

# On Demand Deployment of UAV Base Stations in Wireless Communication Networks

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# Abstract

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)-assisted communication systems are considered a promising technology in diverse verticals. The objective of this research is to study on demand deployment of UAVs in special applications. We analyze the multi-UAV deployment in two different scenarios.

First, we analyze the deployment of UAVs as an aerial base stations (ABSs) to provide cellular coverage to isolated users. The main contributions of this study includes a less complex approach to optimally position the UAVs and assigning user equipment (UE) to each ABS, such that the total spectral efficiency (TSE) of the network is maximized, while maintaining a minimum QoS requirement for the UEs. The main advantage of the proposed approach is that it only requires the knowledge of UE and ABS locations and statistical channel state information. We propose two approaches with common and diverse altitude selection. Both approaches lead up to approximately 8-fold energy savings compared to ABS placement using a naive exhaustive search.

Second, we have investigated the deployment of UAVs in wireless sensor network (WSN) systems. Considering the energy-constrained nature of the WSN, we have proposed a multi-UAV deployment algorithm that minimizes the maximum power transmitted among the sensor nodes (SN) for given data rate and altitude constraints. The problem is divided into three subproblems in order to reduce the complexity. Each subproblem is optimized by fixing other parameters as constant. Finally, we proposed a joint optimization algorithm that combines the approaches of all three subproblems. In the joint optimization, the first and second subproblems are iteratively solved together while third subproblem is solved independently for each UAV. Moreover, the joint optimization gives the minimum number of UAVs required to serve all the SNs with the given constraints. The results indicate a significant performance gain compared to the benchmark methods in terms of the number of iterations for convergence, maximum transmission power requirement and the minimum number of UAV requirements.

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	UAV and wireless communication . . . . .	1
1.2	UAV-assisted wireless communication . . . . .	2
1.2.1	UAV-assisted ubiquitous coverage. . . . .	3
1.2.2	UAV-assisted relaying. . . . .	4
1.2.3	UAV-assisted data dissemination/collection. . . . .	5
1.3	Challenges in UAV-assisted communication . . . . .	6
1.4	Objectives and Scope . . . . .	8
1.5	Organization of the Thesis . . . . .	9
1.6	Publications . . . . .	9
<b>2</b>	<b>Related Works and Motivation</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1	Deployment Approaches Proposed for UAV-Assisted Communica- tion . . . . .	11
2.1.1	UAV as an aerial base station . . . . .	11
2.1.2	Energy efficiency in UAV-assisted communication system .	16
<b>3</b>	<b>Intelligent UAV Deployment for a Disaster-Resilient Wireless Network</b>	<b>23</b>
3.1	Overview . . . . .	23
3.2	System Model . . . . .	27
3.2.1	Spatial Model . . . . .	27
3.2.2	Channel Model . . . . .	29
3.2.3	Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise Ratio (SINR) . . . . .	29
3.3	Optimal ABS Placement and User Association . . . . .	31
3.3.1	2D Deployment of the ABSs and the UE Assignment . . .	33
3.3.2	ABS Altitude Selection . . . . .	34
3.4	Simulation Results and Discussion . . . . .	39

3.5	Conclusions . . . . .	45
<b>4</b>	<b>UAV Deployment in WSN System for Emergency/Remote Area Applications</b>	<b>46</b>
4.1	Introduction . . . . .	46
4.2	System Model . . . . .	51
4.2.1	Spatial Model . . . . .	51
4.2.2	Channel Model . . . . .	53
4.2.3	Problem Formulation . . . . .	55
4.3	Proposed Solution . . . . .	56
4.3.1	UAV-SN association subproblem . . . . .	56
4.3.2	2D positioning subproblem . . . . .	61
4.3.3	Altitude selection subproblem . . . . .	64
4.3.4	Overall Optimization Process . . . . .	67
4.3.5	Complexity Analysis . . . . .	70
4.4	Simulation Results and Discussion . . . . .	70
4.5	Conclusion . . . . .	79

# List of Figures

1.1	Requirements of UAV-assisted applications and the relevant use case of 5G and beyond networks that aid the demand . . . . .	2
1.2	Application scenarios of UAV as aerial base station . . . . .	4
3.1	(a) User equipment (UE) distribution in $\mathbb{A}$ and (b) UE distribution in $\mathbb{B}$ (disaster region). . . . .	28
3.2	System model illustration of the information and interference signals for $N_{\text{UAV}} = 3$ and $N_{\text{UE}} = 3$ . . . . .	30
3.3	Illustration of ABS placement and UE association obtained using the approach in [27], where $R_B = 2000$ m, $\alpha_N = 2.5$ , $\alpha_L = 2$ , $\lambda_U = 2 \times 10^{-4}/\text{m}^2$ , $\delta = 0$ , $N_{\text{UAV}} = 3$ , $H^* = 300$ m, $N_T = 70$ . The position of the ABS is represented using $\mathbf{X}$ . The three colors differentiate the UE clusters at a particular stage. (a–h) illustrate the 1st, . . . , 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th adaptive stages, respectively . . .	32
3.4	(a) Global best, local best, position, and the velocity in the $(n - 1)$ th iteration. (b) Velocity in the $n$ th iteration as a weighted vector addition of previous velocity components and the position in the $n$ th iteration. . . . .	36
3.5	Illustration of the movement of the aerial base stations (ABSs) in the 2D plane for suburban environment. The position of the ABS is represented using $\mathbf{x}$ . The three colors differentiate the UE clusters of the respective ABSs. (a) Initial 2D position of the ABSs. (b) Movement of the ABSs to the computed position. The solid arrow represents the actual ABS movement. The dotted lines represent the adaptive process (does not represent the movement) performed at the CC. $R_B = 2000$ m, $\alpha_N = 2.5$ , $\alpha_L = 2$ , $\lambda_U = 2 \times 10^{-4}/\text{m}^2$ , $\delta = 0$ , $N_{\text{UAV}} = 3$ , $H^* = 300$ m, $N_T = 70$ . . . . .	39
3.6	Total spectral efficiency vs. altitude of the ABS (comparison between Algorithm 1-based deployment and random deployment). . .	42

3.7	Total spectral efficiency vs. altitude of the ABS (comparing Algorithm 1-based deployment, random deployment, and equidistant deployment). . . . .	43
3.8	Average coverage probability vs. Signal-to-Interference-Plus-Noise Ratio (SINR) threshold (comparison between Algorithm 1-based deployment and random deployment). . . . .	44
3.9	Energy consumption of Algorithms 1 and 2 compared to naive exhaustive search. . . . .	44
3.10	(a) Maximum achievable total spectral efficiency (TSE) vs. user intensity (b). Energy consumption for maneuvering vs. user intensity. . . . .	45
4.1	The data gathering and data transferring links and the spatial distribution of SNs, UAVs, and the GS. . . . .	52
4.2	Flowchart of our proposed algorithm . Dashed line boxes differentiate the approaches related to the subproblems . . . . .	57
4.3	UAV-SN assignment through conventional gale-shapely algorithm	60
4.4	UAV-SN assignment through Algorithm 3 . . . . .	60
4.5	UAV-SN assignment through Algorithm 3-b . . . . .	61
4.6	The maximum transmit power required among all the SNs for varying number of SNs. $N_{max} = 8$ . . . . .	72
4.7	The maximum transmit power required among all the SNs for varying number of SNs and the respective gain achieved compared to conventional Gale-Shapely algorithm in dense urban environment. $N_{max} = 8$ . . . . .	73
4.8	The number of iterations taken to convergence for different approaches in various environment with $K = 8$ . . . . .	75
4.9	The maximum transmit power required among all the SNs for varying number of of SNs in different environments. (a)- Suburban and Urban; (b)- Dens urban and Highrise urban . . . . .	76
4.10	The minimum number of UAVs required to serve all the SNs with varying number of SNs in different environments for $P_0 = 25 \mu W$ . . . . .	77



# List of Tables

2.1	Some general deployment approaches proposed in the current literature. . . . .	12
2.2	Limitation in the existing works and the proposed way to overcome	14
2.3	Works Related to Energy Efficient UAV-assisted Communication System . . . . .	17
2.4	Works Related to Energy Efficiency in uplink perspective in a UAV-assisted communication System . . . . .	21
3.1	Table of notations. . . . .	38
3.2	Simulation settings . . . . .	41
4.1	Simulation settings . . . . .	71
4.2	Probabilistic performance comparison of Algorithm 3 and Algorithm 3-b . . . . .	74
4.3	The number of iterations required to solve the 3D deployment problem for a given cluster with $K = 8$ . . . . .	75
4.4	The maximum transmit power resulted from the exhaustive search and the proposed approach. $K = 8$ . . . . .	76