Ohm loading. Sound like a turbo diet? It isn't but it is important to subwoofer and amplifier configuration. Never buy woofers without studying the performance specs of your amp. If your amp is a particular ohm capable then always buy woofers that can deliver that load. What is an ohm. It is a measure of resistance like an inch is a measure of distance. At a certain high level of resistance all electrical current stops flowing kinda like a broken wire. Now it is important here to note that in electrical circuits the load (woofer) provides the resistance (ohms) and not the wiring. So your wiring should have no resistance (or very, very little). Some woofers are single coil design, meaning they only have one load (resistance). One single coil woofer is easy to figure the load. But with multiple woofers and even multi-coil woofers it takes a little math. There are plenty of examples on the internet to show you how so I won't waste space here. What they won't tell you is that very low impedance amplifier loads require huge power at their power connectors. So if you do a low impedance setup and starve it for power (a very, very common occurrence) it will sound like butt. And it will likely release copious amounts of smoke. You could spend a large amount of money upgrading your cars power supply. A good high current alternator is at least $500 and two good batteries for the amp are another $200. Now you need stupid big power wiring and fuses. And NOW you need to install all of this neatly! An alternative is a higher impedance setup, say a 4 ohm loading. Modern amplifiers that can deliver hundreds even thousands of watts at 4 ohms are not uncommon. The benefits here are manifold. Much lower 12 volt power requirements and I believe that a high impedance system sounds better. The actual voltage at the amplifier output is much more accurate (aka faster)- (check out transistor slew rate at saturation).