

I am _____.
(*your name*)

I am using a _____ _____ microphone.
(*mic brand*) (*mic model*)

I am talking directly into the microphone at a distance of about 4 inches.

This is a _____ microphone.
(*dynamic or condenser*)

A dynamic microphone uses inductance to generate a small electrical signal as a result of a coiled wire moving through a magnetic field. It doesn't require any external power source.

I am now moving the microphone closer, to a distance of about 2 inches.

A condenser microphone requires external power to charge a metal plate, from which electrons move to an adjacent plate, generating a small current.

I am now moving the microphone further away, to a distance of about 8 inches.

With microphones, the distance to the source is inversely proportional to the square of the intensity of a signal. A source half the distance is four times as loud.

I am now returning to a distance of 4 inches, then moving off axis about 45 degrees.

Since this microphone has a cardioid pattern, as I move off axis, I can expect the sound to reduce in intensity, and also the sound will be colored in some way.

I am now moving off axis by about 90 degrees, where the sound should be further reduced and colored.

Other microphone patterns include omni-directional and figure-8 .

I am now going to read the next sentence moving slowly from 8 inches to as close to the mic as I can get.

Cardioid microphones have an additional characteristic—as the source gets closer to the mic, it not only gets louder, but there is more proportionate low end in the signal. This is called the “proximity effect.”

Finally, I am going to say the letter T several times to test for transient response and high end—

T T T T T T T T T T