

A CORRECTION

“Solar Radiation at 1200 Mc/s., 600 Mc/s., and 200 Mc/s.”, by F. J. Lehany and D. E. Yabsley.
Aust. J. Sci. Res. A, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 48-52, March 1949

Since publication of the above-mentioned paper, the aerial mounting has been improved so that the sun may be observed continuously. This has enabled the aerial focus to be checked more accurately using the sun itself as a distant source of signal instead of the previous arrangement using an oscillator approximately 100 feet from the aerial. This has shown that the original adjustment was in error and that, in consequence, the values of apparent solar temperature and flux densities of radiation recorded in the paper are too low. To correct for this error in focusing, these observations should be multiplied by the following factors.

Frequency (Mc/s.)	Multiplying Factor
1200	1.9
600	1.2
200	1.0

It will be necessary to apply the same correction factors to the 1200 and 600 Mc/s. data reported in the paper “Solar Radiation of Thermal Origin”, by J. L. Pawsey and D. E. Yabsley, *Aust. J. Sci. Res. A*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 198-213, June 1949.

With regard to the absolute error of the corrected measurements, the discussion on aerial directivity previously given in the paper still applies. The estimate of directivity is almost certainly an upper limit. Apart from this uncertainty, all other contributions to the absolute error in the observations are believed to amount to less than 20 per cent. Systematic errors, including that of aerial directivity, do not affect the relative values which are considered to be accurate to within 10 per cent.

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