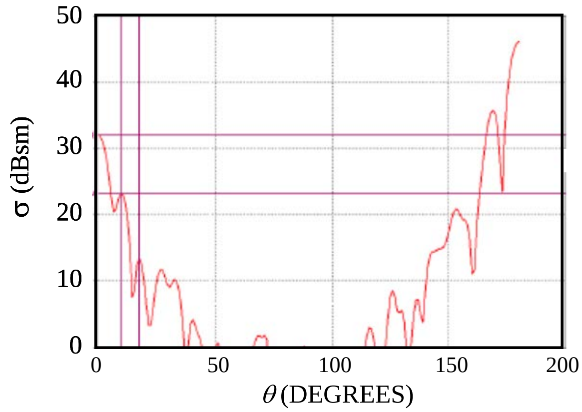
Errata to ***Radar and Laser Cross Section Engineering***, Second Edition

Location	**Reads as:**	**Should read as:**
p. 4, Eq. (1.10)	$f_c = (f_2 - f_1)/2$	$f_c = (f_2 + f_1)/2$
p. 6, Ex. 1.1	peak transmitter power = 200 kW $N_o = k_B T_e B$	peak transmitter power = 500 kW, $N_o = k_B T_s B$
p. 8, Fig. 1.6 label	$\frac{A\tau N_p}{2}\text{sinc}(\cdots)$	$\text{sinc}(\cdots)$
p. 19, Ex. 1.3, Figs. 1.19 and 1.20	The plots in the figures are for an antenna efficiency of *e* = 0.85 rather than 0.5 as stated in the example. Thus the maximum range shown is 63 km, not 46 km.	
p. 19, Ex. 1.3	Last paragraph, reference to Example 1.2 should reference Example 1.1	
p. 35, top line	…to the horizon in miles…	…to the horizon in standard atmospheric conditions in miles…
p. 47, Fig. 2.6	Magnetic image for PMC: $\rightarrow\rightarrow$	$\leftarrow\leftarrow$ (reverse direction)
p. 52, Eq. (2.41)	$-2e^{jkh}$	$2e^{jkh}$ (omit the leading – sign)
p. 53, Eqs. (2.44)–(2.46)	These three equations should have a – (negative) sign in front of them.	
p. 63, Fig. 2.22	$\|E\|^2/\|E_o\|^2$	$\|E\|/\|E_o\|$
p. 64, Eq. (2.78)	It should be noted to discard the radial component of $\vec{E}$.	
p. 68, Fig. 2.27, axes labels	$y\ (n),\quad x\ (m)$	$v\ (n),\quad u\ (m)$
p. 87, Fig. 2.43	MONOSTATIC ANGLE	MONOSTATIC ANGLE FROM NORMAL
p. 90, Pr. 2.5	Plate width is *b*, length is *L*	
p. 108, Eq. (3.55) and two places in Eq. (3.57)	$j\eta/k$	$j\eta/k^2$
p. 108, Eq. (3.56) in the integral limits	$(\Delta 2)$	$(\Delta/2)$
p. 108, Eq. (3.60) in the integral limits	$-L$ to L	$-L/2$ to $L/2$
p. 110, Fig. 3.8	Triangles and Pulses should be switched in the legend.	
p. 118, heading	3.6.3 Other Basic Functions	3.6.3 Other Basis Functions
p. 123, Ex. 3.4	… 250 MHz is due to a resonance condition for the wing.	… 270 MHz is due to a resonance condition for the fuselage.
p. 124, Fig. 3.21	Nose on RCS…	Broadside RCS…
p. 130, Fig. 3.23	Remove *S* label inside of outer termination surface	
p. 130, equation above Eq. (3.121)	$\approx -j\frac{\sigma_f}{\omega}$	$\approx \varepsilon_0 - j\frac{\sigma_f}{\omega}$
p. 143, Ref. 24	Add: Vol. 1, No. 2, April 1988	
p. 146, Pr. 3.10d	$g = k\hat{r}\bullet\vec{r}'$	$g = \hat{r}\bullet\vec{r}'$
p. 146, Pr. 3.11	$\vec{W}_{12}$ (2 places)	$\vec{W}_1$ (2 places)
p. 146, Prob. 3.13	edge (14)	edge (24)
p. 183, Eq. (4.143)	$\frac{\|\mathcal{F}\{E_s(\omega)\}\|^2}{\|\mathcal{F}\{E_i(\omega)\}\|^2}$	$\frac{\|\mathcal{F}\{E_s(t)\}\|^2}{\|\mathcal{F}\{E_i(t)\}\|^2}$

p. 211, Fig. 4.43 The bottom figure is a repeat of the top figure. The correct bottom figure is shown here.		
p. 211, Ex. 4.6	Aircraft dimensions: wingspan ≈ length ≈ 8 m, *f*=300 MHz, ϕ =0 deg.	
p. 236, after Eq. (5.43)	$\alpha(\phi^{\pm})=\cdots$	$a(\phi^{\pm})=\cdots$
p. 260, Ex. 6.1	$w=0.5\lambda, L=20\lambda$	
p. 264, Ex. 6.3, Table 6.1	Units are meters, *f*=300 MHz	

p. 271, Eq. (6.25)	$v^2/4R_a$	$v^2/8R_a$
p. 272, Fig. 6.12	$\Omega=2/\ln(2a\ell)$	$\Omega=2\ln(2\ell/a)$
p. 273, Ex. 6.5	Dimensions should be specified: $d_x=0.5\lambda,\quad d_y=0.45\lambda$	
p. 2.75, Fig. 6.18	The angle axis should be from 0 to 180 degrees, not 0 to 90 degrees.	
p. 313, Eq. (6.88)	$\cos^2\theta$	$\cos\ \theta$
p. 316, Ex. 6.15	…each tile being 0.5λ square.	…each tile being 0.25λ square.
p. 316, Fig. 6.54	RMS ERROR 45 DEG	RMS ERROR 0.11λ
p. 323, Fig. 6.60	Legend: $\delta=0.1\lambda$	$\delta=0.05\lambda$
p. 324, Fig. 6.61	Legend: $N_x=25, \delta=0.1\lambda$	$N_x=26, \delta=0.05\lambda$
p. 327, Ref. 17	Monk	Munk
p. 331, Pr. 6.10	Fig. 6.57	Fig. 6.60
p. 333, Pr. 6.19(f)	Remove: "when the terminals are shorted"	
p. 359, 2nd paragraph	$\delta_\varepsilon=\delta_\mu$	$\tan\delta_\varepsilon=\tan\delta_\mu$
p. 361, Fig. 7.22	Labels *d* and *s* in the figure should be interchanged. With reference to text below Eq. (7.40), *d* = ring spacing.	
p. 366, Ex. 7.9	0.1 mm, $\mathrm{Re}[\mu_r]=1$	0.1 m, $\mathrm{Re}[\mu_r]=1.103$
p. 371, 3rd paragraph	…based the type of target…	…based on the type of target…
p. 387, Ref. 14	AP, No. 4	AP-11, No. 5
p. 393, Pr. 7.21	The PML of Problem…	For the PML of Problem…
p. 406, Eq. (8.5)	$\sqrt{1+\frac{2d\cos\phi}{R_o}\approx R_o+d\cos\phi}$	$\sqrt{1+\frac{2d\cos\phi}{R_o}}\approx R_o+d\cos\phi$
p. 415, Eq. (9.5)	$\mathrm{d}\Phi$	$\mathrm{d}^2\Phi$

p. 429, Fig. 9.22	DIFFUSE, $\sigma_s + \sigma_d$	TOTAL, $\sigma_p + \sigma_d$
p. 431, Eq. (9.54)	$\mathcal{R}_d$	$\mathcal{R}_d^2$
p. 433, Fig. 9.26	$\tau_1 \Gamma_2 E_o$	$\tau_1^2 \Gamma_2 E_o$
p. 434, top line	It should be noted that *T* and *R* are **power** coefficients.	
p. 434, Eq. (9.64)	$\frac{\lvert E_T \rvert}{\lvert E_0 \rvert} = \frac{\tau_1^2 \tau_2^2}{1 + \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 - 2\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \cos\delta}$	$\frac{\lvert E_T \rvert^2}{\lvert E_0 \rvert^2} = \frac{\tau_1^2 \tau_2^2}{1 + \Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^2 - 2\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \cos\delta}$
p. 434, Eq. (9.65)	$R = \frac{\Gamma_1^2 + \Gamma_2^2 - 2\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \cos\delta}{1 + \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 - 2\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \cos\delta}$	$R = \frac{\Gamma_1^2 + \Gamma_2^2 - 2\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \cos\delta}{1 + \Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^2 - 2\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \cos\delta}$
p. 435 Eq. (9.67)	$R = \frac{(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)^2}{(1 + \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2)}$	$R = \frac{(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)^2}{(1 + \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2)^2}$
P 478, 1st paragraph	*Scattering parameters*…	The *scattering parameters* defined in Eq. (6.67)…