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<p>ߝ The Sun is a star at the center of the solar system. It is a yellow dwarf star, also known as a main sequence star. It is the primary source of energy for the solar system, providing heat and light. The Sun is a G-type main sequence star, which means it is in the middle of its life cycle. It has a diameter of 1.39 million kilometers and a mass of 333,000 Earth masses. The Sun is the largest object in the solar system, accounting for 99.86% of the total mass. It is composed of hydrogen (75%) and helium (25%) and is surrounded by a thin atmosphere. The Sun's energy is produced by nuclear fusion in its core, where hydrogen atoms are converted into helium atoms. The energy from the core travels through the radiative and convective zones to the surface, where it is emitted as light and heat. The Sun's surface is covered in a layer of plasma called the photosphere, which has a temperature of about 5,800 Kelvin. Above the photosphere is the chromosphere and the corona, which extend far into space. The corona is the source of the solar wind, a stream of charged particles that flows outwards from the Sun. The Sun's activity is measured by the number of sunspots and solar flares, which are caused by the Sun's magnetic field. The Sun's activity cycle is about 11 years long. The Sun is the closest star to Earth and is the only one that we can see with the naked eye. It is the source of all life on Earth and is the primary source of energy for the solar system. The Sun is a very important part of our lives and is the source of all the energy that we need to survive.

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