

1 **Machine-Learning-Driven New Geologic Discoveries at**  
2 **Mars Rover Landing Sites: Jezero Crater and NE**  
3 **Syrtis**

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8 **Key Points:**

- 9
- 10 • Machine learning can be highly effective in exposing tiny outcrops of uncommon  
11 phases in CRISM data
  - 12 • A new hydrated iron oxide phase, elsewhere on Mars attributed to akageneite, is  
13 detected in NE Syrtis and Jezero crater
  - Al clays, jarosite, chlorite-smectite, and hydrated silica are reported in Jezero crater

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## Abstract

A hierarchical Bayesian classifier is trained at pixel scale with spectral data from the CRISM (Compact Reconnaissance Imaging Spectrometer for Mars) images. Its utility in detecting small exposures of uncommon phases is demonstrated with new geologic discoveries near the Mars-2020 rover landing site. Akaganeite is found in sediments on the Jezero crater floor and in fluvial deposits at NE Syrtis. Jarosite and silica are found on the Jezero crater floor while chlorite-smectite and Al phyllosilicates are found in the Jezero crater walls. These detections point to a multi-stage, multi-chemistry history of water in Jezero crater and the surrounding region and provide new information for guiding the Mars-2020 rover's landed exploration. In particular, the akaganeite, silica, and jarosite in the floor deposits suggest either a later episode of salty, Fe-rich waters that post-date the Jezero crater delta or groundwater alteration of portions of the Jezero crater sedimentary sequence.

## 1 Introduction

Hyperspectral data collected by the Compact Reconnaissance Imaging Spectrometer for Mars (CRISM) aboard the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter have proven instrumental in the discovery of a broad array of aqueous minerals on the surface of Mars since 2006 (Murchie, Mustard, et al., 2009; Pelkey et al., 2007; Viviano-Beck et al., 2014). Although these data have revolutionized our understanding of the planet, existing geologic discoveries are mostly limited to common mineral phases that occur with relatively large spatial extent. Secondary phases on Mars that occur at low abundances are important for a more complete interpretation of the underlying geologic processes. For example, specific minerals such as alunite and jarosite (acidic), serpentine (alkaline, reducing), analcime (alkaline, saline), prehnite ( $200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} < \text{temperature} < 400\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and perhaps phases yet to be discovered, serve as direct environmental indicators of Mars water chemistry. Moreover, the identification of rare phases, even in just a few pixels, enables characterization of the mineral assemblages within a geologic unit, which are critical for identifying the thermodynamic conditions and fluid composition during interactions of rocks with liquid water.

Isolation and discovery of accessory mineral phases is challenging due to the systematic artifacts, random noise, and other limitations of an aging instrument affecting more recently collected CRISM images. The most common spectral mineral-identification method involves ratioing the average spectra from two regions along-track in the image, where the numerator is the spectrum from the area of interest and the denominator is the spectrum derived from a spectrally homogeneous bland region (Carter, Loizeau, Mangold, Poulet, & Bibring, 2015; B. L. Ehlmann et al., 2009; Murchie, Seelos, et al., 2009; Viviano, Moersch, & McSween, 2013). Summary parameters derived from key absorption bands are used to identify candidate regions for the numerator and denominator (Pelkey et al., 2007; Viviano-Beck et al., 2014). Although summary parameters have been effective for detecting common phases with relatively large spatial extent, distinctive absorption bands useful for detecting accessory phases cannot be reliably recovered by summary parameters for two reasons. First, rare phases span a limited number of nearby but not necessarily contiguous pixels in an image, which makes spectral averaging less useful in eliminating random noise. Second, key absorption bands of rare secondary minerals can occur at wavelengths close to those of common phases in the image. The 6.55 nm increments between two channels in CRISM offer enough spectral resolution to differentiate between such primary and secondary phases in ideal conditions. However, considering the practical limitations of CRISM data and the occurrence of phases in mixtures, such a distinction may not be possible without exploiting the spectral data in its entirety and identifying less obvious spectral features.

64 As part of our ongoing efforts to implement machine learning methods to fully au-  
65 tomate mineral discovery in CRISM data, we have previously reported new jarosite and  
66 alunite detections across Mars (Dundar & Ehlmann, 2016; B. Ehlmann & Dundar, 2015)  
67 and have identified a previously unknown CRISM artifact that mimics the characteris-  
68 tics of real mineral absorption at 2.1  $\mu\text{m}$  range that could have significant implications  
69 in the search for perchlorate (Leask, Ehlmann, Dundar, Murchie, & Seelos, 2018). Here,  
70 we present technical details of our hierarchical Bayesian model and demonstrate its utili-  
71 ty by reporting new discoveries of minerals from the NE Syrtis area and Jezero crater  
72 and their geologic context. Jezero crater and NE Syrtis are of high interest as regions  
73 where the Mars-2020 rover will conduct its in situ exploration and as some of the most  
74 dust-free and ancient areas where strata are well-exposed for study of Mars geologic his-  
75 tory. Prior studies of Jezero crater and its watershed have focused primarily on the Fe/Mg  
76 smectite clays and carbonates that make up deltaic and crater floor deposits and the sur-  
77 rounding, eroded Noachian stratigraphy (B. L. Ehlmann et al., 2008, 2009; Goudge, Mus-  
78 tard, Head, Fassett, & Wiseman, 2015). Here, we focus on identification of small, rare  
79 phases to inform the geologic history of the crater in both the crater floor lake sediments,  
80 wallrock of Jezero crater, and surrounding region. The region is a well-suited proving  
81 ground for the proposed Bayesian model because of its mineral diversity, excellent im-  
82 age availability, and high relevance for Mars exploration.

## 83 2 Methods

### 84 2.1 Image datasets

85 We use CRISM I/F data, which are derived by dividing surface radiance by solar  
86 irradiance. Radiance data are used for ruling out artifacts during our verification pro-  
87 cess (Leask et al., 2018). Simple atmospheric and photometric corrections are applied  
88 to all images using CRISM Analysis Toolkit (Morgan et al., 2009; Murchie, Seelos, et  
89 al., 2009). Only spectral channels that cover the spectral region from 1.0 to 2.6 $\mu\text{m}$  (248  
90 channels) are used in this study.

91 Geographically projected CRISM data were co-registered with high resolution Con-  
92 text camera (CTX) (Malin et al., 2007) and HiRISE (High Resolution Imaging Science  
93 Experiment) (McEwen et al., 2007) image data. The CTX global mosaic was used as the  
94 basemap for examination of morphology (Dickson, Kerber, Fassett, & Ehlmann, 2018),  
95 and standard pipelines for producing local digital elevation models were produced us-  
96 ing Caltechs Murray Laboratory pipeline, which utilizes the Ames stereo pipeline (Beyer,  
97 Alexandrov, & McMichael, 2018; Shean et al., 2016). CRISM spectral analysis proceeds  
98 in multiple steps, described below.

### 99 2.2 Creating a training library of spectral patterns by unsupervised learn- 100 ing and visual classification

101 Over fifty independently characterized CRISM images from the Nili Fossae and Mawrth  
102 Vallis regions were processed by a nonparametric Bayesian clustering technique Yerebakan,  
103 Rajwa, and Dundar (2014). This method generates a few hundred spectra per image pro-  
104 cessed, which are visually inspected for mineral detections reported in the literature. Ver-  
105 ified spectra are manually classified to create an initial spectral training library. This un-  
106 supervised learning approach is not only computationally intensive but also requires a  
107 tedious task of manually assigning extracted spectra to classes. Nonetheless, this step  
108 is needed to initiate the active machine learning process to collect a representative train-  
109 ing library essential for training a robust mineral classifier. In the second phase, the train-  
110 ing library collected in this phase is used to implement two models: a bland pixel scor-  
111 ing function for column-wise ratioing and a classifier model that operates on the ratioed  
112 data to render mineral classification. Both the scoring function and the classifier uses  
113 our two-layer Bayesian Gaussian mixture model.

### 114 2.3 Two-layer Bayesian Gaussian Mixture Model

116 Note that true distributions of spectral patterns in the training library are not known.  
117 Different instances of the same pattern detected across different images exhibit varying  
118 spectral properties due to differences in atmospheric effects and viewing geometry as well  
119 as inherent differences in surface material spectral properties. Our two-layer Gaussian  
120 mixture model uses one mixture model for each spectral pattern in the lower layer. Herein,  
121 a spectral pattern might represent a mineral phase, a known artifact, a bland pixel cat-  
122 egory, a common mixed phase, or an unidentified pattern. The number of components  
123 in a mixture model for a given pattern is determined by the number of images in which  
124 that pattern occurs as the model introduces one Gaussian component for every image  
125 the pattern is detected. For example, out of 330 images available in our current train-  
126 ing library prehnite exists in eleven of them, which implies that there are eleven observed  
127 instances of the prehnite pattern (“instance” refers to an occurrence in an image, which  
128 can be one or several pixels). The model introduces a Gaussian component for each in-  
129 stance to spectrally model the prehnite pixels corresponding to that instance. Gaussian  
130 components corresponding to the same spectral pattern are regulated by a shared local  
131 prior and local priors associated with each pattern are in turn modeled by a global prior.  
132 In this context the local prior can be thought of as the estimate for the true distribu-  
133 tion of the corresponding pattern and the global prior can be interpreted as a template  
134 for all viable spectral patterns. This two-layer hierarchical model (illustrated in Figure  
135 1) offers flexibility and robustness for modeling pattern distributions. The lower layer  
136 models spectral variations of the same pattern across images whereas the upper layer mod-  
137 els spectral variations across patterns. Further technical details of the model and the deriva-  
138 tion of the posterior predictive distribution (PPD) is provided in the supplementary ma-  
139 terial.

### 140 2.4 Bland pixel scoring and ratioing

141 To compute the likelihood of individual pixels originating from bland pattern cat-  
142 egories an ensemble version of the model discussed in Section 2.3 is used. Multiple dif-  
143 ferent submodels each with different subset of channels are included in the ensemble. En-  
144 semble models offer better generalizability and are more robust with respect to noise com-  
145 pared to a single model Breiman (2001).

146 These likelihood scores are then used to identify denominator regions during column-  
147 wise ratioing. The denominator is obtained as the average spectrum of a small number  
148 of pixels with the highest bland pixel scores sharing the same column as a pixel of in-  
149 terest but lies within a  $2w$  row neighborhood of that pixel, where  $w$  defines the size of  
150 row neighborhood. For robust denominator-insensitive ratioing a range of  $w$  values are  
151 considered to obtain multiple denominators, and their corresponding ratioed spectra are  
152 averaged to obtain a single ratioed spectrum for that pixel. Once all pixels in each I/F  
153 image are ratioed this way the ratioed data are used by the pattern classifier for pixel-  
154 scale classification.

### 155 2.5 Automated pattern classification

156 Ratioed I/F data are further processed using a cascaded set of one-dimensional me-  
157 dian filters with decreasing window sizes to gradually eliminate large spikes Liu, Shah,  
158 and Jiang (2004). These ratioed and despiked data are used to train the two-layer Bayesian  
159 classifier. This training process involves estimating the parameters of the PPD correspond-  
160 ing to each pattern. Unlike bland pixel scoring, which uses only bland pattern categories,  
161 the pattern classifier is implemented with spectral data from all patterns available in the  
162 training library. An image is classified at the pixel-scale by evaluating the likelihood of  
163 each of its pixel originating from one of the patterns in the training library and then as-  
164 signing it to the pattern that maximizes this likelihood.

## 165 2.6 Active machine learning

166 The initial training library consisted of patterns detected from a limited number  
167 of CRISM images. To obtain a more representative training library, while classifying new  
168 images, an active learning scheme is adopted. After each image is classified all detected  
169 patterns are visually inspected to confirm automated detections and training library is  
170 updated accordingly. The classifier is retrained, i.e., PPDs are updated, every time the  
171 training data is updated. The vast majority of images in our training set were selected  
172 from Nili Fossae and Syrtis, Mawrth Vallis, Terra Sirenum, Valles Marineris, Libya Montes,  
173 and Gale Crater. There are also images processed from elsewhere on Mars to enrich the  
174 spectral diversity of detections such as the serpentine detection in Clarites rise, water  
175 ice and gypsum detections in polar dunes.

## 176 2.7 False positive mitigation

177 Apart from known artifacts, vertical striping and pixel spiking some CRISM im-  
178 ages also suffer from poor signal-to-noise ratio, which is more evident in images acquired  
179 at higher temperatures. Some false positives are unavoidable when images are automat-  
180 ically ratioed and classified at pixel-scale. To reduce the number of false positives we use  
181 spatial constraints to identify the most viable detections. More specifically, once the im-  
182 age is classified at pixel scale, we map pixel labels onto the image and identify connected  
183 components, i.e., groups of pixels sharing the same class label and connected to each other  
184 with 8-neighborhood connectivity. All connected components with less than three pix-  
185 els or all pixels in the same column are considered less viable and are ignored from fur-  
186 ther processing. We maintain an interactive machine learning workflow to verify all vi-  
187 able detections, especially those with limited spatial exposures. As such, all of the de-  
188 tectations reported in this manuscript have been carefully validated by us. Given the nu-  
189 merator region detected by the algorithm, we manually selected a numerator from a sim-  
190 ilar pixel set and manually selected multiple denominators to verify the pattern iden-  
191 tified by the algorithm.

## 192 3 Results

### 193 3.1 Diverse wallrock minerals at Jezero crater

194 Mapping of wallrock materials with CRISM data previously revealed low-Ca py-  
195 roxenes and Fe/Mg smectites (B. L. Ehlmann et al., 2008, 2009; Goudge et al., 2015).  
196 Here we show also Al phyllosilicates and Fe/Mg phyllosilicates, which have an absorp-  
197 tion at distinctively longer wavelength than Fe/Mg smectites (Figure 2). The Al phyl-  
198 losilicates are found on the western crater rim (FRT00005850, HRL000040FF) and the  
199 southern crater rim (FRT0001C558) over an elevation range of -2200m to -2500m re-  
200 lative to the Mars datum. The observed Al phyllosilicate spectra have an absorption cen-  
201 tered between 2.19-2.20  $\mu\text{m}$  as well as absorptions at 1.4 and 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ . The slight asym-  
202 metry in many of the spectra suggests the presence of kaolinite (Figure 2d). The breadth  
203 of some of the Al phyllosilicate absorptions, particularly 1C558 may indicate a mixture  
204 of phases, but the breadth is too narrow for opaline silica. The unique Fe/Mg phyllosil-  
205 icate detections are best isolated right on the rim in FRT0005850 with 1.4, 1.9, and 2.3  
206  $\mu\text{m}$  absorptions. The absorption between 2.32-2.34  $\mu\text{m}$  is longer than that of the Fe/Mg  
207 smectites, also observed on the rim (Goudge et al., 2015), and that of the Mg carbon-  
208 ates and Fe/Mg smectites that are common in Jezero crater sediments and basin floor  
209 deposits, and this location lacks a 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  absorption. The spectra are consistent with  
210 chlorite or mixed layer Fe/Mg smectite-chlorite phyllosilicates.

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### 3.2 Silica and Jarosite at Jezero crater

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As also reported by (Tarnas et al., 2019), we find exposures of hydrated silica within the Jezero crater basin (Figure 2). The exposures have 1.4, 1.9, and 2.2  $\mu\text{m}$  absorptions; the 2.2- $\mu\text{m}$  absorption is substantially wider than in the wallrock Al-phyllsilicates (Figure 2b). At least three small exposures  $<500\text{m}^2$  are found scattered in the heavily degraded northern delta (FRT000047A3). Locally, the silica is topographically lower and associated with darker, smoother material below the roughened sediments with Fe/Mg smectite and Mg carbonate. These could be confined to a sedimentary bed within the delta, though the orbital data are ambiguous (Figure Suppl. 2i-l) A small exposure of silica is also found on the southernmost lobe of the western delta, adjacent to higher standing carbonate-smectite sediments (HRL000040FF, FRT00005C5E). The exposure is slightly darker in albedo but otherwise unremarkable relative to the surroundings.

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In two images (HRL000040FF, FRT00005C5E) material with an absorption of similar width to the hydrated silica is found, but here the band minimum is at 2.26  $\mu\text{m}$  (Figure 2b). This suggests the presence of jarosite, separate or intermixed with the silica, although at the signal to noise of the dataset, mixtures of silica with another mineral cannot be completely excluded. The location and spectral characteristics are the same in both images.

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### 3.3 Akaganeite at Jezero crater and NE Syrtis

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A new type of hydrated mineral deposit in Jezero crater was discovered by identifying a cluster of spatially co-located but not always adjacent similar pixels by the hierarchical Bayesian model and then confirmed with traditional ratio techniques (Figure 3). The hydrated phase has a  $\sim 1.9\text{-}\mu\text{m}$  absorption that indicates  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and a 2.45- $\mu\text{m}$  absorption (Figure 3f). Relative to nearby spectrally “bland” materials there is also a red slope from shorter to longer wavelengths that indicates electronic transitions related to Fe mineralogy different from those of other floor materials. The spectra are most similar to akaganeite  $\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{O}, \text{OH}, \text{Cl})$  and the spectral properties as well as geologic setting near a basin margin are similar to akaganeite reported in Sharp crater (Carter, Viviano-Beck, Loizeau, Bishop, & Le Deit, 2015). The strong 2.45 $\mu\text{m}$  absorptions are similar to the 2.42-2.46  $\mu\text{m}$  absorptions found in hydrated and dehydrated akaganeites measured by (Bishop, Murad, & Dyar, 2015; Peretyazhko, Ming, Rampe, Morris, & Agresti, 2018) and are spectrally distinct from the schwertmanite and mixtures of iron oxides/oxyhydroxides measured by these authors. Importantly, the phase is detected in the same locality with the same spectral characteristics in four different images (Figure 3b-3e). The akaganeite-bearing materials are located near eroded remnants of deltas on the Jezero crater floor on the margins of a local topographic low (Figure 3g). The area with akaganeite appears rougher and more rubbly than surrounding floor, with occasional long, cross-cutting ridges (Figure 3g), but is otherwise geomorphologically unremarkable.

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Sizeable deposits ( $>0.5\text{ km}^2$ ) with an akaganeite spectral signature are also found around NE Syrtis. In CRISM image FRT00019DAA, the signature occurs in basin fill deposits that are incised by a channel that flows west to east over the Syrtis lava flows and is just upstream from late-Hesperian or early Amazonian fill deposits that host Fe/Mg phyllosilicate clay minerals (Figure 4; region further described in (Quinn & Ehlmann, 2019)). The phase is spectrally similar to the akaganeite in Jezero crater but is distinct from nearby polyhydrated sulfate and jarosite spectral signatures (Figure 4d; e.g., (B. L. Ehlmann & Mustard, 2012; Quinn & Ehlmann, 2019). The akaganeite is spatially restricted to a specific deposit on the upstream end of the basin in a local low that erodes into blocky boulders and may exhibit coarse-scale layering on the eastern portion of the outcrop over length scales of 20-50 m (Figure 4c). In addition, north of this location, another deposit of akaganeite in NE Syrtis has been located using the same approach (CRISM FRT00019538), also within small, basin-fill deposits.

## 4 Discussion

### 4.1 Two-layer Bayesian Gaussian Mixture Modeling Performance

The proposed hierarchical Bayesian classifier improves mineral mapping in Jezero crater beyond that attained from by-hand work of previous investigators. Small exposures of uncommon phases were identified, testifying to the utility of this approach, which may lead to additional new discoveries elsewhere on Mars and offers new information for interpretation of geologic history.

### 4.2 Wallrock and Jezero Crater Floor deposits

Jezero crater impacts into a Noachian basement stratigraphy. Fe/Mg phyllosilicates are not unexpected in the wallrock as similar phases are observed in the walls of other impact craters regionally (B. L. Ehlmann et al., 2009; Viviano et al., 2013), specifically Fe/Mg smectites and chlorite. Fe/Mg smectite has been reported previously in Jezero crater (Goudge et al., 2015), and here we show chlorite mixed with smectite is also in the wallrock.

In contrast, Al phyllosilicate has been reported previously on the upper surfaces of the regional Noachian basement, but it is atypical in impact crater walls (B. L. Ehlmann et al., 2009). In Jezero crater, multiple small Al phyllosilicate deposits are associated with the rim region. The detections are  $\sim 2$ km outside of the crater, right on the rim as well as in down-slumped portions of the rim and discrete blocks (Figure 2; Suppl. Figure 1a-h). The Al phyllosilicates in Jezero crater could result from simple excavation of Noachian basement materials that locally record enhanced alteration. This would be consistent with interpretations of Al phyllosilicate elsewhere in the region. However, except for one coherent block (Suppl. Fig c,d) the occurrences at Jezero crater are associated with materials that surround or embay knobs of excavated rock rather than the rock itself. This could indicate that the Al phyllosilicates along the wall formed from alteration after the Jezero crater impact, in conduits of fluid flow around knobby outcrops, a hypothesis best tested with in situ rover data. Alternatively, the texture of material eroded from the outcrop may enhance the Al-phyllosilicate signal, as interpreted elsewhere on Mars (Wray et al., 2011). Similarly, Al phyllosilicates formed by post-impact alteration or rim rock have been found in situ by the Opportunity rover (Arvidson et al., 2014).

Our finding of silica on Jezero crater floor units expands on similar small exposures reported previously by (Tarnas et al., 2019). The silica may record changes in lake chemistry over time; however, their fairly limited spatial extent, which is not obviously confined to layers, may instead indicate focused zones of groundwater flow and upwelling. Sub-meter scale analysis of rock textures with Mars-2020 will differentiate between these hypotheses.

### 4.3 Environmental History Implied by Akaganeite

This is the first report of akaganeite in the greater Nili Fossae area. Akaganeite is the best candidate to explain the observed spectral properties of this new phase discovered by the hierarchical Bayesian classifier. Akaganeite forms in Fe-rich, Cl-rich waters, often but not exclusively in acidic environments (Bishop et al., 2015; Peretyazhko et al., 2018); in lab experiments, the acidity promotes crystallinity and sharper  $2.46\mu\text{m}$  absorptions (Peretyazhko et al., 2018).

In both Jezero crater and NE Syrtis, the akaganeite-bearing deposits are associated with eroded, basin-filling materials. The akaganeite setting in local topographic lows is similar to that of the first orbitally-detected akaganeite in Sharp crater (Carter, Viviano-Beck, et al., 2015). The detections in our study area are consistent with a geologic scenario where salty, Cl-bearing, Fe-bearing and possibly acidic Martian waters flowed over

340 the southern Nili Fossae area forming a set of local closed-basin lakes, perhaps dammed  
341 by ice (Quinn & Ehlmann, 2019; Skok, Matherne, Karunatillake, & Mustard, 2018). The  
342 fluvial activity that formed the NE Syrtis akaganeite is constrained to occur in the late  
343 Hesperian or Amazonian by superposition on the Syrtis lavas. At Jezero crater, the set-  
344 ting is more ambiguous as the crater floor unit has been variously attributed to lava or  
345 sedimentary fluvial-lacustrine deposits (B. L. Ehlmann et al., 2008; Goudge et al., 2015;  
346 Shahrzad et al., 2019). The akaganeite detection is on the margin of a local topographic  
347 low in the lake basin where the surface is rubbly and has ridges (Figure 3). In situ rover  
348 data are required to determine whether the texture is responsible for the strength of the  
349 spectral signature here and whether primary precipitates or groundwater mineralization  
350 is responsible. Regardless, the chemistry implied by the akaganeite detections is distinct  
351 from the alkaline waters implied by Mg carbonate elsewhere in Jezero crater basin fill-  
352 ing sediments. A later episode of salty Fe-/Cl-rich waters during the evaporation of Jezero  
353 crater when it was a closed-basin lake is one potential interpretation, to be tested in situ.

#### 354 **4.4 Implications for landed rover exploration**

355 At Jezero crater and NE Syrtis, small detections of uncommon phases are crucial  
356 for developing hypotheses about environmental evolution to test in situ, guiding the Mars-  
357 2020 rover, and for contextualizing its discoveries. Here we are conservative in our re-  
358 porting of detections, detailing only those that we were able to verify via traditional tech-  
359 niques, after recognition by the two-layer Bayesian approach. These encompass phases  
360 of significance for interpreting the environmental history. However, additional power for  
361 operational decision-making about the rover path could come from incorporating all de-  
362 tectations and their probabilities into a systematic map of the crater, a potential sub-  
363 ject for our future work. Most important is the recognition of possible impact-related  
364 alteration (indicated by rim-rock detections) and the changes in Jezero crater lake wa-  
365 ter chemistry with time implied by the silica and akaganeite.

#### 366 **4.5 The importance of machine learning for planetary hyperspectral data 367 analysis**

368 Our study demonstrates that machine learning can be highly effective in exposing  
369 tiny outcrops of specific phases, in CRISM data on Mars that are not uncovered in tra-  
370 ditional approaches to imaging spectroscopy data analysis. Here we report results only  
371 from Jezero crater and NE Syrtis owing to their significance for upcoming, near-term landed  
372 exploration, but similar outcrops of rare phases have been detected across Mars and have  
373 the potential to enhance our understanding of Martian geologic history. Moreover, sim-  
374 ilar techniques can be applied to imaging spectrometer data from other planetary bod-  
375 ies, using machine learning to reveal new insights into planetary processes.

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386 tectations reported in this paper are available as a supplementary file.

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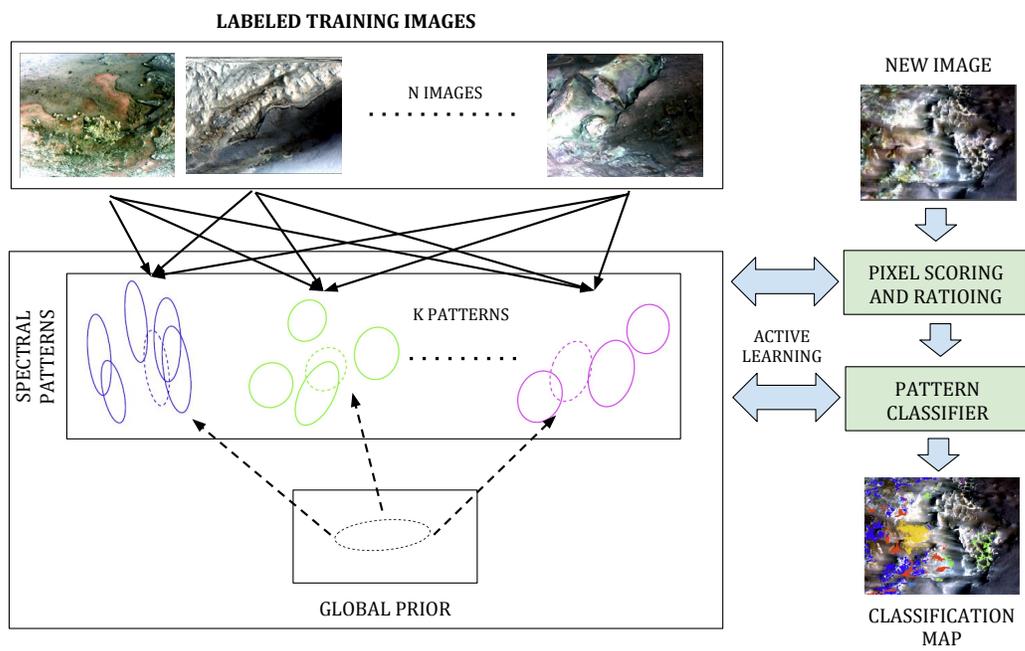
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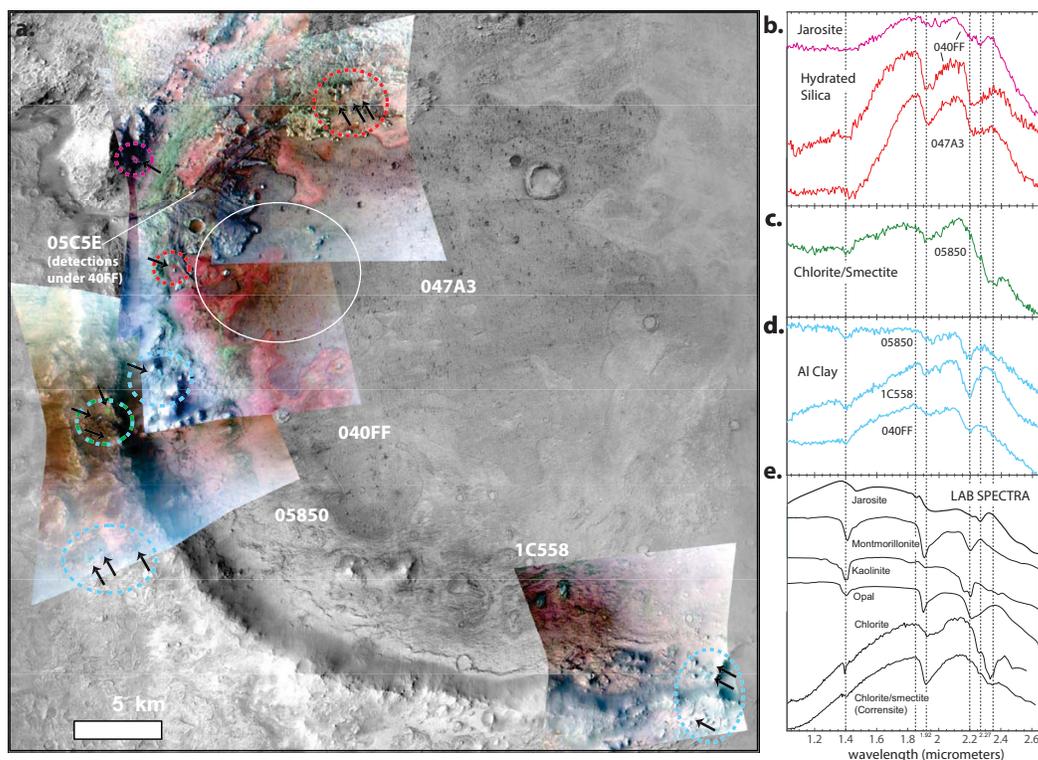
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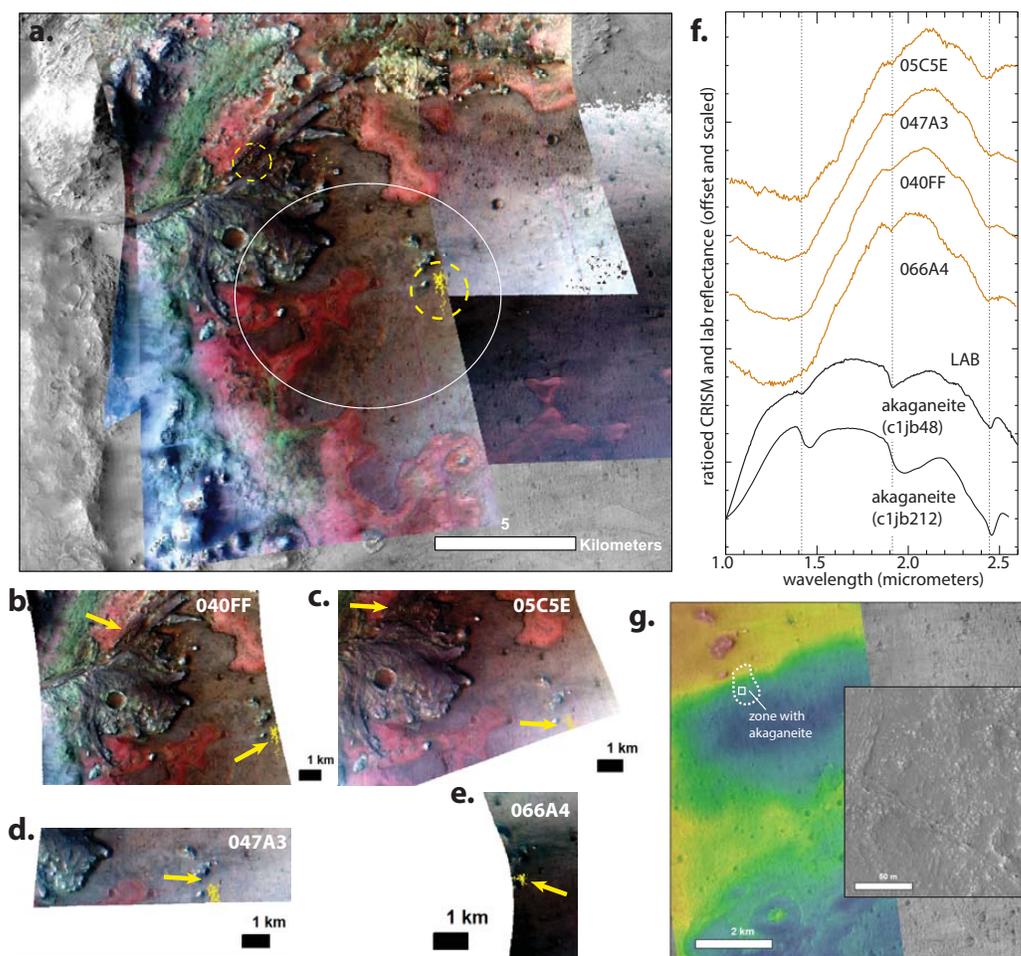


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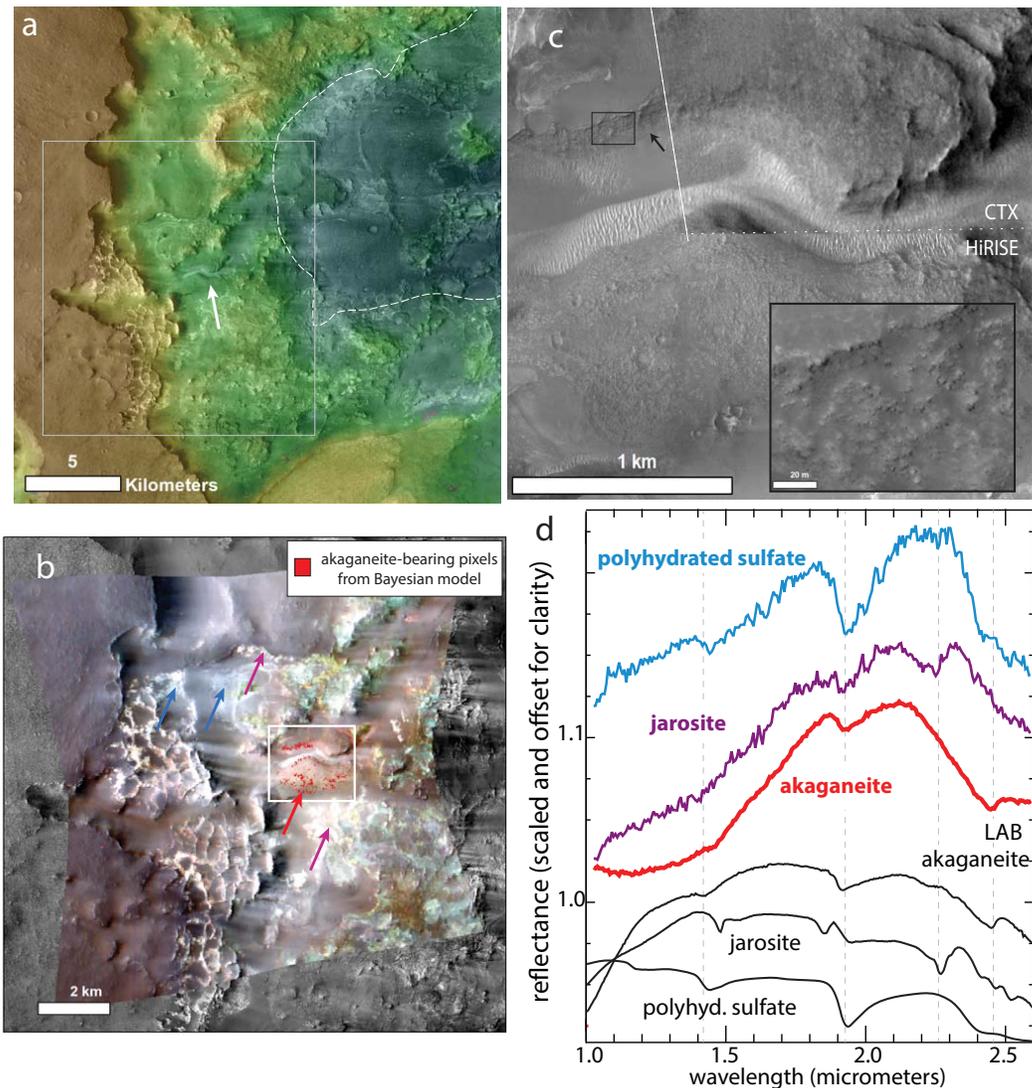
**Figure 1.** Two-layer Bayesian Gaussian Mixture Model Training and Classification



211 **Figure 2.** CRISM images of Jezeo crater show sub-km exposures of Al phyllosilicates and  
 212 Fe/Mg phyllosilicates (e.g. corrensite) on the crater walls and hydrated silica and jarosite within  
 213 basin-filling floor units. (a) CRISM false color images (R: 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , G: 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , B: 1.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) overlain  
 214 on a CTX mosaic. The regions of interest with colors corresponding to the spectra in (b-d) are  
 215 shown, with dashed circles and arrows to flag the locations. Zoom-ins of each area along with  
 216 corresponding CTX of the same area are shown in the Supplementary Material (Suppl. Figure  
 217 1b-d) ratioed CRISM spectra identified by the hierarchical Bayesian algorithm and median filtered  
 218 to remove spurious spikes (see Supplement for raw numerator and denominator spectra).  
 219 (e) library spectra from USGS (Clark et al., 2017) and KECK/NASA reflectance experiment  
 220 laboratory (RELAB).



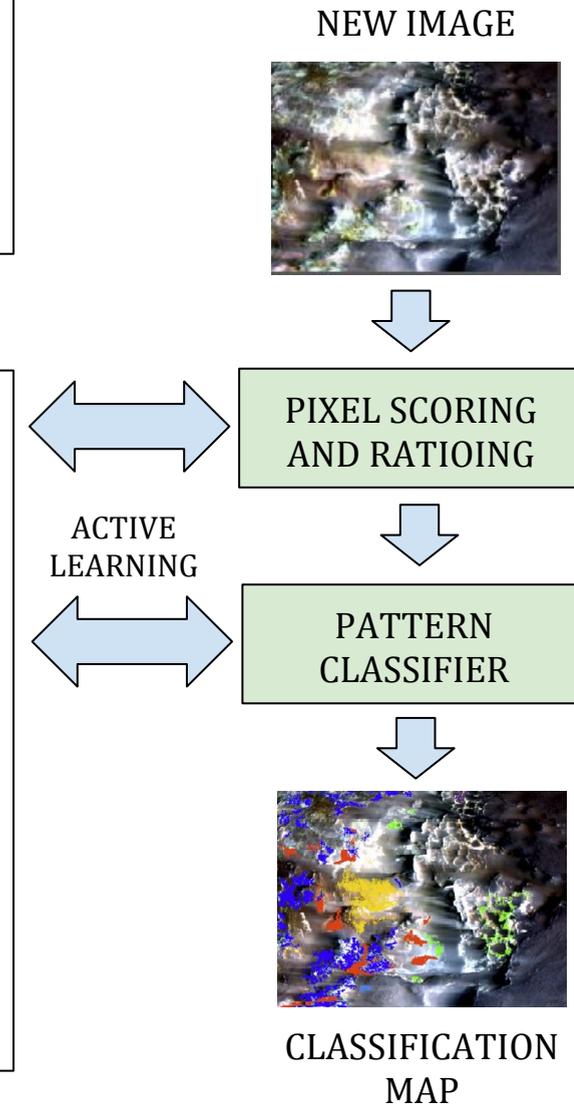
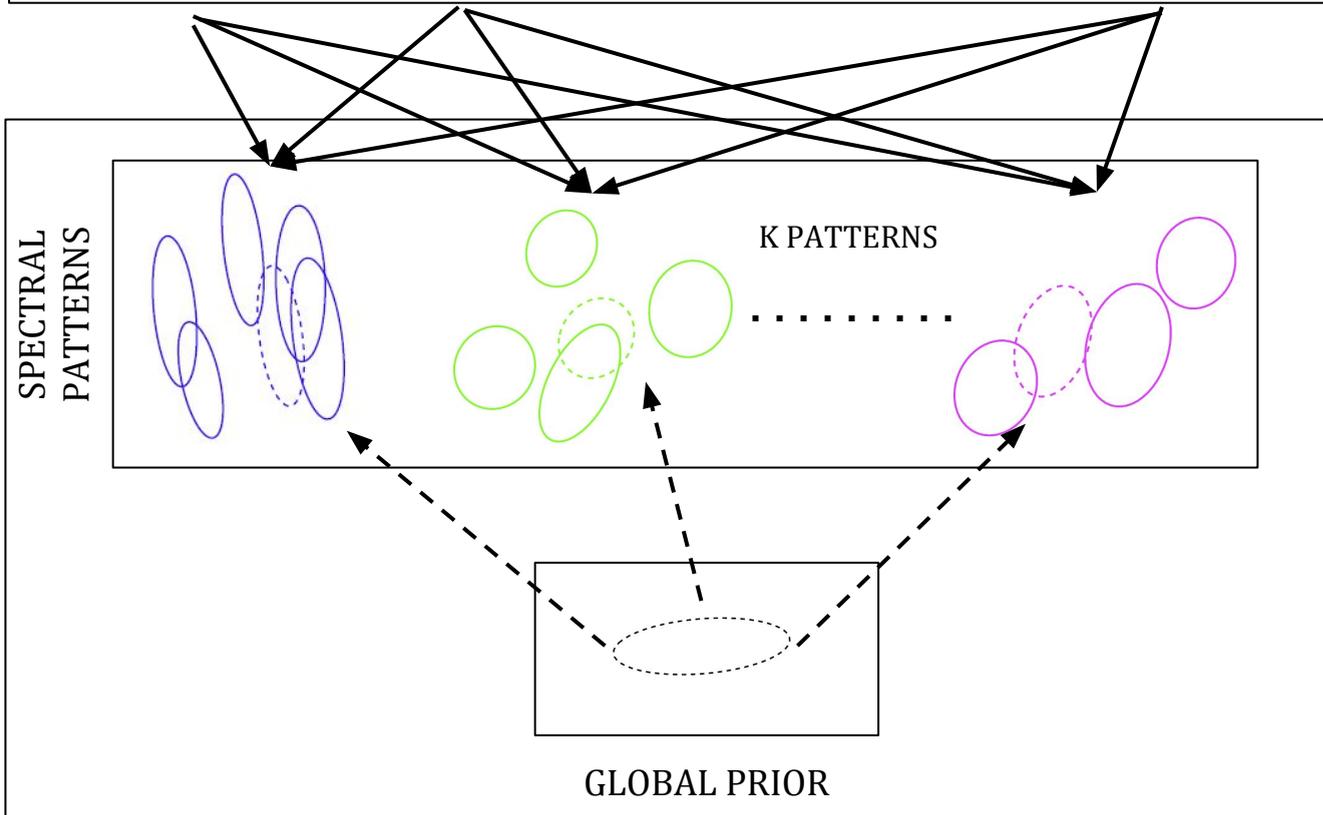
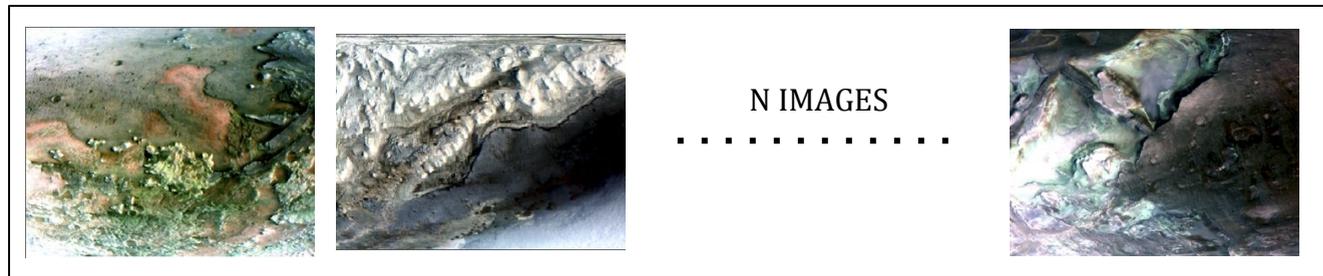
239 **Figure 3.** (a) CRISM images covering the floor of Jezeo crater show akaganeite. Basemap  
 240 is the same as Figure 2; yellow regions indicate akaganeite, circled where the pixels are detected  
 241 in multiple images. (b)-(e) zoom on segments of the CRISM images with the akaganeite sub-km  
 242 exposures. (f) ratioed CRISM spectra from each of the images compared to laboratory spectra of  
 243 akaganeite. (g) HiRISE digital elevation model (ESP\_023379\_1985\_ESP\_023524\_1985) on HiRISE  
 244 showing the portion of the more rubbly floor materials with akaganeite. Elevations range from  
 245 -2450 m to -2600 m.



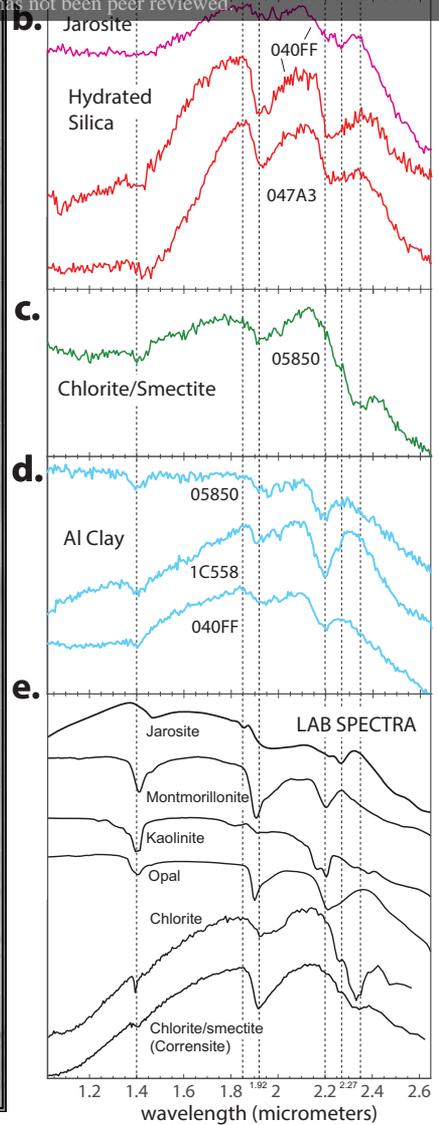
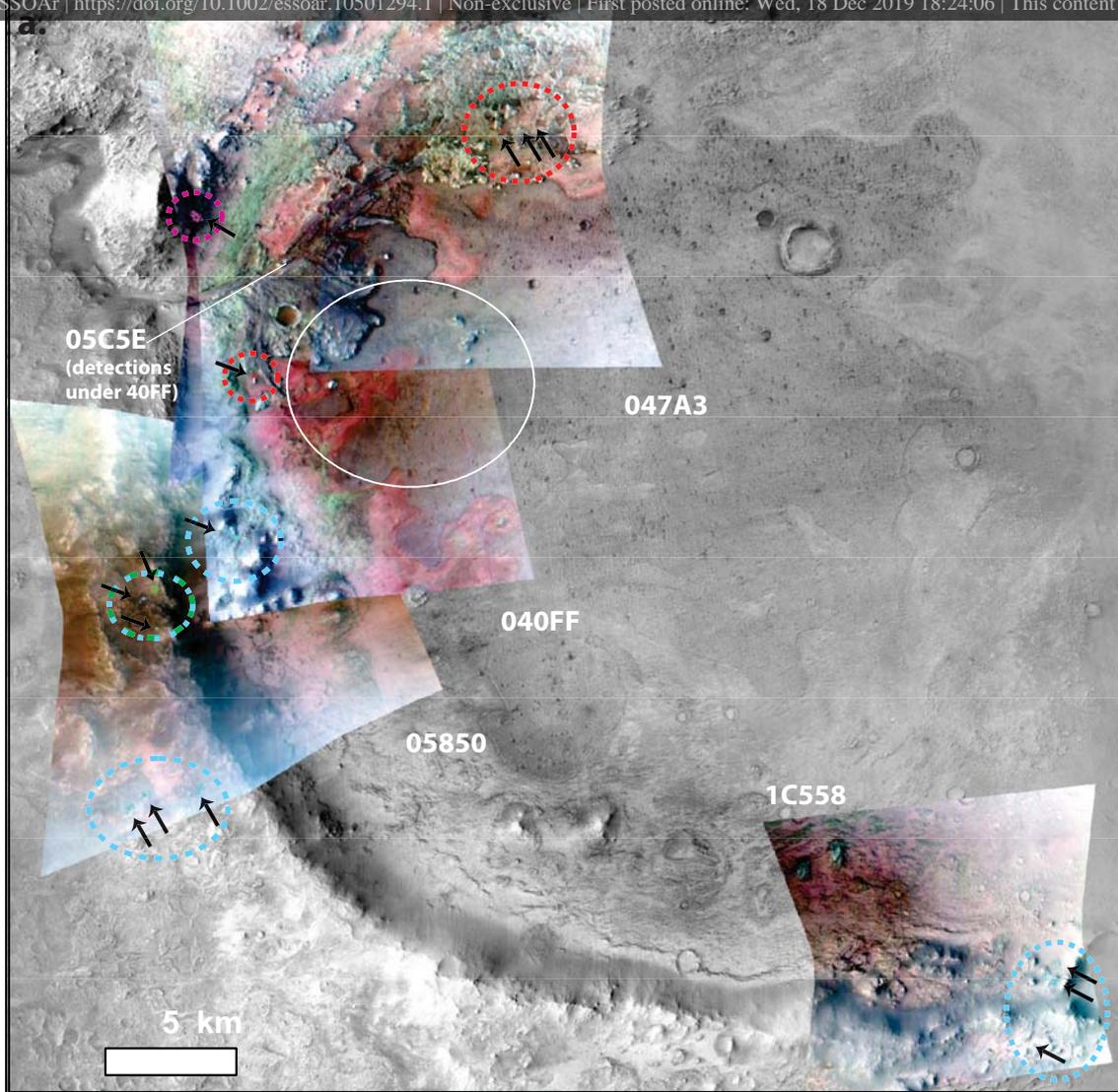
279 **Figure 4.** (a) CTX digital elevation model overlapped on a CTX mosaic from (Quinn &  
 280 Ehlmann, 2019), showing Syrtis lavas and basin-filling deposits, incised by Late Hesperian/Early  
 281 Amazonian fluvial channels (white arrow). (b) CRISM FRT00019DAA false color image (R: 2.5  
 282  $\mu\text{m}$ , G: 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , B: 1.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) overlain on the CTX mosaic with pixels of akaganeite detected by a  
 283 conservative threshold application of the 2-layer Gaussian Bayesian model shown in red. Arrows  
 284 indicate the approximate locations of the color spectra in panel (d). (c) CTX and HiRISE images  
 285 of the incised basin-filling deposits, which have the distinctive signature of akaganeite. A black  
 286 arrow indicates short length-scale, potential coarse-layering or erosion along beds in HiRISE  
 287 ESP\_018065\_1975. The inset shows how the deposit erodes into boulders (d) spectra of previously  
 288 identified polyhydrated sulfates (blue) and jarosite (magenta) from (Quinn & Ehlmann, 2019)  
 289 along with the new phase we identify as akaganeite (shown in comparison to library spectra in  
 290 from the RELAB spectral library). The arrows in (B) signify the locations of centers of regions of  
 291 interest for the spectra.

**Figure 1.**

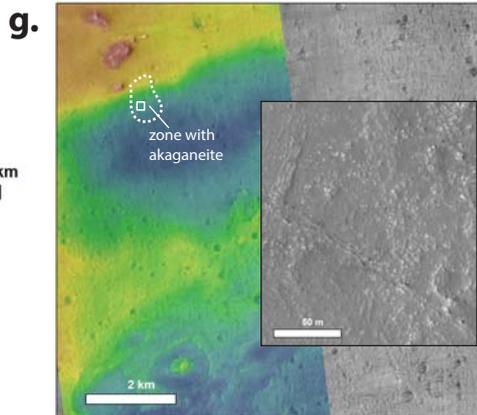
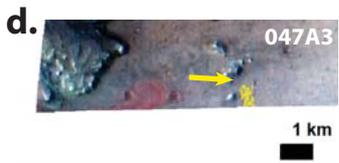
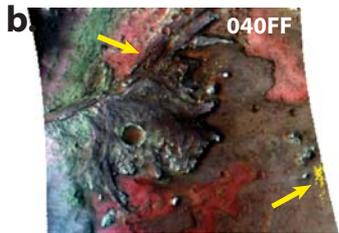
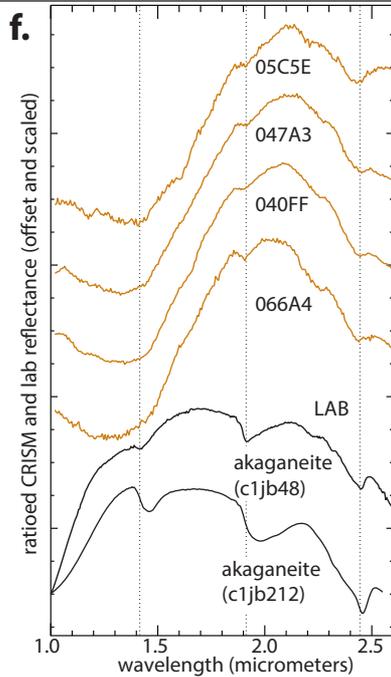
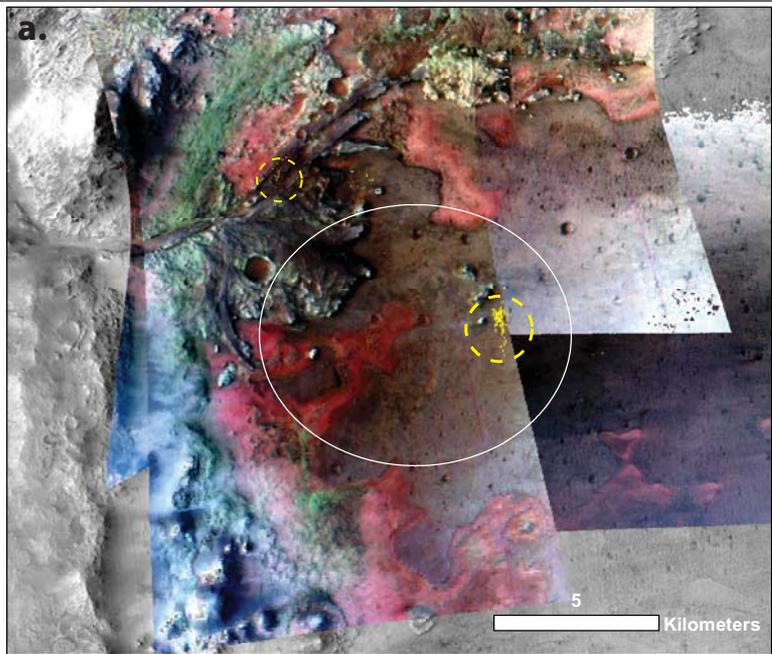
# LABELLED TRAINING IMAGES



**Figure 2.**



**Figure 3.**



**Figure 4.**

