Propagation of acoustic waves in two waveguides coupled by perforations. II. Application to periodic lattices of finite length

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Summary
The paper deals with the generic problem of two waveguides coupled by perforations, which can be perforated tube mufflers without or with partitions, possibly with absorbing materials. Other examples are ducts with branched resonators of honeycomb cavities, which can be coupled or not, and splitter silencers. Assuming low frequencies, only one mode is considered in each guide. The propagation in the two waveguides can be very different, thanks e.g. to the presence of constrictions. The model is a discrete, periodic one, based upon 4th-order impedance matrices and their diagonalization. All the calculation is analytical, thanks to the partition of the matrices in 2nd-order matrices, and allows the treatment of a very wide types of problems. Several aspects are investigated: the local or non-local character of the reaction of one guide to the other; the definition of a coupling coefficient; the effect of finite size when a lattice with \( n \) cells in inserted into an infinite guide; the relationship between the Insertion Loss and the dispersion. The assumptions are as follows: linear acoustics, no mean flow, rigid wall. However the effect of the series impedance of the perforations, which is generally ignored, is taken into account, and is discussed. When there are no losses, it is shown that, for symmetry reasons, the cutoff frequencies depend on either the series impedance or the shunt admittance, and are the eigenfrequencies of the cells of the lattice, with zero-pressure or zero-velocity at the ends of the cells.

1 Introduction
The present paper describes an attempt of a generic study of several problems that are now classical: perforated tube mufflers without [1–5] or with partitions [6]. They can be with absorbing materials [7–9]. Related problems are tubes with branched resonators, which can be uncoupled [10, 11] or coupled [12], or with honeycomb cavities [13,14]. Other kind of systems are splitter silencers with perforated facing [15–20]. This generic problem is that of a periodic lattice of two waveguides coupled by perforations.
agitation constants are close). This analysis is done for lattices of finite length, focusing on the behaviour relationships between the Insertion Loss coefficient and the dispersion curves and frequency bands.

A major difficulty is the modeling of the perforations. Semi-empirical formulas are generally used, especially when there is a mean flow. One focus of the present paper is on the role of the series impedance of the perforation, which can be ignored in a continuous model, but not in a discrete model. A priori this impedance, due to the antisymmetric field in the perforation, must be accounted for the case of wide and well spaced perforations. To our knowledge, no paper used the complete model found in the paper published in 1994. However for a similar problem in musical acoustics, the effect of the series impedance of tone-holes of woodwind instruments, can be significant.

The values of the perforation shunt admittance and series impedance are not discussed in detail in this paper, but the values given in are sufficient for a discussion (exact values were given for the 2D, rectangular case at low frequencies, but for the cylindrical case, only approximate formulas were proposed).

Several papers are concerned with more general systems with more than two guides, or with 2D silencers, in particular for applications to metamaterials. They are not discussed here. Concerning a general view on 1D periodic structures, we refer to classical references.

The assumptions are as follows: linear acoustics, no mean flow, rigid walls. However the diagonalization is done in a very wide, linear framework. The basic geometry and the model used are described in Section with the definition of the transfer matrix of a lattice cell. Section derives the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a cell, using the more general result given in Appendix. For the case of lossless guides, the cut-off frequencies are determined.

For a finite lattice of 2 cells, the impedance matrix is derived by using the calculation of the transfer matrix calculated given in Appendix. Finally the insertion loss of the lattice into an infinite waveguide is derived. Section proposes a theoretical analysis of the coupling between the two guides, focusing on the effect of the series impedance; on a definition of a coupling coefficient; and on a derivation of a condition for a local reaction. Finally numerical simulations of application examples are presented in Section with an analysis of the insertion loss with respect to the nature of the two modes.

![Figure 2: Basic geometry; an asymmetric cell includes one perforation followed by a length of tube, with the transfer matrix between two lengths of tube, with the transfer matrix between two lengths of tube.](image)

2 Generic geometry; model and notations

2.1 Geometry

The two guides are coupled by perforation, as shown in Fig. When their cross section is uniform, the waves are planar at an axial distance from perforations larger that the transverse dimensions, so that the evanescent modes due to perforations vanish. When the cross section is not uniform, the change in cross-section area needs to be sufficiently far from the perforation, i.e., at an axial distance larger than the transverse dimension. The propagation in the guides is characterized by the effective density $\rho_i$ and the speed of sound $c_i$ (the subscript $i = 1, 2$). The change in cross section allows various situations to be created, as shown in Figure. When the propagation is identical is the two guides, the lattice is homogeneous, while when diaphragms are present in one guide only, the lattice is non-homogeneous. The case of branched resonators without longitudinal coupling between them is a limit case, with a local reaction of Guide 2 on Guide 1.

2.2 Model for a perforation

The general model, valid in harmonic regime, is developed in. It is summarized hereafter, with similar notations. Four basic quantities are chosen to be $p$ and $v$ of the planar mode for the acoustic pressure and velocity, respectively, in the two guides.
They build a 4th-order vector, \( \mathcal{V} \), as follows:

\[
\mathcal{V} = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where} \quad V_i = \begin{pmatrix} p_i \\ v_i \end{pmatrix},
\]

\( i = 1, 2 \). The following notations are chosen: calligraphic characters correspond to 4th-order matrices and vectors, while bold characters correspond to 2nd-order matrices and vectors (e.g. \( \mathbf{I} \) and \( \mathbf{I} \) are the identity matrices of order 4 and 2, respectively); other quantities are scalar.

For a periodic medium made of asymmetric lattice cells, one perforation at \( x_n \) is followed by a portion of length \( 2\ell \) of separated waveguides (see Fig. 2). The vectors \( \mathcal{V} \) are related by 4th-order matrices.

For a perforation the following relationship is derived in [23] (the subscripts \( L \) and \( R \) correspond to the left side and right side of a perforation, respectively):

\[
\mathcal{V}_L = \mathcal{P}_F \mathcal{V}_R
\]

where

\[
\mathcal{P}_F = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \mathbf{M} & \gamma_2 (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{M}) \\ \gamma_1 (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{M}) & (\gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \mathbf{M}) \end{pmatrix}
\]

with \( \gamma_{1,2} = \frac{S_{1,2}}{S_1 + S_2} \).

\[
\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{I} + \frac{2Z_0 Y_s}{1 - Z_0 Y_s} \mathbf{K}, \quad \mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Y_s^{-1} \\ Z_0^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\]

\( S_{1,2} \) are the cross-section areas of the guides. This model considers the effect of a perforation as localized at the abscissa of the perforation center, as explained in [11]. \( Z_a \) and \( Y_s \) are the series impedance and shunt admittance of the perforation, respectively (these quantities are specific impedance and specific admittance, i.e., ratios pressure/velocity and velocity/pressure, respectively). Both are acoustic masses and correspond to the anti-symmetric and symmetric pressure field in the perforation, respectively. When \( Z_a = 0 \), \( Y_s \) produces a jump in velocity inside each guide, from the left to the right of the perforation, along the guide axis. In a dual way, when \( Y_s = 0 \), \( Z_a \) produces a jump in pressure inside each guide, from the left to the right of the perforation. Reciprocity is assumed, therefore the determinant of \( \mathcal{P}_F \) is unity.

### 2.3 Model for the propagation in the waveguides

For a non-perforated portion of the waveguides, between abscissas \( x_n \) and \( x_{n+1} \), the following 4th-order matrix relationship is written as:

\[
\mathcal{V}_{R,n} = \mathcal{T} \mathcal{V}_{L,n+1} \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{T}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_2 \end{pmatrix}
\]

The general transfer matrices

\[
\mathbf{T}_{1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1,2} & B_{1,2} \\ C_{1,2} & D_{1,2} \end{pmatrix}
\]

\( i = 1, 2 \) are of 2nd-order and describe the propagation within Guides 1 and 2. The coefficients \( B_{1,2} \) are specific impedances, while the coefficients \( C_{1,2} \) are specific admittances. In the separated portion, the geometry may be various, e.g., may includes discontinuities and/or dissipation.

### 2.4 Model for the propagation with perforations: asymmetric and symmetric cells

For a periodic medium, two types of cells can be considered (see Fig. 2): i) an asymmetric cell, involving a perforation followed by a portion of tubes of length \( 2\ell \); ii) a symmetric cell involving a portion of tubes of length \( \ell \), then perforation, then a portion of tube of length \( \ell \). The complete transfer matrix of an asymmetric cell (see Fig. 2) can be characterized by the equation:

\[
\mathcal{V}_{L,n} = \mathcal{P}_F \mathcal{T} \mathcal{V}_{L,n+1}. \quad \text{(8)}
\]

The case of a symmetric cell is more particular, but remains very general. It will be used for the diagonalization (see next section). For such a cell, between abscissas \( x_n + \ell \) and \( x_{n+1} + \ell \), the transfer matrix...
The detailed calculation is derived in Equation (1), where \( \lambda \) is considered at mid-distance (abscissa \( x_n + \ell \)) between two perforations. The transfer matrix \( \mathcal{T} \) (Equation (4)) describing the uncoupled propagation over distance \( 2\ell \) between two neighboring perforations is therefore the product of the two transfer matrices:

\[
\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_R \mathcal{T}_L.
\]

where \( \mathcal{T}_L \) (resp. \( \mathcal{T}_R \)) describes the uncoupled propagation over the distance \( \ell \) situated on the left (resp. right) of one perforation. Since \( \mathcal{T} \) is block-diagonal (Equation (9)), we can adopt the same decomposition for 2nd-order blocks, namely \( \mathbf{T}_1 = \mathcal{T}_{R1} \mathcal{T}_{L1} \), and \( \mathbf{T}_2 = \mathcal{T}_{R2} \mathcal{T}_{L2} \). Moreover, in order for the cell to be symmetric, we generalize the concept of reversed four-terminal explained in [39]. The matrices \( \mathbf{T}_L \) \((i = 1, 2)\) need to be proportional to the invert of the matrices \( \mathbf{T}_R \), with a change in sign for the x-axis, and with the same determinant \( \delta \). This means:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
A_R & B_R \\
C_R & D_R
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
D_L & B_L \\
C_L & A_L
\end{pmatrix},
\]

With this condition the matrix \( \mathbf{T} \) is symmetric:

\[
A = D = A_L D_L + B_L C_L; \quad B = 2B_L D_L C = 2C_L A_L.
\]

Moreover reciprocity is assumed (in particular no flow is present), i.e., the determinant is unity, as well as the determinant of the 4th-order matrix \( \mathcal{T} \). More general cases are investigated in Appendix 7.

### 3 Infinite periodic lattice: eigenvalues and eigenvectors

#### 3.1 Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

In this section, we are searching for the diagonal form of the transfer matrix \( \mathcal{T}_L \mathcal{P}_\mathcal{F} \mathcal{T}_R \) (Equation (8)) for an elementary, symmetric cell (with reciprocity) of the periodic lattice shown on Fig. 2:

\[
\mathcal{T}_L \mathcal{P}_\mathcal{F} \mathcal{T}_R \overset{def}{=} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{E} \mathcal{E}^{-1}
\]

with

\[
\mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix}
\lambda^{(1)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \lambda^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \lambda^{(3)} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^{(4)}
\end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and}
\]

\[
\mathcal{E} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mathcal{W}^{(1)} & \mathcal{W}^{(2)} & \mathcal{W}^{(3)} & \mathcal{W}^{(4)}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\( \lambda^{(i)} \) are the eigenvalues and \( \mathcal{W}^{(i)} \) \((i = 1...4)\) are the eigenvectors. The detailed calculation is derived in Appendix 7 for the most general case (no reciprocity is required). Since for the perforation matrix (Equation (2)), \( \det \mathcal{P}_\mathcal{F} = 1 \), the eigenvalues of the diagonal matrix \( \mathcal{D} \) (Equation (14)) can be grouped by inverse pairs when reciprocity holds for the elementary cell \((\lambda^{(1)} \lambda^{(2)}) = (\lambda, 1/\lambda)\) and \((\lambda^{(3)} \lambda^{(4)}) = (\lambda', 1/\lambda')\) (see [28]). Each pair corresponds to opposite propagation directions of an eigenmode along the lattice axis. They are denoted \( \lambda = \exp(\Gamma) \) and \( \lambda' = \exp(\Gamma') \). This leads to the following dispersion equation for the unknowns \( \Gamma \) and \( \Gamma' \):

\[
\det \mathbf{T}_0 = A_0 D_0 - B_0 C_0 = 0,
\]

where

\[
A_0 = D_0 = -\sinh \Gamma \left[ \gamma_2/Q_1 + \gamma_1/Q_2 \right] \\
B_0 = \frac{1}{Z_a} - \gamma_2 B_1/Q_1 - \gamma_1 B_2/Q_2 \\
C_0 = \frac{1}{Z_a} - \gamma_2 C_1/Q_1 - \gamma_1 C_2/Q_2
\]

with \( Q_i = (\cosh \Gamma - A_i) \). The eigenvector matrix is found to be:

\[
\mathcal{E} = v_0 \begin{pmatrix}
\lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \\
0 & h_1 & h_2 & h_3 \\
\gamma_1 Q_1 & h_1 & -h_1 & h_1' \\
0 & -\gamma_2 & -\gamma_2 & \gamma_2 \\
-\gamma_2 & -\gamma_2 & -\gamma_2 & -\gamma_2 \\
-h_2 & h_2 & -h_2' & h_2'
\end{pmatrix} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1/2},
\]

\[
z_1 = \frac{1}{\gamma_1 Q_1} \left[ B_{R1} \cosh(\Gamma/2) - w_0 D_{R1} \sinh(\Gamma/2) \right] \\
h_1 = \frac{1}{\gamma_1 Q_1} \left[ A_{R1} \sinh(\Gamma/2) - w_0 C_{R1} \cosh(\Gamma/2) \right] \\
w_0 = B_0/A_0 = D_0/C_0.
\]

Similar expressions can be found for \( h_2 \) and \( z_2 \). For \( h_1' \) and \( z_1' \), \( \Gamma \) is changed in \( \Gamma' \) and \( w_0 \) in \( w_0' \), and similarly for the quantities with subscript 2. The matrix \( \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1/2} \) corresponds to a shift of an eigenvector by one half-cell. \( v_0 \) is an arbitrary constant with the dimension of a velocity. Notice that because the eigenvectors are defined apart from a multiplicative constant, three quantities define an eigenvector. Coming back to the definition of the physical-quantity vectors (see Equation (9)), we deduce the following interpretations:

- The ratio \( z_1/h_1 \) is the (specific) characteristic impedance in Guide 1 for the first propagation constant \( \Gamma \);
- Because the second eigenvalue corresponds to a change in sign of the propagation constant \( \Gamma \), the corresponding characteristic impedance is \( -z_1/h_1 \), as expected;
- Similar remarks hold for subscript 2 and superscript \( \gamma \).
• With the two characteristic impedances, the last quantity defining an eigenvector is the velocity ratio \(-h_1/h_2\); this ratio is identical for the two waves with opposite propagation constants.

In order to calculate the constant \(\Gamma\), Equation (11) can be re-written as a 2nd-order equation for the unknown \(\cosh(\Gamma)\). For this purpose the terms proportional to \(\gamma_1^2\) and \(\gamma_2^2\) can be rearranged by using the relations \(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 1\) and \(\sinh^2(\Gamma - B_iC_i) = \cosh(\Gamma - A_i^2)\). The following equation is obtained:

\[
(1 - Y_s Z_a) \cosh^2(\Gamma) + \gamma_2 E_1 + \gamma_1 E_2 + d_{12} \cosh(\Gamma) + \gamma_1 \gamma_2 Y_s Z_a [B_1 C_2 + B_2 C_1] + 2 + 2A_1 A_2 \]
\[+ A_1 A_2 (1 + Y_s Z_a) + \gamma_2 A_2 E_1 + \gamma_1 A_1 E_2 = 0, \tag{22}\]

where \(d_{12} = (A_1 - A_2)(\gamma_2 - \gamma_1)Y_s Z_a\) and \(E_i = Y_s B_i + Z_s C_i\). Thanks to Equation (22), general solutions \(\cosh(\Gamma)\) and \(\cosh(\Gamma')\) for the two modes \(\Gamma\) and \(\Gamma'\) of the lattice can be written explicitly.

### 3.2 Reciprocity relationships

Reciprocity is related to the choice of matrices \(T_1, T_2\) and \(M\), with a determinant equal to unity. In order to find the consequences on the eigenvectors of a cell, we start from the classical reciprocity equation valid for guides without flow. We write it on the surface \(\Sigma\) to find the consequences on the eigenvectors of a cell, \(M\) in Equation (23) is the same for the output one eigenmode exists can be chosen. The integral to solve the following equation:

\[
\int \int_\Sigma \left( p^{(i)} \overrightarrow{v}^{(j)} - p^{(j)} \overrightarrow{v}^{(i)} \right) d\Sigma = 0. \tag{23}\]

The superscripts \(i\) and \(j\) correspond to two different situations. For instance two situations where only one eigemode exists can be chosen. The integral vanishes on all rigid walls, therefore it is limited to the input and output of a cell. The term in parenthesis in Equation (23) is the same for the output surface and the input surface, apart from the factor \(-\exp(\Gamma^{(i)} \exp(\Gamma^{(j)})\). Therefore it is possible to factorize the term \([1 - \exp(\Gamma^{(i)} \exp(\Gamma^{(j)})\] for the eigemodes corresponding to \(\Gamma\) and \(-\Gamma\), Equation (23) is trivial because this term vanishes. It remains to solve the following equation:

\[
\int \int_{S_1 + S_2} \left( p \overrightarrow{v} - p' \overrightarrow{v}' \right) d\Sigma = 0 \tag{24}\]

for the modes corresponding to \(\Gamma\) and \(\Gamma'\), and to \(\Gamma\) and \(-\Gamma'\). Using the expressions \(13\) of the eigenvectors, the following equations are obtained:

\[
\gamma_1 z_i h_1' = -\gamma_2 z_j h_2' \quad ; \quad \gamma_1 z_1' h_1 = -\gamma_2 z_j' h_2. \tag{25}\]

A direct checking of these equations is heavy. Reciprocity implies also the symmetry of the impedance matrix, as shown in Section \(14\).

### 3.3 Lossless lattices; cut-off frequencies

Up to now the considered lattice is can be lossy, when one of the coefficients defining a cell is complex. For lossless waveguides, several types of waves can exist \(28\). When reciprocity holds, each of the two modes with propagation constant \(\Gamma\) and \(\Gamma'\) can be either propagating or evanescent. In the case of two evanescent waves the possibility for the propagation constant to be complex was found: the energy flux in each guide decreases exponentially, but is not zero (its sign is opposite in the two guides, ensuring the energy conservation).

Ref. \(25\) studied the particular case of an homogenous lattice, i.e., a lattice with identical transfer matrices \(T\) in the two guides. This happens for example when the guides are straight guides with the same sound speed and density. In this case, there is at least one propagating wave, and the decomposition of the propagation into two modes (one is planar, the other one is called the “flute” mode) is valid even for a lattice with irregular perforations.

The cut-off frequencies are given by \(\cosh(\Gamma) = \pm 1\), i.e., \(\Gamma = 0\) or \(\Gamma = j\pi\). Therefore, according to Equations (17), \(A_0 = D_0 = 0\), and the dispersion equation \(16\) implies either \(B_0 = 0\) or \(C_0 = 0\). Writing \(\cosh(\Gamma) = \pm 1\) in Equation (17), and using Equations \(11\) \(12\) with the property \(\det(T) = 1\), the cut-off frequencies are given by one of the following four equations:

\[
\Gamma = 0; \quad B_0 = 0; \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Y_s} + \gamma_2 \frac{D_{11}}{C_{11}} + \gamma_1 \frac{D_{12}}{C_{12}} = 0; \tag{26}\]

\[
\Gamma = 0; \quad C_0 = 0; \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Z_a} + \gamma_2 \frac{A_{11}}{B_{11}} + \gamma_1 \frac{A_{12}}{B_{12}} = 0; \tag{27}\]

\[
\Gamma = j\pi; \quad B_0 = 0; \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Y_s} + \gamma_2 \frac{B_{11}}{A_{11}} + \gamma_1 \frac{B_{12}}{A_{12}} = 0; \tag{28}\]

\[
\Gamma = j\pi; \quad C_0 = 0; \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Z_a} + \gamma_2 \frac{C_{11}}{D_{11}} + \gamma_1 \frac{C_{12}}{D_{12}} = 0. \tag{29}\]

The characteristic impedances of the two guides, \(z_i/h_i\) (see Equations \(19\) \(20\)), are found to be either infinite or zero. It is interesting to interpret these results. Consider the example of Equation (28). Because \(\Gamma = 0\), for an infinite lattice, \(p_n = p_{n+1}\) in each guide, and because the characteristic impedance is infinite, the velocity vanishes at the extremities of the cell. Consequently, if there is a opening at the extremity of the cell, this cut-off does not depend on the opening. It can be checked that this equation gives the eigenfrequency of the cell when it is closed at their extremities (infinite impedance). The second and the third terms of Equation (29) correspond to the impedance in Guide 1 and 2, respectively, at the abscissa of the perforation, calculated by projecting the infinite impedance at the end of the cell to the perforation abscissa. Moreover the pressure field in the cell being symmetrical, the series impedance \(Z_s\)
does not intervene.

Similar interpretation can be done for the three other equations, using the duality pressure/velocity.

4 Impedance matrix of a lattice on \( n \) cells; insertion into an infinite waveguide

4.1 Impedance matrix

In order to derive the (acoustic) impedance matrix of a lattice of \( n \) cells, the vector \( \mathbf{V} \) (Equation (1)) is replaced by a vector \( \mathbf{Y} \) defined as follows:

\[
\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} P \\ U \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix},
\]

where \( u_i = S_i v_i \) (\( i = 1, 2 \)) are the flow rates. In Appendix A.3 it is shown that for these vectors the transfer matrix relationship can be written as:

\[
\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} Z & 0 \\ 0 & G \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_n & S_n \\ S_n & C_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z & 0 \\ 0 & G \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \mathbf{y}_n,
\]

with

\[
C_n = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh n\Gamma & 0 \\ 0 & \cosh n\Gamma' \end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
S_n = \begin{pmatrix} \sinh n\Gamma & 0 \\ 0 & \sinh n\Gamma' \end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
Z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & z'_1 \\ -z_2 & -z'_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad G = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g'_1 \\ -g_2 & -g'_2 \end{pmatrix},
\]

(31)

if \( g_i = S_i h_i \). This acoustic impedance matrix is directly derived from this transfer matrix. It is chosen for two reasons: i) the impedance matrix avoids numerical difficulties that appear using transfer matrix products, for strongly evanescent eigenmodes and a large number of cells; ii) the impedance matrix makes easy the boundary conditions to be introduced at each end of the lattice. Consider two 4th-order vectors \( \begin{pmatrix} P_0 & 0 \\ U_0 & \end{pmatrix} \) and \( \begin{pmatrix} P_n & 0 \\ U_n & \end{pmatrix} \) related by a (general) matrix as follows:

\[
\begin{pmatrix} P_0 \\ U_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_n \\ U_n \end{pmatrix},
\]

(32)

where \( A, B, C \) and \( D \) are 2nd order-matrices. This expression is equivalent to:

\[
\begin{pmatrix} P_0 \\ P_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AC^{-1} [B - AC^{-1}D] \\ C^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_0 \\ U_n \end{pmatrix},
\]

(33)

Applying this result to the transfer matrix (Equation (31)), the impedance matrix of the lattice of \( n \) cells is obtained:

\[
\begin{pmatrix} p_{1,0} \\ p_{2,0} \\ p_{1,n} \\ p_{2,n} \end{pmatrix} = Z \begin{pmatrix} C_n S_{n-1} & -S_{n-1} \\ S_{n-1} & -S_{n-1} C_n \end{pmatrix} G^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u_{1,0} \\ u_{2,0} \\ u_{1,n} \\ u_{2,n} \end{pmatrix},
\]

(34)

where \( Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z & 0 \\ 0 & Z \end{pmatrix} \) and \( G = \begin{pmatrix} G & 0 \\ 0 & G \end{pmatrix} \).

4.2 Lattice of finite length inserted into an infinite waveguide

We consider the geometry shown in Figure 4. A lattice of finite length, with \( n \) cells, is inserted into an infinite waveguide so as to act as an acoustic wall treatment. By closing Guide 2 at each end of the lattice (Equation (35)) by an impedance condition (Figure 4), the 4th-order impedance matrix (Equation (37)) is reduced to a 2nd-order one, and the Insertion Loss [22] of the finite lattice can be obtained.

Simple boundary conditions are chosen. Guide 2 is closed at each end by setting \( u_{2,0} = u_{2,n} = 0 \) into Equation (37). The 2nd-order impedance matrix of the finite lattice can be derived:

\[
\begin{pmatrix} p_{1,0} \\ p_{1,n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_A - Z_B \\ Z_B - Z_A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{1,0} \\ u_{1,n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{with (38)}
\]
\[ Z_A = [ZC_nS_n^{-1}G^{-1}]_{11} = \left[ \hat{Z} \coth n\Gamma + \hat{Z}' \coth n\Gamma' \right] \]  
\[ Z_B = [ZS_n^{-1}G^{-1}]_{11} = \left[ \hat{Z} / \sinh n\Gamma + \hat{Z}' / \sinh n\Gamma' \right], \]

where the impedances \( \hat{Z} \) and \( \hat{Z}' \) associated to each mode result from Equation (39) as follows:

\[ \hat{Z} = z_1g_2 / (\det G) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{Z}' = z'_1g_2 / (\det G). \]

Recall that these impedances are acoustic impedances (ratio pressure/flow rate). This particular case of lattice is built as the combination of two four-terminals with their extremities in series, each four-terminal corresponding to a propagation mode with constant \( \Gamma \) and \( \Gamma' \). Expression (35) is then written in form of a transfer matrix:

\[
\begin{pmatrix} p_{1,0} \\ u_{1,0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_s & B_s \\ C_s & A_s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_{1,n} \\ u_{1,n} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{Z_B} \begin{pmatrix} Z_A (Z_A^2 - Z_B^2) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_{1,n} \\ u_{1,n} \end{pmatrix}.
\]

(42)

Let us consider an infinite waveguide with characteristic impedance \( z_{c1} = \rho_1c_1/S_1 \). The outgoing and incoming plane wave have the amplitudes \( p_{1} = (p_1 + z_{c1}u_1)/2 \) and \( p'_{1} = (p_{1} - z_{c1}u_{1})/2 \), respectively. Once the finite lattice of Fig. (1) is inserted, the transmission coefficient can be written as:

\[
T = \frac{p_{1,n}^+}{p_{1,0}} = \frac{p_{1,n}}{p_{1,n}} = \frac{2}{2A_s + (B_s/z_{c1} + C_s z_{c1})} = \frac{2Z_B z_{c1}}{(Z_A + z_{c1} - Z_B)(Z_A + z_{c1} + Z_B)}.
\]

(44)

The insertion loss is defined as the ratio of the sound power of the incident plane wave to that of the transmitted one across the finite lattice with characteristic impedance \( z_{c1} \) at its both ends. It is equal to:

\[ IL(\omega) = 10 \log_{10} \left| \frac{1}{T} \right|^2. \]

(45)

We notice from Expressions (43) [16] that when \( Z_B = 0 \) (Equation [10]), i.e., when:

\[ \hat{Z} / \sinh n\Gamma + \hat{Z}' / \sinh n\Gamma' = 0, \]

the transmission coefficient is zero, and the associated insertion loss is infinite (in practice it is limited by losses).

5 Analysis of the coupling effect; local vs non-local reaction

5.1 Effect of the series impedance on the coupling

The respective roles of the series impedance \( Z_a \) and the shunt admittance \( Y_s \) can be discussed qualitatively at the zero-frequency limit. Exact values are known for the 2D, rectangular case. For the cylindrical case, we use approximate values for two guides with radii \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) and the same fluid density \( \rho \), which exhibit the dependence on the parameters [25]:

\[ Y_s^{-1} \approx j\omega \frac{\rho}{r_p} S_1; \quad Z_a \approx -j\omega 0.577r_p^2 a_1 / S_1, \]

(47)

where \( j = (-1)^{1/2} \), \( \omega \) is the angular frequency. \( r_p \) is the radius of the perforation, and \( a_2 \) is assumed to be larger than \( a_1 \). A first observation is that the product \( Y_s Z_a \) is independent of the frequency and is very small, because it is proportional to \( (r_p/a_1)^3 \). As a consequence, at a first approximation, Equation (22) can be simplified in:

\[ (\cos \Gamma - A_1 - \gamma_2 E_1)(\cos \Gamma - A_2 - \gamma_1 E_2) = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 E_1 E_2. \]

(48)

The influence of the series impedance can be estimated by considering the expression of the quantities \( E_i \). Considering the low frequency case, the guides are reduced to lumped elements, \( B_i = 2j\omega\ell \) is a mass and \( C_i = 2j\omega / \rho c^2 \) is a compliance (\( c \) is the sound speed). It turns out that \( Y_s B_i \) is a ratio of two masses, while \( Z_a C_i \) is proportional to \( \omega^2 \); therefore the effect of the series impedance \( Z_a \) can be neglected at low frequency. This justifies the following analysis of the coupling of the two guides with \( Z_a = 0 \). This approximation will be done from here until to the end of the paper.

5.2 Eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the simplified model

What are the conditions for reducing the number of guided modes form 2 to 1?

If \( Z_a = 0 \), the perforation matrix (Equation [1]) connects the two guides through one coupling quantity only, the shunt admittance \( Y_s \). The dispersion Equation (16) or (22) reduces to Equation (18), with \( E_i = Y_s B_i \). This equation is obtained for the choice of specific admittances and impedances, corresponding to the choice of acoustic pressure and velocity (of the planar mode) as basic quantities for the considered 4-ports. This choice is convenient for the description of the perforation effects, but when the series impedance \( Z_a \) is ignored, it is easier to use flow rates instead of
velocities (therefore to use acoustic admittances and impedances). For this purpose the impedances and admittances need to be modified, and Equation (48) becomes:

\[ (\cosh \Gamma - A_1 - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{Y}_p \overline{B}_1)(\cosh \Gamma - A_2 - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{Y}_p \overline{B}_2) = \frac{1}{4} \tilde{Y}_p^2 \overline{B}_1 \overline{B}_2, \]

(49)

where \( \overline{B}_1 = B_1/S_1 \), \( \overline{B}_2 = B_2/S_2 \) and the acoustic admittance \( \tilde{Y}_p \) is given by:

\[ Y_p = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} \right) \tilde{Y}_p \]

(50)

The bars above the symbols indicate acoustic impedances or admittances. When the radius of the perforation is very small, a simple formula can be chosen:

\[ \frac{1}{\tilde{Y}_p} = \frac{j \omega (p_1 + p_2)}{4 r_p}, \]

(51)

where \( r_p \) is the radius of a circular perforation or the equivalent radius when the perforation is not circular. Another form of the dispersion equation is useful:

\[ \frac{2}{\tilde{Y}_p} = \frac{\overline{B}_1}{\cosh \Gamma - A_1} + \frac{\overline{B}_2}{\cosh \Gamma - A_2}. \]

(52)

For the calculation of the eigenvectors, we make the choice of an asymmetric cell, and use Equations (A13) and (A18). For the eigenvalue \( \lambda = \exp(\Gamma) \), it is found:

\[ \mathbf{W}_{L_i}^{(i)} = \frac{v_0}{\gamma_1 (\cosh \Gamma - A_1)} \left( \frac{\overline{B}_1 S_1 e^{-\Gamma}}{1 - A_1 e^{-\Gamma}} \right), \]

(53)

and similarly for Guide 2 (with a change in sign). Using Equation (52), the pressure ratio is found to be:

\[ \frac{p_1}{p_2} = 1 + \frac{A_2 - \cosh \Gamma}{\frac{1}{2} \tilde{Y}_p \overline{B}_2}. \]

(54)

### 5.3 Definition of the coupling coefficient

The discriminant \( \Delta \) of the quadratic equation in \( \cosh \Gamma \) (Equation (49)) can be written by exhibiting a coupling coefficient \( C \), as follows:

\[ \Delta = (A_1 - A_2)^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{2}{\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2} C + C^2 \right], \]

(55)

where \( C = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{Y}_p A_1 - A_2 \).

(56)

The coupling coefficient \( C \) is proportional to the perforation admittance \( \tilde{Y}_p \), and inversely proportional to the difference between the coefficients \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) of the two guides, which are characteristic of the propagation into each guide separately. For identical guides, \( C \) is infinite: at low frequencies, the admittance is large, so is \( C \). Two extreme cases can therefore be distinguished.

#### 5.3.1 The weak coupling limit

When the coupling coefficient \( C \) is small, the following solution is found:

\[ \cosh \Gamma = A_1 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{Y}_p \overline{B}_1 + C^2 \left( A_1 - A_2 \right) \frac{\overline{B}_1 \overline{B}_2}{(\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2)^2} + O(C^3) \]

\[ = A_1 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{Y}_p \overline{B}_1 + \frac{1}{4} \left( A_1 - A_2 \right) \frac{\overline{B}_1 \overline{B}_2}{(\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2)^2} + O(C^3). \]

\[ \frac{p_2}{p_1} = 2C^2 \left( A_2 - A_1 \right) \frac{\overline{B}_1 \overline{B}_2}{(\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2)^2} + O(C^3) \]

\[ = -C \frac{\overline{B}_2}{(\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2)} + O(C^3). \]

The mode \( \Gamma' \) is obtained by exchanging the subscripts 1 and 2. For a very weak coupling, the solution (57) can be interpreted, at the first order of \( C \), as follows: the medium 2 acts as an equivalent impedance \( Z_{eq} = \tilde{Y}_p^{-1} \) on the medium 1. The pressure becomes very small in the medium 2.

#### 5.3.2 The strong coupling limit; locally reacting impedance

Strong coupling occurs when the media are not very different or when the perforation effect is strong (large opening of the perforation and/or low frequencies). The solutions \( \cosh \Gamma \) and \( \cosh \Gamma' \) of Equation (49) can be written as a series expansion with respect to \( C^{-1} \):

\[ \cosh \Gamma = A_1 \overline{B}_2 + A_2 \overline{B}_1 \]

\[ = \frac{1}{C} \left( \frac{\overline{B}_1}{\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2} \right)^2 (A_1 - A_2) \left[ 1 + O(C) \right], \]

\[ \cosh \Gamma' = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{Y}_p \overline{B}_1 (A_1 - A_2) \left[ 1 + O(C) \right]. \]

The mode \( \Gamma \) is an average value of the two propagation constants given by \( \cosh \Gamma = A_1 \) and \( \cosh \Gamma = A_2 \). The mode \( \Gamma' \) is a generalization of the flute mode (see [28]): it is strongly evanescent at low frequencies and for large perforations (large \( \tilde{Y}_p \)). This mode was also given by Pierce [22] for the continuous case of a perforated tube muffler. The pressure ratios corresponding to the two modes \( \Gamma \) and \( \Gamma' \) are:

\[ \left[ \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right] = \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{C^2} \left( \frac{\overline{B}_1}{\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2} + \frac{\overline{B}_2}{\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2} \right) + O(C) \right] \]

\[ \left[ \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right] = -\frac{\overline{B}_1}{\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2} \left( \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{C^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2} \left[ 1 + O(C) \right]. \]

The first solution corresponds to a modified planar mode while for the second, the two pressures are opposite in phase, at least at low frequencies. For the
the following dispersion equation:
\[ \cosh \Gamma = A_1 + \frac{1}{2} Z_{eq}^{-1} B_1, \] (62)

obtained by searching for the eigenvalue of the periodic medium built with a cell described by the following transfer matrix:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
A_1 & B_1 \\
C_1 & A_1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
Z_{eq}^{-1} & 1
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

From Equations (60)-(62), the following equivalent impedance \( Z_{eq} \) is found to be:
\[
Z_{eq} = \frac{\overline{B}_2}{Y_p(B_1 + B_2)} \left[ 1 + O(\frac{1}{C}) \right] + \frac{\overline{B}_1 + \overline{B}_2}{2(A_2 - A_1)}. \tag{63}
\]

Obviously this concept of equivalent impedance is especially interesting if it does not depend on the first medium: this situation occurs if \( B_1 \ll B_2 \), and \( A_1 \ll A_2 \). As expected, it can be checked that these conditions of local reaction are fulfilled in particular when the cells of the second medium are uncoupled, e.g. thanks to closed walls between them. If these conditions are satisfied the equivalent impedance is the sum of the perforation impedance and the half of the input impedance of a cell of the second medium, closed by a rigid wall:
\[
Z_{eq} = \frac{1}{Y_p} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\overline{B}_2}{A_2 - 1}. \tag{64}
\]

and corresponds to Helmholtz resonators branched on Guide 1.

### 6 Application examples of lattices with finite length

#### 6.1 Definition of the geometries considered

We consider the geometries of finite length lattices shown in Figure 3. In particular we focus on parameters (see Table 1) that correspond to the strong coupling case (see Section 5.3.2). Therefore Guide 2 is strongly coupled to Guide 1 and acts as an acoustic wall treatment on Guide 1.

If the series impedance of the perforation is ignored, the perforation matrix (Equation 43) is completely defined by choosing the specific shunt admittance \( \bar{Y}_p \). A simple formula, sufficient for our purpose is chosen for the acoustic admittance \( \bar{Y}_p \), according to Equation (61) as follows:
\[
\frac{1}{\bar{Y}_p} = R + j \omega \rho / 2 r_p, \tag{65}
\]

where \( R = 2 \sqrt{\eta \rho c} \) is a small resistive term describing viscous losses near the perforation and \( \eta \) is the shear viscosity of the fluid. This allows limiting the resonance heights. Equation (65) is valid for small perforations, and also for a length between perforations sufficiently large in comparison with the transverse dimensions of the guide. This issue, which is important for the understanding of the transition between discrete and continuous descriptions, is discussed in [28]. For the sake of simplicity we consider here that an equivalent radius exists (see e.g. [33]). We define the radius \( r_p \) of the perforation thanks to its open area ratio in one cell of Guide 1 \( \sigma_{Diaph} = \pi r_p^2 / (2a_1) \). The shunt admittance \( \bar{Y}_p \) vanishes when the perforation is closed.

In air, the transfer matrix for the planar mode along one uncoupled portion of length \( \ell \) is:
\[
\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix}
\cos(\ell k) & j \bar{Z}_c \sin(\ell k) \\
j \sin(\ell k) / \bar{Z}_c & \cos(\ell k)
\end{pmatrix}. \tag{66}
\]

If propagation losses are ignored, \( \bar{Z}_c = \rho c \) and \( k = \omega / c \) are the characteristic impedance and wavenumber of the medium (air) filling the guides 1 and 2. For Guide 1, the transfer matrix along length \( \ell \) is: \( \mathbf{T}_{1R} = \mathbf{T}_{1L} = \mathbf{T} \), and \( \mathbf{T}_1 = \mathbf{T}^2 \) for the length \( 2 \ell \) (Equation 11). Inside Guide 2, we write for the length \( \ell \) on the left of a perforation \( \mathbf{T}_{2L} = \mathbf{D}_d \mathbf{T} \), and \( \mathbf{T}_{2R} = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{D}_d \mathbf{T} \) on the right. Therefore \( \mathbf{T}_2 = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{D}_d^2 \mathbf{T} \) for the length \( 2 \ell \). The matrix
\[
\mathbf{D}_d = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & \bar{Z}_d / 2 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \tag{67}
\]
corresponds to the presence of a diaphragm within Guide 2, and introduces the non-homogeneity between the two guides. For the sake of simplicity, the (acoustic) impedance is \( \bar{Z}_d = j \omega \rho S_d / 2 r_d (1 - \sqrt{\sigma_d}) \), where \( r_d \) is the opening radius of a diaphragm without thickness, and \( \sigma_d = (r_d / a_2)^2 \) is its open area ratio. This is a crude simplification of Fock’s formula [44].

| Nb of cells \( n \) | 5 |
|---------------------|---|
| Cell length \((2\ell)\) (m) | 2.17 \(10^{-1}\) |
| Cross section \(S_1\) (m²) | 3.14 \(10^{-2}\) |
| Cross section \(S_2\) (m²) | 3.46 \(10^{-2}\) |
| Perf. radius \(r_p\) (m) | 3.10 \(10^{-2}\) |
| Perf. open area ratio \(\sigma_{Diaph}\) | 3.51 \(10^{-2}\) |
| Diaph. radius \(r_d\) (m) (Fig.4) | 0.105 and 0.104 |
| Diaph. open area ratio \(\sigma_d\) (Fig.4) | 1 and 0.98 |
| Diaph. radius \(r_d\) (m) (Fig.4) | 0.018 and 0 |
| Diaph. open area ratio \(\sigma_d\) (Fig.6) | 0.03 and 0 |

Table 1: Geometrical parameters of the finite lattice.
6.2 From homogeneous to slightly non-homogeneous lattices

Consider the homogeneous lattice shown in Figure 3, where the same medium fills the waveguides 1 and 2. No diaphragm is placed in Waveguide 2. The lattice is said to be homogeneous. The wavenumber and characteristic impedance are identical for the two waveguides, and \( A_1 = A_2 = A = \cos(2k\ell) \). Equation (62) gives the planar mode with constant \( \Gamma \) and the flute mode with constant \( \Gamma' \):

\[
\begin{align*}
\cosh \Gamma &= \cos(2k\ell), \\
\cosh \Gamma' &= \cos(2k\ell) + j\bar{Y}_p Z_c \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}} \right] \sin(2k\ell).
\end{align*}
\]

They correspond to the first term of Equations (55) and (58), respectively (the coupling coefficient \( C \) is infinite). Their variation with frequency is shown in Figure 5 (top and center). The planar mode, with

\[
\Gamma = 2j k \ell, \text{ is not dispersive and is unaffected by the perforation admittance } \bar{Y}_p. \text{ The flute mode, with constant } \Gamma', \text{ is evanescent at low frequencies, because } \bar{Y}_p \text{ is high, yielding } \cosh \Gamma' > 1 \text{ (or } Re(\Gamma') > 0 \text{ and } Im(\Gamma) = 0). \text{ The mode } \Gamma' \text{ is cut on at } f = 247 \text{ Hz. Above this frequency the two modes propagate within the lattice.}
\]

Looking at frequencies below 797 Hz (this limit is explained later on), the Insertion Loss obtained for the homogeneous lattice (Figure 5 (bottom) is similar to the results presented in [1] (Figure 12). The Insertion Loss curve exhibits a low frequency behaviour similar to that of an expansion chamber (driven by the expansion ratio \( S_1/S_2 \)). At higher frequencies, high Insertion Loss peaks, limited by losses, are observed.

As a first result of the present analysis, this behaviour change in Insertion Loss can be associated to the number of propagating modes (here 1 or 2) within the lattice. A second result is that the frequencies at which the Insertion Loss is maximum are given by Equation (69). It can be shown that the maximum for Insertion Loss is resonant (limited by losses) only if the two terms of Equation (69) have the same order of magnitude and if the lattice length is finite.

Above 797 Hz, a stop band of Bragg type appears for the flute mode \( \Gamma' \), with a high Insertion Loss (Figure 5 bottom). In a Bragg stop band (or Bragg resonance due to spatial periodicity) we have \( Im(\Gamma) \) is a constant \( n \pi \), where \( n \) is an integer and \( Re(\Gamma) \) is positive but remains finite [40]. Unlike Figure 5, this behaviour is not reported in [1], presumably because the spatial periodicity of the lattice that [1] used makes the Bragg stop band out of the frequency band presented (unfortunately this periodicity is not mentioned in [1]).

Let us now consider a slightly non-homogeneous lattice. The diaphragms are now slightly closed \( (r_d/a_2)^2 \approx 0.98) \). The solution of the dispersion Equation (62) for the mode \( \Gamma \) of the non-homogenous lattice is:

\[
\cosh \Gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left( A_1 + A_2 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{Y}_p \left[ \frac{B_1 + B_2}{\sqrt{C}} \right] - \sqrt{\Delta} \right),
\]

where \( \Delta \) is given by Equation (65). The second solution for the mode \( \Gamma' \) is given by the same result,
changing the sign before $\Delta$. The mode $\Gamma'$ is not really affected by the added mass. In particular, its first cut-off frequency remains unchanged at 247 Hz, like for the homogeneous lattice (the cut-off frequencies for the slightly non-homogeneous lattice are given in Table 2). This is explained by symmetry properties discussed in Section 3.3, which imply that the velocity within the diaphragms vanishes at that particular frequency.

However the mass added by the diaphragms strongly modifies the mode $\Gamma$: the mode is now dispersive, with a phase velocity lower than that of the planar mode of the homogeneous lattice (see Figure 5 center). This slowdown of the mode $\Gamma$ explains why the resonant peaks of the Insertion Loss are shifted towards the low frequencies, compared to those of the homogeneous lattice. A Bragg stop band also appears for the mode $\Gamma'$ between 509 and 797 Hz (see Figure 5 top): only the mode $\Gamma'$ propagates and the Insertion Loss curve does not exhibit resonant peaks because the mode $\Gamma$ is evanescent. For the mode $\Gamma'$, the width of the the Bragg stop band is reduced to the interval $[797, 839]$ Hz, where the Insertion Loss vanishes. This issue could be further investigated.

In these simulations the number of cells of the lattice is limited to $n = 5$ for the sake of readability of the Insertion Loss curves. Indeed, increasing $n$ increases the number of resonant peaks, according to Equation (64). But it can be checked the computation does not encounter numerical difficulties even for high $n$ (and/or highly evanescent modes), thanks to the impedance matrix formalism.

Summarizing the effect of the non-homogeneity induced by the diaphragms, the width of frequency bands where two modes propagate is reduced, and the possibility of resonant Insertion Loss as well.

### 6.3 From ducts with branched Helmholtz resonators to strongly non-homogeneous lattices

Let us now start from another classical muffler configuration: the branched Helmholtz resonators (Figure 3), which are locally reacting. There is only one mode in the lattice. It is given by Equation (62):

$$\cosh \Gamma_h = \cos(2k\ell) + j\frac{pc}{2S_1}Z_{eq}^{-1}\sin(2k\ell) \quad (70)$$

where, according to Equation (64), the input impedance of one resonator is $Z_{eq} = 1/Y_p - j(\rho c/2S_1) \cot(\ell k)$. This mode $\Gamma_h$ is strongly dispersive (see Figure 6) and exhibits a stop band within the band $[f_1^h, f_2^h] = [162, 247]$ Hz, which can be called “Helmholtz stop band". This band is a resonance stop band (indeed, the Helmholtz resonance frequency $f_r$ is given by $Z_{eq} = 0$). $Im(\Gamma) = m\pi$ below $f_r$, and $Im(\Gamma) = m'\pi$ above $f_r$, $m$ being an even integer and $m'$ an odd integer (or vice versa). Moreover, if there are no losses, $Re(\Gamma)$ is infinite at $f_r$. The lower bound of the stop band $f_1^h$, given by $\cosh \Gamma_h = -1$ or

$$\frac{2}{Y_p} = jZ_c \left(-\frac{1}{S_1} \tan(\ell k) + \frac{1}{S_2} \cot(\ell k)\right) \quad . \quad (71)$$

The upper bound is $f_2^h$, given by $\cosh \Gamma_h = 1$ or

$$\frac{2}{Y_p} = jZ_c \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2}\right) \tan(\ell k) \quad . \quad (72)$$

Notice that this cut-off frequency $f_2^h$ defined by Equation (72) is the the first cut-off frequency of the mode $\Gamma$ defined by Equation (46). In particular, $f_2^h$ remains unchanged when a diaphragm is open between resonators, because the velocity within the diaphragms vanishes at this particular frequency (Section 3.3).

Consider now Figure 6 which shows the effect of a strong inhomogeneity of the lattice. It appears...
that the mode $\Gamma'' (\sigma_d = (r_d/a_2)^2 \approx 0.03)$, is cut off exactly at the upper bound of the Helmholtz stop band $f_h^2$. The cut-off frequencies for the strongly non-homogeneous lattice are given in Table 3. The mode $\Gamma'$ propagates at low frequencies and is evanescent for $f$ lying within $[284, 797]$ Hz. This implies that even a small opening of the diaphragms between resonators entails that the stop band of the branched Helmholtz resonators disappears. In particular, the singularity of $Re(\Gamma^0)$ at $f_r$, which is a characteristic of the Helmholtz stop band, is lost.

Summarizing the effect of the coupling of the branched resonators, the two modes have very different behaviours for all the frequencies considered. This tends to limit the Insertion Loss of the strongly non-homogeneous lattice compared to that of branched resonators.

### 7 Conclusion

The analytical approach proposed is able to describe a wide variety of periodically coupled waveguides. For two classical examples of applications (homogeneous lattices and branched Helmholtz resonators), the model shows how the frequency behaviour of the Insertion Loss, can be attributed either to the properties of the medium (dispersion within the lattice), or to the boundary conditions and the finite length. Moreover, the introduction of a non-homogeneity within the lattice, by means of an added mass in one of the waveguides, illustrates how the properties (dispersion and Insertion Loss) of the two classical examples are modified, and how this can be interpreted.

A coupling coefficient is useful for the study of the transition between local and non-local reaction of one waveguide to the other. In practice, the model have shown that a very small coupling between (locally reacting) Helmholtz resonators is sufficient to obtain a lattice where the local reaction vanishes. A particular situation is encountered when an interaction between Bragg and Helmholtz stop bands occurs. How this could be combined with finite length effects for sound attenuation purpose could be further investigated.

Other types of non-homogeneity, like the presence of dissipative media (porous materials described as equivalent fluids) or varying cross sections are in the scope of the method, provided that coupling of the evanescent modes created by two singularities does not occur, i.e., perforations are sufficiently spaced.

Arguments can be found for ignoring the series impedance of the perforation, but this restricts applications to cases where the frequency is low and the perforation radius is small compared to the waveguides radii. The knowledge of appropriated expressions for series impedance and shunt admittance of the perforation would be required for practical application of the model to a particular geometry. An issue of interest could be the effects of the series impedance $Z_a$ on the properties of a finite lattice at higher frequencies. Precise values of the perforation admittance and impedance remain a topic of further investigation, in particular when the frequency increases. This can be done either with numerical methods or with measurements.

Application can be done to different kind of devices, such a silencers or sample of 1D metamaterials of finite length. To a certain extent, it could be possible to divide their design in two steps: first an optimization of the Insertion Loss with respect to given values of the perforation parameters, then a determination of the geometry corresponding to these parameters.

With the same model, further investigation could be done on dissipation effects, either in the perforations or in the waveguides. Mean flow or nonlinear effects would require different models.

### Appendix A : Derivation of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the transfer matrix

#### A1 Eigenvalues, dispersion equation

For the sake of simplicity, the eigenvalues $\lambda$ and eigenvectors, denoted $W_L$, are first sought for a generic, asymmetric cell. They are solutions of the 4th-order equation:

$$ (P_T P - \lambda I) W_L = 0, $$

(A1)

where $O$ is the zero matrix of 4th-order. Using Equations (2) and (7), and a calculation based upon sub-matrices, Equation (A1) can be rewritten as follows:

$$ \begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 M) T_1 - \lambda I & W_{L1} + \gamma_2 (I - M) T_2 W_{L2} = 0, \\
\gamma_1 (I - M) T_1 W_{L1} + [(\gamma_2 + \gamma_1 M) T_2 - \lambda I] W_{L2} = 0
\end{cases}
\end{align*} $$

(A2)

if $W_L \overset{df}{=} \{W_{L1}, W_{L2}\}$. (A3)

Subtracting the two Equations (A2) leads to a new equation:

$$ (M T_1 - \lambda I) W_{L1} = (M T_2 - \lambda I) W_{L2}. $$

(A4)
Then, multiplying in System (A2) the first equation by \( \gamma_1 \) and the second equation by \( \gamma_2 \), and adding the resulting equations, the following equation is obtained:

\[
\gamma_1(T_1 - \lambda)W_{L1} = -\gamma_2(T_2 - \lambda)W_{L2} \quad \text{def} \quad W_0. \quad (A5)
\]

Then, writing for \( i = 1 \) and 2:

\[
MT_i - \lambda I = M(T_i - \lambda I) + \lambda(M - I),
\]

and substituting in Equation (A3) the values of \( W_0 \) given by Equation (A2), Equation (A4) can be written as follows:

\[
(M - I) + I + \lambda(M - I) \left[ \gamma_2(T_1 - \lambda)^{-1} + \gamma_1(T_2 - \lambda)^{-1} \right] W_0 = 0. \quad (A6)
\]

Finally, multiplying Equation (A6) by the matrix \( 2(M - I)^{-1} = K - I \), where \( K \) is given by Equation (14), it is found that the 4th-order Equation (A11) is equivalent to the following 2nd-order equation:

\[
T_0W_0 = 0 \quad \text{where} \quad T_0 = I + K + 2\lambda \left[ \gamma_2(T_1 - \lambda)^{-1} + \gamma_1(T_2 - \lambda)^{-1} \right] \quad (A7)
\]

Consequently, each eigenvalue \( \lambda^{(i)} \) \( (i = 1..4) \) is solution of the general dispersion equation:

\[
\det T_0 = A_0D_0 - B_0C_0 = 0. \quad (A9)
\]

Here the coefficients of the matrix \( T_0 \) are denoted \( A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0 \). Equation (A8) gives their expression, which depends on the eigenvalue \( \lambda \):

\[
A_0 = 1 + 2\lambda \left[ \frac{\gamma_2(D_1 - \lambda)}{\Delta_1} + \frac{\gamma_1(D_2 - \lambda)}{\Delta_2} \right] \quad (A10)
\]

\[
D_0 = 1 + 2\lambda \left[ \frac{\gamma_2(A_1 - \lambda)}{\Delta_1} + \frac{\gamma_1(A_2 - \lambda)}{\Delta_2} \right] \quad (A11)
\]

\[
B_0 = \frac{1}{Y_s} - 2\lambda \left[ \frac{\gamma_2B_1}{\Delta_1} + \frac{\gamma_1B_2}{\Delta_2} \right] \quad (A12)
\]

\[
C_0 = \frac{1}{Z_0} - 2\lambda \left[ \frac{\gamma_2C_1}{\Delta_1} + \frac{\gamma_1C_2}{\Delta_2} \right] \quad (A13)
\]

where the coefficients \( A_{1.2}, B_{1.2}, C_{1.2}, D_{1.2} \) of matrices \( T_{1.2} \) correspond to the diagonal blocks of the 4th-order transfer matrix \( T \) (see Equations (6) and (7)), and where

\[
\Delta_{1.2} = \det(T_{1.2} - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - \lambda(A_{1.2} + D_{1.2}) + \det T_{1.2}. \quad (A14)
\]

Equation (A9) is a simplification of the dispersion equation given in [28] (see Equation of this reference). In the same reference, the expression of the 4th-order equation for the unknown \( \lambda \) is given (see Equation (43) of this reference).

### A2 Eigenvectors for an asymmetric cell

The eigenvectors of the matrix \( P_T T \) (see Equation (15)) can be obtained thanks to Equation (A5) by determining the 2nd-order vector \( W_0 \) (Equation (A7)). For each eigenvalue, this vector is defined apart from a constant multiplicative value. The following general form is chosen:

\[
W_0^{(i)} = v_0 \left( \begin{array}{c} w_0^{(i)} \\ -1 \end{array} \right), \quad (i = 1..4) \quad (A15)
\]

where \( v_0 \) is an arbitrary constant having the dimension of a velocity, and \( w_0^{(i)} \) are impedances associated to eigenvalues \( \lambda^{(i)} \). By construction, Expression (A15) fulfills Equation (A7), which means that for each eigenvalues \( \lambda^{(i)} \) we have:

\[
w_0^{(i)} = \frac{B_0^{(i)}}{A_0^{(i)}} = \frac{D_0^{(i)}}{C_0^{(i)}} \quad (i = 1..4). \quad (A16)
\]

Introducing the general form of \( W_0 \) (Equation (A15)) into Expression (A5) gives the eigenvectors of an asymmetric cell of the lattice. For the upper and lower rows, each column \( i \) \( (i = 1..4) \) of the matrix \( E_L \) (Equation (15)) can be written as:

\[
W_{L1}^{(i)} = \frac{v_0}{\gamma_1\Delta_1} \left( \begin{array}{c} w_0^{(i)} [D_1 - \lambda^{(i)}] + B_1 \\ -w_0^{(i)}C_1 - [A_1 - \lambda^{(i)}] \end{array} \right), \quad (A17)
\]

\[
W_{L2}^{(i)} = -\frac{v_0}{\gamma_2\Delta_2} \left( \begin{array}{c} w_0^{(i)} [D_2 - \lambda^{(i)}] + B_2 \\ -w_0^{(i)}C_2 - [A_2 - \lambda^{(i)}] \end{array} \right) \quad (A18)
\]

Finally each column \( i \) \( (i = 1..4) \) of the matrix \( E_L \) is obtained by assembling the 2nd-order vectors \( W_{L1}^{(i)} \) and \( W_{L2}^{(i)} \) by Equation (A3).

### A3 Eigenvectors for a symmetric cell

The dispersion equation (A9) and the expression (A17-A18) of the eigenvectors are general. A more useful expression can be obtained if the propagation matrix \( T \) is splitted into two matrices in order to get a symmetric cell (see Section 2.4 and Figure 2). Consequently \( A_0 = D_0 \).

The transfer matrix of a symmetric cell (Equation (15)) is written in the diagonal form (Equation (13)): comparing this equation and Equation (13), the columns of the eigenvector matrix \( E \) (Equation (15)) can be obtained from the eigenvectors of the antisymmetric cell \( W_{L}^{(i)} \) (Equations (A17-A18)) by:

\[
W^{(i)} = \left( \begin{array}{c} W_1^{(i)} \\ W_2^{(i)} \end{array} \right) = TLW_{L}^{(i)}. \quad (A19)
\]
Therefore, using Equation (A20), \( W_1^{(i)} \) is given by:

\[
W_1^{(i)} = \frac{1}{\gamma_1} (T_{R1} - \lambda T_{L1}^{-1})^{-1} W_0^{(i)} \quad \text{or} \quad (A20)
\]

\[
W_1^{(i)} = \frac{1}{\Delta_1 \gamma_1} \left( w_0^{(i)} D_{R1} (\delta_1 - \lambda^{(i)}) + B_{R1} (\delta_1 + \lambda^{(i)}) \right) - w_0^{(i)} C_{R1} (\delta_1 + \lambda^{(i)}) - A_{R1} (\delta_1 - \lambda^{(i)})
\]

with \( \delta_1 = \det(T_{L1}) = \det(T_{R1}) \). A similar expression holds for the guide 2, with a sign — before \( v_0 \). When the determinants are unity, the eigenvectors are given by Equation (B3).

### Appendix B: Transfer matrix of a lattice of \( n \) cells

#### B1 First form of the transfer matrix

In order to simplify the calculation of the invert matrix of \( E \) (Equation (B8)), it is convenient to write its first up-left quarter in the form of a matrix product:

\[
\left( \begin{array}{c}
W_1^{(3)} \\
W_1^{(4)}
\end{array} \right) = v_0 H_1 FD^{-1/2}
\]

where \( H_1 = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
z_1 & 0 \\
0 & h_1
\end{array} \right) \), \( F = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
1 & 1 \\
1 & -1
\end{array} \right) \) and

\[
D = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
\mathbb{e}^\Gamma & 0 \\
0 & \mathbb{e}^{-\Gamma}
\end{array} \right).
\]

Using similar notations, the three other quarters of the matrix \( E \) are:

\[
\left( \begin{array}{c}
W_2^{(1)} \\
W_2^{(2)}
\end{array} \right) = -v_0 H_2 FD^{-1/2},
\]

\[
\left( \begin{array}{c}
W_2^{(3)} \\
W_2^{(4)}
\end{array} \right) = -v_0 H_2 FD^{-1/2} .
\]

By assembling expressions (B1-24), the eigenvector matrix \( E = (W^{(1)}, W^{(2)}, W^{(3)}, W^{(4)}) \) is written as:

\[
E = v_0 \left( \begin{array}{cc}
\tilde{H}_1 & \tilde{H}_1' \\
\tilde{H}_2 & \tilde{H}_2'
\end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc}
F & 0 \\
0 & F
\end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc}
D & 0 \\
0 & D'
\end{array} \right)^{-1/2}.
\]

Thanks to this particular form for \( E \), that results from reciprocity, the 4th-order transfer matrix for a lattice of \( n \) symmetric cells \( (T_L P_F T_R)^n = (ED^n E^{-1}) \) is obtained as:

\[
(T_L P_F T_R)^n = ED^n E^{-1} = \left( H_1 H_1' \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc}
F & 0 \\
0 & F
\end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc}
D & 0 \\
0 & D'
\end{array} \right)^n \left( \begin{array}{cc}
F & 0 \\
0 & F
\end{array} \right)^{-1} \left( H_1 H_1' \right)^{-1}.
\]

#### B2 Second form of the transfer matrix

In order to derive the impedance matrix, a second form of the transfer matrix is useful. The vector \( V \) (Equation (B)) is replaced by a vector \( \tilde{V} \) defined as follows:

\[
\hat{V} = \begin{pmatrix} P \\ U \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix},
\]

where \( u_i = S_i v_i \ (i = 1, 2) \) are the flow rates. Considering the eigenvector matrix \( E \) (Equation (B8)), a permutation of the second and third rows and columns is required, as well as a permutation of the second and third eigenvalues (see e.g. [15]). The following result is obtained:

\[
\tilde{E} = v_0 \left( \begin{array}{cc}
Z & 0 \\
0 & G
\end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc}
I & 1 \\
1 & -I
\end{array} \right) \quad \text{with} \quad Z = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
z_1 & z_1' \\
z_2 & z_2'
\end{array} \right), \quad G = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
g_1 & g_1' \\
g_2 & g_2'
\end{array} \right).
\]

Finally the second from of the transfer matrix is:

\[
\tilde{v}_0 = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
Z & 0 \\
0 & G
\end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc}
C_n & S_n \\
S_n & C_n
\end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc}
Z & 0 \\
0 & G
\end{array} \right)^{-1} \tilde{V}_n,
\]

with \( C_n = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
\cosh n \Gamma & 0 \\
0 & \cosh n \Gamma'
\end{array} \right) \), and \( S_n = \left( \begin{array}{cc}
0 & \cosh n \Gamma' \\
\sinh n \Gamma & 0
\end{array} \right) \).

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