

Planets in our Solar System

Our Solar System consists of eight planets, each with unique characteristics.

These planets vary in size, mass, and orbital period. Below is a summary of key planetary attributes, including mass, diameter, and orbital period.

Planet	Mass (10^24 kg)	Diameter (km)	Orbital Period (days)
Mercury	0.33	4879	88
Venus	4.87	12104	225
Earth	5.97	12756	365
Mars	0.64	6792	687
Jupiter	1898.0	142984	4333
Saturn	568.0	120536	10759
Uranus	86.8	51118	30687
Neptune	102.0	49528	60190

Planetary Breakdown

Mercury

The smallest and closest planet to the Sun. It has a very thin atmosphere and experiences extreme temperatures.

Venus

Known for its thick, toxic atmosphere and surface temperatures hotter than Mercury's due to the greenhouse effect.

Earth

Our home planet, the only one known to support life. It has liquid water and a breathable atmosphere.

Mars

The Red Planet, known for its iron-rich soil and potential for past water presence.

Jupiter

The largest planet in our Solar System, mostly composed of hydrogen and helium, with a strong

magnetic field.

Saturn

Famous for its stunning ring system, made of ice and rock particles, and its many moons.

Uranus

An ice giant with a unique tilted axis, causing extreme seasonal changes.

Neptune

The farthest planet from the Sun, known for its deep blue color and strong winds.