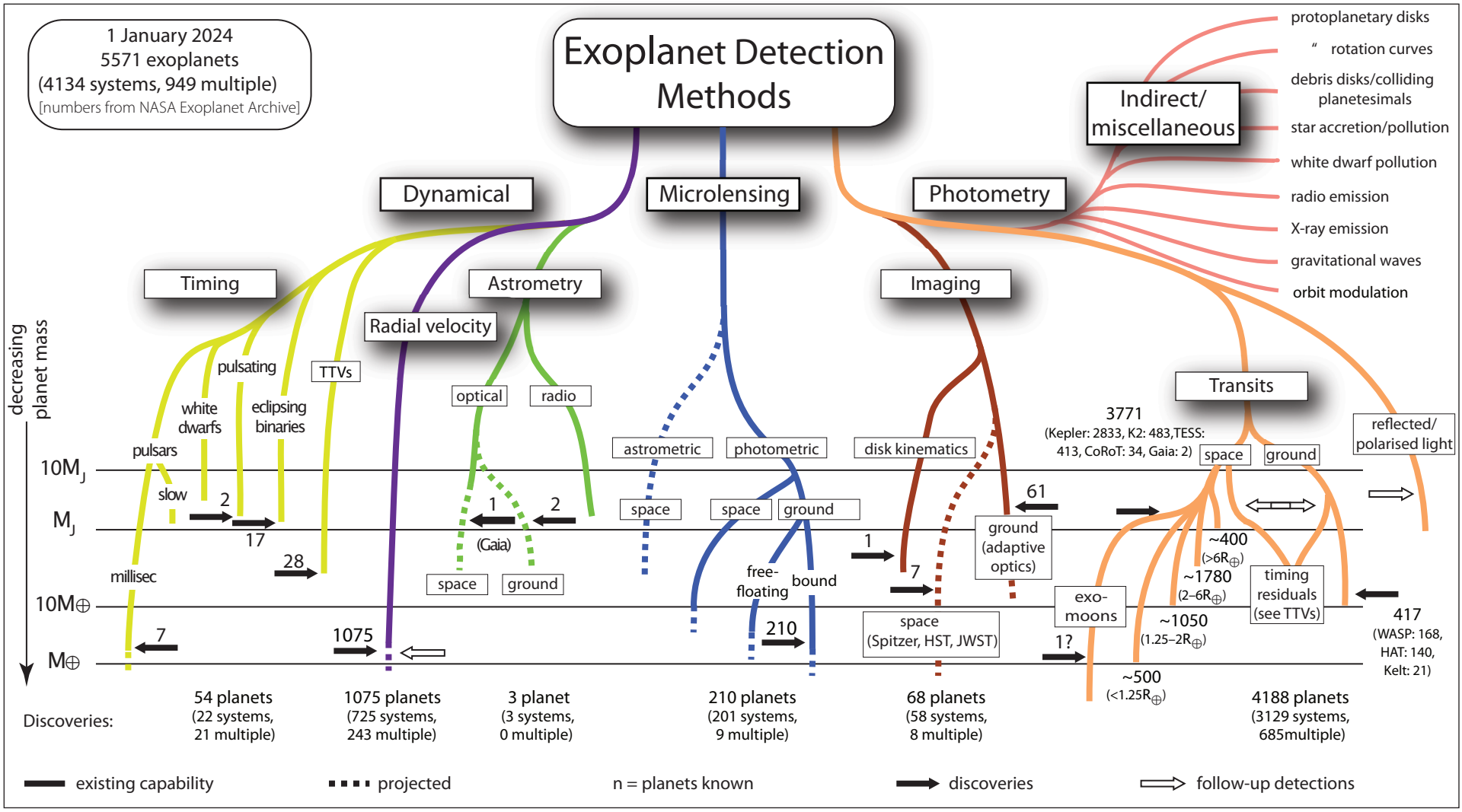
1 January 2024
5571 exoplanets
(4134 systems, 949 multiple)
[numbers from NASA Exoplanet Archive]
Exoplanet Detection Methods
Dynamical
Microlensing
Photometry
Indirect/ miscellaneous
protoplanetary disks
" rotation curves
debris disks/colliding planetesimals
star accretion/pollution
white dwarf pollution
radio emission
X-ray emission
gravitational waves
orbit modulation
Timing
Astrometry
Radial velocity
Imaging
Transits
pulsars
white dwarfs
pulsating
eclipsing binaries
TTVs
optical
radio
astrometric
photometric
disk kinematics
space
ground
reflected/ polarised light
decreasing planet mass
10M$_J$
M$_J$
10M⊕
M⊕
slow
millisec
2
17
28
7
1075
1
2
(Gaia)
space
ground
free-floating
bound
210
1
7
space (Spitzer, HST, JWST)
61
ground (adaptive optics)
3771
(Kepler: 2833, K2: 483,TESS: 413, CoRoT: 34, Gaia: 2)
~400 (>6R⊕)
~1780 (2–6R⊕)
~1050 (1.25–2R⊕)
~500 (<1.25R⊕)
exo-moons
1?
timing residuals (see TTVs)
417
(WASP: 168, HAT: 140, Kelt: 21)
Discoveries:
54 planets (22 systems, 21 multiple)
1075 planets (725 systems, 243 multiple)
3 planet (3 systems, 0 multiple)
210 planets (201 systems, 9 multiple)
68 planets (58 systems, 8 multiple)
4188 planets (3129 systems, 685multiple)
existing capability
projected
n = planets known
discoveries
follow-up detections