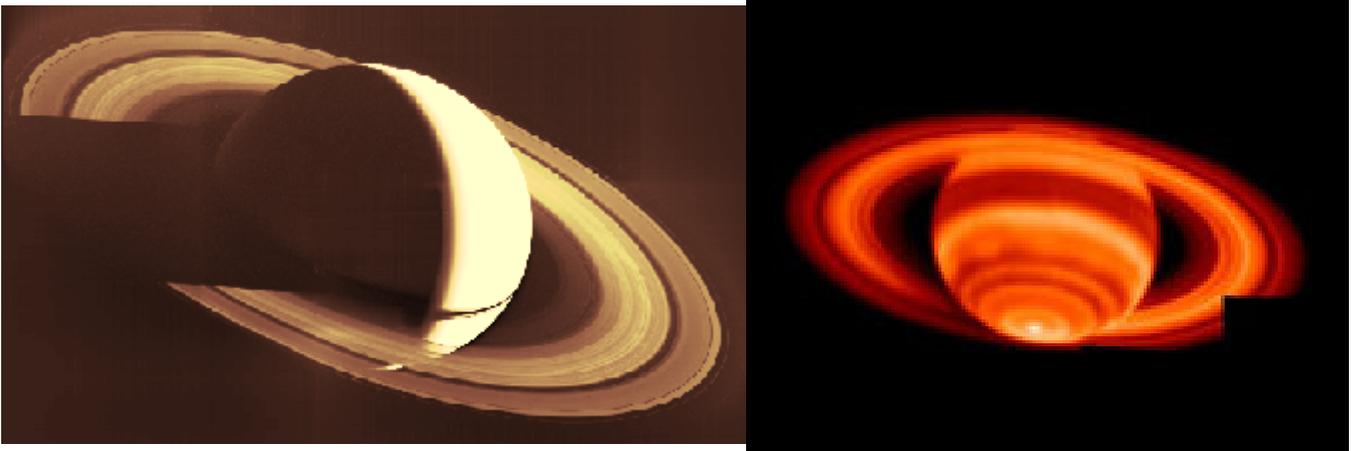


**Additional data is in the Book: "The True story about recycling, renewing and evolution processes in the universe which has no origin and margins"!!!!**

**THE SENSATIONAL BOOK**

**[⇒http://www.cosmogeology.ge/BOOK%20BY%20AUTHOR.htm](http://www.cosmogeology.ge/BOOK%20BY%20AUTHOR.htm)**

## **Saturn**



There are plenty of small and dwarf anti-cyclones in the clouds of Saturn as well as in the clouds of Jupiter. It's rather interesting, the upper layers of the clouds periodically perturbing by huge temporary ant-cyclones. They are formed by temporally interaction of huge upward and downward turbulent gaseous streams. Eruption from huge volcanoes the glowing gases are moving towards the upper layers quickly and creates anti-cyclones into the coordinated movement of the cloudy zones. Perturbation of the inner belt zones by inner erupted masses creates cloud-waves. The Saturnian volcano can erupt within one day huge amount of gases and liquid masses. The diameter of Saturnian main fiery nucleus is approximately but near to the truth. Let's try to calculate the average density of main nucleus.  $M=95m$ ;  $D=60,000$  km; therefore the density equals nearly  $5.05$  t/m<sup>3</sup>. This doesn't oppose the theory of Cosmogeology and is near to the truth.

1. How happened that warm vortexes were formed on the poles and on the top of liquid hydrogen ocean with approximately temperature ( $T -255^{\circ}c$ )?

2. How happened that nucleus of a stony and a metal with temperature  $+15,000^{\circ}c$  surrounded by solid metallic layer of hydrogen ( $-260^{\circ}c$ ), with thickness about 25,000 km?

3. Is this vortex alike of Jupiter's vortexes at the poles...?

According to Cosmogeology each polar huge vortex is formed by the warm streams and can penetrate into upper layers of atmosphere by means of low velocity surrounded clouds. Velocity of the clouds at the poles is low as well as the thickness of the atmosphere. That's why the warm streams can penetrate to the upper layers of clouds within the pole.

Each admixture has own main circulation boundaries in comparison to the density and temperature. The lighter admixtures are circulating within upper clods and heavier – within the lower clouds. Outer atmosphere of Saturn mainly consists of hydrogen and helium captured in the stellar wind and into shell of parent star. The circles of Saturn are the conclusive evidences of exploded one of the nearest moons. Cassini has found several new rings surrounding Saturn. Cassini's infrared spectrometer found sharp temperature

differences on the surfaces of both large and small particles in Saturn's three main rings. That meant the particles rotate slowly. In the A ring, 76,000 miles from Saturn's center, Cassini found particle clusters ranging in size from, as NASA described them, "sedans to moving vans." The particle clusters are constantly combining and being torn apart by tidal forces caused by Saturn's gravity. Cassini has made several discoveries among the giant planet's rings. For instance, observations of Saturn's E ring turned up microscopic icy "smoke" particles from Enceladus's vents.

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