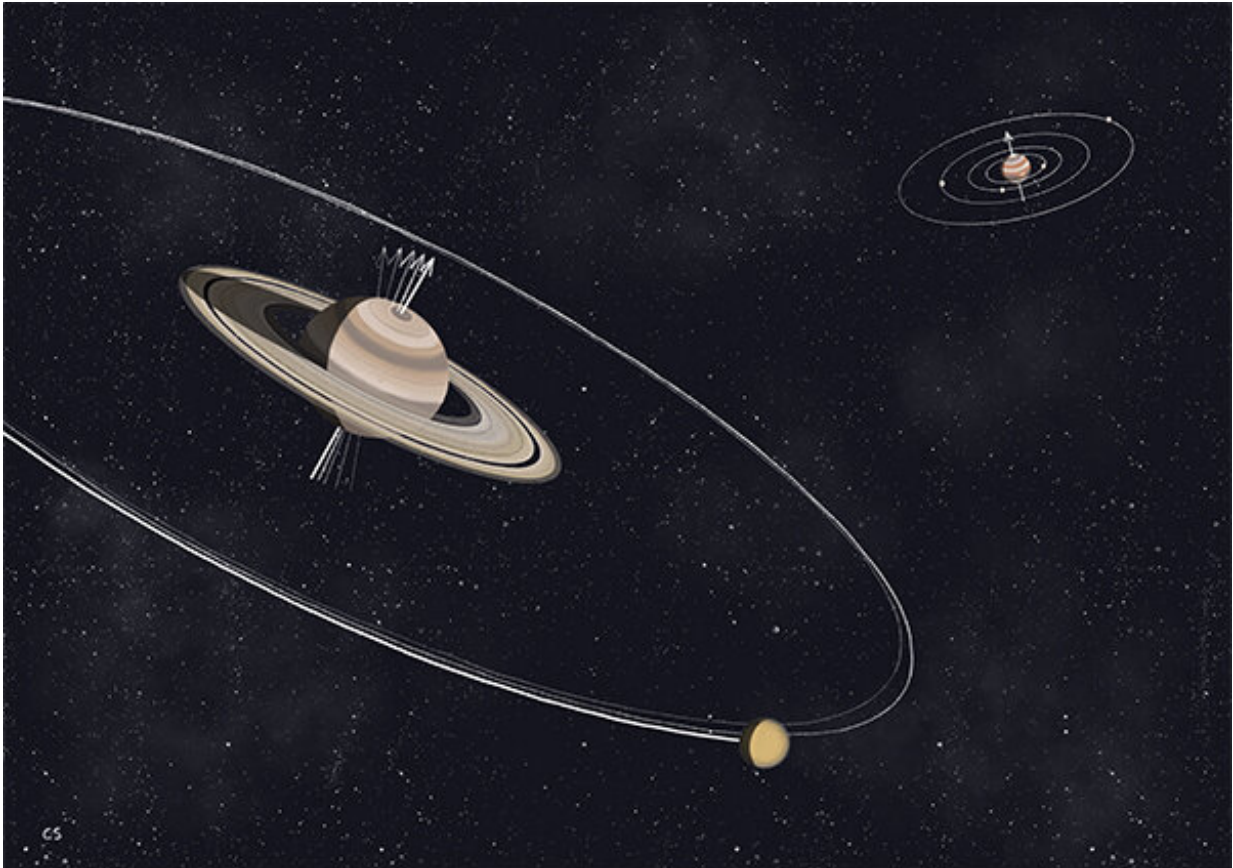


# Saturn's tilt caused by its moons

January 20 2021, by François Maginiot

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Artist's impression of the migration of Titan and the tilt of Saturn. Credit: Coline SAILLENFEST / IMCCE

Two scientists from CNRS and Sorbonne University working at the Institute of Celestial Mechanics and Ephemeris Calculation (Paris Observatory—PSL/CNRS) have just shown that the influence of

Saturn's satellites can explain the tilt of the rotation axis of the gas giant. Their work, published on 18 January 2021 in the journal *Nature Astronomy*, also predicts that the tilt will increase even further over the next few billion years.

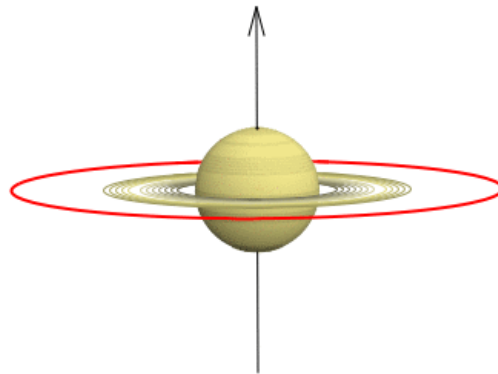
Rather like David versus Goliath, it appears that Saturn's tilt may in fact be caused by its moons. This is the conclusion of recent work carried out by scientists from the CNRS, Sorbonne University and the University of Pisa, which shows that the current tilt of Saturn's [rotation axis](#) is caused by the migration of its satellites, and especially by that of its largest [moon](#), Titan.

Recent observations have shown that Titan and the other moons are gradually moving away from Saturn much faster than astronomers had previously estimated. By incorporating this increased migration rate into their calculations, the researchers concluded that this process affects the inclination of Saturn's rotation [axis](#): as its satellites move further away, the planet tilts more and more.

The decisive event that tilted Saturn is thought to have occurred relatively recently. For over three billion years after its formation, Saturn's rotation axis remained only slightly tilted. It was only roughly a billion years ago that the gradual motion of its satellites triggered a resonance phenomenon that continues today: Saturn's axis interacted with the path of the planet Neptune and gradually tilted until it reached the inclination of  $27^\circ$  observed today.

Titan's orbit ———  
 (rescaled by a factor  $\sim 1/2$ )

The frame is rotating with  $s_8$ .



- Start: about 4 Gyrs ago
- Resonance capture: about 1 Gyr ago
- End: today's epoch

A schematic animation showing Titan's migration and Saturn entering into resonance. The frame is rotating, so the axis stops moving when resonance is achieved. Credit: Melaine SAILLENFEST / IMCCE

These findings call into question previous scenarios. Astronomers were already in agreement about the existence of this resonance. However,

they believed that it had occurred very early on, over four billion years ago, due to a change in Neptune's orbit. Since that time, Saturn's axis was thought to have been stable. In fact, Saturn's axis is still tilting, and what we see today is merely a transitional stage in this shift. Over the next few billion years, the inclination of Saturn's axis could more than double.

The research team had already reached similar conclusions about the planet Jupiter, which is expected to undergo comparable tilting due to the migration of its four main moons and to resonance with the orbit of Uranus: over the next five billion years, the inclination of Jupiter's axis could increase from  $3^\circ$  to more than  $30^\circ$ .

**More information:** Melaine Saillenfest et al. The large obliquity of Saturn explained by the fast migration of Titan, *Nature Astronomy* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41550-020-01284-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41550-020-01284-x)

Melaine Saillenfest et al. The future large obliquity of Jupiter, *Astronomy & Astrophysics* (2020). [DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/202038432](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202038432)

Provided by CNRS

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