

Notes on the T-matrix in 2D

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Abstract

short explanation

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1 Single scatterer

We will be following the notation used in A T-Matrix Reduced Order Model Software [2, 1].

Any incident and scattered wave in 2D, centred at the same polar coordinate axis, can be written as

$$\psi^{\text{inc}} = \sum_n f_n J_{|n|}(kr) e^{in\theta}, \quad (1)$$

$$\psi^{\text{s}} = \sum_n a_n H_{|n|}(kr) e^{in\theta}. \quad (2)$$

The T-matrix is an infinite matrix such that

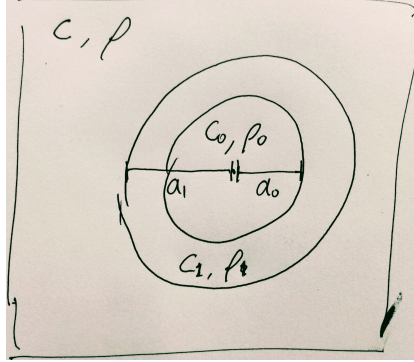
$$a_n = \sum_m T_{nm} f_m. \quad (3)$$

Such a matrix T exists when scattering is a linear (elastic scattering).

For instance, if ρ and c are the background density and wavespeed, then for a circular scatterer with density ρ_j , soundspeed c_j and radius a_j , we have that

$$T_{nm} = -\delta_{nm} Z_j^m, \quad \text{with} \quad Z_j^m = \frac{q_j J'_m(ka_j) J_m(k_j a_j) - J_m(ka_j) J'_m(k_j a_j)}{q_j H'_m(ka_j) J_m(k_j a_j) - H_m(ka_j) J'_m(k_j a_j)},$$

where $q_j = (\rho_j c_j)/(\rho c)$ and $k_j = \omega/c_j$.



1.1 Single circular capsule

$$\psi^0 = \sum_n f_n^0 J_{|n|}(k_0 r) e^{in\theta}, \quad (4)$$

$$\psi^1 = \sum_n [f_n^1 J_{|n|}(k_1 r) + a_n^1 H_{|n|}(k_1 r)] e^{in\theta}. \quad (5)$$

Applying the boundary conditions,

$$\psi^0 = \psi^1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \psi^0}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\rho_1} \frac{\partial \psi^1}{\partial r}, \quad \text{on } r = r_0, \quad (6)$$

$$\psi^1 = \psi^s + \psi^{\text{inc}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{\rho_1} \frac{\partial \psi^1}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial (\psi^s + \psi^{\text{inc}})}{\partial r}, \quad \text{on } r = r_1. \quad (7)$$

Solving these boundary conditions (see capsule-boundary-conditions.nb) leads to

$$\begin{aligned} T_{nn} = & -\frac{J_n(ka_1)}{H_n(ka_1)} - \frac{Y_n'(ka_1, ka_1)}{H_n(ka_1)} [Y^n(k_1 a_1, k_1 a_0) J_n'(k_0 a_0) - q_0 J_n(k_0 a_0) Y_n'(k_1 a_1, k_1 a_0)] \\ & \times [J_n'(k_0 a_0) (q H_n(ka_1) Y_n'(k_1 a_0, k_1 a_1) + H_n'(ka_1) Y^n(k_1 a_1, k_1 a_0)) \\ & + q_0 J_n(k_0 a_0) (q H_n(ka_1) Y_n''(k_1 a_1, k_1 a_0) - H_n'(ka_1) Y_n'(k_1 a_1, k_1 a_0))]^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where $q = \rho c / (\rho_1 c_1)$, $q_0 = \rho_0 c_0 / (\rho_1 c_1)$, and

$$Y^n(x, y) = H_n(x) J_n(y) - H_n(y) J_n(x), \quad (9)$$

$$Y_n'(x, y) = H_n(x) J_n'(y) - H_n'(y) J_n(x), \quad (10)$$

$$Y_n''(x, y) = H_n'(x) J_n'(y) - H_n'(y) J_n'(x). \quad (11)$$

2 Multiple scattering

Graf's addition theorem

$$H_n(kR_\ell)e^{in\Theta_\ell} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} H_{n-m}(kR_{\ell j})e^{i(n-m)\Theta_{\ell j}} J_m(kR_j)e^{im\Theta_j}, \quad \text{for } R_j < R_{\ell j}, \quad (12)$$

where we can also swap H_n and H_{n-m} for J_n and J_{n-m} .

Each particle scatters a field. Then we can define u_j as the scattered pressure field from the j -th cylinder,

$$\psi_j(R_j, \Theta_j) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} A_j^m H_m(kR_j)e^{im\Theta_j}, \quad \text{for } R_j > a_j, \quad (13)$$

where (R_j, Θ_j) are the polar coordinates of $\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_j$, where \mathbf{x}_j is the centre of particle j . Let the incident wave, with coordinate system centred at \mathbf{x}_j , be

$$\psi_{\text{inc}}(R_j, \Theta_j) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f^m J_m(kR_j)e^{im\Theta_j} \quad (14)$$

References

- [1] M. Ganesh and S. C. Hawkins. "Algorithm 975: TMatROM—A T-Matrix Reduced Order Model Software". In: *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.* 44 (July 2017), 9:1–9:18. (Visited on 03/23/2018).
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