

Table 3: A Sampling of Extrasolar Planets

Name of Star	Planet	Year of Planet Discovery	Class of Star	Minimum Mass of Planet	Distance from Star in AU	Scaled Distance from Star
51 Pegasi	b	1995	G	0.47 x M _J	0.05	0.75 m
70 Virginis	b	1996	G	7.4 x M _J	0.48	7.2 m
47 Ursa Majoris	b	1996	G	2.6 x M _J	2.1	31.5 m
	c	2001		1.3 x M _J	7.7	115.5 m
Upsilon Andromedae	b	1996	F	0.69 x M _r	0.06	0.9 m
	c	1999		1.98 x M _J	0.83	12.5 m
	d	1999		3.95 x M _J	2.5	37.5 m
16 Cygni	b	1996	G	1.68 x M _J	1.7	25.5 m
Gliese 876	b	1998	M	1.98 x M _J	0.21	3.15 m
	c	2001		0.56 x M _J	0.13	1.95 m
	d	2005		0.018 x M_J	0.02	0.3 m
HD 75289	b	1999	G	0.42 x M _J	0.046	0.69 m
Gliese 581	b	2005	M	0.049 x M _J	0.041	0.62 m
	c	2007		0.016 x M_J	0.073	1.1 m
	d	2007		0.024 x M_J	0.024	0.36 m
	e	2009		0.006 x M_J	0.03	0.45 m
HD 121504	b	2003	G	1.58 x M _J	0.32	4.8 m
	c	2009		0.87 x M _J	5.8	87 m
Epsilon Eridani	b	2000	K	1.55 x M _J	3.39	50.9 m

M_J is the mass of Jupiter, which is 1,900,000,000,000 trillion kg or about 318 times the mass of the Earth. For comparison: Earth's mass is about 0.003 M_J; Neptune's mass is about 0.05 M_J. **Masses in bold indicate probable rocky planets like the Earth.**

An astronomical unit (AU) is 150 million km. Using the same scale factor as for the *Scale Model Solar System* of 1:10 billion, 1 AU = 15 m.

Stars are considered to be object "a" for each planetary system. Planets orbiting them will have the name of the star, and then b, c, d, etc. More information on these and other recently discovered planetary systems is available from the **Extrasolar Planet Encyclopaedia** at <http://exoplanet.eu/> and from **NASA's Planetquest** at <http://planetquest.jpl.nasa.gov>.