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## Recent Mid-Infrared Through Submillimeter Observations of Uranus and Neptune

Glenn Orton<sup>1</sup>, James Sinclair<sup>1</sup>, Leigh Fletcher<sup>2</sup>, Naomi Rowe-Gurney<sup>2</sup>, Michael Roman<sup>2</sup>, Patrick Irwin<sup>3</sup>, and Heidi Hammel<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA (glenn.orton@jpl.nasa.gov)

<sup>2</sup>University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

<sup>3</sup>University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

<sup>4</sup>Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Washington, DC

Observations of thermal emission from Uranus and Neptune have been made over a broad wavelength range from ground-based platforms, airborne observatories, Earth-proximal spacecraft and from the Voyager-2 flybys in the 1980s. Observations since the Voyager flybys have included long-wavelength observations of disk-averaged radiances from the Infrared Space Observatory and the Herschel Space Observatory covering the far-infrared to millimeter range. We present recent airborne spectra from SOFIA covering 17-35  $\mu\text{m}$ , together with Akari and Spitzer spectroscopy at wavelengths extending down to 7  $\mu\text{m}$ , below which contributions from reflected sunlight and potential auroral emissions may confuse the signature of thermal emission. We also show how these disk-averaged spectra are complemented by ground-based filtered imaging and spectroscopy at 8-10m telescopes, which have enabled spatially resolved measurements, complementing those of Voyager IRIS from several decades ago. The critical insights into the structure, chemistry and dynamics of the atmospheres of these Ice Giants attest to the need for significant parts of this spectral region to be included in the instrument complement to be assigned to spacecraft sent to these planets. A vigorous program of Earth-based observations in the accessible spectral range should accompany the spacecraft capability in order to track potential seasonal and non-seasonal variability of these planets, as is evident in the atmospheres of both Jupiter and Saturn. The latter would include mid-infrared observations from the James Webb Space Telescope.