

# Mond Iapetus



Picture (Iapetus):

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iapetus\\_\(moon\)#/media/File:Iapetus\\_as\\_seen\\_by\\_the\\_Cassini\\_probe\\_-\\_20071008.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iapetus_(moon)#/media/File:Iapetus_as_seen_by_the_Cassini_probe_-_20071008.jpg)

The moon is named after a Titan from Greek mythology, a brother of Kronos (Saturn). Among the large moons of the solar system, Iapetus is the moon with the largest orbital inclination, the largest semi-axis, and the longest orbital period. Despite its large distance from Saturn, it performs a bound rotation and always shows the same side to Saturn. On Iapetus, you can clearly see two distinct regions with large difference in brightness (about twelve times). The front hemisphere is as dark as coal and slightly reddish in colour. The other half is about as bright as water ice.

## Important data of Iapetus:

Semi-major axis:	3,561,300 km
Periapsis – Apoapsis:	3,460,600 km – 3,662,000 km
Eccentricity:	0.02828
Inclination (Saturn):	7.52°
Sidereal orbit period:	79.33 d
Average orbital speed:	3.26 km/s
Mean diameter:	1.436 km
Mass:	about 0.00025 Earth masses ( $1.6 \cdot 10^{21}$ kg)
Mean density:	1.27 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Sidereal rotation period:	79.33 days
Axis tilt:	0°
Surface gravity:	0.26 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Escape velocity:	606 m/s

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