

Investigations of planetary atmospheres: methods and results

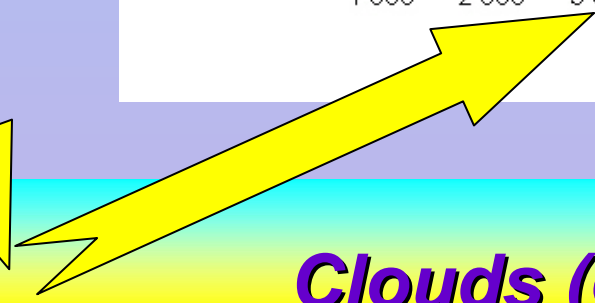
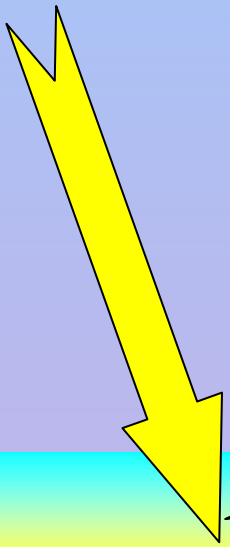
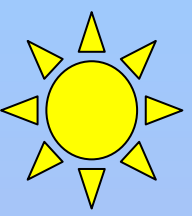
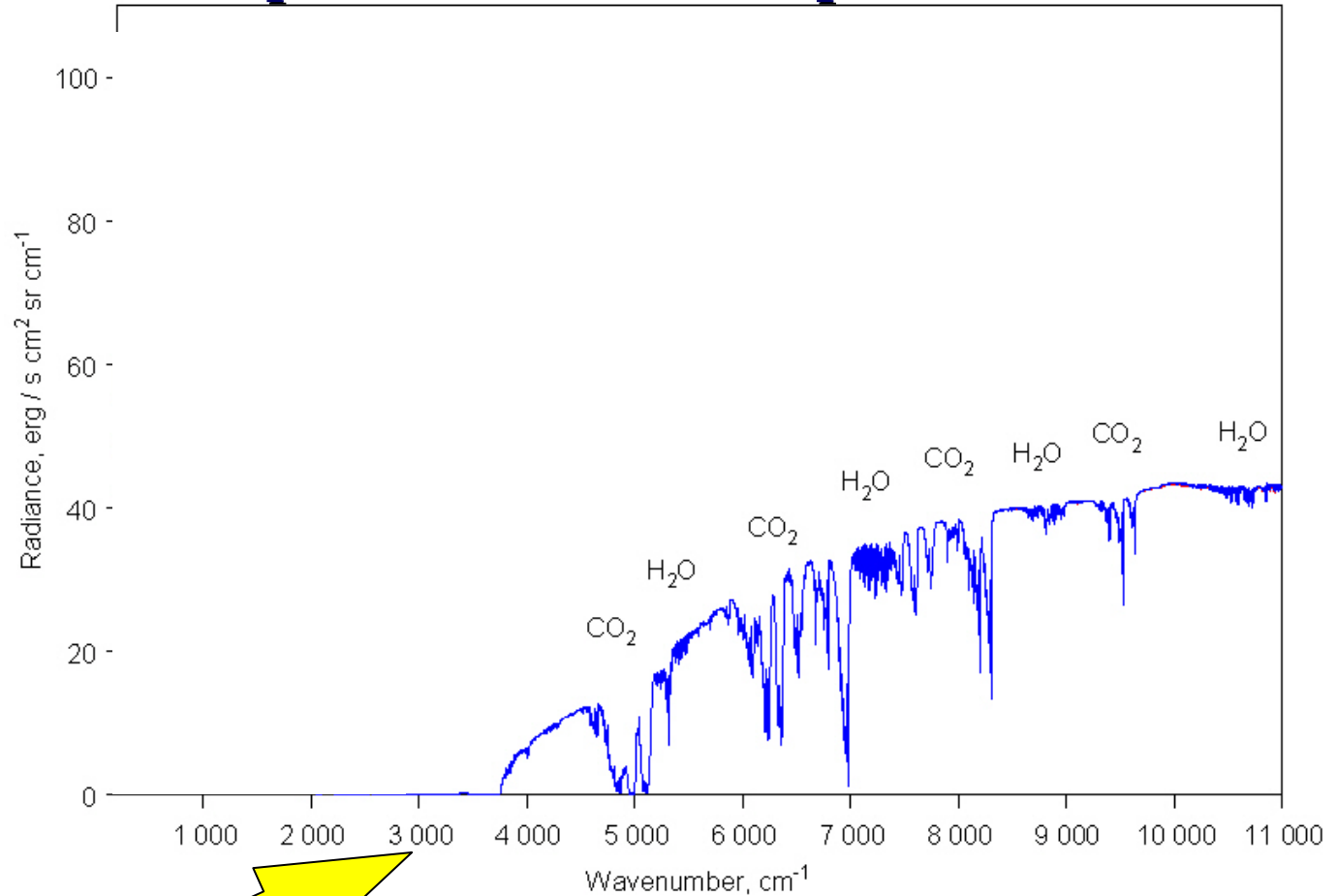
Remote sensing

- + Imaging
- + Spectrometry
- + Polarimetry
- + Limb sounding
- + Occultation methods
- + Radar sounding
- + Thermal sounding
- + Microwave investigations

Spectrometry of reflected solar radiation

- + Wavelength range UV – Near-IR (***0.3 ... ~ 3 μ m***)
- + Good sensitivity to the ***total number of molecules*** on the line of sight
- + Low sensitivity to the atmospheric temperature
- + Day side observations
- + Multiple scattering needs to be taken into account

Composition of the atmosphere

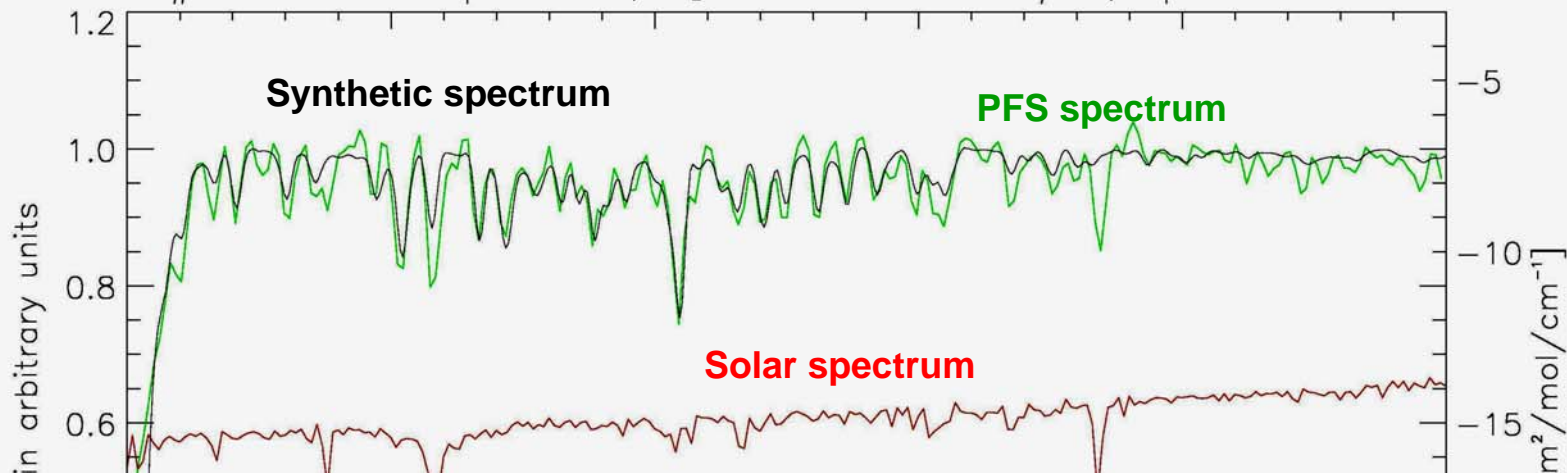


Clouds (or surface)

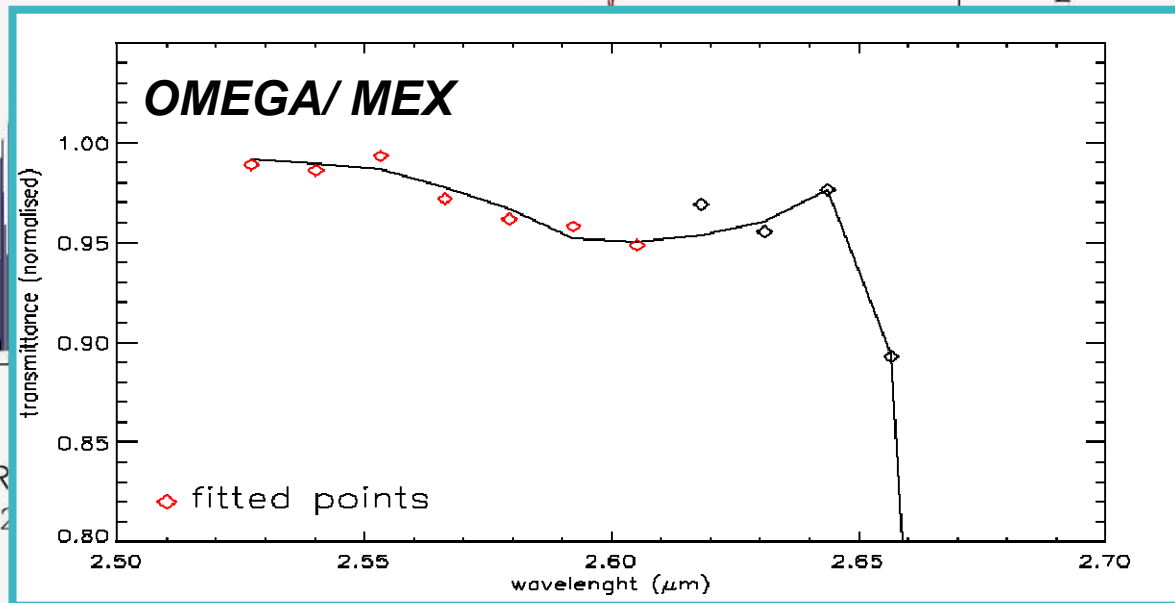
Monitoring the atmospheric water on Mars

PFS/MEX spectrum in the 2.56 μm H_2O band

Orbit#61 normal. spectrum, H_2O band at 2.56 μm , spectra 321–337

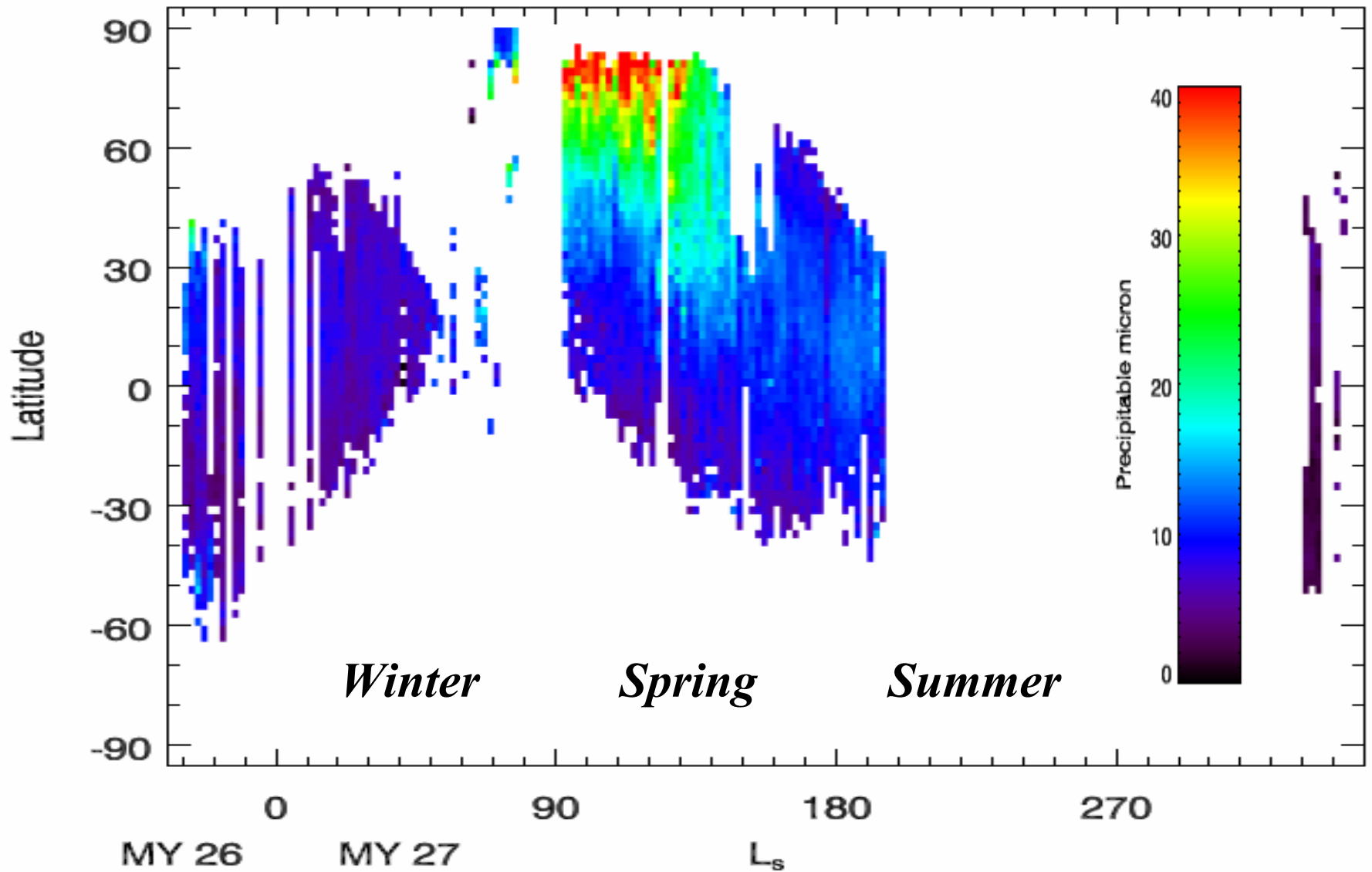


H_2O Mixing R
Mean Altitude: -2

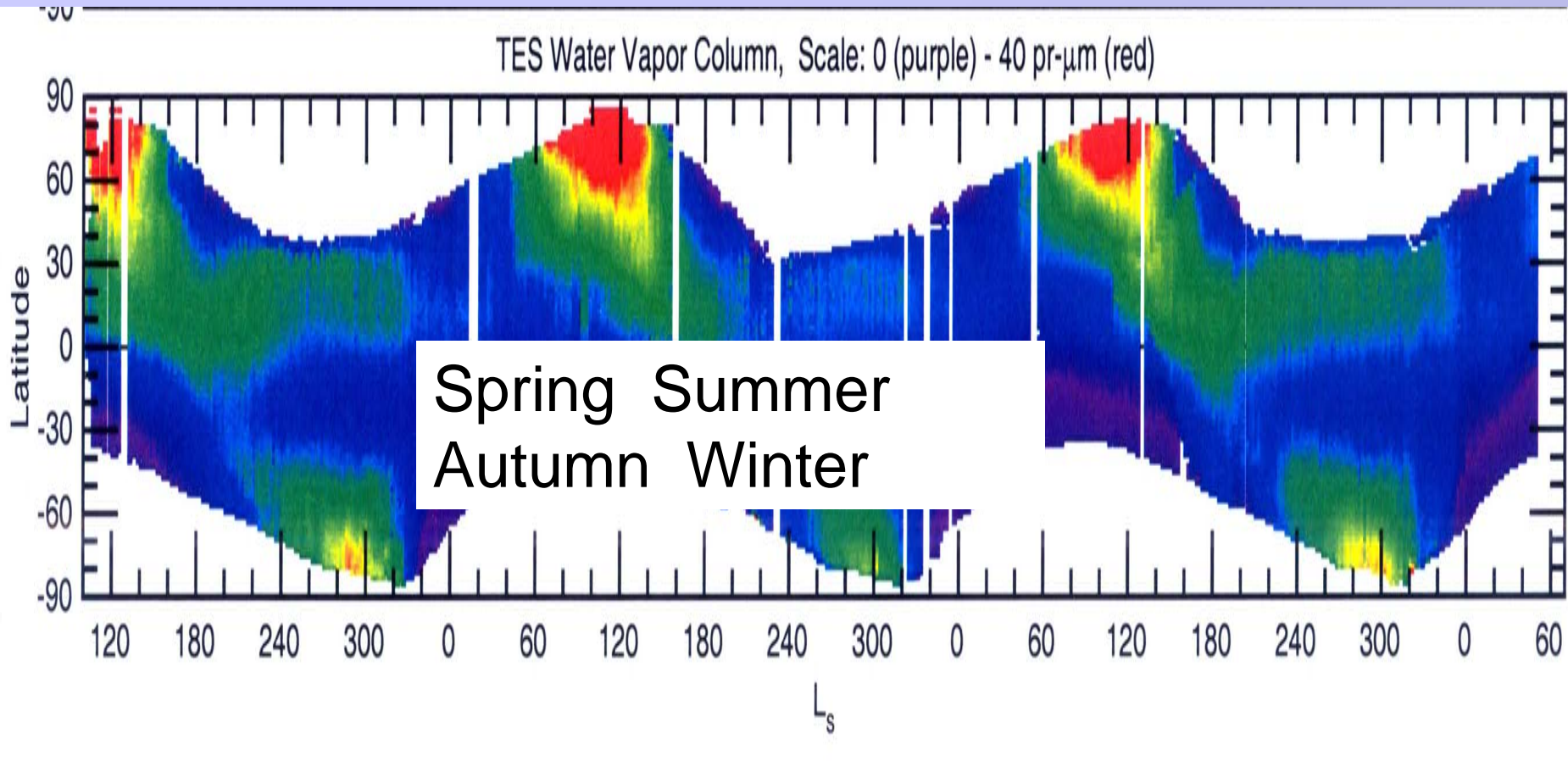


Seasonal cycle of water on Mars

H₂O column density - PFS/LW



Seasonal water cycle on Mars

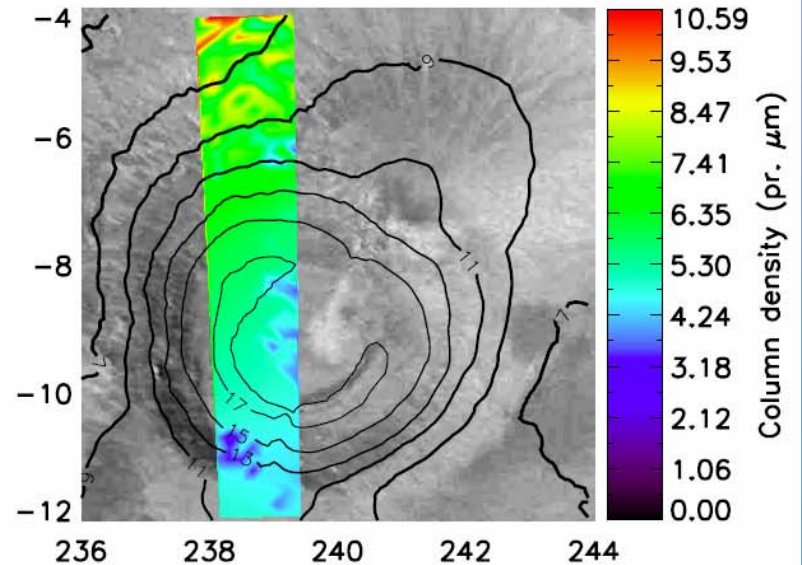
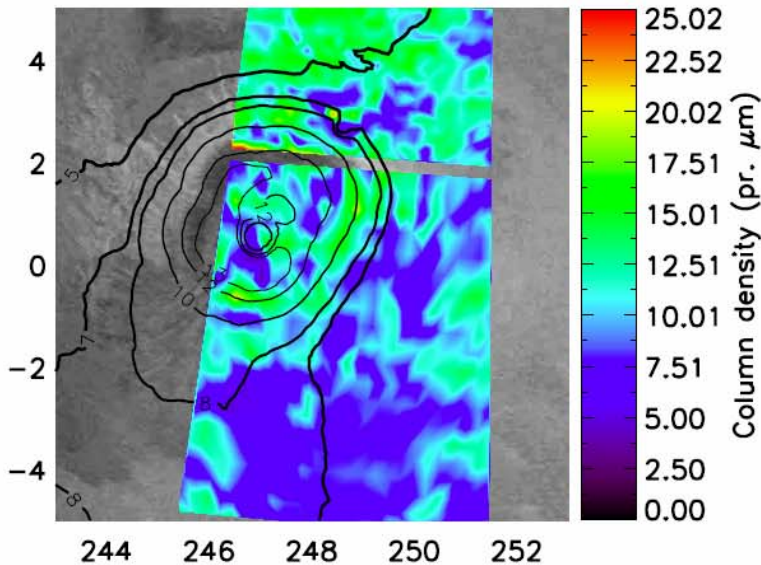
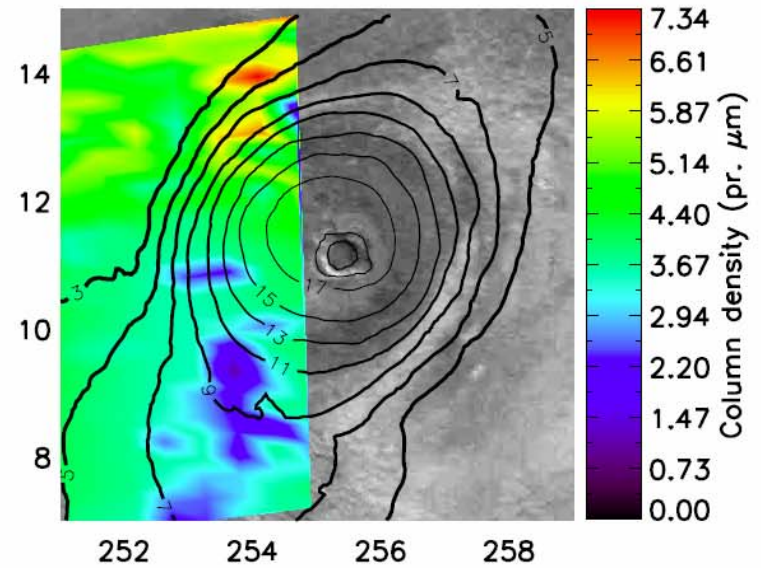
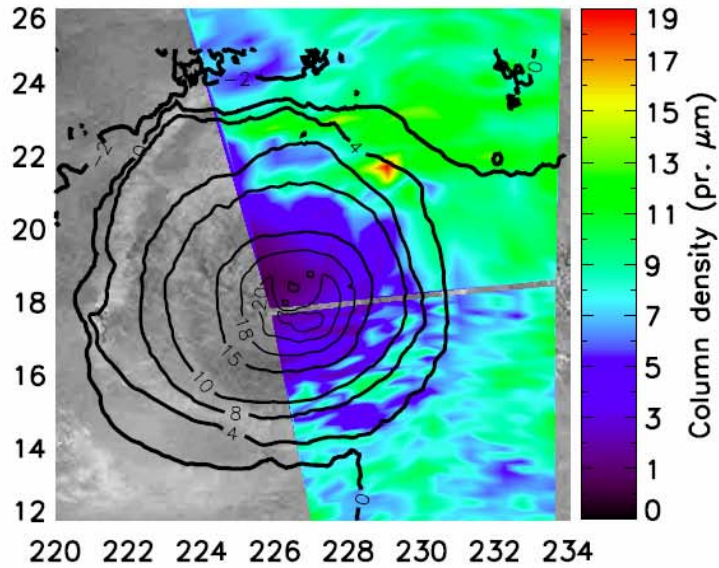


✚ Seasonal variability 100 – 1000 ppm

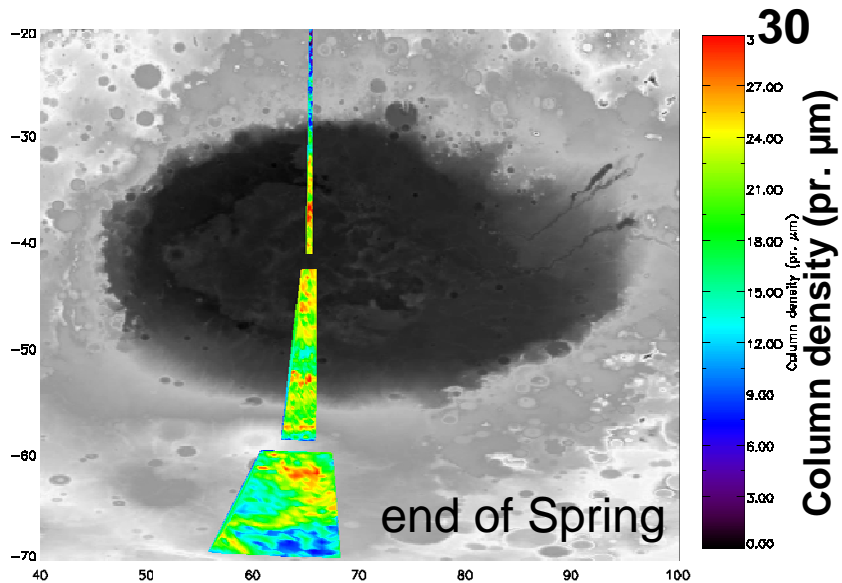
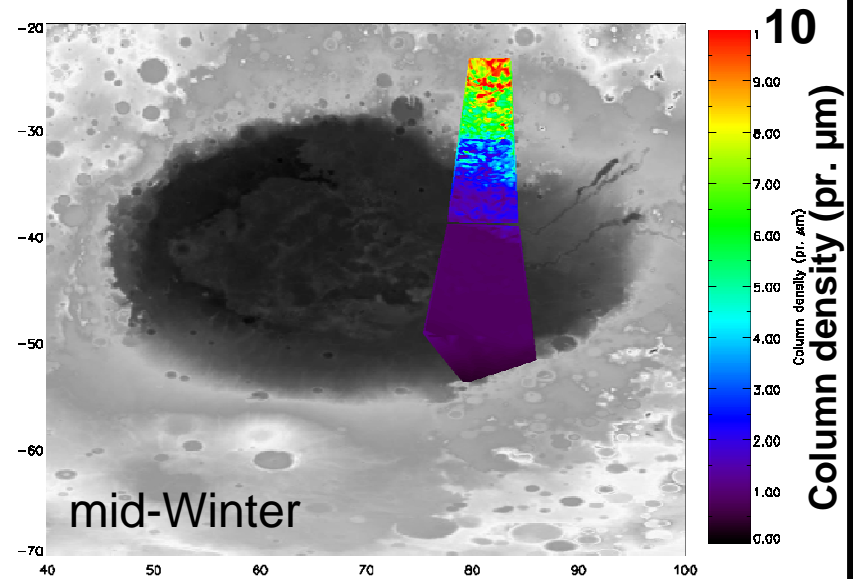
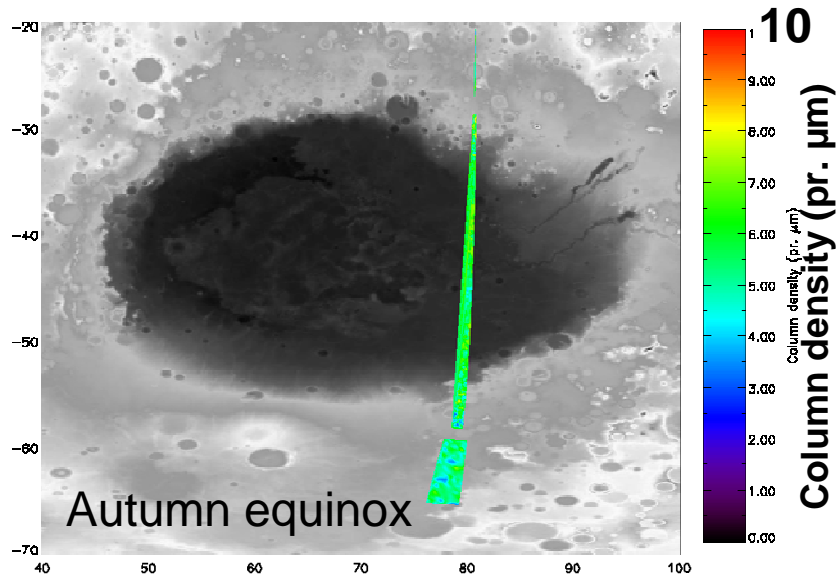
✚ Advective transport

✚ Non-atmospheric reservoirs (polar caps, regolith)

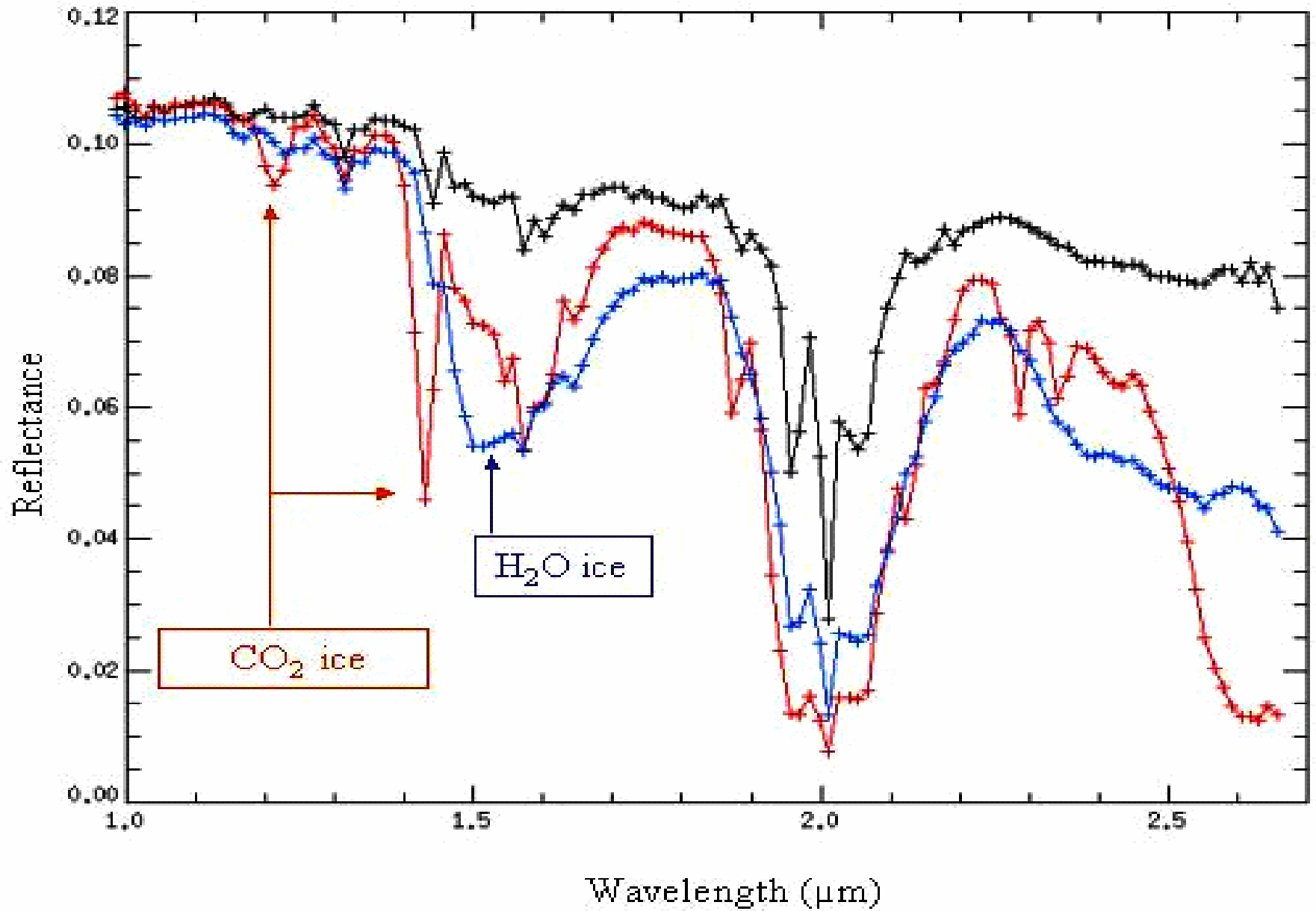
Atmospheric water above Tharsis volcanoes



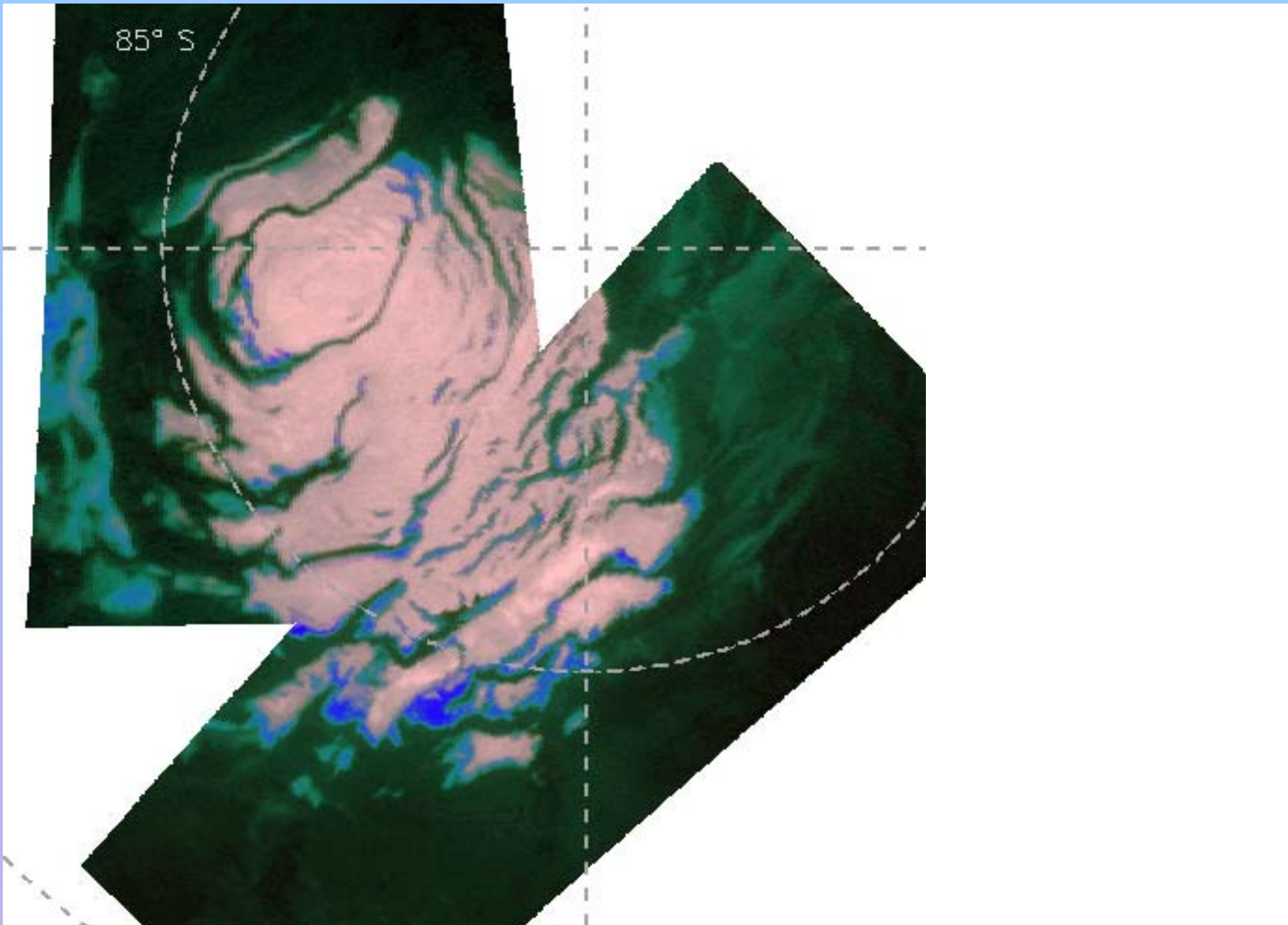
Atmospheric water above Hellas Basin



Composition of the Martian polar cap (OMEGA/ MEX)



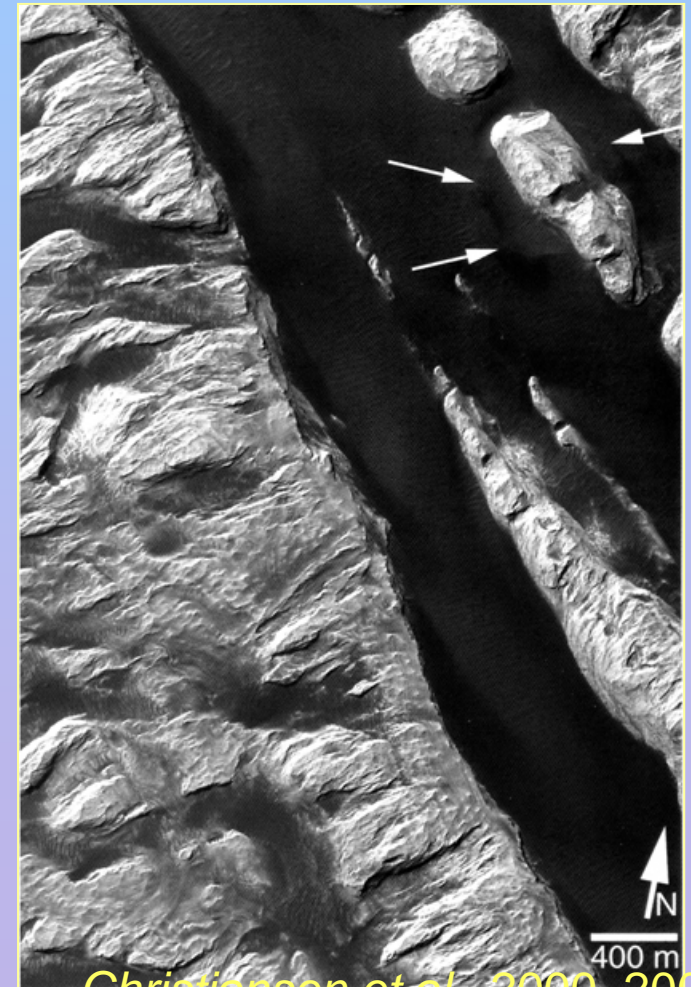
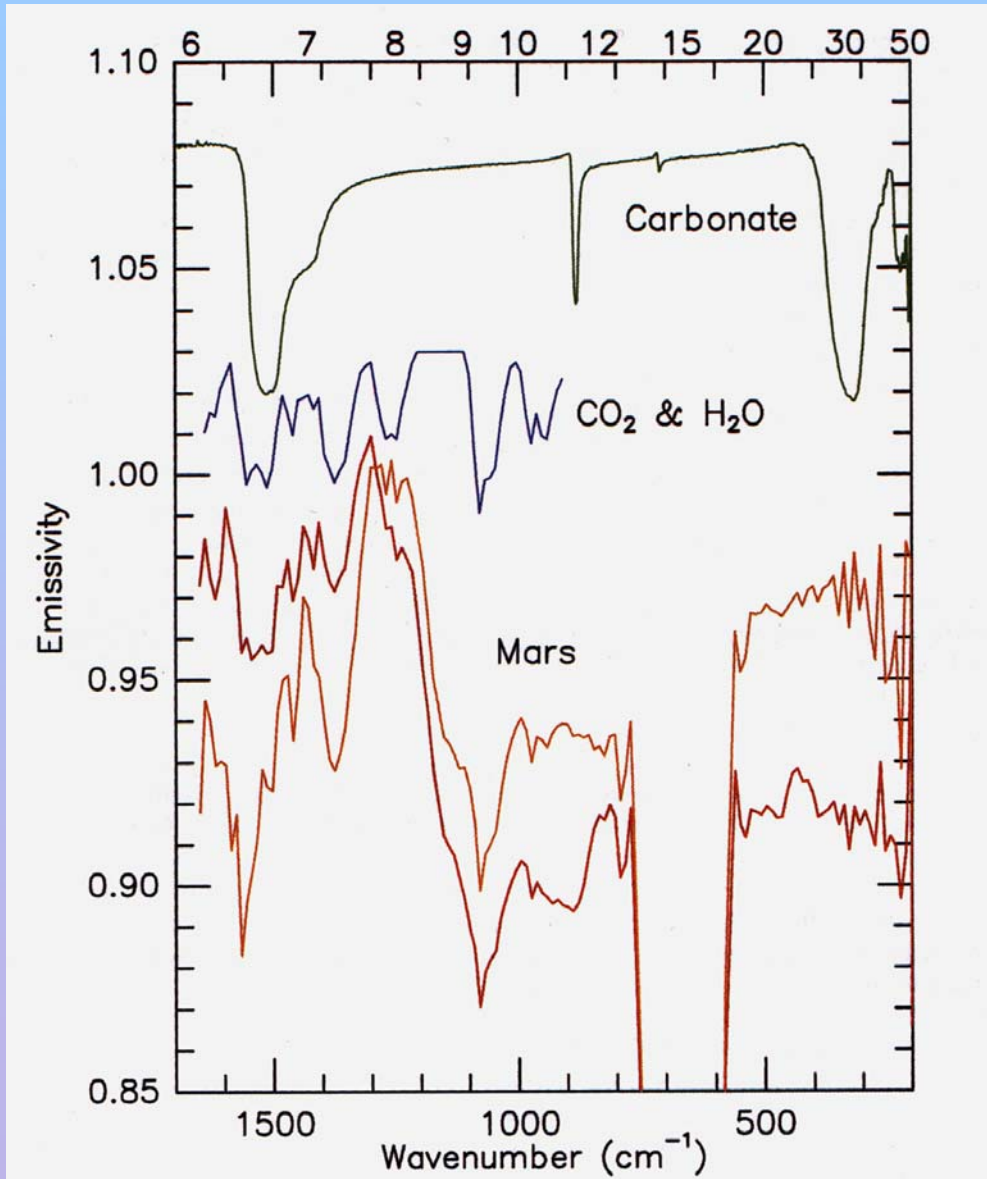
Detection of perennial water ice on the South pole of Mars (OMEGA/ MEX)



TES: Surface mineralogy

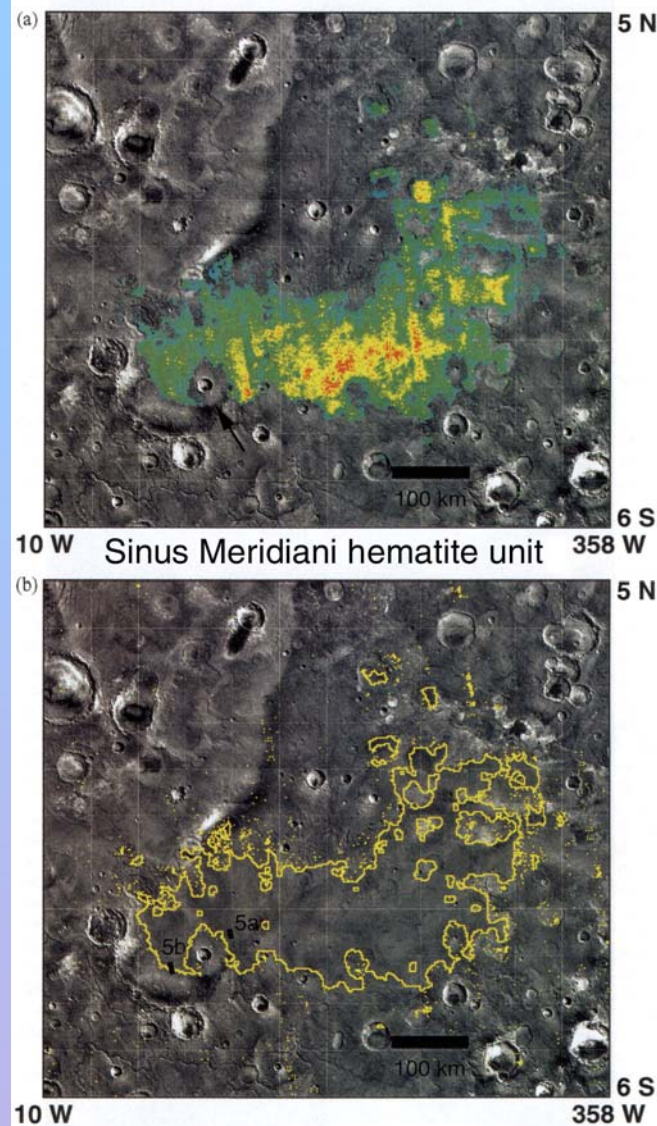
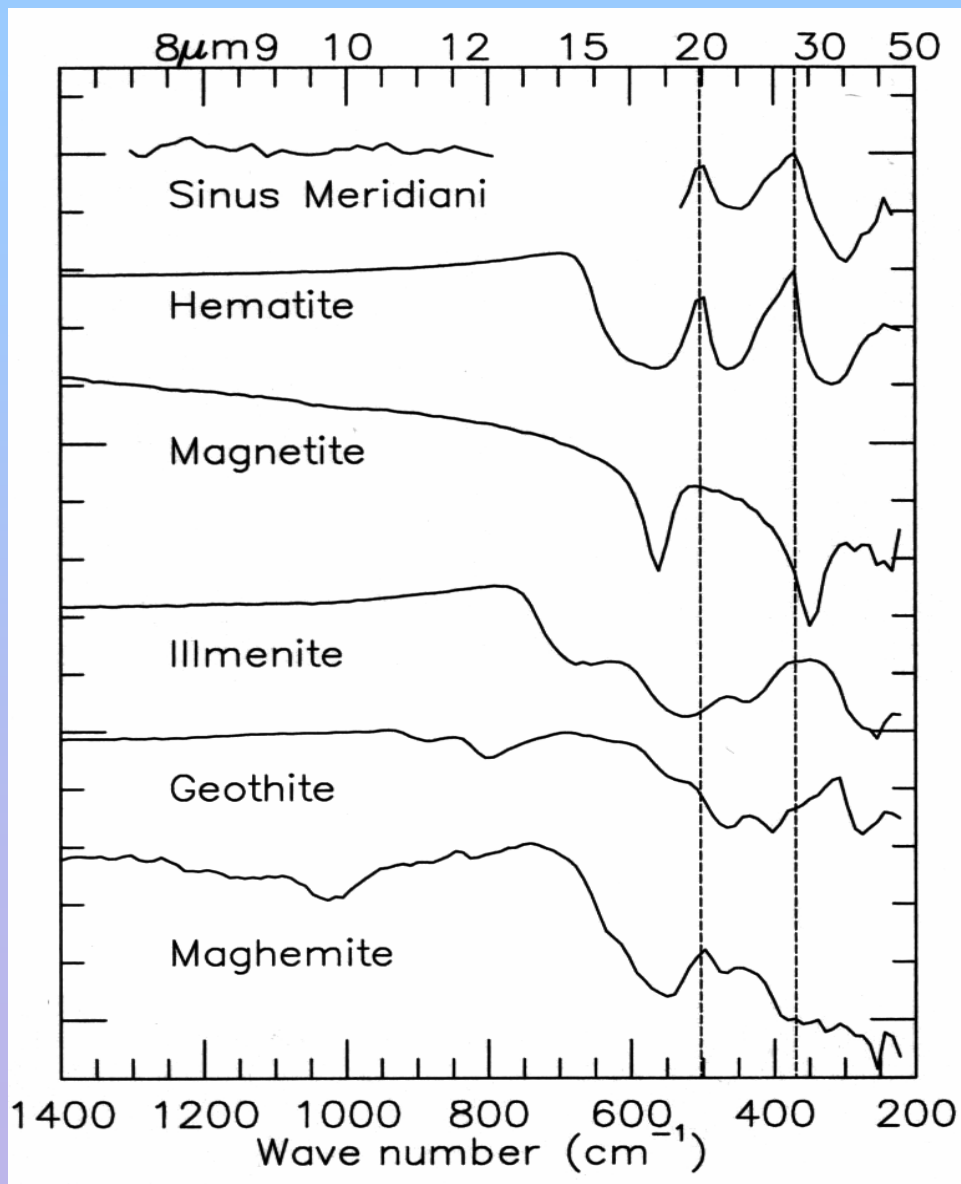
Carbonates and weathering products

Carbonates, quartz and sulfates have not been identified at detection limit of 5, 5, and 10% respectively and 3 km spatial resolution.



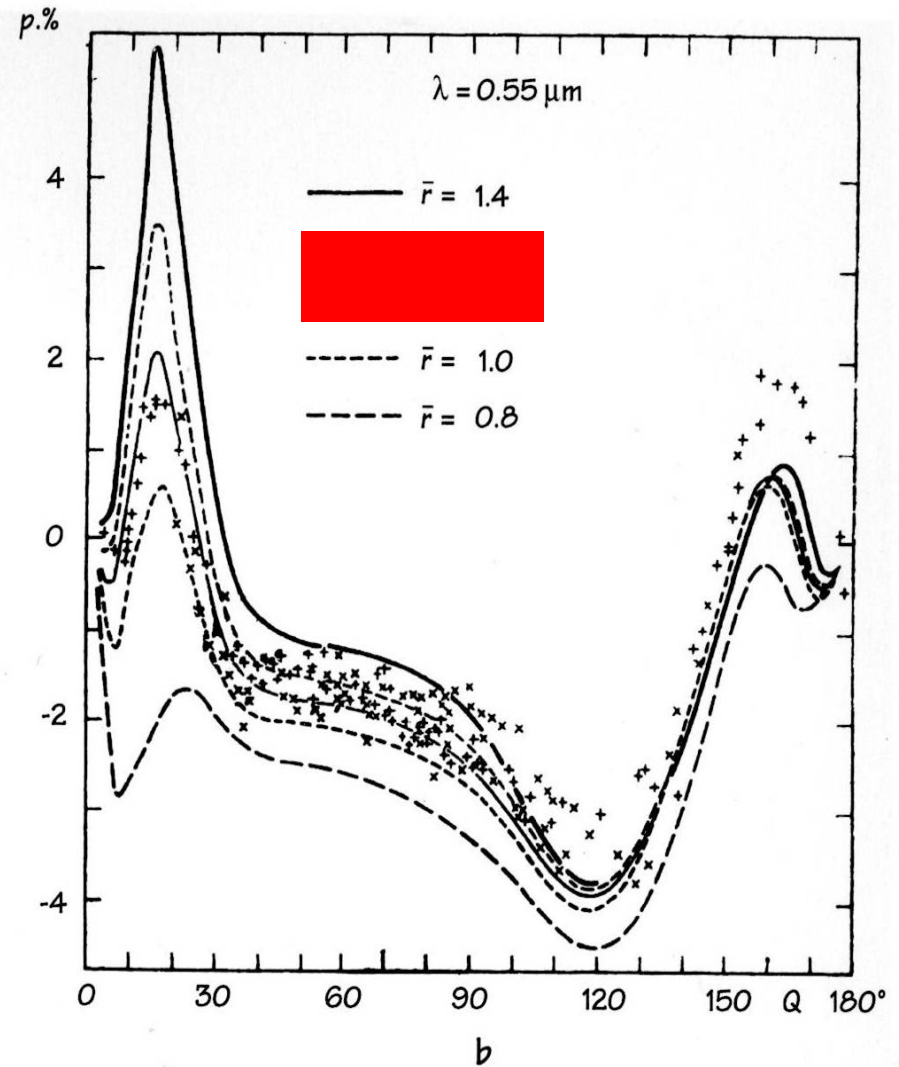
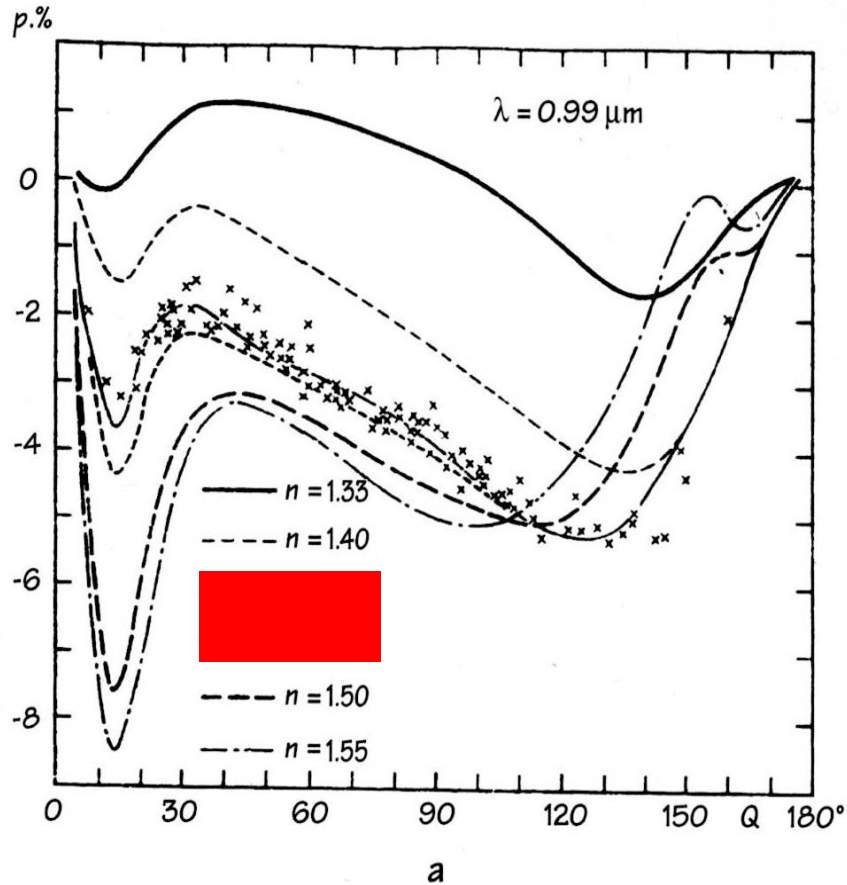
Christiansen et al., 2000, 2001

TES: detection of hematite



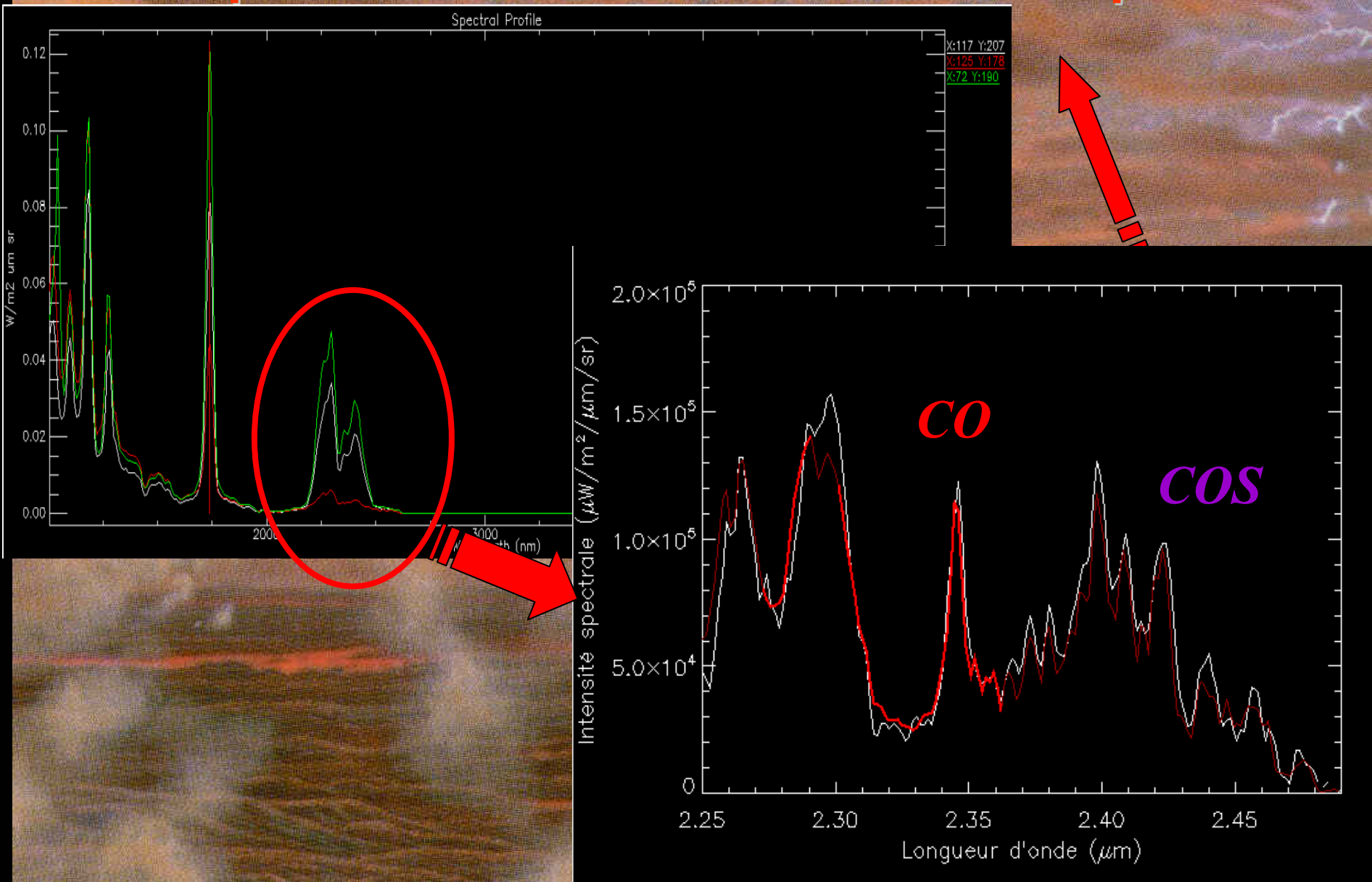
Three localities of crystalline gray hematite: Sinus Meridani, Aram Chaos, Ophir/Candor small deposits.

Polarimetry of Venus: discovery of sulfuric acid clouds

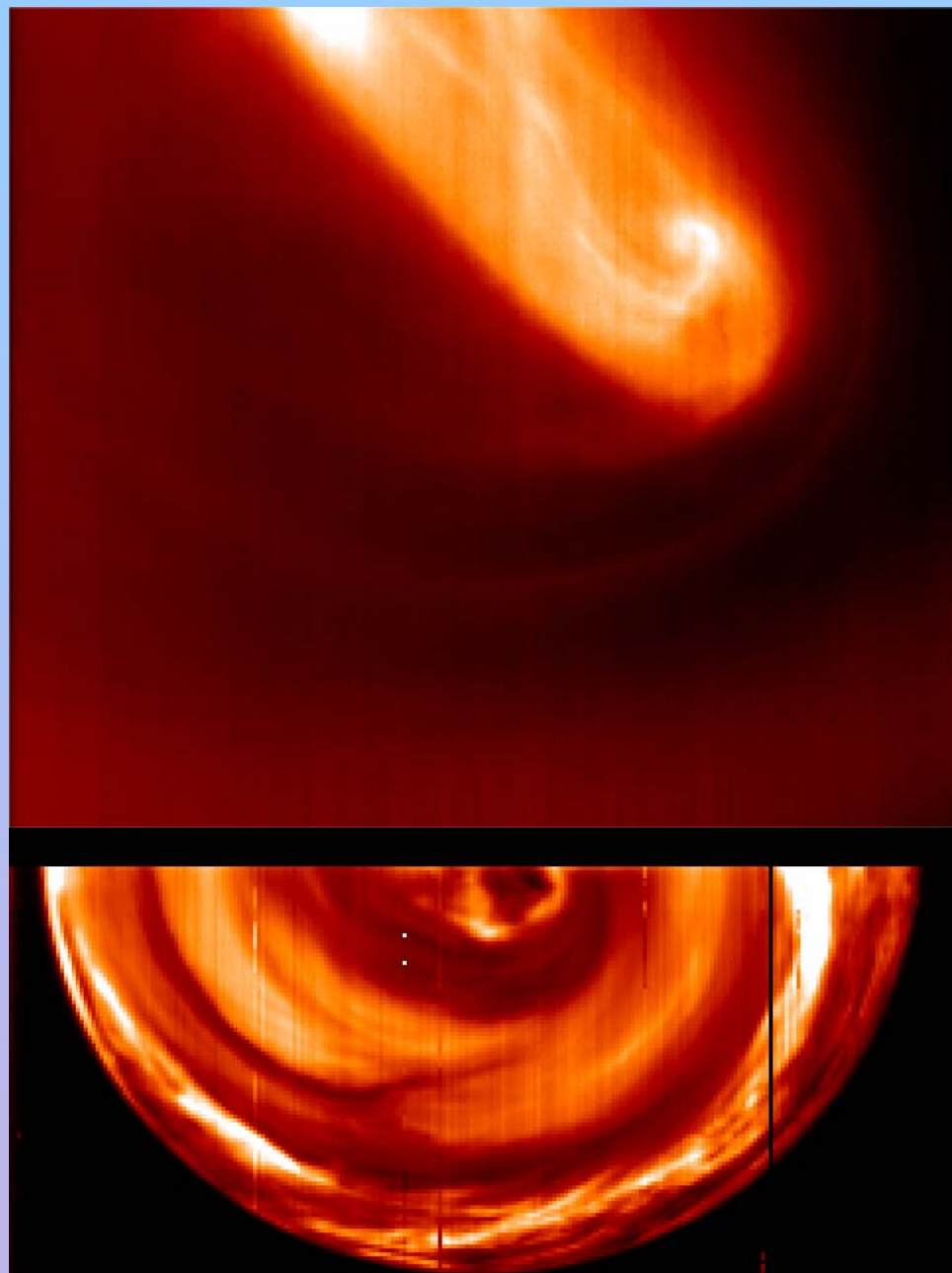
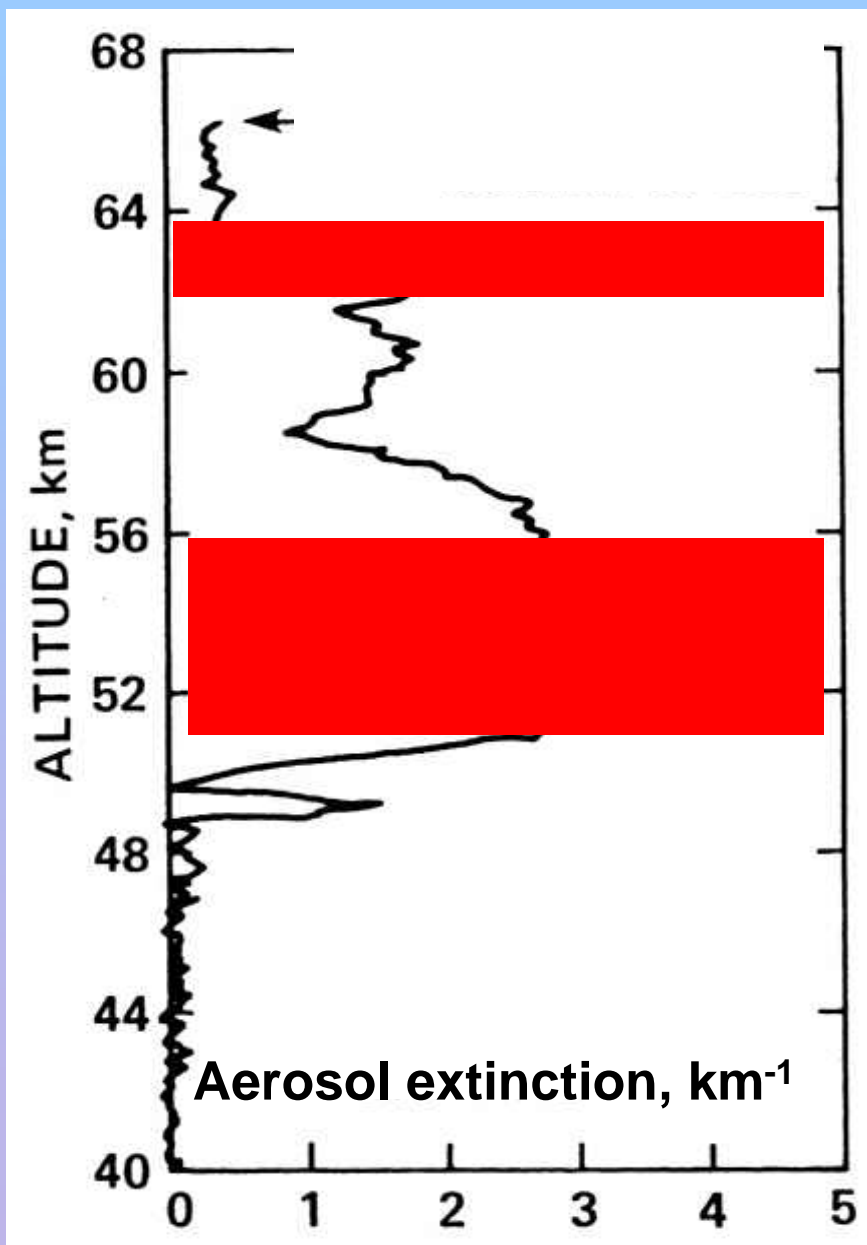


 Sensitivity to aerosol optical properties and size distribution

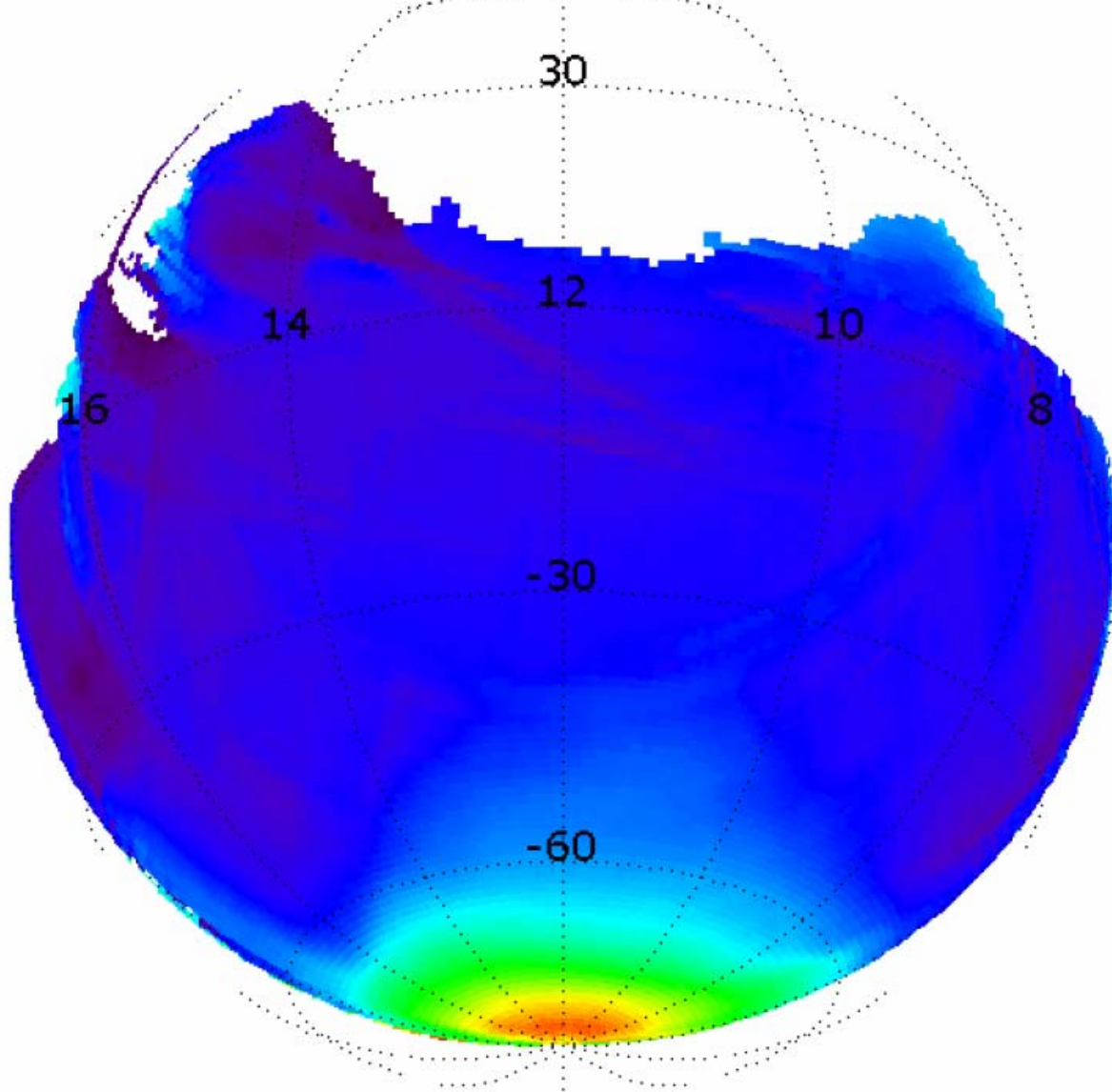
Spectroscopy in transparency "windows": Composition of the Venus lower atmosphere



Imaging at different wavelengths



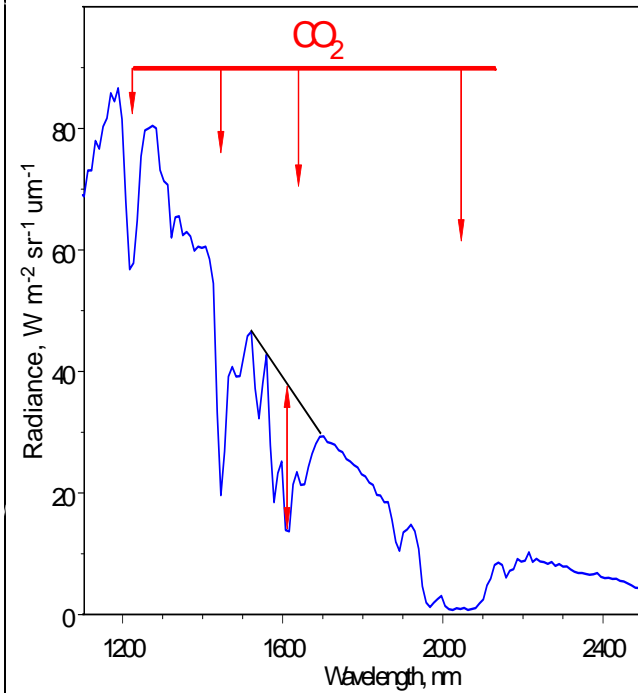
Cloud top altitude



Cloud top altitude, km

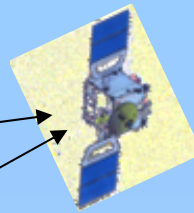


65 67 69 71 73 75

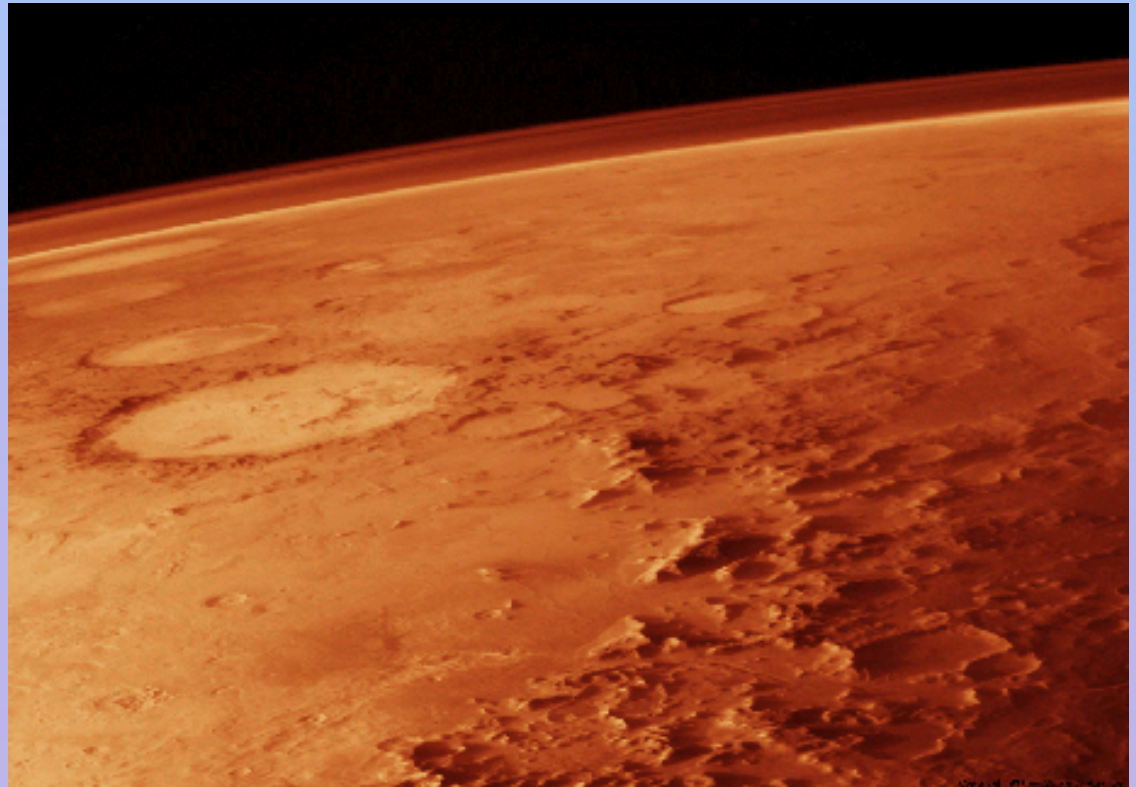
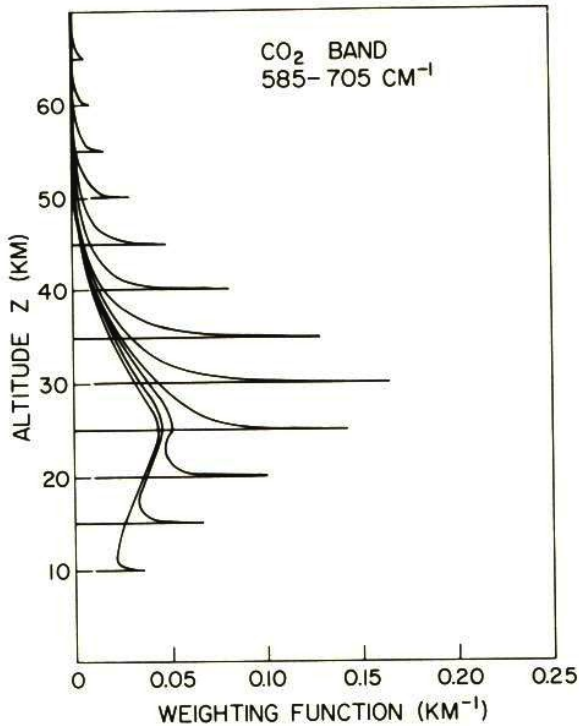


Ignatiev et al.

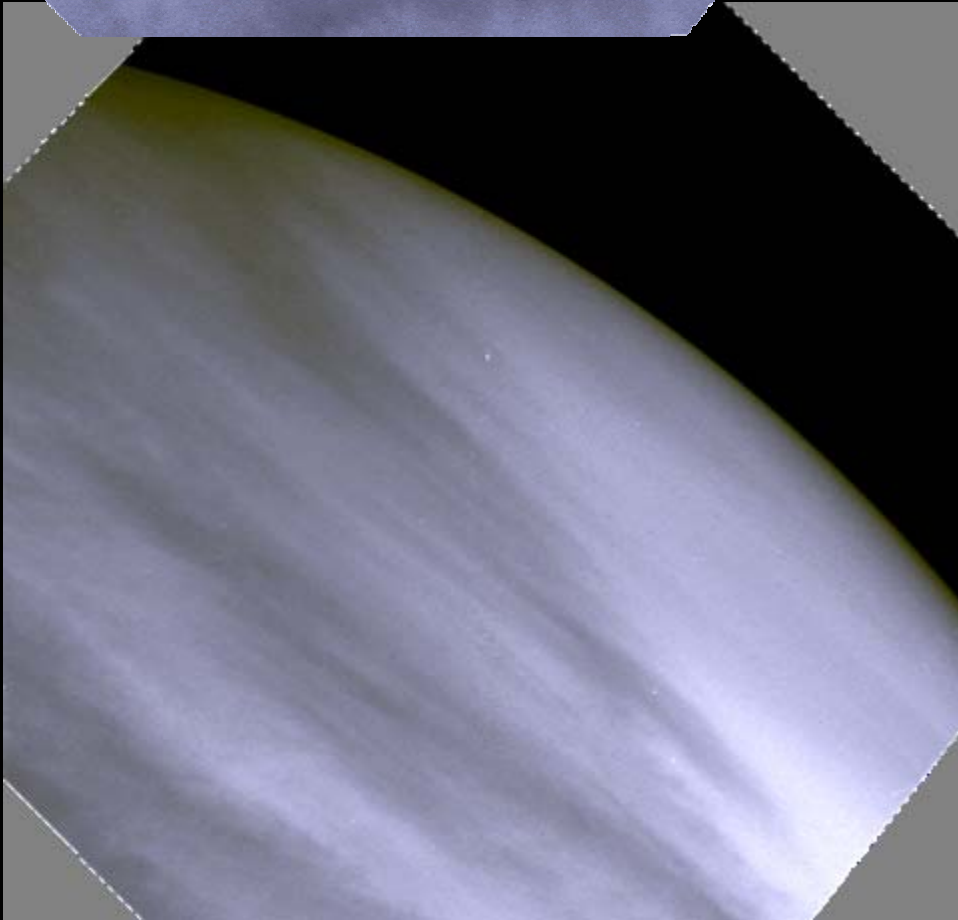
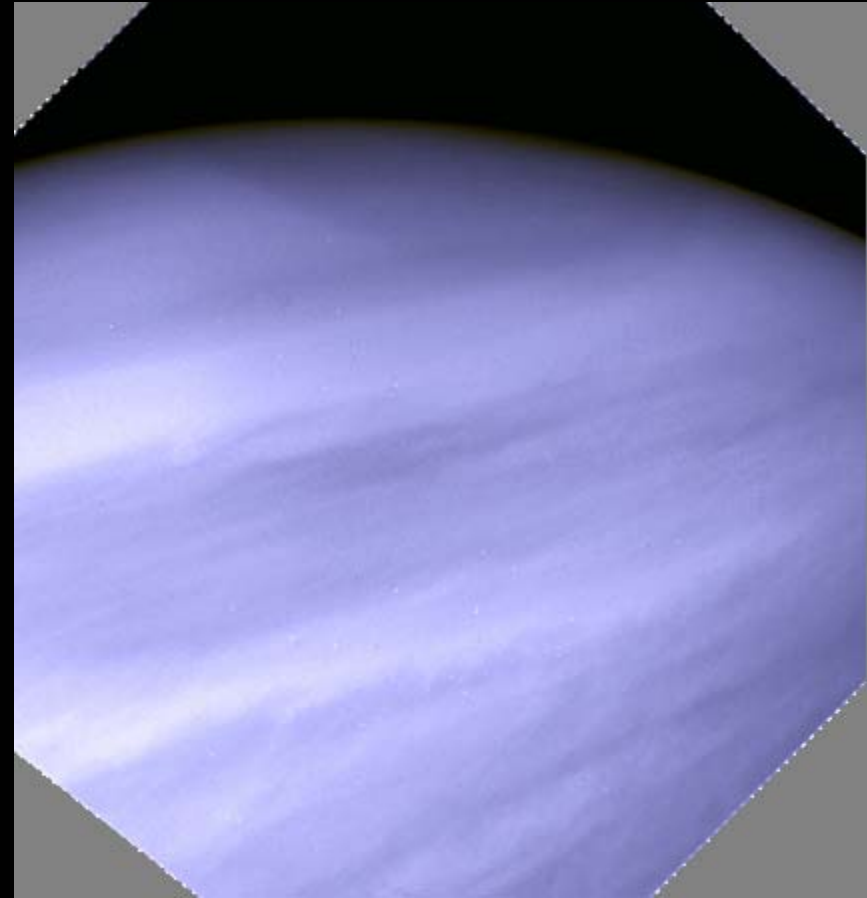
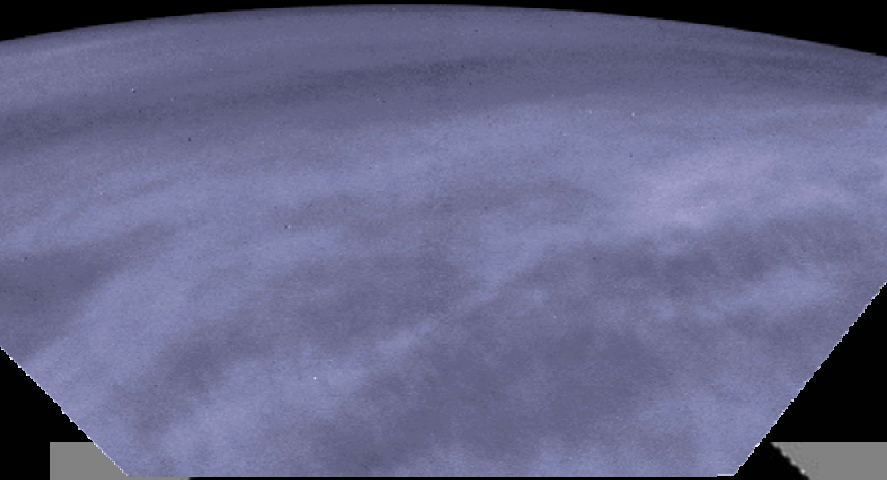
Limb sounding



- + Air mass advantage
- + Vertical sounding
- + Higher altitude resolution in temperature sounding



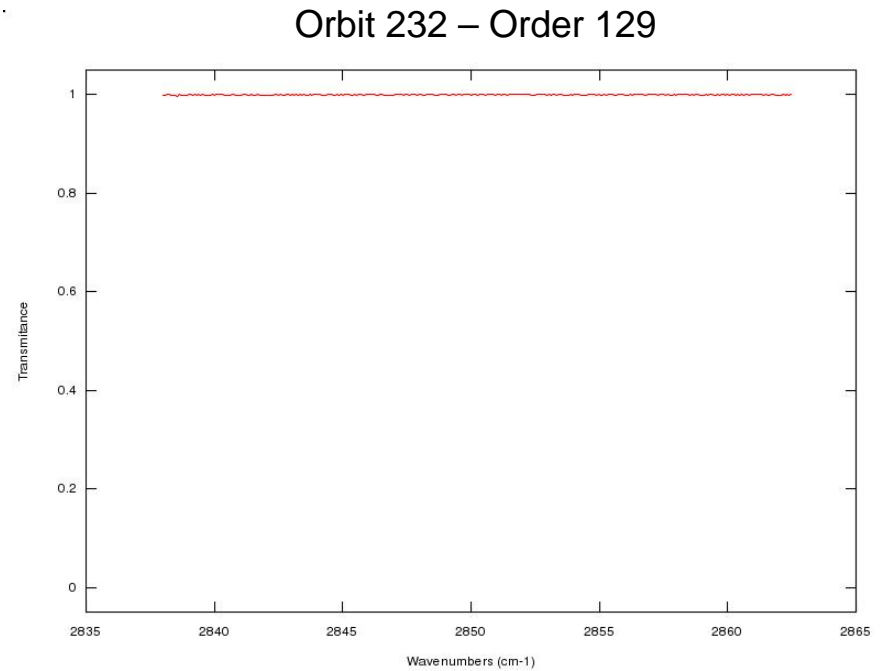
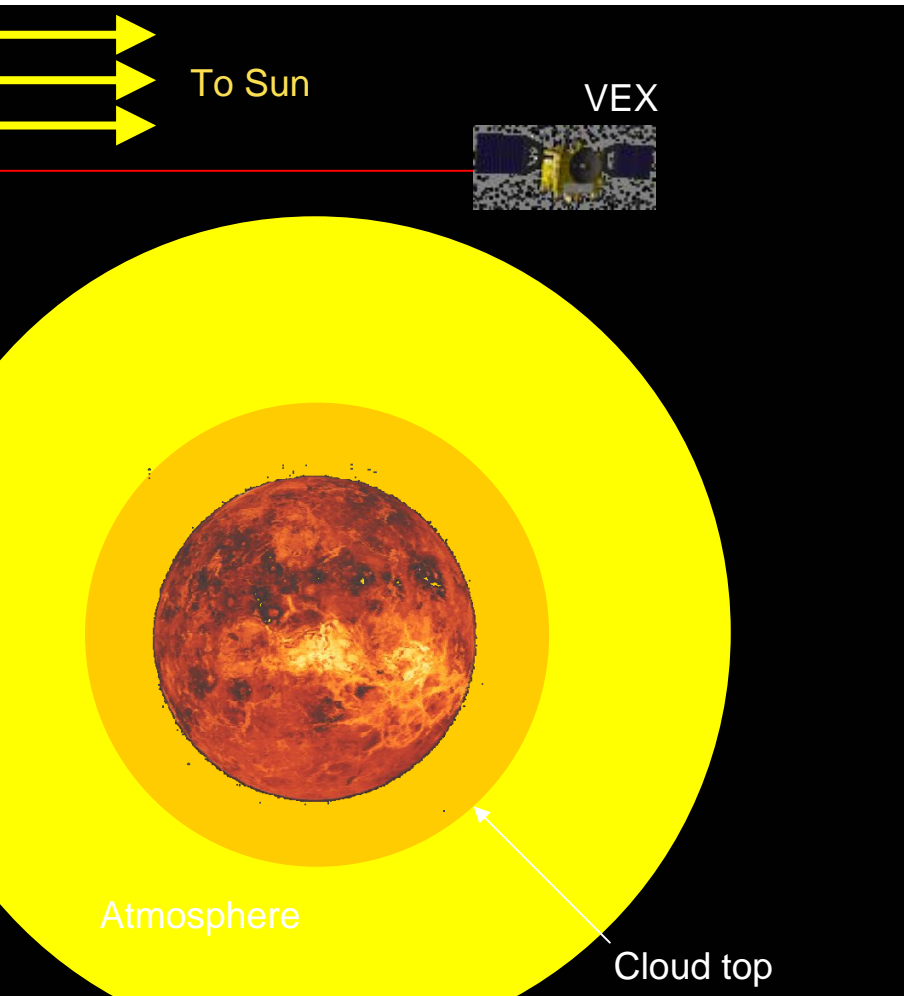
Venus limbs by Venus Express Monitoring Camera



Solar occultation sounding

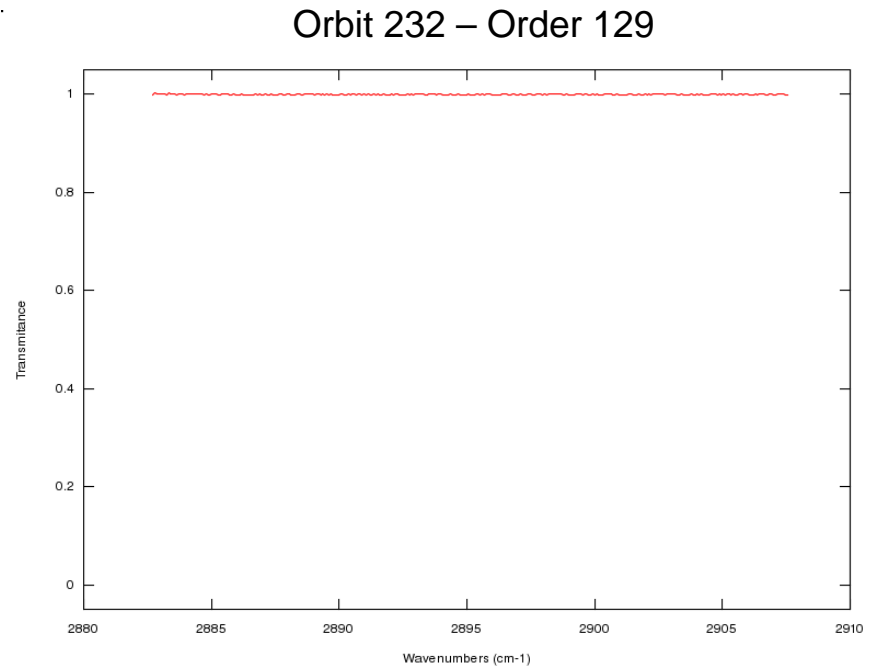
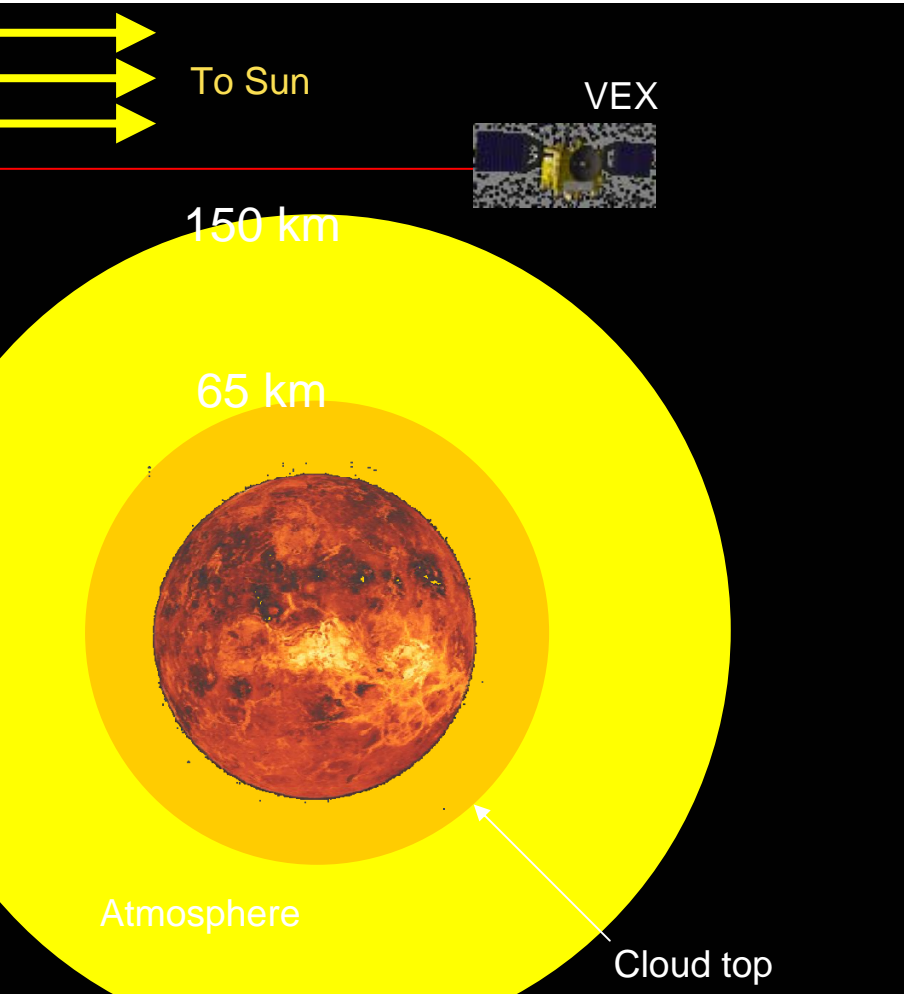


SPICAV/SOIR solar occultation

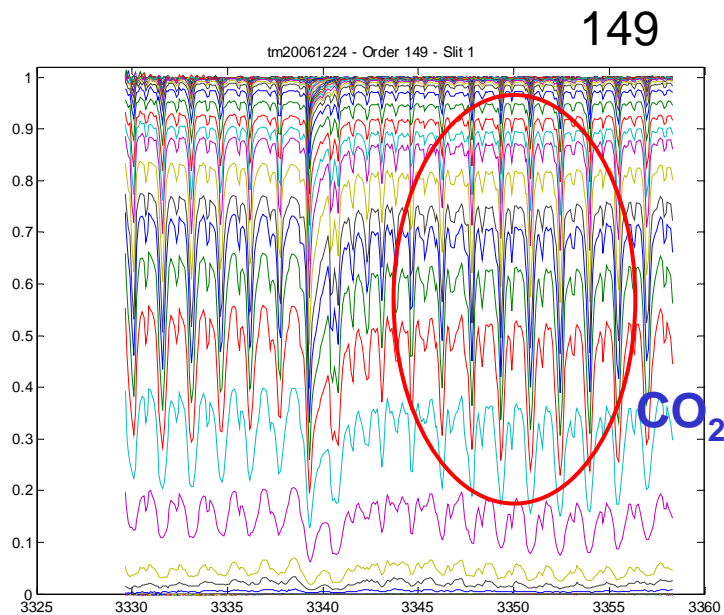
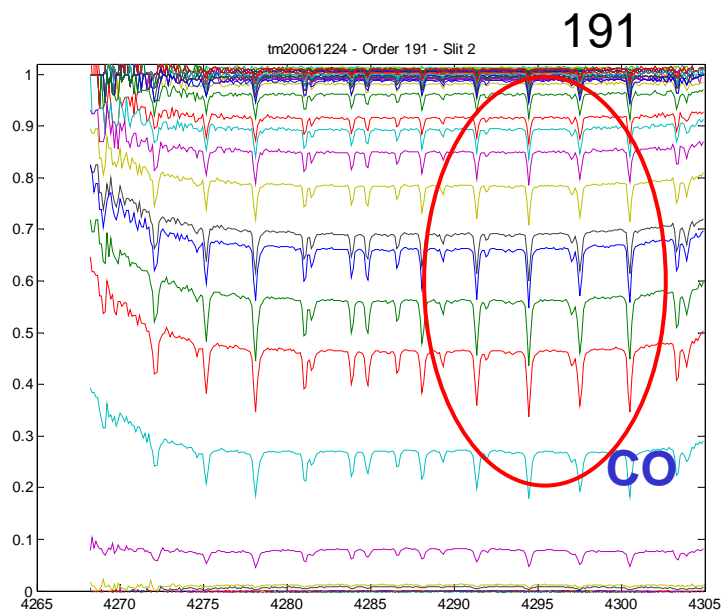
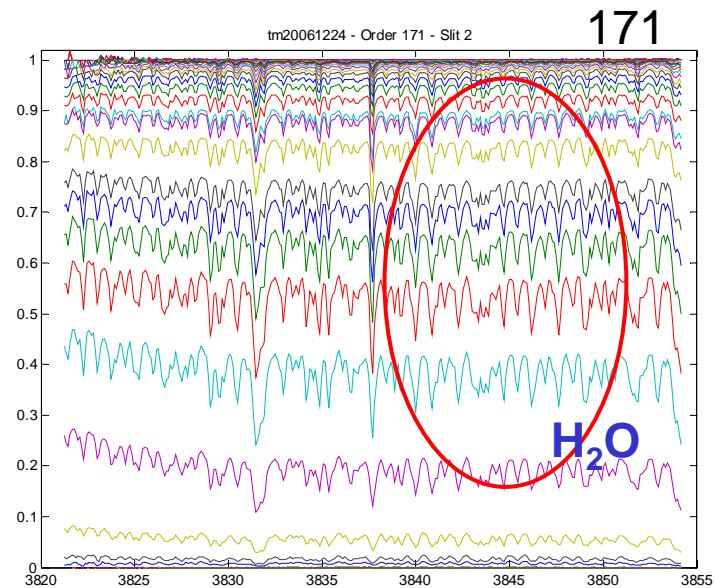
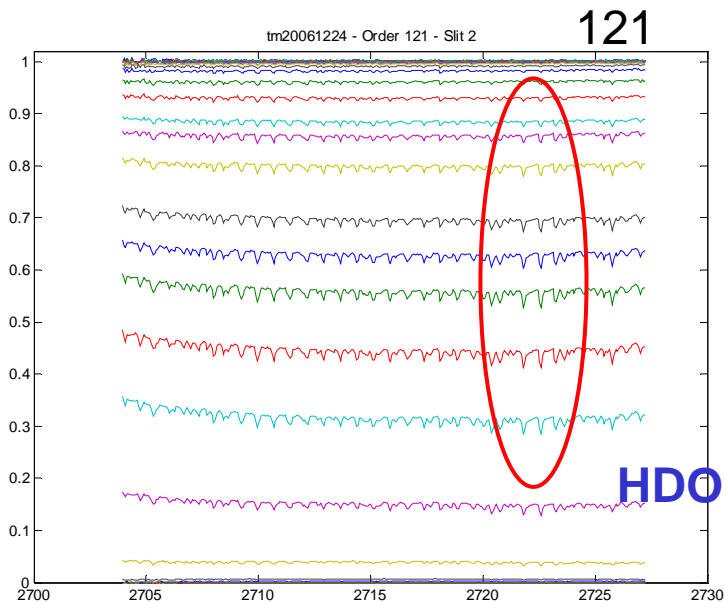


Detected molecules:

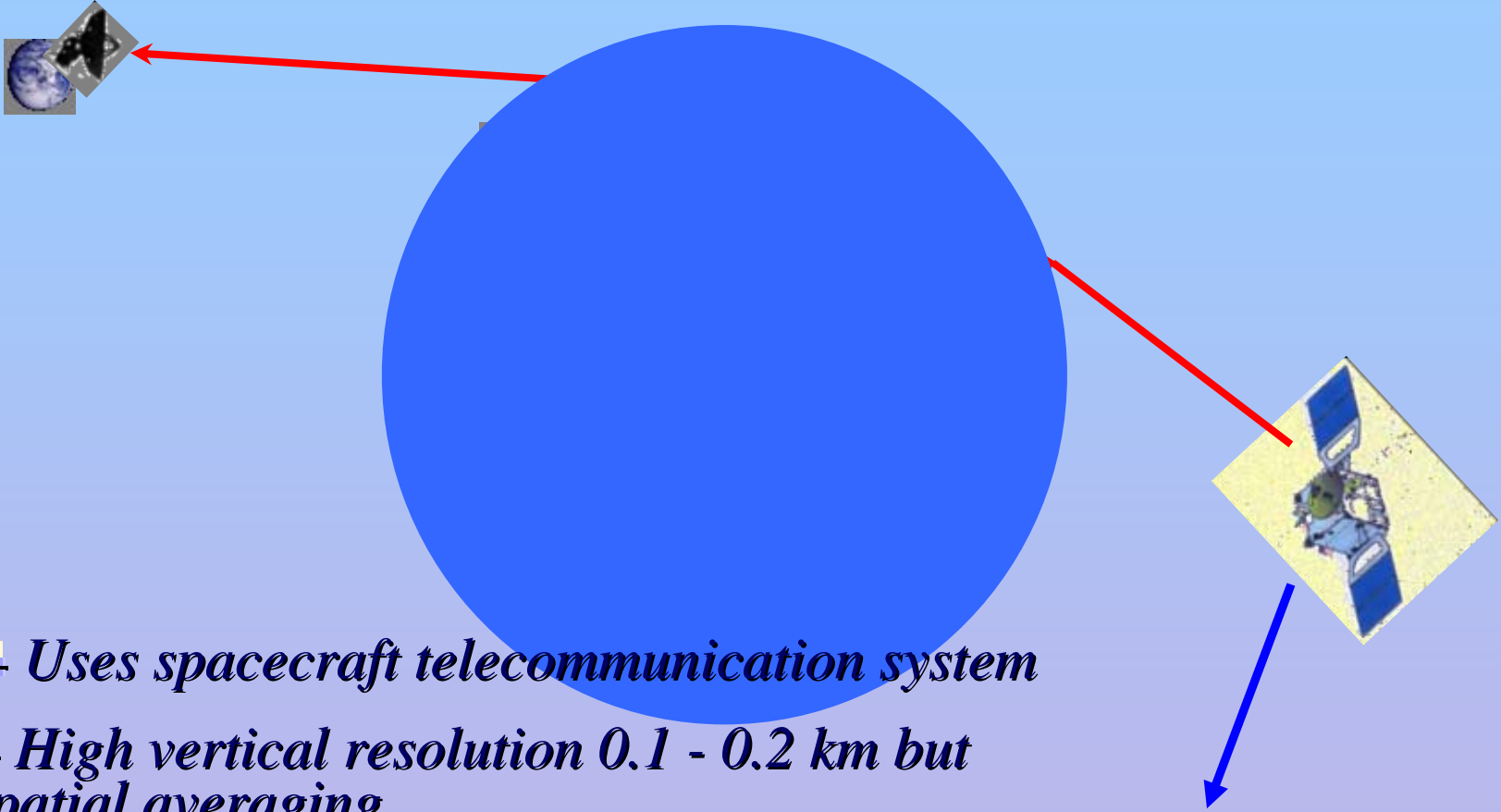
CO_2 , H_2O , HDO , CO , HCl , SO_2



Examples of SOIR Venus Express spectra

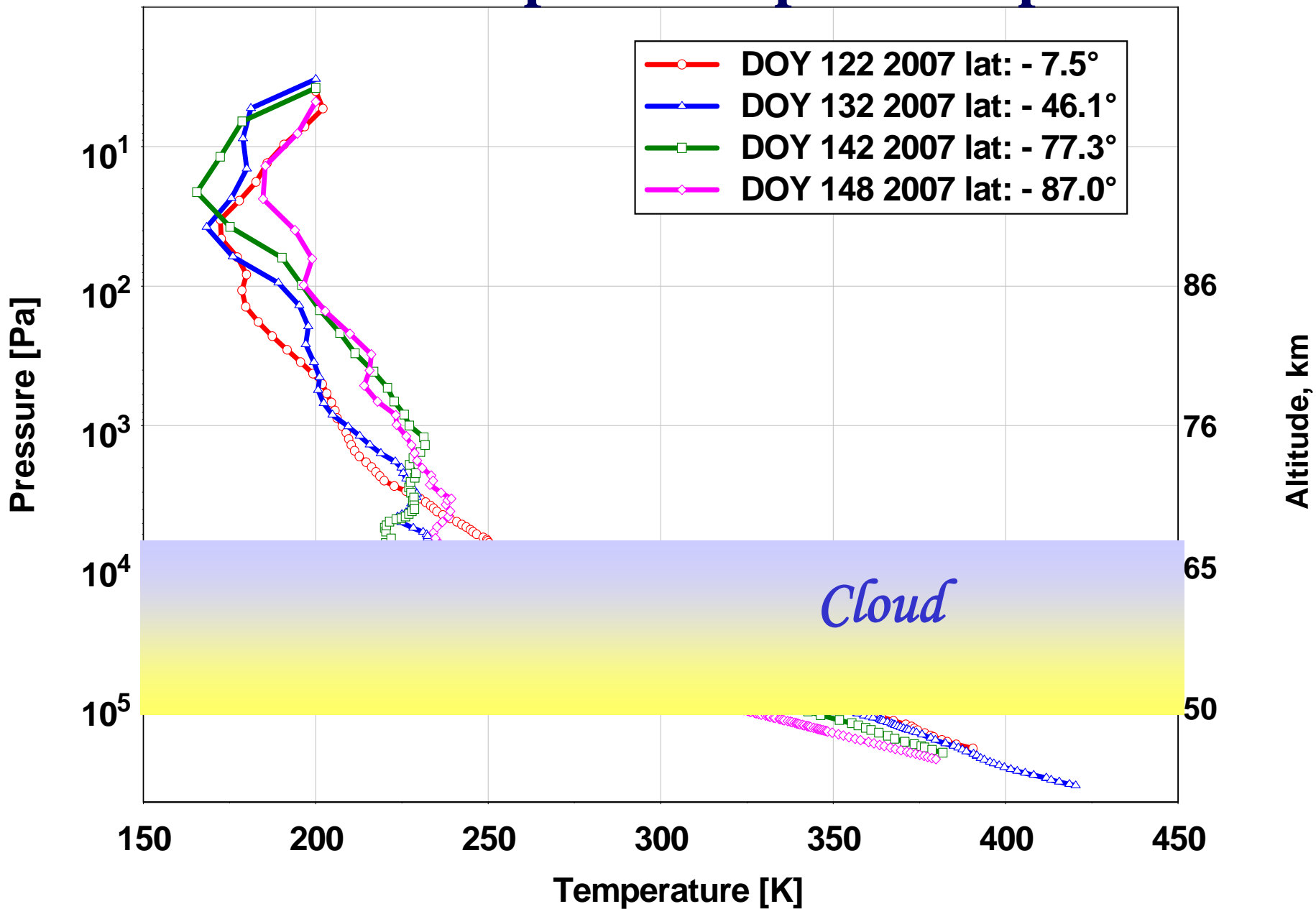


Earth radio occultation



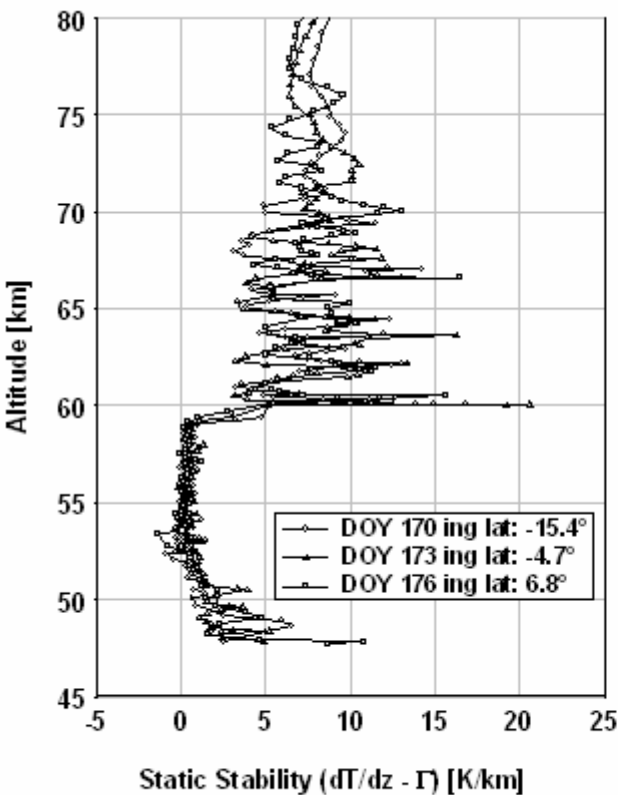
- + Uses spacecraft telecommunication system*
- + High vertical resolution 0.1 - 0.2 km but spatial averaging*
- + Deep penetration in the atmosphere*
- + Complete latitude coverage*
- + Occultations occur in seasons*

VeRa/Venus Express temperature profiles

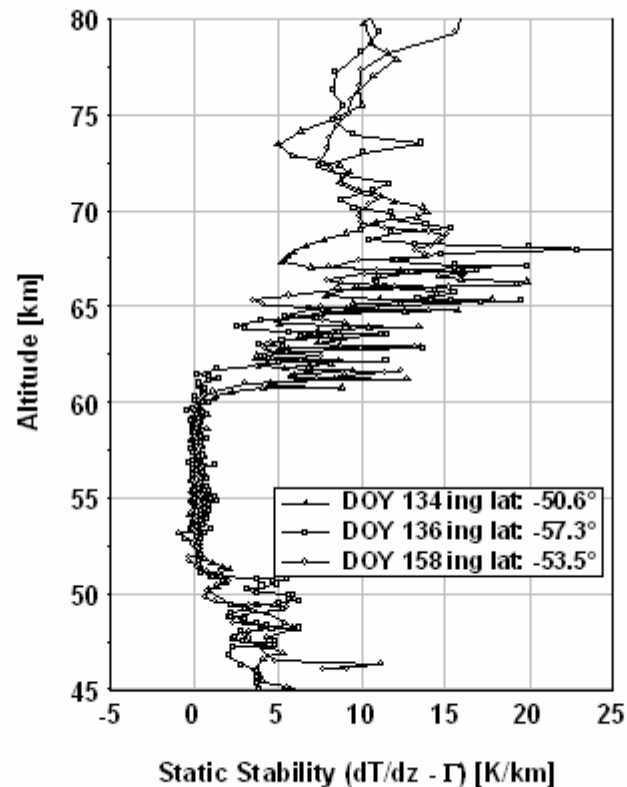


Atmosphere static stability from radio-occultations by Venus Express

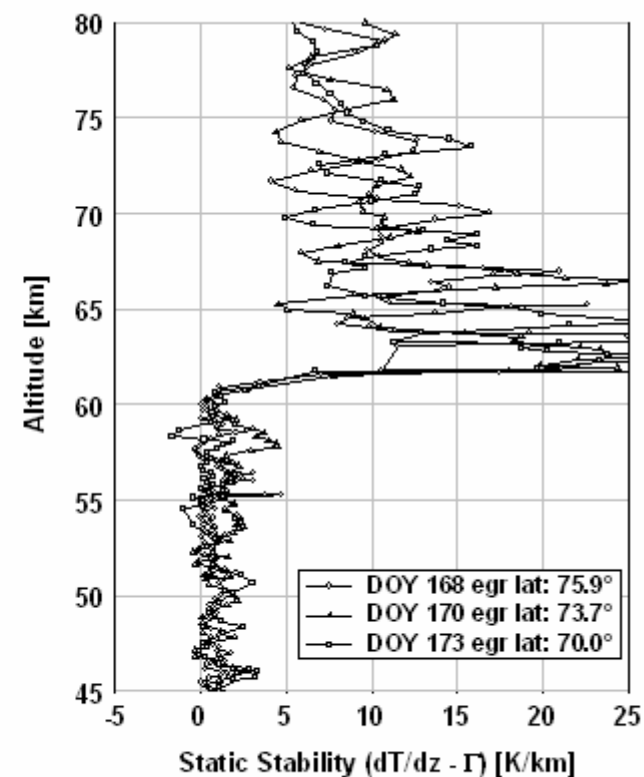
low latitudes



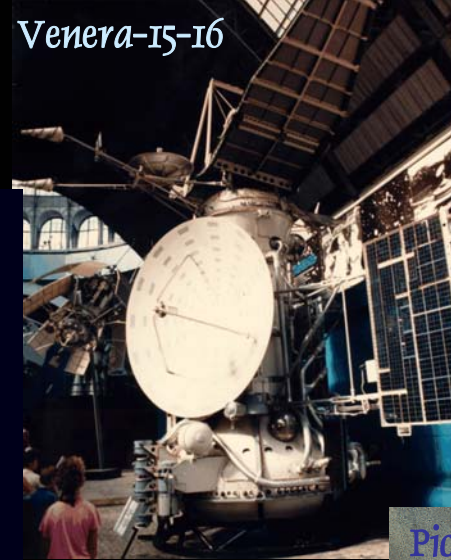
middle latitudes



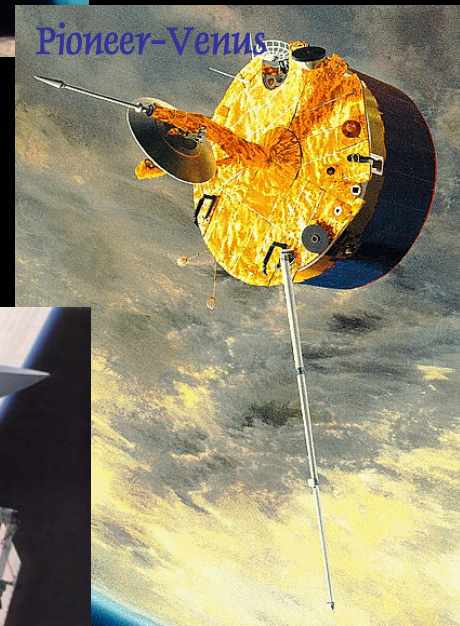
high latitudes



Venus unveiled...



Venera-15-16

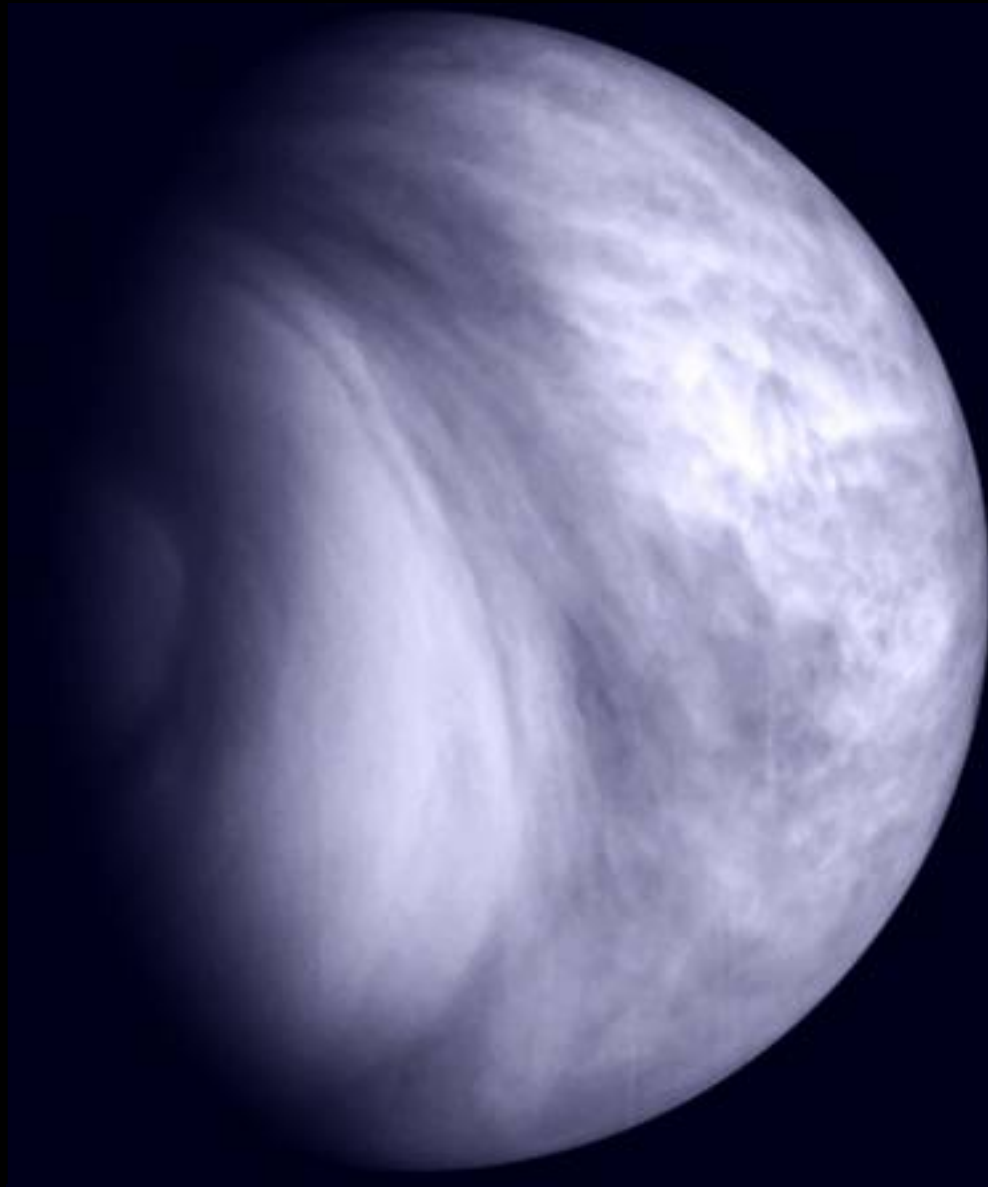


Pioneer-Venus



Magellan

Magellan, US, 1990, SAR images (100-200 m), radioph. properties, gravity



In-situ investigations

+ Descent probes

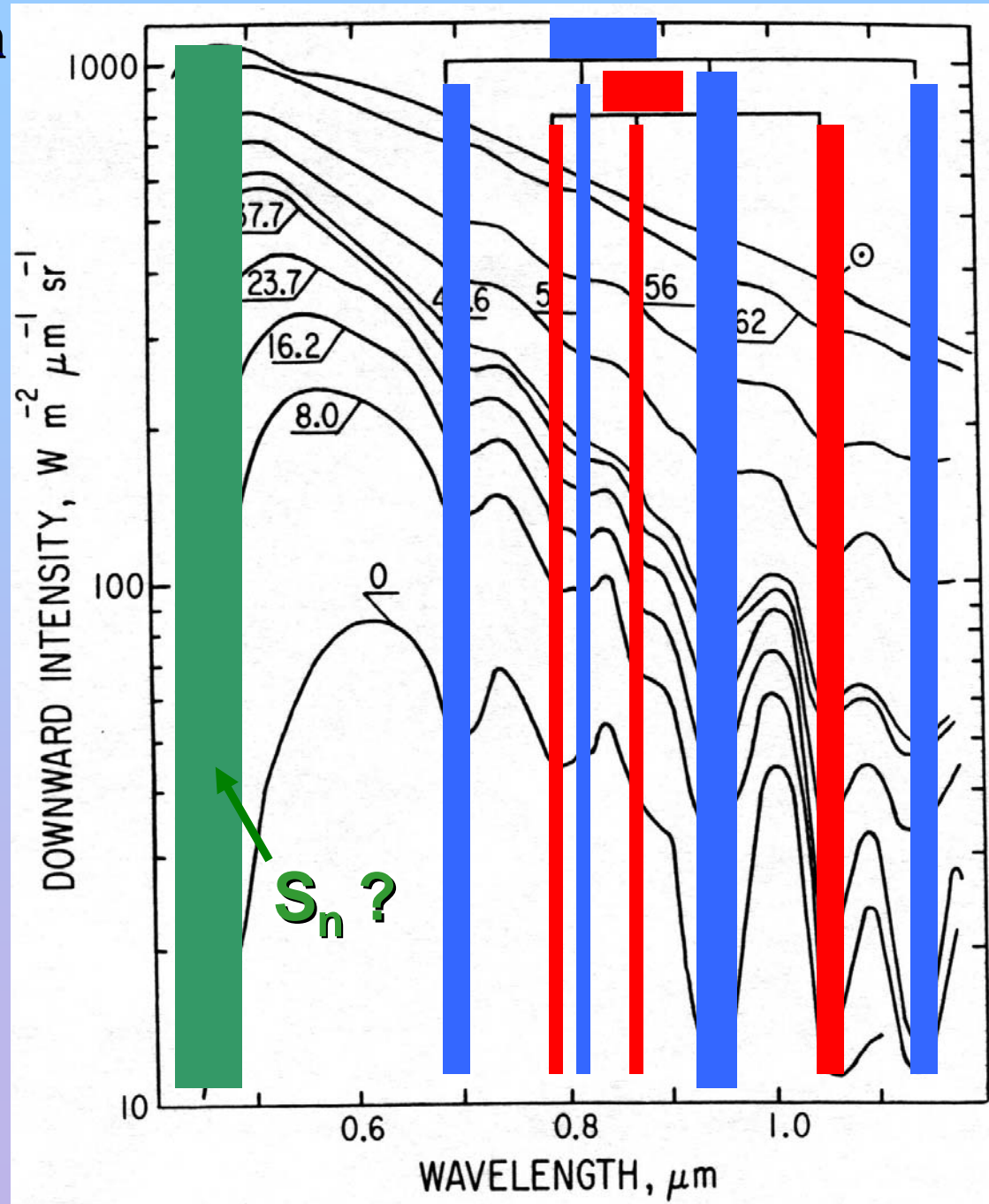
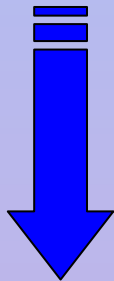
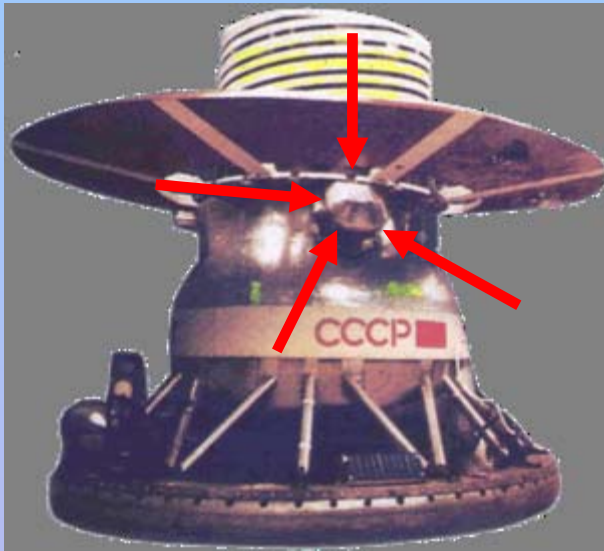
- *Pressure/ temperature sensors*
- *Optical studies*
- *In-situ analysis of gases, aerosols, and rocks*

+ Balloons

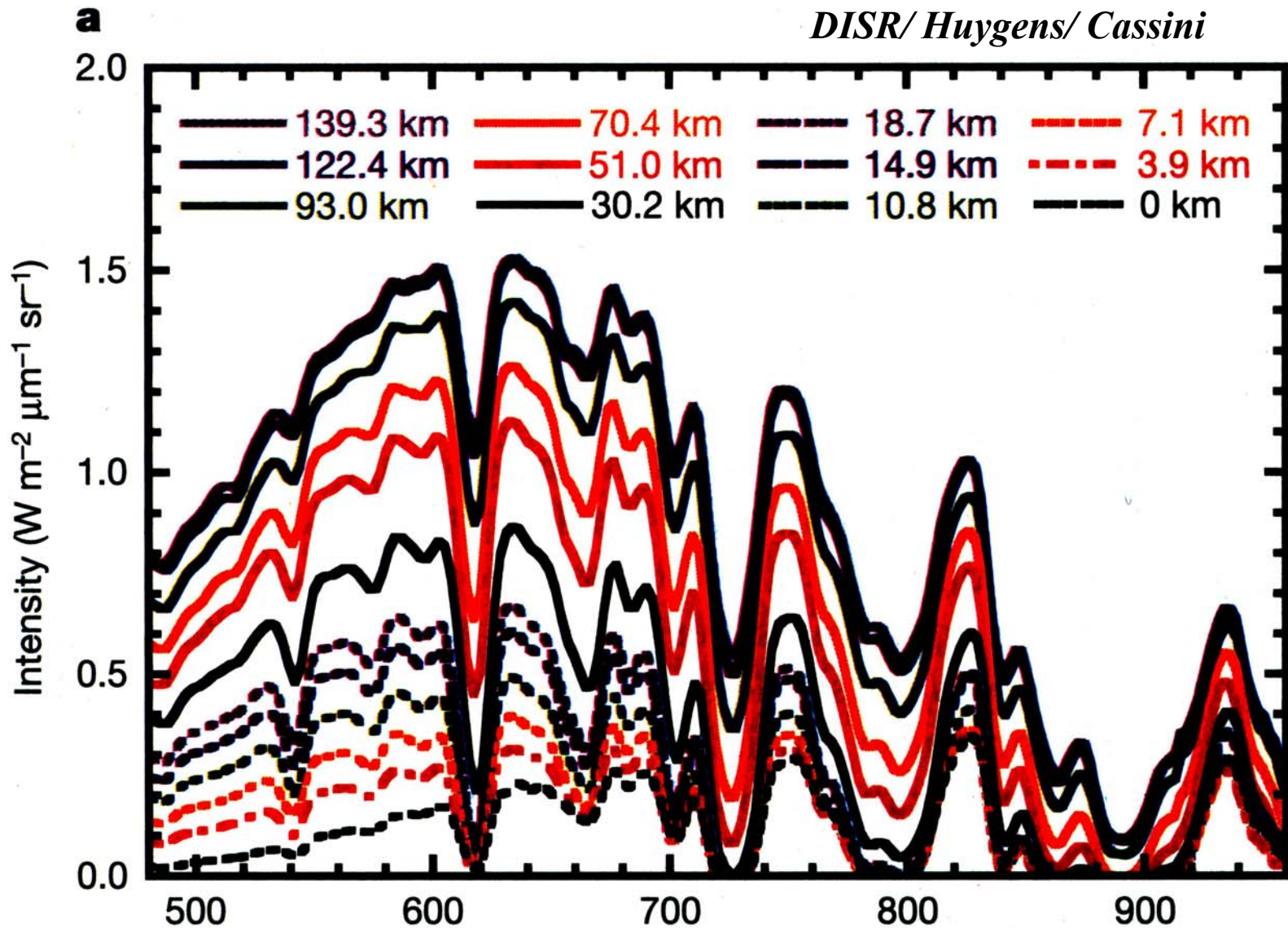
+ Rovers

Spectrophotometry on descent probes

Venera-11



Spectra of the Titan atmosphere



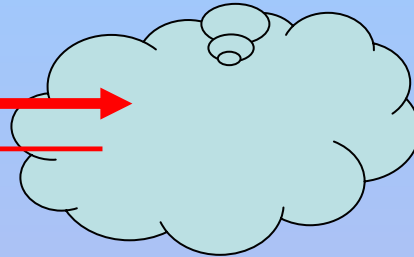
Titan atmosphere: Let's dive in !



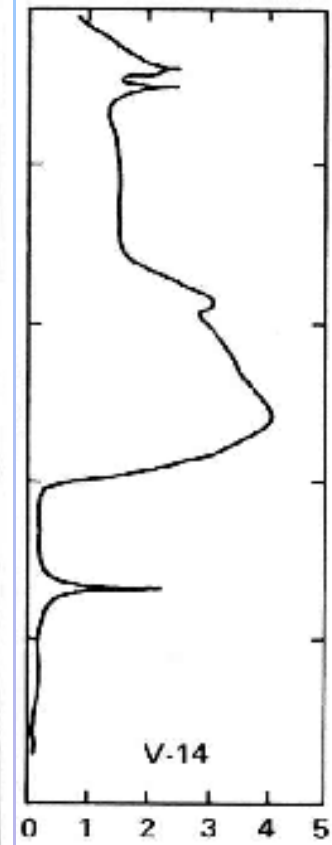
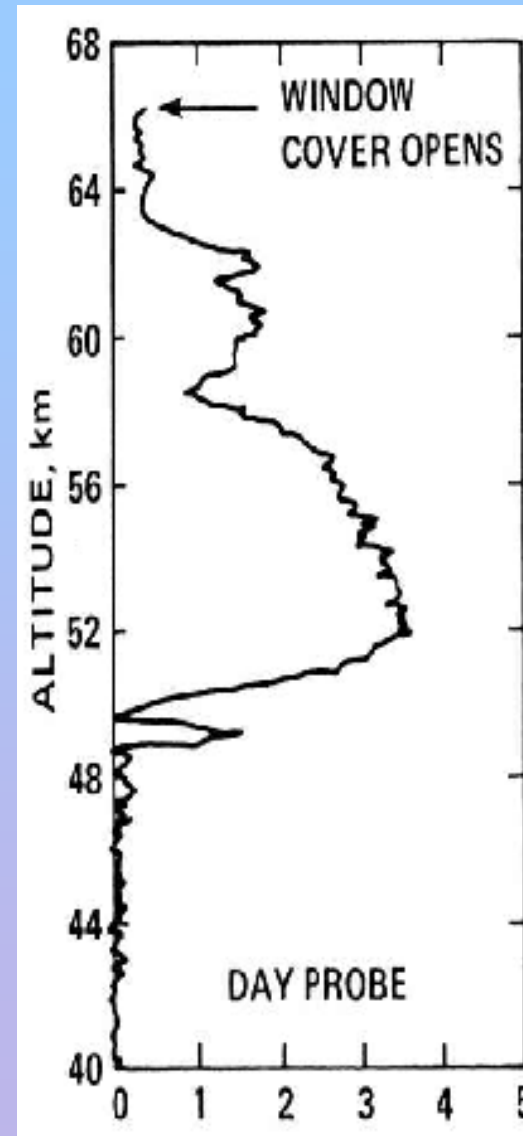
Descent on Titan.mpeg

*Huygens descent on Titan
Simulations by B. Grieger*

Nephelometry on descent probes

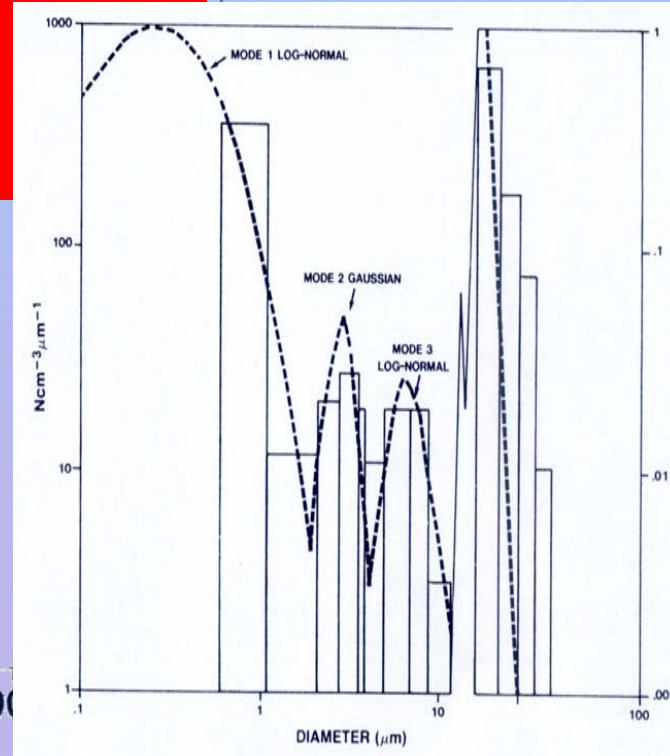
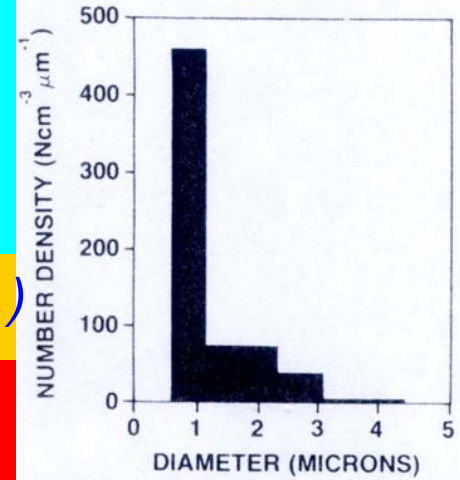
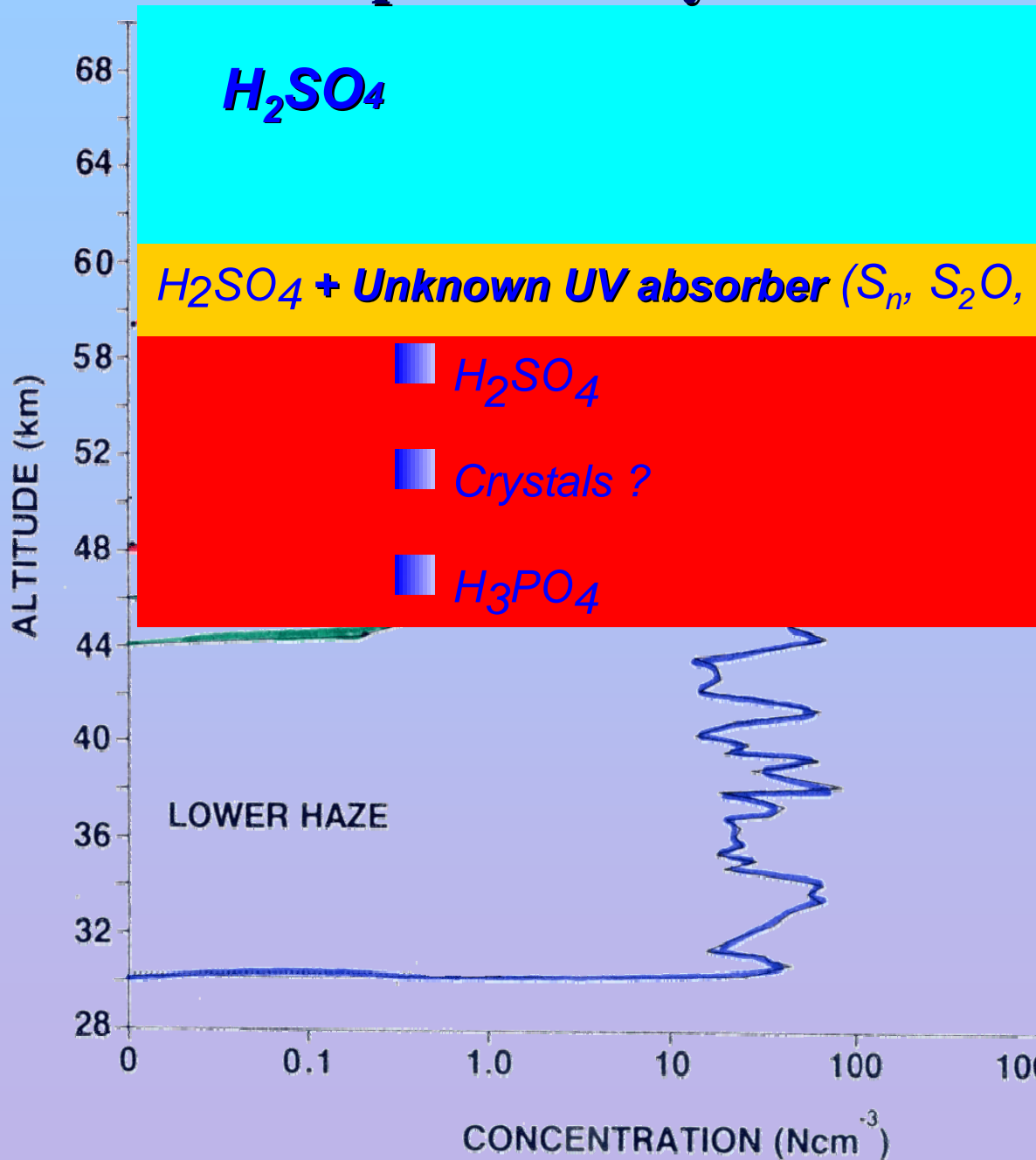


- ✚ Vertical profile of aerosol extinction
- ✚ Optical properties of cloud particles

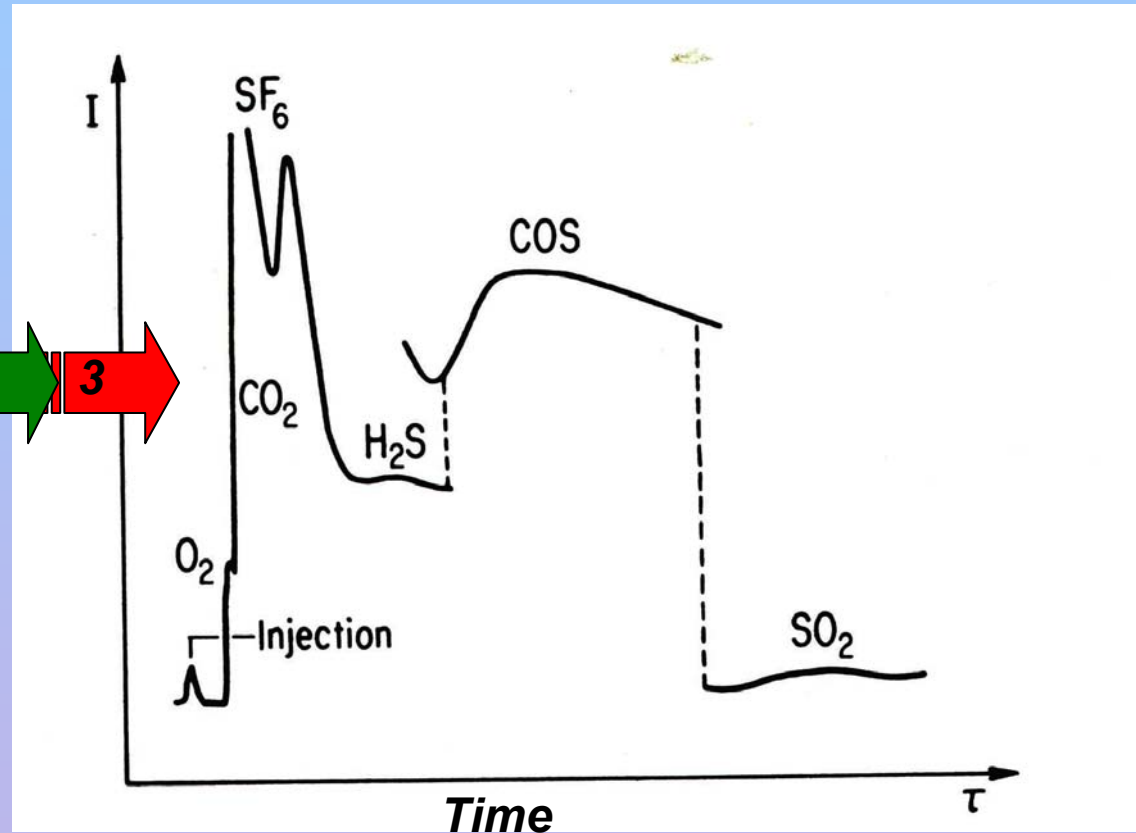
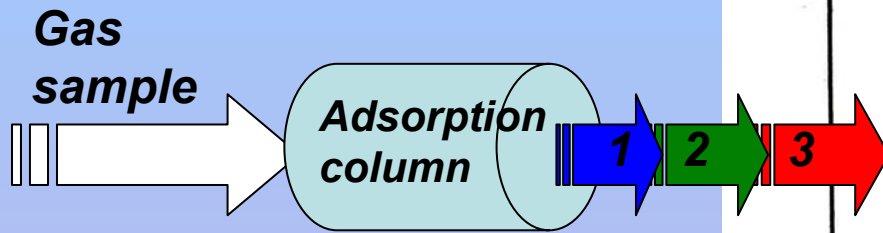


Extinction coefficient, km⁻¹

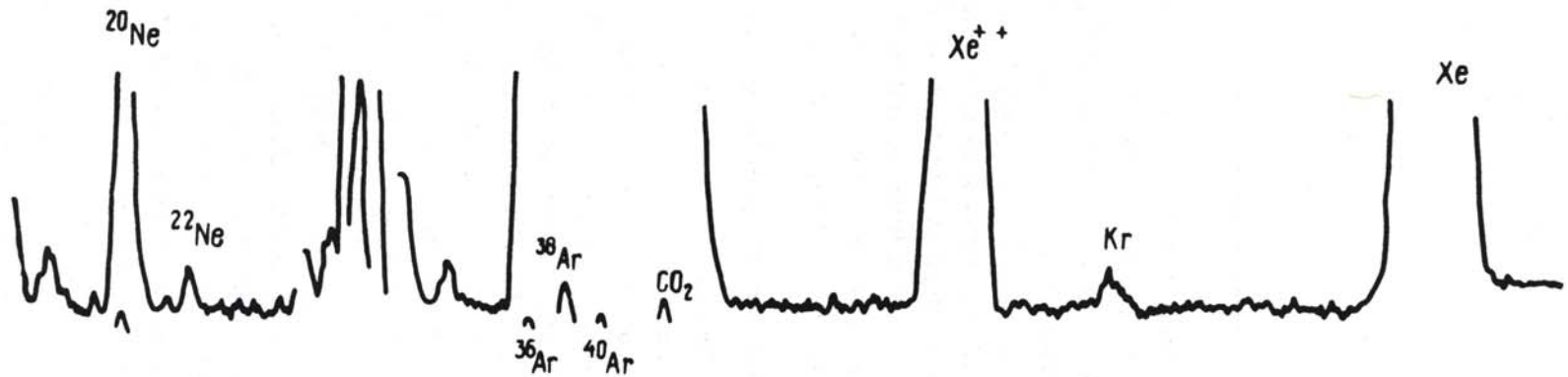
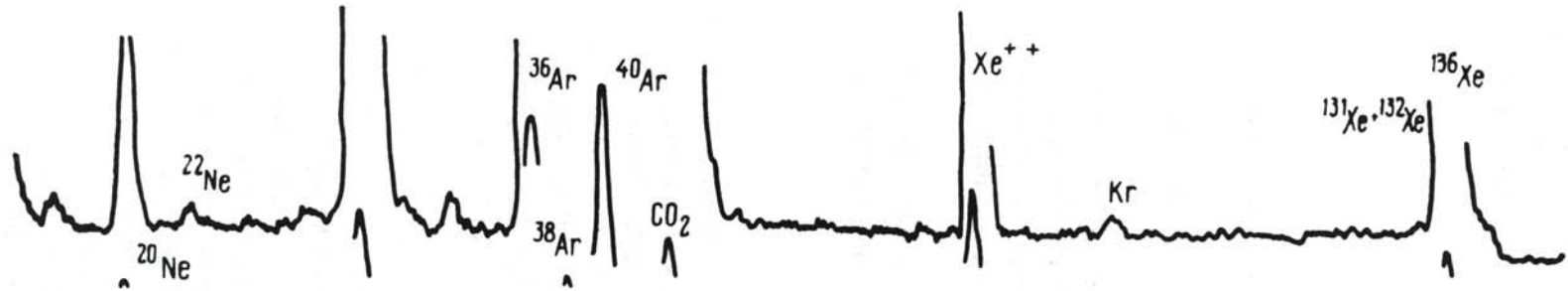
Spectrometry of the aerosol particle sizes



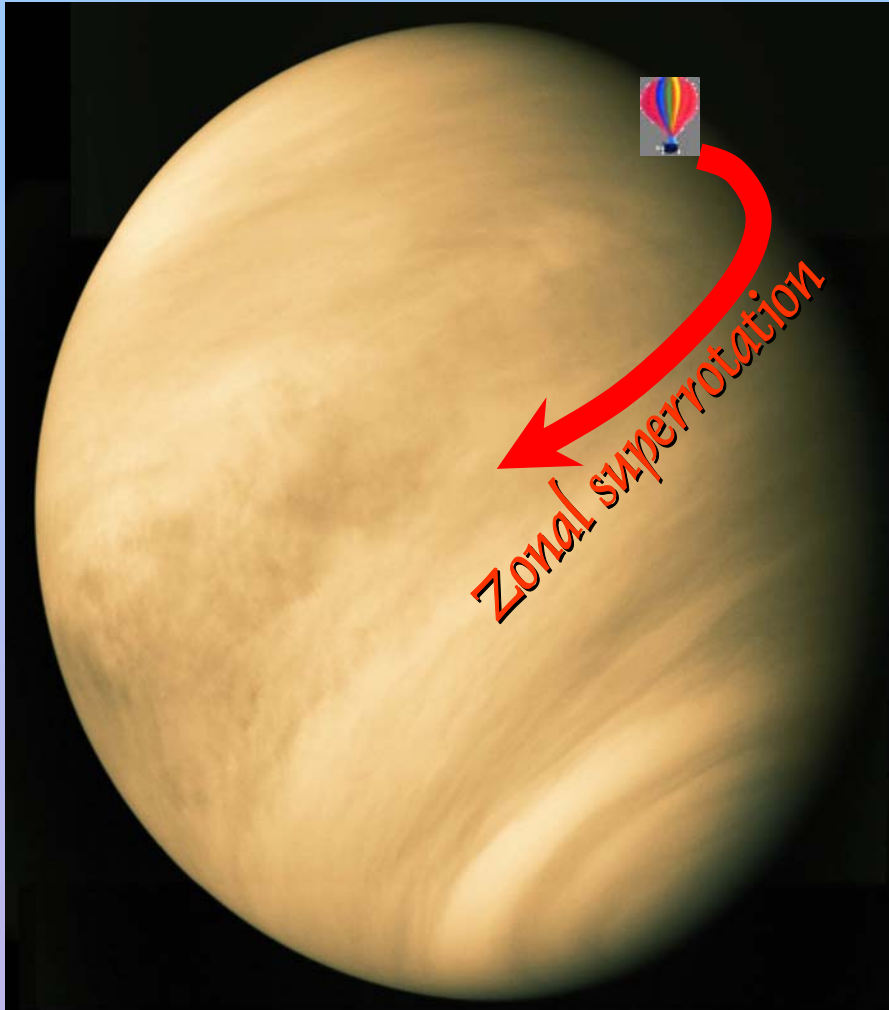
In-situ composition analysis: gas chromatography



In-situ composition analysis: mass-spectrometry



VEGA -1, -2 Balloon Experiment (1984)

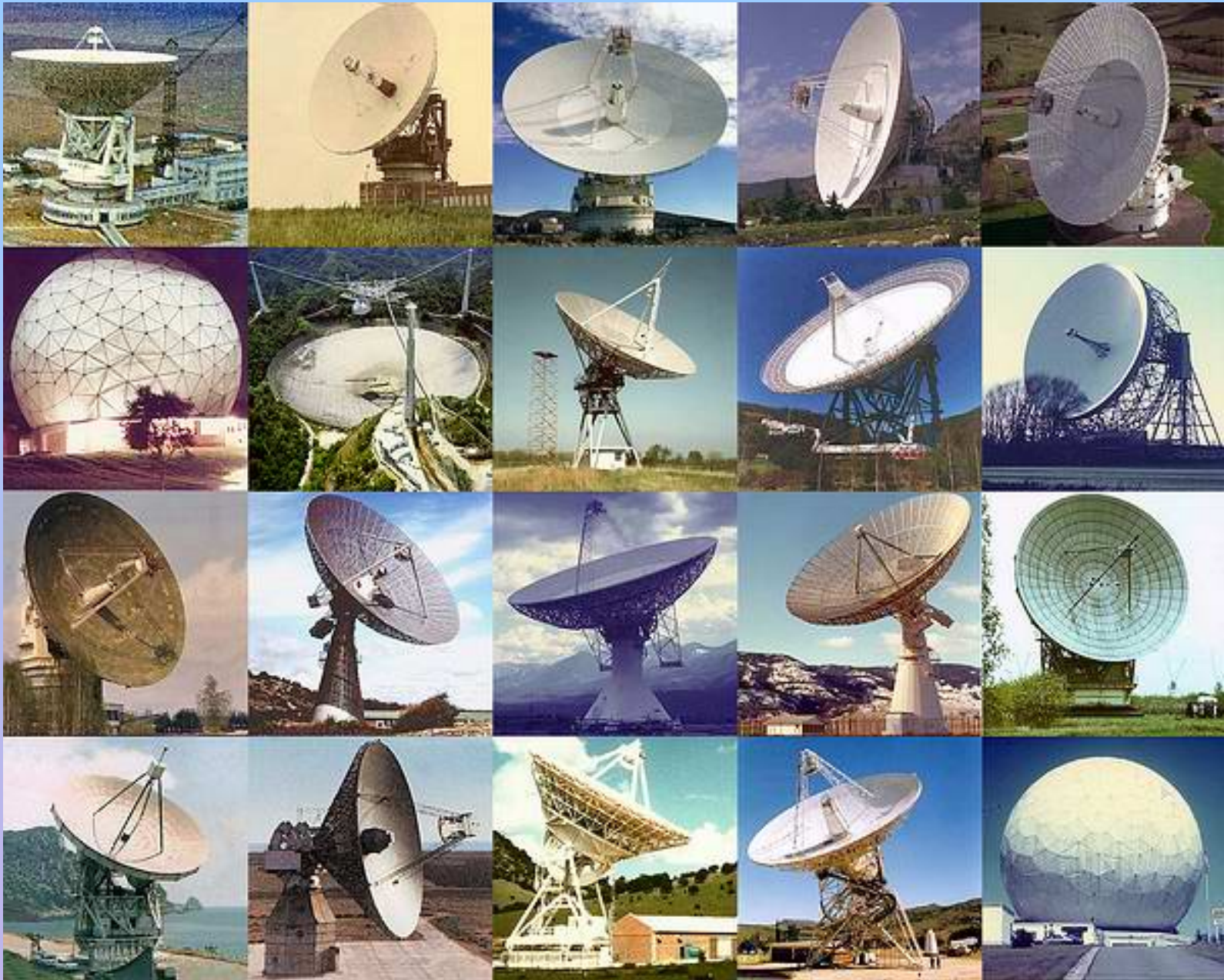


Mariner 10 Image of Venus

© Copyright Calvin J. Hamilton



Global network of tracking stations

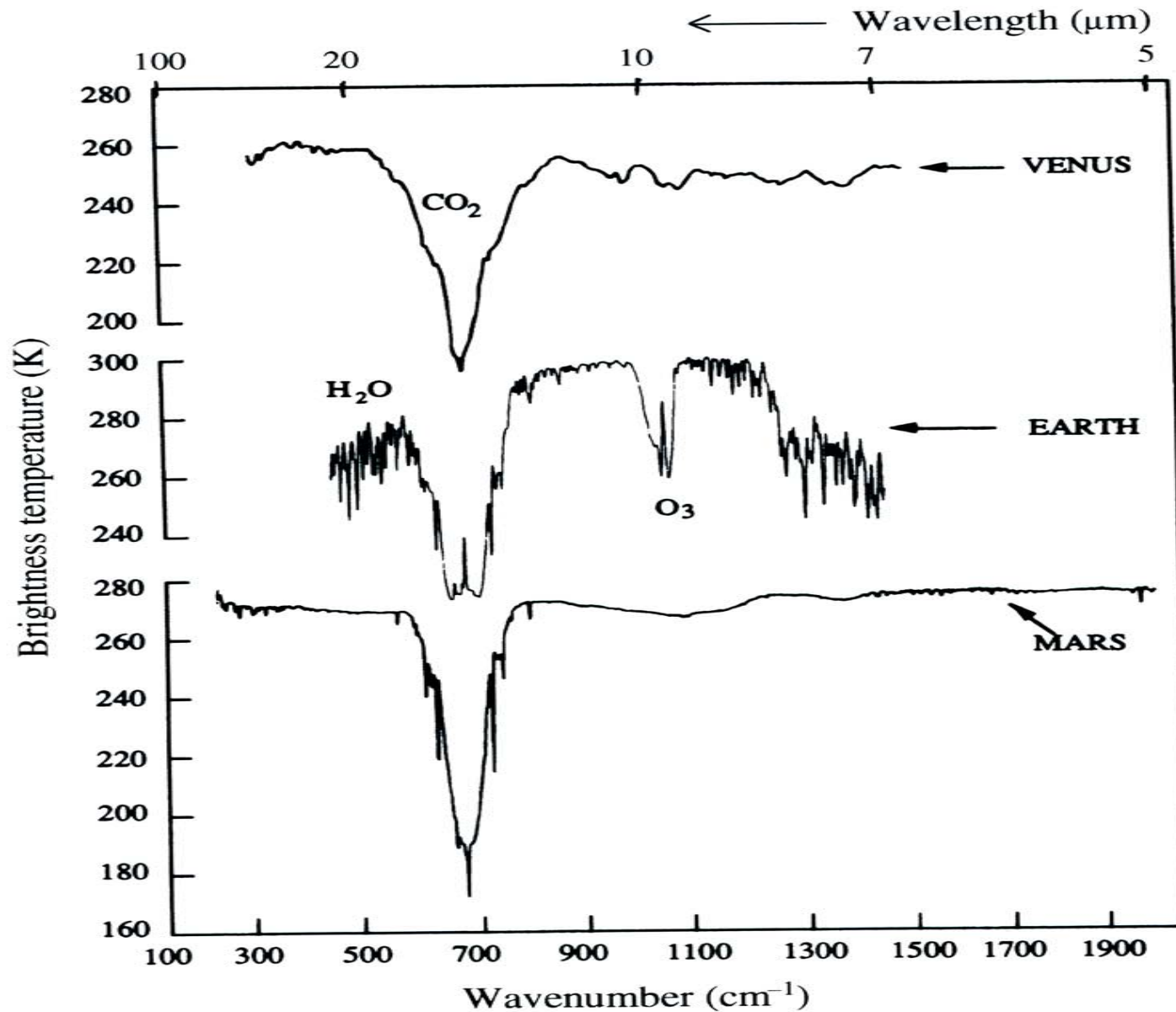


Spectrometry of thermal radiation

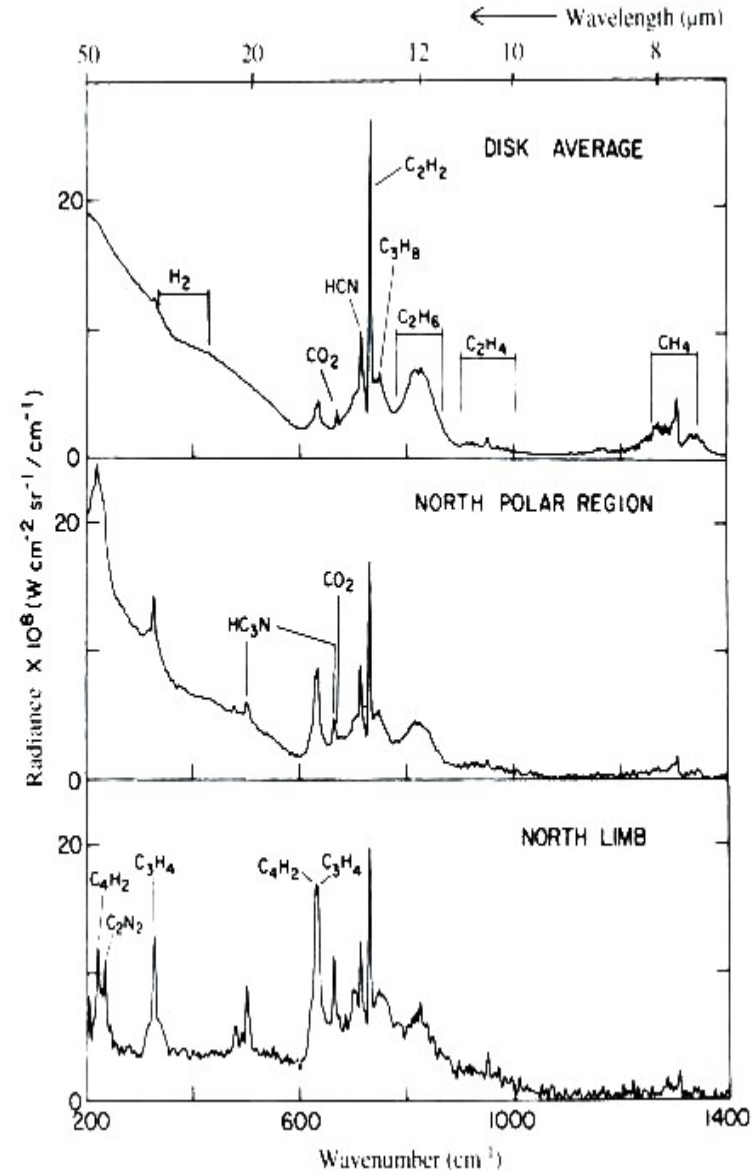
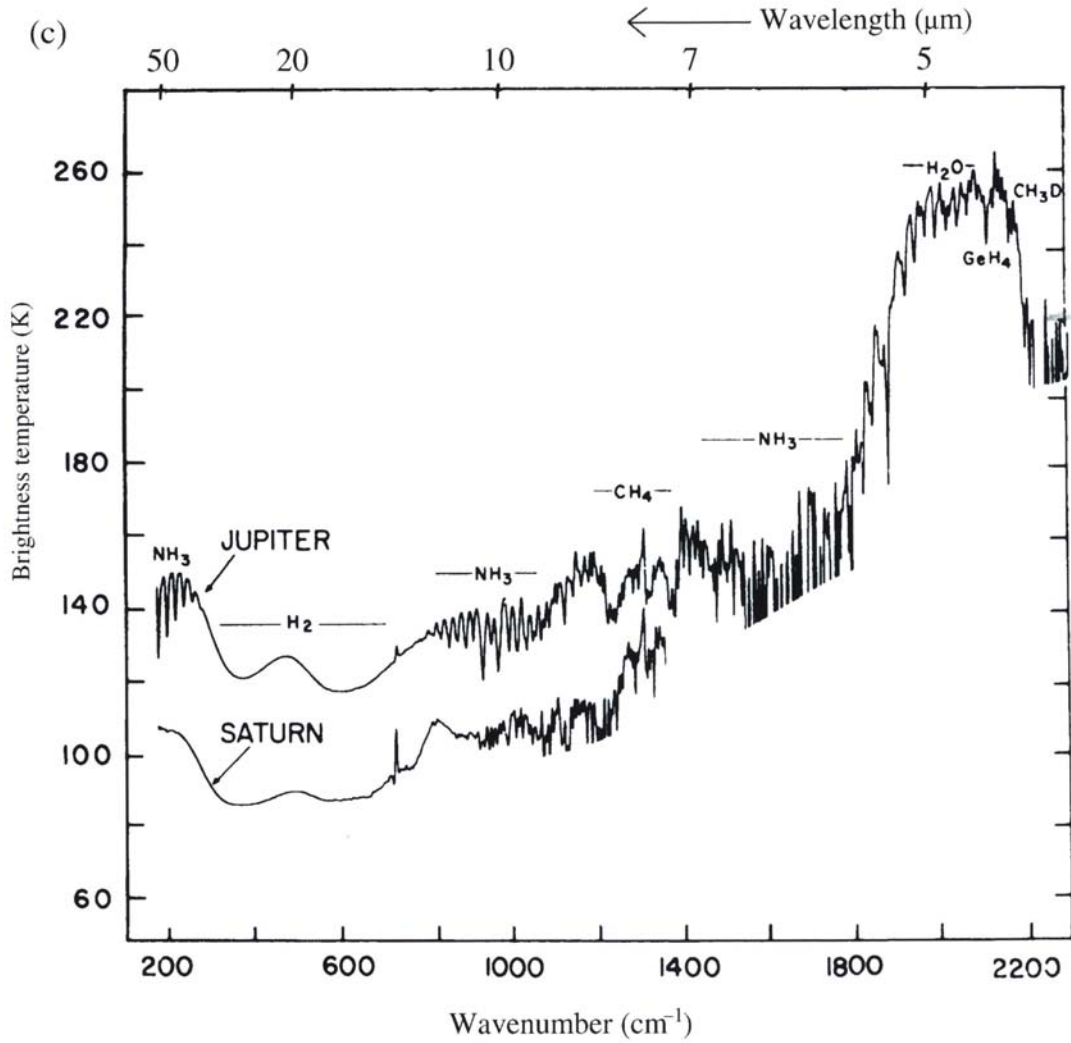
Spectrometry of thermal radiation

- + Wavelength range mid – far-IR (***3 – 1000 μm***)
- + Good sensitivity to
 - ***1. atmospheric temperature and***
 - ***2. total number of molecules***
- + Both day and night side observations
- + Multiple scattering is usually of minor importance

Thermal emissions spectra of terrestrial planets



Thermal emission spectra of Giants and Titan



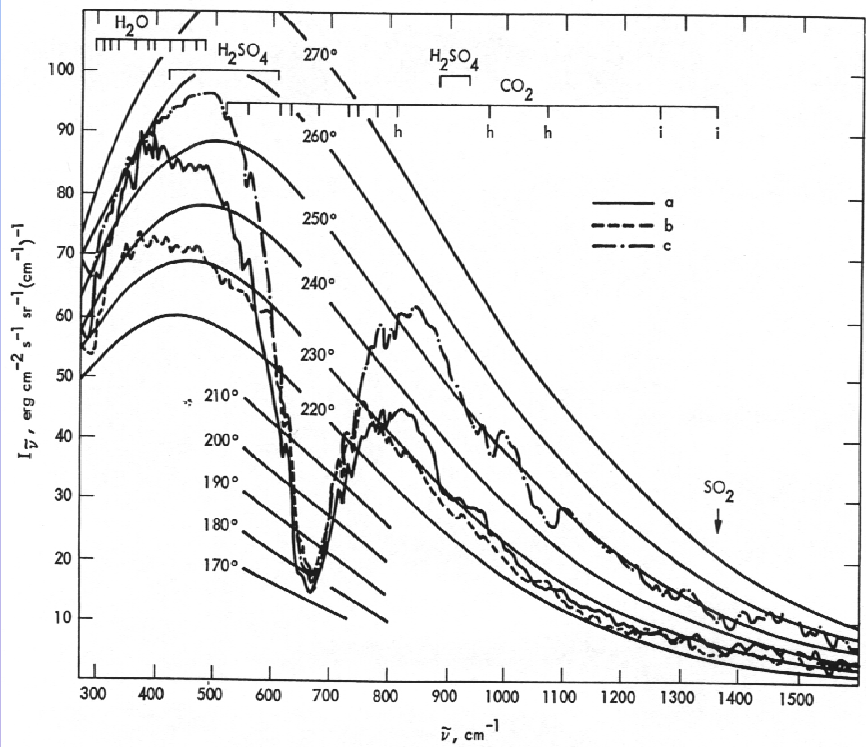
Temperature sounding

$$I(\nu) = \varepsilon_s B_\nu(T_s)t + \int_{\text{Surface}}^{\text{Space}} B_\nu[T(\xi)] \cdot K_\nu(\xi) d\xi \quad \xi = \lg p$$

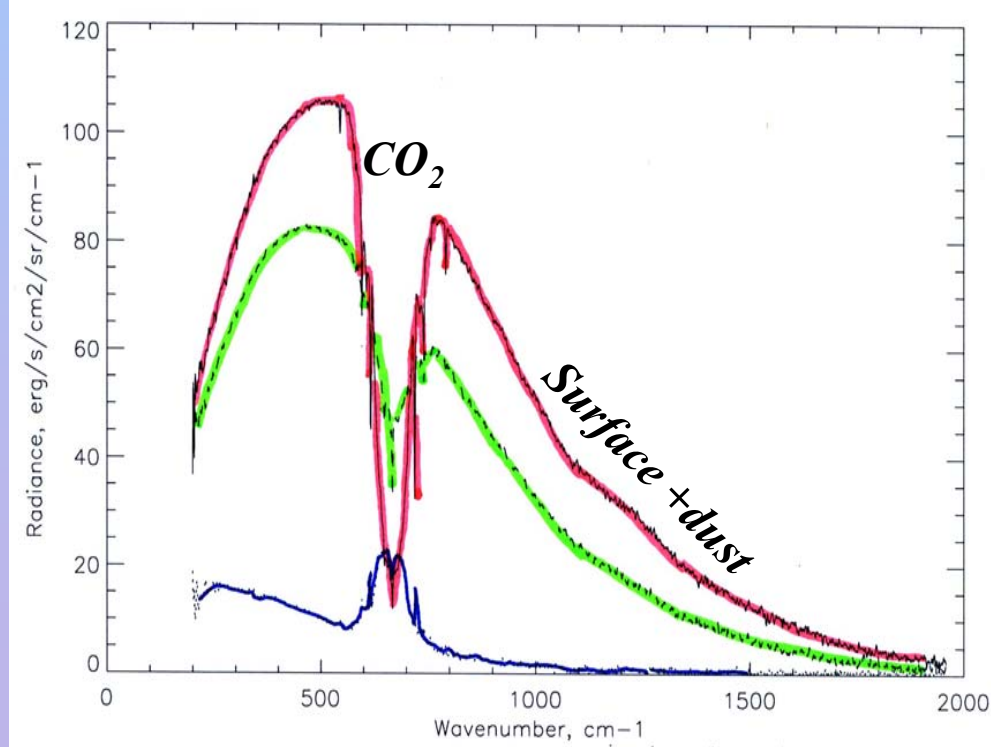
$$K_\nu(\xi) = -\frac{\partial t_\nu}{\partial \xi} \quad \text{- weighting function}$$

No scattering!

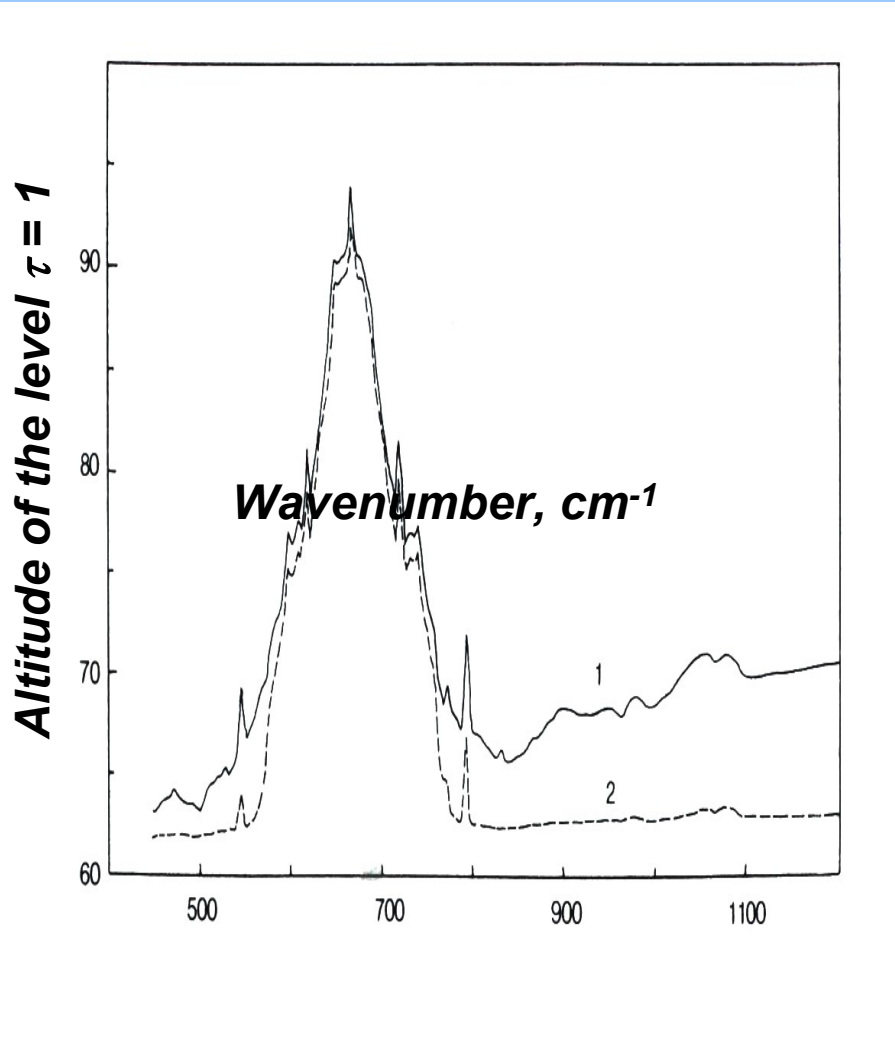
FTS/Venera-15



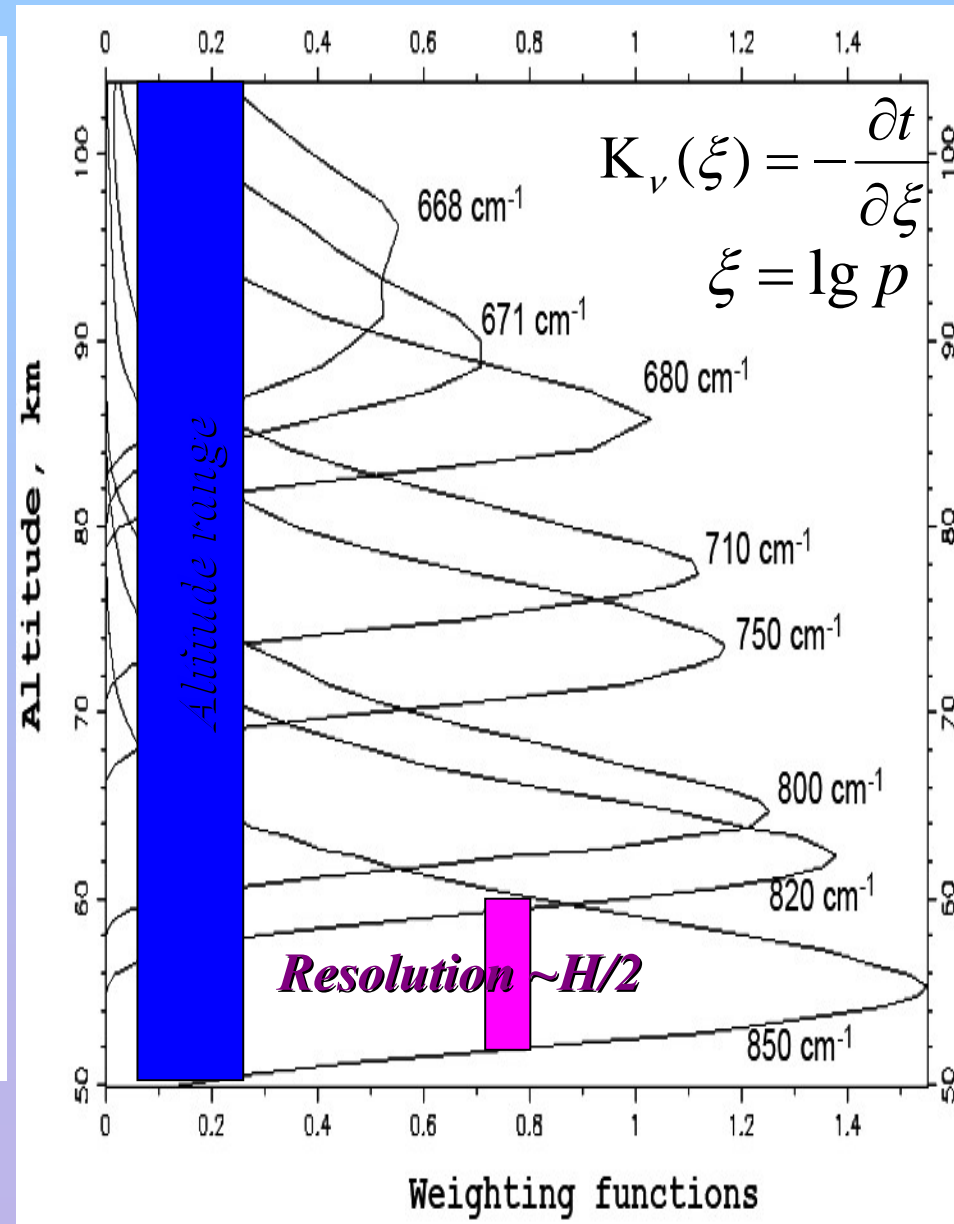
IRIS/Mariner-9



Vertical sounding of the temperature structure



$\tau \sim 1$ rule



Principles of the temperature remote sensing

- + In strong bands thermal radiation forms at different altitudes depending on wavelength (**$\tau \sim 1$ rule**)
- + Gas should be well mixed, not variable, with known abundance
- + Local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE)
- + Vertical resolution \sim half a scale height

$$\int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} B_{\nu}[T(\xi)] \cdot K_{\nu}(\xi) d\xi = I(\nu)$$

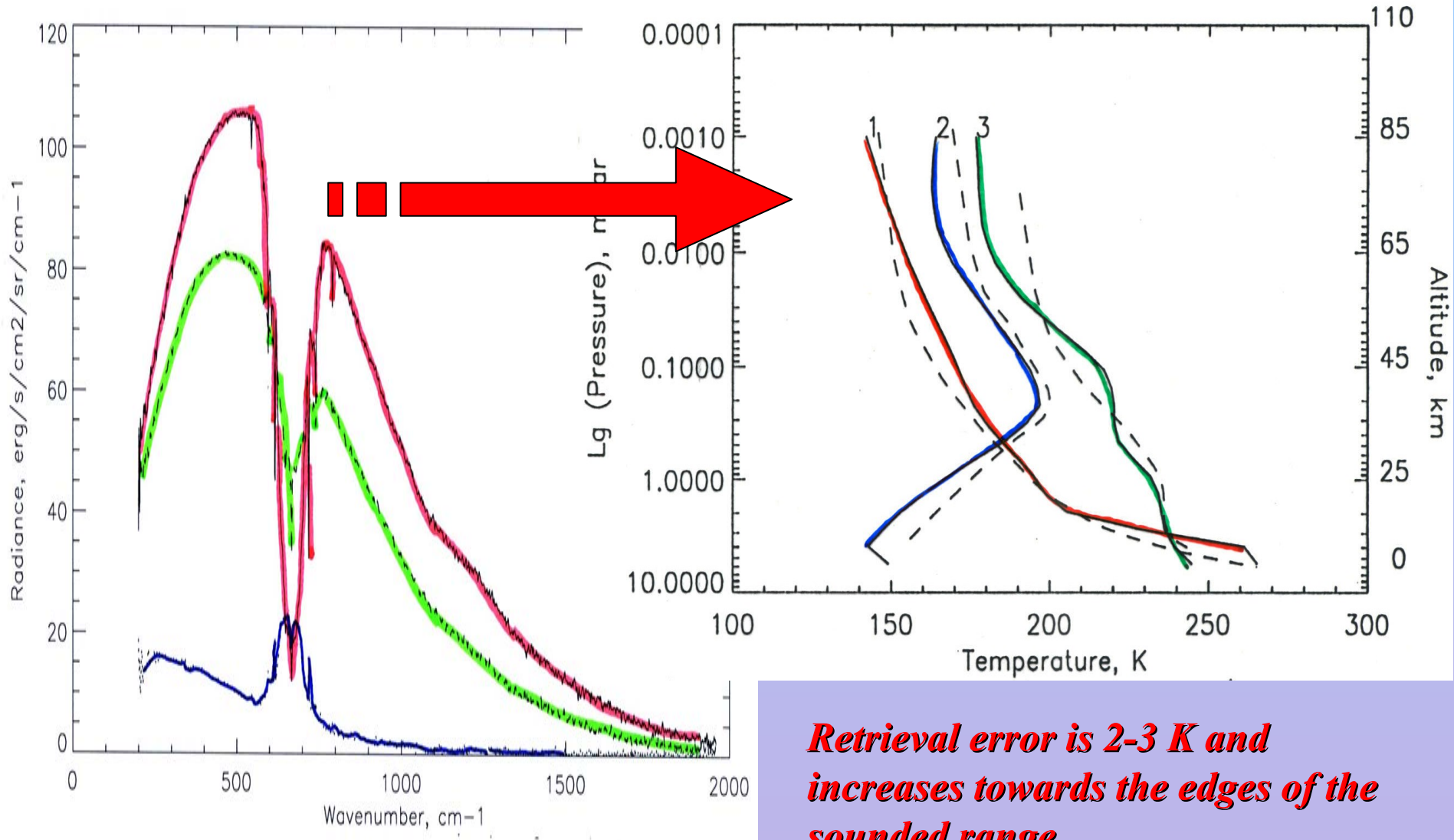
$$B_{\nu}[T] = B_{\nu}[T_0] + \frac{\partial B}{\partial T} \Delta T(\xi)$$

$$\int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} \text{[Green Box]} \cdot \text{[Red Box]} d\xi = \text{[Green Box]}$$

Temperature retrieval is an **ill-posed** problem.

Special **stabilization (regularization)** methods are required

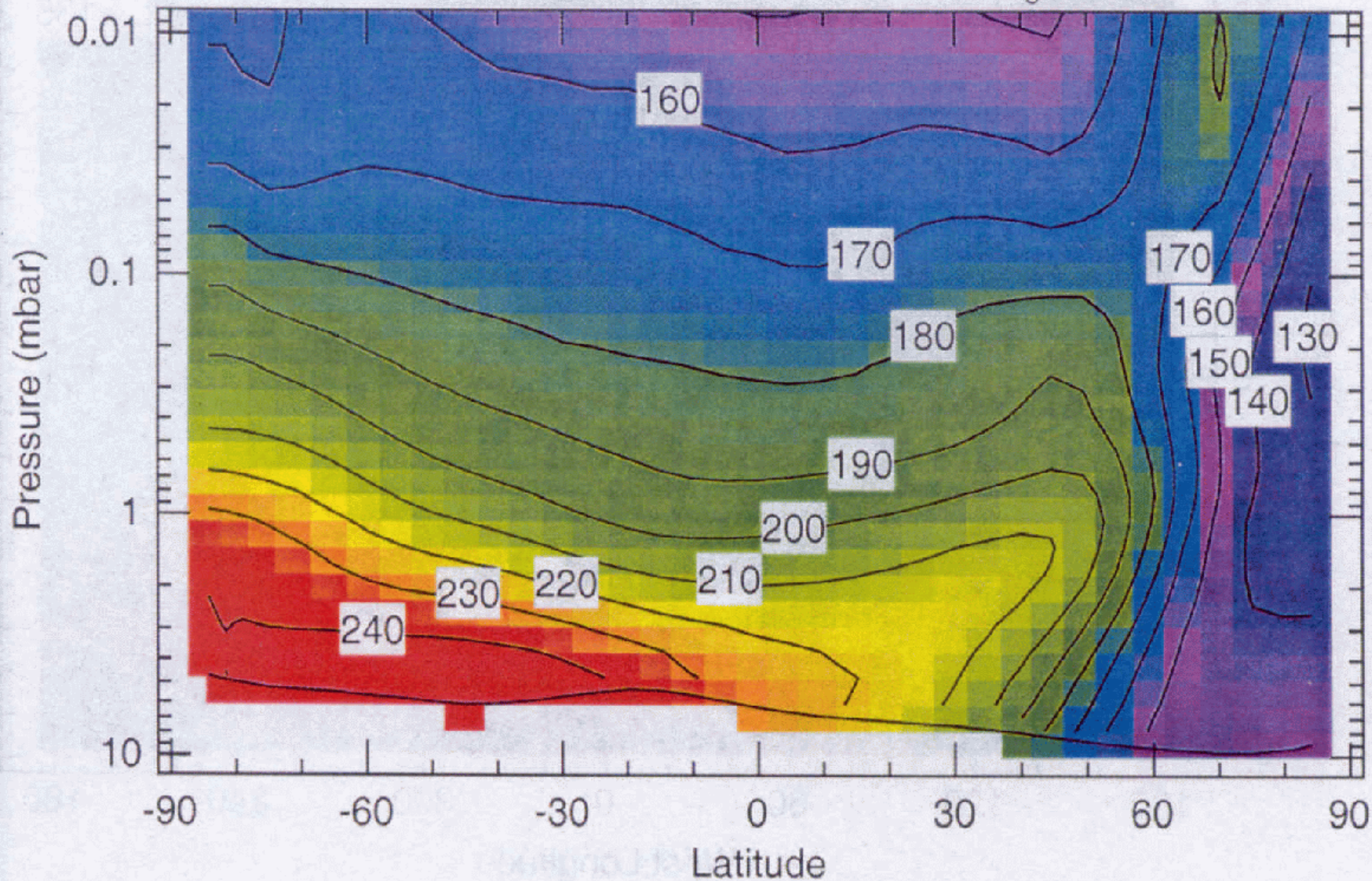
Temperature sounding of the Martian atmosphere



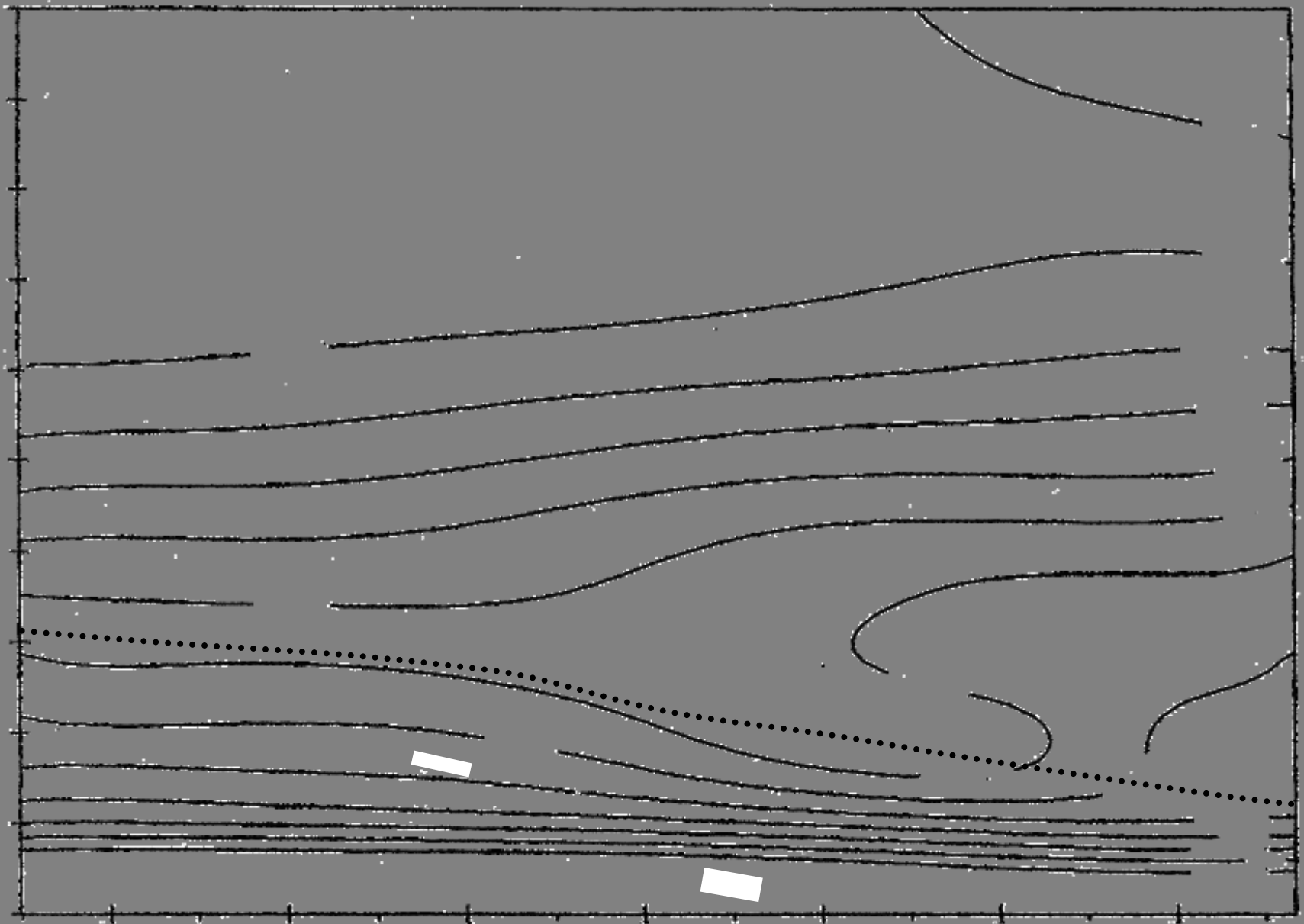
Retrieval error is 2-3 K and increases towards the edges of the sounded range

Mars atmospheric temperatures

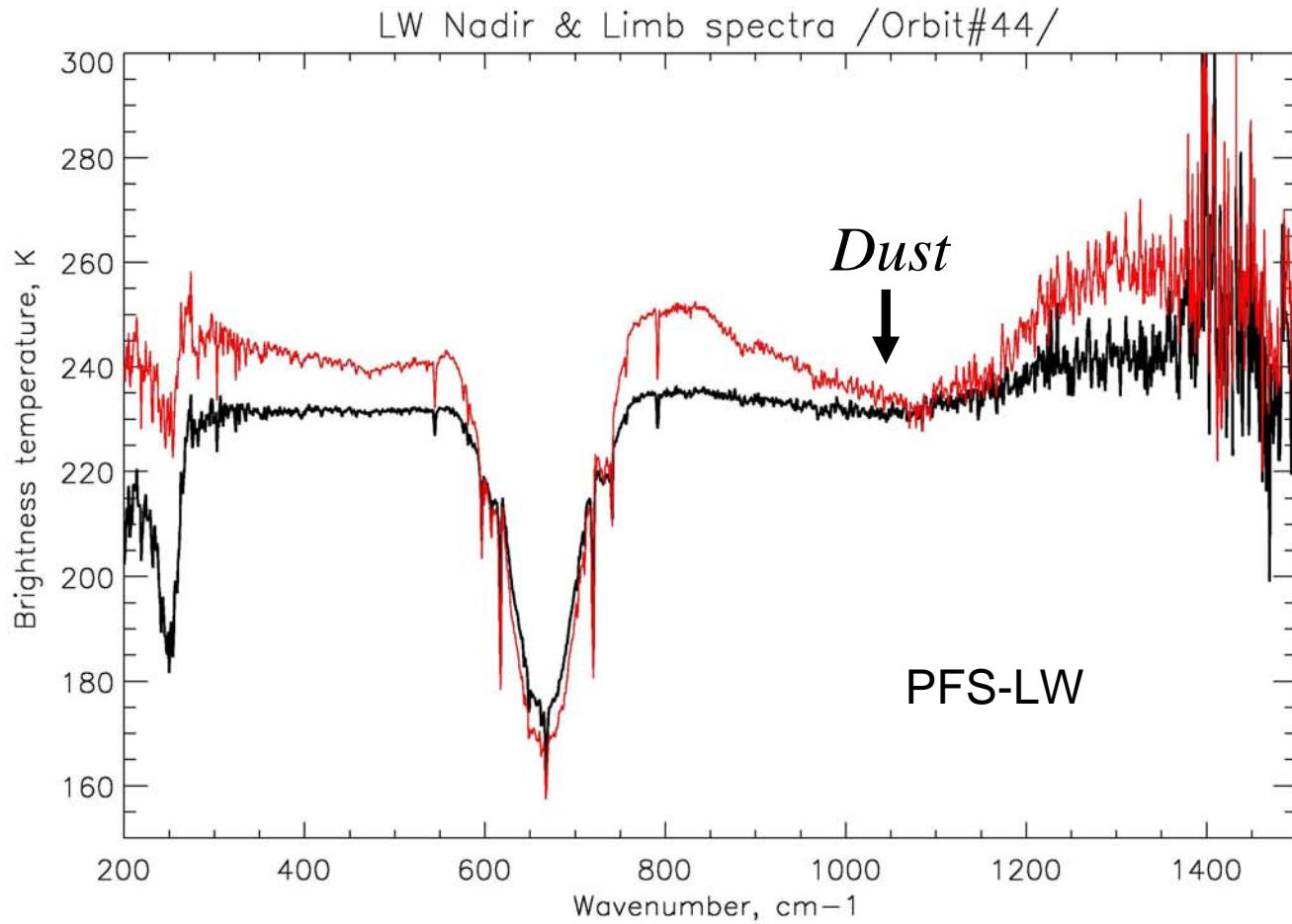
TES Limb+Nadir Temperatures (K), $L_s = 270$



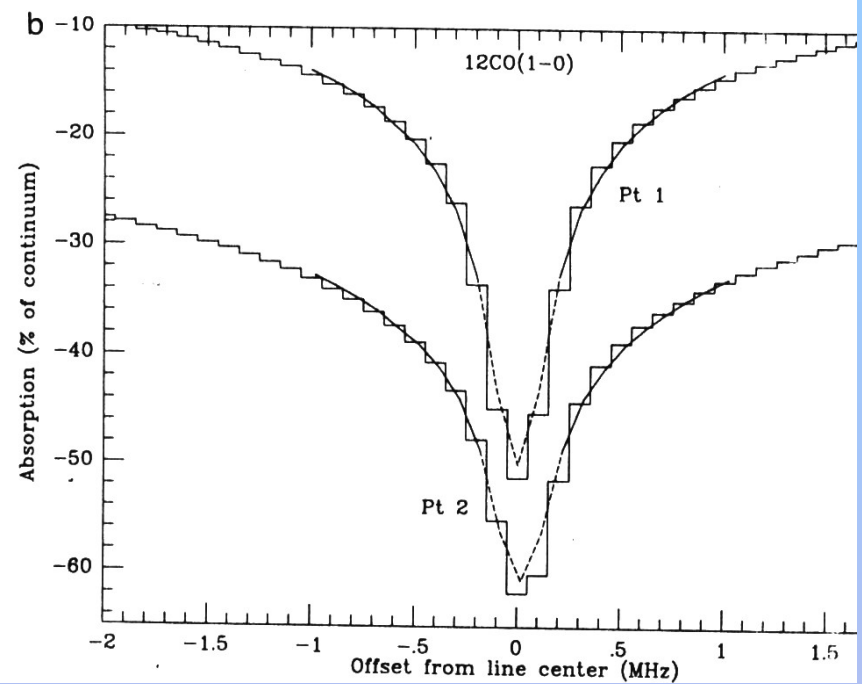
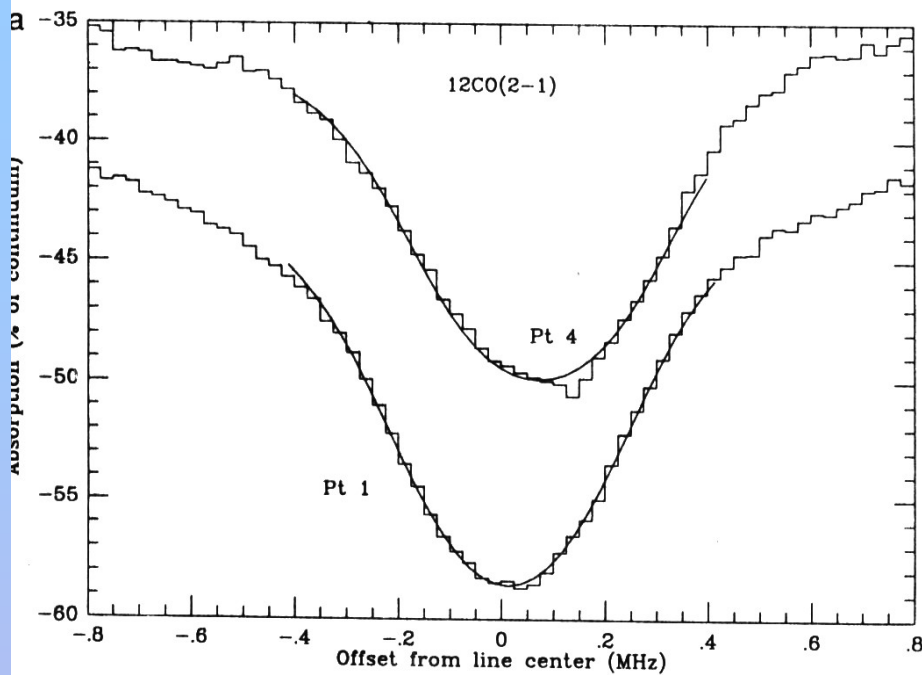
Temperature sounding of the Venus mesosphere



Sounding of the Martian atmospheric dust



Microwave investigations



+ Very high spectral resolution
 $10^{-3} - 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$

+ Temperature sounding

+ Trace gases sounding

■ Very high sensitivity

■ Vertical profile

+ Doppler wind measurements

