housed in the speaker cabinet





Horizontal mounting



The reference axis lies between bass and tweeter drivers.

Vertical mounting

port techniques. Uniform performance is obtained by the integration of the amplifiers and speakers as a complete matched and calibrated package. The simple, rugged construction and the pivoting anti-vibration mounting makes maintenance very easy and straightforward.

A more roadable producer's version of the 1031A is available (see Options). This has a hard wearing, textured outer surface, with rounded corners.

#### AMPLIFIERS

The bass and treble amplifiers each produce 120 W of short term power with very low THD and IM distortion. Special attention has been paid to the electronic design to ensure the highest subjective sound quality currently possible. The system incorporates special circuitry for driver overload protection. Amplifier thermal overload protection is also included.

	OFF	ON	-	
	14	10	-4 dB	
	4	5	-6 MUTE	
Ln.				

Calibrated Tilt switch. MUTE disconnects the channel for testing.



The tweeter driver is mounted in a DCW to match the dispersion characteristics to that of the bass driver. The DCW may be rotated for horizontal or vertical mounting.

#### DRIVERS

The high frequencies are reproduced using a 25 mm (1") metal dome tweeter, housed in a proprietary DCW, which has pure piston behavior upto 23 kHz.

The bass driver is a high efficiency 210 mm (8") polymer composite cone driver loaded in a 15 litre (0.54 cu. ft.) vented cabinet. The -3 dB frequency is 47 Hz and the low frequency response extends down to 43 Hz.

Both drivers are magnetically shielded for applications such as video post production, where the stray magnet field must be minimised.

#### CROSSOVER FILTERS

The crossover frequency is 2.2 kHz. To maintain uniform frequency balance in differing acoustic environments, three special calibrated controls are included in the active crossover network: treble and bass tilt and bass roll-off switches. These make adjustments in 2 dB steps and also allow channels to be muted, for test purposes. A high pass filter in the LF channel protects the woofer from subsonic signals. The crossover network is driven by an active balanced input stage, with adjustable sensitivity, to allow accurate level matching with the mixing console output.

#### DCW TECHNOLOGY

The revolutionary Directivity Control Waveguide Technology is a means of greatly improving the performance of a direct radiating multiway loudspeaker under normal listening conditions. One of the basic ideas is to match the performance of the drivers in terms of both frequency response and directivity. This results in a smoother overall frequency response on and off axis. In addition, the improved directivity control causes more direct sound and less reflected sound to be received at the listening position. This provides improved stereo imaging and ensures the system is less sensitive to differing control room acoustics than any conventional direct radiator design. The DCW Technology improves the drive unit sensitivity by +2 to +6 dB thus increasing the system maximum sound pressure level.



The upper curve group shows the horizontal directivity characteristics of 1031A in its vertical configuration measured at 1 m. The lower curve is a  $1_{a}$  octave band power response, measured in an IEC approved reverberation chamber.



The upper curves show the effect of the 'bass tilt' control on the free field response. The lower curves show the effect of the 'treble tilt' and 'bass roll-off' controls.

#### Options







Opt-01 Flight case Order Code 1031-401

Producer

1031-412

Version Order Code



Opt-05 Floor stand Order Code 1031-405-V 1031-405-H



Opt-09 Grille Order Code 1031-409

Opt-04 Wall Mount Order Code 1031-404-V 1031-404-H

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# 1031A SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Lower cut-off fre	quency, -3	3 dB: <u>&lt;</u> 47 Hz	Bass amplif 8 Ohm load
Upper cut-off fre	equency, -	3 dB: ≥ 22 kHz	
Free field freque of system:	Treble ampl 8 Ohm load		
Maximum short t acoustic output o in half space, av 100 Hz to 3 kHz:	wave om	Long term c unit protecti	
	@ 1m @ 0.5m	$\geq$ 110 dB SPL $\geq$ 116 dB SPL	Slew rate :
Maximum long te output in same c weighted noise ( tection circuit):	acoustic with IEC driver unit pro-	Amplifier sy nominal out	
	@ 1m @ 0.5m	$\geq$ 101 dB SPL $\geq$ 107 dB SPL	
Maximum peak acoustic output per pair on top of console, @ 1 m from the engineer			
er pair on top c @ 1 m from the e	acoustic o of console, engineer	utput	Signal to No
with music mater	acoustic o of console, engineer rial:	≥ 120 dB	Signal to No
Maximum peak a per pair on top c @ 1 m from the e with music mater Self generated n free field @ 1m c	acoustic o of console, engineer rial: oise level on axis:	≥ 120 dB in ≤ 10 dB (A-weighted)	Signal to No
Maximum peak a per pair on top c @ 1 m from the e with music mater Self generated n free field @ 1m c Harmonic distorti axis:	acoustic o of console, engineer rial: oise level n axis: ion at 90 c	≥ 120 dB in ≤ 10 dB (A-weighted) dB SPL @ 1m on	Signal to No Mains voltage Voltage ope 230V setting 115V setting
Maximum peak a per pair on top o @ 1 m from the e with music mater Self generated n free field @ 1m o Harmonic distorti axis: Freq: 50 >	acoustic o of console, engineer rial: oise level on axis: ion at 90 c .100 Hz	utput ≥ 120 dB in ≤ 10 dB (A-weighted) JB SPL @ 1m on < 1% < 0.5%	Signal to No Mains voltage Voltage ope 230V setting 115V setting Power cons
Maximum peak a per pair on top c @ 1 m from the e with music mater Self generated n free field @ 1m c Harmonic distorti axis: Freq: 50 > Drivers: Bass Treble Both drivers are	acoustic o of console, engineer rial: oise level on axis: ion at 90 c .100 Hz 100 Hz 210 mm 25 mm magnetica	utput $\geq 120 \text{ dB}$ in $\leq 10 \text{ dB}$ (A-weighted) dB SPL @ 1m on < 1% < 0.5% (8") cone (1") metal dome ally shielded	Signal to No Mains voltage Voltage ope 230V setting 115V setting Power cons
Maximum peak a per pair on top c @ 1 m from the e with music mater Self generated n free field @ 1m c Harmonic distorti axis: Freq: 50 > Drivers: Bass Treble Both drivers are Weight:	acoustic o of console, engineer rial: oise level on axis: ion at 90 c .100 Hz .100 Hz 210 mm 25 mm magnetic: 12,7 kg	utput $\geq$ 120 dB in $\leq$ 10 dB (A-weighted) dB SPL @ 1m on < 1% < 0.5% (8") cone (1") metal dome ally shielded (28 lb)	Signal to No Mains voltage Voltage ope 230V setting 115V setting Power cons

Dimensions:

Height 395 mm	(15 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub> ")
Width 250 mm	(9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> ")
Depth 290 mm	(11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub> ")

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# AMPLIFIER SECTION

ass amplifier output power with an Ohm load:						
onin load.	1	20 W				
eble amplifier output power with an						
Onin Ioad.	1	120 W				
ong term output power is limited by driver nit protection circuitry.						
lew rate :		80 V/µs				
mplifier system distortion at						
orminar output.	THD SMPTE-IM CCIF-IM DIM 100	≤ 0.05% ≤ 0.05% ≤ 0.05% ≤ 0.05%				
ignal to Noise ratio, referred to full output:						
	Bass Treble	≥ 100 dB ≥ 100 dB				
lains voltage:	100/200 V or	115/230 V				
oltage operating 30V setting: 15V setting:	g range at 207 - 253 V 104 - 126 V	(± 10%) (± 10%)				
ower consumpt	ion: Idle Full output	30 W 160 W				

## CROSSOVER SECTION

Input connector: XLR female pin 1 gnd pin 2 + pin 3 -
Input impedance: 10 kOhm balanced
Input level for 100 dB SPL output @ 1m: variable from +6 to -6 dBu
Input level for maximum short term output of 110 dB SPL @ 1m: variable from +16 to +4 dBu
Subsonic filter below 45 Hz : 18 dB/octave
Ultrasonic filter above 25 kHz: 12 dB/octave
Crossover frequency, Bass/Treble:2.2 kHz
Crossover acoustical slopes: 24 dB/octave
Treble tilt control operating range in 2 dB steps: from +2 to -4 dB & MUTE
Bass roll-off control operating range in 2 dB steps: from 0 to -8 dB @ 40 Hz
Bass tilt control operating range in 2 dBsteps:from 0 to -6 dB & MUTE
The 'CAL' position is with all tone controls set to 'off' and input sensitivity control to maximum.



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