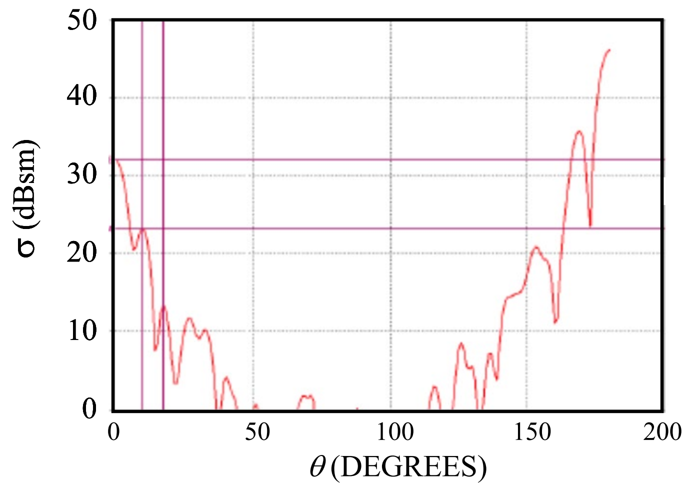
Final Errata to ***Radar and Laser Cross Section Engineering***, Second Edition
(includes some non-critical formatting and grammar changes)

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. 6, Fig. 1.6, label	$\frac{A\tau N_p}{2}\text{sinc}(n\omega_c\tau/2)$	$\text{sinc}(n\omega_c\tau/2)$
p. 19, Ex. 1.3 equations at top of page	The calculation for *A* should use *e* = 0.55 giving *b* = 0.526 m.	
Figs. 1.19 and 1.20	The calculations for the plots did not include the 5 dB loss, so the maximum range is 64 km instead of 46 km.	
p. 19, Ex. 1.3	Last paragraph, reference to Example 1.2 should reference **Example 1.1**	
p. 34, Pr. 1.1	The distance to the horizon in miles **for standard atmospheric conditions** is approximately $\sqrt{2h}$ (add bold text)	
p. 42, above Eq. (2.15)	…at the observation point **due to the sources in an unbounded homogeneous medium** can be expressed entirely… (add bold text)	
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 four 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, after Eq. (2.78)	Add: whereas for Eq. (2.25) it is understood that E_r is ignored.	
p. 68, Fig. 2.27, axes labels	$y\,(n), \quad x\,(m)$	$v\,(n), \quad u\,(m)$
p. 81	Sentence above Eq. (2.146): new paragraph indent at "Now, consider …'	
p. 83, above Eq. (2.149)	Brewster's angle is[11] (add reference 11)	
p. 86, Example 2.16	The coordinate system in Fig. 2.42 does not agree with the example. In the figure $y \to z, z \to x, x \to y, \theta$ measured from *z*	
p. 87, Fig. 2.43	Axis label: "MONOSTATIC ANGLE FROM NORMAL (DEGREES)"	
p. 88, add reference 11	R. E. Collin, *Field Theory of Guided Waves*, McGraw-Hill, 1960	
p. 90, Prob. 2.5	Part (c) "…in the *y* direction with length *b* and that the length of the plate in *x* 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	Symbols for "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, equation above Eq. (3.121)	$\approx -j\frac{\sigma_f}{\omega}$	$= \varepsilon_0 - j\frac{\sigma_f}{\omega}$
p. 138, Fig. 3.31	Figure needs to be relabeled or redrawn	

Location	Reads as:	Should read as:
p. 139, Fig. 3.32	Update graphics with CST mesh plot	
p. 146, Prob. 3.10d	$g = k\hat{r} \bullet \vec{r}'$	$g = \hat{r} \bullet \vec{r}'$
p. 146, Prob. 3.11	$\vec{W}_{12}$ (two places)	$\vec{W}_1$
p. 146, Prob. 3.13	edge (14)	edge (24)
p. 211, Example 4.6, Fig. 4.43 The bottom figure is a repeat of the top figure. The correct bottom figure is shown here. Specify: wingspan and length approximately 8 m, *f*=300 MHz, H pol, bistatic, $\phi_i = 0^\circ$		
p. 236, after Eq. (5.43)	$\alpha(\phi^{\pm}) = \cdots$	$a(\phi^{\pm}) = \cdots$
p. 272, Fig. 6.12	$\Omega = 2/\ln(2a\ell)$	$\Omega = 2\ln(2\ell/a)$
p. 250	Add reference 20: G. Ruck, et al, *Radar Cross Section Handbook*, Plenum Press, 1970,	
p. 254, Prob. 5.10	Add citation: formulas are from reference 20	
p. 256, Prob. 5.14	… $\beta = 30$ deg at the edge and a =1 m. Add part (b): repeat the calculation for incidence midway between the center and edge $(\beta = 15^\circ)$.	
p. 271, Eq. (6.25)	$v^2/4R_a$	$v^2/8R_a$
p. 273, Ex. 6.5	Dimensions should be specified: $d_x = 0.5\lambda, \quad d_y = 0.45\lambda$	
p. 313, Eq. (6.88)	$\cos^2\theta$	$\cos\ \theta$
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. 348, above Eq. (7.25)	$v\,/\,\mathrm{m}^3$	$v\ \ /\,\mathrm{m}^3$ (add space before /)
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. 376, Fig. 7.35	Arrows missing in circulators	
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…

Location	Reads as:	Should read as:
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. 414, item 2) and in the footnote to Table 9.1	2) Radiant emittance: Also called **excitance**…	2) Radiant emittance: Also called **exitance**…
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)	$R = \frac{(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)^2}{(1+\Gamma_1\Gamma_2)}$	$R = \frac{(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)^2}{(1+\Gamma_1\Gamma_2)^2}$