

# Scattering of Cylindrical Waves from a Dielectric Cylinder

Homer Reid

May 23, 2015

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>The Setup</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Cylindrical wave functions . . . . .	2

# 1 The Setup

## 1.1 Cylindrical wave functions

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{M}_\nu(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) &= \left[ i\nu \frac{R_\nu(\zeta)}{\zeta} \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} - R'_\nu(\zeta) \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \right] e^{i\nu\varphi} e^{ik_z z} \\ \mathbf{N}_\nu(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{ik_0} \left[ -ik_z R'_\nu(\zeta) \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} + \nu k_z \frac{R_\nu(\zeta)}{\zeta} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} - R_\nu(\zeta) \hat{\mathbf{z}} \right] e^{i\nu\varphi} e^{ik_z z}\end{aligned}$$

$$\zeta = k_\rho \rho, \quad k_\rho \equiv \sqrt{k_0^2 - k_z^2}, \quad R(\zeta) = \begin{cases} H_\nu^{(1)}(\zeta), & \text{outgoing} \\ H_\nu^{(2)}(\zeta), & \text{incoming} \\ J_\nu(\zeta), & \text{regular} \end{cases}$$

We have

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{M} = -ik_0 \mathbf{N}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{N} = ik_0 \mathbf{M}.$$

Incident fields:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}^{\text{inc}}(\mathbf{r}) &= P_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{M}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) + Q_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{N}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) \\ \mathbf{H}^{\text{inc}}(\mathbf{r}) &= -\frac{1}{Z_0} \left\{ P_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{N}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) - Q_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{M}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) \right\}\end{aligned}$$

Interior fields:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}^{\text{int}}(\mathbf{r}) &= A_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{M}_\nu^{\text{regular}}(nk_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) + B_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{N}_\nu^{\text{regular}}(nk_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) \\ \mathbf{H}^{\text{int}}(\mathbf{r}) &= -\frac{1}{Z_0'} \left\{ A_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{N}_\nu^{\text{regular}}(nk_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) - B_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{M}_\nu^{\text{regular}}(nk_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) \right\}\end{aligned}$$

Scattered fields:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}^{\text{scat}}(\mathbf{r}) &= C_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{M}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) + D_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{N}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) \\ \mathbf{H}^{\text{scat}}(\mathbf{r}) &= -\frac{1}{Z_0} \left\{ C_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{N}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) - D_\nu(k_z) \mathbf{M}_\nu^{\text{incoming}}(k_0, k_z; \mathbf{x}) \right\}\end{aligned}$$