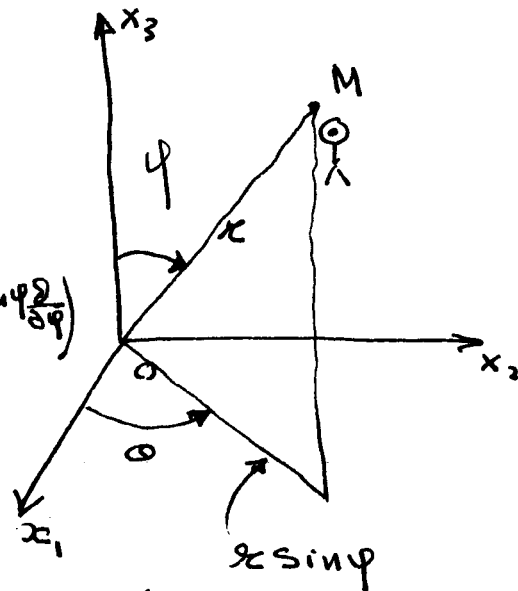


# Sommerfeld Radiation Condition

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) p = 0$$

In spherical coordinates

$$\nabla^2 \equiv \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$



At large distance from the source,  $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$\nabla^2 \sim \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + O(1/r^2)$$

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) p \sim \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) (r p) + O(1/r^2)$$

or

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) (r p) = O(1/r)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) (r p) = O(1/r)$$

Causality suggests that the wave must be propagating outward.

$$r p = f(r - ct) + g(r + ct) + O(1/r)$$

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$$P = \frac{f(x-ct)}{r} + o(1/r^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) P = -\frac{f}{r^2} + o(1/r^2)$$

$$r \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) P = o(1/r)$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left[ r \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) P \right] = 0.$$

For a constant frequency case,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left[ r \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - i \frac{\omega}{c}\right) P \right] = 0$$