

## RECOMMENDATION ITU-R P.833-6

**Attenuation in vegetation**

(Question ITU-R 202/3)

(1992-1994-1999-2001-2003-2005-2007)

**Scope**

This Recommendation presents several models to enable the reader to evaluate the effect of vegetation on radiowave signals. Models are presented that are applicable to a variety of vegetation types for various path geometries suitable for calculating the attenuation of signals passing through vegetation. The Recommendation also contains measured data of vegetation fade dynamics and delay spread characteristics.

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

*considering*

- a) that attenuation in vegetation can be important in several practical applications,

*recommends*

- 1** that the content of Annex 1 be used for evaluating attenuation through vegetation between 30 MHz and 60 GHz.

**Annex 1****1 Introduction**

Attenuation in vegetation can be important in some circumstances, for both terrestrial and Earth-space systems. However, the wide range of conditions and types of foliage makes it difficult to develop a generalized prediction procedure. There is also a lack of suitably collated experimental data.

The models described in the following sections apply to particular frequency ranges and for different types of path geometry.

**2 Terrestrial path with one terminal in woodland**

For a terrestrial radio path where one terminal is located within woodland or similar extensive vegetation, the additional loss due to vegetation can be characterized on the basis of two parameters:

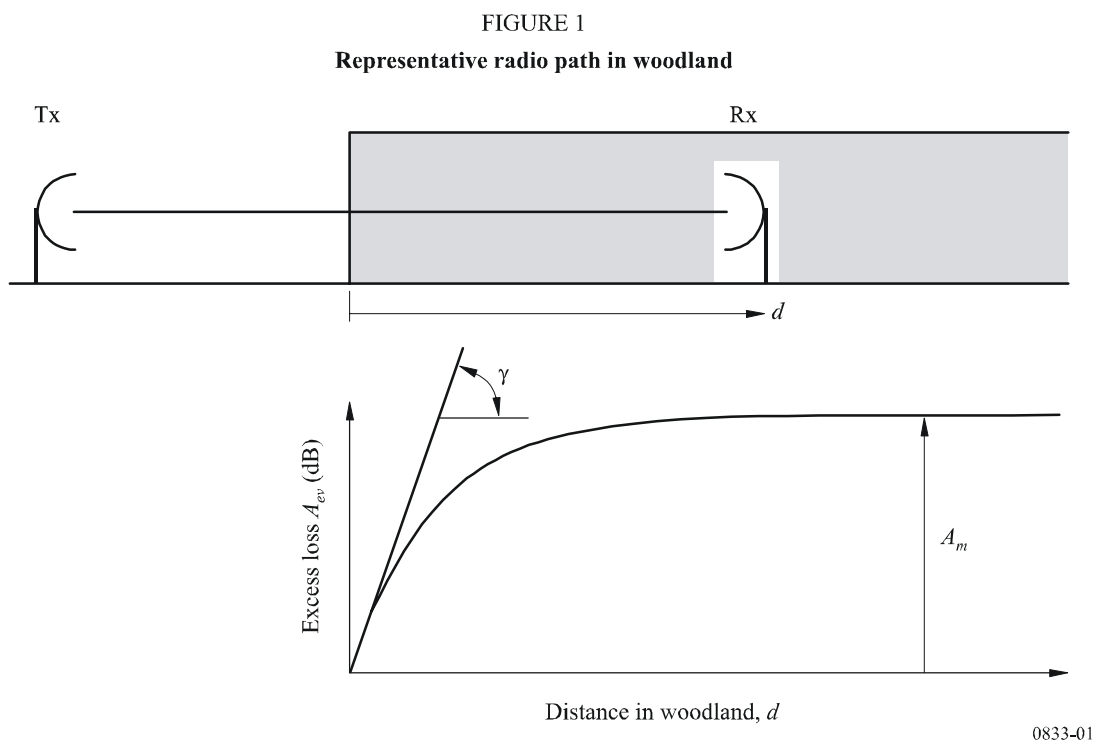
- the specific attenuation rate (dB/m) due primarily to scattering of energy out of the radio path, as would be measured over a very short path;
- the maximum total additional attenuation due to vegetation in a radio path (dB) as limited by the effect of other mechanisms including surface-wave propagation over the top of the vegetation medium and forward scatter within it.

In Fig. 1 the transmitter is outside the woodland and the receiver is a certain distance,  $d$ , within it. The excess attenuation,  $A_{ev}$ , due to the presence of the vegetation is given by:

$$A_{ev} = A_m [ 1 - \exp (- d \gamma / A_m) ] \quad (1)$$

where:

- $d$ : length of path within woodland (m)
- $\gamma$ : specific attenuation for very short vegetative paths (dB/m)
- $A_m$ : maximum attenuation for one terminal within a specific type and depth of vegetation (dB).



It is important to note that excess attenuation,  $A_{ev}$ , is defined as excess to all other mechanisms, not just free space loss. Thus if the radio path geometry in Fig. 1 were such that full Fresnel clearance from the terrain did not exist, then  $A_{ev}$  would be the attenuation in excess of both free-space and diffraction loss. Similarly, if the frequency were high enough to make gaseous absorption significant,  $A_{ev}$  would be in excess of gaseous absorption.

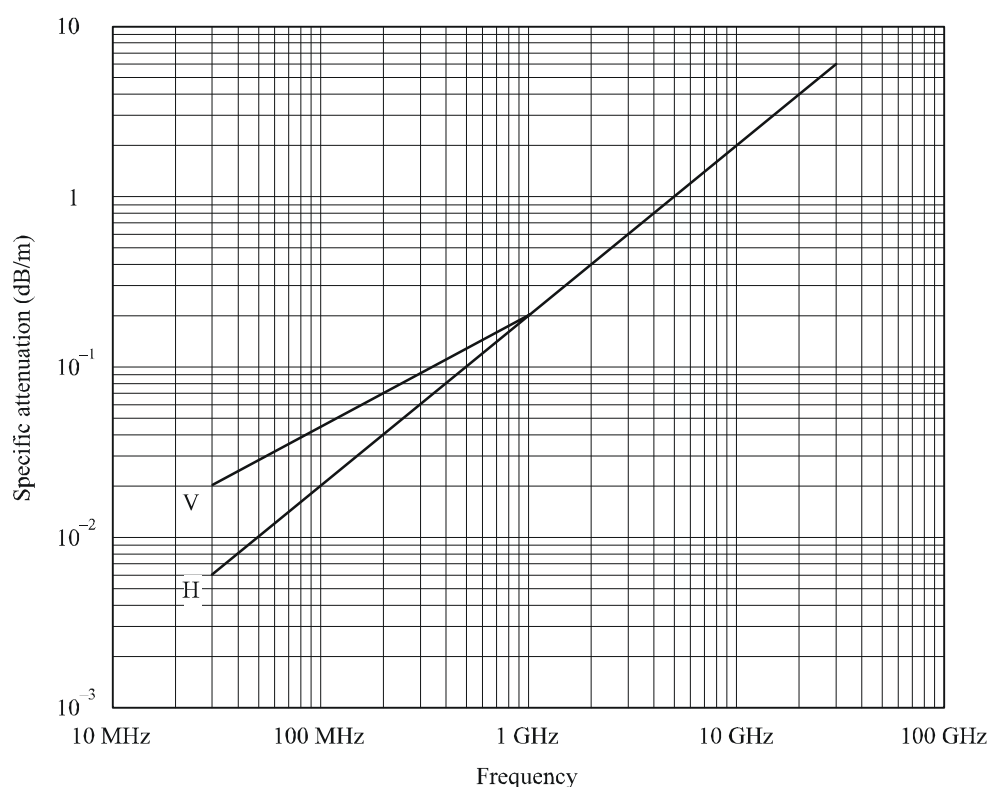
It may also be noted that  $A_m$  is equivalent to the clutter loss often quoted for a terminal obstructed by some form of ground cover or clutter.

The value of specific attenuation due to vegetation,  $\gamma$  dB/m, depends on the species and density of the vegetation. Approximate values are given in Fig. 2 as a function of frequency.

Figure 2 shows typical values for specific attenuation derived from various measurements over the frequency range 30 MHz to about 30 GHz in woodland. Below about 1 GHz there is a tendency for vertically polarized signals to experience higher attenuation than horizontally, this being thought due to scattering from tree-trunks.

FIGURE 2

## Specific attenuation due to woodland



V: vertical polarization  
H: horizontal polarization

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It is stressed that attenuation due to vegetation varies widely due to the irregular nature of the medium and the wide range of species, densities, and water content obtained in practice. The values shown in Fig. 2 should be viewed as only typical.

At frequencies of the order of 1 GHz the specific attenuation through trees in leaf appears to be about 20% greater (dB/m) than for leafless trees. There can also be variations of attenuation due to the movement of foliage, such as due to wind.

The maximum attenuation,  $A_m$ , as limited by scattering from the surface wave, depends on the species and density of the vegetation, plus the antenna pattern of the terminal within the vegetation and the vertical distance between the antenna and the top of the vegetation.

A frequency dependence of  $A_m$  (dB) of the form:

$$A_m = A_1 f^\alpha \quad (2)$$

where  $f$  is the frequency (MHz) has been derived from various experiments:

- Measurements in the frequency range 900-1 800 MHz carried out in a park with tropical trees in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) with a mean tree height of 15 m have yielded  $A_1 = 0.18$  dB and  $\alpha = 0.752$ . The receiving antenna height was 2.4 m.
- Measurements in the frequency range 900-2 200 MHz carried out in a forest near Mulhouse (France) on paths varying in length from a few hundred metres to 6 km with various species of trees of mean height 15 m have yielded  $A_1 = 1.15$  dB and  $\alpha = 0.43$ . The receiving antenna in woodland was a  $\lambda/4$  monopole mounted on a vehicle at a height of 1.6 m and the transmitting antenna was a  $\lambda/2$  dipole at a height of 25 m. The standard deviation of the

measurements was 8.7 dB. Seasonal variations of 2 dB at 900 MHz and 8.5 dB at 2 200 MHz were observed.

### 3 Single vegetative obstruction

#### 3.1 At or below 1 GHz

Equation (1) does not apply for a radio path obstructed by a single vegetative obstruction where both terminals are outside the vegetative medium, such as a path passing through the canopy of a single tree. At VHF and UHF, where the specific attenuation has relatively low values, and particularly where the vegetative part of the radio path is relatively short, this situation can be modelled on an approximate basis in terms of the specific attenuation and a maximum limit to the total excess loss:

$$A_{et} = d \gamma \quad (3)$$

where:

$d$ : length of path within the tree canopy (m)

$\gamma$ : specific attenuation for very short vegetative paths (dB/m)

and  $A_{et} \leq$  lowest excess attenuation for other paths (dB).

The restriction of a maximum value for  $A_{et}$  is necessary since, if the specific attenuation is sufficiently high, a lower-loss path will exist around the vegetation. An approximate value for the minimum attenuation for other paths can be calculated as though the tree canopy were a thin finite-width diffraction screen using the method of Recommendation ITU-R P.526.

It is stressed that equation (3), with the accompanying maximum limit on  $A_{et}$ , is only an approximation. In general it will tend to overestimate the excess loss due to the vegetation. It is thus most useful for an approximate evaluation of additional loss when planning a wanted service. If used for an unwanted signal it may significantly underestimate the resulting interference.

#### 3.2 Above 1 GHz

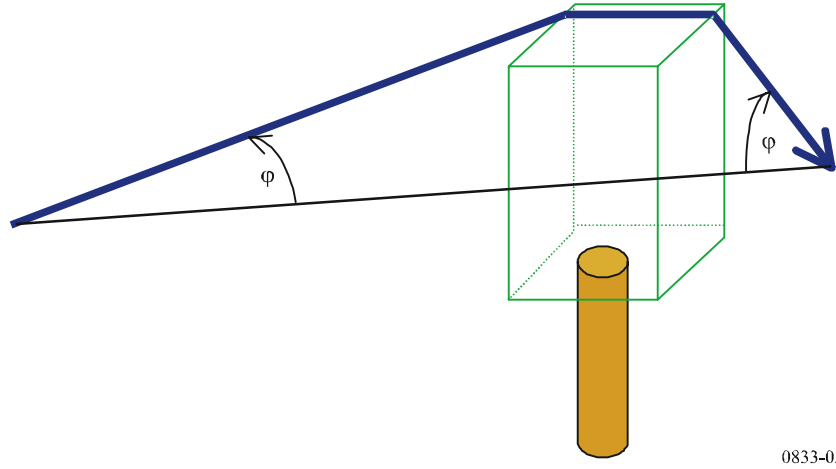
In order to estimate the total field, the diffracted, ground reflected and through-vegetation scattering components are first calculated and then combined.

The diffracted components consist of those over the top of the vegetation and those around the sides of the vegetation. These components and the ground reflected component are calculated using ITU-R Recommendations. The through or scattered component is calculated using a model based upon the theory of radiative energy transfer (RET).

##### 3.2.1 Calculation of the top diffracted component

The diffraction loss,  $L_{top}$ , experienced by the signal path diffracted over the vegetation, may be treated as double isolated knife-edge diffraction for the geometry defined in Fig. 3.

FIGURE 3  
Component diffracted over top of vegetation



This is calculated as follows:

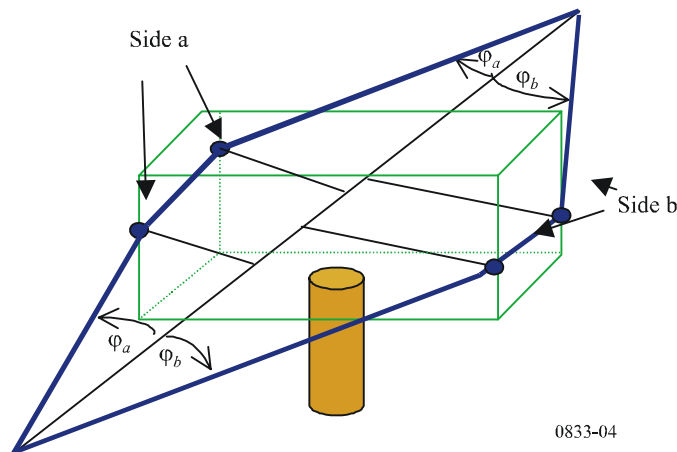
$$L_{top} = L_{top\_diff} + G_{Tx}(\varphi) + G_{Rx}(\varphi) \quad (4)$$

where  $G_{Tx}(\varphi)$  and  $G_{Rx}(\varphi)$  are the losses due to angles of the diffracted wave leaving the transmit antenna and coming into the receive antenna, respectively.  $L_{top\_diff}$  is the total diffraction loss as calculated using the method of Recommendation ITU-R P.526 for double isolated edges.

### 3.2.2 Calculation of the side diffracted component

The diffraction loss,  $L_{sidea}$  and  $L_{sideb}$ , experienced by the signal diffracted around the vegetation, may again be treated as double isolated knife-edge diffraction, for the geometry defined in Fig. 4.

FIGURE 4  
Components diffracted around the vegetation



The losses are calculated using equations (5) and (6).

$$L_{sidea} = L_{diff\_sidea} + G_{Tx}(\varphi_a) + G_{Rx}(\varphi_a) \quad (5)$$

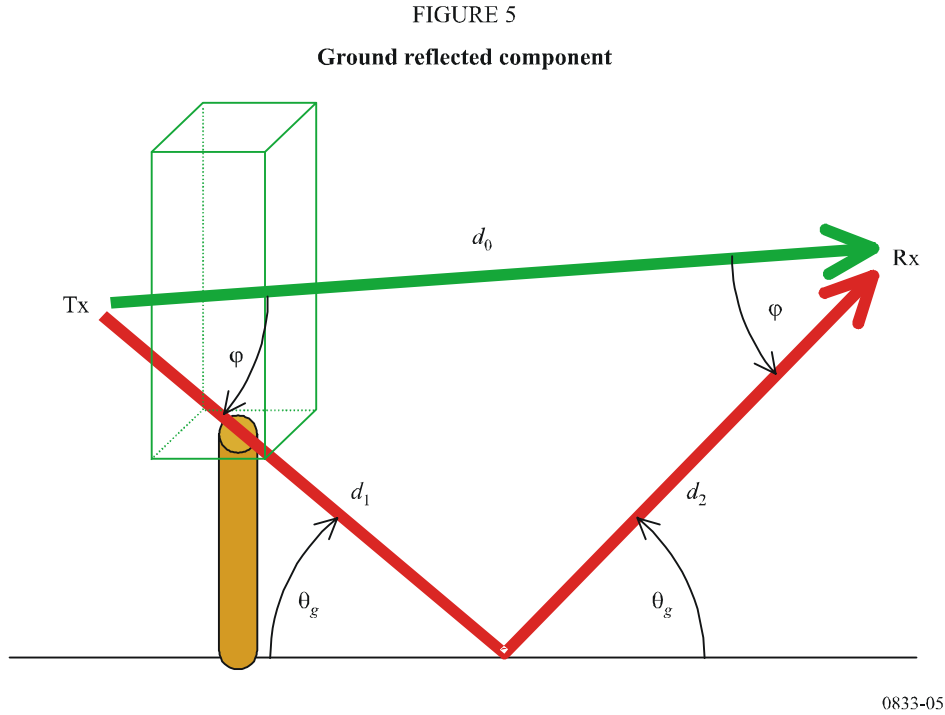
and

$$L_{sideb} = L_{diff\_sideb} + G_{Tx}(\varphi_b) + G_{Rx}(\varphi_b) \quad (6)$$

where  $G_{Tx}(\varphi_{a,b})$  and  $G_{Rx}(\varphi_{a,b})$  are the losses due to angles of the diffracted wave leaving the transmit antenna and coming into the receive antenna, for sides a and b, respectively.  $L_{diff\_sidea}$  and  $L_{diff\_sideb}$  are the total diffraction loss around each side found using the method of Recommendation ITU-R P.526 for double isolated edges.

### 3.2.3 Calculation of the ground reflected component

It is assumed that the path is sufficiently short that the ground reflected wave may be modelled by the geometry shown in Fig. 5.



To calculate the loss experienced by the ground reflected wave at the receiver, the reflection coefficient,  $R_0$ , of the ground reflected signal may be calculated with a given grazing angle,  $\theta_g$ . This is a standard method and is described in Recommendation ITU-R P.1238. The values for the permittivity and conductance are obtained from Recommendation ITU-R P.527.

The loss experienced by the ground reflected wave,  $L_{ground}$ , is then given by:

$$L_{ground} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{d_1 + d_2}{d_0} \right) - 20 \log_{10}(R_0) + G_{Tx}(\varphi) + G_{Rx}(\varphi) \quad (7)$$

where  $G_{Rx}(\varphi)$  and  $G_{Tx}(\varphi)$  are the losses due to angles of the reflected wave leaving the transmit antenna and coming into the receive antenna, respectively.

### 3.2.4 Calculation of the “through” or scattered component

In order to make accurate predictions of the excess attenuation to vegetation the user needs to input the following parameters into the RET equation (equation (8)):

- $\alpha$ : ratio of the forward scattered power to the total scattered power
- $\beta$ : beamwidth of the phase function (degrees)

- $\sigma_\tau$ : combined absorption and scatter coefficient  
 $W$ : albedo  
 $\Delta\gamma_R$ : beamwidth of the receiving antenna (degrees)  
 $d$ : distance into the vegetation (m).

Given the input parameters: frequency (GHz), the typical leaf size of the vegetation to be modelled and the leaf area index (LAI) of the tree species, one can obtain the nearest value of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $W$  and  $\sigma_\tau$  from the RET parameter tables (Tables 2-5). Should these parameters be unavailable, one should assume the nearest match from the species listed to the Tables.

These four tabled parameters, together with the frequency, and  $\Delta\gamma_{3dB}$ , the 3 dB beamwidth of the receive antenna, are then used in the RET model.

The attenuation due to scatter through the vegetation,  $L_{scat}$ , is then given by:

$$L_{scat} = -10 \log_{10} \left( e^{-\tau} + \frac{\Delta\gamma_R^2}{4} \cdot \{ [e^{-\hat{\tau}} - e^{-\tau}] \cdot \bar{q}_M + e^{-\tau} \cdot \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{1}{m!} (\alpha W \tau)^m [\bar{q}_m - \bar{q}_M] \} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\Delta\gamma_R^2}{2} \cdot \{ -e^{-\hat{\tau}} \cdot \frac{1}{P_N} + \sum_{k=\frac{N+1}{2}}^N [A_k e^{\frac{\hat{\tau}}{s_k}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\mu_N}{s_k}}] \} \right) \quad (8)$$

where:

- $\Delta\gamma_R = 0.6 \cdot \Delta\gamma_{3dB}$ : 3 dB beamwidth of the receiving antenna  
 $m$ : order of the first term  $I_1$  will not change significantly for  $m > 10$  (hence for most cases,  $M = 10$ )  
 $\tau = (\sigma_a + \sigma_s) \cdot z$ : optical density  $\tau$  as function of distance  $z$

$$\bar{q}_m = \frac{4}{\Delta\gamma_R^2 + m\beta_S^2}$$

$$\beta_S = 0.6 \cdot \beta$$

$$P_N = \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2N} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$\hat{\tau} = (1 - \alpha W) \tau$$

The attenuation coefficients,  $s_k$ , are determined by the characteristic equation:

$$\frac{\hat{W}}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{P_n}{1 - \frac{\mu_n}{s}} = 1$$

where:

$$P_n = \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{N} \right) \sin \left( \frac{n\pi}{N} \right), (n = 1, \dots, N-1), \text{ and } \hat{W} = \frac{(1 - \alpha)W}{1 - \alpha W} \quad (10)$$

where  $N$  is an odd integer chosen as a compromise for computing time. Large values of  $N$  will dramatically increase computation time. Reasonable values have been determined as  $11 \leq N \leq 21$ .

The left hand side of (10) will be equal to 1 for values of  $s$ , which represent the roots of this equation. It will yield  $N + 1$  roots, for which the following applies:

$$S_{0,\dots,\frac{N}{2}} = -S_{N,\dots,\frac{N+1}{2}}$$

The amplitude factors,  $A_k$ , are determined by a system of linear equations given by:

$$\sum_{k=\frac{N+1}{2}}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - \frac{\mu_n}{s_k}} = \frac{\delta_n}{P_N} \quad \text{for } n = \frac{N+1}{2} \dots N \quad (11)$$

where:

$$\mu_n = -\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{N}\right)$$

$$\delta_n = 0 \quad \text{for } n \neq N$$

and

$$\delta_n = 1 \quad \text{for } n = N$$

### 3.2.5 Combination of the individual components

The total loss,  $L_{total}$ , experienced by a signal propagating through trees is then given by the combination of loss terms:

$$L_{total} = -10 \log_{10} \left\{ 10^{\left(\frac{-L_{sidea}}{10}\right)} + 10^{\left(\frac{-L_{sideb}}{10}\right)} + 10^{\left(\frac{-L_{top}}{10}\right)} + 10^{\left(\frac{-L_{ground}}{10}\right)} + 10^{\left(\frac{-L_{scat}}{10}\right)} \right\} \quad (12)$$

TABLE 1  
Vegetation parameters

	Horse chestnut	Silver maple		London plane		Common lime		Sycamore maple	
	In leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf
LAI		1.691		1.930		1.475		1.631	0.483
Leaf size (m)	0.300	0.150		0.250		0.100		0.150	

	Ginkgo	Cherry, japanese	Trident maple	Korean pine	Himalayan cedar	Plane tree, american	Dawn-redwood
	In leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf
LAI	2.08	1.45	1.95				
Leaf size (m)	$0.1 \times 0.055$	$0.05 \times 0.08$	$0.07 \times 0.085$	$0.001 \times 0.1$	$0.001 \times 0.046$	$0.22 \times 0.16$	$0.035 \times 0.078$

Cherry, Japanese: *Prunus serrulata* var. *spontanea*  
 Common lime: *Tilia x. Europaea*  
 Dawn redwood: *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*  
 Ginkgo: *Ginkgo biloba*  
 Horse chestnut: *Aesculus hippocastanum* L  
 Himalayan cedar: *Cedrus deodara*  
 London plane: *Plantanus hispanica muenchh*  
 Korean pine: *Pinus Koraiensis*  
 Plane tree, American: *Platanus occidentalis*  
 Silver maple: *Acer saccharinum* L  
 Sycamore maple: *Acer pseudoplatanus* L  
 Trident maple: *Acer buergerianum*

TABLE 2

**Fitted values of  $\alpha$  with frequency/species**

Frequency (GHz)	Horse chestnut	Silver maple		London plane		Common lime		Sycamore maple	
	In leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf
1.3	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.95		0.95
2	0.75		0.95	0.95			0.95		0.95
2.2			0.95	0.50					
11	0.85	0.90		0.70	0.95	0.95	0.95		0.95
37				0.95					
61.5		0.80		0.25				0.90	

Frequency (GHz)	Ginkgo	Cherry, Japanese	Trident maple	Korean pine	Himalayan cedar	Plane tree, american	Dawn- redwood
	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf
1.5	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.70	0.48	0.95	0.93
2.5	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.82	0.74	0.74	0.82
3.5	0.30	0.90	0.95	0.74	0.92	0.85	0.85
4.5	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.72	0.91	0.75	0.89
5.5	0.40	0.95	0.90	0.73	0.96	0.70	0.82
12.5	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.71	0.21

*Note:* Leaf size in meters.

TABLE 3

Fitted values of  $\beta$  with frequency/species

Frequency (GHz)	Horse chestnut	Silver maple		London plane		Common lime		Sycamore maple	
	In leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf
1.3	21	14	43	42	16	76	50		70
2	80		31	49			60		62
2.2			25	13					
11	69	58		100	19	78	48		44
37				18					
61.5		48		2				59	

Frequency (GHz)	Ginkgo	Cherry, Japanese	Trident maple	Korean pine	Himalayan cedar	Plane tree, american	Dawn- redwood
	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf
1.5	28.65	57.30	18.47	70	51.5	61	44
2.5	36.89	57.30	45.34	55	77.5	23	71
3.5	57.30	114.59	13.43	72	103	105	65
4.5	28.65	114.59	57.30	71	94	65	34
5.5	28.65	229.18	114.59	75	100	77	77
12.5	3.58	3.38	4.25	4.37	3.54	2.36	2.57

*Note:* Leaf size in meters.

TABLE 4

**Fitted values of albedo with frequency/species**

Frequency (GHz)	Horse chestnut	Silver maple		London plane		Common lime		Sycamore maple	
	In leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf
1.3	0.25	0.95	0.25	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95		0.85
2	0.55		0.95	0.95			0.95		0.95
2.2			0.95	0.45					
11	0.95	0.95		0.95	0.95	0.75	0.95		0.95
37				0.95					
61.5		0.80		0.50				0.90	

Frequency (GHz)	Ginkgo	Cherry, japanese	Trident maple	Korean pine	Himalayan cedar	Plane tree, american	Dawn- redwood
	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf
1.5	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.78	0.43	0.88	0.98
2.5	0.92	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.71	0.71	0.97
3.5	0.10	0.95	0.95	0.71	0.87	0.84	0.93
4.5	0.83	0.30	0.95	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.99
5.5	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.75	0.97	0.96	0.94
12.5	0.97	0.90	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.25	0.99

*Note:* Leaf size in meters.

TABLE 5

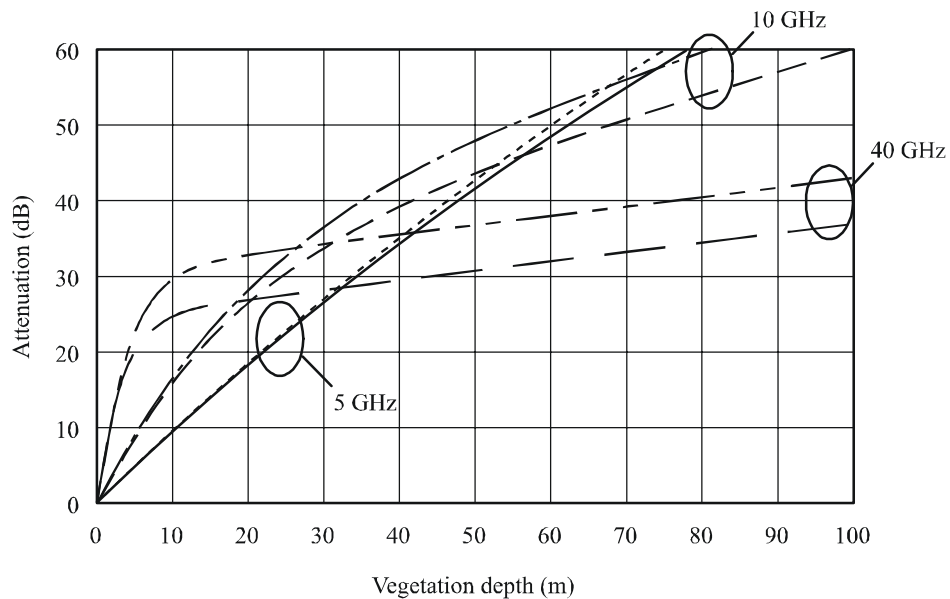
Fitted values of  $\sigma_\tau$  with frequency/species

Frequency (GHz)	Horse chestnut	Silver maple		London plane		Common lime		Sycamore maple	
	In leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf	In leaf	Out of leaf
1.3	0.772	0.241	0.139	0.147	0.221	0.22	0.591		0.360
2	0.091		0.176	0.203			0.692		0.249
2.2			0.377	0.244					
11	0.124	0.321		0.750	0.459	0.56	0.757		0.179
37				0.441					
61.5		0.567		0.498				0.647	

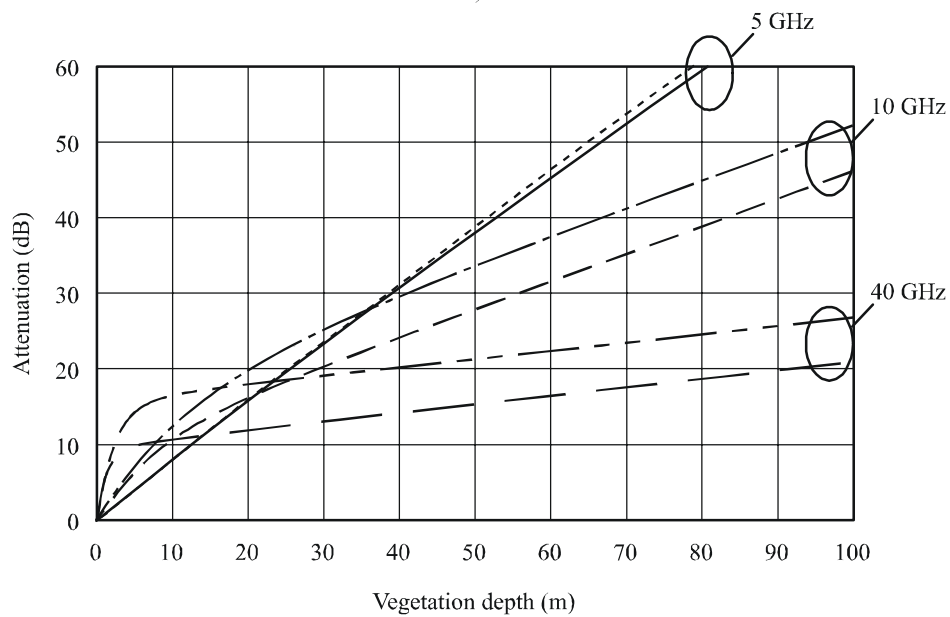
Frequency (GHz)	Ginkgo	Cherry, Japanese	Trident maple	Korean pine	Himalayan cedar	Plane tree, american	Dawn- redwood
	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf
1.5	0.40	0.30	0.47	0.215	0.271	0.490	0.261
2.5	1.10	0.49	0.73	0.617	0.402	0.486	0.350
3.5	0.30	0.21	0.73	0.334	0.603	0.513	0.370
4.5	0.46	0.20	0.27	0.545	0.540	0.691	0.266
5.5	0.48	0.24	0.31	0.310	0.502	0.558	0.200
12.5	0.74	0.18	0.47	0.500	0.900	0.170	0.440

*Note:* Leaf size in meters.

FIGURE 6

Attenuation for 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> and 2 m<sup>2</sup> illumination area, a) in leaf, b) out of leaf)\*

a)



b)



\* The curves show the excess loss due to the presence of a volume of foliage which will be experienced by the signal passing through it. In practical situations the signal beyond such a volume will receive contributions due to propagation both through the vegetation and diffracting around it. The dominant propagation mechanism will then limit the total vegetation loss.

#### **4 Depolarization**

Previous measurements at 38 GHz suggest that depolarization through vegetation may well be large, i.e. the transmitted cross-polar signal may be of a similar order to the co-polar signal through the vegetation. However, for the larger vegetation depths required for this to occur, the attenuation would be so high that both the co-polar and cross-polar components would be below the dynamic range of the receiver.

#### **5 Dynamic effects**

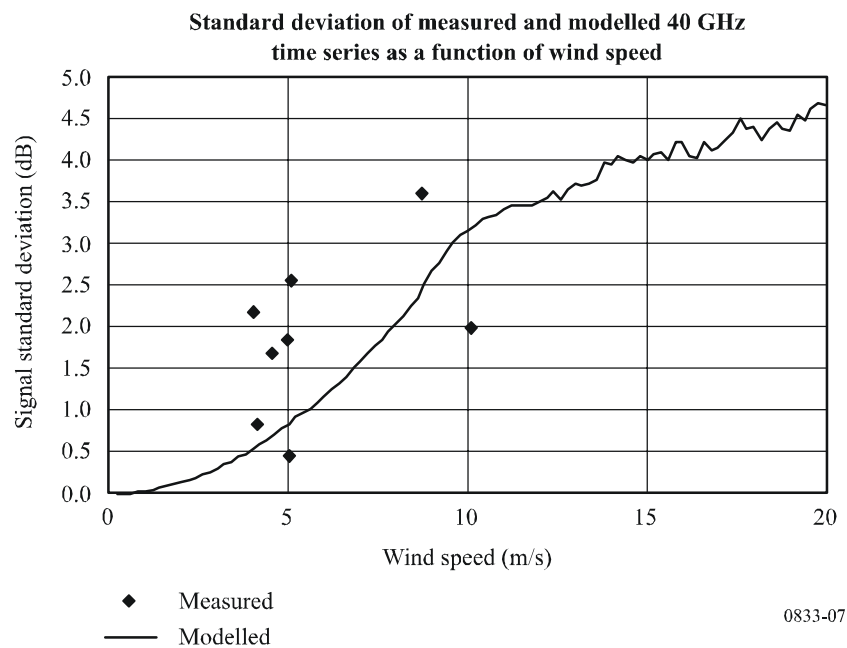
It has been observed that where a link passes through vegetation the received signal amplitude varies rapidly when the vegetation moves. The principle cause of movement is due to wind and measurements at 38 GHz and 42 GHz have demonstrated that there is strong correlation between the amplitude fluctuation rate and wind speed.

When considering the effects of vegetation it is clear that the environment will not remain static. A receiver site may have one or more trees along the signal path that do not give a sufficient mean attenuation to take the received signal level below the system margin. However, it has been found that as the trees move, the signal level varies dynamically over a large range making the provision of a service unfeasible. Several measurements of the signal level through trees, as a function of time, have been made and show an average reduction of the signal level of about 20 dB per tree. Considerable signal variability was found, with frequent drop-outs of up to 50 dB attenuation lasting for around 10 ms.

It is noted that the deep null structure seen in time series measurements can only be produced by the interaction of a number of scattering components within the vegetation. In order to simulate this propagation mechanism, the summed field from a number of scattering sources randomly positioned along a line tangential to the path has been calculated. To give the resultant signal a suitable time variability, the position of each scatterer was varied sinusoidally to simulate the movement of tree branches in the wind. The frequency and extent of the position variability was increased with increasing wind speed. This model was in reasonable agreement with observations.

Modelled time series and the standard deviations of signal amplitude for wind speeds, ranging from 0 to 20 m/s, are presented in Fig. 7 in comparison with measured data.

FIGURE 7



To a simple linear approximation the standard deviation  $\sigma$  is modelled as follows:

$$\sigma = v/4 \quad \text{dB} \quad (13)$$

where  $v$  is the wind speed (m/s).

It should be noted that despite the fact that this type of model shows an inherent frequency dependence, the path length differences through trees are small and the fading across a typical 40 MHz bandwidth will appear flat. Rapid fading is due to the time variability of the medium.

Table 6 presents typical data for mean and standard deviation of attenuation measured at 38 GHz for three tree types under calm conditions and in strong wind.

TABLE 6  
**Vegetation fade dynamics measured at 38 GHz**

Tree type		Dog-rose bush (diameter of 2 m)	Apple tree (diameter of 2.8 m)	Pine (diameter of 1.5 m)
No wind	Mean loss (dB)	8.6	17.4	7.7
	Standard (dB)	2.0	2.8	2.2
Strong wind	Mean loss (dB)	11.7	17.8	12.1
	Standard (dB)	4.4	4.2	4.3

## 6 Delay-spread characteristics of vegetation

A received signal through vegetation consists of multipath components due to scattering. An input signal suffers delay spread. Delay spread can have a significant effect on wideband digital systems and it is therefore important to be able to predict the delay spread characteristics due to propagation through vegetation.

The data in Table 7 are based on the wideband frequency measurement data from the Republic of Korea. The time-domain characteristics were obtained for a 3.5 GHz carrier signal modulated with a 1.5 ns pulse. The 3 dB bandwidth of the resulting pulse-modulated signal is 0.78 GHz.

TABLE 7  
Characteristics of delay through vegetation

Parameters	Ginkgo	Cherry, Japanese	Trident maple	Korean pine	Himalayan cedar	Plane tree, american	Dawn- redwood
	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf	In leaf
Vegetation depth (m)	5.4	6.2	4.3	5.2	4.7	6.5	4.7
Delay spread (ns)	7.27	8.23	5.89	6.62	6.39	2.56	6.56