

EVO™ One Audio Interconnects

The New EVO Series of Audio Interfaces: Improved High-End performance with a jump from 10 to 35 Poles of Articulation!

Perfect for use with the *EVO One* Speaker interfaces, this 35 pole line-level interface sets up a perfect chain of custody from the source to any component. Like its predecessor, the Shotgun 1.3 interconnect, the *EVO One* (RCA or XLR) delivers its delicate low voltage signal to the destination device with unbelievable impact and immediacy. Impedance Matching Networks are included to select the correct setting to perfectly interface “unlike” devices of varying input and output impedances. These interfaces work invisibly as they protect and transport the most subtle nuances of the original musical score. *EVO One* optimizes the signal transfer free of damaging reflections or induced noise. The end result is the individual parts of the system will work as a whole, or as a single source, creating a system that “paints” a deep three-dimensional image that involves the listener on a physical level. This is accomplished by the unique 2C3D networks that “push” the energy field from the speakers into the room to couple with your body, similar to the way live music would.

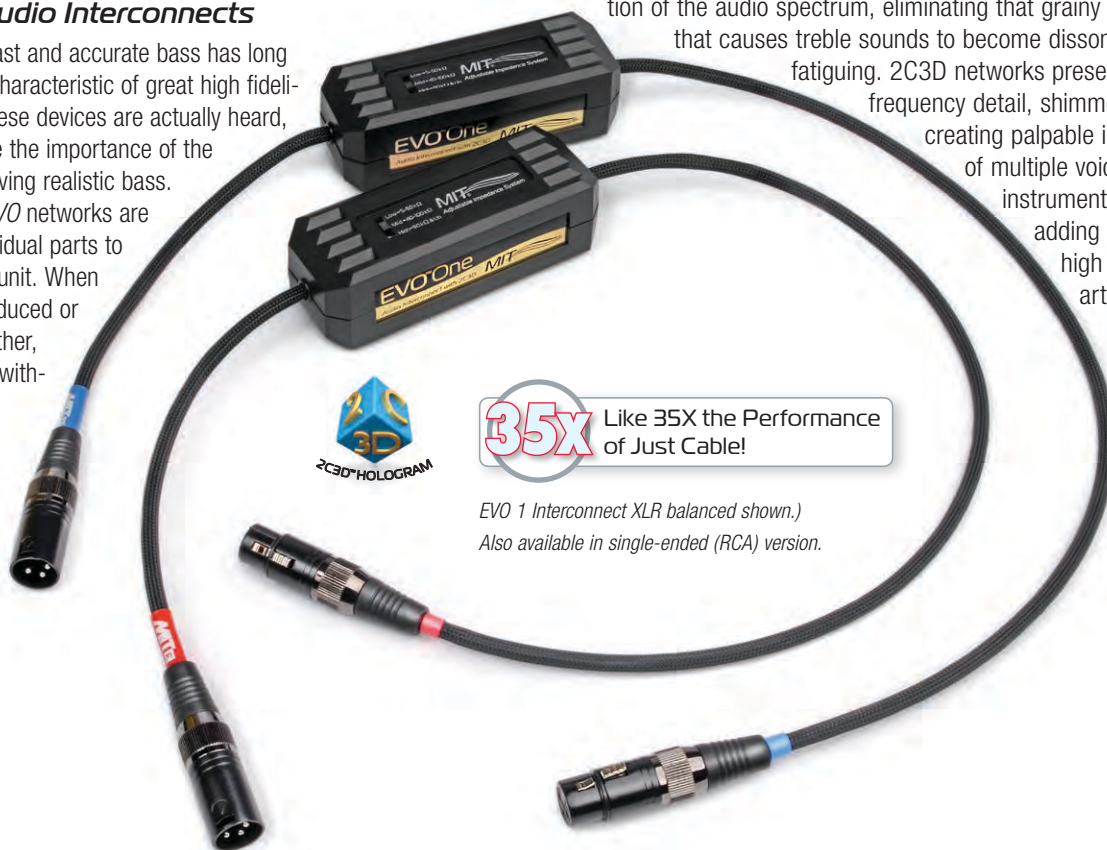
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Fuller Bass—Fast and accurate bass has long been a defining characteristic of great high fidelity sound. Until these devices are actually heard, few will recognize the importance of the interface in achieving realistic bass. How? The MIT *EVO* networks are allowing the individual parts to work as a single unit. When reflections are reduced or eliminated altogether, the energy flows with-

out restriction and operates as a complete and efficient unit. Without proper interfacing at the line level, the amplifier will play everything it receives, good and bad. Eliminate the bad with *EVO One* interfaces.

Natural Midrange—Midrange is the heart of superior sound quality. This is where loss of clarity and detail can cause a congested or sluggish sound. While MIT *EVO* networks preserve precise articulation across the entire audible range, it is particularly critical in the midrange. Why? It is necessary to preserve and present realistic musical details to let images emerge with natural contrast and clarity. Bass makes the sound stage and midrange forms images within this space. When properly interfaced with *EVO One*, all of it hangs in air before you and beyond the walls.

Smoother Highs—High fidelity reproduction is often marred by harsh, strident treble overemphasis. This is caused by out of phase energy reflected back at the source by ordinary cables. These reflections are often mistaken for “air” or “detail” when it’s just noise. *EVO One* networks guarantee that accurate high frequency sounds and effects will be maintained across this important portion of the audio spectrum, eliminating that grainy quality that causes treble sounds to become dissonant and fatiguing. 2C3D networks preserve high frequency detail, shimmer and air, creating palpable images of multiple voices and instruments without adding unnatural high frequency artifacts.



35X Like 35X the Performance of Just Cable!

*EVO 1 Interconnect XLR balanced shown.
Also available in single-ended (RCA) version.*



Features & Benefits:

- **Exclusive Multipole™ Technology—Thirty Five Poles of Articulation** deliver MIT Cables’ signature performance to your system.
- **Selectable Impedance Matching**—allow the user to match the cable’s impedance to the input and output impedances for your hardware. This optimizes sonic performance, improving tonality, micro dynamics and image size.
- **2C3D Networks**—preserve high frequency detail, creating palpable images of multiple voices and instruments which are portrayed independently within a lifelike and three dimensional soundstage.
- **Multi-gauge construction with 0.999999 pure copper conductors**—The purest materials deliver superior conductivity for improved performance.
- **Highest-quality polyethylene (P.E.) insulation**—Reduces non-linear dielectric-based distortions for excellent low level detail and superior sound.

Selectable Impedance Matching



Impedance is the measure of the opposition that an electrical circuit presents to the passage of a current when a voltage is applied. In quantitative terms, it is the complex ratio of the voltage to the current in an alternating current (AC) circuit. It includes both the circuit’s resistive, as well as reactive components.

It is well understood that a cable influences the performance of the individual components it is interfacing into a system. Volume output and high frequency loss are the first things that audiophiles notice when impedances are not optimized. MIT has also written papers regarding how the articulation response of the system is also influenced by impedance variations (Please refer to “The Effects of Audio Cable as Related to Articulation of Speech and Music”, MIT White Paper No. 102, available on our web site under White Papers).

MIT’s Selectable Impedance Networks allow the user to carefully match the cable’s impedance to the input and output impedances for your hardware. This allows the user to optimize sonic performance, improving tonality, micro dynamics, image size and specificity, as well as soundstage proportions. This same technology is also available in our MA Series Phono Cables.

Multipole™ Technology Explained

MIT Cables’ core audio cable technology is our exclusive Poles of Articulation, named after the fact that every audio cable has a single point where it is most efficient at storing and transporting energy. At this point in the audio frequency spectrum, the cable will articulate best, and represents the cables’ particular Articulation Pole.

Graph A: Represents the bandwidth of the audible range of the human ear. We will use this graph to describe how well a cable articulates across the audible bandwidth. The 50% line serves as our baseline for articulation response.

Graph B: This articulation plot describes an example cable that has its Articulation Pole tuned to a high frequency, described by audiophiles as “bright” or “fast.” Conversely, a cable that has its Articulation Pole tuned to a lower frequency would be described by audiophiles as “muddy” or “veiled.” MIT Cables’ interfaces are engineered to have multiple Articulation Poles optimized for the lows, mids, and highs. Our Poles of Articulation synergistically work together to transport the audio signal with a more even response than just a single cable, as if multiple cables are being used together.

Graph C: The plot to the right is a conceptual illustration showing how Multipole technology works synergistically throughout the audio spectrum. Poles A & B provide an area of better bass, Poles C & D provide an area of better midrange, and Poles E & F provide an area of better highs. Together, they provide controlled bass, and smoother, more extended highs along with a lower noise floor – “like multiple cables in one!”

