

1.

), (.
), (.
), (.
). (.
« ».

[7, 8] . , , . , .

[9–11].

[12].

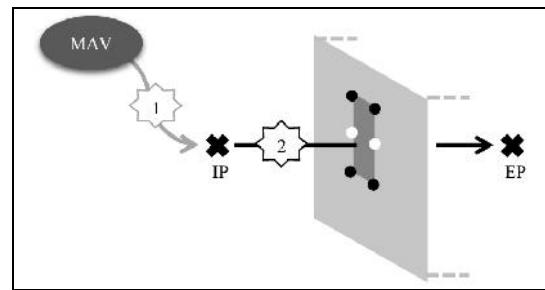
[13] GPS, GPS.

[14].

4.

(. . 1),

,
« » (. .
5.1).



. 1.

(1)
(IP).

(2)

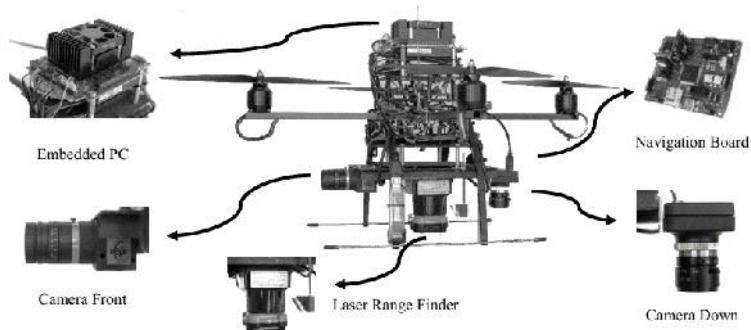
(EP)

5.2.

(. . 6).

2.

,
, 0,74 .
,
,
,
,
GPS¹,
(. .),
2
4
3
5 (. . 2).



. 2.

6,

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).

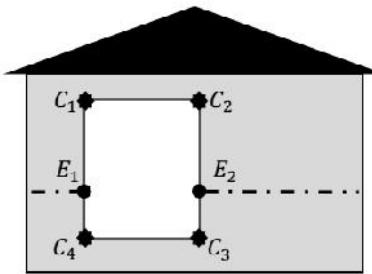
3.

[15].

« » (vanishing points).

(Stochastic Cloning Error State
Space Kalman Filter).

4.



3:
1 = 4

($1 - 2$)

($1 - 2$)

($1 - 2$).

4.1.

Suzuki

[16].

•
•
•
•

P_i^L
 $P_i^L(d_i, \delta_i),$

$P_i^I(u_i, v_i)$

d_i

I

$i,$

$$\vec{P}_i^I = K \cdot \left[C_L^c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d_i \cos \delta_i \\ d_i \sin \delta_i \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} + \vec{l}_{cL}^c \right]. \quad (1)$$

C_L^c L \vec{l}_{cL}^c

()

C_L^c

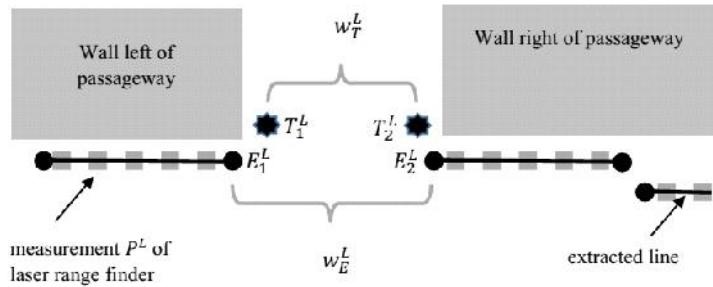
8

$T_1^L \in P^L$ $T_2^L \in P^L$, $T_1^I \in P^I$
 $T_2^I \in P^I,$ (),

[17]
(4).

T_1^L T_2^L E^L
 T_1^I T_2^I w_E^L
 w_T^L ,

y^L $(z^L).$ $(x^L),$
 (y^c) $(y^c).$ $(z^c),$
2 (89), 2015 7



4.

$$\frac{T_1^L - T_2^L}{E_1^L - E_2^L}$$

4.2.

[18].

4.1,

4.1.

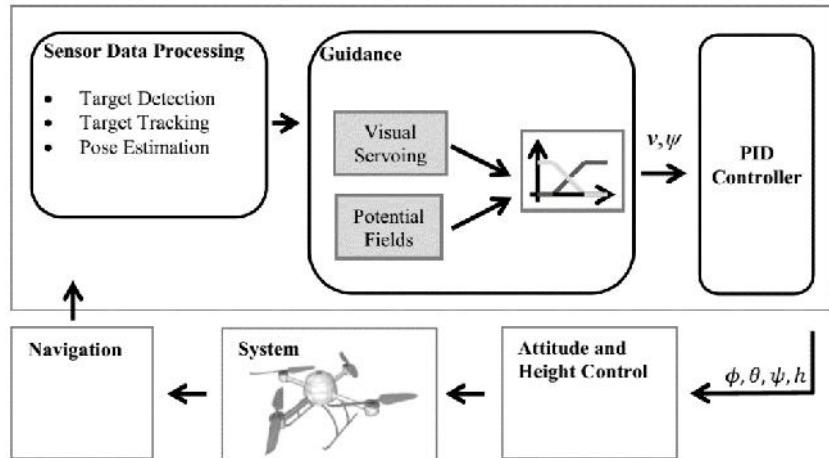
4.3.

[19].

« (weak Manhattan world assumption).

5.

5.



5.

5.1.

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

[20].

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

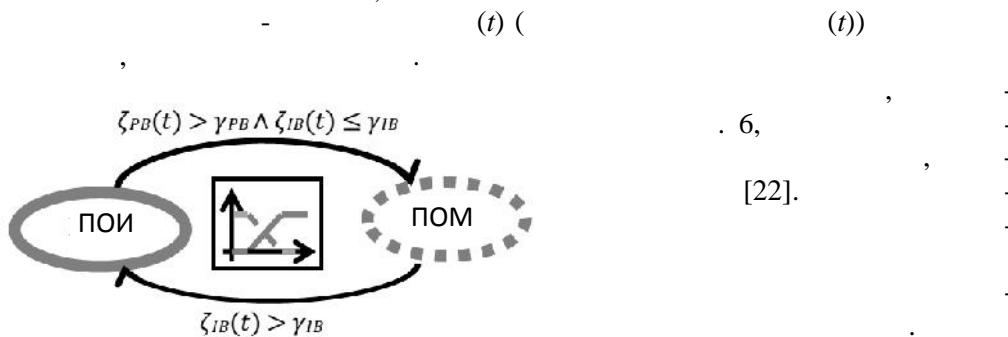
$$\mathbf{L}_e^+ = \quad , \lambda = \quad , \quad [21]. \quad (3)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$9 \quad (x^b), \quad (y^b)$$

$(z^b).$

$2(89), 2015$



[23]

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

a, b, c

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

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

$$c = \lambda(x) \Big|_{x \rightarrow \infty}. \quad (5)$$

([24])

5.2.

[25],

[11]

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

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

(6)

« » [27].
GeCui [29] (

Ge Cui),

firas [25],

$$\rho_{obs}(\vec{x})$$

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

— ρ_0 .

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

GeCui, s

(8)

[31].

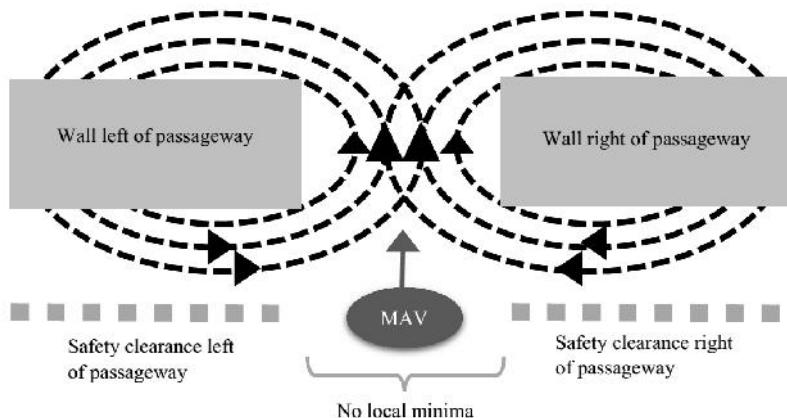
[32],

(), (),

$$\vec{F}_{rep, \frac{cc}{cc}} = \begin{cases} \|\vec{F}_{att}\| \cdot \vec{v}_{\frac{cc}{cc}} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_a} \right), & r \leq r_a \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$\|\vec{F}_{att}\| -$
 r_a
[32].

$\vec{v}_{\frac{cc}{cc}}, r$



[33].

[34],

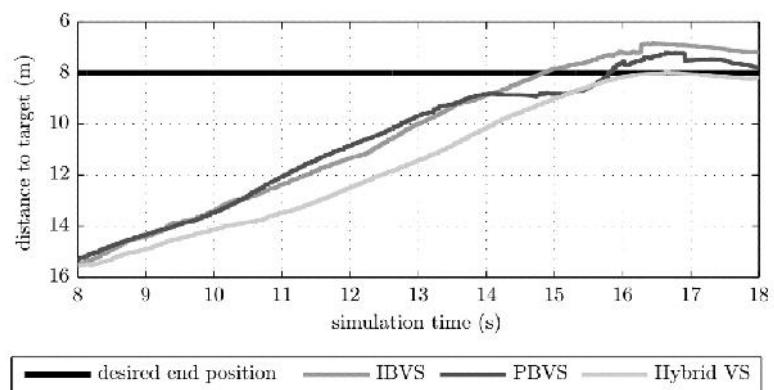


OpenGL

- . 8.

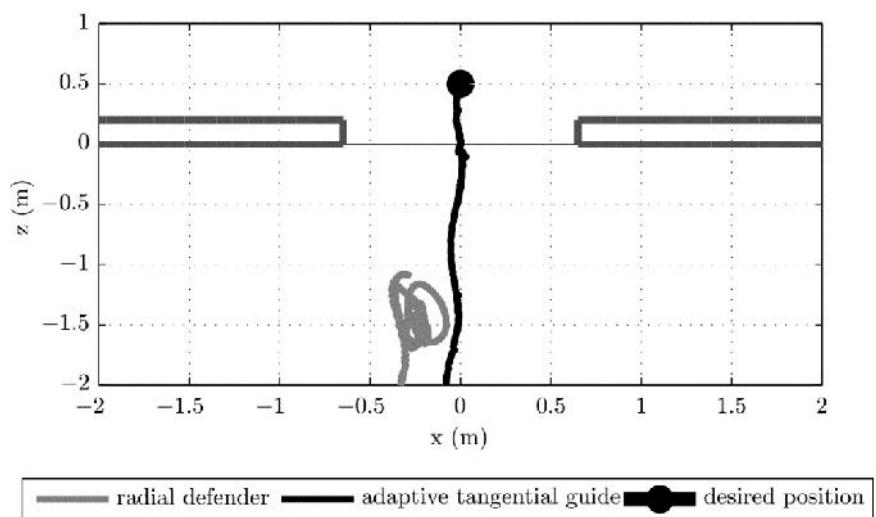
8. [35].

6.1.



. 9,

6.2.



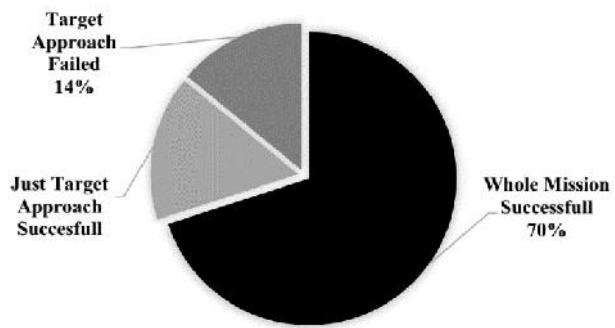
10.

6.3.

100

14%

14



11.

100
- 14%,
- 70%

7.

100

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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 save flights into buildings. The guidance subsystem is divided into two parts. The vison 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