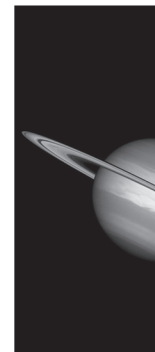


# Summary Information Sheet

## SATURN

Saturn, named after the Roman god of agriculture, is the sixth major planet from the Sun. It is a gas giant like Jupiter and is well known for its amazing system of coloured rings. Due to its low density and fast rotation, Saturn has a bulging equator and is lighter than the same volume of water.



One revolution around the Sun lasts 29.46 Earth years

Atmosphere  
93% hydrogen,  
6% helium and  
ammonia, methane

Rings are made of countless pieces of icy rock

About 73300 km wide, thickness less than 100 m

E- and G-Ring → outside the main system

F-Ring —

Encke's division

Cassini's division

Cloud bands

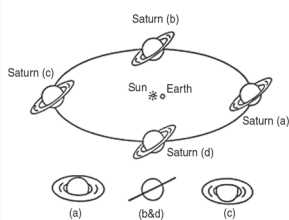
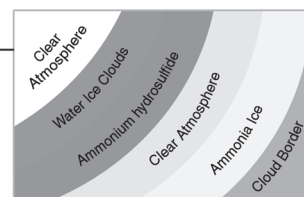
Inclination of the Equator to orbital plane 26° 44'

Outer mantle of liquid hydrogen

Core of rock and ice

Inner mantle of liquid metallic hydrogen

Temperature of the upper atmosphere layer -190 °C

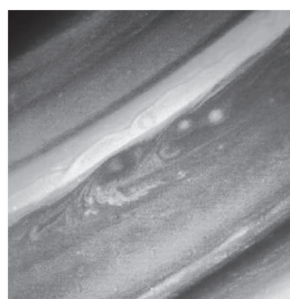


Appearance from Earth

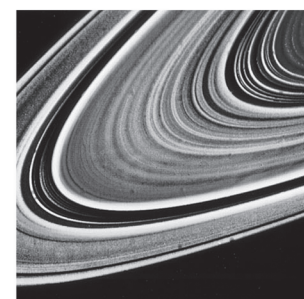
Saturn and its various ring aspects



Seasonal changes on Saturn



The upper cloud deck



Ring system

### Physical Data

Property
Distance from the Sun
Rotation period
Equatorial radius
Mass
Density
Satellites

Saturn
1432 million km
10 hrs 14 min
60268 km
$5.69 \times 10^{26}$ kg
700 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
30+

### For comparison

Jupiter
779 million km
9 hrs 55 min
71500 km
$1.899 \times 10^{27}$ kg
1330 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
60+

Earth
150 million km
23 hrs 56 min
6378 km
$5.97 \times 10^{24}$ kg
5520 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
1