Appendix B

Comparison to the Previous Version of the Framework

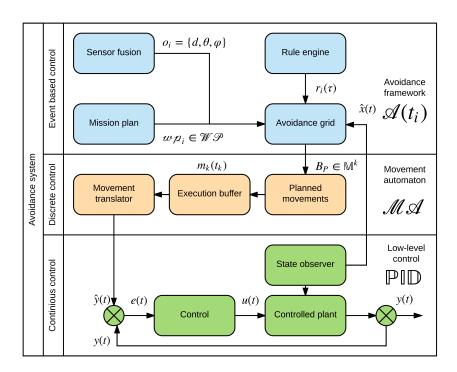


Figure B.1: Obstacle avoidance based on Reach sets concept [1].

Conceptual scheme: The overall concept of *Detect and Avoid Framework* (fig. B.1) is taking architecture from LSTS toolchain [2, 3]. The UAS part is based on *LSTS Dune*, and it can be easily integrated in the future.

- 1. Continuous control is not solved in this work, its kept in the scheme for reference.
- 2. Discrete control it bridges event based Detect & Avoid core functionality with Continuous control. Its covered by Movement Automaton (sec. ??).

- 3. Event-based control covers major functionalists:
 - a. Sensor (Data) fusion the main feed of information, implementation of sensor fusion (sec. ??) and data fusion (sec. ??) contributing the avoidance events, introduced in (sec. ??).
 - b. Mission plan feeding actual goal and objectives to Navigation Algorithm (sec. ??) and obeying UTM directives (sec. ??).
 - c. Avoidance Grid using mainly Approximation of Reachable Space (sec. ??) in Avoidance Maneuver Estimation.
 - d. Rule engine enforcing UTM directives (sec. ??).

Surveillance Improvements in Our Work: Hierarchical calculation is addressed in Mission Control run (sec: ??) where threats are hierarchically applied based on severity.

Source reliability evaluation is addressed in Static Obstacles (sec. ??) and Moving Obstacles ??). The main rating for Detected obstacle, Map Obstacle and Visibility of space are established there.

Clear rating definition - the Reachability of space portion and Safety rating for trajectory are established in Avoidance Grid Run (sec. ??)

Reach Set Improvements in Our Work: Limited system dimension - the discretization due to the higher system dimension and increased maneuver complexity goes hand-in-hand with pre-calculation of the Reach Set. This shortcoming is addressed in (sec. ??).

Real-time optimization - replaced by Discrete offline optimization problem. The general cost function is given in (eq. ??). The optimization problem solved in this work is defined in (eq. ??).

Continuous space disparity - The pre-calculated reach set estimation can be valid with a small marginal error for some region in system state space. The dynamic method for state space segmentation can be used [4]. This aspect is not addressed in this work, because it strongly depends on the system behind movement automaton.

Trajectory Tracking - The movement automaton (def. ??) in Control Mode can be used to track a reference trajectory in form of the Movement Buffer (def. ??). Another option is to use thick waypoint trajectory tracking for UAS like in [5] or [6]. The work will use only Movement Automaton as controller/predictor.

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