| - | | | ** 1 | | |
|------|------|----|--------|--------|---|
| Data | Used | by | Kepler | (1618) |) |

| Planet | Mean distance* R (AU) | Period T (days) | R^{3}/T^{2} $10^{-6}(AU)^{3}/(day)^{2}$ |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Mercury | 0.389 | 87.77 | 7.64 |
| Venus | 0.724 | 224.70 | 7.52 |
| Earth | 1.000 | 365.25 | 7.50 |
| Mars | 1.524 | 686.98 | 7.50 |
| Jupiter | 5.200 | 4,332.62 | 7.49 |
| Saturn | 9.510 | 10,759.20 | 7.43 |

^{*} mean distance to the sun; 1 AU ≈150 million km.

"I first believed I was dreaming But it is absolutely certain and exact that the ratio which exists between the periodic times of any two planets is precisely the ratio of the 3/2th power of the mean distance."

Quote (translated) from "The Harmonies of the World" by Kepler (1619)