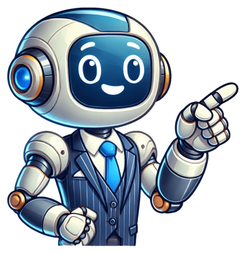
I'm not a robot



I have two 8 ohm subs I'd like to connect to my nu3000DSP as a single 4 ohm load. When running an iNuke nu3000DSP in bridged mode, can I hang one of the subs off each output, or do I need to actually cascade them (in parallel) off a single output? (In other words; do the outputs become wired in parallel when the amp is running in bridged mode?) The manual says "The mono output signal isidentical at Outputs A and B, and the amplifier responds to a single combinedspeaker load", which seems to suggest that the loads across each output are in parallel, and my two individual 8 ohm subs would be seen as a single 4 ohm (combined) load. Yeah? Thanks, Mitch Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode The manual says "The mono output signal isidentical at Outputs A and B, and the amplifier responds to a single combinedspeaker load", which seems to suggest that the loads across each output are in parallel, and my two individual 8 ohm subs would be seen as a single 4 ohm (combined) load. Yeah? The manual is very unclear, but if you read section 5.2 on output connections you will see that for bridged mono use you need to have a speaker cable where the amp end of the cable is wired Pin 1+ and Pin 2+ while the speaker end needs to be Pin 1+ and Pin 1-. This is a dangerous cable to have sitting around in your cable bin as it won't work with non-bridged outputs. This is a great disadvantage of amps tht have only Speakon outputs. Mac Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode Oh, nice catch, Mac. I had scanned through that, but must have run right over that one sentence! Ha! I kept looking for a bridged-mode diagram. I find it interesting it's 1+ and 2+ and not 1+ and 2- (which makes more sense to me in a "two power supplies in serial" thought). This arrangement also kinda precludes one from quickly doing a/b testing since it requires using different cable for running in bridged mode (I had been trying to compare bridged mode against two subs on separate channels). Thanks again. Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode I find it interesting it's 1+ and 2+ and not 1+ and 2- (which makes more sense to me in a "two power supplies in serial" thought). Bridged mono mode must be between the 2 hot sides of the 2 amp channels, that's how it works. The 2nd channel is polarity reversed so the voltage swing is equal and opposite of the 1st channel. When you use the 2 hots as your speaker drive there is twice the voltage and the load impedance capability is halved. The input sensitivity is also 6dB higher so things immediately sound louder, but in multi-amped systems you need to correct for that. Mac Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode The 2nd channel is polarity reversed so the voltage swing is equal and opposite of the 1st channel. Ah hah, that's the part I hadn't considered. The input sensitivity is also 6dB higher so things immediately sound louder, but in multi-amped systems you need to correct for that. Oh. Is this because you have half the number of inputs loading down the output from the signal source (assuming the non-bridged alternative is both inputs on a single source, driving both power amps)? Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode Oh. Is this because you have half the number of inputs loading down the output from the signal source (assuming the non-bridged alternative is both inputs on a single source, driving both power amps)? No, it's because you have twice the output voltage for the same input. Mac Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode "and the load impedance capability is halved" This is the critical aspect of Mac's reply. Two 8 ohm cabinets paralleled are a 4 ohm load as the OP recognizes. But when the amp is in bridged mode, each side is effectively seeing a 2 ohm load. While some amps (don't know about the iNuke) are rated down to 2 ohms, running them there isn't necessarily such a good idea. 8 or 4 ohms is just a nominal rating. There will be frequencies where the true load the cabinet presents to the amp will be much lower. There may or may not be published impedance curves for the subs you have, but if you look up some of the better ones you can get an idea of how this looks. The net result is that at some frequency that you're probably trying to get a lot of output, you will be running the amp into a considerably lower load than it is intended for. While there is usually some headroom for this designed into amps, the more cost constrained the amp, the more likely for it to be less tolerant. This also starts to influence the amps "dampening factor" which is a ratio of the load to the amps internal impedance of the output stage. At higher speaker impedances, this is not a factor. But running a cost constrained amp into a 1 ohm load at near rated output will lead to a looser and more distorted sound even if it doesn't shut down in protect mode. Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode .....This is a dangerous cable to have sitting around in your cable bin as it won't work with non-bridged outputs. ..... Mac To keep from screwing up with this cable, I put a red speak-on connector on the 1 +/ 2+ end.... parts express.. And here's a hard to find wattage chart for the 3000dsp that shows RMS, in case you haven't seen it...to help you decide if the amp can handle the low per channel impedance Scott and others have talked about.. My guess is bridged 4 ohm is probably ok....but i'd do an impedance sweep before i pounded... Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode I like the red cap. In fact here is what I did. The cap, red tape and black connector all have solver sharpie on them proclaiming this the amp end for bridged mode. Incidentally, the subs I have (two of them) have Eminence Sigma Pro 18 drivers in them (Grundorf ST-18 cabs). I can't find specs on the model. Everything seems to be the 18A or 18A-2. According to Frank Grund, these are rated 300 watts RMS. Currently I have the amp set to limit to 1200 watts (-4.8 dBfs) with defaults of 50ms Hold and 100ms Release. Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode some amps (don't know about the iNuke) are rated down to 2 ohms As Mark posted, it does specifically have a rating for 2 ohms, when not in bridged mode. When bridged, only gives ratings down to 4 ohms. There will be frequencies where the true load the cabinet presents to the amp will be much lower. I've not been able to find specs on this particular driver, but his next of kind seem to hold pretty tight to the 8 ohm min, if I'm reading their chart right. Obviously understanding that the newer model (that I could find specs. for) may perform entirely different than it's older sibling. And here's a hard to find wattage chart for the 3000dsp that shows RMS, in case you haven't seen it Heh heh, have definitely seen it. 2000 watts RMS (4 ohm bridged) seems like it'll be quite a bit more than what my cabs can safely consume (~600 RMS as a pair), so it'd seem like there's a fair amount of headroom. Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode As Mark posted, it does specifically have a rating for 2 ohms, when not in bridged mode. When bridged, only gives ratings down to 4 ohms. I've not been able to find specs on this particular driver, but his next of kind seem to hold pretty tight to the 8 ohm min, if I'm reading their chart right. Obviously understanding that the newer model (that I could find specs. for) may perform entirely different than it's older sibling. Heh heh, have definitely seen it. 2000 watts RMS (4 ohm bridged) seems like it'll be quite a bit more than what my cabs can safely consume (~600 RMS as a pair), so it'd seem like there's a fair amount of headroom. As per Mac's post, you also pick up 6dB of gain by bridging, so you need to set back your crossover output by 6dB. The illusion of more electrical headroom comes from your subs getting louder, sooner. And in the case of your subs, you're gaining absolutely *nothing* by operating in bridge mode. In stereo there is still enough voltage and current to cook a voice coil or do mechanical damage. Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode And in the case of your subs, you're gaining absolutely *nothing* by operating in bridge mode. In stereo there is still enough voltage and current to cook a voice coil or do mechanical damage. I might not be understanding the specs. (or the math). From the specs (see Mark's post for reference), as separate channels, into an 8 ohm load, each side can only deliver a max of 440 watts. Since these drivers can handle 300 watts RMS (and without an actual spec. sheet to read from, assuming peak = 4x RMS), these guys should be able to handle the occasional 1200 watt hit. Run running bridged mono, this amp claims to be able to deliver a max of 3000 (split across two drivers in my config, 1500 watts each). With the amp's DSP limiter in place at 1200 watts (600 each), it'd seem that I would be gaining from a max of 440 watts (max, per channel, separate channels) to 600 watts peak (limited, bridged mono). Okay, so one could say that going from 440 to 600 watts isn't a hugely significant increase in volume. (However, if I wanted to chance it and set the limiter to 2400 watts, that'd be nearly a 3x increase in power from 440; I honestly don't think I want to apply that much power without an actual spec. sheet for the driver.) Have I made some bad assumptions or done bad math here? I really appreciate all the input from you guys. Thanks again, Mitch Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode You haven't said which particular subs you have? I use a non-DSP NU3000 bridged into pair of Danley TH-Mini's no prob but those are rated 700w continuous and 1400w program - and have excellent B&C (?) long throw drivers in them. Plus I'm careful to HPF them as recommended. For connection I have a plastic box with an input connector from the amp via a standard 4 wire speakon cable and there are three speakon outs on it - bridged, "A", and "B" so I can choose to run bridged or not (for smaller rooms or lack of sufficient circuits) without switching the amp out of bridge mode. The "B" output is wired reverse polarity to compensate for what the "bridge" switch does. Note that this amp is somewhat unusual among inexpensive class "D" amps in that most(?) have the bridge output as 1+ 2- not 1+ 2+ like this one (and most all non-class "D" amps). Last edited: Jul 16, 2015 Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode Guess I mentioned the drivers, but not the actual subs. I have a pair of older Grundorf ST-18's. They have Eminence Sigma 18 Pros in them. I'm doing the crossover (80Hz, and low cut at 25Hz) in my X32's matrix section and the limiter in the nu3000 (since I have the DSP version). Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode Guess I mentioned the drivers, but not the actual subs. I have a pair of older Grundorf ST-18's. They have Eminence Sigma 18 Pros in them. I'm doing the crossover (80Hz, and low cut at 25Hz) in my X32's matrix section and the limiter in the nu3000 (since I have the DSP version). 25 is WAY too low - it should be about 35-40. But they're yours so "smoke 'em if you got 'em" LOL. The xlim on those is only 18mm so I'd raise the HPF even further if you're going past RMS on them... Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode 25 is WAY too low - it should be about 35-40. But they're yours so "smoke 'em if you got 'em" LOL. The xlim on those is only 18mm so I'd raise the HPF even further if you're going past RMS on them... Thanks for the input. And new term. Now I need to go research xlim.'s relationship to the HPF. Is that a straight up wavelength thing? (I love the math side of this stuff.) Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode Xlim is how far the voicecoil can move before bottoming out and smashing the heck out of it (or in some cases just how far before suspension/cone damage occurs). And (very roughly) halving the frequency doubles the motion at a given power level. And if the cab isn't tuned to the particular driver all hell can break loose at it's Fs (AKA resonance frequency which is 28Hz on those drivers). [video=youtube;j-zczJXSxnw] Last edited: Jul 17, 2015 Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode Xlim is how far the voicecoil can move before bottoming out and smashing the heck out of it (or in some cases just how far before suspension/cone damage occurs). That's pretty much what I expected. And (very roughly) halving the frequency doubles the motion at a given power level. This I didn't know. Thanks. And if the cab isn't tuned to the particular driver all hell can break loose at it's Fs (AKA resonance frequency which is 28Hz on those drivers). Didn't know it was 28Hz on those boys (thanks for that). Saw that spec. on some others (while trying to find specs. on the Sigma 18 Pros), but didn't make the correlation to why that's important. but that totally makes sense. And here I was just trying to prevent low-end sub-sonic rumble from overheating the voicecoils. Incidentally, that's the second time today I saw video of that bridge -- someone is trying to crowd-fund a propless wind powered electric generator and used the same event as part of their promo piece. Much appreciated. So, since the amp has the DSP, and it's not as easy to accidentally change, and that amp will be sticking with these subs for a while, I think I'll move the HPF over to the amp instead of the board. Kinda less chance of accidentally changing (or removing altogether). Still a little uncertain where'd be a good level for the power limiter. I currently have it set to 1200 watts (as I understand, it has only a peak limiter), which is likely a little hot for those drivers. And I suppose, if I bring it down to under 880 (2x440), then I might as well unbridge the thing and not have to worry about special cables, etc. (since each side can deliver 440 watts max into 8 ohms). Re: iNuke nu3000DSP outputs when in bridged mode From German magazine tests of the NU3000: Peak power 20ms/1000Hz 8 Ohm 2x465 4 Ohm 2x870 2 Ohm 2x1700 RMS (sine wave) 8 Ohm 2x312 4 Ohm 2x600 (2x375 after 3 seconds) 2 Ohm 2x1176 (2x750 after 1 second, protect after 5 seconds) So - bridged into two 8 ohm cabs the real spec is: 1176wrms each (limited to 750wrms each after 1 second, protect after 5 seconds) which is why I'm not particularly concerned with the amp frying my 700wrms rated TH-Mini's. I've never had it go into protect or even limit back AFAIK. As I implied the biggest concern is overexcursion and a HPF set properly (and not overridden by bass boost in the EQ's) will protect against that. If bridging in your case I'd set the HPF to 40 as steep as possible (24db/oct?) and limit at 800w. I'd then not push it past 3-6dB of limiting. In the past I've run PV118's (300wrms drivers) on an unbridged RMX2450 (500w/driver) into 3-6dB of limiting no prob. Same voicecoil diameter as the Sigma's - not sure I really believe their 650w rating - YMMV . Last edited: Jul 17, 2015 This End User License Agreement (the "Agreement") is a binding Agreement between you ("End User," "you" or "your") and Empower Tribe HQ FZE ("Company," "we," "us" or "our"). This Agreement governs the relationship between you and us, and your use of the Company's Software. Throughout this Agreement, End User and Company may each be referred to as a "Party" or collectively, the "Parties." If you are using the Software on behalf of your employer or another entity (an "Organization") for whose benefit you utilize the software or who owns or otherwise controls the means through which you utilize or access, then the terms "End User," "you," and "your" shall apply collectively to you as an individual and to the Organization. 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You may be subject to additional terms and conditions that apply when you use or purchase other Music Tribe's services, which Music Tribe will provide to you at the time of such use or purchase. Contact Us Do not hesitate to contact us at if you have any questions about this Agreement. This doesn’t sound right. Never used the SMSL amp, but my 3000DSP is chucking out plenty of power (up to 900 Watts) for my LFE and BK Advances with dial at 12 o’clock. Do you have a screen shot of the configuration page in the Remote software? What wattage does it say you are using? Have you checked that the mixer in your sound card software if not turned down? I discovered some of the mixer sliders were down a bit in my Asus DGX mixer. here is the screenshot as you can see windows bar shows 100% volume, all options in Inuke off, peak limiter setup to 50 watts for ADX at this time and volume knob on Inuke turned to 11.30 o'clock. 12 o'clock is red light on. You can hear and feel ADX very slightly. Same configuration with SMSL (it is 160w max) is 2-3x more load and vibrations at 12 o'clock as well. It seems that Behringer is sending to tactile transducers the power, as it damaged the Clark before, but not the signal (it doesn't make a sense to me) (Have you checked that the mixer ..) I tried different sound cards, even macbook and every where all same. Also it wouldn't do anything with SMSL either, would it? as it is same configuration Last edited: May 6, 2018 Hi, seems weird for normal usage expected.... Lets try to find the issue... In the DSP try to load INI DATA (recall) I think this reverts the amp to default. Then set the amp to 4ohm (it wont keep showing this) Set the wattage limit required Set to Dual Mono (in this case you can set different settings per channel) The crossover should be 0dB as default (this alters the OUTPUT gain it can go to +12dB) Dials on amp fascia typically 12pm-2pm is enough (this alters INPUT gain from source) Test 40hz as this a peak frequency for many models Test frequency sweeps You may not get much response at 15Hz on smaller/cheaper units TST339 should give decent low end performance in 20-40Hz maybe not so much below 20Hz Last edited: May 6, 2018 We’re you running the ADX ok at 160 watts with the SMSL? If so, can you run the iNuke at 160w? How is it then? *ADX are rated for continuous 50W RMS Giving them 160W is crazy ADX specs claim to operate from 20Hz-100Hz TST 339 specs claim to operate from 10Hz-800Hz Last edited: May 6, 2018 Hi, seems weird for normal usage expected.... Lets try to find the issue... In the DSP try to load INI DATA (recall) I think this reverts the amp to default. Then set the amp to 4ohm (it wont keep showing this) Set the wattage limit required Set to Dual Mono (in this case you can set different settings per channel) The crossover should be 0dB as default (this alters the OUTPUT gain it can go to +12dB) Dials on amp fascia typically 12pm-2pm is enough (this alters INPUT gain from source) Test 40hz as this a peak frequency for many models Test frequency sweeps You may not get much response at 15Hz on smaller/cheaper units TST339 should give decent low end performance in 20-40Hz maybe not so much below 20Hz thanks for the help guys @Mr. Latte DSP in initial mode and all the other things as requested (I tried this before as well) It does the "decent" response in 40Hz, but still not as big as from SMSL? I know small unit as ADX don't do much at 15 Hz but I would still expect the response way stronger compare to the other amp @Ceolmor I have never run SMSL at full power. btw you can't see how much wattage u use there are is no display P.S. as I described sound coming now out of one Clark. Do you think I put it to death? What you want to determine is if the amps you bought are faulty. Have you switched to a different soundcard since using the SMSL. I ask this as different cards output can vary and I think from my own comparisons USB cards can output lower than say an internal PCI based card. We don't want windows at 100% output from the soundcard and then go ballistic with the iNuke front dials. This will create distortion/clipping as we put too much gain on the source signal. Its then coming in too hot from the pre-amp stage before the main output amplification. It is important to try the amp at @12pm dial position. Most guys seem to use 12-2pm You can set the crossover gain to a higher level for each channel to do comparisons. Try +3 +6 +9 +12. Apparently, every 3dB is effective to 2x the energy. So you could have 12pm position on the front dials be as strong as you want it to be using the most suited +dB on the crossover section. Important keep the dials on the front at 12pm for this test and increase in steps from +3 to what you feel you need. Ensure before starting you have the wattage limiter set to suit the tactile being used. The SMSL amps have a seriously high distortion level (10% THD) but this is likely more apparent at max wattage and with the units you have you shouldn't of needed to go that high. I think if you increase the dB within the crossover for the iNuke you will find it come more to what you experienced with the SMSL regards felt strength/energy. The TST thermal protection may of kicked in and it may still be okay. Try running some brown noise through it but please set the digital wattage limiter in iNuke to protect your units. Last edited: May 6, 2018 When you have amp settings in place then save as a profile. The iNuke DSP amps will revert to the last used profile on power up. I had my 3000DSP driving an ADX and it was plenty powerful. I set my volume to 1:00 with peak wattage at 50 within DSP and the ADX was giving out plenty of energy. There is definitely something wrong here. This may help, took some time out to do this.... For wattage control we enter the ohm rating and then alter the Vp value. In the first example for the crossover section, you can see it is set to 70Hz. Yet it has 0dB at 100Hz. Example 2 with different settings has 100Hz at a lower strength of -3dB even though it has a higher crossover setting. Notice also I have for this example only the "High Pass Filter" set to OFF for channel A yet for channel B I have it set to ON with a "Butterworth" filter and with 6dB slope. I highlight this to show that with the filter OFF and using an additional 5dB gain we see that the lowest frequencies are being boosted more due to the slope. With a small unit this will help increase the ability to feel any effects better below 40Hz. Please compare example 2 to example 1. We can see that 30Hz on example 1 is @ +4dB yet in example 2 and with Channel B (blue) 30Hz is @ -2dB. Thats a 6dB difference for this frequency. Playing around with this and just reading what the frequency chart shows will help get some more performance from your units. Of course with iNuke we can also do much more regards tuning down to individual frequency (boost or trimming). This we do more in the EQ stages but for now I hope this at least helps with some understanding and setting the amp to suit specific models. If you are not getting good output from the unit with these settings (with A or B channels) then I think perhaps the amp has an issue. You can increase beyond 5dB but really you shouldn't have to. Last edited: May 7, 2018 Thanks a lot for all your inputs especially Mr. Latte. I was quite busy last couple days, but I will test all of it later this week and let you know I also got in touch with local hifi shop, just to try inuke in there. If they could try it and find out if is the problem in the unit itself or somewhere else. @Mr. Latte I tried brown sound for Clark, but it didn't help. Im trying to contact Clark company, lets see I finally got the time to try setup Mr. Latte suggested, thanks again for your effort and time Mr. Latte spent to help me out. You can set the crossover gain to a higher level for each channel to do comparisons. Try +3 +6 +9 +12. It has the impact and you can feel significant difference when changing the gain Using 40 Hz on Szynalski tone generator lease compare example 2 to example 1. We can see that 30Hz on example 1 is @ +4dB yet in example 2 and with Channel B (blue) 30Hz is @ -2dB. Thats a 6dB difference for this frequency. Playing around with this I had to read this like a five times to start to understand it, but I got your point I played with different frequencies with Szynalski/tone generator for more then hour and also I played with sound card different volume while keeping Inuke at 12pm all the time. I can get decent response 40 Hz plus, not as much bellow 30Hz. So it seems there is nothing wrong with Inukes (?) HOWEVER while Im using simvibe and when I compare setup with SMSL vs Inukes, the feelling in reality is getting much stronger response from SMSL and even more clear and faster then from Inukes, which is really weird. I had for long time setup in Simvibe for bumpers, engine, suspension, etc between -20db to -12dB. With Inukes I can go almost zero dB to get some strong response. I took Inuke to two places - into sound workshop to Paul, who is repairing amps and other stuff for guys on tours, like real amps 20 kg's weight. He has measured the Inuke and according to him, is nothing wrong with it. He connected it to oscilloscope and it was delivering approx 600-900W. Sinusoidal wave was ok, nothing special compare to professional analog machines, but as expected, feathering in peaks. (according to him). - hi fi shop, tried it on big decent speakers and no issue as well. The TST thermal protection may of kicked in and it may still be okay. Try running some brown noise through it but please set the digital wattage limiter in iNuke to protect your units. Paul opened the Clark to check it out and the coil was totally burnt and quite smelly as well. He pointed me to some other guy and he replaced the coil and Clark works now again. Good experience, but not cheap ($100 for repair). The strange thing is when I burnt it, and obviously that was my fault, I put Inuke out of limits and turned the knob about 2-3pm for 1-2 seconds. Clark was barely shaking (15Hz), the orange led on Inuke was just one one and red led light poped up. So Im going to probably give up. (I even reinstalled computer). The last thing in my mind is to get either other Behringer to borrow from someone, try some other cables, get the buttkicker advance and try it with it. If it won't change, I will sell inukes and probably keep SMSL, however it sounds really strange. SMSL is great underrated amp. I have replaced it with Crown XLS1002 as didn't like the idea of constantly blowing noisy active fan on INuke, and it kicks super strong below 30Hz, just tried 10Hz using online tone generator and my seat was shaking like crazy. See if you can borrow it to test, to me it was improvement over SMSL in all areas. The SMSL amp is good for the money, if it wasn't I wouldn't of been recommending it for several years. However, what is the issue here, you now found your amps are not faulty (thats good news) but your still not that confident in the iNuke controls, especially after not setting the wattage limiter and what has happened. The images shown of the charts was to help, yeah its confusing at the start but when you grasp how the chart works then it becomes very simple. If you asked more would be explained... Now seriously..... Do you think for one moment with the level of control the iNuke delivers that it cant match the SMSL regards the input/output of the source signal? Your perspective from what you done appears to state to people here that the SMSL amp is better than an iNuke. Come now, this is based on what seems a rather flawed test. Yet you don't ask, how do I get the most out of my ADX as it feels stronger on the SMSL yet make a conclusion for yourself already? We can easily adapt the input stage and output stage of the amp to suit what you want if you would like to have a sensation more like that of the SMSL. Do you, okay no problems. Your own report conflicts against what others with different tactile say in how moving to iNuke improved they're tactile. Keep in mind more punch, does not necessarily mean better control or more detailed tactile effects. Yet many people seem to base tactile on the limits of the strength for peak frequencies the various units have. Previous Help Please keep in mind I only referred as an example to increase the "Gain Control" in the "Crossover" Yet you mentioned keeping the input level at 12pm position as stated. It could be set a bit higher (makes a massive difference) as you can balance the input level so that it is below distortion/feedback level (red light). The easy way to understand this is like changing your sound card output from 100% - 80% you are changing the input level going into the amp by doing so. That will make a huge difference to the output going to the tactile units. The iNuke, unlike many amps, lets the person control the input level of the source (amps dials) as such amps in musical professional circumstances can have multiple input sources/instruments or audio hardware all with rather different (higher/lower) levels of output of their own connecting into the amp. Such control is to enable balancing instruments/hardware to allow the user to increase/decrease one input level gain to the other if necessary. We dont of course need this so much in Sims as our source is generally a single soundcard. Yet I can assure you that different soundcards can have varying outputs, USB in particular seem lower in output than internal units. I have even compared the Asus U5 and Creative Omini favouring the Creative Omni. 5x Energy Increase To Hz (+15dB) Your 40Hz doesnt feel as good eh? If desired we can change TOTALLY the output characteristics of the amp down to how individual frequencies are output. We do this with the PEQ section of the software. Here we can fine tune to get the best out of whatever tactile unit/model is being used. It is here also that we can control things like reverb in installation/materials. Controls and things we can do that once set are matched to the units being used and the hardware installation. Show me another amp that can do this, even close to the iNukes price? Yes we have to learn what and how to apply such but we have a community here, people can ask for help or guidance but also share their own attempts or progress. Please note their are experts in home cinema audio that use these amps to power very high-end subwoofers and multiple tactile in their fancy seats. Its a fact that in such communities these amps have been scrutineered over, dissected and went over in every detail by some very clever people who know a heck of a lot more about audio than I do. There are threads I can link that go into very high detail regards the amps performances and abilities in regards to bass roll-off and control. Yet for years people have been using these and continue to use them based on the performance and features with the level of customising they bring. SMSL Its got Wallop But This Brings Issues Their is something about the SMSL regards its pre-amp stage. This is the stage of the amplifier that deals with the input/source. What we have here appears as amps with different characters but while the SMSL has little control the iNuke is a powerhouse for control. From what some have described recently and using BK Mini with this SMSL amp it appears to apply a high input gain. This helps in the pre-amp stage and to have a strong amplification =from even low volume come from the unit. One reason I think SMSL has this is the amps they use have a woeful 10% distortion level, yet because the input level is high, people will not use the amp close to its max. The Factors: SSW/Simvibe Effects Output Level Soundcard Output Level Amp Pre-Amp Stage Gain Amps Volume Output However, some BK users stating to me they have issues with piston pang and the SMSL amp. An issue with SSW is the 40Hz used mainly for default effects (most people use default with SSW unlike Simvibe) and these use a high amplitude of (0dB). We then have the characteristics of the SMSL also applying a high input level meaning what is coming into the amp is too hot in dB. The same would apply with Simvibe if the output mixer dB control was set too high. A simple resolve to help this as the SMSL amp has no controls is to reduce the soundcard level output from say 100% - 80% . This is reducing the level of the signal that is actually amplified and this can contribute to eliminating the piston pang. I keep saying that great tactile is not just about the wallop or bang. It's bringing the detail in various frequencies and combining effects that we can sense and feel each effect when it is operating. Having refinement and control from the lowest to the highest felt frequencies. My own experiences: BK Advance is good down to just below 20Hz BK Mini are good down to about 30Hz BK LFE is good down to below 10Hz BK Concert I have to yet compare in detail to the LFE but has loads of potential too Most common sub $100 units are good to 30Hz at best. Anyone talking about 10Hz sensations if they use units like the common models, Aura Pro, ADX or even a BK Mini haven't a clue what they are feeling. As these units will not output in anything resembling "strong energy" with @ 10Hz used as the fundamental frequency. People get confused thinking if I set 10Hz that's all or just what I will feel, which isn't the case, NO, not at all. I have covered frequencies, center values and harmonics in the past. Last edited: May 20, 2018 SMSL is great underrated amp. I have replaced it with Crown XLS1002 as didn't like the idea of constantly blowing noisy active fan on INuke, and it kicks super strong below 30Hz, just tried 10Hz using online tone generator and my seat was shaking like crazy. See if you can borrow it to test, to me it was improvement over SM