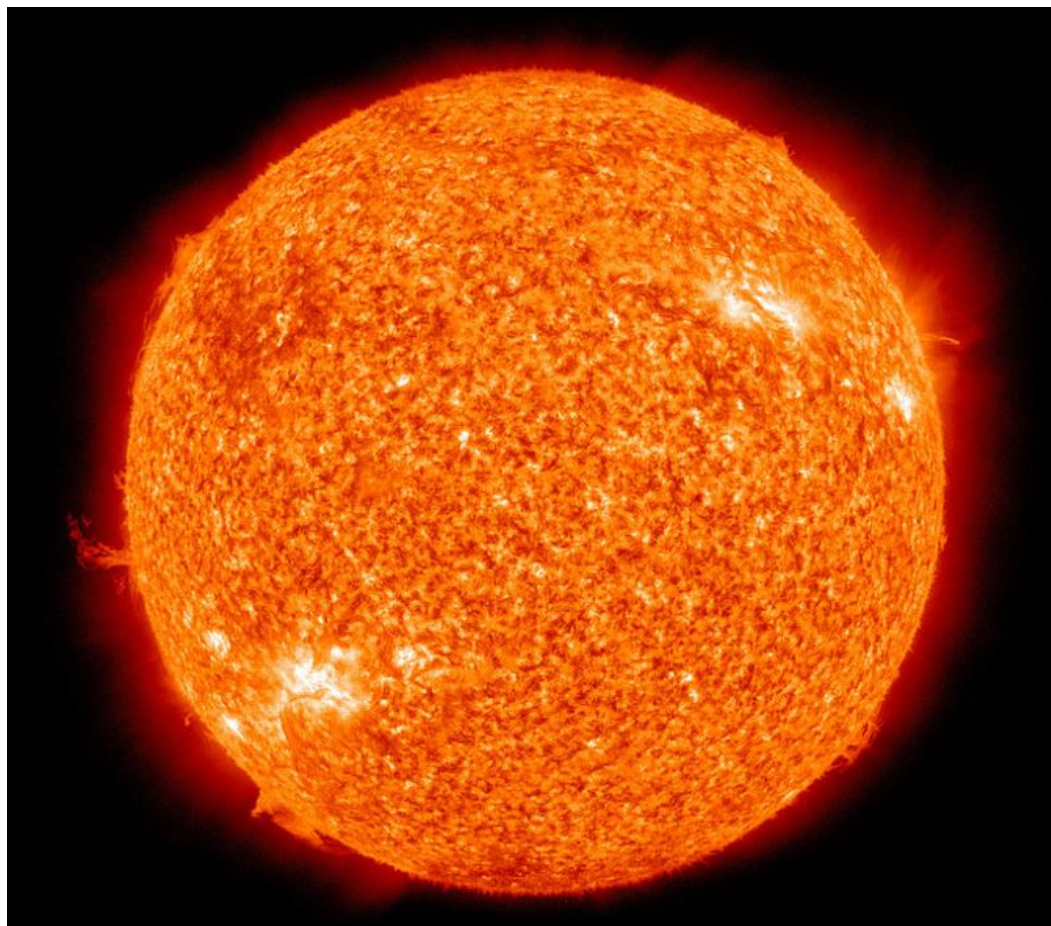


The Sun > The most powerful sun god in ancient Rome was Sol Invictus, meaning “Unconquered Sun.”



Age:	4.6 Billion Years
Type:	Yellow Dwarf (G2V)
Diameter:	1,392,684 km
Equatorial Circumference:	4,370,005.6 km
Mass:	1.99×10^{30} kg (333,060 Earths)
Surface Temperature:	5,500 °C

Why is it Named > The Sun ? >

The most powerful sun god in ancient Rome was Sol Invictus, meaning “Unconquered Sun.”

Although, according to the Oxford English Dictionary,

the word sun comes from many sources, including the Latin sol **and the Anglo-Saxon word sunne**; both of which attached a feminine gender to the “heavenly body.

The Sun >

Our Sun is a typical yellow dwarf star, a hot ball of glowing gases at the heart of our solar system. Its gravity holds the solar system together, keeping everything.. from the biggest planets to the smallest particles of debris.. in its orbit.

The connection and interactions between the Sun and Earth drive the seasons, ocean currents, weather, climate, radiation belts and auroras. Though it is special to us, there are billions of stars like our Sun scattered across the Milky Way galaxy.

The Sun accounts for 99.86% of the mass in the solar system. It has a mass of around 330,000 times that of Earth. It is three quarters hydrogen and most of its remaining mass is helium.

If you were to fill a hollow Sun with spherical Earths, somewhere around **960,000** would fit inside. However, if you squashed those Earths to ensure there was no wasted space then you could fit **1,300,000 Earths** inside the Sun. The surface area of the Sun is 11,990 times that of Earth.

One day the Sun will consume the Earth. The Sun will continue to burn for about 130 million years after it burns through all of its hydrogen, instead burning helium. During this time it will expand to such a size that it will engulf Mercury, Venus, and Earth. When it reaches this point, it will have become a red giant star.

The Sun is almost a perfect sphere. Considering the sheer size of the Sun, there is only a 10 km difference in its polar and equatorial diameters – this makes it the closest thing to a perfect sphere observed in nature.

Want To Know More?

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