50 images of Saturn's Enceladus moon - where life can exist (Part 1)

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If it is determined that **Saturn's moon Enceladus exists** , this will be one of the greatest discoveries in human history.

Right in the solar system, it's not only our planet Earth that has water. The barren Mars has been proven by many studies that it once existed and now, the upper planet has a giant ocean. Scientists at NASA call them " *Ocean World - Ocean World"* - planetary systems with Earth, the planet has a thick ice covering over the vast ocean below.

Join TipsMake.com to admire **50 images of Saturn's Enceladus moon - where life can exist** below!

Saturn's moon Enceladus

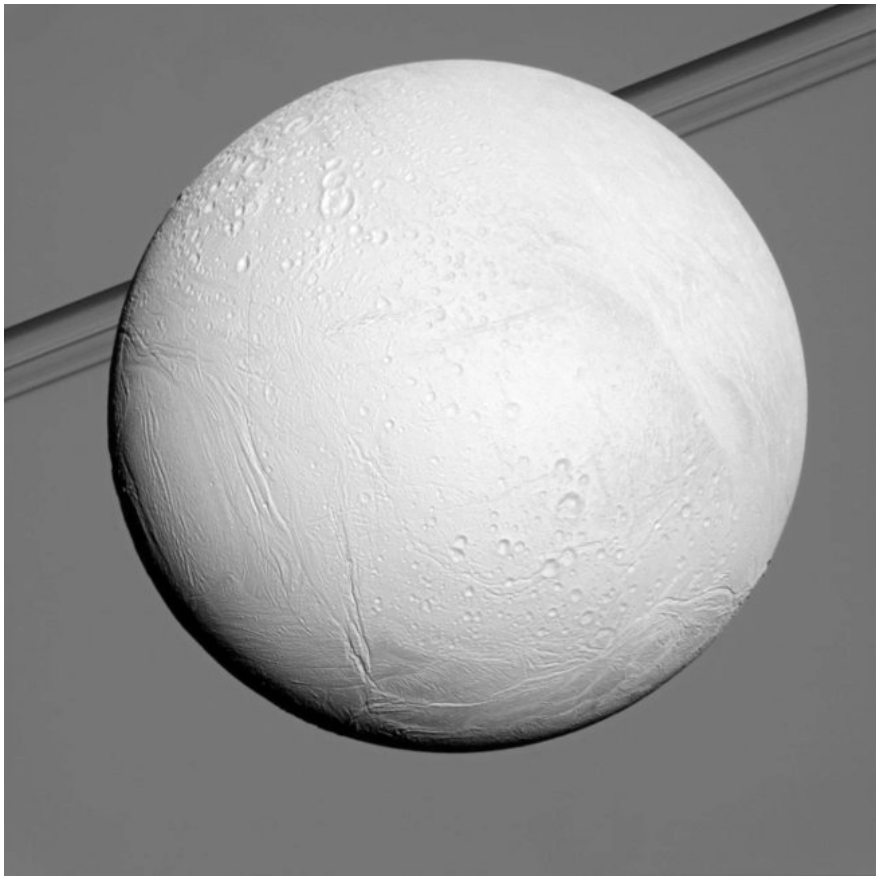

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech
Saturn's icy Enceladus was observed by NASA's Cassini spacecraft, studying Saturn and its surrounding moons since 2004.

Saturn's moon Enceladus and Saturn's belt

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
Saturn's Enceladus satellite was collected by NASA's Cassini spacecraft through a probe near the icy Moon on October 28, 2015.

Water spray on the moon Enceladus Saturn

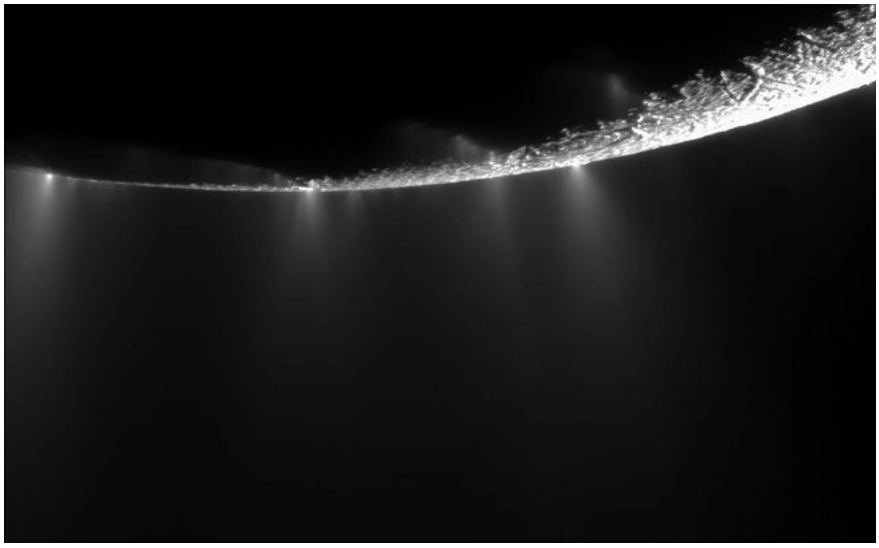

Photo source: NASA / JPL / SSI
More than 100 sprinklers, organic matter and other substances enter space from the southernmost region of the Saturn satellite Enceladus.

Moon Enceladus

Photo source: NASA / JPL / Space Science Institute

The Cassini space probe has studied Saturn and its moons since entering orbit in 2004. This image was taken on October 5, 2008, a beautiful mosaic of ant activity. created on Enceladus after a exploration of the Cassini spacecraft.

Steam stream at Moon Enceladus

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
Images of Saturn's moon Enceladus, collected by NASA's Cassini spacecraft during a close-up exploration of the icy Moon on October 28, 2015.

Hydrothermal compartment

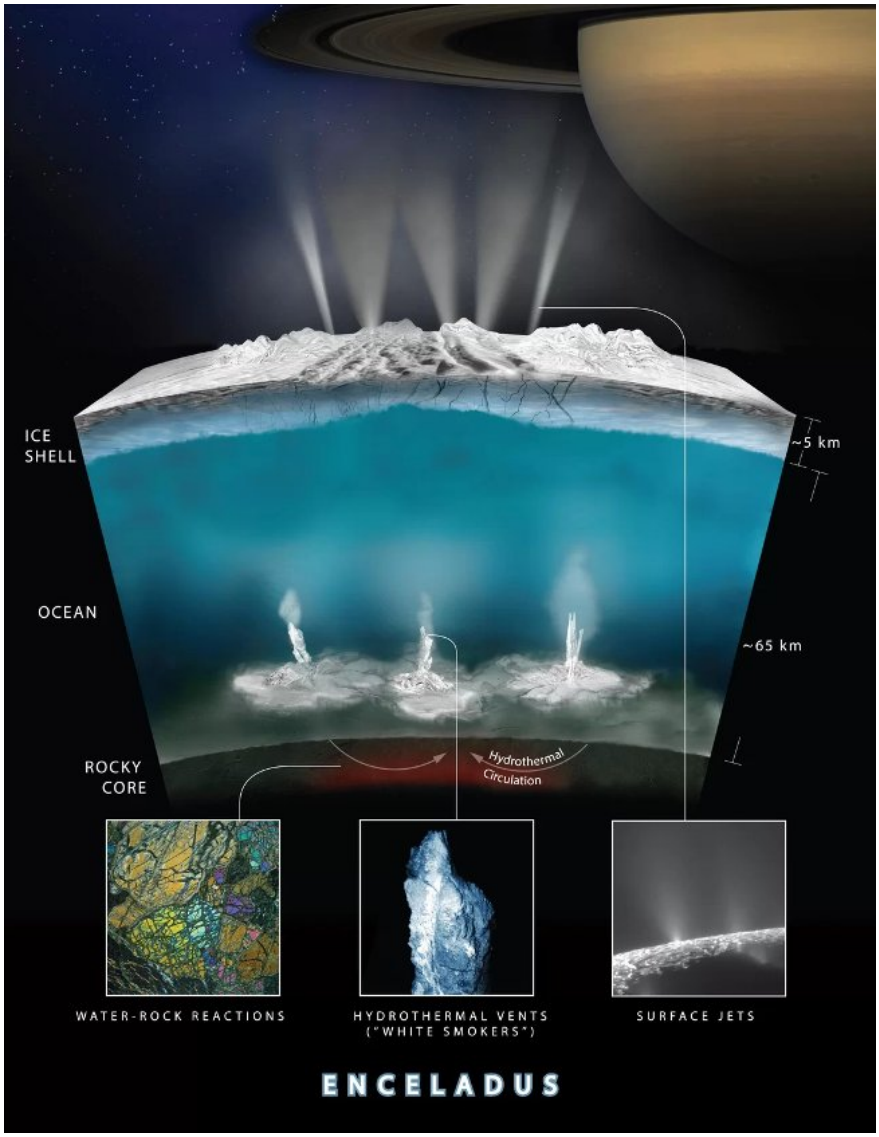

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech
Graphic images simulate the process of the interaction between Enceladus satellite and hot water in the ocean floor, which produces large amounts of hydrogen gas causing redundancy.

The Cassini spacecraft flew through the steam stream on Enceladus' surface

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech

This illustration shows NASA's Cassini spacecraft flying through the surface steam of the moon Saturn Enceladus in 2015.

The surface of the moon Enceladus Saturn

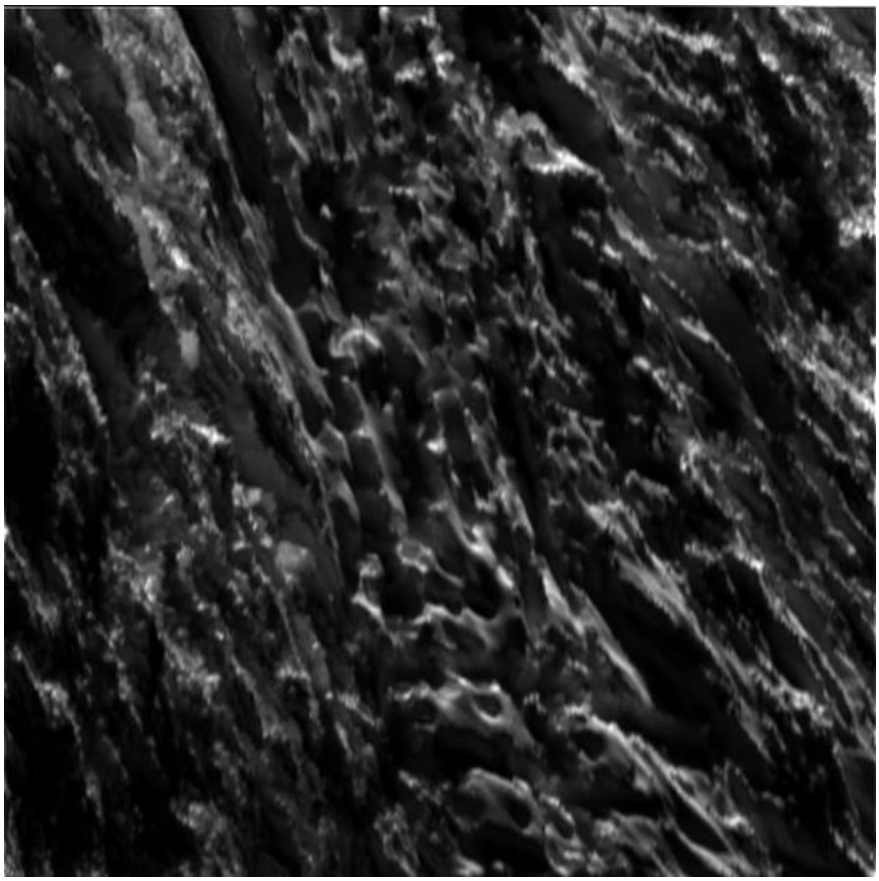

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
Close-up image of the surface of Saturn's Enceladus moon collected by NASA's Cassini spacecraft during an exploration trip to the icy Moon on October 28, 2015.

Polar region south of the moon Enceladus

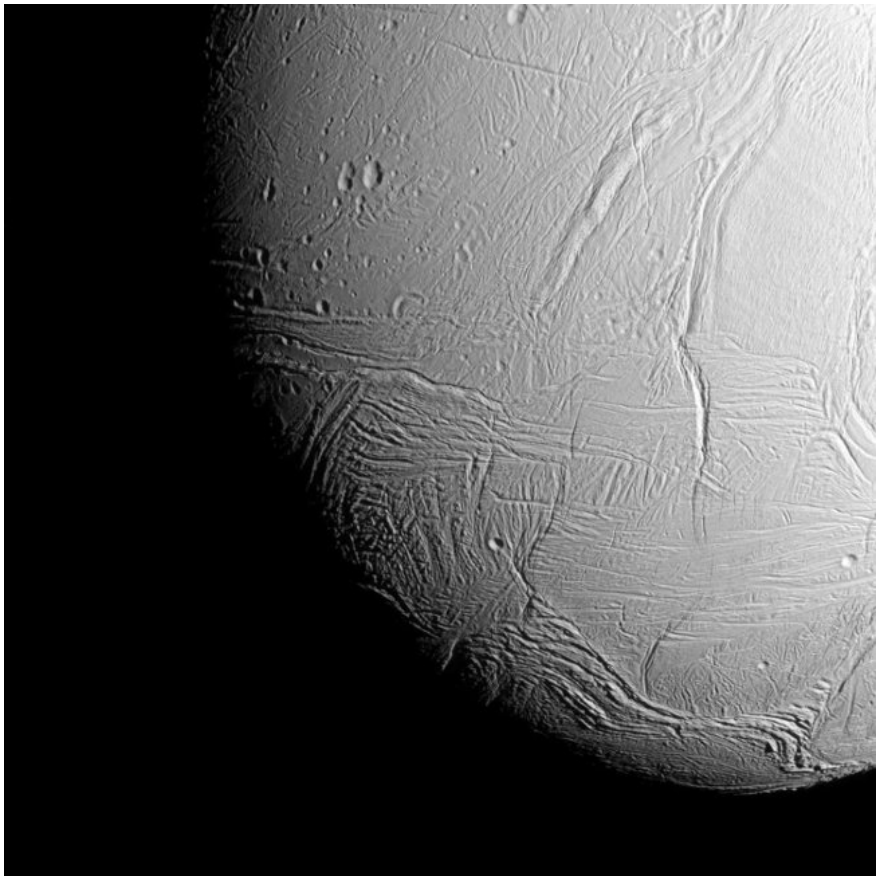

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
The polar region south of Saturn satellite Enceladus has been explored deepest by NASA's Cassini spacecraft through the icy steam of the moon. Images are published on October 30, 2015.

Cassini images taken at the northern pole of Enceladus

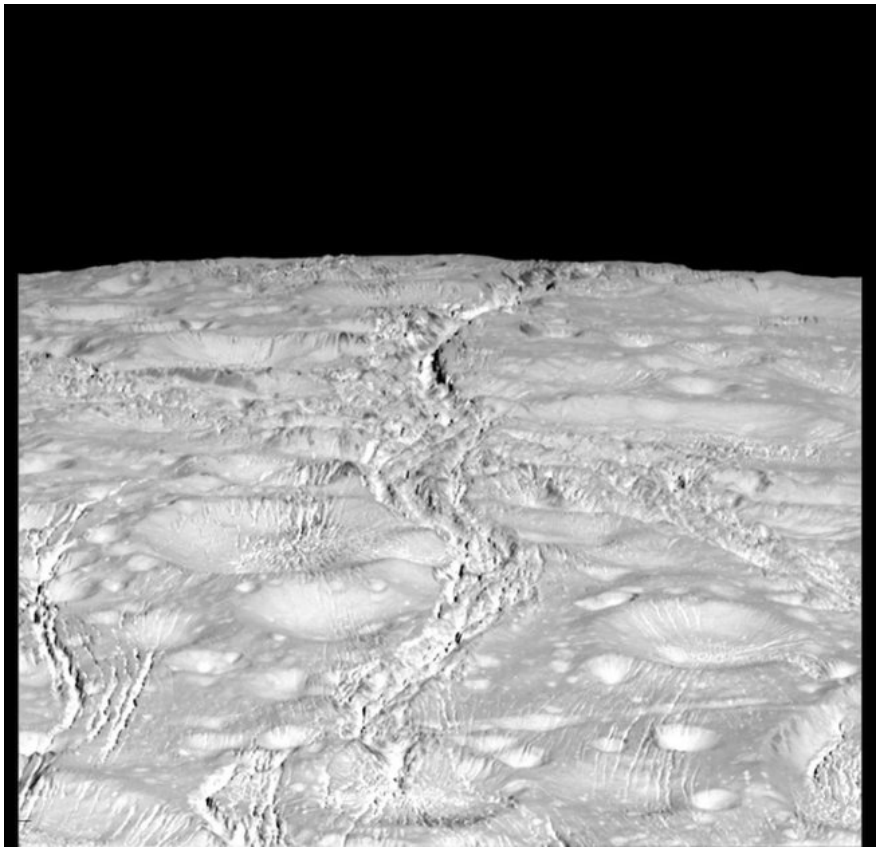

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
NASA's Cassini spacecraft captured this scene at the northern pole of Saturn's moon Enceladus during the exploration on October 14, 2015.

Cracks near the moon Enceladus

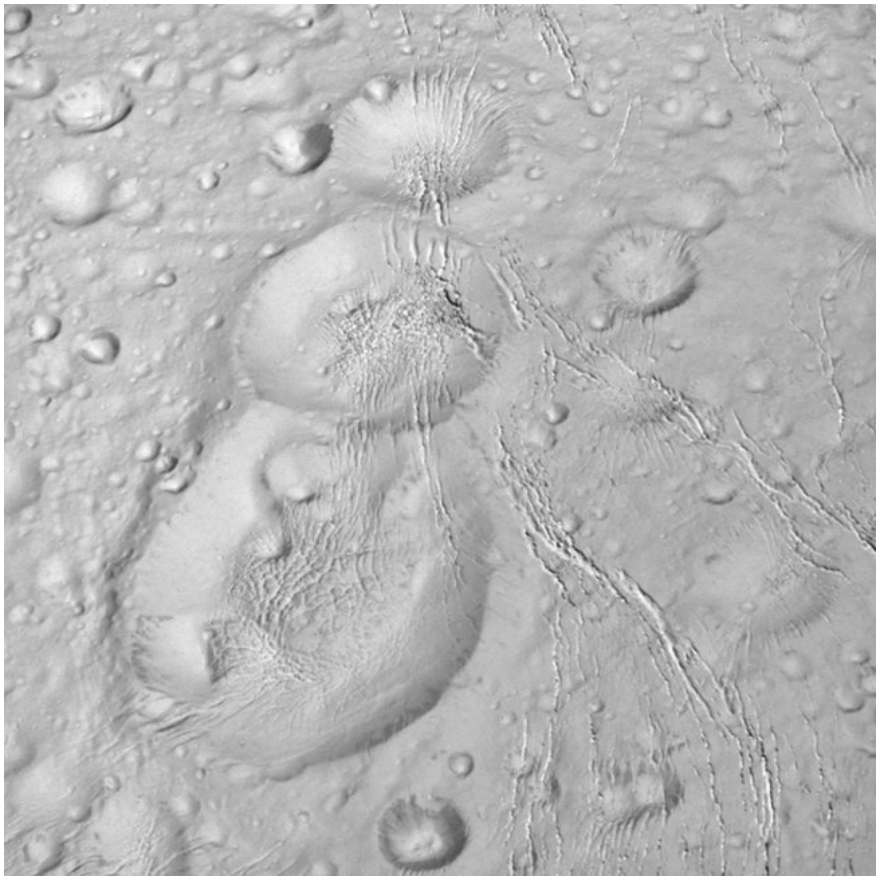

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
NASA's Cassini spacecraft captured this image near the North Pole of the icy Saturn Enceladus satellite on October 14, 2015. Thin cracks undergo concave pits - part of a network of cracks surrounding satellite.

The moon Enceladus of Saturn on October 28, 2015

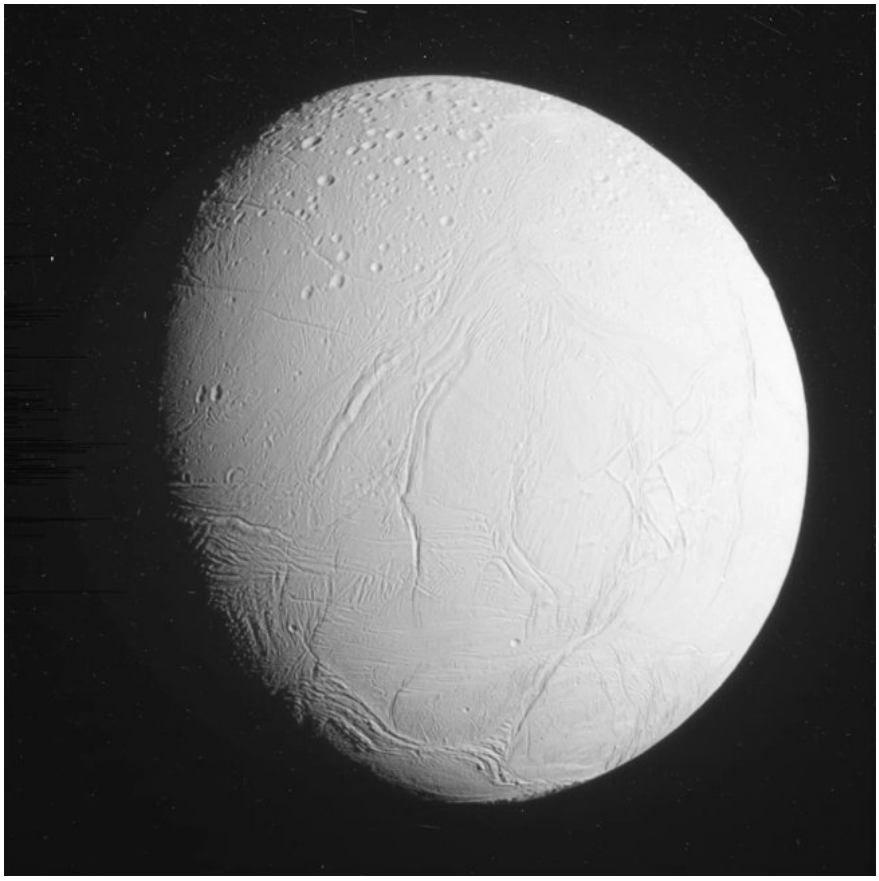

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
The image of the planet Earth's Enceladus satellite was collected by NASA's Cassini spacecraft during a probe near the icy Moon on October 28, 2015.

Many large dents on the surface of Enceladus satellite in the far North

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute

This image was taken on October 14, 2015 by NASA's Cassini spacecraft, showing large dense pits around the Saturn satellite of the Enceladus Saturn.

Cassini spacecraft on Enceladus satellite

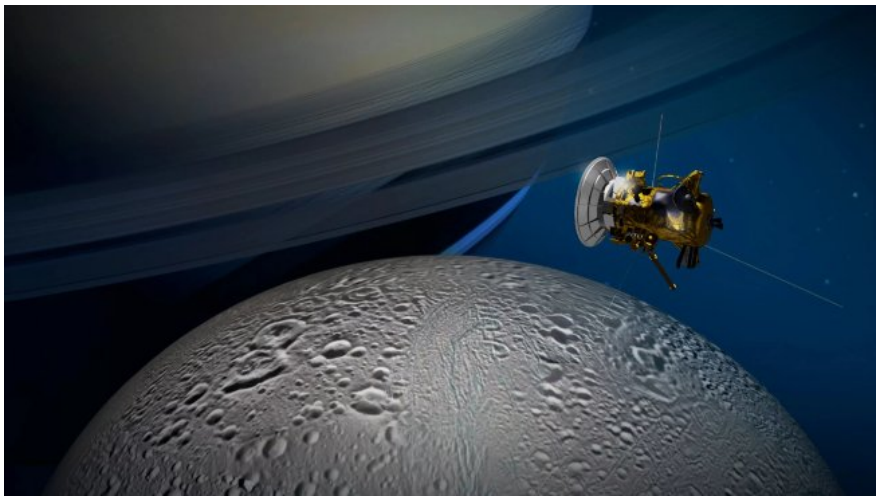

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech
Illustration of NASA Cassini spacecraft on Saturn satellite Enceladus. The Cassini spacecraft is carrying out its most recent exploration on Enceladus in 2015.

Structure of satellite Enceladus

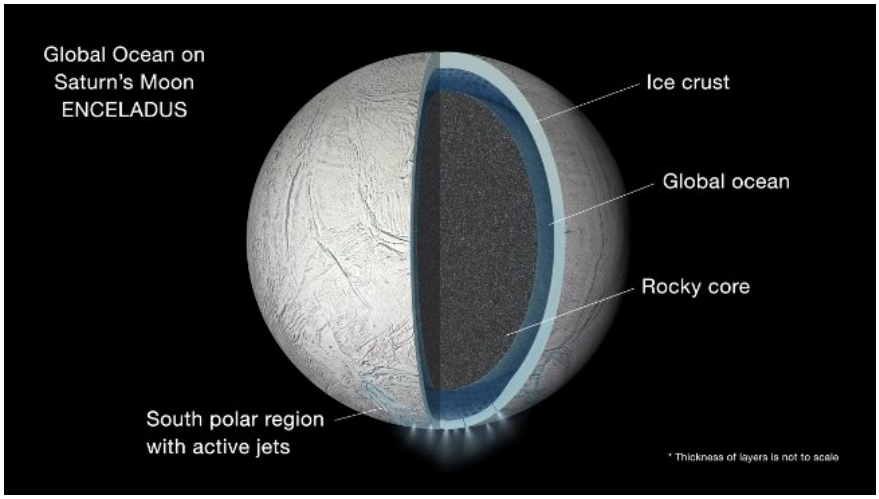

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / SSI
A slight fluctuation in Saturn's moon Enceladus reveals that the planet contains an ocean world beneath its icy crust. Some of these oceans " *emerge* " from the south pole.

Photo taken in the south of Enceladus satellite

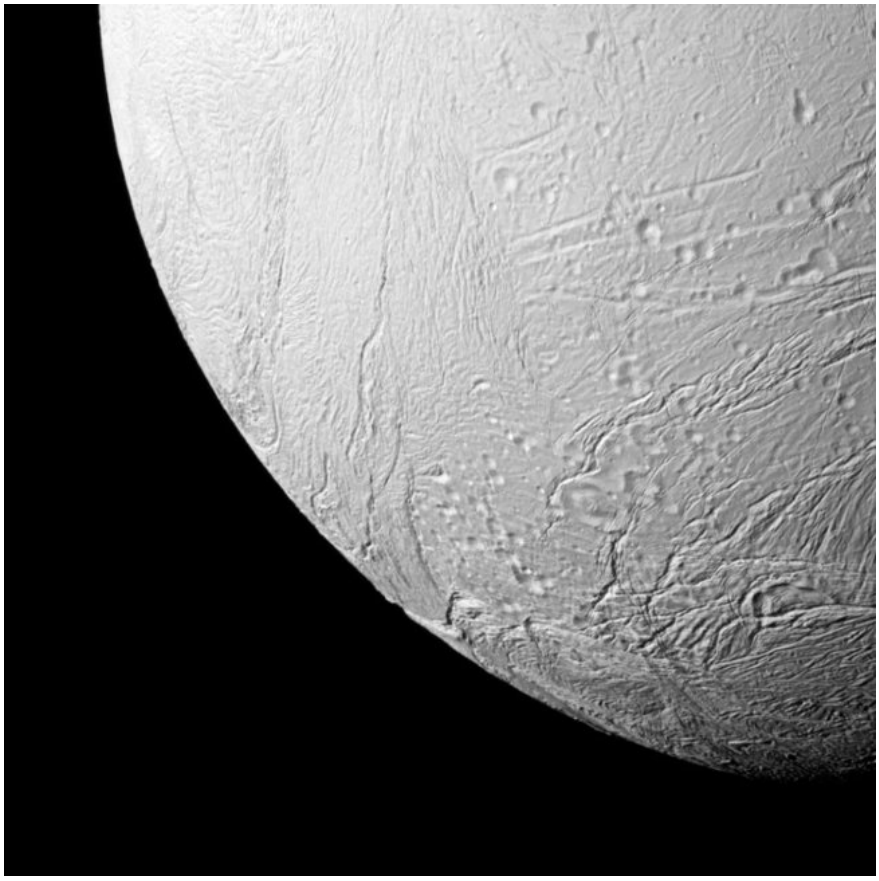

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
Recent images of Saturn's moon Enceladus were taken by Cassini spacecraft in the south of Enceladus, containing giant oceans beneath the surface layer, scientists have recently confirmed.

Enceladus - Saturn's snowball

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
Saturn's moon Enceladus is covered with a layer of snow and ice, which looks like a snow globe - an image taken from NASA's Cassini spacecraft posted on March 10, 2012. It shows the face of Enceladus satellite. North of the satellite Enceladus turned up and turned 6 degrees to the left.

When cold: Saturn's Enceladus satellite

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
NASA's Cassini spacecraft captured the satellite image of Enceladus, which was only partially illuminated, the moon of Saturn, which was published on December 23, 2013. The image was taken on July 7. 4 2013 showed that the surface of Enceladus satellite (*313 miles or more than 504 km*) returned in the orbit of Saturn moon.

Steam stream 1024 on Enceladus satellite

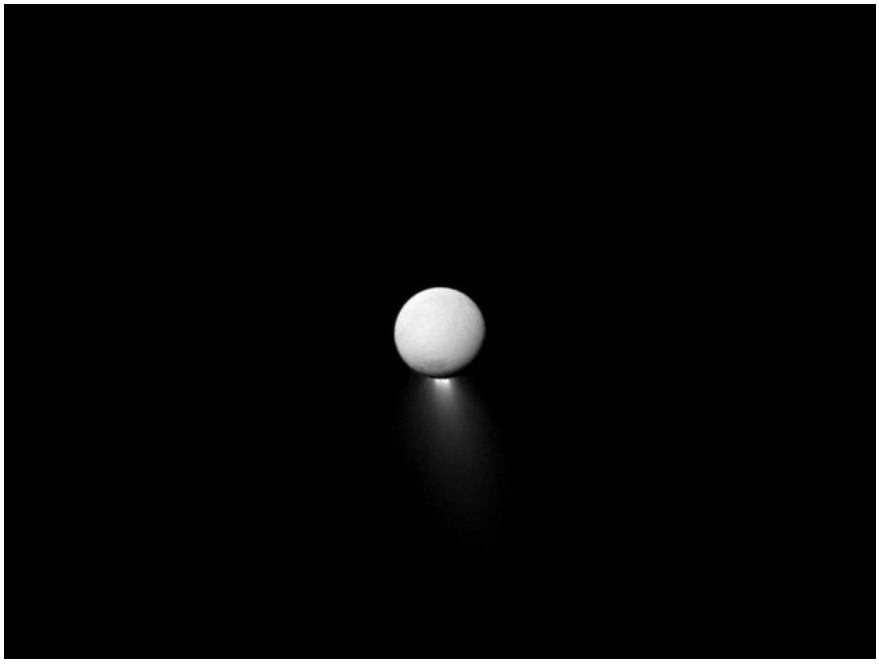

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
The reflected light helps the Cassini spacecraft capture the steam and surface of Enceladus satellite, giving this wonderful image.

Untreated prototype image of Enceladus satellite

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
The image of the untreated prototype of Enceladus was taken by NASA's Cassini spacecraft on May 2, 2012. The camera is located 385,919 km *(239,799 miles*) from Enceladus satellite.

"Crescent" Enceladus

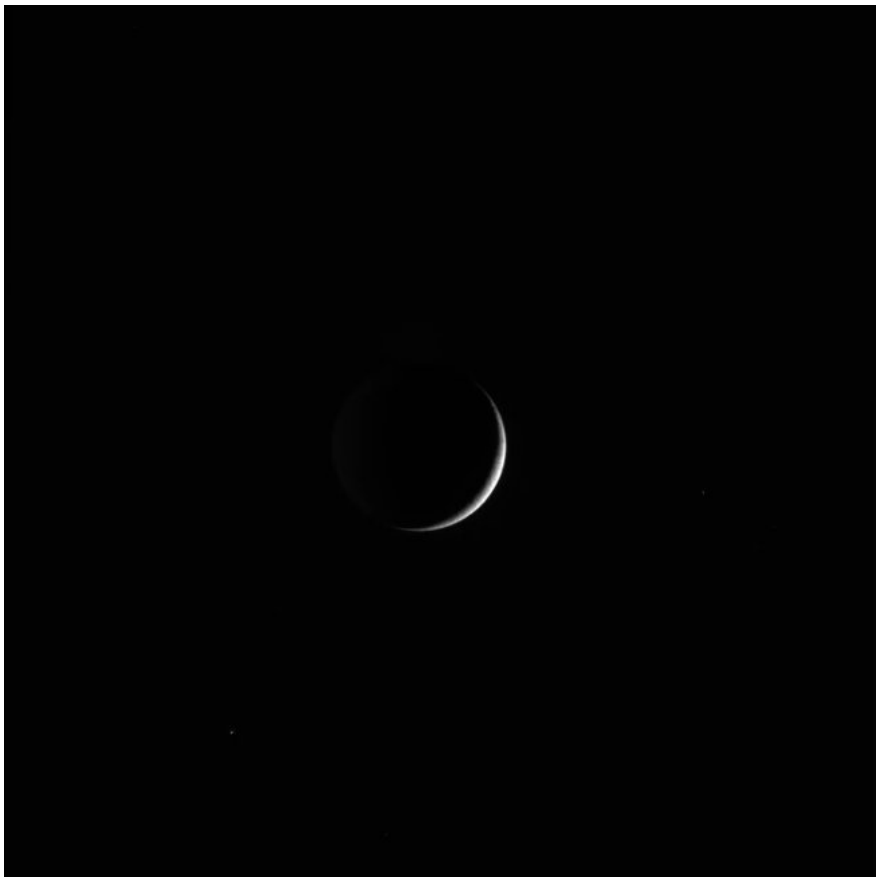

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
This unprocessed prototype image was taken by NASA's Cassini spacecraft on May 1, 2012. The camera is located approximately 419,142 km (*260,443 miles*) from Enceladus satellite .

Saturn's moon Enceladus was captured by the Cassini spacecraft

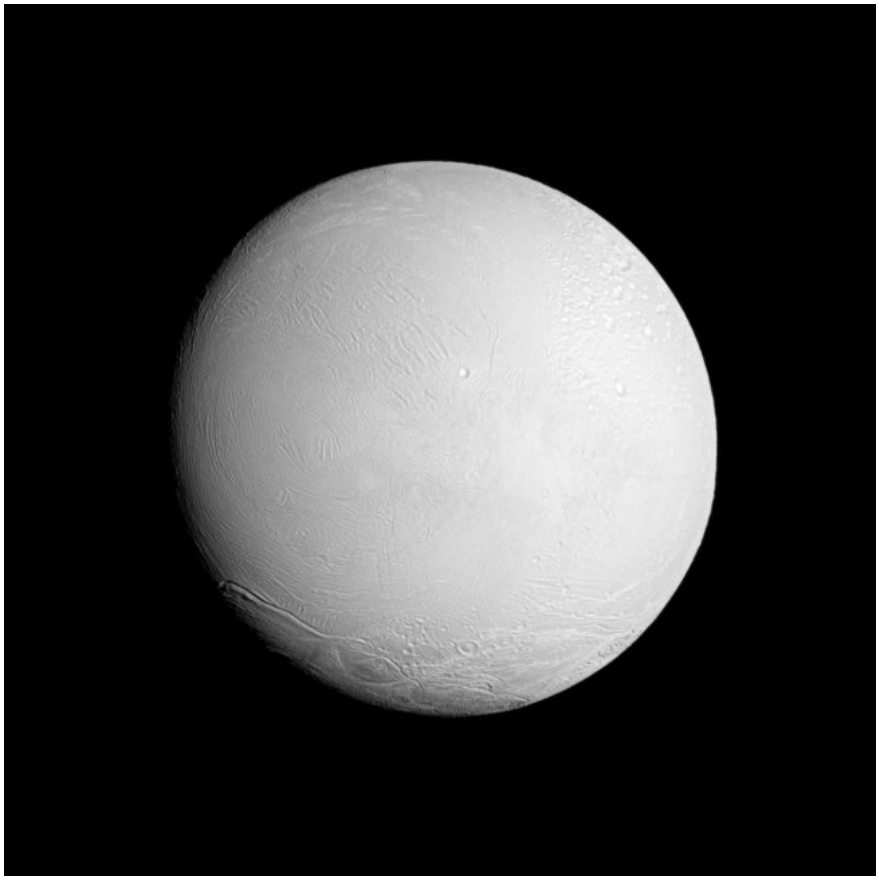

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
This image shows the hemisphere of Enceladus Saturn satellite. The image was taken on November 6, 2011 by NASA's Cassini spacecraft, while exploring at a distance of 109,000 km (*67,700 miles*) from the icy moon.

Close up of grooves on the moon's surface Enceladus

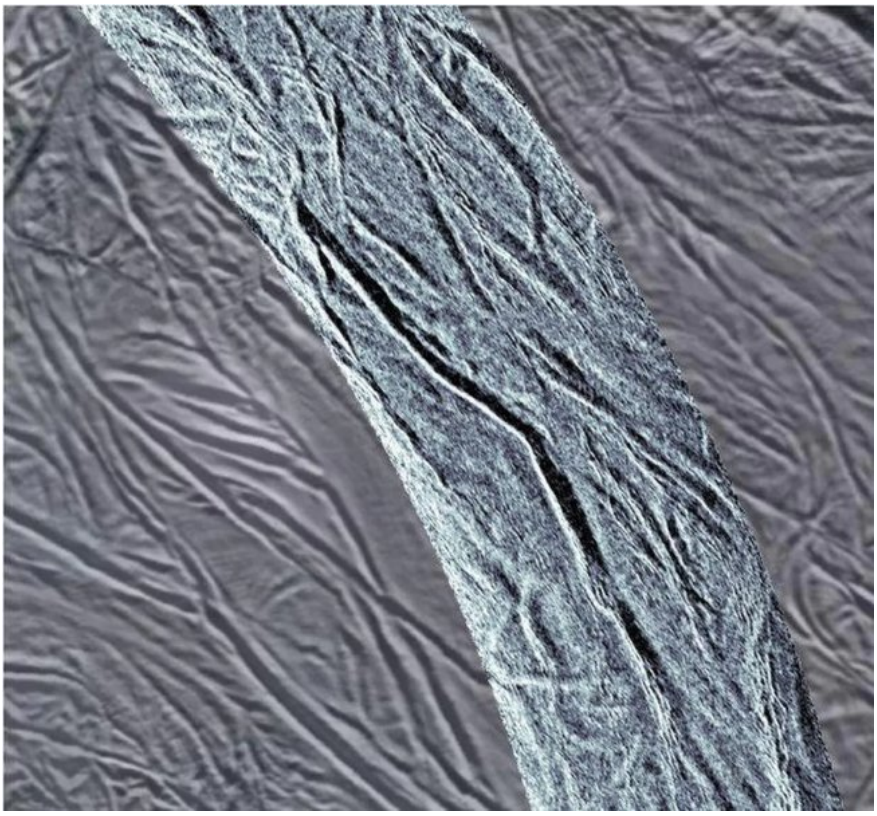

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
This image shows the trenches in the southern part of Saturn's Enceladus satellite. This image was created using *synthetic-aperture radar (SAR*) data collected by NASA's Cassini spacecraft on November 6, 2011. The radar image is overlaid on one light blue layer through previously visible light image.

Moon Enceladus and Saturn belt

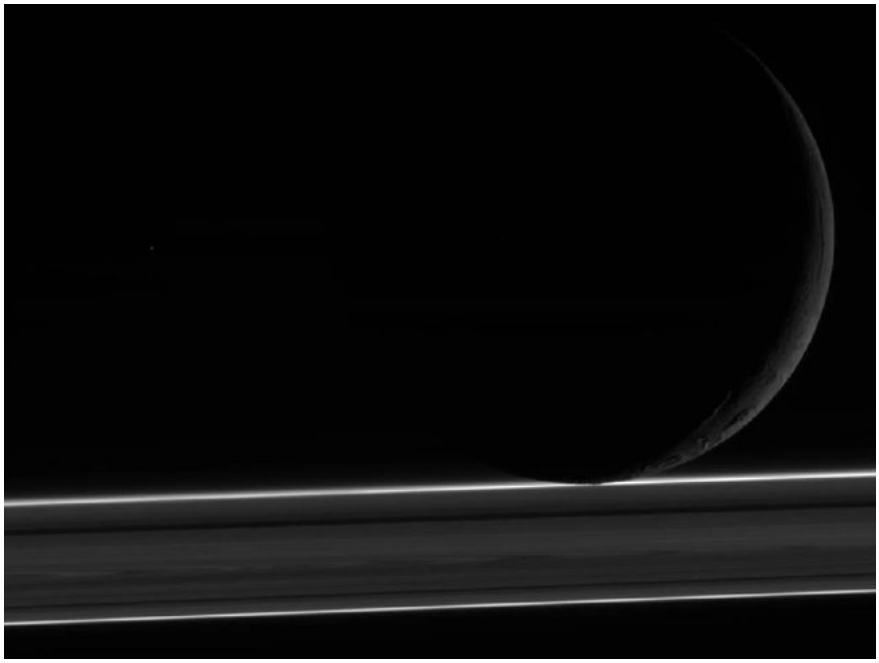

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute

NASA's Cassini spacecraft obtained this unprocessed prototype of Enceladus satellite on November 6, 2011 and on Earth received on November 7, 2011. The camera is located away from Enceladus satellite. About 144,790 km (*67,100 miles*) and the image was taken using CL1 And CL2 filter.

Satellite Enceladus - November 6, 2011

Photo source: NASA / JPL-Caltech / Space Science Institute
This is the untreated prototype of the moon Enceladus on Saturn taken by NASA's Cassini spacecraft on November 6, 2011 and received on Earth on November 7, 2011. Camera This is about 108,044 km (*67,100 miles*) from Enceladus satellite .Images were taken using CL1 and CL2 filters.

See also: 50 images of Saturn's Enceladus moon - where life may exist (Part 2)

Refer to some more articles:

1. NASA announces a place that can survive life right in our solar system
2. NASA will reveal new discoveries about extraterrestrial ocean worlds tonight
3. Discover incredible facts about our cosmic planet

Having fun!