



## Accurate Calculations of Complex Eigenvalues in Open Prolate Spheroidal Cavities

Elena D. Vinogradova\*<sup>(1)</sup> and Galyna Prytula<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) Macquarie University, Sydney NSW 2109, Australia; e-mail: elena.vinogradova@mq.edu.au

(2) O. Y. Usikov Institute for Radiophysics and Electronics NASU, Kharkiv 61085, Ukraine;  
e-mail: pritula.galina@gmail.com

The eigenfrequencies in closed prolate spheroidal conducting cavities have been exhaustively examined (see, for example, [1]). To our knowledge, the corresponding values for open spheroidal cavities have not been calculated, at least, by rigorous methods, even though open spheroidal shells are a closer match to the shape of some practical microwave devices.

This work partially eliminates the gap in spectral studies of spheroidal shells and may be treated as a first contribution to further studies. The geometry of the open perfectly electrically conducting (PEC) prolate spheroidal cavities investigated is as follows. The first is the rotationally symmetric cavity formed by a single circular aperture opened in the prolate spheroid; the second is the symmetrical structure in which two equal coaxial apertures are opened, the so-called “spheroidal barrel”.

The calculation of the relative eigen-wave numbers  $\gamma_{snm} = k_{snm}a$ , where the imaginary part of the complex number  $\gamma_{snm} = \gamma'_{snm} + i\gamma''_{snm}$  is negative ( $\gamma''_{snm} < 0$ ), employs the rigorous Method of Analytical Regularization (MAR) applied to these open spheroidal cavities [2, chp. 7]. The MAR produces regularised solutions to scattering problems with guaranteed prescribed accuracy. This forms the basis for an iterative method for obtaining the complex eigenvalues outlined in [3].

In the first stage of our investigation, we extract the complex eigenvalues  $\gamma_{snm}$  related to the natural oscillations of electrical type  $TM_{snm}$ . The cavities are defined by the aspect ratio  $q = a/b$  of minor and major axes  $a, b$  ( $a \leq b$ ), with aperture size specified by a suitable angle  $\theta_0$ . Calculations are performed for structures which vary in aspect ratio  $q$  from 1 (a sphere) to  $q \ll 1$  (a nearly circular cylinder); also, a wide range of aperture size is considered. An accuracy of calculations at the level of 5-6 significant decimal places is achieved.

### References

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