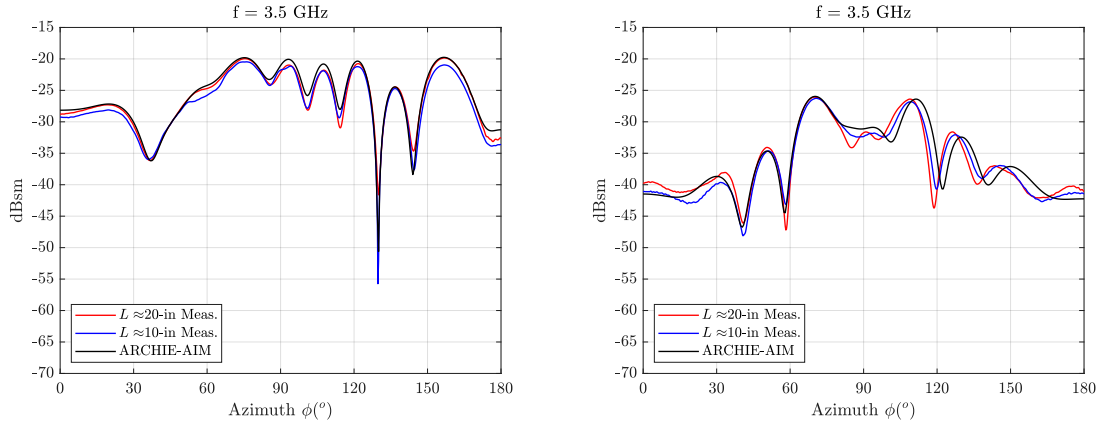

Figure 1: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the PEC almond of length L= 9.936 in at frequency f = 3.5 GHz.

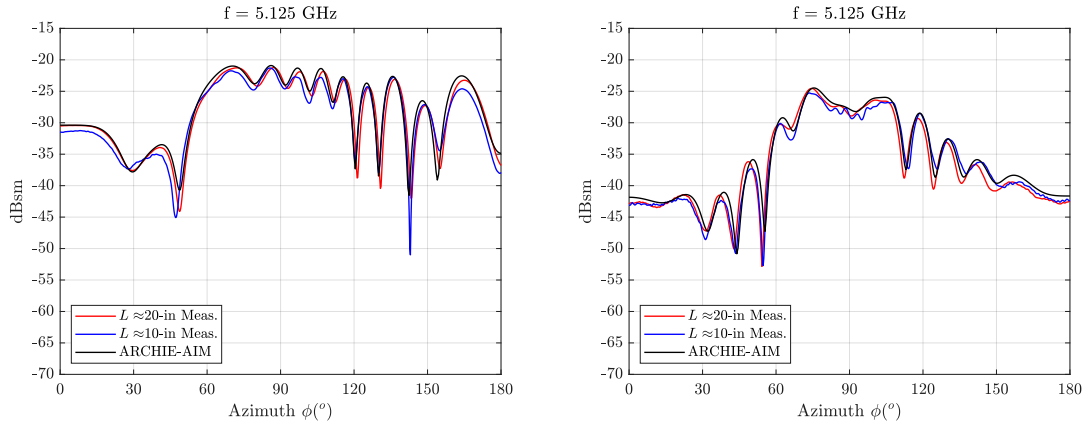

Figure 2: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the PEC almond of length L= 9.936 in at frequency f = 5.125 GHz.

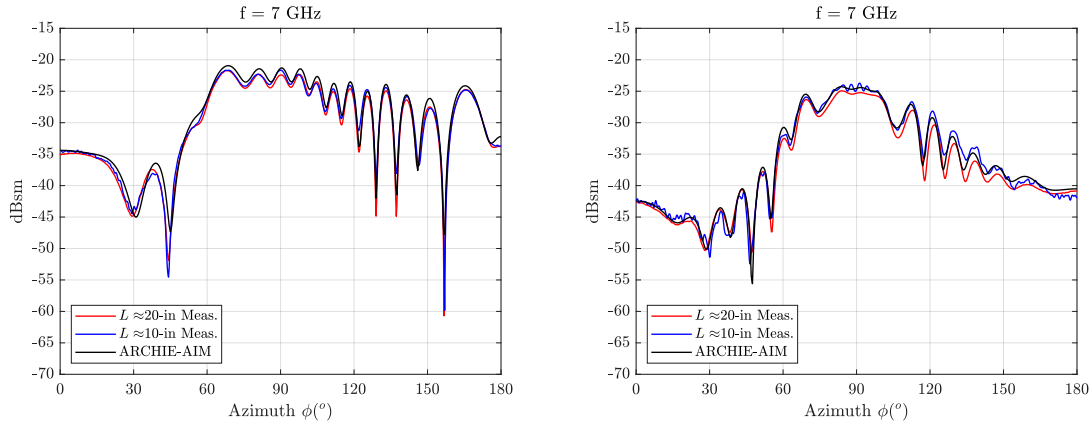

Figure 3: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the PEC almond of length L= 9.936 in at frequency f = 7 GHz.

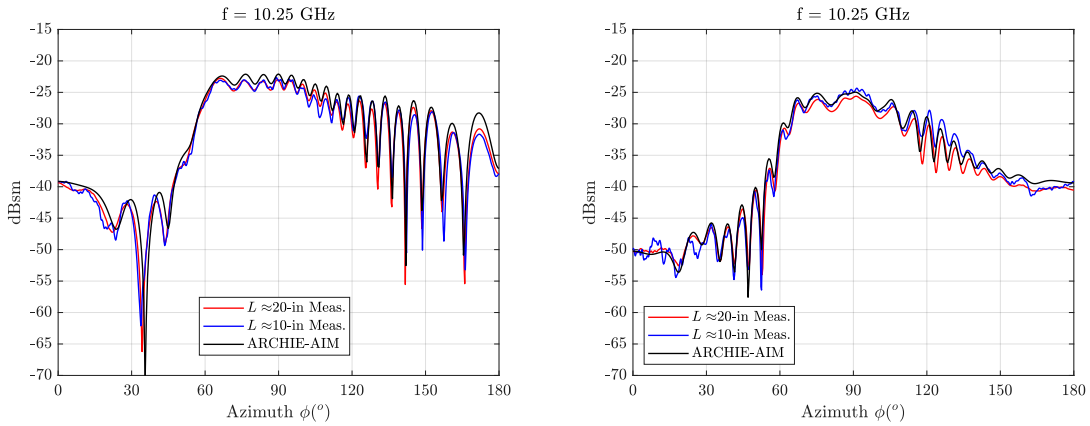

Figure 4: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the PEC almond of length L= 9.936 in at frequency f = 10.25 GHz.

The above RCS results are that of the reference measurement and simulation data in the benchmark suite. They are the same as those plotted in Figs. 11-12 of [1].

Notes

1. The measurement data are provided at every 0.25^{o} in the azimuthal range; the simulation data are at every 0.5^{o}.
2. The $L \approx 20$ in almond's measurement data were actually obtained at half the frequency of the $L \approx 10$ in almond for each case and shifted down by 10log4 dB [1].
3. The simulation data were calculated by using the ARCHIE-AIM code, a frequency-domain FFT-accelerated integral-equation solver developed at UT Austin [2]-[4], and are the same as the finest mesh (≈0.6-mm average edge length) results in [1].

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