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COMMUNITY USER WORKSHOP ON PLANETARY LIBS (CHEMCAM) DATA

LIBS Data Processing Level-1

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ChemCam Software - Level 1

- Steps in reduction
 - Dark removal
 - Noise removal
 - Wavelength calibration
 - Continuum extraction and subtraction
 - Conversion from counts to photons
 - Element line identification

ChemCam Software – Level 2

- Steps in analysis
 - Fit of lines
 - Quantitative estimation
 - Internal standard method
 - Calibration curve, PLS, ...
 - Calibration free
 - Ratios of selected lines
 - Statistical Methods (PCA, ICA, ...)
 - Assign spectrum to a reference library
 - Classification

Coronation (Sol 14)



Coronation (Sol 14)



Noise Estimation and Removal

- –Undecimated wavelet transform
- -Noise estimation at each wavelet scale
- –Hard thresholding at sigma for each scale
- -Sum of thresholded wavelet scales

Continuum Estimation

- Undecimated wavelet transform
- All scales above threshold level
- Identification of local minima
- Cubic spline interpolation

Bi-orthogonal Wavelet Transform



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Undecimated Isotropic Wavelet Transform





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Dark Subtraction, Noise Removal, Continuum Removal

- "Dark" spectrum (no-laser) is subtracted from the LIBS spectrum.
- Noise removed using wavelet transform
- Continuum signal caused by Bremsstrahlung and ion-electron recombination needs to be removed:
 - Continuum defined by wavelet decomposition and fitting a spline to local minima in wavelet space.
- Background signal is distancedependent, so removal partially corrects for distance.

Wiens et al., 2013



Conversion From Counts to Photons

$DN = L \times A \times \Omega \times \Delta \lambda \times \Delta t \times \sigma + Off$

- DN is the digital number (intensity in counts)
- L is the photon spectral radiance in photons/second/cm2/sr/µm wavelength
- A is the source area imaged, in cm2
- Ω is the solid viewing angle in sr
- $\Delta\lambda$ is the detector wavelength bin width in μm
- Δt is the integration time in seconds
- σ is the amplified conversion gain in DN/photon
- Off is the offset provided in the analog-to-digital conversion electronics
- L and Ω are inversely dependent upon the distance from the ChemCam telescope to the target while A is increasingly dependent on distance

Wavelength Calibration

- Ti spectrum used as reference because emission lines are present in UV, VIS, and VNIR spectral ranges.
 - Establishes baseline channel-wavelength calibration
- Ti calibration target on Mars provides flight data for wavelength calibration
- Channel wavelength shifts as a linear function of spectrometer temperature
 - Varies from -2C to 30C, depending upon time of day on Mars and season
 - For each pixel, find relationship between wavelength and temperature
 - Apply shift and interpolate to get calibrated spectrum.



Line Identification

- Spectrum to database
 - -Localisation of individual peaks
 - -Search in library
- Database to spectrum
 - Correlation of region of spectrum (multiple lines) with elemental synthetic spectrum
 - Identification of multiple set of lines

NIST Data Base

http://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/lines_form.html

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ASD Data Information Lines Levels Spectra Ionization Energies Biblion	RRAPHY HELP Best viewed with the latest versions of Web browsers and JavaScript enabled		National Institute of Standards and Technology Physical Meas. Laboratory
Spectrum Lower Wavelength: Upper Wavelength: Units:			
Reset input	Retrieve Data		
Dynamic Plots	Grotrian Diagram		
Line Identification Plot:			
Saha-LTE Spectrum: Electron Temperature T _e (eV): Electron Density N _e (cm ⁻³): Ion Temperature T _i (eV):	Java subwindow size: 640 x 640 800 x 640 1024 x 768 1280 x 102 Group by configurations Term multiplicity Show only radiatively linked levels Make Grotrian Diagram (requires Java2)	
Output Options Format output: HTML (formatted)	Additional Criteria		Ŧ

NIST Database

http://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/ASD/lines_form.html

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Ca I	395.002	15	3.34e+06	С									
Cal	395.817	17	9.8e+06	С									
Ca II	396.959	220	1.4e+08	С									
Cal	397.369	8											
Cal	397.483	18	1.75e+07	С									
Ca II	409.826	50	9.9e+06	D									
Cal	409.969	15	1.3e+07	D									
Ca I	409.973	15	1.5e+06	D									
Ca II	411.098	60	1.2e+07	D									
Ca II	411.144	30	1.9e+06	D									
Ca II	420.736	40	4.3e+06	D									
Ca II	422.126	50	8.5e+06	D									
Cal	422.792	50	2.18e+08	B+									
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C-Quest

Sc-QuEST - ChemCam - Quick Element Search Tool v2.5.0 (16 Aug 2012)		3.0	and in the second									
File Help												
Databases Wavelength (nm)	Dh	Elt	Ionization dea	Wavelength	Intensity (rel)							
	Nertion	En.	Tomzauon_deg	wavelengui	102.040							
NIST UV (240-341) ✓ VIS (381-469) UV IR (471-905)	Martian	ге		382.891	348 572							
Max 1000	Martian	Fe		383.531	119.010							
	Martian	Mg	i i	383.938	550.271							
Pariadia Tabla	Martian	Fe	1	384.214	124.963							
Periodic Table	Martian	Fe	I. I.	384.435	170.888							
	Martian	Fe	I.	384.789	180.731							
SELECTALL CLEAR ALL M Major Trace Organic (CHNOPS) Other	Martian	Fe	I.	385.105	25.079							
He	Martian	Mg		385.148	27.250							
	Martian	re Gi	1	385.191	25.079							
	Martian	Fe	1	385 747	97.816							
AI SI P S CI A	Martian	Fe		386,100	99.896							
K Ca Sc TI V Cr Mn Fe Co NI Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr	Martian	Fe	i i	386.662	29.485							
Rb Sr Y Zr No Mo To Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd in Sn So Te I Xe	Martian	Fe	L I	387.360	28.300							
	Martian	Fe	L. L.	387.912	42.953							
	Martian	Fe	I. I.	387.967	87.629							
Fr Ra AC une une une une une une	Martian	Fe		388.738	87.009							
Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd To Dy Ho Er Tm Yo Lu	Martian	Fe		388.815	38.716							
Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr	Martian	Fe		388.901	29.944							
	Martian	Mg Fe		389.676	23.110							
Informations	Martian	Fe		390.081	16 824							
	Martian	AI	II.	390.178	126.093							
	Martian	Fe	L. L.	390.405	40.857							
20: Colorism	Martian	Si	L. L.	390.663	92.265							
20: calcium	Martian	Fe	I. I.	390.759	7.718							
Ca shows several important lines.	Martian	Fe	I. I.	392.137	17.891							
Here are the most ones, observed for each spectral range :	Martian	Fe		392.402	21.324							
- UV : 315.978 nm and 318.025 nm	Martian	Fe		392.903	27.216							
- VIS : 393.477 nm, 396.959 nm and 422.792 nm are the most important among others	Martian	Fe	1	393.141	28.130							
- VNIR: tot of Calines. The most easy ones to detect are the triplet at 610,441, 612,39 and	Martian	Ca Al	1	393.477	2,055.050							
o to.3 nm with an increasing intensity, and a second inplet at 644.085, 645.159 and	Martian	Ee Ci		304.080	16 226							
040.450040.537 min with a decleasing intensity.	Martian	Fe		395.228	7,751							
The most important Callines in all the spectrum are those at 393 477 nm and 396 959 nm, but they	Martian	Fe	i i	395.757	28.646							
can suffer some auto-absorption effects.	Martian	Fe	1	395.780	28.646							
	Martian	AI	I. Contraction	396.264	2,529.360							
	Martian	Fe	I. State	396.774	22.027							
26: Iron	Martian	Ca	I	396.959	3,839.890							
	Martian	Fe		397.038	139.231							
	Martian	Fe	I	397.887	13.207							
	N	b lines : 166	Print		Spectra							

Agnes presentation

To be continued with level 2 Thank you

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