

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the probability density function (PDF) of the number of nodes in the network for different distances from the source node. The x-axis represents the number of nodes (0 to 200), and the y-axis represents the probability density. Seven curves are plotted for distances of 2 km, 3 km, 4 km, 5 km, 6 km, 7 km, and 8 km. As the distance increases, the distribution becomes broader and shifts to the right, indicating a higher number of nodes in the network.

Figure 10 is a line graph showing the probability $P(S > S^*)$ on the y-axis (ranging from 0.0 to 1.0) versus SLC (mm) on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 200). The graph displays seven sigmoidal curves representing different distances: 2 km, 3 km, 4 km, 5 km, 6 km, 7 km, and 8 km. The curves show that the probability increases with SLC, and the transition occurs at higher SLC values for larger distances. The 2 km curve rises earliest, while the 8 km curve rises latest.