

HELLO EVERYONE



TEAM NO. 6

PRESENTATION 1



TYPES OF SPEAKERS, HEADPHONES & PROJECTORS



Introduction



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01.

SPEAKERS

A speaker is a transducer that converts electrical signals into sound waves.



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HEADPHONES

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03.

PROJECTORS

A projector is a device that projects an image onto a surface, such as a screen or wall.



SPEAKERS



History of Speakers



Loudspeakers have a history dating back to late 19th-century telephone experiments. In 1915, practical dynamic speakers were invented, with sound quality improvements in the 1930s and the landmark Altec Lansing 604 loudspeaker in 1943. Edgar Villchur's acoustic suspension design in 1954 enhanced bass response for stereo sound. Today, loudspeakers are crucial in various applications, showcasing a rich history of innovation.

Types of speakers



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graph TD; A[Types of speakers] --> B[Short Range]; A --> C[Long Range]; B --> D[1 - Sound bars/ Floor standing]; B --> E[2 - Mini Speakers]; C --> F[1 - Loud Speakers]; C --> G[2 - Subwoofers]
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Short Range

- 1 – Sound bars/ Floor standing
- 2 – Mini Speakers

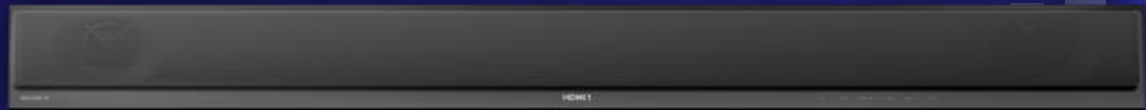
Long Range

- 1 – Loud Speakers
- 2 – Subwoofers

Soundbars & Floor standing

A soundbar is a long, thin speaker that sits below or above your TV and delivers better sound than the TV's built-in speakers

A floor-standing speaker is a tall, self-contained speaker that delivers powerful, room-filling sound.



Mini Speakers

Mini speakers are small, portable speakers that offer good sound quality for their size. They are typically less than 6 inches in diameter and come with features such as Bluetooth connectivity, built-in microphones, and long battery life. Mini speakers are versatile and can be used for a variety of purposes, such as listening to music while traveling, having a picnic in the park, or hosting a small party.



Loud Speakers

Loudspeakers amplify and reproduce sound, offering advantages like high-quality audio for diverse applications but come with size limitations, potential distortion at high volumes, and power requirements. Examples range from traditional cone drivers to modern electrostatic and planar magnetic speakers, with consumer choices like portable Bluetooth speakers and powerful line array systems for large venues.



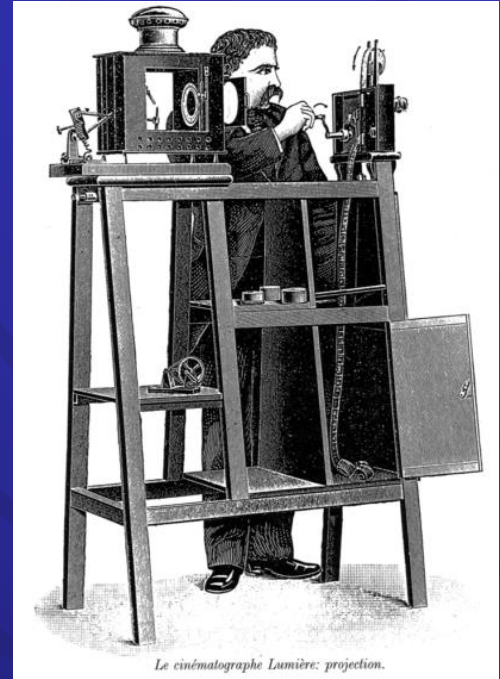
Subwoofers

Subwoofers are specialized for reproducing low-frequency sounds under 100 Hz, providing deep bass that enhances audio quality, particularly for music and movies. They can improve sound balance and clarity but are large, require precise placement, and may be costly, potentially causing disturbances in shared spaces. Subwoofers are found as standalone units for home theaters and car audio systems, as well as integrated components in high-end speaker systems, with popular brands like Klipsch, SVS, and Yamaha offering various subwoofer options for diverse audio setups.



History of Projectors

The history of projectors is a journey from ancient projection methods like the camera obscura and magic lanterns to modern digital projectors. It can be divided into three eras: very early projection systems, analog projection with lenses and optics, and digital projection using high-end technology. Notable inventions include the magic lantern in 1659, episcopes in 1756, and the first movie projector by the Lumière brothers in the late 19th century.



Types of Projectors



Technology

- 1 – LCD Projectors
- 2 – DLP Projectors
- 3 – LED Projectors
- 4 – LCoS Projectors
- 5 – Laser Projectors

Classified by users

- 1 – Business Projectors
- 2 – Home theater Projectors
- 3 – Portable Projectors



1 - LED PROJECTORS

LED projectors use light-emitting diodes (LEDs) as their light source. LED projectors are known for their long lifespan and low energy consumption.



2 - LCD PROJECTORS



LCD projectors use three LCD panels to create images. Each panel corresponds to a primary color: red, green, and blue. The panels are aligned so that light passes through all three panels to create a full-color image. LCD projectors are known for their accurate color reproduction and wide viewing angle.

3 – DLP PROJECTORS

DLP projectors use a digital micromirror device (DMD) to create images. The DMD is a chip made up of millions of tiny mirrors that can be tilted to reflect light or not. By tilting the mirrors, the projector can create different shades of gray and color. DLP projectors are known for their high brightness and contrast ratio, making them ideal for use in brightly lit rooms.



4 - LCoS Projectors



LCoS projectors combine the technologies of DLP and LCD projectors. They use a liquid crystal layer on a silicon chip to create images. LCoS projectors offer the best of both worlds, with the high brightness and contrast ratio of DLP projectors and the accurate color reproduction and wide viewing angle of LCD projectors



5 – LASER PROJECTORS

Laser projectors use lasers as their light source. Laser projectors are known for their extremely high brightness and contrast ratio.



Classified by users



Projectors can also be
classified by their
application



1 – Business Projectors

Business projectors are designed to be used in conference rooms and classrooms. They are typically bright and have a high contrast ratio so that images can be seen clearly even in well-lit rooms.



2 – Home Theater Projects

Home theater projectors are designed to be used in home theater settings. They typically have a high resolution and contrast ratio to produce high-quality images.



3 – Portable Projectors

Portable projectors are designed to be lightweight and easy to transport. They are typically used for business presentations or for projecting movies and videos in informal settings.





Future

Venus has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun. It's terribly hot, even hotter than Mercury



Descn aobut something

-blaaaa





A picture always reinforces the concept



Images reveal large amounts of data, so remember: use an image instead of a long text. Your audience will appreciate it



Output devices

1

About speakers

Mercury is the closest
planet to the Sun

2

3



THANK YOU!



DOWNLOAD PRESENTATION

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