


8 planets in order from the sun

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SUN
-Located at the center of the solar system
-The largest object within the solar system

MERCURY
-The smallest planet in the solar system
-The nearest planet to the Sun

VENUS
-The hottest planet
-It is roughly the same size as the Earth

EARTH
-Earth is the only planet for life
-Most of the Earth is covered in water

MARS
-The red planet
-It has a small amount of oxygen and water

JUPITER
-The biggest planet of the solar system
-Jupiter has The Great Red Spot which looks like a giant storm

SATURN
-The planet which has a beautiful ring
-It is a gas planet and does not have a solid surface like the Earth's

URANUS
-Uranus rotates in the opposite direction as most other planets
-It is an ice planet that has faint rings



Our solar system consists of one star - the sun - eight planets, 146 moons, several comets, asteroids and space rocks, ice and several dwarf planets such as Pluto. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Mercury is closest to the sun. Neptune is the farthest. Planets, asteroids and comets revolve around the Sun. They move around our sun in a flattened circle called an ellipse. The Earth takes a year to orbit the Sun. Mercury orbits the Sun in just 88 days. Pluto, the most famous dwarf planet, orbits the sun for 248 years. The moon revolves around the planets. Currently, Jupiter has the most named moons - 50. Mercury and Venus have no moons. Earth has one. It is the brightest object in our night sky. The sun is, of course, the brightest object in our daytime sky. It illuminates the Moon, planets, comets and asteroids. Solar System Mercury - 1,516 miles (2,440 km) in radius; about 1/3 the size of Venus on Earth - 3,760 miles (6,052 km) in radius; only slightly smaller than Earth Earth - 3,959 miles (6,371 km) radius Mars - 2,106 miles (3,390 km) radius; about half the size of Earth's Jupiter - 43,441 miles (69,911 km) in radius; 11 times larger than terrestrial Saturn - 36,184 miles (58,232 km) in radius; 9x larger than Earth's Uranus - radius 15,759 miles (25,362 km); 4x larger than Earth's Neptune - radius 15,299 miles (24,622 km); only slightly smaller than Uranus This image shows the approximate sizes of the planets relative to each other. Outside the Sun are the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, followed by the dwarf planet Pluto. The diameter of Jupiter is about 11 times the diameter of the Earth and the diameter of the Sun is about 10 times the diameter of Jupiter. Pluto's diameter is slightly less than one-fifth the diameter of Earth. The planets are not shown at the correct distance from the sun. First, the quick facts: there are eight "official" planets in our solar system that orbit the sun. Here are the planets, ordered by their distance from the Sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. An easy-to-remember mnemonic is "My highly educated mother just served us noodles." If you add the dwarf planets, Ceres is in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, and the other dwarf planets are in the outer solar system, and in the order of the Sun are Pluto, Haumea, Makemake and Eris. There is still some indecision on trans-Neptunian objects. For example, Orcus, Quaoar, 2007 O10 and Sedna and their inclusion in the dwarf planets category. This list mnemonic "would" my highly educated mom could give us pasta, cake, ham, buns and eggs ("and steak, if sedna). More tricks to remember the planetary procedure can be found in our detailed article here. Now let's look at some details, including the definition of the planet and dwarf planet, as well as detailed information about each planet of our solar system. The artist's impression of the solar system with all the known planets of the Earth, such as giant and dwarf planets. Author: NASA What is the planet? 2006 (IAU) made a decision on the definition of the planet. The definition states that the planet in our solar system is the heavenly body that is: orbit around the sun, has enough mass to achieve hydrostatic balance (almost round shape), "cleans the environment" around your orbit. No Moon. This means that Pluto, which since its opening in 1930 was considered the farthest planet, is now attributed to the dwarf planet. Definition changed in the opening of three bodies similar to Pluto's size and orbit (Quaoar in 2002, Sedna, 2003 and Eris, 2005). With the development of equipment and techniques, astronomers knew that more objects would be discovered, such as Pluto, so the number of planets in our solar system is beginning to grow rapidly. It soon became clear that either they should be called planets or pluton, and similar bodies would have to be classified. 2006 Pluto was transformed into a dwarf planet. As a result, the asteroid Cereas were also transformed to the dwarf planet, so the first five recognized dwarf planets are Cereas, Pluto, Eris, Makemake and Haumea. Scientists believe that there are dozens of other dwarf planets waiting for them to be discovered. Later, in 2008, it announced that the Dwarf Planets' subcategory with Trans-Trans-Trans-Trans-Trans-Trans-Trans-Trans-Nipples will be called "Christoids". It states that "Christoids are celestial bodies that fly around the sun at a larger distance. Nothing Neptune, whose masses are sufficient to overcome the hard body's strength to gain hydrostatic balance (almost spherical) and who does not clean his orbit." This subcategory belongs to Cereas, Pluton, Haumea, Makemake and Eris. Planets in our sun Now that we have considered the basics of definition and classification, let's talk about those celestial bodies in our solar system, which are still classified as planets (sorry, Pluto). Here is a brief overview of eight planets in our solar system. Brief facts and links are included so that you can learn more about each planet. Mercury: Mercury is the nearest planet to our sun, only 58 million kilometers (36 million miles) or 0.39 astronomical units (A.E.). But, despite the fact that it is flooded with the sun and melted, Mercury is not the hottest planet in our solar system (scroll down to find out who receives this dubious honor)! Mercury, as it is visible to the human eye. Provided: NASA/Laboratory of Applied Physics University John Hopkins/Carnegie Institute in Washington, Columbia District. Mercury is also the smallest planet in our solar system and less than its largest moon (Ganyaeda rotates around Jupiter). And 0.38 lands are equivalent and only slightly more than the own moon of the Earth. However, this may be due to its incredible density, consisting mainly of rocks and iron ore. Here are the facts about the planet: diameter: 4879 km (3.032 miles) Mass: 3.3011 x 10²³ kg (0.055 lands) The length of the year (orbit): 87.97 earth days Duration of the day: 59 earth days. Mercury is a rocky planet, one of the four planets in our solar system. Mercury has a solid surface with craters and looks like the earth's moon. If on Earth you weigh 45 kg, on Mercury you weigh 17 kg. Mercury has no satellites. The temperature range of Mercury is from -173 to 427 degrees Celsius (from -279 to 801 degrees Fahrenheit). Mercury is visited only by two spaceships: Mariner-10 in 1974-1975. In 2011, Messenger, who made three flights before flying around Mercury and Mercury in 2011 and 2011. 2011 And in orbit 2011 and in orbit completed their mission, faced with the surface of Mercury on April 30, 2015. The messenger changed our idea of this planet, and scientists still sift the data. For additional information about Mercury, see this article on Universe Today and this NASA page. Venus: Venus is the second planet from our Sun and rotates at an average distance of 108 million km (67 million miles) or 0.72 A.E. Venus is often called the planet-ester of the Earth, because it is only a little less than the earth. Venus is 81.5% more massive than the Earth, occupying 90% of its surface area and 86.6% of the volume. Superficial gravity 8.87 m/s², equivalent to 0.904 g - about 90% of soil standard. The Magellan spacecraft removed the Venus Radar image, some gaps filled with the Venus Orbiter pioneer. By NASA/JPL With its thick atmosphere and proximity to the sun, it is the hottest planet in the solar system with temperatures up to 735°C (462°C). Looking ahead, this is more than four and a half times the heat needed to evaporate the water and about twice the heat needed to turn the can into molten metal (231.9 °C)! Venus: 7,521 miles (12,104 km) Mass: 4.867 x 1,024 kg (0.815 Earth Mass) (orbit): 225 days. Day length: 243 days Earth surface temperature: 462 degrees C (864 degrees Fahrenheit) The thickness of Venus and its toxic atmosphere consists mainly of carbon dioxide (CO2) and nitrogen (N2), with clouds of sulfuric acid (H2SO4). Venus has no moon. Venus rotates backwards (reverse rotation) compared to other planets. This means that the sun travels west and descends east to Venus. If you weigh 45 kg (100 lb) on Earth, you weigh 41 kg (91 lb) on Venus. Venus is also known as the "Morning Star" or "Evening Star" because it is often brighter than any other object in the sky and is usually visible at dawn or dusk. Because it is so bright, it is often mistaken for a UFO! Most of 40 spacecraft have studied Venus. In the early 1990s, the Magellan mission covered 98 percent of the planet's surface. Find out more about all missions here. Learn more about Venus in this "The Universe Today" article and on this NASA website. Earth: our home and the only planet in our solar system that we know of that actively supports life. Our planet is a third of our sun and flies around it on average 150 million km (93 million miles) from the sun or one. Given that Earth is where we came from and has all the necessary preconditions to support life, it's not surprising that this is a benchmark for all other planets. Earth as depicted by the Apollo 17 mission team: NASA doesn't matter if it is gravity (g), distance (measured au), diameter, mass, density or volume, units are expressed as the value of the earth itself (when earth is 1) or 1) or equivalent - 0.89 times the size of the earth. Here are the different types of diameter: 12,760 km (7,926 mi) Military: 5.97 x 1,024 kg/year (orbit): 365 days length: 24 hours (more accurately 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds) surface temperature: on average around 14 ° C (57 ° F) with areas from -88 to min/max.) C (-126 up to 136 F). Earth is another land planet with a constantly changing surface, and 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered with oceans. The country has a moon. The atmosphere of the Earth consists of 78 % nitrogen, 21 % oxygen and 1 % of different gases. Earth is the only known world of life. More information about the country can be found in many articles that can be found here in space today and on this NASA page. Mars: Mars is the fourth planet of the sun at a distance of about 228 million km (142 million miles) or 1.52 AE. Thanks to its reddish color, which is caused by the dominant iron oxide on its surface, he is also known as the "red planet". In many respects, Mars of the Earth is similar, which can be seen from a similar period and trends, which in turn is created by seasonal cycles comparable to our own. Global picture of the planet Mars. Photo: NASA The same applies to surface function. Like Earth, Mars has many well-known surface elements, including volcanoes, valleys, deserts and polar ice hats. But also Mars and Countries have little to do. The atmosphere of Mars is too thin, and the planet is too far from our sun to tolerate warm temperatures, which are on average 210 k (-63 ° C) and changes significantly. Diameter: 6 787 HP (4 217 miles) Weight: 6,4171 x 10²³ kg (0.107 Earth) Annual length (orbit): 687 land days. Daily length: 24 hours 37 minutes. Surface temperature: the diameter is about -55 ° C (-67 ° F), with areas from -153 to +20 ° C (-225 to +70 ° F). Mars is the fourth earthly planet in our solar system. Its rock surface has been changed by volcanoes, impacts and atmospheric effects, such as sandstorms. Mars has a thin atmosphere, which consists mainly of carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen (N2) and Argon (AR). If you weigh 45 kg (100) on earth, you would weigh Mars 17 kg (38 pounds). Mars has two small moons, Fobos and Deimos. Mars is known as a red planet, because iron minerals oxidize or rust in the floor of Mars, which looks red. Over 40 space vehicles began for Mars. Here you will learn more about Mars missions. More information about Mars can be found in this series of articles about space today and on this NASA page. Jupiter: Jupiter is the fifth planet of the sun, at a distance of about 778 million km (484 million or 5.2 au. Jupiter is also the smallest planet in our solar system, 317 times larger and two and a half times larger than all other planets. It is a gas giant, which means it consists mainly of hydrogen and helium with whirling clouds and other gases. Io and Jupiter, as New Horizons saw in the summer of 2008. (Thanksgiving: NASA/John Hopkins University AP/SWR). Jupiter's atmosphere is most intense in the solar system. The combination of incredibly high pressure and coriolis forces creates the most powerful storms ever seen. Wind speed 100 m/s (360 km/h) is common and can reach up to 620 km/h (385 mph). In addition, Jupiter is experiencing polarblaus, which are both more intense than the ground and never stop. Diameter: 428 400 km (88 730 miles) Mass: 1,8986 * 10²⁷ ° C (317.8 Earth) annual length (orbit): 11.9 Earth Day Length: 9.8 Jupiter Length: -148 C, (- 234 f) Jupiter has 67 companions with 17 other companions waiting for confirmation of their discovery - a total of 67 companions. Jupiter is almost like a mini solar system! Jupiter has a weak ring system discovered in 1979 by Mission Voyager 1. If you weigh 45 kg on Earth, you weigh 115 kg (253 pounds) on Jupiter. The big red spot of Jupiter is a gigantic storm (larger than the ground) that has been raging for hundreds of years. However, it seems that it has been declining in recent years. Many missions have visited the Jupiter and its Moon system, and the latest Juno mission arrived in Jupiter in 2016. Learn more about Jupiter's missions here. For more information about Jupiter, see this series of articles on Space Today and this NASA site. Relatively thin Saturn's main rings are about 250,000 km (156,000 miles) in diameter. (Figure: NASA/JPL-Caltech/SSI/J. Major) Saturn: Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun about 1.4 billion km (886 million miles) or 9.5 AU. Like Jupiter, it is a gas giant with a gaseous material that surrounds a solid core. Saturn is the most famous and simplest with its spectacular ring system consisting of seven rings with multiple spaces and separations between them. Diameter: 120 500 km (74 900 miles) Mass: 5,6836 x 10²⁶ kg (95,159 Earth) annual (orbit): 29.5 Earth Day Length: 10,7 Earth Temperature: -178 ° C (-288 F) Saturn mainly consists of a atmospheric hydrogen (H2) and He). If you weigh 45 kg (100) on the ground, you weigh around 4.49 kg (107) in Saturn. Saturn, 53 known satellites and 9 more satellites are waiting for confirmation. Five missions were sent to Saturn. Since 2004 Cassini investigates Saturn, its satellites and rings. You can read more about Saturn missions here. Learn more about Saturn in this article series on the Universes Today and this NASA website. Uranus: Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun, located at about 2.9 billion km (1.8 billion miles) or 19.19 AU distance. Although it is classified as a "giant giant", it is often referred to as the "ice giant" due to ice-shaped ammonia, methane, water and hydrocarbons. The presence of ice methane also gives a bluish appearance. Uranus seen by the NASA spacecraft Voyager 2. Source: NASA/JPL Uranus is also the coldest planet in our solar system, so the term "ice" looks very appropriate! In addition, its moon system is experiencing a very strange seasonal cycle as they circulate around the Neptune Equator, and Neptune circulates with the North Pole directing directly to the sun. As a result, all of its moons are experienced by the 42 -year-old day and night. Diameter: 51 120 km (31,763 miles) mass: year length (orbit): 84 years Earth day length: 18 Earth temperature: -216 C (-357 F) Most of the planet's mass consist of hot, thick liquid "icy" material - Water (H2O), methane (CH4), and ammonia (NH3) above the small rock core. Uranus atmosphere is mainly made up of hydrogen (H2) and HEL (HE) with a small amount of methane (CH4). Methane gives Uranus a blue and green tint. If you weigh 45 kg (100 pounds) in the ground, weigh 41 kg (91 pounds) in Uranus. Uranus has 27 satellites. Uranus has weak rings; The inner rings are narrow and dark and the outer bright colors are. Voyager 2 is the only spacecraft visiting Uranus. Learn more about this mission here. You can find out more about Uranus in this series of the Universe today and on this NASA page. Neptune: Neptune is the eighth and farthest planet from the sun, about 4.5 billion km (2.8 billion miles) or 30.07 au. Like Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, it is technically a gas giant, although it is more attributed to the "ice giant" with Uranus. Neptune was photographed by the Voyager 2 space probe. Source: NASA/JPL because of its extremeFrom our Sun, Neptune cannot be seen with the naked eye, and only one mission has ever gotten close enough to capture detailed images of it. However, what we know about it indicates that it looks a lot like Uranus, made up of gas, iron, methane ice (which gives it its color) and a number of dark moons and rings. Diameter: 49,530 km (30,775 miles) Mass: 1.0243 x 10²⁶ kg (17 Earth) Length of year (orbit): 165 Earth years Length of day: 16 Earth hours Temperature: -214°C (-353 °F) Neptune consists primarily of a very thick, very hot mixture of water (H2O), ammonia (NH3) and methane (CH4) on a possibly heavier solid core, about the size of Earth. Neptune's atmosphere is composed mainly of hydrogen (H2), helium (He) and methane (CH4). Neptune has 13 confirmed moons and 1 more awaiting official confirmation. Neptune has six rings. If on Earth you weigh 45 kg, then on Neptune you will weigh 52 kg. Neptune was the first planet to be predicted by mathematics. Voyager 2 is the only spacecraft to visit Neptune. You can read more about this mission here. Learn more about Neptune in this series of articles on Universe Today and this NASA webpage. Today we have written many articles about the planets for the Universe. Here are some facts about the planets, and here is an article on the names of the planets. For more information on solar systems, dwarf planets, asteroids and more, visit NASA's Solar System. research page, and here is a link to NASA's solar system simulator. We have also included a series of astronomical episodes on each planet in the solar system. Start here, episode 49: Mercury. planet. Now you know! And if you don't remember all the planets in the correct order, just repeat the words. "My very educated mother only served us pasta. Of course, cakes, ham, muffins and eggs are optional. As well as any additional dishes that may be added in the years to come! Today we have many interesting articles about the solar system and the planets here in the universe. Here's an overview of the inner planets, outer planets, a description of the telluric planets, dwarf planets, and why Pluto is no longer a planet. The astronomical composition also has some interestingOn the solar system. Here 68 Episode: Pluto and Icy External Planets, Episode 306: Accretion Discs and 159 Episode: X Planet X.

