Unmanned Aerial Vehicles have potential uses for military, police, and civilian communities performing tasks that may put pilots of manned aircraft in harms way. On-board sensors such as cameras can relay information making UAVs ideal for surveillance, reconnaissance, damage assessment, and natural disaster surveying. Fixed wing UAVs come in a wide range of sizes from micro to large varieties. Micro to small hand launched UAVs can be easily transported, are inexpensive, and are fast to deploy. Large UAVs can perform the same tasks as smaller varieties as well as carry weapons. UAVs are part of an Unmanned aerial system consisting of the aircraft, an autopilot, ground station, radios, and transmitters. Ground stations are used for planning missions, configuring UAV parameters, and collecting UAV sensor data. Missions are typically relayed to a UAV as a path that accomplishes tasks such as waypoint navigation and loitering. Autopilots attempt to follow the path as closely as possible using navigation, guidance, and control algorithms.

Surveillance, re

On-board sensors such as cameras relay information to the ground

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) operate without an on-board pilot making them well suited for surveillance, damage assessment, and natural disaster surveying. UAVs can be classified based on their size, ranging from micro to large varieties.

Small hand-launched UAVs have found uses in surveillance and damage assessment due to their easy transportation, low cost, and rapid deployment. . .

Small hand-launched UAVs are easily transported, inexpensive, rapidly deployed,