

TITLE PAGE

- **Problem Statement ID** – 25142
- **Problem Statement Title**- Student Innovation: Swadeshi for Atmanirbhar Bharat - Space Technology
- **Theme**- Space Technology
- **PS Category**- Software/Hardware - Software
- **Team ID**-
- **Team Name (Registered on portal)** - Neelkantvarni



PLANETARY ROVER PATHFINDING SIMULATOR



Detailed explanation of the proposed solution: A web-based 3D simulator that combines procedural terrain generation (using Perlin noise) with an A* pathfinding algorithm. It visualizes autonomous rover navigation on challenging planetary landscapes.

How it addresses the problem: Addresses the real-world challenge of autonomous navigation in unknown, difficult environments by providing a tool to simulate and optimize rover paths based on terrain difficulty and rover constraints before a mission is deployed.

Innovation and uniqueness of the solution:

- Slope-aware A* algorithm: Pathfinding considers not just distance, but also terrain elevation and slope, which is crucial for real rovers.
- Real-time procedural terrain generation: Creates infinite, unique environments on the fly.
- Dual control modes: Seamlessly switch between automatic pathfinding and manual driving.
- Interactive Mission Dashboard: Provides real-time metrics for mission control.

Technologies: We will use Python and its libraries, including **Pygame** for rendering and **NumPy** for numerical processing. Our pathfinding will rely on the **A*** or **Dijkstra's** algorithm.

Methodology:

- a. **Terrain Generation:** We will generate a heightmap that is rendered as a 3D-like grid. This grid will include features like boulders and craters to mimic a realistic environment.
- b. **Rover Model:** The rover's movement will be governed by a simple physics model that accounts for gravity, friction, and terrain slope.
- c. **Pathfinding:** The **A*** algorithm will be implemented to find the most efficient and safest path on the terrain grid, with a cost function that considers steep inclines.
- d. **User Interface:** The UI will be a mission control dashboard that provides real-time visualization of the terrain, rover position, and the calculated path.

Feasibility:

- **Technical:** Proven tools (Perlin noise, A*, Three.js), modular design
- **Resource:** Standard PC + internet, no expensive hardware
- **Time:** Prototype ready with core features

Challenges:

- Performance on large terrains
- Cross-browser/device compatibility
- Integration of 3D rendering + algorithms

Solutions:

- Use Web Workers & optimized A*
- Three.js + browser testing
- Modular architecture + TypeScript

IMPACT AND BENEFITS



- **Hackathon Alignment & Impact:**
 - Directly tackles autonomous navigation with an innovative, practical, and technically sound solution demonstrating real-world application.
- **Target Audience & Social Impact:**
 - Low-cost simulator for students and space enthusiasts,
 - making robotics and AI tangible and engaging while inspiring future innovators.
- **Economic & Research Benefits:**
 - Open-source platform for rapid algorithm testing,
 - reducing the cost and risk of physical hardware development.
- **Safety & Risk Reduction:**
 - Enables engineers to visualize missions and identify hazards,
 - protecting equipment and improving mission success.

Procedural Terrain Generation:

- "Procedural Planet Generation based on derivate fBm noise," by d'Oliveira & Apolinario.
<https://www.sbgames.org/sbgames2018/files/papers/ComputacaoShort/188242.pdf>
- "Procedural Generation of Planetary-Scale Terrains in Virtual Reality," by Dewey & Wang.
<https://scholarworks.calstate.edu/concern/theses/5d86p3338?locale=en>

Pathfinding Algorithms:

- **A* & Dijkstra's Algorithm**
- **Resource:** The Algorithms. <https://the-algorithms.com/>

Validation Data:

- **NASA Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) Mission Data.**
- **NASA JPL Machine Learning Datasets:** Publicly available datasets, including rover images and terrain data, for training and validation. <https://ml.jpl.nasa.gov/datasets.html>