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Atmospheres are found throughout the solar system, from the Sun and planets to their satellites and the numerous minor bodies such as comets, asteroids, and meteoroids. It is therefore a subject of interest to many disciplines and geophysical fluid dynamics, atmospheric sciences, and planetary and astrophysics. Planetary scientists derive atmospheric properties from in-situ measurements obtained by probes and "landers" and also perform remote sensing observations from orbiting satellites around planets and from telescopes based on Earth and in space. Therefore, a scientist expert in planetary atmospheres needs to have some basic well-defined scientific discipline. Most planetary scientists come from an astronomy background, influenced by their training from geophysical fluid dynamics and atmospheric disciplines. In fact, research on the subject is performed in a number of journals pertaining to all these areas. This book introduces current knowledge of atmospheres and the fundamental mechanisms operating on them to students and researchers working in this broad area of fields.

This book has been written mainly for undergraduate students in these areas. It may also be helpful for scientists specialized in a particular type of atmosphere but familiar with other types, and planetary scientists who are looking for an overview of the subject.

The subjects covered are treated in a comparative manner among the different solar system bodies—which we call “comparative planetology.” Comparative planetology developed rapidly with the advent of the space exploration era, and made enormous strides when the first spacecraft visited Venus and Mars in the 1960s. A comparative vision of the physical and chemical processes that occur in planetary atmospheres represents an important step in the knowledge of Earth’s atmosphere. There, since this is best understood in the broad context of planetary atmospheres, the variety of properties and circumstances in planetary atmospheres is so large that they are in fact natural laboratories where we can test the theories developed to explain the mechanisms occurring in the terrestrial atmosphere. In planets and satellites with substantial atmospheres, we find large differences in size (a factor of 32 between Jupiter and Pluto), gravitational force (a factor of 32 between the same extremes), in rotation angular speed (a factor of 583 between Venus and Jupiter), in the presence or not of a surface as a boundary condition (between terrestrial and gaseous planets), in the existence or not of an internal energy source, in the strength of the solar radiation (a factor of 2000 between Venus and Pluto), in the diurnal angle relative to the orbital plane, in chemical composition (between so heavy atmospheres of Venus and the much lighter ones of giant planets), and in many other properties that define the state of atmospheres (planetary magnetic field, surface nature, topography, etc.). The common property that is relevant in all cases is that

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planetary atmospheres, and the physical and chemical processes that occur in them. Planetary atmospheres are influenced by the physical environment of the planet, which includes the Sun, the solar wind, the interplanetary medium, the magnetic field, and the planet's own internal dynamics. Planetary scientists derive atmospheric properties from a variety of measurements obtained by probes and landers, and also perform remote sensing observations from orbiting satellites around planets and from telescopes located on Earth and in space. Therefore, a scientist expert in planetary atmospheres must subscribe to a well-defined scientific discipline. Most planetary scientists have both an astronomy background, followed by training covering planetary atmospheres, dynamics, and atmospheric chemistry. In fact, research on the subject is published in a number of journals pertaining to all these areas. This book introduces the basic knowledge of atmospheres and the fundamental mechanisms operating on them to students and researchers working in a broad array of fields.

This book has been written mainly for undergraduate students in these areas. It may also be helpful for scientists specialized in a particular type of atmosphere but unfamiliar with other types, and planetary scientists who are looking for an overview of the subject.

The subjects covered are treated in a comparative manner among the different planetary system bodies—what we call “comparative planetology.” Comparative planetology developed rapidly with the advent of the space exploration era, and made many famous headlines when the first spacecrafts visited Venus and Mars in the 1960s. A comparative vision of the physical and chemical processes that occur in planetary atmospheres represents an important step in the knowledge of Earth’s atmosphere, since this is best understood in the broad context of planetary atmospheres. The variety of properties and circumstances in planetary atmospheres is so large that they are in fact natural laboratories where we can test the theories developed to explain the mechanisms operating in the terrestrial atmosphere. In planets and satellites with substantial atmospheres, we find large differences in size (a factor of 10 between Jupiter and Pluto), gravitational force (a factor of 32 between the two extreme cases), in rotation and tidal speed (a factor of 58.3 between Venus and Jupiter), in the presence or not of a surface as a boundary condition (between terrestrial and gaseous planets), in the existence or not of an internal energy source, in the strength of the solar radiation (a factor of 2960) between Venus and Pluto, in the duration and importance of the annual insolation cycle (differences in the tilt of the rotation axis angle relative to the orbital plane), in chemical composition (between the heavy atmospheres of Venus and the much lighter ones of giant planets), and in many other properties that influence the state of atmospheres (planetary magnetic field, surface nature, topography, etc.). The common property that is relevant in all cases is that