

List of outer planets

As the term is applied to bodies in Earth's solar system, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) lists eight planets orbiting the Sun. Pluto also was listed as a planet until 2006. This is a list of selected planets. (See also astronomy; infrared astronomy; planetarium; radio and radar astronomy; ultraviolet astronomy.) planets of the ...

The fourth difference between inner and outer planets is their temperature. The inner planets have higher temperatures because they are closer to the Sun. Mercury, the closest planet to the Sun, has an average surface temperature of 333 degrees Fahrenheit contrast, Neptune has an average surface temperature of -350 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Nine Planets is an encyclopedic overview with facts and information about mythology and current scientific knowledge of the planets, moons, and other objects in our solar system and beyond. The 9 Planets in Our Solar System. Mercury.

While the inner planets have few or no moons, the outer planets have dozens each. The inner and outer planets are separated by the asteroid belt. Jupiter is the largest planet in our Solar System with a mass more than three hundred times Earth's mass.

Or you could order the planets by weight (mass). Then, the list from most massive to least massive would be: Jupiter (1.8986×10^{27} kilograms), Saturn (5.6846×10^{26} kg), Neptune (10.243×10^{25} kg), Uranus (8.6810×10^{25} kg), Earth (5.9736×10^{24} kg), Venus (4.8685×10^{24} kg), Mars (6.4185×10^{23} kg), and Mercury (3.3022×10^{23} kg). Interestingly, ...

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.

The inner planets are made up mostly of rock. The outer planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are large balls of gases with rings around them. All eight planets travel around the Sun in a different orbit. In its orbit, there are not many other objects like the planet.

The outer planets are much larger than the inner planets. Since they are made mostly of gases, they are also called gas giants. Pictured below are the relative sizes of the outer planets and the Sun (Figure below). This image shows the four outer planets and the Sun, with sizes to scale. From left to right, the outer planets are Jupiter, Saturn ...

The inner Solar System includes Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and the bodies in the asteroid belt. The outer Solar System includes Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and the bodies in the Kuiper belt. [35]

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The Outer Planets. The four planets farthest from the Sun are the outer planets. The image below shows the relative sizes of the outer planets and the Sun. These planets are much larger than the inner planets and are made primarily of gases and liquids, so they are also called gas giants. This image shows the four outer planets and the Sun, with sizes to scale. ...

Among the planets, moons are more common in the outer reaches of the solar system. Mercury and Venus are moon-free, Mars has two small moons, and Earth has just one. Meanwhile, Jupiter and Saturn ...

The inner planets (in order of distance from the sun, closest to furthest) are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. After an asteroid belt comes the outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, ...

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 ...

OverviewGeneral characteristicsFormation and evolutionSunInner Solar SystemOuter Solar SystemTrans-Neptunian regionMiscellaneous populationsAstronomers sometimes divide the Solar System structure into separate regions. The inner Solar System includes Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and the bodies in the asteroid belt. The outer Solar System includes Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and the bodies in the Kuiper belt. Since the discovery of the Kuiper belt, the outermost parts of the Solar System are considered a distinct ...

The timeline of discovery of Solar System planets and their natural satellites charts the progress of the discovery of new bodies over history. Each object is listed in chronological order of its discovery (multiple dates occur when the moments of imaging, observation, and publication differ), identified through its various designations (including temporary and permanent schemes), and ...

Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second largest planet in our solar system. Adorned with a dazzling system of icy rings, Saturn is not the only planet to have rings, but none are as spectacular or as complex. Like fellow gas giant Jupiter, Saturn is a massive ball made mostly of hydrogen and helium.

The two main regions of the solar system are the inner and outer solar systems. The inner planets orbit relatively close to the Sun and have solid surfaces. The outer solar system is where the gas giants reside. The solar system is always evolving as celestial bodies interact with each other through gravitational forces. Understanding the solar ...

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, the four outer planets, also called the Jovian, or giant, planets ...

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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.

Eight planets have been discovered in our solar system. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are the planets closest to the Sun. They are called the inner planets. The inner planets are made up mostly of rock. The outer planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are large balls of gases with rings around them.

The first four planets from the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. These inner planets also are known as terrestrial planets because they have solid surfaces. Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system, and the nearest to the Sun. Venus is the second planet from the Sun, and Earth's closest planetary neighbor.

The 4 inner planets are the closest to the Sun, and the outer planets are the other four - Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The outer planets are also called the Jovian planets or gas giants. Like the inner planets, the outer planets have similar characteristics to one another.

The Outer Planets. Credit: NASA/JPL. The outer planets -- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune -- stand out for their size and composition. Each possess attributes that are both fascinating and distinct within the context of our solar neighborhood. Jupiter.

Like the inner planets, the outer planets have similar characteristics to one another. The outer planets are so much larger than the inner planets that they make up 99 percent of the mass of the celestial bodies that orbit the Sun. Although mainly composed of gas, the outer planets also have other ingredients.

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