## Accepted Manuscript

Diffraction of a mode close to its cut-off by a transversal screen in a planar waveguide


PII: $\quad$ S0165-2125(16)30131-7
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wavemoti.2016.10.002
Reference: WAMOT 2114

To appear in: Wave Motion

Received date: 23 December 2015
Revised date: 3 October 2016
Accepted date: 9 October 2016

Please cite this article as: A.V. Shanin, A.I. Korolkov, Diffraction of a mode close to its cut-off by a transversal screen in a planar waveguide, Wave Motion (2016), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wavemoti.2016.10.002

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

# Diffraction of a mode close to its cut-off by a transversal screen in a planar waveguide 

A. V. Shanin, A. I. Korolkov<br>Department of Physics, Acoustics Division, Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory, Moscow 119992, Russia

October 20, 2016


#### Abstract

The problem of diffraction of a waveguide mode by a thin Neumann screen is considered. The incident mode is assumed to have frequency close to the cut-off. The problem is reduced to a propagation problem on a branched surface and then is considered in the parabolic approximation. Using the embedding formula approach, the reflection and transmission coefficients are expressed through the directivities of the edge Green's function of the propagation problem. The asymptotics of the directivities of the edge Green's functions are constructed for the case of small gaps between the screen and the walls of the waveguide. As the result, the reflection and transmission coefficients are found. The validity of known asymptotics of these coefficients is studied.


## 1 Problem formulation and introductory notes

Consider a planar acoustic waveguide in the plane $(x, y)$ composed of two acoustically hard walls located at $x=(b-a) / 2$ and $x=(b+a) / 2$ (see Fig. 1). The width of the waveguide is $a$; the position of the walls is chosen for convenience of computations. The Helmholtz equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta \tilde{u}+k^{2} \tilde{u}=0 \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

is fulfilled inside the waveguide by the total field $\tilde{u}$. The time dependence of the form $e^{-i \omega t}$ is omitted everywhere. The wavenumber $k$ has a small positive

# https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8256868 

Download Persian Version:

## https://daneshyari.com/article/8256868

## Daneshyari.com

