

# Davie/Cooper City Amateur Radio Club

High Performance CW  
Speakers



Jose Carlos N4IS

May 13<sup>th</sup> ,2025

# Super Selective Speaker for CW 3-S

- The 3-S project.
- What it is ?
- How it works.
- How to use it.
- Live demo



# How this project started. 2017

Ed  
N4II



Ed and Doug heard a clean CW signal on another room, far from the radio room.

Doug  
NX4D



WALL

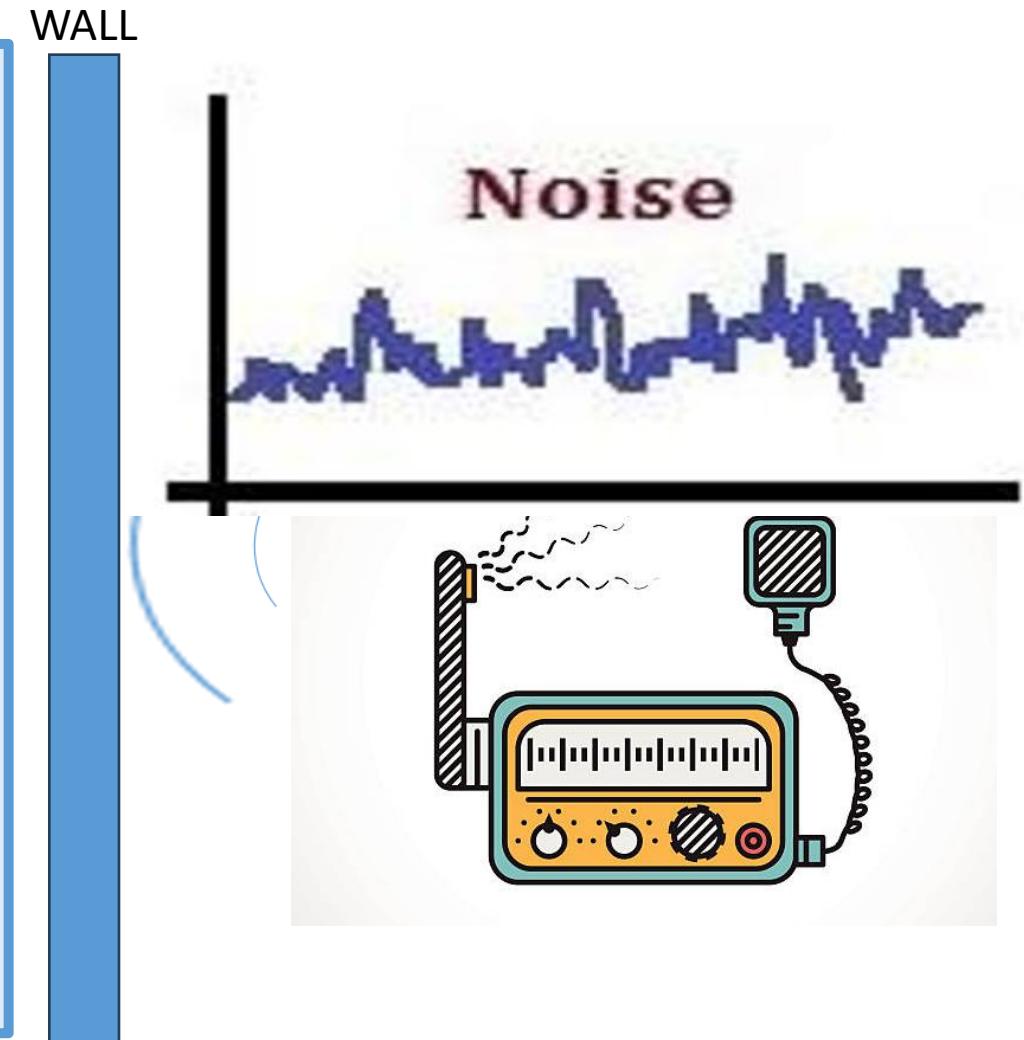


shutterstock.com · 2553311111

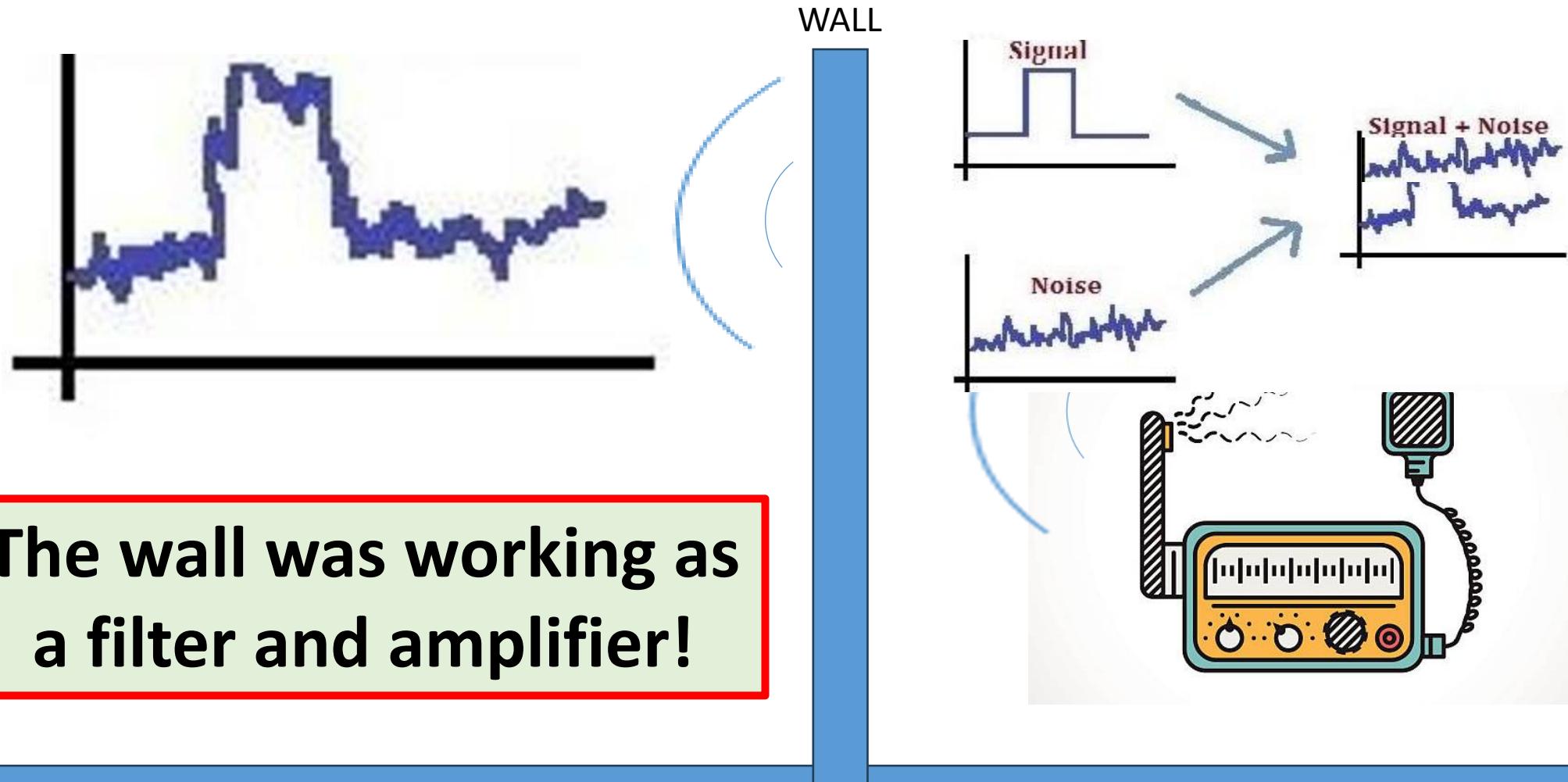
Ed and Doug heard only noise on the radio room.

# What was going on?

- The wall was not isolating the noise ?
- Why Ed and Doug heard a clear CW signal on another room ?
- What happened with the noise?
- Why there was only noise and no cw signal on the radio room?

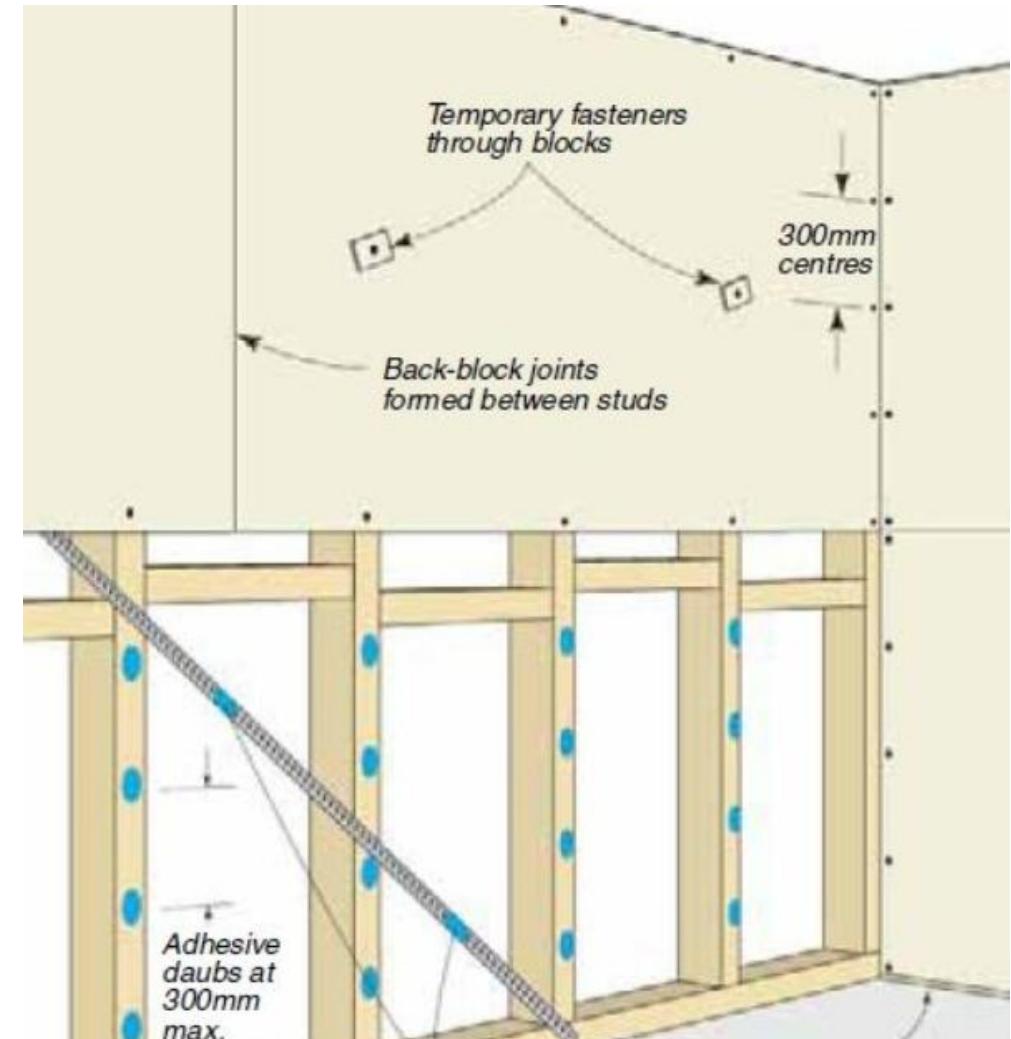
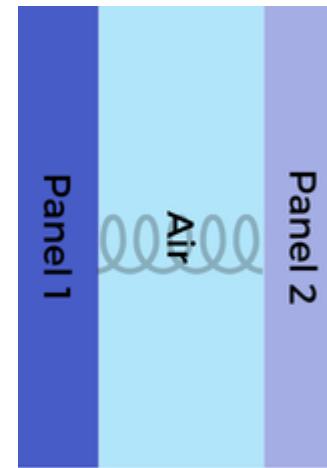
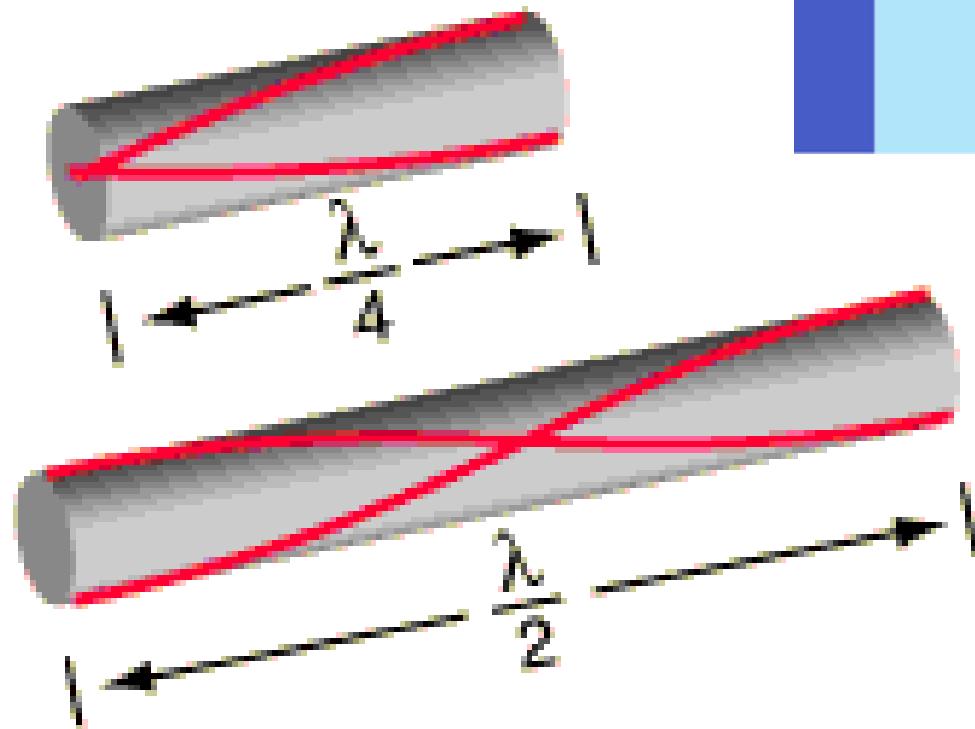


# What was going on?



# The wall as acoustic filter and amplifier.

## Helmholtz Resonator



**This project was based on several QST articles about CW resonant speakers and the work of Ed Loranger (WE6W), and N5FC Resonant Speaker (N5ESE Prototype) found here >**

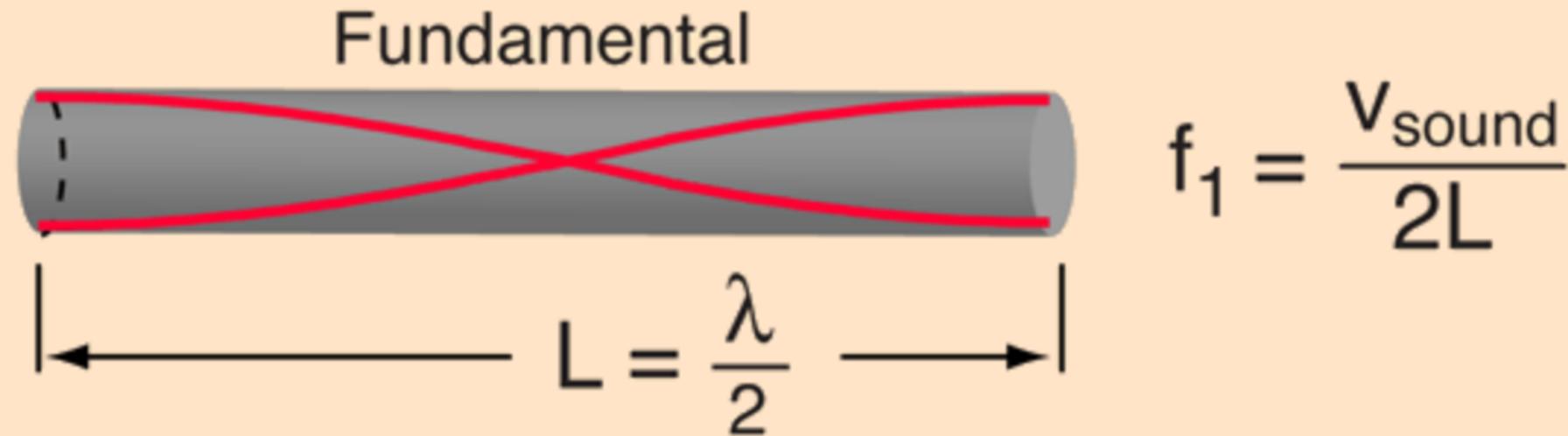
**[https://www.n5ese.com/res\\_spkr.htm](https://www.n5ese.com/res_spkr.htm)**

**Deep diving on organ pipe construction, psychoacoustic, the human ear, CW pitch and NASA 3-D sound.**

## Basic concept

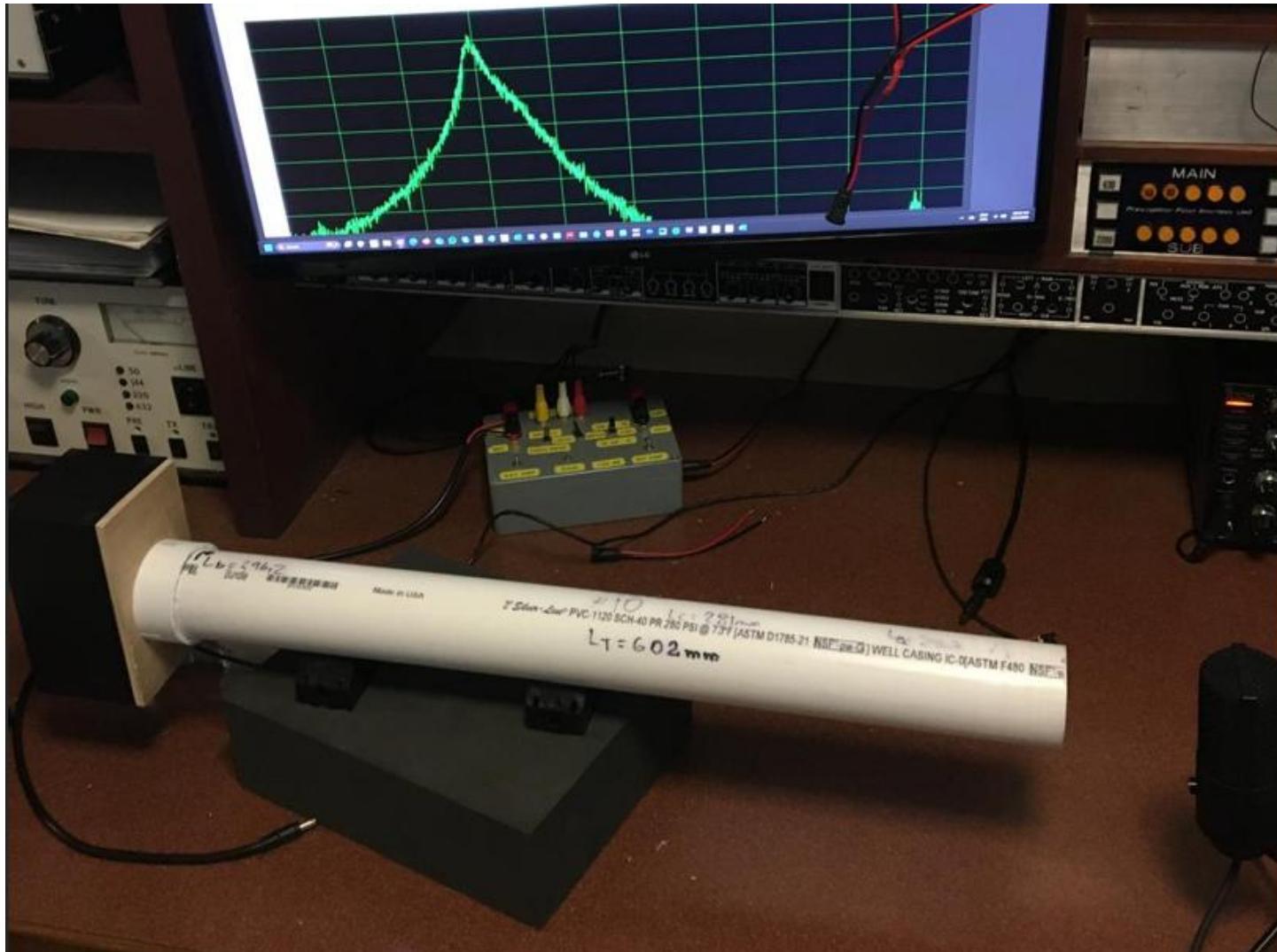
# Open Cylinder Air Column

A cylindrical air column with both ends open will vibrate with a fundamental mode such that the air column length is one half the wavelength of the sound wave. Each end of the column must be an antinode for the air



<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Waves/opecol.html>

# Build and tested over 100 filters



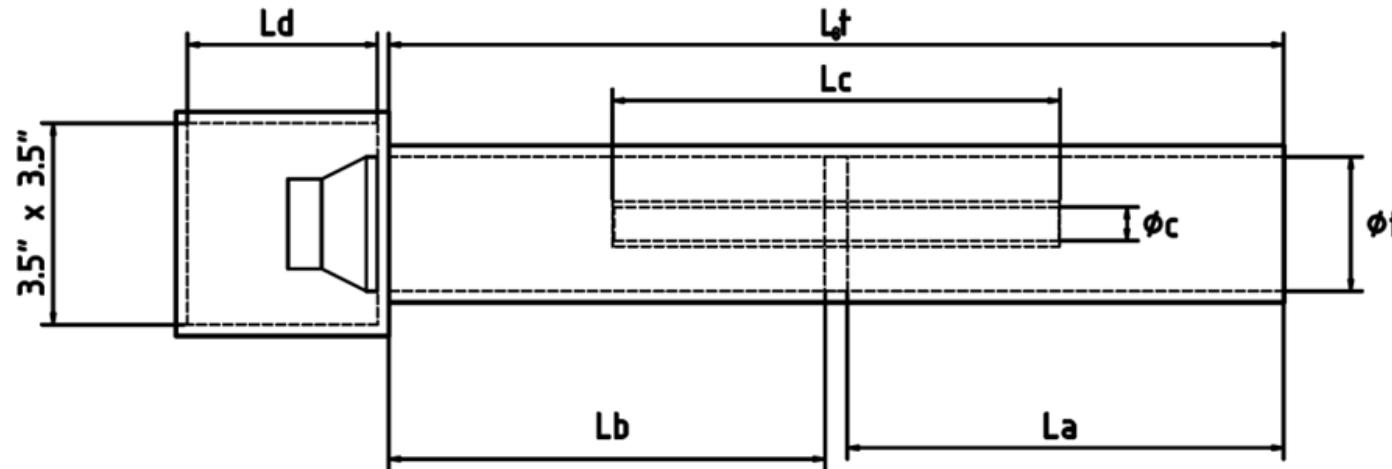
Biult and tested over 100 filters



Tested over 40 different speakers



$$L_a = L_b = L_c$$



### *Resonances*

$F_a$  = 3-S resonant frequency peak

$F_n$  = Inner tube resonant frequency notch (  $2 \times F_a$ , notch 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic )

$F_b$  = Speaker resonant frequency inside the **sealed box**

# 3-S construction 2025

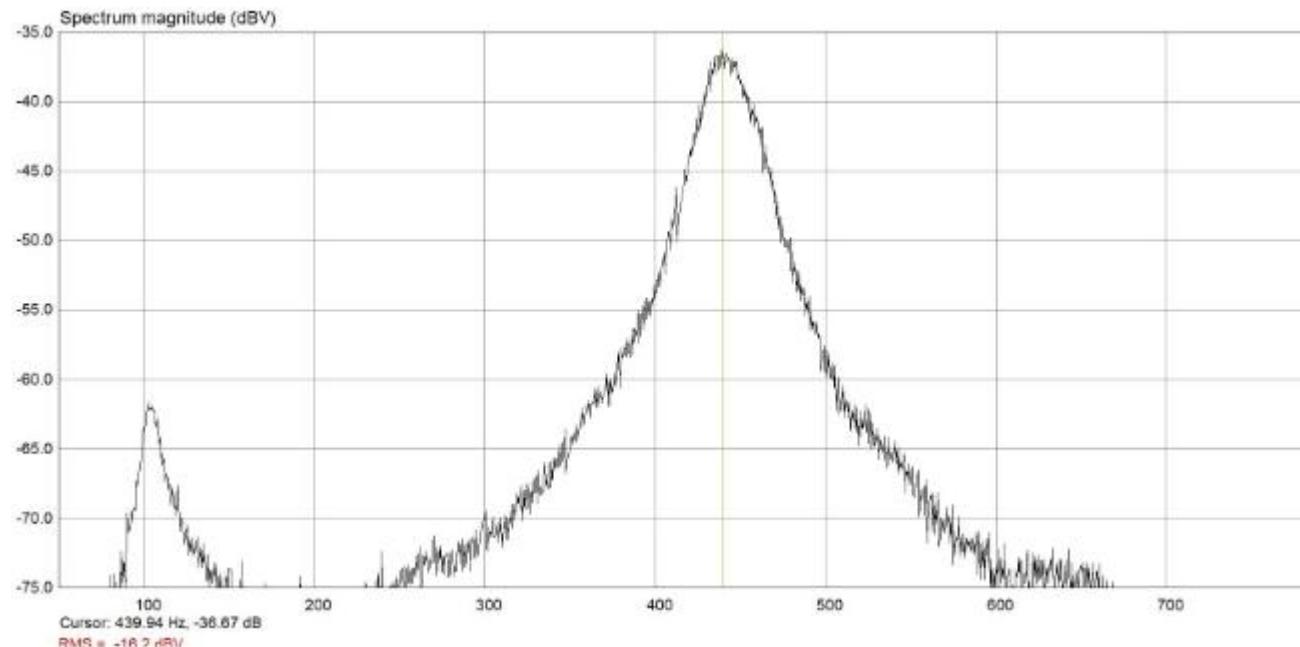


# ARTA Spectrum Analyzer

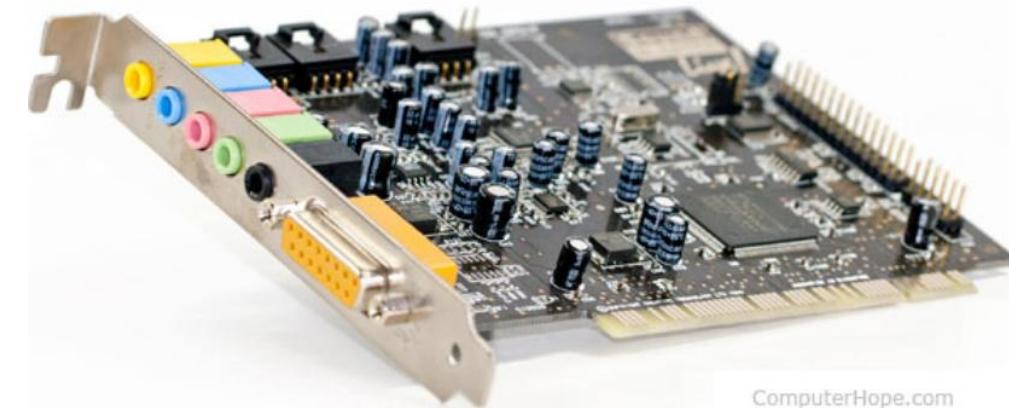
<https://artalabs.hr/>



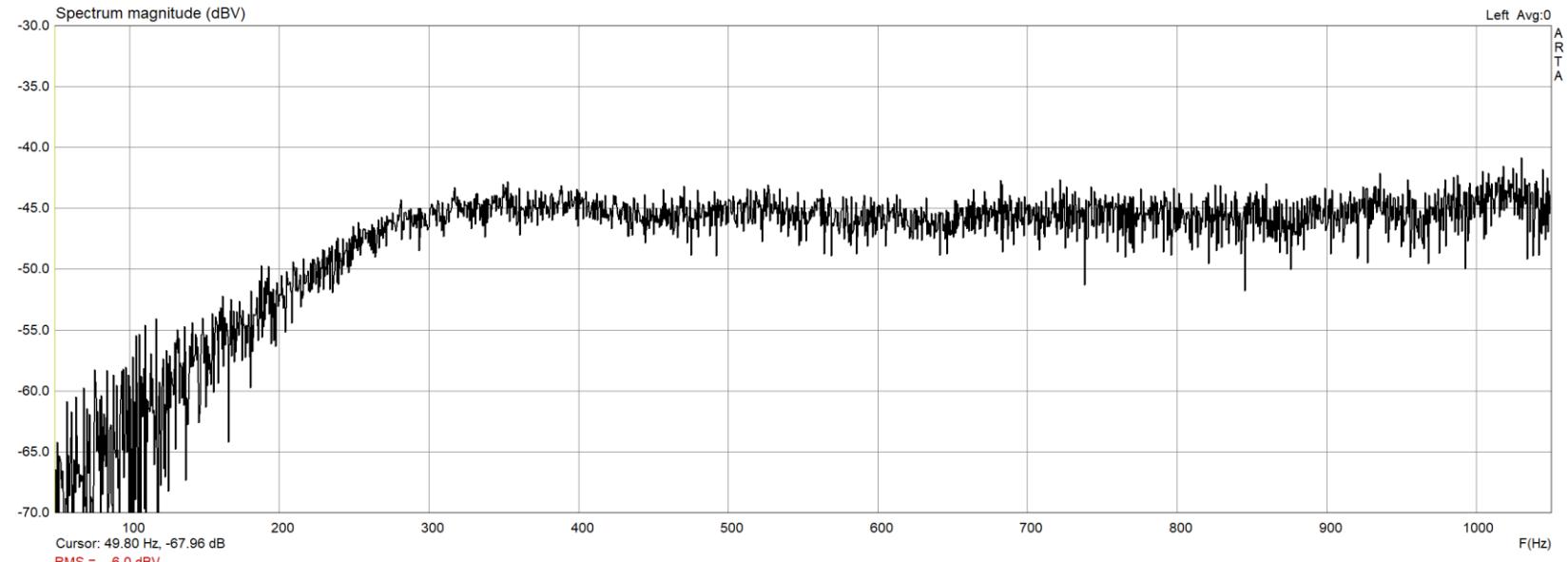
USB Microphone, Metal Condenser Recording Microphone



Computer Sound Blaster sound card



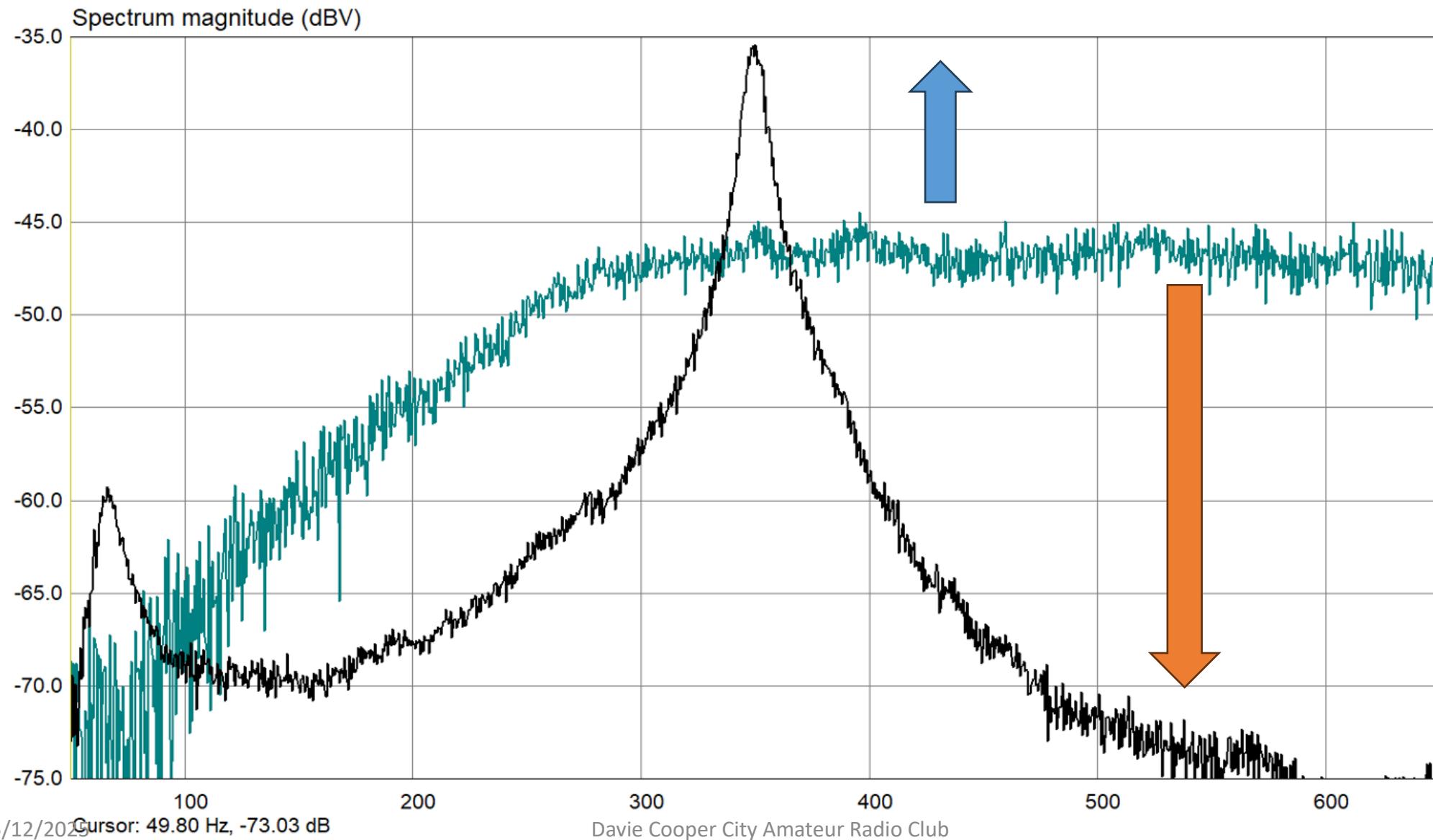
# 3-S Super Selective Speaker CW



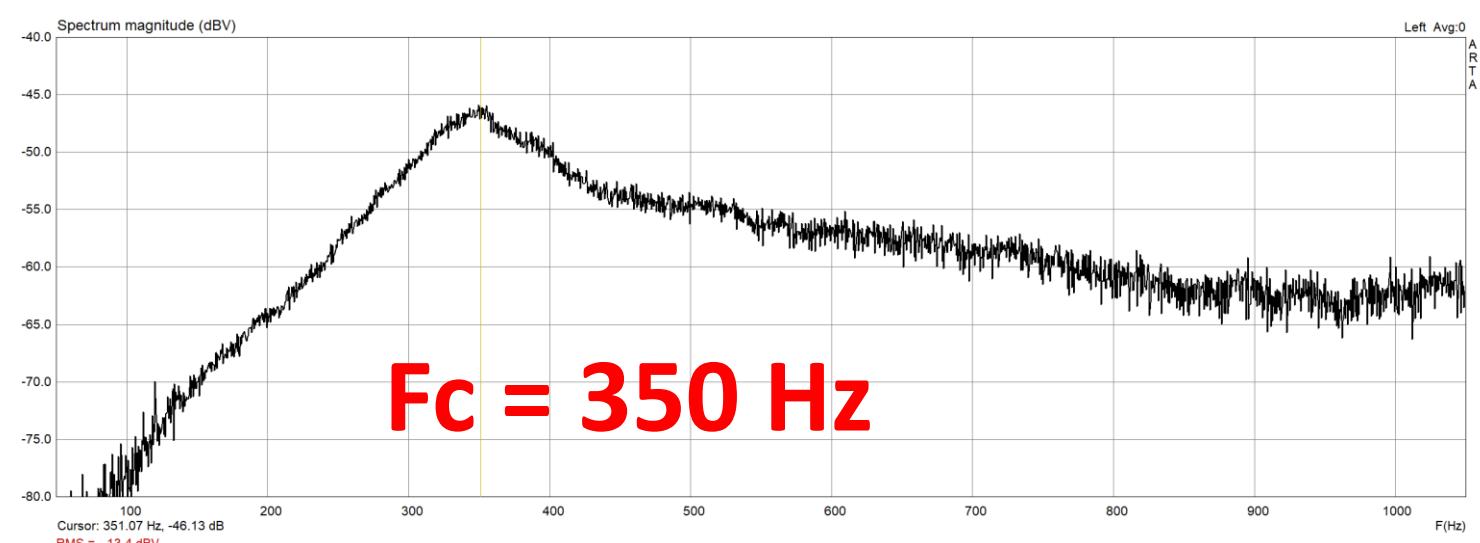
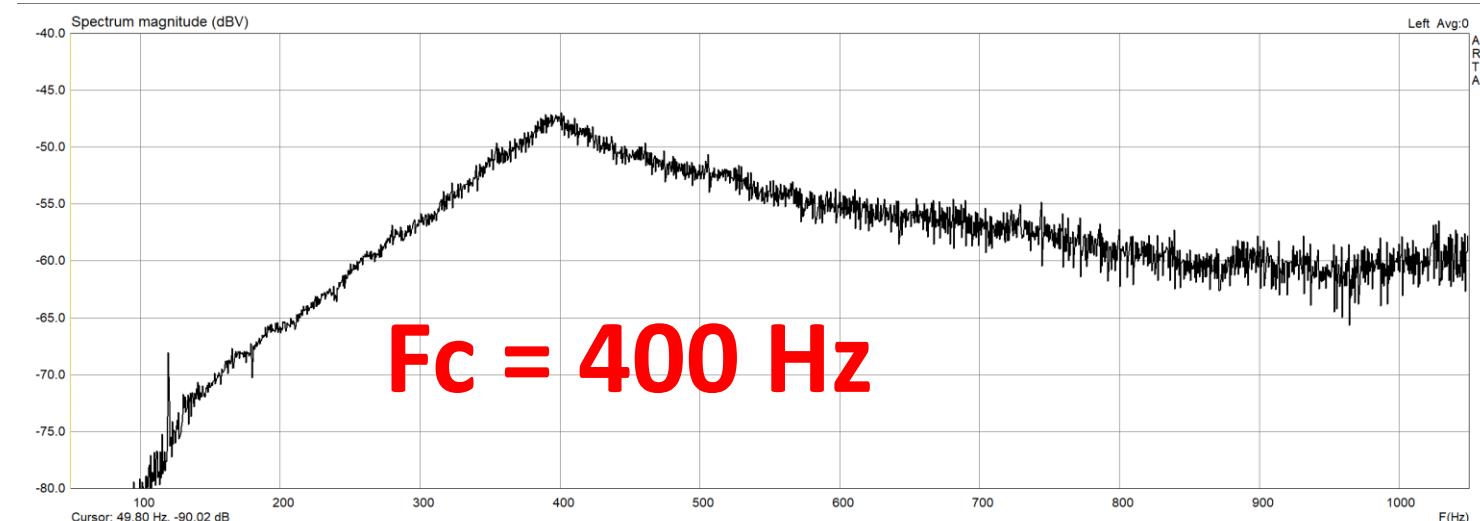
**350 Hz # 35 Peerless TC7FD04-04  
box 3.5x3.5x1.5" Lt = 500 mm La = Lb = 244 mm  
Lc= 240 mm ID = 18 mm PVC 3/4" Q = 50**

**BW -3db = 7 Hz - 6db = 13 Hz  
-10 db = 22 Hz -20 db = 68 Hz  
- 30db = 226 Hz**

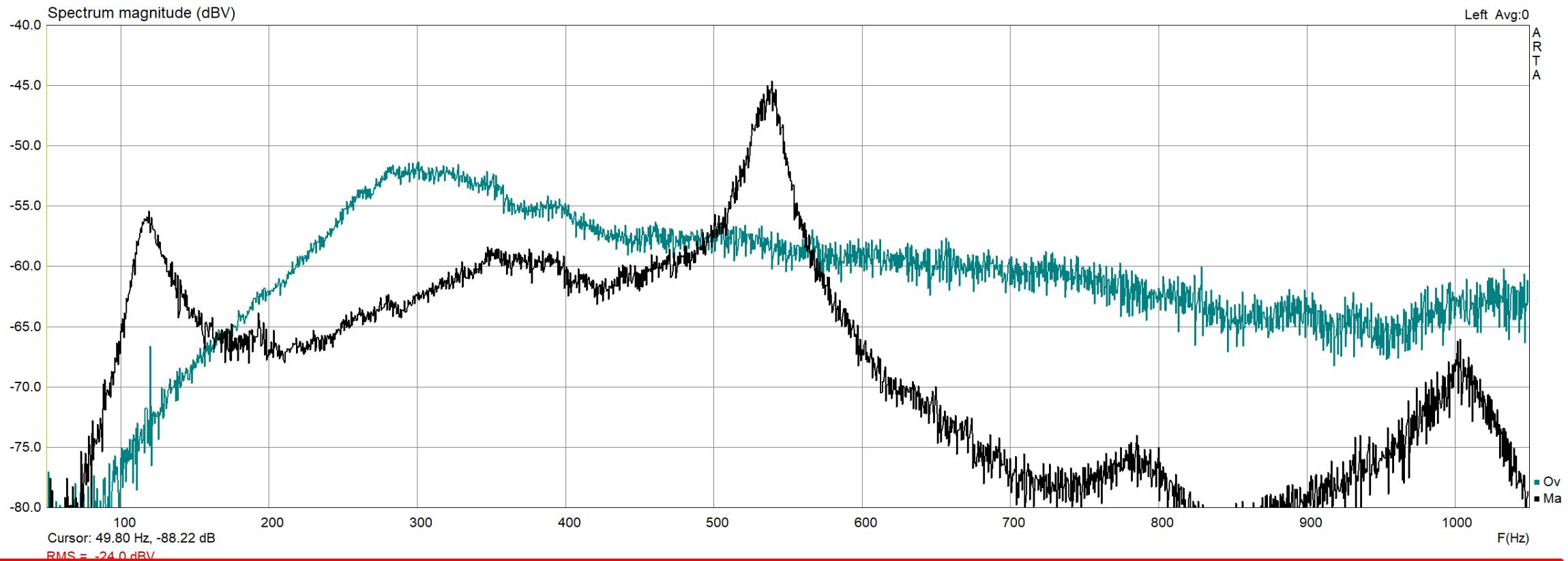
# 3-S Super Selective Speaker 350 Hz Q = 50



# Speaker box resonance

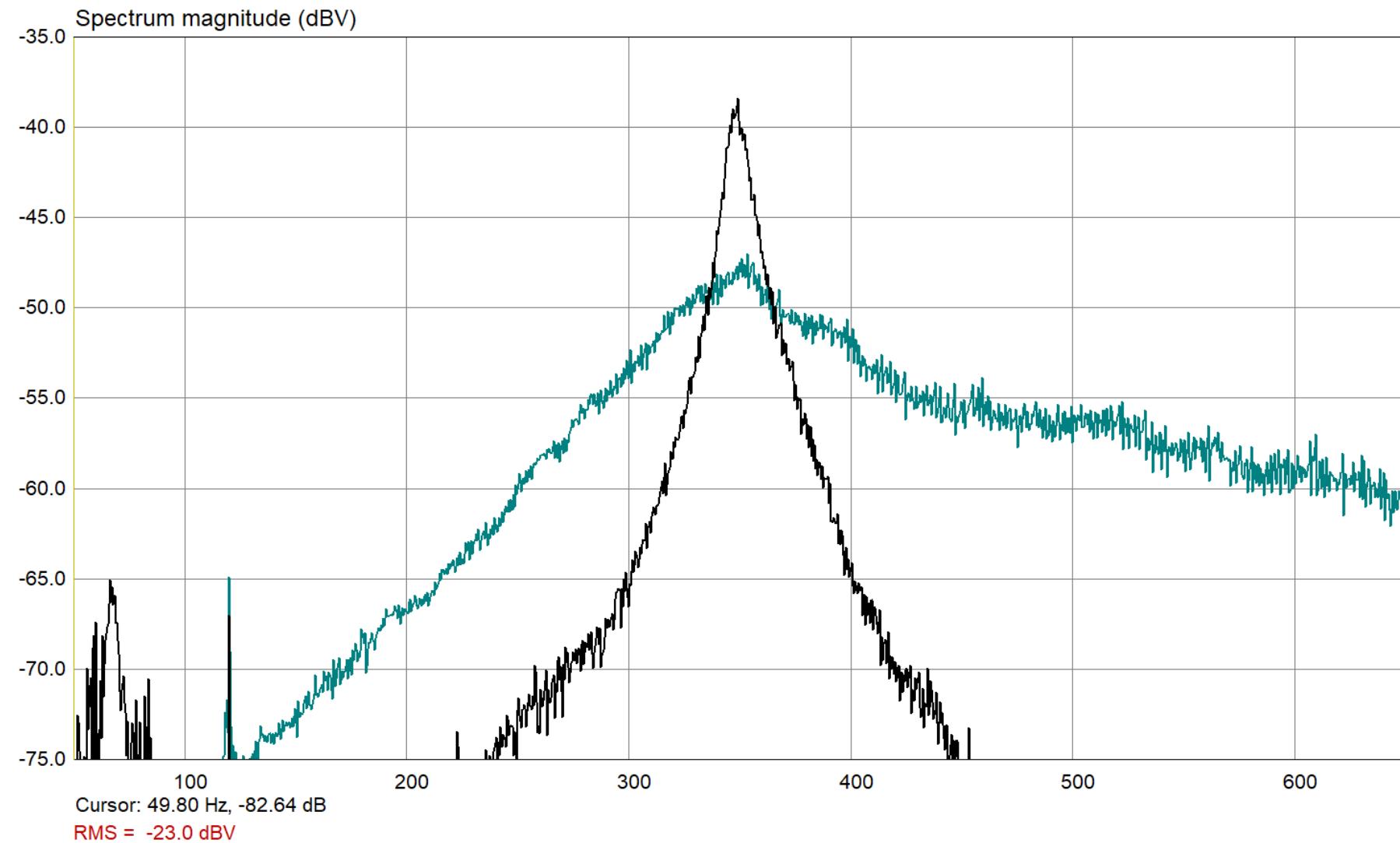


## 3-S bad results



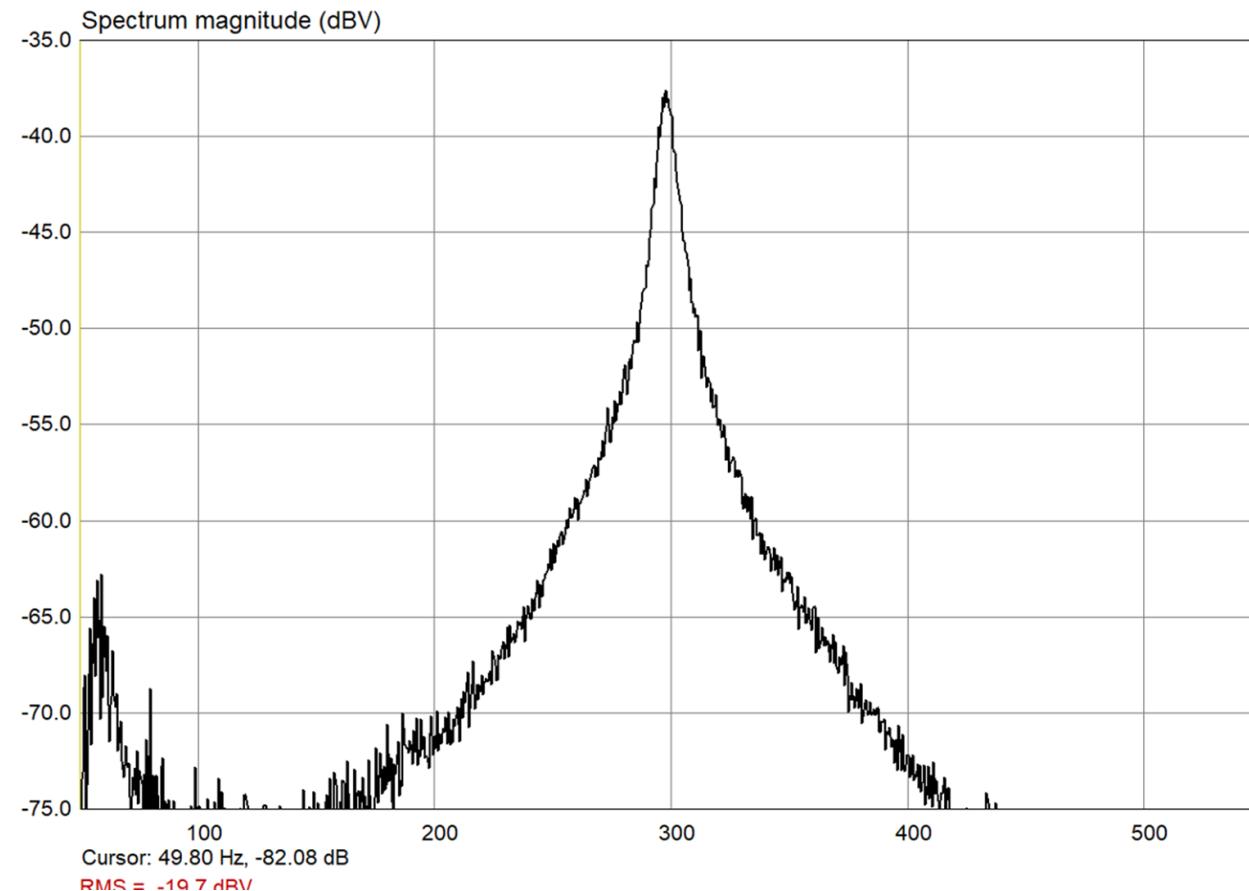
The speaker box 350 Hz and 600 Hz filter is a bad combination, both must be at the same frequency

# Speaker box and filter with same resonance

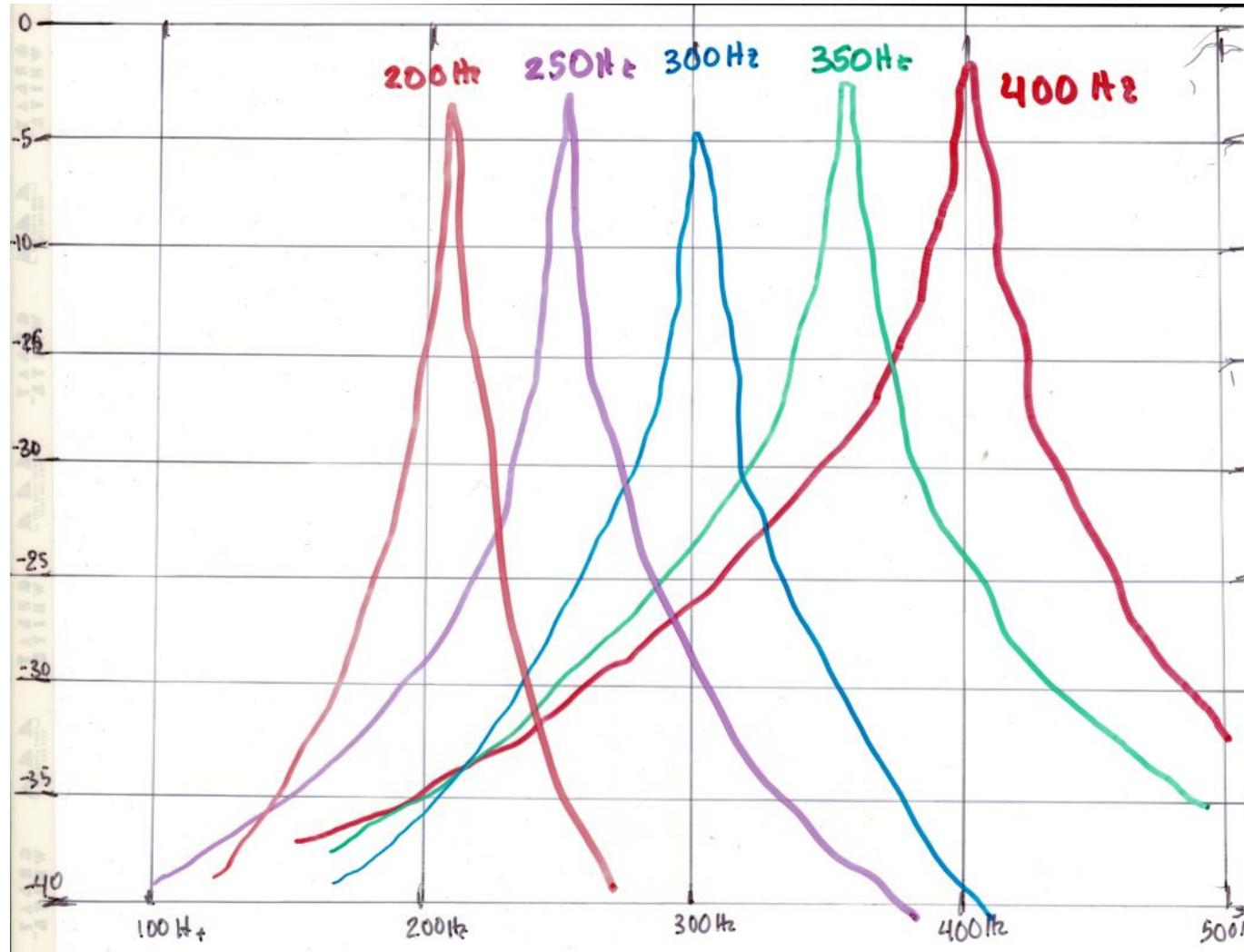


## 3-S optimization $Q = 50$ $Q = F_c / BW -3 \text{ db}$

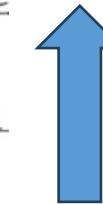
- +10 db SPL signal gain
- -30 db noise attenuation
- No ring at high CW speed
- 3-S is an **oscillator** triggered by the disturbance or the air column by the CW signal from the speaker



# Selectivity by CW pitch



+ 10 dB SPL



BASE LINE

90 dB SPL / 1W input

Speaker is a transducer  
It transforms electrical  
power, W into dB,  
Sound Pressure Level

-40 dB SPL

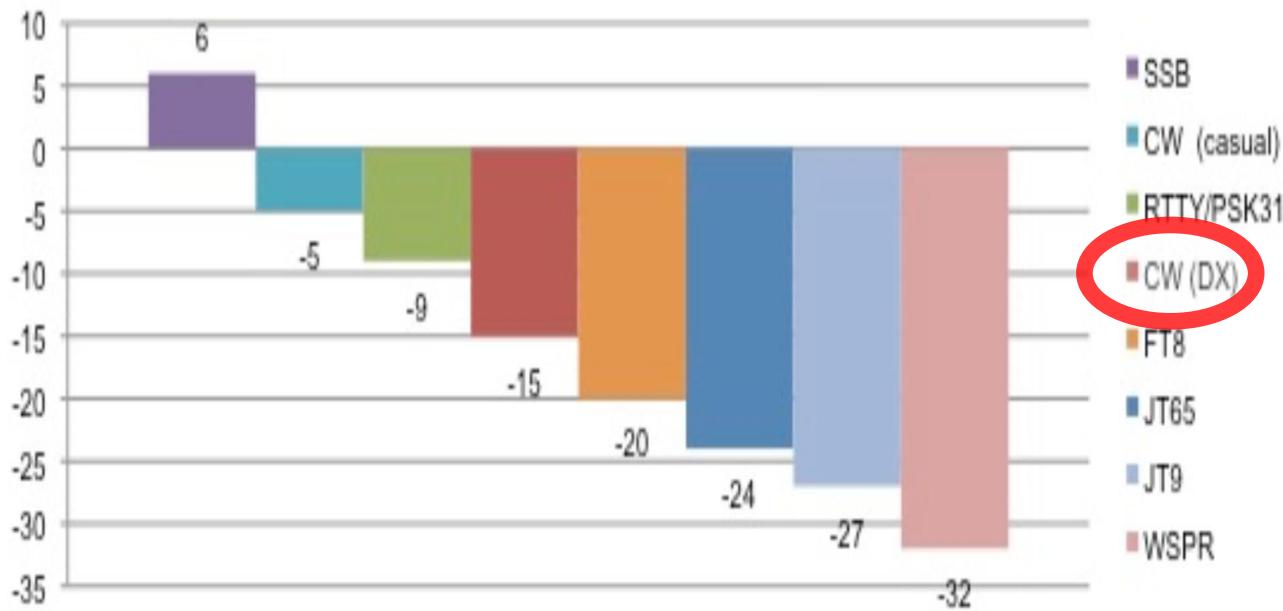


# Super Selective Speaker 3-S

N4IS 3S - APS		CW PITCH CENTER FREQUENCY Hz					
Feb 23,2025		200	250	300	350	400	600
SPL	Q	43.5	41.6	44	50	50	35
+10	BW db	BW Hz	BW Hz	BW Hz	BW Hz	BW Hz	BW Hz
+7	-3	4.6	6	6.8	7	8	17
+4	-6	6.6	10	9.5	13	15	33
0	-10	10.7	16	20	22	29	51
-10	-20	31	47	61	68	88	111
-20	-30	72	133	136	140	200	190
-30	-40	153	270	290	236	-	330
-40	-50	200	-	-	-	-	-

# BANDWIDTH for weak signal modes

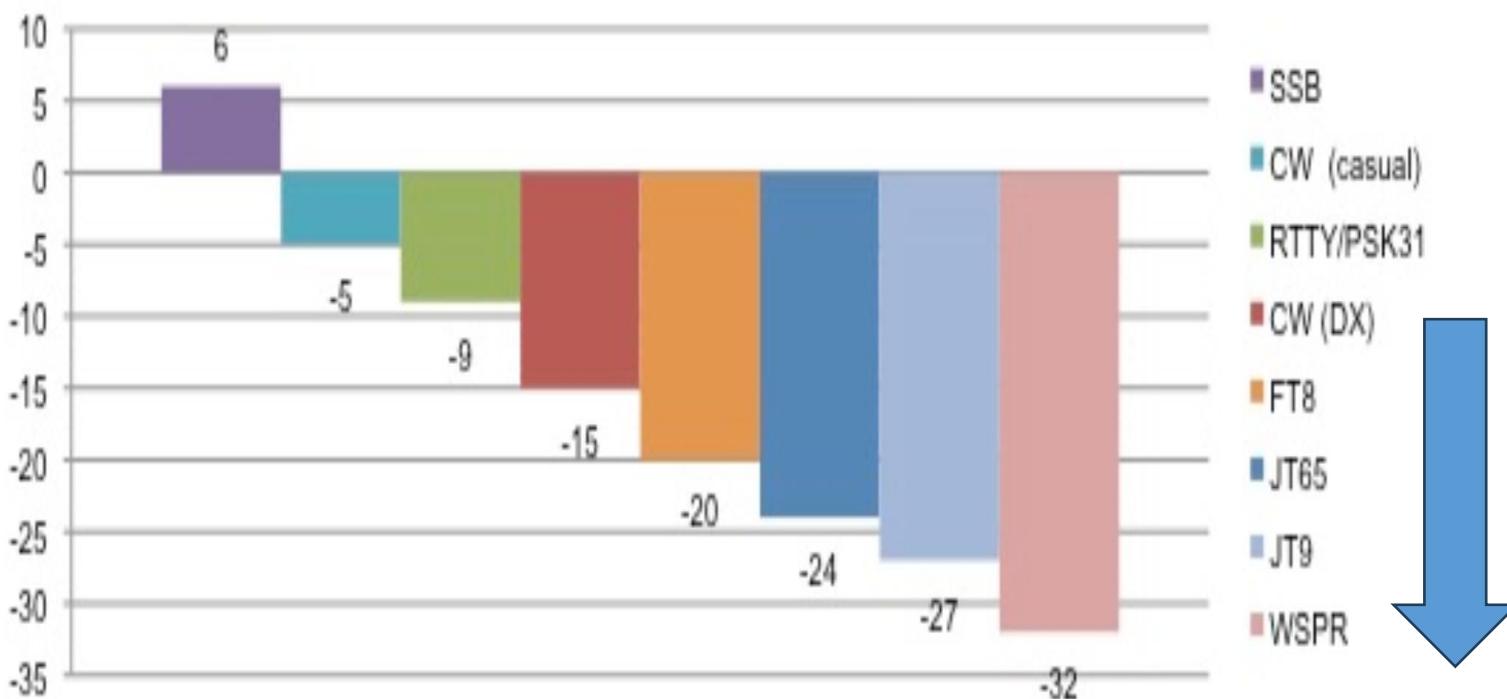
Minimum SNR, dB in 2500 Hz BW  
(SSB Filter)



Human ear selectivity is  
**120 Hz BW near 1 KHz**  
and  
**90 Hz BW at 200 Hz**

## 3-S SNR improvement

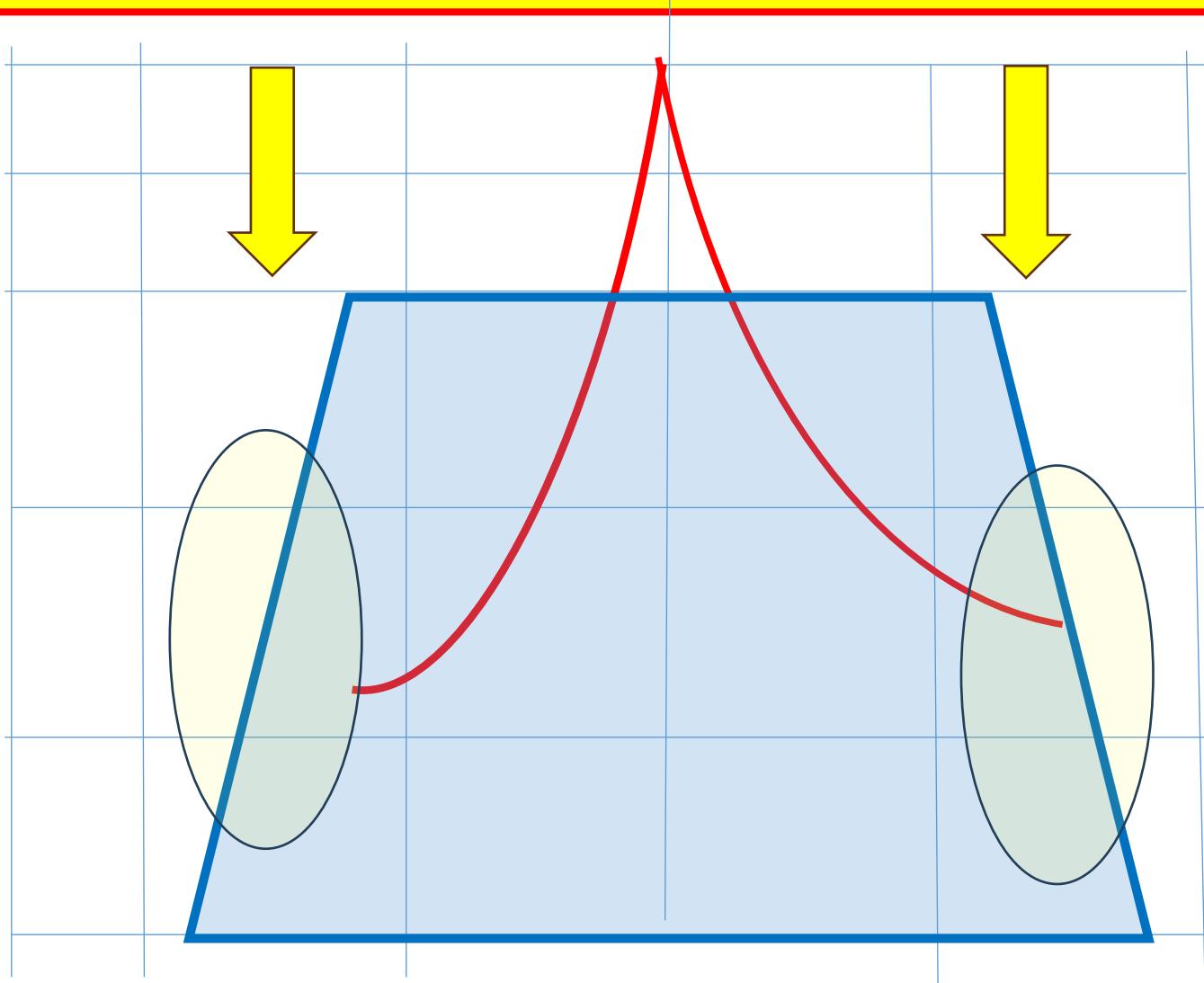
Minimum SNR, dB in 2500 Hz BW  
(SSB Filter)



1975 Coherent CW  
BW 9 Hz  
CW speed 12 wpm  
**20 db improvement**  
over a 2.5 KHz filter

**3S Speaker**  
**BW 4 Hz – 8 Hz**  
**improving up to 30 db**

# How to use and improve the Super Selective Speaker 3-S



3-S is a  $< 10$  Hz BW  
AUDIO PEAK FILTER

RADIO RF FILTER

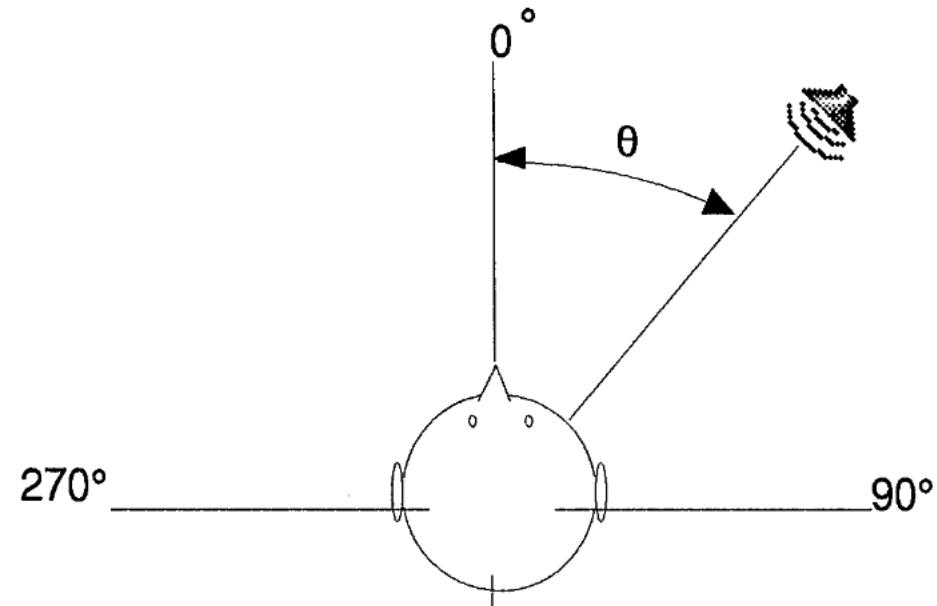
NOISE AT THE EDGE

ADJUST RADIO RF  
BW FOR BEST SNR  
100 Hz to 400 Hz

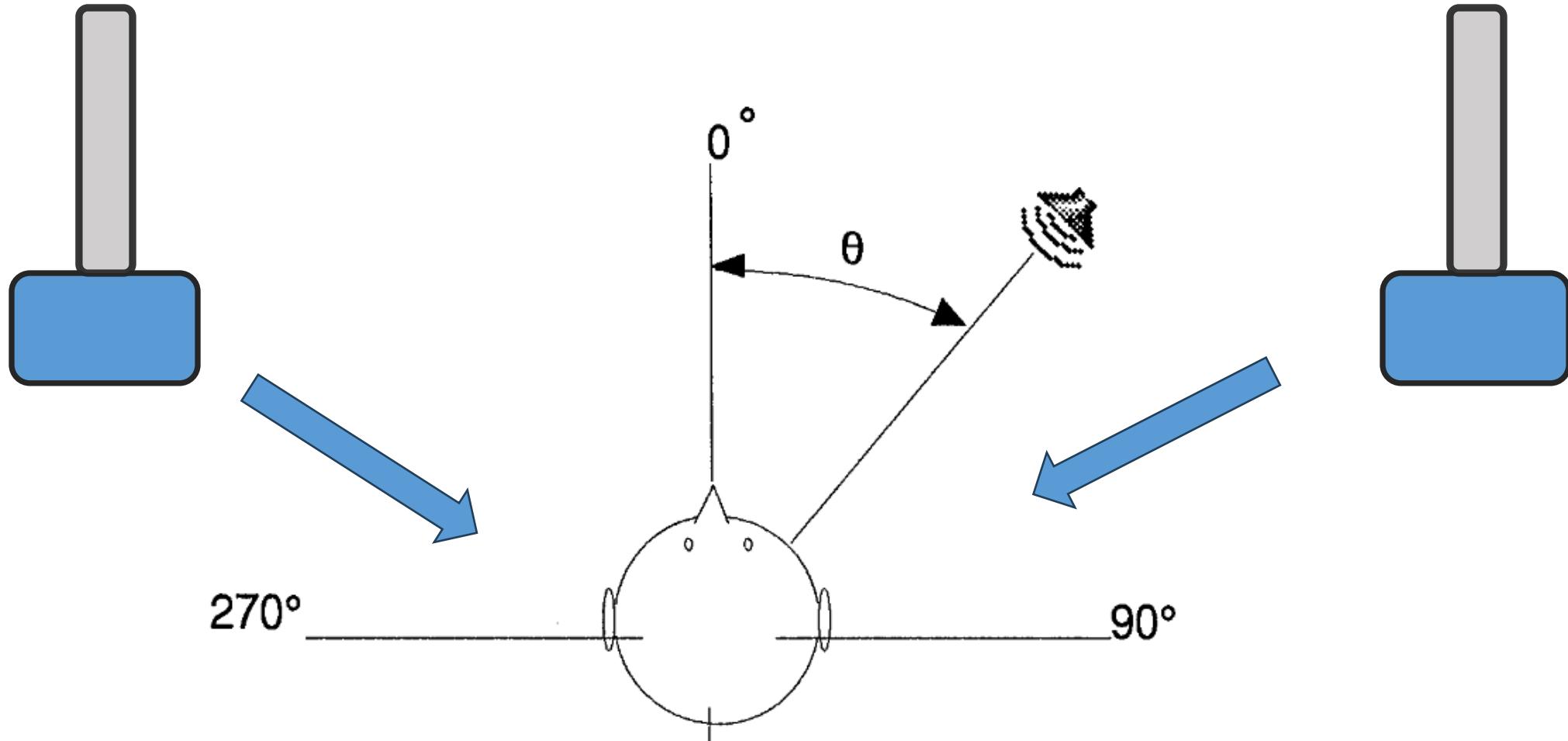
## 3-S with 3-D sound – another 6 db improvement

The ears are able to receive sound and localize from the entire space surrounding the head. 3-D sound gives the perception of placing sound in surrounding space. The ears and the brain, the human audio system, work together to process sound. The processing allows a listener to selectively focus on one sound

"cocktail party effect."

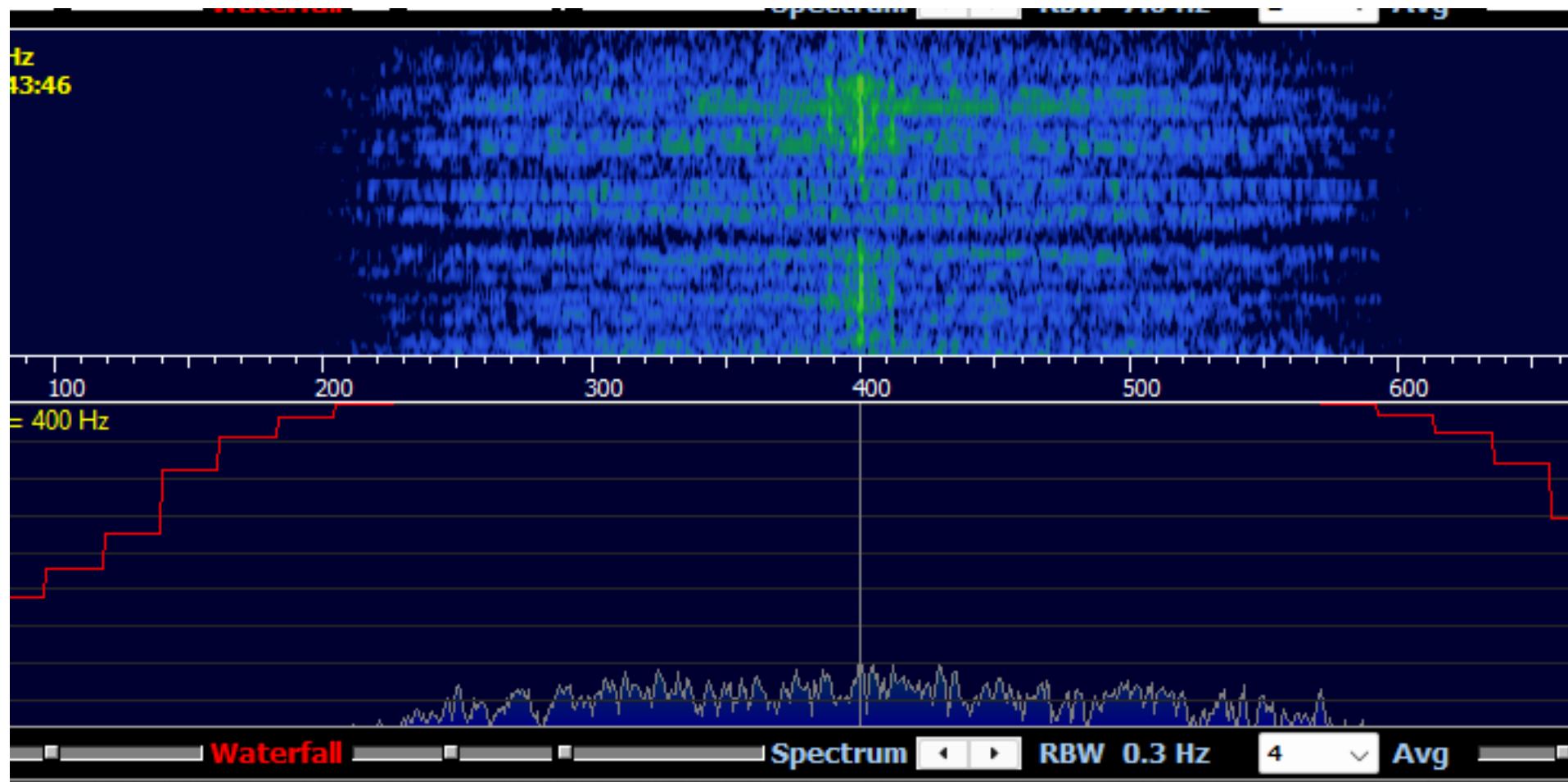


## 3-S with 3-D sound – another 6 db improvement

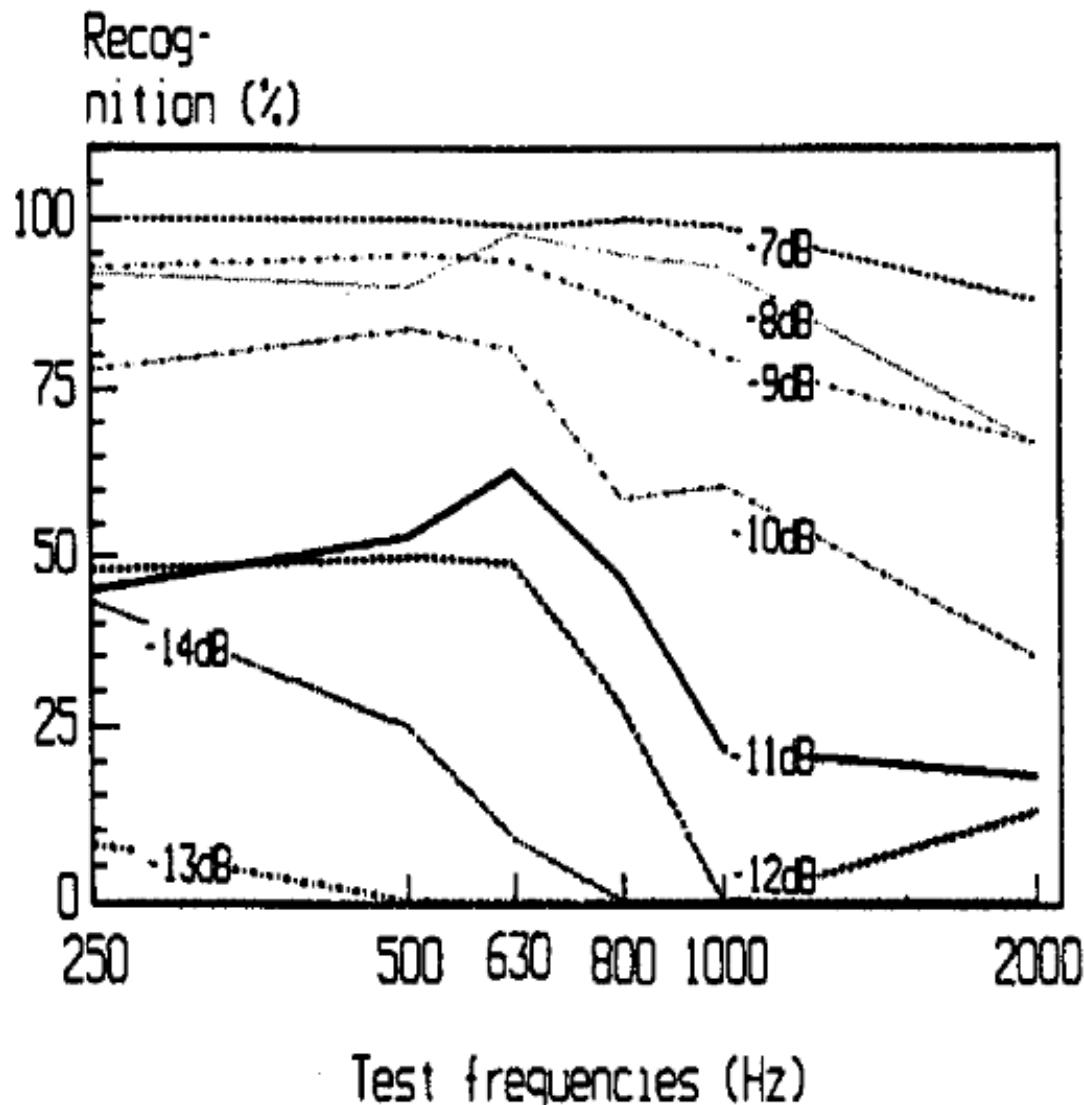


# 3-S is a great tool for your skill set

- DX Cluster and RBN + - 200 Hz
- SDR waterfall  $\text{VBW} < 1 \text{ Hz}$



# CW pitch is all about the noise



Median value of recognition for all subjects at different tone frequencies, Different SNR (-7 to -14 dB), and 16 wpm telegraphy speed

630 Hz is the logarithmic center of the human ear 20 Hz to 20 KHz

TOP BAND operators learned to use low cw pitch due QRN

PY1RO preference was 200 Hz CW pitch  
W4ZV likes 250 or 270 Hz  
350 Hz - 400 Hz is very popular too

# VK2WF acoustic CW filter

- The centre cavity is driven by one loud- speaker
- A second speaker is employed to compare tuned and broadband operation
- The outer 2 cavities are parasitic, giving increased noise reduction

## Quarter Wave Cavities

5/12/2025



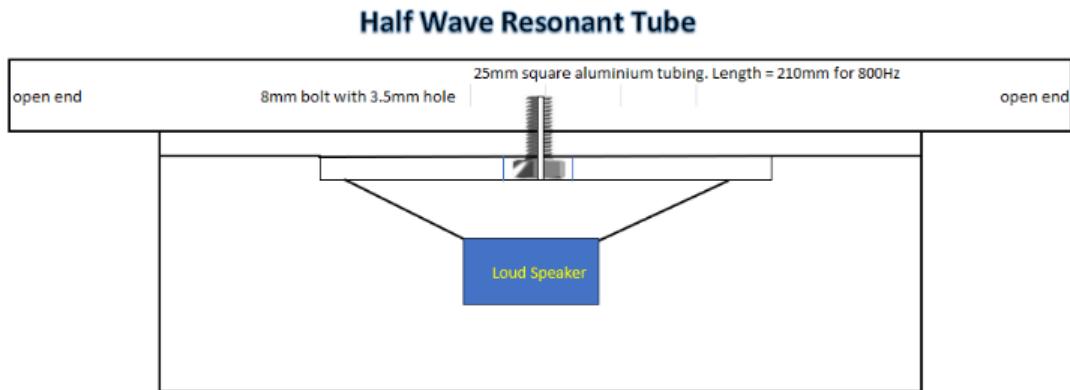
Davie Cooper City Amateur Radio Club

Being able to hear a Dx station before the others gives you a competitive advantage

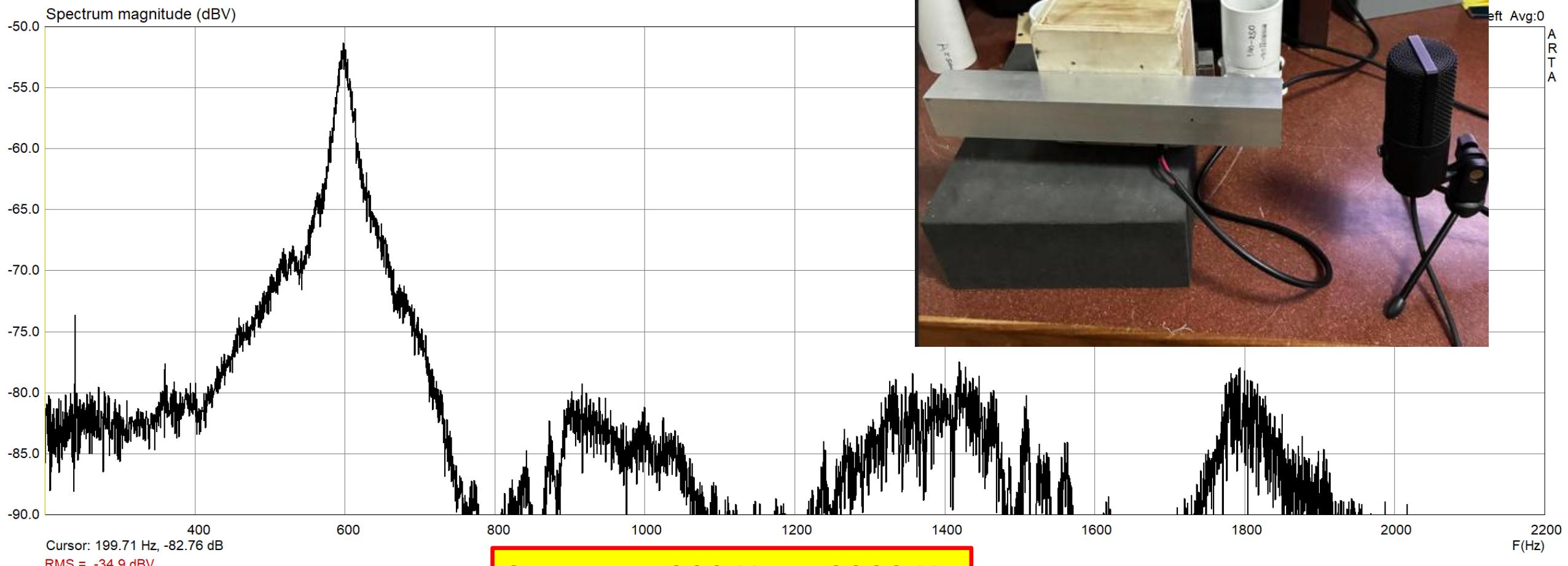
- At sunspot cycle peak, Top Band conditions are poor, Acoustic Filtering still makes ATNO CW QSOs a possibility.
- 9M6NA is a recent example
- Signal strength mostly below noise floor

20

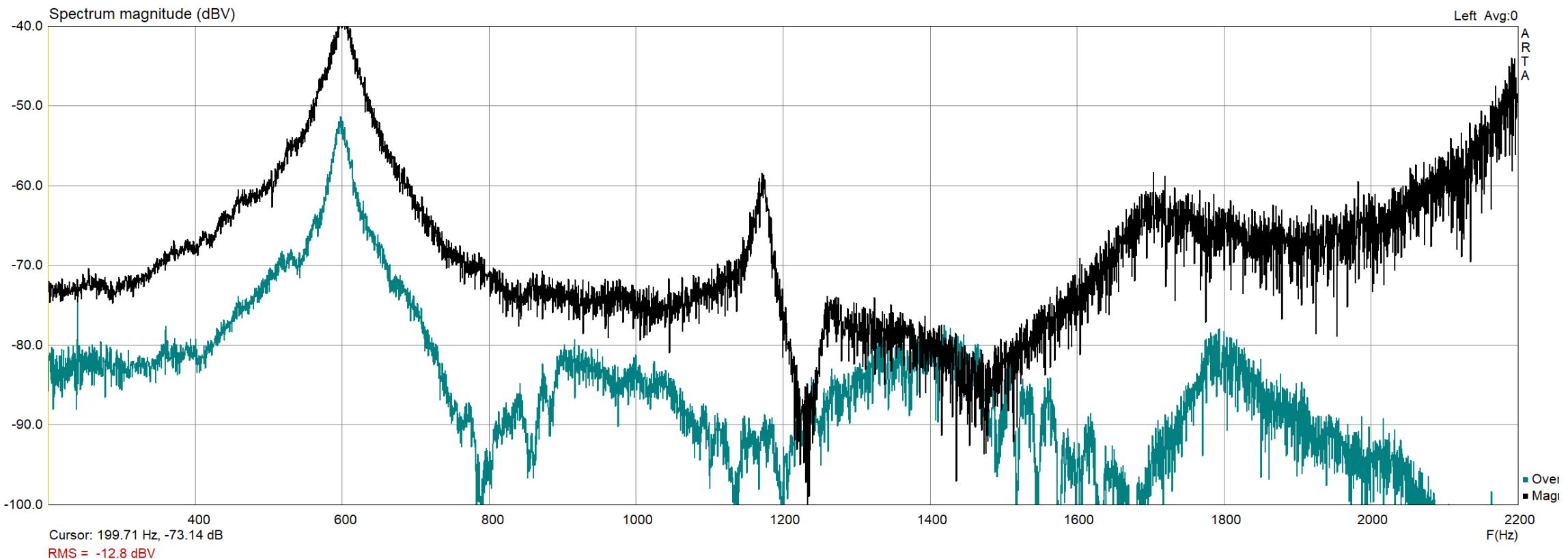
# VK2WF acoustic CW filter



# VK2WF CW speaker 600 Hz

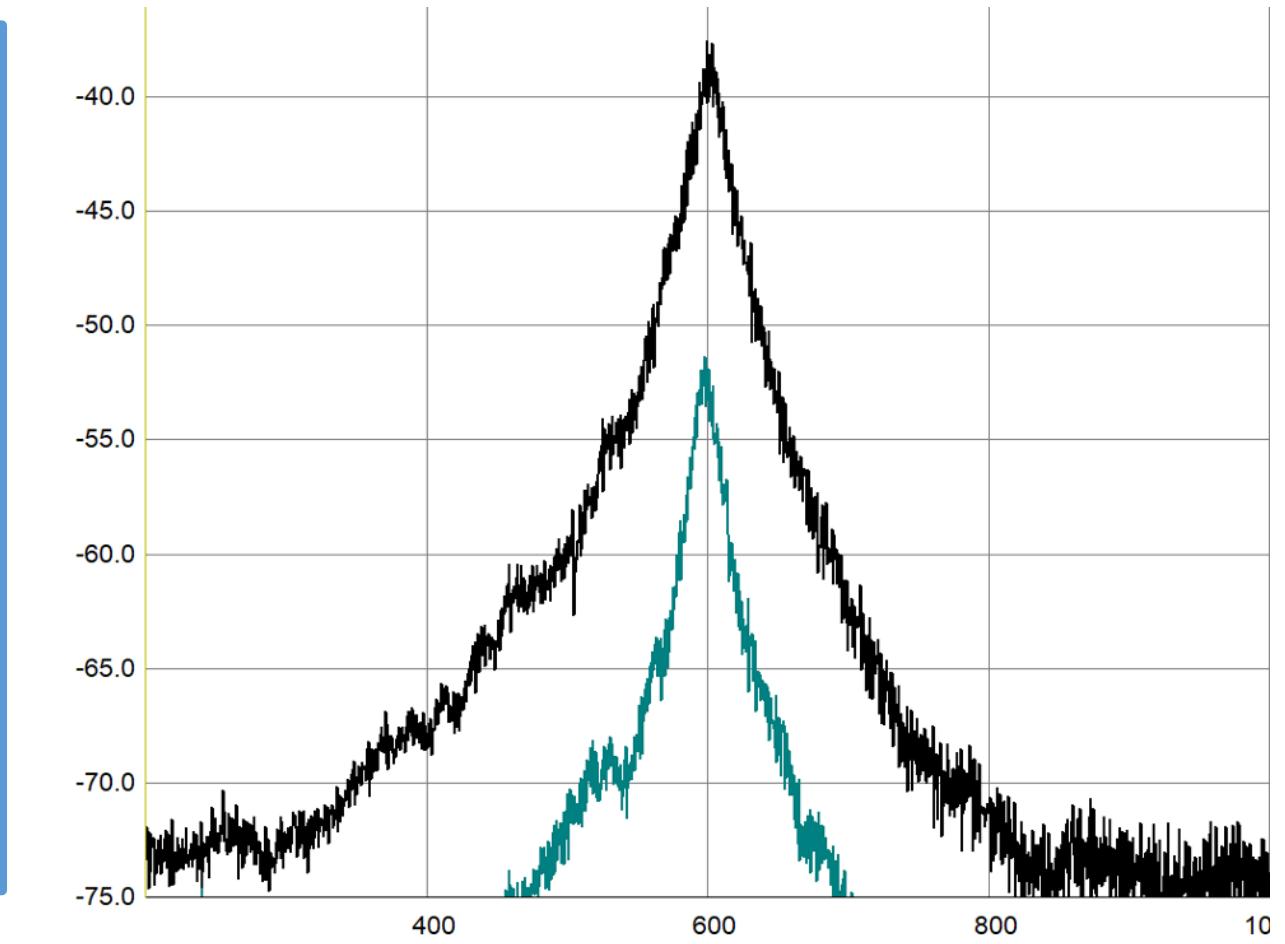


# VK2WF & 3-S same Q = 35



## VK2WF CW speaker & 3-S at 600 Hz

- Excellent performance
- Very good selectivity  $Q = 35$
- VK2 has cleaner response
- 3-S has more SPL volume
- 3-S is a work in progress
- Can we get a higher  $Q$ ?



# YouTube acoustic CW filter

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=seGoEtdW\\_NM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=seGoEtdW_NM)

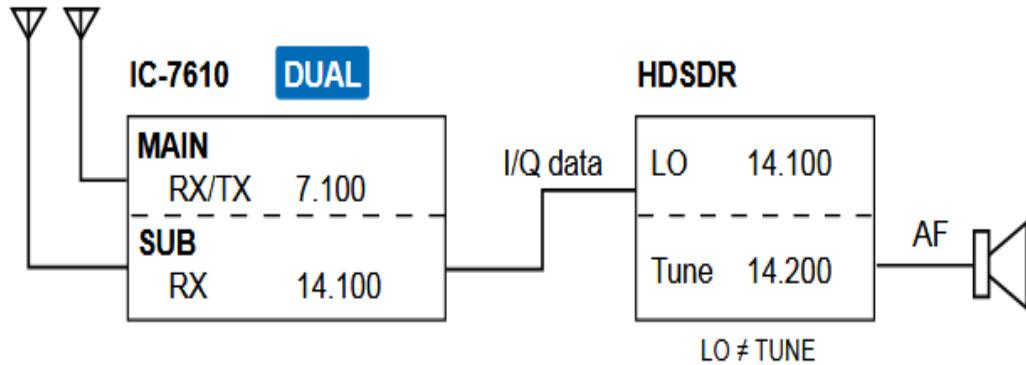
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7KAT-HbriU>



# 3S live demonstration using wav. and HDSDR

<https://www.hdsdr.de/>

IC-7610 with the HDSDR application



[https://www.icomjapan.com/support/manual/?key\\_word=ic7610&open=tab2&type=4#download\\_result](https://www.icomjapan.com/support/manual/?key_word=ic7610&open=tab2&type=4#download_result)

