



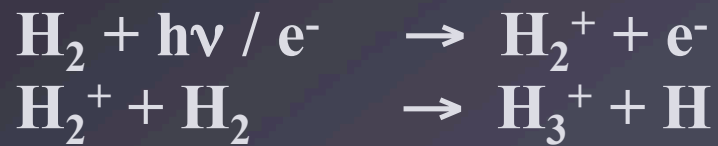
IRTF
observations
of H_3^+ in
planetary
atmospheres





H_3^+ formed above the
homopause -
thermosphere/ionosphere

Very efficient radiator
- “ H_3^+ thermostat”



$$N_a(h) = N_{a0} e^{[-h/H_a]}$$

$$H_a = [kT/m_a g]$$

Pressure < 1 μ bar

$$N(H_2) < 10^{18} m^{-3}$$

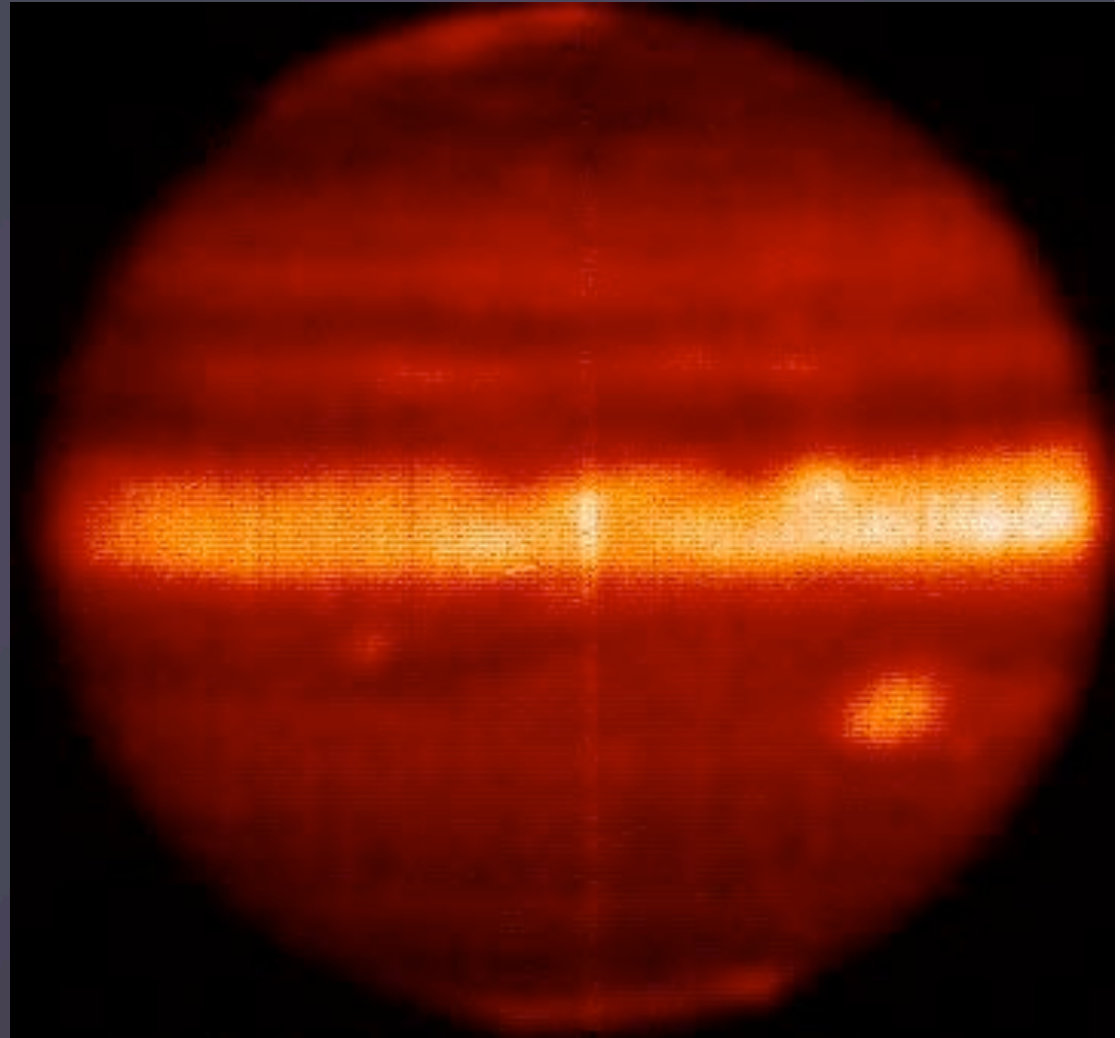
Temperatures:

Jupiter 900-1100K

Saturn 400-600K

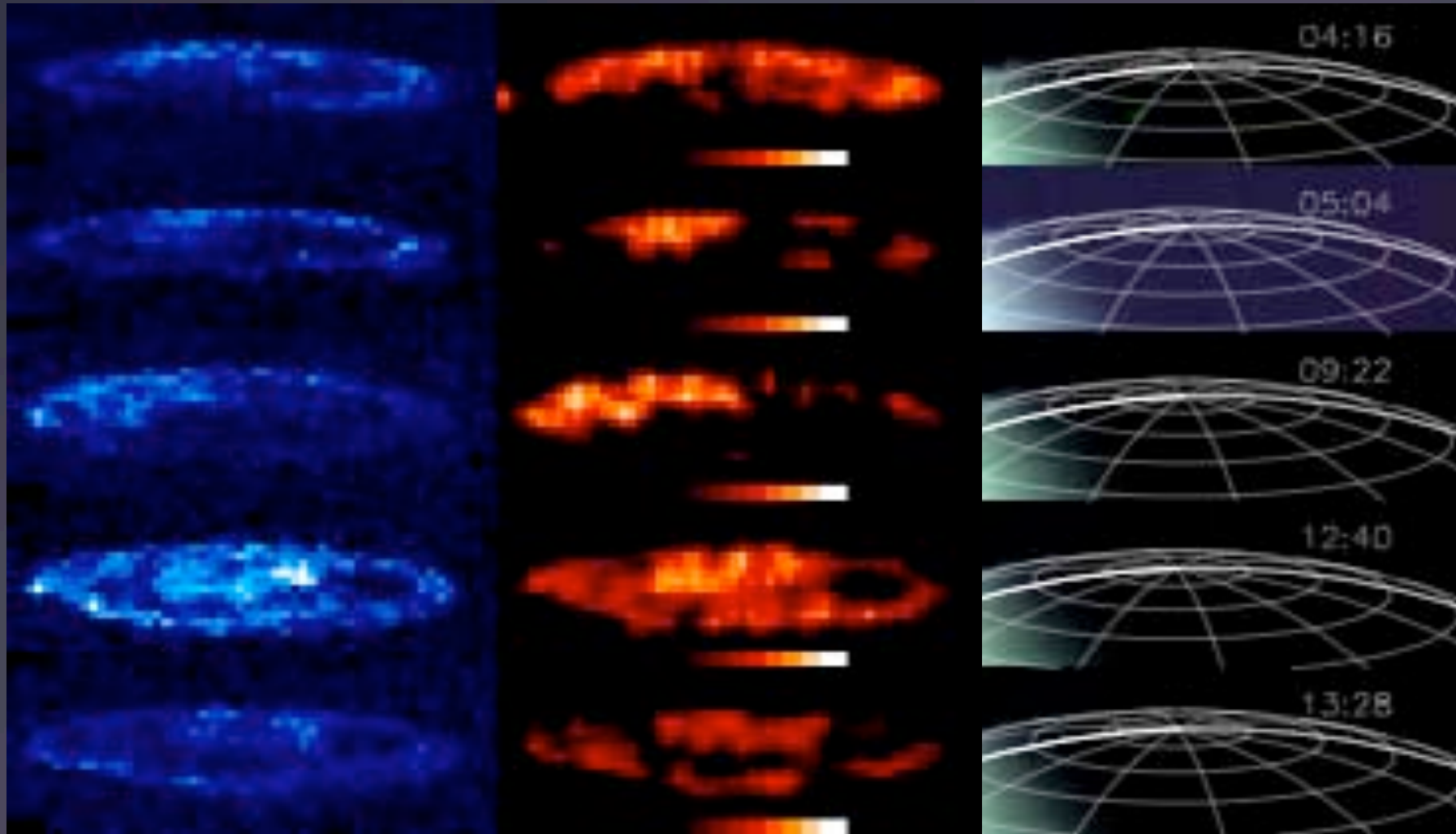
Uranus 500-750K

SPEX Guide Dog L' filter





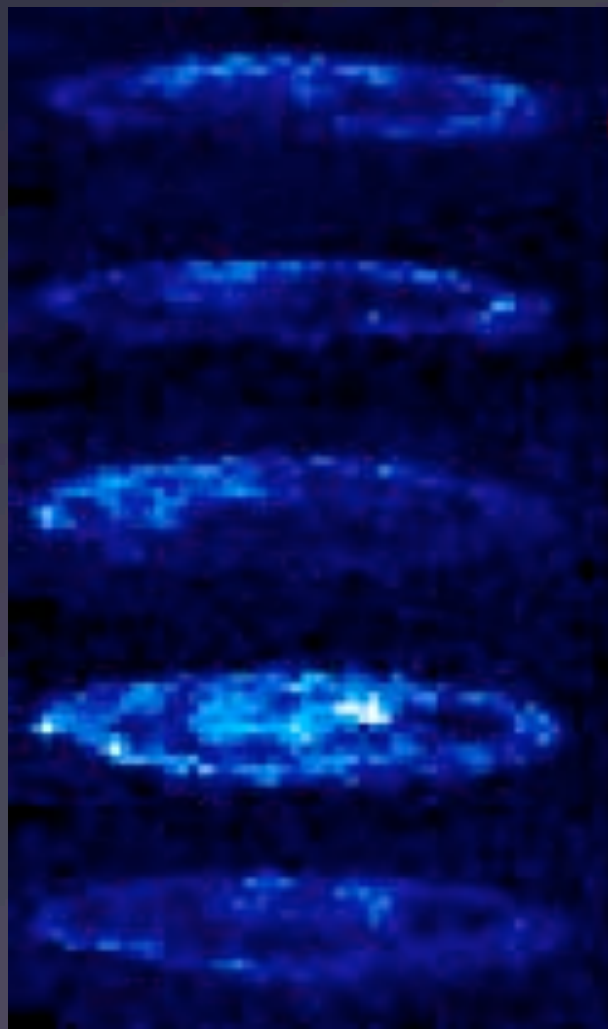
Cassini mission support - VIMS



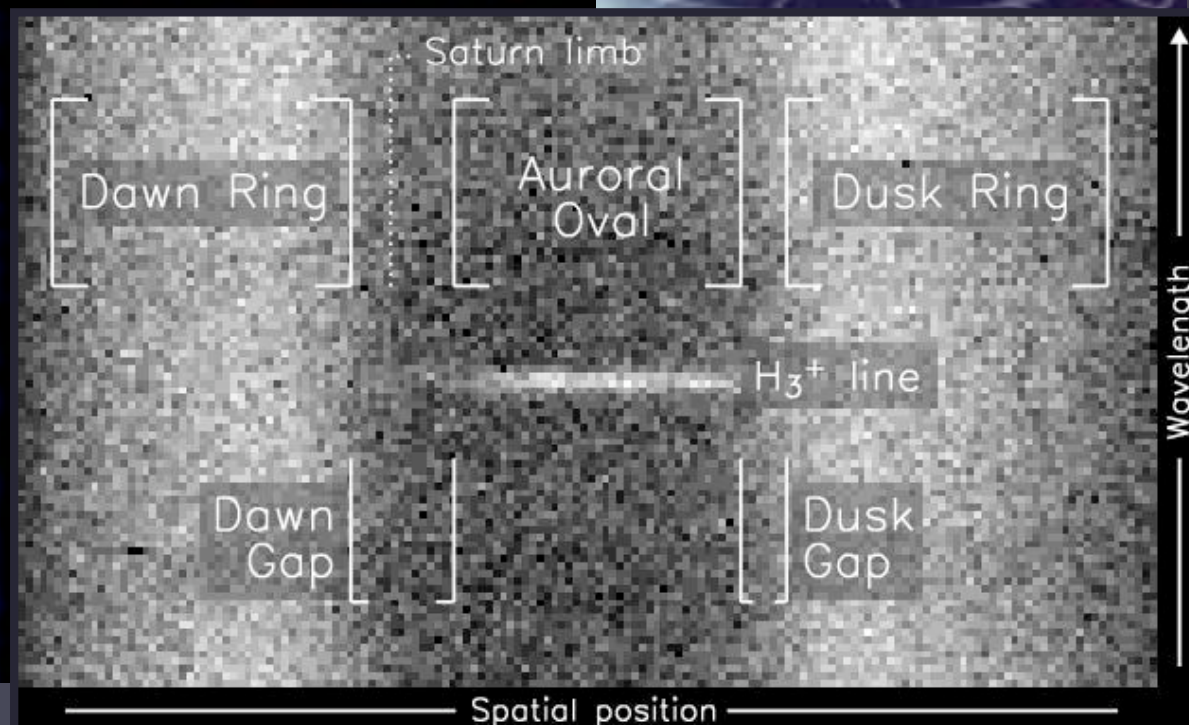
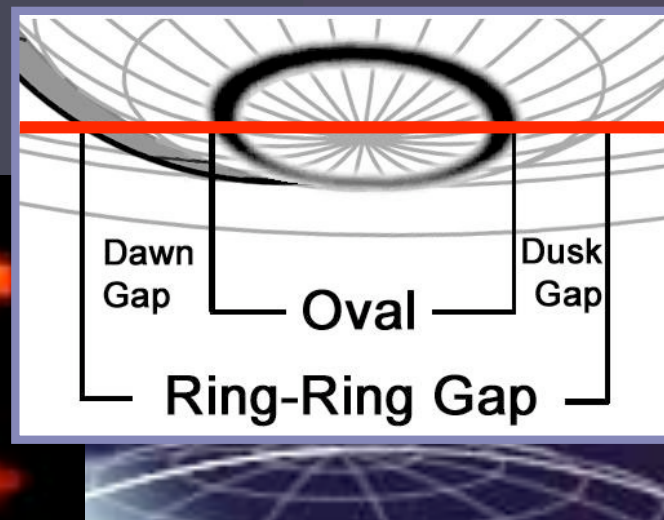
June 9, 2007, published in Stallard et al., *Nature* 2008b



Cassini mission support



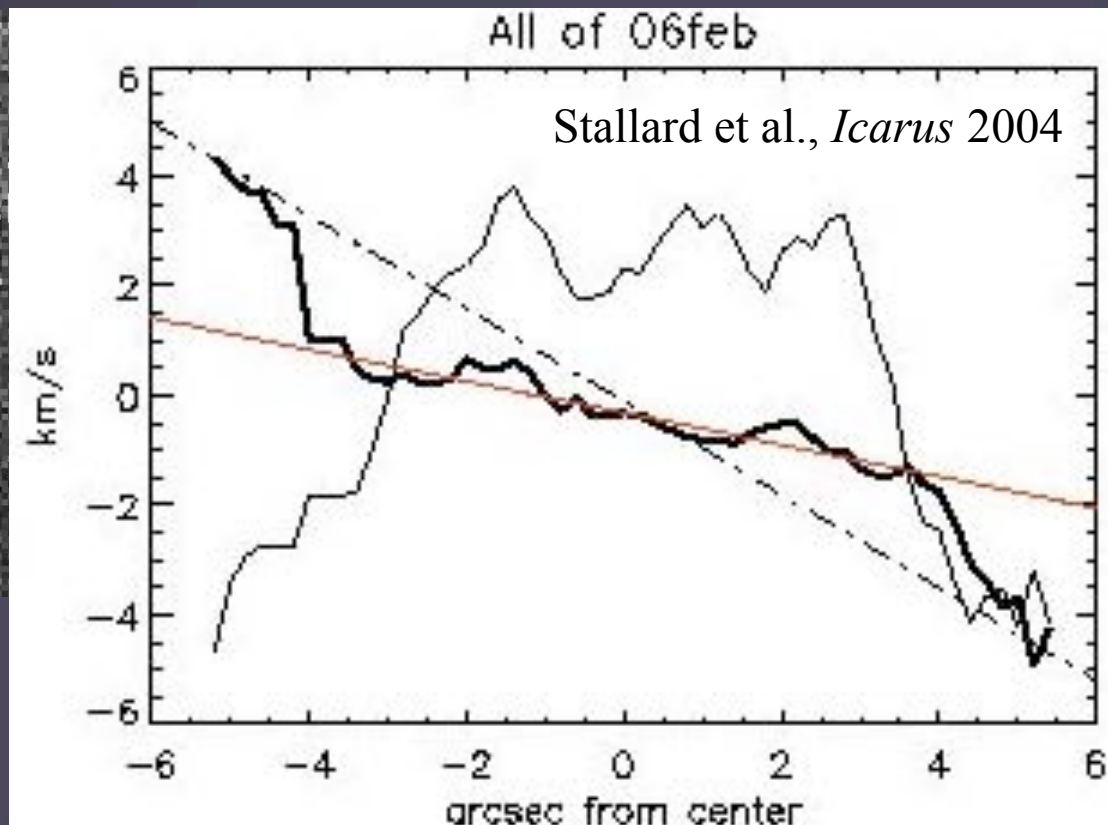
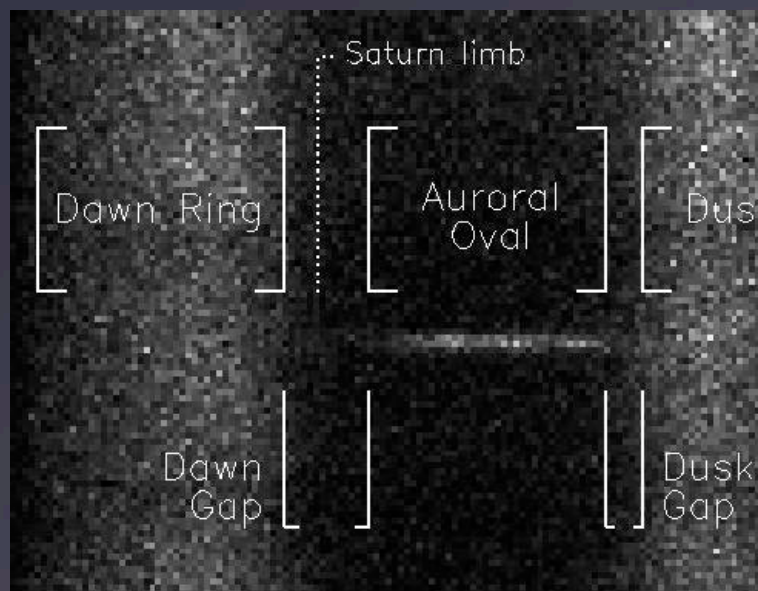
**CSHELL H_3^+
velocity
measurements
since 2003**



June 9, 2007, published in Stallard et al., *Nature* 2008b



Magnetosphere - atmosphere coupling



$$\Omega_{\text{ion}} = 0.34 \Omega_{\text{sat}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = [\Omega_{\text{Sat}} - \Omega_{\text{ion}}] \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{B}_{\text{Sat}}$$

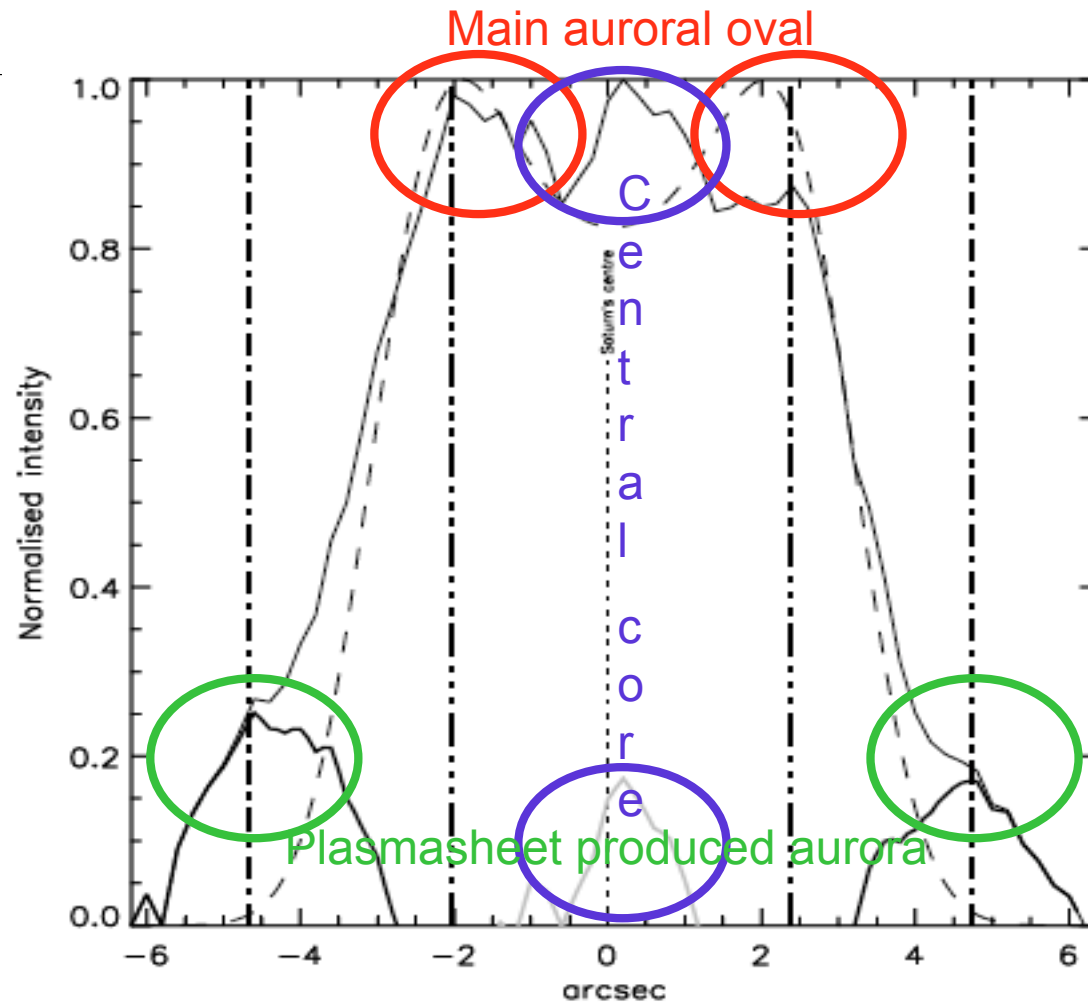
\Rightarrow Joule heating + ion drag

Magnetospheric heating = $n \times 10^{12} \text{W}$ planetwide

Magnetosphere - atmosphere coupling

Dawn

Dusk

Stallard et al., *Nature* 2008a



Magnetometer— MAG (GSFC/JPL)

Energetic Particle Detector—EPD (APL)

UV Spectrometer— UVS (SwRI)

Jovian Auroral Distributions Experiment—
JADE (SwRI)

JERAM - infrared spectral imaging - ASI

Microwave Radiometer— MWR (JPL)

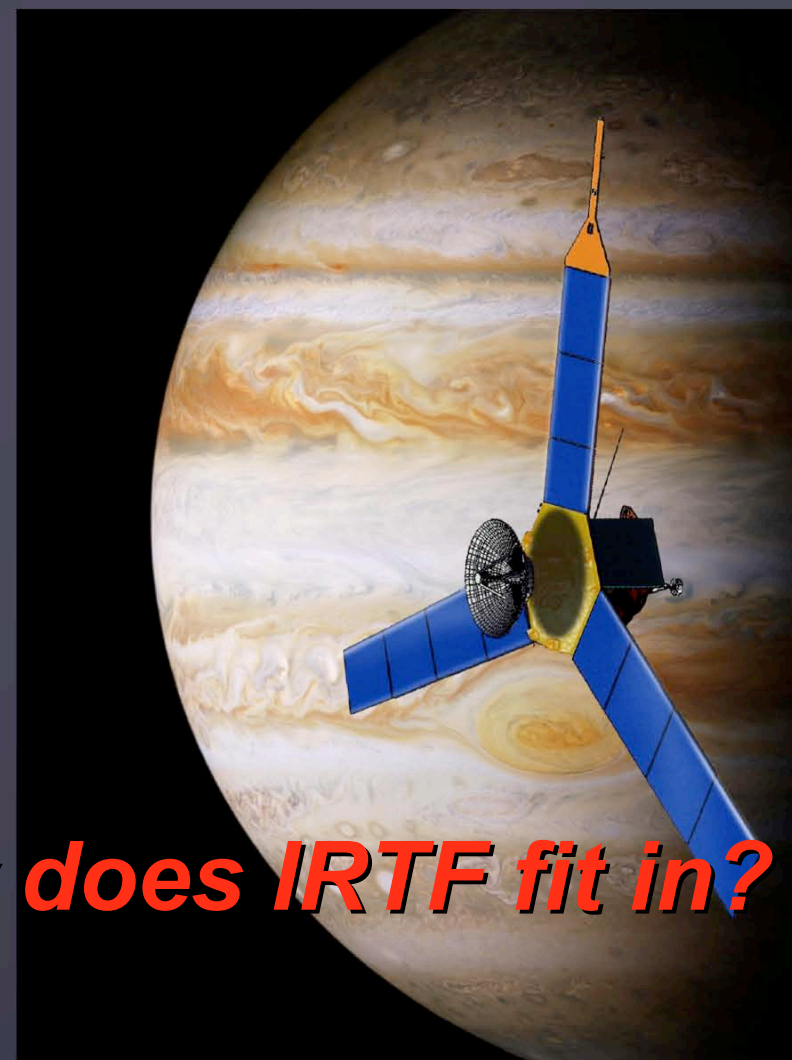
Gravity Science (JPL)

Waves (U of Iowa)

Visible Camera - JunoCam (Malin)

JUNO - 2016

Polar orbits



How does IRTF fit in?



H_3^+ : i-SHELL & JUNO

Wavelength resolution $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 80,000$ @ $3.953\mu\text{m}$

(Effective velocity resolution ~ 100 m/s)

Slit $\sim 25''$ plus Imager!

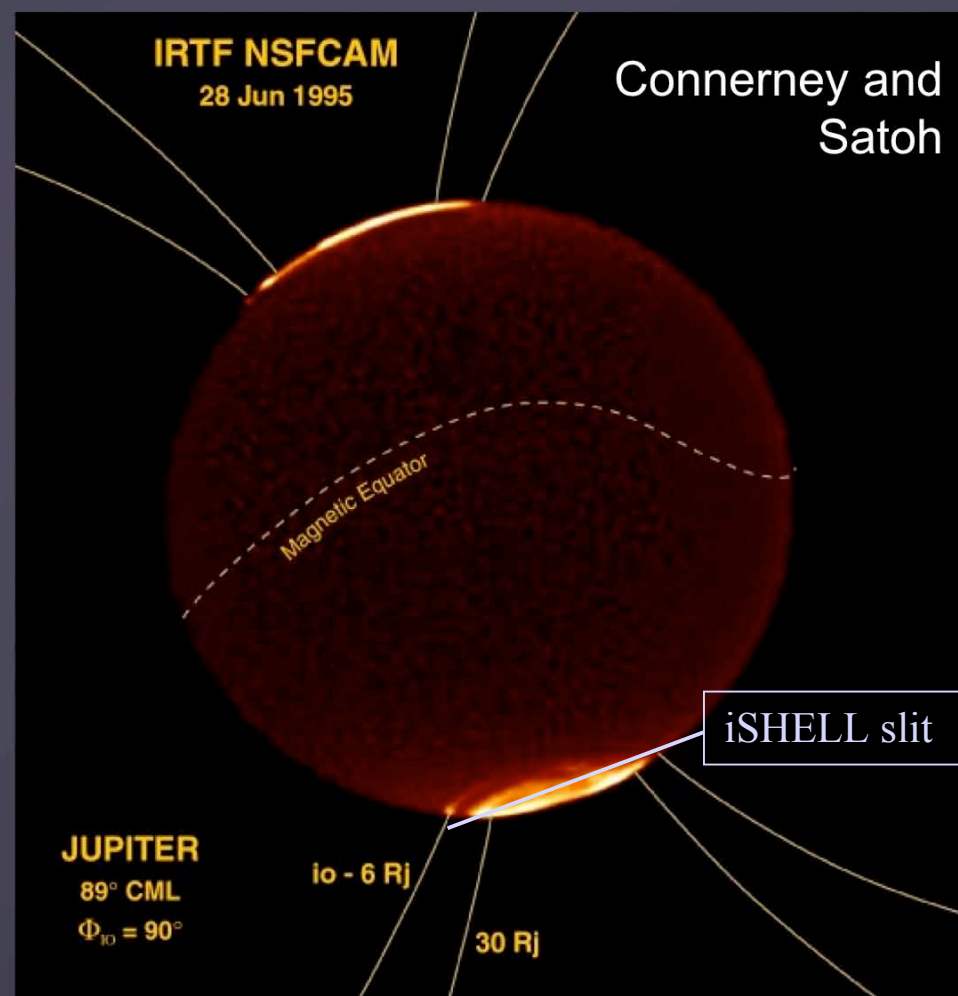
Ion Velocities

Ion vertical profiles

Conductivity

Joule heating & ion drag

***iSHELL will complete
the magnetosphere -
ionosphere -
atmosphere coupling
mechanism***



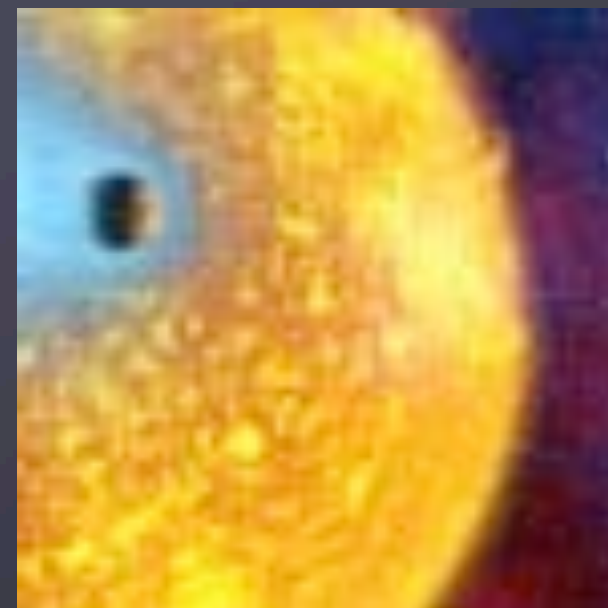


H_3^+ in exoplanets

Many large exoplanets
found close to star

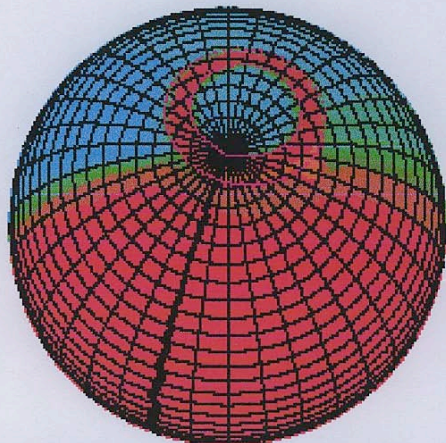
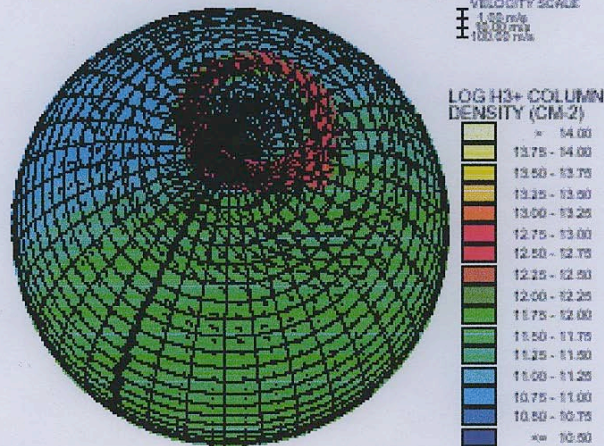
$d \sim 0.5 - 0.05 \text{ a.u.}$

*At what point does
atmosphere heat up and
escape like HD209458b?*

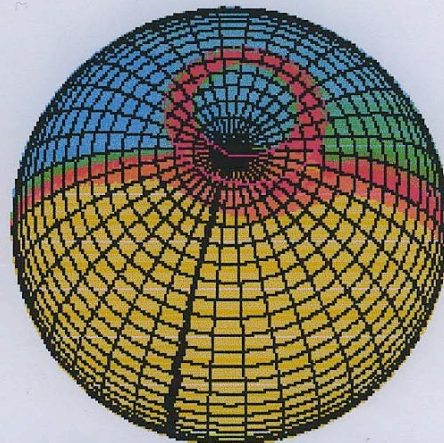


JIM Jupiter Model, $a = 5.0$ AU

(Subsolar Longitude: 328, Time: 4.911 Jovian days)

GIM Exoplanet Model, $a = 0.5$ AU

(Subsolar Longitude: 340, Time: 4.944 Jovian days)

GIM Exoplanet Model, $a = 0.05$ AU

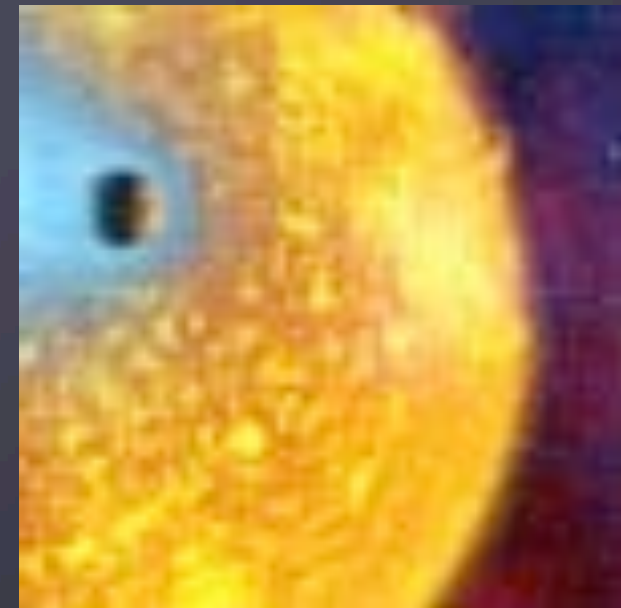
(Subsolar Longitude: 344, Time: 4.956 Jovian days)

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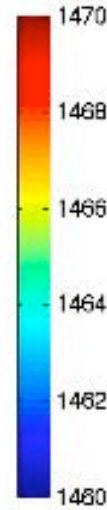
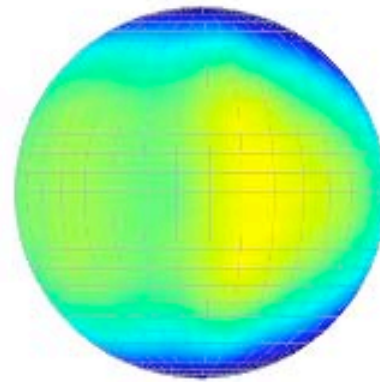


More $h\nu$ creates more H_3^+

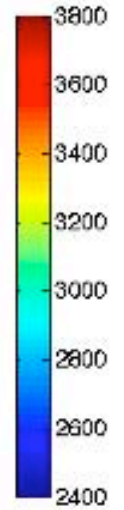
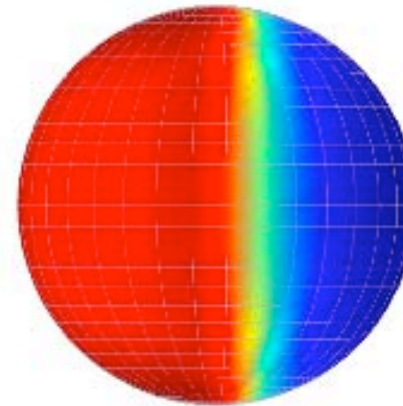
**More H_3^+ more cooling -
thermostat**



Koskinen et al. *Nature* 2007

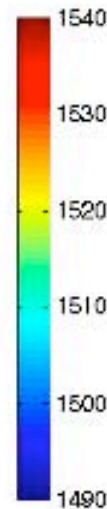
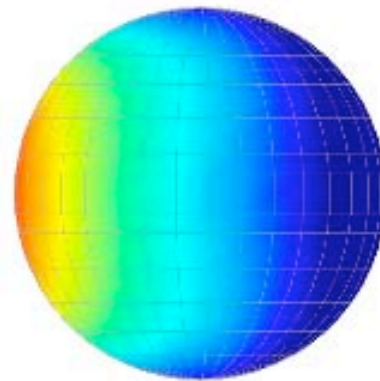


DIST = 0.16 AU, PRES = 121.62 nbar

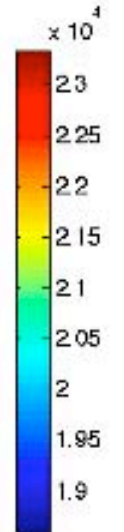
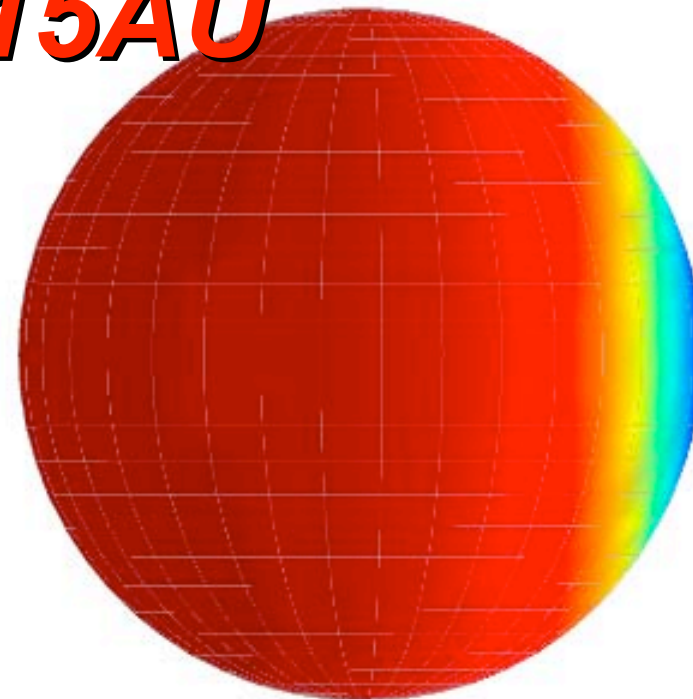


DIST = 0.16 AU, PRES = 5.52 pbar

Stability limit 0.15AU



DIST = 0.14 AU, PRES = 121.62 nbar



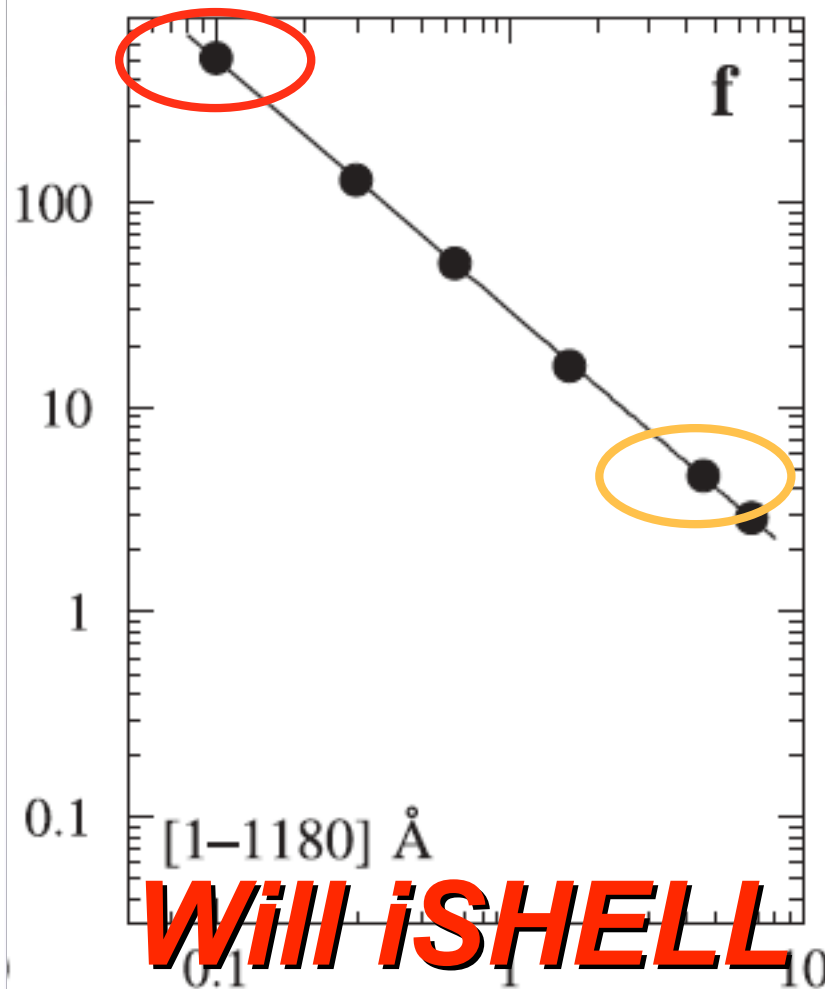
DIST = 0.14 AU, PRES = 5.52 pbar

Ribas et al., *Astrophys J.* 2005**Table 1 | The Sun in Time targets and thermospheric stability limits**

Name	HD	Type	Age (Gyr)	F ($\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$)	Limit (AU)
EK Dra	129333	G1.5 V	0.1	513.5	1.68
p ¹ UMa	72905	G1.5 V	0.3	129.3	0.84
k ¹ Cet	20630	G5 V	0.65	51.1	0.53
b Com	114710	G0 V	1.6	16.0	0.30
The Sun	G2 V	4.6	4.64	0.16
b Hyi	2151	G2 IV	6.7	2.9	0.13

Ribas et al., *Astrophys J.* 2005**Table 1 | The Sun in Time targets and thermospheric stability limits**

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			0.1	513.5	1.68
			0.3	129.3	0.84
			0.65	51.1	0.53
			1.6	16.0	0.30
			4.6	4.64	0.16
			6.7	2.9	0.13



Prior to 100myr, did
Jupiter & Saturn have
an HD209458b phase?

Will iSHELL see exoplanet H_3^+ ?



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Takeshi Oka

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Makenzie Lystrup
Chris Smith
Jonathan Tennyson
Hoanh Lam
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Renee Prange
Daniel Rego

