

Accuracy of Fully Coupled Loudspeaker Simulation Using COMSOL

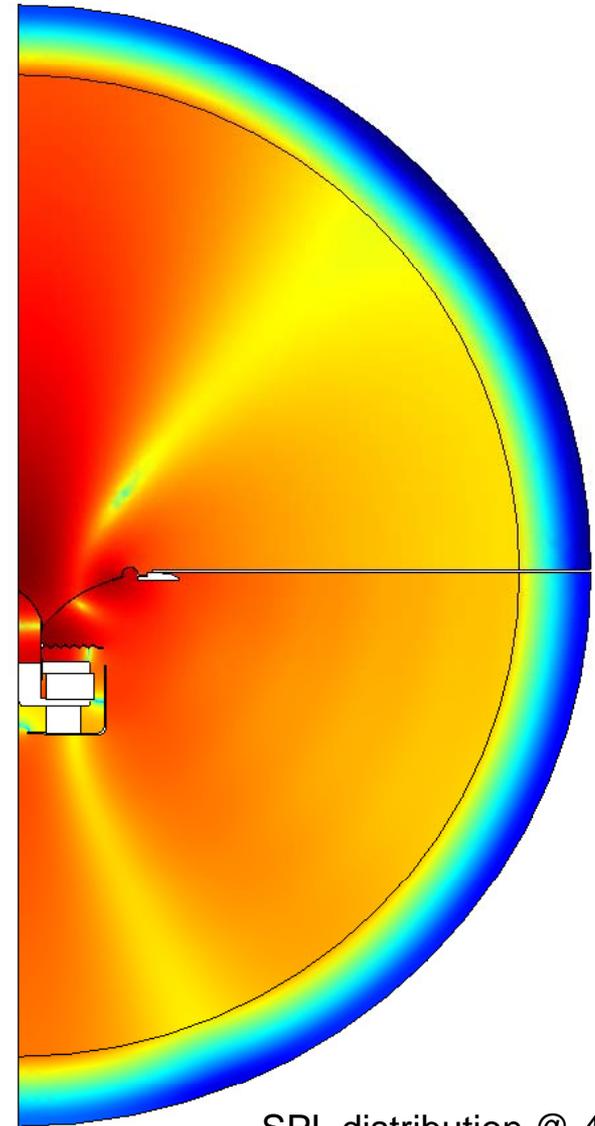
Michael J.D. Hedges¹ and Yiu Lam²

¹ Monitor Audio Ltd, ² Salford University

*Corresponding author: Michael J.D. Hedges, 24 Brook Road, Rayleigh, Essex, SS6 7XL,
michael.hedges@monitoraudio.co.uk

AIMS

- Use Comsol to develop a model of a 'real' loudspeaker building on the industrial tutorial model found in the acoustics module of Comsol 3.5a.
- Show the results of the model against measured results from a standard drive unit selected from a batch and averaged data where applicable.
- Show the accuracy of the Comsol model and how it can be used to improve design and prototyping efficiency.



SPL distribution @ 4kHz



BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MODELING TECHNIQUE

Static Magnetics

- Azimuth Induction Current, Vector Potential (emqa)
- Analysis Type: Static
- Outputs force factor BI

AC Electromagnetics

- Azimuth Induction Current, Vector Potential (emqa2)
- Analysis Type: Time-Harmonic
- Outputs Blocked Coil Impedance

Structural Mechanics

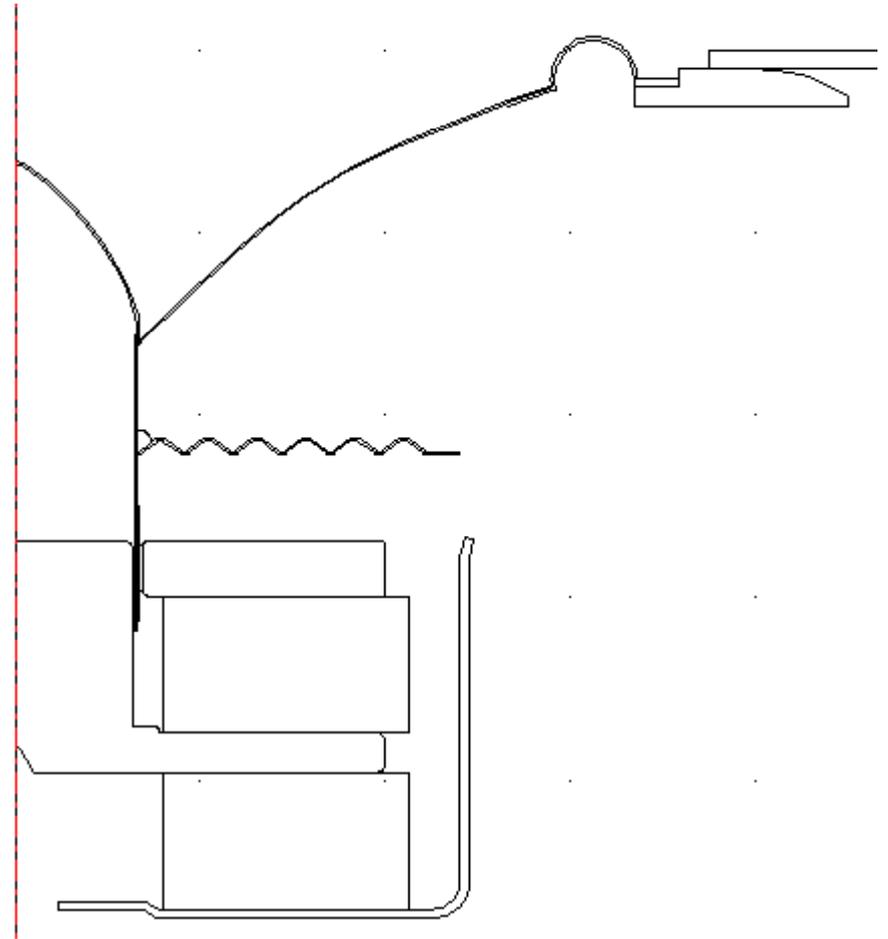
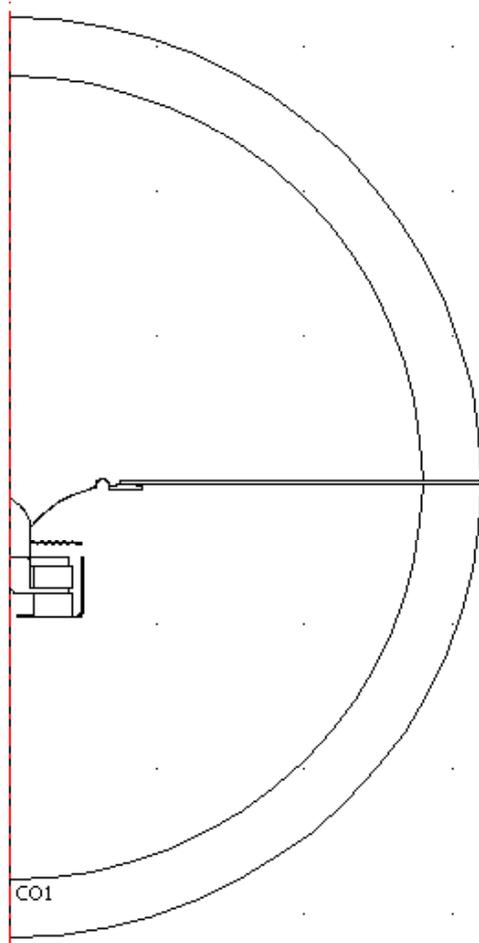
- Axial Symmetry, Stress-Strain (acaxi)
- Analysis Type: Frequency Response
- Blocked Coil Impedance, Force Factor BI and voice coil velocity used to describe Force applied to voice coil.
- Coupled along diaphragm with acoustic pressure.

Acoustics

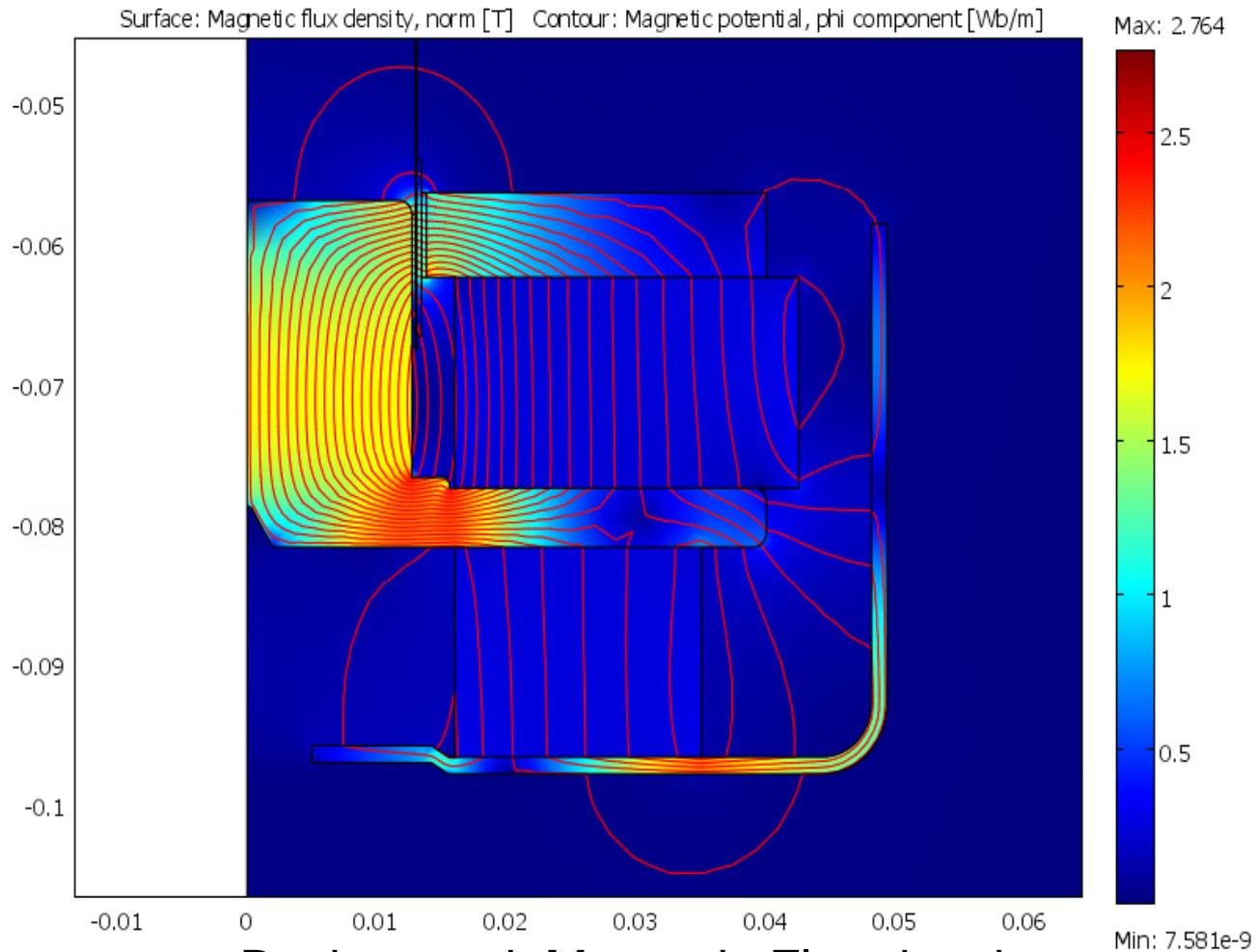
- Pressure Acoustics (acpr)
- Analysis Type: Time-Harmonic
- Coupled along diaphragm with structural acceleration.

Main Assumptions: Axial Symmetric Geometry, Small Signals

GEOMETRY BRS28-6P



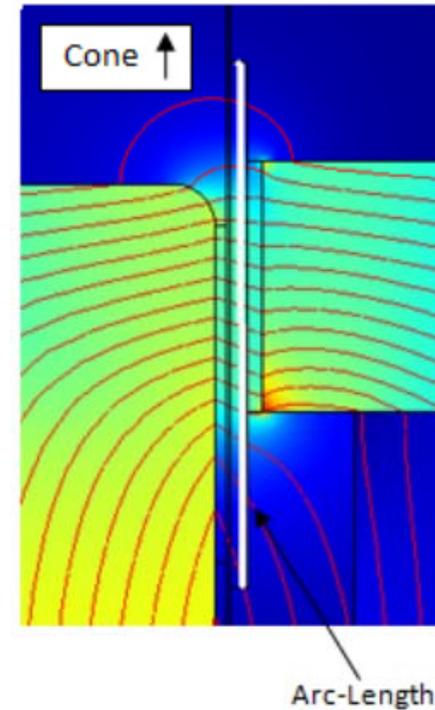
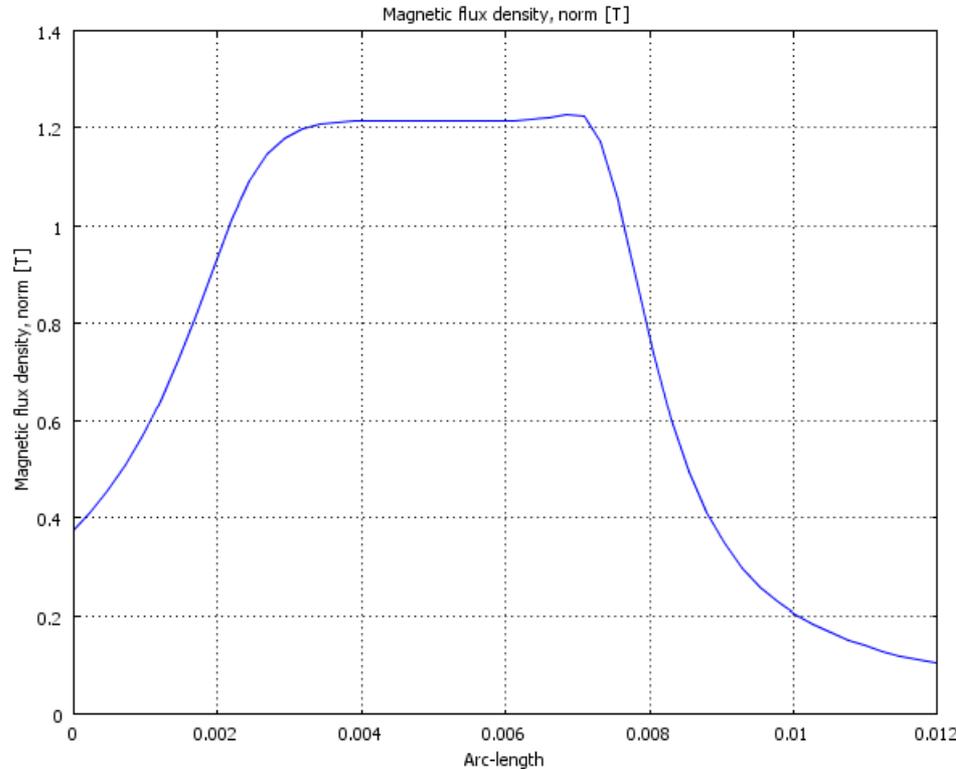
GEOMETRY BRS28-6P



Background: Magnetic Flux density

Lines: Magnetic Field lines

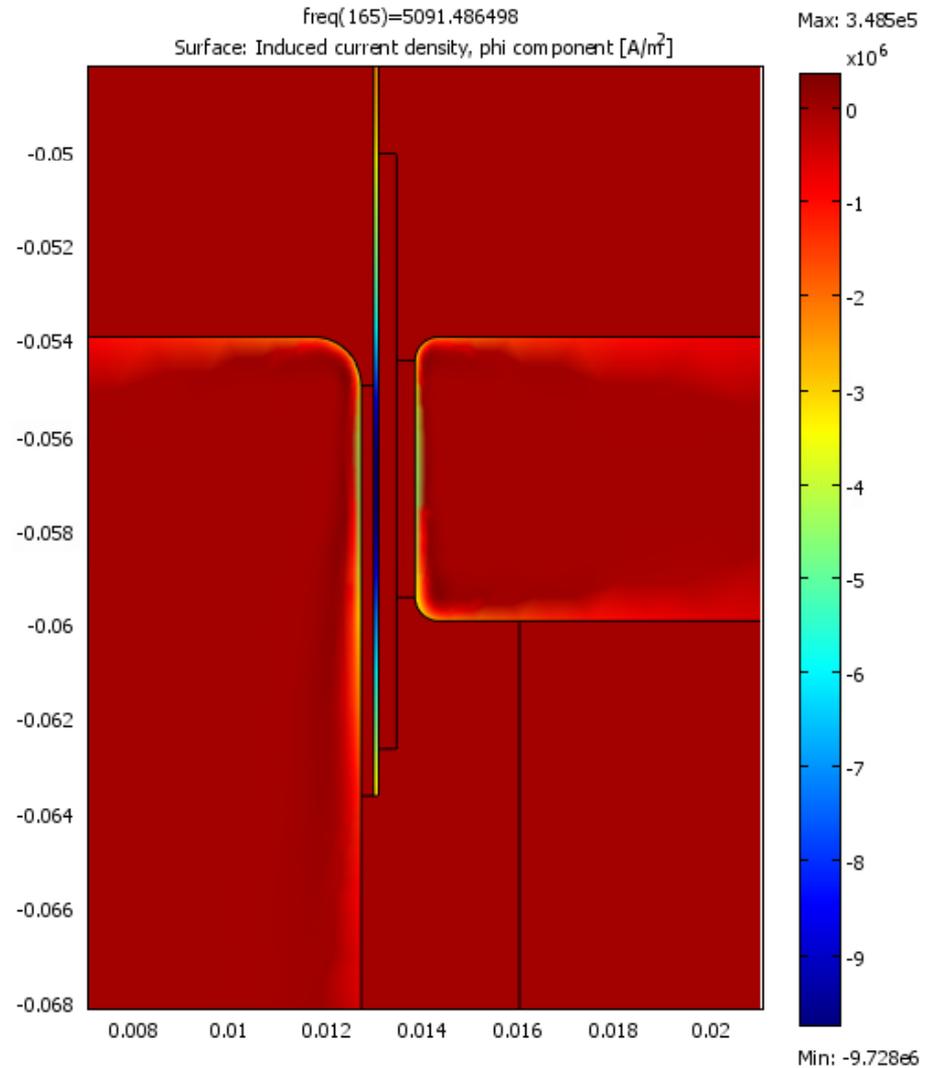
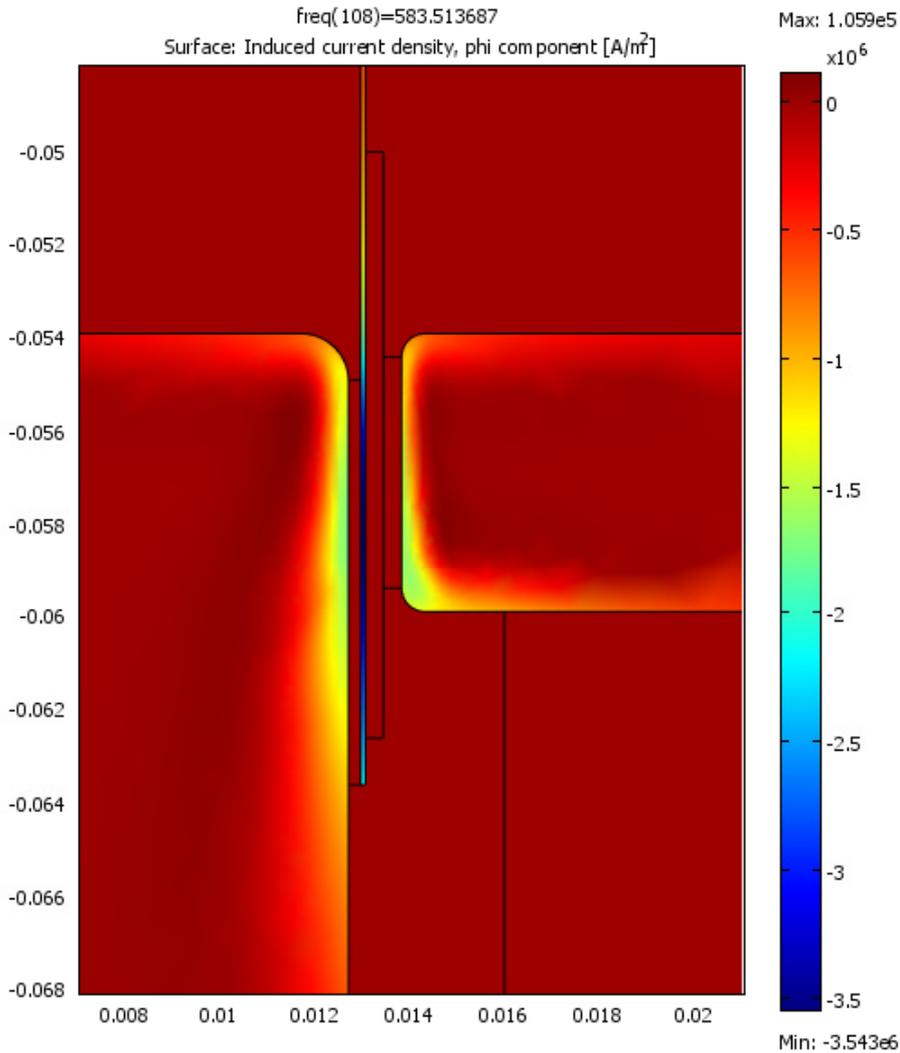
RESULTS Static Magnetic



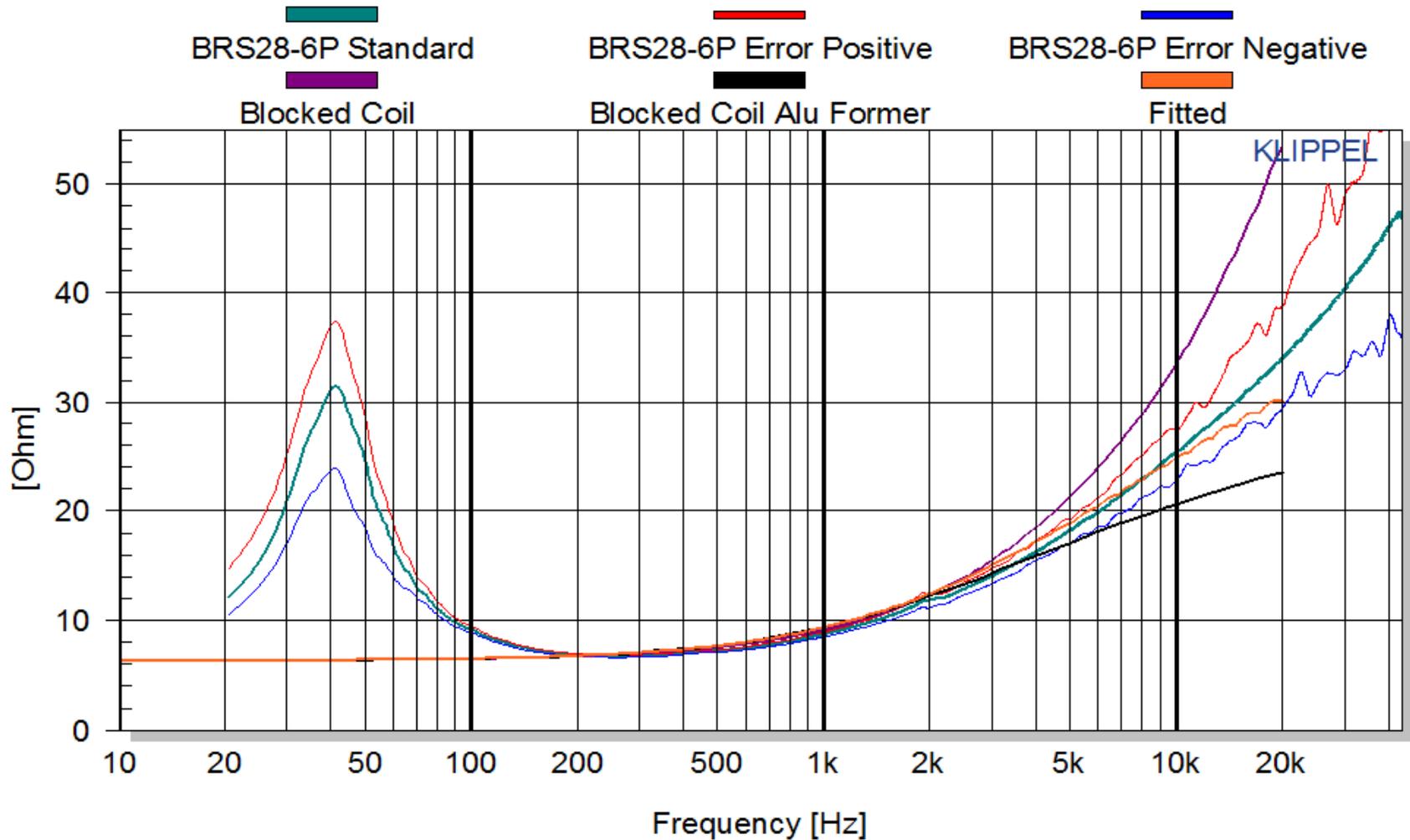
Measured peak magnetic flux density: 1.19 T
 Average Magnetic Flux over Voice Coil: 0.676 T
 Length of voice coil wire: 9.992m

Modelled Force Factor, Bl : 6.75 Tm
 Measured Force Factor, Bl : 6.85 Tm

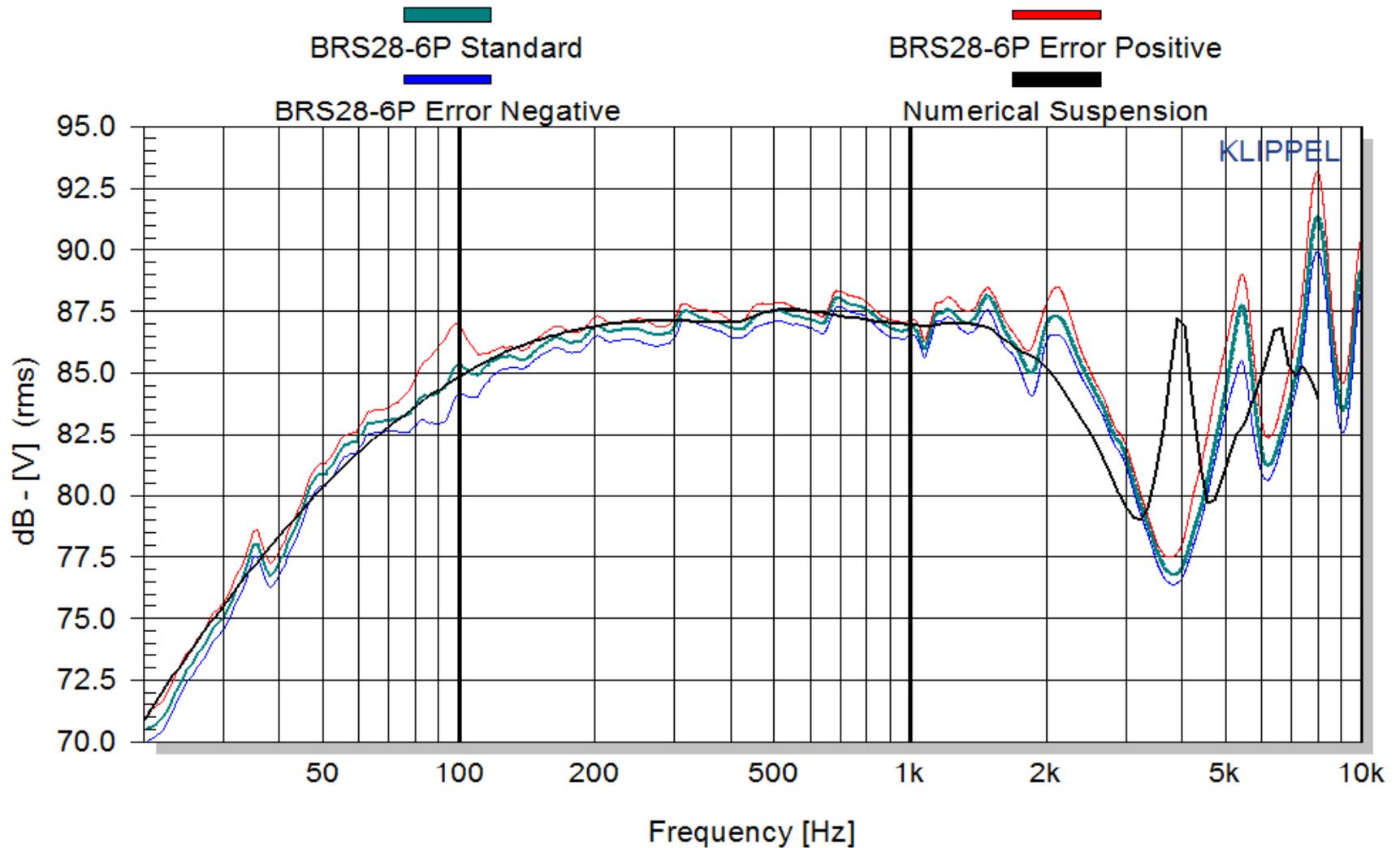
RESULTS Induced Current Density



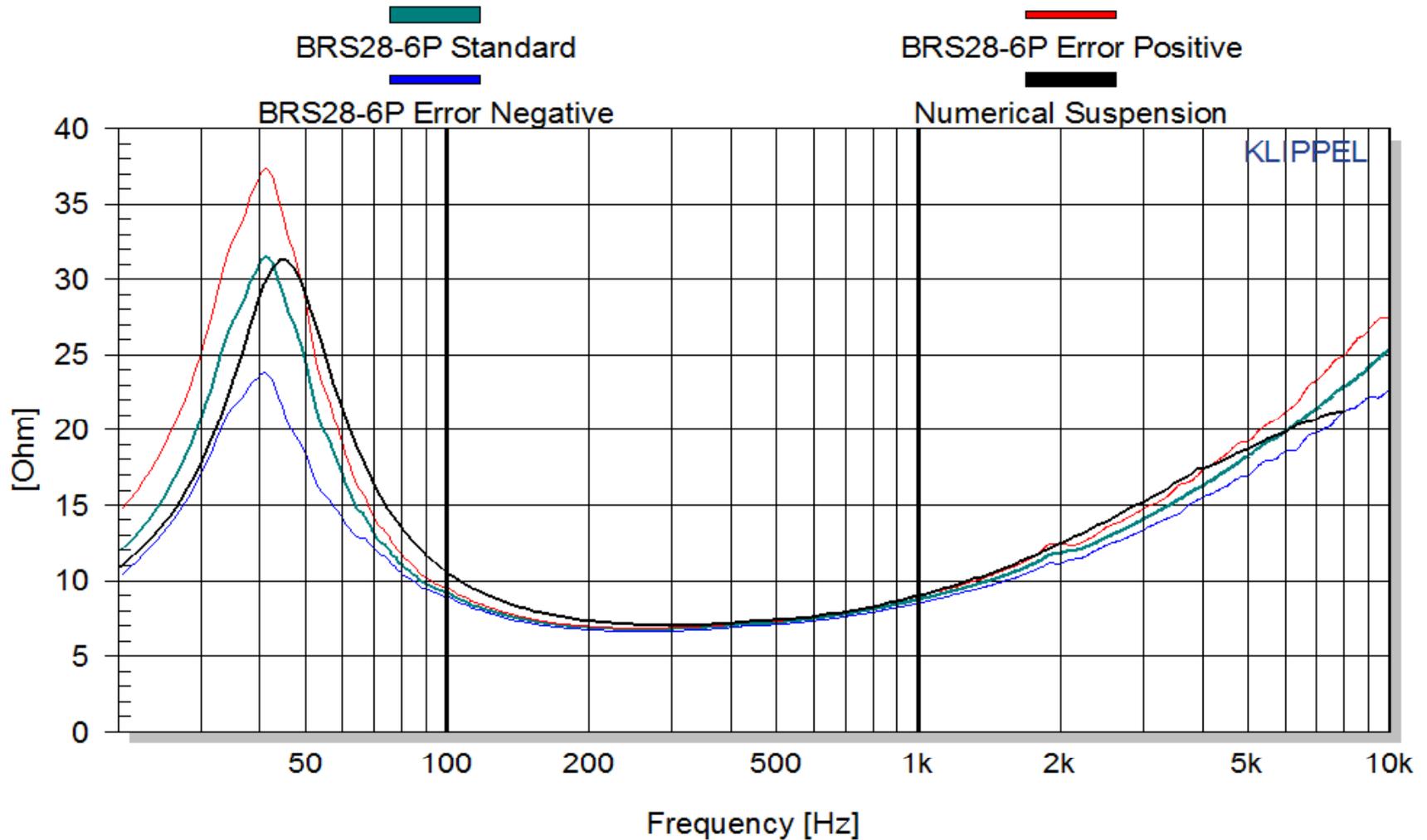
RESULTS Blocked Coil Impedance



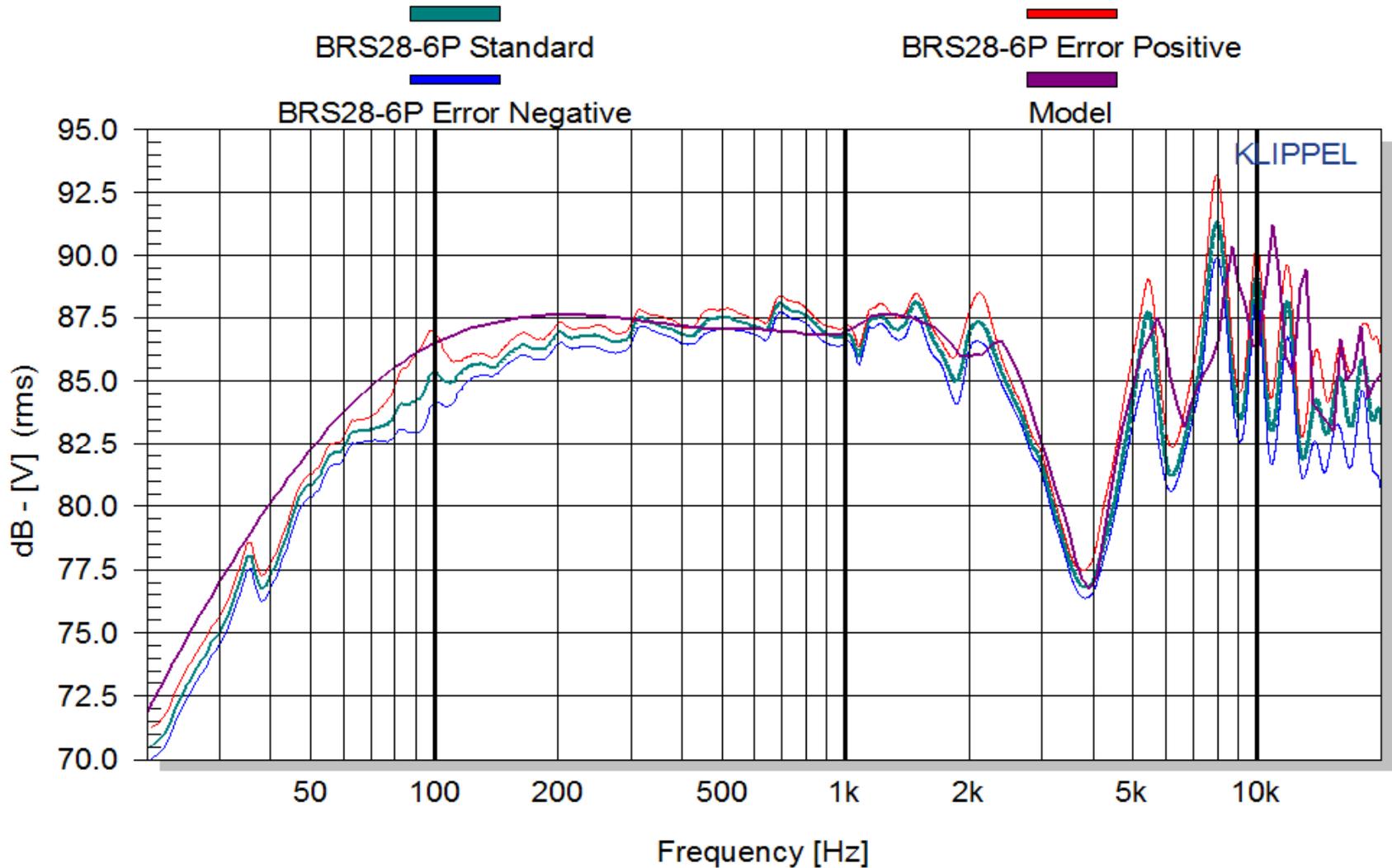
RESULTS Frequency Response with numerical model suspension



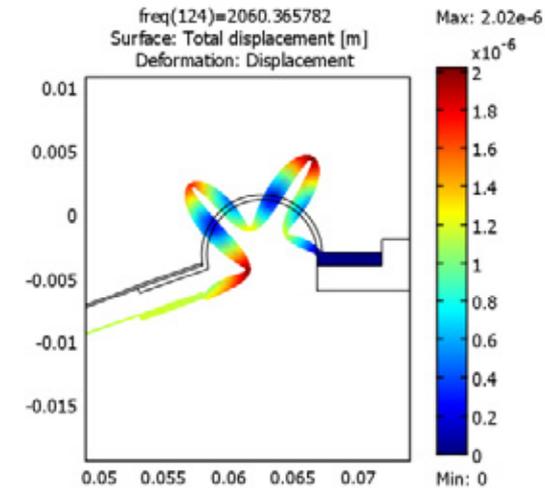
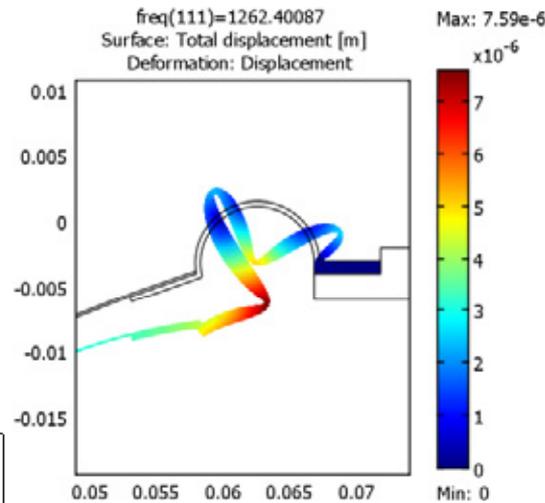
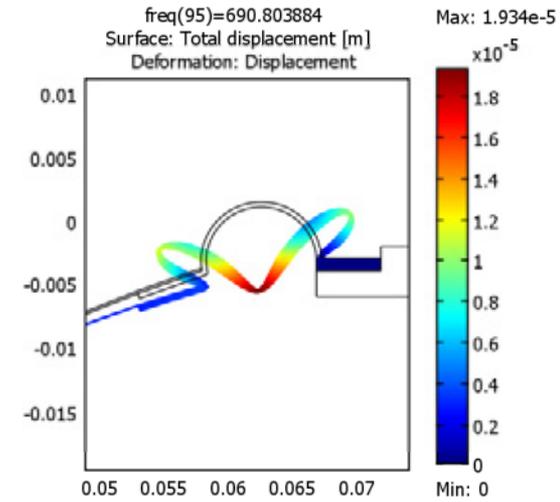
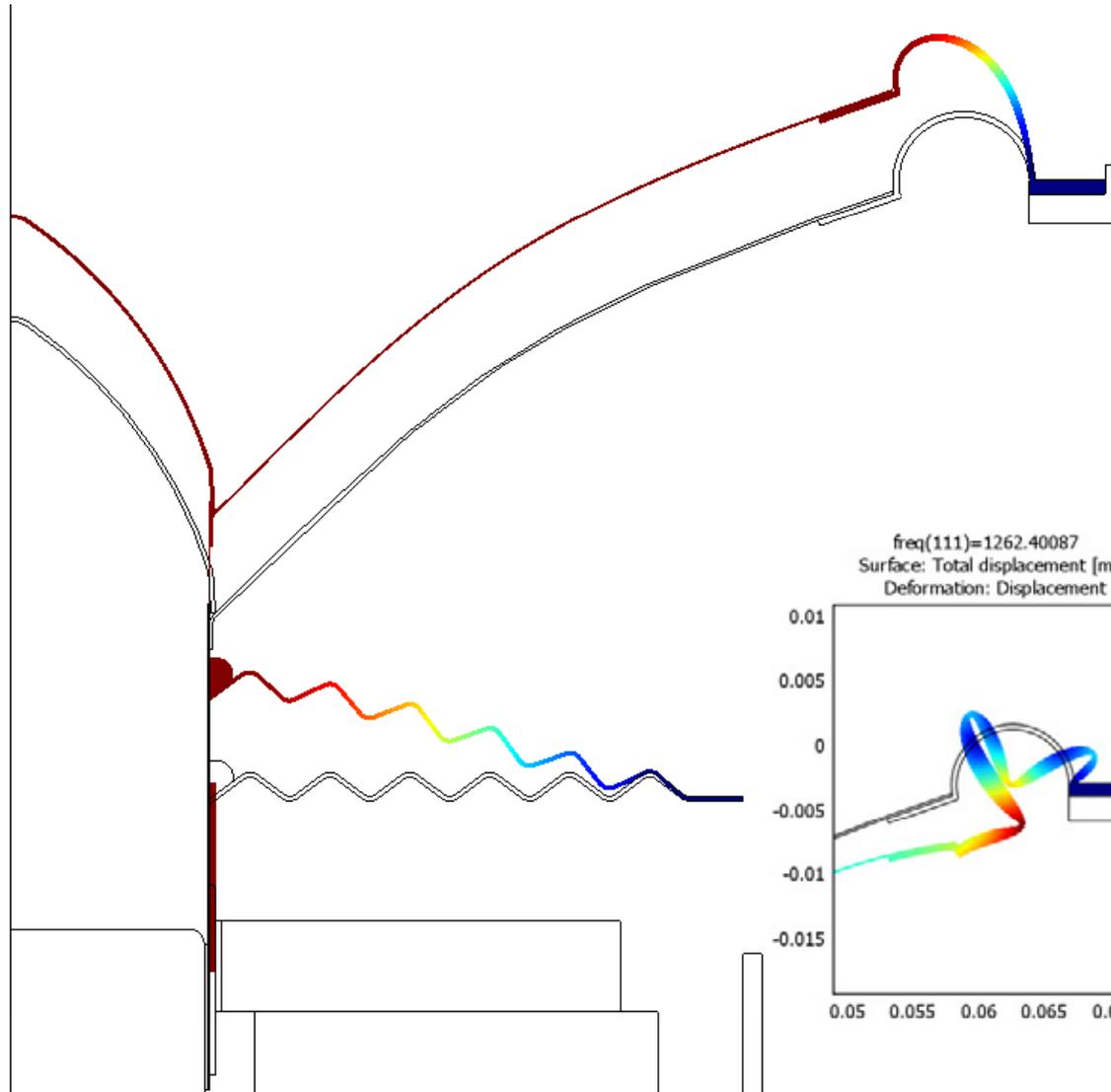
RESULTS Impedance Response with numerical model suspension



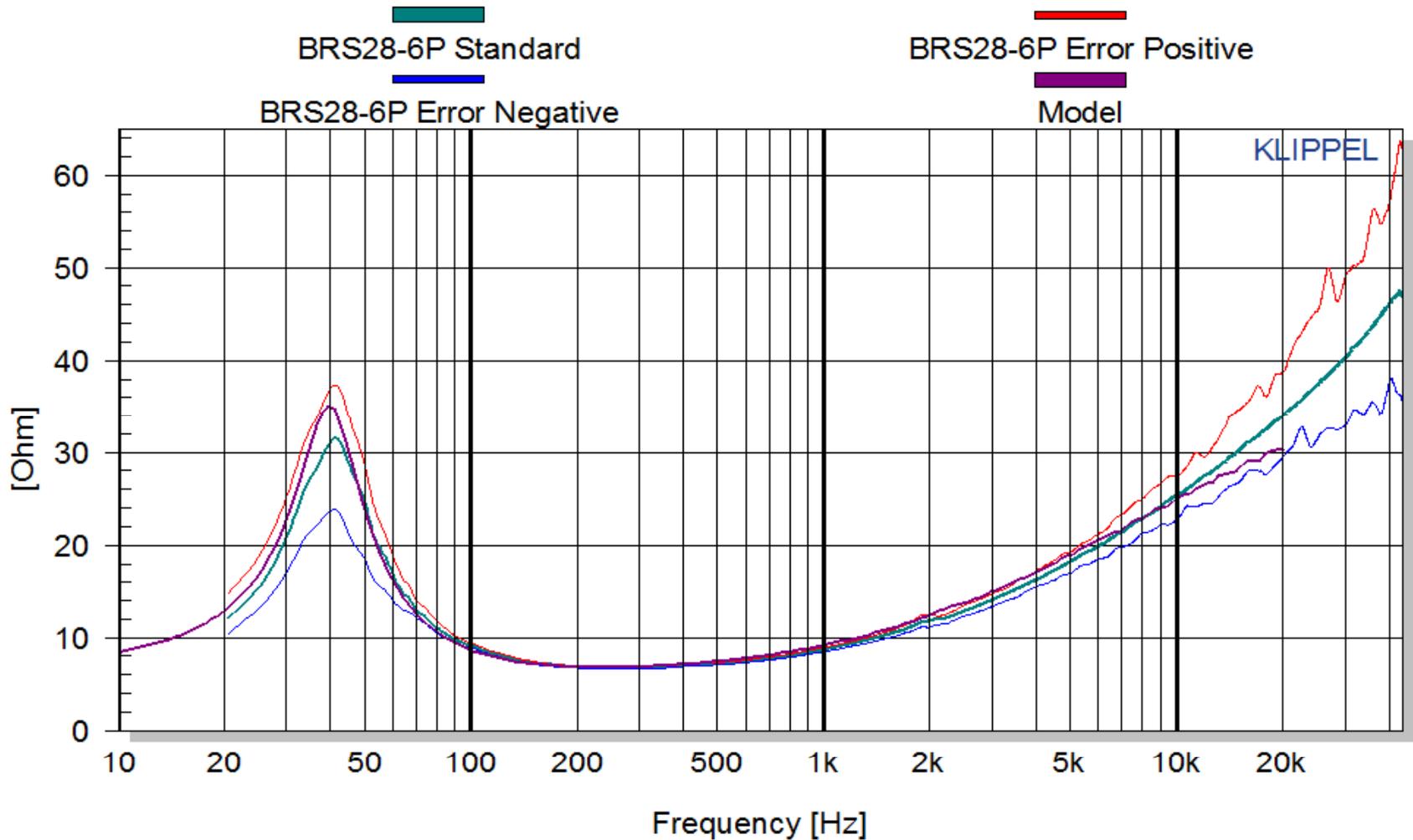
RESULTS Fully Coupled Frequency Response



RESULTS Cone Displacement



RESULTS Fully Coupled Impedance Response



MORE RESULTS

- Suspension compliance with respect to displacement $K_{ms}(x)$ can be calculated using a simple nonlinear structural model. This shows excellent correlation with measured results from Klippel's LSI module measurement results.
- Magnetic Force Factor with respect to displacement $Bl(x)$ can be calculated using results from the static magnetic model. These results show good correlation with Klippel's LSI module measurement results.
- Allows advanced structural analysis of diaphragm performance.

CONCLUSION

Static Magnetics

- Magnetic Field within voice coil gap shows good correlation with measured results
- Force Factor Bl is predicted more accurately than batch variation when the material parameters are known.

Blocked Coil Impedance

- Results show the largest error, due to drive unit not being axis symmetric
- A good estimation can be found by modelling the former as aluminium and as air. Giving maximum and minimum.

Numerical Suspension Model

- Shows good correlation below 800Hz for both the frequency response and the impedance response.

Fully Coupled Model

- Shows good modelling of the higher modes of the cone and surround.
- The frequency response clearly shows the major modes of the cone and surround.
- The number and frequency of the main cone breakup modes are very close to the measured results.