

LIBS Spectroscopy - Elemental Chemistry -

Agnes Cousin on behalf of the LIBS WG

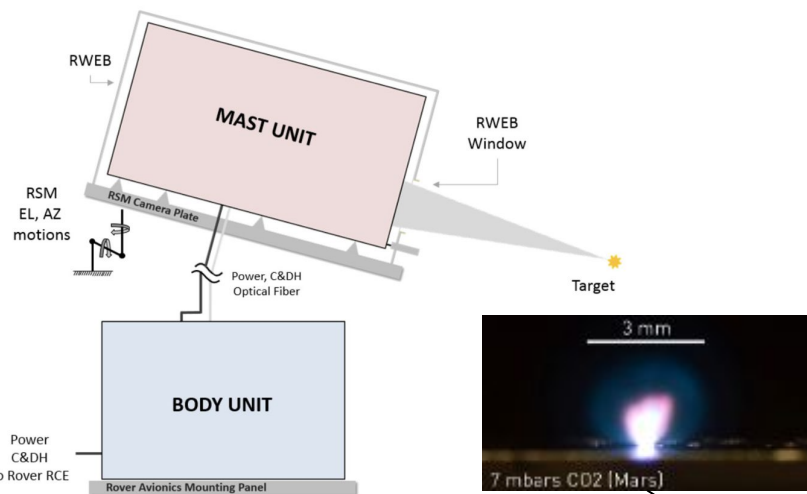
SuperCam Data Workshop

LPSC, The Woodlands, Texas, USA
Tuesday, March 11, 2025

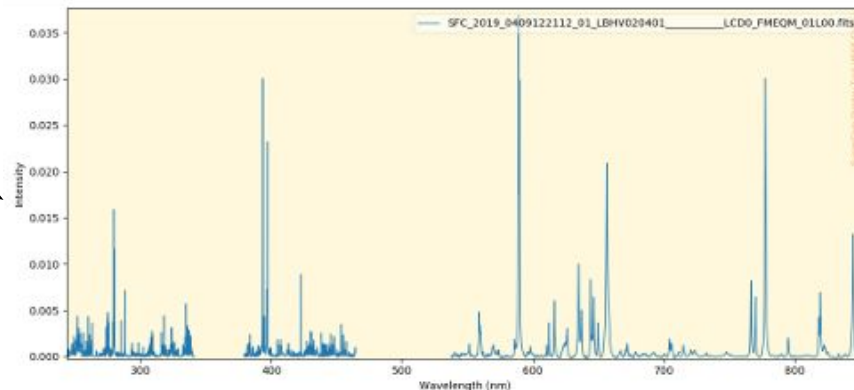


- LIBS technique overview
- SuperCam LIBS instrument details
- LIBS processing
- Major Element Oxide (MOC): Quantification
- Next Steps
- PDS release process
- List of papers and useful tools

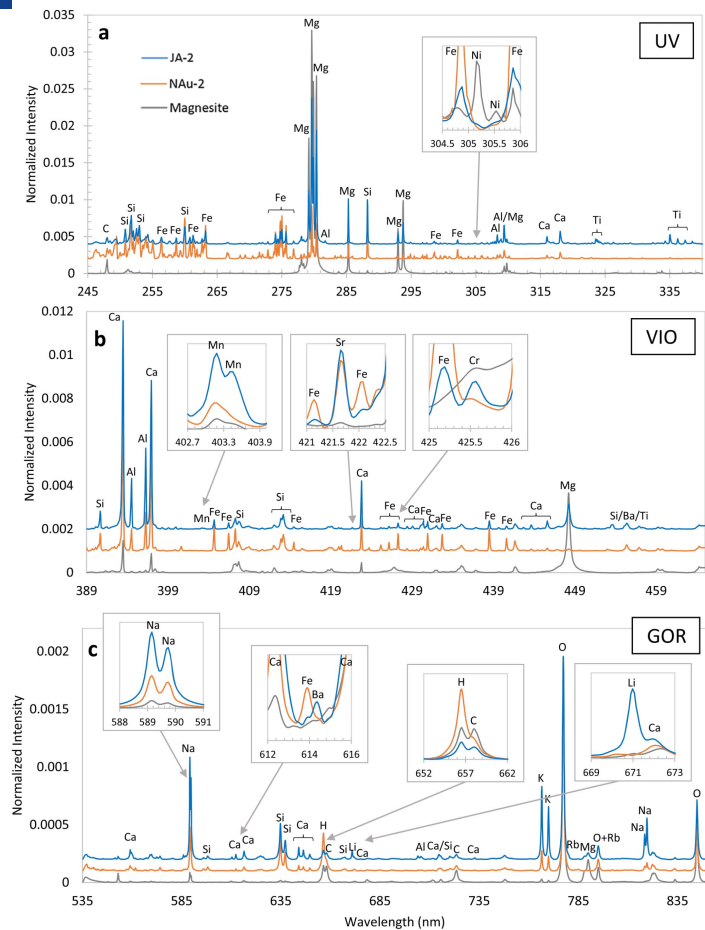




- Remote sensing technique: >10 m
- Spot size: 100-450 microns (between 1.5 - 7m)
- From UV to near Infrared (243.5 - 853 nm)
- Different raster types (see introduction)
- Depth profiles are possible (up to 500 shots)
- Advantages:
 - Quick, no sample preparation
 - Remote sensing (no arm placement)
 - Acquires ample of data



Maurice et al., SSR, 2021
Wiens et al., SSR, 2021



- Three spectrometers (range, resolution):
 - UV: 243.5 - 341.7 nm, 0.05 nm/pixel
 - VIO: 382.1 - 467.5 nm, 0.04 nm/pixel
 - Transmission spectrometer - 0.06 - 0.09 nm/pixel
 - Green: 535 - 620 nm
 - Orange: 620 - 712 nm
 - Red: 712 - 853 nm
- Major elements that are quantified:
 - Si, Ti, Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Na and K
- Minor elements that can be observed:
 - Rb, Ba, Sr, Mn, Cr, Li, Ni, Cl => quantification in progress
 - Cu, S, F, P, N, C, H, ...

- Raw data need to be processed (noise & background removal, radiance correction,..)
 - These steps are presented in Wiens et al., 2021 and in Anderson et al., 2022
- LIBS Quantification is challenging
 - Distance is varying
 - The physics of the plasma are challenging and cannot be modeled well enough for an accurate “first principles” quantification
 - Rapidly changing plasma (temp, density, opacity, shot to shot interactions, ..)
 - Atoms and molecules in the plasma interact with each other – “**Matrix effects**”
 - Intensity of emission from one element can change due to concentrations of other elements
 - Empirical calibration based on laboratory data for which we have independent compositions (our “LIBS database”)
 - Use of average spectra for a better SNR
- Multivariate vs Univariate approach:
 - Univariate:
 - Single variable
 - Simple and easy to interpret
 - Do not perform as well as multivariate tools for major elements
 - Matrix effects are not accounted for
 - Multivariate:
 - Use several variables (whole spectra, or many spectral channels)
 - Mitigate better than univariate approach the matrix effects
 - Can be difficult to interpret

We have developed multivariate models for our quantifications

- Details about setup, database (334 samples) pre-processing are in Anderson et al., 2022
- 11 regression algorithms have been tested
- For some elements, the combination of different models were giving the best results, as well as some blended models
- Accuracy is determined by Root Mean Square Error of Prediction (RMSEP)

Element	RMSEP wt%	Model
SiO ₂	6.1	Average (GBR, PLS)
TiO ₂	0.3	RF
Al ₂ O ₃	1.8	Average
FeO _T	3.1	GBR
MgO	1.1	GBR
CaO	1.3	Blend RF + PLS
Na ₂ O	0.5	Blend GBR + LASSO
K ₂ O	0.6	LASSO

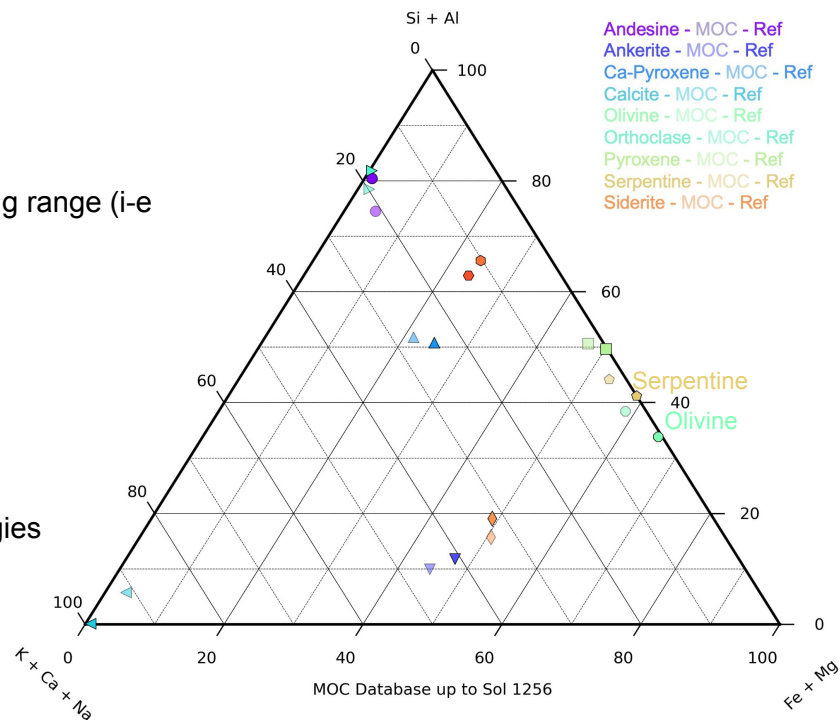
- Precision (shot-to-shot standard deviation) is always better than accuracy

	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	FeO _T	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O
3 m Test Set (Laboratory)	0.8	0.06	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
SCCTs (Mars)	1.6	0.02	0.7	1.3	0.5 (0.3)	0.5	0.3 (0.2)	0.3

- This is the first quantification effort was made a few months only after the landing, with known idiosyncrasies

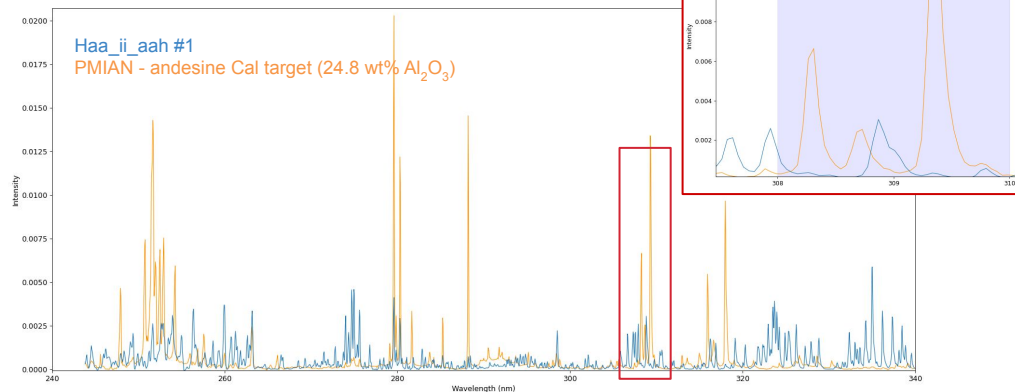
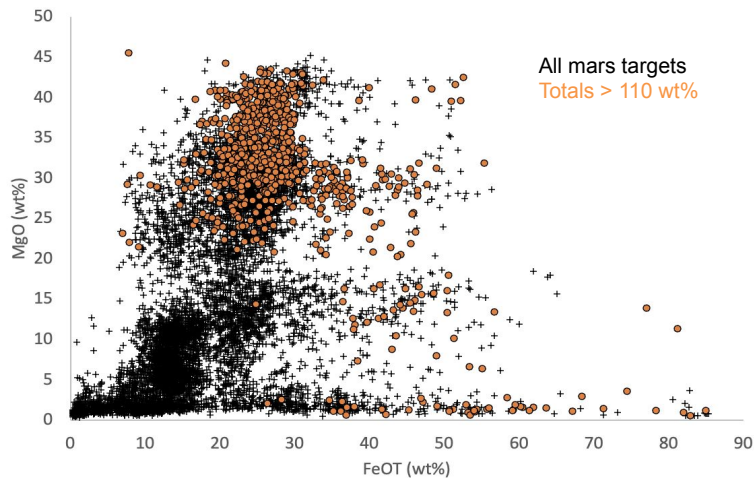
Some idiosyncrasies about the MOC

- SiO₂:
 - Overestimated for olivine mineralogies
 - Poor discrimination for some minerals between 40-60 wt%
- TiO₂:
 - Model (Random Forest) not able to extrapolate outside the training range (i-e 3.4 wt%) => high contents are underestimated
- Al₂O₃:
 - Suffers some matrix effects - overpredicted when Ti is elevated
 - Overpredicted at low contents
- FeO_T:
 - Underpredicted for mars dust
 - Seems to be underestimated in olivine mineralogies
- MgO:
 - Bimodality/Quantized predictions, not always related to mineralogies
 - Highest predictions are related to sum of oxides >100 %.
- CaO:
 - Bimodality in the predictions
- Na₂O:
 - No issues that we are aware of !
- K₂O:
 - LIBS is very sensitive to K lines.



Major Element Oxides (MOC) - Anderson et al., 2022

Some idiosyncrasies about the MOC



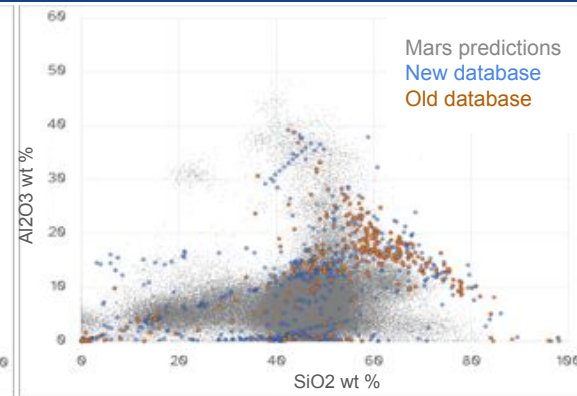
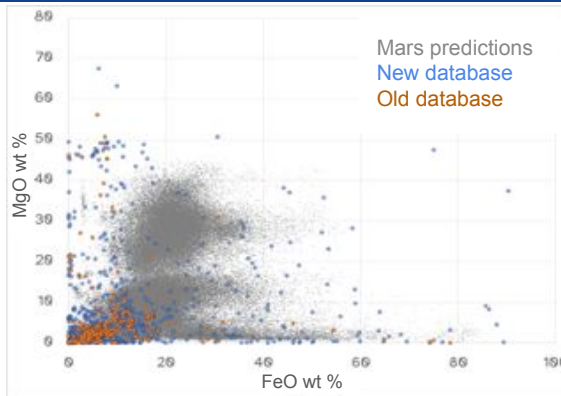
target_name	point	SiO2	TiO2	Al2O3	FeOT	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	Total
Haa_ii_aah	1	20,4	2,62	17,41	22,68	2,43	5,25	1,61	1,96	74,36

- Even though our actual LIBS quantification has known caveats, MOC is actually very good.
- Very good precision: easy to compare data all together

What's Next ? New quantification effort

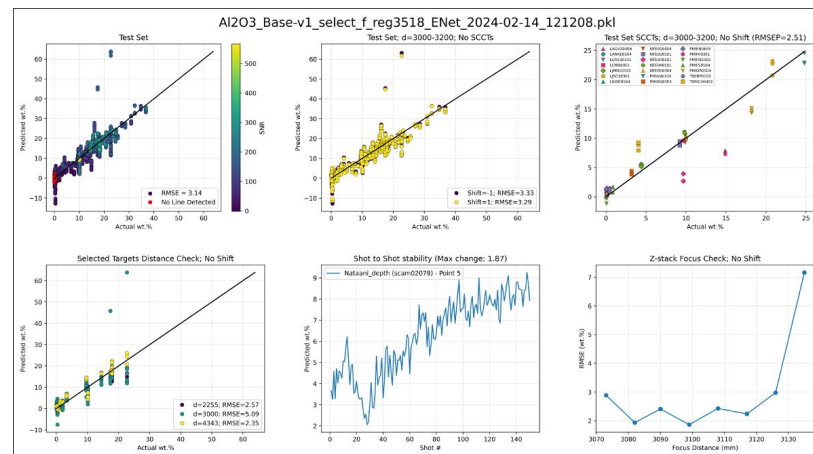
(Anderson et al., #2273 this meeting)

- New database has been acquired
 - Wider range of compositions to better match Mars observations
 - Over twice the number of targets (793 targets)
 - Varying distances, z-stacks



- New pipeline effort

- Enabling to optimise the pre-processing steps
- Improving consistency between models
- Enabling apples to apples comparisons between model candidates
 - RMSE from test set (including shift in wavelength)
 - RMSE on SCCTs
 - RMSE on some targets at different distances
 - Shot to shot stability
 - Z-stack focus check
- Use of superlearners, along with blended submodels
- Several models to compare:
 - ElasticNet, ExtraTrees, Support Vector Machines, Gaussian Process



PDS release process

- Some quality-checks are done before delivering the data to PDS (*keep in mind that all [EDR](#) are released*)
- **CDR** spectra (point to point) can be removed from the release if:
 - low signal (total intensity $< 1.10^{14}$)
 - Focus not optimum:
 - By checking the focus curves and their spacing
 - Distance $> 6.5\text{m}$
- **MOC** are removed for same filters, and when:
 - TiO_2 is $> 2.4 \text{ wt}\%$
 - Sum of Oxides $> 121 \text{ wt}\%$ ($>3\sigma$)
 - Sum of oxides $> 107 \%$ (1σ) are released but there is a note in the masterlist
- Mosaics for data out of focus (for LIBS activity only) are not delivered either
- LIBS fit files contain several data (see intro. slides for CDR structure):
 - “statistics”: mean, median, and standard deviation (first 5 shots removed)
 - “spectra”: all shots

Services

- Analyst's Notebooks
- Orbital Data Explorers
- Spectral Library
- FTP Access
- Workshops

Geosciences Node Data

Mars

- Mars Exploration
- Mars 2020
 - About Mars 2020
 - PIXL
 - Returned Sample Science
 - RIMFAX
 - SHERLOC
 - SuperCam**
 - InSight
 - MSL
 - MRO
 - MER
 - Mars Express
 - Odyssey
 - Phoenix
 - MGS
 - Pathfinder
 - Prototype Rovers
 - Viking Orbiter
 - Viking Lander
 - Mariner
 - Earth Based Data
- Venus
- Mercury
- Moon
- Earth
- Asteroids
- Radio Science
- Gravity Models
- All Geosciences DOIs
- All Geosciences Data Holdings

Help

- Frequently Asked Questions
- Geosciences Node Forums
- Help for Data Users
- Help for Data Reviewers
- Help for Proposers
- About Checksums
- Cite PDS On Your Poster
- Email Us

Scheduled Maintenance

This site may be down on **Thursdays** between 7:00 and 9:30 pm Central Time for maintenance.

Mars 2020: SuperCam (LIBS, Raman, Time-Resolved Fluorescence, VIS/IR, RMI)

Dec. 3, 2024. Mars 2020 Release 11 includes new SuperCam data from sols 1140 through 1259, May 4, 2024 - September 3, 2024. See the [Release Notes](#) for details.

The Mars 2020 SuperCam instrument identifies the chemical composition of rocks and soils using a camera, lasers, and spectrometers. From more than 7 meters away, it can determine the atomic and molecular makeup of targets as small as a pencil point. SuperCam is located on the head of the rover's long-necked mast.

SuperCam Release Notes

[SuperCam Release Notes](#) contain information about the archive and errata, if any. They are updated with each release.

Collections in the SuperCam Archive Bundle

Introduction to the SuperCam Archive Bundle (readme.txt)
SuperCam Bundle Root Directory
SuperCam Document collection
SuperCam Calibrated Audio data collection
SuperCam Calibrated Spectra data collection
SuperCam Derived Spectra data collection
SuperCam Data Observation Log data collection
SuperCam Calibrated RMI Image data collection
SuperCam Raw Audio data collection
SuperCam Raw Spectra data collection
SuperCam Raw RMI data collection (at the CIS Node)
SuperCam Annotated RMI Mosaic data collection
SuperCam Calibration data collection
Mars 2020 Mission Camera Document collection (secondary member)
Mars 2020 Mission Camera Calibration collection (secondary member)
Mars 2020 Mission Miscellaneous collection (secondary member)

Documentation

- [README.txt](#) gives a high-level overview of the SuperCam Bundle.
- The [SuperCam Bundle Software Interface Specification \(SIS\)](#) describes the contents, format, and structure of the bundle. Users who are unfamiliar with PDS archives should read this first.
- The [SuperCam PDS User Guide](#) summarizes information from other documents that is likely to be most useful to the science user.
- The [SuperCam EDR and RDR SIS](#) describes the data products generated by the SuperCam instrument suite, including how they are processed and labeled. The SIS is a detailed document intended for use in mission operations as well as by science users of the archive.

Tools

- [Mars 2020 Analyst's Notebook](#) - This PDS Geosciences Node tool provides access to Perseverance data in the context of mission operations -- by sol, location, instrument, and other criteria.
- [PDS4 Viewer](#) - This standalone tool displays PDS4-labeled images and tables. Available for Windows, Mac, and Linux platforms. Source code and Python library also available.

List of papers and links to useful LIBS tools

Instrument and calibration targets:

- Wiens et al., 2021 (Body Unit); <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11214-020-00777-5>
- Maurice et al., 2021 (Mast Unit); <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11214-021-00807-w>
- Manrique et al., 2020 (Calibration targets, design); <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11214-020-00764-w>
- Madariaga et al., 2021 (Calibration targets, homogeneity); <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2022.339837>
- Cousin et al., 2021 (Calibration targets, characterization); <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sab.2021.106341>.
- Leggett et al. 2022 (Instrument response function); <https://doi.org/10.1364/AO.447680>

SuperCam LIBS papers:

- Anderson et al., 2022 (MOC); <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sab.2021.106347>
- Manelski et al., 2024 (plasma density); <https://10.1016/j.sab.2024.107061>
- Manelski et al., in prep (Ni quantification)
- Gabriel et al., in prep (Minors quantification)
- Wolf et al., in prep (Cl quantification)

Team papers using LIBS data:

- Wiens et al., 2022 (crater floor, perchlorate detection); <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abo3399>
- Clavé et al., 2023 (crater floor, carbonate detection); <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JE007463>
- Beyssac et al., 2023 (Seitah, olivine detection); <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JE007638>
- Udry et al., 2022 (Màaz, lava flows); <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JE007440>
- Beck et al., accepted (silica and quartz, hydrothermalism)
- Hausrath et al., 2022 & 2024 (regolith); <https://doi.org/10.1029/2023JE008046> & <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JE007433>
- Cousin et al., 2024 (regolith diversity); <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.icarus.2024.116299>

RSS papers (samples)

- Simon et al., 2023 (Crater floor samples); <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JE007474>
- Bosak et al., 2024 (Fan Front samples); <https://doi.org/10.1029/2024AV001241>

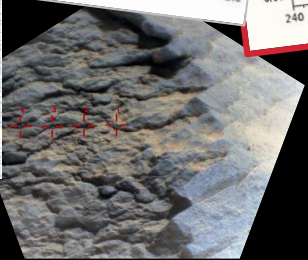
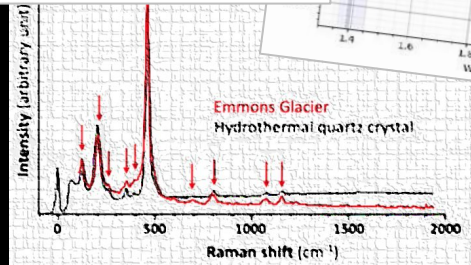
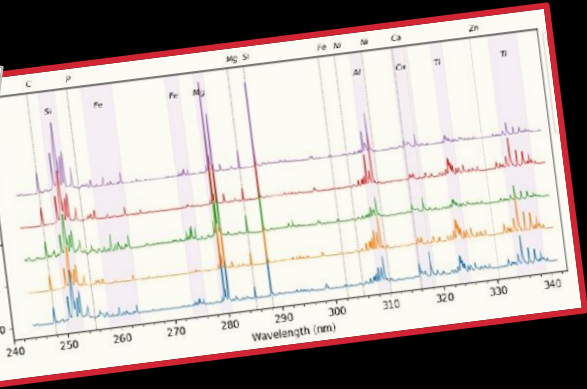
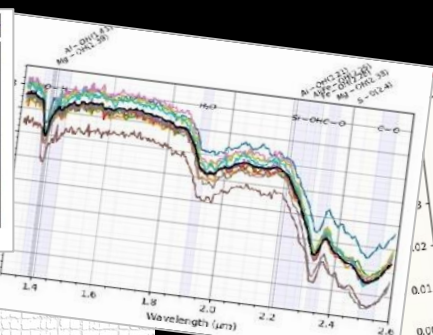
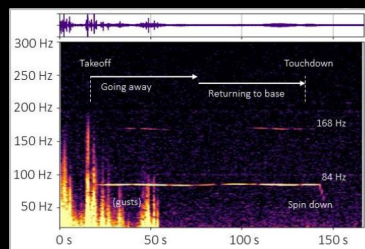
Useful links:

- NIST dedicated to LIBS:
<https://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/LIBS/lib-form.html>
- NIST Atomic Spectra lines database:
https://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/lines_form.html
- CQUEST:
 - Presentation:
https://pds-geosciences.wustl.edu/workshops/chemcam-workshop-2014/4_CQUEST_Mars_LIBS_Emission_Line_Tool_Cousin.pdf
 - Tool:
- Ternary Diagram tool:
 - Poster #2033, Essunfeld Ari.
- Python Hyperspectral Analysis Tool (PyHAT)
 - <https://code.usgs.gov/astrogeology/pyhat>

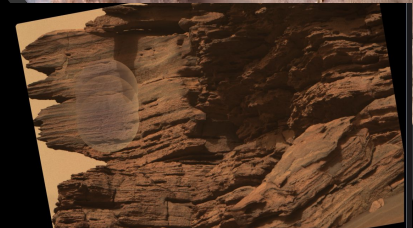
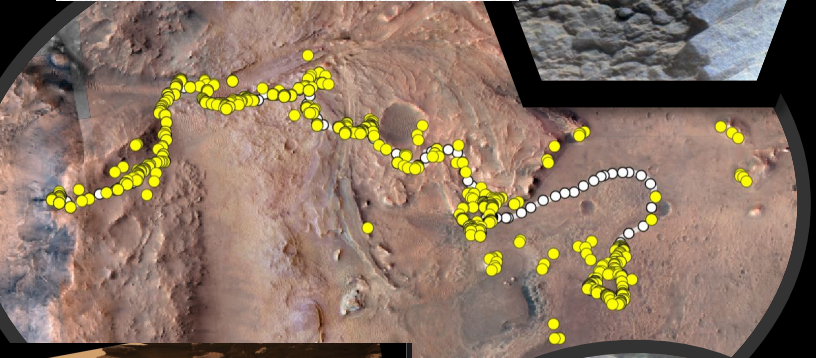
Don't hesitate to reach out to SuperCam team members if you have any questions or need help with LIBS data !



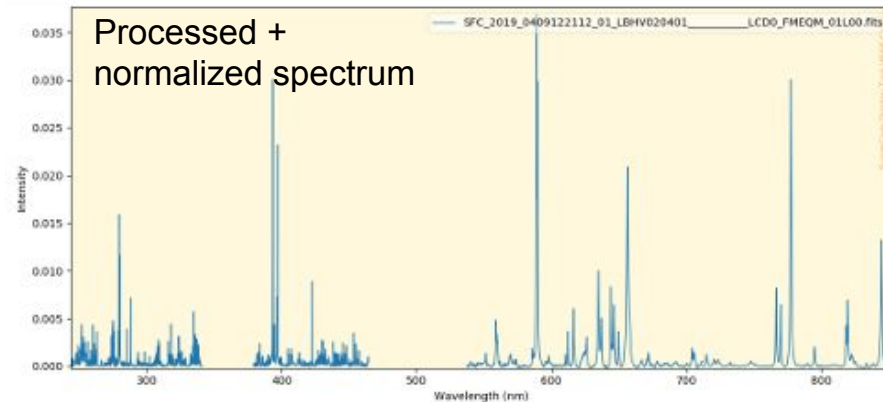
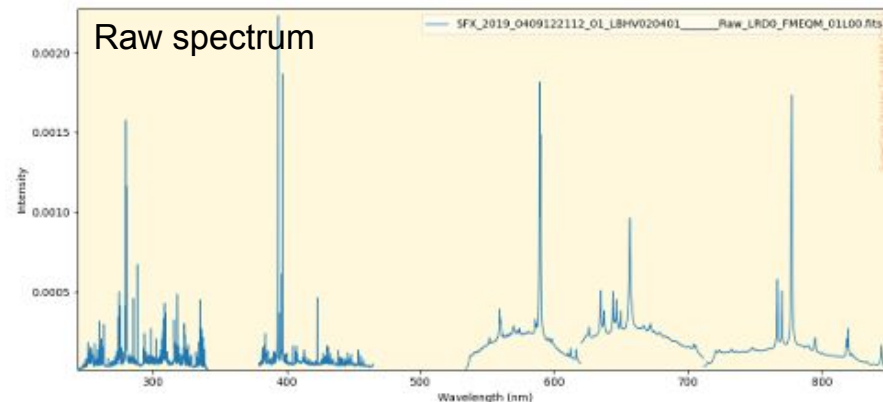
*Thank
You*

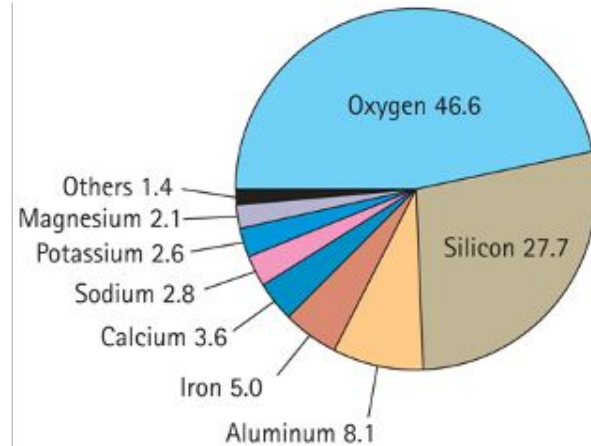
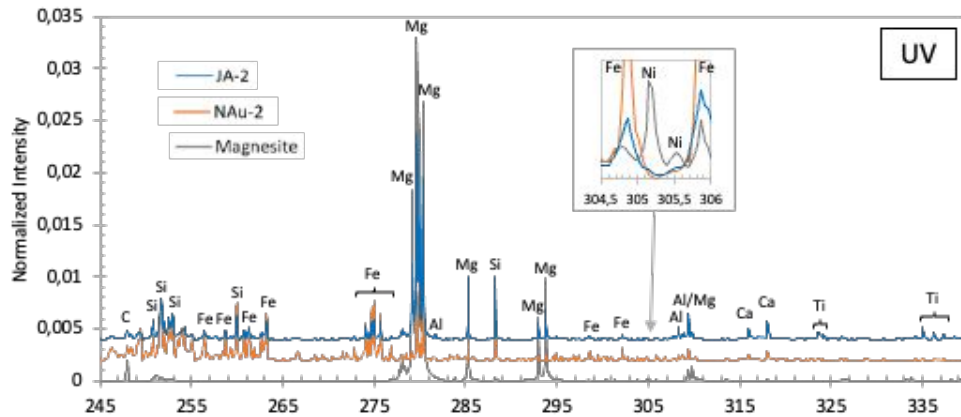


Backup Slides

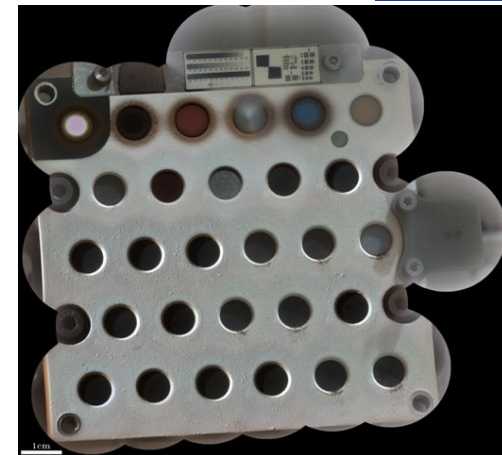
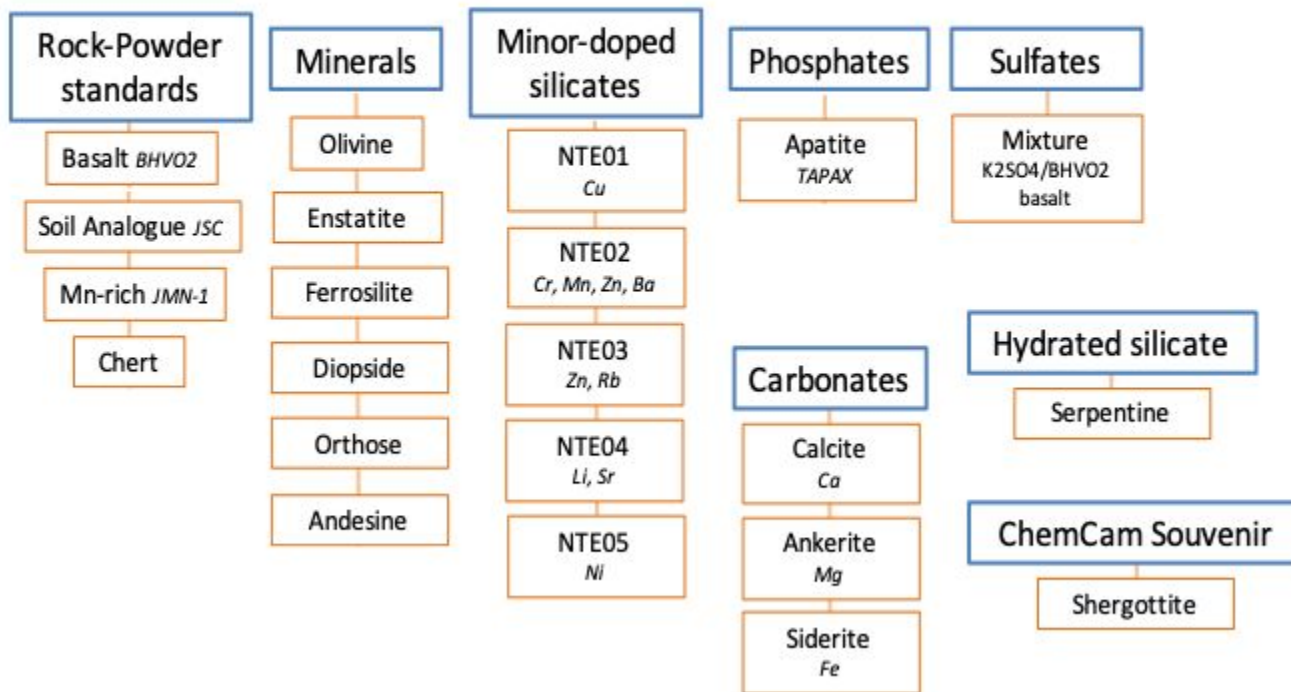


- Remove spikes (cosmic rays)
- Subtract “dark” spectra (collected when there is no LIBS pulse, to correct for thermal noise)
- Denoise spectra
- Convert to photons using instrument response
- Stitch the Green, Orange and Red ranges together
- Wavelength calibration
- Subtract continuum
- Convert to radiance

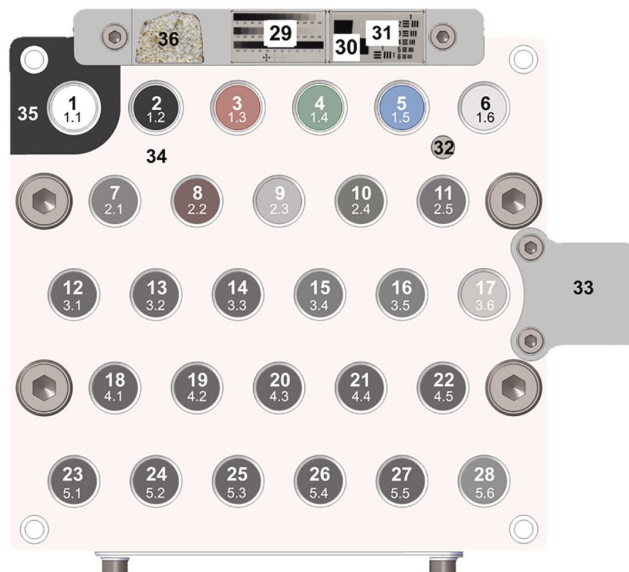




SuperCam calibration targets - LIBS dedicated



SuperCam calibration targets - LIBS dedicated



Cousin et al., 2021 (Calibration targets, characterization); <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sab.2021.106341>.

Position #	Target #	TargetName	Description	Science Intent
2.1	7	TSRICH0404	BHVO-2 basalt and K sulfate mixture	Sulfur detection
2.2	8	LCMB0006	Chert	Past aqueous environment and astrobiology interest
2.3	9	LCA530106	Calcite	Carbonate calibration
2.4	10	PMIFS0505	Ferrosilite	Stoichiometric reference
2.5	11	TAPAG0206	Fluoro-Chloro-Hydro Apatite	Volatile detection, phosphate
3.1	12	PMIOR0507	Orthoclase	Stoichiometric reference
3.2	13	PMIDN0302	Diopside	Stoichiometric reference
3.3	14	PMIFA0306	Olivine	Stoichiometric reference
3.4	15	PMIAN0106	Andesine	Stoichiometric reference
3.5	16	PMIEN0602	Enstatite	Stoichiometric reference
3.6	17	TSERP0102	Serpentine/Talc	Hydrated silicate, alteration product
4.1	18	LBHVO20406	BHVO-2 standard basalt	Mars analog, basaltic composition
4.2	19	LJSC10304	JSC-1 standard	Mars soil analog
4.3	20	LANKE0101	Ankerite	Carbonate calibration
4.4	21	LSIDE0101	Siderite	Carbonate calibration
4.5	22	LJMN10106	JMN-1 standard Mn nodule	Mn enrichment, coating detection
5.1	23	NTE010301	Basalt dopped in minor elements	Calibration and quantification of Cu, Zn
5.2	24	NTE020106	Basalt dopped in minor elements	Calibration and quantification of Mn, Ba, Cr
5.3	25	NTE030106	Basalt dopped in minor elements	Calibration and quantification of Zn
5.4	26	NTE040106	Basalt dopped in minor elements	Calibration and quantification of Li, Sr
5.5	27	NTE050301	Basalt dopped in minor elements	Calibration and quantification of Ni
5.6	28	SHERG02	Shergottite	ChemCam cal. Target replicate, cross calibration
/	33	TITANIUM	Titanium	Wavelength calibration



- Raw (EDR) files can be found here:
 - https://pds-geosciences.wustl.edu/m2020/urn-nasa-pds-mars2020_supercam/data_raw_spectra/sol_00214/
- CDR can be found here:
 - https://pds-geosciences.wustl.edu/m2020/urn-nasa-pds-mars2020_supercam/data_calibrated_spectra/
- MOC (compositions) can be found here:
 - https://pds-geosciences.wustl.edu/m2020/urn-nasa-pds-mars2020_supercam/data_derived_spectra/
- Masterlist can be found here:
 - https://pds-geosciences.wustl.edu/m2020/urn-nasa-pds-mars2020_supercam/data_observation_log/