

Dwarf Planet Ceres



Picture (Ceres):

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceres_\(dwarf_planet\)#/media/File:Ceres - RC3 - Haulani Crater \(22381131691\) \(cropped\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceres_(dwarf_planet)#/media/File:Ceres_-_RC3_-_Haulani_Crater_(22381131691)_cropped.jpg)

The dwarf planet (astronomical symbol: ♁) has been named after Ceres, the Roman goddess of agriculture and patron of the island of Sicily. Ceres is the largest object and the only dwarf planet in the asteroid belt, which is located between Mars and Jupiter. Its discovery closed the so-called gap between Mars and Jupiter. The discovery was aided by the Gaussian least squares method of calculating Ceres' position in the sky. Ceres has a dark carbon-rich surface covered by the powdery mineral regolith (similar to Earth's moon). There are many impact craters on Ceres. Ceres has a rocky core of silicates and a mantle of lighter materials and water ice.

Important data of Ceres:

Semi-major axis:	2.767 AU (413.94 mio. km)
Perihelion – Aphelion:	2.558 – 2.976 AU
Eccentricity:	0.0755
Neigung der Bahnebene:	10.594°
Sidereal orbit period:	4 a 221 d
Average orbital speed:	17.877 km/s
Equator diameter:	964 km
Polar diameter:	892 km
Mass:	about 0.00016 Earth masses ($9.39 \cdot 10^{20}$ kg)
Mean density:	2.16 g/cm ³
Surface gravity:	0.29 m/s ²
Escape velocity:	0.51 km/s
Sidereal rotation period:	9 h 4 min 27 s

Inclination of rotation axis: 4°
Temperature: -106 °C (167 K)

Link: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceres_\(dwarf_planet\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceres_(dwarf_planet))