SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

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

Published online: 21 September 2018

Joseph G. Beadle, Timothy Starkey, Joseph A. Dockrey, J. Roy Sambles & Alastair P. Hibbins

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°.

Electromagnetic and Acoustic Materials Group, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Physics Buidling, Stocker Road, University of Exeter, Exeter, EX4 4QL, UK. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.G.B. (email: jgb206@exeter.ac.uk)

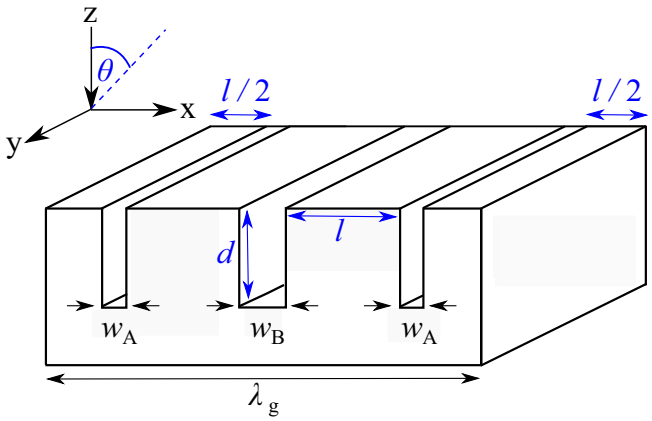

Figure 1. Schematic of a unit cell used in the experiment, comprised of three grooves per period ($\lambda g = 19$ mm) where the central groove is twice the width of the adjacent two. Here, $wA = 1$ mm, $wB = 2$ mm, $l = d = 5$ mm, and θ is the polar angle of incidence.

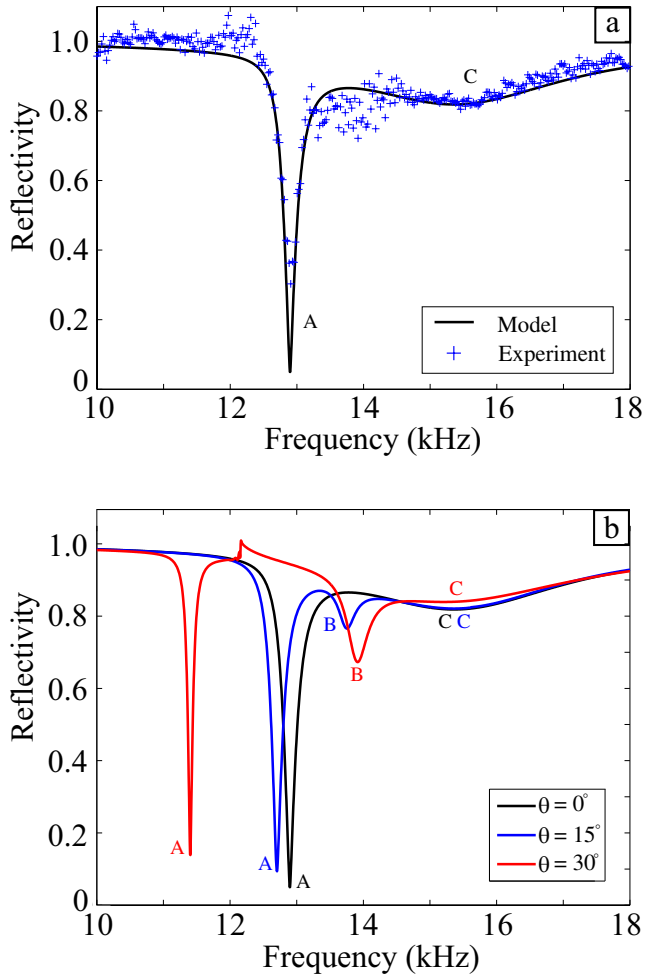

Figure 2. (**a**) Experimental reflectivity data for near-normal incidence (blue crosses) compared with the FEM model (solid line), model parameters are found in the Supplementary Material. (**b**) FEM model predictions of the reflectivity showing the reflectivity spectrum for different angles of incidences.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