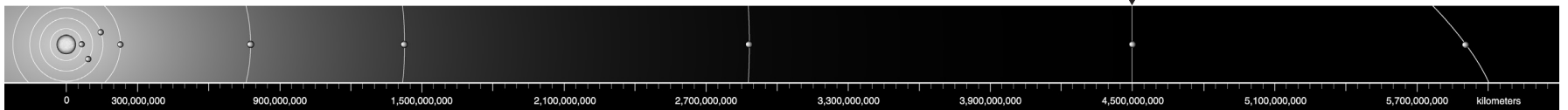
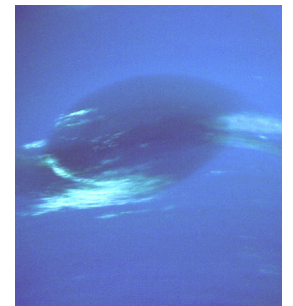
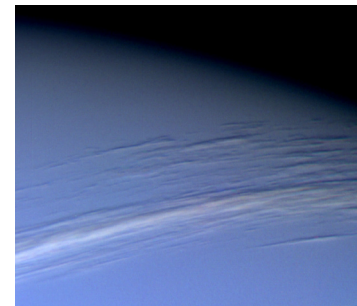
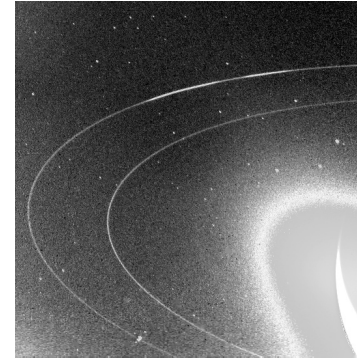
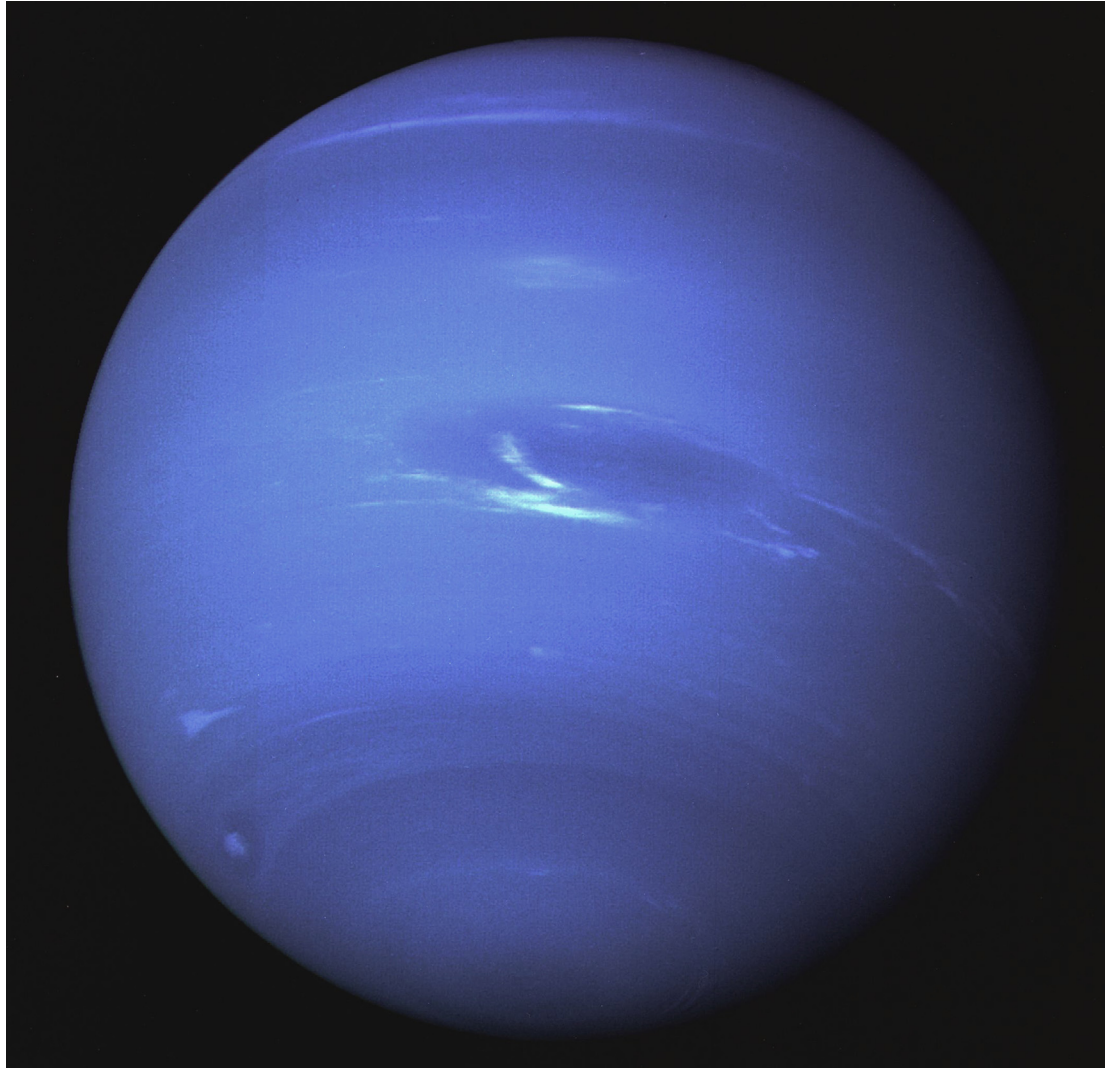


Neptune



Neptune



The eighth planet from the Sun, Neptune was the first planet located through mathematical predictions rather than through regular observations of the sky. (Galileo had recorded it as a fixed star during observations with his small telescope in 1612 and 1613.) When Uranus didn't travel exactly as astronomers expected it to, a French mathematician, Urbain Joseph Le Verrier, proposed the position and mass of another as yet unknown planet that could cause the observed changes to Uranus' orbit. After being ignored by French astronomers, Le Verrier sent his predictions to Johann Gottfried Galle at the Berlin Observatory, who found Neptune on his first night of searching in 1846. Seventeen days later, its largest moon, Triton, was also discovered.

Nearly 4.5 billion kilometers (2.8 billion miles) from the Sun, Neptune orbits the Sun once every 165 years. It is invisible to the naked eye because of its extreme distance from Earth. Interestingly, due to Pluto's unusual elliptical orbit, Neptune is actually the farthest planet from the Sun for a 20-year period out of every 248 Earth years.

The main axis of Neptune's magnetic field is "tipped over" by about 47 degrees compared with the planet's rotation axis. Like Uranus, whose magnetic axis is tilted about 60 degrees from the axis of rotation, Neptune's magnetosphere undergoes wild variations during each rotation because of this misalignment. The magnetic field of Neptune is about 27 times more powerful than that of Earth.

Neptune's atmosphere extends to great depths, gradually merging into water and other "melted ices" over a heavier, approximately Earth-sized solid core. Neptune's blue color is the result of methane in the atmosphere. Uranus' blue-green color is also the result of atmospheric methane, but Neptune is a more vivid, brighter blue, so there must be an unknown component that causes the more intense color that we see. The cause of Neptune's bluish tinge remains a mystery.

Despite its great distance from the Sun and lower energy input, Neptune's winds are three times stronger than Jupiter's and nine times stronger than Earth's. In 1989, Voyager 2 tracked a large oval dark storm in Neptune's southern hemisphere. This hurricane-like "Great Dark Spot" was observed to be large enough

to contain the entire Earth, spun counterclockwise, and moved westward at almost 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) per hour. (Subsequent images from the Hubble Space Telescope showed no sign of the Great Dark Spot photographed by Voyager. A comparable spot appeared in 1994 in Neptune's northern hemisphere but had disappeared by 1997.) Voyager 2 also photographed clouds casting shadows on a lower cloud deck, enabling scientists to visually measure the altitude differences between the upper and lower cloud decks.

The planet has six rings of varying thicknesses, confirmed by Voyager 2's observations in 1989. Neptune's rings are believed to be relatively young and relatively short-lived.

Neptune has 13 known moons, six of which were discovered by Voyager 2. The largest, Triton, orbits Neptune in a direction opposite to the direction of the planet's rotation. Triton is the coldest body yet visited in our solar system — temperatures on its surface are about -235 degrees Celsius (-391 degrees Fahrenheit). Despite this deep freeze at Triton, Voyager 2 discovered geysers spewing icy material upward more than 8 kilometers (5 miles). Triton's thin atmosphere, also discovered by Voyager, has been seen from Earth several times since, and is growing warmer — although scientists do not yet know why.

FAST FACTS

Namesake	Roman god of the sea
Mean Distance from the Sun	4,498.25 million km (2,795.08 million mi)
Orbit Period	164.79 Earth years (60,190 Earth days)
Orbit Eccentricity (Circular Orbit = 0)	0.00859
Orbit Inclination to Ecliptic	1.769 deg
Inclination of Equator to Orbit	29.58 deg
Rotation Period	16.11 hours
Equatorial Radius	24,764 km (15,388 mi)
Mass	17.147 of Earth's
Density	1.64 g/cm ³
Gravity	10.71 m/sec ² (35.14 ft/sec ²)
Atmosphere Primary Components	hydrogen, helium, methane
Effective Temperature	-214 deg C (-353 deg F)

Known Moons*

Rings

13
6 (Galle, Arago, Lassell, Le Verrier,
the ring coorbital with the moon Galatea, Adams)

*As of November 2005.

SIGNIFICANT DATES

1846 — Using mathematical calculations, astronomers discover Neptune, increasing the number of known planets to eight. Neptune's largest moon, Triton, is found the same year.

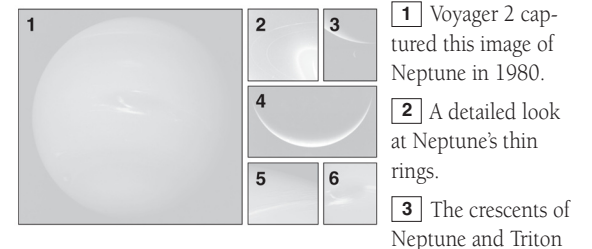
1984 — Astronomers find evidence for the existence of a ring system, but the rings are clearly not uniform in density.

1989 — Voyager 2 becomes the first and only spacecraft to visit Neptune, passing about 4,800 kilometers (2,983 miles) above the planet's north pole.

2003 — Using improved observing techniques, astronomers discover five new moons orbiting Neptune.

2001 — Neptune completes its first 165-year orbit of the Sun since its discovery in 1846.

ABOUT THE IMAGES



1 Voyager 2 captured this image of Neptune in 1980.

2 A detailed look at Neptune's thin rings.

3 The crescents of Neptune and Triton

were imaged by Voyager 2 shortly after the spacecraft's closest approach to the planet.

4 Voyager 2's view of Neptune's south pole as the spacecraft sped away from its encounter.

5 The clouds in this image are estimated to be about 50 kilometers (31 miles) tall.

6 Voyager 2's closest image of Neptune's mysterious Great Dark Spot.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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