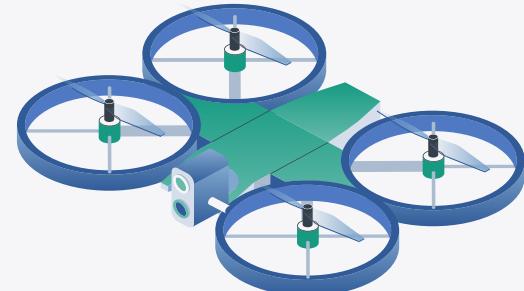
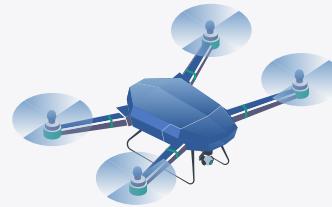


# AERIAL DRONES Missions With 5G And Starlink Support



António Almeida, Francisco Ribeiro, Guilherme Vieira, Miguel Vila, Tiago Rodrigues

# WHO ARE WE?



**António Almeida**



**Francisco Ribeiro**



**Guilherme Vieira**



**Miguel Vila**



**Tiago Rodrigues**



# SUPERVISORS



**Susana Sargento**



**Pedro Rito**



**Joaquim Ramos**



**Diogo Correia**



**Marcos Mendes**



**Pedro Valente**

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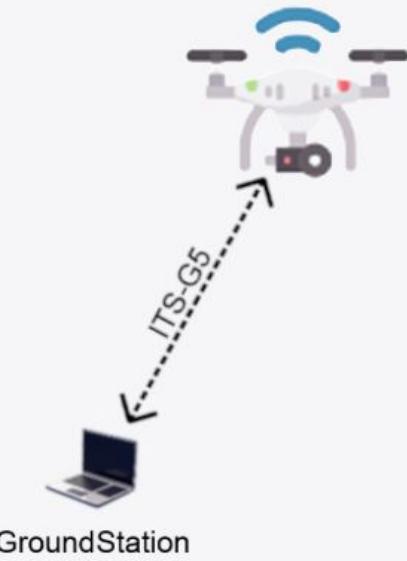
01

# OUR PROJECT

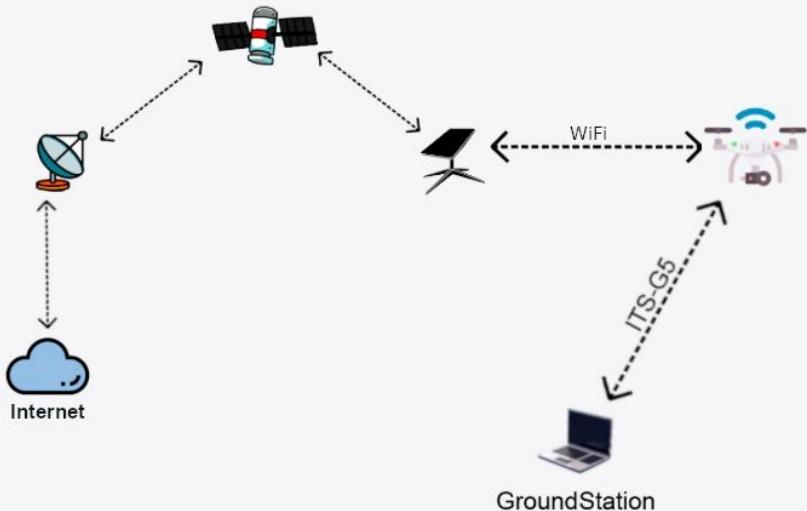
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# STARTING POINT



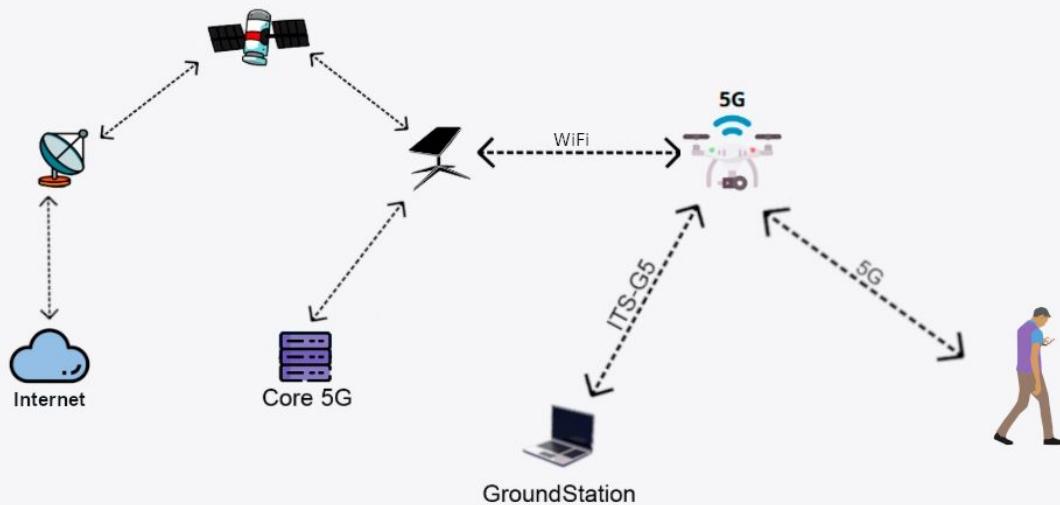
# OBJECTIVES



## Starlink

Connecting the drone to the internet using a Starlink access point.

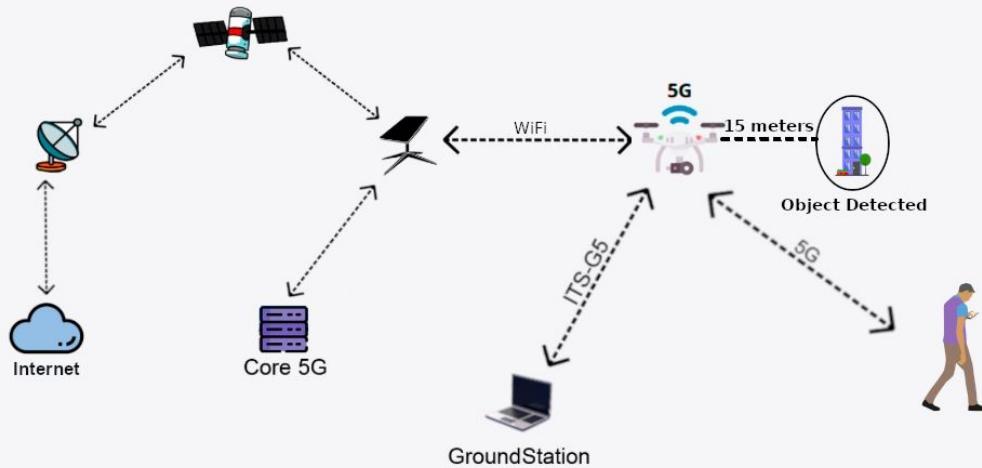
# OBJECTIVES



## 5G Connection

Providing a reliable 5G connection to the end-user.

# OBJECTIVES

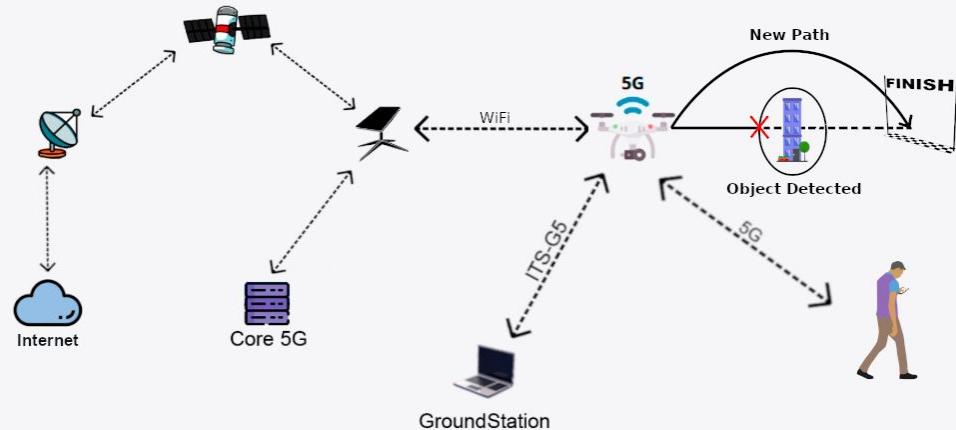


## Camera

Determine the distance of points in front of the drone

Send information to the GroundStation through ITS-G5 using HTTP

# OBJECTIVES



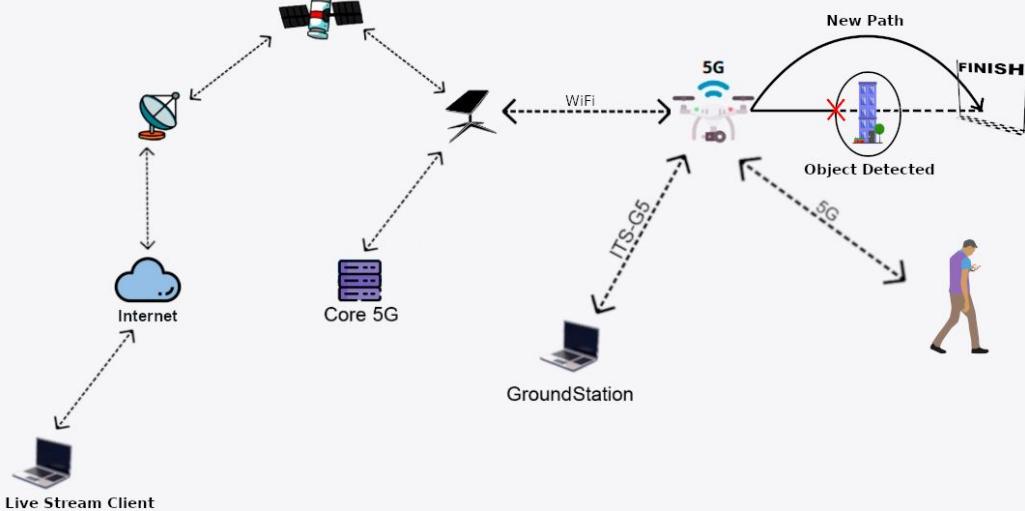
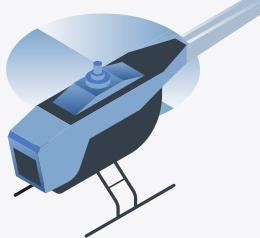
## Obstacles avoidance

Create an autonomous way to change the course depending on the surrounding environment

Detecting the obstacle in time to dodge  
Total Drone weight with all sensors on board

Integration of the values received from the camera in the mission

# EXTRA FUNCTIONALITIES

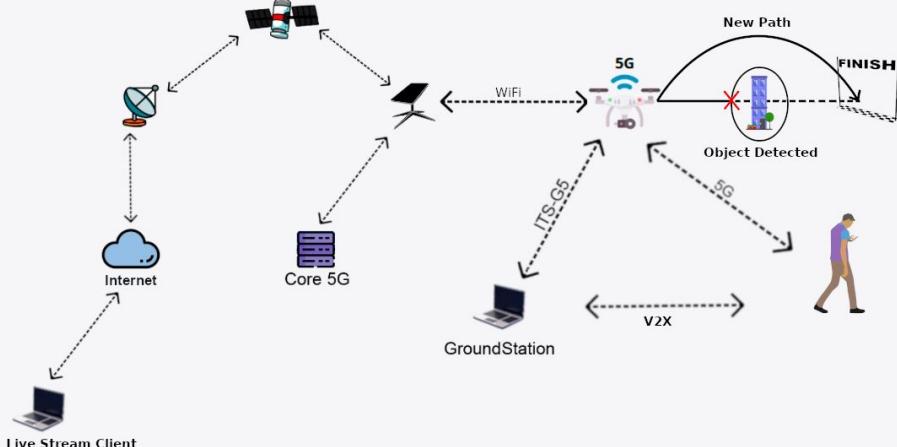


## LIVE FEED

Give the ability to see what the drone sees in real time.

- Consuming raw camera feed;
- Making two processes consume the same video feed.

# EXTRA FUNCTIONALITIES



## FOLLOW MISSION

Use an app that sends the GPS of the end-user to a mission running on the drone.

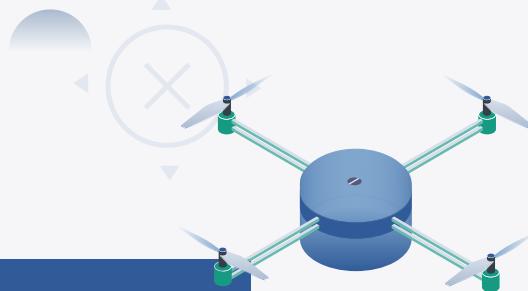
The end-user always needs an active internet connection to send the GPS data.

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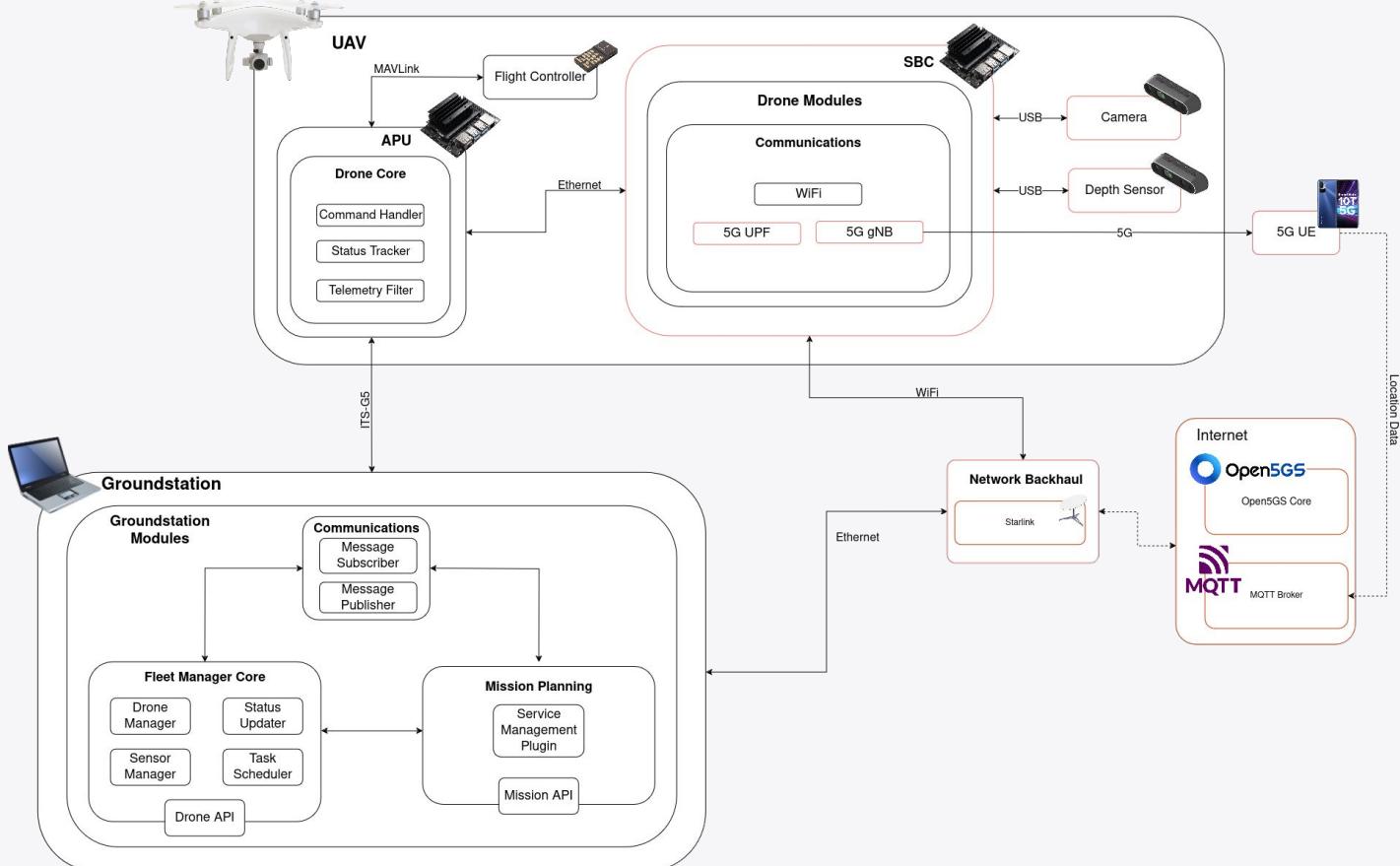
02

# THE PATH TO OUR GOAL

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# ARCHITECTURE



# OUR DRONE



USRP



Jetson



Camera/  
Depth Sensor

Powerbank



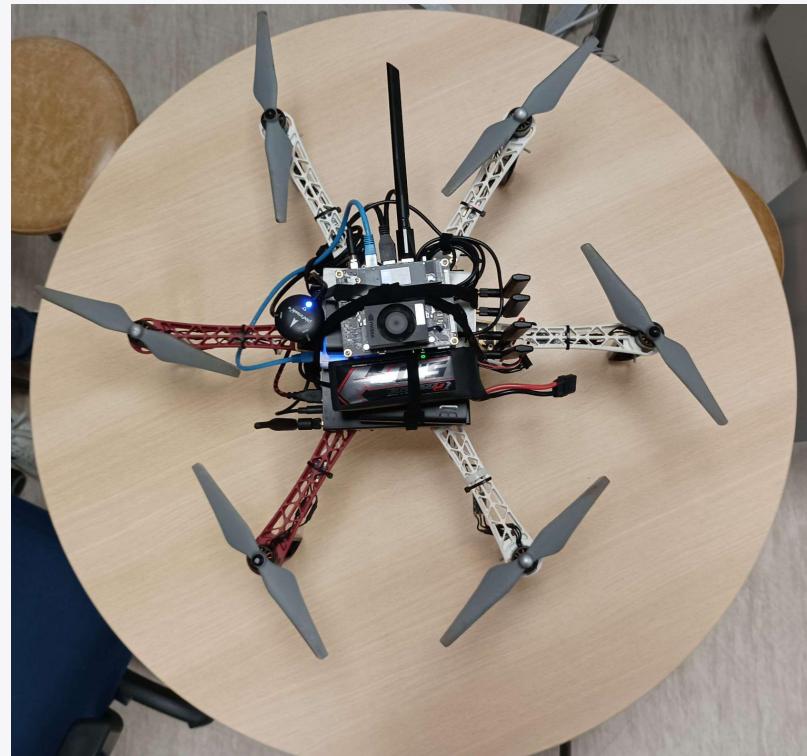
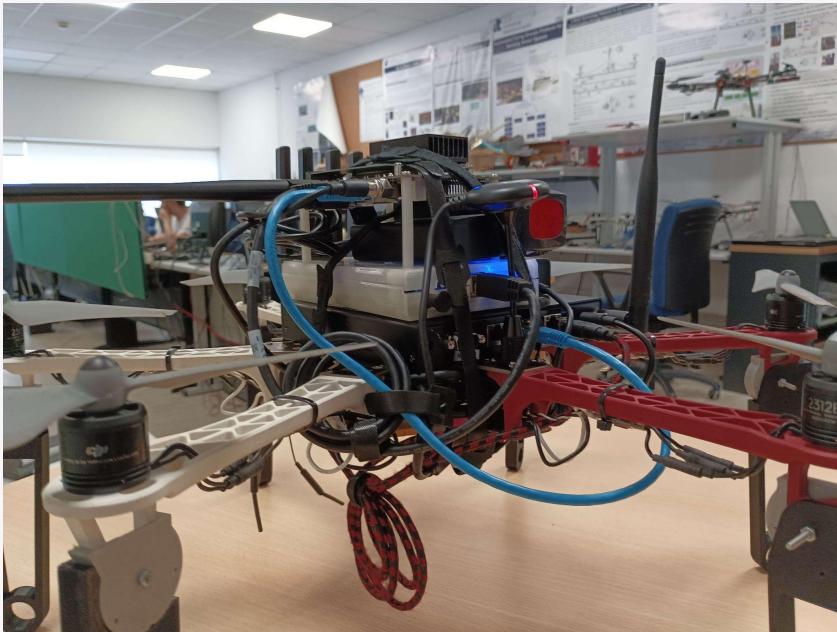
APU



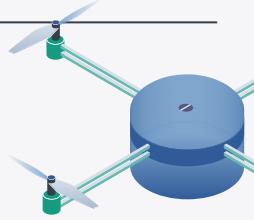
Battery



# OUR DRONE



# NETWORK



## 5G Connection

Creation of a private 5G network to provide connectivity to the end-users.



## Starlink

Use a Wireless Adapter connected to the Jetson to provide the backhaul link.



# STARLINK PERFORMANCE - RESULTS



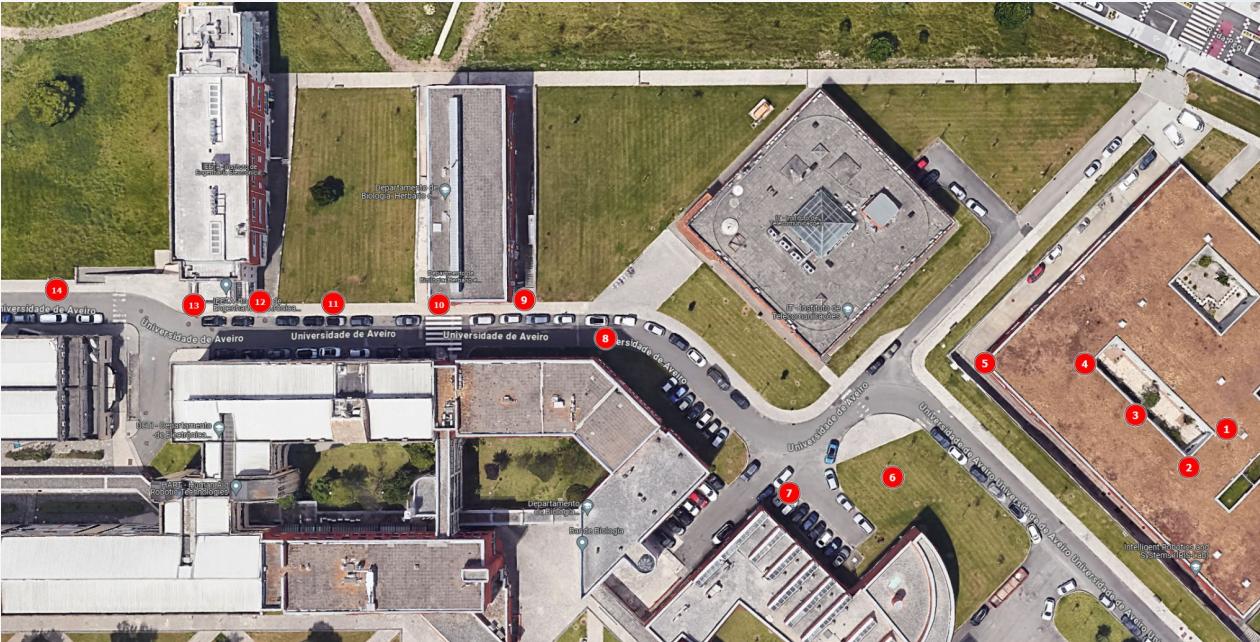
	Download (Mbps)	Upload (Mbps)	Latency (ms)
Min	165.04	26.26	28.17
Avg	255.64	41.10	30.03
Max	331.84	53.02	33.90

Metric	Mean	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval (90%)
Download Speed	255.63	30.912	(189.738, 321.536)
Upload Speed	41.09	4.684	(31.113, 51.085)
Latency	30.03	1.572	(26.681, 33.385)

The speedtest was performed using the speedtest-cli tool from the NUC directly connected to the Starlink router via a 1Gbps NIC (network interface card).

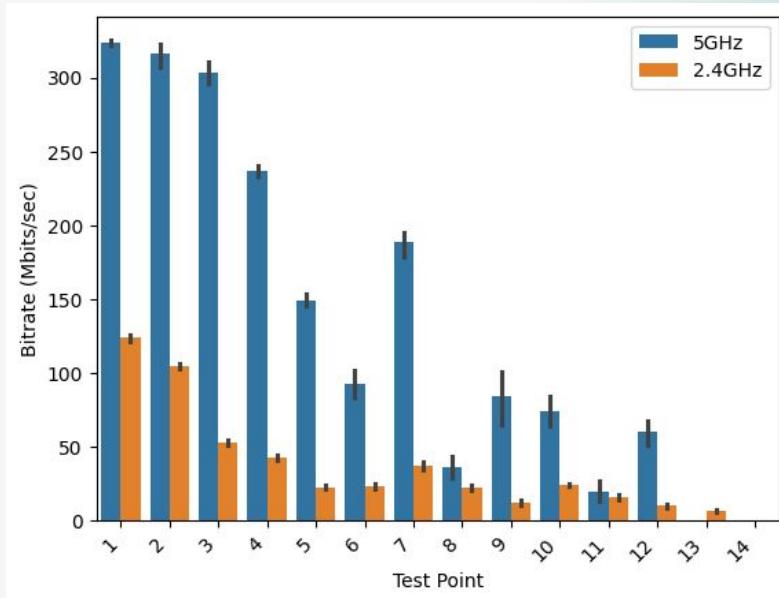
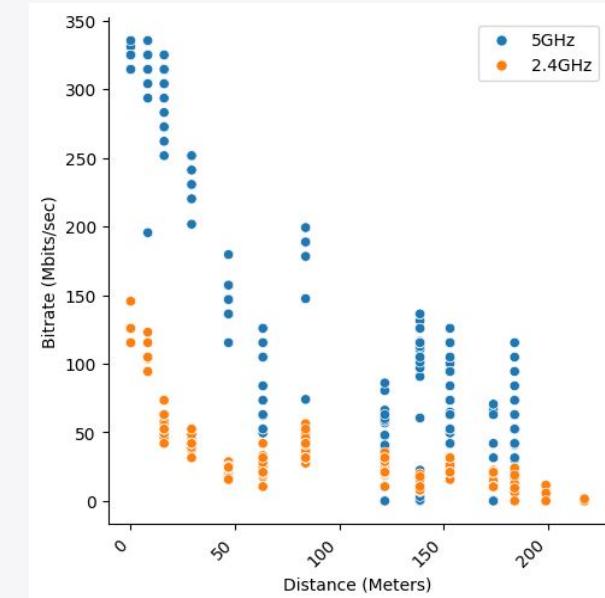


# BACKHAUL WIFI - RESULTS



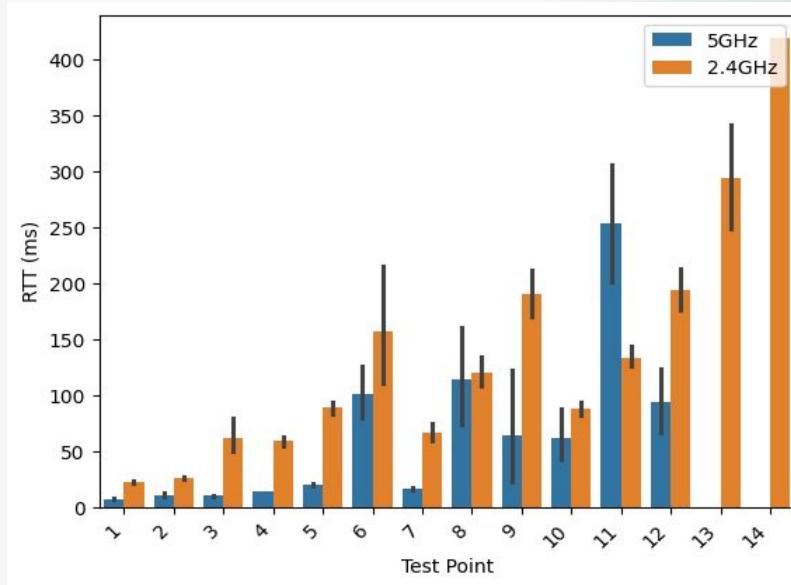
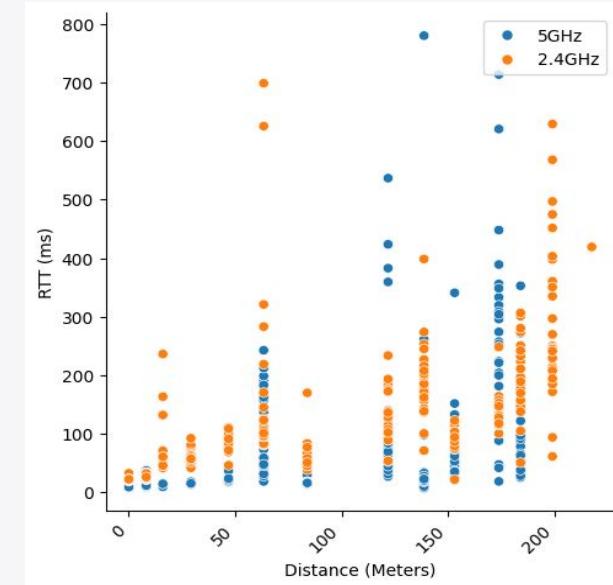
Tests performed using iperf3. A NUC, as a server, with a 1Gbps NIC directly connected to the StarLink access point. The client was a Nvidia Jetson Orin connected to the same access point via a Archer T3U Plus dual band wireless adapter over USB 3.0.

# BACKHAUL WIFI - RESULTS



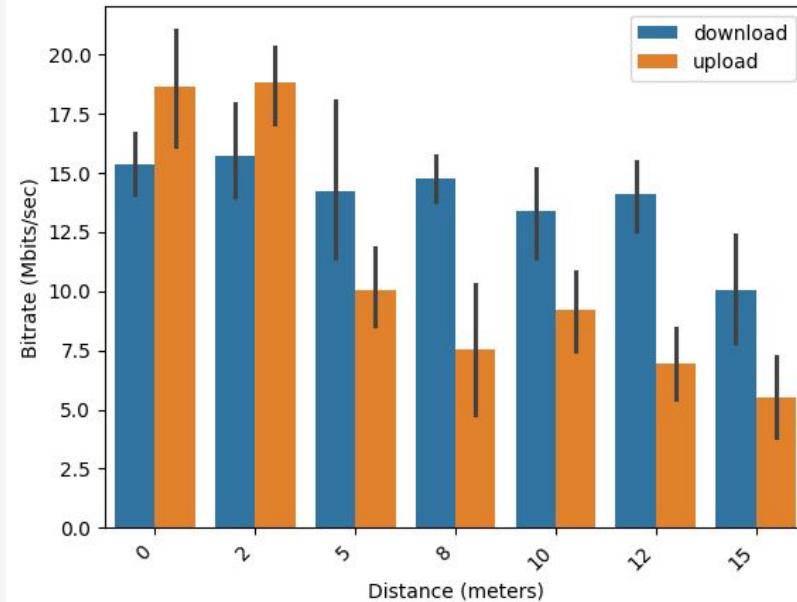
Tests performed using iperf3. A NUC, as a server, with a 1Gbps NIC directly connected to the StarLink access point. The client was a Nvidia Jetson Orin connected to the same access point via a Archer T3U Plus dual band wireless adapter over USB 3.0.

# BACKHAUL WIFI - RESULTS



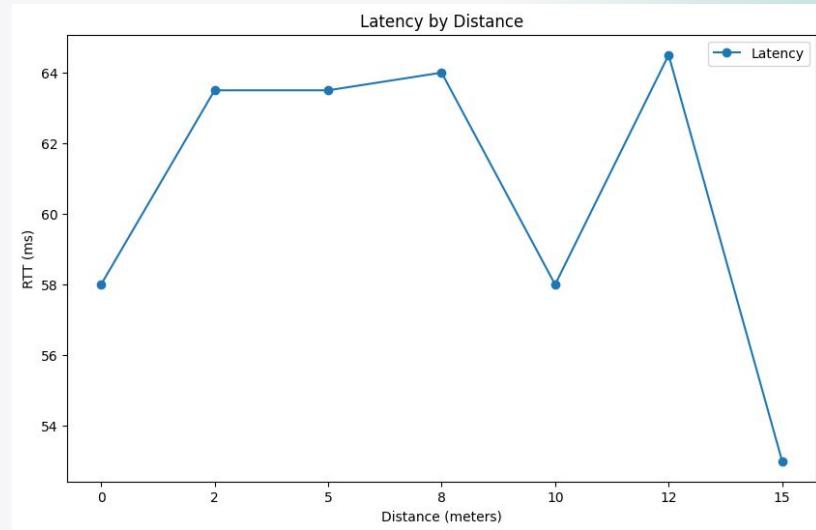
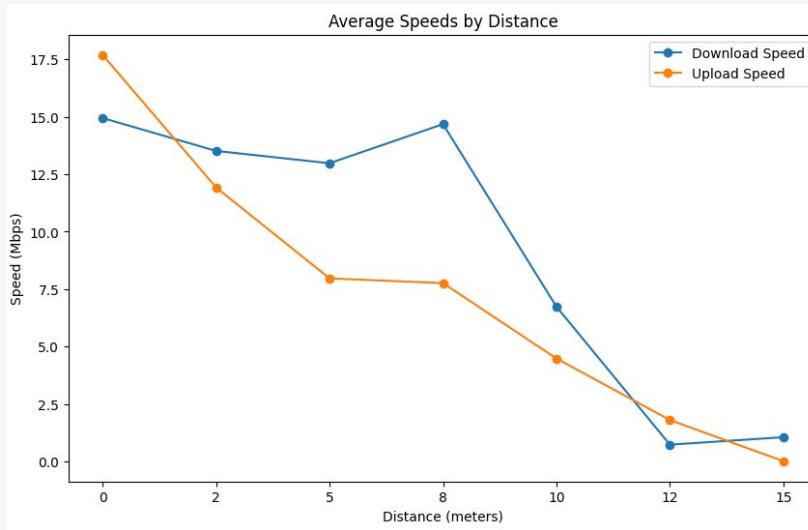
Tests performed using iperf3. A NUC, as a server, with a 1Gbps NIC directly connected to the StarLink access point. The client was a Nvidia Jetson Orin connected to the same access point via a Archer T3U Plus dual band wireless adapter over USB 3.0.

# 5G UPF - RESULTS



These tests were performed using iperf (upload / download) between the UE (Google Pixel 6a) and the UPF container on the NUC over the 5G network at different locations.

# 5G SPEEDTEST - RESULTS

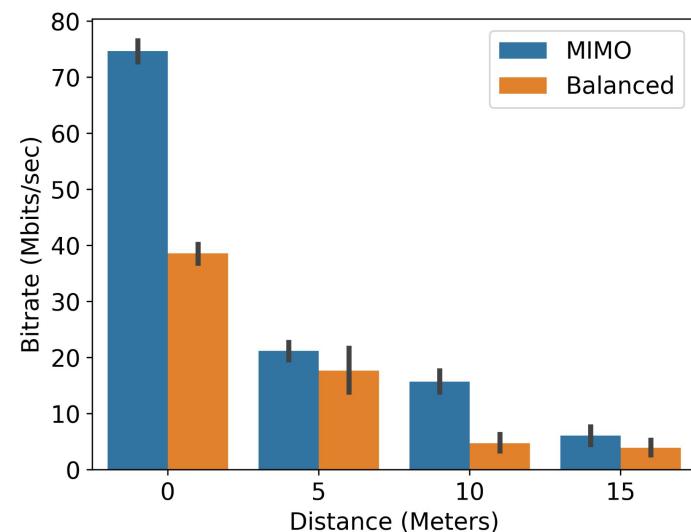


The speedtest was performed using the speedtest-cli tool from the UE (Google Pixel 6a) connected to the private 5G network broadcasted by the Jetson Orin's USRP.

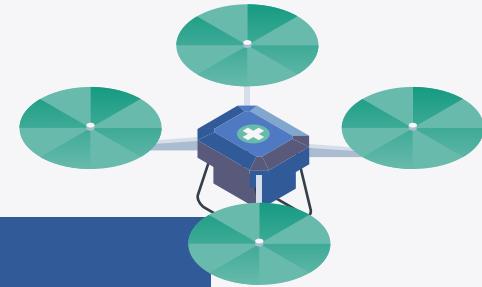


# 5G - What happened here?

- The NVIDIA Jetson Orin is the main culprit;
- NVIDIA Jetson Orin:
  - Excels in graphics-accelerated intensive tasks;
  - Not well-suited for CPU-intensive tasks, such as those handled by a gNodeB.
- A NUC can be way more powerful and give out better results;
- Running a live feed script, object avoidance script, and gNodeB concurrently, leads to a significant performance degradation.

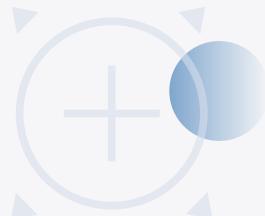


Iperf3 test from a setup with a NUC and a better radio configuration.



# MISSION

A mission to rule them all



# ALGORITHM

- **Create a circle...**

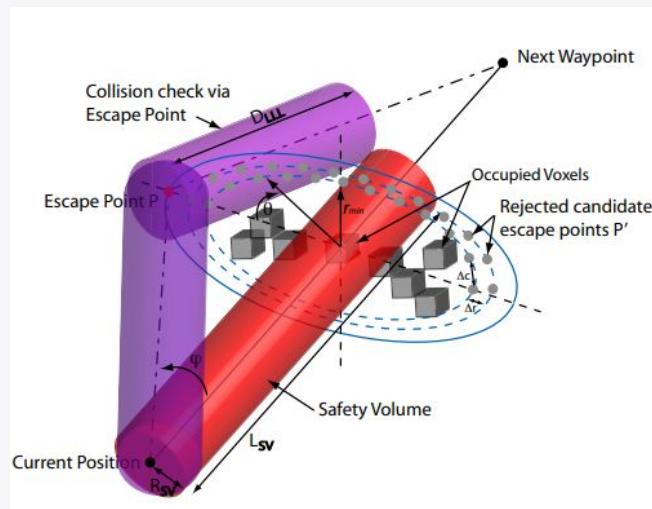
...with a radius bigger than the drones dimensions

- **If it needs to dodge...**

... it will move the circle right and left trying to find an Escape Point

- **Send Information...**

...to the groundstation, in an array, to dodge [Flag, angle, movement]



Images taken from:  
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/6094629/metrics#metrics>

# ALGORITHM, PAUSE MISSION

## ● Send Information

Send the information through Ethernet to the Drone's APU

## ● Dodge

Use the information to create a mission to dodge and send the mission through a POST request

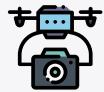
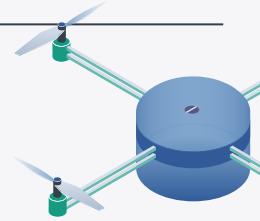
## ● Pause Mission

Send a POST request to the Groundstation with the pause command

## ● Resume mission

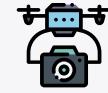
When the dodge mission is finished send a POST request to the Groundstation with the resume command

# LIVE FEED



## Camera

Create a Python Script that uses the Intel RealSense Library on the Jetson to capture the color feed of the camera.



## WIFI

Send the information in a P2P, using sockets, through WIFI connection between the Drone and the Client.



# FOLLOW A PERSON

- **Publishing the coordinates**

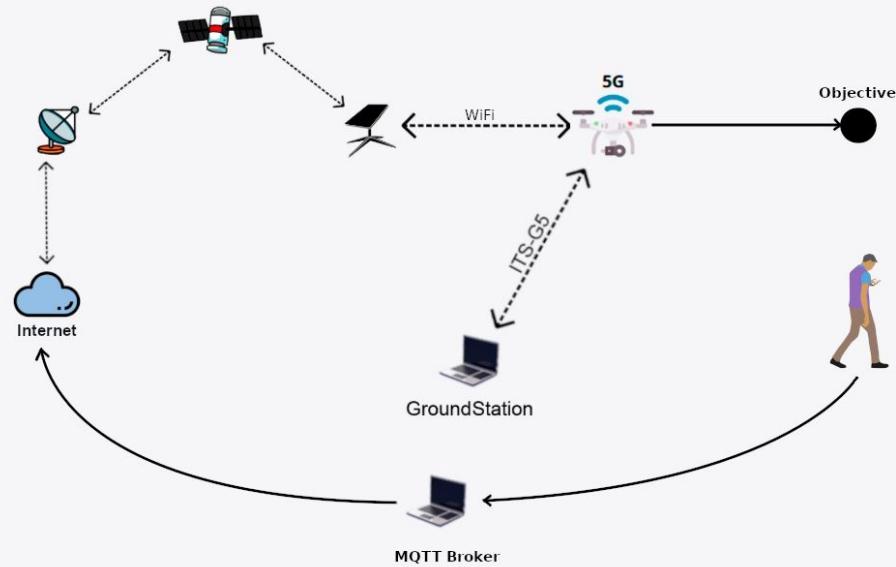
Using VAMs to publish the coordinates to a MQTT broker

- **Informing the drone**

Sending this coordinates to the drone as a sensor information

- **Go to the coordinates**

Go to the person's coordinates, keeping a safe distance



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03

# CONNECTING THE DOTS

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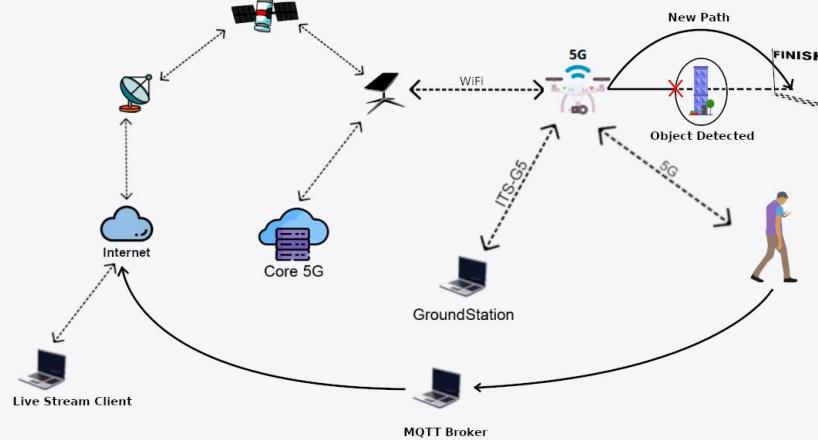
# CONNECTING THE DOTS



Send the mission to the Drone which is connected to the Starlink with path to the 5G Core.

Drone will Dodge if needed, it will send commands through ROS2

The Drone will always be sharing a 5G connection in the area

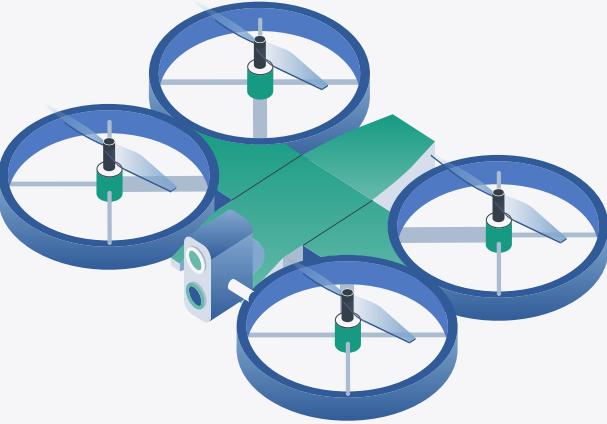


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04

# Demonstration





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05

# WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

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# WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED



## ● Conclusion

Done all the major objectives with room to some minor too:

- Integrate 5G, satellite and WiFi communications in drones;
- Drones as mobile 5G base stations;
- Autonomous drones missions
- Object detection, object avoidance
- Person following through app communication
- Live feed



## ● Challenges:

- Connecting many different technologies
- More specific:
  - Cuda
  - The development of a way to pause missions.
  - Kernel
  - The weather

## ● What could be changed?

We could change the hardware in order to improve the 5G performance



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06

# FUTURE WORK

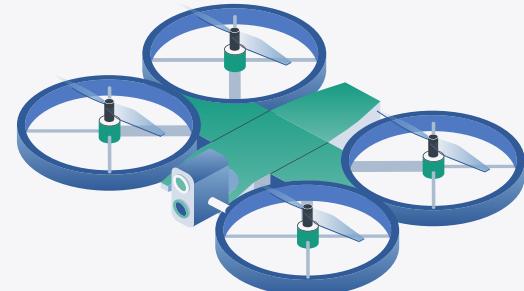


# FUTURE WORK

- Build a network integrating multiple drones;
- Implement object detection capabilities using Yolo;
- Following a person using object detection;
- Continue the development of communications making them more reliable and flexible.



# AERIAL DRONES Missions With 5G And Starlink Support



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