



# Drone assisted multi-technology rescue operations

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# Context & motivation

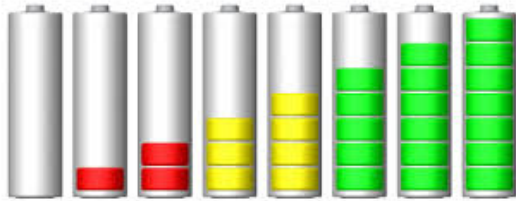
Network infrastructure destroyed !



Leverage short range communication for disaster recovery



# Challenges



Various energy levels

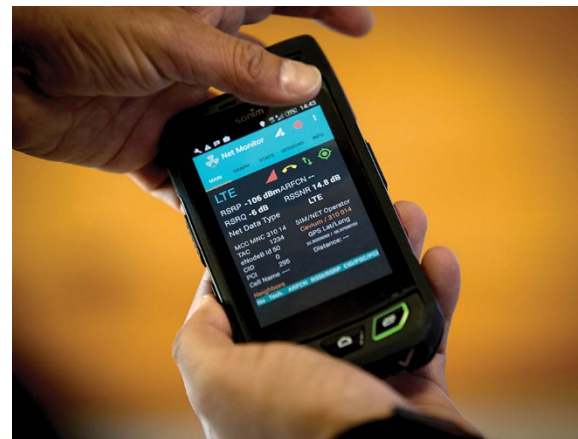


Rescue operations might take a long time



Mobile devices have multiple network technologies

# On the fly cellular communication



# UAV characteristics

## Multi-rotor drone

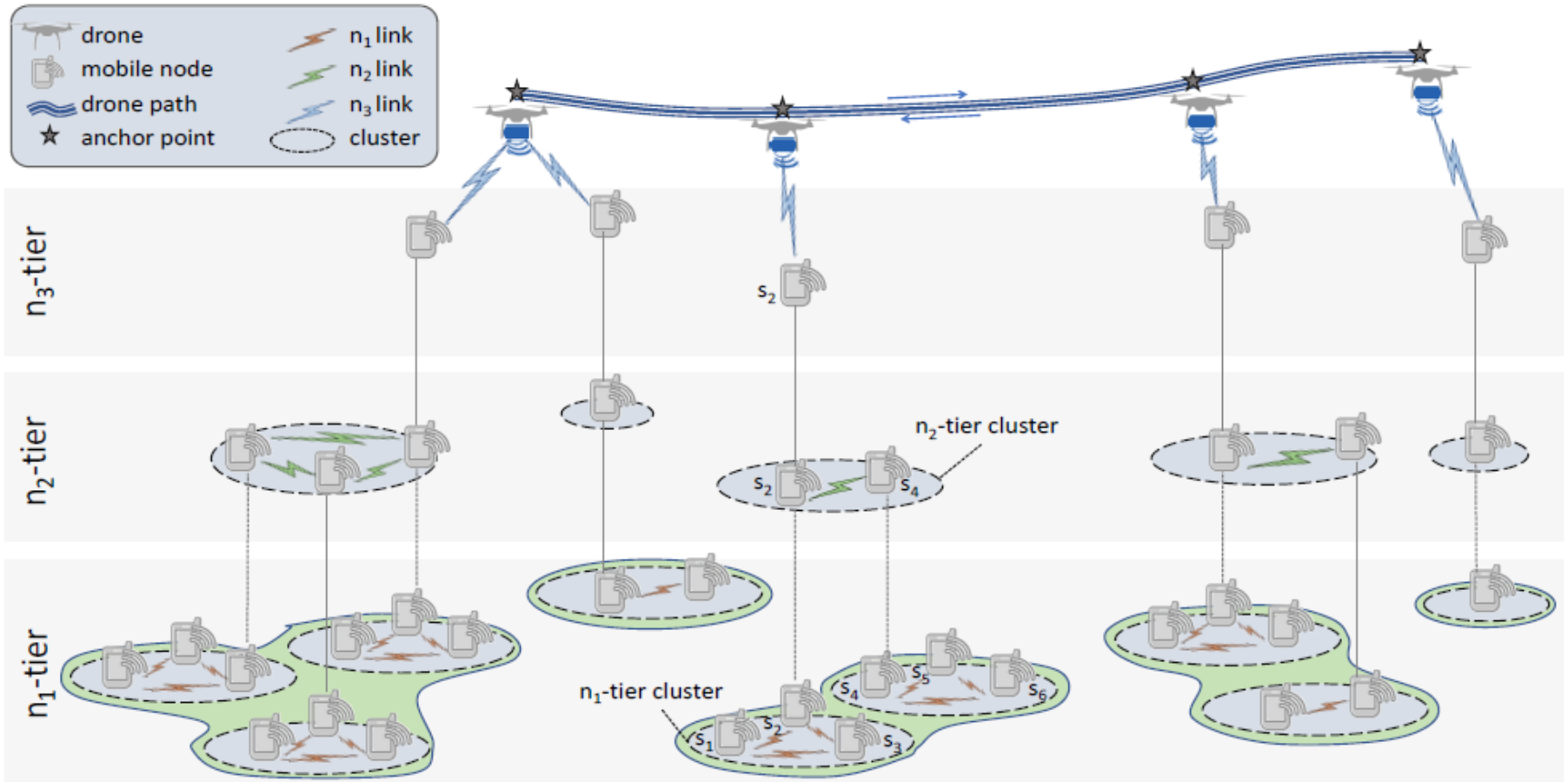


## Fixed wing drone



- Mobility
  - better manoeuvrability
  - can adapt their speed
- Flight autonomy
  - Up to 45 min
- less flight flexibility
- Up to 2 hours

# Multi-technology communication

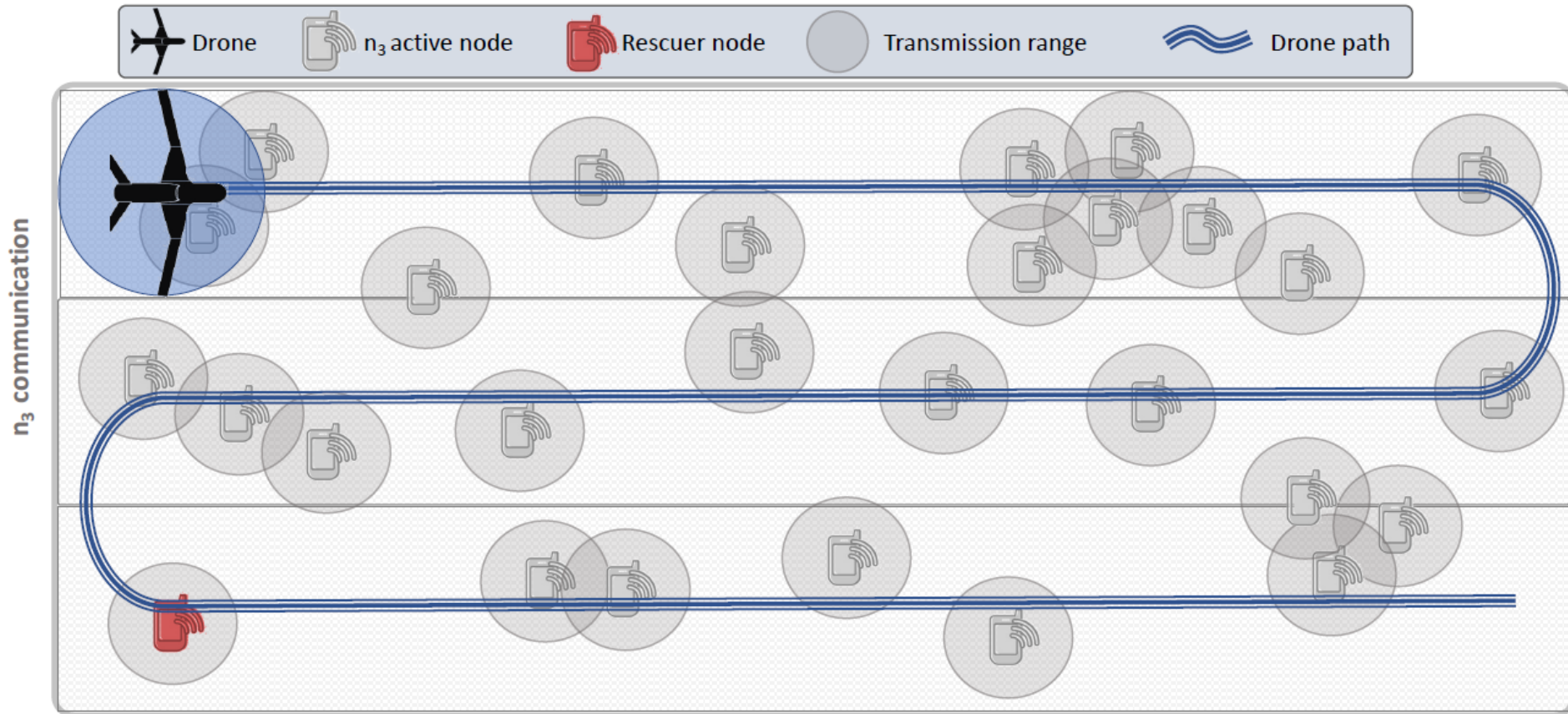


**How to locate users ?**

**Drone path planning ?**

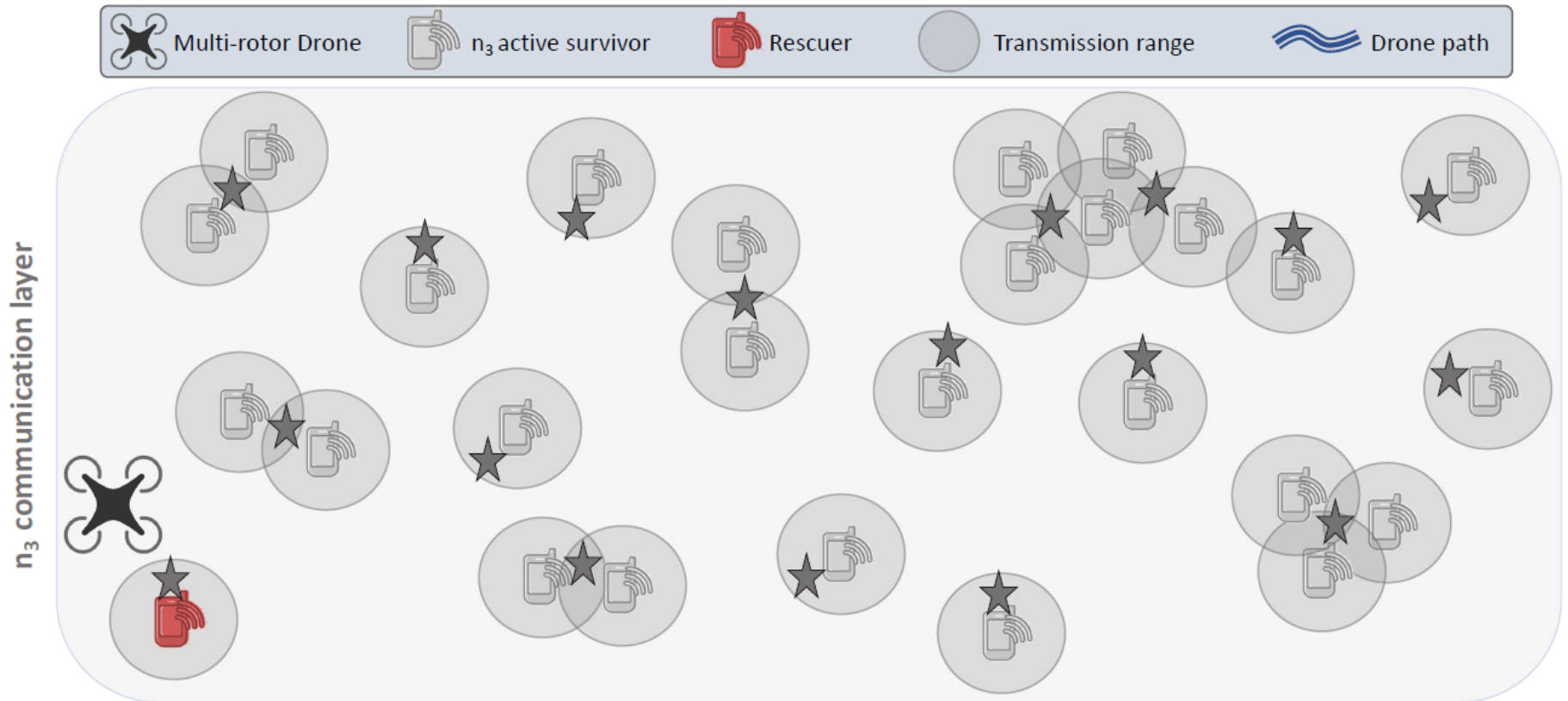
# Phase 1: Scan & collect survivors locations

Periodic each  $\Delta T$



# Phase 2: Drone path planning

## STEP1: Steiner Zones approach to determine the stops

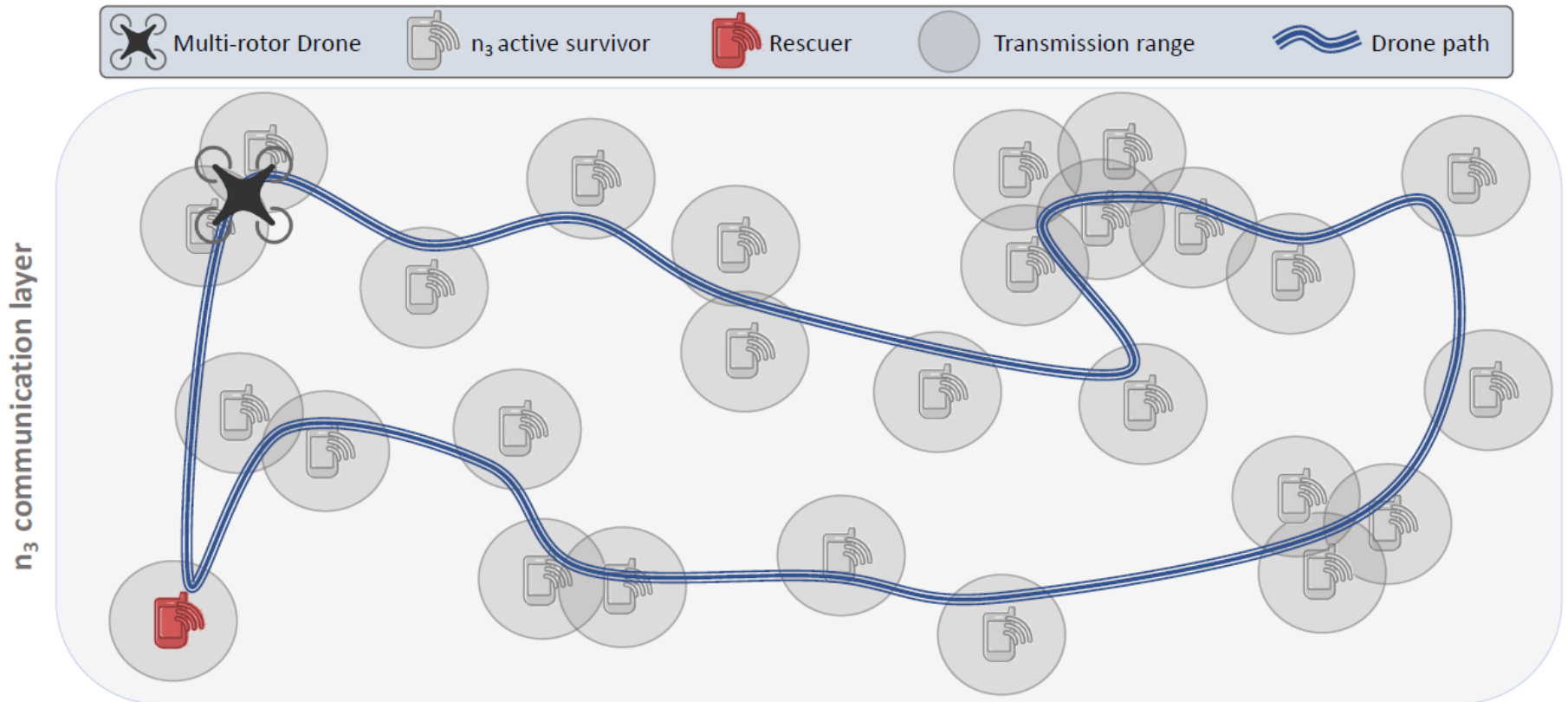


→ Minimize the number of stops



# Phase 2: Drone path planning

## STEP2: TSP Path planning based on CONCORDE TOOL

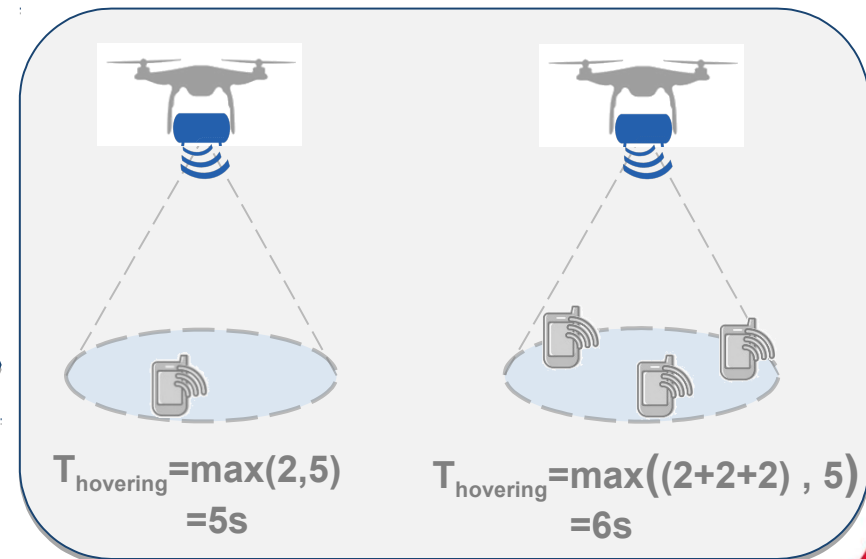


→ Shortest path passing through all stops

# Simulation

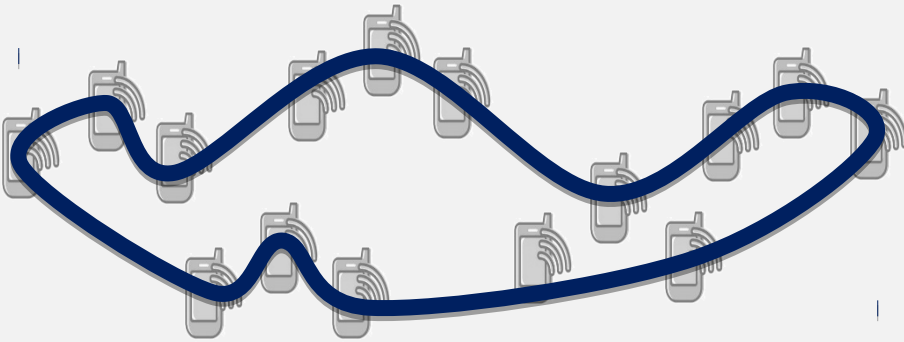
- The Opportunistic Network Environment (The ONE)
- Up to 200 survivor nodes
- Each survivor has a mobile device featuring 3 network technologies (e.g. Bluetooth, WiFi, Cellular) with different Transmission Range (RC) and Energy Consumption (EC)
  - TR (Bluetooth) < TR (WiFi) < TR (Cellular)
  - EC (Bluetooth) < EC (WiFi) < EC (Cellular)

- Drone Path-Time =  $T_{\text{Hovering}} + T_{\text{moving}}$ 
  - Drone speed = 10m/s  $\rightarrow T_{\text{moving}}$
  - Drone minimum Hovering time:  $T_{\text{Hovering}} = 5\text{s}$
  - Drone-Survivor data exchange time = 2s

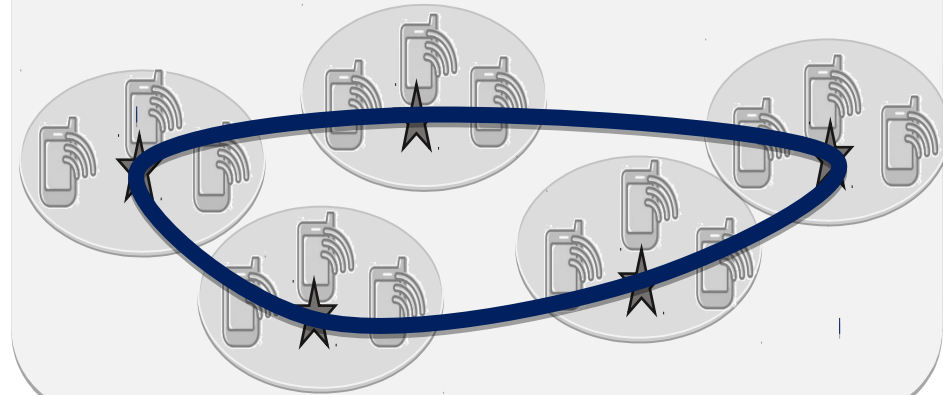


# Simulation – comparison of 4 path planning approaches

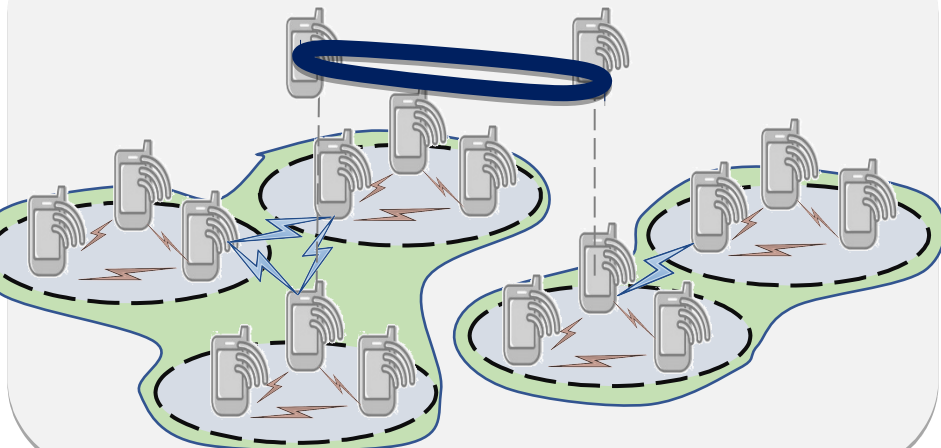
1.TSP



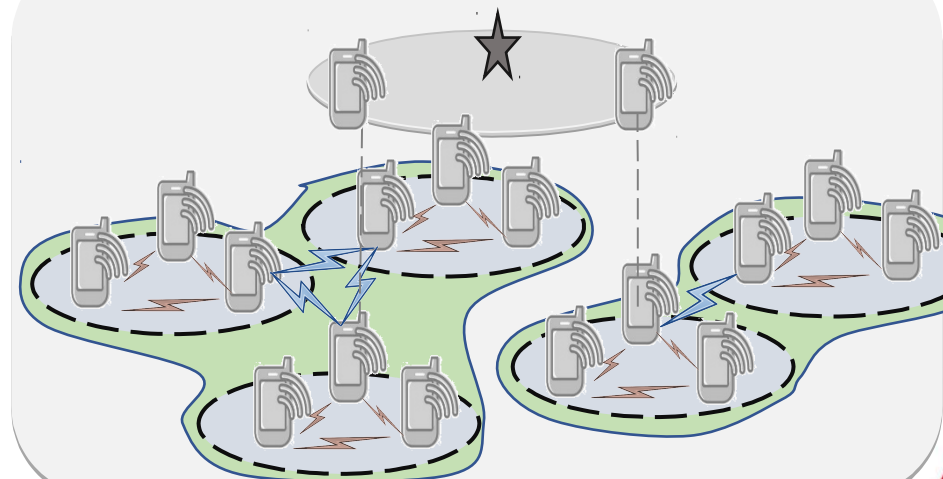
2.CETSP



3.TSP-COPE



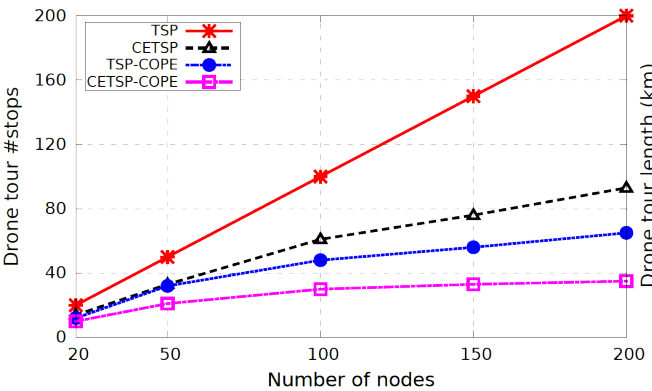
4.CETSP-COPE



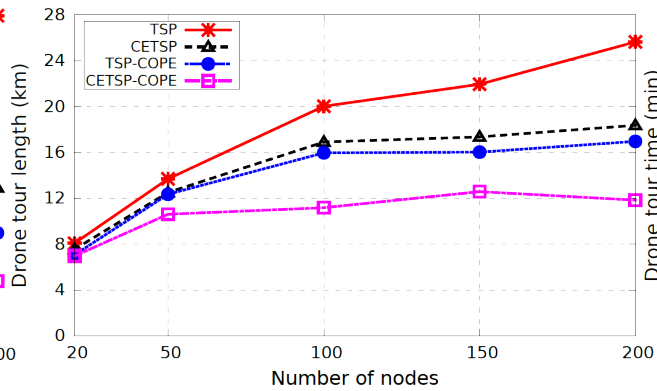
# Results

Various densities (# survivor-nodes; 20, 50, 100, 150, 200)

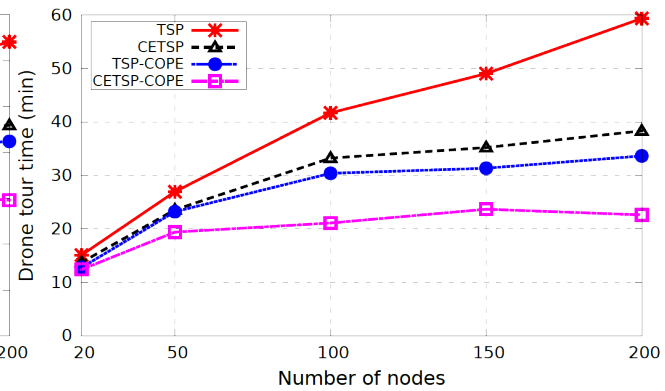
### Number of Stops



### Path length



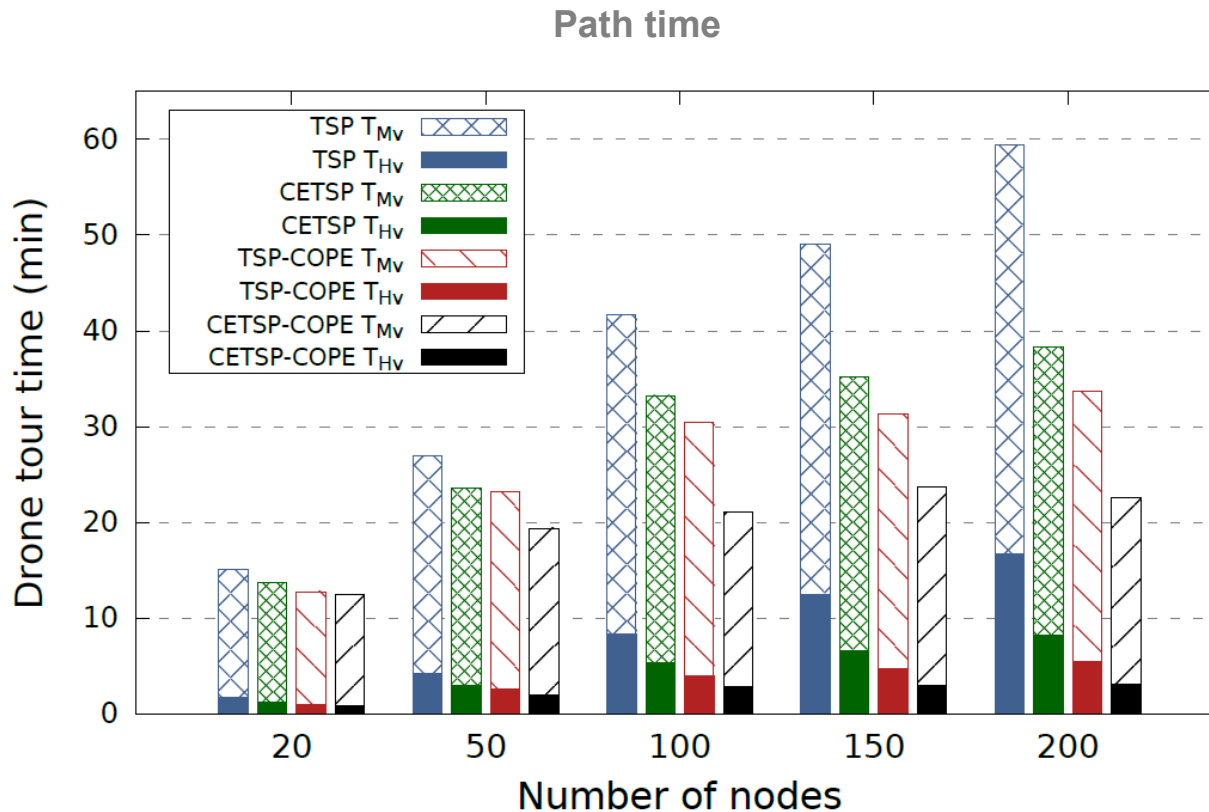
### Path time



# Results

Various densities (# survivor-nodes; 20, 50, 100, 150, 200)

$$\text{Drone Path-Time} = T_{\text{Hovering}} + T_{\text{moving}}$$



# Conclusion

During disaster scenarios:

- Leverage nowadays mobile devices
  - Exploit available communication technologies
  - Take initial energy levels into account
  
- Exploit flying cell tower (BS carried by UAV)
  - Drone limited autonomy
  - Limited number of UAVs because of its high cost
  - ➔ compute the shortest path for the UAV

**Thank you for your attention !**

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