



## SPECIFICATIONS

#### **MICROPHONE PREAMPLIFIER:** (measured to balanced DB25 analogue outputs)

audient

MIC GAIN: SWITCHABLE PAD: LINE GAIN: PHANTOM POWER: MIC EIN: CMRR. MAXIMUM INPUT LEVEL: **INPUT IMPEDANCE (Mic):** INPUT IMPEDANCE (Line): FREQUENCY RESPONSE: CROSSTALK: THD+N @ OdBu (1kHz): SNR XLR COMBI FEMALE: 1/4" TRS JACK:

O to 70 dB (extra gain stage for more!) -15 dB (all channels front panel switchable) -10 to 60 dB (-25 to 45 dB inc. PAD) 48V ±4V @ 10mA / channel <-127.0 dBu >80 dB @ 100Hz to 2kHz +20 dBu (+35 dBu with PAD) > $2k \Omega$  balanced (approx.  $2.2k \Omega$ ) >8k  $\Omega$  balanced (approx. 8.6k  $\Omega$ ) ±0.5 dB 10Hz to 100kHz @ min. gain <-90 dBu 10Hz to 10kHz <0.003% (-90.5 dBu) mostly 3rd harmonic >90 dB @ min. gain Pin 2 (Hot), Pin 3 (Cold) & Pin 1 (Shield) Tip (Hot), Ring (Cold) & Sleeve (Shield)

#### **DISCRETE JFET D.I:**

(measured via microphone preamplifier circuitry)

D.I GAIN: MAXIMUM INPUT LEVEL: INPUT IMPEDANCE (D.I): FREQUENCY RESPONSE: THD+N @ OdBu (1kHz): SNR 1/4" TS JACK:

0 dB unity gain (0 to 70 dB) +17 dBu  $1 \text{Meg} \Omega$  unbalanced ±0.5 dB 10Hz to 50kHz <0.01% (-80 dBu) mostly 2nd & 3rd <u>>85 dB @ m</u>in. gain Tip (Hot) & Sleeve (Shield)

### BALANCED ANALOGUE LINE OUTPUTS:

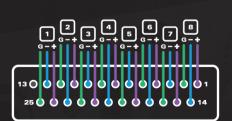
[ground sensing compensation scheme]

MAXIMUM OUTPUT LEVEL: **OUTPUT IMPEDANCE:** 

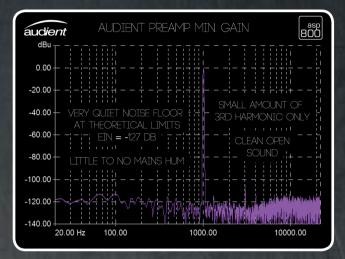
PAD +22 dBu

8-CHANNEL DB25:

<200Ω ground sensing <100Ω unbalanced 25-Pin T<u>ascam Format</u>



ASP800 ANALOGUE OUTPUTS **TASCAM FORMAT DB25** 



#### A-D CONVERTER:

(measured under AES-17 sans microphone preamplifiers)

CHIPSET: DIGITAL REFERENCE LEVEL:

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: **CROSSTALK:** THD+N @ -1 dBFS (1kHz): THD+N @ -6 dBFS (1kHz): DYNAMIC RANGE:

PEAK LED LINEUP: SIGNAL LED LINEUP:



#### **DIGITAL OUTPUT:**

ADAT 8 CHANNEL SMUX: CLOCK: WORDCLOCK INPUT:

POWER SUPPLY:

LOW NOISE SHIELDED LINEAR PSU FANLESS, QUIET OPERATION: INTERNAL D.C POWER RAILS: SWITCHABLE MAINS VOLTAGE: FUSE

WEIGHT: **DIMENSIONS:** 

Burr-Brown PCM4204 24-bit PCM Selectable via Rear Panel 0 dBFS = +18 dBu (iD22 Professional) 0 dBFS = +12 dBu (iD14 Prosumer) ±0.1 dB 20Hz to Fs/2 (Nyquist) <-110 dBFS @ 1kHz & <-90 dBFS @ 10kHz 0.0015% (-96.5 dB) 0.0009% (-101 dB) 113.5 dB un-weighted 116.0 dB A-weighted -2 dBFS (moves with reference level) -38 dBFS (moves with reference level)

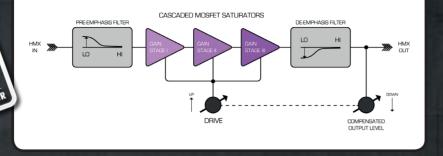
44.1 to 96.0 kHz Internal Crystal or External Source  $75\Omega$  BNC - switchable  $75\Omega$  termination

> CUSTOM TRANSFORMERS 35W Maximum Consumption ±15V, +48, +30V & +9V 100, 120, 220 or 230Va.c 200mA (UK) or 315mA (US) Time Delay (T) Slow-Blow Type

4.5 kg 1RU 482mm x 286.5mm x 44mm



# HMX & IRON SPECIFICATIONS



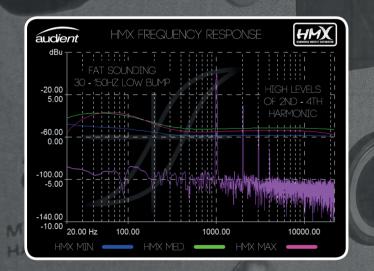
## HMX MOSFET SATURATOR:

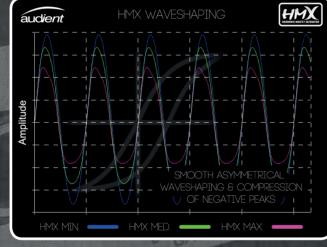
asp

THD+N © O dBu Min. Drive (1 kHz): THD+N © O dBu Max. Drive (1 kHz): NOISE © Min. Drive FREQUENCY RESPONSE:

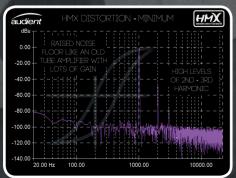
WAVESHAPING:

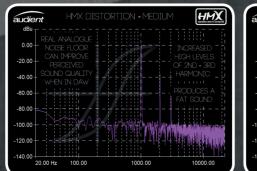
0.35% (2nd & 3rd only) 2.73% (2nd to 4th dominate) -73 dBu (like an old tube amp!) 30 to 150Hz low frequency emphasis bump - see below Asymmetrical Tube-like soft clipping HMX offers a valve (tube) like soft clipping that is pre and de-emphasised with passive filtering to achieve a fat low frequency response with a softened midrange. It uses three cascased MOSFET class-A amplifiers to reach high levels of musical distortion, but the output level is always held constant so your ears are not biased by loudness. Some extra noise will act as a nice analogue dither when inside the DAW, why use a plugin to add analogue modeled noise when you can have the real thing?!





## HMX PROVIDES THICK LOW FREQUENCY ENHANCEMENT & SOFT WAVEFORM CLIPPING





audie	nt HMX DIST	ORTION - MAXIMUM	HMX
dBu -			HMX STILL
0.00 -	NOISE FLOOR		
-20.00 -	& SIGNAL GAIN DOES NOT		- MUSICAL - H 2ND TO 4TH
-40.00	CHANGE		HARMONICS
-60.00	; BETWEEN MIN & MAX		DRIVEN HARD
-80.00			- + + + + + + +
-100.00 -			n thurst strategy
-120.00 -			
-140.00 -	20.00 Hz 100.00	1000.00	10000.00

REAL ANALOGUE NOISE CREATES SONIC GLUE & RICH HARMONICS ADD SIZE



### > IRON TRANSFORMER SATURATOR:

THD+N @ 0 dBu Min. Drive (1 kHz): THD+N @ 0 dBu Max. Drive (1 kHz):

THD+N @ L.F (<300 Hz):

NOISE @ Min. Drive FREQUENCY RESPONSE:

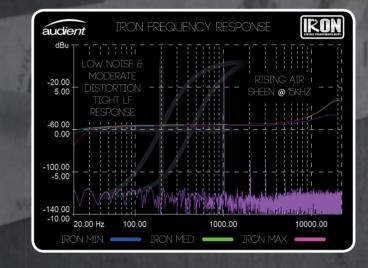
WAVESHAPING:

changes) Complex variance with level and frequency - distorts bass content -84 dBu (like a 2" tape machine) 4k to 15kHz rising air boost /

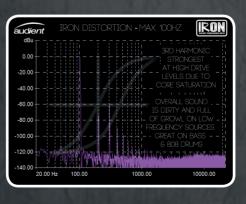
0.006% (cleans up as driver load

0.11% (2nd & 3rd mostly)

resonance - see below Symmetrical/Magnetic Loop Transient Shaping & Phase Shift

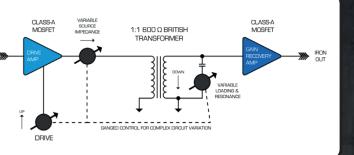


IRON ADDS SPARKLE & AIR (4-15kHz) BUT MOSTLY DISTORTS L.F BELOW 300 Hz



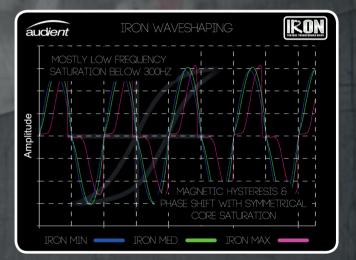
www.audient.com

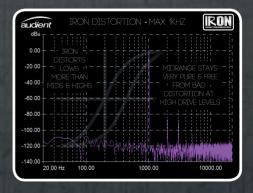




IRON provides a complex variable effect with one simple control that can shift phase, tighten sub frequencies, slew transients and distort low frequencies with symmetrical magnetic core saturation. There is also a small amount of asymmetrical saturation present in the drive & recovery amplifiers for a very complex but subtle palette of tone!

The frequency response has an air boost present that is manipulated with secondary loading of the 1:1 transformer to replicate the magic of the 70's, adding the smooth, zingy air to high frequencies that can add to perceived depth in the top end. Combine with HMX for big tone from ASP800.





IRON KEEPS MIDRANGE RELATIVELY PURE BUT ADDS DEPTH IN LOWS & EXTREME HIGHS

