VIDYAVARDHINI'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

BYTE

THE TECHNICAL NEWSLETTER OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

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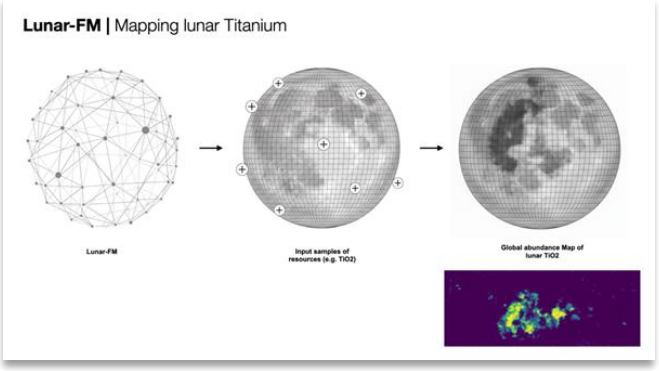
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AI Meets the Moon: Revolutionizing Lunar Science with Foundation Models

NASA and IBM have developed and released the NASA-IBM Lunar Foundation Model, an open-source artificial intelligence model designed specifically for lunar science. The model combines decades of observations from multiple lunar missions and instruments, allowing researchers to analyse different types of Moon data together. It can help identify surface features such as craters, volcanic formations and possible ice deposits. By applying AI to large amounts of lunar information, scientists can discover patterns that may be difficult to identify through traditional analysis alone.

Advantages and Applications

The lunar AI model can significantly speed up the analysis of large volumes of scientific data and help researchers study the Moon more efficiently. It can support lunar mapping, geological research, identification of possible ice deposits and preparation for future exploration missions. The model is also open-source, allowing researchers and developers to experiment with it and adapt it for different scientific tasks. In the future, such AI systems could assist astronauts and mission planners by providing better information about lunar terrain and resources.



Future Scope and Challenges

One of the major challenges in developing AI systems for lunar science is the complexity, scale, and diversity of data collected by different spacecraft, sensors, and scientific instruments. These datasets may have different formats, resolutions, and characteristics, making it challenging to combine and analyse them effectively. AI models must also be carefully trained, tested, and scientifically validated to ensure that their predictions and identified patterns are accurate and reliable. Future development could focus on integrating larger and more diverse lunar datasets, improving model accuracy, and developing better methods for interpreting AI-generated results.

Conclusion

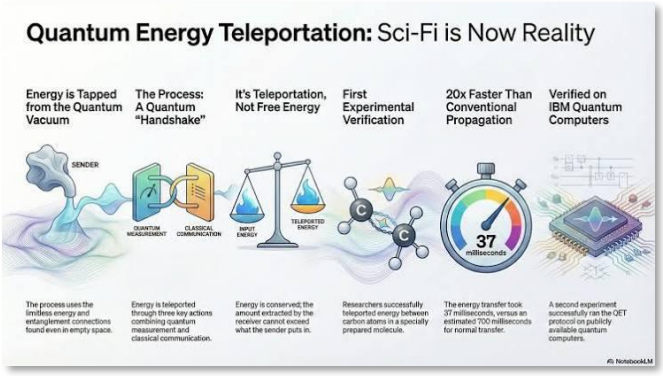
The NASA-IBM Lunar Foundation Model demonstrates the growing potential of artificial intelligence in space science and lunar exploration. By combining observations from multiple lunar missions and instruments, the model can help researchers analyse complex datasets, identify important surface features, and discover patterns that may be difficult to detect through traditional methods. This can make lunar research more efficient and support better understanding of the Moon's geology, terrain, and potential resources. The open-source nature of the model also provides opportunities for researchers, scientists, and developers to experiment with new applications and improve AI-based lunar analysis. In the future, such models could support lunar mapping, resource identification, mission planning, and real-time decision-making during exploration missions. Overall, the NASA-IBM Lunar Foundation Model represents an important step toward combining AI, scientific research, and space exploration, demonstrating how intelligent technologies could contribute to future missions beyond Earth.

Quantum Teleportation Breakthrough

Scientists at Kyoto University have made an important advancement in quantum technology by developing a new method to identify W states, a special form of multi-particle quantum entanglement. In a W state, several quantum particles are connected in a way that allows their shared quantum information to remain useful even if one particle is lost. The ability to identify and study these states more effectively can help researchers understand complex quantum systems and improve the way quantum information is processed.

Advantages and Applications

The research offers several potential advantages for the development of future quantum technologies. Better identification of W states can help scientists study quantum entanglement with greater accuracy and reliability. Such states may be useful in quantum communication, where information can potentially be transmitted with enhanced security, and in quantum computing, where entanglement is an important resource for processing information. The research may also contribute to quantum networks, quantum information processing, error-tolerant systems, and future approaches to quantum teleportation. These applications could eventually support faster and more secure methods of handling sensitive information.



Future Scope and Challenges

Despite this progress, practical quantum technologies face several challenges. Quantum states are extremely sensitive to environmental disturbances, temperature changes, noise, and other forms of interference. Maintaining stable entanglement between multiple particles is also technically difficult and requires highly precise experimental equipment. Another challenge is scaling laboratory-based quantum systems into larger and more practical networks.

Future research can focus on:

- **Improving W-state detection** to achieve more accurate and reliable measurements.
- **Reducing quantum errors and noise** to maintain the quality of quantum states for longer periods.
- **Increasing the stability of entangled systems** under real-world environmental conditions.
- **Developing scalable quantum communication networks** capable of connecting multiple quantum devices.
- **Improving photon sources and detectors** to increase the efficiency of quantum experiments.
- **Developing better quantum error-correction techniques** to protect information from disturbances.

Conclusion

The Kyoto University breakthrough represents an important step in the study of multi-particle quantum entanglement. By making W states easier to identify and analyse, researchers can gain a better understanding of how quantum information behaves and how it can be controlled. Although practical quantum teleportation is still an emerging area of research, advances such as this could contribute to the development of future quantum computers, secure communication networks, and advanced information-processing systems. The research highlights the growing potential of quantum science to transform computing and communication technologies.

AI Helps Discover a New Biological Enzyme System

Researchers working with Anthropic's Claude AI have reported the discovery of a previously uncharacterized biological enzyme system called array-associated reverse transcriptases (ARTs). Claude analysed large amounts of DNA sequence data and identified a distinctive pattern associated with a reverse transcriptase enzyme. Researchers then investigated the finding experimentally and reported that the system has characteristics reminiscent of biological systems such as CRISPR, although its exact function is still being studied. Anthropic says the discovery demonstrates how AI can help researchers identify unusual patterns in biological data and generate new research directions.

Advantages and Applications

AI-assisted biological discovery can help scientists analyse enormous DNA and protein datasets much faster than traditional manual approaches. The newly identified ART system could provide researchers with another biological mechanism to investigate, potentially contributing to future research in gene regulation, molecular biology and biotechnology. More broadly, AI can help scientists identify unusual biological patterns, generate hypotheses and select promising candidates for laboratory investigation. However, potential medical or biotechnology applications would require extensive additional research and validation.

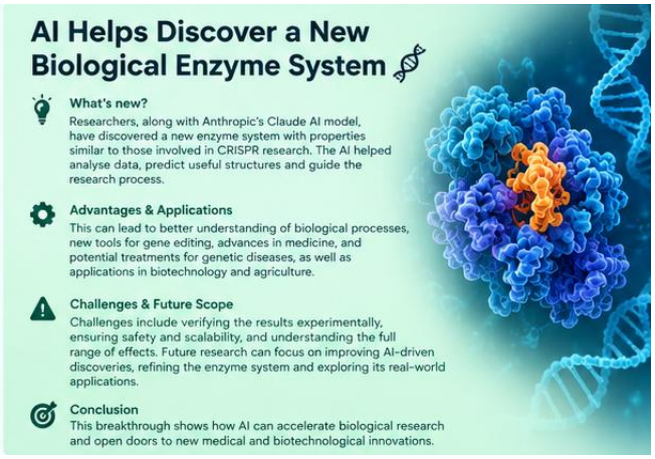
Future Scope and Challenges

A major challenge is determining exactly how the newly identified enzyme system functions and whether it can be reliably used for practical biological applications. AI-generated discoveries also need careful laboratory testing and independent scientific validation. Future research will focus on understanding ARTs, studying their molecular mechanisms and determining whether they can provide useful tools for biotechnology. This work could also encourage closer collaboration between AI researchers and biological scientists..

Significance of the Discovery

The discovery demonstrates the potential of AI-assisted scientific research to uncover previously unknown biological systems. It shows how AI can act as a research partner by analysing complex datasets, identifying hidden patterns, and suggesting new areas for experimental investigation. In this case, AI helped researchers identify a distinctive pattern associated with the array-associated reverse transcriptase (ART) system, providing a new direction for laboratory investigation. This shows that AI can function as a research partner by

helping scientists generate hypotheses and identify promising biological candidates rather than simply performing routine data analysis.



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Conclusion

The discovery highlights the growing connection between artificial intelligence and biological research. Rather than replacing scientists, AI can help researchers search enormous datasets, identify unusual patterns and suggest promising areas for experimentation. As AI systems become more capable and biological databases continue to grow, AI-assisted discovery could become an increasingly important part of future scientific research.

India's Kaveri Engine Achieves a Major Test Milestone

India's indigenous Kaveri dry engine, developed through India's defense research ecosystem, has completed high-altitude and flight trials in Russia, according to reporting published on September 30, 2026. The engine reportedly achieved a peak dry thrust of 48.5 kilonewtons, exceeding its approximately 46 kN design target. The milestone follows decades of development and testing and represents progress in India's effort to develop advanced indigenous aerospace-engine technology.

Advantages and Applications

The successful testing provides valuable experience in designing, testing and refining indigenous aircraft-engine technology. Developing domestic expertise in propulsion can support India's broader aerospace research and reduce dependence on external technologies for future programmes. The knowledge gained from testing can also contribute to future aircraft and unmanned aerospace systems. Continued development of such technologies may strengthen India's capabilities in advanced aviation engineering and propulsion research. The experience gained through testing can support the development of more efficient, reliable and technologically advanced engines for future aerospace programmes.

Future Scope and Challenges

Aircraft-engine development is technically demanding and requires extensive testing, high manufacturing precision and long-term research. Future work will involve further refinement, reliability assessment and integration-related studies. Engineers will need to continue improving areas such as efficiency, durability and overall performance before any engine can be considered ready for a specific operational application. Continued investment in materials science, manufacturing and propulsion research will be important for future indigenous aerospace programmes.



Conclusion

The Kaveri engine's reported test milestone represents an important development in India's indigenous aerospace-engine research. After many years of development, achieving the reported thrust target demonstrates progress in propulsion technology. Continued testing and refinement could help build deeper expertise in aircraft-engine development and support India's long-term ambitions in aerospace and defence technology.

India Conducts Dronathon 2026

The Indian Air Force conducted Dronathon-2026 at the Pokhran Field Firing Range in Jaisalmer from September 14 to 16, bringing together defence companies, start-ups, MSMEs and innovators working on unmanned systems. The event was designed to demonstrate and evaluate emerging Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) and related counter-drone technologies under realistic conditions. According to India's Ministry of Defense, more than 20 companies and innovators participated, showcasing technologies associated with areas such as surveillance, autonomous operations and drone-based systems.

Advantages and Applications

Dronathon provides an opportunity for Indian innovators and defense organisations to demonstrate emerging unmanned technologies in realistic environments. Such events can help identify promising technologies, encourage collaboration between established companies and start-ups, and provide

feedback for further development. Unmanned systems can have wider applications in areas such as aerial observation, disaster-response support, infrastructure monitoring and other situations where remote operation can be useful. Such events can also promote indigenous innovation, skill development, and faster adoption of advanced autonomous technologies across different sectors.

Future Scope and Challenges

The development of unmanned systems involves challenges related to reliability, safety, communication, cybersecurity, regulation and responsible operation. As these technologies become more advanced, researchers will need to improve their reliability and ensure that systems can operate safely in different environments. Future events and testing programmes could encourage greater participation from Indian start-ups and technology companies while supporting research into autonomous and remotely operated systems.



Conclusion

Dronathon-2026 demonstrates the increasing importance of unmanned technology and indigenous innovation in India's technology ecosystem. By bringing innovators and defence organisations together, such programmes can help test emerging technologies and identify areas requiring further development. The event also highlights the growing role of drones and autonomous systems in future technological applications.

The Future of Autonomous Systems: India–UK Collaboration in AI, Robotics and Uncrewed Technology

India and the United Kingdom have launched the India-UK Autonomous Platforms and Uncrewed Systems Working Group, an industry-led initiative announced at the Farnborough International Airshow 2026. The group brings together companies, researchers, innovators and industry experts from both countries to explore cooperation in autonomous and uncrewed technologies, including systems operating in air, land and underwater environments. The initiative is linked to the broader India-UK Defence Industrial Roadmap and Vision 2035 framework..

Advantages and Applications

The working group can create opportunities for Indian and UK organisations to exchange technical knowledge, conduct joint research and explore technology-development partnerships. Cooperation in autonomous systems can contribute to advances in robotics, sensors, artificial intelligence, navigation and uncrewed platforms. Collaboration between companies, start-ups, researchers and universities could also encourage innovation and create opportunities for technology development and manufacturing in both countries.

Future Scope and Challenges

Developing autonomous systems requires expertise across several fields, including AI, robotics, communications, sensors and cybersecurity. International collaboration also involves challenges related to regulations, technology sharing, intellectual property, standards and coordination between organizations. Future cooperation could focus on joint research, technology development, manufacturing partnerships and greater collaboration between universities, start-ups and established technology companies.



Conclusion

The India-UK Autonomous Platforms and Uncrewed Systems Working Group represents a new avenue for international cooperation in emerging technology. By connecting researchers, innovators and industry from both countries, the initiative could support the development of advanced autonomous and uncrewed technologies. Its long-term impact will depend on how effectively research collaboration develops into practical technology and industrial partnerships.

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