

## 8. Saturn (6th Planet)

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Distance: 1.4 billion km

Diameter: 116,460 km

Moons: 145+

Features:

Famous rings

Gas giant

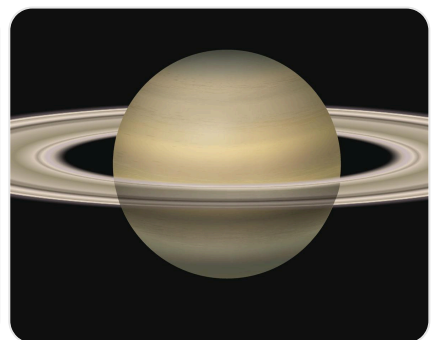
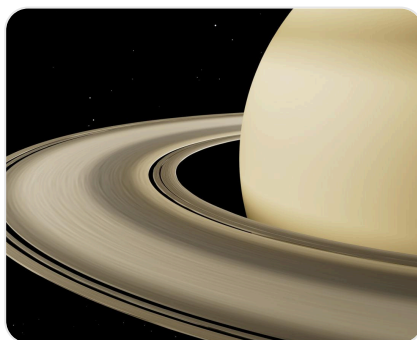
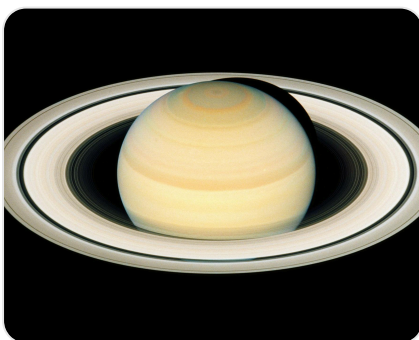
Low density

Rings made of:

Ice

Rock full info on it

## Saturn — The 6th Planet from the Sun



Saturn is the **sixth planet from the Sun** and the **second-largest planet** in our Solar System after Jupiter. It is best known for its **beautiful ring system**, which makes it one of the most recognizable planets.

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## Basic Facts about Saturn

Property	Value
Position from Sun	6th planet
Average distance from Sun	1.4 billion km
Diameter	116,460 km
Radius	58,232 km
Mass	95 times Earth
Gravity	10.44 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Length of a day	10.7 hours
Length of a year	29.5 Earth years
Temperature	about –178°C
Number of moons	145+
Type	Gas Giant

## Main Features of Saturn

### 1. Famous Rings

Saturn has the **most spectacular rings** in the Solar System.

#### What the rings are made of:

- Ice particles (mostly)
- Rock fragments
- Dust

#### Ring size:

- Extend up to **282,000 km**
- Thickness: only about **10–100 meters**

There are **7 main rings**, named:

- A, B, C, D, E, F, G

## 2. Gas Giant Planet

Saturn is made mostly of gases, not solid ground.

### Main gases:

- Hydrogen (96%)
- Helium (3%)
- Small amounts of methane and ammonia

You cannot stand on Saturn — it has no solid surface.

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## 3. Very Low Density

Saturn is the **least dense planet**.

Density: **0.687 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**

This means Saturn could theoretically **float in water** (if there were a big enough ocean).

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## Structure of Saturn

Saturn has layers:

1. Cloud layer (top)
2. Hydrogen gas layer
3. Liquid hydrogen layer
4. Metallic hydrogen layer
5. Small rocky core

Core temperature: about **11,700°C**

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## Atmosphere

Saturn's atmosphere has:

- Strong winds (up to 1,800 km/h)
- Storms
- Cloud bands

Special feature:

- **Hexagon storm at the north pole**

- It is a giant six-sided storm.
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## Moons of Saturn

Saturn has **145+ moons**.

Major moons include:

### Titan (largest moon)

- Bigger than Mercury
- Has atmosphere
- Has lakes of liquid methane

### Enceladus

- Has water ice geysers
- May contain underground ocean
- Possible place for life

Other moons:

- Rhea
  - Iapetus
  - Dione
  - Tethys
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## Orbit and Rotation

- Distance from Sun: 1.4 billion km
  - One orbit around Sun: 29.5 Earth years
  - Rotation speed: very fast
  - One day on Saturn: 10.7 hours
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## Magnetic Field

Saturn has a strong magnetic field.

It protects the planet from:

- Solar radiation

- Charged particles

It also creates auroras (like Earth’s northern lights).

## Exploration Missions

Main spacecraft:

### Cassini spacecraft (NASA)

- Studied Saturn from 2004 to 2017
- Took detailed pictures
- Studied rings and moons

Cassini ended mission by entering Saturn’s atmosphere.

## Comparison with Earth

Feature	Earth	Saturn
Diameter	12,742 km	116,460 km
Moons	1	145+
Day length	24 hours	10.7 hours

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Surface	Solid	Gas
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## Interesting Facts

- Saturn is visible without telescope.
- It has the most beautiful rings.
- It has more moons than any other planet.
- Winds are faster than hurricanes on Earth.
- It is the second-largest planet.

# Why Saturn is Important

Saturn helps scientists understand:

- Planet formation
  - Ring systems
  - Gas giant structure
  - Possibility of life on moons like Titan and Enceladus
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If you want, I can also explain Saturn in **short notes, diagram format, or class-level explanation (Grade 4–10)**.

