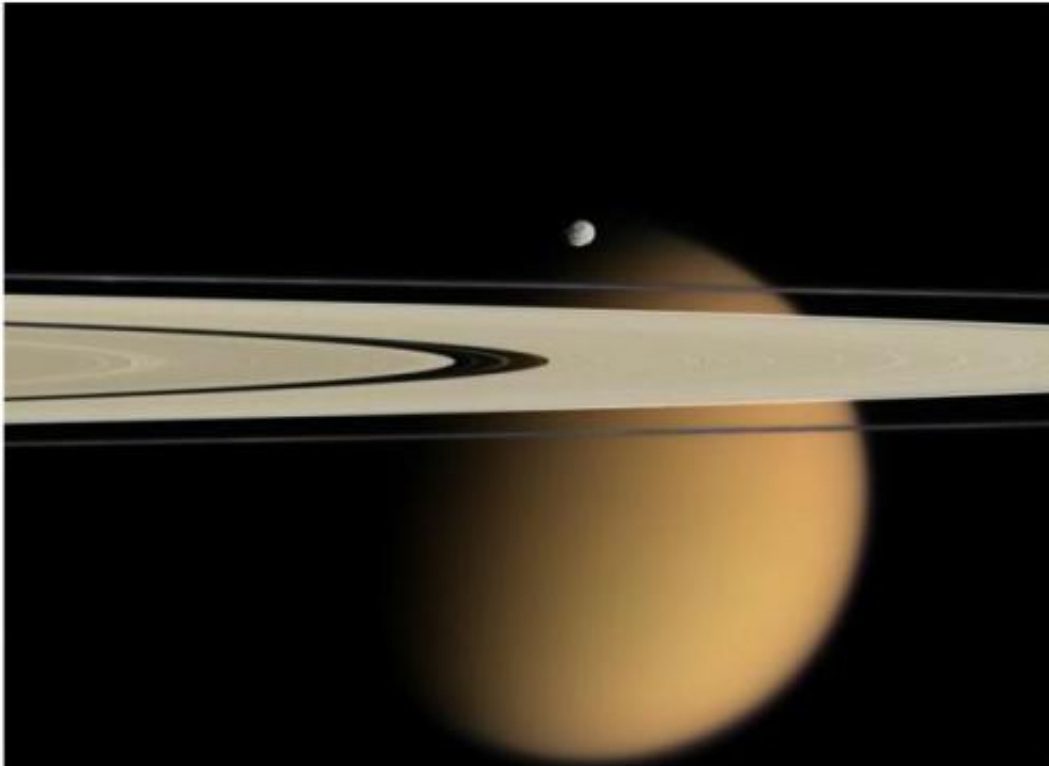


Which planets have rings?

February 6 2015, by Matt Williams



This colorized image taken by the Cassini orbiter, shows Saturn's A and F rings, the small moon Epimetheus and Titan, the planet's largest moon. Credit: NASA/JPL/Space Science Institute

Planetary rings are an interesting phenomenon. The mere mention of these two words tends to conjure up images of Saturn, with its large and colorful system of rings that form an orbiting disk. But in fact, several other planets in our Solar System have rings. It's just that, unlike Saturn, their systems are less visible, and perhaps less beautiful to behold.

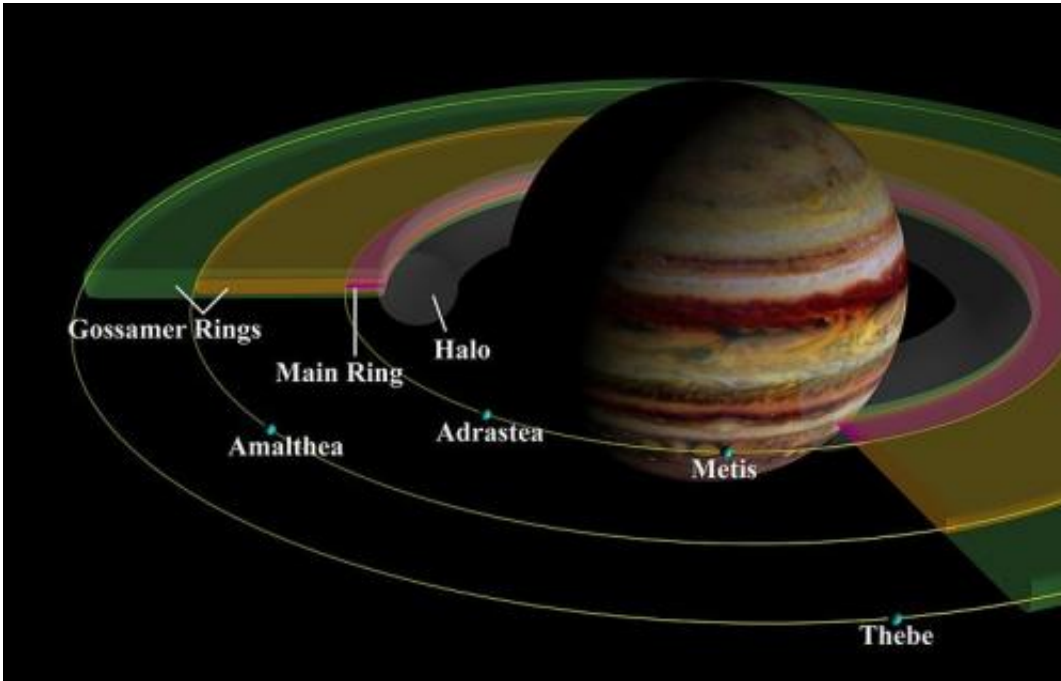
The planets of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune all have ring systems – all of the gas giants in our Solar System. And that's not all! In fact, ring systems may be more common than previously thought...

It was not until 1979 that the rings of Jupiter were discovered when the Voyager 1 [space probe](#) conducted a flyby of the planet. They were also thoroughly investigated in the 1990s by the Galileo orbiter.

Because it is composed mainly of dust, the [ring system](#) is faint and can only be observed by the most powerful telescopes, or up-close by orbital spacecraft. However, during the past twenty-three years, it has been observed from Earth numerous times, as well as by the Hubble Space Telescope.

The ring system has four main components: a thick inner torus of particles known as the "halo ring"; a relatively bright, but extremely thin "main ring"; and two wide, thick, and faint outer "gossamer rings". These outer rings are composed of material from the moons Amalthea and Thebe and are named after these moons (i.e. the "Amalthea Ring" and "Thebe Ring").

The main and halo rings consist of dust ejected from the moons Metis, Adrastea, and other unobserved parent bodies as the result of high-velocity impacts. Scientists believe that a ring could even exist around the moon of Himalia's orbit, which could have been created when another small moon crashed into it and caused material to be ejected from the surface.



A schema of Jupiter's ring system showing the four main components. Credit: NASA/JPL/Cornell University

The rings of Saturn, meanwhile, have been known for centuries. Although Galileo Galilei became the first person to observe the rings of Saturn in 1610, he did not have a powerful enough telescope to discern their true nature. It was not until 1655 that Christiaan Huygens, the Dutch mathematician and scientist, became the first person to describe them as a disk surrounding the planet.

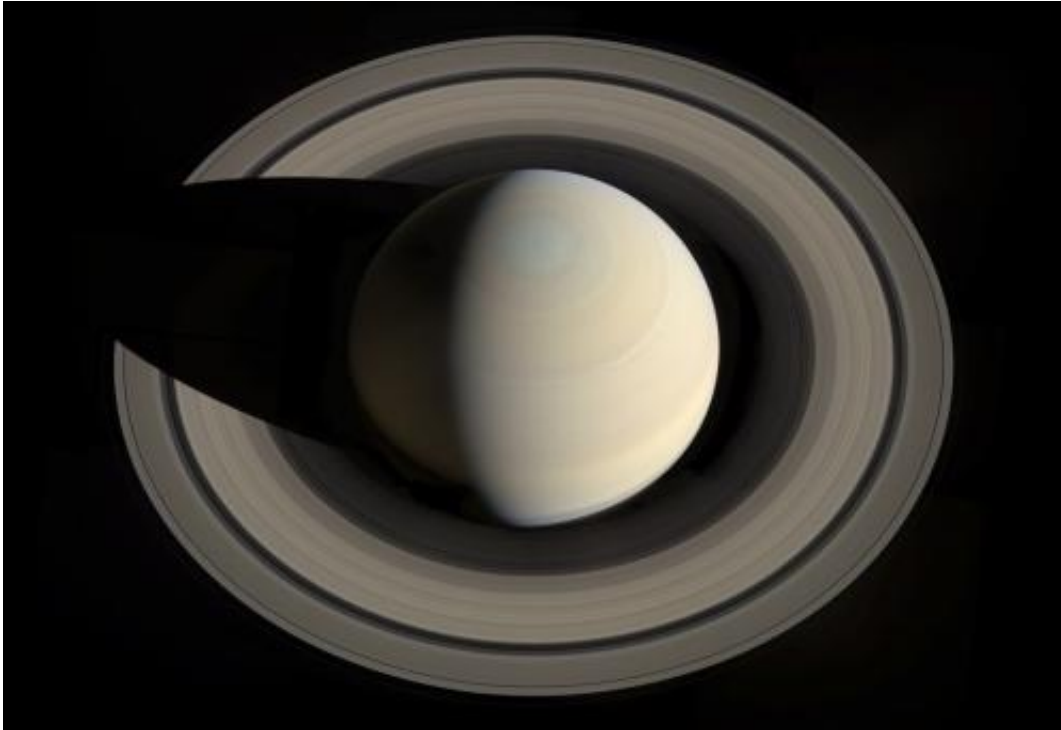
Subsequent observations, which included spectroscopic studies by the late 19th century, confirmed that they are composed of smaller rings, each one made up of tiny particles orbiting Saturn. These particles range in size from micrometers to meters that form clumps orbiting the planet, and which are composed almost entirely of water ice contaminated with dust and chemicals.

In total, Saturn has a system of 12 rings with 2 divisions. It has the most extensive ring system of any planet in our [solar system](#). The rings have numerous gaps where particle density drops sharply. In some cases, this is due to Saturn's Moons being embedded within them, which causes destabilizing orbital resonances to occur.

However, within the Titan Ringlet and the G Ring, orbital resonance with Saturn's moons has a stabilizing influence. Well beyond the main rings is the Phoebe ring, which is tilted at an angle of 27 degrees to the other rings and, like Phoebe, orbits in retrograde fashion.

The rings of Uranus are thought to be relatively young, at not more than 600 million years old. They are believed to have originated from the collisional fragmentation of a number of moons that once existed around the planet. After colliding, the moons probably broke up into numerous particles, which survived as narrow and optically dense rings only in strictly confined zones of maximum stability.

Uranus has 13 rings that have been observed so far. They are all very faint, the majority being opaque and only a few kilometers wide. The ring system consists mostly of large bodies 0.2 to 20 m in diameter. A few rings are optically thin and are made of small dust particles which makes them difficult to observe using Earth-based telescopes.



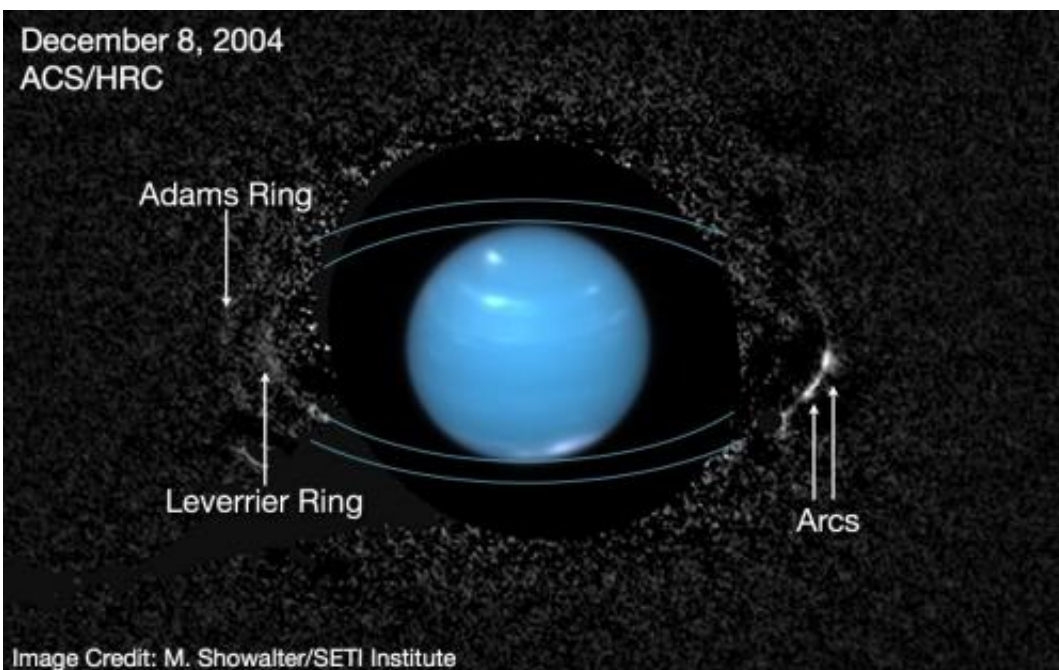
Saturn and its rings, as seen from above the planet by the Cassini spacecraft.
Credit: NASA/JPL/Space Science Institute/Gordan Ugarkovic

The rings of Neptune were not discovered until 1989 until the Voyager 2 space probe conducted a flyby of the planet. Six rings have been observed in the system, which are best described as faint and tenuous. The rings are very dark, and are likely composed by organic compounds processed by radiation, similar to that found in the rings of Uranus. Much like Uranus, and Saturn, four of Neptune's moons orbit within the ring system.

In addition, the minor planet of Chariklo – an asteroid that orbits the Sun between Saturn and Uranus – also has two rings that orbit it. These are perhaps due to a collision that caused a chain of debris to form in orbit around it. The announcement of these rings was made on March 26th of 2014, and was based on observations made during a stellar occultation on

June 3rd, 2013.

Back in 2008, it was suggested that the magnetic effects around the Saturnian moon of Rhea may indicate that it has its own ring system. However, a subsequent study indicated that observations obtained the Cassini mission suggested that some other mechanism was responsible for the magnetic effects.



The labeled ring arcs of Neptune as seen in newly processed data. Credit: M. Showalter/SETI Institute

Pluto is not known to have any ring systems, but some astronomers think that the New Horizons probe might find a ring system when it visits in 2015.

In short, four planets in our Solar System have intricate ring systems, as

well as the minor planet Chariklo and possibly even Pluto. In this sense, ring systems appear to be a lot more common in our Solar System than previously thought.

Source: [Universe Today](#)

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