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Diving deep with
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'Diley Simon's

"Bass Maniac"

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# Wilson Audio Submerge

The Utah-based brand digs deep to take on the challenge of palpable infra-bass with its largest active subwoofer to date. We close all the hatches and dive, dive, dive...

Review: Mark Craven Lab: Paul Miller

he last subwoofer we auditioned from Wilson Audio [HFN Sep '22] raised eyebrows simply because of its name. 'LōKē' was no doubt meant as an homage to the Norse God, and therefore related to the American marque's earlier Thor's Hammer unit, but the phrase 'low-key' doesn't exactly call to mind hi-fi excitement. We're back on firmer ground with the maker's new Submerge, the name conjuring images of deep, infrasonic bass.

This model is a far bigger proposition than the LōKē, so a better match for Wilson Audio's larger loudspeakers, not just the TuneTot standmounts [HFN Nov '18] and (relatively) compact Sabrina V and Sasha V [HFN Sep '23] floorstanders. Pricing, too, is 'bigger', the Submerge selling in one of

five standard Wilson finishes for £31,998, compared to the LōKē's £9500. Expensive, yes, but remember that a pair of the company's larger Alexia V or Alexx V [HFN Jan '22] floorstanders will set you back from £75,998 and £165,000, respectively.

### WHEELY BIG

In typical Wilson Audio fashion, the subwoofer's standard finishes (Galaxy Grey, GT Silver, Quartz, Carbon and Medio Grigio) can be exchanged for numerous 'Upgrade' colours

(the most striking options including Fly Yellow, Pur Sang Rouge and Spearmint at +5%), plus eleven different 'Premium Pearl'

> colourways (at +10%). Matching it to your Wilson Audio speakers is clearly part of the thinking here.

> > Colour coordination

might be desired, because the elephant in the room here is that the Submerge – while not quite looking like an actual elephant in your room – is big. The cabinet, which comes out of the packing crate on four wheels to make manoeuvring it into position easy (it weighs 116kg, so you won't be lifting it), stands around 77cm tall once attached to Wilson Audio's

LEFT: The Submerge's massive (116kg) ported cabinet is fashioned from Wilson's mineral-loaded resin X-Material with thick alloy for the baffle. The 300mm long-throw woofer is optimised for the 'bottom two octaves'

'Acoustic Diode' spiked feet. Width is 46cm, and depth 63cm.

Large and heavy aren't in themselves unusual for Wilson Audio, but I'll admit to finding the Submerge's styling some way off the modern, often angular looks

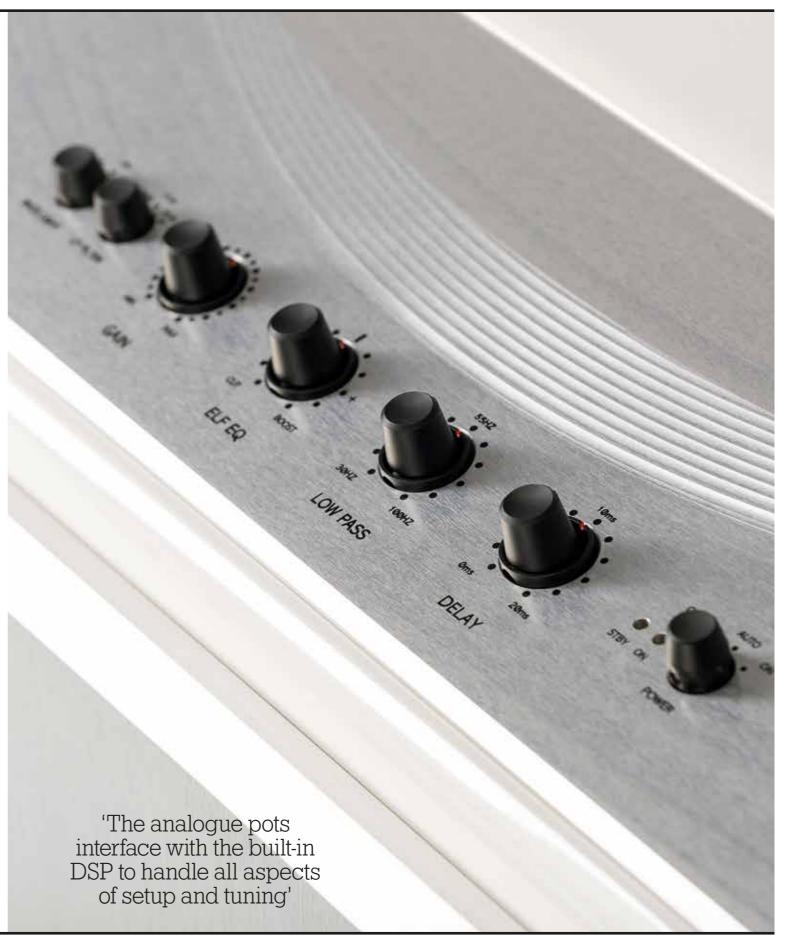
of its loudspeakers. It's similar in appearance to the LōKē, but significantly scaled up and with rotary control dials along the slanted edge of its top surface. Whatever your take on its aesthetics, there's no questioning

the Submerge's build quality nor the inert mass of its proprietary 'X-material' cabinet, with claims of 'rigidity, inertness, intrinsic damping and extreme hardness'. The side walls grow in thickness towards the front, where they meet an aluminium baffle with brushed finish, below which is a large, slot port. The baffle can be covered by a supplied grille (again with upgrade colours) that's surely one of the heftiest of its type. It attaches through four heavyweight studs – presumably magnetic fixings wouldn't hold its weight, nor perhaps stop it flying off during moments of high-output bass...

### **SOLO SLAMMER**

While many other high-end subwoofers feature multiple driver arrays, the Submerge uses a single, front-facing woofer. This is a proprietary 300mm/12in design said to have been 'specifically optimised for the two bottom octaves of the audible bandwidth,' and claimed to only move 'pistonically' courtesy of its dual-spider suspension and substantial rubber surround (although Wilson Audio makes no claims about its maximum linear excursion). Onboard DSP-driven Class D amplification is rated at 1.6kW [see PM's boxout, p73] mounted to an aluminium plate, with heatsinking, that occupies most of the sub's rear, 'V-material', back panel.

As for those controls on the Submerge's top, these are analogue pots – similar in appearance to those on Wilson's outboard ActivXO active crossover – that interface (>>>)





with the built-in DSP to handle all aspects of setup and tuning. There are no controls around the back. Where the LōKē combined a small LCD display with a click/turn navigation rotary to adjust settings, all that's here are balanced (XLR) and unbalanced (RCA) input pairs, supporting stereo or mono connection, and 12V triggers.

In addition to on, off and auto power modes, and an option to switch on a subtle backlight around the knobs, the Submerge's controls cover the slope of the low-pass filter (12dB, 24dB or bypass); variable gain (from Min to Max); low-pass filter frequency from 30Hz to 100Hz; an 'Extreme Low-Frequency Eq' (ELF) providing a supplementary 10dB cut or boost below 40Hz; and a Delay control claiming some 15msec of adjustment.

The LōKē, by contrast, offers both a conventional phase setting and separate delay adjustment. Of course, any Submerge buyer will have the subwoofer installed and optimised by their dealer, with the manual including a Calibration report sheet to be filled out once the setup is complete.

## BASS BLEND

There's a certain irony in the Submerge's less-than-subtle physical design, because 'subtle' is a word that, so often, summed up its performance when paired with Wilson Audio's Alexx Vfx floorstanders in the HFN Listening Room. Beginning with the 'ELF' control at 0 and a 55Hz (24dB slope) low-pass filter, the subwoofer segued into an extension of the main speakers, providing a low-frequency coup de grâce that, with some material, was

hard to put a finger on. Spaces sounded bigger, basslines and orchestral lows more solid, instruments a little more textured, but never to the extent that the Submerge became an unwanted star of the show. Which is as it should be.

Careful setup is of course warranted, not only when it comes to placement of the Submerge itself, but with regards to that delay adjustment. During initial listening, using a mix of test tones and bass-centric music, including Bass Mekanik's 'Long Way Down' [King Of Bass; Qobuz download], it became apparent that the addition of

LEFT: Rotary pots, set into a sculpted alloy panel, offer control over gain, lowpass filter slope and frequency, delay, and ELF cut/boost. The grille frame is extremely dense (heavy!)

the Submerge was attenuating a particular, albeit narrow, band of the floorstanders' bass output. Adjusting delay/phase put this right.

Kaleida's 'Take Me To The River' [Think EP; Lex Records LEX107EP] is a gorgeous slice of modern pop, with ethereal instrumentation, a playful stereo mix and crystalclear vocal. It's also built upon long, deep bass notes to provide weight and stature to the whole shebang. The Submerge/Alexx Vfx system guaranteed the piece sounded spacious, the subwoofer increasing the feeling of scale as much as it solidified the bass. And at no point did it upset the overall balance, so that the almost holographic imaging of the Alexx Vfx floorstanders remained.

Marian Hill, another female pop artist, combines her soulful voice with sparse, bubbling synths and percussive clicks on 'Differently', from the *Unusual* album [Republic

Records B0028187-02]. The effect of the Submerge was to send those synths further into the room, making the track seem richer, bouncier, and giving even more of a physical, juddering feel to the lowest notes.

### **PULSE POUNDER**

PM's Lab Report [p75] finds the Submerge's ultimate low-end extension falling short of some, perhaps more cinematically minded, rivals. Subjectively, however, it's more than adequate for music, and comes into its own with tracks deliberately mixed deep. Jóhann Jóhannsson's soundtrack to the thriller Sicario [Varèse Sarabande 302067-3698] makes liberal use of low-level effects, particularly the continuous foundation to 'Alejandro's Song', which is almost drone-like beneath the vocal chants.

The same composer's soundscapes for sci-fi flick *Arrival* [Deutsche Grammophon; 48kHz/24-bit] are even more atmospheric, none more so than 'Rise', which delivered bass that shook my chest wall. Seeking even more, I found selecting a modest 3dB boost on the ELF control to be beneficial – though I would certainly recommend steering clear of the full 10dB...

Diley Simon's 'Bass Maniac' [Qobuz download] does what it says on the tin. Sticking with the instrumental version, the Alexx Vfx/Submerge pairing disgorged the  $\hookrightarrow$ 

### **INSIDE STORY**

Rated by Wilson Audio at a notional 1.6kW, the beating heart of the Submerge is a Class D amplifier solution, with switchmode PSU, from California brand SpeakerPower. This fellow US outfit is a subwoofer amp specialist, boasting 'some of the highest power output amplifiers ever made – up to 12kW'! The filter DSP is serviced by the popular ADAU1701 codec from Analog Devices, a 28/56-bit audio processor that includes two input ADCs and no fewer than four DACs. Analogue inputs to the Submerge are sampled at 48kHz before the audio DSP deals with volume, filtering, phase and delay (in that order) with adjustment from the user via an 'analogue' potentiometer interface on top of the cabinet. The ADAU1701 is supplied with SigmaStudio software to 'graphically configure a custom signal processing flow' enabling, presumably, Wilson to expertly build its own filter shapes to suit the high-excursion, reflex-loaded 300mm bass driver. Note that the phase/delay pot covers both functions here – turn anticlockwise and it inverts absolute phase, clockwise is phase positive, before implementing a delay (in msec) as needed to integrate the subwoofer into the system. PM



LEFT: The milled T6061 aluminium back plate acts as a heatsink for the Submerge's internal amp, reaching 48°C at idle. Single-ended (RCA) and balanced (XLR) inputs are fitted below

lowering the floor a little, particularly when it came to the resonant piano that kicks off the track's now famous coda.

One question for owners of Wilson Audio's speakers, to whom this subwoofer is chiefly aimed, is whether it will make them

sound better? On this experience, the answer is a firm yes, as the brand has engineered a subwoofer that has the capacity to augment system performance, but take nothing away.

The upright bass on Patricia Barber's 'Bye Bye Blackbird' [Nightclub; Blue Note 7243 5 27290 2 9], the sudden hits of drums, the jazzy piano lines – it all gained an edge in scale and impact, for a more involving experience. But that leaves another question: are you prepared for the Submerge's size and industrial design? (b)

### **FLOOR PLAY**

hi-fi traditionalists.

A good example of the Submerge's foundational impact came with the American blues-meets-African blues of Ry Cooder and Ali Farka Toure's *Talking Timbuktu* set [World Circuit WCD 040]. On the languid, dreamy 'Ai Du', percussion and kick drum were writ large, beneath the sinewy sounds of bows being drawn across strings. Follow-up track, 'Diaraby', leapt into life with its guitar riff appearing from a wide, deep space.

and speed. This is one of the Wilson

Audio sub's greatest strengths: the

not necessarily expected from a

overhang of 'lesser' subwoofers

ported design, avoids the bloat or

which can make them a turn off to

'stop-on-a-dime' nature of its sound,

On the very subtle end of the scale was Derek And The Dominos' 'Layla' [...And Other Assorted Love Songs; Polydor 0602507274788], a track the speakers seemed to eat for breakfast without need of the Submerge, effortless covering the widely mixed drumming of Jim Gordon and Carl Radle's bass. Yet here, with A/B comparisons, it was apparent the Submerge was

### **HI-FI NEWS VERDICT**

Wilson Audio's latest subwoofer eschews the parametric EQ, app/remote control and larger driver(s) of the high-end, yet still often more affordable, competition, so its appeal outside of the manufacturer's existing customer base might be limited. Otherwise, the Submerge's performance – a heady mix of control, speed, subtlety and slam – plus its best-in-class build quality, is worth celebrating.

Sound Quality: 86%

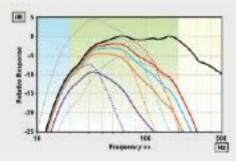


### LAB REPORT

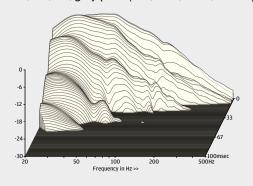
### **WILSON AUDIO SUBMERGE**

With the Submerge's LPF in 'bypass' mode, its corrected (port/driver) bandpass is a wide 25Hz-300Hz (-6dB re. 100Hz) right down to a very narrow 18Hz-41Hz with the LPF set to the lowest 30Hz/24dB roll-off. Here latency increases from 1.3msec to 7msec and the impulse decay from 28msec to 100msec. Group delay increases from 20msec (bypass) to 34msec at 27Hz (re. 30Hz/24dB, and a mere 8msec to 20Hz) where it coincides with the port 'tuning', the latter otherwise providing a broad 17-71Hz contribution. Port-loaded subs can have very steep infra-bass roll-offs, with high phase distortion, but that's not the case here – the Submerge's active filter does not significantly steepen the expected 4th-order roll-off while also keeping latency and group delay in check. All this correlates with the 'quick' sound of the Submerge and its deft handling of transient detail.

For example, with a 80Hz/12dB slope, the latency is a mere 4.3msec and the in-band group delay just 8msec/20Hz (peaking at 20msec/27Hz). Also, the impulse decay time is a swift 31msec (re. –20dB) – expected, given the limited size of the driver and excellent amplifier damping [see Graph 2]. With the 12dB slope, the 30Hz, 60Hz, 80Hz and 100Hz LPF settings yield 18-67Hz, 21-87Hz, 22-105Hz and 23-125Hz bandpasses, respectively. The 4th-order (24dB/oct) slope tightens these responses to 18-41Hz, 24-73Hz, 25-90Hz and 26-113Hz, respectively [purple, orange, blue, red traces on Graph 1], but note the 2-3dB increase in level... Finally, the ELF control operates below 60Hz, offering a maximum ±8dB cut/boost at 30Hz [re. 100Hz/12dB setting, grey traces, Graph 1] while distortion is a low ~0.4% (40Hz-100Hz), increasing to ~2%/20Hz (all re. 90dB SPL/1m). PM



ABOVE: Corrected ground plane responses. LPF off, black; 30Hz LPF, purple; 60Hz, orange; 80Hz, blue; 100Hz, red; ELF, grey (12dB/oct, solid; 24dB, dashed)



ABOVE: Mild mode is seen at 105Hz with LP defeated but o/p is clean at 80Hz/12dB (-20dB decay ~31msec)

### **HI-FI NEWS SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>LF extension</b> (–6dB re. 100Hz)	25Hz
Maximum bandwidth (-6dB re. 100Hz)	25-300Hz
Max. group delay (20Hz-100Hz, 80Hz LP filter)	20msec @ 27Hz
ETC decay time (to <-20dB, 80Hz LP filter)	31ms
<b>THD 20Hz/60Hz/100Hz</b> (for 90dB SPL/1m)	2.1% / 0.3% / 0.4%
Power consumption (Idle/Standby)	34W / 1W
Dimensions (HWD) / Weight	768x457x630mm/116kg