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Scattering of flexural waves by a pit of quadratic profile inserted in an infinite thin plate

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Abstract

An acoustic black hole (ABH) is a pit of power law profile inserted in a plate with internal damping. Such a pit with varying thickness leads to local variations of wave propagation properties and has been found to be an efficient vibration damper. In this paper, ABH is seen as a penetrable obstacle and is studied through its scattering properties. A wave based model is developed within the framework of the Kirchhoff theory for a thin plate of locally varying thickness. It is shown that analytical solutions can be found in the case of a pit of quadratic profile and for uniform damping properties (without added layer). A major outcome of the model is the derivation of the dispersion relations giving a detailed analysis of the behavior of the waves within the ABH. Particularly, cut-on frequencies below which no wave propagates within the ABH are derived and thus give interpretation of the well known typical ABH efficiency threshold frequency for damping vibrations. The analysis is led from numerical computations of the dispersion curves, the scattering diagrams and the scattering cross-section, which are compared to the case of a simple hole. The results show that the ABH behaves as a resonant scatterer, which is a key outcome of this study. The so-called trapped modes, which describe free damped oscillations of the ABH are responsible for variations of the scattering cross-section with frequency. These variations are investigated thanks to a parametric study on the geometrical properties of the ABH.

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Keywords: flexural vibration, wave scattering, acoustic black hole, trapped modes

1. Introduction

The lightening of mechanical structures constitutes an actual major issue in transport industry and in mechanical engineering since it generally leads to an increase in vibrational and acoustical levels. The usual passive methods, based on the use of viscoelastic coatings cannot always be used due to the additional mass they involve. In this context, a proposition consists in modifying the geometry of the structure to provide the so called acoustic black hole (ABH) effect able to lead to large reduction of vibrational levels without mass increase of the structure. The ABH effect is related to bending wave properties in a beam of decreasing thickness and has been first theoretically shown by M. A. Mironov [1] in the context of geometrical acoustics. At the neighbourhood of the edge of a beam, if the thickness smoothly decreases, the wave slows down. If the thickness profile follows a power law and the thickness strictly vanishes at the edge, it can be shown that the needed travel time for a wave to reach the edge becomes infinite. Thus, the wave is not reflected at the edge so that the reflection coefficient vanishes. In practice, manufacturing ABH always involves non zero residual thickness at the edge (called truncation thickness) never small enough so that the reflection coefficient of the ABH area becomes large. V. Krylov showed [2] that the addition of a thin layer of viscoelastic material at the extremity can significantly reduce the effect of the truncation. This idea has been extended to two-dimensional structures at the edge of rectangular plates [3, 4] or inserted on plates of various geometries [5], which provides particularly attractive reductions of vibrational levels [6, 7].

When an incident wave interacts with an obstacle, a scattering phenomenon occurs : the obstacle behaves as secondary sources that radiate waves going out of itself. Over the last century, wave scattering by different kinds of obstacles has been extensively studied: P. Morse and H. Feshbach [8] gave the general theoretical framework for analyzing the scattering from cylinders and spheres of both electromagnetic and acoustic waves. An application to the case of flexural waves in thin plates has been done by C. Mow and Y. Pao [9] within the framework of the Kirchhoff theory to analyze scattering from a circular rigid inclusion. A. Norris and C. Vemula [10] studied analytically the scattering properties of soft and rigid obstacles inserted in an

infinite thin plate. They gave results for the limiting cases of a circular rigid inclusion and a simple hole. The same authors [11] also analyzed the same scatterers within the framework of the Mindlin plate theory and pointed out the difference between these two plate theories. V. A. Squire and T. W. Dixon [12] applied a similar method to analyze the flexural wave scattering from a coated cylindrical obstacle in an infinite thin plate. In this case, since the scatterer is penetrable, the coupling between internal and external displacement fields is described by the continuity relations at the interface. The ABH belongs to this class of penetrable scatterers, for which there exists a field internal to the obstacle.

Although D. O'boy and V.V. Krylov [13] developed a numerical approach to the calculation of mobilities for a circular plate with a central ABH, a theoretical description of the more general problem of the scattering of an incident plane wave from an ABH is not available in the literature. This paper aims to apply the theoretical formulation from [10] to the particular case of a penetrable scatterer that consist in a circular pit of quadratic profile inserted in an infinite plate of uniform thickness. In order to reach a detailed understanding of the wave field inside and around the ABH, an analytical solution of the problem is sought. Such an analytical solution requires the power-law profile to be quadratic and of uniform material properties, that is without added damping layer. Hence, the physical understanding provided by this work would then be usefull to develop other numerical approaches dedicated to the design of ABH inserted on industrial mechanical structures.

In section 2, the governing equations are presented and the resolution method is developed to model the scattering from an ABH. The known case of a simple hole is also recall to be compared with the ABH case. In section 3, results from the model are presented to analyse the main ABH scattering characteristics. Trapped modes are obtained and are studied in more details in the section 4. Parametric studies of the scattering properties are reported in section 5. The conclusion finally gives the main outcomes and further works.

2. Model of flexural wave scattered by a circular acoustic black hole

2.1. Statement of the problem

An infinite plate of constant thickness h_0 , made in a material of mass density ρ , complex Young's modulus E^* and Poisson's ratio ν is considered. A circular scatterer of external radius b is placed at the origin of a polar coordinates system (r, θ) . This scatterer can be a simple hole (Fig. 1-(a)) or an ABH of external radius b and internal radius a (Fig. 1-(b)).

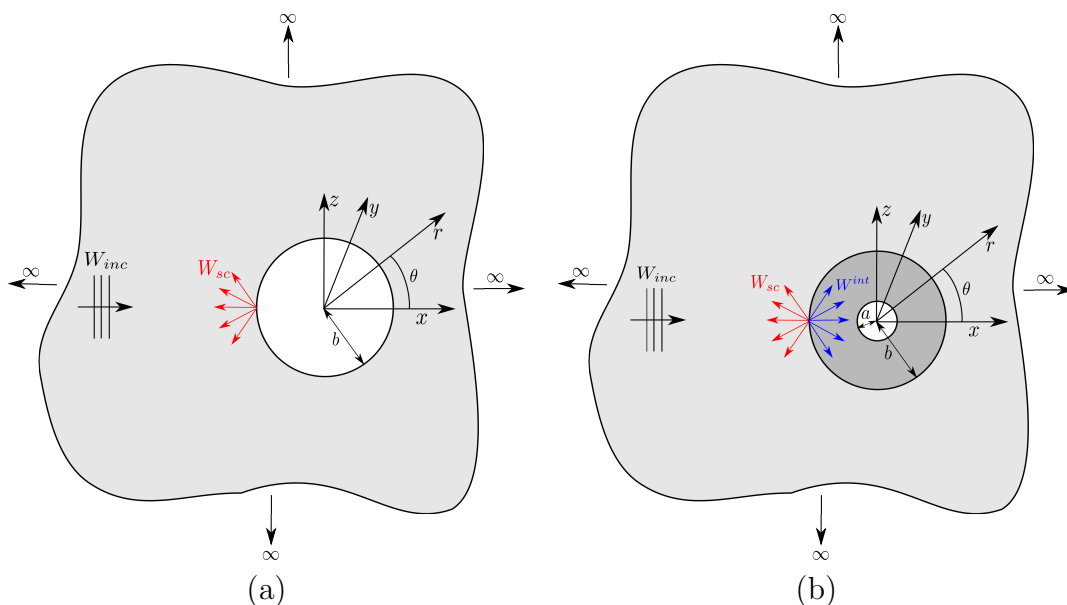


Figure 1: Scheme of the problem : scattering of an incident bending plane wave to (a) a simple hole or (b) an acoustic black hole inserted in an infinite thin plate.

The so called ABH scatterer consists in a pit of power low radial thickness profile given by

$$h(r) = \begin{cases} h_0 \left(\frac{r - a'}{b - a'} \right)^m & \text{with } m \geq 2, \quad a < r < b \\ h_0, & r = b \end{cases} . \quad (1)$$

Since ABH manufacturing process induces that zero thickness is impossible to reach at the edge in practice, two radii are defined. The so-called truncation radius $r = a$ represents the physical edge of the ABH central hole

at which $h(a_t) = h_t > 0$. The so-called zero thickness radius $r = a'$ (with $a' < a$) represents the fictitious edge of the central hole at which the thickness would vanish as shown in Fig. 2.

As represented in Fig. 1, an incident harmonic flexural plane wave $W_{inc} = W_0 e^{ik_f x} e^{-i\omega t}$, propagating along the x direction is considered. The circular frequency is denoted ω , k_f is the natural flexural wavenumber in the plate of thickness h_0 . Whatever the nature of the considered scatterer, W_{inc} leads to a scattered field denoted W_{sc} .

In the following, an analytical model of the scattered field is proposed in order to evaluate scattering properties of an ABH and compare them with those of a simple hole scatterer.

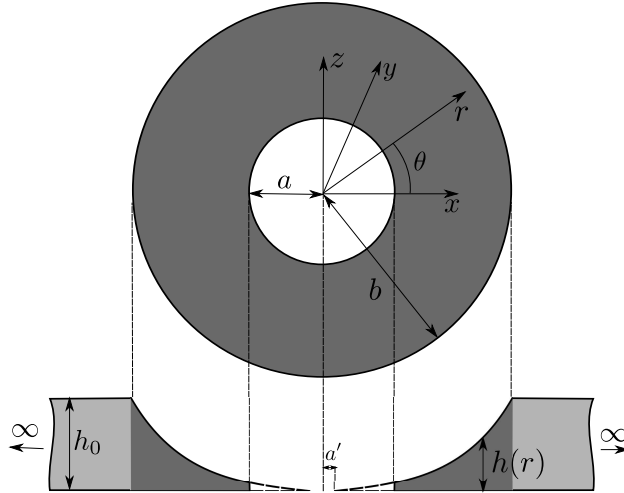


Figure 2: Acoustic Black Hole geometrical parameters considered in the model.

2.2. Governing equations

A Kirchhoff model for a harmonic motion is developed in the case of a thin plate of local varying thickness. This theoretical framework assumes that shear contribution is negligible which is valid if $\lambda > 6h$ at each point of the plate [14]. If this low frequency assumption is not satisfied, a Midlin model should be used [15]. Moreover, the out of plane displacement is supposed to be small compared with the thickness leading to the linear Kirchhoff model. If this assumption $w/h \gg 1$ is not satisfied, a Von Karman model

should be used [16]. The ABH geometries and frequency ranges chosen in this paper are such that the Kirchhoff theory is valid.

Outside the scatterer ($r > b$), the flexural displacement field $W^{ext}(r, \theta)$, called external field, satisfies to the equation:

$$(\Delta^2 - k_f^4)W^{ext} = 0, \quad \forall r \geq b, \quad (2)$$

where Δ is the Laplacian operator in cylindrical coordinates. The wave number $k_f = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\rho h_0}{D_0}} \sqrt{\omega}$ is the complex flexural wave number outside the scatterer ($\Re[k_f] > 0$ and $\Im[k_f] > 0$). The material density is denoted by ρ and the bending stiffness is $D_0 = \frac{E^* h_0^3}{12(1 - \nu^2)}$, where the complex Young's modulus is $E^* = E_0(1 - i\eta)$, E_0 and η being respectively the elastic Young's modulus and the damping loss factor of the plate material.

Inside the ABH scatterer ($a < r < b$), the thickness decreases according to Eq. (1). The internal bending stiffness is independent from θ and only varies with respect to r as $D^{int}(r) = D_0 \left(\frac{r - a'}{b - a'} \right)^{3m}$. Hence, the flexural displacement field $W^{int}(r, \theta)$, called internal field, satisfies to the equation of motion [17, 13]

$$\nabla^2 [D^{int} \nabla^2 W^{int}] - (1 - \nu) \diamond^4 \{D^{int}, W^{int}\} - \rho h \omega^2 W^{int} = 0, \quad a < r < b, \quad (3)$$

where the \diamond operator is defined by

$$\diamond^4 \{D^{int}, W^{int}\} = \frac{\partial^2 D^{int}}{\partial r^2} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial W^{int}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 W^{int}}{\partial \theta^2} \right] + \frac{\partial^2 W^{int}}{\partial r^2} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial r} \right]. \quad (4)$$

2.3. Boundary and continuity conditions

At the interface ($r = b$) between the ABH scatterer and the homogeneous plate, the displacement field W , the slope Θ , the bending moment M and

the shear force V are continuous, which respectively leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
W^{ext}|_{r=b} &= W^{int}|_{r=b}, \\
\Theta(W^{ext})|_{r=b} &= \Theta(W^{int})|_{r=b}, \\
M(W^{ext})|_{r=b} &= M(W^{int})|_{r=b}, \\
V(W^{ext})|_{r=b} &= V(W^{int})|_{r=b}.
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

The Θ , M and V operators are given by

$$\Theta(\cdot) = \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r}, \tag{6}$$

$$M(\cdot) = -D_0 \left\{ \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial r^2} + \nu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial \theta^2} \right] \right\}, \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V(\cdot) = & - (D^{int}) \frac{\partial^3(\cdot)}{\partial r^3} - \left(\frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial r} + \frac{D^{int}}{r} \right) \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial r^2} + \left(\frac{D^{int}}{r^2} - \frac{\nu}{r} \frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r}, \\
& - \left(\frac{D^{int}(2-\nu)}{r^2} \right) \frac{\partial^3(\cdot)}{\partial r \partial \theta^2} + \left(\frac{D^{int}(3-\nu)}{r^3} - \frac{\nu}{r^2} \frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial^2(\cdot)}{\partial \theta^2}, \quad a < r < b,
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Note that when the rigidity of the plate is constant ($D^{int} = D_0$), Eq. (8) is reduced to

$$V_0(\cdot) = -D_0 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \nabla^2(\cdot) + (1-\nu) \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \left[\frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} - \frac{(\cdot)}{r} \right] \right\}, \quad \forall r \geq b \tag{9}$$

At the edge of the ABH central hole ($r = a$), the free boundary condition gives

$$\begin{aligned}
M(W^{int})|_{r=a} &= 0, \\
V(W^{int})|_{r=a} &= 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Finally, for the ABH case, the problem to solve is defined by the equation of motion (3) associated to the continuity conditions (5), the boundary conditions (10) and the excitation condition $W_{inc} = W_0 e^{ik_f x}$.

For the case of a simple hole, no internal field has to be taken into account since the scatterer is not penetrable. The corresponding free boundary conditions at $r = b$ are written as

$$\begin{aligned} M(W^{ext})|_{r=b} &= 0, \\ V_0(W^{ext})|_{r=b} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

and the problem to solve is defined by the equation of motion (2) associated to boundary conditions (11) and excitation condition $W_{inc} = W_0 e^{ik_f x}$.

2.4. Resolution method

2.4.1. External field ($r > b$)

Outside the ABH ($r > b$), the total displacement field $W^{ext}(\hat{r}, \theta)$ is a superposition of the incident plane wave $W_{inc}(\hat{r}, \theta)$ and the scattered field $W_{sc}(\hat{r}, \theta)$:

$$W^{ext}(\hat{r}, \theta) = W_{inc}(\hat{r}, \theta) + W_{sc}(\hat{r}, \theta), \quad \text{with } \hat{r} = r - a', \quad (12)$$

where the incident plane wave can be expanded using Bessel functions of the first kind,

$$W_{inc} = W_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n i^n J_n(k_f \hat{r}) \cos(n\theta), \quad \varepsilon_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ 2, & n > 0 \end{cases}. \quad (13)$$

The scattered field takes the form [9, 10]

$$W_{sc} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[A_n H_n^{(1)}(k_f \hat{r}) + B_n K_n(k_f \hat{r}) \right] \cos(n\theta), \quad \forall r > b, \quad (14)$$

which is the general solution of Eq. (2) that takes into account only outgoing propagating and evanescent waves, represented by Hankel function of the first kind $H_n^{(1)}$ and modified Bessel function of the second kind K_n of the order n respectively [18, 19].

Finally, the total external field is written

$$W^{ext} = W_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n i^n J_n(k_f \hat{r}) \cos(n\theta) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[A_n H_n^{(1)}(k_f \hat{r}) + B_n K_n(k_f \hat{r}) \right] \cos(n\theta), \quad \forall r > b. \quad (15)$$

The constants A_n and B_n for each circumferential order n are found for the simple hole case by substituting Eq. (15) into the free boundary conditions (11). The obtained system of two equations is then analytically solved [10] (see details in Appendix A). For the ABH case, the internal field has to be described, which is done in the next paragraph.

2.4.2. Displacement field inside the ABH ($a < r < b$)

Inside the ABH, the internal field satisfies to the Eq. (3). Such solution is 2π periodic and can be written as a Fourier series expansion

$$W^{int}(\hat{r}, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} W_n^{int}(\hat{r}) \cos(n\theta), \quad (16)$$

where the x axis is the reference axis for the angle θ and \hat{r} is defined in Eq. (12).

Substituting (16) into (3) and applying the orthogonality property of the functions $\cos(n\theta)$ lead to the following equation satisfied by $W_n^{int}(\hat{r})$ for each circumferential order n :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^4 W_n^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}^4} + \left[\frac{2}{D^{int}} \frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}} + \frac{2}{\hat{r}} \right] \frac{\partial^3 W_n^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}^3} + \left[\frac{1}{D^{int}} \frac{\partial^2 D^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}^2} + \frac{2 + \nu}{\hat{r} D^{int}} \frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}} - \frac{2n^2 + 1}{\hat{r}^2} \right] \frac{\partial^2 W_n^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}^2} \\ & + \left[\frac{\nu}{\hat{r} D^{int}} \frac{\partial^2 D^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}^2} - \frac{2n^2 + 1}{\hat{r}^2 D^{int}} \frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}} + \frac{2n^2 + 1}{\hat{r}^3} \right] \frac{\partial W_n^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}} \\ & - \left[\frac{\nu n^2}{\hat{r}^2 D^{int}} \frac{\partial^2 D^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}^2} - \frac{3n^2}{\hat{r}^3 D^{int}} \frac{\partial D^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}} + \frac{n^2(4 - n^2)}{\hat{r}^4} + \frac{\rho h(\hat{r}) \omega^2}{D^{int}} \right] W_n^{int} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Defining $D^{int}(\hat{r}) = D_0 \left(\frac{r - a'}{b - a'} \right)^{3m}$ [13, 20], Eq. (17) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
& \widehat{r}^4 \frac{\partial^4 W_n^{int}}{\partial \widehat{r}^4} + \widehat{r}^3 [2 + 6m] \frac{\partial^3 W_n^{int}}{\partial \widehat{r}^3} + \widehat{r}^2 [3m(3m + 1 + \nu) - (1 + 2n^2)] \frac{\partial^2 W_n^{int}}{\partial \widehat{r}^2} \\
& + \widehat{r} [3m(3m - 1)\nu - 3m(1 + 2n^2) + (1 + 2n^2)] \frac{\partial W_n^{int}}{\partial \widehat{r}} \\
& + \left[3m(3n^2 - (3m - 1)\nu n^2) + n^2(n^2 - 4) - \frac{12\rho\omega^2(1 - \nu^2)}{E^*h_0^2(b - a')^{-2m}} \widehat{r}^{4-2m} \right] W_n^{int} = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

2.4.3. Quadratic thickness profile ($m = 2$)

In the particular case of a quadratic profile ($m = 2$), the last term of Eq. (18) does not depend on \widehat{r} anymore. This differential equation can be solved using the change of space variable

$$\widehat{r} = r_0 e^{\widehat{z}}, \tag{19}$$

implying $\frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial \widehat{r}} = \frac{1}{\widehat{r}} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial \widehat{z}}$, where $\widehat{z} = \frac{z}{r_0}$ is a dimensionless parameter and $r_0 = b - a'$. Eq. (18) is thus written as a differential equation with constant coefficients:

$$\alpha_4 \frac{\partial^4 W_n^{int}(\widehat{z})}{\partial \widehat{z}^4} + \alpha_3 \frac{\partial^3 W_n^{int}(\widehat{z})}{\partial \widehat{z}^3} + \alpha_2 \frac{\partial^2 W_n^{int}(\widehat{z})}{\partial \widehat{z}^2} + \alpha_1 \frac{\partial W_n^{int}(\widehat{z})}{\partial \widehat{z}} + \alpha_0 W_n^{int}(\widehat{z}) = 0, \tag{20}$$

in which $\alpha_4 = 1$, $\alpha_3 = 8$, $\alpha_2 = 10 + 6\nu - 2n^2$, $\alpha_1 = -24 + 24\nu - 8n^2$, $\alpha_0 = n^2(n^2 - 30\nu + 14) - \frac{12\rho\omega^2(1 - \nu^2)}{E^*h_0^2r_0^{-4}}$. Looking for solutions $W_n^{int}(\widehat{z})$ proportional to $e^{K\widehat{z}}$ (K being dimensionless), the following characteristic equation is derived :

$$\alpha_4 K^4 + \alpha_3 K^3 + \alpha_2 K^2 + \alpha_1 K + \alpha_0 = 0. \tag{21}$$

For each circumferential order n , Eq. (21) has four roots $K_{p,n}$ ($p = 1, 2, 3, 4$) that can be analytically found from the Ludovico Ferrari's method

[21] :

$$K_{p,n} = -2 \mp \sqrt{7 - 3\nu + n^2 \pm \sqrt{8n^2(3\nu - 1) + 9(1 - \nu)^2 + \frac{12\rho\omega^2(1 - \nu^2)}{E^*h_0^2r_0^{-4}}}}, \quad (22)$$

where $K_{1,n}$, $K_{2,n}$, $K_{3,n}$ and $K_{4,n}$ are obtained from (22), taking the sign combinations $(-, +)$, $(+, +)$, $(-, -)$ and $(+, -)$, respectively. The expression of the displacement field inside the ABH is finally given by

$$W^{int} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=1}^4 [C_{p,n} e^{ik_{p,n}z}] \cos(n\theta), \quad k_{p,n} = \frac{K_{p,n}}{ir_0}. \quad (23)$$

The coefficients $C_{p,n}$, A_n and B_n for each circumferential order n are found for the ABH by substituing Eq. (23) into free boundary conditions (10) and Eq. (15) into continuity equations (5). The obtained system of six equations (see details in Appendix B) is then numerically solved.

3. Numerical results

All the numerical results presented in section 3 are obtained for an aluminum plate which geometrical and material properties are given in table 1. These geometrical settings involve a thickness ratio $h_t/h_0=1/100$ with h_t the truncation thickness of the ABH..

Material properties	Values	Geometric properties	Values
ρ	2700 (kg/m ³)	a'	10^{-3} (m)
ν	0.33	a	5.10^{-3} (m)
E_0	69 (GPa)	b	6.10^{-2} (m)
η	10^{-3}	h_0	$1, 5.10^{-3}$ (m)
		m	2

Table 1: Parameters of the numerical computation of the simulated ABH.

3.1. Dispersion relations

The model presented in section 2 shows that in the transformed space \widehat{z} defined from the change of space variable (19), the ABH can be seen as a propagation medium in which four waves can be derived. The dispersion of these four waves is studied in Fig. 3 in which real and imaginary parts of the dimensionless wave numbers $k_{p,n}b$ ($p = 1$ to 4) are plotted as a function of dimensionless flexural wave number $k_f b$ (b being the external radius of the ABH). For readability, only the fundamental circumferential order ($n = 0$) is represented in Fig. 3.

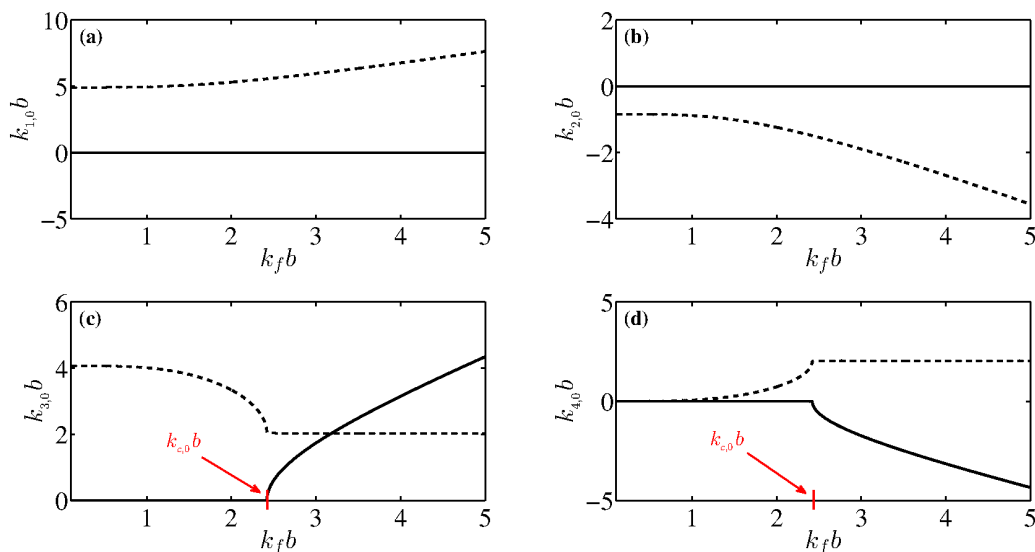


Figure 3: Dispersion curves of the ABH. Real (—) and imaginary (---) parts of $k_{1,0}$, $k_{2,0}$, $k_{3,0}$ and $k_{4,0}$ are plotted versus the dimensionless wave number $k_f b$ defined in the uniform area.

From time convention $e^{-i\omega t}$, a wave associated to a wave number $k_{p,n}$ for which $\Re\{k_{p,n}\} > 0$ corresponds to a so called divergent (or outgoing) wave, i.e a wave travelling in the increasing x direction. Then, $\Re\{k_{p,n}\} < 0$ corresponds to a convergent (or ingoing) wave. The imaginary part $\Im\{k_{p,n}\}$ results in an increasing ($\Im\{k_{p,n}\} < 0$) or decreasing ($\Im\{k_{p,n}\} > 0$) exponential envelope in the increasing x direction.

The Figs. 3(a) and 3(b) show that $k_{1,0}$ and $k_{2,0}$ correspond to convergent and divergent evanescent waves, respectively. The plots of $k_{3,0}$ (Fig. 3-(c)) and

$k_{4,0}$ (Fig. 3-(d)) display a dimensionless cut-on wavenumber for the order n denoted $k_{c,n}b$ whose expression is derived from Eq. (22) :

$$k_{c,n}b = \frac{b}{b-a'} \sqrt[4]{n^2(n^2 - 30\nu + 22) - 24\nu + 40}. \quad (24)$$

The corresponding cut-on frequency $f_{c,n}$ can be derived from Eq. (24) as

$$f_{c,n} = \frac{h_0}{2\pi(b-a')^2} \sqrt{\frac{E_0 [n^2(n^2 - 30\nu + 22) - 24\nu + 40]}{12\rho(1-\nu^2)}}. \quad (25)$$

Below $k_{c,0}$, the wavenumber $k_{3,0}$ corresponds to a divergent evanescent wave that becomes propagative and still exponentially attenuated above $k_{c,0}$. The case of $k_{4,0}$ is particularly interesting and illustrative of the ABH effect : at low frequencies (for wavenumbers below $k_{c,0}$), the wave corresponding to $k_{4,0}$ is a convergent evanescent wave that becomes propagative and exponentially amplified above $k_{c,0}b \approx 2.42$ for the simulated ABH. This analysis gives interpretations of experimental and numerical results from the literature [6, 7], where it is shown that the ABH becomes efficient from a threshold frequency, also called starting frequency in [22], which corresponds here to the first cut-on frequency $f_{c,0}$. Above this cut-on frequency, propagating waves inside the ABH appear, leading to local internal resonances.

Fig. 4 shows that analysis from Fig. 3 can be generalized for all circumferential orders n since a cut-on wave number $k_{c,n}$ always exists following Eq. (24). The wavenumber $k_{c,n}$ discriminates similar evanescent (below $k_{c,n}$) or propagative (above $k_{c,n}$) behaviours shown in Fig. 3. Otherwise, for each circumferential order n , two evanescent waves (not represented in Fig. 4) are found whatever the frequency.

3.2. Displacement field

The total displacement field can be computed by solving the linear system in Eq. (B.5). Fig. 5(a) displays the modulus (dB scale) of the displacement field at four frequencies $f \approx 26$ Hz, 410 Hz, 923 Hz and 2563 Hz, corresponding to the dimensionless wavenumbers $k_f b = 0.5, 2, 3$ and 5 respectively. As expected and already shown in previous works [6, 7], the vibrational field inside the ABH is nearly uniform at low frequencies: since no wave is propagative below the first cut-on frequency, the pit is almost inactive such that no wave pattern appears (see $k_f b = 0.5$). At higher frequencies ($k_f b = 3, 5$), the typical drop of the wavelength and the grow of the magnitude is observed

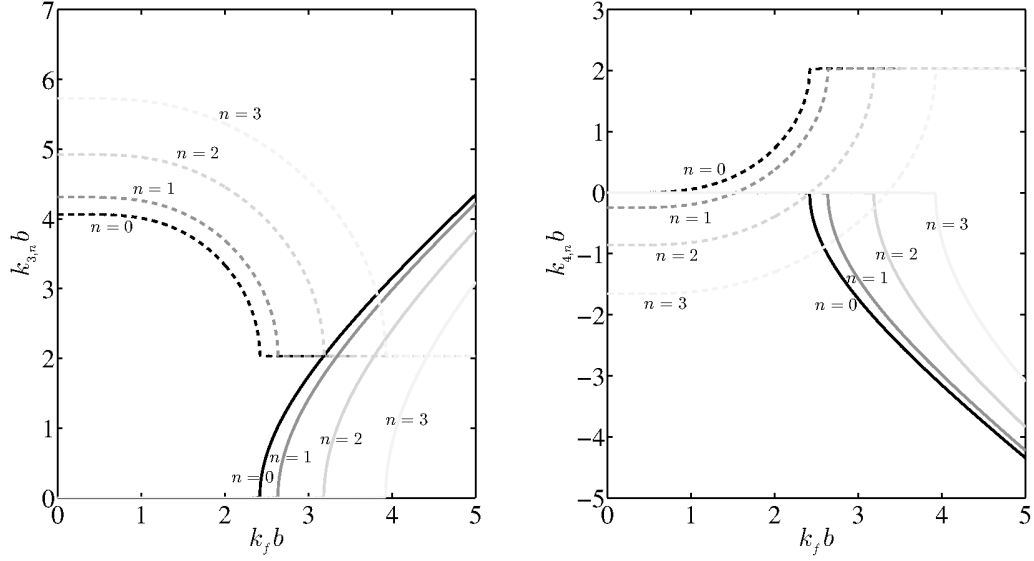


Figure 4: Dispersion curves of $k_{3,n}$ for the circumferential orders $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$. Real (—) and imaginary (---) parts of $k_{3,n}$ are plotted versus the dimensionless wave number $k_f b$ defined in the uniform area.

as expected. Moreover, the field shows more complex interference patterns with increasing frequency due to the increasing number of propagative waves associated to circumferential orders n .

The so called scattering pattern function $f(\theta)$ that corresponds to the far field magnitude of the scattered field W^{sc} ($r \gg 1$) is also shown in Fig. 5(b) as polar plots. $f(\theta)$ is the asymptotic expression of Eq. (14) for which $r \rightarrow \infty$ and in which evanescent waves are thus neglected [10]:

$$W^{sc}(\hat{r}, \theta) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi k_f \hat{r}}} e^{i(k_f \hat{r} - \frac{\pi}{4})} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-i)^n A_n \cos(n\theta), \quad r \rightarrow \infty, \quad (26)$$

and can be rewritten as

$$W^{sc}(\hat{r}, \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hat{r}}} e^{i(k_f \hat{r} - \pi/4)} f(\theta), \quad r \rightarrow \infty, \quad (27)$$

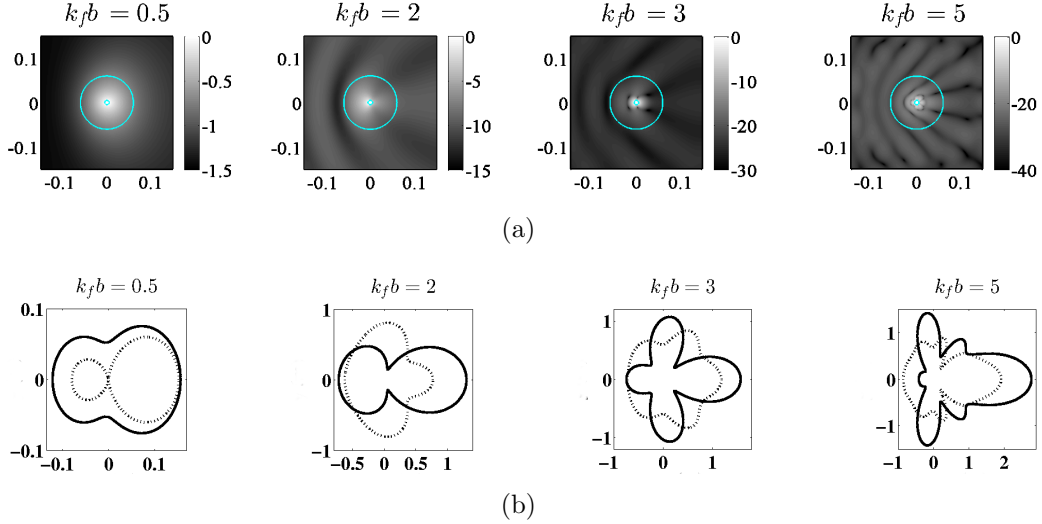


Figure 5: (a) Modulus (dB scale) of the displacement field of an infinite thin plate with an ABH at frequencies of the incident wave corresponding to $k_fb = 0.5$, $k_fb = 2$, $k_fb = 3$ and $k_fb = 5$. The blue circles indicate internal and external ABH boundaries. For each frequency, the displacement field is normalized to its maximal value. (b) Associated scattering pattern functions (defined in Eq. (28)) of the ABH (—) and of a simple hole (.....) of the same external radius.

with

$$f(\theta) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi k_f}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-i)^n A_n \cos(n\theta). \quad (28)$$

Fig. 5(b) shows that at low frequencies ($k_fb = 0.5$), the ABH, being inactive, induces a low scattering effect (the magnitude of the scattered field is less than 10% of the incident wave) and exhibits roughly the same behavior as the simple hole. At higher frequencies ($k_fb = 2, 3, 5$), the scattered field is in the range of magnitude than the incident wave and exhibits lobes of directivity as complex as the wave field is carried by an increasing number of waves associated to circumferential orders.

3.3. Scattering cross-section

The scattering-cross section Q_{sc} is classically used to evaluate the amount of energy scattered by an obstacle. This quantity is defined as the ratio between the total energy flux of the scattered field to the one per unit length

of the incident field [10]. In the context of this article, it can be shown that Q_{sc} is homogeneous to a length and is given by

$$Q_{sc} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\theta)|^2 d\theta. \quad (29)$$

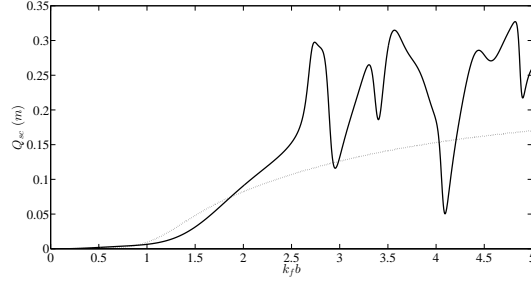
Q_{sc} of the simulated ABH and simple hole of the same external radius b are plotted in Fig. 6. At a low frequency (zoomed view of Fig. 6(b)), both the ABH and the simple hole behave the same : the wavelength being large compared with the external radius b , both obstacles do almost not scatter.

Above the cut-on dimensionless wave number $k_{c,0}b = 2.42$, the two obstacles behave very differently. While Q_{sc} of the simple hole smoothly increases with increased frequency [10], the ABH shows strong variations. Particularly, the local maxima show that the ABH induce at given frequencies rather much scattering than the simple hole. The variations of Q_{sc} is the result of a complex combination of the elementary scattering cross-sections associated to each circumferential order. The plots of Fig. 7 for the orders $n = 0, 1, 2$ show that the maxima of the elementary scattering cross-sections are associated to resonances of trapped modes of the ABH. Indeed, above each cut-on frequency $f_{c,n}$, wave interferences lead to series of trapped modes associated to the order n . Trapped modes are studied in section 4.

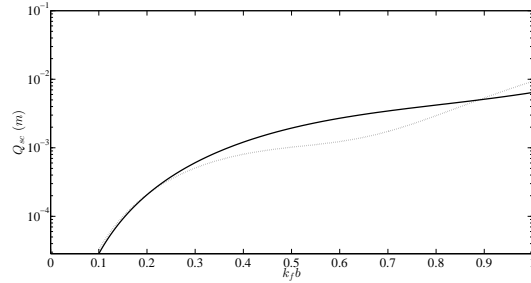
At high frequencies ($k_f b > 5$), Q_{sc} of the ABH varies around the simple hole which tends to an asymptotic value (corresponding to approximately the half perimeter πb). These variations show a certain periodicity versus frequency which can be interpreted from the asymptotic expression of (24) : when $n \gg 1$ (at large frequencies), $k_{c,n}b \approx \frac{b}{b-a'}n$ such that the cut-on frequencies become harmonic one each other which leads to nearly repeated patterns of resonances.

4. Trapped modes of flexural waves

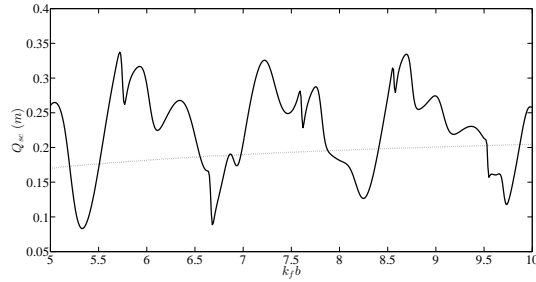
The presence of a penetrable scatterer in an infinite medium can give rise to local resonance phenomena, related to its so called trapped modes. These modes correspond to the free oscillations of finite energy localized around



(a)



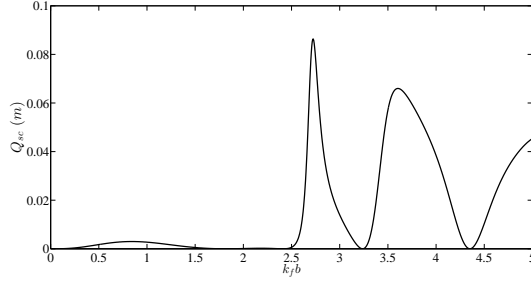
(b)



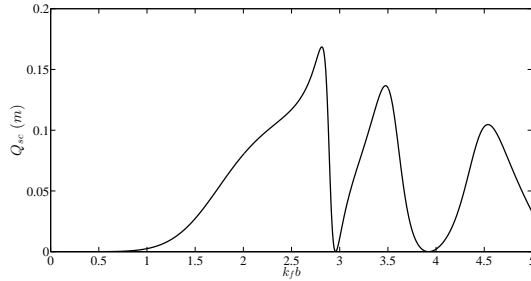
(c)

Figure 6: (a) Scattering cross-sections of an ABH (—) and a simple hole (.....). (b) Zoomed view of Fig. 6(a) in the low frequency range (logarithmic scale). (c) Scattering cross-sections of the ABH and simple hole for dimensionless wavenumbers k_fb between 5 and 10, computed for loss factor $\eta = 0.001$.

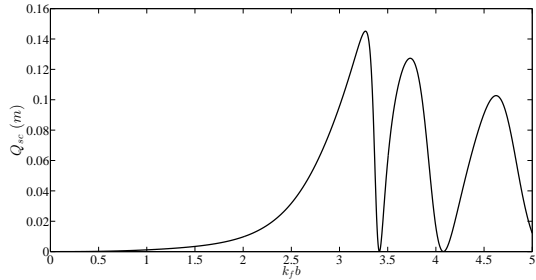
and eventually inside the scatterer, if penetrable. trapped modes have been observed and studied in different fields of physics. In the case of a two-dimensional acoustic waveguide, M. Callan et al. [23] studied the local free oscillations in the vicinity of a circular rigid obstacle. P. J. Cobelli et al. [24]



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 7: Elementary scattering cross-section of the simulated ABH for the three first circumferential orders (a) $n = 0$, (b) $n = 1$ and (c) $n = 2$.

experimentally observed trapped modes in a water channel in which a rigid circular cylinder is inserted. R. Porter [25] shown that trapped modes are found numerically when considering a simple hole with free edge, placed in a mechanical waveguide made with a thin plate of infinite length with parallel simply supported edges. O. Xeridat et al. [26] analyzed the Lamb waves

scattering and local resonances of a non through hole in a plate.

4.1. Homogeneous problem

By definition, the trapped modes are the solutions of a homogeneous problem, given in the case of an ABH scatterer by the matrix equation

$$\mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{X} = 0, \quad (30)$$

where \mathbf{M} is defined from the continuity and boundary conditions, as detailed in the appendix B. Eigenvalues of Eq. (30) are found in the complex kb plane by numerically locating the zeros of $\text{Det}(\mathbf{M})$. Then, mode shapes are obtained from the eigenvectors \mathbf{X} associated to found eigenvalues.

4.2. Typical results

The Fig. 8 shows examples of trapped modes patterns. The relation between these modes and the scattering cross-section of the ABH is here highlighted: maximal values of Q_{sc} in Fig. 6-(a) correspond to real parts of the eigenvalues kb in Fig. 8. For example, maxima of Q_{sc} at $k_f b \approx 2.73$ and $k_f b \approx 3.56$ are associated to the modes for which $kb = 2.71 - 0.07i$ and $kb = 3.56 - 0.2i$ respectively.

5. Parametric studies

The material and geometrical parameters of the ABH are numerous and their effect on the scattering properties would be evaluated in order to set some designing rules able to tailor the ABH scattering properties to specific mechanical engineering applications. Since the response of the ABH is the result of a complex combination of circumferential orders, to find explicit links between the ABH design and its scattering properties is difficult in the framework of this model. Nevertheless, parametric studies can be easily handled to give trends. This section focuses on the influence of the material loss factor η , the truncation thickness h_t and the truncation radius a' of the ABH. From Eq. (1) with $m = 2$, the following relation between h_t and a' can be derived to drive the geometrical parameter settings of sections 5.2 and 5.3:

$$a = a' \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{h_t}{h_0}} \right) + b \left(\sqrt{\frac{h_t}{h_0}} \right), \quad (31)$$

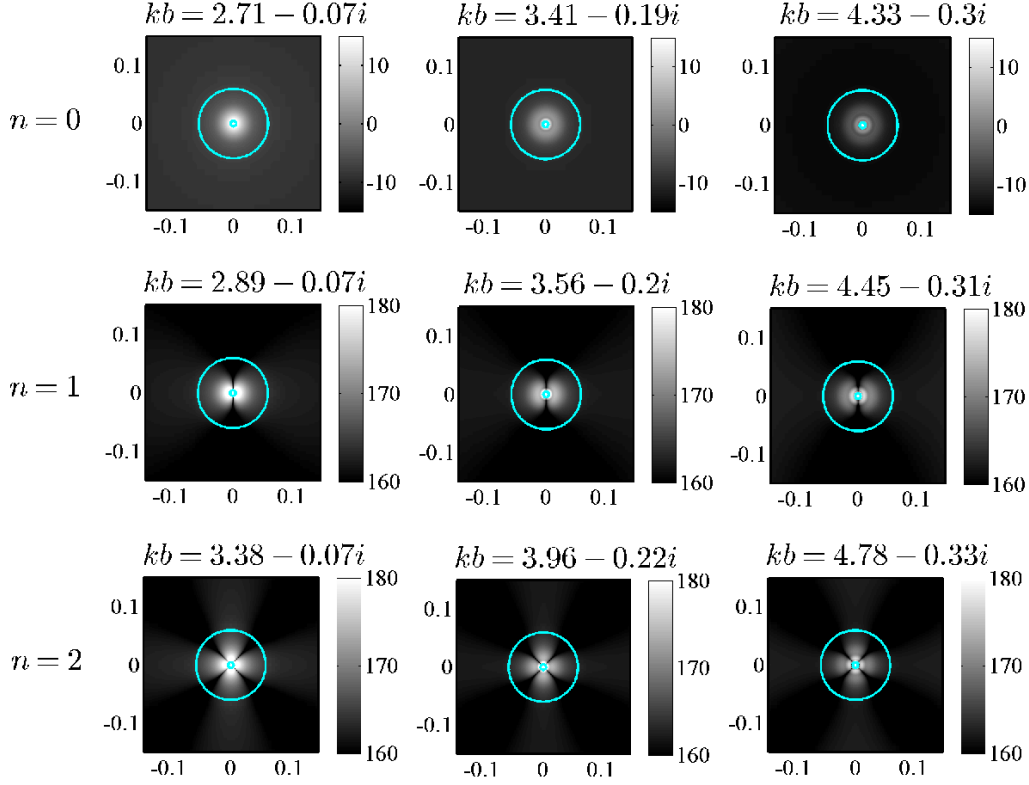


Figure 8: Modulus (dB scale) of the modal shape of the first trapped modes of an ABH. Three modes are shown for each circumferential order $n = 0$ (first line), $n = 1$ (second line) and $n = 2$ (third line).

5.1. Influence of the loss factor η

In Fig. 9, the scattering cross-section of the ABH described on the table 1 is computed for various material loss factors. It is shown that the loss factor η controls the amount of scattered energy, particularly at high frequencies for which the variations of Q_{sc} are much smoother when η increases : the value at the maxima can be divided by 2 when η comes from 0.1% to 10%. It is also shown that η has a weak effect at low frequencies. As discussed in section 3.1, we define the transition between low and high frequencies by the condition $k_{c,0}b \approx 2.42$ for the simulated ABH, which leads to an incident wavelength $\lambda = \frac{2\pi b}{2.42}$. For all values of η , the same first cut-on dimensionless wavenumber $k_{c,0}b$ separates the low and high frequency ranges. From this

observations, a huge effect of the material loss factor can be expected while modelling an added damping layer.

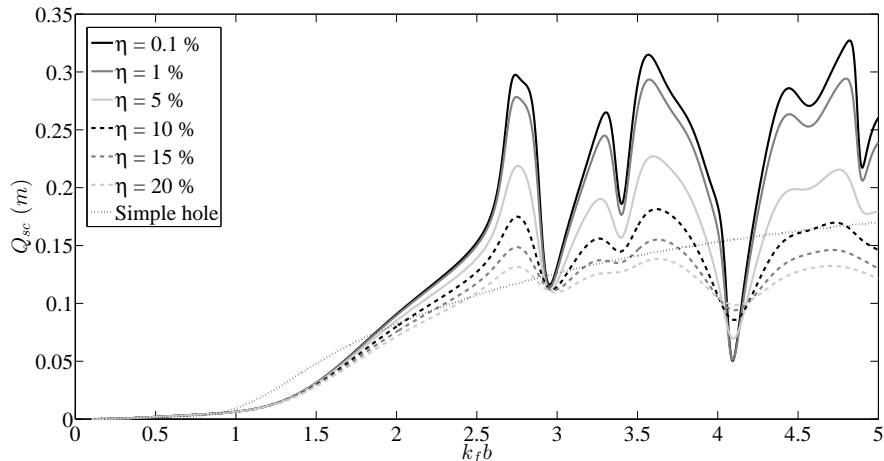


Figure 9: Influence of the loss factor η on the scattering cross-section for a thickness ratio $h_t/h_0=1/100$. h_t and h_0 represent the truncation thickness and the uniform thickness outside the ABH.

5.2. Influence of the truncation thickness h_t

In the Fig. 10(b), scattering cross-section of the ABH described in table 1 is computed for various values of the thickness ratio h_t/h_0 . Fig. 10(b) is plotted according to Eq. (31) by fixing the parameters b , h_0 and a' and varying the truncation thickness h_t (see Fig. 10(a)). Quite expectingly, there is no significative effect of h_t at low frequencies : as the cut-on frequency does not depend on h_t , the ABH's behave nearly the same whatever h_t . At high frequencies, h_t being a driving parameter of the profile stiffness gradient, the location of the resonances versus frequency are largely modified. For example, the first resonance increases from $k_f b = 2.73$ when $h_t = h_0/100$ to $k_f b = 3.84$ when $h_t = h_0/10$. This short parametric study shows that the diameter of the central at a given profile (related to the quality of the ABH manufacturing) can play a major role in the scattered field outside the ABH.

5.3. Influence of the zero thickness radius a'

Fig. 11(b) shows the ABH scattering cross-section simulated for different values of the zero thickness radius a' . This figure is plotted according to

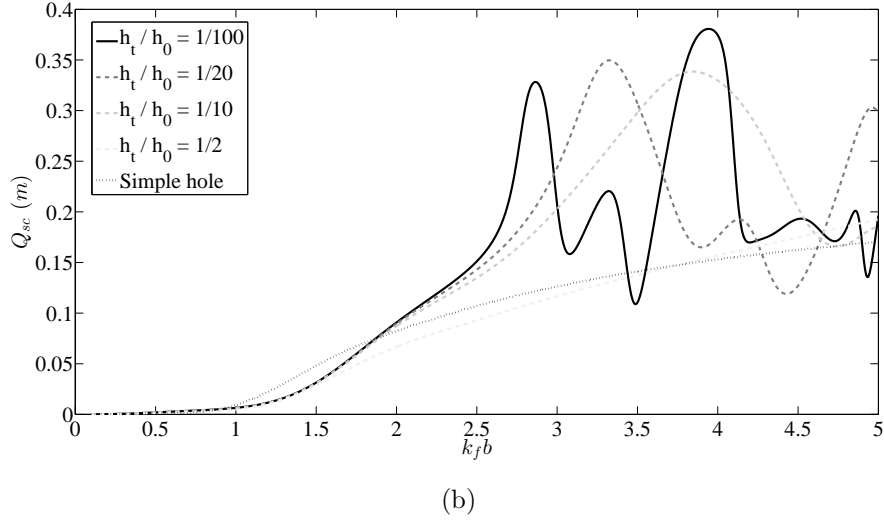
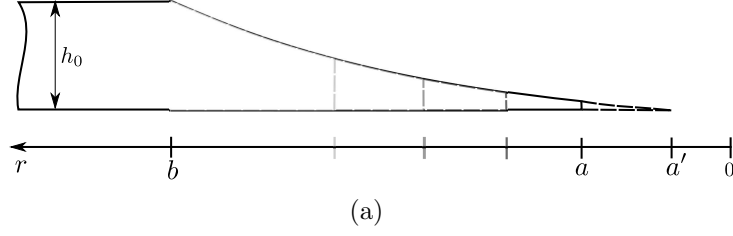


Figure 10: (a) Thickness profile of the ABH for different values of the thickness ratio h_t/h_0 . (b) Effect of the truncation thickness h_t on the scattering cross-section, with $b = 6$ cm, $h_0 = 1.5$ mm and $a' = 1$ mm.

Eq.(31) by fixing the parameters b , h_0 and h_t and varying the constant of the profile a' , which varies the truncation radius a (see Fig. 11(a)). As written in Eq. (24), a' is a driving parameter of the cut-on frequency such that it increases from $k_{c,0}b = 2.43$ for $a' = 1.10^{-3}$ m to $k_{c,0}b = 3.58$ for $a' = 2.10^{-2}$ m. As a result, all being equal, the resonances are just shifted to higher frequencies. This study shows that the control of the fastness or slowness of the stiffness gradient of the profile allows to tune the ABH resonances on selected frequencies.

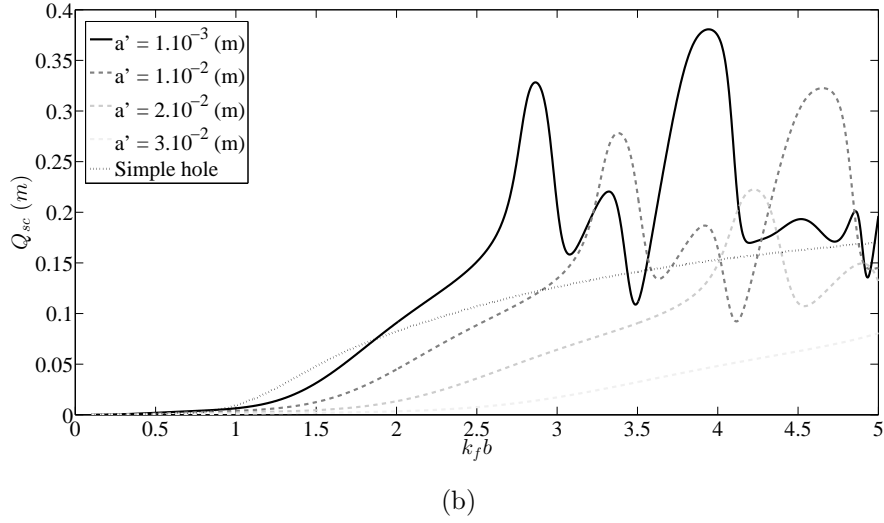
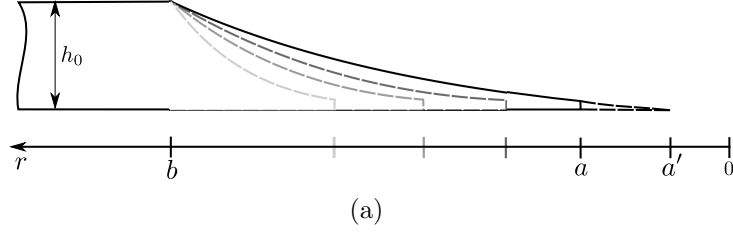


Figure 11: (a) Thickness profile of the ABH for different values of the zero thickness radius a' . (b) Influence of a' on the scattering cross-section, with $b = 6$ cm, $h_0 = 1.5$ mm and $h_t = 15$ μ m.

6. Conclusion

In this paper, the scattering of flexural waves from an acoustic black hole, seen as a penetrable scatterer, is modelled within the framework of the Kirchhoff theory. In the case of a quadratic profile ($m = 2$) with uniform internal damping properties, the analytical derivation of the wave dispersion relations inside the ABH is a major outcome of the model. Cut-on frequencies are analytically obtained, giving thus theoretical interpretation of the threshold frequency for damping vibration observed experimentally and numerically in previous works. It is shown that for each circumferential order, above the cut-on frequency, two waves become propagative inside the ABH, leading to the apparition of ABH trapped modes. The analysis of the response of the

ABH to an incident bending plane wave from the modal point of view gives new insights to the understanding of ABH. When simulating the scattered field and scattering cross-section, it is shown that below the first cut-on dimensionless wave number ($k_{c,0}b$), the ABH cross-section behaves as a simple hole. In the high frequency range (above $k_{c,0}b$), the ABH exhibits maximal scattering effect at given frequencies related to resonances of its trapped modes. Parametric studies of three ABH material or geometrical parameters are also led. It is shown that the material loss factor η tends to reduce the resonant behaviour of the scatterer, particularly in the high frequency range. Also, the truncation thickness h_t and the zero thickness radius a' , which set the stiffness gradient, can shift the ABH resonance frequencies. In order to be able to thinly control the scattering properties of the ABH and tailor it to mechanical engineering applications, further investigations would be led to take into account a covering damping layer, to model any thickness profile with or without central hole, and to extend the model to multiple scattering.

APPENDIX

In appendices A and B, useful details for computing the scattered fields of the simple hole and the acoustic black hole are given.

Appendix A. Simple hole configuration

The displacement field in a plate containing a simple hole is given as,

$$W^{ext} = W_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n i^n J_n(k_f r) \cos(n\theta) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_n H_n^{(1)}(k_f r) + B_n K_n(k_f r)] \cos(n\theta), \quad r > b. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Using Eq. (7) and Eq. (9), the bending moment and the transverse force in the plate are written as

$$\begin{aligned} M(W^{ext}) = & -D_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ W_0 \varepsilon_n i^n \left[\left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu) - (k_f r)^2}{r^2} \right) J_n(k_f r) - \left(\frac{k_f r(1-\nu)}{r^2} \right) J'_n(k_f r) \right] \right. \\ & + A_n \left[\left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu) - (k_f r)^2}{r^2} \right) H_n^{(1)}(k_f r) - \left(\frac{k_f r(1-\nu)}{r^2} \right) H_n^{(1)'}(k_f r) \right] \\ & \left. + B_n \left[\left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu) + (k_f r)^2}{r^2} \right) K_n(k_f r) - \left(\frac{k_f r(1-\nu)}{r^2} \right) K'_n(k_f r) \right] \right\} \cos(n\theta), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_0(W^{ext}) = & -D_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ W_0 \varepsilon_n i^n \left[\left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu)}{r^3} \right) J_n(k_f r) - k_f r \left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu) + (k_f r)^2}{r^3} \right) J'_n(k_f r) \right] \right. \\ & + A_n \left[\left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu)}{r^3} \right) H_n^{(1)}(k_f r) - k_f r \left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu) + (k_f r)^2}{r^3} \right) H_n^{(1)'}(k_f r) \right] \\ & \left. + B_n \left[\left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu)}{r^3} \right) K_n(k_f r) - k_f r \left(\frac{n^2(1-\nu) - (k_f r)^2}{r^3} \right) K'_n(k_f r) \right] \right\} \cos(n\theta). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

By applying free conditions Eq. (11) we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_{H_n}(\alpha) & S_{K_n}(\alpha) \\ T_{H_n}(\alpha) & T_{K_n}(\alpha) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} A_n \\ B_n \end{Bmatrix} = -W_0 \varepsilon_n i^n \begin{Bmatrix} S_{J_n}(\alpha) \\ T_{J_n}(\alpha) \end{Bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The solutions of this system are obtained analytically:

$$A_n = -W_0 \varepsilon_n i^n \left[\frac{S_{J_n}(\alpha) T_{K_n}(\alpha) - S_{K_n}(\alpha) T_{J_n}(\alpha)}{S_{H_n}(\alpha) T_{K_n}(\alpha) - S_{K_n}(\alpha) T_{H_n}(\alpha)} \right], \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$B_n = -W_0 \varepsilon_n i^n \left[\frac{S_{H_n}(\alpha) T_{J_n}(\alpha) - S_{J_n}(\alpha) T_{H_n}(\alpha)}{S_{H_n}(\alpha) T_{K_n}(\alpha) - S_{K_n}(\alpha) T_{H_n}(\alpha)} \right], \quad (\text{A.6})$$

where

$$S_{X_n}(\alpha) = [n^2(1 - \nu) - \alpha^2] X_n(\alpha) - (1 - \nu)\alpha X_n'(\alpha), \quad \alpha = k_f b,$$

$$S_{K_n}(\alpha) = [n^2(1 - \nu) + \alpha^2] K_n(\alpha) - (1 - \nu)\alpha K_n'(\alpha),$$

$$T_{X_n}(\alpha) = [n^2(1 - \nu)] X_n(\alpha) - [\alpha(n^2(1 - \nu) + \alpha^2)] X_n'(\alpha),$$

$$T_{K_n}(\alpha) = [n^2(1 - \nu)] K_n(\alpha) - [\alpha(n^2(1 - \nu) - \alpha^2)] K_n'(\alpha).$$

The function X_n represents the Bessel function of the first order J_n or the Hankel function of the first kind $H_n^{(1)}$. The function K_n is the second kind modified Bessel function of order n .

Appendix B. Acoustic black hole configuration

Displacement field, slope, bending moment and shear force calculated inside the ABH are given by:

$$W^{int} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^4 \left[C_{p,n} \left(\frac{\hat{r}}{r_0} \right)^{ik_{p,n}r_0} \right] \right\} \cos(n\theta), \quad a < r < b, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

$$\frac{\partial W^{int}}{\partial \hat{r}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^4 \left[\frac{C_{p,n}}{\hat{r}} ik_{p,n}r_0 \left(\frac{\hat{r}}{r_0} \right)^{ik_{p,n}r_0} \right] \right\} \cos(n\theta), \quad (\text{B.2})$$

$$M(W^{int}) = -D^{int} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^4 \left[\frac{C_{p,n}}{\hat{r}^2} E_{p,n} \left(\frac{\hat{r}}{r_0} \right)^{ik_{p,n}r_0} \right] \right\} \cos(n\theta), \quad (\text{B.3})$$

$$V(W^{int}) = -D^{int} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^4 \left[\frac{C_{p,n}}{\widehat{r}^3} F_{p,n} \left(\frac{\widehat{r}}{r_0} \right)^{ik_{p,n}r_0} \right] \right\} \cos(n\theta). \quad (\text{B.4})$$

Applying continuity conditions in Eq. (5) and free conditions in Eq. (10), we get the following system:

$$\mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{S}, \quad (\text{B.5})$$

where

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} H_n^{(1)}(\beta) & K_n(\beta) & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ k_f H_n^{(1)'}(\beta) & k_f K_n'(\beta) & -ik_{1,n} & -ik_{2,n} & -ik_{3,n} & -ik_{4,n} \\ S_{H_n}(\beta) & S_{K_n}(\beta) & -E_{1,n} & -E_{2,n} & -E_{3,n} & -E_{4,n} \\ T_{H_n}(\beta) & T_{K_n}(\beta) & -F_{1,n} & -F_{2,n} & -F_{3,n} & -F_{4,n} \\ 0 & 0 & G_{1,n} & G_{2,n} & G_{3,n} & G_{4,n} \\ 0 & 0 & L_{1,n} & L_{2,n} & L_{3,n} & L_{4,n} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{B.6})$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{Bmatrix} A_n \\ B_n \\ C_{1,n} \\ C_{2,n} \\ C_{3,n} \\ C_{4,n} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{S} = -W_0 \varepsilon_n i^n \begin{Bmatrix} J_n(\beta) \\ k_f J_n'(\beta) \\ S_{J_n}(\beta) \\ T_{J_n}(\beta) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad (\text{B.7})$$

with

$$\beta = k_f r_0 \quad \text{with} \quad r_0 = b - a',$$

$$E_{p,n} = -k_{p,n}^2 r_0^2 + ik_{p,n} r_0 (\nu - 1) - \nu n^2,$$

$$F_{p,n} = -ik_{p,n}^3 r_0^3 - 4k_{p,n}^2 r_0^2 + [6(\nu - 1) - n^2(2 - \nu)] ik_{p,n} r_0 + n^2(3 - 7\nu),$$

$$G_{p,n} = E_{p,n} \left[\frac{t}{r_0} \right]^{ik_{p,n}r_0}, \quad L_{p,n} = F_{p,n} \left[\frac{t}{r_0} \right]^{ik_{p,n}r_0} \quad \text{with} \quad t = a - a'.$$

Solving Eq. (B.5) provide the unknown \mathbf{X} .

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