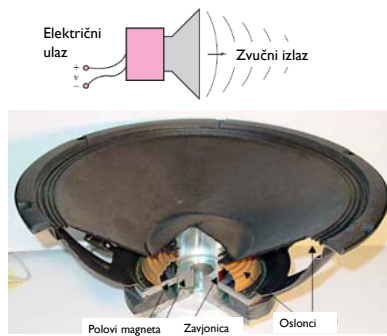
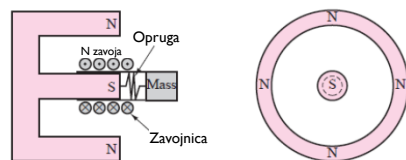


Dinamički zvučnik

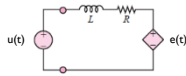
Elektromehanički pretvarač



Načelo rada



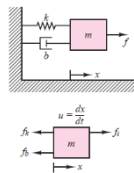
Model električne strane



$$u(t) - L \frac{di(t)}{dt} - Ri(t) - e(t) = 0$$

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t) + Blv(t) = u(t)$$

Model mehaničke strane



$$m \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = f_i - f_b - f_k = Bli(t) - bv(t) - kx$$

$$-Bli(t) + m \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + bv(t) + k \int_{-\infty}^t v(t') dt' = 0$$

Svezani sustav jednažbi (v,i)

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t) + Blv(t) = u(t)$$

$$-Bli(t) + m \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + bv(t) + k \int_{-\infty}^t v(t') dt' = 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$-Bl \frac{di(t)}{dt} + m \frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} + b \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + kd v(t) = 0$$

- Idealni zvučnik – konstantan tlak u cijelom čujnom frekvencijskom području 20 Hz do 20 kHz

Analiza u frekvencijskom području

- Pretpostavka: sve se veličine u vremenu mijenjaju sinusno

$$i(t) = \operatorname{Re} \{ \tilde{i} e^{j\omega t} \} ; \quad v(t) = \operatorname{Re} \{ \tilde{v} e^{j\omega t} \} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{di(t)}{dt} = j\omega \tilde{i} e^{j\omega t} ; \quad \frac{d^2 i(t)}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 \tilde{i} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = j\omega \tilde{v} e^{j\omega t} ; \quad \frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 \tilde{v} e^{j\omega t}$$

- Uvrstimo u sustav jednadžbi

$$j\omega L \tilde{i} + R \tilde{i} + B l \tilde{v} = \tilde{U}$$

$$-j\omega B l \tilde{i} - \omega^2 m \tilde{v} + j\omega b \tilde{v} + k \tilde{v} = 0$$

- Time smo sveli diferencijalne na algebarske jednadžbe

Matrični oblik

$$\begin{bmatrix} j\omega L + R & B l \\ -j\omega B l & j\omega b - \omega^2 m + k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{i} \\ \tilde{v} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{U} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Kramerovo pravilo

$$\tilde{v} = \frac{\det \begin{bmatrix} j\omega L + R & \tilde{U} \\ -j\omega B l & 0 \end{bmatrix}}{\det \begin{bmatrix} j\omega L + R & B l \\ -j\omega B l & j\omega b - \omega^2 m + k \end{bmatrix}}$$

- Frekvencijski odziv zvučnika

$$\frac{\tilde{v}}{\tilde{U}} = \frac{j B l \omega}{k R - (R m - L b) \omega^2 + j [(R b + k L + B^2 l^2) \omega - L m \omega^3]}$$

- Polumjer zavojnice: 0.05m, L=10 mH, R=8Ω, m=0.01 kg, b=22.75Ns/m, broj zavoja 47, B=1 T

