## **Uranus Pathfinder**

**Exploring the Origins and Evolution of Ice Giant Planets** 

L. Lamy, N. André, D. Gautier, C. Briand, S. Charnoz, B. Christophe, T. Fouchet, S. Hess, Y. Langevin, J.-P. Lebreton, O. Mousis, G. Tobie, P. Zarka et al.

Lead Proposer : Chris Arridge [UK]

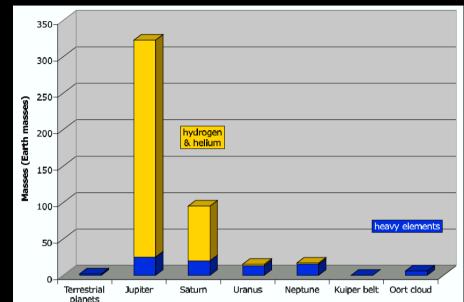
Community of 258 (190 in Europe, 68 in France) scientists world-wide.

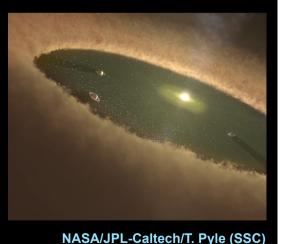
Auditions CNES ESA-M4, Paris 7, 19 Nov. 2014

## What are the Ice Giants?

- Uranus and Neptune are not Gas Giants – they are Ice Giants.
- Planetary ices (H<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>) are abundant in their envelopes.
- Also have large (relative to their mass) rocky cores.
- Different formation environment hence a unique window into the formation of the Solar System.
- Also:
  - Interior composition and large heliocentric distance yield unique physicochemical conditions.
  - Fascinating planetary and magnetospheric environments.

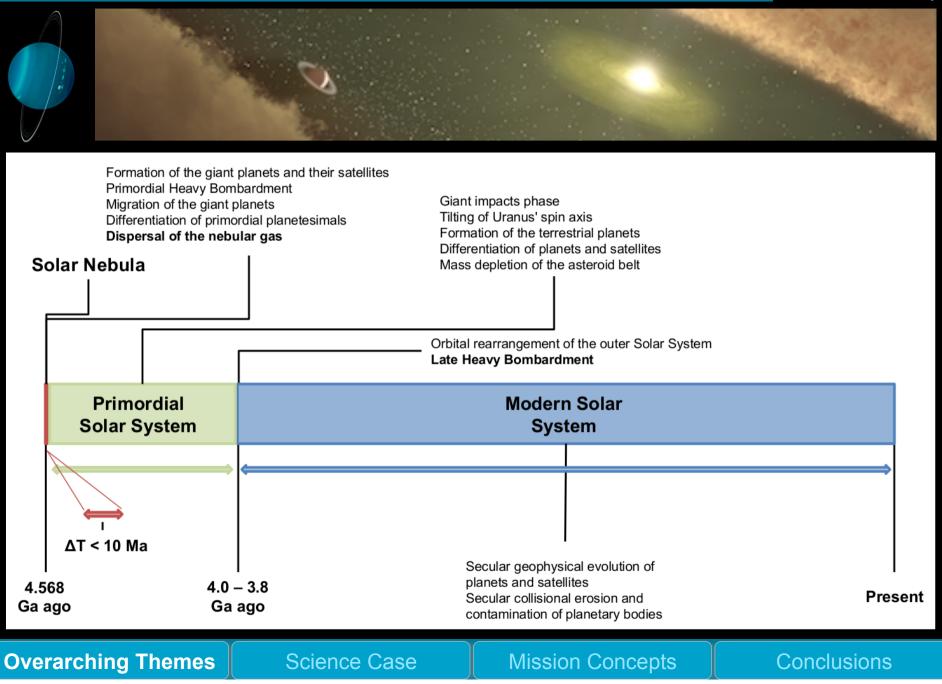
Conclusions





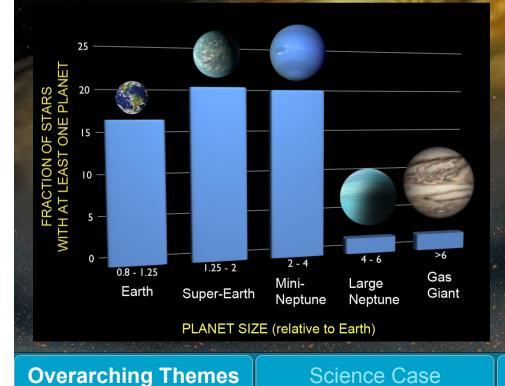
T. Guillot

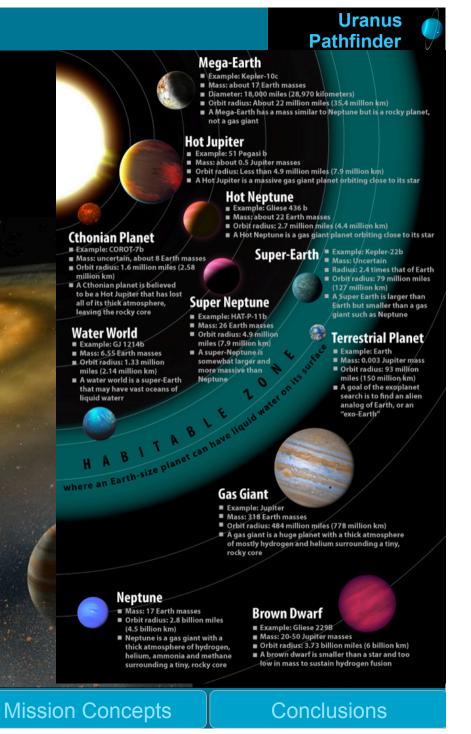
## **Origin of the Solar System**



## **The Missing Link**

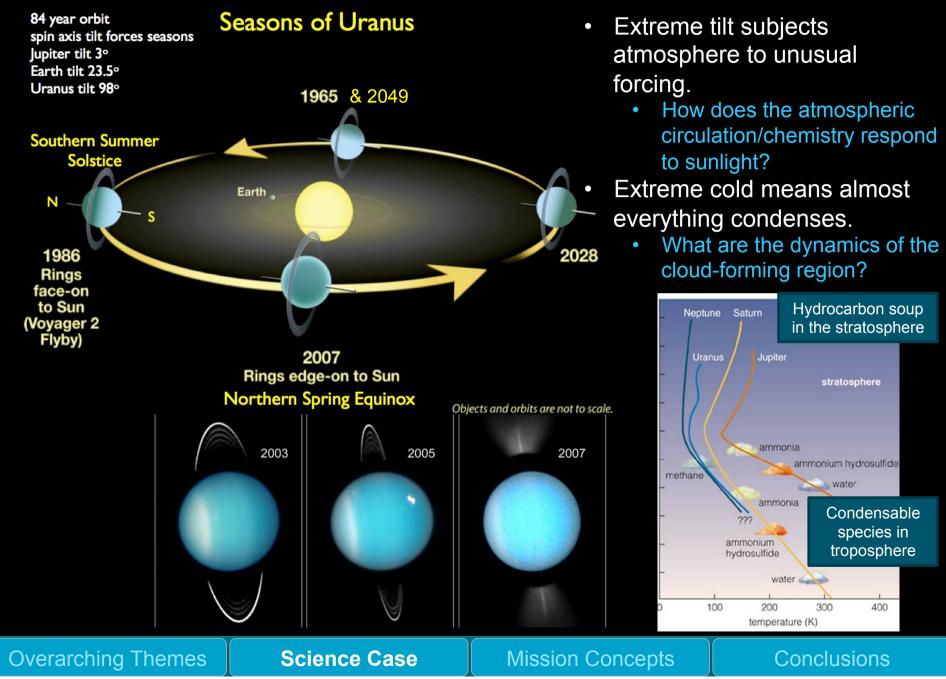
- Missing Link between the giant H<sub>2</sub>rich gaseous worlds and H<sub>2</sub>-poor terrestrial planets.
  - Representative of a whole class of astrophysical object.
  - Compositional fingerprints of planetary origins & formation timescales.





## **Uranus' Climate & Seasons**

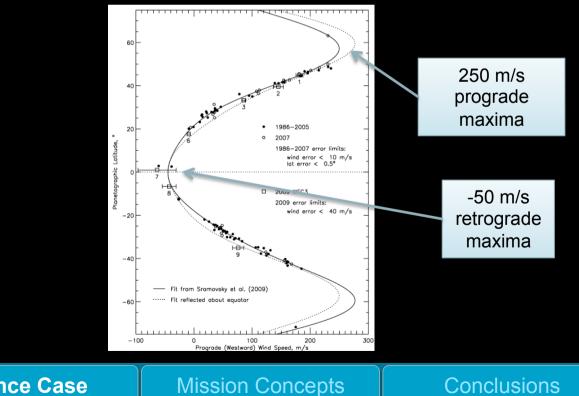
#### Uranus Pathfinder



## **Uranus' Weather Activity**

Voyager 2 gave Uranus atmosphere an unfair • reputation!

- Upturn in storm activity since summer solstice.
- Advances in imaging (i.e., methane bands).
- Banded structure, equatorial waves, storm activity...
- How does the meteorology of Uranus compare to the gas giant cousins?
- What is the driving energy source for convection?



**Overarching Themes** 

**Science Case** 

Conclusions

## **Beneath the Clouds: Uranus' Interior**

- Lower troposphere and interior hidden from view, rely on spacecraft to provide indirect constraints:
  - Bulk composition (in situ probe).
  - Gravitational and magnetic fields.
  - Magnitude of the heat flux.
  - Rotation rate of interior.

1.78

2.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>

**Overarching Themes** 

1.67

5.4W/

Depth of zonal flows (shallow or deep)

1.06

Uranu

**Science Case** 

0.6 W/m

< 0.1 W/m<sup>2</sup>

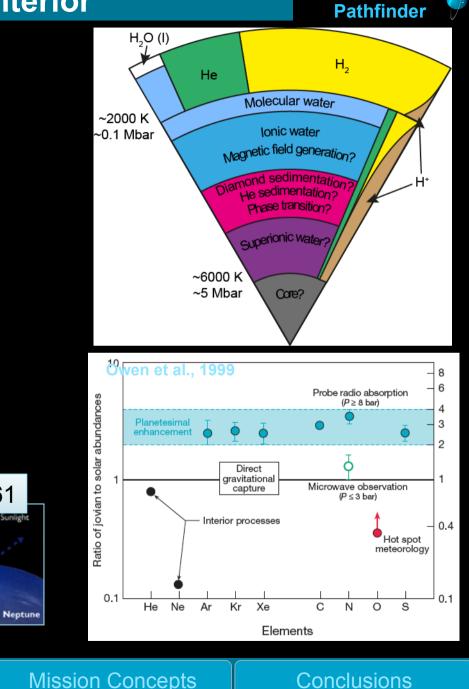
2.61

0.3 W/m<sup>2</sup>

0.3 W/m<sup>2</sup>

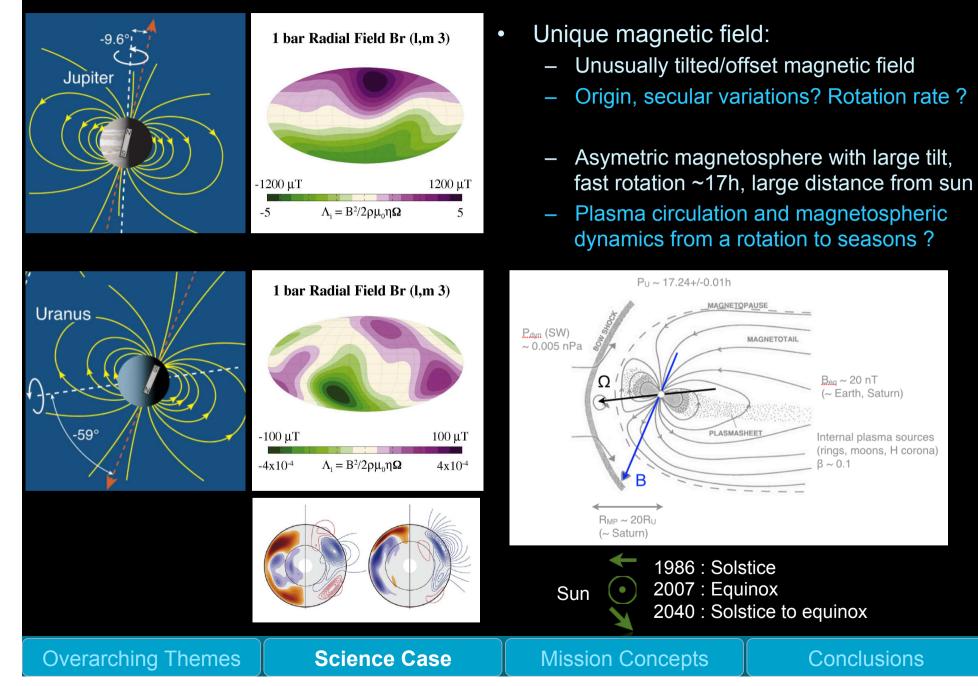
- Planetary oscillations (seismology).
- The composition, energy balance and structure of Uranus' deep interior will reveal the origins of this ice giant

Saturn



Uranus

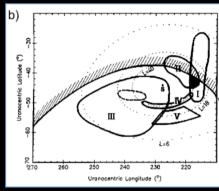
## Internal magnetic field and magnetosphere



## Aurorae and aeronomy

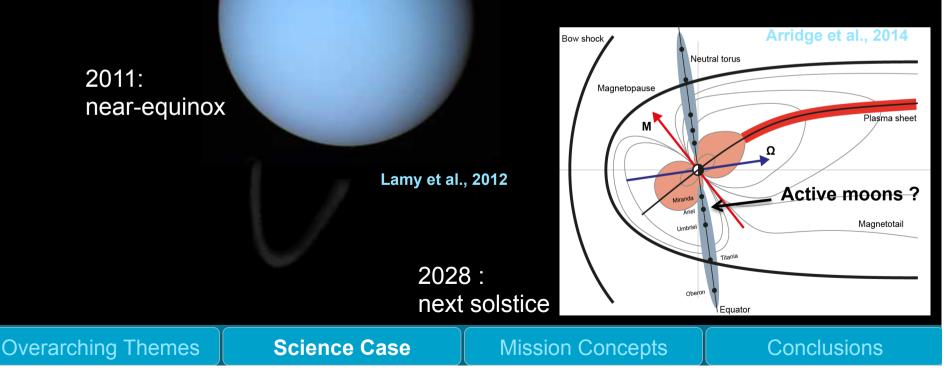
#### Uranus Pathfinder

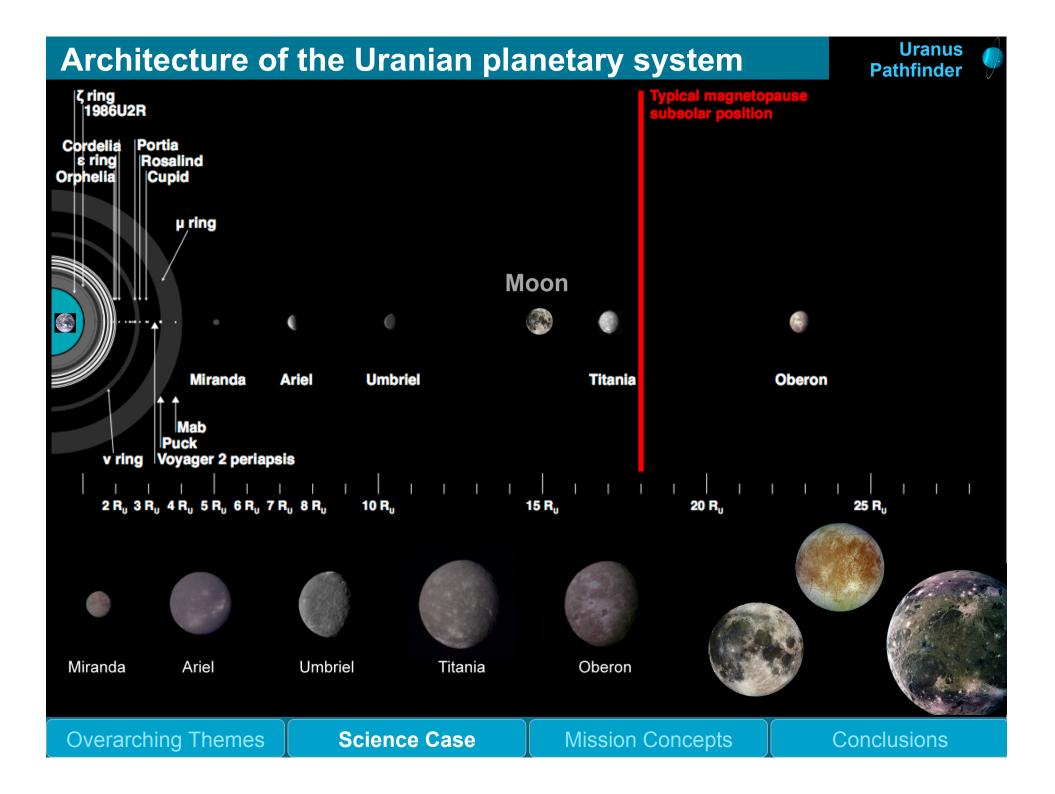
#### Zarka et Lecacheux, 1987

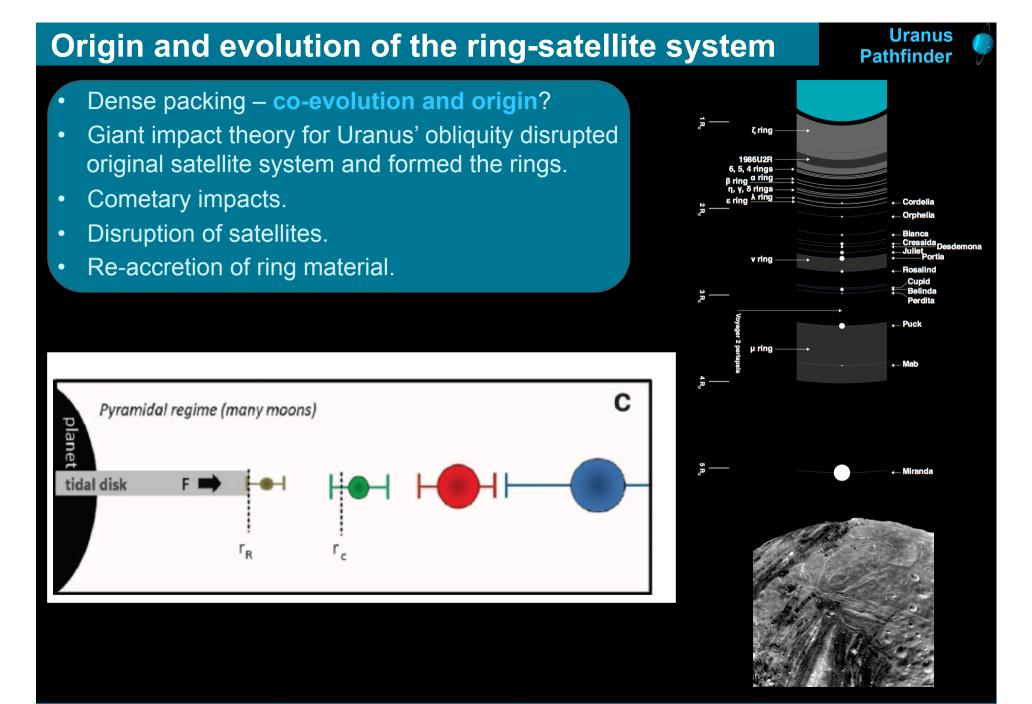


#### 1986 : solstice

- Magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling :
  - Radio emissions unique to Ice giants (timestationnary, variety of sources)
  - What makes Uranus a radio source?
  - Auroral features strongly vary with time, auroral forcing unknown, hot thermosphere
  - Auroral acceleration mechanisms and energy transfer ? Interaction with solar wind and moons ?



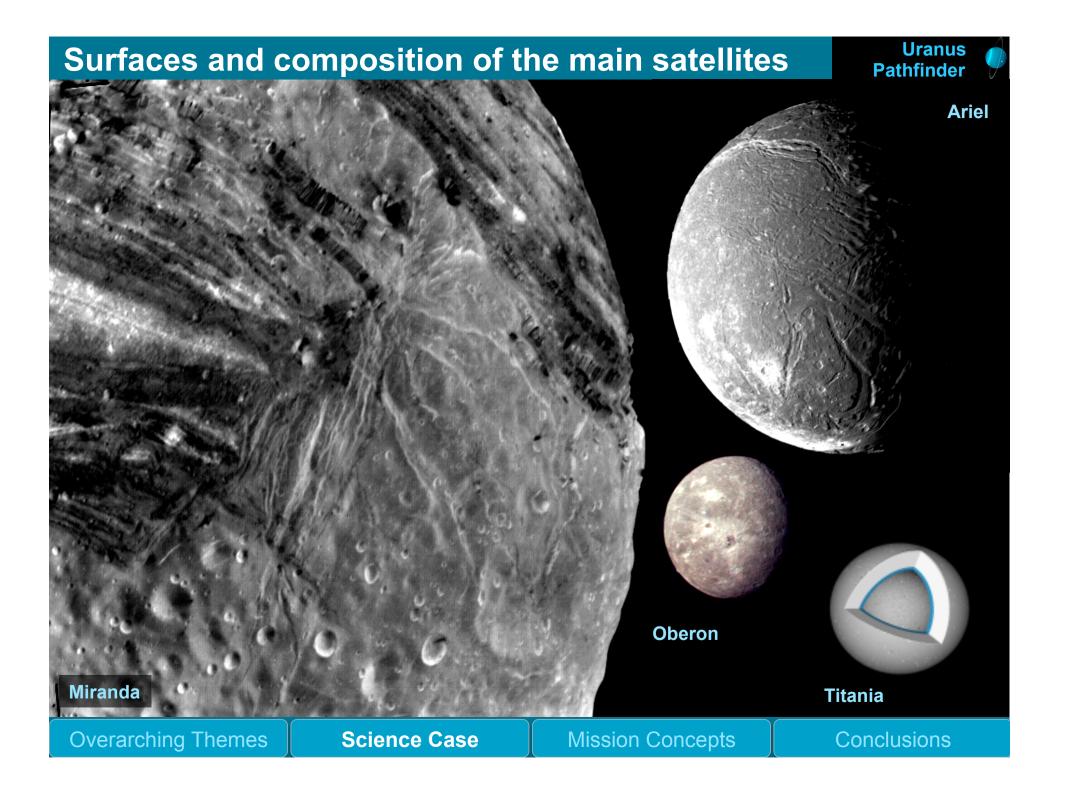


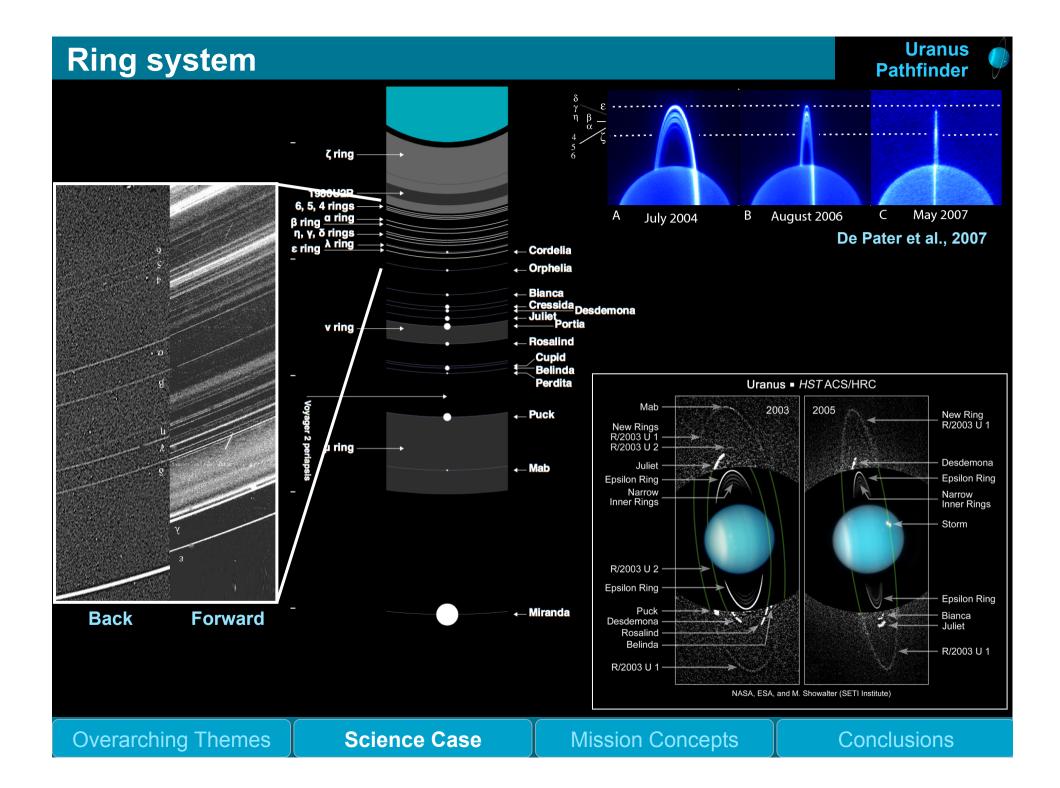


#### **Overarching Themes**

**Science Case** 

Conclusions





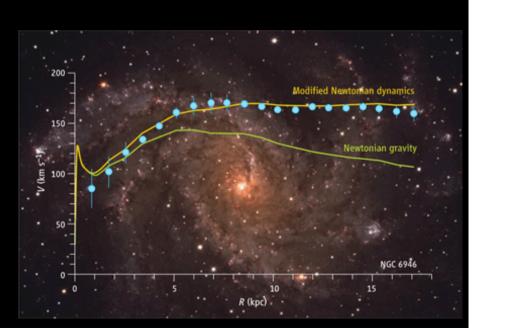
# provides an opportunity to study unique physics during the cruise phase.

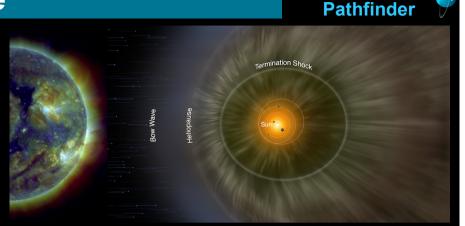
1- Test gravity at the largest possible length scales to search for deviations from General Relativity (modified Newtonian gravity / dark matter).

2- Study of structures and processes beyond 10 AU: corotating and merged interaction regions, specific heating processes (role of pick-up ions) ...

3- Directly flyby debris from the formation of the solar system.

Conclusions





Uranus

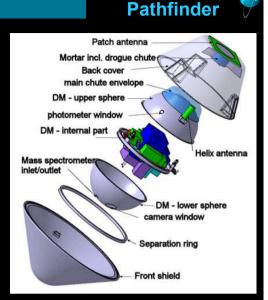
## Science in the outer heliosphere

Very few spacecraft have travelled

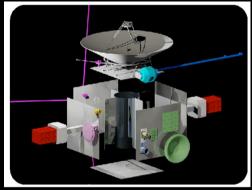
beyond 10 AU. Mission to Uranus

## **Mission Concepts**

- Majority of science goals best addressed by an orbiter and atmospheric entry probe.
- Flyby/multipoint concepts can be competitive.
- Under study: Airbus D&S and Thales Alenia Space.
- Constraints
  - Ring plane hazards are poorly understood.
  - Polar orbits are highly favourable.
  - Modest planetary protection/radiation requirements.
- Key enabling technology
  - Nuclear power sources (MMRTG or ESA <sup>241</sup>Am).
  - Limited telemetry rate (~10 kbit/s).
  - Thermal control.
- International collaboration: ESA spacecraft, NASA launch vehicle/RTGs.
- **Costs: orbiter fits within ESA M4 cost cap** and is compatible with ESA L2/L3 cost evaluation (including international contribution).



Uranus



## Model payload

### High TRL with substantial European flight heritage.

Instrument	Consortia and funding agencies	Heritage
Narrow angle camera (NAC)	JHU/APL, USA [NASA] INAF, Italy [ASI]	New Horizons/LORRI JUICE/JANUS
Visual and near-IR spectral imager (VIRTIS)	INAF, Italy [ASI] Luleå U. T., Sweden [SNSB]	Rosetta/VIRTIS DAWN/VIR
Thermal Infrared Bolometer (UTIRM)	U. Oxford, UK [UKSA]	LRO/Diviner
Magnetometer (MAG)	Imperial College, UK [UKSA]	Rosetta/MAG Cassini/MAG
Electron/ion plasma detector (PLS)	MSSL, UK [UKSA] IRAP, France [CNES]	Solar Orbiter/SWA Cassini/CAPS/ELS
Radio and plasma wave experiment (RPW)	LESIA, France [CNES] IAP, Czech Rep. [MEYS]	JUICE/RPW BepiColombo/MMO/PWI
Accelerometer (GAP)	ONERA, France [CNES]	CHAMP/STAR

Overarching Themes

