

TEXTO EM INGLÊS PARA TRADUÇÃO

Leia e traduza para a língua portuguesa o texto a seguir.

Deep Learning for Autonomous Surface Vehicles in Marine Environments

In the next decades, water, air, and land transport will be deeply shaped by autonomous vehicles. Although many technological challenges have not yet been solved, autonomous systems will undoubtedly be the core component of future transportation systems. Since the last century, unmanned aerial vehicles, and autonomous underwater vehicles have been widely deployed in a variety of real-world applications. As a result of the efforts of leading technology companies, autonomous cars have been tested for millions of miles in preparation for full commercialization. Having benefitted from the advancement of guidance and control theory for surface vehicles, for decades, Autonomous Surface Vehicles (ASVs) have been deeply involved in military, research, and commercial applications, including surveillance, data collection, and sea, surface and space communication hubs.

ASVs can minimize the impact, limitation, and cost of human operators. After being launched from a dock, an ASV can be remotely operated by a human. With the help of computers, global positioning systems, differential global positioning systems, and satellite communications, ASVs can navigate and perform a task autonomously. In autonomous mode, an ASV can perform a given mission without external supervision and then return to the dock at the end of its mission. At the beginning of the 20th century, the lack of effective and reliable obstacle detection sensors slowed the emergence of reliable obstacle avoidance methods. Currently, the advent of more sophisticated airborne and satellite sensors has enabled the study of temperature, moisture, and wind fields in maritime convective systems. Advanced sensors are characterized by strong computing capabilities and high-accuracy positioning systems with global coverage and have already reshaped the navigation system of all autonomous vehicles. New data transfer technologies, high-capacity local area networks, wide area networks, and inexpensive satellite-based data communications are expected to further international collaborations toward the development of ASVs.

This work comprehensively summarizes and compares the application of Deep Learning (DL) methods to ASVs and how DL techniques have permeated the entire field. Related topics include, but are not limited to, navigation, guidance and control systems and cooperative operations, as well as the integration and application of advanced sensors and communication systems.

Fonte: Adaptado de Y. Qiao; J. Yin; W. Wang; F. Duarte; J. Yang and C. Ratti: "Survey of Deep Learning for Autonomous Surface Vehicles in Marine Environments," in IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems: vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 3678-3701, April 2023.

Prova: TRADUÇÃO DE TEXTO EM INGLÊS

Concurso: CP-CEM/2023

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