



Mars Surface Analysis Research

Kevin Pareja - College of Southern Nevada, Student
Dr. Andrew Lerwill - College of Southern Nevada, Mentor



Overview:

My project focuses on advancing Mars research by leveraging **automation** to improve image analysis. Traditional methods require extensive manual effort, making it difficult to track **surface changes** efficiently. By incorporating **machine learning** and automated reporting, my program reduces the workload for researchers and enhances the accuracy of detecting geological activity. Looking ahead, I aim to expand its capabilities by integrating **environmental factors**, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of Martian surface transformations. This project represents a step toward streamlining planetary research and supporting future discoveries on Mars.

Introduction:

Mars has always been a planet of **mystery**, and every image brings us closer to understanding its **history** and potential for **life**. With thousands of images coming in, **manual analysis** is overwhelming. That’s where my project comes in. I developed a **Python-based tool** that **sorts, categorizes, and detects changes** in images from the **Mars Curiosity Rover**, flagging key **surface changes** automatically.

I took on this project to contribute to **space exploration**, driven by the idea of **uncovering changes** on another planet. Moving forward, I plan to integrate **environmental data** to explain these changes, making this tool a **valuable asset** for **Martian research**.

Future Directions:

This project provides a **powerful, automated tool** for analyzing Martian surface changes, ensuring future scientists can efficiently process the growing volume of images from Mars missions. By integrating **environmental data** and enhancing **machine learning models**, the software will help researchers not only detect changes but also understand the forces driving them. This could be crucial for **human exploration**, identifying stable landing sites, and uncovering signs of past or present habitability, ultimately advancing Mars research for generations to come.

Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to develop a **Python-based software tool** that **automatically analyzes and categorizes images from Mars rovers**, specifically detecting and documenting **surface changes over time**. This helps researchers track geological activity, identify significant transformations, and streamline the process of analyzing Martian landscapes.



References:

Balme, M., Berman, D. C., Bourke, M. C., & Zimbelman, J. R. (2008). Transverse aeolian ridges (TARs) on Mars. *Geomorphology*.

Berman, D. C., Rafkin, S. C. R., Lam, J., & Li, H. (2018). High-resolution investigations of transverse aeolian ridges on Mars. *Icarus*.

Barrett, A. M., Berman, D. C., & Crown, D. A. (2017). Clastic patterned ground in Lomonosov crater, Mars: Examining fracture-controlled formation mechanisms. *Icarus*.

This material is based upon work supported by the Nevada NASA Space Grant Consortium under grant number 80NSSC20M0043.

How the software works:

My software works by **analyzing images** taken from Mars, specifically from the **Mars Curiosity Rover**. It follows a structured process to detect and document surface changes:

1. **Image Input & Categorization** – The program takes in raw images from Mars missions and organizes them into **categories and subcategories** based on terrain features and timestamps.
2. **Surface Change Detection** – Using **automated comparison methods**, the software examines sequential images to identify **shifts in the landscape**, such as dust movement, rock displacement, or potential landslides.
3. **Automated Reporting** – Once changes are detected, the program **generates a summary report**, highlighting significant findings for researchers to review. This eliminates the need for tedious manual image analysis.
4. **Machine Learning Enhancement** (Future Feature) – The software will be upgraded to incorporate **machine learning algorithms** to refine its ability to recognize patterns and predict trends in Martian geology.
5. **Environmental Data Integration** (Future Feature) – Future updates will allow the program to factor in **wind patterns, temperature changes, and atmospheric conditions**, helping scientists understand what’s driving the observed surface changes.

This structured approach makes research more **efficient, accurate, and scalable**, supporting the scientific community in unraveling the mysteries of Mars.

Research Comparison:

Here’s a **simplified comparison** of my project with the research from the three articles:

1. **First Article – Identifying Surface Changes**
 - The article focuses on using **overlapping images** to track surface changes on Mars.
 - My project does the same but **automates the process** using software, reducing manual work and making it faster.
2. **Second Article – Role of Environment**
 - This research looks at how **wind, pressure, and temperature** affect Mars' surface.
 - My program doesn’t do this yet, but I plan to **add environmental data analysis** in the future to improve accuracy.
3. **Third Article – Slope Movements (RSL)**
 - The article talks about **recurring slope lineae (RSL)**—streaks that appear on Mars' slopes due to material shifting.
 - My software could **track these changes automatically** over time, making it easier to study how and why they form.

Main Difference: My project focuses on **automation and efficiency**, while these articles describe **manual methods** that require more effort. Future updates will bring my software closer to the research by incorporating **environmental factors and advanced tracking**.