

Wireless Communications with UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)

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Outlines

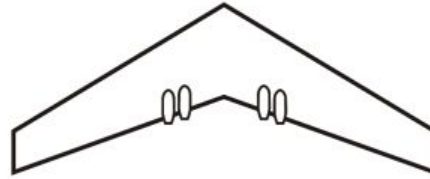
- UAV types
- UAV applications
- Advantages
- Challenges
- Channels involved in communications
- Air-to-Ground Channel Model
- Performance Analysis
- Conclusion

UAV Types

Fixed wings



Flying wings



Rotary drone



Helicopter



Other



UAV Applications

Agriculture



Search and Rescue



Stock management



Sport and training



Telecommunications



Art and creativity



Advantages

- Adjustable altitude
- Potential Mobility
- Low infrastructure low cost
- On demand deployment, fast response
- Low cost
- More flexible in reconfiguratic and movement
- Short-distance line of sight (LoS) communication

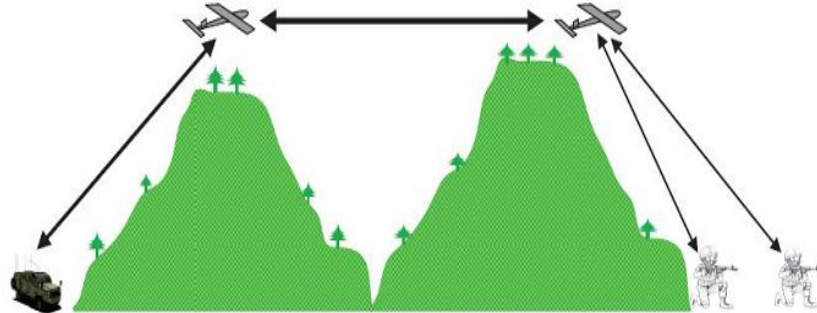


Challenges

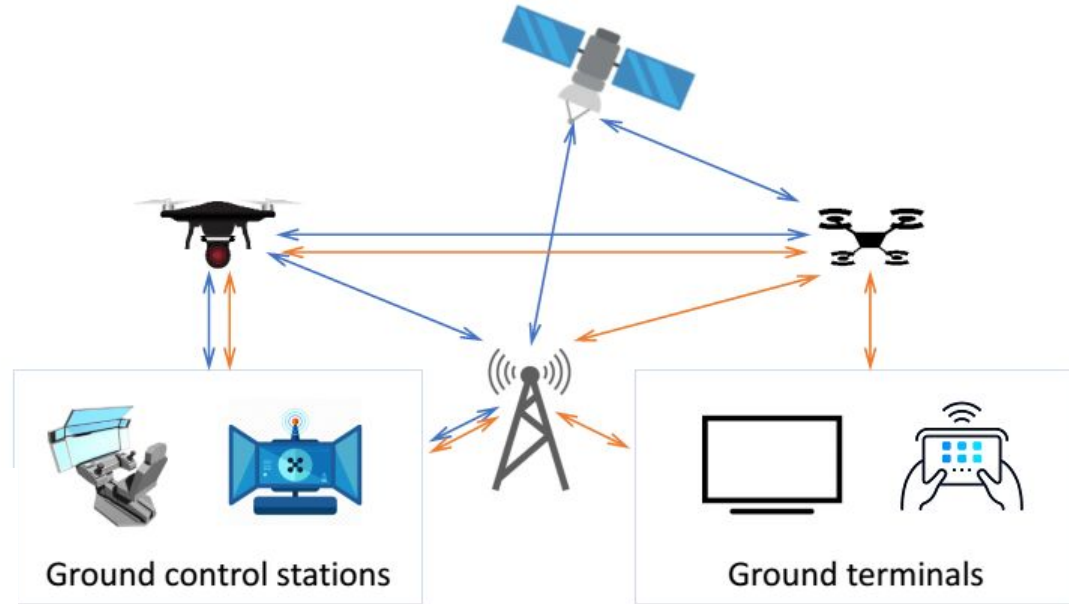


Channels involved in communications

- Air-to-Air
- Ground-to-Air
- Air-to-Ground
- UAV-aided relaying

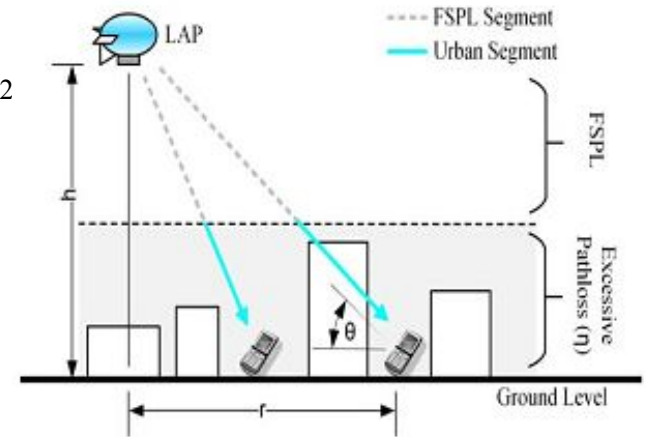


UAV-aided relaying



Air-to-Ground AtG Channel Model

- Radio propagation in AtG channel differs from terrestrial propagation models
- Typically radio waves in AtG channel travel freely without obstacles for large distances before reaching the urban layer of man-made structures.
- Common models define a LOS probability between UAV and ground user that depends on:
 - Environment (suburban, urban, dense urban)
 - Height (h) and density of the buildings (building/km²)



AtG (cont.)

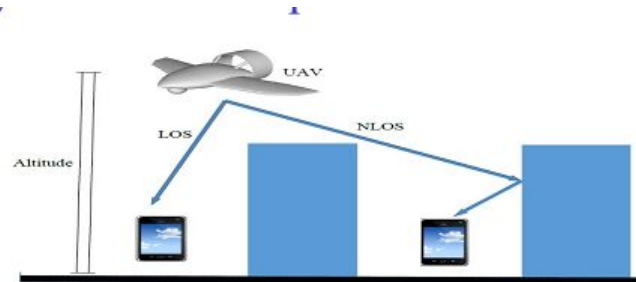
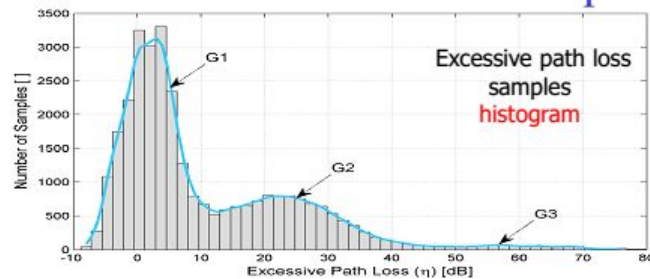
□ Received signals include:

- Line of sight (LOS): strong signal (G1)
- Non-line of sight (NLOS): strong reflection (G2) or fading (G3)

□ Each group with a specific probability and excessive loss

□ Dominant components:

- LOS links exist with probability P and NLOS links exist with probability $1-P$
- Consider LOS/NLOS separately with different path

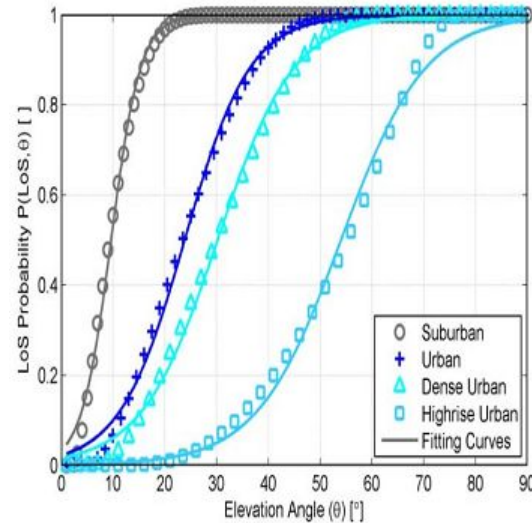


LOS Probability approximation

- Probability of having LOS link:
 - Trend approximated to a simple modified Sigmoid function (S-curve)
 - Increasing LOS probability by increasing elevation angle or UAV's altitude

$$P_{\text{LOS}} = \frac{1}{1 + C \exp(-B [\theta - C])}$$

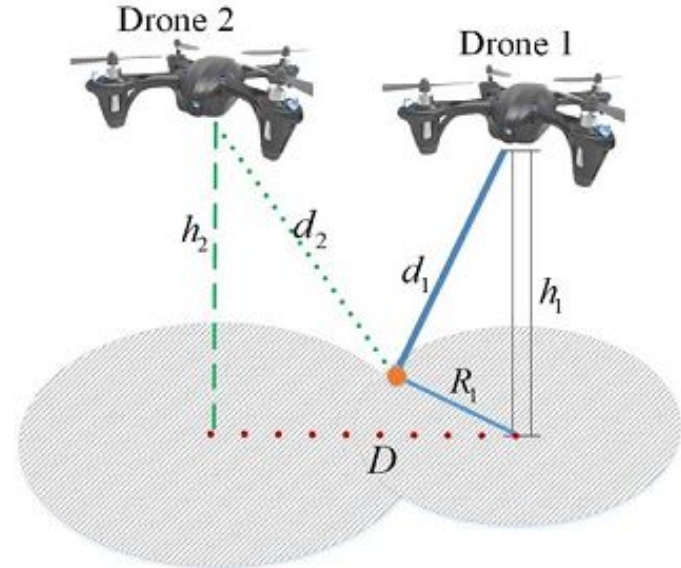
- B and C: constants that depend on the environment
- θ : Elevation angle



Performance Analysis

System Model

- Downlink scenario
 - Drones provide coverage for a target area
 - Scenarios:
 - Single drone
 - 2 drones without interference
 - 2 drones with intercell interference
- Target:** Meeting the minimum SINR requirement on the ground



Performance Analysis (cont.)

□ **Determining the optimal altitude of drones**

- Leading to maximum coverage
- Full coverage using minimum transmit power for the drones

□ **Optimal deployment of two interfering drones**

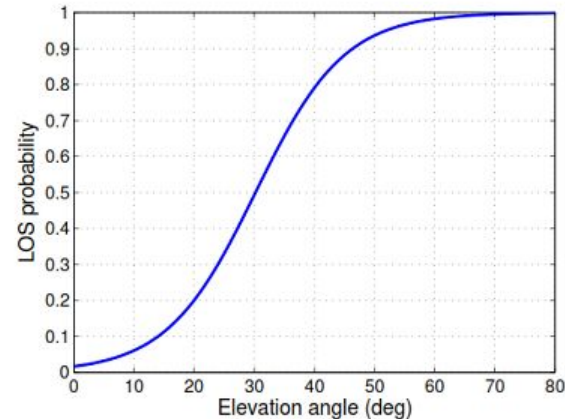
- Distance between the drones?
- Altitudes?

□ **Highlighting tradeoffs while deploying drones**

- Interference, coverage, transmit power

Impact of Drone's Altitude

- Higher altitude: Higher path loss vs. higher LOS proba.
- Lower altitude: Lower path loss vs. more NLOS
- Altitude and flight constraints
 - Higher and lower altitudes are bounded



Single Drone

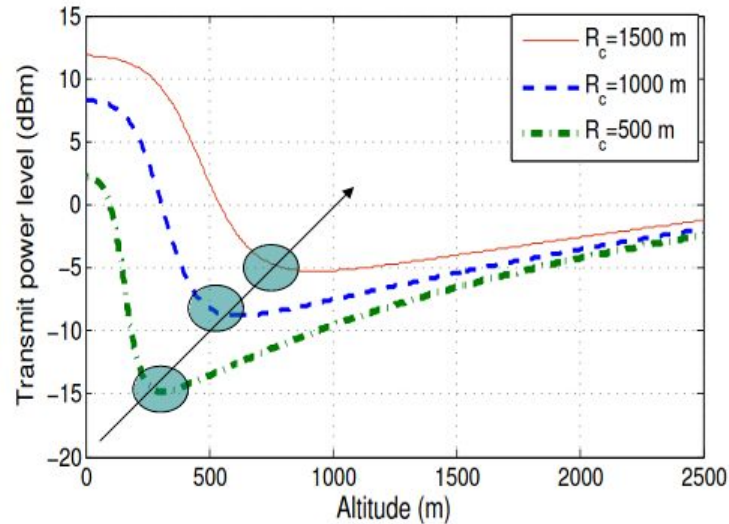
- **Optimal altitude depends on the area size (R_c)**
Increasing drone's altitude to service larger areas

@**Low-altitude**: high shadowing
+ low LOS probability → coverage radius **decreases**

@ **high-altitude**: high LOS probability but PL
Increases → Coverage decreases

E.g.; **optimal** altitude for providing 500m coverage radius while consuming min. tx power is **310 meters**

Altitude increases w/ coverage radius



Two Drones

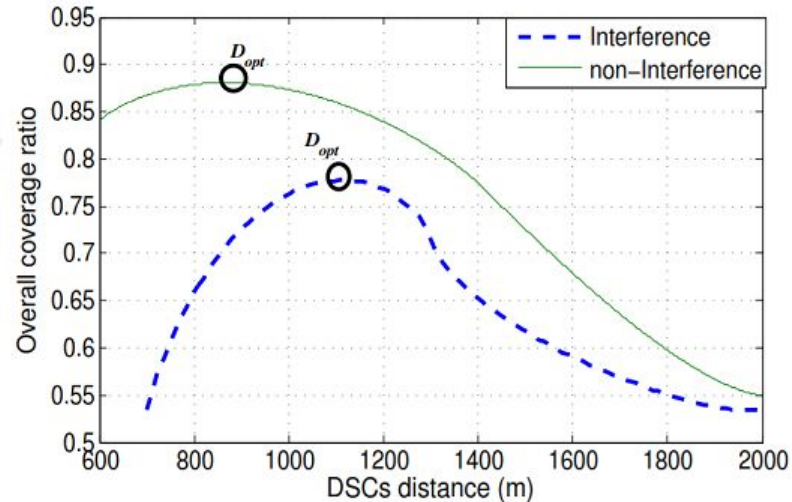
□ Bounded target geographical area

Existence of optimal drones' separation distance for maximum coverage

At **high drone distance**, although separated, coverage ratio is **low** (undesired)

Likewise, if too close interference increases.

→ **optimal** separation distance exists!



Conclusion

- UAVs provide with many new opportunities to improve wireless communications
- The Internet of Flying Things will be upcoming and we must be “analytically” ready.
- Fundamental results on performance are needed
- Self-organization in terms of resources, network topology, access modes, security, etc.
Machine learning, game theory and related techniques
- Human-in-the-loop: bounded rationality
Ubiquitous wireless connectivity from the sky!