

# <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> " MEASUREMENT MICROPHONE EMX-7150

# PRODUCT DATA

### TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Sound-power and sound-field analysis
- ✓ Industrial Acoustics
- ✓ Room acoustics analysis
- ✓ Sound reinforcement
- ✓ Real time analyzers

The EMX-7150 is a ¼" microphone made from stainless steel and using state of the art water tight Neutrik\*3 connectors have a very accurate frequency response combined with the capability to measure high sound pressure levels up to 145dBspl.

It is a low impedance measurement microphone that can be operated from 12...52 V Phantom Power which is available on most professional microphone preamplifiers and professional computer interfaces. With its mechanically robust design it is well suited for harsh environment use such as open air sound reinforcement measurements. Its class 1 frequency response (NOTE: NOT A CLASS 1 MICROPHONE)\*1 makes it predestined for room acoustics analysis including recording studios and home theaters. It can normally be used without the included freefield calibration data file for compensation. In this case take the individual calibration data as proof of its superb performance.

The EMX-7150 should not be plugged or unplugged into a mixer console or PA system unless the input channel is muted. If the system does not have a muting option the volume should be turned off. This avoids loud popping noise that can cause damage in speakers and/or affect your hearing.

Our super protection windshield SWS -7 is highly recommended for open air use when possibilities of limited amounts of spraying or trickling water can impact the microphone.

### FEATURES

- ✓ Frequency range 10Hz...20kHz
- ✓ Sensitivity 6mV/Pa typ.
- ✓ Dynamic range ~30... >140dBspl
- ✓ 3% distortion limits **145dBspl** typ.
- Calibration chart and calibration data files included on CD
- ✓ IEC 61672 class 1 frequency response\*1
- ✓ Dimensions: acoustic port dia. ¼" (7mm) Microphone body 0.75" (19mm) Overall length 6" (152mm)
- ✓ Weight 0.3oz (75 grams)



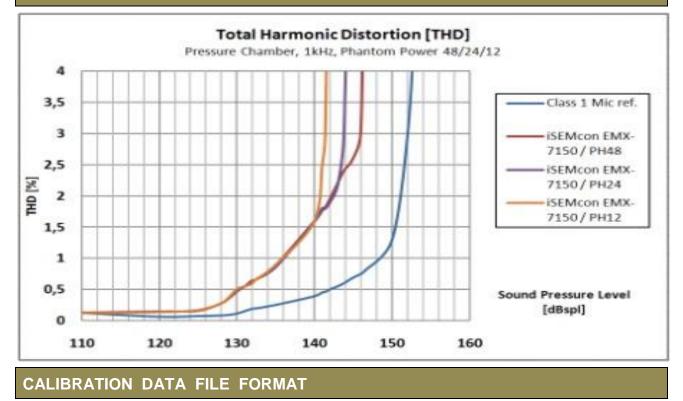
\*1: Class 1 Freq.Response unter limited conditions (23°C ± 3°C, 1013 mbar ± 30mbar) \*2: approximated by 90deg incidence response \*3 The corporate names and names of the products stated in this brochure are trademarks or registered trademarks of the respective companies.

# CONTACT

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SPECIFICATIONS		Values for 23° Celsius a	and 48V Phantom Power
PERFORMANCE		ELECTRICAL	
Frequency Response characteristic	Free-Field	Output Impedance	< 200 Ω
Polarization Voltage	Prepolarized	Phantom Power	1252Vdc
Nominal Sensitivity @1kHz	6mV/Pa		
Microphone Polarity	Non-Inverting	PHYSICAL	
Frequency Response calibrated	1020.000 Hz	Housing Material	Stainless Steel
Frequency Response IEC61672 *1	class 1	Sealing	O-ring/Polyurethane/Epoxy
Inherent Noise100-10000 Hz	<30dB typ.	Output Connector	XLR male
Inherent Noise 1/3 Oct.	<15dB typ.	Dimensions	Ø ¼"(7mm) x 6"(152mm)
Max. SPL. (3% distortion limit)	> 140dBspl	Weight	0.3 oz (75g)
Max. SPL. (3% distortion) typ.	146 dBspl		
		CONFORMITY	
ENVIRONMENTAL			IEC 61000-6-1;
Operating Temperature range	-10+55°		IEC 61010-1
Storage Temperature Range	-20+70°		
Operating Humidity Range	090%r.H.	SPECIAL FUNCTIONALITY	
Axial Vibration Sensitivity	~ 50dB	Voltage surge protection	$\checkmark$

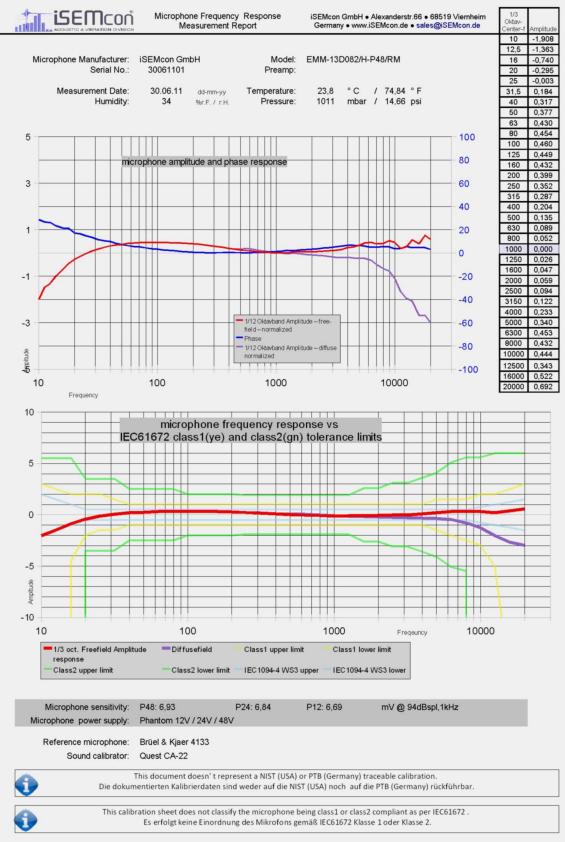
## THD, ref 1kHz



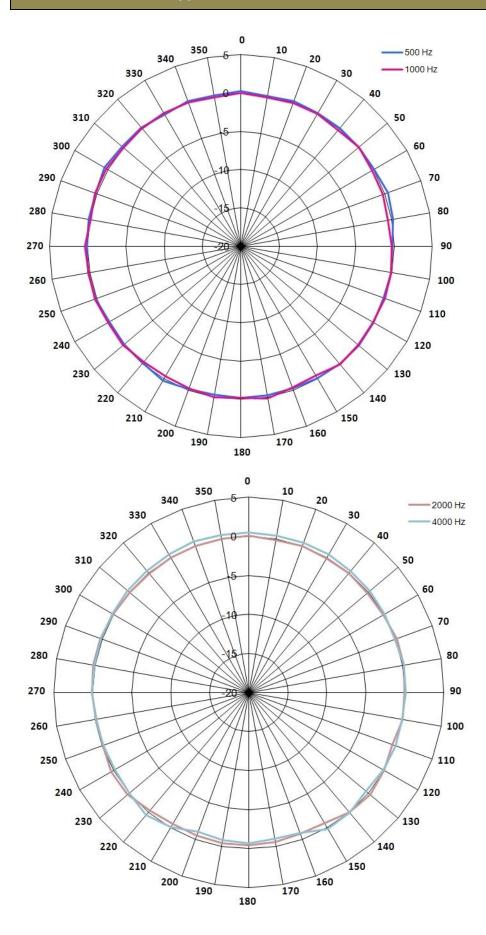
Human readable ASCII file: 1/12 octave

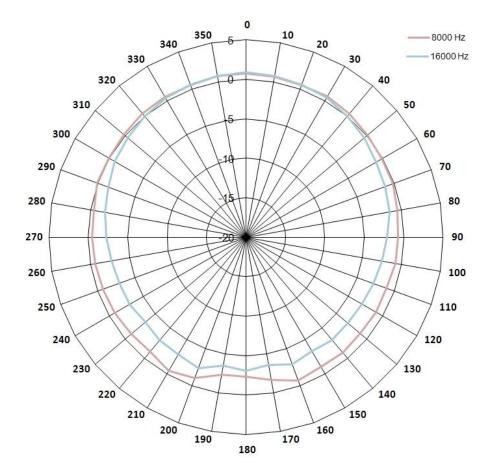
www.iSEMcon.com freefield Sensitivity 5.88 mV/Pa @1kHz 10.00 -0.02 11.26 0.10 ...... 19992.19 0.93 ^ frequency (Hz) ^amplitude response (dB

# FREQUENCY RESPONSE (Calibration Chart)



# POLAR PATTERNS, typical





## **TEMPERATURE STABILITY**

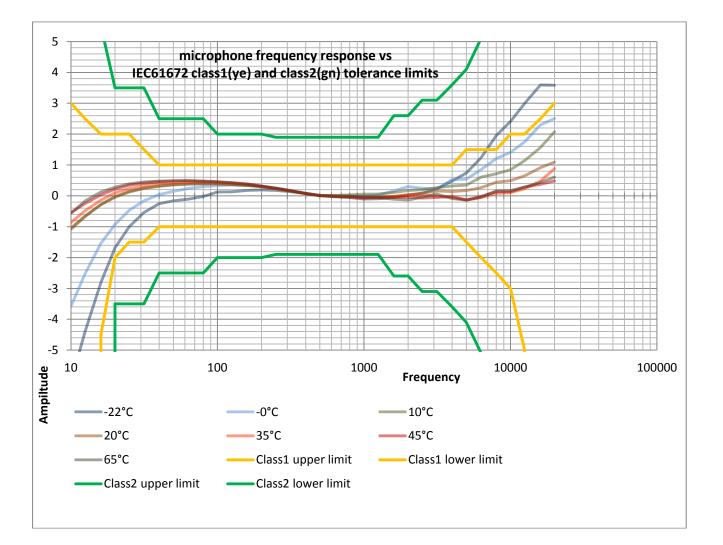
The temperature characteristics of the sensitivity of an electret condenser microphone depends on the electrical characteristics of the microphone capsule built-in impedance converter and signal conversion circuitry as well as the acousto-mechanical characteristics of the diaphragm equivalent stiffness. iSEMcon is one of the first microphone manufacturers disclosing the secret about the temperature behavior of electrets based measurement microphones.

The range for the measurement was set at -20 to 65 C which is more than iSEMcon microphones are normally used at. The most important temperatures are 10 °C up to about 55°C which covers indoor as well as open air use. It will give you a good predictable

		Frequenc	y
		250Hz	1kHz
Temperature	-22°C	6,8	6,4
	0°C	6,9	6,5
	10°C	7,1	6,6
	20°C	7,2	6,7
	35°C	7,3	6,8
	45°C	7,4	6,9
	65°C	7,5	7,0

performance whether it is used in a cold autumn night or if the hot summer sun "burns" microphone body.

The right table shows the microphone sensitivity change at 250Hz and 1kHz. The diagram on next page shows how temperature affects the frequency response behavior of an EMX-7150 microphone. The microphone capsule itself is the part being responsible for most of the temperaturechange. *(see also: Temperature characteristics of electret condenser microphones Acoust. Sci. & Tech. 27, 4 (2006))* 



)SUPPLIED ACCES Small windshield	Universal holding clamp			
OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES				
MH-SH19 Shockmount Features Shock absorbent. For use with our EMX-7150 microphone. Use from diameter 1922 mm	SWS-7 windshield Metal grid guard covered from impregnated foam. Protects microphone port from spraying water. Slide on retainer with O-ring prevents from trickle water	MB-230-BOX O-Ring seal Water protection Dust protection Dimensions [mm] 210 x 167 x 90	<b>SOUND CALIBRATOR SC-1</b> 94dBspl and 110dBspl switchable. Standard and custom size adapters. Calibration data included (includes individual pressure chart)	
			C A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	

\*1: Class 1 Frequency Response under limited conditions only (23°C ± 3°C, 1013 mbar ± 30mbar). It does not meet the IEC 61672 over pressure, temp and long term stability.

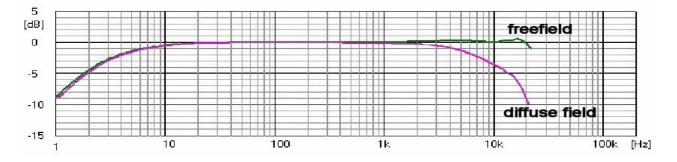
Only a small percentage of all acoustical measurements are performed in a well defined and/or well controlled environment of an e.g. acoustical laboratory – on the contrary most acoustical measurements are done under not really controlled conditions. Here are some hints on how to use our microphone.

### Sound Fields:

Free field:	There are no reflecting objects, only the microphone disturbs the sound field.
Diffuse field:	There are many reflecting surfaces or sound sources so that the sound waves arrive from all directions.
Pressure field:	This is found in small confined spaces like sound calibrators.

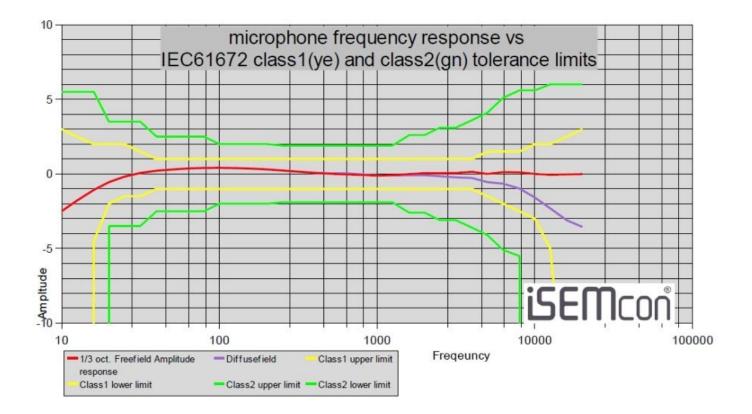
Depending on the nature of the sound field an appropriate microphone, which is optimized for the sound field could be selected. Unfortunately there are many practical situations where the sound field is not really of a well defined type. This application note should give you an idea on how to measure with a free field response microphone.

The free field microphone is the most common in use, chosen on tradition but we should know about the sound field. The following picture shows both the free field and the diffuse field response of a free field microphone.



The diffuse field response is not easy to measure, because it is not easy to generate a truly diffuse sound field over a wide frequency range but there is a known procedure to estimate the diffuse frequency behavior of a free field microphone. From literature we know, that a microphone's random (diffuse) incidence response can be approximated by measuring the 90 deg incidence response relative to a single sound source.

While it is an approximation only iSEMcon has measured the 90deg response of many EMX-7150 microphones and used the averaged data to generate a 19<sup>th</sup> order polynomial. This is now used to approximate the "diffuse field" response from the microphones free field response data.



#### Typical freefield measurement:

Speaker measurement. The microphone should target to the sound source (speaker)



### Typical diffusefield measurements:

Concert SPL monitoring (normally at FOH), Room Acoustics measurement (RT60): the microphone should not target to the sound source. Let it target to the ceiling. This is the most practical way.

Picture left shows EMX-7150 microphone together with shockmount and floor-stand.

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