Planet Mercury

Diameter: 4,879 km - here: 4.9 mm

Mass: $3.3 \cdot 10^{23}$ kg

Surface temperatue:

-173 °C (night) until +427 °C (at daytime)

Distance to the Sun: 58 million km - here: 58 m

Orbital period: 88.0 days

Number of moons: 0

Sponsored by: Marianne Dietrich, Müllrose

Planet Mercury

Picture (Mercury):
Author: NASA/Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory/Carnegie Institution of Washington
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(planet)#/media/File:Mercury_in_true_color.jpg

Mercury (astronomical symbol: ☿) is the smallest planet and the closest to the Sun. Because of its proximity to the sun, it has the greatest speed of all our planets. Like the earth, it belongs to the earth-like rocky planets. Its name comes from the Roman mythology. The god Mercury

was the god of merchants, traders and thieves (Greek equivalent: god Hermes). Because of its proximity to the sun, it can be observed with the naked eye only briefly at dusk and dawn. Mercury has the most pronounced ellipse as orbit of all planets. The rotation of the Mercury perihelion could not be explained completely by Newtonian mechanics. Only Einstein's theory of relativity gave the measured path. The rotation of the Mercury perihelion was thus a proof for the correctness of the relativity theory. The exploration with space probes has just begun.

Important data of the Mercury:

Semi-major axis:	0.39 AU (58 mio. km)
Perihelion – Aphelion:	0.31 – 0.47 AU
Eccentricity:	0.21
Ecliptic inclination:	7.05
Orbital period (sidereal):	88 days
Average orbital speed:	47.36 km/s
Smallest – biggest earth distance:	0.52 – 1.48 AU
Equator diameter:	4,879.4 km
Pole diameter:	4,879.4 km
Mass:	about 0.055 earth masses ($3.30*10^{23}$ kg)
Mean Density:	5.43 g/cm^3
Surface gravity:	3.70 m/s^2
Escape velocity:	4.3 km/s
Sidereal rotation period:	58 d 15 h 36 min
Axial tilt:	0.01°
Surface pressure:	10^{-15} bar
Surface temperature (min. - mean - max.):	100 K(−173 °C) - 440 K(+167 °C) - 700(+427 °C)

Link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(planet)