

GOALS

Enhance Unmanned Vehicles (UVs) missions enabling:

- low-latency information delivery
- better quality of service
- resource conservation
- reduced RTL (Return To Launch mode) probability



CHALLENGES

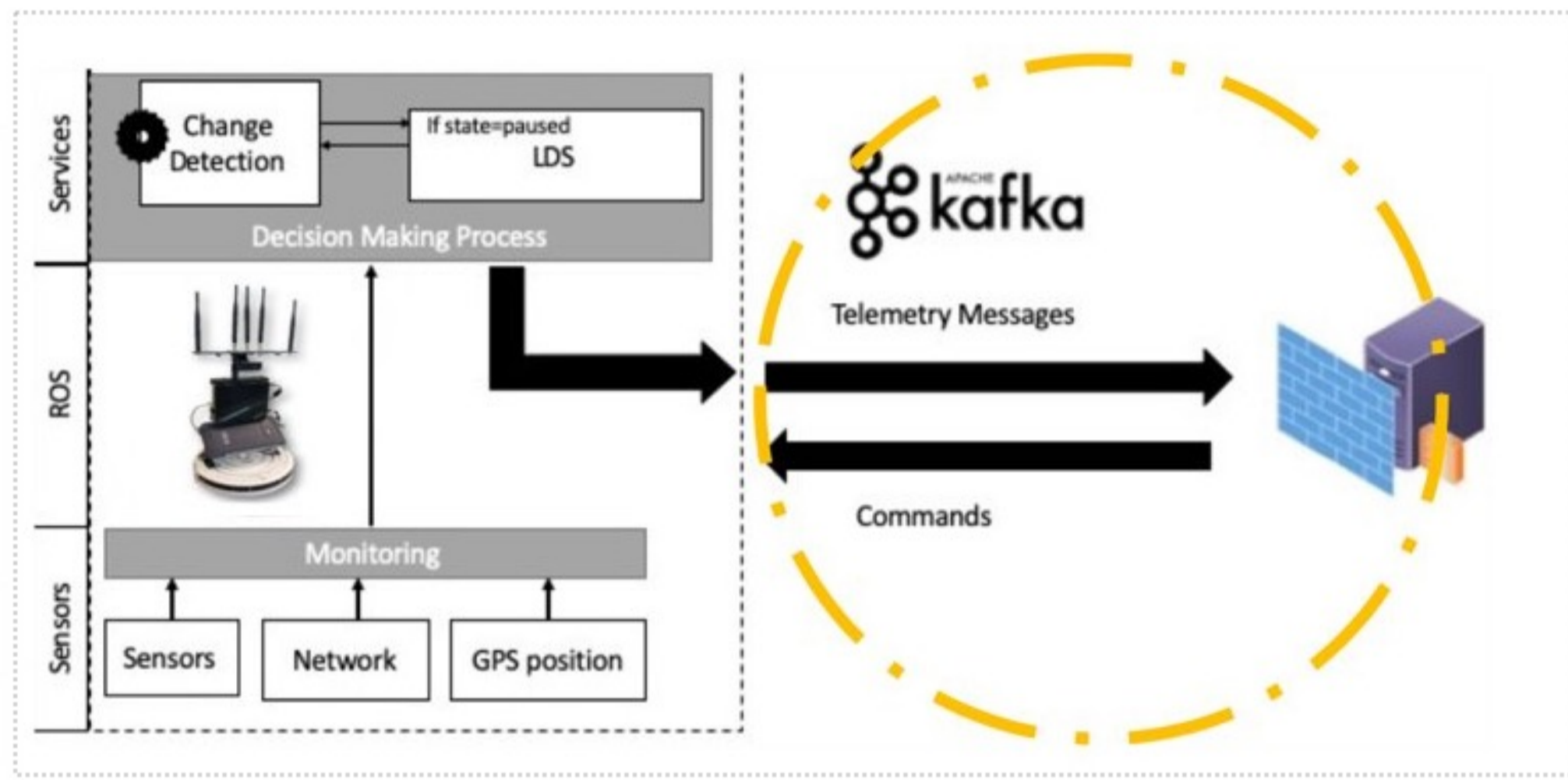
Ensuring continuous operation in adverse network conditions due to:

- limited bandwidth,
 - high traffic,
 - natural obstacles,
- Operation Beyond the Visual Line Of Sight (BVLOS)

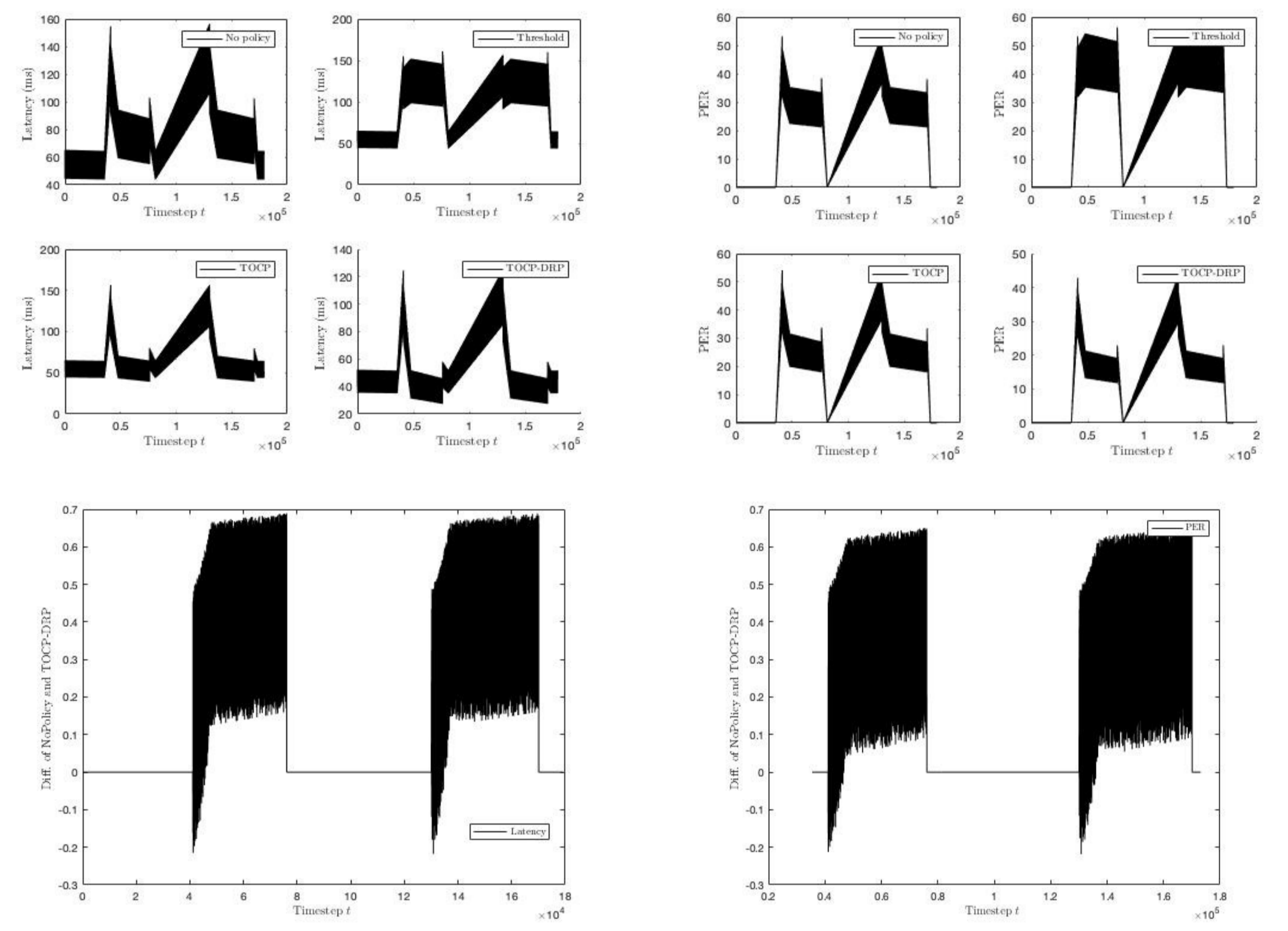
DEMO SETUP

MOTIVE experiment requirements:

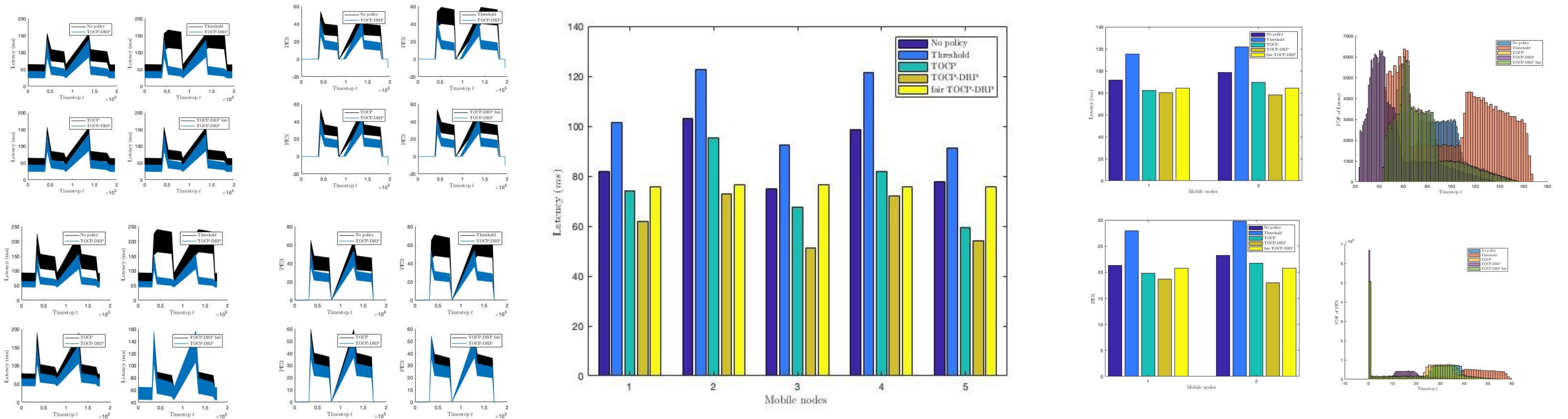
- 1) Mobile nodes with a planned path
- 2) Saturated network conditions in specific areas
- 3) Local and cloud servers running Apache Kafka



RESULTS



MORE RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ TOCP-DRP in poor network conditions outperforms the rest four policies.
- ✓ TOCP-DRP has better performance as expected than the TOCP policy as long as TOCP overviews the network only in active mode and the last is network agnostic in pausing mode.
- ✓ The fair TOCP-DRP ensures the fairness in bandwidth between nodes where the nodes are deactivated from a global worst QNI metric. This ensures that nodes in poor circumstances will be deactivated in parallel and the mean value of latency will be equal to all nodes

POST MORTEM

- Validated our solution in a real life scenario under controlled conditions
- Extending of solution for further static IoT nodes
- Experiment and validate results in the open
- Re-evaluate user requirements and identify market share