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1 On the accuracy limits of plate theories for
2 vibro-acoustic predictions

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12 **Abstract**

Several vibro-acoustic models for either single wall or multi-layer constructions are based on classical plate and first order shear deformation theories. The equivalent or condensed plate models employ the thin plate model to extract the dynamic mechanical properties of the multi-layer system considering only flexural and shear motions for the structure under investigation. Since these plate models do not account for the compressional or symmetric motion of the structure, both thin and thick plate theories encounter limitations for mid to high frequency predictions depending on the structures considered. In this work, analytical expressions for the frequency limit of thin and thick plate theories are derived for an elastic layer of isotropic material from the analyses of wavenumbers and admittances. Additionally, refined expressions for coincidence and critical frequencies are presented. Validation of these frequency limits are made by comparing the transmission loss (TL) obtained from both plate theories with the TL computed through the theory of elasticity for a range of thin/thick and soft/stiff materials.

13 *Keywords:* Wavenumbers, Thin plate theory, Thick plate theory, Elasticity
14 theory, Coincidence frequency, Critical frequency

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15 **NOMENCLATURE**

h	Thickness	θ	Incident angle
k_0	Wavenumber in the air	k_t	Transverse wavenumber
k_p	Natural propagating wavenumber	k_b	Bending wavenumber
k_s	Corrected shear wavenumber	k_m	Membrane wavenumber
δ_l	Longitudinal wavenumber	δ_s	Shear wavenumber
ω	Circular frequency	f	Frequency
$f_{\text{cut-on}}$	Cut-on frequency	f_{comp}	Compressional frequency
$f_{\text{thin/thick}}$	Frequency limit of thin plate theory	$f_{\text{coinc}_{\text{thin}}}$	Coincidence frequency of a thin plate
$f_{\text{coinc}_{\text{thick}}}$	Coincidence frequency of a thick plate	$f_{\text{crit}_{\text{thin}}}$	Critical frequency of a thin plate
$f_{\text{crit}_{\text{thick}}}$	Critical frequency of a thick plate	$f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{oi}}}$	Frequency limit of plate theories for oblique incidence
$f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{af}}}$	Frequency limit of plate theories for diffuse field	c_0	Speed of sound in the air
V^P	State vector of a plate	V^{ES}	State vector of an elastic layer
p	Pressure at a point	u	Transverse velocity at a point
v	Normal velocity at a point	σ_{zz}	Normal stress at a point
σ_{xz}	Shear stress at a point	$[T^P]$	Transfer matrix of a plate
$[T^{ES}]$	Transfer matrix of an elastic layer	m_s	Mass density per unit area
ρ	Volume density of elastic layer	ρ_0	Volume density of air
D	Bending stiffness	E	Young's modulus
K	Compressional modulus	η	loss factor
ν	Poisson's ratio	G	Shear modulus
G^*	Corrected shear modulus	κ	Shear correction factor
I_z	Mass moment of inertia	λ, μ	Lamé coefficients
τ	Transmission factor	Z_P	Anti-symmetric impedance of a plate
Z_s	Symmetric impedance	Z_a	Anti-symmetric impedance
Y_s	Symmetric admittance	Y_a	Anti-symmetric admittance
\tilde{Y}_s	Approximated symmetric admittance	Z_0	Characteristic impedance of air
C_k	Ratio between bending and shear wavenumbers		Minimum value of ratio between anti-symmetric and symmetric admittances
ϵ	Error percentage	C_y	
		λ_l	Longitudinal wavelength

16 **1. Introduction**

17 When studying the sound insulation of a wall, the main acoustic indi-
 18 cator is the transmission loss (TL) which is controlled by the combination
 19 of several fundamental vibrating modes of the wall. For example, a typical
 20 sound transmission problem encountered in building applications is presented
 21 schematically in Fig. 1 [along with its vibrating modes as the acoustic energy](#)
 22 [transmitted through the wall depends on its vibro-acoustic behaviour](#). Al-
 23 though the wall vibrates in a complex manner for the given acoustic excita-
 24 tion, this complex motion can be obtained by superposing the fundamental

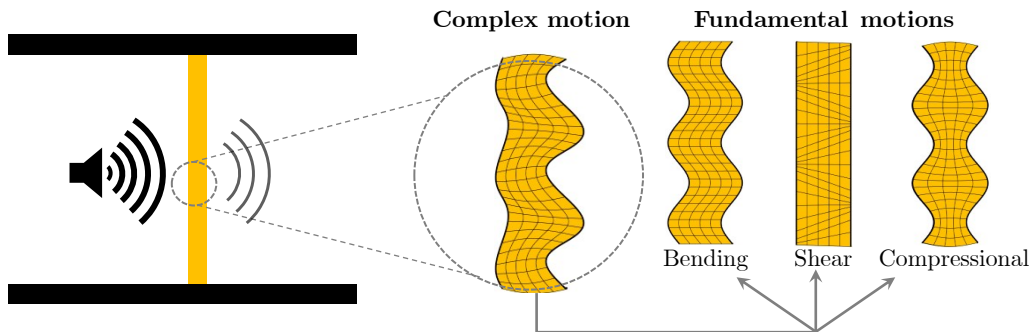


Figure 1: Schematic representation of vibrating motion of a single wall subjected to acoustic excitation.

25 motions (bending, shear and compressional/dilatational motions). Generally,
 26 looking at the TL characteristics of a single wall as a function of frequency,
 27 three regions can be identified which are controlled by the mass, damping
 28 and stiffness of the wall respectively. The mass and stiffness control zones are
 29 separated by a critical region where strong reduction of transmission loss is
 30 observed. This critical zone is characterized by its frequency which is called
 31 the critical frequency. Various vibro-acoustic models of varying complexity
 32 have been developed to predict the sound insulation properties of plate structures,
 33 especially with regard to noise attenuation problems. An early model
 34 was developed by Cremer [1] which was applied to the computation of the
 35 TL across infinite, thin walls. Related work approaching the same problem
 36 of computing the acoustic insulation indicators of a thin wall are presented
 37 in [2–6]. In Cremer’s model, it is assumed that the motion of the plate is
 38 described only by the bending wave equation, which is based on the classical
 39 plate theory [7].

40 Davy [8] argues that Cremer’s model can only be used below the critical
 41 frequency since most of the approximations are not valid within and above
 42 the critical region. Improving on Cremer’s theory, Heckl and Donner [9] developed
 43 a model based on the first order shear deformation theory (FSDT)
 44 [10–12] which could be applied to thicker walls to compute sound TL. In
 45 this model, motion due to the transverse shear is also included along with the
 46 flexural motion of the plate. The corrected TL expression accounting for
 47 shear deformation of the plate can be found in [13]. Heckl and Donner [9]
 48 point out that their model is valid only at frequencies well below the first
 49 dilatational or compressional frequency of the plate. This is due to the fact
 50 that the FSDT does not account for the thickness stretch motion of the plate
 51 as it assumes constant velocity at all points through the thickness direction.
 52 Consequently, the symmetric motion of the plate is not taken into account

53 in zero, first and higher order plate theories. This may lead to deviations
54 between the predictions and the actual motion of the plate at higher frequen-
55 cies, especially when the material is soft. In the work published by Ljunggren
56 [13, 14], the general expression to compute the TL of an infinite wall with
57 arbitrary uniform thickness is given, accounting for both antisymmetric and
58 symmetric motions of the plate.

59 In recent years, instead of single wall structures, multi-layered struc-
60 tures have been used widely for better sound comfort and noise attenua-
61 tion. These structures provide the designers with more choices for tuning
62 the vibro-acoustic performance leading to better sound insulation character-
63 istics. Advanced composite structures are one example of multi-layer systems
64 that are progressively used in different fields such as the space, energy and
65 aeronautical industries. In transport and construction industries, sandwich
66 structures are widely used as they provide high stiffness with significantly
67 low weight. In most cases, two face sheets are bonded with a viscoelastic
68 layer to improve the overall damping response of the structure. There exist a
69 large number of theoretical models dedicated to the analysis of the behaviour
70 of multi-layer structures. According to Carrera [15, 16], these models can be
71 classified into three major categories as: 1) Equivalent Single Layer (ESL)
72 models, 2) Layer Wise (LW) models and 3) Hybrid or Zig-Zag models. ESL
73 models describe the dynamics of the multi-layer plate in terms of the dis-
74 placement field of an equivalent layer. It is noted that, due to this kind
75 of displacement description, the number of layers present in the system do
76 not influence the displacement functions which gives great flexibility in using
77 shear deformation theories of order one [10–12] and higher [17–20]. Layer
78 Wise (LW) models describe the displacement field in each layer [21–28]; as
79 a consequence, this type of model requires higher computational effort as
80 the number of unknowns increases with the number of layers present in the
81 structure. Hybrid or Zig-Zag models make use of advantages from the previ-
82 ous two categories. Although the displacement field is defined in each layer
83 (similar to the LW models), the interface continuity conditions between two
84 adjacent layers results in a lower number of unknown functions (as in ESL
85 models) which do not depend on the number of layers present in the struc-
86 ture. The reader may refer to [29–34] which use this family of models to
87 describe the dynamic response of multi-layer systems.

88 Since industrial multi-layer structures are manufactured with a diversity
89 of materials, they naturally increase the computational burden for detailed
90 finite element modelling and it is therefore of interest to condense the be-
91 haviour of the multi-layer system into a single layer. A simplified equivalent
92 thin plate model was developed in [35–37] for sandwich structures with a
93 viscoelastic core. Guyader and Cacciolati [38] have developed an equivalent

94 thin plate model for the multi-layer structure of isotropic layers. Following
95 a similar path, Marchetti et al. [39] have recently developed an equivalent
96 thin plate model for laminated structures of orthotropic layers. The aim of
97 the equivalent plate models is to find the frequency dependent mechanical
98 parameters of the equivalent thin plate that incorporates the bending and
99 shear motions of the multi-layer structures. Since plate theories do not ac-
100 count for the dilatational or compressional motion of the structure, finding a
101 frequency domain of validity is necessary to safely use these equivalent plate
102 models.

103 The reader may note that the words ‘frequency limit’ of a theory refer here
104 to the frequency up to which the theory can be applied within pre-defined
105 accuracy intervals for computing the desired acoustic indicators. [Although in
106 structural mechanics and dynamics, thin and thick plates are distinguished
107 based on the thickness to lateral dimensions ratio \[40, 41\], such rules may not
108 be sufficient for vibro-acoustic calculations as they depend on the material
109 properties of the plate as well.](#) Additionally, although plate theories (both
110 for thin and thick plates) are commonly employed in computing the acoustic
111 indicators of infinite and finite walls, there is currently no clear-cut frequency
112 limit to restrict the applicability of these theories. Qualitative and approxi-
113 mate frequency limits are given in the literature but it is often a tedious task
114 to find an analytical expression for applicability limits.

115 In this work, we derive for the first time analytical expressions for the
116 applicability limits in the spectral domain for thin and thick plate theories.
117 Through analysis of the propagating wavenumbers and admittances of the
118 investigated panels, we quantify the expected accuracy of each theory. The
119 paper is organized as follows: Sec. 2 describes the theories behind propagating
120 wavenumbers inside thin, thick plates and elastic solids. The theory of elastic
121 solids is treated as a reference since it describes the complete motion of an
122 infinite layer [42]. In Sec. 3, expressions for the limits of applicability of thin
123 plate theories are discussed by comparing propagating wavenumbers of thin
124 and thick plate theories. Additionally, refined expressions for the coincidence
125 and critical frequencies are also presented. In Sec. 4, an expression for the
126 frequency limit of applicability of plate theories is derived in all generality by
127 comparing the order of magnitudes of both symmetric and anti-symmetric
128 admittances of the plate. In Sec. 5, analytical expressions for the frequency
129 limits of different plate theories are presented along with sound transmission
130 loss computations for classical industrial materials for validation purposes.

131 **2. Vibro-acoustic models for an elastic isotropic layer**

132 We start by giving the theoretical background for some commonly used
 133 theories such as the Love-Kirchoff [7, 43] or the Reissner-Mindlin [10–12]
 134 theory used to describe the vibro-acoustic behaviour of isotropic, single wall
 135 structures. In subsequent sections, these theories are compared and their
 136 limitations are discussed.

137 *2.1. Wave propagation in an elastic isotropic plate*

138 Let us consider an infinitely extended elastic medium with thickness h
 139 as shown in Fig. 2. An oblique wave is assumed to be impinging upon one
 140 of the surfaces of the elastic medium with an incident angle θ . For the sake
 141 of simplicity, the incident plane wave is assumed to be in the $x - z$ plane.
 Depending on the material properties of the elastic layer, various types of

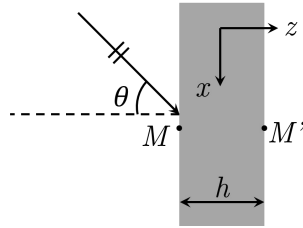


Figure 2: An oblique plane wave impinging on an infinitely extending elastic isotropic layer with incident angle θ .

142 wave propagation are possible. The wave propagation in the $x - z$ plane
 143 will have wave vector components along the x and z axes for each wave.
 144 The incident wave in free air is exciting waves inside the elastic medium;
 145 continuity across the interface demands that the transverse or x component
 146 of the wave vector, k_t , for waves propagating in the plate and in air are equal.
 147 We have

$$k_t = k_0 \sin \theta = \frac{\omega}{c_0} \sin \theta, \quad (1)$$

149 where k_0 is the wavenumber in free air, $\omega = 2\pi f$ is the circular frequency of
 150 the incident wave and c_0 is the speed of sound in air. If the acoustic field in
 151 the elastic layer (Fig. 2) is described by the state vector $V^P = \{p, v\}^T$ (where
 152 the superscript P denotes plate, p is the acoustic pressure and v , the particle
 153 velocity normal to the interface), then the general form of the transfer matrix
 154 for plate theories discussed can be expressed by the following equation:

$$V_M^P = [T^P] V_{M'}^P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z_P \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} V_{M'}^P. \quad (2)$$

155 Here, M and M' are points on the left and right hand side on the surface
 156 of the elastic medium, respectively and Z_P is the anti-symmetric mechanical
 157 impedance of the plate, that is, the ratio of the differential complex sound
 158 pressure across the plate to the complex plate velocity; it is expressed as
 159 below based on the theory adopted, that is,

$$Z_P = \begin{cases} Z_{thin} = j\omega m_s \left(1 - \frac{Dk_t^4}{\omega^2 m_s}\right) \\ Z_{thick} = \frac{k_t^4 D - m_s \omega^2 + \left(\frac{I_z m_s}{G^* h} \omega^2 - k_t^2 \frac{D m_s}{G^* h}\right) \omega^2 - k_t^2 I_z \omega^2}{j\omega \left(\frac{k_t^2 D - I_z \omega^2}{G^* h} + 1\right)} \end{cases}, \quad (3)$$

160 where Love-Kirchoff theory applies for thin plates and Reissner-Mindlin the-
 161 ory for thick plates. Here, m_s is the mass density per unit area,

$$D = \frac{E(1 + j\eta)h^3}{12(1 - \nu^2)}$$

162 is the bending stiffness, E is the Young's modulus, $j = \sqrt{-1}$, η is the
 163 loss/damping factor, ν is the Poisson's ratio, $G^* = \kappa G$ with G , the shear
 164 modulus of the plate and κ , the shear correction factor accounting for the
 165 transverse shear distribution. Furthermore,

$$I_z = \frac{\rho h^3}{12}$$

166 is the mass moment of inertia of the plate and $\rho = m_s/h$ is the volume density
 167 of the plate material. Detailed derivations of the mechanical impedances
 168 given in Eq. (3) can, for example, be found in the book by Cremer and Heckl
 169 [44].

170 When using the thick plate theory, the shear correction factor, κ , is sub-
 171 stituted with different values/expressions by different authors. For example,
 172 Reissner [11] and Mindlin [10] used the values $5/6$ and $\pi^2/12$, respectively, for
 173 the shear correction factor, whereas Heckl and Donner [9] used the following
 174 expression given by Magrab [45],

$$\kappa = \left(\frac{0.87 + 1.12\nu}{1 + \nu}\right)^2$$

175 which is a function of the Poisson's ratio of the plate. In this article, the
 176 value of κ is taken as $5/6$.

177 *2.1.1. Dispersion relations*

178 Given the mechanical impedances of the structure, dispersion relations are
 179 often obtained by setting the impedance to zero. In other words, dispersion
 180 relations are used to understand the wave propagation in the structure under
 181 natural or free vibration conditions.

182 For Love-Kirchoff plates (or thin plates), by setting the mechanical impedance
 183 equal to zero, it can be observed that only one type of wave propagation is
 184 possible, that is,

$$Z_{thin} = 0 \Rightarrow k_p^4 D - m_s \omega^2 = 0 \Rightarrow k_p = k_b = \sqrt{\omega \sqrt{\frac{m_s}{D}}}, \quad (4)$$

185 where k_b corresponds to the bending wavenumber and k_p is the natural prop-
 186 agating wavenumber of the plate.

187 For Reissner-Mindlin plates (or thick plates), the dispersion relation is
 188 obtained as

$$Z_{thick} = 0 \Rightarrow k_p^4 D - m_s \omega^2 + \left(\frac{I_z m_s}{G^* h} \omega^2 - k_p^2 \frac{D m_s}{G^* h} \right) \omega^2 - k_p^2 I_z \omega^2 = 0. \quad (5)$$

189 There are four possible solutions for the above quartic equation, that is,

$$k_p = \pm \sqrt{\frac{m_s \omega^2}{2G^* h} + \frac{I_z \omega^2}{2D}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{m_s \omega^2}{D} + \left(\frac{m_s \omega^2}{2G^* h} - \frac{I_z \omega^2}{2D} \right)^2}. \quad (6)$$

190 Out of the four solutions, two correspond to outgoing waves, that is, the real
 191 part of the wavenumber is positive; these are

$$k_p = k_{RM_{1,2}} = \sqrt{\frac{m_s \omega^2}{2G^* h} + \frac{I_z \omega^2}{2D}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{m_s \omega^2}{D} + \left(\frac{m_s \omega^2}{2G^* h} - \frac{I_z \omega^2}{2D} \right)^2}. \quad (7)$$

192 It is observed from the above equation that the propagating wavenumber
 193 (k_{RM_1}) has different asymptotic behaviour with respect to low and high fre-
 194 quencies as shown in Fig. 3, here for the example of a **50 mm** plasterboard
 195 with mechanical properties listed in Table 1. One finds in particular:

196 – At low frequency (or $\omega \rightarrow 0$), we have

$$\frac{m_s}{D} \gg \left(\frac{m_s}{2G^* h} - \frac{I_z}{2D} \right)^2 \omega^2$$

197 which results in k_{RM_1} tending to k_b

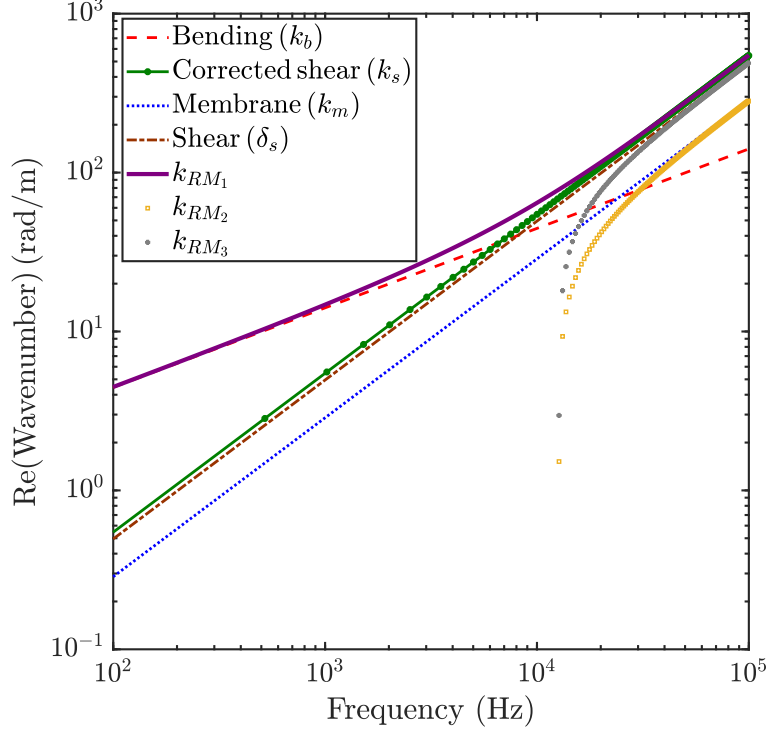


Figure 3: Propagating wavenumbers of a Reissner-Mindlin plate (50 mm plasterboard with mechanical properties mentioned in Table 1) and its asymptotic behaviours. It is observed that the main natural propagating wavenumber k_{RM_1} is approaching bending (k_b) and corrected shear wavenumbers (k_s) at low and high frequencies respectively.

198 – At high frequency (or $\omega \rightarrow +\infty$), we find

$$\frac{m_s}{D} \ll \left(\frac{m_s \omega^2}{2G^* h} - \frac{I_z}{2D} \right)^2 \omega^2$$

199 which results in k_{RM_1} tending to $k_s = \omega \sqrt{\frac{m_s}{G^* h}}$ with k_s , the corrected
200 shear wavenumber.

201 – k_{RM_2} is evanescent until the cut-on frequency given by Eq. (9) after
202 which it becomes propagating and reaches the membrane wavenumber

203 $k_m = \omega \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{D}}$ at high frequency.

204 – k_s is always greater than k_m since $\frac{k_s}{k_m} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\kappa(1-\nu)}} > 1$

205 Based on the above observations, Eq. (7) is rewritten in a compact form as,

$$k_{RM_{1,2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[k_s^2 + k_m^2 \pm \sqrt{4k_b^4 + (k_s^2 - k_m^2)^2} \right]}. \quad (8)$$

206 The cut-on frequency can be obtained by considering $k_{RM_2} = 0$, that is,

$$k_s^2 + k_m^2 = \sqrt{4k_b^4 + (k_s^2 - k_m^2)^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad k_b^4 = k_s^2 k_m^2$$

207 and thus

$$f_{\text{cut-on}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{G^* h}{I_z}}. \quad (9)$$

208 Further, it is observed that the high frequency asymptote given by Ghinet
209 and Atalla [27] as

$$k_{G\&A} = \omega \sqrt{\frac{4I_z m_s}{G^* h I_z + m_s D}}. \quad (10)$$

210 differs from the correct estimation of the high frequency asymptote k_s . It
211 may be noted that Eq. (5) can be obtained from two of the three equilibrium
212 equations (derived by a Newtonian approach) for thick plates [46]. For the
213 sake of completeness, the dispersion relation resulting from third equilibrium
214 equation [27] is presented here. The natural wavenumber from the third
215 equilibrium equation is given by,

$$k_p = k_{RM_3} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{I_z \omega^2 - G^* h}{D}} = \sqrt{\delta_s^2 - \frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{k_b^4}{k_s^2}}, \quad (11)$$

216 where $\delta_s = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{G}}$ is the pure shear wavenumber of the isotropic elastic layer.

217 Similar to k_{RM_2} , k_{RM_3} is also evanescent until a cut-on frequency ($f_{\text{cut-on}}$) but
218 reaches the asymptote δ_s at higher frequencies as

$$\delta_s^2 \gg \frac{2}{1-\nu} \frac{k_b^4}{k_s^2}$$

219 when $\omega \rightarrow +\infty$. Fig. 3 illustrates these asymptotic behaviours of the solu-
220 tions of k_{RM} for a plasterboard of thickness **50 mm**. Mechanical properties
221 of the materials used in this paper can be obtained from Table 1.

222 The transmission loss across an infinite layer surrounded by air (defined
223 by the equation $V_M = [T]_{2 \times 2} V_{M'}$) for an oblique incidence may be computed
224 from the following expression:

$$\text{TL} = -10 \log_{10} \tau, \quad (12)$$

Table 1: Material properties of few typical elastic isotropic layers used in this paper

Properties	Aluminium	Plasterboard	Concrete	Soft layer
ρ (kg/m ³)	2780	700	2150	8
E (GPa)	71	3	33	0.00016
η	0.01	0.08	0.1	0.1
ν	0.3	0.22	0.23	0.44

225 where

$$\tau(\theta) = 4 / \left| T_{11} + T_{22} - \left(\frac{T_{12} \cos \theta}{Z_0} + \frac{T_{21} Z_0}{\cos \theta} \right) \right|^2$$

226 is the transmission factor, $Z_0 = \rho_0 c_0$ is the characteristic impedance of air
 227 and ρ_0 is the density of air. In this paper, the values for c_0 and ρ_0 are taken
 228 as 343 m.s⁻¹ and 1.2 kg.m⁻³, respectively. The reader may note that for
 229 plate theories, the transmission factor is reduced to the form

$$\tau(\theta) = 1 / \left| 1 + \frac{Z_P \cos \theta}{2Z_0} \right|^2.$$

230 In case of a diffuse field excitation with minimum and maximum angle of
 231 incidences as θ_{\min} and θ_{\max} , respectively, the TL is obtained computing the
 232 following integral:

$$\text{TL}_d = -10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{\int_{\theta_{\min}}^{\theta_{\max}} \tau(\theta) \sin \theta \cos \theta, d\theta}{\int_{\theta_{\min}}^{\theta_{\max}} \sin \theta \cos \theta, d\theta} \right]. \quad (13)$$

233 TL computed based on both thin and thick plate theories for the materials
 234 given in Table 1, are analyzed in the Section 5.

235 It must be realized that both thin and thick plate theories neglect the
 236 compressional mode (also called the symmetric or dilatational mode) and
 237 allow only anti-symmetric modes (i.e, bending and/or shear modes), since
 238 the plate velocity is assumed to be constant through the thickness direction.

239 2.2. Wave propagation in elastic isotropic solids

240 From the principles of the theory of elasticity, it can be derived that two
 241 fundamental waves can propagate through an isotropic medium correspond-
 242 ing to longitudinal and shear displacement in the solid. Longitudinal (δ_l)

243 and shear (δ_s) wave numbers are given as [42],

$$\delta_l = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\lambda + 2\mu}} = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{K}}, \quad \delta_s = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}}, \quad (14)$$

244 where $K = \lambda + 2\mu$ is the compressional modulus of the elastic solid which
245 highly influences the symmetric motions of the layers in a solid,

$$\lambda = \frac{E\nu}{(1 + \nu)(1 - 2\nu)}$$

246 is the first Lamé coefficient and $\mu = G$ is the second Lamé coefficient.

247 Assuming an acoustic wave incident on the surface of the solid with angle
248 θ , the resulting wavenumbers that propagate inside the elastic solid have a z
249 component of the form,

$$k_{lz} = \sqrt{\delta_l^2 - k_t^2}, \quad k_{sz} = \sqrt{\delta_s^2 - k_t^2}. \quad (15)$$

250 By following Folds and Loggins [47], the state vector is taken as $V^{ES} =$
251 $\{u, v, \sigma_{zz}, \sigma_{xz}\}^T$ where the superscript ES denotes elastic solid, σ_{xz} and u are
252 the transverse components of the stress and the velocity, and σ_{zz} and v the
253 normal components of the stress and the velocity respectively. The transfer
254 matrix for elastic solid is then expressed as

$$V_M^{ES} = [T^{ES}]_{4 \times 4} V_{M'}^{ES}, \quad (16)$$

255 where the elements of the matrix $[T^{ES}]$ are given in the Appendix A. For
256 the computation of sound transmission loss across an infinite layer based on
257 the solid transfer matrix, the reader may refer to the procedure given in the
258 book by Allard and Atalla [42].

259 Based on the type of backing at point M' , the frequency of the first
260 compressional mode of an elastic layer is given as

$$f_{\text{comp}} = \frac{1}{\gamma h} \sqrt{\frac{K}{\rho}}, \quad (17)$$

261 where γ takes on the values 2 (half wave frequency) and 4 (quarter wave
262 frequency) for anechoic and rigid backing respectively.

263 Since the motion both of the anti-symmetric and compressional mode of
264 an infinite layer of finite thickness can be expressed based on the theory of
265 elasticity, calculations of the transfer matrix for elastic solids are considered
266 here as reference to the analyse using plate theories. By referring to the two
267 fundamental wavenumbers (δ_l and δ_s) of the elastic isotropic solid, it can be
268 understood that the bending wavenumber is a complex combination of these
269 fundamental wavenumbers. It is, however, not straightforward to see this
270 relation from the above equations for elastic isotropic solids.

271 3. Comparison between thin and thick plate theories

272 3.1. Frequency limit of thin plate theory in comparison with thick plate theory

273 In this section, natural propagating wavenumbers of thin and thick plate
 274 theories are used to find the frequency limit of the thin plate theory. From
 275 the Fig. 3, it can be seen that the thick plate wavenumber (k_{RM_1}) clearly
 276 deviates from the bending wavenumber (k_b) after certain frequency. It may
 277 be noted that, though there are totally three outgoing waves characterized by
 278 wavenumbers (k_{RM_1}, k_{RM_2} & k_{RM_3}), k_{RM_1} is considered for the present anal-
 279 ysis as it is the only wavenumber that is always propagative. Additionally,
 280 since the deviation between k_{RM_1} and k_b starts well before the cut-on fre-
 281 quency ($f_{\text{cut-on}}$), k_{RM_1} would be appropriate to derive the frequency limit of
 282 thin plate theory. By defining $C_k = \frac{k_b}{k_s}$, the ratio between bending and shear
 283 wavenumbers, error percentage (ϵ) between the propagating wavenumbers of
 284 the thin and thick plate theories is expressed as

$$\epsilon = \left(1 - \frac{1}{k_{RM_1}/k_b}\right) 100\%, \quad (18)$$

285 where

$$\frac{k_{RM_1}}{k_b} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2 + \kappa(1 - \nu)}{C_k^2} + \sqrt{16 + \left[\frac{2 - \kappa(1 - \nu)}{C_k^2}\right]^2}}. \quad (19)$$

286 The thin plate theory will be valid while k_s is negligible compared to k_b
 287 ($k_b \gg k_s$). The value for C_k can be chosen such that ϵ is below an accepted
 288 error percentage and the frequency range of validity for thin isotropic plate
 289 can be expressed as given by Eq. (20).

$$k_b \geq C_k k_s \Rightarrow f \leq f_{\text{thin/thick}} = \frac{G^* h}{2\pi C_k^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{m_s D}} = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi h C_k^2} \sqrt{\frac{12E}{\rho} \frac{1 - \nu}{1 + \nu}}, \quad (20)$$

290 where $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ is the frequency limit of the ‘thin’ plate theory by keeping the
 291 ‘thick’ plate theory as reference. For instance, choosing $C_k = 4$ for typical
 292 isotropic layer corresponds to an error percentage (ϵ) around 2% between
 293 k_{RM_1} and k_b .

294 3.2. Coincidence and critical frequencies of thick plate

295 As discussed in the earlier sections, thin plate theory allows only bending
 296 waves to propagate in the elastic plate and shear wave propagation is in-
 297 cluded by thick plate theory to correctly capture the anti-symmetric motion
 298 of the plate. Due to this additional anti-symmetric motion in the plate, the

299 coincidence and critical frequency expressions obtained from thin plate the-
 300 ory need to be rewritten with terms corresponding to shear and rotational
 301 inertia.

302 The coincidence frequency between a plate and an acoustic wave incident
 303 on the plate at an angle θ is defined as the frequency at which the transverse
 304 component of the incident wavenumber is equal to the natural propagating
 305 wavenumber of the plate. In the case of thin plates, the natural propagating
 306 wavenumber is the bending wavenumber and the coincidence frequency is
 307 expressed as,

$$k_b = k_0 \sin \theta \implies f_{\text{coinc}_{\text{thin}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{c_0}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{m_s}{D}}. \quad (21)$$

308 For thick plates, as the natural propagating wavenumber is given by k_{RM_1} ,
 309 the coincidence frequency is expressed as,

$$k_{RM_1} = k_0 \sin \theta \implies f_{\text{coinc}_{\text{thick}}} = \frac{(c_0/\sin \theta)^2}{2\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{D}{m_s} - \frac{c_0^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{I_z}{m_s} \right) \left(1 - \frac{c_0^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{m_s}{G^* h} \right)}}. \quad (22)$$

310 In case of diffuse field excitation, the elastic layer is subjected to all coinci-
 311 dence frequencies corresponding to $\theta = [0, \pi/2]$ and the lowest coincidence
 312 frequency is called the critical frequency. In other words, it is the frequency
 313 at which the speed of sound is equal to the speed of natural propagating
 314 waves of the plate. This can be computed by letting $\sin \theta = 1$ in the coinci-
 315 dence frequency expression. The critical frequency obtained from thin plate
 316 theory is given by $k_b = k_0$, that is,

$$f_{\text{crit}_{\text{thin}}} = \frac{c_0^2}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{m_s}{D}}. \quad (23)$$

317 From the Eq. (22), the critical frequency for thick plate is obtained from
 318 $k_{RM_1} = k_0$, that is,

$$f_{\text{crit}_{\text{thick}}} = \frac{c_0^2}{2\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{D}{m_s} - c_0^2 \frac{I_z}{m_s} \right) \left(1 - c_0^2 \frac{m_s}{G^* h} \right)}}. \quad (24)$$

319 It may be noted that the Eqs. (22) and (24) tend to coincidence and critical
 320 frequencies obtained from thin plate theory as $I_z \rightarrow 0$ and $G^* \rightarrow \infty$. As an
 321 illustration, for 12.5 mm plasterboard, the coincidence frequencies computed

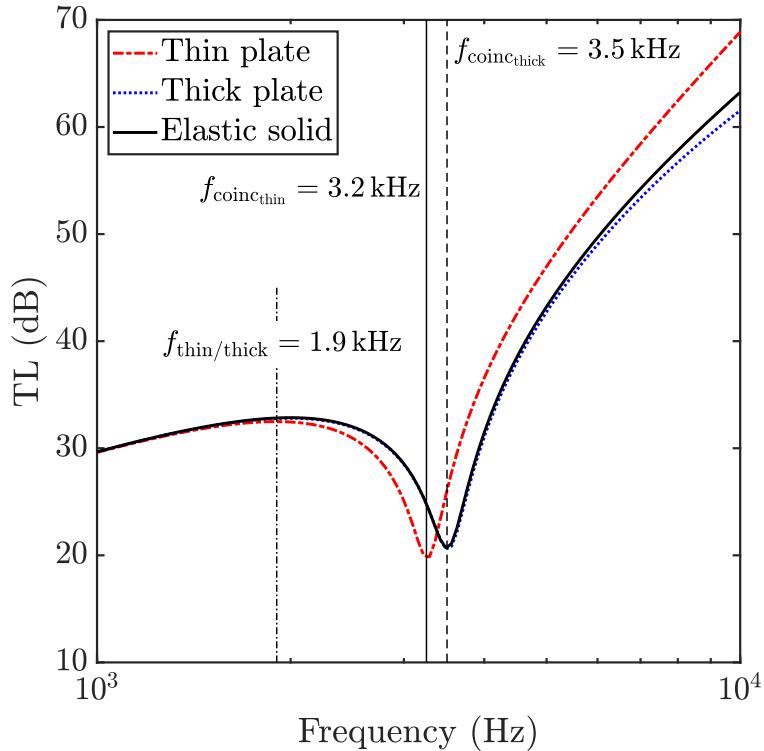


Figure 4: Transmission loss for the infinitely extent plasterboard of thickness 12.5 mm (properties are mentioned in Table 1) under plane wave excitation with $\theta = 60^\circ$ with coincidence frequencies computed from thin & thick theories and it can be observed that the estimation of coincidence frequency from thick plate theory is in good agreement with theory of elasticity computation.

322 from both plate theories are indicated in the Fig. 4. It is observed from the
 323 Fig. 4 that the coincidence frequency computed from Eq. (22) is in good
 324 agreement with elasticity theory. Therefore, it is worth noting that Eqs. (21)
 325 and (23) are indeed limited to thin plates only, where the transition from
 326 thin to thick plates is given by the frequency $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ in Eq. (20).

327 4. Frequency limit of plate theories in comparison with theory of 328 elasticity

329 When the thickness of the layer is small compared to the lateral dimension
 330 and the longitudinal wavelength ($\lambda_l = 2\pi/\delta_l$) is large compared to thickness,
 331 a plate theory, controlled by the anti-symmetric motion, is generally con-
 332 sidered. On the contrary, when the thickness of the plate is of the order

333 of magnitude of longitudinal wavelength, due to the variation in velocity
 334 through the thickness of the layer, both symmetric and anti-symmetric motions
 335 contribute for the resulting motion of the plate after a certain frequency
 (Fig. 5). This implies that plate theories might not be able to predict the



Figure 5: Vibrating modes of an infinitely extent elastic layer. While the symmetric mode corresponds to the thickness stretch motion of the layer where the particle velocity varies through the thickness, the anti-symmetric motion corresponds to the bending and shear motions of the layer where the particle velocity is constant through the thickness.

336
 337 correct vibro-acoustic behaviour of the elastic layer after this frequency as
 338 they assume only anti-symmetric motions in the plate. Therefore, finding
 339 this frequency limit of plate theories is necessary and in this section, based
 340 on the symmetric and anti-symmetric motions of the plate, the analytical
 341 expression of the frequency limit of plate theories is derived.

342 Contributions of symmetric and anti-symmetric motions of an isotropic
 343 layer can be quantified by the impedances or admittances, by following Dym
 344 and Lang [48]. Impedances of symmetric and anti-symmetric motions are
 345 defined as follows [48],

$$Z_s = 2 \frac{p_M + p_{M'}}{v_M - v_{M'}}, \quad (25)$$

346

$$Z_a = 2 \frac{p_M - p_{M'}}{v_M + v_{M'}}, \quad (26)$$

347 where Z_s and Z_a are symmetric, anti-symmetric impedances of the layer re-
 348 spectively and p and v are pressure and velocity respectively. It may be noted
 349 that though Dym and Lang [48] assumed $p_{M'} = 0$ in their analysis, later, they
 350 have corrected the definitions of impedances with non-zero pressure values
 351 [49].

352 The above equations are rewritten to obtain the transfer matrix relations
 353 as follows,

$$\begin{pmatrix} p \\ v \end{pmatrix}_M = \frac{1}{Y_a - Y_s} \begin{bmatrix} Y_a + Y_s & 1 \\ 4Y_a Y_s & Y_a + Y_s \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ v \end{pmatrix}_{M'}. \quad (27)$$

354 Here, $Y_s = 1/Z_s$ and $Y_a = 1/Z_a$ are the symmetric and anti-symmetric
 355 admittances of the layer respectively. It can be checked that, when the anti-
 356 symmetric admittance is larger than the symmetric admittance (or $Y_a \gg Y_s$),
 357 the transfer matrix in Eq. (27) reduces to the transfer matrix of the plate

358 given by Eq. (2). Thus the ratio between Y_a and Y_s could be a good criterion
 359 to obtain the frequency limit of plate theories. Comparing the longitudinal
 360 wavelength (λ_l) to the thickness of the plate seems less accurate as it does
 361 not compare the symmetric motion to the anti-symmetric motion.

362 Since the symmetric motion is controlled by the longitudinal wave of the
 363 layer, the transfer matrix from Eq. (16) is deduced at normal incidence as

$$\begin{pmatrix} p \\ v \end{pmatrix}_M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos h\delta_l & \frac{j\omega\rho}{\delta_l} \sin h\delta_l \\ \frac{j\delta_l}{\omega\rho} \sin h\delta_l & \cos h\delta_l \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ v \end{pmatrix}_{M'}. \quad (28)$$

364 By equating the above equation with Eq. (27), the symmetric admittance is
 365 obtained as

$$Y_s = \frac{h\delta_l(\cos h\delta_l - 1)}{2jm_s\omega \sin h\delta_l} = -\frac{h\delta_l}{2jm_s\omega} \tan \frac{h\delta_l}{2}. \quad (29)$$

366 Approximating the tangent function by a Taylor series expansion (up to first
 367 order), the symmetric admittance can be written as,

$$\tan \frac{h\delta_l}{2} \approx \frac{h\delta_l}{2} \implies Y_s \approx \tilde{Y}_s = -\frac{(h\delta_l/2)^2}{j\omega m_s} = \frac{j\omega h}{4K}. \quad (30)$$

368 Since the anti-symmetric motion is controlled by the transverse wavenum-
 369 ber of the incident wave and plate theories capture this type of motion, anti-
 370 symmetric admittance is computed from plate theories as given by Eq. (3).

371 The minimum value of the absolute ratio between the anti-symmetric and
 372 symmetric admittance, denoted by C_y , is used to find the frequency limit
 373 of plate theories. Expressing the anti-symmetric admittance (Y_a) from thin
 374 plate theory and the symmetric admittance (\tilde{Y}_s) from Eq. (30), the frequency
 375 limit of plate theories is expressed as,

$$\left| \frac{Y_a}{\tilde{Y}_s} \right| \geq C_y \implies f \leq f_{\text{plate/solid}_{oi}} = \frac{c_0^2}{2\pi \sin^2 \theta} \sqrt{\frac{m_s}{2D} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_s}{2D}\right)^2 \pm \frac{4K}{hC_y D} \frac{\sin^4 \theta}{c_0^4}}}. \quad (31)$$

376 The above expression is valid for oblique incidence whereas in case of dif-
 377 fuse field excitation, the following expression may be used to compute the
 378 frequency limit of plate theories.

$$\left| \frac{Y_a}{\tilde{Y}_s} \right| \geq C_y \implies f \leq f_{\text{plate/solid}_{df}} = \frac{c_0^2}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{m_s}{2D} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_s}{2D}\right)^2 \pm \frac{4K}{hC_y D} \frac{1}{c_0^4}}}. \quad (32)$$

379 The above frequency limits are computed by keeping the loss factor (η) to
 380 be zero. The subscript ‘plate/solid’ in the above equations means that the
 381 frequency limit is for ‘plate’ theories in general (as even higher order plate
 382 theories also do not account for symmetric motion) by keeping as a refer-
 383 ence the theory of ‘elastic solids’. Further, the sub-subscripts ‘oi’ and ‘df’
 384 correspond to ‘oblique incidence’ and ‘diffuse field’ respectively. It may be
 385 observed that the relation $\left| \frac{Y_a}{\widetilde{Y}_s} \right| \geq C_y$ yields four positive roots for the fre-
 386 quency. Out of these four roots, only the minimum of pure real roots is
 387 considered for $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{oi}}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$. It may also be noted that the
 388 expression for $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$ can be modified in two ways. First, by including
 389 higher order terms for the tangent function to get \widetilde{Y}_s . Second, by using
 390 the anti-symmetric mechanical admittance from thick plate theory. Though
 391 these two ways might improve the frequency limit, the final expression for
 392 $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$ would become more complex. Further, as discussed in the next
 393 section, the frequency limits given by Eqs. (31) and (32) are sufficient enough
 394 for typical single layer walls used in industry. A concrete layer of 140 mm
 395 is taken to illustrate the nature of the symmetric and anti-symmetric admit-
 396 tances of the elastic layer and presented in the Fig. 6.

397 From the Fig. 6, it can be seen that the anti-symmetric admittance is
 398 larger compared to the symmetric admittance at low frequency range. The
 399 symmetric admittance is seen to become of the same order of magnitude
 400 or larger compared to the anti-symmetric impedance at around 2000 Hz.
 401 By letting the factor C_y to be 10, the frequency limit of plate theories is
 402 computed from Eq. (32). This means that the anti-symmetric admittance is
 403 one order of magnitude larger than the symmetric admittance and from this
 404 frequency onwards use of plate theories is not recommended to compute the
 405 acoustic indicators. Therefore, it is advisable to adopt the theory of elasticity
 406 for computations after this frequency limit.

407 5. Numerical examples

408 In this section, transmission loss (TL) of different material layers (with
 409 properties listed in Table 1) are presented to illustrate the frequency limits
 410 obtained in sections 3 and 4. Both, oblique plane wave incidence of 60° and
 411 diffuse fields, are used to compute TL. Since $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$ is the minimum of all
 412 the possible coincidence frequencies obtained from $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{oi}}}$, in this section,
 413 $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$ is indicated as the limit of plate theory. [Though elasticity theory](#)
 414 [is considered as reference to analyse the plate theories, additional validation](#)
 415 [from finite element method \(FEM\) is also presented in some of the TL plots](#)
 416 [in this section.](#)

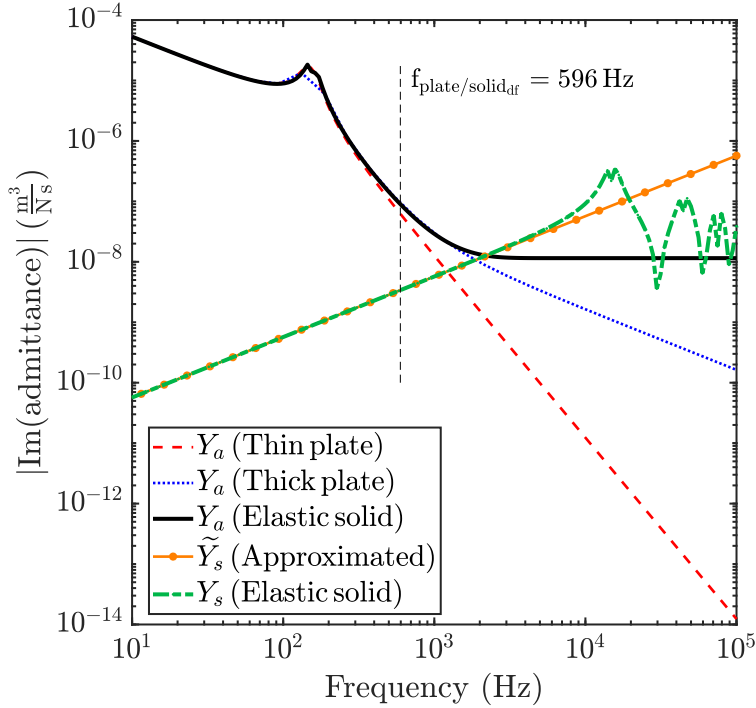


Figure 6: Admittances of a concrete layer of thickness 140 mm (properties are mentioned in Table 1) under plane wave excitation with $\theta = 60^\circ$. It is observed that, from low frequencies till the limiting frequency ($f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$), the symmetric admittance is lesser compared to the anti-symmetric admittance which supports the applicability of plate theories till $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$.

417 FEM simulations are computed using Comsol Multiphysics© software.
 418 The acoustical variables (pressure, velocity fields...) are computed in the coupled system (PML-air-material-air-PML) using the “Comsol Pressure Acoustics” interface (Helmholtz equation) for air and “Structural Mechanics branch”
 419 interface (Helmholtz equation) for air and “Structural Mechanics branch”
 420 for the material (elastic material in “Solid Mechanic”). The interface between
 421 air and the material is modeled using “fluid-structure interface”. The dimensions of each material are 60 cm \times 60 cm (the thickness is the real thickness)
 422 and periodic lateral conditions are chosen. The domain is adjusted (in particular the dimensions of the air domains) and meshed with respect to a
 423 10 elements per wavelength (of the incident plane wave excitation) criterion
 424 based on the maximal frequency. For example, at 125Hz, the number of resolved degrees of freedom is 444675, the complete mesh consists of 29889
 425 domain elements, 8802 boundary elements and 812 edge elements.
 426
 427
 428
 429

430 In Figs. 7 and 8, TL computed from different theories (discussed in the

431 section 2) are presented for comparison along with frequency limits expressed
 432 in sections 3 and 4. It is observed from these plots that, for material like
 433 aluminium (with typical value of thickness used in industries), the thin plate
 434 theory would be sufficient to model the vibro-acoustic behaviours as both
 $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$ are spotted near the maximum audible frequency.

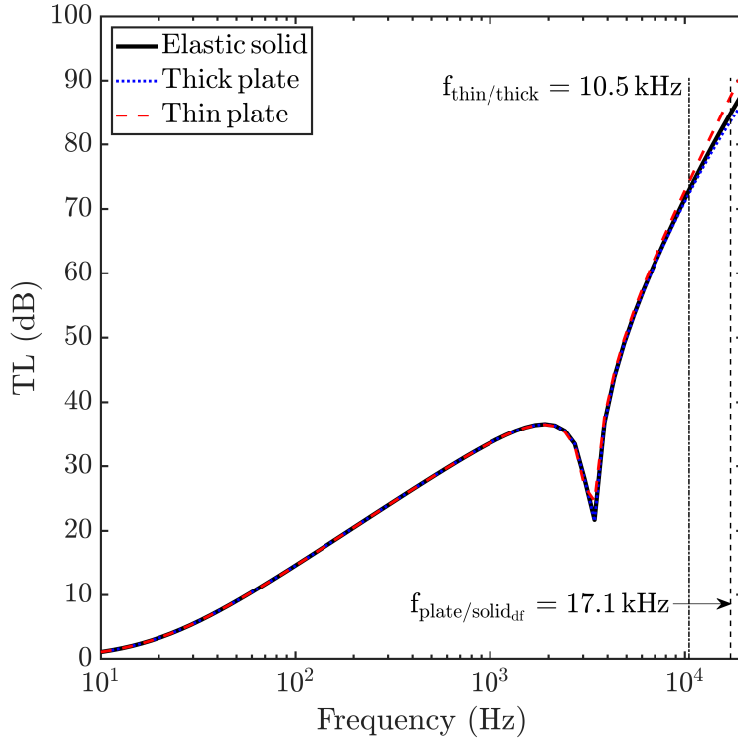


Figure 7: Transmission loss for an aluminium layer of thickness 5 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under plane wave excitation with $\theta = 60^\circ$. It is seen that thin plate theory is adequate to compute the vibro-acoustic indicators as both limiting frequencies ($f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ & $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$) are in the high frequencies.

435 For the plasterboard of 12.5 mm, it is seen from the Figs. 9 and 10 that
 436 TL computed from thin plate theory is beginning to deviate from the elasticity
 437 theory computation whereas thick plate theory is still in good agreement with
 438 the elasticity theory until the limiting frequency $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$. This explains
 439 the need to include the effect of shear into the anti-symmetric motion via
 440 thick plate theory. Therefore, for these kind of materials, thick plate theory
 441 would be appropriate to compute the acoustic indicators.

443 In case of a concrete layer with 140 mm thickness, it is noted from Figs. 11
 444 and 12 that a similar trend is observed as for the plasterboard, that is, thin

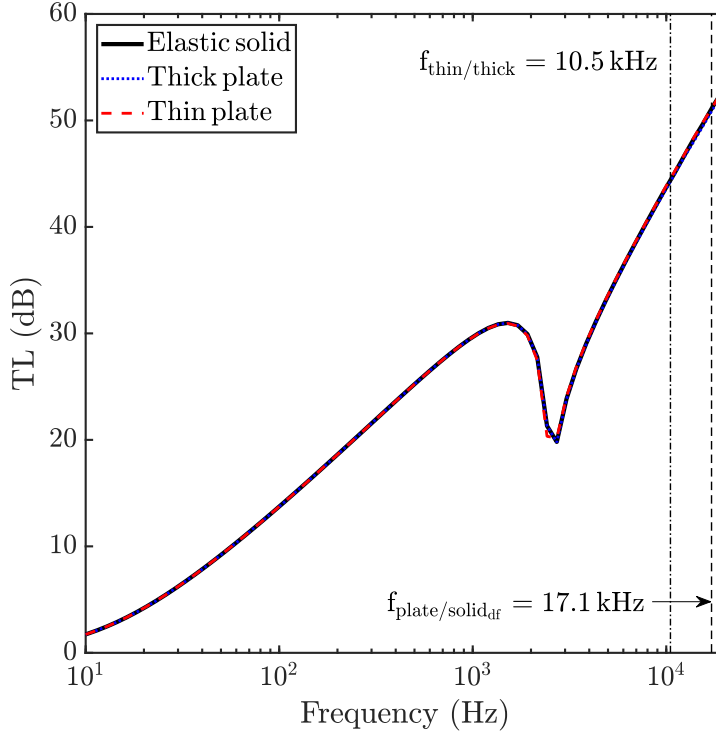


Figure 8: Transmission loss for an aluminium layer of thickness 5 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under diffuse field excitation. It is seen that thin plate theory is adequate to compute the vibro-acoustic indicators as both limiting frequencies ($f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ & $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$) are in the high frequencies.

445 and thick plate theories are starting to deviate from the elasticity theory
446 computation at frequencies above $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$, respectively. One
447 might also observe two notable points from the TL plots of concrete and plas-
448 terboard. First, the coincidence frequency occurs after the limit frequency
449 of thin plate ($f_{\text{thin/thick}}$) in plasterboard whereas it can be spotted before
450 $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ in concrete. This implies that even for thicker material the thin
451 plate theory might be still valid after the coincidence frequency. The sec-
452 ond notable point is that the symmetric motion (or compressional motion)
453 effect clearly appears in concrete. In Fig. 12, the second minima in the TL
454 computed from the theory of elasticity corresponds to the compressional fre-
455 quency ($f_{\text{comp}} \approx 15$ kHz) given by Eq. (17). Therefore, it is inferred that the
456 compressional mode can still be neglected for plasterboard whereas it has to
457 be taken into account for the concrete layer and this is possible via employing
458 the theory of elasticity. The same is observed from the TL plots (Figs. 13

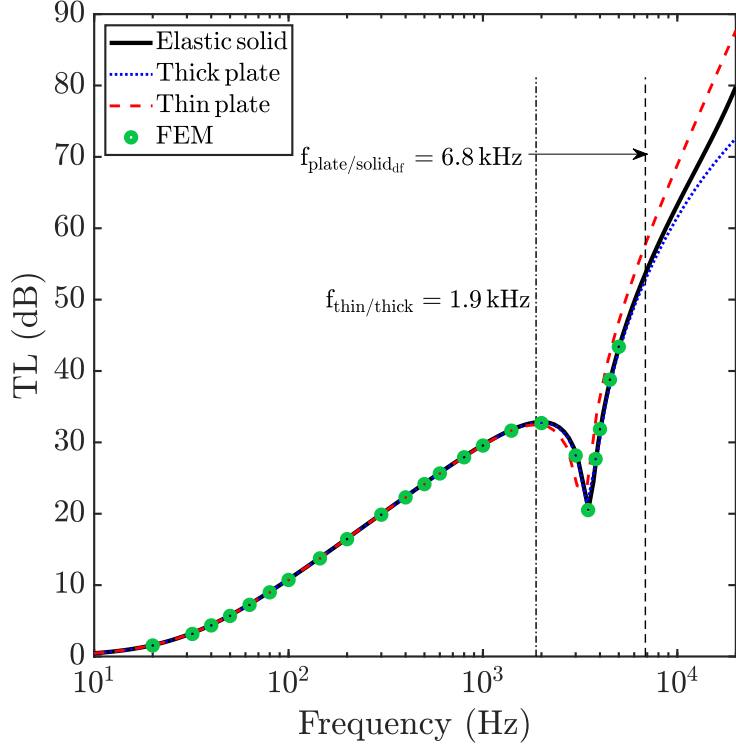


Figure 9: Transmission loss for a plasterboard layer of thickness 12.5 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under plane wave excitation with $\theta = 60^\circ$. Deviations of thin and thick plate theories from the elastic solid theory (or FEM) are observed after $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{df}}$ respectively.

459 & 14) of soft layer with 20 mm thickness. It can be seen that TL of soft
 460 layer is greatly influenced by the symmetric motion after the frequency limit
 461 $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{df}}$.

462 One can also observe from Eq. (20) that, for different materials of in-
 463 finitely extending layers with same thickness, the frequency limit $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$
 464 would result in different values despite thicknesses being the same. Therefore,
 465 it can be inferred that the use of thin plate theory requires proper combina-
 466 tion of thickness and material properties (as given by Eq. (20)) rather than
 467 comparing the thickness to the lateral dimensions. Similar argument holds
 468 for $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{df}}$ as well. In the previous TL plots, the choice of the values of
 469 $C_k = 4$ and $C_y = 10$ are further confirmed by the TL variation of plate theo-
 470 ries from the elasticity theory and the TL difference between the elasticity
 471 theory and plate theories are observed to be below 1 dB at the frequency
 472 limits. Of course, one can conveniently choose the appropriate value of C_k

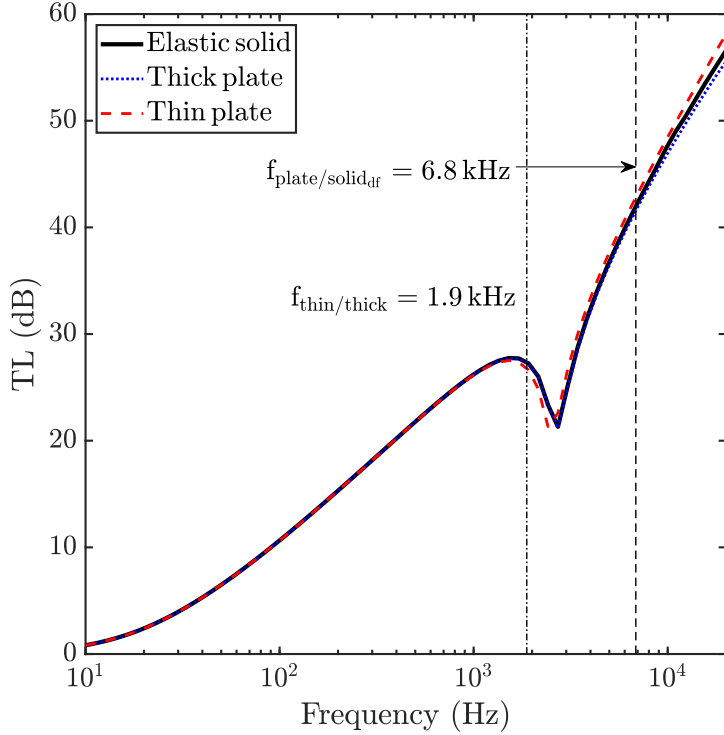


Figure 10: Transmission loss for a plasterboard layer of thickness 12.5 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under diffuse field excitation. Deviations of thin and thick plate theories from the elastic solid theory are observed after $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$ respectively.

473 and C_y based on the tolerance accepted for the particular acoustic design.

474 5.1. Further observation

475 In the case of finite sized plates, generally, the acoustic indicators com-
 476 puted from the infinitely extent layer theories would yield some discrepancies
 477 in the low to mid frequencies compared with experimental tests. Therefore,
 478 there are some works in the literature [5, 50] which focus on correcting the
 479 acoustic indicators by introducing correction factors that account for geo-
 480 metrical size effect. Since the radiation efficiency (which accounts for size
 481 correction in sound transmission problems) is reaching unity near the criti-
 482 cal frequency of the plate [44], the effects due to finite size is mainly visible
 483 at low frequencies below the critical frequency. Since the frequency limits
 484 ($f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$) of typical industrial materials fall near and/or af-
 485 ter the critical frequency, these limiting expressions obtained from infinite

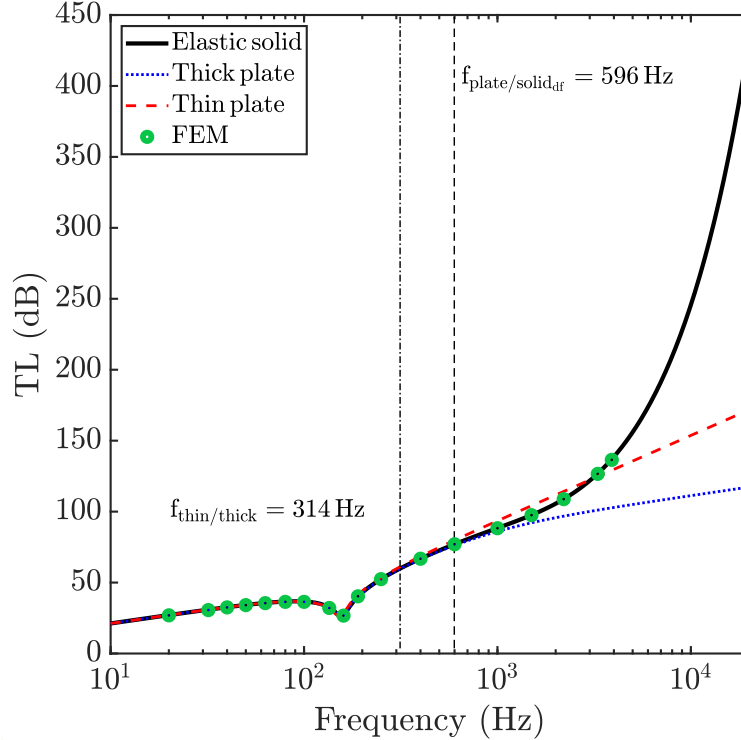


Figure 11: Transmission loss for a concrete layer of thickness 140 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under plane wave excitation with $\theta = 60^\circ$. Deviations of thin and thick plate theories from the elastic solid theory (or FEM) start to appear after $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$ respectively.

486 plate theories are applicable to the finite size plate as well. For example,
 487 this can be observed from the transmission loss computed from the finite size
 488 correction model by Rhazi and Atalla [50] for the plasterboard of 12.5 mm
 489 thickness under diffuse field excitation in Fig 15.

490 6. Concluding remarks

491 The assumptions used in thin and thick plate theories limit their applica-
 492 bility in commonly used industrial materials after a certain frequency. Thin
 493 plate theory attains the limitation since it does not account for the shear
 494 effect in the anti-symmetric motion of the plate whereas this is considered in
 495 thick plate theories. Nevertheless, both types of plate theories are approxi-
 496 mations since they neglect symmetric motion of the panel in their theoretical
 497 formulation. By analysing the wavenumbers and admittances of the investi-

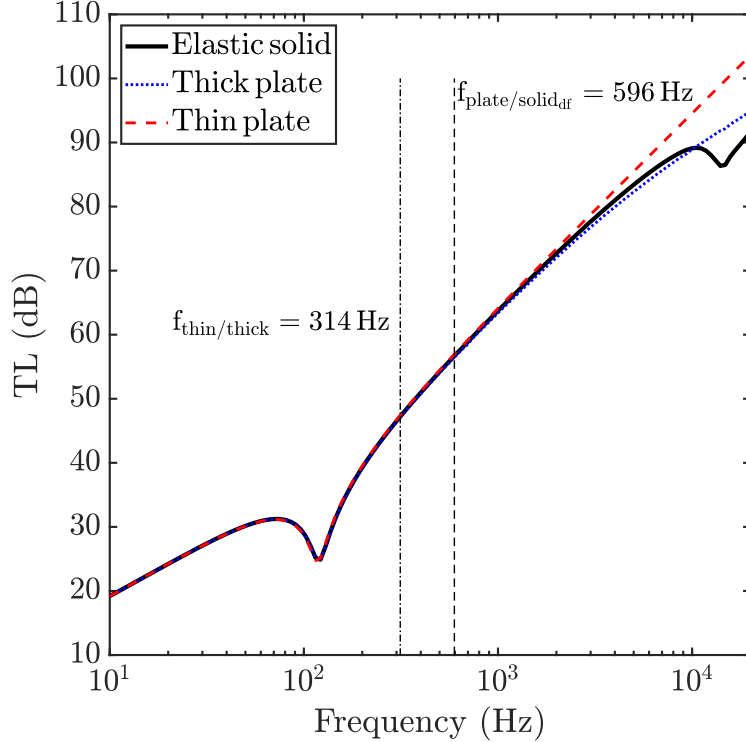


Figure 12: Transmission loss for a concrete layer of thickness 140 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under diffuse field excitation. Deviations of thin and thick plate theories from the elastic solid theory start to appear after $f_{\text{thin/thick}}$ and $f_{\text{plate/solid,df}}$ respectively.

498 gated structures, two frequency limits were presented in this manuscript: 1)
 499 from the wave propagation analysis of the thick plate model, based on the
 500 Reissner-Mindlin plate hypothesis, the analytical expression for the limiting
 501 frequency of the thin plate model is derived, while 2) from comparing the
 502 symmetric and anti-symmetric admittances, an analytical expression for the
 503 limiting frequency of plate theories is derived. These two simple analytical
 504 expressions for computing the limit of thin and thick plate theories can be
 505 useful to choose the appropriate model in each case. Deviations of the TL
 506 predictions obtained from different models are observed above these two lim-
 507 iting frequencies. It is also shown that, although the limiting expressions
 508 are derived from infinite layer theories, they can be applied to finite sized
 509 layers as well. Due to the omission of shear effects in thin plate theories,
 510 the refined coincidence and critical frequencies are derived from thick plate
 511 theories. Finally, it is observed that plate theories quickly fail for materials
 512 that are too soft in terms of longitudinal compression.

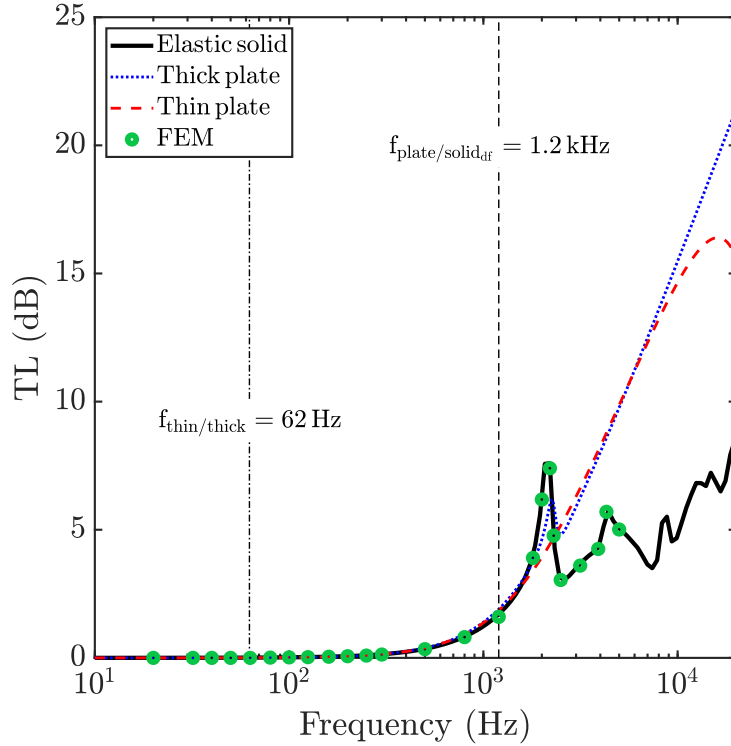


Figure 13: Transmission loss for a soft layer of thickness 20 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under plane wave excitation with $\theta = 60^\circ$. Deviations of plate theories from the elastic solid theory (or FEM) start to appear after $f_{\text{plate/solid,df}}$.

513 **Acknowledgments**

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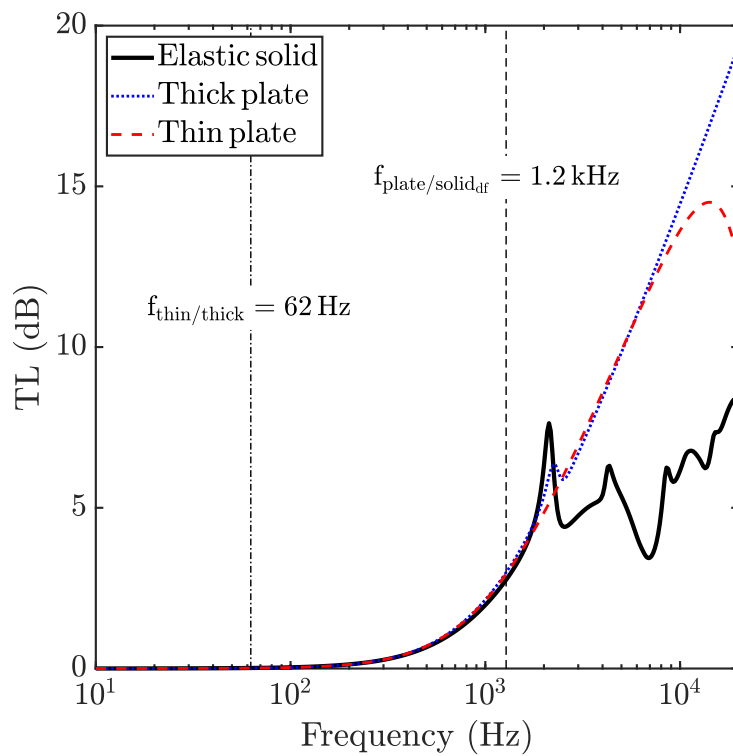


Figure 14: Transmission loss for a soft layer of thickness 20 mm (properties mentioned in Table 1) under diffuse field excitation. Deviations of plate theories from the elastic solid theory start to appear after $f_{\text{plate/solid}_{\text{df}}}$.

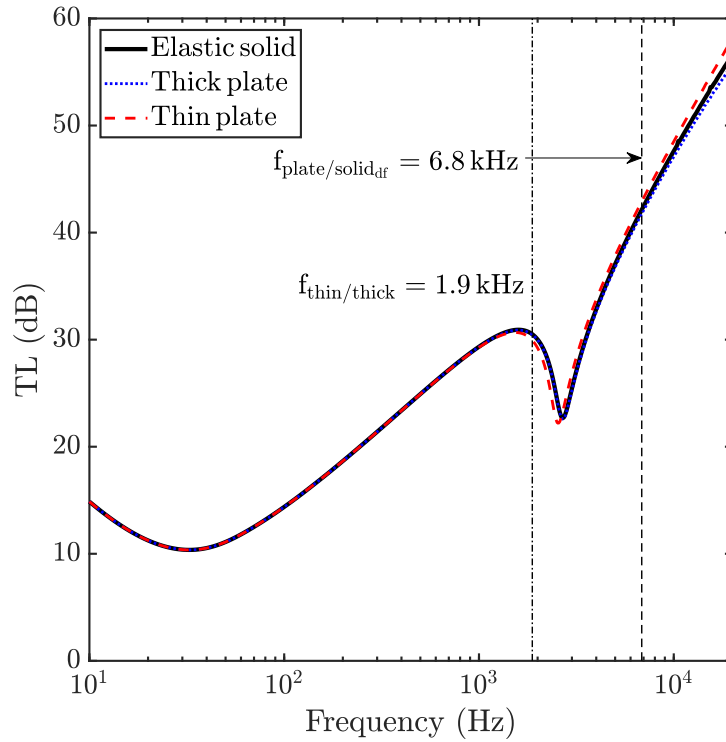


Figure 15: Transmission loss, computed from spatial windowing method by Rhazi and Atalla [50], across a finite size ($3 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m}$) plasterboard of thickness 12.5 mm (properties are mentioned in Table 1) under diffuse field excitation. It is observed that limiting frequencies computed for infinite plate are still valid for the finite plates as the size correction effects minimal near the critical frequency of the plate.

516 **Appendix A. The transfer matrix of an elastic isotropic solid**

The transfer matrix of an elastic isotropic layer (defined by the equation $V^{ES}(M) = [T^{ES}]_{4 \times 4} V^{ES}(M')$ where $V^{ES} = \{u, v, \sigma_{zz}, \sigma_{xz}\}^T$) based on elasticity theory can be written as follows:

$$[T^{ES}]_{4 \times 4} = \frac{1}{D_1 + D_2 k_t} [T_{pq}^{ES}] \quad \text{where } p, q = 1 \text{ to } 4.$$

517 The matrix elements (T_{pq}^{ES}) are,

518 $T_{11} = T_{44} = D_1 \cos(hk_{sz}) + D_2 k_t \cos(hk_{lz}),$

519 $T_{22} = T_{33} = D_1 \cos(hk_{lz}) + D_2 k_t \cos(hk_{sz}),$

520 $T_{12} = T_{34} = -j[D_2 k_{lz} k_{sz} \sin(hk_{sz}) - D_1 k_t \sin(hk_{lz})]/k_{lz},$

521 $T_{21} = T_{43} = j[D_2 k_{sz} k_{lz} \sin(hk_{lz}) - D_1 k_t \sin(hk_{sz})]/k_{sz},$

522 $T_{13} = T_{24} = \omega k_t [\cos(hk_{sz}) - \cos(hk_{lz})],$

523 $T_{31} = T_{42} = \left(\frac{D_1 D_2}{\omega^2 k_t} \right) T_{13},$

524 $T_{14} = -j\omega [k_{lz} k_{sz} \sin(hk_{sz}) + k_t^2 \sin(hk_{lz})]/k_{lz},$

525 $T_{23} = -j\omega [k_{lz} k_{sz} \sin(hk_{lz}) + k_t^2 \sin(hk_{sz})]/k_{sz},$

526 $T_{32} = -j[D_2^2 k_{lz} k_{sz} \sin(hk_{sz}) + D_1^2 \sin(hk_{lz})]/(\omega k_{lz}),$

527 $T_{41} = -j[D_2^2 k_{lz} k_{sz} \sin(hk_{lz}) + D_1^2 \sin(hk_{sz})]/(\omega k_{sz}),$

528 where $D_1 = \mu(k_{sz}^2 - k_t^2)$ and $D_2 = 2\mu k_t$.

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