The key step in the method used is the placement of additional image line sources and reduction of right-hand side of (3) to a periodic function. One of the factors in this representation, viz., $T_1(x,y)$ in (11), $T_2(x,y)$ in (17), $T(x,y)$ in (25), $U(x,y)$ in (30), and $W(x,y)$ in (32), is the potential function which satisfies the boundary conditions. Thus, this part of the procedure can be used in evaluation of potential functions in similar cases. This technique could also be used for finding Green's functions for triangular planar circuits with all short circuit boundaries [8]. A similar procedure can be used for finding Green's function for solution of Poisson's equation also.

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Letters

Addendum to "Closed-Form Expressions for the Current or Charge Distribution on Parallel Strips or Microstrip"

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It has been called to the authors' attention that (28) in the above paper[1] is too crudely approximated. The correct expression should read

$$C_m \cong \epsilon_r \frac{2l}{t} + \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\ln\left(\frac{2l}{t\sqrt{a_\epsilon}}\right) + 2(\epsilon_r+1)\ln 2\right].$$

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[1] E. F. Kuester and D. C. Chang, *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. 28, pp. 254–259, March 1980.

Also, two further references on the subject have been discovered. Rochelle [1] gives an expression for C_p using only a constant trial function for $\rho(y)$. The error in the resulting formula can be as large as 5 percent, considerably larger than that obtainable from (14) of the subject paper. Shchapoval [2] has presented a variety of expressions valid for different ranges of l/t and ϵ_r for the capacitance as well as $\rho(y)$ of microstrip. In particular, he has obtained the limiting form of (20) of the paper in the case where $\epsilon_r \gg 1$.

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