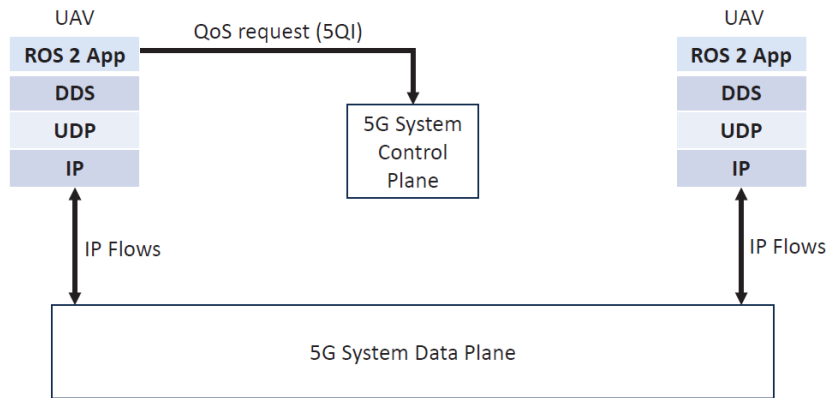


Enabling 5G for UAV Networks: A Performance and Security Analysis--Year 2 Support



System Architecture that includes two UAVs running the ROS2 application, communicating over the 5G control and data planes. Adapted from https://design.ros2.org/articles/unique_network_flows.html

Problem Statement

- Continuing our FY23 efforts, we plan to fully simulate the ROS 2-5G network, and experiment with the different quality of service (QoS) identifiers and security suites that are available.
- We are using a ROS 2 system architecture developed by a student from a CRUSER funded thesis to add 5G endpoints to the IP network.
- We will then isolate the 5G endpoints and study the performance between 5G at a UAV endpoint and its connecting tower (5G dot).
- We will examine a variety of mobility and radio characteristics.
- We will examine the 5G security apparatus and its impact on this UAV system in terms of data security.

Impact

- Enabling a UAV network to use 5G, particularly for offloading data is a critical need.
- 5G introduces a number of benefits, including higher data rates, lower latency and increased coverage.
- To use 5G, we must understand how 5G can be integrated into a robotic platform (i.e., autonomous vehicles) that relies on the DDS middleware and ROS 2.
- Modeling a UAV network with 5G endpoints that can be analyzed from a performance and security perspective will lead to further understanding on how to enact secure autonomous communications.

Transition

- The PI is currently the lead on an ONR Code 31 project that is studying 5G integration for expeditionary energy systems.
- Sponsors and stakeholders, including ONR and DASN-OE are highly interested in understanding how 5G and next generation wireless protocols can be integrated to enhance connectivity of autonomous assets.
- This Year 2 funding will allow us to complete a full security and performance analysis that will showcase the feasibility of 5G for a UAV network.