

		Accuracy	Speed	N/A
			Manoeuvrability	R2IR
Cloud	Low	Scope	Speed	F2EO/IR
			Manoeuvrability	R2EO/IR
		Accuracy	Speed	N/A
			Manoeuvrability	N/A
	Middle	Scope	Speed	F2EO/IR
			Manoeuvrability	R2EO/IR
		Accuracy	Speed	N/A
			Manoeuvrability	N/A
	High	Scope	Speed	F3EO/IR
			Manoeuvrability	R3EO/IR
		Accuracy	Speed	N/A
			Manoeuvrability	R2EO/IR

Table 3. Results shown for Urban Area as most restrictive for drone usage

5. CONCLUSION

Some important, basic considerations in drone employment in disaster relief effort are illuminated in this paper. Although, statistically some platforms had to be preferred, the common opinion is that more than one can do the job. When possible experts on tactical and operational level would employ smaller drone (up to 150kg) instead to request larger strategic level platform (above 150kg).

A contribution of the current work is that it provides a basic modelling basis for reasoning about values and experts opinion and makes such a reasoning explicit particularly featuring disaster relief.

Only single flying platform was considered in this paper. Numbers can boost additionally the capability. Two or three smaller less-capable drones may to equal or exceed the performance of the larger drone employed singly.

Although cost-effectiveness analysis was not introduced, upgrading the sensors to multispectral cameras would permit greater operational flexibility and would offer enhanced operational effectiveness for disaster operations scenario.

A serious limitation to this work is that no explicit simulation solutions that assume weaving in compromises between platform and sensor employment and disaster conditions is being proposed. This challenge will inspire our further research activities. The proposed model needs additional work. In order to follow the weather conditions more accurately and the expert opinions on performance a fuzzy logic model can be introduced.

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