

What Is The Temperature On Planet Jupiter

Exploration of Jupiter On July 5, 2016, spacecraft Juno arrived and entered the planet's orbit—the second craft ever to do so. probes make Jupiter the most visited of the Solar System's outer planets as all missions to the outer Solar System have used Jupiter flybys. All but one of these missions were undertaken by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and all but four were flybys taking detailed observations without landing or entering orbit. On July 5, 2016 The exploration of Jupiter has been conducted via close observations by automated spacecraft. It began with the arrival of Pioneer 10 into the Jovian system in 1973, and, as of 2026, has continued with eight further spacecraft missions in the vicinity of Jupiter and two more en route. Sending a craft to Jupiter is difficult due to large fuel requirements and the effects of the planet's harsh radiation environment. These probes make Jupiter the most visited of the Solar System's outer planets as all missions to the outer Solar System have used Jupiter flybys

48c826093e The first spacecraft to visit Jupiter was Pioneer 10 in 1973, followed a year later by Pioneer 11. Aside from taking the first close-up pictures of the planet, the probes discovered its magnetosphere and its largely fluid interior. The Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 probes visited the planet in 1979, and studied its moons and the ring system... 48c826093e Hot Jupiters are the easiest extrasolar planets to detect via the radial-velocity method, because the oscillations they induce in their parent stars' motion are relatively large and rapid compared to those of other known types of planets. One of the best-known hot Jupiters is 51 Pegasi b. Discovered in 1995, it

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was the first extrasolar planet found orbiting a Sun-like star. 51 Pegasi b has an orbital period of about four days.

Definition of planet The International Astronomical Union's definition of a planet in the Solar System Object is in orbit around the Sun Object has sufficient mass for its The definition of the term planet has changed several times since the word was coined by the ancient Greeks. Greek astronomers employed the term ἀστέρες πλανῆται (asteres planetai), 'wandering stars', for star-like objects which apparently moved over the sky. Over the millennia, the term has included a variety of different celestial bodies, from the Sun and the Moon to satellites and asteroids

Jupiter was the first of the Sun's planets to form, and its inward migration during the primordial phase of the Solar System affected much of the formation history of the other planets. Jupiter's atmosphere consists of 76% hydrogen and 24% helium by mass, with a denser interior. It contains traces of the elements carbon, oxygen, sulfur, neon, and compounds such as ammonia, water vapour, phosphine, hydrogen sulfide, and hydrocarbons. Jupiter's helium abundance is 80% of the Sun's, similar to Saturn's composition.

General characteristics

The atmosphere of Jupiter lacks a clear lower boundary, and gradually transitions into the liquid interior of the planet. From lowest to highest, the atmospheric layers are the troposphere, stratosphere, thermosphere and exosphere. Each layer has characteristic temperature gradients. The lowest layer, the troposphere, has a complicated system of clouds and hazes composed of layers of ammonia, ammonium hydrosulfide, and water. The upper ammonia clouds visible at Jupiter's surface are organized in a dozen zonal bands parallel to the equator and are bounded by powerful zonal atmospheric flows (winds) known as jets, exhibiting a phenomenon known as atmospheric super-rotation. The bands...

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List of planet types those planets (Mercury and Venus) whose epicycle remained collinear with Earth and the Sun, compared to the 'superior' planets (Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn) The following is a list of planet types by their mass, radius, orbit, physical and chemical composition, or by another classification 48c826093e

Planetary equilibrium temperature The planetary equilibrium temperature is a theoretical temperature that a planet would be if it were in radiative equilibrium, typically under the assumption The planetary equilibrium temperature is a theoretical temperature that a planet would be if it were in radiative equilibrium, typically under the assumption that it radiates as a black body being heated only by its parent star. In this model, the presence or absence of an atmosphere (and therefore any greenhouse effect) is assumed to be irrelevant; the equilibrium temperature is calculated purely from a balance with incident stellar energy 48c826093e

Hot Jupiter Jupiter analogues) but that have very short orbital periods ($P < 10$ days). The close proximity to their stars and high surface-atmosphere temperatures resulted in their informal name "hot Jupiters". e. surface-atmosphere temperatures resulted in their informal name 'hot Jupiters'. Hot Jupiters are the easiest extrasolar planets to detect via the radial-velocity Hot Jupiters (sometimes called hot Saturns for less massive objects) are a class of gas giant exoplanets that are inferred to be physically similar to Jupiter (i 48c826093e

Jupiter and Saturn consist mostly of hydrogen and helium, with heavier elements making up between 3 and 13 percent of their mass. They are thought to have a deep atmosphere of molecular hydrogen, with lower layers being more compressed, surrounding a layer of liquid metallic hydrogen, and with a molten rocky core inside. The outermost portions of their hydrogen atmospheres contain many layers of visible clouds that are mostly composed of water

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and ammonia. The layer of metallic hydrogen located in the mid-interior would make up the bulk of the mass of every gas giant, and it is referred to as "metallic" because under the immense weight of the atmosphere, the very high pressure turns hydrogen into an electrical conductor. The gas giants... 48c826093e

Jupiter (5 Gm), with an orbital period of 11.86 years. Jupiter is the third-brightest natural object in the Earth's night sky, after the Moon and Venus, and has been observed since prehistoric times. 5 times that of all the other planets Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun, and the largest in the Solar System. It is a gas giant with a mass nearly 2. Its name derives from that of Jupiter, the chief deity of ancient Roman religion. Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun, and the largest in the Solar System. 5 times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined and slightly less than one-thousandth the mass of the Sun. It orbits the Sun at a distance of 5.2 AU (778. The diameter of Jupiter is 11 times that of Earth and a tenth that of the Sun 48c826093e

The word planet comes from the Greek *πλανήται* (*planētai*) 'wanderers'. In antiquity, this word referred to the Sun, Moon, and five points of light visible to the naked eye that moved across the background of the stars—namely, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Planets have historically had religious associations: multiple cultures identified celestial bodies with gods, and these connections with mythology and folklore persist in the schemes for naming newly discovered Solar System bodies. Earth itself was recognized... 48c826093e

Planet The best available theory of planet formation is the nebular hypothesis, which A planet is a large, rounded astronomical body that is generally required to be in orbit around a star, stellar remnant, or brown dwarf, and is not one itself. The best available theory of planet formation is

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the nebular hypothesis, which posits that an interstellar cloud collapses out of a nebula to create a young protostar orbited by a protoplanetary disk. Planets grow in this disk by the gradual accumulation of material driven by gravity, a process called accretion. and Mars, and the giant planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The Solar System has eight planets by the most restrictive definition of the term: the terrestrial planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars, and the giant planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune 48c826093e

Impact events on Jupiter Jupiter is the most massive planet in the Solar System and thus has a vast sphere of gravitational influence, the region of space where an asteroid capture can take place under favorable conditions. on Jupiter have been observed, the most significant of which was the collision of Comet Shoemaker–Levy 9 in 1994. Jupiter is the most massive planet in In modern times, numerous impact events on Jupiter have been observed, the most significant of which was the collision of Comet Shoemaker–Levy 9 in 1994 48c826093e

Other authors use different names for this concept, such as equivalent blackbody temperature of a planet. The effective radiation emission temperature is a related concept, but focuses on the actual power radiated rather than on the power being received, and so may have a different value if the planet has an internal energy source or when the planet is not in radiative equilibrium. 48c826093e In modern astronomy, there are two primary conceptions of a planet. A planet can be an astronomical object that dynamically dominates its region (that is, whether it controls the fate of other smaller bodies in its vicinity) or it is defined to be in hydrostatic equilibrium (it has become gravitationally rounded and compacted). These may be characterized as the dynamical dominance definition and the geophysical definition. 48c826093e

Gas giant However, starting in the 1970s and continuing into the 1980s, it became increasingly

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common to classify Uranus and Neptune separately as ice giants, a distinct class of giant planets composed mainly of heavier volatile substances (referred to as "ices"). gas giant is a giant planet composed mainly of hydrogen and helium. There are two gas giants in the Solar System: Jupiter and Saturn. The term "gas giant" was originally synonymous with "giant planet". There are two gas giants in the Solar System: Jupiter and Saturn. The term "gas giant"; A gas giant is a giant planet composed mainly of hydrogen and helium

In addition to the mass factor, Jupiter's relative proximity to the inner Solar System allows it to influence the distribution of minor bodies there. Dynamic studies have shown that the presence of Jupiter tends to reduce the frequency of impacts on the Earth of objects coming from the Oort cloud, while it increases the number of impacts of asteroids and short-period comets. Jupiter is often able to capture comets that orbit the Sun; such comets enter unstable orbits around the planet that are highly elliptical and perturbable by solar gravity. While some of them eventually recover a heliocentric orbit, others crash into the planet or more rarely become one of its satellites. == Calculation of equilibrium temperature == The outer atmosphere is divided into a... The issue of a clear definition for planet came to a head in January 2005 with the discovery of the trans-Neptunian object Eris, a body more massive than the smallest then-accepted planet, Pluto. In its August 2006 response, the International Astronomical Union (IAU), which is recognised by astronomers as the international governing body responsible for resolving issues of... For these reasons Jupiter has the highest frequency of impacts of any planet in the Solar System, justifying its reputation as the "sweeper" or "cosmic vacuum cleaner... Planetary equilibrium temperature differs from the global mean temperature and surface air temperature, which are measured observationally by satellites or surface-based instruments, and may be warmer than the equilibrium temperature due to the greenhouse effect. Consider a planet

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orbiting its host star. The star emits radiation... 48c826093e == By mass and/or radius regime == 48c826093e

Atmosphere of Jupiter The atmosphere of Jupiter is the largest planetary atmosphere in the Solar System. It is mostly made of molecular hydrogen and helium in roughly solar proportions; other chemical compounds are present only in small amounts and include methane, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, and water. Although water is thought to reside deep in the atmosphere, its directly-measured concentration is very low. The nitrogen, sulfur, and noble gas abundances in Jupiter's atmosphere exceed solar values by a factor of about three. It is mostly made of molecular hydrogen and helium in roughly solar The atmosphere of Jupiter is the largest planetary atmosphere in the Solar System 48c826093e

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