

Cutaway view of a dynamic loudspeaker.

Driver design

A stamped steel loudspeaker basket frame is clearly visible (here, blue-grey).

The most common type of driver uses a lightweight 质轻的) diaphragm, or cone, connected to a rigid (例

性的) basket, or frame, via a flexible (柔软的) suspension that constrains (绑住) a coil of fine wire to move axially through a cylindrical (圆柱形的) magnetic gap. When an electrical signal is applied to the <u>voice coil</u>, a <u>magnetic field</u> is created by the electric <u>current</u> in the voice coil, making it a variable electromagnet. The coil and the driver's magnetic system interact, generating a mechanical force that causes the coil (and thus, the attached cone) to move back and forth, thereby reproducing sound under the control of the applied electrical signal coming from the <u>amplifier</u>. The following is a description of the individual (单个的) components of this type of loudspeaker.

The diaphragm is usually manufactured with a cone- or dome-shaped profile (外形, 轮廓). A variety of different materials may be used, but the most common are paper, plastic, and metal. The ideal material would be stiff (硬), to prevent uncontrolled cone motions; light, to minimize starting force requirements and energy storage issues; and well damped (阻尼), to reduce vibrations (振动) continuing after the

signal has stopped.	In practice, a	ll three of	these criteria	(标准)cannot b	e met















