



One Health
Student Conference
USAMV București



Exploring the Cosmos

A Web-Based Application for Pollution, Constellation and Moon Phase Recognition

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Introduction

- 1. Constellations
- 2. Recognition methods
- 3. Why this topic?
- 4. Light Pollution





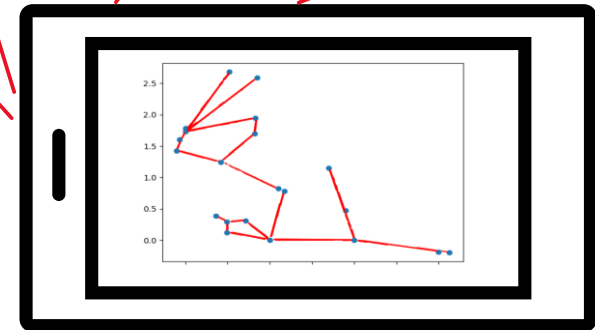
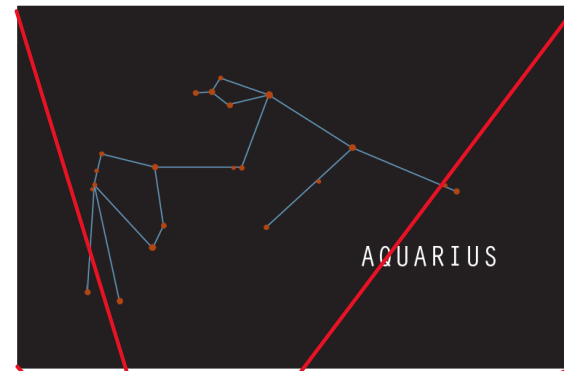
Objectives





Materials and methods

- How does it work?
- Devices
- Moon Phase





Components

```
templates.py X detection_alg.py X
sk import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for
s
ask(__name__)
action_alg import citire
ig['IMAGE_UPLOADS'] = '/Facultate/Licenta/html_UII/static/Images'

kzeug.utils import secure_filename
te('/', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
nd_image():
equest.method == "POST":
image = request.files['file']

if image.filename == '':
print('File name is invalid')
return redirect(request.url)

filename = secure_filename(image.filename)

image_path = os.path.join(app.config['IMAGE_UPLOADS'], filename)
image.save(image_path)

var1 = filename
var2 = citire(var1)

return render_template("index.html", filename=filename, custom_text=va
rn render_template("index.html")

te('/display/<filename>')
lay_image(filename):
rn redirect(url_for('static', filename = '/Images/'+filename), code=301
port=9000)
```

**Flask
Application**

```
get_templates.py X detection_alg.py X
get_cv2
rt numpy as np
matplotlib import pyplot as plt
rt math
rt os
rt pickle
rt copy

stanta dintre 2 puncte
get_distance(p1, p2):
return math.sqrt((p1[0]-p2[0])**2 + (p1[1]-p2[1])**2)

ghidul dintre 3 puncte
get_angle(p0, p1, p2):
return math.acos((get_distance(p0, p1)**2 + get_distance(p0, p2)**2 - get_dist
getNormalisedCoordinates(x, y, brightest_star, second_brightest_star, lines=[])

x = copy.deepcopy(x)
y = copy.deepcopy(y)

lines = np.array(lines)

# Shiftare linii inainte de repositionarea primei stele
for line in lines:
for x1,y1,x2,y2 in line:
x1 -= x[brightest_star]
y1 -= y[brightest_star]
x2 -= x[brightest_star]
y2 -= y[brightest_star]
line[0][0] = x1
line[0][1] = y1
line[0][2] = x2
line[0][3] = y2

# Shiftare pentru toate stelele, cand prima stea e shiftata in 0,0
for i in range(len(x)):
x[len(x)-i-1] -= x[brightest_star]
```

**Code for
Template
Database**

```
get_templates.py X detection_alg.py X
distances = np.sqrt((test[0] - train[0][i]) **2 + (test[1] - train[1][i]) **2)
min_dist = min(distances)
if (min_dist < threshold):
count += 1
error += min_dist

return count, error

test_runner(constellation):
test_coordinates = test_normaliser(constellation + '.png')
true_label = constellation[:]

file = open('Template Coordinates', 'rb')
template_coordinate = pickle.load(file)

score = -1
pred_label = 'None'

plot_points = []

for bright_stars in range(len(test_coordinates)):
for constellation in template_coordinate:
x_template, y_template, n_stars, normalised_lines = template_coordi
e = similarity_error((x_template, y_template), test_coordinates[bright
cur_score = e[0] * (e[0]-2) / (n_stars * e[1])

if e[0] > 2 and score < cur_score <= 3:
pred_label = constellation
score = cur_score

plot_points = (x_template, y_template, test_coordinates, normalise

return pred_label

citire(poza):
poza = os.path.splitext(poza)[0]
# if (test_runner(poza) == poza):
return("You just found the constellation of: " + str(test_runner(poza)))
```

**Matching
Algorithm
Code**

```
main.py X index.html X
index.html
<div class="sec" id="sec">
<h2>Bigger than the whole sky</h2>
<p>
<br>Stars are some of the most fascinating objects in the
<br>One way that humans have made sense of the stars is by
<br>One of the most famous constellations is the Big Dippe
<br>The study of stars and constellations has led to many
</p>
</div>

<div class="form" id="form">
<form method="post" action="/" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<input type="text" value="{% if filename %}" />
<div class="new_image">
</div>
<input type="file" name="file" autocomplete="off" req
</div>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</div>

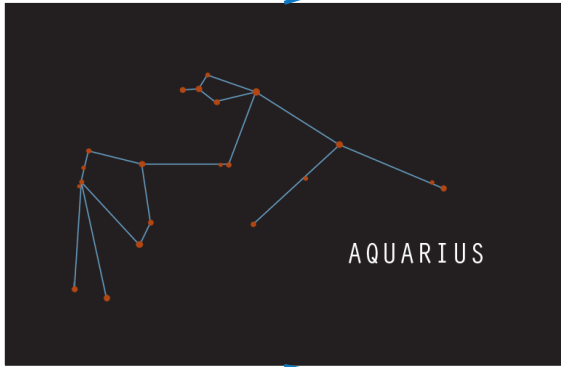
<footer>
<a href="#" class="logo">Mountain Guides</a>
<ul>
<li><a href="#">Moon Phases</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Telescopes</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Stories about the sky</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
```

**HTML
Code**

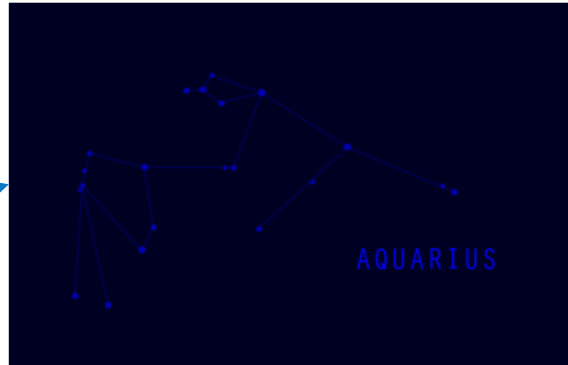


Components

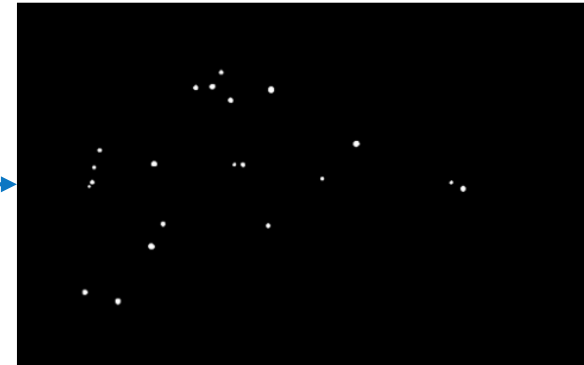
Original



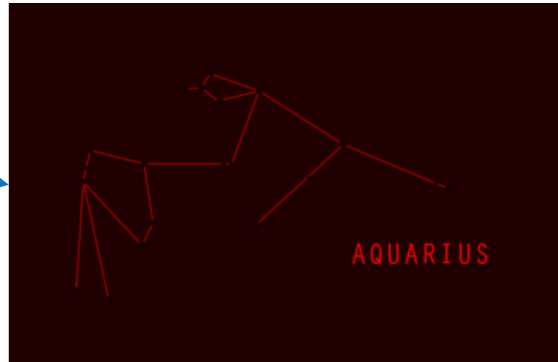
Blue Channel



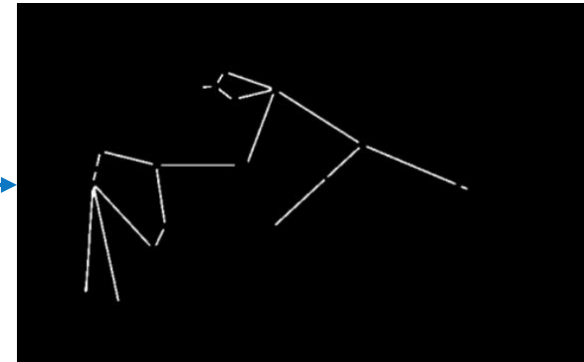
Binarized Stars



Red Channel

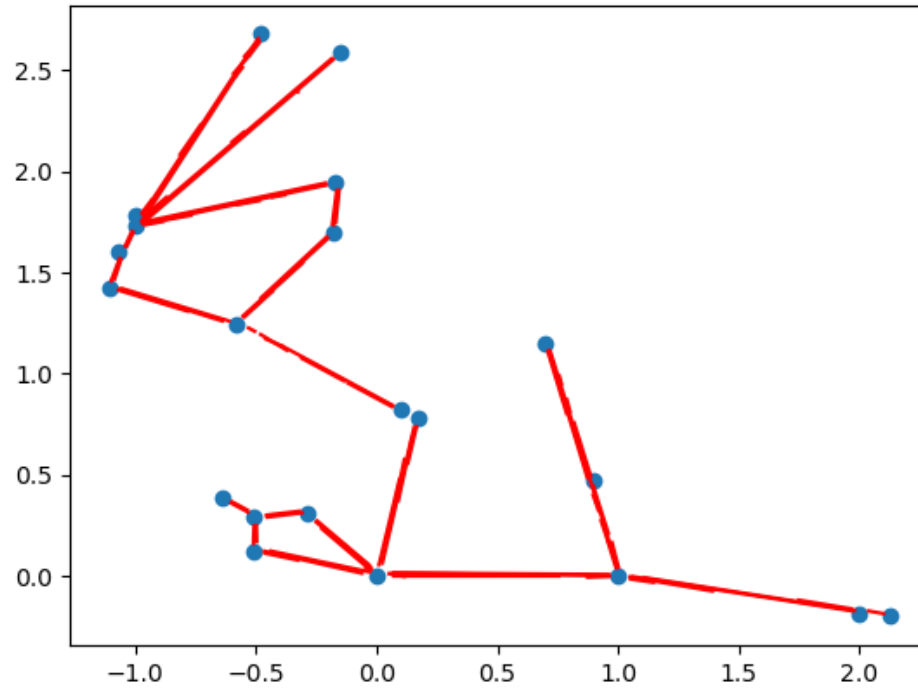


Binarized Lines



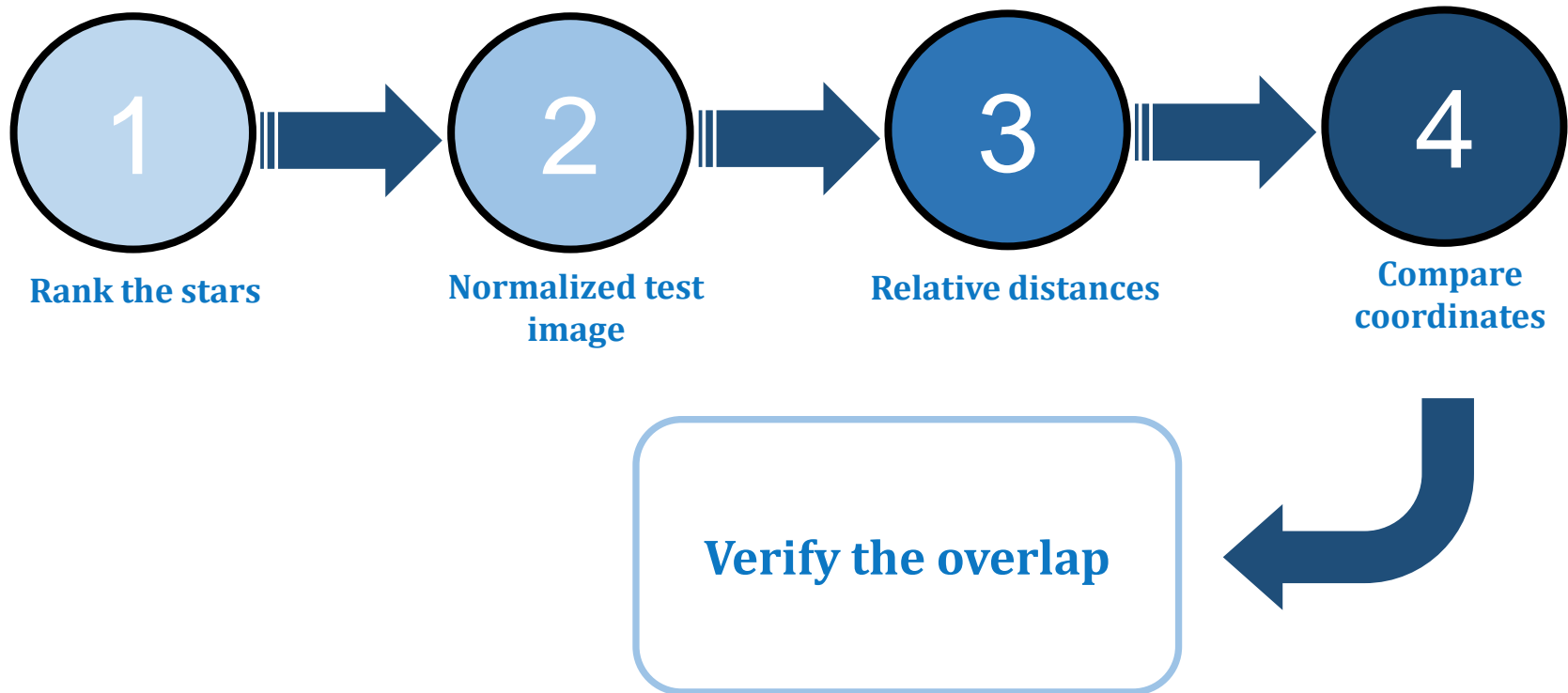


The Normalized Template



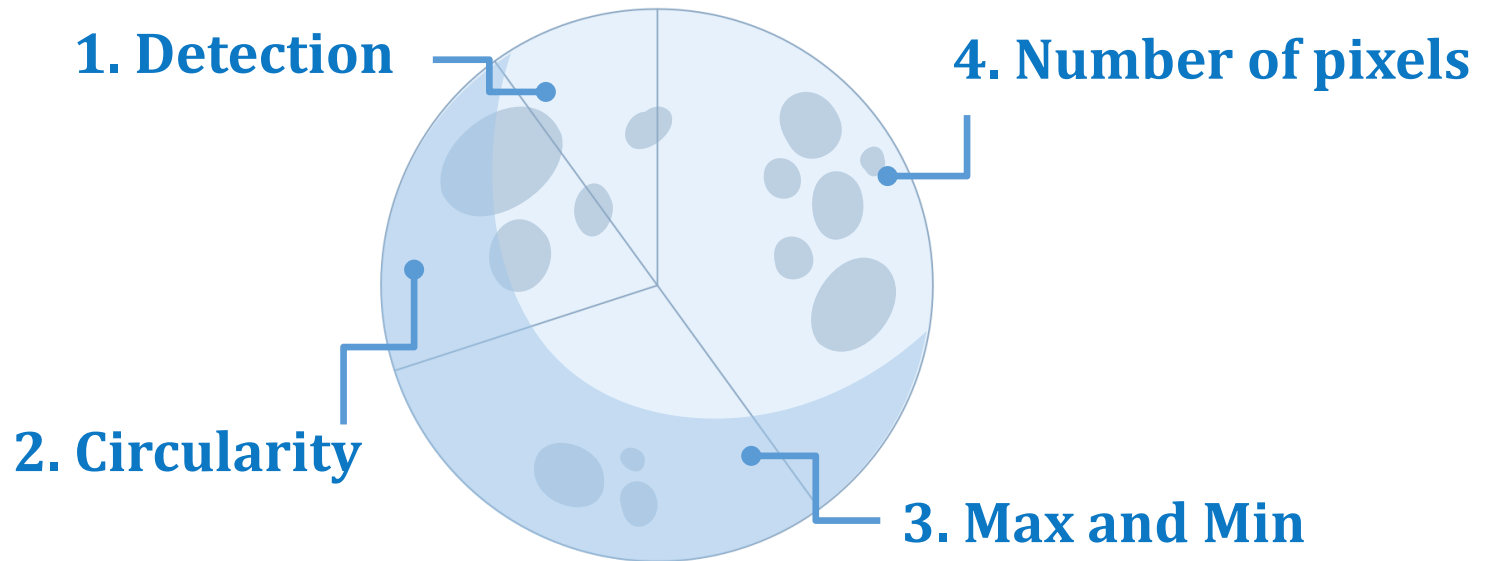


Process of the Algorithm





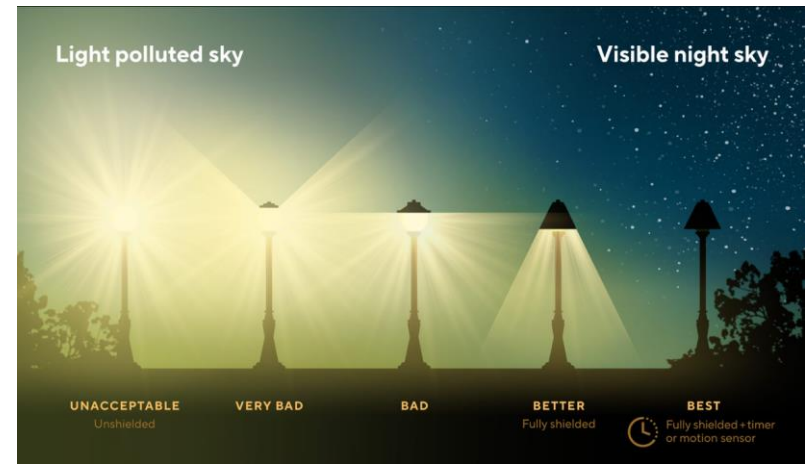
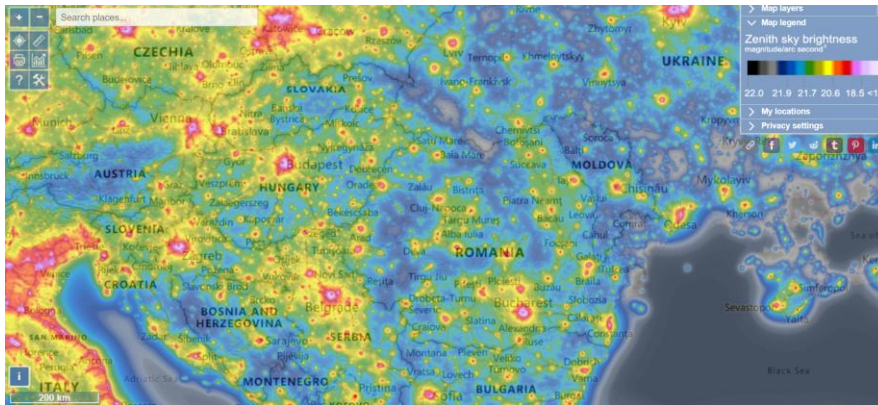
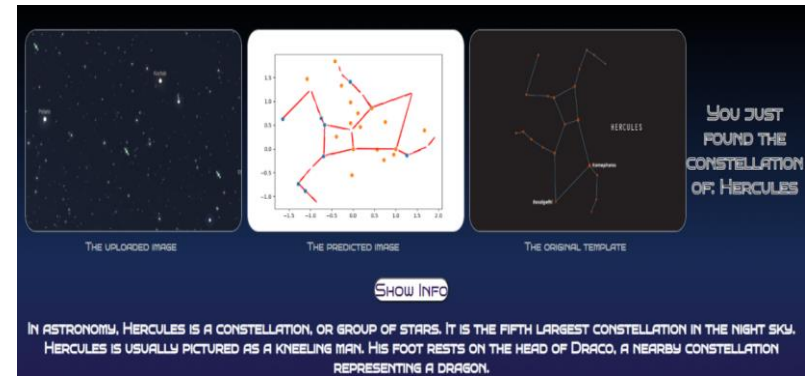
Moon Phase Detection





Results and discussions

- ❑ What we get?
- ❑ Is it useful?
- ❑ What is new?
- ❑ Future Light Pollution Tool?





Is it really an impediment?



Less Polluted Sky

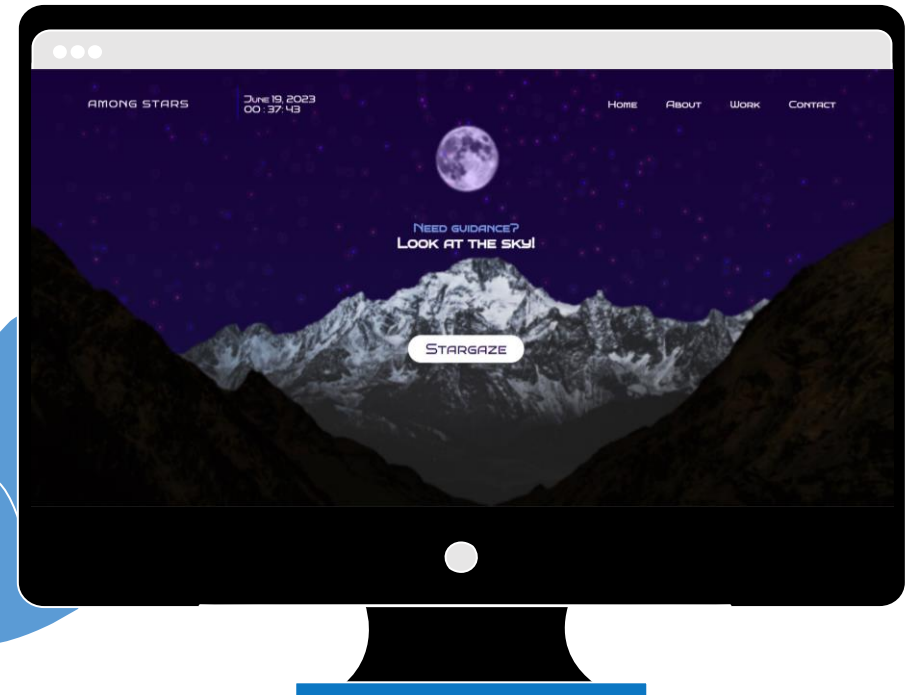


Light "contaminated" Sky



Conclusions and recommendations

- Accuracy
- Detection improvement
- Light Pollution Detection
- Mobile application
- Learning feature





References

- S. Ji, J. Wang, and X. Liu, “Constellation Detection.”
- M. Petrou and C. Petrou, “Image Processing: The Fundamentals: Second Edition,” Image Processing: The Fundamentals: Second Edition, Jan. 2011, doi: 10.1002/9781119994398.Mobile application
- “Easily Identify Stars At Night | Mobile Stargazing | Essential Guide To Astronomy | Star Walk.” <https://starwalk.space/en> (accessed Jun. 06, 2023).
- “Observation - 88 Constellations.”
<http://astronomyonline.org/Observation/Constellations.asp> (accessed Jun. 06, 2023).
- Light pollution | Definition, Causes, & Facts | Britannica. (n.d.). Retrieved 30 November 2023, from <https://www.britannica.com/science/light-pollution>

Thank you for your attention!

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