1.-

https://eyes.nasa.gov/apps/exo/#/system/Kepler-16
https://science.nasa.gov/exoplanet-catalog/kepler-16b/
https://www.stellarcatalog.com/estrellas/kepler-16

System: Kepler-16A
-Distance in light years from the system to the earth: 245 light-years
-Number of planets in the system: 1 planet

Star/s:
-Kepler-16A
*Star type: Type K
*Mass of star: 0.69 Sun Mass
//
-Kepler-16B
*Type of star: Red Dwarf
*Mass of star: 0.203 Sun Mass

Planet/s:
-Kepler-16 b
*It is in habitable zone: Habitable
*Type of planet: Gas Giant
*Mass of the planet: 0.333 Jupiter Mass
*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.7048 AU
*Orbital Period of the planet: 228.8 days
*When discovered: 2011
*Curiosity of the planet: is a world where two suns set over the horizon instead of just one
*Method of planet discovery: Transit

2.-

https://eyes.nasa.gov/apps/exo/#/system/55_Cnc

System: Copernicus

-Distance in light years from the system to the earth: 41 light-years

-Number of planets in the system: 5 planets

Star/s:

-Copernicus

*Star type: Type K

*Star mass: .95 Sun Mass

Planet/s:

-55 Cancri b

*It is in a habitable area: No

*Type of planet: Gaseous Giant Planet

*Mass of the planet: 0.8306 Jupiter Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.1134 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 14.7 days

*When it was discovered: 1996

*Curiosity of the planet: This planet has a very short orbital period of just 14.7 days, indicating its extreme proximity to its host star, which significantly affects its temperature and atmospheric conditions.

*Planet discovery method: Radial velocity

-55 Cancri c

*It is in a habitable area: No

*Type of planet: Gaseous Giant Planet

*Mass of the planet: 0.1714 Jupiter Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.2373 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 44.4 days

*When it was discovered: 2004

*Curiosity of the planet: It has a relatively low mass compared to its companions, which suggests a different formation history and atmospheric composition compared to larger gas giants.

*Planet discovery method: Radial Velocity

-55 Cancri d

*It is in a habitable area:No

*Type of planet: Gas Giant

*Mass of the planet: .91 Sun Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 5.957 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 15.3 years

*When it was discovered: 2002

*Curiosity of the planet:With a mass of nearly one solar mass, this gas giant is significantly more massive than many known exoplanets, leading to unique gravitational dynamics in the system.

*Planet discovery method: Radial Velocity

-55 Cancri e
*It is in a habitable area: No
*Type of planet: Super Earth
*Mass of the planet: 7.99 Earths Mass
*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.01544 AU
*Orbital period of the planet: 0.7 days
*When it was discovered: 2004
*Curiosity of the planet: This super-Earth is thought to be composed of a significant amount of carbon, potentially making it a "diamond planet," which has sparked interest in its atmospheric conditions and composition.
*Planet discovery method: Radial velocity

-55 Cancri f
*It is in a habitable area: No
*Type of planet: Gas Giant
*Mass of the planet: 0.141 Jupiter Mass
*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.7708 AU
*Orbital period of the planet: 259.9 days
*When it was discovered: 2007
*Curiosity of the planet: Its relatively low mass and close orbit suggest it might have interesting atmospheric interactions, possibly leading to a unique weather system influenced by its star.
*Planet discovery method: Radial Velocity

3.-https://eyes.nasa.gov/apps/exo/#/system/GJ_1132
System:GJ 1132
-Distance in light years from the system to the earth: 41 light-years

-Number of planets in the system: 2 planets

Star/s:
-GJ 1132
*Star type: M type
*Star mass: .1810 Sun Mass

Planet/s:
-GJ 1132 b
*It is in a habitable area: No
*Type of planet: Super Earth
*Mass of the planet: 1.83705 Earths Mass
*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.0157 AU
*Orbital period of the planet: 1.6 days
*When it was discovered: 2015
*Curiosity of the planet: Has an H_2O-dominated atmosphere containing
*Planet discovery method: Transit

-GJ 1132 c
*It is in a habitable area: No
*Type of planet: Super Earth
*Mass of the planet: 2.64 Earth Mass
*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.0476 AU
*Orbital period of the planet: 8.9 days
*When it was discovered: 2018
*Curiosity of the planet: Being a larger super-Earth, it may possess a thicker atmosphere, leading to interesting questions about potential volcanic activity and surface conditions.
*Planet discovery method: Radial Velocity

4.- https://eyes.nasa.gov/apps/exo/#/system/51_Peg
System: 51 Pegasi
-Distance in light years from the system to the earth: 50 light-years

-Number of planets in the system: 1 Planet

Star/s:
-51 Pegasi
*Star type: Type G
*Star mass: 1.11 Sun Mass

Planet/s:
-51 Pegasi b
*It is in a habitable area: No
*Type of planet: Gas Giant
*Mass of the planet: 0.46 Jupiter Mass
*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.0527 AU
*Orbital period of the planet: 4.2 days
*When it was discovered: 1995
*Curiosity of the planet: The atmosphere is unrealistically hot
*Planet discovery method: Radial Velocity

https://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/abs/2002/13/aa1309/aa1309.html

5.-https://eyes.nasa.gov/apps/exo/#/system/Kepler-16

System: Kepler-186

-Distance in light years from the system to the earth: 579 light-years

-Number of planets in the system: 5 planets

Star/s:

-Kepler-186

*Star type: M type class

*Star mass: 0.5400 Sun Mass

Planet/s:

-Kepler-186 b

*It is in a habitable area: No

*Type of planet: Super Earth

*Mass of the planet: 1.24 Earth Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.0343 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 3.9 days

*When it was discovered: 2014

*Curiosity of the planet: Although not in the habitable zone, its size is close to Earth's, making it a valuable subject for studying rocky planets around M-type stars.

*Planet discovery method: Transit

-Kepler-186 c

*It is in a habitable area: No

*Type of planet: Super Earth

*Mass of the planet: 2.1 Earth Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.0451 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 7.3 days

*When it was discovered: 2014

*Curiosity of the planet: This planet's higher mass suggests it could have a denser atmosphere, potentially offering insights into its climate and weather patterns.

*Planet discovery method: Transit

-Kepler-186 d

*It is in a habitable area: No

*Type of planet: Super Earth

*Mass of the planet: 2.54 Earth Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.0781 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 13.3 days

*When it was discovered: 2014

*Curiosity of the planet: With a significant mass, it may have the potential for geological activity, which could affect its atmospheric conditions.

*Planet discovery method: Transit

-Kepler-186 e

*It is in a habitable area: No

*Type of planet: Super Earth

*Mass of the planet: 2.15 Earth Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.11 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 22.4 days

*When it was discovered: 2014

*Curiosity of the planet: This super-Earth has a longer orbital period, allowing it to experience varying solar influences, which might lead to unique seasonal changes.

*Planet discovery method: Transit

-Kepler-186 f

*It is in a habitable area: No

*Type of planet: Super Earth

*Mass of the planet: 1.71 Earth Mass

*Orbital radius of the planet: 0.432 AU

*Orbital period of the planet: 129.9 days

*When it was discovered: 2014

*Curiosity of the planet: This planet's distant orbit suggests it could have a more stable climate and potentially interesting geological features due to its long orbital period.

*Planet discovery method: Transit

For Systems:
-Distance in light years from the system to the earth:
-Number of planets in the system:

For Planets:
-It is in a habitable area:
-Planet type:
-Mass of the planet:
-Orbital radius of the planet:
-Orbital Period of the planet:
-When it was discovered:
-Curiosity of the planet:
Planet discovery
method:

For Stars:
-Star type
-Star mass
-Star Curiosity

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