

# Are the Kepler-11 planets ultra-low density?



Lauren M. Weiss

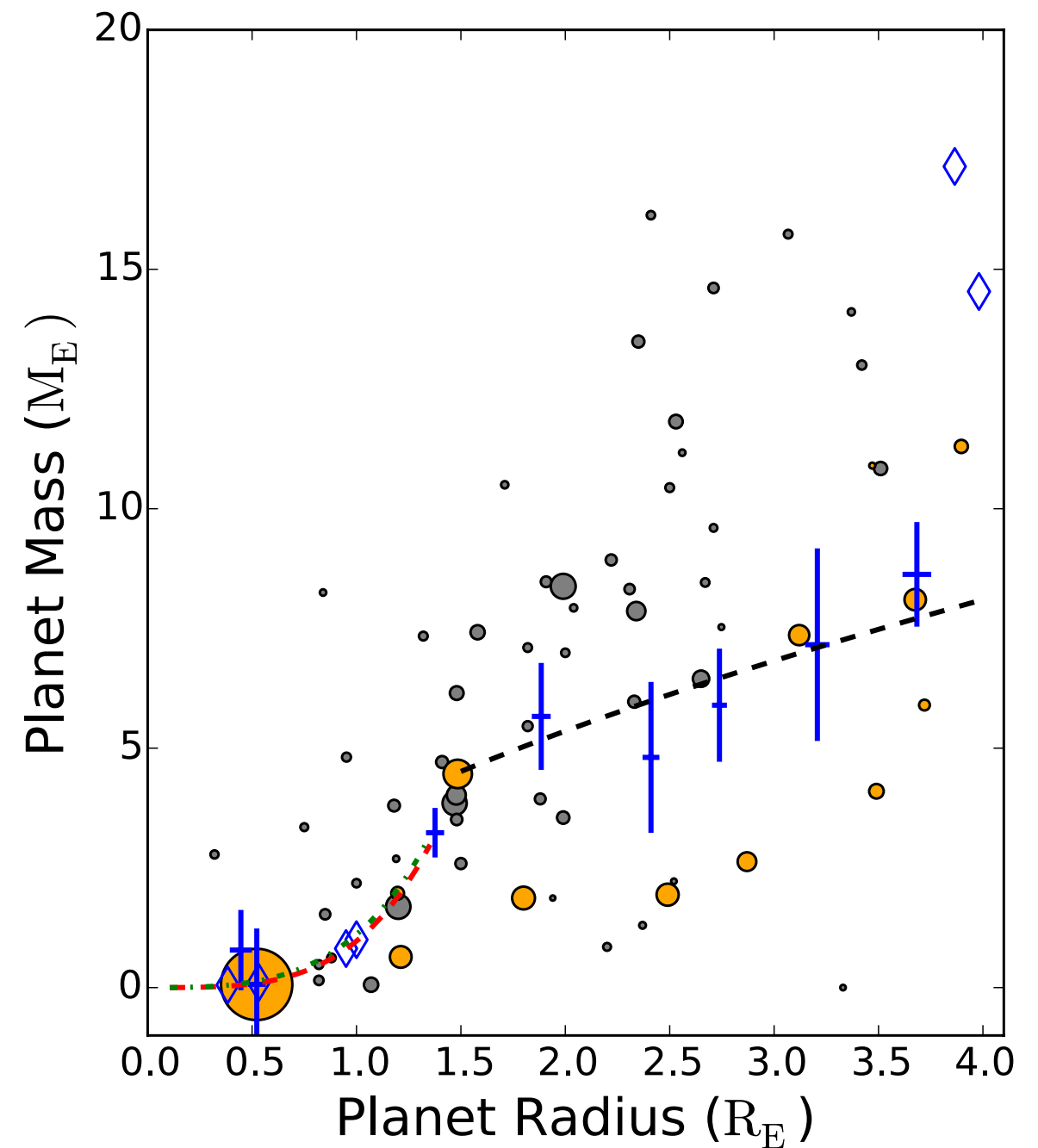
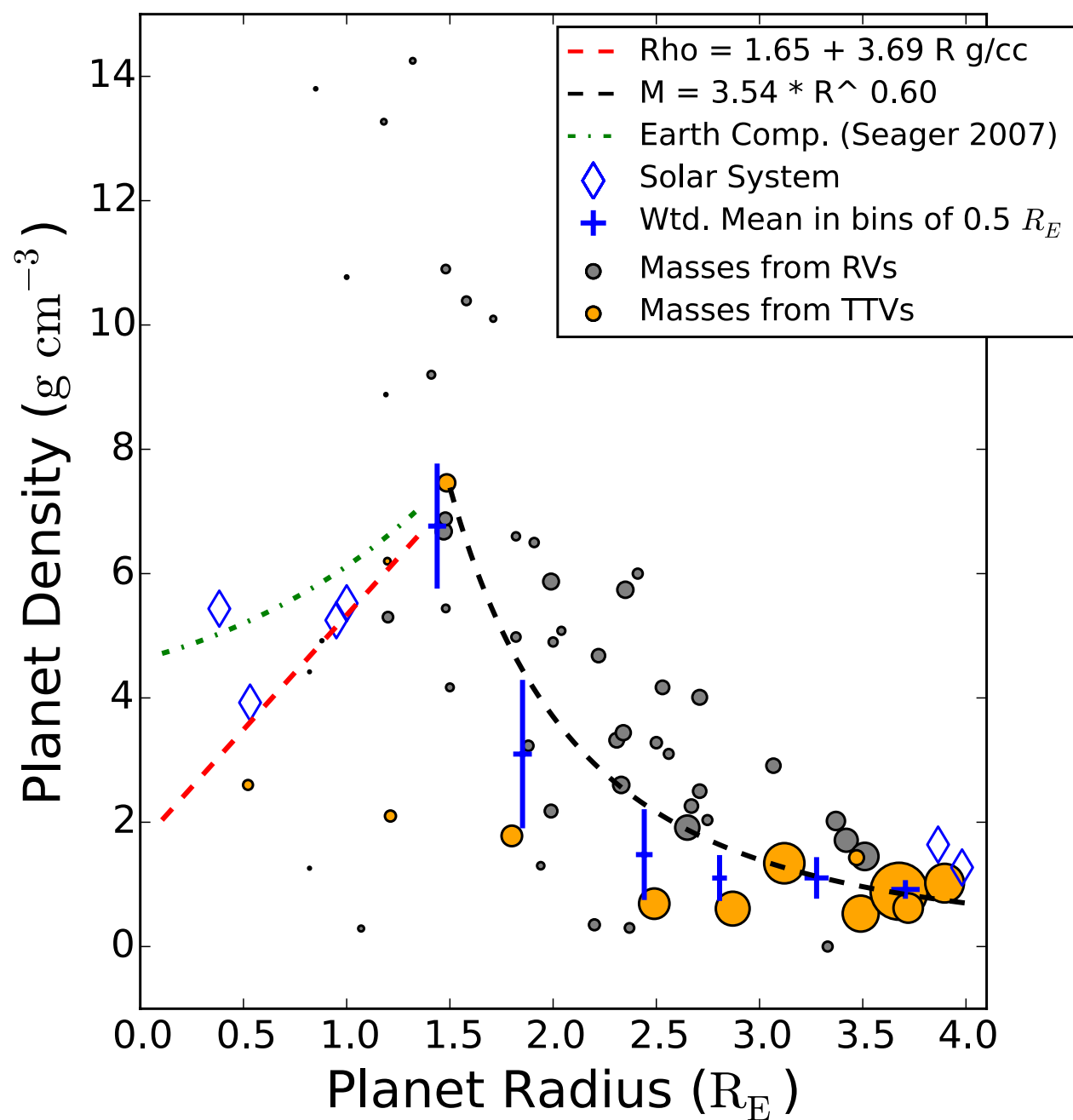
Ken & Gloria Levy Fellow  
UC Berkeley  
Who's Who IAP, Paris, 2015

Collaborators:

Geoff Marcy, Howard Isaacson, Katherine  
Deck, Daniel Jontof-Hutter, Jack Lissauer,  
BJ Fulton

# Masses, densities of 70 planets smaller than 4 $R_E$

Weiss & Marcy 2014



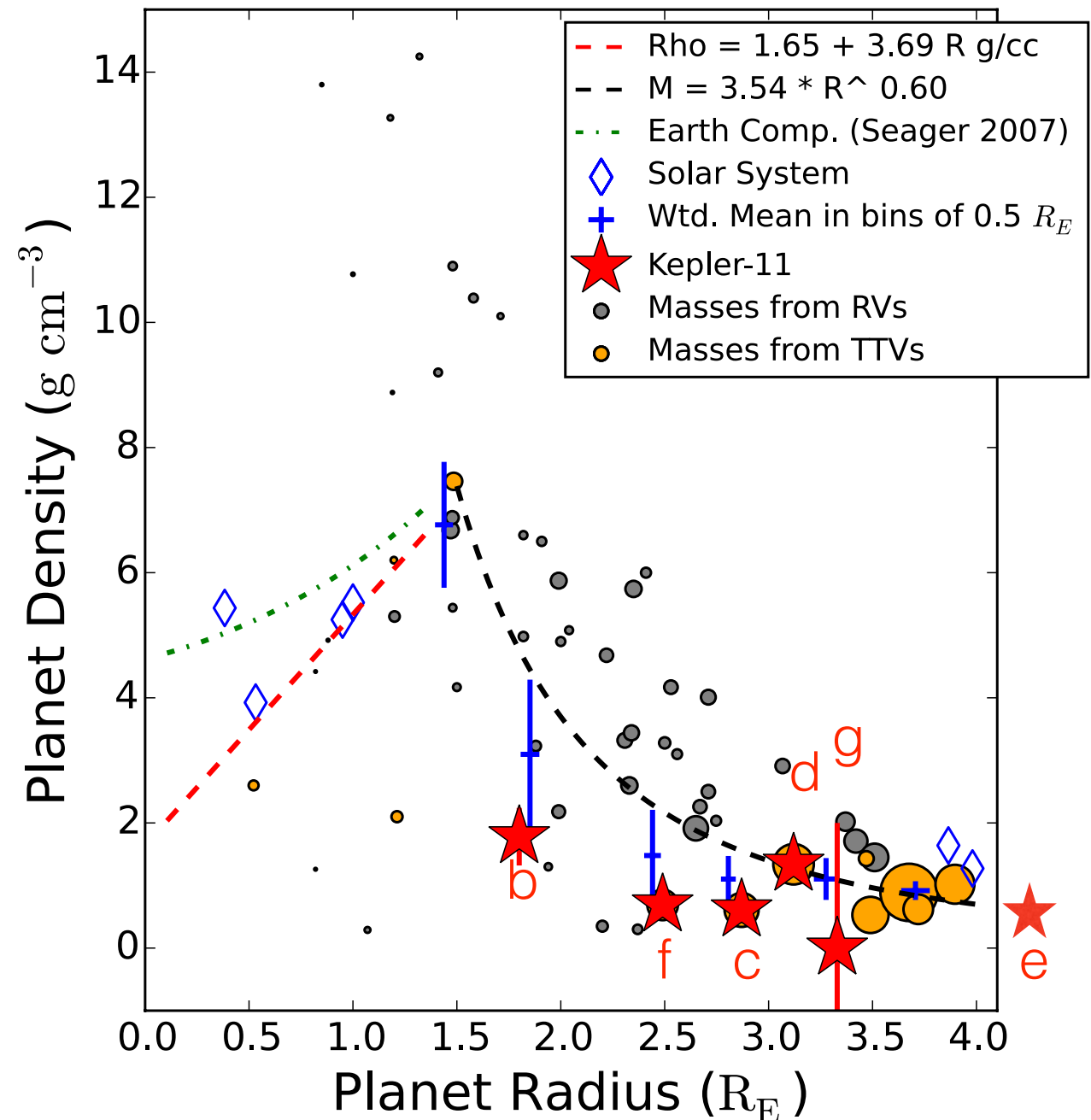
Lissauer+ 2013:

“All Six Planets Known to Orbit Kepler-11 Have Ultra-Low Densities”

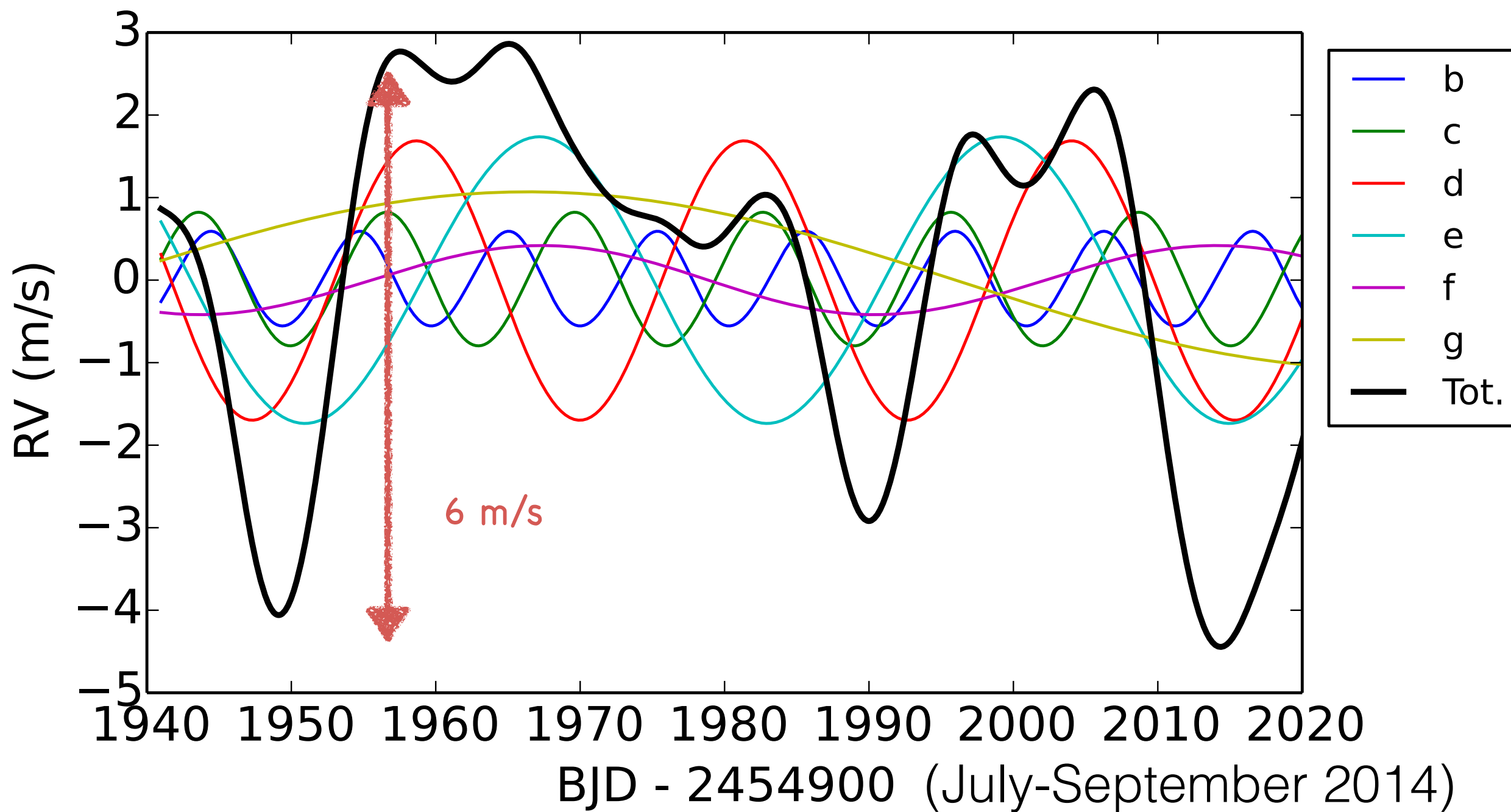
**Table 4**  
The Planets of Kepler-11

Planet	Mass ( $M_{\oplus}$ )	Radius ( $R_{\oplus}$ )	Density ( $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ )
b	$1.9^{+1.4}_{-1.0}$	$1.80^{+0.03}_{-0.05}$	$1.72^{+1.25}_{-0.91}$
c	$2.9^{+2.9}_{-1.6}$	$2.87^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$	$0.66^{+0.66}_{-0.35}$
d	$7.3^{+0.8}_{-1.5}$	$3.12^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$	$1.28^{+0.14}_{-0.27}$
e	$8.0^{+1.5}_{-2.1}$	$4.19^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$	$0.58^{+0.11}_{-0.16}$
f	$2.0^{+0.8}_{-0.9}$	$2.49^{+0.04}_{-0.07}$	$0.69^{+0.29}_{-0.32}$
g	<25	$3.33^{+0.06}_{-0.08}$	<4

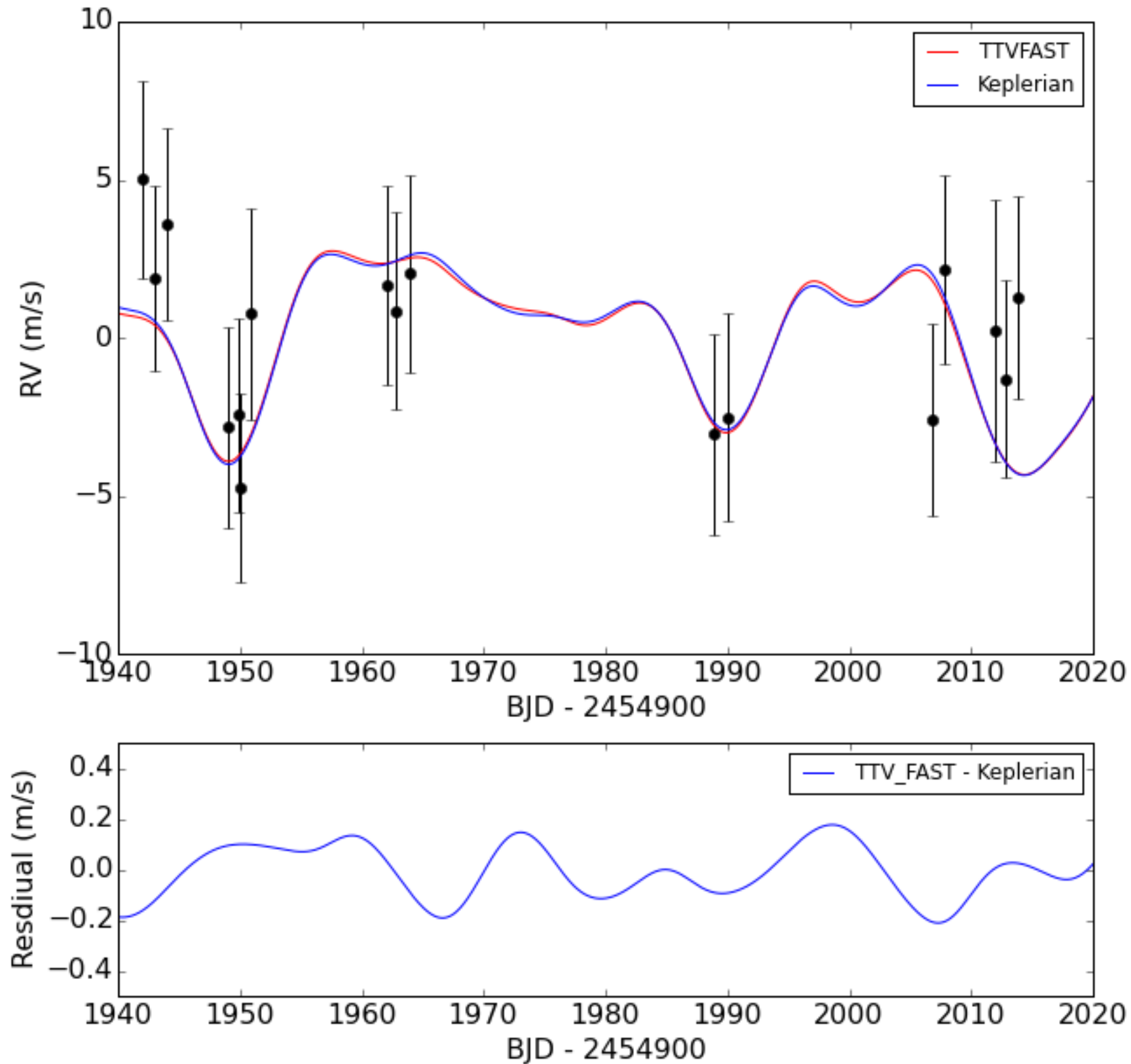
Notes. The mass and eccentricity of Kepler-11 g are  $2\sigma$  upper bounds



# Timed observations at predicted large RV changes based on Lissauer+ 2013 ephemerides



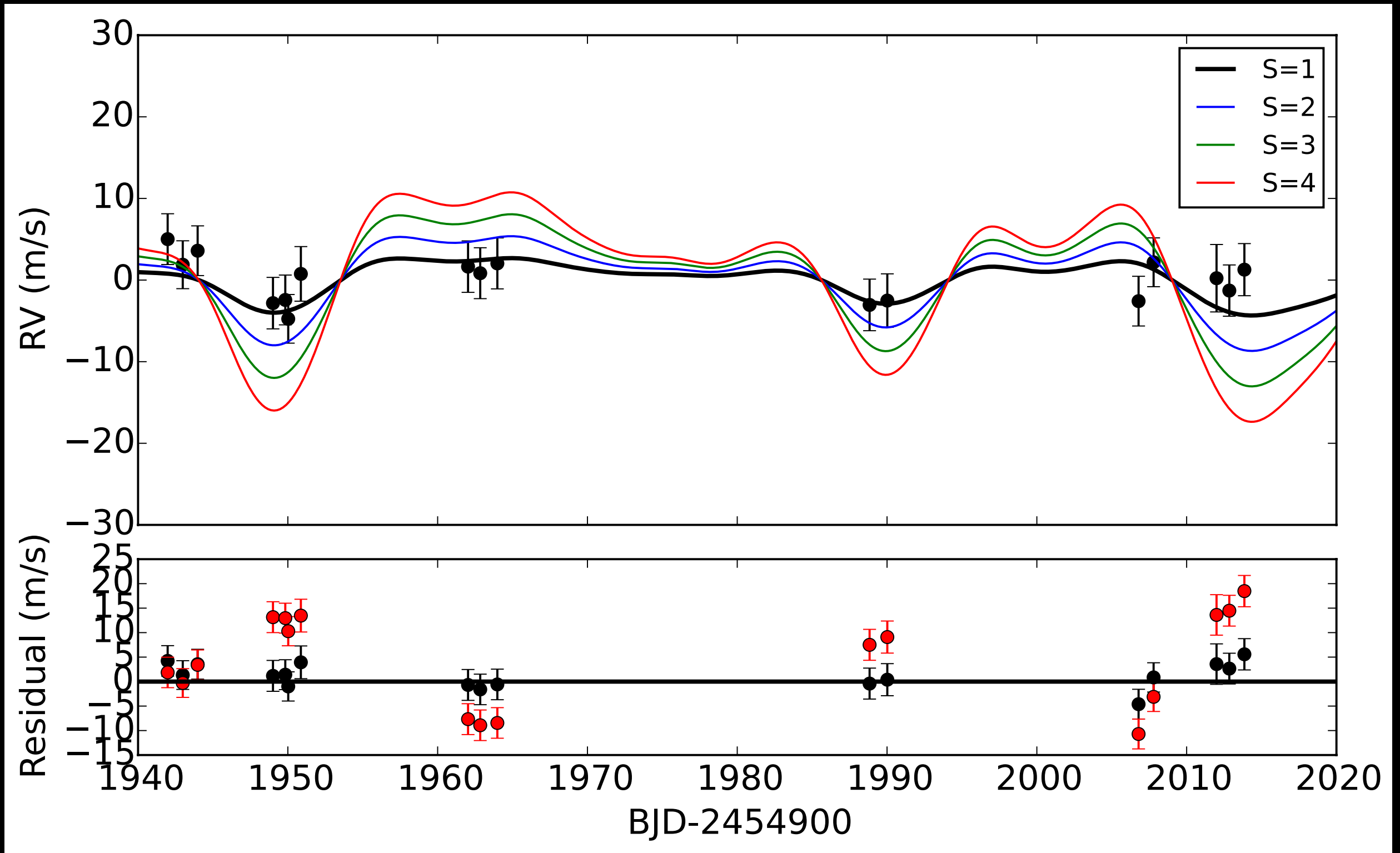
# We acquired 17 HIRES RVs of Kepler-11



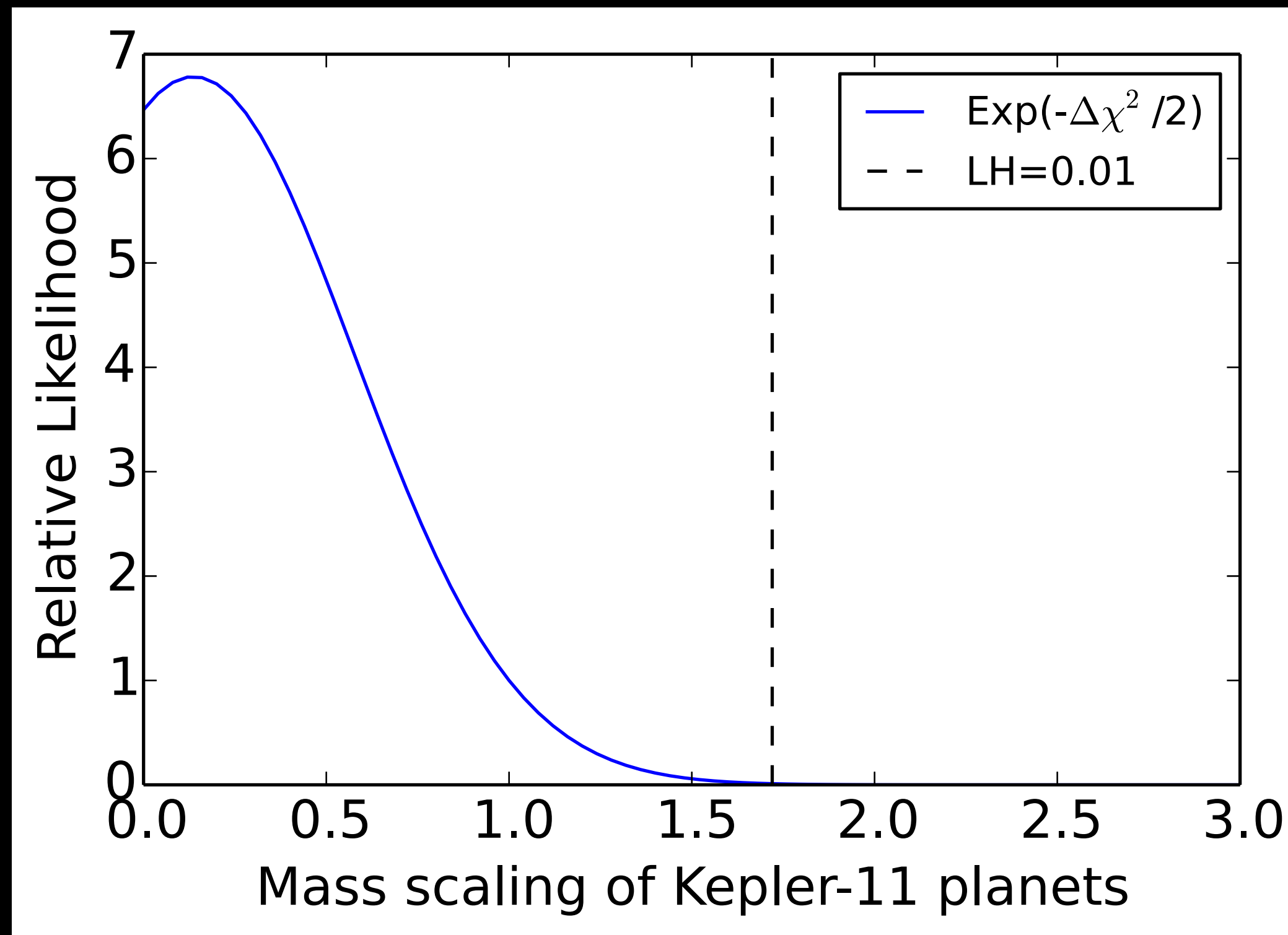
July-September 2014



# Test Scaling the Masses of all 6 Planets by Factor S



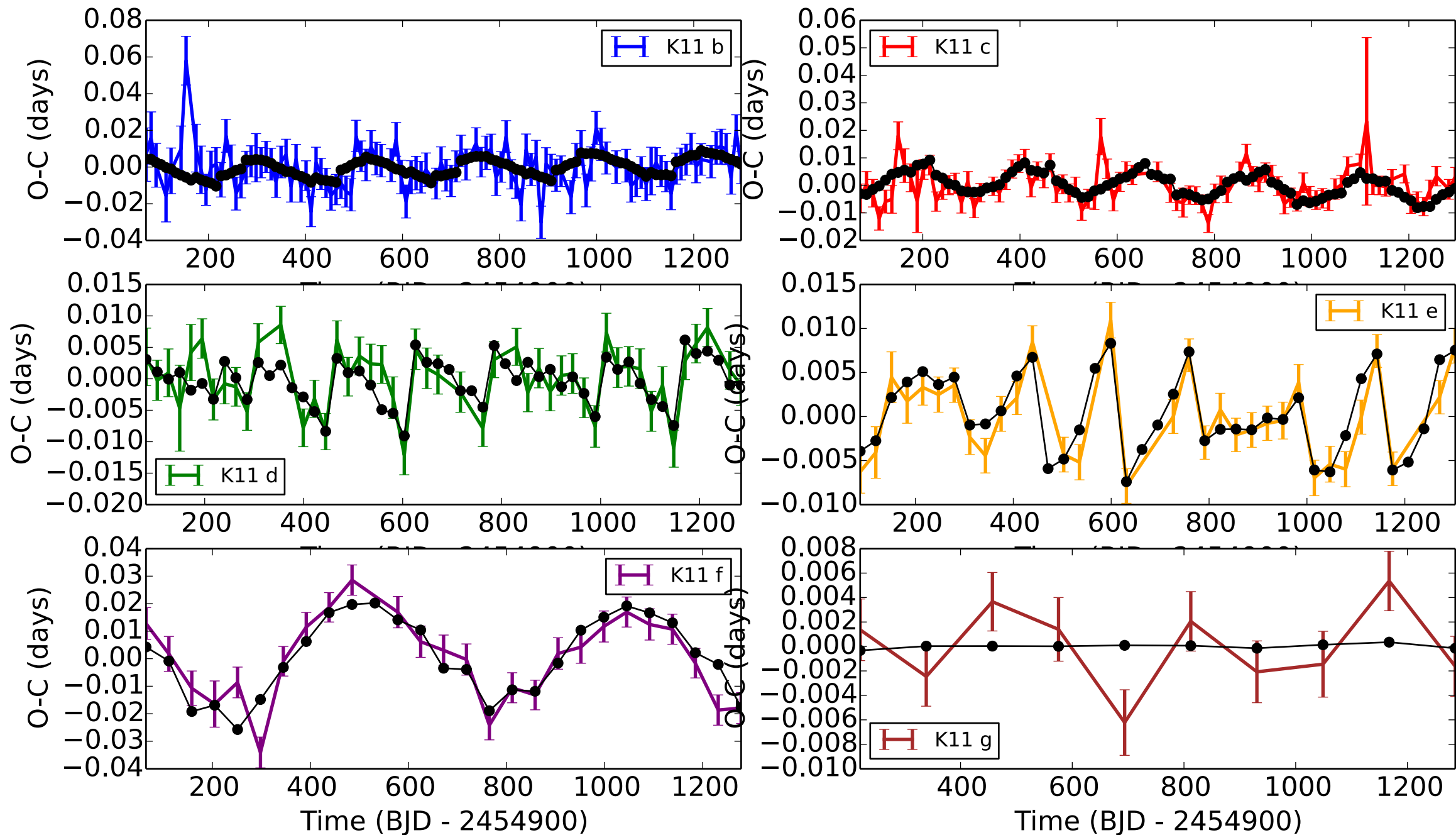
RVs rule out mass scalings  $> 2x$  the TTV-determined masses  
with  $> 2$ -sigma confidence



# L-M Minimization with TTVFAST

applied to TTVs + RVs:  $N_{\text{data}} = 330$ ,  $\chi^2 = 380$

Lissauer et al. 2013 TTVs with TTVFAST ; Best Fit to TTs + RVs





# RV-constrained Kepler-11 Dynamical Parameters:

**Table 2**  
Kepler-11 Best Fit Dynamical Properties

Planet	Period (d)	Ecc.	Inc. (°, fixed)	$\Omega$ (°, fixed)	$\omega$ (°)	M.A. (°)	Mass ( $M_{\oplus}$ )	Radius <sup>a</sup> ( $R_{\oplus}$ )	Density (g/cc)
Kepler-11b	10.30483	0.045	89.64	0	45.54	127.15	$1.87^{+0.43}_{-0.53}$	$1.80 \pm 0.04$	$1.76 \pm 0.46$
Kepler-11c	13.02386	0.025	89.59	0	51.32	189.72	$2.63^{+0.80}_{-0.63}$	$2.87 \pm 0.05$	$0.61 \pm 0.17$
Kepler-11d	22.69197	0.003	89.67	0	146.29	21.97	$7.36^{+0.03}_{-1.16}$	$3.12 \pm 0.06$	$1.34 \pm 0.12$
Kepler-11e	31.99412	0.013	89.89	0	228.40	318.26	$8.19^{+0.77}_{-0.66}$	$4.19 \pm 0.08$	$0.61 \pm 0.06$
Kepler-11f	46.69292	0.013	89.47	0	335.55	105.43	$1.94^{+0.32}_{-0.88}$	$2.49 \pm 0.05$	$0.69 \pm 0.21$
Kepler-11g	118.3973	0.039	89.87	0	34.51	295.63	$< 27.6^b$	$3.33 \pm 0.07$	$< 4.11^b$

**Note.** — Osculating Elements determined at epoch BJD - 2454900 = 64.67

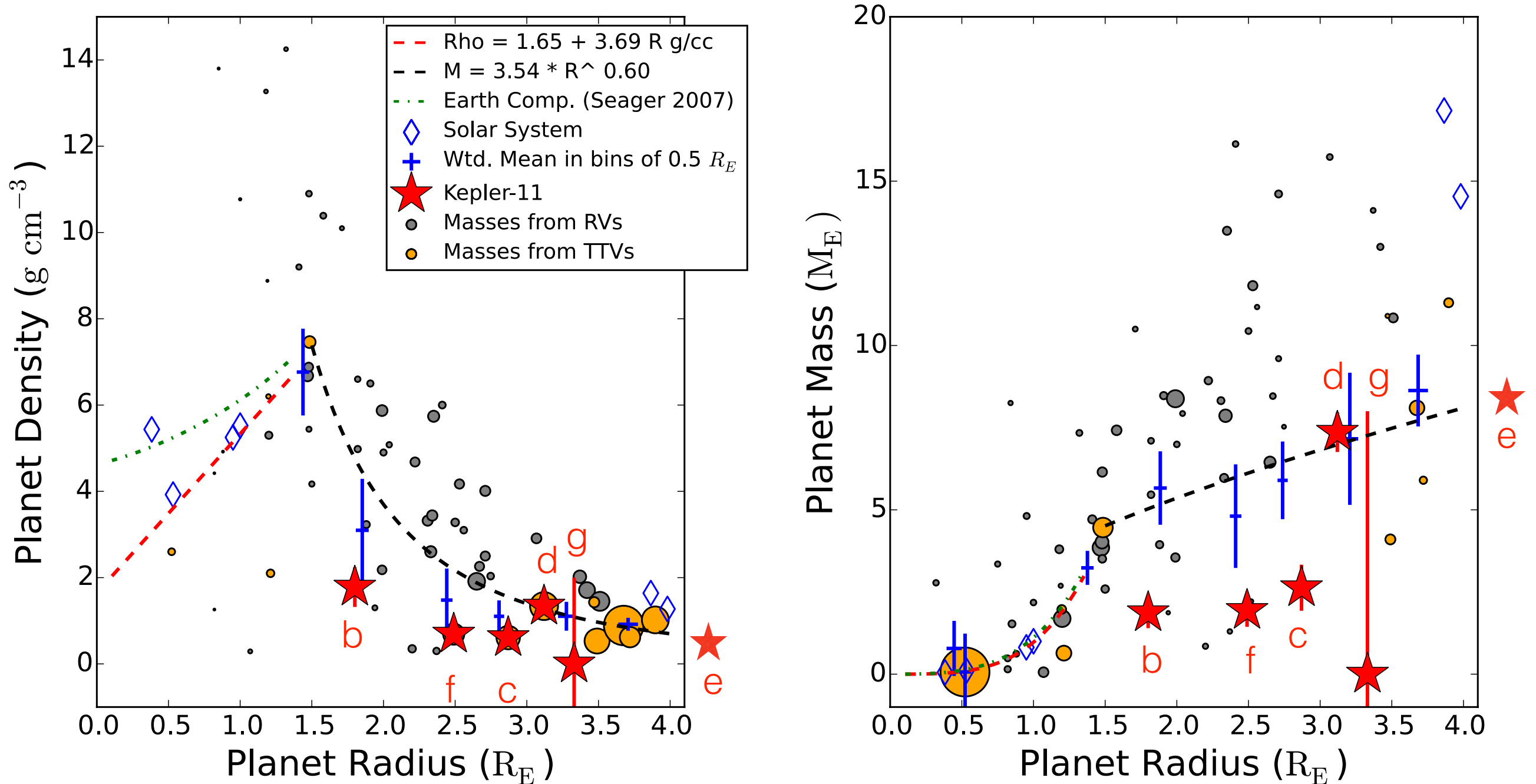
<sup>a</sup> From Lissauer et al. (2013)

<sup>b</sup>  $2\sigma$  upper limit.

**Masses and densities are within +/-10% of Lissauer et al. 2013 values**

# RV measurements of **Kepler-11** are consistent with ultra-low density planets

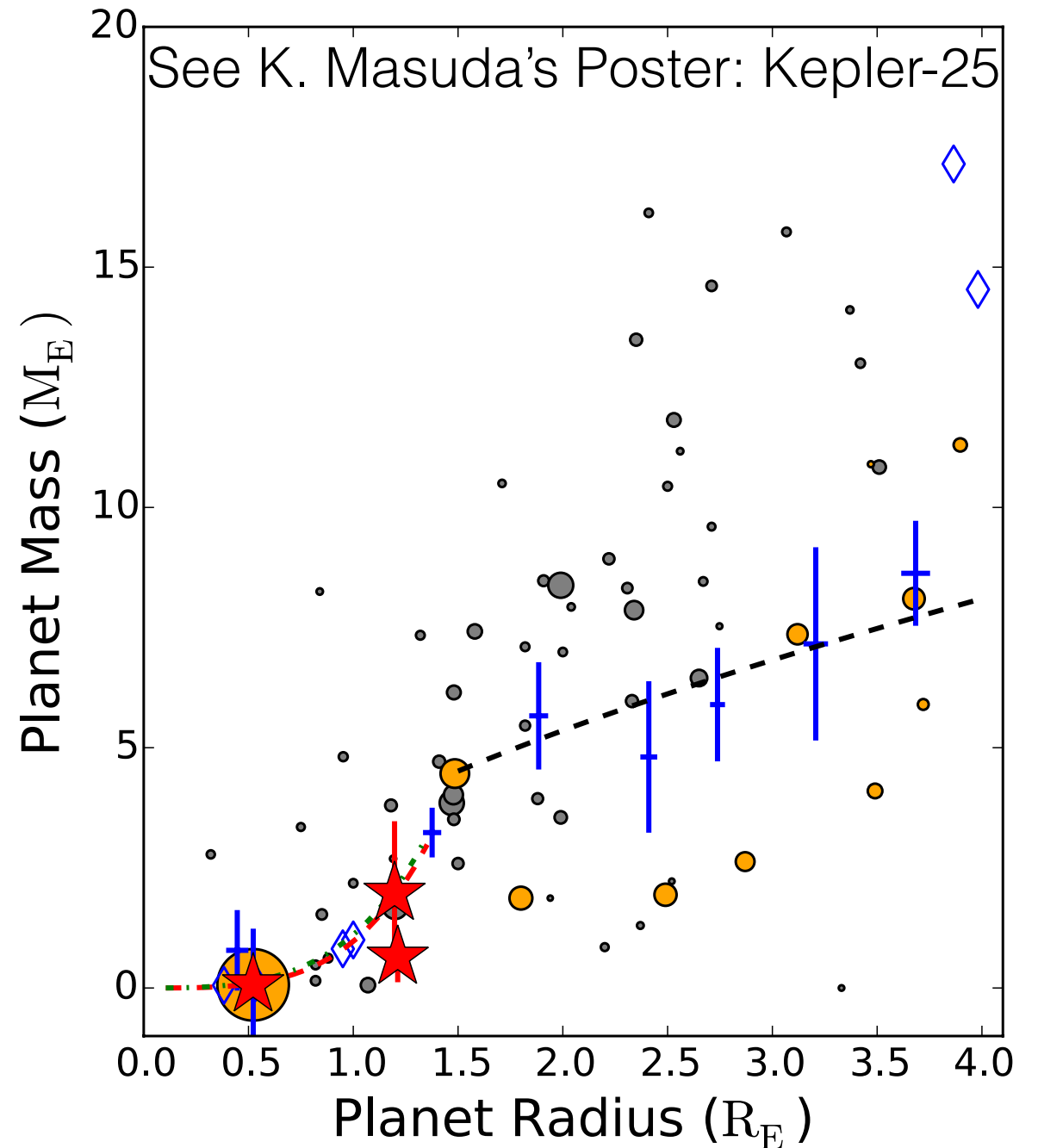
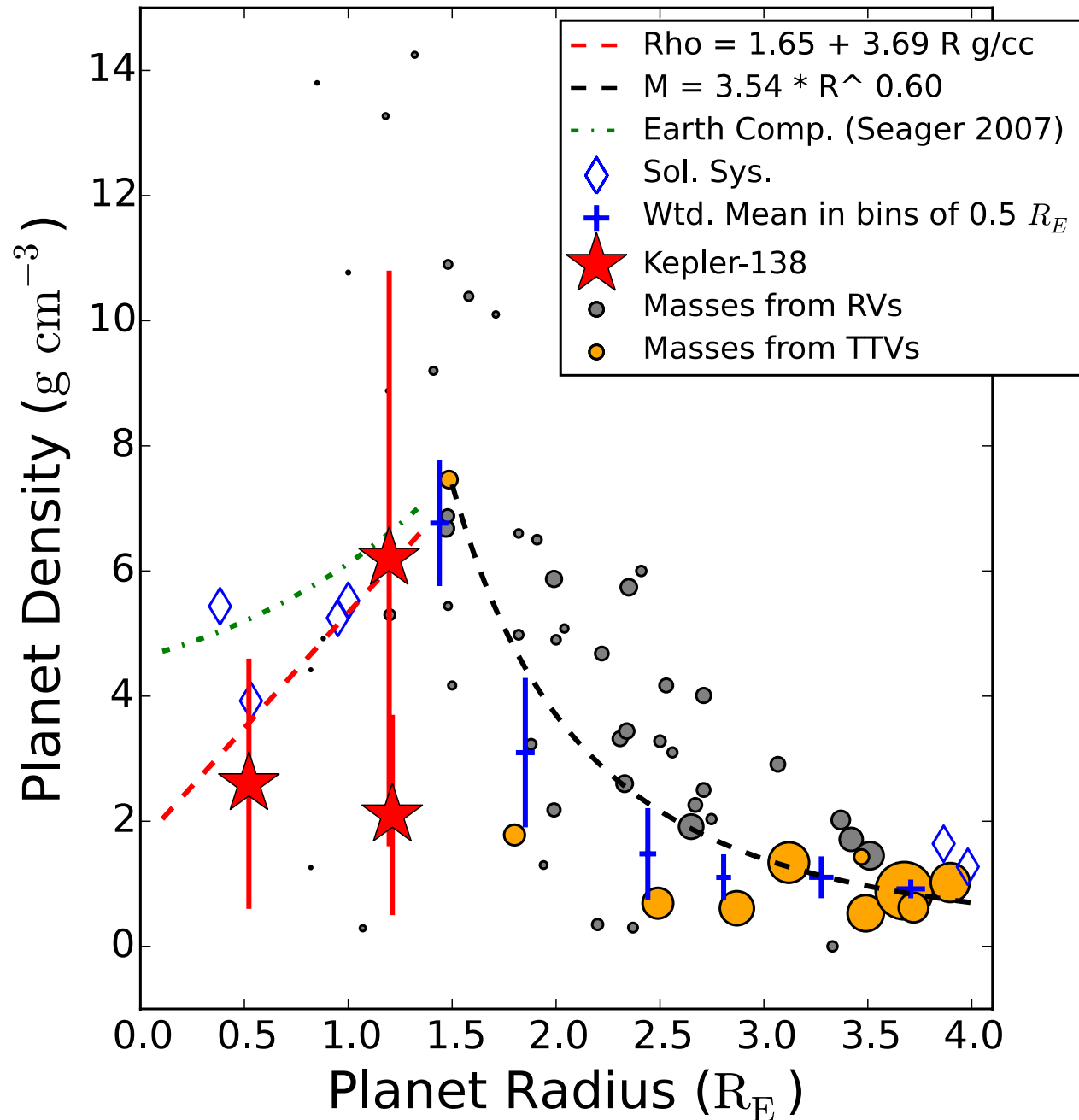
Weiss+ 2015 (in prep.)



# Kepler-138 c is low density.

## Ultra-low density planets exist at small radii too!

Weiss+ 2015 (in prep.)



# Extras

# Masses, densities of planets smaller than 4 R<sub>E</sub>

