Figure 5: City environments of Toulouse: (a) Carmes; (b) Capitole; (c) St-Agne; (d) St-Michel; (e) Arènes; (f) Empalot. Receiver courses are marked in yellow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environnement</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Simplified deterministic simulation</th>
<th>State locating</th>
<th>Statistical parameters</th>
<th>Random generators</th>
<th>Hybrid signal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dense urban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suburban</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Environnement classification of six city areas

\[
S \%
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Dense urban} & \text{Carmes} & 50 \\
& \text{Capitole} & 55 \\
\text{Urban} & \text{St-Agne} & 27 \\
& \text{St-Michel} & 35 \\
\text{Suburban} & \text{Arènes} & 22 \\
& \text{Empalot} & 17 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[ \bar{h} \text{ (m)} \]

\[ \sigma_h \text{ (m)} \]

Figure 6: Model flowchart

to suburban, the building height become more and more variable, indicating a great diversity of building types. \( \sigma_h \) is also the main difference between urban and suburban areas.