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Patent Search

Invention Title	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR LOCATING INDIVIDUALS IN DISASTER AFFECTED AREA
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Abstract:

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR LOCATING INDIVIDUALS IN DISASTER AFFECTED AREA ABSTRACT A system (100) for locating individuals in a disaster affected area is disclo
system (100) comprises an unmanned aerial vehicle (102) to fly over a predefined search region, a flight control unit (104) to autonomously navigate the unmanned a
(102) along a pre-generated grid path, and an imaging unit (106) to acquire visual data during flight. The system (100) is configured to initiate a flight and autonomous
the unmanned aerial vehicle (102), acquire the visual data from the imaging unit (106) during the flight, process the visual data to identify a human presence within th
data, determine geographical coordinates of the identified human presence, and transmit the determined geographical coordinates to a remote ground station (200)
rescue teams to reach the identified individual. The system (100) support reliable identification of individuals within visually complex or partially obstructed environm
10, Figures: 4 Figure 1 is selected.

Complete Specification

Description:
BACKGROUND
Field of Invention
[001]   Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to a drone and particularly to a device for locating individuals in a disaster affected area.
Description of Related Art
[002]   Natural and man-made disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, and building collapses create severe disruption in affected regions. Victims often
trapped under debris or in inaccessible locations, and immediate help becomes crucial for survival. However, rescue teams face delays due to blocked paths, unstal
terrain, and hazardous conditions that restrict direct access. In many situations, the time needed to locate individuals results in reduced chances of survival, especia
within the critical period shortly after a disaster.
[003]   Current disaster response methods rely on a combination of ground personnel, trained dogs, ground robots, helicopters, aerial drones, and satellite obser
systems. Ground teams physically move through affected zones to search for survivors. Trained dogs detect human scent in confined or obstructed areas. Robots a
narrow or dangerous spaces. Helicopters cover large areas and transport rescue equipment. Aerial drones capture aerial views of affected zones. Satellite systems (
large-area assessments and positional data related to terrain and damage.
[004]   However, these approaches show significant limitations. Ground teams advance slowly in unstable environments. Dogs and robots face limited reach and l
in wide or complex terrains. Helicopters require substantial cost and time for deployment and are unsuitable in cluttered or narrow spaces. Aerial drones often lack

View Application Status