

 University of Idaho First step is to convert the incident plane wave into spherical coordinates

$$e^{j(\omega t - kr \cos \theta)} = e^{j\omega t} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2m+1) (j)^m P_m^0(\cos \theta) j_m(kr)$$

$$\hat{p}_1 e^{j\omega t} = e^{j\omega t} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2m+1) (j)^m P_m(\cos \theta) j_m(kr) \quad \delta$$

$$\hat{p}_3 e^{j\omega t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n h_n^{(2)}(kr) P_n(\cos \theta) e^{j\omega t}$$

University of Idaho from $\rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}$

$$\hat{u}_r = (2.0 + i)(-j) \rho_0 (\cos \theta) [k j_1(kr)]$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1)(-j)^n P_n(\cos \theta) \frac{k}{2n+1} [n j_{n-1}(kr) - (n+1) j_{n+1}(kr)]$$

$$\hat{u}_r = \frac{k j_1(kr)}{\rho_0 j \omega} - \frac{1}{\rho_0 j \omega} [\dots]$$

$$\hat{u}_r = - \frac{1}{\rho_0 j \omega} \left[-A_0 k h_1^{(2)}(kr) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n P_n(\cos \theta) \frac{k}{2n+1} [j_n] \right]$$

$$n h_{n-1}^{(2)}(kr) - (n+1) h_{n+1}^{(2)}(kr)$$

$$U_{rs} = \frac{A_0 k h^{(2)}(kr)}{\rho_j \omega} - \frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n k}{2n+1} P(\cos \theta) [n h_{n-1}^{(2)}(kr) - (n+1) h_{n+1}^{(2)}(kr)]$$

(kr)

$$A_0 = - \frac{\rho_0 k j_1(ka)}{k h_1^{(2)}(ka)} = - \frac{j_1(ka)}{h_1^{(2)}(ka)} \quad n=0$$

$$A_n = - \frac{(2n+1)(-j)^n [n j_{n-1}(ka) - (n+1) j_{n+1}(ka)]}{n h_{n-1}^{(2)}(ka) - (n+1) h_{n+1}^{(2)}(ka)} \quad n > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{p}_c &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)(-j)^n P_n(\cos\theta) j_n(kr) \\ \hat{p}_s &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n P_n(\cos\theta) h_n^{(2)}(kr) \end{aligned} \right\} \hat{p} = \hat{p}_c + \hat{p}_s$$