

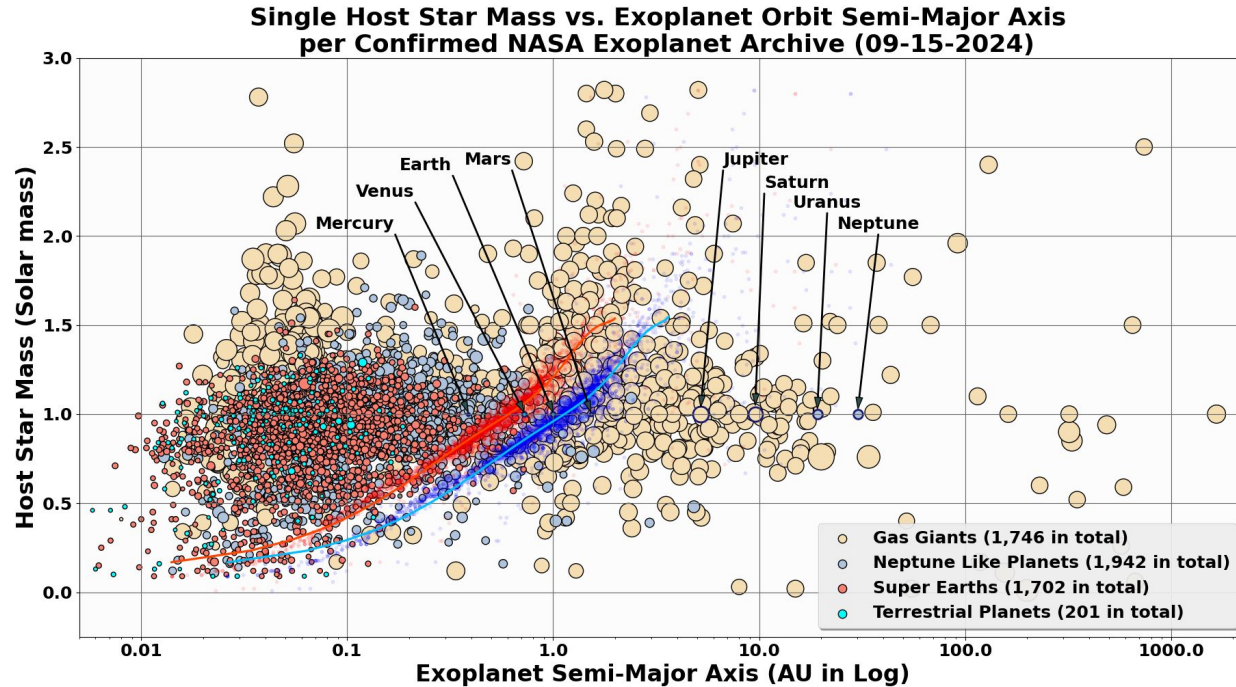
**february 1st, 2025**

exoplanet classification

# Agenda

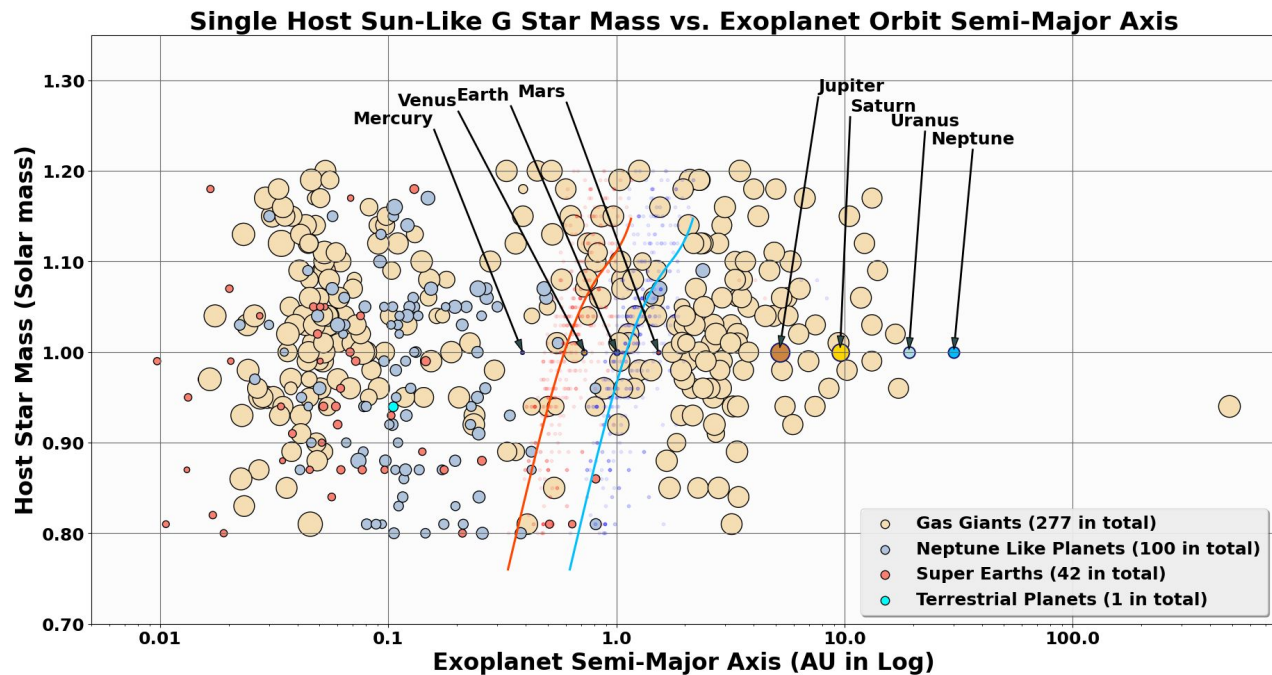
- single host star mass vs planet orbit graph
- single host sun-like G/K star mass vs planet orbit graph
- simple stellar system classes based on member planet types
- star mass vs planet orbit graphs per stellar system class - G (0.8~1.2 solar mass)
- star mass vs planet orbit graphs per stellar system class - K (0.6~0.8 solar mass)

# single host star mass vs planet orbit semi-major axis



- single host stars only.
- added solar system planets for references.
- exponent types fetched from [NASA Exoplanet Catalog](https://exoplanetarchive.nasa.gov/)
  - Terrestrial
  - Super-Earth
  - Neptune-Like
  - Gas-Giant
- HZ inner and outer boundaries are calculated according to our [paper](#).

# single host sun-like G star mass vs. exoplanet orbit

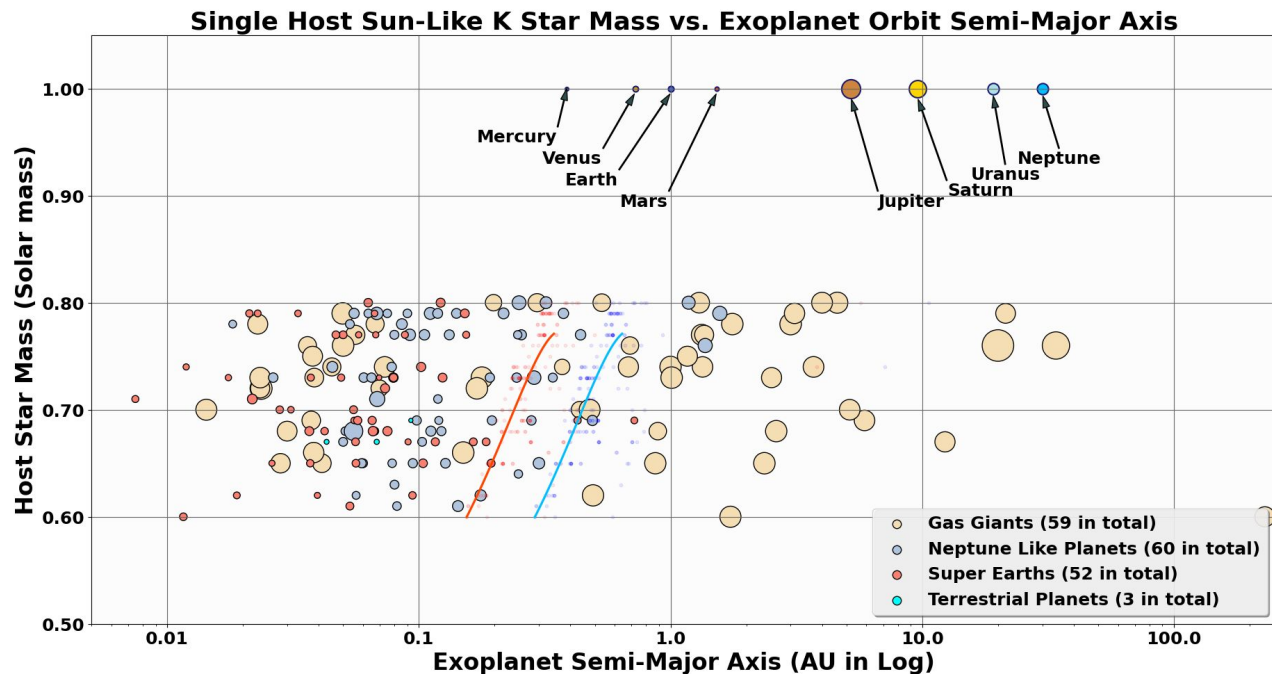


selection criteria:

- single host
- $0.8 \text{ solar\_mass} \leq \text{star\_mass} \leq 1.2 \text{ solar\_mass}$

in total 301 G stars.

# single host sun-like K star mass vs. exoplanet orbit



selection criteria:

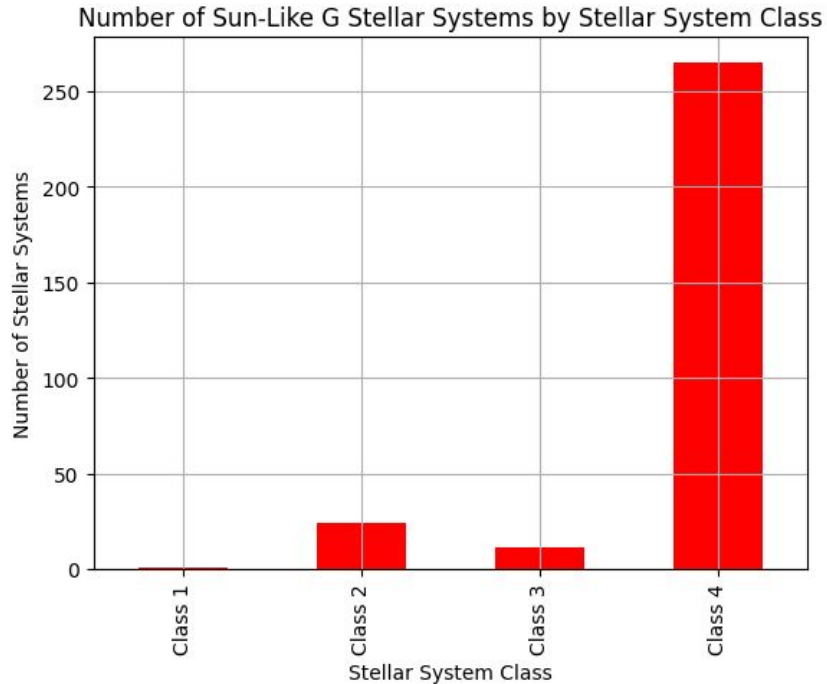
- single host
- $0.6 \text{ solar\_mass} \leq \text{star\_mass} \leq 0.8 \text{ solar\_mass}$

in total 108 K stars.

# stellar system classes

- create simple stellar system classes based on member planet types:
  - **class 1:** at least one Terrestrial + at least one Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant
  - **class 2:** at least one Super-Earth + at least one Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant
  - **class 3:** only Terrestrial or Super-Earth
  - **class 4:** only Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant

# stellar system classes - G stars (0.8 ~ 1.2 solar mass)

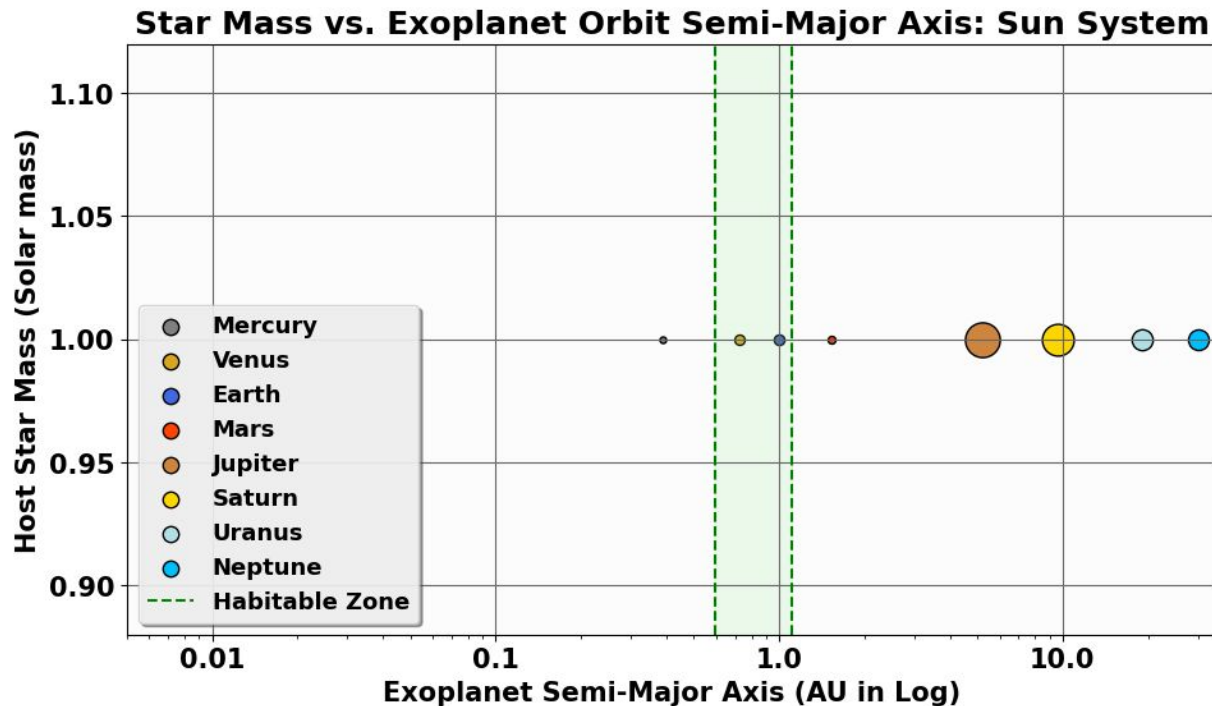


st_system_class	count
Class 1	1
Class 2	24
Class 3	11
Class 4	265

simple stellar system classes:

- **class 1:** at least one Terrestrial + at least one Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant
- **class 2:** at least one Super-Earth + at least one Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant
- **class 3:** only Terrestrial or Super-Earth
- **class 4:** only Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant

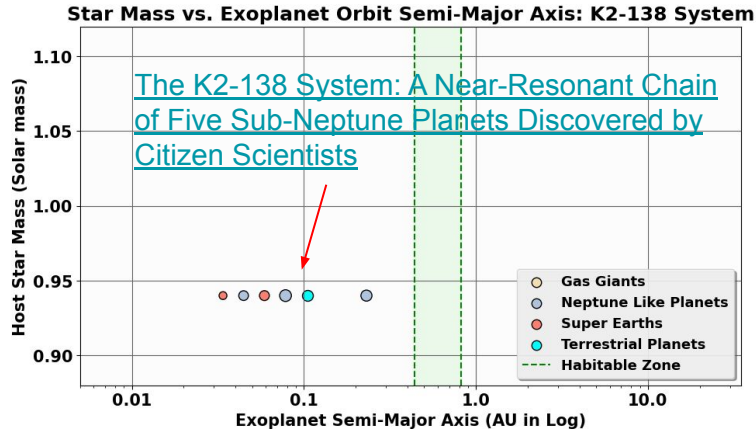
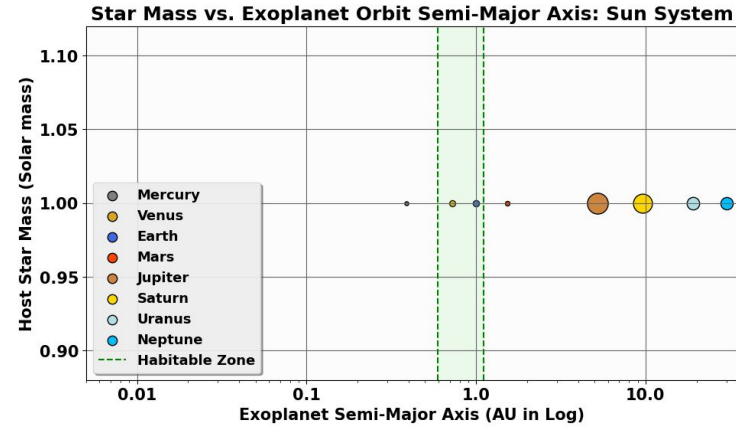
# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: our solar system



HZ inner and outer boundaries are calculated according to our [paper](#).



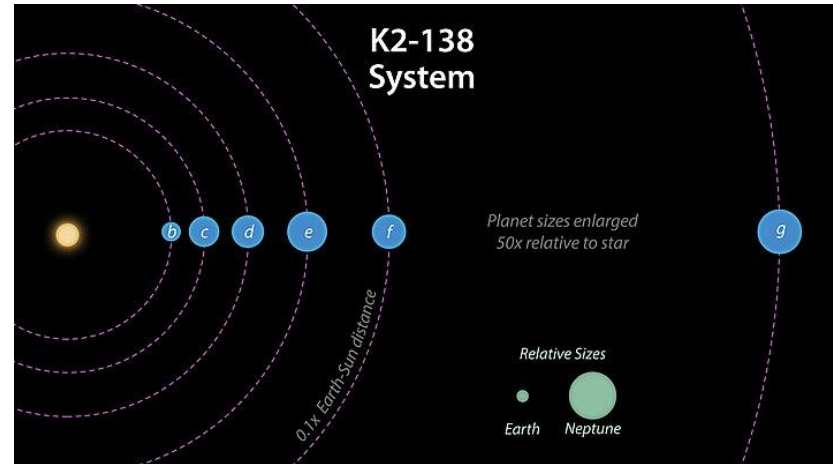
# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: G stellar systems - class 1



[The K2-138 System: A Near-Resonant Chain of Five Sub-Neptune Planets Discovered by Citizen Scientists](#)

[K2-138 overview at NASA exponent archive](#)

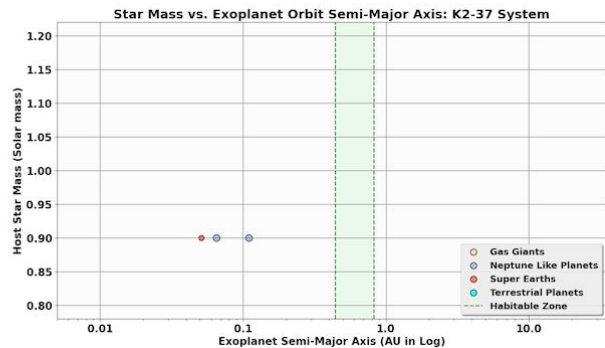
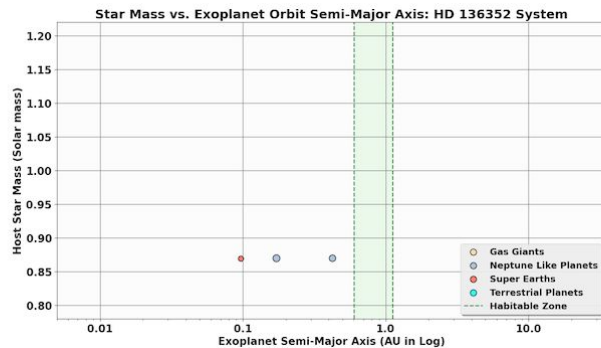
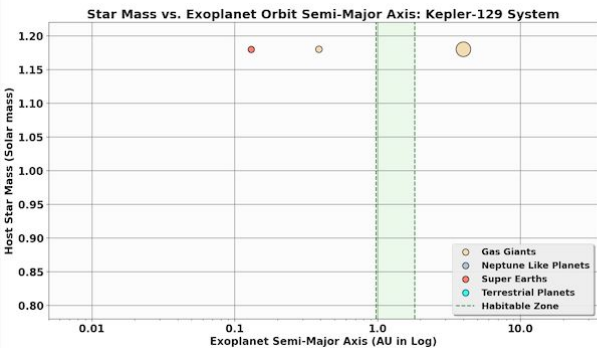
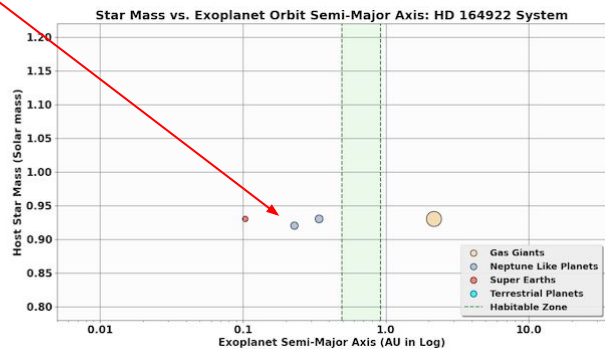
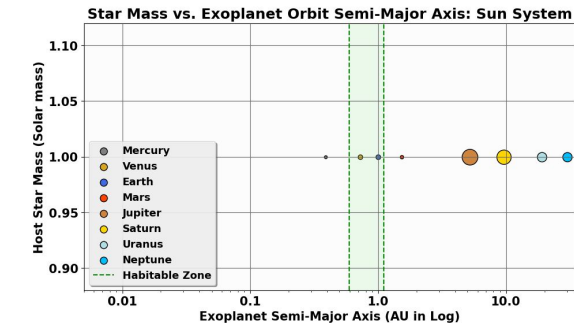
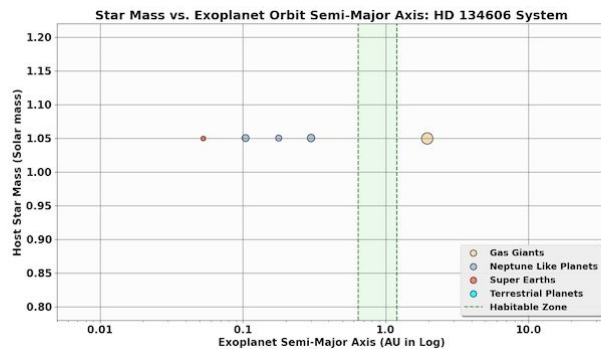
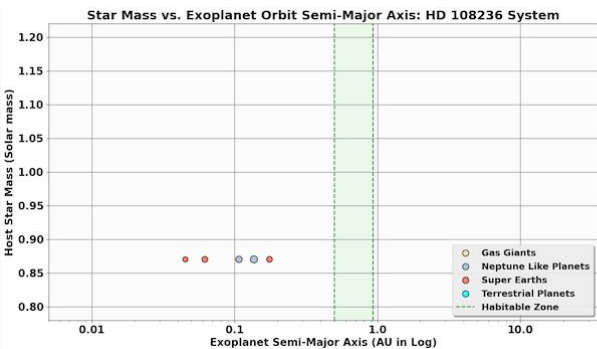
[K2-138 at wikipedia](#)



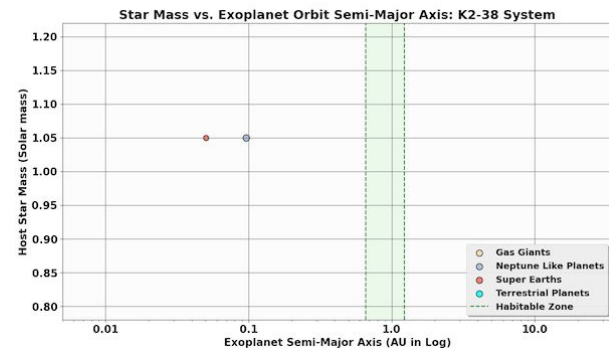
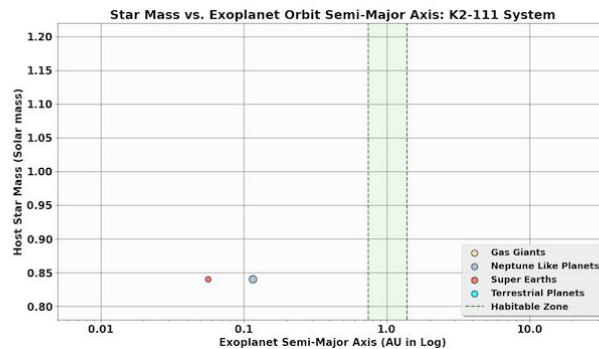
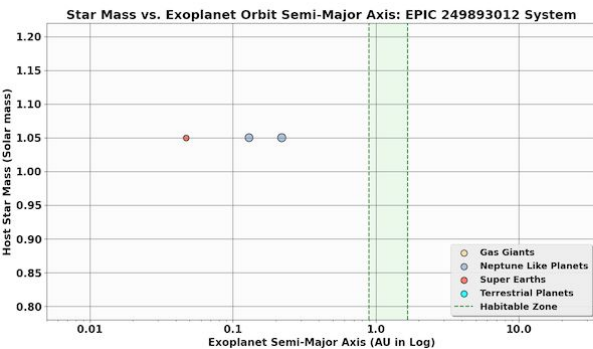
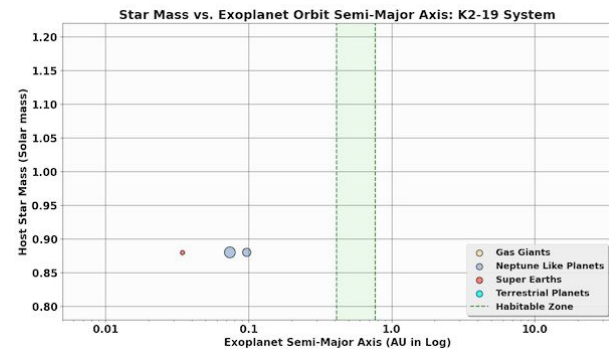
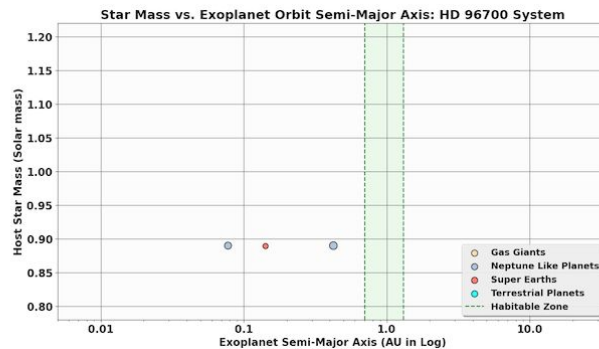
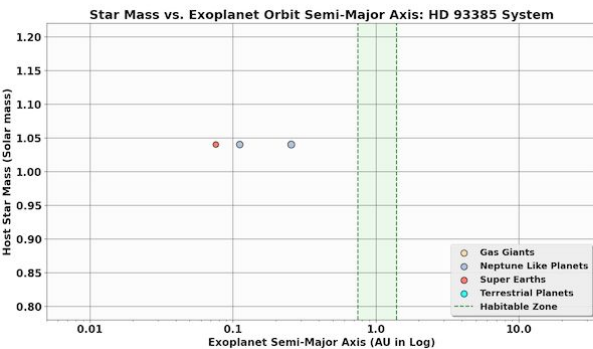
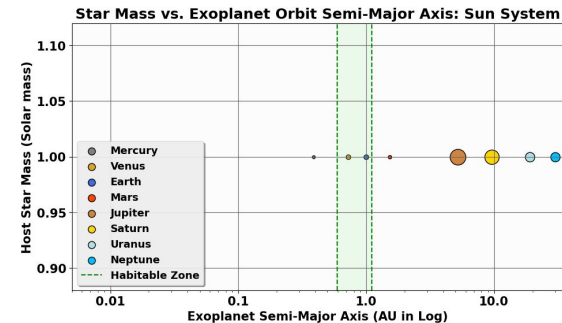
the above image comes from [wikipedia](#)

# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: G stellar systems - class 2

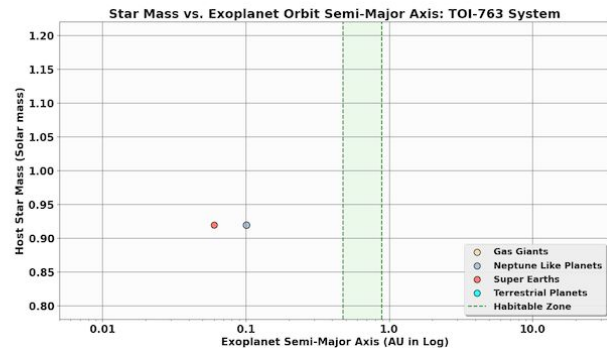
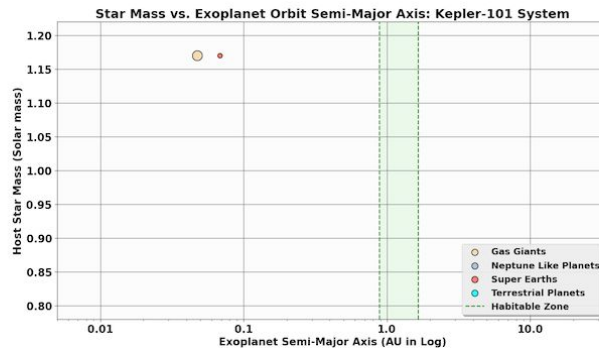
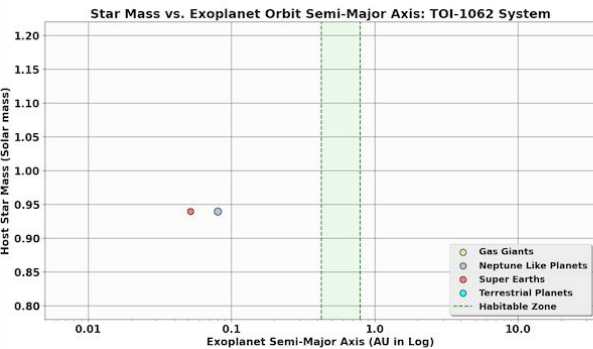
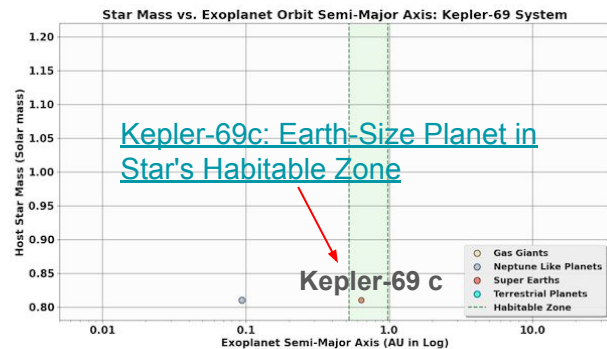
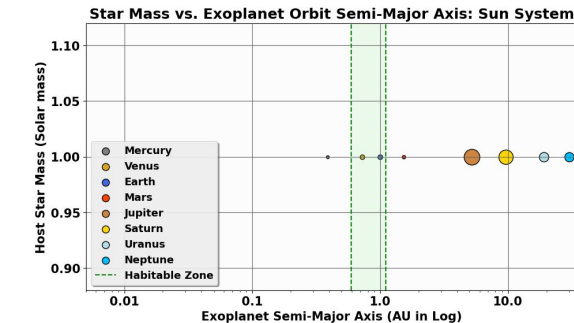
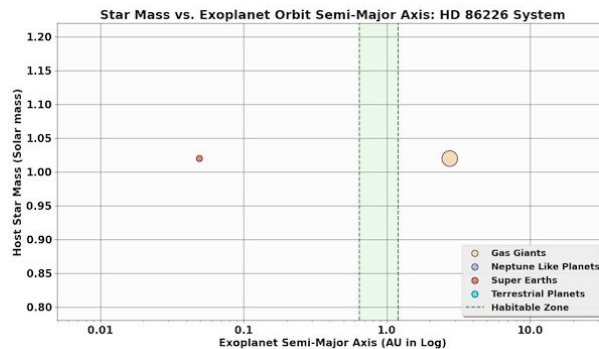
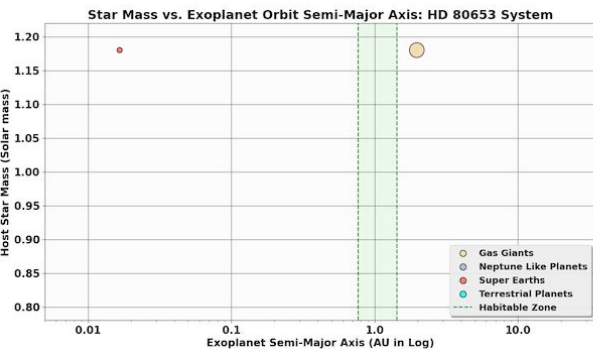
st\_mass value for “HD 164922 e” is 0.92 in NASA Exoplanet Archive, while other planets in the same system are 0.93



# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: G stellar systems - class 2 (cont.)

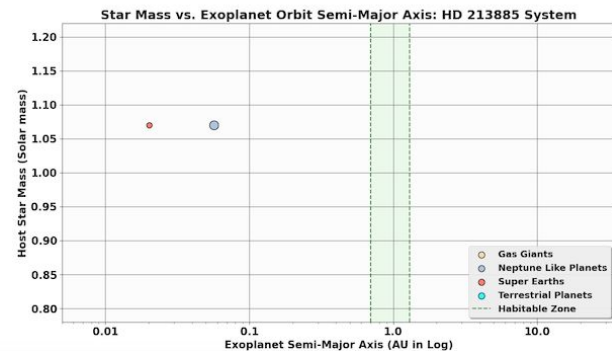
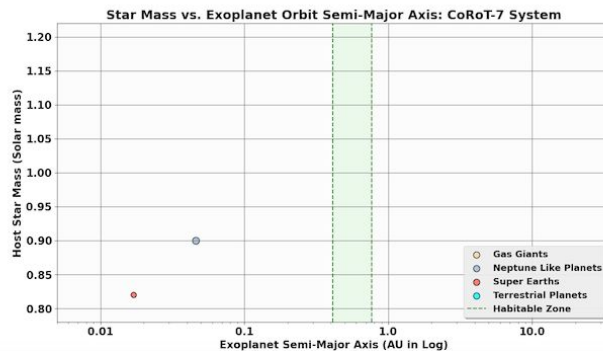
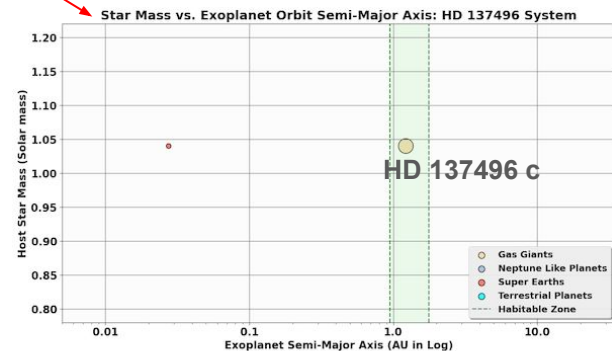
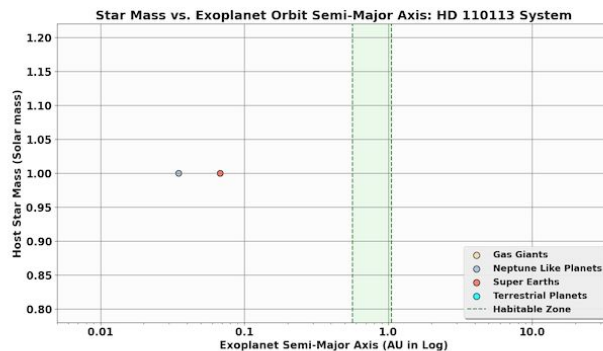
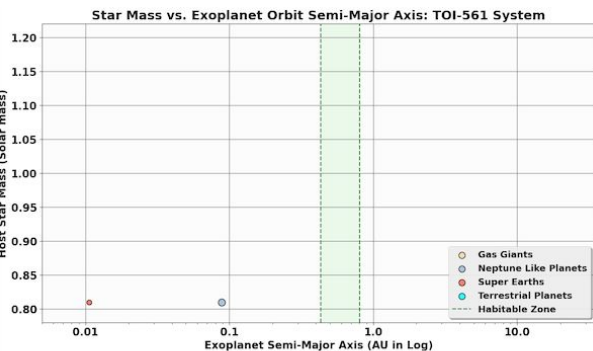
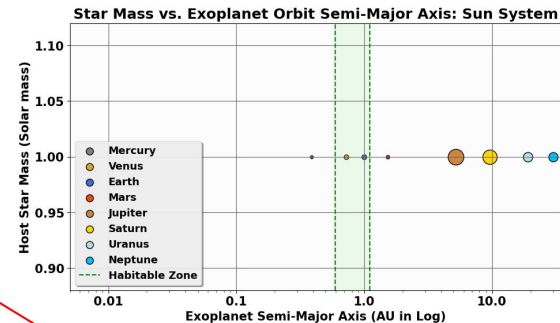


# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: G stellar systems - class 2 (cont.)

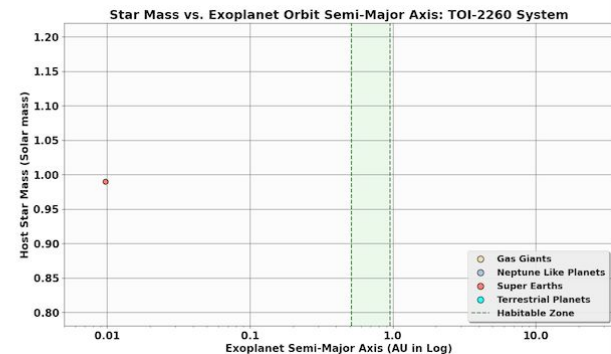
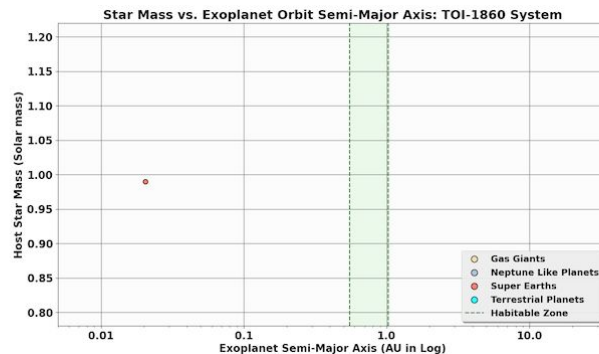
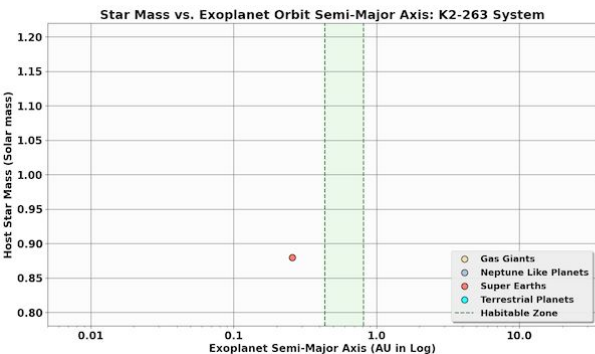
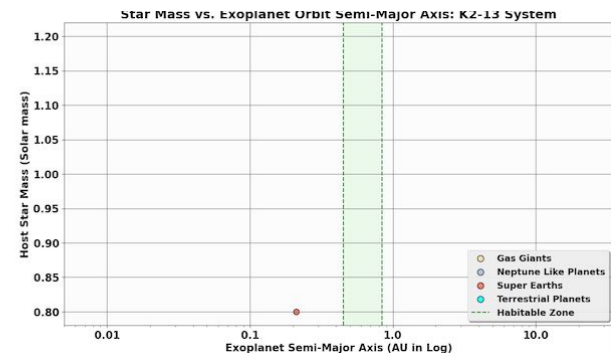
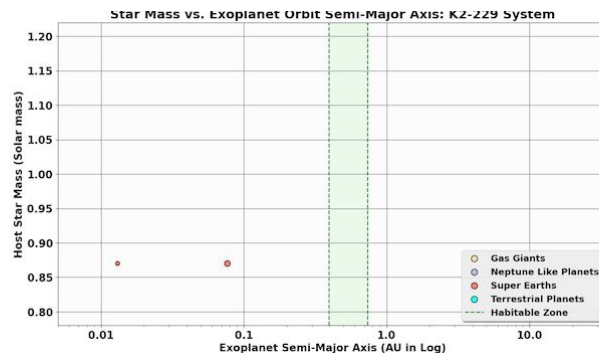
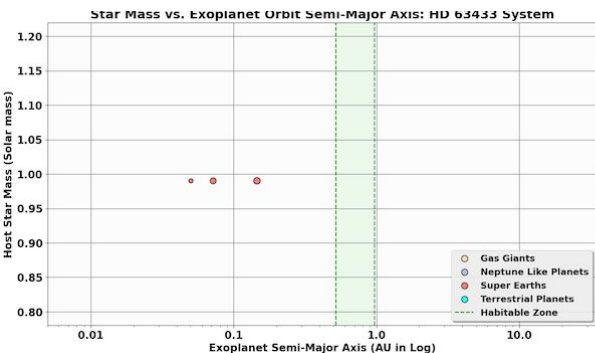
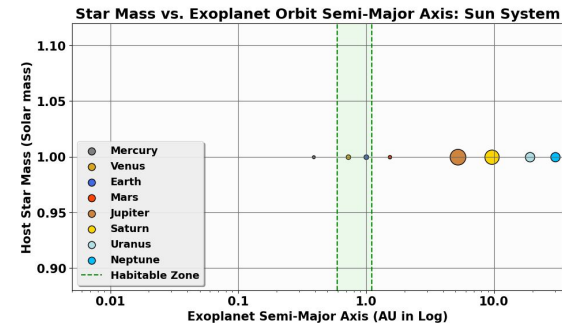


# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: G stellar systems - class 2 (cont.)

The HD 137496 system: A dense, hot super-Mercury and a cold Jupiter

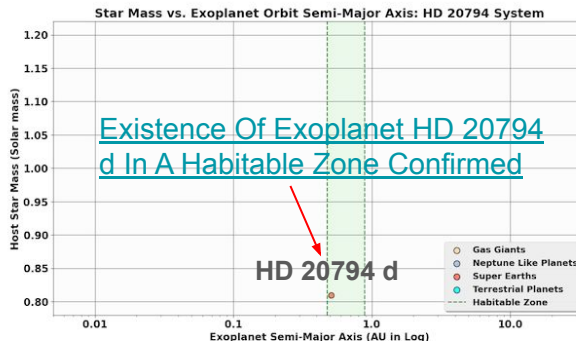
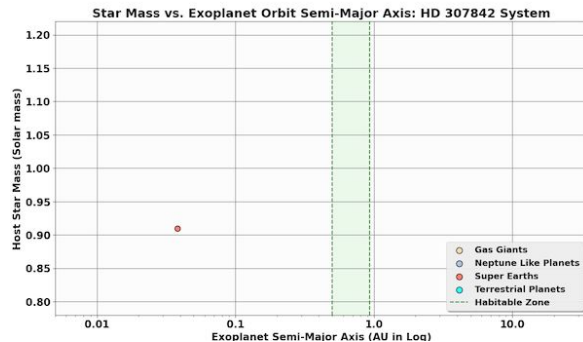
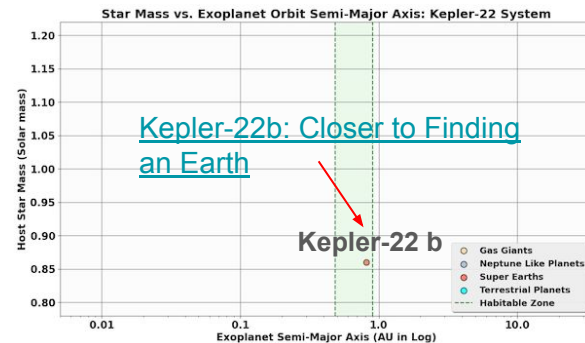
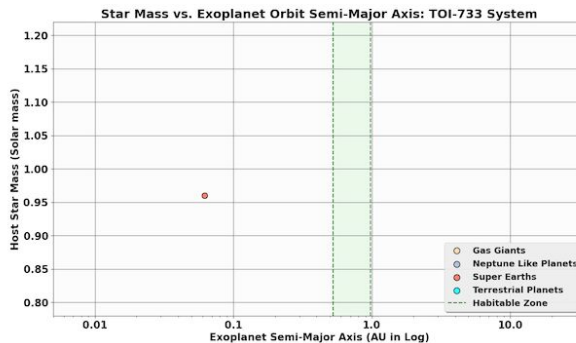
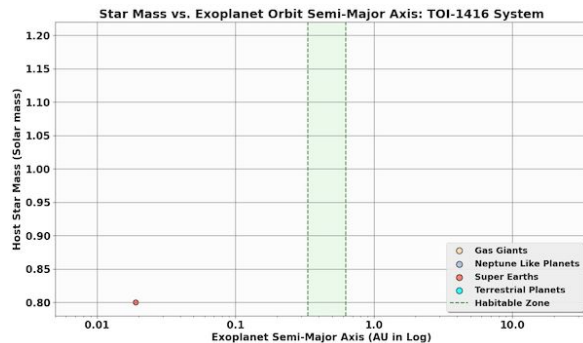
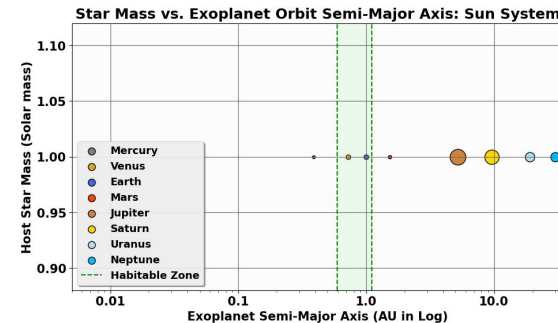


# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: G stellar systems - class 3

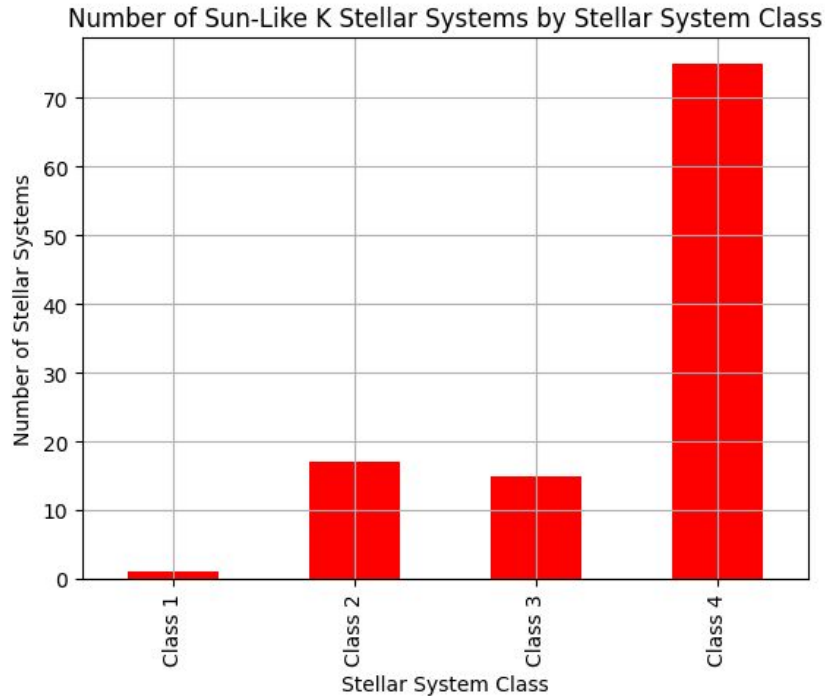




# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: G stellar systems - class 3 (cont.)



# stellar system classes - K stars (0.6 ~ 0.8 solar mass)



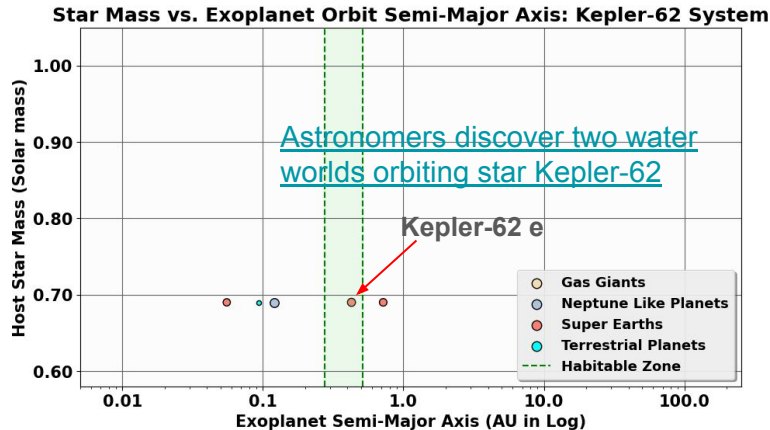
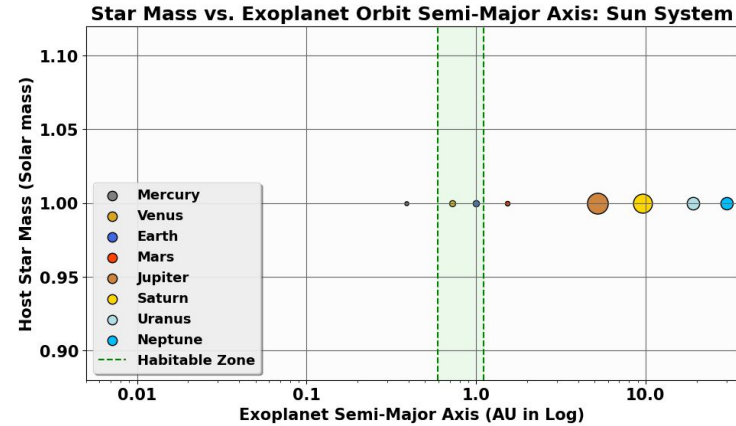
st_system_class	count
Class 1	1
Class 2	17
Class 3	15
Class 4	75

simple stellar system classes:

- **class 1:** at least one Terrestrial + at least one Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant
- **class 2:** at least one Super-Earth + at least one Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant
- **class 3:** only Terrestrial or Super-Earth
- **class 4:** only Neptune-Like or Gas-Giant



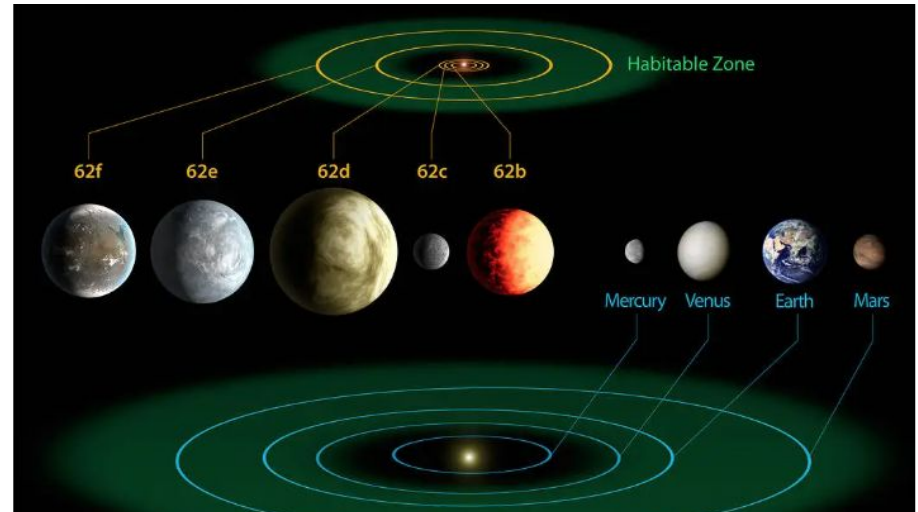
# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: K stellar systems - class 1



[Astronomers discover two water worlds orbiting star Kepler-62](#)

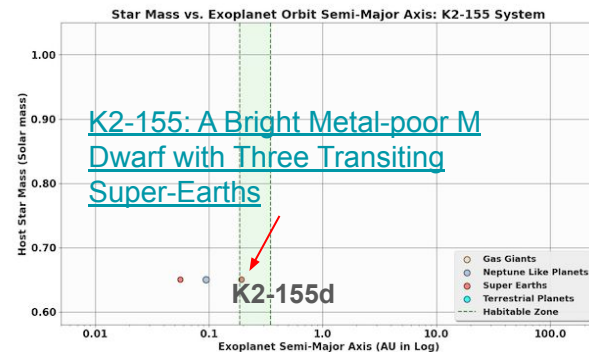
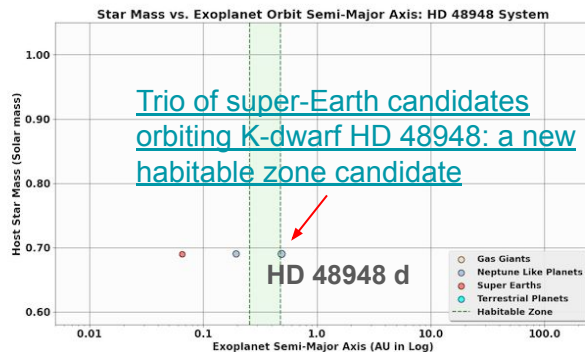
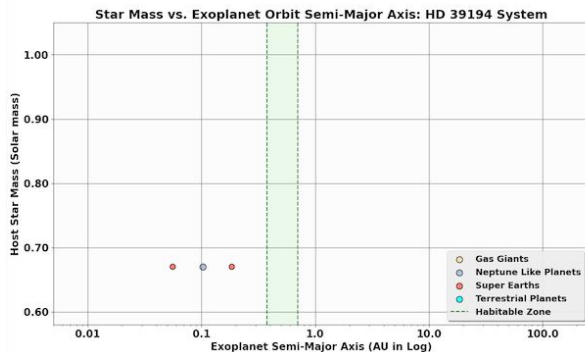
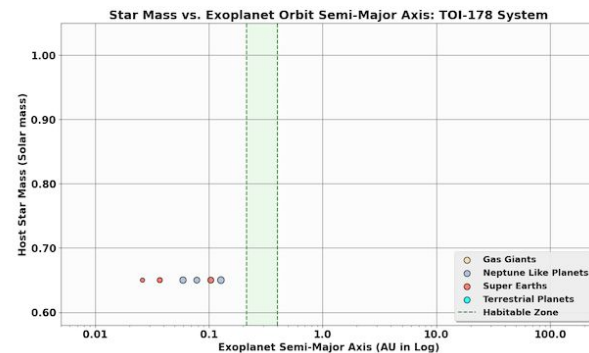
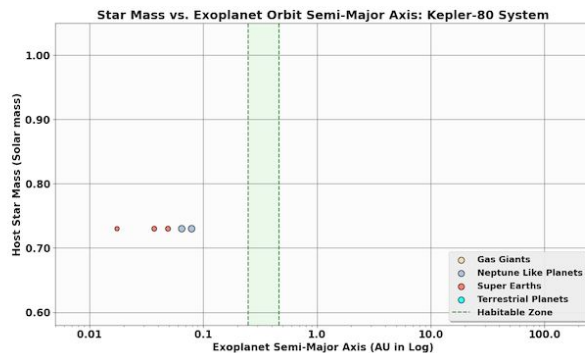
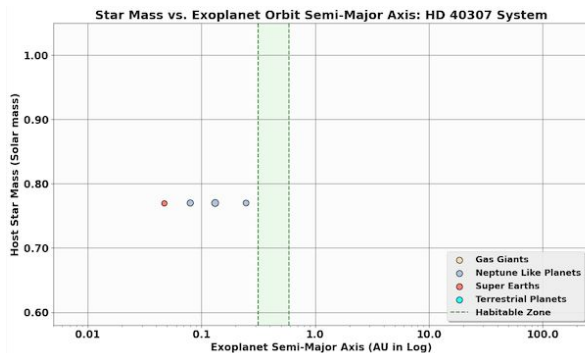
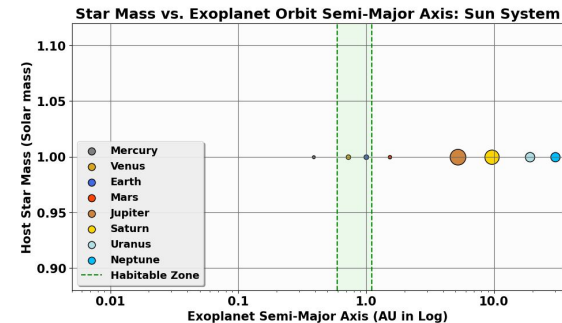
[Kepler-62 overview at NASA](#)

[Kepler-62 at wikipedia](#)



the above image comes from [NASA](#)

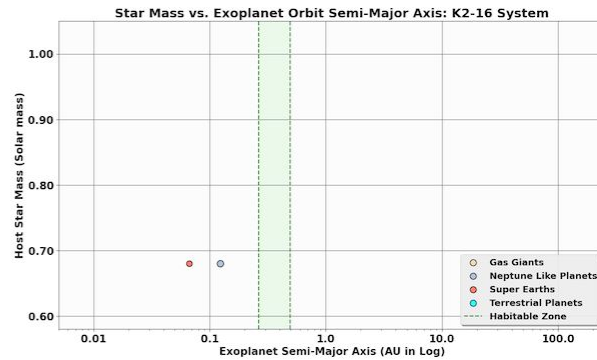
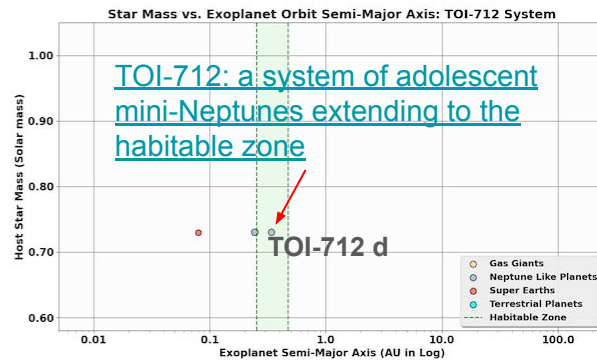
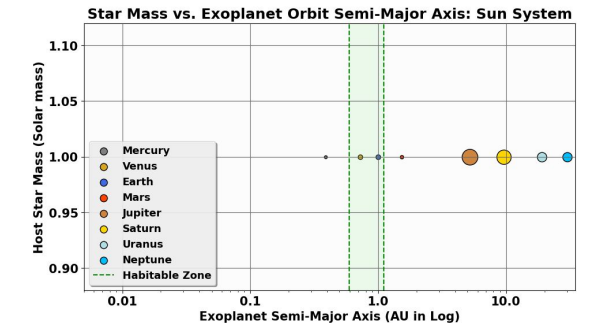
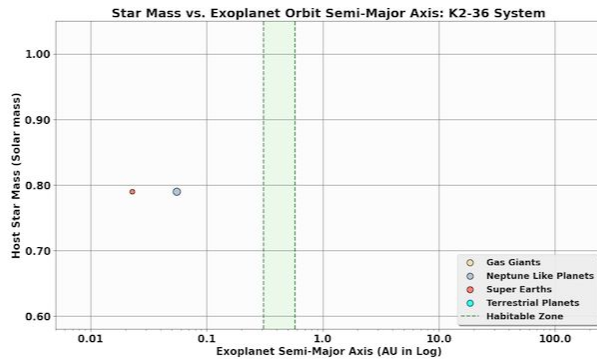
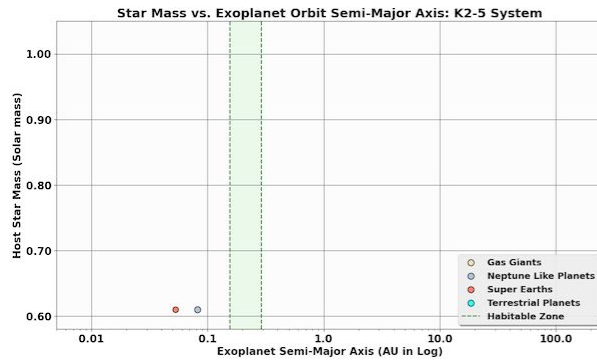
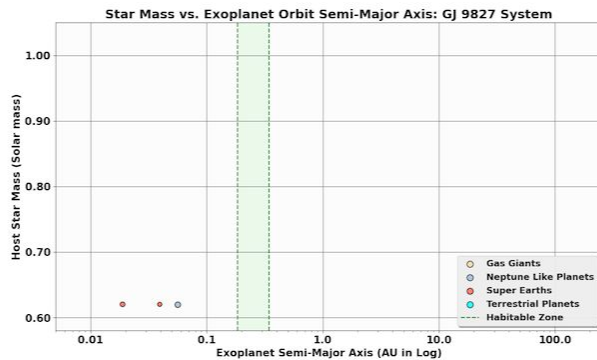
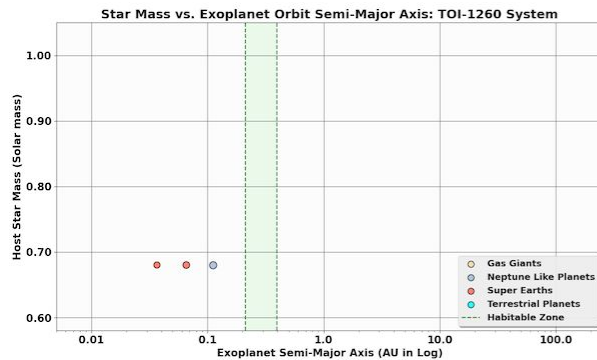
# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: K stellar systems - class 2



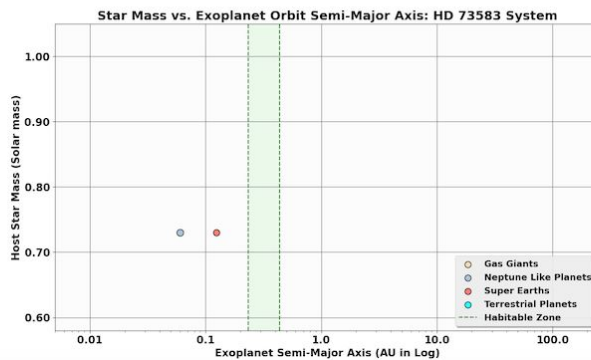
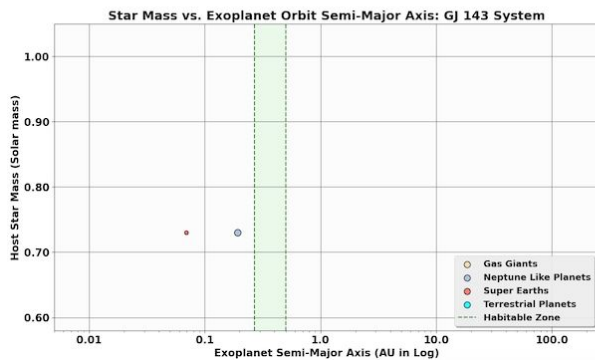
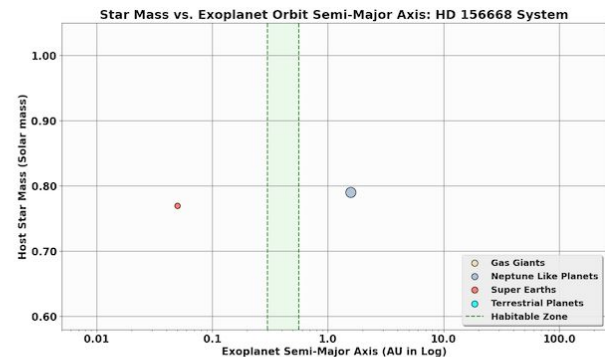
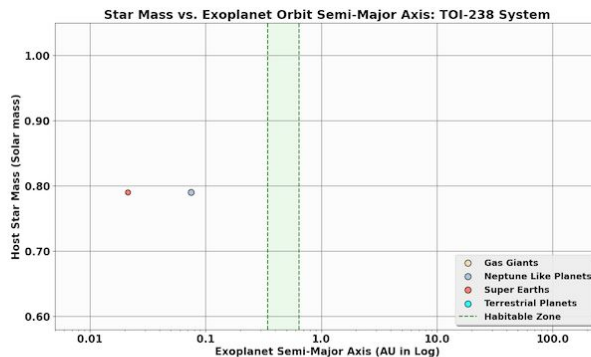
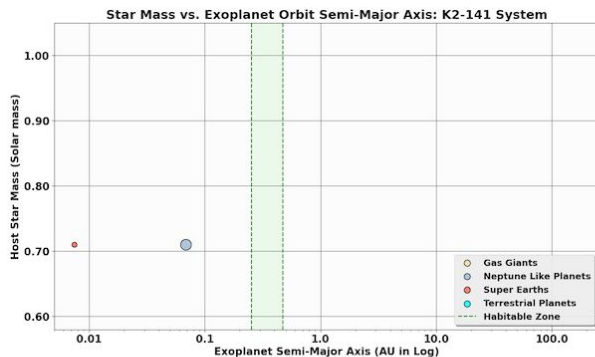
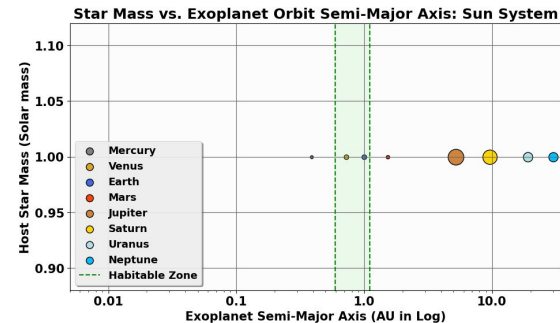
Trio of super-Earth candidates  
orbiting K-dwarf HD 48948: a new  
habitable zone candidate

K2-155: A Bright Metal-poor M  
Dwarf with Three Transiting  
Super-Earths

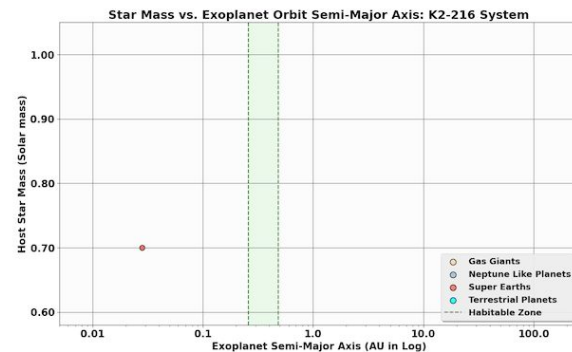
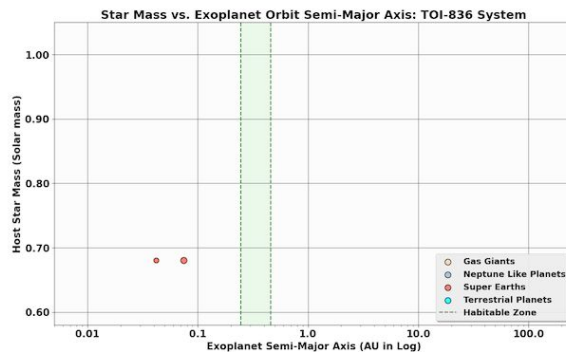
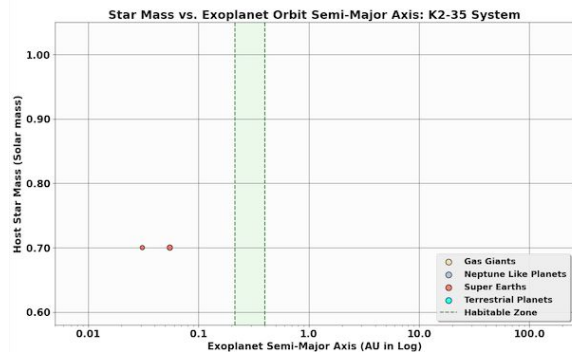
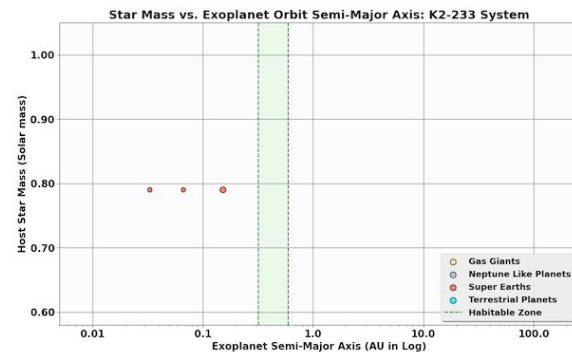
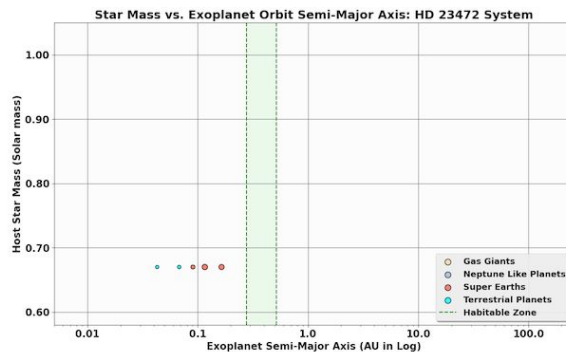
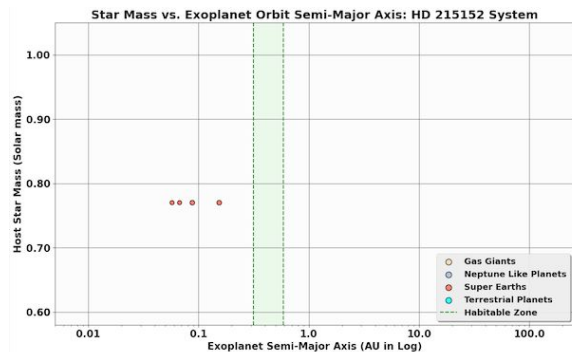
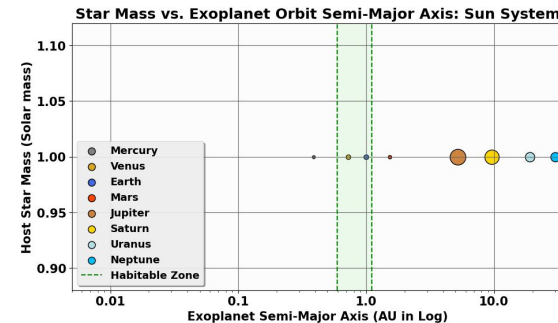
# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: K stellar systems - class 2 (cont.)



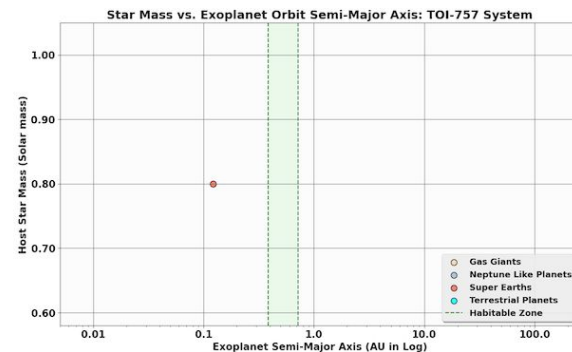
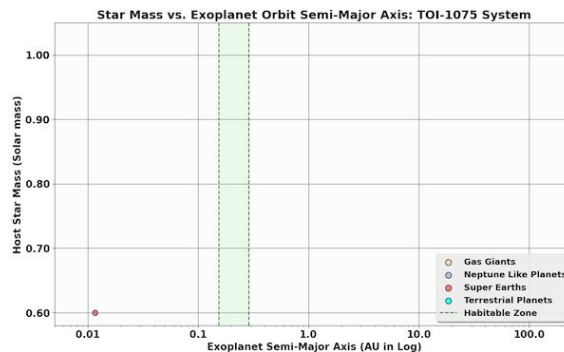
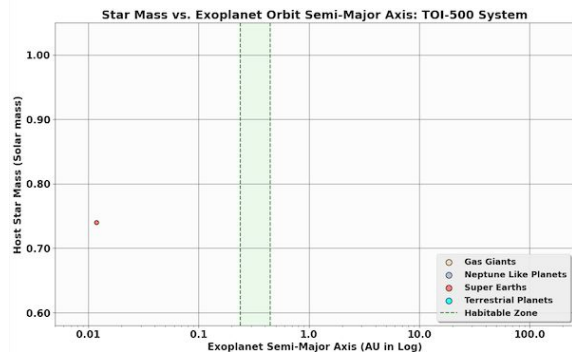
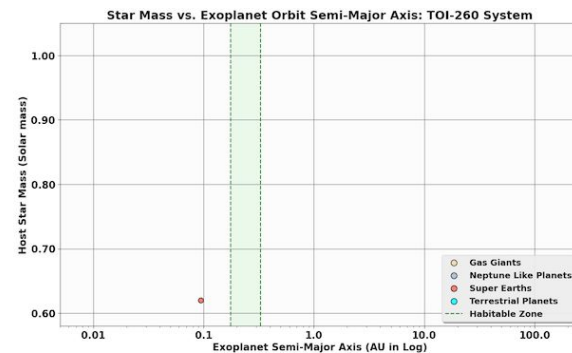
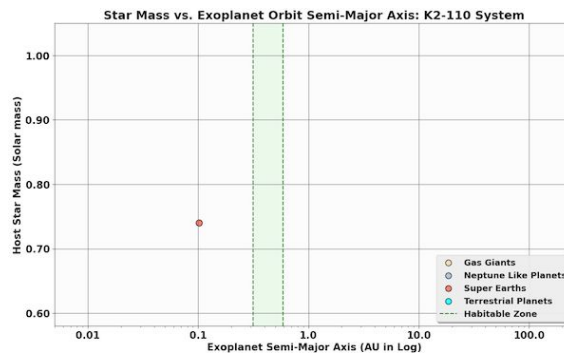
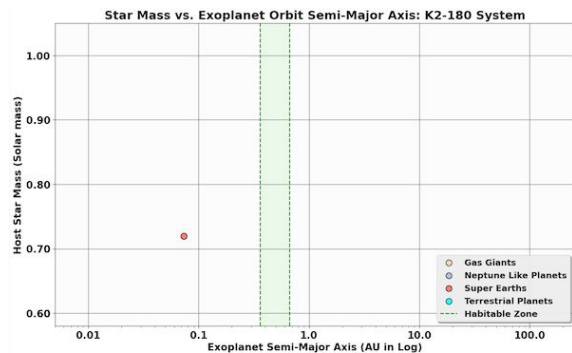
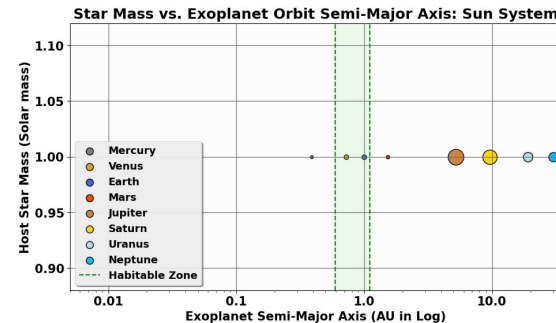
# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: K stellar systems - class 2 (cont.)



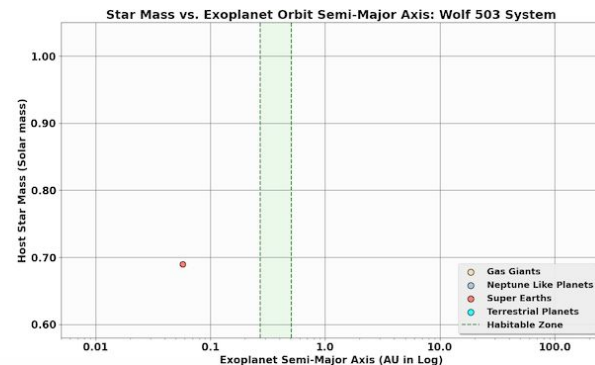
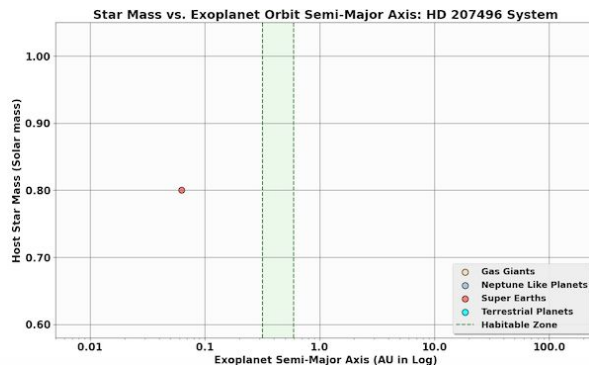
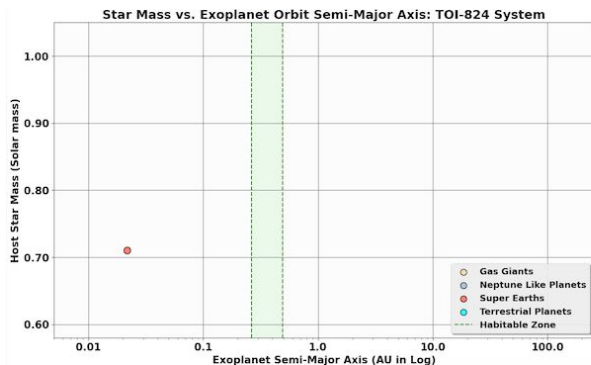
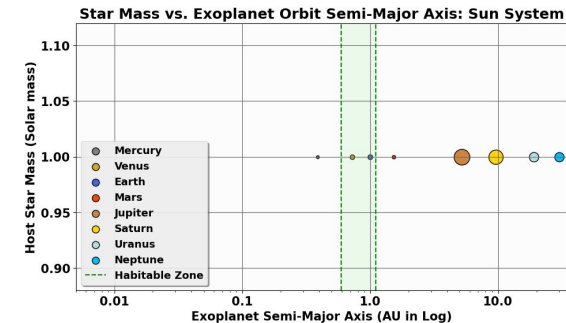
# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: K stellar systems - class 3



# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: K stellar systems - class 3 (cont.)



# star mass vs. exoplanet orbit: K stellar systems - class 3 (cont.)



## future work

- try joining with [Habitable Worlds Catalog \(HWC\), PHL @ UPR Arecibo data.](#)
- maybe try with K-mean ML model to cluster stellar systems based on similarities?