1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:02,170
(Music)

2
00:00:02,170 --> 00:00:05,170
The most comprehensive dataset from NASA's Kepler

3
00:00:05,170 --> 00:00:08,170
Mission will help researchers discover how many

4
00:00:08,170 --> 00:00:10,770
Earth-size planets are in our galaxy.

5
00:00:10,770 --> 00:00:13,770
Using four years of Kepler observations,

6
00:00:13,770 --> 00:00:15,770
the Planet Candidate Catalog contains

7
00:00:15,770 --> 00:00:17,850
the best characterized data yet.

8
00:00:17,850 --> 00:00:21,850
Observed in the Cygnus constellation, the data

9
00:00:21,850 --> 00:00:26,130
contains 219 new planet candidates.

10
00:00:26,130 --> 00:00:30,130
10 of these are less than twice the size

11
00:00:30,130 --> 00:00:34,300
of the Earth and orbit in their stars' habitable zone.

12
00:00:34,300 --> 00:00:37,300
The habitable zone is a range of distance

13
00:00:37,300 --> 00:00:40,300

from a star where water could pool on

14
00:00:40,300 --> 00:00:42,310
a rocky planet's surface.

15
00:00:42,310 --> 00:00:45,310
The data will be used by scientists to help

16
00:00:45,310 --> 00:00:47,310
determine the frequency and variety

17
00:00:47,310 --> 00:00:49,520
of planets in the galaxy.

18
00:00:49,520 --> 00:00:52,520
Kepler has identified more than 4,000 planet

19
00:00:52,520 --> 00:00:54,520
candidates and 2,300 confirmed planets

20
00:00:54,520 --> 00:00:58,230
orbiting other stars.

21
00:00:58,230 --> 00:01:02,230
Kepler's search for planets continues as part

22
00:01:02,230 --> 00:01:06,200
of an on-going study of different regions of space.

23
00:01:06,200 --> 00:01:10,200
Future studies could reveal a vast range of planet