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## **Author Correction:** The acoustic phase resonances and surface waves supported by a compound rigid grating

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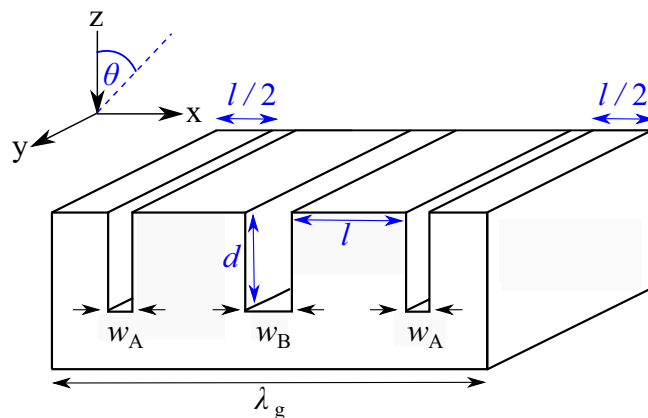
Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-29149-4>, published online 16 July 2018

There are errors in Figures 1 and 2 of this Article.

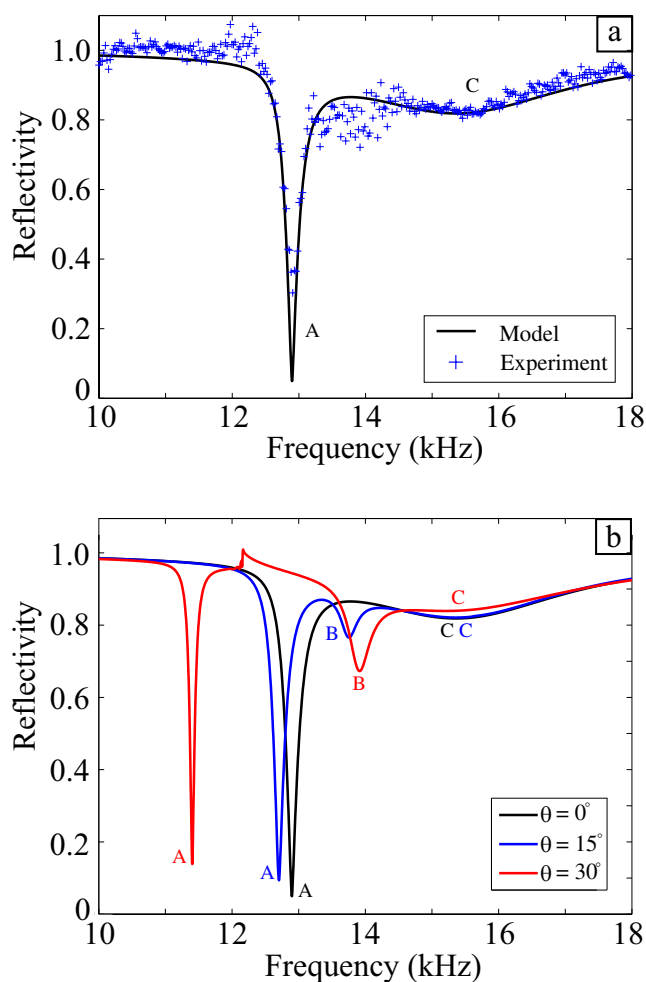
In Figure 1 the symbol “l” has been omitted from 3 locations. In addition the symbol “λ” is incorrect and should read “d”.

In Figure 2 the “θ” symbol has been omitted on the legend for 15° and 30°.

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**Figure 1.** Schematic of a unit cell used in the experiment, comprised of three grooves per period ( $\lambda_g = 19$  mm) where the central groove is twice the width of the adjacent two. Here,  $w_A = 1$  mm,  $w_B = 2$  mm,  $l = d = 5$  mm, and  $\theta$  is the polar angle of incidence.



**Figure 2.** (a) Experimental reflectivity data for near-normal incidence (blue crosses) compared with the FEM model (solid line), model parameters are found in the Supplementary Material. (b) FEM model predictions of the reflectivity showing the reflectivity spectrum for different angles of incidences. The sharp feature at  $\sim 12$  kHz for  $\theta = 30^\circ$  corresponds to the onset of diffraction where the in-plane component of the incident radiation  $\lambda_{0x}$  is comparable to  $\lambda_g$ . As this condition is met, radiation is diffracted into unwanted loss channels rather than coupling to the surface mode.



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