



# The sky is not the limit

Standardization aspects of using LTE/NR to connect the skies

# Drone served by LTE network

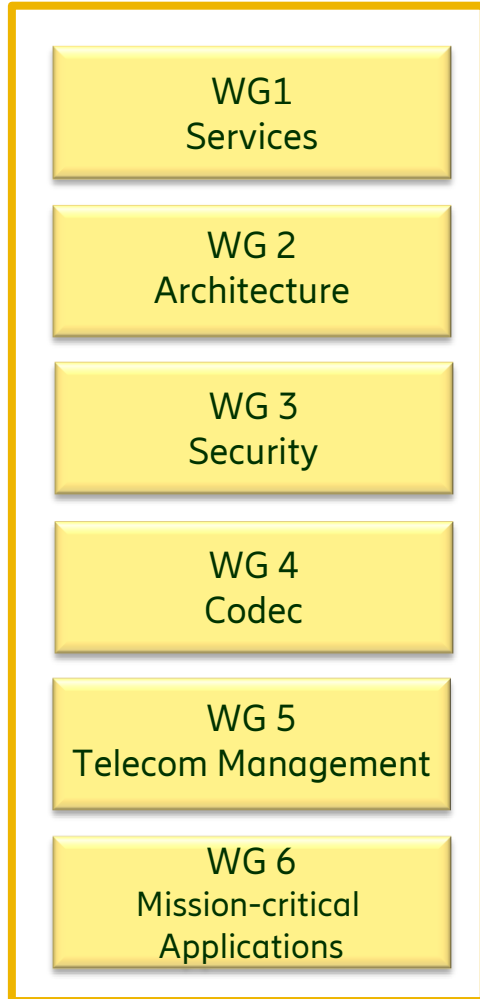


- LTE is well positioned to serve drones
  - Beyond visual line of sight
  - High mobile broadband data rate, low latency, large system capacity and robust reliability.
  - UAV identification and registration using on-board sim cards
  - Maintaining privacy and data protection
- The mobile industry has developed 4G LTE standards and is working on LTE evolutions and 5G standards.
- 3GPP standards are based on industry-wide consensus, and they are evolving in a backward compatible manner.
- They provide a global, interoperable, and scalable platform for the drone ecosystem.

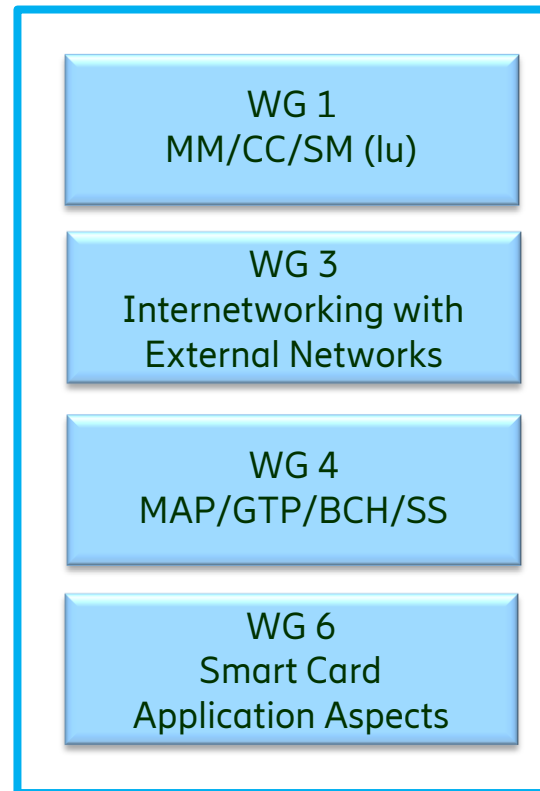
# Introduction to 3GPP



## TSG SA (Service & System Aspects)



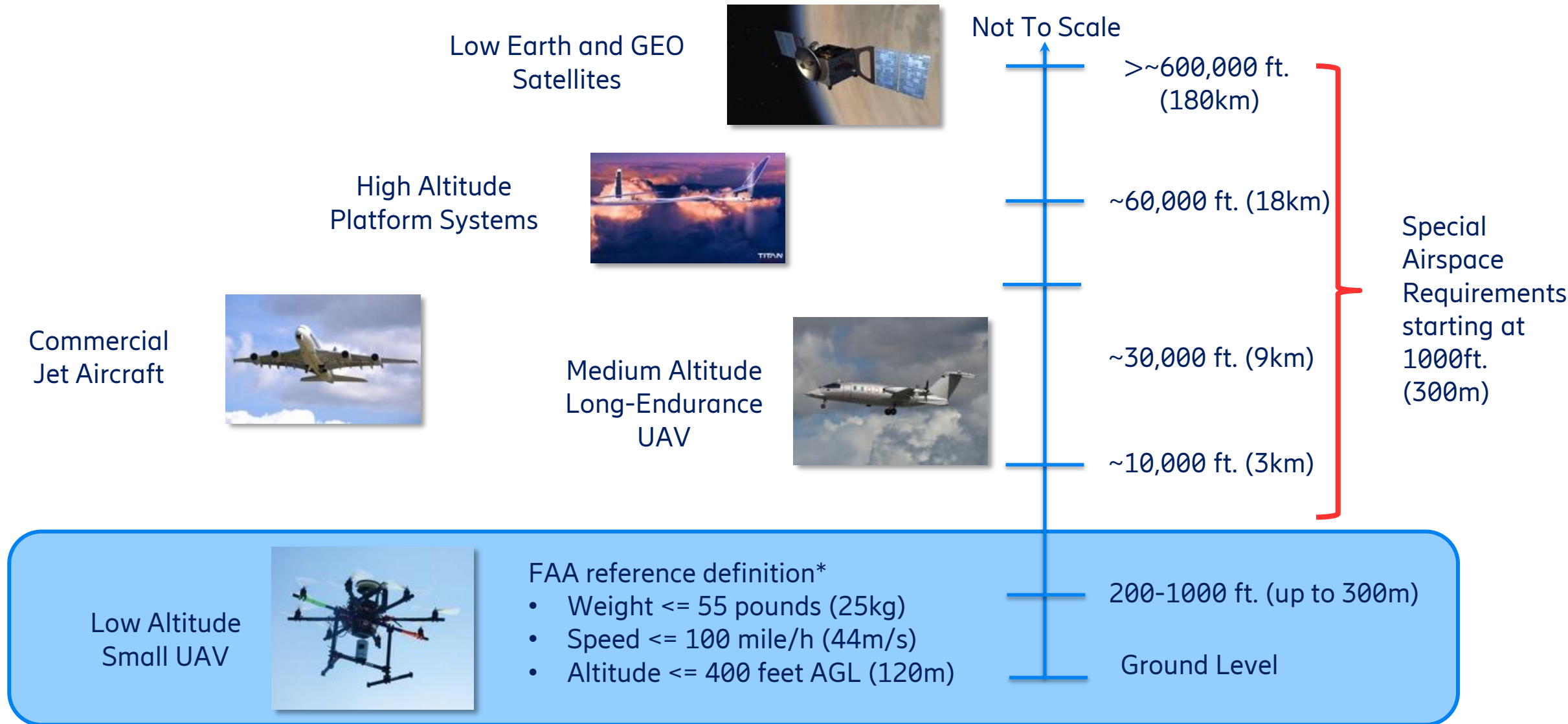
## TSG CT (Core Network & Terminals)



## TSG RAN (Radio Access Network)



# 3GPP Rel-15 scope

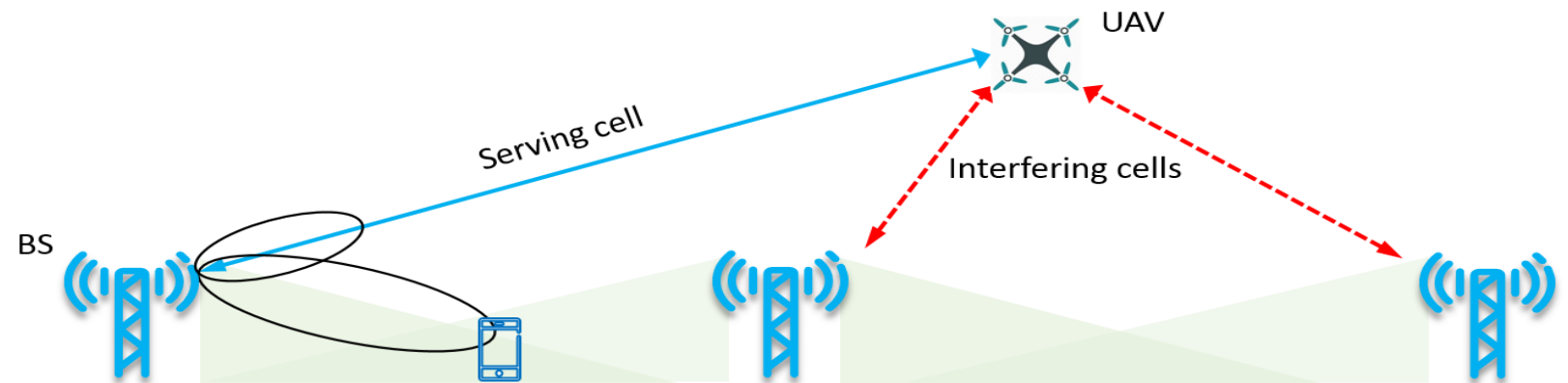


\*Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), "Summary of small unmanned aircraft rule (part 107)," [https://www.faa.gov/uas/media/Part\\_107\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.faa.gov/uas/media/Part_107_Summary.pdf), June 2016.

# Drone served by LTE network



- A drone on the ground will be served as a regular LTE smart phone
- Two main connectivity characteristics compared to ground UE
  - Drones may be served by the sidelobes of BS antennas that are downtilted
    - > change on the signal characteristics
  - Close to free-space propagation in the sky
    - > change on the co-channel interference scenario (signal coming from and to the drone)



# 3GPP LTE Rel-15 Study Item



- Rapporteurs: NTT Docomo, Ericsson
- Outcome: Technical Report (TR) 36.777
- Overall conclusions:
  - LTE and existing deployments are suitable for serving aerial vehicles
  - Enhancements needed/useful for:
    - Aerial UE identification
    - Flight mode detection
    - Interference detection/mitigation
    - Mobility enhancements
- TR includes field tests from Ericsson, Huawei, KDDI, Nokia, NTT Docomo, Qualcomm and ZTE
- TR includes channel models for Aerials served by LTE networks
- Outcome of the SI referred in ECC PT1(18)074 “Use of drones in MFCN bands below 3.8GHz”

# 3GPP LTE Rel-15 Work Item

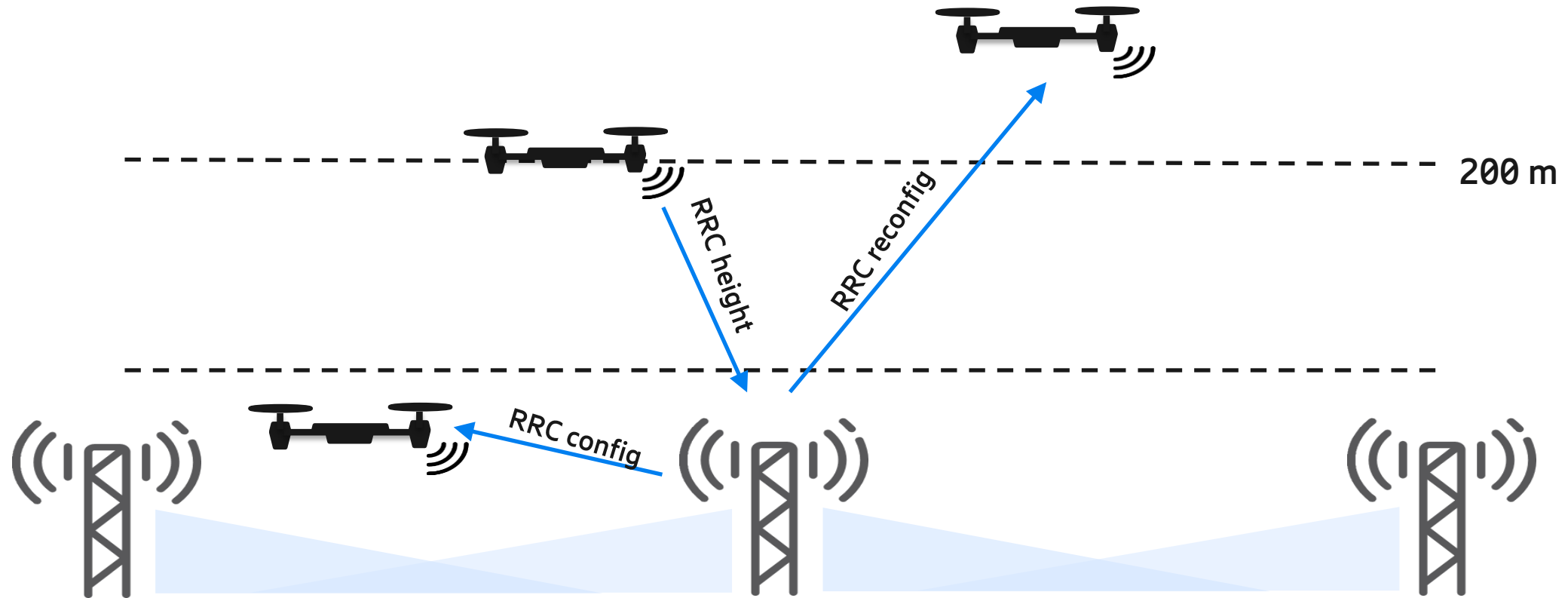


- Rapporteur: Ericsson, RAN2-focused
- 4 main enhancements:
  - Support for subscription-based identification (SA2)
    - HSS-MME-eNB
  - Height reporting when UAV crosses height threshold (RAN2)
    - Report includes height, location (3D), horizontal and vertical speed
  - RSRP reporting per event of N cells' signal power above a threshold
    - Report includes RSRP/RSRQ/location(3D)
  - UE specific UL power control (RAN1)
  - Flight path information provided from UE to eNB (RAN2)
    - Network polling
    - List of waypoints(3D location), time stamp if available

# Enhanced LTE Rel-15 UAV support



- Reconfiguration of UAV based on height report of interference detection report
- UAV reconfiguration for UL power control
- UAV reconfiguration of measurement parameters to improve mobility when flying





# 3GPP LTE/NR Rel-16



- Ongoing discussion for LTE continuation and for NR(5G)
- Rel-16 starts after 3GPP plenary 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> June, (until end of 2019)
  
- Ericsson proposal for LTE-Rel16 to be submitted to plenary (DL 5<sup>th</sup> June.)
  - Objectives:
    - IDLE mode enhancements(broadcasting of height threshold)
    - Faster scaling of RRM/other parameters
    - ...
  
- Ericsson proposal for NR Rel-16 to be submitted to plenary
  - Objectives
    - Subscription based identification
    - Height based reporting + location + airborne status
    - Flight path via RRC from UE

# Executive summary



- Existing LTE networks can support initial UAV deployments
  - 3GPP SI confirms feasibility of reusing terrestrial networks for serving flying drones
  - Rel-15 LTE WI introduced enhancements to LTE
  - Further enhancements for LTE possible in Rel-16
- New NR networks hopefully enable basic UAV support from an early release
  - UAV identification, height based report, flight path
  - Mobility and interference detection enhancements need study before WI

# Ericsson publications



- [Paper] The Sky Is Not the Limit: LTE for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8337920/>)
- [Paper] Mobile Networks Connected Drones: Field Trials, Simulations, and Design Insights (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.10508>)
- [Paper] Interference Mitigation Methods for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Served by Cellular Networks (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.00223>)
- [Paper – jointly with CMCC] A Telecom Perspective on the Internet of Drones: From LTE-Advanced to 5G (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.11048>)
- [Paper] Mobility Support for Cellular Connected Unmanned Aerial Vehicles: Performance and Analysis (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.04523>)
- [Paper – jointly with NTT DOCOMO] An Overview of 3GPP Release-15 Study on Enhanced LTE Support for Connected Drones (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.00826>)
- [Paper] Rogue drone detection: A machine learning approach (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.05138>)
- [Blog] Managing drone air traffic with network services ([Ericsson Research Blog](#))
- [Blog] How mobile networks can support drone communication ([Ericsson Research Blog](#))
- [Youtube] Drone communication and traffic management over mobile networks ([Ericsson Youtube Channel](#))
- [Youtube] Invited talk at Texas Wireless Summit on LTE for unmanned aerial vehicles ([RCR Youtube Channel](#): starts at ~24:30)
- [News] Ericsson explains performance of drones on LTE networks ([RCR Wireless News](#))

