

12.3.4 Overloading results

As a result of the equation described in Annex A5.4, for each event and at each frequency, the sum of the $iRSS_{\text{overloading}}$ ($iRSS_{\text{sum_overloading}}$) will be compared to the overloading threshold $O^{\text{th}}(f_i)$ at that frequency (f_i). The difference, delta (in dB), will be stored.

- When $\text{delta} \geq 0$, then the receiver is overloaded at that f_i (i.e. the rest of the frequency do not matter);
- When $\text{delta} < 0$, then the receiver is not overloaded at f_i .

If only one frequency is present, the $iRSS_{\text{sum_overloading}}$ is compared to the $O^{\text{th}}(f_i)$ and the difference will be stored for that event. If more than one frequency is present, the highest delta value will be indicated in the vector (i.e. irrespective of the frequency) such that

for each event j (where $dRSS > \text{sensitivity}$) {

for Frequency = i to number of total frequencies { $\text{delta_max}(j) = \max(\text{delta}(f_i));$ }

(Eq. 67)

}

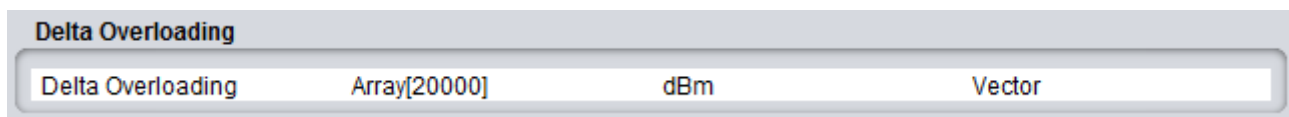


Figure 249: Overloading results folder

The output delta overloading vector is of the dimension delta x number of events

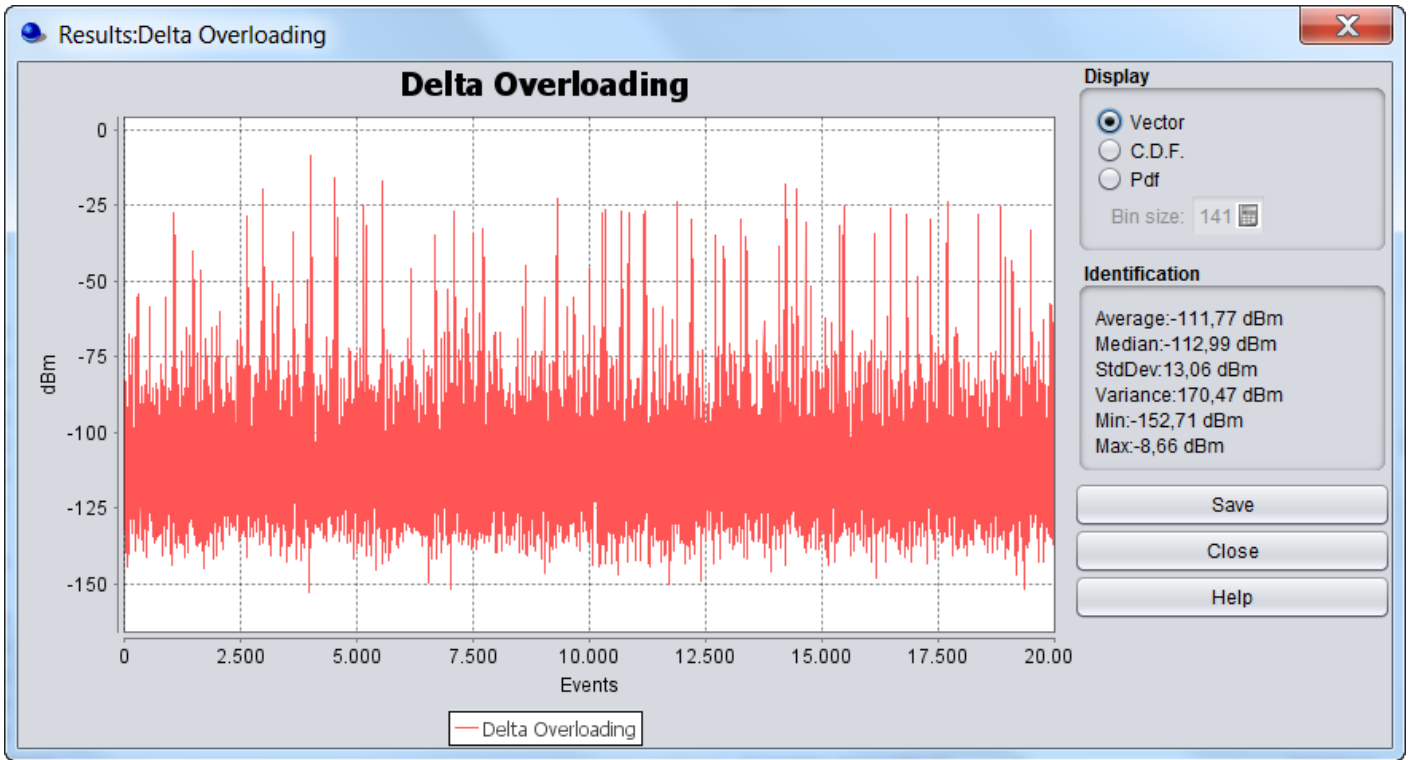


Figure 250: Delta overloading result vector

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