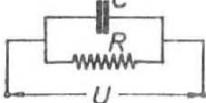
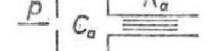
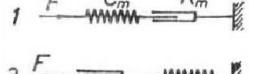
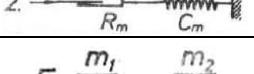
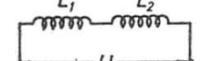
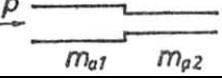
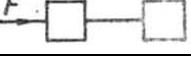
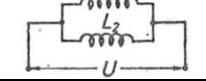
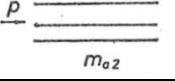
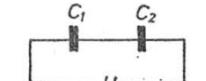
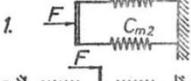
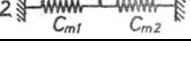
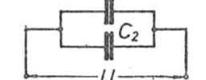
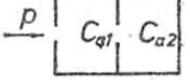
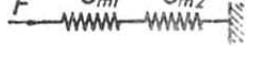
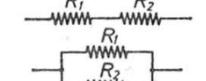
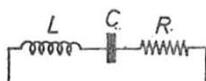
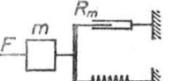
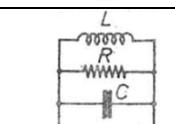
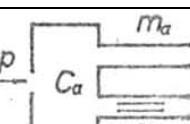
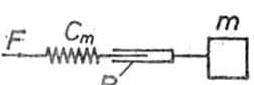


11			 2. 
12			
13			Nema
14		Nema	 2. 
15			
16 17		Kao akustičke induktivnosti	Kao opruge u mehanici
18			
19			

1.6 Primeri akustičkih sistema

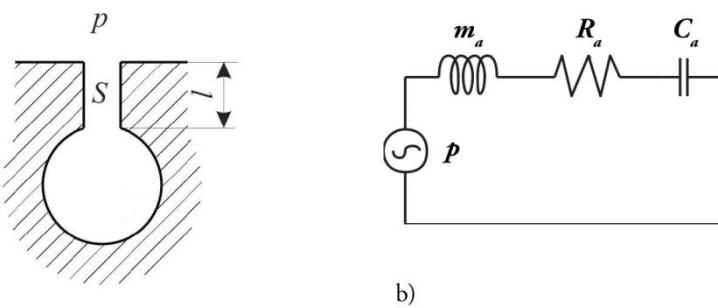
Jedan od akustičkih sistema koji se sreće u različitim oblicima je Helmholtcov (H. Helmholz) rezonator. To je komora zapreminе V sa otvorom u obliku cevi čija je dužina l i površina poprečnog preseka S (koji se obično naziva vrat rezonatora), slika 5.7. Kao što smo već rekli zapremina predstavlja akustičku kapacitivnost datu relacijom:

$$C_a = \frac{V}{\rho \cdot c^2}.$$

Na red sa ovom kapacitivnošću povezana je akustička induktivnost vrata koja iznosi:

$$m_a = \frac{\rho \cdot (l + \Delta l)}{S},$$

gde je $\Delta l = 1,7a$ korekcija dužine vrata rezonatora definisana u 5.1.2.



Slika 5.7 – Helmholtcov rezonator

Kao posledica trenja u vratu rezonatora, prilikom proticanja vazduha kroz njega, javlja se akustička otpornost R_a . Sva tri ova elementa imaju isti akustički protok, pa je kompletan