

3.2.5 Positioning the VLT vs VLR

Define now the positions of transmitters and receivers of the victim link.

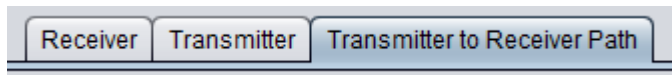


Figure 76: Selecting the Tx to Rx path tab

SEAMCAT allows defining the locations of the Victim link receiver and the Victim link transmitter in a fixed manner (correlated) or following some distribution (uncorrelated) as summarised in Figure 77. The input parameters are detailed in section 5.4, and the algorithms are detailed in ANNEX 13:

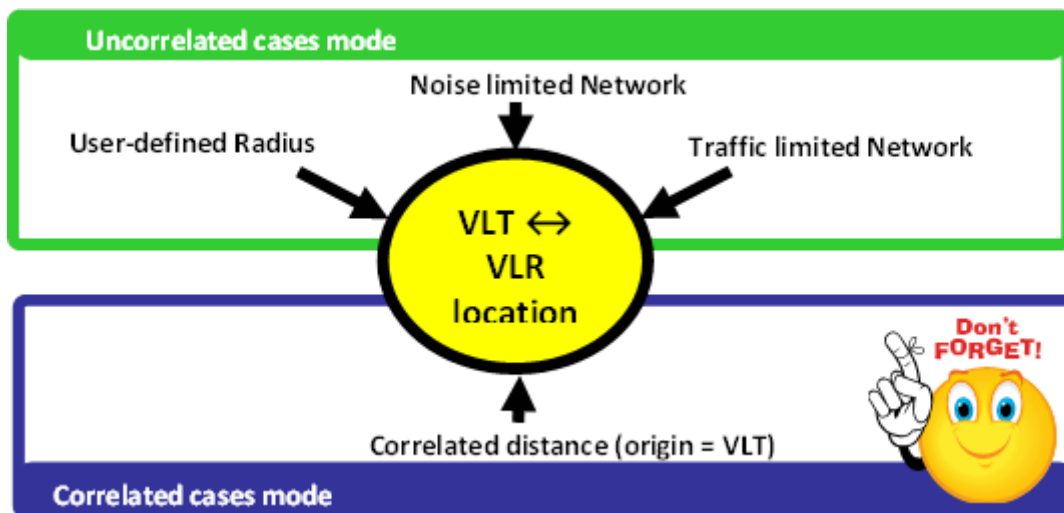


Figure 77: Summary of the VLT \leftrightarrow VLR location capability in SEAMCAT

In this exercise, set the distance between the **VLT** and **the VLR** as fixed (correlated distance) ($x = y = 2$ km) as illustrated in Figure 78.

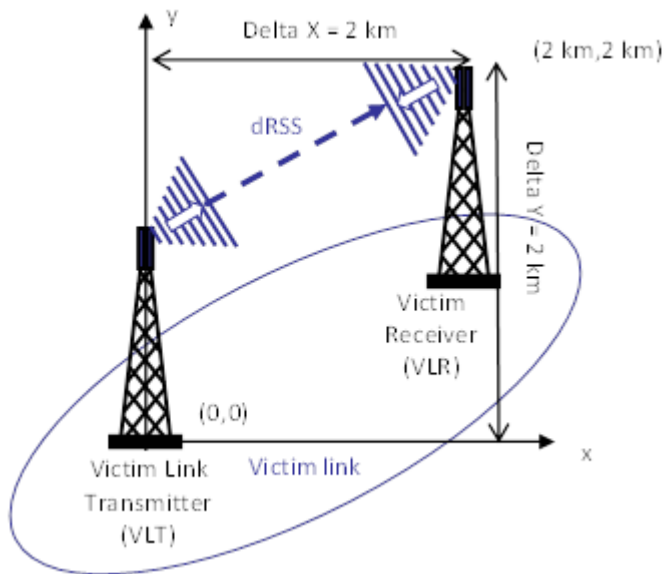


Figure 78: Distance between the Victim link transmitter and the Victim link receiver (Victim Link)

It is assumed that the Tx and Rx are both outdoor as shown in Figure 79.

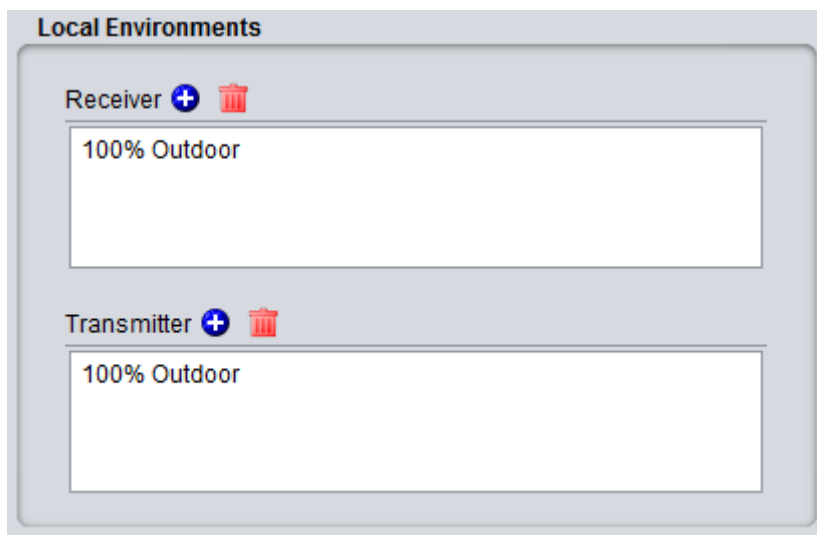


Figure 79: Example of setting up the outdoor/indoor ratio

For this, select the correlated distance option of SEAMCAT as shown in Figure 80. In SEAMCAT, the origin of the coverage radius (see ANNEX 13:) is the **transmitter** (this is also reminded in the GUI) of the link.

Relative location

Correlated distance (origin = Victim/Interfering transmitter)

Delta X [Constant(2.0)] km

Delta Y [Constant(2.0)] km

Path azimuth [UniformDistri...] deg

Path distance factor [Uniform Polar...]

Use a polygon

Shape of the polygon Hexagon ▼

Turn ccw [Constant(0.0)] degree

Figure 80: Illustration of the correlated distance in SEAMCAT

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