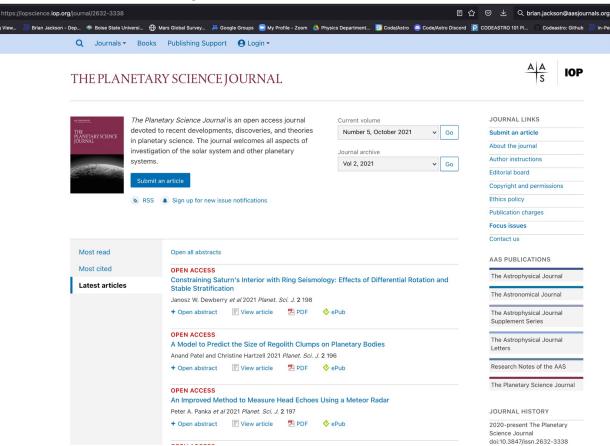


The Planetary Science Journal's Publishing Process

Brian Jackson (bjackson@boisestate.edu)

Science Editor, Planetary Science Journal

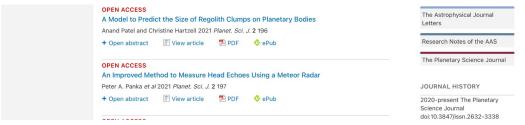
What is "The Planetary Science Journal"?



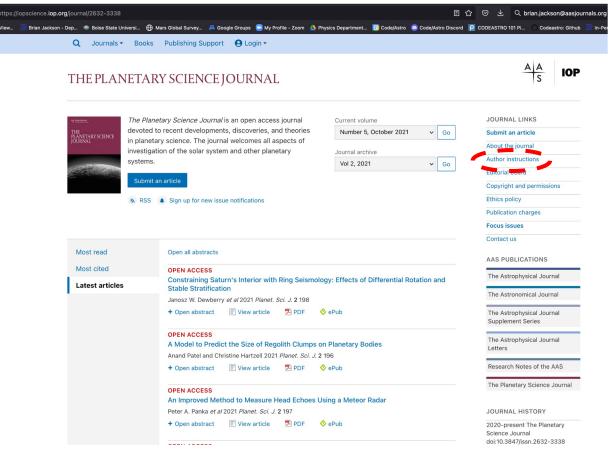
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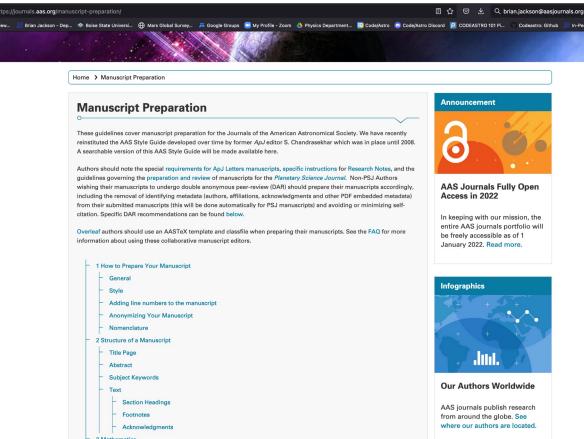
The Planetary Science Journal is an open access journal devoted to recent developments, discoveries, and theories in planetary science. The journal welcomes all aspects of investigation of the solar system and other planetary systems.



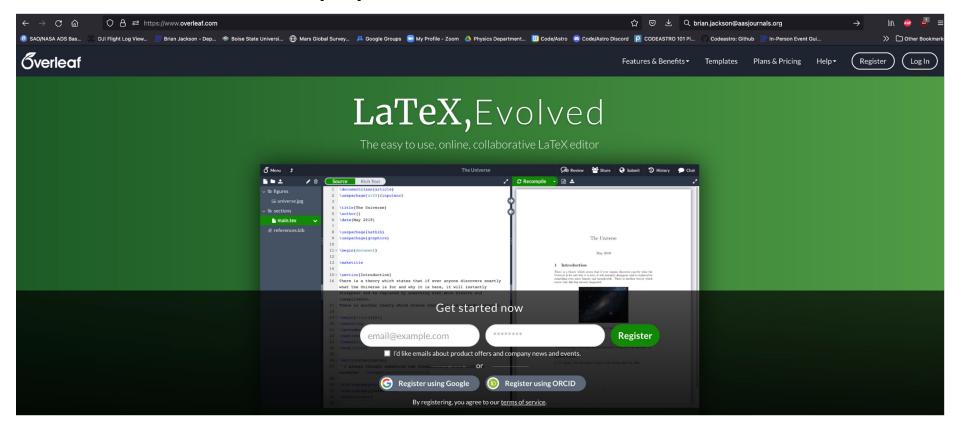
How do I submit a paper?



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How do I submit a paper in LaTeX?



- Chief editor, Dr. Faith Vilas, assigns scientific editor.
- The assigned SE agrees to handle the paper (or occasionally declines because they are too busy, there is a conflict of interest, they don't feel sufficiently expert, etc.)
- SE makes list of potential reviewers and sends out requests to review.

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It can take WEEKS for us to find reviewers!

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- Reviewers are given three weeks to complete review.

The world is on fire right now, and so reviews often take more than three weeks to complete!

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Be helpful and polite in your reports. SEs make a note of and may excise unhelpful or antagonistic language.

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Rinse and repeat until editor judges that publication or rejection is warranted.

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- Reviewers return their reports, and SE checks over report.
- SE forwards report to authors with a six month deadline to revise.
- Paper is accepted for publication, and authors are shortly sent article proofs for final revisions.

So I have been asked to review a paper.

- If you can't review, give us suggested/redacted reviewers.
- Stay in touch with your editors. If you need an extension on your review deadline, please just ask.
- If you're a reviewer, say helpful things in your reports. If you're an author, respond respectfully.

Useful reports vs. Not-So-Useful Comments

Good Comment: The authors consider process X, but previous studies (example references) have suggested that process X is not the dominant mechanism. The authors should explain why they considered process X to dominate.

Bad Comment: The authors consider process X, but it is widely known that process X is not the dominant mechanism.

What's up with double-anonymous review?

 Authors' names and affiliations and the acknowledgements section are masked from reviewers

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DRAFT VERSION SEPTEMBER 9, 2021 Typeset using LATEX default style in AASTeX631

Vortices and Dust Devils As Observed by the MEDA Instruments onboard Mars 2020 Perseverance



ABSTRACT

An important and perhaps dominant source of dust in the martian atmosphere, dust devile play a key role in Mars' climate. Datasets from previous landed missions have revealed dust devil activity, constrained their structures, and elucidated their dust-lifting capacities. However, each landing site and observational season exhibits unique meteorological properties that shape dust devil activity and help illuminate their dependence on ambient conditions. The recent release of data from the Mars Euricommental Dynamics Analyzer (MEDA) instrument suite onboard the Mars 2020 Perseverance rover promises a new treasure-trove for dust devil studies. In this study, we sift the time-series from MEDA's Pressure Sensor (Fig.) and Radiative and Dust Sensors (Fig.) and Radiative and Dust Sensors (Fig.) and recommended to the study of the st

Keywords: Planetary atmospheres (1244), Mars (1007)

1. INTRODUCTION

The Mars 2020 Persevenance rover landed on 2021 February 18 $(L_n = 5.6^n - \mathrm{http.})/\mathrm{www.tinyurl.com/MarsClock)}$ at the Octavia E. Butler Landing site within Jeezer Orateor on Mars (18.4447*), 77.4558* E). The primary goals due mission are to seek signs of extant and extinct life and collect rock and soil samples for a future return to Earth be equility in gaingling, spectroscopy, and other measurements to characterize Martins soils, rocks, atmosphere, and other apacts of the environment (Parley et al. 2020). To address these goals, the rover carries seven scientific instruments, as well as a sample acquisition and caching system.

These instruments include the Mars Environmental Dynamics Analyzer (MEDA) suite consisting of sensors to measure environmental variables – air pressure and temperature (the pressure and temperature sensors, PS and ATS respectively), up/downward-welling radiation and dust optical depth (via the Radiation and Dust Sensor IDS), wind speed and direction (wind sensors 1 and 2, WS1 and 2), relative humidity (via the humidity sensor IFIS), and ground temperature (via the Thermal Infrared Sensor TIRS). This combination of powerful, accurate, and precise instrumentation will enable novel investigations of atmosphetic processes on Mars, ranging from estimation of the near-surface radiation budget on sub-diurnal and longer timescales to exploration of the role of dust in thermal forcing to investigations of the wind stress thresholds for driving acolian transport (Rodrigues-Marifredi et al. 2021).

Small-scale, dry, and dast-ladar convective vortices, dust devils act as a key if ephemeral asolan transport mechanism on the surface of Mars, leding parhaps as much or more dust than any other mechanism on Mars (Festion et al. 2016). Observations of martina dust devils go back to the Viking mission (Thomas & Gierasch 1985; Ringrose et al. 2008), and they appear frequently in imagery from landed and orbiting appearent (Mumply et al. 2016; Fonton & Lorenz 2015). As a boundary layer phenomenon, they also register in meteorological datasets collected both on Mars and the Earth, Those signals come in the form of short-lived (few to tens of seconds), negative pressure execusions (GAP 5-15);

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- DAPR is opt-out not required but will be the default unless requested



Thanks!

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