

A Concept for a Joint NASA/ESA Mission for In Situ Exploration of an Ice Giant Planet

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Science Justification for Outer Planet Entry Probes

Comparative planetology of well-mixed atmospheres of the outer planets is key to the origin and evolution of the Solar System, and, by extension, extrasolar systems.

Atreya, S. K. et al., "Multiprobe exploration of the giant planets – Shallow probes," Proceedings of the 3rd International Planetary Probes Workshop, Anavyssos, Greece, 2005.

For all the capabilities of remote sensing, only *in situ* exploration by descent probe(s) can completely reveal the secrets of the deep, well-mixed atmosphere containing pristine materials from the epoch and location of giant planet formation.

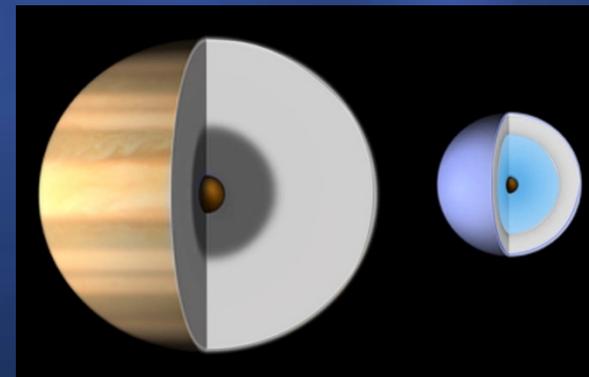
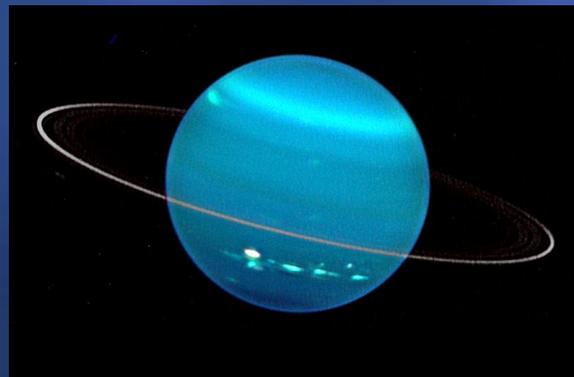
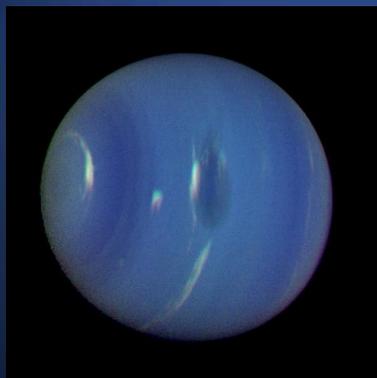


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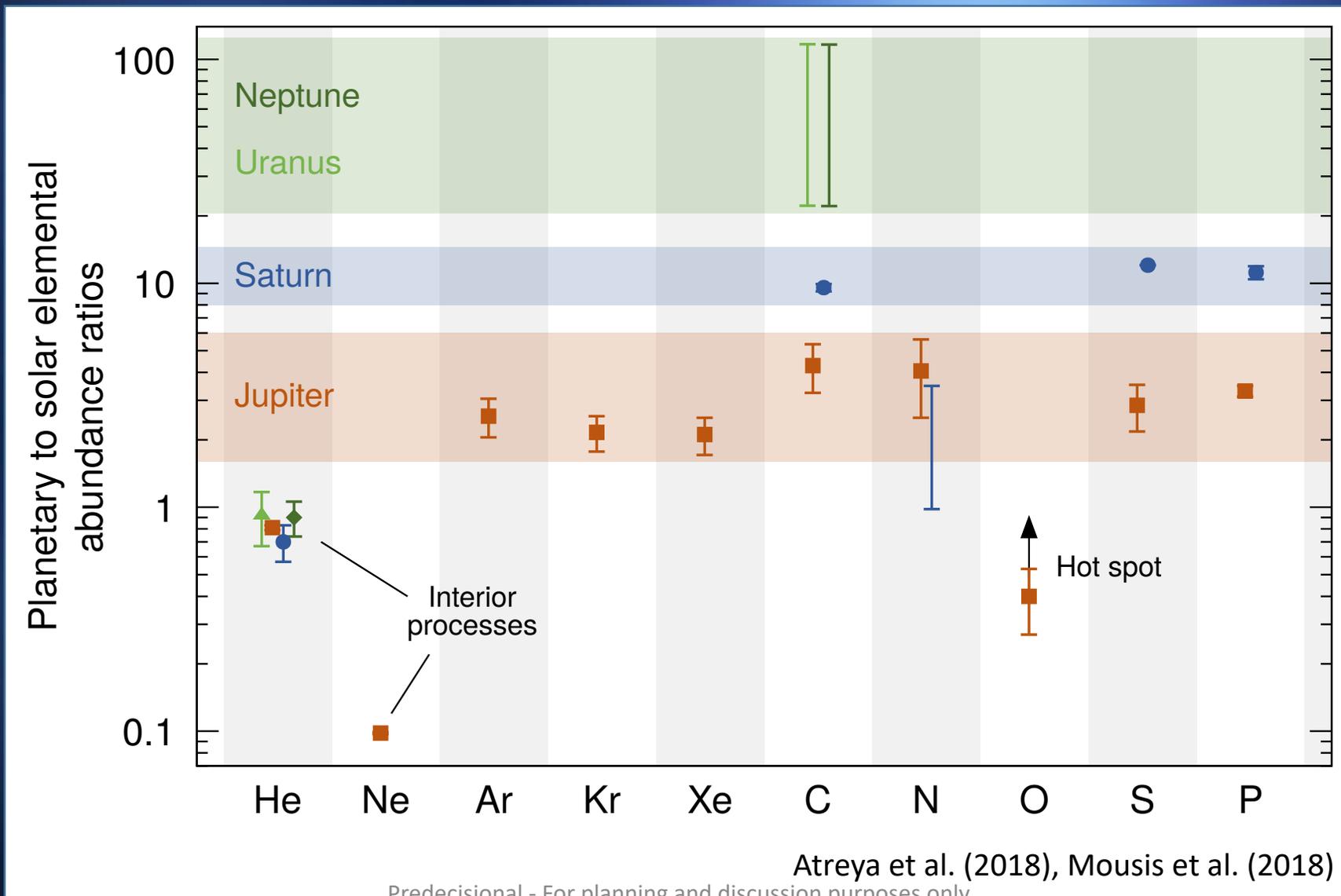
Motivation and Background

- Giant planets have played a significant role in shaping the architecture of the solar system, including the smaller, inner terrestrial planets.
- The efficiency of remote sensing observations has some limitations, especially to study the bulk atmospheric composition. In particular, the measurement of noble gas and helium abundances requires in situ measurements.
- The Galileo probe provided a giant step forward regarding our understanding of Jupiter.
- It remains unknown, however, whether measurements by the Galileo probe are unique to Jupiter or are representative of all gas giants including Saturn, and how the composition, processes, and dynamics of the giant planets are similar to and different from the ice giants.

Key Measurements Needed

- **Bulk composition:** Elemental abundances including O, C, N, S, He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe
- **Isotopic ratios:** Noble gas isotopes, D/H, $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$, $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$
- **He/H₂ ratio:** For planetary heat balance, interior processes, and thermal history
- **Ortho/Para H₂ ratio:** For thermal structure, and interior processes

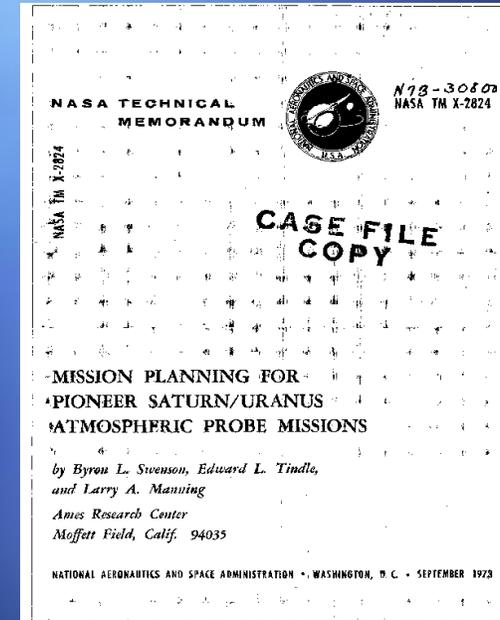
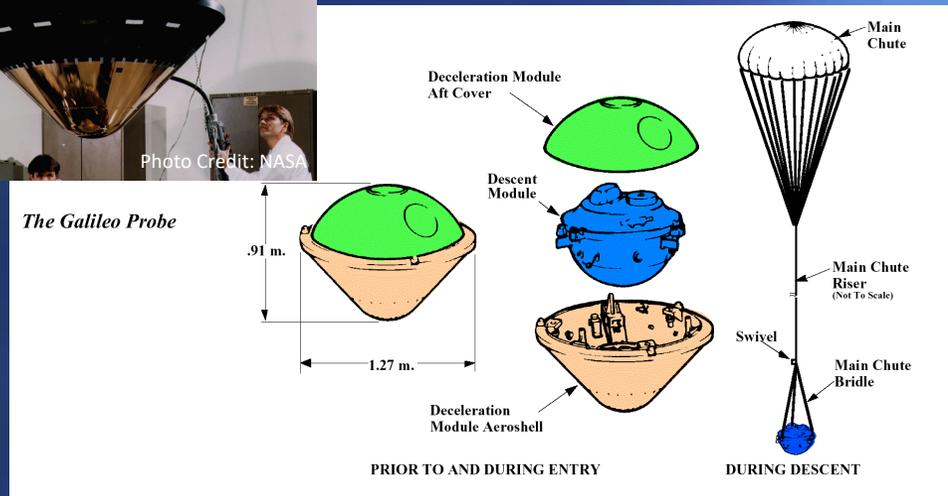
Existing Measurements



Heritage: Previous Studies and Previous Missions

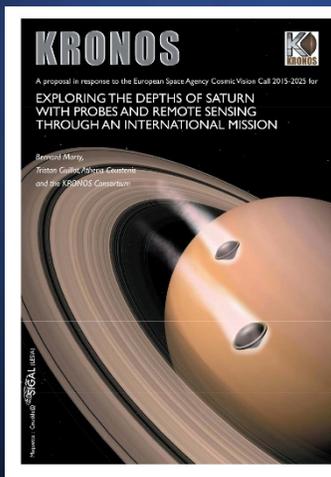


Galileo Probe



NASA 1973

ESA KRONOS Proposal

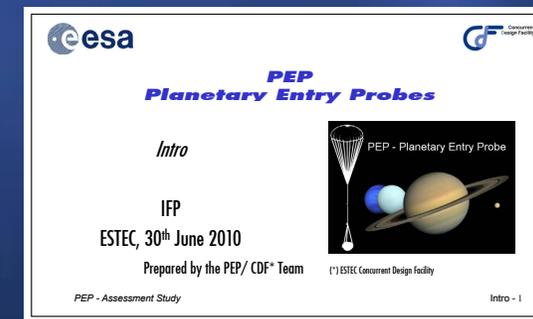


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ESA Huygens Probe



Predecisional - For planning and discussion purposes only.



ESA PEP Study

SPRITE

Saturn Probe Interior and Atmosphere Explorer

NASA New Frontiers 4
Amy Simon, PI

Hera Saturn Entry Probe Mission

*A Proposal in Response
to the ESA Call for a
Medium-size mission opportunity
in ESA's Science Programme
for launch in 2029-2030 (M5)*

Olivier J. Mousis,
David H. Atkinson
and the Hera Team

October 5, 2016



Saturn Entry Probe Potential

for Uranus and Neptune Missions

Thomas R. Spilker, *Jet Propulsion Laboratory / CIT*
David H. Atkinson, *Univ. of Idaho*

9th International Planetary Probes Workshop
Toulouse, France

2012 June 18



October 2, 2018

Predecisional - For planning and discussion purposes only.



Ice Giant Probe Mission Concept

From Reh, et al. Return to the Ice Giants Pre-Decadal study summary, IPPW-14, 12-16 June, 2017

Release:

- ~60 days prior to entry
- Spin stabilized
- RHUs for coast heating

Uranus/Neptune Entry:

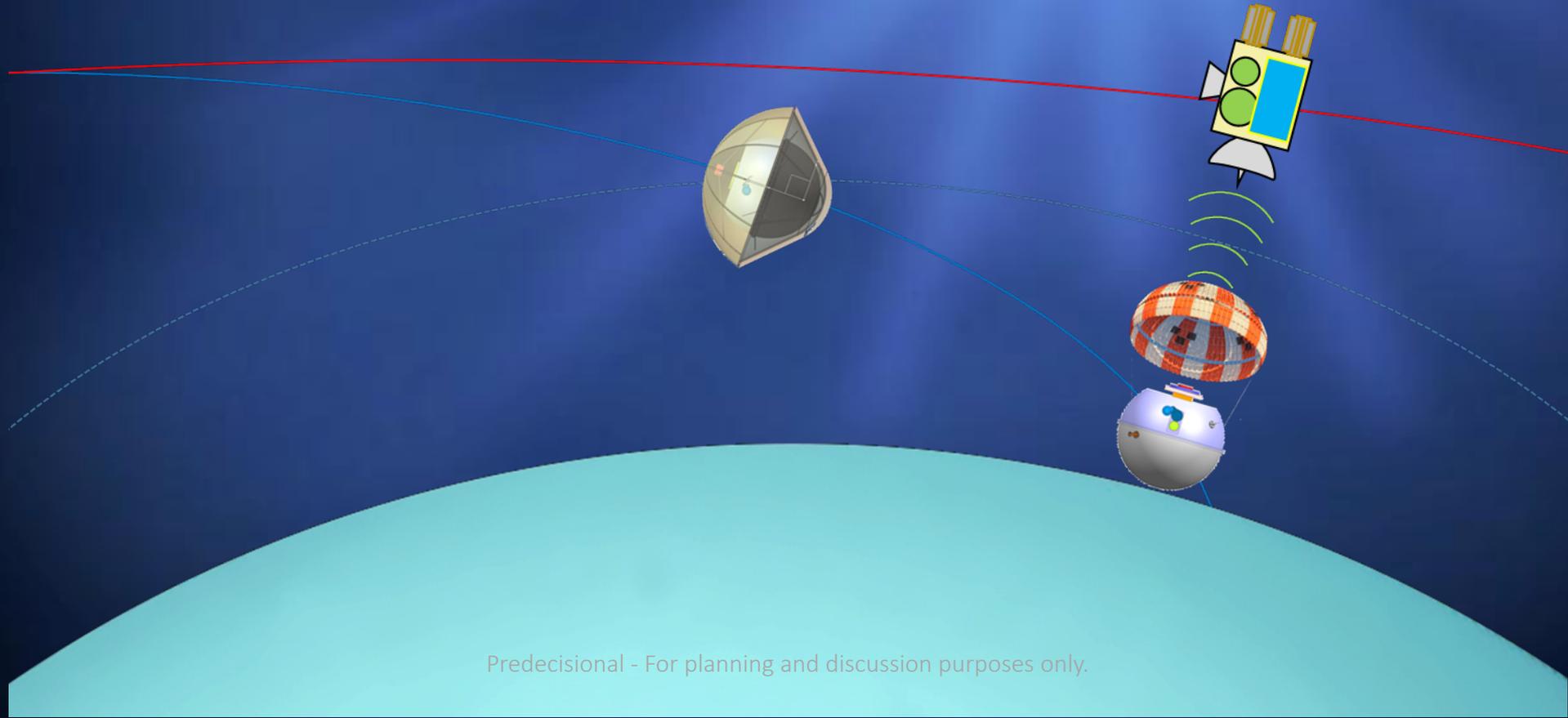
Entry $V = 23.5/24.1$ km/s

Telecomm to Carrier

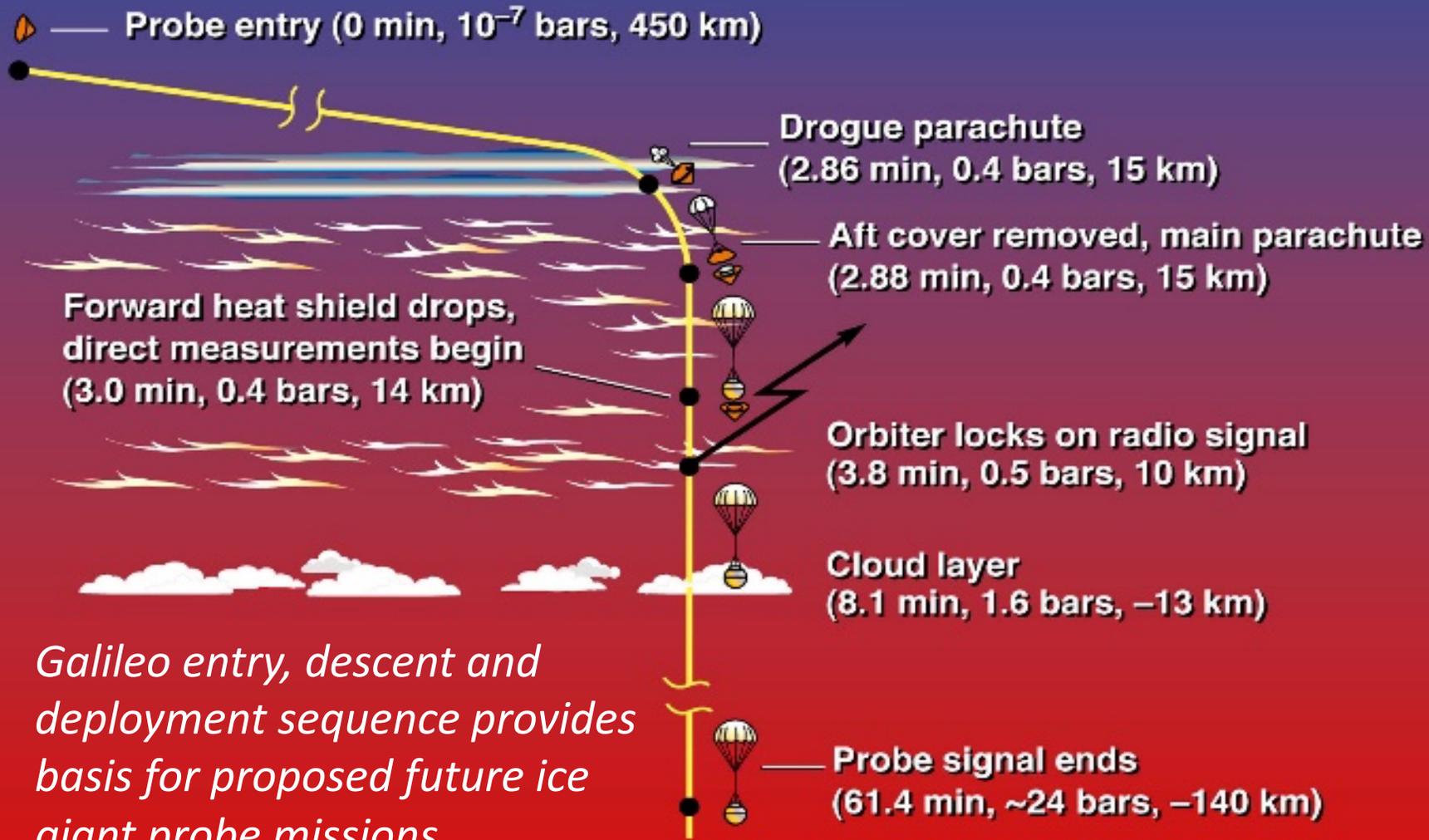
Relay Spacecraft:

Duration: >1 hr

Max Range: <100,000 km



Galileo Probe Mission



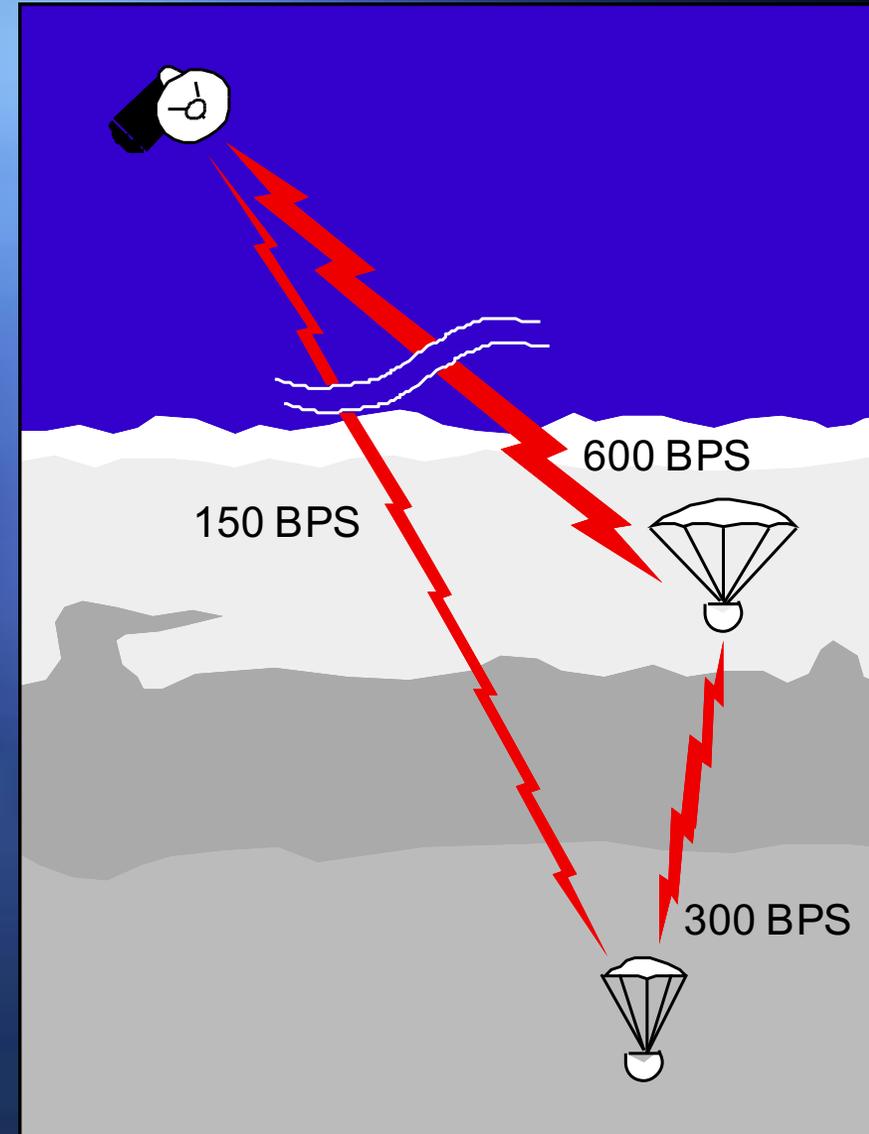
Galileo entry, descent and deployment sequence provides basis for proposed future ice giant probe missions.

Probe Science Payload

Instrument	Measurement
Mass Spectrometer (MS)	Elemental and chemical composition including noble gases and key isotopes
Atmospheric Structure Instrument (ASI)	Pressure and Temperature, Entry and Descent Accelerations → Density
Radio Science Experiment	Atmospheric dynamics: winds and waves; atmospheric absorption → composition
Nephelometer	Cloud structure, aerosol number densities and characteristics
Net Flux Radiometer	Net radiative fluxes: upwelling thermal IR, solar energy
Helium Abundance Detector	Helium Abundance

Deep Probe Telecommunications: Staged Probes

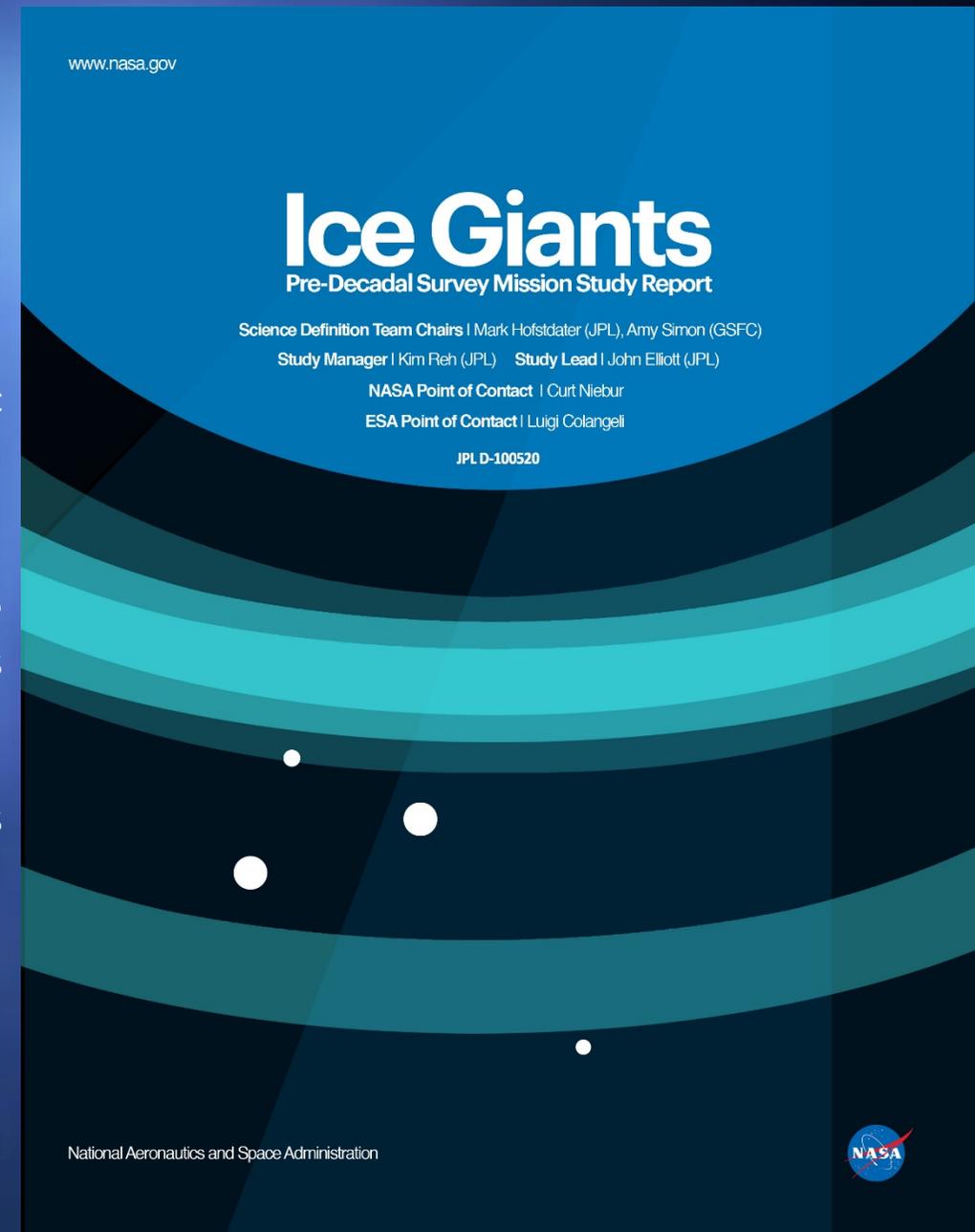
- Outer planet atmospheres primarily H_2/He but with significant radio-absorbing species: NH_3 , H_2O .
- At UHF, shallow probes (10-20 bars) remain within relatively “clear” atmosphere → low absorption.
- Communication from deep atmosphere requires transmission through absorbing atmosphere → greatly reduced data throughput.
- Architecture Option: Shallow probe descending slowly releases deep probe for rapid descent → Offers potential to overcome RF opacity that limits deep probe telecomm data rates.



Summary

- The Giant Planets played a significant role in shaping the solar system including the formation and evolution of the terrestrial planets.
- With the exception of in situ measurements of Saturn's atmospheric composition, the Jupiter and Saturn systems have been explored in detail. The last largely unexplored class of planets is the Ice Giants.
- Remote Sensing is a very powerful technique, but is unable to measure essential components of the atmosphere, noble gases and key isotopes in particular.
- The legacy of the Galileo probe mission directly translates to concepts for future planet entry probe missions to Saturn and the ice giants.

Future ice giant explorations require an in situ element that will draw heavily on the experience of the Galileo probe, and outer planet probe mission concept studies.



How to get involved?

- Students
- Researchers
- Educators

Opportunities at JPL

Dare Might Things

Students Internships

<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/intern/>





Recent Graduates

<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/opportunities/>



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Requisition ID	Posting Title	Related Academic Majors	Requisition Post Information* : Posted Date
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2017-8179	Technical Information Compliance Analyst I	..	3/28/2017
2017-8160	Engineering Undergraduate Student III	Electrical Engineering, Physics, Systems Engineering	3/27/2017
2017-8115	Data Scientist I - Artificial Intelligence Group	Computer Science	3/17/2017
2017-8089	Research Scientist II, Ice Sheet System Model (ISSM)	Earth Sciences	3/22/2017
2017-8059	NASA JPL Software Engineer I	Computer Science, Software Engineering	3/13/2017
2017-8058	NASA JPL Software Engineer II	Computer Science, Information Systems, Software Engineering	3/13/2017
2017-8033	Flight Software Engineer I	Computer Science, Electrical Engineering	3/7/2017
2017-7983	Research Scientist II, Geophysics and Planetary Geosciences Group	..	2/28/2017
2017-7963	Planetary Protection Engineer I	..	2/27/2017
2017-7945	Resource Analyst I	Accounting, Business Administration	3/2/2017
2017-7920	Engineering Applications Software Engineer II	Computer Science, Mathematics, Systems Engineering	4/18/2017
2017-7918	NASA JPL Software Year-Round Internship	Computer Science, Mathematics, Systems Engineering	4/18/2017
2017-7896	Parts Engineer I	Electrical Engineering	2/6/2017
2017-7820	Scientist II, WFIRST Coronagraph Scientist/Instrumentalist	..	1/19/2017
2017-7786	Subcontract Manager 1, Commercial Subcontracts & Strategic Sourcing Section	Accounting, Business Administration, Finance, Supply Chain	1/25/2017
2016-7680	Optical Engineer - New Grad	Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, Optical Engineering, Systems Engineering	2/22/2017
2016-7523	Software Engineer II - Data Services Group (397G)	Computer Science, Software Engineering	4/7/2017
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2016-7014	Flight Software Engineer II - Artificial Intelligence	..	10/12/2016

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Postdoctoral Opportunities

NASA Postdoctoral Program

Caltech Postdoctoral Scholars

JPL Postdoctoral Associate Program

<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/opportunities/>



Research Opportunities at JPL

<https://scienceandtechnology.jpl.nasa.gov/opportunities>

- Visiting Scholars Program
- Faculty Programs
- Early Career Hire Program
- Postdoctoral Programs

Summer Faculty Fellowship Program

<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/intern/apply/jpl-faculty-research-program/>

Senior Research Postdoctoral Program

<https://postdocs.jpl.nasa.gov/programs/npp/seniorfellows/>

JPL Opportunities Teachers & Students

Activities, Resources, Workshops, Programs, Lesson Plans

<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/teach/>

Activities, Toolkits, Contests

<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/learn/>

For questions on opportunities for
students, researchers, and educators, please contact

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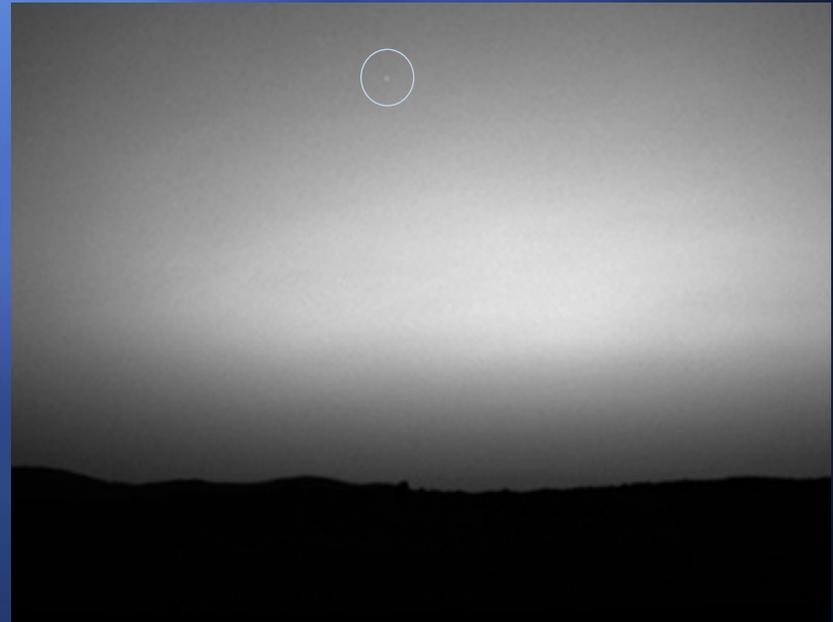
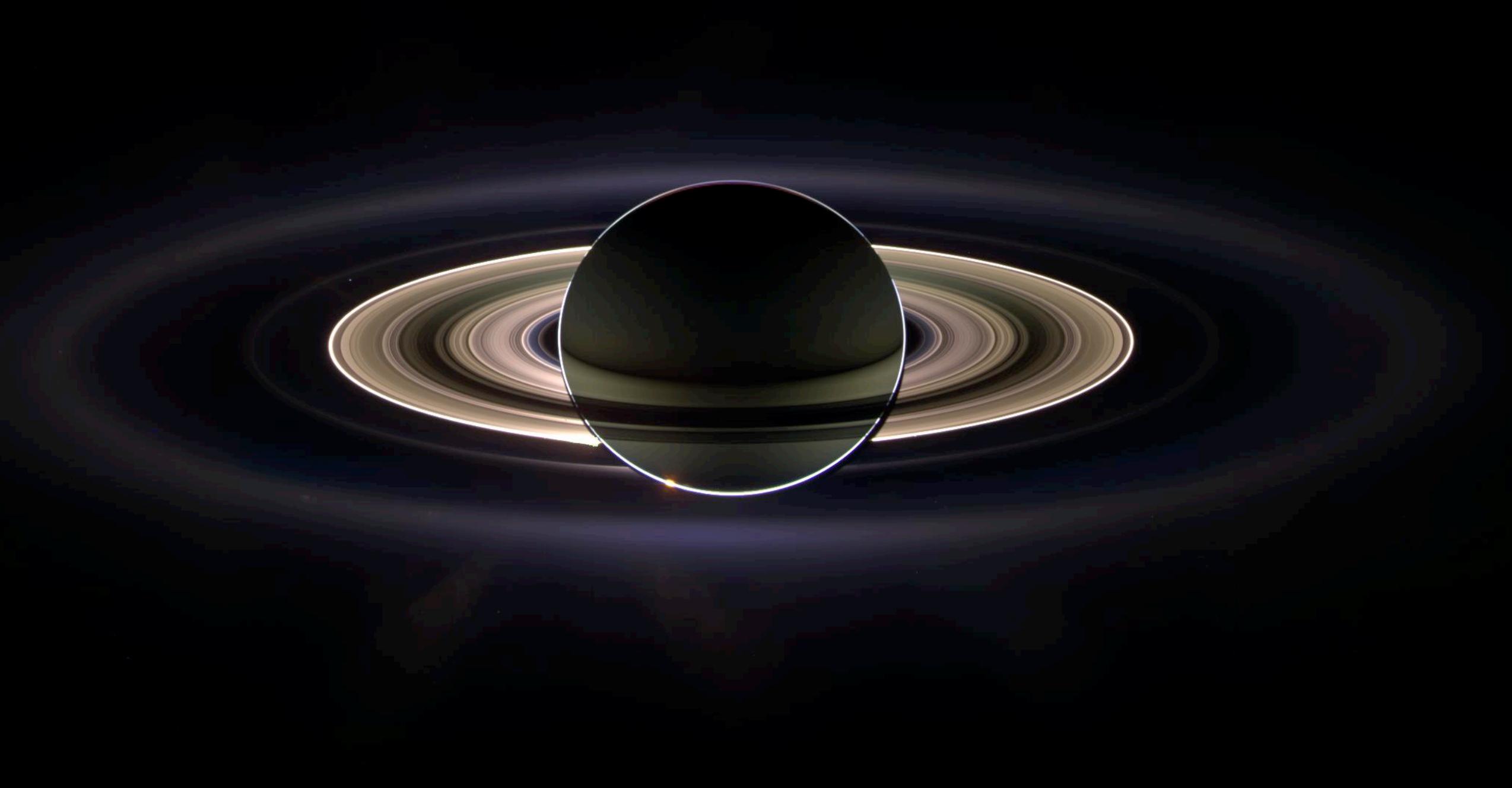


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*“The Earth is the cradle of the mind,
but one cannot live in the cradle forever.”*

- K. E. Tsiolkovsky