

- ігнорується необхідність набуття фахівцями навичок прогнозно-діагностичного, аналітичного та комунікаційного характеру;
- потребує вдосконалення система підвищення кваліфікації.

На жаль, можна констатувати, що жоден український заклад вищої освіти зі спеціалізованими умовами навчання не здійснює підготовку фахівців-аналітиків безпосередньо для інформаційно-аналітичних підрозділів Національної поліції України. Отже, пріоритетним завданням реформування системи вищої освіти є збільшення її мобільності та гнучкості, що проявлятиметься у здатності оперативно реагувати на потреби практичних підрозділів Національної поліції у кадрах, підготовлених за певними спеціальностями.

Під час формування кваліфікаційних вимог до підготовки працівників інформаційно-аналітичних підрозділів слід передбачити необхідність наявності в них не тільки навичок роботи з комп'ютерною технікою та спеціалізованим програмним забезпеченням, а й ґрунтовних знань з оперативно-розшукової діяльності. Зважаючи на транснаціональний характер аналітичної роботи, специфіку інформаційного середовища мережі Інтернет та, як правило, англomовний інтерфейс спеціалізованого програмного забезпечення, фахівці-аналітики повинні володіти іноземними мовами, передусім англійською.

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АННА СЕРГІЙВНА БУРЯК

курсант 2 курсу факультету підготовки фахівців досудового розслідування
Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ

ЄВГЕНІЯ ВОЛОДИМИРІВНА СТРЮК

старший викладач кафедри українознавства та іноземних
Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ

METHODS OF APPLICATION NO-PILOT AVIATION COMPLEXES

Military conflicts of the late XX - beginning of XXI centuries characterized by the use of a large number of new weapons, which allowed the warring parties to distance themselves as much as possible from the posse-day collision with each other. One of the newest examples of weapons on the battlefield was the non-pilot aviation complexes, which during military conflicts proved their ability to perform much more effectively than manned aircraft, conduct aerial reconnaissance and perform other combat support tasks, as well as to strike the enemy.

Now, there is a large body of literature on how to use no-pilot aviation in armed conflicts of the last ten years. In the first stage, the main tasks that were solved with their help were the identification of goals, the evaluation of the results of air strikes; joint operations with manned aircraft and ground units.

Also, noteworthy is that these aircraft are also used to provide information support for hostilities, which has become a crucial solution in providing troop

deployment information services using broadband wireless access called High Altitude Platform Station (HAPS).

Consider the main types. The simplest solution is to use airships of different technical designs. At present, the use of modern technologies has allowed raising to a new level the creation and operation of balloons as vehicles. After that, it significantly influenced the use of balloons as air platforms for communication purposes. The balloon is a payload carrier. The cable holds the balloon during lifting, descending and parking at working height, providing power to the onboard systems and payload. The attached balloons are equipped with modern radio-locating equipment and allow to control the territory with a diameter of up to 200 km. Most often, balloons are used to:

- combating smuggling;
- detection of rockets at low altitude;
- border protection, anti-piracy;
- long-range radar intelligence;
- relaying of different types of communication.

An important milestone in the creation of aero platforms was the use of low-cost unmanned aerial vehicles. Yes, General Atomic offers the Predator RQ-1 as a mid-level platform. It has television and infra-red cameras, radar, communications and control equipment. The control of the Predator RQ-1 is from the Earth by an operator using a special station with a 6.25-meter antenna in the Ku-band.

Within the project ERAST (Environmental Research Aircraft and Sensor Technology), held under the auspices of NASA, a company AeroVironment Inc. develops unmanned airplanes, the source of electricity for which is placed on the upper surface of the wings solar batteries company SunPower Corp. with a total power of 35 kW and a coefficient of 18.4% co-action (the size of one cell of the battery is 32x70 mm).

The first generation was Pathfinder, the use of modern technology has enabled to raise to a new level the creation and operation of aircraft, both heavier and lighter than air, and on their basis to begin the deployment of aerial platforms for the implementation of a new type of telecommunications. The variety of aircraft that can carry telecommunication equipment allows the creation of radio systems of various purposes, which have different requirements for cargo flexibility, altitude hang and power consumption of the air platform. The advantages of aircraft as carriers of telecommunication equipment are that they do not depend as balloons on air flows, may be in planning mode for some time, have developed technologies of their construction and flight support.

The disadvantages of conventional aircraft with fuel engines can be attributed to the constant need for fuel, which significantly limits their stay in the air. Moreover, as the flight height increases, the need for fuel increases.

This disadvantage is not the standalone airplanes on solar panels. They still have one drawback – a small load capacity. Gradually, other tasks specific to previously no-pilot aviation began to be transferred to unmanned aerial vehicles. Among them are the tasks of combat support: detection and disorientation of

enemy anti-aircraft missile systems; radio-electronic counteraction; radio interception; mine detection and detection; relay signals.

In the course of the work, the ways of applying the no-pilot aviation in the course of the local conflicts of the last decades were analyzed, as well as the tendencies of their application and development, namely: increasing the volume of tasks assigned to them; multipurpose use of them; comprehensive application together with other forces and means of various types of military intelligence; 24-hour aerial reconnaissance through no-pilot aviation in all weather conditions; integration with the means of destruction; their use as carriers of lesions; inclusion in a single air traffic management system; use for the benefit of all management units.

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АЛІНА АНАТОЛІЇВНА МАРОЧКО

курсант 2 курсу факультету підготовки фахівців для органів досудового розслідування Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ

ЄВГЕНІЯ ВОЛОДИМИРІВНА СТРЮК

старший викладач кафедри українознавства та іноземних
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FUNDAMENTALS FOR BUILDING AN EFFECTIVE CCTV SYSTEM (STAGES AND SUBJECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION)

The topicality of the chosen topic forms two components, which are the mirror of the present, on the one hand – the globalization of society, which began with the change of world order (development of service component in the activity of the population), the construction of metropolitan areas and, accordingly, the increase of the population that migrates from small towns to large cities. bridge. On the other hand, Moore's Law, which described the trends in technology, and today we have the ability to operate on huge data sets, processing them millions of times faster than ten years ago, the cost of such calculations has in turn decreased thousands of times.

Most developed countries have understood the situation of society and therefore have focused on the use of the latest technologies in management and law enforcement. Adaptation of the already existing experience of the developers of intelligent systems, including video surveillance, will help the city services and law enforcement agencies to organize their activities more rationally, directing human resources to process a smaller amount of data received from the streets. And the whole array of information, according to the identified 13 scenarios will be processed by the intelligent system, in case of violation of the algorithms will be alerted to the relevant services.

Today, the development of smart video analytics is based on two major technologies – tracking and identification. On the basis of the rules laid down in the algorithm of video analysis, all the functionality of the system is built, which is