Kepler Name [1,2]	**Orbital Period (Earth Days)**	**Orbital Period T (s)**	**Mass of respective star in terms of Sun**	**Mass M of respective star (kg)**	$\sqrt[3]{((\frac{T}{2\pi})^2 * G * M)} = r$ **(m)** [3]	**a.u. according to exoplanet.eu**	**Final accepted value (m)** [4]	**Value for 1 : 1 * 10^{10} model (m)**	**Type of star** [5]	**Type of planet**
560b	18.4776	1 596 464.6	0.34	$6.7626 * 10^{29}$	$1.4280 * 10^{10}$	not available	$1.4280 * 10^{10}$	1.428 0	K	Hot Jupiter
705b	56.0560	4 843 238.4	.53	$1.0540 * 10^{30}$	$3.4699 * 10^{10}$	not available	$3.4699 * 10^{10}$	3.469 9	K	Hot Jupiter
1229b	86.8289	7 502 017.0	.54	$1.0740 * 10^{30}$	$4.6743 * 10^{10}$	not available	$4.6743 * 10^{10}$	4.674 3	K	Super Earth
1410b	60.8661	5 258 831.0	.63	$1.2531 * 10^{30}$	$3.8830 * 10^{10}$	not available	$3.8830 * 10^{10}$	3.883 0	K	Hot Jupiter
1455b	49.2767	4 257 506.9	.62	$1.2332 * 10^{30}$	$3.5506 * 10^{10}$	not available	$3.5506 * 10^{10}$	3.550 6	K	Hot Jupiter
1544b	168.8117	14 671 730.9	.81	$1.6111 * 10^{30}$	$8.3678 * 10^{10}$	not available	$8.3678 * 10^{10}$	8.367 8	K	Gas Giant
1606b	196.4352	16 972 001.3	.90	$1.7901 * 10^{30}$	$9.5507 * 10^{10}$	not available	$9.5507 * 10^{10}$	9.550 7	G	Gas Giant
1638b	259.3368	22 406 702.0	.97	$1.9293 * 10^{30}$	$1.1784 * 10^{10}$	not available	$1.1784 * 10^{10}$	1.178 4	G	Gas Giant
1593b	174.5098	15 077 647.7	.81	$1.6111 * 10^{30}$	$1.4386 * 10^{11}$	not available	$1.4386 * 10^{11}$	14.386	K	Gas Giant
452b	384.8430	33 250 435.2	1.04	$2.0625 * 10^{30}$	$1.5676 * 10^{11}$	1.064 = $1.5648 * 10^{11}$ m	$1.5662 * 10^{11}$	15.662	G	Gas Giant
62e	122.3874	10 576 271.4	.69	$1.3724 * 10^{30}$	$6.3765 * 10^{10}$	.427 = $6.3878 * 10^{10}$ m	$6.3822 * 10^{10}$	6.382 2	K	Hot Jupiter
62f	267.2910	23 871 542.4	.69	$1.3724 * 10^{30}$	$1.0973 * 10^{11}$	.718 = $1.0741 * 10^{11}$ m	$1.0857 * 10^{11}$	10.857	K	Gas Giant
155c	52.6617	4 549 970.9	.58	$1.1536 * 10^{30}$	$3.4299 * 10^{10}$	.242 = $3.6202 * 10^{10}$ m	$3.5251 * 10^{10}$	3.525 1	K	Hot Jupiter
442b	112.3053	9 703 177.9	.61	$1.2113 * 10^{30}$	$5.7758 * 10^{10}$	.409 = $6.1185 * 10^{10}$ m	$5.9472 * 10^{10}$	5.947 2	K	Super Earth
235e	46.1836	3 990 263.0	.59	$1.1735 * 10^{30}$	$3.1604 * 10^{10}$	.213 = $3.1864 * 10^{10}$ m	$3.1734 * 10^{10}$	3.173 4	K	Hot Jupiter
440b	101.1114	8 736 025.0	.58	$1.1436 * 10^{30}$	$5.2832 * 10^{10}$	.242 = $3.6202 * 10^{10}$ m	$4.4517 * 10^{10}$	4.451 7	K	Hot Jupiter
283c	92.7437	8 013 055.7	not available	-	-	.341 = $5.1013 * 10^{10}$ m	$5.1013 * 10^{10}$	5.101 3	K	Hot Jupiter
296e	34.1423	2 949 894.72	not available	-	-	.174 = $2.6030 * 10^{10}$ m	$2.6030 * 10^{10}$	2.603 0	K	Hot Jupiter
438b	35.2332	3 044 147.6	.54	$1.0820 * 10^{30}$	$2.5682 * 10^{10}$	.166 = $2.4833 * 10^{10}$ m	$2.5258 * 10^{10}$	2.525 8	K	Terrestrial
296f	63.3358	5 472 213.1	not available	-	-	.263 = $3.9344 * 10^{10}$ m	$3.9344 * 10^{10}$	3.934 4	K	Hot Jupiter
186f	129.9459	11 227 325.8	.478	$9.5074 * 10^{29}$	$5.8721 * 10^{10}$	.356 = $5.3256 * 10^{10}$ m	$5.5989 * 10^{10}$	5.598 9	K	Super Earth

Notes:

1. The Kepler names, orbital periods in Earth days, and masses of respective stars in terms of the Sun were found on http://exoplanet.eu/catalog/
2. Planets 560b, 705b, 1229b, 1410b, 1455b, 1544b, 1606b, 1638b, 1593b were recently discovered.
3. $\sqrt[3]{((\frac{T}{2\pi})^2 * G * M)} = r$ was derived to find the radius r from the respective star as shown below:
   It is known that the escape velocity of an object $v = \sqrt{GM/r}$ where M is the mass of the body being orbited.
   It is also known that for fairly circular orbits, $v = 2\pi r/T$ where T is the period of the planet and r is its distance from its sun.*

   By the transitive property, $v = \sqrt{GM/r} = 2\pi r/T$

   Dividing, $\frac{T}{2\pi r} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{GM}}$

   Multiplying by r, $\frac{T}{2\pi} = r\sqrt{\frac{r}{GM}}$

   Moving r under the radical, $\frac{T}{2\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{GM}}$

   Squaring both sides, $(\frac{T}{2\pi})^2 = \frac{r^3}{GM}$

   Multiplying by GM, $(\frac{T}{2\pi})^2 * GM = r^3$

   Taking the cube root, $\sqrt[3]{((\frac{T}{2\pi})^2 * G * M)} = r$

   *Because $v = \sqrt{GM/r}$ applies to fairly circular orbits, it should be noted that inaccuracies in the data above may stem from the relatively large orbital eccentricities of the planets. For example, 440b's significant error between the calculated and given orbital radii can be justified considering its eccentricity of .34.

4. For 452b, 62e, 62f, 155c, 442b, 235e, 440b, 438b, 186f, planets for which the orbital radius was found according to both the equation above and the a.u. listed on exoplanet.eu, the average of these two sets of values was taken and is listed in the "final accepted value" column.
5. Type of star and planet is according to https://exoplanets.nasa.gov/newworldsatlas/