The alternative hypothesis specifies the rates of the two co-primary efficacy endpoints, i.e., Pr(Eff1) and Pr(Eff2), that are deemed efficacious. Pr(Eff1 & Eff2) quantifies the correlation between the two co-primary endpoints. Setting Pr(Eff1 & Eff2) = Pr(Eff1) x Pr(Eff2) means that two co-primary endpoints are independent; setting Pr(Eff1 & Eff2) > Pr(Eff1) x Pr(Eff2) means that two co-primary endpoints are positively correlated; and setting Pr(Eff1 & Eff2) < Pr(Eff1) x Pr(Eff2) means that two co-primary endpoints are negatively correlated. The default value of Pr(Eff1 & Eff2) provided by software is moderately positively correlated

Note that given the value of Pr(Eff1) and Pr(Eff2), Pr(Eff1 & Eff2) must satisfy the constraint Pr(Eff1) + Pr(Eff2) -1 < Pr(Eff1 & Eff2) < min{Pr(Eff1), Pr(Eff2)}. The left-hand side of the constraint is to ensure that Pr(no Eff1 & no Eff2)>0.