

Test Case: IntAirNet Project Radio Model (Excluding Interference)

Aim of the test: The IntAirNet project radio model calculates the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of a received signal and based on a trace file contains the SNR to PER/BER mapping, it decides whether the reception succeeds or fails. This test aims to validate the operation of the radio model when no interference is affecting the reception at the receiver.

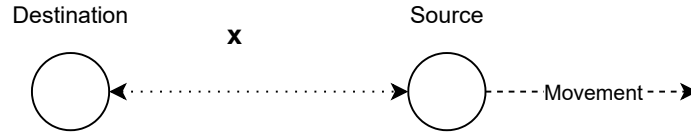


Figure 1: Simulation scenario where a source moves away from the destination.

Test configuration:

- Parameterize the scenario as specified in Table 1.
- The position of the destination is fixed at $(0, 0, 18)$ km .
- The source is located at $(x, 0, 18)$ km where $x = \{45, 55, 70, 85, 110, 140, 175, 220, 275, 360\}$ km .

Parameter	Value
Tx power (P_{tx})	42 dBm
Tx and Rx antenna gain (G_{tx}, G_{rx})	3 dBi
Tx and Rx losses (L_{tx}, L_{rx})	4 dB
Frequency (f)	960 MHz
Noise figure (F_n)	6 dB
Thermal noise density (N_0)	-174 dBm/Hz
Receiver bandwidth (BW)	500 kHz
Application type	UdpBasicApp
Send interval	4 ms
Start time	unifrom[9, 10] s
Stop time	4010 s
Payload size	100 B
Data rate	10 Mbps
Simulation time	4011 s

Table 1: Parameterization of the test scenario.

Test execution:

- The source node sends at least 1×10^6 packets at each of its specified locations i.e., $(45, 0, 18)$, $(55, 0, 18)$, $(70, 0, 18)$, etc.
- An SNR margin of 10 dB is used.
- The average packet error rate for each source location is recorded at the destination.
- The scenario is repeated 10 times to obtain confidence intervals.

Expected results:

- A plot of the SNR vs PER is obtained similar to what is shown in Figure 2.

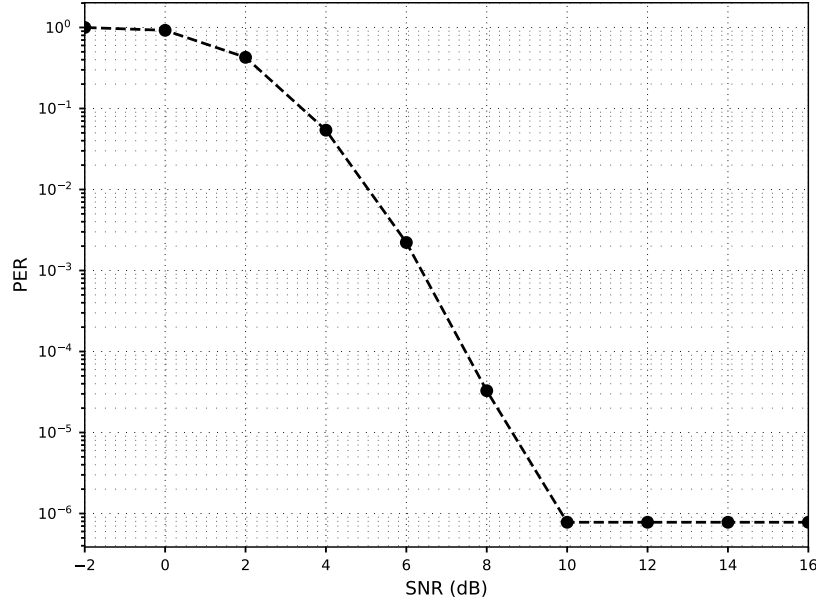


Figure 2: Expected SNR vs PER.