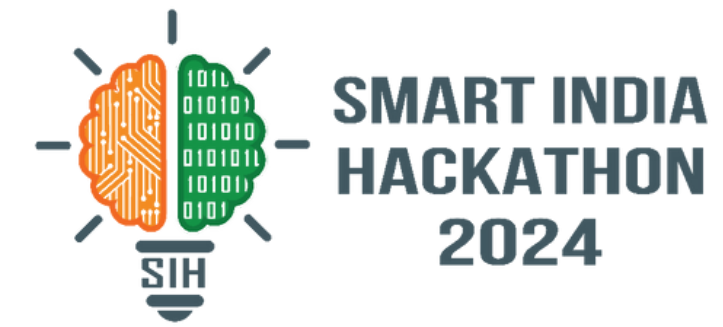


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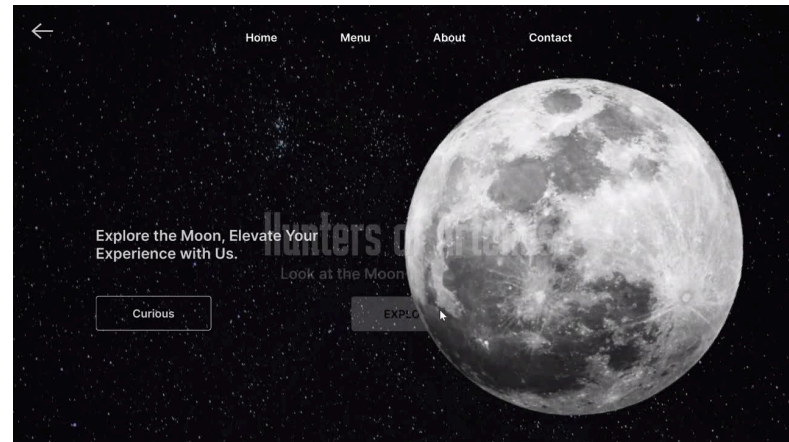


- Problem Statement ID – 1732
- Problem Statement Title- Enhancement of Permanently Shadowed Regions (PSR) of Lunar Craters Captured by OHRC of Chandrayaan-2
- Theme- Space Technology
- PS Category- Software
- Team ID- MITADTSW343
- Team Name- Hunters of Artemis



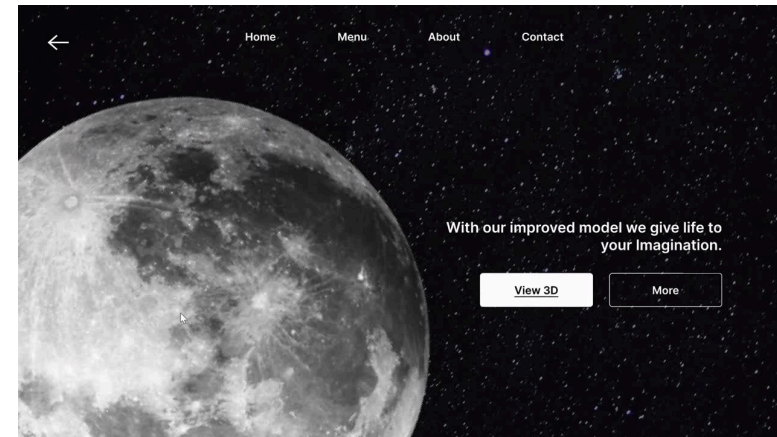
Lunar Shade: Enhanced PSR Mapping using 3D map of Moon Craters

Web Application UI



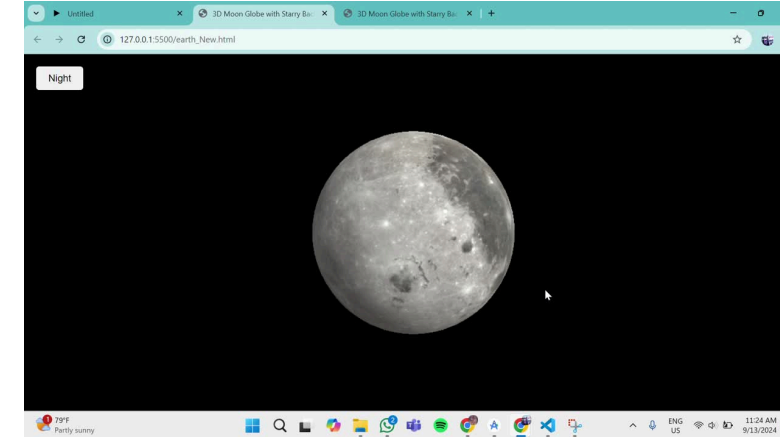
Landing Page

Introduces and guides users through key content.



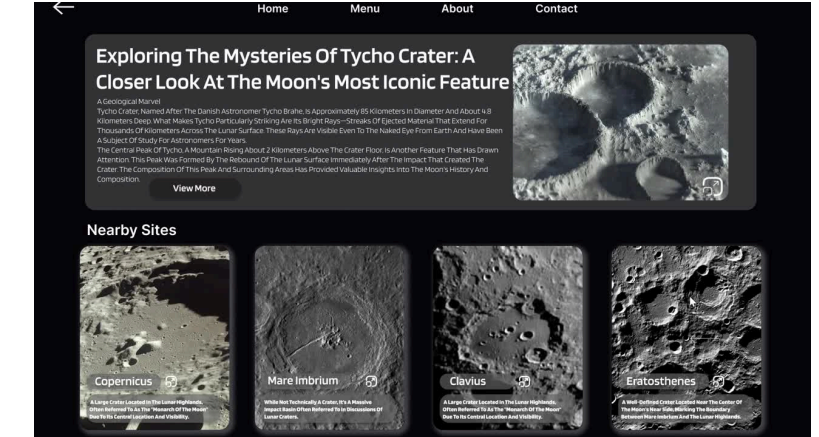
Tutorial

Guides users on **viewing 3D** enhanced moon models and comparing versions.



Lunar Features

Discusses craters, showcases images, and highlights **nearby craters**.

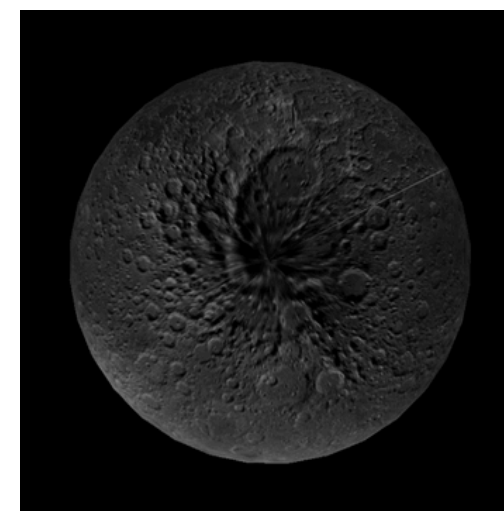
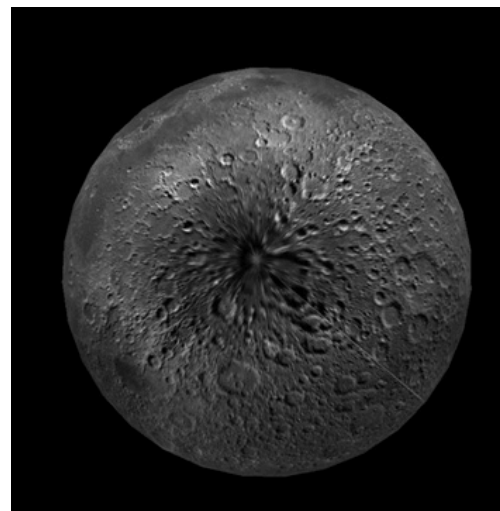


Crater Overview

Presents enhanced and unenhanced crater images with **detailed information and location**.

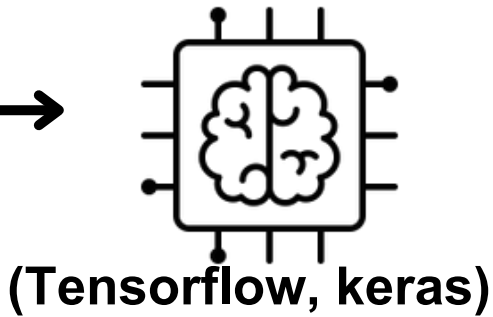
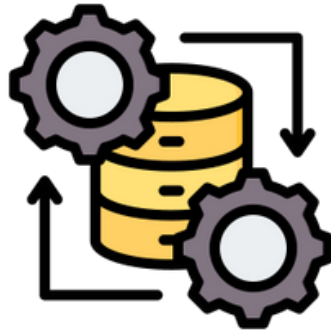
[LINK TO VIDEO](#) 

3D Enhanced Model Images

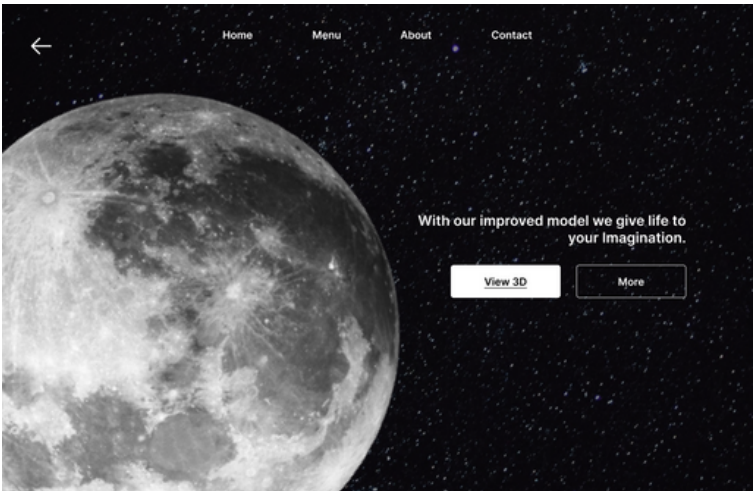




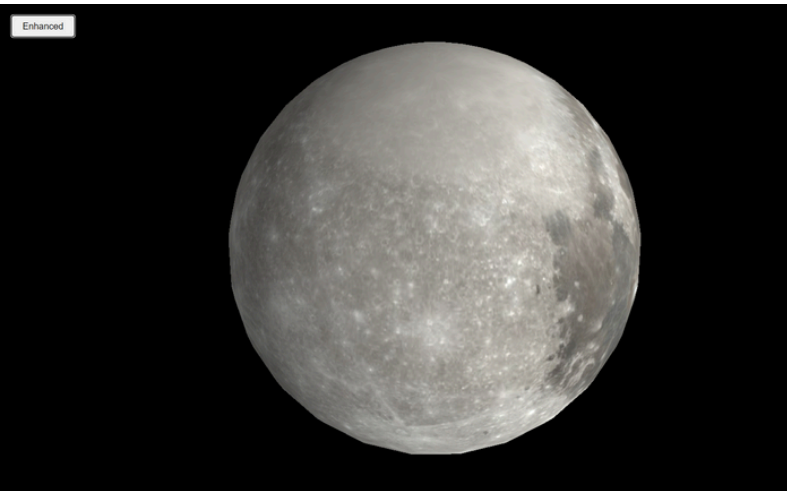
(Unstitched Dataset)
128 X 128px



Uses a toggle switch for API calls to send lunar images. The UNET-like CNN enhances dark images using night (X: input) and day (Y: output) data.

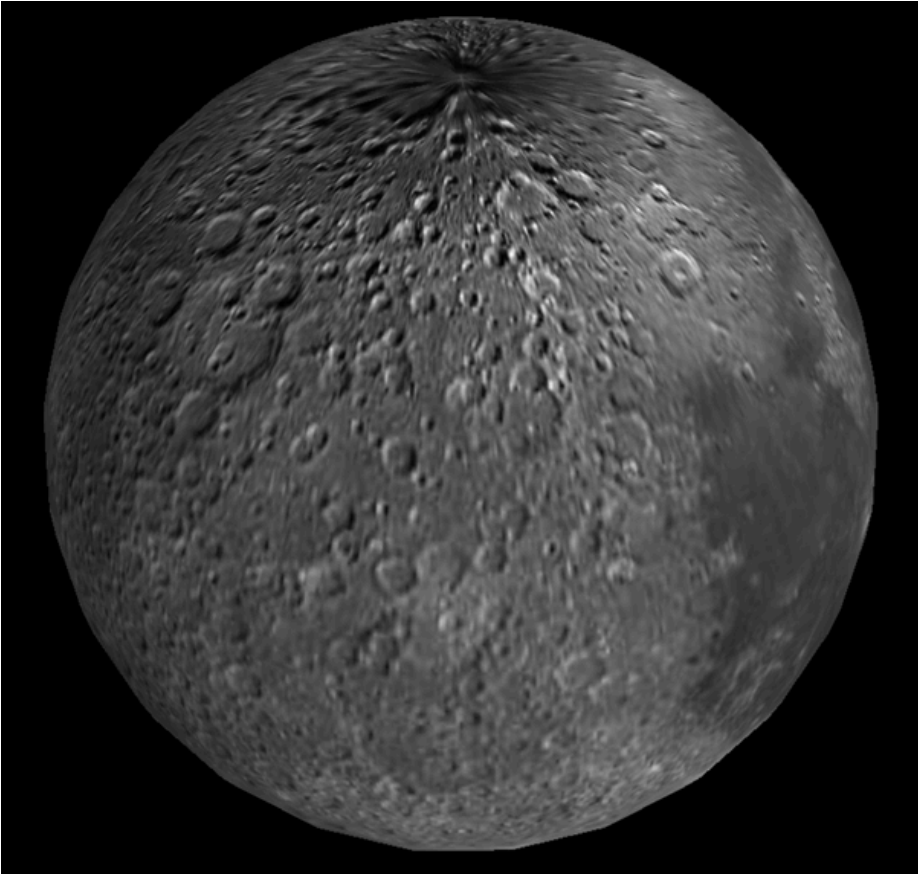
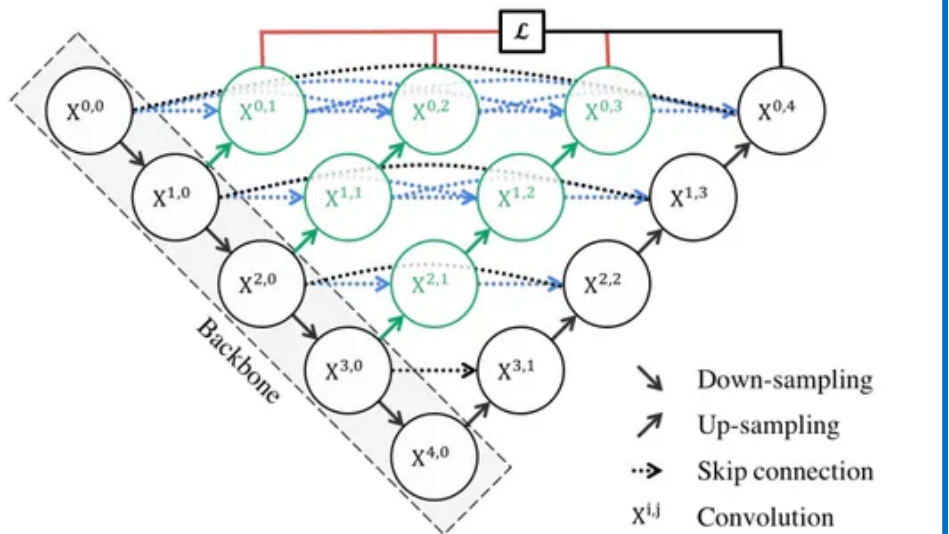


Interface-
React for frontend
Python **fast-API** for backend
Model exported in “**.keras**”
(update for **.H5**)



3D model of moon-
WebGL Renderer used for
transforming 2D map into 3D map.

Our deep learning model is trained on-
night(X: input) and day(Y: Output) images
the **UNET-like CNN** based model learns to
enhance the dark images



(Enhanced Image)

Enhanced image generated with 82%
training accuracy and 89% validation
accuracy; model can be fine-tuned on
updated lunar surface images.

Status: Prototype ready; model can be continuously updated and trained on new lunar surface datasets (TensorFlow, Keras).

• Feasibility

1. Current Technology

- Image processing, deep learning (CNN), Python, OpenCV, Scikit-learn.

2. Hardware Requirements

- High-end GPUs, large datasets, complex calculations, specialized computing resources, partnerships with space agencies, cloud providers.

3. Adaptability to Lunar Conditions:

- Low-light environments
- Unique surface textures

4. Long-Term Benefits:

- **Potential discovery of resources** (water, ice) in Permanently Shadowed Regions (PSRs).
- **Economic and scientific advantages** justify investment in AI-driven solutions for future missions.

• Challenges

1. Dataset Limitations:

- NASA datasets may be outdated.
- Users (landing site selectors) may need more current data.

2. Technical Demands:

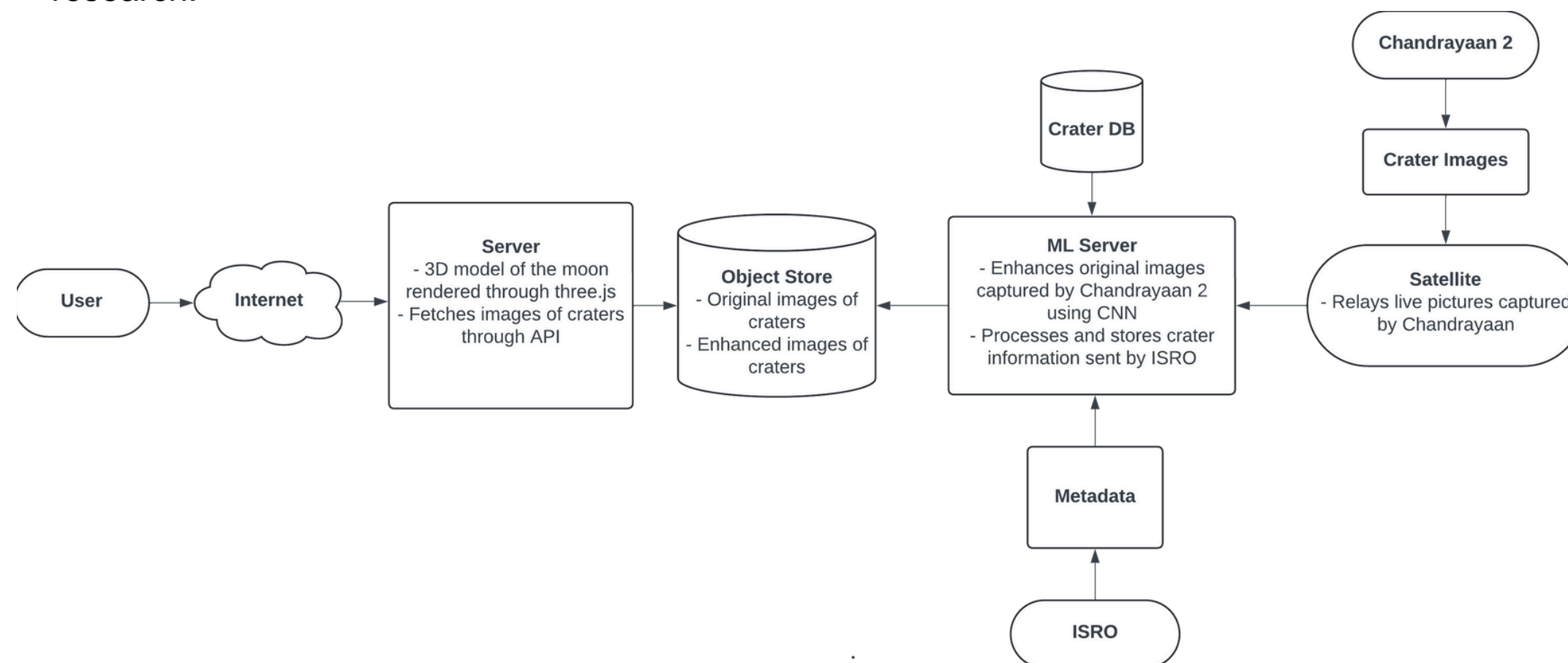
- High-end hardware is necessary for effective model training.

• Overcoming Challenges

1. **Dataset:** Extensive lunar region images unstitched from high-resolution image of lunar surface [[NASA](#)].
2. Update datasets through collaborations and new data sources.
3. Utilize partnerships for hardware access and technical support.

• DL's Impact on PSR Enhancement

- **Potential Impact on Target Audience:**
- **Lunar Landing Site Selection:** Accurate PSR data enhances decision-making for safe, resource-rich landing zones.
- **Geomorphological Analysis:** Improved study of lunar craters and terrain in low-light regions.
- **Lunar Resource Mapping:** Identifies water-ice deposits in PSRs, supporting in-situ resource utilization (ISRU).
- **Scientific Community:** Offers new insights into lunar PSR regions, advancing planetary science research.



• ML-Driven Benefits

1. **Cost-Effective Exploration:**
 - Deep learning analyzes PSR data for targeted missions, reducing unnecessary exploration and lowering costs.
2. **Automated Hazard Detection:**
 - Identifies hazards (boulders, crevices) for safe landing site planning.
3. **Resource Detection:**
 - Deep learning models detect valuable materials (e.g., water ice) in PSRs.
4. **Flexible Adaptation:**
 - Methods can be adapted for future missions on other celestial bodies, like Mars.
5. **Transfer Learning:**
 - Leverage existing models trained on Mars surface data to enhance analysis of PSRs, improving efficiency and accuracy.

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