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BRONX COMMUNITY COLL NY DEPT OF PHYSICS F/G 20/3
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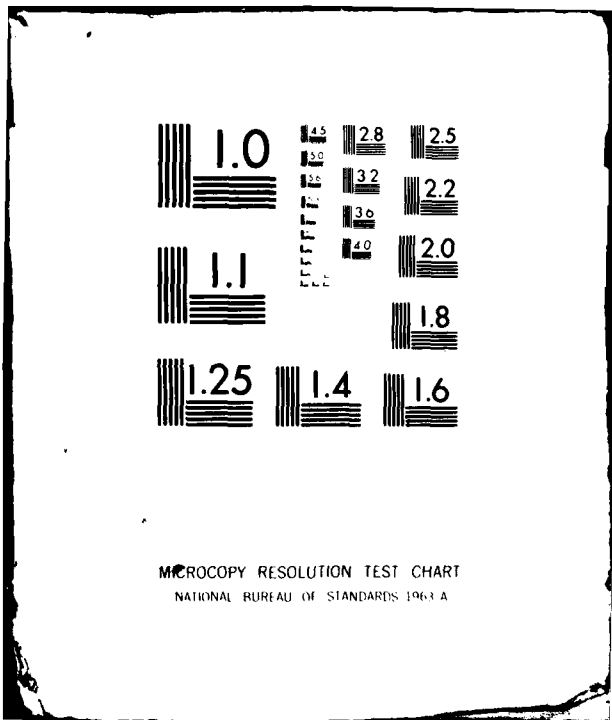
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TRANSMISSION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
THROUGH NON-PLANAR LAYERED MEDIA

FINAL

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11/16/79
11/17/79

11/18/79

Louis A. DeAcetis

12/4/79

Department of Physics
Bronx Community College
of The City University of New York
Bronx, New York 10453

DMIC

March 1980

Prepared for

Air Force Office of Scientific Research
Bolling AFB
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER AFOSR-TR- 80 - 0757	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A089937	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Transmission of Electromagnetic Radiation through Non-Planar Layered Media		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) Louis A. DeAcetis		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) AFOSR 79-0035
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Physics Department Bronx Community College Bronx, New York 10453		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 61102F 2301/A6
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS AFOSR/NP Bolling AFB, Bldg. 410 Washington, DC 20332		12. REPORT DATE March 1980
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 43
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) BESSEL FUNCTIONS LAYERED MEDIA COMPUTER SUBPROGRAMS MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES RADOMES		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) An investigation of transmission of electromagnetic radiation through non-planar media consisting of several layers of dielectric has begun. A library search of recent theoretical and experimental work in this area was conducted, and a theoretical study of the exact solutions to transmission through layered cylindrical and spherical media is underway. Computer programs to generate the spherical and half-integer Bessel Functions of both the first and second kind are included in this report.		

ABSTRACT

↙

An investigation of transmission of electromagnetic radiation through non-planar media consisting of several layers of dielectric has begun. A library search of recent theoretical and experimental work in this area was conducted, and a theoretical study of the exact solutions to transmission through layered cylindrical and spherical media is underway. The library survey did not uncover any systemic experimental investigations in this area. Attempts at expanding exact solutions to obtain suitable approximations to the plane-layer cases have thus far not been successful. Several computer programs not generally available were developed to generate the spherical and half-integer Bessel Functions of both the first and second kind and are included in this report. Calculations using these functions are currently underway.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The investigation of transmission of electromagnetic radiation through non-planar layered media is of practical interest in the design and construction of wideband, lensed radomes. Work in this area ¹⁻⁴ represents an exercise in the transmission of electromagnetic radiation through a layered medium, and most such analyses use the approximation that the radiation penetrates a surface that can be considered as "locally plane."⁵⁻⁷ This permits the use of the "characteristic matrices"⁸ for the stratified medium, and the plane sheet transmission coefficients. Aside from the manner of the approximation is the form, which is especially suitable for calculations on a computer. It was the purpose of this investigation to address the question of the accuracy of the "locally plane" approximation, which has been widely used in the past,^{4, 7, 9-11} and to seek other approximations which might be used to more accurately determine the fields penetrating a non-planar layered medium.

Most discussions of diffraction by a curved dielectric surface ¹²⁻¹⁹ deal with its scattering characteristics (e.g., backscattering cross section) rather than transmission. Transmission investigations through multilayer structures generally involve planes of dielectrics ²⁰ and these still generally draw on the work of Albeles²¹ as discussed in Born and Wolf,⁸ Analysis of transmission through curved "electromagnetic

windows" generally fall into three categories: ray-tracing²²; ray-tracing augmented by the plane-sheet transmission coefficients;^{9, 10, 23} and "Wave Spectrum" surface integration techniques, including the plane wave spectrum (PWS)^{1, 2, 4, 10, 11} and the spherical wave spectrum.²⁴

Based upon the results of a library search of previous work, it was decided to first investigate transmission through non-planar, layered structures for which exact solutions were possible, viz., concentric cylinders and concentric spheres. These solutions would then lay a foundation for a second stage of investigation which would consist of two parts: a) comparison with results obtained from calculations using the "locally plane" approximation, and b) expansion of the exact solutions in the limit of large radius, hopefully obtaining results which would suggest suitable correction terms which would serve to improve the accuracy of the calculations for curved surfaces.

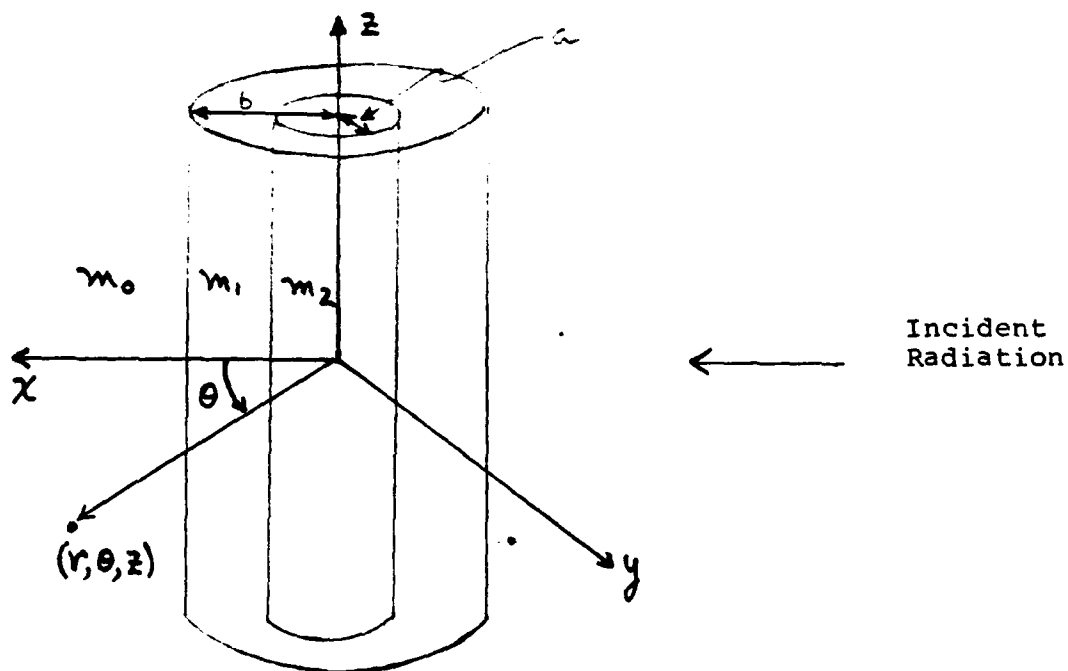
Stage 1 work was readily accomplished by expanding on the work of Kerker, et. al.²⁵ Work in stage 2, however has not been completed as yet. Attempts to expand the exact solutions in the limit of large radius for both the cylinder and the sphere have thus far not yielded formulations which can be readily implemented in transmission calculations (i.e., appropriate correction "factors" or "terms" which could be combined

with or replace the "characteristic matrix" usually used in such calculations). Stage 2, part (a) calculations have been delayed because of a lack of computer subprograms to calculate values for the half-integer Bessel Functions and the so-called "Riccati-Bessel Functions". The latter programs have been written (in both the BASIC and the FORTRAN IV language) and are included in the appendix of this document. Calculations using these programs are currently underway, but unfortunately have not been completed for inclusion here. It is expected that these results will be given in a future communication and publication.

A summary of the theoretical investigations that have been carried out thus far is given below.

II. Fields Within Concentric Circular Cylinders

Kerker²⁵ and Matijevic¹³ have dealt with the case of scattering by coaxial dielectric cylinders. Whereas they are concerned mainly with fields external to the cylinders (scattering), we will consider the fields within. Consider plane electromagnetic radiation traveling in x-direction, incident upon two coaxial cylinders. Let a =radius of the inner cylinder which has index of refraction m_2 ; let b =radius of outer cylinder of index m_1 ; let m_0 =index of the space surrounding the cylinders.



All indices of refraction will be taken as real (non-lossy materials). The field vectors can be related to solutions of the scalar wave equation in circular cylindrical coordinates.

$$\nabla^2 u + k^2 u = 0 \quad (1)$$

where we have suppressed the harmonic time dependence factor.

This becomes

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + k^2 u = 0 \quad (2)$$

which is separable for a solution of the form

$$u = R(r) \Theta(\theta) Z(z). \quad (3)$$

This yields three ordinary differential equations:

$$r \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left[(k_0^2 - h^2) r - n^2 \right] R = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \Theta}{d\theta^2} + n^2 \Theta = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} + h^2 Z = 0, \quad (6)$$

where $h = k_0 \sin \phi$, with ϕ equal to the angle between direction of propagation of the incident radiation and a normal to the z-axis. Since we are initially assuming the incident radiation is along the x-axis, $\phi = 0$ ($\phi \neq 0$ for oblique incidence). For the case where the E-vector is incident parallel to the z-axis, the potentials in the three regions are given by:²⁷

$$r > b: u^{(0)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \left\{ J_n(m_0 k r) - b_n^{(0)} H_n(m_0 k r) \right\} \quad (7a)$$

$$b > r > a: u^{(1)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \left\{ B_n^{(1)} J_n(m_1 k r) - b_n^{(1)} H_n(m_1 k r) \right\} \quad (7b)$$

$$r < a \quad u^{(2)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \left\{ B_n^{(2)} J_n(m_2 kr) \right\} \quad (7c)$$

For the H-vector parallel to the z-axis, we have

$$r > b: \quad v^{(0)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \left\{ J_n(m_0 kr) - \alpha_n^{(0)} H_n(m_0 kr) \right\} \quad (8a)$$

$$b > r > a: \quad v^{(1)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \left\{ A_n^{(1)} J_n(m_1 kr) - \alpha_n^{(1)} H_n(m_1 kr) \right\} \quad (8b)$$

$$r < a: \quad v^{(2)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \left\{ A_n^{(2)} J_n(m_2 kr) \right\} \quad (8c)$$

where

$$F_n = (-1)^n e^{in\theta}$$

$J_n(x)$ = Bessel Functions of the first kind

$Y_n(x)$ = Bessel Function of the second kind.

$H_n(x) = J_n(x) - iY_n(x)$ = Hankel function of the second kind
and the $A_n^{(0)}$, $A_n^{(1)}$, $A_n^{(1)}$, $A_n^{(2)}$, $B_n^{(1)}$, $B_n^{(2)}$ are

coefficients whose values are to be determined from the boundary conditions. Applying the boundary conditions at the interfaces, viz., mu , $m \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$, $m^2 v$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}$ all continuous at the boundaries, we get eight equations:

$$b_n^{(0)} m_0 H_n(m_0 \alpha_1) - b_n^{(1)} m_1 H_n(m_1 \alpha_1) + B_n^{(1)} m_1 J_n(m_1 \alpha_1) = m_0 J_n(m_0 \alpha_1) \quad (9a)$$

$$b_n^{(0)} m_0^2 H_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) - b_n^{(1)} m_1^2 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) + B_n^{(1)} m_1^2 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) = m_0^2 J_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) \quad (9b)$$

$$-b_n^{(1)} m_1 H_n(m_1 \alpha_2) + B_n^{(1)} m_1 J_n(m_1 \alpha_2) - B_n^{(2)} m_2 J_n(m_2 \alpha_2) = 0 \quad (9c)$$

$$-b_n^{(1)} m_1^2 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) + B_n^{(1)} m_1^2 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) - B_n^{(2)} m_2^2 J_n'(m_2 \alpha_2) = 0 \quad (9d)$$

$$a_n^{(0)} m_0^2 H_n(m_0 \alpha_1) - a_n^{(1)} m_1^2 H_n(m_1 \alpha_1) + A_n^{(1)} m_1^2 J_n(m_1 \alpha_1) = m_0^2 J_n(m_0 \alpha_1) \quad (9e)$$

$$a_n^{(0)} m_0 H_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) - a_n^{(1)} m_1 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) + A_n^{(1)} m_1 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) = m_0 J_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) \quad (9f)$$

$$-a_n^{(1)} m_1^2 H_n(m_1 \alpha_2) + A_n^{(1)} m_1^2 J_n(m_1 \alpha_2) - A_n^{(2)} m_2^2 J_n(m_2 \alpha_2) = 0 \quad (9g)$$

$$-a_n^{(1)} m_1 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) + A_n^{(1)} m_1 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) - A_n^{(2)} m_2 J_n'(m_2 \alpha_2) = 0 \quad (9h)$$

$$\alpha_1 = kb$$

$$\alpha_2 = ka$$

The incident field can be expanded in terms of the J_n to

$$\text{yield: } u^i = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-i)^n J_n(k_0 r) e^{in\theta} \quad (10)$$

where k_0 = wave number in the region outside the cylinders.

Since we will be interested in the fields that penetrate into the core cylinder, we must evaluate the $A_n^{(2)}$, $B_n^{(2)}$. Using

Eqs. (9e-9h), we can write:

$$A_n^{(2)} = \begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} m_0^2 H_n(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1^2 H_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1^2 J_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_0^2 J_n(m_0 \alpha_1) \\ m_0 H_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_0 J_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) \\ 0 & -m_1^2 H_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1^2 J_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & 0 \\ 0 & -m_1 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & 0 \end{array} \right| \\ \hline \left| \begin{array}{cccc} m_0^2 H_n(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1^2 H_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1^2 J_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & 0 \\ m_0 H_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & 0 \\ 0 & -m_1^2 H_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1^2 J_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & -m_2^2 J_n(m_2 \alpha_2) \\ 0 & -m_1 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & -m_2 J_n'(m_2 \alpha_2) \end{array} \right| \end{array} \quad (11)$$

and,

$$B_n^{(2)} = \begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} m_0 H_n(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1 H_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1 J_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_0 J_n(m_0 \alpha_1) \\ m_0^2 H_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1^2 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1^2 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_0^2 J_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) \\ 0 & -m_1 H_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1 J_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & 0 \\ 0 & -m_1^2 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1^2 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & 0 \end{array} \right| \\ \hline \left| \begin{array}{cccc} m_0 H_n(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1 H_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1 J_n(m_1 \alpha_1) & 0 \\ m_0^2 H_n'(m_0 \alpha_1) & -m_1^2 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & m_1^2 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_1) & 0 \\ 0 & -m_1 H_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1 J_n(m_1 \alpha_2) & -m_2 J_n(m_2 \alpha_2) \\ 0 & -m_1^2 H_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & m_1^2 J_n'(m_1 \alpha_2) & -m_2^2 J_n'(m_2 \alpha_2) \end{array} \right| \end{array} \quad (12)$$

where we have used $\alpha_1 = k_0 b$
 $\alpha_2 = k_0 a$ (12)

with k_0 equal to the wave number of the radiation in the region $r > b$. Eqs. 7c and 8c can then be evaluated to yield the plane polarized components of the incident beam. An arbitrary elliptically polarized wave may be formed by linear superposition. The extension to oblique incidence is made by retaining the "h" term in Eqs. 4 and 6.

III - Fields Within Concentric Spheres

Using the notation of Kerker,²⁵ the solution for diffraction by concentric dielectric spheres is given in terms of "Hertz - Debye potentials," π_1 and π_2 , which satisfy the wave equation in spherical coordinates²⁸

$$\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial^2 (r\pi)}{\partial r^2} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \pi}{\partial \phi^2} + k^2 \pi = 0 \quad (14)$$

Let $\pi = R(r) \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\phi)$. (15)

By separation of variables, this yields the three ordinary differential equations:

$$\frac{d^2 (rR)}{dr^2} + \left[k^2 - \frac{n(n+1)}{r^2} \right] rR = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d \Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left[n(n+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right] \Theta = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} + m^2 \Phi = 0 \quad (18)$$

where n is an integer, and $m = -n, \dots, 0, \dots, +n$.

The solutions of the radial equation (16) are Riccati-Bessel functions:

$$\psi_n(kr) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi kr}{2}} J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(kr) \quad (19)$$

$$\chi_n(kr) = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi kr}{2}} Y_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(kr) \quad (20)$$

where the $J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ and $Y_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ are the half-integer Bessel Functions of the first and second kind. Also,

$$\zeta = \psi_n + i \chi_n = \sqrt{\frac{\pi kr}{2}} H_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(kr)$$

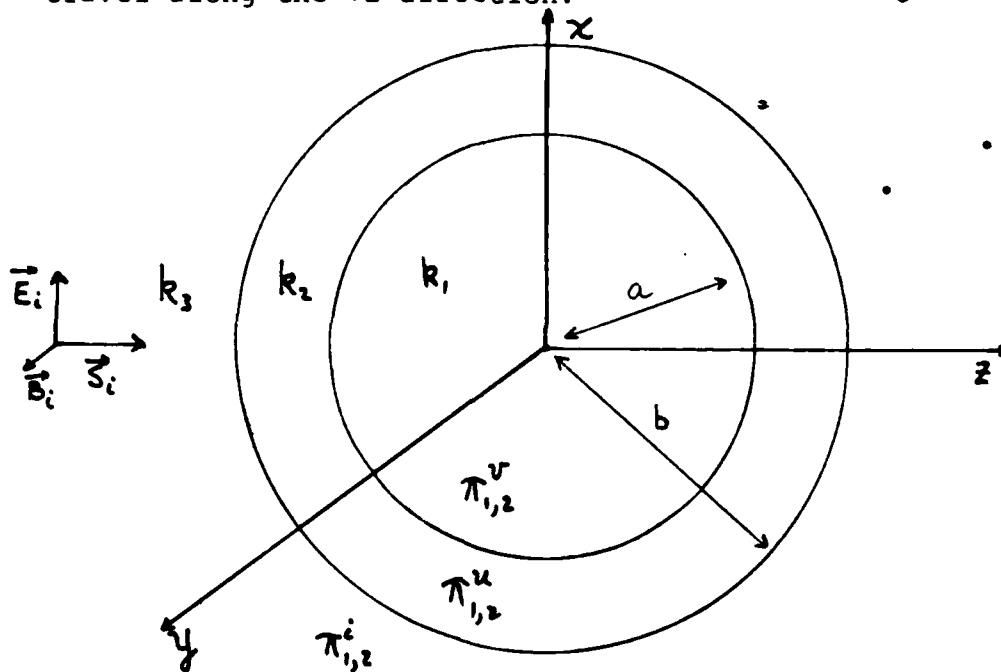
where $H_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(kr)$ = Hankel functions of the second kind.

The solutions to Eq. 17 are the associated Legendre polynomials,

$$\Theta = P_n^{(m)}(\cos \theta) \quad (21)$$

The solutions of the $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$ equation are the harmonic functions of $\sin(m\phi)$, $\cos(m\phi)$. The general solution to Eq. 14 is a linear superposition of all of the particular solutions multiplied by appropriate coefficients whose values are to be determined from the boundary conditions.

Consider plane radiation incident upon a sphere comprised of two dielectrics. In this case, let the incident radiation travel along the +z direction.



The appropriate Debye potentials for the incident field are of the form:²⁹

$$r \pi_1^i = \frac{1}{k_3^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} \psi_n(k_3 r) P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \cos \phi \quad (22a)$$

$$r \pi_2^i = \frac{1}{k_3^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} \psi_n(k_3 r) P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \sin \phi \quad (22b)$$

where we have taken the incident radiation as plane-polarized along the z-axis. The waves in the three regions are obtained from the potentials:

$$r > b: \quad r \pi_1 = -\frac{1}{k_3^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} a_n \zeta_n(k_3 r) P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \cos \phi \quad (23a)$$

$$r \pi_2 = -\frac{1}{k_3^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} b_n \zeta_n(k_3 r) P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \sin \phi \quad (23b)$$

$a < r < b$:

$$r \pi_1^u = -\frac{1}{k_2^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} [c_n \psi_n(k_2 r) + d_n \chi_n(k_2 r)] P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \cos \phi \quad (24a)$$

$$r \pi_2^u = -\frac{1}{k_2^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} [e_n \psi_n(k_2 r) + f_n \chi_n(k_2 r)] P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \sin \phi \quad (24b)$$

$r < a$:

$$r \pi_1^v = -\frac{1}{k_1^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} g_n \psi_n(k_1 r) P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \cos \phi \quad (25a)$$

$$r \pi_2^v = -\frac{1}{k_1^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} h_n \psi_n(k_1 r) P_n^{(1)}(\cos \theta) \sin \phi \quad (25b)$$

We impose the boundary conditions at the surfaces $r=a$ and $r=b$ which yield a set of eight equations:

$$m_1 c_n \psi'_n(m_2 \alpha) + m_1 d_n \chi'_n(m_2 \alpha) + m_2 g_n \psi'_n(m_1 \alpha) = 0 \quad (26a)$$

$$c_n \psi_n(m_2 \alpha) + d_n \chi_n(m_2 \alpha) + g_n \psi_n(m_1 \alpha) = 0 \quad (26b)$$

$$c_n \psi'_n(m_2 \nu) + d_n \chi'_n(m_2 \nu) + m_2 a_n \int'_n(\nu) = m_2 \psi'_n(\nu) \quad (26c)$$

$$c_n \psi_n(m_2 \nu) + d_n \chi_n(m_2 \nu) + a_n \int(\nu) = \psi_n(\nu) \quad (26d)$$

$$m_1 e_n \psi'_n(m_2 \alpha) + m_1 f_n \chi'_n(m_2 \alpha) + m_2 h_n \psi'_n(m_1 \alpha) = 0 \quad (26e)$$

$$m_1^2 e_n \psi_n(m_2 \alpha) + m_1^2 f_n \chi_n(m_2 \alpha) + m_2^2 h_n \psi_n(m_1 \alpha) = 0 \quad (26f)$$

$$e_n \psi'_n(m_2 \nu) + f_n \chi'_n(m_2 \nu) + m_2 b_n \int'_n(\nu) = m_2 \psi'_n(\nu) \quad (26g)$$

$$e_n \psi_n(m_2 \nu) + f_n \chi_n(m_2 \nu) + m_2^2 b_n \int_n(\nu) = m_2^2 \psi_n(\nu) \quad (26h)$$

where

$$\nu = k_3 b = 2\pi b / \lambda_3$$

$$\alpha = k_3 a = 2\pi a / \lambda_3$$

$$m_1 = n_1 / n_3 = \text{relative index of refraction of core}$$

$$m_2 = n_2 / n_3 = \text{relative index of refraction of layer}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \text{wavelength in outer medium}$$

Since we are interested in the fields in the core, we need the coefficients g_n, h_n . These can be obtained from Eqs. 2:

$m_1 \psi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_1 \chi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	0	0
$m_2 \psi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_2 \chi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	0	0
$\psi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	$\chi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	$\psi_n'(\nu)$	$\int_n'(\nu)$
$m_2 \psi_n(m_2 \nu)$	$m_2 \chi_n(m_2 \nu)$	$\psi_n(\nu)$	$\int_n(\nu)$

$\psi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	$\chi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	$\psi_n'(m_1 \alpha)$	0
$m_2 \psi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_2 \chi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_1 \psi_n(m_1 \alpha)$	0
$\psi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	$\chi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	0	$\int_n'(\nu)$
$m_2 \psi_n(m_2 \nu)$	$m_2 \chi_n(m_2 \nu)$	0	$\int_n(\nu)$

$m_2 \psi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_2 \chi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	0	0
$m_1^2 \psi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_1^2 \chi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	0	0
$m_2 \psi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	$m_2 \chi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	$\psi_n'(\nu)$	$\int_n'(\nu)$
$\psi_n(m_2 \nu)$	$\chi_n(m_2 \nu)$	$\psi_n(\nu)$	$\int_n(\nu)$

$m_2 \psi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_2 \chi_n'(m_2 \alpha)$	$m_1 \psi_n'(m_1 \alpha)$	0
$\psi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	$\chi_n(m_2 \alpha)$	$\psi_n(m_1 \alpha)$	0
$m_2 \psi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	$m_2 \chi_n'(m_2 \nu)$	0	$\int_n'(\nu)$
$\psi_n(m_2 \nu)$	$\chi_n(m_2 \nu)$	0	$\int_n(\nu)$

The coefficients in Eqs. 25 are thus determined and the exact fields in the core can be evaluated using the spherical coordinate expressions:³⁰

$$E_r = \frac{\partial^2(r\pi_1)}{\partial r^2} + k^2 r \pi_1 \quad (29a)$$

$$E_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2(r\pi_1)}{\partial r \partial \theta} + i\omega \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial(r\pi_2)}{\partial \phi} \quad (29b)$$

$$E_\phi = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2(r\pi_1)}{\partial r \partial \phi} - i\omega \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r\pi_2)}{\partial \theta} \quad (29c)$$

$$H_r = \frac{\partial^2(r\pi_2)}{\partial r^2} + k^2 r \pi_2 \quad (29d)$$

$$H_\theta = -i\omega \epsilon \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial(r\pi_1)}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2(r\pi_2)}{\partial r \partial \theta} \quad (29e)$$

$$H_\phi = i\omega \epsilon \frac{\partial(r\pi_1)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2(r^2 \pi_2)}{\partial r \partial \phi} \quad (29f)$$

IV. Asymptotic Expansions

For both the cylindrical and spherical cases described above, asymptotic expansions of the functions have thus far not proved fruitful (the algebra and manipulation of the determinants is rather unwieldy). The approximations used were that $b-a \ll a$ and a very large. This permits the use of the asymptotic forms of the functions and the Taylor expansion of the derivatives. This approach has been temporarily suspended and will be pursued at a later time.

V. Calculations Using the Exact Solution for Concentric Spheres

This evaluation was attempted first because it was felt it would offer the severest test of the "locally plane" approximation since it is three-dimensional. Computer programs to evaluate the Riccati-Bessel functions (or the spherical Bessel Functions of the first and second kinds, J_n , Y_n , to which they are related by

$$\psi_n = r j_n, \quad \chi_n = r y_n$$

or the half-integer Bessel Functions, $J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$, $Y_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ to which the ψ_n, χ_n are related by Eqs. 19 and 20) were not available. It was thus necessary to write these programs, using several recursion techniques described in the literature.³¹⁻³³ Documented versions of these programs written in FORTRAN IV and BASIC are included

in the appendix. Calculations using these programs and equations 27-29 are currently underway. These results will be compared with values obtained using the "locally plane" approximation. As originally proposed, similar calculations will be done for the concentric cylinder case.

IV.

CONCLUSIONS

A library search of materials accessible to me indicates that, thus far, there has been no systematic investigation (neither theoretical nor experimental) of the "locally plane" approximation to transmission of electromagnetic radiation through non-planar layered media. A theoretical investigation of the transmission into layered cylinders and spheres was done, and calculations based upon these results are underway. Computer programs in FORTRAN IV and BASIC have been written to generate Riccati-Bessel Functions (and spherical and half-integer Bessel-Functions) for use in these calculations. The investigation thus far has given this author some indication of why such investigations have apparently not been done before.

It is expected that this work will continue through the summer (a recent collaborator of the author has expressed some interest in joining the investigation), and further results should be available for submission for publication in the Fall 1980. It is expected that these results will give an indication of the theoretical accuracy of the locally plane approximation, and suggest an appropriate experimental study. Improved approximations to the locally plane approximation are still the ultimate goal.

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```

C*
C* SUBROUTINE BESSP1(X,N,DELTA,RES,IERR)
C*
C* ..BESSP1: SUBPROGRAM TO CALCULATE THE SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE
C* 1st KIND j (x).
C*
C*      n
C* ..Dr. Louis A. DeAcetis
C* Physics Department
C* Bronx Community College/CUNY
C* Bronx, NY 10453
C*
C* LAST UPDATE: FEBRUARY 1980
C*
C* ..THIS WORK WAS SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE USAF OFFICE
C* OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, #790035.
C* -----
C*
C* ..References:
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C* RADIATION, Academic Press, New York, 1969, 65-67.
C* -----
C*
C* **Form of the CALL statement:
C*
C* CALL BESSP1(X,N,DELTA,RES,IERR)
C*
C* Input values:
C* X = value of the argument; range: 0 <= X <= 100
C* (This must be a DOUBLE PRECISION value.)
C* N = order; must be an integer in the range: 0 <= N <= 100
C* DELTA = Desired accuracy expressed as the fractional error.
C*
C* Output values:
C* RES = results (value of the spherical Bessel function)
C* (This is a DOUBLE PRECISION quantity)
C* The mantissas of values of RES with magnitudes of
C* less than 1.D-70 have no significance.
C* IERR = error code: 0 if no error
C* 1 if X, N, or DELTA out of range (see above).
C* 2 if accuracy (DELTA) not achieved or in doubt.
C* -----

```

C^o
C^o..Because of the recursive nature of the calculations done by
C^o this SUBROUTINE, some calculated values with $N \geq 5$ are stored in an
C^o array containing all of the values of the spherical Bessel
C^o function $j_n(X)$ up to the order N that was supplied in the
C^o CALL statement. For a given value of X , if more than one order
C^o is to be used, call this SUBROUTINE first with the largest
C^o value of N to be used. Subsequent calls can then extract values
C^o from the array without recalculation, saving computing time.

C^o
C^o A new calculation is initiated whenever
C^o (a) a new value of X or Δ is supplied, or
C^o (b) N is larger than the previously used maximum value.

C^o-----
DOUBLE PRECISION VALUES(102),X,RES,XOLD,RESOLD
DOUBLE PRECISION A,B,C,D,E,F,T1,T2,DS,DC
DATA C,XOLD,NOLD/0.,0.,0/
IERR=0
RES=0.DO
IF(N.LT.0.OR.N.GT.100.OR.X.LT.0..OR.X.GT.1.D2)IERR=1
IF(Delta.LT.1.E-13) IERR=1
IF(IERR.NE.0) RETURN
C...HANDLE CASE WHERE X=0 AND N>0: RES=0
RES=0.DO
IF(X.EQ.0..AND.N.NE.0) RETURN
C...X=0, N=0: RES=1; X>0, N=0: RES=SIN(X)/X
RES=1.DO
IF(X.EQ.0..AND.N.EQ.0) RETURN
IF(N.GT.0) GO TO 100
RES=DSIN(X)/X
RETURN
C...FOLLOWING FOR X>0, N>0 CASE:
100 IF((X.EQ.XOLD.AND.N.LT.NOLD.AND.NOLD.GT.4).AND.
:(C.NE.1.DO.OR.N.GT.4)) GO TO 400
DS=DSIN(X)
DC=DCOS(X)
IF(N.GT.4) GOTO 200
GO TO (110,120,130,140),N
C...N=4:
140 RES=(((105.DO/(X*X)-45.DO)/X+X)*DS-(105.DO/(X*X)-10.DO)*DC)/X/X
RETURN
C...N=3:
130 RES=(((15.DO/X/X-6.DO)*DS-(15.DO/X-X)*DC)/(X*X)
RETURN
C...N=2:
120 RES=(((3.DO/X-X)*DS-3.DO*DC)/(X*X)
RETURN
C...N=1:
110 RES=(DS/X-DC)/X
RETURN

```

C...USING PREVIOUSLY GENERATED VALUES WHEN X UNCHANGED AND N<LAST N
400 RES=C*VALUES(N+1)
    RETURN
101 RES=VALUES(N+1)
    RETURN
C...DO, N>4:
200 JK=4
    A=(15.DO/(X*X)-6.DO)/(X*X)
    B=((105.DO/(X*X)-45.DO)/X+X)/(X*X)
    E=(105.DO/(X*X)-10.DO)/(X*X)
    F=(X-15.DO/X)/(X*X)
160 C=(2*JK+1)*B/X - A
    JK=JK+1
    D=(1-2*JK)*E/X - F
    T1=C*DS
    T2=D*DC
    IF(2*(JK/2)-JK.EQ.0) T2=-T2
C...IF THIS METHOD BECOMES TOO INACCURATE, GO TO ALTERNATE.
    IF(T1*T2.LT.0..AND.ABS(T1+T2).LT.1.D-14/DELTA*ABS(T1)) GO TO 500
    VALUES(JK+1)=T1+T2
    IF(JK.EQ.N) GO TO 214
    A=B
    B=C
    F=E
    E=D
    GO TO 160
C...ALTERNATE METHOD-- "MILLER'S METHOD"
C    FIND INITIAL VALUE FOR JM WHICH IS LARGER THAN N OR X BUT <= 102
500 A=DS/X
    RESOLD=0.DO
    JM=MAX(N+1,DINT(X+.5))
170 JM=MIN(JM,101)
    JM=JM+1
    VALUES(JM)=0.DO
    VALUES(JM-1)=1.DO
    DO 555 K=3,JM
    KK=JM+1-K
555 VALUES(KK)=(2.DO*DFLOAT(KK-1)+3.DO)*VALUES(KK+1)/X-VALUES(KK+2)
    C=A/VALUES(1)
    RES=C*VALUES(N+1)
    IF((DABS((RES-RESOLD)/RES).LT.DELTA).OR.(DABS(RES).LT.1D-70))
:    GO TO 215
    RESOLD=RES
    IF(JM.GT.101) GO TO 220
    JM=JM+4
    GO TO 170
C...ACCURACY IN DOUBT OR NOT ACHIEVED--
220 IERR=2
    RETURN
214 RES=VALUES(N+1)
    C=1.DO

```

C...SAVE OLD VALUES FOR LATER USE:

215 XOLD=X

NOLD=N

RETURN

END

C*

C*

```

C*
C*      SUBROUTINE BESSP2(X,N,RES,IERR)
C*
C* ..BESSP2: SUBPROGRAM TO CALCULATE THE SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE
C* 2nd KIND, y (x).
C*      n
C* ..Dr. Louis A. DeAcetis
C* Physics Department
C* Bronx Community College/CUNY
C* Bronx, NY 10453
C*
C* LAST UPDATE: FEBRUARY 1980
C*
C* ..THIS WORK WAS SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE USAF OFFICE
C* OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, #790035.
C* -----
C*
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C* RADIATION, Academic Press, New York, 1969, 65-67.
C* -----
C*
C* ...Form of the CALL statement:
C*
C*      CALL BESSP2(X,N,RES,IERR)
C*
C* Input values:
C*      X = value of the argument; range:          . 0 <= X <= 100
C*      (This must be a DOUBLE PRECISION value.)
C*      N = order; must be an integer in the range: 0 <= N <= 100
C*
C* Output values:
C*      RES = results (value of the spherical Bessel function)
C*      (This is a DOUBLE PRECISION quantity. Tests indicate
C*      that the results are good to better than seven significant
C*      digits, except for magnitudes > 1.D70.)
C*      IERR = error code: 0 if no error
C*                  1 if X or N out of range (see above).
C* -----

```

```

C*
C***Because of the recursive nature of the calculations, all orders
C* of the function will be calculated up to order N. If more than
C* one order is to be used with the same value of X, then an initial
C* CALL to the SUBROUTINE with the highest value of N will cause all
C* lower orders to be calculated, and these will be used as long as
C* X is unchanged and N < highest value. This will save some computing time.
C*

```

```

C*-----
      DOUBLE PRECISION VALUES(102),X,RES,XOLD
      DOUBLE PRECISION DS,DC
      DATA XOLD,NOLD/O.,0/
      IERR=1
      RES=0.DO
      IF(N.LT.0.OR.N.GT.100.OR.X.LT.0..OR.X.GT.1.D2)RETURN
      IERR=0
C...HANDLE CASE WHERE X=0: RES= -INFINITY=-1.D70
      RES=-1.D70
      IF(X.EQ.0.DO) RETURN
      DC=DCOS(X)
      IF(N.EQ.0) GO TO 105
C...FOLLOWING FOR X>0, N>0 CASES:
      100 IF(X.EQ.XOLD.AND.N.LT.NOLD) GO TO 400
      DS=DSIN(X)
      IF(N.EQ.1) GO TO 110
C...N=2:
      120 VALUES(3)=((X-3.DO/X)*DC-3.DO*DS)/(X*X)
C...N=1:
      110 VALUES(2)=- (DC/X+DS)/X
C...N=0:
      105 VALUES(1)=-DC/X
      IF(N.GT.2) GO TO 200
      GO TO 250
C...USING PREVIOUSLY GENERATED VALUES WHEN X UNCHANGED AND N<HIGHEST N
      400 RES=VALUES(N+1)
      RETURN
C...USING RECURSIVE RELATIONSHIP
      200 DO 666 K=3,N
      666 VALUES(K+1)=(2.DO*DFLOAT(K)-1.DO)*VALUES(K)/X - VALUES(K-1)
      250 RES=VALUES(N+1)
      XOLD=X
      NOLD=N
      RETURN
      END

```



```

10000 REM SUBPROGRAM TO CALCULATE RICCATI/SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTIONS
10002 REM OF THE 1ST KIND, AND THEIR DERIVATIVE.
10010 REM...DR. LOUIS A. DEACETIS
10011 REM PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
10012 REM BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE/CUNY
10013 REM BRONX, NY 10453
10014 REM
10015 REM...LAST UPDATE: FEBRUARY 1980
10016 REM
10018 REM...THIS WORK WAS SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE USAF OFFICE OF
10019 REM SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, #790035.
10020 REM
10021 REM...REFERENCES:
10022 REM HANDBOOK OF MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS, ABRAMOWITZ, M. AND I.A. STEGUN,
10023 REM DOVER PUBLIC., N.Y.1965, EQS.10.1.10,10.1.11,10.1.19,10.1.21,10.3.1.
10024 REM
10025 REM STEGUN, I. A., AND M. ABRAMOWITZ, "GENERATION OF BESSEL FUNCTIONS
10026 REM FUNCTIONS ON HIGH SPEED COMPUTERS," MATHEMATICAL TABLES AND
10027 REM OTHER AIDS TO COMPUTATION, VOL. 11, 255-257 (1957).
10029 REM
10030 REM JAHNKE, E. AND F. EMDE, TABLES OF FUNCTIONS, DOVER PUBLICATIONS,
10031 REM NEW YORK, 1945, 128.
10032 REM
10033 REM KERKER, M., THE SCATTERING OF LIGHT AND OTHER ELECTROMAGNETIC
10034 REM RADIATION, ACADEMIC PRESS, NEW YORK 1969, PP. 64-67.
10036 REM -----
10038 REM ALL VARIABLES AND FUNCTIONS USED BY/IN THESE ROUTINES BEGIN WITH J.
10040 REM DO NOT USE VARIABLE NAMES BEGINNING WITH J ELSEWHERE.
10041 REM THE NAMES PI, P2I, HALFPI ARE ALSO USED (= PI, 2*PI, PI/2)
10042 REM -----
10044 REM FIRST CALL TO THESE SUBPROGRAMS IS "GOSUB 10000" WHICH INITIALIZES
10046 REM ALL FUNCTIONS AND DEFINES CONSTANTS.
10047 REM
10048 REM TO GENERATE VALUES OF RICCATI-BESSEL FUNCTIONS, GOSUB 10100
10049 REM TO GET VALUES OF DERIVATIVES, GOSUB 10200
10050 REM TO GET VALUES OF SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTIONS, GOSUB 10300.
10051 REM INPUT VALUES:
10052 REM JX = ARGUMENT (0 <= JX <= 100)
10053 REM JN = ORDER (0 <= JN <= 100)
10054 REM DELTA = DESIRED ACCURACY EXPRESSED AS THE FRACTIONAL ERROR.
10055 REM OUTPUT VALUES:
10056 REM JS = VALUE OF SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTION, J<JN>(JX)
10057 REM JR = VALUE OF RICCATI FUNCTION OR ITS DERIVATIVE.
10058 REM (MANTISSAS OF VALUES < 1E-70 HAVE NO SIGNIFICANCE)
10059 REM JJ = ERROR CODE = 0 (NO ERROR), = 1 (JN, JX, DELTA OUT OF RANGE),
10060 REM = 2 (ACCURACY NOT ACHIEVED OR IN DOUBT)
10061 REM -----

```

```

10062 REM BECAUSE OF THE RECURSIVE NATURE OF THE CALCULATIONS, FOR VALUES
10064 REM OF JN LARGER THAN 4, ALL ORDERS OF THE FUNCTION WILL BE CALCULATED
10066 REM UP TO ORDER JN . THUS, IF MORE THAN ONE ORDER WITH THE SAME JX
10070 REM IS TO BE USED, AN INITIAL GOSUB WITH THE HIGHEST VALUE OF
10072 REM OF JN TO BE USED WILL GENERATE LOWER ORDERS AS WELL, AND
10074 REM THESE WILL BE USED AS LONG AS JX AND DELTA ARE UNCHANGED AND
10076 REM JN<HIGHEST VALUE (THIS CAN SAVE CONSIDERABLE COMPUTING TIME).
10080 REM -----
10081 REM ROUTINES FOR SINE AND COSINE TO 15 DECIMAL PLACES ARE AT LINES
10082 REM 10900 - 10990. INPUT ANGLE IS AA.
10084 REM GOSUB 10900 FOR SIN(AA) RETURNED AS VARIABLE SA.
10086 REM GOSUB 10950 FOR COS(AA) RETURNED AS VARIABLE CA.
10088 REM IF THE BASIC BEING USED HAS DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTIONS, THEN OMIT
10089 REM THESE LINES, AND CHANGE "SA" AND "CA" TO SIN AND COS BELOW.
10090 REM -----
10091 DIM JF(101)
10092 PI=3.141592653589793: P2I=6.283185307179586: HALFPI=1.570796326794896
10094 DEF FNA(A)=A-INT(A/P2I)*P2I :REM MAKE "A" A VALUE BETWEEN 0 AND 2 PI
10096 DEF FNT(N,X)=(2*N+3)*JF(N+1)/X-JF(N+2)
10098 JC=0: JZ=0: JY=0: RETURN
10100 REM FIND THE RICCATI-BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE FIRST KIND:
10102 IF JN<0 OR JX<0 OR DELTA<1.E-13 THEN JR=0: JJ=1: RETURN
10106 JJ=0
10108 IF JX=0 THEN JR=0: RETURN: REM JR=0 IF JX=0
10110 IF JN<>0 GOTO 10120
10115 AA=JX: GOSUB 10900: JR=SA: RETURN
10120 GOSUB 10300
10130 JR=JX*JS: RETURN
10107 REM HANDLE JX,JN= 0 CASES HERE: USE SPHERICAL BESSEL ROUTINE FOR OTHERS:
10200 REM FIND FIRST DERIVATIVE OF THE RICCATI-BESSEL FUNCTION OF FIRST KIND:
10201 IF JN<0ORJX<0 OR DELTA<1.E-13 THEN JR=0: JJ=1: RETURN
10202 JJ=0: IF JN<>0 GO TO 10206
10204 AA=JX: GOSUB 10950: JR=CA: RETURN
10205 JJ=0
10206 GOSUB 10300: JT=JS: IF JJ<>0 PRINT 'ERROR FOR JN,JX= ';JN,JX
10208 JN=JN-1: GOSUB 10300: JN=JN+1
10209 JR=JX*JT-JN*JS: RETURN
10300 REM FIND SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE FIRST KIND:
10301 IF JN<0 OR JX<0 OR DELTA<1.E-13 THEN JS=0: JJ=1: RETURN
10305 IF JX=0ANDJN<>0 THEN JS=0:RETURN:REM JS=0 FOR JX=0 EXCEPT IF JN=0
10311 IF JX=JY AND JN<=JZ AND JZ>4 AND (JC<>1 OR JN>4) GOTO 10400
10312 AA=JX: GOSUB 10900: IF JN<>0 GOTO 10316
10314 IF JX=0 THEN JS=1 ELSE JS=SA/JX
10315 RETURN
10316 GOSUB 10950: ON JN GOTO 10320,10330,10340,10350
10318 GOTO 10360: REM JN>=5
10320 JS=(SA/JX - CA)/JX: RETURN : REM JN=1
10330 JS=((3/JX - JX)*SA - 3*CA)/(JX*JX): RETURN: REM JN=2
10340 JS=((15/(JX*JX)-6)*SA-(15/JX-JX)*CA)/(JX*JX):RETURN: REM JN=3
10350 JS=((105/(JX*JX)-45)/JX+JX)*SA-(105/(JX*JX)-10)*CA)/(JX*JX)
10352 RETURN :REM JN=4

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10360 JK=4: JA=(15/(JX*JX)-6)/(JX*JX) : JB=((105/(JX*JX)-45)/JX+JX)/(JX*JX)
10370 JE=(105/(JX*JX)-10)/(JX*JX) : JF=(JX-15/JX)/(JX*JX)
10380 JC=(2*JK+1)*JB/JX - JA
10385 JK=JK+1
10390 JD=(1-2*JK)*JE/JX-JF
10394 T1=JC*SA: T2=JD*CA: IF(2*INT(JK/2)-JK)=0 THEN T2=-T2: REM (-1)|(N+1)
10396 IF T1*T2<0 AND ABS(T1+T2)<1.E-14/DELTA*ABS(T1) GOTO 10500
10397 JF(JK)=T1+T2
10398 IF JK=JN THEN JS=JF(JN): JC=1: GOTO 10600
10399 JA=JB: JB=JC: JF=JE: JE=JD: GOTO 10380
10400 REM USING PREVIOUSLY GENERATED VALUES WHEN JX UNCHANGED AND JN<OLD JN
10410 JS=JC*JF(JN): RETURN
10500 PRINT "USING MILLER'S METHOD"
10502 JA=SA/JX :REM FIND LARGER VALUE OF JX,JN <100:
10505 JF=0:JM=INT(-JX*(JX>JN)-JN*(JN>JX)+.5):REM CHOOSE JM=MAX(JX,JN)+1<=100
10508 JM=-JM*(JM<101)-100*(100<JM): JM=JM+1
10510 JF(JM)=0: JF(JM-1)=1
10520 FOR JK=JM-2 TO 0 STEP .1
10530 JF(JK)=FNT(JK,JX): NEXT JK
10550 JC=JA/JF(0): REM JC= SCALING CONSTANT
10555 JS=JC*JF(JN)
10571 REM FINISHED IF VALUE < 1E-70 OR DESIRED ACCURACY ACHIEVED
10572 IF(ABS((JS-JF)/JS)<DELTA) OR (ABS(JS)<1.E-70) GOTO 10600
10574 JF=JS: IF JM<100 THEN JM=JM+5: GOTO 10508
10576 JJ=2
10580 RETURN
10600 JZ=JN: JY=JX: RETURN: REM SAVE OLD VALUES FOR USE IN 10400
10900 REM.....**SERIES FOR SIN & COS**.....
10905 REM INPUT ANGLE=AA. OUTPUT: SA=SIN(AA); CA=COS(AA)
10907 REM..VARIABLE NAMES USED: AA, CA, SA, SN, XX CONSTANTS: PI, HALFPI
10908 REM FUNCTION: FNA(X)
10910 REM...SINE(AA,:
10915 IF AA=0 THEN SA=0: RETURN
10920 XX=FNA(AA): SN=1: IF XX>PI THEN SN=-1: XX=XX-PI
10925 IF XX>HALFPI THEN XX=PI-XX
10930 SA=1-XX*XX/110*(1-XX*XX/156*(1-XX*XX/210*(1-XX*XX/272*(1-XX*XX/342))))
10935 SA=XX*(1-XX*XX/6*(1-XX*XX/20*(1-XX*XX/42*(1-XX*XX/72*SA))))
10940 SA=SN*SA: RETURN
10950 REM..COSINE(AA):
10955 IF AA=0 THEN CA=1: RETURN
10960 XX=FNA(AA): SN=1: IF XX>PI THEN XX=XX-PI: SN=-1
10965 IF XX>HALFPI THEN XX=PI-XX: SN=-SN
10970 CA=1-XX*XX/132*(1-XX*XX/182*(1-XX*XX/240*(1-XX*XX/306*(1-XX*XX/380))))
10975 CA=1-XX*XX/2*(1-XX*XX/12*(1-XX*XX/30*(1-XX*XX/56*(1-XX*XX/90*CA))))
10980 CA=SN*CA: RETURN
10990 REM.....**END OF SIN & COS ROUTINES**.....

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10000 REM SUBPROGRAM TO CALCULATE RICCATI/SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTIONS
10002 REM OF THE 2ND KIND AND THEIR DERIVATIVE.
10010 REM...DR. LOUIS A DEACETIS
10011 REM PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
10012 REM BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE/CUNY
10013 REM BRONX, NY 10453
10014 REM
10015 REM..LAST UPDATE: FEBRUARY 1980
10016 REM
10017 REM...THIS WORK WAS SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE USAF OFFICE OF
10018 REM SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, #790035
10019 REM -----
10021 REM..REFERENCES:
10022 REM HANDBOOK OF MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS, ABRAMOWITZ, M. AND I.A. STEGUN,
10023 REM DOVER PUBLICATIONS, NEW YORK 1965, EQS.10.1.12,10.1.19,10.3.1,10.1.21
10024 REM
10025 REM STEGUN, I. A., AND M ABRAMOWITZ, "GENERATION OF BESSEL FUNCTIONS
10026 REM FUNCTIONS ON HIGH SPEED COMPUTERS," MATHEMATICAL TABLES AND
10027 REM OTHER AIDS TO COMPUTATION, VOL. 11, 255-257 (1957).
10029 REM
10030 REM JAHNKE, E. AND F. EMDE, TABLES OF FUNCTIONS, DOVER PUBLICATIONS,
10031 REM NEW YORK, 1945, 126-129.
10032 REM
10033 REM KERKER, M., THE SCATTERING OF LIGHT AND OTHER ELECTROMAGNETIC
10034 REM RADIATION, ACADEMIC PRESS, NEW YORK 1969, PP. 64-67.
10036 REM -----
10038 REM ALL VARIABLES AND FUNCTIONS USED BY/IN THESE ROUTINES BEGIN WITH Y.
10040 REM DO NOT USE VARIABLE NAMES BEGINNING WITH Y ELSEWHERE.
10041 REM THE NAMES PI, P2I AND HALFPI ARE ALSO USED (= PI, 2*PI, PI/2)
10042 REM -----
10044 REM FIRST CALL TO THESE SUBPROGRAMS IS "GOSUB 10000" WHICH DEFINES
10046 REM ALL FUNCTIONS AND CONSTANTS, AND INITIALIZES VARIABLES
10047 REM
10048 REM TO GENERATE VALUES OF THE Y-RICCATI-BESSEL FUNCTIONS, GOSUB 10100
10049 REM TO GET VALUES OF THE DERIVATIVE OF THE Y-RICCATI'S, GOSUB 10200
10050 REM TO GET THE SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTIONS OF THE 2ND KIND, GOSUB 10300
10051 REM INPUT VALUES:
10052 REM YX = ARGUMENT (0 <= YX <= 100) (0 < YX <= 100 FOR DERIVATIVE)
10053 REM YN = ORDER (0 <= YN <= 100)
10054 REM
10055 REM OUTPUT VALUES:
10056 REM YS = VALUE OF SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTION Y<YN>(YX)
10057 REM YR = VALUE OF THE RICCATI-BESSEL FUNCTION OR ITS DERIVATIVE
10058 REM (ACCURACY FOR YR AND YS BETTER THAN 5 DIGITS)
10059 REM JJ = ERROR CODE = 0 (NO ERROR), = 1 (YN, YX OUT OF RANGE)
10060 REM -----

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10062 REM BECAUSE OF THE RECURSIVE NATURE OF THE CALCULATIONS, ALL ORDERS
10064 REM OF THE FUNCTION WILL BE CALCULATED UP TO ORDER YN IF MORE THAN
10066 REM ONE ORDER IS TO BE USED WITH THE SAME VALUE OF YX, THEN AN INITIAL
10072 REM GOSUB WITH THE HIGHEST VALUE OF YN WILL CAUSE ALL LOWER
10074 REM ORDERS TO BE CALCULATED AND THESE WILL BE USED AS LONG AS YX
10076 REM IS UNCHANGED AND YN<HIGHEST VALUE (THIS CAN SAVE CONSIDERABLE
10078 REM COMPUTING TIME).
10080 REM -----
10081 REM ROUTINES FOR SINE AND COSINE TO 15 DECIMAL PLACES ARE AT LINES
10082 REM 10900 - 10990. INPUT ANGLE IS AA.
10084 REM GOSUB 10900 FOR SIN(AA) RETURNED AS VARIABLE SA.
10086 REM GOSUB 10950 FOR COS(AA) RETURNED AS VARIABLE CA.
10088 REM IF THE BASIC BEING USED HAS DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTIONS, THEN OMIT
10089 REM THESE LINES, AND CHANGE "SA" AND "CA" TO SIN AND COS BELOW.
10090 REM -----
10091 DIM YF(101)
10092 PI=3.141592653589793: P2I=6.283185307179586: HALFPI=1.570796326794896
10094 DEF FNA(A)=A-INT(A/P2I)*P2I :REM MAKE "A" A VALUE BETWEEN 0 AND 2 PI
10096 DEF FNT(N,X)=(2*N-1)*YF(N-1)/X-YF(N-2)
10098 YZ=0: YY=0: RETURN
10100 REM FIND RICCATI-BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE SECOND KIND:
10103 IF YN<0 OR YX<0 THEN YR=0: JJ=1: RETURN
10105 JJ=0
10108 IF YX=0 AND YN<>0 THEN YR=-1.E70: RETURN: REM YR=-INFINITY FOR YX=0 AND YN<>0
10110 IF YX=0 AND YN=0 THEN YR=-1: RETURN: REM YR=-1 FOR YX=0 AND YN=0
10120 GOSUB 10311: YR=YX+YS: RETURN
10200 REM FIND FIRST DERIVATIVE OF RICCATI-BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE SECOND KIND:
10210 IF YX>0 AND YX<=100 GOTO 10220
10212 JJ=1: RETURN
10220 JJ=0: IF YN<>0 GOTO 10230
10222 AA=YX: GOSUB 10900: YR=SA: RETURN: REM YN=0 ==> DERIV=SIN(YX)
10230 GOSUB 10300: YT=YS: IF JJ<>0 THEN PRINT 'ERROR IN DERIV: YN,YX= ',YN,YX
10232 YN=YN-1: GOSUB 10300: YN=YN+1
10234 YR=YX*YT-YN*YS: RETURN
10300 REM FIND SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE SECOND KIND:
10302 IF YN<0 OR YX<0 THEN YS=0: JJ=1: RETURN
10305 JJ=0: IF YX=0 THEN YS=-1.E70: RETURN: REM YS=-INFINITY FOR YX=0
10311 IF YX=YY AND YN<=YZ GOTO 10400
10312 AA=YX: GOSUB 10950: IF YN=0 GOTO 10345
10316 GOSUB 10900: ON YN GOTO 10340,10330
10330 YF(2)=((YX - 3/YX)*CA - 3*SA)/(YX*YX): REM YN=2
10340 YF(1)=- (CA/YX + SA)/YX: REM YN=1
10345 YF(0)=-CA/YX: REM YN=0
10350 IF YN>2 GOTO 10500
10360 GOTO 10540

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10400 REM USING PREVIOUSLY GENERATED VALUES WHEN YX UNCHANGED AND YN<OLD YN
10410 YS=YF(YN): RETURN
10500 PRINT 'USING RECURSION RELATIONSHIP'
10510 FOR YK=3 TO YN
10520 YF(YK)=FNT(YK,YX)
10530 NEXT YK
10540 YS=YF(YN)
10600 YZ=YN: YY=YX: RETURN: REM SAVE OLD VALUES FOR USE IN 10400
10900 REM.....**SERIES FOR SIN & COS**.....
10905 REM INPUT ANGLE=AA. OUTPUT: SA=SIN(AA); CA=COS(AA)
10907 REM...VARIABLE NAMES USED: AA, CA, SA, SN, XX. CONSTANTS: PI, HALFPI
10908 REM FUNCTION: FNA(X)
10910 REM...SINE(AA):
10915 IF AA=0 THEN SA=0: RETURN
10920 XX=FNA(AA): SN=1: IF XX>PI THEN SN=-1: XX=XX-PI
10925 IF XX>HALFPI THEN XX=PI-XX
10930 SA=1-XX*XX/110*(1-XX*XX/156*(1-XX*XX/210*(1-XX*XX/272*(1-XX*XX/342))))
10935 SA=XX*(1-XX*XX/6*(1-XX*XX/20*(1-XX*XX/42*(1-XX*XX/72*SA))))
10940 SA=SN*SA: RETURN
10950 REM...COSINE(AA):
10955 IF AA=0 THEN CA=1: RETURN
10960 XX=FNA(AA): SN=1: IF XX>PI THEN XX=XX-PI: SN=-1
10965 IF XX>HALFPI THEN XX=PI-XX: SN=-SN
10970 CA=1-XX*XX/132*(1-XX*XX/182*(1-XX*XX/240*(1-XX*XX/306*(1-XX*XX/380))))
10975 CA=1-XX*XX/2*(1-XX*XX/12*(1-XX*XX/30*(1-XX*XX/56*(1-XX*XX/90*CA))))
10980 CA=SN*CA: RETURN
10990 REM.....**END OF SIN & COS ROUTINES**.....

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