

Kepler-186f



- Kepler-186f is situated 579 light years from Earth.
- In its planetary system, it is situated at a distance of 0.432 AU away.
- It has a planetary orbit period of 129.94441 days. Its atmospheric condition is thick, carbon dioxide, warm enough to allow liquid water to flow on its surface.
- It has a radial velocity amplitude of 178 and an eccentricity of 0.04.
- Additionally, it has a semi-major axis covering 0.432.

Some Information about its Host Star(Kepler-186):

Position (RA/Dec): 19h 54m 36s / +43° 57' 18"
Brightness: Apparent magnitude 14.625
Color/Spectral Type: M1V (Red dwarf)

Radial Velocity: ~4.7 km/s
Parallax: ~5.02 mas
Proper Motion: ~43.2 mas/yr

[View Night Sky](#)

The user, after selecting a particular exoplanet can get details(like what is its distance from Earth, what is its planetary orbit, radial velocity and semi major axis). Also, they can view key details about the host star of the exoplanet.

A hypothetical view of the night sky from Kepler 186f



The displayed image shows you the probable night sky appearance from Kepler 186f. Due to the far-away location, the stars we see on Earth will appear much dimmer in the planet. Besides, the unique location can alter the position of constellations. For the appearance of different cosmic objects, it will depend on several factors like: Lyra constellation is expected to be allocated 5 light years away to the east with 1-2 hr lower RA and a slight north/south degree to the DEC, Cepheus constellation is expected to be 4.5 light years away to the north and east with 1-2 hr RA and +50 to +70 degree DEC, Pegasus constellation being 4 light years away to the southeast direction with around 1-2 hr RA and a few degrees southward in DEC, etc.

Hold on! There are actually many stellar objects you can see from this exoplanet and also from your home Earth! So, now it is time to compare perspective of Earth sky with it and later on you can view in detail about some constellations which make up the night sky of Earth as well as our Exosky!

[Go to Star Maps](#)

After clicking on “View Night Sky” button from previous page, they can get a hypothetical imagery of the night sky of that particular exoplanet. They can even know about the location of different constellations and how that sky is made up. For displaying this visualization, information in the stellar research and catalogs of NASA and other space organizations.

What are Star Maps?

Star Maps are mainly graphical representations of celestial stars and constellations visible in the night sky, specifically at an exact moment in time. The interactive 3D star map beside shall help you locate different celestial objects in the night sky. Have a great



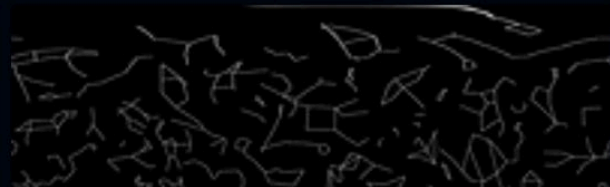
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From “view star maps” button of the previously described page, one can get to the page of 3D sky map interactivity, where the user can compare the night sky from the Exoplanet’s night sky(as understood from previous section) with Earth’s night sky. We have utilized this interactive feature with the help of Stellarium Web which reflects different data from NASA and ESA and additionally added informations to ensure that the user understands what a star/sky map is and what to understand with that visualization.

Know more about Star Maps from NASA

A marvelous mission of NASA in depicting star maps and its output

The animation below demonstrates the use of the maps in a tour of the sky. The tour started at W-shaped Cassiopeia, then headed south through Perseus to the winter constellation of Orion the Hunter and the Hyades and Pleiades star clusters in Taurus. It moves southeast past Orion’s canine companion and its star, Sirius, brightest in the sky, eventually pausing at the rich southern hemisphere portion of the Milky Way in Carina and Crux, the Southern Cross. The number of stars used to draw the star maps is large enough to reveal many globular and open star clusters as well as the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds. After it passed near the celestial south pole, the tour moves north along the Milky Way to the center of our galaxy near the teapot in Sagittarius. The tour veers northwest from there, finally stopping at the familiar Big Dipper or Plough asterism in Ursa Major.



What is in the figure?

The illustrated image mainly

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The user can know more about star maps and get visualization over star maps in the light of NASA's extensive data from its Scientific Visualization Studio(SVS)

Discover Constellations

So far 88 constellations has been discovered. Among those, there are some very interesting ones which you don't want to miss exploring about! Get a gist of those from this section and for further study click on the star guide to get both beginner and advanced learning tours!

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Cygnus

Cygnus is a northern constellation on the plane of the Milky Way, deriving its ...

[Read more](#)

[Beginner's Guide](#)

[Advanced Learner's Guide](#)

With the obtained knowledge by comparing Earth's night sky with the Exoplanet's night sky, the users can trace/discover different common constellations. They can either read more or read less about the information as per their choice. Also, they can get options for advanced and beginner's guide over knowing different stars of the constellations.