6.5.3 Some of the channels are blocked and some are available

This is a typical example. In such a scenario, the detection threshold is taken to a value of -80 dB (flat over the frequency range). This mean that when considering the sRSS of Figure 168, for some of the events, the sRSS will be above that threshold and therefore some WSDs will be considered as off (which explains the -1000 dBm value in Figure 169 (b)) and the WSD frequencies are randomly distributed.

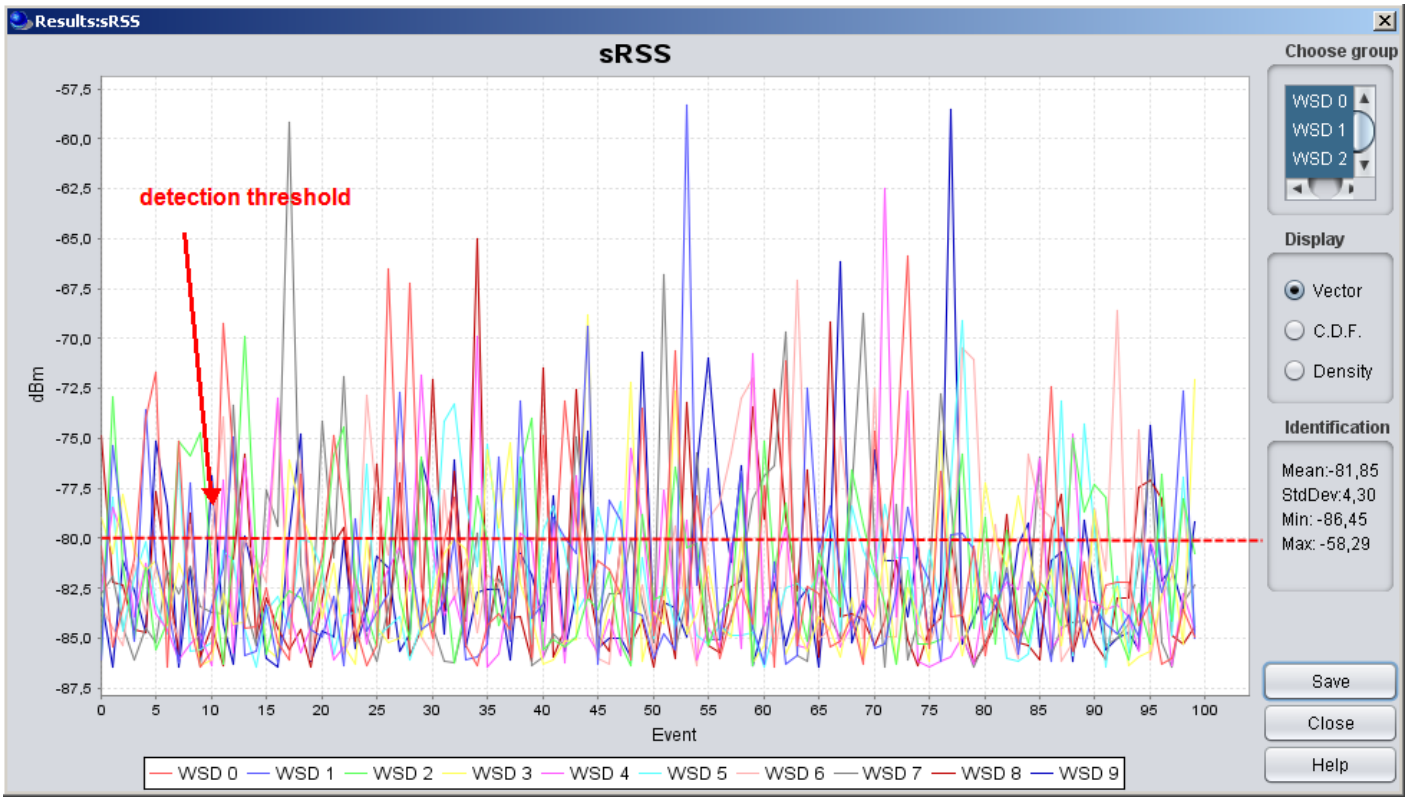
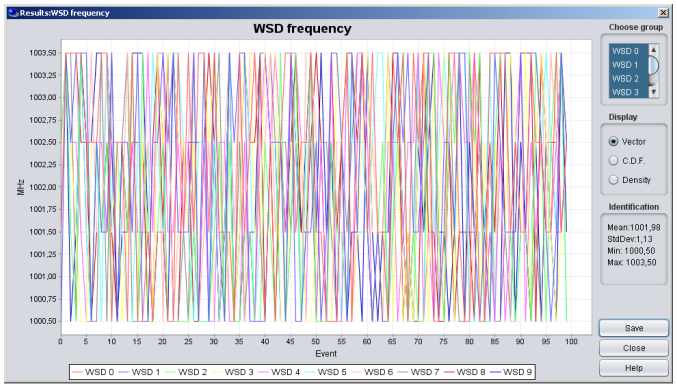
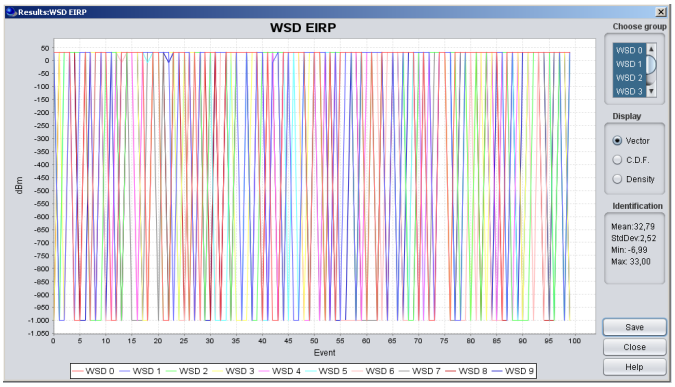


Figure 168: sRSS for 5 WSDs per event



(a) WSD frequency

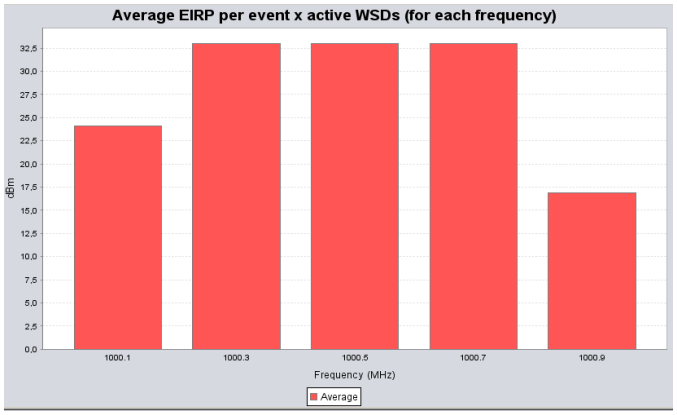


(b) WSD e.i.r.p.

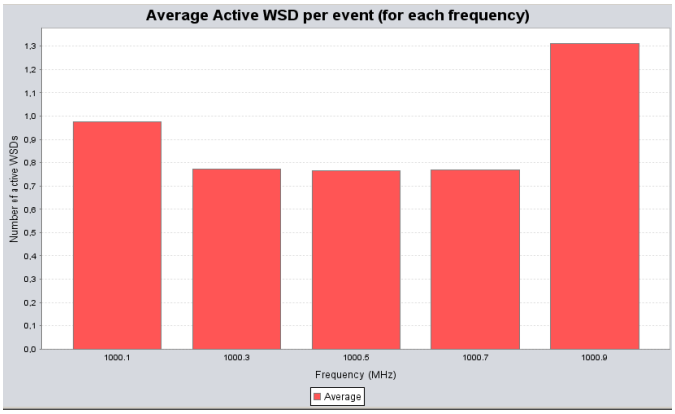
Figure 169: Output results of the WSD in (a) frequency and (b) e.i.r.p.

In this case, one can see that all the channels were occupied in Figure 170. The WSDs were allowed to transmit with an e.i.r.p. of 33 dBm in the 3 middle channels (1000.3 MHz to 1000.7 MHz) while for the side channels less power was allowed (i.e. 24 dBm for 1000.1 MHz and 16.89 dBm for 1000.9 MHz).

Figure 170 (b) also indicates that not all the simulated WSDs were active (those having an e.i.r.p. of -1000 dBm), and that per event about only 1 WSD was active.



(a) average e.i.r.p.



(b) average number of active WSDs

Figure 170: output results of the WSD in (a) frequency and (b) e.i.r.p.

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