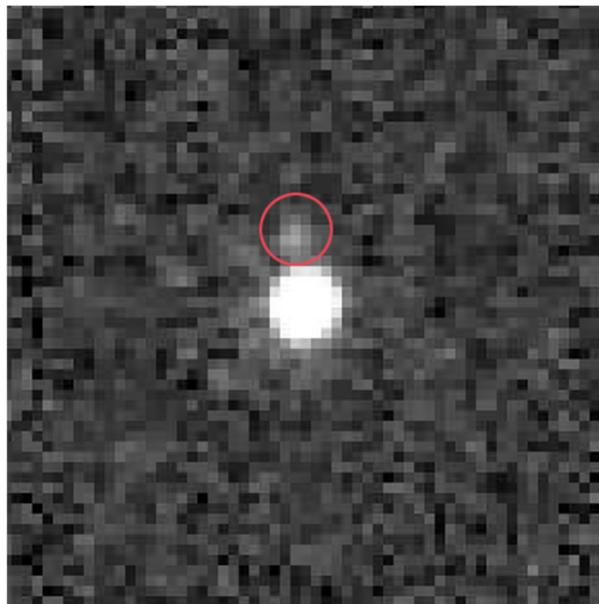


Dwarf Planet Candidate Gonggong



Picture (Gonggong and his moon Xiangliu):

Author: NASA, STSci, Wesley Fraser, Gábor Marton et al.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/225088_Gonggong#/media/File:225088_Gonggong_and_Xiangliu_by_Hubble_\(clean\).png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/225088_Gonggong#/media/File:225088_Gonggong_and_Xiangliu_by_Hubble_(clean).png)

The dwarf planet candidate was named after the demon Gonggong from Chinese mythology. Gonggong is one of the largest transneptunian objects (either a resonant Kuiper Belt Object/RKBO, a Scattered Disk Object (SDO), or a Distant Object). Gonggong has a reddish coloration caused by methane ice on its surface. There is also water ice on its surface. Its orbit is highly elliptical. Gonggong consists of a rocky core with a thick mantle of water ice. It has a weak methane atmosphere and has a moon named Xiangliu.

Important data of Gonggong:

Semi-major axis:	67.38 AU (about 10,000 mil. km)
Eccentricity:	0.50
Perihelion – Aphelion:	33.49 AU – 101.26 AU
Ecliptic inclination:	30.7°
Sidereal orbit period:	553 a 0,6 M
Average orbital speed:	3.599 km/s
Mean diameter:	1,535 km
Mass:	about 0.0006 Earth masses ($3.79 \cdot 10^{21}$ kg)
Mean density:	2.0 g/cm ³
Sidereal rotation period:	44.81 h 49 min
Absolute magnitude:	1.80 – 2.34 mag

Link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/225088_Gonggong