Audio Guide

Basic Outline - Full Page Coming Soon: Other Production Guides: Lighting - LED / Video - Staging -Backline

Quick Jump: Mics – PA Speakers and Amplifiers – Consoles – Examples of PA Sizes

- Audio Basics
 - How audio is reproduced normal spectrum of the human ear (20 to 20).
 - Recommended decibel levels
 - Typical audio elements at a given event or festival
 - Microphones
 - Loudspeakers (or Mains)
 - Subwoofers
 - Amplifiers
 - Mixing Consoles
 - Front of House
 - Monitor World
 - Onboard Processing
 - FOH Rack
 - Stage Rack
 - Show files
 - Monitors
 - Side and front fills
 - Delay towers
 - Power needs
 - Microphones there are three main types:



Ribbon – operating on magnetic principle, a thin metal ribbon is suspended

in between two poles of a magnet, which then vibrates in response to sound waves. The most fragile type of microphone, these are also used more in the studio, and they often have a fuller and warmer sound than moving coil mics when used close up.

> Examples: Beyer M160 / RCA 77-DX / Royer 121



Condenser – operating on a variable capacitance principle, a metal coated piece of plastic vibrates in response to sound waves. The most accurate type of microphone, these are the preferred mics for studio recordings; however, they are not usually ideal for live music as their flat frequency response tend to cause feedback.

> Examples: Shure KSM 44, SM 82 / Neumann U87, U89 / AGK 414 / Schoeps CMC 5U

Moving Coil – operating on magnetic principle, a copper coil moves up and down a cylinder suspended around a magnet in response to sound waves. These are the standard for most live music situations, but they are not the best at capturing subtle changes.

> • Examples: Shure SM57, SM58, Beta 57, Beta 58 / Sennheiser 421 / AKG D12

Loudspeakers or Mains

- Below is a grid of some of the most popular

speaker systems - while most of these are used in medium to large setups, they are all scalable to fit almost any size or budget:

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Name	Usable Spectrum	Horizontal Pattern Coverage (degrees)	Peak SPL	Offered by:
<u>L'Acoustics</u> <u>K1</u> 3 way	35Hz to 20kHz	90	147dB	
<u>d&b]</u> <u>Series</u> 3 way		80 (J8) and 120 (J12)	145dB (J8) and 143dB (J12)	<u>Big</u> House Sound
<u>Clair I-5</u> <u>Series</u> 3 way		90 and 120		
<u>JBL Vertec</u> <u>4889</u> 3 way	40Hz — 18kHz		116dB HF	<u>Miller</u> <u>Pro</u> Audio
<u>JBL_VTX</u> <u>Series</u>	35Hz – 20kHz	90		<u>Miller</u> <u>Pro</u> <u>Audio</u>
<u>Nexo_STM</u>	85Hz - 20kHz (mains)	90	145dB	<u>Nomad</u> Sound

<u>Meyer LEO</u>	55Hz – 16kHz			
<u>Adamson E</u> <u>Series</u>	60Hz - 18kHz	90	147dB	Big House Sound

Subwoofers

Below is a grid of some common subs:

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Monitors

• Below is a gird of some common monitors:

Coming soon

- Amplifiers
 - Below is a grid of some common amplifiers:
 Coming soon

Consoles

 Below is a grid of some common audio consoles:

Name	Channels	Digital / Analog	Notes
<u>Avid</u> Profile	24	Digital	24 input faders / 8 output faders <u>Spec_sheet</u>
<u>Avid SC48</u>	48	Digital / Analog	48 analog inputs / 16 analog outputs <u>Spec sheet</u>
<u>Avid D-Show</u>	up to 56	Digital	<u>Spec sheet</u>

<u>Behringer</u> <u>X32</u>	32	Digital	
<u>Midas XL4</u>	48	Analog	
<u>Midas XL8</u>	96	Digital	
<u>Midas H3000</u>	52	Analog	
<u>Midas Pro2</u>	64	Digital	
<u>Midas Pro6</u>	80	Digital / Analog	
<u>Yamaha PM5D</u>	48 mono + 8 stereo	Digital	PM5D-RH is also avaialble – <u>see spec</u> <u>sheet</u> for both
Yamaha M7CL	Up to 48	Digital	<u>Spec_sheet</u>

<u>Digico SD7</u>	253	Digital	
<u>Digico SD8</u>	60	Digital	
<u>Digico SD9</u>	48	Digital	

- What level of PA should an event or festival have?
 - When determining the amount of PA you should have, you need to take into consideration the following factors:
 - How long of a throw do you need? In other words, how far back from the stage do you need to comfortably hear the music?
 - How many people do you expect to attend and how large of an overall crowd space will there be for the sound to be heard?
 - Are you indoors, where the sound will be reflected off the walls, or outdoors where it will freely go out until the sound wave dissipates?
 - Small event or festival
 - Very small events (crowds under 100 people) that aren't on a large stage can usually get by with something simple like the below - 2 speakers on a stick, simple mixer, and a couple of monitor wedges. Most audio rental companies will offer a package like this along with a tech, or you can purchase

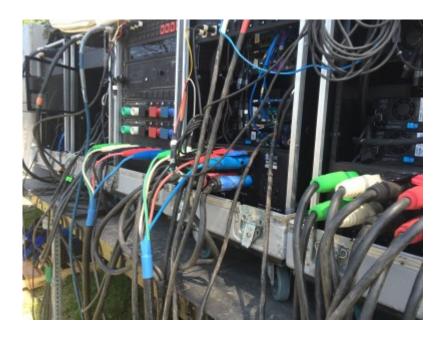
your own for a few hundred dollars.



View more about this setup from Amazon

- Small events (crowds under 500 people) normally will need at least 2 to 4 mains per side and 2 subs to achieve the proper sound coverage
- Medium event or festival (crowds between 500 and 5,000 people) will need anywhere from 4-8 mains per side and 4-8 subs.
- Large event or festival (crowds between 5,000 and 20,000 people) will need anywhere from 8-16 mains per side and 8 to 16 subs.
- Very large festivals (crowds in excess of 20,000 people) will likely need additional delay towers to increase the overall throw of the audio to the farthest reaches of the crowd.
- How to best work with artists to ensure a smooth show from an audio perspective
 - Advancing with their FOH / PM
 - Making sure everyone knows what they're getting
 - Seeing if they can work with the PA they are given
- How to ensure the audio company has everything they need to put on a great show
 - Proper labor
 - Parking

- Storage
- Power
- Meals
- Shade
- Credentials
- Schedule
- Stage Plots / Input Lists
- Contacts of the bands PMs/FOH people if necessary



Amp Racks from Monitor World, using an SC48 Console