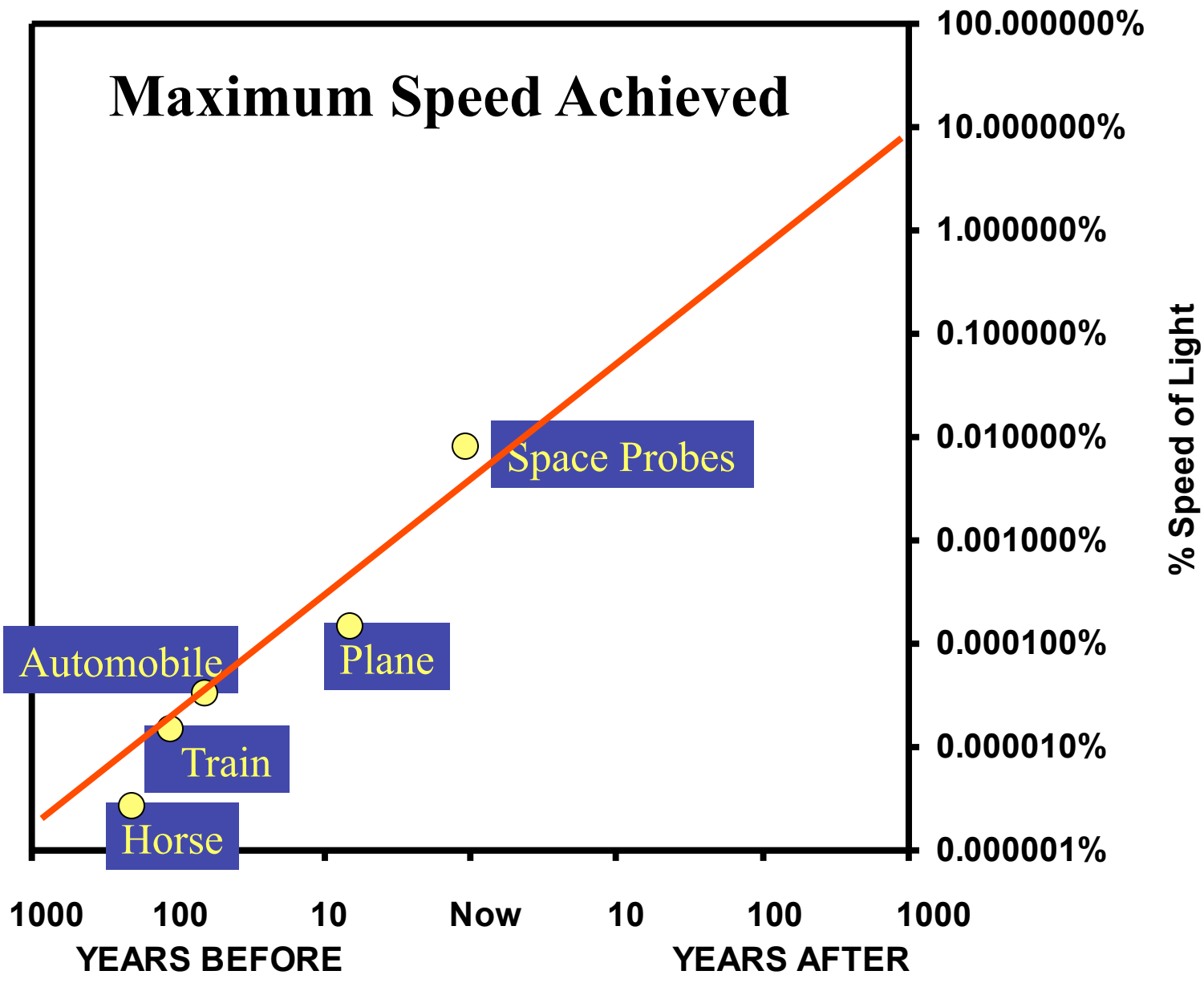





# Interstellar Travel & The Fermi Paradox





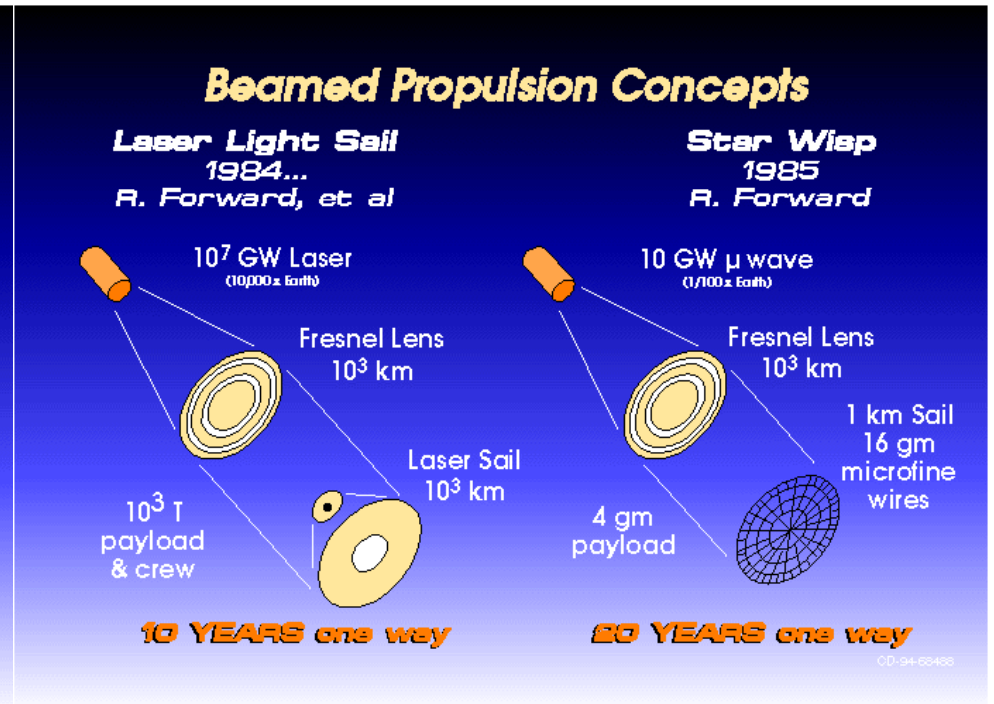
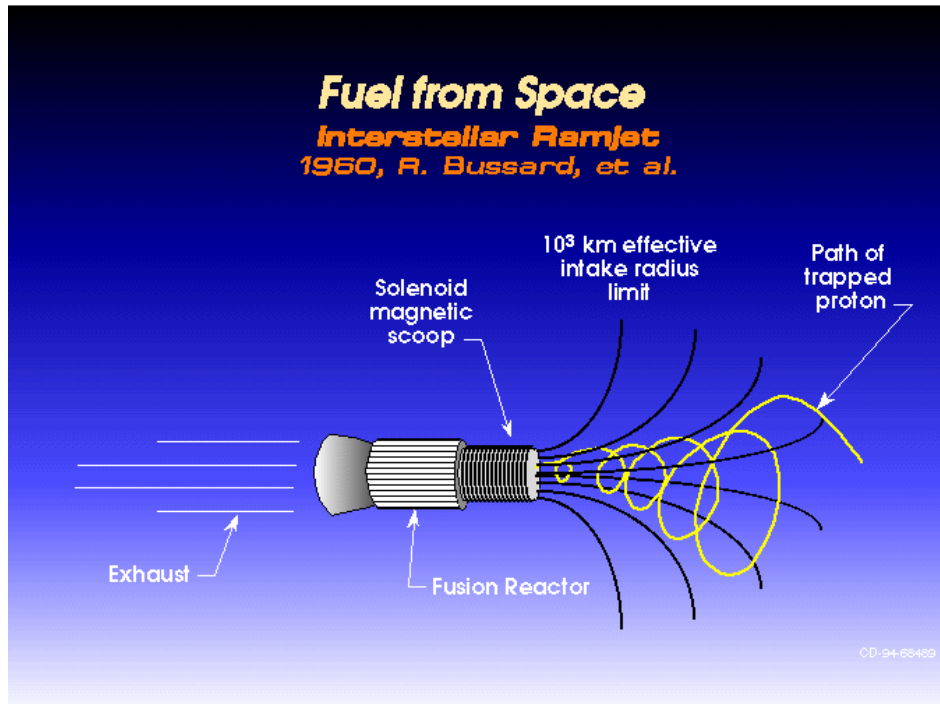
# Rocket Limitation

*Propellant Mass to send one canister past Alpha Centauri within 900 years*

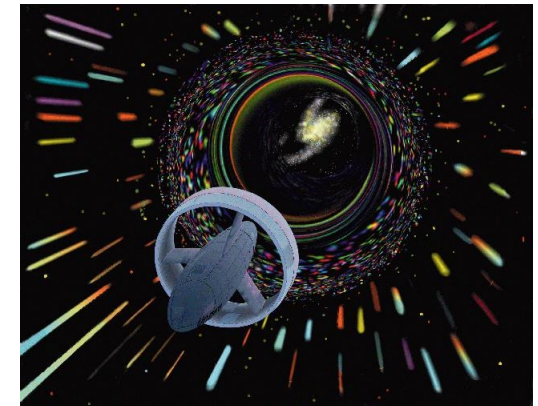
<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Fission</i>	<i>Fusion</i>	<i>Ion/Antimatter</i>
<i>(500 sec)</i>	<i>(5,000 sec)</i>	<i>(10,000 sec)</i>	<i>(50,000 sec)</i>
$\approx 10^{137}$ kg	$\approx 10^{17}$ kg	$\approx 10^{11}$ kg	$\approx 10^5$ kg
	<i>A BILLION</i>	<i>A THOUSAND</i>	<i>TEN</i>
<i>Not enough mass in universe</i>			

*Conclusion: we need a Propulsion Breakthrough ; NO PROPELLANT !*

# Some ideas for the future



There are plausible ideas to work on, but **warp drive and worm holes** may have to wait.





# Interstellar Travel: Issues

1. How far do we have to go?

To reach another star:  $\alpha$  Centauri, 4.2 light years away.

To reach a known planetary system:  $\epsilon$  Eridani, 10 light years away

To reach a planet like the Earth: who knows?

2. How long do we want to wait?

Adult life: 50 years

Multigeneration travel: 30 generations = 1000 years?

(Linguistic & Cultural stability becomes an issue...)

3. How long will it take?

At 30 km/s (solar sail, ramjet): 4.2 light years in 42,000 years

At 3000 km/s (nuclear pulse): 4.2 light years in 420 years

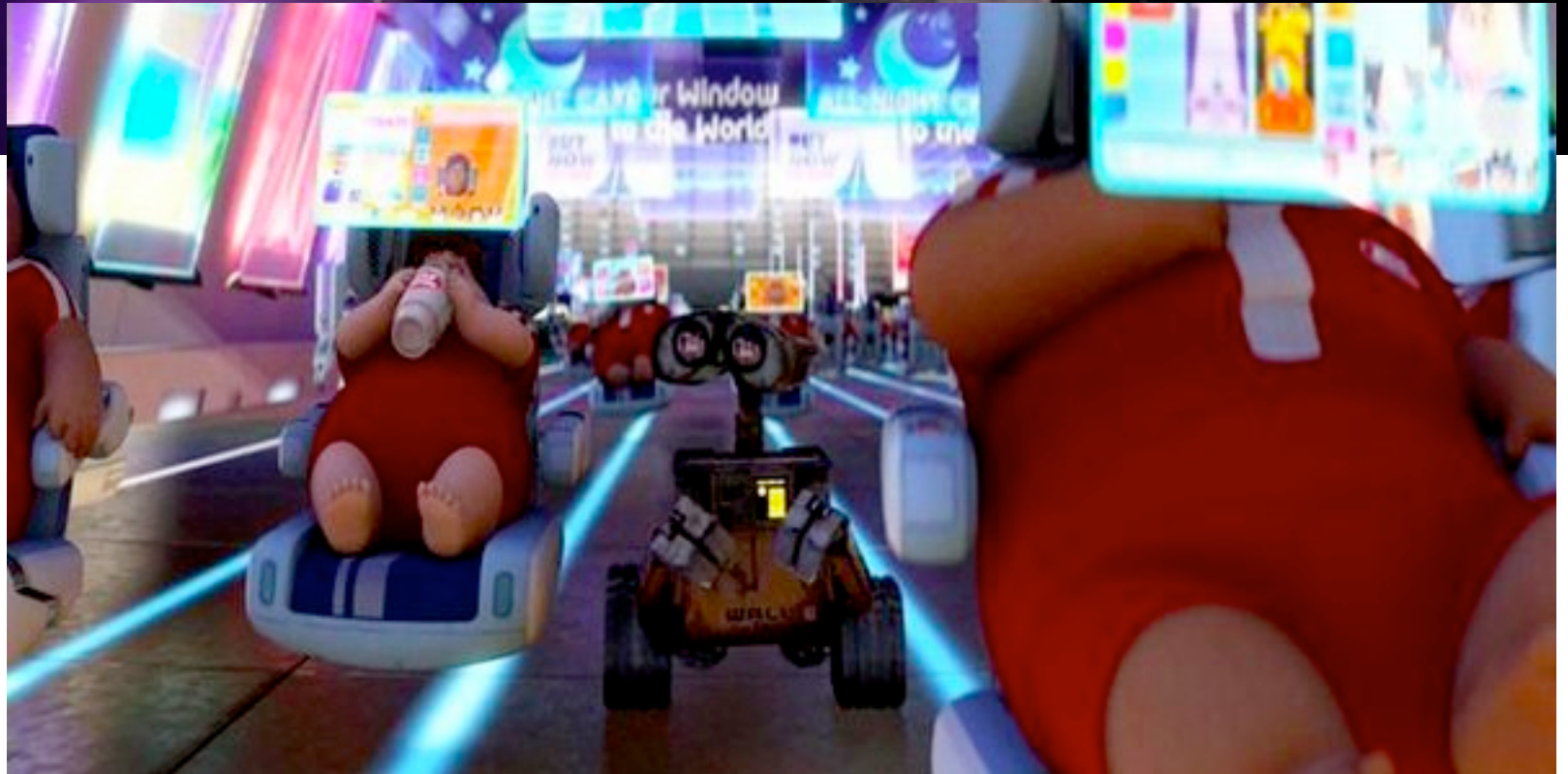
Near the speed of light (a-matter): 4.2 light years in 4.2 years  
Galactic Centre in 26,000 years  
Nearby galaxies in 2-10 million years

*Note: Teleportation — remote reconstruction of matter at light speed — is not ruled out by the laws of physics. Quantum collapse of the wave function does not prevent it.*

## Why go fast?

Slow transport is possible, and the only option to carry any significant payload.

**Multigenerational craft or “space arks”**: carry an entire ecosystem and civilization.



## Why go fast?

Slow transport is possible, and the only option to carry any significant payload.

**Multigenerational craft or “space arks”:** carry an entire ecosystem and civilization.

**Stasis craft:** carry crew in hibernation.





## Why go fast?

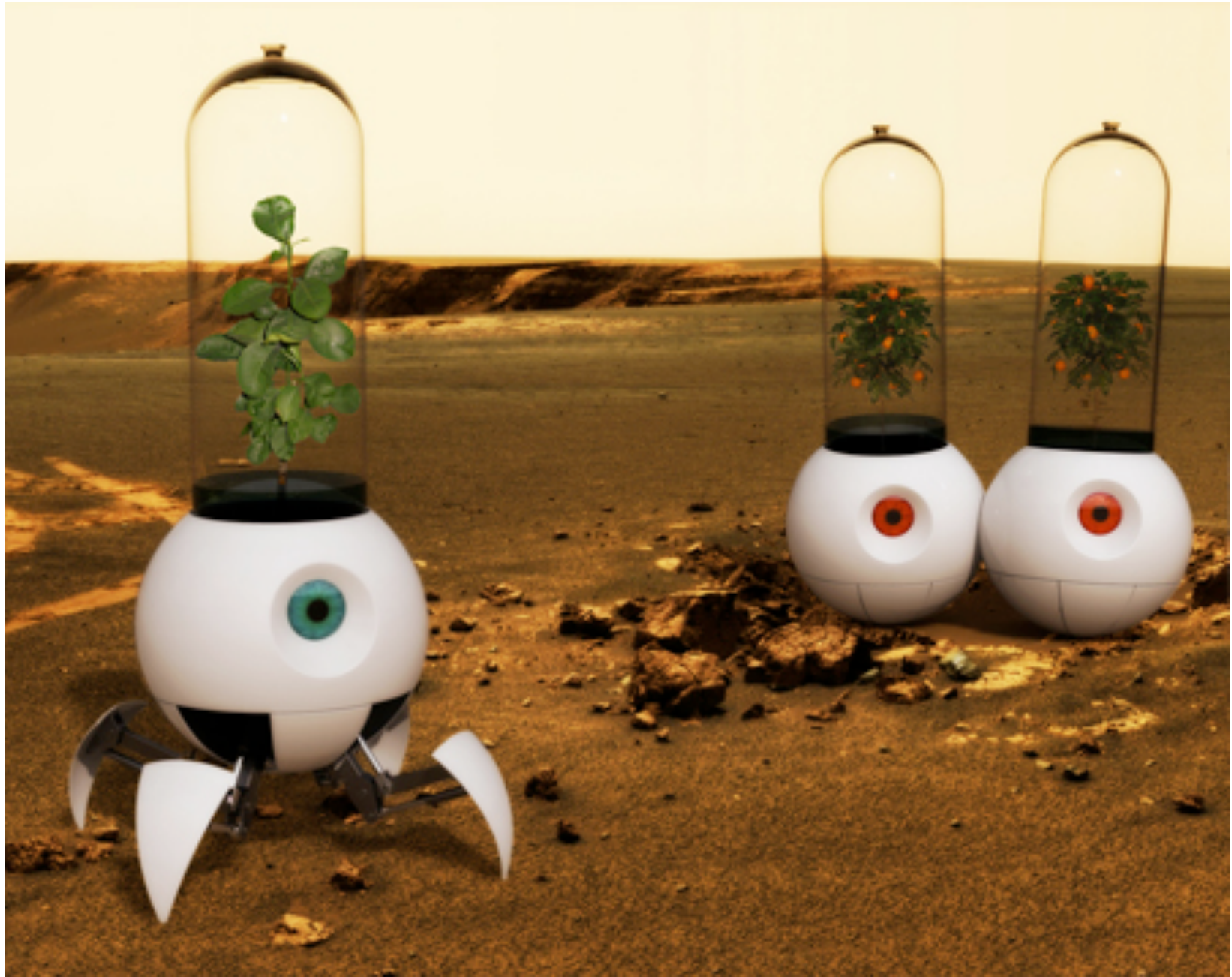
Slow transport is possible, and the only option to carry any significant payload.

**Multigenerational craft or “space arks”:** carry an entire ecosystem and civilization.

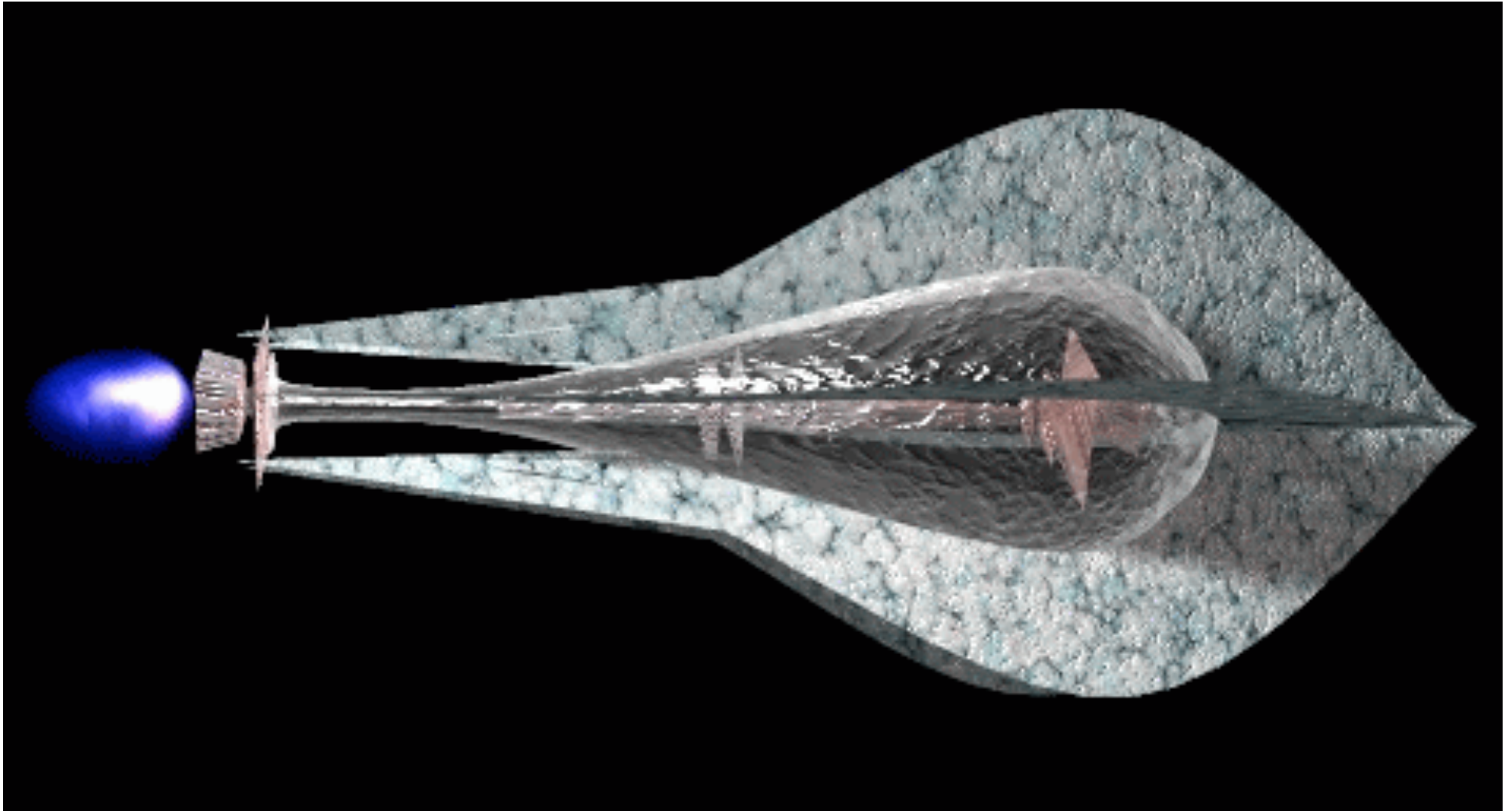
**Stasis craft:** carry crew in hibernation.

**Clone craft:** carry just the genetic information to create a colony at the destination  
(and good enough androids to raise them!)

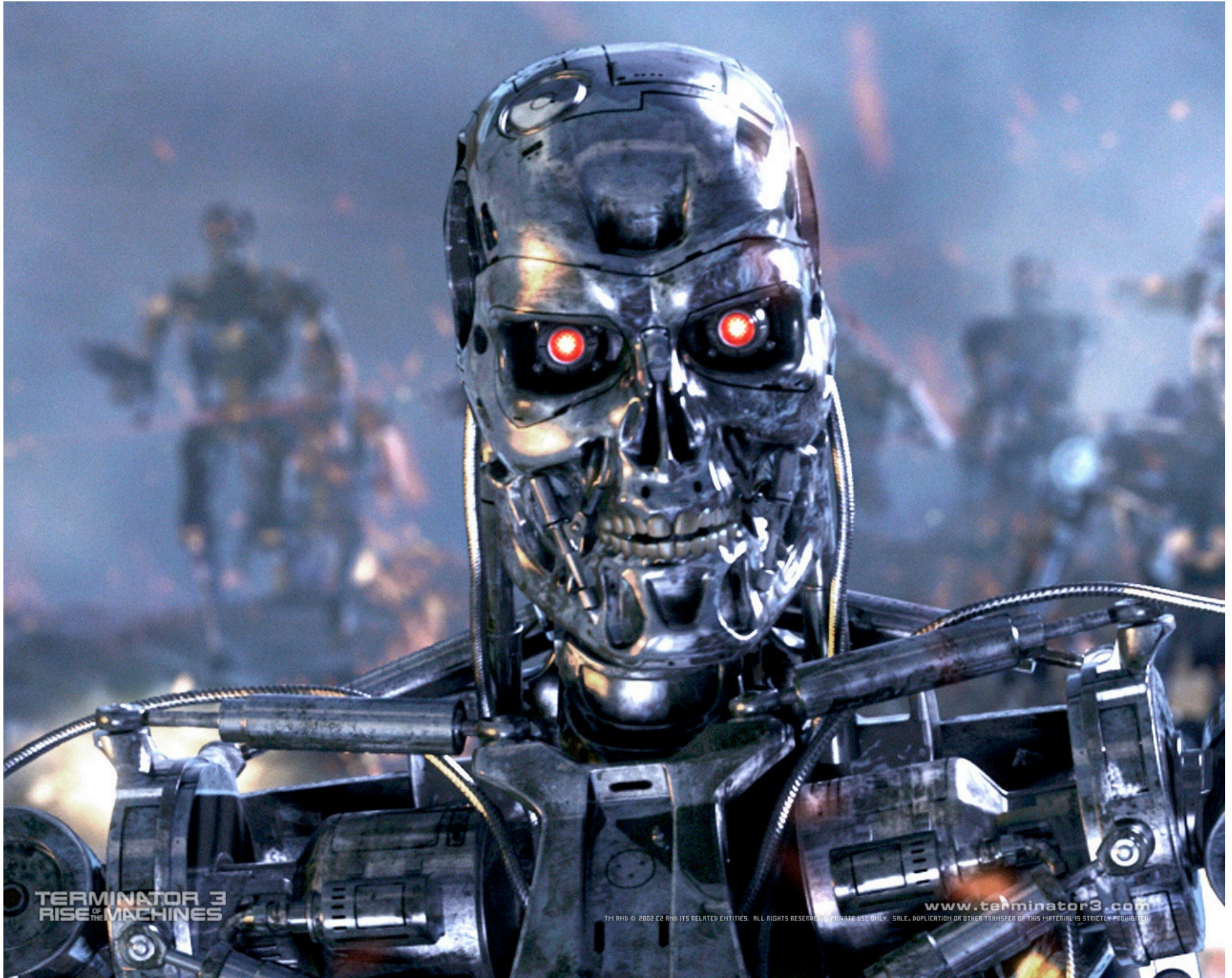
**Robotic craft:** No crew, but robots that can make more robots and do the dirty work of terraforming distant planets on arrival.



# Von Neumann Machine Self Replicating Interstellar Probe







**TERMINATOR 3**  
OF THE MACHINES

[www.terminator3.com](http://www.terminator3.com)

TM AND © 2002 C2 AND ITS RELATED ENTITIES. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. PRIVATE USE ONLY. SALE, DUPLICATION OR OTHER TRANSFER OF THIS MATERIAL IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

# Average distance between Habitable planets?

How can we calculate this?

(1) Need to know how many Habitable Planets. Units: NONE

(2) Figure out **volume** of Milky Way. What is “shape” of Milky Way Galaxy? Units: **lightyear<sup>3</sup>**



# Average distance between planets?

Assume best estimates  
from Kepler of  
Habitable terrestrial  
planets:

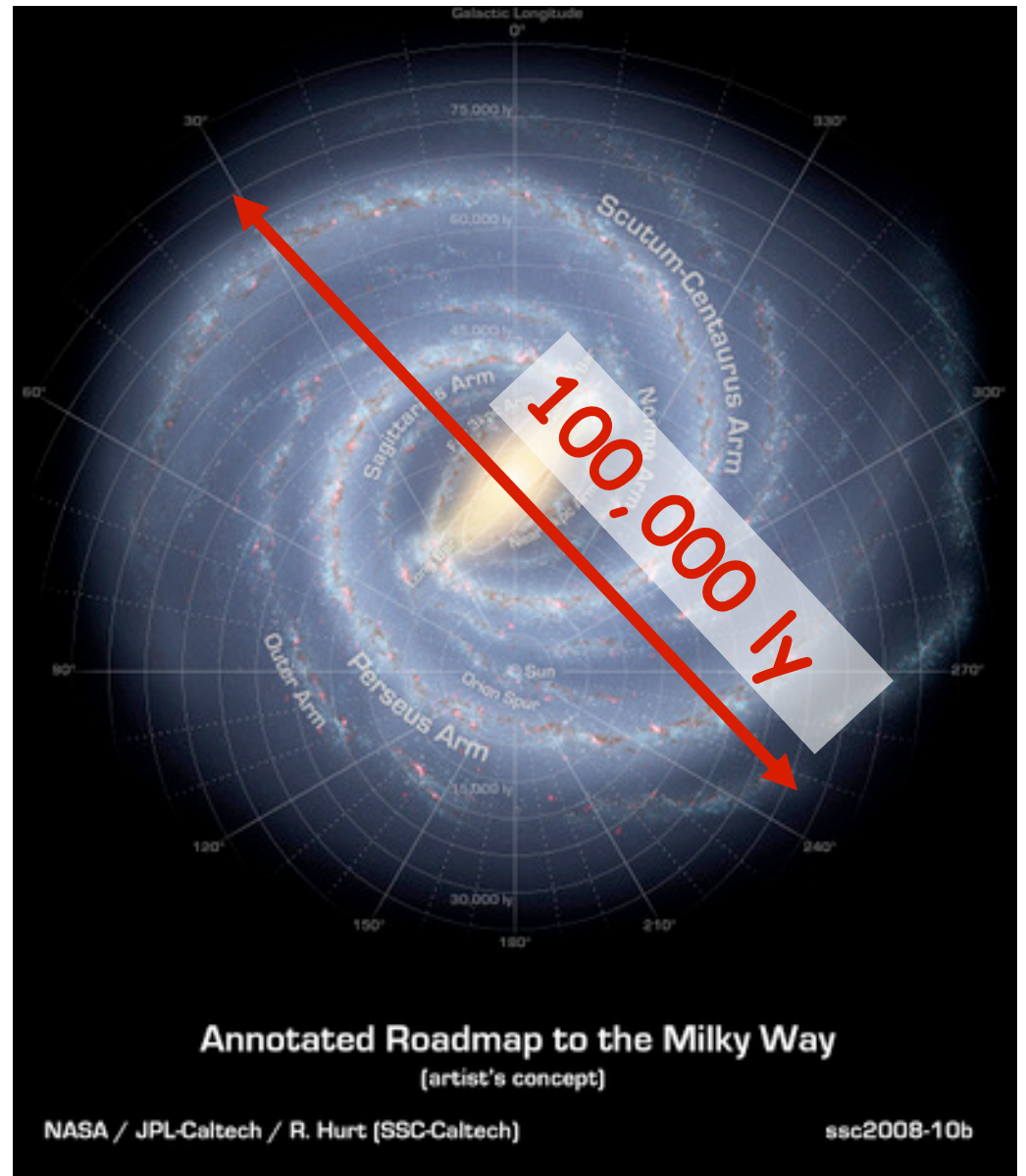
~ 1 billion planets

Milky Way ~ pancake

R ~ 50,000 ly

H ~ 1,000 ly

Volume =  $\pi R^2 H$



# Average distance between Habitable planets?

How can we calculate this?

- (1) Need to know how many Habitable Planets. Units: NONE
- (2) Figure out **volume** of Milky Way. What is “shape” of Milky Way Galaxy? Units: **lightyear<sup>3</sup>**
- (3) Calculate density of Habitable Planets : units **1 / lightyear<sup>3</sup>**



# Average distance between HB planets?

Density = Number of planets / Volume

$$\text{Density} = \frac{1 \times 10^9 \text{ planets}}{\pi (50,000 \text{ ly})^2 (1000 \text{ ly})} \sim 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ planets/ly}^3$$

# Average distance between Habitable planets?

## How can we calculate this?

- (1) Need to know how many Habitable Planets. Units: NONE
- (2) Figure out **volume** of Milky Way. What is “shape” of Milky Way Galaxy? Units: **lightyear<sup>3</sup>**
- (3) Calculate density of Habitable Planets : units **1 / lightyear<sup>3</sup>**
- (4) Convert density into average distance assuming planets are evenly distributed in Milky Way

Avg. Distance  $\sim (1 / \text{Density})^{1/3}$   
Convince yourself that the units work out!

# Average distance between planets?

$$\text{Density} = \text{Number of planets} / \text{Volume}$$

If we assume the star systems are uniformly distributed, then the typical distance between them is:

$$\text{Distance} = (1/\text{Density})^{1/3}$$

$$\text{Distance} = (1 / 1 \times 10^{-4})^{1/3} \sim 20 \text{ ly}$$

## Why go fast?

Slow transport is possible, and the only option to carry any significant payload.

**Multigenerational craft or “space arks”:** carry an entire ecosystem and civilization.

**Stasis craft:** carry crew in hibernation.

**Clone craft:** carry just the genetic information to create a colony at the destination  
(and good enough androids to raise them!)

**Robotic craft:** No crew, but robots that can make more robots and do the dirty work  
of terraforming distant planets on arrival.

## Galactic Colonization

Depending on assumptions, ~1 billion habitable planets in Milky Way  
Distance between suitable planets: **about 20 lightyears**

## Why go fast?

Slow transport is possible, and the only option to carry any significant payload.

**Multigenerational craft or “space arks”:** carry an entire ecosystem and civilization.

**Stasis craft:** carry crew in hibernation.

**Clone craft:** carry just the genetic information to create a colony at the destination  
(and good enough androids to raise them!)

**Robotic craft:** No crew, but robots that can make more robots and do the dirty work  
of terraforming distant planets on arrival.

## Galactic Colonization

Depending on assumptions, ~1 billion habitable planets in Milky Way

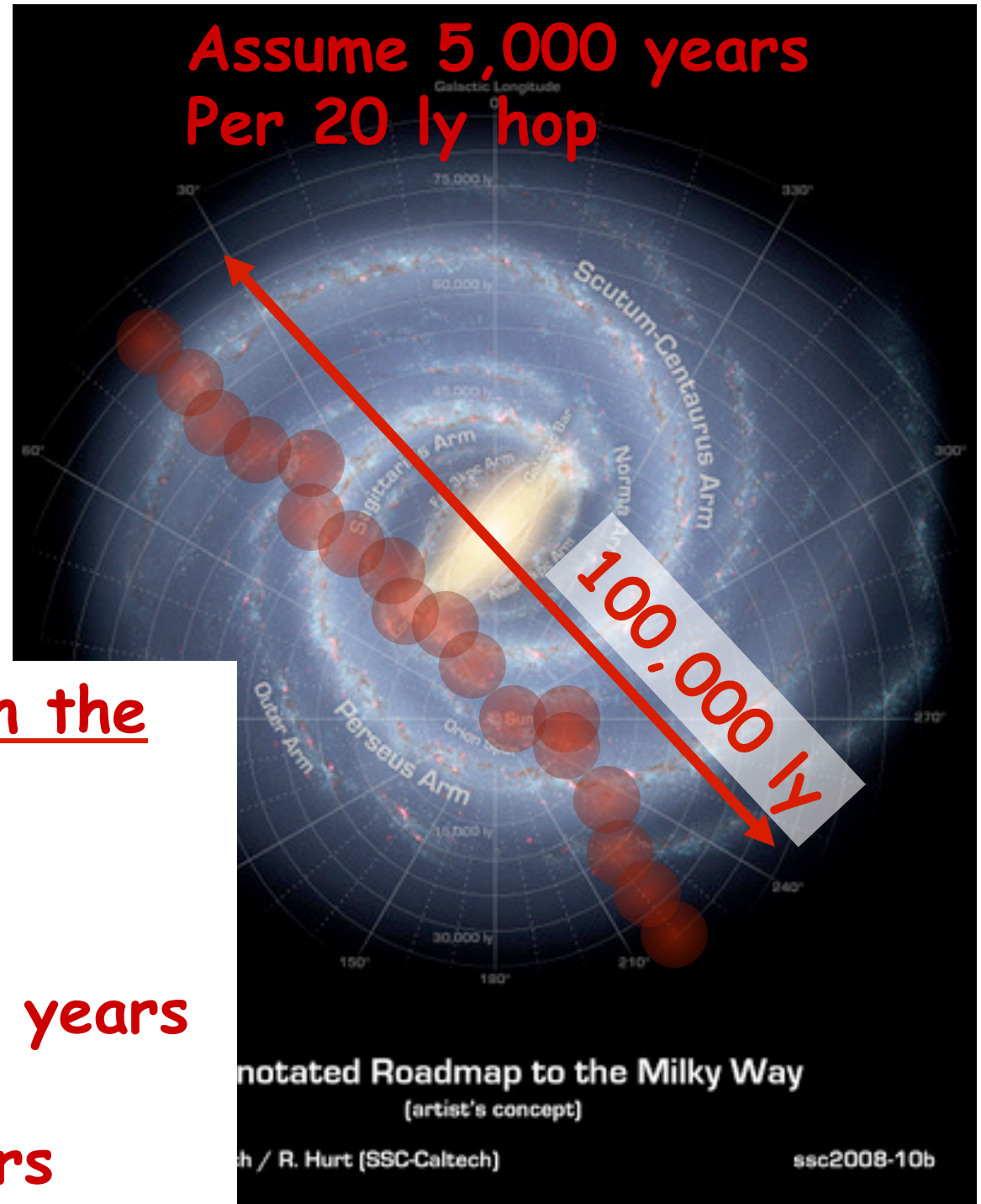
Distance between suitable planets: **about 20 lightyears**

Maximum speed of conceivable multigenerational craft: **0.001 to 0.01c**

Travel times are in the range **1,000 to 10,000 years**



# How long to colonize?



Total time to span the Galaxy:

5000 hops  $\times$  1,000 years  
= 5 million years

## Why go fast?

Slow transport is possible, and the only option to carry any significant payload.

**Multigenerational craft or “space arks”:** carry an entire ecosystem and civilization.

**Stasis craft:** carry crew in hibernation.

**Clone craft:** carry just the genetic information to create a colony at the destination  
(and good enough androids to raise them!)

**Robotic craft:** No crew, but robots that can make more robots and do the dirty work  
of terraforming distant planets on arrival.

## Galactic Colonization

Depending on assumptions, ~1 billion habitable planets

Distance between suitable planets: **about 20 lightyears**

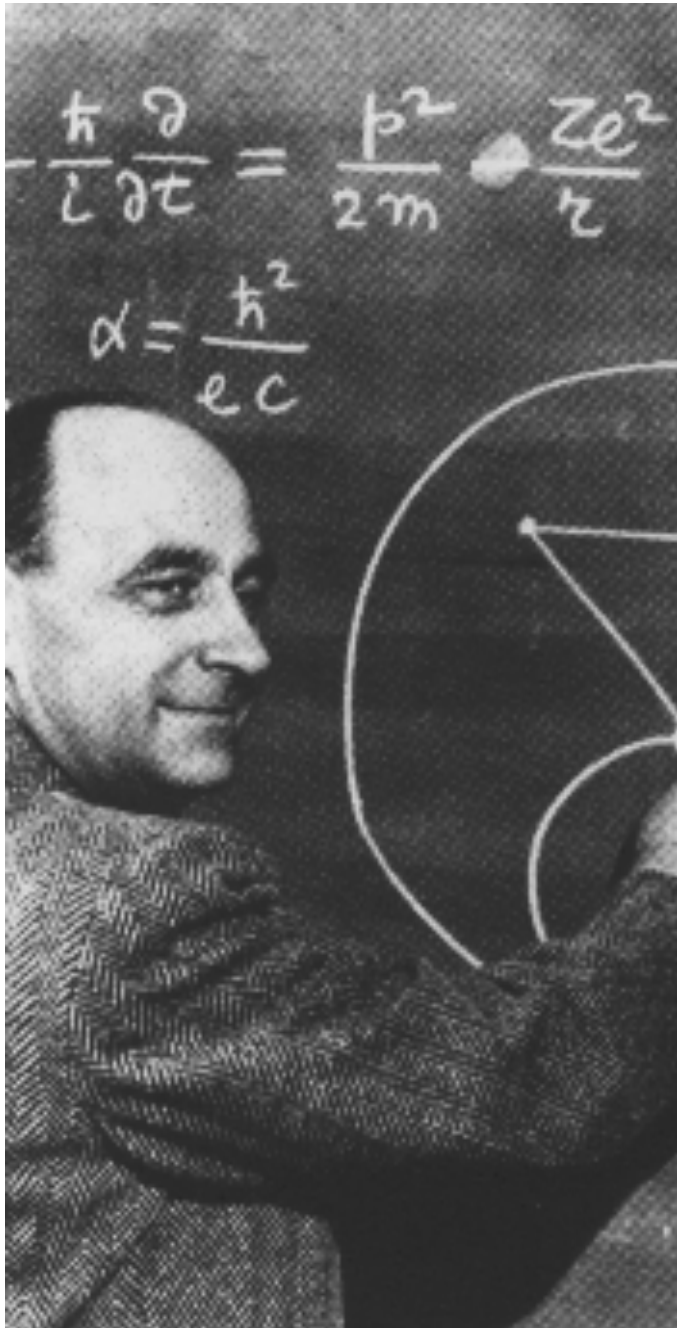
Maximum speed of conceivable multigenerational craft: **0.001 to 0.01c**

Travel times are in the range **1,000 to 10,000 years**

If new craft are built and sent out soon after colonization, we'd span the  
Galaxy in **~5-50 Myr**. ***Could any civilization do this? Will we?***

# "Where Are The Aliens?"





# The Fermi Paradox

As originally phrased by Enrico Fermi, it seems a reasonable proposition that:

- Our civilization and technology is **very young**; life forms with much more advanced technology could have remarkable capabilities.
- A **modest extrapolation** of current technology allows us mine asteroids or moons, and create probes that could create replicas of themselves and propagate through the galaxy.
- There are **many likely sites** for complex life, and plenty of time for technology to develop, billions of years before Earth formed.

'Where Are They?'



# Some Solutions to Fermi's Paradox

- **We are alone**
  - civilizations are extremely rare and we are the first one to arise
  - then we are unique, the first part of the Universe to attain self-awareness



# Some Solutions to Fermi's Paradox

- **We are alone**
  - civilizations are extremely rare and we are the first one to arise
  - then we are unique, the first part of the Universe to attain self-awareness
- **Civilizations are common, but no one has colonized the Galaxy**
  - perhaps interstellar travel is even harder or costlier than we imagine
  - perhaps most civilizations have no desire to travel or colonize
  - most civilizations have destroyed themselves before they could
  - we will never explore the stars, because it is impossible or we will destroy ourselves



# Some Solutions to Fermi's Paradox

- **We are alone**
  - civilizations are extremely rare and we are the first one to arise
  - then we are unique, the first part of the Universe to attain self-awareness
- **Civilizations are common, but no one has colonized the Galaxy**
  - perhaps interstellar travel is even harder or costlier than we imagine
  - perhaps most civilizations have no desire to travel or colonize
  - most civilizations have destroyed themselves before they could
  - we will never explore the stars, because it is impossible or we will destroy ourselves
- **There *is* one or more Galactic civilizations**
  - it has deliberately concealed itself from us
  - we are the Galaxy's novices, on the verge of a great adventure



**PRIME DIRECTIVE: NEVER MESS  
WITH PRE-WARP CIVILIZATIONS**



**SHIPS NOT CAMOUFLAGED**



# Should We Be Trying to Contact ?



So, let me get this straight. You're going to fly this thing up to the Mother Ship and upload a virus?



# Some Solutions to Fermi's Paradox

- **We are alone**
  - civilizations are extremely rare and we are the first one to arise
  - then we are unique, the first part of the Universe to attain self-awareness
- **Civilizations are common, but no one has colonized the Galaxy**
  - perhaps interstellar travel is even harder or costlier than we imagine
  - perhaps most civilizations have no desire to travel or colonize
  - most civilizations have destroyed themselves before they could
  - we will never explore the stars, because it is impossible or we will destroy ourselves
- **There is one or more Galactic civilizations**
  - it has deliberately concealed itself from us
  - we are the Galaxy's novices, on the verge of a great adventure
- We may know which solution is correct within the near future!