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Aesthetix Rhea phono preamplifier

Paul Bolin, September, 2003

Trickle-down technology is a grand thing. It's comparatively easy to build an exceptional audio component when there are no constraints on technology, cost, user-friendliness, or lack thereof, but top designers are now packing more and more of the excellence of damn-the-torpedoes components into more affordable and accessible packages. Which brings us to the Aesthetix Rhea, a tubed phono preamplifier of exceptionally distinguished lineage.



The \$4000 Rhea is the direct descendant of the formidable Aesthetix lo and lo Signature phono stages, which put the California company smack in the middle of the highest of high-end phono electronics. The lo and lo Signature are huge, costly, imposing pieces, each consisting of two massive plain-Jane boxes filled with tubes (footnote 1).

They also demand some dedication and sacrifice, and not solely from the wallet. An lo takes up a huge amount of real estate, and the sheer number of tubes makes retubing a sobering thought. Aesthetix is purist to the core—even changing an lo's gain requires undoing a slew of screws and readjusting a set of jumpers inside the case. The tube-regulated power supply is potent enough to drive a 50W power amplifier, and throws off enough heat to bake a pizza.

The los accept no compromise and take no prisoners, but oh, they're worth the sacrifices. I have recently lived with the lo Signature, and it is sonically glorious, possessed of atomic dynamics, staggering resolution, and a sound that entices with both truth and beauty. With the [Boulder 2008](#) and Manley Labs Steelhead, it is one of the three finest phono stages I have ever heard.

Jim White, Aesthetix's president and designer, realized that the lo preamps, wonderful as they are, are too big, too expensive, and simply too much for many lovers of vinyl who want the special something that only a tubed phono stage brings to the (turn)table. The difficult part of the equation was how to preserve most of the lo in a relatively affordable and accessible package.

So how close does this Boxster S come to its 911 Turbo sibling, anyway?

Under the Hood

Peeking inside the Rhea couldn't be easier—its damped top panel is secured with what looks like some sort of industrial-strength Velcro. Everything about the Rhea looks and feels expensive, smooth, and refined; nothing has been left to chance.

Given that Jim White's résumé includes the stellar Ico Signature, it only made sense for him to adapt his well-established basics to the Rhea project. The goal was to "get as close sonically to the Ico as possible," and the Rhea's circuit, based closely on that of big sis, uses five tubes per channel in a three-stage configuration in a full dual-mono application. (The power supplies and AC cord are shared, but each channel has its own entirely separate circuit board.)

According to the manual, the first stage is "a high-gain, low-noise single-ended amplifier" based on a pair of Sovtek 12AX7LP tubes. This feeds a high-gain differential amplifier, with a single Sovtek 12AX7WB tube balancing and amplifying the signal. Purely passive RIAA equalization is applied at this point, using Roederstein resistors and 1% polypropylene capacitors. Final amplification is courtesy of another Sovtek 12AX7WB operating as a differential amplifier, and the output is then differentially buffered via a Sovtek 6922. The tubes provide all of the gain; there are no solid-state amplifying devices in the signal path.

Power-supply regulation is, sensibly, solid-state, making the Rhea a much more manageable presence in the equipment rack. The power supply itself is highly sophisticated and features two separate low-flux transformers: one for the high-voltage, low-current tube supplies, the second for the low-voltage, high-current heaters. Separate windings and discrete supplies are used for each channel's heaters, and choke filtering is applied extensively. Nichicon Audio electrolytic filter caps are used, and all bypass filter caps are from Wima.

The mains switch lives around back, with a Standby switch on the front panel. In Standby, power is maintained to all of the Rhea's solid-state components, but only when the Standby switch is triggered does power ramp up, gradually, to the tubes. The Rhea will be especially interesting to those who run multiple turntables, or multiple tonearms simultaneously on one table: the rear panel holds three inputs, selectable from the distinctive little pyramidal switches under the front-panel display. Balanced and RCA output jacks are provided.

Footnote 1: Hard-core maniacs can (and do) opt for a pair of mono power supplies, which transforms an Ico into a *three*-box phono preamplifier. Extensive experience with a standard two-box Ico Sig leads me to recommend that you check the capacity of your air-conditioning system should you be considering a trip down this route.

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A new level of couch-potato ecstasy comes courtesy of the Rhea's microprocessor control and remote wand: *All* of the preamplifier's functions are accessible from the remote. Yes, this means you can change loading and gain on the fly, from the comfort of your chair, while enjoying the beverage of your choice. Not only can you customize the settings without getting up, but the Rhea remembers the individual loading and gain choices for each of the three inputs. Given that you can select seven different levels of gain, from 38dB to 75dB, and nine standard loading settings, there would seem to be few, if any, cartridges that could be accommodated. But should you have one, appropriate resistors, available from Aesthetix, can be custom-installed.

My reference Dynavector XV-1S cartridge was very happy with 56dB of gain and loading of 125 ohms. While there was a bit of tube rush between records through the very-high-gain VTL 7.5 line stage, noise was never audible when music was playing, and there was no more than a normally low amount of tube-related noise through the Balanced Audio Technology VK-51SE or Aesthetix Calypso line stages.

"But *microprocessors*...?" I hear you thinking. "That means digital noise flying around and contaminating my precious analog signal." Not here, pal. The Rhea's processor chip and all clocks are turned off unless commanded to be in action. Press a button and the chip comes to life, performs the desired function, then reverts to sleep mode virtually immediately.

Not that this exhausts the Rhea's features. Jim White has included a cartridge demagnetizer that can be assigned to any of the inputs and triggered from the remote (footnote 2). The digital control section is thoroughly shielded from the remainder of the innards, and all AC lines run through a shielded back-to-front channel. Sturdy, nonresonant aluminum casing surrounds everything; the entire unit has a pleasing solidity.

While the looks of the lo are, to put it kindly, utilitarian, the Rhea comes dressed in chic and elegant finery. Its clean, knobless front panel features those snappy little pyramidal switches, which echo the shape of Aesthetix's "A" logo, and its big, bold readout displays input, gain, and loading information in an appealing sapphire blue. The display can be shut off, but pops on for five seconds when a front-panel switch or remote button is pressed. Should you care to change the gain or the cartridge loading at the preamp, press the appropriate button, then the left or right side of the display, to decrease or increase the setting.

The Rheal Deal?

The single most wonderful thing about a fine tubed phono stage is that delectable, seductive, bloomy midrange, which, even today, seemingly remains the exclusive province of glowing glass. The Rhea welcomed me to Vaughan Williams' *Pastoral Symphony* (Boult/New Philharmonia, Angel S-36532) with rich atmospheric and an invitingly fundamental wholeness. Its spatial expansiveness and timbral richness were unmistakably close kin to the lo Signature's. Much of my favorite English orchestral music depends less on sheer force than on dynamic subtlety and the resolution of finely shaded tonal nuance. The "little" Aesthetix starred with Vaughan Williams, Delius, and, especially, Arthur Butterworth's *A Shropshire Lad* (Marriner/ASMF, UK Argo ZRG 680), where it caught—with a particularly light and lovely touch—the quiet but intensely emotional nature of the music and the performance. The Rhea's performance of the Butterworth was further proof, if any were needed, of the microdynamic magic of fine tubes.

Not that the macrodynamics were anything to sneeze at. John Bonham's mighty tom-tom blasts on "Custard Pie" and "In My Time of Dying," from Led Zeppelin's *Physical Graffiti* (Swan Song/Classic SS2-200), were thunderous and immediate. On really massive orchestral material, the lo Signature and Manley Steelhead have

a slightly superior sense of ease when coping with huge transients, but the Rhea was not in the least embarrassed by the comparison.

The Rhea's tonal balance wasn't the slow, lushly romantic sound of old-school tubes. Rather, its presentation was fast, with a wideband, consistently full-bodied harmonic presentation that is the hallmark of today's best tubes. On Caravan's "Nine Feet Underground," from *Canterbury Tales* (UK Decca DKL R-8-1/2), Richard Sinclair's Fender Jazz bass guitar had a round, throaty purr and was excellently articulated. David Sinclair's Hammond organ had that slightly growly, primal quality that Hammonds are supposed to have—an almost touchable, corporeal sound with a little bit of grit coming from the Leslie speakers.

The Aesthetix beautifully captured Richard Sinclair's melancholy, quintessentially English voice, particularly on the lovely "Disassociation." Likewise with "Wicked Game," from Chris Isaak's *Heart Shaped World* (Reprise 25837-1), which was wickedly delicious through the Rhea. Isaak's neo-Elvis vocals and the reverberated guitars were dreamy and lavish—a sonic silk sheet if ever one there was.

Imaging was exactly what you'd expect from a topnotch tube preamplifier: expansive, solid, and precise, without that unnatural "pinpoint" placement that is more hi-fi than it is musical. There was perhaps a bit more image-to-image bleed-through than with the Io Signature or the Steelhead, but, again, the Rhea did not suffer overmuch from the comparison. Brass instruments had precisely the right combination of focused projection, together with an ambient "glow" that is the cornerstone of rightness. Freddie Hubbard's trumpet on Oliver Nelson's ever-gorgeous "Stolen Moments," from *The Blues and the Abstract Truth* (Impulse! IMP-154, reissue), was decisively centered in a corona of charged air, and the sense of cohesion between the musicians was truly fine stuff.

Footnote 2: I have used passive demagnetization (via the *Cardas Burn-in/Sweep LP*) ever since A.J. van den Hul told me that active, outboard demagnetizers, while they do indeed work, must be used more and more often as time goes by. While vdH's view is far from universally accepted, I have always thought it better to be safe than sorry when dealing with pricey cartridges.

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The Rhea's bass performance was firmly cohesive by any standard. The spatial and tonal bloom of tubes was neatly combined with resolute pitch definition. Each bassist's individual sound and personality were preserved with distinctiveness and particularity, be it Paul Chambers or Jaco Pastorius. Things were just a fraction more loose down low than with the Io Sig or the Steelhead, but there was no shortage of power or pitch certainty.

The Rhea was a shade softer and darker than life in the top half-octave or so of the

treble range, perhaps, but there was still more than enough resolution to describe the shape and size of recording venues. Far better to have a smidgen of mellowness here than an overly aggressive and artificially transparent etched sound. This bit of forgivingness did nothing to impair the tonal brilliance of Jascha Heifetz's violin in Beethoven's Violin Concerto (Munch/Boston, RCA Living Stereo/Classic LSC-1992). The master's fiddle was crisply defined, with outstanding delineation of bowing and a scintillating clarity during the cadenza, and no blurring or obscuring of his dazzling technique.

Soundstaging was invariably very good, with an estimable sense of depth, width, and height. On the Beethoven concerto, the spacious acoustic of Boston's Symphony Hall filled the back of my room, though the Manley Steelhead and the Io Signature illuminate the rearmost corners of the stage a pinch more evenly and completely. With rock and pop LPs, the material, not the Rhea, set the size of the stage—as it should—and small-group jazz LPs had a pleasing sense of immediacy and involvement, that gratifying sense of eavesdropping on a performance rather than listening to a recording.

"Musical flow" is a quality that is drawing increasing attention in the hi-fi press. To my mind, "flow" requires three primary things: first, well-controlled bass that is capable of going down *deep* without losing definition, in order to firmly establish the music's rhythmic pulse; second, a continuousness and general neutrality of timbre throughout the audible range, so as to maximize the individual character of each instrument and voice; and, third, a high degree of spatial resolution.

"Animal Waves," from Can's *Saw Delight* (UK Virgin V 2079), is 15 minutes of scrumptious and intense musical sensuality that demands "flow" to communicate its heady, almost erotic, essence. Pulsing Afro-Caribbean rhythms ground spaced-out washes of keyboards, and electric violin and guitar converse with both the cosmic and the carnal. The earthy throb of bass guitar, drums, and the complex syncopations of Reebop Kwaaku Baah's percussion was taut and composed, while the swoops and whooshes of Irmin Schmidt's electronic keyboards waxed and waned like a celestial tide. This was flow with a vengeance.

A Quart in a Pint Pot

Judged by the high standards Jim White set for himself in designing it or considered strictly on its own merits, the Aesthetix Rhea is a runaway success. Nope, it doesn't have quite the Krakatoan dynamic range of the Io Signature, quite the sheer speed and resolution of the Manley Steelhead, or quite the massive technological overkill of the Boulder 2008—and none of that matters a bit or a smidgen. To get the last little bit of those things, you'll spend from nearly double to *eight times* the Rhea's \$4000 cost. The Rhea's most remarkable accomplishment is to put together an extraordinary combination of sonic performance and useful features at a price that is within reach for many serious vinyl addicts.

The Rhea tells a striking amount of musical and sonic truth and is, in terms of sound alone, intensely lovable. Did I notice the difference when the Steelhead or Io Signature went back in the system? Sure. But the Rhea has enough of all the qualities that make the megabucks competition so special to make it a source of constant musical joy. Not once did I feel that the Rhea shortchanged any LP I heard through it. That, together with the too-cool-for-school remote functions, multiple inputs, built-in cartridge demagnetizer (for those of that persuasion), and first-class presentation, make it worthy of a wildly enthusiastic recommendation. This one, cats and kittens, is killer good.

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Sidebar 1: Specifications

Description: Tubed phono preamplifier. Tube complement: V1 & V2, 12AX7LP; V3 & V4, 12AX7WB; V5, 6922 (6DJ8). Functions: standby, input selection, cartridge demagnetizer, gain, loading, mute, display. Gain settings (dB): 75, 68, 62, 56, 50, 44, 38, Off. Loading settings (ohms): 47k, 10k, 5k, 2.5k, 1k, 500, 250, 125, 75. No other specifications given. Power consumption: 20W standby, 100W active.

Dimensions: 18" W by 4 3/8" H by 17 5/8" D. Weight: 39 lbs (17.5kg) shipping.

Serial number of unit reviewed: 1894.

Price: \$4000. Approximate number of dealers: 35. Warranty: 3 years on return of warranty card.

Manufacturer: Aesthetix, 7129 Hillrose Street, Tujunga, CA 91042. US distributor: Musical Surroundings, 2625 Alcatraz Avenue, Suite 501, Berkeley, CA 94705. Tel: (510) 420-0379. Fax: (510) 420-0392. Web: www.musicalsurroundings.com.

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Sidebar 2: Associated Equipment

Analog sources: [SOTA Cosmos Series III](#) turntable, [Graham 2.2](#) tonearm, Dynavector XV-1S cartridge; [Clearaudio Champion 2](#) turntable with [Unify](#) tonearm, [Benz L2](#) cartridge.

Preamplification: Manley Labs Steelhead, Aesthetix Io Signature phono preamplifiers; VTL TL-7.5, Balanced Audio Technology VK-51 SE, Aesthetix Calypso line stages.

Power amplifiers: [Lamm M2.1](#), [Manley 250 Neo-Classic](#) monoblocks; Hovland Radia, Plinius SA-102.

Loudspeakers: [Calix Phoenix Grand Signature](#), [EgglesonWorks Andra II](#).

Cables: Phono: Hovland Music Groove 2 (SOTA), Clearaudio Sixstream (Clearaudio). Interconnect: [Acoustic Zen Silver Reference](#), Wireworld Gold Eclipse 3+, Nordost Valhalla. Speaker: Stereovox LSP-600, [Acoustic Zen Satori Shotgun](#), Nordost Valhalla & SPM. AC: [Acoustic Zen Gargantua](#), Gargantua II; Shunyata Anaconda Alpha, Anaconda Vx, Diamondback; Wireworld Silver Electra 3; Monster HTPS 7000.

Accessories: Shunyata Hydra power distributor-conditioners; [Grand Prix Audio](#)

Monaco equipment & amp stands; Ultra Resolution Technologies Bedrock equipment stand; Nordost Ti Pulsar Points; Ganymede isolation footers; Caig Labs Pro Gold contact cleaner; Ayre/Cardas *IBE System Enhancement CD*, *Cardas Frequency Sweep/Burn-In LP*; Argent RoomLenses; Disc Doctor & LAST Labs record-care products.—**Paul Bolin**

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Sidebar 3: Measurements

Although its packaging appears as sturdy as I have experienced, the Aesthetix Rhea arrived with the metal mesh panels that ventilate the top cover detached and one of the 6922 tubes loose inside the chassis, suggesting that the box had been dropped. Nevertheless, once I'd reinserted the tube in its socket, the unit appeared to be working, with both channels basically identical in their measured behavior. And having to plug the tube back in gave me a chance to look inside the chassis, whistling through my teeth as I caught my first glimpse of the Rhea's construction quality: drop-dead gorgeous!

Looking first at the input impedance, this was close to that selected, "47k" measuring 46.7k ohms, 1k ohm measuring 1048 ohms, and 250 ohms measuring 271 ohms (all figures taken at 1kHz). The differences will be inconsequential. The preamp's output impedance was a low 110 ohms at 1kHz from the balanced jacks, this rising inconsequentially to 156 ohms at 20kHz but, more significantly, to 3846 ohms at 20Hz. This rise at low frequencies is due to the limited size of the coupling capacitors and implies that the Rhea must be used with a line stage having an input impedance of at least 30k ohms if the bass is not to sound lightweight. The output impedance from the unbalanced RCA jacks was a high 2k ohms across most of the audioband, but as this rose a relatively small amount at 20Hz, to 3.05k ohms, the preamp's tonal balance will be less affected by the line stage having a lowish input impedance.

The Rhea preserved absolute polarity from both balanced and unbalanced outputs. Its voltage gain was higher than the displayed figure. With "50" selected, for example, the actual figure was 53.5dB unbalanced. This +3.5dB difference was maintained across the gain range, with in each case the balanced outputs offering a further 6dB of gain. The Rhea's intrinsically high gain meant that its signal/noise ratio was not quite as high as I would have liked. With the gain set to "38," for example, the unweighted, wideband S/N ratio (ref. 1V output) was 52dB, this improving to 71dB when A-weighted.

These measurements were taken with a shorting plug in the Rhea's inputs; when the unit was hooked up to the output of either my Audio Precision System One or my Miller Audio Research Analyzer, I couldn't eliminate a 120Hz hum no matter how I arranged the grounding. For many of the remaining measurements, therefore, I used a battery-powered Neutrik signal generator.

Fig.1 shows the Rhea's RIAA equalization error. The bass region is shelved up by a quarter dB or so, which will be just audible as a slight richness. The high-frequency response sensibly rolls off above the audioband. Any crosstalk (not shown) was buried beneath the noise floor.

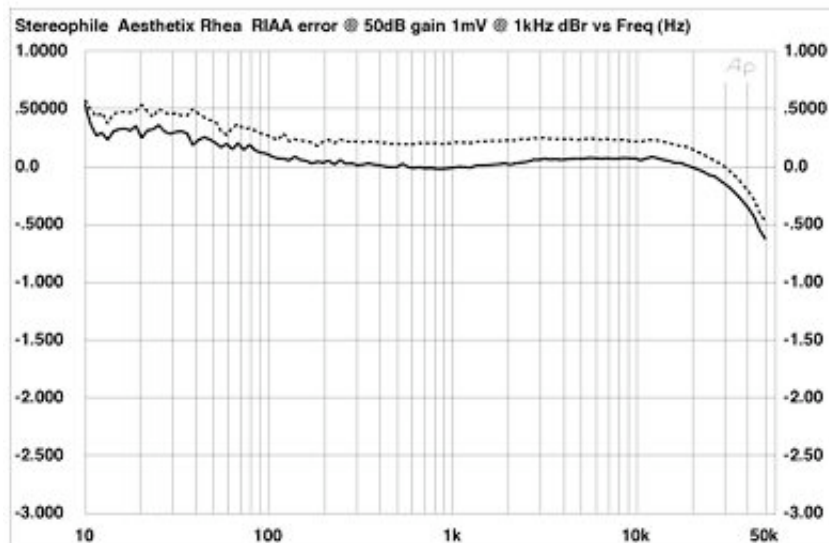


Fig.1 Aesthetix Rhea, "50dB" gain, RIAA error at 1mV input into 100k ohms (right channel dashed, 0.5dB/vertical div.).

Distortion was moderately low. Figs.2 and 3 show spectral analyses of the Rhea's output with its gain set to "38" while it handled a very-high-level low-frequency tone. Fig.2 was taken with the Rhea driven from the Audio Precision System One; the 120Hz hum I mentioned can be seen as the spike reaching -40dB. Fig.3 was taken with the battery-powered generator; the 120Hz hum has dropped to -68dB, and the actual harmonic components are at or below -70dB.

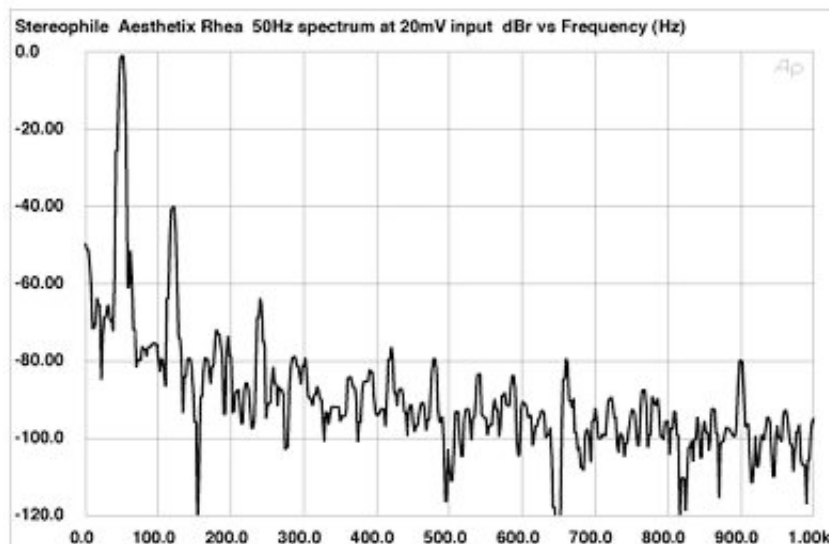


Fig.2 Aesthetix Rhea, spectrum of 50Hz sinewave, DC-1kHz, at 20mV input, AC-powered signal generator (linear frequency scale).

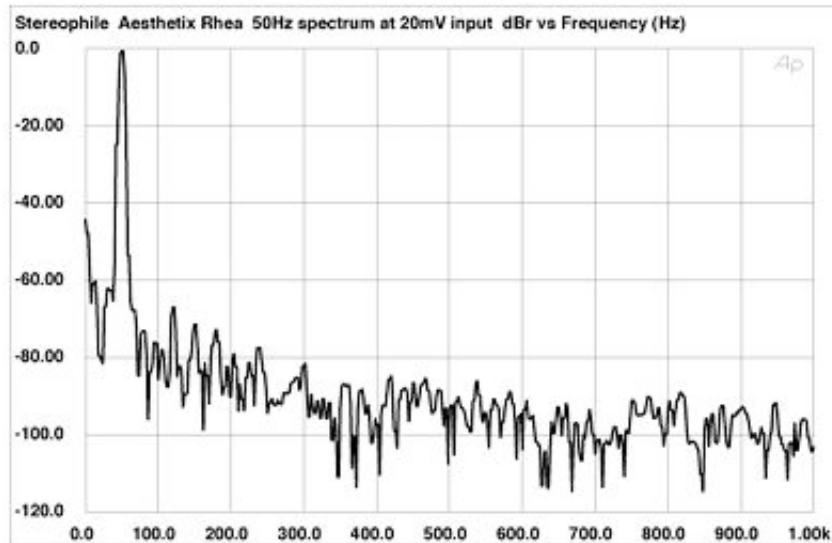


Fig.3 Aesthetix Rhea, spectrum of 50Hz sinewave, DC-1kHz, at 20mV input, battery-powered signal generator (linear frequency scale).

The same excellent linearity was also evident in the midrange. Fig.4 shows a similar spectral analysis for a 1kHz tone driven balanced at 1V into 100k ohms. The second harmonic is the highest in level, at -77dB (0.014%), and only the third harmonic can be seen above the noise floor. Dropping the load impedance to a punishing 600 ohms gave the spectrum shown in fig.5. The second harmonic has risen to -66dB (0.05%), but the third has disappeared.

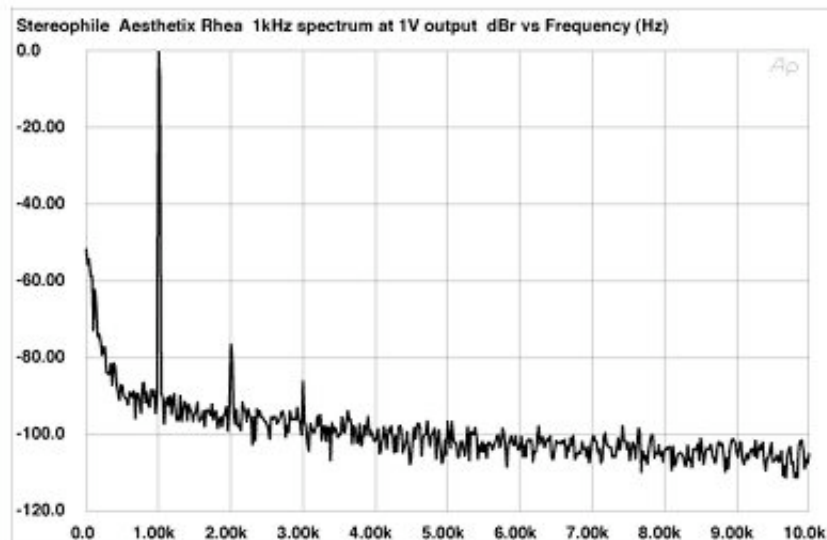


Fig.4 Aesthetix Rhea, spectrum of 1kHz sinewave, DC-10kHz, at 1V balanced output into 100k ohms, battery-powered signal generator (linear frequency scale).

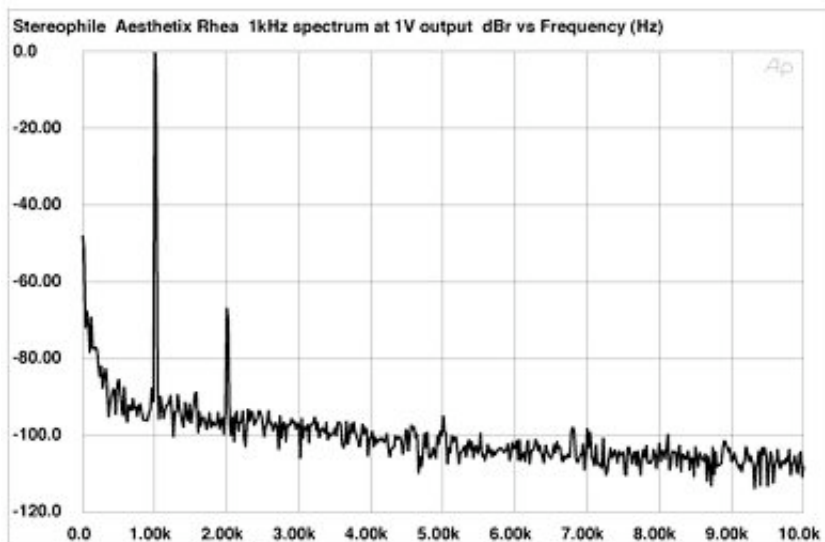


Fig.5 Aesthetix Rhea, spectrum of 1kHz sinewave, DC-10kHz, at 1V balanced output into 600 ohms, battery-powered signal generator (linear frequency scale).

The unbalanced output was not quite as linear. Fig.6 is a spectrum of the signal at the output RCAs while the Rhea reproduced an unbalanced 1kHz tone at 1V into 8k ohms. (The right channel's input was shorted, so the red trace shows just the preamp's residual noise. Note that no crosstalk tones are evident.) The actual THD level (the sum of the harmonics, without noise) was a modest 0.186%, with the second harmonic the highest in level at -55dB. The third harmonic lay at -75dB and the fourth at -91dB. The spectrum of a 20kHz tone (not shown) was basically identical, suggesting good high-frequency linearity.

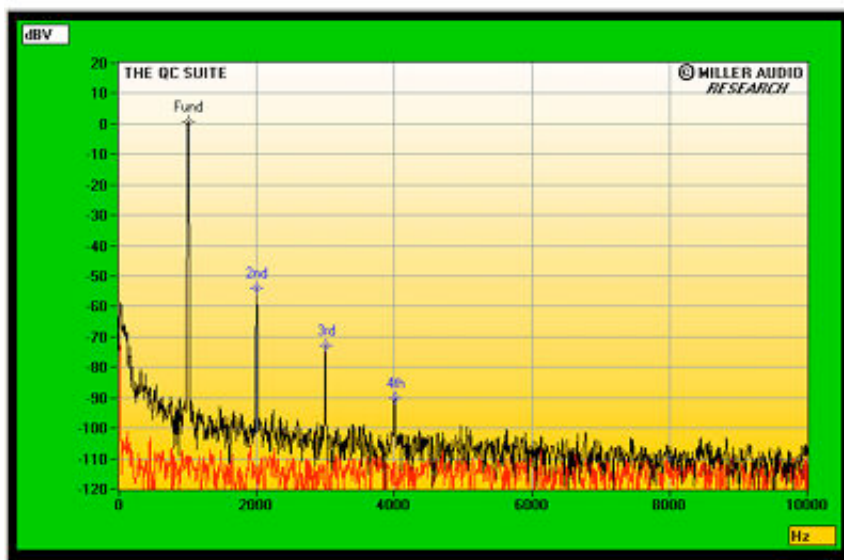


Fig.6 Aesthetix Rhea, spectrum of 1kHz sinewave, DC-10kHz, at 1V unbalanced output into 8k ohms, battery-powered signal generator (linear frequency scale, red trace is undriven right channel's noise floor).

Assessing the overload margin was difficult because of the 120Hz hum. However, the Rhea appeared to be capable of an extraordinarily high output voltage before clipping: almost 45V balanced, 22.5V unbalanced! With the gain set to "50," it took 49.2mV input at 1kHz to reach that output level, equivalent to an overload margin of almost 60dB for a nominal MC cartridge's 500;uV level, the largest I have ever

measured. Even at 20Hz, the overload margin was around 35dB, which is excellent. These figures improved at lower gain settings and worsened at higher ones, by the expected amounts.

Other than the problem with 120Hz noise pickup, which could well be specific to my test setup—I note that PB had no problems with hum—the Aesthetix Rhea offers bombproof measured performance.—**John Atkinson**

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Michael Fremer wrote about the Rhea in June 2005 (Vol.28 No.6):

The Aesthetix Rhea tubed phono stage (\$4000, reviewed by Paul Bolin in the September 2003 *Stereophile*), which I have in-house in association with a forthcoming review of the companion Aesthetix Calypso preamp, offers three independent inputs, remote-controlled loading and gain on the fly, and automatic MC demagnetization. The Musical Fidelity kW phono preamp (\$3500) can't begin to compete with the Rhea's versatility and ease of use, nor does its midrange offer the Rhea's lushness and soft finish. The Rhea can't begin to match the kW's bass extension and grip, or (especially) its taut control and seemingly infinite dynamic contrasts. While the Rhea is exceptionally quiet for a tube preamp, especially one that offers so much gain without a step-up transformer or transistor in the signal path, the kW's black hole of background darkness yielded unsurpassed degrees of detail of low-level dynamics and resolution.

But the Rhea's sound is far more cozy, rich, and silky. While, like CD sound, the kW may be more technically accurate, it will leave many listeners—especially some classical music lovers—a bit chilled. Its transient delivery could sometimes edge toward harshness, and its harmonic development seemed to stop at the water's edge compared to a tubed design.

I've just been sent two new, superbly recorded direct-to-disc LPs from Analogue Productions Originals. I've played one, bluesman Leroy Jodie Pierson's *D2D* (no catalog number), through the Musical Fidelity kW, the Aesthetix Rhea (run at 47k ohms to make the comparison fair), and the revised Ayre P-5x (\$2395) phono sections. While both the tubed Rhea and the FET-based Ayre put the closely miked bluesman in a barely discernible space (Blue Heaven Studios), the kW seemed less concerned with the space and more interested in the main event. Although one's tubed and one's solid-state, both the Rhea and the P-5x had creamier midbands than the kW. But neither could match the kW's bottom-octave and dynamic presentation—it wasn't even close.

The superbly designed and built Aesthetix Rhea—with its three independent inputs, remote-controlled loading and gain, auto demagnetization, and quiet, silky smooth, ultrarich sound—represents one of the best values in phono preamps now available. It, too, is a pick for Class A, though its personality is very different from the kW's.

—Michael Fremer

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