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**The Solar System and Pluto:  
Patterns and Equivalencies of Planetary Diameters**

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## **The Solar System and Pluto:**

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In a recent essay, the relationship of pi was demonstrated to exist between the diameters of the Sun, Earth and Earth's moon. In this essay, I explore the comparative relationships among the planets' diameters in measurements of linear kilometers as given in today's science literature.

Previously, the Earth/matrix essays have treated considerations around a bi-gravitational and multi-gravitational solar system. The findings presented in this essay bolster some of the theoretical considerations made in those previous essays. [*The Bi-Gravitational System: Center-Point and Barycenter*, [http://www.earthmatrix.com/bi-gravitational\\_solar\\_system.pdf](http://www.earthmatrix.com/bi-gravitational_solar_system.pdf) *A Multi-Gravitational Solar System, Infinitely So...* [http://earthmatrix.com/sciencetoday/multi-gravitational\\_solar\\_system.html](http://earthmatrix.com/sciencetoday/multi-gravitational_solar_system.html)]

From the theoretical posits cited today in astronomy, one might obtain the idea that the size and diameters of the planets in our solar system are random events occurring during the formation of the solar system itself. Should definite patterns exist amongst the composition and characteristics of the planets, one might conclude a more structured theoretical consideration behind their birth and development. Should no obvious patterns of symmetry exist amongst the planets, then the randomly reasoned current theory might hold.

In this essay, we shall explore some of the obviously definite patterns that exist amongst the planet in terms of their diameters, which mean that other patterns surely exist in terms of their composition, volume, motion, and so forth. To be sure, this essay is based on the measurements of the diameter of the planets as offered in today's science literature. There is no

original research in this study in that regard. The originality only occurs in the relationships derived from those stated measurements.

The measurements of the diameters vary within today's science literature. Aside from whether the equatorial or the polar diameters are taken for comparison, there are different numerical offered for the same category depending upon the source. Due to the variation in the source numerical values one should understand that the patterns should also exhibit variation. However, the overall tendencies in the patterns remain the same/similar. The measured diameters of the planets of our solar system are as follows [*single source Google*]:

**The Solar System in Which We Live**

*(diameters in kilometers)*

*The relative positions of the planetary bodies in relation to their groups and in relation to the Sun.*

Sun                                      1391684      kilometers

**Inner Planets**

1.- Mercury                              4878              kms  
2.- Venus                                      12104              kms  
3.- Earth                                      12742              kms  
4.- Mars                                      6779

5.- Asteroid Belt (*minor planets*)

**Outer Planets**

1.- Jupiter                                      139822              kms  
2.- Saturn                                      116464              kms  
3.- Uranus                                      50724              kms  
4.- Neptune                                      49244              kms

**Dwarf Planet**

5.- Pluto                                      2368              kms

As may be observed, the concept of inner|outer planets is maintained in the presentation of the measurements of the diameters of the planets. And, out of respect to the International Union of Astronomers, the recent 2006 definition of Pluto as a "dwarf planet" is maintained. However, it is recommended that the reader consult the Earth/matrix essay on the IUA's definition of a planet or dwarf planet. [*A Commentary on the International Astronomical Union's Definition of a Planet*, [http://earthmatrix.com/sciencetoday/PLANET\\_DEFINITION\\_IAU.pdf](http://earthmatrix.com/sciencetoday/PLANET_DEFINITION_IAU.pdf)]

Also, it is necessary to keep in mind, the presence of the Asteroid Belt between the inner|outer planets. In a sense, the asteroid belt occupies a similar position [5] as does the planet Pluto to the outer planets. As may be compared, the solar system presents a definite pattern of symmetry:

## **Sun (solar system)**

### **Inner Planets**

- 1.- Mercury
- 2.- Venus
- 3.- Earth
- 4.- Mars
- 5.- *Asteroid Belt (minor planets)*

### **Outer Planets**

- 1.- Jupiter
- 2.- Saturn
- 3.- Uranus
- 4.- Neptune
- 5.- *Pluto (dwarf planet)*

At first sight, and given a review of the history of science literature in astronomy, there appears to be no significant pattern discerned as of the diameters of the planets [dwarf included]. In previous essays, certain patterns have been identified regarding the atmospheres of the planets and their distances among one another. [*The Distance of the Planets from the Sun and Their Atmospheric Composition*, <http://earthmatrix.com/extract62/mercury.html>]

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