Radius of all planets

What are the smallest and largest planets in order?

The size of the planets in order from smallest to largest is Mercury,Mars,Venus,Earth,Neptune,Uranus,Saturn,and Jupiter. The size of planets in our solar system varies dramatically. Let's explore the sizes of the planets,including their radius and diameter in both kilometers and miles,and their relative sizes compared to Earth.

What are the approximate sizes of the planets relative to each other?

This illustration shows the approximate sizes of the planets relative to each other. Outward from the Sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, followed by the dwarf planet Pluto. Jupiter's diameter is about 11 times that of the Earth's and the Sun's diameter is about 10 times Jupiter's.

What are the sizes of planets based on the equatorial diameter?

This is a simple guide to the sizes of planets based on the equatorial diameter - or width - at the equator of each planet. Each planet's width is compared to Earth's equatorial diameter, which is about 7,926 miles (12,756 kilometers). At the bottom of the page, there is a handy list of the order of the planets moving away from our Sun.

How do you measure the size of a planet?

One way to measure the size of the planets is by radius. Radius is the measurement from the center of an object to the edge of it. Mercury is the smallest planet with a radius of only 2,440 km at its equator. Mercury is not that much larger than the Moon,and it is actually smaller than some of our Solar System's larger satellites,such as Titan.

What is the size of a red planet?

Mars - The "Red Planet" has a radius of 3,390 km (2,106 mi) and a diameter of 6,779 km (4,212 mi),making it about 0.53 times the size of Earth. The asteroid belt separates the inner planets and the outer planets. In order outward from the Sun,the outer planets are Jupiter,Saturn,Uranus,and Neptune.

How big is Venus compared to Earth?

Venus has a radius of 6,052 kilometers,which is only a few hundred kilometers smaller than Earth's radius. Most planets have a radius that is different at the equator than it is at the poles because the planets spin so fast that they flatten out at the poles.

The equatorial radius of a planet is influenced by various factors, including its rotation, gravitational forces, and internal composition. Planets are generally oblate spheroids, meaning they are slightly flattened at the poles and bulging at the equator due to their rotation. As a result, the equatorial radius is larger than the polar radius.

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The radius of Mercury"s core is estimated to be 2,020 ± 30 km ... Mercury has the most eccentric orbit of all the planets in the Solar System; its eccentricity is 0.21 with its distance from the Sun ranging from 46,000,000 to 70,000,000 km (29,000,000 to 43,000,000 mi). It takes 87.969 Earth days to complete an orbit.

Density of Mercury: 5.428 gm/cm 3: Mercury is the second densest planet of our solar system after the Earth (5.514 gm/cm 3).If we do not consider gravitational compression for both planets then Mercury would be denser than earth. Without considering gravitational compression the Mercury"s density would be 5.3 gm/cm 3 while the earth"s density would be around 4.4 gm/cm 3.

List of solar system objects: By orbit--By mass--By radius--By name This is a list of solar system objects by radius, arranged in descending order of mean volumetric radius. This list is not exhaustive; it contains the Sun, the planets, several natural satellites, and a number of other notable objects. The ordering is not the same as the order of a list of solar system objects by ...

Radius: 2,440 km (1,516 mi) Temperature:-180 to 430 °C (-290 to 800 °F) Day length: 59 Earth days; ... Among all planets, Venus is the only one named after a female god. Its surface features are also named after women, both real and mythical. Venus rotates on its axis very slowly. It is so slow that a day that there is longer than a year!

Planets - Calculate Radius. Calculator for the radiuses of Sun, Moon, Earth and the planets in kilometers, miles and compared to each other. Radius is half the diameter, it quantifies the distance from the center to the edge of the celectial body.The planetary radius is important e.g. for the calculation of the gravitational acceleration.. Radius: equatorial polar average

Mercury is the first planet in our solar system. It is the closest planet to the Sun, located at an average distance of 36 million miles (58 million kilometres) from our star cause this small planet is so close to the Sun"s harmful solar winds, it ...

Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system. Jupiter"s iconic Great Red Spot is a giant storm bigger than Earth. ... With a radius of 43,440.7 miles (69,911 kilometers), Jupiter is 11 times wider than Earth. If Earth were the size of a grape, Jupiter would be about as big as a basketball.

The Kerbol System consists of seven planets that may be orbited by moons and/or asteroids. Each of these bodies exhibits its own characteristics like gravity, atmosphere, size, orbital inclination, and orbital period. Here is the list of planets in order of their distance from Kerbol (Sun): Kerbol is not a planet or moon, but the primary star in the center of the system. Its ...

Mercury has a radius of 2.439 km or 1516 mi, and a diameter of 4.879 km or 3.032 mi. Mercury"s axis has the smallest tilt of any of the Solar System"s planets at about 1 / 30 degrees, while its orbital eccentricity is the largest of all known planets in the Solar System.

Radius of all planets

We are the third planet from the Sun, and the third of three inner planets, all of which are right next to the Sun compared to others. The picture below shows the planets in their orbits on the orbital plane. You have to look carefully to see our home. The four inner planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) are in the tiny disk in the center ...

r p is the radius at periapsis (or "perifocus" etc.), ... The table lists the values for all planets and dwarf planets, and selected asteroids, comets, and moons. Mercury has the greatest orbital eccentricity of any planet in the Solar System (e = 0.2056), followed by Mars of 0.093 4.

The Sun has a radius of 696.340 km / 432.685 mi and a diameter of 1.39 million km / 864.000 mi. Earth, for comparison, has a radius of only 2.439 km / 1.516 mi, and a diameter of just 12.742 km / 7.917 mi. All the planets in our Solar System combined account for just 0.2% of the Sun"s mass.

Eris Facts The discovery of Eris help trigger a debate in the scientific community that led to the International Astronomical Union"s decision in 2006 to clarify the definition of a planet. Pluto, Eris, and other similar objects are now classified as dwarf planets. Eris was discovered on Jan. 5, 2005, from data obtained on Oct. [...]

Venus has a radius of 6.051 km or 3.760 miles and a diameter of 12.104 km or 7.521 mi, slightly smaller than Earth. Venus ... Venus does this rotation once every 243 Earth days, having the slowest rotation out of all the planets in the solar system. This slow rotation also influences its shape, making Venus very spherical. One Venusian day is ...

Equatorial Radius: Radius of the planet at the equator. Mean Radius: Radius of a sphere with the equivalent volume of the planet. Mass: Total mass of the planet. Bulk Density: Density computed using the total volume and mass of the planet. Sidereal Rotation Period: Time required for a full rotation of the planet relate to fixed stars. Sidereal ...

The rocky planets are all smaller than the gas planets; they are made of denser material. The next four--Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune--are gaseous planets. Jupiter is the largest, its radius is more than 11 times larger than Earth"s radius, followed by Saturn, whose radius is about 9.5 times large than Earth"s radius.

According to the law of universal gravitation, the acceleration on the surface of a astronomical object (stars, planets, etc.) is equal to the ratio of the product of the gravitational constant G and the mass of the object by the square of the radius of the object. The gravitational acceleration at a height h above the surface of a space object ...

It is the fifth-largest planet in the Solar System, being the largest of the terrestrial planets. It has an equatorial radius of 6.371 km / 3.958 mi, and a polar radius of 6.356 km / 3.949 mi, meaning it is not completely spherical but rather bulged at the equator due to rotation. ... Earth has the greatest density out of all the planets in the ...

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If the total energy is negative, then 0 <= e < 1 0 <= e < 1, and Equation 13.10 represents a bound or closed orbit of either an ellipse or a circle, where e = 0 e = 0. [You can see from Equation 13.10 that for e = 0 e = 0, r = ? r = ?, and hence the radius is constant.]For ellipses, the eccentricity is related to how oblong the ellipse appears. A circle has zero eccentricity, whereas a ...

All of the planets, except for Earth, were named after Greek and Roman gods and goddesses. However, the name Earth is a Germanic word, which simply means "the ground." ... With a radius of 3,959 miles (6,371 kilometers), Earth is the biggest of ...

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