Planetary Geodesy and Remote Sensing EDITED BY Shuanggen Jin



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Preface

The planetary science is dedicated to exploring the origin, formation, and evolution on Mercury, Venus, Earth, Moon, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter..., and seeking life beyond Earth. The planetary exploration provides most important direct observations and constraints on planetary structure and dynamics as well as evolution, particularly planetary geodesy and remote sensing, for example, Very Long Baseline Interferometry, Laser Ranging, Laser Altimetry, microwave radiometers, Mineralogy Mapper, and other sensors. In the 1960s, the United States made its first attempt to obtain closer images of lunar surface with Ranger series, and particularly the successful landing of the lunar Apollo 11 mission in 1969 was a scientific milestone. After that, more and more explorations on the moon, Mars, Venus, Jupiter..., have been conducted over the world, such as the recent lunar SMART-1, SELENE, ChangE-1/2/3, Chandrayaan-1, LRO/LCROSS and GRAIL, Mars Global Surveyor, Mars Express, Mars Odyssey, Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, Venus Express, Phoenix, and planning missions. These explorations provided new understanding and insights on the planetary atmosphere, space environments, surface processes, evolution and interior structure, as well as dynamics.

However, the recent results from various missions are challenging our previous understanding on the moon and other planets, such as the identification of ice, OH/H₂O, and new mineral components. For example, the early results showed that the moon and some planets have practically no atmosphere and lost its thermal energy in the initial stages of formation, so it has undergone meager change from its earlier formation unlike Earth, which has undergone drastic changes. Therefore, Moon and other planets have lots of long-standing questions, such as planetary environments, origin, formation and evolution, magnetization of crustal rocks, internal structure, and possible life. Furthermore, the high-resolution topography, gravity and magnetic field, surface processes, and interior activities of planets are not clear. One of the main factors is the lack of high-precision and -resolution geodetic and remote-sensing techniques. The planetary geodesy and remote sensing, with higher spatial and spectral resolution, from recent planetary missions provided new opportunities to explore and understand Moon and planets in more detail. In this book, the methods and techniques of planetary geodesy and remote sensing are presented as well as scientific results on probe orbit, topography, gravity field, crustal thickness, mineral components, major elements, clinopyroxene, and physical libration of planets.

This book provides the main techniques, methods, and observations of planetary geodesy and remote sensing as well as and their applications in planetary science for planetary explorer and researchers who have geodetic and remote-sensing background and experiences. Furthermore, it is also useful for planetary probe designers, engineers, and other users' community, for example, planetary geologists and geophysicists. This work is supported by the National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program) (grant no. 2012CB720000) and Main Direction Project of Chinese Academy of Sciences (grant no. KJCX2-EW-T03). Meanwhile, we would like to gratefully thank the Taylor & Francis/CRC Press for their processes and cordial cooperation to publish this book.

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Biography

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