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In Depth | Sun – NASA Solar System Exploration

Without the Sun’s energy, life as we know it could not exist on our home planet. From our vantage point on Earth, the Sun may appear like an unchanging source of light and heat in the sky. But the Sun is a dynamic star, constantly changing and sending energy out into space.

The Sun By the Numbers - NASA Solar System Exploration

The Sun is the star at the heart of our solar system. Its gravity holds the solar system together, keeping everything – from the biggest planets to the smallest bits of debris – in its orbit.

In Depth | Our Solar System – NASA Solar System Exploration

Our planetary system is called “the solar system” because we use the word “solar” to describe things related to our star, after the Latin word for Sun, "solis."

Sun 3D Model – NASA Solar System Exploration

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Mars By the Numbers - NASA Solar System Exploration

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun, and the seventh largest. It’s the only planet we know of inhabited entirely by robots.

Planet Compare – NASA Solar System Exploration

NASA’s real-time science encyclopedia of deep space exploration. Our scientists and far-ranging robots explore the wild frontiers of our solar system.

In Depth | Earth's Moon – NASA Solar System Exploration

During a "full moon," the hemisphere of the Moon we can see from Earth is fully illuminated by the Sun. And a "new moon" occurs when the far side of the Moon has full sunlight, and the side facing us is having its night.

Jupiter - NASA Solar System Exploration

Jupiter Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun, and the largest in the solar system, by far — more than twice as massive as the other planets combined.

RPS 3D Viewer - NASA Solar System Exploration

NASA’s real-time science encyclopedia of deep space exploration. Our scientists and far-ranging robots explore the wild frontiers of our solar system.

In Depth | Kuiper Belt – NASA Solar System Exploration

The inner, main region of the Kuiper Belt ends around 50 AU from the Sun. Overlapping the outer edge of the main part of the Kuiper Belt is a second region called the scattered disk, which continues outward to nearly 1,000 AU, with some bodies on orbits that go even farther beyond.