

OUTGOING SOLUTIONS AND RADIATION BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR THE IDEAL ATMOSPHERIC SCALAR WAVE EQUATION IN HELIOSEISMOLOGY

HÉLÈNE BARUCQ¹, FLORIAN FAUCHER^{1,2} AND HA PHAM^{1,*}

Abstract. In this paper, we study the time-harmonic scalar equation describing the propagation of acoustic waves in the Sun's atmosphere under ideal atmospheric assumptions. We use the Liouville change of unknown to conjugate the original problem to a Schrödinger equation with a Coulomb-type potential. This transformation makes appear a new wavenumber, k , and the link with the Whittaker's equation. We consider two different problems: in the first one, with the ideal atmospheric assumptions extended to the whole space, we construct explicitly the Schwartz kernel of the resolvent, starting from a solution given by Hostler and Pratt in punctured domains, and use this to construct outgoing solutions and radiation conditions. In the second problem, we construct exact Dirichlet-to-Neumann map using Whittaker functions, and new radiation boundary conditions (RBC), using gauge functions in terms of k . The new approach gives rise to simpler RBC for the same precision compared to existing ones. The robustness of our new RBC is corroborated by numerical experiments.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this article, we consider the scalar wave equation which models, in helioseismology, the propagation of acoustic waves in the interior and atmosphere of the Sun,

$$-\frac{\sigma^2}{\rho c^2} \mathbf{u} - \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) = \mathbf{f} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (1.1)$$

Here ρ is the density, c is the sound speed. Absorption is modeled by means of a complex frequency $\sigma \in \mathbb{C}$ defined in terms of an *absorption constant* $\gamma \geq 0$ and the real frequency $\omega > 0$ so that $\sigma^2 = (1 + i\gamma)\omega^2$. The above equation is a Helmholtz equation with variable coefficients and is originally obtained under simplifying assumptions from a vectorial problem, cf. [15]. The value at the surface of the Sun of point-source responses in (1.1) is used to simulate the solar power spectrum (ν – ℓ diagram) associated to pressure modes, see [13–15].

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¹ Inria Project-Team Magique 3D, E2S–UPPA, CNRS, Pau, France.

² Faculty of Mathematics, University of Vienna, Oskar-Morgenstern-Platz 1, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.

*Corresponding author: ha.howard@inria.fr

Our work focuses on the atmosphere of the Sun under *ideal atmospheric* assumptions. A starting point in helioseismology is to describe the interior of the Sun following the model \mathbf{S} of [10], which assumes spherical symmetry [13]. Next, to model the atmosphere of the Sun, there are various simplifying models, the most basic one given by a constant extension from the model \mathbf{S} ([15], p. 2). In a more realistic approach, called *ideal atmospheric* behavior or the **Atmo** model (*cf.* [13], Sect. 2.3), the extension into the atmosphere is achieved by taking the density ρ to decay exponentially at the same rate of the end of model \mathbf{S} , while c is smoothly extended to a constant. This atmospheric model was considered in [6] by the first author and collaborators for the purpose of constructing radiation boundary conditions when $\gamma > 0$. However, they did not have at their disposal the exact Dirichlet-to-Neumann (D-t-N) map or the asymptotic structure of the outgoing solution. These points will be addressed in our work.

Instead of working directly with (1.1) as was done in [6], we first carry out a change of unknown, called the Liouville transformation,

$$u = \rho^{-1/2} \mathbf{u}. \quad (1.2)$$

This gets rid of the first-order derivative in (1.1) and results in a Schrödinger-type equation,

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u + \mathbf{q}(x) u - \frac{\sigma^2}{c^2} u &= g, \\ \text{with } \mathbf{q}(x) &= \rho^{1/2}(x) \Delta \rho^{-1/2}(x), \quad g = \rho^{1/2} \mathbf{f}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

In the **Atmo** model, the quantity³ $\alpha(r) := -\frac{\rho'(r)}{\rho(r)}$ and the sound speed c are constant in the atmosphere, *i.e.*

$$\alpha(r) = \alpha_\infty > 0, \quad c(r) = c_\infty > 0, \quad r \geq r_a. \quad (1.4)$$

Here, the region of the atmosphere is described by $r \geq r_a$ and $r = |x|$. As a result of (1.4), the conjugate operator in (1.3) simplifies to a perturbation of the Helmholtz operator by a repulsive⁴ Coulomb potential at energy level $k^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{c_\infty^2} - \frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4}$,

$$(\mathbf{H} - k^2) u = g, \quad \mathbf{H} := -\Delta + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{r}, \quad |x| \geq r_a. \quad (1.5)$$

Before [2, 7], either that the original form of the equation (1.1) was used, *cf.* [6, 13], or the conjugated form (1.3) was employed, however without atmospheric model (*i.e.* on a bounded domain of the Sun) or with the assumption that the potential \mathbf{q} is of compact support⁵, *cf.* equations (1.1), (1.2) and (2.1) of [1].

We consider two problems associated with the operator \mathbf{H} away from the lower end of the spectrum, by requiring in general that,

$$\text{either } \gamma \neq 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\gamma = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\omega}{c_\infty} \neq \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2} \right). \quad (1.6)$$

A more natural assumption is $\gamma \geq 0$. In the first problem, we extend the **Atmo** hypothesis to all of \mathbb{R}^3 , and consider

$$(\mathbf{H} - k^2) u = g, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (1.7)$$

Our starting point is the function derived by Hostler and Pratt in [17] using the confluent hypergeometric special Whittaker functions, and the fact that it solves (1.7) with $g = 0$ in a punctured domain $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{y\}$ for arbitrary y . We use this kernel directly to extend to $\mathbf{H} - k^2$ the standard results (*e.g.* well-posedness of outgoing solution,

³In helioseismology, $H(r) := \frac{1}{\alpha(r)}$ is called the density scale height, *cf.* equation (12) of [13].

⁴As noted, we are in the case of repulsive potential, since the density ρ decreases strictly everywhere giving a strictly positive inverse density scale height α . However, some comparison with attractive potential (*i.e.* when the coefficient of $1/r$ is negative) are also made in Remarks 2.3, 3.4 and 3.17.

⁵This is a common approach for inverse problems dealing with compactly supported inhomogeneity. In fact, the Liouville transformation (1.2) was used in [28] to study the Calderón's problem (posed on a bounded domain) with an inhomogeneous conductivity, see also [4, 26].

mapping property of resolvent, Green representation, radiation condition etc.) of Helmholtz operator $-\Delta - k^2$ as found in, *e.g.* [11, 31].

In the second problem, we return to the exterior problem (1.5), now with $g = 0$, for purpose of constructing radiation boundary conditions (RBC), which by definition are boundary conditions placed on an artificial boundary in order to replace or approximate the radiation condition at infinity which chooses physical solutions⁶, *cf.* [5, 8] and the references listed in [6]. We obtain expansion of general solutions in spherical harmonics and analytic expression of the D-t-N map in terms of Whittaker functions. The later is used as a reference map to evaluate the accuracy of the RBC. The overall analysis also shines light on the role played by k in the oscillation of the solutions in the atmosphere, and leads to simpler high-frequency RBCs (as opposed to those obtained in terms of σ/c_∞ for the same precision in [6]).

While the Hostler–Pratt kernel in its closed form (and not just its expansion in spherical harmonics) is commonly referenced among physics literature (dealing with hydrogen atoms) *e.g.* equations (B2) and (B3) of [3], to the best of our knowledge, it is much less encountered in mathematics literature (with the exception of a brief mention in [16], p. 239), particularly in inverse scattering (in the spirit of [11]). Although the general spectral property of H is well-known, see discussion in Section 3, our work is the first to verify that the Hostler–Pratt function realizes the Schwartz kernel of the physical resolvent constructed by long-range scattering theory, and to use this explicit kernel to reobtain the aforementioned standard results (mapping properties, radiation condition, etc.). These results can find further-reaching applications beyond helioseismology in direct and inverse scattering (*e.g.* using layer potential technique). Regarding the second problem, as mentioned, an initial work [6] also constructed RBC, however using the original form of the equation and without the exact D-t-N. Our work is the first to give the exact D-t-N map, and to construct RBC using the energy level (wavenumber) of the operator. We also note that while Whittaker functions and Coulomb wave functions are well recognized in general literature, *cf.* [12, 24, 27] and the references therein, the usage of these hypergeometric functions rests rare in the context of helioseismology, appearing only in the recent works [2, 7]. The later uses Coulomb wave functions, which differ from the Whittaker ones by a normalizing constant, see Remark 2.5.

The article is organized as follows. The first problem with Hostler–Pratt kernel is discussed in Section 3, the main results are stated in Propositions 3.10 and 3.14 which use as main ingredients the properties of Φ_k given in Section 3.1.2. The second problem focusing on radiation boundary conditions is discussed in Section 4, where we include numerical experiments to show the performance of the new radiation conditions constructed with k .

2. MOTIVATION FOR WHITTAKER FUNCTIONS AND NOTATIONS

2.1. Motivation for Whittaker functions

We decompose the solution u of (1.7) in basis of spherical harmonics,

$$u(r, \theta, \phi) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} u_{\ell}^m(r) Y_{\ell}^m(\theta, \phi), \quad u_{\ell}^m = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(r, \theta, \phi) \overline{Y_{\ell}^m}(\theta, \phi) \sin \theta \, d\phi \, d\theta. \quad (2.1)$$

We have a similar expansion for right-hand side (rhs) g with coefficients g_{ℓ}^m . The coefficient u_{ℓ}^m satisfies the ODE,

$$\left(-\frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{r} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right) u_{\ell}^m = g_{\ell}^m. \quad (2.2)$$

We further remove the first-order term, and work with unknown w_{ℓ}^m which solves the reduced ODE

$$\left(-\frac{d^2}{dr^2} - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{r} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right) w_{\ell}^m = r g_{\ell}^m. \quad (2.3)$$

⁶By “physical”, we mean solutions which are “outgoing” in absence of attenuation and L^2 with attenuation.

Remark 2.1. We can directly obtain (2.3) from (1.1) without the change of variable (1.2) in the Liouville transform by first carrying out a separation of variables to obtain an ODE in each spherical harmonic mode for u_ℓ^m ,

$$\left(-\frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \left(\frac{2}{r} + \alpha_\infty\right) \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{\omega^2}{c_\infty^2} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2}\right) u_\ell^m = 0. \quad (2.4)$$

Then, (2.3) is obtained by using the usual technique in ODE to remove all-at-once the first order term $-(2/r + \alpha_\infty) \frac{d}{dr}$. In our approach, we first remove $-\alpha_\infty dr$ (via the Liouville transformation) and then the first order term coming from the Laplacian. The unknowns in the above ODE are related by,

$$u_\ell^m = d e^{-\frac{\alpha_\infty}{2} r} u_\ell^m = d e^{-\frac{\alpha_\infty}{2} r} r^{-1} w_\ell^m. \quad (2.5)$$

△

We next introduce the change of variable

$$z = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} k r. \quad (2.6)$$

The function $W(z)$ defined by

$$w_\ell^m(r) = W(z), \quad (2.7)$$

satisfies the ODE,

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{i\frac{\alpha_\infty}{2k}}{z} + \frac{\frac{1}{4} - (\ell + \frac{1}{2})^2}{z^2}\right) W = \frac{z}{2ik} \frac{1}{4k^2} g_\ell^m\left(\frac{z}{2ik}\right), \quad \ell \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (2.8)$$

When the right-hand side is zero, (2.8) is a special case of the *Whittaker* equation,

$$\partial_z^2 W + \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\kappa}{z} + \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \mu^2}{z^2}\right) W = 0, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{C}, \mu \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.9)$$

studied by Whittaker and Watson ([18], Eq. (1.4)). In our case, the index μ is of the form $\mu = \ell + \frac{1}{2}$, $\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and $\kappa = \frac{i\alpha_\infty}{2k}$. The reduced ODE (2.3) and the Whittaker equations (2.8) and (2.9) can be identified with the Coulomb wave equation, see Remark 2.5.

2.2. Notations

Complex frequencies. With $\omega > 0$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, and under assumption (1.6), the complex frequency σ and modified wavenumber k are defined as,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{1 + i\gamma} \omega, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{c_\infty^2} - \frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{c_\infty^2} - \frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4} + i\gamma \frac{\omega^2}{c_\infty^2}}. \quad (2.10)$$

In defining expression (2.10), the square root branch

$$\sqrt{\cdot} : z \mapsto \sqrt{z} = |z|^{1/2} e^{i\frac{1}{2} \widetilde{\text{Arg}}(z)}, \quad \text{with } \widetilde{\text{Arg}}(z) \in [0, 2\pi), \quad (2.11)$$

is used to agree with the usual convention of outgoing in potential scattering theory. With this choice, for $k^2 \in \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, $k = \sqrt{k^2}$ belongs to $\mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$ with

$$\mathbb{C}^+ := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im } z > 0\}. \quad (2.12)$$

This is the upper-half complex plane, see further discussion in Remark 2.2. For numerical computation (in Sect. 4.3), we however use the Principal branch,

$$(\cdot)^{1/2} : z \mapsto z^{1/2} = |z|^{1/2} e^{i\frac{1}{2} \text{Arg}(z)}, \quad \text{Arg}(z) \in (-\pi, \pi]. \quad (2.13)$$

Remark 2.2. We work with $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, and distinguish two cases: when $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, and when $k = k_0 \in (0, \infty)$. Due to the choice (2.11), this range of k^2 corresponds to $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$. In terms of the physical parameters, $k \in \mathbb{C}^+$ occurs when either $\gamma \neq 0$, or $\gamma = 0$ with $\frac{\omega}{c_\infty} < \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2}$, while $k \in (0, \infty)$ occurs when $\gamma = 0$ with $\frac{\omega}{c_\infty} > \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2}$.

The natural assumption $\gamma \geq 0$ restricts k^2 to the first and second quadrant of its complex plane, *i.e.* $\text{Arg } k^2 \in [0, \pi]$, which is equivalent to restricting k to the first quadrant of its complex plane, *i.e.* $\text{Arg } k \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. When $\gamma = 0$ (in the absence of attenuation), k is denoted k_0 and can either be strictly positive, or purely imaginary (with strictly positive imaginary part).

Whittaker parameters. We introduce the following parameters

$$\eta := \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2k}, \quad \chi := i\eta. \quad (2.14)$$

The subscript 0 denotes the corresponding wavenumber and parameters at $\gamma = 0$, *i.e.*

$$k_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_0^2}{c_\infty^2} - \frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{c_\infty^2} - \frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4}}; \quad \eta_0 = \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2k_0}; \quad \chi_0 = i\eta_0. \quad (2.15)$$

When $\frac{\omega}{c_\infty} > \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2}$, we have the following one-sided limits,

$$k \rightarrow \pm k_0, \quad \eta \rightarrow \pm \eta_0, \quad \chi \rightarrow \pm \chi_0, \quad \text{as } \gamma \rightarrow 0^\pm. \quad (2.16)$$

When $\frac{\omega}{c_\infty} < \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2}$, the limits from both sides agree,

$$k \rightarrow k_0, \quad \eta \rightarrow \eta_0, \quad \chi \rightarrow \chi_0, \quad \text{as } \gamma \rightarrow 0^\pm. \quad (2.17)$$

Special functions. To give the definition of the Whittaker functions, we will need the Gamma function Γ (*cf.* [30], 5.2.1) and the Pochhammer's symbol, defined as, for $a \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$(a)_0 = 1; \quad (a)_k = \frac{\Gamma(a+k)}{\Gamma(a)}, \quad a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots \quad (\text{cf. [30], 5.2(iii)}), \quad (2.18)$$

and the Digamma function ψ defined as, for $z \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\psi := \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)}, \quad z \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots \quad (\text{cf. [30], 5.2.2}).$$

Polar coordinates. Denote by $(|x|, \theta_x, \phi_x)$ the spherical coordinates of x with $0 \leq \theta_x \leq \pi$ and $0 \leq \phi_x \leq 2\pi$, *i.e.* $\hat{x} = x/|x| = (\sin \theta_x \cos \phi_x, \sin \theta_x \sin \phi_x, \cos \theta_x)$.

Auxiliary distances. Define the auxiliary variables

$$s := |x| + |y| + |x - y|; \quad t := |x| + |y| - |x - y|. \quad (2.19)$$

Radial differential operator. We introduce

$$\partial_{r(y)} := \frac{y}{|y|} \cdot \nabla_y. \quad (2.20)$$

2.3. Whittaker functions

For $\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, we consider a subclass of Whittaker functions which are solutions to

$$\partial_z^2 W + \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\kappa}{z} + \frac{\frac{1}{4} - (\frac{1}{2} + \ell)^2}{z^2} \right) W = 0, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{C}, \mu \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.21)$$

introduced in (2.9). A fundamental pair of solutions to (2.21) in an unbounded domain is given by the *second Whittaker functions* W ,

$$W_{\kappa, \ell + \frac{1}{2}}(z), \quad W_{-\kappa, \ell + \frac{1}{2}}(e^{-i\pi}z), \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \text{Arg}(z) < \frac{3\pi}{2}. \quad (2.22)$$

On the other hand, a fundamental pair of solutions near origin⁷ is given by the *Buchholz Whittaker functions* \mathcal{M} and W ,

$$\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, \ell + \frac{1}{2}}(z), \quad W_{\kappa, \ell + \frac{1}{2}}(z), \quad |\text{Arg } z| \leq \pi, \quad (2.23)$$

cf. [9], Section 2.5, page 23. They are defined⁸ as,

$$\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, \ell + \frac{1}{2}}(z) := e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} z^{\ell+1} \frac{1}{\Gamma(2\ell+2)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ell+1-\kappa)_k}{(2\ell+2)_k} \frac{z^k}{k!}, \quad (2.24)$$

and for κ with $\kappa - \ell - 1 \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\kappa, \ell + \frac{1}{2}}(z) = & -\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} z^{\ell+1}}{(2\ell+1)! \Gamma(-\ell-\kappa)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{2\ell+1} \frac{(2\ell+1)! (k-1)!}{(2\ell+1-k)! (\kappa-\ell)_k} z^{-k} \right. \\ & \left. - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ell+1-\kappa)_k}{(2\ell+2)_k} \frac{z^k}{k!} [\ln z + \psi(\ell+1-\kappa+k) - \psi(1+k) - \psi(2\ell+2+k)] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

cf. [30], 13.14.8. The function $\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, \ell + 1/2}(z)$ is analytic in κ , ℓ and z with $\text{Arg } z \in (-\pi, \pi]$, while $W_{\kappa, \ell + 1/2}(z)$ is analytic in κ , ℓ and $z \neq 0$ and $\text{Arg } z \in (-\pi, \pi]$. Expression (2.24) without the factor $\Gamma(2\ell+2) = (2\ell+1)!$ is called the first Whittaker function $M_{\kappa, \ell + 1/2}(z)$ (cf. [30], Eq. (13.14.6)).

Remark 2.3 (Repulsive and attractive potentials). In our work, $\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and $\alpha_{\infty} > 0$, thus for $\kappa = -i\alpha_{\infty}/(2k)$, the condition $\kappa - \ell - 1 \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots$ in defining expression (2.25) is satisfied. However, when $\alpha_{\infty} < 0$ and $k = -i\alpha_{\infty}/(2(n+1))$, with $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $\kappa = n+1$ and this condition no longer holds. In this case, the function contains only a finite sum, obtained by using the relation with Kummer functions (see footnote 8) and identity ([30], Eqs. (13.2.10) and (13.14.9)),

$$\begin{aligned} W_{1+n, \ell + 1/2}(z) &= (-1)^{n-\ell} (n+1-\ell)! \mathcal{M}_{1+n, \ell + 1/2}(z) \\ &= (-1)^{n-\ell} e^{-1/2z} z^{1+\ell} \sum_{k=0}^{n-\ell} \binom{n-\ell}{k} (2\ell+2+k)_{n-\ell-k} (-z)^k. \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

When $\alpha_{\infty} < 0$, the values of k^2 such that the relation $\kappa - \ell - 1 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ holds have the important significance as hydrogen atom eigenvalues, and are related to the poles of the physical Green kernel Φ_k , cf. Remarks 3.4 and 3.17. What is also special in (2.26) is that $W_{1+n, \ell + 1/2}$ is a constant multiple of $\mathcal{M}_{1+n, \ell + 1/2}$. In general, $\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, \mu}$ is a linear combination of both $W_{\kappa, \mu}(z)$ and $W_{-\kappa, \mu}(-z)$, cf. the connection formula (13.14.32) of [30]. The current exception also occurs in the definition of the Laguerre polynomial, cf. (3.39) used to define the hydrogen atom eigenfunctions, discussed in Remark 3.17. \triangle

Remark 2.4. For general μ , there is usually a factor $z^{1/2+\mu}$ in the definition of $\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, \mu}(z)$ and $W_{\kappa, \mu}(z)$, for which reason, these functions are first defined for z with $\text{Arg } z \in (-\pi, \pi]$, called the Principal branch definition. This is then extended to z with argument outside of the Principal branch by analytic continuation using the semi-circulal relations ([25], p. 297). For our application, we will only need the Principal branch definition, since we work with Whittaker functions in variable z and $e^{-\pi i}z$ with z of the form $z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}kr$, cf. (2.6) and (2.10), and assume $\gamma \geq 0$ (which implies $\text{Arg } k \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$). \triangle

⁷When $2\mu + 1 \notin \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow 2\mu \notin \mathbb{Z}$, a fundamental pair of solutions near origin to (2.21) is given by $\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, \mu}(z)$ and $\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, -\mu}(z)$, $|\text{Arg } z| \leq \pi$, cf. equations (3a), (4) and (7) of [9]. The linear independence fails when $2\mu + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$.

⁸Whittaker functions are originally defined from the Kummer functions, cf. Appendix D of [7].

2.3.1. Properties of Whittaker functions near zero

These limiting forms can be found in equations (13.14.16)–(13.14.19) of [30]

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}}(z) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\kappa)} + O(z \ln z), \\ W_{\kappa, 0}(z) &= -\frac{\sqrt{z}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-\kappa)} \left(\ln z + \psi(\tfrac{1}{2}-\kappa) + 2\gamma \right) + O(z^{3/2} \ln z), \end{aligned} \quad (2.27)$$

where γ is the Euler constant. In general,

$$W_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}+\ell}(z) = \frac{\Gamma(2\ell+1)}{\Gamma(\ell+1-\kappa)} z^{-\ell} + O(z^{1-\ell}), \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots \quad (2.28)$$

The expansion for the derivative is given in Proposition 30 of [7],

$$W'_{\kappa, 1/2}(z) = \frac{\ln z}{\Gamma(-\kappa)} + \frac{\psi(-\kappa) + 2\gamma}{\Gamma(-\kappa)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\kappa)} + O(z \ln z), \quad z \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.29)$$

For the Bucholtz function, we have, cf. Proposition 29 of [7],

$$\mathcal{M}_{\kappa, 1/2}(0) = 0, \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{M}'_{\kappa, 1/2}(z) = 1. \quad (2.30)$$

2.3.2. Asymptotic properties of Whittaker functions at infinity

Asymptotic expansion at infinity, equation (13.19.3) of [30] for the Whittaker function W is given as

$$W_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}+\ell}(z) \sim e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} z^{\kappa} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ell+1-\kappa)_k (-\ell-\kappa)_k}{s!} (-z)^{-k}, \quad |\operatorname{Arg} z| \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi - \delta, \quad (2.31)$$

for arbitrarily small $\delta > 0$. Its derivative has the asymptotic expansion, cf. Proposition 30 of [7],

$$W'_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}}(z) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} z^{\kappa} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + O(|z|^{-1}) \right), \quad |\operatorname{Arg} z| \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi - \delta, \quad z \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.32)$$

The radiating property satisfied by $W_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}}$ is given as,

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}z} z^{-\kappa} \left(W'_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}}(z) + \frac{1}{2} W_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}}(z) \right) = O(|z|^{-1}). \quad (2.33)$$

The asymptotic expansion for Buchholtz Whittaker and its derivative are given for $\operatorname{Arg} z \in (-\frac{1}{2}\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ as, cf. Proposition 29 of [7],

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{\kappa, 1/2}(z) &\sim e^{\frac{1}{2}z} z^{-\kappa} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\kappa)} + O(z^{-1}) \right) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} z^{\kappa} \left(\frac{e^{(1-\kappa)\pi i}}{\Gamma(1+\kappa)} + O((-z)^{-1}) \right), \\ \mathcal{M}'_{\kappa, \frac{1}{2}}(z) &\sim e^{\frac{1}{2}z} z^{-\kappa} \left(\frac{1}{2\Gamma(1-\kappa)} + O(z^{-1}) \right) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}z} z^{\kappa} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{(1-\kappa)\pi i}}{\Gamma(1+\kappa)} + O((-z)^{-1}) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

We write out explicitly the top order factor $e^{\frac{1}{2}z} z^{-\kappa}$ for the pair $W_{\kappa, 1/2}(z)$ and $W_{-\kappa, 1/2}(e^{-i\pi}z)$, when $z = 2ikr$ and $\kappa = \pm i\eta$, with k and η defined in (2.10) and (2.14). We also define the phase function,

$$\varphi_k(t) := kt - \eta \log(2kt) + i\frac{\pi}{2}\eta, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^+, \quad \eta = \frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{2k}. \quad (2.35)$$

We distinguish the following cases for $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$.

- (1) When $k = k_0 > 0$, they look like incoming/outgoing spherical waves. In particular, using the same convention of outgoing as in [11],

$$\begin{aligned} W_{i\eta_0, \mu}(2i k_0 r) &\sim \exp(-i\varphi_{k_0}(r)) e^{-\pi\eta_0}, & r \rightarrow \infty & \text{ is incoming;} \\ W_{-i\eta_0, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k_0 r) &\sim \exp(i\varphi_{k_0}(r)), & r \rightarrow \infty & \text{ is outgoing.} \end{aligned} \quad (2.36)$$

- (2) When $\text{Im } k > 0$, the functions exhibit oscillation coupled with attenuation in magnitude, and they are distinguished by their boundedness at infinity⁹,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{i\eta, \mu}(2i k r) &\sim \exp(-i\varphi_k(r)) e^{-\pi\eta}, & r \rightarrow \infty & \notin L^2([1, \infty)), \\ W_{-i\eta, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k r) &\sim \exp(i\varphi_k(r)), & r \rightarrow \infty & \in L^2([1, \infty)). \end{aligned} \quad (2.37)$$

- (3) When $k = k_0$ is purely imaginary, $W_{-i\eta_0, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k_0 r)$ decays exponentially, while $W_{i\eta_0, \mu}(2i k_0 r)$ grows exponentially.

Using the analyticity of $W_{\kappa, \mu}(z)$ with respect to κ , and the limits (2.16) and (2.17), when $\frac{\omega}{c_\infty} > \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0^+} W_{-i\eta, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k r) &= W_{-i\eta_0, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k_0 r); \\ \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0^-} W_{-i\eta, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k r) &= W_{i\eta_0, \mu}(2i k_0 r), \end{aligned} \quad (2.38)$$

while for $\frac{\omega}{c_\infty} < \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2}$,

$$\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0^+} W_{-i\eta, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k r) = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0^-} W_{-i\eta, \mu}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k r). \quad (2.39)$$

2.3.3. Numerical illustration

We provide some numerical illustrations of the above asymptotic behavior of the functions

$$w : r \mapsto W_{-i\eta, 1/2}(-2i k r), \quad \tilde{w} : r \mapsto W'_{-i\eta, 1/2}(-2i k r), \quad \tilde{w} : r \mapsto \tilde{w}(r) + \frac{1}{2}w(r). \quad (2.40)$$

The last function illustrates the radiating property of w . In Figure 1, we plot w and \tilde{w} and their respective reference functions $\exp(i\varphi_k(r))$ defined in (2.35) and $-\frac{1}{2}\exp(i\varphi_k(r))$ respectively, for

$$c_\infty = 3, \quad \alpha_\infty = 50, \quad \ell = 0, \quad (2.41)$$

with and without attenuation. The numerical computation of the Whittaker function, is discussed in Remark 4.7. We have the following observations.

- The reference function $e^{i\varphi_k(r)}$ (and $-\frac{1}{2}\exp(i\varphi_k(r))$) gives an excellent representation of the functions w (and \tilde{w} respectively). Surprisingly, r does not need to be very large for this agreement to occur, both for a low and high frequency, with and without attenuation. This means that the reference functions also capture the case when w and \tilde{w} are only rapidly decaying (with no oscillation).
- In addition to its oscillatory behavior, for higher frequency $\omega/(2\pi) = 20$ Hz, the function \tilde{w} is also attenuating when $\gamma = 0$, cf. Figure 1b. This can be explained by the fact that \tilde{w} is supposed to be an oscillatory term times one decaying in r^{-1} , i.e. $\exp(i\varphi_k(r)) \times \mathcal{O}(r^{-1})$.

We further explore the decay rate of their symbol parts by factoring out the oscillatory part, and consider the following ratios, which are plotted in Figure 2:

$$\mathbf{r}_1(r) = \frac{w(r)}{\exp(i\varphi_k(r))}; \quad \mathbf{r}_2(r) = \frac{\tilde{w}(r)}{\exp(i\varphi_k(r))}; \quad \mathbf{r}_3(r) = \frac{\tilde{w}(r)}{\exp(i\varphi_k(r))}. \quad (2.42)$$

As expected, \mathbf{r}_1 levels out to $1 + o(1)$, and \mathbf{r}_2 to $-\frac{1}{2} + o(1)$, at infinity, see Figure 2. As a result of this, \tilde{w} tends to 0 modulo $\mathcal{O}(r^{-1})$ at infinity (2.33).

⁹ It suffices to consider the dominant term in the phase. Since $\text{Im } k > 0$, $e^{i k r} = e^{-2r \text{Im } k} e^{i 2r \text{Re } k} \in L^2([0, \infty)_r)$, and not $e^{-i k r}$. Calculation with the full phase gives the same result.

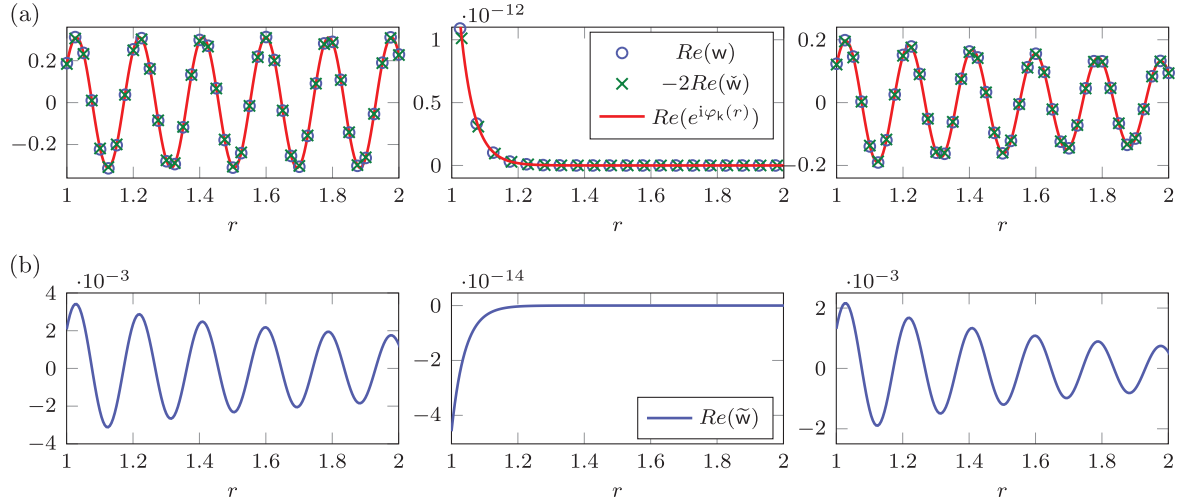


FIGURE 1. Illustration of w , \tilde{w} and $\tilde{\tilde{w}}$ from (2.40) for different frequencies, with and without attenuation, using $c_\infty = 3$ and $\alpha_\infty = 50$. (a) Real parts of the reference function $e^{i\varphi_k(r)}$ compared with the Whittaker expression (2.40) using $(\omega/(2\pi) = 20 \text{ Hz}, \gamma = 0)$ (left), $(\omega/(2\pi) = 5 \text{ Hz}, \gamma = 0)$ (middle) and $(\omega/(2\pi) = 20 \text{ Hz}, \gamma = 1)$ (right). (b) Evolution of \tilde{w} , (2.40), for $(\omega/(2\pi) = 20 \text{ Hz}, \gamma = 0)$ (left), $(\omega/(2\pi) = 5 \text{ Hz}, \gamma = 0)$ (middle) and $(\omega/(2\pi) = 20 \text{ Hz}, \gamma = 1)$ (right).

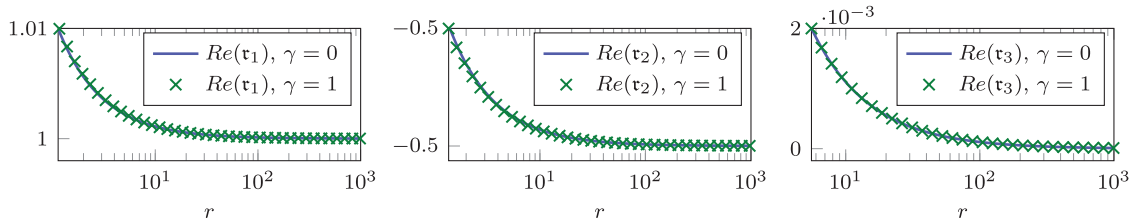


FIGURE 2. Comparison of the ratios (2.42), i.e. the symbol part of $W_{-i\eta, 1/2}(-2ikr)$.

Remark 2.5. Using the change of variable $t = kr$, and unknown \tilde{w}_ℓ^m related to w_ℓ^m by $w_\ell^m(r) = \tilde{w}_\ell^m(kr)$, the reduced ODE (2.3) can be written as the Coulomb wave equation (cf. [30], 33.2.1),

$$\left(-\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 1 + \frac{2\eta}{t} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{t^2}\right) \tilde{w}_\ell^m = 0, \quad \eta = \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2k}. \quad (2.43)$$

This equation can also be identified with the Whittaker equation (2.8) by the change of variable $z = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}t$, cf. equation (1.5) of [18]. A linearly independent basis near the origin is given by the real-valued $F_\ell(\eta, t)$ (called the regular Coulomb wave function) and $G_\ell(\eta, t)$ (also real-valued), with the first one regular at $t = 0$, while the second one irregular. A pair of linear independent solutions in a neighborhood of infinity is given by the irregular functions $H_\ell^\pm(\eta, t)$ which are complex conjugates with $H_\ell^\pm = G_\ell \pm iF_\ell$. Like the Whittaker functions, they are all defined from the Kummer functions, cf. footnote 8. The functions H_ℓ^\pm are normalized version of the Whittaker function W , cf. 33.2.7 of [29]

$$H_\ell^\pm(\eta, t) = \exp\left(\eta\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \exp\left(\mp\ell\frac{\pi}{2} \pm i\sigma_\ell(\eta)\right) W_{\mp i\eta, \ell+\frac{1}{2}}(\mp 2it), \quad (2.44)$$

with $\sigma_\ell = \text{Arg}(\ell + 1 + i\eta)$ called the constant Coulomb phase shift, thus $e^{i\sigma_\ell} = \left(\frac{\ell+1+i\eta}{\ell+1-i\eta}\right)^{1/2}$. The oscillatory phase for the Coulomb functions is more “balanced” between the incoming and the outgoing one compared to that of W , *cf.* (2.35) and (2.36). In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} H_\ell^\pm(\eta, t) &= \exp(\pm i \psi_\ell(\eta, t)) + O(t^{-1}), \\ \text{with } \psi_\ell(\eta, t) &= t - \eta \log(2t) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ell + \sigma_\ell. \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

These functions, instead of the Whittaker functions, were used in [2]. \triangle

3. PHYSICAL SOLUTIONS IN \mathbb{R}^3

In this section, we extend the hypothesis of the **Atmo** model to \mathbb{R}^3 , and consider problem (1.7). The current assumption also means constant density scale height (1.4). The main goal is to use the Hostler–Pratt function Φ_k derived in [17] to construct outgoing solutions and to establish radiation conditions that define the constructed solutions uniquely.

We start our discussion by citing the results in spectral theory concerning the invertibility of operator H_{α_∞} , simply denoted as H ,

$$H = H_{\alpha_\infty} := -\Delta + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|}, \quad \text{with domain } D(H_{\alpha_\infty}) = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3). \quad (3.1)$$

In the **Atmo** model, constant α_∞ is positive, in which case, H_{α_∞} is called a repulsive Halmiltonian. Like that of the Laplacian, the spectrum $\sigma(H)$ of H is purely continuous, *i.e.*

$$\sigma(H) = \sigma_{\text{cont}}(H) = \sigma_{\text{ac}}(H) = [0, \infty),$$

cf. Section 10.2 of [33] and Chapter 10, p. 191 of [23] (with proof) or [16] (stated without proof). This means that for $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, there exists a bounded inverse $(H - k^2)^{-1}$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, called the resolvent at k^2 . For $k^2 \in (0, \infty)$, one has the limiting absorption principle for H given by the machinery of long-range scattering theory¹⁰ by Ikebe–Saito, *cf.* [34], which gives that, as k^2 approaches the spectrum $[0, \infty)$, a limit of $(H - k^2)^{-1}$ exists and is given as a bounded map,

$$(H - (k_0^2 + i0))^{-1} : L_\rho^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \longrightarrow H_{\text{loc}}^2(\mathbb{R}^3), \quad \rho > \frac{1}{2}, \quad k_0 > 0,$$

from weighted space $L_\rho^2(\mathbb{R}^3) = \{u \mid (1 + |x|)^\rho u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\}$. We unite the resolvent and its limit on the spectrum as the following mapping for $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$,

$$\mathcal{R}(k) := (H - k^2)^{-1}, \quad \text{Im } k > 0, \quad \mathcal{R}(k_0) := (H - (k_0^2 + i0))^{-1}, \quad k_0 > 0.$$

Recall the definition of \mathbb{C}^+ is given in (2.12), see also discussion in Remark 2.2. These results can also be rephrased as follows. For k with $\text{Im } k > 0$, and $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $\mathcal{R}(k)f$ gives the unique $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ solution to

$$(H - k^2) u = f, \quad (3.2)$$

while for $k = k_0 > 0$, and $f \in L_\delta^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $\delta > 1/2$, $\mathcal{R}(k_0)f$ defines a solution to (3.2) at k_0^2 ,

$$(H - k_0^2) u = f, \quad (3.3)$$

Furthermore, this solution is defined uniquely by a radiation condition associated with k_0 , as in case for the Helmholtz operator $-\Delta - k_0^2$. We also have

$$\mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty) \ni k \mapsto \mathcal{R}(k) \text{ is analytic.} \quad (3.4)$$

¹⁰The theory has to be slightly modified to take into account the weak singularity at the origin of the Coulomb potential $\frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|}$, *cf.* [35]. For more details, see also discussion in Sections 3.2 and 3.3 from [7].

With the existence of the resolvent guaranteed, our first task is to describe explicitly the Schwartz kernel of $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{k})$ by using the Hostler–Pratt function $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}$ stated below in (3.6). From [17], we will also make use of the fact that this function solves the homogeneous equation on punctured domains, *cf.* (3.7). Note that [17] only contains the derivation of the function without showing that it is actually a fundamental solution. To arrive at the final results, as in the case for Helmholtz equation, one requires the asymptotic expansion and radiating property of $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}$ and $\partial_{r(y)}\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y)$, when y stays in a bounded set and x tends towards infinity. These properties of $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}$, stated in Propositions 3.5–3.7, are the main novelty of the section, since they are more technical to derive than those for the outgoing Helmholtz kernel, due to the lack of invariance under translation. However, once these ingredients are obtained, in a second task, similar techniques as in the Helmholtz case are employed to construct outgoing solutions and its characterizing radiation conditions, Proposition 3.12. The latter gives an alternative proof for uniqueness of outgoing solutions to that given by long-range scattering theory. When there are similarities with Helmholtz case, we only include the main statements¹¹. We also make some remarks concerning the attractive potential in Remarks 3.4 and 3.17. The adaptation of the main results for the original problem (1.1) is listed in Remark 3.15.

3.1. Physical Green kernel

For $\mathbf{k}^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ (or equivalently $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$), and for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^3$, we look for the fundamental solution $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}$ to the conjugated problem,

$$\left(-\Delta_x - \mathbf{k}^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|}\right) \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = \delta(x - y), \quad (3.5)$$

such that when $\text{Im}(\mathbf{k}^2) \neq 0$, for a fixed y , $x \mapsto \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Our starting point is the derivation in [17] which gives the explicit form of $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}$, and that it satisfies the homogeneous equation on punctured domains.

3.1.1. Definition

With χ defined in (2.14), when $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}^+$, following equation (8) from [17], we define $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y)$ as,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) &:= \frac{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}{4\pi |x - y|} \frac{1}{i\mathbf{k}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial_s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial_t} \right) \left(W_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}s) \mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}t) \right) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}{4\pi |x - y|} \begin{vmatrix} W_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}s) & \mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}t) \\ W'_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}s) & \mathcal{M}'_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}t) \end{vmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

We recall the definition of the auxiliary distances s and t in (2.19) and the Whittaker functions in (2.24) and (2.25). We will assume, from the work of [17], that

$$\left(-\Delta_x - \mathbf{k}^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|}\right) \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{y\}. \quad (3.7)$$

Note that $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0^+} \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0^-} \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y)$ for $\mathbf{k}^2 \in (-\infty, 0)$, and the definition in (3.6) is well-defined for \mathbf{k}^2 on the negative axis, or equivalently \mathbf{k} on the positive imaginary axis. We next extend the definition in [17], which is only given for $\text{Im} \mathbf{k} > 0$, *cf.* equation (1) of [17], to $\mathbf{k} \in (0, \infty)$.

When $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{k}_0 > 0$, using (2.16), we define the outgoing kernel $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}_0}^+$ and incoming one $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}_0}^-$ as

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{k}_0}^\pm(x, y) := \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0^\pm} \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y), \quad \mathbf{k}_0 > 0. \quad (3.8)$$

In particular, the \mathbf{k}_0 -outgoing kernel is defined as

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{k}_0}^+(x, y) := \frac{\Gamma(1 + \chi_0)}{4\pi |x - y|} \frac{1}{i\mathbf{k}_0} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial_s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial_t} \right) \left(W_{-\chi_0, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}_0 s) \mathcal{M}_{-\chi_0, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}_0 t) \right). \quad (3.9)$$

¹¹For the interested readers, full details of the proof can be found in our report [7].

With (3.9), we have extended the definition of the Hostler–Pratt kernel to all $\mathbf{k} \in \mathfrak{C}^+$. Since the natural assumption is $\gamma \geq 0$, cf. Remark 2.2, we will only work with the function and its outgoing extension. For the rest of the article, for $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$, $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}$ denotes the *physical* (also called outgoing) kernel given by (3.6) which also includes (3.9) when $\mathbf{k} \in (0, \infty)$, since $\gamma \geq 0$.

3.1.2. Properties

We introduce the reduced Green function $G = G_{\mathbf{k}}$,

$$G_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) := H(s, t) := \frac{1}{i\mathbf{k}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(W_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}s) \mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i\mathbf{k}t) \right) \quad (3.10)$$

The outgoing kernel is then

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = \mathfrak{c} \frac{G_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y)}{|x - y|}; \quad \mathfrak{c} := \frac{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}{4\pi}, \quad \text{with } \chi \text{ defined in (2.14).} \quad (3.11)$$

Property 3.1 (Symmetry). While $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y)$ is not a function of $|x - y|$ as in the case of the Helmholtz equation, it is still symmetric in x and y , i.e. $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(y, x)$.

Property 3.2 (Limiting form when $y = 0$). In this case, $s = 2|x|$, and $t = 0$. Using (2.30), we obtain the value of the reduced Green kernel $\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y)$ defined in (3.6) for $y = 0$,

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, 0) := \frac{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}{4\pi} \frac{W_{-\chi, 1/2}(e^{-i\pi} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\mathbf{k}|x|)}{|x|}. \quad (3.12)$$

This is confirmed in equation (9) from [17]. This current form of the fundamental solution when the source position $y = 0$ is also obtained by Meixner, see further discussion of literature and history in [17]. This can also be obtained directly by separation of variables, cf. Section 4.3.1 of [7]

The following proposition gives the limiting value for fixed y and $x \rightarrow y$, which determines the local integrability of the fundamental kernel, see Appendix A for the proof of the proposition.

Proposition 3.3 (Behavior at $x = y$). For each fixed $y \in \mathbb{R}^3$, we have

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow y} G_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (3.13)$$

As a result of this,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow y} |x - y| \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{4\pi}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow y} |x - y|^2 \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = 0, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (3.14)$$

In addition, for each fixed $y \in \mathbb{R}^3$, we have

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow y} |x - y|^2 \frac{x - y}{|x - y|} \cdot \nabla_x \Phi_{\mathbf{k}}(x, y) = -\frac{1}{4\pi}, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (3.15)$$

Remark 3.4 (Repulsive and attractive potential). Due to the analyticity of $(W'\mathcal{M})$ and $(W\mathcal{M}')$ with respect to their parameters and variables, the only poles that can occur in expression (3.6) and (3.9) come from $\Gamma(1 + \chi)$. Recall that the poles of the Gamma function $\Gamma(z)$ are at $z = -n$, with $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. With $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, we consider the algebraic equation $1 + i\beta/(2\mathbf{k}) = -n$. For this to have a solution, \mathbf{k} has to be purely imaginary. Under the current convention of square root branch (2.11), we have $\text{Im } \mathbf{k} \geq 0$, and for this reason we need $\beta < 0$. Under these two conditions the solutions are $\mathbf{k} = \frac{-i\beta}{2(n+1)}$.

This means that the function $k^2 \mapsto \Phi_k$ has poles at $k^2 = -\frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4(n+1)^2}$ only when $\alpha_\infty < 0$, which are the values of k^2 at which the equation $(-\Delta - k^2 + \alpha_\infty/|x|)u = 0$ has nonzero L^2 eigenfunction, given in Remark 3.17. When $\alpha_\infty \geq 0$, Φ_k is pole-free for k^2 on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Equivalently, in terms of k , we have

$$\mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty) \ni k \mapsto \Phi_k \text{ is analytic,} \quad \alpha_\infty \geq 0. \quad (3.16)$$

We next consider the asymptotic expansion when one variable goes to infinity and the other stays in a compact set. In addition to the phase function introduced in (2.35), we introduce

$$\tilde{\varphi}_{k,y}(x) := i\frac{\pi}{2}\eta + k|x| + \frac{1}{2}k|y| \left(1 - \frac{y}{|y|} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|}\right) - \eta \log \left(2k|x| + k|y| \left(1 - \frac{y}{|y|} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|}\right)\right). \quad (3.17)$$

With auxiliary variable s defined in (2.19), the leading factor in the asymptotic of Φ_k is given by $e^{i\varphi_k(s)}$, which can be approximated by

$$\exp(i\varphi_k(s)) = \exp(i\varphi_k(2|x|)) \exp(ik \times O(1)) = \exp(i\tilde{\varphi}_{k,y}(x)) \exp(ik \times O(|x|^{-1})). \quad (3.18)$$

For more discussion on this approximation see Proposition 10, Figures 9 and 10 from [7]. We now describe the full structure of $\Phi_k(y, x)$ including its symbol part, with explicit description of the leading constant. The proof for the proposition is written up in Appendix A.

Proposition 3.5. *With $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$ (defined in (2.12)) and $\tilde{\varphi}_y(k, x)$ given in (3.17), $\varphi_k(\cdot)$ in (2.35), we have*

$$\Phi_k(x, y) = \frac{\exp(i\varphi_k(s))}{|x - y|} \left(\mathfrak{C}(y, \hat{x}) + O(|x|^{-1})\right) = \frac{\exp(i\tilde{\varphi}_{k,y}(x))}{|x|} \left(\mathfrak{C}(y, \hat{x}) + O(|x|^{-1})\right), \quad (3.19)$$

for y in a compact set, when $|x| \rightarrow \infty$. Here, the constant $\mathfrak{C}(y, \hat{x})$ is defined as,

$$\mathfrak{C}(y, \hat{x}) := \frac{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-ik|y|\hat{x} \cdot \hat{y}) + \mathcal{M}'_{-\chi, 1/2}(-ik|y|\hat{x} \cdot \hat{y}) \right). \quad (3.20)$$

In the above expression, the remainder $O(|x|^{-1})$ is uniformly bounded for all y in a bounded set and all directions of \hat{x} . As a result, when $k \in (0, \infty)$, for fixed y , the function $x \mapsto \Phi(x, y)$ is exponentially decaying, and thus is in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$.

One obtains similar results and expansion for $\partial_{r(y)}\Phi_k$ however with a different constant, $\mathfrak{D}(y, \hat{x})$, only depending on $|y|$, $\hat{x} \cdot \hat{y}$, and the values of $\mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}$ and its derivative at $(-ik|y|\hat{x} \cdot \hat{y})$.

Numerical illustration of Proposition 3.5. We illustrate in Figure 3 the function $\Phi_k(x, y_0)$ for a fixed source in $y_0 = (0, 0, 1)$ at $x = (0, r \sin(\theta_x), r \cos(\theta_x))$, along two directions of approaching infinity along polar angle $\theta_x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ in the (y, z) -plane. This also means that $\phi_x = \pi/2$. For the sake of conciseness, we only show the plot with attenuation, $\gamma = 1$, and see that the oscillatory behavior is coupled with a decrease of the signal envelope, Figure 3a (in the case without attenuation, the envelope does not decrease and the phase exhibits pure oscillation, see [7]).

To investigate the decay rate of the symbol part, we factor out the leading oscillatory part of the reduced Green function $G_k(x, y)$ (3.10), and plot the following ratios (as functions of r),

$$\hat{\mathfrak{t}}_1 = \frac{G_k(x, y_0)}{\exp(i\varphi_k(s))}; \quad \hat{\mathfrak{t}}_2 = \frac{G_k(x, y_0)}{\exp(i\varphi_k(2|x|))}; \quad \hat{\mathfrak{t}}_3 = \frac{G_k(x, y_0)}{\exp(i\tilde{\varphi}_{k,y_0}(x))}. \quad (3.21)$$

The resulting functions are plotted in Figure 3b and show the uniformity of the asymptotic expansion with respect to the direction of approaching infinity. All three remainders have the profile of a constant $+o(1)$ (it is similar without attenuation). However, the convergence to the horizontal asymptotes for $\hat{\mathfrak{t}}_1$ and $\hat{\mathfrak{t}}_3$ is much

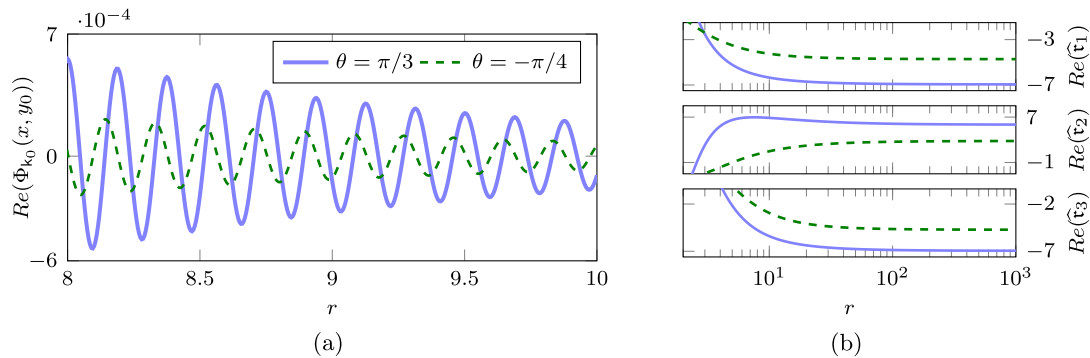


FIGURE 3. Illustration for Proposition 3.5 of the asymptotic expansion of $\Phi_{k_0}(x, y_0)$ at $\gamma = 1$ for fixed source $y_0 = (0, 0, 1)$ and $x = r(0, \sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ along two directions, the ratios are defined in (3.21). (a) $\Phi_{k_0}(x, y_0)$ for $y_0 = (0, 0, 1)$ and $x = r(0, \sin \theta, \cos \theta)$. (b) Asymptotic ratios.

earlier than what is exhibited in the curve for $\hat{\tau}_2$. Thus, $\exp(i\varphi_k(s))$ and $\exp(i\tilde{\varphi}_{k,y}(x))$ give better representation of G_k , with smaller error and faster convergence.

The next proposition states the radiating property of the fundamental solution $\Phi_{k_0}^+(x, y)$, as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ and y in a compact set. Although a bit more involved than that for Proposition 3.3, its proof uses the same techniques and as main ingredient the radiating asymptotics (2.33) of $W_{-\chi, 1/2}$, cf. Propositions 12 and 13 of [7].

Proposition 3.6 (Radiating asymptotic). *When $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, for $\mathcal{Y}_k(x, y) = \Phi_k(x, y)$ or $\partial_{r(y)}\Phi_k(x, y)$, we have*

$$\left(\frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla_x - i k_0 \right) \mathcal{Y}_k(x, y) = e^{i\varphi_k(2|x|)} \mathcal{O}(|x|^{-2}), \quad (3.22)$$

uniformly for y in a compact set and $|x| \rightarrow \infty$. When $k_0 > 0$, and for $\mathcal{Y}_{k_0}^+(x, y) = \Phi_{k_0}^+(x, y)$ or $\partial_{r(y)}\Phi_{k_0}^+(x, y)$, we have

$$\left(\frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla_x - i k_0 \right) \mathcal{Y}_{k_0}^+(x, y) = \mathcal{O}(|x|^{-2}), \quad (3.23)$$

uniformly for y in a compact set and $|x| \rightarrow \infty$.

When $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, we verify that the $\Phi_k(x, y)$ satisfies the hypothesis of Schur's test, cf., e.g. Lemma 3.7.4, p. 75 from [22], which will be used to show that Φ_k gives rise to an $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ bounded operator. The proof for the proposition is written up in Appendix A.

Proposition 3.7 (Hypothesis of Schur's test). *When $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, then $\Phi_k(x, y)$ satisfies the requirement of Schur's test, i.e. there exists C independent of x and y such that*

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{|\Phi_k|}{|x - y|} dy < C; \quad \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{|\Phi_k|}{|x - y|} dx < C.$$

3.1.3. Verification of the fundamental solution

To show that Φ_k is a fundamental solution, by definition of (3.5), we have to show that

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}} \left[\left(-\Delta_x - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|} \right) \phi(x) \right] \Phi_k(x, y) dx = \phi(y), \quad \forall \phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3), \quad (3.24)$$

with

$$\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)} := \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \mathbb{B}_{(y, \epsilon)}, \quad B_{(y, \epsilon)} := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid |x - y| \leq \epsilon\}. \quad (3.25)$$

The main ingredient is (3.7) assumed from the derivation of Φ_k in [17]. A second ingredient is the second Green's formula: for a bounded region \mathcal{R} and $w, v \in \mathcal{C}^2(\mathcal{R})$,

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} ((\Delta_x w) v - w (\Delta_x v)) \, dx = \int_{\partial \mathcal{R}} \left(v \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu(x)} w - w \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu(x)} v \right) \, d\sigma(x), \quad (3.26)$$

where $\nu(x)$ is the normal vector along $\partial \mathcal{R}$ and points outward of \mathcal{R} . Note that, from Proposition 3.3, we already have, when $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, $\Phi_k(x, y) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}_x^3)$ for y in a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^3 and *vice versa* (due to the symmetry in x and y).

Proposition 3.8. *For $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$, $\Phi_k(x, y)$ given by (3.6) is a fundamental solution to (3.5).*

Proof. With $\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}$ defined in (3.25), and using (3.7) on $\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}$ with $\epsilon > 0$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}} \left[\left(-\Delta_x - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|} \right) \phi(x) \right] \Phi_k(x, y) \, dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}} \left[\left(-\Delta_x - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|} \right) \phi(x) \right] \Phi_k(x, y) \, dx \\ & \quad - \phi(x) \left(-\Delta_x - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|} \right) \Phi_k(x, y) \, dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}} (-\Delta_x \phi) \Phi_k(x, y) \, dx - \int_{\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}} \phi(x) (-\Delta_x \Phi_k(x, y)) \, dx \\ &\stackrel{3.26}{=} - \int_{\partial \Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}} \left(\Phi_k(x, y) (\partial_{\nu(x)} \phi)(x) - \phi(x) (\partial_{\nu(x)} \Phi_k)(x, y) \right) \, d\sigma(x) = \mathbb{I}_1 - \mathbb{I}_2, \end{aligned}$$

with $\nu(x)$ the normal vector pointing outside of $\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}$. Here, we have defined (using a spherical change of variable centered at y , i.e. $x = y + \epsilon \varpi$ with $\epsilon = |x|$),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{I}_1 &:= \int_{\mathbb{S}_{(0,1)}} \Phi_k(y + \epsilon \varpi, y) \left(\frac{(x - y)}{|x - y|} \cdot \nabla_x \phi \right) \Big|_{x=y+\epsilon \varpi} \epsilon^2 \, d\varpi; \\ \mathbb{I}_2 &:= \int_{\mathbb{S}_{(0,1)}} \left(\frac{(x - y)}{|x - y|} \cdot \nabla_x \Phi_k(x, y) \right) \Big|_{x=y+\epsilon \varpi, y} \phi(y + \epsilon \varpi) \epsilon^2 \, d\varpi. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\mathbb{S}_{(0,1)}$ is the unit sphere centered at the origin.

We next consider the limits of each integral as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$. We use (3.14) to obtain that $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{I}_1 = 0$, and (3.15) to obtain that

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{I}_2 = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}_{(0,1)}} \phi(y) \, d\sigma(\varpi) = -\phi(y).$$

Putting together these two limits, we have

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega_{(y, \epsilon)}} \left[\left(-\Delta_x - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|} \right) \phi(x) \right] \Phi_k(x, y) \, dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (\mathbb{I}_1 - \mathbb{I}_2) = \phi(y).$$

□

By the same technique, we obtain the Green representation on a bounded domain. The proof uses the same ingredient of that for Proposition 3.8. For details, see Proposition 16 of [7].

Proposition 3.9 (Green representation in bounded domain). *Consider a bounded domain Ω with normal vector $n(x)$ pointing outward, and $u \in H^2(\Omega)$. With $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \int_{\partial\Omega} (\partial_{n(y)} u(y) \Phi_k(x, y) - u(y) \partial_{n(y)} \Phi_k(x, y)) \, d\sigma(y) \\ &\quad - \int_{\Omega} \Phi_k(x, y) \left(\Delta + k^2 - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|y|} \right) u(y) \, dy. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

3.2. Solutions to the inhomogeneous equation

3.2.1. Construction of physical solutions

We now have the necessary ingredients to construct physical solution to (3.2),

$$(H - k^2)u = f, \quad k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty). \quad (3.28)$$

For $k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, from Proposition 3.7, the integral operator defined below in (3.29), with Φ_k as its Schwartz kernel, is $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ -bounded. In another word, (3.29) defines a $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ function for $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. When $k_0 \in (0, \infty)$, from Proposition 3.5 and Proposition 3.3, for fixed y , $x \mapsto \Phi_{k_0}(x, y) \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ (and the statement is symmetric in x and y), thus the integral in (3.29) is well-defined for $f \in L^2_{\text{comp}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Additionally, (3.29) defines analytic functions due to the analyticity of Φ_k , cf. (3.16), thus is $H^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ in both cases. That (3.29) defines a solution follows from Proposition 3.8. It remains to use standard arguments (e.g. Dominated Convergence Theorem) to justify differentiation past the integral sign to show that the solution defined by (3.29) inherits the radiating property of Φ_k , the latter given by Proposition 3.6. These are the essential ingredients to Proposition 3.10. The more pedantic details of the proof can be found in Proposition 17 of [7].

Proposition 3.10. *For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ if $k \in \mathbb{C}^+$, or $f \in L^2_{\text{comp}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ if $k \in (0, \infty)$, the integral*

$$u := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi_k(x, y) f(y) \, dy \quad (3.29)$$

is well-defined and provides a solution to (3.28). When $k \in \mathbb{C}^+$, the solution is $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. When $k \in (0, \infty)$, the solution is $L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and satisfies the uniform Sommerfeld radiation condition,

$$\left(\frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla_x - i k \right) u = O(|x|^{-2}), \quad |x| \rightarrow \infty, \quad k \in (0, \infty). \quad (3.30)$$

At this point, using the uniqueness guaranteed by spectral theory, we can conclude that the Schwartz kernel of $\mathcal{R}(k)$ is given by Φ_k . In particular, for $f \in L^2_{\text{comp}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ if $k \in (0, \infty)$, or for $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ if $k \in \mathbb{C}^+$, we have

$$\mathcal{R}(k) f = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi_k(x, y) f(y) \, dy. \quad (3.31)$$

Remark 3.11. These results hold true for f in a weighted Sobolev space $L^2_\delta(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $\delta > 1/2$. \triangle

3.2.2. Radiation conditions and uniqueness

In addition to the uniqueness result by means of spectral theory, the uniqueness of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ solution can be established by basic techniques involving coercitivity of the corresponding variational form (cf. e.g. [7], Prop. 1). When $k_0 > 0$, we can also re-obtain uniqueness, as was done for Helmholtz equation (cf. e.g. [31], Thm. 2.3), by working directly with the kernel Φ_{k_0} ($= \Phi_{k_0}^+$). Due to the positive Coulomb potential, the only change is the modified Green's formula,

$$\int_{\Omega} w \left((\Delta_x + k_0^2 - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|}) u - u (\Delta_x + k_0^2 - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{|x|}) w \right) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} (w \partial_{n(x)} u - u \partial_{n(x)} w) d\sigma(x). \quad (3.32)$$

Proposition 3.12 (Equivalent forms of radiation conditions). *With $k_0 > 0$ and a bounded domain Ω , for a $H_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ solution u to $(H - k_0^2)u = 0$ in the exterior of Ω , the following statements are equivalent.*

(1) *Uniform Sommerfeld radiation condition:*

$$\partial_r u(x) - ik_0 u(x) = o(|x|^{-1}) \quad \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{uniformly in } \frac{x}{|x|} \in \mathbb{S}^2. \quad (3.33)$$

(2) *L^2 -radiation condition:*

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{S}(0, R)} |(\partial_r u)(x) - ik_0 u(x)|^2 d\sigma(x) = 0. \quad (3.34)$$

(3) *Exterior representation formula:*

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \left((\partial_n u)(y) \Phi_{k_0}^+(x, y) - u(y) (\partial_{n(y)} \Phi_{k_0}^+)(x, y) \right) d\sigma(y). \quad (3.35)$$

The details of the proof can be found in our report ([7], Prop. 18).

Definition 3.13. For $k_0 > 0$, a solution $u \in L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ to (3.28) at k_0^2 in the exterior of bounded region Ω is called outgoing if u satisfies one of the conditions listed in Proposition 3.12. \triangle

Proposition 3.14 (Uniqueness). *With “outgoing” given by Definition 3.13, and $k_0 > 0$ and $u \in H_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, we have the following statements.*

- (1) *If u is a solution to $(H - k_0^2)u = 0$ and satisfies the outgoing radiation condition, then $u \equiv 0$.*
- (2) *For $k_0 > 0$ and $f \in L_{comp}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, if $u \in H_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ is an outgoing solution to $(H - k_0^2)u = f$ in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^3)$, then u is unique.*

Proof. If u is an outgoing solution in \mathbb{R}^3 , then by the exterior representation formula (3.35),

$$u(x) = \int_{\mathbb{S}(0, \epsilon)} \left((\partial_n u)(y) \Phi_{k_0}^+(x, y) - u(y) (\partial_{n(y)} \Phi_{k_0}^+)(x, y) \right) d\sigma(y), \quad (3.36)$$

in $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \mathbb{B}_{(0, \epsilon)}$ for all $\epsilon < |x|$. Let $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we obtain that $u(x) \rightarrow 0$. For the second statement, suppose u_1 and u_2 are two outgoing solutions of the inhomogeneous equation, then $u = u_1 - u_2$ solves the homogeneous equation and is still outgoing; using the first part, $u \equiv 0$. \square

Remark 3.15 (Definition of outgoing solution for the original problem). With $\rho(r) = d e^{-\alpha_\infty |x|}$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, and k defined in terms of ω and α_∞ by (2.10), a solution u to (1.1) is outgoing if $\rho^{-1/2}u$ is outgoing in the sense of Definition 3.13.

Due to the exponential decay of ρ , for $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $\rho^{1/2}f \in L_\delta^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $\delta > \frac{1}{2}$, and is thus in the domain of $\mathcal{R}(k)$ by Remark 3.11. The unique outgoing solution to (1.1) with right-hand-side $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ is given by,

$$u = \rho^{1/2} \mathcal{R}(k) \rho^{1/2} f = d \int_{y \in \mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{\alpha_\infty}{2} |x|} \Phi_k(x, y) e^{-\frac{\alpha_\infty}{2} |y|} f(y) dy. \quad (3.37)$$

Remark 3.16. In conform with the results given by spectral theory discussed at the beginning of the section, the above results confirm the analyticity of the resolvent $\mathfrak{C}^+ : k \mapsto \mathcal{R}_k$, which is the equivalent to the analyticity of $\mathfrak{C}^+ \ni k \mapsto \Phi_k$ cf. (3.16), when $\alpha_\infty > 0$. However, when $\alpha_\infty < 0$, there are negative poles, as discussed in Remark 3.4 and the following Remark 3.17.

Remark 3.17 (Repulsive and attractive potential). As in the case of repulsive potential, for $H = -\Delta + \frac{\beta}{|x|}$ with constant $\beta < 0$, the Hamiltonian now called attractive, there are no positive embedded eigenvalues. However, its overall spectrum contains a point spectrum, *i.e.* $\sigma(H) = [0, \infty) \cup \sigma_{\text{point}}(H)$. The latter is an infinite discrete set of negative eigenvalues with finite multiplicity and with zero as an accumulation point,

$$\sigma_{\text{point}}(H) = \left\{ -\frac{\beta^2}{4n^2} \in [-\beta^2, 0), n = 1, 2, \dots \right\}.$$

These are called the eigenvalues of the hydrogen atom, and the corresponding eigenfunctions are, *cf.* Theorem 10.10 of [33],

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{n,\ell,m}(x) &= R_{n,\ell}(|x|) Y_{\ell}^m(\hat{x}), \quad |m| \leq \ell \leq n, \\ \text{with } R_{n,\ell}(r) &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^3(n-\ell)!}{2(n+1)^4(n+\ell+1)!}} z^{\ell} e^{-z/2} L_{n-\ell}^{(2\ell+1)}(\tilde{z}), \quad \tilde{z} = \frac{\alpha}{n+1}r, \quad \alpha = -\beta. \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

Here L is the generalized Laguerre polynomials, which can be defined in terms of the Whittaker functions, *cf.* 18.1.2 of [30],

$$x^{\ell} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} L_{n-\ell}^{(2\ell+1)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n-\ell}}{(n-\ell)!} \frac{W_{n+1,\ell+\frac{1}{2}}(x)}{x} = \frac{(n+1+\ell)!}{(n-\ell)!} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{n+1,\ell+\frac{1}{2}}(x)}{x} \quad (3.39)$$

where W is given in (2.26). We also note that for $\kappa = \frac{i\alpha}{2k}$ and $k = -\frac{i\alpha}{2(n+1)}$ then $\kappa = -(n+1)$, and using the same definition (2.6) for z , we have, $e^{-i\pi}z = \tilde{z}$. Thus the radial part of the eigenfunction in (3.38) is just a constant multiple of $W_{-\kappa,\ell+1/2\mu}(-2ikr) = W_{n+1,\ell+1/2\mu}(\frac{\alpha}{n+1}r) \in L^2([0, \infty)_r)$. Recall from (2.26), this case cannot happen when $\alpha_{\infty} > 0$. \triangle

4. RADIATION BOUNDARY CONDITIONS (RBC)

In this section, we consider the problem (1.5) with a focus on radiation boundary conditions. Recall from (2.1) that the original equation (1.1) on $|x| \geq r_a$ is equivalent to the conjugate problem (4.1),

$$(\mathbf{H} - k^2)u = 0, \quad |x| \geq r_a, \quad (4.1)$$

This equivalence on each spherical mode is between the original modal ODE (2.4) and the conjugate modal ODE (2.2). The latter is equivalent to the reduced ODE (2.3) which is what we use to derive the exact D-t-N and new RBC. From relations (2.5), the following remark relates these three approaches when in used with a Robin-type absorbing boundary condition.

Remark 4.1 (Relations among the modal RBC). We denote by $\mathbf{Z}_{\bullet}^{\ell}$ a *radiation impedance coefficient* in the Robin-type boundary condition

$$\partial_r w = \mathbf{Z}_{\bullet}^{\ell} w, \quad w = w_{\ell}^m, \quad (4.2)$$

imposed at $|x| = R$, with $R \geq r_a$, used to truncate the reduced ODE (2.3). This approach is equivalent to using the RBC,

$$\partial_r v = -\frac{1}{R}v + \mathbf{Z}_{\bullet}^{\ell}v, \quad v = u_{\ell}^m, \quad (4.3)$$

and the modal ODE (2.2) of the conjugate problem (4.1), and to working with

$$\partial_r v = -\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{2}\right)v + \mathbf{Z}_{\bullet}^{\ell}v, \quad v = u_{\ell}^m, \quad (4.4)$$

and the modal ODE (2.4) of the original problem (1.1). This last approach was used in [6] for spherical symmetry and [13] for axis symmetry. See also Remark 4.6 which explains why working with the conjugate and ultimately the reduced ODE are the most natural. \triangle

We first obtain the expansion of a generic solution in spherical harmonics, using the Whittaker functions, which gives readily the exact D-t-N map, stated in Proposition 4.4, and the structure of the outgoing solution. This gives a new perspective in approximating the transparent boundary condition listed in (4.12), in working with the reduced ODE (2.3) and the right gauge function in terms of k . In (4.3), we compare the new radiation impedance coefficients with those obtained in [6, 13].

4.1. General solutions and exact D-t-N map

In (2.1), the conjugate ODE (2.2) is written as Whittaker equation (2.8). A basis of linearly independent solutions on a neighborhood of infinity of the Whittaker equation is given by the pair of Whittaker W functions (2.22). This fact readily gives the expansion of a generic solution u of (4.1) in spherical harmonics, by the same reasoning used for Helmholtz, cf. Theorem 1.1 and Appendix 1 from [32].

Lemma 4.2. *For $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$, an L^2_{loc} solution to (4.1) is given on $r_a < r_1 \leq |x| \leq r_2$ by the converging series,*

$$u = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \frac{1}{|x|} \left(a_{\ell}^m W_{-\chi, \ell+\frac{1}{2}}(e^{-i\pi} 2i k |x|) + b_{\ell}^m W_{\chi, \ell+\frac{1}{2}}(2i k |x|) \right) Y_{\ell}^m(\theta, \phi). \quad (4.5)$$

In addition, if $k \in (0, \infty)$ and u is outgoing by Definition 3.13, or if $k \in \mathbb{C}^+$ and $u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, then in the above series, $b_{\ell}^m = 0$.

Remark 4.3. The above result is also used to prove Rellich-type lemma, cf. Theorem 1.2 of [24] or Lemma 20 of [7], which ensures the uniqueness of solution to exterior boundary value problem associated with operator $H - k^2$. \triangle

Recall the outer D-t-N operator $\mathbf{T}^+ : H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ associated with (1.5) and boundary Γ is defined as, $\mathbf{T}^+ g = \partial_n u|_{\Gamma}^+$ where u is the (unique) outgoing solution to (1.5) on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$ which satisfies boundary condition $u|_{\Gamma}^- = g$, cf. e.g. Section 3.1.2 of [19]. We write

$$\mathbf{T}^+(u|_{\Gamma}) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \gamma_{\ell} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} u_{\ell}^m Y_{\ell}^m(\theta, \phi), \quad (4.6)$$

where u_{ℓ}^m are the coefficients of the expansion of $u|_{\Gamma}$ in the spherical harmonic basis Y_{ℓ}^m , (2.1); and γ_{ℓ} are called the modal D-t-N coefficients of \mathbf{T}^+ at level ℓ . By standard computation, the expansion (4.5) gives readily the expression of γ_{ℓ} . For details of the proof, see Proposition 22 of [7].

Proposition 4.4. *The modal coefficients of \mathbf{T}^+ associated with (1.5) at $|x| = R$, $R \geq r_a$, are*

$$\gamma_{\ell} := -2i k \frac{W'_{-i\eta, \ell+1/2}(-2i k R)}{W_{-i\eta, \ell+1/2}(-2i k R)} - \frac{1}{R}, \quad \eta = \frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{2k}, \quad k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty). \quad (4.7)$$

Remark 4.5 (Expansion and D-t-N for original problem (1.1)). For $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$, using relation (1.2), with $\rho = d \exp(-\alpha_{\infty} r)$, a physical solution to (1.1) in $r > r_a$ is given by

$$u^+(x) = \frac{\sqrt{d} \exp(-\frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{2}|x|)}{|x|} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} a_{\ell}^m W_{-\chi_0, \ell+\frac{1}{2}}(-2i k_0 |x|) Y_{\ell}^m(\theta, \phi), \quad (4.8)$$

while a non-physical one by

$$u^-(x) = \frac{\sqrt{d} \exp(-\frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{2}|x|)}{|x|} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} a_{\ell}^m W_{\chi_0, \ell+\frac{1}{2}}(2i k_0 |x|) Y_{\ell}^m(\theta, \phi). \quad (4.9)$$

They are distinguished by their asymptotic at ∞ , inheriting from that of Whittaker W , cf. (2.3.2).

The modal D-t-N coefficients of \mathbf{T}^+ associated with (1.1) and at $|x| = R$ for $R \geq r_a$, are

$$\tilde{\gamma}_\ell := -\frac{1}{R} - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2} - 2ik \frac{W'_{-i\eta, \ell+1/2}(-2ikR)}{W_{-i\eta, \ell+1/2}(-2ikR)}, \quad \eta = \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2k}. \quad (4.10)$$

Remark 4.6. The factor $\rho^{1/2}/r$, with $\rho = d \exp(-\alpha_\infty r)$, is common to all solutions to (1.1), while it is the \pm in the oscillatory part that will distinguish between bounded and non-bounded function when $\text{Im } k^2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, and between outgoing and incoming solution when $k^2 \in [0, \infty)$. For this reason, it is more natural to conjugate $\rho^{1/2}$ (or ultimately $\rho^{1/2}/r$) out of (4.8) and (4.9), and work with the conjugated problem (4.1) (or ultimately the reduced ODE (2.3)). \triangle

4.2. List of modal radiation impedance coefficients

In the current discussion, $k \in \mathbb{C}^+ \cup (0, \infty)$. As reference radiation conditions, we have at our disposal $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{DtN}}^\ell$ which comes from the modal D-t-N coefficients γ_ℓ (4.7),

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\text{DtN}}^\ell := -2ik \frac{W'_{-\chi, \ell+1/2}(-2ikR)}{W_{-\chi, \ell+1/2}(-2ikR)}, \quad \chi = \frac{i\alpha_\infty}{2k}. \quad (4.11)$$

In addition we have the nonlocal modal radiation coefficient $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{nonlocal}}^\ell$ which was introduced in Section 3.1 of [6] to define (truncated) outgoing radiating wave. Working with the reduced ODE (2.3) and k , we have, cf. Section 6.2 from [7],

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{nonlocal}}^\ell &= i \frac{\sigma}{c_\infty} \left(1 - \frac{c_\infty^2}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4} + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{R} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{R^2} \right) \right)^{1/2} \\ &= ik \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{r} \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{(Rk)^2} \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Lack of the true D-t-N, a numerical approximation was employed in [6] to create a reference solution by placing a homogeneous Dirichlet condition at a very large radius. This technique, only applicable in the case of absorption, creates stability problem for very small absorption.

To approximate the $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{nonlocal}}^\ell$, we use the same ideas as in [6], however working with small quantities defined in terms of k and not σ/c_∞ . We also distinguish between the high-frequency family HF, taking as small quantity k^{-1} , and the small angle of incidence family SAI, taking as small quantity $\ell(\ell+1)/(rk)^2$. The HF approach yields the three following conditions,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{S-HF-0}} &= ik; & \mathbf{Z}_{\text{S-HF-1a}} &= ik - \frac{i}{2k} \frac{1}{R} \alpha_\infty; \\ \mathbf{Z}_{\text{S-HF-1b}}^\ell &= ik - \frac{i}{2k} \frac{1}{R} \left(\alpha_\infty + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{R} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

See Remark 28 of [7] for another way to come about $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{S-HF-0}}$. The SAI family in k coincides with that in σ/c_∞ , and are denoted here as SAI,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{SAI-0}} &= ik \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{R} \frac{1}{k^2} \right)^{1/2}; \\ \mathbf{Z}_{\text{SAI-1}}^\ell &= ik \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{R} \frac{1}{k^2} \right)^{1/2} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{\frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{R^2 k}}{\left(1 - \frac{\alpha_\infty}{R} \frac{1}{k^2} \right)^{1/2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

The main goal is to see how the new HF conditions **S-HF** perform compared to the old conditions, labeled as **A-HF**, which were obtained by taking $(\sigma/c_\infty)^{-1}$ as small quantity in [6],

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\text{A-HF-0}} = i \frac{\sigma}{c_\infty}; \quad \mathbf{Z}_{\text{A-HF-1}}^\ell = i \frac{\sigma}{c_\infty} + \frac{c_\infty}{2i\sigma} \left(\frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{R^2} + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{R} + \frac{\alpha_\infty^2}{4} \right). \quad (4.14)$$

In our comparison, we will also include

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\text{A-RBC-1}} := \frac{1}{R} + \mathbf{Z}_{\text{S-HF-0}}, \quad (4.15)$$

and the “naive Sommerfeld” (in our notation)

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\text{Naive}} := \frac{1}{R} + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{2} + i \frac{\sigma}{c_\infty}. \quad (4.16)$$

4.3. Numerical experiments

We investigate the performance of the RBC listed in (4.2), in particular that of the **S-HF** families, to approximate the exact outgoing solutions. We work with the reduced ODE (2.3) and consider the truncated outer Dirichlet problem on $r_{\min} \leq r \leq R$:

$$\begin{cases} \left(-\frac{d^2}{dr^2} - k^2 + \frac{\alpha_\infty}{r} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right) w = 0, & r_{\min} \leq r \leq R; \\ w(r_{\min}) = 1; & w'(R) = \mathbf{Z}_\bullet w(R). \end{cases} \quad (4.17)$$

Here \mathbf{Z}_\bullet is one of the RBC introduced above, and the corresponding solution is labeled as $w_{\mathbf{Z}_\bullet, \ell, \omega}$ or simply $w_{\mathbf{Z}_\bullet}$. We will compare these with the exact solution, which is the unique solution to (4.17) with $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{DtN}}^\ell$, given explicitly by,

$$w_{\text{ref}, \ell, \omega}(r) = w_{\text{ref}}(r) = \frac{W_{-\chi, \ell+1/2}(-2i k r)}{W_{-\chi, \ell+1/2}(-2i k r_{\min})}. \quad (4.18)$$

Recall that χ and k are defined in (2.2).

Remark 4.7. For the resolution of (4.17), we employ a finite difference discretization of order four with a parallel code written in **Fortran**. The computation of the complex-valued Whittaker function relies on the library **arb**¹², [20], for efficient computation with high precision of hypergeometric functions [21]. The use of a dedicated computational library is required, as we have observed instability with the intrinsic Whittaker function in **Matlab**, in particular near the cut-off frequency (4.21). \triangle

In our experiments, we work with varying ℓ , γ and ω , and the following fixed parameters:

$$c_\infty = 3, \quad r_{\min} = 1, \quad R = 1.2, \quad \alpha_\infty = 50. \quad (4.19)$$

First, for a chosen $\ell = 3$ and $\omega/(2\pi) = 20$ Hz, we plot $w_{\mathbf{Z}_\bullet}$ on $[r_{\min}, R]$ against the reference solution w_{ref} given in (4.18). For the sake of conciseness, we only plot the case without attenuation ($\gamma = 0$), in Figure 4 (the case with attenuation is similar, see [7]). It is hard to discern any differences among the solutions, except those corresponding to $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{A-HF-0}}$ and $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{Naive}}$ which give a poor approximation and low accuracy.

In order to have a better comparison, we compute the solutions for a range of ℓ from 0 to 180 and frequencies $\omega/(2\pi)$ from 1 to 100 Hz (*i.e.* 18 100 test-cases, doubled due to the presence or absence of attenuation). To evaluate the performance of the RBC, we consider the global L^2 error and a local error at a fixed point r ,

¹²The code can be found at <https://github.com/fredrik-johansson/arb>.

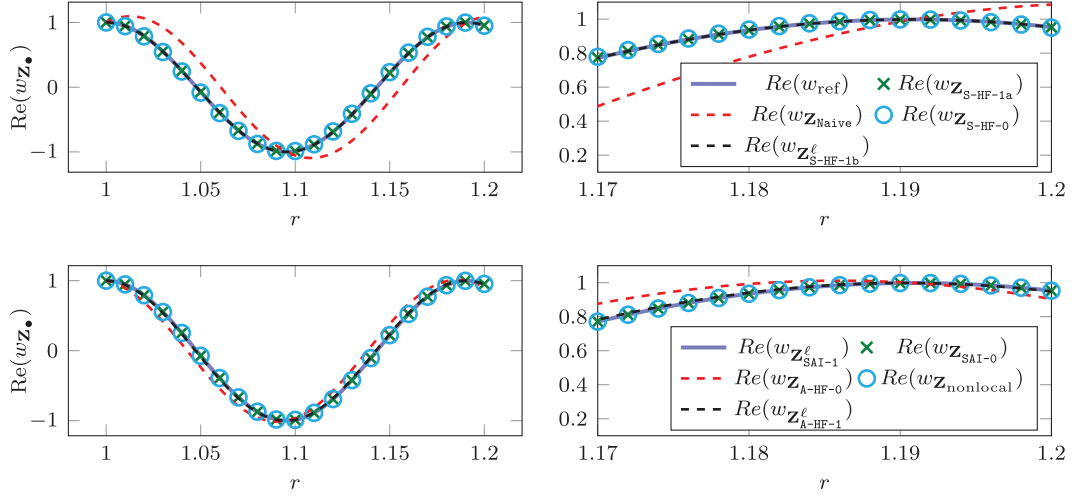


FIGURE 4. Comparison of $w_{Z_{\bullet}}$ solution to (4.17) for parameters (4.19) without attenuation ($\gamma = 0$). The comparison is in terms of the real part of the solution. Evolution on the complete interval (*left*) and zoom towards the end (*right*).

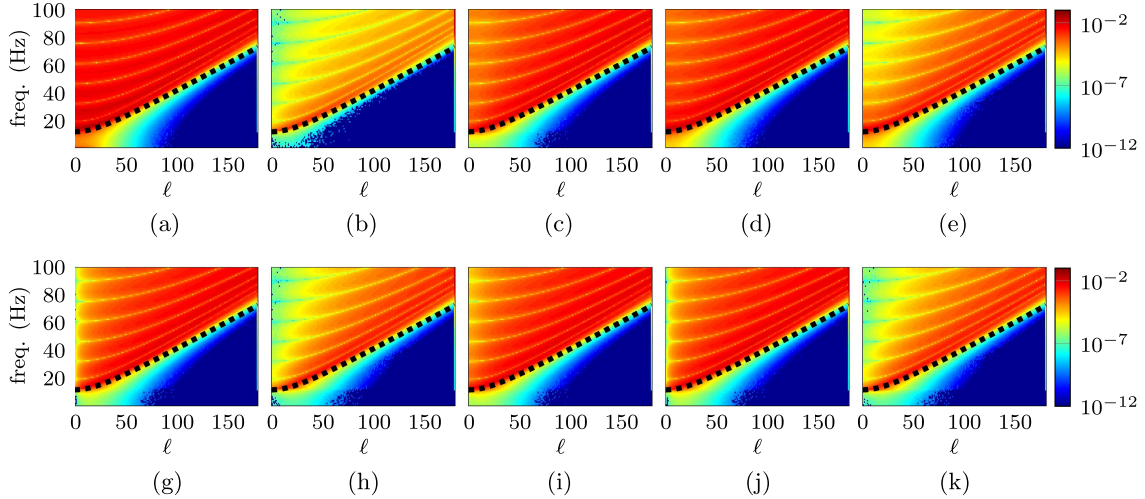


FIGURE 5. Comparison of the error $e_{\bullet}(\ell, \omega, \tilde{r})$ with frequency and ℓ at $\tilde{r} = 1.1$ for $\gamma = 0$. The black dashed line indicates the cut-off frequency (4.21). (a) $e_{Z_{Naive}}(\tilde{r})$. (b) $e_{Z_{nonlocal}}(\tilde{r})$. (c) $e_{Z_{A-RBC-1}}(\tilde{r})$. (d) $e_{Z_{A-HF-0}}(\tilde{r})$. (e) $e_{Z_{A-HF-1}}^{\ell}(\tilde{r})$. (f) $e_{Z_{SAI-0}}(\tilde{r})$. (g) $e_{Z_{SAI-1}}^{\ell}(\tilde{r})$. (h) $e_{Z_{S-HF-0}}(\tilde{r})$. (i) $e_{Z_{S-HF-1a}}(\tilde{r})$. (j) $e_{Z_{S-HF-1b}}^{\ell}(\tilde{r})$.

$$E_{\bullet}(\ell, \omega) := \frac{\|w_{\bullet, \ell, \omega} - w_{\text{ref}, \ell, \omega}\|_{L^2(r_{\min}, R)}}{\|w_{\text{ref}, \ell, \omega}\|_{L^2(r_{\min}, R)}}, \quad e_{\bullet}(\ell, \omega, r) := |w_{\bullet, \ell, \omega}(r) - w_{\text{ref}, \ell, \omega}(r)|. \quad (4.20)$$

The resulting error maps for $\gamma = 0$ are shown Figures 5 and 6. For conciseness, we only show the case without attenuation, see Figures 20 and 22 of [7] for the figures for $\gamma = 5$ which bear resemblance to those of $\gamma = 0$.

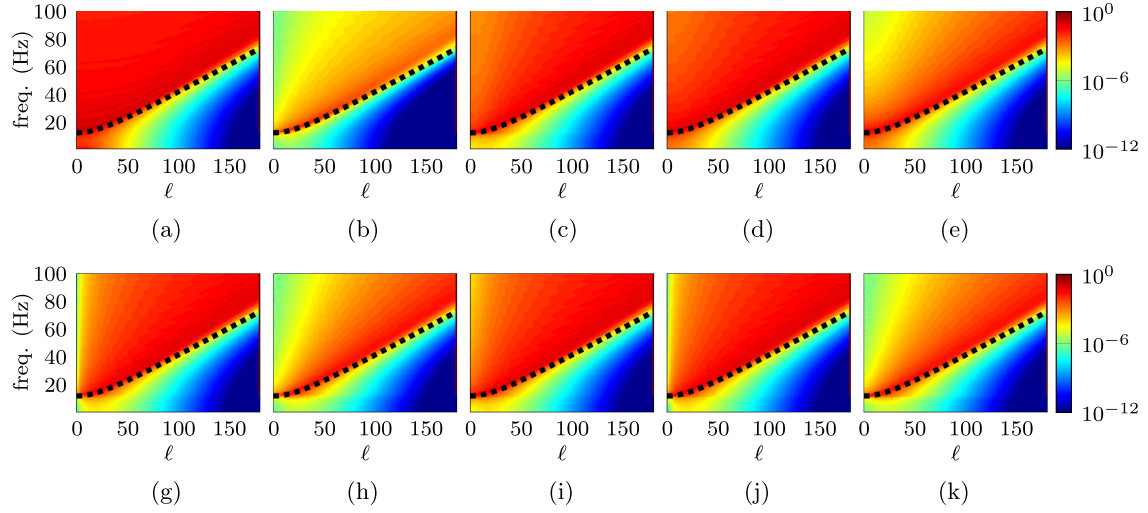


FIGURE 6. Comparison of the error $E_{\bullet}(\ell, \omega)$ with frequency and ℓ for $\gamma = 0$ (without attenuation). The black dashed line indicates the cut-off frequency (4.21). (a) $E_{Z_{\text{Naive}}}$. (b) $E_{Z_{\text{nonlocal}}}$. (c) $E_{Z_{\text{A-RBC-1}}}$. (d) $E_{Z_{\text{A-HF-0}}}$. (e) $E_{Z_{\text{A-HF-1}}}$. (f) $E_{Z_{\text{SAI-0}}}$. (g) $E_{Z_{\text{SAI-1}}}$. (h) $E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}}$. (i) $E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}}$. (j) $E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-1b}}}$.

In Table 1, we list the mean of the error E over the investigated range of frequencies and ℓ , from which we obtain the following order in terms of accuracy:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{nonlocal}}}) &< \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{SAI-1}}}) < \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-1b}}}) < \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{A-HF-1}}}) < \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{SAI-0}}}) \\ &< \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}}) < \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}}) < \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{A-RBC-1}}}) < \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{A-HF-0}}}) < \text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{Naive}}}). \end{aligned}$$

From these results, we have the following observations.

- (1) Each Z_{\bullet} yields lower error in the presence of attenuation than without, and the errors remain small for $\ell \geq 50$ and ω below the cut-off frequency (4.21),

$$\omega_{\text{cut-off}} = c_{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_{\infty}^2}{4} + \frac{\alpha_{\infty}}{R} + \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{R^2}}. \quad (4.21)$$

- (2) In accordance with the comparison in [6], we observe that the coefficients dependent on ℓ behave better than the independent ones, since they are higher order approximations of the nonlocal one, and that SAI family (small angle approximation) represents (in each group) a better approximation than the HF (high frequency) ones. In particular, among those dependent on ℓ , $Z_{\text{SAI-1}}^{\ell}$ performs better than $Z_{\text{S-HF-1b}}^{\ell}$ and $Z_{\text{A-HF-1}}^{\ell}$, while among those independent of ℓ , $Z_{\text{SAI-0}}$ performs better than $Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}$ and $Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}$. Although having less accuracy, the coefficients independent of ℓ have the advantage of being simpler to implement in a 3D discretization (since dependence on ℓ implies a tangential differential operator).
- (3) The most pertinent conclusion of our comparisons is that the new S-HF family performs better than the existing one A-HF in [6]. In particular, among those dependent on ℓ , $Z_{\text{S-HF-1b}}^{\ell}$ performs better than $Z_{\text{A-HF-1}}^{\ell}$, while among those independent of ℓ , $Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}$ and $Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}$ give better performance than $Z_{\text{A-HF-0}}$. This confirms that k should be the correct wavenumber to work with, instead of σ/c_{∞} .
- (4) Within the coefficients that are independent of ℓ , the old coefficient $Z_{\text{SAI-0}}$ and the two new ones $Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}$ and $Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}$ give better performance than $Z_{\text{A-RBC-1}}$ and $Z_{\text{A-HF-0}}$ from [6]. The fact the $Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}$ performs better than $Z_{\text{A-RBC-1}}$ shows it is important to distinguish between the term¹³ $1/R$ coming from the first-order radial derivative of the spherical Laplacian (*i.e.* $2r^{-1}d_r$ in (2.2)) and those in the impedance coefficient Z_{\bullet} .

¹³These are also the first $1/R$ in (4.3) and (4.4).

TABLE 1. Mean of error E (4.20) for ℓ between 0 and 180 and $\omega/(2\pi)$ from 1 to 100 Hz, *i.e.* mean of the error pictured in Figure 6 and a corresponding case for $\gamma = 5$.

	$\gamma = 0$	$\gamma = 5$
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{nonlocal}}})$	0.00169	0.00055
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{SAI-1}}^\ell})$	0.01288	0.00499
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-1b}}^\ell})$	0.01320	0.00508
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{A-HF-1}}^\ell})$	0.01649	0.00660
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{Naive}}})$	0.13597	0.06806
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{SAI-0}}})$	0.06882	0.03061
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}})$	0.06895	0.03061
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}})$	0.06995	0.03112
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{A-RBC-1}}})$	0.07046	0.03752
$\text{mean}(E_{Z_{\text{A-HF-0}}})$	0.08237	0.06806

- (5) From the analysis into the behavior of the exact solution at infinity, it does not come as a surprise that using the condition $\partial_r u - i \frac{\sigma}{c_\infty} u = 0$ when working with the original problem (1.1) or its ODE (2.4), or equivalently using condition $\partial_r u = Z_{\text{Naive}} u$ with reduced ODE (1.3), performs extremely poorly, as shown from our numerical results and those in [6]. This option misrepresents completely the oscillatory behavior of the exact solution, which leads to its incapability to distinguish between the incoming and outgoing one.

Remark 4.8. The coefficients $Z_{\text{A-RBC-1}}$ and $Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}$ give Sommerfeld-like conditions, comparable to the Sommerfeld radiation condition ([5], Sect. 4.3) for Helmholtz equation, while with $Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}$, we retrieve a condition similar to the first-order radiation condition ([5], Eq. (21)) for Helmholtz equation. \triangle

5. CONCLUSION

We have studied two problems associated to the equation obtained from the conjugation of the ideal atmospheric scalar wave equation by Liouville transformation. With the **Atmo** assumptions extended to the whole space, we constructed explicitly the Schwartz kernel of the resolvent which allows, among other results, the construction of outgoing solutions and radiation conditions. In the second task, we provide the analytic expression of the exact D-t-N map to be used as a reference in numerical experiments and constructed new RBC ($Z_{\text{S-HF-1a}}$ and $Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}$), which are simpler for the same precision compared to existing ones. These RBC, together with $Z_{\text{SAI-0}}$, are particularly interesting for a discretization in 3D without spherical symmetry. Additionally, $Z_{\text{S-HF-0}}$ lends itself readily to a time-domain discretization. As future work, theoretical and numerical experiments shall be extended to consider the complete Sun's model **S+Atmo**, as well as different models of atmosphere and general geometry.

APPENDIX A. PROOF FOR ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES OF FUNDAMENTAL KERNEL

Proof for Proposition 3.3. Statement 1. Note that when $x = y$, $s = t = 2|x| = 2|y|$. For $y \neq 0$, using the value of $\mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}$ and its derivative at $z = 0$ cf. (2.30), we obtain

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow y, y \neq 0} G_k(x, y) = \mathcal{W}\{W_{-\chi, 1/2}(-2ik|y|), \mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-2ik|y|)\} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Here, $\mathcal{W}\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ is the Wronskian, cf. [30] (13.14.26), p. 335. For $y \neq 0$, (2.27) gives,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} G_k(x, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} W_{-\chi, 1/2}(-2ik|x|) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 + \chi)}.$$

Statement 2. We next obtain the result for $\nabla_x \Phi_k(x, y)$. For $y = 0$, using (2.29), we arrive at (3.15) for $y = 0$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^2 \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla_x \Phi_k(x, 0) = -\mathfrak{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} G_k(x, 0) \stackrel{(3.13)}{=} -\frac{\Gamma(1+\chi)}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\chi)} = -\frac{1}{4\pi}.$$

For $y \neq 0$, we have

$$|x - y|^2 \frac{x - y}{|x - y|} \cdot \nabla_x \frac{1}{\mathfrak{c}} \Phi_k(x, y) = -G_k(x, y) + \mathbb{I},$$

where

$$\mathbb{I} = \frac{(x - y) \cdot x}{|x|} (\partial_s + \partial_t) G + |x - y|^2 (\partial_s - \partial_t) G. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

By Remark 32 and Appendix F.5 of [7], $\lim_{x \rightarrow y, y \neq 0} \partial_s G$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow y, y \neq 0} \partial_t G$ are continuous functions of y . As a result of this, $\lim_{x \rightarrow y, y \neq 0} \mathbb{I} = 0$, and we obtain (3.15) for $y \neq 0$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow y, y \neq 0} |x - y|^2 \frac{x - y}{|x - y|} \cdot \nabla_x \Phi_k(x, y) = -\mathfrak{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow y, y \neq 0} G_k(x, y) \stackrel{(3.13)}{=} -\frac{1}{4\pi}.$$

□

Proof of Proposition 3.3. Part 1. For y in a bounded set and as $x \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$\frac{s}{2|x|} = 1 + O(|x|^{-1}), \quad t = |y| \left(1 + \mathfrak{d}_{x,y} \right) + O(|x|^{-1}), \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and from (2.31) and (2.32),

$$\frac{W_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i k s)}{\exp(\varphi_k(s))} = 1 + O(|x|^{-1}), \quad \frac{W'_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i k s)}{\exp(\varphi_k(s))} = -\frac{1}{2} + O(|x|^{-1}). \quad (\text{A.4})$$

As a result of this, for y in a bounded set and as $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{G_k}{\exp(\varphi_k(s))} &= -\left(\frac{1}{2} + O(|x|^{-1})\right) (\mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i k |y| \mathfrak{d}_{\hat{x}, \hat{y}}) + O(|x|^{-1})) \\ &\quad + (1 + O(|x|^{-1})) (\mathcal{M}'_{-\chi, 1/2}(-i k |y| \mathfrak{d}_{\hat{x}, \hat{y}}) + O(|x|^{-1})). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

The original phase $\varphi_k(|s|)$ can be replaced by $\tilde{\varphi}_{k,y}(x)$ without changing the asymptotes of the remainder, cf. (3.18).

Part 2. The result for $\partial_{r(y)} \Phi_k$ is lengthier however follows the same procedure. It needs in addition to Part 1, the asymptotics of $\partial_{r(y)} s$, $\partial_{r(y)} t$, and $|x - y|^{-1}$ and its derivative (cf. [7], Appendix F2), as well as that for ∂_s and $\partial_t G$, which are also defined in terms of W and \mathcal{M} and their derivatives. For this reason, their asymptotic are derived as was done for G in Part 1. For more details, see Proposition 11 of [7]. □

Proof for Proposition 3.7. Due to the symmetry in x and y of Φ_k , it suffices to show the first statement. For convenience, we work with the reduced kernel G_k .

Step 1. Choose $\delta > 0$, such that for all $r > \delta$, there exists $c(\delta) > 0$ such that,

$$r - \frac{\alpha_\infty \text{Im } k}{2k^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right) > cr. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Case 1. We first consider $t \leq \delta$. Define $C = C(\delta, \alpha_\infty, k)$ the max of the following bounds,

$$\begin{aligned} C := \max \Big\{ & \max_{t \in [0, \delta]} \mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-ikt), \max_{t \in [0, \delta]} \mathcal{M}'_{-\chi, 1/2}(-ikt), \max_{t \in [0, \delta]} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-ikt)}{t}, \\ & \max_{s \in [0, \delta]} \mathcal{W}_{-\chi, 1/2}(-iks), \max_{s \in [0, \delta]} s \mathcal{W}'_{-\chi, 1/2}(-iks) \Big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Here, we have used the fact that $W'_{-\chi,1/2}(\cdot)$ blows up as $\ln z$ for $z \sim 0$, and $\mathcal{M}_{-\chi,1/2}(\cdot)$ vanishes at the origin, cf. (2.29) and (2.30).

For $t \leq \delta$ and $s \leq \delta$, we then have

$$G_k \leq |W_{-\chi,1/2}(-iks)| |\mathcal{M}'_{-\chi,1/2}(-ikt)| + |sW'_{-\chi,1/2}(-iks)| \frac{t}{s} \left| \frac{\mathcal{M}'_{-\chi,1/2}(-iks)}{t} \right| < 2C^2. \quad (\text{A.8})$$

The last equality used $t \leq s$. On the other hand, when $t \leq \delta$ and $s > \delta$, using (2.31) and (2.32),

$$|G_k| \leq C(|W_{-\chi,1/2}(-iks)| + |W'_{-\chi,1/2}(-iks)|) \leq \check{C} \exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}s)).$$

With δ determined by (A.6), we can bound $|G_k|$ further by

$$|G_k| \leq \check{C} \exp(-ic \operatorname{Im} k s) \leq \exp(-ic \operatorname{Im} k |x - y|), \quad t \leq \delta, \quad s > \delta. \quad (\text{A.9})$$

Case 2. We next consider $t > \delta$. Since $s > t$, we automatically have $s > \delta$. In addition to the asymptotic of W in (A.4), we need those for \mathcal{M} given by (2.34),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{-\chi,1/2}(-ikt) &\sim \exp(-i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)) (\mathfrak{a} + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})) + \exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)) (\mathfrak{b} + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})); \\ \mathcal{M}'_{-\chi,1/2}(-ikt) &\sim \exp(-i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)) (\check{\mathfrak{a}} + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})) + \exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)) (\check{\mathfrak{b}} + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.10})$$

We write $G = G_1 - G_2$, with

$$G_1 = W_{-\chi,1/2}(-iks) \mathcal{M}'_{-\chi,1/2}(-ikt); \quad G_2 = W'_{-\chi,1/2}(-iks) \mathcal{M}_{-\chi,1/2}(-ikt).$$

To treat separately the two components in the asymptotics of \mathcal{M}' , we further decompose G_1 into $G_1 = G_{1a} + G_{1b}$, with

$$\begin{aligned} G_{1a} &= \exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}s) - i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)) (1 + \mathcal{O}(s^{-1})) (\check{\mathfrak{a}} + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})); \\ G_{1b} &= \exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}s) + i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)) (1 + \mathcal{O}(s^{-1})) (\check{\mathfrak{b}} + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})). \end{aligned}$$

A similar decomposition is obtained for $G_2 = G_{2a} + G_{2b}$, now working with the two components in the asymptotic of \mathcal{M} . We can define a constant D that only depends on δ, α_∞ and k so that

$$|G_{2a}|, |G_{1a}| \leq D \exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}s) - i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)); \quad |G_{2b}|, |G_{1b}| \leq D \exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}s) + i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}t)).$$

It remains to bound the exponentials. The one in G_{1a} is rewritten as,

$$\exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}ks) - i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}kt)) = \exp(-\operatorname{Im} k 2|x - y|) \left(1 + \frac{2|x - y|}{|x| + |y| - |x - y|} \right)^{\frac{\alpha \operatorname{Im} k}{2|k|^2}}.$$

And using $t > \delta$, we have

$$\exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}ks) - i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}kt)) < \exp(-2 \operatorname{Im} k |x - y|) \left(1 + \frac{2}{\delta} |x - y| \right)^{\frac{\alpha \operatorname{Im} k}{2|k|^2}}. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

In G_{1b} , both exponentials are decaying, using δ determined by (A.6), we can bound them as

$$\exp(i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}ks) + i\varphi_k(\tfrac{1}{2}kt)) \leq \exp(-ick(s + t)) = \exp(-2ic k |x - y|). \quad (\text{A.12})$$

We have used in the last inequality $|x| + |y| \geq |x - y|$. Thus combining with (A.11), we obtain

$$|G_k| \leq 2 \exp(-2ic k |x - y|) + \exp(-2 \operatorname{Im} k |x - y|) \left(1 + \frac{2}{\delta} |x - y| \right)^{\frac{\alpha \operatorname{Im} k}{2|k|^2}}. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

Step 2. We denote by $\chi_S(x, y)$ the indicator of the set S . We have

$$G_k = \chi_{\{t > \delta\}} G_k + \chi_{\{t \leq \delta\}} \chi_{\{s > \delta\}} G_k + \chi_{\{t \leq \delta\}} \chi_{\{s \leq \delta\}} G_k. \quad (\text{A.14})$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{|G_k|}{|x-y|} dy &\leq 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \chi_{\{t \leq \delta\}}(y) \chi_{\{s \leq \delta\}}(y) \frac{C^2}{|x-y|} dy + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\exp(-ic \operatorname{Im} k |x-y|)}{|x-y|} dy \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\exp(-2 \operatorname{Im} k |x-y|)}{|x-y|} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\delta} |x-y|\right)^{\frac{\alpha \operatorname{Im} k}{2|k|^2}} dy \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\exp(-i2ck(|x|+|y|))}{|x-y|} dy. \end{aligned}$$

Denote the bounding integrals respectively by \mathbb{I}_1 , \mathbb{I}_2 , \mathbb{I}_3 and \mathbb{I}_4 . They can be explicitly computed by using spherical coordinates centered at x , and are thus all bounded by some constant d , independent of x and y ,

$$\mathbb{I}_1 \leq \int_{|x| \leq \delta, |y| \leq \delta} dy \leq 4\pi \int_0^\delta r dr = 2\pi\delta^2, \quad \mathbb{I}_2, \mathbb{I}_3, \mathbb{I}_4 \leq 4\pi \int_0^\infty \exp(-2id r \operatorname{Im} k) dr.$$

For the first one, we have used $s, t \leq \delta$ which implies that $|x|, |y| \leq \delta$, while for the others, we make use of the exponential decay factor. This finishes the verification. \square

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