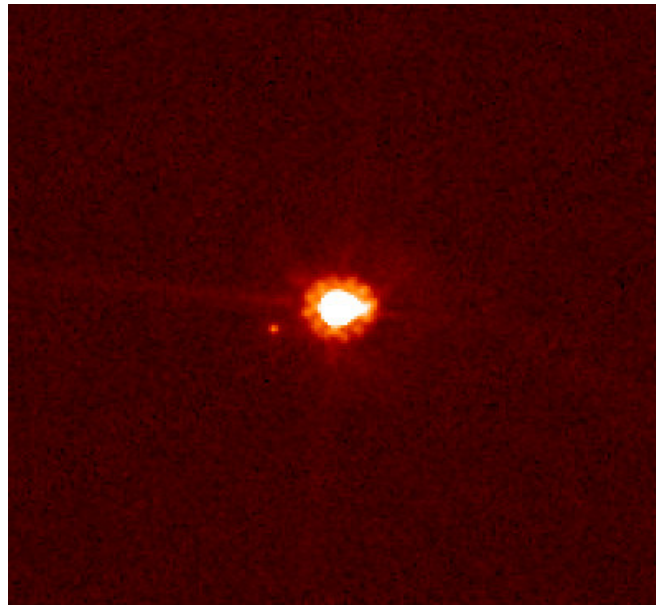


Dwarf Planet Eris



Picture (Eris and his moon Dysnomia):

Author: NASA, ESA, and M. Brown

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eris_\(dwarf_planet\)#/media/File:Eris_and_dysnomia2.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eris_(dwarf_planet)#/media/File:Eris_and_dysnomia2.jpg)

The dwarf planet is named after Eris, the Greek goddess of discord and strife. It is the most massive and second largest dwarf planet among those discovered so far. Eris belongs to the group of Pluto-like objects (plutoids). After its discovery, it was declared as the 10th planet. After the redefinition of Pluto as a dwarf planet, it was also grouped in this category. Because of its very eccentric orbit, it belongs to the scattered Kuiper belt objects (SDO). Eris has a strong orbital inclination, which takes it far out of the ecliptic plane. Eris is surrounded by a very thin atmosphere of nitrogen, methane, or carbon monoxide, but this falls on the surface as solid precipitation at the greatest solar separation. Eris has a bright white coloration, which causes it to reflect light almost completely (albedo near 1). Eris has a moon called Dysnomia (the mislaw) with a diameter greater than 100 km.

Important data of Eris:

Semi-major axis:	67.740 AU (10,134 mio. km)
Perihelion – Aphelion:	38.013 – 97.468 AE
Eccentricity:	0.439
Ecliptic inclination:	44.144°
Sidereal orbit period:	557 a 6 M
Average orbital speed:	3.59 km/s
Equator diameter:	2,326 km
Mass:	about 0.003 Earth masses ($1.67 \cdot 10^{22}$ kg)
Mean density:	2.52 g/cm ³
Surface gravity:	0.83 m/s ²
Escape velocity:	1.384 km/s

sidereal rotation period: 25.9 d (great uncertainty)

Temperature (min./medium/max.): $-243,15^{\circ}\text{C}(30,0\text{K})$ / $-230,65^{\circ}\text{C}(42,5\text{K})$ / $-218,15^{\circ}\text{C}(55,0\text{K})$

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