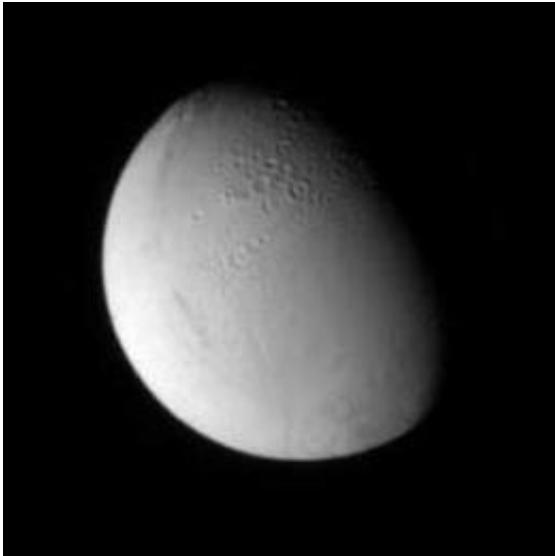


The secrets of Saturn's moons

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Enceladus

(PhysOrg.com) -- Saturn's moons have become a source of increasing fascination thanks to a stream of data from the Cassini-Huygens spacecraft.

Much of the excitement has focused on the atmospheric chemistry of the Saturnian moons Titan and [Enceladus](#).

Early in its mission, Cassini-Huygens discovered a plume that fountains water vapour and ice particles above Enceladus.

Since then, scientists have found that these water products dominate

Saturn's magnetic environment and create Saturn's huge E-ring.

At Titan, Cassini-Huygens detected extremely large negative [hydrocarbon](#) ions with masses up to 13,800 times that of hydrogen.

Researchers at UCL's Mullard Space Science Laboratory led the team which designed and built the Electron Spectrometer, part of Cassini's CAPS instrument, which continues to make invaluable discoveries.

In this video PhD student Sheila Kanani takes us on a journey aboard Cassini-Huygens to Saturn and its moons, and explains why space scientists regard them as the most intriguing destinations in the [Solar System](#).

Provided by University College London

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