4.7.2 "None" mode

When you select the “**None” mode** (see ANNEX 13:**)**, he can also define a Uniform density of terminal/transmitter by using the Uniform polar distance defined within the path distance factor and a uniform distributed path azimuth (0 to 360 deg).**Uniform polar distance** leads to uniformly distributed terminals in the **circular area** (area) and the **Uniform distance** leads to uniformly distributed terminals along the **radius** (line).

Then using a user-defined radius of 0.178 km and 1 interefering link transmitter (see Figure 126), it is possible to reproduce the results of section 4.7.1. Therefore, the same results as those given in Figure 121 are found as shown in Figure 127.

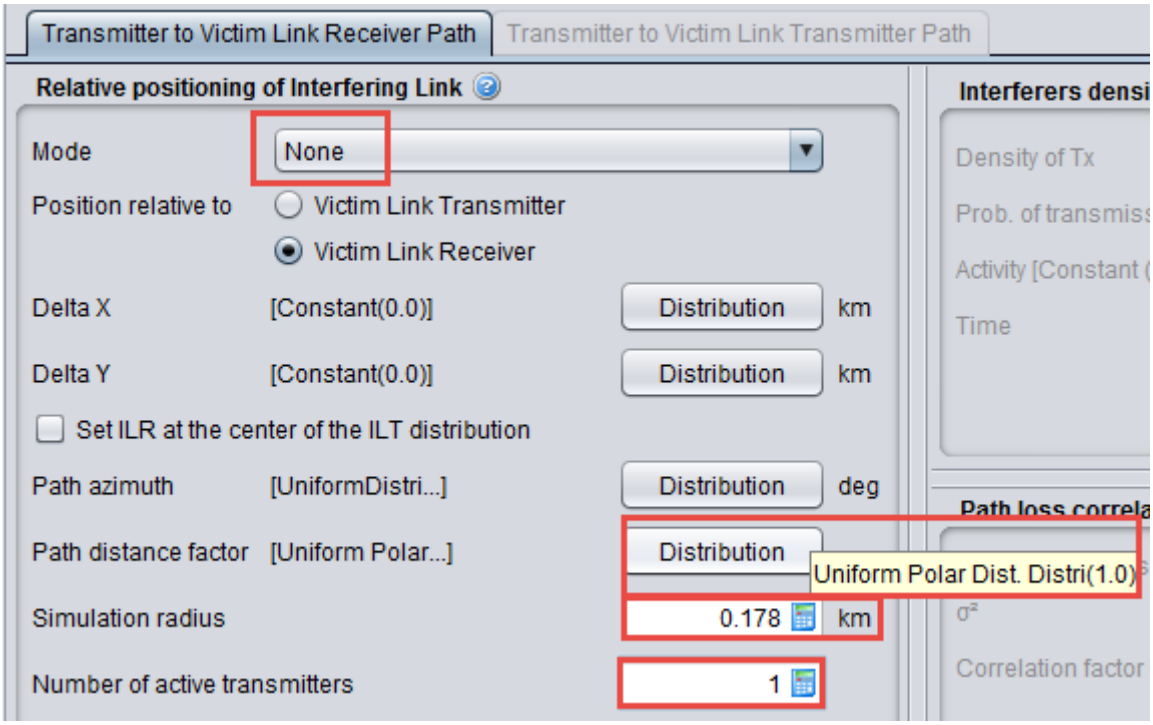

Figure 126: Uniform density using “None” mode

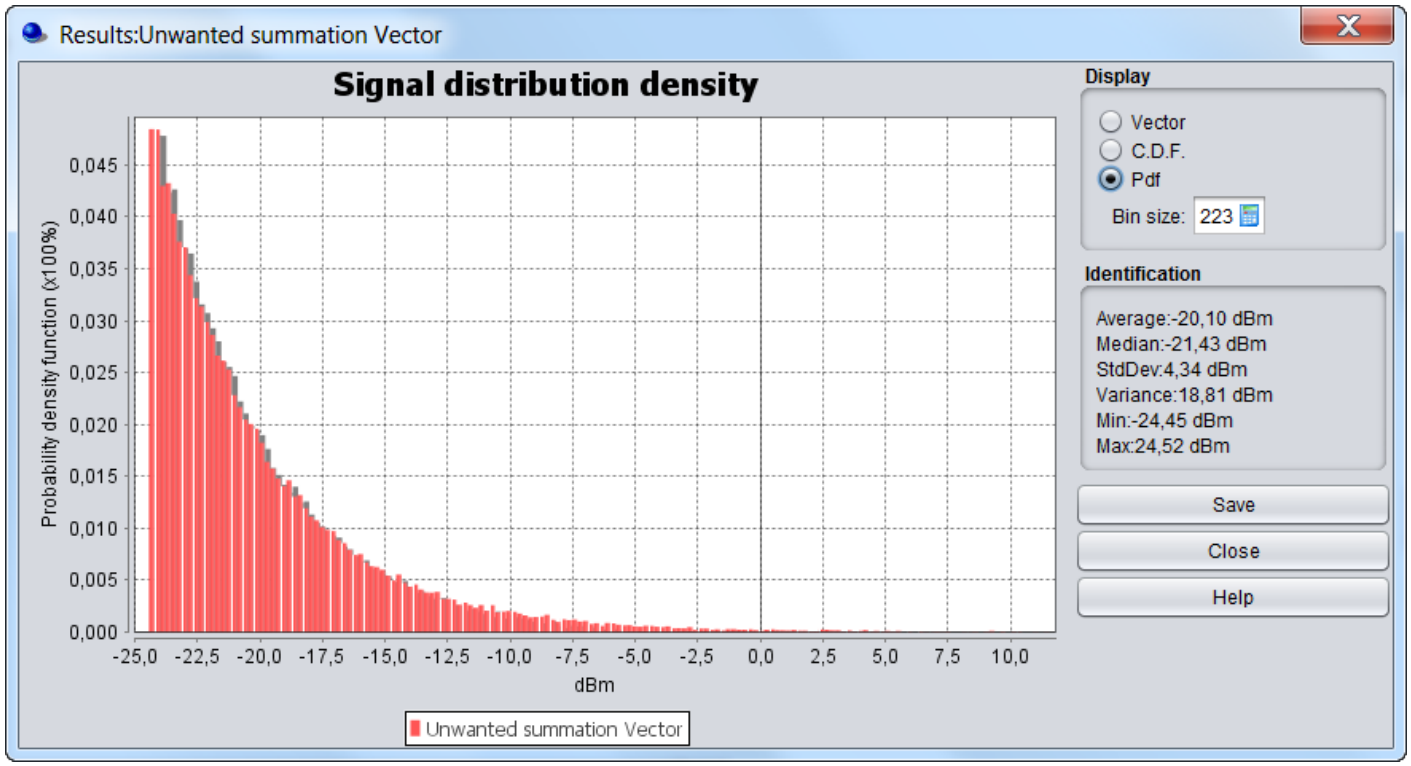

Figure 127: $iRSS_{unwanted}$ / Uniform polar feature / 1 interfering link transmitter and simulation radius of 0.178 km (same results as in Figure 121)

Using a user-defined radius of 0.564 km and 10 interefering link transmitters, the same results as those given in Figure 124 are reached as shown in Figure 128.

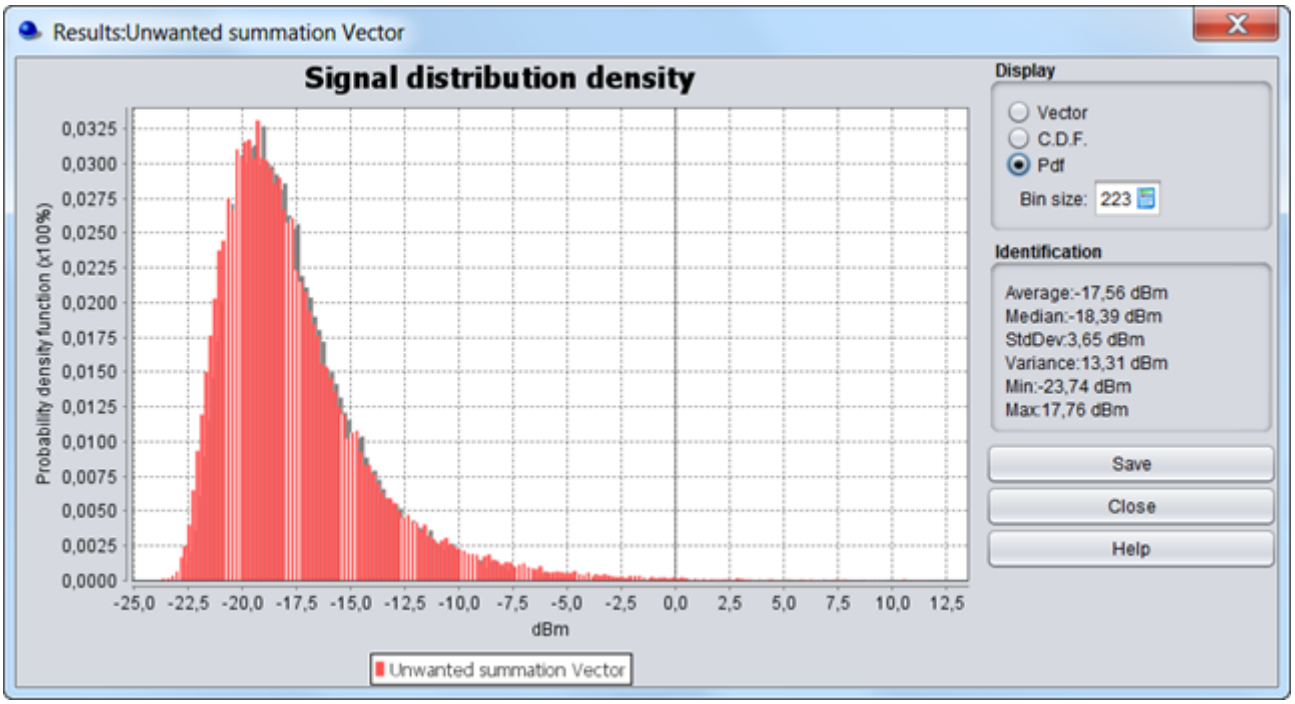

Figure 128: $iRSS_{unwanted}$ / Uniform polar feature / 10 interfering link transmitter (same results as in Figure 121)

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