

## Typical planet radii - theory versus transits

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### Abstract

We compare planetary radii determined for exoplanets to a statistical theory of planets in orbit around A,F,G and K-stars and with periods of less than 128 d. We calculate planets that fit into stable protoplanetary nebulae of stars with masses of 0.8 to 2 times the solar mass. We apply overall detection efficiency onto the theoretical results to obtain theoretical planetary mass and radius distributions and compare this theoretical properties to the ones observed by selected space-transit-mission in the probabilistic mass-radius diagram.

## 5. Equations

Below, you will find examples of two equations. You should use an equation editor of your word-processing program in order to include your equation(s). The equation number should be placed at the right side of the column and all equations should be consecutively numbered.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad (1)$$

$$E = mc^2 \quad (2)$$

## 6. Summary and Conclusions

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## Acknowledgements

The Acknowledgements section should not be numbered. Here, you may include all persons or institutions which you would like to thank. We recommend that the abstract is carefully compiled and thoroughly checked, in particular with regard to the list of authors, **before** submission.

## References

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