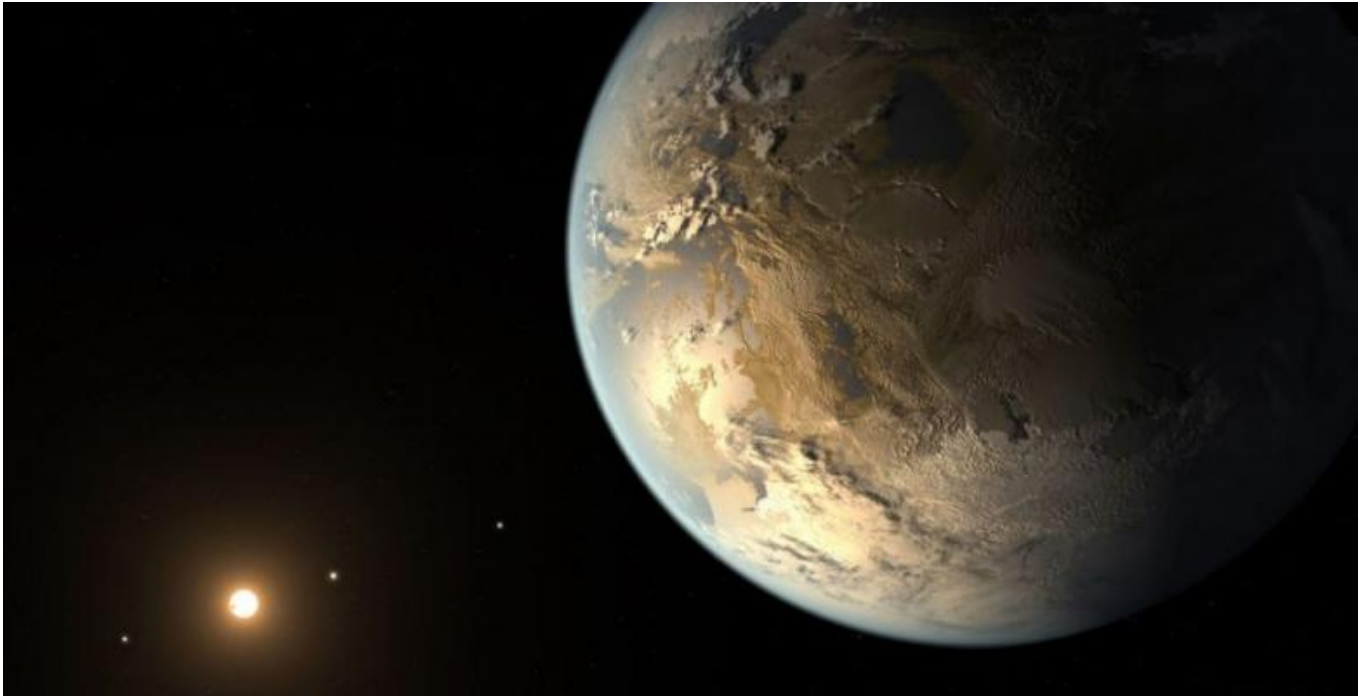

Scientists select 20 'Earth-like' planets that could be habitable

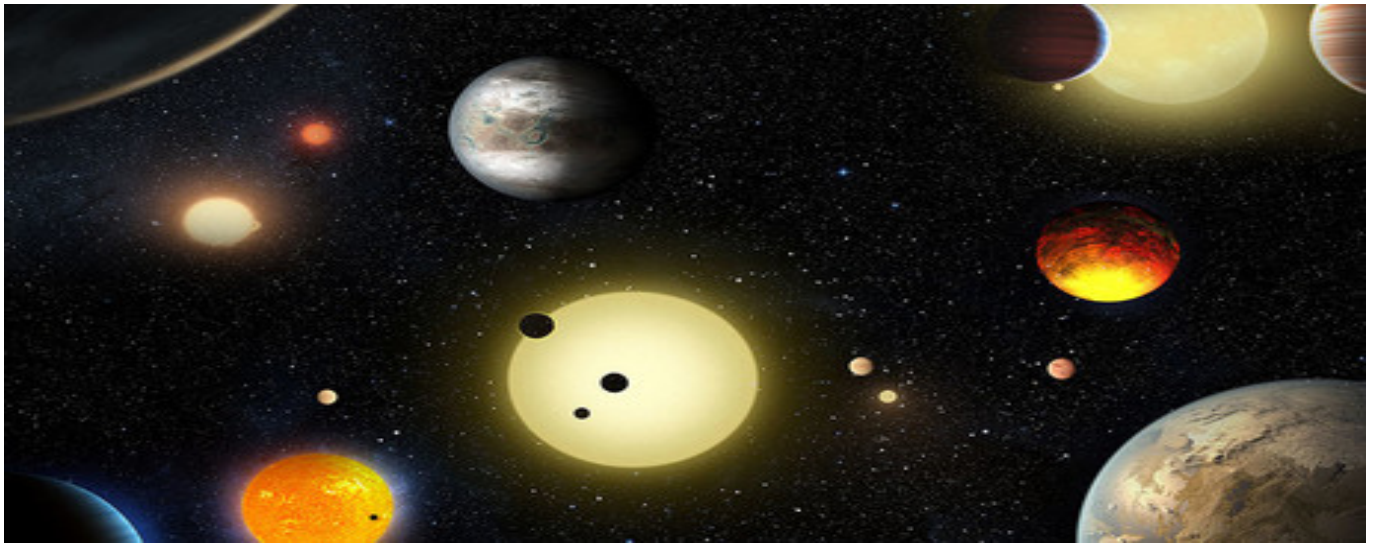
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There are 20 exoplanets among those discovered by the Kepler telescope that could harbor life, a study by American scientists says. Hundreds of planets are the right distance from their stars to be able to hold liquid water, but only 20 of them are rocky.

The [paper](#) that has been compiled by a team of researchers, led by San Francisco State University astronomer Dr. Stephen R. Kane, will appear in the Astrophysical Journal.

Read more [Kepler Spacecraft telescope discovers crop of 104 new planets, 4 look promising](#)



First of all, [researchers](#) chose from over 4,000 exoplanets outside our solar system, revealed by powerful Kepler telescope, and found that 216 were within a so-called “*habitable zone*” and thus could hold liquid water. This zone is just at the right distance from the star. If a planet is too far away, water freezes. If it’s too close to the star, water evaporates.

Then, the scientists proceeded to select 20 planets that had rocky surfaces.

“There are very limited resources available for studying the atmospheres of terrestrial planets and so the Habitable Zone is used to select those planets most likely to have liquid water on the surface,” Kane said, as quoted by Tech Crunch. *“This will become increasingly important once new facilities, such as the James Webb Space Telescope, are deployed.”*

It doesn’t mean that you could just land there and walk freely, scientists say, though they remain hopeful.

“If we were to look at our Earth 3 billion years ago, we couldn’t survive on that planet because there wasn’t oxygen,” lead author Dr. Stephen R. Kane told Gizmodo.

“[These planets] may not be a place where we could just land and take off our helmets, but there are certainly places where there could be all kinds of life living,” he added.

Among the 20 planets, there is one we already know: Kepler 186-f’s discovery was announced in April 2014.

Kepler 186-f is the same size as Earth, and appears to be just at the right distance from its parent star to have liquid water.

The next step for the researchers now will be to study each ‘candidate’ more closely, to estimate their potential to harbor life one-by-one.

“It’s exciting to see the sheer amount of planets that are out there, which makes you think that there is zero chance of there not being another place where life could be found,” co-author of the study Michelle Hill, an undergraduate Australian student studying in San Francisco, told the Daily Galaxy outlet.

The study took three years and involved researchers at NASA, Arizona State University, Caltech, University of Hawaii-Manoa, the University of Bordeaux, Cornell University and the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics.