

**Errata: G. Kristensson,
Scattering of Electromagnetic Waves by Obstacles,
SCITECH, 2016**

Page	Line	Read	Should read
47	10	$\chi = 0$	$\chi = 0$ $\chi \neq 0$
67	2 ⁻	dispite	despite
74	4–5	to solve the Maxwell equations in the homogeneous isotropic material, see Problem 1.16.	to solve the Maxwell equations in the homogeneous isotropic material asymptotically in the limit as $r \rightarrow \infty$, see Problem 1.16.
98	6–7	Show that the fields in (1.73) solve the Maxwell equations in a homogeneous isotropic material at all points $r > 0$.	Show that the fields in (1.73) solve the Maxwell equations in a homogeneous isotropic material in the limit as $r \rightarrow \infty$.
136	1 ⁻	$C_+ = \{(\mathbf{r}, t) : t \geq 0, \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0 = ct\}$	$C_+ = \{(\mathbf{r}, t) : t \geq 0, \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_1 = ct\}$
137	Figure 2.8	$B(r1, ct)$	$B(\mathbf{r}_1, ct)$
137	Figure 2.8	(r_1, ct)	(\mathbf{r}_1, ct)
137	1	C_0+	C_+
183	6, 10		Change the order of temporal and spatial integration
208	5 ⁻	perpendicular	parallel
230	16 ⁻	$\hat{\mathbf{p}}_i = \mathbf{E}_0 / \mathbf{E}_0 $	$\hat{\mathbf{p}}_e = \mathbf{E}_0 / \mathbf{E}_0 $
266	Figure 6.1	GTD, FO, GO	GTD, PO, GO
272	1 ⁻	\mathbf{E}_0	\mathbf{E}_0
275		$\hat{\nu} \cdot \epsilon_1(\mathbf{r}, 0) \cdot \nabla \phi(\mathbf{r}) _- = \epsilon \hat{\nu} \cdot \nabla \phi(\mathbf{r}) _+$	$\hat{\nu} \cdot \epsilon_1(\mathbf{r}, 0) \cdot \nabla \phi(\mathbf{r}) _- = \epsilon \hat{\nu} \cdot \nabla \phi(\mathbf{r}) _+$
289	12	the analysis in not	the analysis is not
344	9 ⁻	the electric field polarized parallel to the side a	the electric field polarized is parallel to the side a

345	11	$\theta \neq 0, \pi$ or $\phi = \pi/2$	$\theta \neq 0, \pi$ or $\phi \neq \pi/2$
345	6 ⁻	$\theta \neq 0, \pi$ or $\phi = \pi/2$	$\theta \neq 0, \pi$ or $\phi \neq \pi/2$
350	15	[4,195]	[4,196]
351	4 ⁻	(23)	(24)
372	11	$\nabla \times \mathbf{v}_{\tau n}(k\mathbf{r}') = k\mathbf{v}_{\bar{\tau}n}(k\mathbf{r}')$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{v}_{\tau n}(k\mathbf{r}) = k\mathbf{v}_{\bar{\tau}n}(k\mathbf{r})$
377	1	(4.18)	(4.19)
404	1 ⁻	$\tau_l(x)$	$\tau_l(\cos \theta)$
461	Figure 8.28	The curve should be constant 1 for $s/a > 1$	
463	Figure 8.29	The curve should be constant 1 for $s/a > 1$	
471	2	$\chi = \kappa = 0.1$	$\chi/\sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = \kappa/\sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0.1$
471	9	$\chi = \kappa = 0.1$	$\chi/\sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = \kappa/\sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0.1$
473	7	$t_{121} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 (i\chi - \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$	$t_{121} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 \epsilon \eta (i\chi - \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$
473	8	$t_{211} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 (i\chi + \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$	$t_{211} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 \epsilon \eta (i\chi + \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$
473	10	$6i\mathbf{J}\chi$	$6i\mathbf{J}\epsilon\eta\chi$
474	6	$6\Pi\chi$	$6\Pi\epsilon\eta\chi$
474	12, 15	\mathbf{J}	$\epsilon\eta\mathbf{J}$
474	1 ⁻	Π	$\epsilon\eta\Pi$
475	3, 7	Π	$\epsilon\eta\Pi$
477	5	$t_{121} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 (i\chi - \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$	$t_{121} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 \epsilon \eta (i\chi - \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$
477	6	$t_{211} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 (i\chi + \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$	$t_{211} = \frac{2k^3 a^3 \epsilon \eta (i\chi + \kappa)}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon)(\mu_1 + 2\mu) - \chi^2 - \kappa^2}$

486	5	$\frac{1}{r^2(\theta)} = r_0 + r_1 P_1(\cos \theta) + r_2 P_2(\cos \theta)$	$\frac{1}{r^2(\theta)} = r_0 + r_2 P_2(\cos \theta)$
486	6	$i = 0, 1, 2$	$i = 0, 2$
486	1 ⁻	$\frac{1}{r^2(\hat{\mathbf{r}})} = \sum_{l=0}^2 \sum_{m=0}^l \sum_{\sigma=e,o} r_{\sigma ml} Y_{\sigma ml}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$	$\frac{1}{r^2(\hat{\mathbf{r}})} = +r_0 Y_{e00}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) + r_1 Y_{e02}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) + r_2 Y_{e22}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$
487	1 ⁻	where $\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{e\parallel} = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{i\parallel} \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 / \mathbf{E}_0 $ and $\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{e\perp} = \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{i\perp} \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 / \mathbf{E}_0 $.	where $\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{e\parallel} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{e\perp} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$.
492	5	homogenous	homogeneous
496	8 ⁻	Reference [264, Chapter 6]	Reference 264
496	6 ⁻	Reference [141] and references given therein	Reference 141 and references given therein
507	5 ⁻	[134]	[135]
509	2	$\Pi_l^m(k_z/k)$	$\pi_l^m(k_z/k)$
517	6	$\frac{1}{r^2(\theta)} = r_0 + r_1 P_1(\cos \theta) + r_2 P_2(\cos \theta)$	$\frac{1}{r^2(\theta)} = r_0 + r_2 P_2(\cos \theta)$
528	7 ⁻	The relation	The relations
608	10	$y_n(z) = -\frac{1}{z^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-2k-1)!!}{k!} \left(\frac{z^2}{2}\right)^k$	$y_n(z) = -\frac{1}{z^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(2n-2k-1)!!}{k!} \left(\frac{z^2}{2}\right)^k$ $+ \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{z^{n+1}} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!(2k-2n-1)!!} \left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right)^k$
675	Five times	$C_{ml,m'l'}(d, \eta)$ or $C_{ml,-m'l'}(d, \eta)$	$C_{ml,m'l'}(kd, \eta)$ or $C_{ml,-m'l'}(kd, \eta)$
675-6	Five times	$D_{ml,m'l'}(d, \eta)$ or $D_{ml,-m'l'}(d, \eta)$	$D_{ml,m'l'}(kd, \eta)$ or $D_{ml,-m'l'}(kd, \eta)$
720	3 ⁻	$\mathbf{K}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \frac{ika^2 \eta_0}{2a} J_1(ka \sin \theta)$	$\mathbf{K}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \frac{Ika\eta_0}{2} J_1(ka \sin \theta)$