

# Out-of-plane elastic waves in phononic monolayer granular membranes

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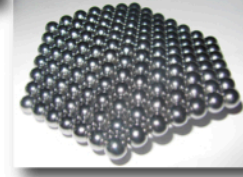
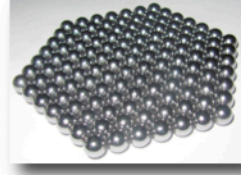
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⇨ Monolayer membranes composed of cohesive nanoscale spheres are now possible to build

⇨ The periodic micro-structure of such membranes allows their use as phononic devices (both photonic and phononic) for sufficiently high frequency elastic waves and visible light

⇨ Theoretical description of the vibrational properties of these phononic granular membranes



⇨ Dispersion relations and band gaps are presented for **different contact properties**

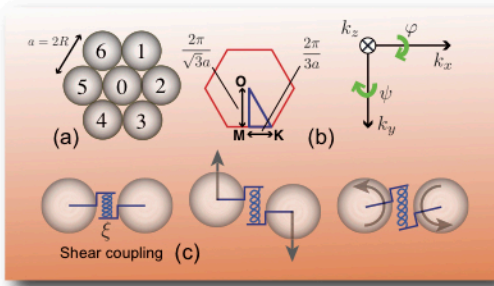
⇨ Results show that **complete band-gaps exist**

⇨ Absolute or partial **band-gaps can open or close**, depending on the contact properties

⇨ Applications in testing with acoustic waves the elasticity of recently developed granular membranes composed of nanoparticles

⇨ Design of devices aiming at **wave propagation control** on membranes

## Geometry of the problem



$$\alpha = \frac{1}{4}k_x a$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}k_y a$$

$$\Omega^2 = \omega^2 / (4\omega_0^2)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \xi / m$$

Equations of motion for the central particle 0 with shear coupling

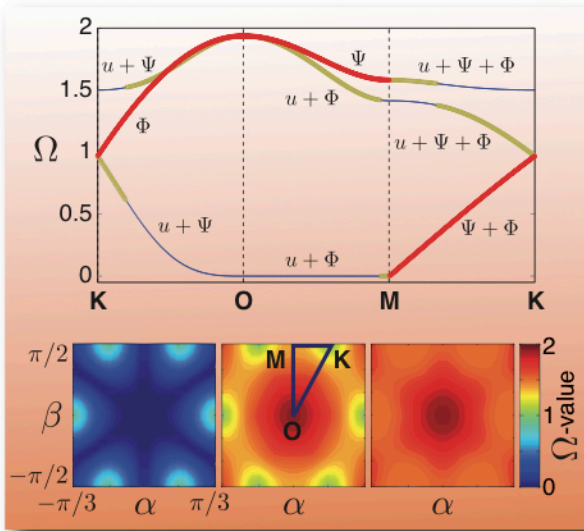
$$m\ddot{u}_0 = -\xi [(\delta u_1 + \delta u_4) + (\delta u_3 + \delta u_6) + (\delta u_2 + \delta u_5)]$$

$$I\ddot{\varphi}_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\xi R [(\delta u_1 - \delta u_4) - (\delta u_3 - \delta u_6)]$$

$$I\ddot{\psi}_0 = \frac{R}{2}\xi [(\delta u_1 - \delta u_4) + (\delta u_3 - \delta u_6)] + R\xi [\delta u_2 - \delta u_5]$$

$\delta u_i$  elongation of the spring at the contact between the central and i-particle

## Dispersion curves and iso-surfaces for the 3 eigenvalues (shear coupling)



The system of equations of motion, after plane wave substitution, reads  $\mathbf{S}\vec{\mathcal{V}} = 0$

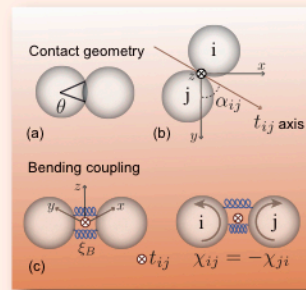
with  $\mathbf{S}$  the 3x3 dynamical matrix and

$$\vec{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \Phi \\ \Psi \end{pmatrix} e^{i\omega t - ik_x x_0 - ik_y y_0} e^{-ik_x \Delta x - ik_y \Delta y}$$

⇨ Eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $\mathbf{S}$

## Influence of the bending rigidity

### Bending coupling



Bending parameter

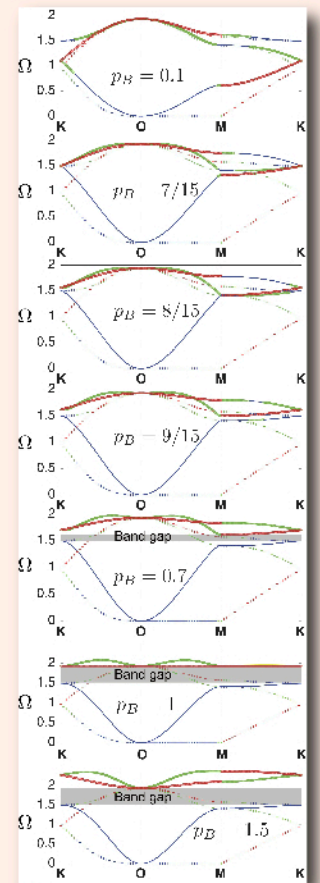
$$p_B = \frac{\theta^2 \xi_B}{2 \xi}$$

Correction to the dynamical matrix  $\mathbf{S}$  when bending is introduced :

$$\Delta S_{22} = -\frac{3}{4}p_B [\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)],$$

$$\Delta S_{23} = \Delta S_{32} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}p_B [\sin^2(\alpha - \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\Delta S_{33} = -p_B \{ [\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + \sin^2(\alpha - \beta)] / 4 + \sin^2(2\alpha) \}$$



⇨ A complete band gap appears above  $\Omega = 3/2$  for  $p_B > 3/5$  and saturates ( $3/2 \leq \Omega \leq \sqrt{15}/2$ ) for  $p_B = 1$

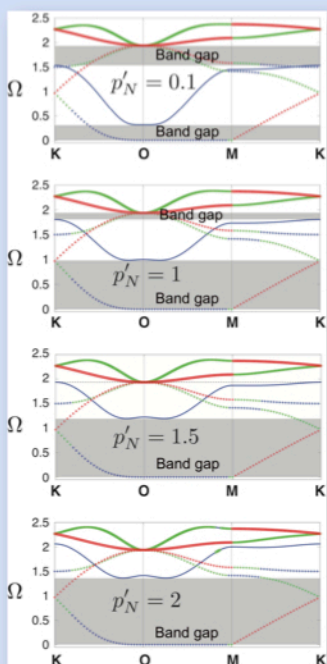
⇨ The zero frequency mode disappears

⇨ Pure rotational modes exist

⇨ In symmetry directions, coupled displacement-rotation modes exist

⇨ A zero frequency (soft) mode reveals the possibility for displacement-rotation compensation

## Influence of the normal rigidity with the substrate



Coupling parameter

$$p'_N = \xi'_N / \xi$$

$\xi'_N$  normal rigidity with the substrate

Correction to the dynamical matrix  $\mathbf{S}$  when normal rigidity with the substrate is introduced :

$$\Delta S'_{11} = -p'_N$$

⇨ When the membrane is on a rigid substrate it is composed rather of interacting oscillators than of oscillating masses

⇨ Complete band gaps exist from zero frequency up to

$$\Omega^2 = p'_N$$

⇨ Complete forbidden band gaps for the elastic waves exist

⇨ The high frequency complete band gap may disappear in the membranes supported by a substrate

⇨ More complex phenomena are expected if the shear rigidity of the contacts between the particles and the substrate is taken into account ⇨ coupling with in-plane modes