

X22?	0	RUN
R12?	20	RUN
X12?	-15	RUN
Z01?	75	RUN
Z02?	50	RUN
I MAG?	1	RUN
I h?	-90	RUN
L1=139.E0 DEG		RUN
L2=187.E0 DEG		RUN
L1=50.2E0 DEG		RUN
L2=134.E0 DEG		RUN

Finally, repeat the same example, but this time  
let  $Z_{01} = Z_{02} = 75 \Omega$ .

R11?		RUN
X11?	50	RUN
R22?	0	RUN
X22?	50	RUN
R12?	0	RUN
X12?	20	RUN
Z01?	-15	RUN
Z02?	75	RUN
I MAG?	75	RUN
I h?	1	RUN
	-90	RUN-
L1=138.E0 DEG		RUN
L2=185.E0 DEG		RUN
L1=63.4E0 DEG		RUN
L2=153.E0 DEG		RUN

Notice that there is NO SOLUTION when  $Z_{01} = Z_{02} = 50 \Omega$ ; however, two solutions are found when  $Z_{01}$  is changed to  $75 \Omega$ , and when both  $Z_{01}$  and  $Z_{02}$  are equal to  $75 \Omega$ .

## Correction to "Prediction of Sun Transit Outages in an Operational Communication Satellite System"<sup>1</sup>

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Since the publication of the above paper in the Dec. '83 issue of the IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting, some readers have consulted me when they could not reproduce results shown in the tables of the paper. The following clarifications/corrections were given to them.

To be consistent with the standard notations of  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  in the spherical coordinate system, the orders of  $d\theta^*$  and  $d\phi^*$  in Eq. (7) should be interchanged. To distinguish from the untransformed antenna gain pattern  $f$ , the notation  $f$  in Eq. (7) should be replaced by  $f^*$  to represent the transformed antenna pattern. It should also be noted that  $\theta^*$  and  $\phi^*$  here are expressed in radians.

<sup>1</sup>X.T. Vuong and R.J. Forsey, IEEE Trans. Broadcasting, vol. BC-29, no. 4, Dec. 1983, pp. 121-126.