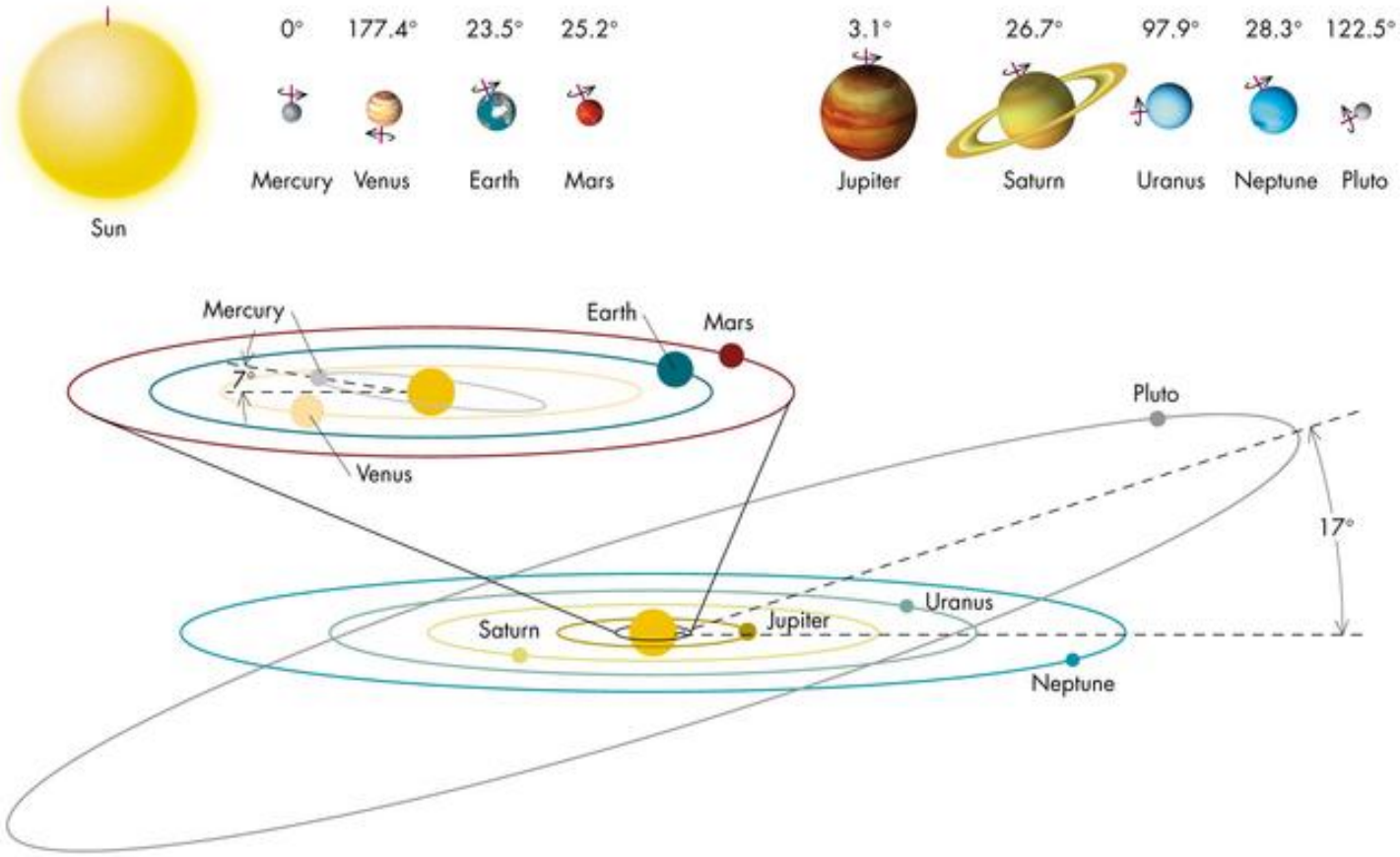
Planetary Properties

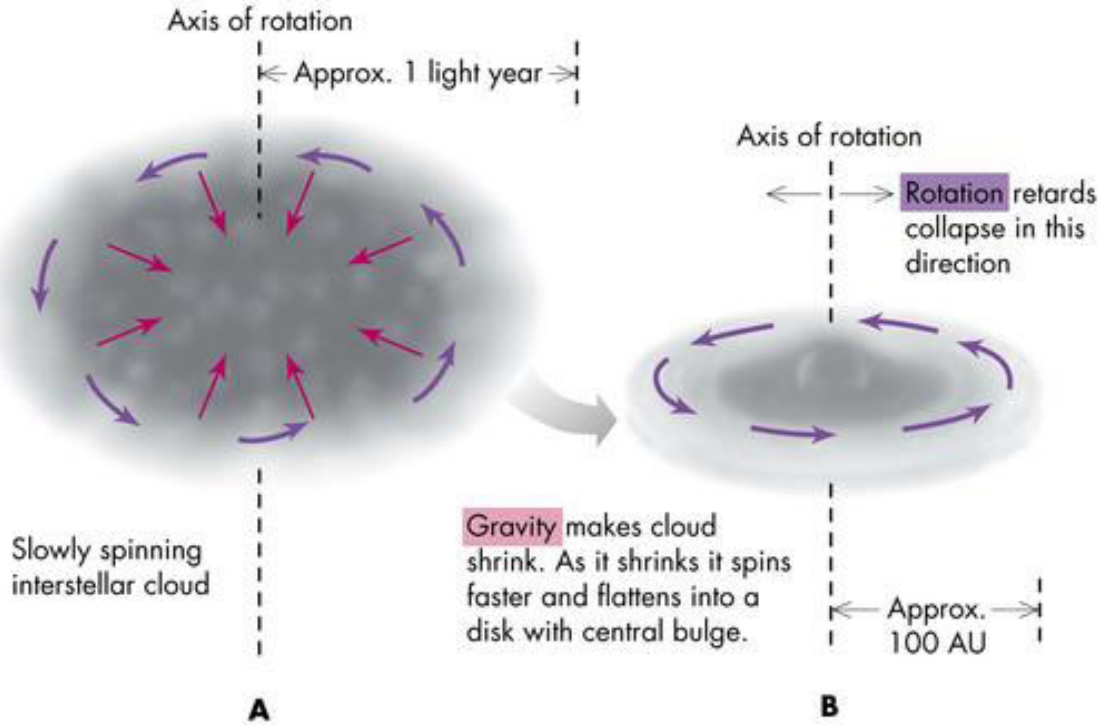
Photo	Planet	Average Distance from Sun (AU)	Temperature†	Relative Size	Average Equatorial Radius (km)	Average Density (g/cm^3)	Composition	Moons	Rings?
	Mercury	0.387	700 K	·	2,440	5.43	Rocks, metals	0	No
	Venus	0.723	740 K	•	6,051	5.24	Rocks, metals	0	No
	Earth	1.00	290 K	•	6,378	5.52	Rocks, metals	1	No
	Mars	1.52	240 K	·	3,397	3.93	Rocks, metals	2 (tiny)	No
	Most asteroids	2-3	170 K	·	≤ 500	1.5-3	Rocks, metals	?	No
	Jupiter	5.20	125 K	●	71,492	1.33	H. He, Hydrogen compounds‡	16	Yes
	Saturn	9.53	95 K	●	60,268	0.70	H. He, Hydrogen compounds‡	18	Yes
	Uranus	19.2	60 K	●	25,559	1.32	H. He, Hydrogen compounds‡	17	Yes
	Neptune	30.1	60 K	●	24,764	1.64	H. He, Hydrogen compounds‡	8	Yes
	Pluto	39.5	40 K	·	1,160	2.0	Ices, rock	1	No
	Most comets	0-50,000	a few K§	·	a few km?	<1?	Ices, dust	?	No

*Appendix C gives a more complete list of planetary properties. †Surface temperatures for all objects except Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, for which cloud-top temperatures are listed. ‡Includes water (H_2O), methane (CH_4), and ammonia (NH_3). §Comets passing close to the Sun warm considerably, especially their outer layers.

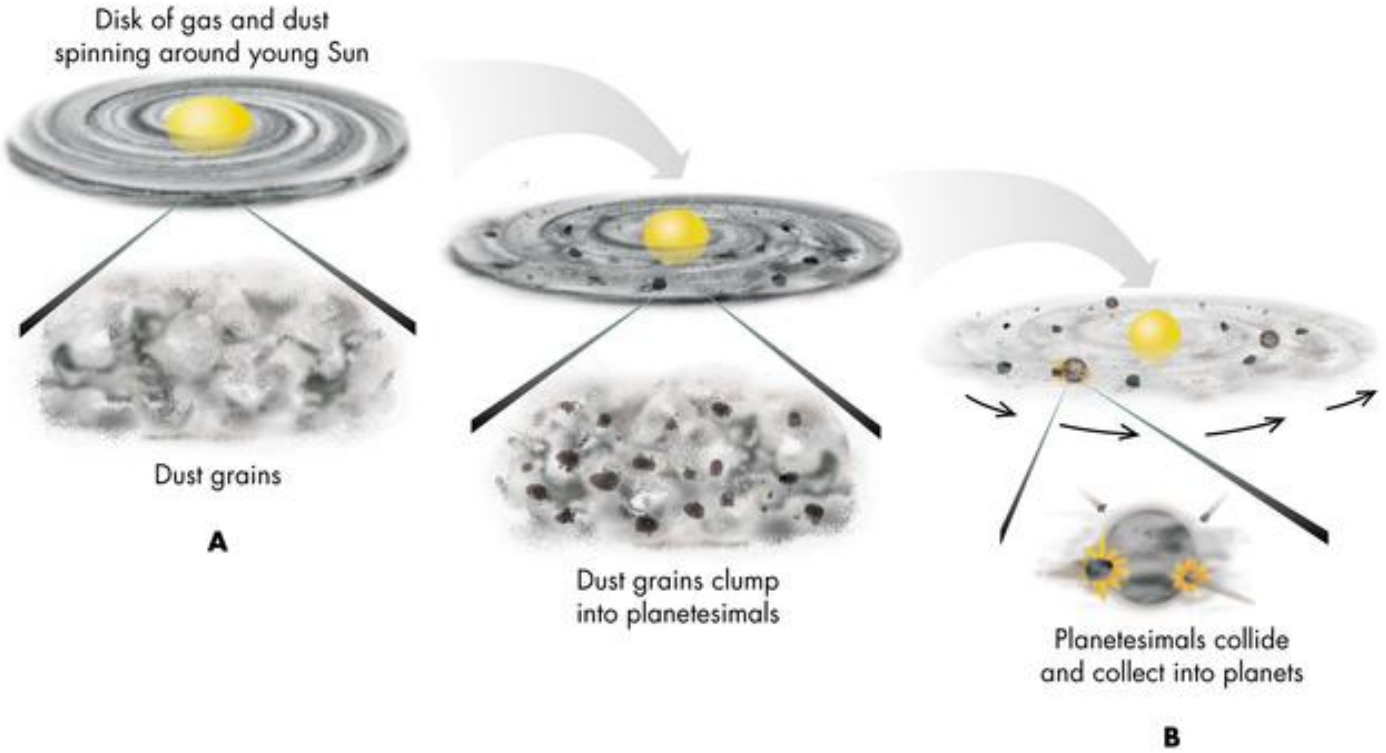
Inclinations of axes and orbits



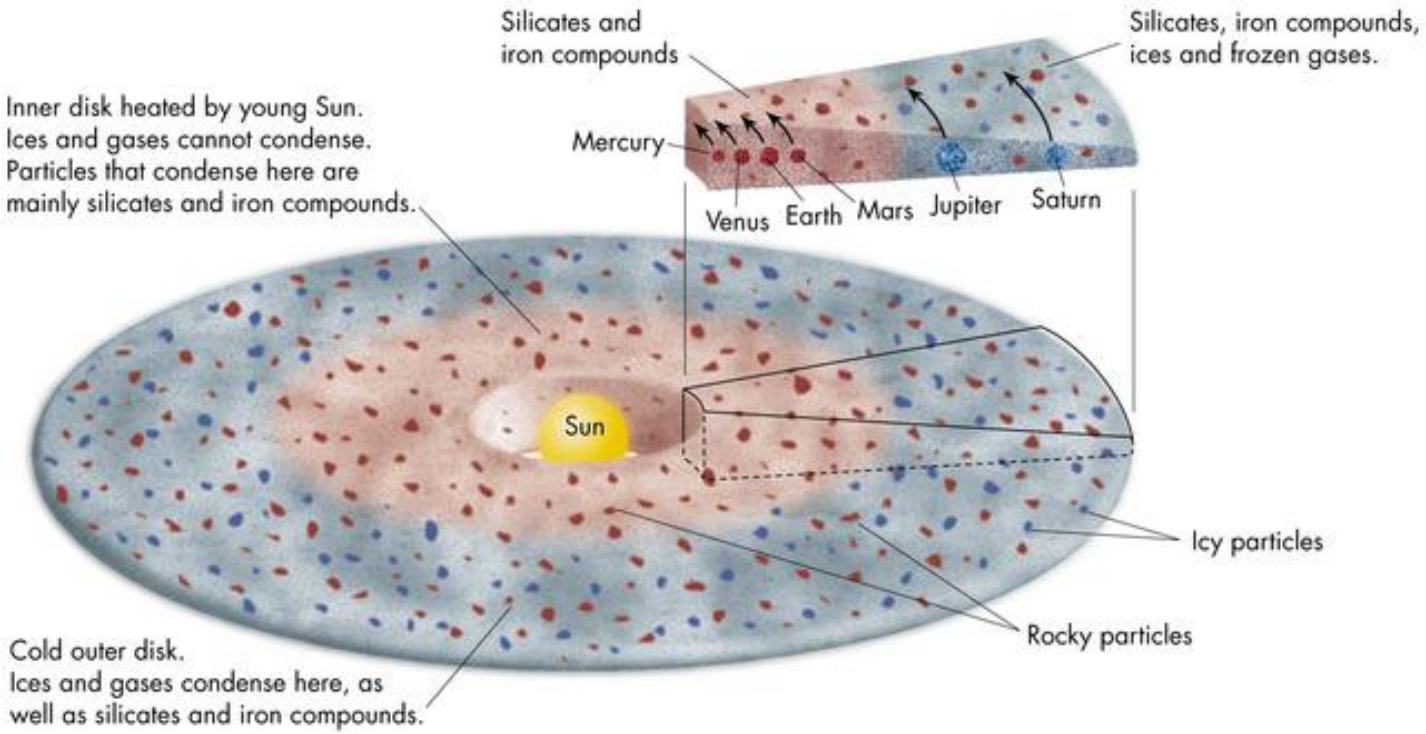
Flattening of Nebula



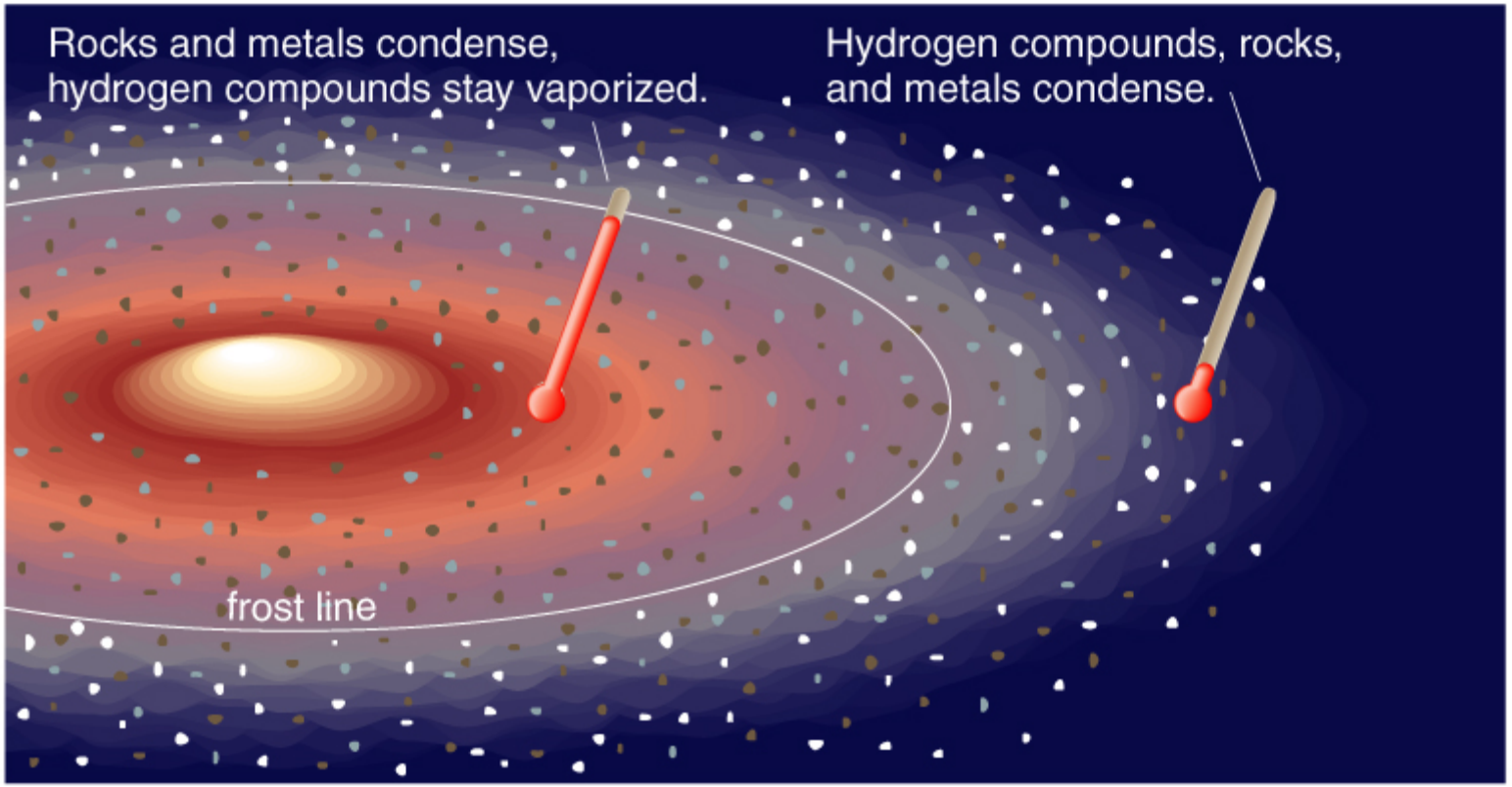
Accretion of Planetessimals



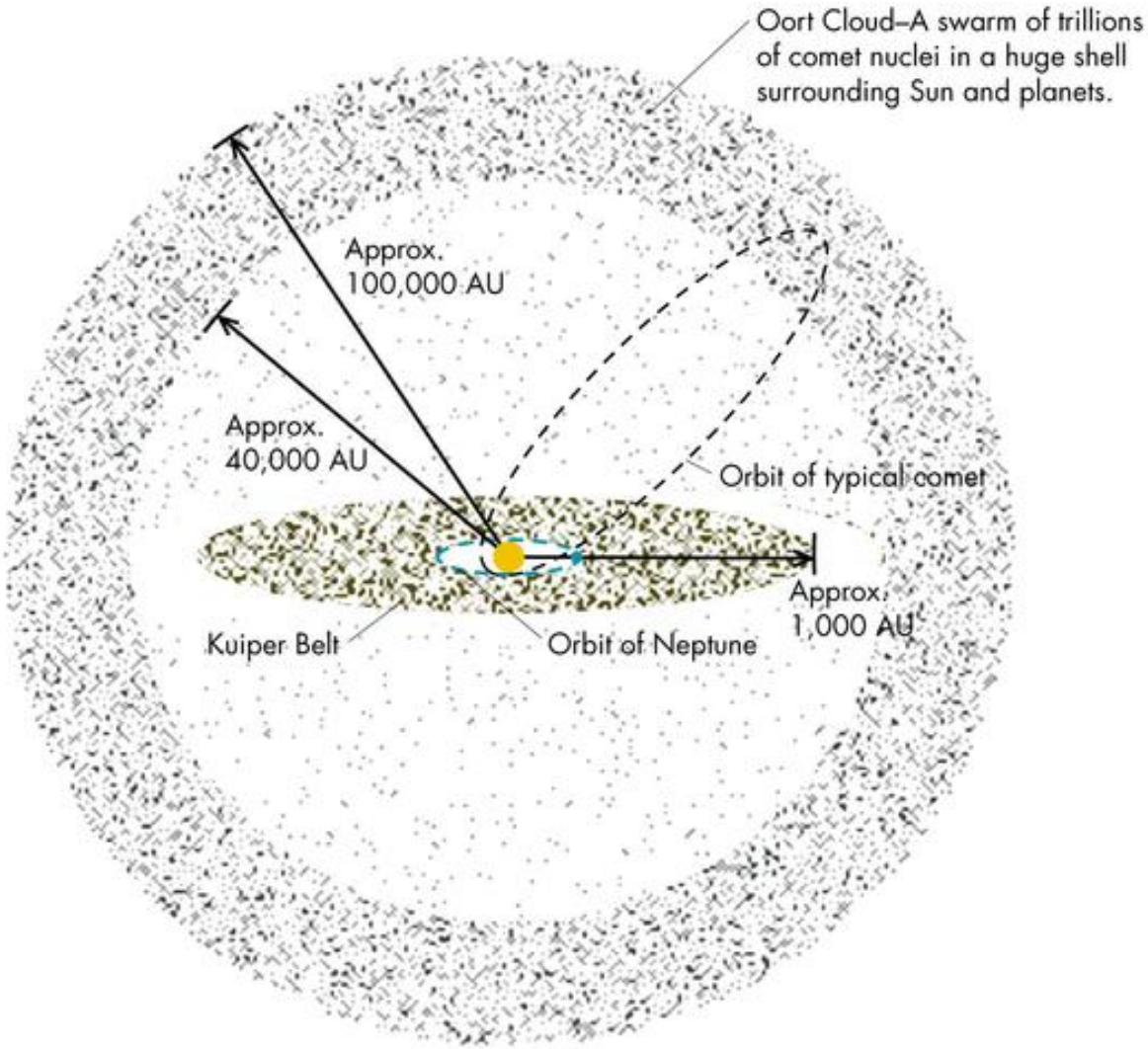
Temperature determines accretable material



The Ice (or frost) Line



The Oort Cloud



Extra Solar Planets