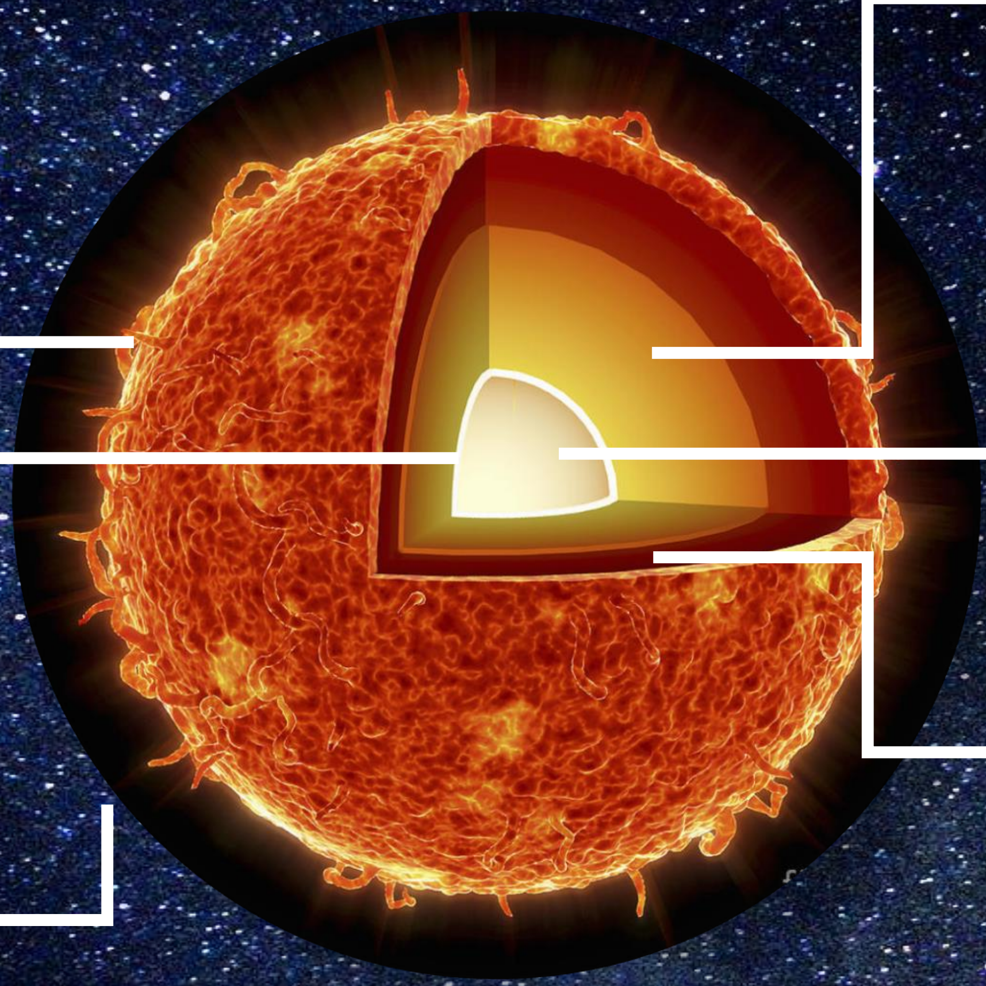
THE SUN ESTRUCTURE

The overview with a diameter of 1.4 million kilometers, The photosphere is the visible surface of the Sun and the lowest layer of the atmosphere.

The Sun's radiative zone is the section of the solar interior between the innermost core and the outer convective zone. In the radiative zone energy generated by nuclear fusion in the core moves outward as electromagnetic radiation.



The tachocline is the transition zone of the Sun between the radioactive interior zone. This change in behavior causes great shear, since the rotation changes very quickly between the radioactive interior that rotates as a rigid solid.

The nucleus is formed by a dense gas in a plasmatic state. It has a density of 150 g / cm^3 and a temperature of around 15,700,000 K.

Conective zone is the part of the Sun that is intermediate between the radiative zone and what we could call the surface (photosphere). It is about 200,000 kilometers long and is about 15% the size of the Sun.

The sun has a hot, riotous Atmosphere called "the corona" that reaches from the sun's surface, past Earth, all the way to Pluto and beyond. The corona is seldom seen, only during a total eclipse, but it is there.