# Planet Size Chart

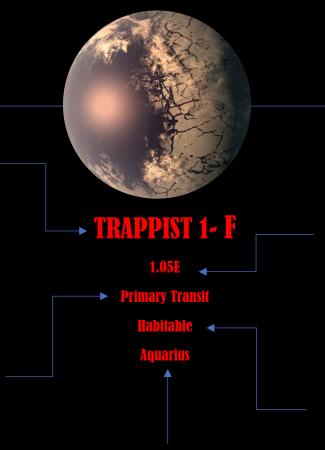
Planets can come in a wide variety of sizes. Ranging from dwarf planets the size of a small moon to mega gas giants many times larger than Jupiter, the range is truly astounding. Through this chart, readers will be granted a visual comparison of these objects' relative sizes, and therefore, become to respect the enormity of Space's diversity. Through data compiled through a variety of exoplanet catalogs, all visual comparisons are within a 1% margin of error as restricted by Microsoft's limited precision capabilities.

# Planet Name

Most exoplanets are identified by the name of the parent star (TRAPPIST-1) followed by a letter designation (f for 4th planet)

## <u> Discovery Method</u>

While most planets and moons in our Solar System were discovered through simple observation, discoveries of exoplanets are being made through several methods, most popular of which is the Transit Method: measuring small drops in a star's brightness caused by a planet blocking some of the



#### Constellation

Where in the night sky a planet can be found is most easily explained by its constellation. Unlike planets in our system which appear to move quickly through the constellations, exoplanets around distant stars appear to remain fixed in their position. TRAPPIST-1f can be found in Aquarius

## <u>Diameter</u>

The object's size measured in units of Earth Diameters. At 1.05E, TRAPPIST 1 is only slightly larger than our world. Given Earth's radius of 12,742km, we can calculate TRAPPIST-1 F's diameter to be ~13,400km

#### Habitability

While planet surveying technology is still limited, astronomers can derive a planet's habitability by its observable properties. Based on its location in the goldilocks zone and its small size TRAPPIST-1 f is assumed to be habitable