

Lesson 2

Studio Design and Monitors

Q and A

STUDENT NAME: Trey Smith
STUDIO NAME: Jupiter Studio
NAME OF MENTOR(S): Jim Callahan
Phyllis Giddens
Nate

- Primary factors governing control room acoustics are: (pages 79-80)
 - acoustic isolation
 - Symmetry in control room
 - frequency balance
 - Absorption
 - Reflection
 - Reverberation
- In comparison, the amount of isolation between the control room and the studio should be the same as between the studio and outside. (page 83)
- The small room containing two doors between the control room and the studio or exterior areas, is called a sound lock. (page 89)
- The phenomenon that occurs when a sound reflects back and forth off a parallel surface is called standing waves. (page 98)
- diffusers are acoustical boundaries that reflect sound back at various angles, breaking up their sound energy. (page 99)
- Low frequency attenuation devices are known as bass trap. (page 104)
- A device that is used to analyze the acoustics of a room is called a Spectral analyzer (page 538), and the signal that this device generates is called pink noise.
- To prevent any signal from being applied to a specific speaker, a Cross over network is used. (page 526)
- In active crossovers, each line level audio signal is split into various frequency bands, which is then fed into its own power amp and then the speaker. (page 528)
- Speakers with only one crossover are called a two way system. (page 526)
- Monitor speakers that have an amplifier built in are called actively powered. (page 526)
- A smaller speaker placed near the console's meter bridge is called a Near Field monitor. (page 540)

Have a chat about what it means to have a good sounding room. Discuss at length with your mentor.