

Table 4 continued

i	H ₂ Transition ^a	$E_p(\text{cm}^{-1})^a$	I^a	E_p 's for Fig 5	Uranian Satellite	R_{ui}^b
1	(2,1) S(7)	5397	0.12	5397	Bianca	2.316
2	(9,7) S(3) ^d	5325	0.05			
3	(1,0) S(4)	5286	0.37			
			→	5285^c	Cressida	2.418
4	(2,1) S(6)	5278	0.08			
5	(9,7) S(1)	5147	0.11			
			→	5144^c	Desdemona	2.453
6	(2,1) S(5)	5142	0.25			
7	(1,0) S(3)	5108	1.07	5108	Juliet	2.520
8	(9,7) S(0) ^d	5032	0.06			
9	(2,1) S(4)	4990	0.19	4990	Portia	2.586
10	(1,0) S(2)	4917	0.8	4917	Rosalind	2.735
11	(3,2) S(5)	4841	0.11	4841	Belinda	2.946
12	(2,1) S(3)	4823	0.56	4823	Perdita	2.990
13	(1,0) S(1)	4713	1.6			
			→	4712^c	Puck	3.365
14	(3,2) S(4)	4699	0.09			
15	(2,1) S(2)	4642	0.44	4642	Mab	3.824
16	(3,2) S(3)	4543	0.28	4543	Miranda	5.082
17	(1,0) S(0)	4498	0.73	4498	Ariel	7.469
18	(2,1) S(1)	4449	0.89	4449	Umbriel	10.407
19	(3,2) S(2)	4372	0.23	4372	Titania	17.070
20	(4,3) S(3)	4265	0.13	4265	Oberon	22.830

^aBlack van Dishoeck (1987)^bNASA (2021) R''_{ui} refers to orbital radii from Ring 6 to Ring 4. R'_{ui} refers to orbital radii from Ring α to Ophelia. R_{ui} refers to orbital radii from Bianca to Oberon.^cA bolded E_p is a weighted average of the E_p 's on the previous and following lines. The weighting factors are the corresponding I 's.^dIt is not possible to associate this low intensity spectral line with any satellite.