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k typical wavenumber





Community of fluid mechanics

Community of fluid mechanics



Community of fluid mechanics





Community of metamaterials

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Propagation of water waves over structured ridges



- Shallow water: $kh\ll 1$
- microstructured ridge: $k\ell \ll 1$

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actual 3D problem		
$\Phi(x,y,z)$		
$\Delta \Phi = 0,$		
$\nabla \Phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$	$\partial_z \Phi = -\frac{1}{g} \partial_{tt} \Phi$	

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3D to 2D reduction		
2D problem (shallow water app.)		
$\phi(x,y)$		
$\nabla \cdot (h(x)\nabla \phi) - \frac{1}{g}\partial_{tt}\phi = 0$		

Propagation of water waves over structured ridges





L

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A tempting approach (largely used)

actual 3D problem $\Phi(x, y, z)$ $\Delta \Phi = 0,$ $\nabla \Phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \qquad \partial_z \Phi = -\frac{1}{g} \partial_{tt} \Phi$ 3D to 2D reduction 2D problem (shallow water app.) 2D homogenized problem $\phi(x,y)$ homogenization $\nabla \cdot \left(\left(\begin{array}{cc} h_{\mathbf{x}} & 0\\ 0 & h_{\mathbf{y}} \end{array} \right) \nabla \phi \right) - \frac{1}{g} \partial_{tt} \phi = 0$ $\nabla \cdot (h(x)\nabla \phi) - \frac{1}{q}\partial_{tt}\phi = 0$ $(h_x = \langle h^{-1} \rangle^{-1}, \quad h_y = \langle h \rangle)$

Propagation of water waves over structured ridges





 $\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon(x)}\nabla E\right) - \partial_{tt}E = 0$

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transmission conditions at x = 0, LBC: intuitive continuity of the potential and of the normal flux $\llbracket \phi \rrbracket = \llbracket D \rrbracket = 0$ $(D = h\partial_x \phi, \quad D = h_x \partial_x \phi)$



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$$(D = h\partial_x \phi, \quad D = h_x \partial_x \phi)$$

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$$\nabla \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} h_{x} & 0\\ 0 & h_{y} \end{pmatrix} \nabla \phi \right) - \frac{1}{g} \partial_{tt} \phi = 0 \quad \underbrace{h_{x} = \langle h^{-1} \rangle^{-1}}_{h_{x}}, \quad h_{y} = \langle h \rangle$$
$$\underbrace{h_{x} < \langle h^{-1} \rangle^{-1}}_{h_{x}}, \quad [D] = 0$$











$$\nabla \cdot \left(\left(\begin{array}{cc} h_{x} & 0 \\ 0 & h_{y} \end{array} \right) \nabla \phi \right) - \frac{1}{g} \partial_{tt} \phi = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} h_{x} = \langle h^{-1} \rangle^{-1}, \\ h_{x} < \langle h^{-1} \rangle^{-1}, \\ \text{let us correct } h_{x} \end{cases}$$











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unfair step \rightarrow omits the evanescent field

you have to conduct the homogenization procedure on the 3D $\rm pb$





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1 in the bulk of the structure

 $\partial_x \Phi^{\text{cell}}(x', z')$

 Ω



 $h_{
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By Rodolfo R. Rosales and George C. Papanicolaou

Studies in Applied Mathematics, 68(2), 89-102 1983

We derive effective equations for the surface elevation of gravity waves in a shallow channel with a rough bottom.

PHYSICAL REVIEW B 96, 134310 (2017)

Revisiting the anisotropy of metamaterials for water waves

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2 at the end boundaries of the structure

1 in the bulk of the structure

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Main ingredients are: • rescaling : $x \to x' = x/\ell$, $y \to y$, $z \to z' = z/h$, (x', z') micro scales • asymptotic expansion $\Phi = \psi^0 + \varepsilon \psi^1 + \cdots$ $\varepsilon = k\ell$, $kh = O(\varepsilon)$ • matching of the solutions in the inner region (ψ^n) and outer region (ϕ^n) $\mathcal{B} \to \text{potential flow pb}$ $\Delta \Psi = 0$ set in an "elementary strip" \mathcal{C} is a geometrical parameter
1 in the bulk of the structure

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$$\llbracket \phi \rrbracket = \mathcal{B} \ \overline{D}, \quad \llbracket D \rrbracket = \mathcal{C} \ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}$$

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Concluding remarks

- asymptotic analysis provides a simple way to get effective model (in the time domain, independent of the specific scattering pb.)
- they involve effective parameters

(approximate explicit expressions can be guessed)

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• asymptotic analysis provides a simple way to get effective model (in the time domain, independent of the specific scattering pb.)

• they involve effective parameters (approximate explicit expressions can be guessed)

Ongoing work



$$\nabla \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} h_{\mathbf{x}} & 0\\ 0 & h_{\mathbf{y}} \end{pmatrix} \nabla \phi \right) - \frac{1}{g} \partial_{tt} \phi = 0$$
$$\llbracket \phi \rrbracket = \mathcal{B} \ \overline{D}, \quad \llbracket D \rrbracket = \mathcal{C} \ \frac{\partial^2 \overline{\phi}}{\partial y^2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} h_{\mathbf{x}} & 0\\ 0 & h_{\mathbf{y}} \end{pmatrix} \nabla \phi \right) - \frac{1}{g} \partial_{tt} \phi &= 0 \\ \llbracket \phi \rrbracket = \mathcal{B} \ \overline{D}, \quad \llbracket D \rrbracket = \mathcal{C} \ \frac{\partial^2 \overline{\phi}}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Concluding remarks

- asymptotic analysis provides a simple way to get effective model (in the time domain, independent of the specific scattering pb.)
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floating ice



wave breakers





Ongoing work

Structured dock



- $kh \ll 1 \rightarrow$ effective 2D model
- $kh = O(1) \rightarrow$ effective boundary condition in the 3D model