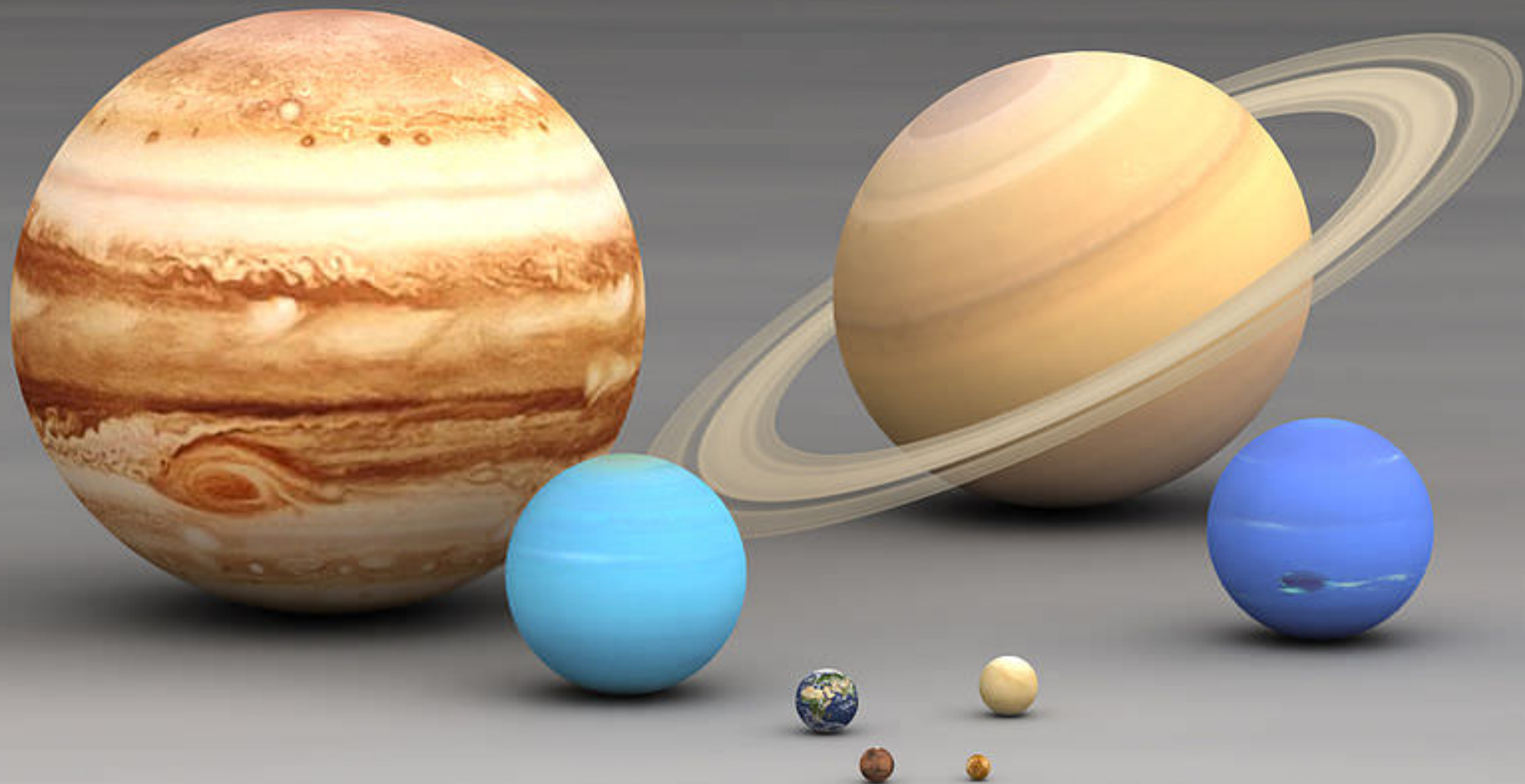
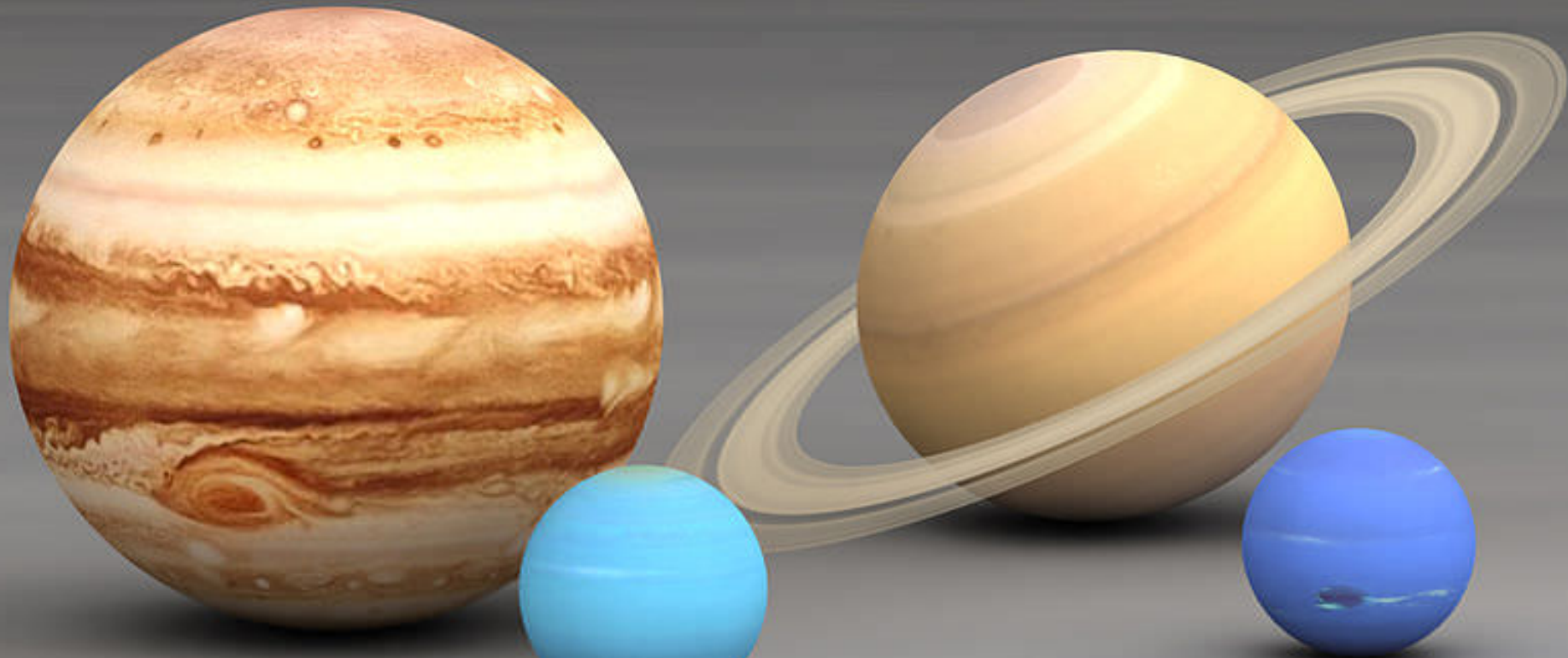


Heidi B. Hammel  
AURA  
Washington, DC, USA

# Exploration of the Ice Giants

## 16<sup>th</sup> Appleton Space Conference

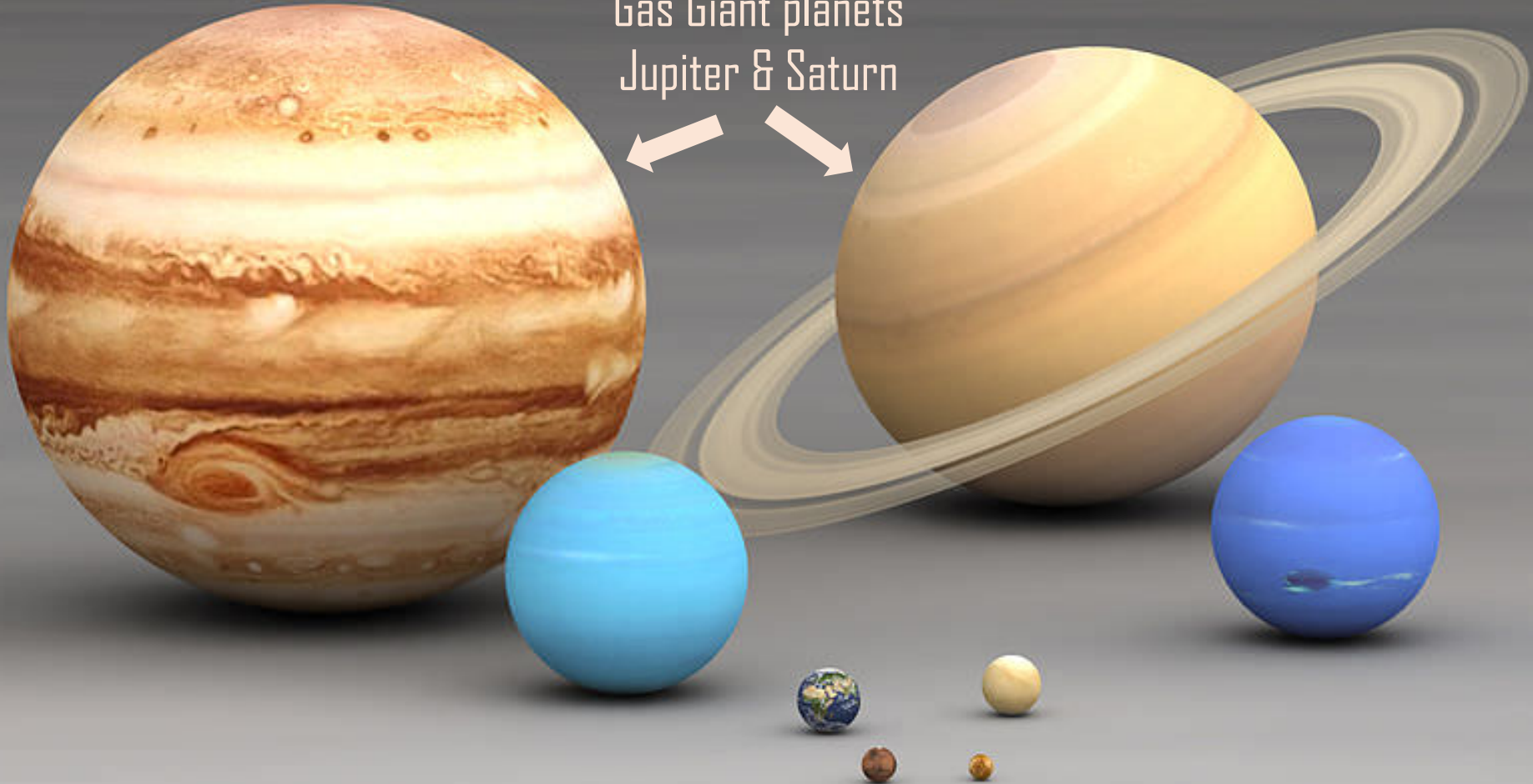




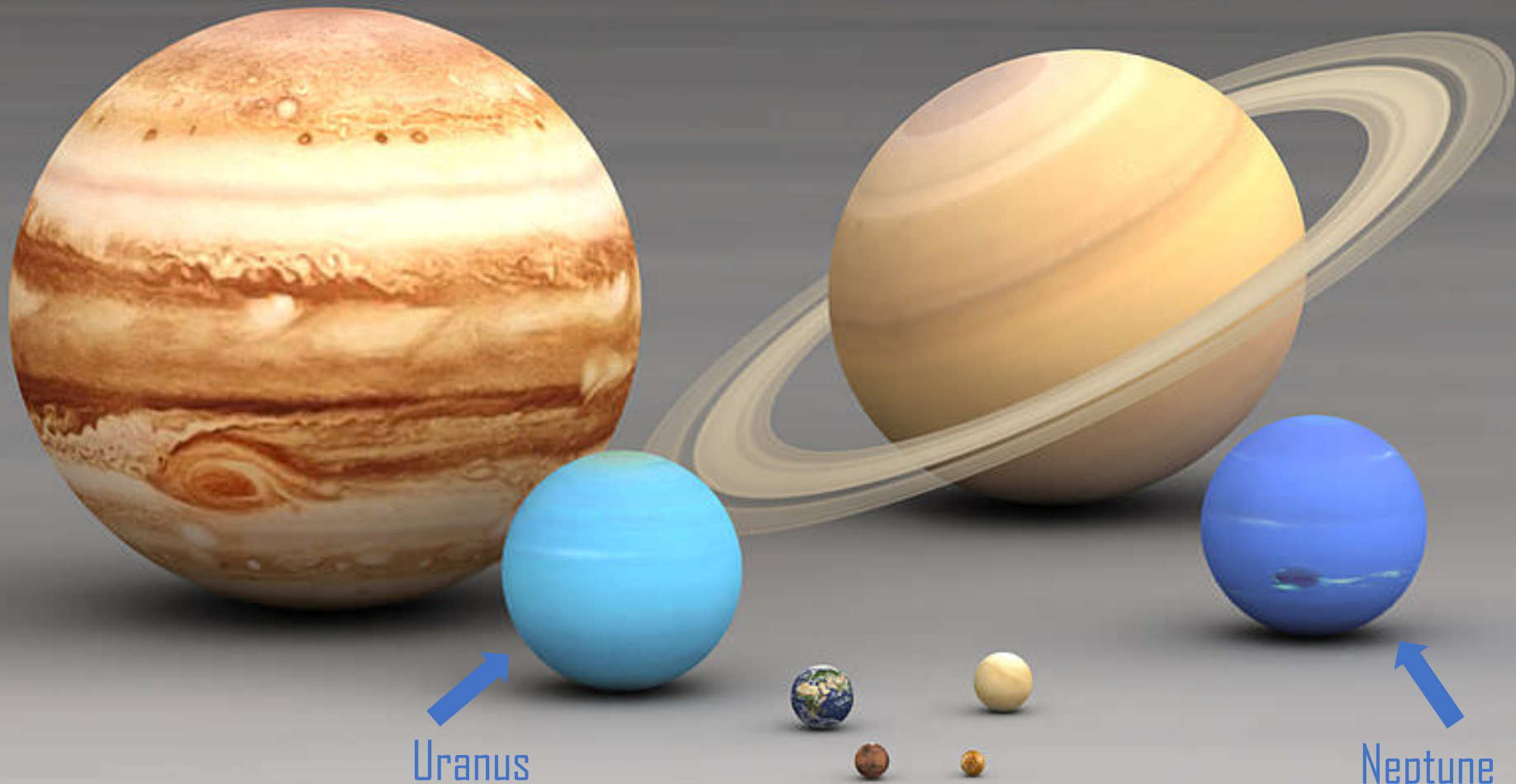
Terrestrial planets  
Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars



Gas Giant planets  
Jupiter & Saturn





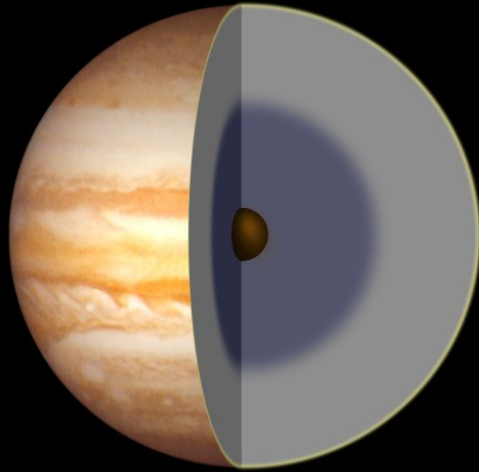


Uranus

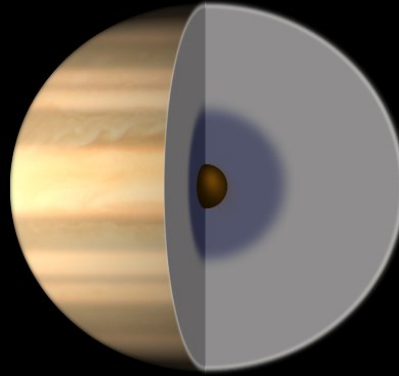
Neptune

Ice Giant planets

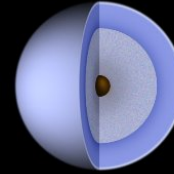
# What are ICE GIANTS?



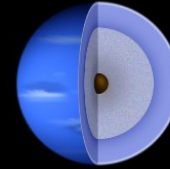
JUPITER



SATURN



URANUS



NEPTUNE

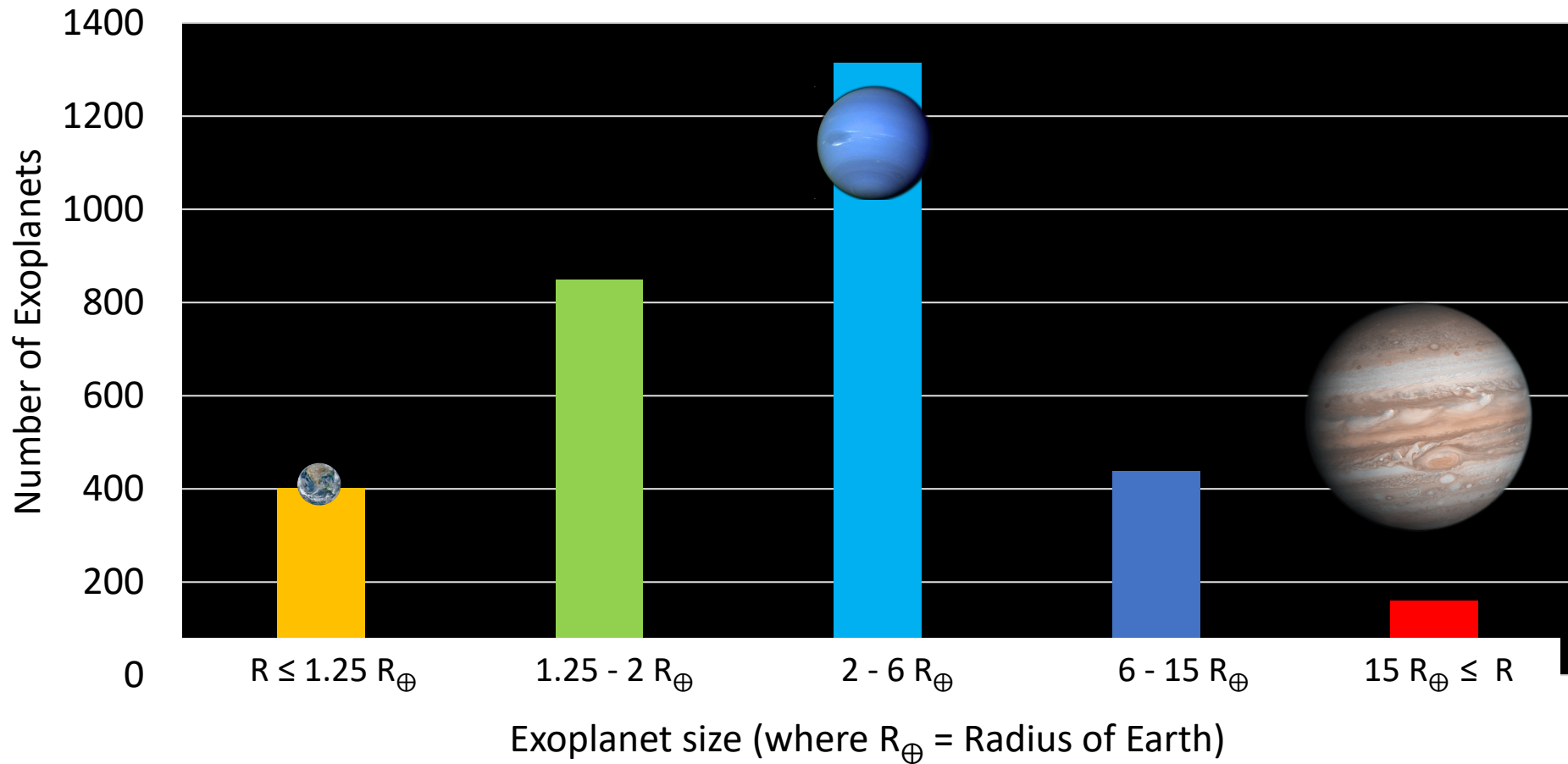


EARTH

■ Molecular hydrogen  
■ Metallic hydrogen

■ Hydrogen, helium, methane gas  
■ Mantle (water, ammonia, methane ices)  
■ Core (rock, ice)

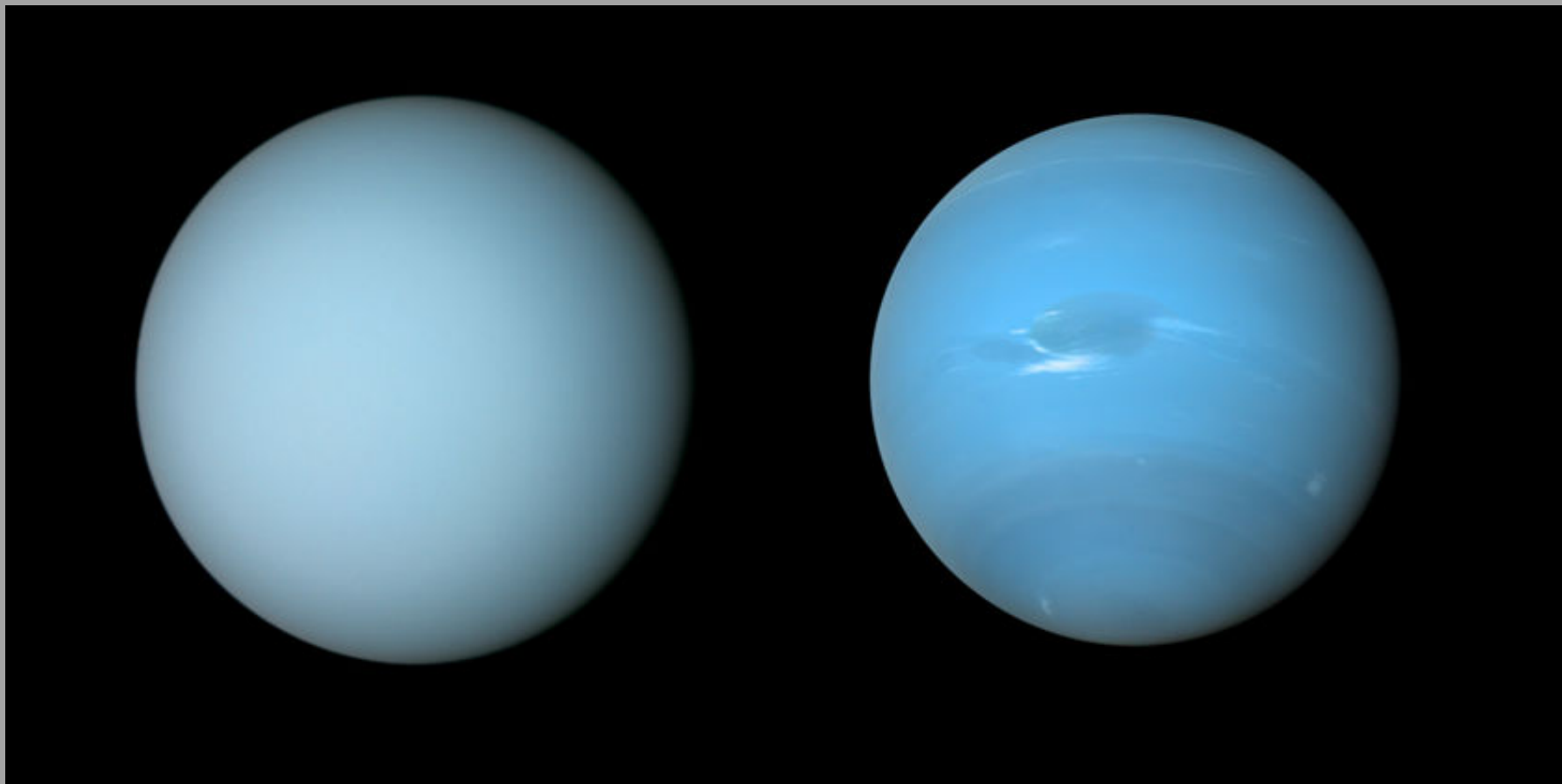
Number of Exoplanets by Radius (as of 2/11/20)



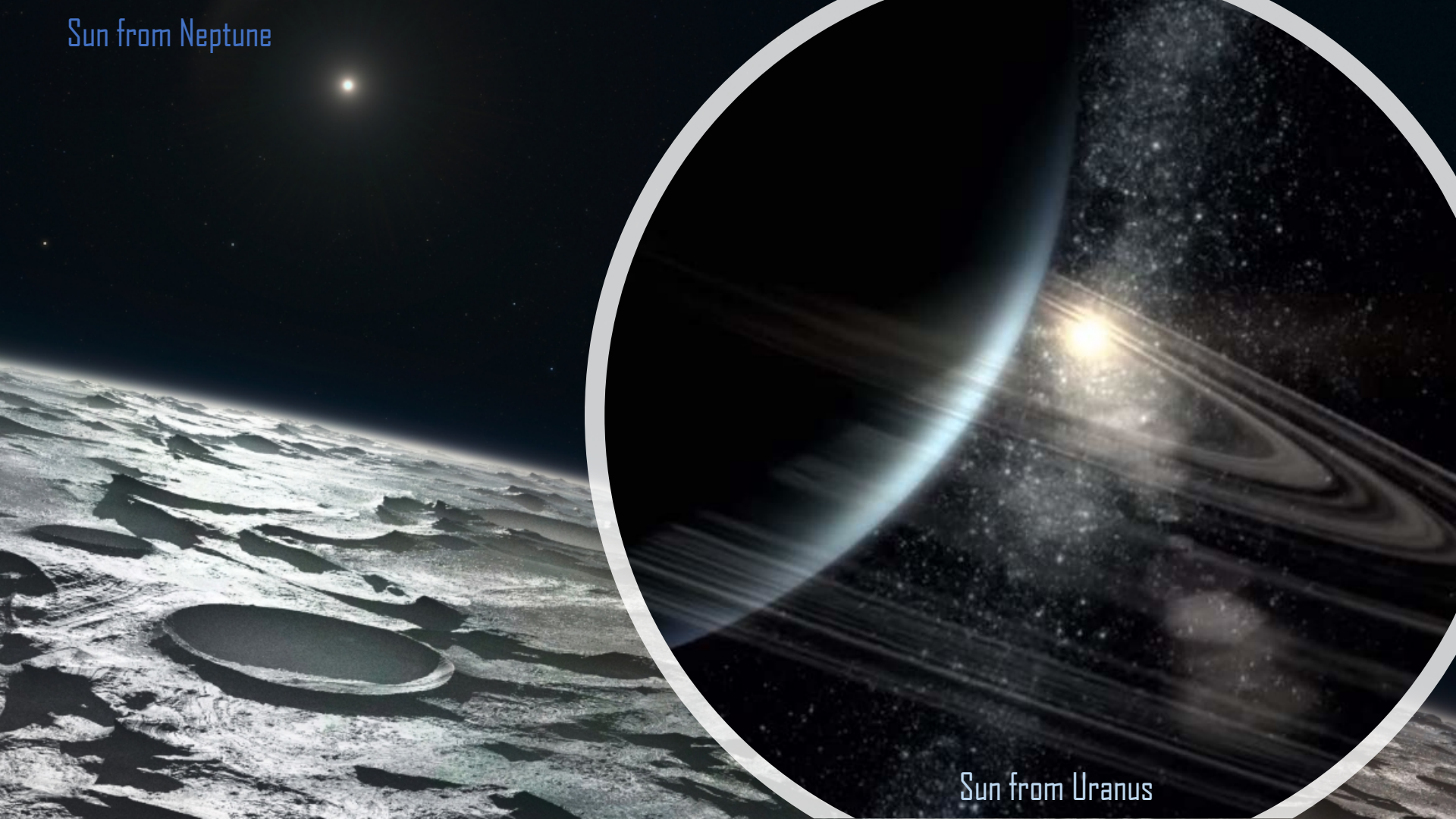








Sun from Neptune



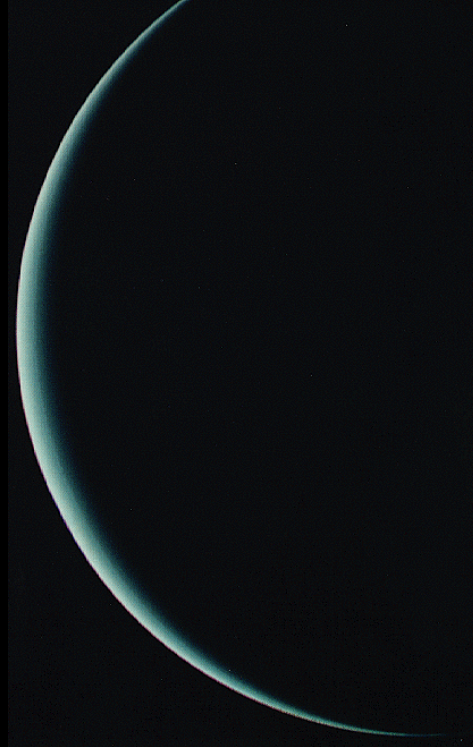
Sun from Uranus

# ICE GIANT ATMOSPHERES

# Voyager Uranus in 1986



Smith et al. 1986





# Voyager Uranus in 1986



Smith et al. 1986

3.8"



adaptive optics



# power of adaptive optics

**keck 10-m**

mauna kea

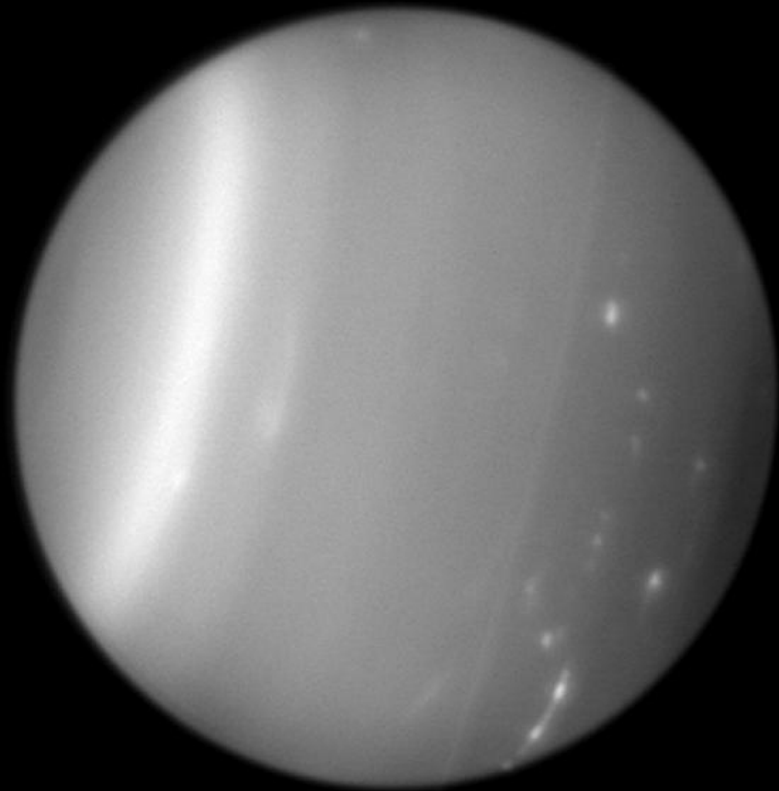
9 july 2004

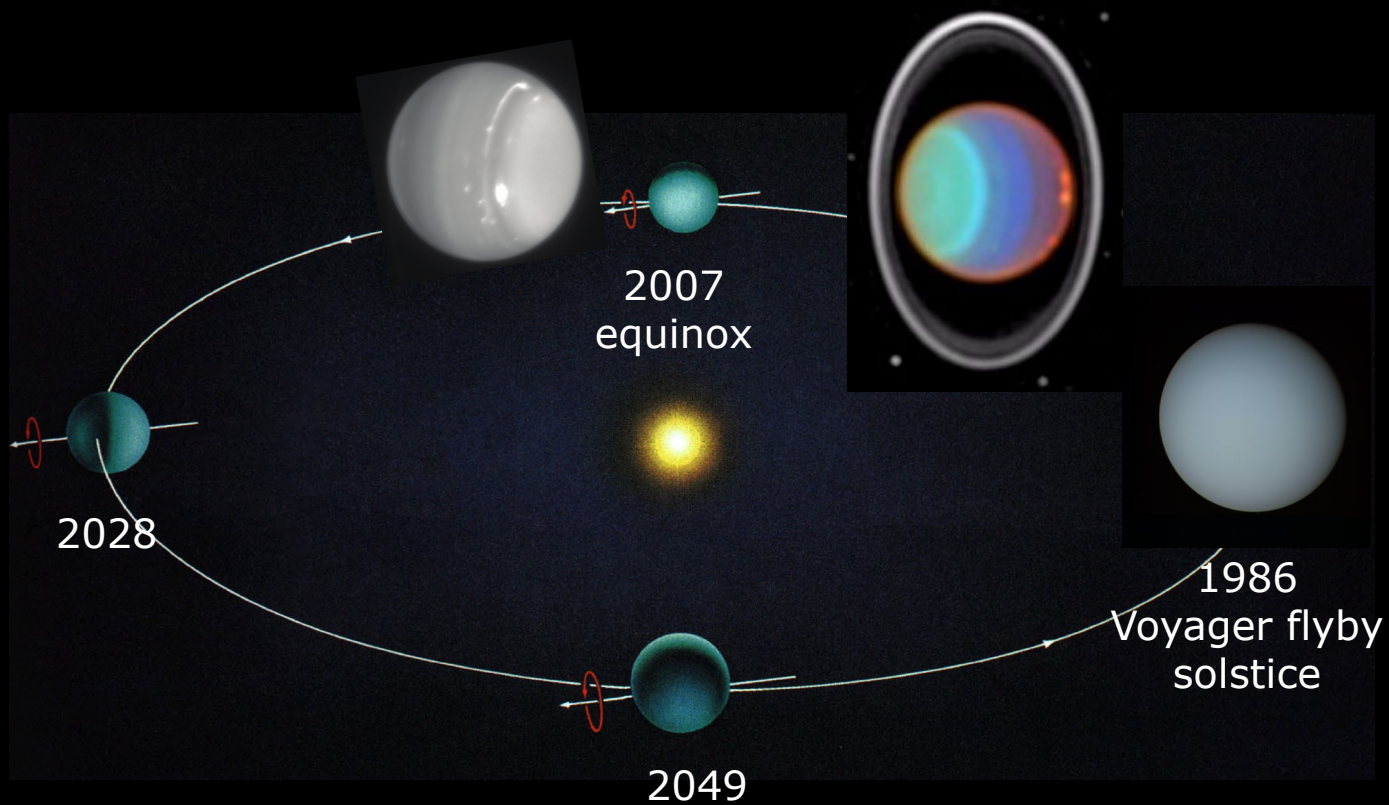
Hammel & de Pater

H ( $1.6\ \mu\text{m}$ )

adaptive optics

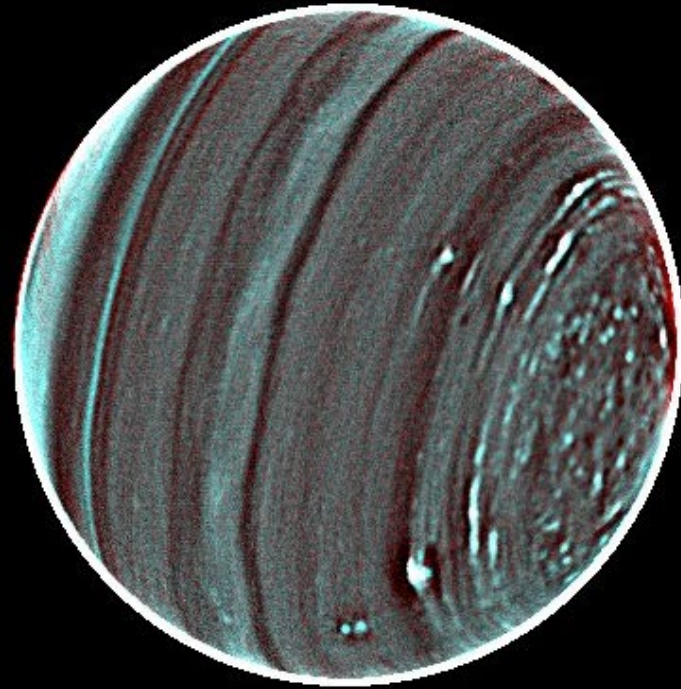
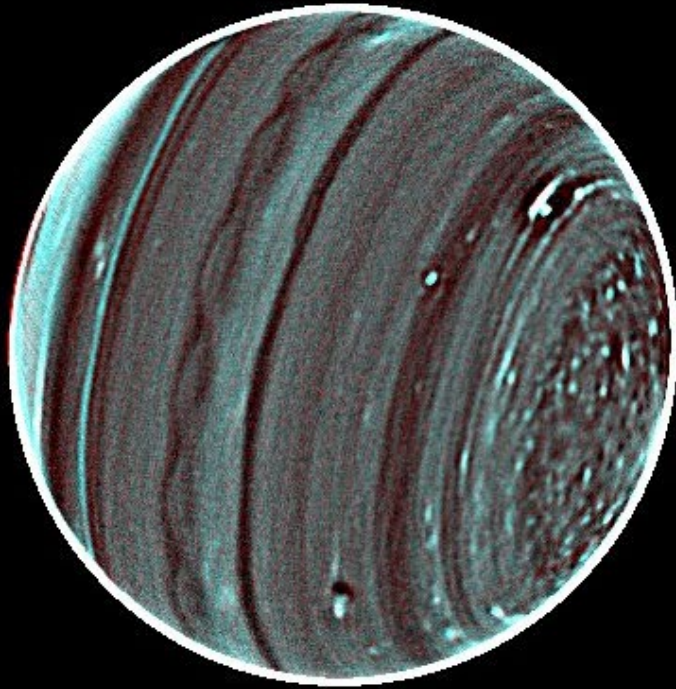
ON







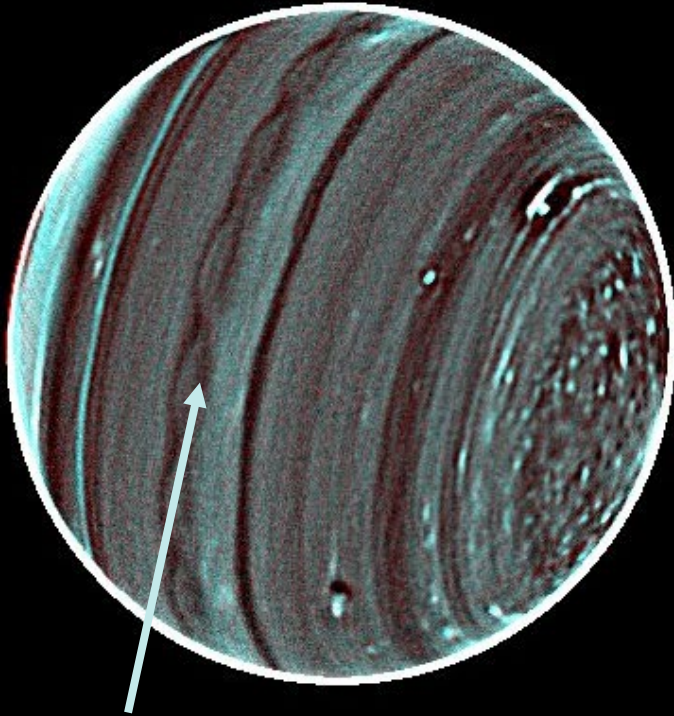
# Keck in 2012 - best maps of Uranus **EVER**



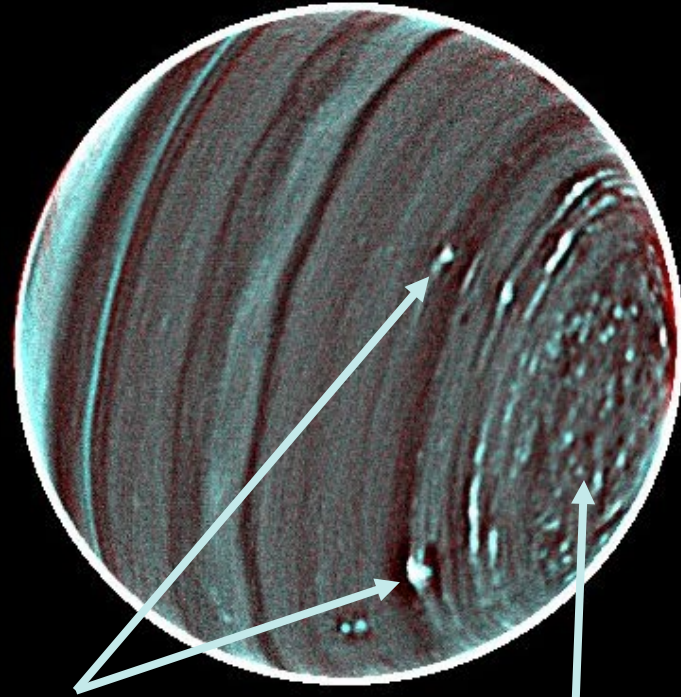
Larry Sromovsky, Pat Fry, Heidi Hammel, Imke de Pater:  
Keck Observatory, H band (1.6 microns), July 2012



# Keck in 2012 - best maps of Uranus **EVER**



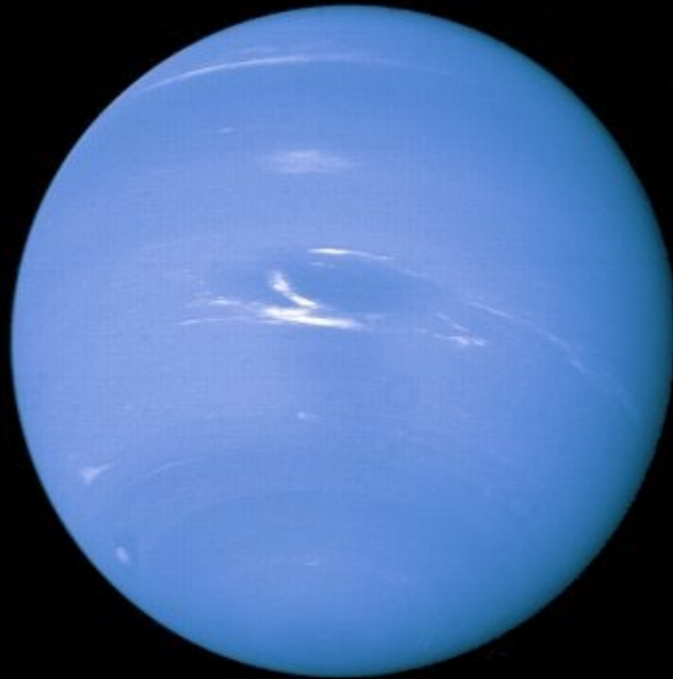
equatorial waves



moist convective storms

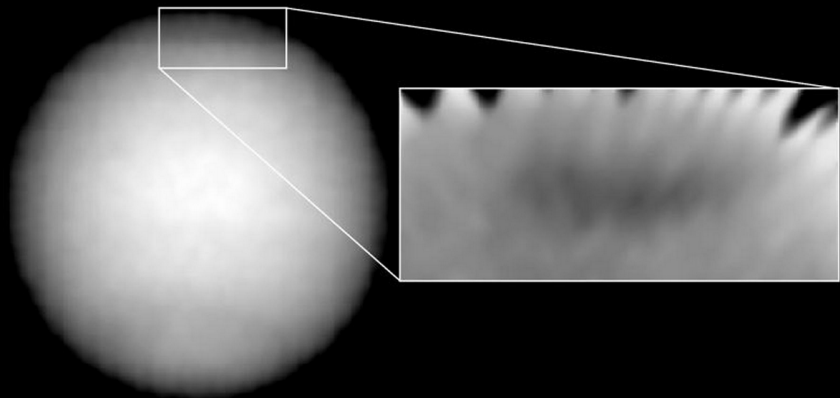
"popcorn" clouds

# Voyager Neptune in 1989



2.3"

# Neptune with Hubble – remarkably variable atmosphere

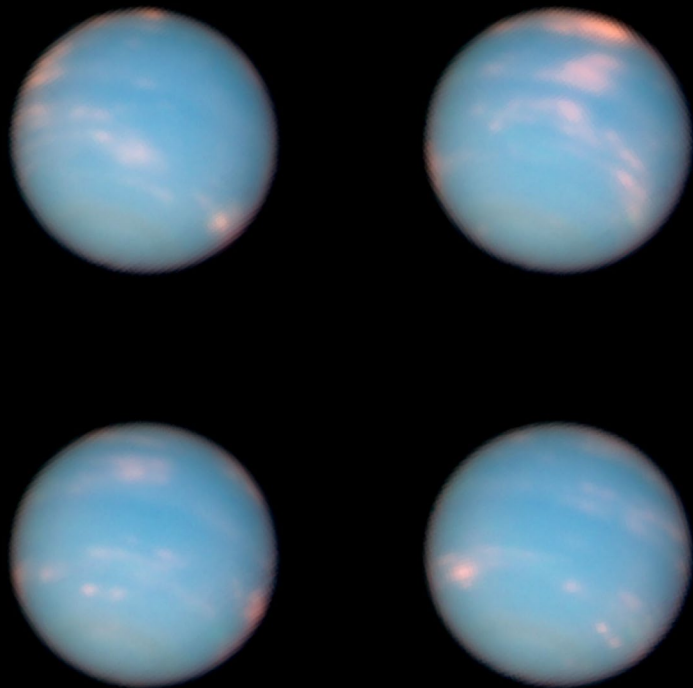


## Neptune Dark Spot

PRC95-21B • ST ScI OPO • April 19, 1995 • H. Hammel (MIT), NASA

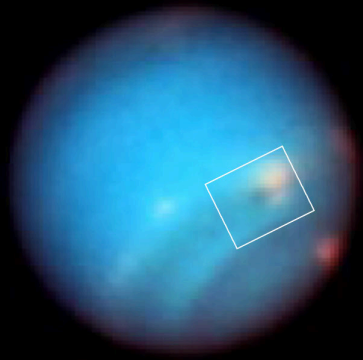
HST • WFPC2

Hubble's first look at Neptune after Voyager in 1994 - the Great Dark Spot gone! A NEW Great Dark Spot seen in northern hemisphere

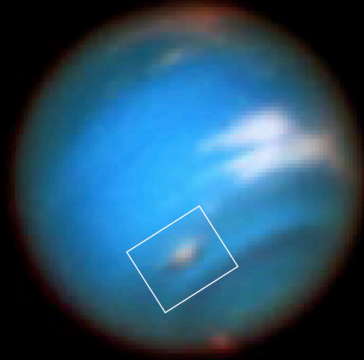


Neptune anniversary in 2011: in the same location in the sky where it was discovered nearly 165 years earlier (and no Great Dark Spot)

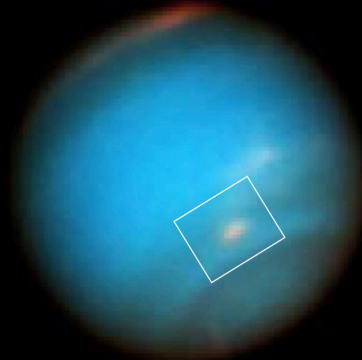
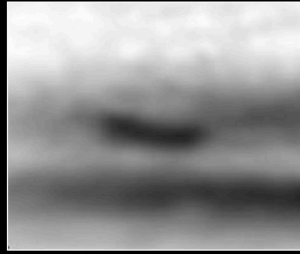
# Neptune with Hubble – remarkably variable atmosphere



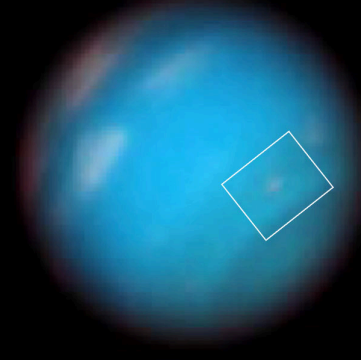
Sept. 18, 2015



May 16, 2016



Oct. 3, 2016



Oct. 6, 2017



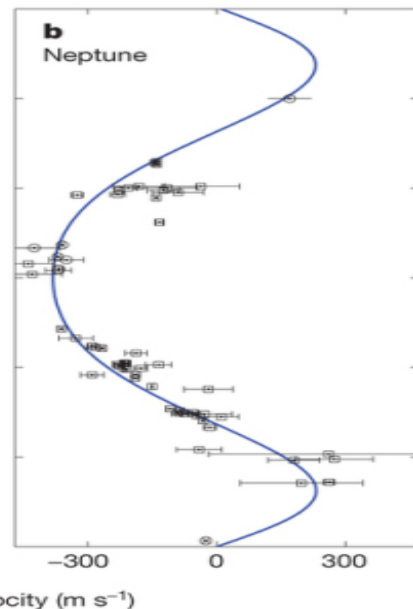
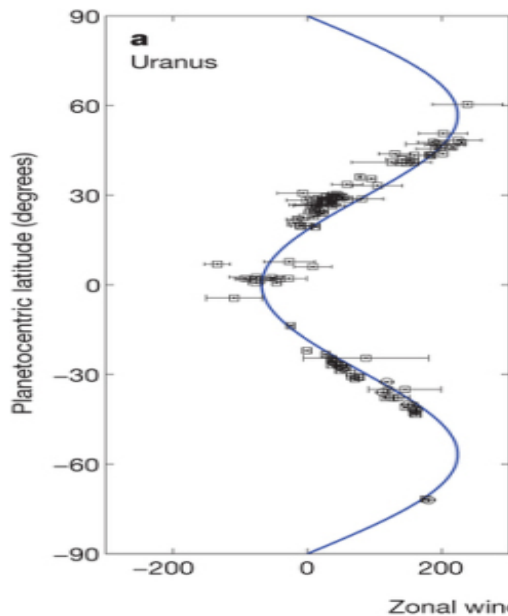
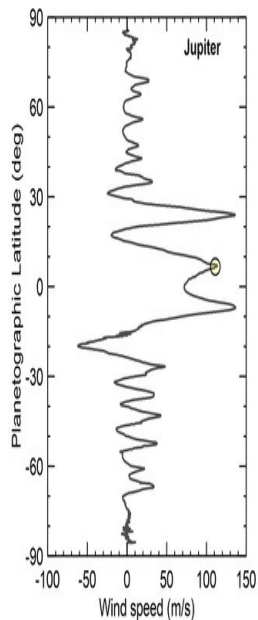
2015-2017: Hubble watches the evolution of a Neptune variable Great Dark Spot

# Wild winds on Ice Giants

**Neptune: fastest winds in the solar system! What drives them?!?**

relative speeds of almost 600 m/s (2,200 km/h = 1,300 mph) - nearly reaching *supersonic* flow

Also note: Uranus\* and Neptune very similar \*asymmetry



prograde  
midlatitude jetstream

retrograde  
equatorial jetstream

prograde  
midlatitude jetstream



MOONS

# moons of uranus

*Miranda*

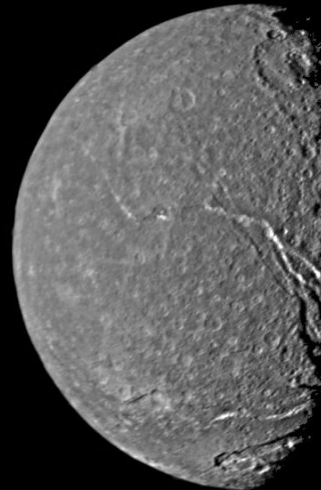
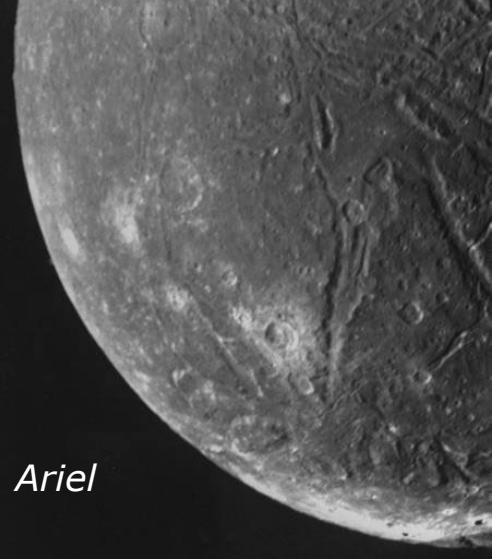
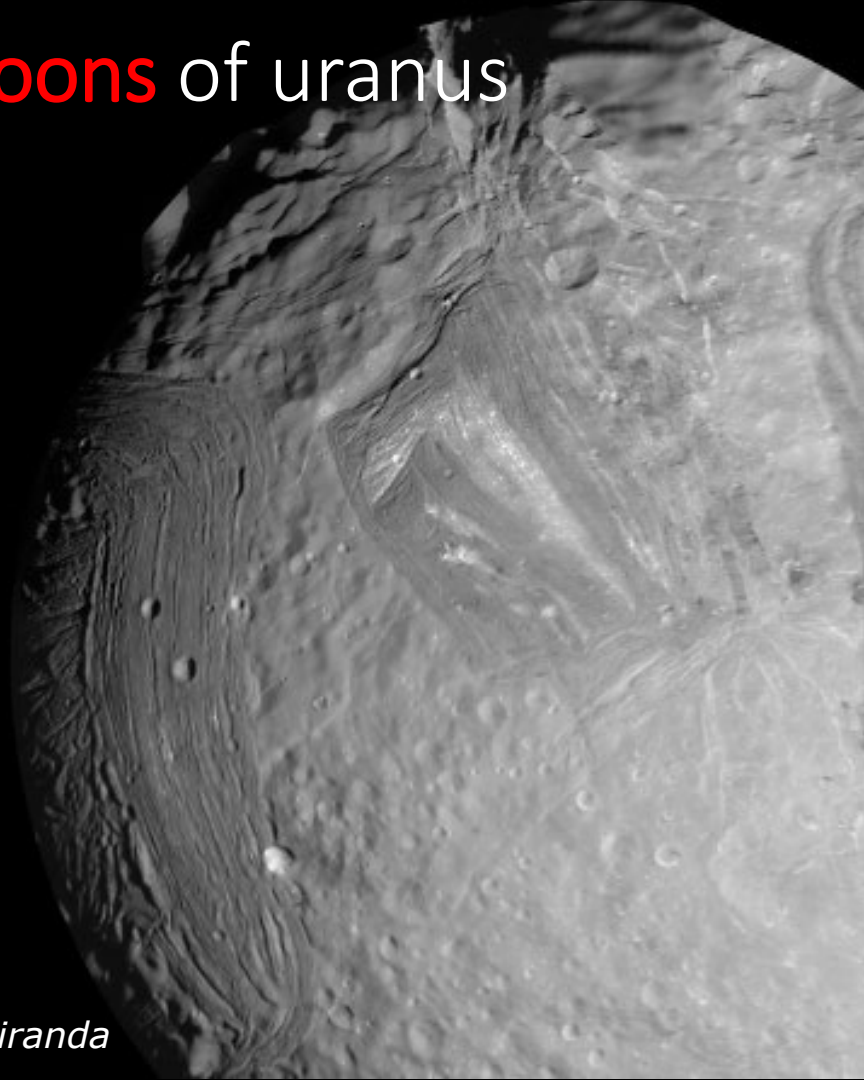
*Umbriel*

*Oberon*

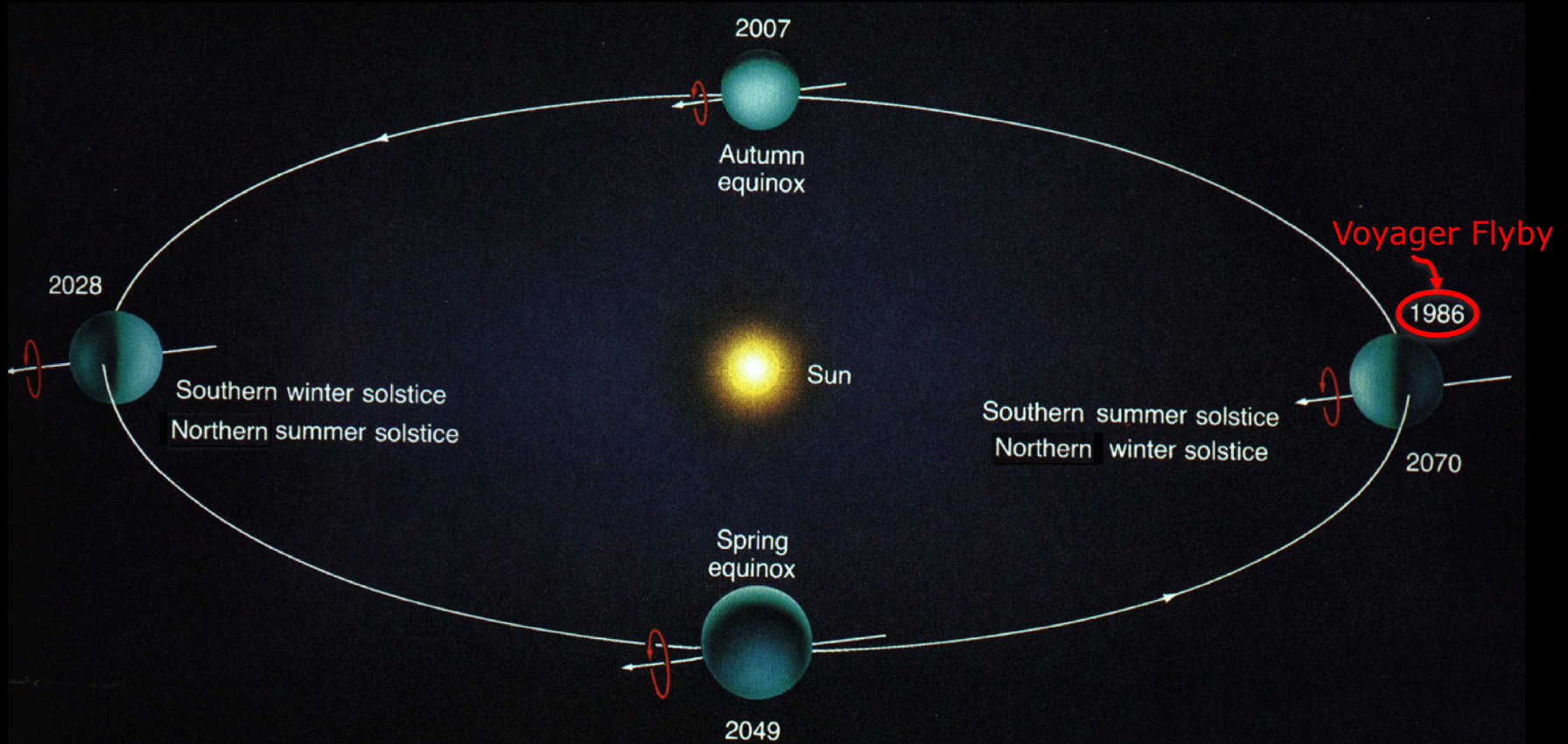
*Puck*

*Ariel*

*Titania*

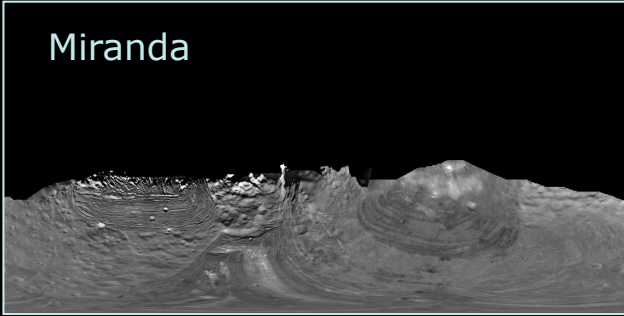


# The half-seen Uranus satellites

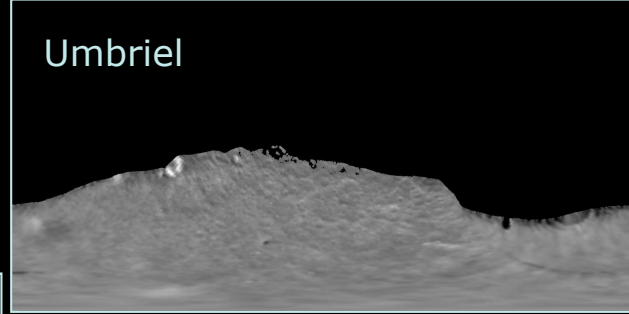


# The half-seen Uranus satellites

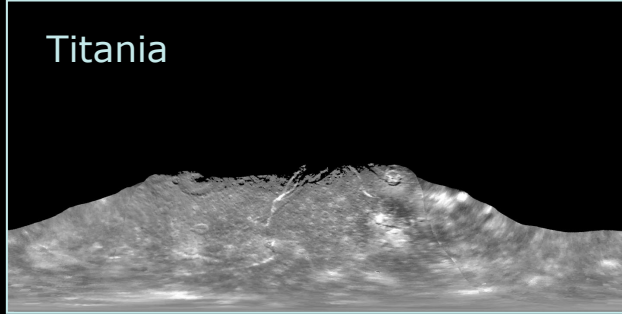
Miranda



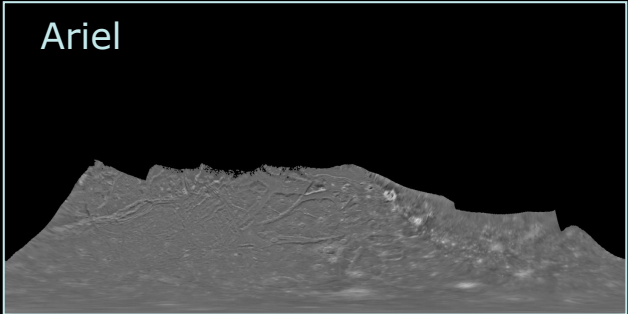
Umbriel



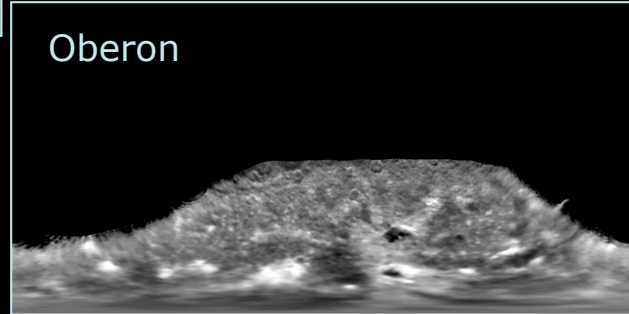
Titania



Ariel

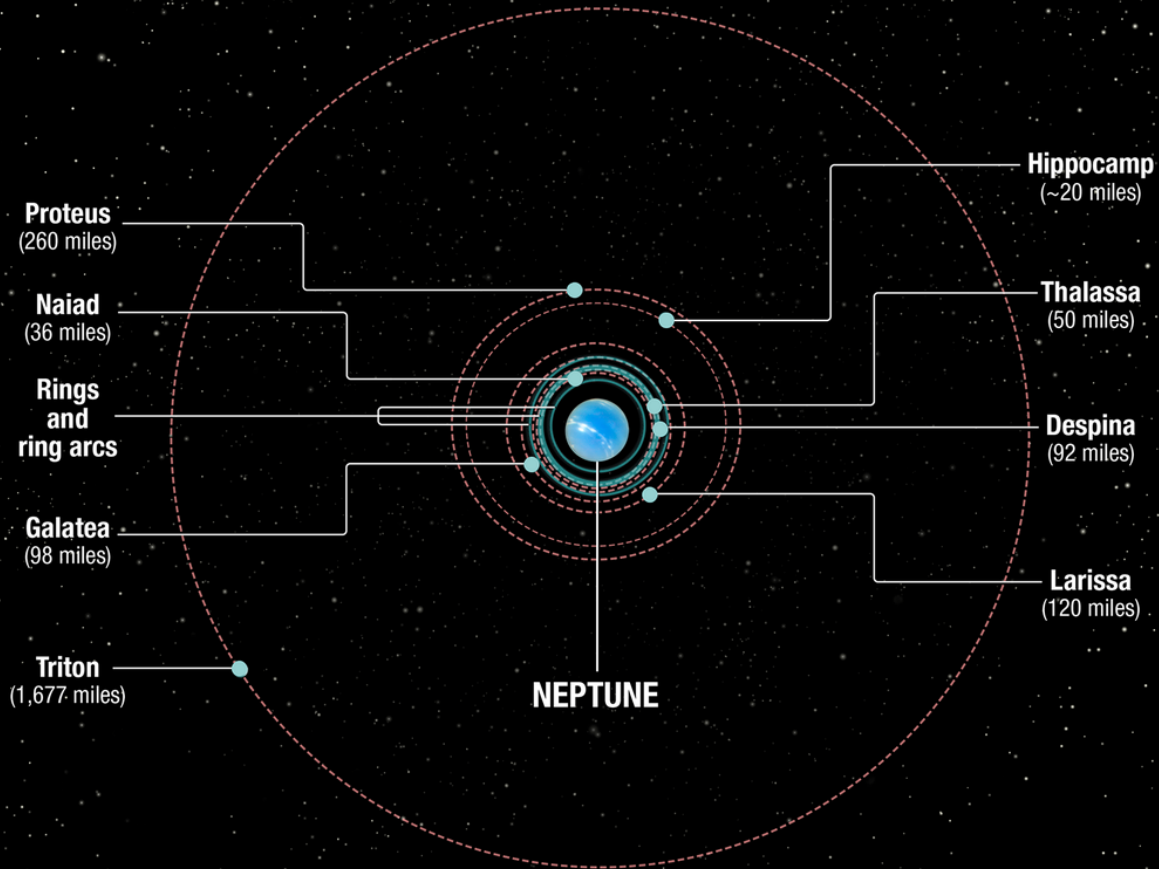


Oberon



Voyager only saw half  
of each Uranian moon

# Neptune's Inner Moons and Their Diameters







Moons of Neptune larger than 150 km in diameter at 1 km/pixel

Data from Voyager 2 courtesy NASA/JPL. Processed images and collage Copyright Ted Stryk

Voyager saw cryovolcanoes erupting on Neptune's moon Triton!

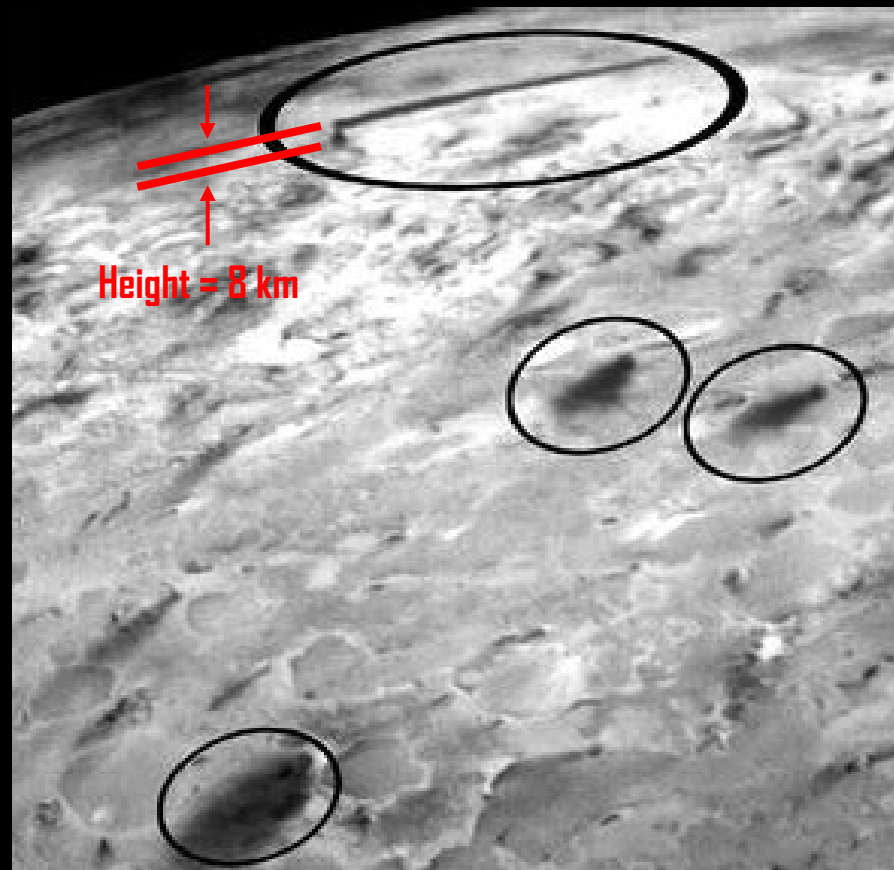
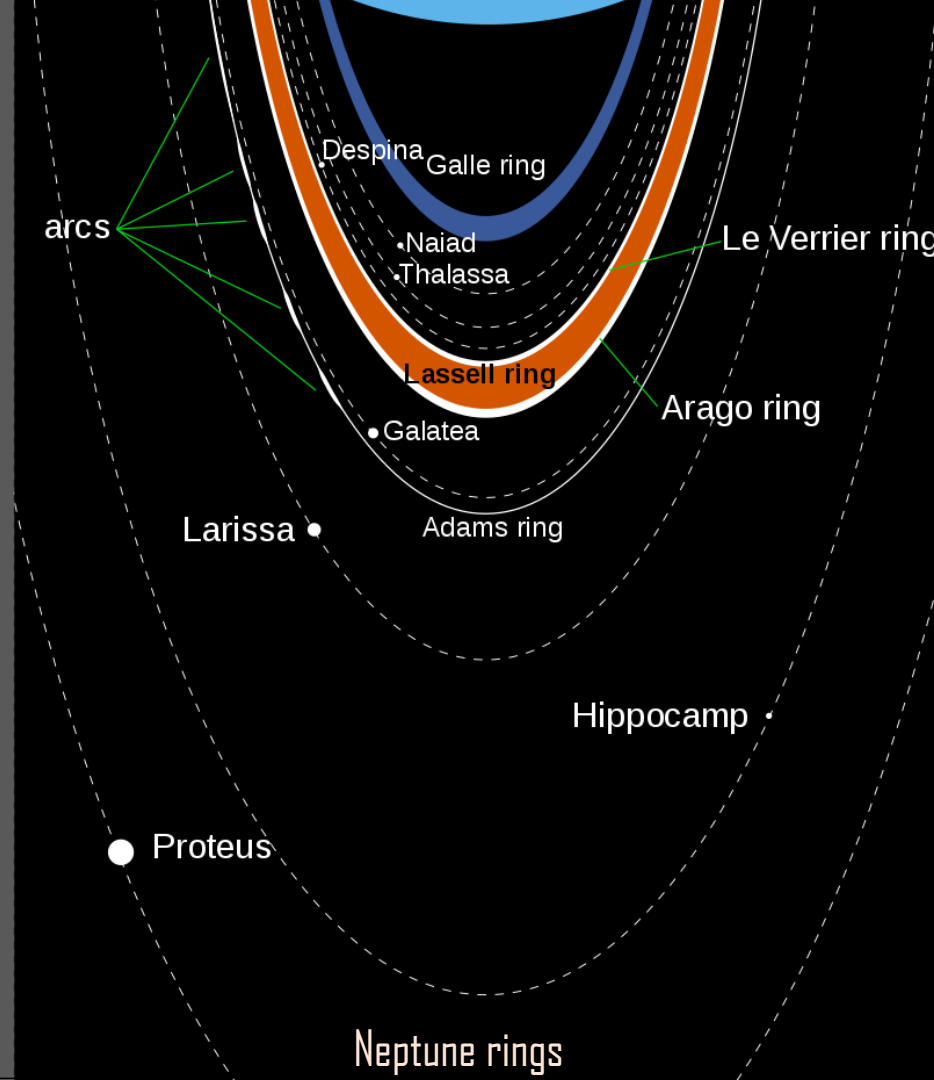
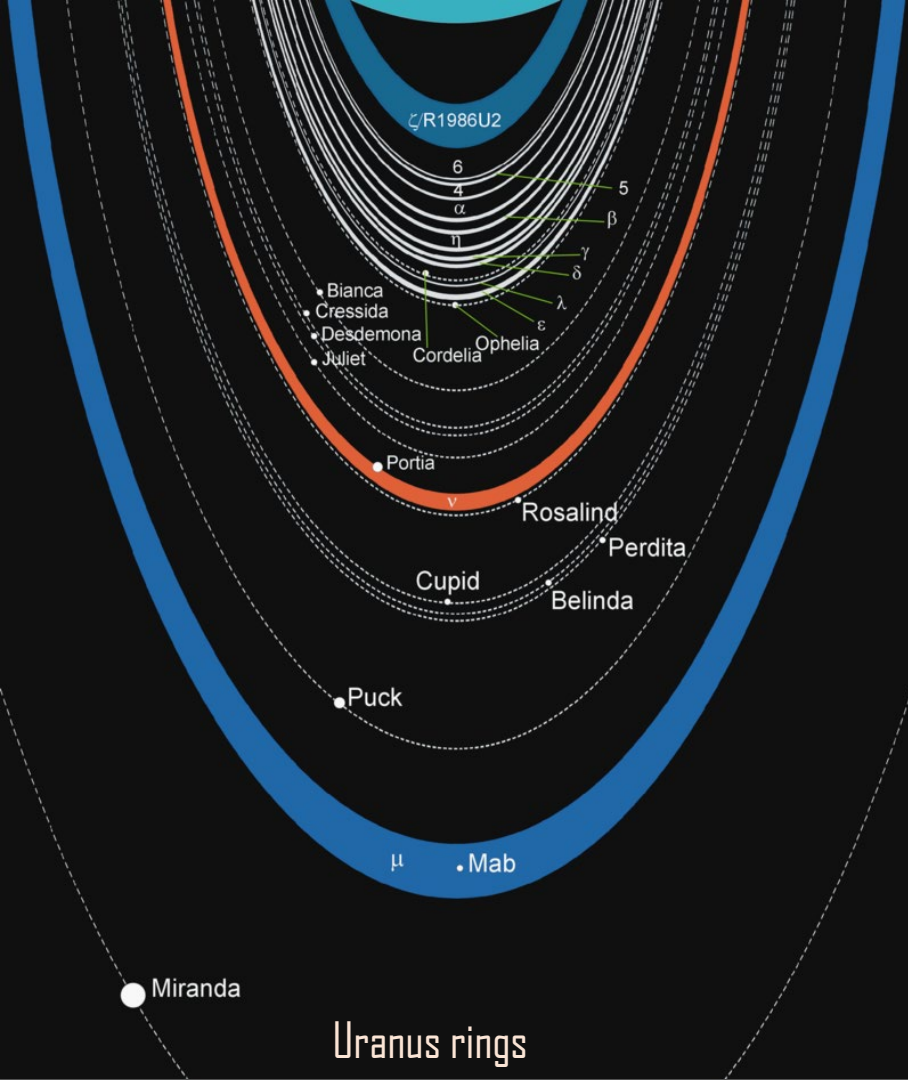


Image credit: NASA/JPL

RINGS



## Uranus rings

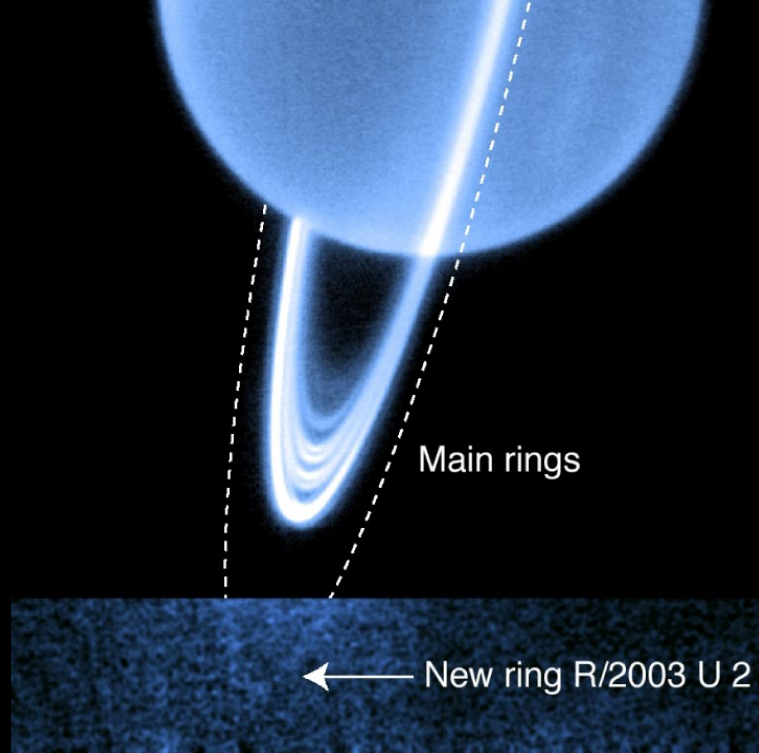
## Neptune rings

# Uranus rings



Red = Saturn G ring, Uranus U2  
Blue = Saturn E ring, Uranus U1

ring colors determined in 2006 with Keck



new rings discovered in 2005 with Hubble

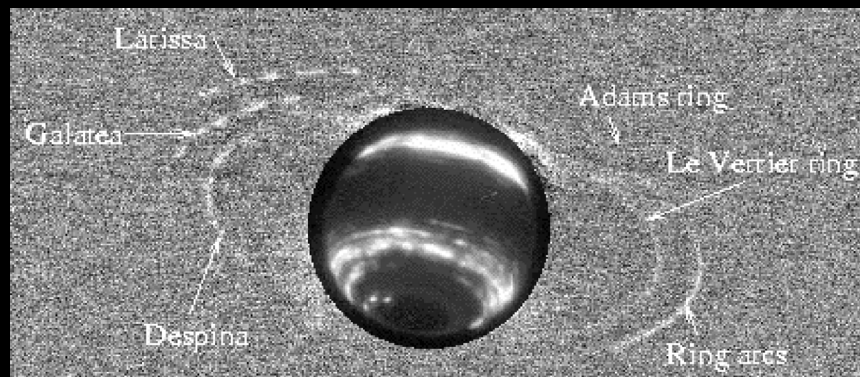
de Pater et al. 2006

# Neptune rings



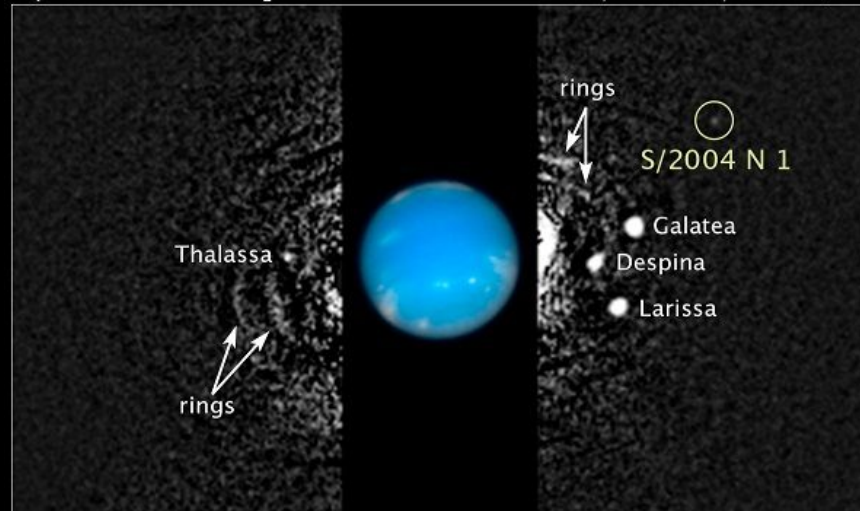
Voyager 2 in 1989

de Pater et al. 2005



Neptune Satellites and Ring Arcs

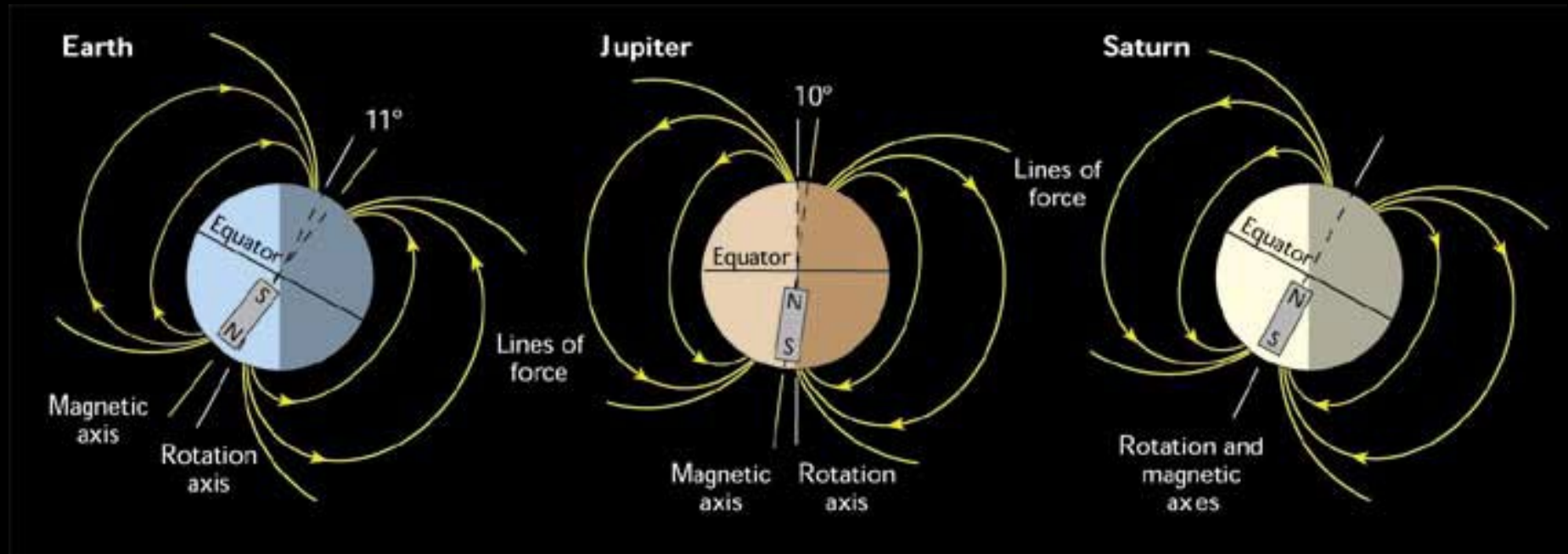
Hubble Space Telescope • WFC3/UVIS



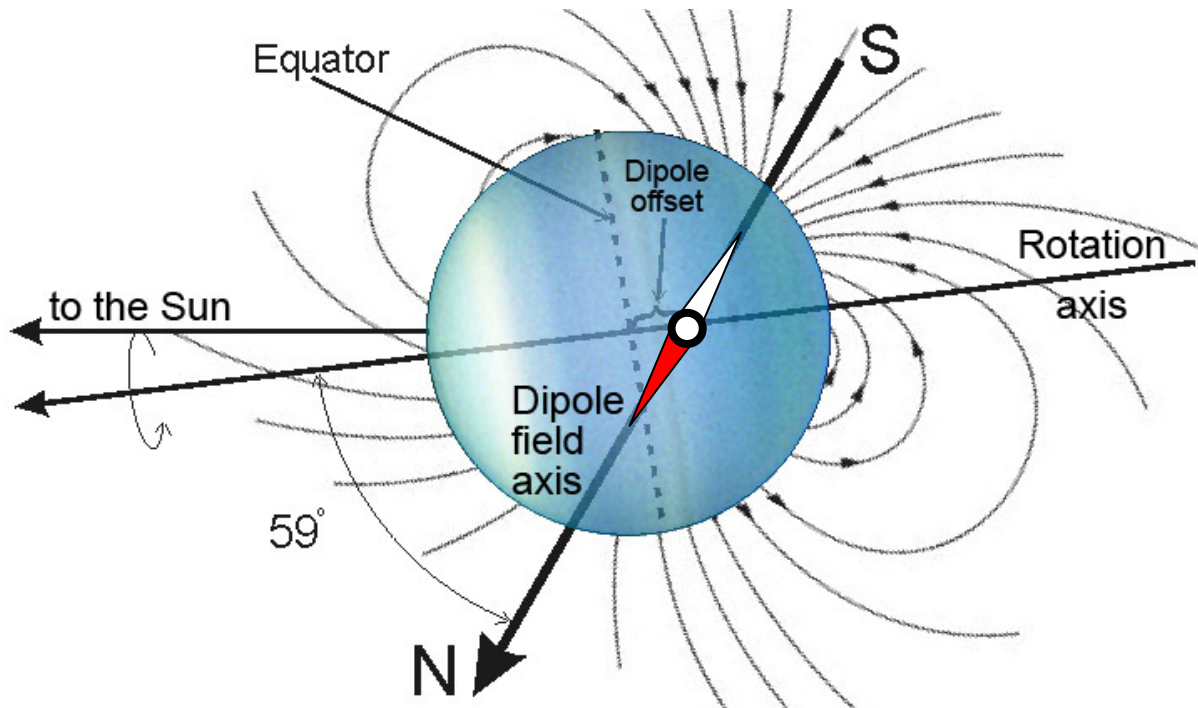


**MAGNETIC FIELD**

# Planetary Magnetic Fields



# Unusual magnetic field of Uranus

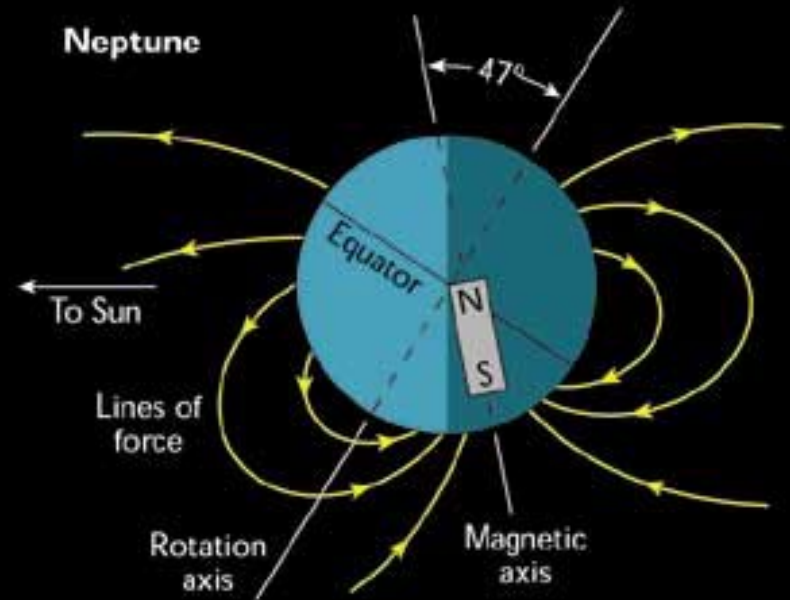
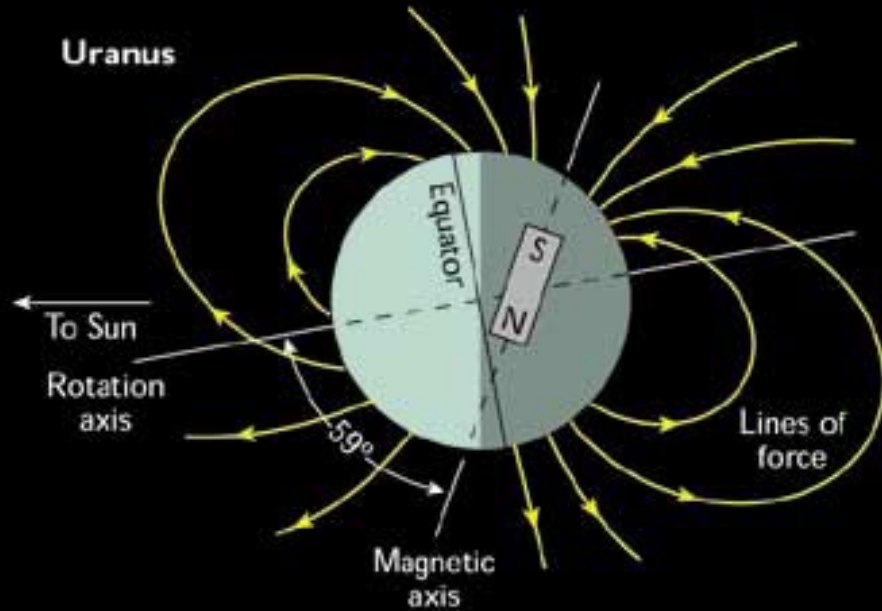


Dipole tilted  $59^\circ$  from the planet's rotation axis

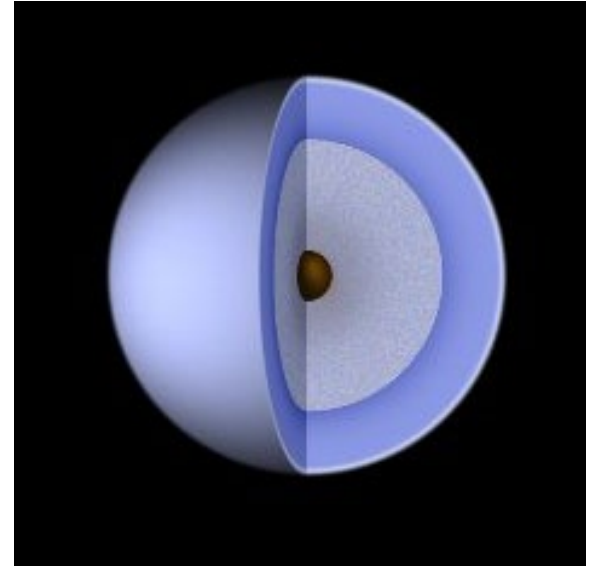
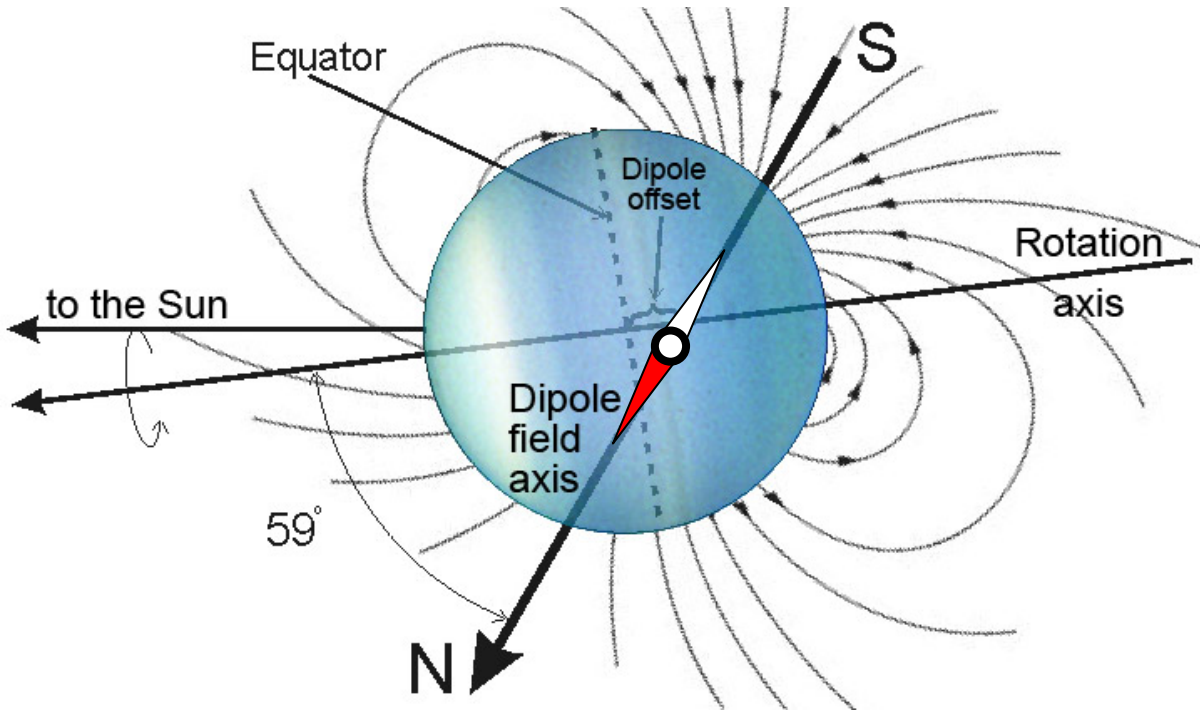
Dipole offset from the planet's center by about 1/3 of Uranus

*Uranus image from the Hubble Space Telescope*

# Neptune's field just as strange as that of Uranus



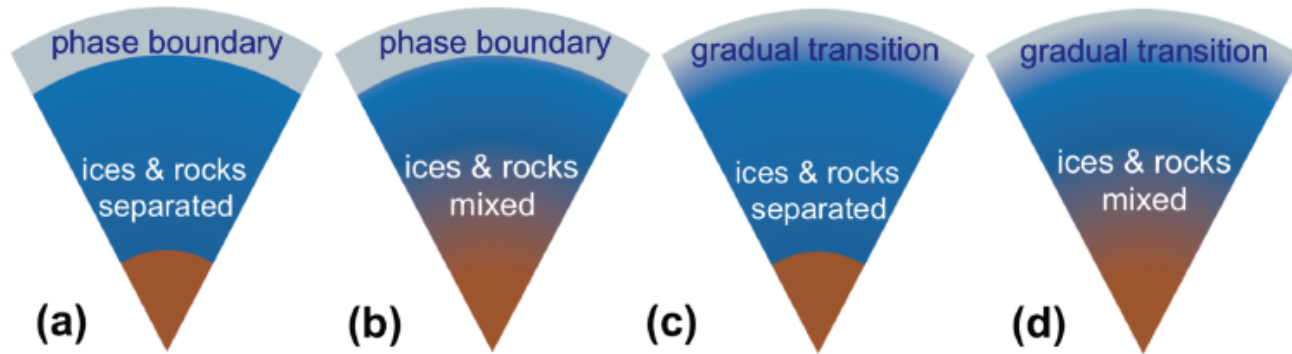
## Ice Giant magnetic fields linked to interior structure





# ICE GIANT INTERIORS

# Composition and Interior



**IMPORTANT:** Uranus and Neptune are unique planets – they are different from the terrestrial planets and the gas giants.

**We still not have a good modeling approach!**

e.g., Stevenson, 1985  
Lozovsky, Helled et al., 2017  
Helled & Stevenson, 2017

We need to lock down the distribution of mass as a function of radius. But how?

Measure the gravity field → **An orbiting spacecraft is required!**

We've done this with Jupiter and Saturn

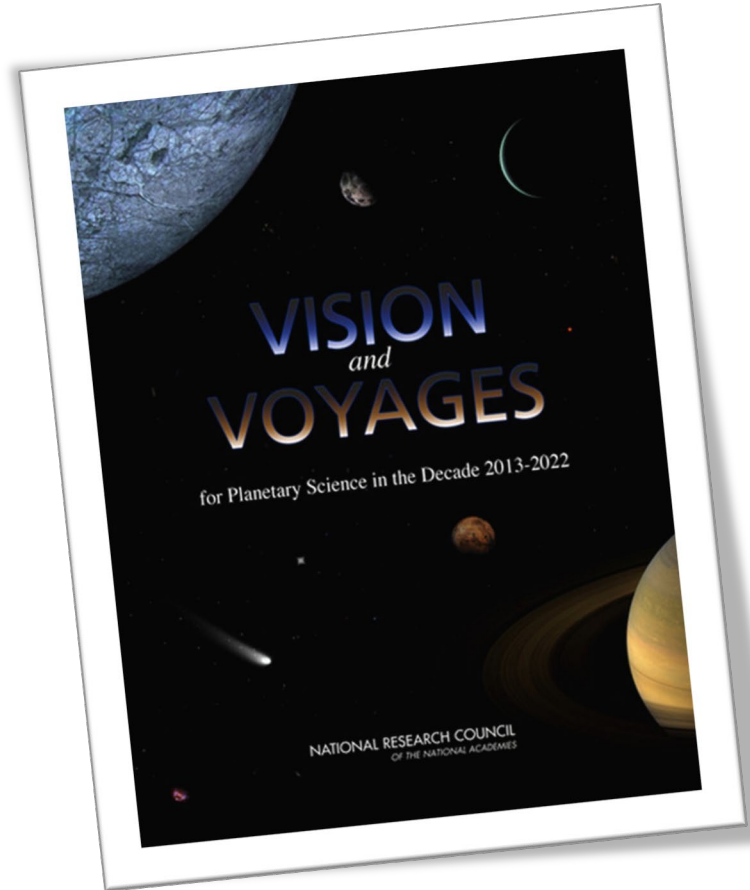
# PLANS FOR FUTURE MISSIONS

# US Planetary Decadal Survey 2013-2022

After Mars and Europa, the “third highest priority flagship mission is the Uranus\* Orbiter and Probe mission” \* Both ice giants studied: Uranus chosen because the decade was 2013-2022

**New US Planetary Decadal Survey  
happening now**

Many white papers about Ice Giants



# Ice Giant exploration is international

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY**

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## Future exploration of the ice giants

← What's on

### Discussion meeting

Starts:


January 20 202009:00

Ends:

January 21 202017:00

### Location

The Royal Society, London, 6-9 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AG

 [View map](#) [Venue information](#)

### Overview

Scientific discussion meeting organised by Dr Leigh Fletcher, Dr Adam Masters, Dr Athena Coustenis, Dr Kathleen Mandt, Dr Ian Cohen, Dr Christopher Arridge and Dr Amy Simon.

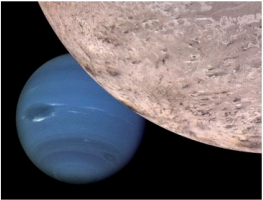
Uranus and Neptune are our closest representatives of a class of planet that may be commonplace in our universe, and yet our exploration and understanding of these icy worlds is in its infancy. This meeting aimed to shape the key questions, motivations, and concepts for future collaborative missions to these tantalising destinations.

Speaker biographies and abstracts are available below. Recorded audio of the presentations is also available below. An accompanying journal issue was published in [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A](#).

Enquiries: contact the [Scientific Programmes team](#)

### Splinter meeting

A splinter meeting was held following this meeting, details of which [can be found on the organisers' website](#).



Neptune viewed from beyond the orbit of its largest moon, Triton

ISSN 1364-503X | Volume 378 | Issue 2187 | 25 December 2020

## PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY A

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCES

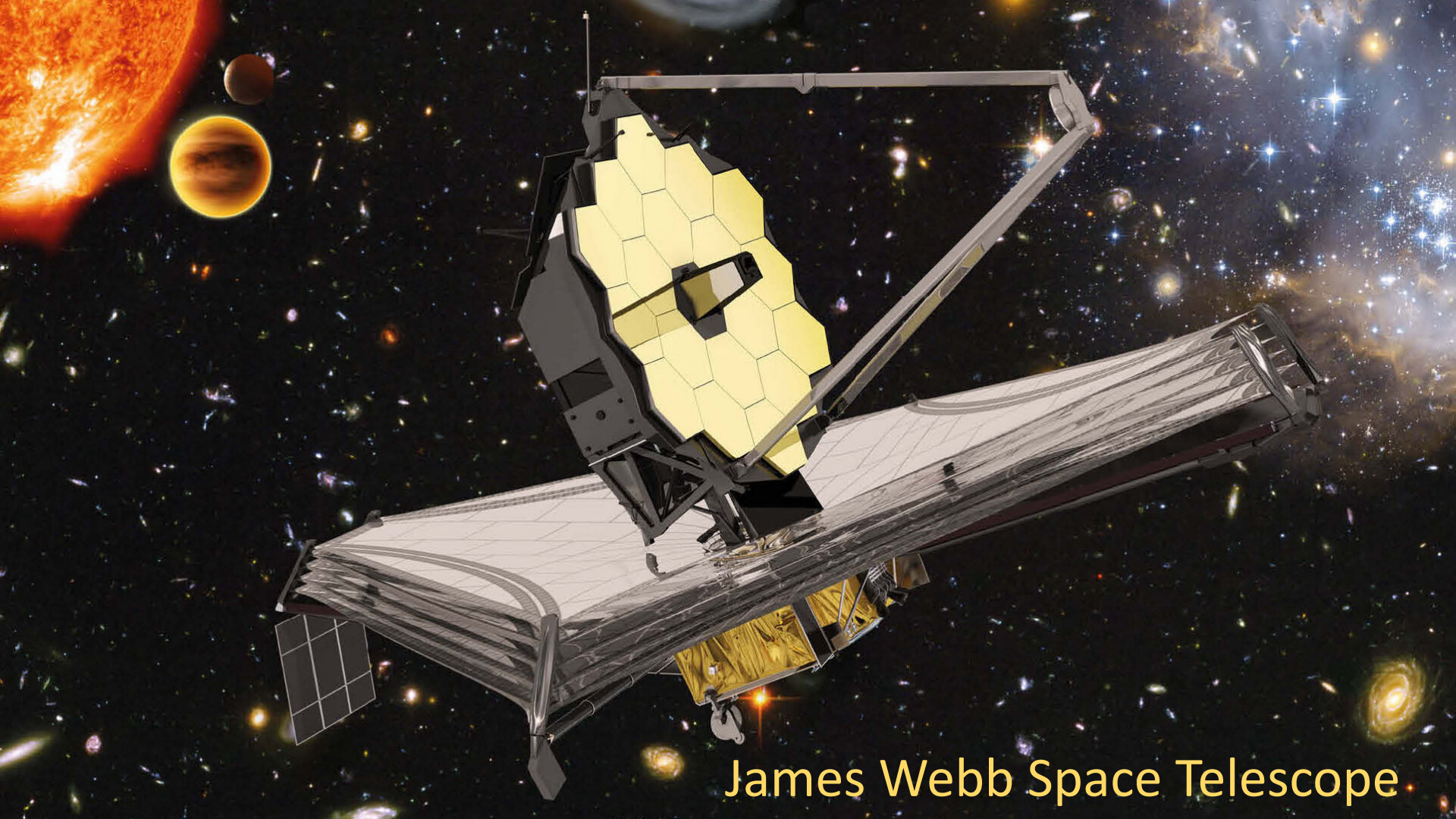
### Future exploration of ice giant systems

Discussion meeting issue organised and edited by Leigh N. Fletcher, Christopher S. Arridge, Athena Coustenis, Mark D. Hofstadter, Adam Masters and Amy A. Simon



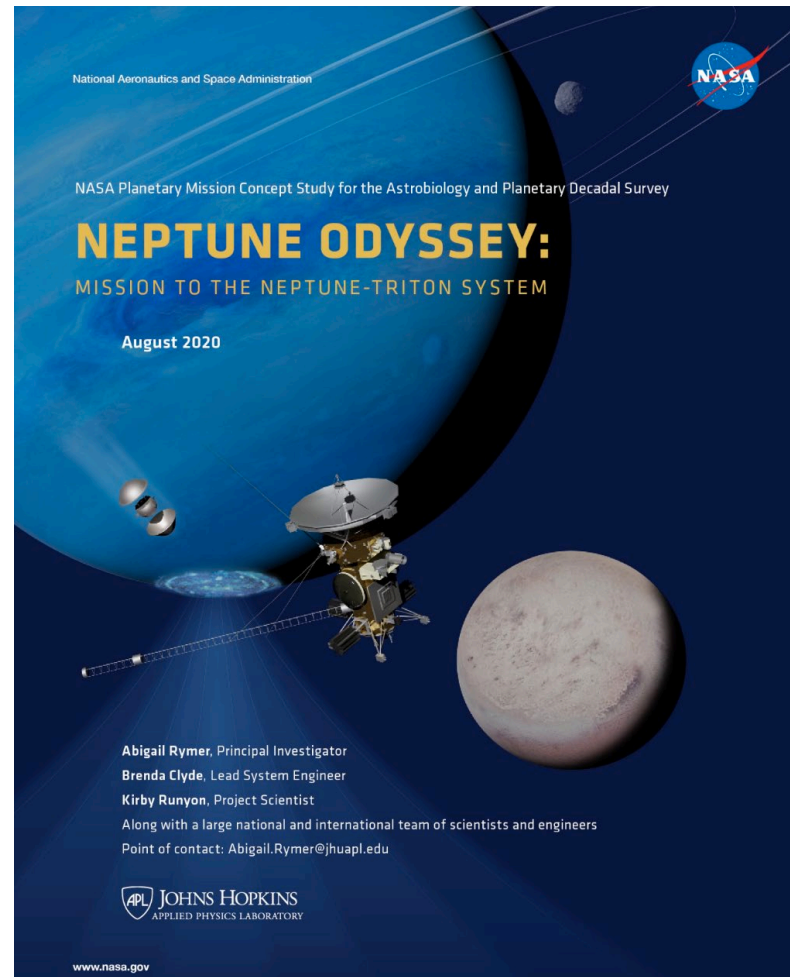
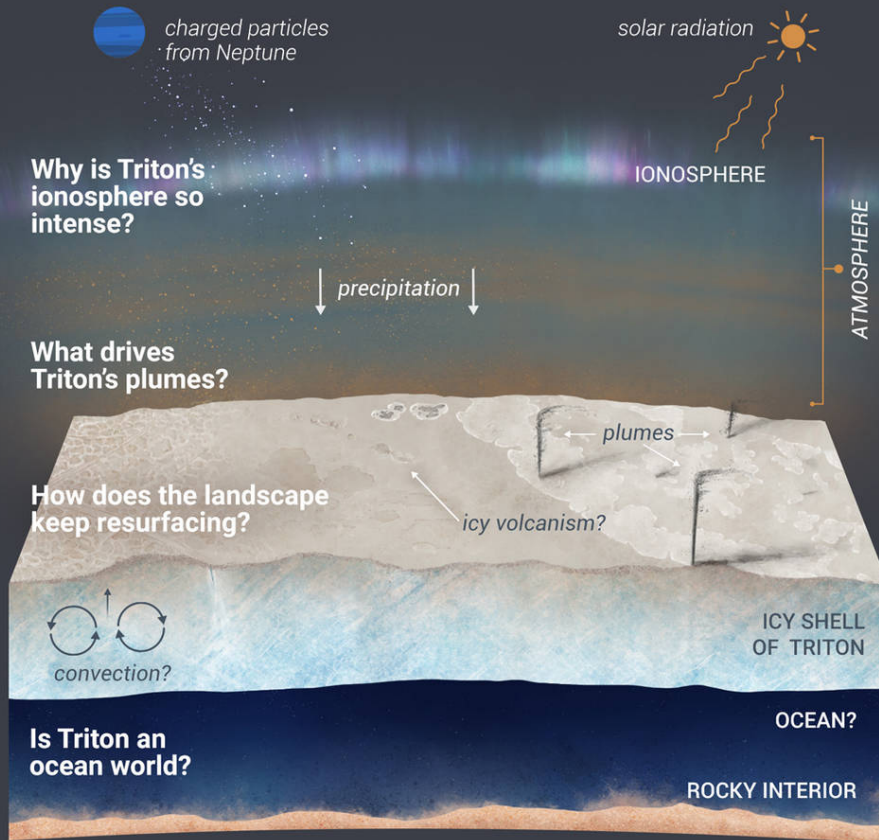
THE ROYAL SOCIETY PUBLISHING



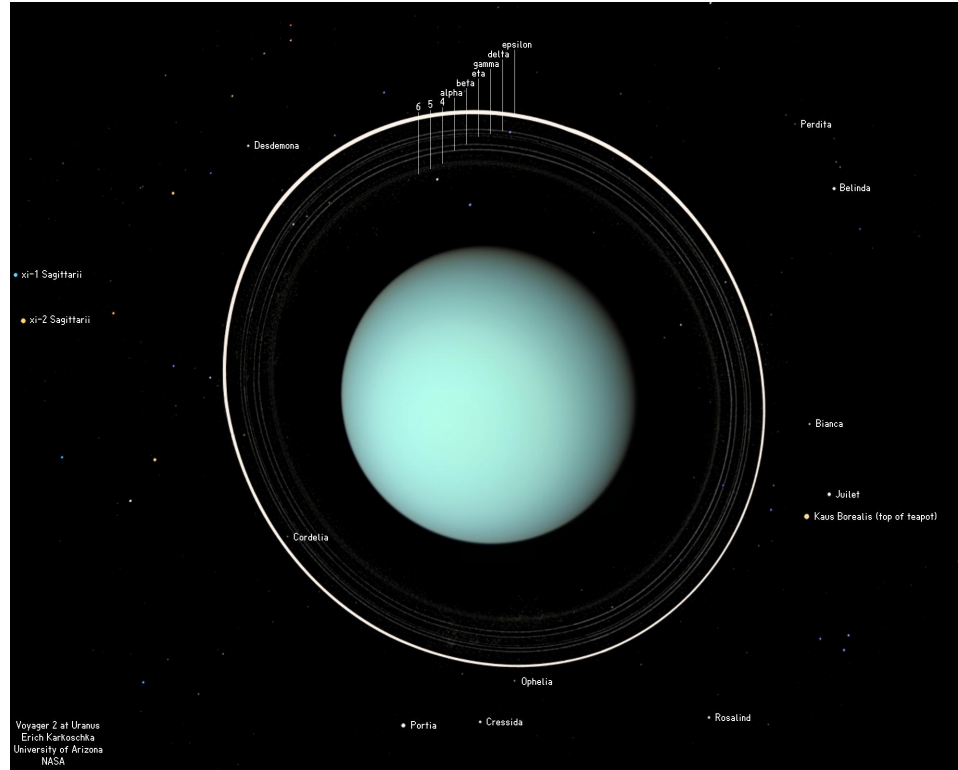


James Webb Space Telescope

## Trident | Exploring mysteries of Triton and other icy worlds



# Why go to Neptune and Uranus **again**?



Voyager 2    Launched in 1977



More than **30 years later...**



2020 iMac Pro



2020 Playstation 5

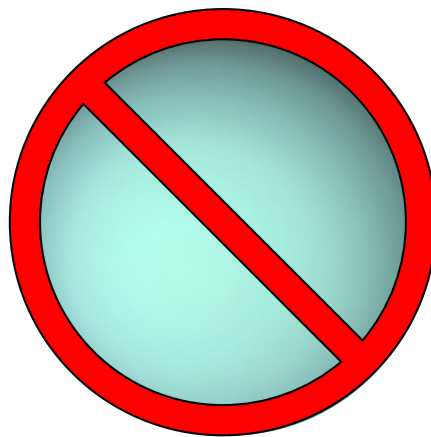
besides...

**everything** we can detect in these systems  
**has changed**

Ice giant cloud distribution

Ring system structure

Satellite spectra

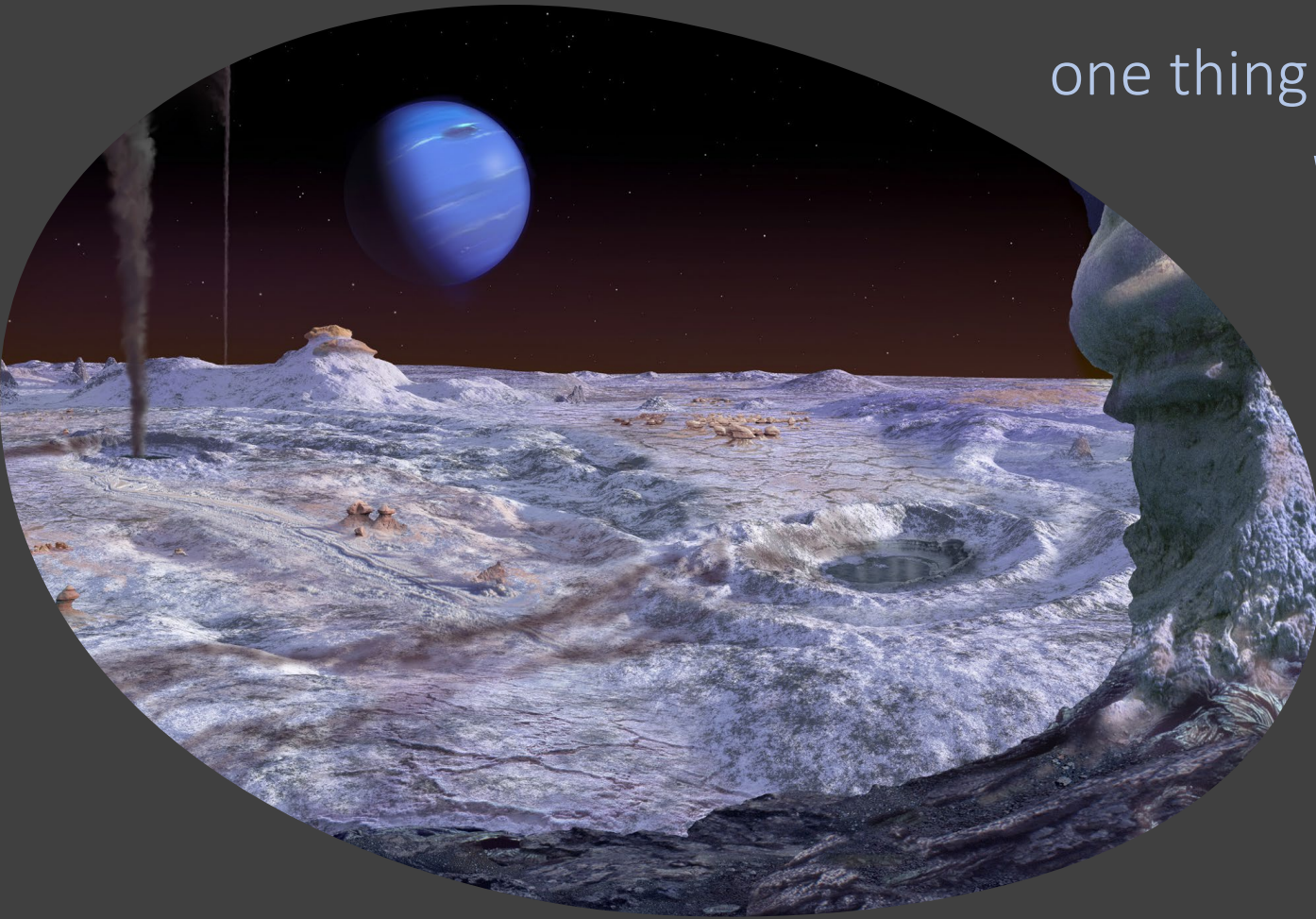


Why?

**WE DON'T KNOW! WE CAN'T SEE ANY DETAILS!**



one thing hasn't changed  
we seek to explore



*Art by Michael Carroll*

#ItsTime  
#UranusAndNeptuneLetsGoBack

