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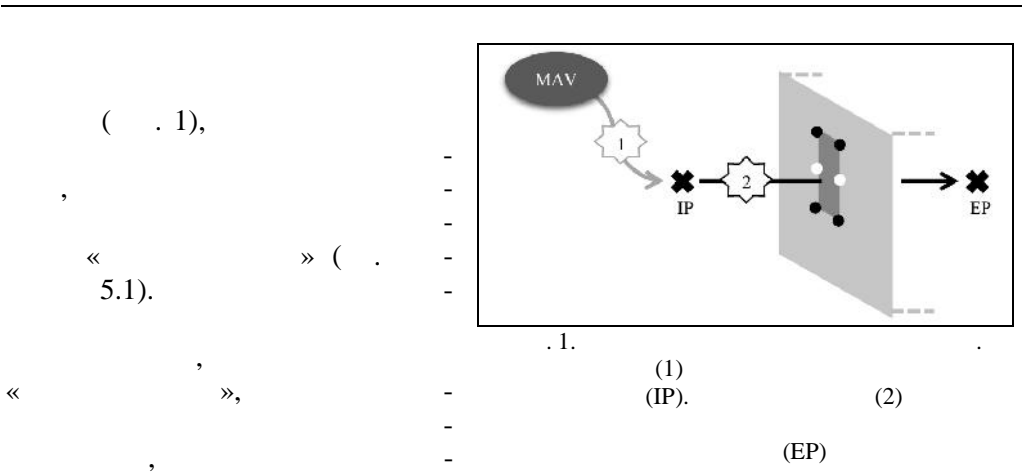
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5.2.

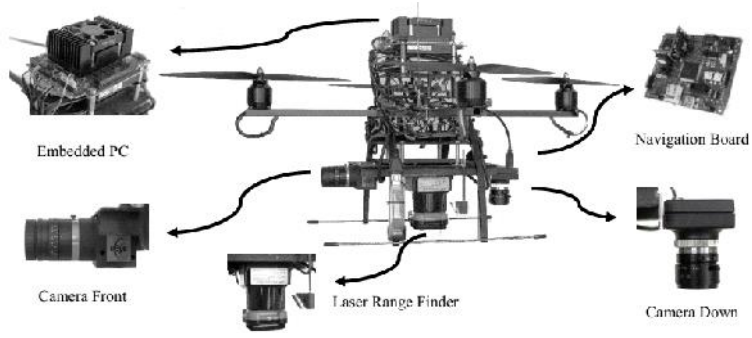
(6).

2.

0,74 .

GPS¹,

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2.

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¹ μ blox, LEA 5T.
² Analog Devices, ADIS 16255.
³ VTI, SCA3100.
⁴ IDS, UI-1240 SE -C-HQ and IDS, UI-1240 ML-C-HG.
⁵ Hokuyo, URG UTM-30LN.
⁶ Adlink, Cool XpressRunner GS-45 Intel Core 2 Duo (2.26 GHz).

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$$P_i^L(d_i, \delta_i), \quad P_i^l(u_i, v_i) \quad d_i \quad I \quad is \quad :$$

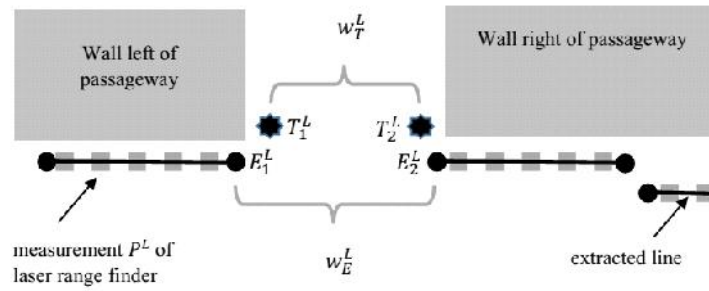
$$\overline{P}_i^l = K \cdot \left[C_L^\varepsilon \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d_i \cos \delta_i \\ d_i \sin \delta_i \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} + \overline{l}_{cL}^\varepsilon \right]. \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_L^\varepsilon \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad L \quad \overline{l}_{cL}^\varepsilon \quad C_L^\varepsilon \quad ,$$

$$T_1^l \in P^L \quad T_2^l \in P^L \quad , \quad T_1^l \in P^l \quad T_2^l \in P^l \quad , \quad (\quad) ,$$

$$\begin{matrix} [17] \\ (\quad , 4) . \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} T_1^L & T_2^L & \\ & & E^L \\ & & w_E^L \\ & & w_T^L , \\ T_1^L & T_2^L & \end{matrix}$$



. 4.

$$T_1^L \quad T_2^L - E_1^L \quad E_2^L$$

4.2.

[18].

. 4.1,

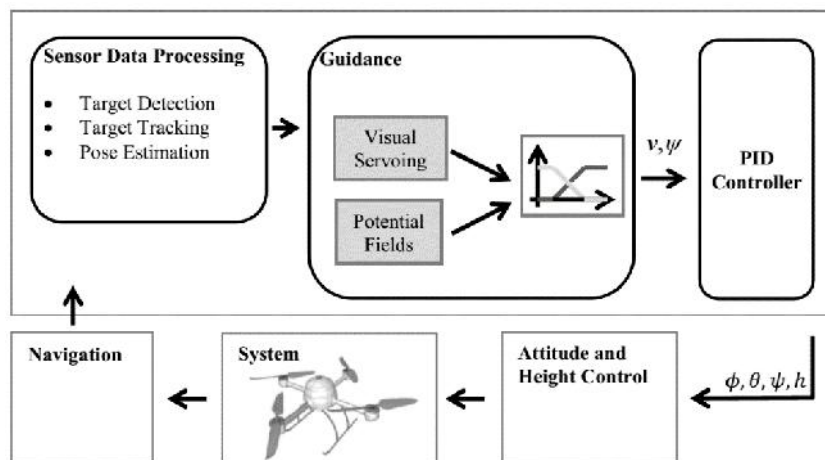
. 4.1.

4.3.

[19].

assumption). « » (weak Manhattan world

5.



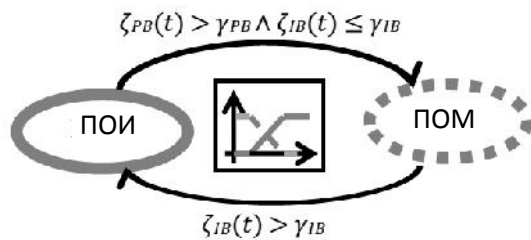
5.1.

$$\vec{e}(t) = \vec{s}(t) - \vec{s}^*(t) \quad (2)$$

[20].

$$\vec{v}_c = -\lambda \mathbf{L}_e^+ \vec{e}(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{L}_e^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_c \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$



. 6.

[23]

$$\lambda(x) = a \cdot e^{-b \cdot x} + c \quad (4)$$

a, b, c

$$a = \lambda(0) - \lambda(x) \Big|_{x \rightarrow \infty},$$

$$b = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \lambda(x) \Big|_{x=0}, \quad (5)$$

$$c = \lambda(x) \Big|_{x \rightarrow \infty}.$$

(. [24])

5.2.

[25],

[25, 26, 27],

$$[11] \quad U_{att}(\vec{x}) = \begin{cases} c_{att,1} \cdot \rho_d(\vec{x})^{n_{att}}, & \rho_d(\vec{x}) < \rho_{0,att} \\ c_{att,2} \cdot \rho_d(\vec{x}), & else \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$c_{att,1}, c_{att,2} \quad n_{att}$$

(6)

« », [27].

GeCui [29] (

Ge Cui),

firas [25],

$$U_{rep}(\vec{x}) = \begin{cases} c_{rep} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{obs}(\vec{x})} - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right)^2 \cdot S, & \rho_{obs}(\vec{x}) \leq \rho_0 \\ 0, & else \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

— ρ_0 .

$$s = \min(1, c_s \cdot \rho_d^{n_{att}}). \quad (8)$$

GeCui, s

(8)

[31].

[32],

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$$\|\vec{F}_{att}\|_{r_a} = \frac{\|\vec{F}_{att}\|}{r_a}, \quad \vec{v}_{\frac{c}{cc}, r} = \frac{\vec{v}_c}{r}, \quad [32].$$

6.

OpenGL

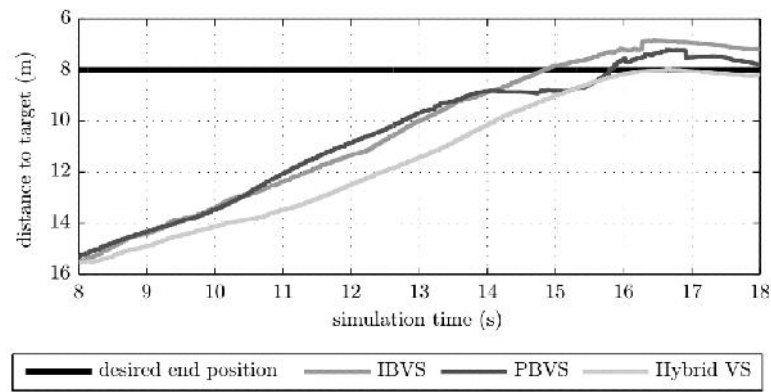


. 8.

. 8.

[35].

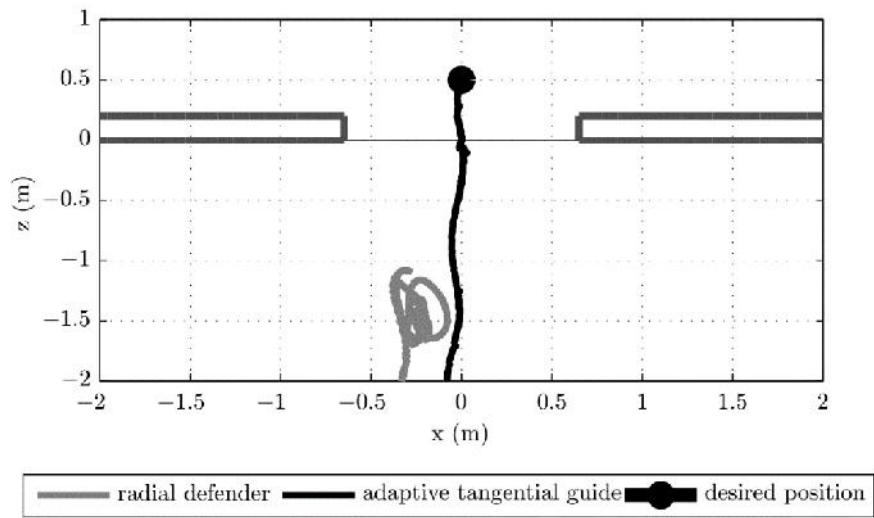
6.1.



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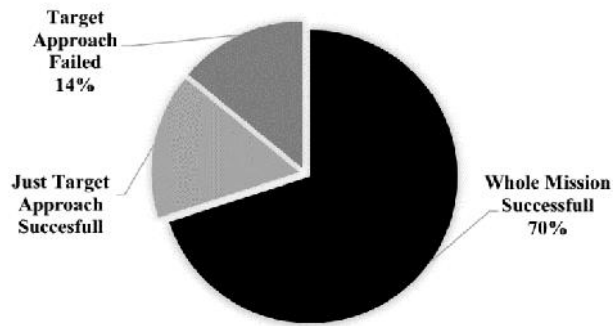
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6.2.



6.3.

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. 11.

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Abstract. Micro Aerial Vehicles for autonomous explorations of hazardous areas are predestined to support emergency and rescue forces. Especially the autonomous access to buildings is highly demanding due to insufficient GNSS reception in urban terrain and narrow passageways into buildings. Thus, this paper presents a complete flight system, consisting of guidance, navigation and control subsystems. All these elements are designed to enable safe flights into buildings. The guidance subsystem is divided into two parts. The vision based guidance part is manoeuvring the MAV on an intermediate position in front of the building. The potential field based guidance part enables the MAV to fly inside the buildings without having any collisions. For that, neither any prior knowledge about the building's structure, nor any maps are necessary. To provide the flight guidance with information about the actual kinematic state of the MAV an accurate and robust navigation system not depending on GNSS measurements is used. The complete system is evaluated using simulated flight data.

Keywords: MAV, Guidance, Navigation, GNSS Denied Environment

4.02.2015