## Computational details

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| **Computational technique** | BEM, Burton & Miller technique, collocation, discontinuous linear elements, GMRes solver |
| **Computed results** | Shown in Figures 1–4 |
| **Programming details** | Akusta, non–commercial Fortran90 code |
| **Code accessibility** | Possible on request and under certain conditions (at S. Marburg) |
| **Processing details** | |
| **Computational complexity** | |
| **Notes** | |
| **References** | |
| **Contributing institute** | LRT4–Institute of Mechanics<br>Universität der Bundeswehr<br>Werner–Heisenberg–Weg 39<br>D–85579 Neubiberg<br>Germany |

## Solution

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| Receiver location point $P_8$: $(x, y, z) = (-\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}})$, sound pressure level in Figure 1 |
| Receiver location point $P_9$: $(x, y, z) = (-\frac{10R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{10R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{10R}{\sqrt{3}})$, sound pressure level in Figure 2 |
| Receiver location point $P_{10}$: $(x, y, z) = (\frac{R}{10}, \frac{R}{10}, \frac{R}{100})$, sound pressure level in Figure 3 |
| Receiver location point $P_{11}$: $(x, y, z) = (\frac{R}{2}, \frac{R}{2}, \frac{R}{20})$, sound pressure level in Figure 4 |

## Additional Figures

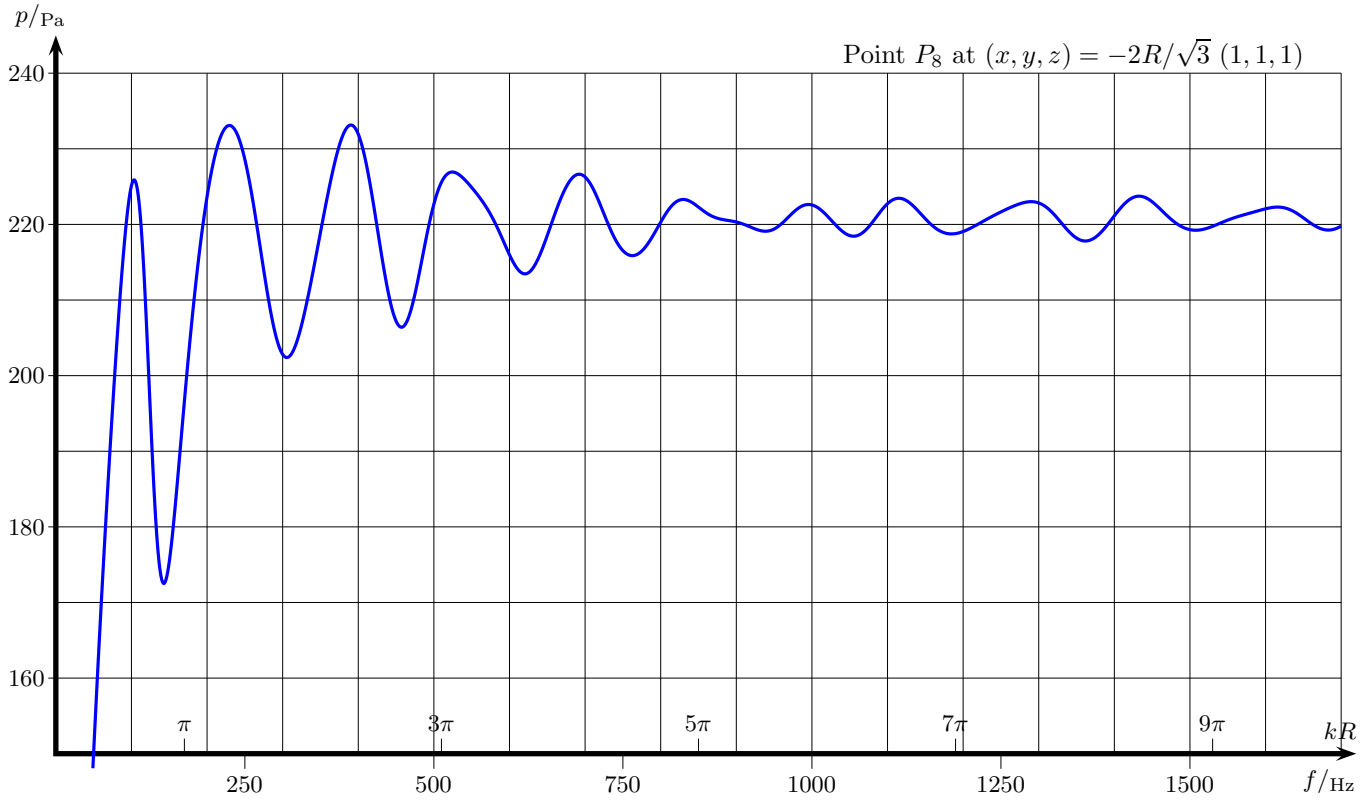


Figure 1: Sound pressure at point $P_8$ at $(x, y, z) = (-\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}})$.

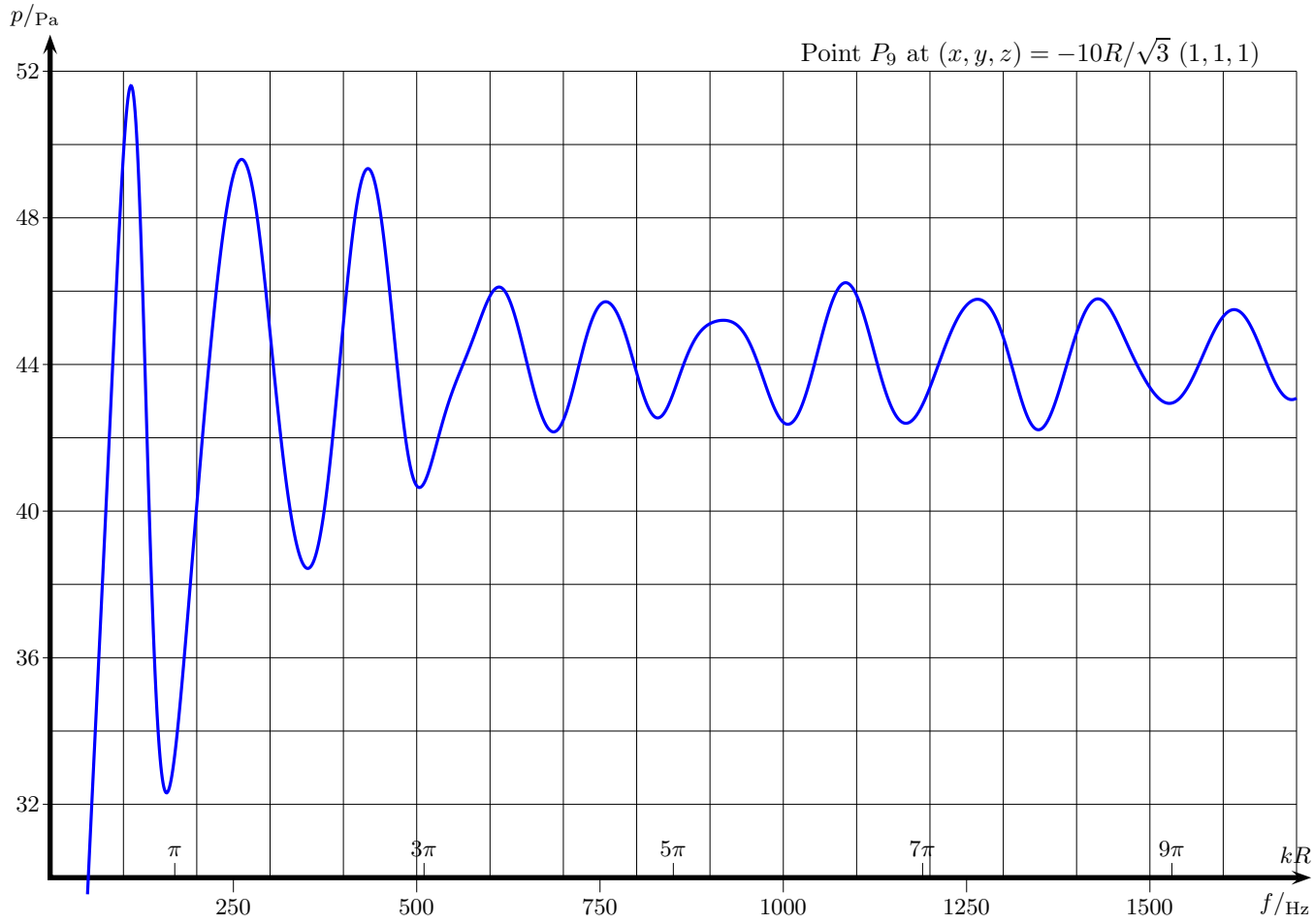


Figure 2: Sound pressure at point $P_9$ at $(x, y, z) = (-\frac{10R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{10R}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{10R}{\sqrt{3}})$.

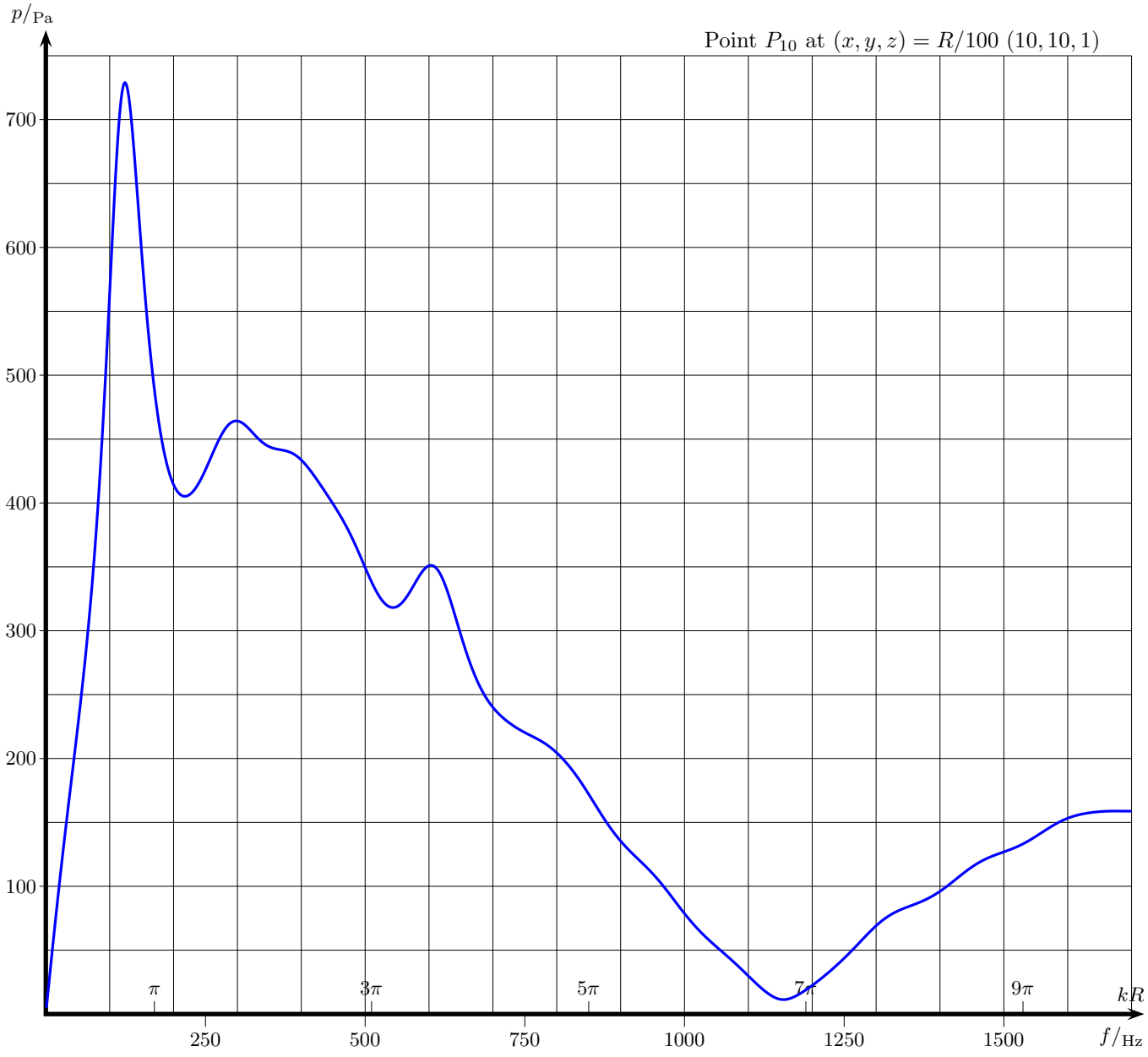


Figure 3: Sound pressure at point $P_{10}$ at $(x, y, z) = (\frac{R}{10}, \frac{R}{10}, \frac{R}{100})$.

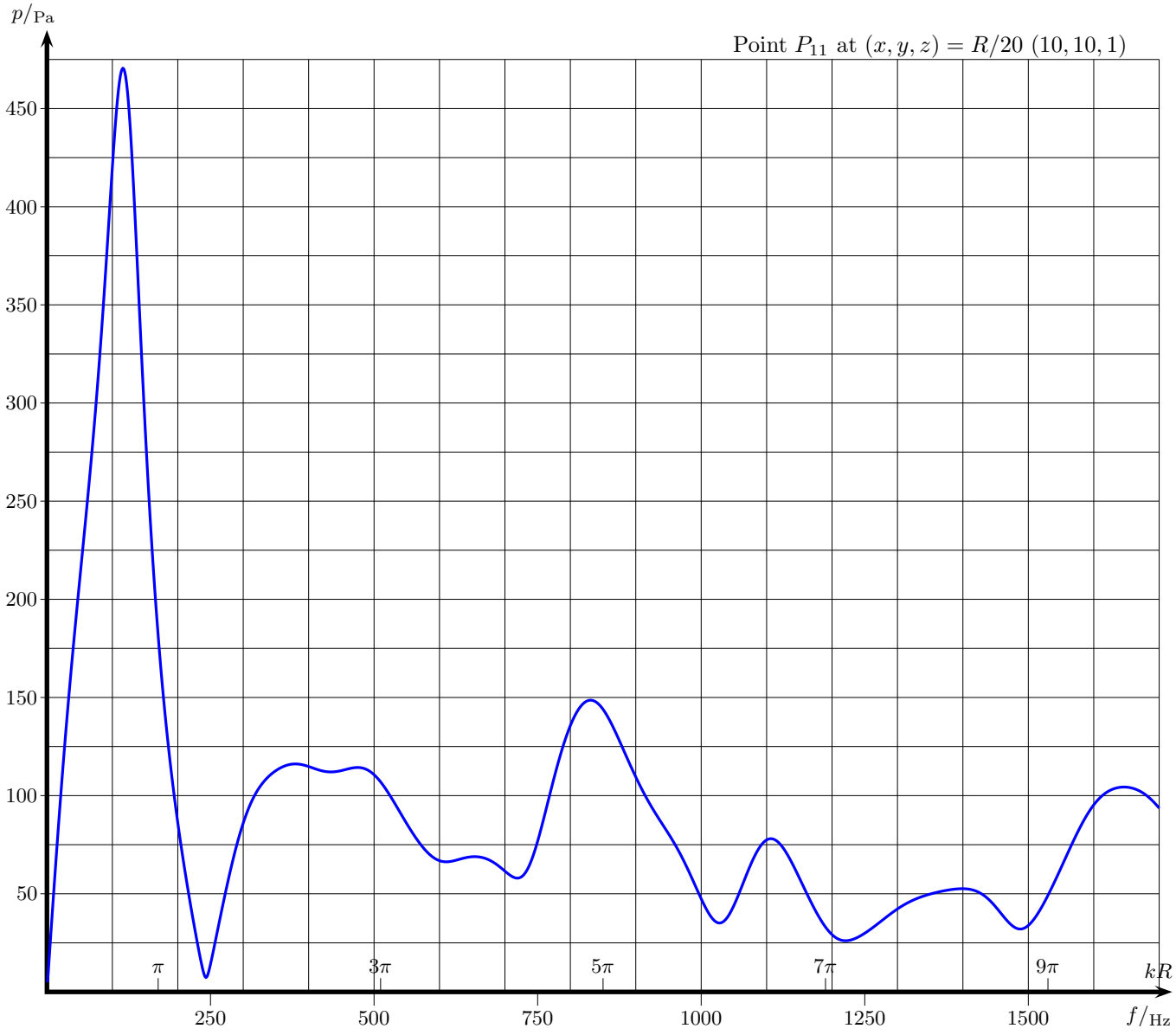


Figure 4: Sound pressure at point $P_{11}$ at $(x, y, z) = (\frac{R}{2}, \frac{R}{2}, \frac{R}{20})$.