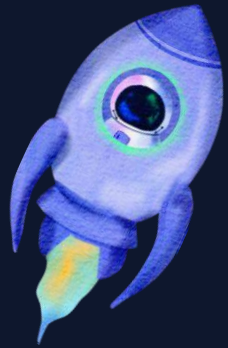
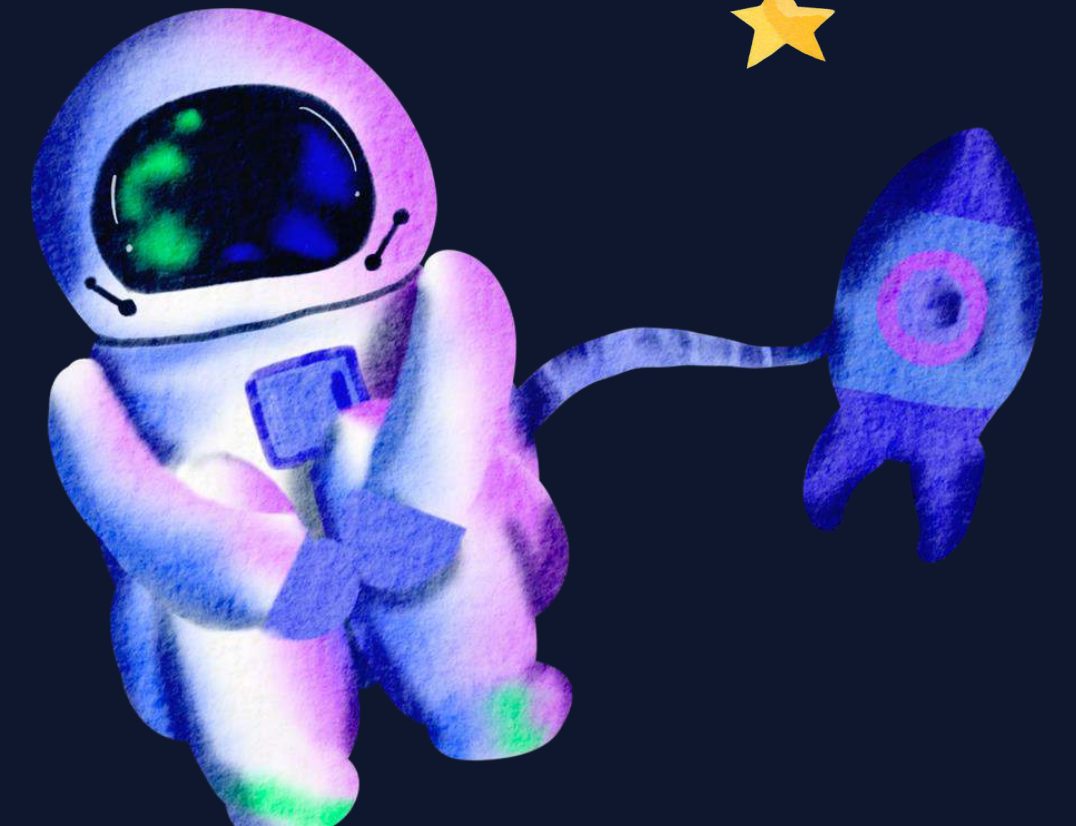


# SYNAPS HACKATHONE



By CodeMystics

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# Problem Statement

## “Rock classification on Lunar Surface”


Despite technological strides, the lunar environment's challenges hinder traditional rock classification methods. The absence of a continuous human presence necessitates the development of automated systems for efficient and accurate lunar rock identification, critical for advancing lunar exploration and scientific understanding.



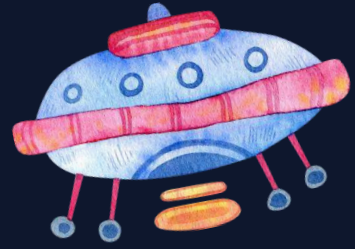




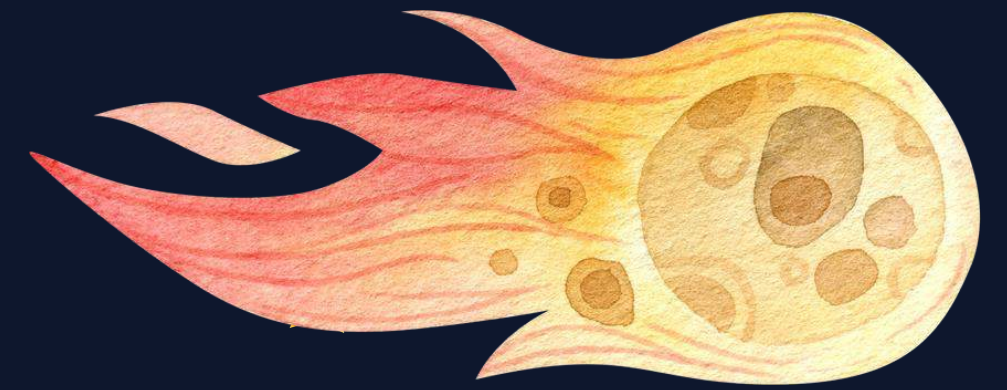
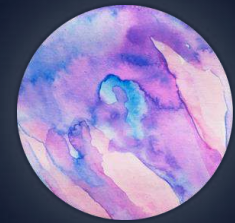
# Introduction



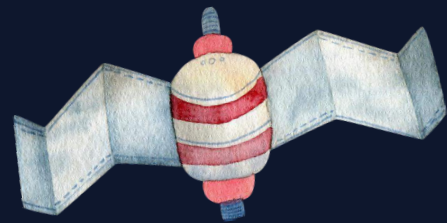
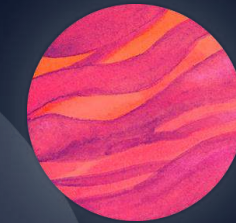
Rock classification on the lunar surface involves categorizing rocks by composition, texture, and origin. Common types include basalt (solidified lava), anorthosite (plagioclase feldspar-rich), breccia (fragments cemented by impacts), regolith (loose surface material), impact melt rocks (glassy textures from impacts), high-Ti basalt (titanium-rich), KREEP basalt (potassium-rich), and mare basalt (volcanic plains). This classification aids in understanding lunar geology using data from remote sensing and sample analysis.



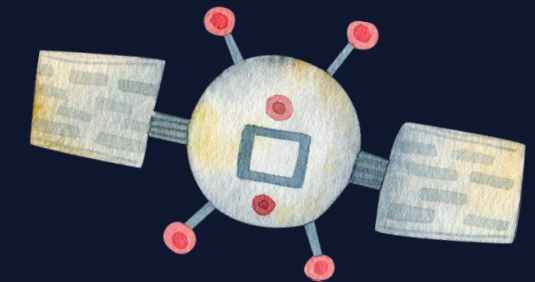
Understanding Lunar Surface  
Properties



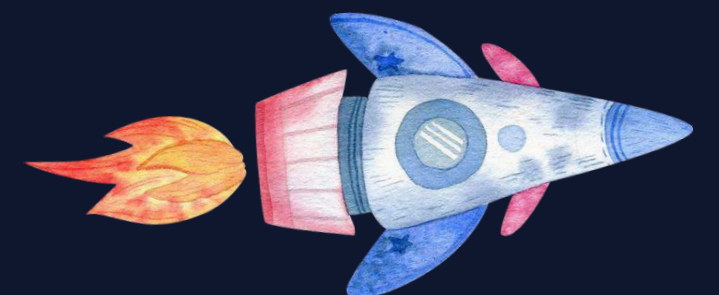
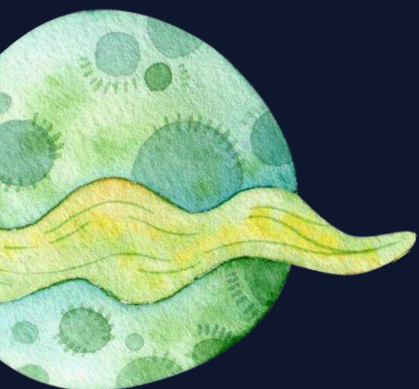
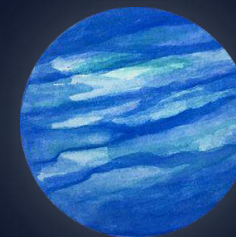
Characterizing Rock Size  
Distributions



Enhancing Lunar Exploration



Improving Sample Analysis  
Techniques



# Project Goals





## Technology used:

- OpenCV
- Deep Learning
- Convolutional Neural Network

We use **OpenCV** to deal with images and **Deep Learning** to build a model with **Convolutional Neural Network** which is used to predict if lunar rock belongs to class **Small** or **Large**.



# CNN



Feature  
Extraction



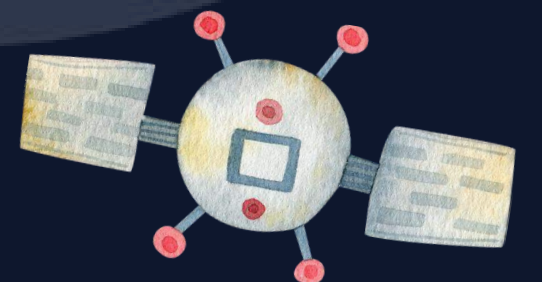
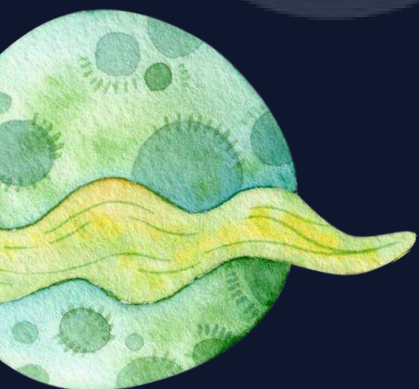
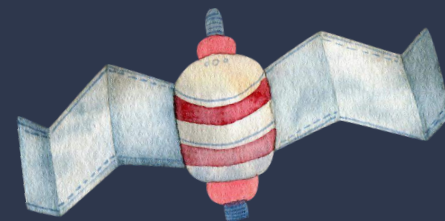
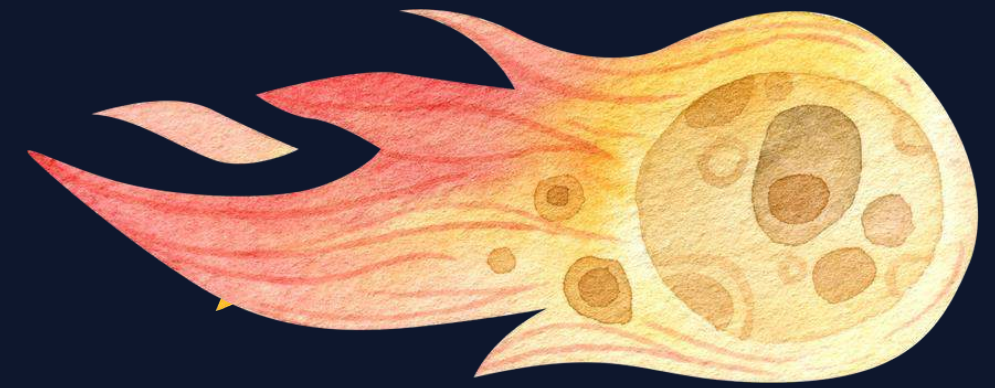
Classification  
Accuracy



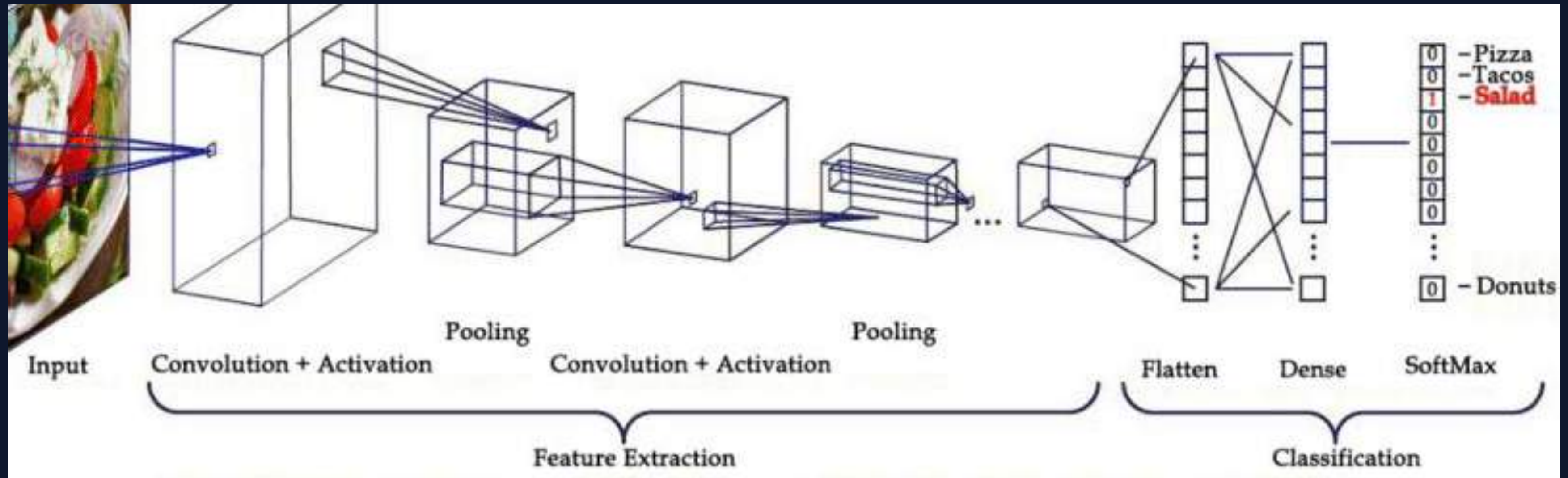
Scalability

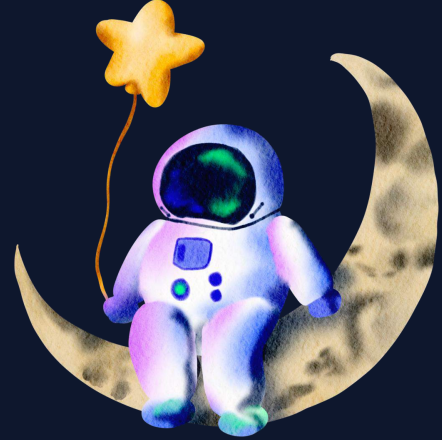


Generalization



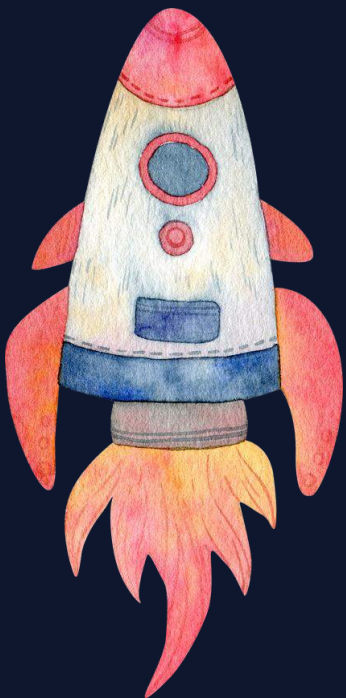
# CNN Architecture





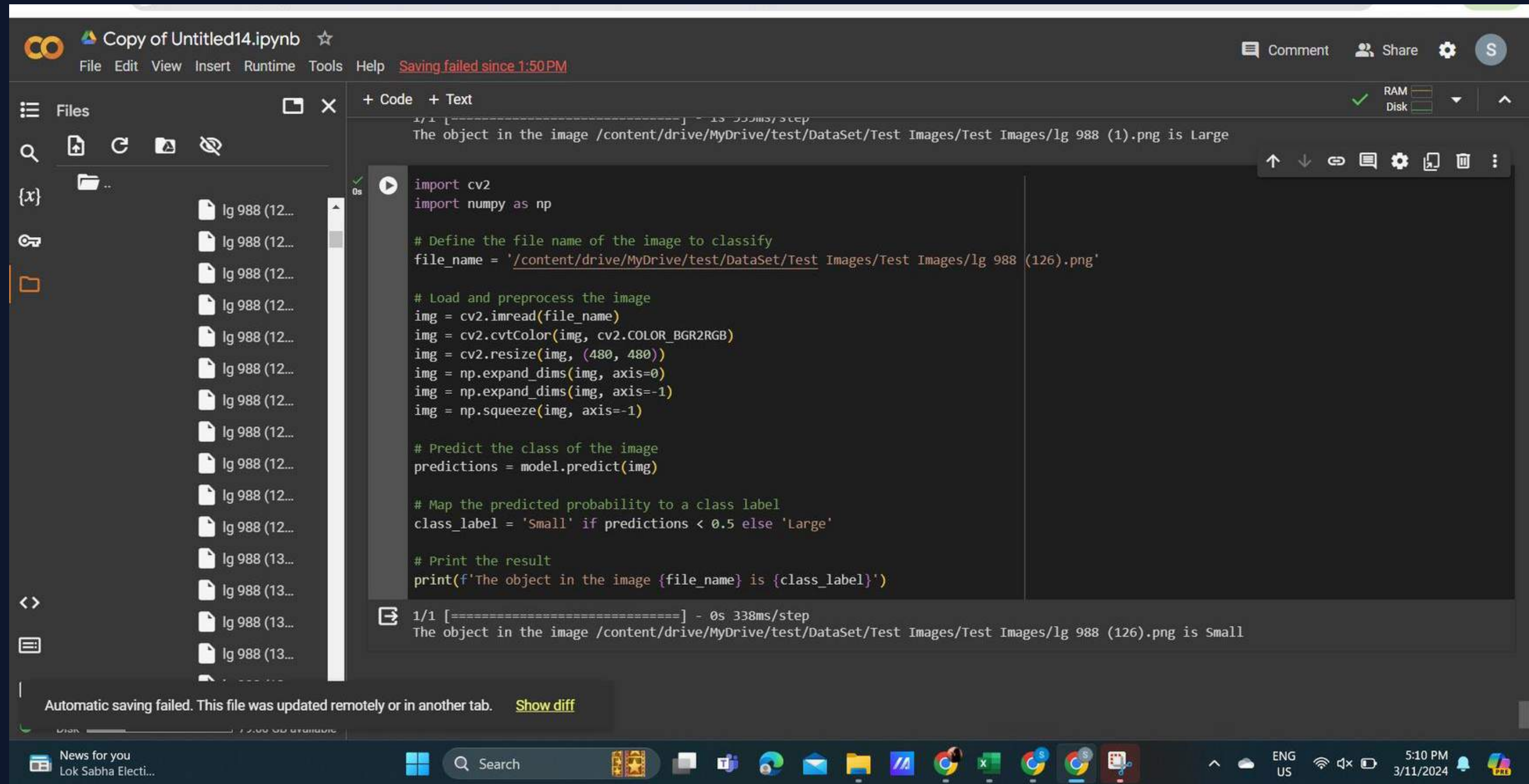
# Building Conv2d Model:

- kernel\_size — (3,3)
- Activation — 'relu'
- Activation at output — 'sigmoid'
- kernel\_regularizer — regularizers.l2(0.01)
- max pool\_size — (2,2)
- Dropout — 0.3
- loss — 'binary\_crossentropy'
- Optimizer — 'adam'





# Result



The image displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The notebook is titled "Copy of Untitled14.ipynb". The left sidebar shows a file explorer with a list of files named "lg 988 (12...)" and "lg 988 (13...)". The main area contains a code cell with the following Python code:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np

# Define the file name of the image to classify
file_name = '/content/drive/MyDrive/test/DataSet/Test Images/Test Images/lg 988 (126).png'

# Load and preprocess the image
img = cv2.imread(file_name)
img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
img = cv2.resize(img, (480, 480))
img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=-1)
img = np.squeeze(img, axis=-1)

# Predict the class of the image
predictions = model.predict(img)

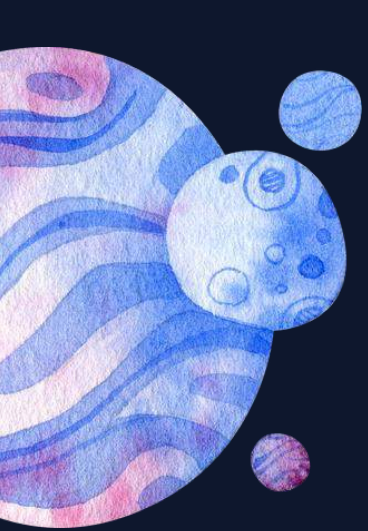
# Map the predicted probability to a class label
class_label = 'Small' if predictions < 0.5 else 'Large'

# Print the result
print(f'The object in the image {file_name} is {class_label}')
```

The output of the code cell shows the execution progress bar and the final result:

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 338ms/step
The object in the image /content/drive/MyDrive/test/DataSet/Test Images/Test Images/lg 988 (126).png is Small
```

At the bottom of the notebook, a message states: "Automatic saving failed. This file was updated remotely or in another tab. [Show diff](#)". The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom, showing the time as 5:10 PM on 3/11/2024.



# Result



```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

results = model.fit_generator(train_img_gen, epochs = 20, steps_per_epoch = 100, callbacks = callback_2)
```

Epoch 1/20

100/100 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.4433 - accuracy: 0.7481 WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only if

WARNING:tensorflow:Early stopping conditioned on metric `train\_loss` which is not available. Available metrics are: loss, accuracy

100/100 [=====] - 2907s 29s/step - loss: 1.4433 - accuracy: 0.7481

Epoch 2/20

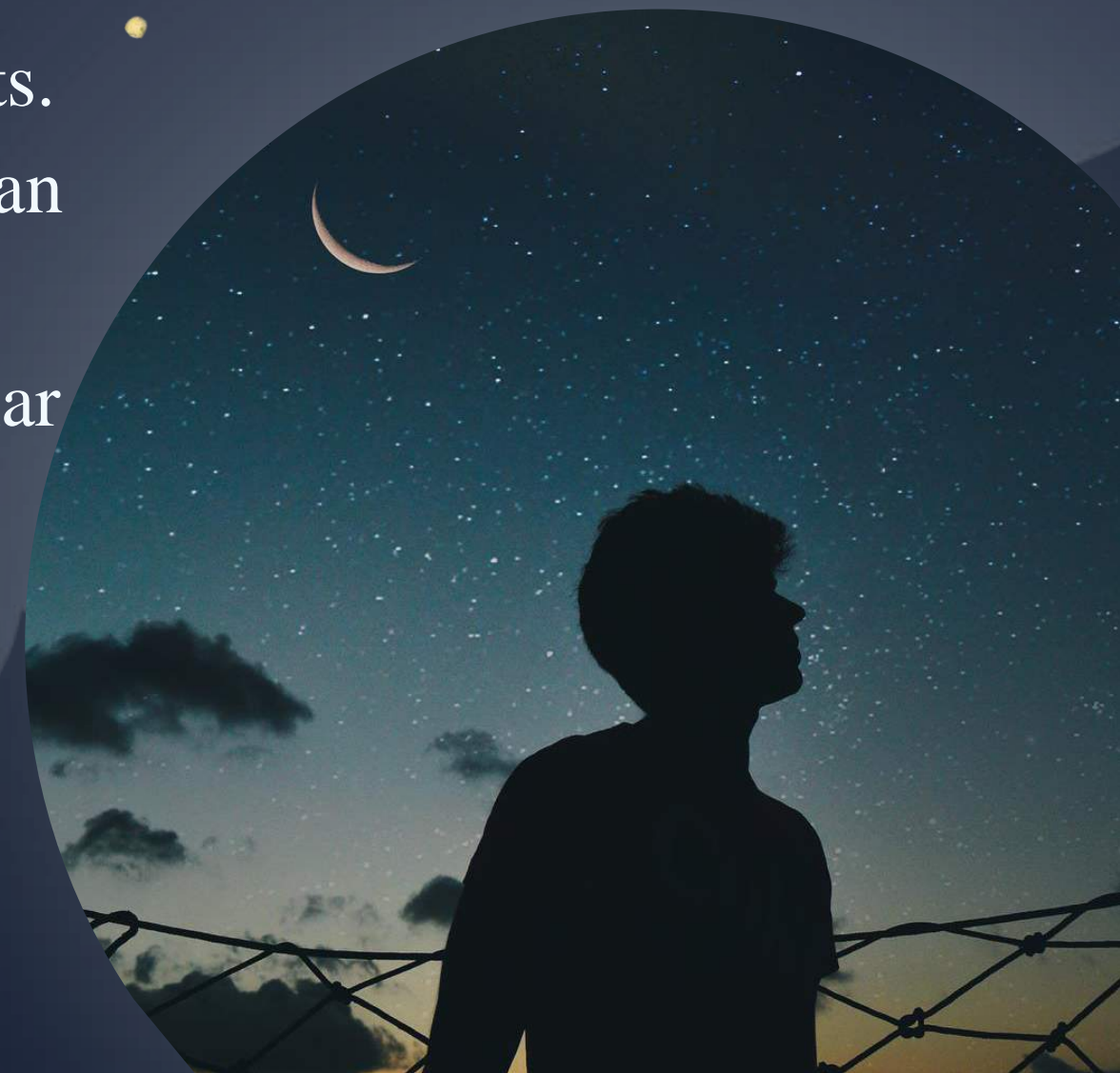
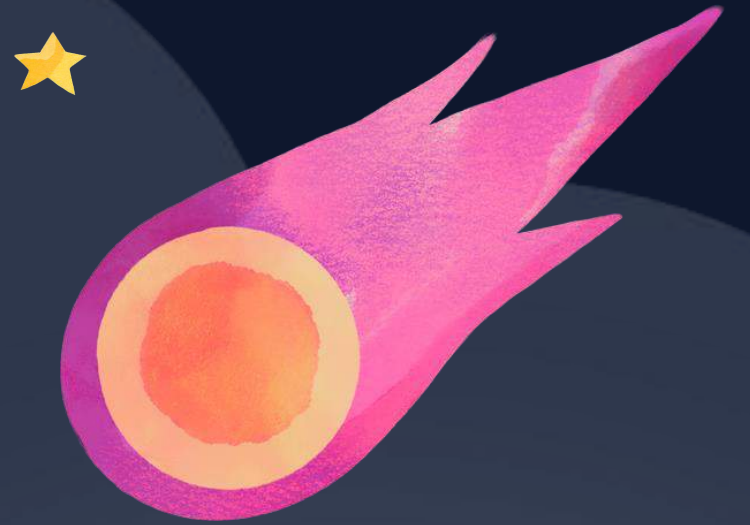
60/100 [=====>.....] - ETA: 20:30 - loss: 0.7078 - accuracy: 0.9177

Accuracy :0.9177

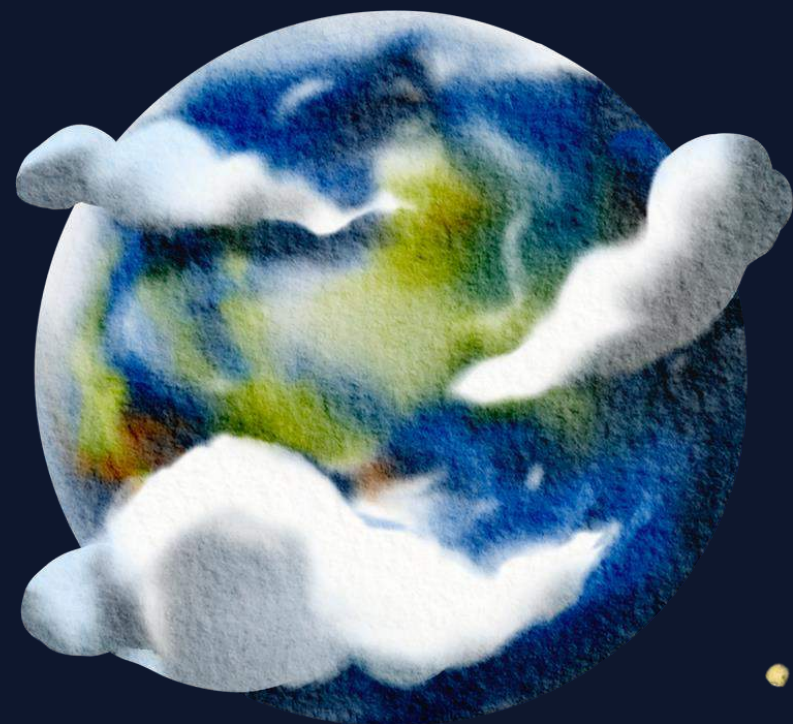
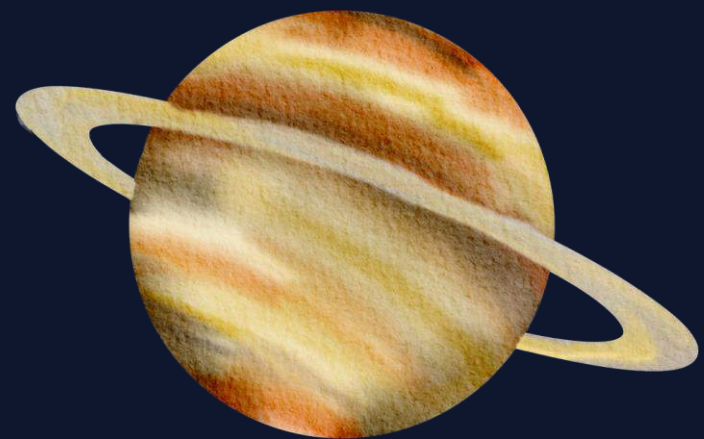


# Conclusion

Rock classification on the lunar surface serves as a crucial tool for deciphering the Moon's geological narrative and informing future exploration efforts. By scrutinizing diverse rock types, scientists glean insights into lunar history, impact events, and potential resources, driving advancements in lunar science and exploration.







Thank  
you!

