**Microphone tips (public address)**

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Public address systems typically use a highly reliable, dynamic, low- and medium-resistance type of heart that points to a dynamic microphone.

Capacitive microphones are extremely sensitive and clearly reproduce sound. The sound received in front has the largest gain. It can filter the noise from all around, which is very suitable for use in environments with a lot of background noise. We can understand that the directional microphone has different gains in all directions, the front is the largest, the sides are decreasing, and the rear is the smallest. In terms of electrical specifications, we call it a higher Fr ratio (FronttoRandomresponseindex). In order to optimize the use of the microphone, you must first understand some of the microphone tips.

1. Try to keep a certain volume when speaking.

In the public address system, a volume limiter can also be used to protect the expander.

The volume limiter helps the user to control the microphone output volume, avoiding sudden volume out of control, frightening the listener, or damaging the audio equipment.

The function of the volume limiter is not because the "correction" speaker is swaying, but to help the speaker convey the message to be conveyed in a clear and gentle tone.

2, the microphone should be aligned with the mouth, to the line.

Since the directional microphone receives the highest sensitivity from the linear direction, the speaker is best to align the microphone with the microphone to the line to avoid deterioration of the sound.

3. The best position of the speaker from the microphone is 15~40 cm.

If the distance is too close, the bass part of the speaker will be distorted due to excessive volume. If the distance is too close, it will produce a "near-field effect". The performance is that it adds too much bass, the speech is confusing, and the serious one is completely inaudible. But if the background noise is too large, sometimes you have to talk close to the microphone. At this time, a microphone that can attenuate the bass can be selected. The better microphone design has a built-in bass attenuation device, which can reduce the distortion caused by being too close to the microphone. If you don't have such a microphone, it is also helpful to compress the bass on the amplifier.

If the speaker must speak at a greater distance, the microphone will simultaneously record other sounds in the space, thus affecting the clarity of the speech. If the microphone is in the same room as the speaker, the sound from the speaker will be amplified by the microphone and repeated, and the situation will be even worse. In the end, echo whistling may occur.