



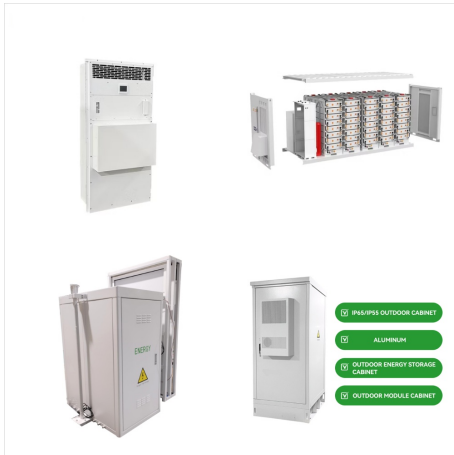
Sun - Evolution, Structure, Radiation: The Sun has been shining for 4.6 billion years. Considerable hydrogen has been converted to helium in the core, where the burning is most rapid. The helium remains there, where it absorbs radiation more readily than hydrogen.



The process of formation of the Sun is the first of a series of events, that eventually made life possible on Earth. Read on, to know how this great ball of fire was ignited. Sun is the central pivot around which our whole world, our solar system, is built.



The Sun formed about 4.6 billion years ago in a giant, spinning cloud of gas and dust called the solar nebula. As the nebula collapsed under its own gravity, it spun faster and flattened into a disk. Most of the nebula's material was pulled toward the center to form our Sun, which accounts for 99.8% of our solar system's mass.



The Sun formed 4.6 billion years ago from a gigantic collapsing cloud of gas and dust called the solar nebula. The leftover material from the Sun's formation ??? a mere 0.14% ??? evolved into the rest of the Solar System we know today: planets, moons, asteroids, comets, and all.



The Sun is a G-type main-sequence star (G2V), informally called a yellow dwarf, though its light is actually white. It formed approximately 4.6 billion [a] years ago from the gravitational collapse of matter within a region of a large molecular cloud.



Some 4.6 billion years ago, our Sun was born from a cloud of interstellar gas and dust. It came from a giant molecular cloud ??? a collection of gas up to 600 light-years in diameter with the