Solar360 Mobile Energy

Nasa solar system fact sheet

Overview

NSSDCA maintains a set of fact sheets on the planets, moons, and other solar system objects, including bulk properties, orbital parameters, and other useful data.

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Ring System?

Global Magnetic Field?

* - See the Fact Sheet Notes.

Apparent diameter from Earth At 1 A.U. (seconds of arc) 1919. Maximum (seconds of arc) 1952. Minimum (seconds of arc) 1887. Distance from Earth Mean (10 6 km) 149.6 Minimum (10 6 km) 147.1 Maximum (10 6 km) 152.1 .

Our planetary system is called “the solar system” because we use the word “solar” to describe things related to our star, after the Latin word for Sun, "solis." 2. Our solar system orbits the center of the Milky Way galaxy at about 515,000 mph (829,000 kph). 3. It takes our solar system about 230.

Our solar system has eight planets, and five dwarf planets. 2. Small Worlds, Too About 1.4 million asteroids, and about 4,000 comets are in our solar system. 3. Lots of Moons Our solar system has hundreds of moons. 4. Meet Me in the Milky Way Our solar system is in one of the Milky Way galaxy’s.

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Global Magnetic Field?

How many planets are in our Solar System?

Our solar system includes the Sun, eight planets, five officially named dwarf planets, 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.

What is the size of a satellite in the Solar System?

The known satellites of the Solar System shown here next to their planets with their sizes (mean diameter in km) in parenthesis. The planets and satellites (with diameters above 950 km) are depicted in relative size (with Earth = 0.500 inches). Moons are listed in order of increasing average distance from planet (closest first).

What are the parameters of a solar system?

Central pressure (Sun): 2.477 x 1011bar (2.477 x 1017g/cm s2)\nCentral temperature (Sun): 1.571 x 107K\nCentral density (Sun): 1.622 x 105kg/m3 (1.622 x 102g/cm3)\n\nSolar parameters:\nSidereal rotation period (Sun): 609.12 hours\nObliquity to ecliptic (Sun): 0 degrees\n\nEarth parameters:\nSidereal rotation period (Earth): 23.9345 hours\nObliquity to ecliptic (Earth): 23.44 degrees\nRatio (Sun/Earth): 25.449.

How did our Solar System form?

Our solar system formed about 4.6 billion years ago from a dense cloud of interstellar gas and dust. The cloud collapsed, possibly due to the shockwave of a nearby exploding star, called a supernova. When this dust cloud collapsed, it formed a solar nebula – a spinning, swirling disk of material.

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In Depth , Our Solar System - NASA Solar System Exploration

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 ...

Moon Fact Sheet

For information on the Earth, see the Earth Fact Sheet. If no sub- or superscripts appear on this page - for example, if the "Mass" is given in units of " (1024 kg)" - you may want to check the notes on the sub- and ...

Earth Fact Sheet

The Moon For information on the Moon, see the Moon Fact Sheet Notes on the factsheets - definitions of parameters, units, notes on sub- and superscripts, etc. Planetary Fact Table - metric units Planetary Fact Table - U.S. units Planetary ...

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