Multipole Radiation in a Collisionless Gas Coupled to Electromagnetism or Scalar Gravitation

S. Bauer, M. Kunze, G. Rein & A. D. Rendall

1 Universität Duisburg-Essen, Fachbereich Mathematik, D - 45117 Essen, Germany
2 Universität Bayreuth, Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, D-95440 Bayreuth, Germany
3 Max-Planck-Institut für Gravitationsphysik, Am Mühlenberg 1, D - 14476 Golm, Germany

Abstract

We consider the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell and Vlasov-Nordström systems which describe large particle ensembles interacting by either electromagnetic fields or a relativistic scalar gravity model. For both systems we derive a radiation formula analogous to the Einstein quadrupole formula in general relativity.

Key words: relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system, electromagnetism, dipole radiation, Vlasov-Nordström system, scalar gravitation, monopole radiation, quadrupole formula

1 Introduction and Main Results

This paper is an investigation of the mathematical properties of certain models for the interaction of matter, described by a kinetic equation, with radiation, described by hyperbolic equations. The first model, the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system, plays an important role in plasma physics. The motivation for studying the second model, the Vlasov-Nordström system, comes from the theory of gravitation. On a mathematical level the Vlasov-Maxwell system can also give insights into gravity.

The most precise existing theory of gravitation, general relativity, predicts that certain astrophysical systems, such as colliding black holes or neutron stars, will give rise to gravitational radiation. There is a major international effort under way to detect these gravitational waves [5]. In order to relate the general theory to predictions of what the detectors will see it is necessary to use approximation methods - the exact theory is too complicated. The mathematical status of these approximations remains unclear although partial results exist. This paper is intended as a contribution to understanding the mathematical structures involved.

*Supported in parts by DFG priority research program SPP 1095
Since the solutions of the equations of general relativity are so difficult to analyze rigorously it is useful to start with model problems. One possibility is the scalar theory of gravitation considered here, the Vlasov-Nordström theory \[6\]. It has already been used as a model problem for numerical relativity in \[21\].

Among the approximation methods used to study gravitational radiation those which are most accessible mathematically are the post-Newtonian approximations. Some information on these has been obtained in \[17\] and \[18\]. Results which are analogous to these but go much further have been obtained for the Vlasov-Maxwell and Vlasov-Nordström systems in \[4\] and \[2\] respectively. None of these results include radiation explicitly. Here we take a first step in doing so. On the other hand, for the case of finite particle systems interacting with their self-induced fields there are several rigorous results concerning radiation; see \[22\] for an up-to-date review.

Our main results (Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 1.9 below) are relations between the motion of matter and the radiation flux at infinity for the Vlasov-Maxwell and Vlasov-Nordström systems respectively. They are analogues of the Einstein quadrupole formula \[23\] (4.5.13) which is a basic tool in computing the flux of gravitational waves from a given source. In the case of the Einstein and Maxwell equations a spherically symmetric system does not radiate. For the Vlasov-Nordström system a spherical system can radiate and the specialization of the general formula to that case is computed. In \[21\] a difference between the spherically symmetric and the general case was claimed but we have not succeeded in connecting this to our results. The main theorems are obtained under plausible assumptions on the behavior of global solutions of the relevant system (Assumption 1.1 and Assumption 1.6 below). The former can be proved to hold in the case of small data.

For the systems we are going to consider the (scalar) energy density \(e\) and the (vector) momentum density \(\mathcal{P}\) are related by the conservation law

\[ \partial_t e + \nabla \cdot \mathcal{P} = 0. \]

Defining the local energy in the ball of radius \(r > 0\) as

\[ \mathcal{E}_r(t) = \int_{|x| \leq r} e(t,x) \, dx, \]

this conservation law and the divergence theorem imply that

\[ \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_r(t) = \int_{|x| \leq r} \partial_t e(t,x) \, dx = -\int_{|x| \leq r} \nabla \cdot \mathcal{P}(t,x) \, dx = -\int_{|x|=r} \bar{x} \cdot \mathcal{P}(t,x) \, d\sigma(x), \] (1.1)

where \(\bar{x} = \frac{x}{|x|}\) denotes the outer unit normal. More specifically, for the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system with two particle species,

\[ e_{\text{RVM}}(t,x) = c^2 \int \sqrt{1+c^{-2}p^2} \left( f^+ + f^- \right)(t,x,p) \, dp + \frac{1}{8\pi} (|E(t,x)|^2 + |B(t,x)|^2), \] (1.2)

\[ \mathcal{P}_{\text{RVM}}(t,x) = c^2 \int p (f^+ + f^-)(t,x,p) \, dp + \frac{c^4}{4\pi} E(t,x) \times B(t,x), \] (1.3)

whereas for the Vlasov-Nordström system,

\[ e_{\text{VN}}(t,x) = c^2 \int \sqrt{1+c^{-2}p^2} f(t,x,p) \, dp + \frac{c^2}{8\pi} \left( (\partial_t \phi(t,x))^2 + c^2 |\nabla \phi(t,x)|^2 \right), \]

\[ \mathcal{P}_{\text{VN}}(t,x) = c^2 \int p f(t,x,p) \, dp - \frac{c^4}{4\pi} \partial_t \phi(t,x) \nabla \phi(t,x). \]
Our assumptions on the support of the distribution function will be such that the contributions of \( \int p(f^+ + f^-) dp \) to \( \mathcal{P}_{\text{RVM}} \) and \( \int p f dp \) to \( \mathcal{P}_{\text{VN}} \) vanish for \( |x| = r \) large. Hence we arrive at

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}^{\text{RVM}}_r(t) = \frac{c}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=r} \bar{x} \cdot (B \times E)(t,x) d\sigma(x)
\]

for the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system, and

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}^{\text{VN}}_r(t) = \frac{c^4}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=r} \bar{x} \cdot (\partial_t \phi \nabla \phi)(t,x) d\sigma(x)
\]

for the Vlasov-Nordström system.

The main results of this paper are concerned with the expansion of these energy fluxes for \( r,c \to \infty \) and \( |t - c^{-1}r| \leq \text{const.} \) Under suitable assumptions we will prove that, to leading order,

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}^{\text{RVM}}_r(t) \sim -\frac{2}{3c^3} |\partial_t^2 \mathcal{D}(u)|^2,
\]

where \( u = t - c^{-1}r \) denotes the retarded time and \( \mathcal{D}(u) = \int x \rho_0(u,x) dx \) is the dipole moment associated to the Newtonian limit of the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system. Similarly,

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}^{\text{VN}}_r(t) \sim -\frac{1}{4\pi c^5} \int_{|\omega|=1} (\partial_t \mathcal{R}(\omega,u))^2 d\sigma(\omega),
\]

with a more complicated radiation term \( \mathcal{R} \) associated to the Newtonian limit of the Vlasov-Nordström system. In the spherically symmetric case, \( \partial_t \mathcal{R}(\omega,u) \) is found to be proportional to \( \partial_t \mathcal{E}_{\text{kin}}(u) \), the change of kinetic energy of the Newtonian system. The exact statements are contained in Theorems 1.4 and 1.9 below.

### 1.1 Dipole Radiation in the Relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell System

The relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system describes a large ensemble of particles which move at possibly relativistic speeds and interact only by the electromagnetic fields which the ensemble creates collectively. Collisions among the particles are assumed to be sufficiently rare to be neglected \[13\]. In order to see effects due to radiation damping it is necessary that there are at least two species of particles with different charge-to-mass ratios. For the sake of simplicity we assume that there are exactly two species with their masses normalized to unity and their charges normalized to plus and minus unity, respectively. The density of the positively and negatively charged particles in phase space is given by the non-negative distribution functions \( f^\pm = f^\pm(t,x,p) \), depending on time \( t \in \mathbb{R} \), position \( x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \), and momentum \( p \in \mathbb{R}^3 \). Their dynamics is governed by the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t f^\pm + \hat{p} \cdot \nabla_x f^\pm \pm (E + c^{-1} \hat{p} \times B) \cdot \nabla_p f^\pm &= 0, \\
c \nabla \times E &= -\partial_t B, & c \nabla \times B &= \partial_t E + 4\pi j, \\
\nabla \cdot E &= 4\pi \rho, & \nabla \cdot B &= 0,
\end{aligned}
\]

\hspace{1cm} (RVMc)

\[
\rho = \int (f^+ - f^-) dp, \quad j = \int \hat{p}(f^+ - f^-) dp,
\]

where

\[
\hat{p} = \gamma p, \quad \gamma = (1 + c^{-2} p^2)^{-1/2}, \quad p^2 = |p|^2, \quad \text{and} \quad \int = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3}.
\]

(1.5)
The electric field $E = E(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and the magnetic field $B = B(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ satisfy the wave equations

$$(-\partial_t^2 + c^2 \Delta) E = 4\pi (c^2 \nabla \rho + \partial_j) \quad \text{and} \quad (-\partial_t^2 + c^2 \Delta) B = -4\pi c \nabla \times j. \quad (1.6)$$

In order to determine the radiation of the system at infinity, we have to consider solutions that are isolated from incoming radiation. For the wave equations in (1.6), this means that we need to restrict ourselves to the retarded part of the solutions. Accordingly, (RVMc) is replaced by

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_t f^\pm + \hat{p} \cdot \nabla_x f^\pm \pm (E + c^{-1} \hat{p} \times B) \cdot \nabla_p f^\pm &= 0, \\
E(t,x) &= -\int (\nabla \rho + c^{-2} \partial_j)(t - c^{-1}|y - x|,y) \frac{dy}{|y - x|}, \\
B(t,x) &= c^{-1} \int \nabla \times j(t - c^{-1}|y - x|,y) \frac{dy}{|y - x|}, \\
\rho &= \int (f^+ - f^-) dp, \quad j = \int \hat{p} (f^+ - f^-) dp,
\end{aligned} \quad \text{(retRVMc)}$$

which we call the retarded relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system. We prescribe initial data

$$f^\pm(0,x,p) = f^{\pm,0}(x,p), \quad x,p \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad (1.7)$$

for the densities at $t=0$; these data do not depend on $c$. However, the corresponding solution $(f^+, f^-, E, B)$ does depend on $c$, but we do not make explicit this dependence through our notation. We refer to Remark 1.5(c) below for the case of initial data varying with $c$. Our standing assumption is that the initial data are non-negative, smooth, and compactly supported,

$$f^{\pm,0} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3), \quad f^{\pm,0} \geq 0, \quad (1.8)$$

and we fix positive constants $R_0, P_0, S_0$ such that

$$f^{\pm,0}(x,p) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad |x| \geq R_0 \quad \text{or} \quad |p| \geq P_0, \quad \text{and} \quad \|f^{\pm,0}\|_{W^{3,\infty}} \leq S_0. \quad (1.9)$$

Every solution of (retRVMc) satisfies the identity

$$f^\pm(t,x,p) = f^{\pm,0}(X^\pm(0,t,x,p), P^\pm(0,t,x,p)), \quad (1.10)$$

where $s \mapsto (X^\pm(s,t,x,p), P^\pm(s,t,x,p))$ solves the characteristic system

$$\dot{x} = \hat{p}, \quad \dot{p} = \pm(E + c^{-1} \hat{p} \times B), \quad (1.11)$$

with data $X^\pm(t,t,x,p) = x$ and $P^\pm(t,t,x,p) = p$. Hence $0 \leq f^\pm(t,x,p) \leq \|f^{\pm,0}\|_{\infty}$. In order to derive our results on radiation, we have to assume certain a priori bounds on the corresponding solutions of (retRVMc). In particular, the latter have to exist globally in time.

**Assumption 1.1**

(a) For each $c \geq 1$ the system (retRVMc) has a unique solution $f^\pm \in C^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3)$, $E \in C^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R}^3)$, $B \in C^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3; \mathbb{R}^3)$, satisfying the initial condition (1.7).

(b) There exists $P_1 > 0$ such that $f^\pm(t,x,p) = 0$ for $|p| \geq P_1$ and all $c \geq 1$. In particular, $f^\pm(t,x,p) = 0$ for $|x| \geq R_0 + P_1 |t|$ by (1.11).
(c) For every $T > 0$, $R > 0$, and $P > 0$ there exists a constant $M_1(T, R, P) > 0$ such that

$$|\partial_t^{\alpha+1} f^\pm(t, x, p)| + |\partial_t^\alpha \nabla_x f^\pm(t, x, p)| \leq M_1(T, R, P)$$

for $|t| \leq T$, $|x| \leq R$, $|p| \leq P$, and $\alpha = 0, 1$, uniformly in $c \geq 1$.

Note that none of the constants in Assumption 1.1 may depend on $c$. The constants

$$R_0, P_0, S_0, P_1, M_1$$

from (1.9) and Assumption 1.1 are considered to be the “basic” ones. Any other constant which appears in an estimate is only allowed to depend on these. Checking the arguments from [7, 8], it can be shown that Assumption 1.1 holds at least for sufficiently “small” initial data $f^{\pm, 0}$. A more precise investigation of the set of initial data leading to solutions which satisfy Assumption 1.1 is not part of this paper. The main point we want to make here is that whenever Assumption 1.1 is verified, then the technique described below can be employed.

We will need estimates relating the solutions of (retRVMc) to the corresponding Newtonian problem obtained in the limit $c \to \infty$. This sort of information usually goes under the name of post-Newtonian approximation; see [19, 4]. For this, one formally expands the solutions in powers of $c^{-1}$ as

$$f^\pm = f_0^\pm + c^{-1} f_1^\pm + c^{-2} f_2^\pm + \ldots,$$
$$E = E_0 + c^{-1} E_1 + c^{-2} E_2 + \ldots,$$
$$B = B_0 + c^{-1} B_1 + c^{-2} B_2 + \ldots,$$

with coefficient functions $f_j^\pm$, $E_j$, and $B_j$ independent of $c$. Moreover, by (1.5),

$$\dot{p} = p - (c^{-2}/2)p^2p + \ldots, \quad \gamma = 1 - (c^{-2}/2)p^2 + \ldots.$$

These expansions can be substituted into (retRVMc), and comparing coefficients at every order gives a sequence of equations for the coefficients. The Newtonian limit of (retRVMc) is given by the plasma physics case of the Vlasov-Poisson system:

$$\begin{align*}
\partial_t f_0^\pm + p \cdot \nabla_x f_0^\pm \pm E_0 \cdot \nabla_p f_0^\pm &= 0, \\
E_0(t, x) &= \int \frac{x - y}{|x - y|^3} \rho_0(t, y) \, dy, \quad (VPpl) \\
\rho_0 &= \int (f_0^+ - f_0^-) \, dp, \\
f_0^\pm(0, x, p) &= f^{\pm, 0}(x, p).
\end{align*}$$

The following proposition addresses the well-known solvability properties of (VPpl). Clearly, $(f_0^+, f_0^-, E_0)$ is independent of $c$, and we refer to e.g. [20, 16] for the regularity of the solution.

**Proposition 1.2.** There are constants $R_2, P_2 > 0$, and for every $T > 0$, $R > 0$, and $P > 0$, there is a constant $M_2(T, R, P) > 0$, with the following properties. For initial data $f^{\pm, 0}$ as above, there exists a unique global solution $(f_0^+, E_0)$ of (VPpl) so that

(a) $f_0^\pm \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3)$ and $E_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$,
(b) if \( |t| \leq 1 \), then \( f_0^\pm(t,x,p) = 0 \) for \( |x| \geq R_2 \) or \( |p| \geq P_2 \),
(c) if \( |t| \leq T \), \( |x| \leq R \), \( |p| \leq P \), and \( \alpha = 0,1 \), then
\[
|\partial_t^\alpha f_0^\pm(t,x,p)| + |\partial_t^\alpha E_0(t,x)| \leq M_2(T,R,P).
\]

For the approximation of solutions of \((\text{retRVMc})\) by solutions of \((\text{VPpl})\), we state the following result without proof; the result follows like the analogous one for \((\text{RVMc})\), cf. [19, 4].

**Proposition 1.3** Choose the constants \( P_1 > 0 \) and \( M_1(T,R,P) > 0 \) according to Assumption 1.1. Then for every \( T > 0 \), \( R > 0 \), and \( P > 0 \) there are constants \( M_3(T,R,P) > 0 \) and \( M_4(T,R) > 0 \) with the following property. If \( c \geq 2P_1 \), let \((f^\pm,E,B)\) and \((f_0^\pm,E_0)\) denote the global solutions of \((\text{retRVMc})\) and \((\text{VPpl})\) provided by Assumption 1.1 and Proposition 1.2, respectively, with initial data as above. Then

(a) \(|f^\pm(t,x,p) - f_0^\pm(t,x,p)| \leq M_3(T,R,P)c^{-2}\) for \( |t| \leq T \), \( |x| \leq R \), and \( |p| \leq P \),
(b) \(|E(t,x) - E_0(t,x)| \leq M_4(T,R)c^{-2}\) for \( |t| \leq T \) and \( |x| \leq R \),
(c) \(|B(t,x)| \leq M_4(T,R)c^{-1}\) for \( |t| \leq T \) and \( |x| \leq R \).

It is important to note that all the “derived” constants \( R_2, P_2, M_2, M_3, M_4 \) appearing above do only depend on the basic constants \( R_0, P_0, S_0, P_1, M_1 \). We are now ready to state our first main result.

**Theorem 1.4 (Radiation for \((\text{retRVMc})\))** Put \( r_* = \max\{2(R_0 + P_1), R_2\} \) and
\[
\mathcal{M}_{\text{RVM}} = \{(t,r,c) : r \geq 2r_*, c \geq 2P_1, |t - c^{-1}r| \leq 1, r \geq c^3\}.
\]
If \((t,r,c) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{RVM}}\), then with \( r = |x|, \bar{x} = \frac{x}{|x|}, \) and \( u = t - c^{-1}|x|, \)
\[
\left| \bar{x} \cdot (B \times E)(t,x) + c^{-4}r^{-2}|\bar{x} \times \partial_t^2 \mathcal{D}(u)|^2 \right| \leq A(c^{-5}r^{-2} + c^{-2}r^{-3} + c^{-1}r^{-4}),
\]
for a constant \( A > 0 \) depending only on \( R_0, P_0, S_0, P_1, M_1 \). In particular,
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_{\text{RVM}}(t) = \frac{c}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=r} \bar{x} \cdot (B \times E)(t,x) d\sigma(x)
\]
\[
= -\frac{2}{3c^3}|\partial_t^2 \mathcal{D}(u)|^2 + O(c^{-4} + c^{-1}r^{-1} + r^{-2})
\]
for \((t,r,c) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{RVM}}. \) Here \( \mathcal{E}_{\text{RVM}}(t) = \int_{|x| \leq r} e_{\text{RVM}}(t,x) dx, \) see (1.2), and
\[
\mathcal{D}(u) = \int x \rho_0(u,x) dx
\]
denotes the dipole moment associated to the Vlasov-Poisson system \((\text{VPpl})\).

**Remark 1.5** (a) The condition \( r \geq c^3 \) in \( \mathcal{M}_{\text{RVM}} \) is not needed for the proof of (1.12) and (1.13). It just guarantees that \( c^{-2}r^{-3} \leq c^{-5}r^{-2} \) and \( c^{-1}r^{-1} \leq c^{-4} \).
(b) The same estimate (1.12) can be derived, possibly with a different constant \( A \), if the condition \(|u| \leq 1\) is replaced by \(|u| \leq u_0\) for some constant \( u_0 > 0 \).
(c) As long as the constants $R_0, P_0, S_0, P_1, M_1$ remain independent of $c$, one can also allow for $c$-dependent initial data $f_c^{\pm,0}$, both for (retRVMc) and (VPpl). However, in this case the functions $(f_0^+, E_0)$ become $c$-dependent, too. For instance, in the particular case

\[ f_c^{\pm,0} = f_0^{\pm,0} + c^{-1} f_1^{\pm,0} + c^{-2} f_{r,c}^{\pm,0}, \]

with $f_0^{\pm,0}, f_1^{\pm,0}$, and $f_{r,c}^{\pm,0}$ satisfying suitable bounds (independently of $c$ for $f_{r,c}^{\pm,0}$), Theorem 1.4 remains valid, if $f_0^+$ and $E_0$ are replaced by the approximations $\tilde{f}_0^+ + c^{-1} \tilde{f}_1^+$ and $\tilde{E}_0 + c^{-1} \tilde{E}_1$, respectively. Here $(\tilde{f}_0^+, \tilde{E}_0)$ is the solution of (VPpl) for the initial data $f_0^{\pm,0}$, and $(\tilde{f}_1^+, \tilde{E}_1)$ solves the Vlasov-Poisson system linearized about $(\tilde{f}_0^+, \tilde{E}_0)$, under the initial condition $\tilde{f}_1^+(0) = f_1^{\pm,0}$.

(d) In the case of one species only, say $f^{-,0} = 0$, there is no dipole radiation, since then $\partial_t^2 D = 0$, cf. (2.13) below.

(e) For spherically symmetric solutions there is again no dipole radiation. In fact, if $\rho_0(t,-x) = \rho_0(t,x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, then $D = 0$ by symmetry.

The proof of Theorem 1.4 is given in Section 2.1.

### 1.2 Monopole Radiation in the Vlasov-Nordström System

If we set all physical constants (except the speed of light $c$) equal to unity, then the Vlasov-Nordström system is given by

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t f + \hat{p} \cdot \nabla_x f - \left[ (S\phi)p + c^2 \gamma \nabla \phi \right] \cdot \nabla_p f &= 4(S\phi)f, \\
(\partial_t^2 + c^2 \Delta) \phi &= 4\pi \mu, \\
\mu &= \int \gamma f \, dp,
\end{align*}
\]

(VNc)

where we continue to use the notation from (1.5), and where $S = \partial_t + \hat{p} \cdot \nabla$. The matter distribution is modeled through the nonnegative density function $f = f(t,x,p)$, whereas the scalar function $\phi = \phi(t,x)$ describes the gravitational field. We refer to [6, 11, 1, 9] for the global existence of smooth solutions to (VNc). In analogy to the passage from (RVMc) to (retRVMc), the solutions of (VNc) that are isolated from incoming radiation are the solutions of the retarded system

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t f + \hat{p} \cdot \nabla_x f - \left[ (S\phi)p + c^2 \gamma \nabla \phi \right] \cdot \nabla_p f &= 4(S\phi)f, \\
\phi(t,x) &= -c^{-2} \int \mu(t-c^{-1}|y-x|,y) \frac{dy}{|y-x|}, \\
\mu &= \int \gamma f \, dp,
\end{align*}
\]

(retVNc)

which we call the retarded Vlasov-Nordström system. We continue to make the standing hypotheses (1.8) and (1.9) for the initial data $f(0,x,p) = f^0(x,p)$ of (retVNc). A solution of (retVNc) satisfies the relation

\[ f(t,x,p) = f^0(X(0,t,x,p), P(0,t,x,p)) e^{4\phi(t,x)}, \]

(1.14)

where $s \mapsto (X(s,t,x,p), P(s,t,x,p))$ denotes the solution of the characteristic system

\[ \dot{x} = \hat{p}, \quad \dot{p} = -(S\phi)p - c^2 \gamma \nabla \phi, \]

(1.15)
with \( X(t,t,x,p) = x \) and \( P(t,t,x,p) = p \). This implies that as long as the solution exists

\[
0 \leq f(t,x,p) \leq \|f\|_\infty;
\]

note that \( \phi \leq 0 \). Concerning solutions of \((\text{retVNe})\), we make the following

**Assumption 1.6**  
(a) For each \( c \geq 1 \) the system \((\text{retVNe})\) has a unique solution \( f \in C^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3), \phi \in C^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3) \), satisfying the initial condition \( f(0,x,p) = f^0(x,p) \).

(b) There exists \( P_1 > 0 \) such that \( f(t,x,p) = 0 \) for \( |p| \geq P_1 \) and all \( c \geq 1 \); by \((1.14), (1.15)\) this implies that \( f(t,x,p) = 0 \) for \( |x| \geq R_0 + P_1 |t| \).

(c) For every \( T > 0, \ R > 0, \text{ and } P > 0 \) there exists a constant \( M_1(T,R,P) > 0 \) such that

\[
|\partial_t^\alpha f(t,x,p)| \leq M_1(T,R,P)
\]

for \( |t| \leq T, \ |x| \leq R, \ |p| \leq P, \) and \( \alpha = 1,2 \). In addition, for every \( T > 0 \) and \( R > 0 \) there exists a constant \( M_1(T,R) > 0 \) such that

\[
|\phi(t,x)| + |\nabla \phi(t,x)| + |\partial_t \phi(t,x)| \leq M_1(T,R)
\]

for \( |t| \leq T \) and \( |x| \leq R, \) uniformly in \( c \geq 1 \).

Again \( R_0, P_0, S_0, P_1, M_1 \) are considered to be the “basic” constants, all other constants being derived from these. We remark that for “small” initial data the existence of global-in-time solutions is shown in [12], where also bounds on the solutions are obtained. It is reasonable to expect that these solutions have the required regularity for smooth initial data, cf. [16], and that on compact time intervals estimates as in Assumption \((1.6) \) (c) can be derived uniformly in \( c \). The crucial assumption is the bound on the momentum support in part (b), which needs to be uniform in \( c \) as well.

The Newtonian approximation \( f_{\to \infty} \) of \((\text{retVNe})\) is found by means of the formal expansion

\[
f = f_0 + c^{-1} f_1 + c^{-2} f_2 + \ldots, \\
\phi = \phi_0 + c^{-1} \phi_1 + c^{-2} \phi_2 + c^{-3} \phi_3 + c^{-4} \phi_4 + \ldots,
\]

see [10] [2]. Thereby it is verified that this (lowest order) Newtonian approximation of \((\text{retVNe})\) is given by the gravitational case of the Vlasov-Poisson system

\[
\begin{aligned}
\partial_t f_0 + p \cdot \nabla_x f_0 - \nabla \phi_2 \cdot \nabla_p f_0 &= 0, \\
\phi_2(t,x) &= -\int \frac{\rho_0(t,y)}{|x-y|} \, dy, \\
\rho_0 &= \int f_0 \, dp, \\
f_0(0,x,p) &= f^0(x,p).
\end{aligned}
\]

(VPgr)

The analogue of Proposition \((1.2)\) is valid for \((\text{VPgr})\). Note that \((f_0, \phi_2)\) is independent of \( c \).

**Proposition 1.7** There are constants \( R_2, P_2 > 0 \), and for every \( T > 0, \ R > 0, \) and \( P > 0, \) there is a constant \( M_2(T,R,P) > 0 \), with the following properties. For initial data \( f^0 \) as above, there exists a unique global solution \((f_0, \phi_2)\) of \((\text{VPgr})\) so that
(a) \( f_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3) \) and \( \phi_2 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3) \),

(b) if \( |t| \leq 1 \), then \( f_0(t, x, p) = 0 \) for \( |x| \geq R_2 \) or \( |p| \geq P_2 \),

(c) if \( |t| \leq T \), \( |x| \leq R \), \( |p| \leq P \), and \( \alpha = 0, 1, 2 \), then

\[
|\partial_t^\alpha f_0(t, x, p)| + |\partial_t^{\alpha+1} \phi_2(t, x)| + |\partial_t \nabla \phi_2(t, x)| \leq M_2(T, R, P).
\]

By [3], we also have the following rigorous result concerning the Newtonian limit of \((\text{ret VNc})\).

**Proposition 1.8** Choose the constants \( P_1 > 0 \) and \( M_1(T, R, P) > 0 \) according to Assumption 1.6. Then for every \( T > 0 \), \( R > 0 \), and \( P > 0 \) there are constants \( M_3(T, R, P) > 0 \) and \( M_4(T, R) > 0 \) with the following properties. If \( c \geq 2P_1 \), let \((f, \phi)\) and \((f_0, \phi_2)\) denote the global solutions of \((\text{ret VNc})\) and \((\text{VPgr})\) provided by Assumption 1.6 and Proposition 1.7, respectively, with initial data as above. Then

(a) \(|f(t, x, p) - f_0(t, x, p)| \leq M_3(T, R, P)c^{-2} \) for \( |t| \leq T \), \( |x| \leq R \), and \( |p| \leq P \),

(b) \(|\nabla \phi(t, x)| \leq M_4(T, R)c^{-2} \) for \( |t| \leq T \) and \( |x| \leq R \),

(c) \(|\partial_t \phi(t, x) - c^{-2}\partial_t \phi_2(t, x)| + |\nabla \phi(t, x) - c^{-2}\nabla \phi_2(t, x)| \leq M_4(T, R)c^{-4} \) for \( |t| \leq T \) and \( |x| \leq R \).

After these preparations we can state our second main result.

**Theorem 1.9 (Radiation for \((\text{ret VNc})\))** Put \( r_* = \max\{2(R_0 + P_1), R_2\} \) and

\[
\mathcal{M}_{\text{VN}} = \{(t, r, c) : r \geq 2r_*, c \geq 2P_1, |t - c^{-1}r| \leq 1, r \geq e^6\}.
\]

If \((t, r, c) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{VN}}\), then with \( r = |x| \), \( \bar{x} = \frac{x}{|x|} \), and \( u = t - c^{-1}|x| \),

\[
|\bar{x} \cdot (\partial_t \phi \nabla \phi)(t, x) + c^{-9}r^{-2}(\partial_t \mathcal{R}(\bar{x}, u))^2| \leq A(c^{-10}r^{-2} + c^{-4}r^{-3}),
\]

for a constant \( A > 0 \) depending only on \( R_0, P_0, P_1, M_1, S_0 \). In particular,

\[
\frac{d}{dt} E_{r, \text{VN}}^\infty(t) = \frac{c^4}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=r} \bar{x} \cdot (\partial_t \phi \nabla \phi)(t, x) d\sigma(x)
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{4\pi c^3} \int_{|\omega|=1} (\partial_t \mathcal{R}(\omega, u))^2 d\sigma(\omega) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-6} + r^{-1})
\]

(1.17)

for \((t, r, c) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{VN}}\). Here \( E_{r, \text{VN}}^\infty(t) = \int_{|x|\leq r} e_{\text{VN}}(t, x) dx \), see (1.3), and

\[
\mathcal{R}(\bar{x}, u) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2(u, y)|^2 dy - \int (\bar{x} \cdot p)^2 f_0(u, y, p) dp dy + 4E_{\text{kin}}(u),
\]

(1.18)

where

\[
E_{\text{kin}}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int p^2 f_0(t, x, p) dp dx
\]

(1.19)

denotes the kinetic energy associated to the Vlasov-Poisson system \((\text{VPgr})\).

Defining \( E_{\text{pot}}(t) = -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int |\nabla \phi_2(t, x)|^2 dx \), the total energy \( E(t) = E_{\text{kin}}(t) + E_{\text{pot}}(t) \) is conserved along solutions of \((\text{VPgr})\).
Remark 1.10 (a) Once again the condition \( r \geq c^6 \) in \( \mathcal{M}_{VN} \) is not needed for the proof of (1.18). It only has to be included in order that the second error term \( O(c^{-4}r^{-3}) \) is at least as good as the first one, which is \( O(c^{-10}r^{-2}) \).

(b) In the sense of Remark 1.8 (b) and (c), one could allow for \( |u| \leq u_0 \) and/or \( c \)-dependent initial data.

For spherically symmetric solutions, Theorem 1.9 simplifies as follows.

**Corollary 1.11 (Radiation for spherically symmetric solutions to (ret\VNc))**

Define \( r_* = \max\{2(R_0 + P_1), R_2\} \).

\[
\mathcal{M}_{VN} = \left\{(t,r,c) : r \geq 2r_* \text{ or } c \geq 2P_1, |t - c^{-1}r| \leq 1, r \geq c^6 \right\}.
\]

If \((t,r,c) \in \mathcal{M}_{VN}\), then with \( r = |x| \) and \( u = t - c^{-1}r \),

\[
\left| (\partial_t \phi \partial_r \phi)(t,x) + \frac{64}{9} c^{-9}r^{-2} \left( \partial_r \mathcal{E}_{\text{kin}}(u) \right)^2 \right| \leq A(c^{-10}r^{-2} + c^{-4}r^{-3}),
\]

for a constant \( A > 0 \) depending only on \( R_0, P_0, S_0, P_1, M_1 \). In particular,

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_{VN}(t) = \frac{c^4}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=r} (\partial_t \phi \partial_r \phi)(t,x) d\sigma(x) = -\frac{64}{9} c^5 \left( \partial_r \mathcal{E}_{\text{kin}}(u) \right)^2 + O(c^{-6} + r^{-1})
\]

for \((t,r,c) \in \mathcal{M}_{VN}\).

The proofs of Theorem 1.9 and Corollary 1.11 are carried out in Section 2.2.

## 2 Proofs

### 2.1 Proof of Theorem 1.4

To expand \( E(t,x) \) and \( B(t,x) \) as given by (ret\VNc), we recall from Assumption 1.1 (b) that \( f^\pm(t,x,p) = 0 \) for \( |x| \geq R_0 + P_1|t| \). It follows that \( \rho(t,x) = 0 \) and \( j(t,x) = 0 \) for \( |x| \geq R_0 + P_1|t| \). If \((t,x,c) \in \mathcal{M}_{RVM}\), then \( |u| = |t - c^{-1}|x|| \leq 1 \) and \( c \geq 2P_1 \). Thus if \( |y| \geq 2(R_0 + P_1) \), then

\[
R_0 + P_1|t - c^{-1}|y - x|| = R_0 + P_1|u + c^{-1}|x| - c^{-1}|y - x|| \leq R_0 + P_1(|u| + c^{-1}|y|) \leq R_0 + P_1(1 + (2P_1)^{-1}|y|) \leq |y|.
\]

Hence \( F(t - c^{-1}|y - x|, y) = 0 \) for both \( F = - (\nabla \rho + c^{-2} \partial_y j) \) or \( F = c^{-1} \nabla \times j \). Thus for the \( y \)-integrals defining \( E \) and \( B \) in (ret\VNc), it is sufficient to extend these over the ball \( |y| \leq \max\{2(R_0 + P_1), R_2\} = r_* \).

In what follows \( g = O(c^{-6}r^{-1}) \) denotes a function such that

\[
|g(t,x)| \leq Ac^{-6}r^{-1} \quad \text{for all} \quad |x| = r \geq 2r_*, \quad c \geq 2P_1, \quad \text{and} \quad |t - c^{-1}|x|| \leq 1,
\]

with \( A \) only depending on the basic constants. The following lemma states a representation for \( E \) and \( B \) similar to the Friedlander radiation field; see [15] p. 91/92 and [8].
Lemma 2.1 The fields can be written as

\[ E(t,x) = E^{\text{rad}}(t,x) + O(r^{-2}) \quad \text{and} \quad B(t,x) = B^{\text{rad}}(t,x) + O(c^{-1}r^{-2}), \]

where

\[ E^{\text{rad}}(t,x) = -r^{-1}\int_{|y| \leq r^*} (\nabla \rho + c^{-2}\partial_t j)(u + c^{-1}\bar{x} \cdot y, y) \, dy. \tag{2.1} \]

\[ B^{\text{rad}}(t,x) = c^{-1}r^{-1}\int_{|y| \leq r^*} \nabla \times j(u + c^{-1}\bar{x} \cdot y, y) \, dy. \tag{2.2} \]

Proof: Consider \( E \) first, and let \( F = -(\nabla \rho + c^{-2}\partial_t j) \). According to Assumption 1.1 (c), we have \( |F(\ldots)| \leq AM_1(1+r^*_s,r^*_s,p^*_s) = O(1) \) for some constant \( A > 0 \), where \( p^*_s = \max\{P_1,P_2\} \) and

\[ (\ldots) = (t-c^{-1}|y-x|, y) = (u + c^{-1}|x| - c^{-1}|y-x|, y). \]

If \( |x| = r \geq 2r^*_s \) and \( |y| \leq r^*_s \), then \( \frac{|x|}{|y-x|} \leq \frac{|x|}{|x|-r^*_s} \leq 2 \). It follows that

\[ \frac{1}{|y-x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{|x|-|y-x|}{|y-x||x|} = r^{-1} + O(r^{-2}) \]

for all \( |y| \leq r^*_s \). Therefore by (retRVMc),

\[ E(t,x) = \int F(\ldots) \frac{dy}{|y-x|} = \int_{|y| \leq r^*_s} F(\ldots) \frac{dy}{|y-x|} = \int_{|y| \leq r^*_s} F(\ldots) \left(r^{-1} + O(r^{-2})\right) dy \]

\[ = r^{-1} \int_{|y| \leq r^*_s} F(\ldots) dy + O(r^{-2}). \]

Next we note that for \( |y| \leq r^*_s \) and \( |x| = r \geq 2r^*_s \),

\[ |x| - |x-y| = |x| - |x|\sqrt{1 - 2\bar{x} \cdot y/|x| + |y|^2/|x|^2} \]

\[ = |x| - |x| \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(-2\bar{x} \cdot y/|x| + |y|^2/|x|^2) + O(r^{-2})\right) \]

\[ = \bar{x} \cdot y + O(r^{-1}). \tag{2.3} \]

Since

\[ |F(\ldots) - F(u + c^{-1}\bar{x} \cdot y, y)| \leq ||\partial_t F||_{L^\infty}c^{-1}|x| - |y-x| - \bar{x} \cdot y| = O(c^{-1}r^{-1}) \]

by Assumption 1.1 (c) and (2.3), we get \( E = E^{\text{rad}} + O(r^{-2}) \). The proof for the magnetic field is analogous, using \( F = c^{-1} \nabla \times j \). \( \square \)

Now we need to investigate the relation between \( E^{\text{rad}} \) and \( B^{\text{rad}} \). For this, we recall the continuity equation \( \partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot j = 0 \) and calculate

\[ \nabla \rho(*) = \nabla_y \rho(*) + c^{-1}\bar{x} \nabla_y \cdot [j(*)] - c^{-2}(\bar{x} \cdot \partial_t j(*) \bar{x}), \]

\[ \nabla \times j(*) = \nabla_y \times [j(*)] - c^{-1}\bar{x} \times \partial_t j(*), \]

where

\[ (*) = (u + c^{-1}\bar{x} \cdot y, y) \]
is the argument. This follows just from evaluating the total derivatives. Since \( \int_{|y| \leq r_*} dy = \int dy \) in (2.11) and (2.12) by Assumption (b), integration by parts shows that all \( \nabla_y \)-terms drop out. Consequently, due to \( u = t - c^{-1}r \) the relations

\[
E_{rad}(t, x) = -r^{-1} \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \left[ \nabla \rho(*) + c^{-2} \partial_t j(*) \right] dy
\]

\[
= -r^{-1} \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \left[ -c^{-2}(\bar{x} \cdot \partial_t j(*)) \bar{x} + c^{-2} \partial_t j(*) \right] dy
\]

\[
= -c^{-2}r^{-1} \partial_t \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \left[ j(u + c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot y, y) - (\bar{x} \cdot j(u + c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot y, y)) \bar{x} \right] dy,
\]

(2.4)

\[
B_{rad}(t, x) = c^{-1}r^{-1} \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \nabla \times j(*) dy
\]

\[
= -c^{-2}r^{-1} \partial_t \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \bar{x} \times j(u + c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot y, y) dy
\]

are obtained. Note that in particular \( E_{rad} \) and \( B_{rad} \) are of the same order in \( c^{-1} \) and \( r^{-1} \), i.e.,

\[
E_{rad}(t, x) = B_{rad}(t, x) = \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}r^{-1})
\]

(2.5)

by Assumption (c). Observing

\[
\bar{x} \times \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \left[ j(*) - (\bar{x} \cdot j(*)) \bar{x} \right] dy = \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \bar{x} \times j(*) dy,
\]

differentiation w.r. to \( t \) yields the important formula

\[
\bar{x} \times E_{rad}(t, x) = B_{rad}(t, x).
\]

(2.6)

Also

\[
\bar{x} \cdot \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \left[ j(*) - (\bar{x} \cdot j(*)) \bar{x} \right] dy = 0,
\]

so that

\[
\bar{x} \cdot E_{rad}(t, x) = \bar{x} \cdot B_{rad}(t, x) = 0.
\]

(2.7)

Collecting the results from Lemma (2.1) and (2.5), it follows that

\[
\bar{x} \cdot (B \times E) = \bar{x} \cdot \left( [B_{rad} + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}r^{-2})] \times [E_{rad} + \mathcal{O}(r^{-2})] \right)
\]

\[
= \bar{x} \cdot \left( B_{rad} \times E_{rad} + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}r^{-3}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-3}r^{-3}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}r^{-4}) \right)
\]

\[
= -|\bar{x} \times E_{rad}|^2 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}r^{-3}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}r^{-4}),
\]

(2.8)

since by (2.6) and (2.7),

\[
\bar{x} \cdot (B_{rad} \times E_{rad}) = \bar{x} \cdot \left( [\bar{x} \times E_{rad}] \times E_{rad} \right) = \bar{x} \cdot ((\bar{x} \cdot E_{rad}) E_{rad} - |E_{rad}|^2 \bar{x})
\]

\[
= -|E_{rad}|^2 = -|\bar{x} \times E_{rad}|^2.
\]

Eqns. (2.8) and (2.4) imply

\[
\bar{x} \cdot (B \times E) = -c^{-4}r^{-2} \left| \bar{x} \times \partial_t \int_{|y| \leq r_*} j(u + c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot y, y) dy \right|^2 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}r^{-3}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}r^{-4}).
\]

(2.9)
To expand the square as $c \to \infty$, we note that $|p| \geq p_* \geq P_1$ implies $f^\pm(t,y,p) = 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and all $y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ by Assumption 1.1 (b). Therefore we can always replace the average over momentum space $\int dp$ by $\int_{|p| \leq p_*} dp$. For $|p| \leq p_*,$

$$\nabla_p \hat{p} = \gamma \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^3} - c^{-2} \gamma^3 p \otimes p = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^3} + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2})$$

by (1.5). Furthermore, using Assumption 1.1

$$\nabla_x (f^+ - f^-)(*) = \nabla_y [(f^+ - f^-)(*)] - c^{-1} \bar{x} \partial_t (f^+ - f^-)(*)$$

$$= \nabla_y [(f^+ - f^-)(*)] + 1_{\{|y| \leq r_*, |p| \leq p_*\}} \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}).$$

Utilizing this, (retRVMc), and Proposition 1.3 we get, writing $(*,p) = (u + c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot y, y, p),$

$$\int_{|y| \leq r_*} \partial_t j(*) dy = \int \int \hat{p} \partial_t (f^+ - f^-)(*,p) dp dy$$

$$= \int \int \hat{p} \left( - \hat{p} \cdot \nabla_x (f^+ - f^-)(*,p) - (E + c^{-1} \hat{p} \times B) \cdot \nabla_p (f^+ + f^-)(*,p) \right) dp dy$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}) + \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} \nabla_p \hat{p} (E + c^{-1} \hat{p} \times B)(f^+ + f^-)(*,p) dp dy$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(c^{-1})$$

$$+ \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} (\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^3} + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}))(E_0 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}))(f_0^+ + f_0^- + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}))(*,p) dp dy$$

$$= \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} E_0 (f_0^+ + f_0^-)(*,p) dp dy + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}).$$

(2.10)

Also

$$|E_0 (f_0^+ + f_0^-)(*,p) - E_0 (f_0^+ + f_0^-)(u,y,p)| \leq \|\partial_t (E_0 (f_0^+ + f_0^-))\|_{L^\infty} c^{-1} |\bar{x} \cdot y| = \mathcal{O}(c^{-1})$$

by Proposition 1.2 (c). Thus (2.9) and (2.10) yield

$$\bar{x} \cdot (B \times E) = -c^{-4} r^{-2} \left| \bar{x} \times \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} E_0 (f_0^+ + f_0^-)(u,y,p) dp dy + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}) \right|^2$$

$$+ \mathcal{O}(c^{-2} r^{-3}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1} r^{-4})$$

$$= -c^{-4} r^{-2} \left| \bar{x} \times \int \int E_0 (f_0^+ + f_0^-)(u,y,p) dp dy \right|^2$$

$$+ \mathcal{O}(c^{-5} r^{-2}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2} r^{-3}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1} r^{-4}),$$

(2.11)

since by Proposition 1.2 (b), $f_0^\pm(u,y,p) = 0$ for $|y| \geq r_* \geq R_2$ or $|p| \geq p_* \geq P_2$. Defining the dipole moment

$$D(t) = \int x \rho_0(t,x) dx$$

with $\rho_0$ from (VPpl), we obtain by the Vlasov equation in (VPpl) that

$$\partial_t D = \int \int x \partial_t (f_0^+ - f_0^-) dp dx = - \int \int x (p \cdot \nabla_x (f_0^+ - f_0^-) + E_0 \cdot \nabla_p (f_0^+ + f_0^-)) dp dx$$

$$= \int \int p (f_0^+ - f_0^-) dp dx$$

13
Due to (2.11) it follows that
\[ \phi \]
Consequently, by (2.12),
which completes the proof of (1.12). Concerning (1.13), we have
\[ \text{If by integration.} \]
\[ \blacksquare \]
In full analogy to Lemma 2.1, we obtain the following representation.

\[ R \]
and
\[ H \]
Hence for (1.13) it suffices to use (1.12) and to note that
\[ 1 \]
by (1.1) and (1.3). For
\[ 0 \]
and this yields
\[ 3 \]
by integration. \[ \Box \]

**Proof of Remark 1.5 (d):** If \( f^-_0(t=0) = f^- = 0 \), then also \( f^-_0 = 0 \) by (1.10). Thus defining
\[ \phi_0(t,x) = \int \int |x-y|^{-1} f^-_0(t,y,p) dp dy = \int |x-y|^{-1} \rho_0(t,y) dy, \]
we get \( E_0 = -\nabla \phi_0 \) and \( \Delta \phi_0 = -4\pi \rho_0 \). Consequently, by (2.12),
\[ \partial_t^2 D = \int \int E_0 f^-_0 dp dx = \int E_0 \rho_0 dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \nabla \phi_0 \Delta \phi_0 dx = 0. \]

Hence there is no dipole radiation in this case. \[ \Box \]

### 2.2 Proof of Theorem 1.9

By (retVNc), \( \partial_t \phi \) and \( \nabla \phi \) are given by
\[ \partial_t \phi(t,x) = -c^{-2} \int \partial_t \mu(t-c^{-1}|y-x|,y) \frac{dy}{|y-x|}, \]
\[ \nabla \phi(t,x) = -c^{-2} \int \nabla \mu(t-c^{-1}|y-x|,y) \frac{dy}{|y-x|}. \]

In full analogy to Lemma 2.1, we obtain the following representation.
Lemma 2.2 We can write

\[ \partial_t \phi(t,x) = (\partial_t \phi)^{rad}(t,x) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}r^{-2}) \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla \phi(t,x) = (\nabla \phi)^{rad}(t,x) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}r^{-2}), \]

where

\[ (\partial_t \phi)^{rad}(t,x) = -c^{-2}r^{-1} \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \partial_t \mu(u + c^{-1} \hat{x} \cdot y, y) \, dy, \quad (2.14) \]

\[ (\nabla \phi)^{rad}(t,x) = -c^{-2}r^{-1} \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \nabla \mu(u + c^{-1} \hat{x} \cdot y, y) \, dy. \quad (2.15) \]

Let again \((*) = (u + c^{-1} \hat{x} \cdot y, y)\) denote the argument. Then \(\nabla_y[\mu(*)] = c^{-1} \hat{x} \partial_t \mu(*) + \nabla \mu(*).\) Since \(\int_{|y| \leq r_*} dy = \int f \, dy \) in (2.15), it follows that

\[ \hat{x} \cdot (\nabla \phi)^{rad}(t,x) = -c^{-2}r^{-1} \hat{x} \cdot \int \nabla \mu(*) \, dy = c^{-3}r^{-1} \hat{x} \cdot \int \hat{x} \partial_t \mu(*) \, dy = -c^{-1} (\partial_t \phi)^{rad}(t,x). \]

The same argument shows that \((\nabla \phi)^{rad} = \mathcal{O}(c^{-3}r^{-1}),\) and also \((\partial_t \phi)^{rad} = \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}r^{-1})\) by (2.14). Hence we find from Lemma 2.2 that

\[ \hat{x} \cdot (\partial_t \phi \nabla \phi)(t,x) = -c^{-5}r^{-2} \left| \int \partial_t \mu(*) \, dy \right|^2 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-4}r^{-3}). \quad (2.16) \]

In order to expand the square we use, following [14], the differential operators

\[ T = c^{-1} \hat{x} \partial_t + \nabla \quad \text{and} \quad S = \partial_t + \hat{p} \cdot \nabla. \]

Then

\[ \partial_t = (1 - c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \hat{x})^{-1}(S - \hat{p} \cdot T) \]

and \(\nabla_y[\mu(*)] = T \mu(*)\) is a total derivative. Hence the corresponding term drops out upon integration with respect to \(y.\) Observing the relation

\[ \nabla_p \cdot [(S \phi)p + c^2 \gamma \nabla \phi] = 3(S \phi), \]

the Vlasov equation in (ref\(\text{VNc}\)) yields

\[ \int \partial_t \mu(*) \, dy = \int \int \gamma \partial_t f(*,p) \, dp \, dy \]

\[ = \int \int \gamma (1 - c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \hat{x})^{-1} \left( [(S \phi)p + c^2 \gamma \nabla \phi] \cdot \nabla_p f + 4(S \phi) f \right)(*,p) \, dp \, dy \]

\[ = - \int \int \nabla_p \left( \gamma (1 - c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \hat{x})^{-1} \cdot [(S \phi)p + c^2 \gamma \nabla \phi] f(*,p) \right) \, dp \, dy \]

\[ + \int \int \gamma (1 - c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \hat{x})^{-1} (S \phi) f(*,p) \, dp \, dy, \quad (2.17) \]

where \((*,p) = (u + c^{-1} \hat{x} \cdot y, y,p).\) A direct calculation shows that

\[ \nabla_p \left( \gamma (1 - c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \hat{x})^{-1} \right) = \nabla_p \left( \sqrt{1 + p^2/c^2 - c^{-1} p \cdot \hat{x}} \right) = \gamma^2 (1 - c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \hat{x})^{-2} (c^{-1} \hat{x} - c^{-2} \hat{p}). \]
If \(|p| \geq p_* \geq P_1\), then \(f(*,p) = 0\) by Assumption 1.6 (b). Furthermore, if \(|u| \leq 1\) and \(|x| \geq r_*\), then \(|y| \geq r_*\) enforces \(f(*,p) = 0\) as before. Therefore we can replace \(\int \int dp dy\) by \(\int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} dp dy\) in the integrals occurring in (2.17). In other words, we may always assume that both \(|y|\) and \(|p|\) are bounded, with a bound depending only on the basic constants. Accordingly,

\[
\begin{align*}
\gamma &= 1 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}), \\
\gamma^2 &= 1 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}), \\
(1-c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \bar{x})^{-1} &= 1 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}), \\
(1-c^{-1} \bar{p} \cdot \bar{x})^{-2} &= 1 + 2c^{-1} \bar{p} \cdot \bar{x} + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}).
\end{align*}
\]  

(2.18) (2.19)

This results in

\[
\nabla_p (\gamma (1-c^{-1} \hat{p} \cdot \bar{x})^{-1}) = c^{-1} \bar{x} + c^{-2} (2(p \cdot \bar{x}) \bar{x} - p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-3}).
\]  

(2.20)

Furthermore, since \(|u + c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot y| \leq 1 + r_*\), also

\[
\begin{align*}
f(*,p) &= f_0(*,p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}), \\
(S \phi)(*,p) &= c^{-2} (\tilde{S} \phi_2)(*,p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-4}) = \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}), \\
\nabla \phi(*) &= c^{-2} \nabla \phi_2(*) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-4}),
\end{align*}
\]

by Proposition 1.8 and (2.18), where \(\tilde{S} \phi_2 = \partial_t \phi_2 + p \cdot \nabla \phi_2\). Observe that here the constants \(M_3(1 + r_*, r_*, p_*)\) and \(M_4(1 + r_*, r_*)\) enter the bounds on \(\mathcal{O}(c^{-2})\) and \(\mathcal{O}(c^{-4})\). Hence from (2.17), (2.18), (2.19), and (2.20) we get

\[
\begin{align*}
\int \partial_t \mu(*) dy &= - \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} \left( c^{-1} \bar{x} + c^{-2} (2(p \cdot \bar{x}) \bar{x} - p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-3}) \right) \\
&\quad \cdot \left[ \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}) + (1 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2})) (\nabla \phi_2 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2})) \right] (f_0(*,p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2})) dp dy \\
&\quad + \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} \left( 1 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}) \right) \left( 1 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}) \right) \\
&\quad \cdot \left( c^{-2} (\tilde{S} \phi_2) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-4}) \right) \left( f_0(*,p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}) \right) dp dy \\
&= -c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} (1 + 2c^{-1} p \cdot \bar{x}) \nabla (\phi_2 f_0)(*,p) dp dy \\
&\quad + c^{-2} \int_{|y| \leq r_*} \int_{|p| \leq p_*} (\tilde{S} \phi_2 + p \cdot \nabla \phi_2) f_0(*,p) dp dy + \mathcal{O}(c^{-3}).
\end{align*}
\]  

(2.21)

Let \(\psi\) denote either \(\nabla \phi_2\) or \(\partial_t \phi_2\). Then by Proposition 1.7 (c),

\[
(\psi f_0)(*,p) = (\psi f_0)(u + c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot y, y, p) \\
= (\psi f_0)(u, y, p) + c^{-1} (\bar{x} \cdot y) \partial_t (\psi f_0)(u, y, p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}) \\
= (\psi f_0)(u, y, p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-1}).
\]
Hence (2.21) yields
\[
\int \partial_t \mu(*)\, dy = -c^{-1} \bar{x} \cdot \int_{|y| \leq r_*, |p| \leq p_*} \left( (\nabla \phi_2 f_0)(u,y,p) + c^{-1} (\bar{x} \cdot y) \partial_t (\nabla \phi_2 f_0)(u,y,p) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-2}) \right. \\
+ c^{-2} \int_{|y| \leq r_*, |p| \leq p_*} (\bar{S} \phi_2 + p \cdot \nabla \phi_2) f_0(u,y,p) \, dpdy + \mathcal{O}(c^{-3})
\]
\[
= \mathcal{O}(c^{-3}) - c^{-1} \int_{|y| \leq r_*} (\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2) \rho_0(u,y) \, dy \\
- c^{-2} \partial_t \int_{|y| \leq r_*} (\bar{x} \cdot y) (\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2) \rho_0(u,y) \, dy \\
+ c^{-2} \int_{|y| \leq r_*, |p| \leq p_*} (\bar{S} \phi_2 + p \cdot \nabla \phi_2 - 2(\bar{x} \cdot p)(\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2)) f_0(u,y,p) \, dpdy,
\]
(2.22)
recalling that \( u = t - c^{-1}r \). In view of Proposition 1.7 (b) we may extend all integrals over the whole space again. Now
\[
\int \nabla \phi_2 \rho_0(u,y) \, dy = \int \nabla \phi_2(u,y) f_0(u,y,p) \, dpdy = 0
\]
by Lemma 2.3 below, whence the lowest order term drops out. In addition, Lemma 2.3 also shows that
\[
\int \int (\bar{S} \phi_2)(u,y) f_0(u,y,p) \, dpdy = -2 \partial_t \mathcal{E}_{\text{kin}}(u)
\]
as well as
\[
\int \int (p \cdot \nabla \phi_2)(u,y) f_0(u,y,p) \, dpdy = -\partial_t \mathcal{E}_{\text{kin}}(u)
\]
and
\[
\int \int (\bar{x} \cdot p)(\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2)(u,y) f_0(u,y,p) \, dpdy = -\frac{1}{2} \partial_t \int \int (\bar{x} \cdot p)^2 f_0(u,y,p) \, dpdy.
\]
Finally, we can also write
\[
\int (\bar{x} \cdot y)(\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2)(u,y) \rho_0(u,y) \, dy = -\mathcal{E}_{\text{pot}}(u) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2(u,y)|^2 \, dy
\]
by Lemma 2.3 and since \(|\bar{x}| = 1\). Using this and \( \partial_t \mathcal{E}_{\text{pot}} = -\partial_t \mathcal{E}_{\text{kin}} \) (see the remarks following (1.19)) in (2.22), and collecting all the terms, it follows that
\[
\int \partial_t \mu(*) \, dy = -c^{-2} \partial_t \mathcal{R}(\bar{x},u) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-3}),
\]
(2.23)
with \( \mathcal{R}(\bar{x},u) \) as in (1.18). Inserting (2.23) into (2.16), we see that
\[
\bar{x} \cdot (\partial_t \phi \nabla \phi)(t,x) = -c^{-5} r^{-2} - c^{-2} \partial_t \mathcal{R}(\bar{x},u) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-3})^2 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-4} r^{-3})
\]
\[
= -c^{-9} r^{-2} (\partial_t \mathcal{R}(\bar{x},u))^2 + \mathcal{O}(c^{-10} r^{-2}) + \mathcal{O}(c^{-4} r^{-3}).
\]
Therefore (1.16) is proved. Concerning (1.17), the fact that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_{\text{r}}(t) = \frac{c^4}{4\pi} \int_{|x| = r} \bar{x} \cdot (\partial_t \nabla \phi)(t,x) d\sigma(x)
\]
is due to \((t,r,c) \in M_{VN}\), analogously to the argument in the proof of Theorem 1.4. Hence (1.16) is a direct consequence of (1.16), changing variables as \(x = r\omega\).

We still need to give the proof of Lemma 2.3

**Lemma 2.3** For the Vlasov-Poisson system \((VPgr)\),

\[
\int \int \nabla \phi_2(t,x) f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx = 0,
\]

\[
\int \int (\tilde{S} \phi_2)(t,x) f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx = -2 \partial_t E_{\text{kin}}(t),
\]

\[
\int \int p \cdot \nabla \phi_2(t,x) f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx = -\partial_t E_{\text{kin}}(t),
\]

\[
\int \int (\xi \cdot p)(\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2)(t,x) f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \partial_t \int \int (\xi \cdot p)^2 f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx \quad (\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3),
\]

\[
\int \int (\xi \cdot x)(\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2)(t,x) f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx = -|\xi|^2 E_{\text{pot}}(t) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2(t,x)|^2 \, dx \quad (\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3),
\]

where \(E_{\text{kin}}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int \int p^2 f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx\), see (1.19), and \(E_{\text{pot}}(t) = -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int |\nabla \phi_2(t,x)|^2 \, dx\).

**Proof:** Firstly, since \(\Delta \phi_2 = 4\pi \rho_0\),

\[
\int \int \nabla \phi_2(t,x) f_0(t,x,p) \, dp \, dx = \int \nabla \phi_2(t,x) \rho_0(t,x) \, dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \nabla \phi_2(t,x) \Delta \phi_2(t,x) \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \nabla \cdot |\nabla \phi_2(t,x)|^2 \, dx = 0.
\]

For the remaining assertions we define the mass current density as \(j_0 = \int pf_0 \, dp\). Integration of the Vlasov equation with respect to \(p\) implies the continuity equation \(\partial_t \rho_0 + \nabla \cdot j_0 = 0\). Hence

\[
\int \int \tilde{S} \phi_2 f_0 \, dp \, dx = \int (\partial_t \phi_2 \rho_0 + \nabla \phi_2 \cdot j_0) \, dx = \int (\partial_t \phi_2 \rho_0 - \phi_2 \nabla \cdot j_0) \, dx
\]

\[
= \partial_t \int \phi_2 \rho_0 \, dx = 2 \partial_t E_{\text{pot}}(t) = -2 \partial_t E_{\text{kin}}(t)
\]

by conservation of energy, and

\[
\int \int p \cdot \nabla \phi_2 f_0 \, dp \, dx = \int j_0 \cdot \nabla \phi_2 \, dx = \int \partial_t \rho_0 \phi_2 \, dx
\]

\[
= -\int \int \frac{1}{|x-y|} \partial_t \rho_0(t,x) \rho_0(t,y) \, dx \, dy
\]

\[
= \partial_t E_{\text{pot}}(t) = -\partial_t E_{\text{kin}}(t).
\]

Furthermore, by \((VPgr)\),

\[
\partial_t \int \int (\xi \cdot p)^2 f_0 \, dp \, dx = \int \int (\xi \cdot p)^2 \nabla_p \cdot (\nabla \phi_2 f_0) \, dp \, dx
\]

\[
= -2 \int \int (\xi \cdot p)(\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2) f_0 \, dp \, dx.
\]
For the last assertion, using $\Delta \phi_2 = 4\pi \rho_0$,
\[
\int (\xi \cdot x)(\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2) \rho_0 \, dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{i,j=1}^{3} \int (\xi \cdot x) \xi_i \partial_i \phi_2 \partial_j \phi_2 \, dx \\
= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{i,j=1}^{3} \int \left( (\xi \cdot x) \xi_i \partial_i \phi_2 + \xi_j \xi_i \partial_i \phi_2 \right) \partial_j \phi_2 \, dx \\
= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int (\xi \cdot x) \xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2^2 \, dx - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2|^2 \, dx \\
= \frac{2}{8\pi} \int |\nabla \phi_2|^2 \, dx \frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2|^2 \, dx \\
= -|\xi|^2 E_{\text{pot}} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\xi \cdot \nabla \phi_2|^2 \, dx.
\]
This completes the proof of the lemma. $\square$

2.3 Proof of Corollary 1.11

In this section we verify Corollary 1.11 by specializing Theorem 1.9 to spherically symmetric functions. We recall that initial data $f^o$ are said to be spherically symmetric, if
\[f^o(Ax, Ap) = f^o(x, p)\]
for any matrix $A \in \text{SO}(3)$. Then the solution $(f_0, \phi_2)$ of (VPgr) provided by Proposition 1.7 remains spherically symmetric for all times. Therefore
\[f_0(t, Ax, Ap) = f_0(t, x, p), \quad \rho_0(t, Ax) = \rho_0(t, x), \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_2(t, x) = \phi_2(t, Ax) \quad (2.24)\]
holds for all $A \in \text{SO}(3)$.

Firstly, this implies $\nabla \phi_2 = \bar{x} \partial_r \phi_2$ as well as $|\nabla \phi_2|^2 = |\partial_r \phi_2|^2$, $\partial_r$ denoting the radial derivative. By choosing $A = \text{SO}(3)$ such that $A \bar{x} = e_j$ (the $j$'s unit vector in $\mathbb{R}^3$), (2.24) yields
\[
\frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2(u, y)|^2 \, dy = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\partial_r \phi_2(u, y)|^2 \, dy = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \left| \frac{y_j}{|y|} \partial_r \phi_2(u, y) \right|^2 \, dy \\
= \frac{1}{12\pi} \int |\partial_r \phi_2(u, y)|^2 \, dy = -\frac{2}{3} E_{\text{pot}}(u).
\]

Similarly, (2.24) and $|\bar{x}|^2 = 1$ implies that
\[
\int \int (\bar{x} \cdot p)^2 f_0(u, y, p) \, dp \, dy = \int \int p_j^2 f_0(u, y, p) \, dp \, dy = \frac{1}{3} \int \int p_j^2 f_0(u, y, p) \, dp \, dy \\
= \frac{2}{3} E_{\text{kin}}(u).
\]

Therefore by (1.18),
\[
\mathcal{R}(\bar{x}, u) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int |\bar{x} \cdot \nabla \phi_2(u, y)|^2 \, dy - \int (\bar{x} \cdot p)^2 f_0(u, y, p) \, dp \, dy + 4E_{\text{kin}}(u) \\
= \frac{2}{3} E_{\text{pot}}(u) + \frac{10}{3} E_{\text{kin}}(u).
\]

Since $\partial_t E_{\text{pot}} = -\partial_t E_{\text{kin}}$ by conservation of energy, we get $\partial_t \mathcal{R}(\bar{x}, u) = \frac{8}{3} \partial_t E_{\text{kin}}(u)$. Hence Corollary 1.11 follows from (1.16) and (1.17). $\square$
References

[1] ANDRÉASSON H., CALOGERO S. & REIN G.: Global classical solutions to the spherically symmetric Nordström-Vlasov system, to appear in Math. Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.

[2] BAUER S.: Post-Newtonian approximation of the Vlasov-Nordström system, to appear in Comm. Partial Differential Equations

[3] BAUER S.: The Vlasov-Nordström system as a geometric singular perturbation problem, preprint 2005

[4] BAUER S. & KUNZE M.: The Darwin approximation of the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system, Ann. H. Poincaré 6, 283-308 (2005)

[5] BRADASCHIA, C. (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th Edoardo Amaldi Conference on Gravitational Waves, in Classical Quantum Gravity 21, S377-S1263 (2004)

[6] CALOGERO S.: Spherically symmetric steady states of galactic dynamics in scalar gravity, Classical Quantum Gravity 20, 1729-1742 (2003)

[7] CALOGERO S.: Global small solutions of the Vlasov-Maxwell system in the absence of incoming radiation, Indiana Univ. Math. J. 53, 1331-1363 (2004)

[8] CALOGERO S.: Outgoing radiation from an isolated collisionless plasma, Ann. Henri Poincaré 5, 189-201 (2004)

[9] CALOGERO S.: Global classical solutions to the 3D Nordström-Vlasov system, preprint arXiv:math-ph/0507030

[10] CALOGERO S. & LEE H.: The non-relativistic limit of the Nordström-Vlasov system, Comm. Math. Sci. 2, 19-34 (2004)

[11] CALOGERO S. & REIN G.: On classical solutions of the Nordström-Vlasov system, Comm. Partial Differential Equations 28, 1863-1885 (2003)

[12] FRIEDRICH S.: On global classical solutions to the Nordström-Vlasov system. PhD thesis, University of Bayreuth, in preparation

[13] GLASSEY R.T.: The Cauchy Problem in Kinetic Theory, SIAM, Philadelphia 1996

[14] GLASSEY R.T. & STRAUSS W.: Singularity formation in a collisionless plasma could occur only at high velocities, Arch. Rat. Mech. Anal. 92, 59-90 (1986)

[15] HÖRMANDER L.: Lectures on Nonlinear Hyperbolic Differential Equations, Springer, Berlin-New York 1997

[16] LINDNER A.: $C^k$-Regularität der Lösungen des Vlasov-Poisson-Systems partieller Differentialgleichungen, Diploma thesis, LMU München 1991

[17] RENDALL A.D.: On the definition of post-Newtonian approximations, Proc. Roy. Soc. London Ser. A 438, 341-360 (1992)
[18] Rendall A.D.: The Newtonian limit for asymptotically flat solutions of the Vlasov-Einstein system, *Comm. Math. Phys.* **163**, 89-112 (1994)

[19] Schaeffer J.: The classical limit of the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system, *Comm. Math. Phys.* **104**, 403-421 (1986)

[20] Schaeffer J.: Global existence of smooth solutions to the Vlasov-Poisson system in three dimensions, *Comm. Partial Differential Equations* **16**, 1313-1335 (1991)

[21] Shapiro S.L. & Teukolsky S.A.: Scalar gravitation: A laboratory for numerical relativity, *Phys. Rev. D* **47**, 1529-1540 (1993)

[22] Spohn H.: *Dynamics of Charged Particles and Their Radiation Field*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge-New York 2004

[23] Straumann N.: *General Relativity and Relativistic Astrophysics*, Texts and Monographs in Physics, Springer, Berlin-New York 1984