**Atmospheric Entry** 

Deploy

119 K

110

**Temperature** 

**Parachute** 

# Small Next-generation Atmospheric Probe

## **SNAP Mission Overview**

Add SNAP to Uranus Orbiter and Probe Mission Orbiter delivers Main Probe and SNAP to Uranus

- + Probes enter summer & winter hemispheres
- + Parachute Descent
- + Detect Seasonal Difference
- + Sample Two Cloud Layers
- + Send data to Orbiter
- + Orbiter relays data to Earth

# SNAP: Small Next-generation Atmospheric Probe Concept

- + Can be added to a mission to a giant planet
- + Reduces cost of in-situ atmospheric measurements
- + Enables in-situ exploration at multiple sites
- + Enhances science return of the host mission with small cost
- + Pushes the state-of-the-art for small atmospheric probe technologies
- + Defines the next generation of atmospheric probes

# Compelling Scientific Objectives

The objectives are from the 2013 Planetary Science Decadal Survey

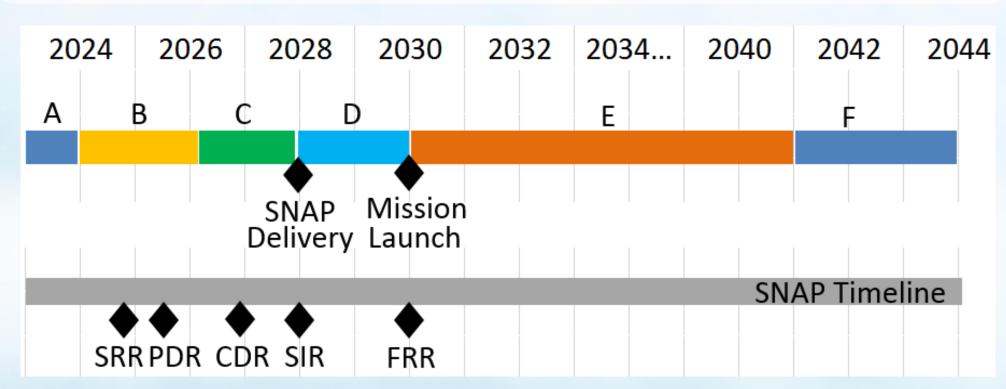
Determine vertical distribution of cloud-forming molecules Determine thermal stratification Determine wind speed as a function of depth

Measure abundances of the noble gases (He, Ne, Ar) Measure isotopic ratios of H, C, N, and S

### The SNAP Team

Kunio Sayanagi, PI, Hampton University Robert Dillman, Lead Engineer Co-I, LaRC David Atkinson, Science Co-I, JPL Amy Simon, Science Co-I, GSFC Michael H. Wong, Science Co-I, UC Berkeley Tom Spilker, Mission Architecture Co-l Sarag Saikia, Mission Architecture Co-I, Purdue University Jing Li, Science Collaborator, NASA Ames NASA Langley Research Center Engineering Design Studio

# **Notional Mission Schedule**



Mission schedule is notional and it will be updated based on the study results

# **Anticipated Payload**

Atmospheric Structure Instrument: Measure stratification

NanoChem: Detect cloud-forming molecules

Ultra-Stable Oscillator: Measure wind speeds

Additional payload studies: Helium Abundance Detector, Mass Spectrometer for isotopic ratios

# Relevance, Importance to PSD Science and Science Plan

SNAP Science Objectives are highly relevant to PSD Science Goals and 2014 NASA Science Plan:

- + Formation and Evolution of Uranus
- + Chemical and Physical Processes in Uranus
- + Role of Giant Planets in Origin and Evolution of Life on Earth

80 76 km 50 mbar 54 K 60 km + 100 mbar 53 K 40 CH<sub>4</sub> Ice Clouds? 76 K 0 km + 1 bar -20 -40 H<sub>2</sub>S Ice Clouds? -60 -72 km + 5 bar 90 50









