



Figure 4. Global temperature map for exoplanet HD 189733b, showing the distribution of temperature across the planet's surface. The map is based on data from the Spitzer Space Telescope's IRAC instrument. The color scale ranges from purple (cooler) to yellow (warmer). The Sun-facing longitude is indicated by a white arrow pointing to 0 degrees. The grid spacing is 30 degrees. The temperature ranges from approximately 700 K to 1000 K. The map shows a clear day-night temperature gradient, with the day side being significantly warmer than the night side. The temperature is highest at the substellar point (0 degrees longitude) and decreases towards the poles and the night side. The map also shows a significant temperature gradient between the equator and the poles, indicating a strong latitudinal temperature gradient. The temperature is lowest at the poles and increases towards the equator. The map shows a clear day-night temperature gradient, with the day side being significantly warmer than the night side. The temperature is highest at the substellar point (0 degrees longitude) and decreases towards the poles and the night side. The map also shows a significant temperature gradient between the equator and the poles, indicating a strong latitudinal temperature gradient. The temperature is lowest at the poles and increases towards the equator.

