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1 **VARIATIONAL METHODS FOR ACOUSTIC RADIATION IN A**
 2 **DUCT WITH A SHEAR FLOW AND AN ABSORBING BOUNDARY**

3 J-F. MERCIER*

4 **Abstract.** The well-posedness of the acoustic radiation in a 2D duct in presence of both a shear
 5 flow and an absorbing wall described by the Myers boundary condition is studied thanks to variational
 6 methods. Without flow the problem is found well-posed for any impedance value. The presence of a
 7 flow complicates the results. With a uniform flow the problem is proven to be always of the Fredholm
 8 type but is found well-posed only when considering a dissipative radiation problem. With a general
 9 shear flow, the Fredholm property is recovered for a weak enough shear and the dissipative radiation
 10 problem requires to introduce extra conditions to be well-posed: enough dissipation, a large enough
 11 frequency and non-intuitive conditions on the impedance value.

12 **Key words.** Acoustics, time-harmonic radiation, shear flow, impedance boundary condition,
 13 variational methods, Fredholm alternative

14 **AMS subject classifications.** 35J20,35J50,35Q35,76N10

15 **1. Introduction.** Wave propagation in a steady flow over an acoustically lined
 16 wall has been widely studied due to its applications to noise damping. To reduce fan
 17 and engine noise, an important feature is the inclusion of sections of acoustic lining
 18 at the intake or exhaust of an aeroengine. These acoustic linings are usually made
 19 of a honeycomb of small resonators designed to dampen tonal noise. Alternatively,
 20 bulk linings (e.g. foam or wool-type materials) can be used, with the characteristic
 21 to dampen broadband noise. The first case is called locally reacting liners because it
 22 is characterized by a local impedance defined to relate the acoustic pressure to the
 23 normal acoustic displacement at the liner surface. On the contrary the second kind
 24 of lining is modelled by a non local impedance through Fourier transforms along the
 25 interface air/material.

26 In this paper we consider the first case characterized by a local impedance and
 27 we focus more particularly on the influence of a flow. The boundary conditions often
 28 used in numerical simulations incorporate both the impedance of the lining and the
 29 effect of the slipping mean flow. Ingard [1] proposed a boundary condition accounting
 30 for the continuity of the acoustic normal displacement at the liner surface, between
 31 the fluid and the acoustic liner and considering the effect of a mean flow parallel to
 32 the surface. Myers [2] extended this result to any arbitrary mean flow along a curved
 33 wall. This Ingard-Myers impedance boundary condition has been extensively used
 34 and has been verified to correctly represent the limit of a vanishingly-thin inviscid
 35 boundary layer over the acoustic lining [3, 4] although the boundary layer needs to
 36 be very thin in some cases to give a good approximation [5].

37 The Ingard-Myers boundary condition is known to have drawbacks. In time-
 38 domain simulations, there have been several reports on issues of stability when ap-
 39 plying the Myers boundary condition to an acoustically-lined duct with flow [6, 7, 8,
 40 9, 10, 11]. The boundary condition leads to numerical simulations becoming unstable
 41 at the grid scale, even in the uniform flow case. However due to a lack of alternatives,
 42 the Myers boundary condition is still used, with any instability artifacts considered
 43 spurious and filtered out using an artificial selective filter [6, 12, 13, 14, 15].

44 In this paper we focus on the Myers condition in the time-harmonic regime. It has

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45 been less studied theoretically because numerical stability issues are in practice less
 46 problematic when the frequency is fixed, and the well-posedness of the time-harmonic
 47 radiation in presence of a Myers condition is still an open question. The aim is to bring
 48 a comprehensive mathematical study of the time-harmonic propagation in a waveguide
 49 with an absorbing boundary and to study the influence of various complexities of
 50 the flow: no flow, uniform flow and shear flow. Our approach is different from the
 51 ones developed in the references already cited because they mostly focus on the time
 52 domain and on the behavior of the guided modes. Indeed, these studies restrict to
 53 a problem without any source which enables them to use a spatial Fourier transform
 54 of the linearized Euler equations. It leads to the Pridmore-Brown equation [16],
 55 whose solutions are the guided modes. When one mode is found unstable, in the
 56 sense exponentially growing in time, the problem is deduced to be ill-posed. On the
 57 contrary in the frequency-domain, other tools must be used. Indeed even if a mode is
 58 found unstable in the sense exponentially spatially growing, the ill-posedness cannot
 59 be deduced since the modes do not form a complete basis [17], even for a uniform
 60 flow. To avoid this procedural problem, in this paper we don't study the guided modes
 61 individually. To recover a controlled mathematical framework we prefer to consider
 62 a radiation problem due to the presence of a source and to use variational arguments
 63 and coercivity properties to study the well-posedness.

64 The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 concerns a fluid at rest. The acoustic
 65 radiation problem and the impedance boundary condition are presented. Thanks
 66 to the absorbing boundary, the solution is found of finite energy and thus can be
 67 directly sought in an unbounded waveguide. The problem is shown to be well-posed:
 68 the proof is easy at low frequencies and more involved at larger frequencies. To
 69 conclude in this latter case, we draw inspiration from works on the scattering from
 70 unbounded rough surfaces [18]. The extension to a fluid in motion is done in section
 71 3. First is treated in subsection 3.2 the case of a uniform flow. Thanks to the
 72 introduction of PMLs to select the outgoing solution, the problem is proven to always
 73 be of Fredholm type but to prove well-posedness, a dissipative radiation problem
 74 must be considered. The problem is proven to be well-posed, including for weak
 75 dissipations. Eventually subsection 3.3 deals with the case of a varying flow. Then
 76 the problem is found to remain of Fredholm type for a weak shear and is proven to be
 77 well-posed under some extra constraints: the dissipation must be large enough and
 78 the physical parameters must follow some laws, a small impedance modulus or a high
 79 frequency. These constraints are illustrated numerically.

80 2. Case of a fluid at rest.

81 **2.1. Geometry and equation.** We consider a 2D infinite duct $(X, Y) \in \mathbb{R} \times$
 82 $(0, h)$ of height h filled with a compressible fluid. The real acoustic pressure $\tilde{P}(X, Y, t)$
 83 satisfies the wave equation

$$84 \quad \Delta \tilde{P} - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{P}}{\partial t^2} = \tilde{F}(X, Y, t),$$

85 where \tilde{F} is a real source term and c_0 is the sound speed. To use non-dimensional
 86 equations, we introduce $x = X/h$, $y = Y/h$ and the new unknowns $P(x, y, t) =$
 87 $\tilde{P}(X, Y, t)$ and $F(x, y, t) = \tilde{F}(X, Y, t)$. The guide is defined by $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times$
 88 $(0, 1)\}$. We note $\Gamma_0 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y = 0\}$ the lower boundary that we suppose
 89 rigid. The upper boundary $\Gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y = 1\}$ is supposed to absorb the
 90 sound and is characterized by a complex impedance Z . For a time harmonic source

91 term $F(x, y, t) = f(x, y)e^{-i\omega t}$ with a frequency $\omega > 0$, we look for the pressure
 92 $P(x, y, t) = p(x, y)e^{-i\omega t}$ satisfying the following Helmholtz problem: for $f \in L^2(\Omega)$
 93 and $k = \omega/c_0 > 0$, find $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ such that

$$94 \quad (1) \quad \begin{cases} (\Delta + k^2)p = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \partial p / \partial y = ikYp & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } \partial p / \partial y = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_0, \end{cases}$$

95 where $Y = 1/Z$ is the admittance, that we consider constant with $\Re(Y) > 0$ to
 96 produce sound absorption.

97 **REMARK 1.** *The sign of the real part of the admittance is easy to understand when*
 98 *considering the time domain and restricting to a real admittance: in the transient*
 99 *regime, the pressure $P(x, y, t)$ satisfies the time version of (1) (considered without*
 100 *source term but with some initial conditions not precised here):*

$$101 \quad (2) \quad \begin{cases} c_0^2 \Delta P = \partial^2 P / \partial t^2 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ c_0 \partial P / \partial y = -Y \partial P / \partial t & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } \partial P / \partial y = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_0. \end{cases}$$

102 *Multiplying (2) by $\partial P / \partial t$ is easily deduced the energy balance*

$$103 \quad (3) \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = -\frac{Y}{c_0} \int_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx \text{ with } E = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \right)^2 + |\nabla P|^2 \right] dx dy.$$

104 *It is clear that the energy decreases only if $Y > 0$.*

105 **REMARK 2.** *In [19] is considered a Generalized Impedance Boundary Condition*
 106 *(GIBC) of the form*

$$107 \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \left(\mu \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) + \lambda p = 0.$$

108 *It corresponds to our case with $\mu = 0$ and $\lambda = -ikY$, thus with $\Im(\lambda) < 0$ for our*
 109 *acoustics applications. On the contrary [19] treats the opposite case $\Im(\lambda) > 0$ (with*
 110 *the same $e^{-i\omega t}$ convention), well-adapted to electromagnetism applications [20]. Note*
 111 *that our case is less favorable to prove the coercivity of the radiation problem.*

112 For the rest of the paper we consider the time-harmonic regime. Due to the
 113 absorption and to the energy balance (3), the pressure decays away from the source
 114 and looking for a solution of finite energy, thus being in $H^1(\Omega)$, we will prove that the
 115 radiation problem is well-posed, first for low frequencies and then for all frequencies.
 116 To do so, we will use the Lax-Milgram theorem. We first notice that the problem (1)
 117 is equivalent to the following variational formulation: find $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ such that

$$118 \quad (4) \quad a(k; p, q) = -(f, q)_{L^2(\Omega)} \quad \forall q \in H^1(\Omega),$$

119 where we have introduced the sesquilinear form for all $p, q \in H^1(\Omega)$

$$120 \quad (5) \quad a(k; p, q) = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla p \cdot \nabla \bar{q} - k^2 p \bar{q}) dx dy - ikY \int_{\Gamma} p \bar{q} dx.$$

121 **2.2. Well-posedness at low frequencies.** To prove the coercivity of $a(k; p, q)$,
 122 we start with a Poincaré-like inequality.

123 **LEMMA 1.** *For all $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ and all $\lambda > 0$,*

$$124 \quad (6) \quad \int_{\Omega} |p|^2 dx dy \leq (1 + \lambda) \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dy + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right|^2 dx dy.$$

125 **Proof.** For all $p \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}) \cap H^1(\Omega)$ and for all $y \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$126 \quad |p(x, y)| \leq |p(x, 1)| + \int_y^1 \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}(x, t) \right| dt.$$

127 We use Young's inequality: for all $\lambda > 0$,

$$128 \quad |p(x, y)|^2 \leq (1 + \lambda) |p(x, 1)|^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \left(\int_y^1 \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}(x, t) \right| dt\right)^2.$$

129 Then thanks to Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the final result is obtained by integrating
130 on Ω and is extended to $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ by density. \square

131 Now we prove the well-posedness at low frequencies:

132 **LEMMA 2.** *If*

$$133 \quad (7) \quad k < \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2|Y|^2} - 1}{|Y|},$$

134 *then problem (4) is well-posed.*

135 **Proof.** We use the Lax-Milgram theorem. $a(k; \cdot, \cdot)$ is continuous on $H^1(\Omega) \times$
136 $H^1(\Omega)$ because

$$137 \quad |a(k; p, q)| \leq \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla p| |\nabla \bar{q}| + k^2 |p| |\bar{q}|) dx dy + k|Y| \int_{\Gamma} |p| |\bar{q}| dx.$$

138 We conclude thanks to the continuity of the trace application: $\exists C_{tr} > 0$ such that
139 $\forall p \in H^1(\Omega)$, $\|p\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq C_{tr} \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$.

140 Now we prove that $a(k; \cdot, \cdot)$ is coercive on $H^1(\Omega)$. Let us note $iY = |Y| e^{i\zeta}$
141 where $\zeta = \arg(Y) + \pi/2 \in]0, \pi[$, since $\Re e Y > 0$. We introduce the decomposition
142 $a(k; p, p) = \alpha(p) - e^{i\zeta} \beta(p)$, where we have introduced the forms:

$$143 \quad \alpha(p) = \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla p|^2 - k^2 |p|^2) dx dy \quad \text{and} \quad \beta(p) = k|Y| \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dx.$$

144 The lower bound: $|\alpha - e^{i\zeta} \beta| = |e^{-i\zeta/2}(\alpha - e^{i\zeta} \beta)| \geq |\Im m(e^{-i\zeta/2} \alpha - e^{i\zeta/2} \beta)| \geq$
145 $-\Im m(e^{-i\zeta/2} \alpha - e^{i\zeta/2} \beta) = \sin(\zeta/2) (\alpha + \beta)$, leads to the estimation:

$$146 \quad |a(k; p, p)| \geq \sin\left(\frac{\zeta}{2}\right) \left[\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla p|^2 - k^2 |p|^2) dx dy + k|Y| \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dx \right].$$

147 Note that $\sin(\zeta/2) \neq 0$ because $\Re e(Y) > 0$. Using (6) leads to

$$148 \quad |a(k; p, p)| \geq \sin\left(\frac{\zeta}{2}\right) \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{k^2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)\right] \int_{\Omega} |\nabla p|^2 dx dy + k[|Y| - k(1 + \lambda)] \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dx \right\}. \blacksquare$$

149 To recover the H^1 -norm on the right-hand side, we use again (6) leading to

$$150 \quad \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \leq (1 + \lambda) \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \left(3 + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla p|^2 dx dy.$$

151 This leads to the lower bound

$$152 \quad |a(k; p, p)| \geq \sin\left(\frac{\zeta}{2}\right) \min \left[\frac{1 - \frac{k^2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} \left(3 + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}, \frac{k[|Y| - k(1 + \lambda)]}{(1 + \lambda)} \right] \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2.$$

153 Therefore a is coercive if λ is chosen such that $[(2/k^2) - 1]^{-1} < \lambda < (|Y|/k) - 1$. This
154 is possible if k is such that $|Y|k^2 + 2k - 2|Y| < 0$, and also if $k^2 < 2$, ensuring that
155 $\lambda > 0$. Since $k > 0$, both conditions are fulfilled if (7) applies. \square

156 **2.3. Well-posedness at all frequencies.** The previous result can not be easily
 157 extended to large frequencies. However it remains true and we have the following

158 **THEOREM 3.** *For all $k > 0$, the problem (4) is well-posed.*

159 To prove this theorem, we follow the procedure in [18], indicating that we just
 160 have to find an a-priori estimate for a solution of (4). It corresponds to prove that
 161 exists $C > 0$ such that for all $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ and $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ satisfying (4), it holds that

$$162 \quad (8) \quad \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

163 Then as in [18], we invoke Lemmas 4.4 and 4.5 in [21], which show that the a-priori
 164 estimate implies an inf-sup condition for the sesquilinear form $a(k; p, q)$ and also the
 165 transposed inf-sup condition. Then [[22], Theorem 2.15] yields existence, uniqueness,
 166 and boundedness of a solution of (4).

167 We now focus on establishing the a priori bound (8), which is a rather technical
 168 task. First we prove the following lemmas:

169 **LEMMA 4.** *If $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ is solution of the variational problem (4) then*

$$170 \quad (9) \quad \|\nabla p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - k^2 \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq (1 + |\Im m(Y)|/\Re e(Y)) \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

171 *and*

$$172 \quad (10) \quad k \Re e(Y) \|p\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 \leq \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

173 **Proof.** From (4) and (5) written for $q = p$ is found

$$174 \quad a(k; p, p) = \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla p|^2 - k^2 |p|^2) dx dy - k [i \Re e(Y) - \Im m(Y)] \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dx = -(f, p)_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

175 The real and imaginary parts read

$$176 \quad \begin{cases} k \Re e(Y) \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dx = \Im m(f, p)_{L^2(\Omega)}, \\ \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla p|^2 - k^2 |p|^2) dx dy + k \Im m(Y) \int_{\Gamma} |p|^2 dx = -\Re e(f, p)_{L^2(\Omega)}, \end{cases}$$

177 which gives the two inequalities. □

178 To go further, we need first to prove that $p \in H^2(\Omega)$.

179 **LEMMA 5.** *If $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ is solution of the variational problem (4) then $p \in$
 180 $H^2(\Omega)$.*

181 **Proof.** $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ satisfies (1) which can be written

$$182 \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta p + p = g & \text{in } \Omega \text{ with } g \equiv -f + (k^2 + 1)p, \\ \partial p / \partial y = ikYp & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } \partial p / \partial y = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_0. \end{cases}$$

183 The key point is to use the Fourier transform $\hat{p}(\xi, y)$ of $p(x, y)$ and a convenient
 184 definition of the H^2 -norm. In [23] is indicated that $H^2(\Omega)$ can be equipped with the
 185 following norm

$$186 \quad (11) \quad \|p\|_{H^2(\Omega)}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\|\hat{p}(\xi, \cdot)\|_{H^2(0,1)}^2 + \xi^4 \|\hat{p}(\xi, \cdot)\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \right) d\xi,$$

187 equivalent to the usual norm in $H^2(\Omega)$. Taking the Fourier transform along the x
 188 axis, $\hat{p}(\xi, y)$, noted for simplicity $\varphi(y)$ since ξ is just a parameter, is found to satisfy

$$189 \quad \begin{cases} -d^2\varphi/dy^2 + (1 + \xi^2)\varphi = h & \text{in } (0, 1), \\ d\varphi/dy = ikY\varphi & \text{at } y = 1 \text{ and } d\varphi/dy = 0 \text{ at } y = 0, \end{cases}$$

190 where $h(y) = \hat{g}(\xi, y)$. Deriving the corresponding variational form and choosing the
 191 test field $\psi = \varphi$, we deduce

$$192 \quad \|d\varphi/dy\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + (1 + \xi^2)\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 - ikY|\varphi(1)|^2 = (h, \varphi)_{L^2(0,1)}.$$

193 Proceeding as in the proof of lemma 2, we get the coercivity of the left-hand side
 194 leading to

$$195 \quad \sin(\zeta/2) \left(\|d\varphi/dy\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + (1 + \xi^2)\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + k|Y|\varphi(1)|^2 \right) \leq |(h, \varphi)_{L^2(0,1)}|.$$

196 Therefore by the Lax-Milgram theorem we have that for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, $\hat{p}(\xi, \cdot) = \varphi(\cdot) \in$
 197 $H^1(0, 1)$ exists and is unique and we derive also two upper bounds:

$$198 \quad \sin(\zeta/2) (1 + \xi^2)\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq \|h\|_{L^2(0,1)},$$

199 that we note

$$200 \quad (12) \quad (1 + \xi^2)\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq C\|h\|_{L^2(0,1)},$$

201 where C designs a generic constant (same convention in the following). The other
 202 upper bound is

$$203 \quad \sin(\zeta/2) \left(\|d\varphi/dy\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + \|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \right) \leq \|h\|_{L^2(0,1)}\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)},$$

204 from which we deduce a control of the H^1 -norm of φ : $\|\varphi\|_{H^1(0,1)} \leq C\|h\|_{L^2(0,1)}$. To
 205 go further and to control the L^2 -norm of $d^2\varphi/dy^2$, we come back to the equation
 206 satisfied by φ from which is deduced

$$207 \quad \|d^2\varphi/dy^2\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq (1 + \xi^2)\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)} + \|h\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq C\|h\|_{L^2(0,1)},$$

208 where (12) has been used. Therefore we deduce the control of the H^2 -norm

$$209 \quad \|\varphi\|_{H^2(0,1)}^2 = \|d^2\varphi/dy^2\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + \|\varphi\|_{H^1(0,1)}^2 \leq C\|h\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2.$$

210 Finally to prove that $p \in H^2(\Omega)$, we just need to show that

$$211 \quad \|\hat{p}(\xi, \cdot)\|_{H^2(0,1)}^2 + \xi^4\|\hat{p}(\xi, \cdot)\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \leq C\|\hat{g}(\xi, \cdot)\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2,$$

212 from which (11) leads, with Plancherel relation, to

$$213 \quad \|p\|_{H^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq C\|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.$$

214 This is achieved by noting that

$$215 \quad \|\varphi\|_{H^2(0,1)} + \xi^2\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq \|\varphi\|_{H^2(0,1)} + (1 + \xi^2)\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq C\|h\|_{L^2(0,1)},$$

216 from which is deduced

$$217 \quad \|\varphi\|_{H^2(0,1)}^2 + \xi^4\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \leq (\|\varphi\|_{H^2(0,1)} + \xi^2\|\varphi\|_{L^2(0,1)})^2 \leq C\|h\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2,$$

218 with $\varphi(y) = \hat{p}(\xi, y)$, $h(y) = \hat{g}(\xi, y)$. □

219 Now we prove the following technical lemma:

220 LEMMA 6. *If $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ is solution of the variational problem (4) then*

$$221 \quad (13) \quad 2 \left\| \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \left(1 + \frac{|\Im m(Y)|}{\Re e(Y)} + \frac{k}{\Re e(Y)}(1 + |Y|^2) + 2 \right) \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)}.$$

222 **Proof.** We follow closely the approach in [18], using in particular some Green's
223 like identity [[24], Theorem 4.4, Theorem 3.34]. For any $p \in H^2(\Omega)$, using two times
224 the Green formula, one gets:

$$(14)$$

$$225 \quad 2\Re e(y\partial p/\partial y, \Delta p)_{L^2(\Omega)} = -2 \|\partial p/\partial y\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|\nabla p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2 \|\partial p/\partial y\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 - \|\nabla p\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2.$$

226 On the other side, $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ solution of the variational problem (4) belongs to $H^2(\Omega)$
227 thanks to lemma 5 and satisfies (1)

$$228 \quad \begin{cases} (\Delta + k^2)p = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \partial p/\partial y = ikYp & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } \partial p/\partial y = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_0. \end{cases}$$

229 Multiplying \bar{f} by $y\partial p/\partial y$ is obtained

$$230 \quad 2\Re e(y\partial p/\partial y, \Delta p)_{L^2(\Omega)} = k^2 \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - k^2 \|p\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 + 2\Re e(y\partial p/\partial y, f)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

231 while (14) becomes for the solution of problem (4):

$$232 \quad 2\Re e(y\partial p/\partial y, \Delta p)_{L^2(\Omega)} = -2 \|\partial p/\partial y\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|\nabla p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + k^2 |Y|^2 \|p\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 - \|\partial p/\partial x\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2. \blacksquare$$

233 Combining these two equalities together gives:

$$234 \quad 2 \|\partial p/\partial y\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 = \|\nabla p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - k^2 \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + T - 2\Re e(y\partial p/\partial y, f)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

235 where

$$236 \quad T = k^2 |Y|^2 \|p\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 - \|\partial p/\partial x\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 + k^2 \|p\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2.$$

237 Using (10) we get an upper bound for T

$$238 \quad T \leq [k/\Re e(Y)](1 + |Y|^2) \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

239 and combined with (9), it gives (13). □

240 Now we can prove the required a priori estimation (8) from which theorem 3 is
241 directly deduced:

242 LEMMA 7. *If $p \in H^1(\Omega)$ is solution of the variational problem (4) then (8) holds
243 with*

$$244 \quad C = (1 + k^2) \left[\frac{2}{k\Re e(Y)} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{|\Im m(Y)|}{\Re e(Y)} + \frac{k}{\Re e(Y)}(1 + |Y|^2) + 2 \right) \right] + 1 + \frac{|\Im m(Y)|}{\Re e(Y)}.$$

245 **Proof.** We start from (6) with $\lambda = 1$. Using (10) combined with (13) leads to

$$246 \quad \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \left[\frac{2}{k\Re e(Y)} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{|\Im m(Y)|}{\Re e(Y)} + \frac{k}{\Re e(Y)}(1 + |Y|^2) + 2 \right) \right] \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)}. \blacksquare$$

247 Then with the control of $\|\nabla p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$ with (9), we get

$$248 \quad \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \leq (1 + k^2) \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + (1 + |\Im m(Y)|/\Re e(Y)) \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|p\|_{H^1(\Omega)}. \blacksquare$$

249 □

250 **3. The case of a fluid in motion.** Now we extend the previous study by
 251 adding a motion of the fluid. Restricting to a bounded domain, we will prove that
 252 the radiation problem is always of Fredholm type, for no shear or at most for a weak
 253 shear (see paragraphs 3.2.5 and 3.3.4) but to prove the well-posedness in an unbounded
 254 guide, a main difference with the no-flow case is that we need to introduce some extra
 255 dissipation (limiting absorption principle). We consider in the duct Ω an horizontal
 256 subsonic shear flow of velocity $U(y)\mathbf{e}_x$ with $|U| < c_0$, which in non-dimensional form
 257 becomes $M(y)\mathbf{e}_x$ with $M(y) = U(y)/c_0$ the Mach number. The acoustics equations
 258 are more complicated than in the no-flow case and are detailed now.

259 **3.1. Impedance boundary condition in presence of a flow.** In the flow
 260 case, the impedance boundary condition reads

$$261 \quad \partial u_y / \partial t = Y c_0 p \text{ at } y = 1,$$

262 where \mathbf{u} is the acoustic displacement linked to the velocity by $\mathbf{v} = D_t \mathbf{u}$ with the
 263 convective derivative

$$264 \quad (15) \quad D_t = (1/c_0) \partial / \partial t + M \partial / \partial x.$$

265 Without flow the condition expressed versus the velocity and the pressure is simply
 266 $v_y = c_0 Y p$ but in presence of a uniform flow it becomes $\partial v_y / \partial t = Y c_0 D_t p$ at $y = 1$.
 267 In the time-harmonic regime it reads

$$268 \quad v_y = (iY/k) D_k p,$$

269 where D_k is the convective operator

$$270 \quad (16) \quad D_k = M(y) \partial / \partial x - ik.$$

271 Note that in the no flow case, D_k reduces to $-ik$ and since the Linearized Euler
 272 Equations give $\nabla p = ik\mathbf{v}$, we recover the no-flow condition in Eq. (1).

273 For a fluid in motion, the difficulty of the study is weaker when the Mach number
 274 is constant. Therefore we present first the case of a uniform flow and then we consider
 275 the most difficult case of a varying flow.

276 **3.2. Uniform flow case.**

277 **3.2.1. Equations of the problem.** We consider a uniform flow $M = \text{cst} \neq 0$.
 278 Then the Linearized Euler Equations read

$$279 \quad (17) \quad \begin{cases} D_k \mathbf{v} + \nabla p = 0, \\ D_k p + \text{div } \mathbf{v} = f, \end{cases}$$

280 with D_k defined in (16). The first relation of (17) implies that $\text{curl}(D_k \mathbf{v} + \nabla p) = 0$
 281 where has been used the scalar curl operator defined by $\text{curl } \mathbf{v} = \partial_x v_y - \partial_y v_x$. Thus
 282 it implies that exists a velocity potential φ such that $\mathbf{v} = \nabla \varphi$ with $p = -D_k \varphi$.
 283 Indeed the solution of $D_k(\text{curl } \mathbf{v}) = 0$ is $\text{curl } \mathbf{v} = A(y) \exp(ikx/M)$ and the only
 284 causal solution ($\text{curl } \mathbf{v} = 0$ when $x \rightarrow -\infty$) is $\text{curl } \mathbf{v} = 0$. Expressing the impedance
 285 boundary condition versus the velocity potential leads to the new equations replacing
 286 (1):

$$287 \quad (18) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta \varphi - D_k^2 \varphi = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ ik \partial \varphi / \partial y = Y D_k^2 \varphi & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } \partial \varphi / \partial y = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_0. \end{cases}$$

288 For a fluid at rest $M = 0$, since $p = ik\varphi$ we recover (1). Note that even when $M \neq 0$,
 289 the equations (18) can be expressed versus the pressure (in fact, since the admittance
 290 Y is constant, p satisfies the same equations). But it will no longer be the case when
 291 M is not constant. Since the velocity potential will be a natural unknown in the shear
 292 case, we prefer to formulate the problem with the velocity potential in the uniform
 293 flow case.

294 We keep on considering $\Re(Y) > 0$ although contrary to the case of a fluid at rest,
 295 we don't know how to establish an energy balance for the problem (18) as explained
 296 in the two following remarks.

297 **REMARK 3.** *The transient version of (18), without any source term and restricted*
 298 *to a real admittance is:*

$$299 \quad \begin{cases} \Delta\Phi - \left(\frac{1}{c_0}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + M\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 \Phi = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{1}{c_0}\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial y\partial t} = -Y\left(\frac{1}{c_0}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + M\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 \Phi & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial y} = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_0, \end{cases}$$

300 with $\Phi(x, y, t) = \varphi(x, y)e^{-i\omega t}$. Multiplying the volume equation by $\partial\Phi/\partial t$, we did not
 301 succeed in deriving an energy balance. This is due to the term $\partial^2\Phi/\partial y\partial t$ which does
 302 not appear naturally when applying the Green formula. In fact we suspect that it is
 303 not possible to establish an energy balance because in the following we will be able to
 304 prove the well-posedness of the time-harmonic problem only when introducing some
 305 extra dissipation.

306 **REMARK 4.** *Eliminating all the unknowns to work with the velocity only, it is*
 307 *possible to derive an equality close to an energy balance. We start from (17) without*
 308 *any source term and expressed in the time domain:*

$$309 \quad \begin{cases} D_t\mathbf{v} + \nabla p = 0 & \text{and } D_t p + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \partial v_y/\partial t = Yc_0 D_t p & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } v_y = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_0, \end{cases}$$

310 with D_t defined in (15). Eliminating the pressure leads to

$$311 \quad \begin{cases} D_t^2\mathbf{v} - \nabla \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \partial v_y/\partial t = -Yc_0 \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } v_y = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_0. \end{cases}$$

312 Multiplying by $\partial\mathbf{v}/\partial t$ is easily deduced the equation

$$313 \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = -Yc_0 \int_{\Gamma} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})^2 dx \text{ with } E = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{1}{c_0}\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial t}\right)^2 - \left(M\frac{\partial\mathbf{v}}{\partial x}\right)^2 + (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})^2 \right] dx dy. \blacksquare$$

314 Thus E decreases only if $Y > 0$ and as in the no flow case, we recover that an
 315 admittance with a positive real part corresponds to an absorbing boundary condition.
 316 Unfortunately the sign of E is not known as soon as $M \neq 0$, which prevents from
 317 assuring that it is an energy.

318 The consequence of these remarks is that we are not allowed to look for a solution
 319 of problem (18) in $H^1(\Omega)$. In fact we think that such solution doesn't exist, only a
 320 solution in $H_{\text{loc}}^1(\Omega)$ should exist. To characterize this solution, we introduce some
 321 extra dissipation, as detailed now.

322 **3.2.2. The dissipative problem.** We consider a dissipative radiation problem
 323 by extending the frequency k to the upper complex plane. Indeed, to define uniquely
 324 the good physical solution of a radiation problem, a usual approach (see [25] for
 325 instance) is to use the limiting absorption principle [26]: the frequency k is extended
 326 to the complex plane by $k + i\varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon > 0$, which defines the so-called dissipative
 327 problem. Then the physical solution is defined as the limit, as ε goes to 0, of the
 328 unique H^1 -solution of the dissipative problem. In [27] is given an interpretation of
 329 the limiting absorption principle: it is shown that to extend the frequency to the
 330 complex plane in the Helmholtz equation corresponds to add a slight dissipation in
 331 the medium in the wave equation (for the problem in time). To apply the limiting
 332 absorption principle, we use the following transformation to extend the frequency to
 333 the complex plane with $\Im m(k) > 0$

$$334 \quad (19) \quad k \rightarrow k_\theta = ke^{i\theta}, \quad \text{with } 0 < \theta < \pi/2,$$

335 more convenient than the usual transformation $k \rightarrow k + i\varepsilon$. In the following we will
 336 determine how θ must be chosen to get well-posedness.

337 The variational formulation of (18) for $k = k_\theta$ is to find $\varphi \in V$ such that $\forall \psi \in V$

$$338 \quad (20) \quad a_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \psi) = -(f, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

339 where the sesquilinear form reads

$$340 \quad (21) \quad \begin{aligned} a_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \psi) &= \int_{\Omega} \left[\nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla \bar{\psi} - \left(M \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - ik_\theta \varphi \right) \left(M \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial x} + ik_\theta \bar{\psi} \right) \right] dx dy, \\ &+ \frac{Y}{ik_\theta} \int_{\Gamma} \left(M \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - ik_\theta \varphi \right) \left(M \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial x} + ik_\theta \bar{\psi} \right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

341 The boundary term on Γ implies that $H^1(\Omega)$ is no longer the good framework and we
 342 must choose the Hilbert space

$$343 \quad (22) \quad V = \{ \varphi \in H^1(\Omega), \partial \varphi / \partial x \in L^2(\Gamma) \},$$

344 equipped with the norm $\|\varphi\|_V^2 = \|\nabla \varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + \|\partial \varphi / \partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2$.

345 **3.2.3. Well-posedness conditions.** As in the no flow case, to prove the well-
 346 posedness of the problem (20) we will use the Lax-Milgram theorem. In this aim it is
 347 sufficient to show that $\exists C > 0$ such that $\forall \varphi \in V$,

$$348 \quad |a_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \varphi)| \geq C \|\varphi\|_V^2.$$

349 To simplify the notations, we introduce the admittance argument $-\pi/2 < \gamma < \pi/2$
 350 (let us recall that $\Re \epsilon(Y) > 0$) such that

$$351 \quad (23) \quad Y = |Y|e^{i\gamma}.$$

352

353 **THEOREM 8.** *For all Mach number $0 < M < 1$ and for all admittance $Y = |Y|e^{i\gamma}$*
 354 *defined in (23), a critical angle $0 < \theta_c < \theta_{max} \equiv (2\gamma + \pi)/4$ exists such that the problem*
 355 *(20) is well posed for all dissipations associated to an angle $0 < \theta < \theta_c$ where θ is*
 356 *defined in (19) and θ_c is defined in (31).*

357 **REMARK 5.** *Since the lower bound for θ is zero, the dissipation is allowed to*
 358 *take very small values. It will not be the case when $M' \neq 0$ for which we will get*
 359 *$\theta > \theta_{\min} > 0$.*

360 To prove latter this theorem, we introduce

$$361 \quad A_M(\varphi) = a \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega}^2 + b \|\partial\varphi/\partial y\|_{\Omega}^2 + c \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + d \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2 + 2e \Im m(\varphi, \partial\varphi/\partial x)_{\Gamma} + f \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma}^2, \blacksquare$$

362 with the parameters defined by

$$363 \quad (24) \quad \begin{aligned} a &= (1 - M^2) \sin(\theta)/k, & b &= \sin(\theta)/k, & c &= k \sin(\theta), \\ d &= |Y|M^2 \cos(\gamma - 2\theta)/k^2, & e &= |Y|M \cos(\gamma - \theta)/k, & f &= |Y| \cos(\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

364 The quantity $A_M(\varphi)$ is useful since we have the

365 **LEMMA 9.** *If $\exists C > 0$ such that $\forall \varphi \in V$ defined in (22),*

$$366 \quad A_M(\varphi) \geq C \left(\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2 \right),$$

367 *then $a_M(k_{\theta}; \cdot, \cdot)$ is coercive and consequently problem (20) is well posed.*

368 **Proof.** As we will show hereafter, $A_M(\varphi) = \Im m \left(\overline{a_M(k_{\theta}; \varphi, \varphi)} / k_{\theta} \right)$. Thus the
 369 coercivity comes from

$$370 \quad \left| \frac{a_M(k_{\theta}; \varphi, \varphi)}{k_{\theta}} \right| \geq \Im m \left[\overline{\left(\frac{a_M(k_{\theta}; \varphi, \varphi)}{k_{\theta}} \right)} \right] \quad \text{and} \quad |a_M(k_{\theta}; \varphi, \varphi)| \geq |k_{\theta}| \left| \frac{a_M(k_{\theta}; \varphi, \varphi)}{k_{\theta}} \right|.$$

371 Now we evaluate $\Im m \left(\overline{a_M(k_{\theta}; \varphi, \varphi)} / k_{\theta} \right)$. Noting $\|\cdot\|_{\Omega} = \|\cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{\Gamma} = \|\cdot\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}$,
 372 from (21) we get

$$373 \quad \left(\frac{\overline{a_M(k_{\theta}; \varphi, \varphi)}}{k_{\theta}} \right) = \frac{(1 - M^2)}{\overline{k_{\theta}}} \left\| \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_{\Omega}^2 + \frac{1}{\overline{k_{\theta}}} \left\| \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \right\|_{\Omega}^2 - \overline{k_{\theta}} \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 - 2M \Im m \left(\varphi, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right)_{\Omega},$$

$$374 \quad + i \frac{\overline{Y}M^2}{\overline{k_{\theta}^2}} \left\| \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_{\Gamma}^2 + i \frac{\overline{Y}M}{\overline{k_{\theta}}} 2 \Im m \left(\varphi, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right)_{\Gamma} + i \overline{Y} \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma}^2.$$

376 Taking the imaginary part, we get $A_M(\varphi)$. □

377 Now we look for conditions on θ under which lemma 9 applies. If $M = 0$, we
 378 get from (24) the simplifications $d = 0 = e$, $a = \sin(\theta)/k = b$ and thus $A_M(\varphi) =$
 379 $a \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + c \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + f \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma}^2$ has all its coefficients positive. Therefore $A_M(\varphi) \geq$
 380 $a \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + c \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2$ and the dissipative radiation problem is well-posed in $H^1(\Omega)$ for
 381 all $\theta > 0$ ($V \neq H^1(\Omega)$ has to be introduced only when $M > 0$). Note that we have
 382 proven in the previous section that it is also true without dissipation ($\theta = 0$).

383 Now we focus on the case $M > 0$ and to go further we need to establish some
 384 lower bounds. First we show the

385 **LEMMA 10.** *For all $\mu > 0$,*

$$386 \quad (25) \quad \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma}^2 \leq (1 + \mu) \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + (1/\mu) \|\partial\varphi/\partial y\|_{\Omega}^2.$$

387 **Proof.** For all $\varphi \in C^{\infty}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap H^1(\Omega)$, $\forall y \in [0, 1]$,

$$388 \quad |\varphi(x, 1)|^2 - |\varphi(x, y)|^2 = \int_y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|\varphi(x, t)|^2) dt,$$

389 which is developed in

$$390 \quad |\varphi(x, 1)|^2 = |\varphi(x, y)|^2 + 2\Re e \left(\int_y^1 \bar{\varphi}(x, t) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(x, t) dt \right).$$

391 We use Young's inequality: for all $\mu > 0$ and for $y = 0$ in the integral,

$$392 \quad |\varphi(x, 1)|^2 \leq |\varphi(x, y)|^2 + \mu \int_0^1 |\varphi(x, y)|^2 dy + (1/\mu) \int_0^1 |\partial \varphi / \partial y(x, y)|^2 dy,$$

393 The result is obtained by integrating for y between 0 and 1 and then for x on \mathbb{R} and
394 is finally extended to $\varphi \in H^1(\Omega)$ by density. \square

395 Then we show the

396 LEMMA 11. *For all $\lambda > 0$ and $\mu > 0$,*

$$397 \quad A_M(\varphi) \geq a \|\partial \varphi / \partial x\|_{\Omega}^2 + C_1 \|\partial \varphi / \partial y\|_{\Omega}^2 + C_2 \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + C_3 \|\partial \varphi / \partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2,$$

398 *with $g = e\lambda - f$, $C_1 = b - (g/\mu)$, $C_2 = c - g(1 + \mu)$, $C_3 = d - (e/\lambda)$ and other constants*
399 *defined in (24).*

400 **Proof.** We use the Young inequality:

$$401 \quad \forall \lambda > 0, |2 \Im m(\varphi, \partial \varphi / \partial x)_{\Gamma}| \leq \lambda \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma}^2 + (1/\lambda) \|\partial \varphi / \partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2,$$

402 to deduce:

$$403 \quad A_M(\varphi) \geq a \|\partial \varphi / \partial x\|_{\Omega}^2 + b \|\partial \varphi / \partial y\|_{\Omega}^2 + c \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + (d - e/\lambda) \|\partial \varphi / \partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2 - g \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma}^2.$$

404 Then using (25) leads to the relation in lemma 11. \square

405 Now we can prove theorem 8 by finding conditions on θ under which lemma 9
406 applies, thanks to lemma 11.

407 **Proof of theorem 8.** We want all the coefficients a , C_1 , C_2 and C_3 in lemma
408 11 to be strictly positive. First we consider the case $C_3 = 0$ thus

$$409 \quad (26) \quad \lambda = \lambda_0(\theta) \equiv \frac{e}{d} = \frac{k \cos(\gamma - \theta)}{M \cos(\gamma - 2\theta)}.$$

410 From lemma 11, λ must be strictly positive which implies $2\theta < \gamma + \pi/2$ and which
411 defines the maximum angle

$$412 \quad (27) \quad \theta_{\max} = (2\gamma + \pi)/4.$$

413 This upper bound for θ becomes a strong constraint only when $\gamma \rightarrow -\pi/2$. For
414 $\lambda = \lambda_0$, $g = g_0 \equiv e\lambda_0 - f$ is found to be equal to

$$415 \quad (28) \quad g_0(\theta) = |Y| \sin^2(\theta) / \cos(\gamma - 2\theta),$$

416 and thus $g_0 > 0$. To get $C_1 > 0$ and $C_2 > 0$ we must satisfy $(g_0/b) < \mu < (c/g_0) - 1$
417 with $\mu > 0$. Thus $\theta \in]0, \theta_{\max}[$ must be chosen such that $(g_0/b) < (c/g_0) - 1$ and
418 this is obtained for θ below a critical value. Indeed $(g_0/b)(g_0/c) + (g_0/c) < 1$ can be
419 written as $\tilde{P}_0(u) < 0$ with the polynomial

$$420 \quad (29) \quad \tilde{P}_0(u) = u^2 + (u/k) - 1,$$

421 where

$$422 \quad (30) \quad u(\theta) = g_0(\theta)/\sin(\theta) = |Y| \sin(\theta)/\cos(\gamma - 2\theta).$$

423 Since $\tilde{P}_0(0) < 0$, this is achieved for $u < u_c$ where $\tilde{P}_0(u_c) = 0$ with the explicit critical
 424 value $2u_c = -(1/k) + \sqrt{(1/k)^2 + 4}$. Finally, $\theta \in (0, \theta_{\max}) \rightarrow u(\theta)$ is found to be an
 425 increasing function of range $(0, \infty)$. $u < u_c$ corresponds to $\theta < \theta_c$, where the critical
 426 angle θ_c is defined as the unique solution $\theta \in (0, \theta_{\max})$ of $u(\theta_c) = u_c$ which reads more
 427 explicitly

$$428 \quad (31) \quad 2 \frac{|Y| \sin(\theta_c)}{\cos(\gamma - 2\theta_c)} = 2u_c \equiv -\frac{1}{k} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2} + 4}.$$

429 Note that θ_c is surprisingly independent of M . Eventually to satisfy lemma 9 we need
 430 conditions under which C_3 is strictly positive. This is achieved by slightly perturbing
 431 the condition under which $C_3 = 0$. We take $\lambda_\varepsilon = (e/d) + \varepsilon$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$. Then C_3
 432 becomes C_3^ε such that $C_3^\varepsilon = \varepsilon d / [(e/d) + \varepsilon] > 0$. g becomes $g_\varepsilon \equiv e\lambda_\varepsilon - f = g_0 + e\varepsilon > 0$.
 433 The conditions $C_1^\varepsilon \equiv b - (g_\varepsilon/\mu) > 0$ and $C_2^\varepsilon \equiv c - g_\varepsilon(1 + \mu) > 0$ lead to $(g_\varepsilon/b) < \mu <$
 434 $(c/g_\varepsilon) - 1$, which implies the condition $\tilde{P}_\varepsilon(u) < 0$ with

$$435 \quad \tilde{P}_\varepsilon(u) = \tilde{P}_0(u) + \frac{2e\varepsilon g_0}{\sin(\theta)^2} + \left(\frac{e\varepsilon}{\sin(\theta)} \right)^2 + \frac{e\varepsilon}{k \sin(\theta)}.$$

436 Since $\tilde{P}_\varepsilon(u) \geq \tilde{P}_0(u)$, $\tilde{P}_\varepsilon(u_c(\varepsilon)) = 0$ for $u_c(\varepsilon) \leq u_c(0) = u_c$. Therefore the condition
 437 $\tilde{P}_\varepsilon(u) < 0$ is satisfied for $\theta < \theta_c(\varepsilon) \leq \theta_c(0)$, with $\theta_c(0)$ noted previously θ_c . $\theta_c(\varepsilon)$ can
 438 be as close as we want to θ_c by taking ε small enough which ensures that the problem
 439 is well posed for any $\theta < \theta_c$, as stated in theorem 8.

440 □

441 **3.2.4. Numerical illustration.** It is not possible to get θ_c more explicitly than
 442 the solution of the fixed point equation (31) but we can characterize it numerically.
 443 Some dependences of θ_c versus several physical parameters are explicit: since u is an
 444 increasing function of θ , from (31) is deduced that $\theta_c(k, Y)$ increases when k increases
 445 or $|Y|$ decreases. Moreover $\theta_c \rightarrow 0$ when $k \rightarrow 0$ or when $|Y| \rightarrow \infty$. However the
 446 variations of $\theta_c(\gamma)$ are not easy to guess and it is why we plot them now numerically.

447 For $k = 2$, $\theta_c(\gamma)$ solution of (31) is plotted in Fig. 1 for two modulus of the
 448 admittance: $|Y| = 1.4$ and $|Y| = 1.6$. The maximum of θ_c is located at $\gamma_{\max} =$
 449 $2 \arcsin(u_c/|Y|)$ with u_c defined in (31). For $|Y| = 1.4$ we get $\gamma_{\max} = 1.18$ and
 450 $\theta_c(\gamma_{\max}) = 0.59$ whereas $|Y| = 1.6$ leads to $\gamma_{\max} = 1.02$ and thus $\theta_c(\gamma_{\max}) = 0.51$.
 451 Moreover the values of $\theta_c(\gamma)$ at $\gamma = \pm\pi/2$ are expected. When $\gamma \rightarrow -\pi/2$, since $0 <$
 452 $\theta_c < \theta_{\max}$ with $\theta_{\max}(\gamma) \rightarrow 0$ when $\gamma \rightarrow -\pi/2$, naturally $\theta_c(\gamma) \rightarrow 0$. For $\gamma \rightarrow \pi/2$, we
 453 get directly from (31) that $\theta_c(\pi/2) = \arccos(|Y|/2u_c)$ if $|Y|/2u_c \leq 1$ and $\theta_c(\pi/2) = 0$
 454 for $|Y|/2u_c \geq 1$. For $|Y| = 1.4$ we get $|Y|/2u_c = 0.90$ and $\theta_c(\pi/2) = 0.46$ whereas
 455 $|Y| = 1.6$ leads to $|Y|/2u_c = 1.03$ and thus $\theta_c(\pi/2) = 0$.

456 **3.2.5. Case without dissipation.** Without dissipation ($\theta = 0$ and $k_\theta = k$),
 457 we are not able to prove that the problem (20) is well-posed (and we suspect it is
 458 not true), as we did in the no-flow case, but we can at least prove that the prob-
 459 lem is of Fredholm-type. To do so, we restrict the problem to a bounded domain
 460 and we close it with appropriate radiation conditions. The outgoing solution is se-
 461 lected thanks to the introduction of PMLs: the problem is set in a bounded domain
 462 $\Omega_\alpha = \bar{\Omega}_d \cup \Omega_\pm^L$ composed of the central domain $\Omega_d = \{(x, y); |x| < d, 0 < y < 1\}$

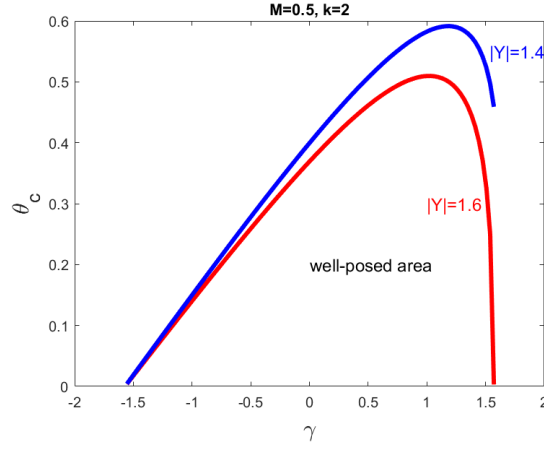


FIG. 1. For $k = 2$, θ_c in (31) versus $\gamma = \arg Y$ for $|Y| = 1.4$ in blue and $|Y| = 1.6$ in red

463 containing the source (for d large enough) and of surrounding absorbing layers Ω_{\pm}^L
 464 of length L : $\Omega_{\pm}^L = \{(x, y); d < \pm x < d + L, 0 < y < 1\}$. The introduction of PMLs
 465 amounts to the transformation of the differential operator $\partial/\partial x \rightarrow \alpha(x) \partial/\partial x$ in
 466 the governing equations of the problem. The complex function α is assumed to be
 467 unity in Ω_d and constant and equal to the complex scalar α^* , satisfying the following
 468 hypotheses $\text{Re}(\alpha^*) > 0$, $\text{Im}(\alpha^*) < 0$ to produce absorption (see [28] for a more thor-
 469 ough description and justification). For a source $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, the radiation problem in
 470 presence of PMLs reads

$$(32) \quad \begin{cases} \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - D_{\alpha}^2 \varphi = f & \text{in } \Omega_{\alpha}, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = (Y/ik) D_{\alpha}^2 \varphi & \text{on } \Gamma_{\alpha} = \{(x, 1); |x| < d + L\}, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_{\alpha}^0 = \{(x, 0); |x| < d + L\}, \\ \varphi = 0 & \text{on } \Sigma_{\pm}, \end{cases}$$

472 where $D_{\alpha} = M\alpha \partial/\partial x - ik$ and where the purpose of the Dirichlet condition on
 473 $\Sigma_{\pm} = \{(x, y); \pm x = d + L, 0 < y < 1\}$ is to select the outgoing solution. This problem
 474 has the equivalent variational form:

$$(33) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Find } \varphi \in U = \{\varphi \in H_{\Sigma, 0}^1(\Omega_{\alpha}) \text{ with } \partial \varphi / \partial x \in L^2(\Gamma_{\alpha})\} \\ \text{such that } a_{\alpha}(\varphi, \psi) = -(f/\alpha, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega_{\alpha})} \text{ for all } \psi \in U, \end{cases}$$

476 where $H_{\Sigma, 0}^1(\Omega_{\alpha}) = \{\varphi \in H^1(\Omega_{\alpha}), \varphi|_{\Sigma_{\pm}} = 0\}$ and where the sesquilinear form $a_{\alpha}(\varphi, \psi)$
 477 is defined as:

$$478 \quad \int_{\Omega_{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\alpha} (\nabla_{\alpha} \varphi \cdot \nabla_{\alpha} \bar{\psi} - D_{\alpha} \varphi \bar{D}_{\alpha} \bar{\psi}) \, dx dy + \frac{Y}{ik} \int_{\Gamma_{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\alpha} (D_{\alpha} \varphi \bar{D}_{\alpha} \bar{\psi}) \, dx,$$

479 where $\bar{D}_{\alpha} = M\alpha \partial/\partial x + ik$ and $\nabla_{\alpha} = (\alpha \partial/\partial x, \partial/\partial y)$.

480 **LEMMA 12.** *Problem (33) is of Fredholm type.*

481 **Proof.** We show that $a_{\alpha}(\varphi, \psi)$ is the sum of a compact part and a coercive
 482 part. The proof of compactness is classic (remember that $\varphi|_{\Gamma_{\alpha}} \in H^1(\Gamma_{\alpha})$) and the

483 coerciveness is obtained by proving that $\exists C > 0$ such that $\forall \varphi \in U$ defined in (33):

484
$$|b_\alpha(\varphi)| \geq C \left(\int_{\Omega_\alpha} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx dy + \int_{\Gamma_\alpha} |\partial \varphi / \partial x|^2 dx \right),$$

485 with the non-compact part of $a_\alpha(\varphi, \psi)$ defined as

486 (34)
$$b_\alpha(\varphi) = \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \left[(1 - M^2) \alpha \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha} \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right|^2 \right] dx dy + \frac{Y}{ik} \int_{\Gamma_\alpha} M^2 \alpha \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|^2 dx.$$

487 It is true for any value of the admittance as soon as the numerical parameter α^* is
 488 chosen such that $-2 \arg(\alpha^*) < \pi/2 + \arg Y$ (remember that $\arg(\alpha^*) < 0$). \square

489 Note that this condition on the PML parameter α^* becomes hard to fulfill in the
 490 limit $\gamma = \arg Y \rightarrow -\pi/2$. It is consistent with the results for the dissipative problem
 491 set in an unbounded domain of the previous paragraphs: then it was hard to find a
 492 good dissipation to get a well-posed problem in the same limit.

493 To go further, we are not able to prove uniqueness of problem (33), which would
 494 imply well-posedness from Fredholm alternative. A classic approach to prove unique-
 495 ness in a waveguide is to perform a Fourier transform along x and then to use the
 496 completeness of the transverse modes of the guide. Here the transverse modes are
 497 easy to determine but the associated theoretical framework is not well suited to prove
 498 completeness. The difficulty is that the transverse modes satisfy a quadratic and not
 499 self-adjoint eigenvalue problem. Completeness is proven only in the no flow case: then
 500 the problem reduces to a linear eigenvalue problem, still not self-adjoint but at least
 501 symmetric. Then we recover the same transverse modes than when studying water
 502 waves propagation and, for a fixed k , excepting for a countable sequence of values of
 503 Y , the transverse modes have been proven [29, 30] to form a basis of $H^{1/2}(0, 1)$.

504 Although we don't know how to prove it, we postulate that problem (33) is well-
 505 posed outside a countable sequence of frequencies tending to infinity. This is typical
 506 in acoustic radiation problems [31] and it would explain why the problem (20) is
 507 well-posed only for a dissipation $\theta > 0$, preventing to consider the limit $\theta \rightarrow 0$: it
 508 is because the limit would not exist on a set of frequencies (even though this set is
 509 small, of zero measure).

510 **3.3. Shear flow case.** Now we study the general case of a varying flow. The
 511 effect of a mean shear flow on the acoustic perturbations has already been studied
 512 [32, 33] but with other tools. It has been done in the absence of source, thanks to a
 513 Fourier transform of the linearised Euler equations. Then compared to the uniform
 514 flow case, the novelty is that among the numerical solutions of the Pridmore-Brown
 515 [16] equation, unstable hydrodynamic modes (spatially exponentially growing) can
 516 appear [34]. Thanks to our variational approach, we can consider a radiation problem
 517 and thus study a realistic solution combining all the Pridmore-Brown modes together.
 518 The main novelty compared to the uniform flow case is that it will not be always
 519 possible to find a dissipation value for which the acoustic problem is well-posed.
 520 This is expected since enough dissipation must be introduced to attenuate a possible
 521 unstable mode.

522 **3.3.1. Equations of the problem.** We consider a shear flow $M(y)e_x$ of regu-
 523 larity $M \in C^1([0, 1])$. We suppose also that $0 < M(y) < 1$, the case of a vanishing
 524 flow leading to specific difficulties hard to handle ($M \rightarrow 0$ is a singular limit, see (37)).
 525 When $M \neq \text{cst}$, (18) is not valid and we choose to use the Goldstein equations [35]

526 because they are convenient since they are a direct extension of (18). The velocity
 527 has no longer a potential but reads $\mathbf{v} = \nabla\varphi + \boldsymbol{\xi}$ associated to the pressure $p = -D_{k_\theta}\varphi$
 528 with $D_{k_\theta} = M(y)\partial/\partial x - ik_\theta$. The acoustic unknown $\varphi \in V$ defined in (22) and
 529 the hydrodynamic unknown $\boldsymbol{\xi} \in W = \{\boldsymbol{\xi} \in (L^2(\Omega))^2, \partial\boldsymbol{\xi}/\partial x \in (L^2(\Omega))^2\}$ (such that
 530 $D_{k_\theta}\boldsymbol{\xi} \in (L^2(\Omega))^2$) satisfy the Goldstein equations: they are made of the following
 531 acoustic propagation equation for φ

$$532 \quad (35) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{div}(\nabla\varphi + \boldsymbol{\xi}) - D_{k_\theta}^2\varphi = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} + \xi_y = \frac{Y}{ik_\theta}D_{k_\theta}^2\varphi & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ and } \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} + \xi_y = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_0, \end{cases}$$

533 (if $\boldsymbol{\xi} = \mathbf{0}$ we recover (18)) coupled to the transport equations for $\boldsymbol{\xi}$

$$534 \quad (36) \quad \begin{cases} D_{k_\theta}\xi_x = -M'(y)(\partial\varphi/\partial y + \xi_y) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ D_{k_\theta}\xi_y = M'(y)\partial\varphi/\partial x & \text{in } \Omega. \end{cases}$$

535 The transport equations are solved explicitly and we prove the

536 LEMMA 13. *The $(L^2(\Omega))^2$ solution $\boldsymbol{\xi}(\varphi)$ of (36) is*

$$537 \quad (37) \quad \begin{cases} \xi_y(x, y) = \frac{M'}{M} \int_{-x}^x e^{i\frac{k_\theta}{M}(x-s)} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}(s, y) ds, \\ \xi_x(x, y) = -\frac{M'}{M} \int_{-x}^x e^{i\frac{k_\theta}{M}(x-s)} \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} + \xi_y \right) (s, y) ds, \end{cases}$$

538 and satisfies for any $\tau > 0$ and any $\varphi \in H^1(\Omega)$:

$$539 \quad (38) \quad \left| \int_{\Omega} (\boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \nabla\bar{\varphi}) dx dy \right| \leq \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right)^2 \left\| \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_{\Omega}^2 + \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right) \left(\tau \left\| \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_{\Omega}^2 + \frac{1}{\tau} \left\| \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \right\|_{\Omega}^2 \right),$$

540 where $s_1 = \sup_{y \in [0,1]} |M'(y)|$ is the maximum flow shear and $c = -\Im m(k_\theta) = k \sin(\theta)$
 541 defined in (24).

542 **Proof.** The $(L^2(\Omega))^2$ solution $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ of (36) is obtained thanks to the causal Green
 543 function $G(x, y) = (H(x)/M) \exp(ik_\theta x/M(y))$ with H the Heaviside function. Then,
 544 since $\exp(ik_\theta x/M) \notin L^2(\Omega)$, the only L^2 solution is $\xi_y(x, y) = G(\cdot, y) * (M'(y) \partial\varphi/\partial x(\cdot, y))$ ■
 545 and using

$$546 \quad \|G(\cdot, y) * \partial\varphi/\partial x(\cdot, y)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \|G(\cdot, y)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \|\partial\varphi/\partial x(\cdot, y)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \quad \text{with } \|G(\cdot, y)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} = 1/c. \blacksquare$$

547 we get $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |\xi_y(s, y)|^2 ds \leq |M'/c|^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\partial\varphi/\partial x(s, y)|^2 ds$. Using $s_1 = \sup_{y \in [0,1]} |M'(y)|$
 548 we finally get

$$549 \quad \begin{cases} \|\xi_y\|_{\Omega} \leq (s_1/c) \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega}, \\ \|\xi_x\|_{\Omega} \leq (s_1/c) \|\partial\varphi/\partial y + \xi_y\|_{\Omega} \leq (s_1/c) \|\partial\varphi/\partial y\|_{\Omega} + (s_1/c)^2 \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega}. \end{cases}$$

550 Eventually we deduce the upper bound

$$551 \quad \left| \int_{\Omega} (\boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \nabla\bar{\varphi}) dx dy \right| \leq \|\xi_x\|_{\Omega} \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega} + \|\xi_y\|_{\Omega} \|\partial\varphi/\partial y\|_{\Omega}, \\ 552 \quad \leq (s_1/c)^2 \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega}^2 + 2(s_1/c) \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega} \|\partial\varphi/\partial y\|_{\Omega},$$

553 and thus for any $\tau > 0$, thanks to the Young inequality:

$$554 \quad \left| \int_{\Omega} (\boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \nabla\bar{\varphi}) dx dy \right| \leq (s_1/c)^2 \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega}^2 + (s_1/c) \left(\tau \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega}^2 + (1/\tau) \|\partial\varphi/\partial y\|_{\Omega}^2 \right).$$

555

□

 556 Thanks to the resolution of the transport equation, the scattering problem for
 557 the unknown φ alone can be derived:

 558 LEMMA 14. *The variational formulation of (35) is: find $\varphi \in V$ defined in (22)*
 559 *such that $\forall \psi \in V$*

560 (39)
$$\tilde{a}_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \psi) = -(f, \psi)_{L^2(\Omega)},$$

561 with

562
$$\tilde{a}_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \psi) = a_{M(y)}(k_\theta; \varphi, \psi) + \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\xi}(\varphi) \cdot \nabla \bar{\psi} \, dx dy.$$

 563 $a_{M(y)}(k_\theta; \cdot, \cdot)$ is $a_M(k_\theta; \cdot, \cdot)$ defined in (21) evaluated for a varying Mach profile $M =$
 564 $M(y)$ and $\boldsymbol{\xi}(\varphi)$ is defined in (37).

 565 **3.3.2. Well-posedness conditions.** Now we derive conditions under which
 566 (39) is well-posed. The main novelty in the shear case is that $\exists \theta_{\min} > 0$ such that the
 567 problem is well-posed only with enough dissipation: for $\theta_{\min} < \theta < \theta_c$ (for a uniform
 568 flow, $\theta_{\min} = 0$). The well-posedness conditions are given in the forthcoming theorem
 569 16 which will be given later since several notations must be introduced before. To
 570 establish this theorem, we proceed as in the uniform case: we introduce

571 (40)
$$\tilde{A}_M(\varphi) = C'_4 \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Omega}^2 + C'_1 \|\partial\varphi/\partial y\|_{\Omega}^2 + C'_2 \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + C'_3 \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2,$$

 572 and we will show in the proof of lemma 15 that it is a lower bound of $\Im m \left(\overline{\tilde{a}_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \varphi)} / k_\theta \right)$. ■

573 The constants are defined by

574 (41)
$$\begin{aligned} C'_4 &= a' - \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right) \frac{\tau}{k}, & C'_1 &= b' - \frac{g'}{\mu} \text{ with } b' = b - \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right) \frac{1}{k\tau}, \\ C'_2 &= c - g'(1 + \mu), & C'_3 &= d' - e'/\lambda, \end{aligned}$$

 575 for all $\lambda, \mu, \tau > 0$, with b, c and f already defined in (24), with the new parameters

576
$$\begin{aligned} a' &= (1 - s_0^2) \sin(\theta)/k, & d' &= |Y| i_0^2 \cos(\gamma - 2\theta)/k^2, \\ e' &= |Y| s_0 \cos(\gamma - \theta)/k, & g' &= e'\lambda - f, \end{aligned}$$

with the upper and lower bounds of the flow velocity

$$s_0 = \sup_{y \in [0, h]} |M(y)| \quad \text{and} \quad i_0 = \inf_{y \in [0, h]} |M(y)|,$$

 577 and with the shear s_1 defined in lemma 13. $\tilde{A}_M(\varphi)$ is introduced because we have the
 578 new lemma similar to lemma 9:

 579 LEMMA 15. *If $\exists C > 0$ such that $\forall \varphi \in V$,*

580
$$\tilde{A}_M(\varphi) \geq C \left(\|\nabla \varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 + \|\partial\varphi/\partial x\|_{\Gamma}^2 \right),$$

 581 then $\tilde{a}_M(k_\theta; \cdot, \cdot)$ is coercive and consequently problem (39) is well posed.

 582 **Proof.** Starting from

583
$$\left(\frac{\overline{\tilde{a}_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \varphi)}}{k_\theta} \right) = \frac{1}{k_\theta} \left\| \sqrt{1 - M^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_{\Omega}^2 + \frac{1}{k_\theta} \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right\|_{\Omega}^2 - \bar{k}_\theta \|\varphi\|_{\Omega}^2 - 2 \Im m \left(M \varphi, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)_{\Omega},$$

$$+i \frac{\bar{Y}}{k_\theta^2} \left\| M \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_\Gamma^2 + i \frac{\bar{Y}}{k_\theta} 2 \Im m \left(M \varphi, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)_\Gamma + i \bar{Y} \|\varphi\|_\Gamma^2 + \frac{1}{k_\theta} \int_\Omega \overline{\xi(\varphi)} \cdot \nabla \varphi \, dx dy,$$

proceeding as for lemmas 9 and 11, we get for all $\lambda, \mu > 0$ the lower bound

$$\Im m \left[\left(\frac{\tilde{a}_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \varphi)}{k_\theta} \right) \right] \geq a' \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_\Omega^2 + \left(b - \frac{g'}{\mu} \right) \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right\|_\Omega^2,$$

$$+ [c - g'(1 + \mu)] \|\varphi\|_\Omega^2 + \left(d' - \frac{e'}{\lambda} \right) \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_\Gamma^2 - \frac{1}{k} \left| \int_\Omega \overline{\xi(\varphi)} \cdot \nabla \varphi \, dx dy \right|.$$

Note that this is the same inequality than in lemma 11 with two differences: the constants are now written with a prime since they have been extended from a uniform flow to a varying flow (M is replaced by i_0 , s_0 or s_1) and the extra hydrodynamic unknown ξ is also involved.

Eventually, using (38) we can eliminate ξ and improve the lower bound: for all $\tau > 0$,

$$\Im m \left[\left(\frac{\tilde{a}_M(k_\theta; \varphi, \varphi)}{k_\theta} \right) \right] \geq \left[a' - \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right) \frac{\tau}{k} \right] \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_\Omega^2,$$

$$+ \left[b - \frac{g'}{\mu} - \left(\frac{s_1}{c} \right) \frac{1}{k\tau} \right] \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right\|_\Omega^2 + [c - g'(1 + \mu)] \|\varphi\|_\Omega^2 + \left(d' - \frac{e'}{\lambda} \right) \left\| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right\|_\Gamma^2,$$

with the right hand side noted $\tilde{A}_M(\varphi)$ in (40). \square

Now our aim is to write for a shear flow a theorem similar to theorem 8, providing the conditions on θ under which lemma 15 applies. Thus we want all the coefficients C'_1 , C'_2 , C'_3 and C'_4 in (40) to be strictly positive. Compared to the no-flow case, we have the extra parameter τ to adjust. First we choose $C'_4 = 0$ defined in (41) and thus we choose

$$\tau = \tau_0(\theta) \equiv (1 - s_0^2) \frac{k \sin^2(\theta)}{s_1} - \frac{s_1}{k \sin(\theta)} = \frac{s_1}{k} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right),$$

where we have noted $x = \sin(\theta) \in]0, 1[$ and where we have introduced the new parameter

$$(42) \quad \sigma = \frac{s_1}{k \sqrt{1 - s_0^2}},$$

which will be important in the following. We call it the instability parameter since it is linked to the possible existence of unstable solutions defined as solutions growing exponentially in time. More precisely we postulate that a velocity profile $M(y)$ can be unstable only if σ is large enough. It is true if $\sigma = 0$ since then the velocity is uniform and thus stable. It is also true for a shear flow with a maximum velocity s_0 fixed: then in [36] is proven that a compressible velocity profile of fixed maximum velocity s_0 can allow the development of instabilities only if the profile has an inflexion point (as for an incompressible flow) and if s_1 is above a threshold.

We choose also $C'_3 = 0$ defined in (41) thus

$$\lambda = \lambda'_0 \equiv \frac{e'}{d'} = k \frac{s_0 \cos(\gamma - \theta)}{i_0^2 \cos(\gamma - 2\theta)},$$

619 similar to (26), where M is replaced by i_0^2/s_0 . To get $\lambda'_0 > 0$, we restrict to $\theta < \theta_{\max}$
 620 already defined in (27). The parameter g'_0 defined by $g'_0 = e'\lambda'_0 - f$ is found to be

$$621 \quad g'_0(\theta) = |Y| \left[\zeta \frac{\sin^2(\theta)}{\cos(\gamma - 2\theta)} + (\zeta - 1) \cos(\gamma) \right],$$

622 with $\zeta = (s_0/i_0)^2$ and is thus found positive. For $\zeta = 1$ is recovered g_0 defined in (28)
 623 for a uniform flow.

624 Eventually we have to determine conditions under which $C'_1 > 0$ and $C'_2 > 0$.
 625 $C'_1 > 0$ requires at least $b' = b - (s_1/ck\tau_0) > 0$. τ_0 is an increasing function which
 626 vanishes at x_τ such that $x_\tau^3 = \sigma^2$. For $x_\tau < x < x_{\max}$ with

$$627 \quad x_{\max} \equiv \sin(\theta_{\max}) = \sin[(2\gamma + \pi)/4],$$

628 we find

$$629 \quad b'(\theta) = \frac{1}{k} \left(x - \frac{1}{\frac{x^3}{\sigma^2} - 1} \right).$$

630 b' is an increasing function vanishing at x_σ defined as the unique positive solution of

$$631 \quad (43) \quad \frac{x_\sigma^4}{x_\sigma + 1} = \sigma^2,$$

632 and b' is positive above the threshold $x_\sigma > x_\tau$. Then the remaining conditions to
 633 fulfill for $x > x_\sigma$ are $C'_1 > 0$ and $C'_2 > 0$ and these lead to a condition similar to the
 634 one for a uniform flow

$$635 \quad (44) \quad \frac{g'_0}{b'} < \mu < \frac{c}{g'_0} - 1,$$

636 with a positive left-hand side for $x_\sigma < x$ (we recall that μ must be positive). The
 637 existence of μ satisfying the condition (44) is equivalent to $P_\sigma < 0$ on (x_σ, x_{\max}) with

$$638 \quad (45) \quad P_\sigma(x) = P_0(x)Q_\sigma(x) + \frac{\sigma^2}{x^4}v(x)^2,$$

639 where

$$640 \quad P_0(x) \equiv P_{\sigma=0}(x) = \tilde{P}_0(v(x)) = v(x)^2 + \frac{v(x)}{k} - 1,$$

641 with \tilde{P}_0 recalled here but already defined in (29) and v defined by

$$642 \quad (46) \quad v(x) = \frac{g'_0}{x} = |Y| \left[\zeta \frac{x}{\cos(\gamma - 2\theta(x))} + (\zeta - 1) \frac{\cos \gamma}{x} \right],$$

643 where $\theta(x) = \arcsin(x)$ and with

$$644 \quad (47) \quad Q_\sigma(x) = 1 - \sigma^2 \frac{x + 1}{x^4}.$$

645 The sign of P_σ has to be determined on $x \in (x_\sigma, x_{\max})$. In the uniform flow case
 646 ($\sigma = 0$, $\zeta = 1$), P_σ in (45) reduces to R_0 defined by

$$647 \quad (48) \quad R_0(x) \equiv \tilde{P}_0(u(x)) = u(x)^2 + \frac{u(x)}{k} - 1,$$

648 where u has been defined in (30) versus θ , that we can also write versus x

$$649 \quad (49) \quad u(x) = |Y|x/\cos(\gamma - 2\theta(x)).$$

650 Then we found that $R_0(x) < 0$ for $0 < x_c^0 < x_{\max}$ with x_c^0 the zero of R_0 which, from
651 (31), is also defined as the unique solution in $(0, x_{\max})$ of

$$652 \quad (50) \quad 2u(x_c^0) = 2u_c \equiv -\frac{1}{k} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2} + 4}.$$

653 For $\sigma \neq 0$, as for $R_0(x)$ we still have $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_{\max}} P_\sigma(x) = \infty$ since $v(x) \rightarrow \infty$ but the
654 main difference is that although for $\sigma = 0$, $R_0(0)$ was negative, $P_\sigma(x_\sigma) = v(x_\sigma)^2 \sigma^2 / x_\sigma^4$
655 is positive as soon as $\sigma > 0$. Therefore the existence of negative values of $P_\sigma(x)$ is no
656 longer guaranteed when $\sigma \neq 0$. Since $Q_\sigma > 0$ for $x > x_\sigma$ from (47), the existence of x
657 such that $P_\sigma(x) < 0$ requires at least $P_0(x) < 0$ from (45), thus $v(x) < u_c$ defined in
658 (31). Contrary to the behavior of u , $x \rightarrow v(x)$ is not an increasing function. Indeed
659 from (46) is obtained that

$$660 \quad (51) \quad v(x) = \zeta u(x) + (\zeta - 1) \frac{|Y| \cos \gamma}{x},$$

661 with $x \rightarrow u(x)$ an increasing function but $x \rightarrow |Y| \cos(\gamma)/x$ is a decreasing function.
662 Therefore the solutions of the inequality $v(x) < u_c$ are not easy to characterize. The
663 only easy result is that since $u(x) < u_c$ for $x < x_c^0$ defined in (50) and since $v \geq u$
664 from (51), $v(x) < u_c$ implies that $x < x_c^0$.

665 Thanks to these notations, we can write the following theorem generalizing the-
666 orem 8 to a varying flow:

667 **THEOREM 16.** *For all admittance $Y = |Y|e^{i\gamma}$ defined in (23) and all instability
668 parameter σ defined in (42), we define the set I_σ by*

$$669 \quad (52) \quad I_\sigma = \{x \in (x_\sigma, x_c^0), P_\sigma(x) < 0\},$$

670 with x_σ defined in (43), x_c^0 defined in (50) and with the convention $I_\sigma = \emptyset$ if $x_c^0 \leq x_\sigma$.
671 If I_σ is not empty, then the problem (39) is well posed for all dissipation associated
672 to the angle θ defined in (19) such that $\sin(\theta) \in I_\sigma$.

673 **REMARK 6.** *Note that in the uniform flow case, the problem was well-posed as
674 soon as $\theta > 0$. In the shear flow case, we need to introduce enough dissipation ($\theta > \theta_{\min}$
675 with $\sin \theta_{\min} = x_\sigma$) to expect to get the well-posedness of (39).*

676 *Note also that the existence of θ_{\min} is not a strong constraint since it is easy to
677 get θ_{\min} small: $\theta_{\min} \rightarrow 0$ if $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ from (43), thus for a small shear s_1 and/or k large.
678 As already mentioned, $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ is expected to imply the existence of no instability and
679 thus no need to introduce a strong dissipation.*

680 **Proof of theorem 16.**

681 I_σ has been defined previously to impose the conditions $C'_3 = 0 = C'_4$. But as
682 for the uniform case in the proof of theorem 8, we show now that it is easy to get C'_3
683 and C'_4 strictly positive for a set as close as we want to I_σ . We take $\lambda_\varepsilon = (e'/d) + \varepsilon$
684 such that $C'_3 > 0$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$ from (41) and we take $\tau_\eta = \tau - \eta$ such that $C'_4 > 0$
685 for any $\eta > 0$ from (41). The constants C'_1 and C'_2 depend continuously on ε and
686 η . It is straightforward to check that the conditions $C'_1(\varepsilon, \eta) > 0$ and $C'_2(\varepsilon, \eta) > 0$
687 lead to a slight perturbation of (44) and thus to a set $I_\sigma^{\varepsilon, \eta} \subset I_\sigma$ with $I_\sigma^{\varepsilon, \eta} \rightarrow I_\sigma$ when

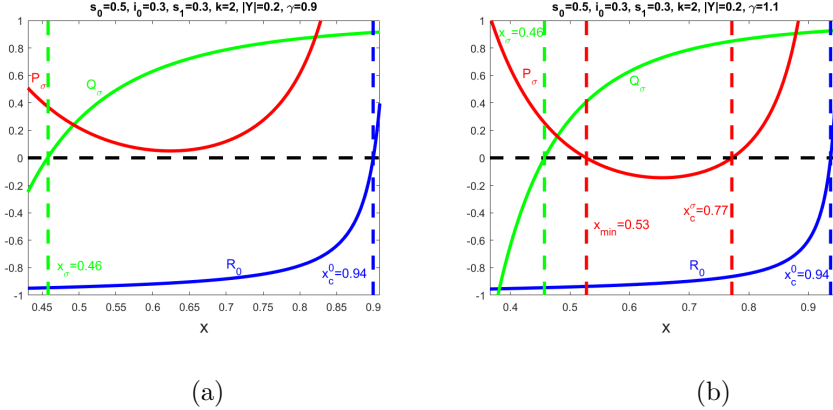


FIG. 2. $P_\sigma(x)$ defined in (45) in red, $Q_\sigma(x)$ defined in (47) in green and $R_0(x)$ defined in (48) in blue for $s_0 = 0.5$, $i_0 = 0.3$, $s_1 = 0.3$, $k = 2$ and (a): $Y = 0.2 e^{i0.9}$, (b): $Y = 0.2 e^{i1.1}$.

688 $(\varepsilon, \eta) \rightarrow 0$. Then the theorem is a consequence of lemma 15 since all the constants in
 689 (40) are strictly positive. \square

690 Let us analyze the theorem 16. We don't have general criteria for the existence
 691 of a non-empty I_σ set ensuring the well-posedness of the problem (39) but we have
 692 global tendencies given by the

693 LEMMA 17. *The set I_σ defined in (52) is empty if at least one of the following*
 694 *condition is fulfilled: σ is large or k is small or $|Y|$ is large.*

695 REMARK 7. *In other words, to get a non-empty set I_σ , necessary conditions are:*
 696 *σ small enough and k large enough and $|Y|$ small enough. This will be confirmed by*
 697 *the forthcoming numerical illustrations*

698 Note that the condition on the instability parameter σ was expected since the
 699 velocity profile is expected to be stable for σ small enough.

700 **Proof.** The key point is that I_σ is empty if $x_\sigma \geq x_c^0$. From (43), x_σ is found
 701 to be an increasing function of σ and tends to infinity when $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover from
 702 (49) and (50), we deduce that $x_c^0(k, Y)$ decreases when k decreases or $|Y|$ increases
 703 and $x_c^0(k, Y) \rightarrow 0$ when $k \rightarrow 0$ or $|Y| \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore $x_\sigma \geq x_c^0$ is necessarily satisfied
 704 if σ too large or k too small or $|Y|$ too large. \square

705 **3.3.3. Numerical illustrations.** Now we illustrate numerically on some ex-
 706 amples the theoretical derived bounds for the parameters given in lemma 17 for the
 707 well-posedness of problem (39). In all the tested situations, when I_σ exists it has been
 708 found as a one-piece interval, of the form $I_\sigma = (x_{\min}, x_c^\sigma) \subset (x_\sigma, x_c^0)$, with x_{\min} and
 709 x_c^σ the two zeros of P_σ . The upper zero $x_c^\sigma < x_c^0$ is the generalization of x_c^0 in the
 710 sense: $x_c^\sigma \rightarrow x_c^0$ when $\sigma \rightarrow 0$. We illustrate now numerically this empirical relation
 711 $I_\sigma = (x_{\min}, x_c^\sigma)$. In Fig. 2(a) and Fig. 2(b) we explain how we determine x_{\min} and
 712 x_c^σ and in this aim we represent the variations of $P_\sigma(x)$ defined in (45) for the flow
 713 parameters $s_0 = 0.5$, $i_0 = 0.3$, $s_1 = 0.3$, the frequency $k = 2$ and the admittance
 714 $|Y| = 0.2$ with two values of the admittance argument γ . For the argument $\gamma = 0.9$
 715 in Fig. 2(a), we look for zeros of P_σ on (x_σ, x_c^0) where the interval boundaries are
 716 respectively the zeros of Q_σ defined in (47) and of R_0 defined in (48). $Q_\sigma(x)$ is plotted
 717 in green and vanishes at $x_\sigma = 0.46$ represented as a green vertical dashed line. We
 718 plot also $R_0(x)$ in blue which vanishes at $x_c^0 = 0.94$ represented as a blue vertical

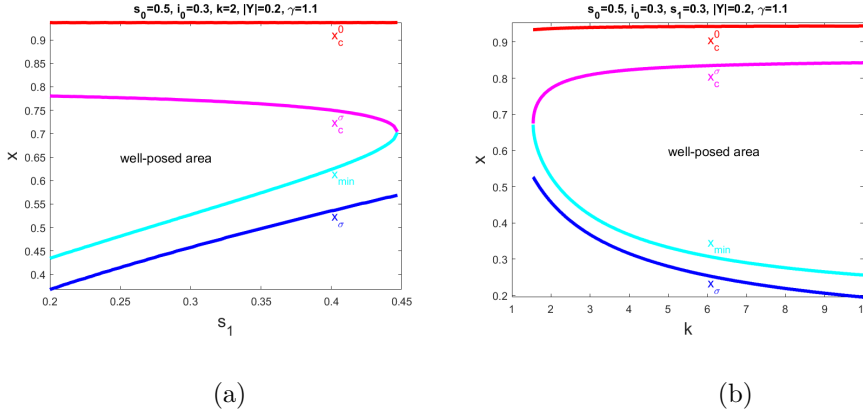


FIG. 3. $x_\sigma \leq x_{\min} \leq x_c^\sigma \leq x_c^0$ for $s_0 = 0.5$, $i_0 = 0.3$, $Y = 0.2 e^{i1.1}$: (a) versus s_1 for $k = 2$, (b) versus k for $s_1 = 0.3$

719 dashed line. $P_\sigma(x)$ is found to never vanish, leading to an empty I_σ set.

720 Fig. 2(b) corresponds to the same parameters but for the argument $\gamma = 1.1$. P_σ
 721 is found to vanish two times and noting $x_{\min} = 0.53$ and $x_c^\sigma = 0.77$ the lower and
 722 upper zeros of P_σ , represented as red vertical dashed lines, we find $I_\sigma = (x_{\min}, x_c^\sigma)$ as
 723 a one-piece set.

724 Now we extend the numerical illustrations and we consider the influence of the
 725 flow parameters and of the acoustics parameters. We did not find general laws for
 726 the existence of non-empty I_σ but we have checked numerically that the general
 727 tendencies given by lemma 17 are relevant. Let us recall that necessary conditions for
 728 the existence of a non-empty I_σ are: σ small enough and k large enough and $|Y|$ small
 729 enough (the influence of γ is not easy to characterize theoretically). We illustrate now
 730 numerically these tendencies and in the following figures, we characterize the influence
 731 of the parameters σ , k , $|Y|$ and $\gamma = \arg Y$.

732 Fig. 3(a) studies the influence of the instability parameter σ for the parameters
 733 of the flow $s_0 = 0.5$, $i_0 = 0.3$ and for $k = 2$, $Y = 0.2 e^{i1.1}$. σ defined in (42) is changed
 734 by varying the flow-shear s_1 . We plot the four functions $x_\sigma \leq x_{\min} \leq x_c^\sigma \leq x_c^0$
 735 versus s_1 . x_c^0 is constant from (50) with $x_c^0 = 0.90$. There are two conclusions. First
 736 and as already stated, we find that when I_σ exists, it is a one-piece set of the form
 737 $I_\sigma = (x_{\min}, x_c^\sigma)$. Then and as expected, it is found that I_σ exists only for σ small
 738 enough, $s_1 < 0.45$, when the flow is more likely to be stable. The problem (39) has
 739 been proven to be well-posed if $x_{\min} < x < x_c^\sigma$: this defines a “well-posed area” as
 740 indicated on Fig. 3(a) such that if (s_1, x) is chosen in this area, then problem (39) is
 741 well-posed. We recall that $x = \sin \theta$ with θ measuring the dissipation.

742 For the three coming illustrations, the parameters of the flow are fixed: $s_0 = 0.5$,
 743 $i_0 = 0.3$ and $s_1 = 0.3$. Fig. 3(b) studies the influence of the frequency k for $Y =$
 744 $0.2 e^{i1.1}$. As expected, I_σ exists only for k large enough, $k > 1.54$. Fig. 4(a) studies
 745 the influence of $|Y|$ for $k = 2$ and $\gamma = 1.1$ and as expected, I_σ exists only for $|Y|$ small
 746 enough, $|Y| < 0.23$.

747 We finish with the influence of the argument γ of the admittance, for which we
 748 don’t have general tendencies. It is illustrated in Fig. 4(b) for $k = 2$ and $|Y| = 0.2$.
 749 From (42), σ and thus x_σ are constant, $x_\sigma = 0.46$. The set $I_\sigma = (x_{\min}, x_c^\sigma) \subset (x_\sigma, x_c^0)$
 750 is found to exist only for $\gamma > 0.95$.

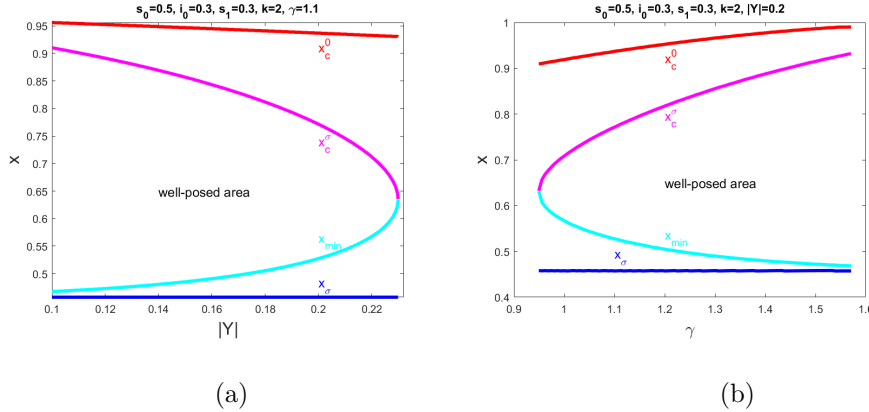


FIG. 4. $x_\sigma \leq x_{\min} \leq x_c^\sigma \leq x_c^0$ for $s_0 = 0.5$, $i_0 = 0.3$, $s_1 = 0.3$, $k = 2$, (a) versus $|Y|$ for $\gamma = 1.1$, (b) versus γ for $|Y| = 0.2$

751 **3.3.4. Case without dissipation.** As in the uniform flow case, without dissipation we don't know how to prove well-posedness of (39) but we can prove that the
 752 problem is Fredholm. The problem with a shear flow (35) and (36), extended to the
 753 presence of PMLs is
 754

(53)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \xi_x \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \xi_y \right) - D_\alpha^2 \varphi = f \quad \text{in } \Omega_\alpha, \\ \left(M \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - ik \right) \xi_x = -M'(y) \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \xi_y \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega_\alpha, \\ \left(M \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - ik_\theta \right) \xi_y = M'(y) \alpha \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad \text{in } \Omega_\alpha, \\ ik \partial \varphi / \partial y = Y D_\alpha^2 \varphi \text{ on } \Gamma_\alpha \text{ and } \partial \varphi / \partial y = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_\alpha^0, \\ \varphi = 0 \text{ on } \Sigma_\pm \text{ and } \xi = 0 \text{ on } \Sigma_-, \end{array} \right.$$

755

756 where Γ_α , Γ_α^0 and Σ_\pm are defined in (32). As in the absorbing case, ξ is explicitly
 757 determined to get a problem depending only on φ . $\xi \in (L^2(\Omega_\alpha))^2$ is given by an
 758 expression similar to (37) but extended to the presence of PMLs. As for (37), ξ is
 759 found proportional to M' and thus $\|\xi\|_{L^2}$ is bounded by the flow shear s_1 . This will
 760 be important in the final estimate of the forthcoming proof.

761 The variational form of (53) is the same than in the uniform flow case (33) where
 762 the sesquilinear form $a_\alpha(\varphi, \psi)$ is replaced by:

$$\tilde{a}_\alpha(\varphi, \psi) = a_\alpha(\varphi, \psi) + \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha} \xi(\varphi) \cdot \nabla_\alpha \bar{\psi} \, dx dy.$$

763

764

765 **LEMMA 18.** *For a flow shear s_1 small enough, problem (53) is of Fredholm type.*

766 **Proof.** We show that $\tilde{a}_\alpha(\varphi, \psi)$ is the sum of a compact part and a coercive part.
 767 As in the uniform flow case the proof of compactness is classical and coerciveness is
 768 obtained by proving that $\exists C > 0$ such that $\forall \varphi \in U$ defined in (33):

$$(54) \quad \left| b_\alpha(\varphi) + \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha} \xi(\varphi) \cdot \nabla_\alpha \bar{\varphi} \, dx dy \right| \geq C \left(\int_{\Omega_\alpha} |\nabla \varphi|^2 \, dx dy + \int_{\Gamma_\alpha} \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|^2 \, dx \right).$$

769

770 The term $b_\alpha(\varphi)$ defined in (34) was already involved in the uniform flow case and
 771 we already know from the proof of lemma 12 that under the condition $-2 \arg(\alpha^*) <$
 772 $\pi/2 + \arg Y$, $\exists C^0 > 0$ such that $\forall \varphi \in U$:

$$773 \quad |b_\alpha(\varphi)| \geq C^0 \left(\int_{\Omega_\alpha} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx dy + \int_{\Gamma_\alpha} \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|^2 dx \right).$$

774 Therefore we just need to find an upper bound for $\left| \int_{\Omega_\alpha} (1/\alpha) \boldsymbol{\xi}(\varphi) \cdot \nabla_\alpha \bar{\varphi} dx dy \right|$. From
 775 the explicit expression of $\boldsymbol{\xi}(\varphi)$ is deduced a constant $C_\alpha > 0$ (depending on the
 776 geometry and on the flow parameters) such that

$$777 \quad \left| \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \left(\xi_x \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial x} + \xi_y \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \right| \leq C_\alpha \int_{\Omega_\alpha} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx dy,$$

778 and finally is deduced $C = C^0 - C_\alpha$ in (54). Coerciveness is obtained when $C > 0$.
 779 As in (38), C_α is proportional to the shear s_1 and thus C_α is small when s_1 is small.
 780 Therefore the problem is Fredholm for a flow shear s_1 small enough: this condition of
 781 σ small was already involved when considering the problem without PMLs but with
 782 dissipation. \square

783 **4. Conclusion.** Thanks to variational methods, we have studied the well-posed-
 784 ness of the time-harmonic radiation in a waveguide with a Myers absorbing boundary
 785 condition on a boundary. The main tendencies are the followings. Without flow, the
 786 radiation problem is always well-posed. In presence of a uniform flow, it is proven
 787 to be always of Fredholm-type and well-posed as soon as just a little dissipation is
 788 introduced. For a varying flow, the problem is Fredholm for a shear weak enough and
 789 the well-posedness requires at least the introduction of enough dissipation, still with
 790 moderate values of the flow shear.

791 To go further, let us mention that in the literature some progresses have been
 792 made in the time domain to correct the illposedness induced by a uniform flow over
 793 an impedance lining. Modifications to the Myers boundary condition have been sug-
 794 gested, by incorporating a thin-but-nonzero thickness boundary layer over the lining,
 795 leading to various so called modified Myers boundary conditions [34, 37, 38, 39]. These
 796 boundary conditions remove the illposedness while still retaining the simplicity of a
 797 uniform flow, with the thin boundary layer being incorporated within the boundary
 798 condition. Moreover they match well [38] with solutions to the full linearised Euler
 799 equations [40]. The extensions of the modified Myers boundary conditions to the
 800 time-harmonic regime and their inclusion in our study would be interesting to in-
 801 crease the domain of well-posedness of the considered radiation problem, but such
 802 extensions are not straightforward since these conditions have complicated expression
 803 preventing them from fitting naturally into a variational formulation, contrary to the
 804 classical Myers condition.

805

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