Solar Energy

Sedna solar system Ivory Coast

Overview

賽德娜（英語: Sedna，符號: [7]）為一顆外海王星天體，小行星編號為90377。它於2003年11月14日由 天文學家 布朗（加州理工學院）、特魯希略（雙子星天文臺）及 拉比諾維茨（耶魯大學）共同發現，它被發現時是 太陽系 中距離 地球 最遠的大型天然天 .

賽德娜（英語: Sedna，: ）為一顆，編號為90377。它於2003年11月14日由（）、（）及（）共同發現，它被發現時是中.

賽德娜擁有離心率非常大的公轉，它的及估計分別約為76天文單位及937天文單位，是天文學家觀測到的天體中近日點距離太陽最遙遠的一個。賽德娜在天文學家發現它的時候正接近近日點，當時距離為89.6天文單位，是人類觀測到距離太陽最遠的.

賽德娜的估計為0.32，因此推斷出賽德娜的約為1,000公里。當它在2003年被天文學家發現時，是人類自1930年發現以來在太陽系所發現的最明亮天體。賽德娜的發現者在2004年認為它的直徑上限為1,800公里，不過天文學家在2007年使用 .

天文學家布朗在公佈發現賽德娜消息的論文中將賽德娜視為人類首次觀測到的天體。奧爾特雲是包圍著太陽系的球體雲團，佈滿不少，距離太陽約一光年。賽德娜的近日點為76天文單位，所以不像的軌道會受到海王星引力的影響。因為它比其他假設的奧.

位於東北部的（英语: ）（Samuel Oschin telescope）首次在2003年11月14日觀測到賽德娜，當時帕洛馬山天文臺正在搜尋。天文學家（）、 .

除非這次發現只是僥倖，否則天文學家很可能偵測到其他類似塞德娜這樣軌道為高度橢圓的天體，天文學家估計還有40至120個這類天體存在塞德娜運行的區域內。的公轉軌道類似塞德娜，近日點為44.3天文單位，遠日點為394天文單位，公轉週期為3,240年，其形.

將賽德娜視為一顆，但是這種分類有許多問題存在。許多天文學家認為賽德娜與一些其他少數天體（例如）應該歸類為一種新的天體類型，稱為延伸黃道離散天體（E-SDO）、分離天體、遙遠分離天體（DDO）或離散–延伸黃道天體（根據.

Sedna (: 90377 Sedna) is a in the outermost reaches of the , orbiting the Sun beyond the orbit of . Discovered in 2003, the planetoid's surface is one of the known among Solar System bodies. has revealed Sedna's surface to be mostly a mixture of the solid ices of , , and , along with wi.

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Sedna , The Solar System , Fandom

Sedna is the outermost TNO in the Solar System orbiting a distance from the Sun 5 times further than Pluto and Eris. Sedna is famous for it's eccentric orbit. It goes as close as 76 AU and as far as 718 AU.

Sedna and the Birth of the Solar System

Sedna and the Birth of the Solar System Abstract: The discovery of Sedna on a highly eccentric orbit beyond the Kuiper belt challenges our understanding of the solar system. With a perihelion of 76 AU, Sedna is well beyond the reach

Sedna (dwarf planet)

Sedna (minor-planet designation: 90377 Sedna) is a dwarf planet in the outermost reaches of the Solar System, orbiting the Sun beyond the orbit of Neptune.Discovered in 2003, the planetoid's surface is one of the reddest known among Solar System bodies. Spectroscopy has revealed Sedna's surface to be mostly a mixture of the solid ices of water, methane, and nitrogen, along ...

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(: Sedna,: [7]),90377? 20031114 ( )? ( ) ( ),

Sedna: Ocean Lovers & the Sea of Survivors

I often call Sedna the mermaid planet and in particular, see it featured prominently in charts of ocean activists or water lovers. And while Sedna has similar solar system real estate has Neptune and Pluto, it has a different energy than watery Neptune or depth provoking Pluto provides.

Sedna

Sedna, officially designated as 90377 Sedna is a dwarf planet candidate in the outermost reaches of the Solar System discovered in 2003. Spectroscopy has revealed that Sedna's surface composition is largely a mixture of water, methane, and ...

Sedna (dwarf planet)

OverviewHistoryOrbit and rotationPhysical characteristicsOriginPopulationClassificationExploration

Sedna (minor-planet designation: 90377 Sedna) is a dwarf planet in the outermost reaches of the Solar System, orbiting the Sun beyond the orbit of Neptune. Discovered in 2003, the planetoid's surface is one of the reddest known among Solar

System bodies. Spectroscopy has revealed Sedna's surface to be mostly a mixture of the solid ices of water, methane, and nitrogen, along with wi...

Sedna

Sedna. The model of the dwarf planet Sedna, created by Antero Koskitalo, was inaugurated in 2005 at the science centre "Teknikens Hus" located in Luleå in northern Sweden, not far from the arctic cirle. In arctic mythology, Sedna represented the "goddess of the frozen sees" from where she supplied the eskimos with seals and whales.

Sedna , Trans-Neptunian Object, Dwarf Planet & Kuiper Belt

Sedna, small body in the outer solar system that may be the first discovered object from the Oort cloud. Sedna was discovered in 2003 by a team of American astronomers at Palomar Observatory on Mount Palomar, California. At that time, it was the most distant object in the solar system that had ever

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