

Moon Triton



Picture (Triton):

Author: NASA / Jet Propulsion Lab / U.S. Geological Survey

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triton_\(moon\)#/media/File:Triton_moon_mosaic_Voyager_2_\(large\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triton_(moon)#/media/File:Triton_moon_mosaic_Voyager_2_(large).jpg)

The moon Triton is named after a son of Poseidon, the Greek equivalent of Neptune. It is the largest moon of Neptune. It orbits Neptune against its direction of rotation. Like our earth moon, it has a bound rotation and thus always turns the same side to Neptune. Because of its proximity, it is strongly exposed to the tidal effect of Neptune and will be torn apart by Neptune in about 100 million years. Its surface consists mainly of frozen nitrogen, carbon dioxide (dry ice), and water ice. There are geysers on Triton that spew nitrogen and rock. These geysers are caused by "cold" volcanism, which is also called cryovolcanism (cold or ice volcanism).

Important data of Triton:

Semi-major axis:	354,759 km
Periapsis – Apoapsis:	354,753 km – 354,765 km
Eccentricity:	0.000016
Elecptic inclination:	156.885°
Sidereal orbit period:	5.88 d
Aerage orbital speed:	4.39 km/s
Mean diameter:	2,706.8 km
Mass:	about 0.0036 Earth masses (2.15 *10 ²² kg)
Mean density:	2.06 g/cm ³
Sidereal rotation period:	5.88 days
Axis tilt:	0.0°
Surface gravity:	0.779 m/s ²

Escape velocity: 1,455 m/s
Surface temperature: -237.5 °C / 35.6 K

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