

Table 6 part 1. H<sub>2</sub> Transitions and their associated photon energies ( $E_p$ 's) and relative spectral intensities ( $I$ 's) associated with Uranian satellites around the peak temperature in the TD and to the left of the peak temperature. And  $T$ 's in the protosatellite disk where and when satellites begin their evolution.

$i$	H <sub>2</sub> Transition <sup>a</sup>	$E_p(\text{cm}^{-1})^a$	$I^a$	Uranian Satellites	$R_{ui}^b$	$T(K)^c$
6	(2,1) S(5)	5142	0.25	Desdemona	2.453	3295 <sup>d</sup>
5	(9,7) S(1)	5147	0.11	Desdemona	2.453	
4	(2,1) S(6)	5278	0.08	Cressida	2.418	3622 <sup>d</sup>
3	(1,0) S(4)	5286	0.37	Cressida	2.418	
2	(9,7) S(3) <sup>d</sup>	5325 <sup>d</sup>	0.05 <sup>e</sup>			
1	(2,1) S(7)	5397	0.12	Bianca	2.316	3882
					$R'_{ui}^b$	
1	(2,1) S(7)	5397	0.12	Ophelia	2.105	3882
2	(9,7) S(3) <sup>d</sup>	5325 <sup>d</sup>	0.05 <sup>e</sup>			
3	(1,0) S(4)	5286	0.37	Ring $\epsilon$	2.006	3622 <sup>d</sup>
4	(2,1) S(6)	5278	0.08	Ring $\epsilon$	2.006	
5	(9,7) S(1)	5147	0.11	Ring $\lambda$	1.957	3295 <sup>d</sup>
6	(2,1) S(5)	5142	0.25	Ring $\lambda$	1.957	
7	(1,0) S(3)	5108	1.07	Cordelia	1.948	3213
8	(9,7) S(0) <sup>d</sup>	5032 <sup>d</sup>	0.06 <sup>e</sup>			
9	(2,1) S(4)	4990	0.19	Ring $\delta$	1.900	2940
10	(1,0) S(2)	4917	0.80	Ring $\gamma$	1.863	2771
11	(3,2) S(5)	4841	0.11	Ring $\eta$	1.834	2560 <sup>d</sup>
12	(2,1) S(3)	4823	0.56	Ring $\eta$	1.834	
13	(1,0) S(1)	4713	1.60	Ring $\beta$	1.786	2297 <sup>d</sup>
14	(3,2) S(4)	4699	0.09	Ring $\beta$	1.786	
15	(2,1) S(2)	4642	0.44	Ring $\alpha$	1.750	2134
16	(3,2) S(3)	4543	0.28	Ring 4	1.666	1905
17	(1,0) S(0)	4498	0.73	Ring 5	1.652	1801
18	(2,1) S(1)	4449	0.89	Ring 6	1.637	1688

<sup>a</sup>Black and van Dishoeck (1987)

<sup>b</sup>NASA(2021),  $R_{ui}$  are orbital radii of satellites from Bianca to Oberon.

$R'_{ui}$  are orbital radii of satellites from Ring 6 to Ophelia.

<sup>c</sup> $T$ 's from  $T = (E_p - E_b)/C'$ . This relationship is discussed in section 2.7 of the text.

<sup>d</sup> $T$  is calculated for this satellite using two close  $E_p$ 's. First the weighted average of the two  $E_p$ 's is determined using relative intensities ( $I$ 's) as weighting factors. Then  $T$  is calculated from  $T = (E_p - E_b)/C'$ , where  $E_p$  is the weighted average. See Figure 4.

<sup>e</sup>It was not possible to associate this spectral line with a satellite. Because its relative intensity ( $I$ ) is low, it is assumed it does not create resonance and it is not included in the analysis. See Figure 4.

Continued in Table 6 part 2.