## = Makemake =

Makemake ( minor @-@ planet designation 136472 Makemake ) is a dwarf planet and perhaps the largest Kuiper belt object ( KBO ) in the classical population , with a diameter approximately two thirds that of Pluto . Makemake has one known satellite , S / 2015 ( 136472 ) 1 . Makemake ? s extremely low average temperature , about 30 K ( ? 243 @.@ 2  $^{\circ}$  C ) , means its surface is covered with methane , ethane , and possibly nitrogen ices .

Makemake was discovered on March 31, 2005, by a team led by Michael E. Brown, and announced on July 29, 2005. Initially, it was known as 2005 FY9 and later given the minor @-@ planet number 136472. Makemake was recognized as a dwarf planet by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) in July 2008. Its name derives from Makemake in the mythology of the Rapa Nui people of Easter Island.

Makemake was discovered on March 31 , 2005 , by a team at the Palomar Observatory , led by Michael E. Brown , and was announced to the public on July 29 , 2005 . The team had planned to delay announcing their discoveries of the bright objects Makemake and Eris until further observations and calculations were complete , but announced them both on July 29 when the discovery of another large object they had been tracking , Haumea , was controversially announced on July 27 by a different team in Spain .

Despite its relative brightness ( it is about a fifth as bright as Pluto ) , Makemake was not discovered until well after many much fainter Kuiper belt objects . Most searches for minor planets are conducted relatively close to the ecliptic ( the region of the sky that the Sun , Moon and planets appear to lie in , as seen from Earth ) , due to the greater likelihood of finding objects there . It probably escaped detection during the earlier surveys due to its relatively high orbital inclination , and the fact that it was at its farthest distance from the ecliptic at the time of its discovery , in the northern constellation of Coma Berenices .

Besides Pluto , Makemake is the only other dwarf planet that was bright enough for Clyde Tombaugh to have possibly detected during his search for trans @-@ Neptunian planets around 1930 . At the time of Tombaugh 's survey , Makemake was only a few degrees from the ecliptic , near the border of Taurus and Auriga , at an apparent magnitude of 16 @.@ 0 . This position , however , was also very near the Milky Way , and Makemake would have been almost impossible to find against the dense background of stars . Tombaugh continued searching for some years after the discovery of Pluto , but he did not find Makemake or any other trans @-@ Neptunian objects .

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= = = Name = = = =
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The provisional designation 2005 FY9 was given to Makemake when the discovery was made public . Before that , the discovery team used the codename " Easterbunny " for the object , because of its discovery shortly after Easter .

In July 2008, in accordance with IAU rules for classical Kuiper belt objects, 2005 FY9 was given the name of a creator deity. The name of Makemake, the creator of humanity and god of fertility in the mythos of the Rapa Nui, the native people of Easter Island, was chosen in part to preserve the object 's connection with Easter.

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= = Orbit and classification = =
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As of December 2015 , Makemake is 52 @.@ 4 AU ( 7 @.@  $84 \times 109$  km ) from the Sun , almost as far from the Sun as it ever reaches on its orbit . Makemake follows an orbit very similar to that of

Haumea: highly inclined at 29  $^\circ$  and a moderate eccentricity of about 0 @.@ 16. Nevertheless, Makemake 's orbit is slightly farther from the Sun in terms of both the semi @-@ major axis and perihelion. Its orbital period is nearly 310 years, more than Pluto 's 248 years and Haumea 's 283 years. Both Makemake and Haumea are currently far from the ecliptic? the angular distance is almost 29  $^\circ$ . Makemake is approaching its 2033 aphelion, whereas Haumea passed its aphelion in early 1992.

= = Physical characteristics = =

= = = Brightness, size, and rotation = = =

Makemake is currently visually the second @-@ brightest Kuiper belt object after Pluto, having a March opposition apparent magnitude of 17 @.@ 0 in the constellation Coma Berenices. This is bright enough to be visible using a high @-@ end amateur telescope.

Combining the detection in infrared by the Spitzer Space Telescope and Herschel Space Telescope with the similarities of spectrum with Pluto yielded an estimated diameter from 1 @,@ 360 to 1 @,@ 480 km . From the 2011 stellar occultation by Makemake , its dimensions have been initially measured to be (  $1502\pm45$  ) × (  $1430\pm9$  ) km . However , this analysis of the occultation data was later reanalyzed , which led to the dimension estimate of ( 1434+48

? 18) x (1420 + 18

? 24 km ) without a pole @-@ orientation constraint . This means that Makemake is slightly larger than that of Haumea , making it likely the fourth @-@ largest known trans @-@ Neptunian object after Pluto , Eris , and 2007 OR10 , though the error bars with the latter overlap . Makemake was the fourth dwarf planet recognized , because it has a bright V @-@ band absolute magnitude of ? 0 @.@ 44 . Makemake has a high geometrical albedo of 0 @.@ 81 + 0 @.@ 01 ? 0 @.@ 02 .

The rotation period of Makemake is estimated at 7 @.@ 77 hours. Its lightcurve amplitude is small , only 0 @.@ 03 mag . This was thought to be due to Makemake currently being viewed pole on from Earth ; however , S / 2015 ( 136472 ) 1 's orbital plane ( which is probably orbiting with little inclination relative to Makemake 's equator due to tides resulting from its rapid rotation ) is edge @-@ on from Earth , implying that Makemake is really being viewed equator @-@ on .

= = = Spectra and surface = = =

Like Pluto , Makemake appears red in the visible spectrum , and significantly redder than the surface of Eris ( see colour comparison of TNOs ) . The near @-@ infrared spectrum is marked by the presence of the broad methane ( CH4 ) absorption bands . Methane is observed also on Pluto and Eris , but its spectral signature is much weaker .

Spectral analysis of Makemake 's surface revealed that methane must be present in the form of large grains at least one centimetre in size. In addition to methane, large amounts of ethane and tholins as well as smaller amounts of ethylene, acetylene and high @-@ mass alkanes (like propane) may be present, most likely created by photolysis of methane by solar radiation. The tholins are probably responsible for the red color of the visible spectrum. Although evidence exists for the presence of nitrogen ice on its surface, at least mixed with other ices, there is nowhere near

the same level of nitrogen as on Pluto and Triton , where it composes more than 98 percent of the crust . The relative lack of nitrogen ice suggests that its supply of nitrogen has somehow been depleted over the age of the Solar System .

The far @-@ infrared (  $24\ ?\ 70\ ?m$  ) and submillimeter (  $70\ ?\ 500\ ?m$  ) photometry performed by Spitzer and Herschel telescopes revealed that the surface of Makemake is not homogeneous . Although the majority of it is covered by nitrogen and methane ices , where the albedo ranges from 78 to 90 % , there are small patches of dark terrain whose albedo is only 2 to 12 % , and that make up 3 ? 7 % of the surface . These studies were made before S / 2015 ( 136472 ) 1 was discovered ; thus , these small dark patches may actually have been the dark surface of the satellite rather than any actual surface features on Makemake .

## = = = Atmosphere = = =

Makemake was expected to have an atmosphere similar to that of Pluto but with a lower surface pressure. However, on 23 April 2011 Makemake passed in front of an 18th @-@ magnitude star and abruptly blocked its light. The results showed that Makemake presently lacks a substantial atmosphere and placed an upper limit of 4? 12 nanobar on the pressure at its surface.

The presence of methane and possibly nitrogen suggests that Makemake could have a transient atmosphere similar to that of Pluto near its perihelion . Nitrogen , if present , will be the dominant component of it . The existence of an atmosphere also provides a natural explanation for the nitrogen depletion : because the gravity of Makemake is weaker than that of Pluto , Eris and Triton , a large amount of nitrogen was probably lost via atmospheric escape ; methane is lighter than nitrogen , but has significantly lower vapor pressure at temperatures prevalent at the surface of Makemake ( 32 ? 36 K ) , which hinders its escape ; the result of this process is a higher relative abundance of methane . However , studies of Pluto 's atmosphere by New Horizons suggest that methane , not nitrogen , is the dominant escaping gas , suggesting that Makemake 's absence of nitrogen may be more complicated .

## = = Satellites = =

On 26 April 2016 , astronomers using observations from the Hubble Space Telescope taken in April 2015 announced the discovery of a moon with a diameter of  $\sim$  175 km ( for an assumed albedo of 4 % ) orbiting Makemake at a distance of ? 21 @,@ 000 km with a period of ? 12 days ( the minimum values are those for a circular orbit ; the actual orbital eccentricity is unknown ) . It was given the provisional name S / 2015 ( 136472 ) 1 .

Most other large trans @-@ Neptunian objects have at least one satellite: Eris has one, Haumea has two and Pluto has five, though 2007 OR10 has no known satellites. 10 % to 20 % of all trans @-@ Neptunian objects are expected to have one or more satellites. Because satellites offer a simple method to measure an object 's mass, Makemake 's satellite should lead to better estimates of its mass.

## = = Exploration = =

It was calculated that a flyby mission to Makemake could take just over 16 years using a Jupiter gravity assist, based on a launch date of 21 August 2024 or 24 August 2036. Makemake would be approximately 52 AU from the Sun when the spacecraft arrives.