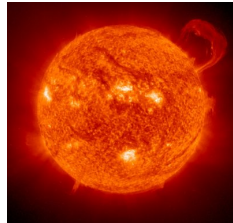
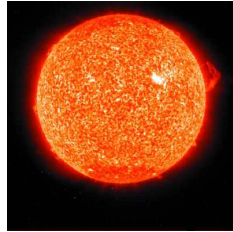


# Our Star, the SUN

- The Sun accounts for 99.86 of the mass of the solar system.
- Sun light provides almost all of the energy used by animal and plant forms on the planet earth.
- The sun's surface of the sun is primarily hydrogen and helium (about the same proportion as is found in space--74% H, 24% He).
- In order of abundance, the sun's surface has traces of oxygen, carbon, iron, nickel, sulfur, neon, nitrogen, silicon, magnesium, calcium and chromium.



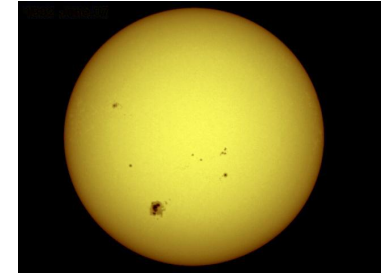
1.)

- The sun's luminosity is  $3.8 \times 10^{26}$  Watts.

- It takes approximately 25 earth days for the sun's equator to rotate once around the its axis.

- Traveling at 800,000 km/hr, the sun will take 225,000,00 years to make one orbit around the Milky Way.

- An area on the sun the size of a postage stamp puts out the equivalent light of 1,500,000 candles.



During a total solar eclipse, the solar corona can be seen with the naked eye.

3.)

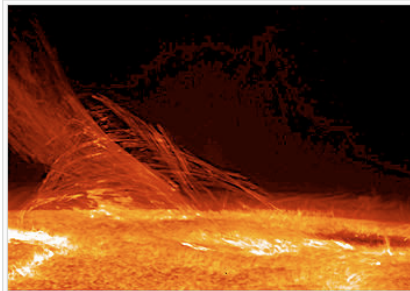
- The sun is brighter than 85% of the stars in our galaxy.

- It would take approximately 110 earths to span the sun's diameter.

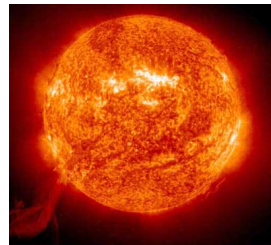
- The sun's surface temperature is approximately 5780 degrees Kelvin.

- The temperature of the sun's corona is approximately 5,000,000 degrees Kelvin.

- The temperature of the sun's core is approximately 15,000,00 degrees Kelvin.



Taken by Hinode's Solar Optical Telescope on January 12, 2007, this image of the Sun reveals the filamentary nature of the plasma connecting regions of different magnetic polarity.



2.)