

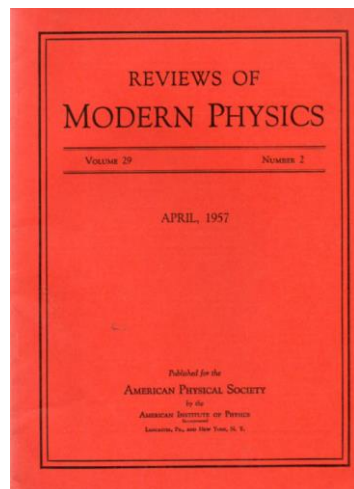
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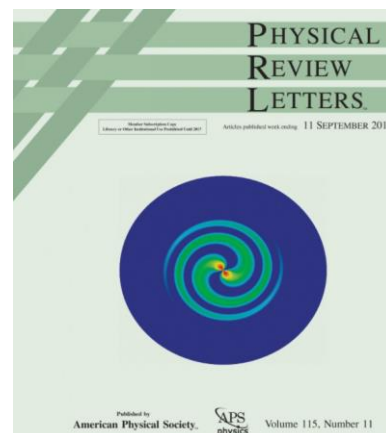


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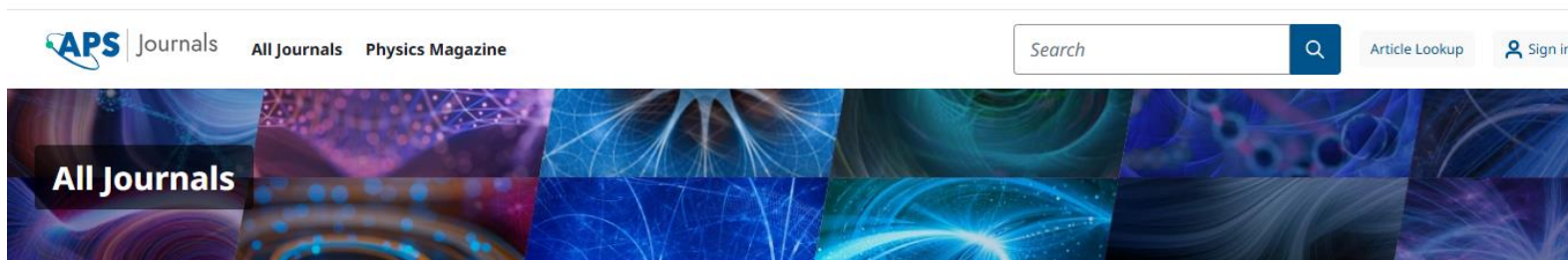


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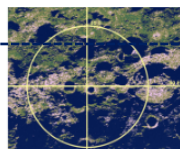
[Editorial: A Tribute to the Arecibo Observatory](#)

1 APRIL, 2026

Three Colloquia honor the Arecibo Observatory's legacy, exploring its revolutionary impact on planetary radar studies, radio astronomy, and geospace science.

Véronique Van Elewyck and Dietrich Belitz
[Rev. Mod. Phys. 98, 010001 \(2026\)](#)

Статья



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ON THE COVER

[Colloquium: Planetary radar at the Arecibo Observatory](#)

31 MARCH, 2026

For more than two decades, the planetary radar installed at the Arecibo Telescope was the most sensitive instrument of its kind, harnessing the penetrating power of radio waves to perform observations of the (sub)surface of planets, moons, and asteroids in the Solar System—providing a unique perspective on those bodies that helped to drive *in situ* exploration. This Colloquium presents an overview of the scientific legacy of the Arecibo radar system, focusing on the period posterior to the Gregorian Update in the late 1990s until the unexpected demise of the telescope in 2020. After recalling the basics of planetary radar techniques, it reviews key Arecibo observations of Mercury, Venus, Mars, our Moon, and the Saturn system, and highlights its essential role in the characterization of a large sample of near-Earth asteroids and comets.

Michael C. Nolan, Lynn M. Carter, and Edgard G. Rivera-Valentín
[Rev. Mod. Phys. 98, 011003 \(2026\)](#)

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Том, номер

Volume 98, Issue 1
January - March 2026

Editorial: A Tribute to the Arecibo Observatory

Véronique Van Elewycq and Dietrich Belitz

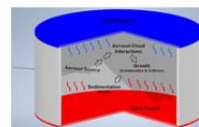
Rev. Mod. Phys. **98**, 010001 (2026) - Published 31 March, 2026

Three Colloquia honor the Arecibo Observatory's legacy, exploring its revolutionary impact on planetary radar studies, radio astronomy, and geospace science.

Colloquium: Convection-cloud chambers: Experiment and theory

Steven Krueger and Raymond A. Shaw

Rev. Mod. Phys. **98**, 011001 (2026) - Published 4 February, 2026

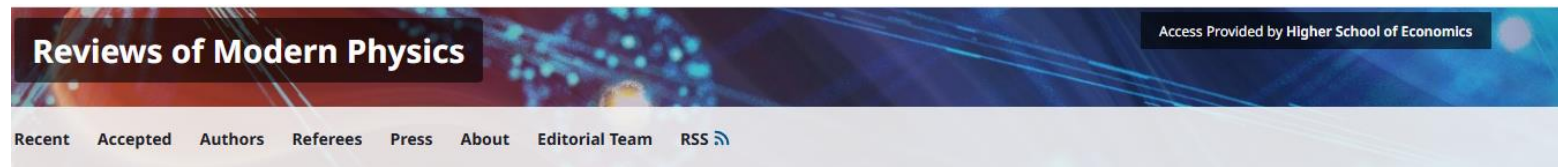


In warm clouds, drops grow into raindrops through both condensation and collision coalescence, but the observed rapid transition between these mechanisms remains difficult to theoretically explain. The convection-cloud chamber, which reproduces key phenomena such as turbulent fluctuations in droplet concentrations and supersaturation under controlled laboratory conditions, offers a promising approach to addressing this long-standing bottleneck in understanding in cloud physics. This Colloquium reviews the physics underlying the precipitation bottleneck, examines how convection-cloud chambers capture the essential processes, and synthesizes insights from experiments, theory, and computational models that bridge laboratory and atmospheric scales.

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 - Governing Equations for Cloudy...
 - Mean-field mathematical models of...
 - Stochastic mathematical models
 - From the Lab to the Atmosphere via...
 - Exploring Other Cloud Processes Related...
- Discussion and Conclusions
- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
- References

Навигация по
статье

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Abstract

A key problem in atmospheric physics is to quantitatively understand the processes controlling the formation of precipitation. In clouds consisting of only liquid water (no ice), there is a bottleneck between the initial activation and growth of cloud droplets by vapor condensation and the subsequent growth to form drizzle or rain through the collision and coalescence of cloud droplets. The precipitation bottleneck problem is the context for this Colloquium. Convection-cloud chambers are experimental tools that allow aerosol-cloud-precipitation interactions to be investigated under controlled laboratory conditions. The Colloquium explores the governing physics for cloudy Rayleigh-Bénard convection, detailing the thermodynamic, turbulence, and microphysical processes that underlie cloud formation and evolution. Mean-field and stochastic mathematical models are presented to capture the effects of turbulence, water-vapor supersaturation, and droplet growth. Mechanisms that promote broadening of the droplet size distribution are emphasized because they are expected to

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