

To convey a complete picture of Hans and his life, it is important to consider aspects beyond his notable professional accomplishments. His legacy includes outstanding achievements in both scientific and personal endeavors. Hans deeply respected and admired the view that it is important to have multiple passions and skills in life. As a husband and a father, Hans was blessed with a close-knit family that brought him great joy and satisfaction. He was deeply committed and always made it a priority to spend time together with them amid the busy demands of his career. Hans and his family shared a deep love for skiing and spent countless hours together on slopes and trails around the world. Hans was fluent in German, Swedish, and English, and could converse comfortably in Spanish, French, and Italian. He was a devout aficionado of classical music, jazz, and opera.

To balance his professional life, Hans had a brilliant climbing resume to match his scientific one. His climbing accomplishments included a wide variety of

difficult rock climbs and mountaineering routes in Europe, North America, and South America. In a particularly close call, he was struck by lightning and was airlifted off the Mittelleggi Ridge of the Eiger, Switzerland. In 1968, he was elected National Climber for Sweden, an honor reserved for the most notable climber of that year. This award sponsored him to attend the International Climbing Conference in Chamonix, France. At the climbing conference, he met Reinhold Messner, a rising star in the climbing world, who went on to be the first man to ascend all 14 of the world's 8,000-m peaks. Hans guided numerous expeditions to South America and Europe, and he accomplished the first traverse of three difficult peaks in the Cordillera Blanca range in Peru. He was asked to lead the first Swedish Mount Everest expedition in the mid-1980s, which he politely declined due to the inherent risks involved.

In 1992, at age 54, he capped off his rock climbing career by successfully ascending the northwest face of the

Civetta, a 1,000-m vertical rock climb in the Italian Dolomites with extreme difficulty and exposure. Hans continued his mountaineering adventures into his 70s, in 2008 participating on an expedition with two colleagues to Stok Kangri, a 6,120-m peak in the Himalayas, where he successfully accompanied them to the high camp at 5,000 m. In 2014, at age 76, he fulfilled a lifelong goal of visiting Patagonia in South America, with climbs to the base of Cerro Torre in Argentina and the Torres del Paine in Chile.

Hans leaves behind his beloved wife, Helga; his two children, Jorg Steyskal of Big Sky, Montana, and Sandra Steyskal and her husband, Edward Feltmann, of Vienna, Austria; and his grandchildren, Felix and Viggo Feltmann. He will be deeply missed and fondly remembered.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

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ERRATA

In the December 2018 issue of *IEEE Antennas and Propagation Magazine*, there was an error in Figure 3 and also in the text of [1]. In Figure 3, the label “Branch Cut” at the inset of the figure, at the lower left corner, should be replaced with “Contour BC.” Note that “BC” is the name of the integration contour around the lower branch cut and is not shorthand for “branch cut.” The corrected figure and its caption are given.

Throughout the text, the terms *path branch cut* and *contour branch cut* should be read as *path BC* and *contour BC*, respectively; and the terms *contour* and *path* are used interchangeably. Additionally, on page 80, in line 12 of the right column, the text should be “disconnected between $-\lambda$ to $+\lambda$.” We sincerely apologize for these errors and any confusion they may have caused.

REFERENCE

[1] A. K. Bhattacharyya, “Longitudinal spectral solutions for the Sommerfeld half-space: Presenting new perspectives for electromagnetic field solutions in an axially layered structure,” *IEEE Antennas Propag. Mag.*, vol. 60, no. 6, pp. 72–82, 2018.

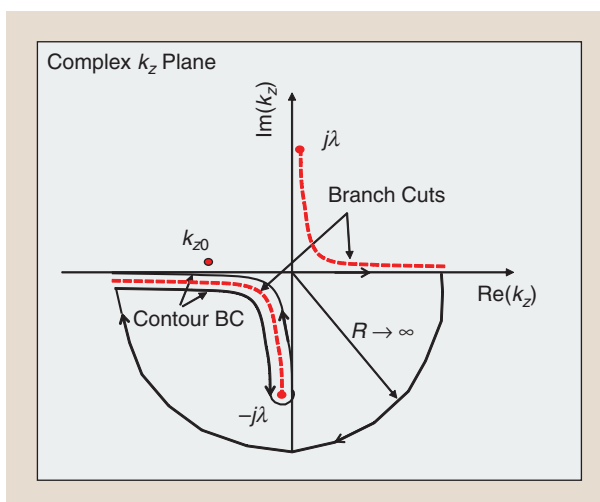


FIGURE 3. The auxiliary source contour around the lower branch cut. The branch points are located at $\pm j\lambda$, with $\lambda = k\sqrt{\epsilon_r - 1}$. The auxiliary source contributed by the contour BC neutralizes the spurious source associated with the nominal reflected (transmitted) field. The branch points and the pole are slightly off the coordinate axes to satisfy the radiation condition.

