



Mathematical Theory of Normal Waves in an Open Metal-Dielectric Regular Waveguide of Arbitrary Cross Section

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Abstract. The problem of normal waves in an open metal-dielectric regular waveguide of arbitrary cross-section is considered. This problem is reduced to the boundary eigenvalue problem for longitudinal components of electromagnetic field in Sobolev spaces. To find the solution, we use the variational formulation of the problem. The variational problem is reduced to study of an operator-function. Discreteness of the spectrum is proved and distribution of the characteristic numbers of the operator-function on the complex plane is found.

Keywords: non-linear eigenvalue problem, Maxwell's equations, operator-function, Sobolev spaces, discrete spectrum.

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1 Introduction

Analysis of wave propagation in open metal-dielectric waveguides constitutes an important class of vector electromagnetic problems. An open waveguide with an arbitrary cross section is studied in the paper.

The typical problems studied here are non self-adjoint boundary eigenvalue problems for the systems of Helmholtz equations with piecewise constant coefficients and transmission conditions containing the spectral parameter. On

the discontinuity lines (surfaces) additional conditions called transmission conditions should be satisfied. However, the spectral parameter appears only usually in the equations and does not enter into transmission conditions, and so we have an eigenvalue problem for the usually self-adjoint operator. Sometimes, however, the spectral parameter occurs not only in the equation, but also in the transmission conditions, and often nonlinearly. We thus obtain a non self-adjoint problem.

An approach based on the reduction to eigenvalue problems for operator pencils considered in Sobolev spaces was proposed by Smirnov in [17,18,19](see also [14,15]). The general theory of polynomial operator-functions called operator pencils is sufficiently well elaborated. A fundamental work by Keldysh [9] pioneered investigation of non-self-adjoint polynomial pencils.

The method of operator pencils is known to be a natural and efficient approach for investigation of the wave propagation in regular waveguides. Operator pencils were applied to the analysis of electromagnetic problems in [4,11,30].

Open waveguide structures were investigated by a number of authors [4, 12, 13]. However, for open (unshielded) structures, a complete theory of wave propagation is not constructed. In this case the problem becomes much more complicated (due to the non-compactness of the corresponding operators). This article deals with open structures i.e. the case of an unbounded exterior domain is considered. The first results on the investigation of such problems were recently obtained in [20,23,24,25] for a circular waveguide.

These difficulties can be overcome by introducing a fictitious outer region (the exterior of the circle) and representing the solution in this region in terms of the Green's function. This leads to the appearance of a trace operator (on the boundary of the fictitious region) in the variational relation, which depends in a nonlinear way on the spectral parameter. We have to analyze not the operator pencil (as in [19]), but an operator-function. Nevertheless, it is possible to study the properties of the operator-function in sufficient detail and obtain results on its spectrum. The discreteness of the spectrum of the problem of normal waves is proved in the article. The results on the distribution of characteristic numbers on the complex plane are presented.

Note that we consider waves that decrease at a distance from the waveguide (we impose the corresponding conditions at infinity). Other types of waves are not considered. This approach was used to study the shielded waveguide structures as well [21,22].

2 Statement of the problem

Consider the three-dimensional space \mathbb{R}^3 with the cylindrical coordinate system $O\rho\varphi z$. The space is filled with an isotropic source-free medium with permittivity $\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_0 \equiv \text{const}$, $\varepsilon_2 > 1$ and permeability $\mu_0 \equiv \text{const}$, where ε_0 and μ_0 are permittivity and permeability of vacuum.

We will consider a mathematical model of a regular (along the Oz axis), open waveguide structure, whose transverse section by the plane $z = \text{const}$ is formed by the bounded domain Ω_1 . The boundary Γ_0 is the cross-section of the surface of the infinitely thin and perfectly conducting screens and Γ_1

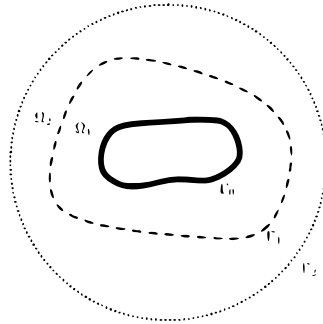


Figure 1. Geometry of the problem.

is the cross-section of the dielectric surfaces. The waveguide is filled with a homogeneous isotropic dielectric with a relative permittivity $\varepsilon > \varepsilon_0$, $\text{Im } \varepsilon = 0$, $\mu = \mu_0$.

We choose $r > 0$ so that $B_r := \{x = (\rho, \varphi) : \rho < r\} \supset \overline{\Omega}_1$. We introduce the domain $\Omega_2 := B_r \setminus \overline{\Omega}_1$; $\Gamma_2 := \{x : \rho = r\}$ (Figure 1).

The dielectric permittivity in the whole space is given by the following expression $\varepsilon_0 \tilde{\varepsilon}$, where

$$\tilde{\varepsilon} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_1, & x \in \Omega_1, \\ \varepsilon_2, & x \in \Omega_2, \\ \varepsilon_2, & x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \overline{\Omega}_1. \end{cases}$$

We will consider monochromatic waves

$$\mathbf{E}e^{-i\omega t} = e^{-i\omega t} (\mathbf{E}_\rho, \mathbf{E}_\varphi, \mathbf{E}_z)^T, \quad \mathbf{H}e^{-i\omega t} = e^{-i\omega t} (\mathbf{H}_\rho, \mathbf{H}_\varphi, \mathbf{H}_z)^T,$$

where $(\cdot)^T$ denotes the transpose operation. Each component of the field \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{H} is a function of three spatial variables.

The problem of normal waves in a waveguide structure is the problem of finding nontrivial propagating wave solutions of the homogeneous system of Maxwell equations, i.e., solutions with dependence of the form $e^{i\gamma z}$ on the coordinate z [26],

$$\begin{cases} \text{rot } \mathbf{H} = -i\varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \\ \text{rot } \mathbf{E} = i\mathbf{H}, \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} &= (E_\rho(x) \mathbf{e}_\rho + E_\varphi(x) \mathbf{e}_\varphi + E_z(x) \mathbf{e}_z) e^{i\gamma z}, \\ \mathbf{H} &= (H_\rho(x) \mathbf{e}_\rho + H_\varphi(x) \mathbf{e}_\varphi + H_z(x) \mathbf{e}_z) e^{i\gamma z}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

with boundary conditions for tangential electric components on perfectly conducting surfaces,

$$E_\tau|_{\Gamma_0} = 0,$$

transmission conditions for tangential electric and magnetic components on surfaces of “jump” of permittivity,

$$\begin{aligned} [E_\tau]|_{\Gamma_1} &= 0, & [H_\tau]|_{\Gamma_1} &= 0, \\ [E_\tau]|_{\Gamma_2} &= 0, & [H_\tau]|_{\Gamma_2} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

the finite energy condition

$$\int_V (\tilde{\varepsilon}|\mathbf{E}|^2 + |\mathbf{H}|^2) dX < \infty, \quad V = \{X : x \in \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2\}, \quad X = (\rho, \varphi, z) \quad (2.3)$$

and the radiation condition at infinity: the electromagnetic field decays as $O(1/\rho)$ for $\rho \rightarrow \infty$.

Here γ is the normalized propagation constant of the waveguide (unknown spectral parameter of the problem). The problem (2.1)–(2.3) is an eigenvalue problem for the Maxwell equations with spectral parameter γ . In what follows we often omit the arguments of functions when it does not lead to misunderstanding.

The Maxwell system (2.1) is written in the normalized form. The passage to dimensionless variables has been carried out [19]; namely, $k_0\rho \rightarrow \rho$, $\gamma \rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{k_0}$, $\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$, $\mathbf{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{E}$, where $k_0^2 = \omega^2\varepsilon_0\mu_0$. The time factor $e^{-i\omega t}$ is omitted everywhere. Substituting \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{H} with components (2.2) into equations (2.1), we obtain

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - i\gamma H_\varphi = -i\tilde{\varepsilon}E_\rho, \\ i\gamma H_\rho - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \rho} = -i\tilde{\varepsilon}E_\varphi, \\ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho H_\varphi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial \varphi} = -i\tilde{\varepsilon}E_z, \\ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi} - i\gamma E_\varphi = iH_\rho, \\ i\gamma E_\rho - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \rho} = iH_\varphi, \\ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho E_\varphi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial E_\rho}{\partial \varphi} = iH_z, \end{array} \right. \quad (2.4)$$

Expressing the functions $E_\rho, H_\rho, E_\varphi, H_\varphi$ through E_z and H_z from the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th equation of system (2.4), we find

$$\begin{aligned} E_\rho &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{i}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \left(\gamma \rho \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} \right), & H_\rho &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{i}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \left(\gamma \rho \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \rho} - \tilde{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi} \right), \\ E_\varphi &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{i}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi} - \rho \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \rho} \right), & H_\varphi &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{i}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} + \rho \tilde{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \rho} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

where $\tilde{\kappa}^2 = \tilde{\varepsilon} - \gamma^2$. It follows from (2.5) that the field of the normal wave can be represented via two scalar functions $\Pi := E_z(x)$, $\Phi := H_z(x)$.

For functions Π and Φ from (2.1)–(2.3) we have the following eigenvalue problem: to find $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$ (called eigenvalues) such that there are nontrivial solutions of the system

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \Pi + \tilde{\kappa}^2 \Pi &= 0, \\ \Delta \Phi + \tilde{\kappa}^2 \Phi &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

satisfying the boundary conditions on Γ_0 ,

$$\Pi|_{\Gamma_0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \right|_{\Gamma_0} = 0, \tag{2.7}$$

the transmission conditions on Γ_1 ,

$$\begin{aligned} [\Pi]|_{\Gamma_1} = 0, \quad [\Phi]|_{\Gamma_1} = 0, \\ \gamma \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_1} - \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_1} = 0, \quad \gamma \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_1} + \left[\frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\tilde{\kappa}^2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_1} = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

the transmission conditions on Γ_2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} [\Pi]|_{\Gamma_2} = 0, \quad [\Phi]|_{\Gamma_2} = 0, \\ \left[\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_2} = 0, \quad \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_2} = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

where n denotes the normal unit vector such that $\rho \times \varphi = \tau \times n$, the energy condition

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla \Pi|^2 + |\nabla \Phi|^2 + |\Pi|^2 + |\Phi|^2 \right) dx < \infty, \tag{2.10}$$

where $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 \cup \Gamma_1$, and radiation condition at infinity

$$\Pi(\rho, \varphi) = O(1/\rho), \quad \Phi(\rho, \varphi) = O(1/\rho), \quad \rho \rightarrow \infty, \text{ uniformly w.r.t } \varphi. \tag{2.11}$$

Once we determine the longitudinal field components Π and Φ , we can find the transverse components by formulas (2.3). The equivalence of reduction to the problem (2.6)–(2.11) is not valid only for $\gamma^2 = \tilde{\varepsilon}$; in this case it is necessary to study the system (2.1) directly.

3 Variational formulation

We will find the solutions Π and Φ of the problem (2.6)–(2.11) in Sobolev spaces: $H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $H^1(\Omega)$, respectively, with the inner product and the norm

$$(f, g)_1 = \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla f \nabla \bar{g} + f \bar{g} \right) dx, \quad \|f\|_1^2 = (f, f)_1.$$

Remark 1. Here we use the notation for the Sobolev space $H_0^1(\Omega)$, which does not coincide with the standard one: in our case $f|_{\Gamma_0} = 0$ but generally $f|_{\Gamma_2} \neq 0$.

Let us give the variational formulation of the problem (2.6)–(2.11). Multiplying the equations of system (2.6) by arbitrary test functions $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$, $v \in H^1(\Omega)$ (we can assume that these functions are continuously differentiable in $\bar{\Omega}$), and applying Green’s formula [3], we obtain

$$\int_{\Omega_1} \bar{u} \Delta \Pi dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Pi \bar{u} dx = \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau - \int_{\Gamma_0} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau - \int_{\Omega_1} \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Pi \bar{u} dx = 0,$$

and

$$\int_{\Omega_1} \bar{v} \Delta \Phi dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Phi \bar{v} dx = \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau - \int_{\Gamma_0} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau - \int_{\Omega_1} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Phi \bar{v} dx = 0,$$

where $\kappa_1^2 = \varepsilon_1 - \gamma^2$. Taking into account the boundary conditions (2.7), we get

$$\int_{\Omega_1} \bar{u} \Delta \Pi dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Pi \bar{u} dx = \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau - \int_{\Omega_1} \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Pi \bar{u} dx = 0, \tag{3.1}$$

and

$$\int_{\Omega_1} \bar{v} \Delta \Phi dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Phi \bar{v} dx = \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau - \int_{\Omega_1} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \kappa_1^2 \Phi \bar{v} dx = 0. \tag{3.2}$$

Multiplying (3.1) and (3.2) by $\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\kappa_1^2}$ and $\frac{1}{\kappa_1^2}$, respectively; adding and subtracting $\frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} d\tau$ and $\frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} d\tau$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} d\tau + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} d\tau + \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Omega_1} \varepsilon_1 \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} dx - \int_{\Omega_1} \varepsilon_1 \Pi \bar{u} dx, \\ & \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} d\tau - \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} d\tau - \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Omega_1} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} dx + \int_{\Omega_1} \Phi \bar{v} dx. \end{aligned}$$

For the domain Ω_2 , we obtain in a similar way

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\gamma}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} d\tau - \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau \\ &= -\frac{1}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau - \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} d\tau + \frac{1}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Omega_2} \varepsilon_2 \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} dx + \int_{\Omega_2} \varepsilon_2 \Pi \bar{u} dx, \\ & -\frac{\gamma}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} d\tau + \frac{1}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau - \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} d\tau - \frac{1}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Omega_2} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} dx - \int_{\Omega_2} \Phi \bar{v} dx. \end{aligned}$$

where $\kappa_2^2 = \gamma^2 - \varepsilon_2$.

Applying the transmission conditions (2.8) in the following form

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} d\tau + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau = -\frac{\gamma}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} d\tau - \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau, \\ & \frac{\gamma}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} d\tau - \frac{1}{\kappa_1^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau = -\frac{\gamma}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} d\tau + \frac{1}{\kappa_2^2} \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial n} \bar{u} d\tau = -\gamma \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_1^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \right) \bar{u} d\tau - \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\tilde{k}^2} \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} dx + \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\varepsilon} \Pi \bar{u} dx,$$

$$- \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \bar{v} d\tau = -\gamma \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_1^2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \right) \bar{v} d\tau + \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\tilde{k}^2} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} dx - \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \Phi \bar{v} dx.$$

Since the boundary Γ_2 is a circle with radius r , we can rewrite the last formulas as follows

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \rho} \bar{u} dl = -\gamma \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_1^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \right) \bar{u} d\tau - \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\tilde{k}^2} \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} dx + \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\varepsilon} \Pi \bar{u} dx,$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} \bar{v} dl = \gamma \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_1^2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \right) \bar{v} d\tau - \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\tilde{k}^2} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} dx + \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \Phi \bar{v} dx.$$

3.1 The Green function

Outside the domain Ω we have $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon_2$. Then the system (2.6) takes the form

$$L\Pi := \Delta \Pi - \kappa_2^2 \Pi = 0, \quad L\Phi := \Delta \Phi - \kappa_2^2 \Phi = 0, \tag{3.3}$$

where $\kappa_2^2 = \gamma^2 - \varepsilon_2$.

The Green's function G of the exterior Dirichlet problem for the Helmholtz equation (3.3) in the exterior of the circle Γ_2 is defined as the solution of the following boundary-value problem:

$$\begin{cases} LG = -\frac{\delta(\rho - \rho_0) \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{\rho}, \quad \rho > r; \\ G(x, x_0)|_{\Gamma_2} = 0, \\ G(x, x_0) = O(1/\rho), \quad \rho \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

We have $G(x, x_0) = G(x_0, x)$, $x = (\rho, \varphi)$ and $x_0 = (\rho_0, \varphi_0)$.

We have [10] in the sense of distributions

$$\delta(\varphi - \varphi_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos[m(\varphi - \varphi_0)].$$

Then the Green's function $G(x, x_0)$ takes the form

$$G(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} G_m(\rho, \rho_0) \cos[m(\varphi - \varphi_0)],$$

where $G_m(\rho, \rho_0)$ is a Green function of the following boundary-value problem

$$\begin{cases} L_m G_m := \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dG_m}{d\rho} \right) - \left(\frac{m^2}{\rho^2} + \kappa_2^2 \right) G_m = -\frac{\delta(\rho - \rho_0)}{2\pi\rho}, \quad \rho \geq r; \\ G_m(r, \rho_0) = 0, \\ G_m(\rho, \rho_0) = O(1/\rho), \quad \rho \rightarrow \infty, \text{ uniformly w.r.t } m. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to verify that the Green’s function G_m has the form

$$G_m(\rho, \rho_0) = \begin{cases} \frac{K_m(\kappa_2 \rho_0)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} (I_m(\kappa_2 r) K_m(\kappa_2 \rho) - I_m(\kappa_2 \rho) K_m(\kappa_2 r)), & r \leq \rho < \rho_0, \\ \frac{K_m(\kappa_2 \rho)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} (I_m(\kappa_2 \rho_0) K_m(\kappa_2 r) - I_m(\kappa_2 r) K_m(\kappa_2 \rho_0)), & r \leq \rho_0 < \rho, \end{cases}$$

where I_m and K_m are the modified Bessel functions [29].

Finally we obtain

$$G(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \begin{cases} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{K_m(\kappa_2 \rho_0)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} \xi_1 \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)], & r \leq \rho < \rho_0, \\ \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{K_m(\kappa_2 \rho)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} \xi_2 \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)], & r \leq \rho_0 < \rho, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1 &:= I_m(\kappa_2 r) K_m(\kappa_2 \rho) - I_m(\kappa_2 \rho) K_m(\kappa_2 r), \\ \xi_2 &:= I_m(\kappa_2 \rho_0) K_m(\kappa_2 r) - I_m(\kappa_2 r) K_m(\kappa_2 \rho_0). \end{aligned}$$

Using the second Green’s formula, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B_r} (uLv - vLu) dx = r \int_0^{2\pi} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) \Big|_{\rho=r} d\varphi.$$

Next, let $v = G$, then we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B_r} (uLG - GLu) dx = r \int_0^{2\pi} u \frac{\partial G}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=r} d\varphi.$$

Moreover

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B_r} (uLG - GLu) dx = -u(x_0), \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \overline{B}_r.$$

Finally we obtain

$$u(x_0) = -r \int_0^{2\pi} u(x) \frac{\partial G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=r} d\varphi, \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \overline{B}_r, \tag{3.4}$$

where

$$\frac{\partial G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=r} = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{K_m(\kappa_2 \rho_0)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)]. \tag{3.5}$$

Taking into account the theorem on the continuity of the normal derivative of the double layer potential on the boundary [6] and using (3.4), we define the value of the normal derivatives on the boundary Γ_2

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho_0} \Big|_{\rho_0=r} = -r \int_0^{2\pi} u(x) \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho_0 \partial \rho} \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi$$

and

$$\frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho_0 \partial \rho} \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} = -\frac{\kappa_2}{2\pi r} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)]. \tag{3.6}$$

The convergence of the series (3.5) and (3.6) is understood in the sense of distributions [10].

Further, rearranging the variables $x \leftrightarrow x_0$, multiplying by the test functions u and v and taking the integrals $\int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \bar{v} dl$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \rho} \bar{u} dl &= -r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho \partial \rho_0} \Pi(x_0) \bar{u}(x) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0, \\ \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} \bar{v} dl &= -r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho \partial \rho_0} \Phi(x_0) \bar{v}(x) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0. \end{aligned}$$

Applying the transmission conditions (2.10) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &-r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho \partial \rho_0} \Pi(x_0) \bar{u}(x) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 \\ &= -\gamma \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_1^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \right) \bar{u} d\tau - \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{k^2} \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} dx + \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\varepsilon} \Pi \bar{u} dx, \\ &-r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho \partial \rho_0} \Phi(x_0) \bar{v}(x) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 \\ &= \gamma \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_1^2} \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \right) \bar{v} d\tau - \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{k^2} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} dx + \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \Phi \bar{v} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Summing up the last expressions, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{k^2} (\tilde{\varepsilon} \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} + \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v}) dx - \kappa_2^2 \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\varepsilon} \Pi \bar{u} + \Phi \bar{v}) dx \\ &\quad + \gamma \left(\frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_1^2} + 1 \right) \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} \right) d\tau \\ &- r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho \partial \rho_0} \left(\Pi(x_0) \bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x_0) \bar{v}(x) \right) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying the last relation by γ^2 , we obtain *the variational relation*

$$\begin{aligned} &\gamma^4 \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\varepsilon} \Pi \bar{u} + \Phi \bar{v}) dx + \gamma^2 \left(\int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\varepsilon} \nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} + \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v}) dx \right. \\ &- (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\varepsilon} \Pi \bar{u} + \Phi \bar{v}) dx \left. + \gamma (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \tau} \bar{v} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \tau} \bar{u} \right) d\tau \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \left(\int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\varepsilon} \Pi \bar{u} + \Phi \bar{v}) dx - \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla \Pi \nabla \bar{u} + \frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}} \nabla \Phi \nabla \bar{v} \right) dx \right) \right) \tag{3.7} \\ &- r^2 \kappa_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho \partial \rho_0} \left(\Pi(x_0) \bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x_0) \bar{v}(x) \right) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

DEFINITION 1. The pair of functions

$$\Pi \in H_0^1(\Omega), \Phi \in H^1(\Omega), (\|\Pi\|_1 + \|\Phi\|_1 \neq 0)$$

is called the eigenvector of the problem (2.6)–(2.11) corresponding to the eigenvalue $\gamma_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ if the variational relation (3.7) holds for $u \in H_0^1(\Omega), v \in H^1(\Omega)$.

4 The problem of the spectrum of the operator-function

Let $H = H_0^1(\Omega) \times H^1(\Omega)$ be the Cartesian product of the Hilbert spaces with the inner product and the norm

$$(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = (u_1, v_1)_1 + (u_2, v_2)_1, \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 = \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

where

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2)^T, \mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)^T, u_1, v_1 \in H_0^1(\Omega), u_2, v_2 \in H^1(\Omega).$$

The integrals in (3.7) can be considered as the sesquilinear forms defined in H with respect to vector-functions

$$\mathbf{u} = (\Pi, \Phi)^T, \mathbf{v} = (u, v)^T.$$

These forms (if they are bounded) define, in accordance with the results of [8], linear bounded operators $T : H \rightarrow H$

$$t(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = (T\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \forall \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

Linearity results from the linear property of the form with respect to the first argument and the continuity property follows from the estimates

$$\|T\mathbf{u}\|^2 = t(\mathbf{u}, T\mathbf{u}) \leq C\|\mathbf{u}\|\|T\mathbf{u}\|.$$

Let us consider the following forms and corresponding operators

$$k(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\varepsilon}\Pi\bar{u} + \Phi\bar{v}) dx = (K\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \forall \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

$$\tilde{k}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \int_{\Omega} \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon} + 1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}} (\tilde{\varepsilon}\Pi\bar{u} + \Phi\bar{v}) dx = (\tilde{K}\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \forall \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

$$a(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\varepsilon}\nabla\Pi\nabla\bar{u} + \nabla\Phi\nabla\bar{v} + \tilde{\varepsilon}\Pi\bar{u} + \Phi\bar{v}) dx = (A\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \forall \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

$$\tilde{a}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla\Pi\nabla\bar{u} + \frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}}\nabla\Phi\nabla\bar{v} + \Pi\bar{u} + \frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}}\Phi\bar{v} \right) dx = (\tilde{A}\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \forall \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

$$s(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \int_{\Gamma_1} \left(\frac{\partial\Pi}{\partial\tau}\bar{v} - \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\tau}\bar{u} \right) d\tau = (S\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \forall \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

$$p(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F(\varphi, \varphi_0) \left(\Pi(x_0)\bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x_0)\bar{v}(x) \right) \Big|_{\rho_0=r}^{\rho=r} d\varphi d\varphi_0 = (P\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \forall \mathbf{v} \in H,$$

$$F(\varphi, \varphi_0) := -r^2 \kappa_1^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho \partial \rho_0} \right|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}}.$$

It is known that the Green's function $G(x, x_0)$ has a logarithmic singularity that can be isolated. Then, as in [16] we find

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial^2 G(x, x_0)}{\partial \rho_0 \partial \rho} \right|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} &= -\frac{\kappa_2}{2\pi r} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] \\ &= \frac{\kappa_2}{\pi r} \frac{K_1(\kappa_2 r)}{K_0(\kappa_2 r)} - \frac{\kappa_2}{\pi r} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] \\ &= \frac{\kappa_2}{\pi r} \frac{K_1(\kappa_2 r)}{K_0(\kappa_2 r)} - \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\kappa_2 r \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} + m \right) \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] \\ &= \frac{\kappa_2}{\pi r} \frac{K_1(\kappa_2 r)}{K_0(\kappa_2 r)} - \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\kappa_2 r \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} + m \right) \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \frac{1}{1 - \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)}. \end{aligned}$$

We have $\kappa_2 r \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} + m = O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$ for $m \rightarrow \infty$, and the series converges conditionally for $\varphi \neq \varphi_0$. We represent the operator $P(\gamma)$ as the sum of a compact and a hypersingular operator

$$P(\gamma) = K_P(\gamma) + (\gamma^2 - \varepsilon_1) \tilde{P},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{p}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\Pi(x_0)\bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x_0)\bar{v}(x)}{1 - \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 = (\tilde{P}\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in H, \\ \kappa_p(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) &= -\frac{\kappa_1^2 \kappa_2 r}{\pi} \frac{K_1(\kappa_2 r)}{K_0(\kappa_2 r)} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\Pi(x_0)\bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x_0)\bar{v}(x)) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa_1^2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\kappa_2 r \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} + m \right) \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] \\ &\quad \times (\Pi(x_0)\bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x_0)\bar{v}(x)) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 = (K_P(\gamma)\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in H. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Pi, u, \Phi, v \in H^1(\Omega)$, then the traces of these functions on Γ_2 belong to the space $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_2)$ [2]. The hypersingular operator $\tilde{P} : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_2) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\Gamma_2)$ is bounded [7]. Taking into account the antidual pairing of the spaces $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_2)$ and $H^{-1/2}(\Gamma_2)$ [27], we get that the sesquilinear form $\tilde{p}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ is bounded in H . Further, taking into account the rate of decrease of the coefficients of the series for $\kappa_p(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$, we find [16] that this series will define an integral operator with a logarithmic singularity of the kernel, and the operator $K_P : H^{1/2}(\Gamma_2) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\Gamma_2)$ will be compact. Thus, $P(\gamma) : H \rightarrow H$ is bounded. The boundedness of the first five sesquilinear forms is proved in [19].

Now the variational problem (3.7) can be written in the operator form

$$(N(\gamma)\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = 0, \forall \mathbf{u} \in H$$

or, equivalently,

$$N(\gamma)\mathbf{u} = 0, N(\gamma) : H \rightarrow H, \quad N(\gamma) := \gamma^4 K + \gamma^2 (A - (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + 1) K) + \gamma (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) S - \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 (\tilde{A} - \tilde{K}) + P(\gamma). \tag{4.1}$$

Equation (4.1) is the operator form of the variational relation (3.7). The characteristic numbers and eigenvectors of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ by definition coincide with the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the problem (2.6)–(2.11) for $\gamma^2 \neq \tilde{\varepsilon}$. Thus, the problem of normal waves is reduced to the eigenvalue problem for the operator-function $N(\gamma)$.

5 The properties of operator-function $N(\gamma)$

We give the following statements about the properties of operators occurring in $N(\gamma)$ (proof in [19]):

Lemma 1. *The operator K is positive, $K > 0$, and compact. The following estimate holds for its eigenvalues*

$$\lambda_n(K) = O(n^{-1}), \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Lemma 2. *The operators A, \tilde{A} are uniformly positive:*

$$I \leq A \leq \varepsilon_2 I, \quad 1/\varepsilon_1 I \leq \tilde{A} \leq I, \tag{5.1}$$

where I is the unit operator in H .

Lemma 3. *The operator S is self-adjoint, $S = S^*$, and the following inequalities hold*

$$-\frac{1}{2}I \leq S \leq \frac{1}{2}I. \tag{5.2}$$

A special attention is required to consider the properties of the trace operator P . In [7] this operator is studied in detail as a pseudodifferential operator in Sobolev spaces.

Lemma 4. *The operator P is a self-adjoint bounded operator.*

DEFINITION 2. We will denote by $\rho(N)$ the resolvent set of $N(\gamma)$ (consisting of all values of $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$ where there exists the bounded inverse operator $N^{-1}(\gamma)$) and by $\sigma(N) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho(N)$ the spectrum of $N(\gamma)$.

Properties of the spectrum of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ are given in the following theorems.

Theorem 1. *There exists $\tilde{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the operator $N(\tilde{\gamma})$ is continuously invertible, i.e. the resolvent set $\varrho(N) := \{\gamma : \exists N^{-1}(\gamma) : H \rightarrow H\}$ of operator-function $N(\tilde{\gamma})$ is not empty.*

Proof. Let $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\gamma \rightarrow +\infty$. Consider the following operator-function $\frac{1}{\gamma^2}N(\gamma) = N_1(\gamma) + N_2(\gamma)$, where

$$N_1(\gamma) = \gamma^2K + A - (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + 1)K + \gamma P_0,$$

$$N_2(\gamma) = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\gamma}S - \frac{\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2}{\gamma^2}(\tilde{A} - \tilde{K}) + \frac{1}{\gamma^2}P(\gamma) - \gamma P_0,$$

and the operator $P_0 : H \rightarrow H$ is defined by a sesquilinear form

$$p_0(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] d\varphi$$

$$\times \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\Pi(x_0)\bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x_0)\bar{v}(x) \right) \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi_0 = (P_0\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in H.$$

It is known [10] that (in the sense of distributions)

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos m\phi = 2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\phi - 2\pi l) = 2\pi\delta(\phi),$$

where $\phi = |\varphi - \varphi_0|$, $0 \leq |\phi| \leq \pi$. We get that

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \cos [m(\varphi - \varphi_0)] = 2\pi\delta(\varphi - \varphi_0).$$

Then the operator P_0 takes the form

$$(P_0\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) := 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\Pi(x)\bar{u}(x) + \Phi(x)\bar{v}(x) \right) \Big|_{\rho=r} d\varphi, \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in H.$$

It is obvious that

$$(P_0\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left(|\Pi(x)|^2 + |\Phi(x)|^2 \right) \Big|_{\rho=r} d\varphi > 0 \text{ for } \|\mathbf{u}\| \neq 0.$$

Since the traces of functions Π , u , Φ , v on Γ_2 belong to the space $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_2)$ we conclude that $P_0 : H \rightarrow H$ is bounded.

Taking into account the asymptotic of the function K_m for $\gamma \rightarrow +\infty$ [1], we have:

$$\frac{1}{\gamma^2}F(\varphi, \varphi_0) \sim \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right),$$

and hence

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\gamma^2}P(\gamma) - \gamma P_0 \right\| = O\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right), \text{ for } \gamma \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Then the operator-function $\gamma^{-2}N(\gamma)$ can be considered as a perturbation of the operator pencil N_1 by the operator-function N_2 for large γ .

Taking into account the properties of the operators K , A_1 , we find that there is a large $\tilde{\gamma} > 0$ such that

$$\text{Re}(N_1(\tilde{\gamma})\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) = \tilde{\gamma}^2(K\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + (A\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) - (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + 1)(K\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) + \tilde{\gamma}(P_0\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) \geq \|\mathbf{u}\|^2$$

for any \mathbf{u} . Hence $\tilde{\gamma} \in \rho(N_1)$, where $\rho(N_1)$ is the resolvent set of the operator-function N_1 . Moreover, theorem 4.1 in [5] gives the estimate

$$\|N_1^{-1}(\tilde{\gamma})\| \leq 1.$$

We take $\tilde{\gamma}$ such that the inequality $\|N_2(\tilde{\gamma})\| < 1$ is satisfied as well and find that there exists a bounded operator

$$\left(N_1(\tilde{\gamma}) + N_2(\tilde{\gamma})\right)^{-1} = \left(I + N_1^{-1}(\tilde{\gamma})N_2(\tilde{\gamma})\right)N_1^{-1}(\tilde{\gamma}).$$

The proof of the theorem is complete. \square

Lemma 5. *The operator \tilde{P} is positive, $\tilde{P} > 0$.*

Proof. Consider the scalar product $(\tilde{P}\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})$. We represent the function Π and Φ in the form of Fourier series

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(\varphi) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X_n e^{in\varphi}, \quad \overline{\Pi}(\varphi_0) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{X}_m e^{-im\varphi_0}, \\ \Phi(\varphi) &= \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} Y_p e^{ip\varphi}, \quad \overline{\Phi}(\varphi_0) = \sum_{q=-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{Y}_q e^{-iq\varphi_0}, \end{aligned}$$

and using the technique of distribution [28], the quadratic form takes the form ($\|\mathbf{u}\| \neq 0$):

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{P}\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\Pi(x_0)\overline{\Pi}(x) + \Phi(x_0)\overline{\Phi}(x)}{1 - \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} \Big|_{\substack{\rho=r \\ \rho_0=r}} d\varphi d\varphi_0 \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2\pi j (|X_j|^2 + |Y_j|^2) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

\square

We can rewrite the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ as follows $N(\gamma) := N_K(\gamma) + N_0(\gamma)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} N_K(\gamma) &= \gamma^4 K - \gamma^2 (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + 1) K + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \tilde{K} + K_P(\gamma), \\ N_0(\gamma) &= \gamma^2 (A + \tilde{P}) + \gamma (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) S - \varepsilon_1 (\varepsilon_2 \tilde{A} + \tilde{P}). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. *The operator $N(\gamma) : H \rightarrow H$ is bounded, holomorphic, and Fredholm in the domain*

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{C} \setminus \tilde{\Lambda} \text{ and } \tilde{\Lambda} := \{\gamma : \text{Im } \gamma^2 = 0, \gamma^2 \leq \varepsilon_2\} \cup \{\gamma : \text{Im } \gamma = 0, \gamma_* \leq |\gamma| \leq \gamma^*\},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_* &:= \frac{-\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon^2 + 4\varepsilon_2}}{2(\varepsilon_1 + \|\tilde{P}\|)}, \quad \gamma^* := \frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon^2 + 4\varepsilon_1(\varepsilon_1 + \|\tilde{P}\|)(\varepsilon_2 + \|\tilde{P}\|)}}{2}, \\ \epsilon &= 0.5 * (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2), \quad (\gamma_* < \sqrt{\varepsilon_2}, \gamma^* > \sqrt{\varepsilon_1}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. In the domain $\{\gamma : \text{Im } \gamma^2 = 0, \gamma^2 \leq \varepsilon_2\}$ the functions

$$\kappa_2 \frac{K'_m(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} = -\kappa_2 \frac{K_{m+1}(\kappa_2 r)}{K_m(\kappa_2 r)} + \frac{m}{r}$$

are analytical (as a function of γ). Since $\text{Re } \kappa_2 > 0$, the functions $K_m(\kappa_2 r)$ have no zeros [1].

Let $\gamma = \gamma' + i\gamma''$, $\gamma'' \neq 0$. Then

$$\frac{1}{\gamma''} \text{Im} \left[\frac{N_0(\gamma)}{\gamma} \right] = A + \tilde{P} + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{|\gamma|^2} (\varepsilon_2 \tilde{A} + \tilde{P}) \geq I.$$

Further, let $\text{Im } \gamma = 0$. Consider the following quadratic form

$$(N_0(\gamma)\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}) = \left(\left(\gamma^2 (A + \tilde{P}) + \gamma(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)S - \varepsilon_1 (\varepsilon_2 \tilde{A} + \tilde{P}) \right) \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \right) = 0.$$

Expressing $(S\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})$ from the last equation and taking into account the estimate (5.2), we obtain the following double inequality

$$-\epsilon \leq \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\gamma} (\varepsilon_2 \|\tilde{A}\| + \|\tilde{P}\|) - \gamma (\|A\| + \|\tilde{P}\|) \leq \epsilon. \tag{5.3}$$

Solving the inequalities (5.3) with respect to γ and taking into account the estimates (5.1), we find that outside the set $\gamma_* \leq |\gamma| \leq \gamma^*$ the operator $N_0(\gamma)$ is positive or negative definite and therefore continuously invertible [5]. Hence the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ is Fredholm as the sum of an invertible and compact operators, and $\text{ind } N(\gamma) = 0$.

The second assertion of the theorem follows from the fact that the variational relation (3.7) for $\gamma = \gamma_2$ or $\gamma = \gamma_1$ is identically equal to zero for functions Π and Φ , such that $\Pi, \Phi \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\Omega}_*)$, for $\overline{\Omega}_* \subset \Omega_1$ or $\overline{\Omega}_* \subset \Omega_2$, respectively. \square

Theorem 3. *The spectrum of the operator-function $N(\gamma) : H \rightarrow H$ is discrete in Λ i.e., it has a finite number of eigenvalues of finite algebraic multiplicity in any compact set $K_0 \subset \Lambda$. The points $\gamma_j = \pm\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ denote the values of degeneration of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ where $\dim \ker N(\gamma_j) = \infty$.*

Proof. The assertion of the theorem is a corollary of theorem 2 and the theorem on the holomorphic operator-function [5]. The second assertion of the theorem follows from the fact that the variational relation (3.7) for $\gamma = \gamma_2$ or $\gamma = \gamma_1$ is identically equal to zero for functions Π and Φ , such that $\Pi, \Phi \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\Omega}_*)$, for $\overline{\Omega}_* \subset \Omega_1$ or $\overline{\Omega}_* \subset \Omega_2$, respectively. \square

Lemma 6. *The spectrum of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ is symmetric with respect to the origin, $\sigma(N) = \sigma(-N)$. If γ_0 is an eigenvalue of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ corresponding to an eigenvector $\mathbf{u} = (\Pi, \Phi)^T$, then $-\gamma_0$ is also an eigenvalue of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ corresponding to an eigenvector $\mathbf{u} = (-\Pi, \Phi)^T$ with the same multiplicity.*

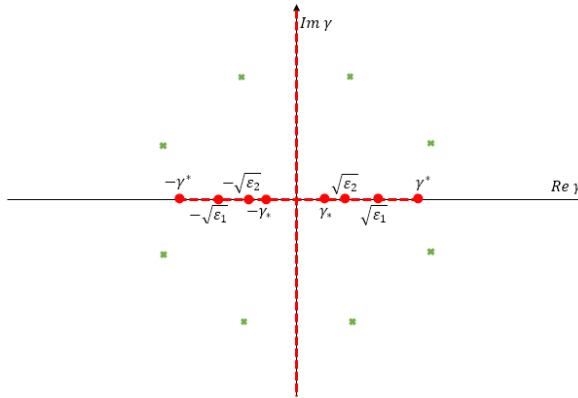


Figure 2. The spectrum of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$; \times are eigenvalues of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$; \bullet denote values of degeneration of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$; $-$ denote points of set $\tilde{\Lambda}$.

Proof. Proof of the assertion is a simple verification of variational relation (3.7). \square

Figure 2 gives a visual representation of the distribution of the spectrum of the operator-function $N(\gamma)$ on the complex plane. For points $\gamma \in \tilde{\Lambda}$ an additional investigation is required.

6 Conclusions

We have reduced the boundary eigenvalue problem for the Maxwell equations describing normal waves in a broad class of non-homogeneously filled waveguides to an eigenvalue problem for an operator-function. We have proved fundamental properties of the spectrum of normal waves including the discreteness and a statement describing localization of eigenvalues of the operator-function on the complex plane.

It should be noted that the existence of propagating waves in open metal-dielectric waveguides of arbitrary cross-section is not established.

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