

The Sun orbits the center of the Milky Way, bringing with it the planets, asteroids, comets, and other objects in our solar system. Our solar system is moving with an average velocity of 450,000 miles per hour (720,000 kilometers per hour).



Solar system, assemblage consisting of the Sun and those bodies orbiting it: 8 planets with about 210 known planetary satellites; many asteroids, some with their own satellites; comets and other icy bodies; and vast reaches ???



Mercury is the first planet from the Sun in our Solar System. He amazed people with his retrograde movements from the beginning and his recently discovered phases and moon-like similarities. Mercury is the closest (first) planet to the Sun and the smallest member of our Solar System s diameter is 4,878 kilometers, and its mass is only 5.5% of the mass of the Earth.



The distance among each of the eight planets in our Solar System will alter depending on where each planet is in its orbit revolution around the Sun. Depending on the time of year the distance can also differ significantly. The main reason for the planets to vary their distance is due to elliptical orbits.



The Solar System. Our solar system is located in the Local Bubble near the inner edge of the Orion Arm of the Milky Way galaxy. It orbits the center of the galaxy clockwise at a 60° angle every 200-250 million years. See also space exploration missions and upcoming space launches to the solar system.



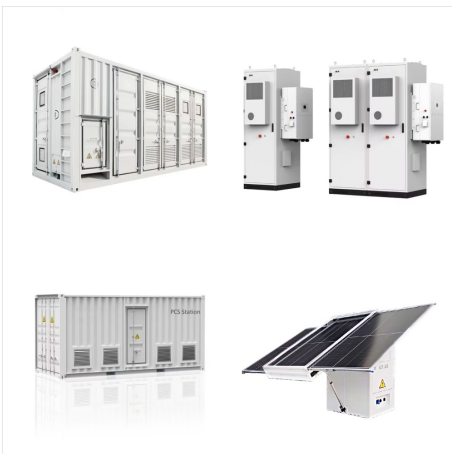
Jupiter, the fifth planet from the sun, is twice as big as all of the other planets in the solar system combined, yet it also has the shortest day of any planet, taking 10 hours to turn about its



Both apps show a solar system map - a "plan view" of the planets laid out in the plane of the ecliptic (the flat plane in which all the main planets move about the Sun). Dwarf planet positions are also shown - but it should be realised that these objects often rise far above and below the plane of the ecliptic.



The Sun. The Sun is the heart of our solar system and its gravity is what keeps every planet and particle in orbit. This yellow dwarf star is just one of billions like it across the Milky Way galaxy.



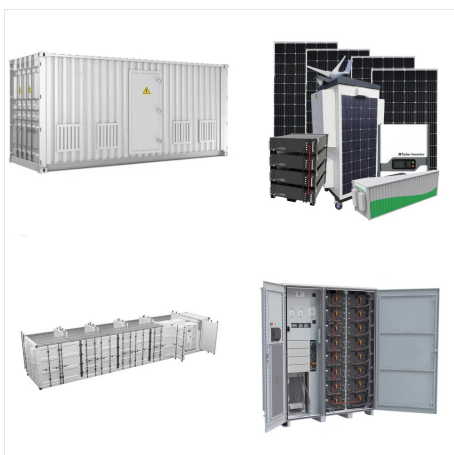
solar system to scale The eight planets of the solar system and Pluto, in a montage of images scaled to show the approximate sizes of the bodies relative to one another. Outward from the Sun, which is represented to scale by the yellow segment at the extreme left, are the four rocky terrestrial planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars), the four hydrogen-rich giant ???



? Located at the centre of the solar system and influencing the motion of all the other bodies through its gravitational force is the Sun, which in itself contains more than 99 percent of the mass of the system. The planets, in order of their distance outward from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Four planets??? Jupiter through ???



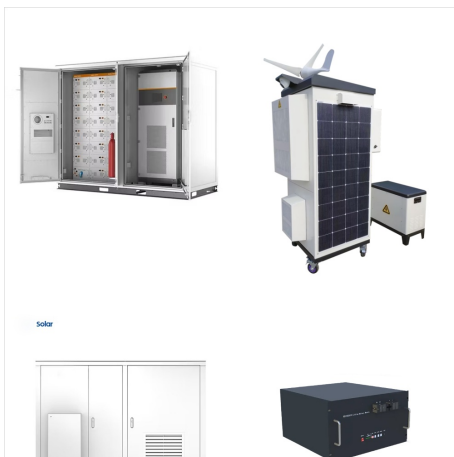
It's a common way astronomers measure distances in the solar system that accounts for the large scale of these distances. To put it another way, Mercury, which is closest, is 35.98 million miles from the sun, while Neptune, the farthest, is 2.79 billion miles from the sun. Earth is 92.96 million miles from the sun.



Our solar system is made up of a star???the Sun???eight planets, 146 moons, a bunch of 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.



Defining the term planet is important, because such definitions reflect our understanding of the origins, architecture, and evolution of our solar system. Over historical time, objects categorized as planets have changed. The ancient Greeks counted the Earth's Moon and Sun as planets along with Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.



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 ???



Introduction. The planetary system we call home is located in an outer spiral arm of the Milky Way galaxy. Our solar system consists of our star, the Sun, and everything bound to it by gravity ??? the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; dwarf planets such as Pluto; dozens of moons; and millions of asteroids, comets, and meteoroids.





Let's look at the mean temperature of the Sun, and the planets in our solar system. The mean temperature is the average temperature over the surface of the rocky planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. Dwarf planet Pluto also has a solid surface. But since the gas giants don't have a surface, the mean is the average temperature at what



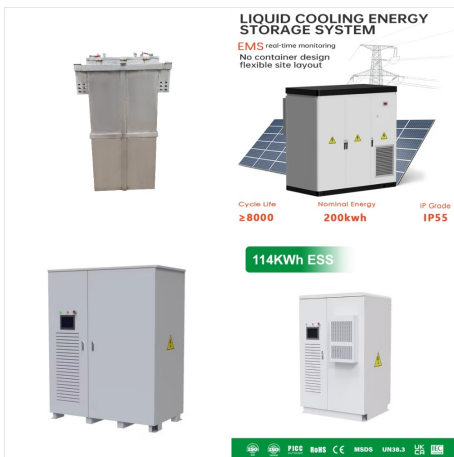
Mercury is the first planet in our solar system. It is the closest planet to the Sun, located at an average distance of 36 million miles (58 million kilometres) from our star cause this small planet is so close to the Sun's harmful solar winds, it ???



An illustration of the solar system to scale, created by the San Francisco-based artist Roberto Ziche. The image features the Sun in the background with the planets, Moon, and the four dwarf planets lined up in the foreground in the relative scale of size to one another.



The inner solar system contains the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars: The main asteroid belt (not shown) lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. 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



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Our solar system includes the Sun, eight planets, five officially named dwarf planets, and hundreds of moons, and thousands of asteroids and comets. Our solar system is located in the Milky Way, a barred spiral galaxy with two major arms, and two minor arms. Our Sun is in a small, partial arm of the Milky Way called the Orion Arm, or Orion Spur



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. Learn more. Got It! menu. Major ???



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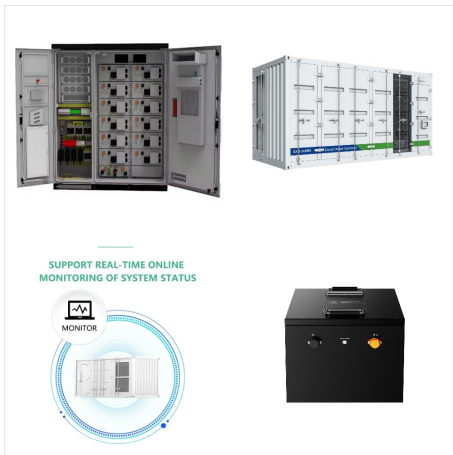


Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest of all the solar system planets. It was named after the king of the gods in Roman mythology. With an apparent magnitude of about -2, it is easily visible to the naked eye. In fact, it is the third brightest object in our night sky. Jupiter is roughly 142,984 km (88,846 mi) across.





While Earth is only the fifth largest planet in the solar system, it is the only world in our solar system with liquid water on the surface. Just slightly larger than nearby Venus, Earth is the biggest of the four planets closest to the Sun, all of which are made of rock and metal. Namesake. Namesake. The name Earth is at least 1,000 years old.



Imagine entering our solar system from interstellar space. As you travel toward our Sun, you would move through three distinct regions. First you would pass countless icy worlds. Then you would enter the realm of the giant planets. Finally, you would reach the rocky planets closest to the Sun. Let's take a look at our solar system???from the