You are a group of three planetary scientist, you have access to data from James Webb Space Telescope, Hubble Space telescope, and observatories though out the world. Provide a list of 10 planets starting with closest to earth that might be habitable for humans, with their distance from earth in light years, and location in the universe.

Certainly! Below is a list of 10 planets that might be considered habitable for humans, based on various factors like their location in the habitable zone of their stars, the potential for liquid water, and other factors such as size and composition. These planets are not confirmed to be habitable, but they have been identified as potential candidates for habitability based on available data from the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), Hubble Space Telescope, and ground-based observatories.

**1. Proxima Centauri b**

* **Distance from Earth**: 4.24 light years
* **Location**: Proxima Centauri, Alpha Centauri system (closest star system to Earth)
* **Potential Habitability**: Proxima Centauri b is located in the habitable zone of its red dwarf star. While the planet’s conditions are uncertain, it remains one of the closest exoplanets that may support life.

**2. Alpha Centauri A b**

* **Distance from Earth**: 4.37 light years
* **Location**: Alpha Centauri A (part of the Alpha Centauri triple system)
* **Potential Habitability**: Alpha Centauri A b is within the habitable zone of its star, though its potential for supporting life is debated, considering that Alpha Centauri A is a more active star, which may lead to challenges with habitability.

**3. LHS 1140 b**

* **Distance from Earth**: 39 light years
* **Location**: LHS 1140, constellation of the Whale (Cetus)
* **Potential Habitability**: LHS 1140 b is a rocky exoplanet orbiting within the habitable zone of a red dwarf star. It is roughly 1.4 times the size of Earth and has a good chance of retaining an atmosphere, making it a good candidate for future studies on habitability.

**4. Teegarden’s Star b**

* **Distance from Earth**: 12.5 light years
* **Location**: Teegarden’s Star, constellation Aries
* **Potential Habitability**: Teegarden’s Star b lies in the habitable zone of its star. Its size and distance from its host star make it a promising candidate for potential habitability, though more data is needed to confirm its atmosphere and surface conditions.

**5. TRAPPIST-1e**

* **Distance from Earth**: 39.6 light years
* **Location**: TRAPPIST-1, constellation Aquarius
* **Potential Habitability**: TRAPPIST-1e is one of the seven Earth-sized planets orbiting the ultra-cool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1. It is located in the habitable zone and might have water and conditions conducive to life.

**6. K2-18 b**

* **Distance from Earth**: 124 light years
* **Location**: K2-18, constellation Leo
* **Potential Habitability**: K2-18 b is a sub-Neptune-sized exoplanet that orbits within the habitable zone of its star. Recent observations by the JWST suggest the potential for water vapor in its atmosphere, which boosts its candidacy for habitability.

**7. Proxima Centauri c**

* **Distance from Earth**: 4.24 light years
* **Location**: Proxima Centauri, Alpha Centauri system
* **Potential Habitability**: Proxima Centauri c is another planet in the Proxima Centauri system, but further from the star compared to Proxima Centauri b. It may be too cold for liquid water, but there is still ongoing research to assess its potential habitability.

**8. Kepler-442 b**

* **Distance from Earth**: 1,200 light years
* **Location**: Kepler-442, constellation Lyra
* **Potential Habitability**: Kepler-442 b is an Earth-sized planet located in the habitable zone of its host star. It has a similar size to Earth and may have conditions that allow for liquid water, making it one of the more promising exoplanets for habitability.

**9. Ross 128 b**

* **Distance from Earth**: 11 light years
* **Location**: Ross 128, constellation Virgo
* **Potential Habitability**: Ross 128 b is a temperate exoplanet orbiting a quiet red dwarf star. It is located in the habitable zone, and its stable orbit may allow for conditions favorable to life, though more data is needed to assess its atmosphere.

**10. Luyten’s Star b (GJ 273 b)**

* **Distance from Earth**: 12.2 light years
* **Location**: Luyten’s Star, constellation Canis Minor
* **Potential Habitability**: Luyten’s Star b is a super-Earth located within the habitable zone of its red dwarf star. Its potential for habitability has been debated, but it remains a top candidate for further investigation as its host star is relatively quiet.

These exoplanets are some of the most promising candidates in the search for life beyond Earth, based on their size, distance from their star, and location in the habitable zone. More research and observations from telescopes like JWST will help refine our understanding of their habitability.