- Universe 10^{26} m
- Galactic scale 10^{20} m
- Stellar scale 10^{9} m
- Planetary scale 10^{7} m
- Human 10^{0} m
- Atomic 10^{-10} m
- Proton 10^{-15} m
- Quark 10^{-18} m

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

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- 10^{24} m - Virgo, a supercluster of galaxies.
- 10^{21} m - Messier, a giant ellipitical galaxy.
- 10^{20} m = Milky Way galaxy, along with Andromeda consists of more than hundred billion stars.
- 10^{19} m Messier 32
- 10^{16} m Messier 20
- 10^{15} m Eagle Nebula
- 10^{13} m Oort cloud of comets. Kuiper belt of comets.
- 10^{12} m Red supergiant star Betelgeuse.

- 10^{11} m Earth's orbit
- (150 million km = an astronomiccal unit)
- 10^{10} m Blue supergiant star Rigel
- Sun - 1.4 million km across
- The largest stars are luminus red supergiants nearly thousand times the size of Sun. Dim low mass stars are only a few tenths of the size of Sun.
- 10^{9} m Supergiant star Rigel. Sirius is a few times large than Sun.

- 10^8 m Jupiter - largest planet in the solar system
- 10^7 m Sun
- 10^6 m Moon
- 10^5 m Saturn's moon Janus.
- 10^4m Nucleus of comet Hale-Bopp - As it passes the Sun in March 1997, evaporated gases created tails that extended more than 50 million kilometers across interplanetary space.

- 10^{2}m length of a football field.
- 10^{1}m Human = 1.7 m (How tall are your?)
- 10^{-1} m Human's brain is a remakable organ that figured out the relative size of the Universe, starts and atoms.
- 10^{-2} m The human eye is a sophisticated image forming organ that aided by telescopes & microscopes explore the size scales of the Universe.

- 10^{-3} m rain drop (2 mm in diameter, as it falls through the atmosphere, air friction distor the rain drop into an oblate shape)
- 10^{-4} m Asteronella Phytoplankton, an single celled algae, is most abundant life-form on Earth.
- 10^{-5} m Ragweed pollen grain
- 10^{-6} m Red blood cell- more than 10 million red blood cells are in a drop of blood the size of a raindrop. Red blood cells carry oxygen through your body.

- § 10^{-7} Wavelength of visible light
- § 10^{-8} Rhinovirus are among the major causes of the common cold.
- § 10^{-9} Buckminster fullerene - This remarkable molecule of 60 interconnected carbon atoms resembles a nanometer-sized soccer ball. It is named after the inventor of the geodesic dome R. Buckminister Fuller.

- 10^{-10} m Hydrogen atom
- 10^{-11} m wavelength of Gamma-ray light. These light waves has the highest energy.
- 10^{-12} and 10^{-13} m There are no known objects at this size scale.
- 10^{-14} m Uranium nucleus, 92 protons and 142 Neutrons.
- 10^{-15} m Proton
- 10^{-18} m Quarks and electrons- smaller than we can yet measure. Experiments show they must be at least 1000 times smaller than protons.