



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.

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 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.

How wide is a planet compared to the Earth's equatorial diameter?

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. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.

How big is a planet compared to the Earth?

When it comes to their measurable sizes in diameter, the planets vary greatly. Jupiter, for example, is approximately 11 times the diameter of the Earth. Mercury, on the other hand, is 2.6 times smaller in diameter than the Earth. Below you will find a list of the planet's mean diameters from largest to smallest.

How big is Saturn compared to other planets?

This is a difference of 9276 km (5763.8 mi), one of the most pronounced in the Solar System. With a mean

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diameter of 120,536 km (74897.6 mi), Saturn is the second largest planet in the Solar System.



The largest planet in the solar system is Jupiter, followed by Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars with the smallest being Mercury. The table below shows the size of the planet, how far it is from the Sun and how long it takes to complete a single orbit.

Name	Diameter	Distance from Sun	Length of Year
Mercury	4,879 km	57,909,227 km	



size if you use ordinary units like feet or miles. The distance from Earth to the Sun is 93 million miles (149 million kilometers), but the - The table below gives the distance from the Sun of the eight planets in our solar system. By setting up a simple proportion, convert the stated distances, which are given in millions of kilometers,



The Oort Cloud is considered to mark the edge of the solar system as, beyond that the gravity of the stars begin to dominate that of the sun, says NASA. The inner boundary of the main region of the

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? Solar system - Planets, Moons, Orbits: The eight planets can be divided into two distinct categories on the basis of their densities (mass per unit volume). The four inner, or terrestrial, planets???Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars???have rocky compositions and densities greater than 3 grams per cubic cm. (Water has a density of 1 gram per cubic cm.) In contrast, ???



Visualize orbits, relative positions and movements of the Solar System objects in an interactive 3D Solar System viewer and simulator. We use cookies to deliver essential features and to measure their performance.



Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system. Jupiter's iconic Great Red Spot is a giant storm bigger than Earth. If Earth were the size of a grape, Jupiter would be about as big as a basketball. From an average distance of 484 million miles (778 million kilometers), Jupiter is 5.2 astronomical units away from the Sun. One

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The Sun is the largest object in our solar system. Its diameter is about 865,000 miles (1.4 million kilometers). Its gravity holds the solar system together, keeping everything from the biggest planets to the smallest bits of debris in orbit around it. The heliosphere extends beyond the orbit of the planets in our solar system. Thus, Earth



The size of each planets in the solar system The Sun, the 8 official planets in our solar system (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune) and the dwarf planet Pluto, are each entirely unique in their orbiting patterns, colouring, size, mass, and composition. Given the uniqueness of each planet (and star), we can make



In our imaginations, let us build a scale model of the solar system, adopting a scale factor of 1 billion (10⁹)???that is, reducing the actual solar system by dividing every dimension by a factor of 10⁹. Earth, then, has a diameter of 1.3 centimeters, about the size of a grape.

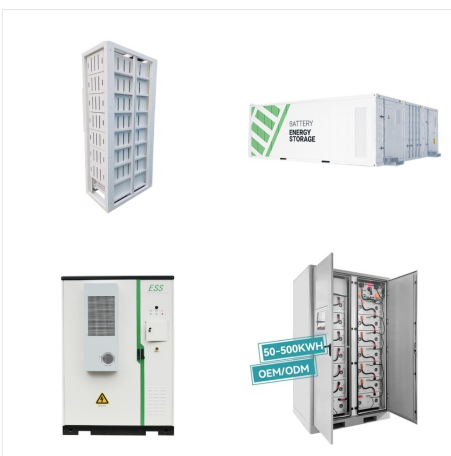
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6. Calculate combined scale distance and planet size. If you are interested in a more accurate way to represent the solar system and have a lot of space (at least half a mile!) to work with, try making a model of the solar system that displays distance and planet size at the same scale. Otherwise, skip this step. Steps:



NASA. Our solar system has eight planets, and five officially recognized dwarf planets. Which planet is biggest? Which is smallest? What is the order of the planets as we move out from the Sun? This is a simple guide ???



It takes about 305 Earth years for this dwarf planet to make one trip around the sun. Eris. Originally designated 2003 UB313 (and nicknamed for the television warrior Xena by its discovery team), it is one of the largest known dwarf planets in our solar system. It's about the same size as Pluto but is three times farther from the Sun.

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The small planet has a diameter of 4.879 km / 3.032 mi. Venus. The second closest planet to the Sun. Venus is on average at a distance of 108 million km / 67 million mi or 0.72 AU away from the Sun. It is the hottest planet of the Solar system since its atmosphere keeps the temperatures almost consistently the same.



6. Calculate combined scale distance and planet size. If you are interested in a more accurate way to represent the solar system and have a lot of space (at least half a mile!) to work with, try making a model of the solar system that displays ???



Our Solar System's Planets in Order. Our solar system revolves around the sun, hence the name solar system. In our system, we have 4 terrestrial planets, 4 gas giants, and a mysterious 9th planet. Let's go over them, but first, here's a quick rundown of each planet in order of size and distance from the sun. Planets In Order Of Size:

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The 8 primary planets of the solar system. (MARK GARLICK/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY via Getty Images) the IAU revisited their definition of a planet removing Pluto as a planet and classifying both Pluto and Eris as dwarf planets. Diameter: 2,326 km ???



The order and arrangement of the planets and other bodies in our solar system is due to the way the solar system formed. Nearest to the Sun, only rocky material could withstand the heat when the solar system was young. For this reason, the first four planets ??? Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars ??? are terrestrial planets.



Actual Size: 4,900 km (3,000 mi) diameter Scaled Size: 3.4 mm (0.14") Average distance from Sun: 0.4 AU Scaled Distance from Sun: 42 m (48 yd)
Uranus Actual Size: 51,100 km (31,800 mi) diameter Scaled Size: 34 mm (1.3") Average distance from Sun: 19 AU Scaled Distance from Sun: 2 km (1.3 mi) Solar System to Scale Sun is scaled one meter (39

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The planets in our solar system are each very unique for various reasons. When it comes to their measurable sizes in diameter, the planets vary greatly. Jupiter, for example, is approximately 11 times the diameter of the Earth. Mercury, on the other hand, is ???



Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System is a gas giant with a mass more than 2.5 times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined and slightly less than one-thousandth the mass of the Sun. Its diameter is eleven times that of Earth, and a tenth that of the Sun. Jupiter orbits the Sun at a distance of 5.20 AU (778.5 Gm), with an orbital



The planets of the outer solar system are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune (Pluto is now classified as a dwarf planet): The first thing to notice is that the solar system is mostly empty space. The planets are very small compared to the space between them. Walk the Solar System, a nice size comparison calculator from the Exploratorium

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The Solar System is the system of objects that orbit the Sun directly or indirectly. A celestial body is called a planet in the Solar System if it orbits the Sun, if it is heavy enough for gravity to squeeze it into a spherical shape, and if it has "cleared the neighborhood" around its orbit.



Our scientists and far-ranging robots explore the wild frontiers of our solar system. NASA. Solar System Exploration Our Galactic Neighborhood. Skip Navigation. menu close modal Planet Compare More Destinations DWARF PLANETS Pluto; Ceres; Makemake; Haumea; Eris; HYPOTHETICAL Planet X; Moons. About Moons; BY DESTINATION Earth (1) Mars (2

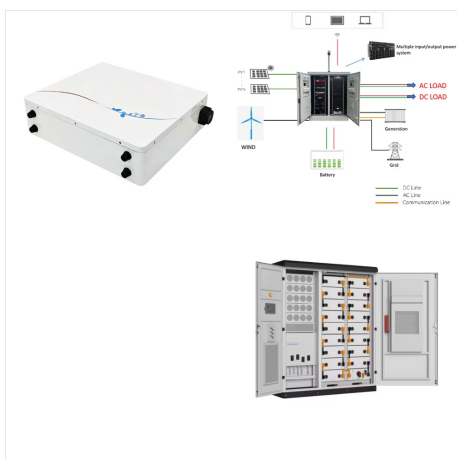


For example, if you order the planets by size (radius) from biggest to smallest, then the list would be: Advertisement. The Planets in Order by Size. Jupiter (43,441 miles/69,911 kilometers) Saturn (36,184 miles/58,232 km) Pluto is one of five dwarf planets in our solar system ??? and it's not even the largest one (that's Eris).

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Informally, the term "solar system" is often used to mean the space out to the last planet. Scientific consensus, however, says the solar system goes out to the Oort Cloud, the source of the comets that swing by our sun on long time scales. Beyond the outer edge of the Oort Cloud, the gravity of other stars begins to dominate that of the sun.



Each planet in our solar system possesses a distinct diameter, which is a measure of its size or width. For instance, Jupiter, the largest planet, boasts a diameter of approximately 86,881 miles (139,820 kilometers). Saturn follows closely behind with a diameter of around 72,367 miles (116,464 kilometers). In contrast, the inner planets, such



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