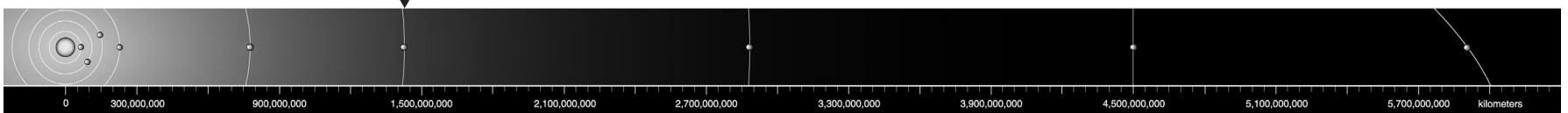
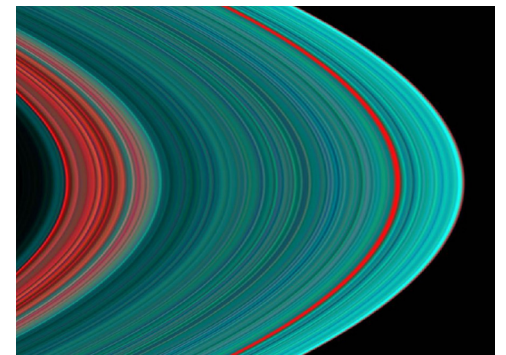
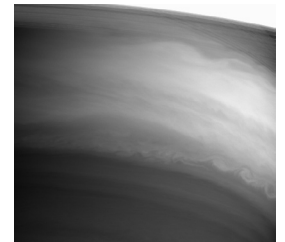
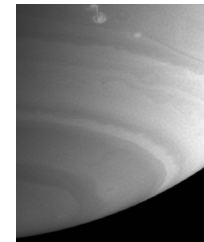
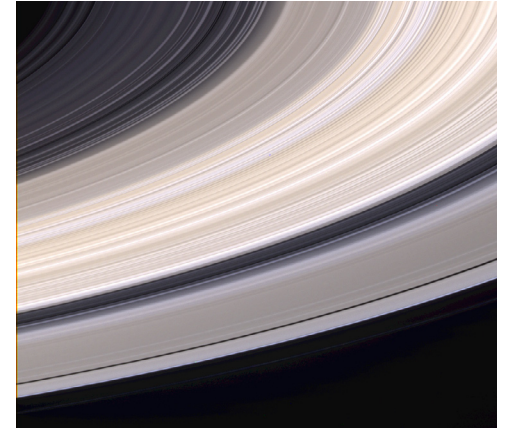
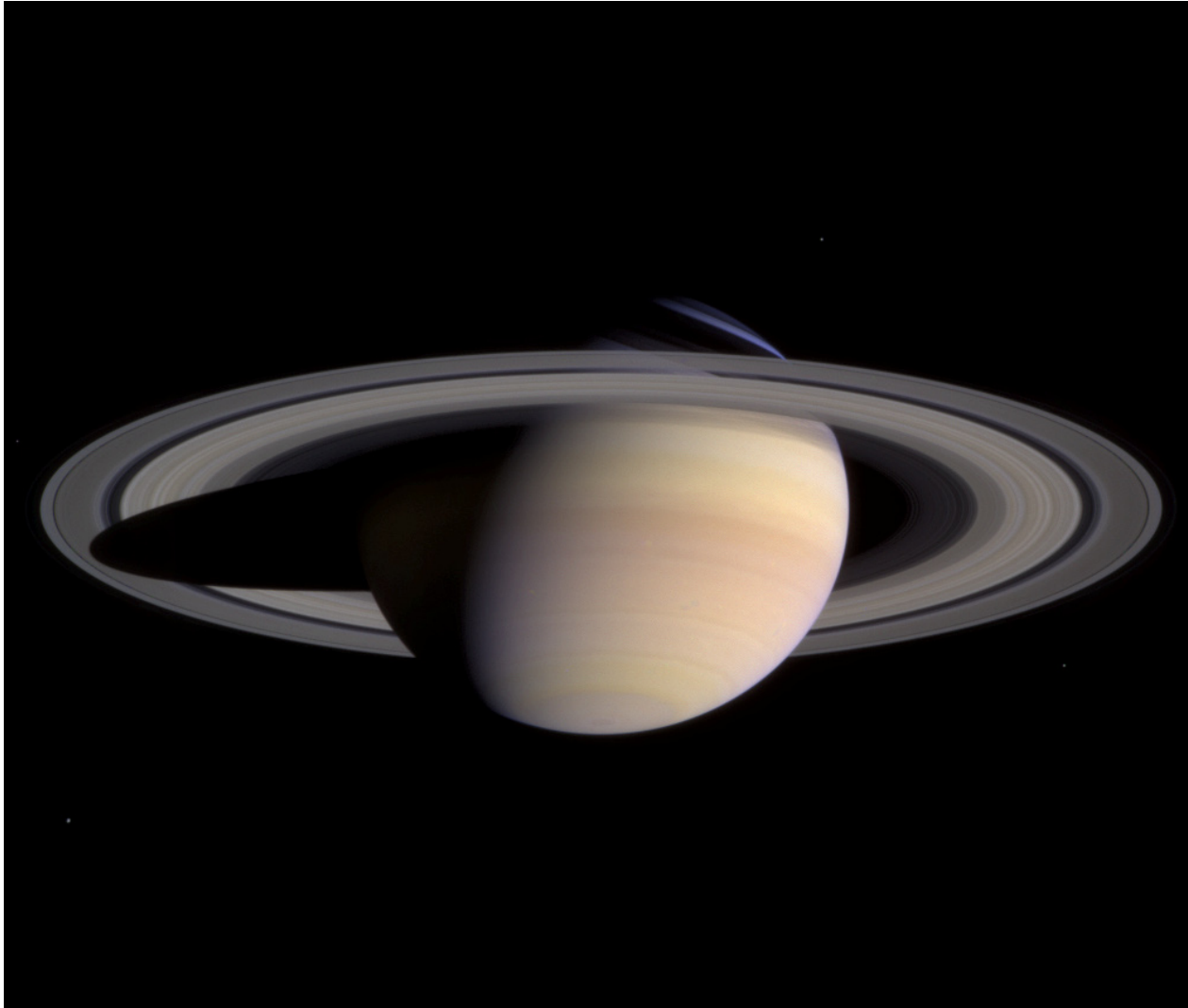


Saturn





Saturn was the most distant of the five planets known to the ancients. In 1610, Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was the first to gaze at Saturn through a telescope. To his surprise, he saw a pair of objects on either side of the planet. He sketched them as separate spheres and wrote that Saturn appeared to be triple-bodied. Continuing his observations over the next few years, Galileo drew the lateral bodies as arms or handles attached to Saturn. In 1659, Dutch astronomer Christiaan Huygens, using a more powerful telescope than Galileo's, proposed that Saturn was surrounded by a thin, flat ring. In 1675, Italian-born astronomer Jean-Dominique Cassini discovered a "division" between what are now called the A and B rings. It is now known that the gravitational influence of Saturn's moon Mimas is responsible for the Cassini Division, which is 4,800 kilometers (3,000 miles) wide.

Like Jupiter, Saturn is made mostly of hydrogen and helium. Its volume is 755 times greater than that of Earth. Winds in the upper atmosphere reach 500 meters (1,600 feet) per second in the equatorial region. (In contrast, the strongest hurricane-force winds on Earth top out at about 110 meters, or 360 feet, per second.) These super-fast winds, combined with heat rising from within the planet's interior, cause the yellow and gold bands visible in the atmosphere.

Saturn's ring system is the most extensive and complex in the solar system, extending hundreds of thousands of kilometers from the planet. In the early 1980s, NASA's two Voyager spacecraft revealed that Saturn's rings are made mostly of water ice, and they found "braided" rings, ringlets, and "spokes" — dark features in the rings that circle the planet at different rates from that of the surrounding ring material. Material in the rings ranges in size from a few micrometers to several tens of meters. Two of Saturn's small moons orbit within gaps in the main rings.

Saturn's largest satellite, Titan, is a bit bigger than the planet Mercury. (Titan is the second-largest moon in the solar system; only Jupiter's moon Ganymede is bigger.) Titan is shrouded in a thick, nitrogen-rich atmosphere that might be similar to what Earth's was like long ago. Further study of this moon promises to reveal much about planetary formation and, perhaps, about the early days of Earth. Saturn also has many smaller "icy" satellites. From Enceladus, which shows evidence of recent (and ongoing)

surface changes, to Iapetus, with one hemisphere darker than asphalt and the other as bright as snow, each of Saturn's satellites is unique.

Though Saturn's magnetic field is not as huge as Jupiter's, it is still 578 times as powerful as Earth's. Saturn, the rings, and many of the satellites lie totally within Saturn's enormous magnetosphere, the region of space in which the behavior of electrically charged particles is influenced more by Saturn's magnetic field than by the solar wind. Hubble Space Telescope images show that Saturn's polar regions have aurorae similar to Earth's. Aurorae occur when charged particles spiral into a planet's atmosphere along magnetic field lines.

Voyagers 1 and 2 flew by and photographed Saturn in 1981. The next chapter in our knowledge of Saturn is underway, as the Cassini-Huygens spacecraft continues its exploration of the Saturn system. The Huygens probe descended through Titan's atmosphere in January 2005, collecting data on the atmosphere and surface. Cassini will orbit Saturn more than 70 times during a four-year study of the planet and its moons, rings, and magnetosphere. Cassini-Huygens is sponsored by NASA, the European Space Agency, and the Italian Space Agency.

FAST FACTS

Namesake	Roman god of agriculture
Mean Distance from the Sun	1,426.73 million km (886.53 million mi)
Orbit Period	29.4 Earth years (10,755.7 Earth days)
Orbit Eccentricity (Circular Orbit = 0)	0.0541506
Orbit Inclination to Ecliptic	2.484 deg
Inclination of Equator to Orbit	26.73 deg
Rotation Period	10.656 hours
Equatorial Radius	60,268 km (37,449 mi)
Mass	95.16 of Earth's
Density	0.70 g/cm ³
Gravity	7.207 m/sec ² (23.64 ft/sec ²)
Atmosphere Primary Components	hydrogen, helium
Effective Temperature	-178 deg C (-288 deg F)
Known Moons*	47

Rings 7 main rings (C, B, A, D, F, G, E)

*As of November 2005.

SIGNIFICANT DATES

1610 — Galileo Galilei reports seeing odd appendages on either side of Saturn.

1979 — Pioneer 11 is the first spacecraft to reach Saturn, flying within 22,000 kilometers (13,700 miles) of the ringed planet's cloud tops.

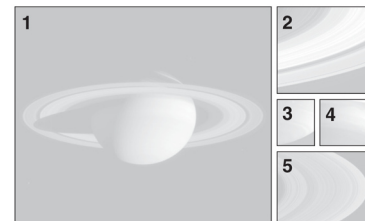
1981 — Using Saturn's powerful gravity as an interplanetary "slingshot," Voyager 2 is placed on a path toward Uranus, then Neptune, then out of the solar system.

1994 — The Hubble Space Telescope finds evidence of surface features beneath the hazy atmosphere of Saturn's largest moon, Titan.

2004 — After a seven-year journey, the Cassini-Huygens spacecraft becomes the first spacecraft to orbit Saturn; 76 orbits of Saturn and 45 Titan flybys are planned for the four-year mission.

2005 — The Huygens probe successfully lands on Titan, returning images of the complex surface.

ABOUT THE IMAGES



1 Cassini captured this true-color image of Saturn and its magnificent rings.

2 A natural-color close-up view of Saturn's rings.

3 This Cassini image shows a bright storm in a region of high atmospheric activity.

4 Saturn's bright equatorial region displays swirls and eddies in this Cassini image.

5 An ultraviolet image of Saturn's rings shows more ice (turquoise colors) near the outer edge of the rings.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

solarsystem.nasa.gov/planets/profile.cfm?Object=Saturn